

rochdale borough

neighbourhood



improving life in
kirkholt

Kirkholt Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Data Profile

September 2004

Kirkholt Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Introduction

Kirkholt 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.

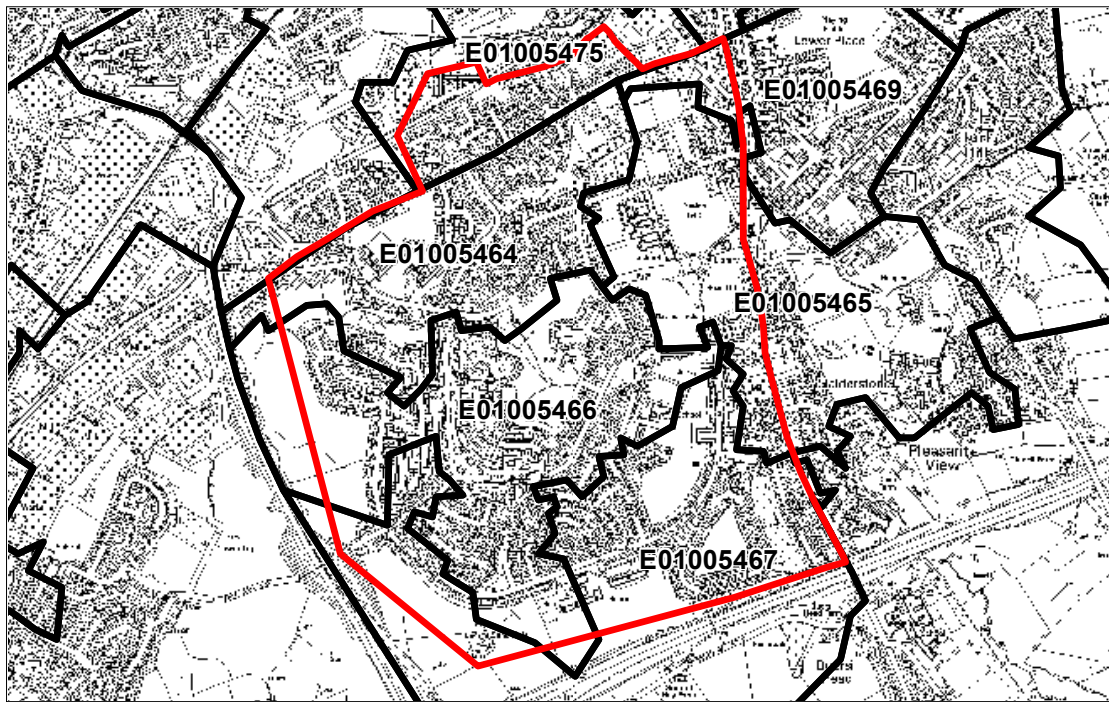
The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal seeks to address multiple deprivation. Deprivation is a wider measure than poverty, or the lack of basic necessities. It includes material deprivation, relating to diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work. People experiencing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

Kirkholt 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.

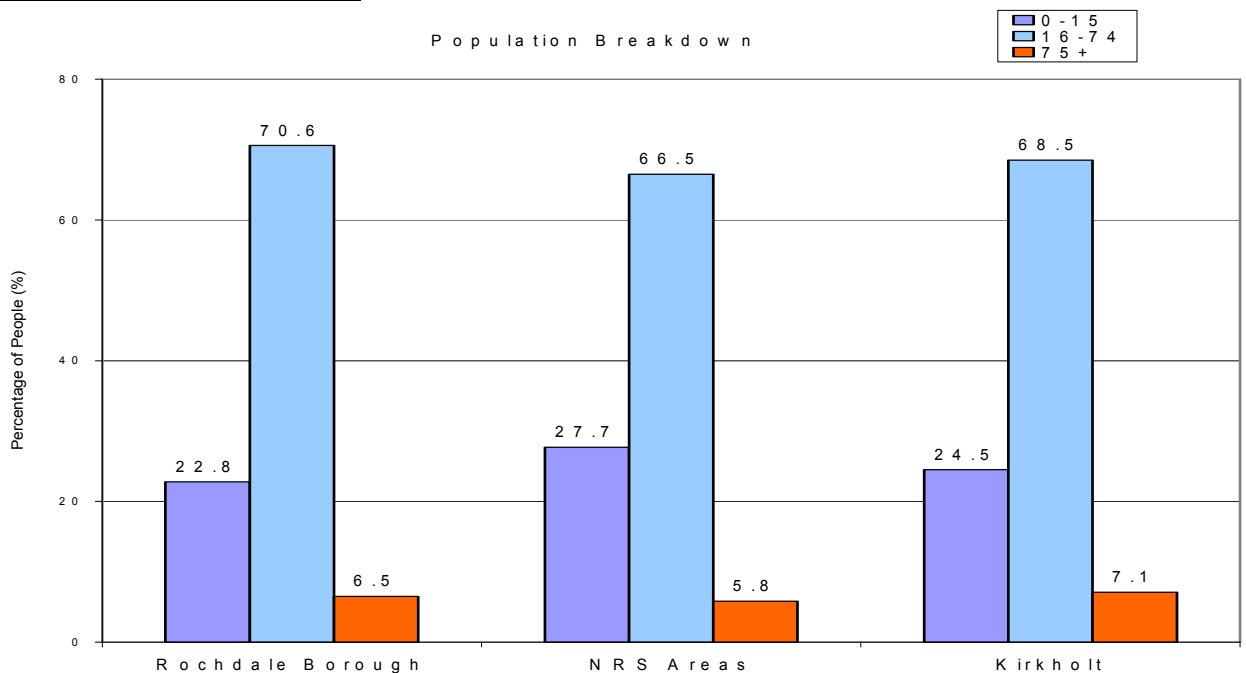
The data provided at neighbourhood level is most useful in terms of identifying issues of concern, but some of it has been produced using estimates, and should not be treated as the exact truth. Other data is available at Super Output Area level. These are small areas of about 1,500 people and there 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.

Map 1: Kirkholt and Lower Super Output Area Boundaries



Demographics and Overall Deprivation

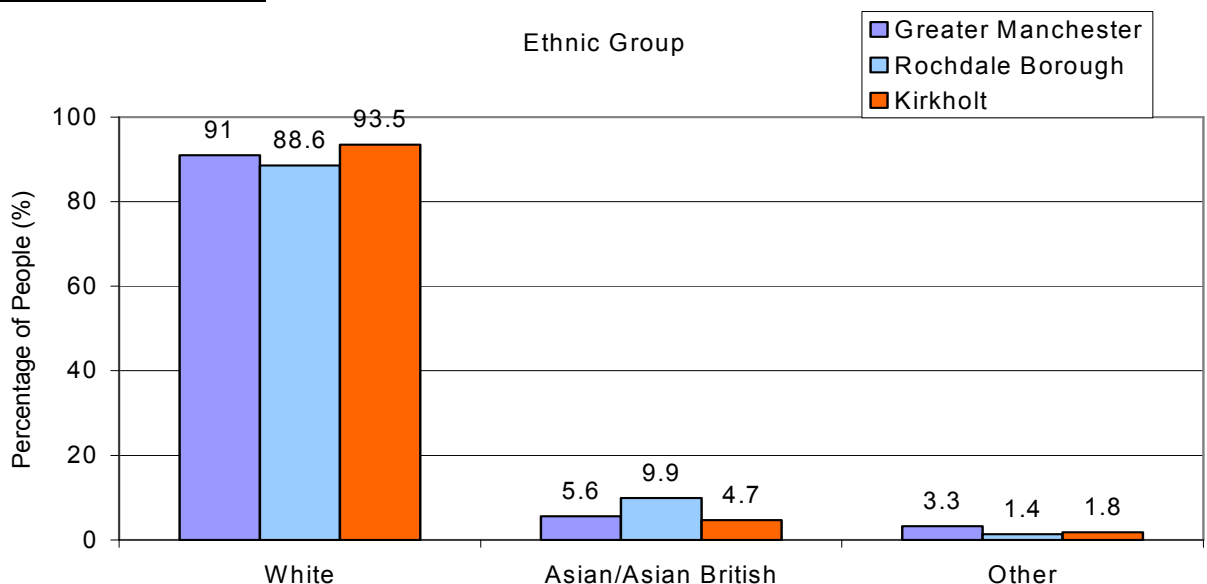
Graph 1: Population Breakdown



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 02, Crown Copyright 2003

Kirkholt has a total population of approximately 6,322 people, living in 2,860 households. One in four residents (24.5%) are children aged 0-15, a higher percentage than the borough average (22.8%) and the national average of (20%). The level of elderly people aged 75 plus is slightly higher than the borough average.

Graph 2: Ethnic Group



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

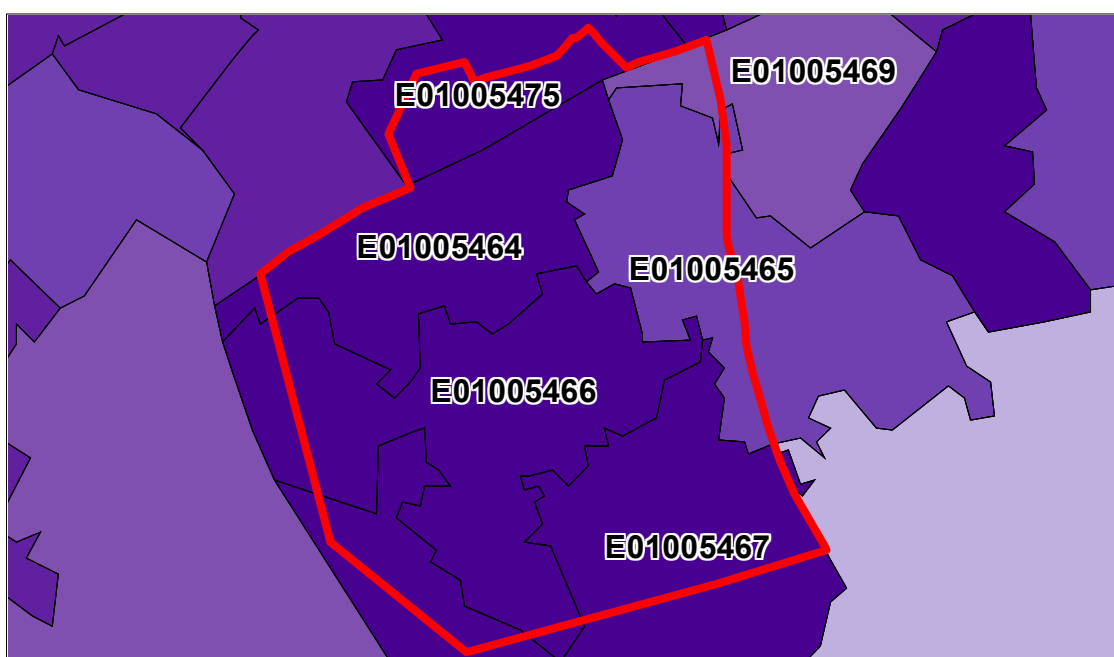
Kirkholt has a predominantly white population (93.5%). This is higher than Rochdale which stands at 88.6%. In Kirkholt 4.7% of the population are Asian or Asian British.

Table 1: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005464	683	10
E01005465	9,492	30
E01005466	174	10
E01005467	1,186	10
E01005469	10,877	40
E01005475	2,963	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Map 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation in Kirkholt



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (ID2004) combines seven domain measures of deprivation provide one overall measure of multiple deprivation. The ID2004 is published at Lower Super Output Area (SOA). Three SOAs are either wholly contained within the Kirkholt boundary, or partially contained within the Kirkholt boundary. These SOAs are E01005464, E01005466 and E01005467 and all rank within the 10% most deprived SOAs in England. The SOA in the centre of Kirkholt (E01005466) has a very high level of deprivation and is ranked at 174 out of 32,482 in England. All other SOAs in Kirkholt have deprivation levels that rank in the 10%, 30% and 40% most deprived SOAs in England.

Income

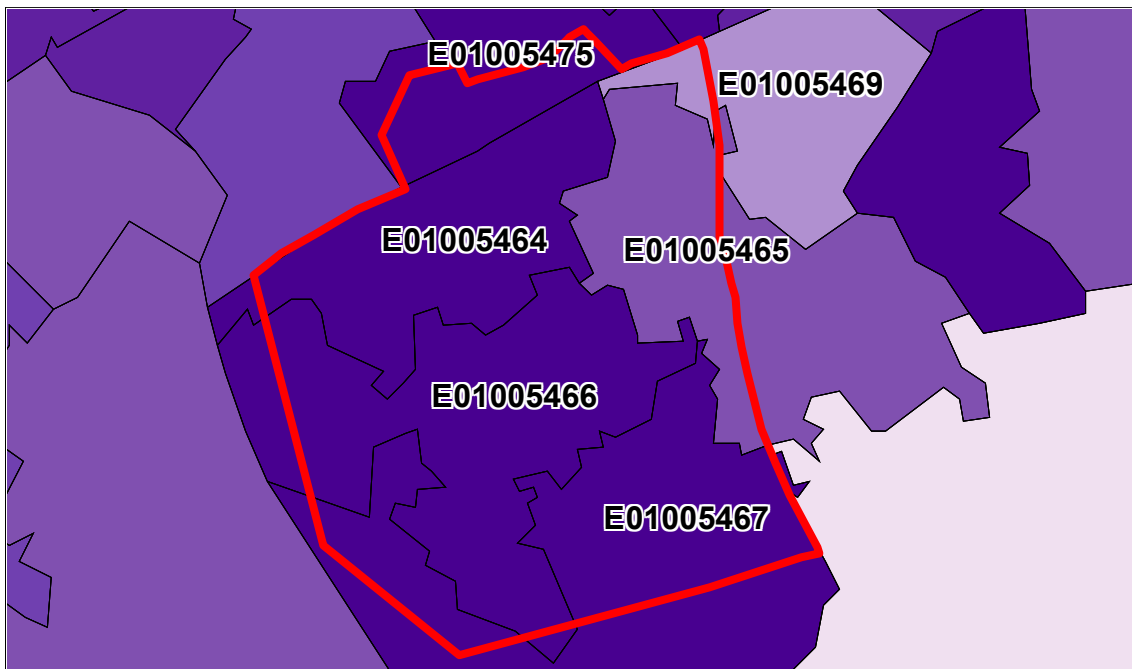
Low income is a key driver of deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation 2004 included an Income Deprivation domain, using data based on people living in families reliant on means tested income.

Table 2: Income Deprivation in Kirkholt

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005464	912	10
E01005465	12,595	40
E01005466	486	10
E01005467	1,371	10
E01005469	19,023	60
E01005475	2,744	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Map 3: Income Deprivation in Kirkholt



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

In Kirkholt income deprivation is high for the majority of areas. The ranking of income deprivation in Kirkholt ranges from 486 to 19,023, however the majority of SOAs in Kirkholt fall within the worst 10% of SOA in the country for income deprivation.

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

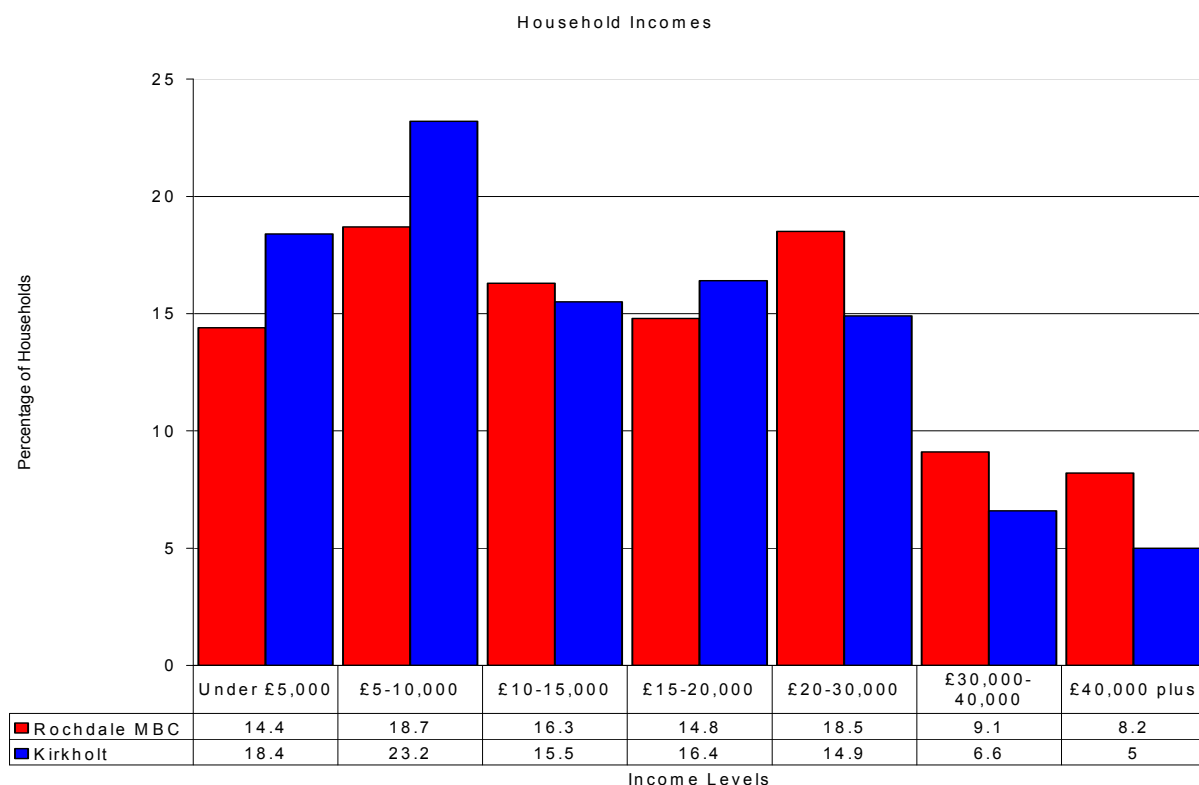
SOA	Children (%)	Older People (%)
E01005464	63.2	29.7
E01005465	13.4	22.2
E01005466	73.2	33.7
E01005467	65.1	27.6
E01005469	9.2	10.6
E01005475	40.2	35.4

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

In the majority of Kirkholt a very high percentage of children live in families experiencing income deprivation. In the three central SOAs between 63.2% and 73.2% of children suffer from income deprivation. The percentage of older people suffering from income deprivation is lower and ranges from 10.6% to 35.4%.

The average household income in Kirkholt is estimated to be £19,256, compared with £26,791 in Rochdale borough and £29,374 in the UK (Source: CACI Paycheck, 2004). 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.

Graph 3: Household Income



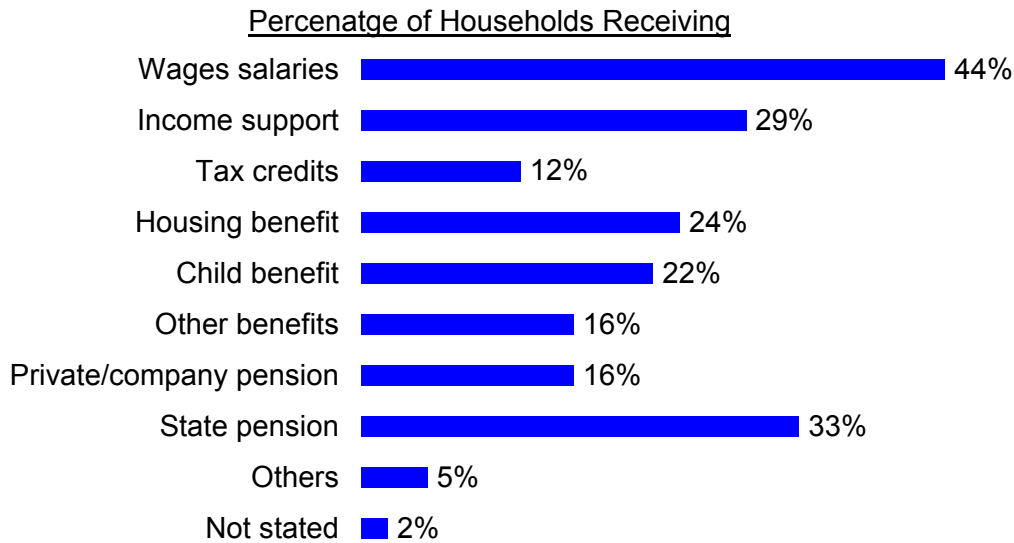
Source: CDS, 2002

The graph above shows the household income for the Rochdale Borough and the Kirkholt Housing Market Renewal (HMR) Area. The Kirkholt HMR boundary is approximately the same as the Kirkholt Neighbourhood Renewal area boundary.

In the Kirkholt HMR area over one fifth of households have an income between £5,000 and £10,000 per annum (23.2%). A lower percentage of households in the Rochdale Borough have

an income in this range (18.7%) the Kirkholt HMR area has a lower percentage of household that have an income of £20,000 and above in comparison to the Rochdale Borough.

Graph 4: Sources of Household Income in Kirkholt HMR Area

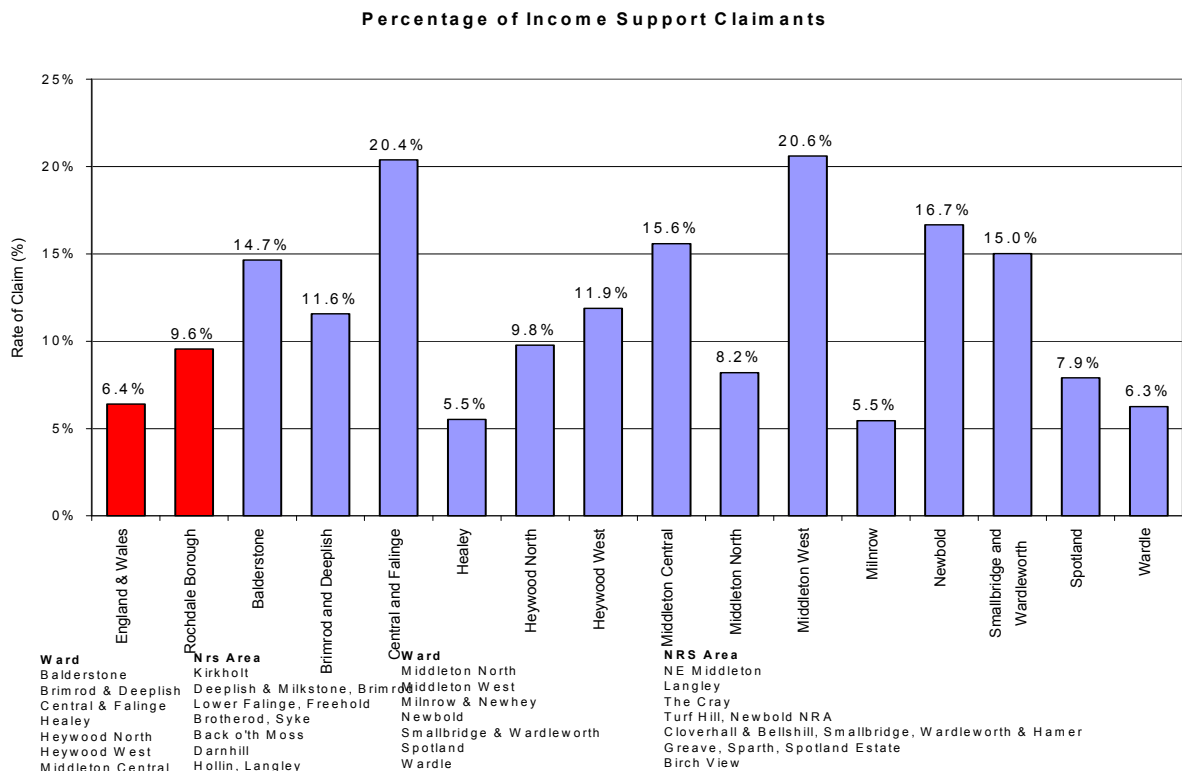


Source: Mori Survey Oldham/Rochdale, 2003

The graph above show that in the Kirkholt HMR area a high percentage of households obtain their income form Income Support (29%) and the State Pension (33%).

In Kirkholt 44% 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.

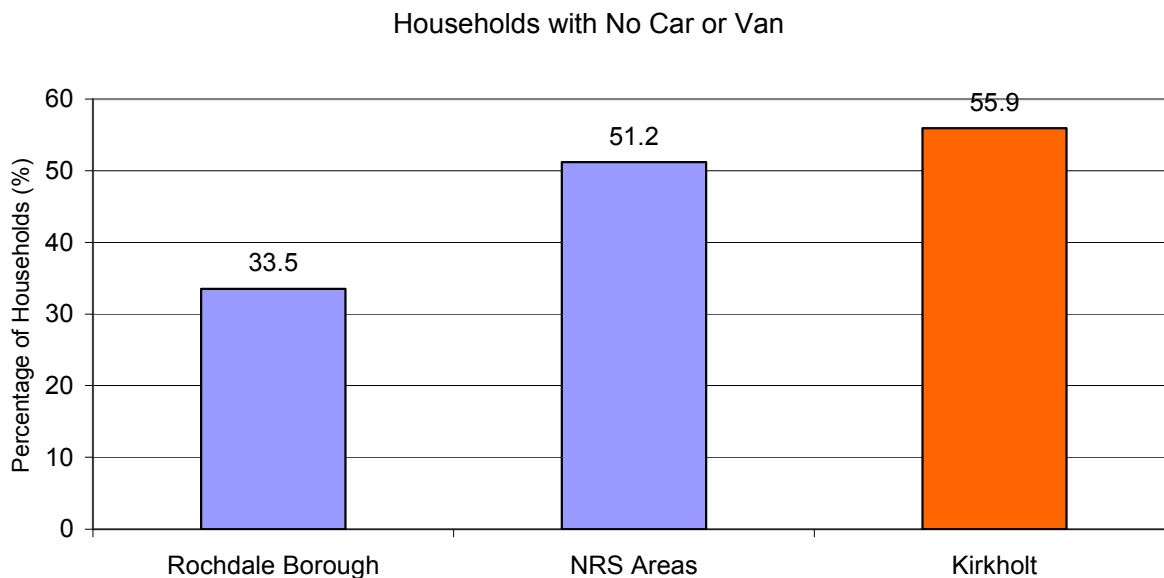
Graph 5: Percentage of People Claiming Income Support at August 2002



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Information Analysis Directorate) Information Centre, Crown copyright 2003

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. Kirkholt is in Balderstone ward (pre-2004 wards) which has a high level of income support claimants at 14.7%, one and a half times the borough average and more than twice the England and Wales average of 6.4%.

Graph 6: Percentage of Households with No Car or Van



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 17, Crown Copyright 2003

More than half of households in Kirkholt do not have a car or van (49.7%). This is much higher than the percentage of households in the Rochdale borough (33.5%) and nearly twice the percentage of households in England and Wales (26.8%). The ownership of a car or van can be used as a crude indicator of available income.

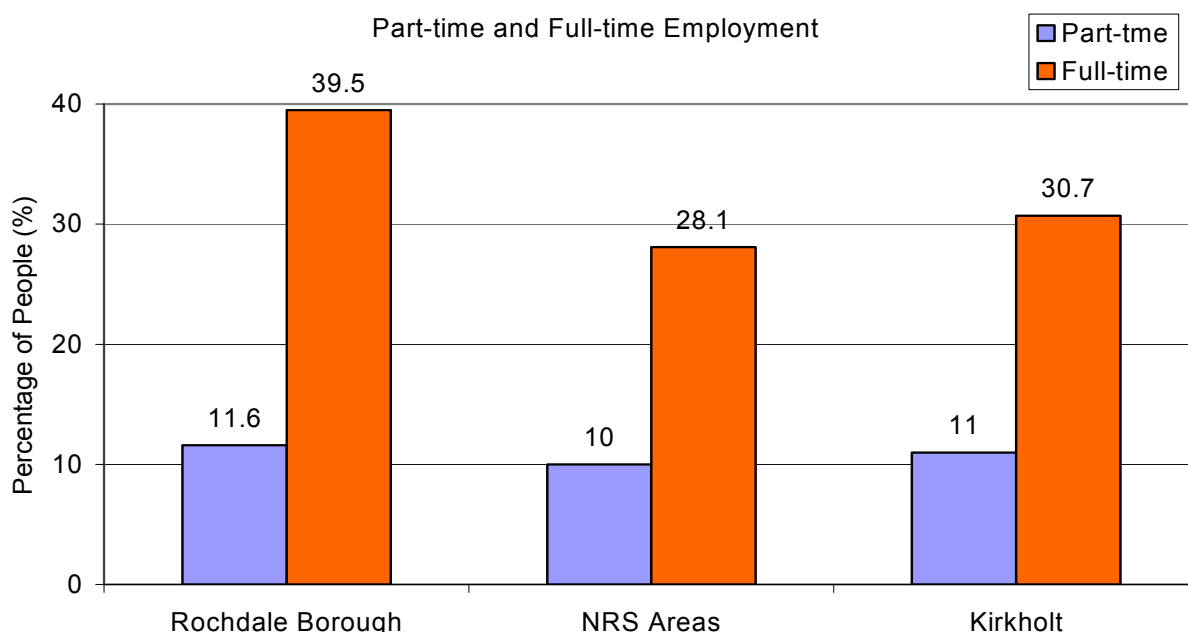
In the Kirkholt HMR area 40.1% of pupils obtain free school meals. (Source: Rochdale MBC Education Department). Children are eligible for free school meals if the parent or carer of the child claims income support or income based Jobseekers Allowance or if they receive and child benefit for the child. Parents and carers can also claim free school meals if they receive support under the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999. Free school meal eligibility can therefore be used as a broad indicator of social deprivation.

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 exclusions from work. What is included is dependent on the data available and may only include some elements of the “hidden unemployed”.

Graph 7: Percentage of People in Full-time and Part-time Employment (Aged 16-74)



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS09a, Crown Copyright 2003

Less than one in three working age adults (16-74) are in full-time employment in Kirkholt (30.7%), with a further 11% employed on a part-time basis and another 4.2% self employed.

Table 4: Percentage of People who are Employment Deprived

SOA	Employment deprivation (%)
E01005464	27.1
E01005465	10.9
E01005466	35.9
E01005467	26.0
E01005469	11.5
E01005475	21.3

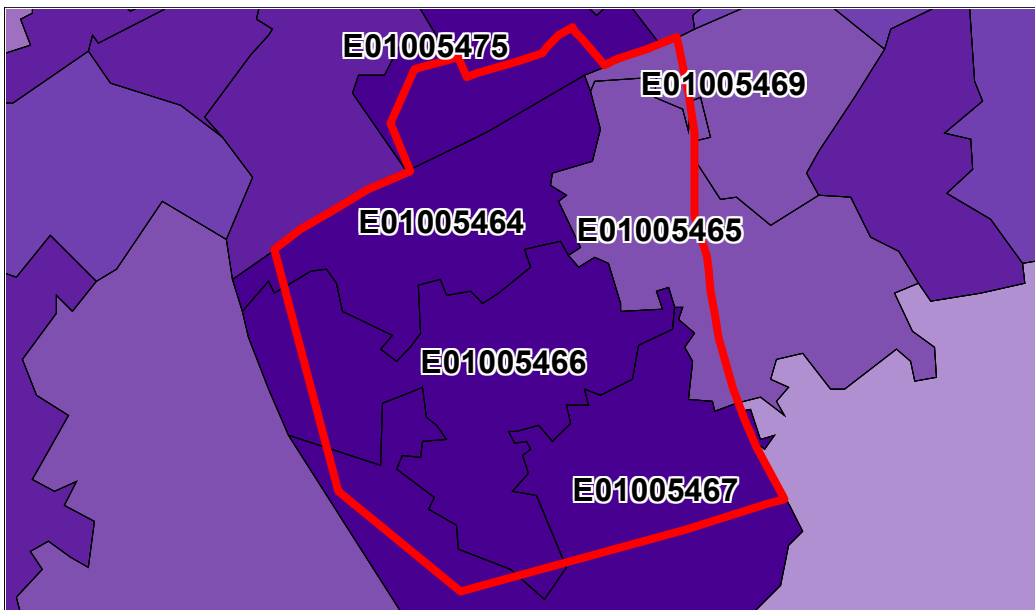
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Table 5: Employment Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005464	1,239	10
E01005465	11,564	40
E01005466	274	10
E01005467	1,477	10
E01005469	10,801	10
E01005475	2,983	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

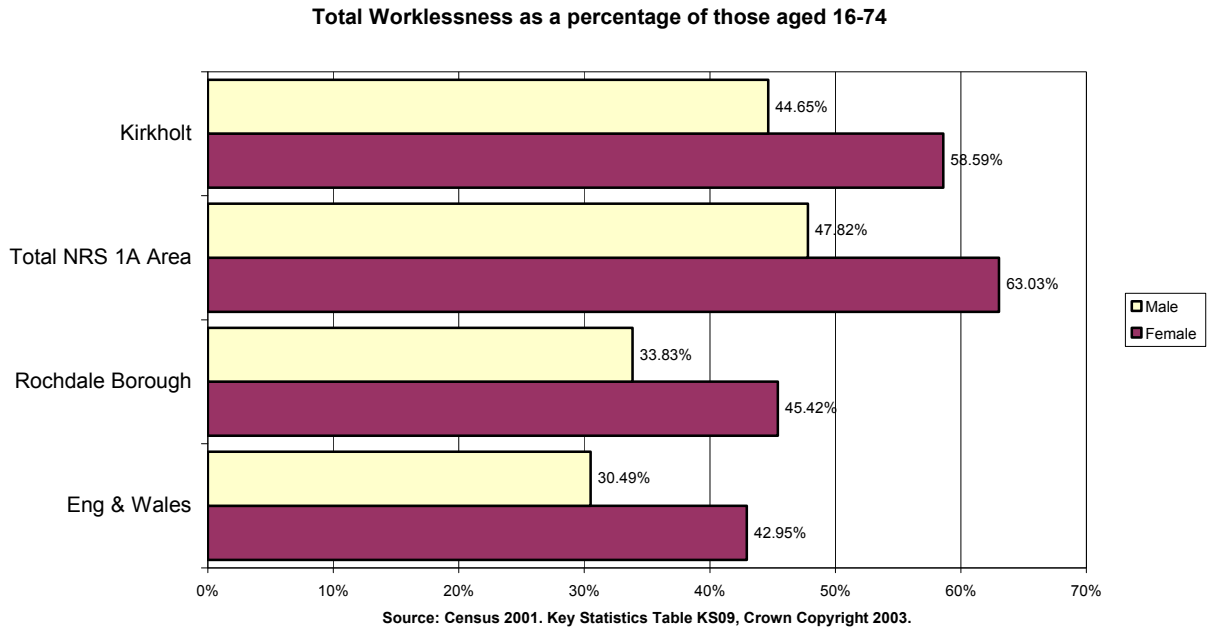
Map 4: Employment Deprivation in Kirkholt



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Employment deprivation in the majority of Kirkholt is high. The majority of Kirkholt falls within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country in terms of employment deprivation. Some SOAs have very low ranks for example 274 out of 32,842. In the east of Kirkholt the level of income deprivation is much lower and has a rank of 11,564. The number of people in Kirkholt experiencing employment deprivation ranges from 10.9% to 35.9% of people.

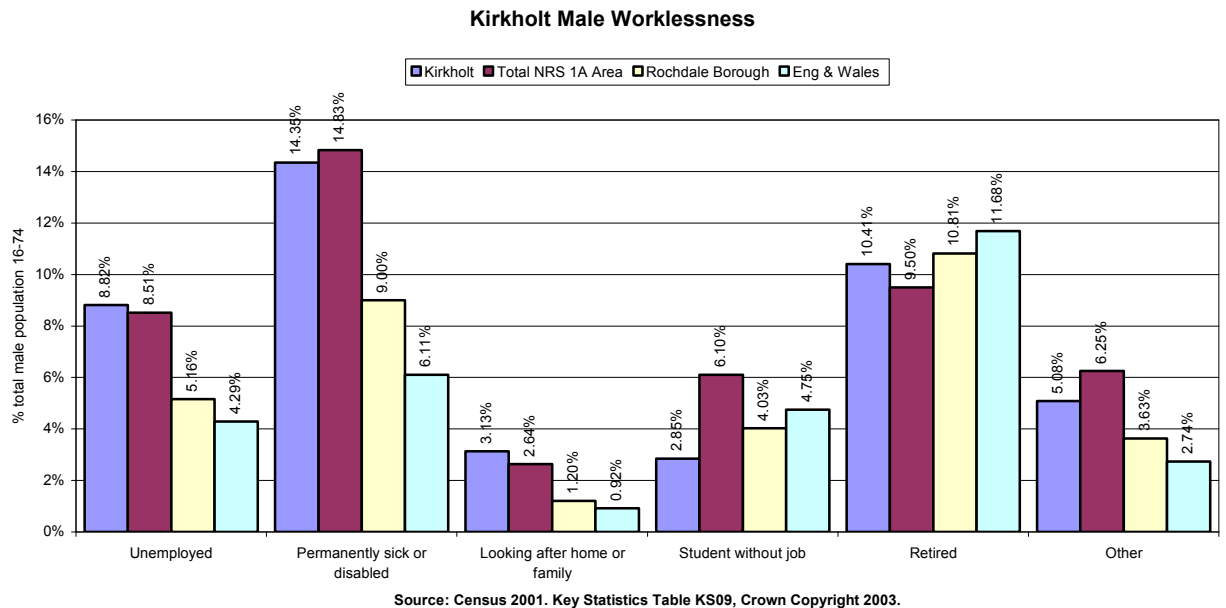
Graph 8: Total Worklessness



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).

Kirkholt has a similar overall level of worklessness than the NRS 1A area as a whole but is at least 10% higher than the level for the Rochdale Borough and England & Wales for both males and females. Gender differences in Kirkholt follow broadly the same pattern as Rochdale and England & Wales in that women consistently have around a 15% 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.

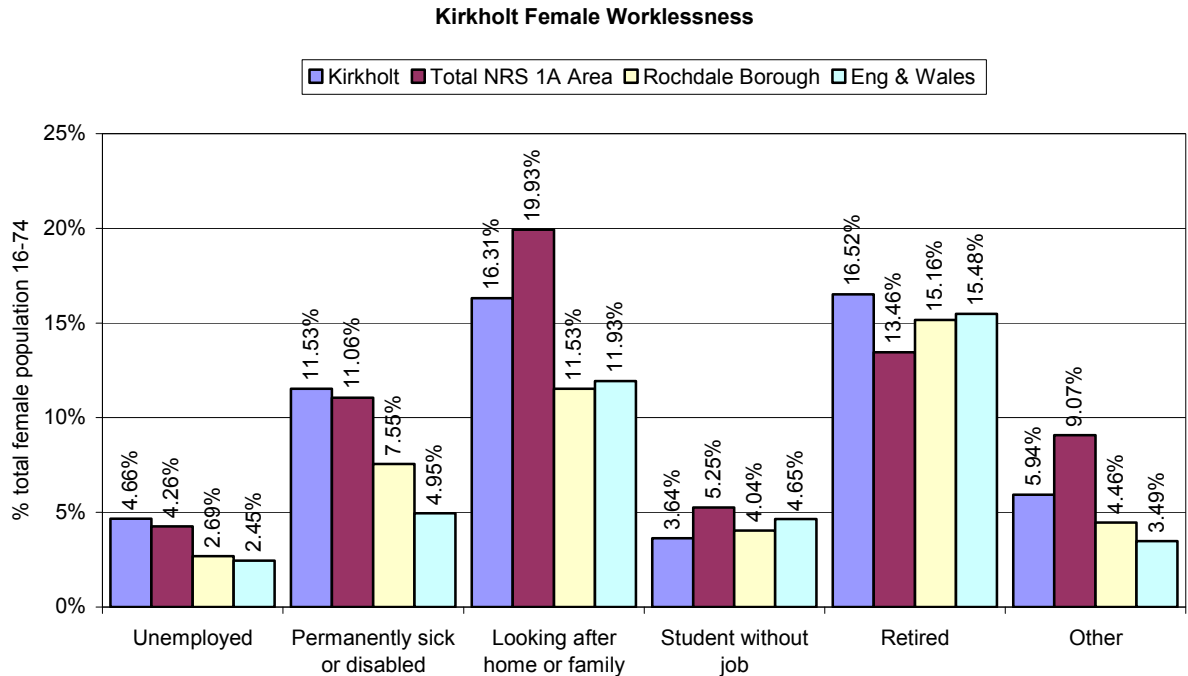
Graph 9: Male Worklessness



Men aged 16-74 in Kirkholt are around twice as likely to be unemployed than those in England & Wales and more than twice as likely to be permanently sick or disabled. Overall men have an

extremely low rate of 'looking after home or family', however levels in Kirkholt remain relatively high compared England & Wales and the Rochdale Borough. The proportions of 'retired' 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 10: 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 Kirkholt 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 in Kirkholt is almost twice as high than in England and Wales, and also higher than in the Rochdale Borough. 'Looking after home or family' is also around 5% higher than in England & Wales and the Rochdale Borough, although it is slightly lower than that of the total NRS 1A area. Around one in nine females aged 16-74 in Kirkholt are permanently sick or disabled and so unable to work, a similar proportion to NRS 1A area as a whole, in England and Wales on in five females are found in this category.

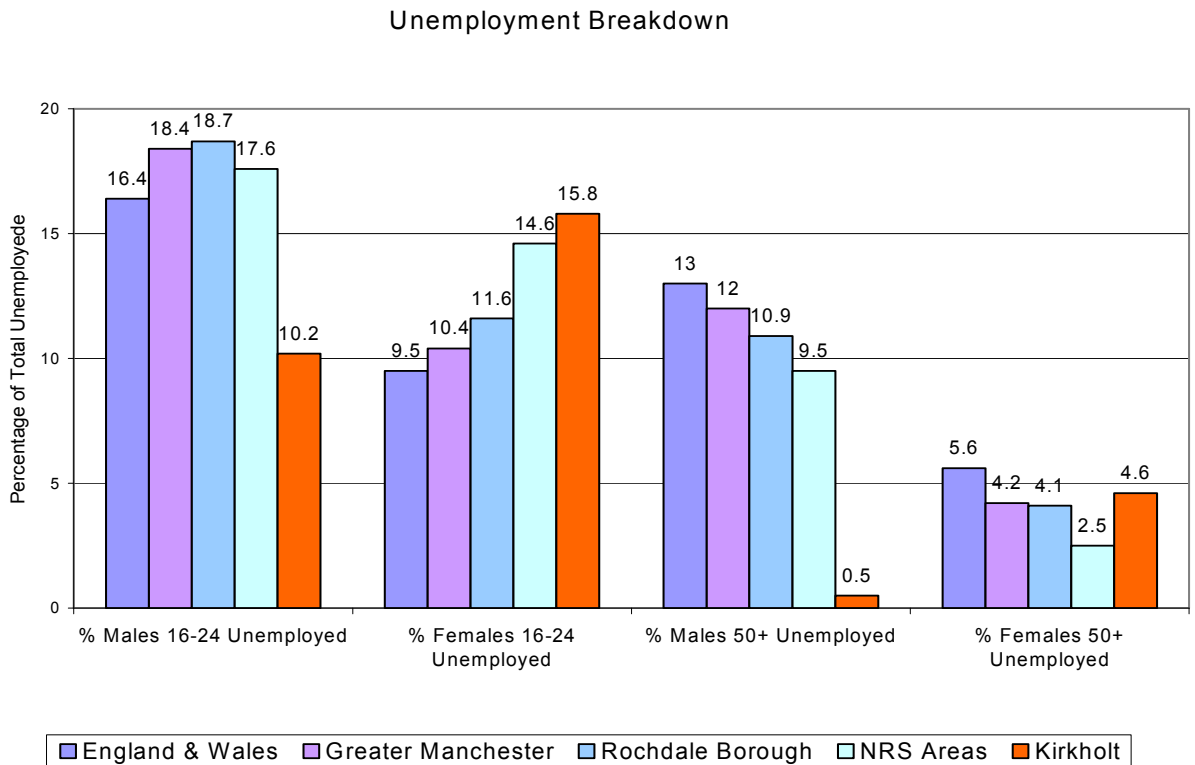
Graph 11: Unemployment (Aged 16-74)



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 09a, Crown Copyright 2004

In Kirkholt 6.6% of adults aged between 16 and 74 were unemployed in 2001. This is nearly twice the percentage of people in the Rochdale borough (3.9%) and England and Wales (3.6%). The percentage of people who are classed as long-term unemployment in Kirkholt is 29% of all unemployed. A person is classed as long-term unemployed if the year in which they last worked was 1999 or earlier.

Graph 12: Unemployment Breakdown (Aged 16-74)

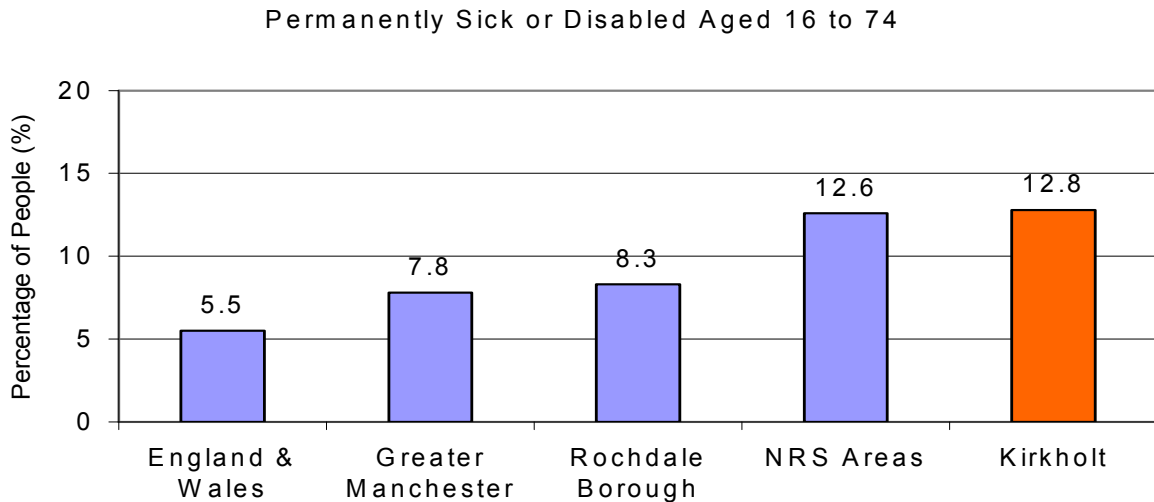


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 09b&c, Crown Copyright 2003

This graph shows the breakdown of the unemployed based on 2001 Census data. Men aged between 16 and 24 years old and aged 50 and over comprise of a smaller proportions of the total unemployed in Kirkholt than elsewhere. However, women aged between 16 and 24 form

a larger proportion of the total unemployed. However, it should be noted that this data is based on very small numbers and should be treated with caution.

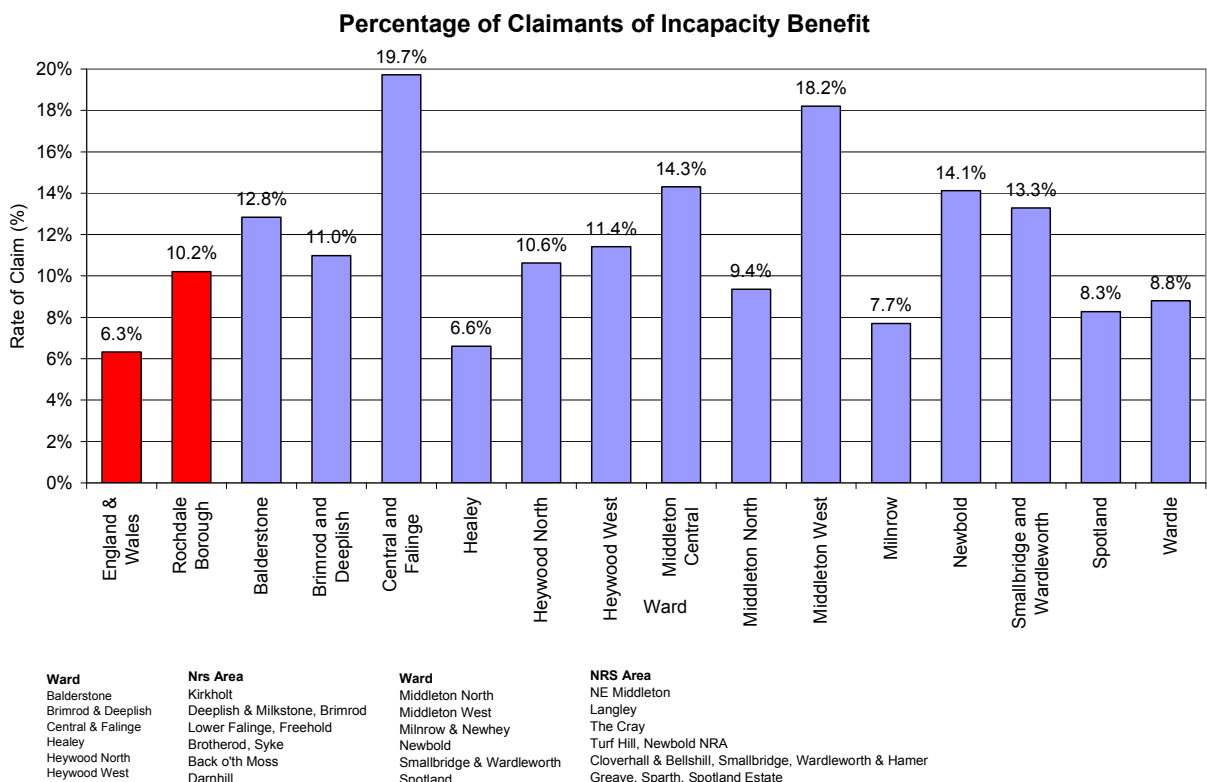
Graph 13: Percentage People who are Permanently Sick or Disabled (Aged 16-74)



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 09a, Crown Copyright 2003

The percentage of people (aged 16-74) who are permanently sick or disabled, and thus involuntarily excluded from the labour market, is high in Kirkholt and stands at 12.8%. This is one and a half times the Rochdale borough percentage (8.3%), and more than twice the percentage for England and Wales (5.5%).

Graph 14: Incapacity Benefit Claimants, August 2002

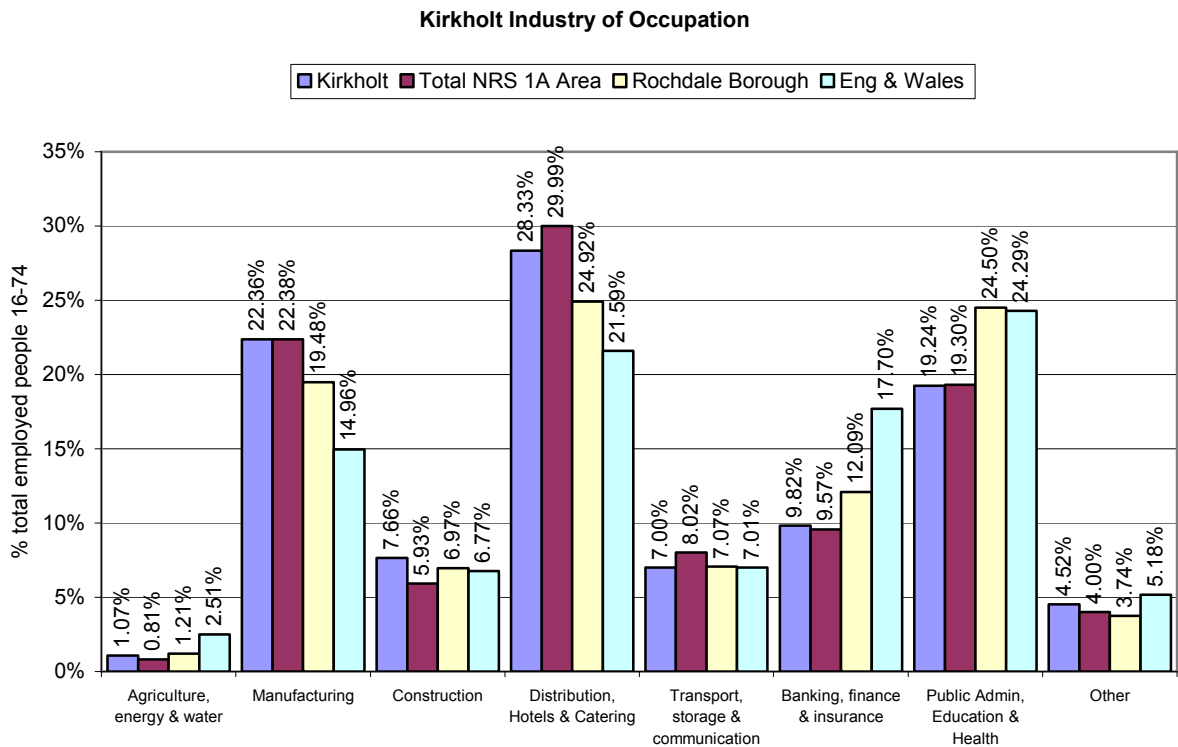


Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Information Analysis Directorate) Information Centre, Crown copyright 2004

Kirkholt is in Balderstone ward which has a high percentage of incapacity benefit claimants of 12.8% at August 2002 in comparison to the borough average of 10.2%. The Balderstone ward has twice the national level of Incapacity Benefit claimants. 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 Balderstone Ward 0.87%% of people claimed SDA at August 2002. This is similar to the percentage of claimants in Rochdale Borough (0.86%). 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.

Graph 15: Industry of Occupation

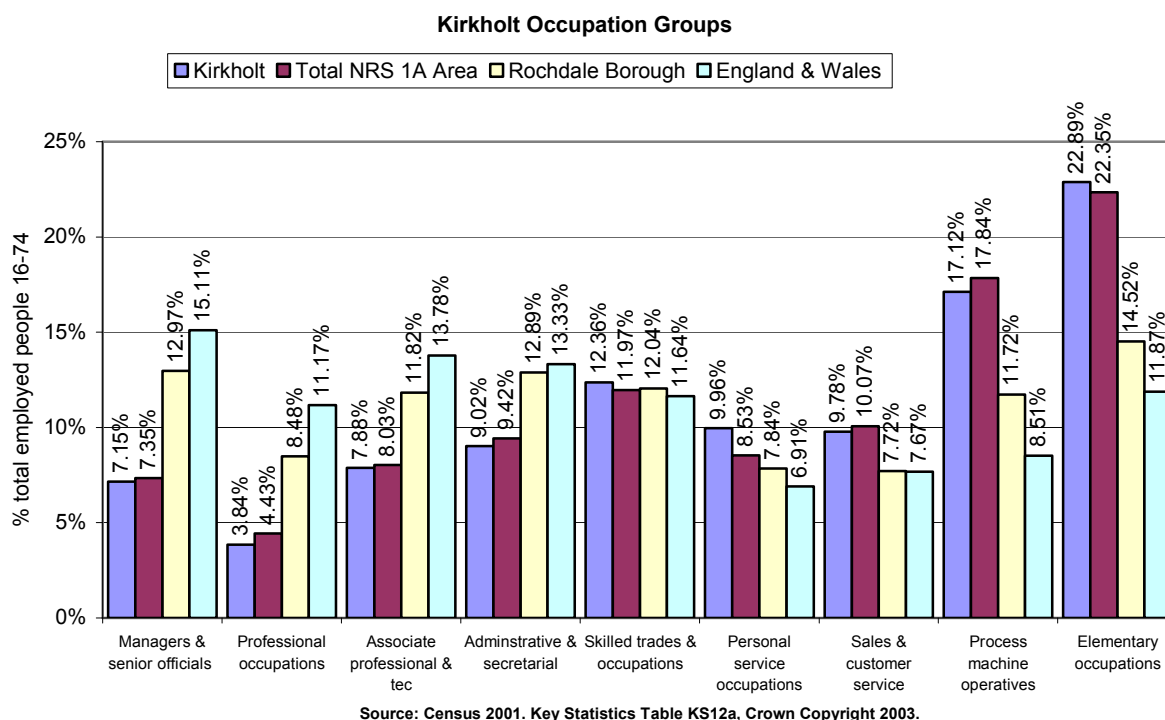


Source: Census 2001. Key Statistic Table KS11a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Kirkholt 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 NRS area and Rochdale Borough, but more than 5% higher than England & Wales. 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 16: Occupation Groups



In Kirkholt 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. Towards the middle in groups 5-6 there are roughly equal amounts of people employed in 'Skilled trade occupations' and 'Personal service occupations'. 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 nearly double the proportion of workers in Kirkholt 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 Kirkholt 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.

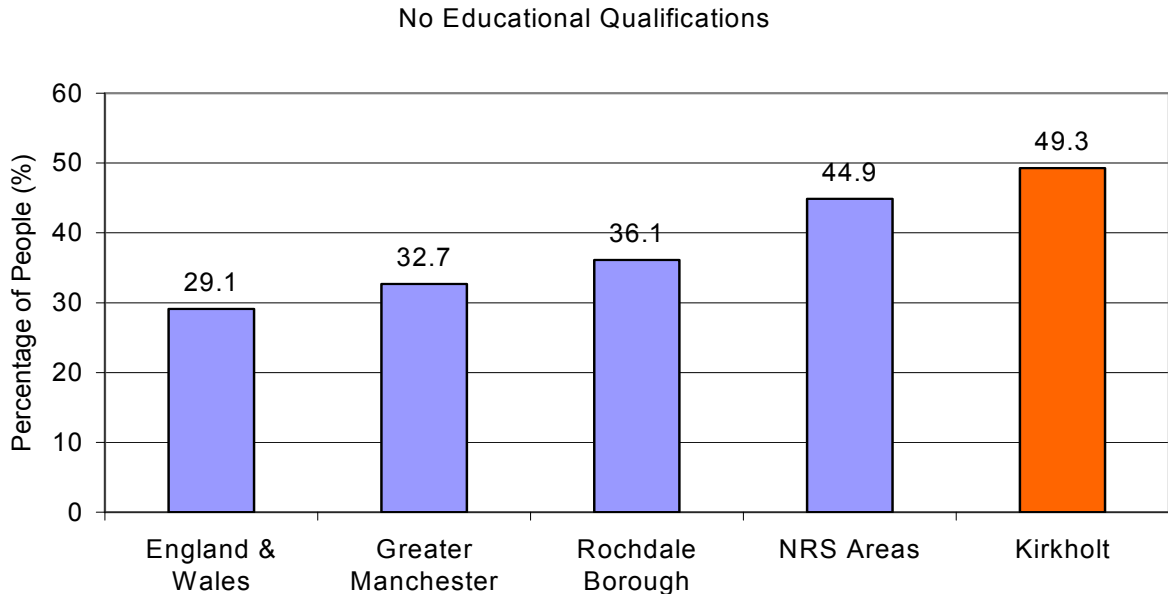
If we combine this occupational group pattern with the above trends in industry of employment we can see that the majority of workers in Kirkholt are concentrated in low skilled, low paying industries.

Education

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

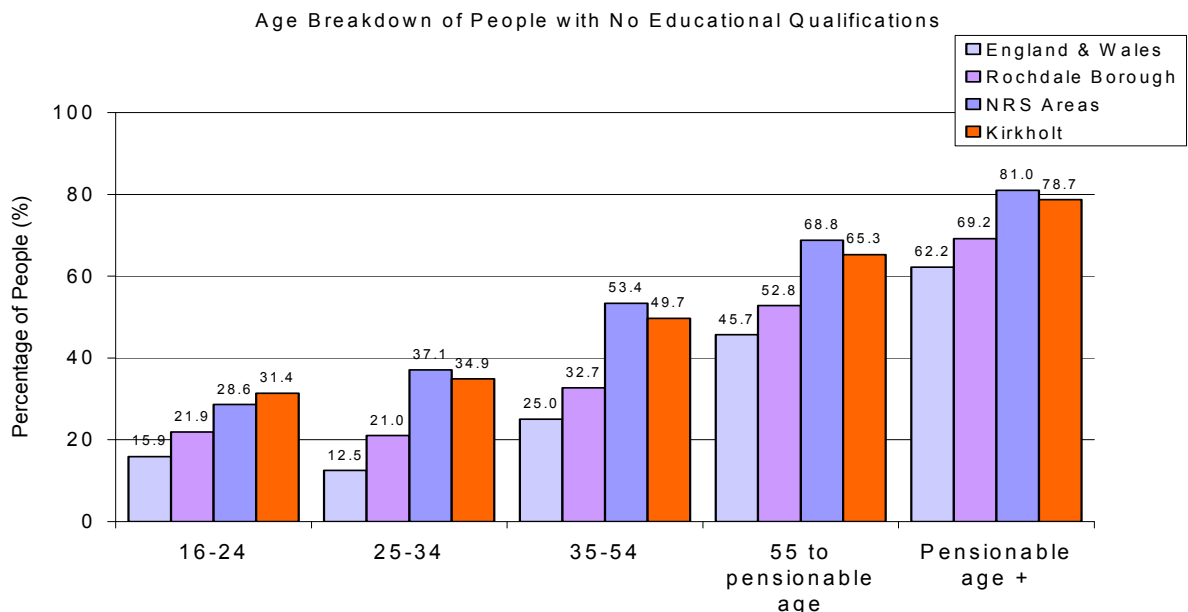
Graph 17: Percentage of People (Aged 16-74) with No Educational Qualifications



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 13, Crown Copyright 2003

In Kirkholt nearly half of working age adults (49.3%) have no educational qualifications. This is a much a much higher perenatghe than Rochdale borough (30.1%) and England and Wales (29.1%).

Graph 18: Age Breakdown of No Educational Qualifications (Aged 16-74)



Source: 2001 Census, Census Area Statistics Table 105, Crown Copyright 2003

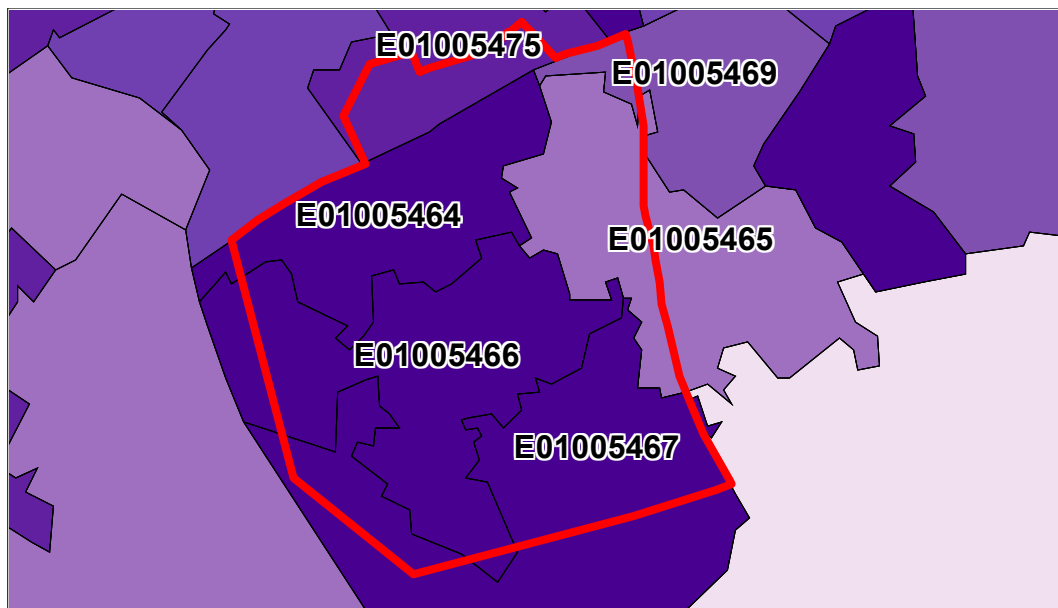
The graph above shows that older adults are much more likely to have no educational qualifications in all areas. In Kirkholt 78.7% (more than three-quarters) of adults aged above the pensionable age (up to 74) have no educational qualifications. Adults in Kirkholt are much more likely to have no educational qualifications than the corresponding age group in England and Wales and the Rochdale borough right through the age groups from 16 up to pensionable age.

Table 6: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005464	354	10
E01005465	15,836	50
E01005466	734	10
E01005467	3,029	10
E01005469	12,020	40
E01005475	4,588	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Map 5: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation in Kirkholt



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

The education, skills and training deprivation domain within the Indices of Deprivation 2004 were based on indicators of adult skills levels and attainment by children and young people. The majority of Kirkholt falls within the worst 10% of SOAs in terms of education, skills and training deprivation. However, the east of Kirkholt has a lower level of education, skills and training deprivation and only falls within the worst 50% of SOAs in the country.

Table 7: SATs Key Stage 2 – Percentage of Pupils Awarded Level 4 and Above, 2002-2003

Area	English	Maths	Science
Kirkholt	55.8	50.1	65.4
Rochdale borough	68.5	67.9	80.5
England and Wales	75.0	73.0	87.0

Source: RMBC Education Information and Planning, and Department for Education and Science website

Table 8: Percentage of Pupils Gaining 5 GCSEs Grades A*-C, 2002-2003

Area	5 A* to C
Kirkholt	25.9
Rochdale borough	41.3
England and Wales	52.9

Source: RMBC Education Information and Planning, and Department for Education and Science website
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 level of attainment for Key Stage 2 SATs and GCSE is lower in Kirkholt than in the Rochdale Borough and England and Wales. Just over a quarter of pupils (25.9%) achieved 5 A* to C grades in Kirkholt compared with just over half of pupils in England and Wales (52.9%) and 41.3 % in Rochdale Borough. At Key Stage 2 the levels of pupils attaining a level 4 or above is lower than the percentage for the Rochdale Borough by approximately 15%, in the three core subjects, English, Mathematics and Science. Half of pupils achieved a level 4 or above in Mathematics in Kirkholt compared with two thirds in the Rochdale Borough and just less than three quarters in England and Wales.

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.

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 Kirkholt

Lower SOA	SMR All Causes	SMR Circulatory Disease	SMR Neoplasm's	BR Lone Mothers	SIR "not good"	SIR LLTI	SIR Permanently Sick or Disabled
E01005464	138.42	98.3	151.92	43.85	183.19	158.48	241.48
E01005465	122.97	114.96	81.24	11.25	99.27	110.33	113.46
E01005466	133.07	104.76	143.49	32.09	208.28	183.78	292.85
E01005467	114.08	102.74	125.92	34.67	152.59	151.87	230.36
E01005469	85.36	94.76	74.18	11.49	81.82	97.68	70.12
E01005475	99.19	92.46	91.52	8.66	159.32	138.46	194.69

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%, in 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 indicates that the level of deaths in the central SOAs in Kirkholt is higher than expected for all causes of death, about the expected level for circulatory diseases and very high for neoplasm's. The SOAs which are more on the border of Kirkholt (E01005469 and E01005475) show lower than expected levels of deaths for all the SMRs.

The levels of "not good" health and limiting long-term illness are very high in the central SOAs (E01005464, E01005466, E01005467), and the levels of permanently sick and disabled particularly high compared to the England and Wales average of 100. The birth rate to lone mothers is also particularly high in these SOAs.

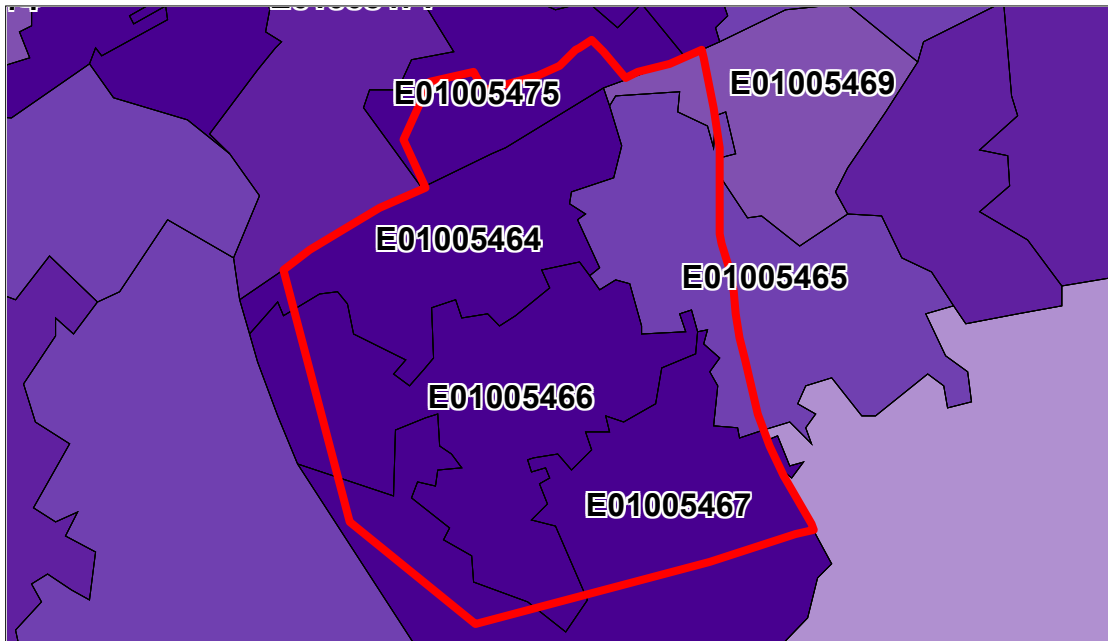
The Indices of Deprivation 2004 also shows high levels of health deprivation and disability in Kirkholt.

Table 10: Health Deprivation and Disability

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005464	1,262	10
E01005465	8,640	30
E01005466	405	10
E01005467	2,000	10
E01005469	12,461	40
E01005475	2,319	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

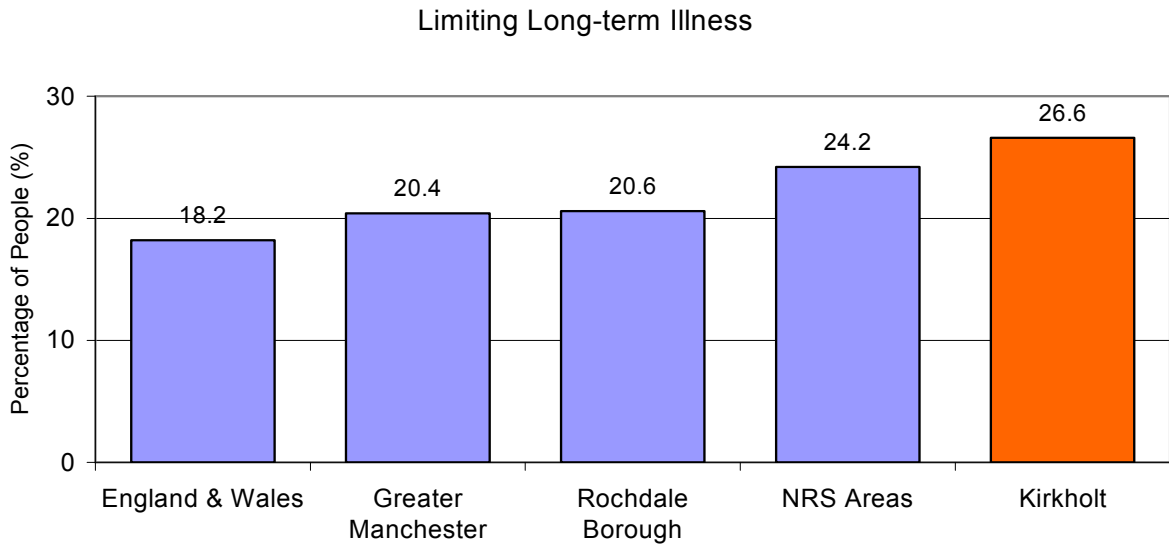
Map 6: Health Deprivation and Disability in Kirkholt



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Health deprivation and disability is high within the majority of Kirkholt. The majority of Kirkholt falls within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country in terms of health deprivation and disability. The east of Kirkholt has a lower level of health deprivation and disability and only falls within the worst 30% of SOAs in the country.

Graph 19: Percentage of People with a Limiting Long-term Illness (All People)

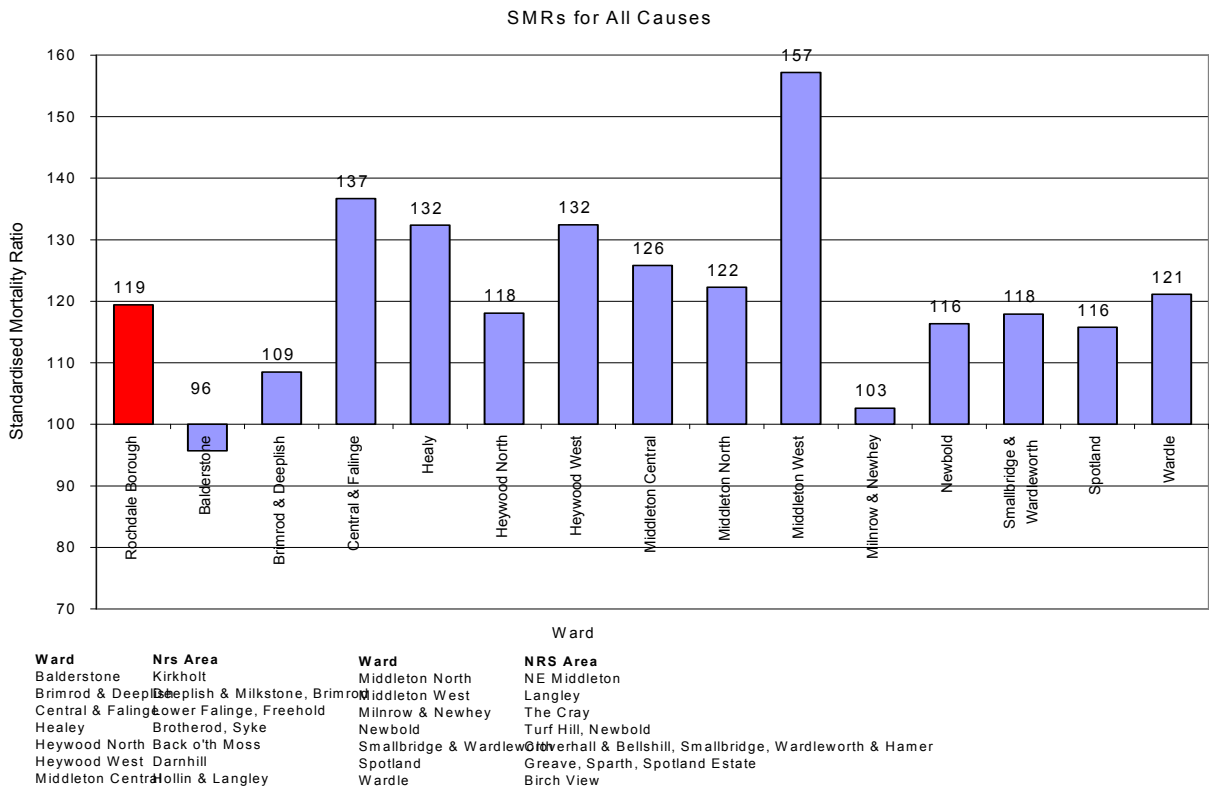


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 08, Crown Copyright 2003

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. In Kirkholt more than one in four residents has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability. This level is higher than the borough and national averages.

The following data is at ward level, which tells us less about the situation in Kirkholt. However, the data may only be available at that geographical level, and it is likely to be updated on a regular basis. The wards used are the “old” pre-2004 wards, as data for new wards is not yet available. Kirkholt is in Balderstone ward.

Graph 20: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for All Causes of Death by Ward, 1997-1999

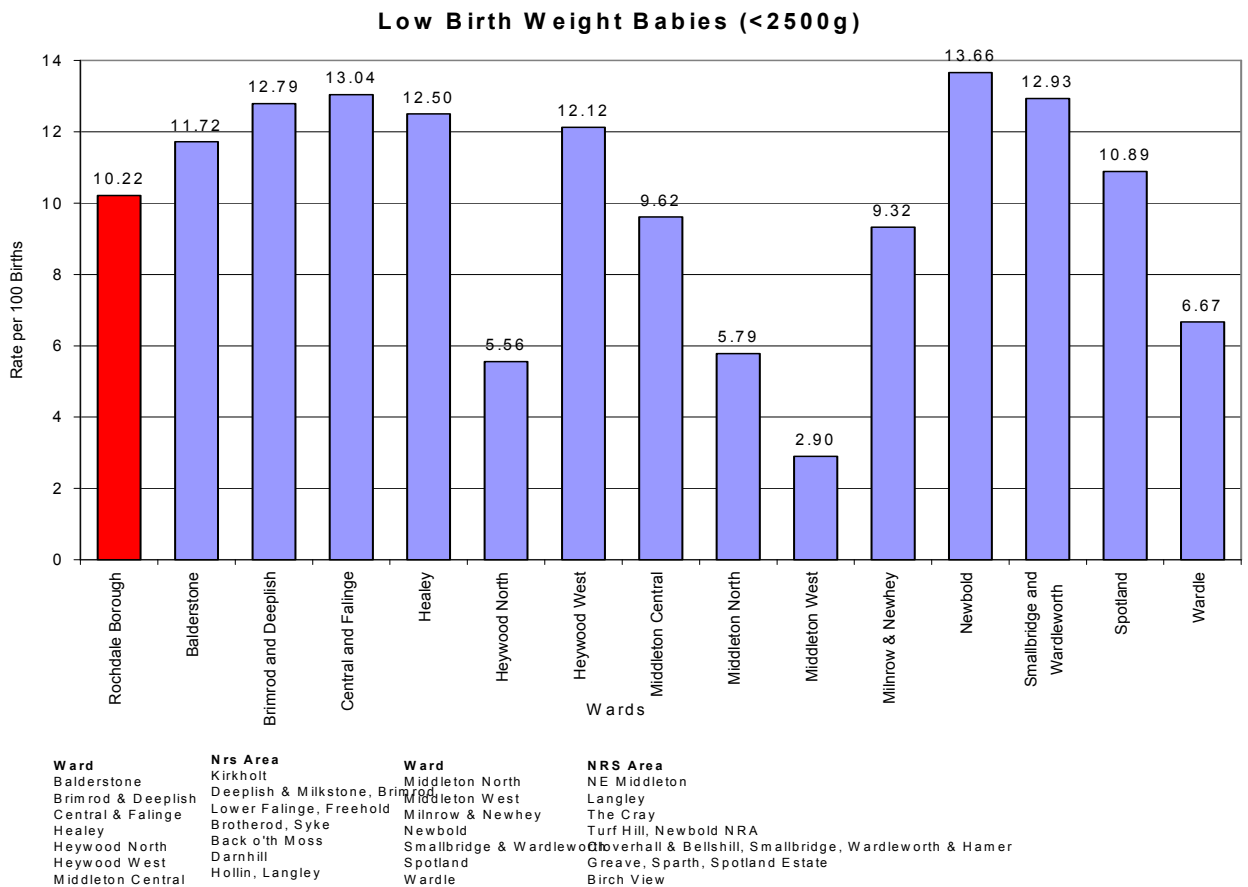


Source: Rochdale PCT

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 ratio above this level indicates that the death rate is higher than expected. Any ratio below 100 indicates that the area has lower than expected death rates compared with the England and Wales average. The Balderstone ward has an All Causes of death SMR of 96. This is slightly lower than expected mortality compared with England and Wales, and much lower than the Rochdale borough SMR of 119.

The Balderstone ward has very similar levels of deaths for cerebrovascular disease, coronary heart disease, circulatory disease, malignant neoplasm's (cancers) and respiratory diseases as the national average. The Balderstone ward has a very low level of infant mortality. However, the rate of babies born with low birth-weight (compared with what would be expected for their gestational age) was slightly higher than the borough average at 11.72 (compared with 10.22) per 100 births.

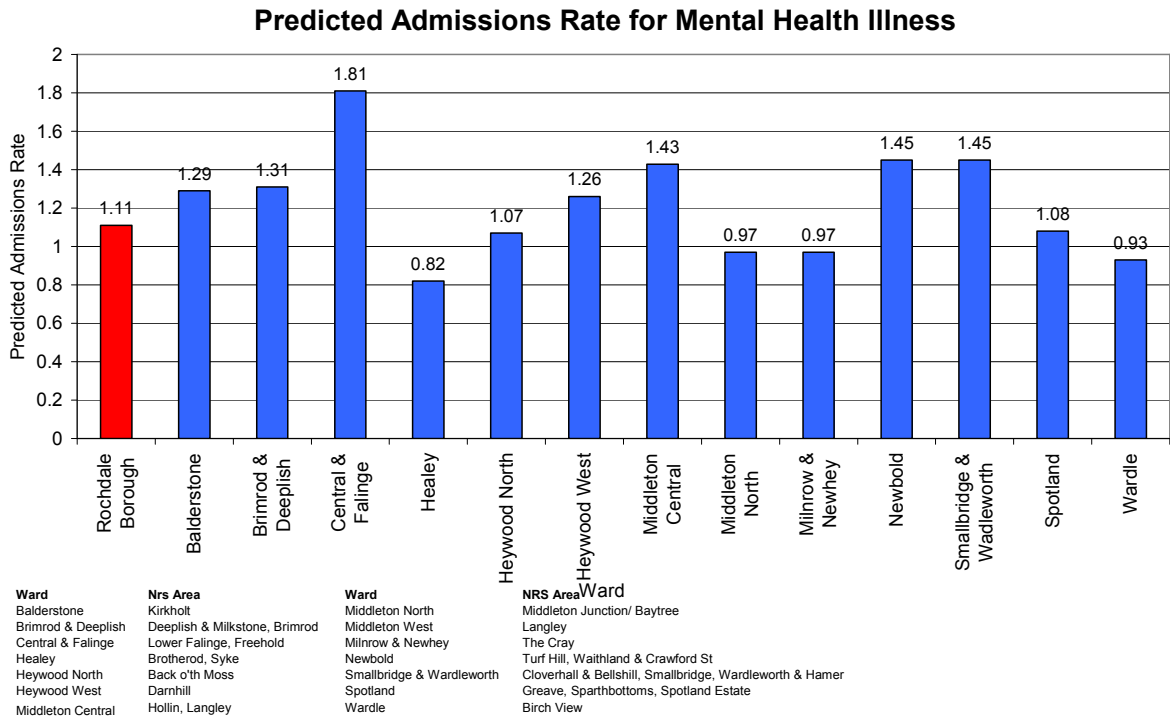
Graph 21: Low Birth Weight Babies



Source: Rochdale PCT

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 adults with mental health problems in employment are on low incomes. The major risk factors for mental health are poverty, poor education and employment, unemployment, fear of joblessness, social isolation and redundancy.

Graph 22: Predicted Admissions rate for Mental Health Illness



Source: Rochdale PCT

In the Balderstone ward the predicted admissions rate for people with mental health problems is 1.29 per 100,000. This is similar to the borough average of 1.11 admissions per 100,000 people using the MINI Index 2000. The MINI Index only considers the acute end of the mental healthcare need and does not identify mild or moderate anxiety and depression. The poorest 20% of the population are approximately five times more likely to feel depressed or isolated due to lack of money and one and a half times more likely to suffer from a serious illness.

In the Balderstone ward there are high levels of Disability Living Allowance and Attendance Allowance claims. There is a 6.1% claim rate for Disability Living Allowance in Balderstone compared with 5.5% in Rochdale Borough and 4.1% in England and Wales. The Attendance Allowance claim rate stands at 18.2% in Balderstone compared with 15.7% in the Borough and 14.0% in England and Wales.

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.

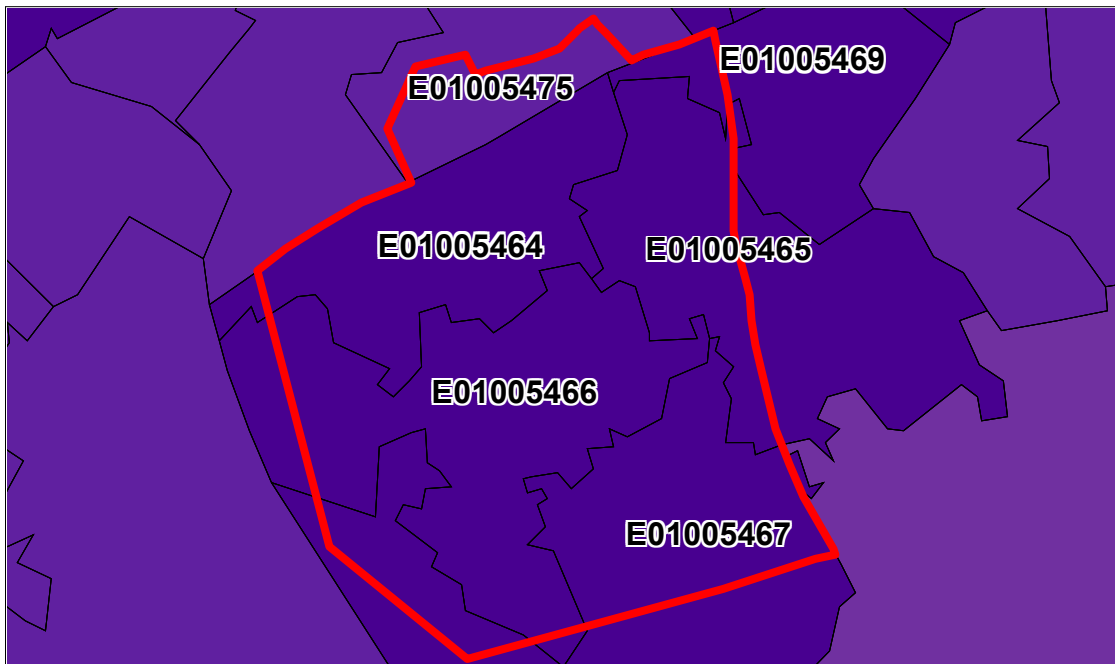
The experience of burglary can disproportionately affect low-income households. Such households are often unable to afford contents insurance especially when living in areas where premiums are extortionately high. Low-income households may not be able to afford security measures and are therefore more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

Table 11: Crime Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005464	1,337	10
E01005465	1767	10
E01005466	160	10
E01005467	98	10
E01005469	2,347	10
E01005475	3,531	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

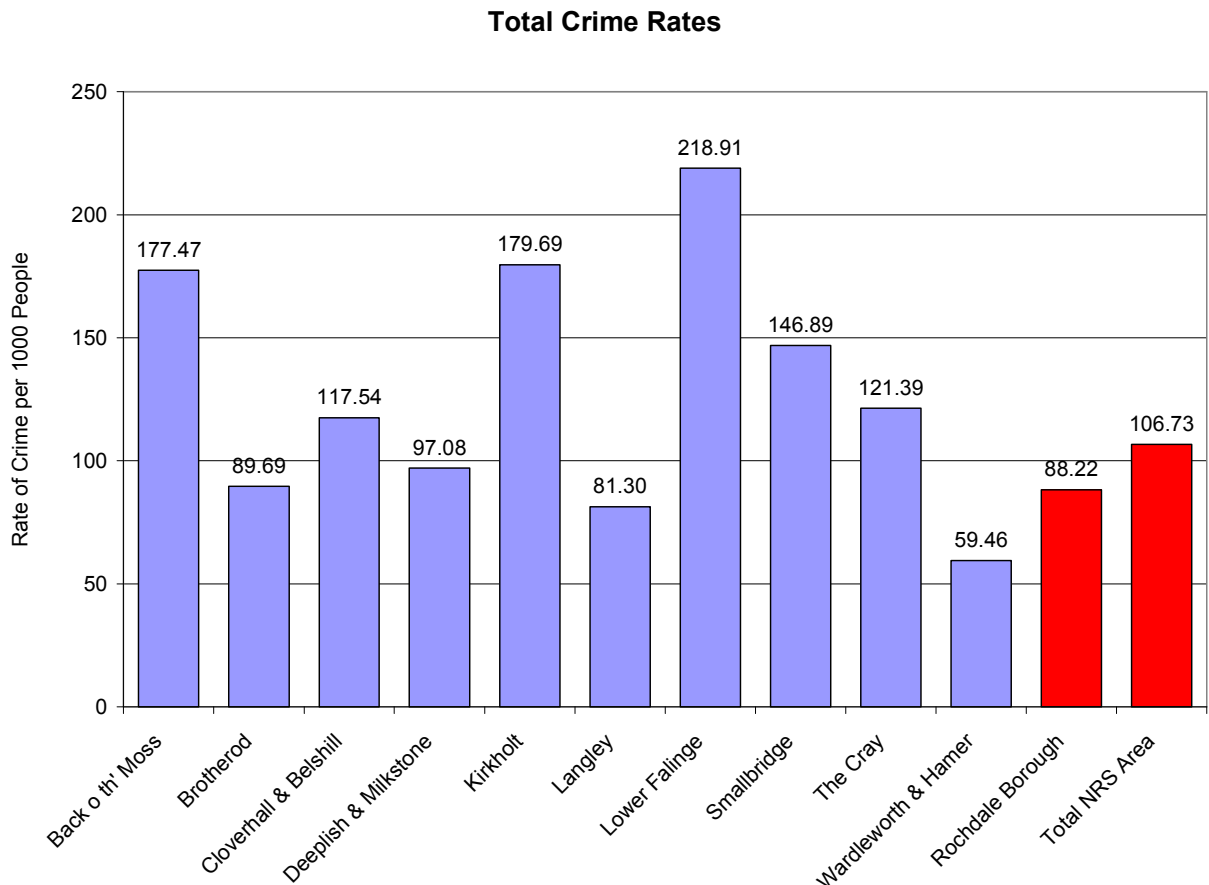
Map 7: Crime Deprivation in Kirkholt



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Crime deprivation measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime themes – burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. Crime deprivation in Kirkholt is very high. The majority of SOAs in Kirkholt fall within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country. Some SOAs have particularly low ranks, for example 98 and 160, i.e. 98th and 160th most crime deprived SOAs in England (out of 32,482).

Graph 23: Total Crime Rates in NRS Phase 1A Neighbourhoods 2002-2003

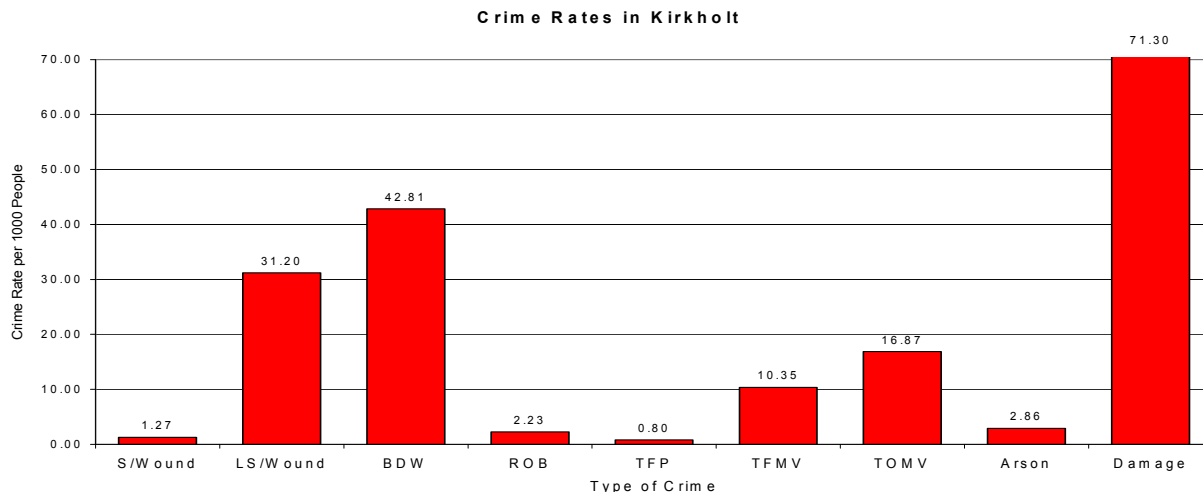


Source: Greater Manchester Police.

Note: The crimes included in “Total Crimes” are Burglary, Robbery, Theft from Person, Theft from Motor Vehicles, Theft of Motor Vehicles, Arson, Criminal Damage, Serious Wounding and Less Serious Wounding.

The Total crime rate in Kirkholt of 179.69 crimes per 1,000 people is considerably higher than that of the Rochdale borough (88.22) and than the NRS Phase 1A areas overall (106.73). The neighbourhood has the second highest rate compared to the other NRS Phase 1A areas.

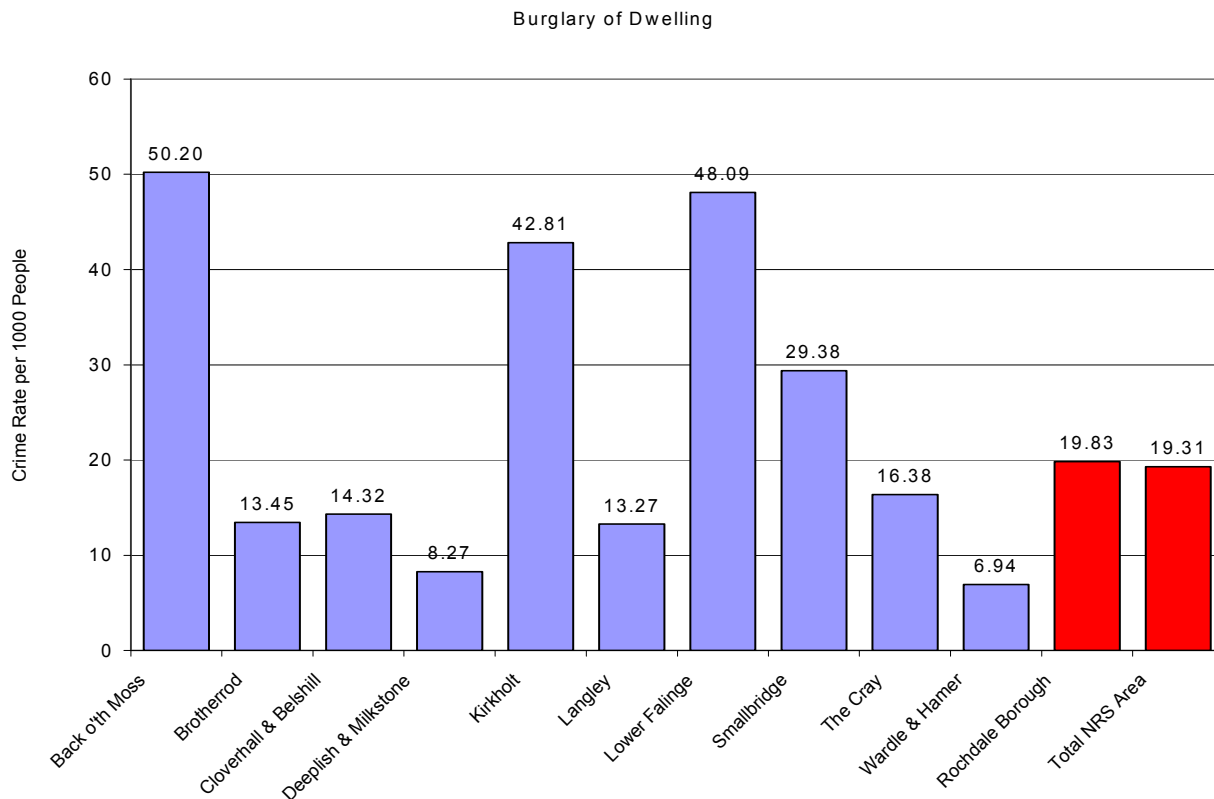
Graph 24: Crime Rates in Kirkholt 2002-2003



Source: Greater Manchester Police

In Kirkholt, ‘Criminal damage’, ‘Less serious wounding’ and ‘Burglary of Dwelling’ have the highest crime rates.

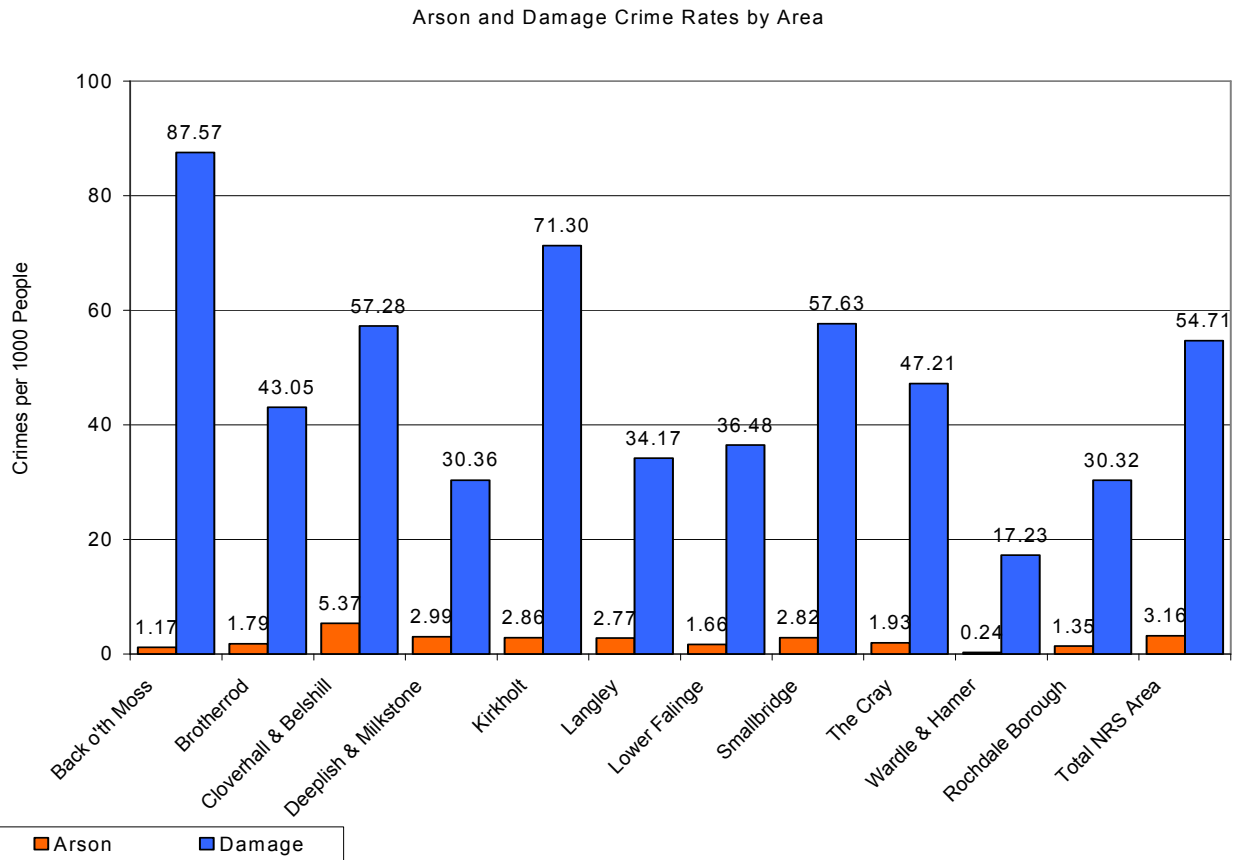
Graph 25: Burglary of Dwelling in All Phase 1A NRS Area 2002-2003



Source: Greater Manchester Police

In Kirkholt the rate of burglary crimes is high at 42.81 crimes per 1,000 people. This is considerably higher than the rate of crime in both the Rochdale Borough (19.83) add the total NRS Phase 1A area (19.31)

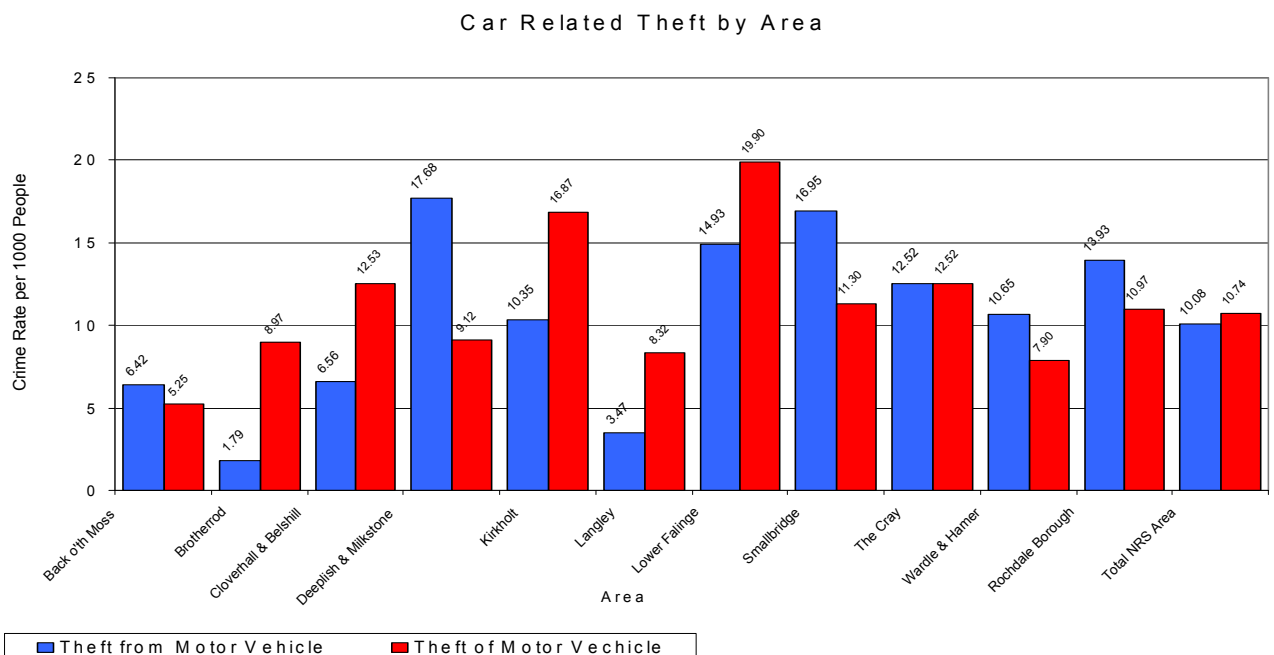
Graph 26: Arson and Criminal Damage crime rates by NRS Phase 1A Area 2002-2003



Source: Greater Manchester Police

Kirkholt has the second highest rate of criminal damage crimes out of all the NRS Phase 1A areas. The rate of arson crimes in also high in Kirkholt in comparison to all other areas.

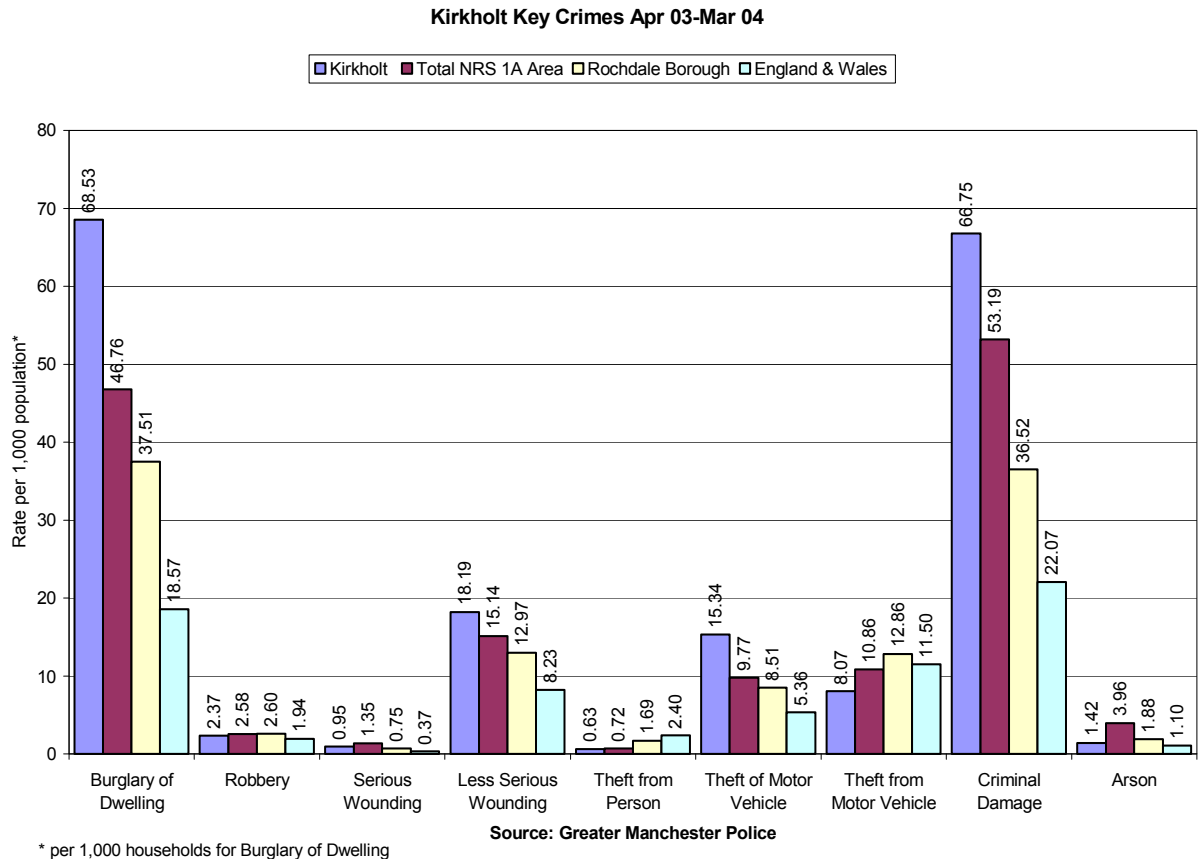
Graph 27: Car Related Theft by Area 2002-2003



Source: Greater Manchester Police

Kirkholt suffers a high rate of 'theft of motor vehicles', the levels are at one and a half times the rate for the Rochdale borough.

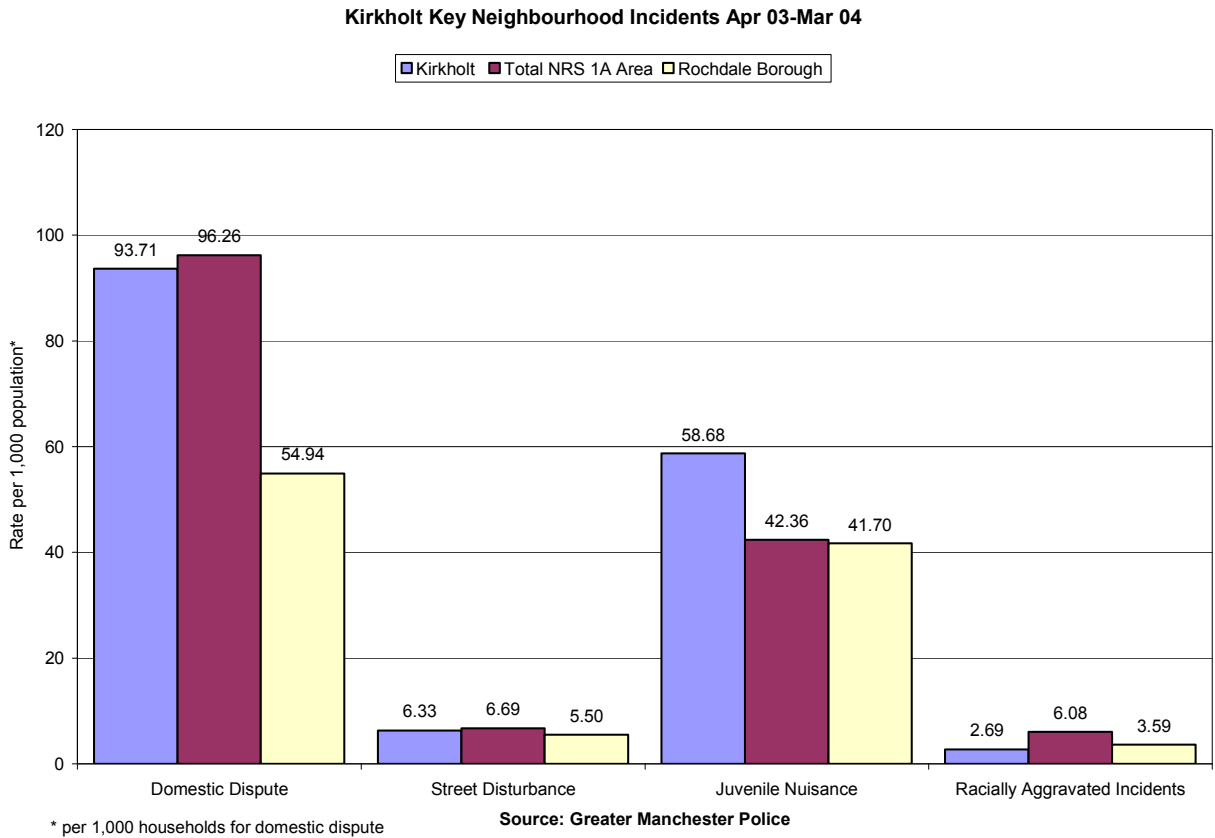
Graph 28: Key Crimes Apr 03 - Mar 04



'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. Key Crimes are all measured as a rate per 1000 population except for Burglary of Dwelling which is a rate per 1000 households.

The 'Burglary of Dwellings' rate in Kirkholt is nearly two times higher than the Rochdale Borough as a whole, and over three and a half times that of England and Wales. On average almost seven percent of households during the period April 03 to March 04 reported a burglary to the police. Kirkholt also has three times the rate of 'Criminal damage' recorded in 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 higher rates of less serious wounding, (around twice that for England and Wales), and a slightly higher lower level of theft from motor vehicle compared with the comparator areas. Other key crimes such as arson, robbery, serious wounding etc. are extremely small in number and so are not of significance.

Graph 29: Key Neighbourhood Incidents Apr 03 – Mar 04

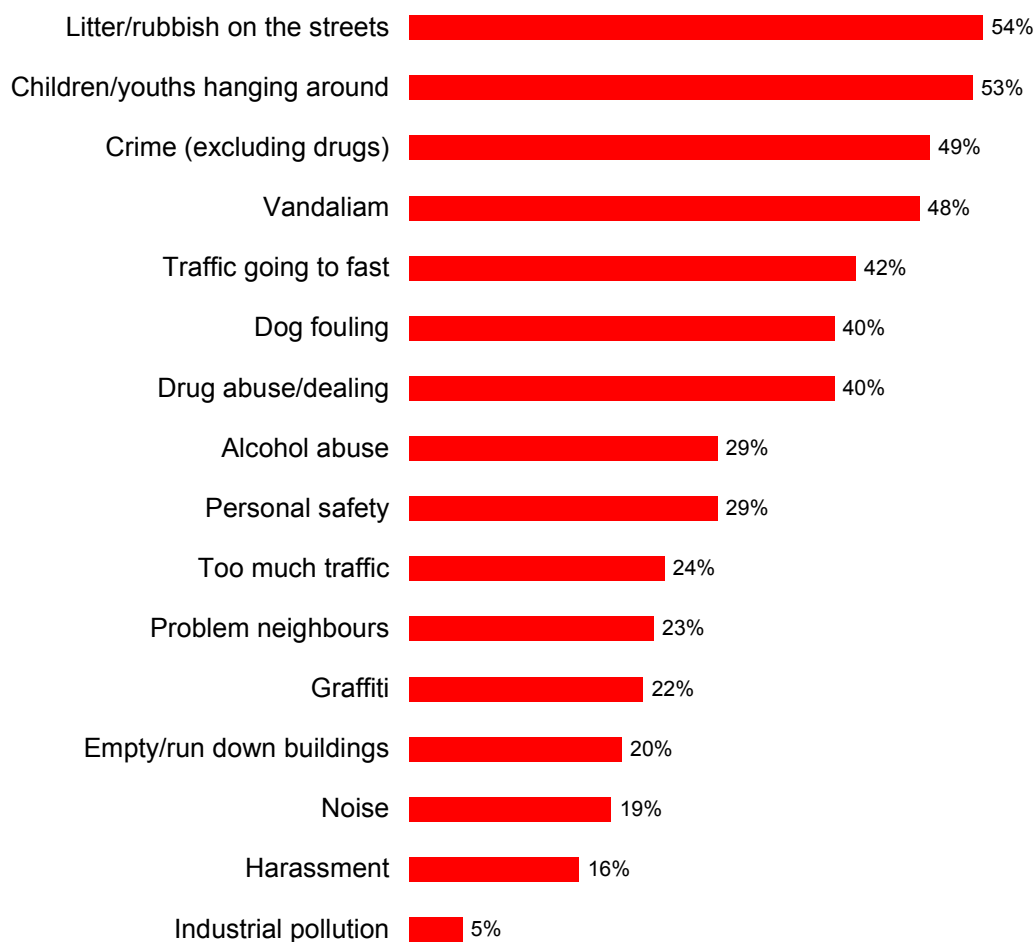


All reports of incidents, whether by a victim, witness or third party, will result in registration by the police, however an incident will only be recorded as a 'crime' if, on the balance of probability, the circumstances as reported amount to a crime as defined by law and there is no available evidence 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 Kirkholt has an extremely high rate of 'Domestic Disputes', approaching twice that of the Borough-wide level. The level of 'Juvenile Nuisance' is also higher in Kirkholt (58.7) than the rates recorded in the total NRS 1A areas (42.4) and the Rochdale Borough (41.7). The neighbourhood has a lower level of 'Racially Aggravated Incidents' than both the Borough as a whole and the NRS 1A area. This is unsurprising however considering the extremely low proportion of BME groups living in the area compared with other areas of Rochdale. The level of 'Street Disturbances', (i.e. public order problems reported to the police that are not crimes), is roughly on a par with the other areas, and so not considered a significant factor.

Graph 30: Perception of the Neighbourhood in Kirkholt HMR Area.

Percentage of People Saying Serious Problems (%)



Source: Mori Survey Oldham/Rochdale, 2003

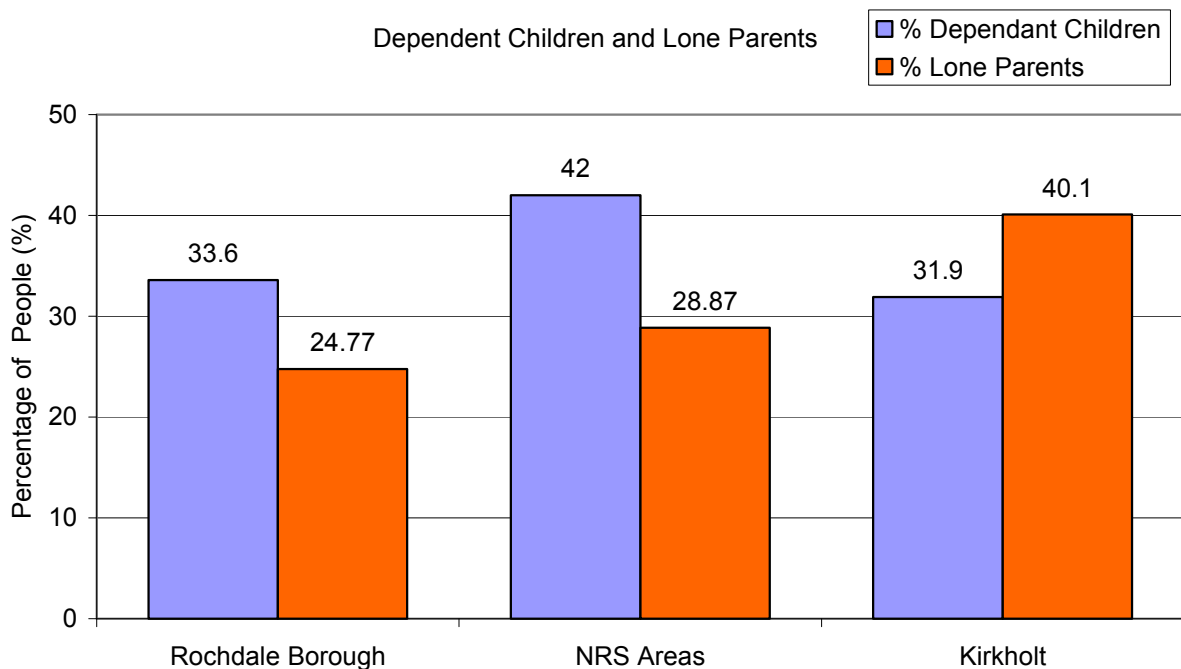
The majority of people in the Kirkholt Housing Market Renewal Area perceive litter and rubbish on the street (54%) and children and youths hanging around (53%) as being serious neighbourhood problems. A higher percentage of people also perceive crime (excluding drugs) (49%), vandalism (48%) and traffic going too fast (42%) as serious neighbourhood problems.

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 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.

In Kirkholt one in four of the residents are children aged between 0 and 15. The graph below shows the level of dependent children households. The blue bars show the percentage of households with dependent children. 31.9% of households in Kirkholt have dependent children, slightly below the borough level.

Graph 31: Dependent Children and Lone Parents

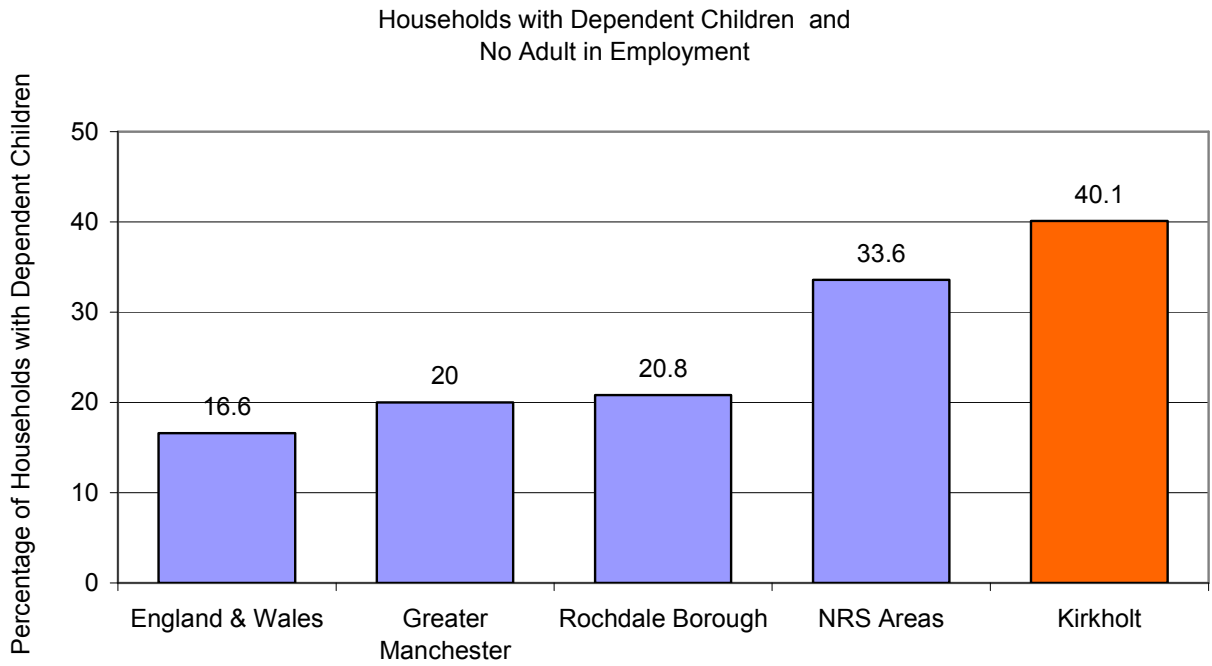


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Tables 21 and 22, Crown Copyright 2003

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.

The level of households with dependent children which are headed by lone parents is shown in the graph above in the red bars (to the right). Two out of five households (40.1%) with dependent children in Kirkholt are headed by a lone parent, a much higher level than in the borough (24.8%).

Graph 32: Households with Dependent Children and No Adult in Employment



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 21, Crown Copyright 2003

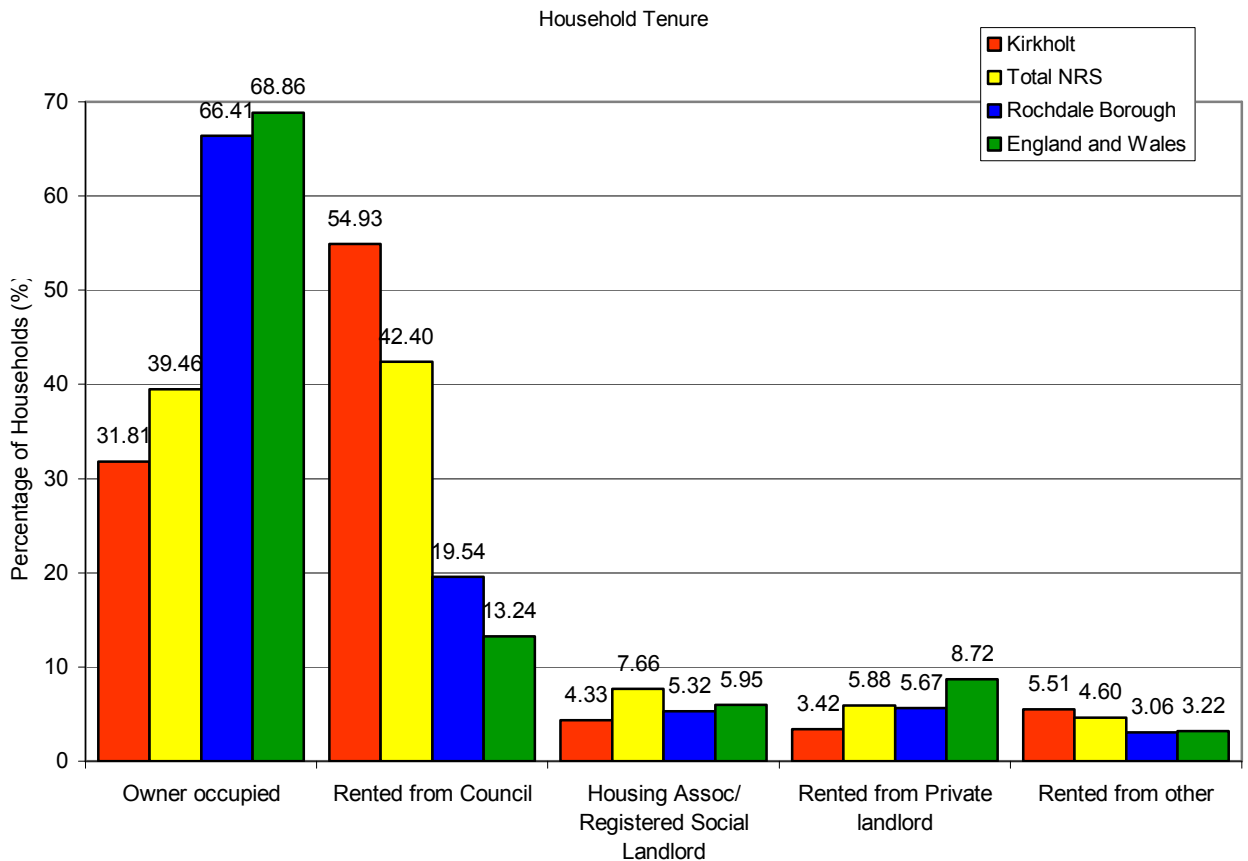
The employment status of the household which children live in also presents a major risk of child poverty. In 1995/96 the UK had the highest rate of children in workless households across the EU. Worklessness creates an economic disadvantage but also creates the potential for stress and tension within a family. It also has the danger of limiting a child's aspirations and social contacts. The graph above shows the level of households with dependent children where no adult works, as a percentage of all households with dependent children. Kirkholt has a particularly high level, with two out of five (40.1%) households with children having no one in work.

Housing

Access to decent housing is essential to the development of strong, successful and sustainable communities.

In Kirkholt there are 3,012 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 33: Household Tenure



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

Under a third of households in Kirkholt own their own home (31.81%). This is significantly lower than the percentage in all other areas. A high percentage of households in Kirkholt rent their home from the council (54.93%). This is higher than the percentage in the Rochdale Borough (19.54%) and England and Wales (13.24%).

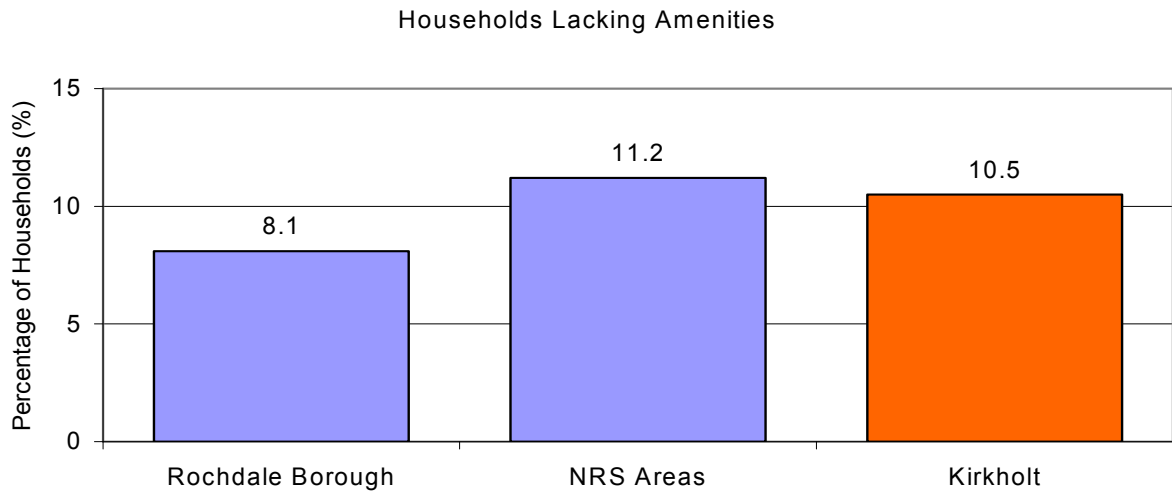
Table 12: Living Environment Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005464	9,784	40
E01005465	7,677	30
E01005466	7,265	30
E01005467	10,233	40
E01005469	3,756	20
E01005475	6,983	30

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 included a domain on the Living Environment. This included indicators on housing quality and also outdoor environment quality (air pollution and road traffic accidents). Living environment deprivation in Kirkholt varies between the worst 20% and the worst 40% of SOAs in the country. The rankings for living environment range from 3,756 and 10,233.

Graph 34: Household Lacking Amenities



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 19, Crown Copyright 2003

The graph above shows the percentage of households without either central heating or their own bathroom. The level in Kirkholt is higher than the borough average.

In Kirkholt 92.1% of residential properties in Kirkholt are in Council Tax Band A, and a further 5.5% in 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.

The percentage of households which are classed as Council Tax of voids (properties empty for more than six months) was 0.86% in February 2004 (Source: RMBC Council Tax).

Table 13: Average Property Price

	Kirkholt Average Property Price (£)	Borough Average Property Price (£)
Kirkholt		
01/04/00 - 31/03/01	£31,116	£59,213
01/04/01 - 31/03/02	£33,129	£64,741
01/04/02 - 31/03/03	£45,763	£73,398
01/04/03 - 31/03/04	£49,240	£86,160

Source: HM Land Registry. Crown Copyright 2004.

The average house price in Kirkholt is considerably lower than that of the Borough. However, over the 4 year period, the price increase has been greater in Kirkholt where the average price has increased by 58% compared with the borough which has seen a 46% increase.

Table 14 :Barriers to Housing and Services

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005464	16,074	50
E01005465	11,987	40
E01005466	16,050	50
E01005467	15,855	50
E01005469	25,305	80
E01005475	17,015	60

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. Barriers to housing and services deprivation in Kirkholt ranges between 11,987 and 25,305. This therefore means that Kirkholt has a wide range of levels of deprivation in terms of barriers to housing and services.

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