



Darnhill Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Data Profile

September 2004

Darnhill Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Introduction

Darnhill is one of the most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. This profile has been prepared to give baseline data about the area, against which the impact of Rochdale Borough's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy can be measured.

Background

The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal was launched in 2001 with two long-term goals:

- To reduce worklessness and crime and to improve health, skills, housing and physical environment in all the poorest neighbourhoods, and
- To narrow the gap on these measures between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country.

The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal seeks to address multiple deprivation. Deprivation is a wider measure than poverty, or the lack of basic necessities. It includes material deprivation, relating to diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work. People experiencing material deprivation may also experience social deprivation, i.e. they cannot enter into normal forms of family or other relationships, but this is much harder to measure. Poverty (which essentially is identified as low income) is associated with the other forms of deprivation. Worklessness and low-paid work; poor health, low educational attainment, poor housing, discrimination and area concentrations of deprivation are both the causes of poverty and deprivation and the symptoms, and they impact on one another.

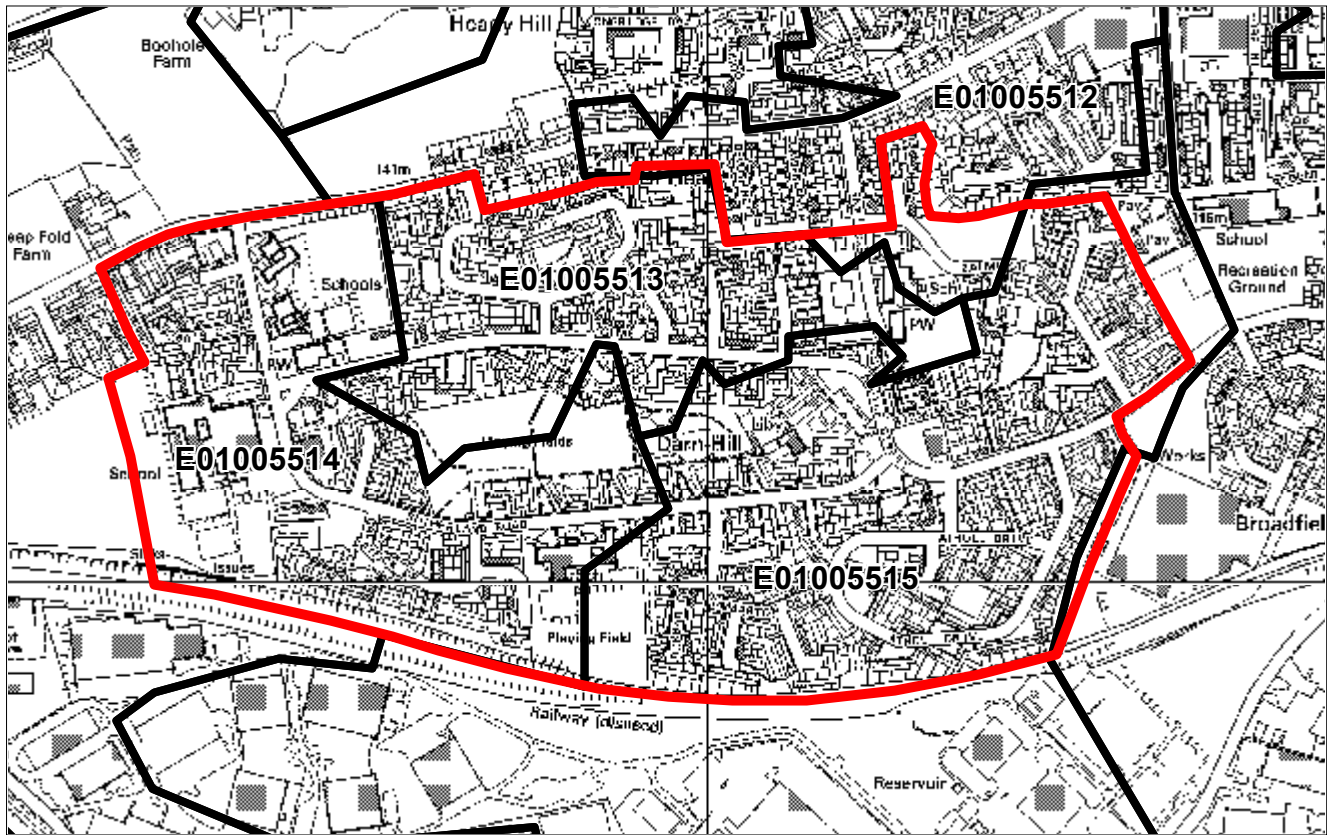
In Rochdale Borough 18 neighbourhoods were identified as amongst the 7% most deprived areas nationally (using the 1998 Index of Deprivation), and a further 4 neighbourhoods identified as being "at risk" of decline.

Darnhill has been included in the second phase of Rochdale Borough's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (Phase 1B). This profile has been prepared to give baseline data about the area, against which the impact of policy interventions can be measured. The data is from a wide range of sources.

The data provided at neighbourhood level is most useful in terms of identifying issues of concern, but some of it has been produced using estimates, and should not be treated as the exact truth. Other data is available at Super Output Area level. These are small areas of about 1,500 people and there may be several within a NRS neighbourhood. This data and ward level data is generally more accurate. However, ward level data can only give an indication of the situation at neighbourhood level, particularly when the neighbourhood is much smaller than the ward.

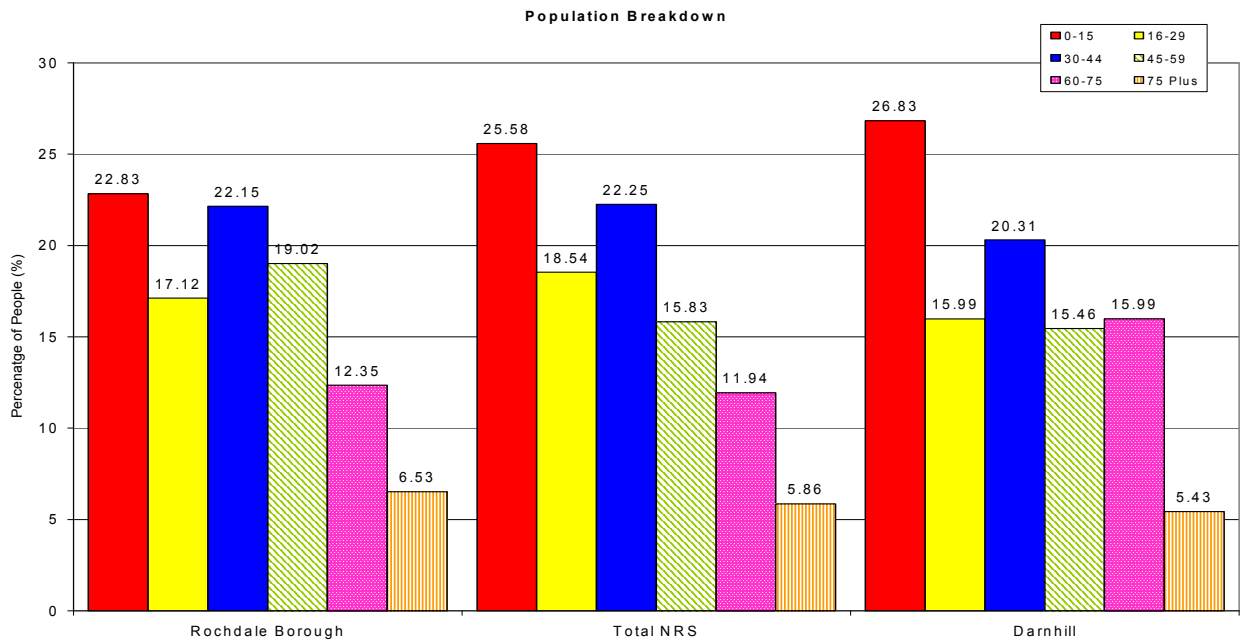
Demographics and Overall Deprivation

Map 1: Darnhill Estate and Lower Super Output Area Boundaries.



Demographics and Overall Deprivation

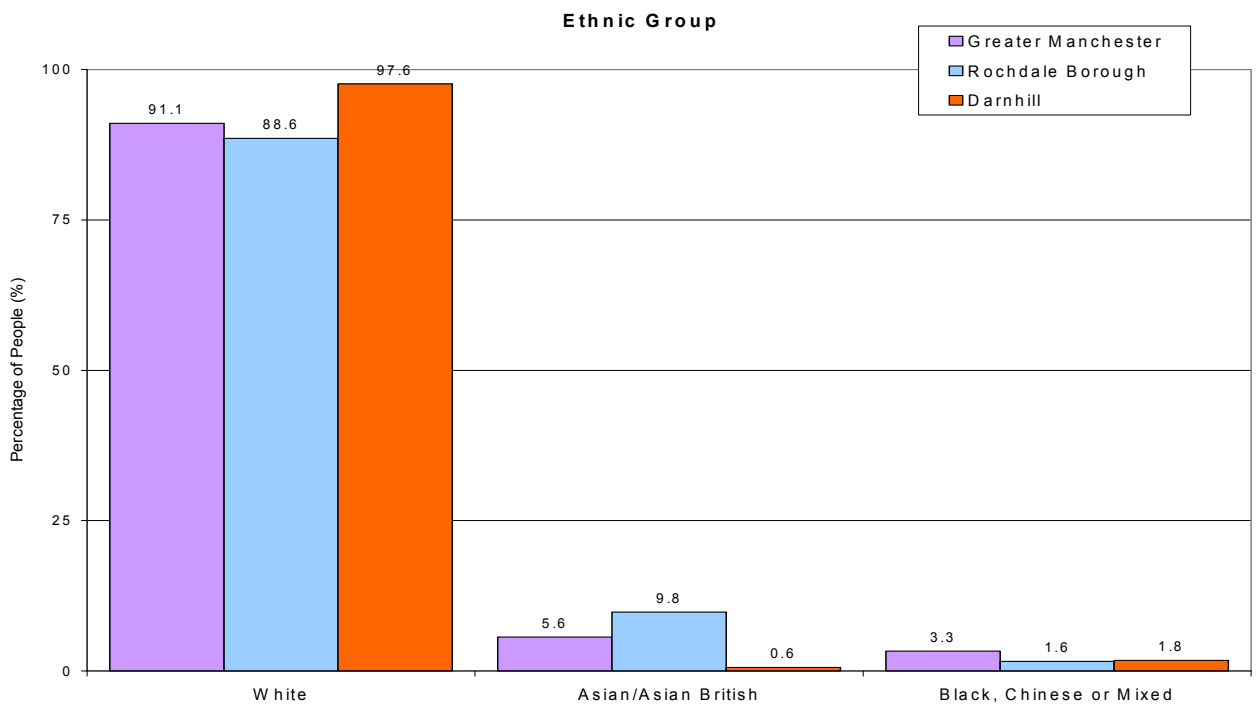
Graph 1: Population Breakdown



Census 2001. KS Table 02. Crown Copyright 2003

Darnhill has a total population of approximately 3,094 people, living in 1,287 households. It has higher proportions of 0 to 15 year olds compared with the Borough and slightly higher levels than for total NRS 1B area. Darnhill also has higher proportions in the 60 to 75 age range, 1 in 6 people are in this age range compared with 1 in 8 in the Borough and Total NRS Phase 1B area.

Graph 2: Ethnic Groups



Source: Census 2001 KS Table 06 Crown Copyright

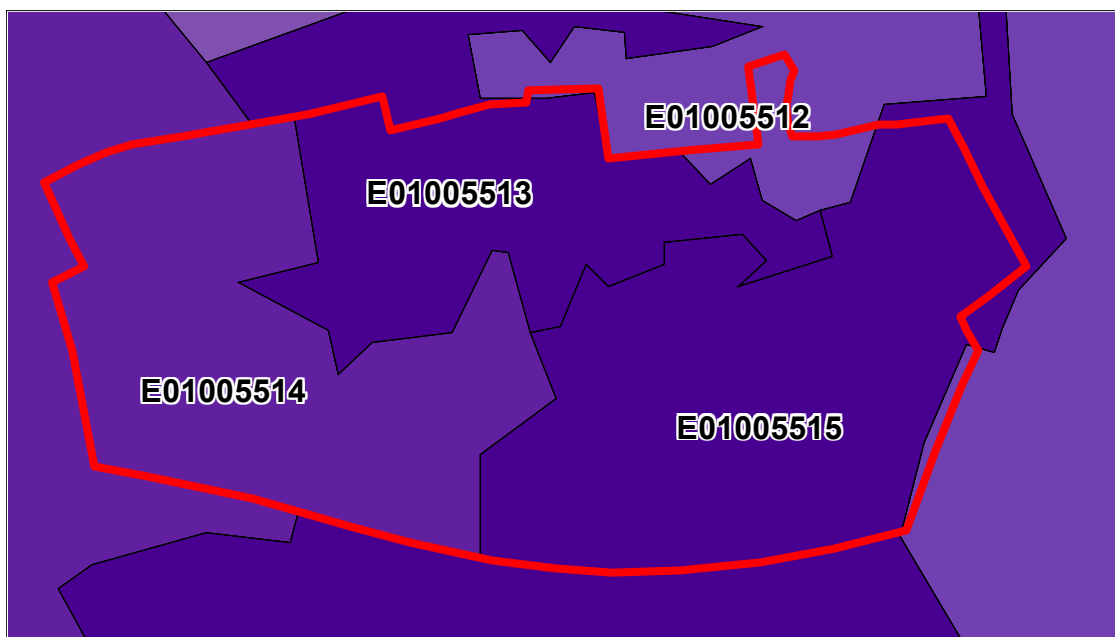
Darnhill is predominantly White (97.62%). It has a very low percentage of Asian/Asian British people in comparison to Greater Manchester and the Rochdale Borough while the percentage of Black, Chinese or Mixed people is similar to Rochdale Borough as a whole.

Table 1: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005512	6,974	30
E01005513	1,281	10
E01005514	4,524	20
E01005515	642	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Map 2: Overall index of Multiple Deprivation in Darnhill



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (ID2004) combines seven domain measures of deprivation to give one overall score. The ID2004 is published at Lower Super Output Area (SOA), of which three fall partly within the Birch View neighbourhood (see map 1).

The majority of people living in Darnhill suffer high levels of Overall Deprivation. Most of the area falls within the worst 20% of Lower Super Output Areas in the country, only a small part of Darnhill is in the worst 30% nationally.

Income

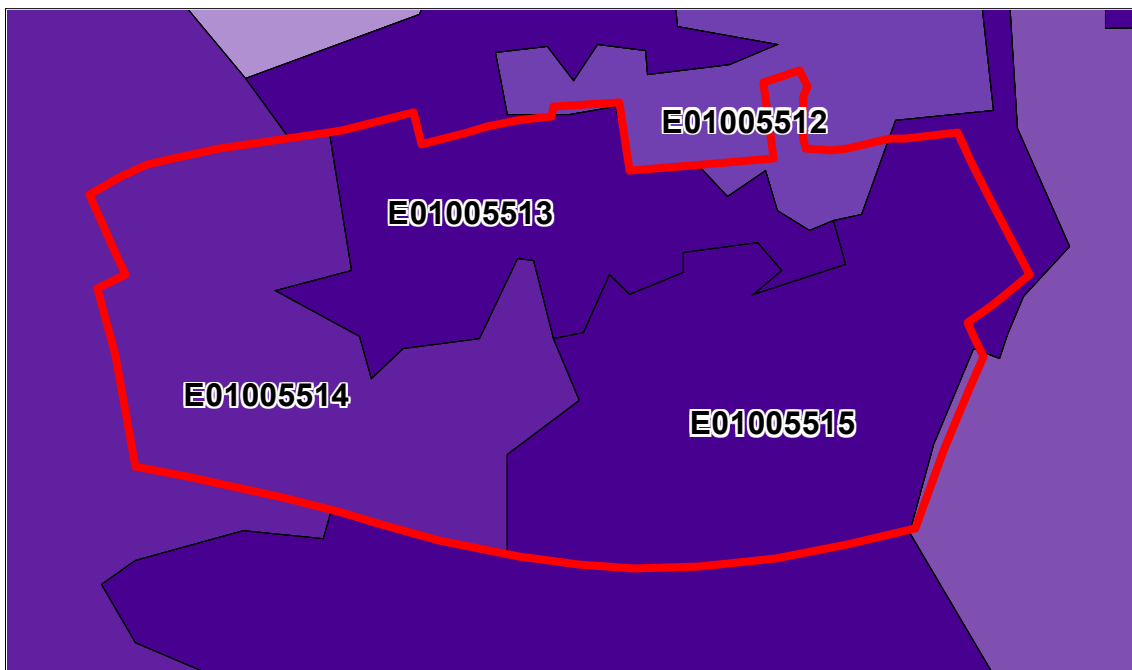
Low income is a key driver of deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation 2004 included an Income Deprivation domain, using data based on people living in families reliant on means tested income.

Table 2: Income Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005512	9,506	30
E01005513	1,954	10
E01005514	5,815	20
E01005515	701	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Map 3: Income Deprivation in Darnhill



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Table 3: Percentage of Children and Older People who are Income Deprived

SOA	Children (%)	Older People (%)
E01005512	19.3	34.4
E01005513	50.1	29.9
E01005514	35.8	18.9
E01005515	62.5	29.3

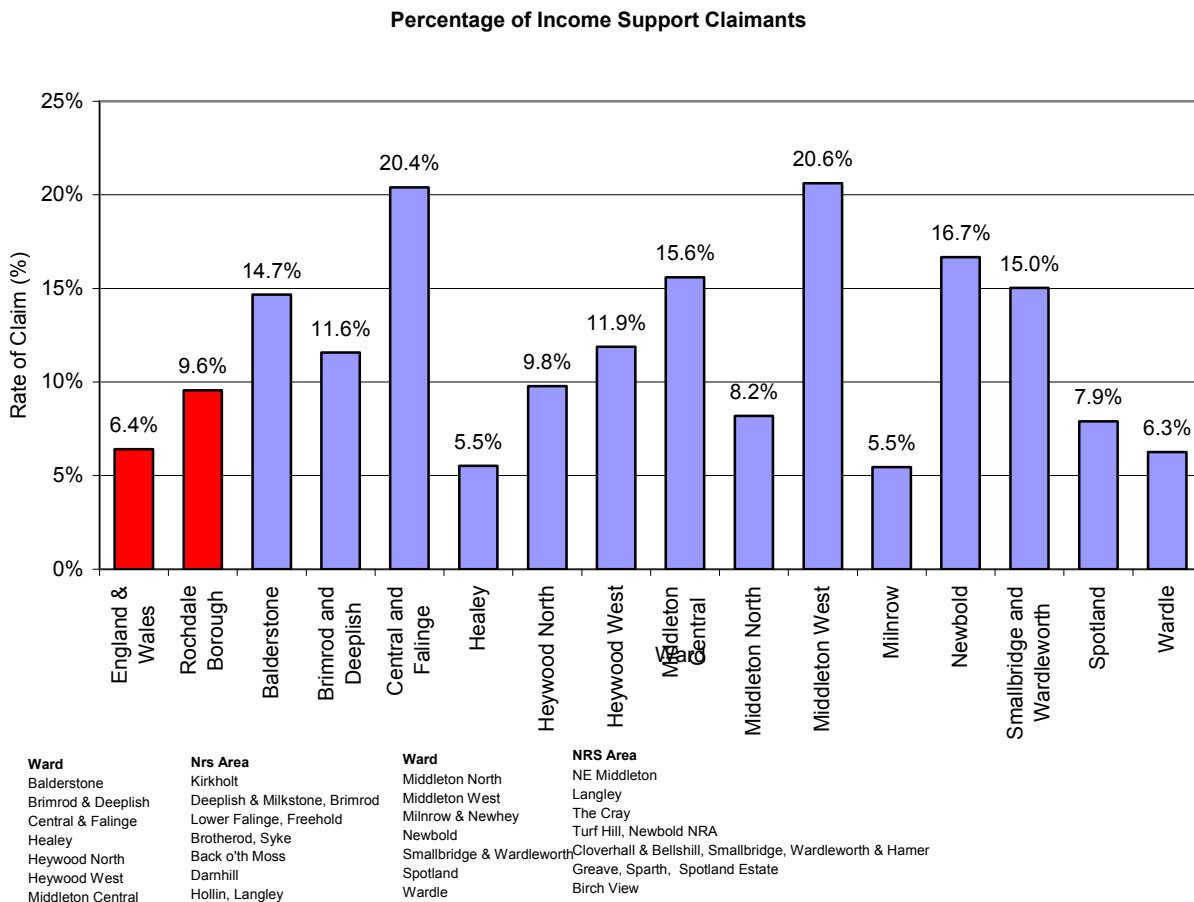
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

The majority of Darnhill falls within the worst 20% of SOAs in the country in terms of Income Deprivation with a small part of Darnhill in the worst 30% of SOAs in England. In Darnhill between 20% and 63% of children are income deprived and between 19% and 34% of Older people fall into this category.

The average household income in Darnhill is estimated to be £19,426, compared with £26,791 in Rochdale borough and £29,374 for the UK (Source: CACI Paycheck, 2004).

In Darnhill 50.6% of households claim Council Tax Benefit (Source: RMBC Council Tax). Households are eligible for Council Tax Benefit if they claim Income Support or Jobseeker's Allowance, or are working and on low pay.

Graph 3: Percentage of People Claiming Income Support at August 2002



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Information Analysis Directorate) Information Centre. Crown Copyright

Income support is designed to top up income to a minimum level. It is the welfare state's principal means-tested benefit and is therefore an indicator of income deprivation. Income support claimants are mainly pensioners, lone parents or people with disabilities.

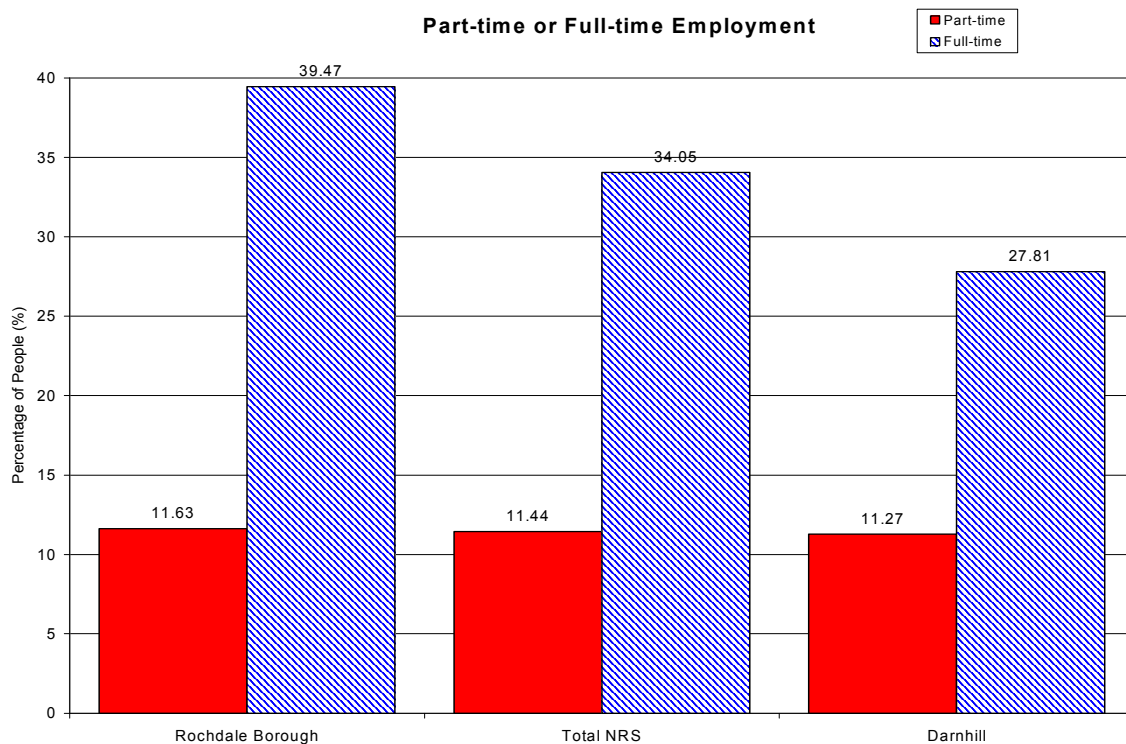
Darnhill is in the Heywood West Ward where 1 in 8 people claim Income Support, this is a higher proportion than in England and Wales where 1 in 15 people are claimants and Rochdale Borough where 1 in 10 people receive Income Support.

Employment

In labour market terms the adult population has been traditionally divided into the employed, the unemployed and the economically inactive. However, changes in recent years in the labour market have resulted in a “blurring” of boundaries. There is a greater variety of patterns of work and non-work with more individuals in irregular jobs and with discontinuous employment patterns. Those classified as economically inactive may want work, but are unable to take up a job due to permanent sickness or disability. Others classified as “looking after home and family” may want to work but are unable to because of caring commitments and lack of suitable childcare or other support. Therefore it is useful to look at several measures of labour market “attachment”:

- One measure is joblessness or worklessness i.e. the percentage of the adult working age population not in employment.
- The traditional measure is the unemployment rate, however this is very tightly defined and excludes for example people who would like to work but cannot due to sickness
- A third measure is involuntary exclusion from work. What is included is dependent on the data available and may only include some elements of the “hidden unemployed”.

Graph 4: Percentage of People in Full time and Part time Employment (Aged 16-74)



Source: Census 2001 KS Table 09a Crown Copyright 2003.

There are lower proportions of full-time workers in Darnhill (28%), than in Rochdale Borough, (39%) and the Total NRS (34%). Levels of part time workers in Darnhill are comparable to the Borough and Total NRS.

Table 4: Employment Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005512	8,111	30
E01005513	1,203	10
E01005514	4,807	20
E01005515	841	10

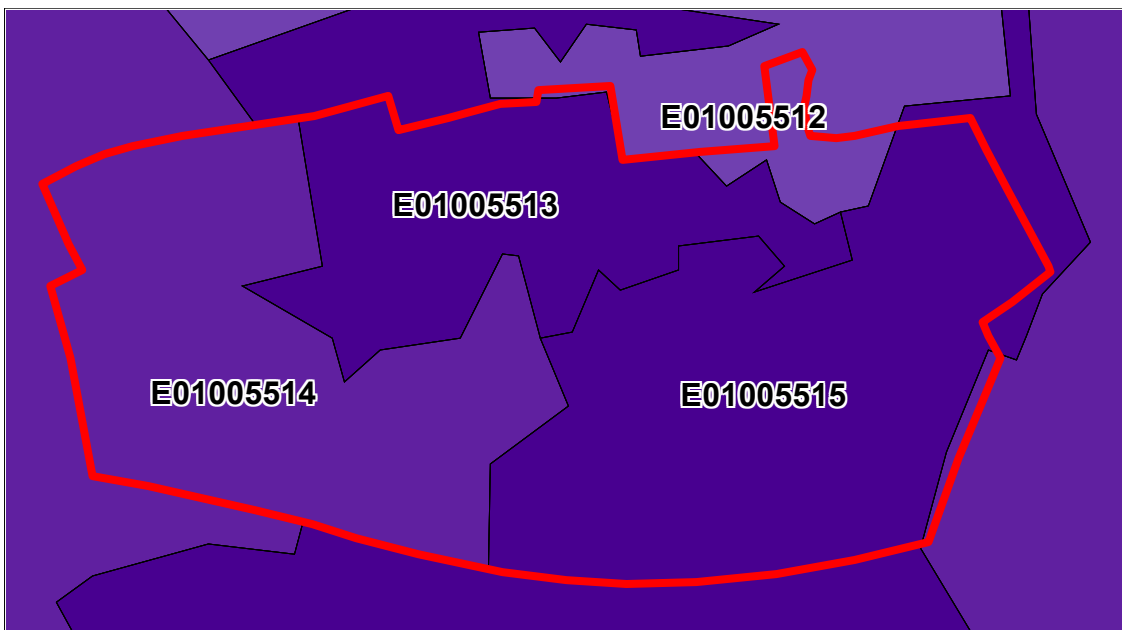
Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Table 5: Percentage of People who are Employment Deprived

SOA	Employment deprivation (%)
E01005512	13.8
E01005513	27.2
E01005514	17.9
E01005515	29.4

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004

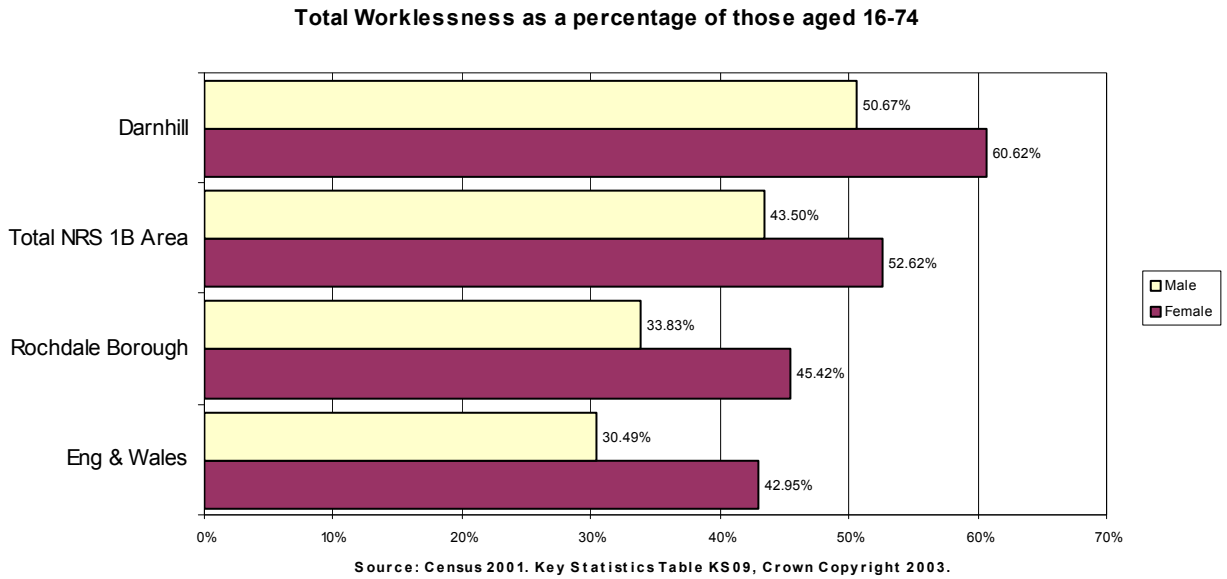
Map 4: Employment Deprivation in Darnhill



Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004

The majority of Darnhill includes SOAs that are in the worst 20% in England for this form of deprivation. In Darnhill between 14% and 29% of people suffer Employment deprivation.

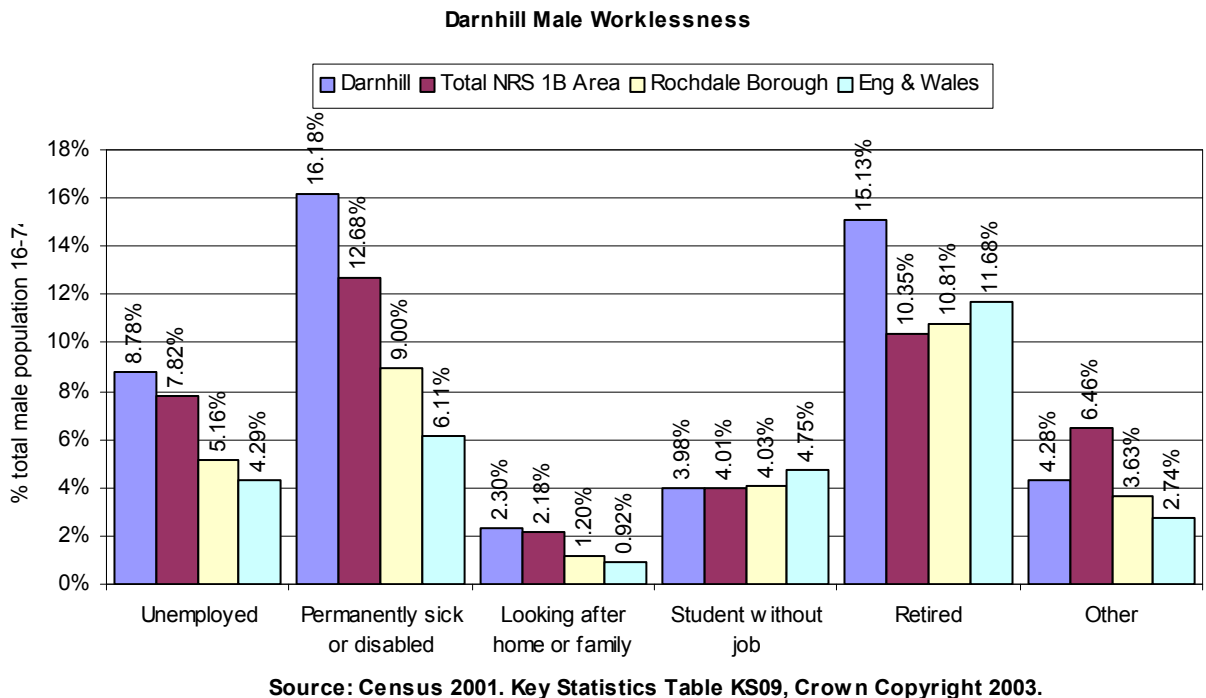
Graph 5: Total Worklessness



The rate of 'worklessness' is gained from the 2001 Census, where people were asked whether or not they had undertaken or were actively looking for paid work in the last 4 weeks. 'Worklessness' includes those who define themselves as 'unemployed', 'permanently sick or disabled', 'looking after home or family', 'student without a job', 'retired' and 'other', (i.e. none of the above).

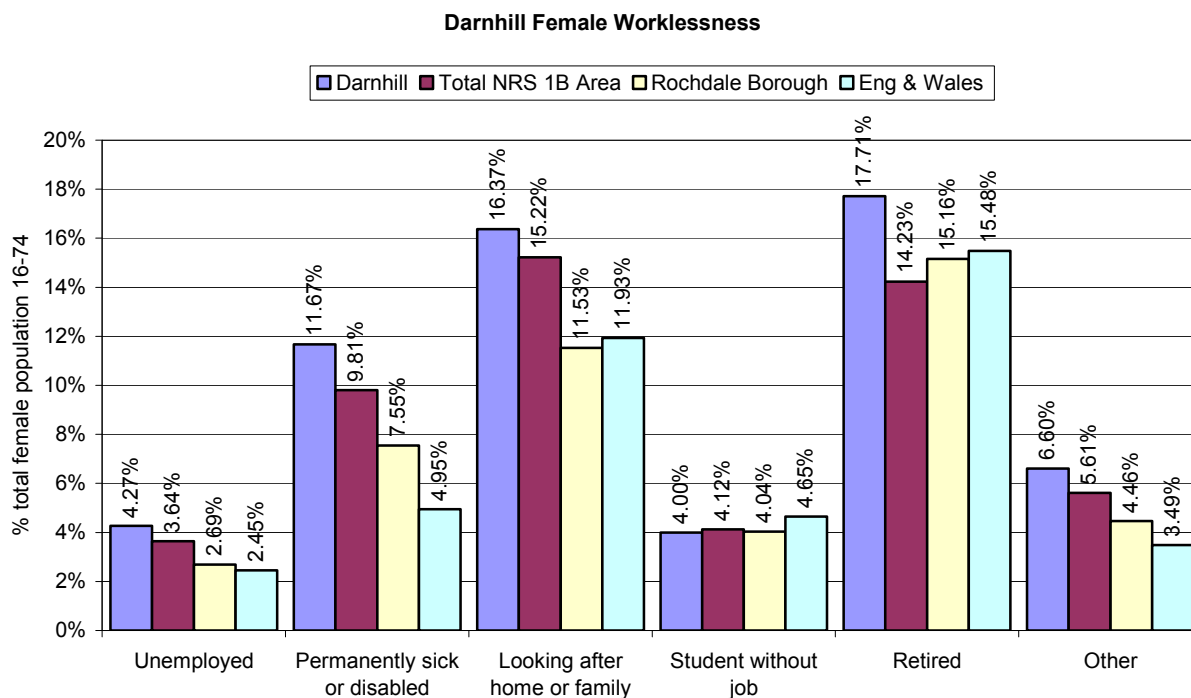
Darnhill has a lower overall level of worklessness than the NRS 1B area as a whole but is still at least 15% higher than the level for the Rochdale Borough and England & Wales for both males and females. Gender differences in Darnhill follow broadly the same pattern as Rochdale and England & Wales in that women consistently have around a 12% higher rate of worklessness than men. When looking at worklessness it is important to distinguish between men and women as they have very different employment and worklessness patterns, as can be seen below.

Graph 6: Male Worklessness



Men aged 16-74 in Darnhill are twice as likely to be unemployed than those in England & Wales and over two and a half times more likely to be permanently sick or disabled. Overall men have an extremely low rate of 'looking after home or family'. The proportion of men aged 16 to 74 who are retired is around 5% higher in Darnhill than in Rochdale Borough and England and Wales. The levels of 'student without job' and 'other' are broadly in line with the comparative areas and so are not a significant factor contributing to the overall high level of worklessness compared to Rochdale and England & Wales.

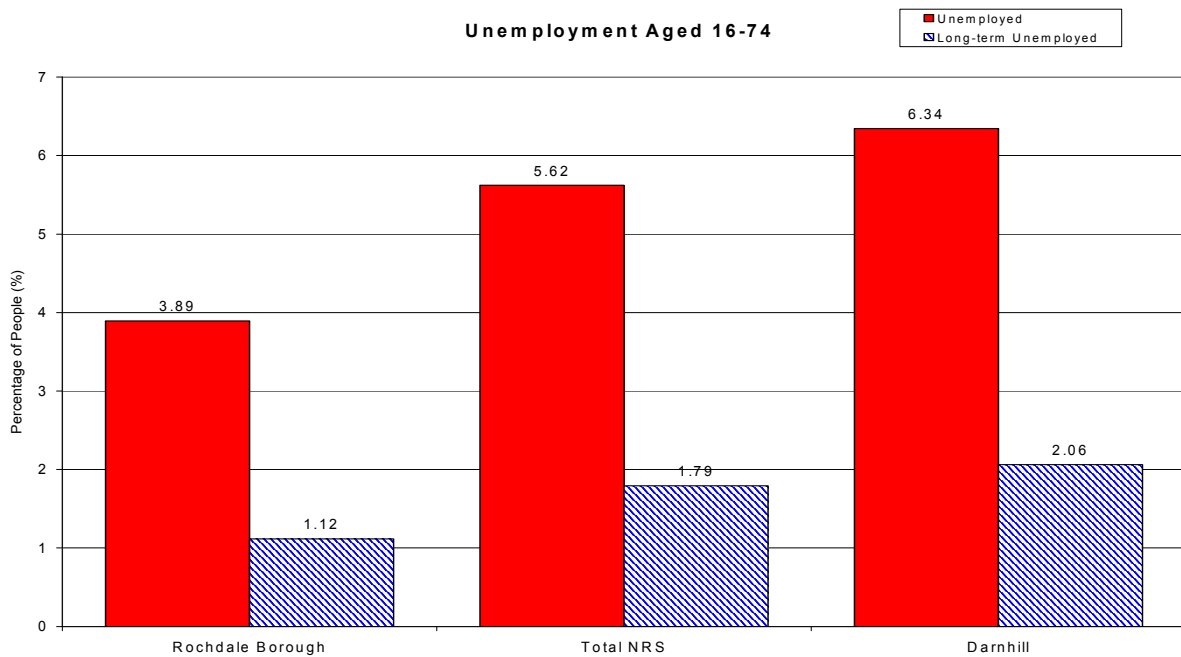
Graph 7: Female Worklessness



Source: Census 2001. Key Statistics Table KS09, Crown Copyright 2003.

Overall we can expect the characteristics of female 'worklessness' to differ from males quite considerably, in that women who are not in formal employment are significantly more likely to be classed as 'looking after home or family' than 'unemployed', (i.e. actively seeking work). In Darnhill women aged 16-74 have a lower level of unemployment and a much higher level of 'looking after home or family' than males, as expected. However female unemployment in Darnhill is almost twice as high than in England and Wales, and also higher than in the Rochdale Borough and in the NRS 1B area. 'Looking after home or family' is also around 5% higher than in England & Wales and the Rochdale Borough, although it is only slightly higher than that of the total NRS 1B area. Around one in nine females aged 16-74 in Darnhill are permanently sick or disabled and so unable to work, a similar proportion to NRS 1B area as a whole, but around twice as high as England and Wales.

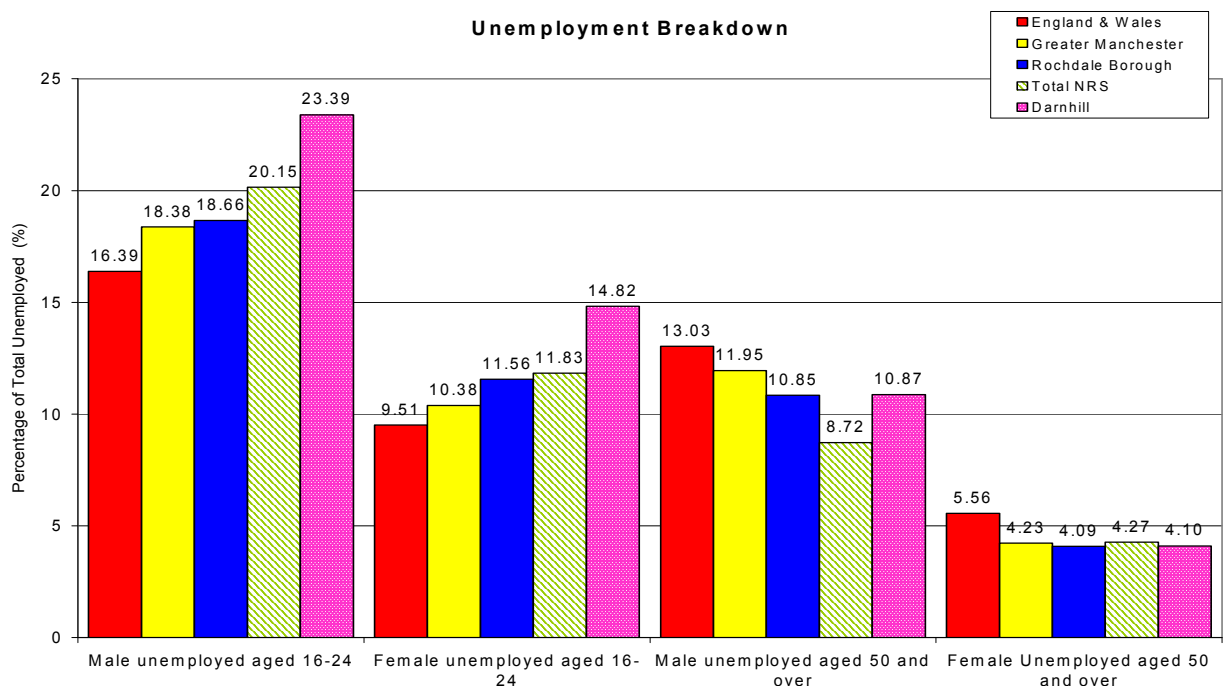
Graph 8: Unemployment Aged 16-74



Source: Census 2001 KS Table 09a Crown Copyright 2003.

Darnhill has higher proportions of unemployed and the long-term Unemployed than the Borough and the Total NRS. In Darnhill 1 in 16 people are Unemployed. A person is classed in the Census as long-term unemployed if they have been unemployed for 18 months or longer.

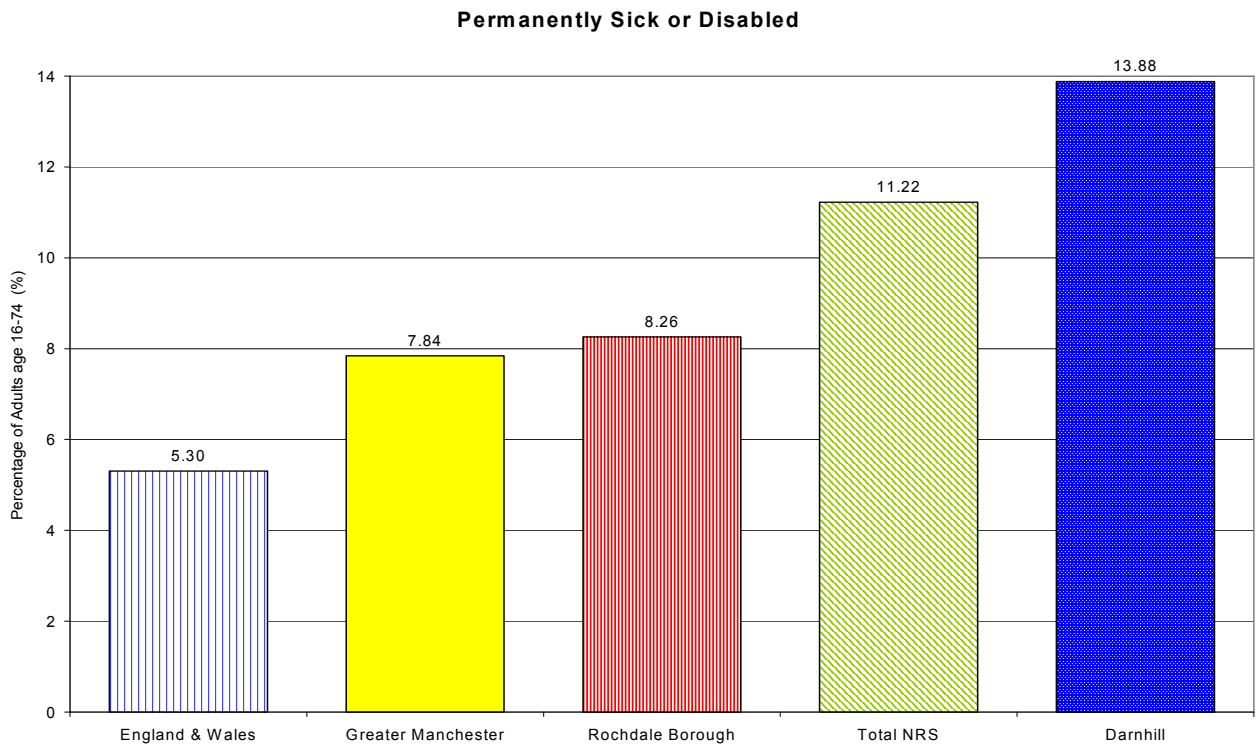
Graph 9: Unemployment Breakdown



Source: Census 2001 KS Table 09a Crown Copyright 2003.

The graph above shows the breakdown of the total unemployed. Young men and women (aged 16-24) make up higher proportions of the total unemployed than the comparator areas. Nearly one in four of the unemployed in Darnhill is a young man. It should be noted that this data is based on very small numbers and should be treated with caution.

Graph 10: Percentage of People who are Permanently Sick or Disabled (Aged 16-74)



Source: Census 2001 KS Table 09a Crown Copyright 2003.

In Darnhill a high percentage of adults of working age are permanently sick or disabled: 14% compared with 11% in the Total NRS, 8% in the borough and 5% in England and Wales. These people should be considered as the “hidden unemployed” to gain a better picture of the true levels of involuntary exclusion from the labour market. 1 in 7 people of working age are permanently sick or disabled in Darnhill.

Benefits data is released at Ward level, Darnhill lies in the Heywood West Ward, the statistics for this ward are shown below.

Table 6: Benefit Claimant Rates

Benefit	England and Wales Claim Rate	Rochdale Borough Claim Rate	Heywood West Claim Rate
Attendance Allowance	13.99	15.74	14.88
Disability Living Allowance	4.09	5.50	6.57
Incapacity Benefit	6.33	10.21	11.42
Severe Disability Allowance	0.74	0.86	0.61

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Information Analysis Directorate) Information Centre. Crown Copyright

In the Heywood West ward 6.57% of people claimed Disability Living Allowance at August 2004. This is higher than that rate of claim for Rochdale Borough, which stood at 5.5% and the rate of claim for England and Wales which stood at 4.1%. Disability Living Allowance is a non means tested benefit. It is for people who become disabled before the age of 65. Disability Living Allowance is payable to people who are disabled and need help with personal care, getting around or both. DLA consists of two components, 1. The care component for people who need

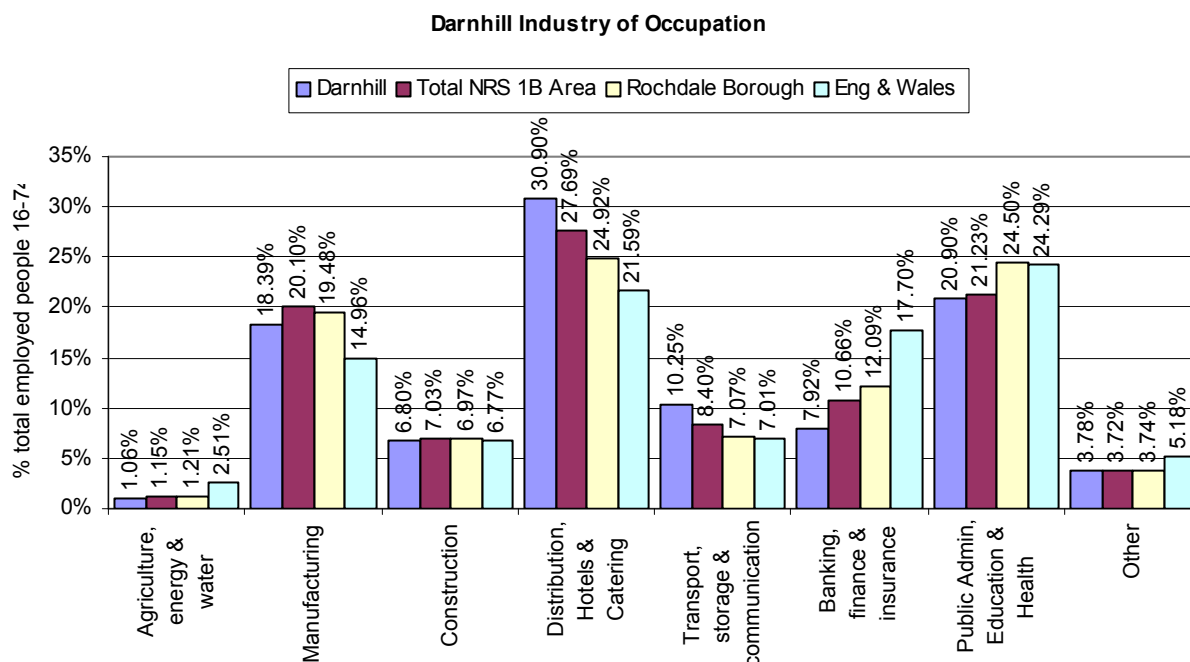
help with personal care and, 2. The mobility component for people who need help with getting around (children under 5 cannot get the mobility component).

In the Heywood West ward 11.42% of people claimed Incapacity benefit at August 2002. This was higher than the rate of claim for the Rochdale Borough (10.2%) and England and Wales (6.3%). Incapacity benefit is a non means tested benefit which is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work.

Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) is a non means tested benefit. People who are incapable of work and do not satisfy the contribution conditions for Incapacity Benefit may get SDA. Claimants must be aged between 16 and 65 when they make their claim. In the Heywood West ward 0.61% of people claimed SDA at August 2002. This is lower than the percentage of claimants in both Rochdale Borough (0.86%) and England and Wales (0.74%). Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance are earnings replacement benefits. They are designed to provide an income for people unable to work or carry out household duties due to long-term sickness or disability.

Attendance Allowance is a benefit for people over the age of 65 who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision. In the Heywood West ward 14.88% of people claimed Attendance Allowance at August 2002. This is lower than the rate of claim for the Rochdale Borough (15.7%) but higher than the rate of claim in England and Wales (14.0%).

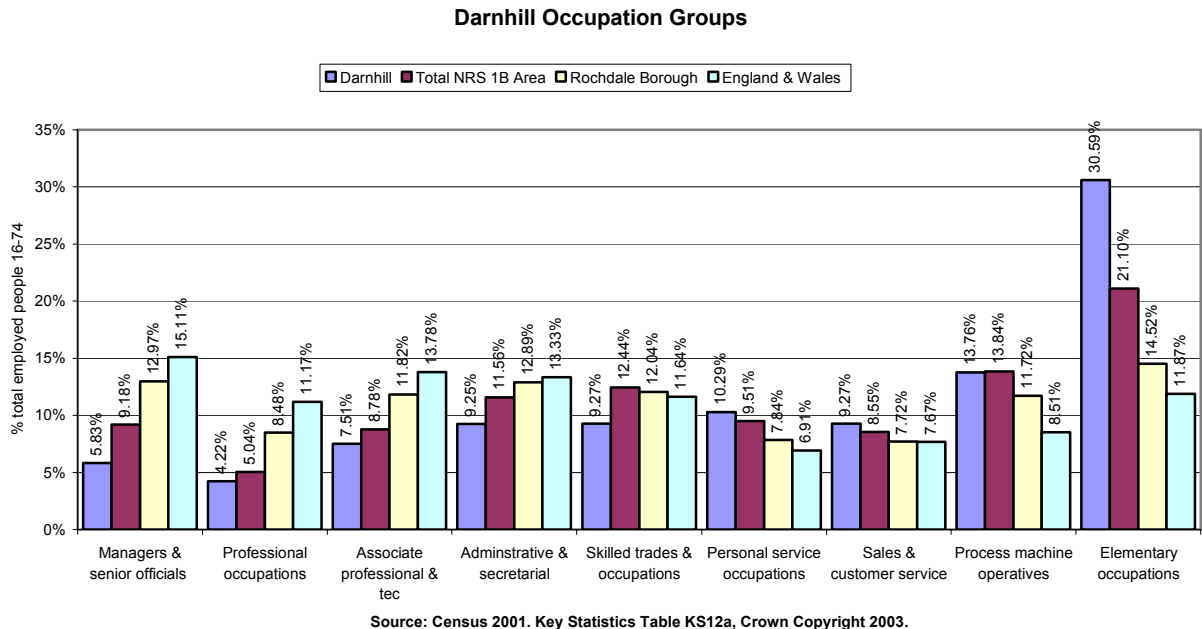
Graph 11: Industry of Occupation



In Darnhill almost a third of employed people work in 'Distribution, Hotels & Catering' industries, (compared with a fifth of the general population of England & Wales) and around one in five work in 'Manufacturing', a similar proportion to the Rochdale Borough, but higher than England & Wales. Around one-fifth of employed people work in 'Public Administration, Education & Health', compared with one quarter in England & Wales, and less than one in ten work in 'Banking, Finance & Insurance', compared to one in six nationwide. Industry of employment is determined in the Census by the response to the question asking for a description of the business of the person's employer. The responses are coded to a modified version of the UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, (UK SIC), 1992.

Industry of employment can be considered a factor in determining rates of pay and working conditions. The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) 2004 found that gross pay for full-time employees in 'Distribution, Hotel & Catering' industries averaged £341.47 per week in the UK and 'Manufacturing' was £473.20. This can be compared to 'Banking, Finance & Insurance', which was £555.35. However these overall averages mask the different levels of pay and conditions within an industry – occupation is by far the best predictor of pay and working conditions.

Graph 12: Occupation Groups



In Darnhill it can be seen that there is a definite pattern to occupational groupings. At the higher end of the occupational scale in groups 1-3, ('managers & senior officials', 'professional occupations' and 'associate professional'), there is clearly a much lower proportion than those in England & Wales and the Rochdale Borough. There are much higher proportions of people employed at the lower end of the scale, groups 8-9, 'process machine operatives' and 'elementary occupations' which have around double the proportion of workers in Darnhill than in England and Wales as a whole. In the Census 2001 occupations are coded to the 2000 edition of the Standard Occupancy Classification, (SOC) using the response to the question asking for full title of main job, and the description of what is done in that job.

In Darnhill the most important occupation groups are 'process machine operatives' or 'elementary occupations'. 'Process machine operatives' includes such jobs as plant & machine operatives, assemblers & routine operatives, (e.g. machinists), construction operatives, (e.g. scaffolder), transport drivers & operatives, (e.g. hgv drivers, taxi drivers), and mobile machine drivers & operatives, (e.g. crane driver, fork lift truck driver). 'Elementary occupations' includes all elementary trades, plant & storage related workers, (e.g. farm workers, labourers on construction sites, packers in factories) and elementary administration & service occupations, (e.g. postal worker, hospital porter, waiters, window cleaners, traffic wardens, shelf stackers, etc.) ASHE 2004 determined that the average gross weekly pay for full-time process machine operatives was £364, whilst for elementary occupations it was £212.70. This can be compared with the average gross weekly pay for managers & senior officials who received £727.50.

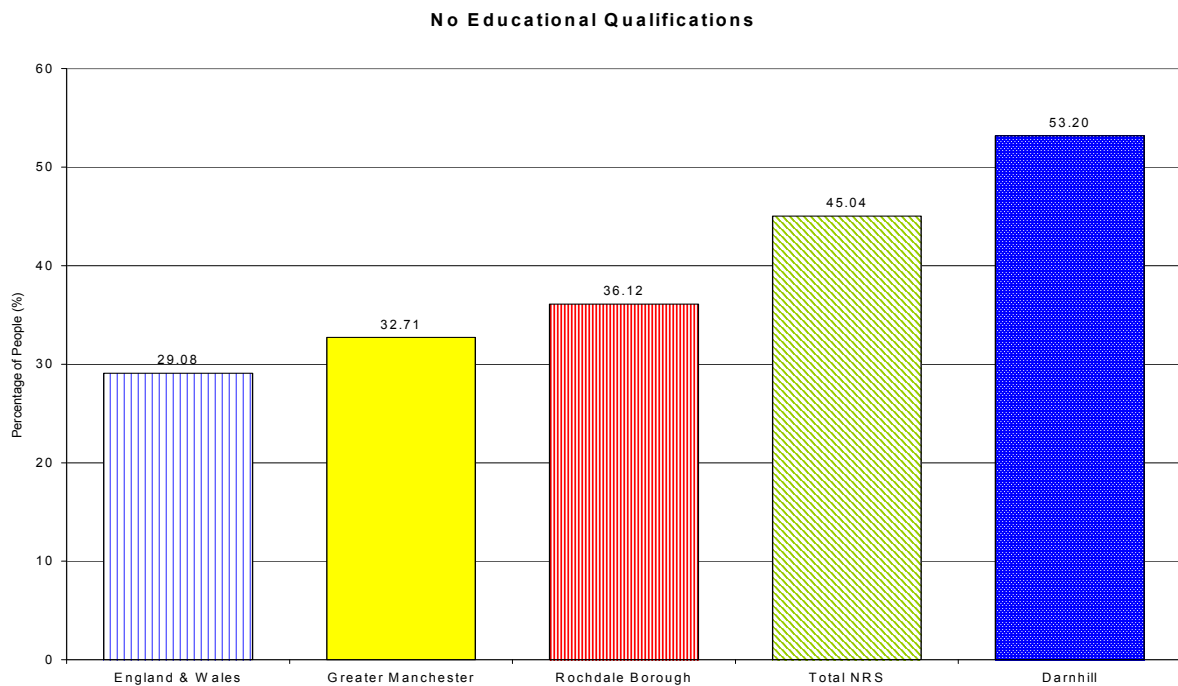
If we combine this occupational group pattern with the above trends in industry of employment we can see that the majority of workers in Darnhill are concentrated in low skilled, low paying industries.

Education

Low educational attainment increases the risk of social exclusion not only during school years but in future years due to the importance of education in securing employment. There is a clear correlation between GCSE attainment and subsequent labour market position, and employment is the most important way of avoiding poverty. Greater numbers of highly skilled people in a locality it is difficult to generate more employment. Lack of skills amongst a local population is one of the most significant obstacles to raising employment levels.

Without greater numbers of highly skilled people in a locality it is difficult to generate more employment. Lack of skills amongst a local population is one of the most significant obstacles to raising employment levels.

Graph 13: Percentage of People (Aged 16 to 74) with No Educational Qualification



Source: Census 2001 KS Table 13 Crown Copyright 2003.

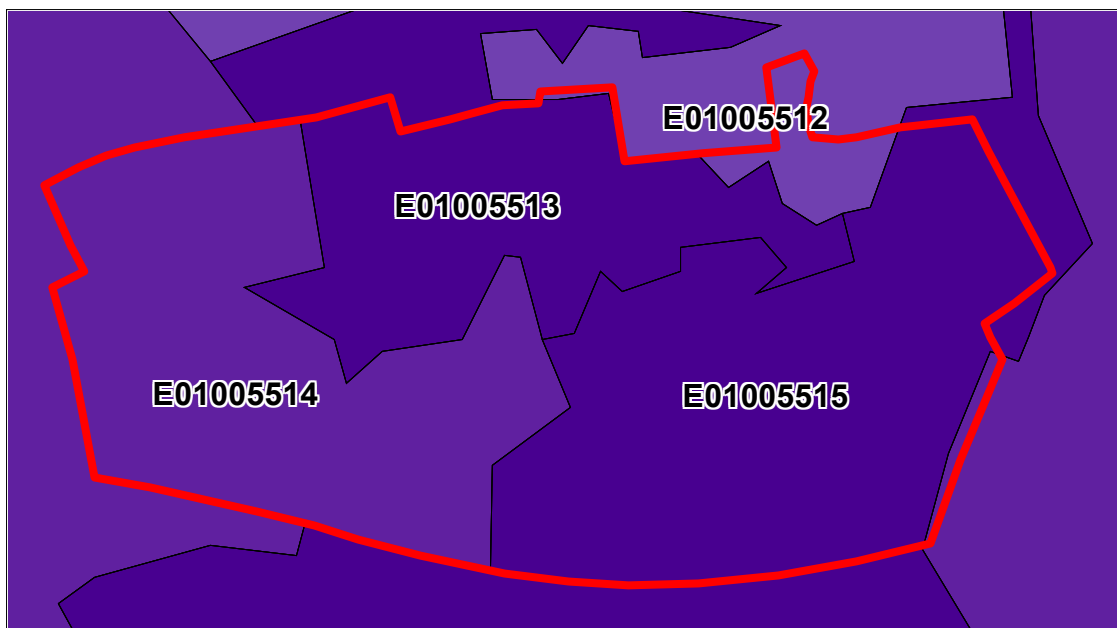
In Darnhill over half of people have no educational qualifications, this is higher than NRS phase 1B areas (45%), Rochdale Borough (36%) and England and Wales (29%).

Table 7: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005512	8,579	30
E01005513	1,952	10
E01005514	3,610	20
E01005515	318	10

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Map 5: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation in Darnhill



Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004

The indicators for the education, skills and training deprivation fall into two sub-domains one relating to the lack of attainment among children and young people and one relating to qualifications in terms of skills. In terms of Education, Skills and Training deprivation the majority of Darnhill is in the worst 20% of SOAs in England. Of the 3 SOAs which cover the majority of Darnhill, two are in the worst 10% in England.

Table 8: SAT's Key Stage 2. Percentage of Pupils A warded Level 4 and Above 2002-2003

Area	English	Maths	Science
Darnhill	41.5	58.5	67.9
Rochdale Borough	68.5	67.9	80.5
England and Wales	75.0	73.0	87.0

Source: Rochdale M.B.C. Education, Information and Planning.

Notes:

- (1) The data for NRS Areas is based on pupils living within the area. The data for Rochdale borough and England is based on pupils attending school within the area, and may include pupils who do not live within the area. Similarly, pupils living within the area but who attend school outside the area will not be included in the results.
- (2) The data for NRS Areas is based on pupils who actually took the exams. The data for Rochdale borough and England also includes pupils who were eligible to take the exam but did not attend on the day, or were disapplied.

The proportion of pupils attaining a SATs level 4 and above is lower in Darnhill compared with Rochdale Borough and in England and Wales in all three-core subjects. The difference in attainment is greatest in English where just over 40% of pupils achieved a level 4 or above in Darnhill, compared with over a third of pupils in Rochdale Borough and three quarters of pupils in England and Wales.

In Darnhill 20.9% of pupils gained 5 A* to C GCSEs in 2002 to 2003. This is lower than Rochdale Borough (41.3%) and England and Wales (52.9%).

Health

Disadvantaged communities face multiple deprivations which can have a serious effect on health. People living in disadvantaged communities are the least likely to have access to the best services when they are ill and are more likely to die at a younger age.

Poor health is a symptom of living in a poorer neighbourhood and a cause of its continuing decline. Socio-economic factors such as income, educational attainment, housing, environment and fear of crime greatly influence the health of individuals from before birth right throughout life. In deprived areas these problems can be compounded by poor access to health services, but also by poor day-to-day access to healthy affordable food, safe leisure and recreation and affordable convenient public transport.

Table 9: Key Health Indicators at Super Output Area level for Darnhill

Lower SOA	SMR Circulatory Disease	SMR Neoplasm's	Birth Rate Lone Mothers	SIR "not good"	SIR LLTI	SIR Permanently Sick or Disabled	SMR All Causes
E01005512	156.95	163.73	23.26	114.5	110.55	121.15	211.2
E01005513	88.53	117.52	46.9	194.78	158.77	240.3	120.16
E01005514	115.46	137.7	22.22	149.62	136.82	187.79	142.29
E01005515	99.11	140.56	39.25	199.22	178.38	282.05	132.89

Source: North West Public Health Observatory Small Area Database 1998 – 2002

- SMR – Standardised Mortality Ratio – 100 is England and Wales average – SMR greater than 100 shows higher than expected deaths, adjusted for age and gender
- Birth Rate Lone Mothers – shows the percentage of babies born to lone mothers. The level in the North West for 1998-2002 was 19.61%, for Rochdale PCT 14.21% and Heywood and Middleton PCT 25.22%
- SIR – Standardised Illness Ratio – derived from 2001 Census – 100 is England and Wales average – SIR above 100 shows higher than expected level of illness, adjusted for age and gender
- Not good health – based on a self-assessment of a person's general health over the 12 months before the 2001 census - all people
- LLTI – Limiting long-term illness –based on a self-assessment of whether or not a person has a limiting long-term illness or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do - all people
- Permanently sick or disabled – adults aged 16-74 (sub-category of economic inactivity)
- * Indicates suppressed information

The table above shows that the number of deaths from Neoplasms and from All Causes is higher than expected over the whole of Darnhill. Similarly the levels of those who suffer from a Limiting Long Term Illness, Not Good Health or who are Permanently Sick or disabled are also higher than expected. The high incidence of permanently sick or disabled indicates high levels of working age adults who are unable to work owing to permanent sickness or disability.

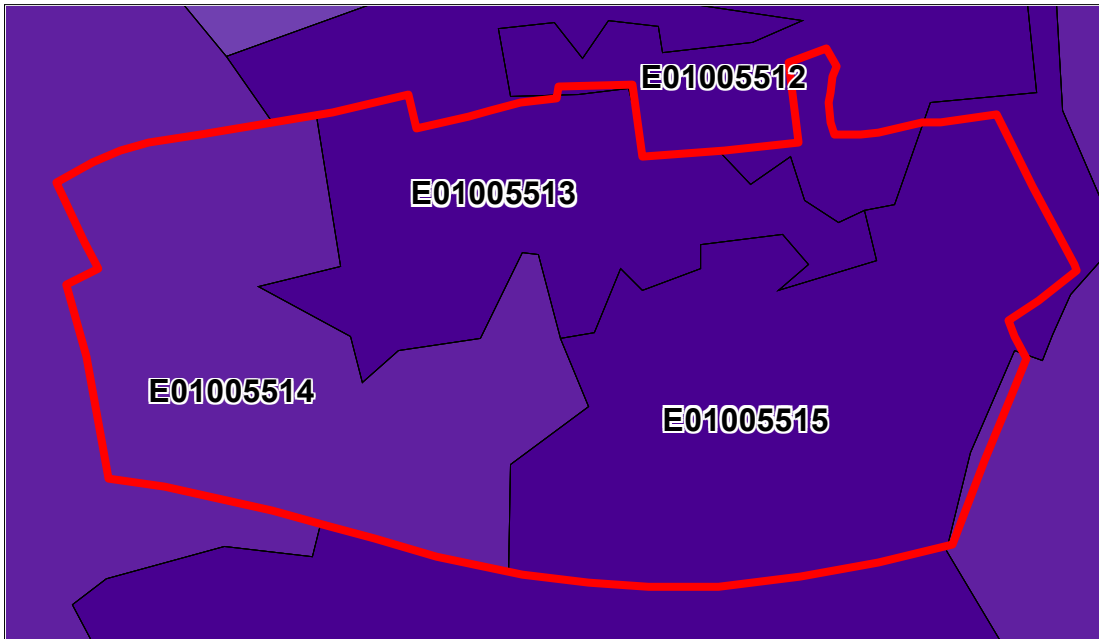
The Indices of Deprivation 2004 also show high levels of health deprivation and disability in Birch View.

Table 10: Health Deprivation and Disability

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005512	2,989	10
E01005513	965	10
E01005514	3,670	20
E01005515	573	10

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004

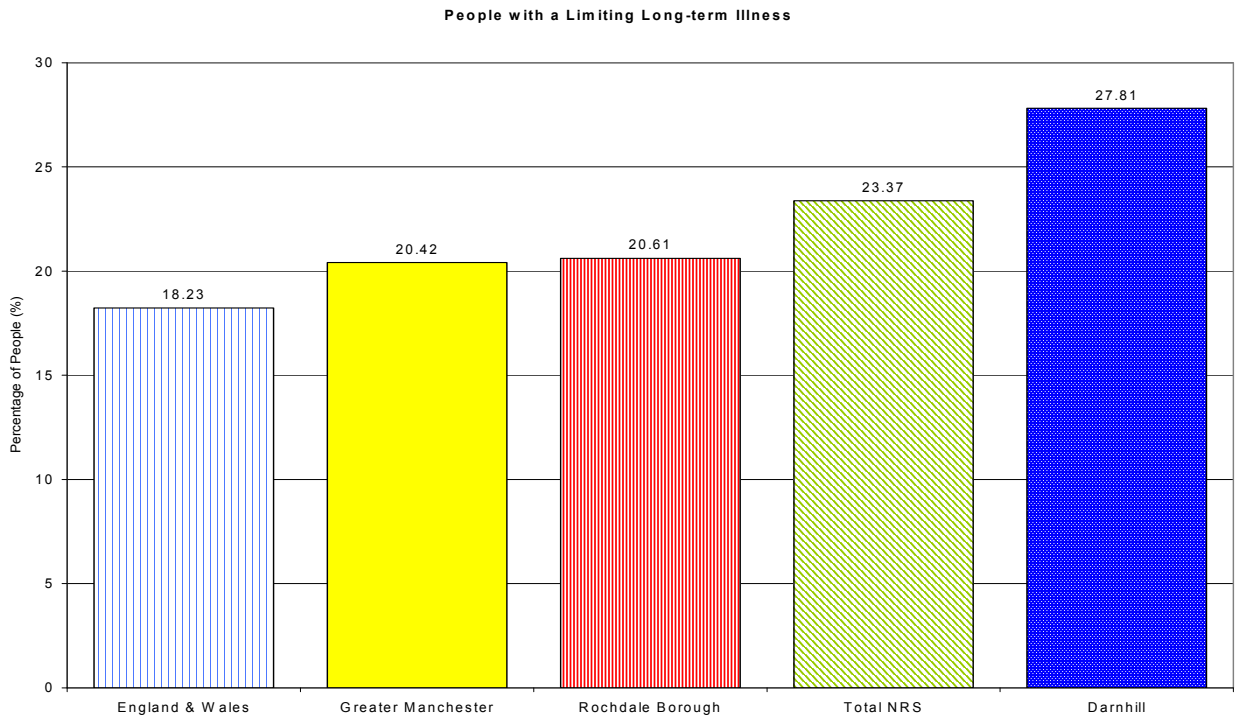
Map 6: Health Deprivation and Disability in Darnhill



Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004

All of Darnhill falls within the worst 20% of SOAs in England. The West of the area is the most deprived; the SOAs here are within the worst 10% in England.

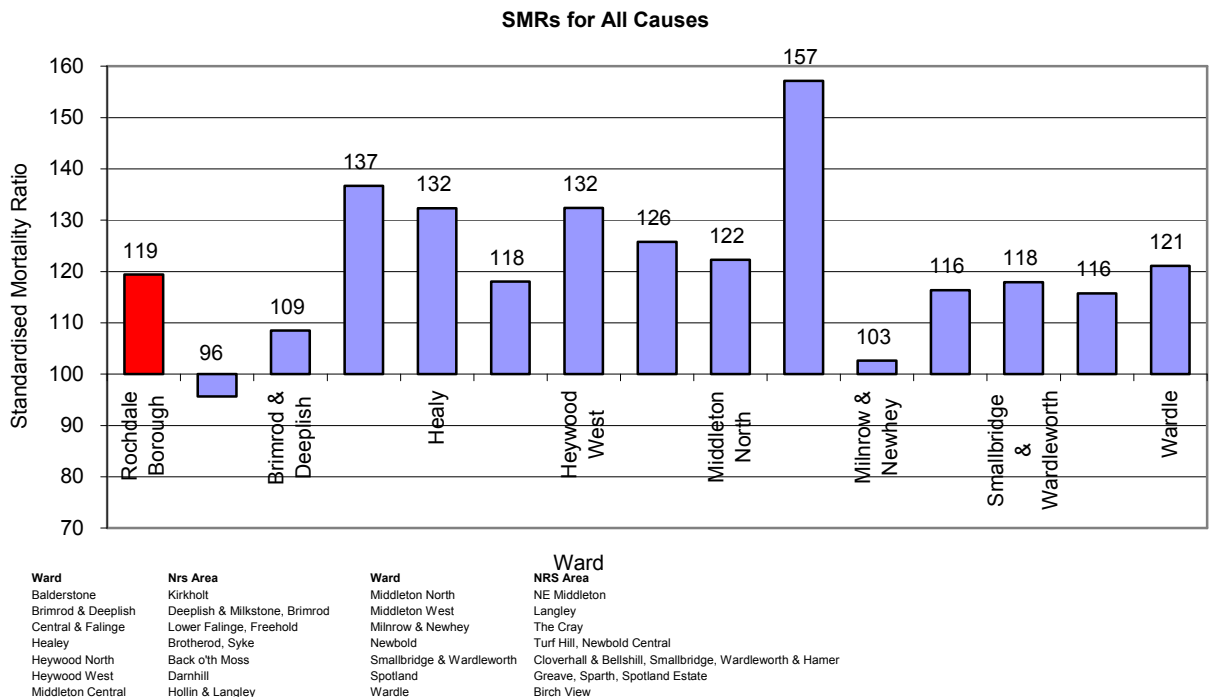
Graph 14: Percentage of People with a Limiting Long Term Illness (All People)



Source Census 2001 KS Table 08. Crown Copyright 2003

Limiting long-term illness in the 2001 Census was a self-assessment of whether or not someone has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activity or the work they can do including problems that are due to old age. Darnhill has a higher proportion of people with a Limiting Long Term Illness (28%) compared with England and Wales (18%), Rochdale Borough (21%) and the whole of the NRS 1B areas 23%.

Graph 15: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs for All Causes of Death by Ward)

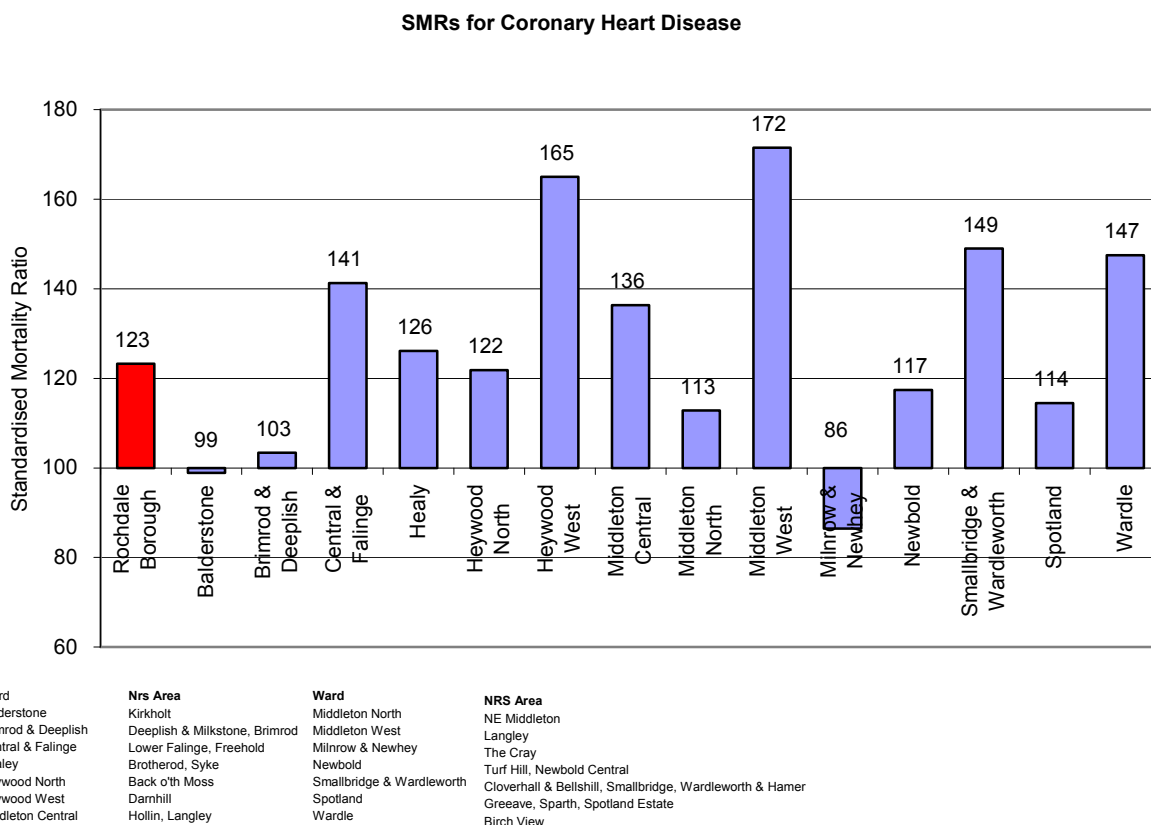


Source: Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999

Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) are used to reflect an area's mortality experience, taking into account age and gender. The national average for each SMR is standardised at 100. Any measure above this number indicates that the death rate is higher in that particular area. Any measure below 100 indicates that the area has lower than expected death rates compared with the England and Wales average. Darnhill lies in the Heywood West Ward, which has a higher than expected level of deaths from All Causes. Heywood West has the third highest SMR for All Causes when compared with the equivalent data for the other wards containing NRS 1B areas.

The following graphs show diseases where the SMR is particularly high in Heywood West.

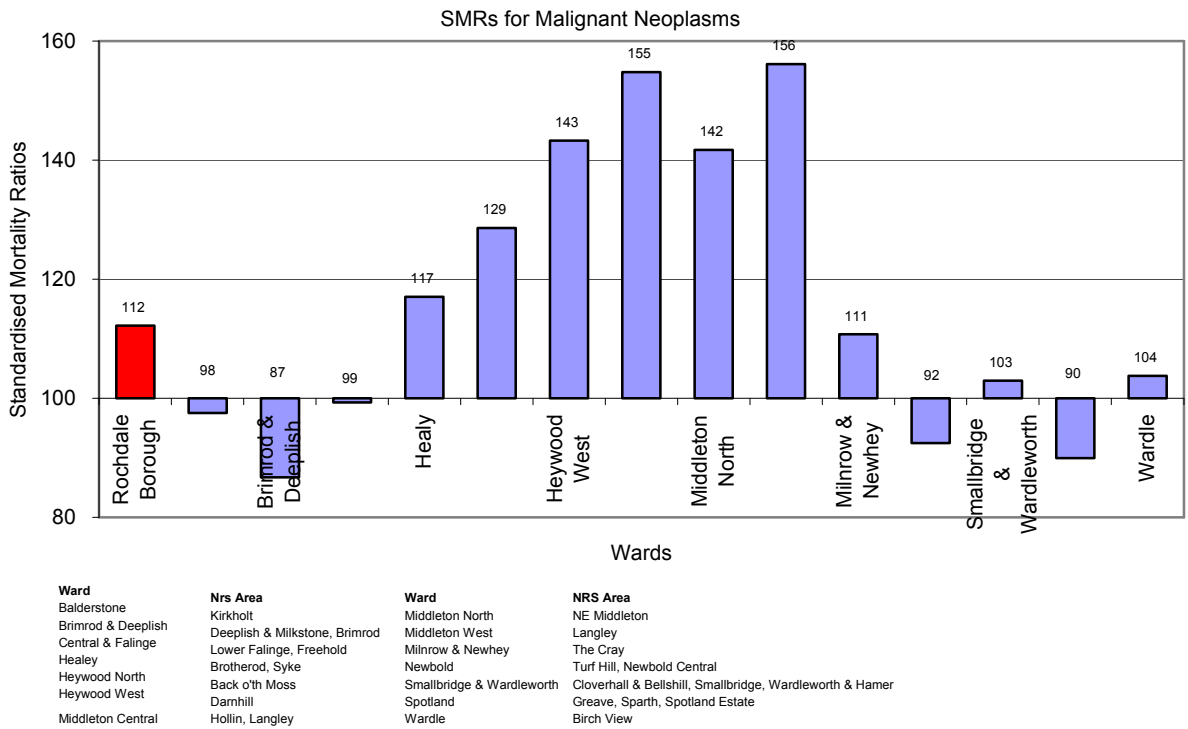
Graph 16: Standardised Mortality Ratios for Coronary Heart Disease by Ward



Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999

In the Heywood West ward the SMR for coronary heart disease is 65% above the average for England and Wales (SMR 165). It is also higher than the SMR for the Rochdale Borough which stands at 123.

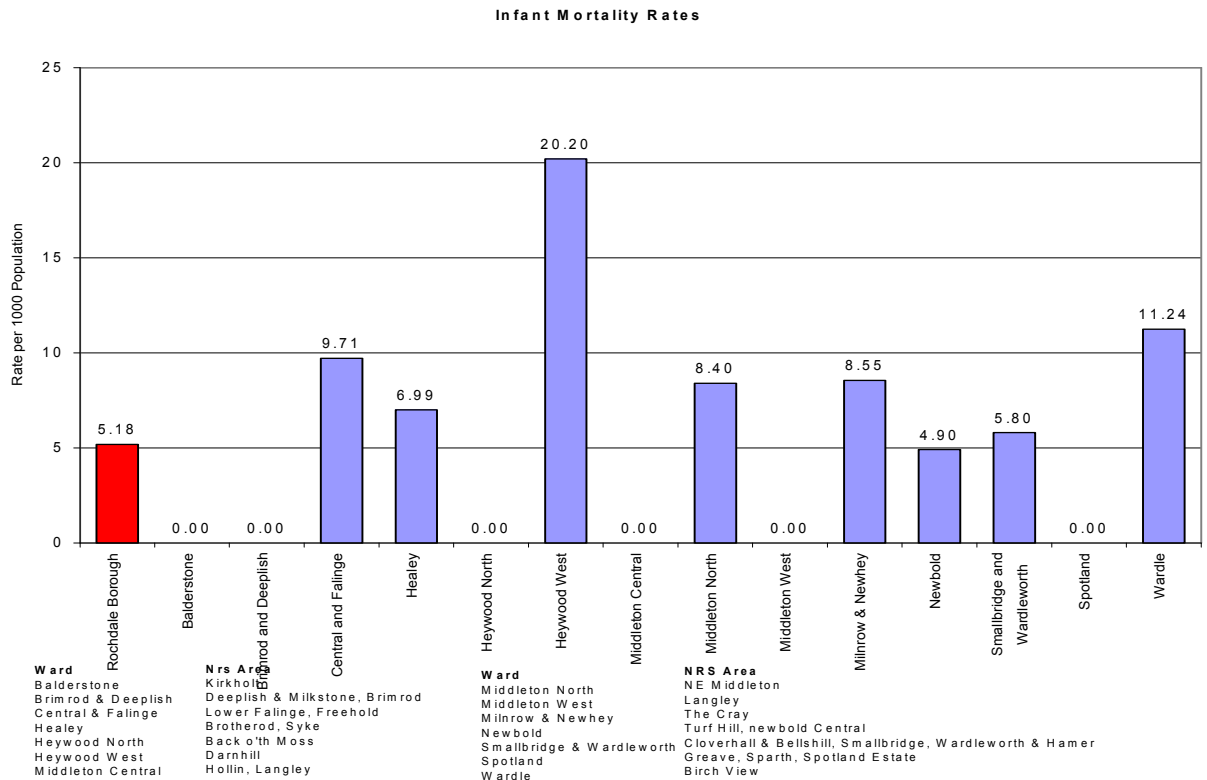
Graph 17: Standardised Mortality Rates for Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) by Ward.



Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999

Heywood West has a high SMR for malignant Neoplasms (SMR 143). This is significantly higher than the average for England and Wales and the SMR for the Rochdale Borough which stands at 112.

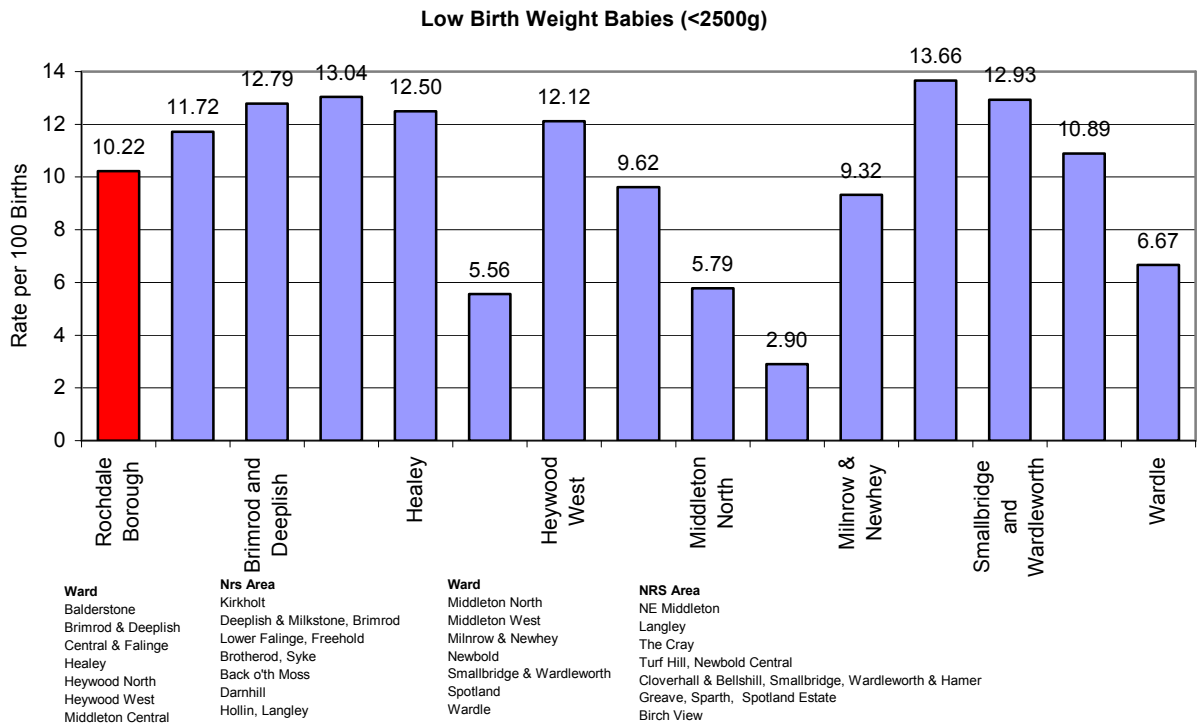
Graph 18: Infant Mortality Rates by Ward, 2002



Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999

The infant mortality rate correlates strongly with poor health in the first few weeks of life. The infant mortality rate in Heywood West are high at 5.56 per 1000 births. this is slightly higher than the rate for the Rochdale Borough which stand at 5.18 per 1000 births.

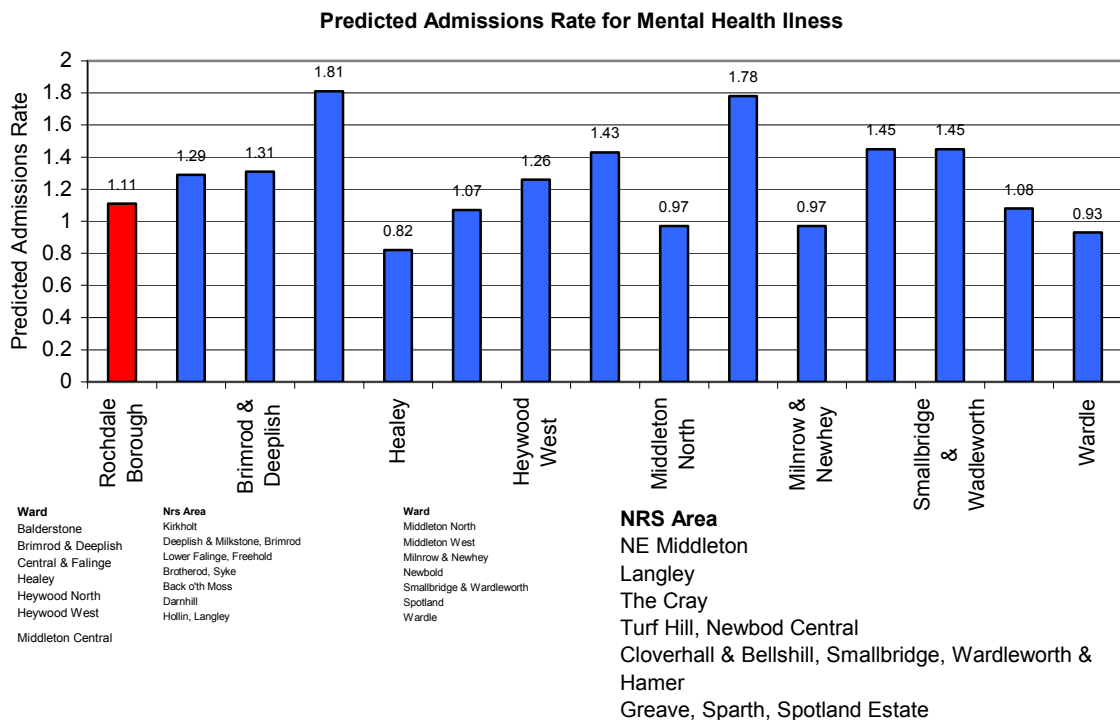
Graph 19: Low Birth Weight Babies (<2500g) by Ward



Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999

The rate of low birth weight babies (< 2500g) stands at 12.12 per 1000 births for the Heywood West ward. This exceeds the rate for the Rochdale Borough which stands at 10.22 per 100 births.

Graph 20: Predicted Admissions for Mental Health Illness 2000 by Ward.



Source: MINI Index 2000

Poor mental health can lead to a variety of forms of social exclusion including long-term unemployment, homelessness, alcohol and substance misuse and social isolation. More than half of the adults with mental health problems in employment are on low incomes.

In Heywood West the predicted admissions rate for people with mental health problems is 1.26 per 100,000 people. This is higher than the rate for the Rochdale Borough which stands at 1.11 per 100,000 people.

Crime

The nature of deprived areas often means that they face higher than average crime rates. Crime has been recognised as both a symptom and a cause of deprivation. In deprived areas high crime rates can discourage people from setting up new businesses and hamper existing ones. They stifle the housing market and scare off crucial service providers for example GP's.

Factors producing the greatest explanation for different crime levels were residential instability, low socio-economic status and high levels of family disruption. Communities where both people and buildings appear disorderly send out the visual message that the community is out of control and therefore may attract more crime. Signs of disorder undermine social control, residents shrink into their dwellings and take less interest in the public space.

Fear of crime is greatest amongst the poorest communities, and the risk of crime is also genuinely greater. The fear of crime may cause individuals to withdraw physically and psychologically from community life. The lack of neighbourhood cohesion, neighbourhood incivility and the perception of high neighbourhood crime levels contribute to being afraid of crime and the risk of victimisation. Community action is both a way of combating crime and a way of countering fear of crime. The experience of crime can have an impact on both physical and mental health.

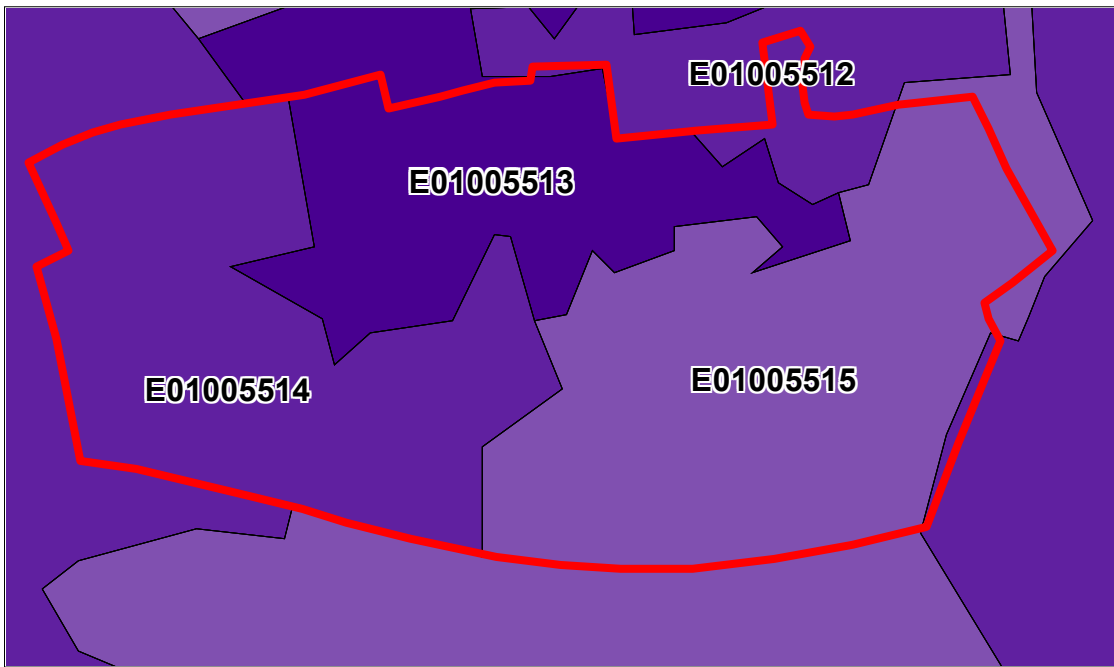
The experience of burglary can disproportionately affect low-income households. Such households are often unable to afford contents insurance especially when living in areas where premiums are extortionately high. Low-income households may not be able to afford security measures and are therefore more likely to worry about crime.

Table 11: Crime Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005512	3,640	20
E01005513	1,909	10
E01005514	5,247	20
E01005515	9,949	40

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004

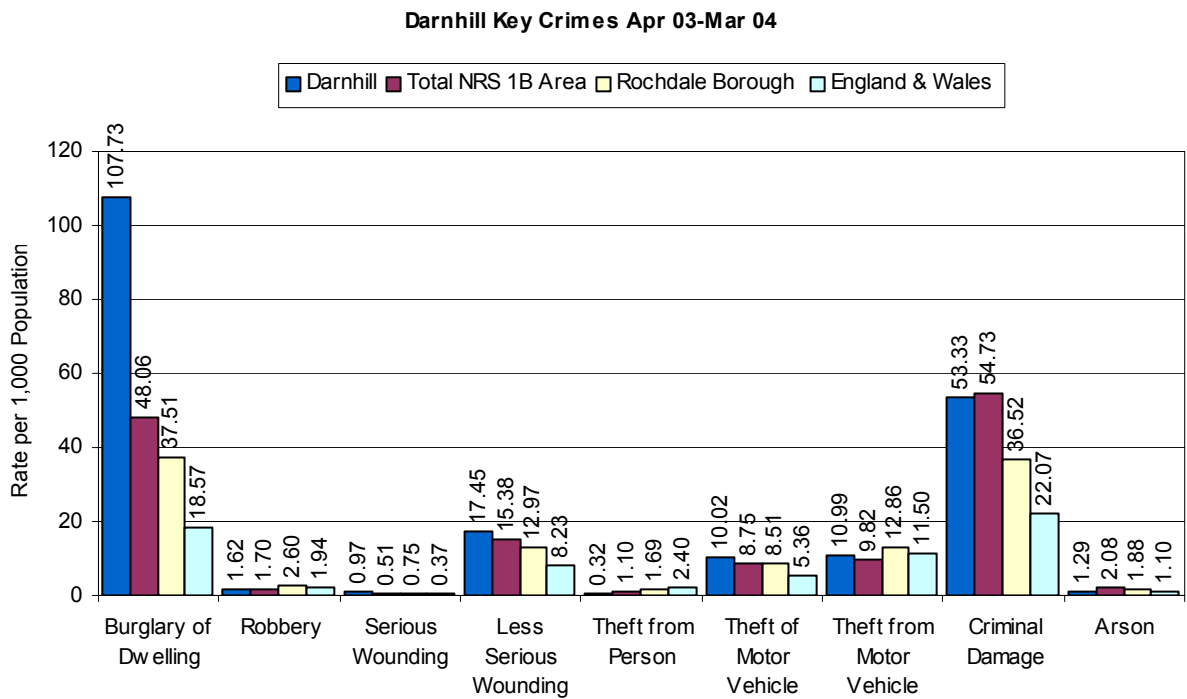
Map 7: Crime Deprivation



Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004

There is a high level of crime deprivation in Darnhill. The SOAs in the west of the area are in the most deprived 20% in England. The SOA in the east of Darnhill is less deprived and falls between the worst 40% and the worst 50% of the SOAs in the country.

Graph 21: Key Crimes Apr 03 - Mar 04



*. Rate per 1,000 households for Burglary of Dwelling

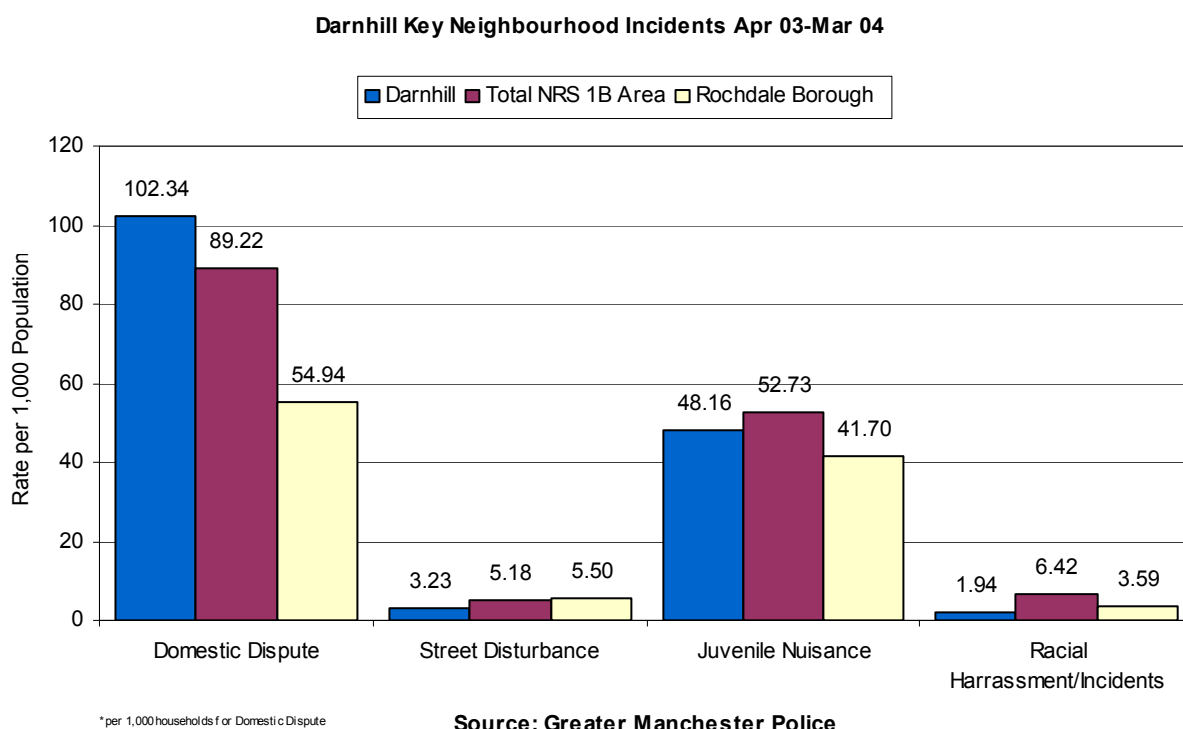
Source: Greater Manchester

'Key crimes' cover a selection of crimes as recorded by the police. Many other crimes are not covered here, (e.g. murder, kidnap, possession of firearm etc.); this is because these are so few in numbers their numbers cannot be impacted on at neighbourhood level. Further to this it

must also be remembered that all recorded offences by the police does not include all criminal offences taken place within that time period; there are many crimes which go undetected.

The Burglary of Dwellings rate in Darnhill is over five times higher than in England and Wales. In Darnhill, on average over ten percent of households during the period April 03 to March 04 reported a burglary to the police. Darnhill has one and a half times the criminal damage rate reported in the Rochdale borough and over double the rate for England and Wales. Criminal damage as defined by the law means 'deliberately, or recklessly, destroying or damaging a home, building, vehicle or other item that belongs to somebody else', and would also include racially aggravated criminal damage which, for the purposes of this report, is not classified separately. There are also higher rates of less serious wounding, (around twice that for England and Wales), and a slightly higher level of theft from motor vehicle. Other key crimes such as arson, robbery, serious wounding etc. are extremely small in number and so not of significance.

Graph 22: Key Neighbourhood Incidents Apr 03 – Mar 04



All reports of incidents, whether by a victim, witness or third party, will result in registration by the police, however an incident will only be recorded as a 'crime' if, on the balance of probability, the circumstances as reported amount to a crime as defined by law and there is no available evidence to suggest otherwise. Domestic disputes, street disturbances and juvenile nuisances are therefore crime-related incidents and not actual recorded crimes themselves, and as such can cover a wide range of activities, (for instance youths causing annoyance on street corners would be classed as 'juvenile nuisance', etc.). 'Racially Aggravated Incidents' are incidents which are reported to the police where no crime has taken place, that are deemed to have a racial aspect to the problem. This is often dependent on the officer's perception upon arrival of the scene, and so may frequently be a subjective, rather than objective, classification of events. At present there is no national comparator for incident rates as they are not subject to the same National Recording Standard as recorded crimes.

In terms of crime-related incidents Darnhill has an extremely high rate of domestic disputes, around two times that of the Borough-wide level. It has lower levels of 'street disturbances', (i.e. public order problems reported to the police that are not crimes) than the Borough as a whole. The level of 'juvenile nuisance' is slightly lower than the total NRS 1B area but around 7% higher than Rochdale Borough as a whole. Darnhill has a lower than average level of racially aggravated incidents than both the Borough as a whole and the NRS1B area. This is

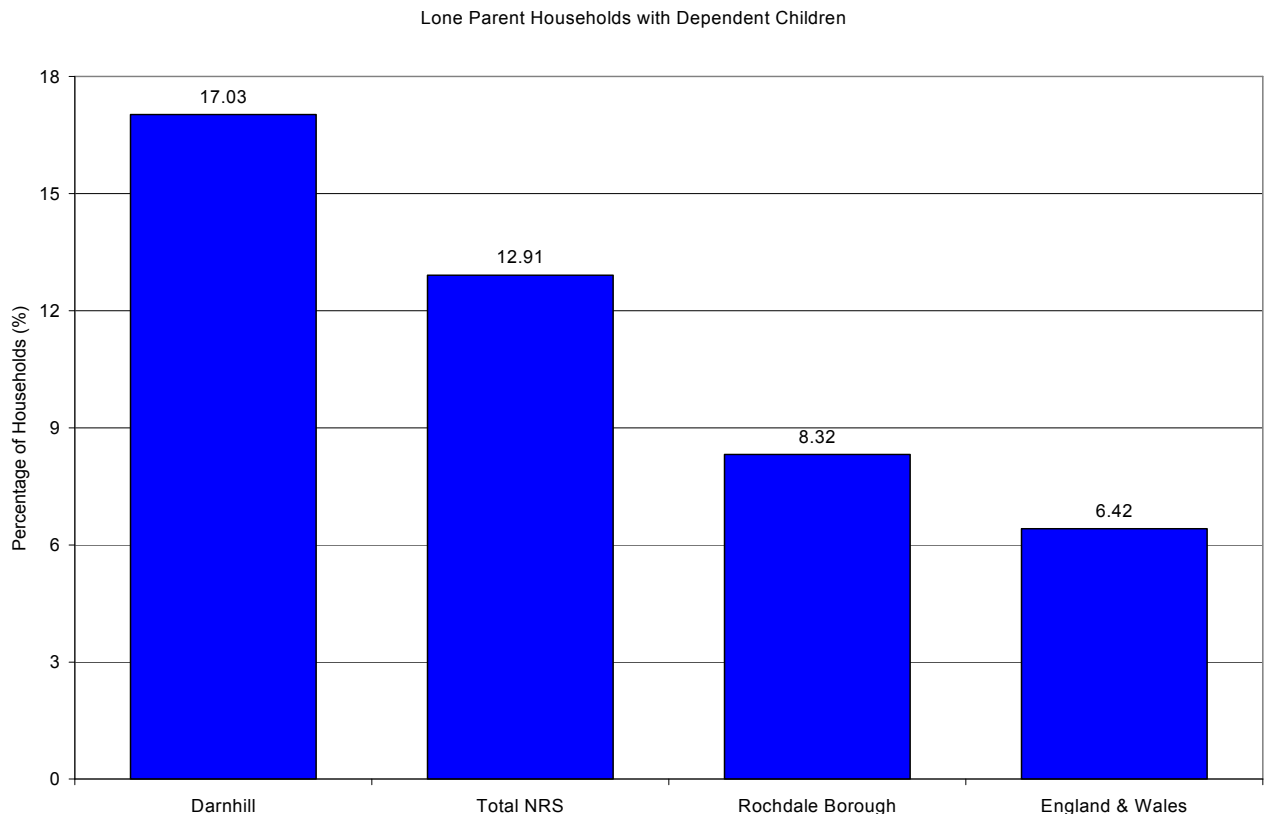
unsurprising however when considered the extremely low proportion of BME groups living in the area compared with other areas of Rochdale.

Children

At the end of the 20th century children in Britain were some of the poorest in Europe and the 'developed' world. There are several factors that serve to make children particularly vulnerable to experiencing poverty. These are as follows; living in a lone parent family, living in an ethnic minority, living in a large family, living in a family where there is an adult or child with a long-term illness or disability and either living in a workless home or one dependent on low pay.

In Darnhill, just over 1 in 4 (27%) of the population are children aged 0-15. 7.19% of children are aged between 0 and 4.

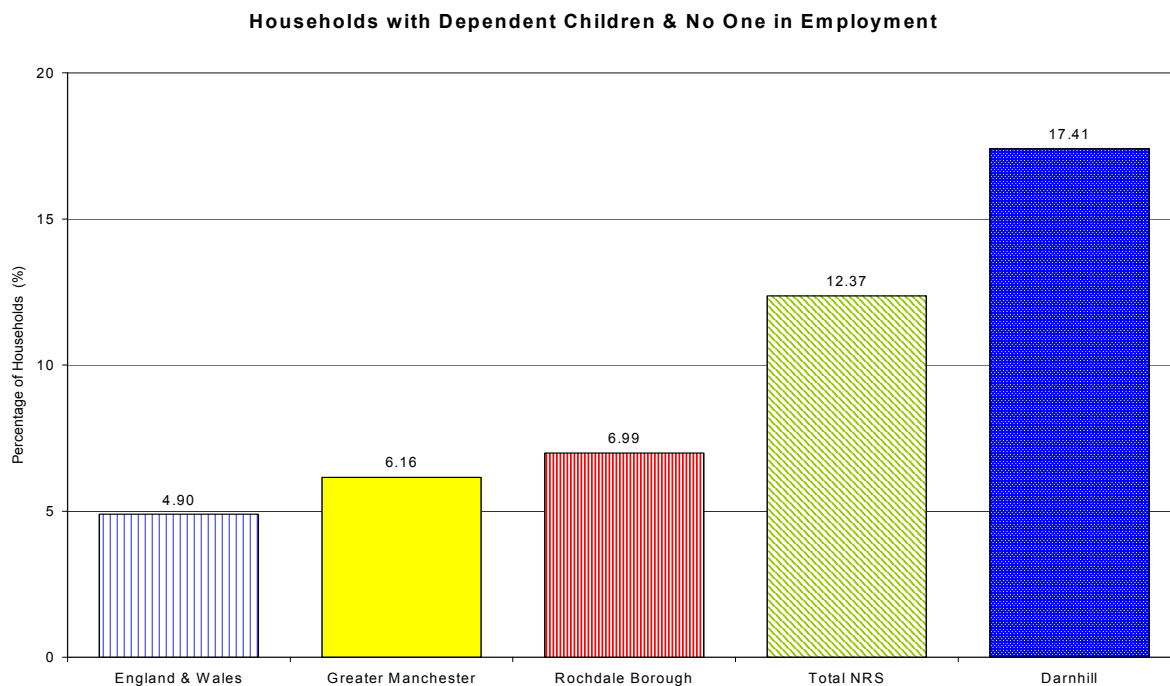
Graph 23: Households with Lone Parents and Dependent Children



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 20, Crown Copyright 2003

Children who live within lone parent families are more likely to experience life reliant on the lowest levels of means tested benefit. The majority of lone parents are women and children in these households tend to stay poorer for longer. The number of children living in lone parent households is steadily increasing. Living in a lone parent family should not inevitably lead to poverty but this is affected by access to adequate work and childcare. In Darnhill 17.03% of households are lone parent households with dependent children, this is higher than the proportions found for the NRS Phase 1B area and the Rochdale Borough.

Graph 24: Percentage of Households with Dependent Children and No One in Employment



Source: Census 2001 KS Table 21. Crown Copyright 2003.

The employment status of the household that children live in also presents a major risk of child poverty. In 1995/96 the UK had the highest rate of children in workless households across the EU. Worklessness creates an economic disadvantage but also creates the potential for stress and tension within a family. It also has the danger of limiting a child's aspirations and social contacts. Darnhill has high levels of households with dependent children and no one in employment; over 3 times the proportions found in England and Wales. In Darnhill 1 in 6 households fall into this category compared with 1 in 8 in the NRS Phase 1B Areas and 1 in 14 in Rochdale Borough.

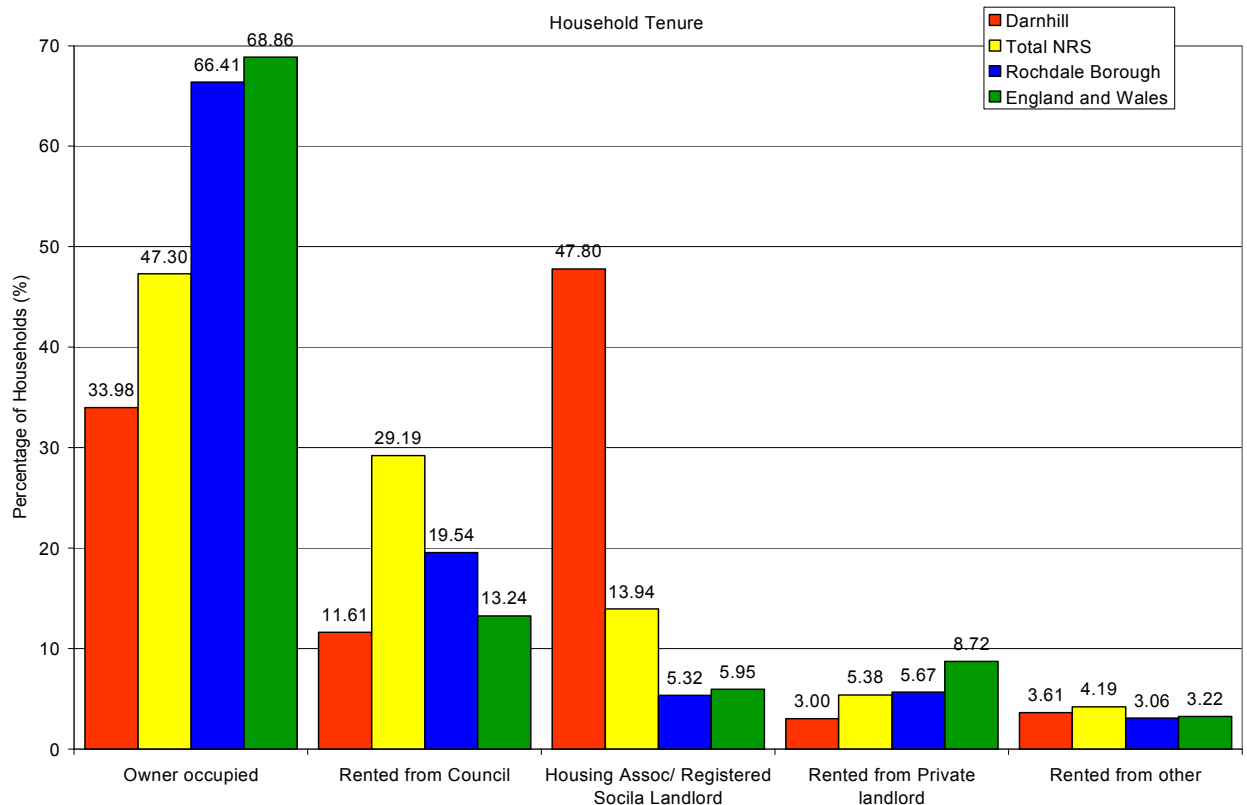
Housing

Access to decent housing is essential to the development of strong, successful and sustainable communities. In deprived areas, improving poor housing can boost the health and prospects of local people and stimulate renewal.

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 included a domain on the Living Environment. This was made up of indicators on housing quality and also outdoor environment quality (air pollution and road traffic accidents).

In Darnhill there are 1,371 household spaces. A household space refers to the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household. (Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 16 & 18, Crown Copyright 2003).

Graph 25: Household Tenure



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 18, Crown Copyright 2003

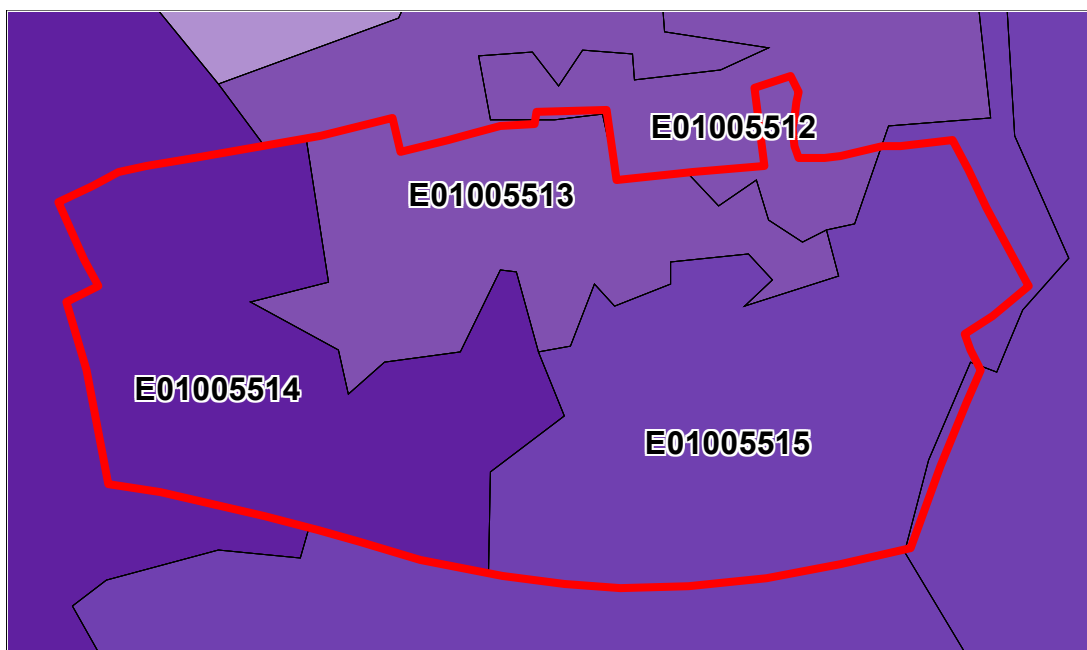
In Darnhill only one third (33.98%) of households own their own property. This is significantly lower than the percentage of household who own their own property in the Rochdale Borough (66.41%) and England and Wales (68.95%). In Darnhill nearly half of the population (47.80%) rent their property from a housing association or registered social landlord. This is higher than the percentage of households in all other areas. In Darnhill a lower percentage of household are rented from the council in comparison to all other areas.

Table 12: Living Environment Deprivation.

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005512	10,934	40
E01005513	10,103	40
E01005514	6,207	20
E01005515	9,533	30

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Map 8: Living Environment Deprivation.



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004.

Living environment deprivation in Darnhill ranges between the worst 20% and the worst 40% of the SOAs in the Country. The deprivation is most acute in the west of Darnhill.

Table 13: Average Property Prices by Financial Year

Year	Darnhill	Rochdale Borough
01/04/00 - 31/03/01	£25,868.21	£59,212.76
01/04/01 - 31/03/02	£23,881.20	£64,741.20
01/04/02 - 31/03/03	£37,210.53	£73,398.04
01/04/03 - 31/03/04	£42,376.53	£86,160.18

Source: HM Land Registry, Crown Copyright 2004

The table above shows the average property prices in the Rochdale Borough and Darnhill by financial year. Since April 2000 the property prices in both areas have increased substantially. However, the average price of property in Darnhill is still significantly lower than the average for the Rochdale Borough.

Table 14: Percentage of Properties in each Council Tax Band

Band	% Of Households
A	98.63
B	0.46
C	0.53
D	0.08
E	0.08
F	0.15
G	0.08

Source: RMBC Council Tax

A large majority of the Households in Darnhill fall into Council Tax band A (98.63%). The valuation for properties in Band A is under £40,000. However, this is not the real sale value of the properties in this band as they are based on rental value calculated before the Council Tax was introduced in 1993.

In Darnhill 0.53% of the properties are classed as Council Tax voids. This means that nobody has lived in the property for 6 months or more.

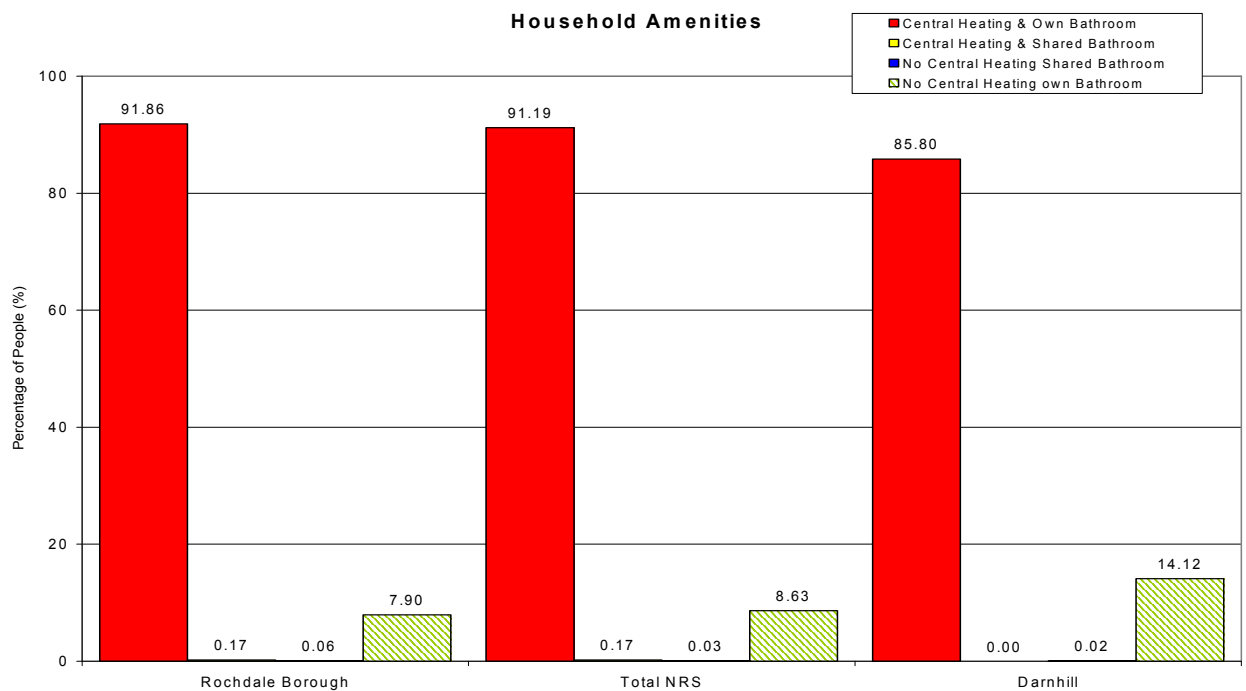
Table 15: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation.

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005512	12,390	40
E01005513	15,010	50
E01005514	12,925	40
E01005515	14,343	50

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Darnhill does not have high levels of Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation. The SOAs fall between the worst 40% and worst 50% in England.

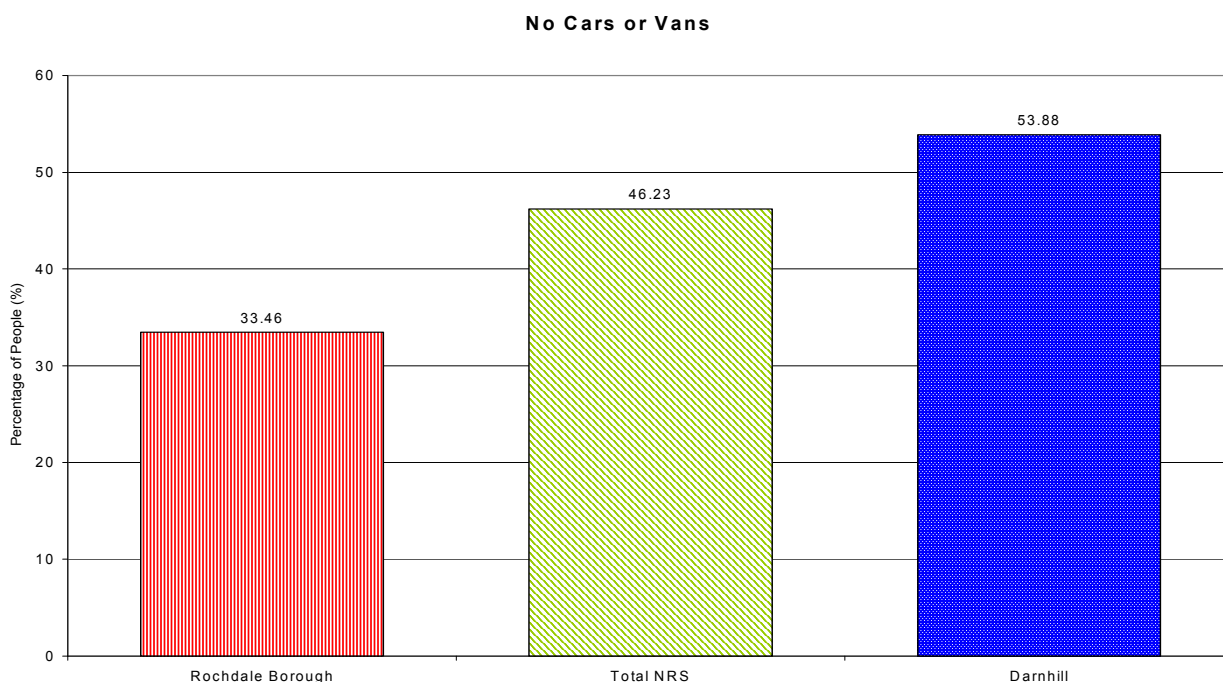
Graph 26: Household Amenities



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 19. Crown Copyright

One in seven Households have no Central heating in Darnhill compared with 1 in 12 in the NRS Phase 1B areas and Rochdale Borough.

Graph 27: Percentage of Households who have No Car or Van



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 17. Crown Copyright 2003

The ownership of cars can be used as a crude indicator of available income. Over a half of households in Darnhill have no Car or Van (54%). This is a higher proportion than that found in the total NRS Phase 1B (46%) areas and in the Rochdale Borough (33%).

Table 16: Barriers to Housing and Services

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005512	12,390	40
E01005513	15,010	50
E01005514	12,925	40
E01005515	14,343	50

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004.

Barriers to housing and services deprivation has two sub-domains, geographical barriers and wider barriers which include issues relating to access to housing such as affordability. In Darnhill, Barriers to Housing and Services deprivation was ranked between 12,390 and 15,010. This means that Darnhill falls between the worst 40% and the worst 50% of SOA areas in the country.

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