

rochdale borough

neighbourhood



improving life in syke

Syke Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Data Profile

September 2004

Syke Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Introduction

Syke is at risk of becoming 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.

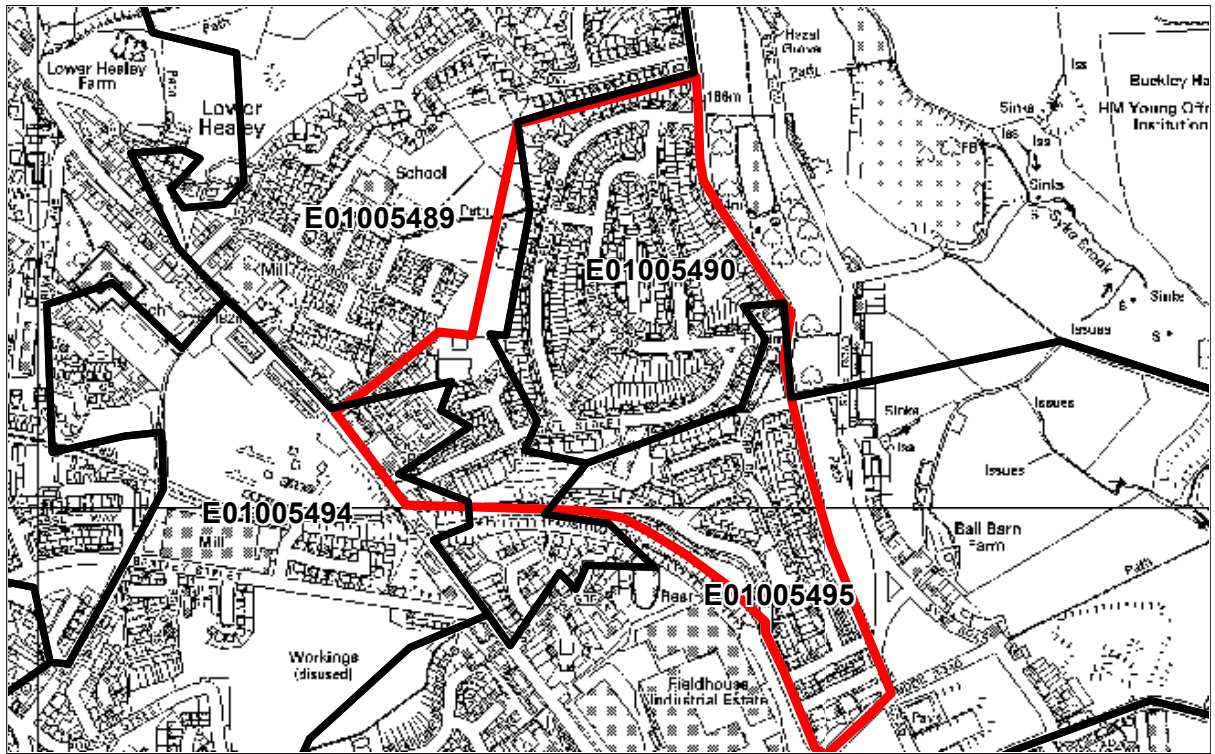
The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal seeks to address multiple deprivation. Deprivation is a wider measure than poverty, or the lack of basic necessities. It includes material deprivation, relating to diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work. People experiencing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

Syke 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.

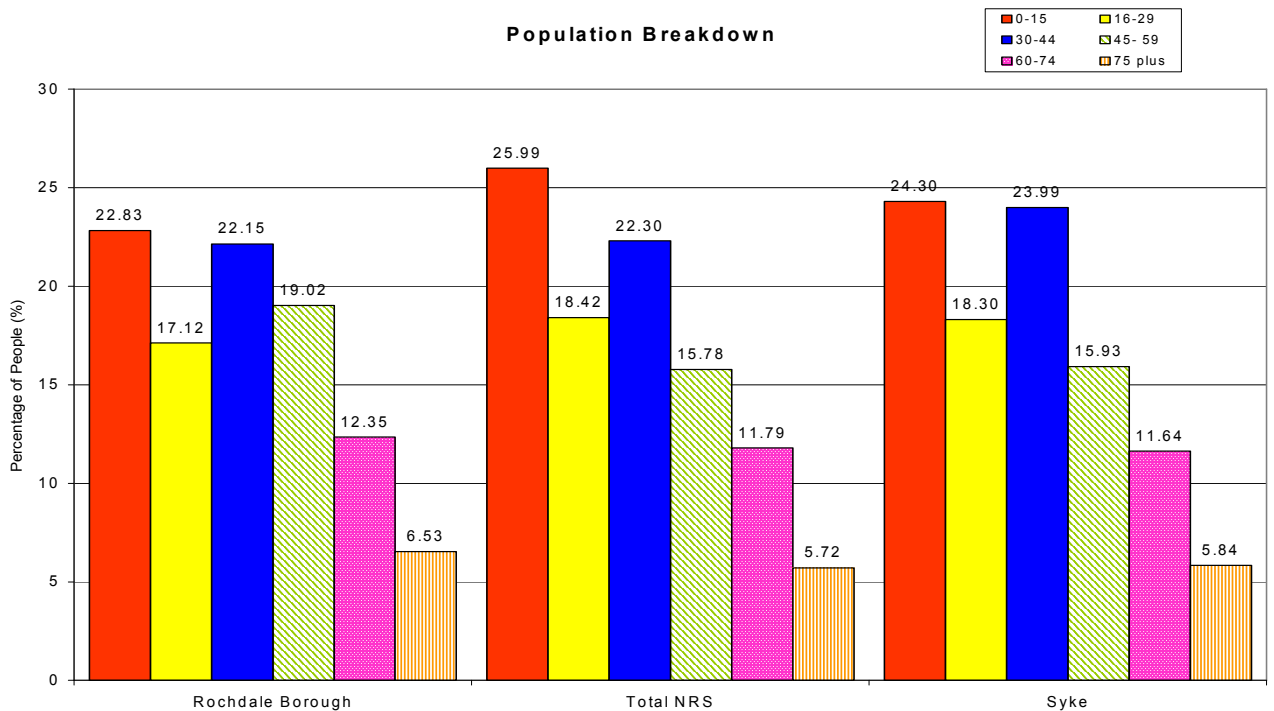
The data provided at neighbourhood level is most useful in terms of identifying issues of concern, but some of it has been produced using estimates, and should not be treated as the exact truth. Other data is available at Super Output Area (SOA) level. These are small areas of about 1,500 people and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



Demographics and Overall Deprivation

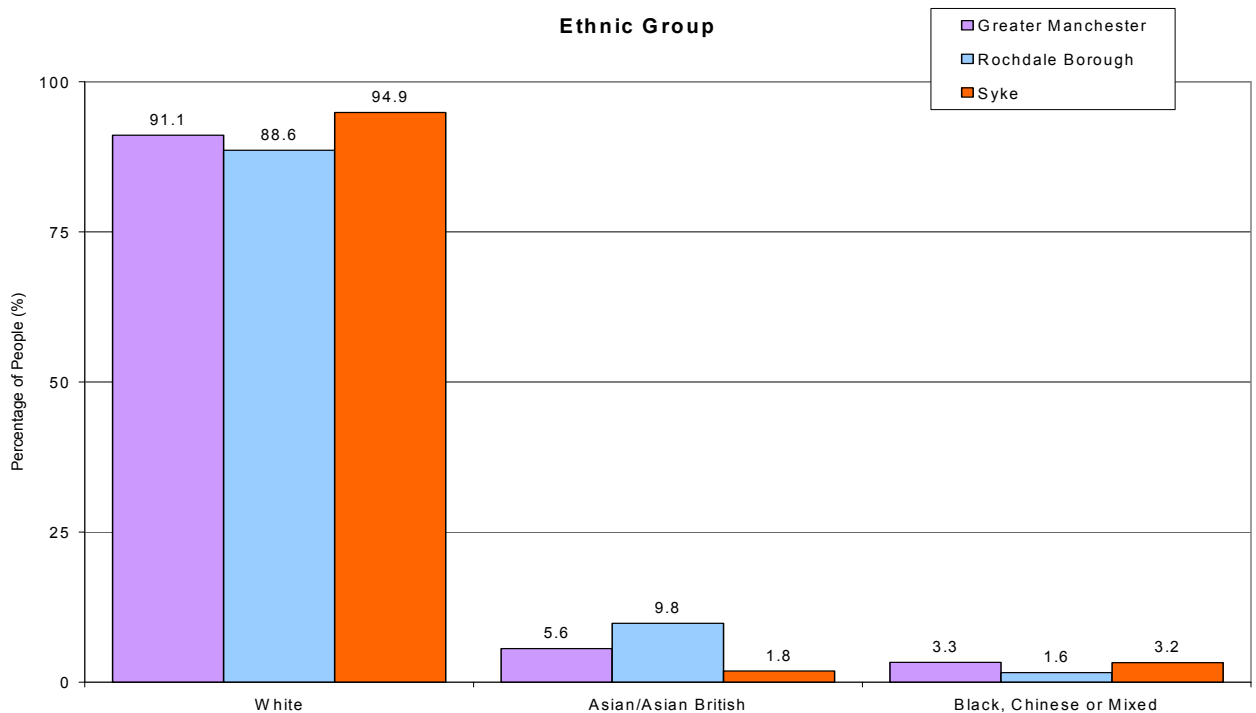
Graph 1: Population Breakdown



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

Syke has a total population of approximately 2,136 people, living in 793 households. The population structure is very similar to that of the Rochdale Borough and the Total NRS Phase 1B area. Nearly one quarter of Syke's population is made up of people aged 0 to 15 (24.30%) and over one fifth of the population is made up of people aged between 30 and 44 (23.99%).

Graph 2: Ethnic Group



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

In Syke there is a higher percentage of people of the Black, Chinese or Mixed origin in comparison to Rochdale Borough (3.24%). There is a lower percentage of people from the

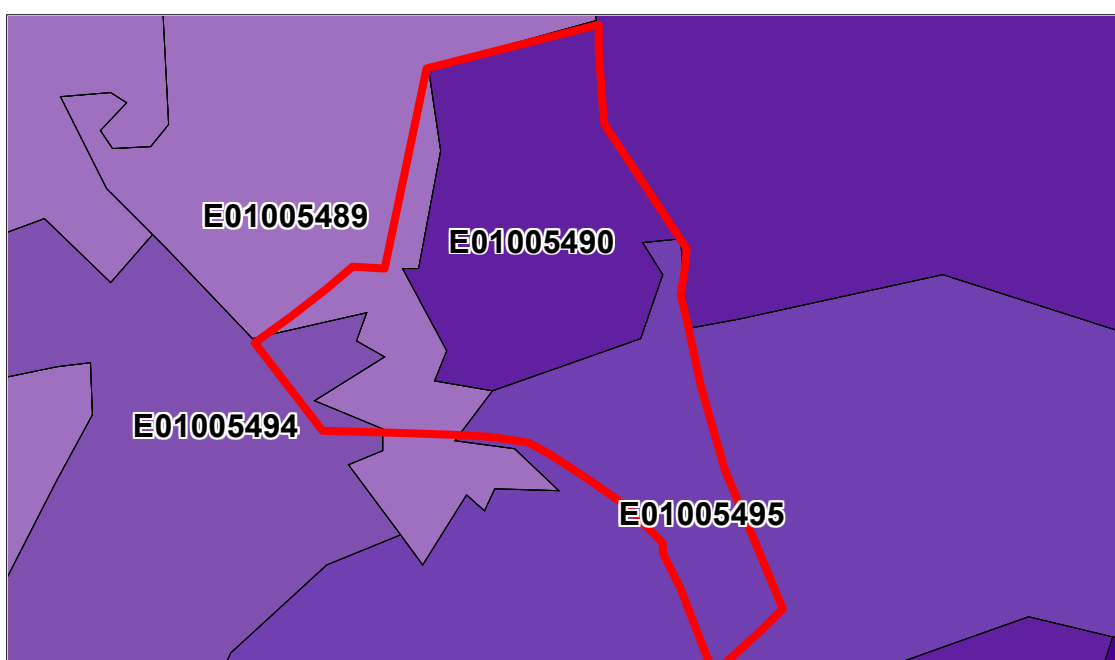
Asian/Asian British origin in Syke in comparison to the Rochdale Borough and Greater Manchester.

Table 1: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005489	14,848	50
E01005490	3,553	20
E01005494	11,403	40
E01005495	9,647	30

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation in Syke



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

In the Indices of Deprivation 2004, the overall index of multiple deprivation combines the seven domain measures of deprivation to produce one overall level of multiple deprivation. This is published only at SOA and borough level.

The overall index of multiple deprivation varies for each SOA in Syke. The east of Syke has a higher overall level of multiple deprivation and falls between the worst 20% and 30% of SOAs in the country. The west of Syke has a lower level of overall deprivation compared to the east of Syke and falls between the worst 40% and 50% of SOAs in the country.

Income

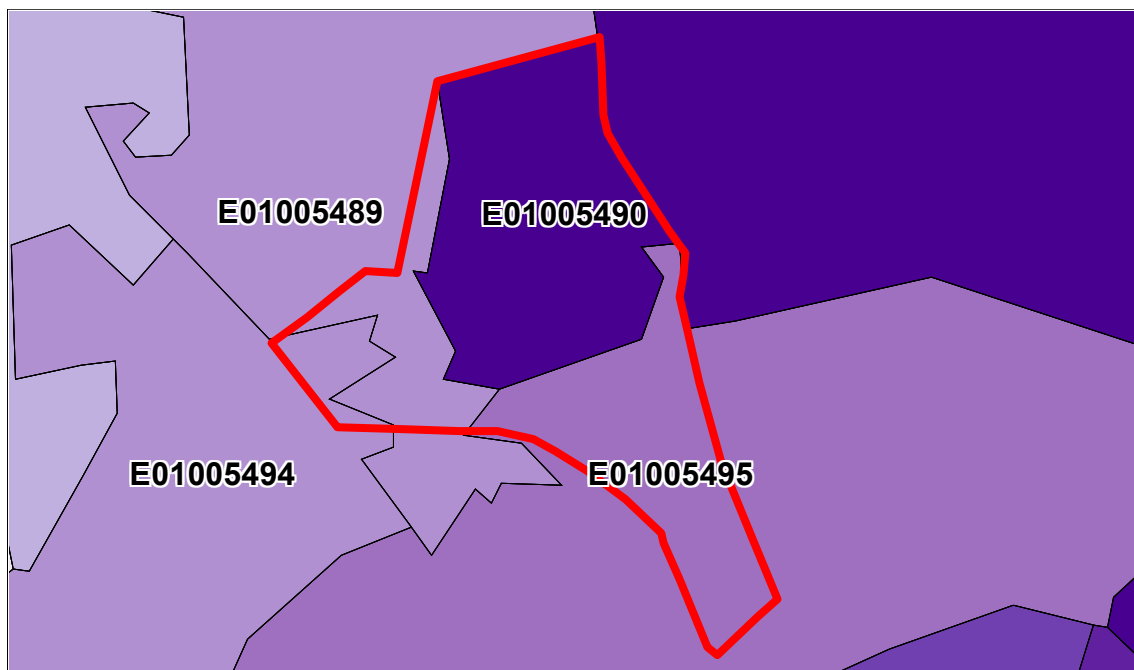
Low income is a key driver of deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004) included an income deprivation domain, using data based on people living in families reliant on means tested income. The ID 2004 published data at SOA and borough level only.

Table 2: Income Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005489	18,661	60
E01005490	2,641	10
E01005494	16,286	60
E01005495	13,231	50

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 3: Income Deprivation in Syke



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

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

SOA	Children (%)	Older People (%)
E01005489	15.0	6.1
E01005490	49.4	25.5
E01005494	15.1	13.7
E01005495	13.4	20.4

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

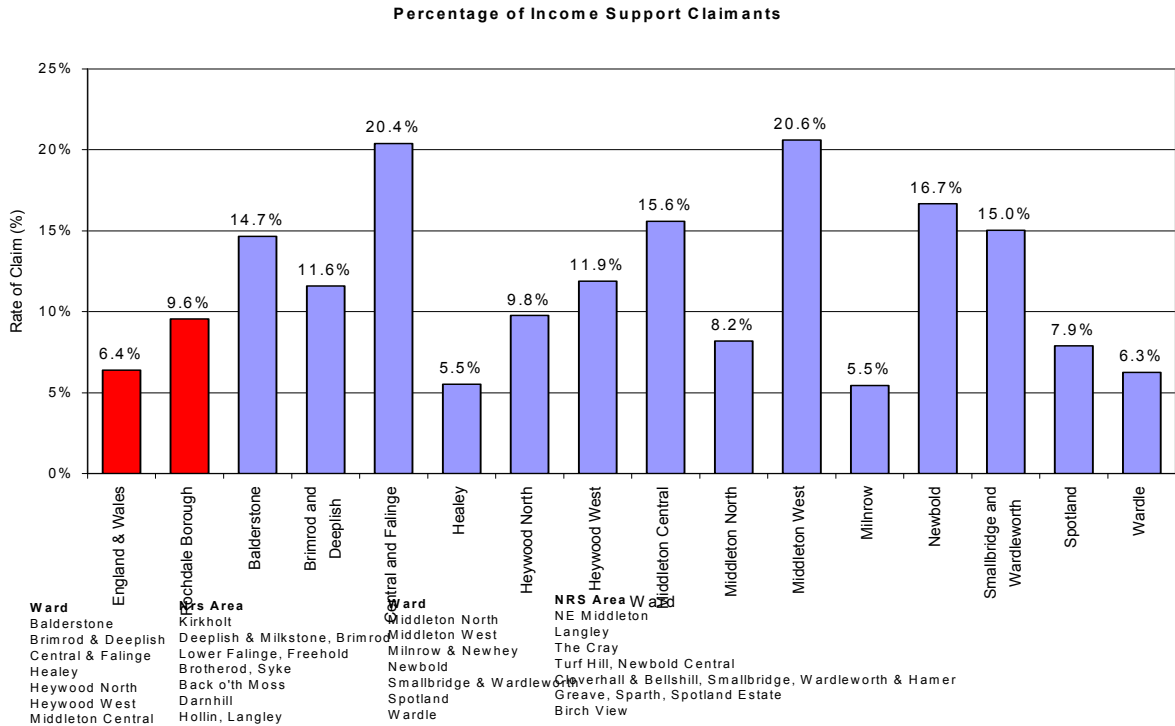
Income deprivation is high in the north east of Syke. In this area income deprivation was ranked at 2,641 out of 32,482 and therefore falls within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country. In this SOA 49.4% of children and 25.5% of older people suffer from income deprivation.

The average household income in Syke is estimated to be £21,388. This is lower than the average household income for Rochdale which stands at £26,791 and the average household income for the UK which stands at £29,374 (Source: CACI, Paycheck, 2004). Poverty (i.e. low income) is associated with worklessness and low-paid work, poor health, low educational

attainment, poor housing, discrimination and area concentrations of deprivation. These are both the causes of poverty and deprivation and the symptoms and they impact on each other.

In Syke more than a third of households claim Council Tax Benefit (37.7%). People are eligible for Council Tax Benefit if they claim Income Support or Jobseeker's Allowance, are working and on a low pay or on a low income.

Graph 3: Percentage of Income Support Claimants at August 2002



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

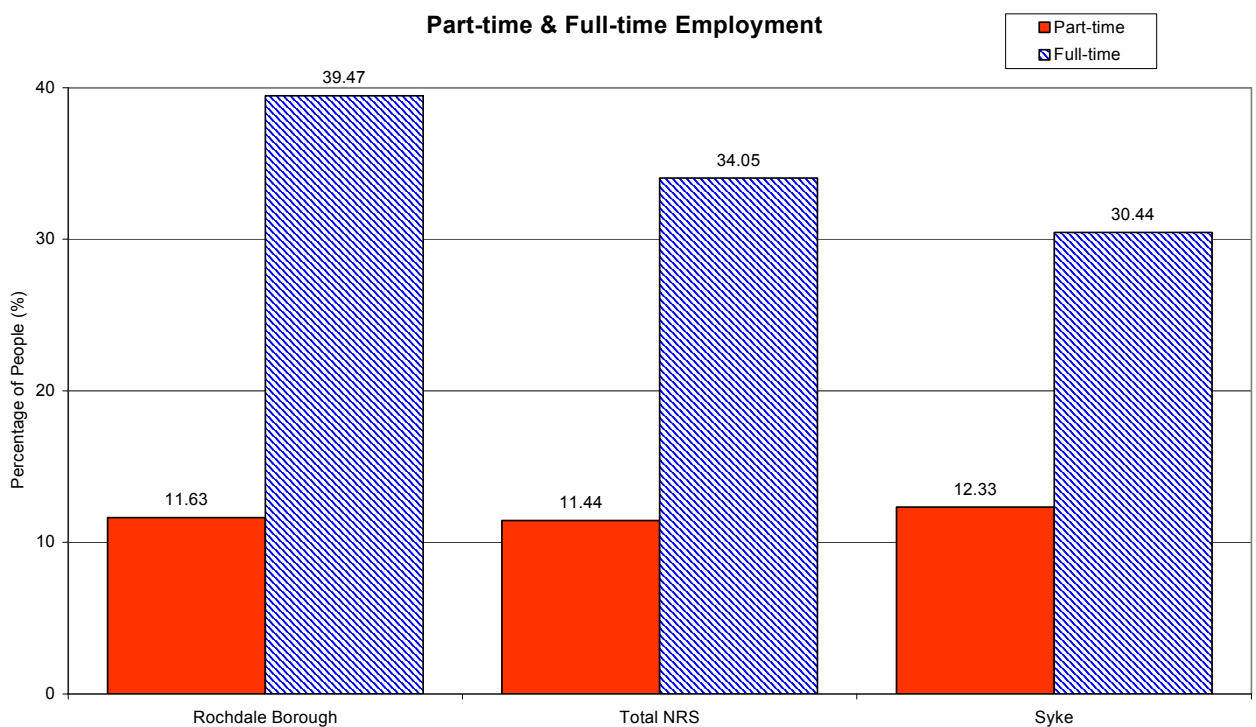
Income support is designed to top up a household's income to reach a minimum level. It is the welfare state's principal means-tested benefit and is therefore an indicator of income deprivation. Income support claimants are mainly pensioners, lone parents or people with disabilities. Syke falls within the boundary of the Healey ward. In the Healey ward 5.5% of people were claiming Incapacity Benefit at August 2002. This was lower than the rate of claim for both the Rochdale Borough (9.6%) and England and Wales (6.4%).

Employment

In labour market terms, the adult population has been traditionally divided into the employed, the unemployed and the economically inactive. However, changes in recent years in the labour market have resulted in a “blurring” of boundaries. There is a greater variety of patterns of work and non-work with more individuals in irregular jobs and with discontinuous employment patterns. Those classified as economically inactive may want work, but are unable to take up a job due to permanent sickness or disability. Others classified as “looking after home and family” may want to work but are unable to because of caring commitments and lack of suitable childcare or other support. Therefore it is useful to look at several measures of labour market “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 exclusion from work. What is included is dependent on the data available and may only include some elements of the “hidden unemployed”.

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



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

In Syke only 30.44% of all people aged between 16 and 74 are employed in full-time employment. This is lower than the percentage for the Total NRS area (34.05%) and the Rochdale Borough (39.47%). There are slightly more people in part-time employment in Syke in comparison to the Total NRS area and the Rochdale Borough. A further 5.48% of adults in Syke 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 4: Percentage of People who are Employment Deprived.

SOA	Employment deprivation (%)
E01005489	9.1
E01005490	20.9
E01005494	9.4
E01005495	12.0

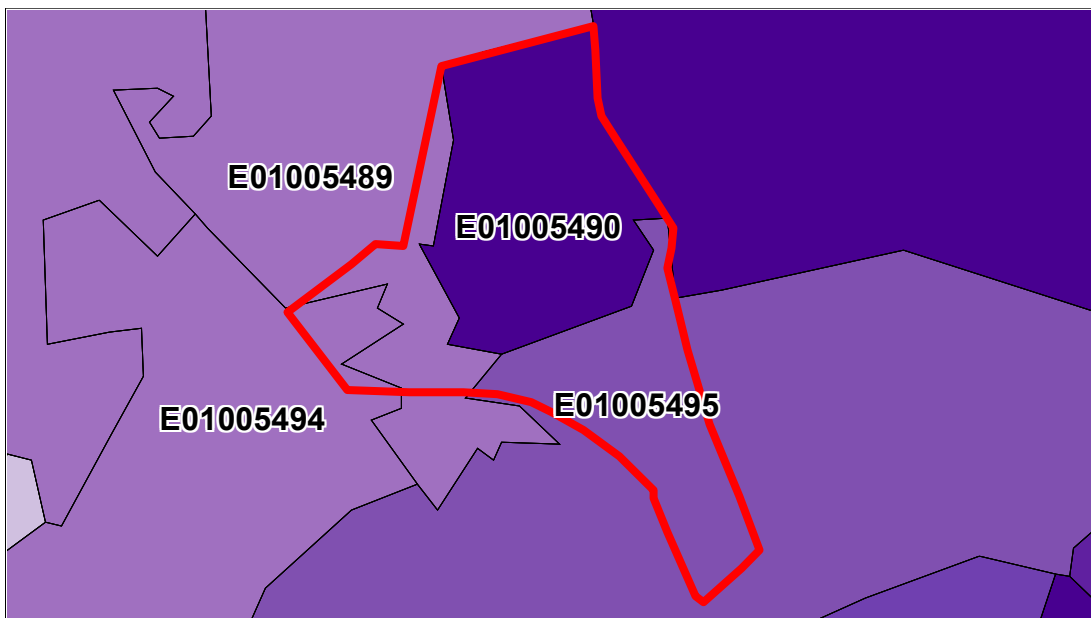
Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Table 5: Employment deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005489	14,748	50
E01005490	3,144	10
E01005494	14,156	50
E01005495	10,075	40

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

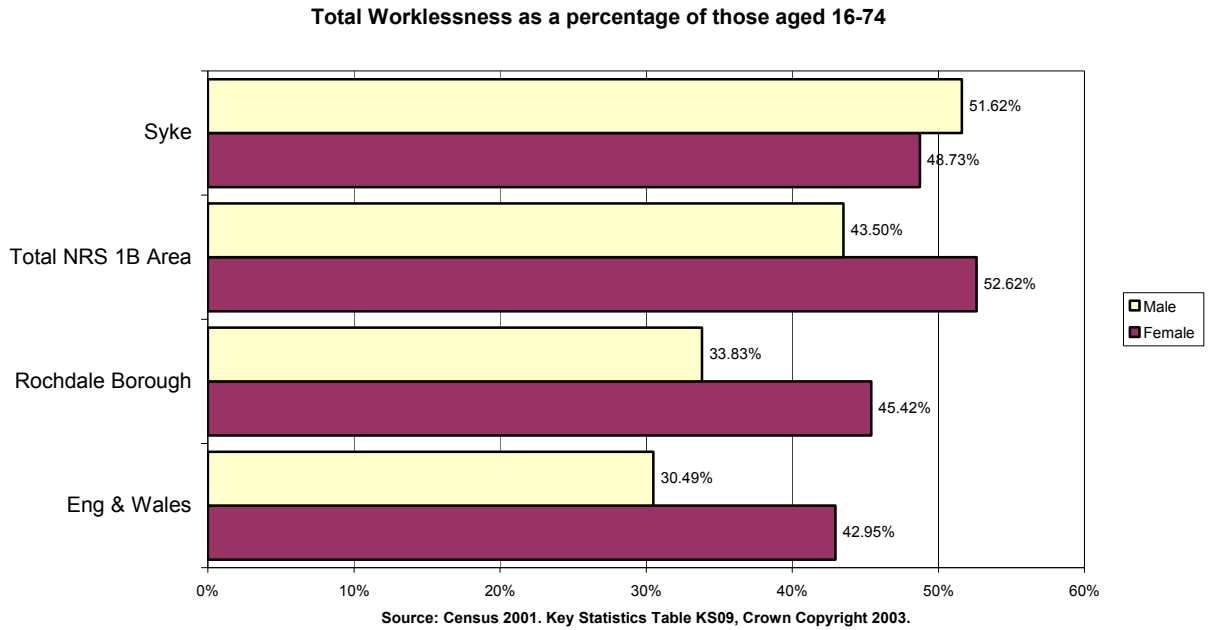
Map 4: Employment deprivation in Syke



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Between 9.4% and 20.9% of people in Syke are employment deprived. In the north east of Syke employment deprivation is especially high. This SOA was ranked 3,144 out of 32,482 and falls within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country.

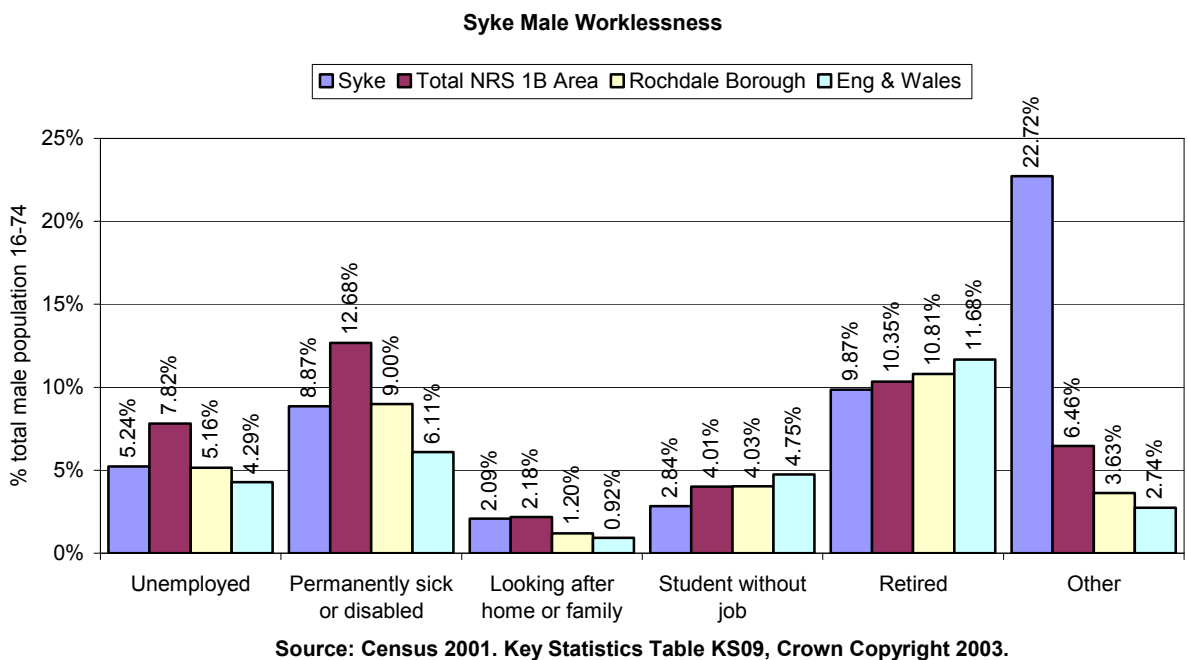
Graph 5: Total Worklessness



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

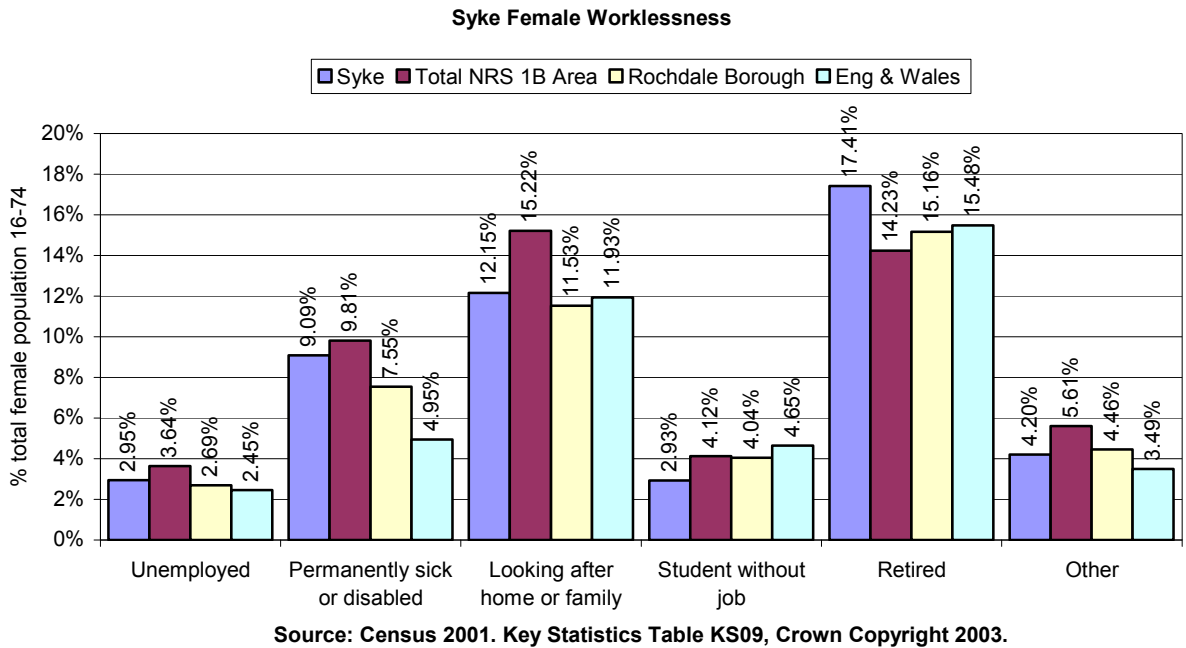
Syke has a higher overall level of worklessness than the NRS 1B area as a whole for males but has a lower level for females, however both males and females have a higher level than Rochdale Borough and England & Wales. Gender differences in Syke follow broadly the same pattern as Rochdale and England & 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 6: Male Worklessness



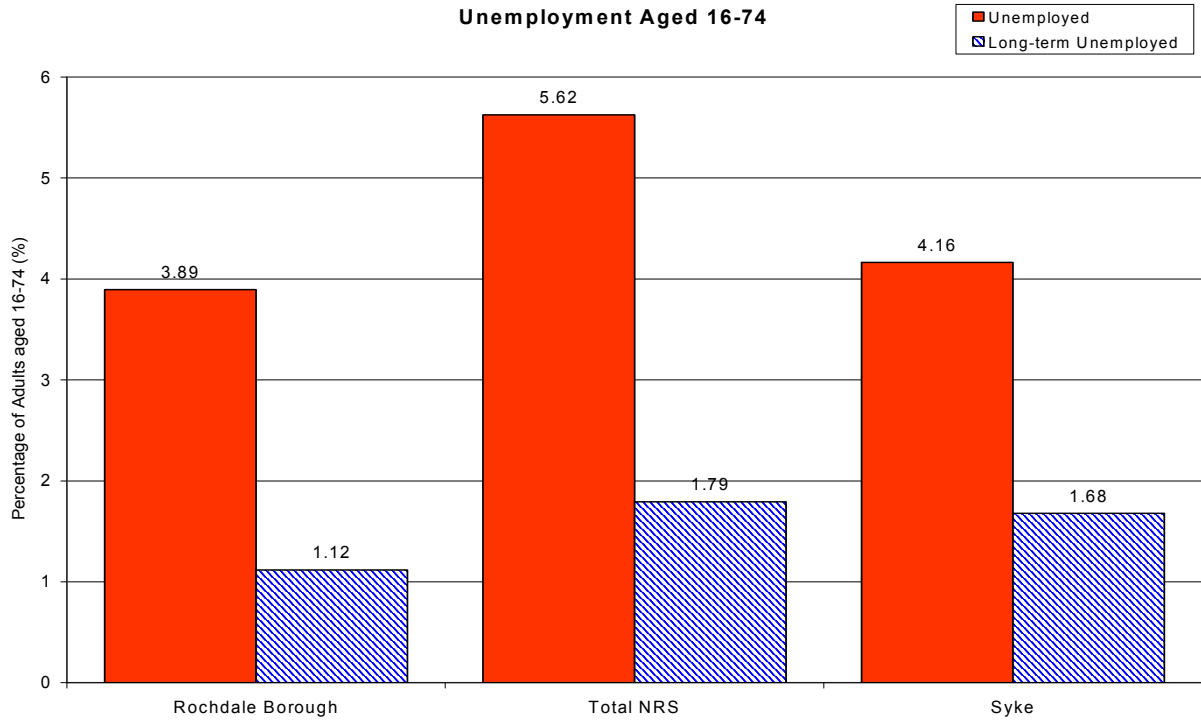
Men aged 16-74 in Syke have a roughly similar level of unemployment to those in Rochdale Borough and England & Wales, while the level of permanently sick or disabled men is higher than England & Wales. Overall men have an extremely low rate of 'looking after home or family'. The levels of 'student without job' and 'retired' 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, while the level of 'other' worklessness is very high in Syke, some 10 times higher than England & Wales.

Graph 7: Female Worklessness



Overall we can expect the characteristics of female 'worklessness' to differ from males quite considerably, in that women who are not in formal employment are significantly more likely to be classed as 'looking after home or family' than 'unemployed', (i.e. actively seeking work). In Syke women aged 16-74 have a lower level of unemployment than males, and as expected a higher level of 'looking after home or family'. Female unemployment in Syke is roughly the same as in England and Wales, and Rochdale Borough but slightly lower than in the NRS 1B area. 'Looking after home or family' is also around the same as England & Wales and the Rochdale Borough, although it is around 5% lower than that of the total NRS 1B area. Around one in ten females aged 16-74 in Syke 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.

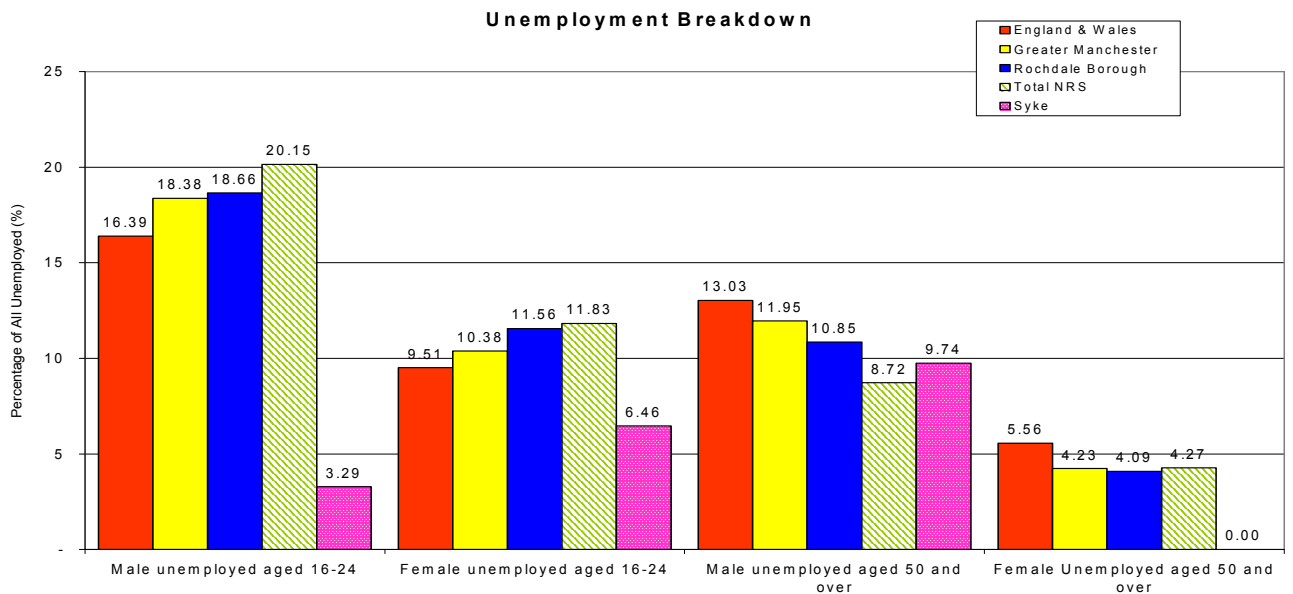
Graph 8: Unemployment Aged 16-74



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 Syke 4.16% of people are classified as unemployed. This is higher than the percentage of people who are unemployed in the Rochdale Borough which stands at 3.89%. In Syke 1.68% 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 9: Unemployment Breakdown (Aged 16-74)

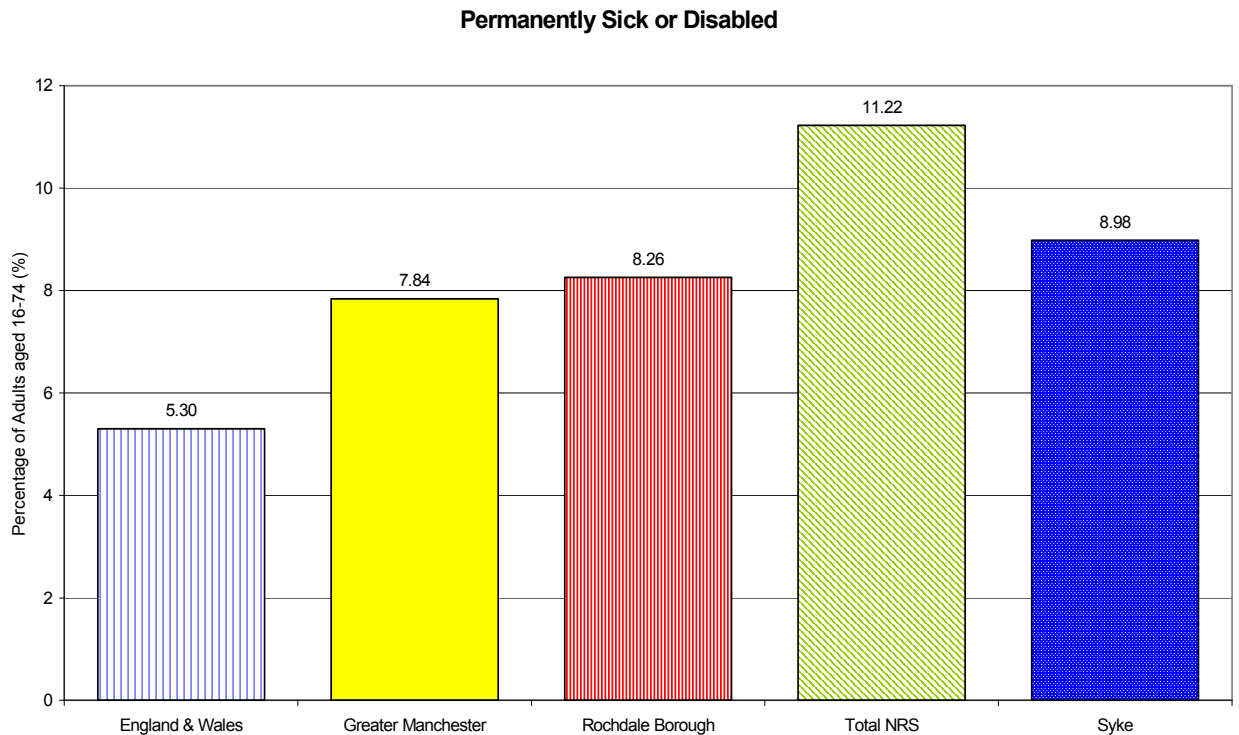


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09a. Crown Copyright 2003.

Young men and women aged 16-24 make up a much lower proportion of the total unemployed in Syke than elsewhere. Older people aged 50 plus also form a relatively low proportion of the total unemployed, and therefore adults aged 25-49 make up a larger proportion.

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

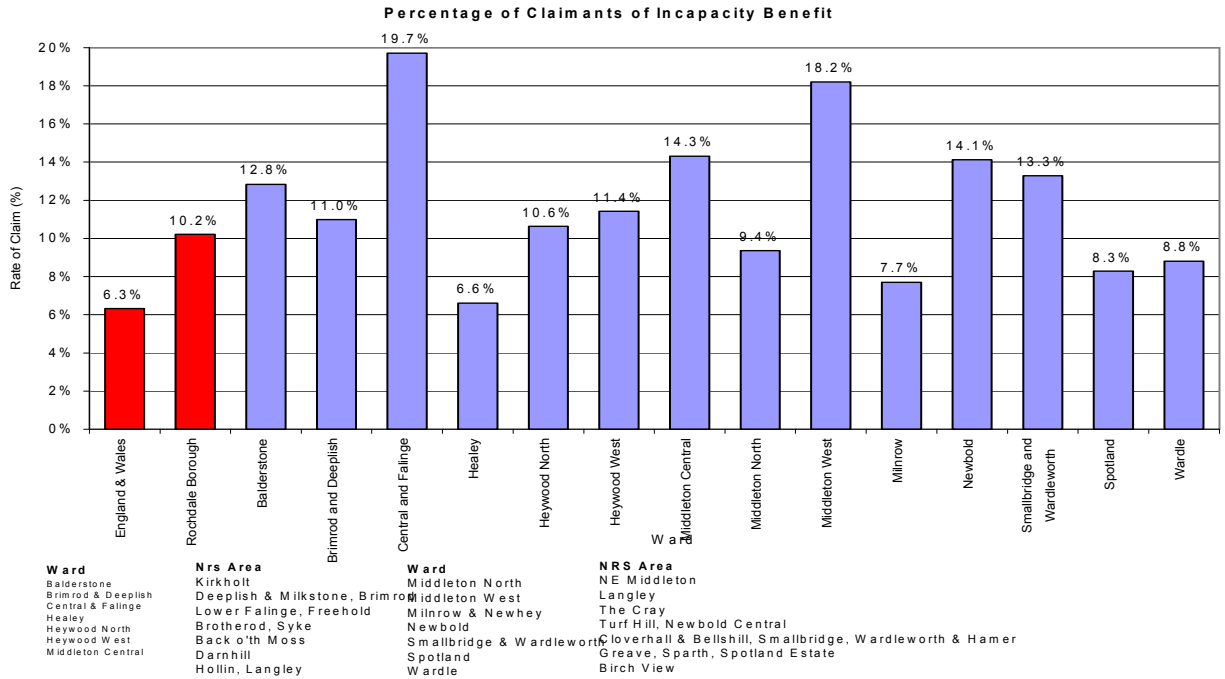
Graph 10: Percentage of People who are Permanently Sick or Disabled (Aged 16-74)



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

Permanently sick or disabled people are classed as economically inactive and therefore do not participate in the labour market. However, they are involuntarily excluded from the labour market and should be considered as part of the “hidden unemployed”. In Turf Hill 8.98% of people are permanently sick or disabled. This is higher than the percentage of permanently sick or disabled people in the Rochdale Borough (8.26%) but lower than the percentage of permanently sick or disabled people in the Total NRS area (11.22%).

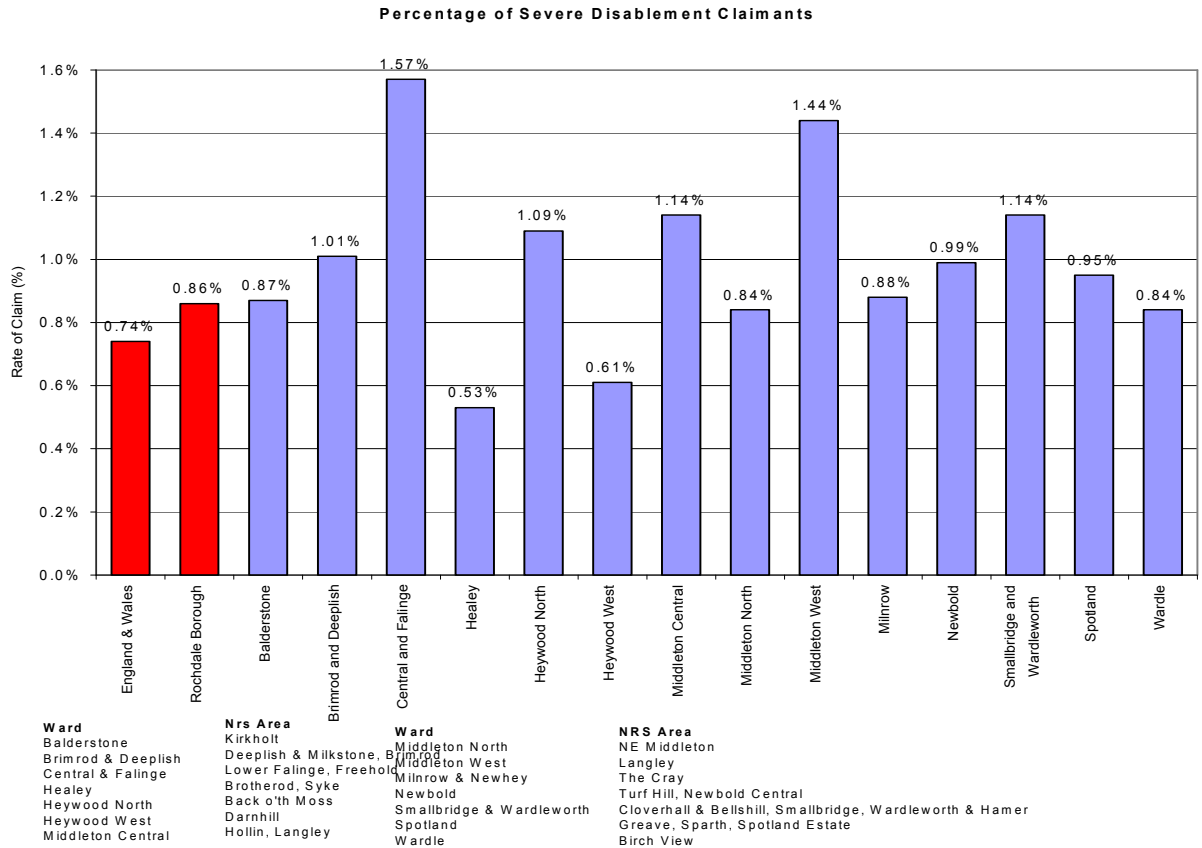
Graph 11: Percentage of People Claiming Incapacity Benefit at August 2002.



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

Incapacity benefit is a non means tested benefit which is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work. In the Healey ward 6.6% of people claimed Incapacity Benefit at August 2002. This is higher than the rate of claim in England and Wales (6.3%) but lower than the rate of claim in the Rochdale Borough (10.2%).

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

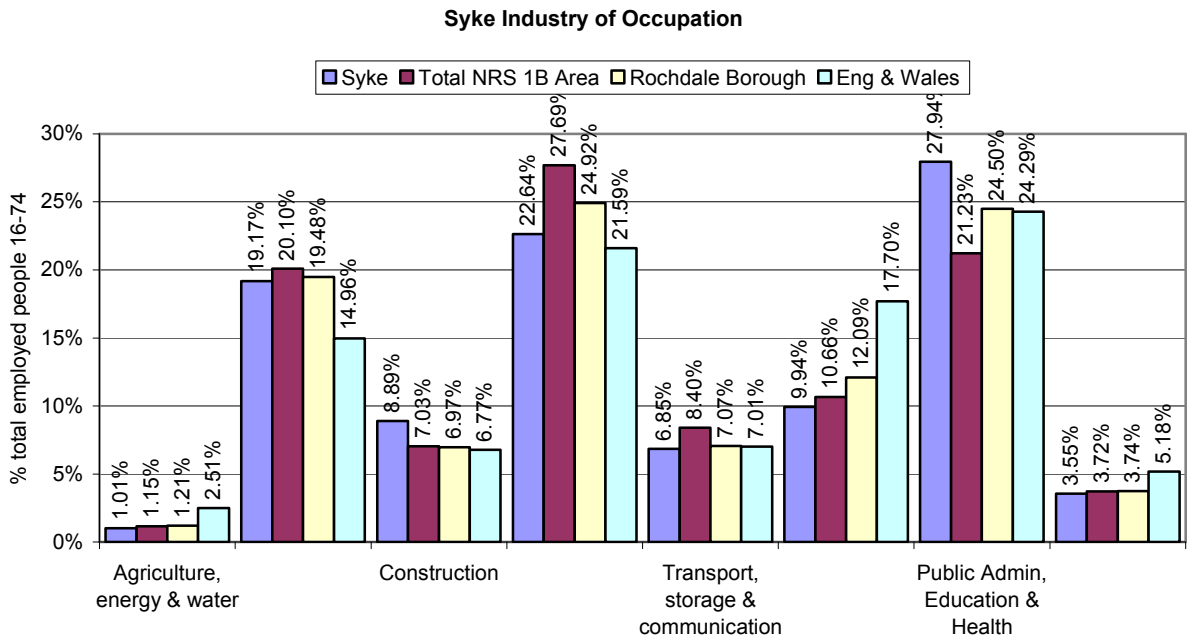


Department for Work and Pensions (Information and Analysis Directorate). Information Centre. Crown Copyright 2004.

0.53% of people claimed Severe Disablement Allowance at August 2002. This was higher than the rate of claim in the Rochdale Borough and the Total NRS area. Incapacity benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance are earnings replacement benefits – they are designed to provide an income for people unable to work or carry out household duties due to long-term sickness or disability.

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

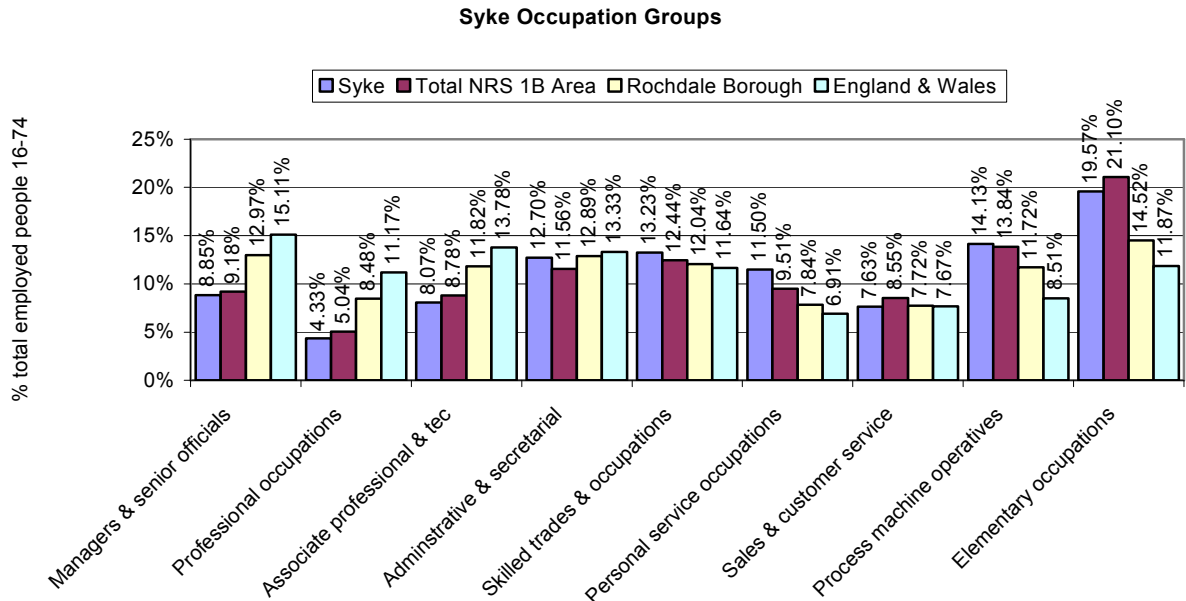


Source: Census 2001. Key Statistics Table KS11a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Syke almost a third of employed people work in ‘Public Administration, Education & Health’, compared with one quarter in England & Wales and one fifth in the Total NRS 1B area. ‘Distribution, Hotels & Catering’ occupations account for around a fifth of all occupations in Syke, a similar proportion to England & Wales. Almost 20 % work in ‘Manufacturing’, and one in ten work in ‘Banking, Finance & Insurance’, compared to one in five nationwide. Industry of employment is determined in the Census by the response to the question asking for a description of the business of the person’s employer. The responses are coded to a modified version of the UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, (UK SIC), 1992.

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

Graph 14: Occupation Groups



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

In Syke it can be seen that there is a definite pattern to occupational groupings. At the higher end of the occupational scale in groups 1-3, ('managers & senior officials', 'professional occupations' and 'associate professional'), there is clearly a much lower proportion than those in England & Wales and the Rochdale Borough. Towards the middle in groups 4-5 there are roughly equal amounts of people employed in 'administrative & secretarial' and '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 almost double the amount of workers in Syke 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 Syke 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.

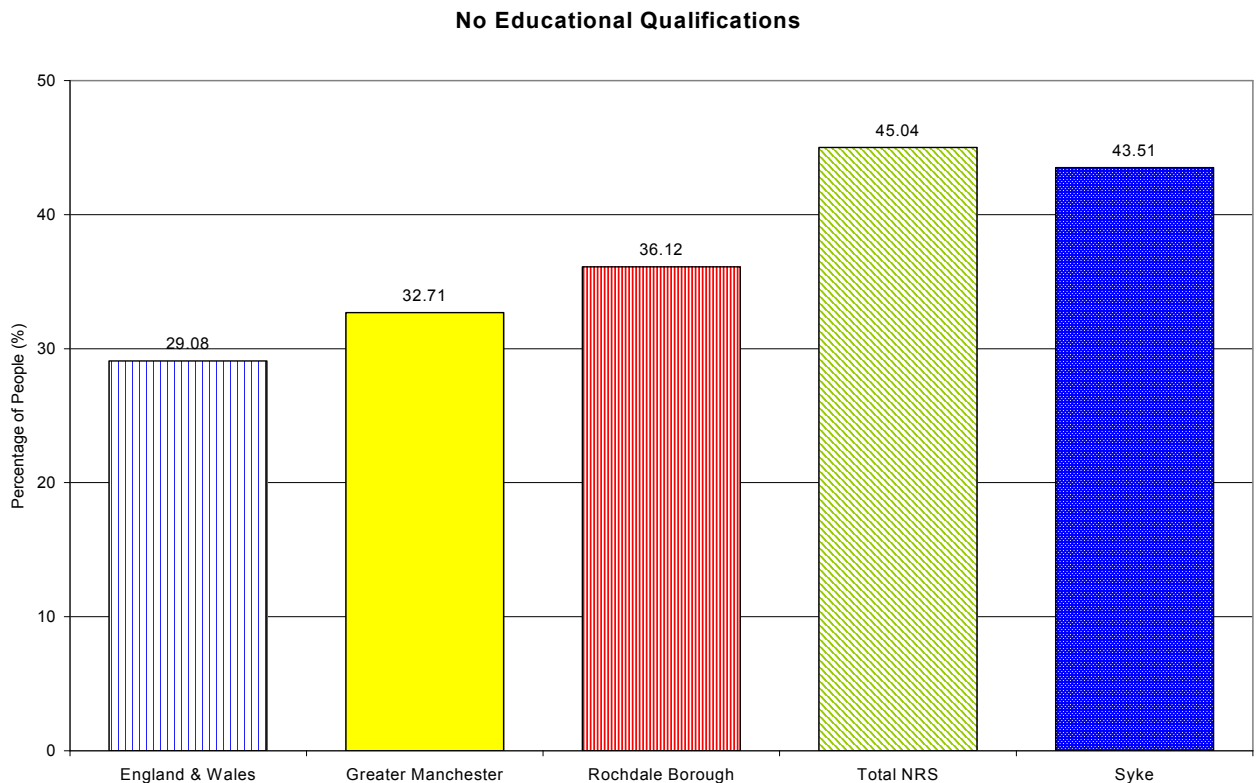
If we combine this occupational group pattern with the above trends in industry of employment we can see that the majority of workers in Syke are concentrated in low skilled, low paying industries.

Education

Low educational attainment increases the risk of social exclusion not only during school years but in future years due the importance of education in securing employment. There is a clear correlation between GCSE attainment and subsequent labour market position, and employment is the most important way of avoiding poverty.

Without greater numbers of highly skilled people in a locality it is difficult to generate more employment. Lack of skills amongst a local population is one of the most significant obstacles to raising employment levels.

Graph 15: Percentage of People with No Educational Qualifications



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

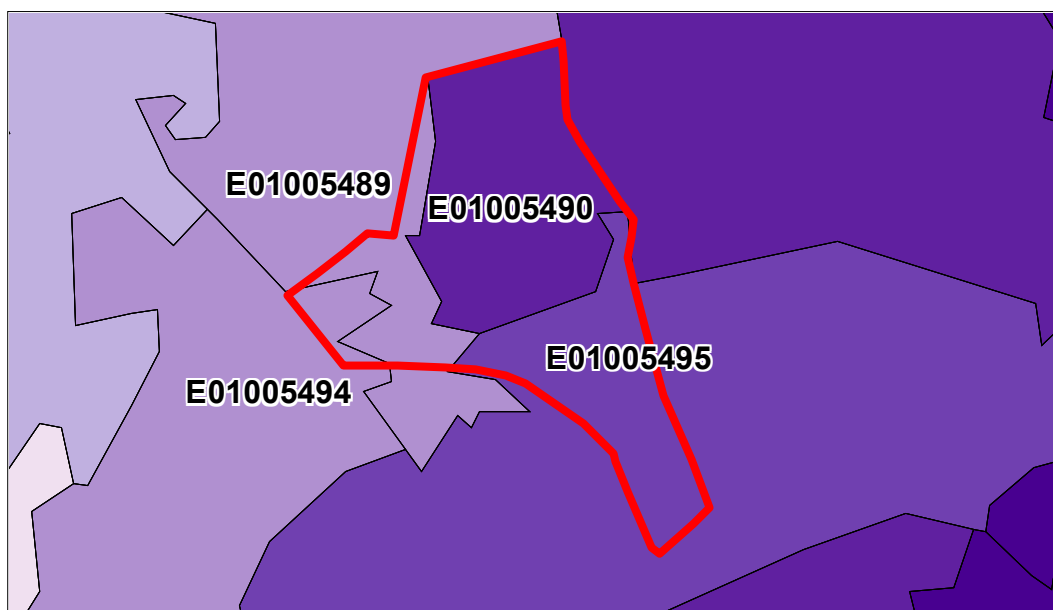
In Syke nearly half of the population (43.51%) have no educational qualifications. This is higher than the percentage of people with no educational qualifications in England and Wales, Greater Manchester and the Rochdale Borough. The high percentage of people in Syke with no educational qualifications will impact the the level of employment and the type and quality of jobs that people from Syke are able to obtain.

Table 6: Education Skills and Training Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005489	17,261	60
E01005490	4,129	20
E01005494	17,326	60
E01005495	8,277	30

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 5: Education Skills and Training Deprivation in Syke



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 Syke is ranked between 4,129 and 28,326. The east of Syke has a higher level of education, skills and training deprivation and falls within the worst 20% and 30% of SOAs in the country.

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

Area	English	Maths	Science
Syke	68.0	70.9	88.4
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

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.

Key Stage 2 attainment at Level 4 and above in Syke was in line with the Rochdale borough average in 2003, and slightly below the England average.

In Syke 17.6% of pupils gained 5 A*-C GCSE result in 2002-2003. This is significantly lower than the percentage of pupils in the whole of the Rochdale Borough and England who gained 5 A*-C grades (41.3% and 52.9% respectively).

Health

Disadvantaged communities face multiple deprivation which can have a serious effect on health. People living in disadvantaged communities are the least likely to have access to the best services when they are ill and are more likely to die at a younger age. Health inequalities are produced by the clustering of disadvantage – in opportunity, material circumstances and behaviours related to health – across people’s lives.

Poor health is a symptom of living in a poorer neighbourhood and a cause of its continuing decline. Socio-economic factors such as income, educational attainment, housing, environment and fear of crime greatly influence the health of individuals from before birth right throughout life. In deprived areas these problems can be compounded by poor access to health services, but also by poor day-to-day access to healthy affordable food, safe leisure and recreation and affordable convenient public transport.

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

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

Lower SOA	SMR Circulatory Disease	SMR Neoplasms	Birth Rate Lone Mothers	SIR "not good"	SIR LLTI	SIR Permanently Sick or Disabled	SMR All Causes
E01005489	73.62	*	15.63	102.52	84.14	89.66	69.92
E01005490	99.59	53.84	28.77	169.41	151.48	192.67	104.95
E01005494	115.19	161.55	18.42	91.94	83.47	83.24	139.29
E01005495	141.56	118.19	8.2	95.1	98.58	93.42	160.17

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

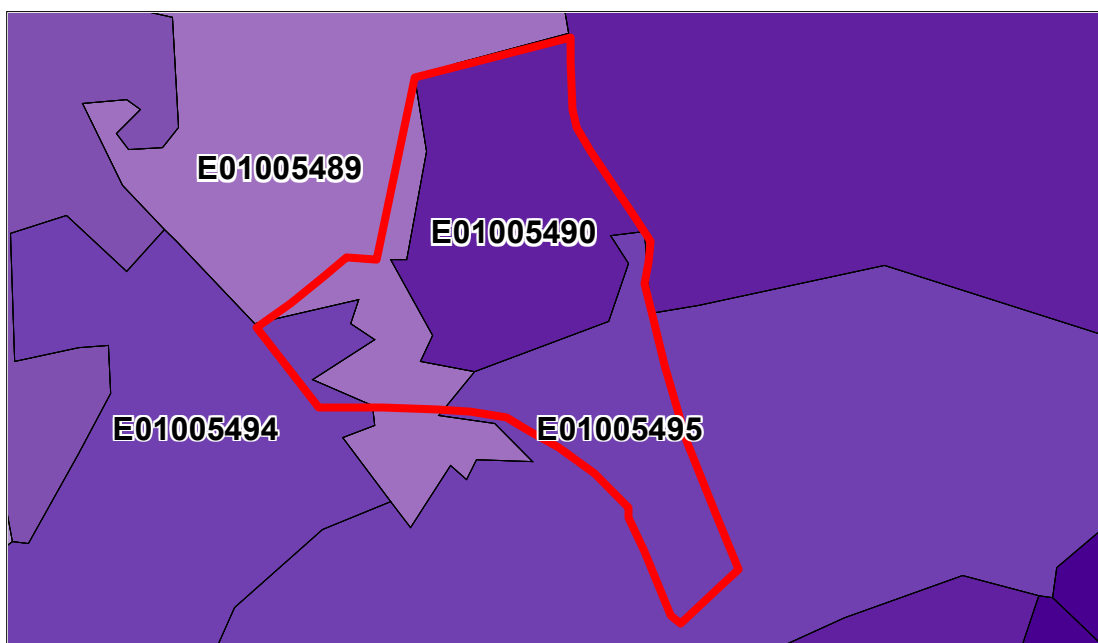
The table above shows that the health indicators for Skye’s SOAs vary drastically. The SMR for all causes in Skye is higher than the average for England and Wales in most areas. The SIRs are relatively low in all SOAs apart from one situated in the north east of Skye.

Table 9: Health Deprivation and Disability

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005489	13,025	50
E01005490	3,574	20
E01005494	9,238	30
E01005495	9,434	30

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 6: Health Deprivation and Disability in Syke

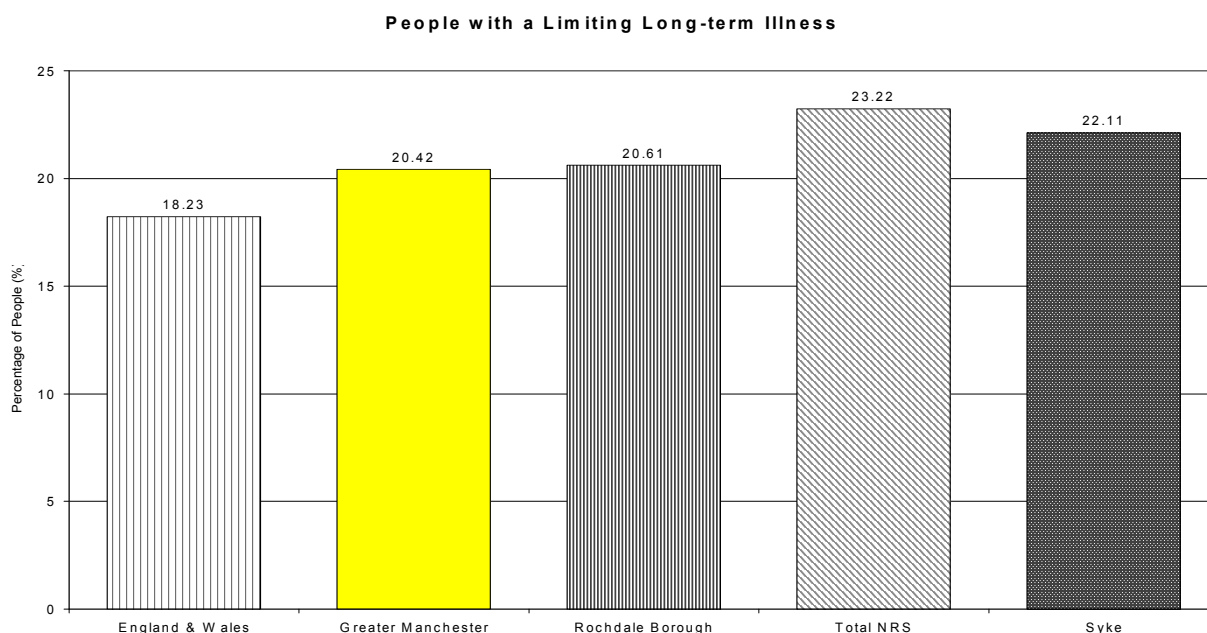


Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Health deprivation and disability is high in the majority of Syke. The majority of Syke falls within the worst 30% of SOAs for health deprivation and disability.

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)

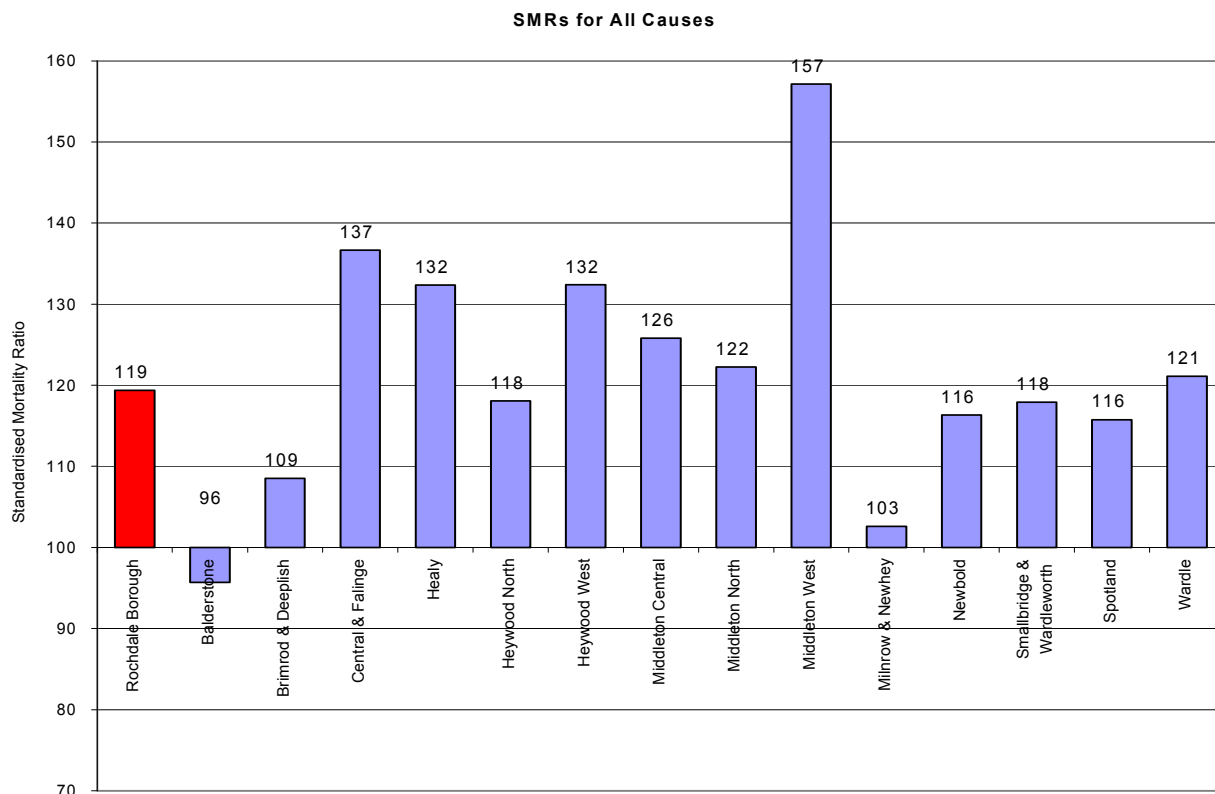


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 08. Crown Copyright 2003.

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 Syke over one fifth (22.11%) of the population classify themselves as having a limiting long-term illness.

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 the area is better off in comparison to the national average for England and Wales.

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

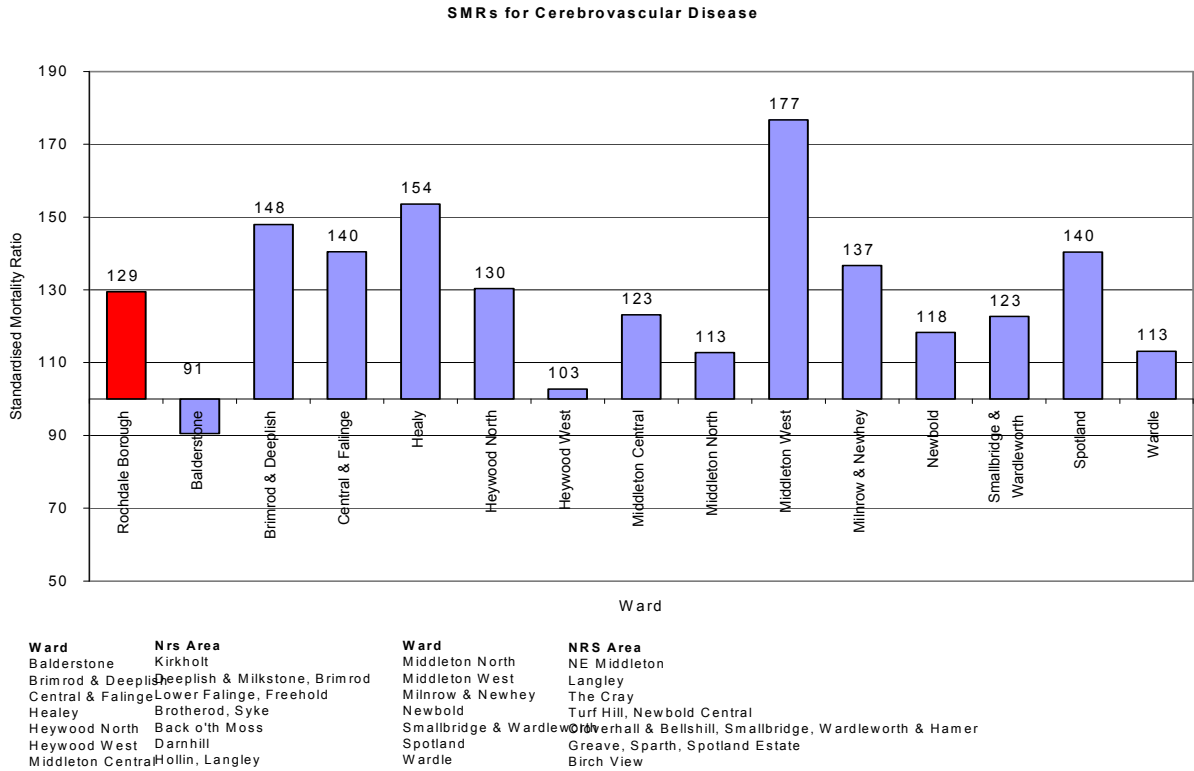


Ward	Nrs Area	Ward	NRS Area
Balderstone	Kirkholt	Middleton North	NE Middleton
Brimrod & Deeplish	Beeplish & Milkstone, Brimrod	Middleton West	Langley
Central & Falinge	Lower Falinge, Freehold	Milnrow & Newhey	The Cray
Healy	Brotherod, Syke	Newbold	Turf Hill, Newbold Central
Heywood North	Back o'th Moss	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, 1997-1999.

In the Healy ward the SMR for all causes of death is 132. This is higher than the SMR for Rochdale Borough which is 119. Healy has one on the highest SMRs for all causes in the Rochdale Borough.

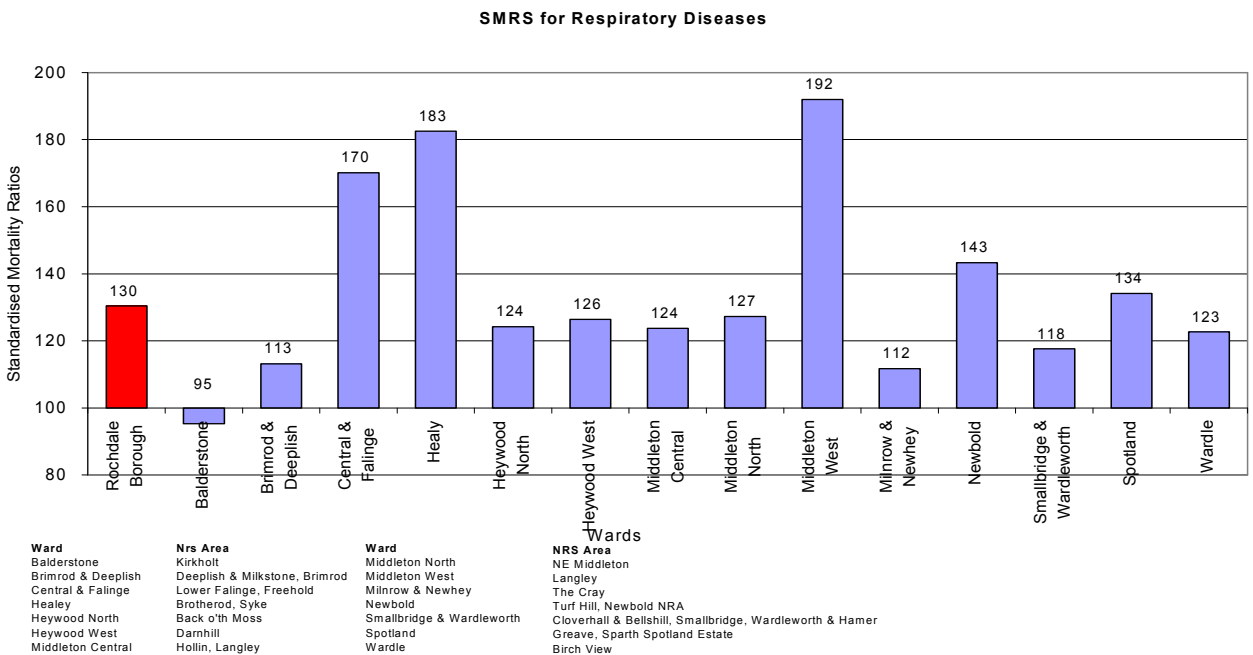
Graph 18: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for Cerebrovascular Disease by Ward



Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999

Cerebrovascular disease is any disease affecting 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 Healey ward the SMR for cerebrovascular disease is high. Healey's SMR is 54% higher than the average for England and Wales. This is the second highest SMR for all of the wards in the Rochdale Borough.

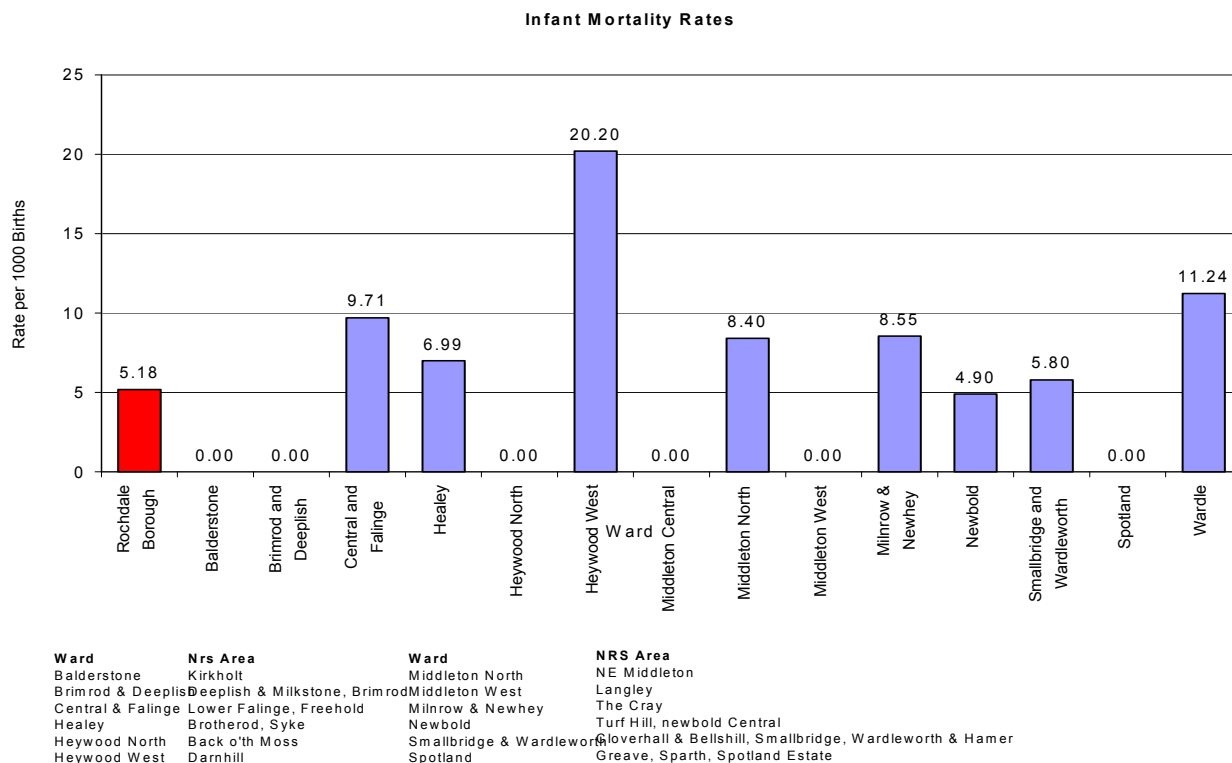
Graph 19: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for Respiratory Disease by Ward



Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999

Healey ward has the second highest SMR for respiratory disease out of all wards in the Rochdale Borough. The reparatory disease SMR for the Healey ward is 183. This is higher than the SMR for the Rochdale Borough which stands at 130.

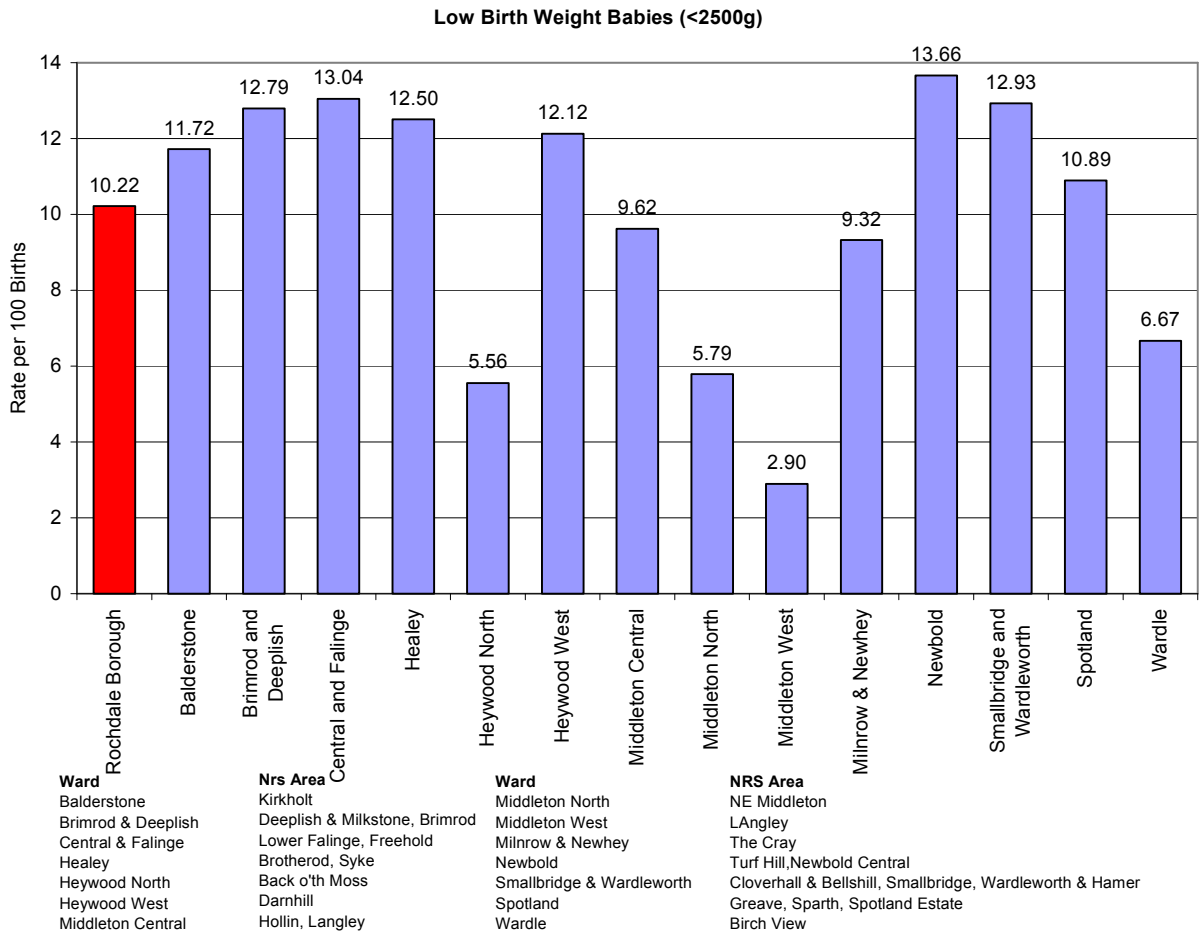
Graph 20: Infant Mortality by Ward, 2002



Source: Rochdale PCT

The Infant mortality rate correlates strongly with poor health in the first few weeks of life. The infant mortality rate in the Healey ward is 6.99 per 1000 births. This is higher than the rate for the Rochdale Borough which stands at 5.81 per 1000 births.

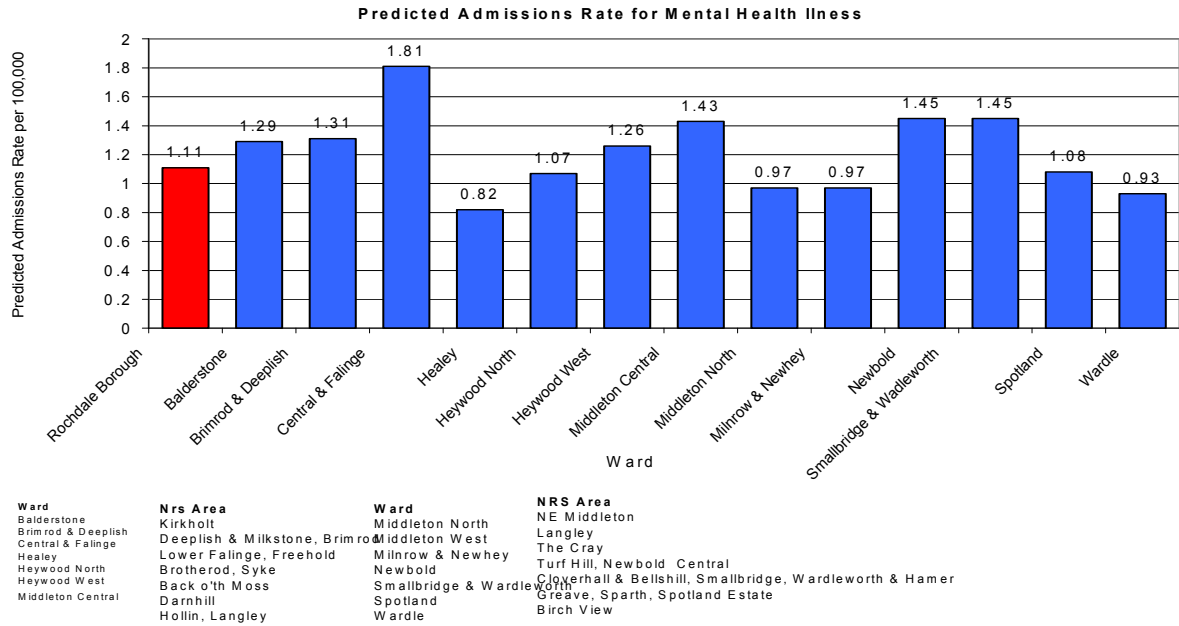
Graph 21: Low Birth Weight Babies (<2500g) by Wards, 2002



Source: Rochdale PCT, 2002

In the Healey ward the rate of low birth weight babies is 12.50 per 100 births. This is one of the highest rates of low birth weight babies compared to all other wards and the Rochdale Borough. Babies born to poorer families are more likely to be premature and of a low birth weight. Low birth weight babies are associated with death in infancy as well as coronary heart disease, diabetes and hypertension/high blood pressure in later life. This therefore indicates that the rate of low birth weight babies born in a particular area can be used as an indication of health deprivation.

Graph 22: 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 Healey ward the predicted admissions rate for people with mental health problems is 0.82 per 100,000 people. This is lower than the predicted admission rate for the whole of the Rochdale Borough which is 1.11.

Crime

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

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

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

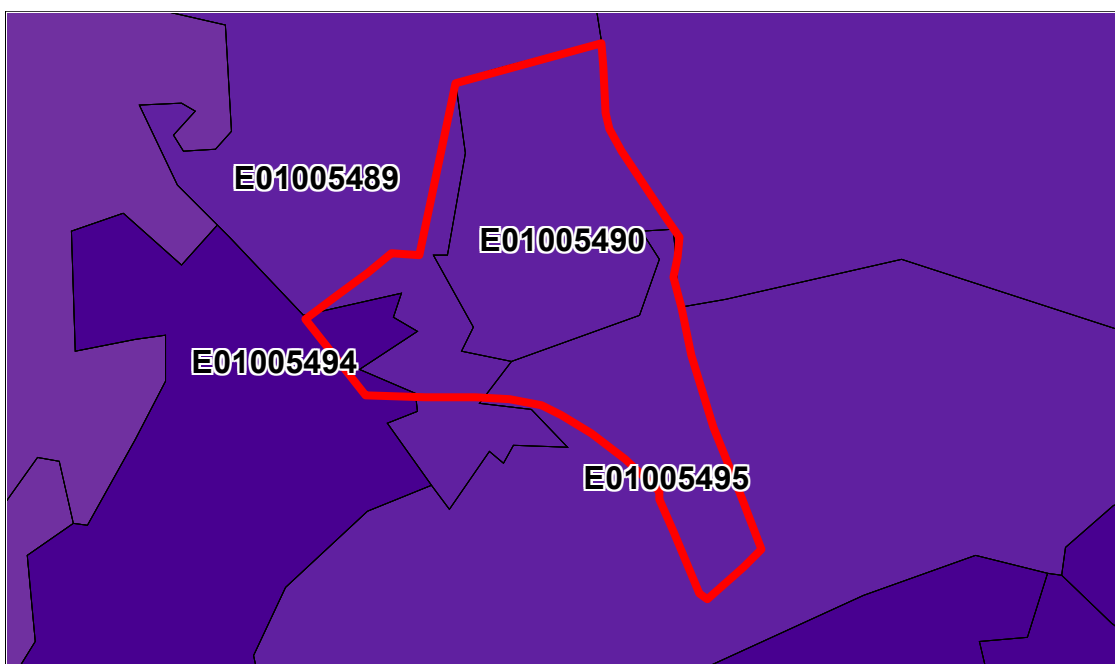
The experience of burglary can disproportionately affect low-income households. Such households are often unable to afford contents insurance especially when living in areas where premiums are extortionately high. Low-income households may not be able to afford security measures and are therefore more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

Table 10: Crime Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005489	6,366	20
E01005490	5,375	20
E01005494	3,203	10
E01005495	4,169	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 7: Crime Deprivation in Syke

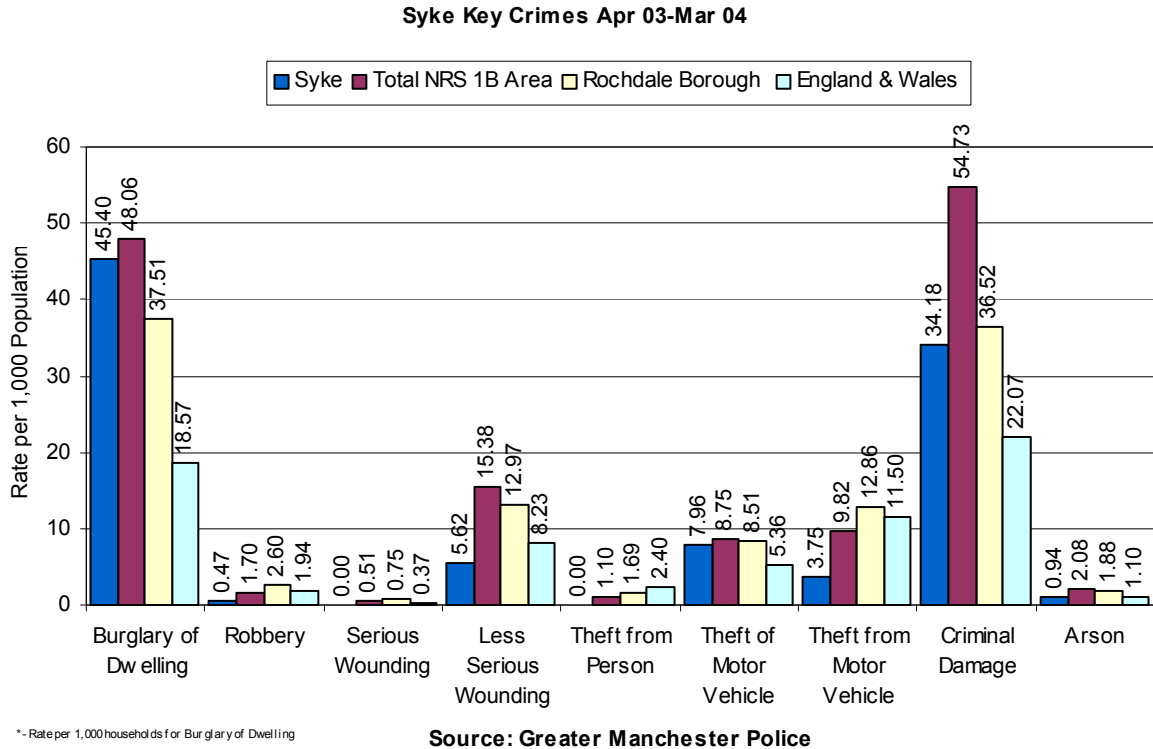


Syke Neighbourhood Renewal Area

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 Syke is high. All of the SOA areas which Syke falls into are within the worst 20% of SOAs in the country.

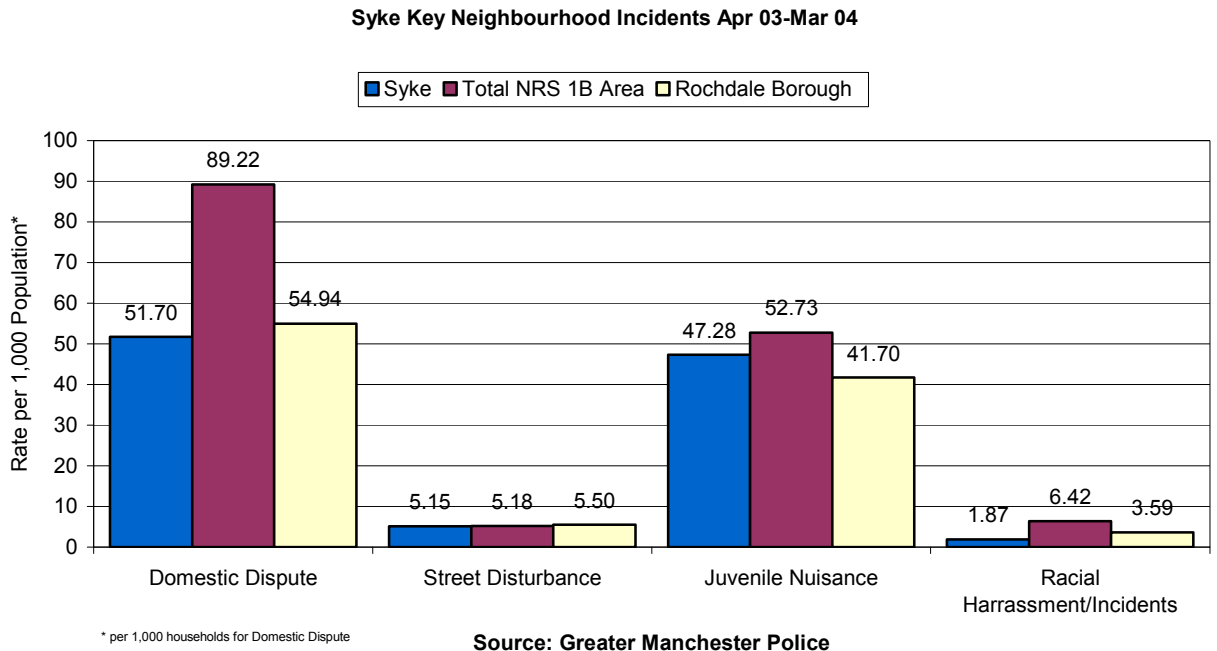
Graph 23: Key Crimes Apr 03 - Mar 04



‘Key crimes’ cover a selection of crimes as recorded by the police. Many other crimes are not covered here, (e.g. murder, kidnap, possession of firearm etc.); this is because these are so few in numbers their numbers cannot be impacted on at neighbourhood level. Further to this it must also be remembered that all recorded offences by the police does not include all criminal offences taken place within that time period; there are many crimes which go undetected.

Syke has around 10 % higher rate of Burglary of Dwelling than the Rochdale Borough as a whole, and two and a half times higher rate than England and Wales. This means that on average almost ten percent of households during the period April 03 to March 04 reported a burglary to the police. Syke has a similar rate of criminal damage as Rochdale borough, but around one and a half times higher than 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. Other key crimes such as arson and serious wounding etc. are extremely small in number and so not of significance.

Graph 24: Key Neighbourhood Incidents Apr 03 – Mar 04



All reports of incidents, whether by a victim, witness or third party, will result in registration by the police, however an incident will only be recorded as a 'crime' if, on the balance of probability, the circumstances as reported amount to a crime as defined by law and there is no available evidence to suggest otherwise. Domestic disputes, street disturbances and juvenile nuisances are therefore crime-related incidents and not actual recorded crimes themselves, and as such can cover a wide range of activities, (for instance youths causing annoyance on street corners would be classed as 'juvenile nuisance', etc.). 'Racially Aggravated Incidents' are incidents which are reported to the police where no crime has taken place, that are deemed to have a racial aspect to the problem. This is often dependent on the officer's perception upon arrival of the scene, and so may frequently be a subjective, rather than objective, classification of events. At present there is no national comparator for incident rates as they are not subject to the same National Recording Standard as recorded crimes.

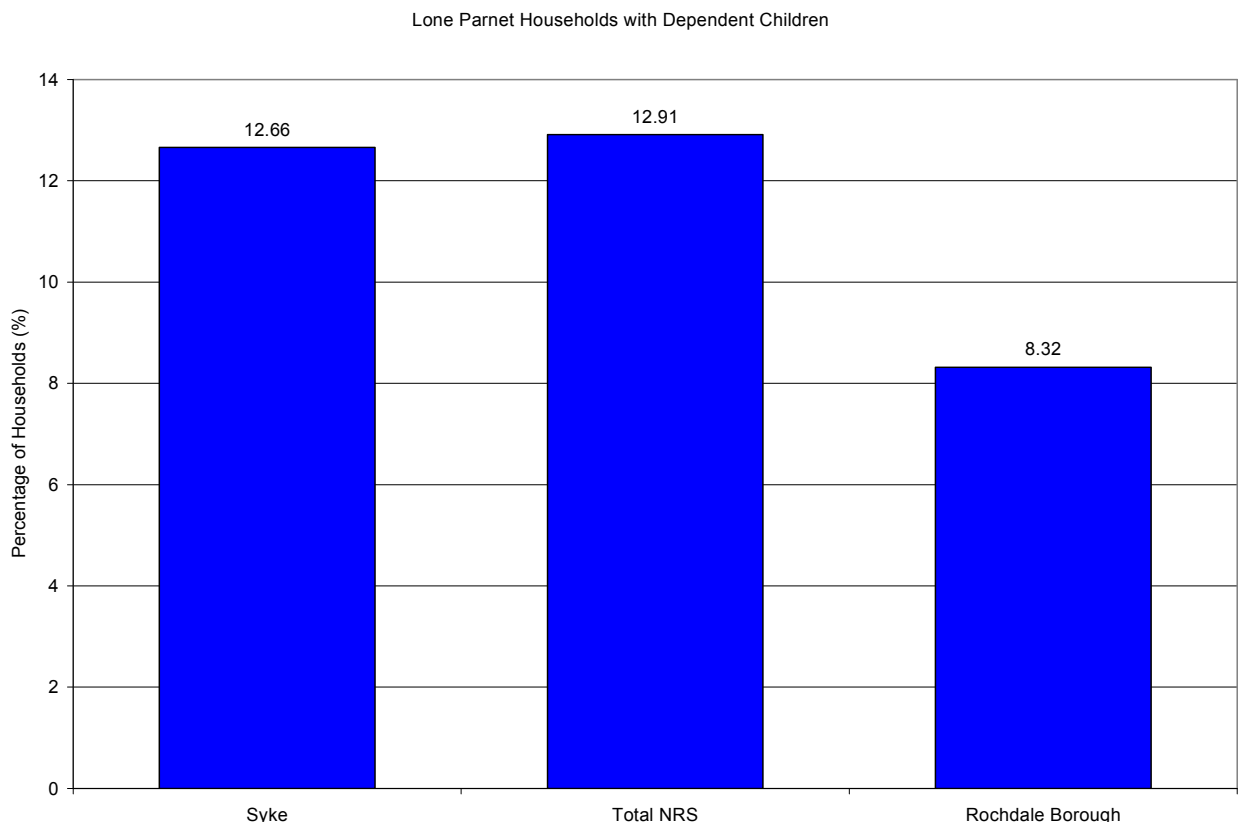
In terms of crime-related incidents Syke has a low rate of domestic disputes, around 40 % lower than the total NRS 1B area level. The level of street disturbances', (i.e. public order problems reported to the police that are not crimes) is very similar to the comparative areas, while the level of 'juvenile nuisance' is lower than the total NRS 1B area but around 5 % higher than in Rochdale Borough. Syke has a lower than average level of racially aggravated incidents than both the Borough as a whole and the NRS1B area.

Children

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

In Syke 24.20% of the population is made up of children aged between 0-15. 5.95% of the population is made up of children who are aged between 0 and 4 years old. This is lower than both the percentage of children aged between 0 and 4 in the Total NRS area (7.77%) and the Rochdale Borough (6.71%).

Graph 25: Households with Lone Parents and Dependent Children

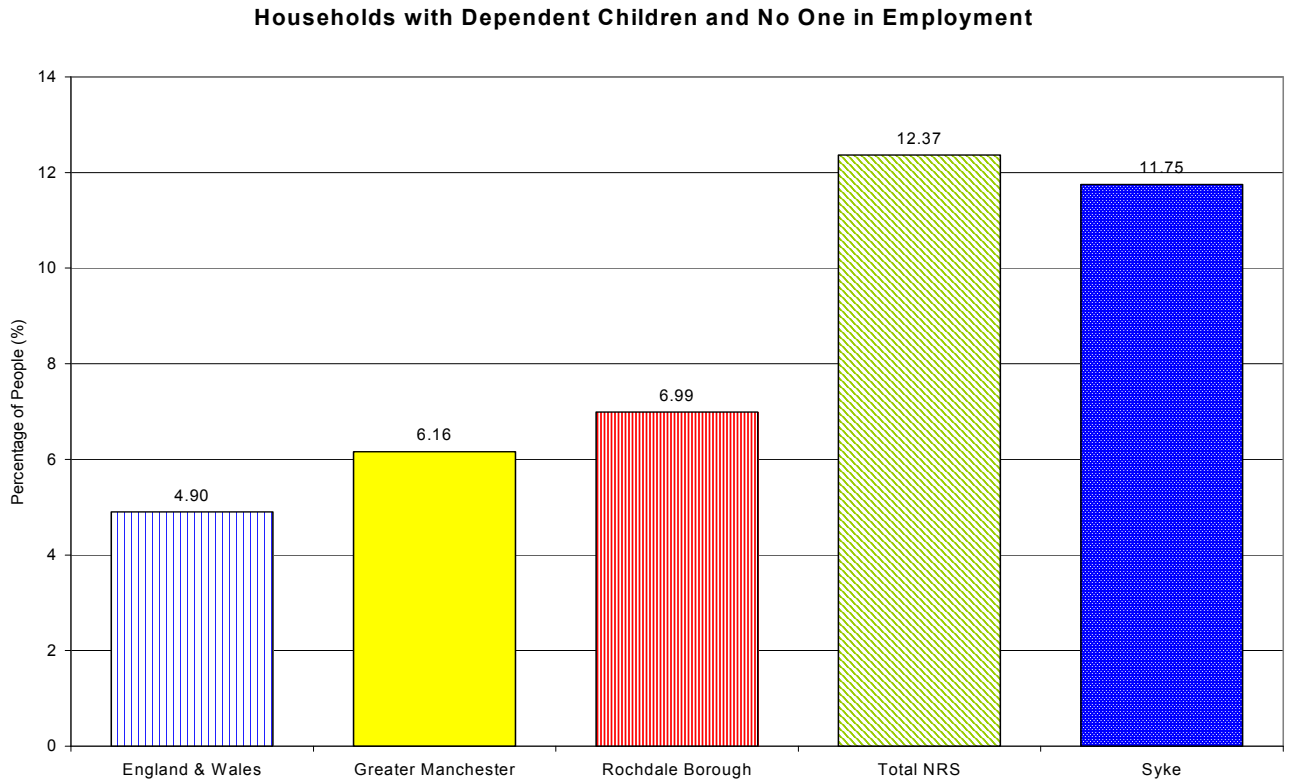


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 20, Crown Copyright 2003

Children who live within lone parent families are more likely to experience life reliant on the lowest levels of means tested benefit. The majority of lone parents are women and children in these households tend to stay poorer for longer. The number of children living in lone parent households is steadily increasing. Lone parent families should not inevitably lead to poverty but this is affected by access to adequate work and childcare. In Syke 12.66 % of households are comprised of lone parents with dependent children. This is lower than the percentage of lone parent household in the Total NRS Phase 1B area (12.91%) but 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 26: Percentage of Households with Dependent Children and No One in Employment.



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

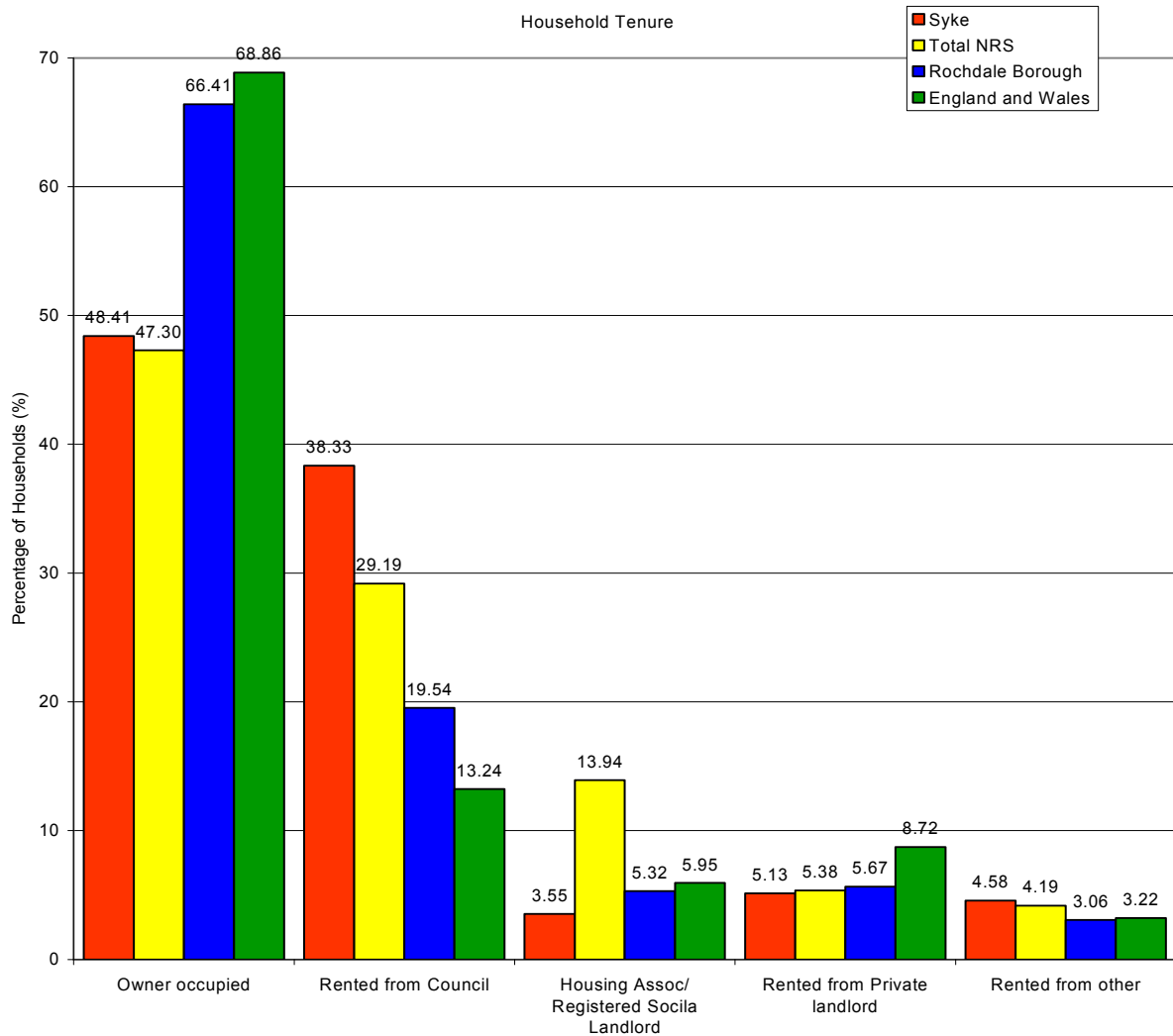
The employment status of the household which children live in also presents a major risk of child poverty. In 1995/96 the UK had the highest rate of children in workless households across the EU. Worklessness creates an economic disadvantage but also creates the potential for stress and tension within a family. It also has the danger of limiting a child's aspirations and social contacts. In Syke there are 11.75% of households which have dependent children and no one in employment.

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 Syke there are 817 household spaces. A household space refers to the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household. (Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 16 & 18, Crown Copyright 2003).

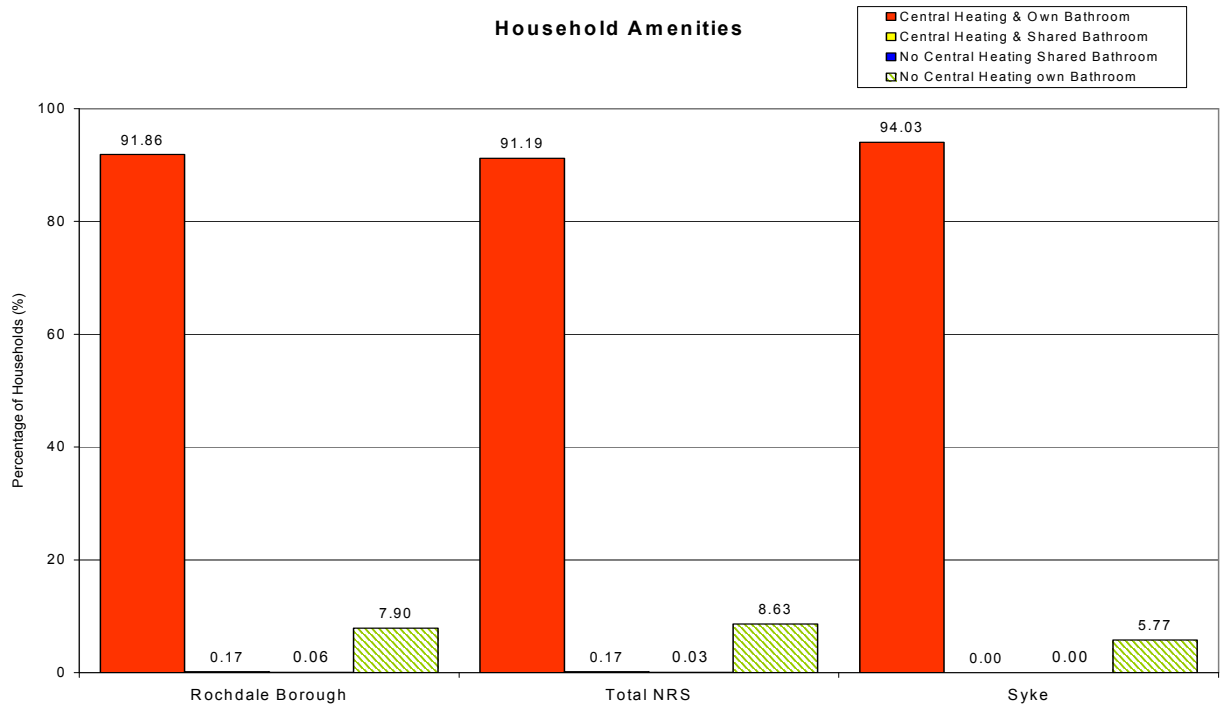
Graph 27: Household Tenure



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

In Syke less than half of the households own their own home (48.41%). This is significantly lower than the percentage of households in the Rochdale Borough (66.41%) and England and Wales (68.86%). Over one third of households in Syke (38.33%) rent their homes from the council. This is almost twice the percentage of households who rent their homes from the council in the Rochdale Borough (19.54%) and England and Wales (13.24%).

Graph 28: 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 Syke a high percentage of households have central heating and their own bathroom (94.03%). This is higher than the percentage in the Total NRS Phase 1B area (91.19%) and in the Rochdale Borough (91.86%). Syke has a lower percentage of households in comparison to the Total NRS area and the Rochdale Borough that have no central heating and their own bathroom.

Table 11: Living Environment Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005489	20,964	70
E01005490	25,109	80
E01005494	8,683	30
E01005495	11,716	40

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 Syke is relatively low. Syke was ranked between 8,683 and 25,109 and therefore ranges between the worst 30% and 80% of SOAs in the country.

In Syke 1.35% of the properties are classed as Council Tax voids. This means that nobody has lived in the property for 6 months or more.

Table 12: Percentages of Properties in each Council Tax Band

Band	% Of Properties
A	87.93
B	7.76
C	3.69
E	0.62

Source: Rochdale M.B.C. Council Tax

In Syke the majority of properties are classified as being in Band A (87.93%). 7.76% of the properties in Syke fall within Council Tax Band B. The valuation for properties in Band A is under £40,000 and the valuation for properties in band B is between £40,000 and £50,000. However, this is not the real sale value of the properties in this band as they are based on rental value calculated before the Council Tax was introduced in 1993.

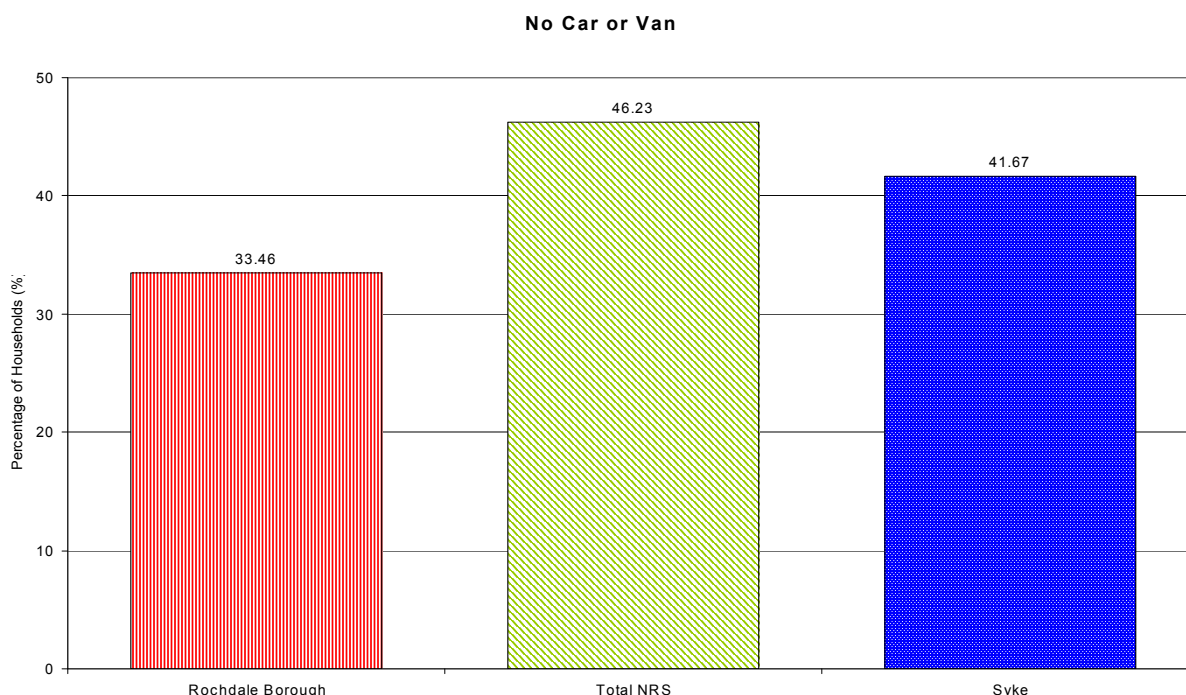
Table 13: Average Property Prices By Financial Year

Year	Syke	Rochdale Borough
01/04/00 - 31/03/01	£35,336.33	£59,212.76
01/04/01 - 31/03/02	£42,093.10	£64,741.20
01/04/02 - 31/03/03	£44,056.09	£73,398.04
01/04/03 - 31/03/04	£66,979.60	£86,160.18

Source: HM Land Registry, Crown copyright 2004

The table above shows that since April 2000 Property prices in both the Rochdale Borough and Syke have increased. In Syke property prices increased steadily until April 2003 where there was a sharp increase of approximately twenty-two thousand pounds. Despite the increases in property prices in Syke the average property price is still significantly lower than the average house price in the Rochdale Borough.

Graph 29: Percentage of Households with No Car or Van



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

In Syke 41.67% of households have no car or van. This is higher than the percentage for the Rochdale Borough (33.46%) but lower than the percentage for the Total NRS Areas (46.23%).

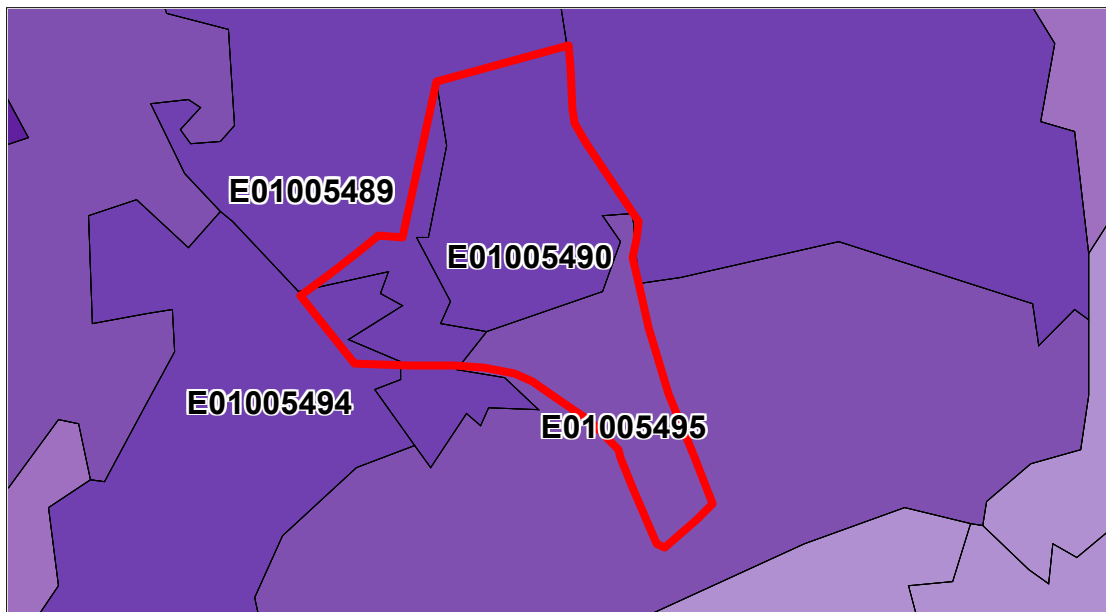
The ownership of cars does not measure health, employment or housing conditions directly but can be used as an indicator of available income and therefore favorable economic circumstances.

Table 14: Barriers to Housing and Services

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005489	8,140	30
E01005490	7,056	30
E01005494	9,333	30
E01005495	11,806	40

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 8: Barriers to Housing and Services in Syke



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. In Syke barriers to housing and services deprivation is ranked between 7,056 and 11,806. The SOAs in Syke fall within the worst 40% or below in terms of barriers to housing and services deprivation.

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