



Newbold Central Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Data Profile

September 2004

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Introduction

Newbold Central 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.

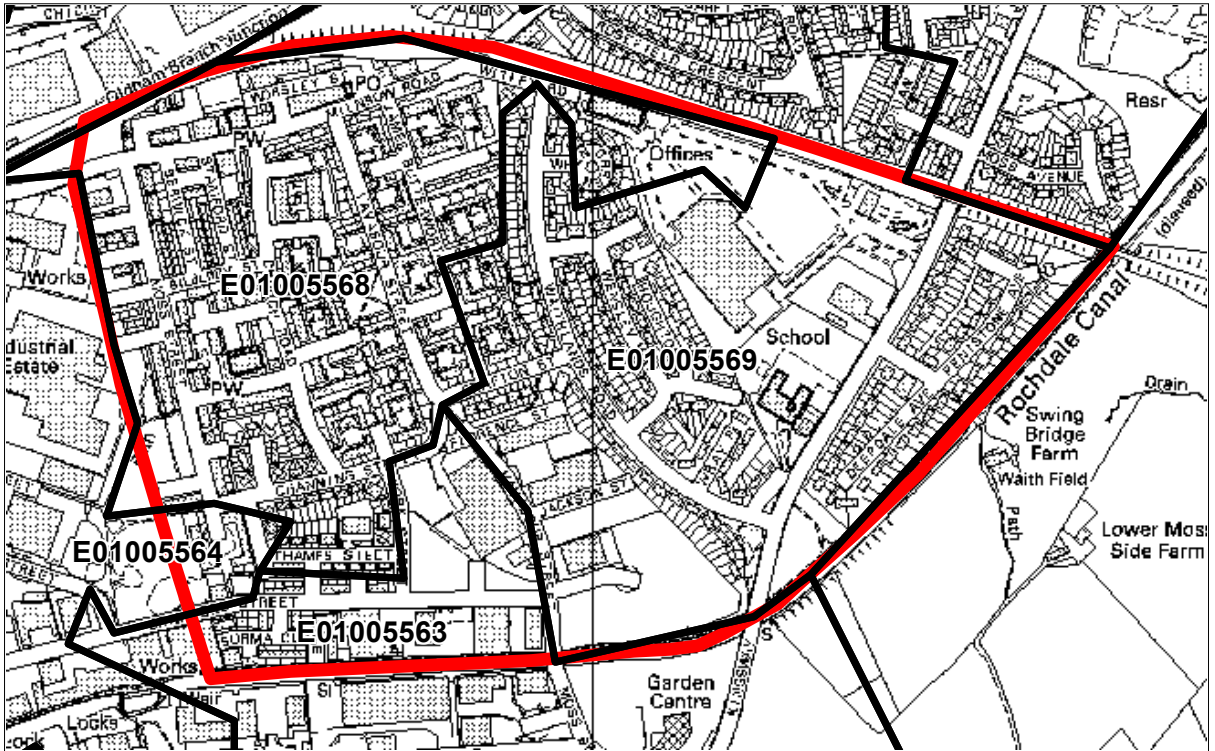
The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal seeks to address multiple deprivation. Deprivation is a wider measure than poverty, or the lack of basic necessities. It includes material deprivation, relating to diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work. People experiencing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

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

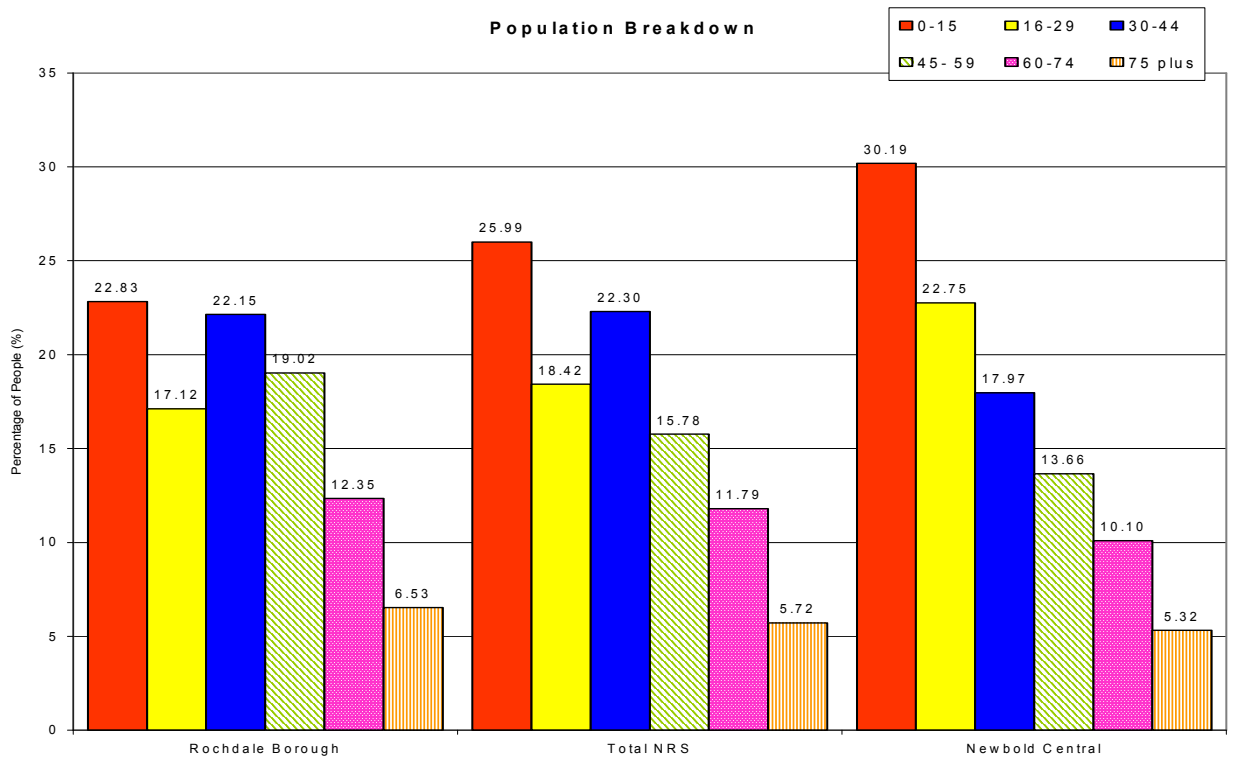
The data provided at neighbourhood level is most useful in terms of identifying issues of concern, but some of it has been produced using estimates, and should not be treated as the exact truth. Other data is available at Super Output Area (SOA) level. SOAs are small areas of about 1,500 people. Data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

Map 1: Newbold Central and Lower Super Output Areas Boundaries



Demographics and Overall Deprivation

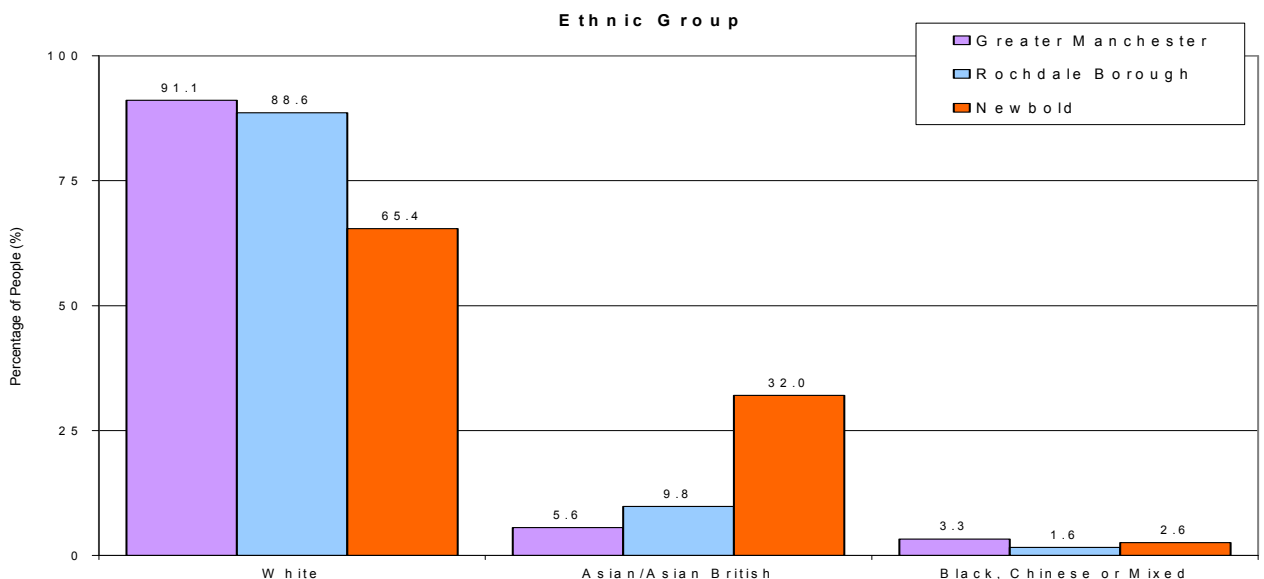
Graph 1: Population Breakdown



Source: Census2001. KS Table 02. Crown Copyright 2003.

Newbold Central has a total population of approximately 2,784 people, living in 1,140 households. Nearly one in three residents are children aged 0-15 (30.19%), a much higher level than in Rochdale borough and nationally (22.83% and 20.2% respectively). In Newbold Central there is a higher percentage of population who are aged between 0 and 29 than Rochdale Borough and the Total NRS Phase 1B area. In Newbold Central over half of the population (52.94%) is aged between 0 and 29. In the Total NRS area 44.41% of people are aged between 0 and 29 and in the Rochdale Borough 39.95% of the population in aged between 0 and 29.

Graph 2: Ethnic Group



Source: Census2001. KS Table 06. Crown Copyright 2003.

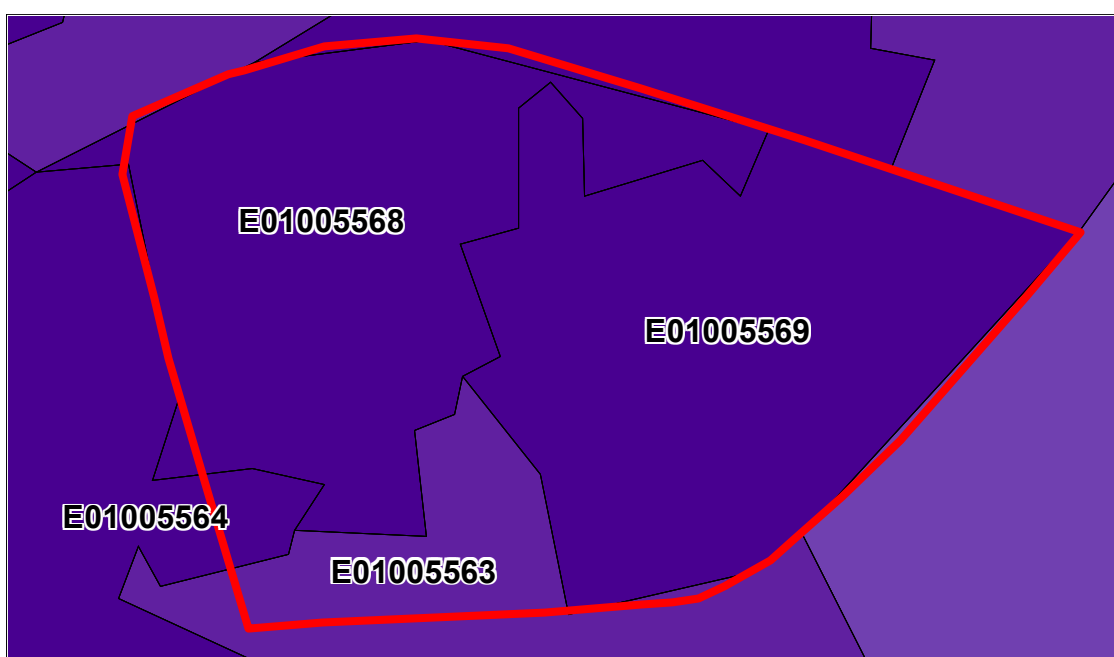
In Newbold Central almost a third of the population (32.03%) is Asian/Asian British. This is higher than the percentage of Asian/Asian British people in Greater Manchester and Rochdale Borough. Newbold Central also has a higher percentage of Black, Chinese or Mixed people (2.55%) than Rochdale Borough.

Table 1: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation

| SOA | RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived) | PERCENTILE (%) |
|------------|---|--------------------------|
| E01005563 | 5,084 | 20 |
| E01005564 | 1,519 | 10 |
| E01005568 | 170 | 10 |
| E01005569 | 2,646 | 10 |

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation in Newbold Central



Source: Indices 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. It is published at Super Output Area only.

The overall level of multiple deprivation is high in the whole of Newbold Central. All Newbold Central falls within the worst 20% of SOAs in the country.

Income

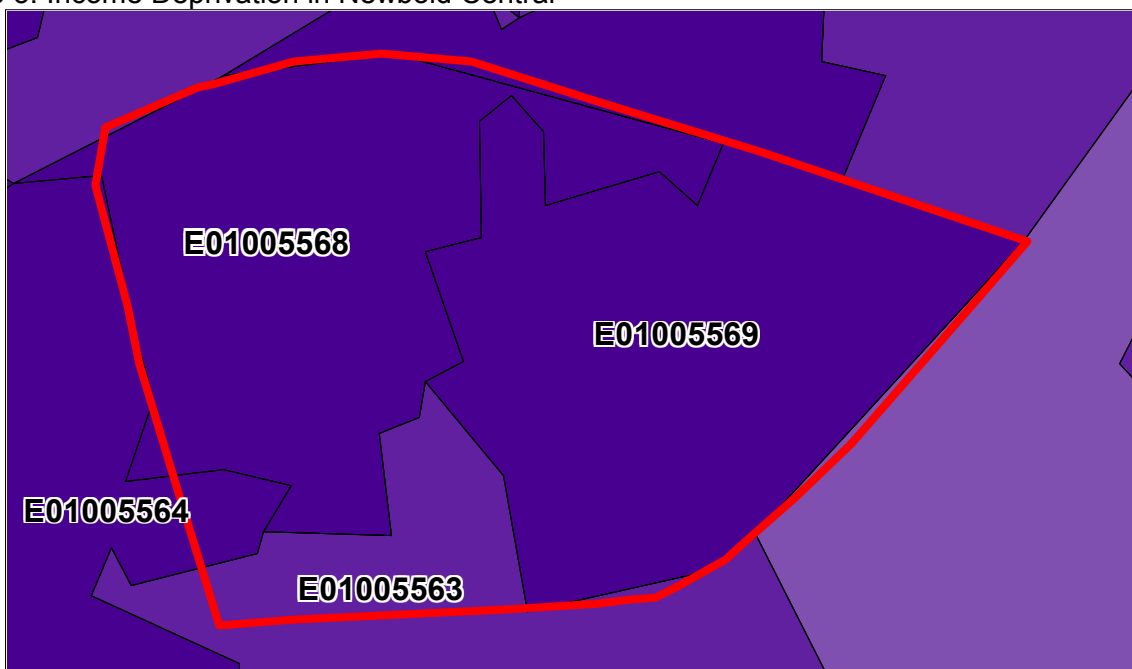
Low income is a key driver of deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation 2004 included an income deprivation domain, measuring the number of people living in families reliant on means-tested benefits. The data was published at SOA level only.

Table 2: Income Deprivation

| SOA | RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived) | PERCENTILE (%) |
|------------|---|-----------------------|
| E01005563 | 6,339 | 20 |
| E01005564 | 1,648 | 10 |
| E01005568 | 245 | 10 |
| E01005569 | 2,746 | 10 |

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

Map 3: Income Deprivation in Newbold Central



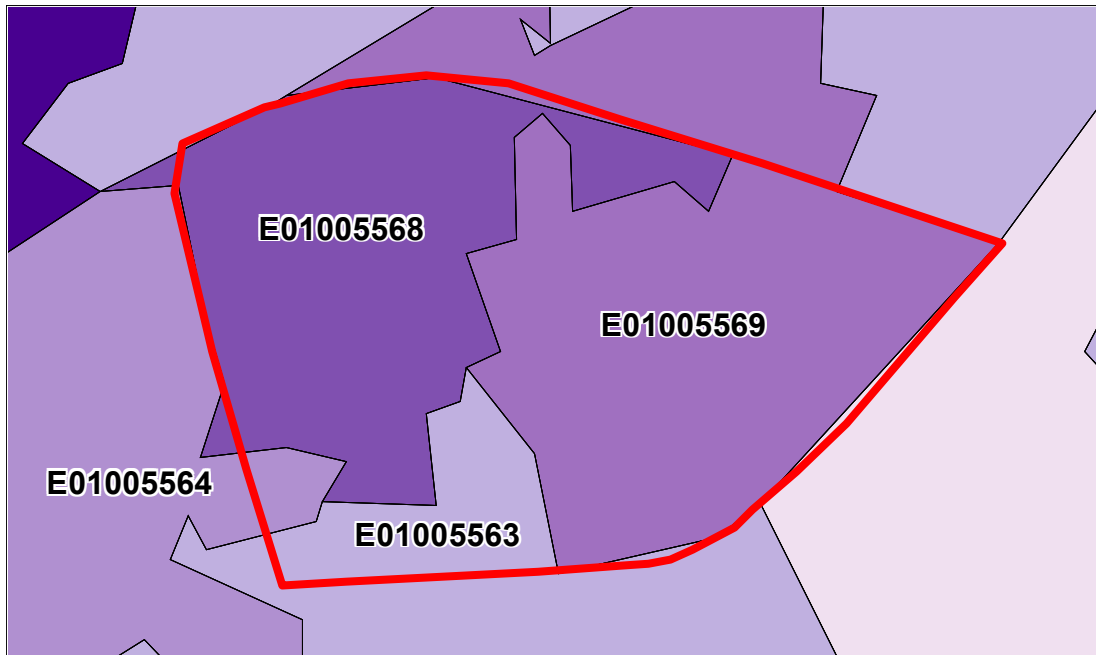
Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

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

| SOA | Children (%) | Older People (%) |
|------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| E01005563 | 33.5 | 16.0 |
| E01005564 | 45.8 | 43.2 |
| E01005568 | 62.4 | 49.6 |
| E01005569 | 57.6 | 16.4 |

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 4: Percentage of Children who are Income Deprived in Newbold Central



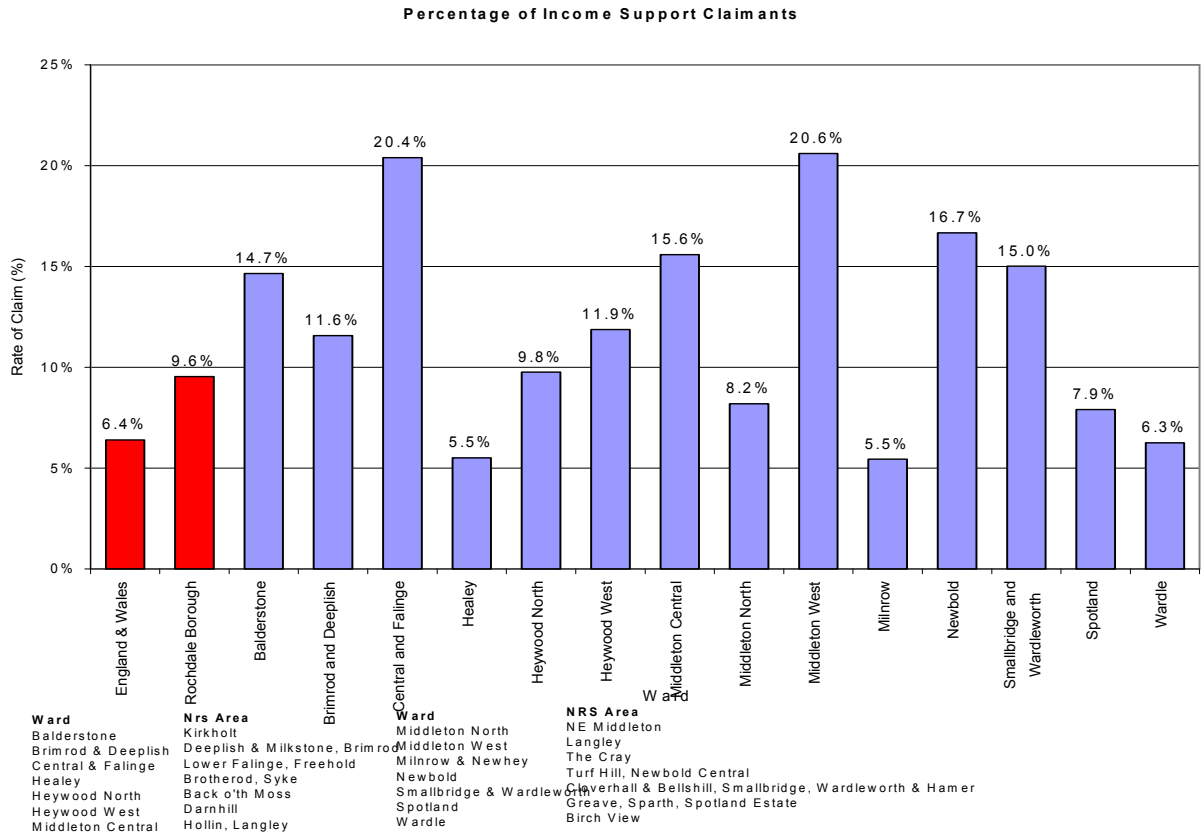
Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Income deprivation in Newbold Central is high. In the north, centre and east of Newbold Central income deprivation falls within the worst 10% in the country. In Newbold Central between 33.5% and 57.6% of children suffer from income deprivation. Between 16.0% and 49.6% of older people also suffer from income deprivation.

The average household income in Newbold Central is estimated to be £17,427. This is significantly lower than the average household income for Rochdale which stands at £26,791 and the average household income for the UK which stand at £29,374 (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.

In Newbold Central more than half of the population claim Council Tax Benefit (51.2%) (Source: RMBC Council Tax). People are eligible for Council Tax Benefit if they claim Income Support or Jobseeker's Allowance, are working and on a low pay or on a low income.

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.

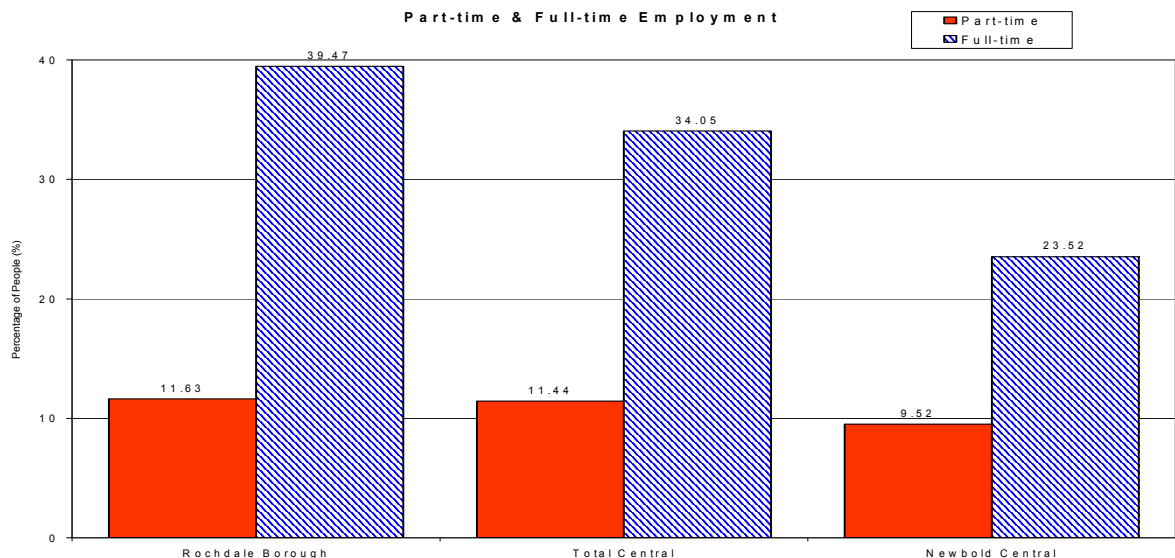
Income support is designed to top up a household's income to reach a minimum level. It is the welfare state's principal means-tested benefit and is therefore an indicator of income deprivation. Income support claimants are mainly pensioners, lone parents or people with disabilities. Newbold Central falls within the boundary of the Newbold ward. In the Newbold ward 16.7% of people were claiming Income Support at August 2002. This was much higher than the rate of claim for both the Rochdale Borough (9.6%) and England and Wales (6.4%).

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.

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

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



Source: Census2001. KS Table 09a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Newbold Central a low percentage of people are employed on both a part-time and a full-time basis. Only 23.25% of all people aged 16-74 are employed full-time. This is lower than the percentage of people employed full-time in Rochdale Borough (39.47%) and the Total NRS area (34.05%).

Employment deprivation measures involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world of 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 Deprivation

| SOA | Employment deprivation (%) |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| E01005563 | 15.4 |
| E01005564 | 20.1 |
| E01005568 | 35.3 |
| E01005569 | 22.1 |

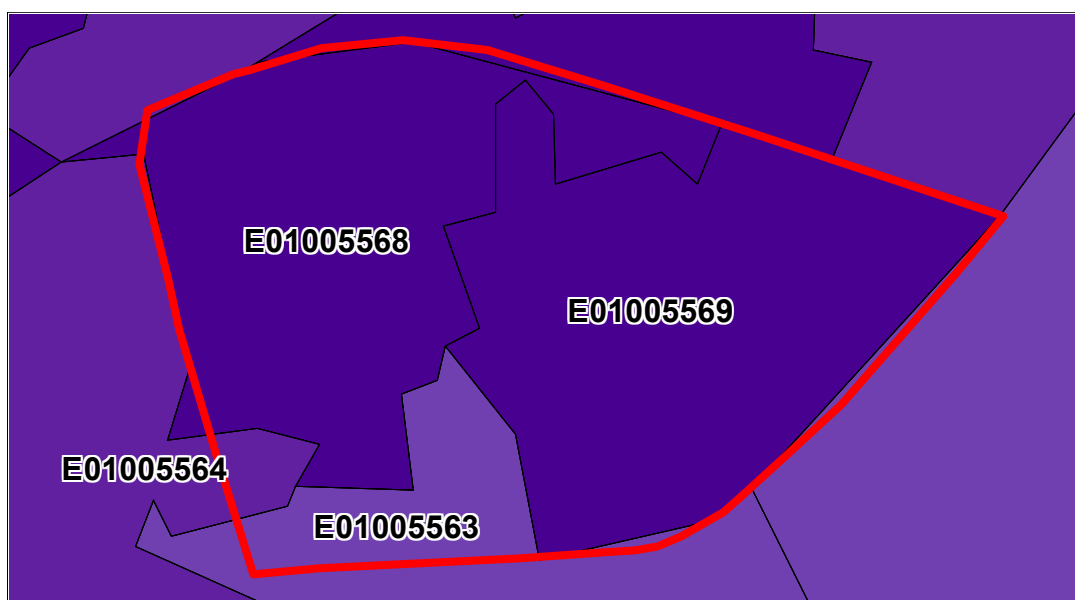
Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Table 5: Employment Deprivation

| SOA | RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived) | PERCENTILE (%) |
|------------|---|-----------------------|
| E01005563 | 6,603 | 30 |
| E01005564 | 3,532 | 20 |
| E01005568 | 306 | 10 |
| E01005569 | 2,667 | 10 |

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

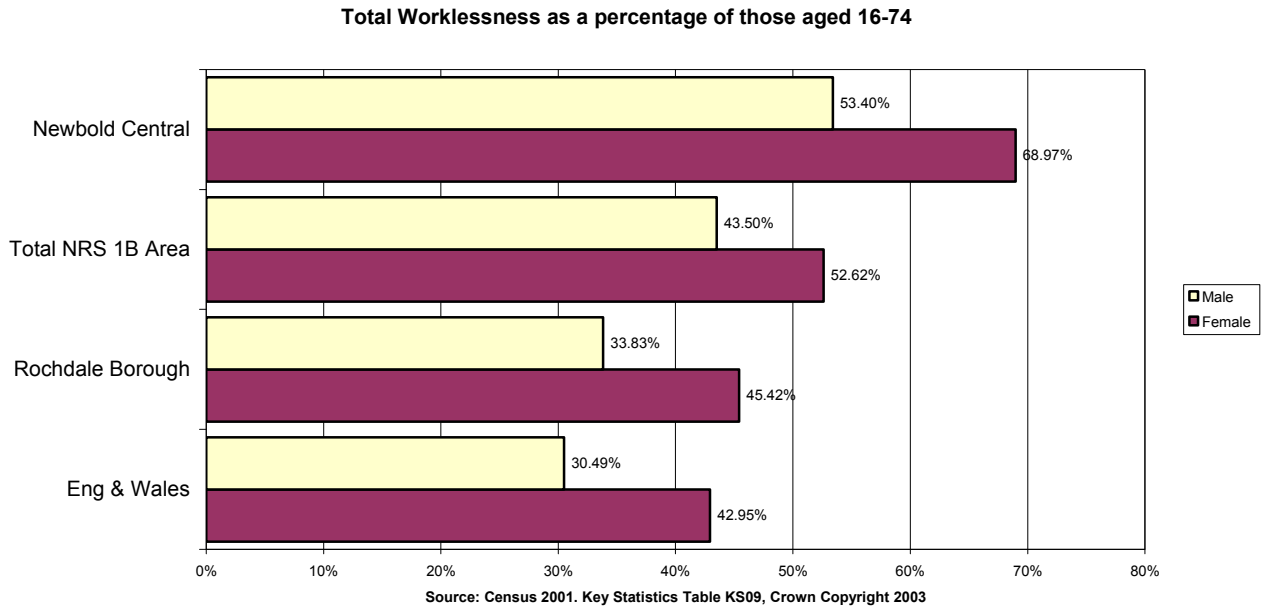
Map 5: Employment Deprivation in Newbold Central



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Employment deprivation in Newbold Central is high. Between 15.4% and 35.3% of people in Newbold Central suffer from employment deprivation. Employment deprivation in Newbold Central is ranked between 306 and 6,603. The north, centre and east of Newbold Central has particularly high employment deprivation and falls within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country.

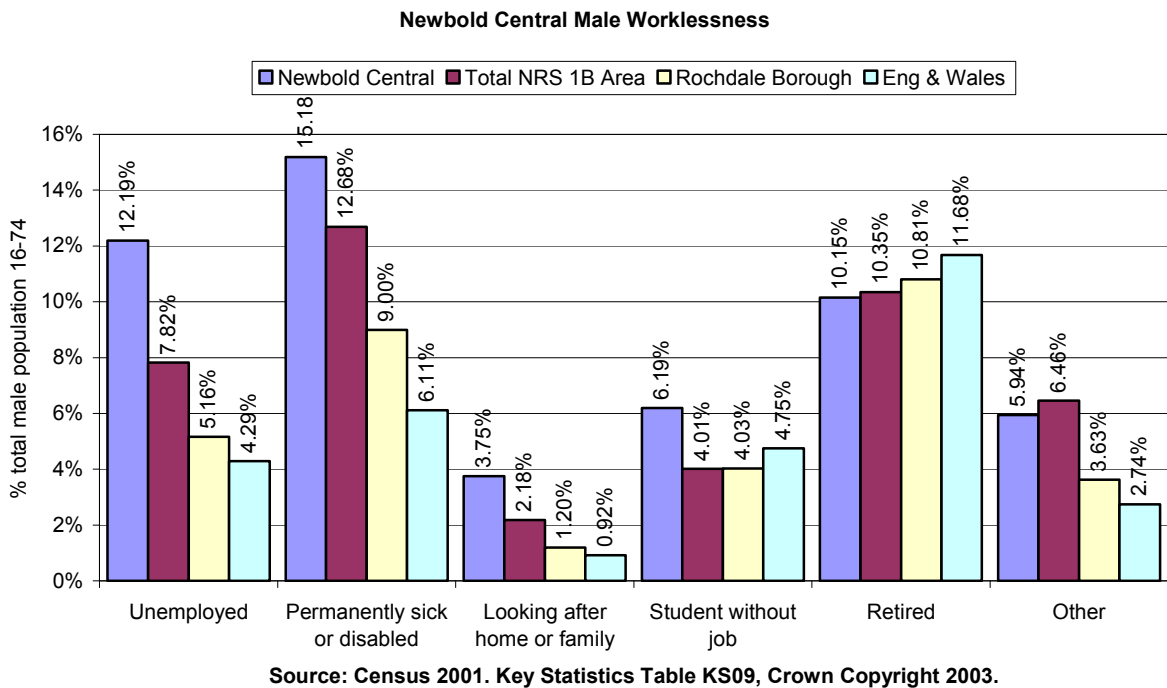
Graph 5: Total Worklessness



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).

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

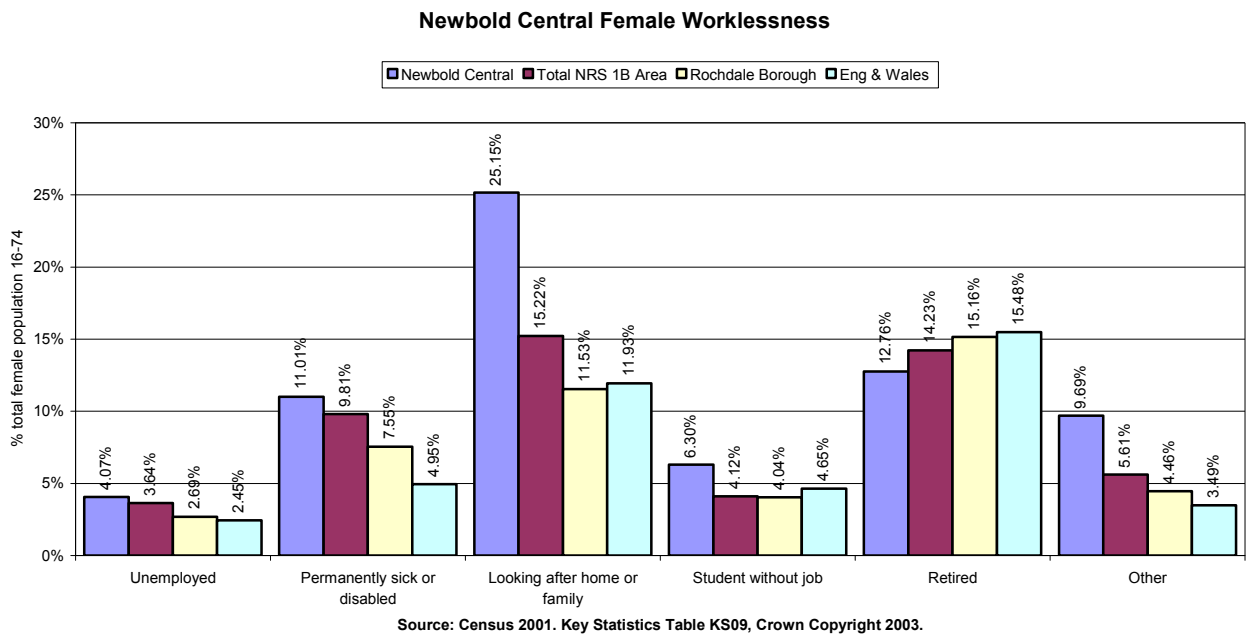
Graph 6: Male Worklessness



Men aged 16-74 in Newbold Central are almost three times as likely to be unemployed than those in England & Wales and over two and a half times more likely to be permanently sick or

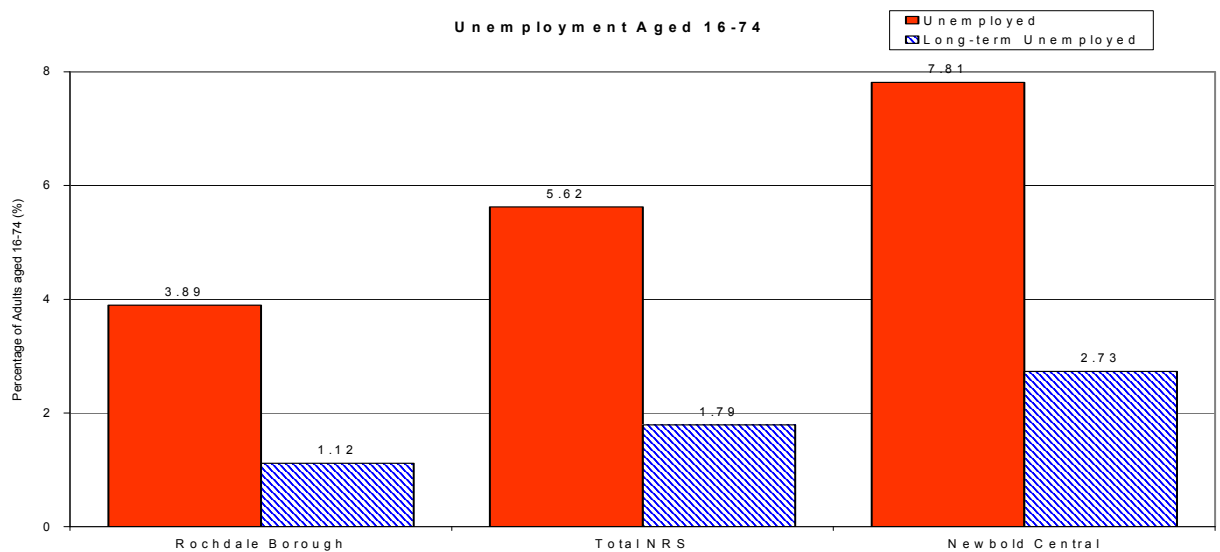
disabled. Overall men have an extremely low rate of 'looking after home or family'. The levels of 'student without job' is slightly higher in Newbold Central than the comparative areas, while the number of men 'retired' is roughly the same across all areas, and thus does not provide a significant addition to the overall level of male worklessness.

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 Newbold Central 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 Newbold Central is almost twice as high as in England and Wales, and also higher than in the Rochdale Borough and in the NRS 1B area. The number of females 'Looking after home or family' is over 10 % higher in Newbold Central than in England & Wales and the Rochdale Borough. Around one in nine females aged 16-74 in Newbold Central are permanently sick or disabled and so unable to work, a similar proportion to NRS 1B area as a whole, but around twice as high as England and Wales.

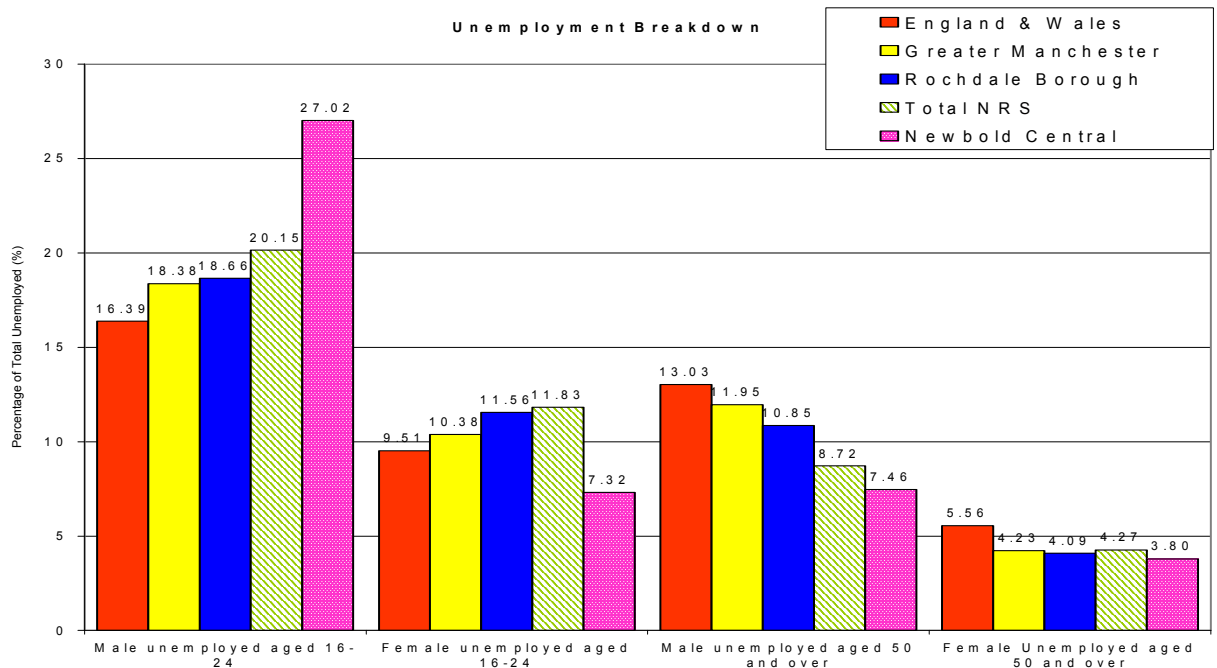
Graph 8: Unemployment Aged 16-74



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

In Newbold Central a high percentage of people are both unemployed and long-term unemployed. In Newbold Central 7.81% of people of working age (16-74) are unemployed. This is higher than the percentage of people who are unemployed in the Total NRS area (5.62%) and Rochdale Borough (3.89%). A person was classed as long-term unemployed in the 2001 Census if the year they last worked was 1999 or earlier. In Newbold Central 2.73% of people are classed as being long-term unemployed. This is high in comparison to the percentage for Rochdale Borough (1.12%) and the Total NRS area (1.79%).

Graph 9: Unemployment Breakdown (Aged 16-74)



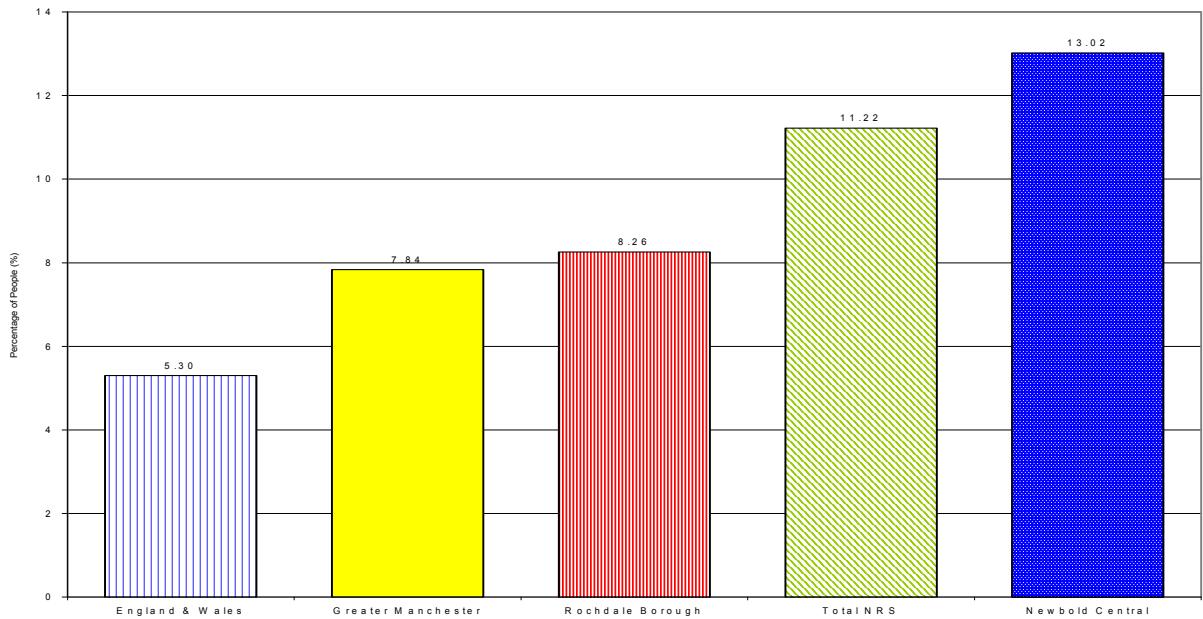
Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09b & 09c. Crown Copyright 2003.

More than one in four of the total unemployed in Newbold Central are young men aged 16 to 24 (27.02%). This is much higher than the proportions in the comparator areas. Young women and older men (aged 50 plus) form a lower proportion of the total unemployed in Newbold Central. 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)

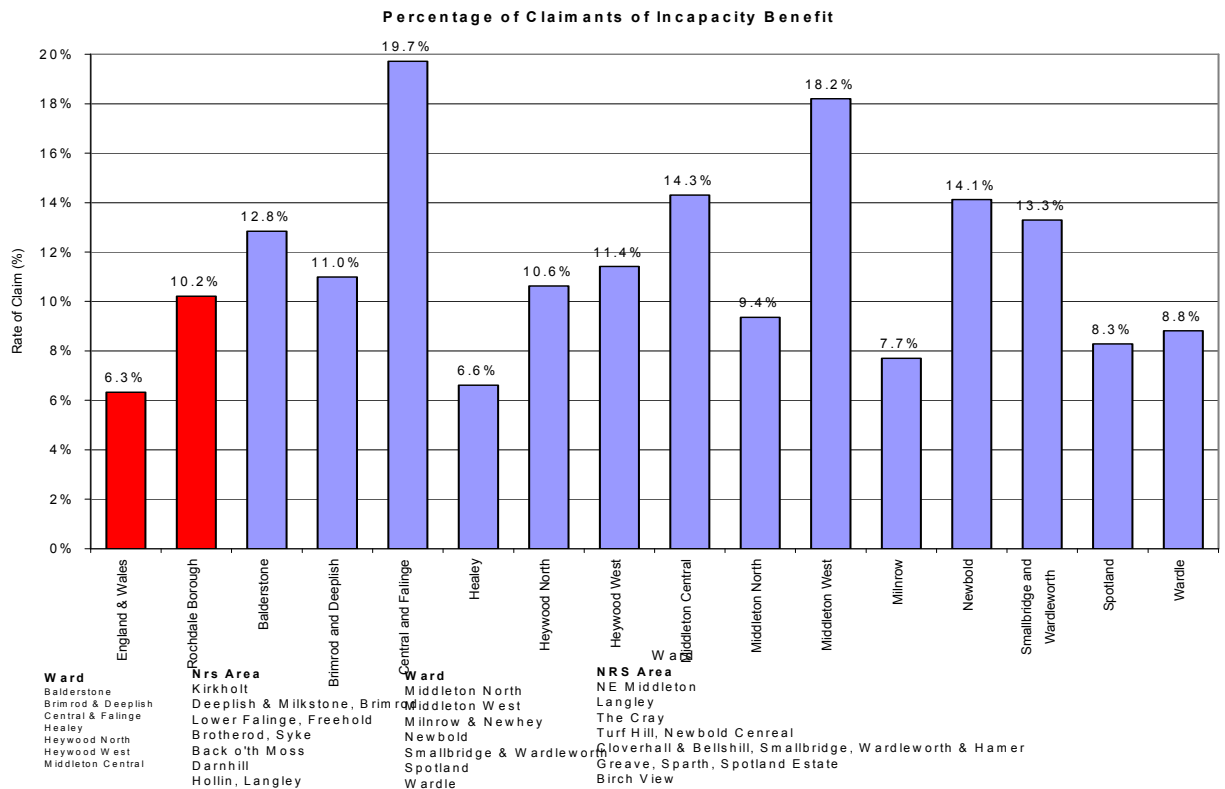
Permanently Sick or Disabled



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

In Newbold Central a high percentage of people are permanently sick or disabled. 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 force and therefore should be counted as part of the “hidden” unemployed. In Newbold Central 13.02% of people are permanently sick or disabled compared with 8.26% of people in Rochdale Borough and 11.22% of people in the total NRS area.

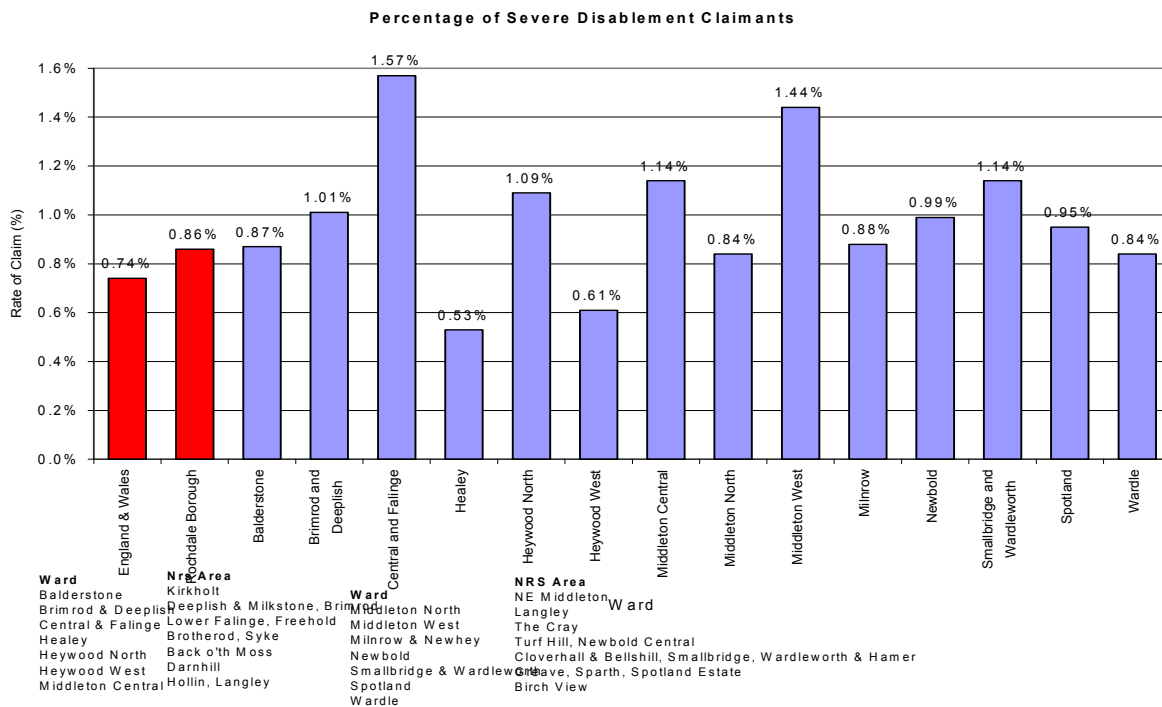
Graph 11: Percentage of People Claiming Incapacity Benefit at August 2002.



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

Incapacity Benefit is a non means tested benefit which is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work. In the Newbold ward 14.1% of people claimed incapacity benefit at August 2002. This is higher than the rate of claim for both the Rochdale Borough and the Total NRS area.

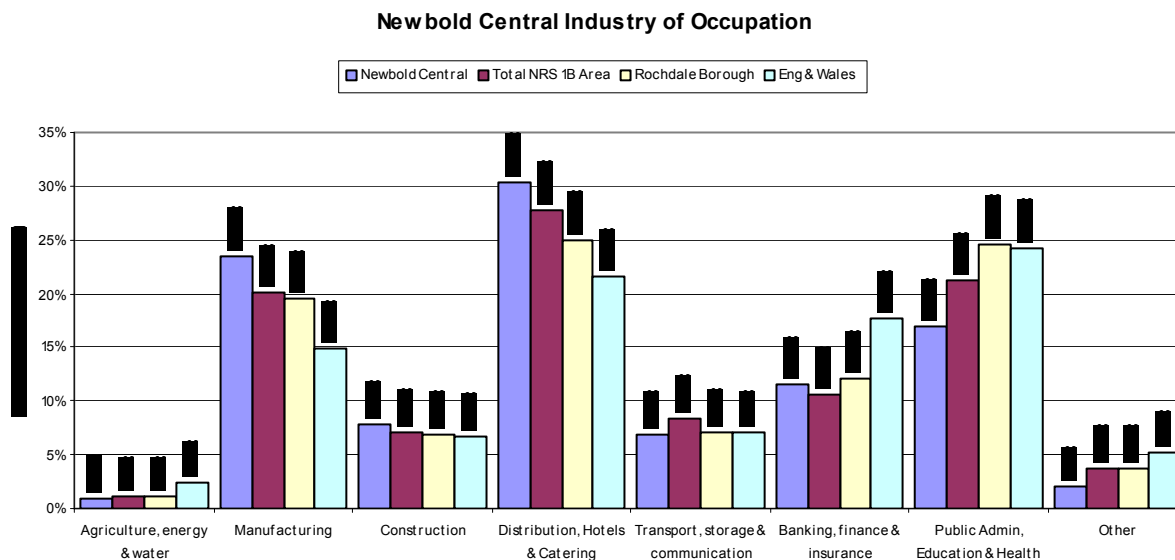
Graph 12: Percentage of People Claiming Severe Disablement Allowance at August 2002



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

0.99% of people claimed Severe Disablement Allowance at August 2002. This was higher than the rate of claim in the Rochdale Borough and the Total NRS area. 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 13: Industry of Occupation

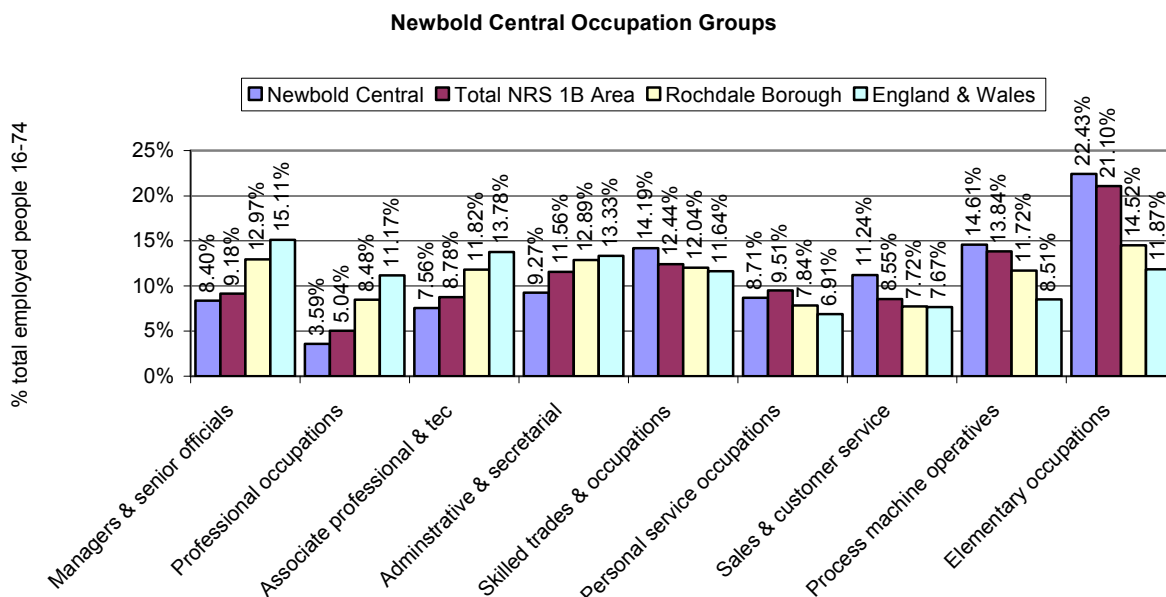


Source: Census 2001. Key Statistics Table KS11a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Newbold Central almost a quarter of employed people work in 'Manufacturing' Industries, (around 10 % more than England & Wales), and around one in three work in 'Distribution, Hotels & Catering'. Over 15 % work in 'Public Administration, Education & Health', compared with one quarter in England & Wales and Rochdale Borough. One in ten work in 'Banking, Finance & Insurance', compared to one in five nationwide. Industry of employment is determined in the Census by the response to the question asking for a description of the business of the person's employer. The responses are coded to a modified version of the UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, (UK SIC), 1992.

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

Graph 14: Occupation Groups



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

In Newbold Central 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'. 'Elementary occupations' have double the proportion of workers in Newbold Central 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 Newbold Central 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.

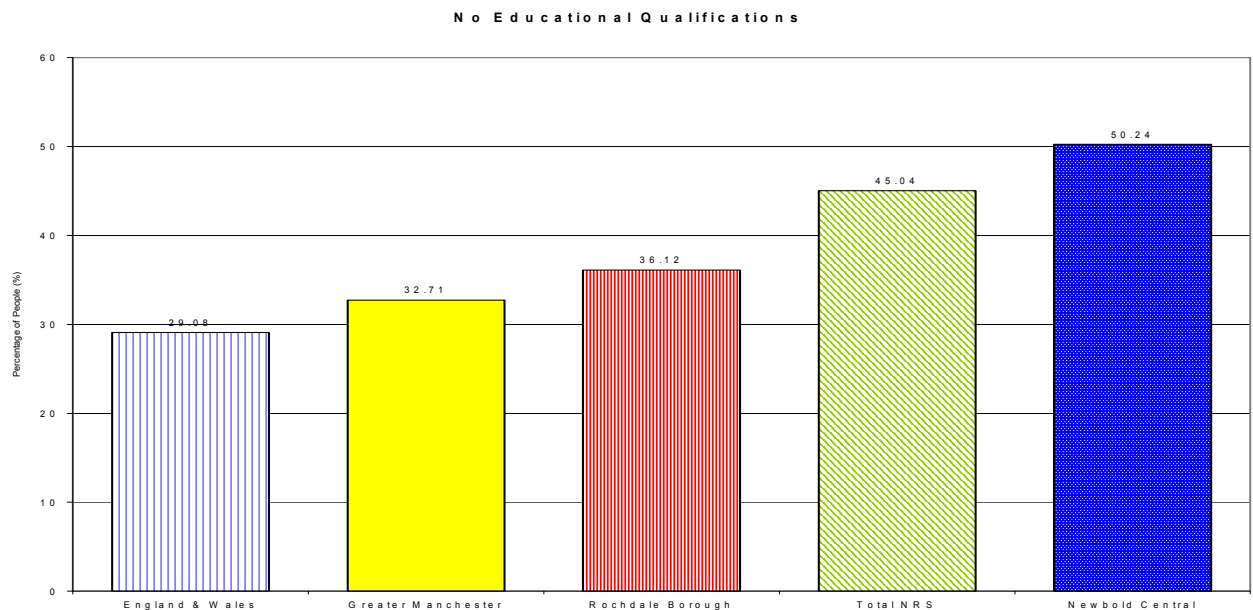
If we combine this occupational group pattern with the above trends in industry of employment we can see that the majority of workers in Newbold Central are concentrated in low skilled, low paying industries.

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 15: Percentage of People with No Educational Qualifications



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

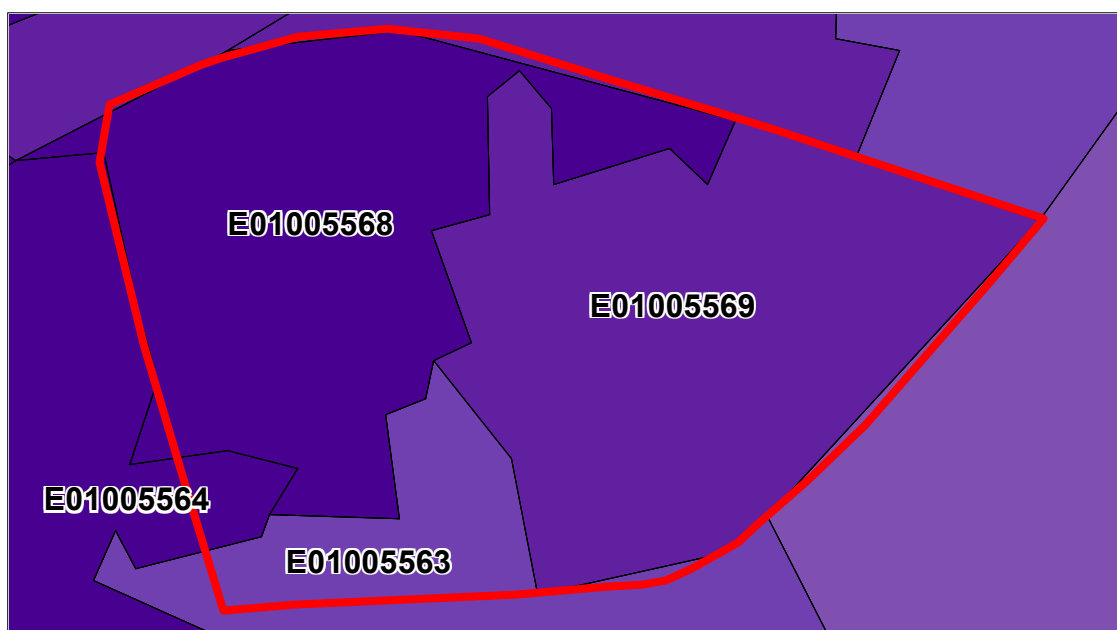
In Newbold Central more than half of the population (50.24%) have no educational qualifications. This is much higher than the levels in Rochdale borough and England and Wales (36.12% and 29.08% respectively). The high percentage of people in Newbold Central with no educational qualifications will impact the the level of employment and the type and quality of jobs that people from Newbold Central are able to obtain.

Table 6: Education Skills and Training Deprivation

| SOA | RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived) | PERCENTILE (%) |
|-----------|--|----------------|
| E01005563 | 8,045 | 30 |
| E01005564 | 2,375 | 20 |
| E01005568 | 1,651 | 10 |
| E01005569 | 3,398 | 20 |

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 6: Education Skills and Training Deprivation in Newbold Central



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

The indicators for the education, skills and training deprivation fall into two sub-domains one relating to the lack of attainment among children and young people and one relating to qualifications in terms of skills. Newbold Central has a high level of education, skills and training deprivation. Newbold Central was ranked between 1,651 and 8,045. The north west of Newbold Central has a particularly high level of education, skills and training deprivation and falls within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country.

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

| Area | English | Maths | Science |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Newbold Central | 53.3 | 58.3 | 68.3 |
| Rochdale Borough | 68.5 | 67.9 | 80.5 |
| England | 75.0 | 73.0 | 87.0 |

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

Educational attainment at Key Stage 2 was much lower than in the borough as a whole or nationally.

In Newbold Central 22.5% of pupils gained 5 A*-C GCSE result in 2002-2003. This is much lower than the percentage of pupils in the whole of the Rochdale Borough where 41.3% of pupils gained 5 A*-C grades, and in England where 52.9% gained 5 A* to C grades.

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 | BR Lone Mothers | SIR "not good" | SIR LLTI | SIR Permanently Sick/Disabled | SMR All Causes |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| E01005563 | 109.88 | 90.98 | 11.3 | 156.56 | 131.28 | 158.95 | 105.89 |
| E01005564 | 99.99 | * | 8.29 | 165 | 140.17 | 173.76 | 100.1 |
| E01005568 | 153.38 | 162 | 22.56 | 214.66 | 182.83 | 297.91 | 158.71 |
| E01005569 | 77.39 | * | 17.74 | 155.73 | 130.12 | 157.45 | 103.25 |

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

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

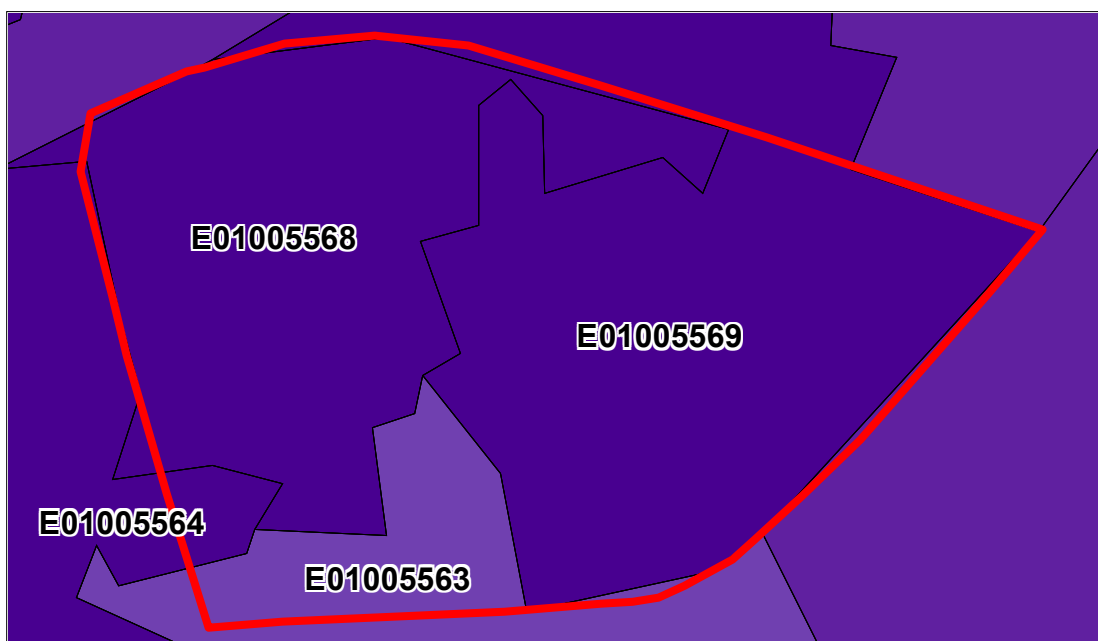
The table above shows that for all the SOAs in Newbold Central there are high SMRs and SIRs. The SMRs for all causes of death in Newbold Central is particularly high in the SOAs in the north, centre and east. All of the SIRs indicators for the Newbold Central SOAs are high. This indicates that there is a high level of illness in Newbold Central.

Table 9: Health Deprivation and Disability

| SOA | RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived) | PERCENTILE (%) |
|------------|---|-----------------------|
| E01005563 | 6,757 | 30 |
| E01005564 | 2,762 | 10 |
| E01005568 | 254 | 10 |
| E01005569 | 2,355 | 10 |

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

Map 7: Health Deprivation and Disability in Newbold Central



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

Health deprivation and disability in Newbold Central falls between the worst 10% and 30% of SOAs in the country. In the north of Newbold Central health deprivation and disability is high and was ranked 254 out of 32,482.

People on lower incomes have less access to cheap out-of-town shopping centre, are less likely to buy in bulk and are more likely to shop in corner shops which are more expensive. For people on lower income alcohol and cigarettes maybe the only form of affordable stress release.

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

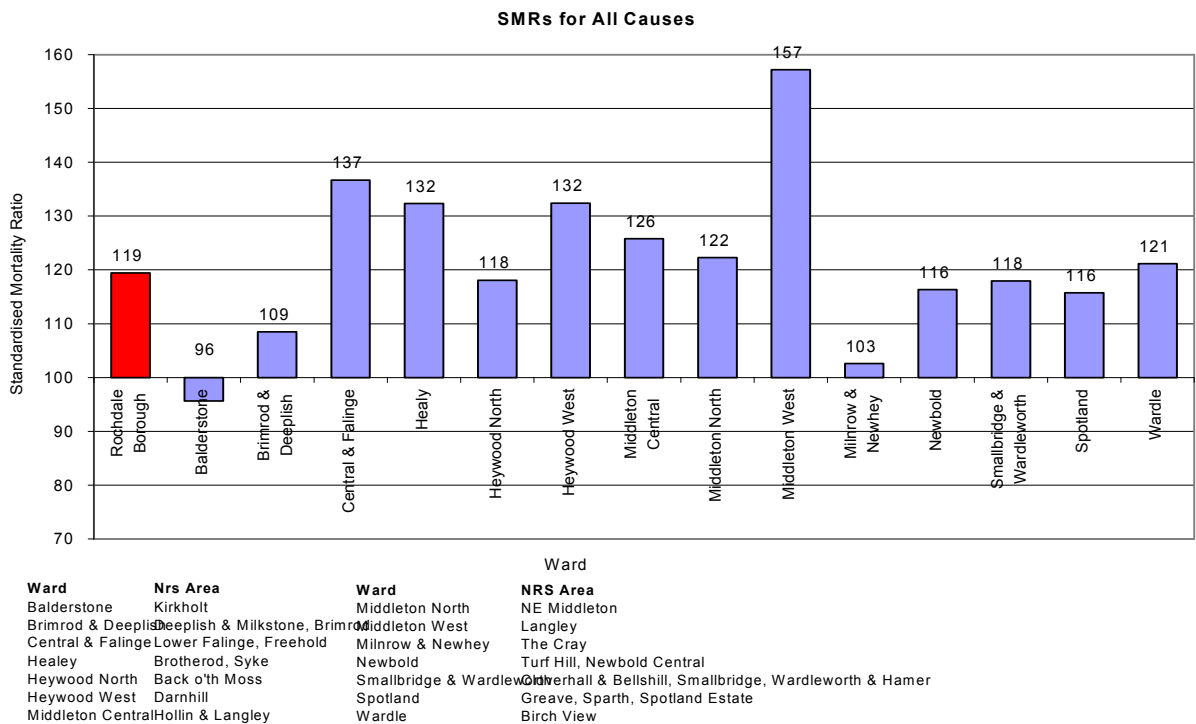


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09a. Crown Copyright 2003

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 Newbold Central nearly one quarter (24.08%) of the population classify themselves as having a limiting long-term illness. This is higher than the percentage of people with a limiting long-term illness in all other areas.

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.

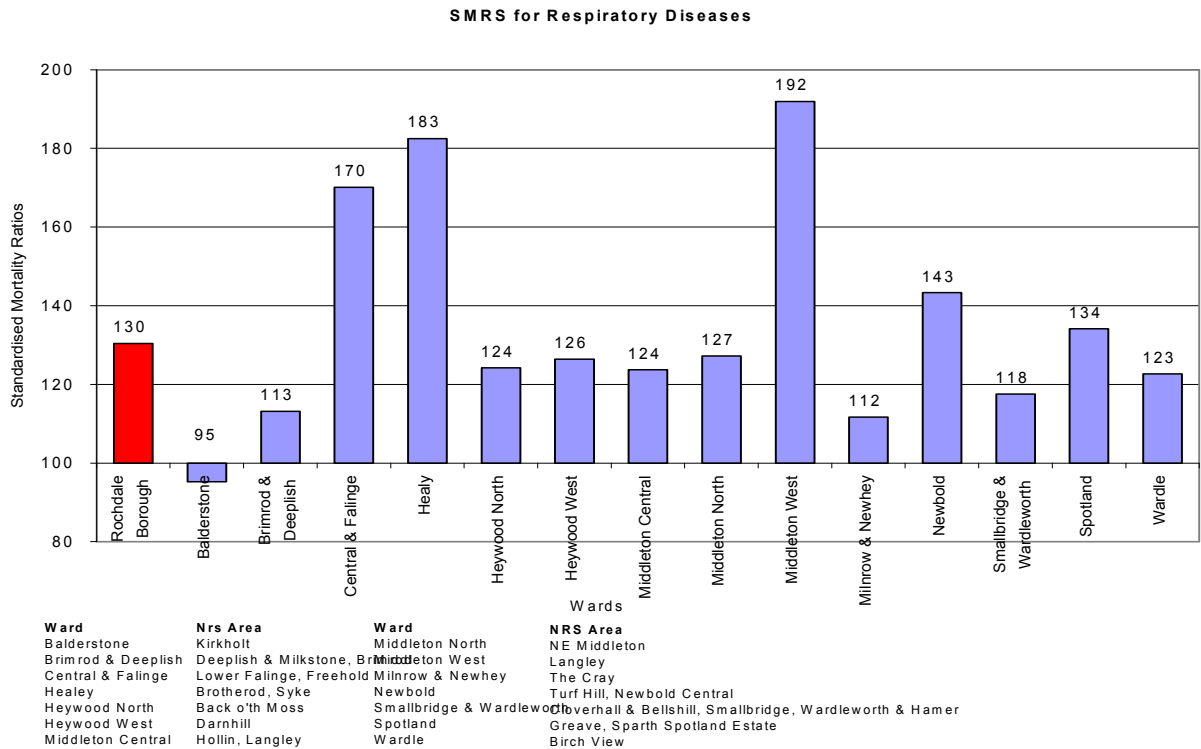
Graph 17: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for All Causes of Death by Ward



Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999.

In Newbold Central the SMR for all causes of death of 116 indicates a higher than expected death rate. The SMR for Newbold Central is slightly lower than the SMR for Rochdale Borough which stands at 119.

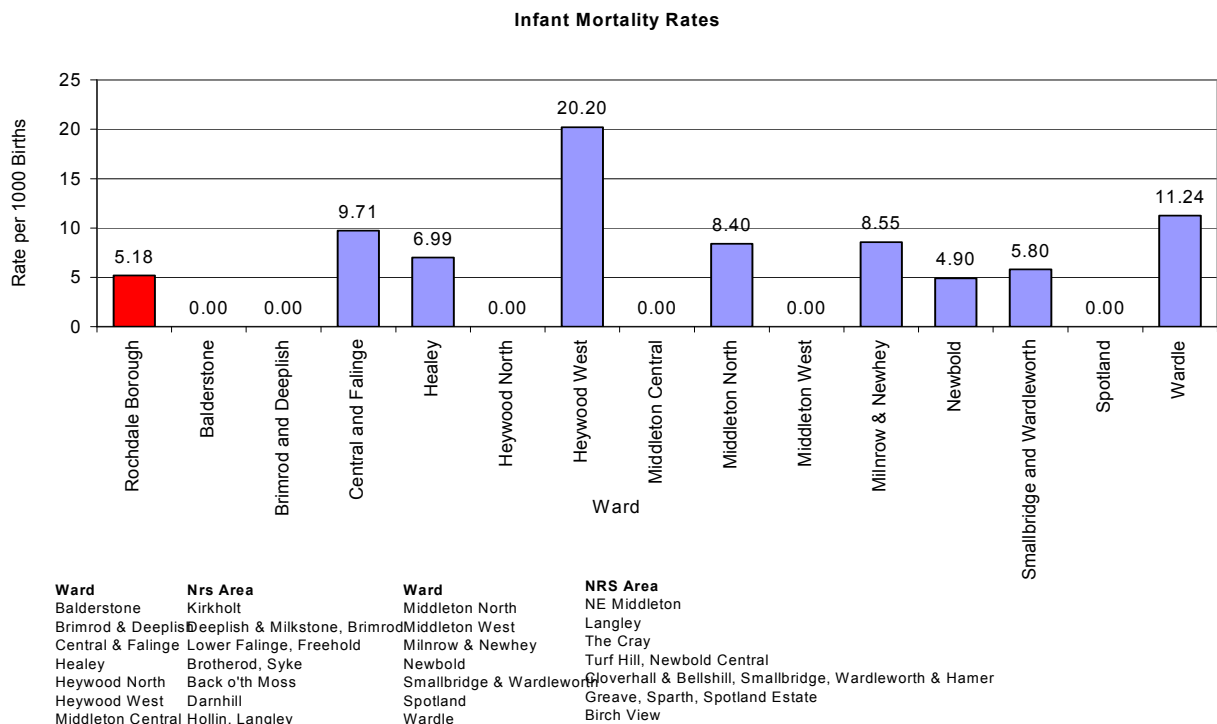
Graph 18: SMRs for Respiratory Disease by Ward



Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999.

The SMR for respiratory disease in Newbold is relatively high at 143. This is higher than the SMR for Rochdale Borough which stands at 130.

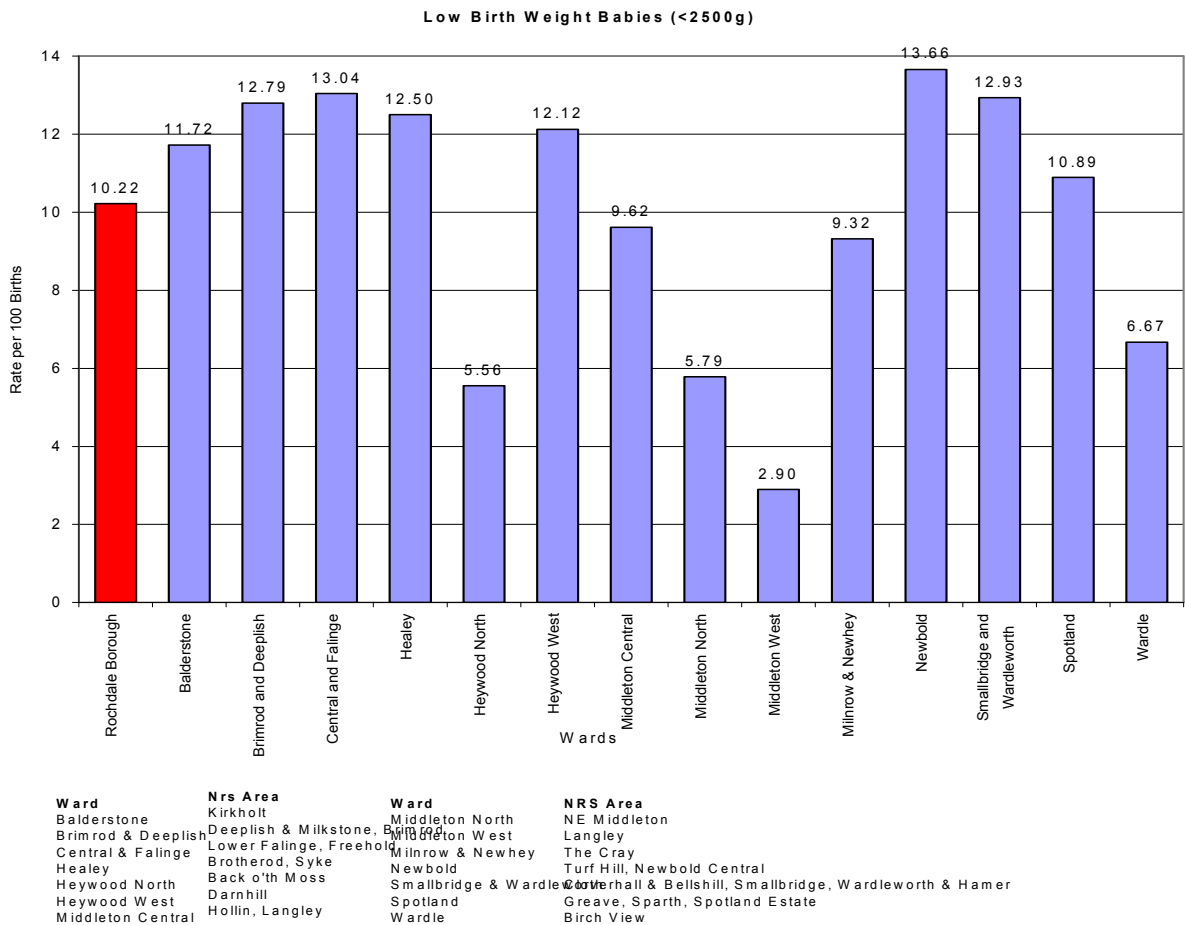
Graph 19: Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Births by Ward, 2002



Source: Rochdale PCT, 2002

The infant mortality rate correlates strongly with poor health in the first few weeks of life. In the Newbold ward the rate of infant mortality is 4.90 per 1000 births. This is slightly lower than the rate for the Rochdale Borough which stands at 5.18.

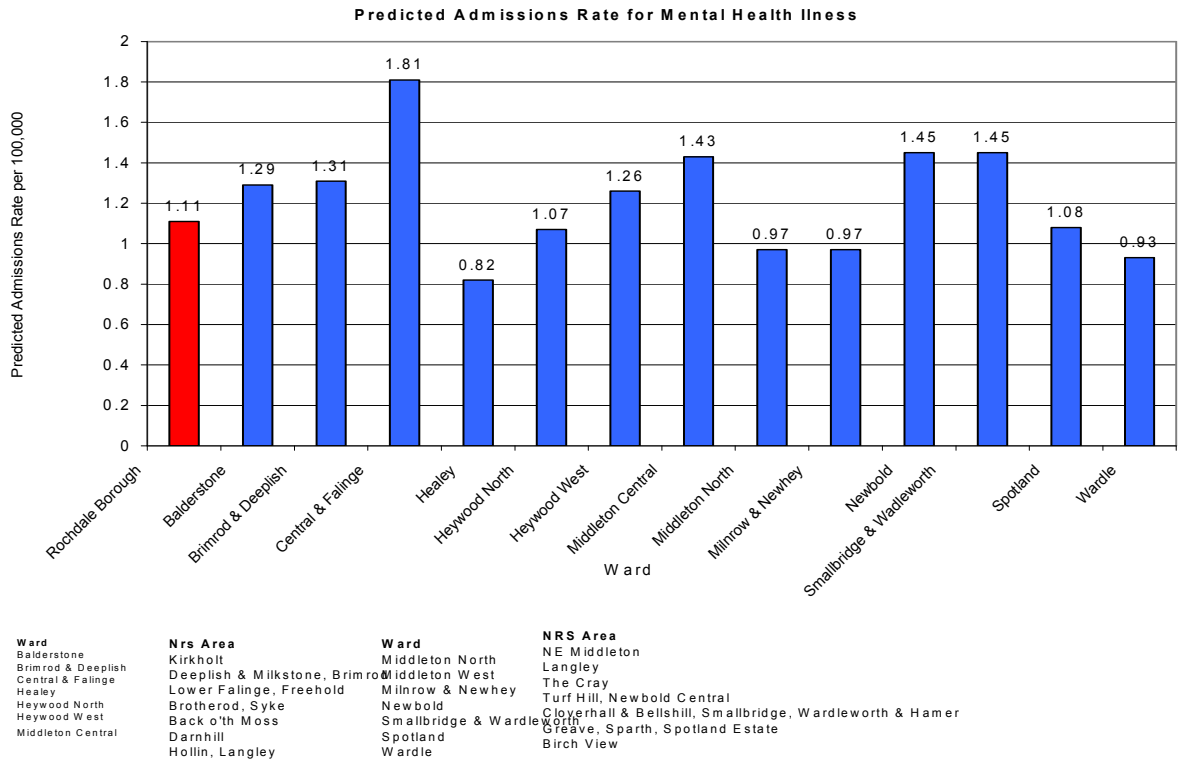
Graph 20: Low Birth Weight Babies (<2500g) by Wards, 2002



Source: Rochdale PCT, 2002

In the Newbold ward the rate of low birth weight babies is 13.66 per 100 births. This is the highest rate of low birth weight babies compared to all other wards and Rochdale Borough. Babies born to poorer families are more likely to be premature and of a low birth weight. Low birth weight babies are associated with death in infancy as well as coronary heart disease, diabetes and hypertension/high blood pressure in later life. This therefore indicates that the rate of low birth weight babies born in a particular areas can be used as an indication of health deprivation.

Graph 21: Predicted Admissions for Mental Health Illness 2000 by Ward

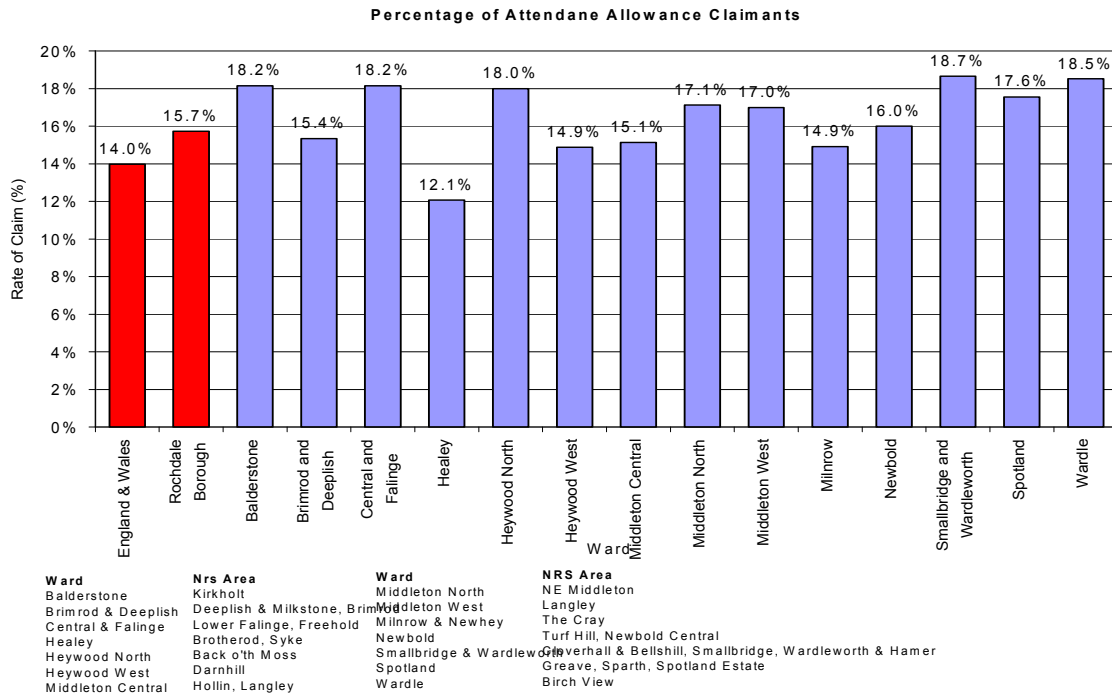


Source: MINI Index, 2000

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. Greater than half of the adults with mental health problems that are employed are employed on a low income.

In the Newbold ward the predicted admissions rate for people with mental health problems is 1.45 per 100,000 people. This is lower than the predicted admission rate for the whole of the Rochdale Borough which is 1.11.

Graph 22: Attendance Allowance Claimants, August 2002



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

Attendance Allowance is a benefit for people over the age of 65 who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision. In the Newbold ward 16.0% of people claimed Attendance Allowance. This was higher than the rate of claim in the Rochdale Borough (15.7%) and England and Wales (14.0%).

Disability Living Allowance (DLA) is a benefit for people who become disabled before the age of 65 it is payable to people who are disabled and need help with personal care, getting around or both. In the Newbold ward 6.5% of people were claiming DLA at August 2002. This was higher than the rate of claim in the Rochdale Borough (5.5%) and England and Wales (4.1%).

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.

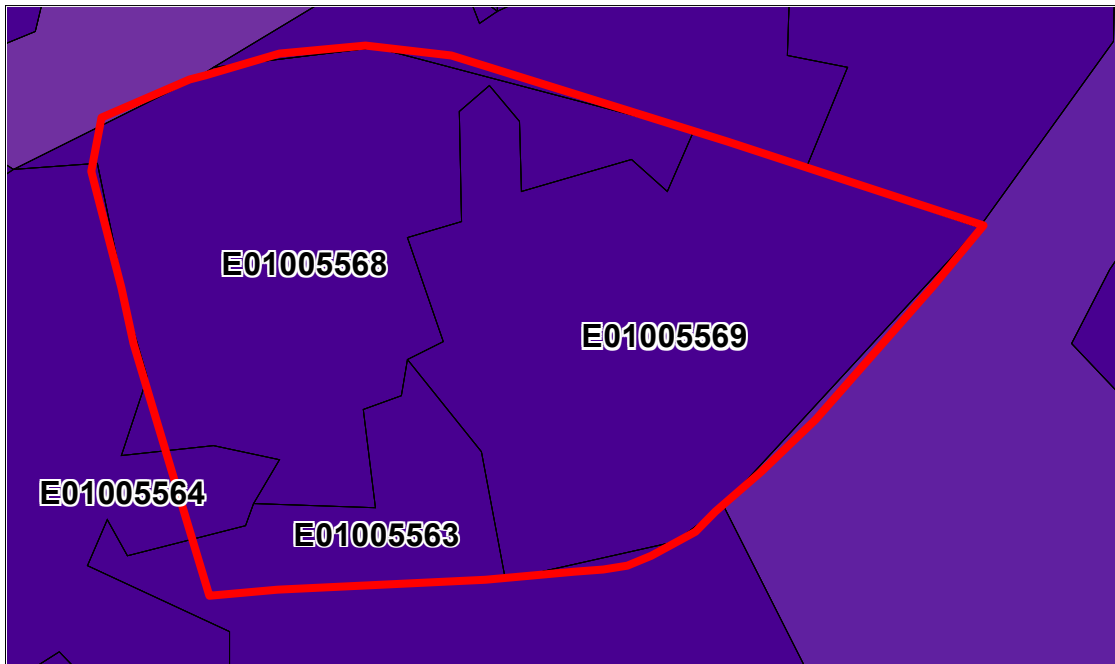
The experience of burglary can disproportionately affect low-income households. Such households are often unable to afford contents insurance especially when living in areas where premiums are extortionately high. Low-income households may not be able to afford security measures and are therefore more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

Table 10: Crime Deprivation

| SOA | RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived) | PERCENTILE (%) |
|------------|---|--------------------------|
| E01005563 | 1,300 | 10 |
| E01005564 | 1,564 | 10 |
| E01005568 | 1,282 | 10 |
| E01005569 | 1,369 | 10 |

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

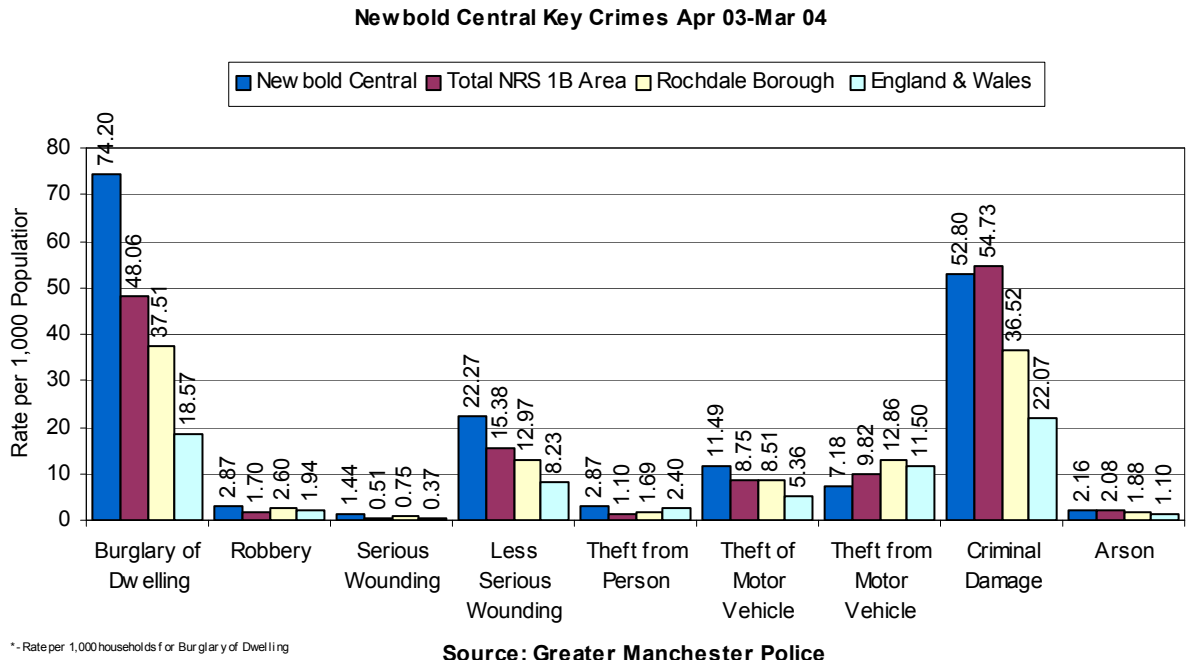
Map 8: Crime Deprivation in Newbold Central



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 is high in the whole of Newbold Central. Newbold Central was ranked between 1,282 and 1,564 and all fall within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country in terms of crime deprivation.

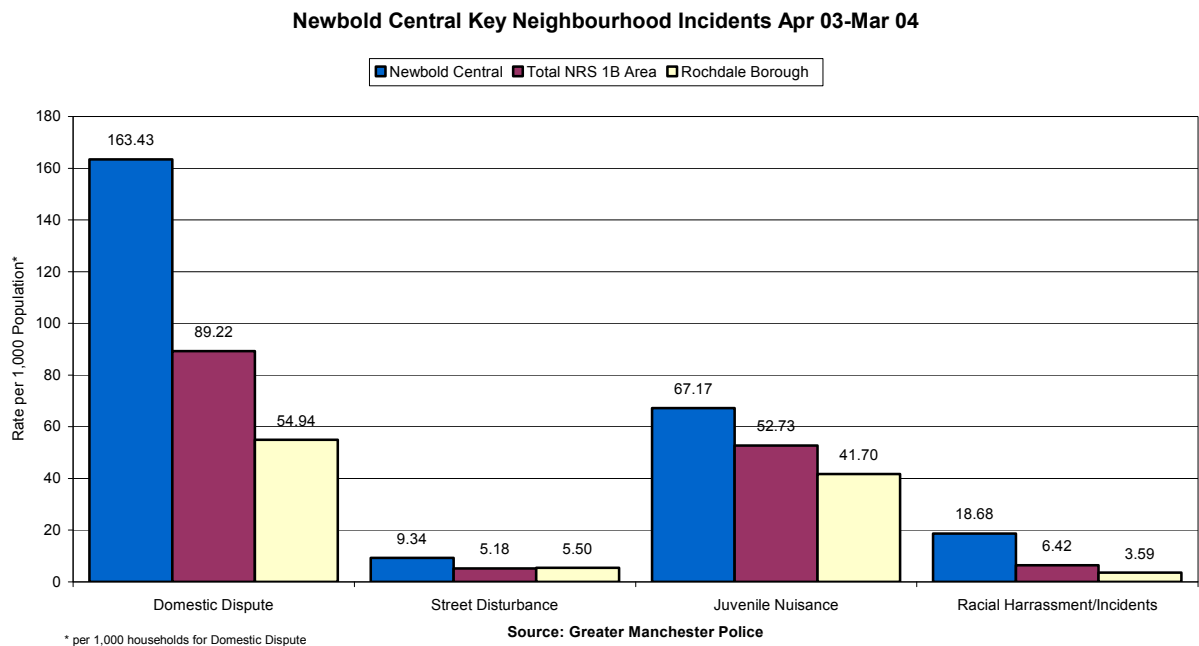
Graph 23: Key Crimes Apr 03 - Mar 04



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.

Newbold Central has around twice as high a rate of Burglary of Dwelling than the Rochdale Borough as a whole, and around four times higher rate than England and Wales. This means that on average over seven percent of households during the period April 03 to March 04 reported a burglary to the police. Newbold Central also has around one and a half times higher rate of Criminal Damage than the Rochdale borough and two and a half times the rate for England and Wales. Criminal damage as defined by the law means 'deliberately, or recklessly, destroying or damaging a home, building, vehicle or other item that belongs to somebody else', and would also include racially aggravated criminal damage which, for the purposes of this report, is not classified separately. There are also higher rates of Less Serious Wounding, (around twice that for England and Wales), and a slightly higher level of Theft from Motor Vehicle. Other key crimes such as arson, robbery and serious wounding all have higher levels than the comparative areas.

Graph 24: 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.

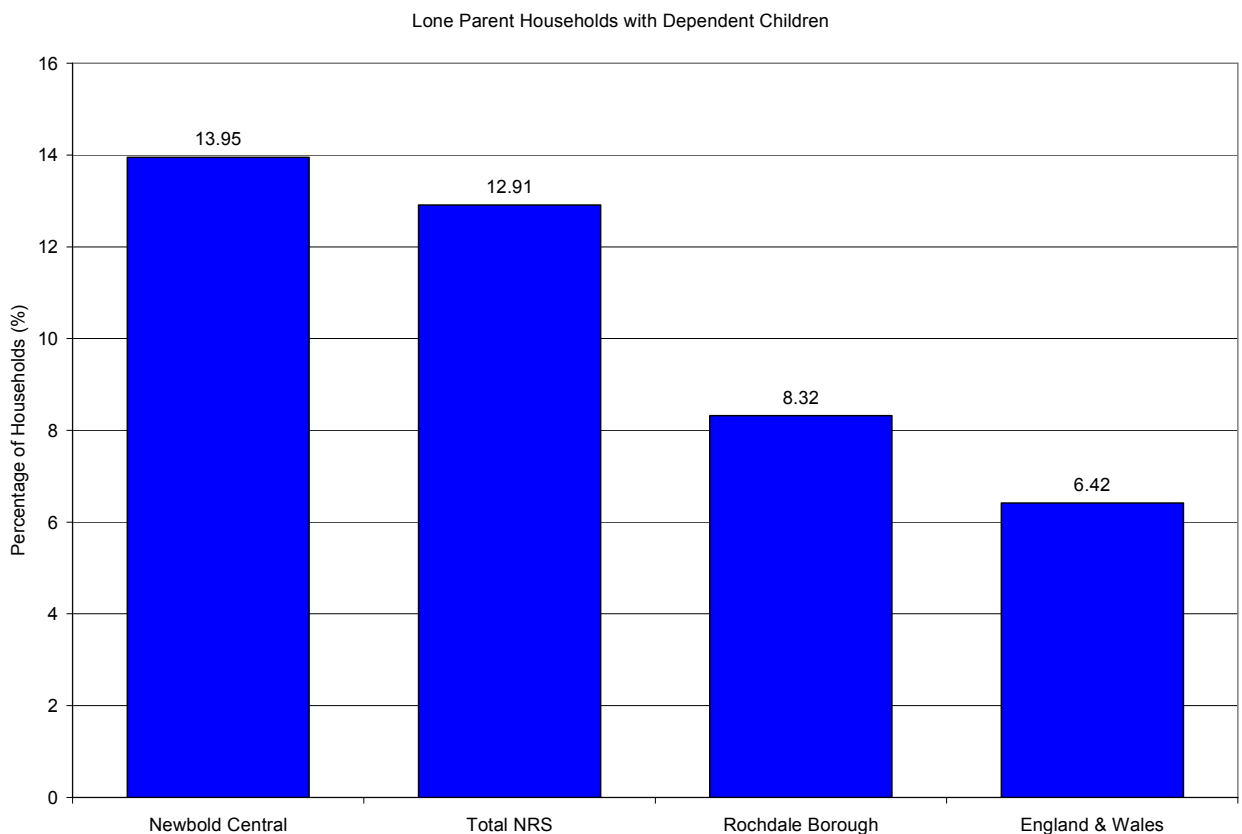
In terms of crime-related incidents Newbold Central has an extremely high rate of Domestic Disputes, around three times that of the Borough-wide level. It also has twice as high level of 'Street Disturbances', (i.e. public order problems reported to the police that are not crimes) than the Borough as a whole. The level of 'Juvenile Nuisance' is about 25 % higher than in Rochdale Borough. Newbold has suffers a notably higher rate of racially aggravated incidents than both the Borough as a whole and the NRS1B area.

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 Newbold Central nearly one in three residents are children aged between 0 and 15 (30.19%). One in ten people (10.42%) are children aged between 0 and 4 years old. This is higher than both the percentage of children aged 0-4 in the Total NRS area (7.77%) and the Rochdale Borough (6.71%).

Graph 25: Households with Lone Parents and Dependent Children



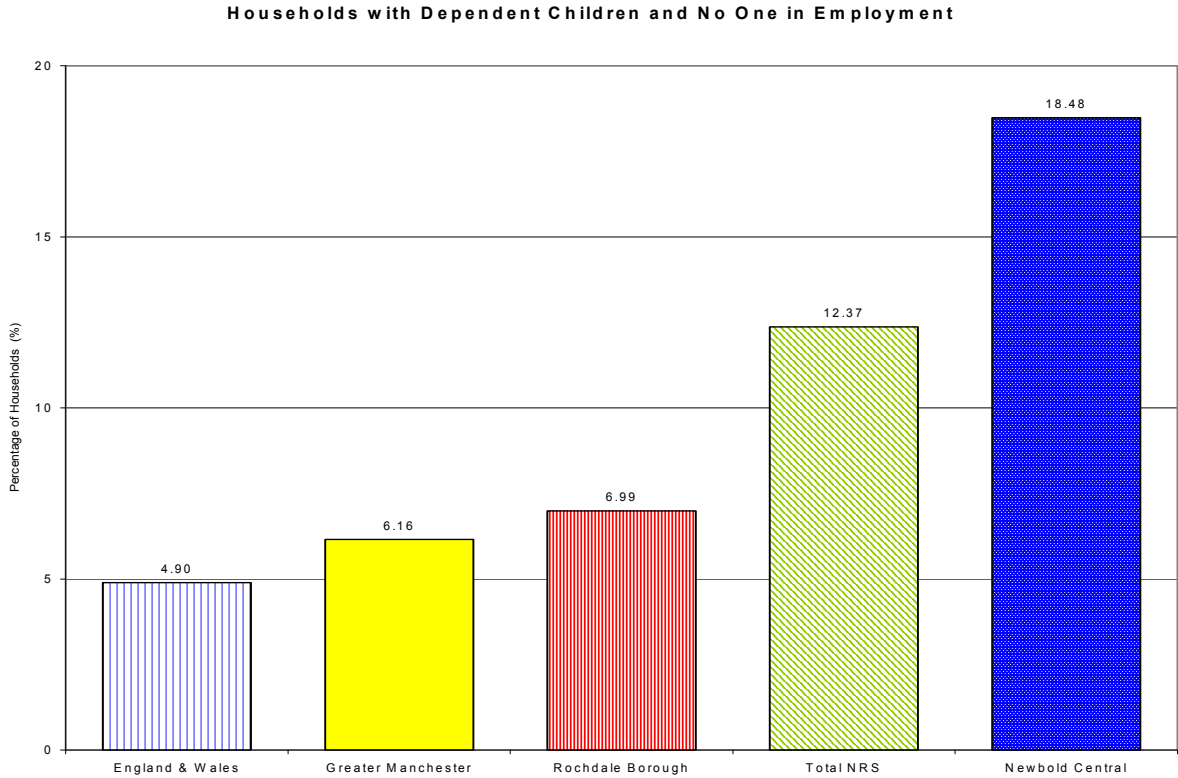
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 20, Crown Copyright 2003

Children who live within lone parent families are more likely to experience life reliant on the lowest levels of means tested benefit. The majority of lone parents are women and children in these households tend to stay poorer for longer. The number of children living in lone parent households is steadily increasing. Lone parent families should not inevitably lead to poverty but this is affected by access to adequate work and childcare.

In Newbold Central 13.95% of households are comprised of lone parents with dependent children. This is higher than the percentage of lone parent household in the Total NRS area (12.91%) and the Rochdale Borough (8.32%).

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 26: Percentage of Households with Dependent Children and No One in Employment.



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

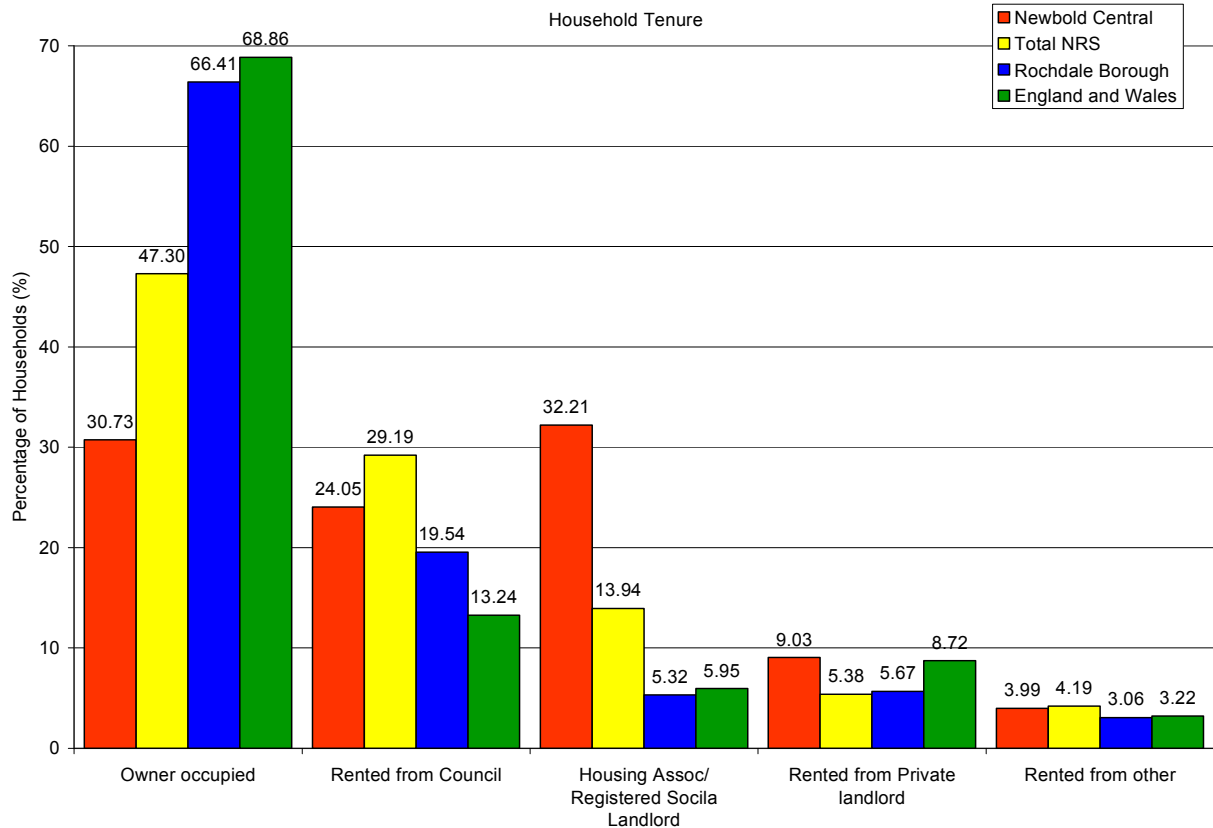
The employment status of the household which children live in also presents a major risk of child poverty. In 1995/96 the UK had the highest rate of children in workless households across the EU. Worklessness creates an economic disadvantage but also creates the potential for stress and tension within a family. It also has the danger of limiting a child's aspirations and social contacts. In Newbold nearly one in four (18.48%) households have dependent children and no one in employment. This is higher than the percentage for all other areas.

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 Newbold Central there are 1,140 household and 1,282 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).

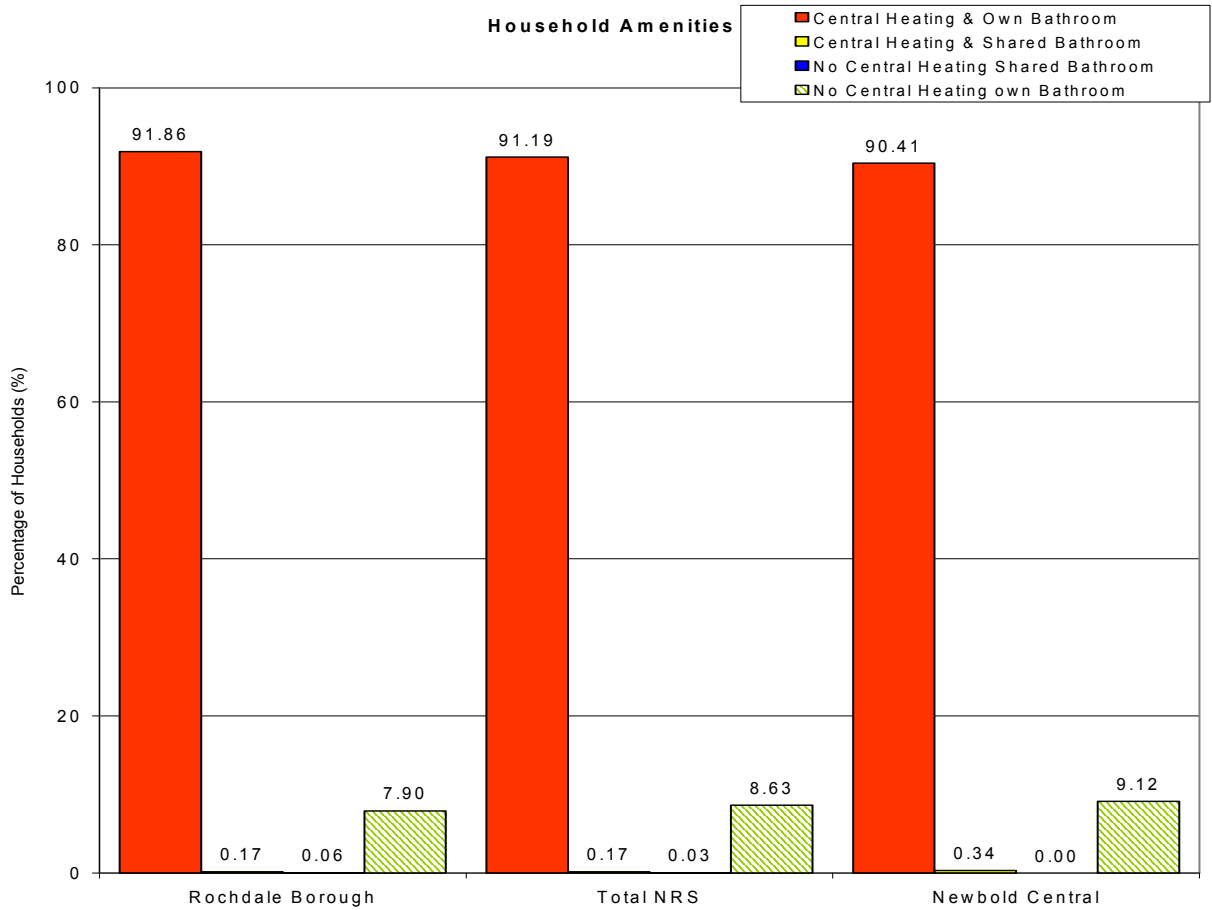
Graph 27: Household Tenure



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

In Newbold Central less than one third (30.73%) of households own their own home. This is significantly lower than the percentage of households in all other areas. Nearly one third of households (32.21%) rent their home from a housing association or registered social landlord. This is higher than the percentage in the Rochdale Borough (5.32%) and England and Wales (5.95%).

Graph 28: Household Amenities



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 19. Crown Copyright 2003

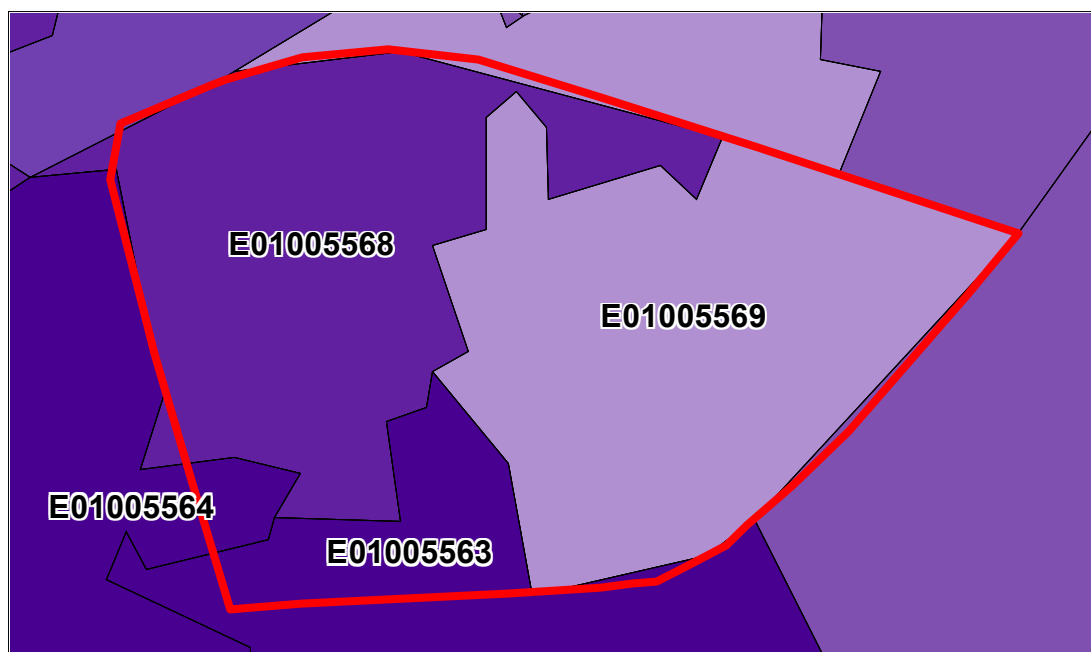
In Newbold Central a high percentage of households have central heating and their own bathroom (90.41%). However, this is lower than the percentage in the Total NRS area (91.19%) and in Rochdale Borough (91.86%). Newbold Central has a lower percentage of households in comparison to the Total NRS area and the Rochdale Borough that have no central heating and their own bathroom.

Table 9: Living Environment Deprivation

| SOA | RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived) | PERCENTILE (%) |
|-----------|--|----------------|
| E01005563 | 1,804 | 10 |
| E01005564 | 860 | 10 |
| E01005568 | 5,004 | 20 |
| E01005569 | 16,423 | 60 |

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 11: Living Environment Deprivation



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

The living environment deprivation domain measures the quality of housing, air quality and road traffic accidents. In Newbold Central living environment deprivation is high in the west and lower in the east. In the west of Newbold Central living environment deprivation is ranked between 860 and 5,004 and falls within the worst 10% and 20% of SOAs in the country. In the east of Newbold Central living environment deprivation is much lower and only falls within the worst 60% of SOAs in the country.

Table 12: Average House Prices by Financial Year

| Year | Newbold Central | Rochdale Borough |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 01/04/00 - 31/03/01 | £28,214.29 | £59,212.76 |
| 01/04/01 - 31/03/02 | £31,778.57 | £64,741.20 |
| 01/04/02 - 31/03/03 | £29,604.35 | £73,398.04 |
| 01/04/03 - 31/03/04 | £34,458.06 | £86,160.18 |

Source: HM Land Registry, Crown Copyright 2004

The table above shows that the on the whole property prices in Newbold Central have increased steadily since April 2000. Despite this the increase in the average house price in Newbold Central is low in comparison to the Rochdale Borough.

In Newbold Central 2.11% 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).

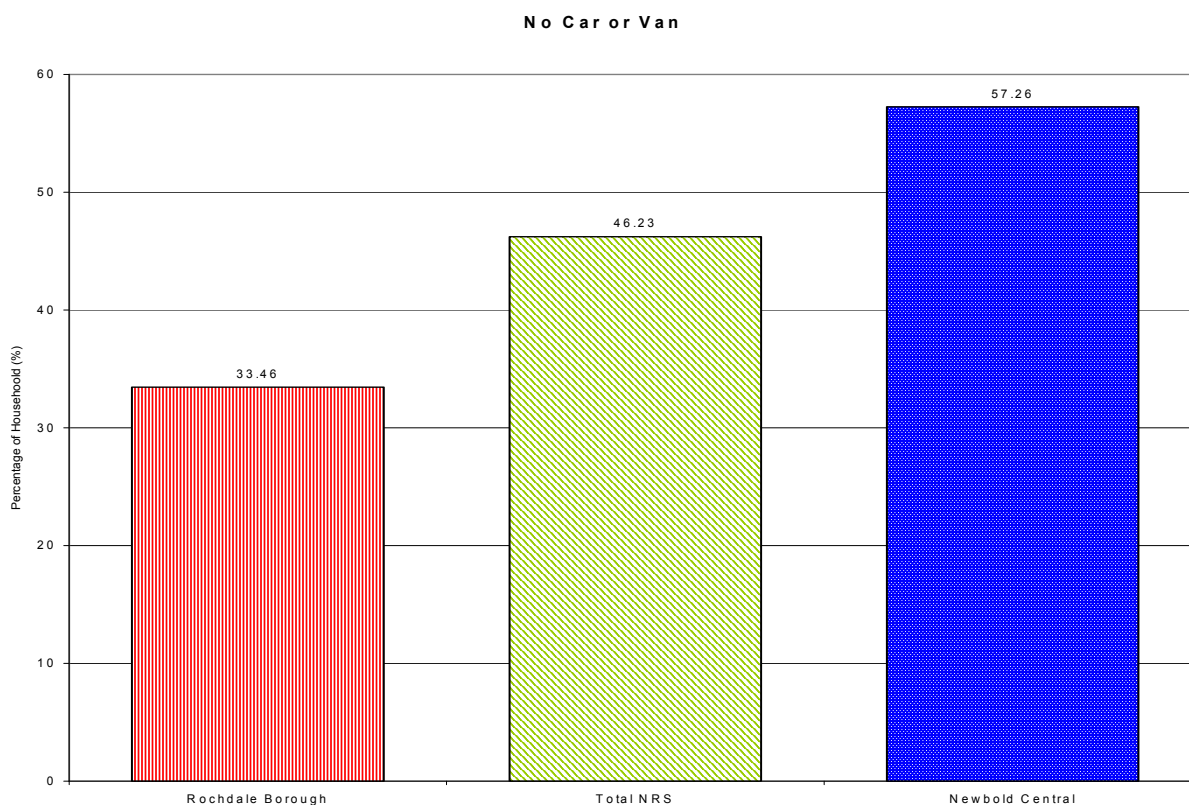
Table 13: Percentage of Properties in each Council Tax Band

| Band | % Of Properties |
|-------------|------------------------|
| A | 85.38 |
| B | 10.40 |
| C | 2.27 |
| D | 0.16 |
| E | 0.08 |
| U | 1.64 |

Source: Rochdale M.B.C. Council Tax.

In Newbold Central the majority of properties are classified as being in Band A (85.38%). Over one tenth of the properties in Newbold Central 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 29: Percentage of Households with No Car or Van



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

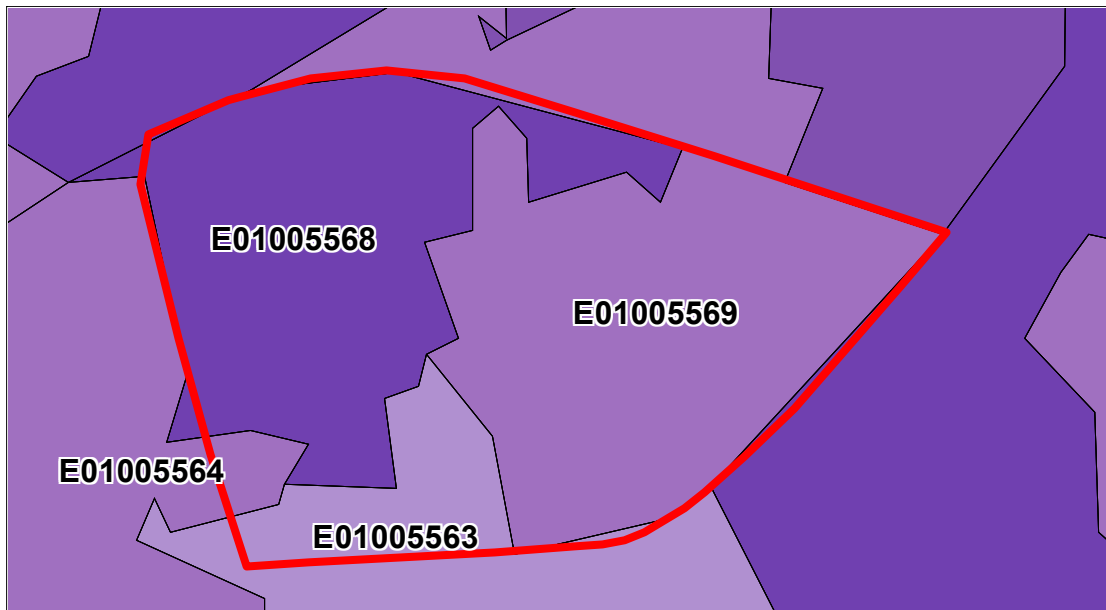
More than half of the households in Newbold Central have no car or van (57.26%). This is higher than the percentage for both Rochdale Borough (33.46%) and the Total NRS Areas (46.23%). The ownership of cars does not measure health, employment or housing conditions directly but can be used as an indicator of available income and therefore favorable economic circumstance.

Table 14: Barriers to Housing and Services

| SOA | RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived) | PERCENTILE (%) |
|------------|---|-----------------------|
| E01005563 | 18,035 | 60 |
| E01005564 | 15,250 | 50 |
| E01005568 | 7,890 | 30 |
| E01005569 | 13,704 | 50 |

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

Map 10: Barriers to Housing and Services in Newbold Central



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. The majority of Newbold Central has a relatively low level of barriers to housing and services deprivation. The north west of Newbold Central has the highest level of barriers to housing and services deprivation and falls within the worst 30% of SOAs in the country.

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