



# Deepish and Milkstone Neighbourhood Renewal Area

## Data Profile

September 2004

# **Deeplish and Milkstone Neighbourhood Renewal Area**

## **Introduction**

Deeplish and Milkstone 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.

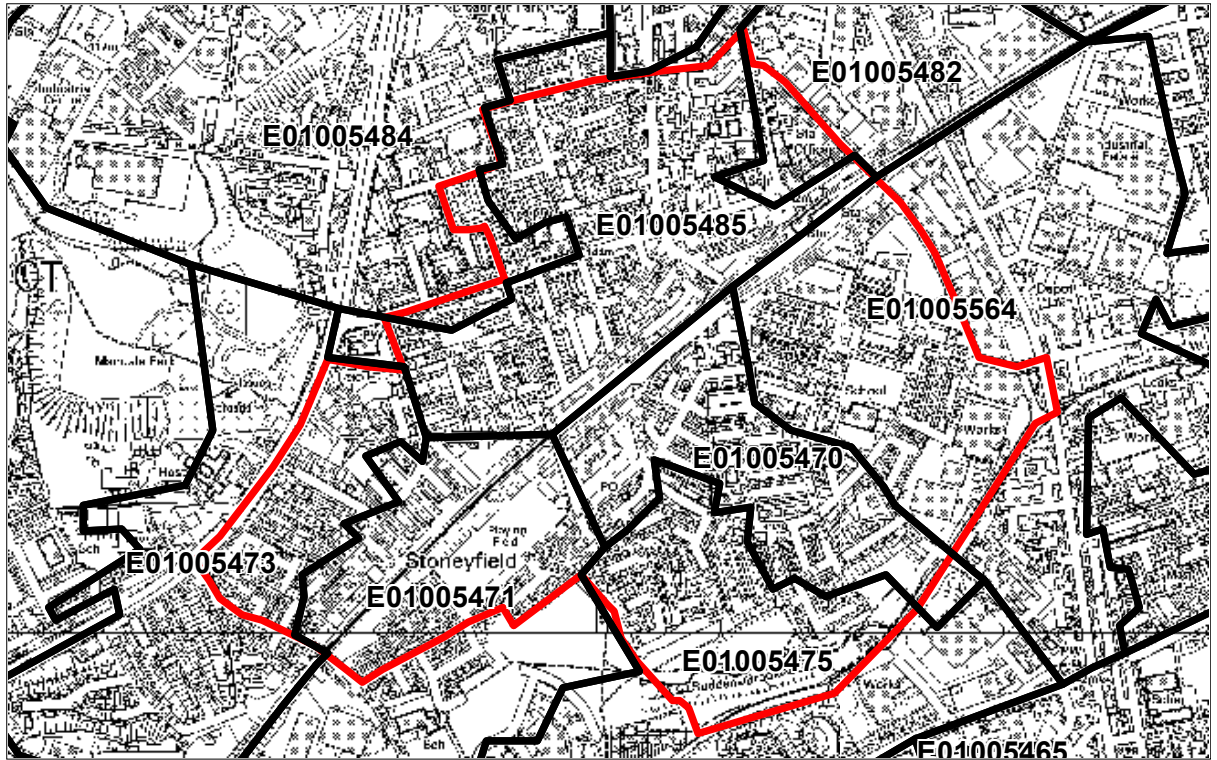
The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal seeks to address multiple deprivation. Deprivation is a wider measure than poverty, or the lack of basic necessities. It includes material deprivation, relating to diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work. People experiencing 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.

Deeplish and Milkstone has been included in the first phase of Rochdale Borough's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (Phase 1A). 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.

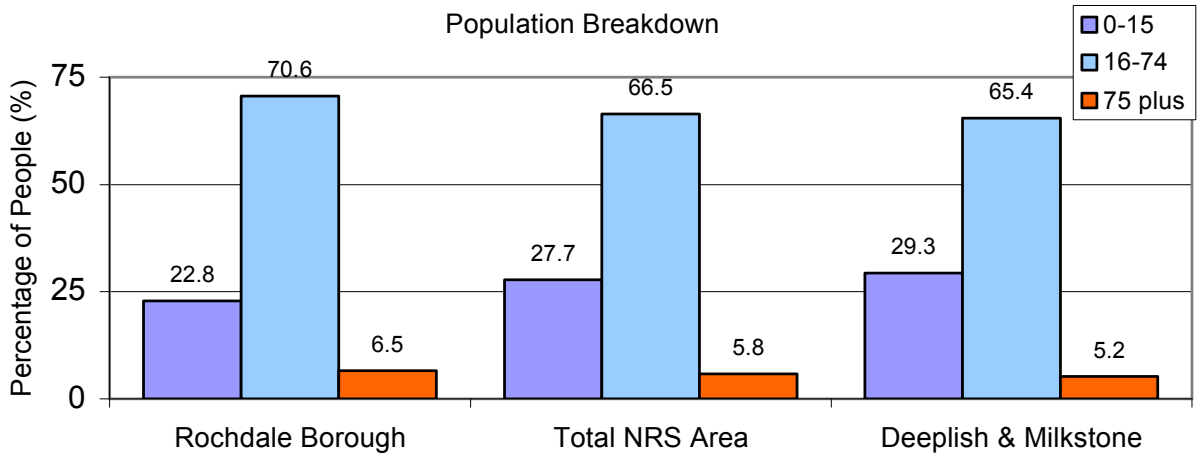
The data provided at neighbourhood level is most useful in terms of identifying issues of concern, but some of it has been produced using estimates, and should not be treated as the exact truth. Other data is available at Super Output Area (SOA) level. SOAs are small areas of about 1,500 people. Data at SOA and ward level is more accurate than neighbourhood level. War level data can only give an indication of the situation at neighbourhood level, particularly when the neighbourhood is much smaller than the ward.

Map 1: Deeplish and Milkstone and Lower Super Output Areas Boundaries



## Demographics and Overall Deprivation

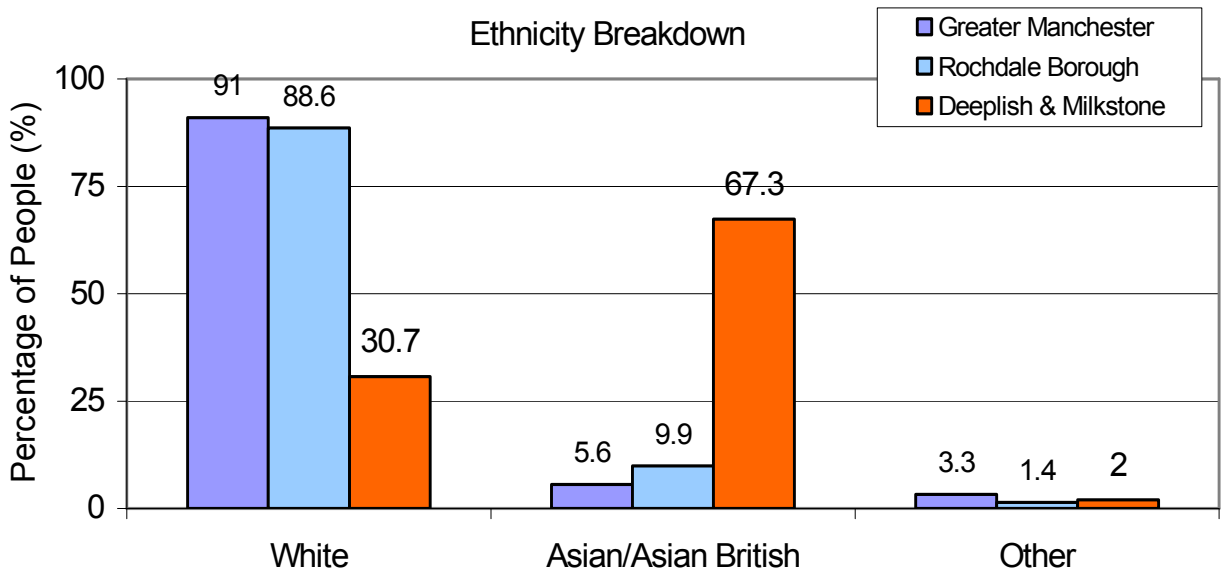
Graph 1: Population Breakdown.



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 02. Crown Copyright 2003

Deeplish and Milkstone has a total population of approximately 7,080, living in 2,165 households. It has a relatively young age profile with three out of ten residents being children aged 0-15 (29.3%). This is higher than the borough level (22.8%) and the England and Wales level (20.2%).

Graph 2: Ethnic Group



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 06. Crown Copyright 2003.

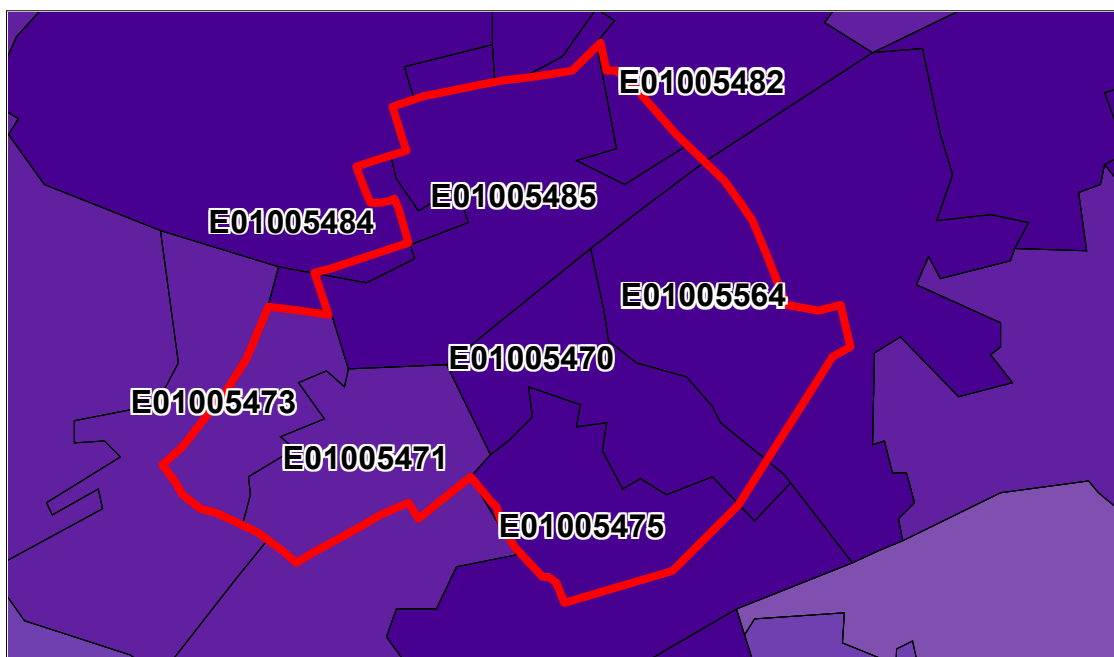
In Deeplish and Milkstone the predominant ethnic group is Asian/Asian British. Two thirds of residents are Asian/Asian British (67.3%) compared with one in ten in Rochdale (9.9%) and one in twenty in Greater Manchester (5.6%). Less than one in three people in the neighbourhood are white (30.7%).

Table 1: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005470	2,940	10
E01005471	5,019	20
E01005473	4,197	20
E01005475	2,963	10
E01005482	18	10
E01005484	16	10
E01005485	785	10
E01005564	1,519	10

Source: Index of Deprivation, 2004

Map 2: Overall Level of Multiple Deprivation in Deeplish & Milkstone



Source: Index of Deprivation, 2004

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004) includes an overall index of multiple deprivation. This combines seven domain (thematic) measures of deprivation to produce one overall level of multiple deprivation. The data is available at Super Output Area only. Deeplish and Milkstone is ranked highly in terms of overall deprivation. The north of Deeplish and Milkstone has particularly high ranks of between 16 and 785 (out of 32,482 SOAs in England). All the SOAs which fall within or partly within Deeplish and Milkstone are within the 20% most deprived SOAs in England.

## Income

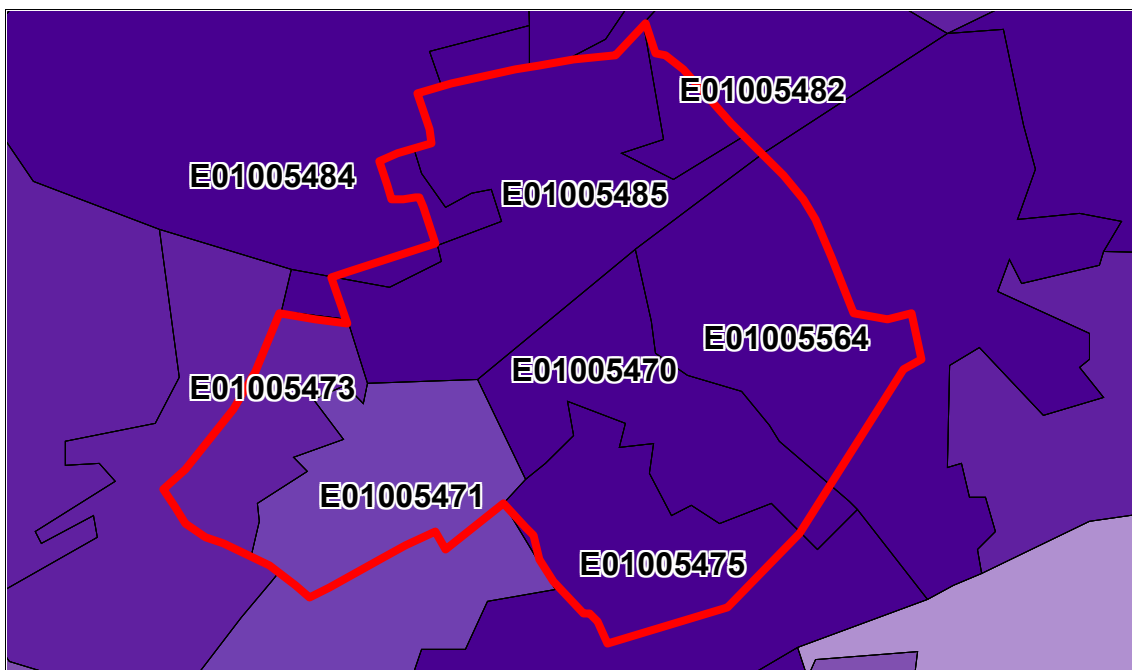
Low income is a key driver of deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation 2004 includes an income deprivation domain which measures the level of people living in families reliant on means-tested benefits.

Table 2: Income Deprivation

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE</b> (%)
E01005470	2,697	10
E01005471	6,827	30
E01005473	4,583	20
E01005475	2,744	10
E01005482	19	10
E01005484	4	10
E01005485	1,228	10
E01005564	1,648	10

Source: Index of Deprivation, 2004

Map 3: Income Deprivation in Deeplish and Milkstone



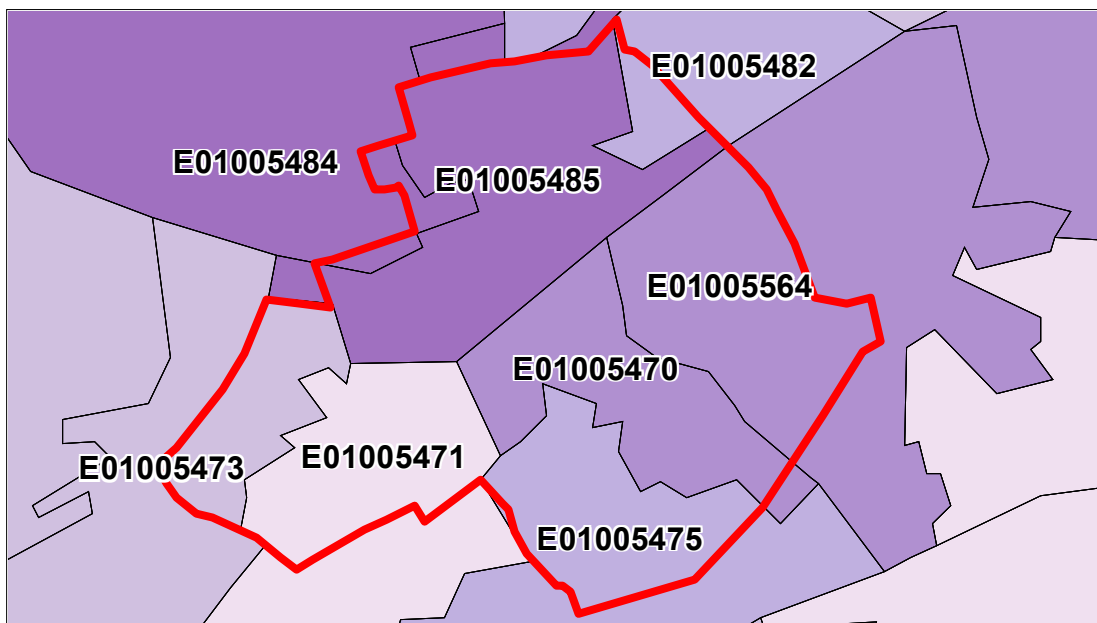
Source: Index of Deprivation, 2004

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

<b>SOA</b>	<b>Children (%)</b>	<b>Older People (%)</b>
E01005470	35.9	44.6
E01005471	27.3	19.5
E01005473	37.2	26.2
E01005475	40.2	35.4
E01005482	96.7	33.9
E01005484	76.6	57.3
E01005485	38.5	56.7
E01005564	45.8	43.2

Source: Index of Deprivation, 2004

Map 4: Percentage of Older People who are Income Deprived



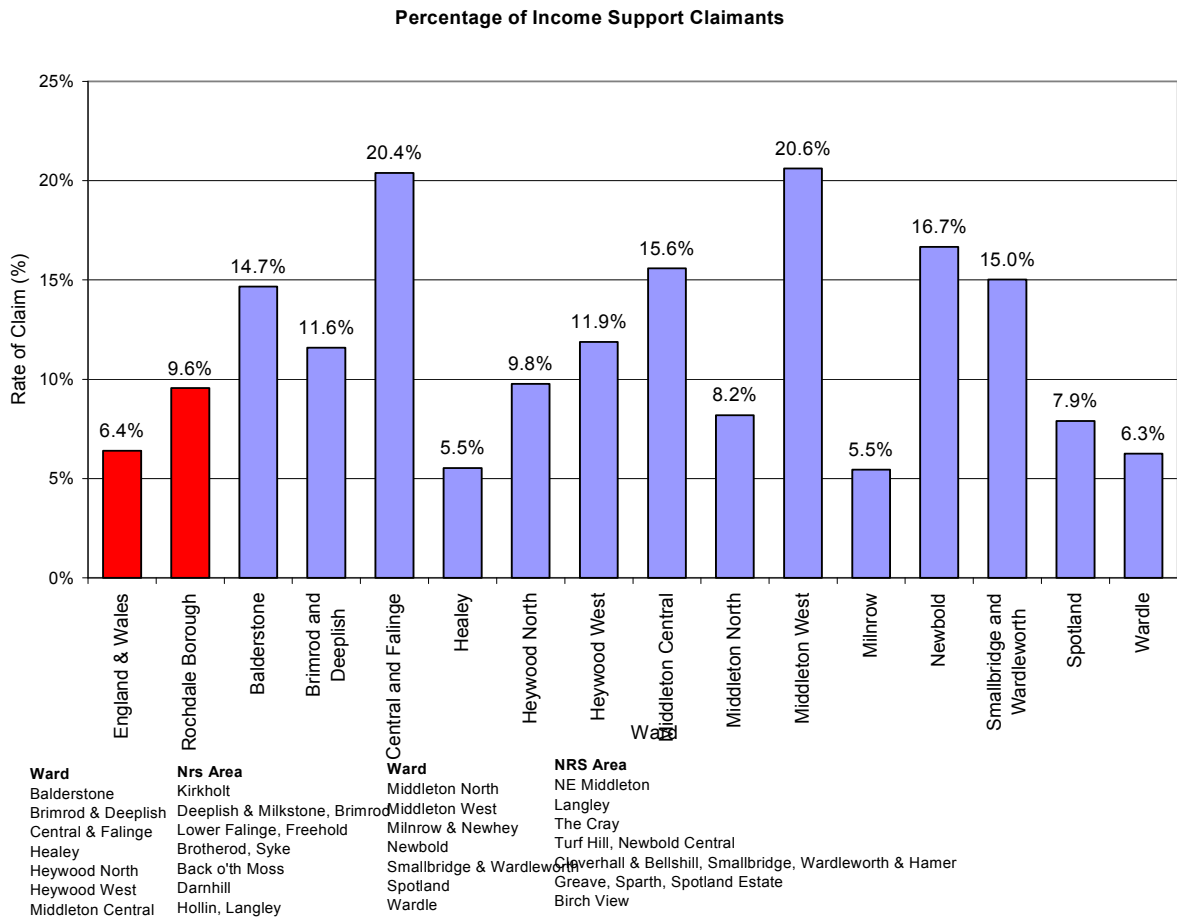
Source: Index of Deprivation, 2004

Income deprivation in Deelish and Milkstone is very high. Ranks for income deprivation range between 4 and 6,827 out of 32,482. The majority SOAs fall between the worst 10% and the worst 20% in the country. Income deprivation affecting children is particularly high in some areas of Deelish and Milkstone. Income deprivation affecting children ranges from 27.3% to 96.7% of children affected. Income deprivation affecting older people is slightly lower and ranges between 19.5% and 57.3% of older people.

The average household income in Deelish and Milkstone is estimated to be £21,620. This is lower than the average household income in Rochdale which stands at £26,791, or the UK which stands at £29,374 (Source: CACI, Paycheck, 2004).

In Deelish and Milkstone 54.3% of people claim Council Tax Benefit. People are eligible for Council Tax Benefit if they claim Income Support or Jobseeker's Allowance, are working and on a low income. (Source: RMBC Council Tax).

**Graph 3: Percentage of Income Support Claimants at August 2002**



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Information and Analysis Directorate). Information Centre. Crown Copyright 2004. Department for Work and Pensions (Information and

Income Support is designed to top up a households income to reach 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. Deepplish and Milkstone falls within the boundary of the Brimrod and Deepplish ward (pre-2004 wards – data for the new wards is not currently available). In the Brimrod and Deepplish ward 11.6% of people were claiming Income Support at August 2002. This was higher than the rate of claim for both Rochdale Borough (9.6%) and England and Wales (6.4%).

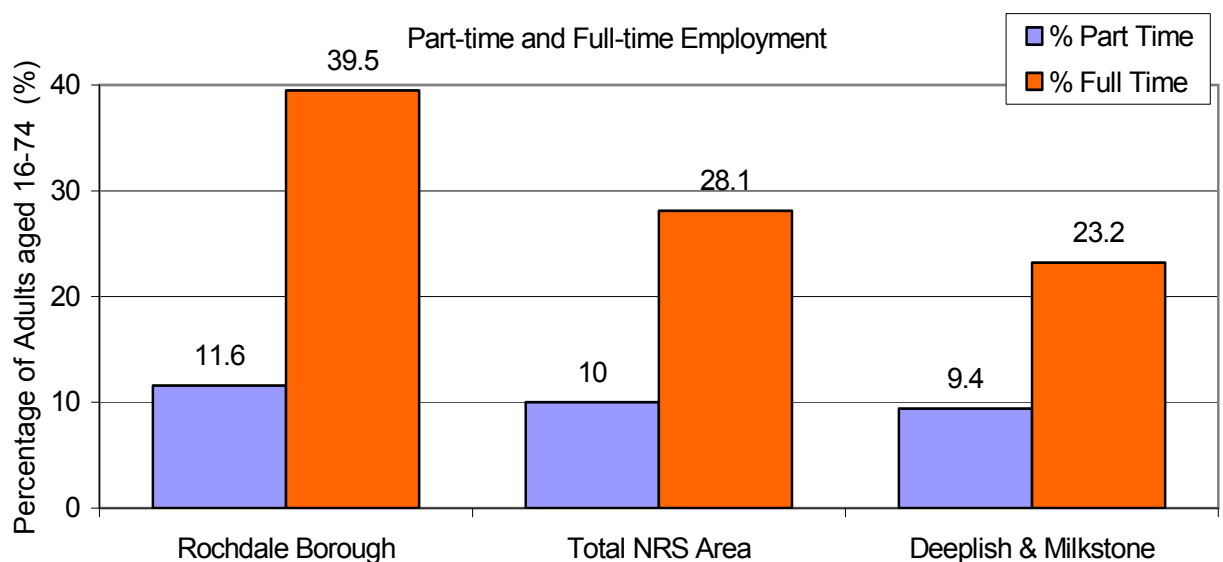
## Employment

Poverty (i.e. low income) is associated with worklessness and low-paid work, poor health, low educational attainment, poor housing, discrimination and area concentrations of deprivation. These are both the causes of poverty and deprivation and the symptoms, and they impact on each other.

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.

- 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 who are Employed Part-time and Full-time (Aged 16-74)



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

In Deeplish and Milkstone a low percentage of people are in full-time and part-time employment. Less than a quarter (23.3%) of all people ages between 16 and 74 are in full-time employment. This is lower than the percentage in both the Rochdale Borough (39.5%) and the Total NRS area (28.1%). A lower percentage of people in Deeplish and Milkstone are also employed on a part-time basis in comparison to the Rochdale Borough and the Total NRS area.

Employment deprivation in the Indices of Deprivation 2004 measures involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world or work. It includes elements of the “hidden unemployed” such as those out of the workforce due to sickness.

**Table 4: Percentage of People who are Employment Deprived**

SOA	Employment deprivation (%)
E01005470	18.2
E01005471	20.0
E01005473	17.4
E01005475	21.3
E01005482	60.4
E01005484	45.0
E01005485	28.3
E01005564	20.1

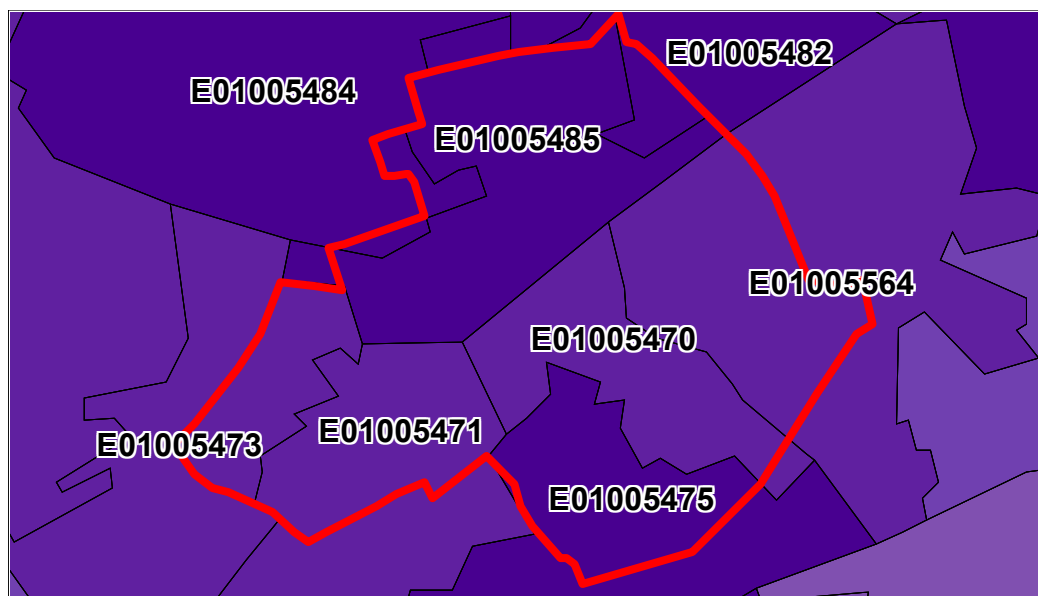
Source: Index of Deprivation, 2004

**Table 5: Employment Deprivation**

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005470	4,536	20
E01005471	3,604	20
E01005473	5,069	20
E01005475	2,983	10
E01005482	4	10
E01005484	51	10
E01005485	1,003	10
E01005564	3,532	20

Source: Index of Deprivation, 2004

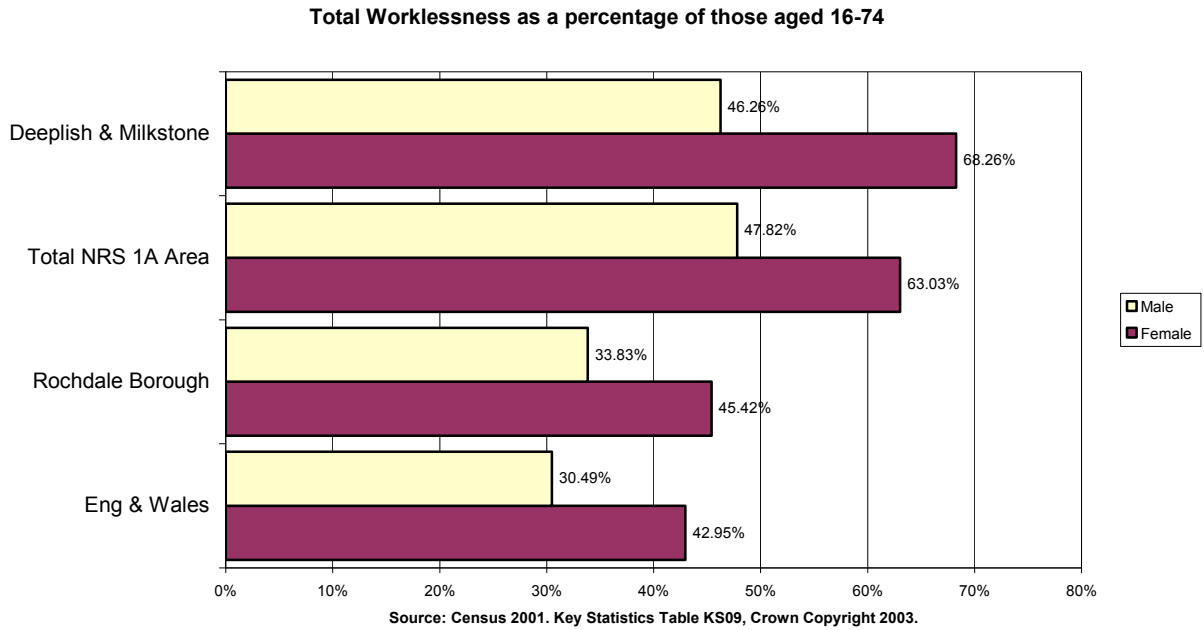
**Map 5: Employment Deprivation in Deeplish and Milkstone**



Source: Index of Deprivation, 2004

Employment deprivation in Deeplish and Milkstone is very high. A large proportion of the SOAs within Deeplish and Milkstone fall within the worst 10% in the country. Two SOAs have particularly low ranks at 4 and 51 (i.e. 4<sup>th</sup> and 51<sup>st</sup> most employment deprived in England out of 32,482 SOAs). In Deeplish and Milkstone between 17.4% and 60.4% of people are employment deprived.

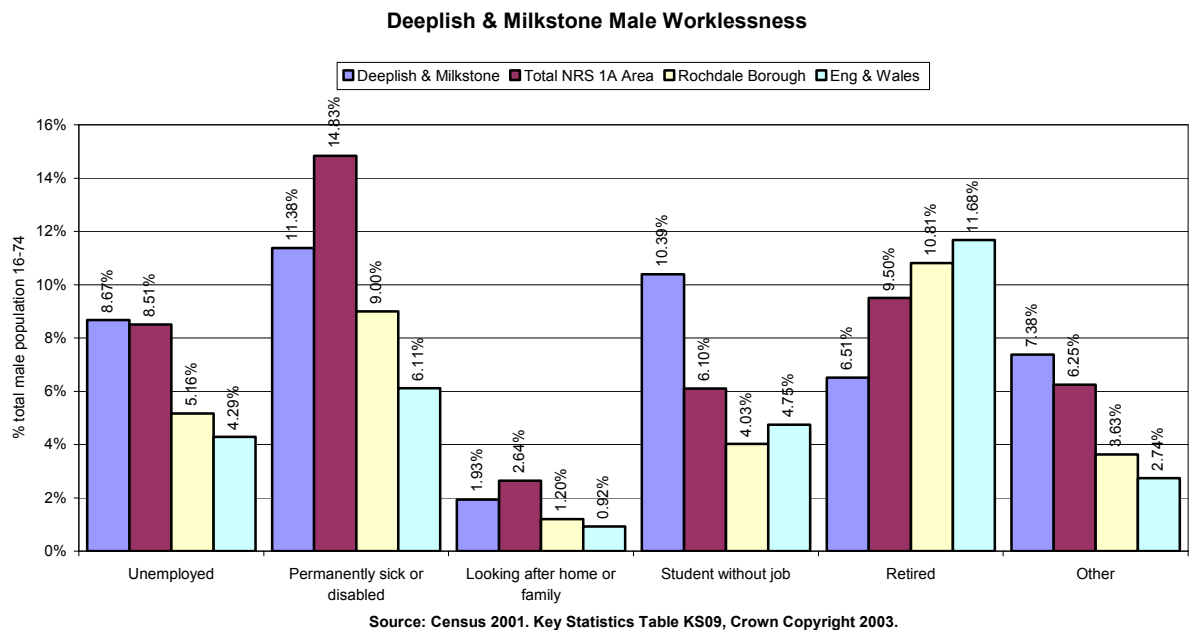
**Graph 5: Total Worklessness**



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).

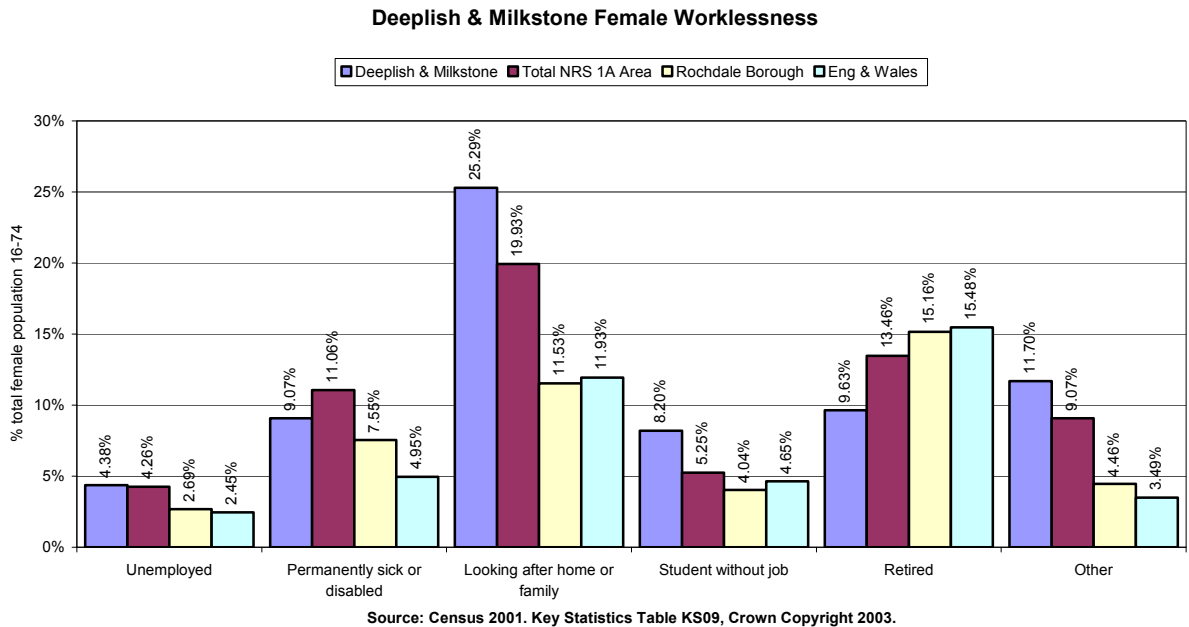
Deeplish & Milkstone has a similar overall level of worklessness than the NRS 1A area as a whole but is still at least 12% higher than the level for the Rochdale Borough and England & Wales for both males and females. Gender differences in Deeplish & Milkstone follow broadly the same pattern as Rochdale and England & Wales in that women consistently have a higher rate of worklessness than men. However, this difference in worklessness is higher in Deeplish and Milkstone (22%) compared with Rochdale Borough (12%) and England and Wales (12%). 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**



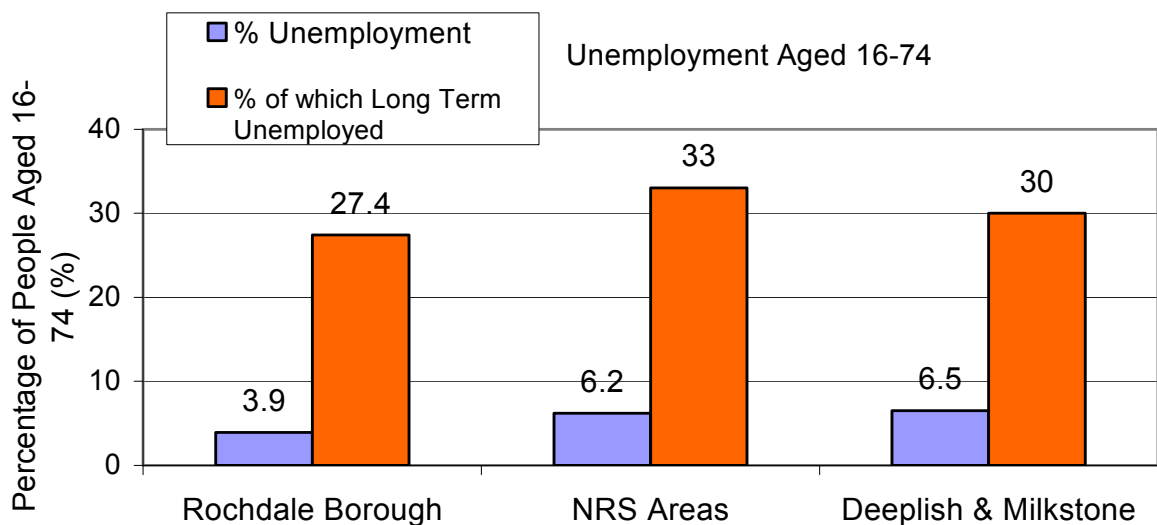
Men aged 16-74 in Deeplish & Milkstone are almost twice as likely to be unemployed than those in England & Wales and almost twice as likely to be permanently sick or disabled. Overall men have an extremely low rate of 'looking after home or family', however levels for Deeplish & Milkstone are higher than the national average. Levels of 'student without job' and 'other' are more than twice as high as in England & Wales, whereas the number of 'retired' men aged between 16-74 is nearly half that of the national average.

**Graph 7: Female Worklessness**



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 Deeplish & Milkstone 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. Female unemployment is similar but slightly higher than the comparator areas whilst 'looking after home or family' is nearly two and a half times that of the Borough and national average. Levels of 'retired' females are lower than the national average, whilst levels of 'other' are significantly higher.

**Graph 8: Unemployment Aged 16-74**



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

In Deeplish and Milkstone 6.5% of people are unemployed (source 2001 Census). This is much higher than the percentage of people who are unemployed in the Rochdale Borough (3.9%) and the Total NRS area (6.2%). Of the 6.5% of people who are unemployed in Deeplish and Milkstone, 30% of these people are long-term unemployed. A person is classed as being long-term unemployed in the 2001 Census if the year they last worked was 1999 or earlier.

Unemployment increases the risk of social exclusion, impacts on income and reduces access to services and opportunities. Unemployment does not affect all groups equally. The young, disabled and some minority groups are likely to experience disproportionate levels of unemployment. Whilst increasing employment levels is essential, it is important that jobs are quality jobs offering decent rates of pay.

**Graph 9: Unemployment Breakdown (Aged 16-74)**

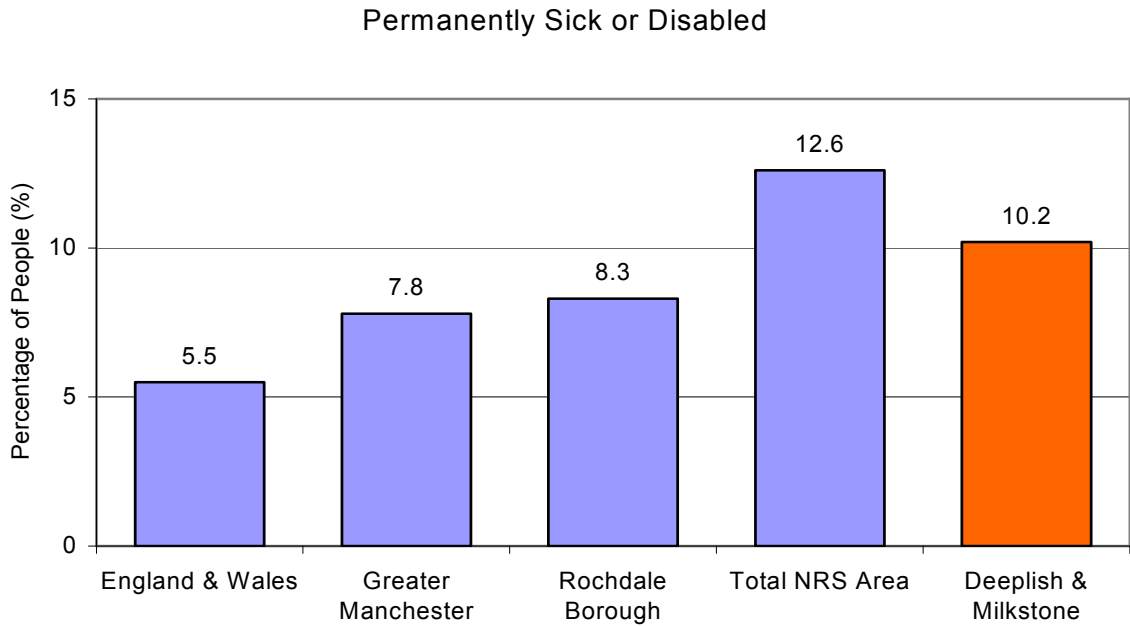


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09b and 09c. Crown Copyright 2003.

Young men and women aged 16.24 make up a greater proportion of the total unemployed in Deeplish and Milkstone than elsewhere. Older men and women aged 50 plus make up a much smaller proportion. It should be noted that this data is based on very small numbers and should be treated with caution.

Unemployment does not affect all groups equally. The young, disabled and some minority groups are likely to experience disproportionate levels of unemployment. Unemployment increases the risk of social exclusion, impact on income and reduces access to services and opportunities. Whilst increasing employment levels is essential, it important that jobs are quality jobs offering decent rates of pay.

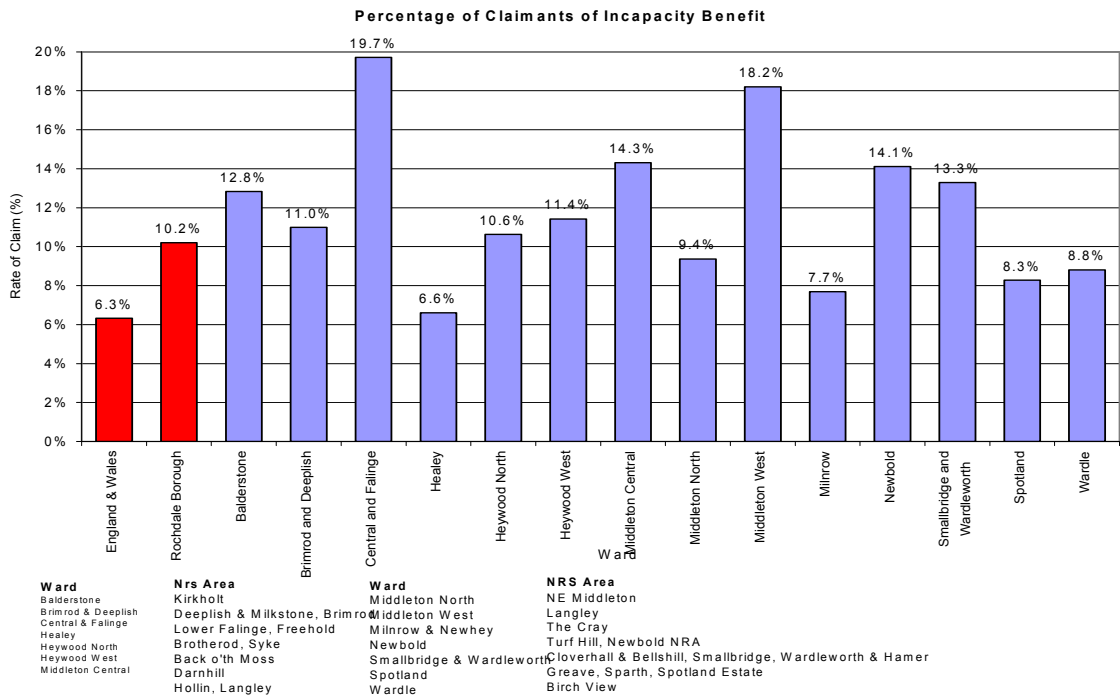
**Graph 10: Percentage of People who are Permanently Sick or Disabled (Aged 16-74)**



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

Permanently sick or disabled people are classed as economically inactive and therefore do not participate in the labour market. However, they are involuntarily excluded from the labour market and should be counted as part of the “hidden unemployed”. In Deeplish and Milkstone one in ten (10.2%) of working age people are permanently sick or disabled. This is higher than the percentage of permanently sick or disabled people in the Rochdale Borough (8.3%) but lower than the percentage of permanently sick or disabled people in the Total NRS area (12.6%). It is nearly twice the national rate.

**Graph 11: Percentage of Incapacity Benefit Claimants at August 2002.**



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Information Analysis Directorate). Information Centre. Crown Copyright 2004.

In the Brimrod and Deeplish ward 11.0% 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.

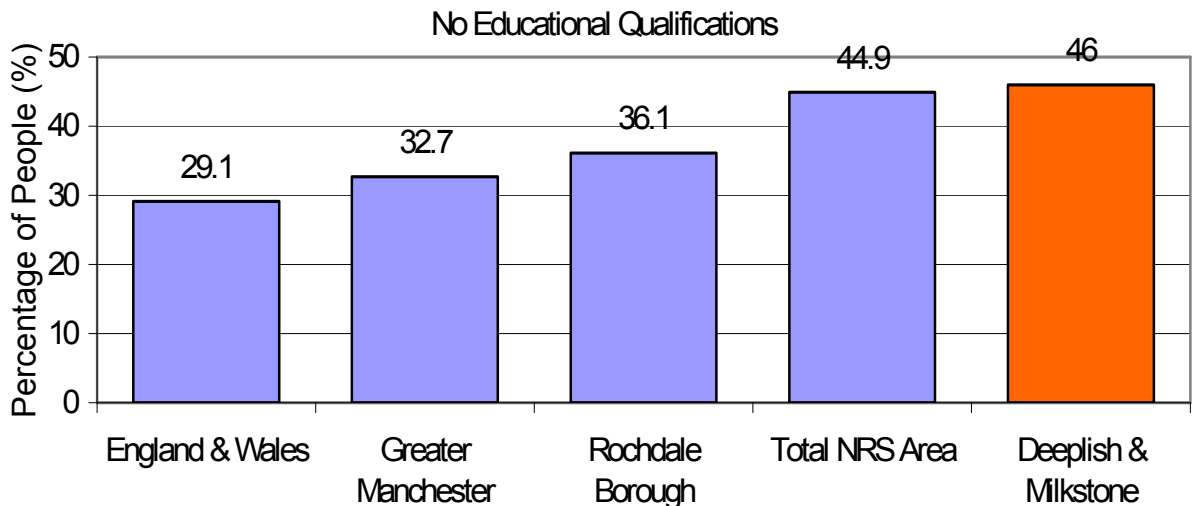
Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) is a non means tested benefit. People who are incapable of work and do not satisfy the contribution conditions for Incapacity Benefit may get SDA. Claimants must be aged between 16 and 65 when they make their claim. In the Brimrod and Deeplish ward 1.01% of people claimed SDA at August 2002. This is higher 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.

## Education and Skills

Low educational attainment increases the risk of social exclusion not only during school years but in future years due 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.

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.

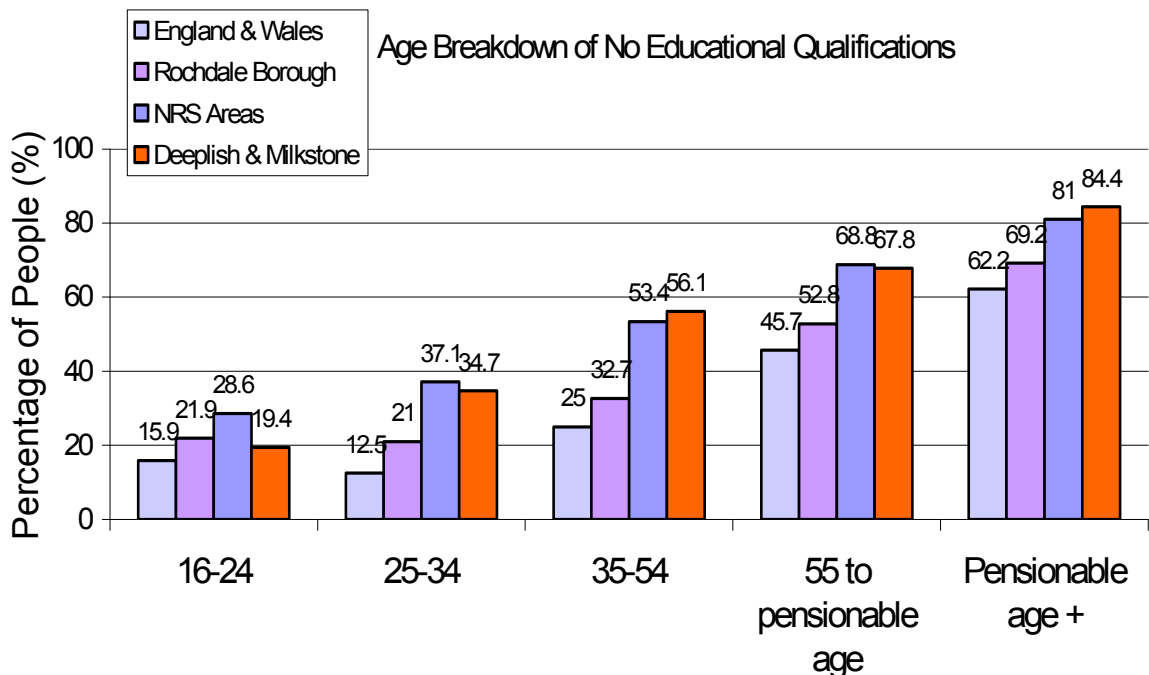
Graph 12: Percentage of People (Aged 16-74) with No Educational Qualification



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 13. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Deeplish and Milkstone nearly half (46%) of the population have no educational qualifications. This is higher than the percentage of the population with no educational qualifications in all other areas.

Graph 13: Age Breakdown of People with No Educational Qualifications



Source: Census 2001. Census Area Statistic Table 105. Crown Copyright 2003.

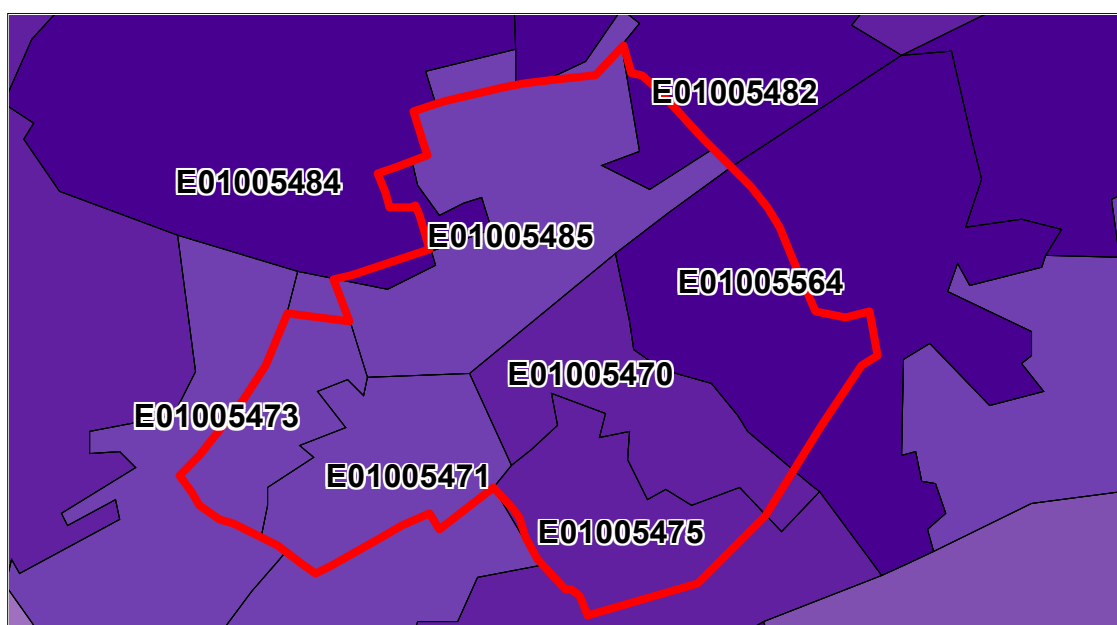
The graph above indicates that a lack of qualifications increases with age for all areas. However, people in Deeplish and Milkstone are more likely to have no qualifications than the comparator areas for all age groups except the 16-24 year age group.

**Table 6: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation**

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005470	4,628	20
E01005471	9,276	30
E01005473	7,886	30
E01005475	4,588	20
E01005482	2,570	10
E01005484	2,431	10
E01005485	7,342	30
E01005564	2,375	20

Source: Index of Deprivation, 2004

**Map 6: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation in Deeplish & Milkstone**



Source: Index of Deprivation, 2004

The indicators for the education, skills and training deprivation in the Indices of Deprivation fall into two sub-domains. One relates to the lack of attainment among children and young people, and one relates to qualifications in terms of skills. Education, skills and training deprivation ranges in ranking from 2,431 and 9,276. Deeplish and Milkstone falls within the worst 10% and 30% of SOAs in the country.

**Table 7: SATs Key Stage 2: Percentage of Pupils Awarded Level 4 or Above, 2002-2003.**

Area	English	Maths	Science
Deeplish & Milkstone	57.5	51.2	67.6
Rochdale Borough	68.5	67.9	80.5
England	75.0	73.0	87.0

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

Note:

(1) The data for Key Stage 2 and GCSE in 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

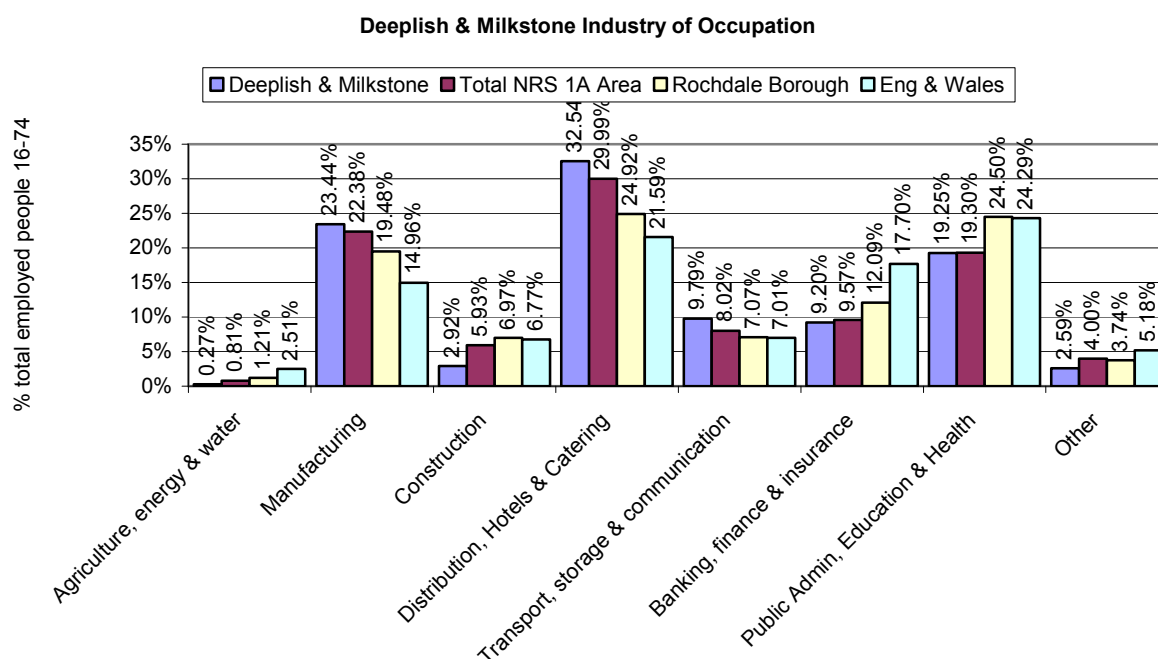
include pupils who do not live within the area. Similarly, pupils living within the area but who attend school outside the area will not be included in the results.

- (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.

A lower percentage of pupils in Deeplich and Milkstone achieved level 4 or above in their Key Stage 2 SATs in comparison to Rochdale Borough and England.

In 2003, nationally 52.9% pupils achieved 5 A\*-C grades at GCSE and the average for the Rochdale Borough was 41.3%. In Deeplich and Milkstone 36.1% of pupils achieved 5 A\*-C grades at GCSE. Nationally, Pakistani and Bangladeshi pupils have much lower attainment levels at GCSE than white pupils.

**Graph 14: Industry of Occupation**

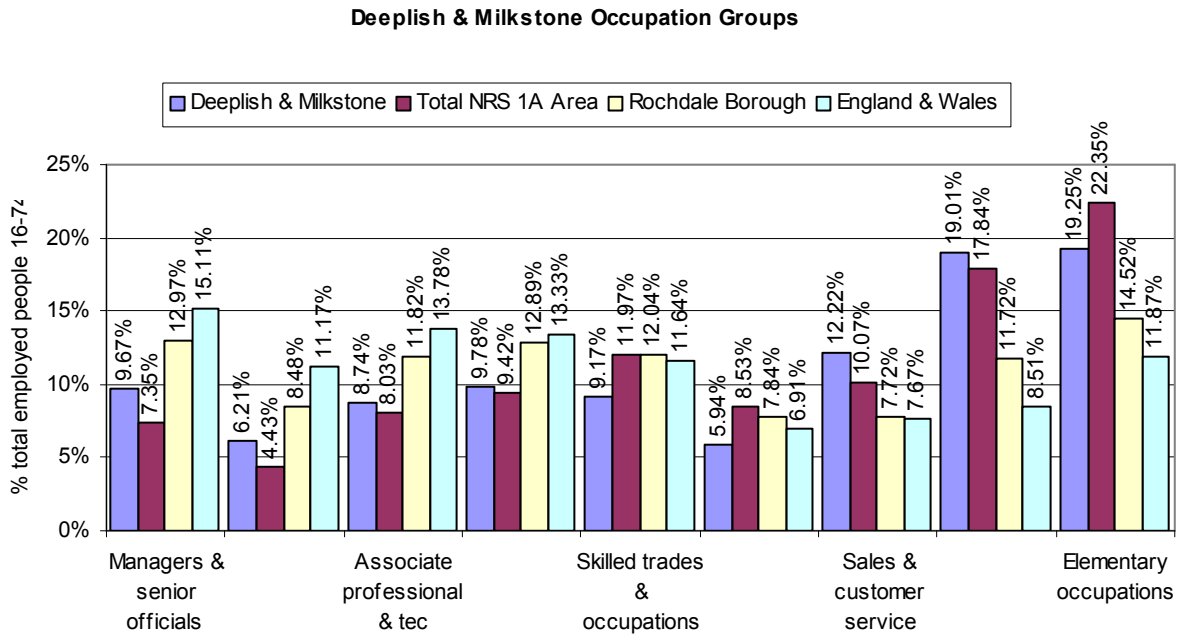


Source: Census 2001. Key Statistic Table KS11a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Deeplish & Milkstone almost a third of employed people work in 'Distribution, Hotels & Catering' Industries, (compared with a fifth of the general population of England & Wales). One in four work in 'Manufacturing', a similar proportion to the NRS area as a whole as well as the Rochdale Borough, but higher than England & Wales where around one in seven are employed in this occupation group. Almost one-fifth work in 'Public Administration, Education & Health', compared with one quarter of England & Wales. 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 15: Occupation Groups



Source: Census 2001. Key Statistics Table KS12a, Crown Copyright 2003.

In Deeplish & Milkstone 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, in particular groups 8-9, 'process machine operatives' and 'elementary occupations' both have more than double the proportion of workers in Deeplish & Milkstone 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 Deeplish & Milkstone the predominant 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 Deeplish & Milkstone are concentrated in low skilled, low paying industries.

## Health

Disadvantaged communities face multiple deprivation 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. Health inequalities are produced by the clustering of disadvantage – in opportunity, material circumstances and behaviours related to health – across people’s lives.

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.

Increasing inequalities in health over recent decades reflect the increasing polarisation of life chances – of opportunities, of material circumstance and of behaviours related to health. The growth in inequalities in income and the consequent increase in poverty underlies the widening health divide in Britain.

Table 8: Key Health Indicators at Lower Super Output Area Level.

Lower SOA	SMR Circulatory Disease	SMR Neoplasms	Birth Rate Lone Mothers	SIR "not good"	SIR LLTI	SIR Permanently Sick or Disabled	SMR All Causes
E01005464	98.3	151.92	43.85	183.19	158.48	241.48	138.42
E01005470	121.29	98.06	4.28	183	144.33	220.81	141.5
E01005471	83.37	82.31	9.49	151.72	132.31	168.02	101.73
E01005473	96.94	125.8	9.93	144.14	130.18	183.54	118.39
E01005475	92.46	91.52	8.66	159.32	138.46	194.96	99.19
E01005482	156.07	104.97	27.97	207.86	178.55	367.69	175.01
E01005484	138.03	177.56	31.34	236.11	184.04	343.23	174.3
E01005485	155.93	123.24	3.11	190.91	158.71	252.79	193.49

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

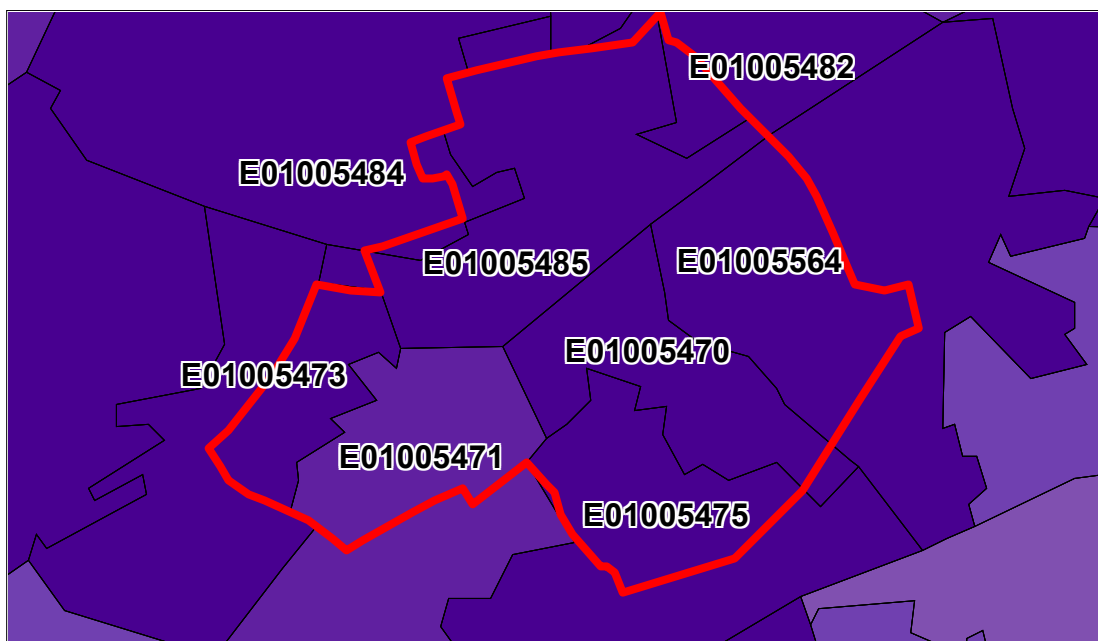
The table above shows the health indicators of Deeplish and Milkstone at SOA level. The SMR All Causes shows a higher level of deaths than expected in most of the Deeplish and Milkstone SOAs. The SIRS show much higher levels of illness than expected in all SOAs.

**Table 9: Health Deprivation and Disability**

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE (%)</b>
E01005470	2,267	10
E01005471	4,428	20
E01005473	2,915	10
E01005475	2,319	10
E01005482	5	10
E01005484	66	10
E01005485	304	10
E01005564	2,762	10

Source: Index of Deprivation, 2004

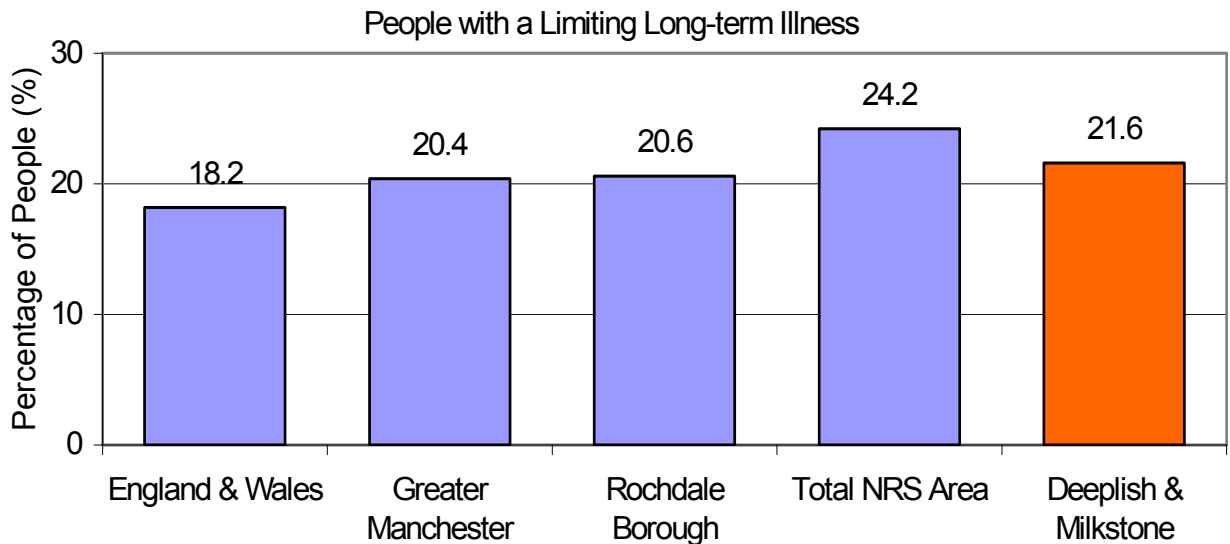
**Map 7: Health Deprivation and Disability in Deeplish & Milkstone**



Source: Index of Deprivation, 2004

Health deprivation and disability, measured in the Indices of Deprivation 2004, is very high within Deeplish and Milkstone. All SOAs fall within the worst 10% or the worst 20% in the country. Some SOAs have exceptionally low ranks in terms of health deprivation and disability with ranks at 5, 66 and 304 (out of 32,482 nationally).

Graph 16: Percentage of People with a Limiting Long-term Illness (All People)



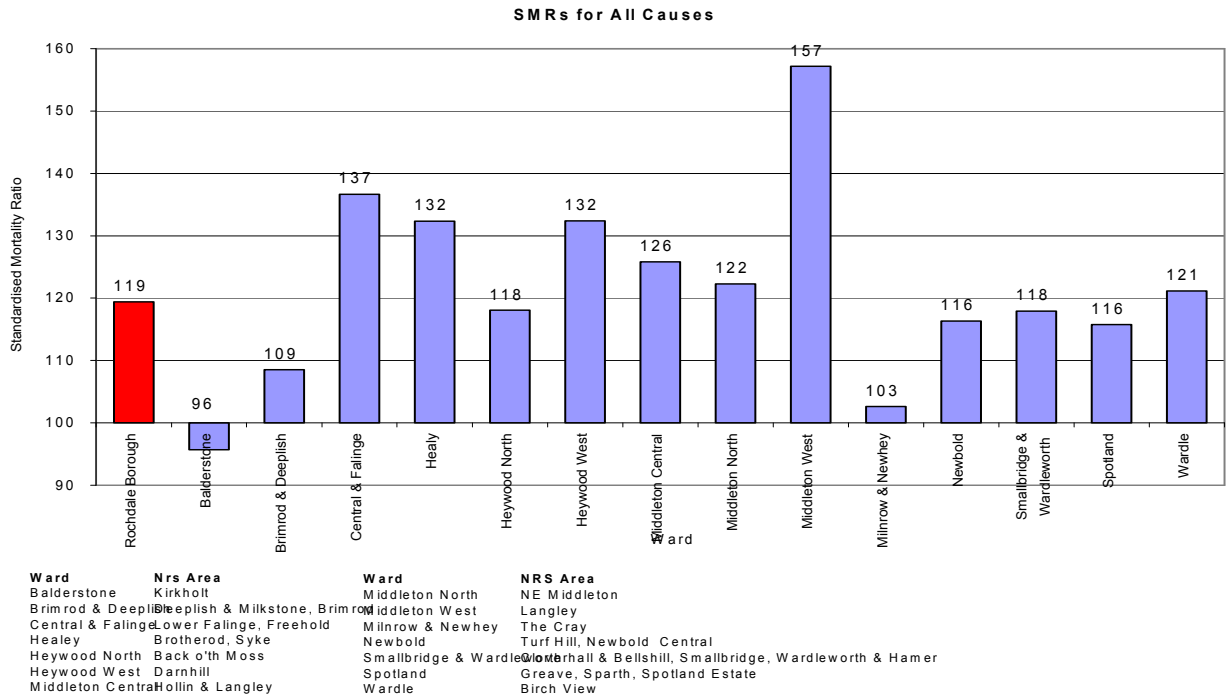
\_Source: Census 2001. KS Table 08.. Crown Copyright 2003.

Limiting long-term illness in the 2001 Census was a self assessment of whether or not a person has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do including problems that are due to old age. In Deeplish and Milkstone the percentage of people with a limiting long-term illness is 21.6%. This is lower than the percentage of people with a limiting long-term illness in Greater Manchester (20.4%), Rochdale Borough (20.6%) and the Total NRS area (24.2%).

The following data is at ward level. This is less useful than neighbourhood or SOA level data. However, it may be the only source of data available or may be updated on a much more regular basis than neighbourhood-level data.

Standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) are used to reflect an area's mortality experience. The national average for each standardised mortality ratio is standardised at 100. Any measure above this number indicates that the rate of mortality is higher in that particular area. Any measure below 100 indicates that that particular area is better off in comparison to the national average for England and Wales. Deeplish and Milkstone is in the Brimrod and Deeplish ward (pre-2004 wards - data for the new wards is not currently available).

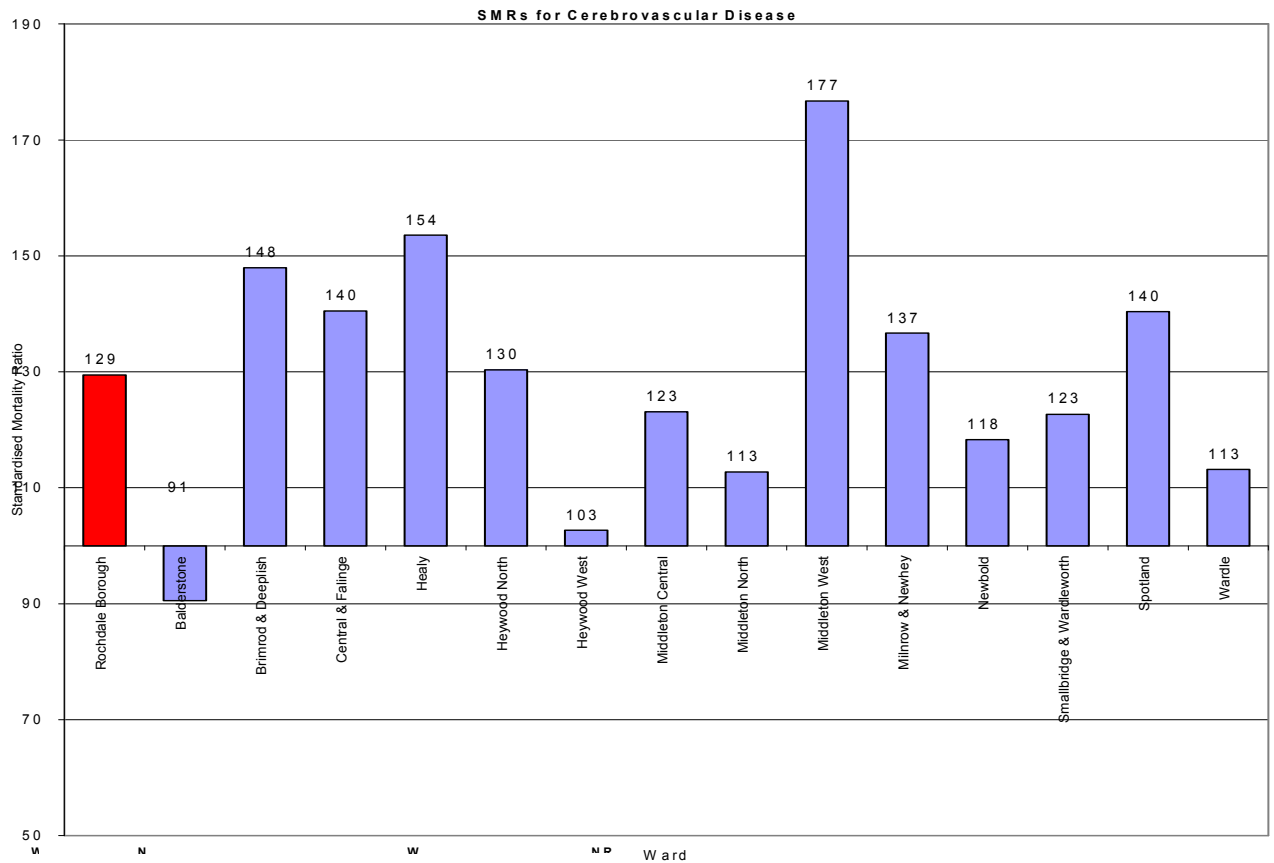
**Graph 17: Standardised Mortality Ratio for All causes of Death by Ward, 1997-1999**



Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-99.

In the Brimrod and Deeplish ward the Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for all causes of death is 9% higher than the average of England and Wales (SMR 109). This is lower than the SMR for Rochdale Borough which stands at 119.

**Graph 18: Standardised Mortality ratio for Cerebrovascular Disease by Ward, 1997-1999**

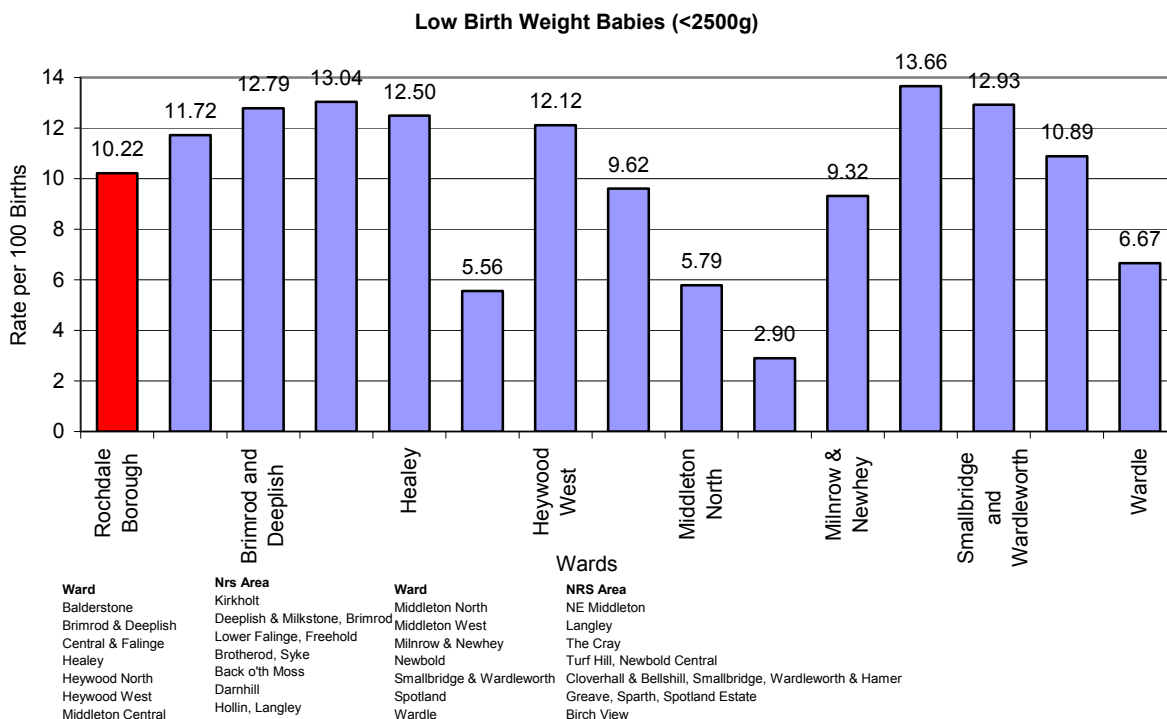


Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-99.

The SMR for cerebrovascular disease in the Brimrod and Deeplish ward is high at 148. This is higher than the SMR for the Rochdale Borough which stands at 129.

The richer the family and community a child is born into the more likely they are to be healthy even in the first year of life. Babies born to poorer families are more likely to be premature and of a low birth weight. Low birth weight babies are more likely to die in infancy and are more likely to have coronary heart disease, diabetes and hypertension/high blood pressure in later life. Infant mortality in the most deprived areas is 70% higher than in the most affluent areas. The rate of infant mortality in the Brimrod and Deeplish ward is zero (2002).

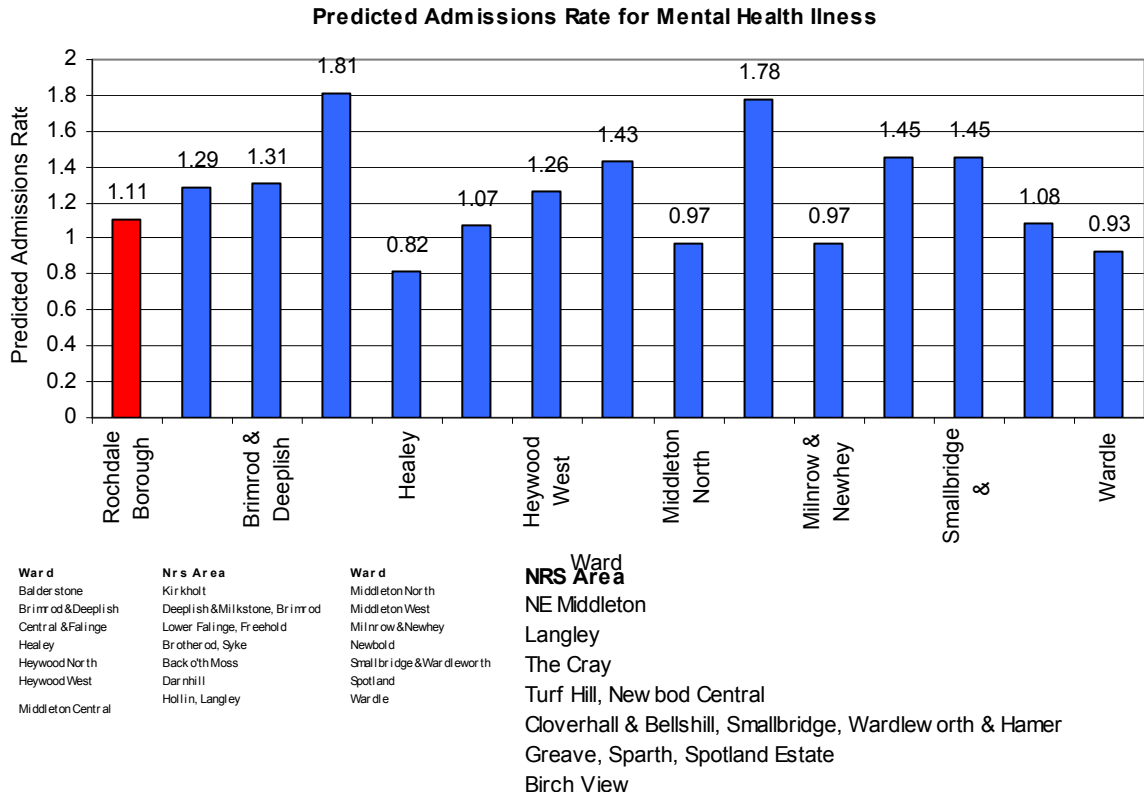
**Graph 19: Low Birth Weight Babies (<2500g) as a Rate per 100 Births**



Source: Rochdale PCT, 2002

In the Brimrod and Deeplish ward the rate of low birth weight babies is 12.79 per 100 birth. This is higher than the rate for the Rochdale Borough which is 10.22.

**Graph 20: Predicted Admission Rates for Mental Illness by Ward**

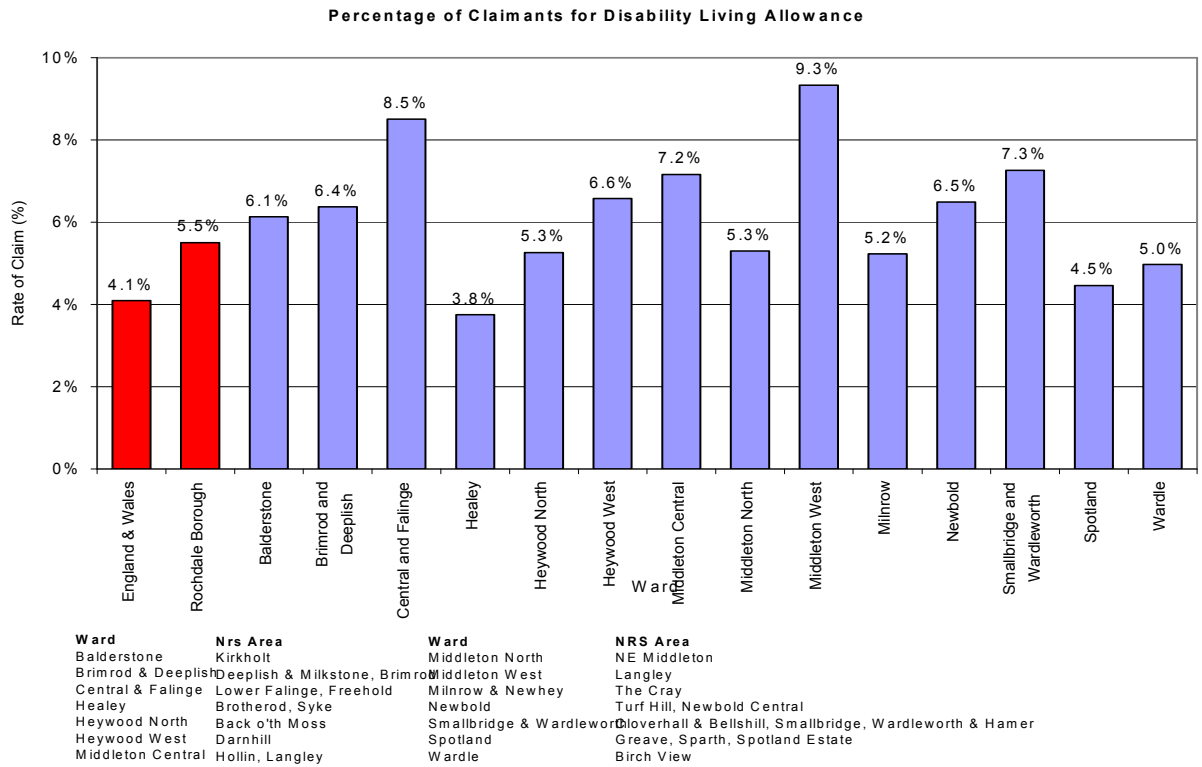


Source: MINI Index 2000.

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

The predicted admissions rate for mental illness in the Brimrod and Deeplish ward is 1.31 per 100,000 people. This is higher than the predicted admissions rate for the Rochdale Borough which is 1.11.

**Graph 21: Percentage of Claimants of Disability Living Allowance at August 2002**



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Information Analysis directorate). Information Centre. Crown Copyright 2004.

In the Brimrod and Deeplish ward 6.4% 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: the care component for people who need help with personal care and the mobility component for people who need help with getting around (children under 5 cannot get the mobility component).

## **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.

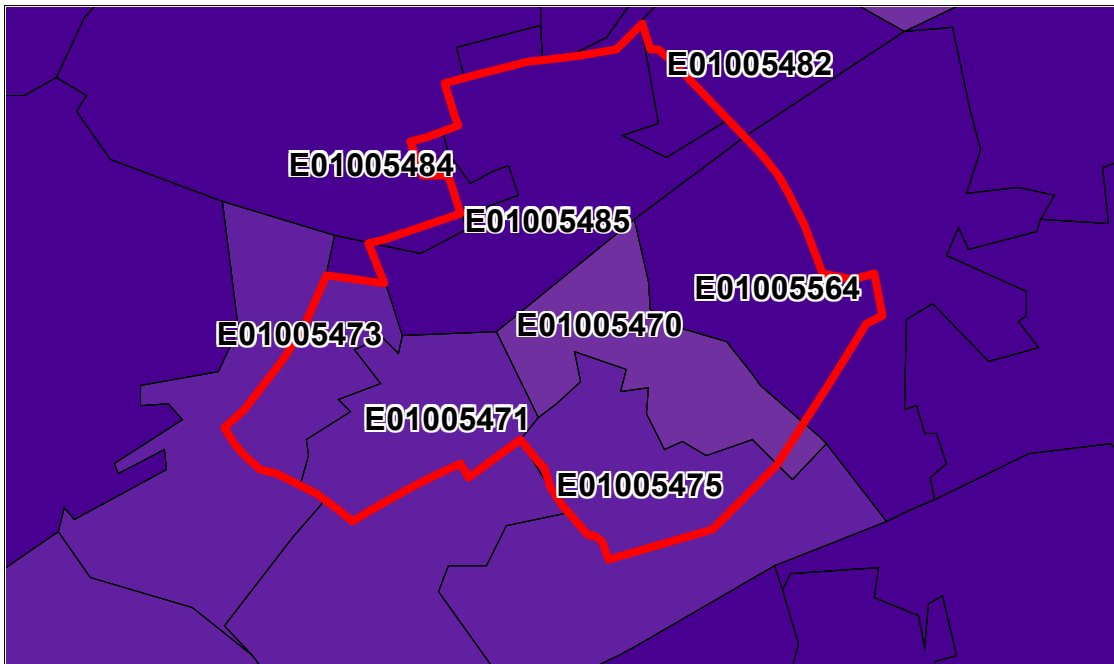
The experience of burglary can disproportionately affect low-income households. Such households are often unable to afford contents insurance especially when living in areas where premiums are extortionately high. Low-income households may not be able to afford security measures and are therefore more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

Table 10: Crime Deprivation

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE</b> (%)
E01005470	7,802	30
E01005471	3,800	20
E01005473	3,468	20
E01005475	3,531	20
E01005482	191	10
E01005484	125	10
E01005485	1,451	10
E01005564	1,564	10

Source: Index of Deprivation, 2004

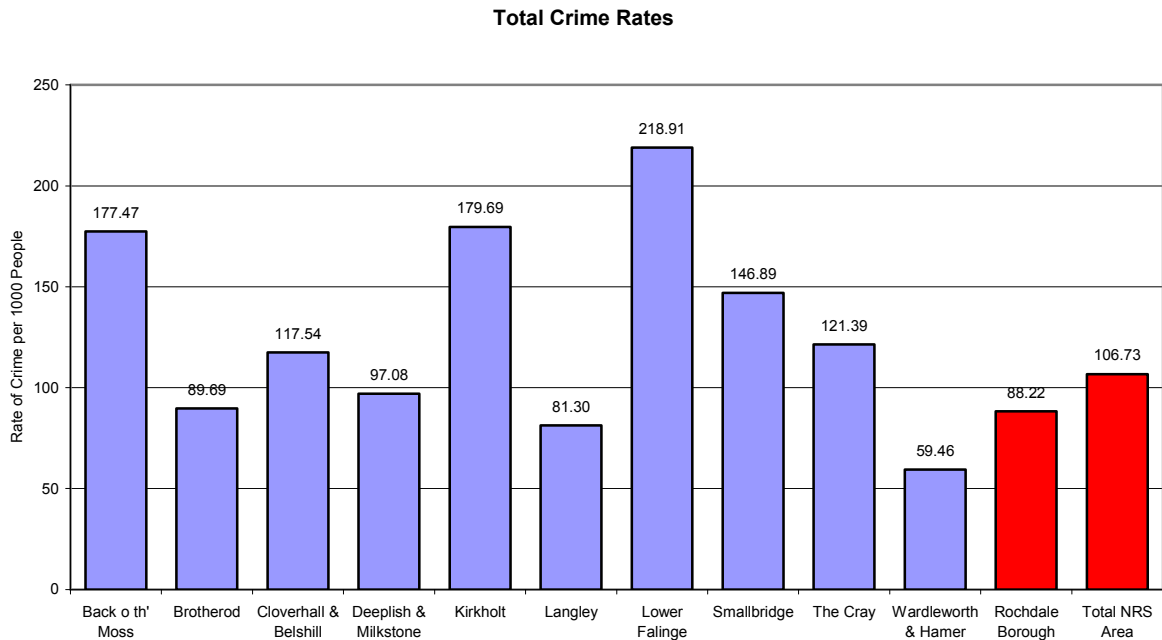
**Map 8: Crime Deprivation in Deeplish & Milkstone**



Source: Index of Deprivation, 2004

Crime deprivation in Deeplish and Milkstone is high. All of the SOAs fall between the worst 10% and 30% of SOAs. The north of Deeplish and Milkstone has higher levels of crime deprivation. Two SOAs have particularly high levels of crime deprivation and rank at 125 and 199 out of 32,482 in England.

**Graph 22: Total Crime Rates for All Phase 1A NRS Areas**

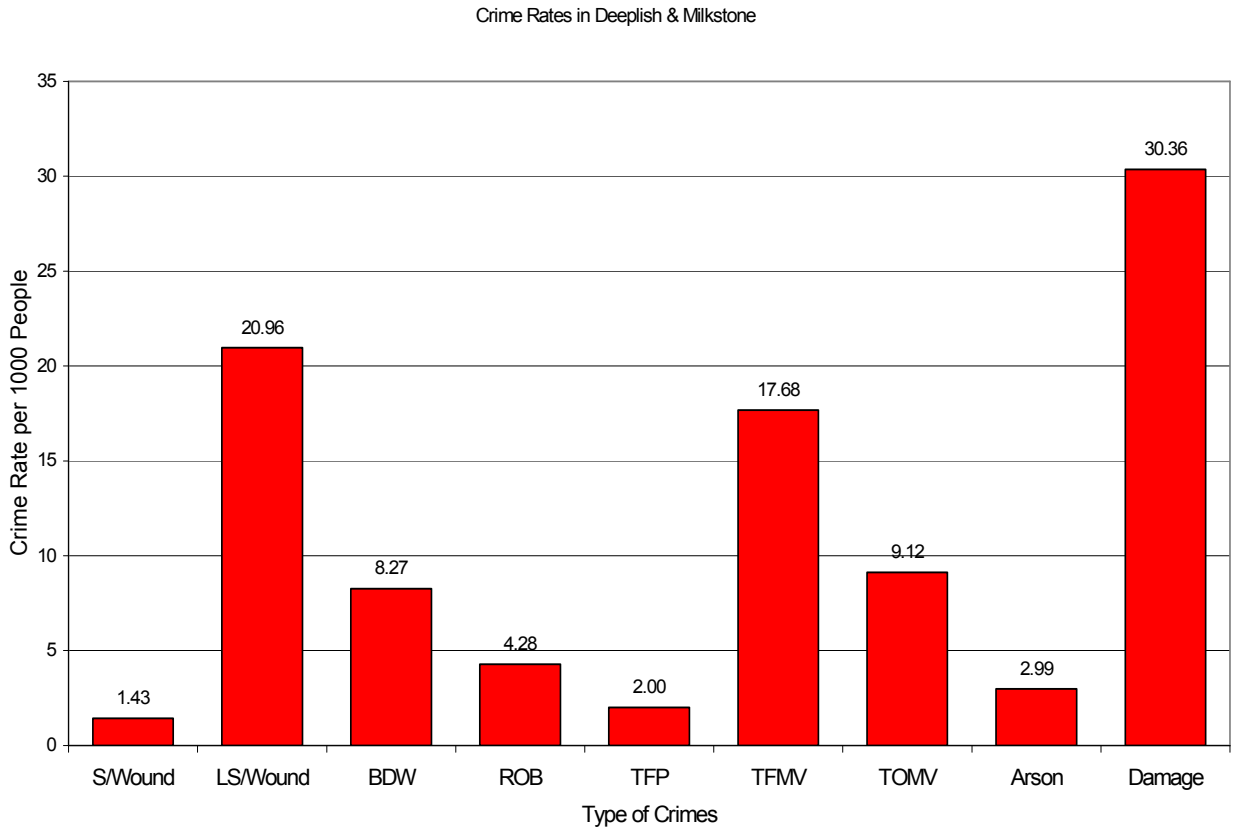


Source: Greater Manchester Police, 2002-2003

Note: "Total Crimes" includes Robbery, Burglary of Dwellings, Serious Wounding, Less Serious Wounding, Theft from Persons, Theft from Motor Vehicles and Theft of Motor Vehicles

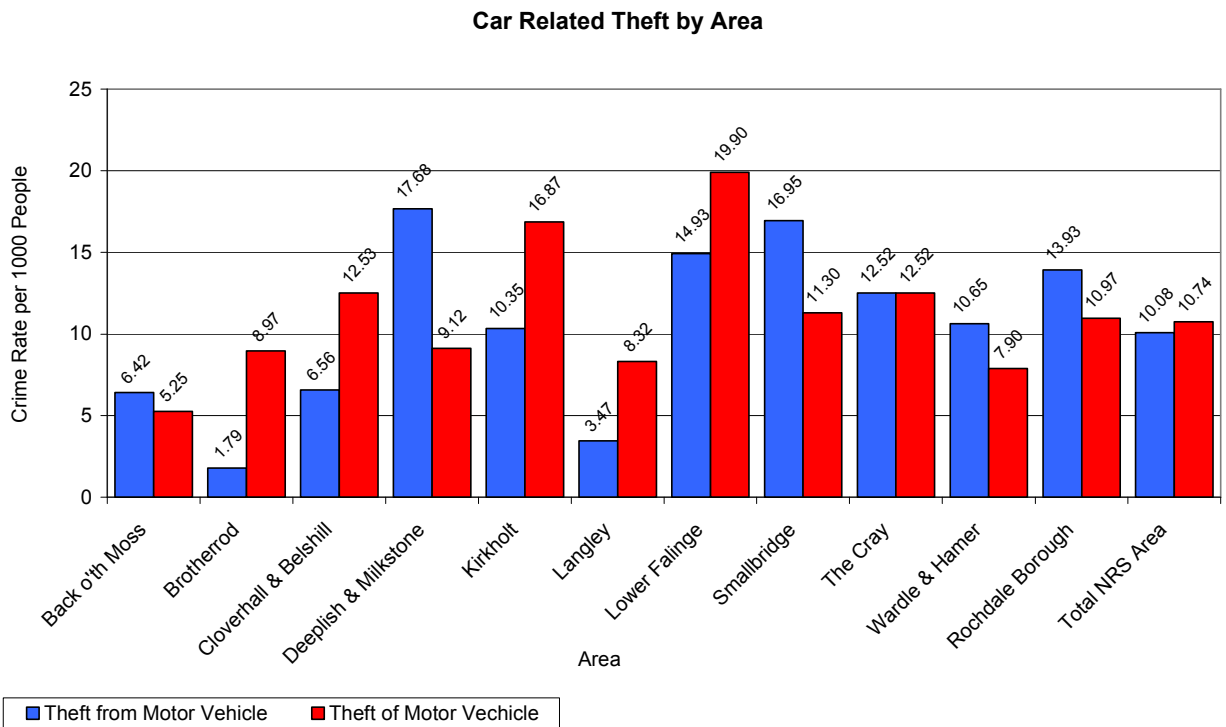
Deeplish and Milkstone has a total crime rate of 97.1 crime per 1000 people. This is higher than the rate of crime for the Rochdale Borough (88.2) but lower than the rate of crime for the total NRS Phase 1A area (106.7)

**Graph 23: Crime Rates in Deeplish and Milkstone**



Source: Greater Manchester Police, 2002-2003

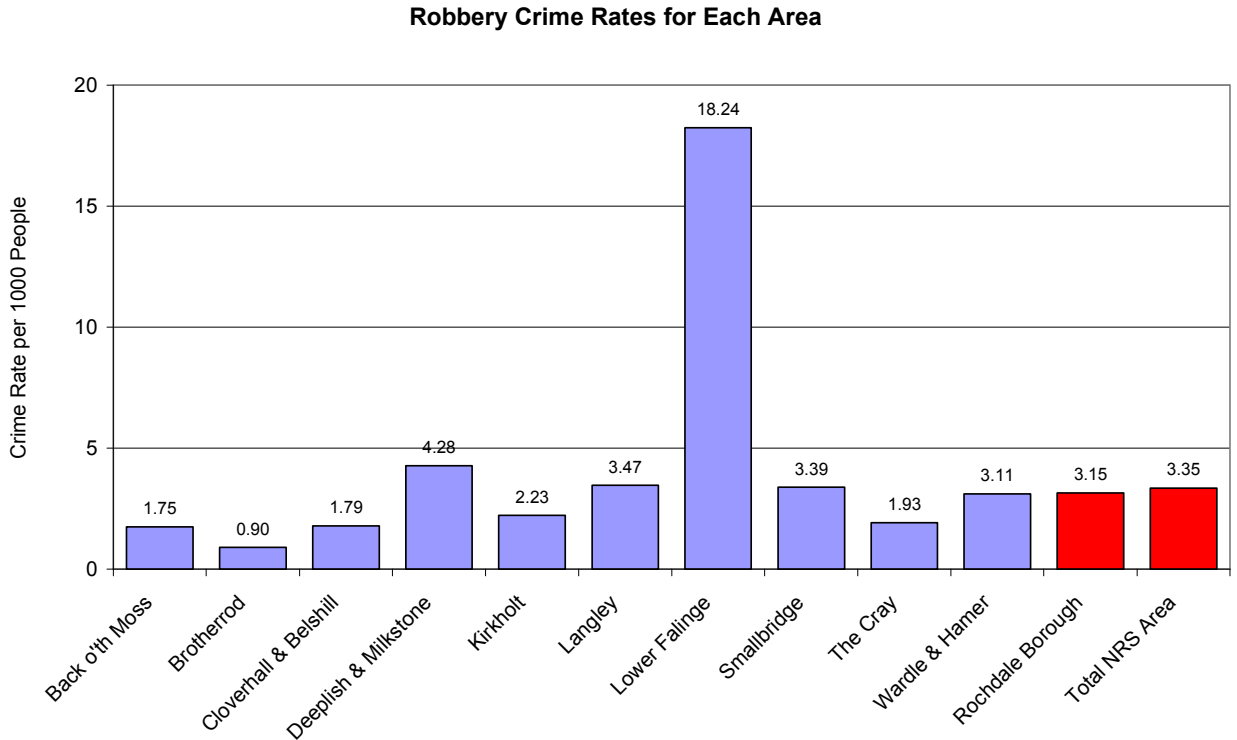
**Graph 24: Car Related Theft**



Source: Greater Manchester Police, 2002-2003

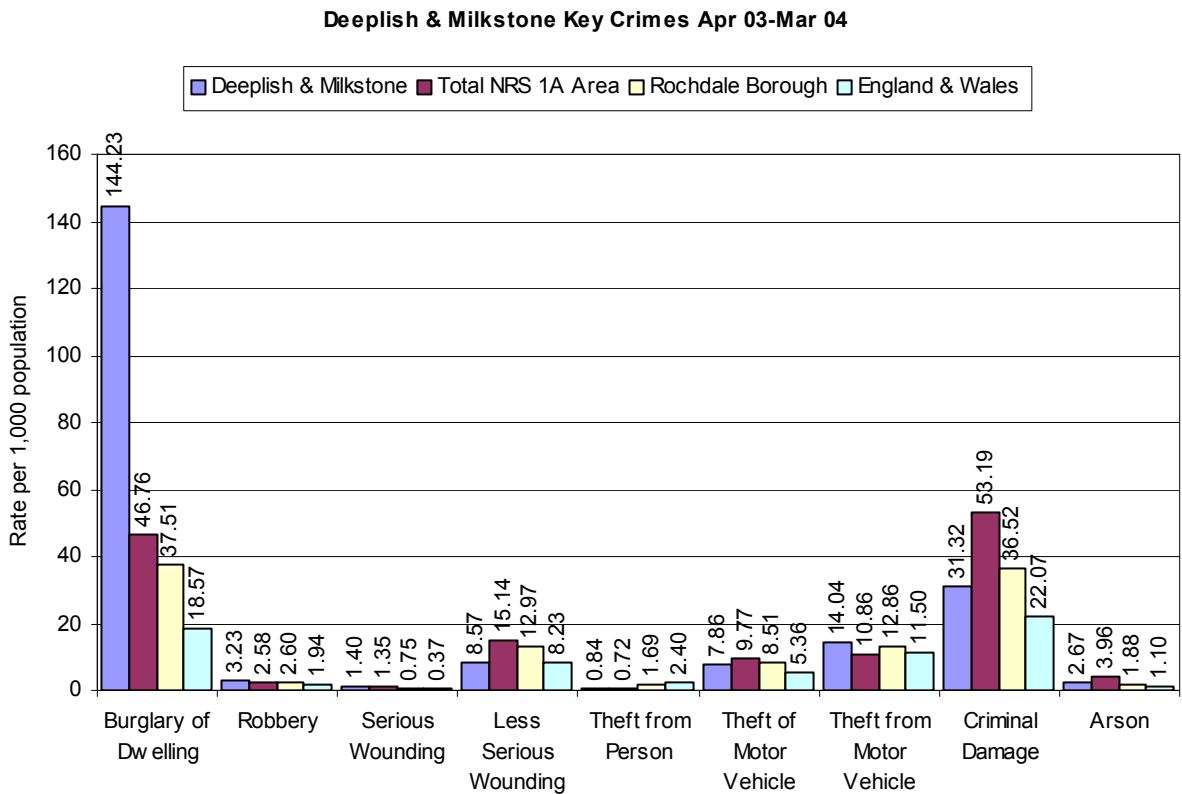
Deeplish and Milkstone has the highest rate of 'theft from a motor vehicle' in comparison to all other NRS Phase 1A areas and the Rochdale Borough. The crime rate for 'theft from a motor vehicle' in Deeplish and Milkstone is 17.68 per 1000 people compared with rates of 13.9 and 10.1 in Rochdale Borough and the Total NRS Phase 1A areas respectively.

**Graph 25: Robbery Crime Rates**



Deeplish and Milkstone has the second highest robbery crime rate out of all the NRS phase 1A areas. The rate of robbery in Deeplish and Milkstone is 4.28 per 1000 people. This is higher than the rate in the Rochdale Borough (3.15) and the Total NRS area (3.35).

**Graph 26: Key Crimes Apr 03 - Mar 04**



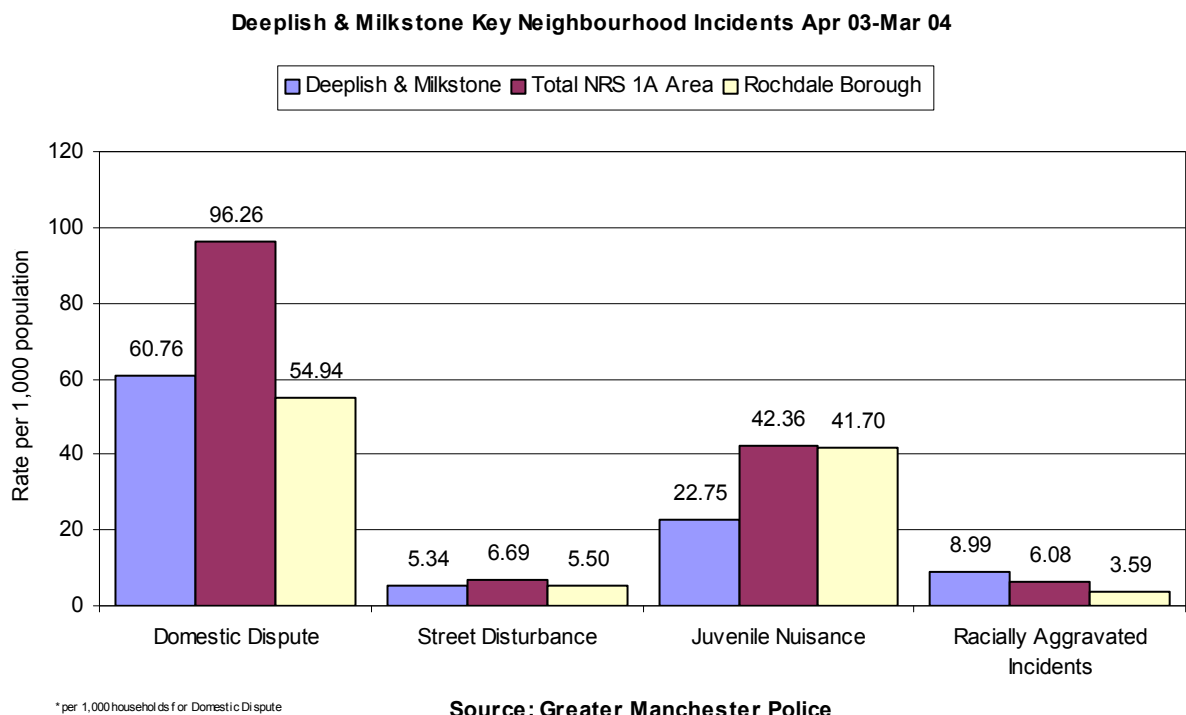
\* per 1,000 households for Burglary of Dwelling

Source: Greater Manchester Police

'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.

Deeplish & Milkstone has more than three and a half times as high a rate of Burglary of Dwelling than the Rochdale Borough as a whole, and is over seven times higher than England and Wales. On average nearly 15 percent of households during the period April 03 to March 04 reported a burglary to the police. Deeplish & Milkstone has lower levels of criminal damage than the Rochdale borough but higher levels than 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 and theft of motor vehicle. Other key crimes such as theft from person, robbery, serious wounding etc. are extremely small in number and so not of significance.

**Graph 27: 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.

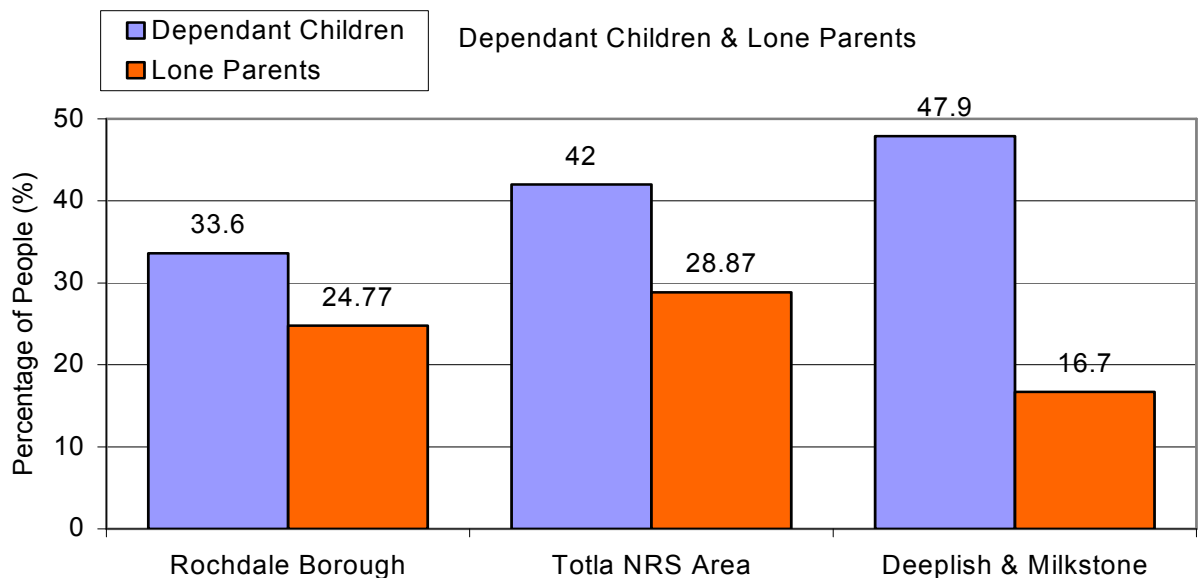
In terms of crime-related incidents Deeplish & Milkstone has a slightly higher rate of domestic disputes than the Borough, but over a third lower than the Total NRS 1A areas. It has a lower level of 'juvenile nuisance' and roughly similar level of 'street disturbances', (i.e. public order problems reported to the police that are not crimes). 'Racially aggravated incidents' are however over twice of that in the Rochdale Borough as a whole.

## Children

At the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century children in Britain were some of the poorest in Europe and the 'developed' world. There are several factors which 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. Child poverty in the UK has a greater number and a greater proportion of children living in low-income households than any other EU country.

In Deeplish and Milkstone three out of ten residents (29.3%) are children aged between 0 and 15 years old. 9.1% of the population is made up of children aged between 0 and 4.

Graph 28: Percentage of Lone Parent Households and Dependent Children.



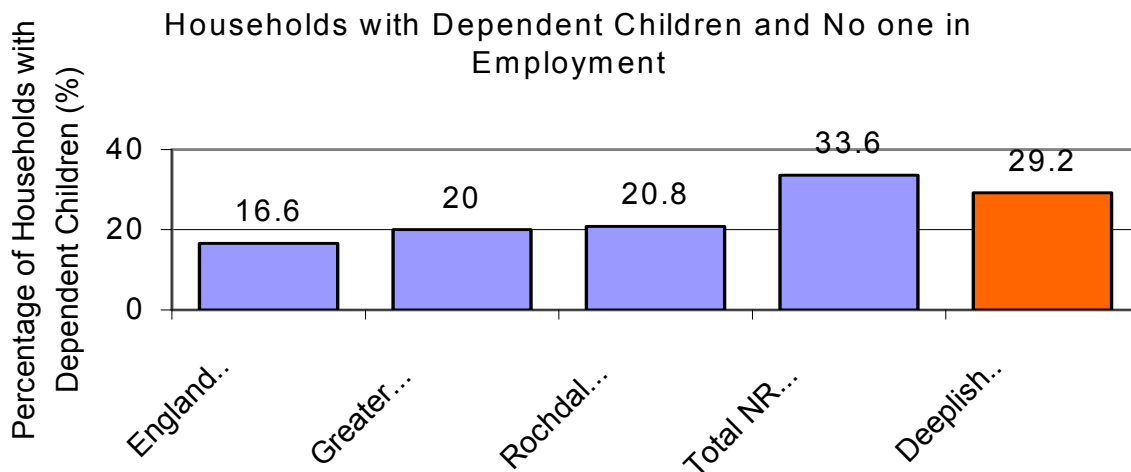
Source: Census 2001. KS Table 22. Crown Copyright 2003.

Nearly half of households in Deeplish and Milkstone have dependent children (47.9%). This is a much higher level than in the borough (33.6%). Of these households with dependent children, 16.7% in Deeplish and Milkstone are headed by lone parents. This is a lower level than in the borough (24.8%) and the total NRS Phase 1A area.

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.

Lone mothers head and increasing number of households in Britain and have higher rates of ill health than all other mothers. Lone mothers have been hard hit by the increase in poverty as the majority are not in paid employment and rely on benefits.

Graph 29: Percentage of Households with Dependent Children and No One in Employment



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

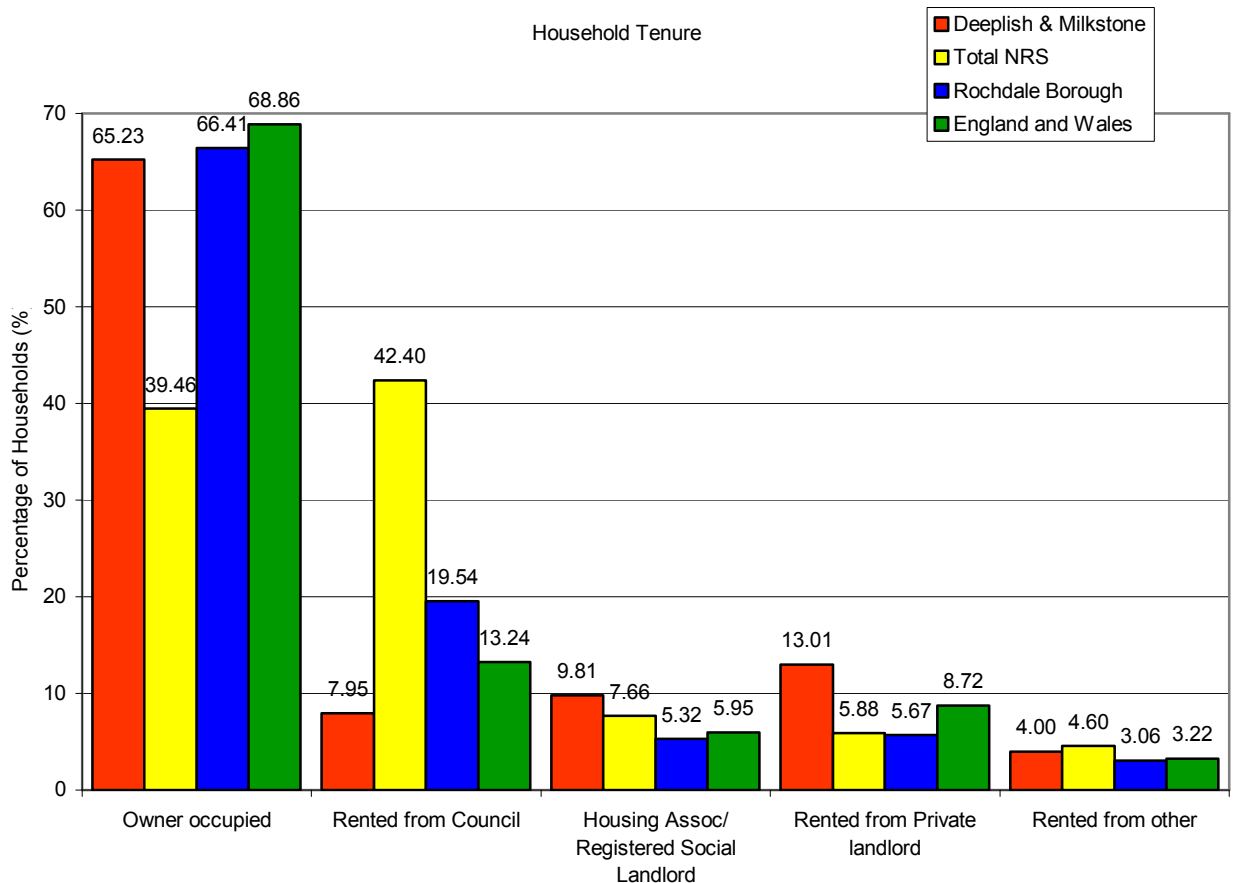
The percentage of households with dependent children which have no one in employment in Deeplish and Milkstone is high (29.2%). This is higher than the percentage for the Rochdale Borough (20.8%) and much higher than the level in England and Wales (16.6%).

## 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, stimulate optimise and speed renewal raising the quality of whole neighbourhoods.

In Deeplish and Milkstone there are 2,310 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).

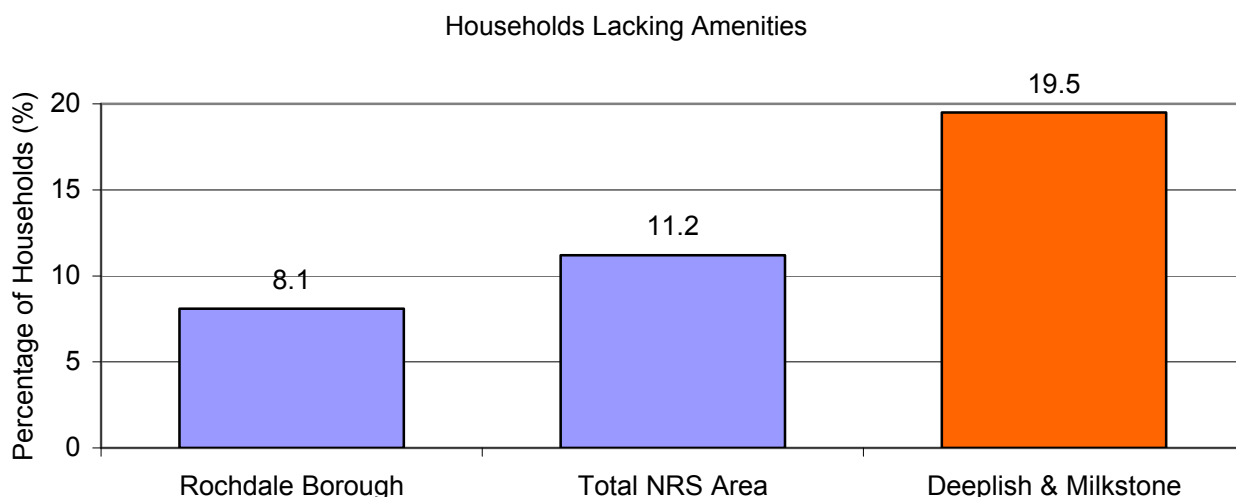
Graph 30: Household Tenure



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

In Deeplish and Milkstone the majority of households own their own home (65.23%). This is similar to the percentage of households in the Rochdale Borough and England and Wales. However, it is higher than the percentage in the total NRS area (Phase 1A). A high percentage of households in Deeplish and Milkstone rent their home from a private landlord. This is higher than the percentage in all other areas.

**Graph 31: Household Lacking Amenities**



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 22. Crown Copyright 2003.

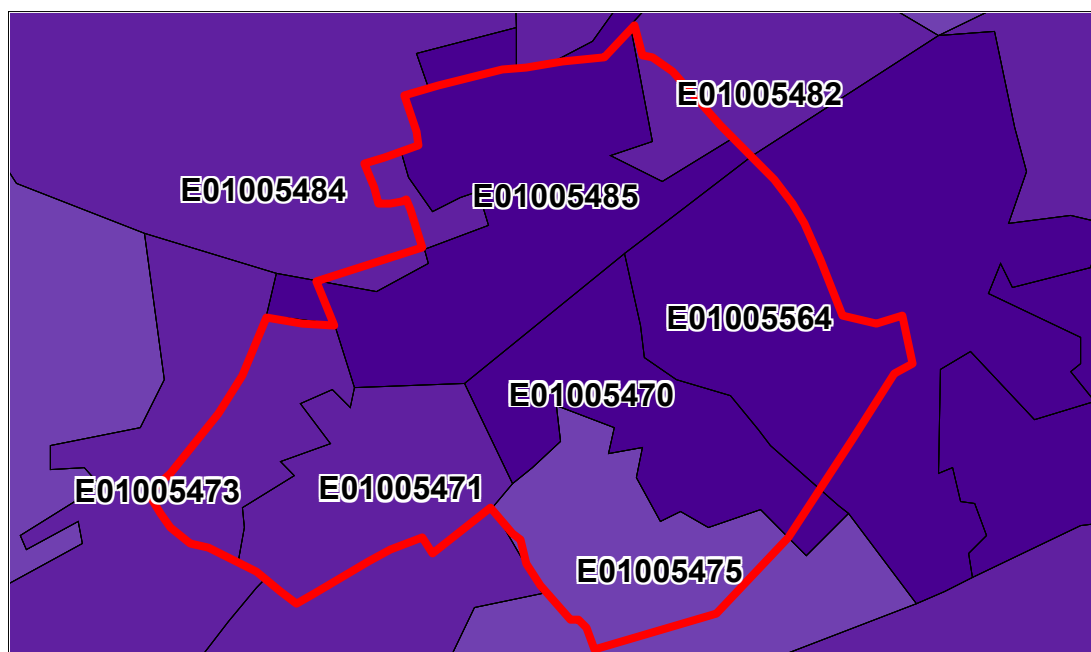
Poor and unsuitable housing is related to low income. When people cannot afford to repair their homes and keep them damp free and when homes are over crowded there is an adverse effect on quality of life and health. Those with the lowest income have the least choice about their housing situation, with the most vulnerable groups often having to live in the least desirable housing. The graph above shows the percentage of households without either central heating or their own bathroom. One in five households (19.5%) in Deeplish and Milkstone (19.5%) are lacking in one of these amenities in comparison to the Rochdale Borough (8.1%) and the Total NRS area (11.2%).

**Table 11: Living Environment Deprivation**

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005470	1,023	10
E01005471	4,353	20
E01005473	5,728	20
E01005475	6,983	30
E01005482	4,887	20
E01005484	5,981	20
E01005485	1,467	10
E01005564	860	10

Source: Index of Deprivation, 2004

Map 9: Living Environment Deprivation in Deeplish and Milkstone



Source: Index of Deprivation, 2004

The living environment deprivation domain measures the quality of housing, air quality and level of road traffic accidents. Living environment deprivation in Deeplish and Milkstone is high. Deeplish and Milkstone is ranked between 860 and 6,983 and therefore all of Deeplish and Milkstone falls within the worst 30% of SOAs in the country.

Table 12: Average Property Prices By Financial Year

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Deeplish &amp; Milkstone Price (£)</b>	<b>Rochdale Borough Price (£)</b>
01/04/00 - 31/03/01	£29,236.12	£59,212.76
01/04/01 - 31/03/02	£35,837.65	£64,741.20
01/04/02 - 31/03/03	£40,362.79	£73,398.04
01/04/03 - 31/03/04	£52,494.47	£86,160.18

Source: HM Treasury, Crown Copyright, 2004

The table above shows the average property prices in both Deeplish and Milkstone and the Rochdale Borough. In both areas property prices have increased since April 2000. The prices of properties in Deeplish and Milkstone have increased steadily since April 2000. However, the average price of property is significantly lower than that in the Rochdale Borough.

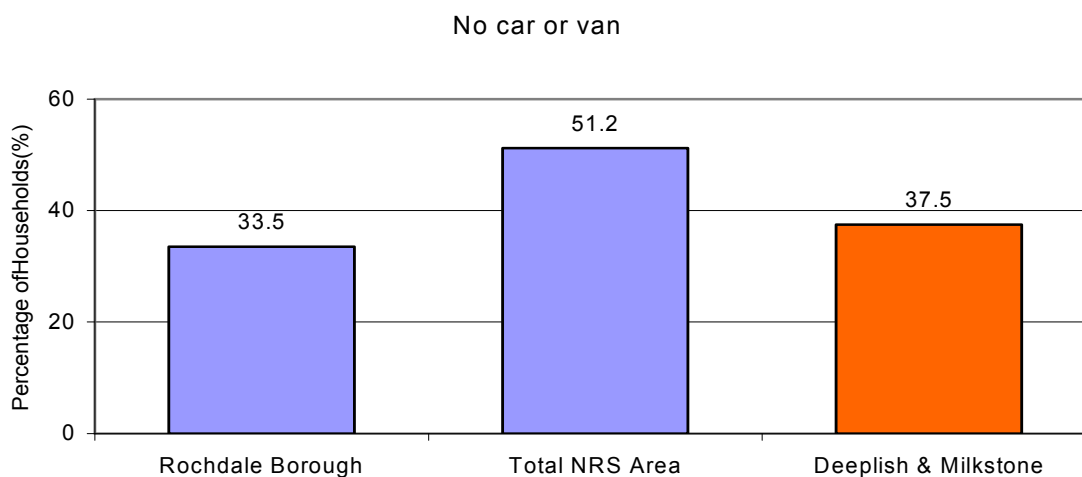
In Deeplish & Milkstone 4.06% of the properties are classed as Council Tax voids. This means that nobody has lived in the property for 6 months or more. (Source RMBC Council Tax).

**Table 13: Percentage of Properties in each Council Tax Band**

<b>Band</b>	<b>% Of Properties</b>
A	76.23
B	13.97
C	5.25
D	2.06
E	0.43
F	0.05
G	0.22
U	1.79

In Deeplish and Milkstone the majority of properties are classified as being in Band A (76.23%). 13.97% of the properties in Deeplish and Milkstone fall within Council Tax Band B. The valuation for properties in Band A is under £40,000 and the valuation for properties in band B is between £40,000 and £50,000. 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.

**Graph 32: Percentage of Households with No Car or Van**



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

In Deeplish and Milkstone 37.5% of households have no car or van. This is higher than the percentage for the Rochdale Borough (33.5%) but lower than the percentage for the Total NRS area (51.2%). The ownership of cars does not measure health, employment or housing conditions directly but can be used as an indicator of available income and therefore favorable economic circumstance.

**Table 14: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation**

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE (%)</b>
E01005564	15,250	50
E01005470	17,006	60
E01005471	14,196	50
E01005473	8,313	30
E01005475	17,015	60
E01005482	13,027	50
E01005484	7,683	30
E01005485	16,269	60

Source: Index of Deprivation, 2004

Barriers to housing and services deprivation has two sub-domains, geographical barriers and wider barriers which include issues relating to housing such as affordability. In Deeplish and Milkstone barriers to housing and services deprivation is relatively low. All SOAs in Deeplish and Milkstone have ranks between 7,683 and 17,015. This means that Deeplish and Milkstone only falls between the worst 30% and the worst 60% of SOAs in the country.

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