



# Smallbridge Neighbourhood Renewal Area

## Data Profile

September 2004

# **Smallbridge Neighbourhood Renewal Area**

## **Introduction**

Smallbridge 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.

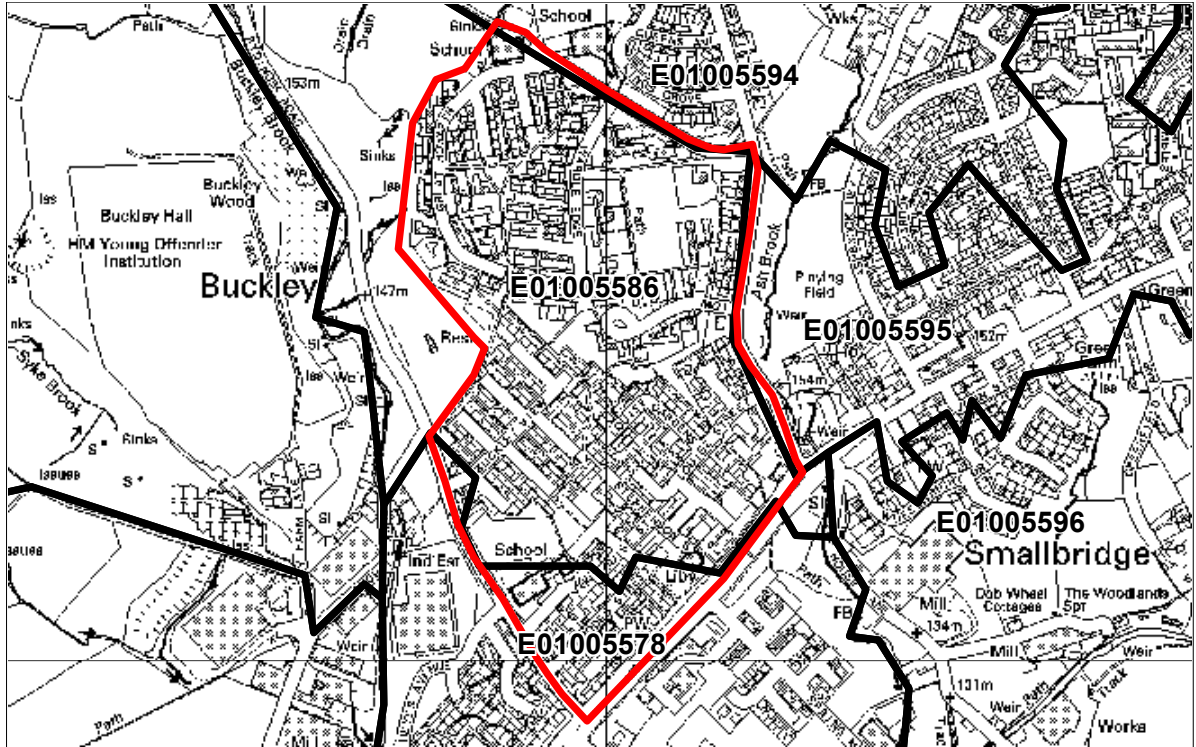
The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal seeks to address multiple deprivation. Deprivation is a wider measure than poverty, or the lack of basic necessities. It includes material deprivation, relating to diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work. People experiencing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

Smallbridge 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.

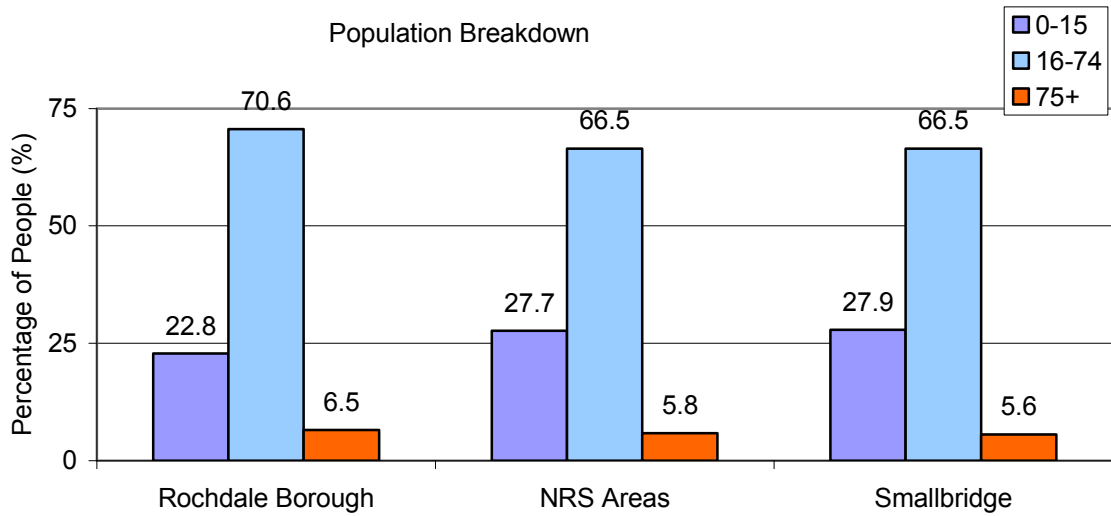
The data provided at neighbourhood level is most useful in terms of identifying issues of concern, but some of it has been produced using estimates, and should not be treated as the exact truth. Other data is available at Super Output Area level. These are small areas of about 1,500 people and there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



# Demographics and Overall Deprivation

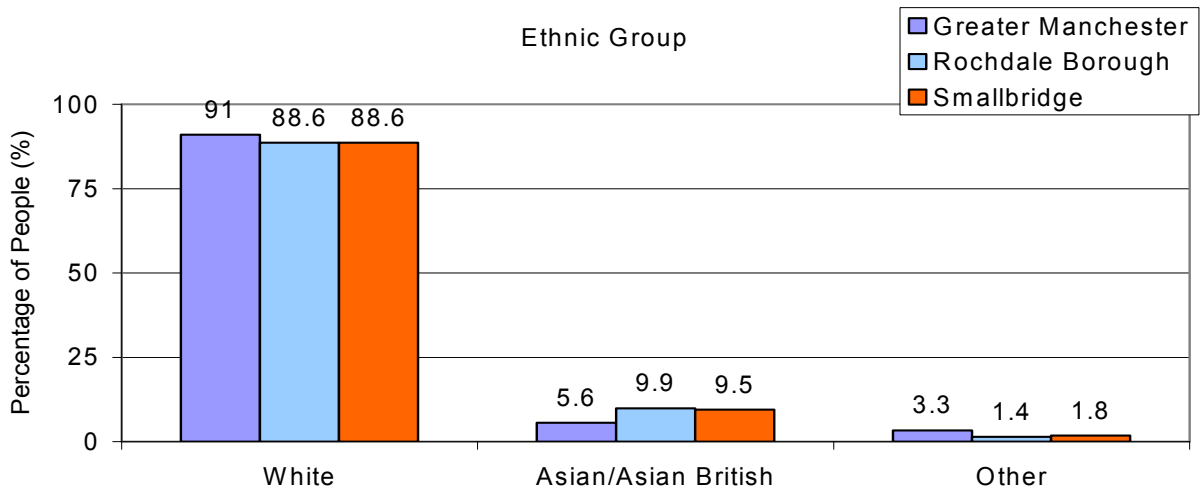
Graph 1: Age Structure



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

Smallbridge has a total population of approximately 1,820 people, living in 789 households. It has a younger age profile than the Borough as a whole. More than one in four residents are children aged between 0 and 15 (27.9%) compared with 22.8% in the Rochdale Borough and 20.2% in England and Wales.

Graph 2: Ethnic Group



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 06, Crown Copyright 2003

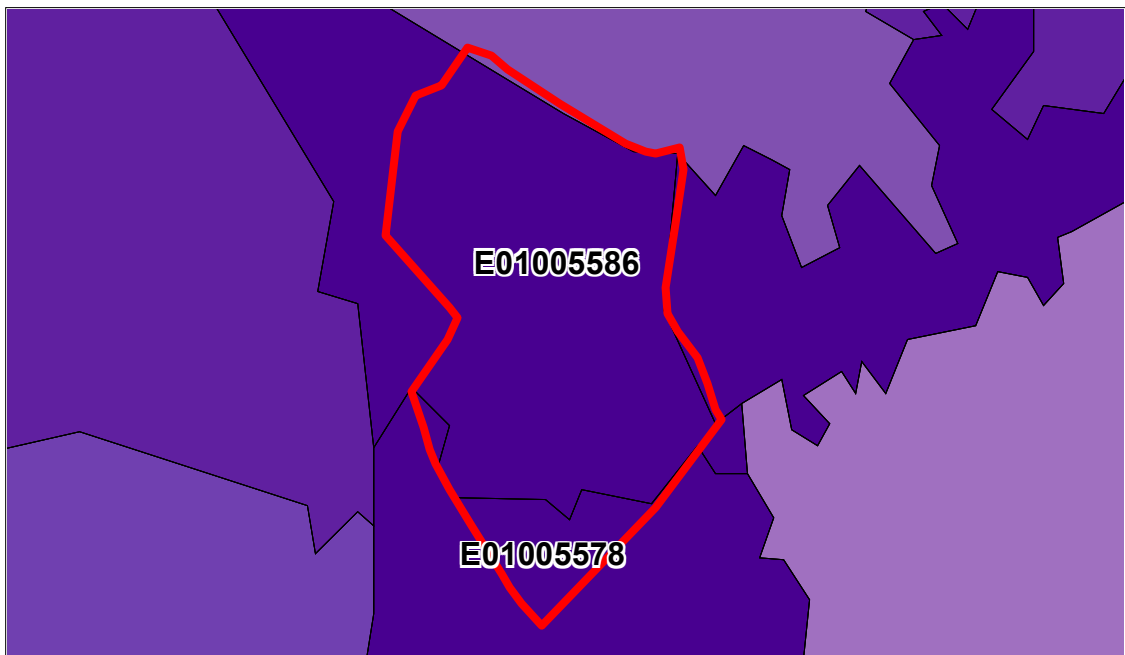
Smallbridge has a very similar ethnic breakdown to Rochdale Borough. In Smallbridge 88.6% of residents are White, and 9.5% are Asian or Asian British.

Table 1: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE</b> (%)
E01005578	1,615	10
E01005586	769	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Map 2: Index of Multiple Deprivation in Smallbridge



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (ID2004) combines seven domain measures of deprivation to provide one overall level of multiple deprivation. The ID2004 is published at Lower Super Output Area (SOA). Most of Smallbridge is contained within one SOA (E01005586) with a small part within another SOA. The overall level of multiple deprivation in Smallbridge is high. All of Smallbridge falls within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country.

## **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**

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE (%)</b>
E01005578	1,364	10
E01005586	1,300	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

**Table 3: Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Older People (%)**

<b>SOA</b>	<b>Children (%)</b>	<b>Older People (%)</b>
E01005578	50.8	33.5
E01005586	58.5	26.2

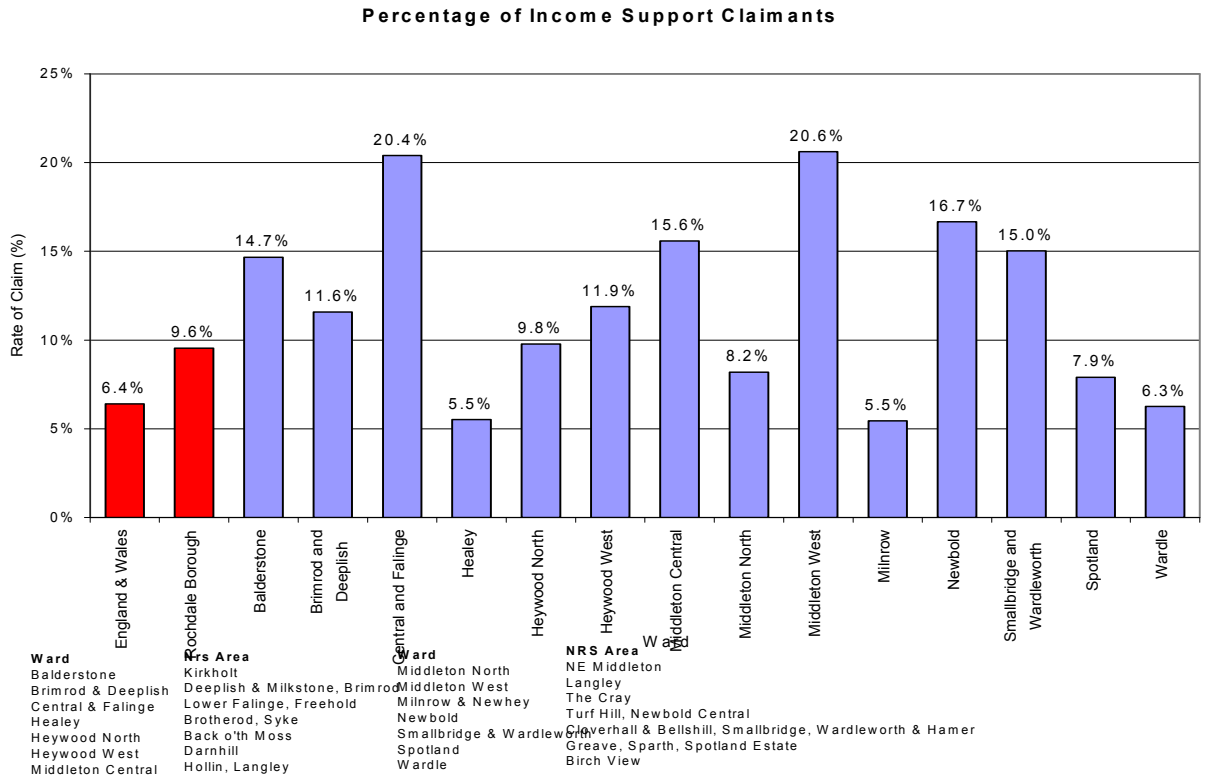
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Income deprivation in Smallbridge is high and was ranked between 1,300 and 1,364 out of 32,482 SOAs in England. Both of the Smallbridge SOAs are in the 10% most deprived SOAs in England. Between 50.8% and 58.5% of children in Smallbridge live in families experiencing income deprivation. Between 26.2% and 33.5% of older people suffer from income deprivation in Smallbridge.

The average household income in Smallbridge is estimated to be £18,652, 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 they symptoms and they impact on each other.

In Smallbridge 46.9% 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. The high rate of claim for Council Tax Benefit in Smallbridge indicates that there is a high level of income deprivation.

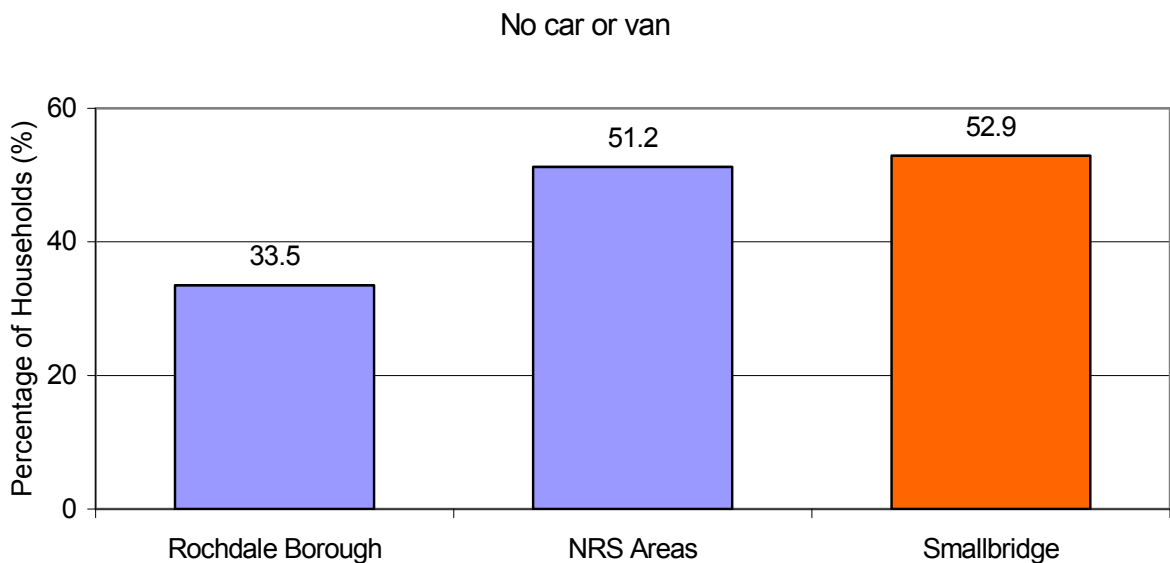
**Graph 3: Percentage of Income Support Claimants at August 2002**



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

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. Smallbridge is in Smallbridge and Wardleworth (pre-2004 wards). The Smallbridge and Wardleworth ward has a high rate of claim for Incapacity Benefit (15.0%) in comparison to the Rochdale Borough (9.6%) and England and Wales (6.4%).

**Graph 4: Percentage of Households with No Car or Van**



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

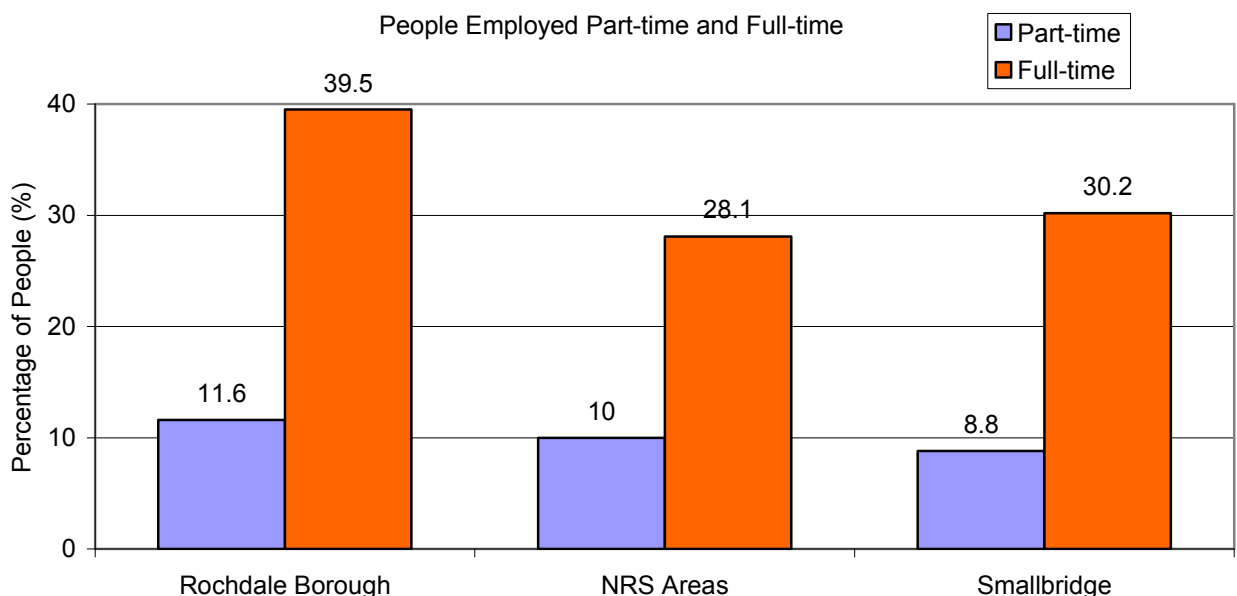
Over half of the households in Smallbridge do not own a car or van (52.9%). This is much higher than the Borough average of 33.5% and twice the national average of 26.8%. The ownership of a car or van can be used as a crude indicator of available income.

## 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 are 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 5: Full-time and Part-time Employment (Aged 16-74)



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

Less than one in three working age adults in Smallbridge is in full-time employment (30.2%). The percentage is lower than the Rochdale Borough (39.5%) but higher than the NRS Phase 1A areas (28.1). In Smallbridge 8.8% of adults are employed on a part-time basis and 4.4 % are self employed.

Table 4: Percentage of People who are Employment Deprived

SOA	Employment deprivation (%)
E01005578	19.9
E01005586	31.4

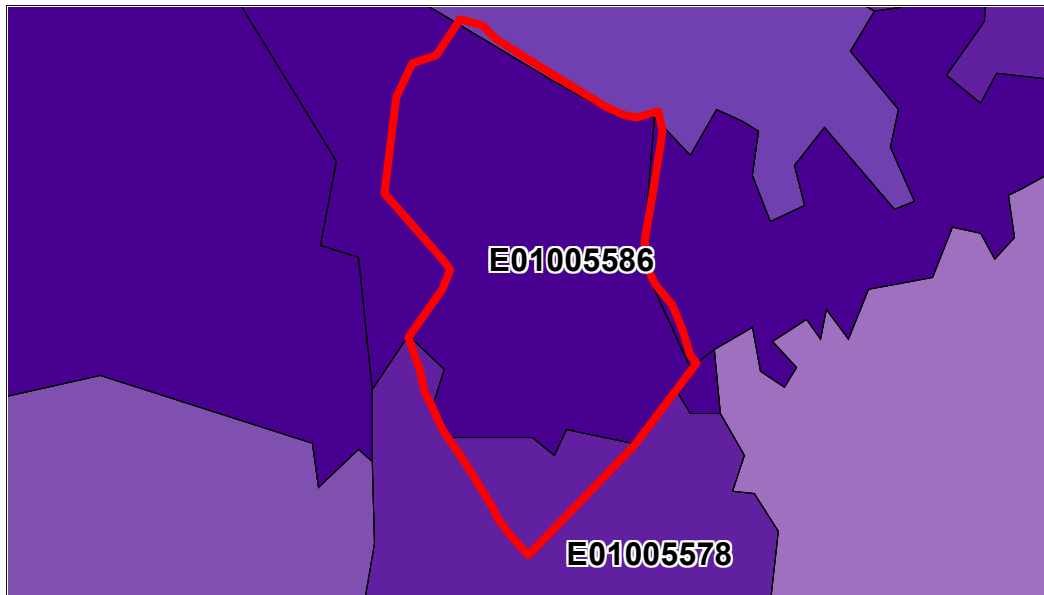
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

**Table 5: Employment Deprivation**

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005578	3,654	20
E01005586	602	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

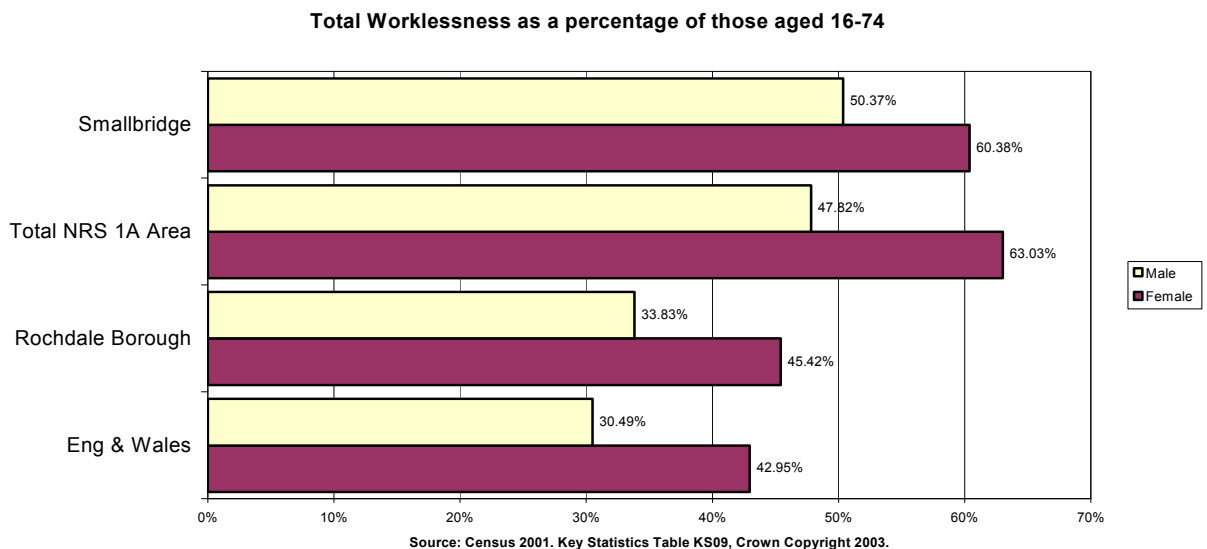
**Map 3: Employment Deprivation in Smallbridge**



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Employment deprivation in the indices of deprivation measures involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world of work. It includes elements of the “hidden unemployed” such as those who are out of the workforce due to sickness. In Smallbridge between 19.9% and 31.45% of people suffer from employment deprivation. The majority of Smallbridge was ranked at 602 (out of 32,482 SOAs in England), indicating a high level of employment deprivation, and within the 10% most deprived SOAs in the country.

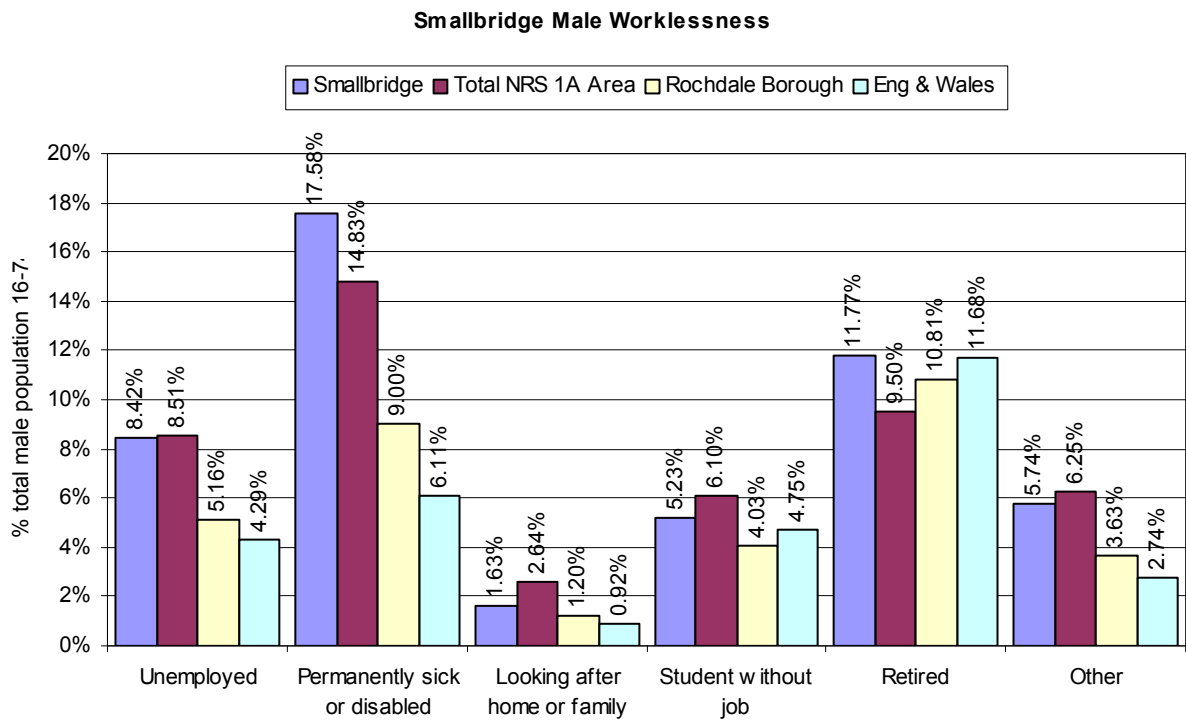
**Graph 6: Total Worklessness**



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).

Smallbridge has a similar overall level of worklessness than the NRS 1A area as a whole but is still around 20% higher than the level for the Rochdale Borough and England & Wales for both males and females. Gender differences in Smallbridge follow broadly the same pattern as Rochdale and England & Wales in that women consistently have around a 10-15% 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.

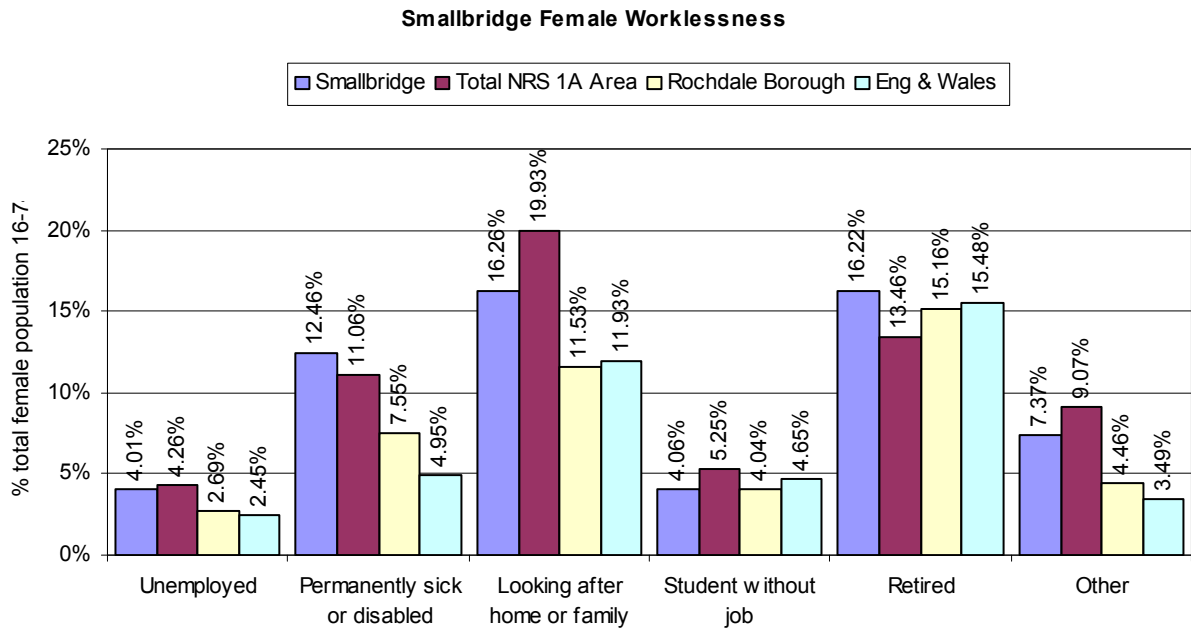
**Graph 7: Male Worklessness**



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

Men aged 16-74 in Smallbridge are almost twice as likely to be unemployed than those in England & Wales and nearly three times more likely to be permanently sick or disabled. This means that nearly one in five males aged 16-74 in Smallbridge classed themselves as 'permanently sick or disabled' in the 2001 Census. The levels of 'student without job', '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.

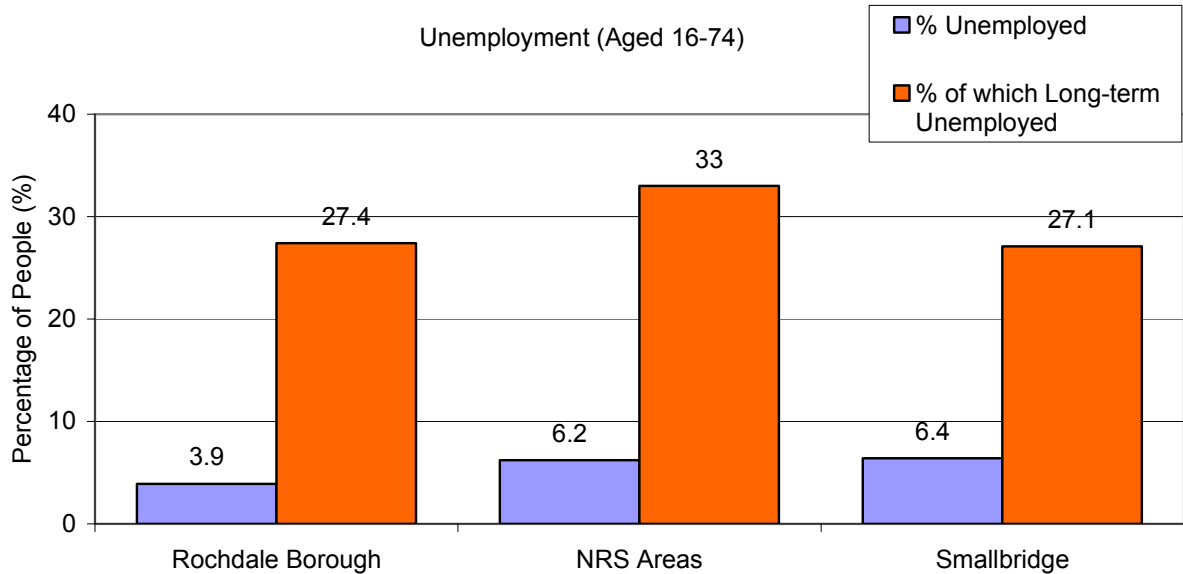
**Graph 8: Female Worklessness**



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 Smallbridge 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 Smallbridge is roughly in line with comparator areas and not significantly higher than the national average. However females aged 16-74 in Smallbridge are around two and a half times more likely to class themselves as permanently sick or disabled than in England & Wales as a whole. '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.

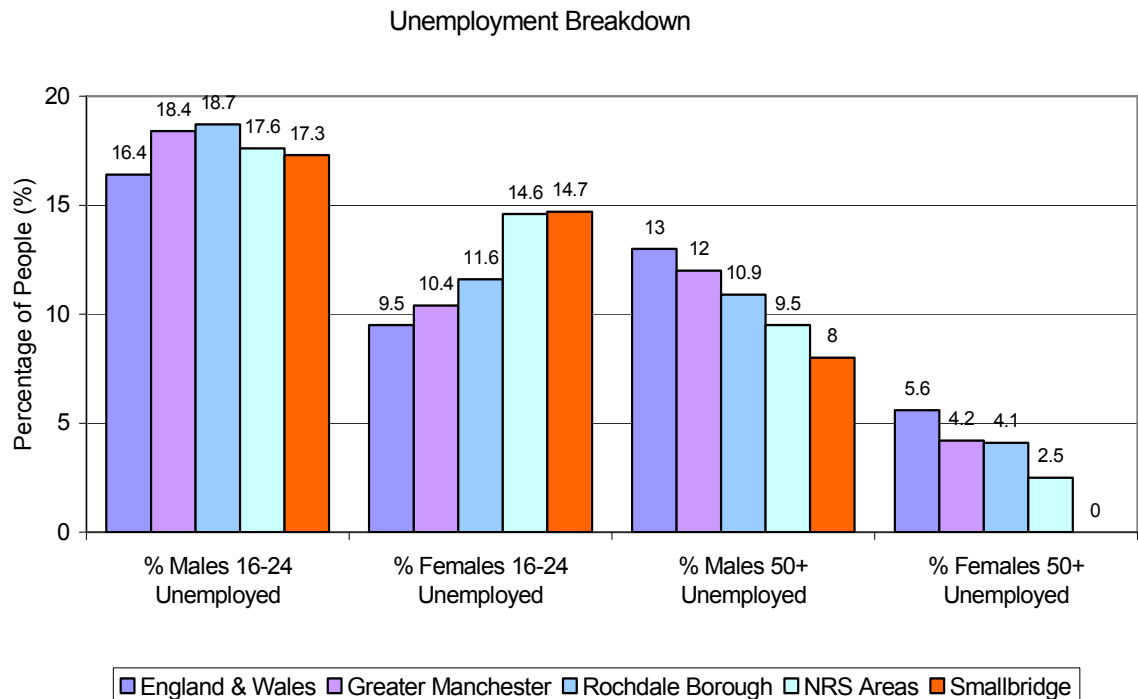
**Graph 9: Unemployment (Aged 16-74)**



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

In Smallbridge 6.4% of of people were unemployed in 200. This was higher than the Rochdale Borough (3.9%) and England and Wales (3.6%). Of the unemployed, the percnetage of people who are classed long-term unemployed (unemployed for more than 18 months) was similar to the average for England and Wales.

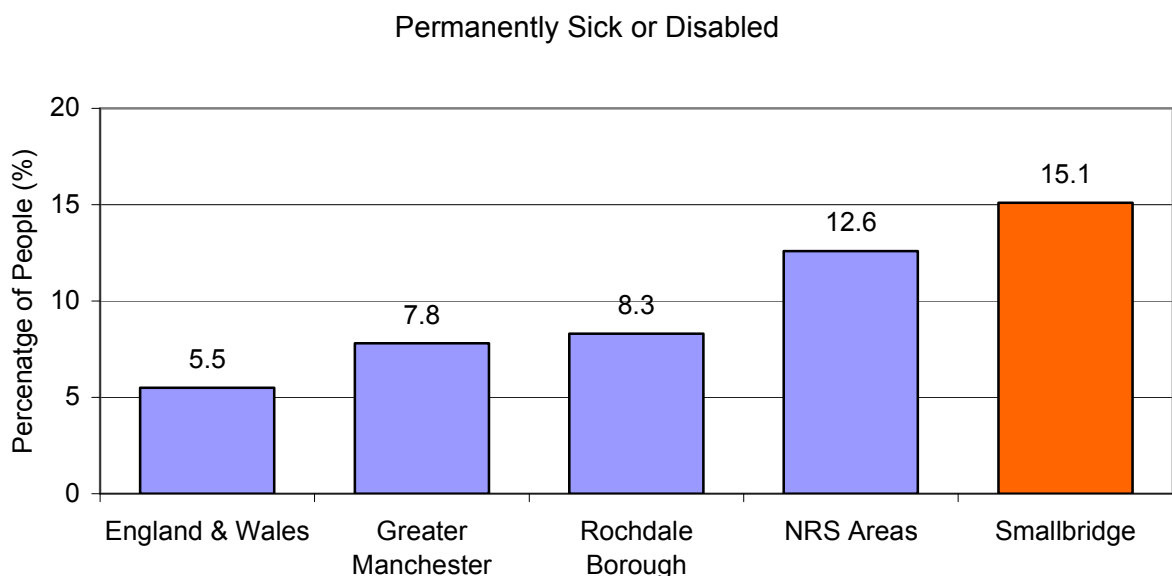
Graph 10: Unemployment Breakdown (Aged 16-74)



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

The graph above shows the breakdown of the unemployed based on the 2001 Census data. Women aged between 16 and 24 formed a higher percentage of the total unemployed (14.7%) in comparison to the Rochdale Borough (11.6%) and England and Wales (9.5%). It should be noted that this data is based on very small numbers and should be treated with caution.

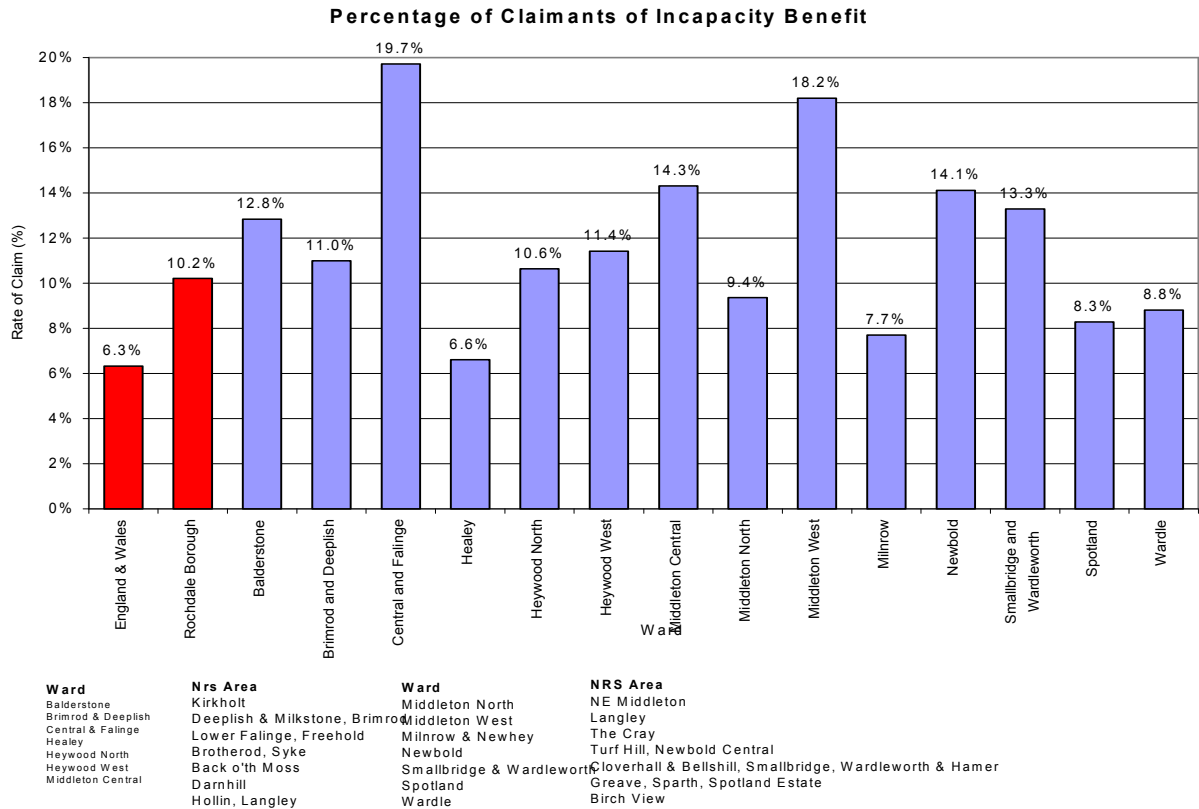
Graph 11: Percentage of People who are Permanently Sick or Disabled (Aged 16-74)



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 Smallbridge (15.1%). This is nearly twice the percentage of people in the Rochdale Borough (8.3%) and three times the percentage of people in England and Wales (5.5%).

**Graph 12: Percentage of Incapacity Benefit Claimants at August 2002**

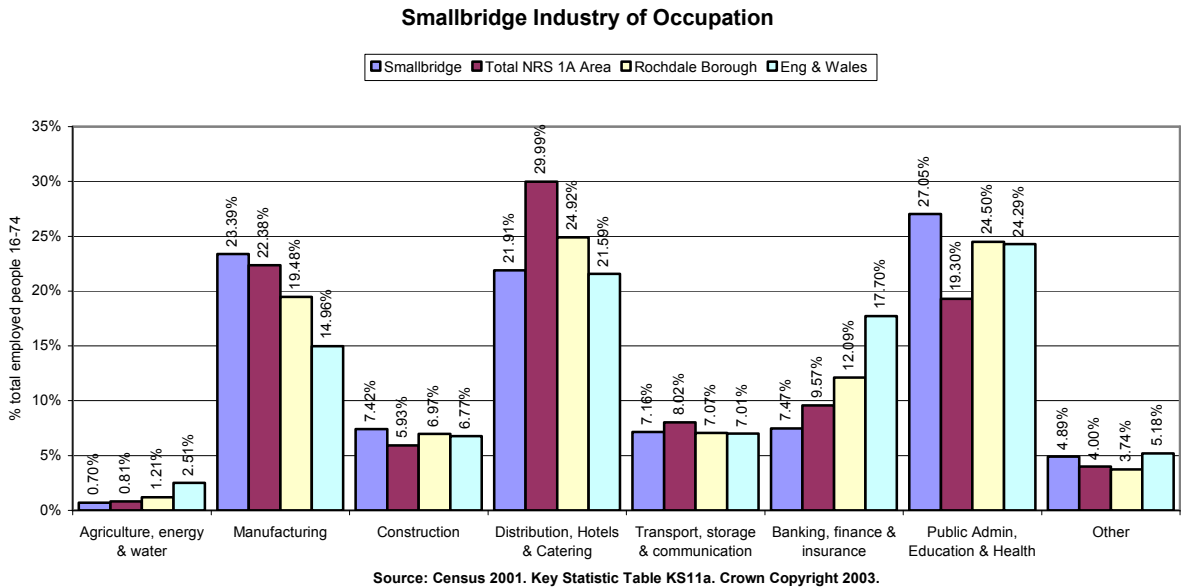


Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Information Analysis Directorate) Information Centre, Crown copyright 2004

Incapacity benefit is a non means tested benefit which is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work. In Smallbridge and Wardleworth ward there is a high rate of Incapacity Benefit claimants (13.3%) in comparison the Rochdale Borough (10.2%).

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 Smallbridge and Wardleworth ward 1.14% of people claimed SDA at August 2002. This is higher than the percentage of claimants in both Rochdale Borough (0.86%) and England and Wales (0.74%). Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance are earnings replacement benefits. They are designed to provide an income for people unable to work or carry out household duties due to long-term sickness or disability.

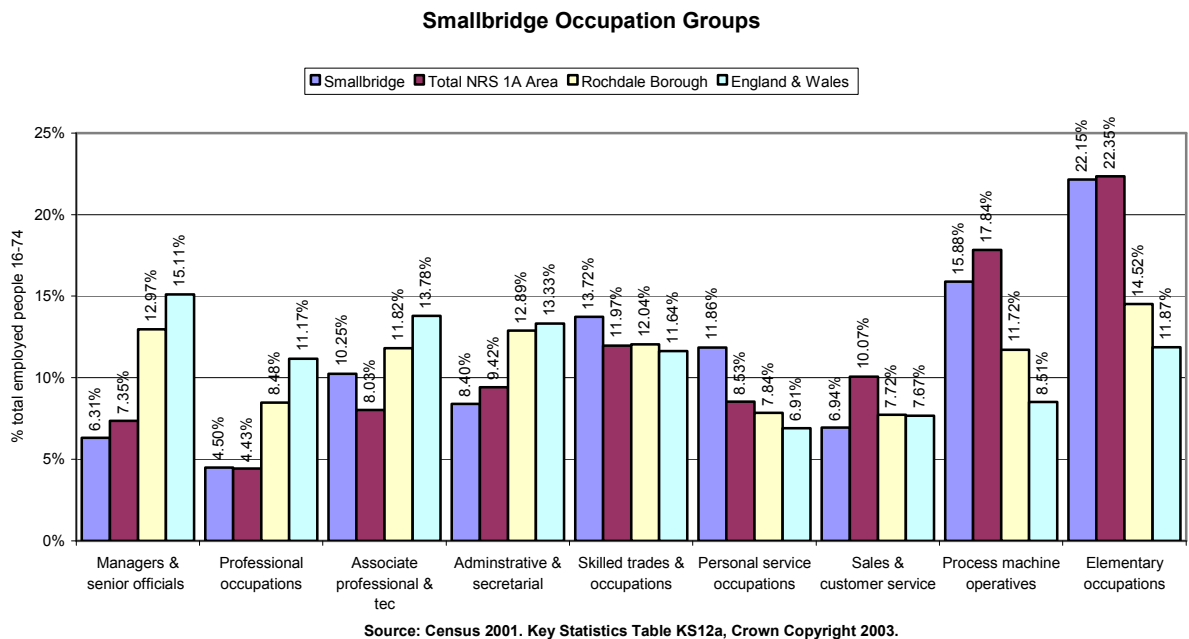
**Graph 13: Industry of Occupation**



In Smallbridge 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 as a whole as well as the Rochdale Borough, but around 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 14: Occupation Groups



In Smallbridge 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 group 5 there are roughly equal amounts of people employed in 'skilled trade 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' which both have double the amount of workers in Smallbridge 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 Smallbridge the most important occupation groups are 'process machine operatives' or 'elementary occupations'. 'Process machine operatives' includes such jobs as plant & machine operatives, assemblers & routine operatives, (e.g. machinists), construction operatives, (e.g. scaffolder), transport drivers & operatives, (e.g. hgv drivers, taxi drivers), and mobile machine drivers & operatives, (e.g. crane driver, fork lift truck driver). 'Elementary occupations' includes all elementary trades, plant & storage related workers, (e.g. farm workers, labourers on construction sites, packers in factories) and elementary administration & service occupations, (e.g. postal worker, hospital porter, waiters, window cleaners, traffic wardens, shelf stackers, etc.) ASHE 2004 determined that the average gross weekly pay for full-time process machine operatives was £364, whilst for elementary occupations it was £212.70. This can be compared with the average gross weekly pay for managers & senior officials who received £727.50.

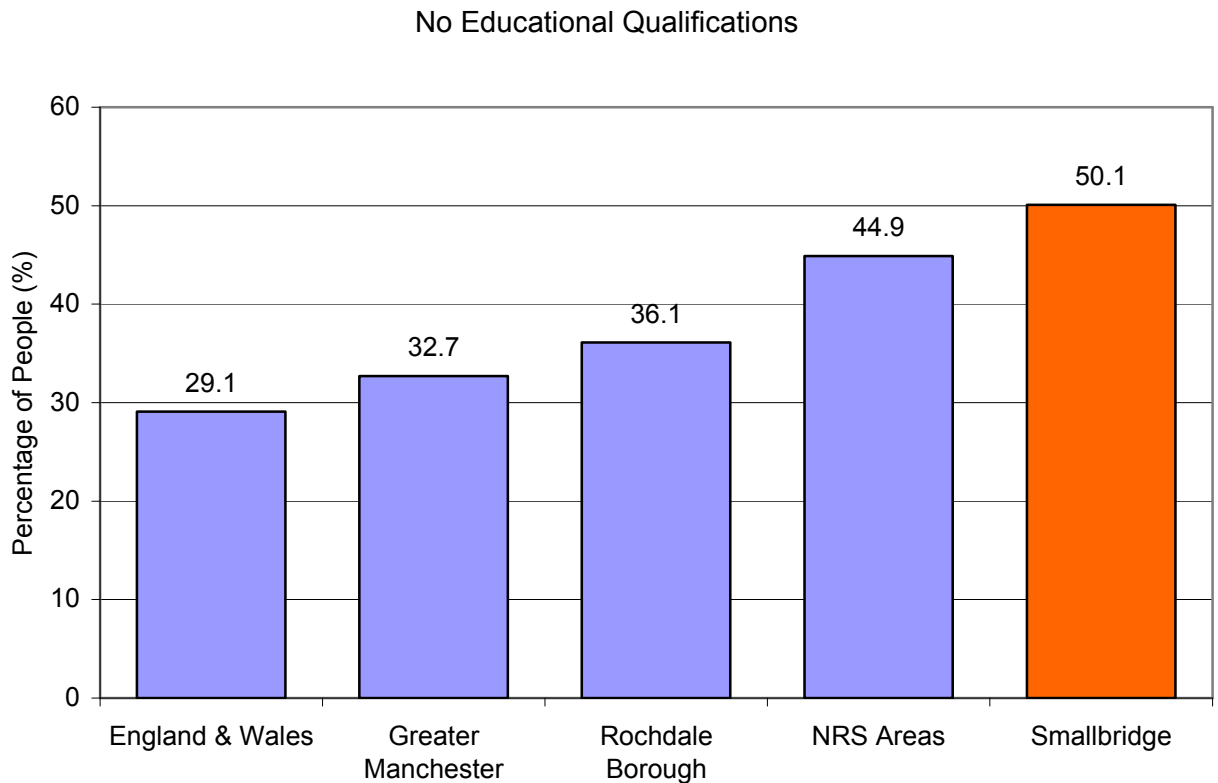
If we combine this occupational group pattern with the above trends in industry of employment we can see that the majority of workers in Smallbridge are concentrated in low skilled, low paying industries.

## 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.

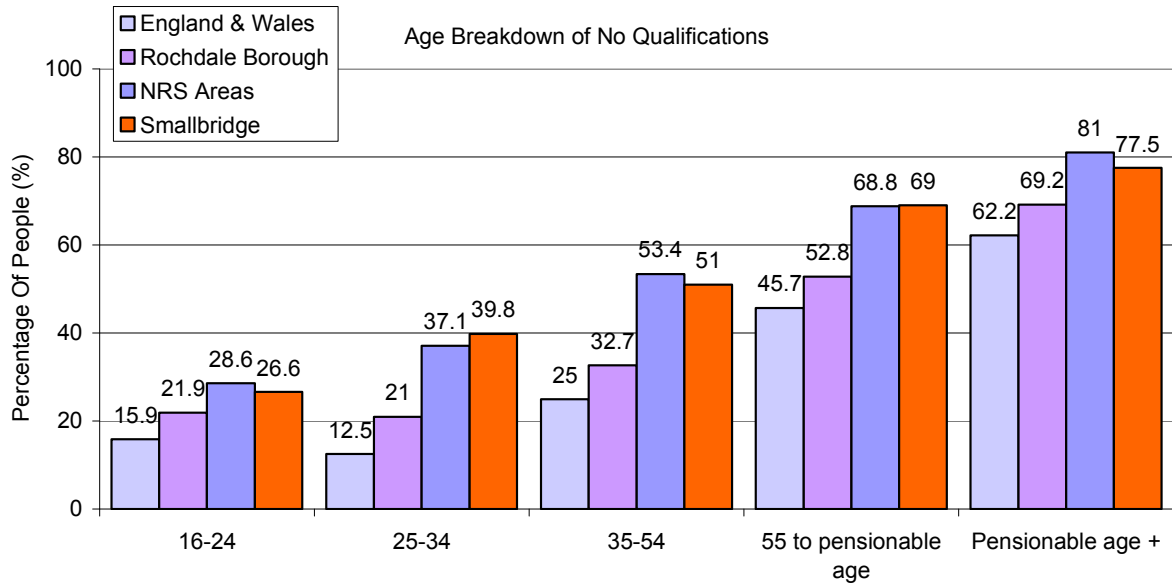
Graph 15: Adults Aged 16-74 with No Educational Qualifications



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

In Smallbridge just over half of working age adults (50.1%) have no educational qualifications. This is a much higher percentage in the Rochdale Borough (36.1%) and England and Wales (29.1%).

**Graph 16: Breakdown By Age of Adults with No Educational Qualifications (Aged 16-74)**



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

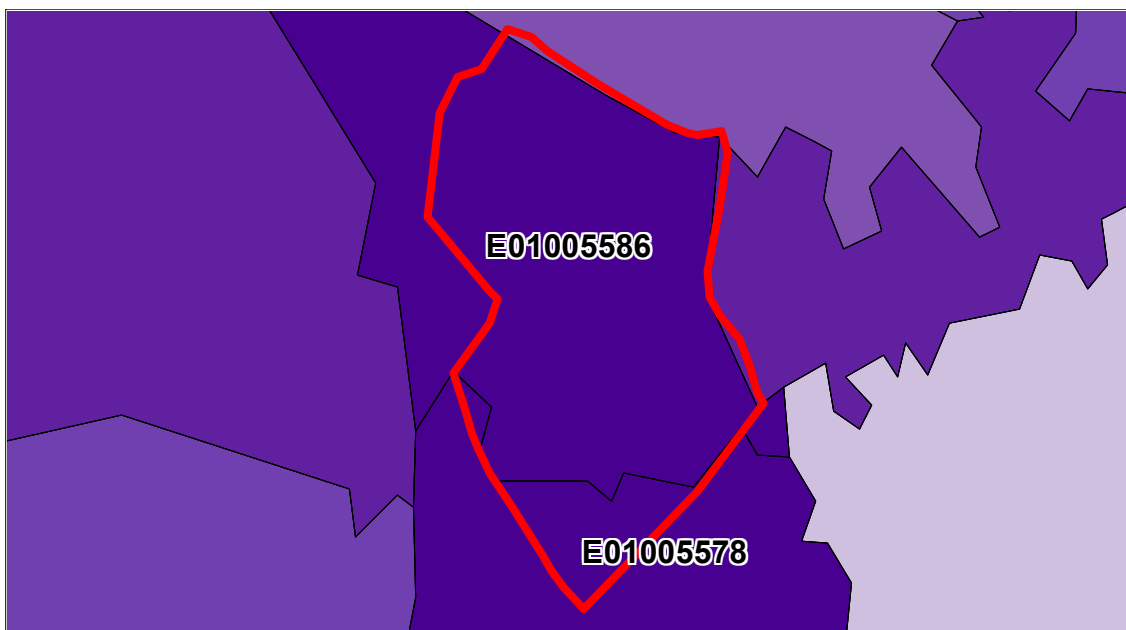
The graph above indicates that in Smallbridge older adults are much more likely to have no educational qualifications in all areas. People aged between 25 and 34 have the highest level of no educational qualifications in Smallbridge in comparison to all other areas

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

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005578	681	10
E01005586	972	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

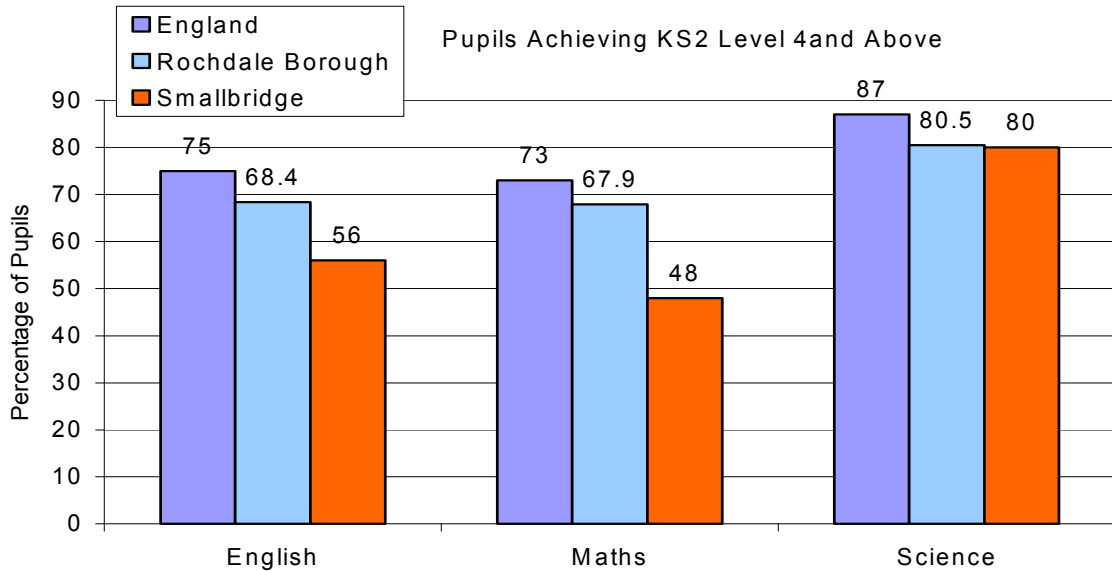
**Map 4: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation in Smallbridge**



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

The education, skills and training deprivation domain within the Indices of Deprivation 2004 is based on indicators of adult skill levels and attainment by children and young people. Smallbridge has a high level of education, skills and training deprivation. Both of the SOAs which Smallbridge lies within were ranked highly at 681 and 972. Both of these SOAs fall within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country in terms of education, skills and training deprivation.

**Graph 17: SATs Key Stage 2 – Percentage of Pupils Awarded Level 4 and Above, 2002 -2003**



Source: RMBC Education Information and Planning

The level of attainment at Key Stage 2 in English and Maths in Smallbridge is significantly lower than that of the Rochdale Borough and England. However, the attainment in Science is similar in Smallbridge to all other areas. A very low percentage of pupils obtained 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A\* to C in comparison to England (52.9%) and the Rochdale Borough (41.3%). (Data not available for Smallbridge for data protection reasons.)

KS2 and GCSE results 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.

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

Area	English	Maths	Science
Smallbridge	56.0	48.0	80.0
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

**Table 8: Percentage of Pupils Gaining 5 or more GCSEs Grade A\* to C, 2002-2003**

Area	% Of Pupils
Smallbridge	18.2%
Rochdale Borough	41.3
England	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.

## 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.

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 9: Key Health Indicators for Smallbridge SOAs

Lower SOA	SMR All Causes	SMR Circulatory Disease	SMR Neoplasm's	BR Lone Mothers	SIR "not good"	SIR LLTI	SIR Permanently Sick or Disabled
E01005578	119.45	90.69	122.63	6.78	189.81	139.27	220.19
E01005586	174.99	117.63	168.89	38.3	211.38	168.31	300.74

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

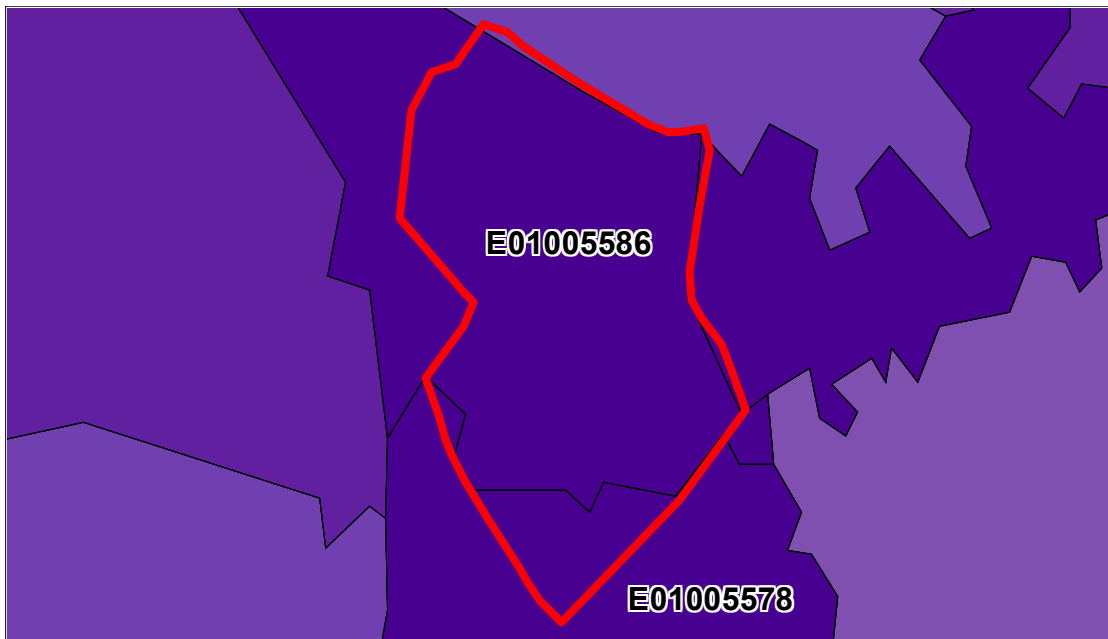
The table above indicates that the level of deaths in Smallbridge is higher than expected when adjusted for age and gender. The main Smallbridge SOA (E01005586) has particularly high SMRs for All Causes of death and Neoplasm's (cancers). This indicates that there is higher than expected levels of deaths from these causes. The levels of illness, indicated by "not good" health and limiting long-term illness, are much higher than expected in both Smallbridge SOAs, as is the level of working age adults who are permanently sick or disabled. The birth rate to lone mothers is very high in the main Smallbridge SOA.

Table 18: Health Deprivation and Disability

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE (%)</b>
E01005578	2,426	10
E01005586	681	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

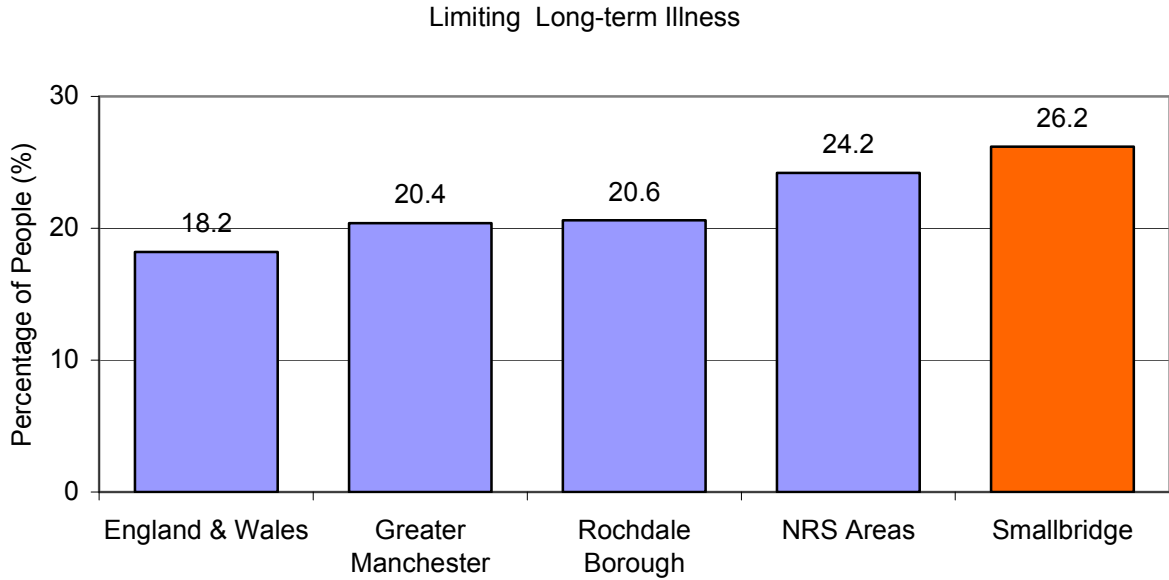
Map 5: Health Deprivation and Disability in Smallbridge



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 also shows high levels of health deprivation. Health deprivation and disability in Smallbridge was ranked between 681 and 2,426 (out of 32,482 in England). Both of the SOAs that Smallbridge lies within fall into the worst 10% of SOAs in the country for health deprivation and disability

**Graph 18: Percentage of People with a Limiting Long-term Illness**

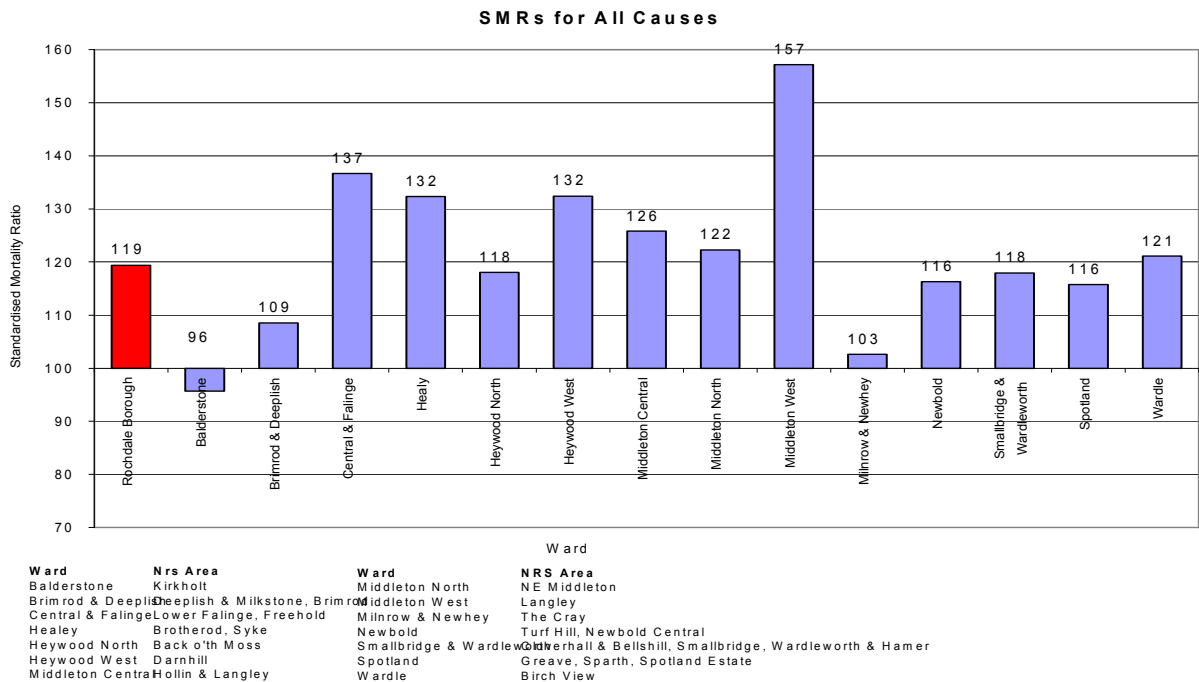


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 08, Crown Copyright 2003

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 Smallbridge just over one in five residents (26.2) has a limiting long-term illness. This level is higher than the percentage of people in the Rochdale Borough (20.6%) and England and Wales (18.2%).

The following data is at ward level, which provides us with information concerning the health of the Smallbridge population. However, it may be the only source of data available, or alternatively is useful as it is updated on a regular basis. The wards used are the “old” pre-2004 wards, as data for new wards is not yet available. Smallbridge is within Smallbridge and Wardleworth ward.

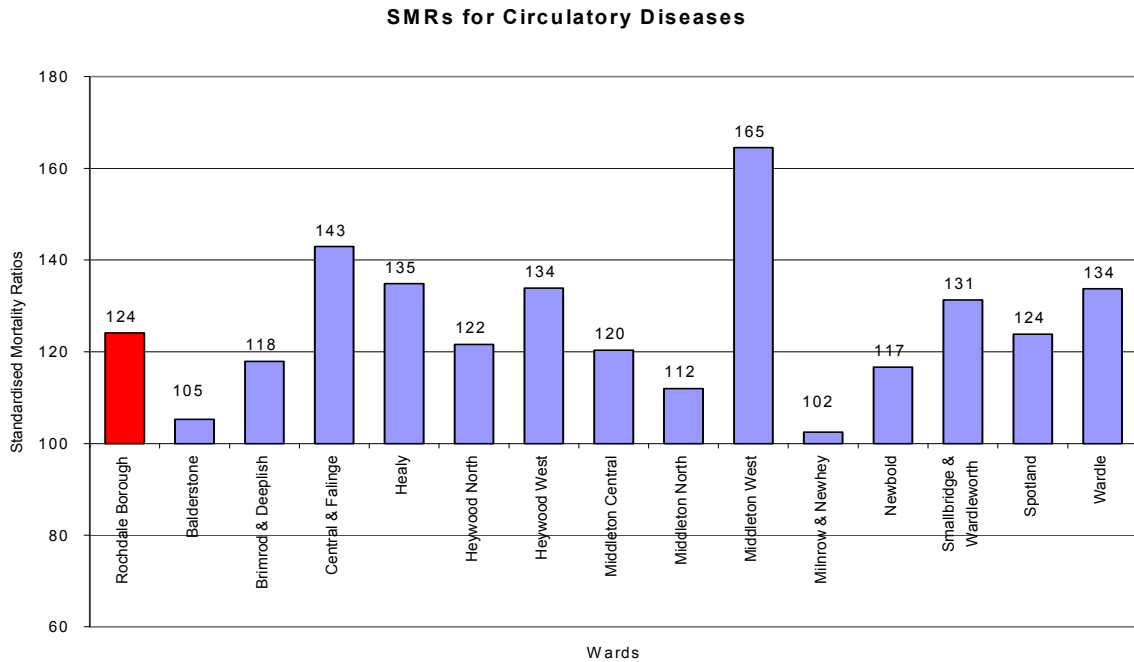
**Graph 19: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for All Causes of Death by Ward, 1997-1999**



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 Smallbridge and Wardleworth ward has an All Causes of death SMR of 123. This is 23% higher than the expected mortality in comparison to England and Wales.

**Graph 20: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for Circulatory Diseases, 1997-1999**

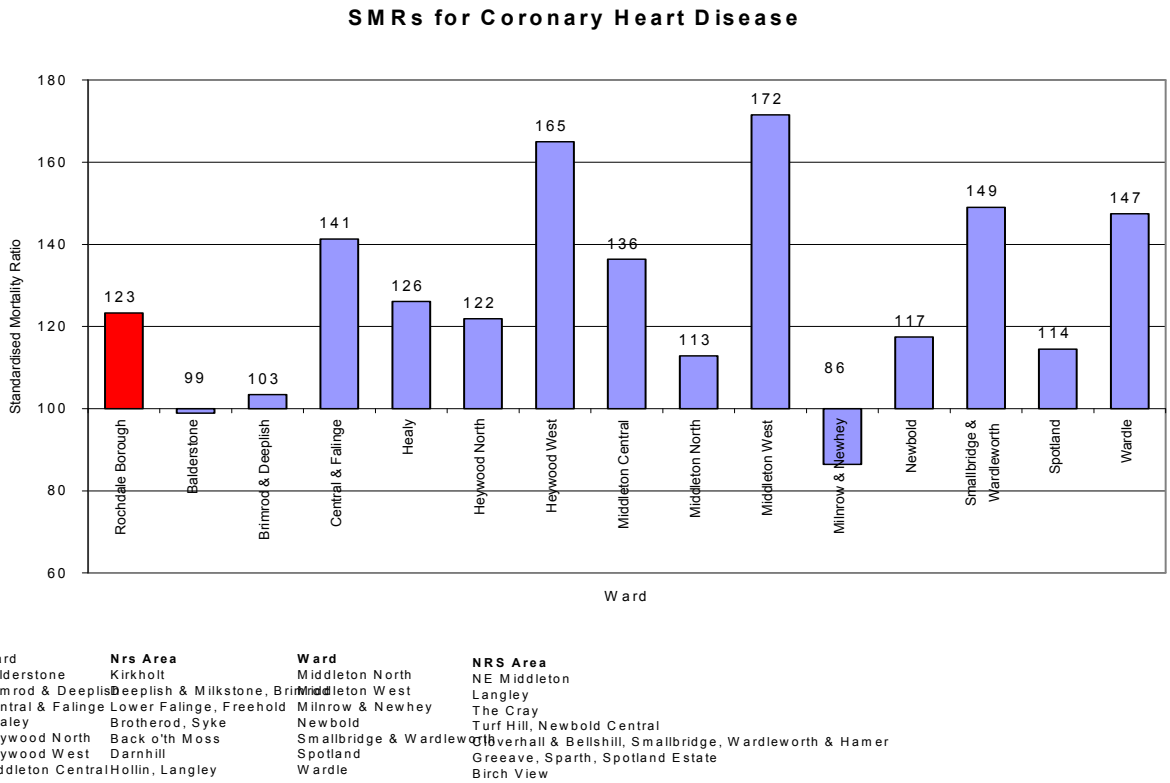


- |                     |                                |                           |  |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Ward</b>         | <b>Nrs Area</b>                | <b>Ward</b>               | <b>NRS Area</b>  |
| Balderstone         | Kirkholt                       | Middleton North           | NE Middleton   |
| Brimrod & Deepplish | Deepplish & Milkstone, Brimrod | Middleton West            | Langley  |
| Central & Falinge   | Lower Falinge, Freehold        | Milnrow & Newhey          | The Cray   |
| Healey              | Brotherod, Syke                | Newbold                   | Turf Hill, Newbold Central                             |
| Heywood North       | Back o'th Moss                 | Smallbridge & Wardleworth | Overhall & Bellshill, Smallbridge, Wardleworth & Hamer |
| Heywood West        | Darnhill                       | Spotland                  | Greave, Sparth, Spotland Estate                        |
| Middleton Central   | Hollin, Langley                | Wardle                    | Birch View   |

Source: Rochdale PCT

In the Smallbridge and Wardleworth ward the SMR for Circulatory disease is 31% higher than the Average for England and Wales.

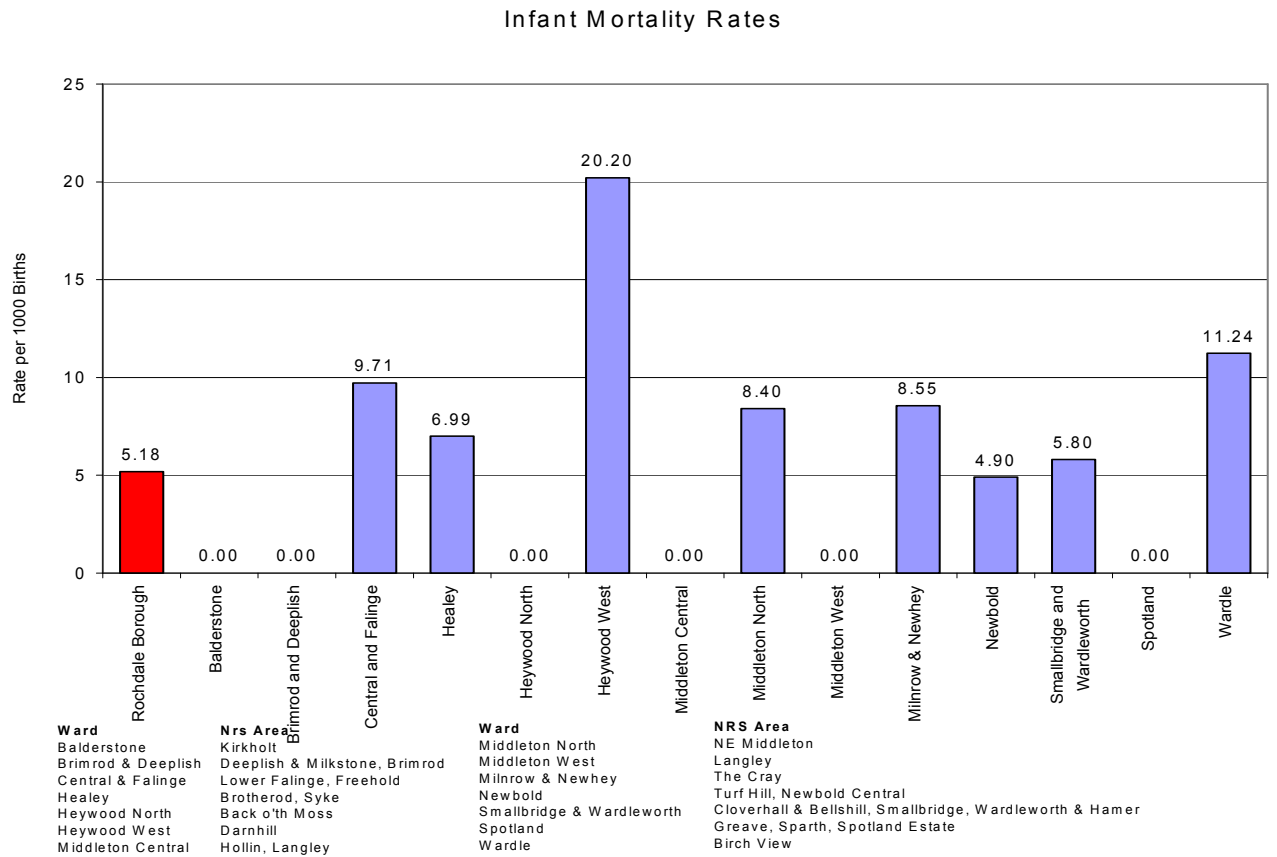
**Graph 21: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for Coronary Heart Disease**



Source: Rochdale PCT

The Smallbridge and Wardleworth ward gas a high SMR for coronary heart disease is high at 149. This is higher than the SMR for the Rochdale Borough which stands at 123 and the average for England and Wales.

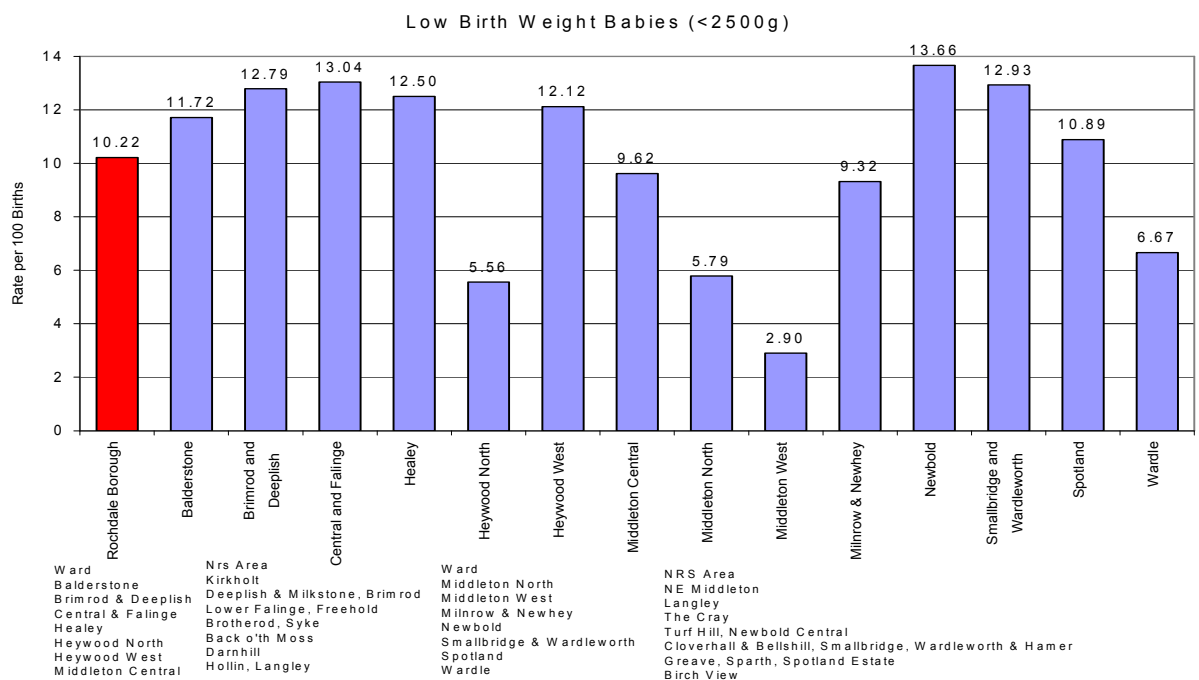
**Graph 22: Infant Mortality Rates**



Source: Rochdale PCT

The infant mortality rate in the Smallbridge and Wardleworth ward is 5.80 deaths per 1,000 births. This is higher than the rate for the Rochdale Borough which stands at 8.18 deaths per 1000 births.

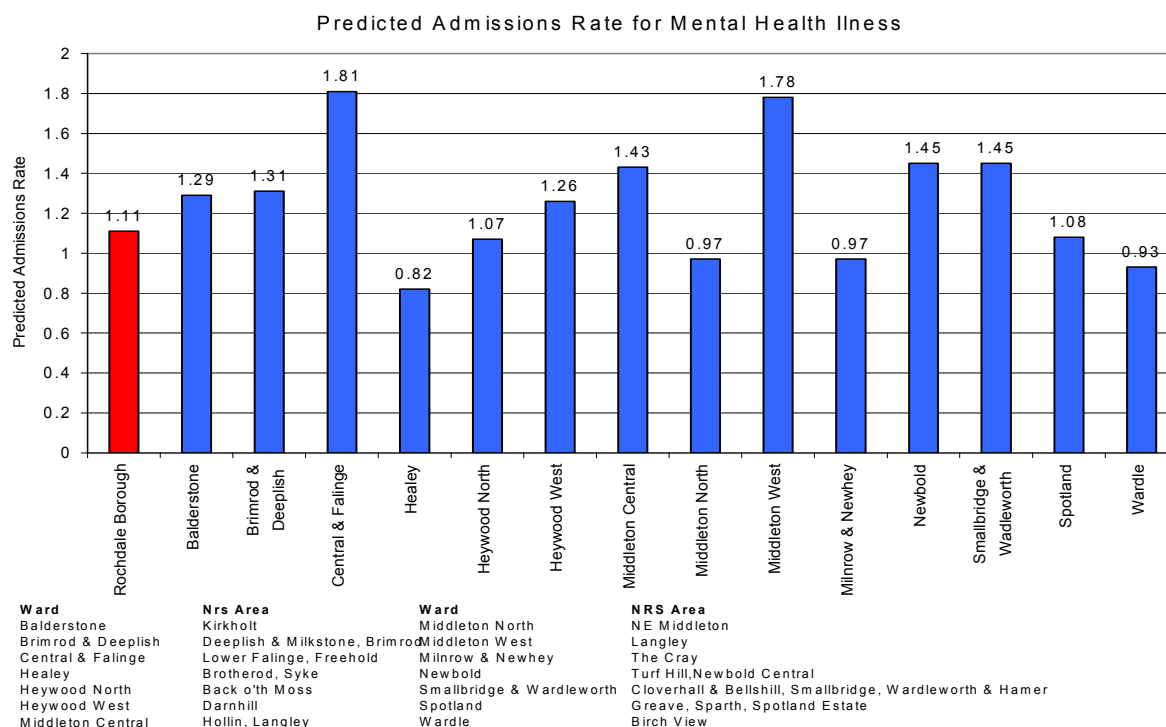
**Graph 23: Low Birth Weight Babies (< 2,500g)**



Source: Rochdale PCT

The richer the family and community a child is born into the more likely they are to be healthy even in the first year of life. Babies born to poorer families are more likely to be premature and of a low birth weight. Low birth weight babies are associated with death in infancy as well as coronary heart disease, diabetes and hypertension/high blood pressure in later life. Infant mortality in the most deprived areas is 70% higher than in the most affluent areas. The incidence of low birth weight babies (< 2,500g) in the Smallbridge and Wardleworth ward is high at 12.93 per 100 births compared with a rate of 10.22 per 100 births in the Rochdale Borough. Low birth weight babies are babies that are born weighing less than they should for their gestational age (i.e. the amount of time they have been in the womb).

**Graph 24: Predicted Admissions for Mental Health Illness 2000 by Ward**



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.

In Smallbridge and Wardleworth the predicted admissions rate for people with mental health problems is 1.45 per 100,000. This is higher than the rate for the Rochdale Borough which stands at 1.11 per 100,000 people.

In the Smallbridge and Wardleworth ward there is a high rate of Severe Disability Allowance and Attendance Allowance claims at August 2002. There is a 1.14% claim rate for Severe Disability Allowance compared with 0.86% in Rochdale Borough and 0.74% in England and Wales. The Attendance Allowance claim rate stands at 18.7% in Smallbridge and Wardleworth 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.

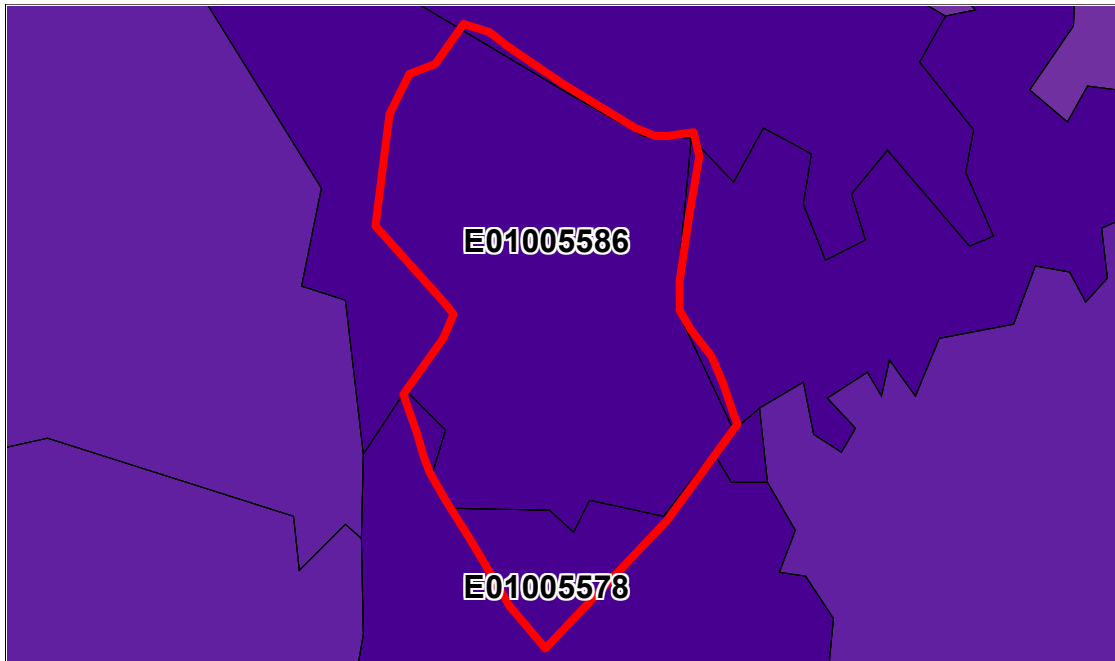
The experience of burglary can disproportionately affect low-income households. Such households are often unable to afford contents insurance especially when living in areas where premiums are extortionately high. Low income households may not be able to afford security measures and are therefore more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

Table 11: Crime Deprivation

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE (%)</b>
E01005578	1,991	10
E01005586	1,734	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

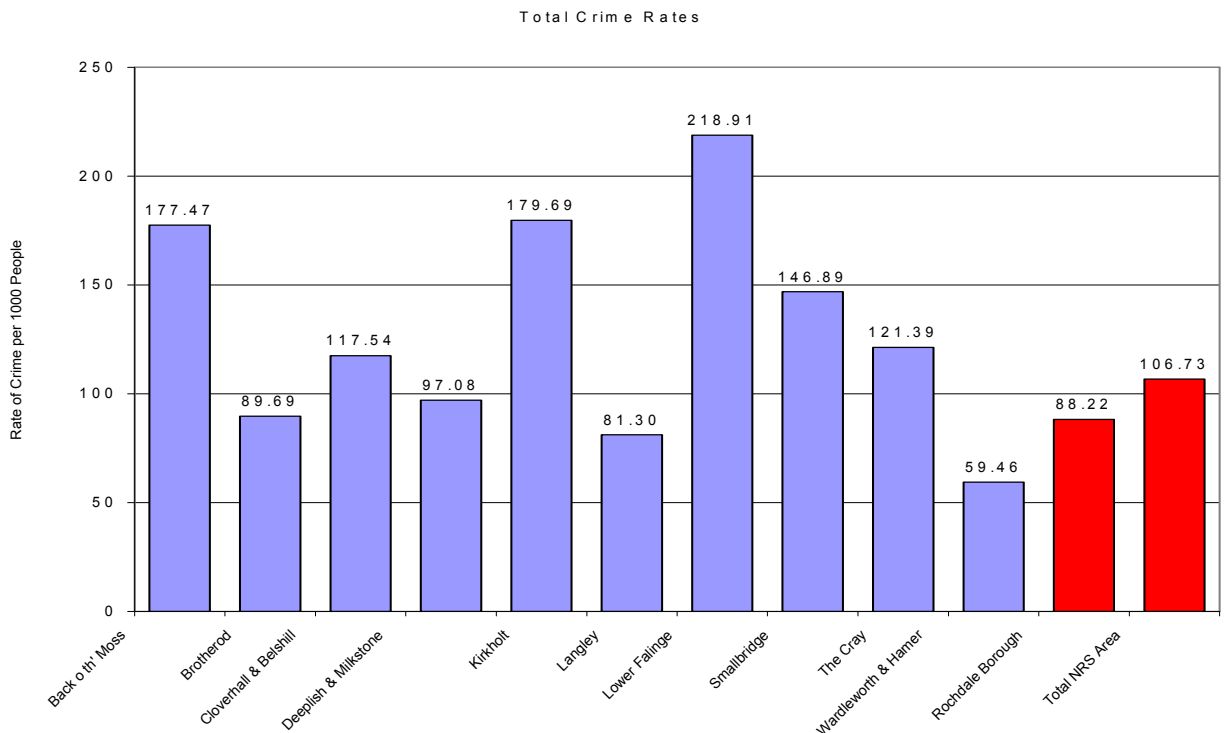
Map 6: Crime Deprivation in Smallbridge



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 Smallbridge is high. All of Smallbridge is in the worst 10% of SOA areas in the country and is ranked highly in terms of crime deprivation.

Graph 25: Total Crime Rates in NRS Phase 1A Neighbourhoods, 2002-2003

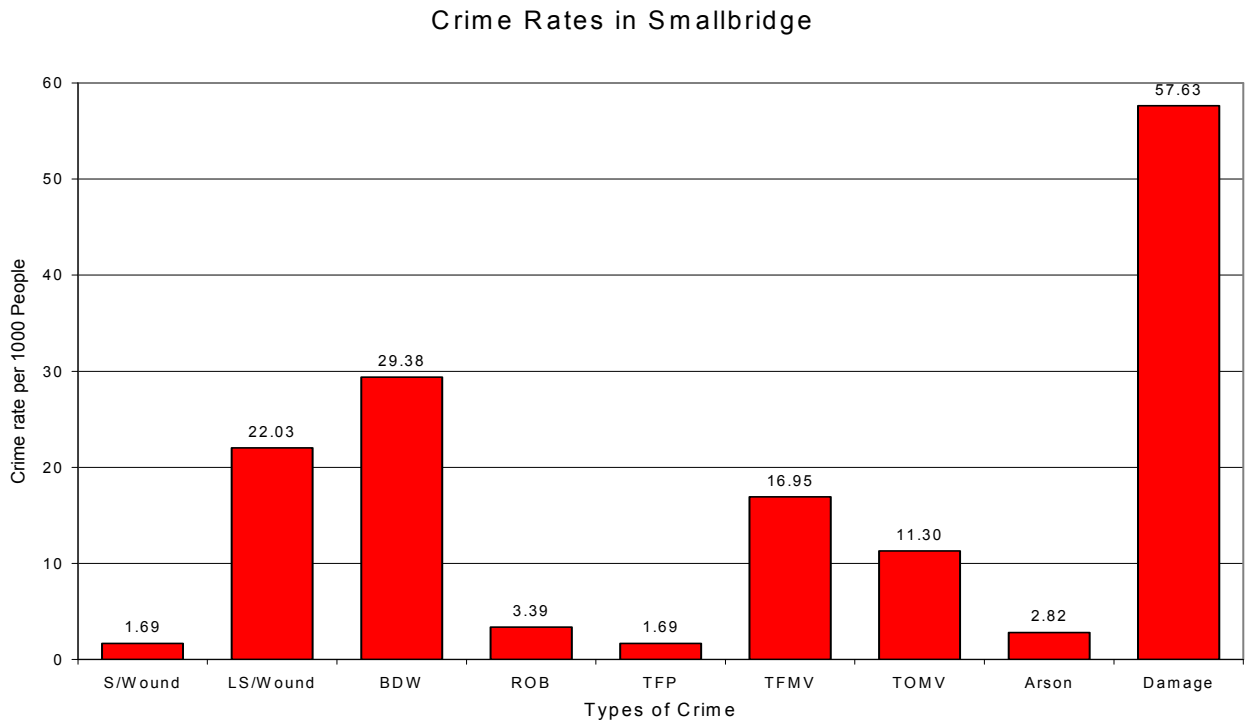


Source: Greater Manchester Police

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 Smallbridge is 146.89 crimes per 1,000 people. This is considerably higher than the rate for the Rochdale Borough of 88.22 crimes per 1,000 people.

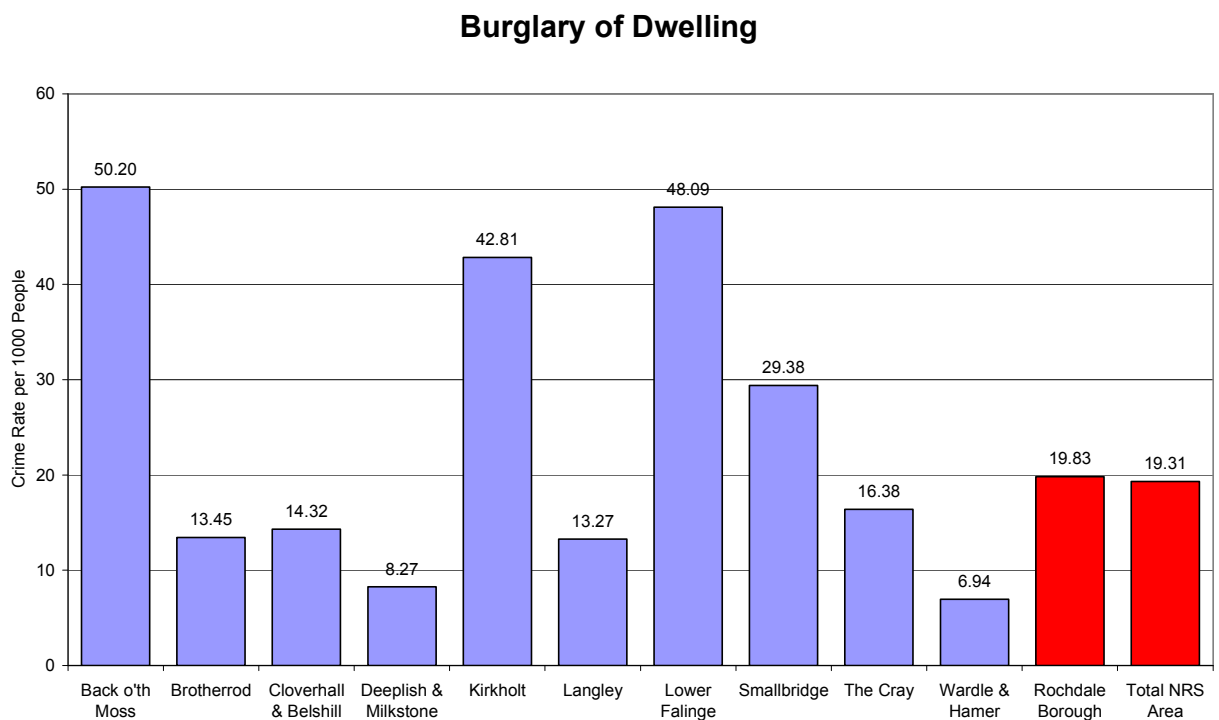
**Graph 26: Crime Rates for All Crimes in Smallbridge, 2002-2003**



Source: Greater Manchester Police

In Smallbridge less serious wounding, burglary of dwelling and criminal damage have the highest crime rates.

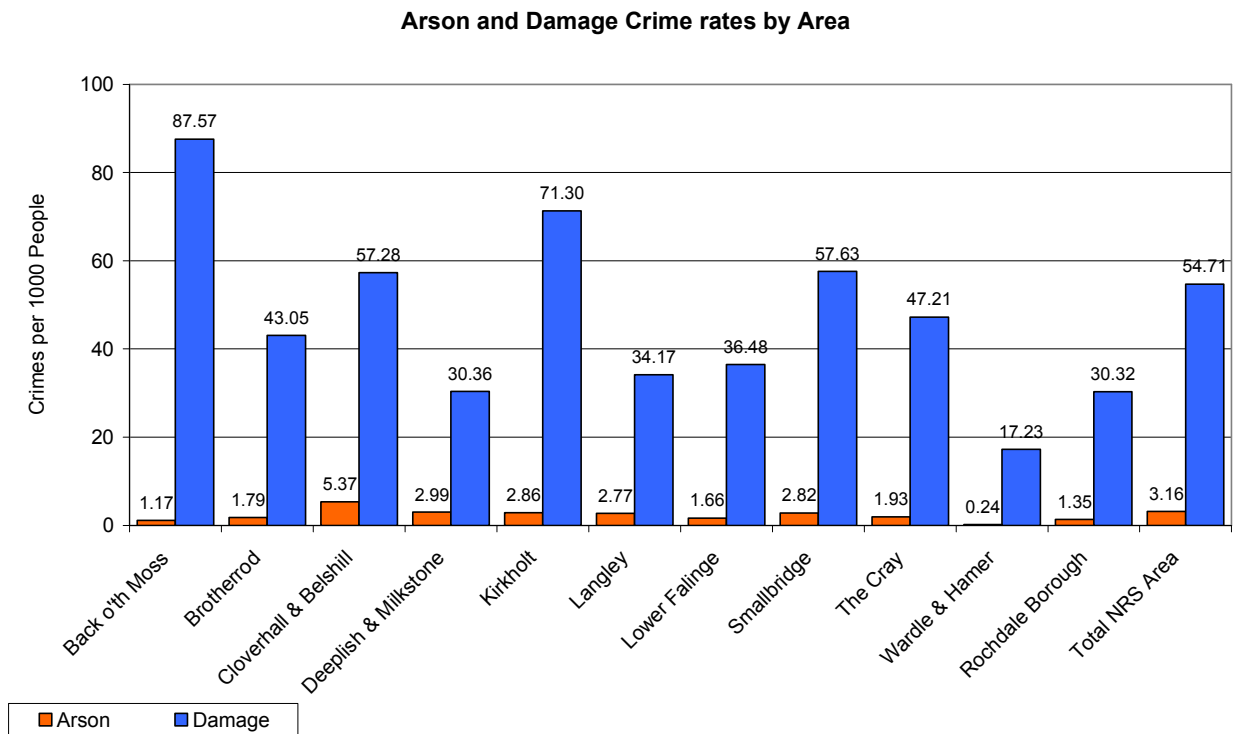
**Graph 27: Burglary of Dwelling Crime Rates by NRS Phase 1A Area, 2002-2003**



Source: Greater Manchester Police

In comparison to all other Phase 1A NRS areas and the Rochdale Borough the rate of burglary of dwelling crimes in Smallbridge is relatively high. In Smallbridge the rate of crime stands at 29.38 burglaries per 1,000 dwellings. This is higher than the rate in the Rochdale Borough (19.83) and the total NRS phase 1 A area (19.31).

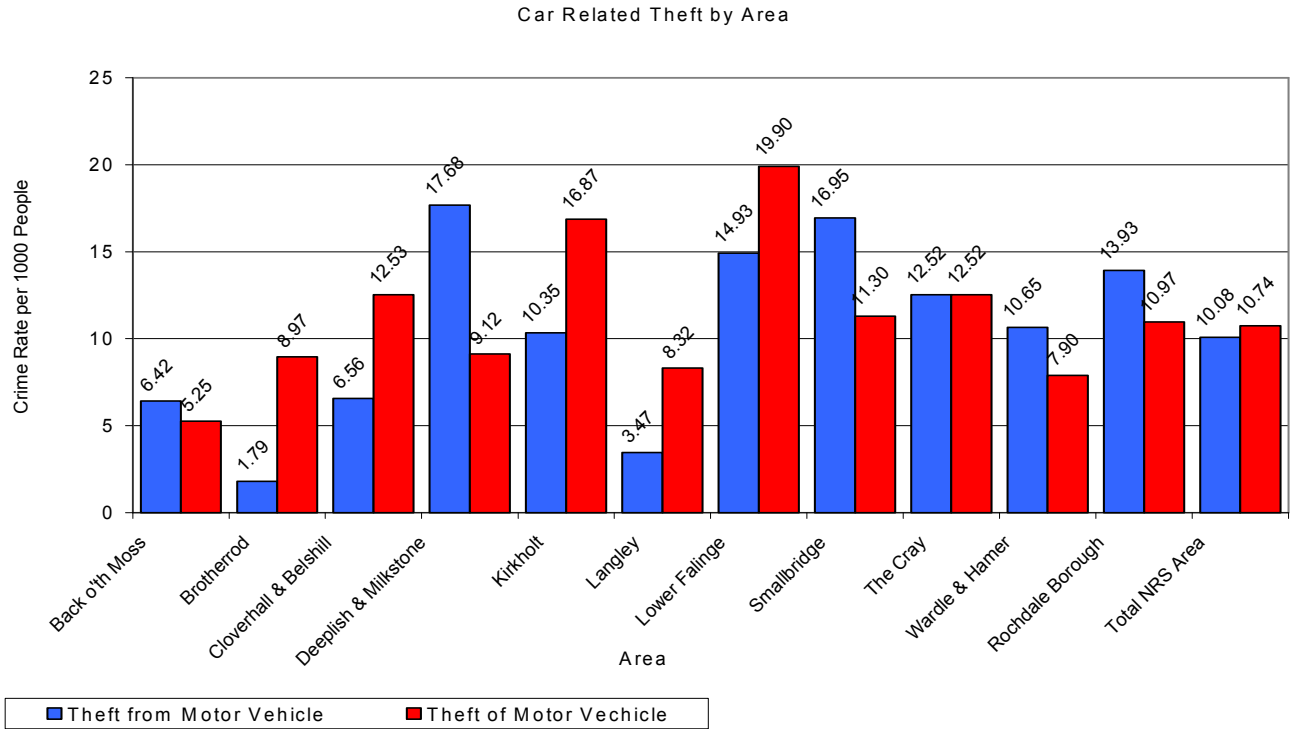
**Graph 28: Arson and Damage Crime Rates in NRS Phase 1A Areas, 2002-2003**



Source: Greater Manchester Police

Smallbridge has a relatively high rate of criminal damage in comparison to all phase 1A NRS areas and the Rochdale Borough. The rate of criminal damage in Smallbridge is 57.63 crimes per 1,000 people. This is significantly higher than the rate in the Rochdale Borough (30.32) and slightly higher than the rate in the Total NRS area (54.71).

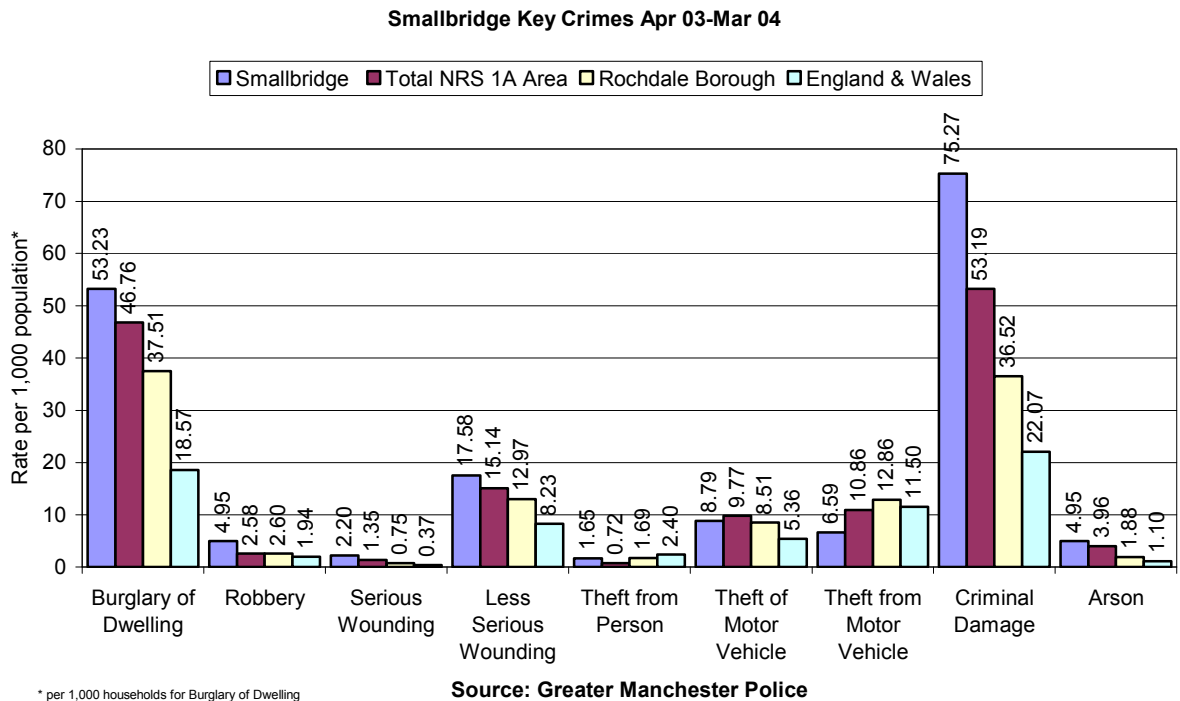
**Graph 29: Car Related Theft in NRS Phase 1A Areas, 2002-2003**



Source: Greater Manchester Police

Smallbridge has the second highest rate for theft from a motor vehicle in comparison to all other Phase 1A NRS areas. The rate of theft from a motor vehicle in Smallbridge is 16.95 per 1,000 people.

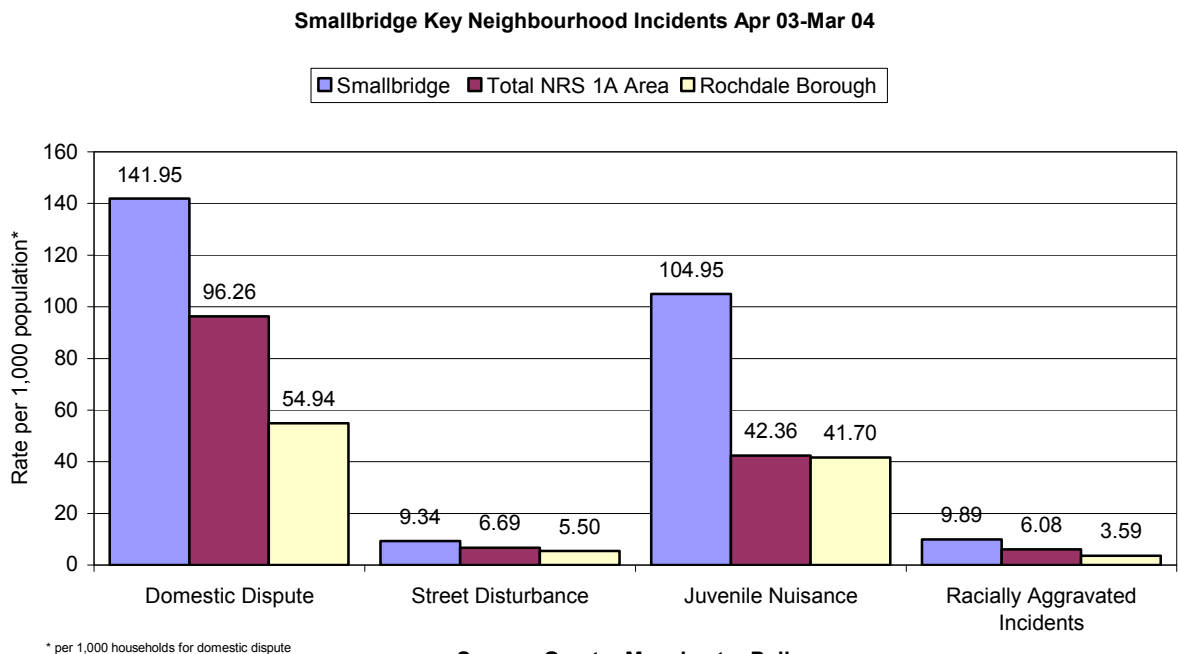
**Graph 30: Key Crimes Apr 03 - Mar 04**



'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.

Smallbridge has nearly three times as high a rate of Burglary of Dwelling than England and Wales, and almost one and a half times the level of the Borough as a whole. Smallbridge also has around twice the rate of criminal damage than the Rochdale borough and three 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 arson, (four times the national average). Other key crimes such as robbery, serious wounding etc. are extremely small in number and so not of significance.

**Graph 31: Key Neighbourhood Incidents Apr 03 – Mar 04**



**Source: Greater Manchester Police**

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 Smallbridge has an extremely high rate of domestic disputes, around three times that of the Borough-wide level. It also has an extremely high rate of 'juvenile nuisance', two and a half times that of the Borough average. The level of 'street

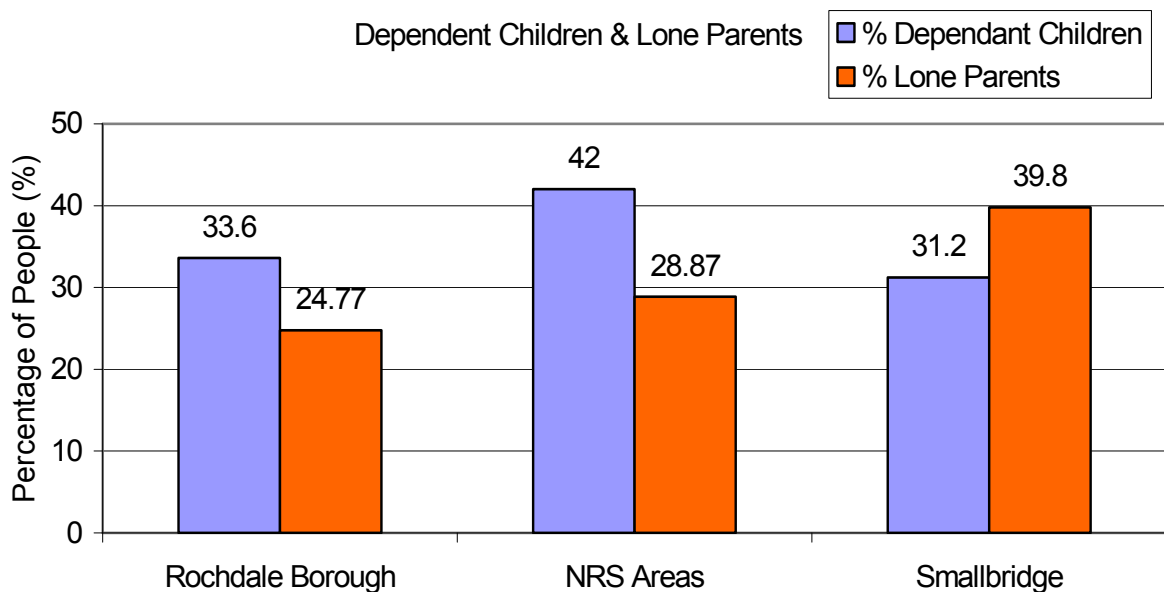
disturbances', (i.e. public order problems reported to the police that are not crimes), is roughly the same as the total NRS 1A area and the Rochdale Borough, and the slight difference that there is would not be considered significant. Smallbridge also has a slightly higher than average level of racially aggravated incidents than both the Borough as a whole and the NRS1A area.

## Children

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

In Smallbridge more than one in four residents are children (27.9%). The graph below shows the level of dependent children households. The blue bars (on the left) show the percentage of households with dependent children. The level of households with dependent children is lower in Smallbridge than the Borough average, even though the proportion of the population made up by children is higher. This suggests that Smallbridge has larger families than elsewhere in the Borough.

Graph 32: Percentage of Dependent Children and Lone Parents

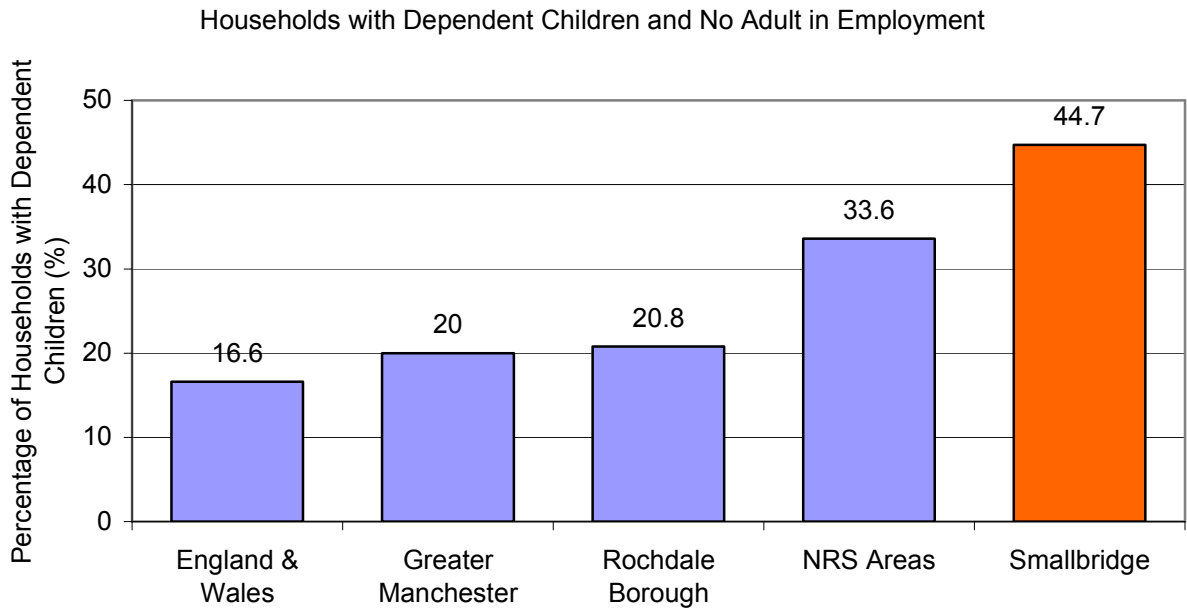


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Tables 21 and 22, Crown Copyright 2003

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 (on the right). Approximately two out of five (39.8%) households with dependent children in Smallbridge are headed by a lone parents. This is a much higher level than in the Rochdale Borough (24.8%) and the NRS Phase 1A areas (28.9%).

Graph 33: Households with Dependent Children and No Adult in Employment



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

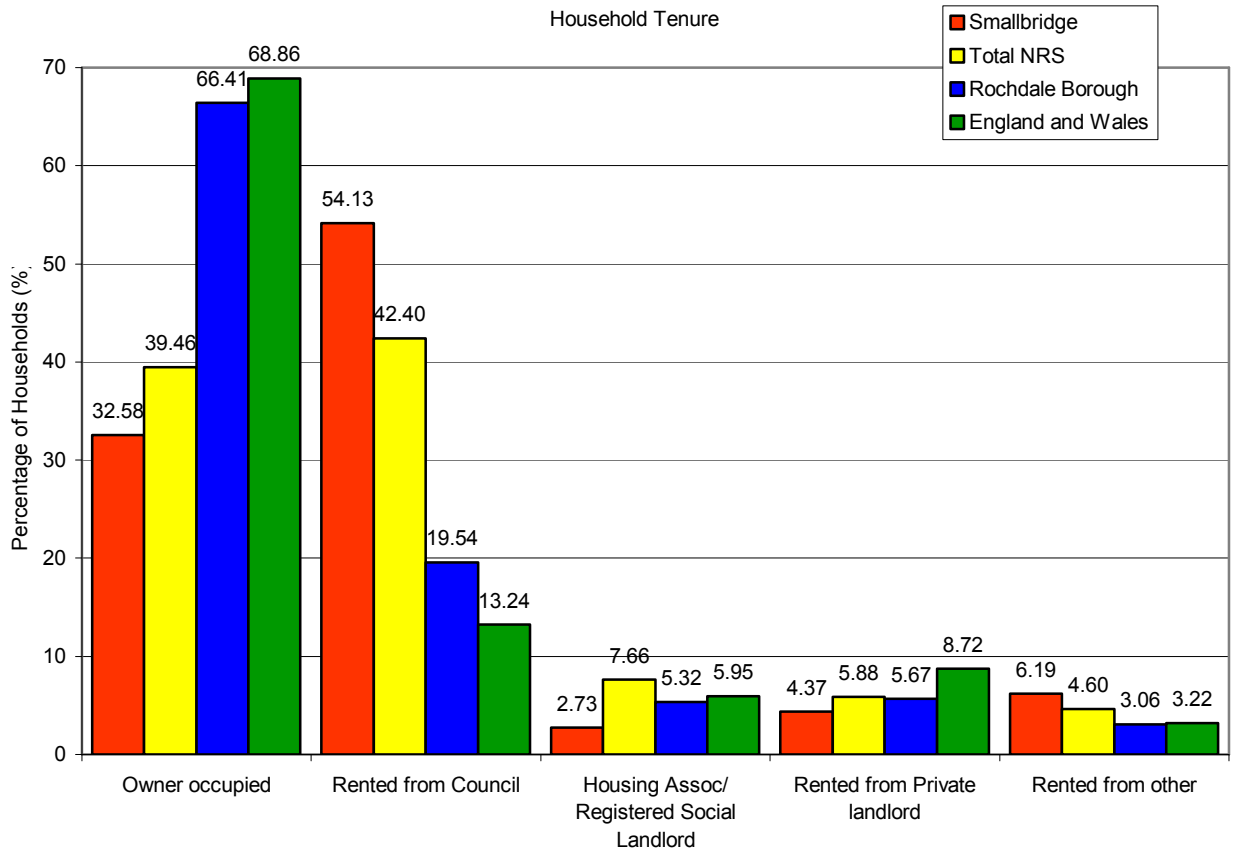
The employment status of the household which children live in also presents a major risk of child poverty. In 1995/96 the UK had the highest rate of children in workless households across the EU. Worklessness creates an economic disadvantage but also creates the potential for stress and tension within 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. Smallbridge has a particularly high level, with more than two out of five households with children having no one in employment (44.7%). This is more than twice the percentage for the Rochdale (20.8%) and two and a half times the percentage for England and Wales (16.6%).

## Housing

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

In Smallbridge there are 827 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).

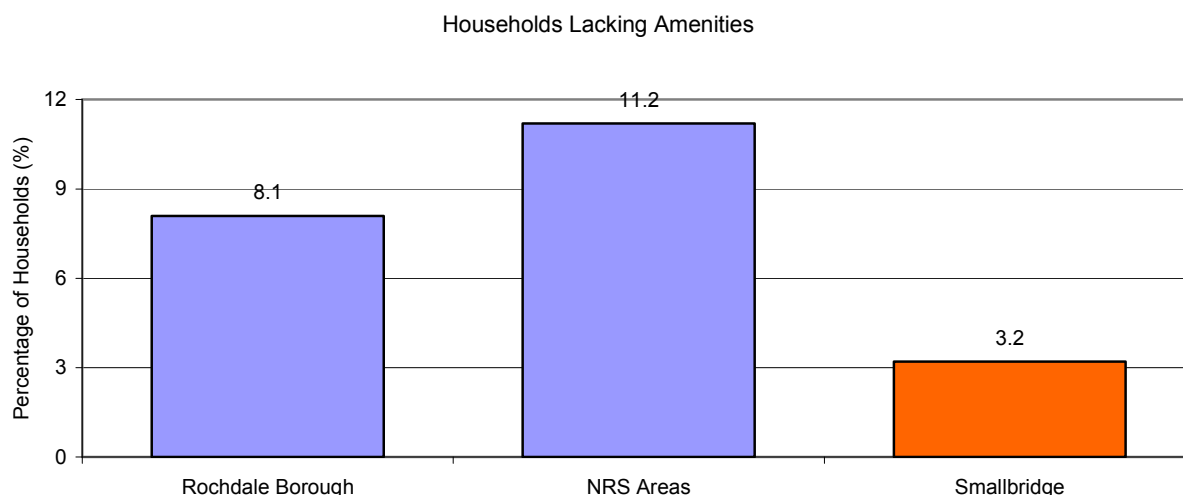
Graph 34: Household Tenure



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

In Smallbridge the majority of households rent their home from the council (54.13%). This is higher than the percentage of households in the Rochdale Borough (19.54%) and England and Wales (13.24%). Under one third of households in Smallbridge (32.58%) own their own home. This is lower than the percentage of households in all other areas.

### Graph 35: 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. Smallbridge has a very low level of households without these amenities (3.2%).

### Table 12: Living Environment Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005578	7,955	30
E01005586	20,476	70

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

The Indices of Deprivation included a domain on the Living Environment. This provided an indicator for housing quality and outdoor environment quality (air pollution and road traffic accidents). Living environment deprivation is ranked between 7,955 and 20,476. The south of Smallbridge is ranked within the worst 30% of SOAs in the country. The north of Smallbridge has a lower level of living environment deprivation and only falls within the worst 70% of SOAs in the country.

### Table 13: Property Prices By Financial Year

Year	Smallbridge Average Property Price (£)	Borough Average Property Price (£)
01/04/00 - 31/03/01	£31,600	£59,213
01/04/01 - 31/03/02	£29,588	£64,741
01/04/02 - 31/03/03	£32,240	£73,398
01/04/03 - 31/03/04	£39,010	£86,160

Source: HM Land Registry. Crown Copyright 2004

The average property price is much lower in Smallbridge than in the Rochdale Borough. With the exception of 2000 to 2001, the average property price in Smallbridge was less than a half of the Borough average price. Over the period 2000 to 2004 house prices in Smallbridge have risen by 23%. This was lower than the 46% increase seen in the Rochdale Borough.

In Smallbridge 0.51% 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).

In Smallbridge 97.4% of residential properties are in Council Tax Band A. The valuation for properties in Band A is under £40,000. However, this is not the real sale value of the properties in this band as they are based on rental value calculated before the Council Tax was introduced in 1993. (Source: RMBC Council Tax).

Table 14: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE</b> (%)
E01005578	16,597	60
E01005586	15,489	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 is ranked between 15,589 and 16,597. No SOA in Smallbridge falls within the worst 50% of SOAs in the country or less.

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