



Wardleworth and Hamer Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Data Profile

September 2004

Wardleworth and Hamer Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Introduction

Wardleworth and Hamer 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.

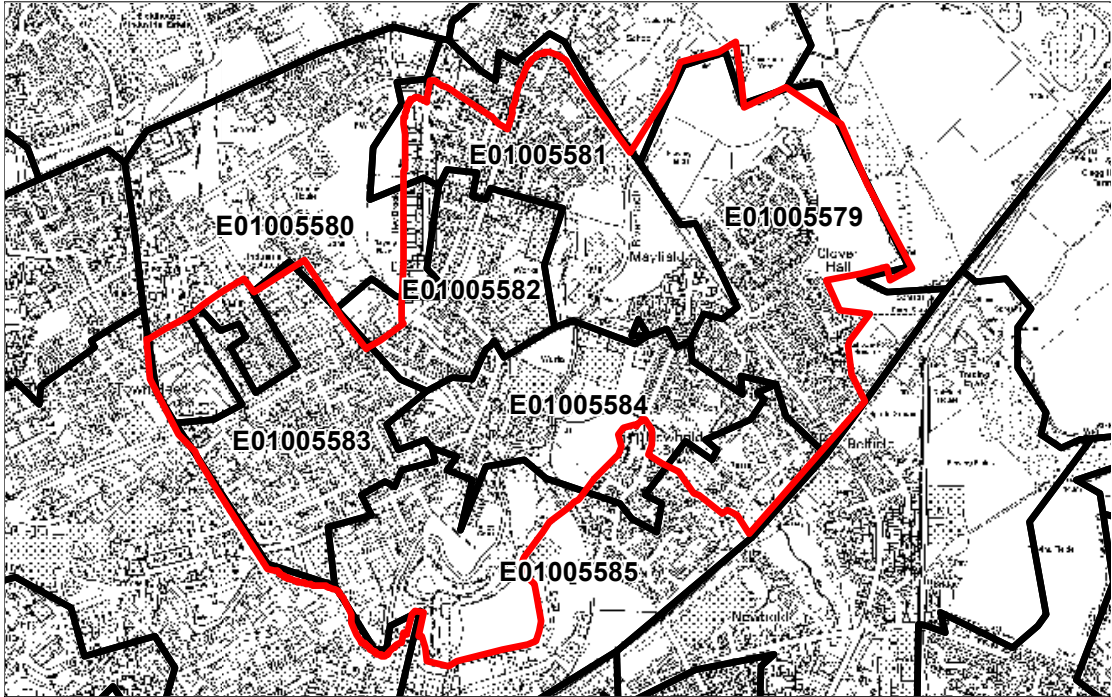
The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal seeks to address multiple deprivation. Deprivation is a wider measure than poverty, or the lack of basic necessities. It includes material deprivation, relating to diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work. People experiencing material deprivation may also experience social deprivation, ie they cannot enter into normal forms of family or other relationships, but this is much harder to measure. Poverty (which essentially is identified as low income) is associated with the other forms of deprivation. Worklessness and low-paid work; poor health, low educational attainment, poor housing, discrimination and area concentrations of deprivation are both the causes of poverty and deprivation and the symptoms, and they impact on one another.

In Rochdale Borough 18 neighbourhoods were identified as amongst the 7% most deprived areas nationally (using the 1998 Index of Deprivation), and a further 4 neighbourhoods identified as being "at risk" of decline.

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

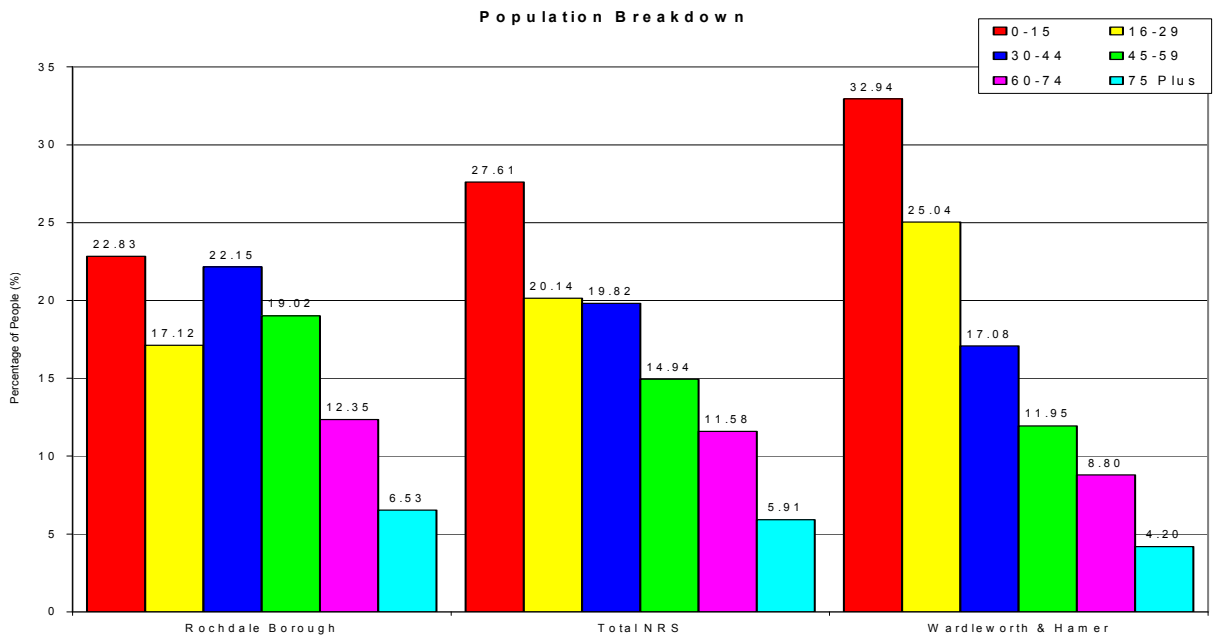
The data provided at neighbourhood level is most useful in terms of identifying issues of concern, but some of it has been produced using estimates, and should not be treated as the exact truth. Other data is available at Super Output Area level. These are small areas of about 1,500 people and there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

Map 1: Wardleworth and Hamer and Lower Super Output Area Boundaries



Demographics and Overall Deprivation

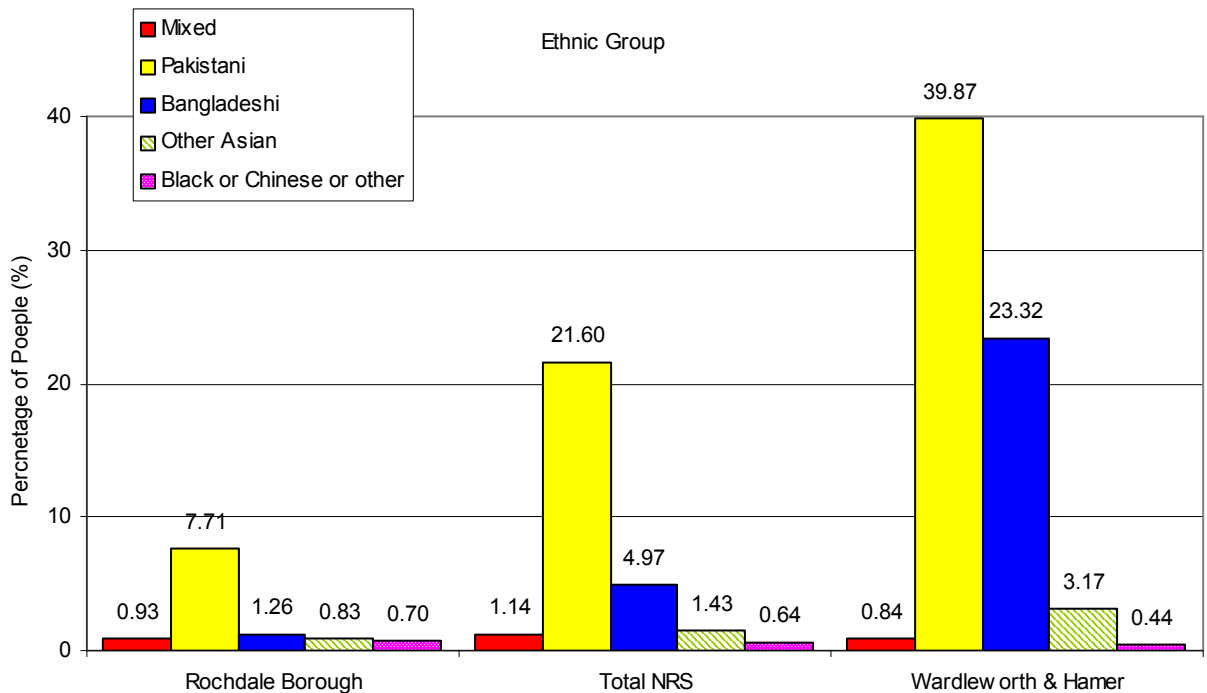
Graph 1: Population Breakdown



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

Wardleworth and Hamer has a total population of approximately 7,503 people, living in 2,247 households. It has a very young age profile, one in three residents are children aged 0-15 (32.9%). This is much higher than in Rochdale borough (22.8%) and England and Wales (20.2%). 11.1% of residents are children aged 0-4. A further quarter of residents are aged 16-29 (25.0%). There is a correspondingly a lower percentage of older people in Wardleworth and Hamer in comparison to all other areas.

Graph 2: Ethnic Group



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

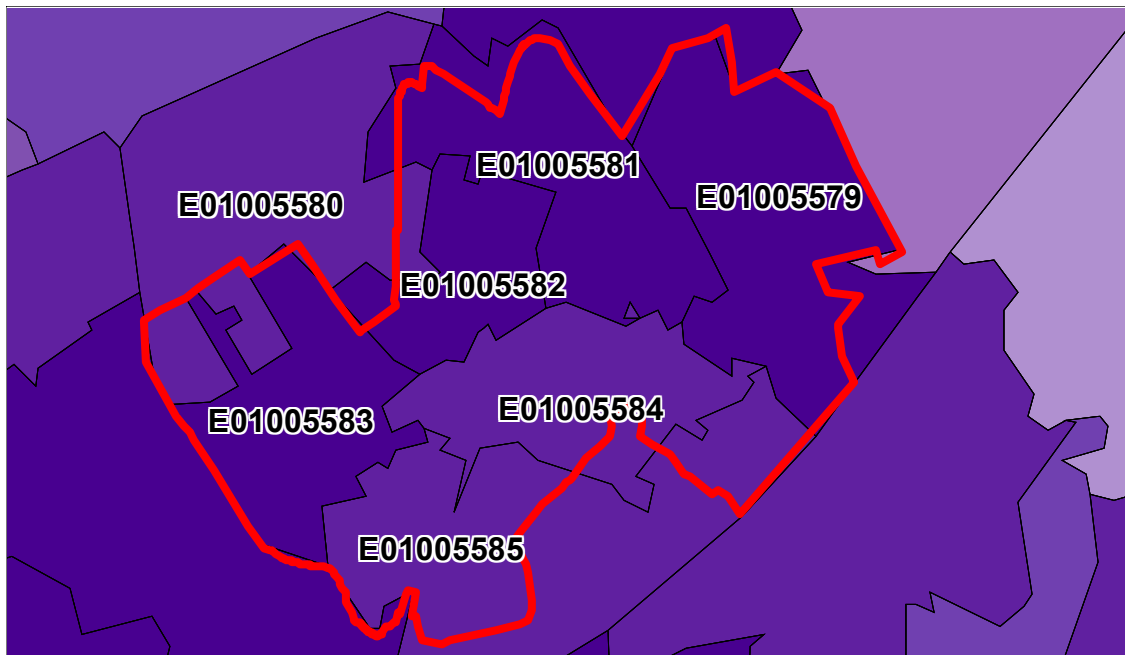
Wardleworth and Hamer is made up of a high percentage of people from the Pakistani and the Bangladeshi ethnic group. 39.9% of the population are Pakistani and 23.3% Bangladeshi, much higher levels than in the total NRS Phase 1A area, Rochdale borough and England and Wales.

Table 1: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation in Wardleworth and Hamer

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005579	423	10
E01005580	6,269	20
E01005581	1,570	10
E01005582	1,947	10
E01005583	1,512	10
E01005584	3,570	20
E01005585	5,217	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Map 2: Overall Deprivation In Wardleworth and Hamer



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004) includes an overall index of multiple deprivation. This is produced by combining seven domain (thematic) indices of deprivation into one. The data is available at Super Output Area only. Multiple deprivation is high in Wardleworth and Hamer. The north of Wardleworth and Hamer has a slightly higher level of overall deprivation than the south and falls within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country.

Income

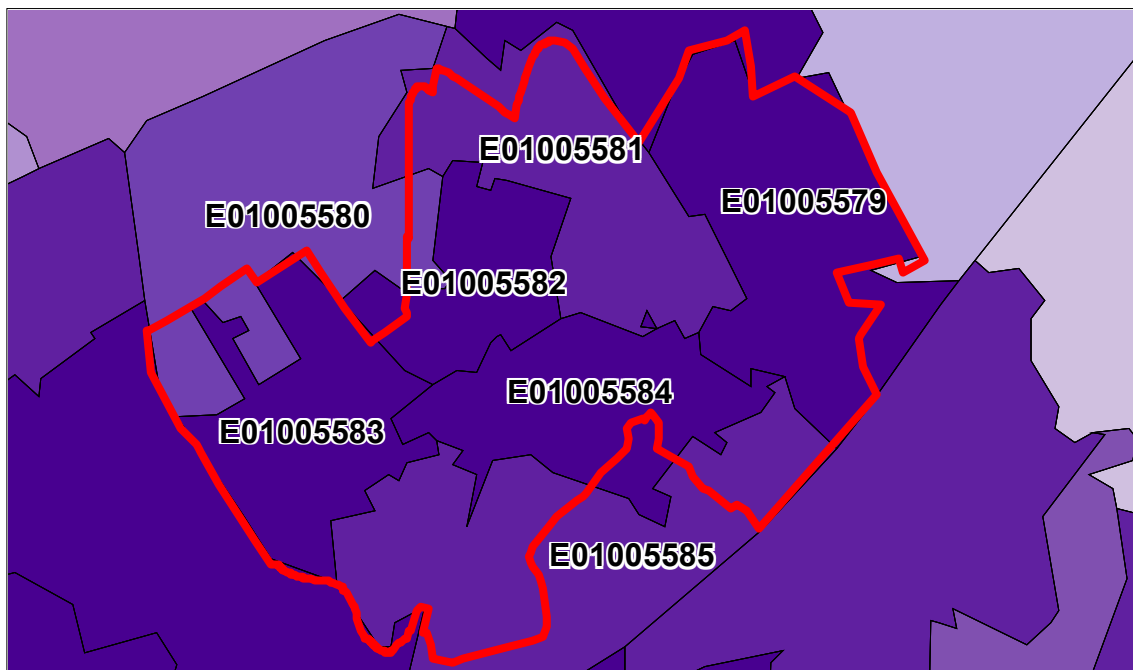
Low income is a key driver of deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation 2004 includes an income deprivation domain which measures the level of people living in families dependent on means-tested benefits.

Table 2: Income Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005579	468	10
E01005580	9,225	30
E01005581	4,168	20
E01005582	2,200	10
E01005583	1,124	10
E01005584	2,492	10
E01005585	4,773	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Map 3: Income Deprivation In Wardleworth and Hamer



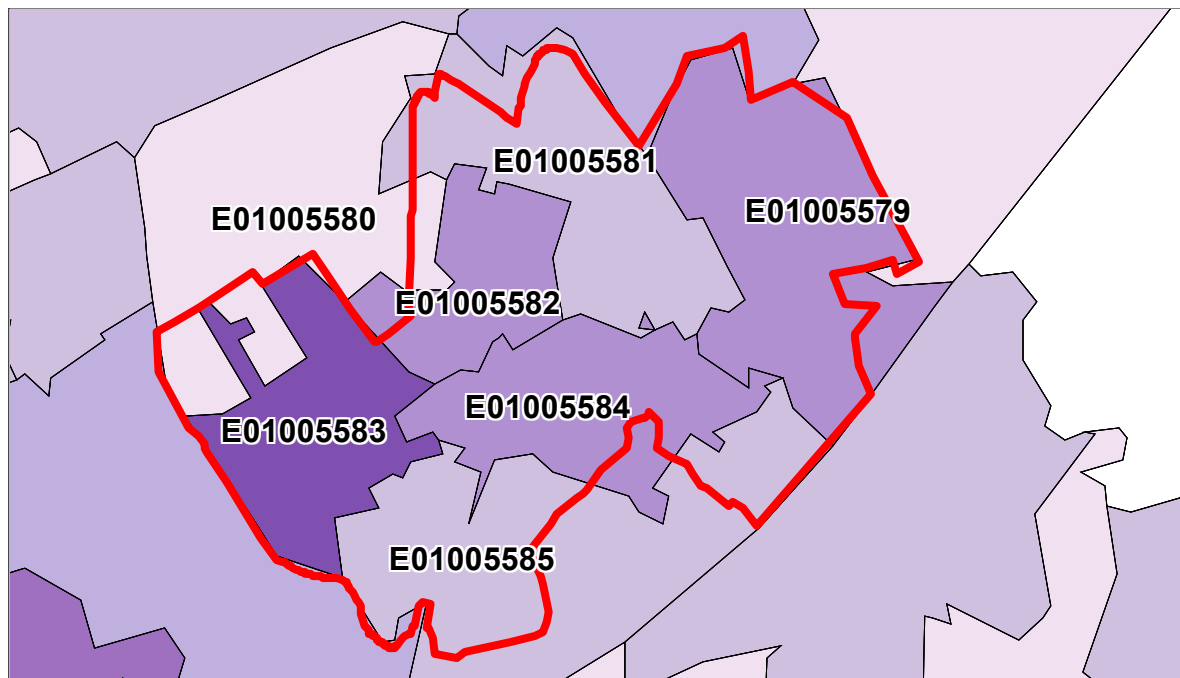
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Table3: percentage of Children and Older People who are Income Deprived

SOA	Children (%)	Older People (%)
E01005579	59.6	42.8
E01005580	27.7	14.7
E01005581	40.1	20.6
E01005582	39.1	48.4
E01005583	43.5	64.0
E01005584	38.5	43.7
E01005585	36.3	24.1

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Map 4: Percentage of Older People who are Income Deprived



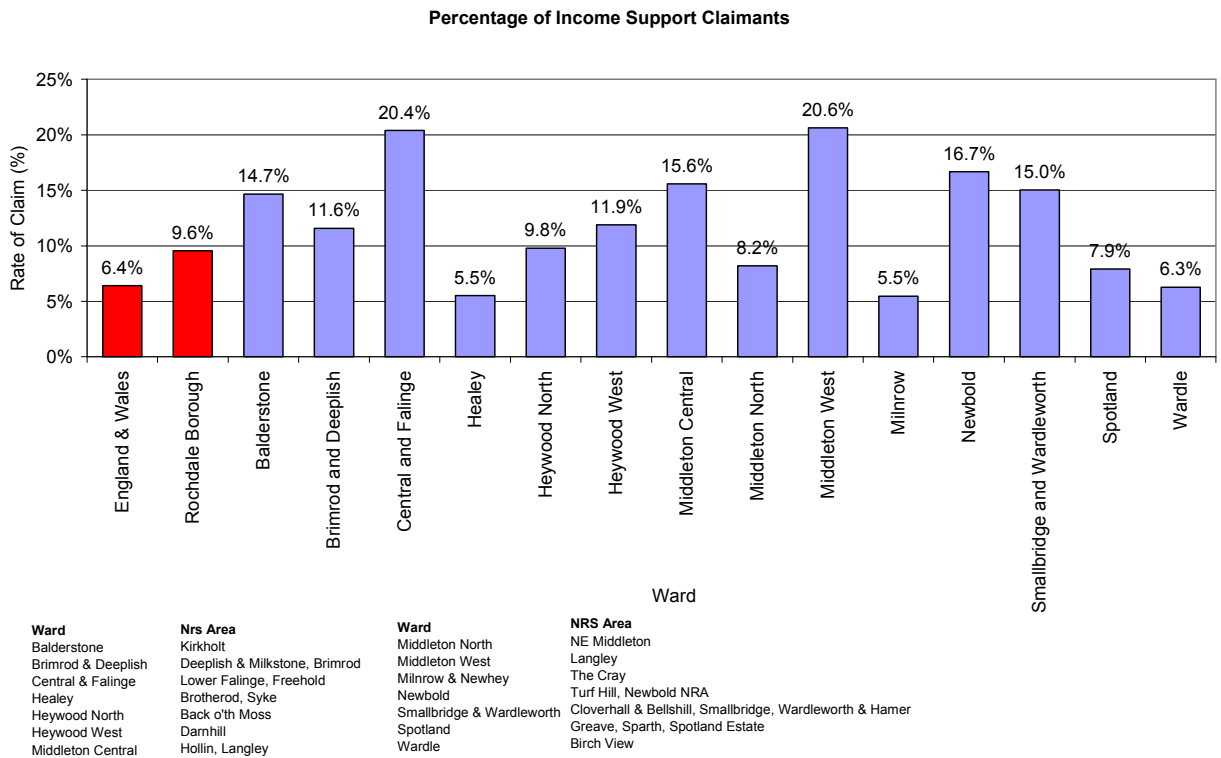
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Income deprivation is high in the whole of Wardleworth and Hamer. Income deprivation was ranked between 468 and 9,225. Between 27.7% and 59.6% of children live in families experiencing income deprivation. Between 14.7% to 64.0% of older people (aged 60 plus) suffer from income deprivation in Wardleworth and Hamer.

The average household income in Wardleworth and Hamer is estimated to be £20,376, compared with £26,791 in Rochdale borough and £29,374 for the UK (Source: CACI Paycheck, 2004).

In Wardleworth and Hamer 44.4% of households claim Council Tax Benefit (Source: RMBC Council Tax). Households are eligible for Council Tax Benefit if they claim Income Support or Jobseeker's Allowance, or are working and on low pay.

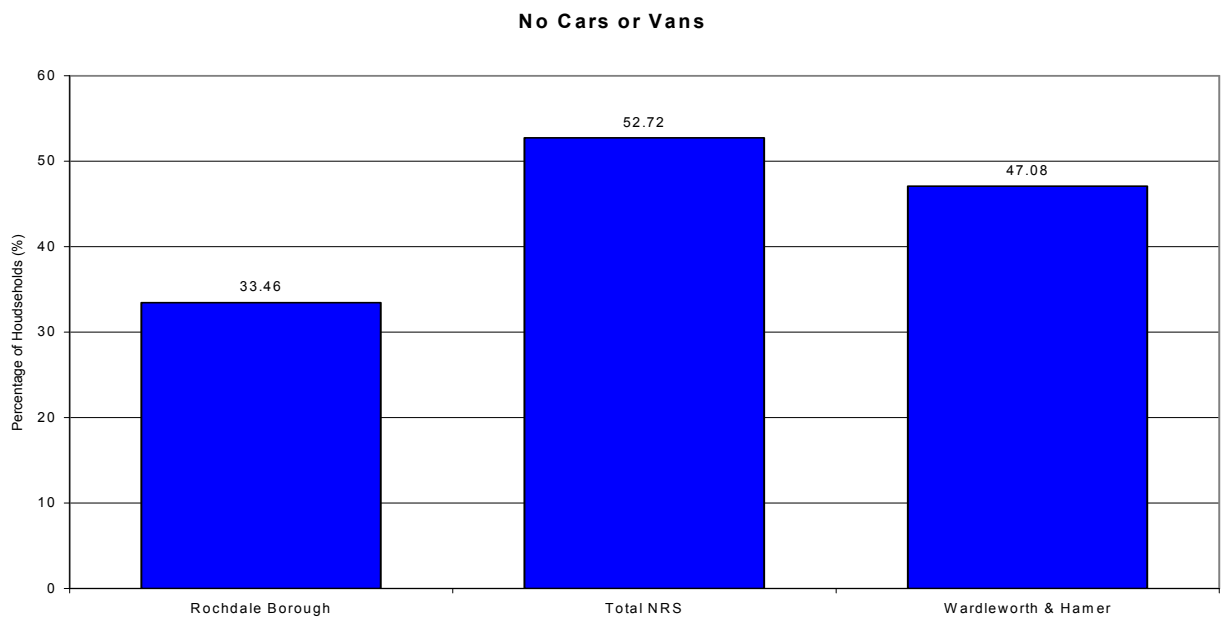
Graph 3: Percentage of People Claiming Income Support at August 2002



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

Income support is designed to top up income to a minimum level. It is the welfare state's principal means-tested benefit and is therefore an indicator of income deprivation. Income support claimants are mainly pensioners, lone parents or people with disabilities. Wardleworth and Hamer is in Smallbridge and Wardleworth ward (pre-2004 wards) which has a high level of income support claimants (15%) compared with the percentage of claimants in the Rochdale Borough (9.6%) and England and Wales (6.4%)

Graph 4: Percentage of Households with No Car or Van



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

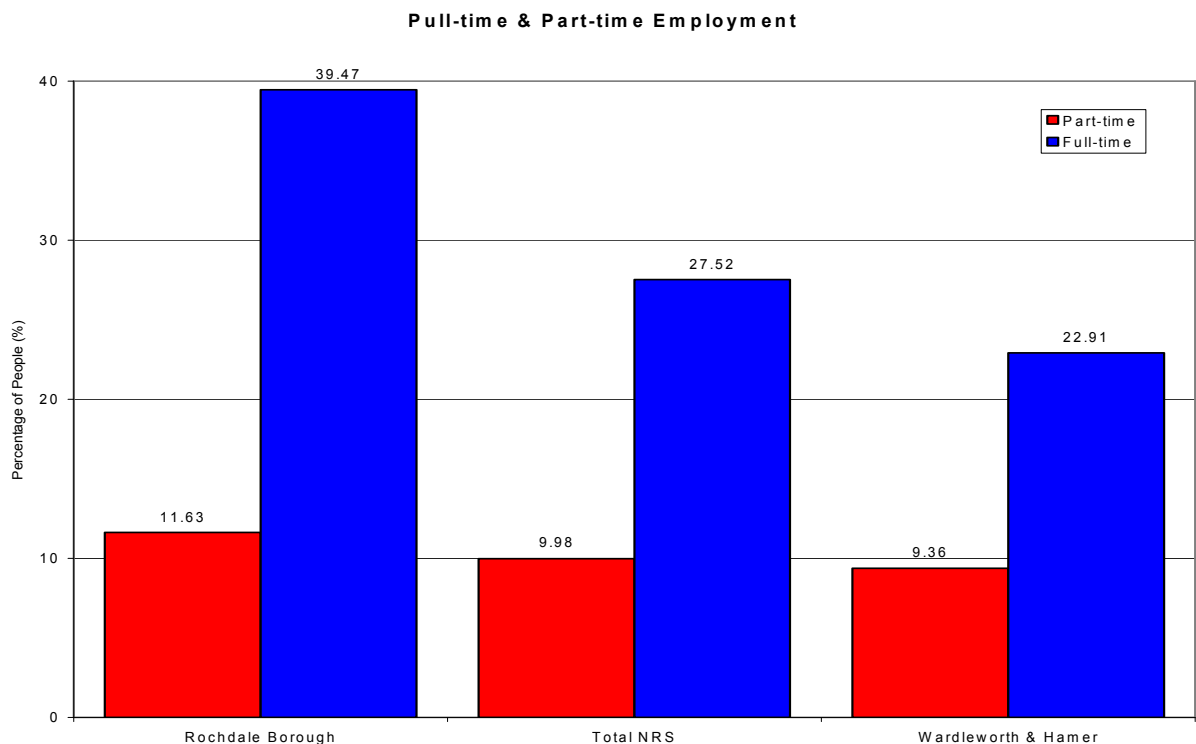
In Wardleworth and Hamer 47.08% of households have no car or van. This is higher than the percentage for both Rochdale Borough (33.48%) and the Total NRS Areas (51.72%). The ownership of cars does not measure health, employment or housing conditions directly but can be used as an indicator of available income and therefore favourable economic circumstance.

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



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

A low percentage of people are employed on both a full-time and part-time basis in Wardleworth and Hamer. Only 22.9% of all people aged between 16 and 74 are employed on a full-time basis. This is lower than the percentage in both the Rochdale Borough and the Total NRS area. The percentage of people employed on a part-time basis is also lower in Wardleworth and Hamer in comparison to all other areas.

A further 4.9% of people are self-employed. This means that 62.8% of working age adults in Wardleworth and Hamer are jobless, a much higher level compared with the borough (41.9%) and England and Wales (39.4%).

Table 4: Percentage of People who are Employment Deprived

SOA	Employment deprivation (%)
E01005579	29.1
E01005580	13.4
E01005581	27.1
E01005582	17.8
E01005583	20.2
E01005584	16.3
E01005585	16.4

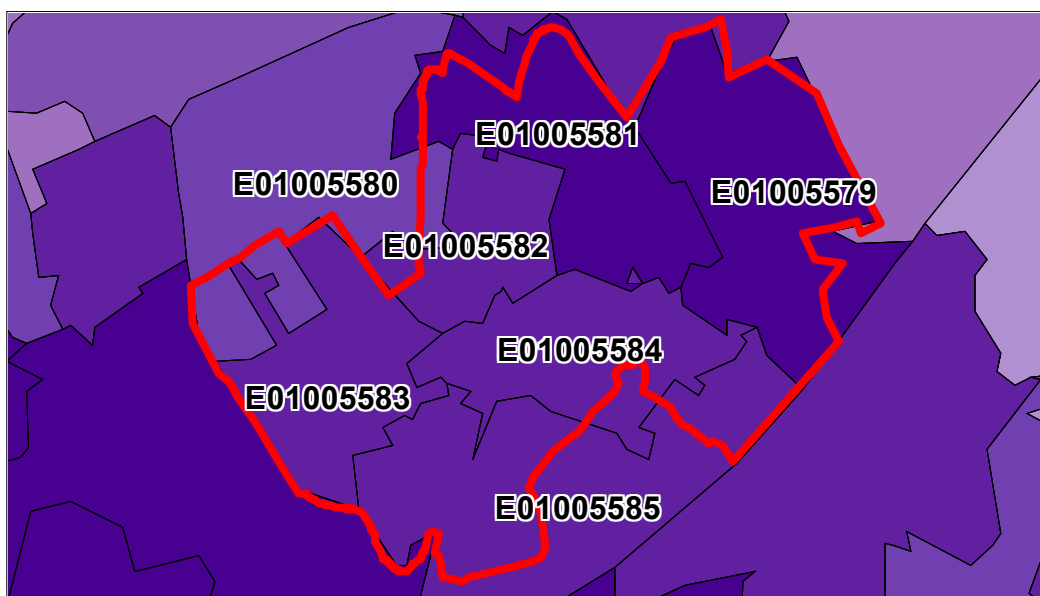
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Table 5: Employment Deprivation

SOA	RANK	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005579	875	10
E01005580	8,509	30
E01005581	1,232	10
E01005582	4,838	20
E01005583	3,473	20
E01005584	5,903	20
E01005585	5,774	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

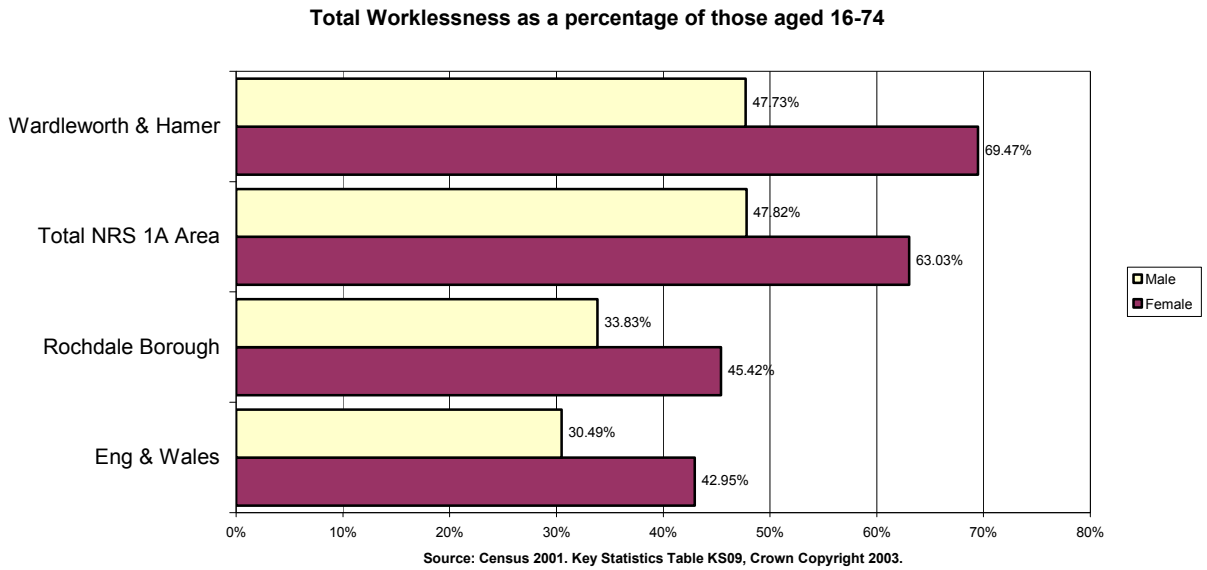
Map 5: Employment Deprivation in Wardleworth and Hamer



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

In Wardleworth and Hamer between 13.4% and 29.1% of people suffer from employment deprivation. Employment deprivation in Wardleworth and Hamer is ranked between 875 and 8,509 and all SOAs fall within the worst 30% in the country.

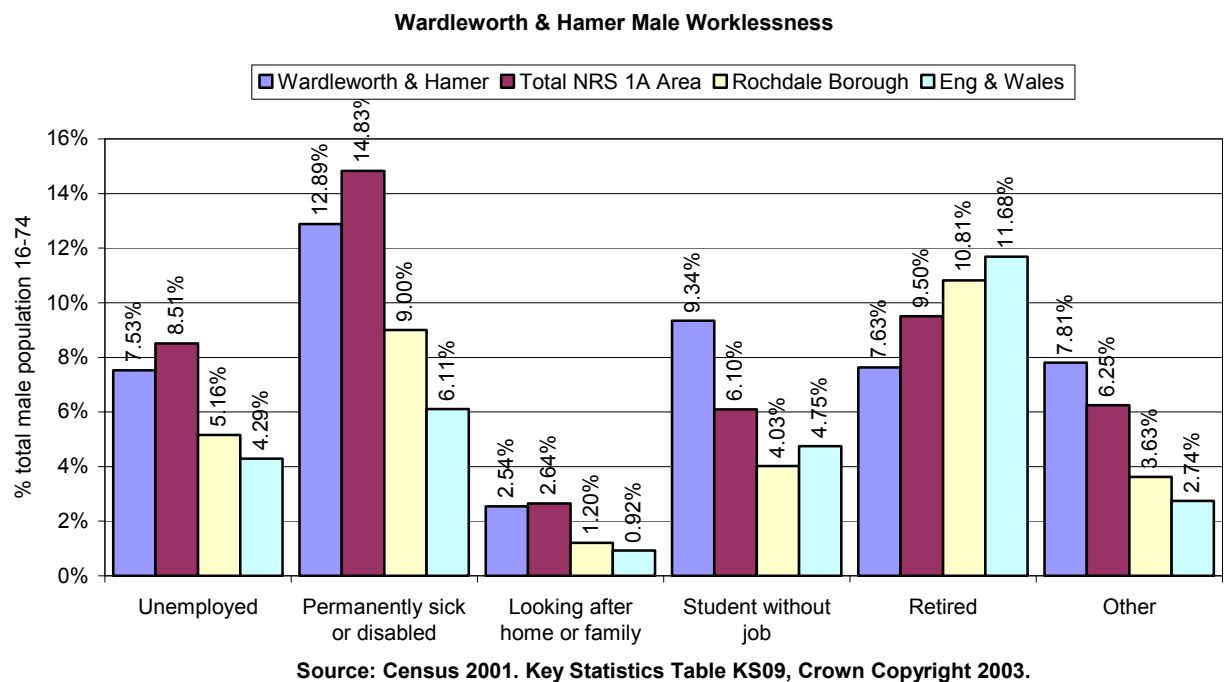
Graph 6: Total Worklessness



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

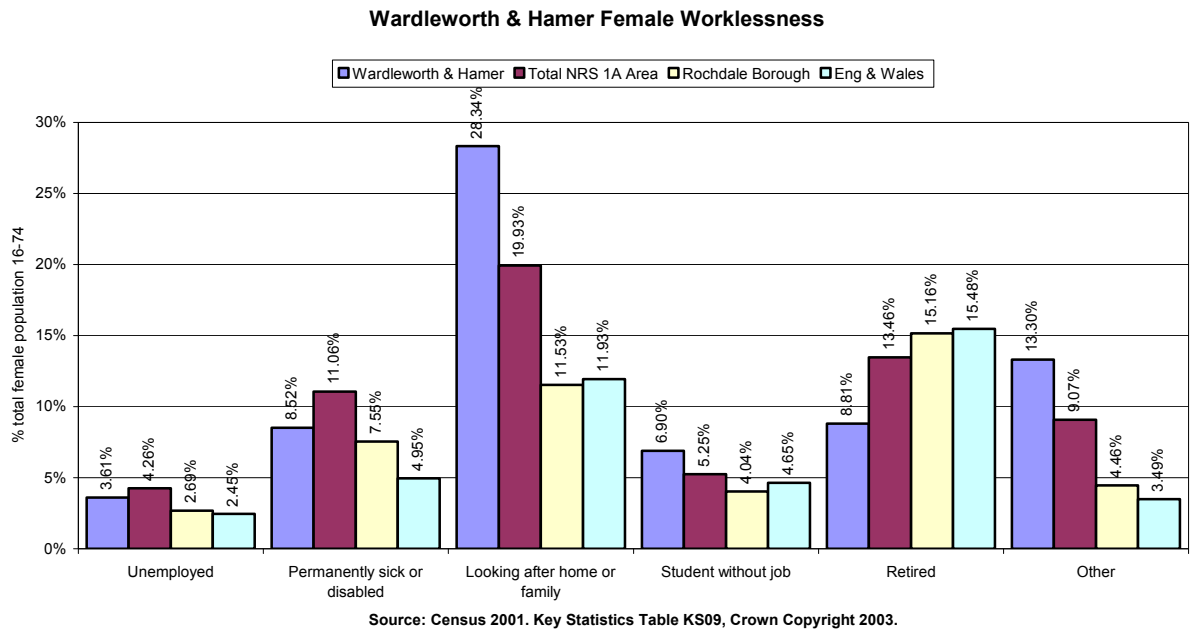
Wardleworth & Hamer has a similar overall level of worklessness than the NRS 1A area as a whole but is still around 10% higher than the level for the Rochdale Borough and England & Wales for both males and females. Gender differences in Wardleworth & Hamer follow broadly the same pattern as Rochdale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



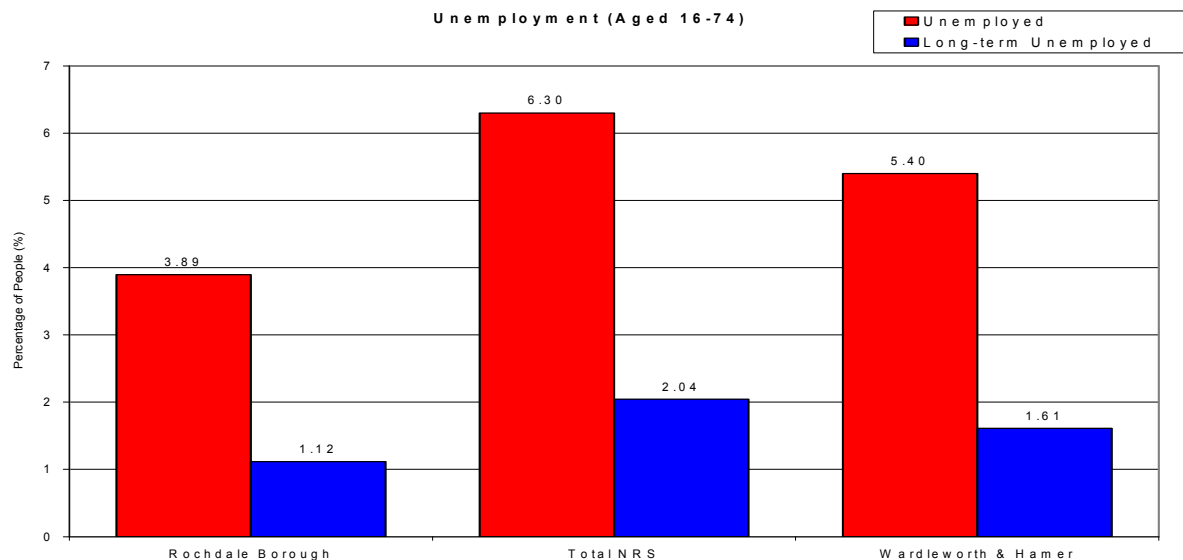
Men aged 16-74 in Wardleworth & Hamer are almost twice as likely to be unemployed than those in England & Wales and twice as likely to be permanently sick or disabled. Overall men have an extremely low rate of 'looking after home or family', however levels for Wardleworth & Hamer are still high compared to the national average. Levels of 'student without job' and 'other' are also around twice as high as in England & Wales, whereas the number of 'retired' men aged between 16-74 is nearly half that of the national average.

Graph 8: 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 Wardleworth & Hamer women aged 16-74 have a lower level of unemployment and a much higher level of 'looking after home or family' than males, as expected. Female unemployment however is broadly in line with comparator areas whilst 'looking after home or family' is nearly two and a half times that of the Borough and national average. Levels of 'retired' females are half that of the national average, whilst levels of 'permanently sick or disabled' and 'other' are significantly higher.

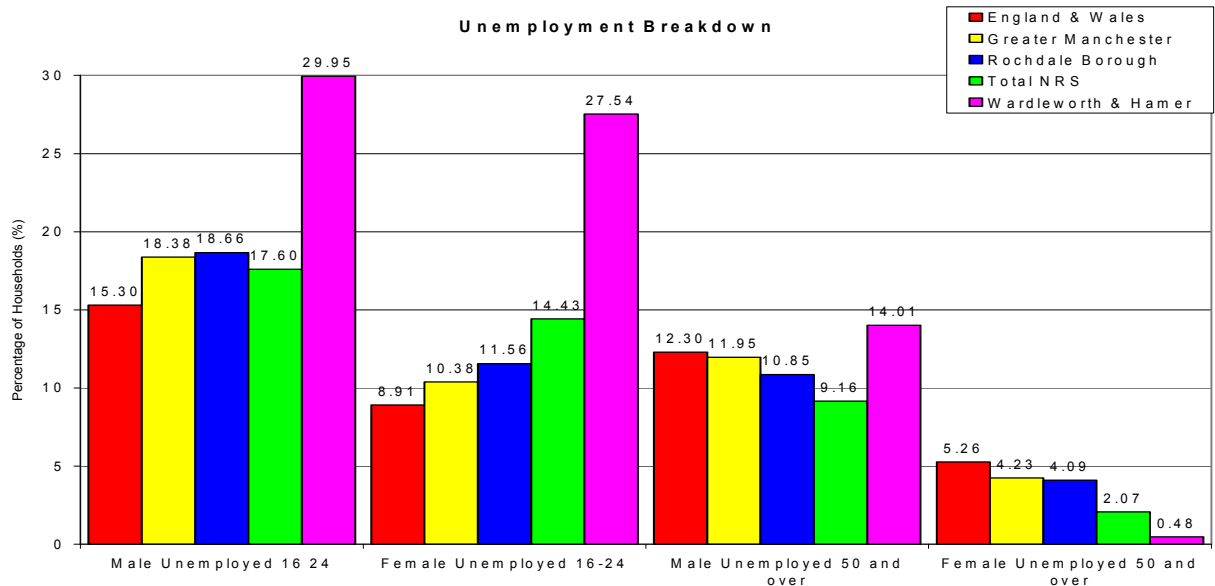
Graph 9: Unemployment Aged 16-74



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

In Wardleworth and Hamer 5.4% of people aged between 16 and 74 are unemployed (source 2001 Census). This is higher than the percentage of people who are unemployed in the Rochdale Borough (3.89%) but lower than the percentage in the Total NRS area (6.30%). Out of the 5.4% of people unemployed in Wardleworth and Hamer 1.61% are long-term unemployed. A person was classed as long-term unemployed in the 2001 Census if the year they last worked was 1999 or earlier.

Graph 10: Unemployment Breakdown

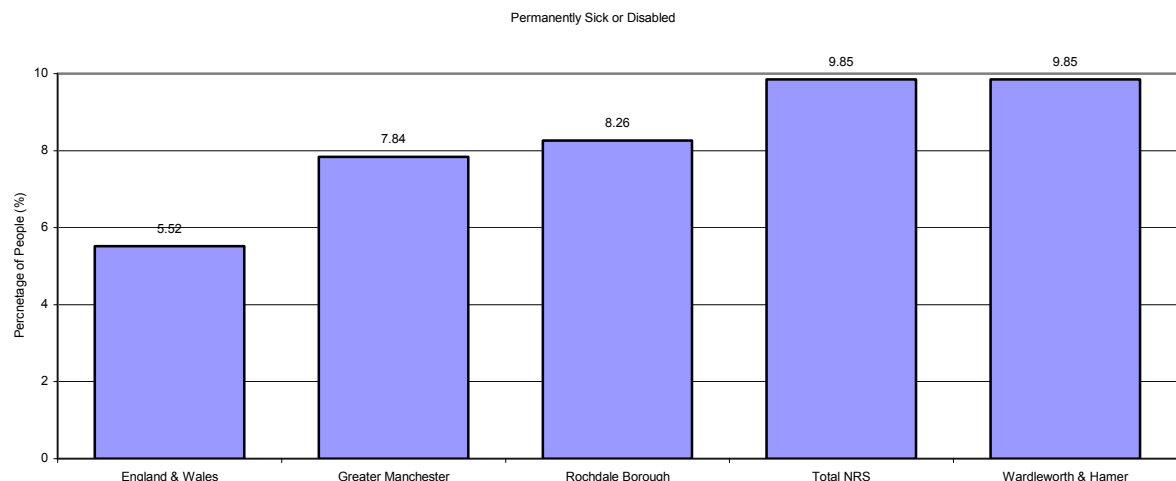


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 09b&c, Crown Copyright 2003

In Wardleworth and Hamer young men and women aged 16-24 make up a much higher proportion of of the total unemployed than in the comparator areas (29.9% are young men and 27.5% are young women). It should be noted that this data is based on small numbers and should be treated with caution.

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

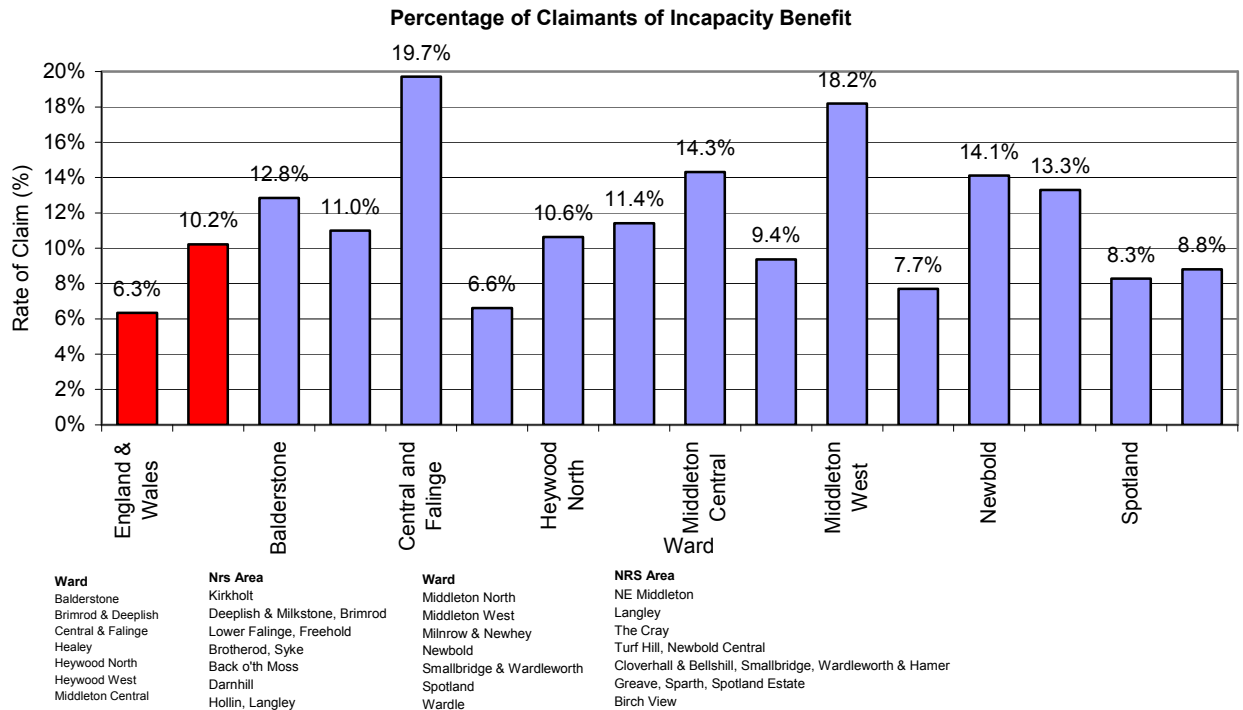
Graph 11: Percentage of Adults (Aged 16-74) who are Permanently Sick or Disabled



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics 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 Wardleworth and Hamer 9.85% of people are permanently sick or disabled. This is either higher or equal to the percentage of permanently sick or disabled people in all other areas.

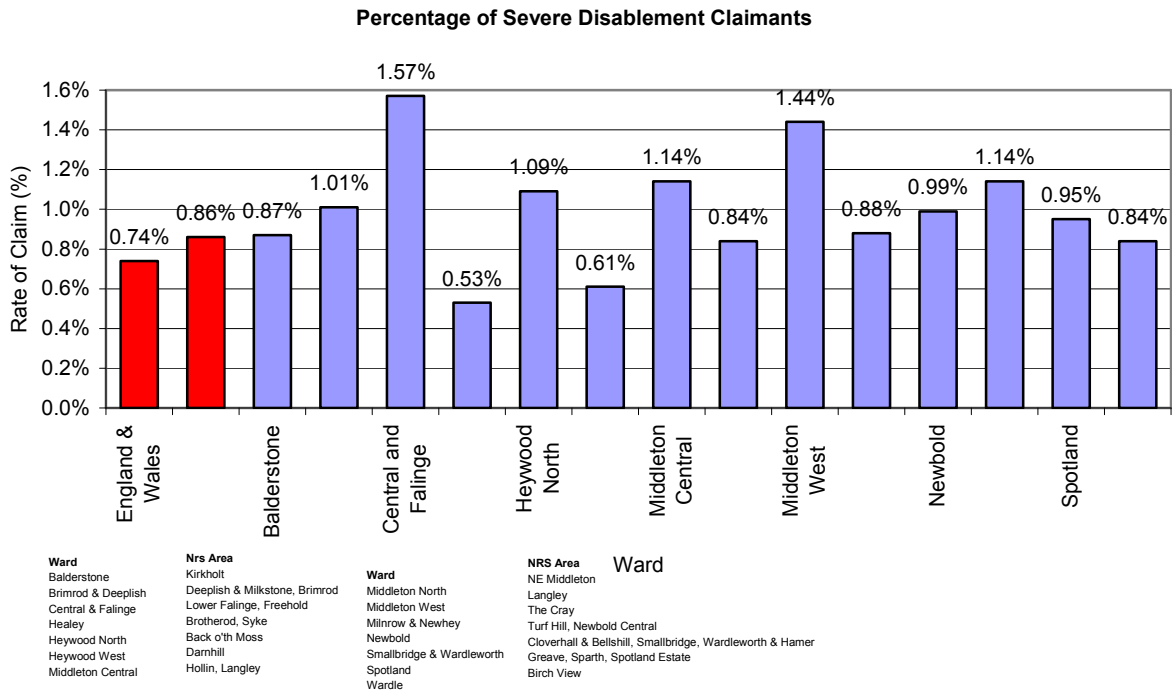
Graph 12: Percentage of Incapacity Benefit Claimants At August 2002 By Ward



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

In the Smallbridge and Wardleworth ward 13.3% of people claimed Incapacity benefit at August 2002. This was higher than the rate of claim for the Rochdale Borough (10.2%) and 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.

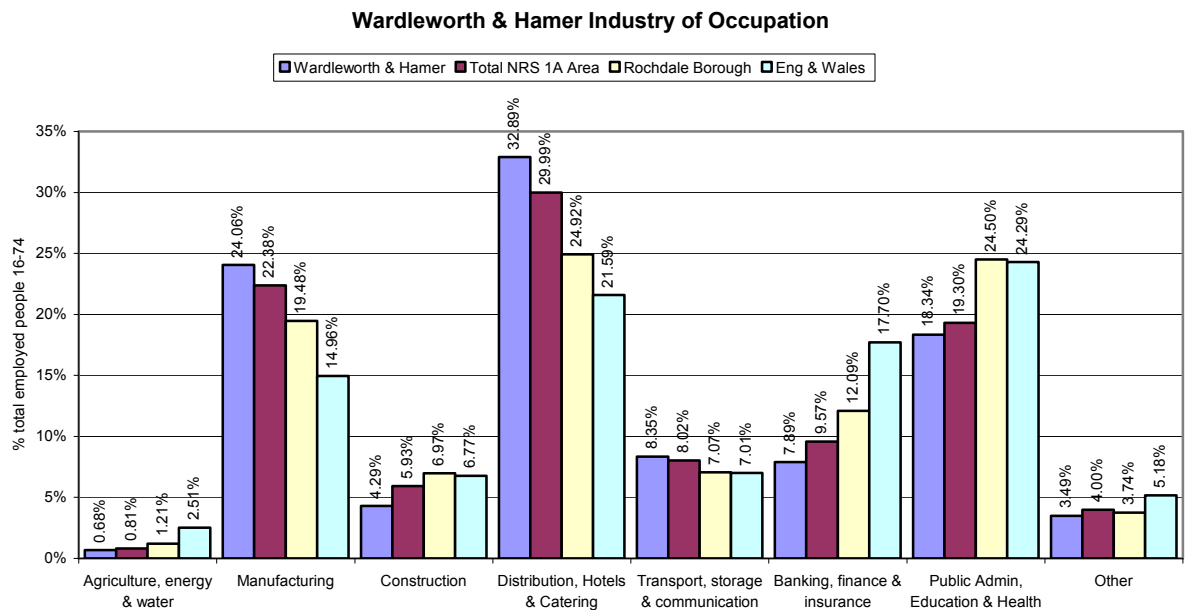
Graph 13: Percentage of Severe Disablement Claimants At August 2002 By Ward



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

Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) is a non means tested benefit. People who are incapable of work and do not satisfy the contribution conditions for Incapacity Benefit may get SDA. Claimants must be aged between 16 and 65 when they make their claim. In the Smallbridge and Wardleworth ward 1.14% of people claimed SDA at August 2002. This is higher than the percentage of claimants in both Rochdale Borough (0.86%) and England and Wales (0.74%). Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance are earnings replacement benefits. They are designed to provide an income for people unable to work or carry out household duties due to long-term sickness or disability.

Graph 14: Industry of Occupation

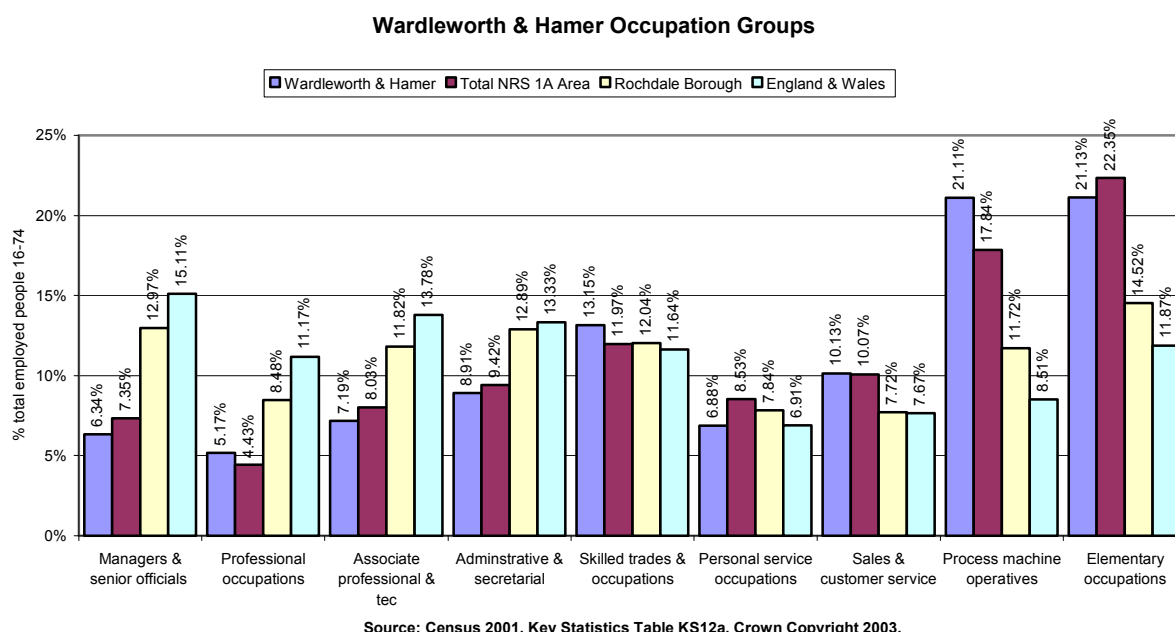


Source: Census 2001. Key Statistic Table KS11a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Wardleworth & Hamer almost a third of employed people work in 'Distribution, Hotels & Catering' Industries, (compared with a fifth of the general population of England & Wales), and around one in five work in 'Manufacturing', a similar proportion to the NRS area as a whole as well as the Rochdale Borough, but around 5% higher than England & Wales. Almost one-fifth work in 'Public Administration, Education & Health', compared with one quarter of England & Wales. Industry of employment is determined in the Census by the response to the question asking for a description of the business of the person's employer. The responses are coded to a modified version of the UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, (UK SIC), 1992.

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

Graph 15: Occupation Groups



In Wardleworth & Hamer 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 more than double the amount of workers in Wardleworth & Hamer 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 Wardleworth & Hamer 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.

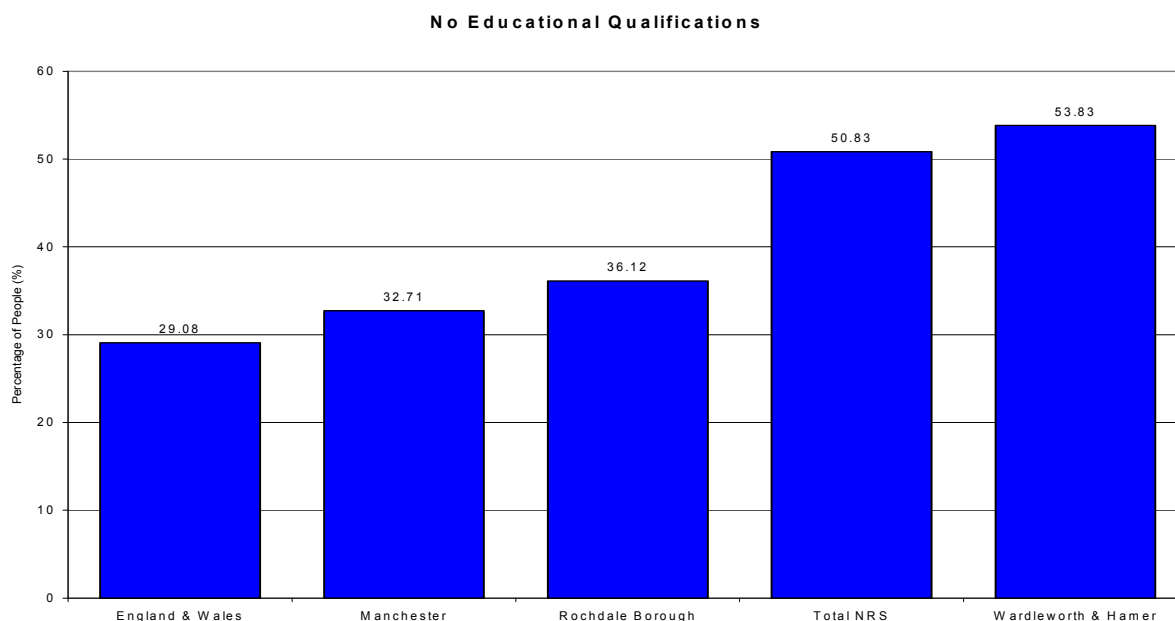
If we combine this occupational group pattern with the above trends in industry of employment we can see that the majority of workers in Wardleworth & Hamer are concentrated in low skilled, low paying industries.

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 16: Percentage of Adults (Aged 16-74) with No Educational Qualifications



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

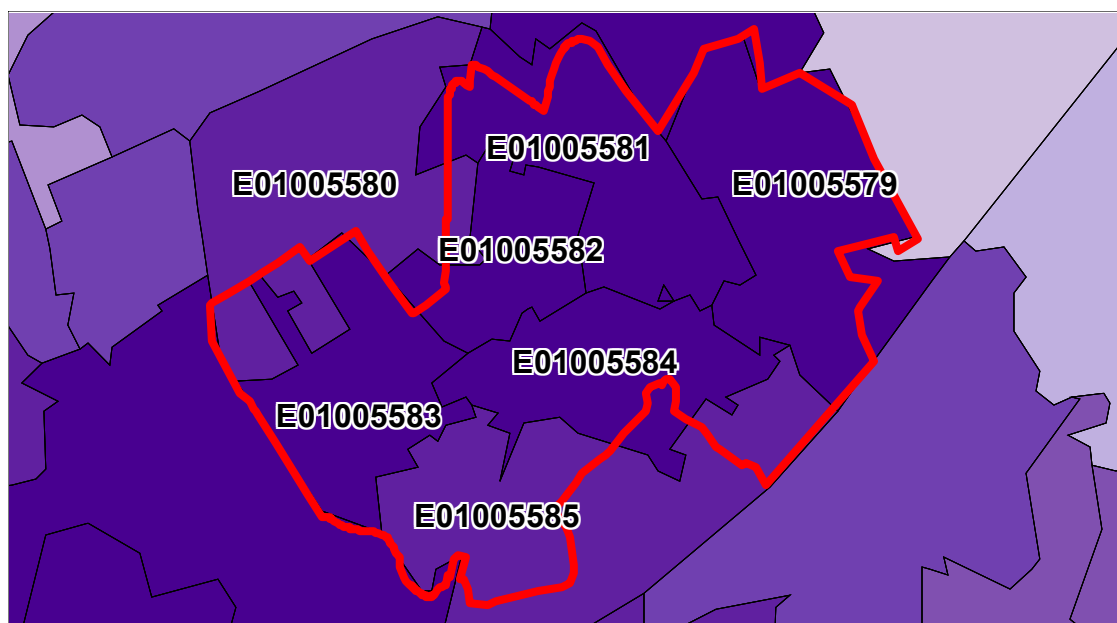
In Wardleworth and Hamer over half the population (53.8%) have no educational qualifications. This is higher than the percentages in all other areas.

Table 6: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005579	936	10
E01005580	4,642	20
E01005581	1,908	10
E01005582	769	10
E01005583	1,548	10
E01005584	1,662	10
E01005585	6,370	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Map 6: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation in Wardleworth and Hamer



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

In the majority of Wardleworth and Hamer education, skills and training deprivation (source Indices of Deprivation 2004) is high. The majority of SOAs fall within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country and some have particularly high ranks for example 769 and 936 (out of 32,482 SOAs in England).

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

Area	English	Maths	Science
Wardleworth and Hamer	53.9	51.0	66.0
Rochdale Borough	68.5	67.9	80.5
England	75.0	73.0	87.0

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

The table above shows the percentage of pupils who gained level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 SATs. In Wardleworth and Hamer a significantly lower percentage of pupils achieved level 4 or above in Maths, English and Science in comparison to England and the Rochdale Borough.

Table 8: Percentage of Pupils Achieving 5 GCSEs Grade A* to C, 2002-2003

Area	% 5A* to C
Wardleworth and Hamer	27.7
Rochdale Borough	41.3
England	52.9

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

Notes:

- (1) The data for Key Stage 2 and GCSEs in 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.

Just over one quarter of the pupils in Wardleworth and Hamer gained 5 GCSEs grade A*-C in 2002-2003 (27.7%). This was lower than the percentage in the Rochdale Borough (41.3%) and England (52.9%).

Health

Disadvantaged communities face multiple deprivation which can have a serious effect on health. People living in disadvantaged communities are the least likely to have access to the best services when they are ill and are more likely to die at a younger age.

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

Table 9: Key Health Indicators at Super Output Area level for Wardleworth and Hamer

Lower SOA	SMR Circulatory Disease	SMR Neoplasm's	Birth Rate Lone Mothers	SIR "not good"	SIR LLTI	SIR Permanently Sick or Disabled	SMR All Causes
E01005579	93.97	87.18	29.94	227.08	181.25	319.42	118.44
E01005580	84.91	*	13.27	149.59	126.47	174.09	81.47
E01005581	101.92	103.96	11.72	190.08	136.51	262.9	114.78
E01005582	147.85	127.58	*	169.05	150	200.88	167.22
E01005583	131.51	*	*	185.25	162.86	234.56	114.8
E01005584	104.74	*	6.69	205.43	155.68	188.38	87.08
E01005585	*	*	6	176.34	137.16	131.21	56.96

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

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

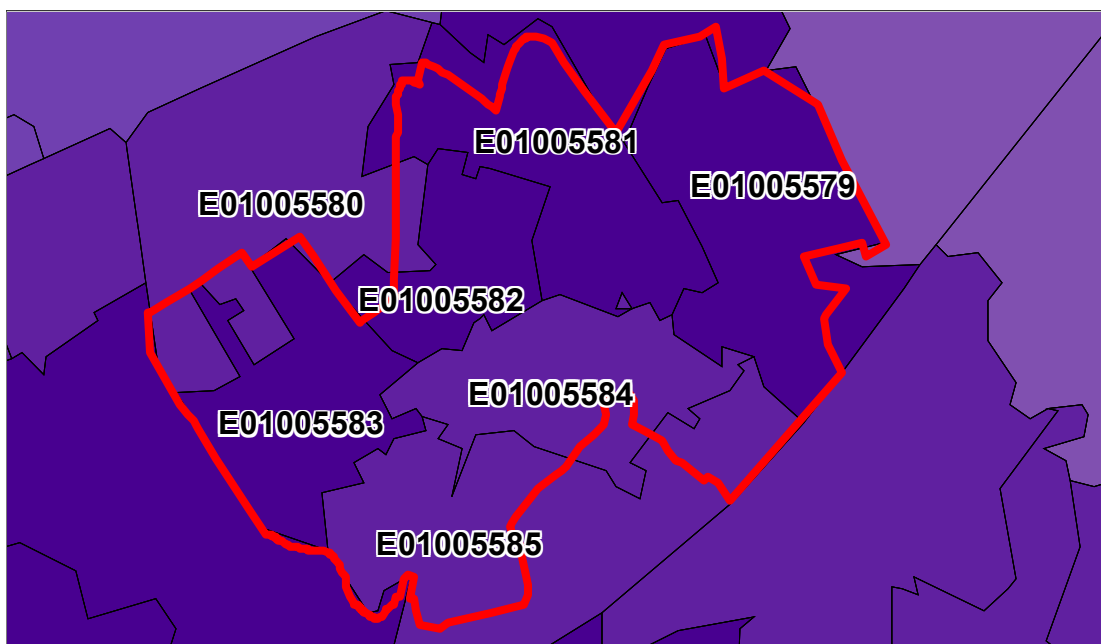
The table above show health indicators for the SOAs that Wardleworth and Hamer falls into. The SIRs for Wardleworth and Hamer's SOAs are particularly high, indicating a higher level of illness than expected compared with England and Wales.

Table 10: Health deprivation and disability

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005579	929	10
E01005580	5,509	20
E01005581	1,363	10
E01005582	1,475	10
E01005583	1,506	10
E01005584	4,065	20
E01005585	4,840	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

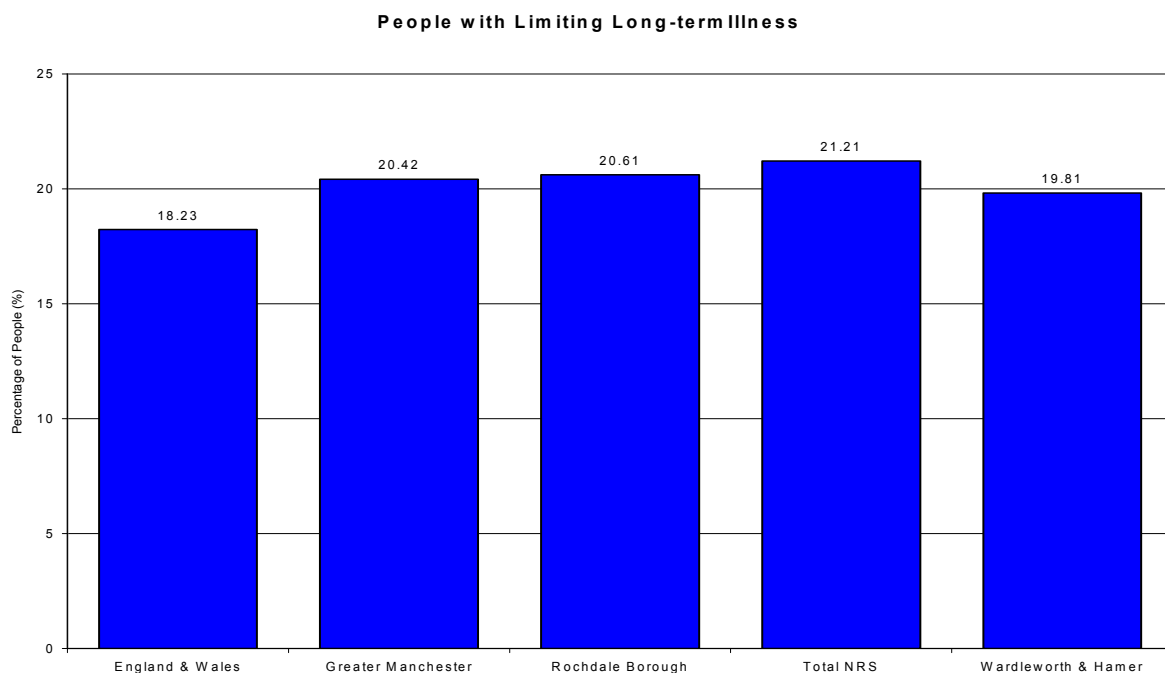
Map 7: Health Deprivation and Disability in Wardleworth and Hamer



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Health deprivation and disability is high in Wardleworth and Hamer. The majority of SOAs in Wardleworth and Hamer fall within the worst 10% of SOA areas in the country.

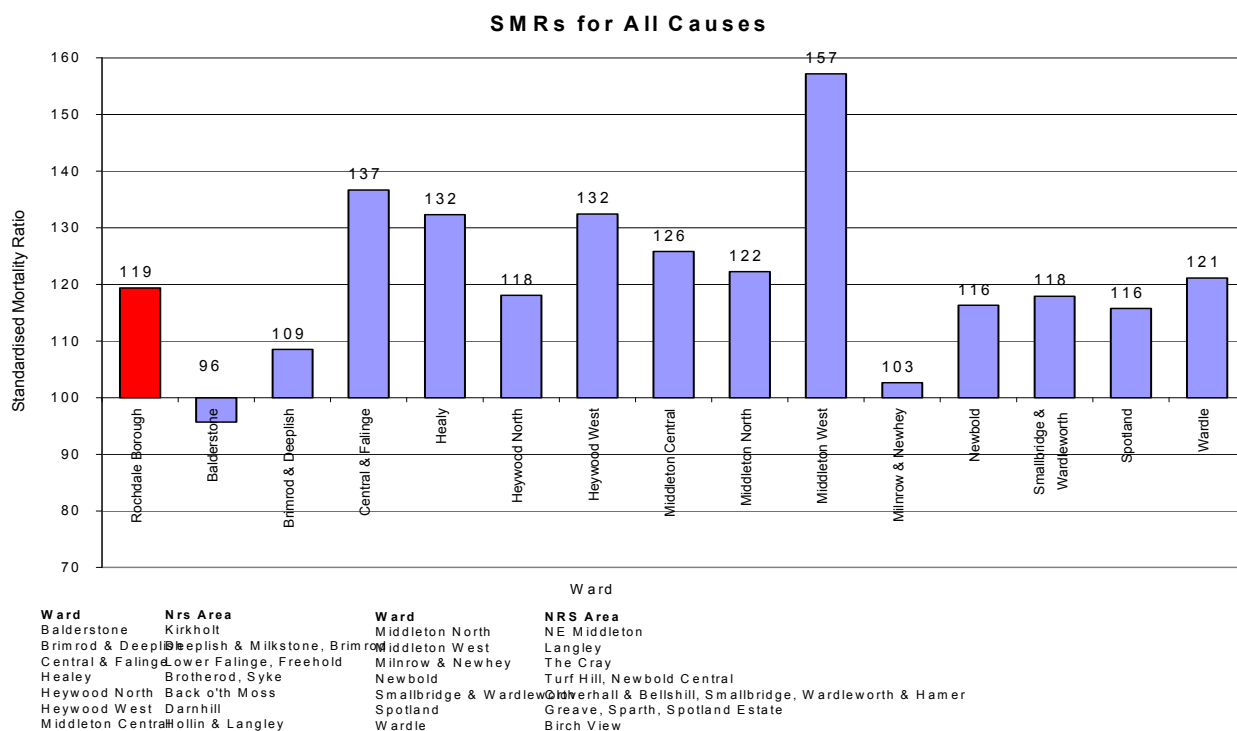
Graph 17: Percentage of People with a Limiting Long-term Illness (All People)



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

Limiting long-term illness in the 2001 Census was a self-assessment of whether or not someone has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activity or the work they can do, including problems that are due to old age. In Wardleworth and Hamer nearly one fifth (19.8%) of people are classed as having a limiting long-term illness. This is similar to the percentages of people in all other areas. However, given the young age profile of Wardleworth and Hamer, the level of limiting long-term illness would be higher than other areas if adjusted for age (see Table 8).

Graph 18: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for All Causes by Ward 1997-1999

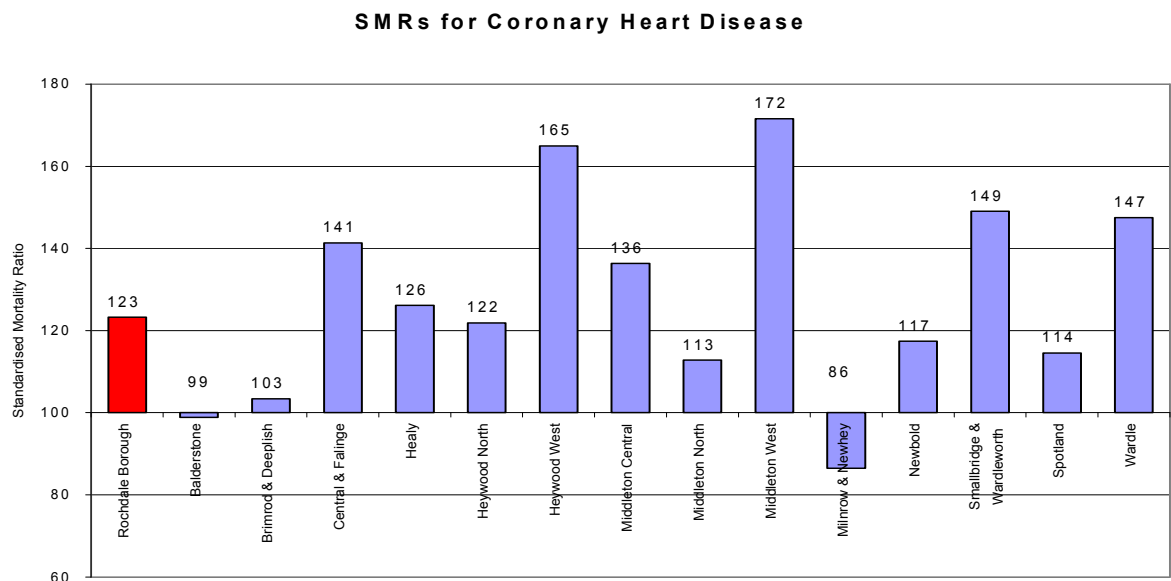


Source: Rochdale PCT

The following data is at ward level only. The data is for pre-2004 wards as data for new wards is not yet available. Wardleworth and Hamer is in Smallbridge and Wardleworth ward.

Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) are used to reflect an area's mortality experience, taking into account age and gender. The national average for each SMR is standardised at 100. Any ratio above this level indicates that the death rates is higher than expected. Any ratio below 100 indicates that the area has lower than expected death rates compared with the England and Wales average. Smallbridge and Wardleworth has an All Causes of SMR of 118, i.e. much higher than expected mortality compared with England and Wales, and almost the same as the borough SMR of 119.

Graph 19: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for Coronary Heart Disease by Ward 1997-1999

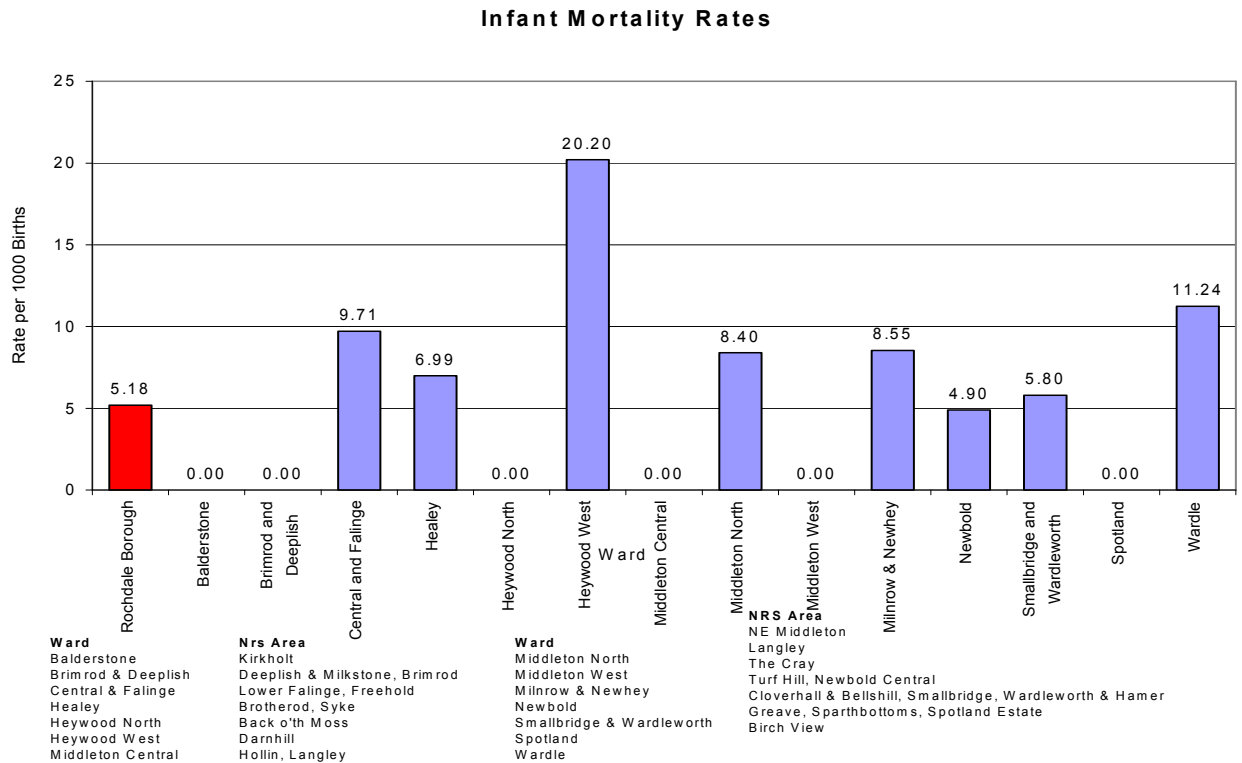


Ward	Nrs Area	Ward	NRS Area
Balderstone	Kirkholt	Middleton North	NE Middleton
Brimrod & Deepplish	Deepplish & Milkstone, Brimrod	Middleton West	Langley
Central & Falinge	Lower Falinge, Freehold	Milnrow & Newhey	The Cray
Healey	Brotherod, Syke	Newbold	Turf Hill, Newbold Central
Heywood North	Back o'th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

Source: Rochdale PCT

Smallbridge and Wardleworth has a high SMR for Coronary Heart Disease of 149. The SMRs for Circulatory Disease and Respiratory Diseases are also higher than expected at 131 and 123 respectively.

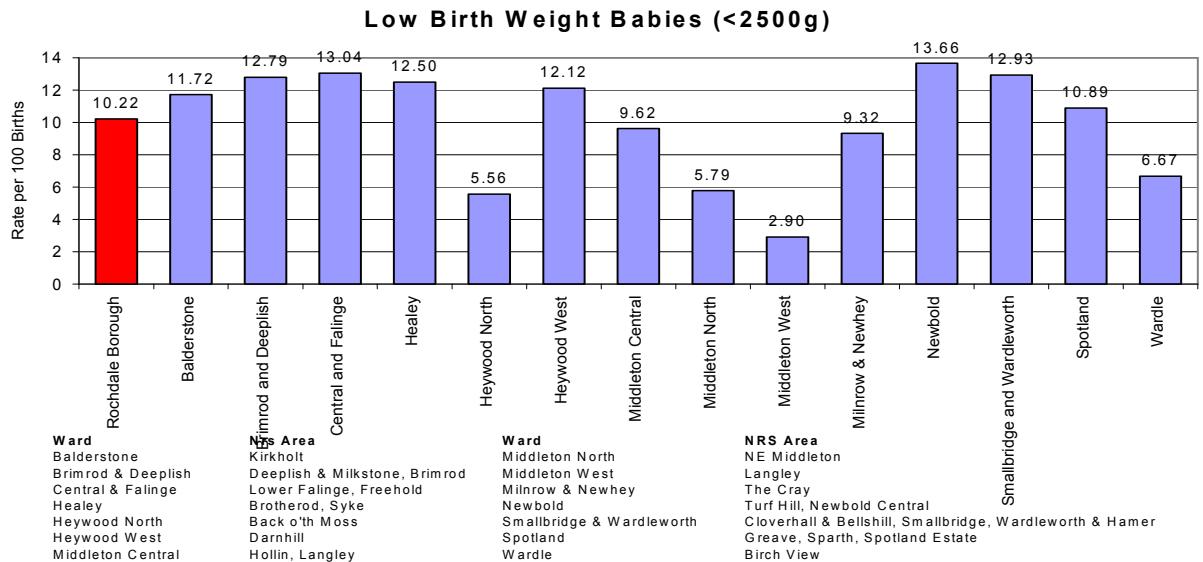
Graph 20: Infant Mortality Rates by Ward 2002



Source: Rochdale PCT, 2002

The infant mortality rate correlates very strongly with poor health in the first few weeks of life. The infant mortality rate in Smallbridge and Wardleworth was 5.80 per 1000 births, similar to the borough average of 5.18.

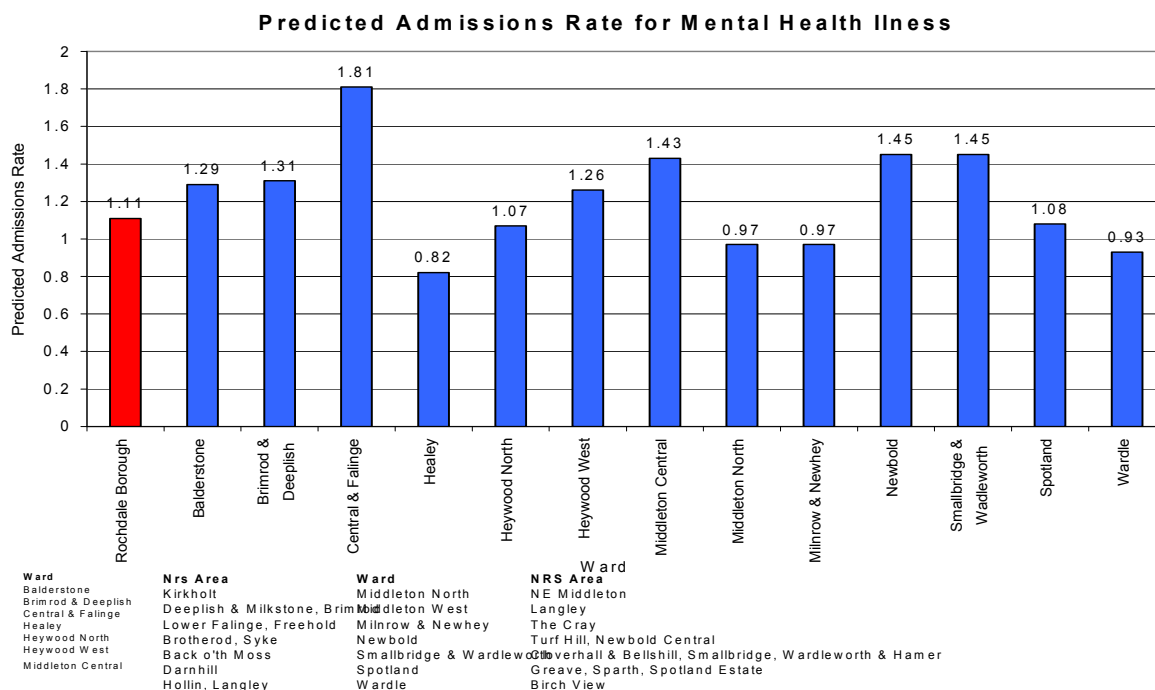
Graph 21: Low Birth Weight Babies (less than 2,500g) by Ward 2002



Source: Rochdale PCT

The incidence of low birth weight babies (<2,500g) in Smallbridge and Wardleworth is fairly high at 12.93 per 100 births compared with the borough average of 10.22. Low birth weight babies are babies that are born weighing less than they should for their gestational age (ie the amount of time they have been in the womb).

Graph 22: Predicted Admissions for Mental Health Illness 2000 by Ward

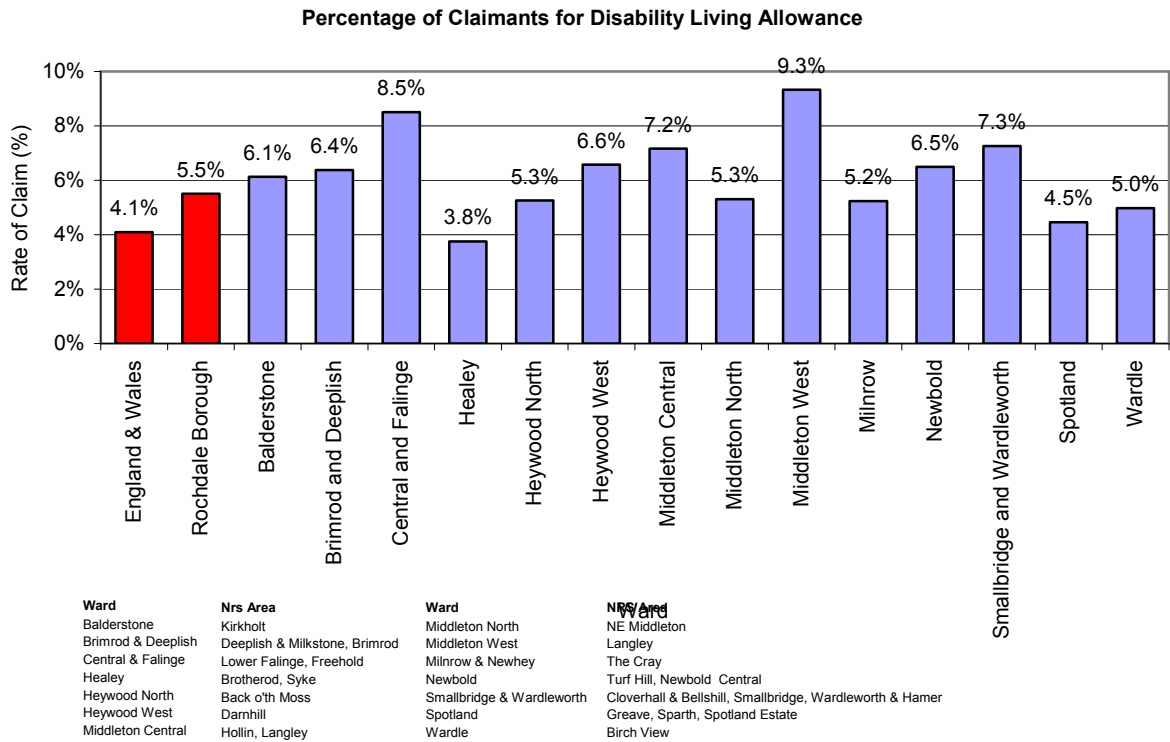


Source: Rochdale PCT, 2002

Poor mental health can lead to a variety of forms of social exclusion including long-term unemployment, homelessness, alcohol and substance misuse and social isolation. More than half of adults with mental health problems in employment are on low incomes.

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

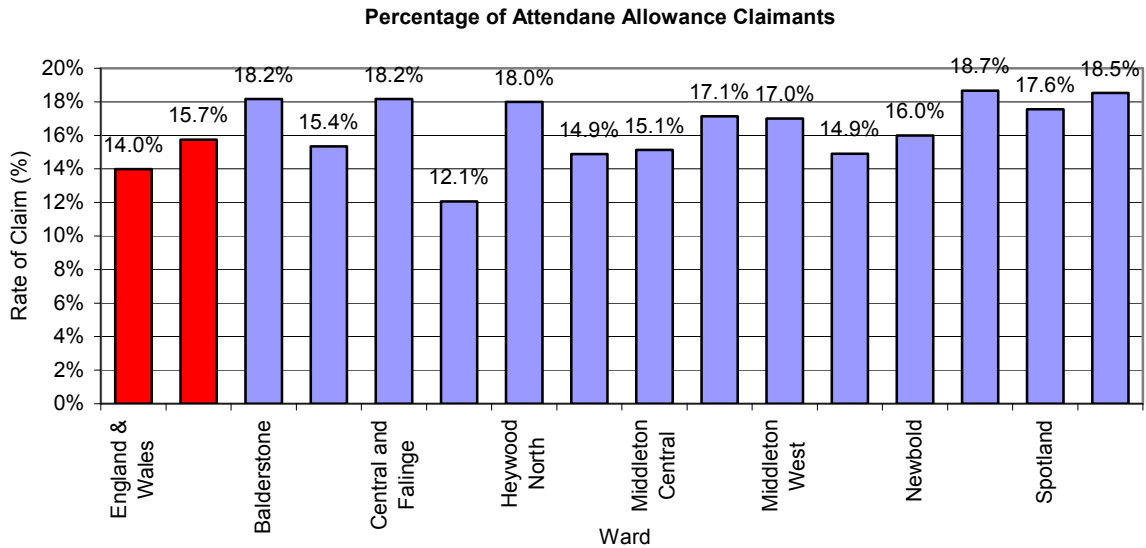
Graph 23: Percentage of Disability Living Allowance Claimants At August 2002 By Ward



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

In the Smallbridge and Wardleworth ward 7.3% of people claimed Disability Living Allowance at August 2004. This is higher than that rate of claim for Rochdale Borough, which stood at 5.5% and the rate of claim for England and Wales which stood at 4.1%. 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: the care component for people who need help with personal care and the mobility component for people who need help with getting around (children under 5 cannot get the mobility component).

Graph 24: Percentage of Attendance Allowance Claimants At August 2002 By Ward



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

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

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 Smallbridge and Wardleworth ward 18.7% of people claimed Attendance Allowance at August 2002. This is higher than the rate of claim for the Rochdale Borough (15.7%) and the rate of claim in 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.

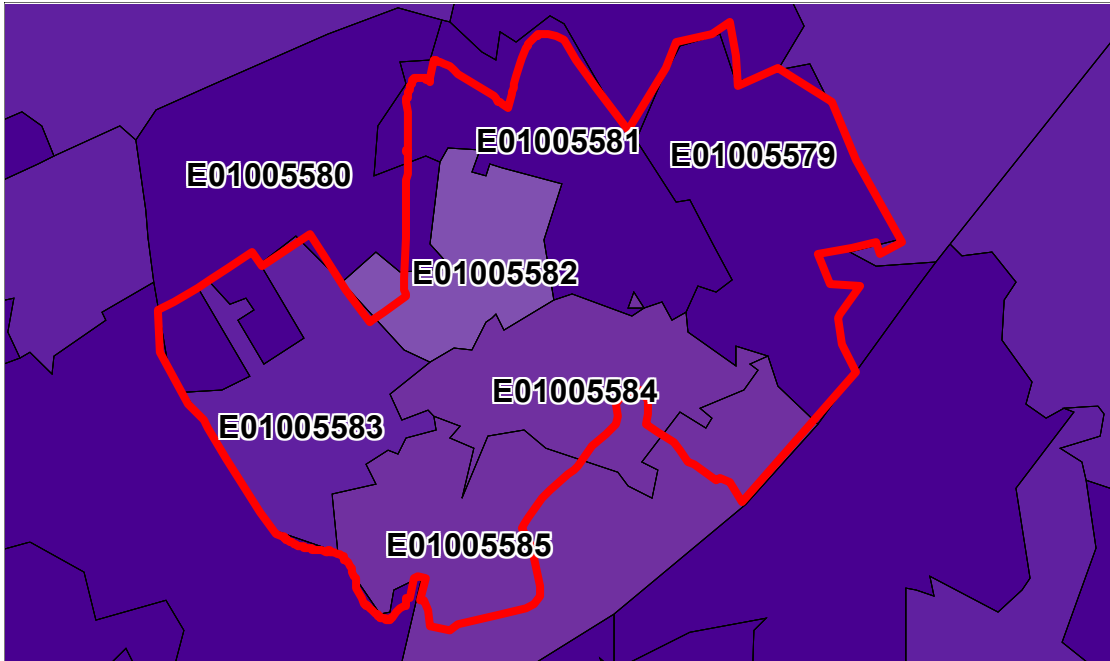
The experience of burglary can disproportionately affect low-income households. Such households are often unable to afford contents insurance especially when living in areas where premiums are extortionately high. Low-income households may not be able to afford security measures and are therefore more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

Table 11: Crime Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005579	848	10
E01005580	2,264	10
E01005581	1,326	10
E01005582	10,632	40
E01005583	4,298	20
E01005584	6,685	30
E01005585	6,768	30

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

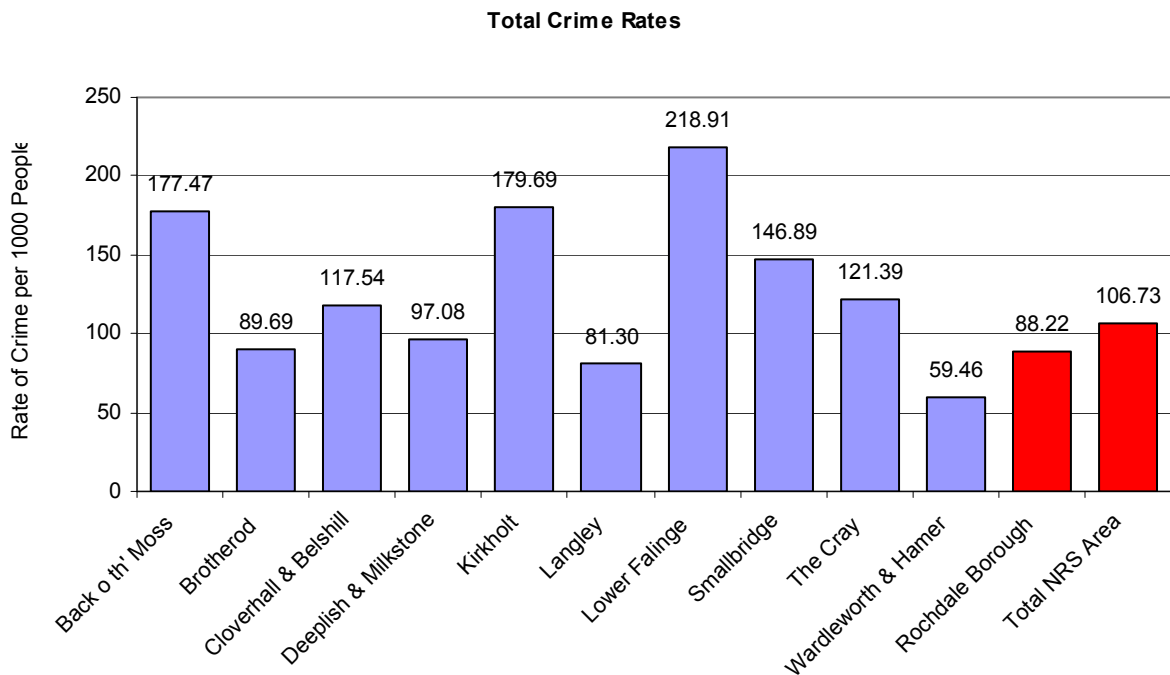
Map 8: Crime Deprivation in Wardleworth and Hamer



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Crime deprivation in Wardleworth and Hamer is high and ranks between 848 to 10,632 out of 32,482. The east of Wardleworth and Hamer has a higher amount of crime deprivation than the west and falls within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country.

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

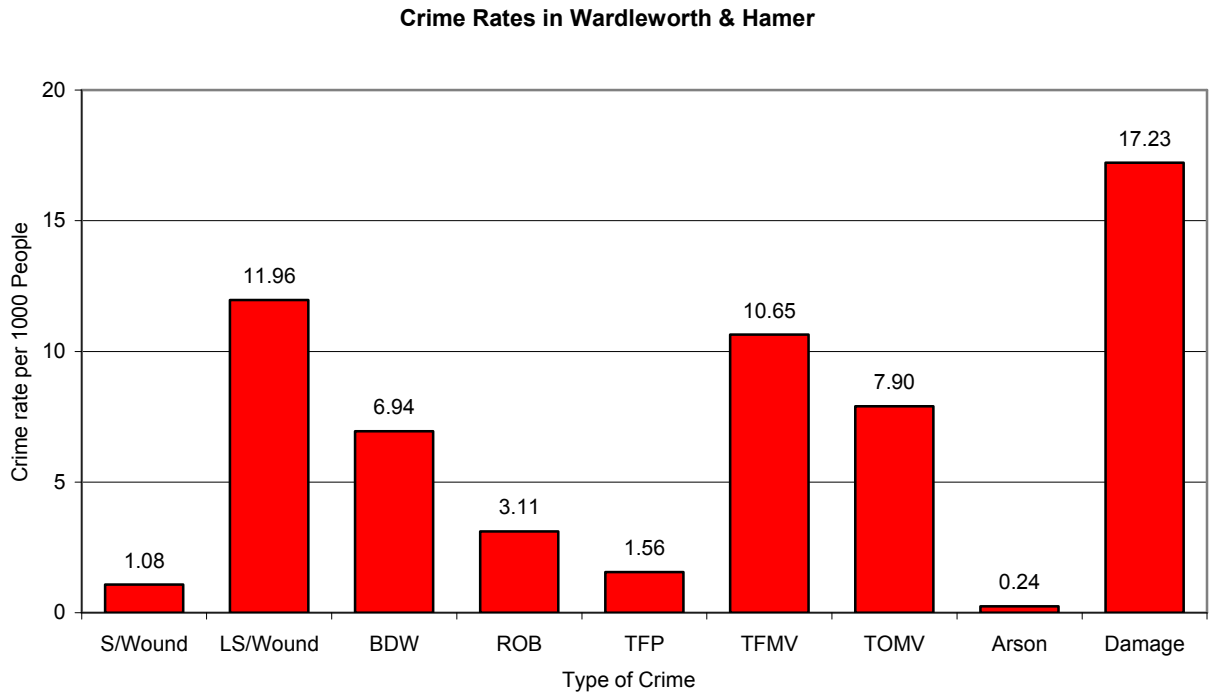


Source: Greater Manchester Police, 2002-2003

Note: the "Total Crimes" includes Burglary, Robbery, Serious Wounding, Less Serious Wounding, Theft from Persons, Theft from Motor Vehicles, Theft of Motor Vehicles, Arson and Damage

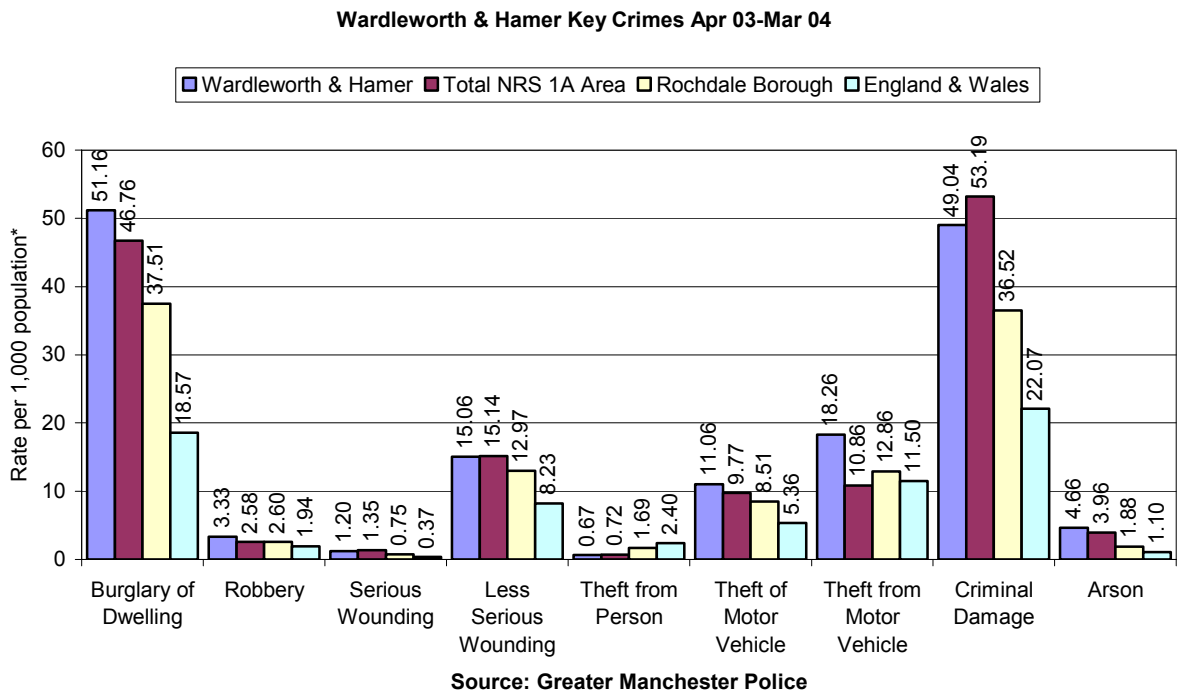
In comparison to all other Phase 1A NRS areas Wardleworth and Hamer has the lowest total crime of 59.5 crime per 1000 people. This rate is also lower than the rate for the Rochdale Borough (88.2) and the combined rate of crime in the Phase 1A areas (106.7).

Graph 26: Crime Rate in Wardleworth and Hamer.



Source: Greater Manchester Police, 2002-2003.

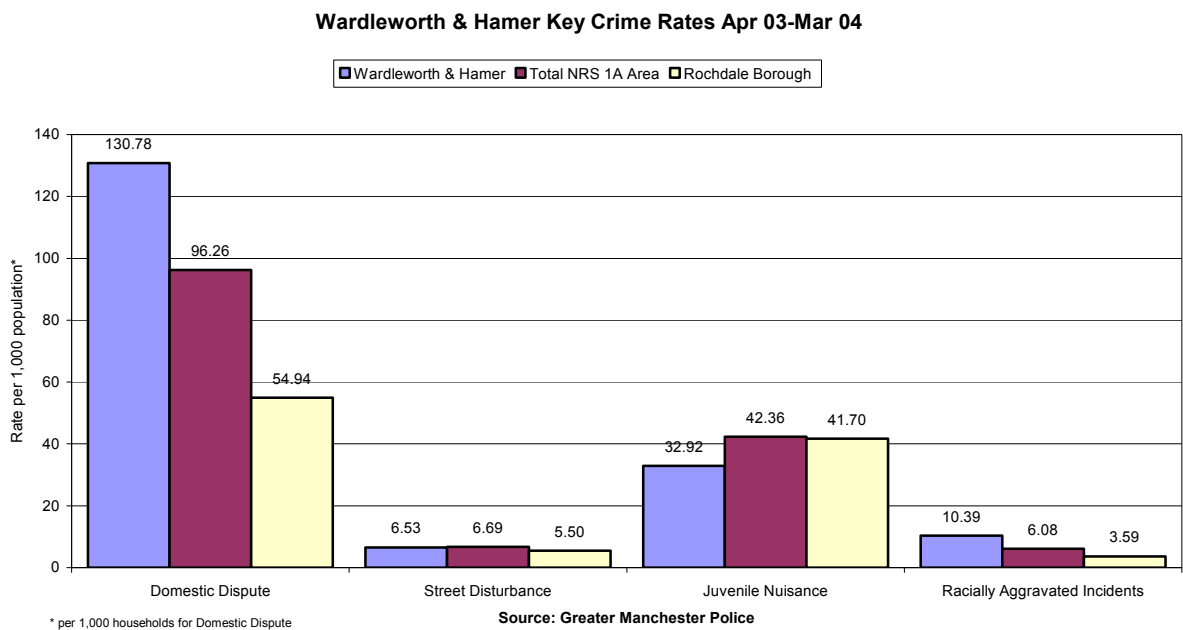
Graph 27: Key Crimes Apr 03 - Mar 04



'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.

Wardleworth & Hamer has around one and a half times as high a rate of Burglary of Dwelling than the Rochdale Borough as a whole, and nearly three times higher than England and Wales. This means that on average around five percent of households during the period April 03 to March 04 reported a burglary to the police. Wardleworth & Hamer also has around one and a half times the rate of criminal damage than the Rochdale borough and two and a half times the rate for England and Wales. Criminal damage as defined by the law means ‘deliberately, or recklessly, destroying or damaging a home, building, vehicle or other item that belongs to somebody else’, and would also include racially aggravated criminal damage which, for the purposes of this report, is not classified separately. There are also higher rates of less serious wounding, (around twice that for England and Wales), and a slightly higher level of theft from motor vehicle and theft of motor vehicle. Other key crimes such as theft from person, robbery, serious wounding etc. are extremely small in number and so not of significance.

Graph 28: 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.

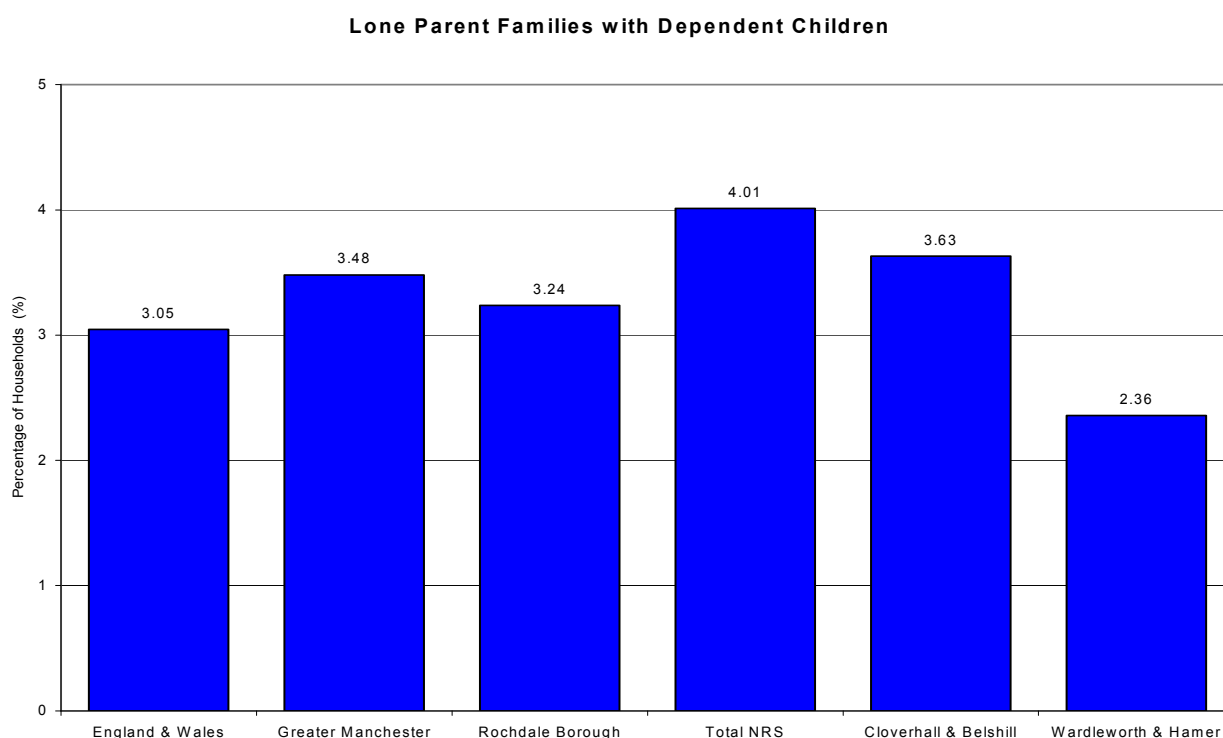
In terms of crime-related incidents Wardleworth & Hamer has an extremely high rate of domestic disputes, around two and a half times that of the Borough-wide level. It has a slightly lower level of ‘juvenile nuisance’ and roughly similar level of ‘street disturbances’, (i.e. public order problems reported to the police that are not crimes). ‘Racially aggravated incidents’ are however nearly three times as high in Wardleworth & Hamer than in the Rochdale Borough as a whole.

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 Wardleworth and Hamer a third (32.9%) of the population is made up of children aged between 0 and 15 years old. This is higher than the percentage of children in the Total NRS area (22.83%) but lower than the percentage of children in the Rochdale Borough (25.99%). 11.1% of the population is made up of children who are 0-4 years old. The percentage of children living in each area has an impact on the services and provision for children that are available i.e. primary school places.

Graph 29: Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children.



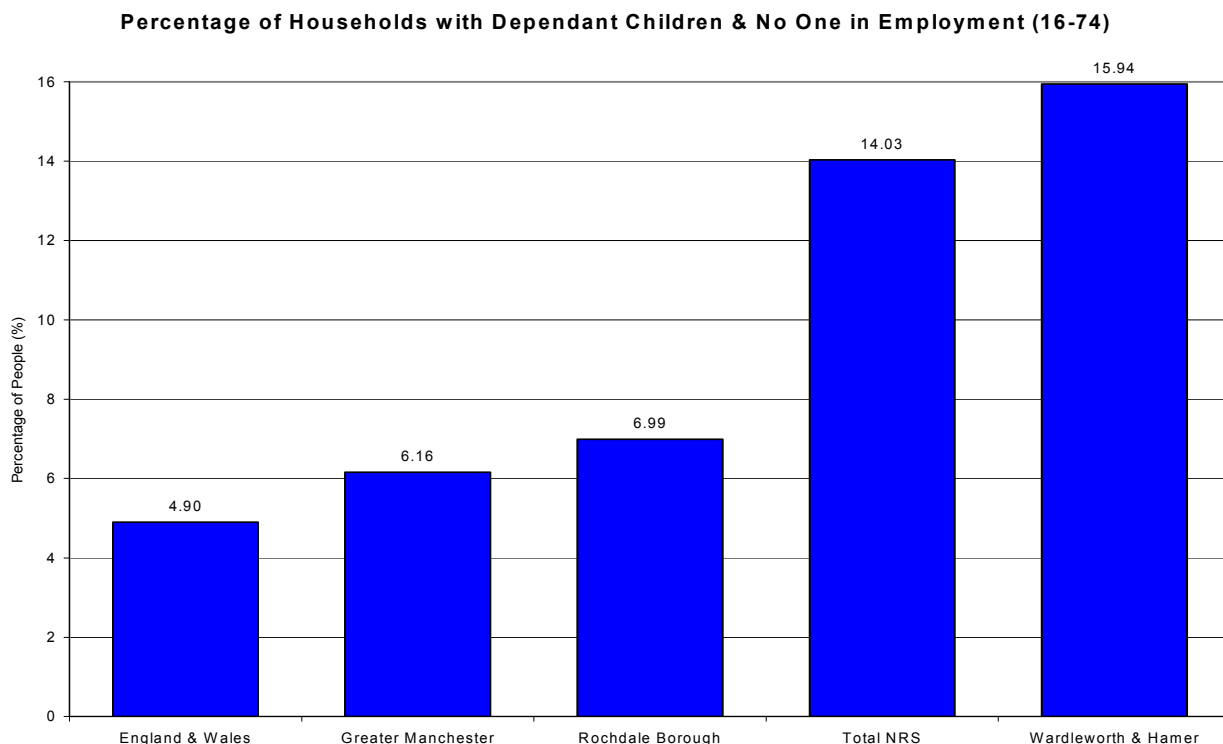
Source: Census 2001. KS Table 22. Crown Copyright 2003

The graph above shows the percentage of lone parent households with dependent children. In Wardleworth and Hamer 2.36% of households have dependent children. This is lower than the percentages for all other areas.

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

Lone mothers head and increasing number of households in Britain and have higher rates of ill health than all other mothers. Lone mothers have been hard hit by the increase in poverty, as the majority are not in paid employment and rely on benefits.

Graph 30: Percentage of Households with Dependent Children and No One in Employment.



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

The graph above shows the number of households with dependent children and no one in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children. In the Wardleworth and Hamer there are 16% of households which have dependent children and no one in employment. This is higher than percentage for all other areas, more than twice the borough level and more than three times the national level.

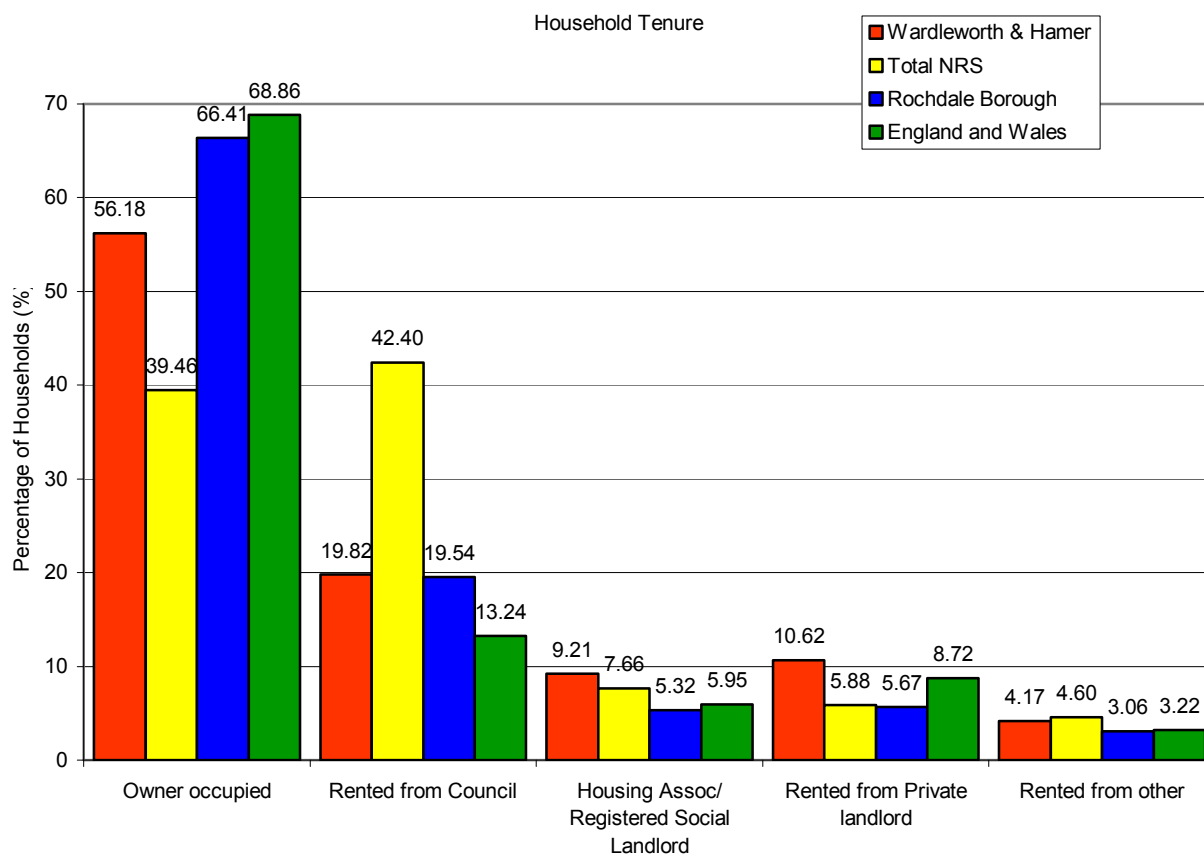
The employment status of the household which children live in also presents a major risk of child poverty. In 1995/96 the UK had the highest rate of children in workless households across the EU. Worklessness creates an economic disadvantage but also creates the potential for stress and tension within a family. It also has the danger of limiting a child's aspirations and social contacts.

Housing

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

In Wardleworth and Harmer there 2,370 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).

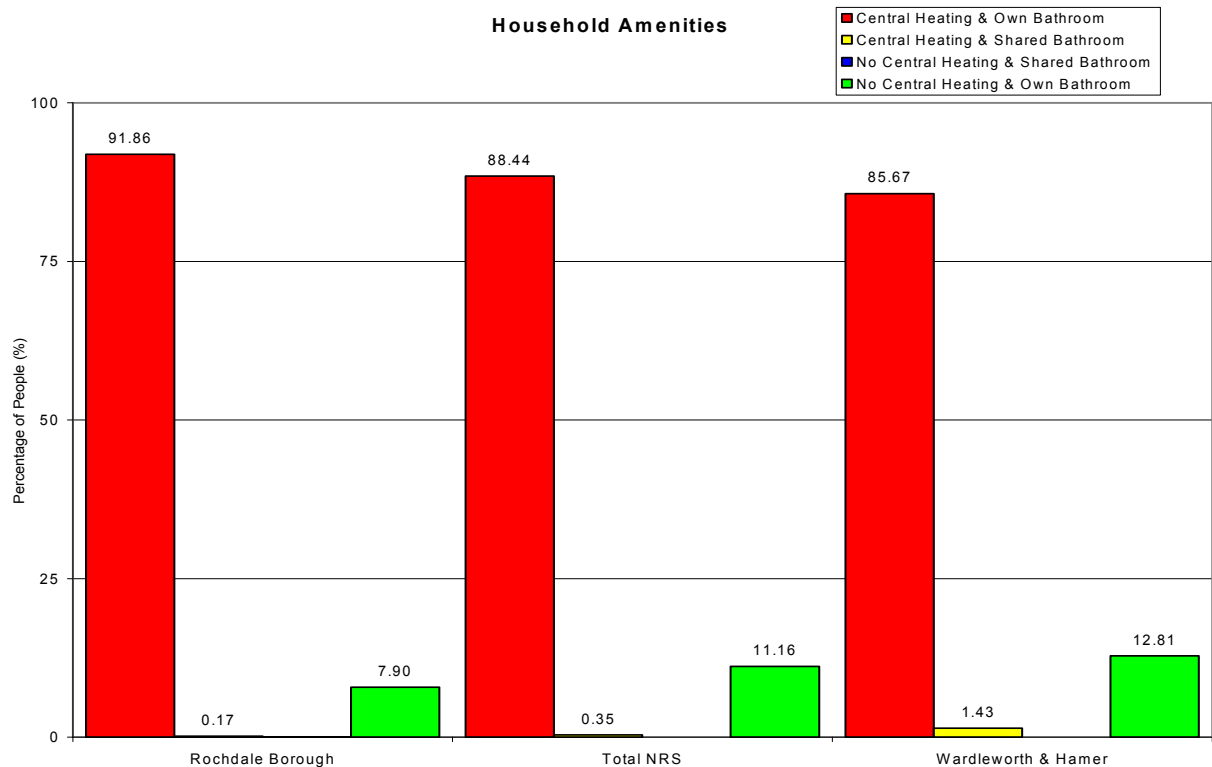
Graph 31: Household Tenure



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

In Wardleworth and Hamer the majority of households own their own home (56.18%). However, this percentage of households is significantly lower than the percentage in the Rochdale Borough and England and Wales. In Wardleworth and Hamer 19.82% of households rent their home from the council compared with 19.54% of households in the Rochdale Borough and 13.24% of household in England and Wales.

Graph 32: 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 Wardleworth and Hamer the majority of households have central heating and their own bathroom (85.7%). However, this percentage is low in comparison to the Total NRS Phase 1A area and the Rochdale Borough.

In Wardleworth and Hamer 2.12% of the properties are classed as Council Tax voids. This means that nobody has lived in the property for 6 months or more. (Source: RMBC Council Tax).

Table 33: Living Environment Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005579	15,444	50
E01005580	4,513	20
E01005581	4,833	20
E01005582	2,476	10
E01005583	6,162	20
E01005584	8,181	30
E01005585	7,947	30

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Living environment deprivation in Wardleworth and Hamer varies from being ranked 2,476 to 15,444. Wardleworth and Hamer therefore falls between the worst 10% and 50% of SOAs in the country.

Table 13: Average House Prices By Financial Year

Year	Wardleworth & Hamer	Rochdale Borough
01/04/00 - 31/03/01	£29,834.80	£59,212.76
01/04/01 - 31/03/02	£34,121.85	£64,741.20
01/04/02 - 31/03/03	£42,121.99	£73,398.04
01/04/03 - 31/03/04	£45,216.47	£86,160.18

Source: HM Treasury, Crown Copyright, 2004.

In both Wardleworth and Hamer and the Rochdale Borough property prices have increased since April 2000. In Wardleworth and Hamer the average price of property is significantly lower than the Rochdale Borough.

Table 14: Percentage of Properties in each Council Tax Band

Band	% Of Properties
A	87.62
B	6.44
C	1.35
D	1.93
E	0.27
F	0.04
G	0.04
H	0.08
U	2.24

Source: Rochdale M.B.C, Council Tax 2004.

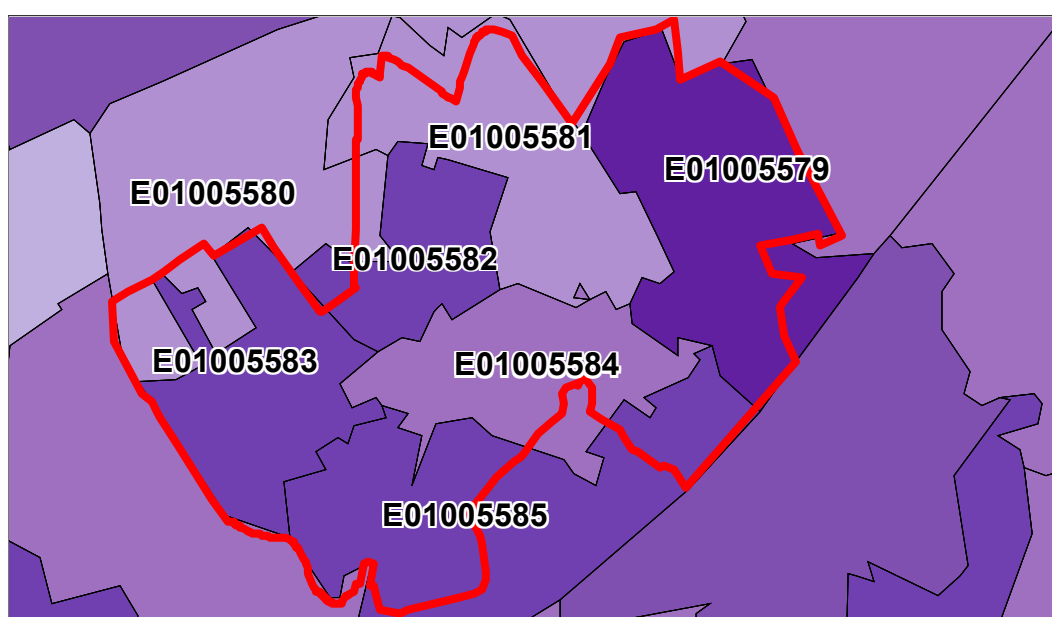
In Wardleworth and Hamer the majority of properties are classified as being in Band A (87.62%). The valuation for properties in Band A is under £40,000. However, this is not the real sale value of the properties in this band as they are based on rental value calculated before the Council Tax was introduced in 1993.

Table 15: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005579	6,468	20
E01005580	17,828	60
E01005581	19,010	60
E01005582	9,430	30
E01005583	8,549	30
E01005584	13,451	50
E01005585	7,396	30

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Map 9: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation



Source: Index of Multiple 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 varies within Wardleworth and Hamer. Wardleworth and Hamer is ranked between 6,468 and 17,828 and therefore falls between the worst 20% and 60% of SOAs in the country.

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