

rochdale borough

neighbourhood



improving life in
Sparth

Sparth Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Data Profile

September 2004

Sparth Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Introduction

Sparth 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.

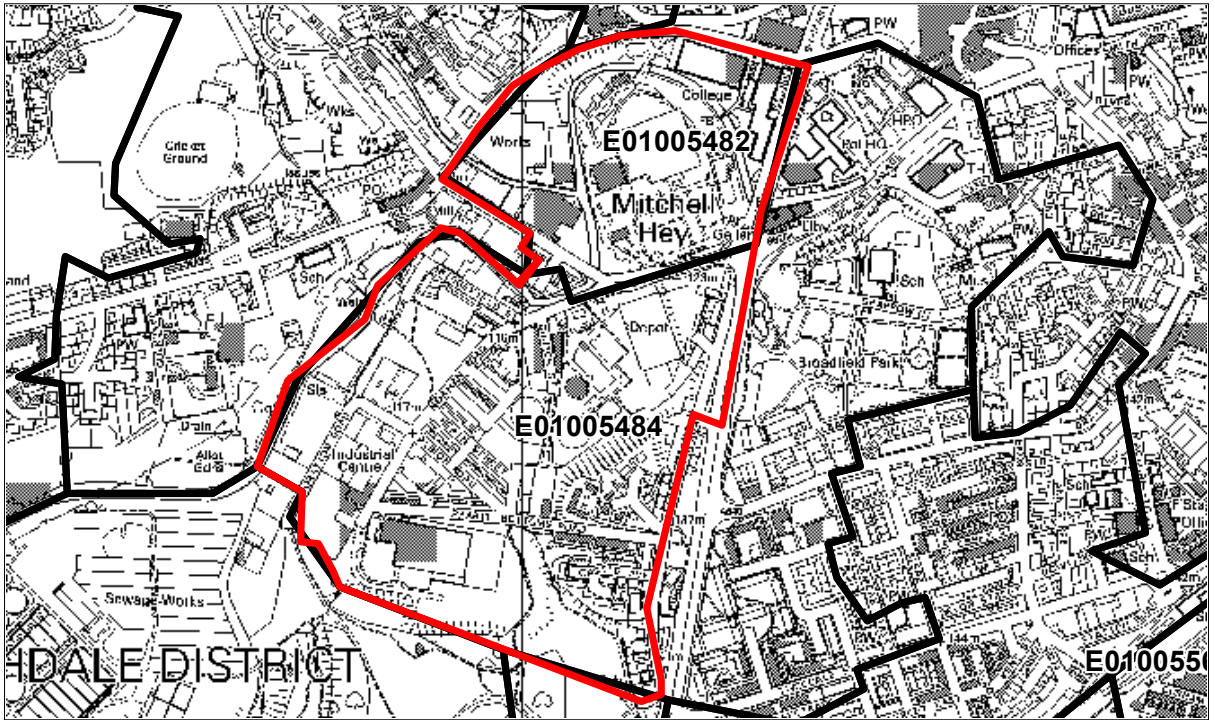
The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal seeks to address multiple deprivation. Deprivation is a wider measure than poverty, or the lack of basic necessities. It includes material deprivation, relating to diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work. People experiencing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

Sparth 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.

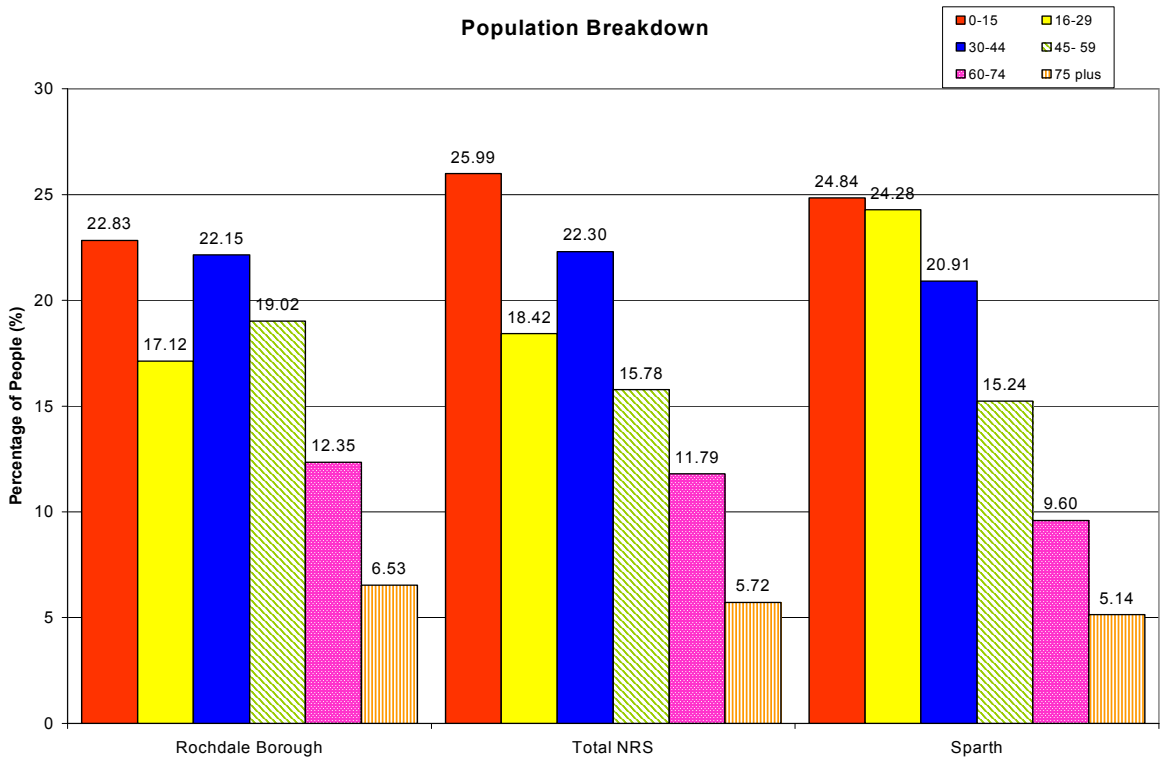
The data provided at neighbourhood level is most useful in terms of identifying issues of concern, but some of it has been produced using estimates, and should not be treated as the exact truth. Other data is available at Super Output Area (SOA) level. These are small areas of about 1,500 people and there may be several within an NRS neighbourhood. This data and ward level data is 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: Sparth and Lower Super Output Areas Boundaries



Demographics and Overall Deprivation

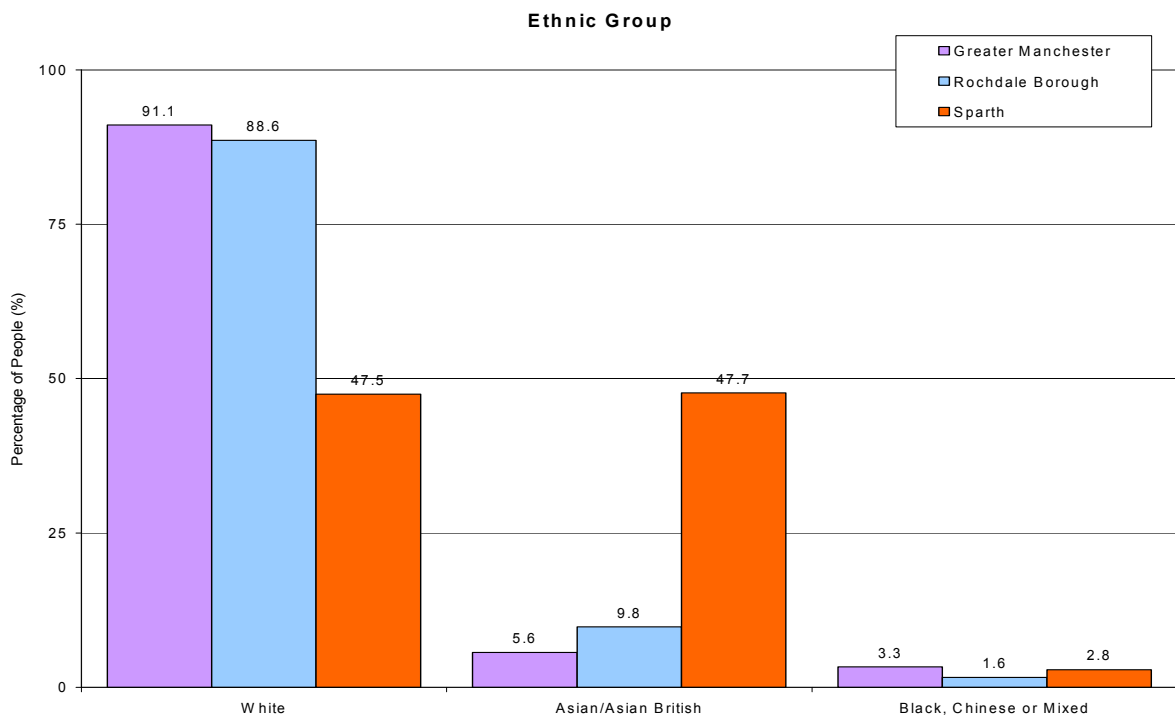
Graph 1: Population Breakdown.



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

Sparth has a total population of approximately 751 people, living in 301 households. It has a very young age profile, with nearly half of the population aged between 0 and 29 (49.04%). In Sparth there is a lower percentage of people aged between 30 and 75 plus compared to the Total NRS Phase 1B area and the Rochdale Borough.

Graph 2: Ethnic Group



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

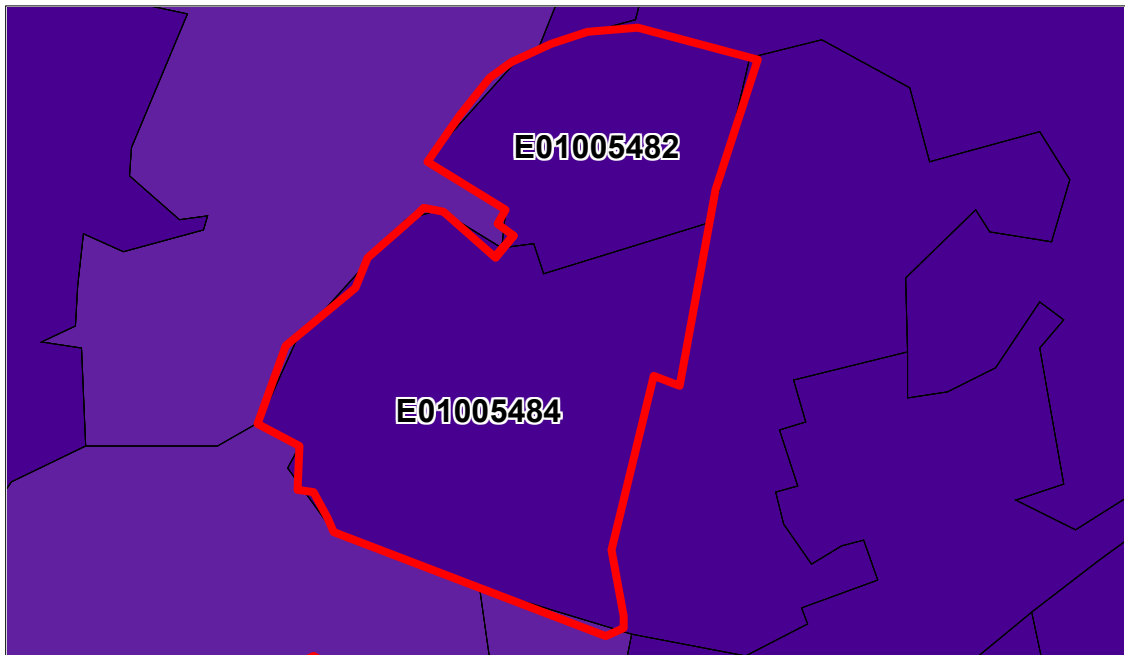
In Sparth a large percentage of the population is Asian/Asian British. 49.7% of people living in Sparth are Asian/Asian British compared with 5.64% of people in Greater Manchester and 9.80% in the Rochdale Borough.

Table 1: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005482	18	10
E01005484	16	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation in Sparth



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

The overall index of multiple deprivation combines the seven domain measures of deprivation to produce one single measure of multiple deprivation. The overall index of multiple deprivation in Sparth is very high. The two SOAs which Sparth falls into were ranked at 16 and 18 out of 32,482. Sparth therefore falls within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country.

Income

Low income is a key driver of deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation (ID2004) included an income deprivation domain, using data based on people living in families reliant on means tested income. The ID 2004 published data at SOA and borough level only.

Table 2: Income Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005482	19	10
E01005484	4	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 3: Income Deprivation in Sparth

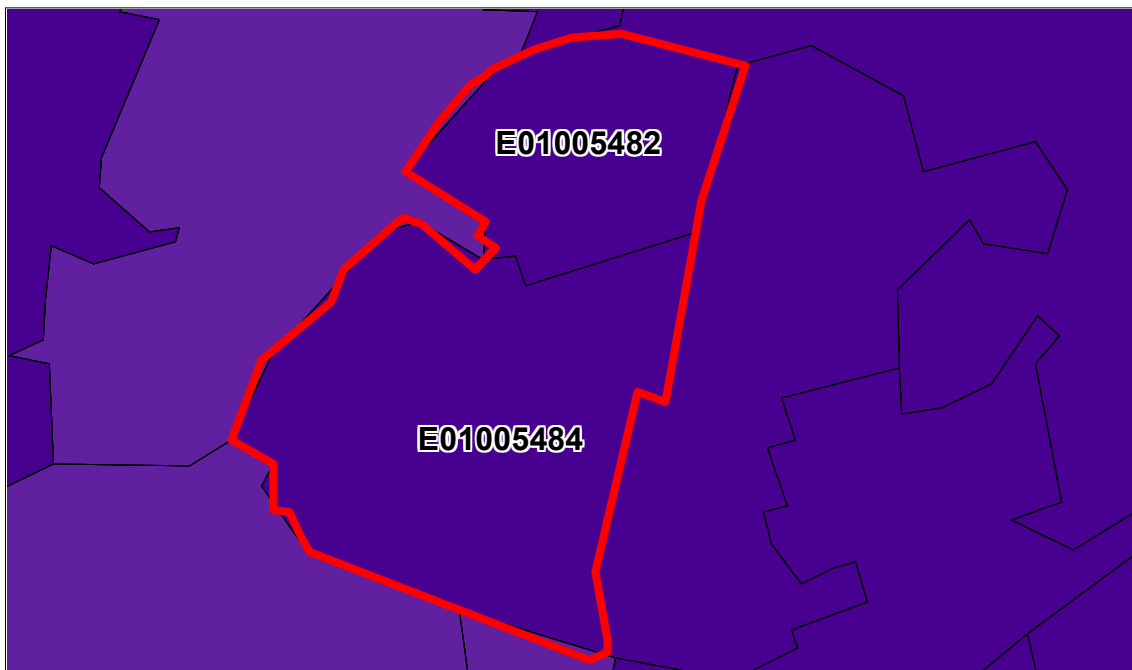
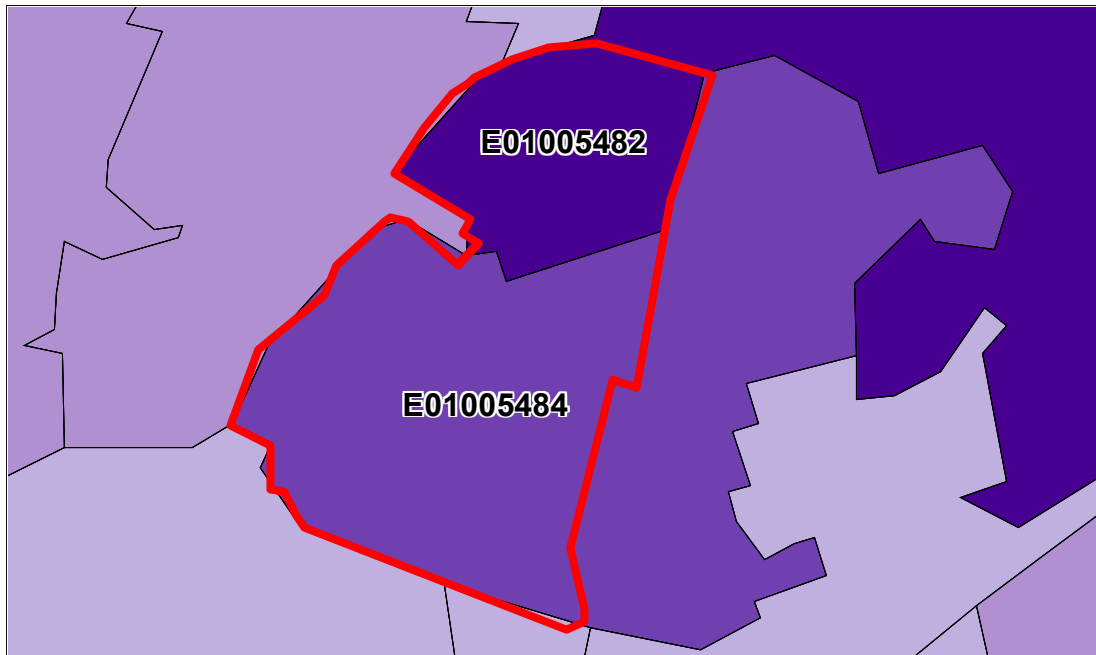


Table 3: Percentage of Children and Older People who are Income Deprived

SOA	Children (%)	Older People (%)
E01005482	96.7	33.9
E01005484	76.6	57.3

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 4: Income Deprivation Affecting Children in Sparth



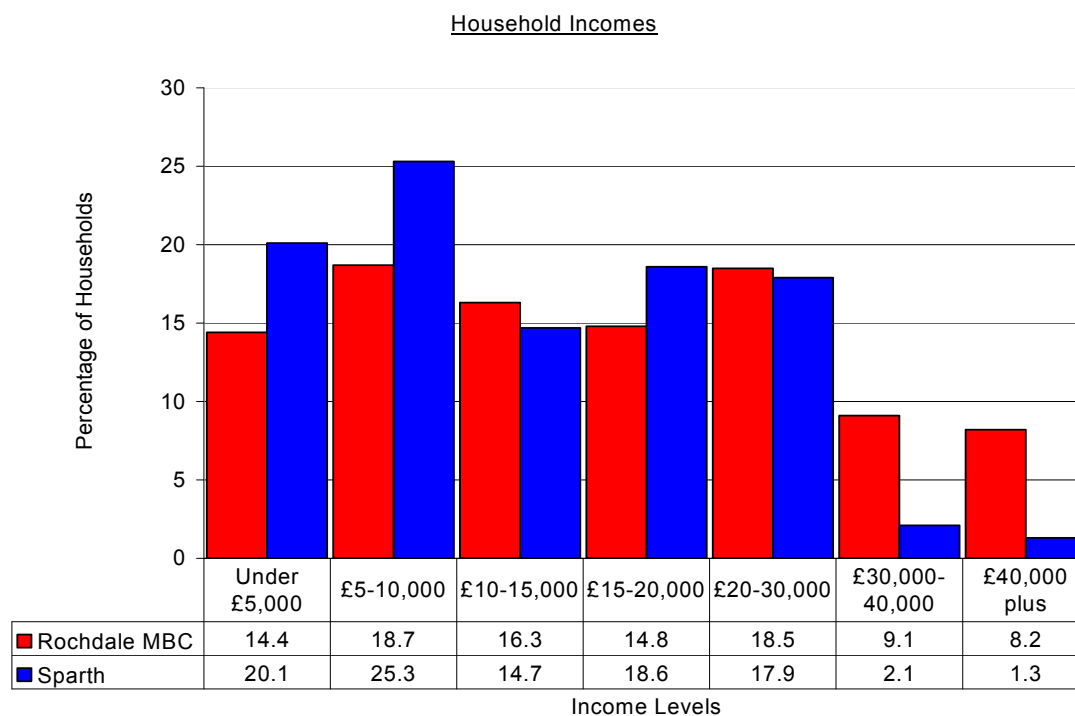
Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Income deprivation in Sparth is very high. Sparth was ranked at 4 and 19 out of 32,482 SOAs in England. In Sparth between 76.6% and 96.7% of children suffer from income deprivation. A lower percentage of older people suffer from income deprivation but the overall percentage is still high and ranges from 33.9% to 57.3% of older people.

The average household income in Sparth is estimated to be £20,790. 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 is £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.

The data below is drawn from the Sparth Housing Market Renewal area which has approximately the same boundaries as the Sparth NRS area. Due to the slight difference in boundaries and the source of the data the graph below shows different values for household income in comparison to the data above.

Graph 3: Household Income in Sparth



Source: Mori Survey Oldham/Rochdale, 2003

The graph above shows that over a quarter of people in Sparth have a household income between £5,000 and £10,000 per annum (25.3%). This is higher than the percentage of people in the Rochdale Borough which stands at 18.7%. Sparth also has a higher percentage of people who have a household income between £0 and £5,000 and £15,000 and £20,000 in comparison to the Rochdale Borough.

In Sparth just under half of the households claim Council Tax Benefit (47.8%). 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.

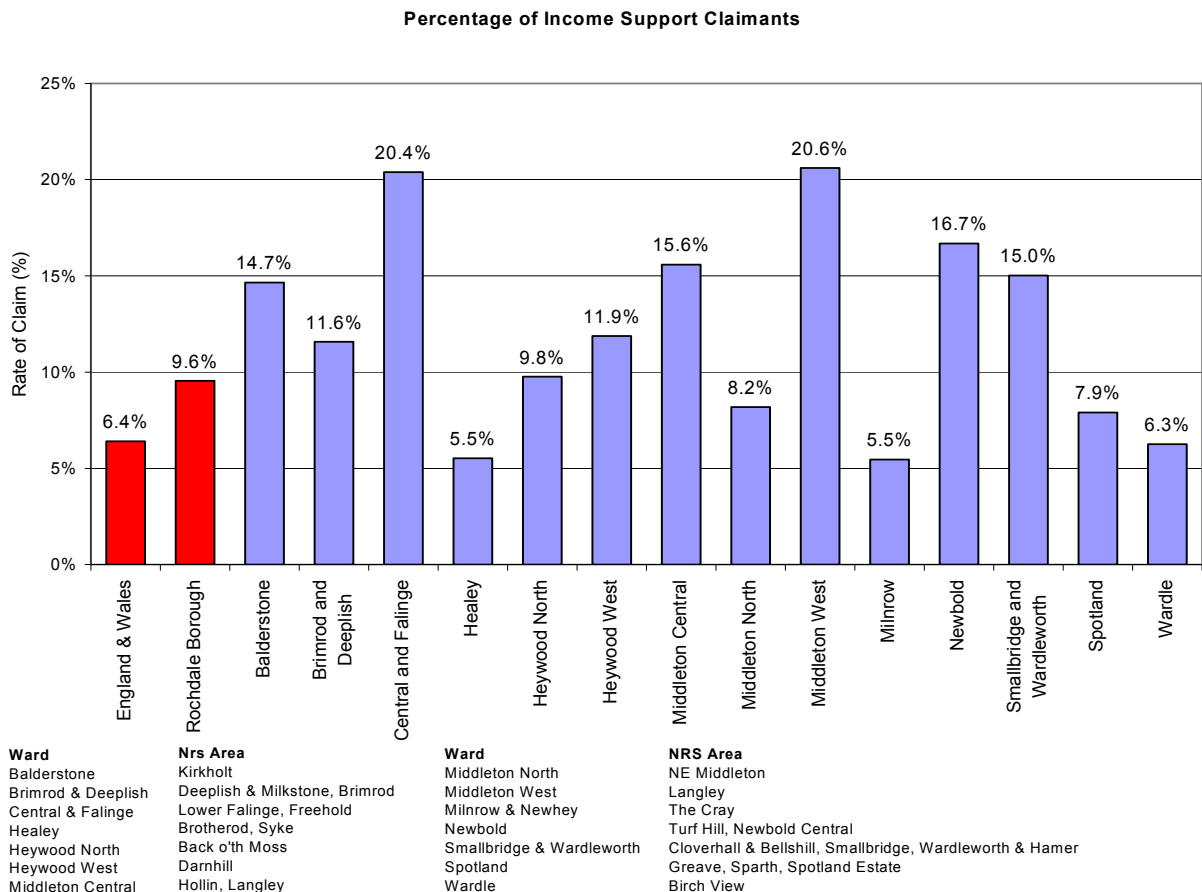
Table 4: Percentage of People with Savings in the Sparth Housing Market Renewal Area

Savings	%
Negative Savings (i.e. in debt)	8.2
No Savings	68.7
Under £5,000	17.4
£5,001 - £10,000	4.1
£10,001 - £20,000	1.0
£20,001 - £40,000	0.5
£40,001 - £60,000	0.5
£60,001 - £100,000	0.0
Above £100,000	0.0

Source: House Condition Survey (May 2004).

The table above shows the amount of savings that people in the Sparth Housing Market Renewal area have. The Sparth HMR area boundaries are approximately the same as those for the Sparth NRS area. In Sparth 68.7% of people have no savings and 8.2% of people consider themselves to have negative savings (i.e. are in debt). The amount of disposable income that people have will influence their standard of living and the economy of Rochdale and the wider area on the whole.

Graph 4: Percentage of People Claiming Income Support at August 2002 by Ward.



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. Sparth NRA falls within the Spotland ward boundary. In the Spotland Ward 7.9% of people claimed Income Support at August 2002. This is lower than the rate of claim for the Rochdale Borough which stood at 9.6% at August 2002.

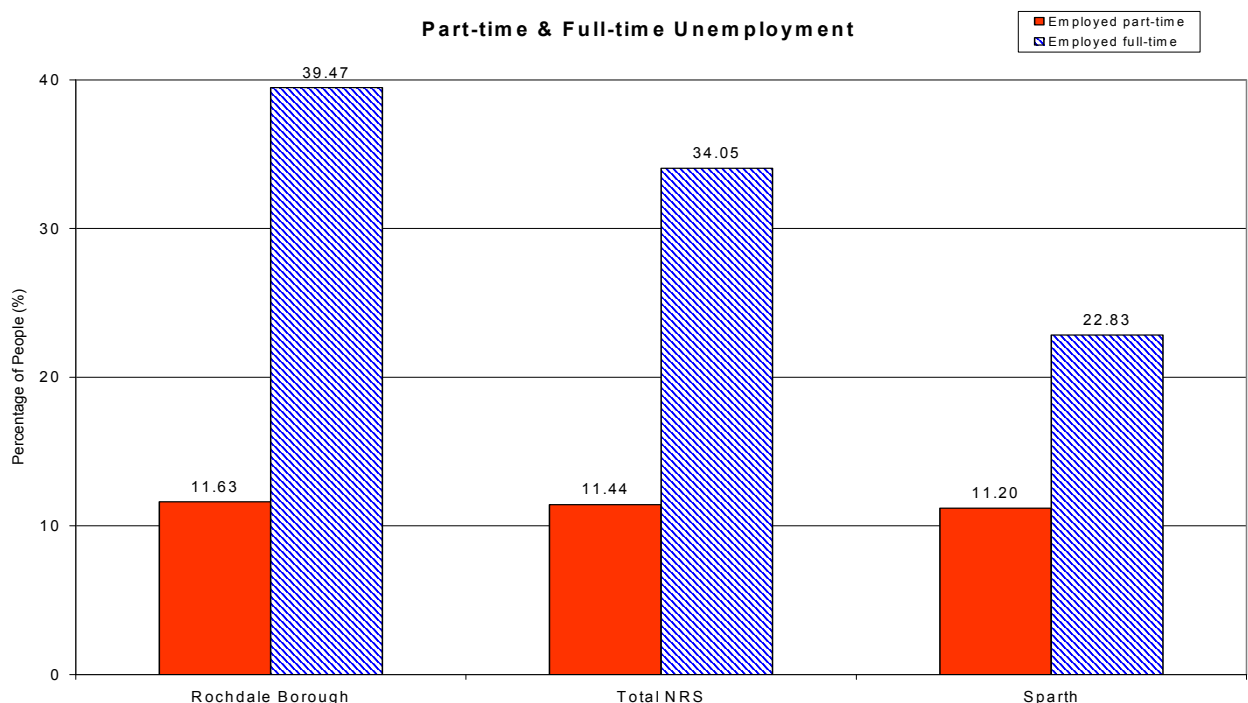
In the Sparth Housing Market Renewal area which is similar to the Sparth Neighbourhood Renewal Area 41.6% of pupils obtain free schools meals. Children are eligible for free school meals if the parent or carer of the child claims income support or income based Jobseekers Allowance or if they receive and child benefit for the child. Parents and carers can also claim free school meals if they receive support under the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999.

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



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

In Sparth there is a lower percentage of people in both part-time and full-time employment in comparison to the total NRS Phase 1B area and the Rochdale Borough. Only 22.83% of people in Sparth out of all people aged 16-74 are employed in full-time employment. This is lower than the percentage of people in the Total NRS area (34.5%) and the Rochdale Borough (39.47%). A further 4.85% of adults in Sparth are self-employed.

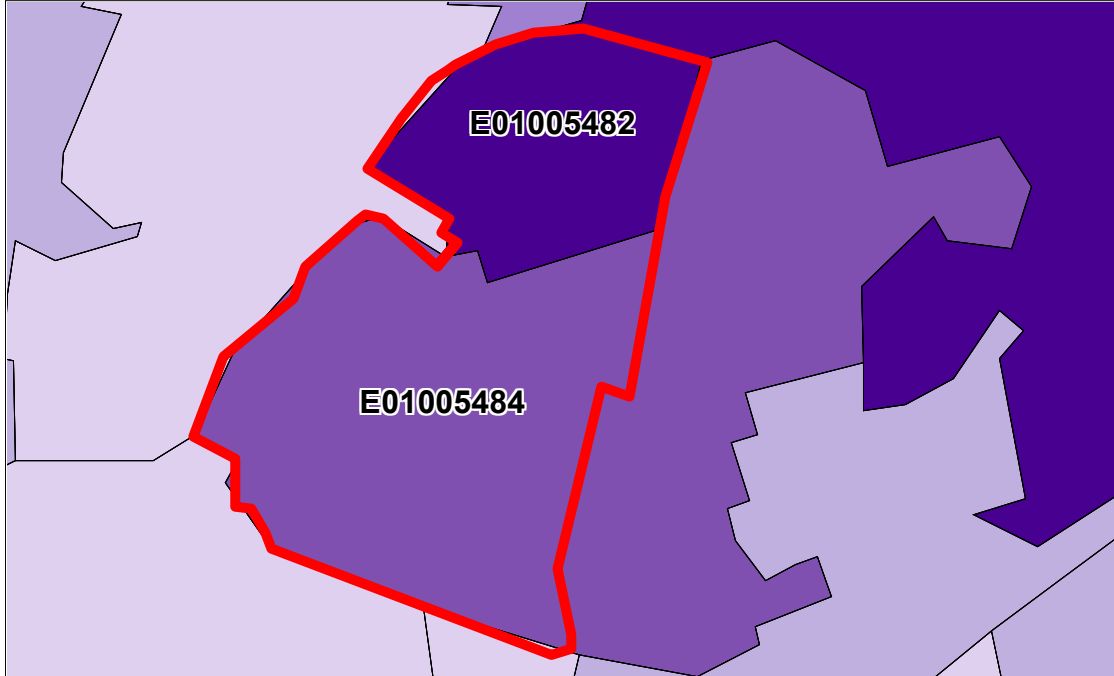
Employment deprivation measures involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world or work. It includes elements of the “hidden unemployed” such as those out of the workforce due to sickness.

Table 5: Percentage of People who are Employment Deprived

SOA	Employment deprivation (%)
E01005482	60.4
E01005484	45.0

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

Map 5: Percentage of People who are Employment Deprived in Sparth



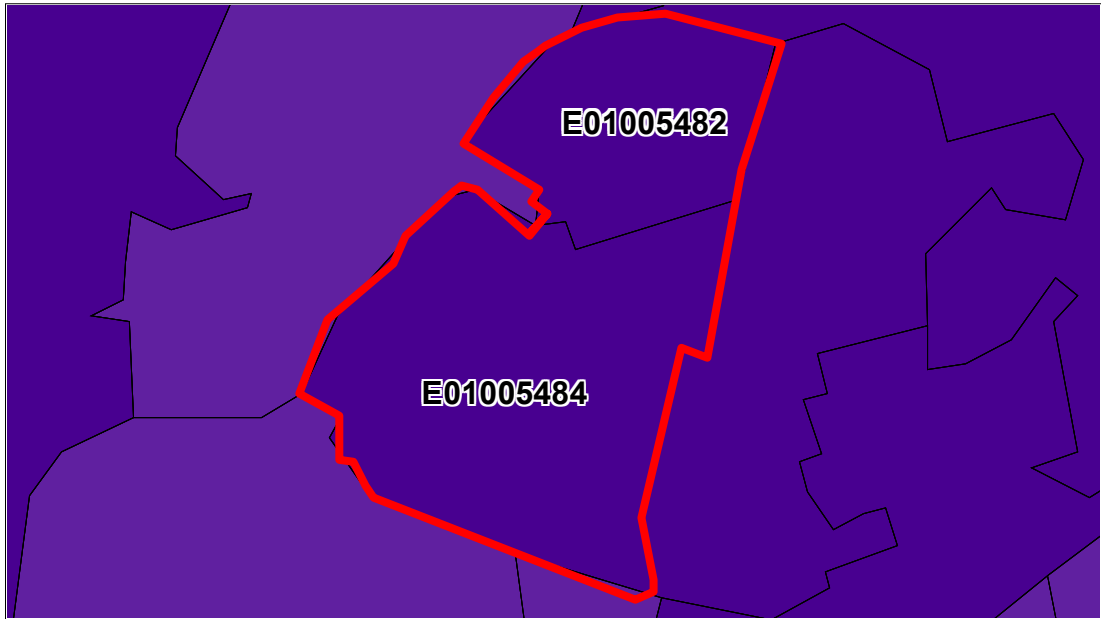
Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

Table 6: Employment Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005482	4	10
E01005484	51	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

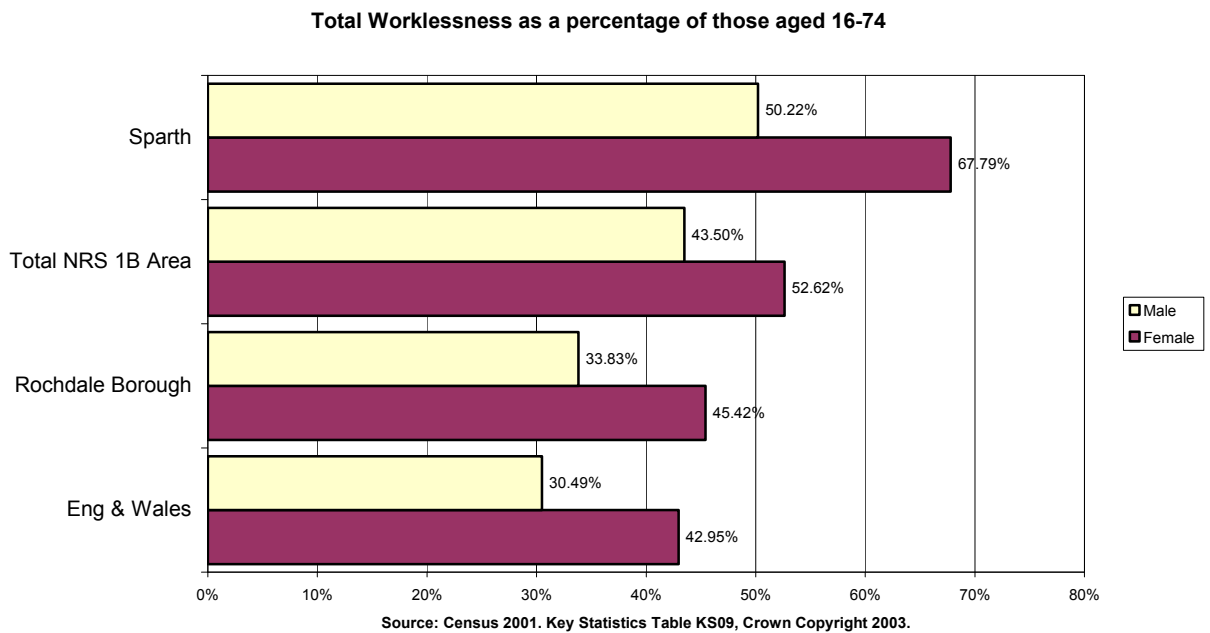
Map 6: Employment Deprivation in Sparth



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

Employment deprivation in Sparth is extremely high. Sparth was ranked at 5 and 51 out of 32,482 in terms of employment deprivation. Between 45.0% and 60.4% of people suffer from employment deprivation in Sparth.

Graph 6: Total Worklessness

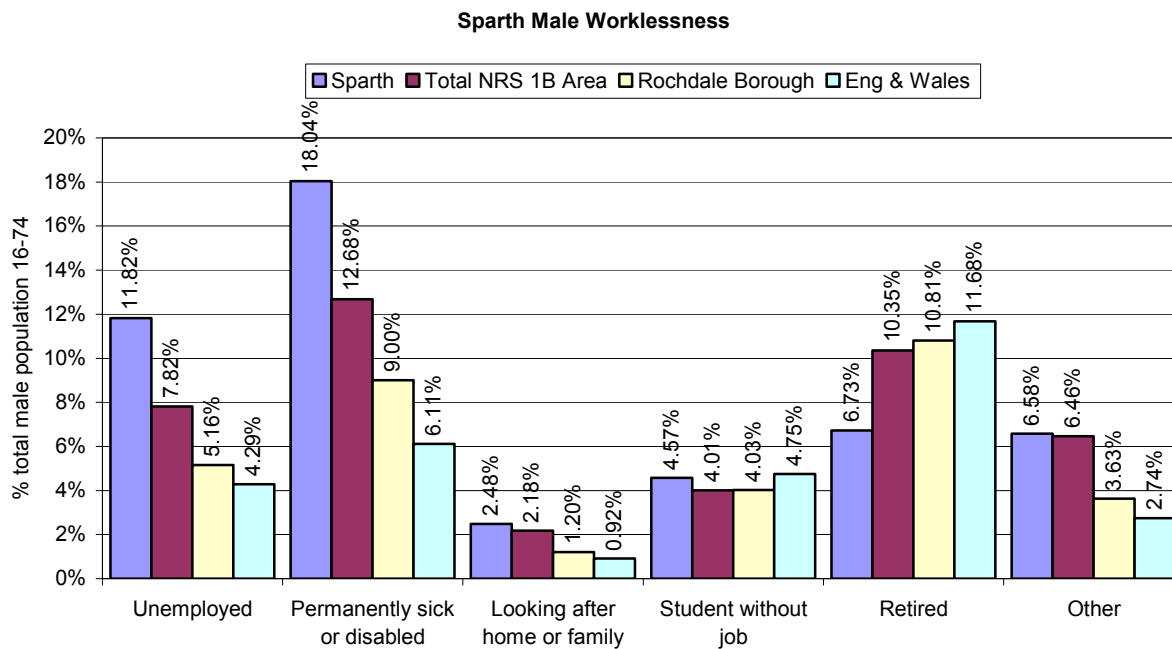


The rate of 'worklessness' is gained from the 2001 Census, where people were asked whether or not they had undertaken or were actively looking for paid work in the last 4 weeks. 'Worklessness' includes those who define themselves as 'unemployed', 'permanently sick or disabled', 'looking after home or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

Sparth 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 Sparth follow broadly the same pattern as Rochdale and England & Wales in that women consistently have around a

15% higher rate of worklessness than men. When looking at worklessness it is important to distinguish between men and women as they have very different employment and worklessness patterns, as can be seen below.

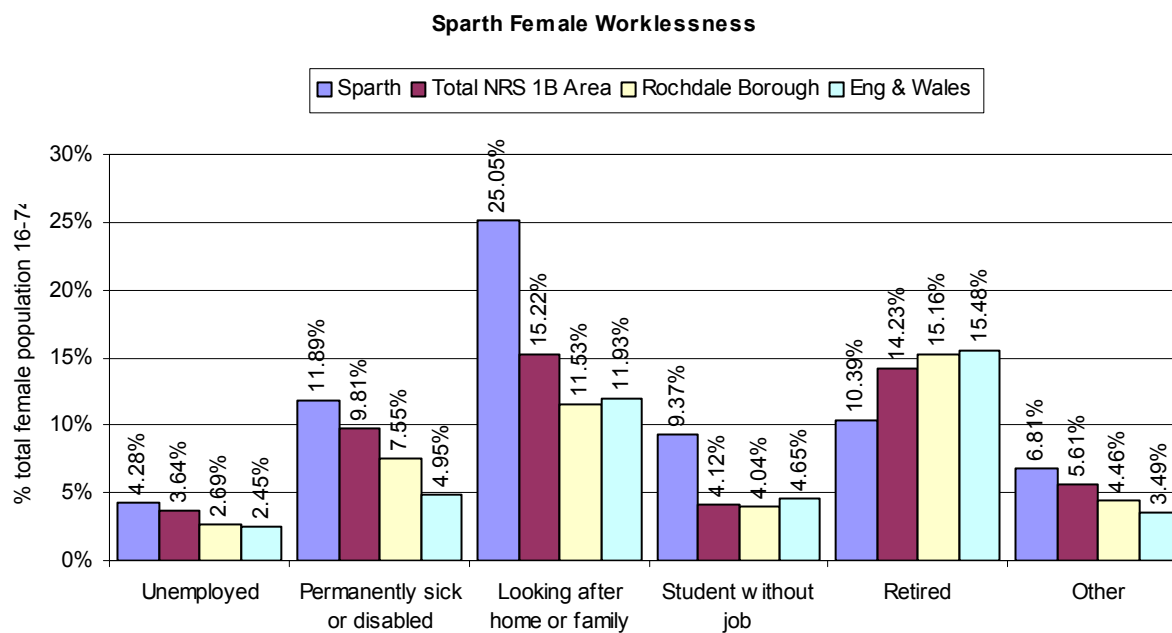
Graph 7: Male Worklessness



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

Men aged 16-74 in Sparth are around three times as likely to be unemployed than those in England & Wales and over three times more likely to be permanently sick or disabled. Overall men have an extremely low rate of 'looking after home or family'. The number of men aged 16-74 who are 'retired' is lower than both the Rochdale Borough and England & Wales as a whole, while the levels of 'student without job', 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.

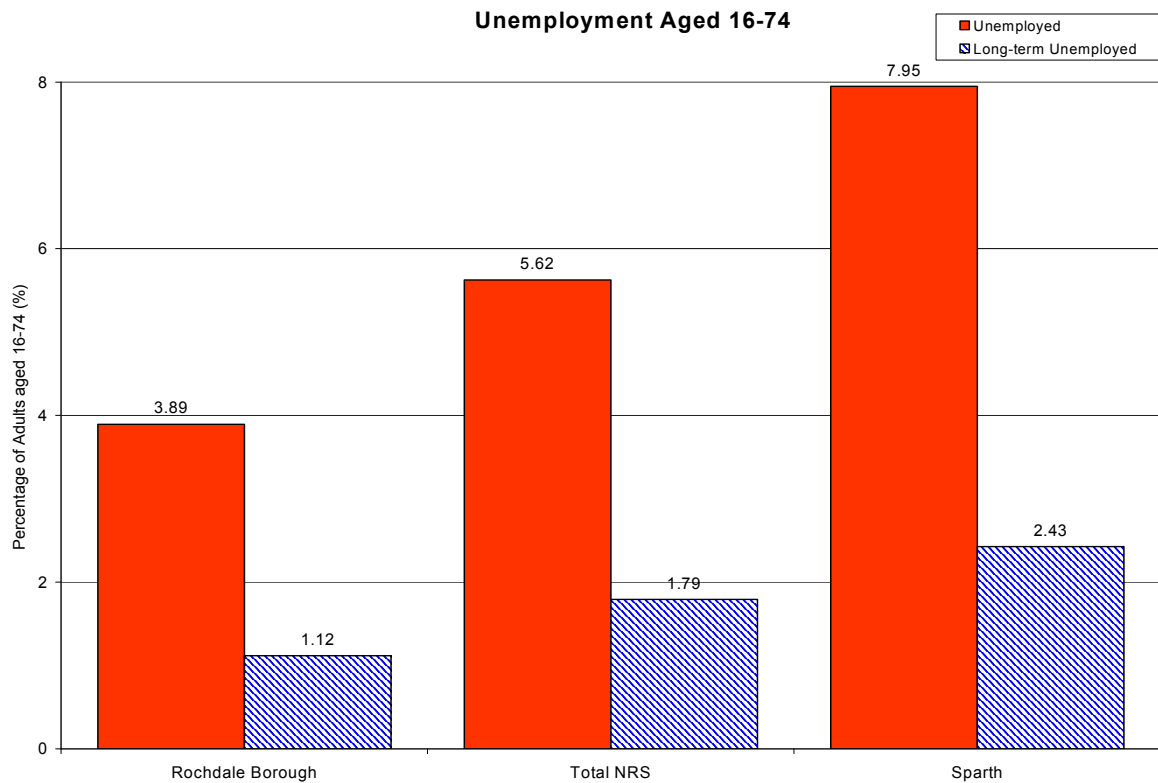
Graph 8: Female Worklessness



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 Sparth women aged 16-74 have a lower level of unemployment and a much higher level of 'looking after home or family' than males, as expected. However female unemployment in Sparth is over twice as high than in England and Wales, and also higher than in the Rochdale Borough and in the NRS 1B area. 'Looking after home or family' is also around 10% higher than in England & Wales and the Rochdale Borough. Around one in ten females aged 16-74 in Sparth are permanently sick or disabled and so unable to work, a similar proportion to NRS 1B area as a whole, but also around twice as high as England and Wales.

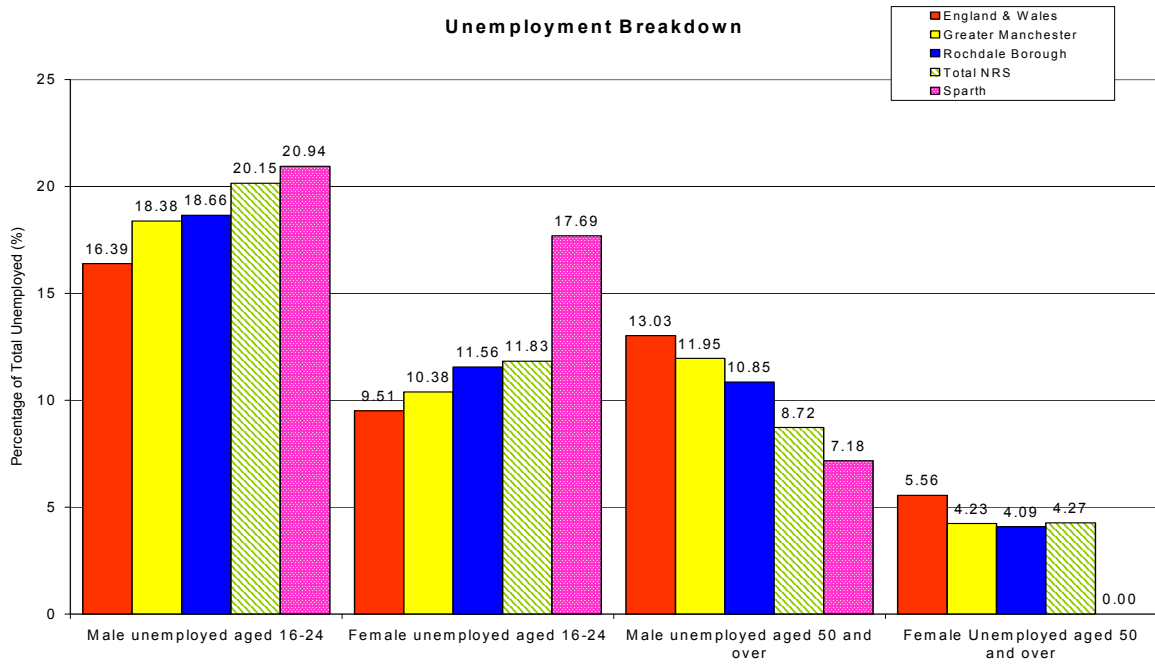
Graph 9: Percentage of People Unemployed Aged 16-74



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

Unemployment increases the risk of social exclusion, impacts on income and reduces access to services and opportunities. Unemployment does not affect all groups equally. The young, disabled and some minority groups are likely to experience disproportionate levels of unemployment. Whilst increasing employment levels is essential, it is important that jobs quality jobs offering decent rates of pay. In Sparth a higher percentage of people are classified as unemployed (7.95%). This is higher than the percentage of people who are unemployed in the Rochdale Borough which stands at 3.89%. In Sparth 2.43% of people are classified as being long-term unemployed. The percentage of people who are long-term unemployed in the Rochdale Borough is 1.12%. A person is classed as being long-term unemployed in the 2001 Census if the year they last worked was 1999 or earlier.

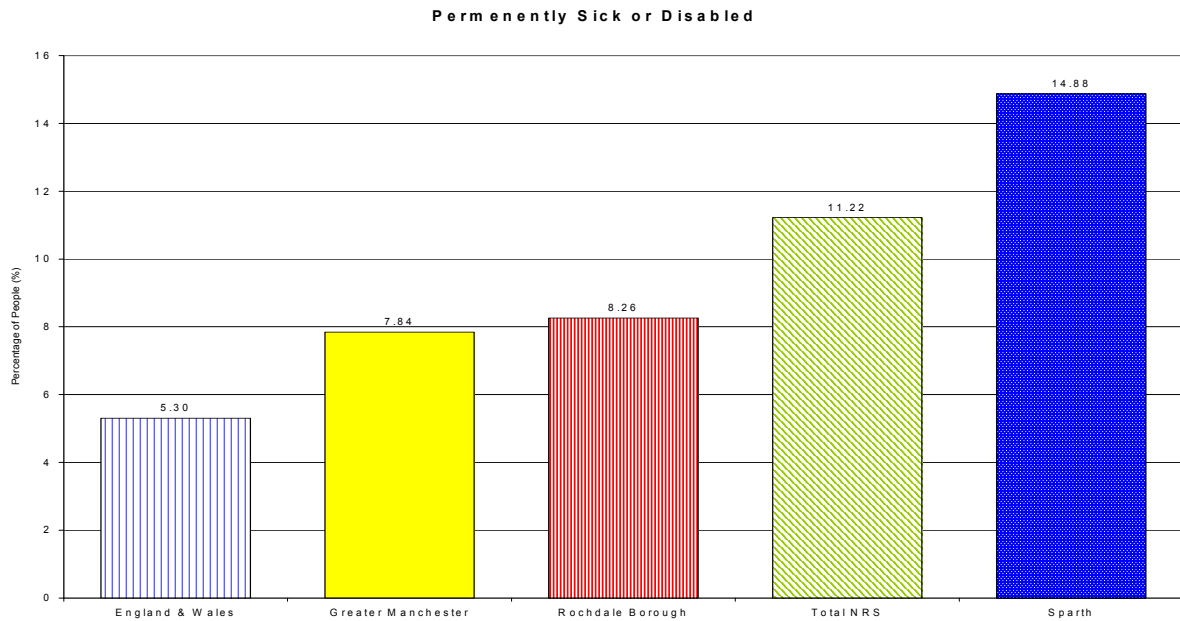
Graph 10: Unemployment Breakdown (Aged 16-74)



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

In Sparth young men and women aged 16-74 make up a higher percentage of the total unemployed than elsewhere. Older men and women make up a lower percentage.

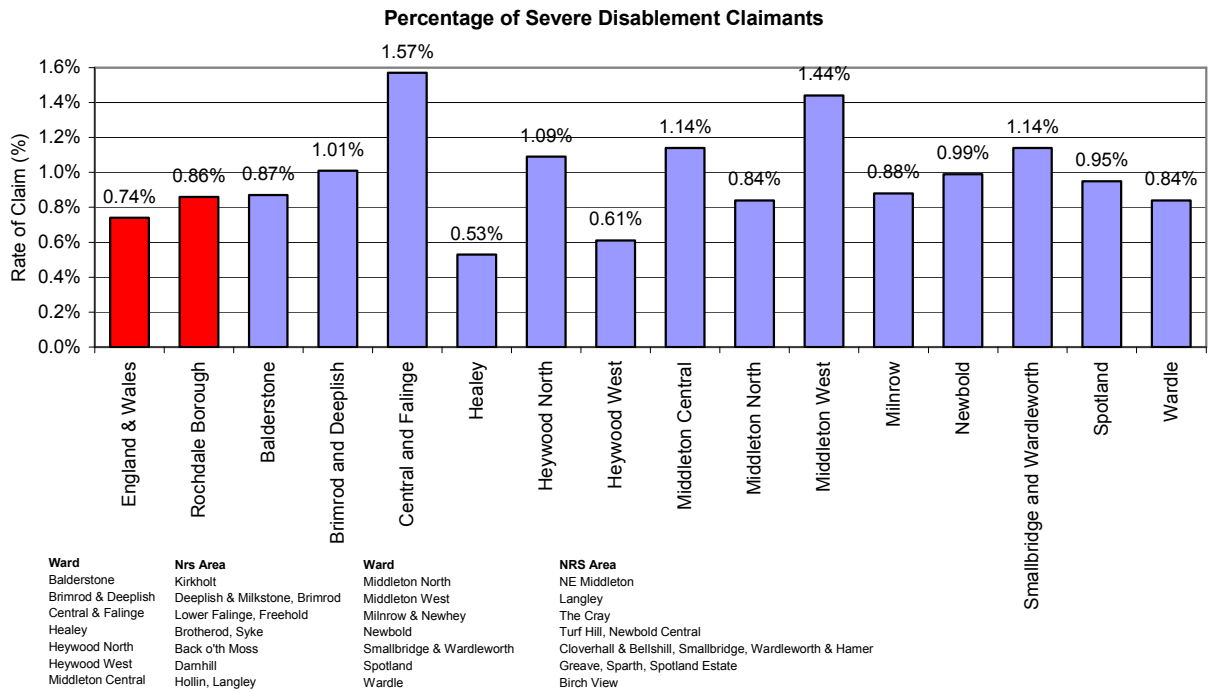
Graph 11: Percentage of People who are Permanently Sick or Disabled (Aged 16-74)



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

Permanently sick or disabled people are classed as economically inactive and therefore do not participate in the labour market. However, they are involuntarily excluded from the labour market and are therefore part of the “hidden unemployed”. In Sparth a high percentage of people are permanently sick or disabled (14.88%). This is much higher than the percentage of people who are permanently sick or disabled in all other areas.

Graph 12: Percentage of Severe Disablement Claimants at August 2002.

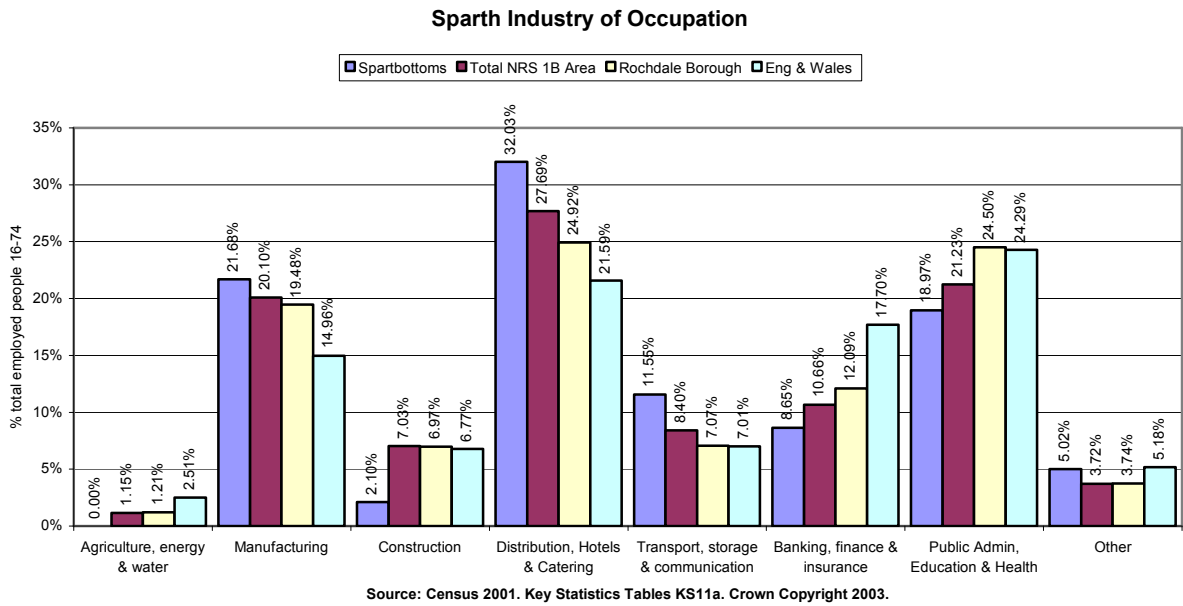


Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Information Analysis Directorate) Information Centre. Crown Copyright 2004.

In the Spotland Ward 0.95% of people claimed Severe Disablement Allowance at August 2002. This was higher than the rate of claim for both the Rochdale Borough (0.86%) and England and Wales (0.74%). In the Spotland ward 8.3% of people claim Incapacity Benefit. This is slightly lower than the percentage of claimants in the Rochdale Borough (10.2%) but higher than the percentage of claimants in England and Wales (6.3%). Incapacity benefit is a non means tested benefit which is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work. 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.

In 1997, two fifths of disabled people of working age had incomes below half the national average, and half of disabled people with children had incomes below this level.

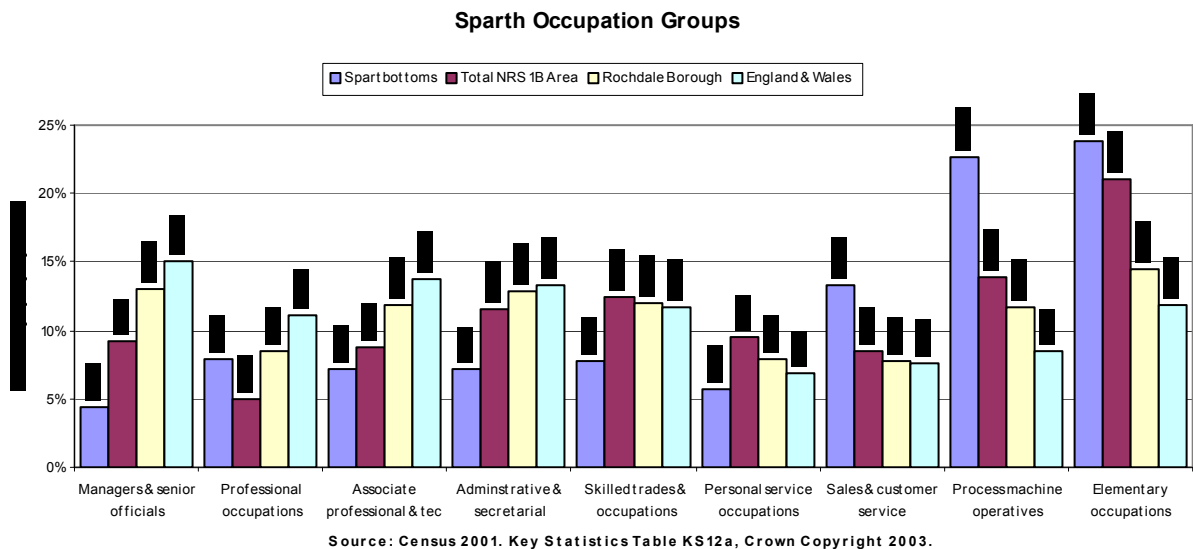
Graph 13: Industry of Occupation



In Sparth almost a third of employed people work in 'Distribution, Hotels & Catering', (10 % more than in England & Wales), and around one in five work in 'Manufacturing' industries, a similar proportion to 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, and about 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



In Sparth 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 lower proportion than those in England & Wales and the Rochdale Borough. Towards the middle in groups 4-5 there are around 5 % fewer people employed in 'administrative & secretarial' and 'skilled trade occupations' than in England & Wales. 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 over double the amount of workers in Sparth 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 Sparth 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.

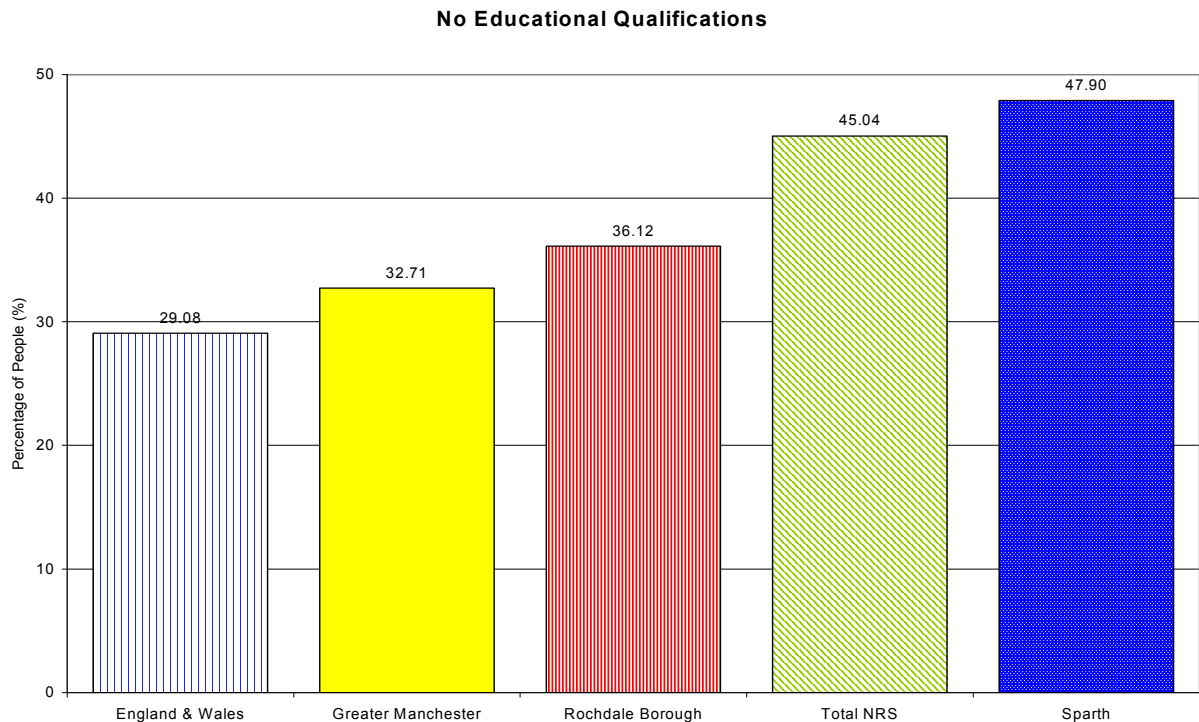
If we combine this occupational group pattern with the above trends in industry of employment we can see that the majority of workers in Sparth are concentrated in low skilled, low paying industries.

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 (Aged 16-74) with No Educational Qualifications



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

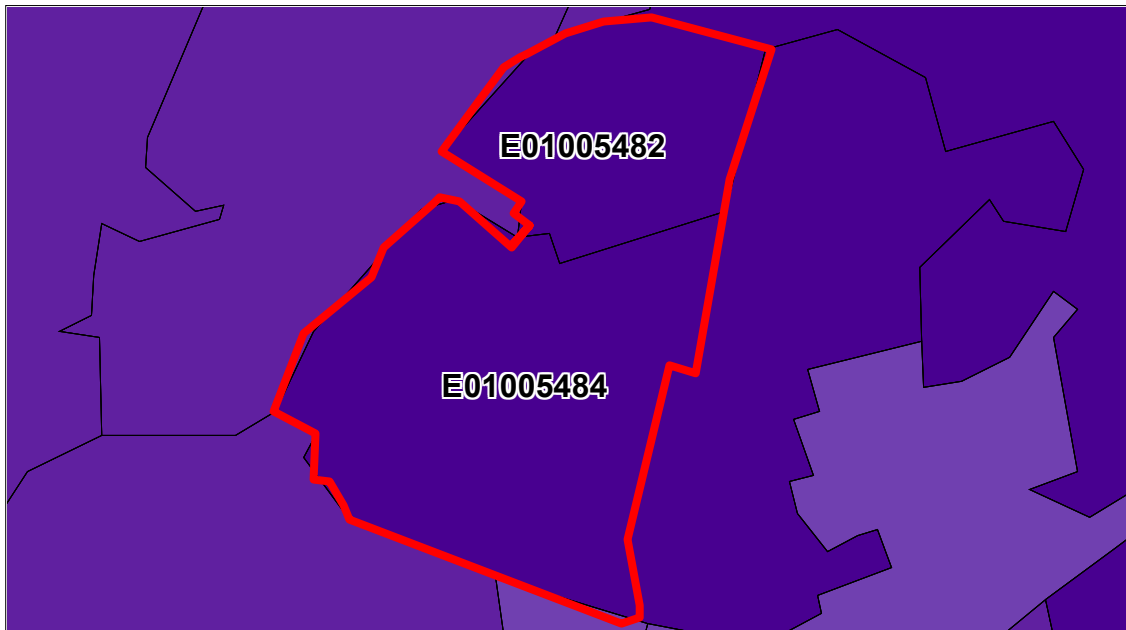
In Sparth nearly half of the population (47.90%) have no educational qualifications. This is significantly higher than the percentage of people with no qualifications in all other areas. The high percentage of people in Sparth with no educational qualifications will impact the the level of employment and the type and quality of jobs that people from Sparth are able to obtain.

Table 7: Education Skills and Training Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005482	2,570	10
E01005484	2,431	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 7: Education Skills and Training Deprivation in Sparth



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. Education, skills and training deprivation in Sparth is high and is ranked between 2,431 and 2,570. Sparth falls within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country in terms of education, skills and training deprivation.

Table 8: SATs Key Stage 2. Percentage of Pupil's Awarded Level 4 or Above, 2003.

Area	English	Maths	Science
Sparth	30.0	50.0	70.0
Rochdale Borough	68.5	67.9	80.5
England	75.0	73.0	87.0

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

In Sparth 25.0% pupils gained a 5 A*- C GCSE results in 2003. This is significantly lower than the averages for Rochdale Borough and England where the percentages were 41.3% and 52.9% respectively.

Note:

(1) The GCSE and Key Stage 2 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. 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 9: Key Health Indicators at Lower Super Output Area Level.

Lower SOA	SMR Circulatory Disease	SMR Neoplasms	Birth Rate Lone Mothers	SIR "not good"	SIR Limiting Long-term Illness	SIR Permanently Sick or Disabled	SMR All Causes
E01005482	156.07	104.97	27.97	207.86	178.55	367.69	175.01
E01005484	138.03	177.56	31.34	236.11	184.04	343.23	174.3

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

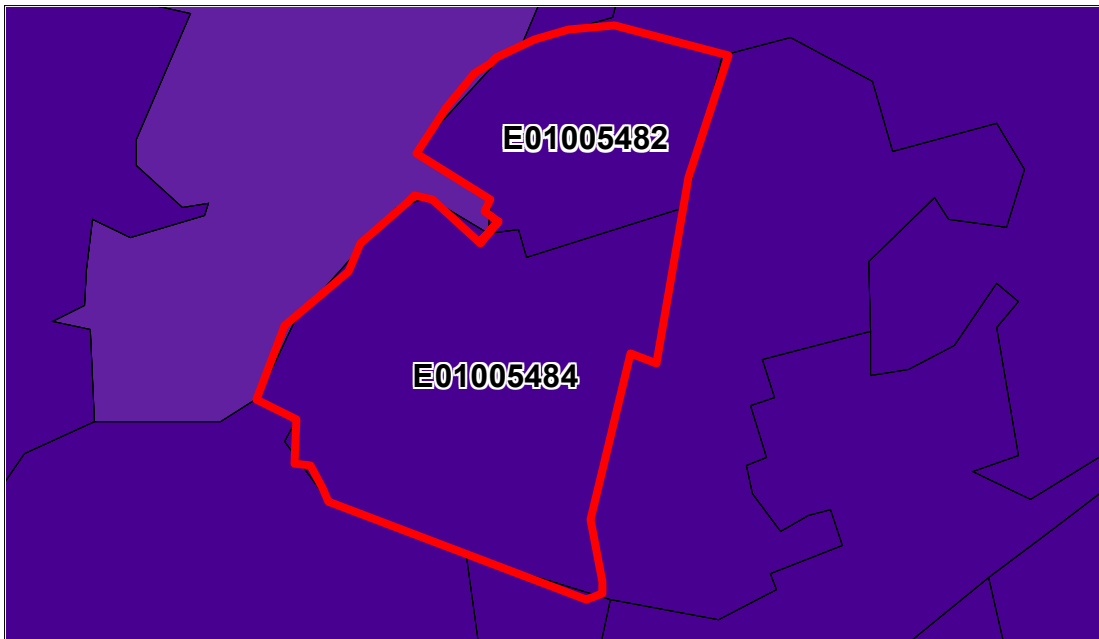
The table above shows that all of the health indicators in Sparth are high. The SIRs for people who are permanently sick or disabled are high in all of the SOAs in Sparth. This correlates with the high percentage of people who were classified as being permanently sick or disabled in the 2001 Census. All of the SMRs are higher than the national average of England and Wales indicating that Sparth has a high level of health deprivation.

Table 10 Health Deprivation and Disability

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005482	5	10
E01005484	66	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 8: Health Deprivation and Disability in Sparth

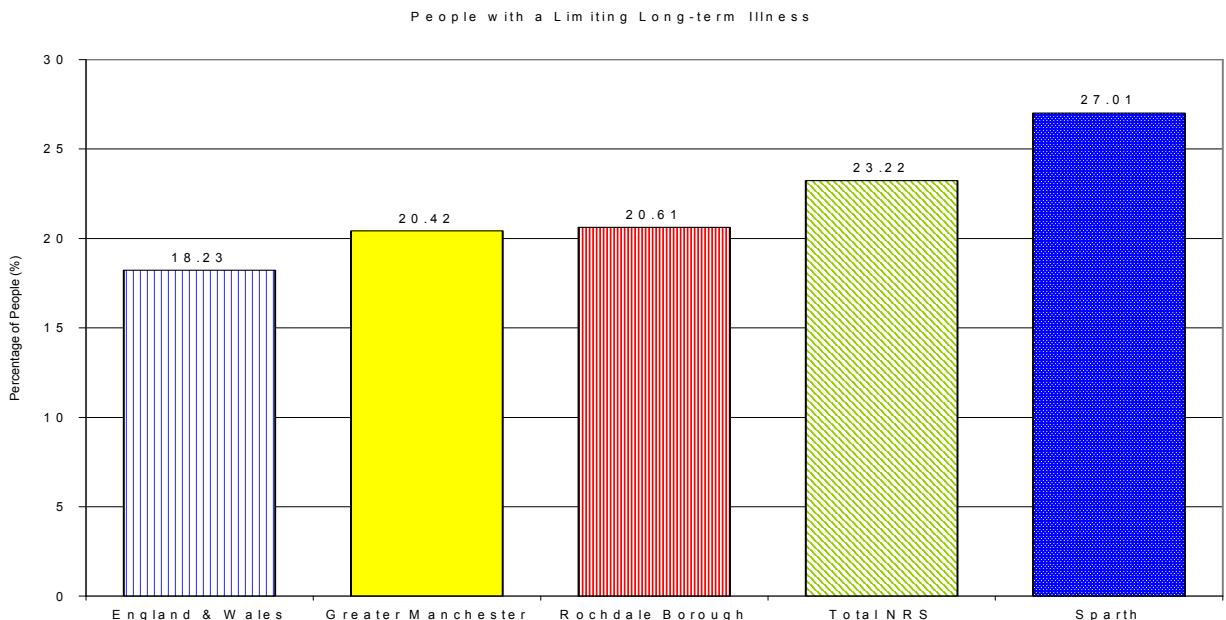


Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Health deprivation Sparth is extremely high. All of Sparth falls within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country in terms of health deprivation and Sparth was ranked 6 and 66 out of 32,482.

Low income groups often have less choice about lifestyle and fewer opportunities open to them. For example, healthier diets cost more money. 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)

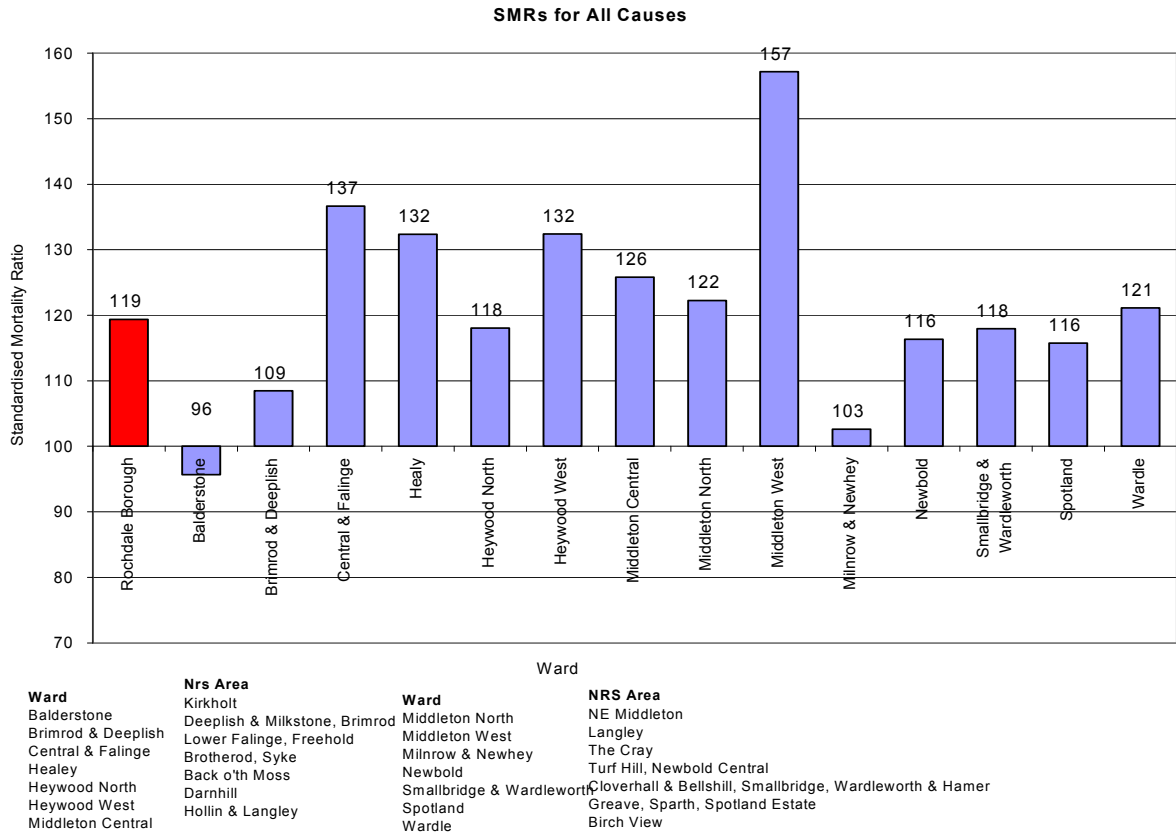


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 08. Crown Copyright 2003.

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 Sparth over one quarter (27.01%) 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 are is better off in comparison to the national average for England and Wales.

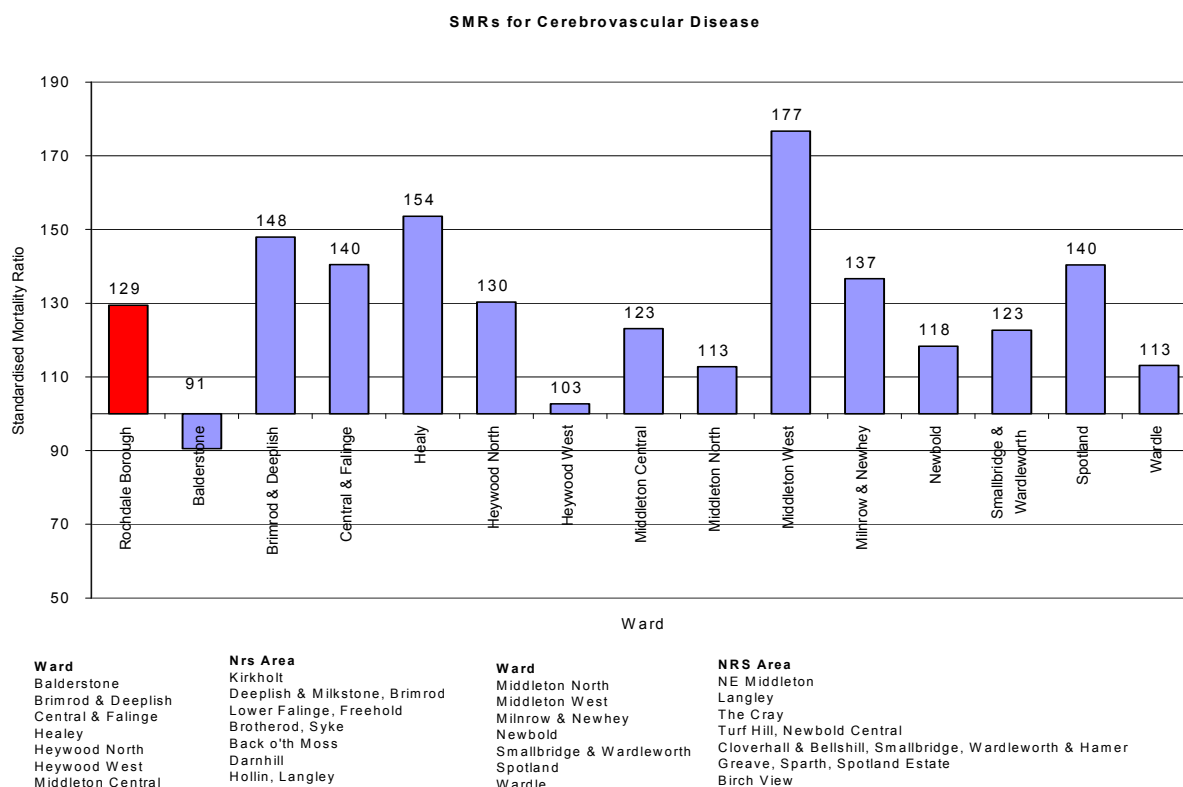
Graph 17: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for All Causes of Death by Ward



Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999.

In the Spotland Ward the SMR for all causes of death is higher than expected compared with the average for England and Wales (SMR 116). However, the SMR for Sparth is lower than the average for Rochdale Borough which stands at 119.

Graph 18: Standardised Mortality Ratios for Cerebrovascular Disease by Ward

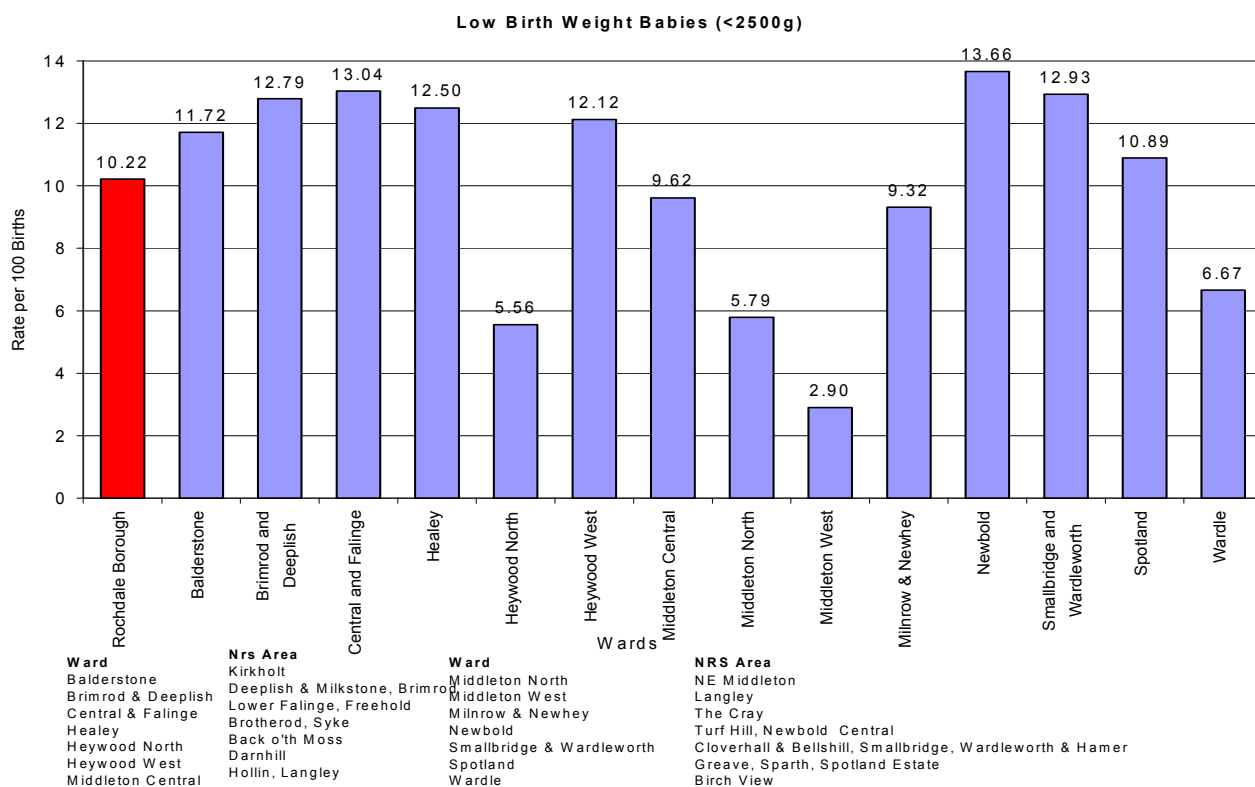


Source: Rochdale PCT. 1997-1999

Cerebrovascular disease is any disease affecting the an artery within the brain, or supplying blood to the brain. Cerebrovascular disease makes it more likely that a cerebrovascular accident will occur. In the Spotland ward the SMR for cerebrovascular disease is relatively high. In the Spotland Ward the SMR is 40% higher than the average for England and Wales (SMR 140). It is also higher than the SMR for Rochdale Borough which stands at 129.

Infant mortality rate correlates strongly with poor health in the first few weeks of life. The infant mortality rate in the Spotland Ward was zero.

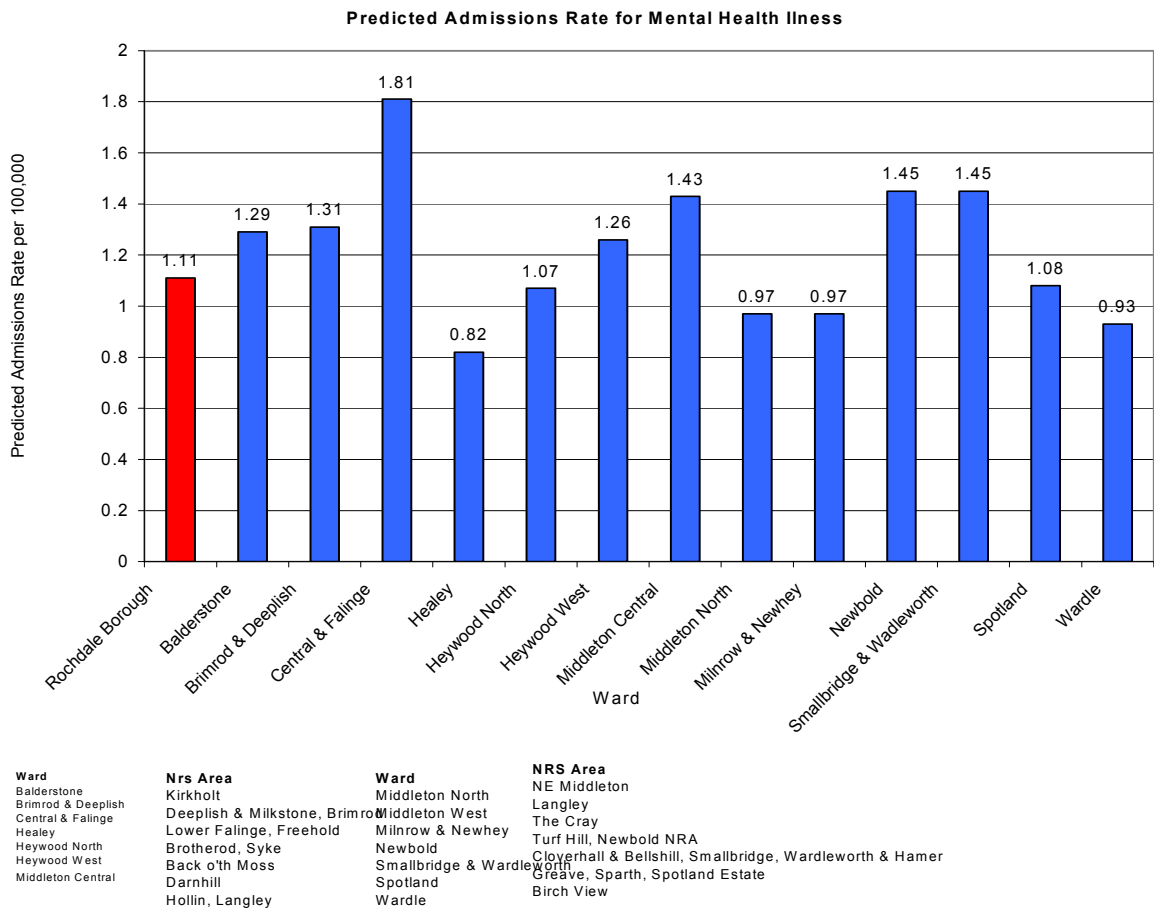
Graph 19: Low Birth Weight Babies (<2500g) by Ward.



Source: Rochdale PCT, 2002

In the Spotland ward the rate of low birth weight babies is 10.89 per 100 births. 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 area can be used as an indication of health deprivation.

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



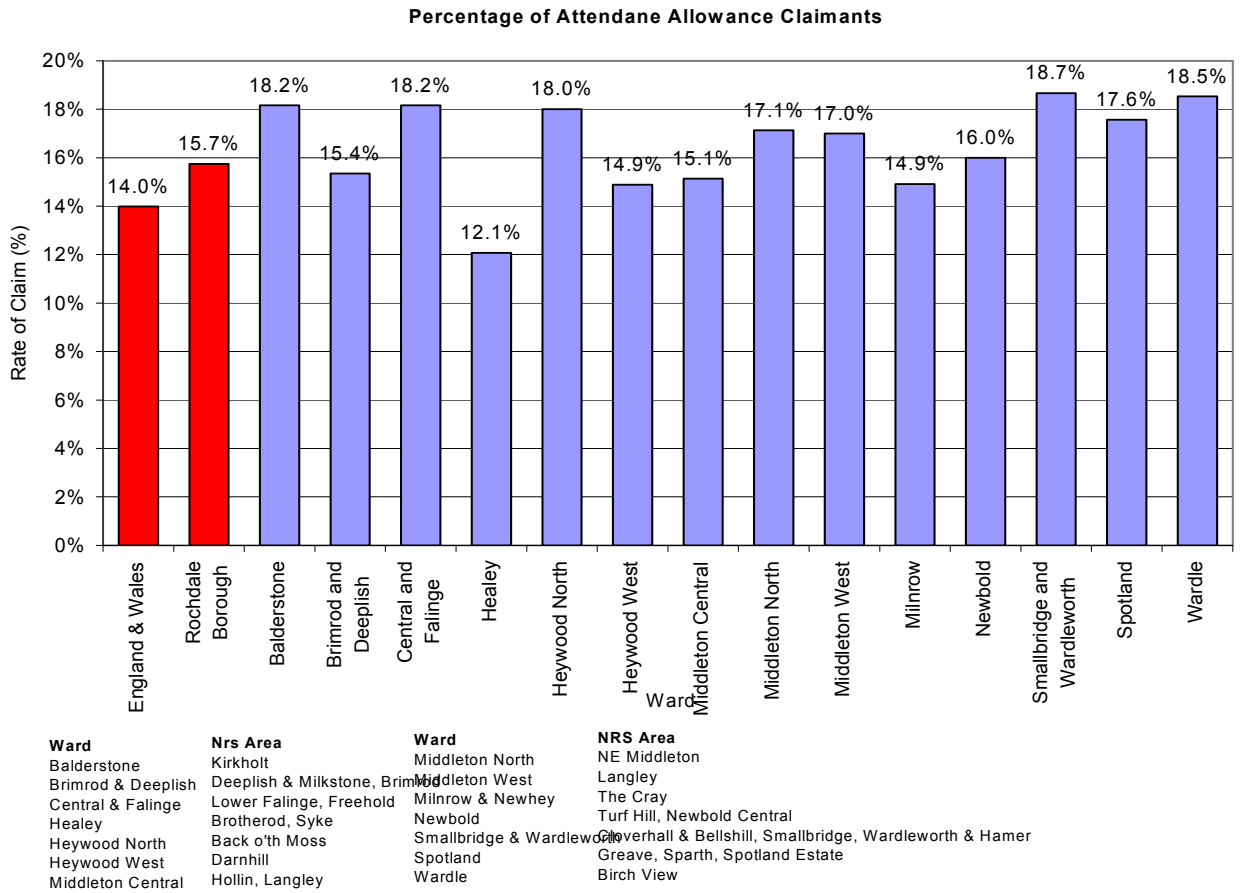
Source: MINI Index, 2000

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

In the Spotland ward the predicted admissions rate for people with mental health is 1.06 problems per 100,000 people. This is lower than the predicted admission rate for the whole of the Rochdale Borough which is 1.11.

In the Spotland Ward 4.5% of people claim Disability Living Allowance (DLA). This lower than the average rate of claim within the Rochdale Borough which stood at 5.5% of people in 2002. Disability Living Allowance is a non means tested benefit. It is for people who become disabled before the age of 65. Disability Living Allowance is payable to people who are disabled and need help with personal care, getting around or both. DLA consists of two components, 1. The care component for people who need help with personal care and 2. The mobility component for people who need help with getting around (children under 5 cannot get the mobility component).

Graph 21: Attendance Allowance Claimants at August 2002.



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Information 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 Spotland Ward 17.6% of people claimed Attendance Allowance at August 2002. This is higher than the rate of claim in both the Rochdale Borough (15.7%) and England and Wales (14.0%).

Crime

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

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

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

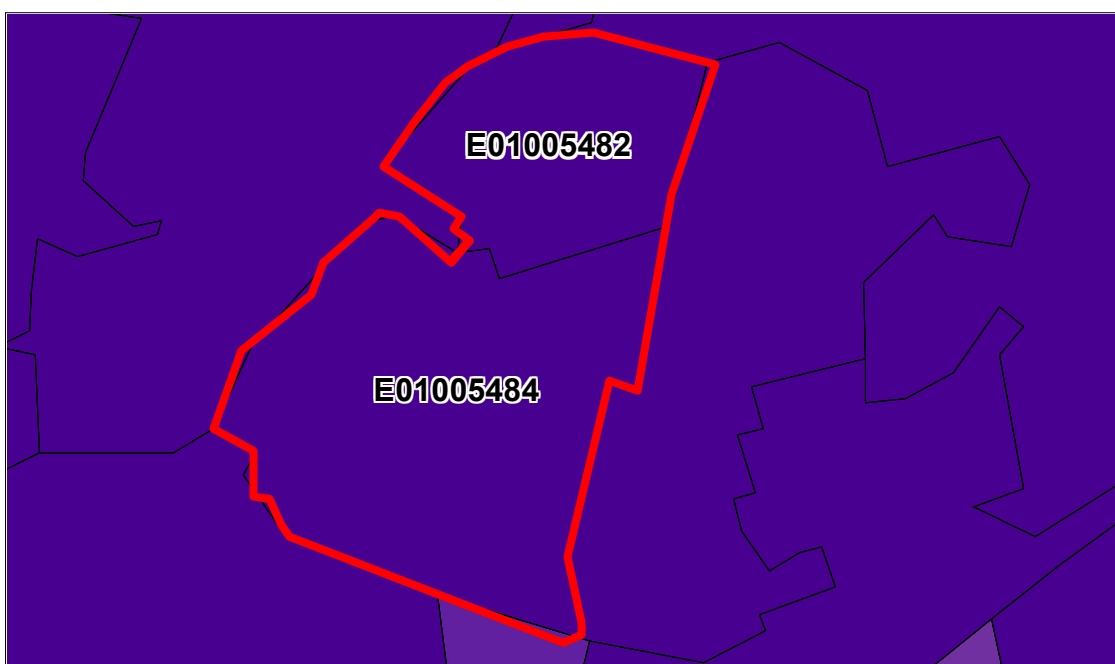
The experience of burglary can disproportionately affect low-income households. Such households are often unable to afford contents insurance especially when living in areas where premiums are extortionately high. Low-income households may not be able to afford security measures and are therefore more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

Table 11: Crime Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005482	191	10
E01005484	125	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

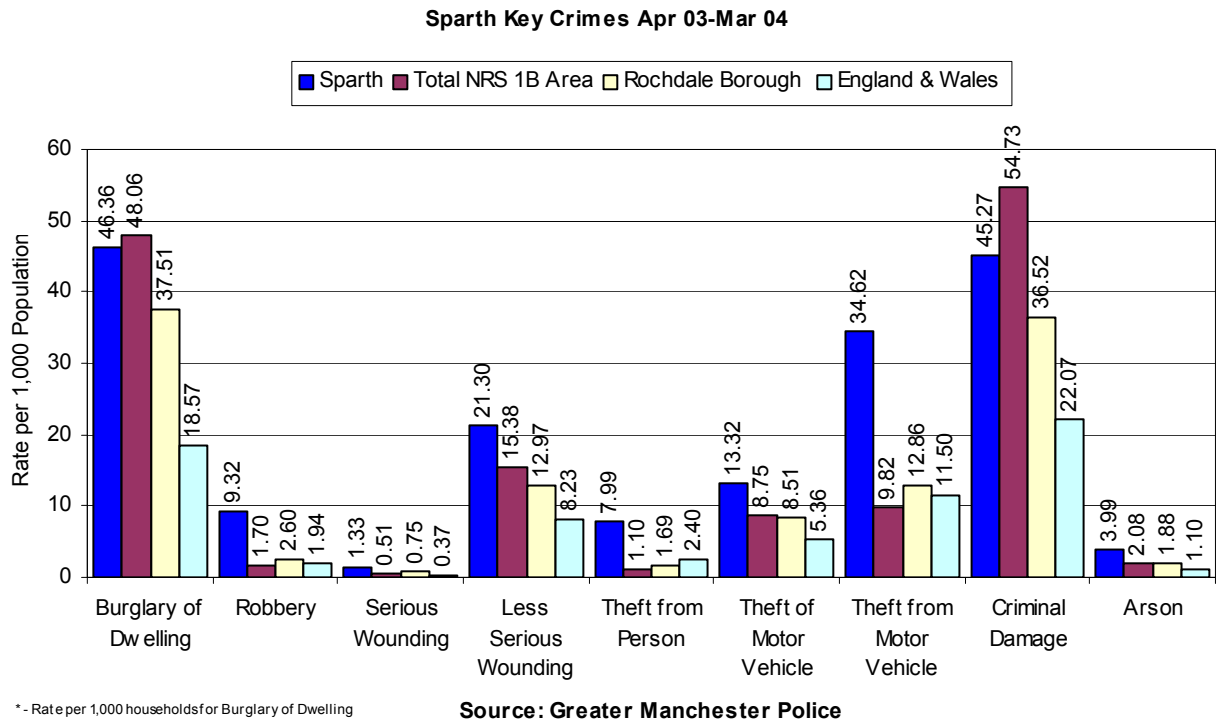
Map 9: Crime Deprivation in Sparth



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 Sparth falls within the worst 10% in the county. Crime deprivation in Sparth is ranked highly at 125 and 191.

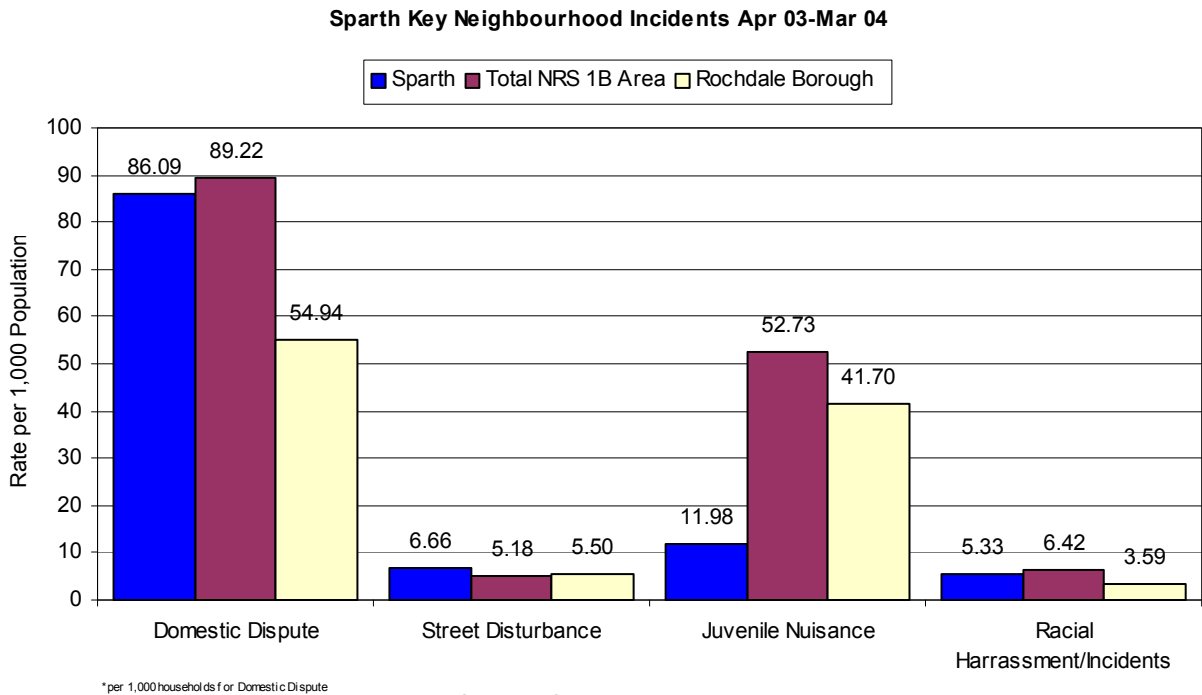
Graph 22: Key Crimes Apr 03 - Mar 04



‘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.

Sparth has a higher than average rate of Burglary of Dwelling than the Rochdale Borough as a whole and England and Wales, however it is slightly lower than the Total NRS 1B area. This means that on average almost ten percent of households during the period April 03 to March 04 reported a burglary to the police. Sparth also has around a 10 % higher rate of criminal damage than the Rochdale borough and over double the rate for England and Wales. Criminal damage as defined by the law means ‘deliberately, or recklessly, destroying or damaging a home, building, vehicle or other item that belongs to somebody else’, and would also include racially aggravated criminal damage which, for the purposes of this report, is not classified separately. There are also higher rates of less serious wounding, (over two times more than England and Wales), and a slightly higher level of theft from motor vehicle. Other key crimes such as arson, robbery, serious wounding and theft from person all have higher rates than the comparative areas.

Graph 23: 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.

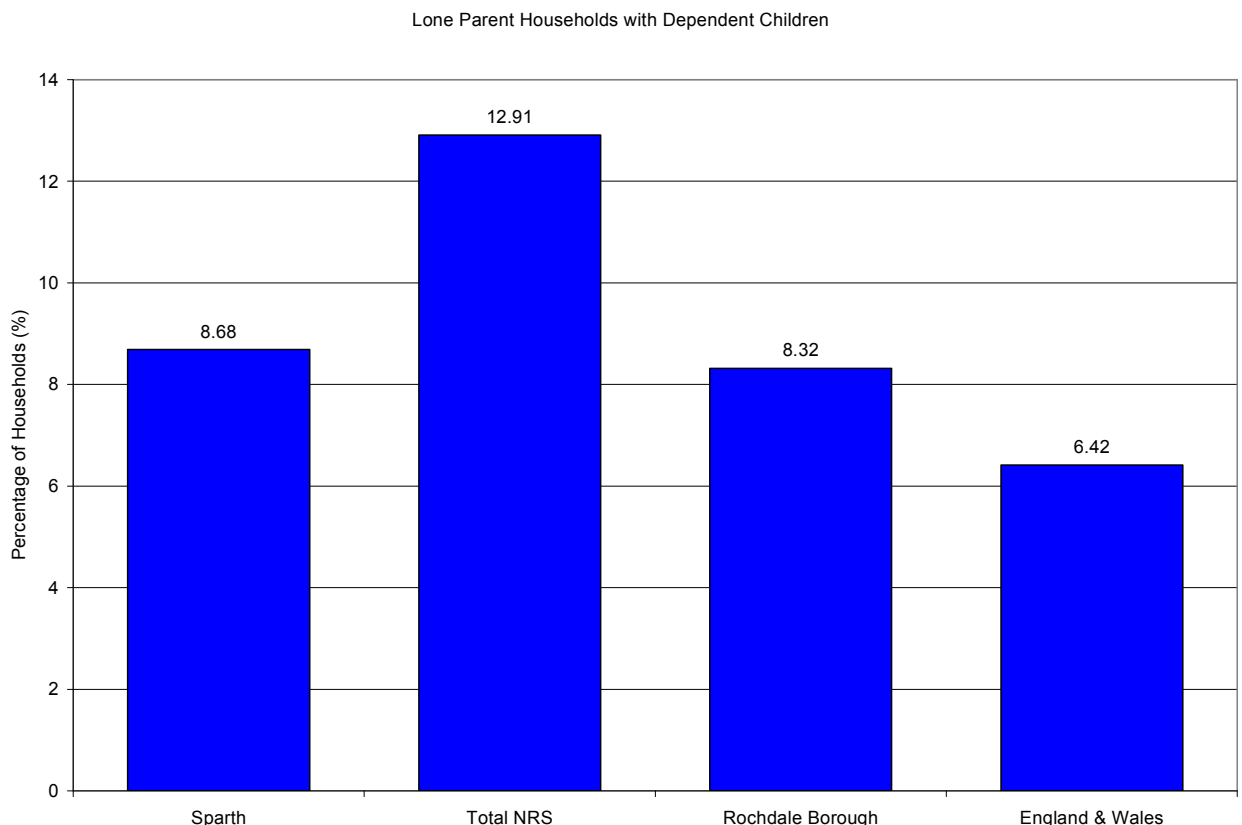
In terms of crime-related incidents Sparth has a high rate of domestic disputes, with over 30% more incidents than the rate of Rochdale Borough. It also has a higher level of 'street disturbances', (i.e. public order problems reported to the police that are not crimes) than the total NRS 1B areas and the Borough as a whole. The level of 'juvenile nuisance' is around five times lower than both the total NRS 1B area and the Rochdale Borough, Sparth also has a lower than average level of racially aggravated incidents than the NRS1B area, however it is higher than the rate of Rochdale Borough.

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 Sparth 24.84% of the population is made up of children aged between 0-15. 9.32% of the population is made up of children who are 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 24: Households with Lone Parents and Dependent Children

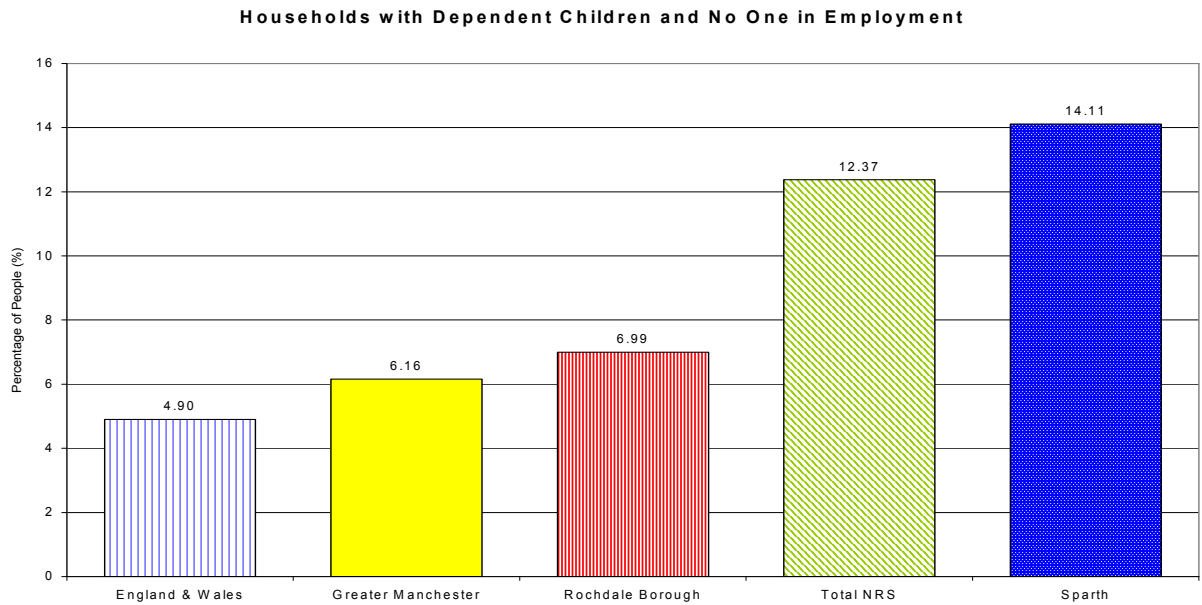


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 20, Crown Copyright 2003

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 Sparth 8.68% of household are comprised of lone parent households with dependent children. This is lower than the percentage of lone parent household in the Total NRS Phase 1B area (12.91%) but slightly higher than the percentage in the Rochdale Borough (8.32%).

Lone mothers head an 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 25: Percentage of Households with Dependent Children and No One in Employment



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

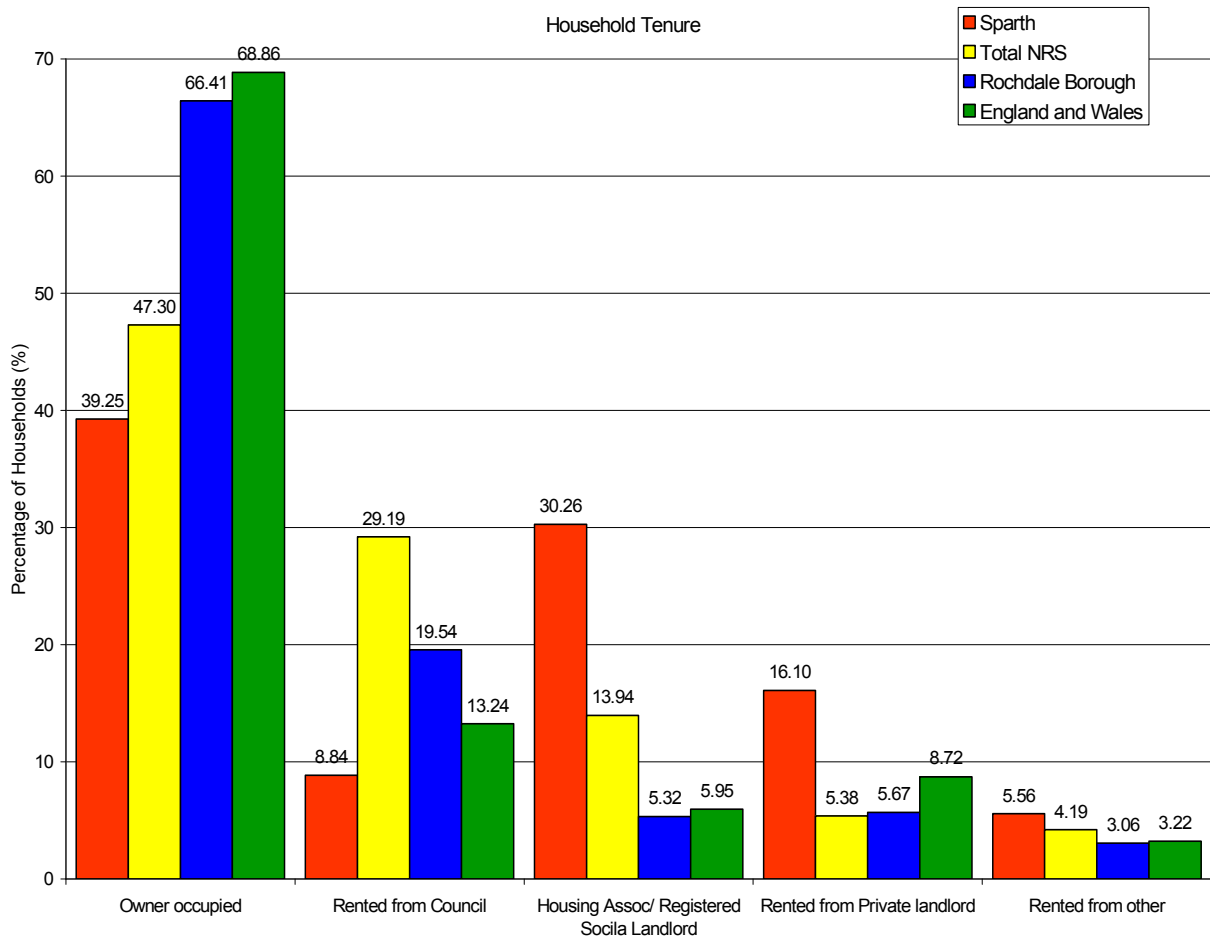
The employment status of the household which children live in also presents a major risk of child poverty. In 1995/96 the UK had the highest rate of children in workless households across the EU. Worklessness creates an economic disadvantage but also creates the potential for stress and tension within a family. It also has the danger of limiting a child's aspirations and social contacts. In Sparth there are 14.11% of households which have dependent children and no one in employment, this is higher than 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 and speed renewal, thus raising the quality of whole neighbourhoods.

In Sparth there are 313 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).

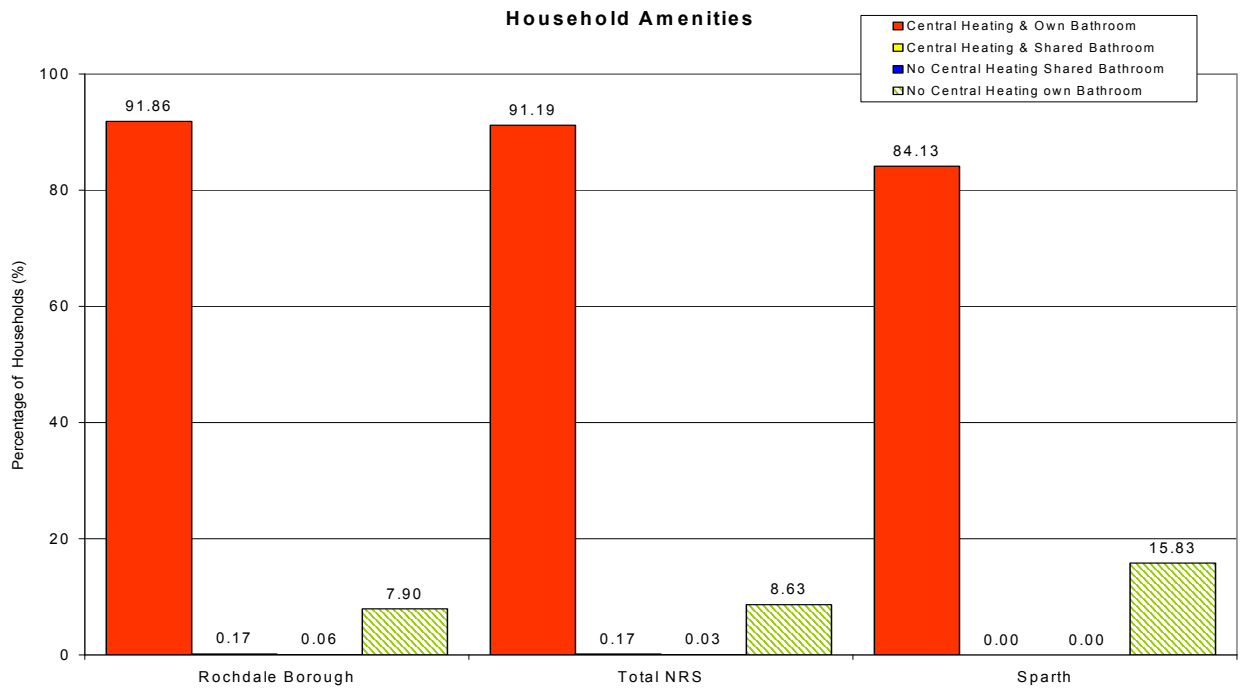
Graph 26: Household Tenure



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

In Sparth 39.25% of households own their own property. This is lower than the percentage of households who own their own property in the Rochdale Borough (66.41%) and England and Wales (68.86%). A higher than average percentage of households in Sparth rent their home from a housing association or registered social landlord (30.26%). A high percentage of households in Sparth also rent their home from a private landlord.

Graph 27: Household Amenities



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

Poor and unsuitable housing is related to low income. When people cannot afford to repair their homes and keep them damp free and when homes are over crowded there is an adverse effect on quality of life and health. Those with the lowest income have the least choice about their housing situation, with the most vulnerable groups often having to live in the least desirable housing. In Sparth a 84.13% of households have central heating and their own bathroom. This is lower than the percentage in the Total NRS Phase 1B area (91.19%) and in Rochdale Borough (91.86%). However, Sparth has a higher percentage of households in comparison to the Total NRS area and the Rochdale Borough that have no central heating and their own bathroom.

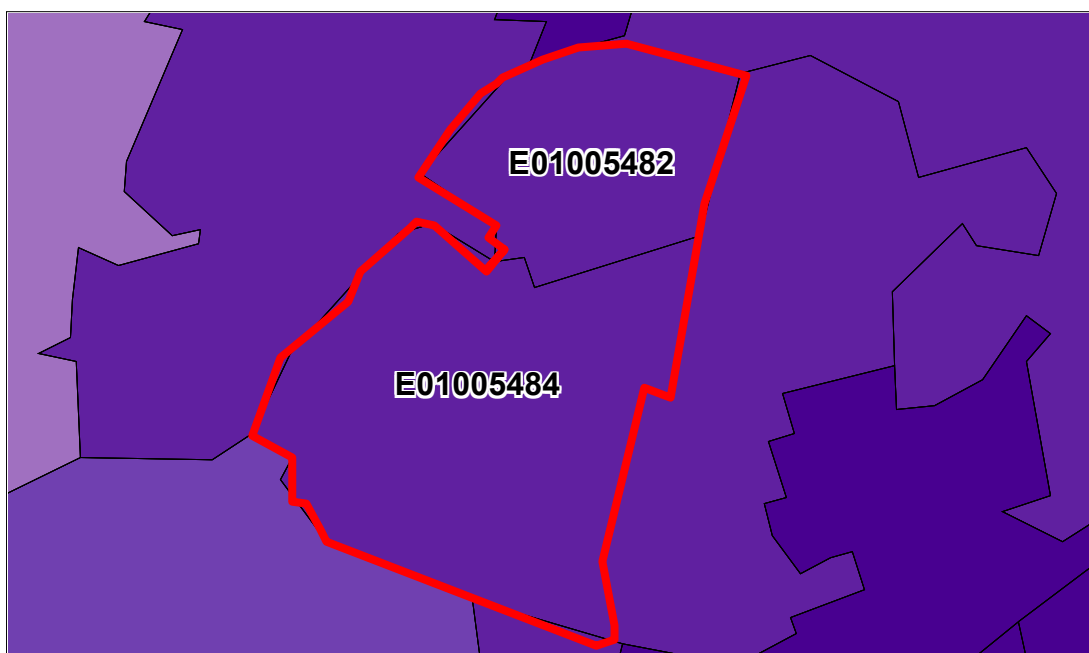
The Indices of Deprivation 2004 included a living environment deprivation domain which measures the quality of housing, air quality and road traffic accidents.

Table 12: Living Environment Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005482	4,887	20
E01005484	5,981	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 10: Living Environment Deprivation



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

The living environment deprivation domain measures the quality of housing, air quality and road traffic accidents. Living environment deprivation in Sparth is high and falls within the worst 20% of SOAs in the country.

Table 13: Average House Price by Financial Year

Year	Sparth	Rochdale Borough
01/04/00 - 31/03/01	£27,403.85	£59,212.76
01/04/01 - 31/03/02	£21,812.50	£64,741.20
01/04/02 - 31/03/03	£20,125.00	£73,398.04
01/04/03 - 31/03/04	£41,419.23	£86,160.18

Source: HM Land Registry, Crown copyright 2004

The table above shows that since April 2000 the average property prices in Sparth have increased from £27,403 to £41,419. However, this increase has not been steady. For the first three years property prices in Sparth were falling. This is contradictory to the trend for the Rochdale Borough where since April 2000 property prices have been steadily increasing. The average property price in April 2003 to March 2004 was over £40,000 lower than the average price of property in the Rochdale Borough.

In Sparth 3.27% of the properties are classed as Council Tax voids. This means that nobody has lived in the property for 6 months or more.

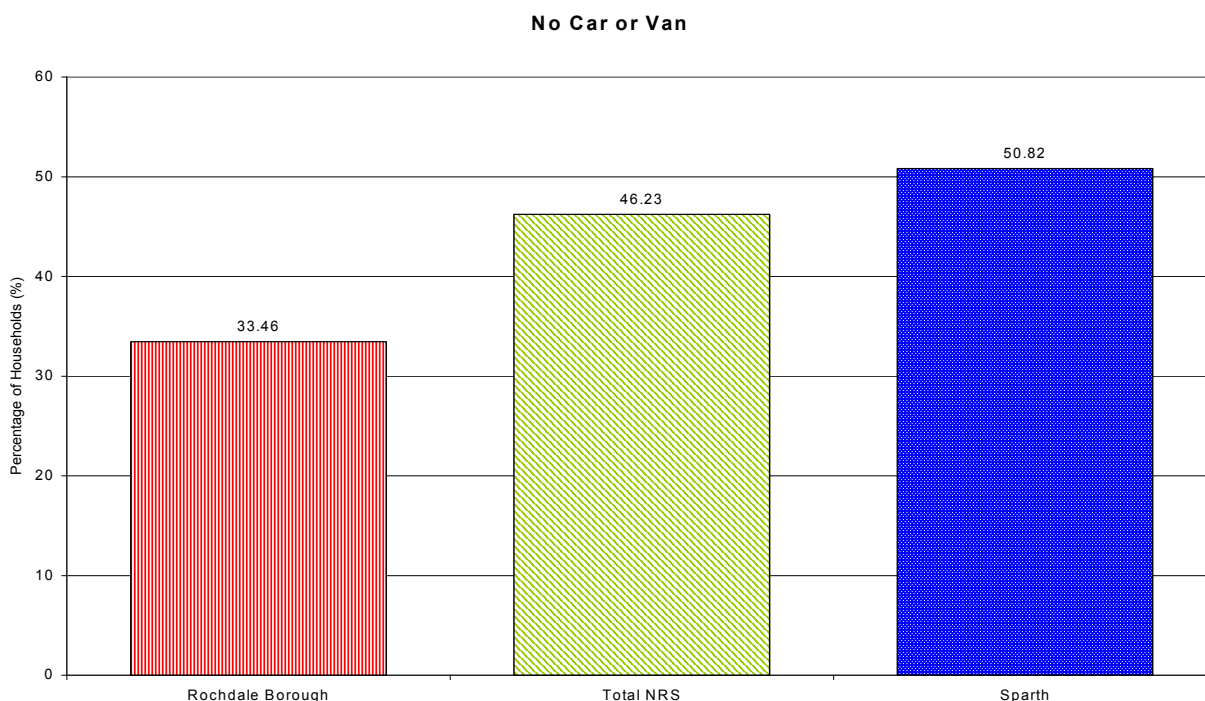
Table 14: Percentage of Properties in each Council Tax Band

Band	% Of Properties
A	86.61
B	6.56
C	4.10
D	1.09
E	0.27
F	0.27
U	1.09

Source: Rochdale M.B.C, Council Tax

In Sparth the majority of properties are classified as being in Band A (86.61%). 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.

Graph 28: Percentage of Households with No Car or Van



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

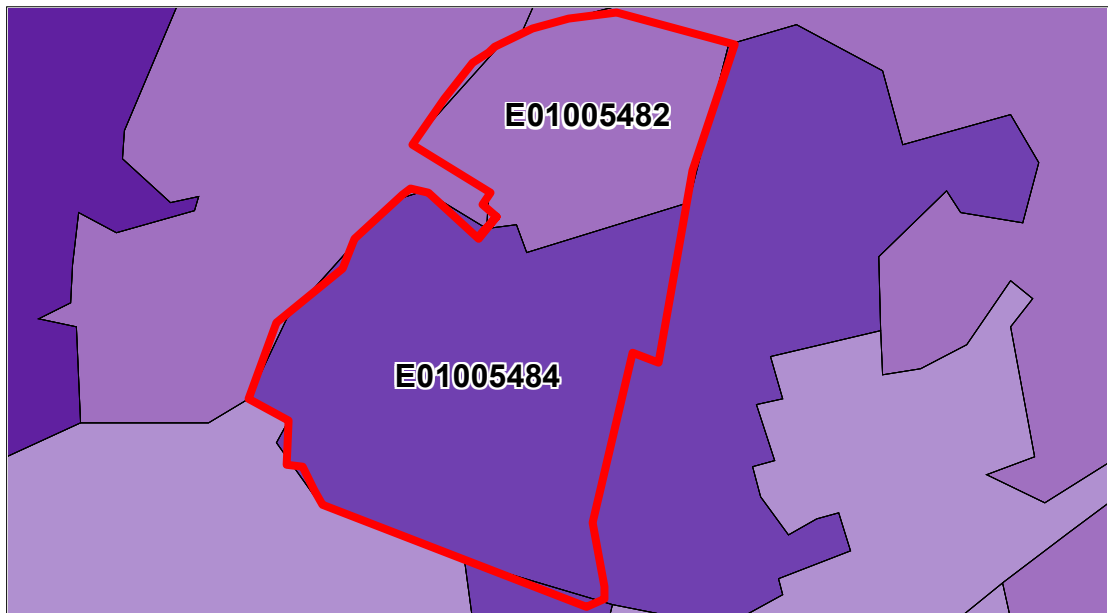
More than half of the households in Sparth have no car or van (50.82%). This is higher than the percentage for both Rochdale Borough (33.46%) and the Total NRS Areas (46.23%). The ownership of cars does not measure health, employment or housing conditions directly but can be used as an indicator of available income and therefore favourable economic circumstance.

Table 15: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005482	13,027	50
E01005484	7,683	30

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 12: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation in Sparth



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Barriers to housing and services deprivation has two sub-domains, geographical barriers and wider barriers which include issues relating to access to housing such as affordability. Barriers to housing and services deprivation in Sparth was ranked between 7,683 and 13,027 and therefore falls between the worst 30% and 50% of SOAs in the country.

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