

# **Oldham in Profile**

## **2011**

**Oldham Partnership Support Team**



## Acknowledgements

My thanks to the following for their contributions and suggestions for *Oldham in Profile*:

- Martin Burroughs, Oldham Partnership Support Team – Martin recently carried out a study into income inequality in Oldham used in this report – a full copy of the report can be downloaded from the OldhamInfo website at <http://www.oldhaminfo.org/QuickLink.aspx?id=96>. Martin also produced the information for the Environmental Statistics chapter.
- Adam Lee, Oldham Partnership Trainee
- Corporate Research and Intelligence Team, Oldham Council, who provided all the information for the chapter 'Oldham's Population'
- Anna Charlton and Alex Bone, Oldham Rochdale HMR Pathfinder
- Jacqui Dorman, NHS Oldham
- All those who produced evidence for the 2009 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment of Health and Well Being, which also informed this report.
- Authors of the Annual Public Health Report – many direct extracts and images from the Public Health Report are used in the health and wellbeing chapter – my thanks to Jacqui Dorman for supplying this information for *Oldham in Profile*.

In particular, thank you to the Oldham Partnership Strategic Research Group (OPSRG) for supporting the production of this publication.

### **Ian Flanagan Smith**

Partnership Co-ordinator (Research & Performance)

Oldham Partnership

T: 0161 770 5257

E: [ian.flanagansmith@oldhampartnership.org.uk](mailto:ian.flanagansmith@oldhampartnership.org.uk)

## Foreword

We are pleased to present the *Oldham in Profile* report for 2011. The *Oldham in Profile* report is produced to help the Oldham Partnership better understand the population of Oldham, the key issues and challenges facing the borough as well as areas of exceptional performance. The report focuses on the priorities highlighted in the Sustainable Community Strategy – economic prosperity, safe and strong communities, health and wellbeing. The report also focuses on ‘outcomes’ as opposed to ‘outputs’; in other words, we are primarily looking here at the impact our work is having as opposed to what we are doing.

The Oldham Partnership will be using this information to understand the issues we want to tackle through our ambitious place shaping agenda. This encompasses our approach to improving quality of life in the borough through strategic regeneration and effective service delivery.

Oldham’s vision for 2020 is outlined in our Sustainable Community Strategy: to make **‘Oldham a place where everyone is proud to belong’** by **‘increasing life opportunities for all’**.

By utilising a robust evidence and performance base to accurately inform our physical, economic, social and environmental programmes, the Oldham Partnership is able to fully embrace its role as a genuine shaper of people and place.



**Nick Brown OBE**  
Chair Oldham Partnership Executive

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Nick Brown".



**Bill Edwards**  
Chair Oldham Partnership Steering Group

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bill Edwards".

# Contents

<b>Summary of key observations from the data.....</b>	<b>10</b>
Areas of improvement.....	10
Issues and challenges .....	10
<b>Oldham's population.....</b>	<b>14</b>
Changing age and ethnic group composition.....	14
Asylum seekers, refugees and migrant workers .....	18
Lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans people.....	20
Gypsy and traveller communities.....	21
Religion.....	21
<b>Economic prosperity.....</b>	<b>22</b>
Employment rate.....	22
Employment rate by age .....	22
Employment by sector in Oldham .....	24
Working age people on out of work benefits in Oldham.....	25
Long term worklessness .....	28
Long term worklessness by age .....	28
Unemployment by current wards .....	29
'Credit crunch'/ recession .....	29
Economic activity .....	31
Economic inactivity by age .....	37
Educational attainment and skills .....	38
Income.....	48
Deprivation .....	51
<b>Safe and strong communities .....</b>	<b>54</b>
Community cohesion .....	54
Segregation in schools .....	54
Satisfaction with the local area .....	56
Neighbourhood belonging.....	57
Participation and engagement .....	58
Influence and decision making .....	60
Street and environmental cleanliness .....	61
Reusing, recycling and composting .....	63
Housing .....	63
Homelessness .....	67
Crime .....	68
Anti-social behaviour .....	77
Youth offending .....	78
Alcohol attributable crime .....	80
Secondary school absences .....	81
Permanent exclusions from school .....	82
<b>Health and wellbeing.....</b>	<b>83</b>
Overall health and wellbeing.....	83
Life expectancy.....	84
All age all cause mortality rate .....	87
Main causes of death in Oldham .....	89
Mortality rate from circulatory diseases .....	90
Deaths from cardiovascular disease.....	90

Adult participation in sport and active recreation .....	92
Mortality rate from cancers .....	92
Substance misuse .....	96
Infant mortality and fertility statistics .....	100
Teenage conceptions .....	103
Childhood obesity .....	104
Child dental health .....	105
Mental health .....	106
Emotional health of children .....	114
Substance misuse by young people .....	115
Carers .....	116
Excess winter deaths and fuel poverty .....	118
<b>Environmental statistics .....</b>	<b>121</b>
CO2 emissions .....	121
Domestic energy usage .....	121
Pollution .....	123
Natural environment .....	125

## List of tables and figures

Figure 1: Projected change in Oldham's population by age band...	15
Figure 2: Mid year population estimates 2009 .....	15
Figure 3: 2008 based sub national population projections for 2022	16
Figure 4: Oldham population pyramid 2009 mid year population estimates .....	17
Figure 5: Employment rate – working age .....	22
Figure 6: Employment rate, 35-49 year olds .....	23
Figure 7: Employment rate, people over retirement age .....	24
Table 1: Percentage of total employment by broad industrial group (ABI) .....	24
Table 2: NI 152 Working age people on out of work benefits .....	25
Figure 8: NI 152 Working age people on out of work benefits .....	26
Table 3: NI 153 Working age people on out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods .....	26
Figure 9: NI 153 Working age people on out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods .....	27
Figure 10: % of working age population claiming out of work benefits for 5 years and over .....	28
Table 4: Unemployment by current ward for Oldham, September 2010	29
Figure 11: JSA - % of economically active people claiming benefit, August 2008, LSOAs .....	30
Figure 12: JSA - % of economically active people claiming benefit, August 2009, LSOAs .....	31
Figure 13: Economic activity rate – working age .....	32
Figure 14: % working age economically inactive people who want a job	33
Figure 15: % of ethnic minority people of working age who are economically inactive .....	34
Figure 16: % of working age economically inactive people who want a job – reason for not looking – long term sick .....	35
Figure 17: % of working age economically inactive people who want a job – reason for not looking – looking after family/home .....	36
Figure 18: % of working age economically inactive people who want a job – reason for not looking – student .....	37
Figure 19: % who are economically inactive – over retirement age	38
Figure 20: % with no qualifications – working age .....	39
Figure 21: % with Level 1+ qualifications – working age .....	40
Figure 22: % with Level 2+ qualifications – working age .....	41
Figure 23: NI 75 Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths .....	41
Figure 24: NI 79 Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19	42
Figure 25: % with Level 3+ qualifications – working age .....	43
Figure 26: NI 80 Achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19	43
Figure 27: % with Level 4+ qualifications – working age .....	44
Figure 28: NI 117 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education employment or training (NEET) .....	45
Figure 29: Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimant count, 18-24 year olds .....	45

Figure 30: NI 72 Foundation Stage (5 year olds) .....	46
Figure 31: NI 92 Foundation Stage – narrowing the gap .....	46
Figure 32: Foundation Stage profile by ward .....	47
Figure 33: NI 166 Median earnings of employees in the area.....	48
Table 5: Income inequality in Oldham and surrounding areas .....	49
Figure 34: Income compared with inequality.....	50
Figure 35: % households with income under £15k .....	51
Figure 36: Indices of Deprivation 2007.....	52
Figure 37: Indices of Deprivation 2004.....	53
Figure 38: NI 1 % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area, 2008 .....	54
Figure 39: Dissimilarity Index, Oldham, Primary, 2002-2008 – where 0 represents perfect integration, and 1 represents perfect segregation	55
Figure 40: Dissimilarity Index, Oldham, Secondary, 2002-2008 – where 0 represents perfect integration, and 1 represents perfect segregation	55
Figure 41: NI 5 Overall/general satisfaction with local area, 2008 ...	56
Figure 42: NI 2 % of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood, 2008 .....	57
Figure 43: NI 6 Participation in regular volunteering, 2008 .....	58
Figure 44: NI 11 Engagement in the arts .....	59
Figure 45: NI 110 Young people’s participation in positive activities	59
Figure 46: NI 4 % of people who feel they can influence decision in their locality, 2008.....	60
Figure 47: NI 195a - Litter .....	61
Figure 48: NI 195b – Detritus.....	61
Figure 49: NI 195c – Graffiti.....	62
Figure 50: NI 195d – Fly-posting .....	62
Figure 51: NI 192 Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting.....	63
Figure 52: Decent homes in Oldham and the national context .....	65
Figure 53: Numbers accepted as being homeless and in priority need	67
Figure 54: Notifiable offences recorded by the Police in Oldham 2004/05 – 2008/09 .....	68
Figure 55: NI 15 Serious violent crime rate.....	69
Figure 56: Serious violent crime rate – current wards.....	70
Figure 57: NI 20 Assault with injury crime rate.....	71
Figure 58: Assault with injury crime rate – current wards .....	72
Figure 59: Personal robbery – current wards .....	73
Figure 60: NI 16 Serious acquisitive crime rate.....	74
Figure 61: Serious acquisitive crime rate – current wards.....	75
Figure 62: Burglary dwelling – current wards .....	76
Figure 63: NI 17 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour, 2008.....	77
Table 6: Anti-social behaviour in Oldham 2008/09 and 2009/10.....	78
Figure 64: NI 111 First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17 .....	78
Figure 65: NI 43 Young people within the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody .....	79
Figure 66: Youth offenders as % of all young people – current wards	79
Figure 67: Recorded crime attributable to alcohol 2007.....	80

Figure 68: NI 87 Secondary school persistent absence rate.....	81
Figure 69: NI 114 Rate of permanent exclusion from school .....	82
Figure 70: NI 119 Self reported measure of people's overall health and wellbeing.....	83
Figure 71: Trends in male life expectancy .....	84
Figure 72: Trends in female life expectancy .....	84
Figure 73: Male life expectancy in Oldham by ward .....	85
Figure 74: Male life expectancy in Oldham by ward (map).....	85
Figure 75: Female life expectancy in Oldham by ward .....	86
Figure 76: Female life expectancy in Oldham by ward (map) .....	87
Figure 77: All age all cause mortality rate .....	88
Figure 78: All age all cause mortality 2007-09 – deprivation.....	88
Figure 79: Main causes of premature death in Oldham.....	89
Figure 80: NI 121 Mortality rate from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75 .....	90
Figure 81: Male and female deaths by condition.....	91
Figure 82: NI 8 Adult participation in sport and active recreation ...	92
Figure 83: NI 122 Mortality rate from all cancers at ages under 75 .	93
Figure 84: Trends in male cancer deaths under 75 years 1998 to 2009	93
Figure 85: Female cancer mortality rates 1996-2009 .....	94
Figure 86: Male and female deaths by cancer sites .....	94
Figure 87: All cancer death rates between the 20% most deprived wards and the rest of Oldham .....	95
Figure 88: Alcohol specific mortality: Males .....	96
Figure 89: Alcohol specific mortality: Females .....	97
Figure 90: NI 39 Rate of hospital admissions per 100,000 for alcohol related harm .....	98
Figure 91: Synthetic estimates of the percentage of the population aged 16 years and over who report engaging in binge drinking (from APHO Annual Health Profile Reports) .....	99
Figure 92: Mid 2005 synthetic estimate of the percentage of the population aged 16 years and over who report engaging in hazardous drinking	99
Figure 93: Mid 2005 synthetic estimate of the percentage of the population aged 16 years and over who report engaging in harmful drinking	100
Figure 94: Infant mortality rates 1995-97 to 2007-09 .....	101
Figure 95: Ward level infant mortality rates 2007-09.....	102
Table 7: Birth rates 2003-08 .....	102
Figure 96: Teenage conception rate .....	103
Figure 97: NI 55 Obesity in primary school age children in Reception	104
Figure 98: NI 56 Obesity in primary school age children in Year 6	104
Figure 99: NI 57 Children and young people's participation in high quality PE and sport.....	105
Figure 100: Percentage of five year old children with tooth decay	106
Figure 101: Trend in suicide and injury undetermined 1993-2007 (directly standardised rate per 100,000 population) .....	107
Figure 102: Hospital admission rates for mental and behavioural disorders, alzheimer's and self harm in Oldham by ward and ranked by deprivation score 2008/09 .....	107
Figure 103: Mental distress by ethnic group .....	108



Figure 104: Hospital admissions for mental health disorders in Oldham by diagnosis for 20-64 year olds 2008/09 .....	109
Figure 105: Hospital admissions rates for mental and behavioural disorders due to drugs and alcohol for 20-64 year olds in Oldham 2008/09..	109
Figure 106: Hospital admission rates for mood affective and anxiety disorders for 20-64 year olds in Oldham 2008/09 by ward.....	110
Figure 107: Hospital admission rates for primary diagnosis of mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99) in Oldham 2008/09 .....	111
Figure 108: Hospital inpatient admissions for mental health disorders in Oldham by diagnosis for the over 65 year olds 2008/09.....	111
Figure 109: Hospital admission rates for mood affective and anxiety disorders for over 65 year olds in the 20% most deprived wards in Oldham 2008/09 .....	112
Figure 110: Hospital admission rates for mood affective and anxiety disorders in Oldham by ethnicity and age 2008/09 .....	113
Figure 111: Projected number of people with dementia over 15 years: until 2021 .....	113
Figure 112: NI 50 Emotional health of children – Oldham compared to North West and England .....	114
Figure 113: NI 50 Emotional health of children – Oldham compared with statistical neighbours .....	114
Figure 114: NI 115 Substance misuse by young people.....	115
Figure 115: % providing unpaid care .....	116
Figure 116: Total number of carers in Oldham, as identified by 2001 Census .....	117
Figure 117: Excess winter mortality by age and gender .....	118
Figure 118: Number of deaths by month in 2009 .....	119
Figure 119: Average monthly temperatures from the lowest to the highest and corresponding monthly numbers of deaths (between April 2006 and December 2009).....	119
Figure 120: Fuel poverty by area in Oldham.....	120
Table 8: CO <sub>2</sub> emissions, Kt.....	121
Figure 121: Per capita consumption of domestic electricity and gas, 2007 .....	121
Figure 122: Domestic energy use over time .....	122
Figure 123: Indices of Deprivation – air quality, 2007 .....	123
Figure 124: Pollution – proximity to regulated sites (registered as pollution risks), 2007 .....	124
Figure 125: Green Space Index, 2005 .....	125
Figure 126: Natural Environment Index, 2007.....	126
Figure 127: NI 197 Improved local biodiversity .....	127
Figure 128: Biodiversity, LSOAs, 2000.....	127

# Summary of key observations from the data

## Areas of improvement

- Improvements in educational attainment and skills. For example, there has been a 3.8 percentage point increase between 2008 and 2009 in the number of working age people qualified to at least Level 4 (e.g. BTEC, HND, degree).
- Strong performance against statistical neighbours for the % of 16 to 18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET).
- Relatively high participation in regular volunteering.
- Increasing participation of young people in positive activities.
- Street and environmental cleanliness.
- Reductions in homelessness.
- Reductions in crime and anti-social behaviour.
- Improved perceptions of levels of anti-social behaviour.
- Success at reducing premature deaths from cardiovascular disease in Oldham. This means that cardiovascular disease is no longer the major cause of premature mortality in Oldham (cancer is now the leading cause of early death).
- Reduction in infant mortality rate, narrowing the gap between Oldham and England (although there is an unequal distribution within the borough).
- Reduction in teenage conception rate.
- High rate of children and young people's participation in PE and sport.
- Substance misuse by young people in Oldham is now below the regional and national averages.
- Reductions in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions over the three years in which records are available.

## Issues and challenges

- There will be an increasing proportion of both younger and older people potentially dependent on a smaller proportion of working age people.

- Oldham's employment rate is low when compared to North West and England averages. A noticeable long term trend is a decreasing employment rate for people aged 35-49. It should be noted however that Oldham's employment rate has increased in recent months. A ward level analysis also shows that the areas most significantly affected by the recession are showing signs of recovery.
- Long term worklessness.
- Increasing the economic activity rate, particularly for people who identify themselves as 'long term sick' but indicate that they do want to work (approximately 2,934 people in Oldham).
- Economic restructuring – Oldham's economy is restructuring, with sectors such as manufacturing, construction and transport reducing in size and other areas such as public administration, education and health expanding as employers in recent years. A possible 'over dependence' on public sector employment and shortage of private sector investment and business start ups in Oldham are likely to be key challenges in the coming years.
- Achievement of children at Foundation Stage.
- Low median earnings of employees in the area. The 2010 *You and Your Community Survey* found it is the youngest respondents and those in the more deprived communities of Alexandra, Coldhurst, Werneth, St Marys and Waterhead who are more likely to have lower incomes, suffer the greatest exclusion and the greatest concern about their finances.
- Levels of deprivation and inequality.
- Community cohesion (although this has improved slightly between 2008 and 2010).
- Overall/general satisfaction of residents with the local area.
- The 2010 *You and Your Community Survey* found that respondents are nearly three times as likely to disagree as to agree that they can influence decisions about their local area or that their comments are listened to by the people who make decisions.
- Demand for Local Authority housing, particularly for larger properties.
- Meeting the demand for more affordable housing.
- Oldham's rate of permanent exclusions from school was the second highest nationally in 2008/09, although provisional data show a significant decrease in the rate of permanent exclusions for the academic year 2009/10.

- Life expectancy is increasing in Oldham, but not at a fast enough pace to close the gap between Oldham and the rest of the country. The gap is wider for females than for males (Oldham experiences the 7<sup>th</sup> worst female life expectancy in England), although females live longer than males on average.
- On average there is a life expectancy gap of more than 10 years between people living in Alexandra (lowest life expectancy) and Saddleworth South (highest life expectancy).
- In 2008, for the first time, cancer was the biggest cause of death in males under 75 years. Cancer is also the biggest contributor to premature deaths in females. Male cancer deaths are predominantly associated with Lung, Colorectal and Prostate Cancer. Female cancer deaths are predominantly associated with Lung and Breast Cancer, with a 16% increase in female Breast Cancer between 2007 and 2008.
- Oldham's rate of adult participation in sport and active recreation is below regional and national averages (but the gap narrowed slightly between 2008/09 and 2009/10).
- Stopping smoking rate decreased between 2008/09 and 2009/10. Performance has improved in 2010/11 and proposals to commission a four tier service have been accepted. Smoking prevalence is estimated to be above average for adults but lower than the regional average for 14-17 year olds.
- Relatively high rate of hospital admissions per 100,000 for alcohol related harm.
- Obesity in primary school age children increasing in the period between Reception Year and Year 6. More detailed local analysis has shown prevalence amongst Asian children in Year 6 is significantly greater than that amongst those groups of children defined as White. This has informed the development of the Healthy Weight Strategy for children in Oldham.
- Higher than average % of five year old children with tooth decay.
- Higher rate of hospital admissions in Oldham for some mental health disorders than in England overall. The 2010 *You and Your Community Survey* found a negative trend in terms of mental health with more respondents than in previous years reporting they suffered from nervous trouble or depression in the last 12 months. Further, among those who have suffered, more say they have not seen a doctor about this issue (16% vs 12% in 2007). Three in ten respondents display evidence of mental distress, half of whom show signs of severe distress. As with health more generally it is those living in deprived wards and social tenants who fare worst in terms of stress, with financial stress falling most on the youngest respondents, those who have recently become unemployed and one parent families.
- Oldham lowest amongst statistical neighbours for emotional health of children.

- Above average rates of 'binge drinking' (e.g. 29% of 14-17 year olds).
- Tackling fuel poverty.

# Oldham's population

## Changing age and ethnic group composition

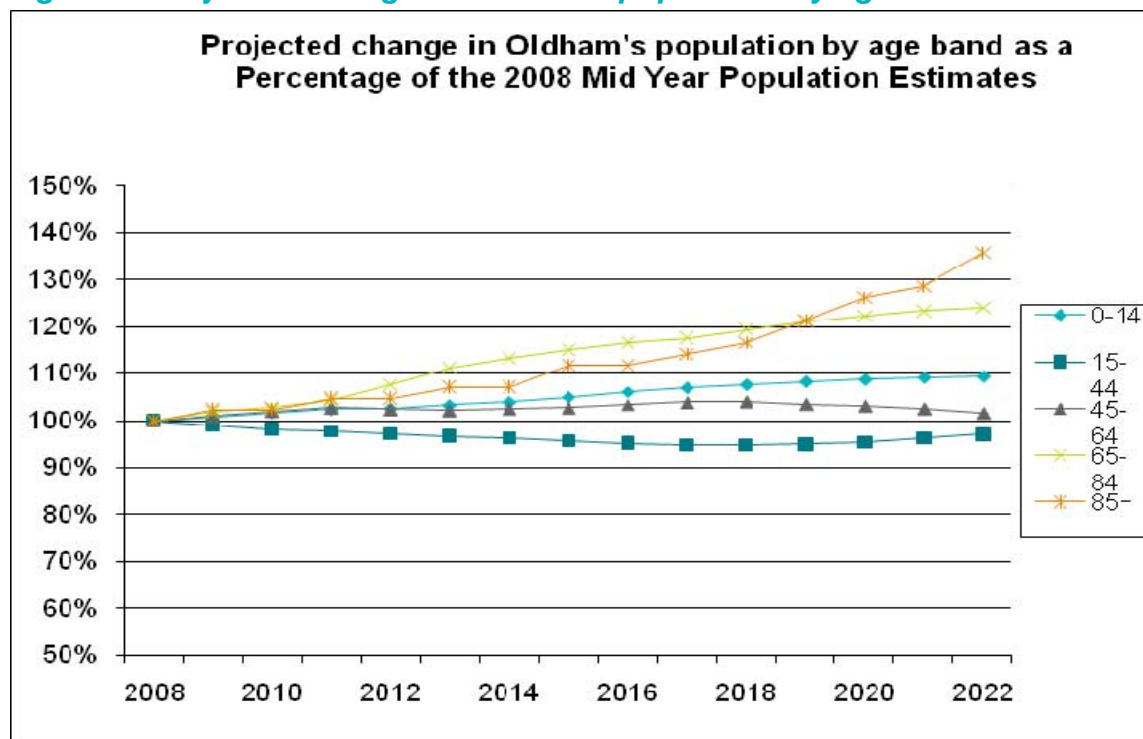
Oldham has a population of 218,800 according to the 2009 mid year population estimates. The 2008 based sub national population projections for Oldham indicate that the population will grow by an estimated 5% from around 218,200 in 2008 to around 229,100 in 2022. The composition of this population is forecast to change significantly over this time.

Oldham's population is projected to grow by 10,900 by 2022, and much of this growth can be attributed to an increase in population size within older age groups:

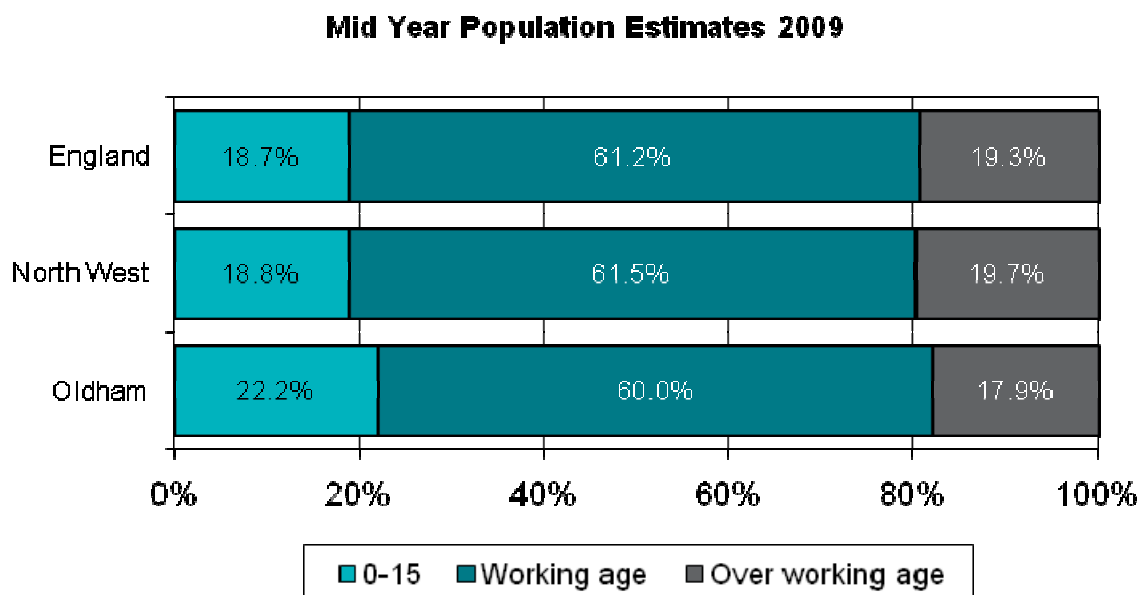
- the population of people aged 65-84 is projected to increase by almost a quarter (24.1%), from 27,800 in 2008 to 34,500 in 2022;
- the population of people aged 85 or over is projected to increase by over a third, (35.7%) from 4,200 in 2008 to 5,700 in 2022.

A modest increase (9.5%) in Oldham's population aged 0-14 is also projected, from 45,500 in 2008 to 49,800 in 2022. A slight decrease (3%) is projected among those aged 15-44, from 87,200 to 86,400 people. Oldham currently has a younger age structure than both the North West and Great Britain, with fewer people (17.9%) aged over working age (65+ for men and 60+ for women) than are aged 0-15 (22.2%). Three fifths (60.0%) of Oldham's population are currently of working age (women aged 16-59 and men aged 16-64), lower than the proportion for the North West (61.5%) or England (61.2%).

**Figure 1: Projected change in Oldham's population by age band**



**Figure 2: Mid year population estimates 2009**



Population projections for 2022 suggest that:

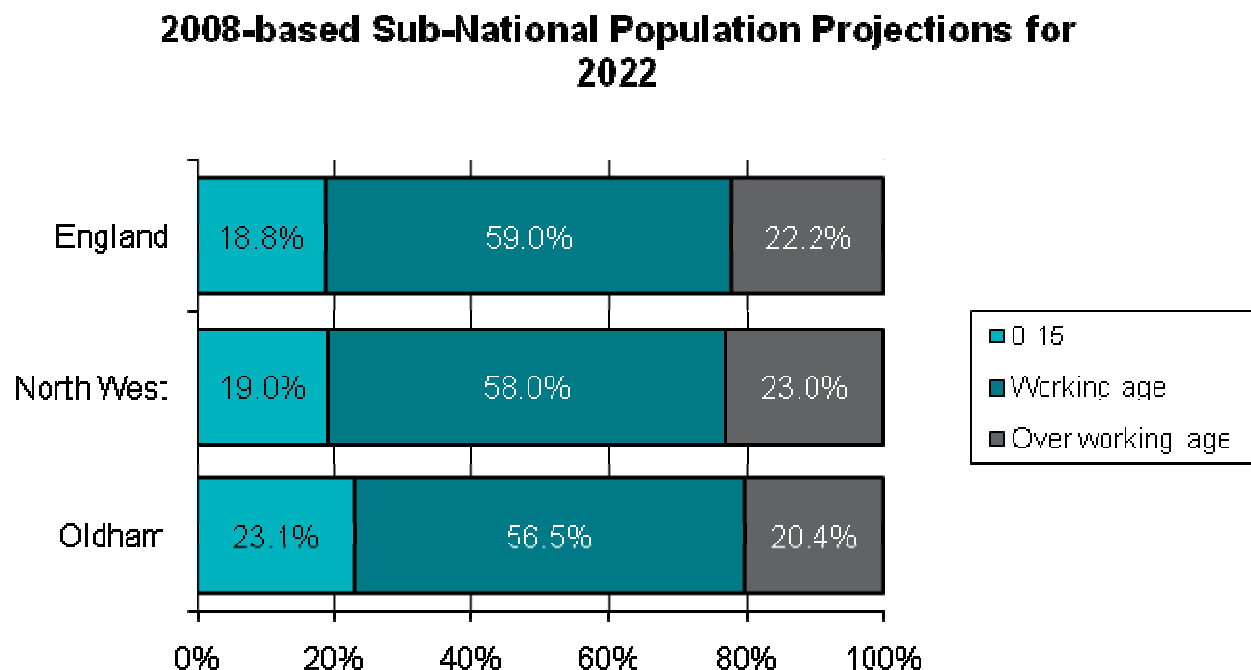
- Oldham will continue to have a proportionally smaller working age population than the North West and England. As elsewhere, the working age population will make up a smaller proportion of the total population.
- Though the proportion of Oldham's population aged above working age will increase (from 17.9% in 2009 to 20.4% in 2022), Oldham will continue to have a relatively youthful age structure, with more people aged 0-15 than above working

age. The proportion of people aged 0 to 15 will increase from 22.2% in 2009 to 23.1% in 2022. Unlike Oldham, the North West and England will both have larger populations aged above working age than aged 0-15.

- The proportion of Oldham's male and female population aged 65 or over will increase from around 14.9% in 2009 to around 17.5% by 2022.

The projections therefore mean that there will be an increasing proportion of both younger and older people potentially dependent on a smaller proportion of working age people.

**Figure 3: 2008 based sub national population projections for 2022**

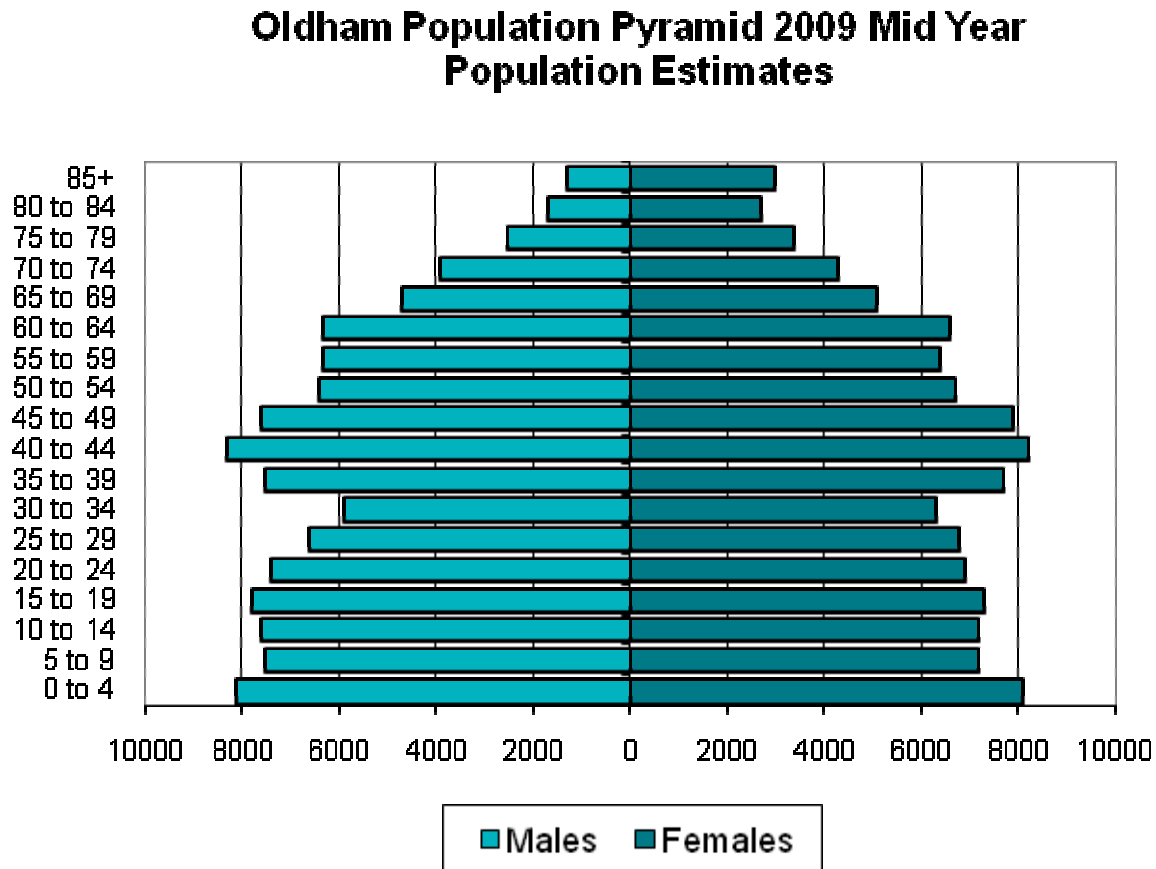


Examination of the 2009 mid year population estimates for Oldham by age and sex shows that women make up the majority of those within older age groups:

- Seven in ten (70%) of the estimated 4,300 Oldham residents aged 85 or over are female;
- Almost six in ten (59%) of the estimated 10,300 Oldham residents aged 75-84 are female;
- Just over half (52%) of the estimated 18,000 Oldham residents aged 65-74 are female.



*Figure 4: Oldham population pyramid 2009 mid year population estimates*



According to the 2007 experimental mid year estimates by ethnic group, Oldham has a higher proportion of non-white black and minority ethnic (BME) residents (16.7%) than the North West (7.9%) or England (11.8%). The age structure of Oldham's population varies with ethnic group.

White British residents are the largest ethnic group in Oldham (81.5%). Around 19.9% are aged 0-15 (compared with 22.2% of all Oldham residents in 2007), 60.6% are of working age (compared with 60% of all Oldham residents in 2007) and 19.5% are aged over working age (compared with 17.3% of all residents in 2007).

Pakistani heritage residents are the next largest group (7%). This population has a youthful age structure. Within Oldham's Pakistani heritage population, around 35.3% are aged 0-15 (compared with 22.2% of all Oldham residents in 2007), around 60.1% are of working age (compared with 60% of all Oldham residents in 2007) and an estimated 4.6% are aged above working age (compared with 17.3% of all Oldham residents in 2007).

Around one in twenty (5.1%) Oldham residents are of Bangladeshi heritage. This population also has a youthful age structure, with around four in ten (38.7%) people being aged 0-15 (compared with 22.2% of all Oldham residents in 2007). Around 56.8% were of working age (compared with 60% of all Oldham residents in 2007) and 4.5% were aged above working age (compared with 17.3% of all Oldham residents in 2007).

Oldham has smaller proportions of Indian (1%), Black Caribbean (0.5%), Black African (0.5%) and White Irish (0.8%) heritage residents. Residents from other white backgrounds account for 1.1% of the population.

The proportion of Oldham's population from BME groups is forecast to increase from about 18.3% in 2010 to around one-fifth (19.4%) in 2012, and to one quarter (24.6%) in 2022. This is predominantly associated with the growth of Oldham's Pakistani and Bangladeshi heritage communities and is due primarily to the relatively youthful age structures of these populations.

Around three out of ten (29.9%) children aged under 15 are from BME groups. This is forecast to increase to around four out of ten (37.2%) by 2022.

### Asylum seekers, refugees and migrant workers

- In August 2010, 599 asylum seekers were accommodated in Oldham. Oldham has people from forty four different countries of origin who are seeking sanctuary. About two thirds (68%) of asylum seekers living in Oldham are from seven countries: Iran (19%), Iraq (11%), Eritrea (9%), Afghanistan (9%), Zimbabwe (8%), Pakistan (6%) and China (6%).
- Asylum seekers and refugees have fled persecution to seek safety and have far less control over how and where they live than people in other migrant categories. Asylum seekers have very limited access to public funds. Those who are refused sanctuary are particularly vulnerable to destitution and have little or no access to NHS funded health services, factors which have adverse impacts on health and wellbeing.
- Most asylum seekers in Oldham (426) have accommodation with private landlords and a smaller number (160) are accommodated through First Choice Homes Oldham. A very small number of asylum seekers (13) are in receipt of subsistence only support from NASS (National Asylum Support Service).
- Almost four in ten (38%) live in single person households. About one in five (20%) live in two or three person households (21%). A further one in five (20%) live in households with between four and six people and just 1% live in households with more than six people.
- Almost three quarters (73%) of asylum seeker households in Oldham receive Section 95 accommodation and support. Section 95 support is provided for asylum seekers who would otherwise be destitute and includes basic accommodation and a very small cash subsistence allowance ranging from just over half to two thirds of the comparable Job Seekers' Allowance (JSA) rate, dependent on age and household composition.<sup>1</sup>
- Around one in four households (24%) in receipt of Section 95 have been awaiting a decision on their claim to sanctuary since 2008 or before. A further 30% have been waiting since 2009 (between ten and twenty two months as at October 2010).

---

<sup>1</sup>Asylum: Financial Support for Asylum Seekers, "British House of Commons Library SN/HA/1989, <http://www.parliament.uk/briefingpapers/commons/lib/research/briefings/snha-01909.pdf>, 2009.

- Around one in four (24%) of asylum seeker households in Oldham are in receipt of Section 4, which is provided to asylum seekers who have been refused sanctuary. Section 4 support is only granted to people who are destitute and are either:
  - Trying to leave the UK.
  - Are unable to leave the UK due to physical barriers to travel, the lack of a safe route or for medical reasons.
  - Proceeding with a judicial review of their application for asylum, having been given permission to do so.<sup>2</sup>

Section 4 support is provided through a card which can be used at a small number of supermarkets and stores, rather than as cash. The card is credited weekly, but whilst couples and families can carry over any balance remaining, the maximum amount in excess of their weekly credit that single people are allowed to accumulate on the card is £5: any credit on the card in excess of this is taken back by UK Border Agency. This means, for example, that single people cannot save up to buy winter clothing. The card can only be used by the primary claimant, making other adults within the household extremely dependent on the primary claimant and potentially increasing further their vulnerability.

- Around three in ten (29%) households in receipt of Section 4 have been in this situation since 2009 (between ten and twenty one months as at September 2010); a further 7% have been so since 2008 (between twenty two and thirty one months as at September 2010).
- Information about the demographic characteristics of primary claimants (or heads of household seeking asylum) indicates that:
  - About three quarters are men (71%), a quarter are women (27%) and 1% are unaccompanied children (the proportion of unaccompanied children is probably an underestimate).
  - The age profile of primary claimants seeking sanctuary is youthful. Among those under Section 4, around six in ten (59%) are aged under 35 and around 11% are aged under 25. Among those under Section 95, about three in four (73%) are aged under 35 and about one in five (18%) are aged under 25.<sup>3</sup>
- In 2008-09, 1,190 people in Oldham registered for a National Insurance Number (NINo), fewer than in 2007-08 (1,350) or 2006-07 (1,320). The most frequently occurring countries of origin for 2008-09 NINo registrants were:
  - Pakistan (350);
  - Bangladesh (190);
  - Poland (140) and
  - the Slovak Republic (50).

The number of NINo registrants from Poland dropped sharply between 2007-08 (280) and 2008-09 (140), possibly reflecting the impact of the recession. Not all people registering for a NINo in Oldham remain in Oldham, and conversely, some who have registered elsewhere may relocate to Oldham.

---

<sup>2</sup> As above.

<sup>3</sup> These should be treated as estimates, as not all claimants know their date of birth, and some cases will be age disputed. In circumstances where date of birth is unknown, it is usually assigned to the 1<sup>st</sup> of January. Ages are calculated as at 31 December 2010.

- The health and wellbeing of recent arrivals from overseas has been highlighted in a recent report published by the North West Regional Strategic Migration Partnership, an organisation that receives funding from the Home Office. Issues affecting migrant workers, asylum seekers, refugees and other recent arrivals from overseas can include:
  - A desire to integrate and live life in a new community;
  - Separation from family;
  - English language level influencing integration;
  - Education level often higher than employment reflects;
  - Differences in culture, beliefs, lifestyle and health practices;
  - Different expectations of services;
  - Lack of awareness of entitlements and infrastructure;
  - Different previous experiences of health service provision in home country;
  - Representation in the media.
- The regional review also demonstrated an increased risk of:
  - Mental health issues, including depression, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and anxiety resulting from experiences of war, torture, abuse and rape in countries of origin;
  - Fear of detention and/or forced return;
  - Multiple loss and uncertainty about the future;
  - Physical health issues such as disability or impairment as a consequence of torture/injury;
  - Communicable and chronic diseases;
  - Poor dental health;
  - Sexually transmitted infections, unwanted pregnancies and HIV;
  - Poor maternal and child health;
  - Poor nutritional health.
- The health and wellbeing needs of migrant workers are not well established, as they are not specifically identified in health needs assessments or ethnic monitoring.

### Lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans people

- The term 'LGBT' describes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual, transgender, intersex individuals and communities.
- While local estimates of the number of lesbian and gay people living in the borough are not available, the Government Actuary's Department estimates that around 6% of the population are lesbian or gay while other estimates suggest 8%. Anecdotal evidence suggests there is a relatively large transgender population living in the borough.
- Applying this to Oldham indicates that there may be between 10,200 and 13,600 lesbian and gay adults and between 900 and 1,200 11 to 15 year old young lesbian and gay people. There is likely to be a similar proportion of younger children who may be lesbian or gay.
- Official estimates of the bisexual population in the UK do not exist, but the Lesbian and Gay Foundation estimates that about 3% of the UK population is bisexual.

This would equate to about 5,100 adults in Oldham and suggests that there may be about 450 young bisexual people aged 11 to 15.

- Research published in 2008 by LGB lobby group Stonewall, *Serves You Right*, suggests that almost a fifth (18%) of LGB people in the North West would expect to be treated worse than a heterosexual by a housing officer when applying for social housing, while one in twenty (6%) LGB people in the North West would expect their GP to treat them worse than they would a heterosexual.
- There are significant links to mental ill health due to the impact of discrimination, harassment and bullying.

## Gypsy and traveller communities

There are currently no authorised permanent or transit encampment sites in Oldham. It is unlikely that the housing, health and wellbeing needs of Gypsy and Traveller communities are being met adequately. It is estimated that in 2006 between 214 and 478 Gypsies and Travellers lived temporarily in unauthorised encampments. The population living in 'brick and mortar' accommodation is unknown.

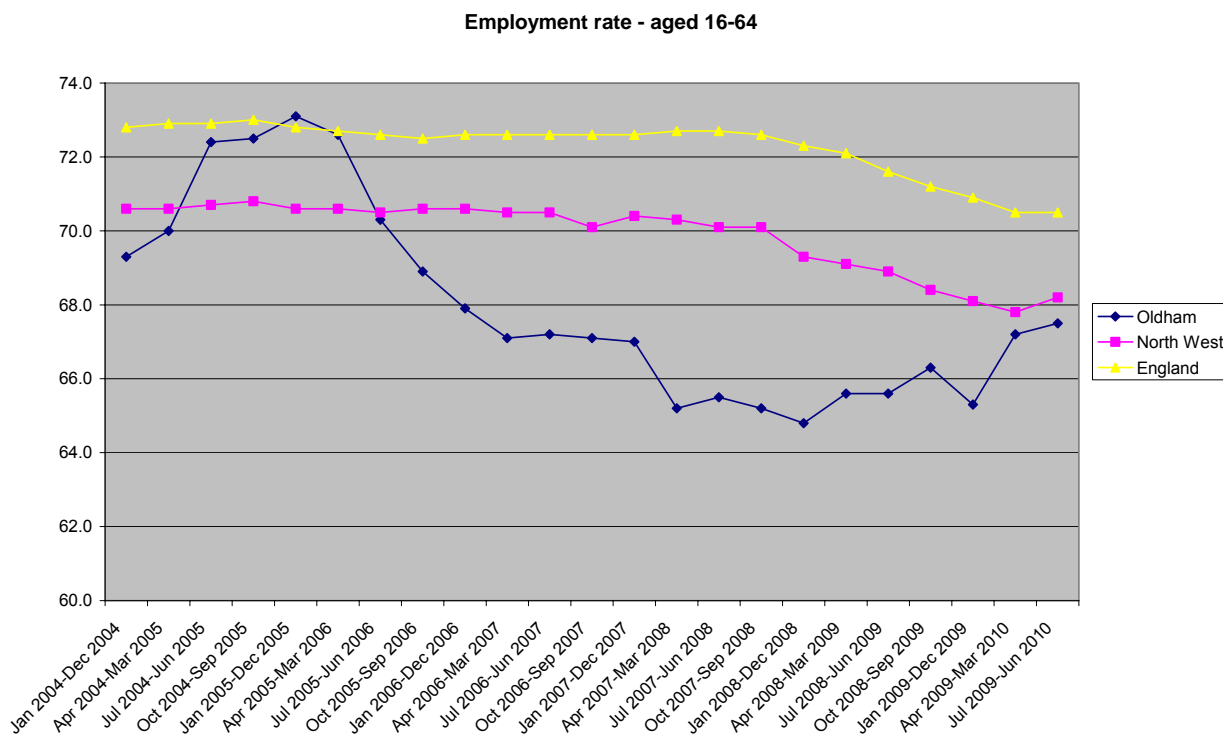
## Religion

The proportion of people defining themselves as Muslim, currently 11.1%, is likely to increase in line with population forecasts for the borough's Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities.

# Economic prosperity

## Employment rate

Figure 5: Employment rate – working age



Source: Nomis – Annual Population Survey

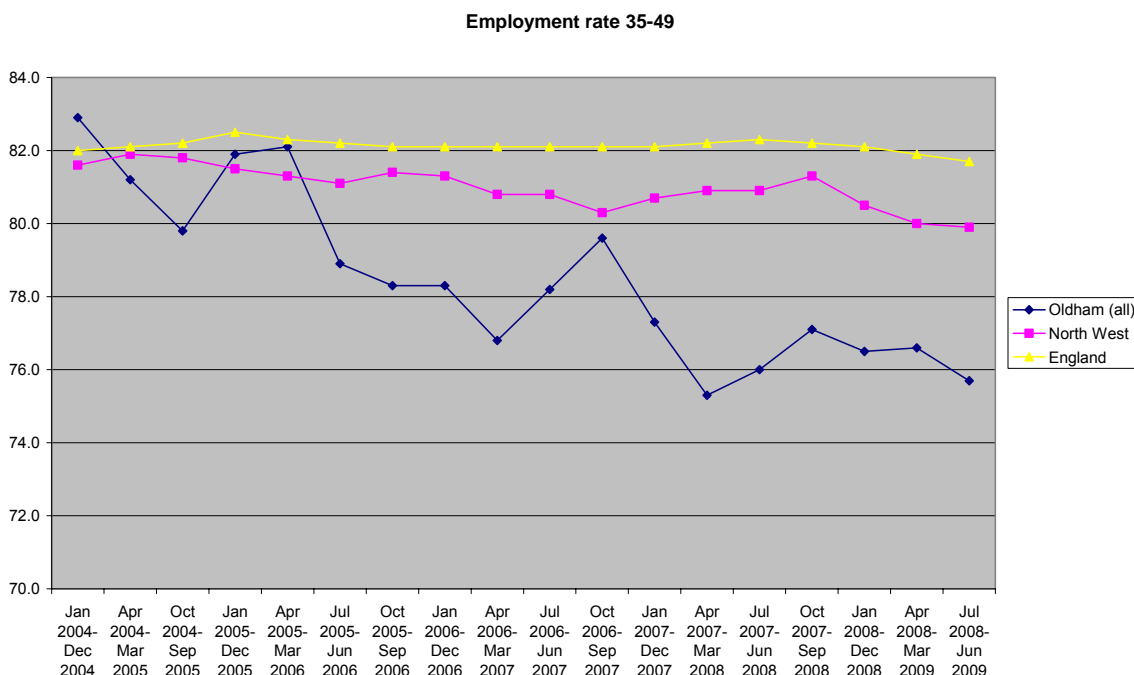
The employment rate has been declining in Oldham since 2004, but increased slightly over the last year in which data are available. The following section looks at employment rate patterns by age, primarily over the period when the employment rate was falling, to better understand some of the patterns of employment and unemployment.

## Employment rate by age

- Between 2004 and 2009, the employment rate in Oldham for 16-19 year olds and 25-34 year olds declined slightly but overall there has been little change. There is a similar picture for the North West and England averages for these age groups, although the employment rate for 25-34 year olds in Oldham has fluctuated more noticeably over this period than in other areas.
- For 20-24 year olds in Oldham, the employment rate increased between 2004 and 2009. By contrast, the North West and England employment rate averages for 20-24 year olds decreased.

- It is the employment rate for 35-49 year olds that declined most sharply in Oldham, from 82.9% in 2004 to 75.7% by June 2009. In the North West and England overall, the employment rate for 35-49 year olds declined only very slightly in this period.

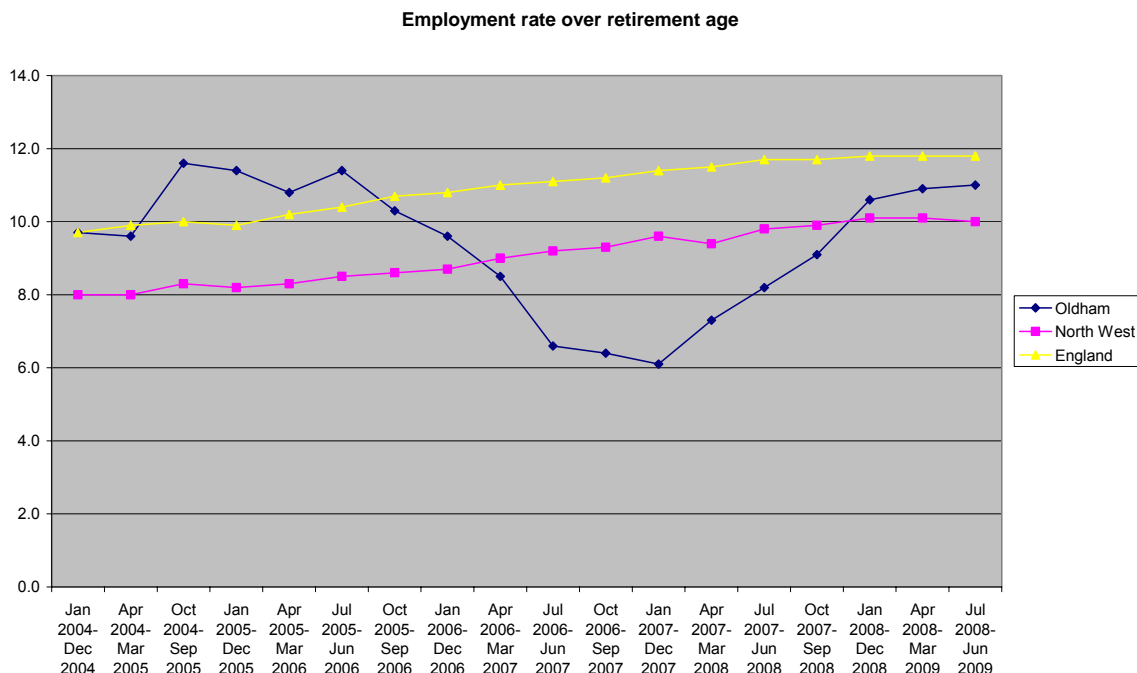
**Figure 6: Employment rate, 35-49 year olds**



*Source: Nomis – Annual Population Survey*

- More detailed analysis of the employment rate by gender for 35-49 year olds in Oldham shows that the largest decline between 2004 and 2009 was for males than females (-7.9% and -6.5% respectively). Overall however, the employment rate for males aged 35-49 in Oldham is above the regional and national averages, while for females it is noticeably lower than the regional and national averages.
- The employment rate for people aged between 50 and retirement age has fallen in Oldham between 2004 and 2009, while it has increased in the North West and England. As with 35-49 year olds the largest decline between 2004 and 2009 for people aged between 50 and retirement age in Oldham was for males than females (-5.5% and -3.7% respectively). There has been considerable similarity however in the male and female employment rate patterns for this age group over this period.
- In Oldham, the employment rate of people over retirement age fell between 2004 and 2007 (while at the same time it increased in the North West and England overall), but over the last three years the employment rate of people over retirement age increased sharply in Oldham and is now approaching the England average once again (Oldham was level with the England average in 2004).

**Figure 7: Employment rate, people over retirement age**



Source: Nomis – Annual Population Survey

## Employment by sector in Oldham

**Table 1: Percentage of total employment by broad industrial group (ABI)**

	2007			2008			Change (percentage point)		
	Oldham	NW	GB	Oldham	NW	GB	Oldham	NW	GB
Agriculture and fishing	-	0.6	1	0.2	0.7	1	-	0.1	0.0
Energy and water	-	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	-	-0.2	0.0
Manufacturing	16.7	12.3	10.6	15.3	11.6	10.2	-1.4	-0.7	-0.4
Construction	7.8	5.1	4.9	7	5.2	4.8	-0.8	0.1	-0.1
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	26.6	23.6	23.2	27	23.5	23.4	0.4	-0.1	0.2
Transport and communications	4.0	5.6	5.9	3.9	5.8	5.8	-0.1	0.2	-0.1
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	13.0	19.4	21.7	13.5	19.7	22	0.5	0.3	0.3
Public administration, education & health	27.1	28.3	26.9	28.3	28.2	27	1.2	-0.1	0.1
Other services	4.4	4.6	5.2	4.4	4.9	5.3	0.0	0.3	0.1

Source: ONS, ABI 2007 & 2008

These data demonstrate that Oldham's economy has undergone further restructuring. Between 2007 and 2008 *Manufacturing* share of total employment declined by 1.4 percentage points in Oldham, compared with 0.7 percentage points in the North West and 0.4 percentage points in Great Britain. Also there has been a decline in share of employment in:

- *Construction* (-0.8) compared with an increase in the North West of 0.1 percentage points, and a decrease of -0.1 in Great Britain.






- *Transport and communications* (-0.1), which mirrors the decline in Great Britain in this sector whereas there has been an increase of 0.2 percentage points in the North West.

In contrast, the following sectors have all seen increases in their share of employment, with the increases in Oldham being more significant than regionally and nationally:

- *Public Administration, Education & Health* (1.2), which showed the largest increase in share compared with a decrease in the North West of 0.1 percentage points and a 0.1 increase in Great Britain.
- *Banking, finance and insurance* (0.5), only increased by 0.3 percentage points in the North West and Great Britain.
- *Distribution, hotels and restaurants* (0.4), which decreased in the North West by 0.1 percentage points and increased in Great Britain by 0.2.

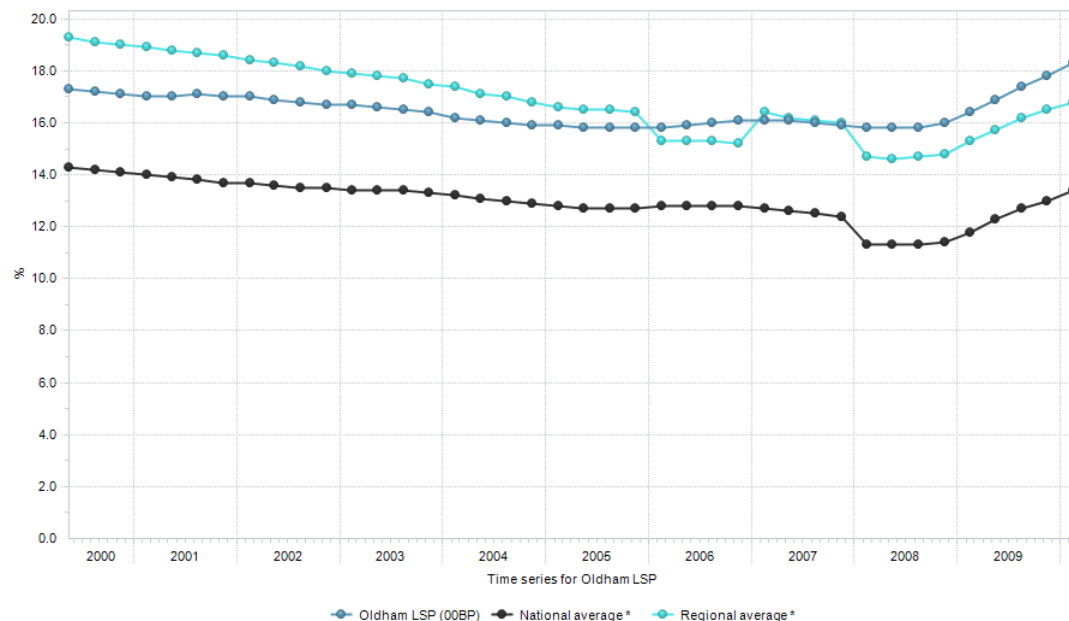
### Working age people on out of work benefits in Oldham

**Table 2: NI 152 Working age people on out of work benefits**

	<b>May 2000</b>	<b>February 2010</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Direction of travel</b>
Oldham	17.3%	18.3%	+1.0%	
North West	19.3%	16.8%	-2.5%	
England	14.2%	13.4%	-0.8%	




**Figure 8: NI 152 Working age people on out of work benefits**

NI 152 - Working age people on out of work benefits - Oldham LSP (00BP) - 15/05/2000 to 15/02/2010



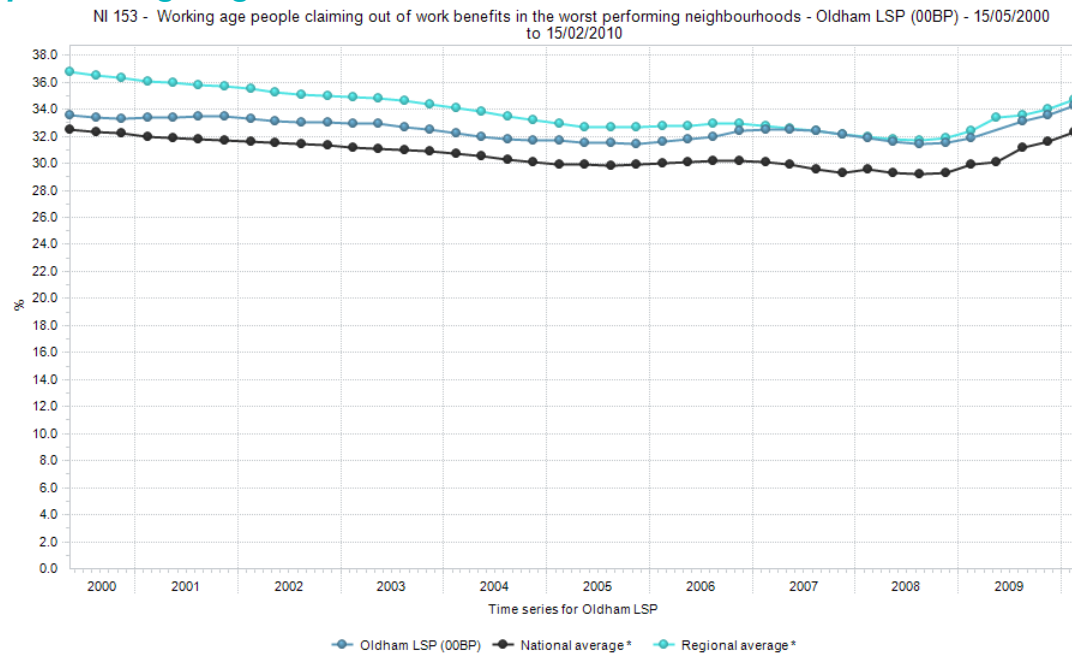
Between May 2000 and February 2010 the proportion of working age people claiming out of work benefits<sup>4</sup> in Oldham rose slightly from 17.3% to 18.3%. In the North West and England, by contrast, there has been a reduction in the proportion of working age people claiming out of work benefits.

**Table 3: NI 153 Working age people on out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods**

	May 2000	February 2010	Difference	Direction of travel
Oldham	33.6%	34.3%	+0.7%	
North West	36.8%	34.7%	-2.1%	
England	32.5%	32.3%	-0.2%	

<sup>4</sup> Working age benefits include the main out of work client group categories (unemployed people on Jobseekers Allowance, Lone Parents on Income Support, Incapacity Benefits customers, and others on income related benefits) and exclude the carer, disabled and bereaved client groups who are not subject to activation policies in the same way as other groups.

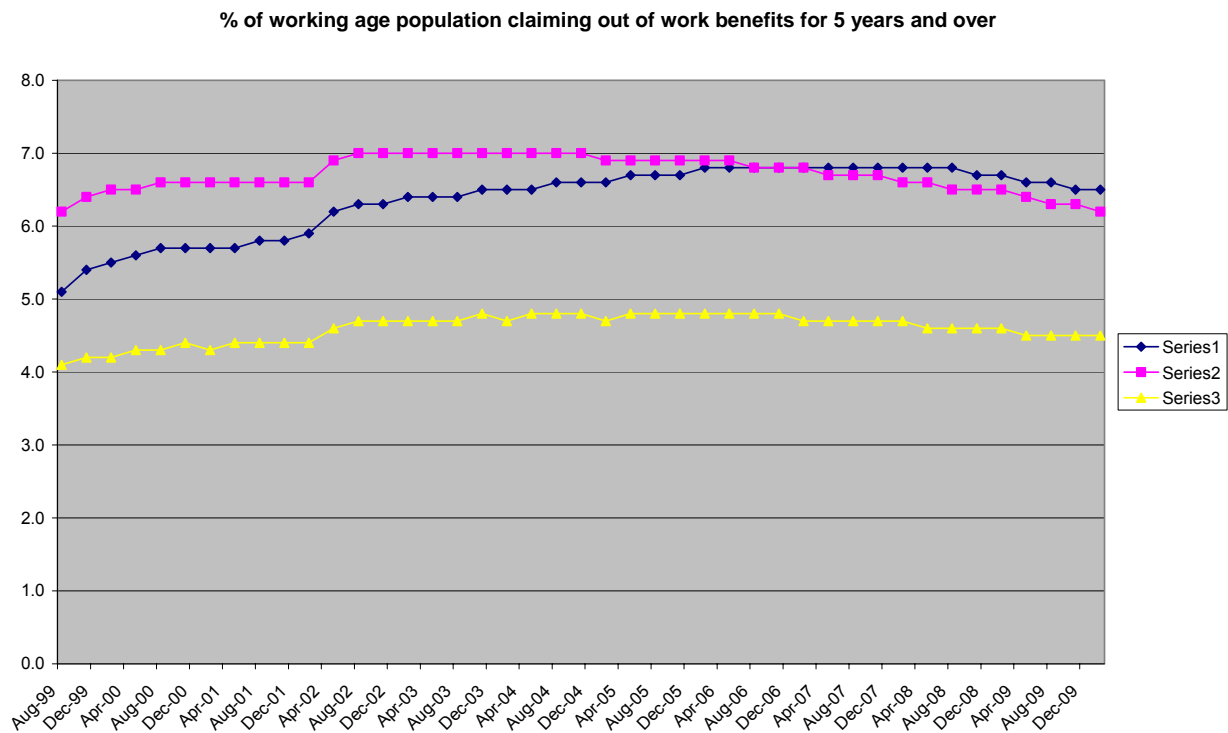
**Figure 9: NI 153 Working age people on out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods**



In Oldham there has been an increase in the proportion of working age people claiming out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods from 33.6% in May 2000 to 34.3% in February 2010. In the North West and England, by contrast, there has been a reduction in the proportion of working age people claiming out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods.

## Long term worklessness

**Figure 10: % of working age population claiming out of work benefits for 5 years and over**



Source: Nomis – Government Data

The data show that long term worklessness is a local, regional and national issue, although the sharper increase in Oldham was highlighted by a 'red flag' in the 2009 Comprehensive Areas Assessment (CAA). 6.5% of the working age population in Oldham had been claiming out of work benefits for 5 years and over in February 2010.

## Long term worklessness by age

The main age groups claiming out of work benefits for more than five years are (in order of size i.e. greatest number of people first): 45-54 year olds, 35-44 year olds and 55-59 year olds. This applies for both males and females.

For all these three age groups, by far the main type of benefits claimed for more than five years are ESA (Employment and Support Allowance) and incapacity benefits.

## Unemployment by current wards

**Table 4: Unemployment by current ward for Oldham, September 2010**

Ward	%Change since Apr 09	Total		Male		Female		LTU	Youth
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
Alexandra	-4.9	654	9.5	478	14.3	172	4.9	20.7	12.5
Chadderton Central	-14.5	237	3.6	174	5.3	75	2.3	15.8	4.2
Chadderton North	-15.3	250	3.8	195	6.0	65	2.0	18.0	5.5
Chadderton South	-14.9	313	4.6	236	7.1	80	2.3	18.4	6.0
Coldhurst	-4.7	701	9.4	521	13.4	185	5.2	17.1	8.5
Crompton	-18.2	180	2.6	125	3.7	55	1.6	8.3	3.8
Failsworth East	-25.5	182	2.8	139	4.3	51	1.5	22.3	4.3
Failsworth West	-4.8	260	4.1	182	5.9	75	2.3	15.2	7.1
Hollinwood	-8.0	433	6.4	327	10.0	112	3.2	17.6	9.3
Medlock Vale	-8.9	439	6.2	333	9.4	117	3.2	20.5	6.9
Royton North	-24.5	185	2.8	150	4.6	55	1.6	8.1	2.9
Royton South	-17.0	195	3.0	150	4.7	55	1.7	15.4	4.5
Saddleworth North	-11.8	103	1.7	79	2.6	25	0.8	13.0	1.7
Saddleworth South	-4.3	114	1.8	79	2.5	35	1.1	1.9	0.0
Saddleworth West and Lees	-16.0	191	2.7	136	4.0	57	1.6	12.1	1.9
Shaw	-20.8	210	3.2	150	4.7	60	1.8	16.7	3.0
St. James'	-16.0	394	5.1	276	7.3	128	3.3	22.5	8.8
St. Mary's	-4.7	631	8.2	431	11.2	205	5.4	22.7	8.5
Waterhead	0.0	440	5.9	321	8.5	119	3.2	15.0	8.1
Werneth	-8.6	462	6.1	346	8.8	111	3.1	18.6	3.7
Oldham	-9.9	6627	4.8	4821	7.1	1806	2.6	17.8	6.0

- Highest unemployment rates (as a percentage of the working age population) are in Alexandra (9.5%), Coldhurst (9.4%) and St Marys (8.2%), which are all significantly higher than the Oldham rate (4.8%).

- Long term unemployment (as a proportion of total unemployment) is highest in St Marys (22.7%), St James' (22.5 %) and Failsworth East (22.3%), which are all higher than the rate in Oldham (17.8%).

- Youth unemployment (as a percentage of residents of that age group – 16 to 19 year olds) is highest in Alexandra (12.5%) which is more than twice the Oldham average (6.0%). Youth unemployment is also considerably higher in Hollinwood (9.3%), St James' (8.8%), Coldhurst (8.5%) and St Marys (8.5%).

- JSA rates have fallen in most wards since Sept 2009, except for Waterhead, which has stayed the same. The largest decreases have taken place in Failsworth East (-25.5%), Royton North (-24.5%) and Shaw (-20.8%).

Source: ONS, 2010 & Corporate Research Team, Oldham MBC

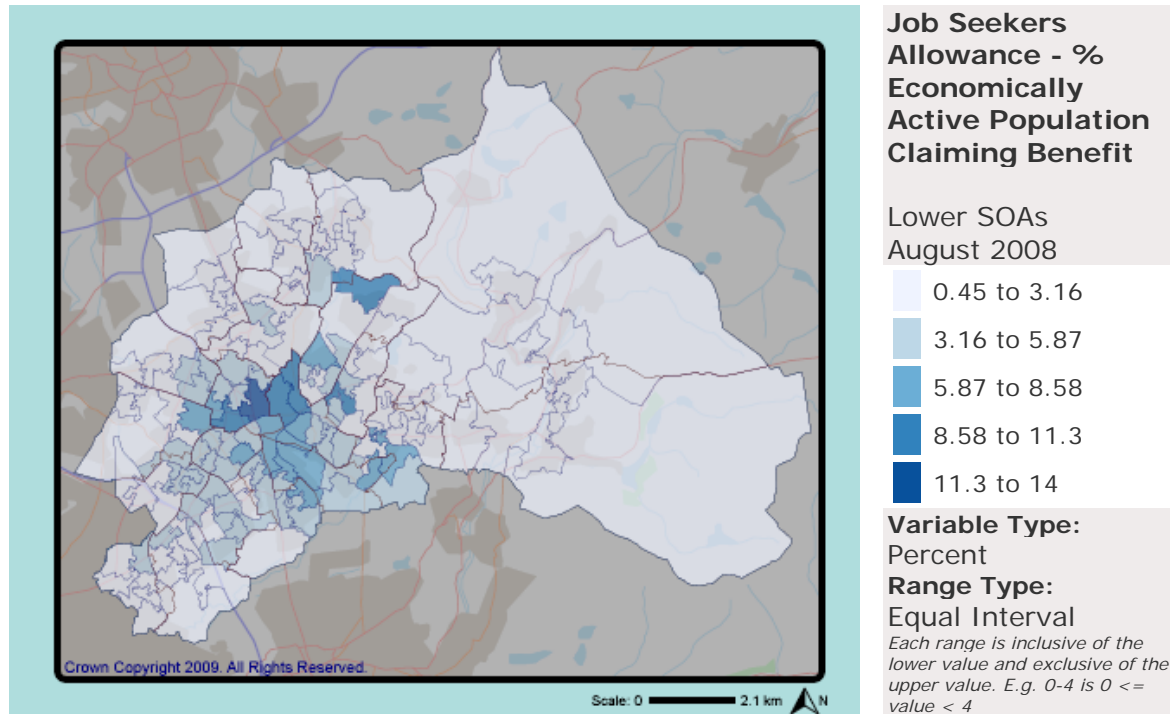
## 'Credit crunch'/ recession

The UK officially entered recession in the final quarter of 2008 (January to March 2009) and the recession officially ended in the third quarter of 2009 (October to December 2009).

To assess the impact of the recession in Oldham, the Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimant rate in August 2008 and August 2009 is compared at locality level. These periods are chosen because August 2008 is officially pre-recession and August 2009 is one of the months considered to be in the recession. The purpose of this analysis is to

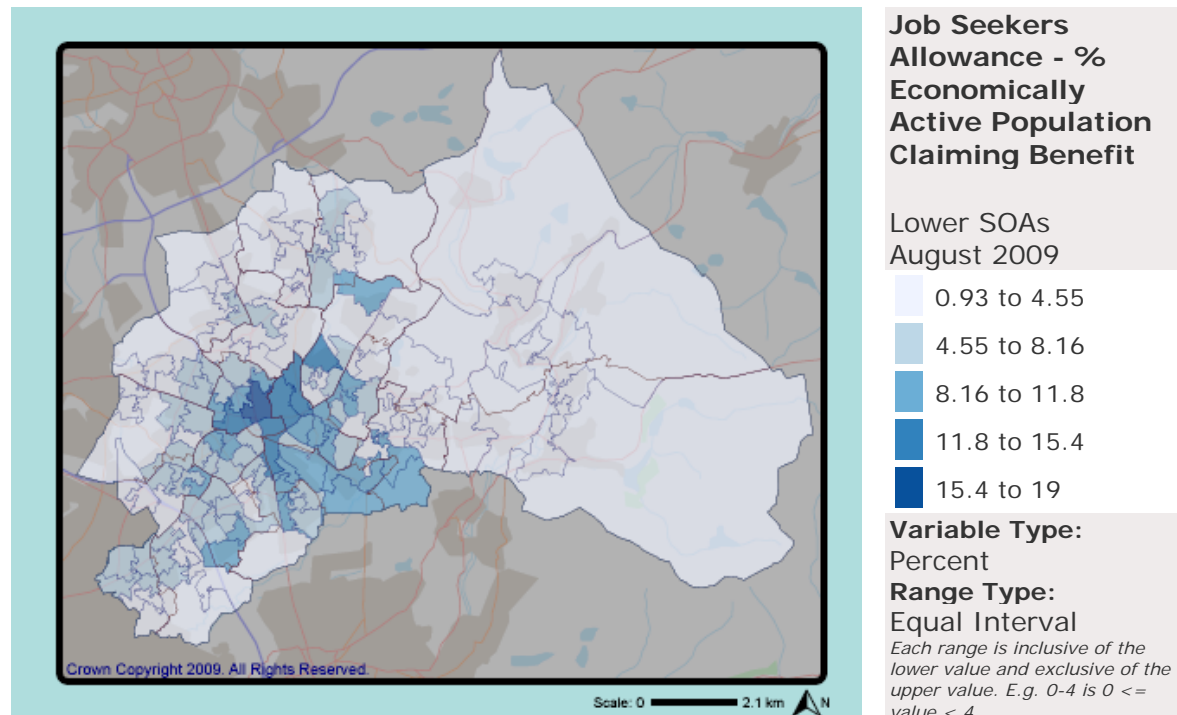
explore the areas of Oldham that were visibly affected by the recession, as measured in this instance by unemployment data (a range of other data and periods could be examined however to provide a fuller picture).

**Figure 11: JSA - % of economically active people claiming benefit, August 2008, LSOAs**



Source: OldhamInfo.org

**Figure 12: JSA - % of economically active people claiming benefit, August 2009, LSOAs**



Source: OldhamInfo.org

Between August 2008 and August 2009 there are notable increases in the JSA claimant rate in Failsworth wards, Hollinwood, Shaw, Coldhurst, St Marys, Alexandra, Waterhead and Medlock Vale.

There is limited change in Royton wards, Saddleworth West and Lees, St James (but the highest concentration in St James switches from a North Easterly to South Westerly LSOA (Lower Super Output Area)), Chadderton Central and Chadderton South.

There is no significant change in Chadderton North, Saddleworth North, Saddleworth South and Crompton.

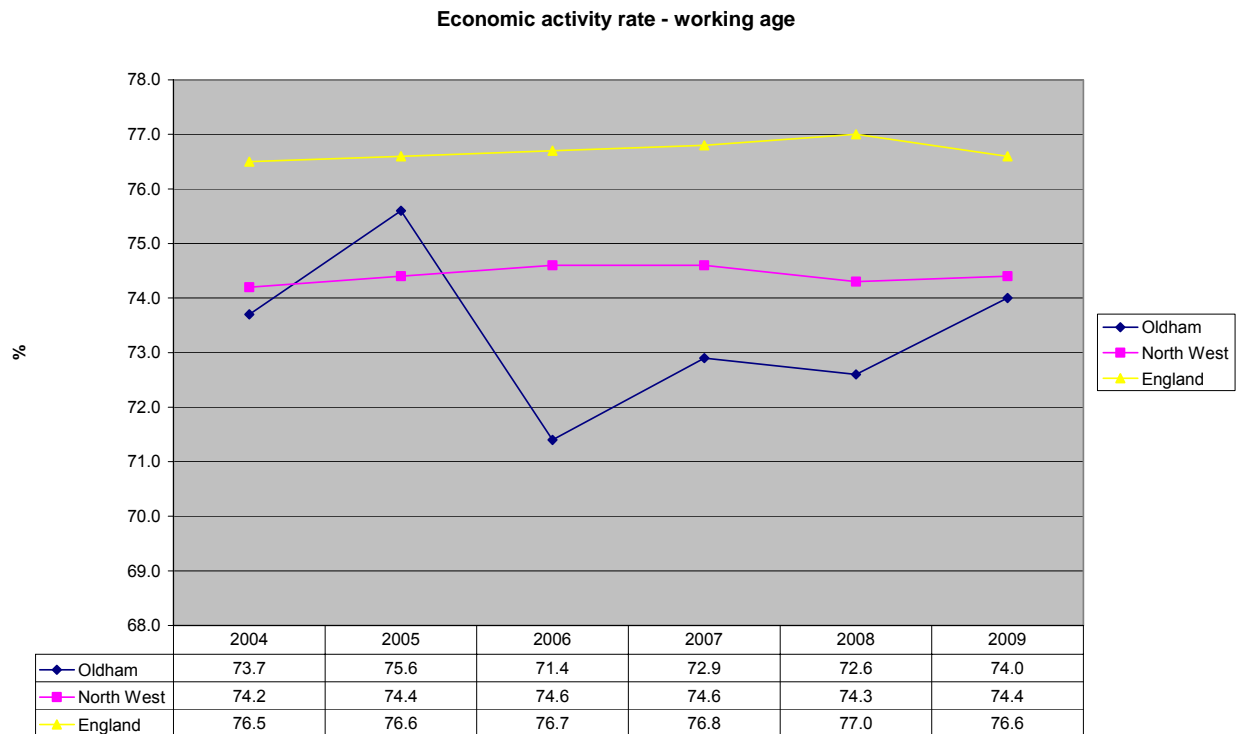
It is worth noting however that an alternative picture would be apparent if annual percentage change in JSA claimant rate in each ward was compared. Many wards and LSOAs with a low JSA claimant count and rate did experience a significant increase in JSA claims (in relative terms) as a result of the recession. Many of the areas most affected by the recession in relative terms showed signs of recovering by late 2010. Data rankings published by Experian in 2010 however suggest that Oldham might be one of the least resilient economic areas in the country.

### Economic activity

Economic activity refers to people who are either working or seeking work; it is therefore a broader measure than employment. Economic inactivity, similarly, is a broader measure than unemployment in that it includes people who are neither working nor seeking work.

The economic activity rate in Oldham has been falling over time, but like employment rate, is beginning to show signs of recovery. Approximately 74% of the working age population is economically active, with 26% economically inactive. Based on a mid 2009 population estimate of the working age population comprising 131,200 people, it is estimated that around 34,112 working age people in Oldham are economically inactive.

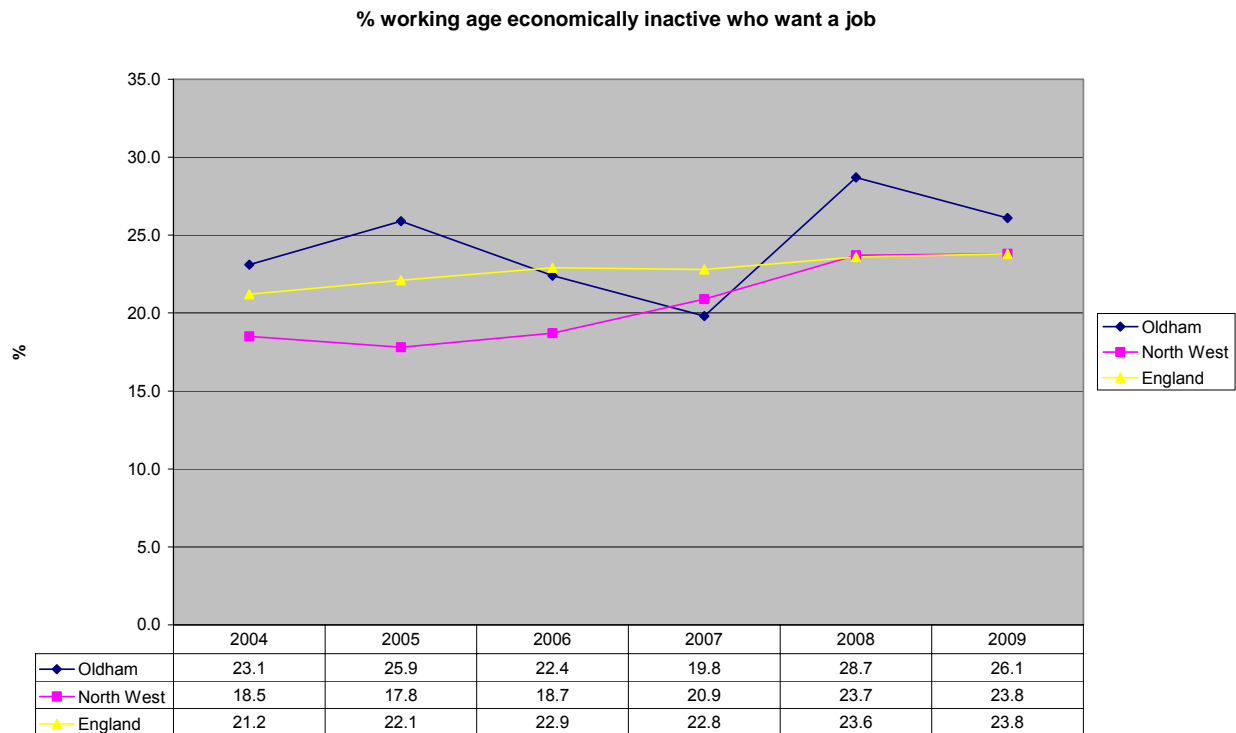
**Figure 13: Economic activity rate – working age**



*Source: Nomis – Annual Population Survey*



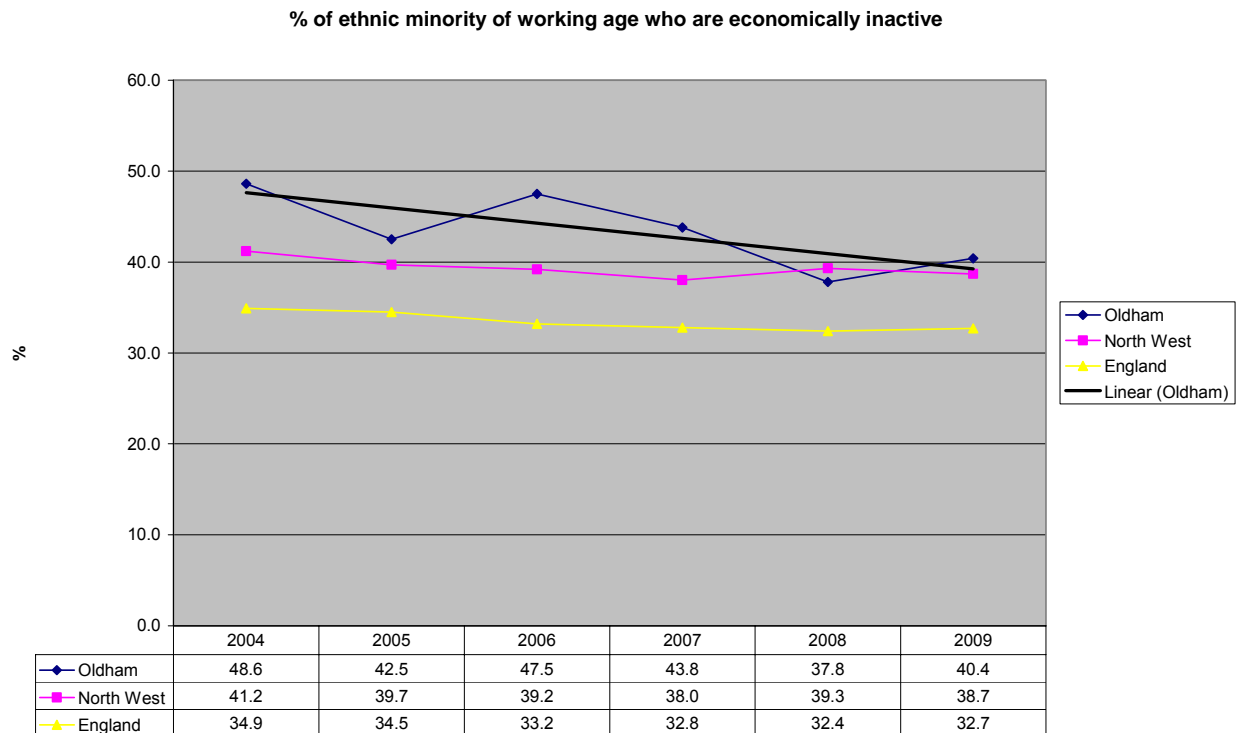
**Figure 14: % working age economically inactive people who want a job**



*Source: Nomis – Annual Population Survey*

Of the 34,112 economically inactive people in Oldham, approximately 8,903 of those people want to work. What therefore are the reasons for economic inactivity?

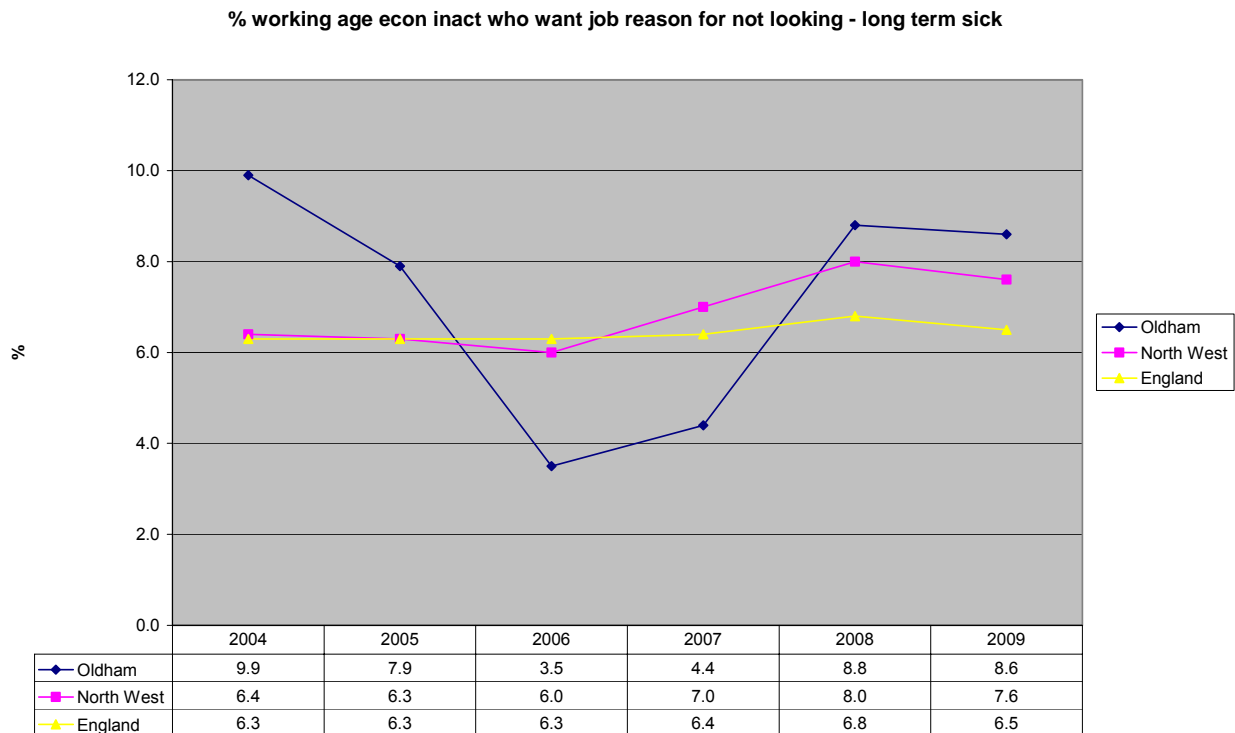
**Figure 15: % of ethnic minority people of working age who are economically inactive**



*Source: Nomis – Annual Population Survey*

In previous years rates of economic inactivity in Oldham have been higher in ethnic minority communities. The above graph shows that the percentage of ethnic minority individuals of working age who are economically inactive fluctuates but is reducing over time.

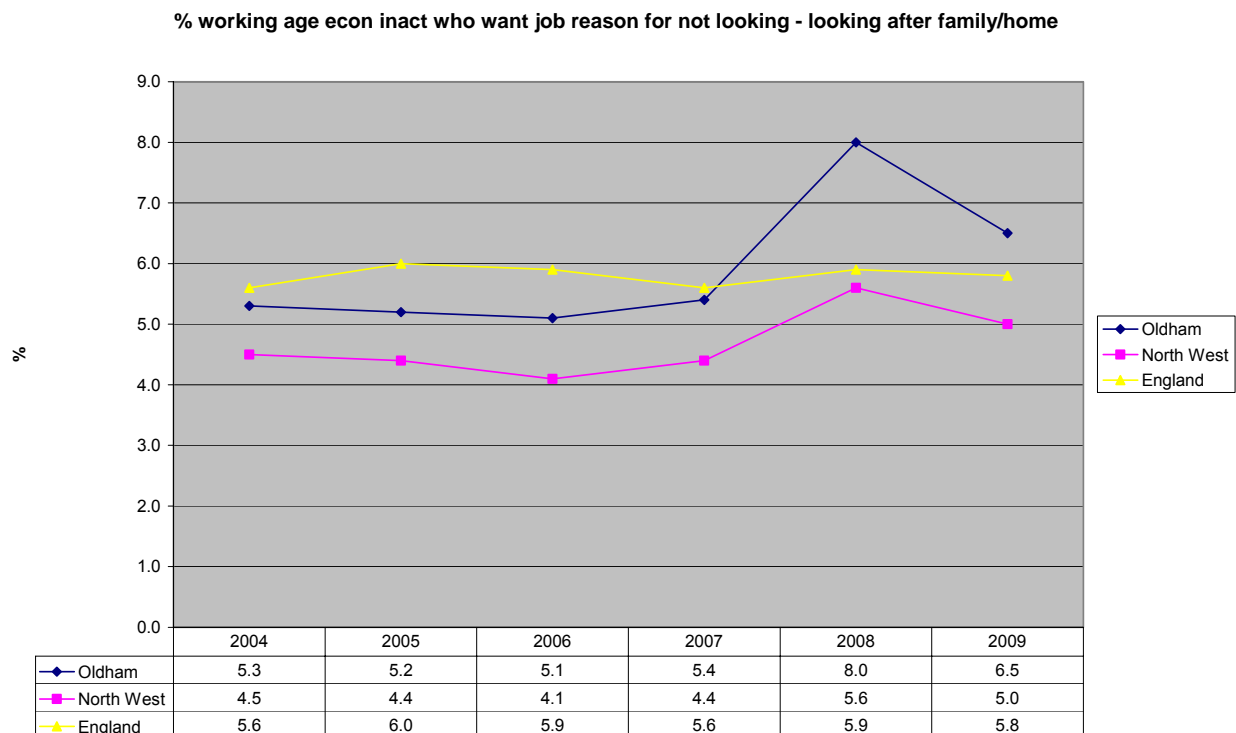
**Figure 16: % of working age economically inactive people who want a job – reason for not looking – long term sick**



*Source: Nomis – Annual Population Survey*

Of the 34,112 economically inactive people in Oldham, approximately 2,934 people want to work but are not seeking work due to long term illness. It appears that long term illness could be the primary driver of economic inactivity in Oldham.

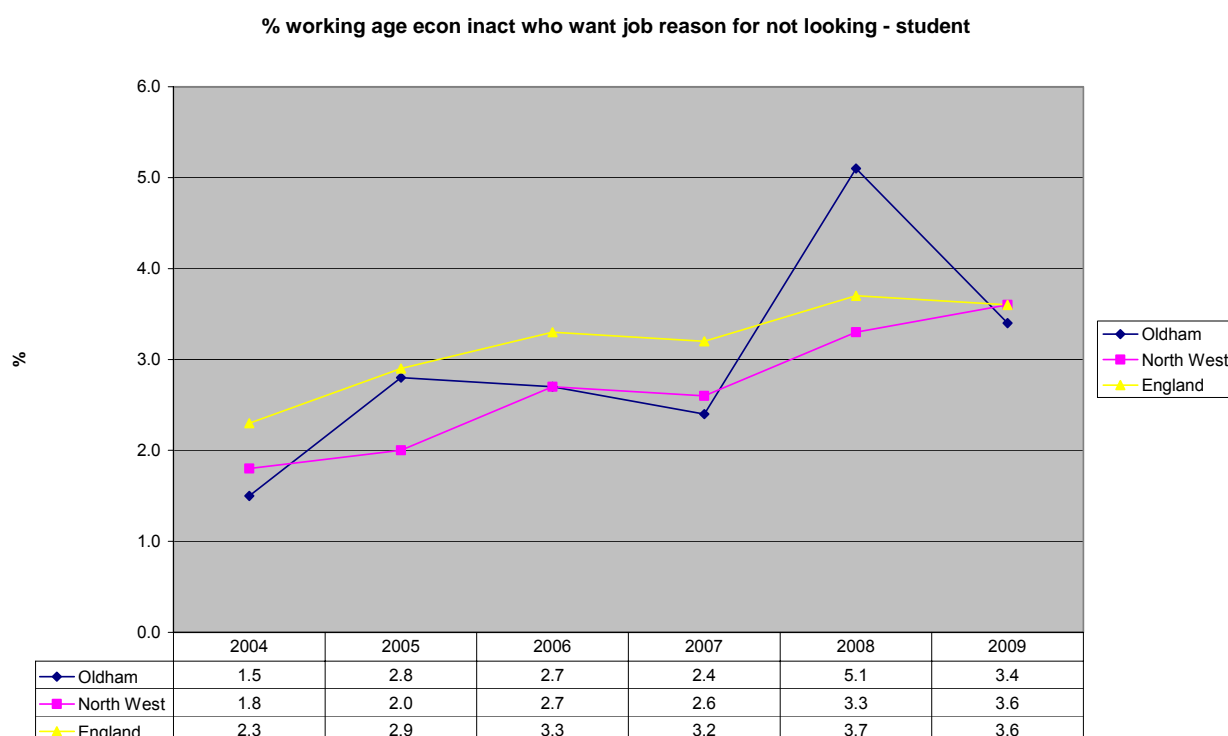
**Figure 17: % of working age economically inactive people who want a job – reason for not looking – looking after family/home**



*Source: Nomis – Annual Population Survey*

Approximately 2,217 economically inactive people in Oldham want to work but are not seeking work due to looking after a family or home. This also appears to be a significant reason for being economically inactive, although there has been a 1.5 percentage point reduction in this example of economic inactivity between 2008 and 2009.

**Figure 18: % of working age economically inactive people who want a job – reason for not looking – student**



*Source: Nomis – Annual Population Survey*

Approximately 1,160 economically inactive people in Oldham want to work but are not seeking work due to being in education. Being a 'student' is a reason increasingly given as a reason for economic inactivity – this is perhaps not surprising given the recent expansion of further and higher education institutions in Oldham. This statistic is a useful reminder that economic inactivity should not always be regarded as negative. The reduction in the number of economically inactive students between 2008 and 2009 might suggest that a greater number of students are combining work and study. It would be useful to learn more about the contribution students are making to Oldham's labour market and the implications for Oldham's economy in the short, medium and long term.

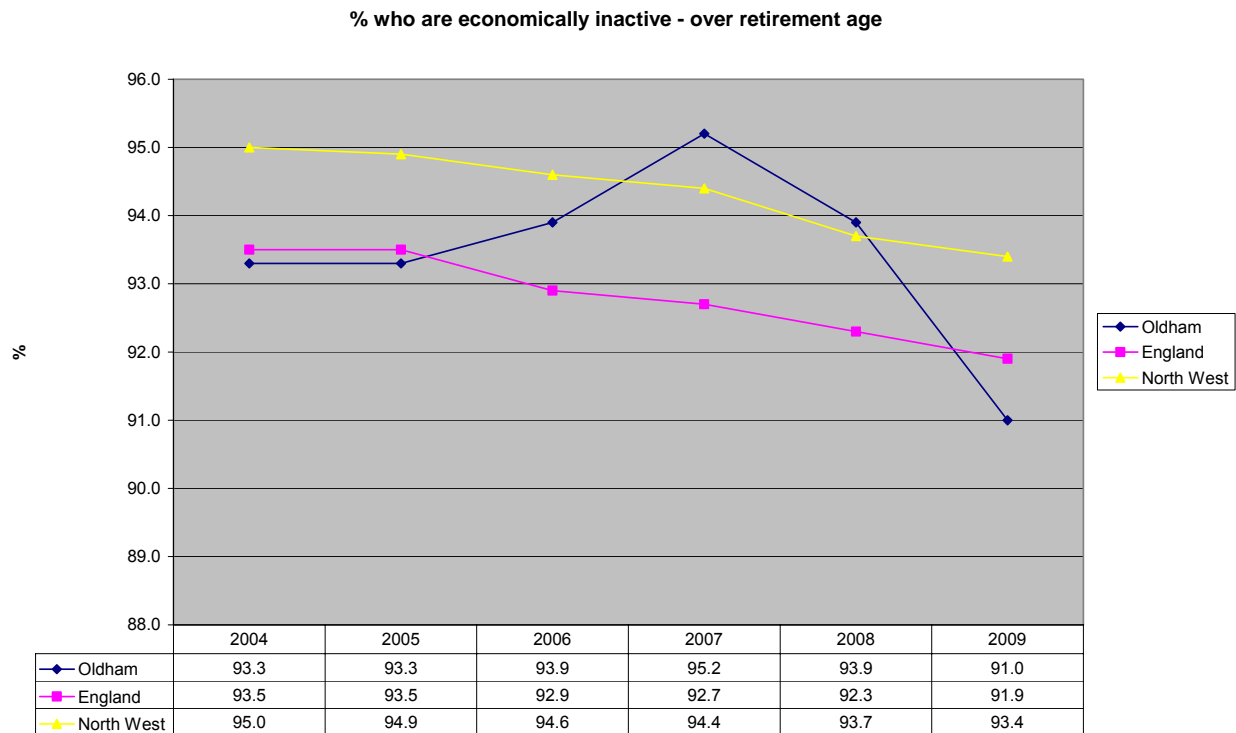
### Economic inactivity by age

The rate of economic inactivity for 16-19 year olds and 20-24 year olds in Oldham is very similar to the England average.

There is a greater proportion of economically inactivity people aged 25-34, 35-49 and 50-retirement age compared to the England average (+ 3.4%, 4.9% and 6.8% respectively according to July 2008 – June 2009 data).

Economic inactivity by people over retirement age has been decreasing sharply in recent years.

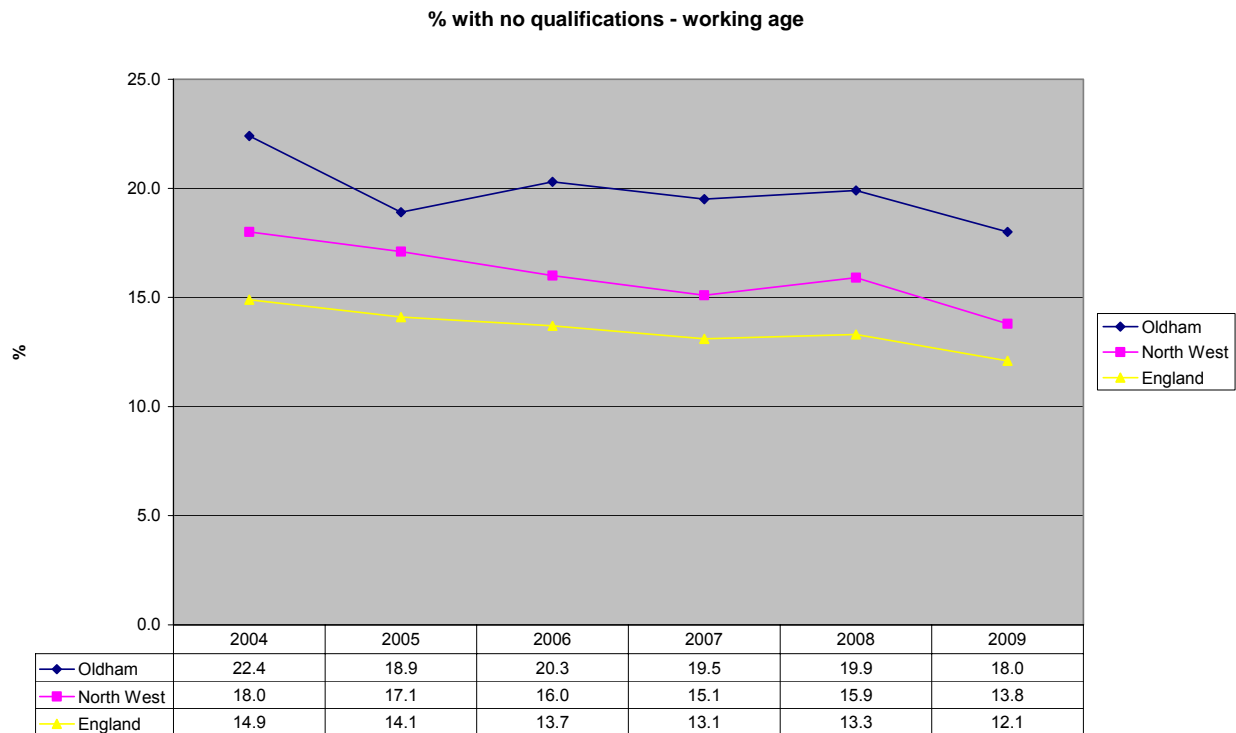
**Figure 19: % who are economically inactive – over retirement age**



*Source: Nomis – Annual Population Survey*

## Educational attainment and skills

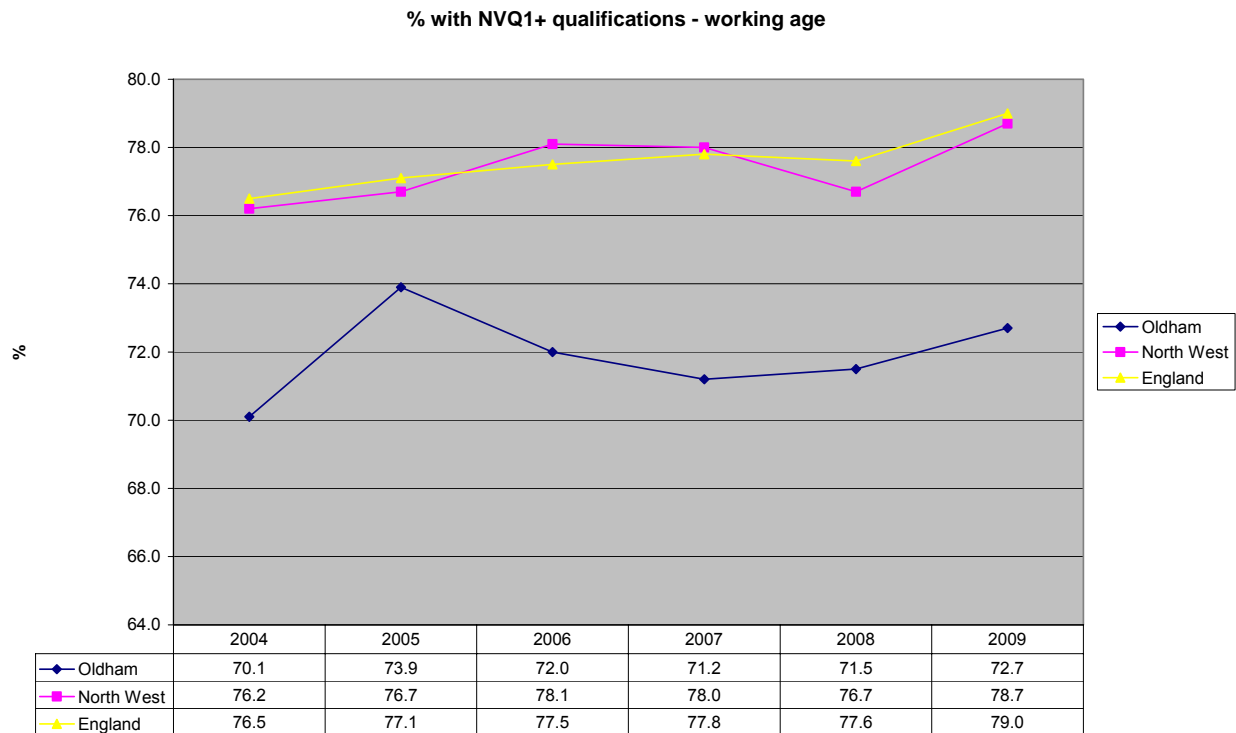
**Figure 20: % with no qualifications – working age**



*Source: Nomis – Annual Population Survey*

Approximately 23,616 working age people in Oldham had no formal qualifications in 2009.

**Figure 21: % with Level 1+ qualifications – working age**

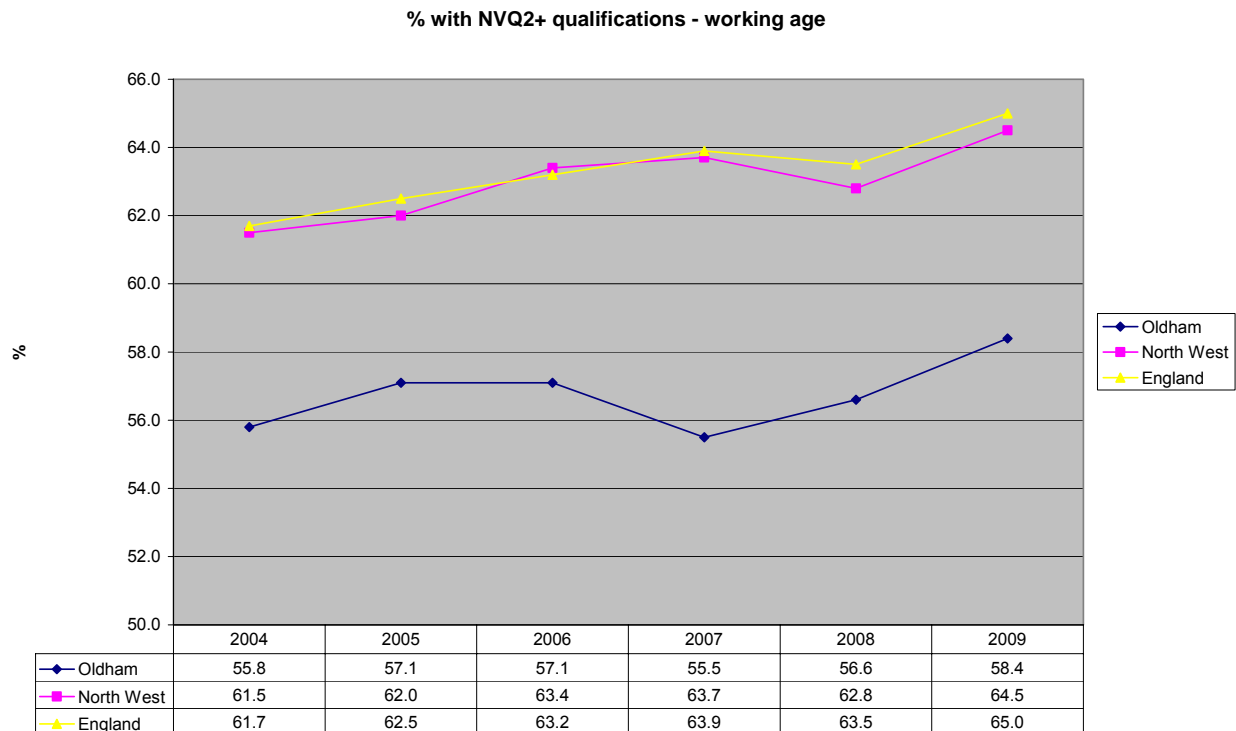


*Source: Nomis – Annual Population Survey*

Approximately 95,382 working age people in Oldham had Level 1 (e.g. GCSE grades D-G)+ qualifications in 2009.



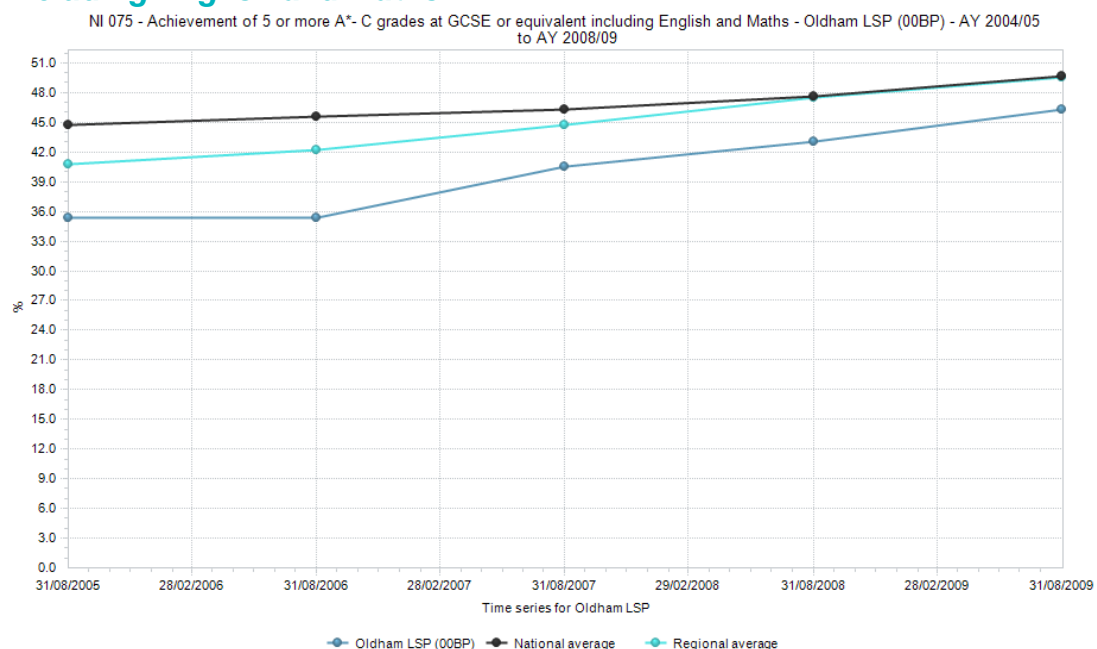
**Figure 22: % with Level 2+ qualifications – working age**



Source: Nomis – Annual Population Survey

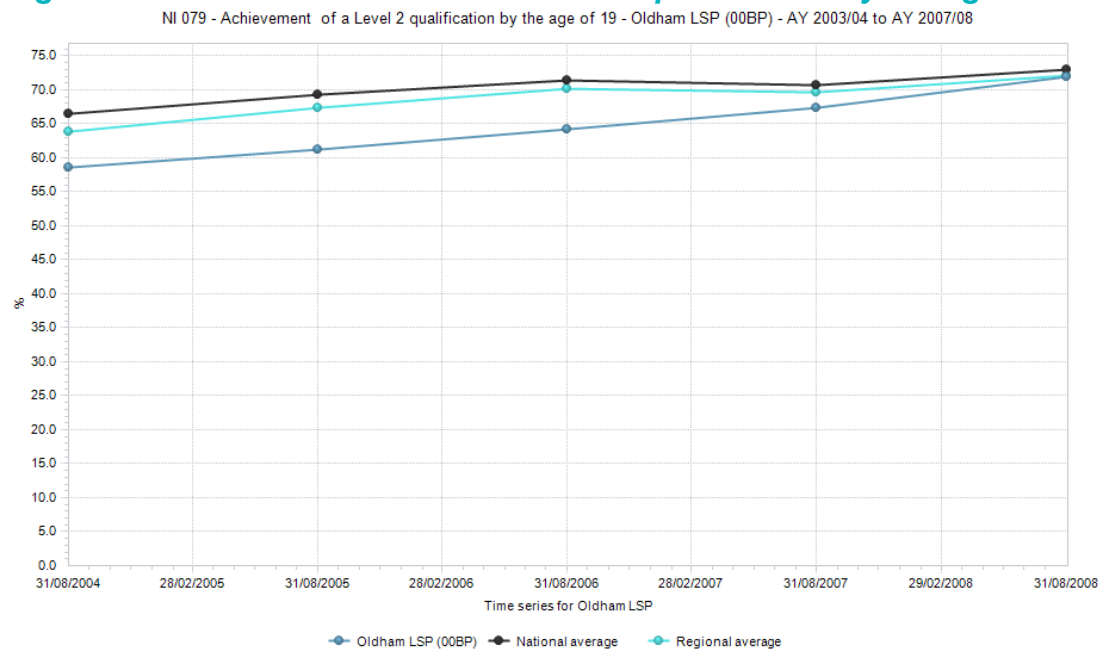
Approximately 76,621 working age people in Oldham had Level 2 (e.g. GCSE grades A\*-C)+ qualifications in 2009.

**Figure 23: NI 75 Achievement of 5 or more A\*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths**



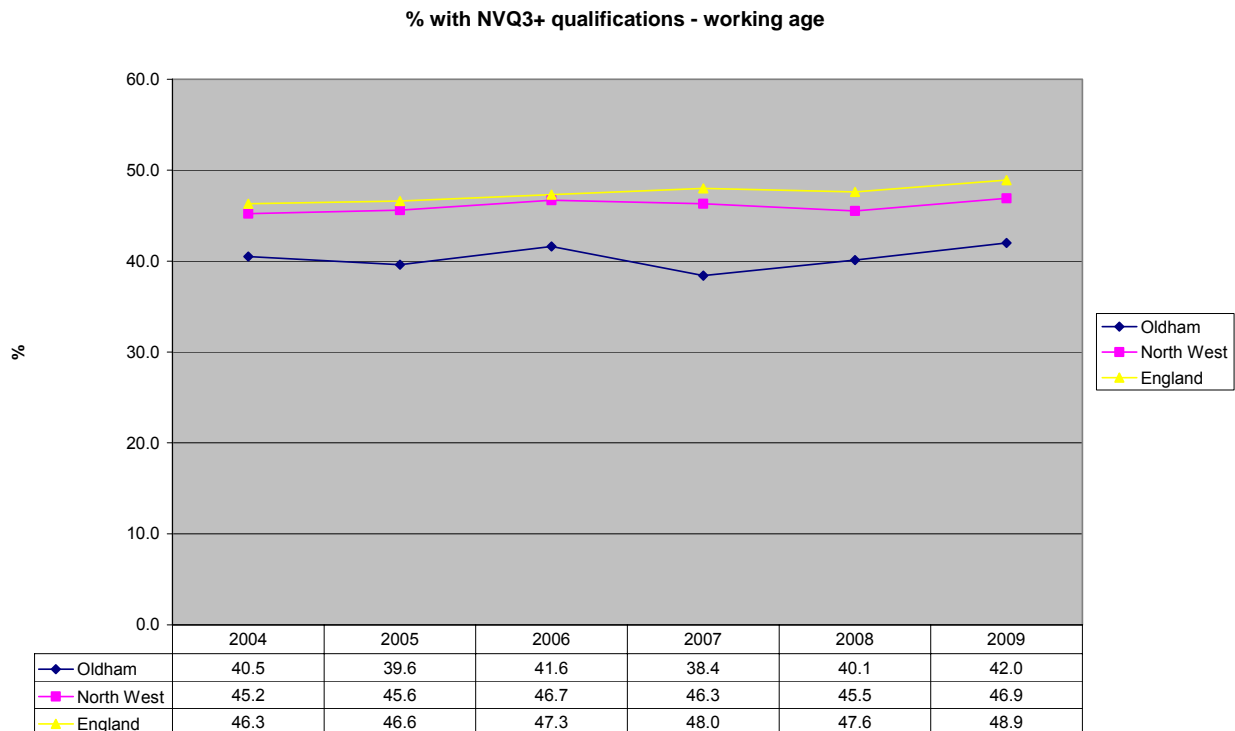
In 2008/09 46.3% of pupils in Oldham achieved 5 or more A\*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths. This was lower than the North West and England average but over time the gap between Oldham and the rest of the country is narrowing.

**Figure 24: NI 79 Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19**



For Level 2 qualifications by the age of 19, Oldham is narrowing the gap considerably with the rest of the country.

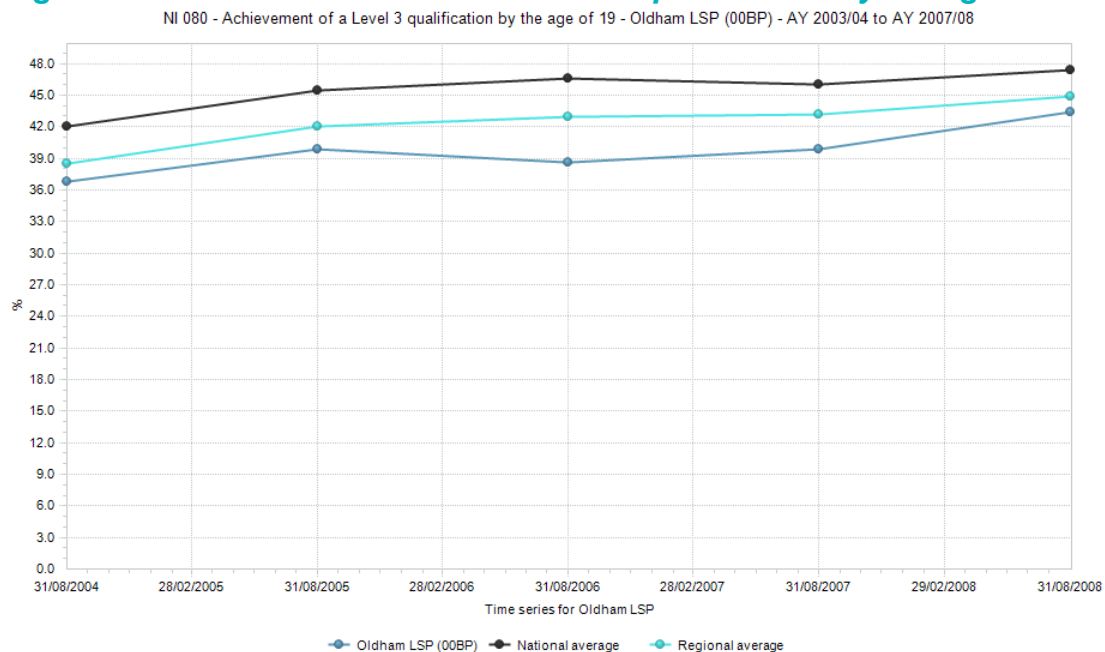
**Figure 25: % with Level 3+ qualifications – working age**



*Source: Nomis – Annual Population Survey*

Approximately 55,104 working age people in Oldham had Level 3 (e.g. A levels)+ qualifications in 2009.

**Figure 26: NI 80 Achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19**

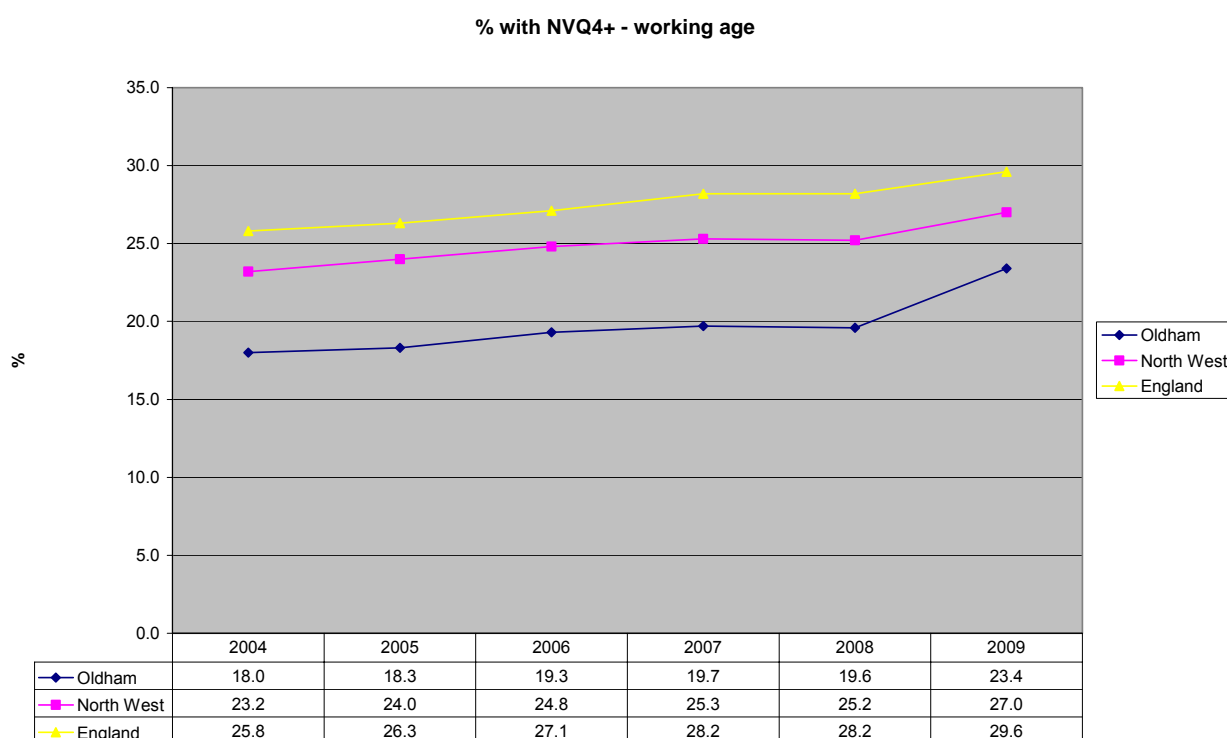


For Level 3 qualifications by the age of 19, Oldham is beginning to narrow the gap with the rest of the country.

NI 81 measures the inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19. NI 82 measures the inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19. The inequality gap is measured by comparing young people in receipt of free school meals with all other pupils. Analysis of NIs 81 and 82 reveals that Oldham is performing better than the North West and England averages in terms of reducing the inequality gap. This is relevant because it means that, for Level 2 and 3 qualifications, not only is the gap narrowing between Oldham and the rest of the country, but the gap is also narrowing within Oldham.

However, the percentage of young people from low income backgrounds progressing to higher education in Oldham (15%) was 5 percentage points lower than the North West and England averages in 2006/07.

**Figure 27: % with Level 4+ qualifications – working age**

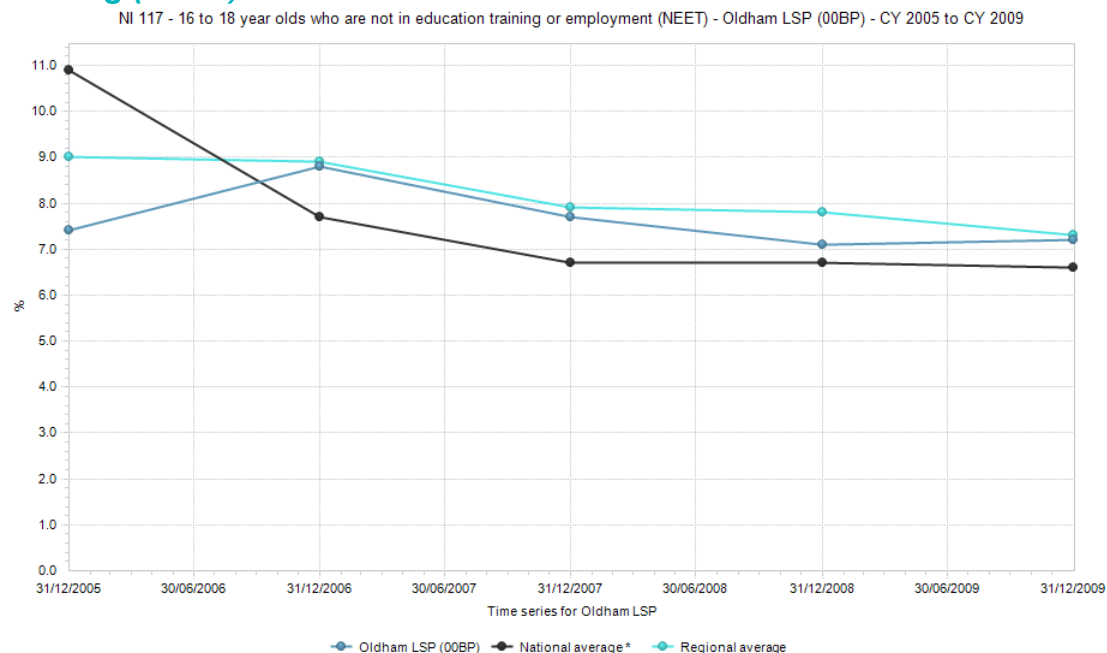


*Source: Nomis – Annual Population Survey*

Approximately 30,701 working age people in Oldham had Level 4 (e.g. BTEC, HND, degree)+ qualifications in 2009, an increase of 5,045 people since 2008<sup>5</sup>.

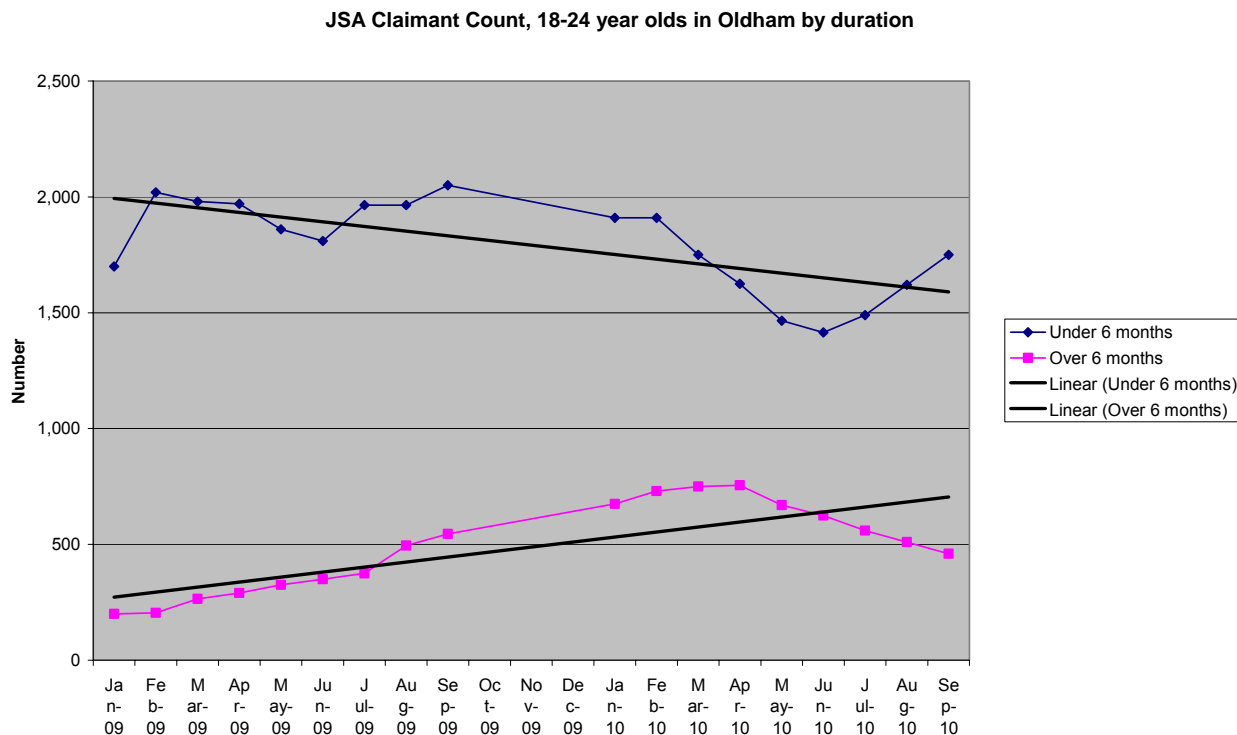
<sup>5</sup> 2008 working age population estimate of 130,900 used to calculate the percentage of working age people with Level 4+ qualifications in Oldham in 2008 (25,656 people).

**Figure 28: NI 117 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education employment or training (NEET)**



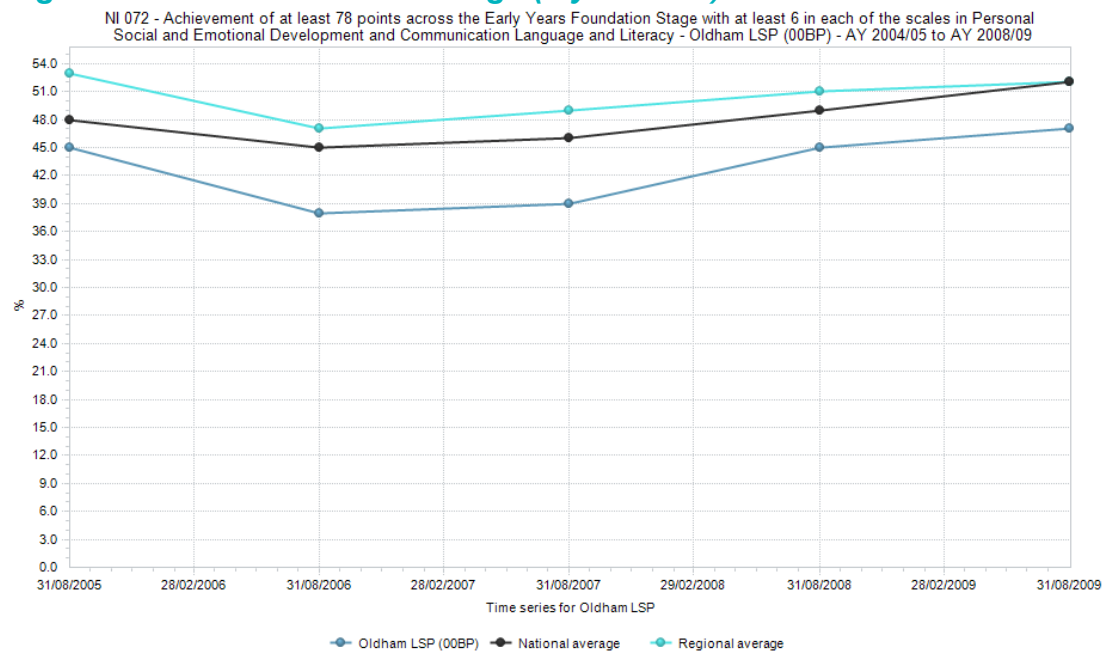
Oldham's performance in reducing the NEET rate in a difficult economic climate has been strong. Oldham's performance remains strong as measured against the performance of Oldham's statistical neighbours, although the NEET rate has increased from 7% in December 2009 to 8.9% in September 2010.

**Figure 29: Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimant count, 18-24 year olds**



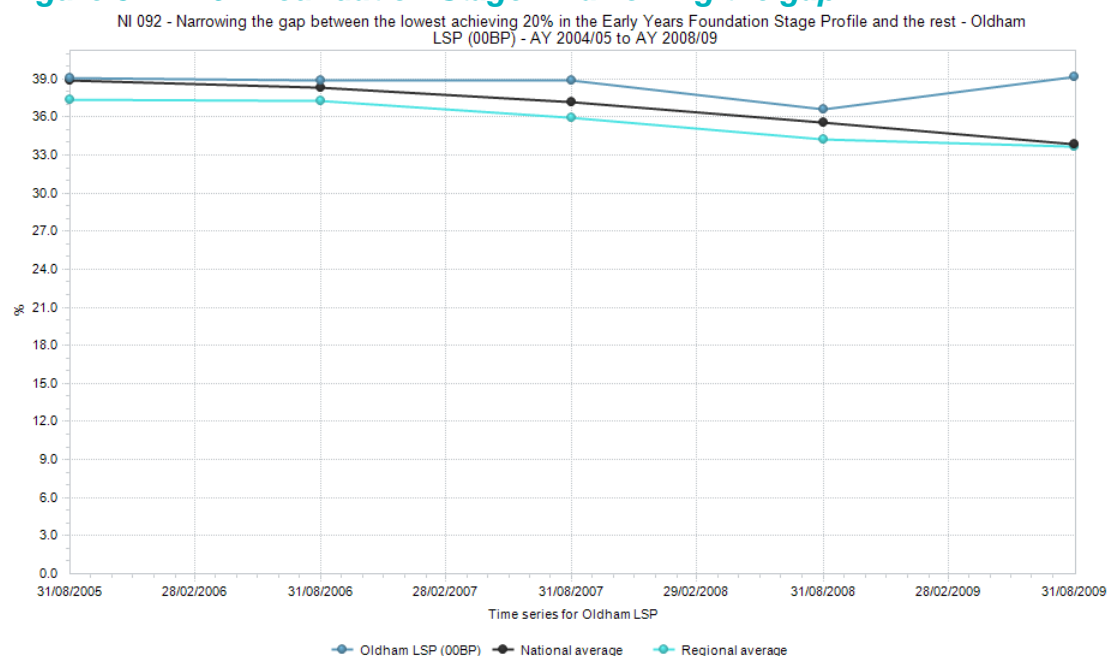
It is also important to closely monitor youth unemployment, as there is evidence that the JSA claimant count for 18-24 year olds has increased in 2010, particularly for claims of 6 months or less.

**Figure 30: NI 72 Foundation Stage (5 year olds)**



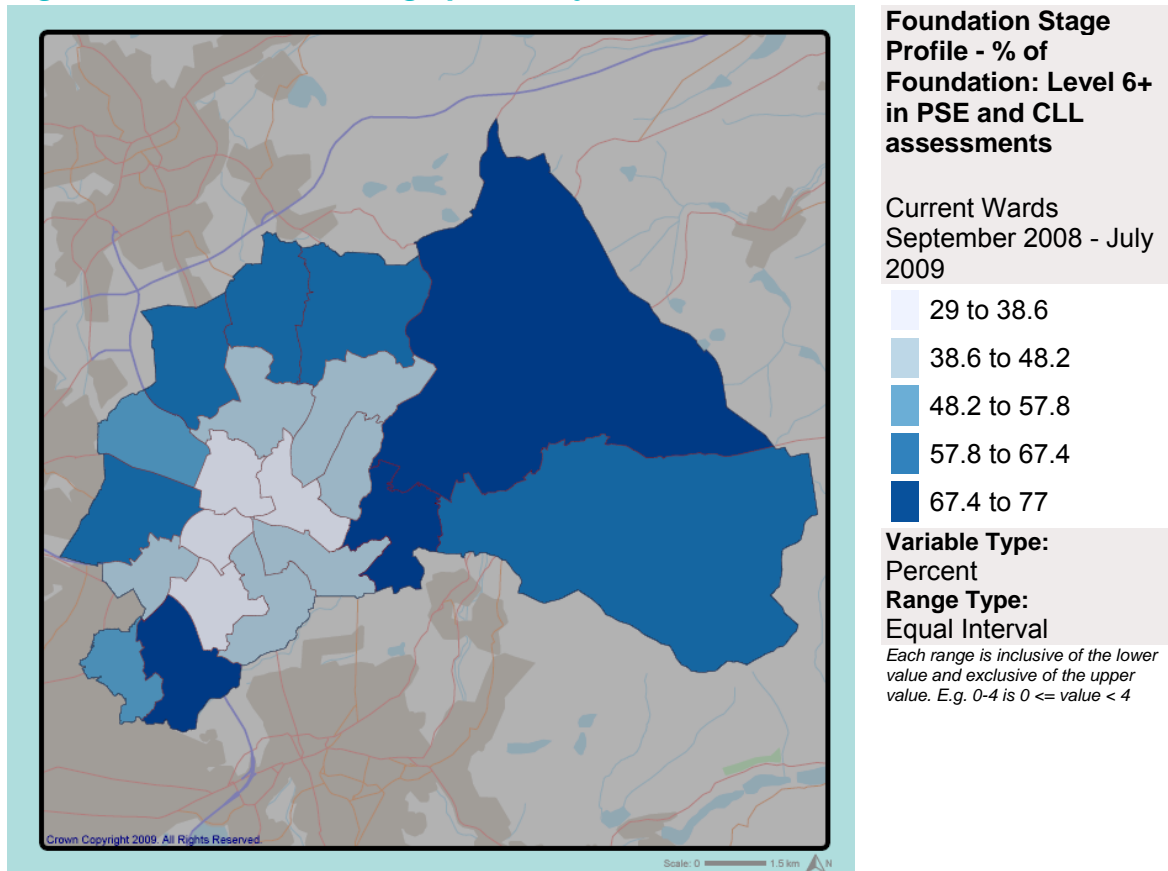
The gap to the national standard on NI 72 is not being consistently narrowed, but fluctuates over time.

**Figure 31: NI 92 Foundation Stage – narrowing the gap**



In contrast to the North West and England, the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest is increasing.

**Figure 32: Foundation Stage profile by ward**

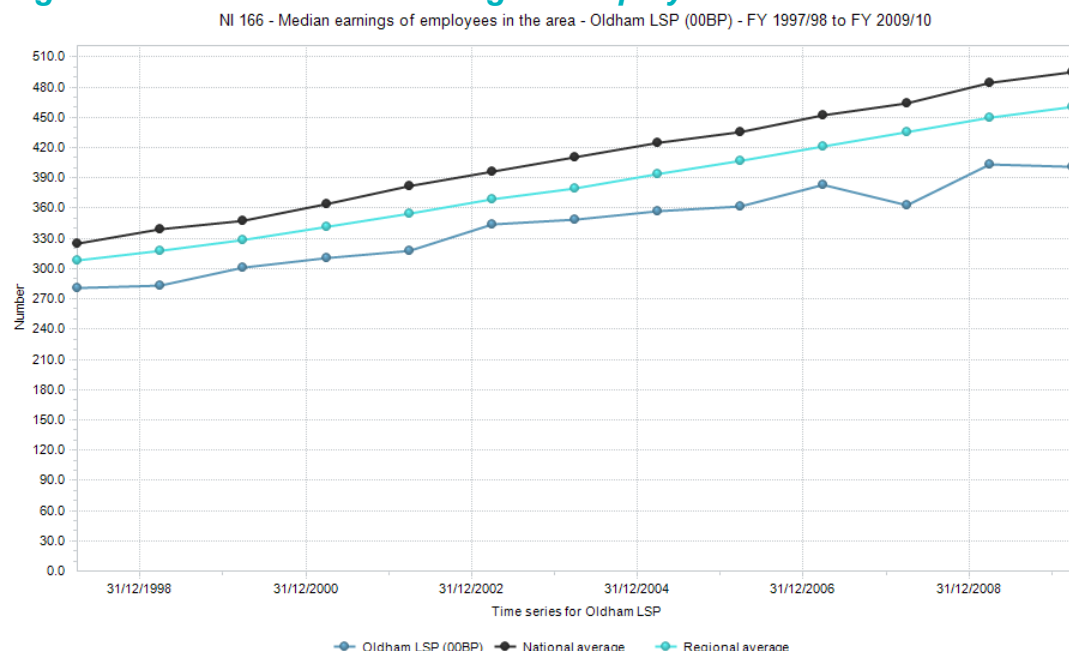


Source: OldhamInfo.org

There are dramatic disparities across Oldham at Foundation Stage, suggesting that children have a very unequal start in life, with the top performing ward having almost 3 times as many children reaching this standard as the worst performing ward.

## Income

**Figure 33: NI 166 Median earnings of employees in the area**



Median earnings of employees in Oldham are lower than in the North West and England overall. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the median gross weekly pay of full-time employees on a workplace basis has fallen in Oldham from £403.00 to £401.20.

The 2010 *You and Your Community Survey* found that, in broad terms, it is the youngest respondents and those in the more deprived communities of Alexandra, Coldhurst, Werneth, St Marys and Waterhead who are more likely to have lower incomes, suffer the greatest exclusion and the greatest concern about their finances.

The Oldham Partnership Support Team has recently conducted a detailed analysis of income inequality and low income in Oldham. This report adds an additional perspective to analysis of income in Oldham and can be downloaded at <http://www.oldhaminfo.org/QuickLink.aspx?id=96>.

Table 5 below shows that Oldham has higher levels of income inequality than most other parts of Greater Manchester and surrounding areas.

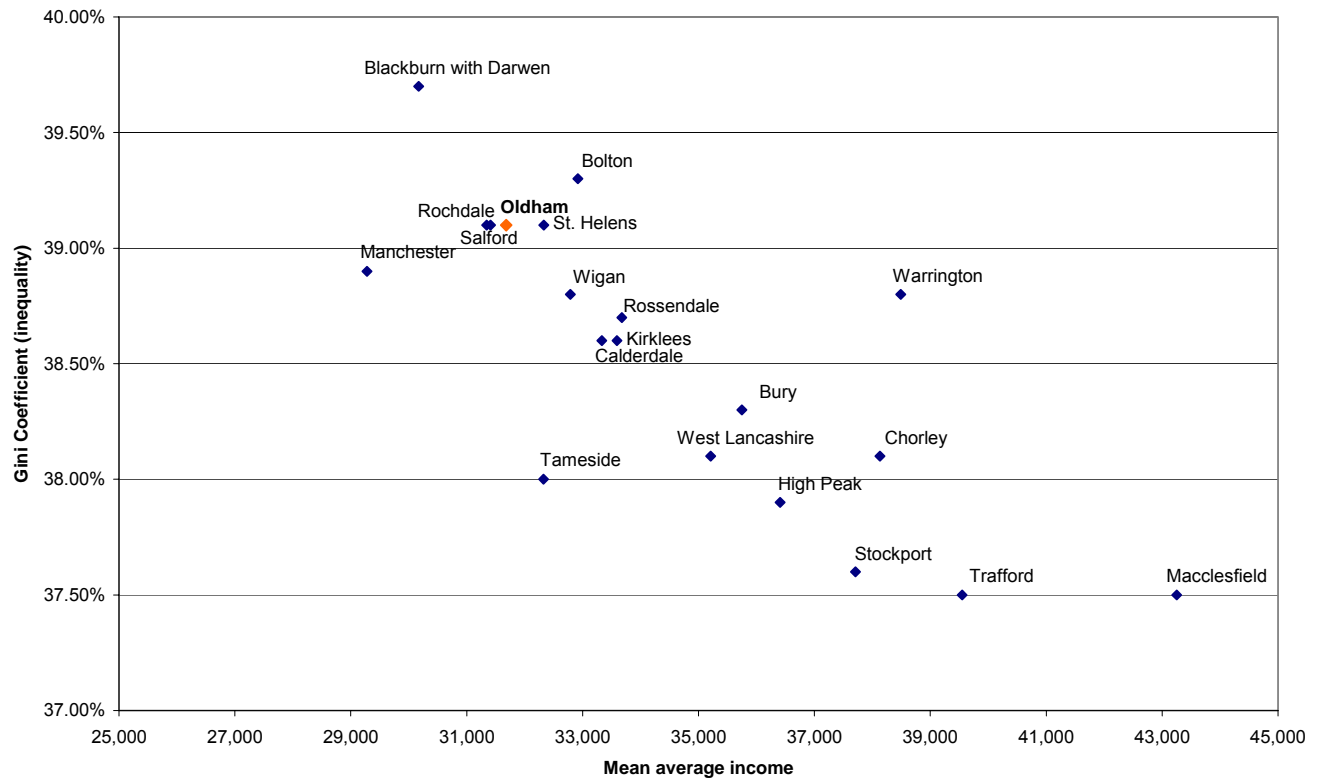


**Table 5: Income inequality in Oldham and surrounding areas**

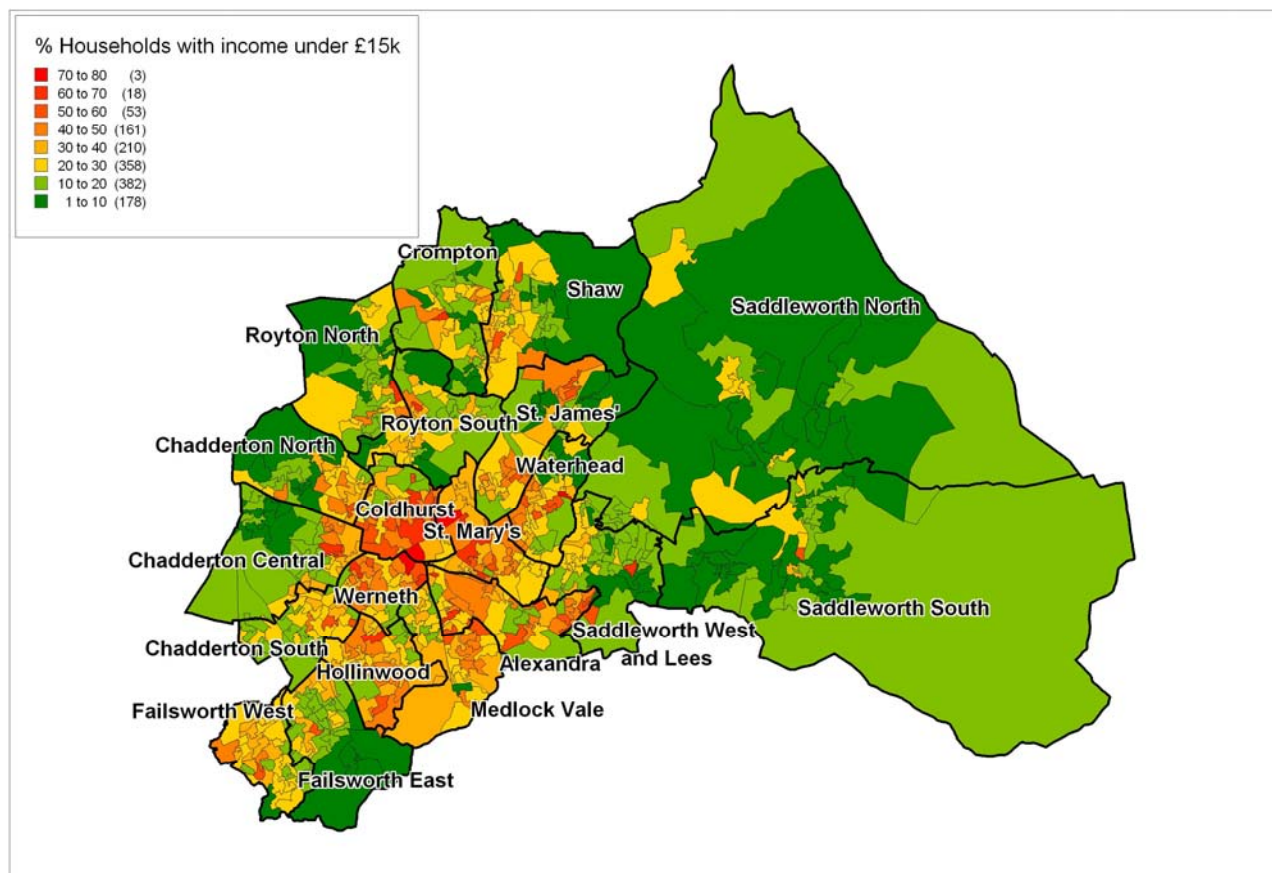
LA name	Mean income	Median income band	% with income below £15k	Gini (high=less equal)
Macclesfield	43,251	£35k-40k	14.94%	37.5%
Trafford	39,548	£30k-35k	17.16%	37.5%
Stockport	37,709	£30k-35k	18.66%	37.6%
High Peak	36,406	£25k-30k	19.89%	37.9%
Tameside	32,324	£25k-30k	24.19%	38.0%
Chorley	38,130	£30k-35k	18.90%	38.1%
West Lancashire	35,208	£25k-30k	21.29%	38.1%
Bury	35,748	£25k-30k	21.05%	38.3%
Kirklees	33,592	£25k-30k	23.46%	38.6%
Calderdale	33,329	£25k-30k	23.79%	38.6%
Rossendale	33,676	£25k-30k	23.52%	38.7%
Warrington	38,492	£30k-35k	19.27%	38.8%
Wigan	32,789	£25k-30k	24.54%	38.8%
Manchester	29,278	£20k-25k	29.01%	38.9%
St. Helens	32,331	£25k-30k	25.41%	39.1%
Oldham	31,680	£25k-30k	26.30%	39.1%
Salford	31,343	£20k-25k	26.54%	39.1%
Rochdale	31,413	£20k-25k	26.60%	39.1%
Bolton	32,918	£25k-30k	24.98%	39.3%
Blackburn with Darwen	30,170	£20k-25k	28.78%	39.7%

Figure 34 shows that there is a strong correlation between low average income and high inequality, but some authorities – in particular Tameside – have income levels broadly similar to Oldham, but without the same inequality issues.

**Figure 34: Income compared with inequality**



**Figure 35: % households with income under £15k**



The above map gives a very detailed view of how low incomes vary at small area level<sup>6</sup>. In general terms, it confirms the known patterns of deprivation across Oldham, but there are hotspots in small areas of Shaw, Uppermill and Grotton which do not tend to emerge elsewhere.

Equally, there is considerable variation within areas of deprivation, and at times areas with the highest and lowest poverty areas sit side by side: this often occurs on urban/rural fringes, and is largely responsible for the high levels of inequality seen in Waterhead and St James wards.

Conversely St Marys ward shows little geographical variation in low incomes, and this mirrors the low Gini index value found for this ward.

## Deprivation

Oldham is now ranked as the 42<sup>nd</sup> most deprived local authority area overall (average of area scores, ID2007), one position worse than its ranking of 43<sup>rd</sup> in ID 2004.

Oldham now has the 23<sup>rd</sup> highest local concentrations of deprivation, three positions worse than under ID2004, when it had the 26<sup>th</sup> highest local concentration of deprivation.

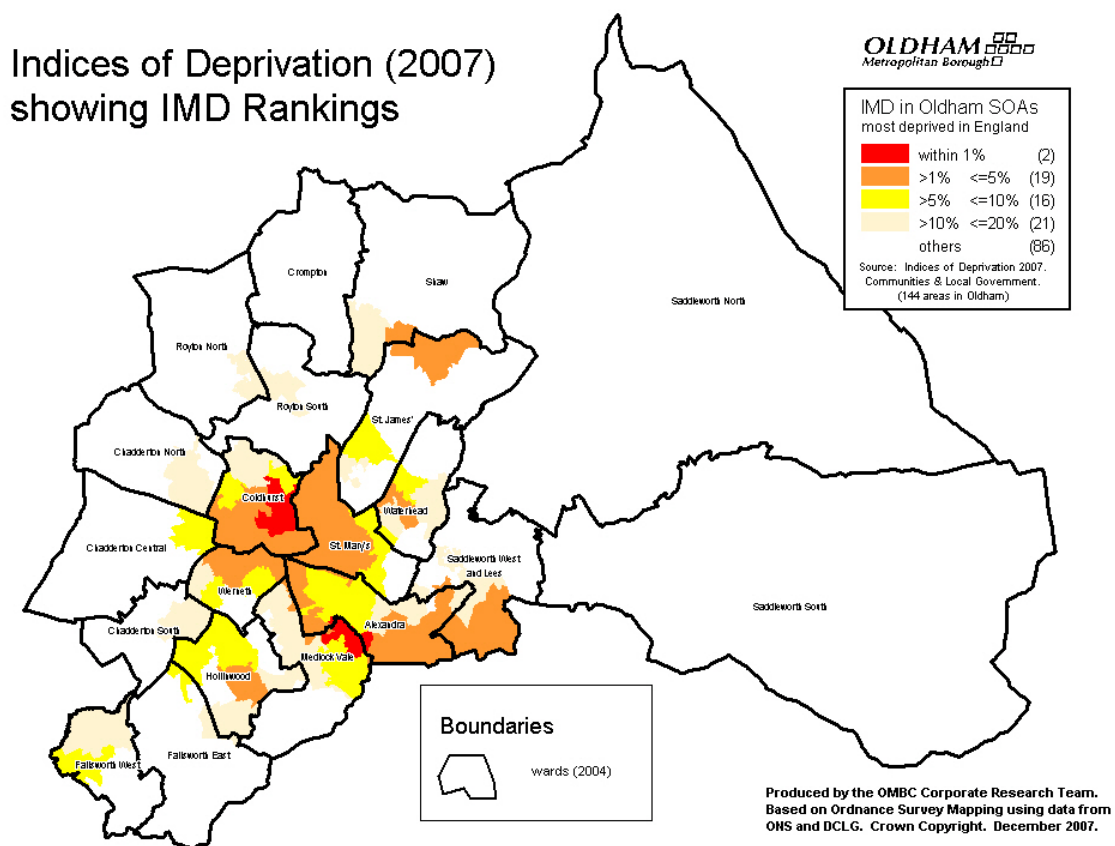
<sup>6</sup> Output area level: an output area typically contains about 300 people.

Oldham now has the 39<sup>th</sup> highest number of residents who are income deprived, nine positions worse than in ID2004, when Oldham was reported to have the 48<sup>th</sup> highest number of income deprived residents. The biggest deterioration in relative position between ID2004 and ID2007 was on the income scale.

Employment deprivation has improved five positions from 44<sup>th</sup> in ID2004 to 49<sup>th</sup> in ID2007. It is noteworthy, however, that this relative reduction in employment deprivation has not been accompanied by improved rankings with respect to income deprivation, local concentration of deprivation or overall deprivation (average of area scores) – but rather the opposite.

Oldham was the only district in Great Manchester to experience a deterioration in relative position between 2004 and 2007 on the average of scores measures.

**Figure 36: Indices of Deprivation 2007**



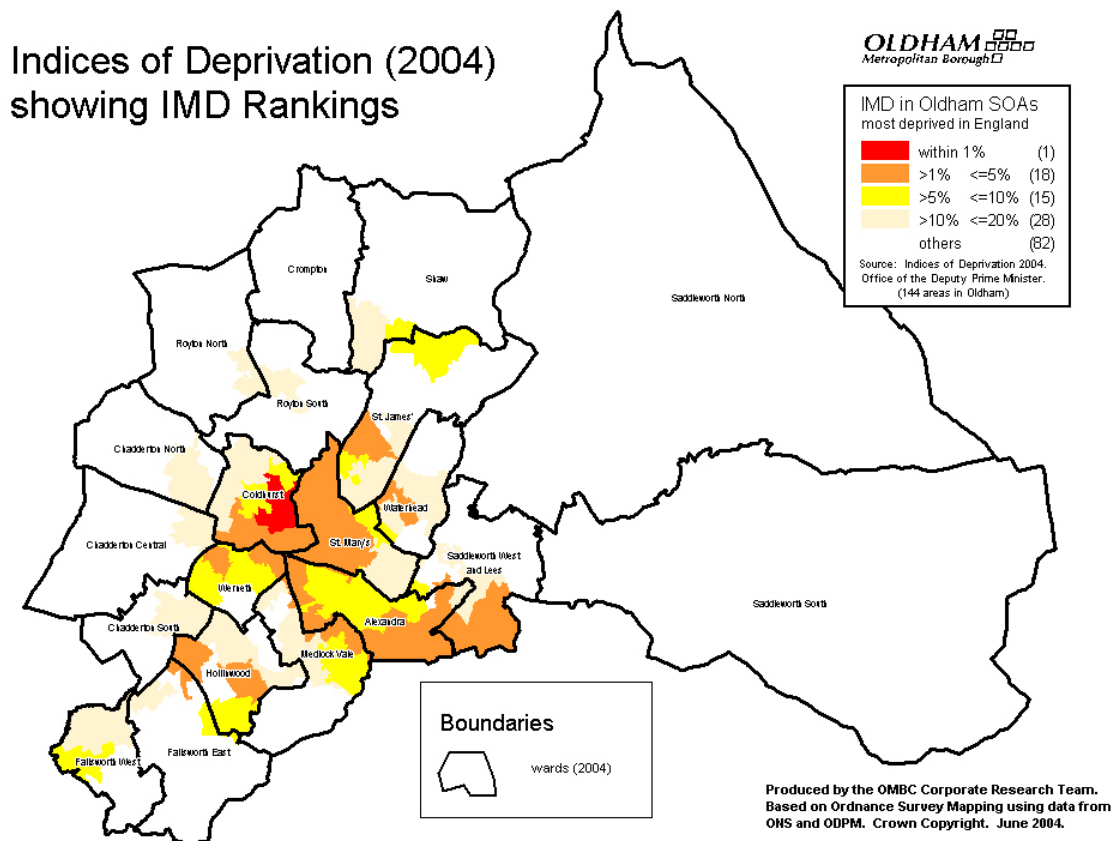
Oldham now has two Super Output Areas (SOAs) (compared with one SOA in ID2004) that are among the 1% most deprived SOAs in England.

The number of SOAs in Oldham within the 5% most deprived SOAs nationally has increased to 21 of the 144 SOAs in Oldham (or 15%) in ID2007, from 19 (or 13%) in ID2004.

37 SOAs – just over one-quarter (26%) of the 144 SOAs in Oldham – are now within the most deprived 10% SOAs in England. This represents three additional SOAs since ID2004, when thirty four SOAs (24%) were among the most deprived 10%.

The number of SOAs in Oldham among the 20% most deprived SOAs in England has decreased to 58 (40%) in ID2007. This is an improvement on ID2004, when 62 (43%) of Oldham's 144 SOAs were among the 20% most deprived in England.

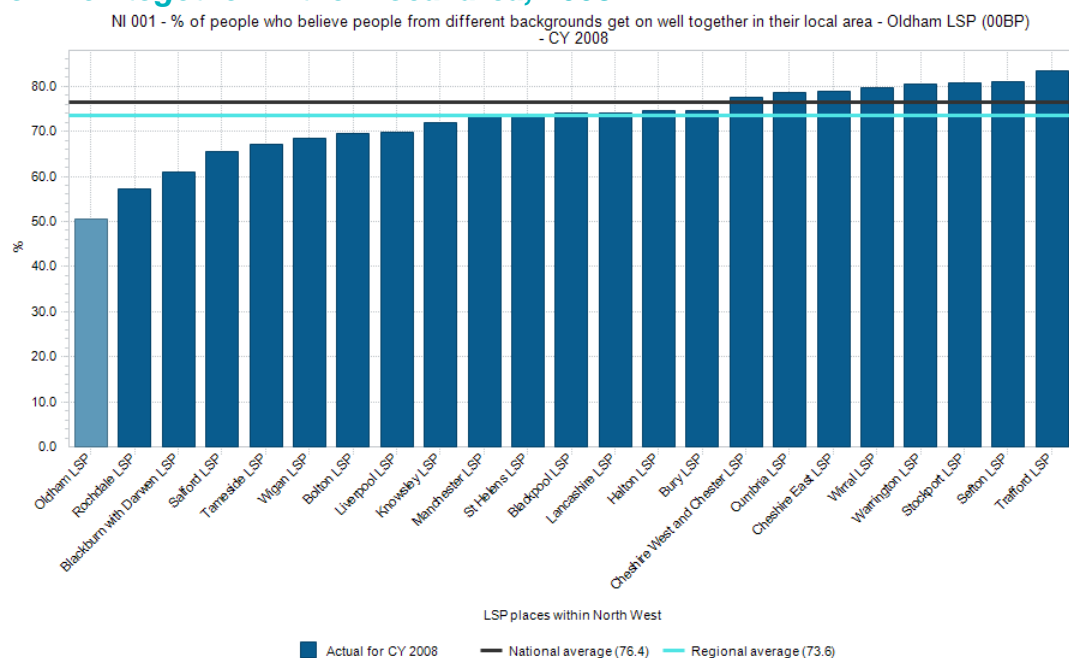
**Figure 37: Indices of Deprivation 2004**



# Safe and strong communities

## Community cohesion

**Figure 38: NI 1 % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area, 2008**



In the 2008 Place Survey only 50.4% of respondents in Oldham said they believed that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area. This was the second lowest score in England (just higher than Barking & Dagenham at 49.1%). Oldham was therefore well below the regional and national averages on this measure of community cohesion.

The 2010 *You and Your Community Survey* provides comparable results with the 2008 Place Survey for Tier 1 and 2 Local Area Agreement (LAA) indicators in Oldham (this is a local survey, which means that comparator data are not widely available). Over half of Oldham respondents (56%) in 2010 agreed that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together. This is significantly higher than the comparable result for the 2008 Place Survey (50%), but it is in line with the 2006 General Residents' (BVPI) Survey (54%).

## Segregation in schools

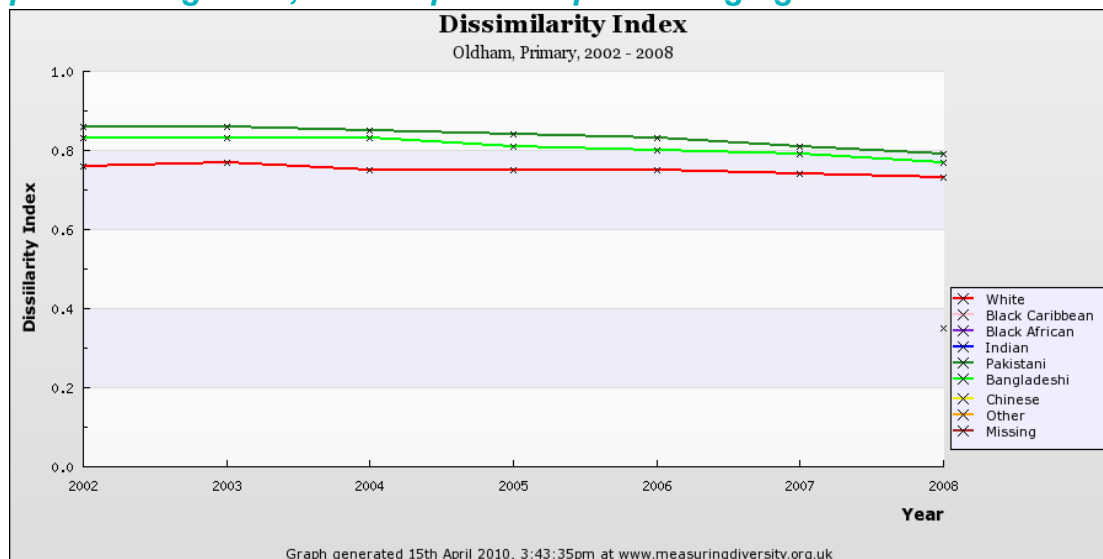
National analysis suggests that where schools are more ethnically segregated than the population as a whole, there is a higher likelihood of ethnic tensions. Research has repeatedly shown that Oldham schools are amongst the most highly segregated in the country, in comparison with overall segregation in the borough (e.g. "Ethnic Segregation

in England's Schools Primary", CMPO Working Paper Series No. 03/086, <http://www.bristol.ac.uk/cmppo/publications/papers/2003/abstract86.html>).

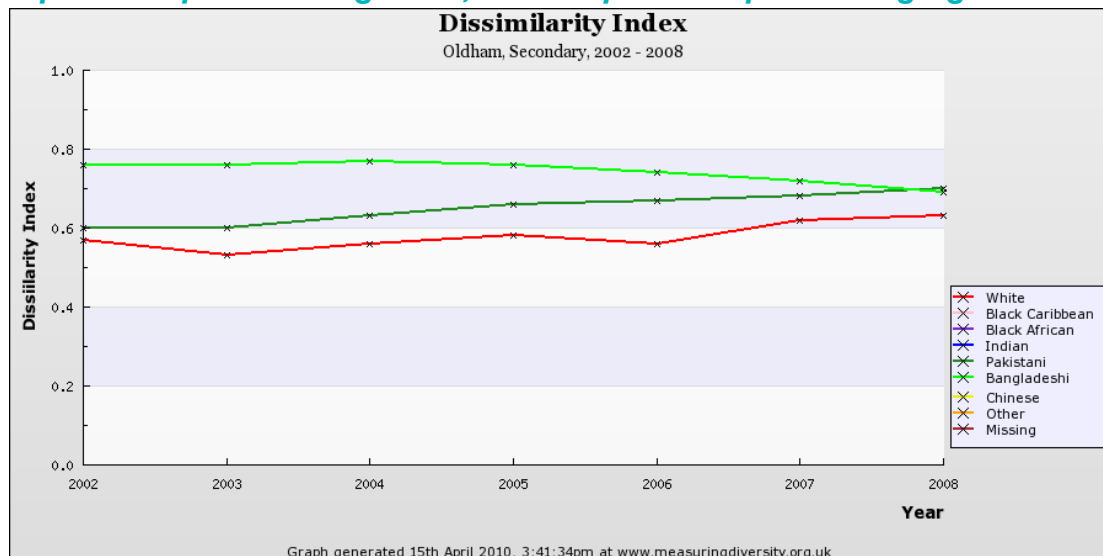
There are signs of decreasing segregation in primary schools over time (2002-2008), but not at a significant rate of improvement, and overall segregation in Oldham's primary schools appears to be high (see Figure 39).

Figure 40 shows that there are signs of increasing segregation over time in Oldham's secondary schools, particularly for Pakistani and White pupils (for Bangladeshi pupils, segregation appears to be reducing slightly). It should be noted however that educational changes since 2008 will affect the data presented here.

**Figure 39: Dissimilarity Index, Oldham, Primary, 2002-2008 – where 0 represents perfect integration, and 1 represents perfect segregation**

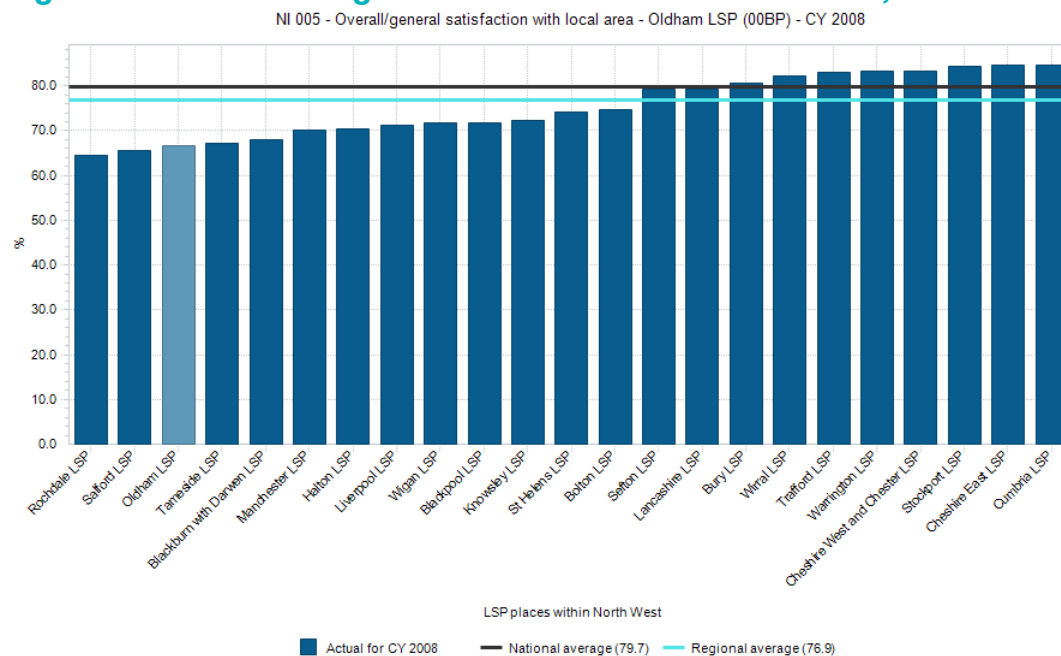


**Figure 40: Dissimilarity Index, Oldham, Secondary, 2002-2008 – where 0 represents perfect integration, and 1 represents perfect segregation**



## Satisfaction with the local area

**Figure 41: NI 5 Overall/general satisfaction with local area, 2008**



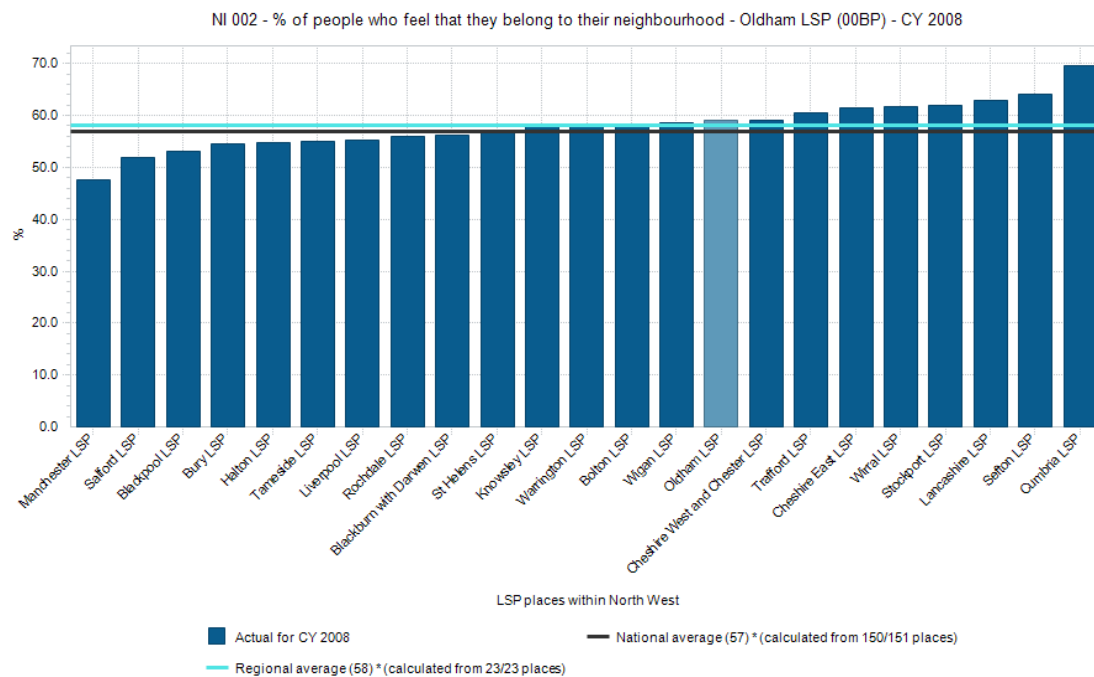
In 2008 66.7% of Place Survey respondents in Oldham answered “yes” to overall/general satisfaction with the local area. This was the ninth lowest level of satisfaction in England.

Around two in three (68.5%) Oldham respondents to the 2010 *You and Your Community Survey* were satisfied with their local area as a place to live. This is in line with the comparable 2008 Place Survey result.



## Neighbourhood belonging

**Figure 42: NI 2 % of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood, 2008**

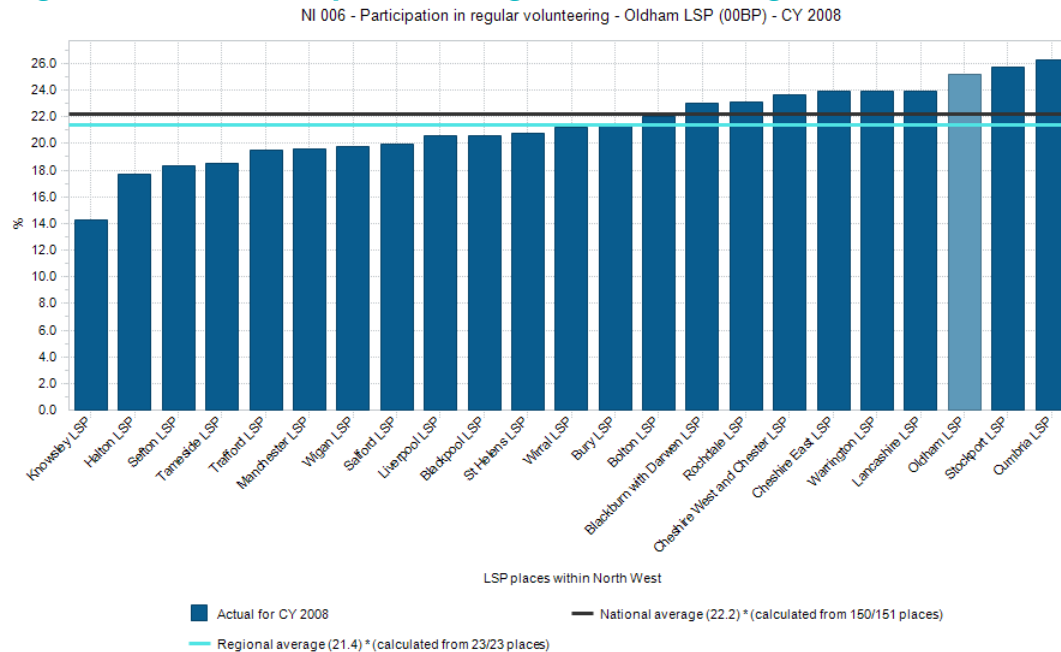


In 2008 59.1% of Place Survey respondents in Oldham said they felt as though they belonged to their neighbourhood. This was higher than both the regional and national averages.

Around seven in ten Oldham respondents (71.9%) to the 2010 *You and Your Community Survey* felt a 'fairly' or 'very' strong sense of belonging to their immediate neighbourhood. This is much higher than in 2008.

## Participation and engagement

**Figure 43: NI 6 Participation in regular volunteering, 2008**

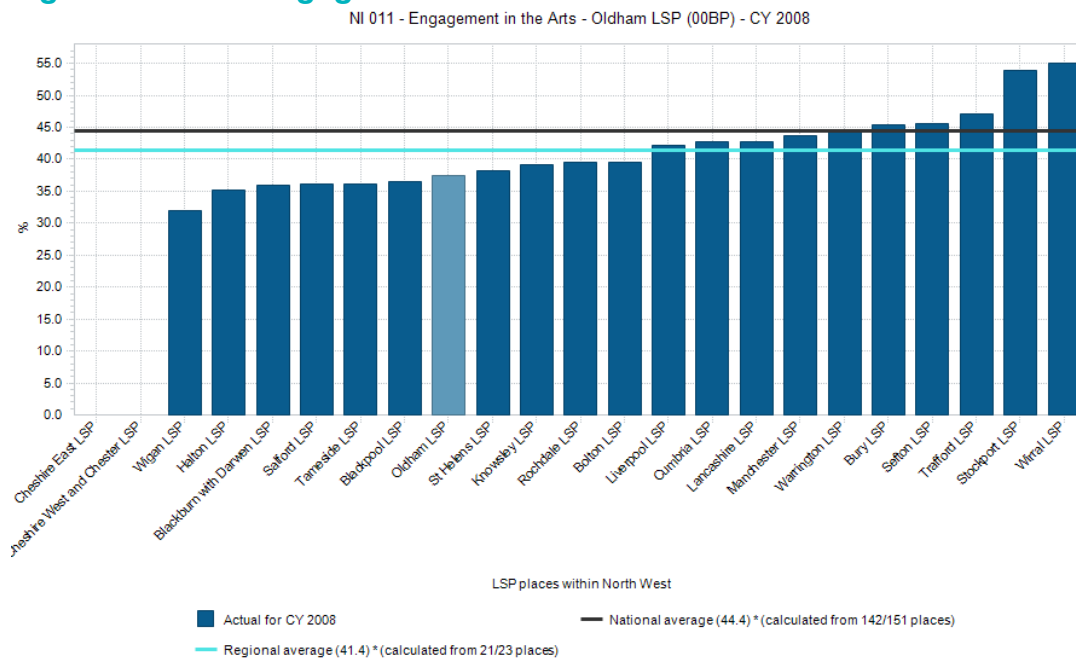


According to the 2008 Place Survey participation in regular volunteering was higher in Oldham (25.2%) than the regional and national averages.

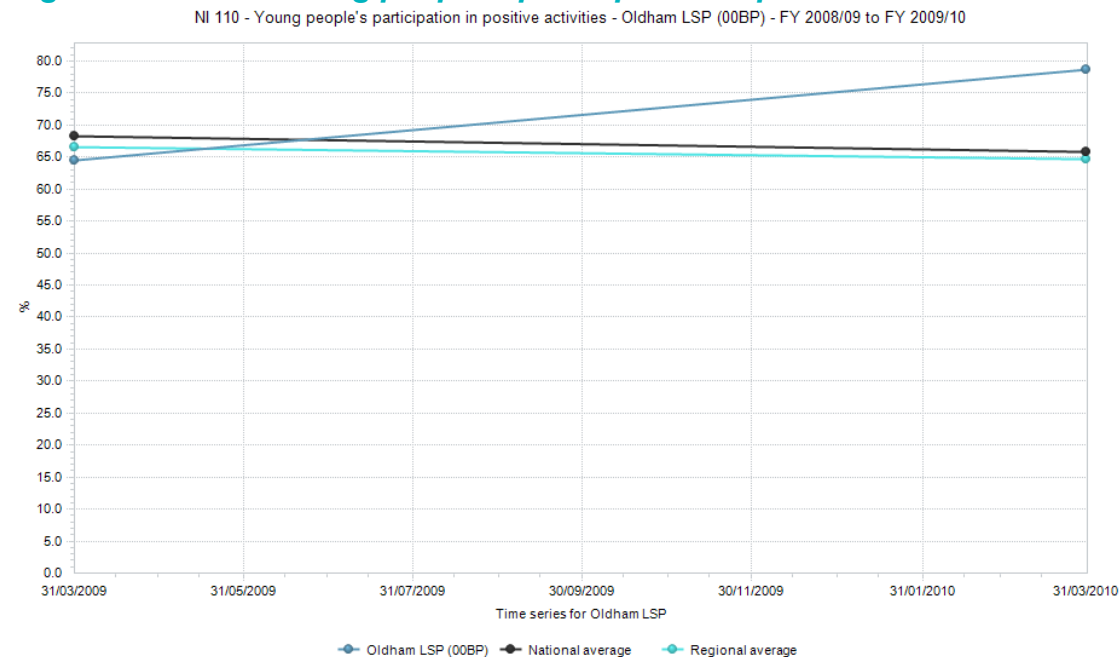
The 2008 Active People Survey however indicated that engagement in the arts in Oldham (37.4%) is lower than the regional and national averages.

One in four (25.6%) Oldham respondents to the 2010 *You and Your Community Survey* reported providing unpaid help to a group, club or organisation at least once a month over the past twelve months, unchanged from the comparable 2008 Place Survey result.

**Figure 44: NI 11 Engagement in the arts**



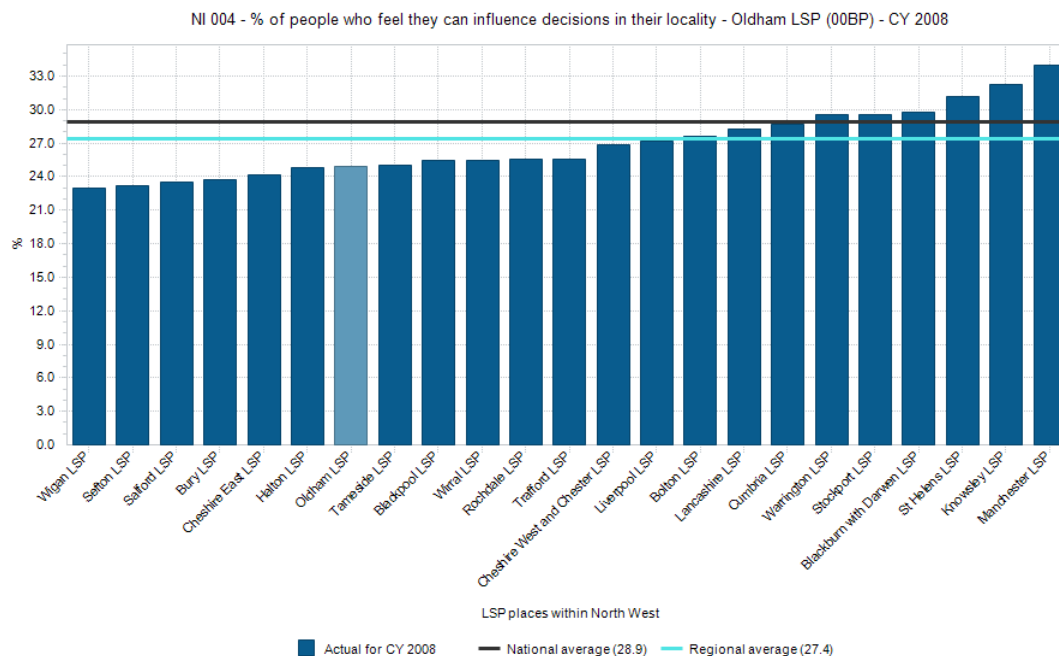
**Figure 45: NI 110 Young people's participation in positive activities**



In Oldham, young people's participation in positive activities (as measured by the Active People Survey) increased between 2008/09 and 2009/10 from below average (64.5%) to above average (78.7%).

## Influence and decision making

**Figure 46: NI 4 % of people who feel they can influence decision in their locality, 2008**



Despite a relatively high level of civic participation in Oldham, only 24.9% of Place Survey respondents in Oldham in 2008 felt that they could influence decisions in their locality. This was below the regional and national averages.

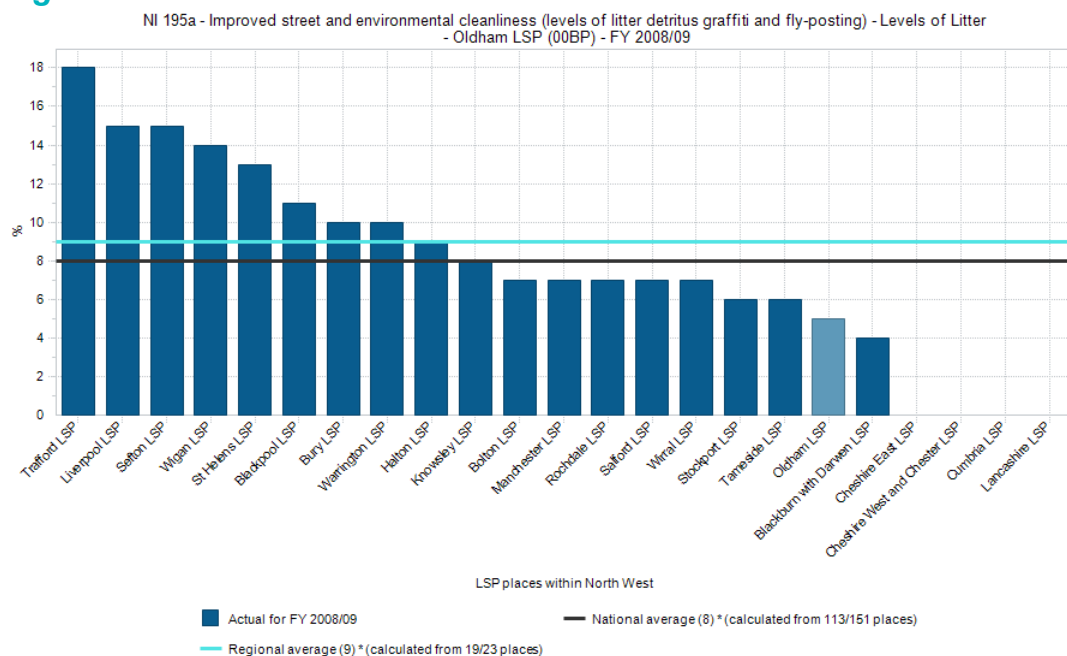
According to the 2010 *You and Your Community Survey*, three in ten Oldham respondents (30.2%) felt able to influence decisions affecting their local area. This is significantly higher than in 2008, when one in four Oldham respondents (25%) felt able to influence decisions affecting their local area. Whilst the finding is comparable with the 2008 Place Survey, it is possible that some of this increase could be attributable to the recent general election.

Although performance against NI 4 might have improved, respondents are nearly three times as likely to disagree as to agree that they can influence decisions about their local area or that their comments are listened to by the people who make decisions. Roundly four in ten feel informed generally and specifically about how to get involved and what plans there are to change the local area. When asked if they wanted to be more involved in local decision making however, only one third say yes with a further six in ten saying it depends on the issue – this finding is in line with that from previous *You and Your Community* surveys.

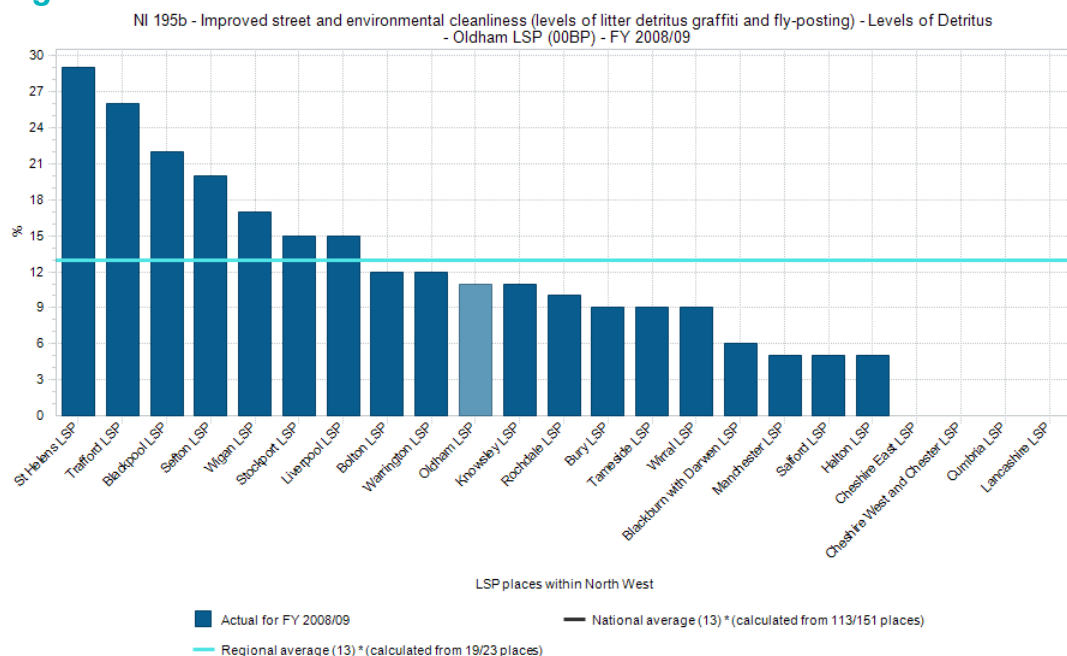
## Street and environmental cleanliness

On all four national measures of street and environmental cleanliness (litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting) in 2008/09 Oldham outperformed both the regional and national averages.

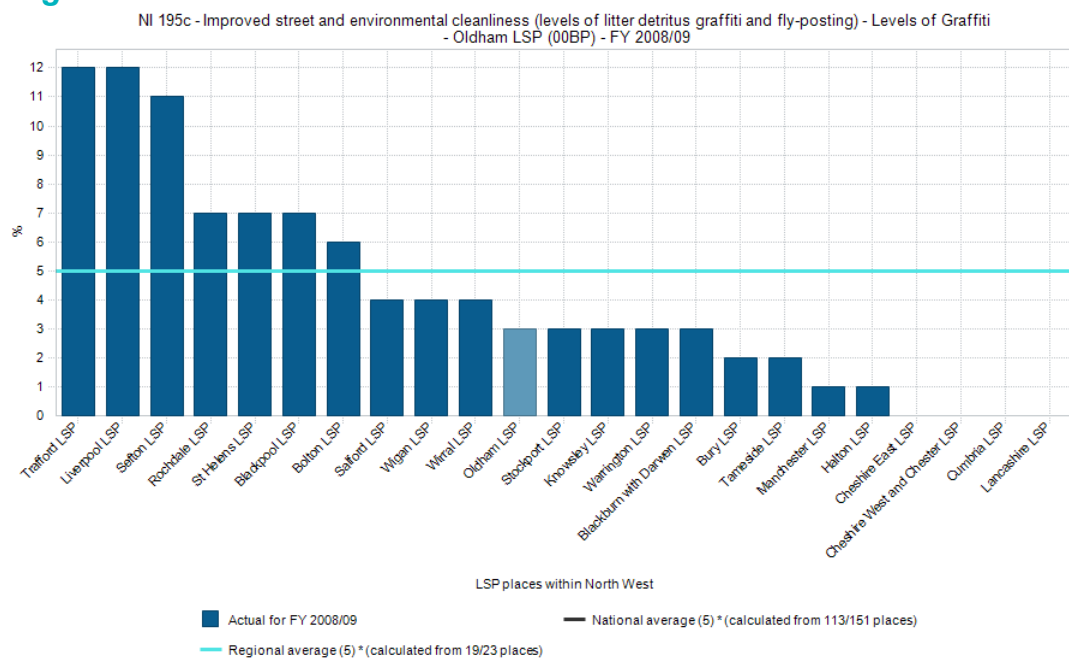
**Figure 47: NI 195a - Litter**



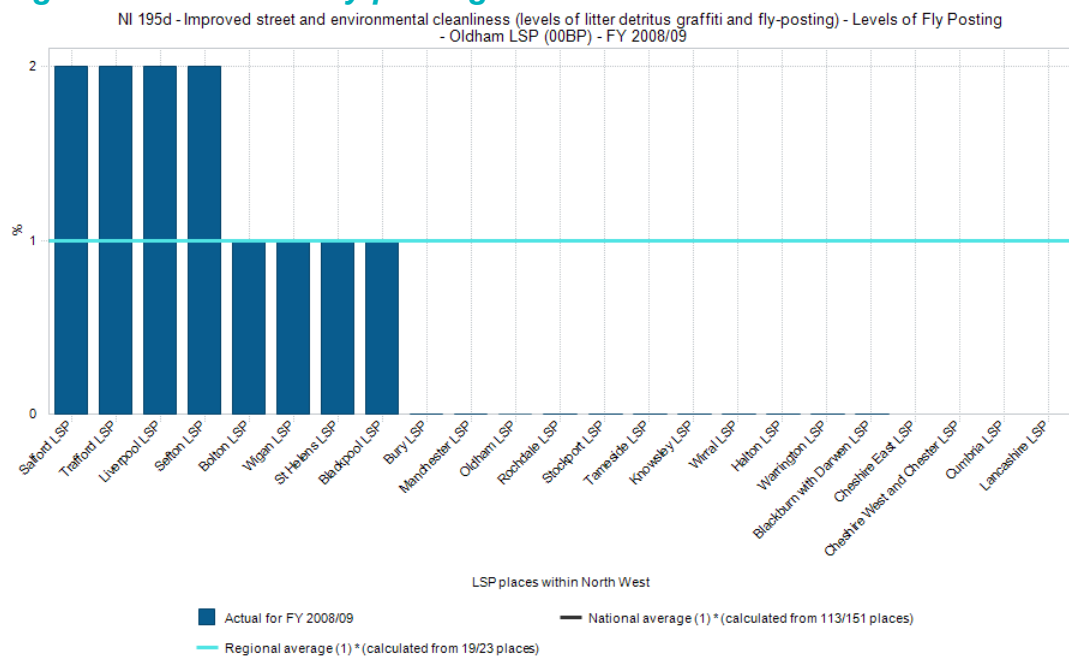
**Figure 48: NI 195b – Detritus**



**Figure 49: NI 195c – Graffiti**

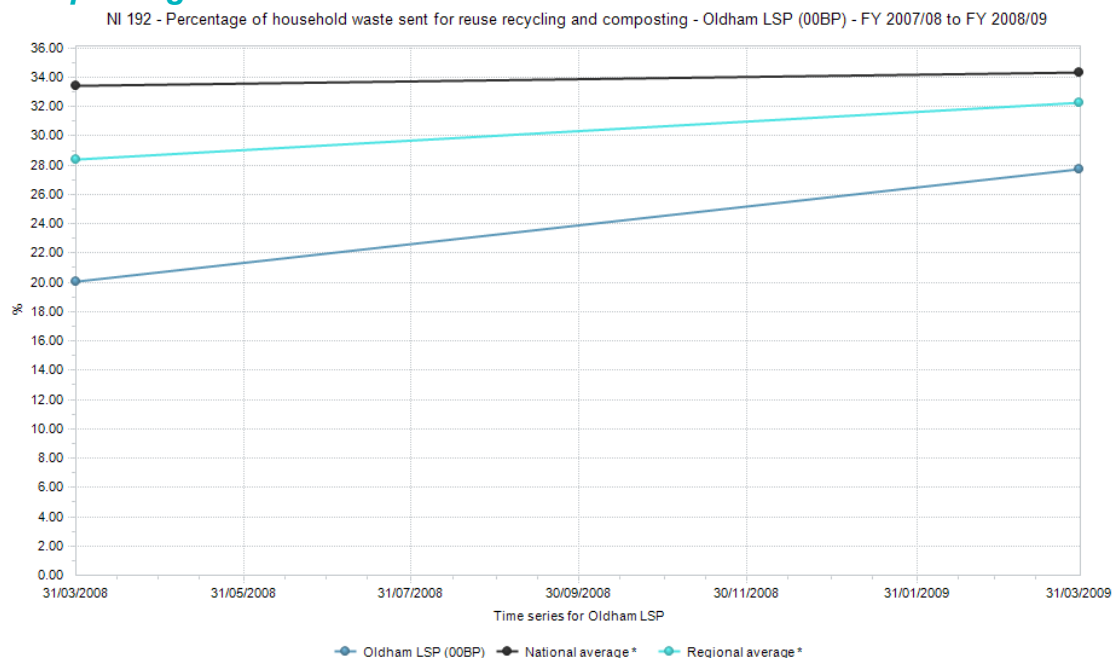


**Figure 50: NI 195d – Fly-posting**



## Reusing, recycling and composting

**Figure 51: NI 192 Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting**



The percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composing in Oldham was below the regional and national averages in 2008/09 (27.74%) but Oldham's performance against this indicator has improved dramatically and the rate of recycling has been above 40% throughout 2010/11.

## Housing

The following information is adapted from the Oldham *Housing Needs and Demands Study* 2008 and more recent data from Community Data Services (CDS).

### Housing need

- The 2001 Census shows that 7% of Oldham's housing stock is overcrowded, with around 6,400 households. This is the second highest level of overcrowding in Greater Manchester;
- By tenure, overcrowding is highest in private renting (and those living rent free), affecting 13% of such households. Owner occupation, in contrast, has the lowest levels of overcrowding, affecting just 5% of households. According to Census 2001 there were 2,311 overcrowded households in the social rented sector in Oldham (11.48%);
- Based on "Reasonable Preference Groups" (a constant source throughout AGMA (Association of Greater Manchester Authorities) and a recognised national

definition), figures taken from the end of 2007/08 indicate that Oldham had 2,436 households in need;

- Using data taken from the Greater Manchester Forecast Model it was projected that an average of 431 new households would form in Oldham each year;
- It was calculated that 155 of newly formed households could not afford to enter the private rented sector;
- Using a three year average from 2004/05 to 2007/08 it was calculated that there was 370 existing households (as opposed to newly arising households) who might fall into housing need;
- Using Communities and Local Government (CLG) guided calculation the estimated net annual housing need for social housing in the Oldham borough is 321.

### People

- There is a greater need for three bedroom or larger houses amongst BME applicants for Local Authority housing;
- Older people in socially rented accommodation are proportionally more likely to have some form of limiting long term illness than those in owner occupation;
- The government agenda for maintaining independence in the home, and the forecast increase in the number of older people reinforce the need to improve links between housing, social care and public health.

### Oldham's housing stock

In 2009/10, of the 93,332 homes in Oldham, 78% were privately owned and just over a fifth (22%) were managed by either the Council or a Registered Social Landlord (RSL).

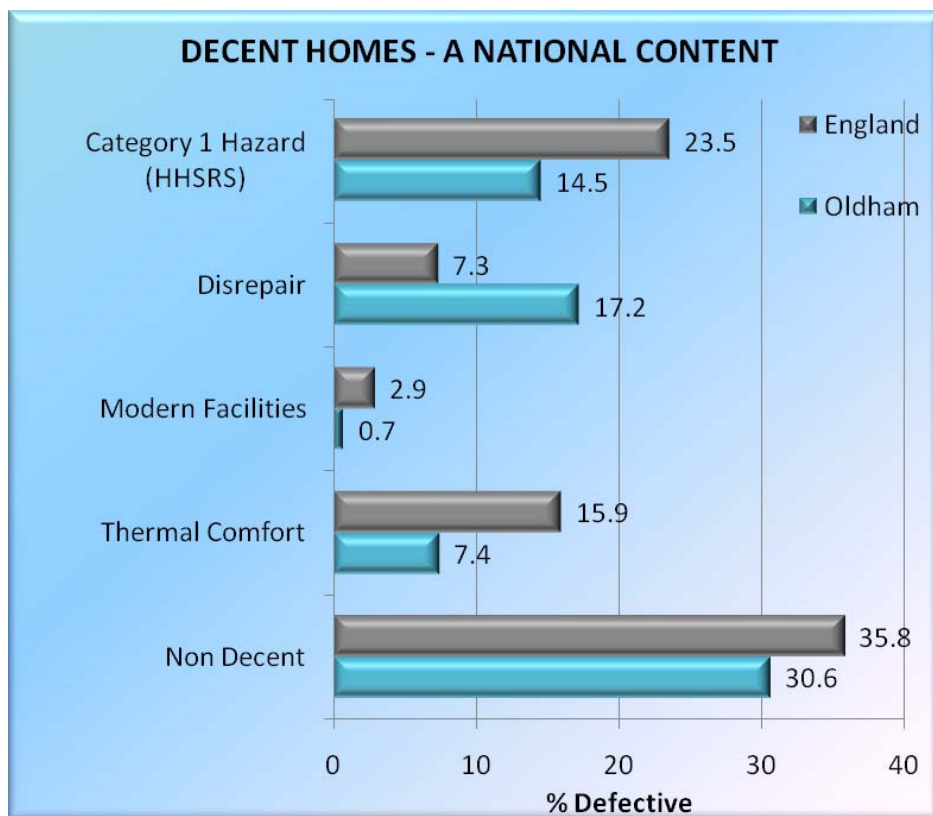
For a variety of reasons, such as demolition, Local Authority stock has decreased by 2%. Within the period Q4 2007 to Q4 2009, levels of social housing in the borough reduced from 20,859 to 20,555 (-1.5%) and there was an increase in privately owned stock from 72,627 to 72,728 (+0.1%)

The 2010 *Private Sector House Conditions Survey* found that 22,724 dwellings (30.6%) in Oldham fail the requirements of the decent homes standard and are non decent. 10,797 dwellings (14.5%) experience category 1 hazards within the housing health and safety rating system (HHSRS).

The following chart compares Oldham's results with national data.



**Figure 52: Decent homes in Oldham and the national context**



*Source: 2010 Private Sector House Conditions Survey*

The 2010 *Private Sector House Conditions Survey* found that relationships exist between housing conditions and household circumstances. Particularly affected are:

- Elderly households;
- Households of Asian/Asian British origin;
- Single person and single parent households;
- Households on low incomes;
- The economically vulnerable.

Fuel poverty findings from the *Private Sector House Conditions Survey* are discussed in the Health and Wellbeing chapter, although fuel poverty is a crosscutting issue.

#### Local Authority housing

- There are very high numbers of bids received for all Council properties in Oldham. In 2007/08, 1 bed properties received on average 55 bids per vacancy, 2 bed received 72, 3 bed received 73 and 4 bed and higher received 63;
- Only four, 4 bed or larger Council properties became available to rent over 2007/08;
- Despite the higher turnover of bedsits and one bedroom properties, the highest proportional demand is for two and three bedroom properties. Furthermore, there

is a lack of available four bedroom plus properties, which means that demand is high when they do become available;

- There were over 11,000 people on the waiting list for Local Authority properties in 2008.

### Property values and affordability

The median house price in Oldham fell from £137,935 at the peak of the market in 2007 to £120,281 at Q4 2009/10. This represents a fall of 12.8% compared to 5% across Greater Manchester in the same period.

The lower quartile house price (entry level) in Oldham in Q2 2010/11 was £78,000 compared to £90,000 in Greater Manchester and £127,000 in England.

The new build market saw an increase in values from £167,964 at the start of 2007 to £292,500 in the second quarter of 2010/11 (42.6%). This is due to the bulk of the new development which came forward in this period being in higher value areas.

### Affordability

Entry level house prices have fallen since the peak of the market. However the limited availability of credit has meant mortgage availability for first time buyers has dramatically reduced.

The median house price to income ratio is currently 3.4:1 for the borough, with East Oldham having the lowest ratio of 3.1:1 and Saddleworth & Lees the highest with 4.1:1.

Many mortgage lenders are currently requiring borrowers to provide a 25% deposit, £30,695 at average Oldham prices.

For new build home purchasers, Homebuy Direct, an equity loan jointly funded by developers and the government, has proved to be essential to increase access for first time buyers.

This limited access to home ownership has strengthened demand in the private rented sector.

Evidence collated from Rightmove suggests private rents have remained static with the median Oldham private rent being around £450.

### Property sales

Since October 2007, the volumes of both re-sales and new build sales have reduced across all property types.

There has been a decrease of 73% and 90% in the volume of re-sale and new build markets respectively over this period.

Data taken from the first half of 2009/10 show there has been a reduction in volume of sales across all value bandings from the previous year.

The previously buoyant Right to Buy market has been affected. The number of sales reduced from 49 in Q1 2008 to 8 in Q1 2010. It is known that the levels of Right to Buy purchases have been affected by the increased difficulty in securing a mortgage. Another reason is the lack of availability of three bedroom houses to buy.

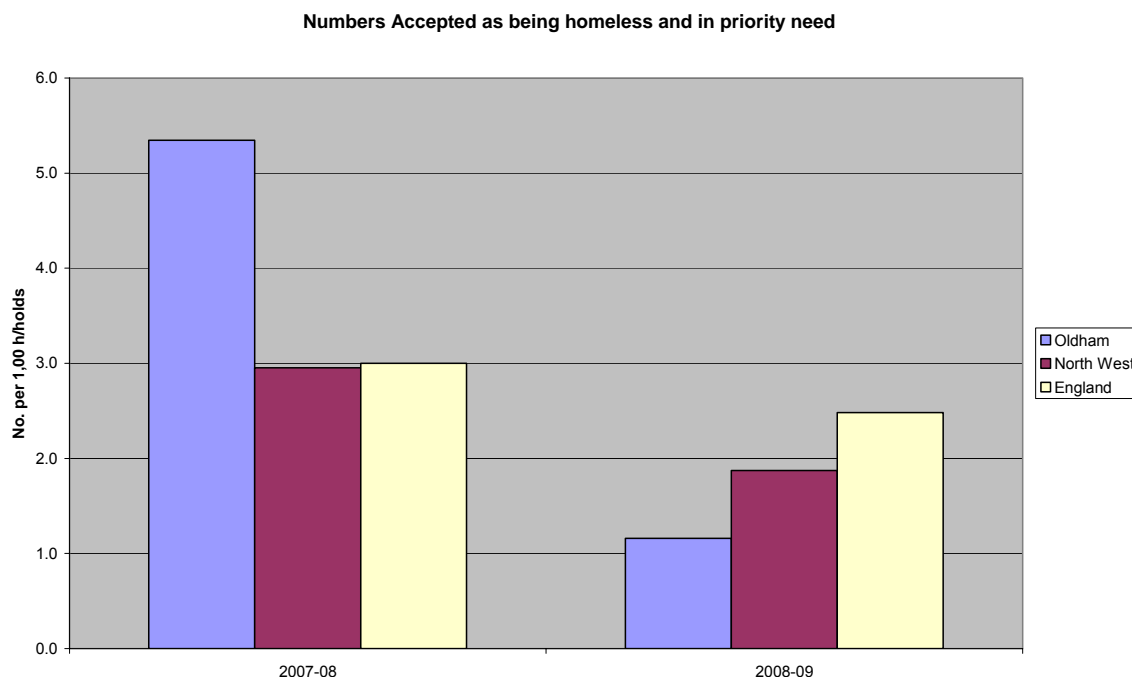
### Housing Market Renewal

The Oldham Rochdale Housing Market Renewal (HMR) Pathfinder was established to bring new life to local housing markets by improving existing stock, demolishing terraced housing where the market suggested it was over supplied or inappropriate in meeting demands and encouraging high quality new build.

The Oldham and Rochdale HMR Pathfinder has supported the building of 387 brand new, high quality homes across the two boroughs and renovated almost 3,500 homes since 2004.

### Homelessness

**Figure 53: Numbers accepted as being homeless and in priority need**



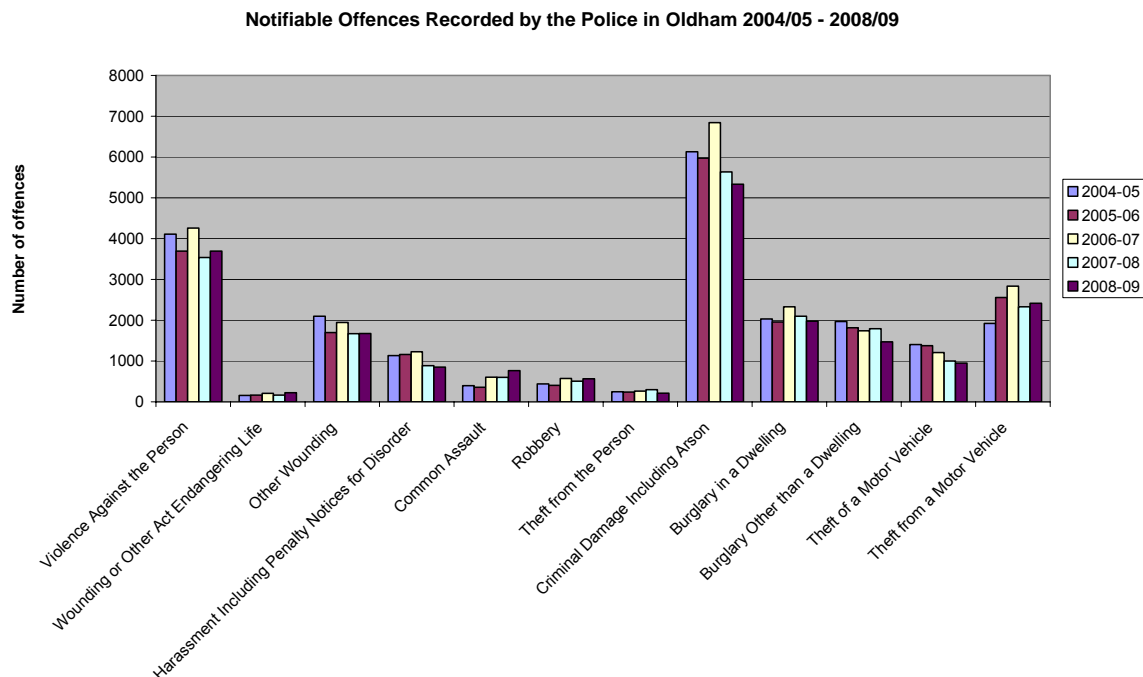
*Source: Live Tables, Housing, CLG website*

In Oldham, the number of people accepted as being homeless and in priority need by the Local Authority fell from 5.3 per 1,000 households in 2007/08 to 1.2 per 1,000 households in 2008/09.

By the end of 2008/09 there had been 104 homelessness acceptances. By the end of 2009/10 there had been 72 homelessness acceptances in Oldham, fewer than the previous year and below the target of <160.

## Crime

**Figure 54: Notifiable offences recorded by the Police in Oldham 2004/05 – 2008/09**



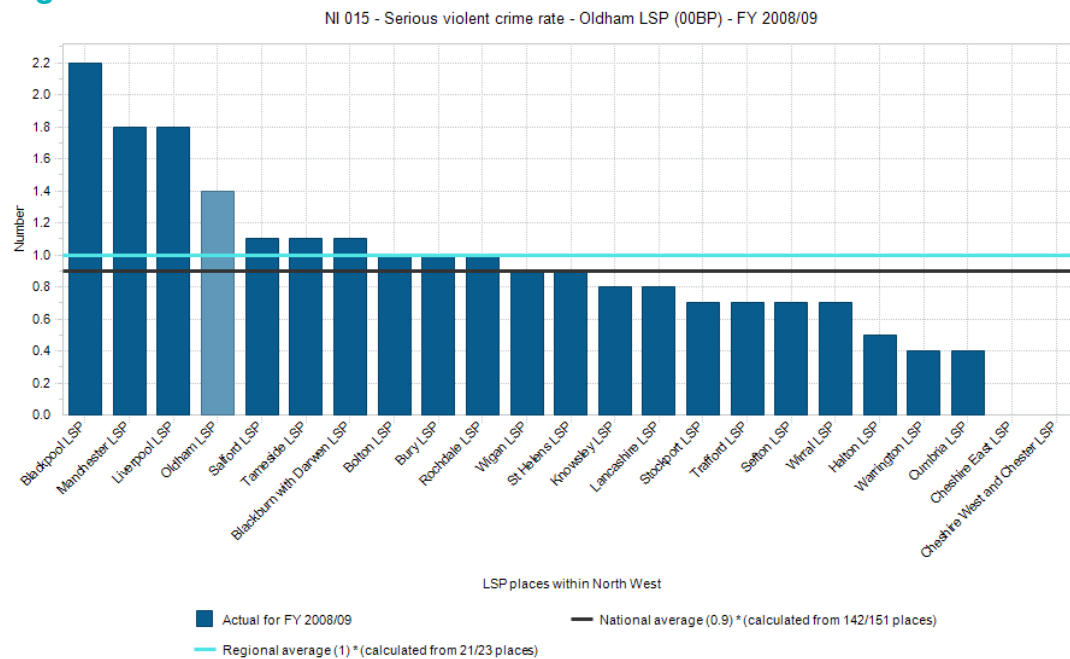
*Source: ONS – Neighbourhood Statistics*

There have been reductions in most crime types as recorded by the Police in Oldham in the last five years.

The latest data show that there have been reductions in most crime types in Oldham over the last twelve months (there were increases recorded in some sexual offences over this period however).

With regard to perceptions of crime and safety, more respondents to the 2010 *You and Your Community Survey* said they felt safe walking around their neighbourhood and Oldham town centre during the day, but proportions drop considerably when considering walking alone after dark in these areas (46% and 19% respectively feel safe after dark). These results are in line with those from previous surveys.

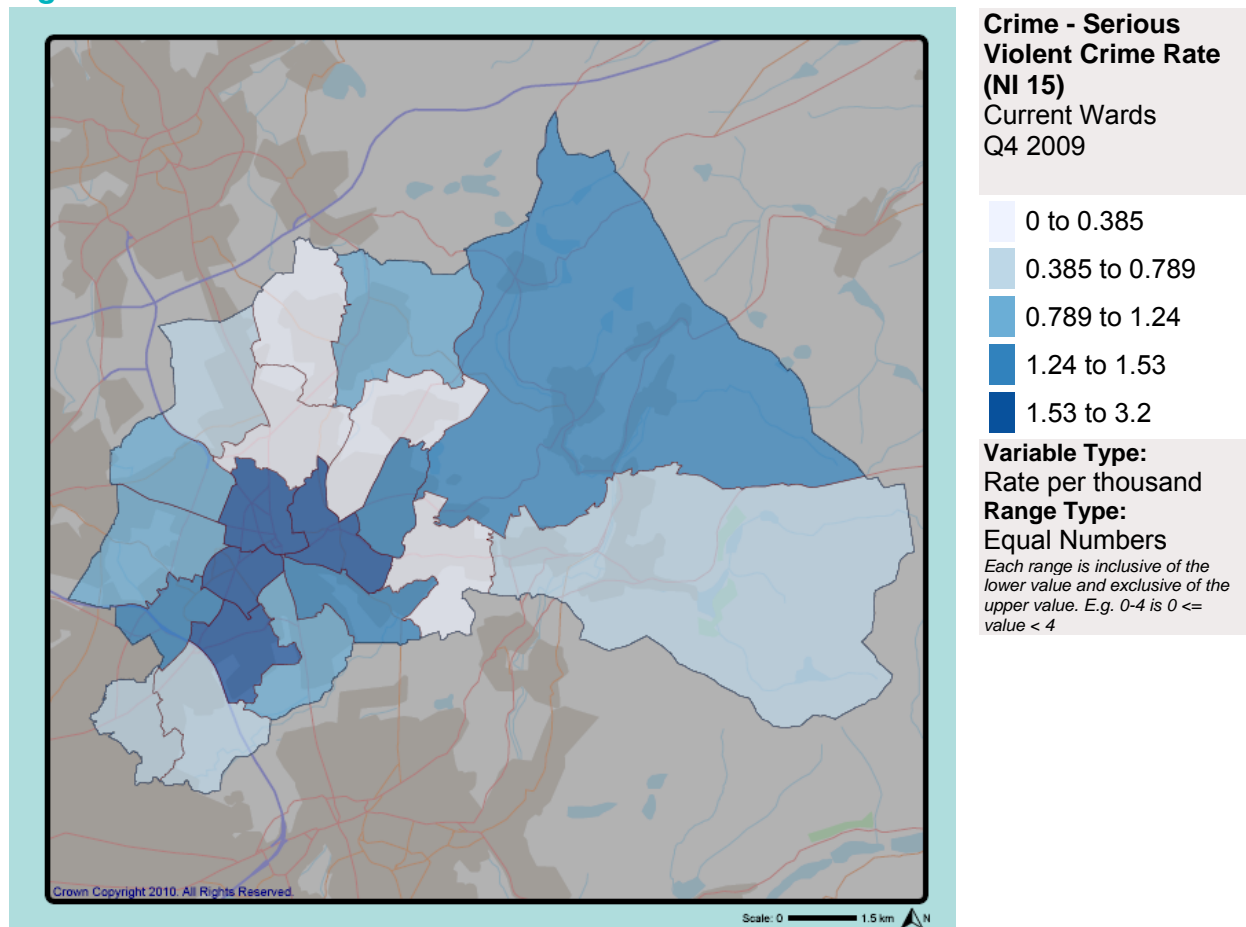
**Figure 55: NI 15 Serious violent crime rate**



The serious violent crime rate in Oldham was higher than both the regional and national averages in 2008/09.

Serious violent crime has fallen 21.8% overall in Oldham however between 2008/09 and 2009/10.

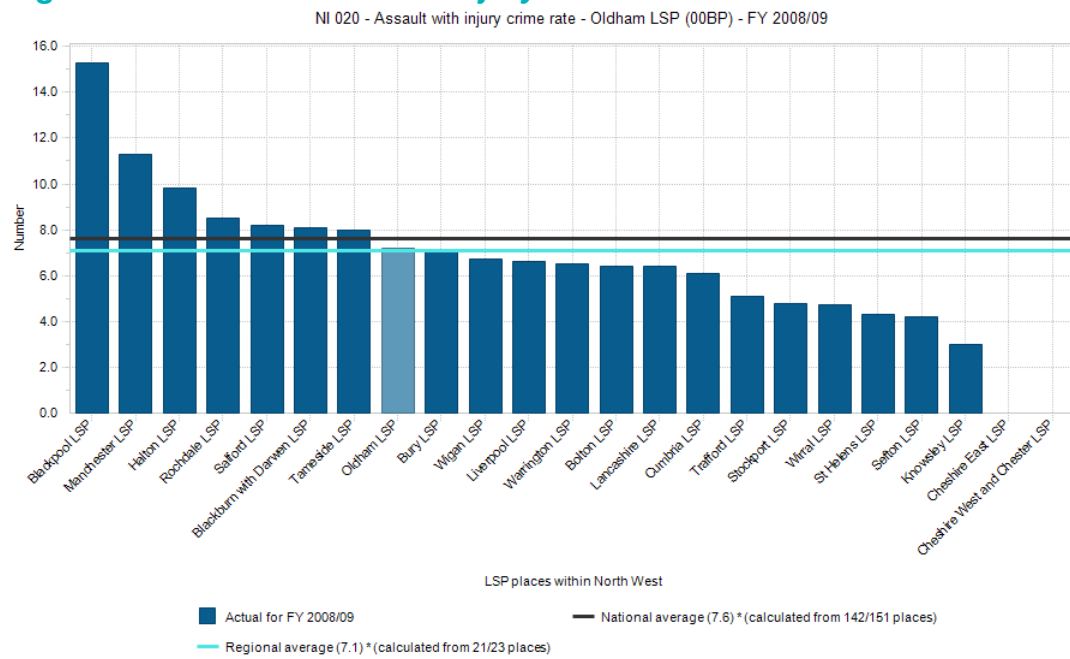
**Figure 56: Serious violent crime rate – current wards**



Source: OldhamInfo.org

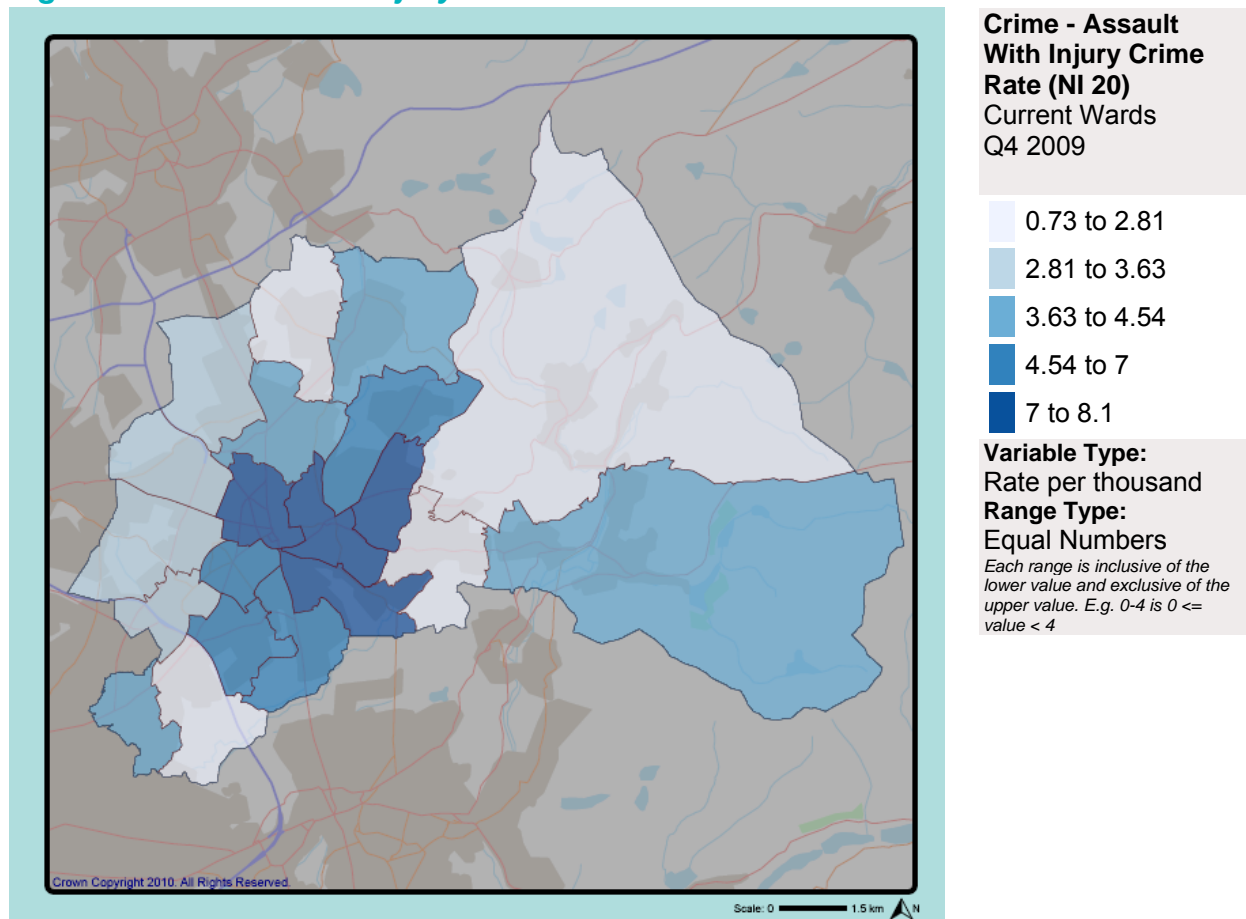
At the end of 2009, the serious violent crime rate was highest in St Marys (3.12) and Hollinwood (2.55), Werneth (1.57) and Coldhurst (1.55).

**Figure 57: NI 20 Assault with injury crime rate**



Oldham's assault with injury crime rate in 2008/09 was just above the regional average but lower than the national average.

**Figure 58: Assault with injury crime rate – current wards**



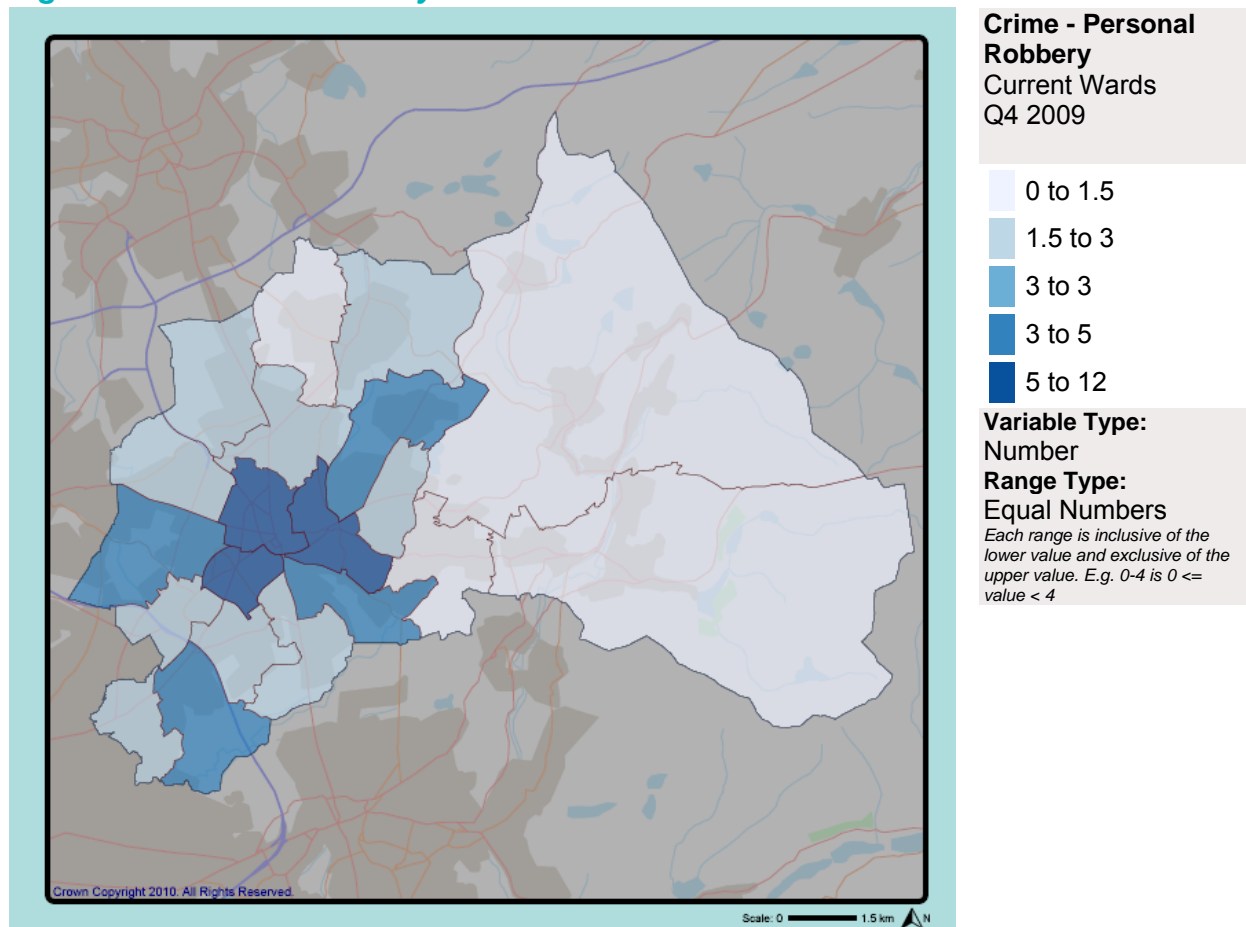
Source: OldhamInfo.org

At the end of 2009, assault with injury was highest in:

- Alexandra (8.03 per 1,000);
- St Marys (7.80);
- Waterhead (7.79);
- Coldhurst (7.42).



**Figure 59: Personal robbery – current wards**



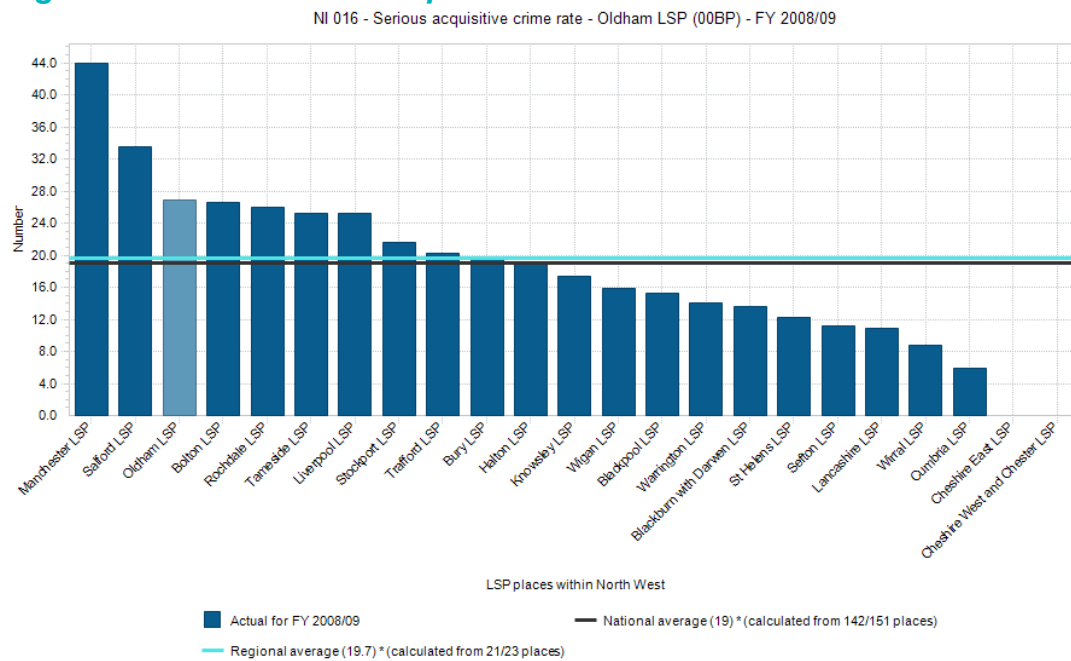
Source: OldhamInfo.org

At the end of 2009, Personal Robbery was highest in:

- Coldhurst (12);
- Werneth (9);
- St Marys (7).

In 2009/10 the Oldham Partnership target for reducing robberies of business properties was not met.

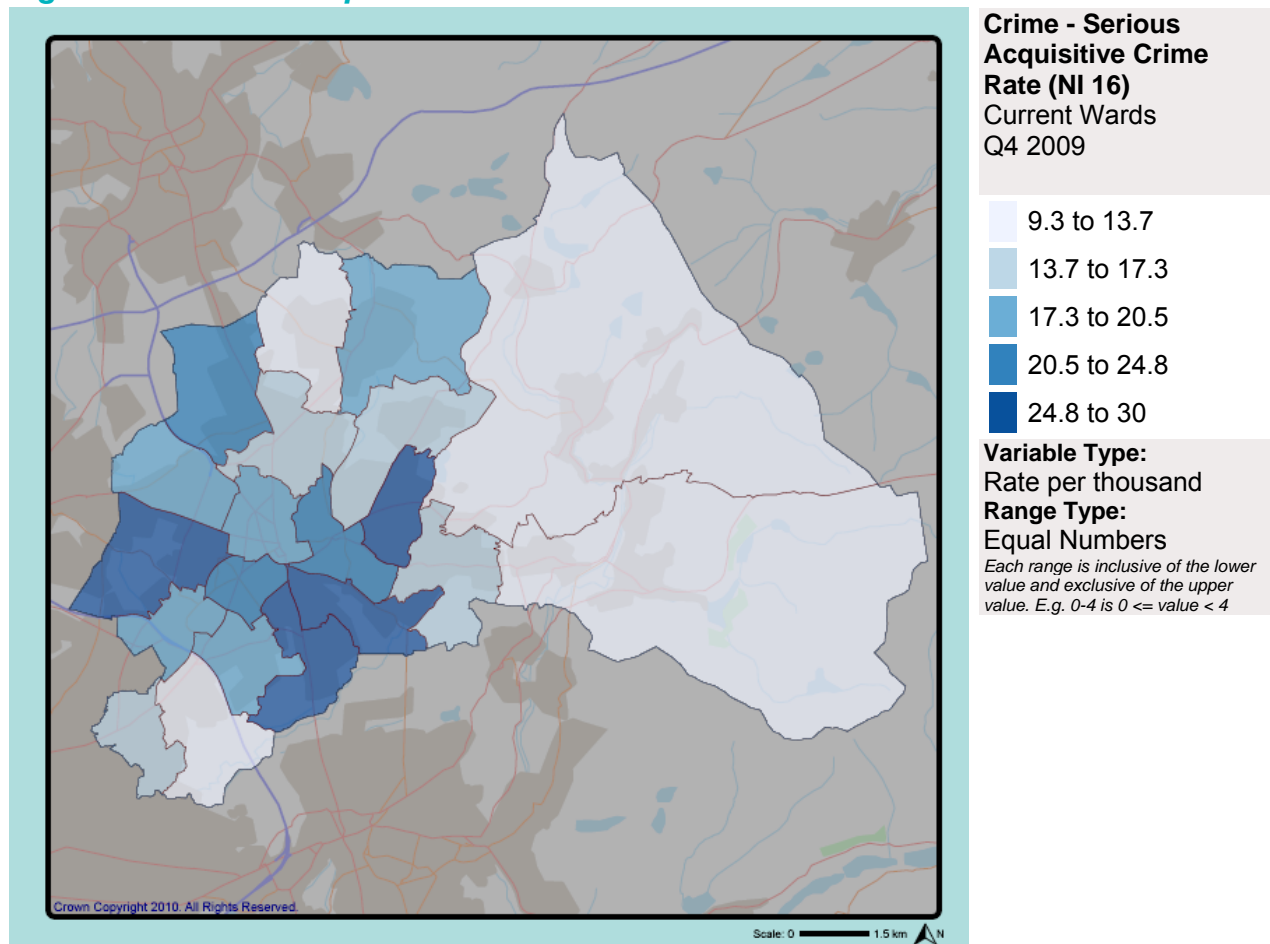
**Figure 60: NI 16 Serious acquisitive crime rate**



The serious acquisitive crime rate in Oldham was higher than both the regional and national averages in 2008/09.

Serious acquisitive crime has fallen 23.6% overall in Oldham however between 2008/09 and 2009/10.

**Figure 61: Serious acquisitive crime rate – current wards**

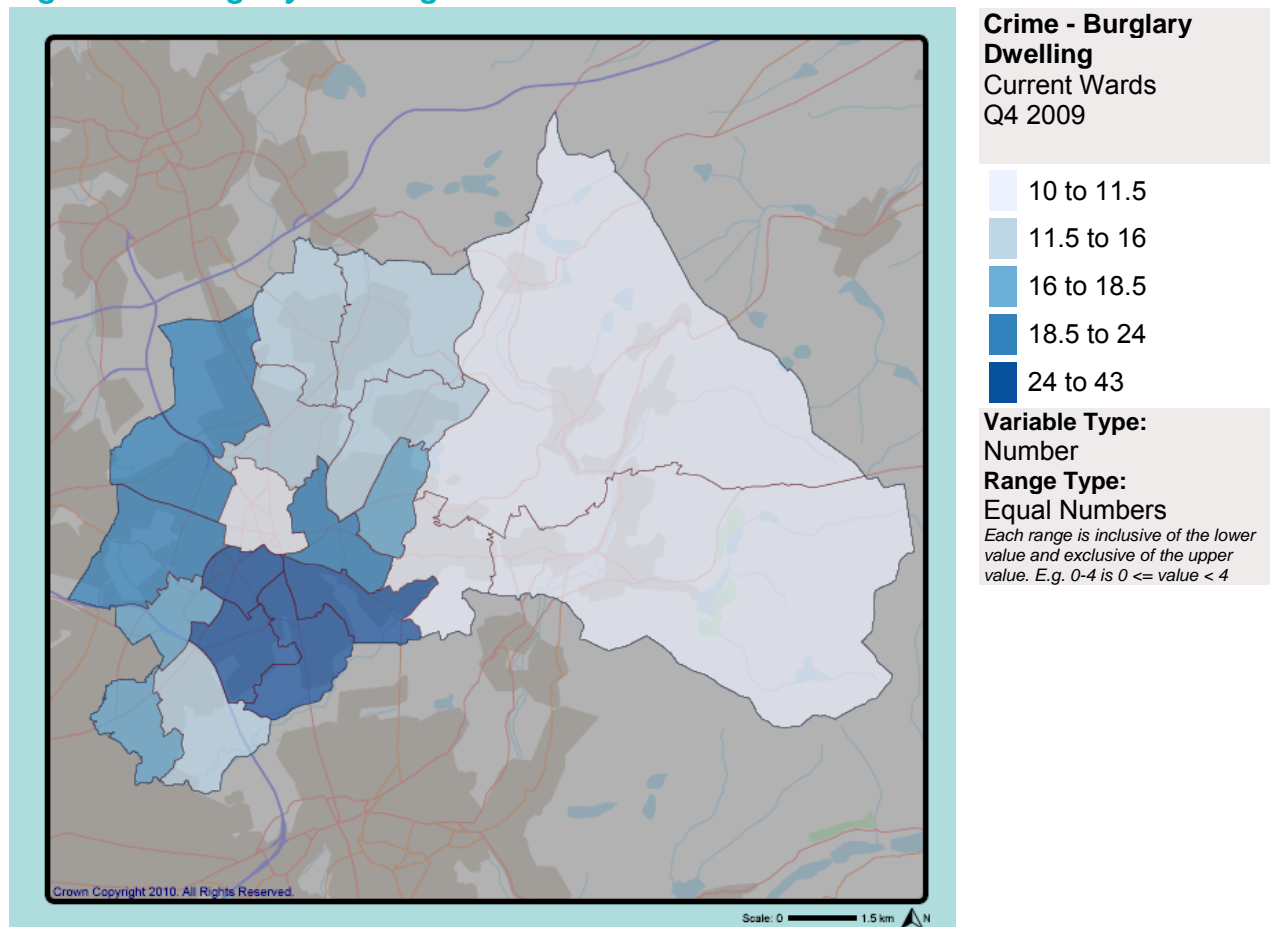


Source: [OldhamInfo.org](http://OldhamInfo.org)

At the end of 2009, the wards with the highest serious acquisitive crime rate were:

- Alexandra (29.69 per 1,000);
- Medlock Vale (29.20);
- Chadderton Central (27.60);
- Waterhead (25.06).

**Figure 62: Burglary dwelling – current wards**



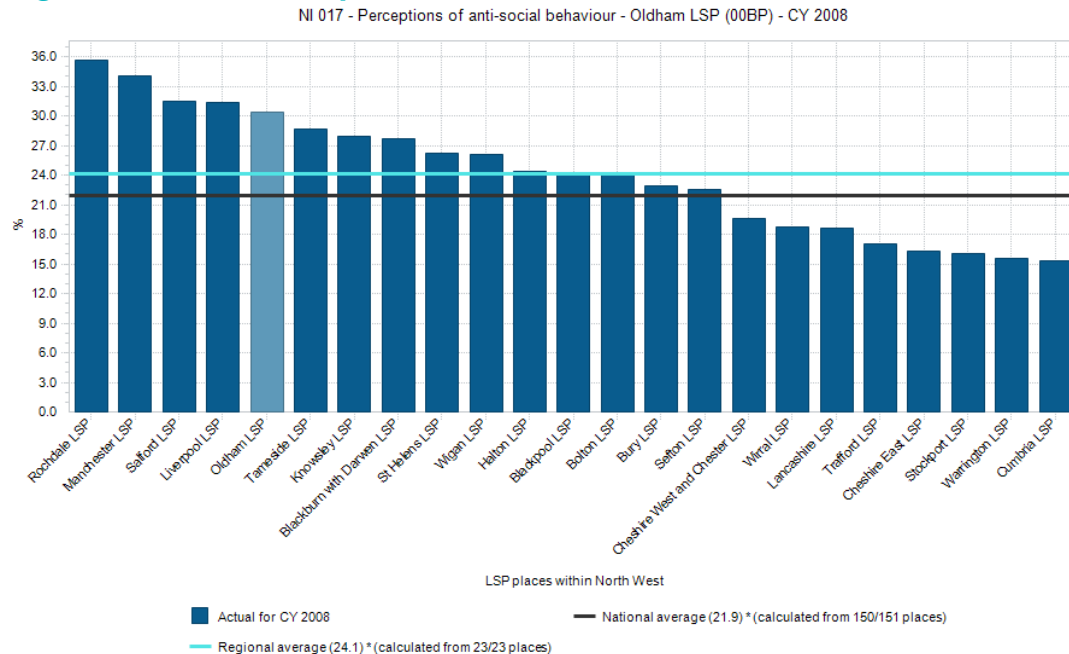
Source: [OldhamInfo.org](http://OldhamInfo.org)

At the end of 2009, the highest numbers of burglary dwellings were found in:

- Alexandra (43);
- Medlock Vale (32);
- Hollinwood (31);
- Werneth (25).

## Anti-social behaviour

**Figure 63: NI 17 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour, 2008**



Perceptions of anti-social behaviour in Oldham, as measured by the Place Survey, were higher than the regional and national averages in 2008 (the 15<sup>th</sup> highest perception of anti-social behaviour in England).

2010 *You and Your Community Survey* results for the seven indicators that contribute to the NI 17 index are summarised below. Comparing results over time shows that some forms of anti-social behaviour are much less widely perceived as problems than formerly:

- The proportion of respondents perceiving vandalism, graffiti and other damage to property or vehicles dropped by a half between 2003 (when 67% thought it was a problem) and 2010 (when 33% thought so);
- Very few (6%) now think abandoned or burnt out vehicles are a problem in their local area; in 2003 a third (34%) stated this was a problem;
- A smaller improvement between 2003 and 2010 is seen with respect to 'Noisy neighbours or loud parties' (though this shows no change since 2008);
- The proportion saying 'Rubbish and litter lying around' is a problem increased between 2008 and 2010. This factor does not show a consistent downwards trend, though fewer people perceived a problem in 2010 (52%) than in 2003 (60%);
- Respondents are also less likely to regard 'teenagers hanging around the streets' as a problem than in former years, with around half (49%) now doing so, compared with seven in ten (69%) in 2003.

Overall, performance against NI 17 has improved from 30.4% in 2008 to 22.7% in 2010.

**Table 6: Anti-social behaviour in Oldham 2008/09 and 2009/10**

	Jan	Feb	March	Average
<b>2009</b>	16,577	17,524	19,308	<b>17,803</b>
<b>2010</b>	14,549	14,013	16,289	<b>14,950.3</b>

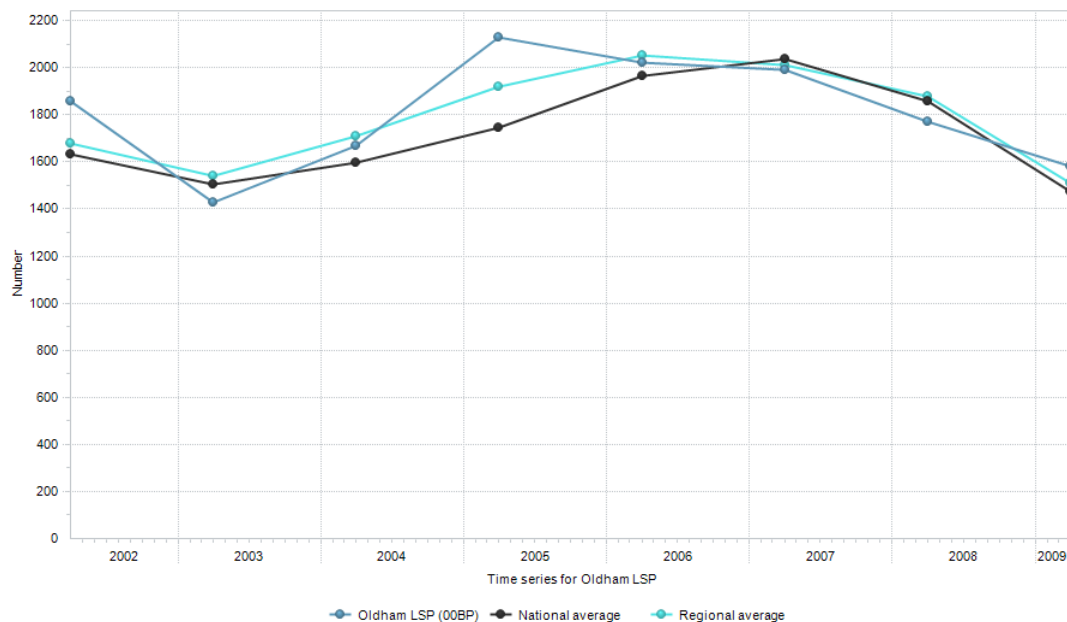
Source: NPIA Local Crime Mapping

Between January and March 2010 the average number of anti-social behaviour incidents in Oldham decreased from 17,803 to 14,950.3 (16%) compared to the same three month period in the previous year.

## Youth offending

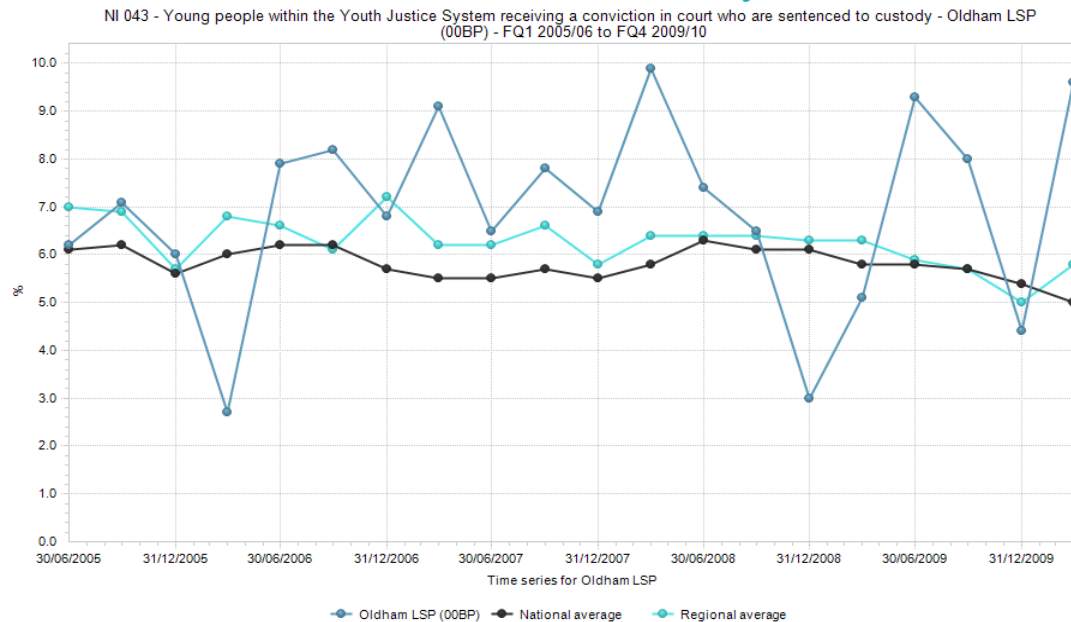
**Figure 64: NI 111 First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17**

NI 111 - First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17 - Oldham LSP (00BP) - FY 2001/02 to FY 2008/09



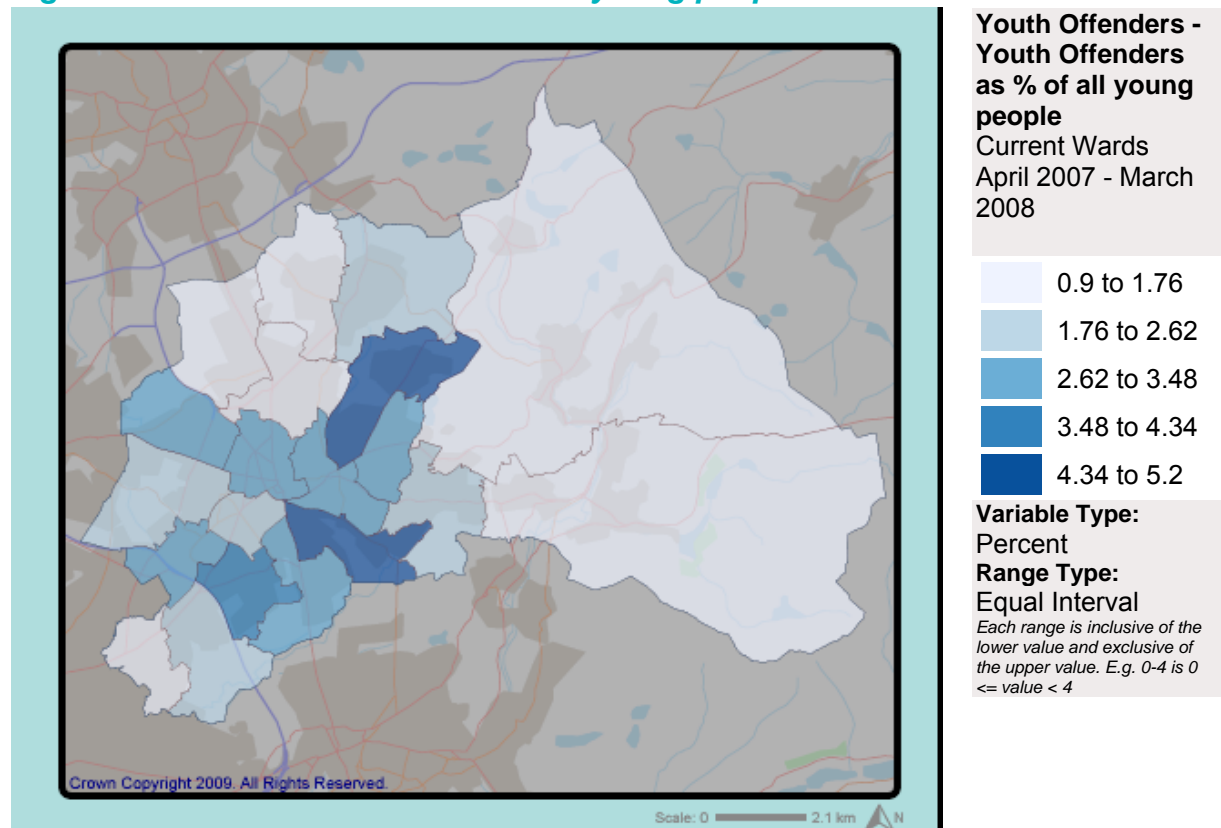
In 2008/09 there were 1,580 first time entrants to the Youth Justice System in Oldham per 100,000. This was slightly higher than the average rates in the North West and England. Performance data from 2009/10 however indicate that performance in Oldham is improving against this indicator.

**Figure 65: NI 43 Young people within the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody**



Young people within the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction in court (% of young convictions) was higher than the North West and England averages in March 2010. Data for this indicator fluctuate more significantly at the local level however.

**Figure 66: Youth offenders as % of all young people – current wards**



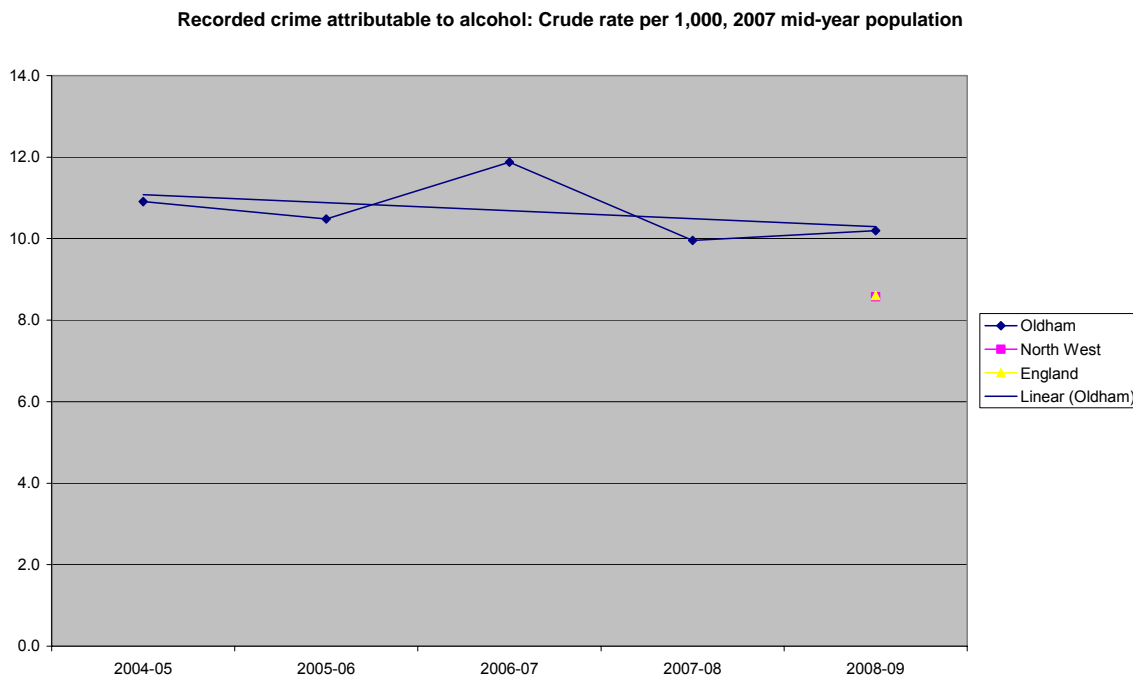
Source: OldhamInfo.org

In 2007/08, the wards with the highest number of youth offenders as a percentage of all young people were:

- Alexandra (5.19%);
- St James (4.52%).

## Alcohol attributable crime

**Figure 67: Recorded crime attributable to alcohol 2007**



Source: Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE)

Although above average, recorded crime attributable to alcohol has been falling overall since 2004/05. There are some fluctuations in the figures however.

Perceptions of drunk and rowdy behaviour (NI 41) and drug dealing (NI 42) as a problem, on the other hand, are higher in Oldham than in the North West and England overall (as measured by the Place Survey). According to the 2010 *You and Your Community Survey* however, perceptions of drunk and rowdy behaviour and drug dealing as a problem have improved since 2008.

In 2009 around three in ten (27.8%) Oldham respondents stated that drunken or rowdy behaviour was a problem in their local area. The proportion of respondents identifying this as a problem has dropped since 2008, when more than one in three (36.3%) Oldham respondents identified this as a problem.

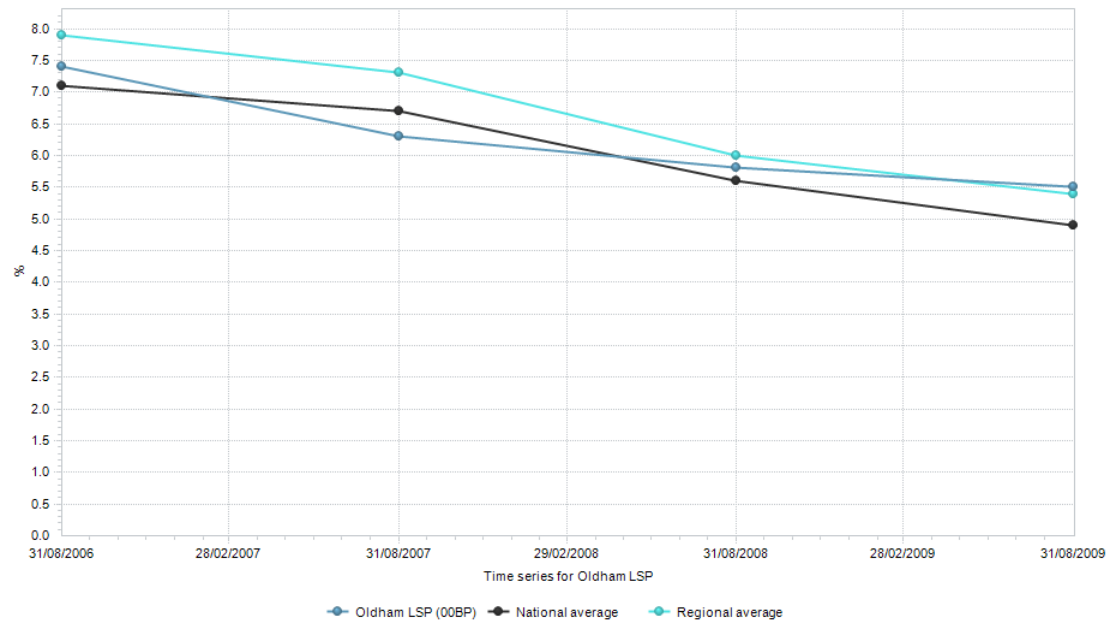
In 2009 around four in ten (35.5%) Oldham respondents stated that drug use or drug dealing was a problem in their local area. This is fewer than in 2008, when 43.1% considered this to be a 'fairly' or 'very' big problem in their local area.



## Secondary school absences

**Figure 68: NI 87 Secondary school persistent absence rate**

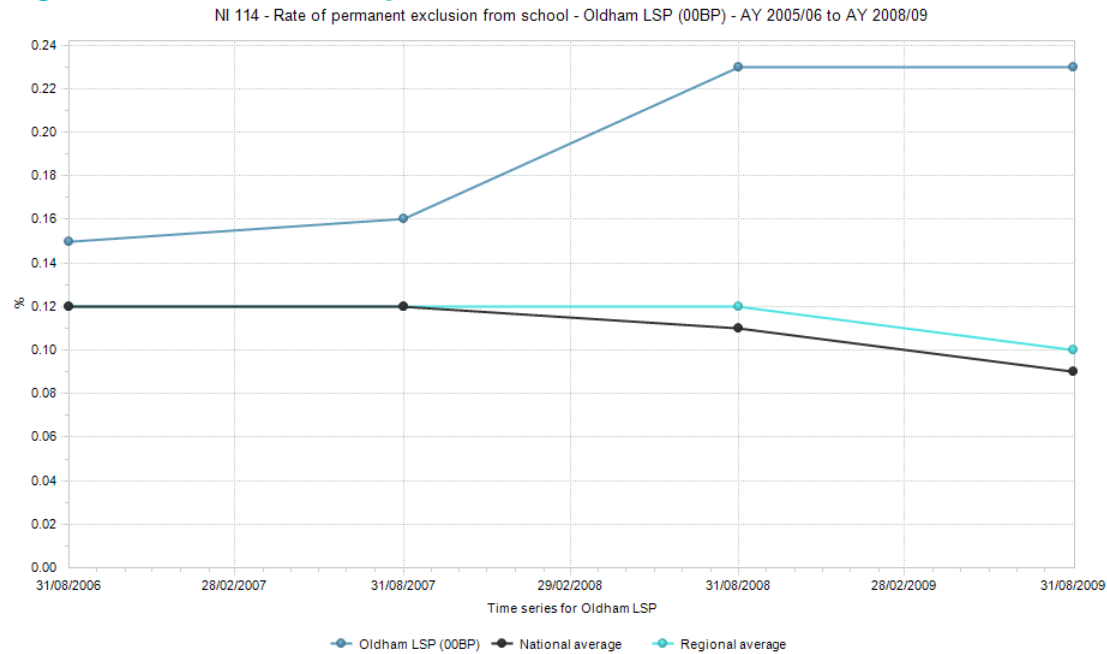
NI 087 - Secondary school persistent absence rate - Oldham LSP (00BP) - AY 2005/06 to AY 2008/09



Oldham's secondary school persistent absence rate is falling over time but was just above the regional and national averages in August 2009.

## Permanent exclusions from school

**Figure 69: NI 114 Rate of permanent exclusion from school**

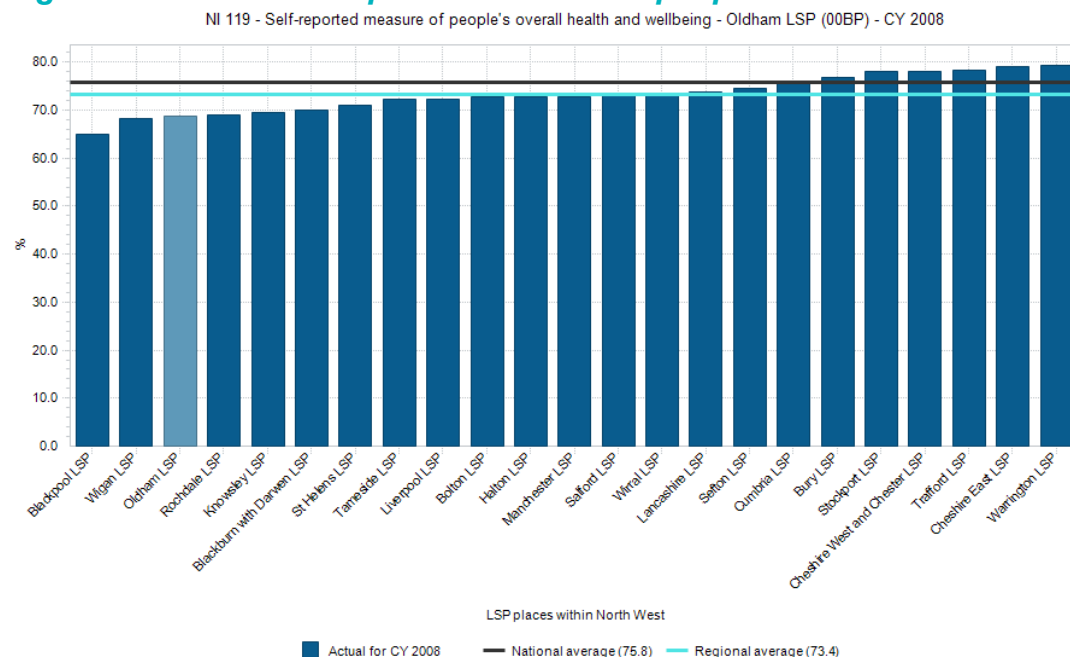


Oldham's rate of permanent exclusions from school in August 2009 (0.24% of the total school population) was the second highest nationally, behind Bury. Provisional data show a significant decrease in the rate of permanent exclusions for the academic year 2009/10.

# Health and wellbeing

## Overall health and wellbeing

**Figure 70: NI 119 Self reported measure of people's overall health and wellbeing**

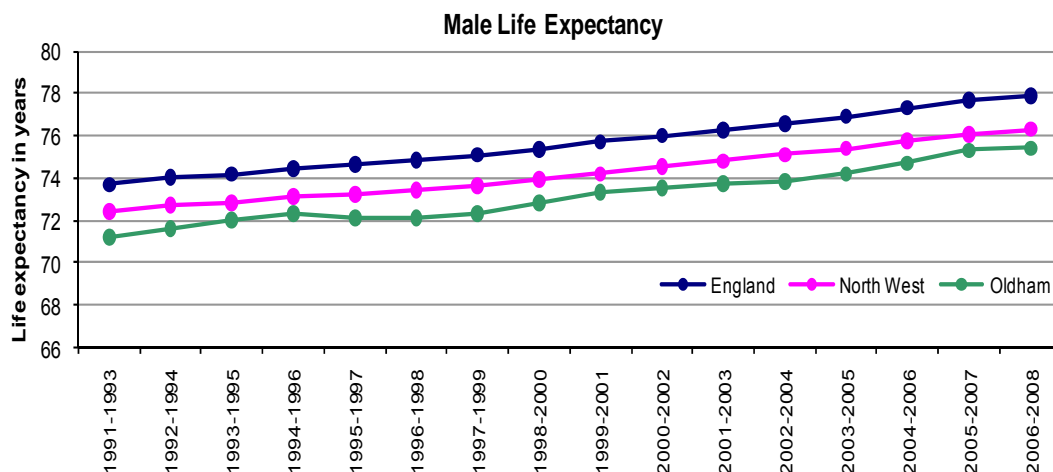


In 2008 68.8% of people surveyed in the Place Survey described their health status as 'very good' or 'good'. This was a slightly lower percentage of people than in the North West and England overall.

The 2010 *You and Your Community Survey* found that there has been an increase in the proportion of people stating they have a limiting long term illness or disability (from 27% in 2007 to 34% in 2010).

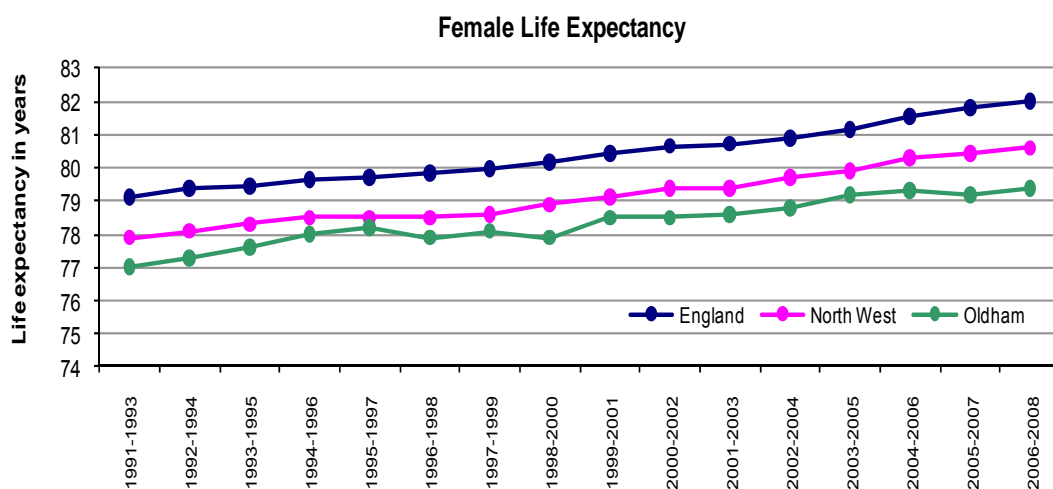
## Life expectancy

**Figure 71: Trends in male life expectancy**



Although male life expectancy is improving within the borough, Oldham still experiences the 13<sup>th</sup> worst male life expectancy in England. Although life expectancy in Oldham is increasing, it is improving at a slower rate than the rest of England. Therefore the gap in life expectancy between Oldham and England is not closing. Compared to 1995-97, the gap has declined slightly by 0.4% for men.

**Figure 72: Trends in female life expectancy**

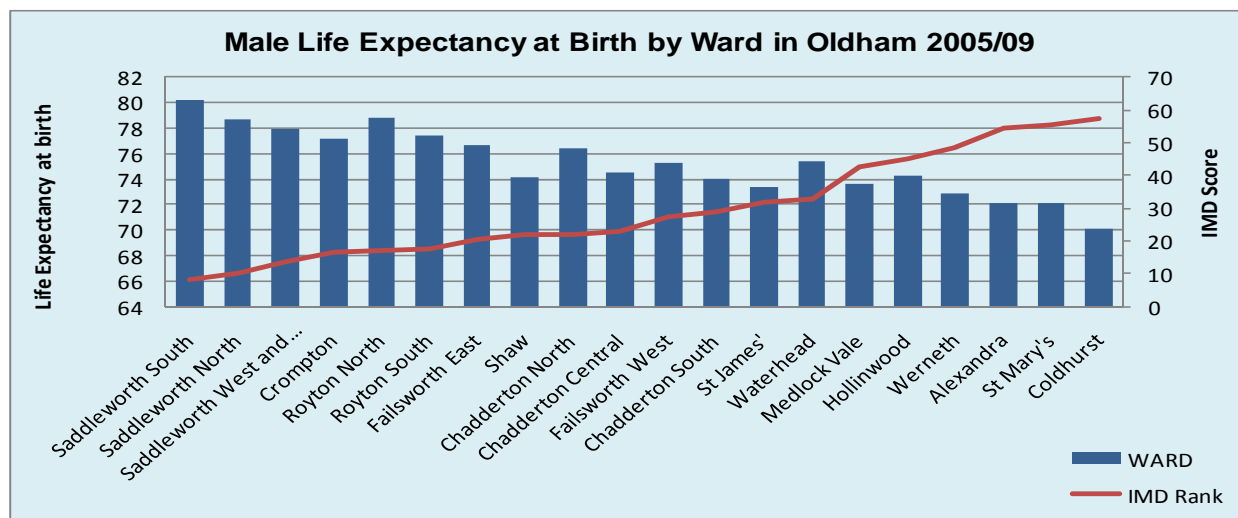


For females the story is very similar to that of males. Although female life expectancy is improving, Oldham still has the 7<sup>th</sup> worst female life expectancy in England.

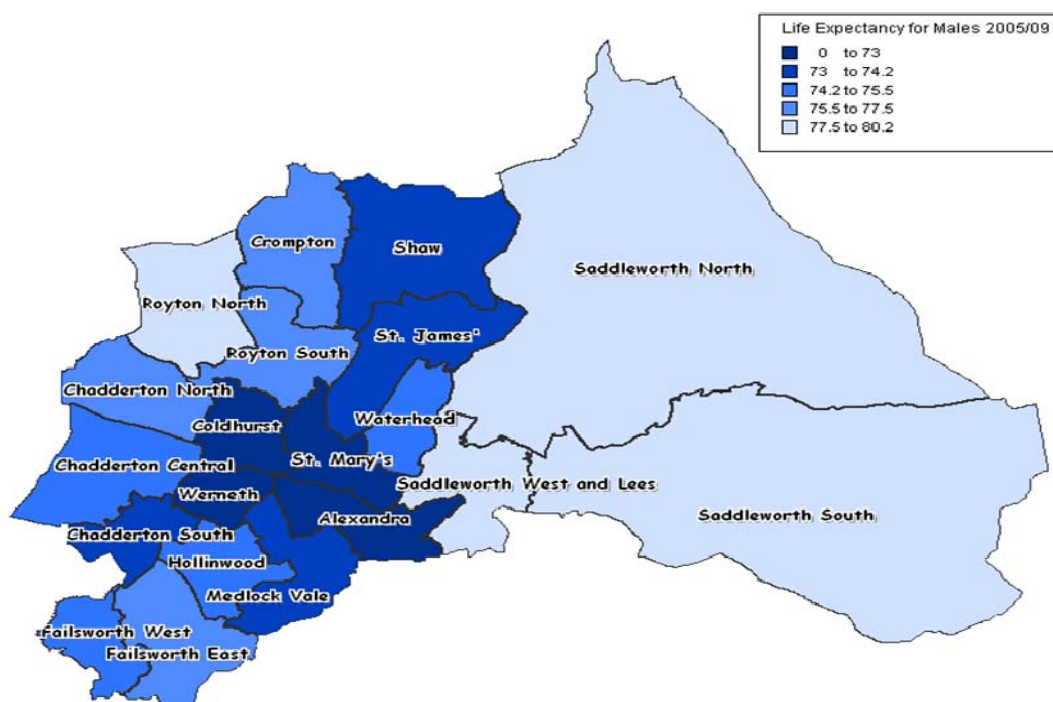
Compared to 1995-97, the gap in life expectancy for females has improved only slightly; therefore it is possible that the target for 2010 will not be achieved.

The charts below clearly indicate the differences in overall life expectancy between individuals residing within wards in the Oldham borough. Based on data for 2005-09, average life expectancy in Oldham for males can be estimated as 75.8 years but in Saddleworth South average life expectancy was 80.2 years. This compares to the lowest life expectancy in the borough (Coldhurst) of 70.1 years – a difference of over 10.1 years.

**Figure 73: Male life expectancy in Oldham by ward**



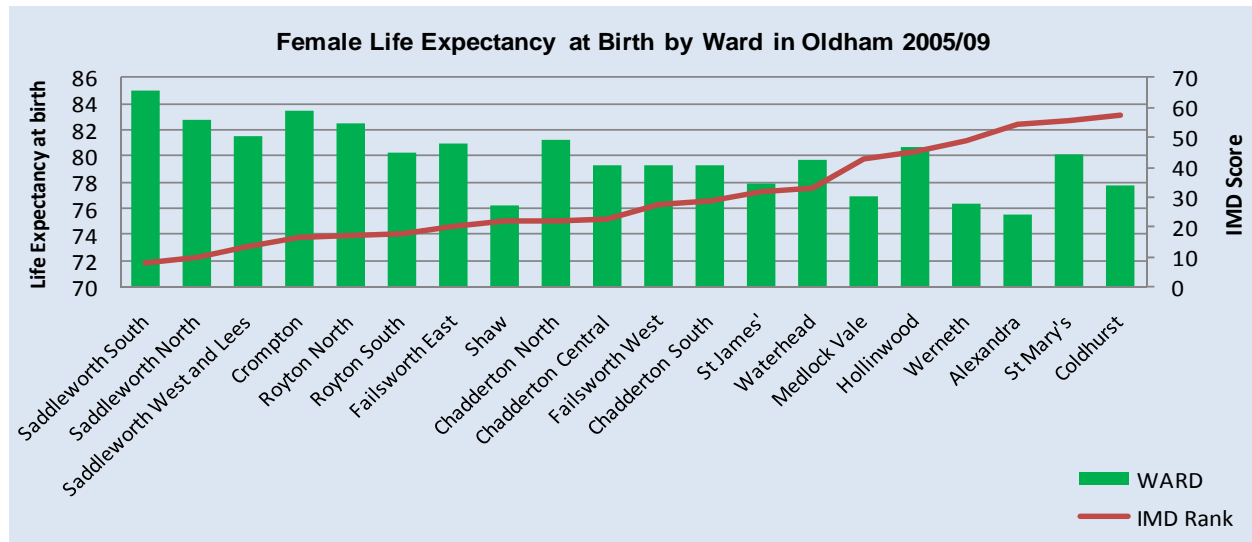
**Figure 74: Male life expectancy in Oldham by ward (map)**



When the Oldham average life expectancy is compared to that for the North West and England as a whole it can be seen that:

- Male life expectancy, as previously noted, is lower than female life expectancy. Between 2005-09, 45% of the wards in Oldham had life expectancy below the Oldham average for males.
- The most deprived wards of Oldham such as Alexandra and Coldhurst have the lowest life expectancy for males compared to the most affluent wards of Saddleworth.

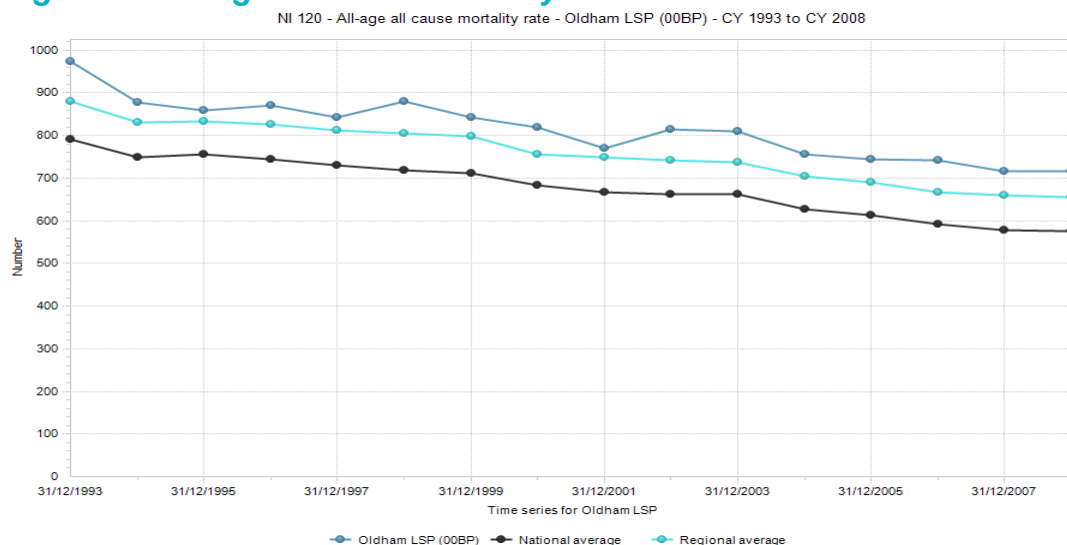
**Figure 75: Female life expectancy in Oldham by ward**



There is a similar picture for female life expectancy across the borough. The Oldham average female life expectancy between 2005-09 was 80 years. Ten out of the twenty Oldham wards had a life expectancy below the Oldham average for females. Alexandra had the lowest life expectancy at 75.5 years for females. Saddleworth South had the highest life expectancy for females at 85.1 years – a difference of 9.6 years.

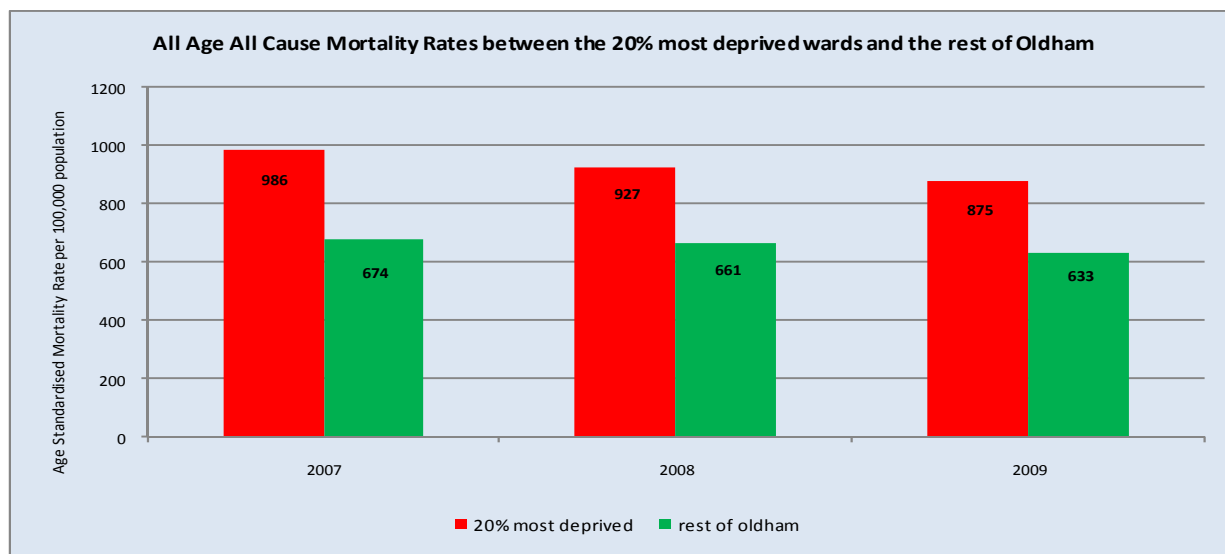


**Figure 77: All age all cause mortality rate**



The AAAMC rate has fallen in Oldham but there has been a similar rate of decline in the North West in England. This means that Oldham is not significantly narrowing the gap with the rest of the country.

**Figure 78: All age all cause mortality 2007-09 – deprivation**



The gap between the 20% most deprived wards in Oldham and the rest of Oldham has fluctuated somewhat between 2007 and 2009.

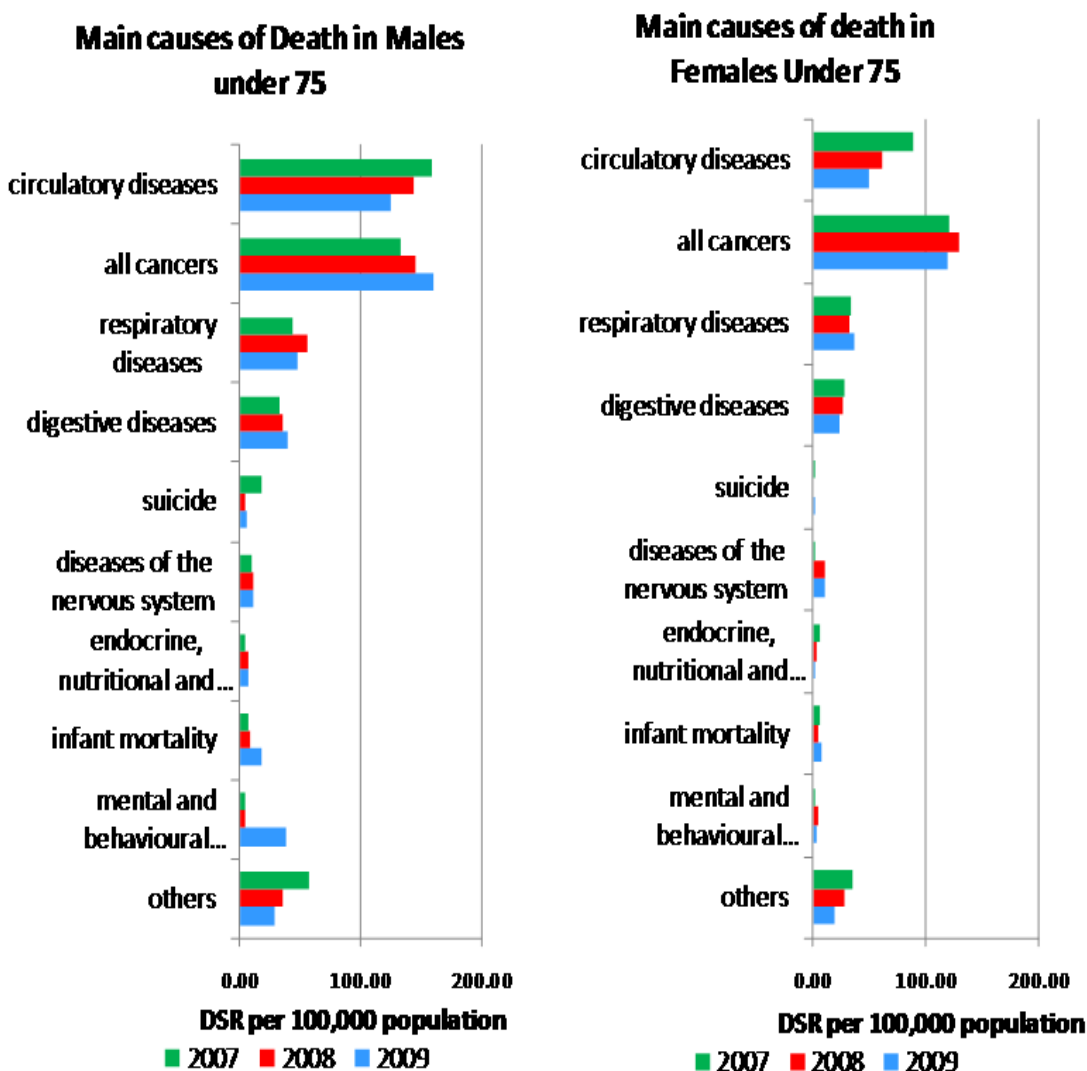
There is a strong relationship between deprivation and death rates, suggesting that mortality rates increase with deprivation. Therefore, people living in the most deprived areas of Oldham have higher mortality rates than those in the least deprived areas. To narrow the gap between the most deprived wards and the rest of Oldham there needs to be a year on year decrease in the AAACM gap and the rate of decrease needs to be faster than that of the least deprived areas.



## Main causes of death in Oldham

The graphs below illustrate 'premature deaths' (deaths in people under 75 years) for males and females in Oldham for the periods 2007-09. Diseases of the circulatory system (which includes heart disease and stroke) and all cancers were the two main causes of death for both males and females. In 2006 and 2007 circulatory disease was the biggest contributor to premature deaths in males under 75 years of age. However in 2008, for the first time, cancer was the biggest cause of death in males under 75 years. Cancer is also the biggest contributor to premature deaths in females.

**Figure 79: Main causes of premature death in Oldham**



The above information is important as it emphasises the need to continue to target prevention, early detection and treatment towards those diseases which cause the largest number of deaths in Oldham's population. It is particularly important to focus on primary prevention in this respect as many of the conditions responsible for causing premature death are largely preventable and are amenable to intervention.

## Mortality rate from circulatory diseases

**Figure 80: NI 121 Mortality rate from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75**

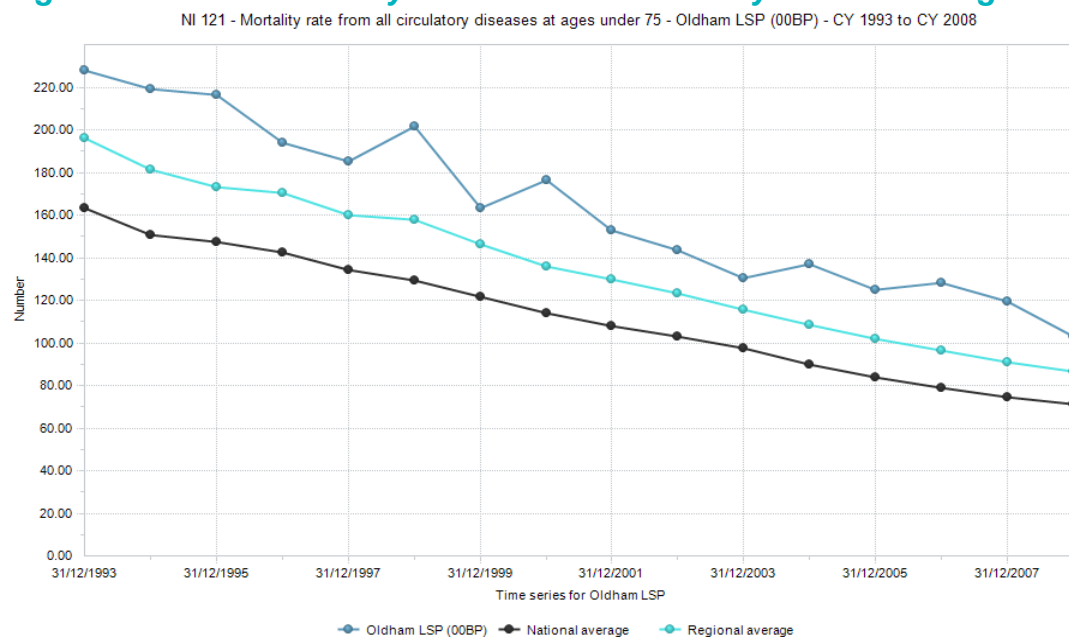
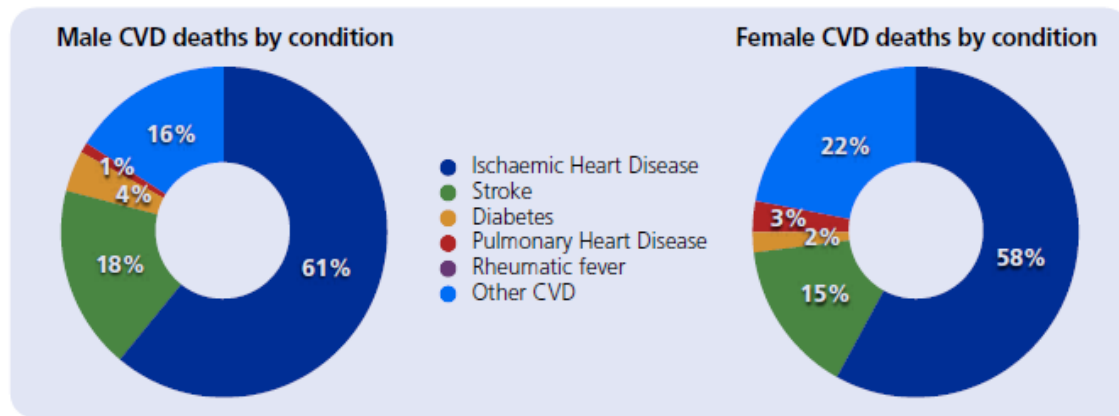


Figure 80 shows that in Oldham mortality rate from cardiovascular disease has fluctuated somewhat. This is unlike the national and regional rates, which have shown a steady decline over the same period. More recent data indicate success at reducing premature deaths from cardiovascular disease in Oldham. This means that cardiovascular disease is no longer the major cause of premature mortality in Oldham (cancer is now the leading cause of early death).

## Deaths from cardiovascular disease

The pie charts below for male and female deaths under 75 years from cardiovascular disease illustrate that ischaemic heart disease and stroke are the two main causes of premature death in this category. A larger proportion of men in Oldham die from Ischaemic heart disease compared to women. Ischaemic heart disease is a disease that affects the blood vessels supplying the heart muscle with oxygen. The consequences are angina, heart attack and arrhythmia.

**Figure 81: Male and female deaths by condition**

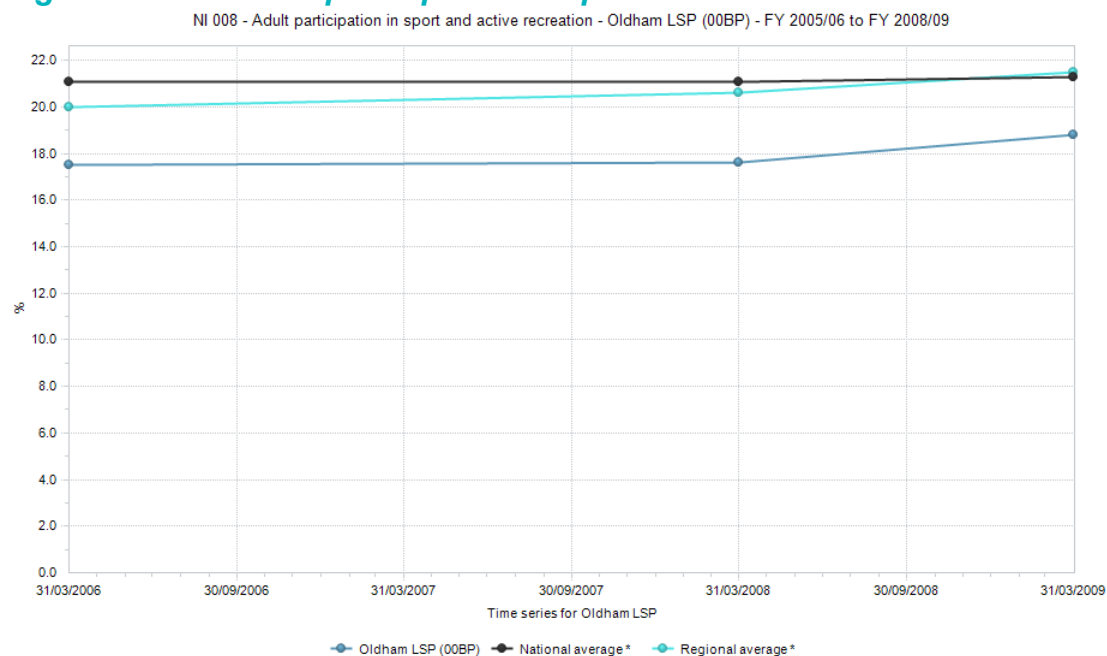


Source: Primary Care Mortality Database 2007 to 2009

The primary cause of most cases of cardiovascular disease is build up of atheroma – a fatty deposit within the inside of the arteries. Lifestyle factors that reduce the risk of forming atheroma and developing cardiovascular diseases include: not smoking, choosing healthier foods, a low salt intake, regular physical activity, keeping your weight and waist size down and drinking alcohol in moderation.

## Adult participation in sport and active recreation

**Figure 82: NI 8 Adult participation in sport and active recreation**

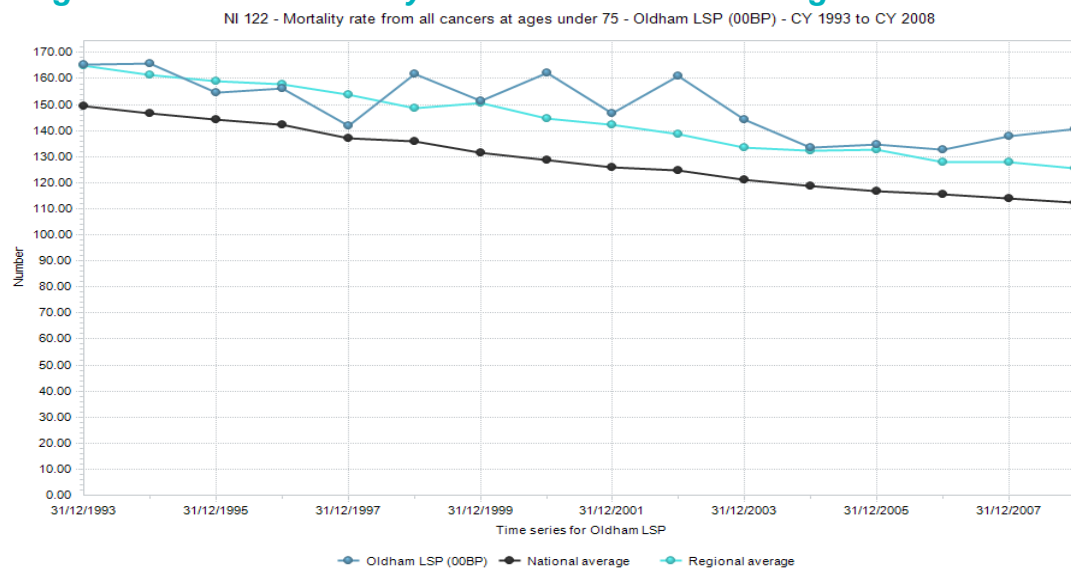


Oldham's rate of adult participation in sport and active recreation is below the regional and national averages but the gap between Oldham and England has narrowed between 2008/09 and 2009/10.

## Mortality rate from cancers

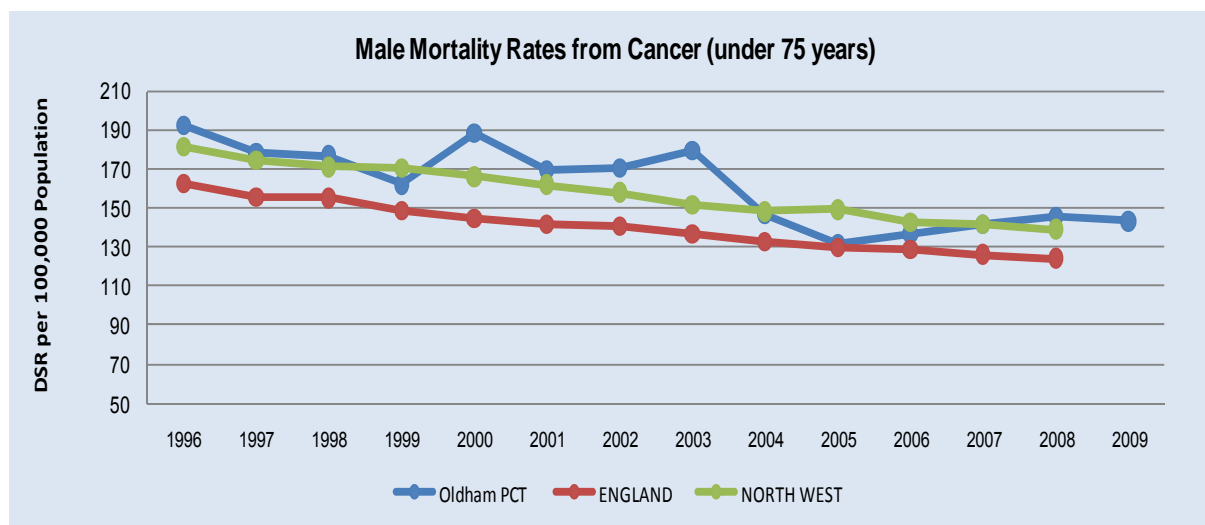
Cancer is a major cause of premature death for males and females both nationally and locally. Latest statistics indicate that over the last decade cancer mortality rates for people under the age of 75 years have been declining nationally. However the mortality rates in Oldham have fluctuated somewhat over the same period and therefore Oldham has not demonstrated the same downward trend that can be observed nationally.

**Figure 83: NI 122 Mortality rate from all cancers at ages under 75**



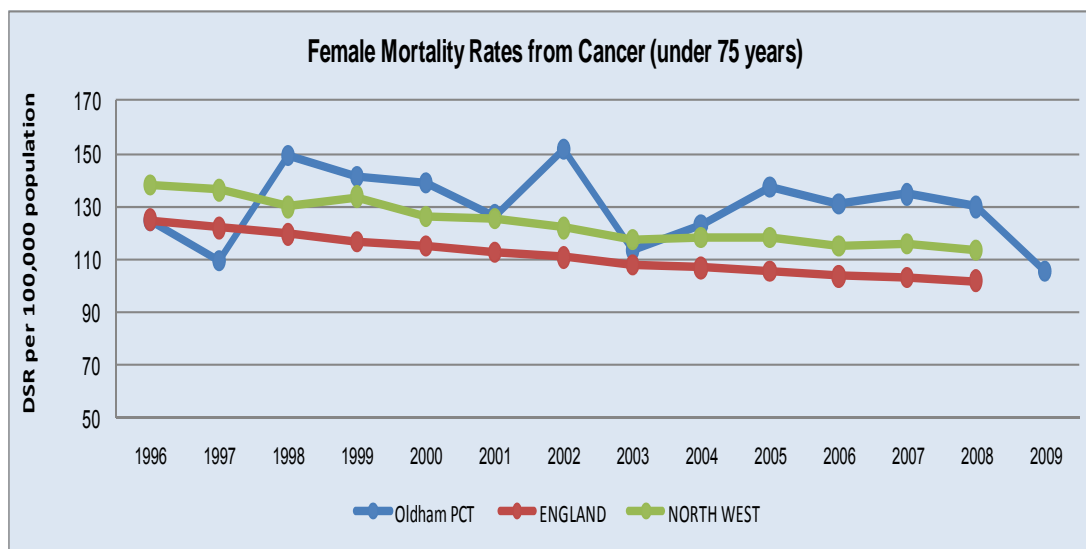
The chart below shows that over the last decade the male cancer mortality rate has declined steadily both nationally and regionally. However, in Oldham the mortality rate has fluctuated somewhat over the same period of time up until 2005, where a year on year increase is apparent.

**Figure 84: Trends in male cancer deaths under 75 years 1998 to 2009**



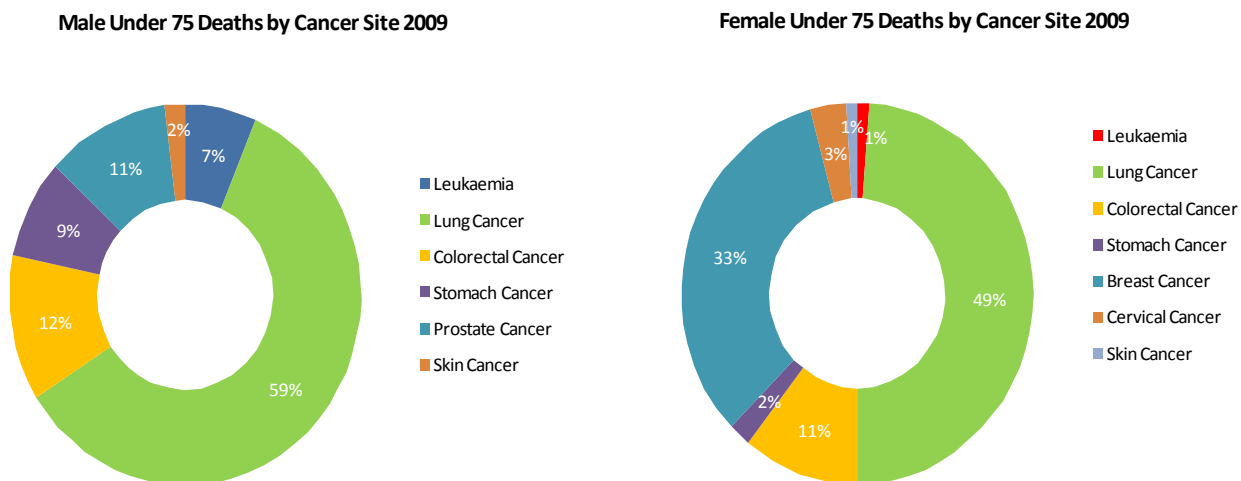
The chart below shows that over the last decade the female mortality rate for cancer has declined steadily at both national and regional levels. However the mortality rate in Oldham has fluctuated somewhat over the same period, declining and rising again every few years. However, since 2003, the rate in Oldham has illustrated an upward trend and then remained fairly static since 2005. Overall, the gap in female mortality rates for cancer has increased between Oldham and England as a whole.

**Figure 85: Female cancer mortality rates 1996-2009**



The pie charts below show male and female deaths from cancer in people under 75 years in 2009. The chart indicates that, for males lung cancer was the major contributor to overall cancer deaths (59%), a rise of 8% from 2008. The next major contributors to overall cancer deaths in males are colorectal and prostate cancer. For females lung cancer is also the biggest contributor to overall cancer deaths (49%), this is a 3% decrease on the previous year of 52%. Breast cancer is the next significant contributor to cancer deaths in females. There was a 16% increase in female breast cancer between 2007 and 2008.

**Figure 86: Male and female deaths by cancer sites**



Source: Primary Care Mortality Database 2009

Cancer mortality can be related to deprivation as well as to a number of other contributory factors such as unhealthy lifestyles, in particular smoking prevalence. The largest proportion of cancer deaths for both males and females is due to lung cancer. Smoking is the major cause of lung cancer and a cause of chronic lung disease. It is well

documented that males and females from deprived areas are much more likely to smoke than those living in more affluent areas, therefore smoking and smoking related mortality are known to be key influences on health inequalities.

**Figure 87: All cancer death rates between the 20% most deprived wards and the rest of Oldham**

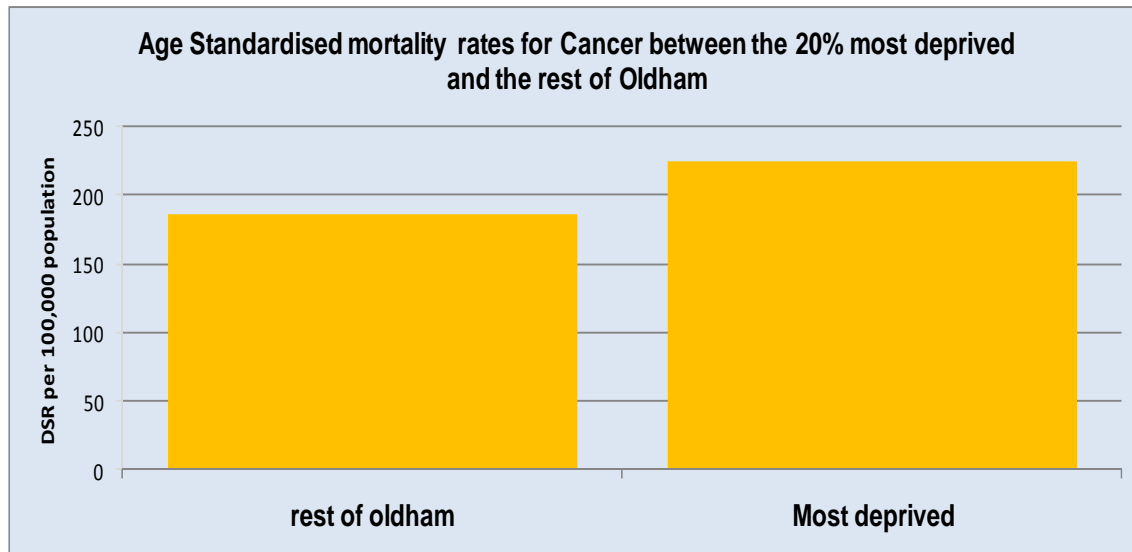


Figure 87 illustrates that people living in the most deprived wards of Oldham have a higher mortality rate from cancer when compared to the rest of Oldham. Alexandra, Coldhurst, St Marys and Werneth are amongst the 20% most deprived wards in Oldham and excess mortality from cancer, as well as from other causes of premature death, is currently a common feature in these areas.

Currently around 25.5% of adults (aged 18+) in Oldham smoke. This compares to average smoking prevalence rates of 23.7% in the North West and 21.4% in England.

In 2009/10 the stopping smoking rate (NI 123) was lower than in 2008/09 and the LAA targets set for this key indicator have not been achieved. Performance has improved in 2010/11 and proposals to commission a four tier service have been accepted.

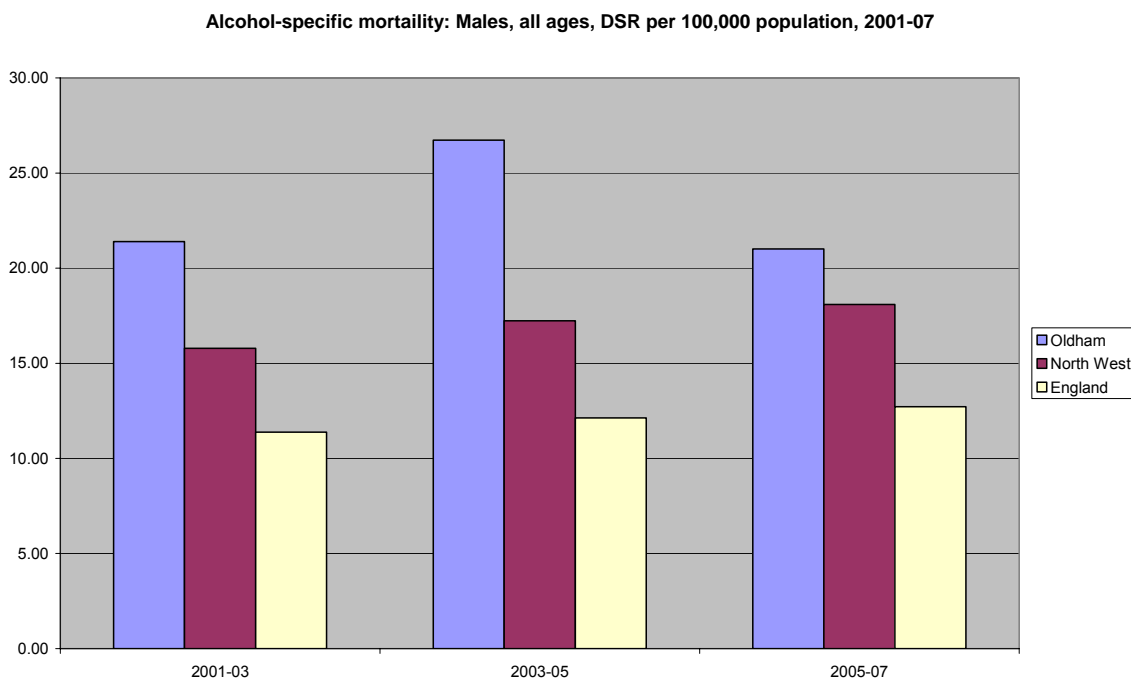
There is a strong link between tobacco use and socio-economic group, with smoking being identified as the single biggest cause of inequality in death rates between the most affluent and the most deprived. Death rates from tobacco use are two to three times higher amongst disadvantaged social groups than those better off (ASH, 2008).

To decrease inequalities the prevalence of smoking needs to decrease by 8% in Oldham. This will increase life expectancy by one year in the most deprived populations. As a result this would decrease the inequalities gap for health outcomes and life expectancy by 15% between the most deprived wards and Oldham as a whole.

## Substance misuse

For a growing number of people in England, alcohol consumption is a major cause of ill health and it is estimated that 31% of men and 20% of women are now drinking regularly above the recommended guidelines. In July 2008, the Department of Health estimated that alcohol misuse cost the NHS around £2.7 billion per year. Such misuse also contributes to the wider costs on society, such as crime and disorder, social and family breakdown and sickness absence.

**Figure 88: Alcohol specific mortality: Males**



Source: Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE)



**Figure 89: Alcohol specific mortality: Females**



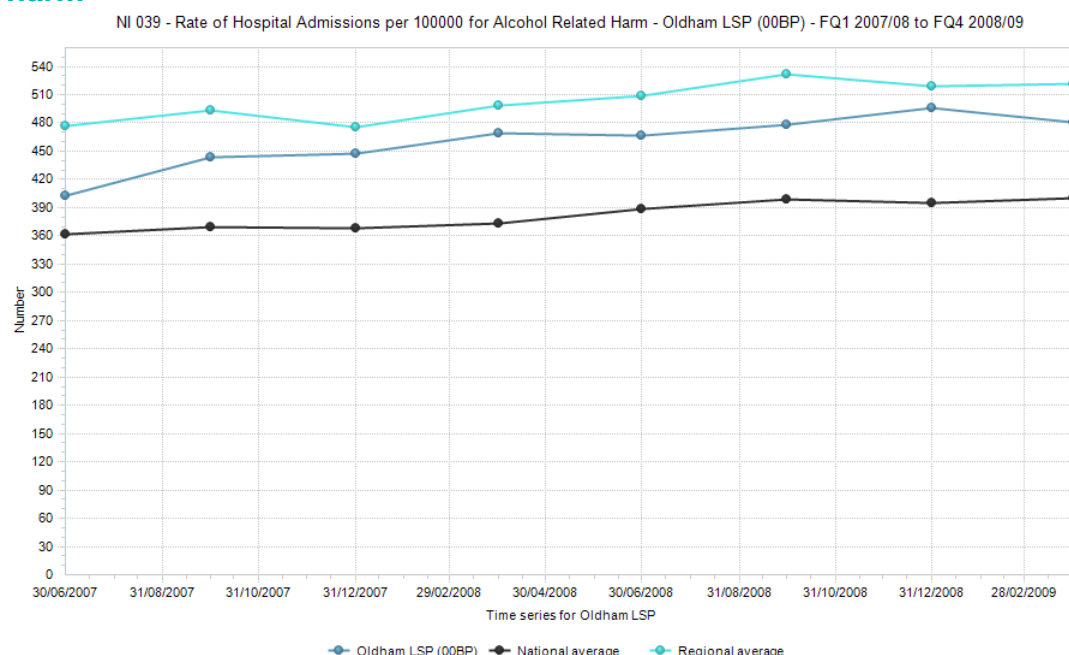
*Source: Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE)*

Data from the North West Public Health Authority show that, on average, 12.5 months of life are lost for males and 6.6 months for females due to alcohol harm.

The two charts above show that, in terms of trends between 2003-07, alcohol specific mortality decreased for males but increased for females.

A concerning health outcome for the increase in alcohol consumption is the contribution to overall deaths and life expectancy from digestive conditions and in particular deaths related to alcohol use and misuse.

**Figure 90: NI 39 Rate of hospital admissions per 100,000 for alcohol related harm**



The rate of alcohol related hospital admissions in Oldham is lower than the North West average but higher than the national average. The gap between Oldham and the England average is widening.

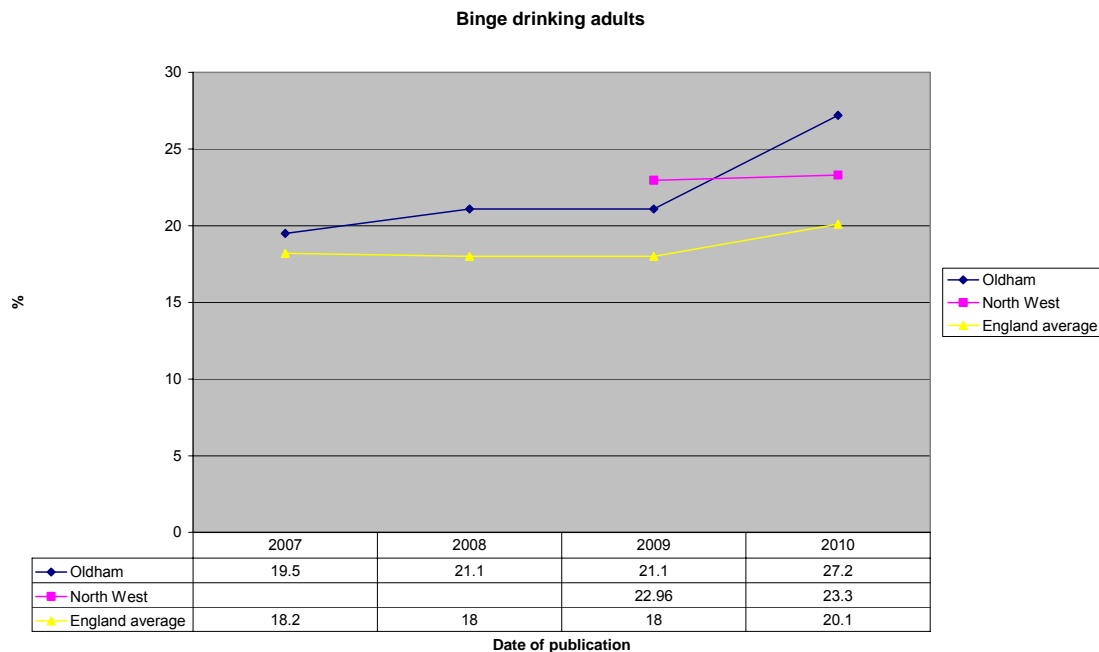
Synthetic model based estimates of current alcohol consumption for Primary Care Trusts across England (2005) suggest that in Oldham:

- 22.5% of people drink hazardously;
- 7% drink to harmful levels.

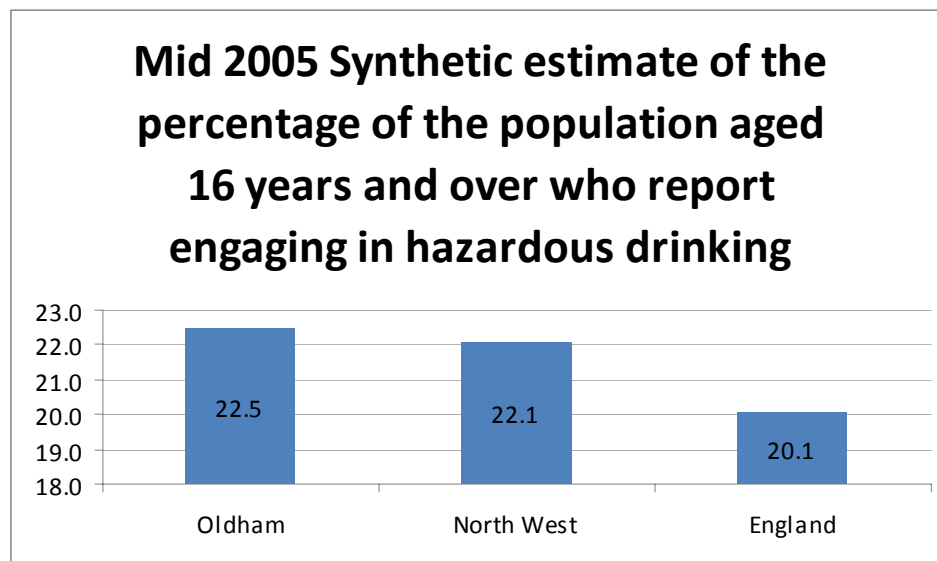
The 2006-08 synthetic estimate for 'binge drinking' suggests that 27.2% of people binge drink, an increase of 6.1% since 2003-05.

The below charts show how Oldham's estimates compared with the North West and England overall.

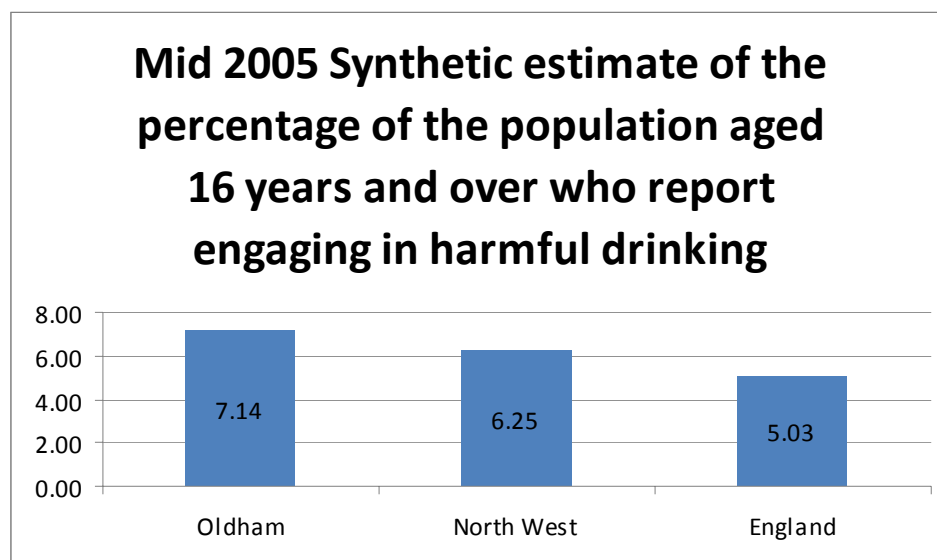
**Figure 91: Synthetic estimates of the percentage of the population aged 16 years and over who report engaging in binge drinking (from APHO Annual Health Profile Reports)**



**Figure 92: Mid 2005 synthetic estimate of the percentage of the population aged 16 years and over who report engaging in hazardous drinking**



**Figure 93: Mid 2005 synthetic estimate of the percentage of the population aged 16 years and over who report engaging in harmful drinking**



Regarding other forms of substance misuse, the *Oldham Adult Drugs Needs Assessment* 2009 stated that since 2005 the numbers in drugs treatment have remained fairly constant. Similarly the proportion of those in treatment has also remained static at around 11.1 per 1,000 of the population aged 15-45 years old.

There have been changes in the age profile of drug users and primary substances involved. The problematic drug using population is getting older in the North West. In 2007-08 30% (n=347) of all Oldham's treatment population had an ACCE profile (i.e. alcohol, cannabis, solvents, ecstasy, cocaine, amphetamines and other non-opiate drugs). North West England including Oldham has a lower rate of 19-24 year olds in treatment than the rest of the country. The mean age of ACCERs in treatment was 20.5 years against a regional average of 22.5 years old.

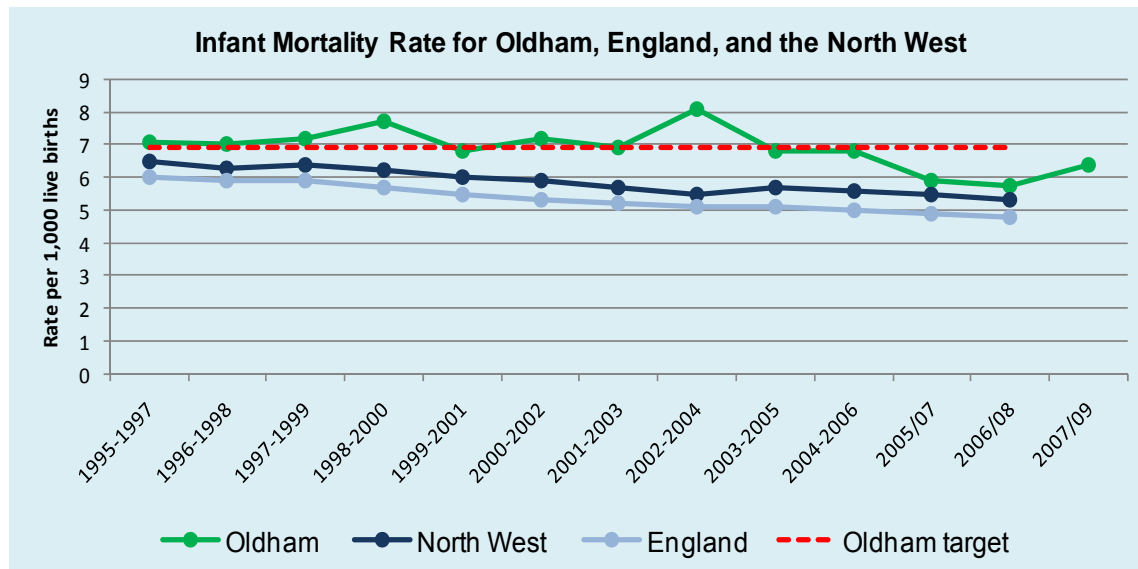
Based on all substances recorded on the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS), Oldham ACCERs were more likely to define alcohol as a problem substance (38% versus 36% for the region), cannabis (81% versus 64% for the region) and other drugs (13.5% versus 6.9% for the region). However Oldham treatment presenters were less likely to nominate cocaine (22% versus 41% for the region), amphetamines (9.5% versus 18% for the region) and ecstasy (4.9% versus 9.7% for the region).

### Infant mortality and fertility statistics

In Oldham there has been some concern about the number of infant deaths for some time. Looking at the chart below it can be seen that trends in infant mortality in Oldham are decreasing but at an inconsistent rate. Between 1996 and 2006 infant mortality rates have fluctuated but have generally hovered around 7.2 deaths per 1,000 births. However between 2005 and 2007 there was a significant reduction in infant deaths resulting in the lowest infant mortality rate for a decade. Although it is good news that infant deaths in Oldham have decreased in the last few years, they are still higher than both the England and North West averages, and overall the decline is slow. However since 2003-05 there

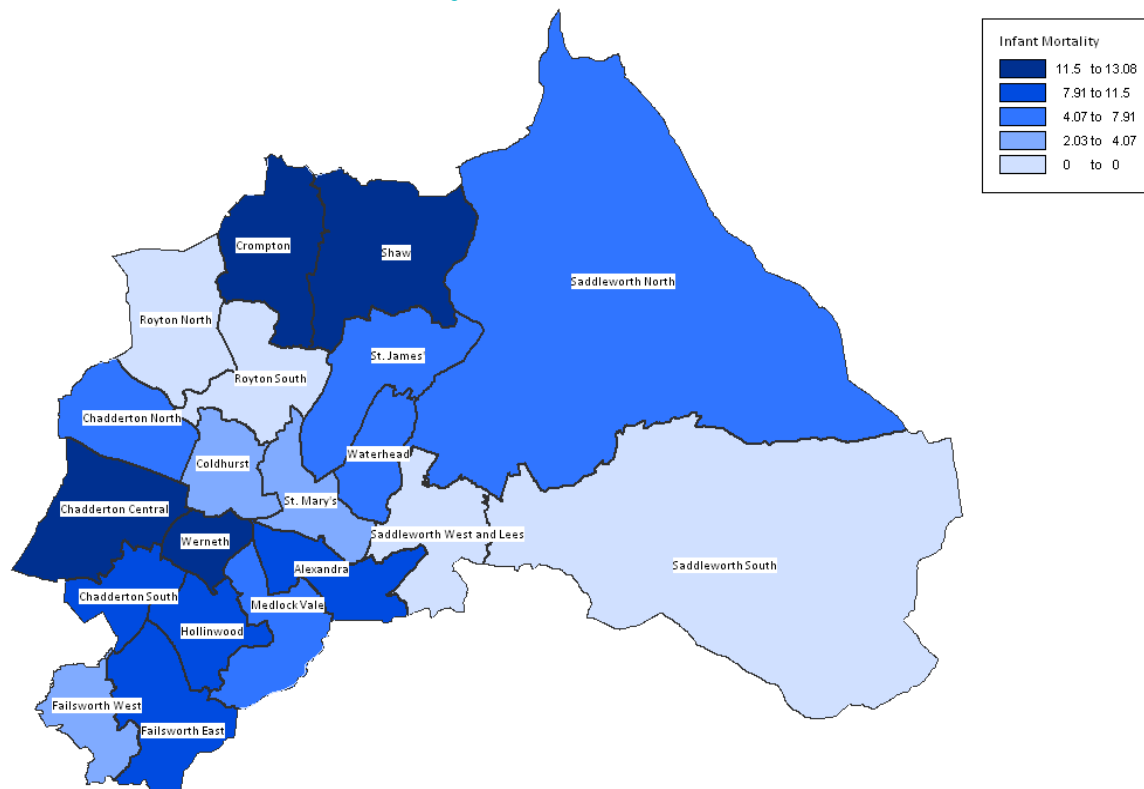
has been a steady decline in infant deaths and as a result the inequalities gap in infant mortality has started to narrow between Oldham and England.

**Figure 94: Infant mortality rates 1995-97 to 2007-09**



The most recent ward data on infant mortality in Oldham (2006/08) ranges from 0 to 13.7 infant mortalities per 1,000 births across the borough. The map below clearly illustrates that in 2007-09 infant mortality rates were highest in the wards of Crompton, Chadderton Central, St Marys and Werneth with rates ranging from 13.7 to 11.51 deaths per 1,000 live births.

**Figure 95: Ward level infant mortality rates 2007-09**



The population estimates for women of childbearing age in Oldham show that this population was smaller in 2008 than in 2003. However, the birth rate rose by 15% over the period 2003-08 but decreased slightly between 2006-07. This pattern in birth rates is similar to that nationally. It is pleasing to note that between 2003 and 2008 the percentage of low birth weight babies (2500g) has decreased. If the trend in low birth weight continues to decrease then a positive impact on infant mortality may become evident in the near future.

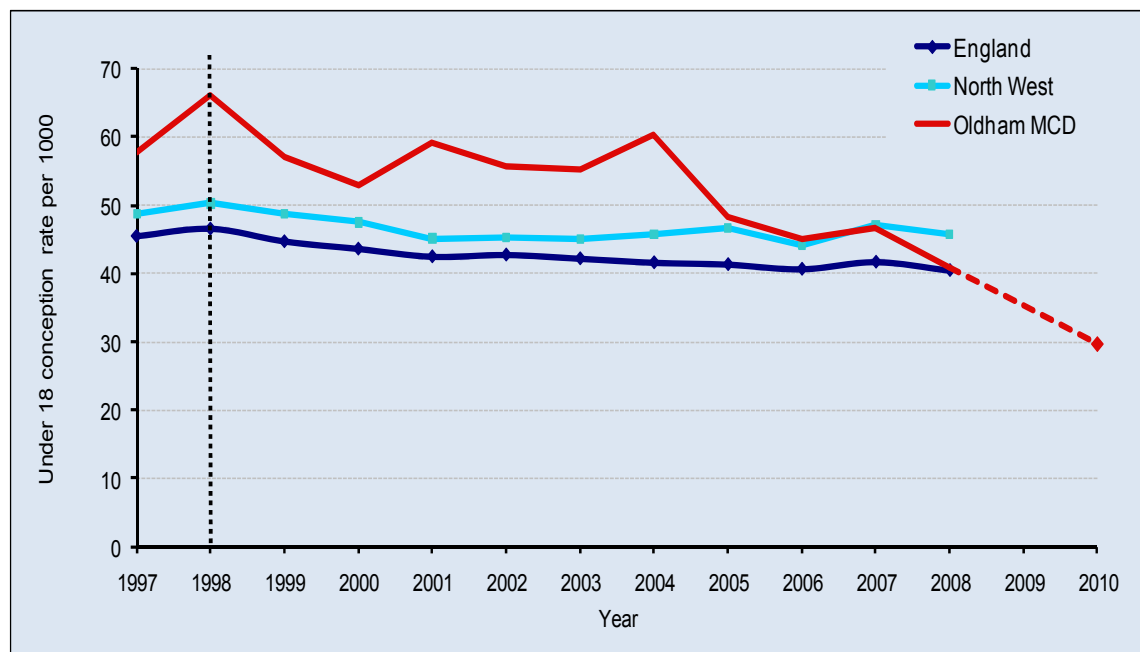
**Table 7: Birth rates 2003-08**

Year	Female Population 15-44 years	Live Births	Live Birth Rate/1000 births	Number of Still Births	percentage low births	
					<1500 g	<2500 g
2003	44962	3093	68.8	23	1.5	9.6
2004	45286	3180	70.2	19	1.3	9.3
2005	44909	3252	72.4	22	1.5	9.2
2006	44683	3325	74.4	21	1.1	8.5
2007	44313	3065	69.2	19	1.3	8.8
2008	44000	3289	74.8	15	1.4	8.1
2009	47205	3355	71.1	19	1.5	7.0

Source: ONS vital statistics (VS4) and mid year population estimates

## Teenage conceptions

**Figure 96: Teenage conception rate**

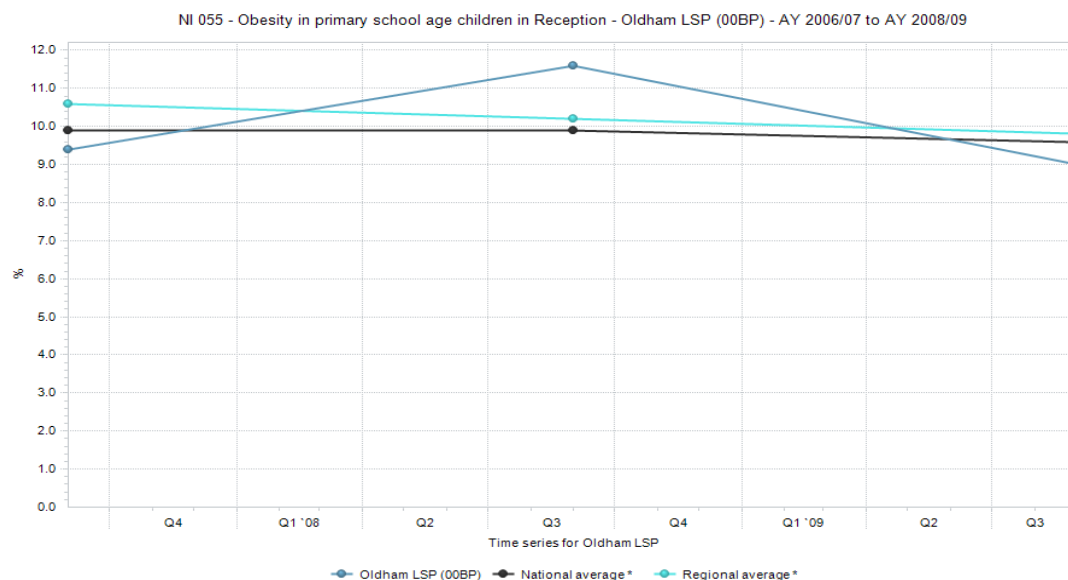


Teenage pregnancy remains a significant public health issue in Oldham. Teenage parents experience poor antenatal health, have lower birth weight babies and higher infant mortality rates. They are less likely to finish their education, less likely to find a good job and are more likely to be single parents living in poverty. The children themselves have a greater risk of living in poverty, poor health and a higher chance of becoming a teenage parent themselves.

In Oldham great strides have been made in the reduction of teenage conceptions and the rates are now currently lower than the North West average and similar to the England average. The most recent data for 2008 show that the rate for Oldham continues to fall, however to reach the 2010 target the data below illustrate that the decrease in teenage conceptions needs to continue.

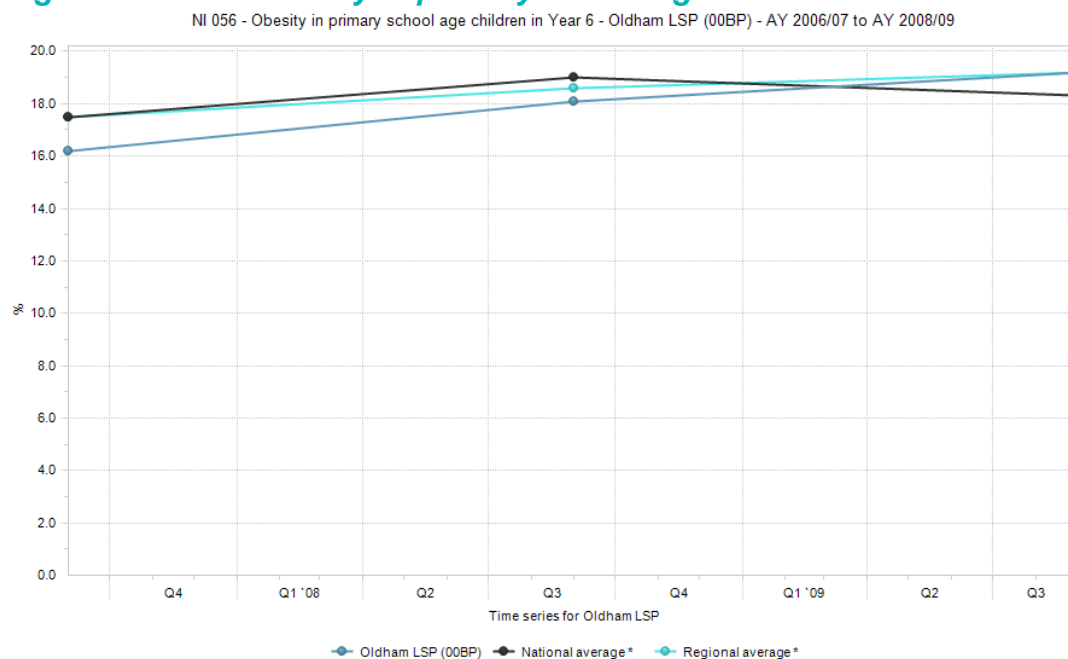
## Childhood obesity

**Figure 97: NI 55 Obesity in primary school age children in Reception**



Obesity for primary school children in Reception Year has now fallen below the North West and national averages.

**Figure 98: NI 56 Obesity in primary school age children in Year 6**

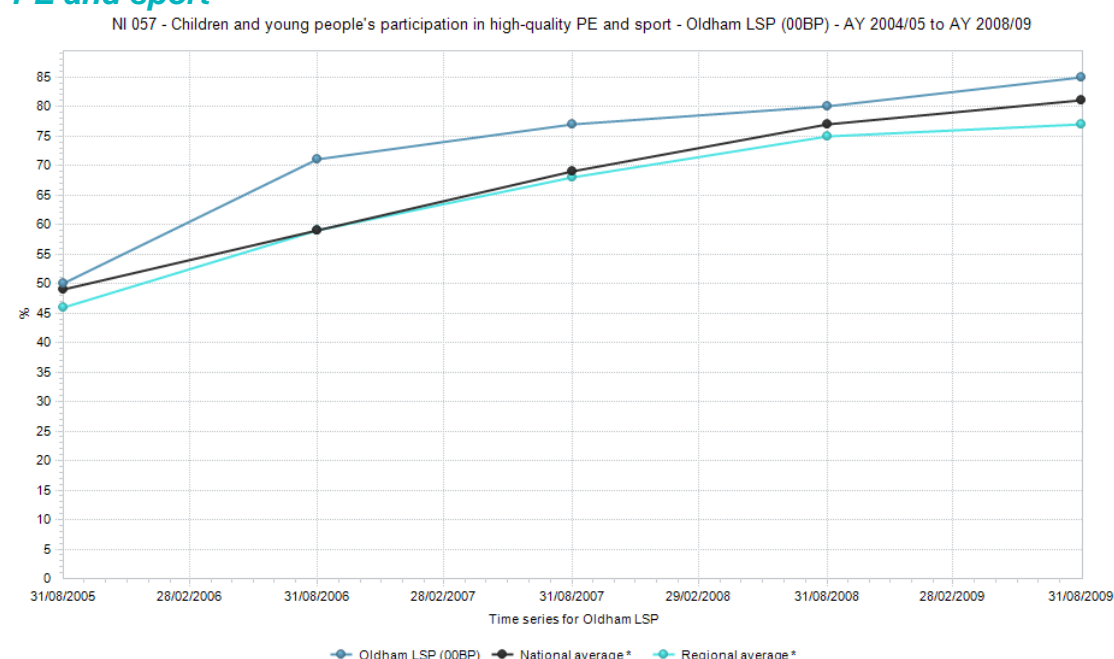


Obesity for primary school children in Year 6 is now equal to the North West average and higher than the national average. More detailed local analysis has shown prevalence amongst Asian children in Year 6 is significantly greater than



that amongst those groups of children defined as White. This has informed the development of the Healthy Weight Strategy for children in Oldham.

### Figure 99: NI 57 Children and young people's participation in high quality PE and sport



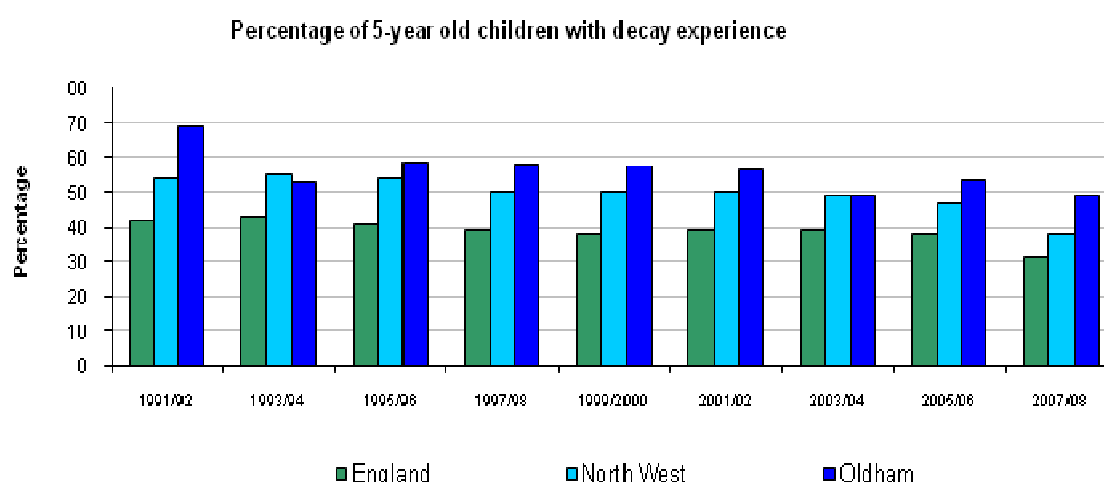
Children and young people's participation in high quality PE and sport is high in Oldham at 85%.

### Child dental health

Oral health has close associations with poverty and deprivation and can also be linked to educational attainment. Although there has been a significant improvement in oral health over the last 30 years, many children still suffer unnecessarily from pain and discomfort because of oral decay, which remains a major public health problem in Oldham.

Local epidemiology shows that tooth decay starts at a very young age and those children who do present with the disease are severely affected. A key finding, when trends are examined within the dental health surveys carried out nationally, is that the level of tooth decay in 5 year old children has remained largely unchanged for 20 years.

**Figure 100: Percentage of five year old children with tooth decay**



Source: Dental Observatory; NWPHO 2009: <http://www.nwph.net/dentalhealth/>

Indicators of oral health have traditionally tended to focus on children. This is because the trends in oral health experienced in children can be used as a proxy to illustrate the need for dental health care and health improvement services.

## Mental health

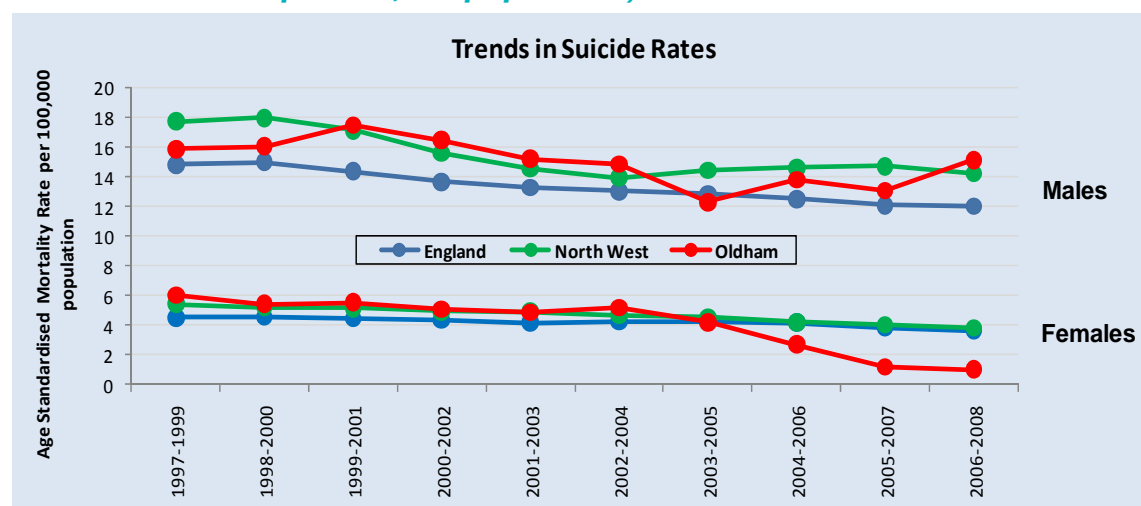
Comparing mental illness data for Oldham to national data there is:

- A similar prevalence of severe mental health (schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses) and dementia in Oldham as there is nationally (QOF 2008/09);
- Higher rates of emergency hospital admissions for neuroses and schizophrenia in Oldham than England (NCHOD 2006/07);
- A higher rate of hospital admissions with a primary diagnosis of a mental health disorder in Oldham than in England (HES 2007/08);
- A higher percentage of people that did not attend their outpatient appointments for a mental health speciality in Oldham than nationally (2008/09 – NHS comparators);
- Similar trends in suicide rates with an overall decrease since 1999 (see Figure 101), although Oldham's suicide rate in 2005-07 is slightly lower than England's (7.01 and 7.89 per 100,000).

The 2010 *You and Your Community Survey* found a negative trend in terms of mental health with more respondents than in previous years reporting they suffered from nervous trouble or depression in the last 12 months. Further, among those who have suffered, more say they have not seen a doctor about this issue (16% vs 12% in 2008). Three in ten respondents display evidence of mental distress, half of whom show signs of severe distress. As with health more generally it is those living in deprived wards and social tenants who fare worst in

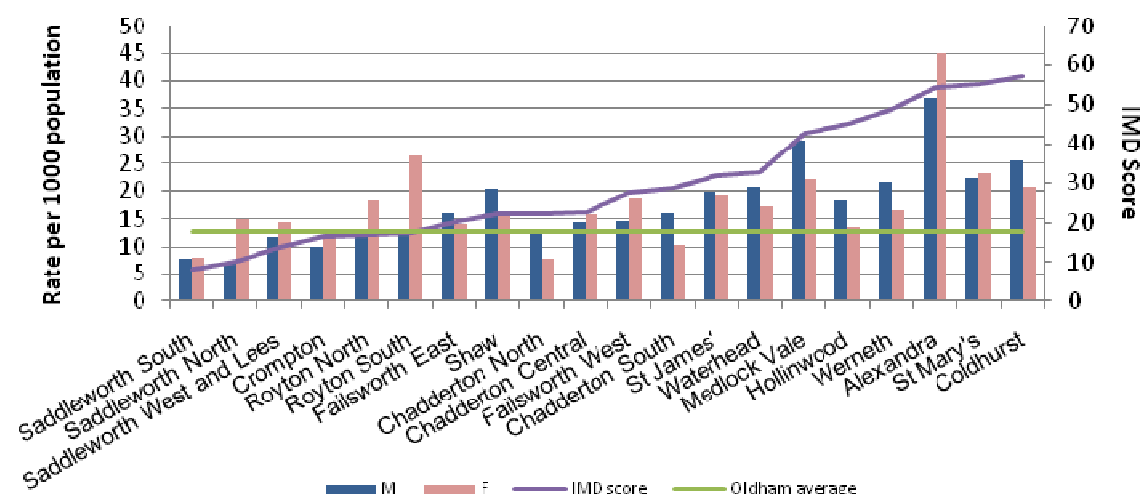
terms of stress, with financial stress falling most on the youngest respondents, those who have recently become unemployed and one parent families.

**Figure 101: Trend in suicide and injury undetermined 1993-2007 (directly standardised rate per 100,000 population)**



Source: NCHOD: <http://nwww.nchod.nhs.uk/>

**Figure 102: Hospital admission rates for mental and behavioural disorders, alzheimer's and self harm in Oldham by ward and ranked by deprivation score 2008/09**

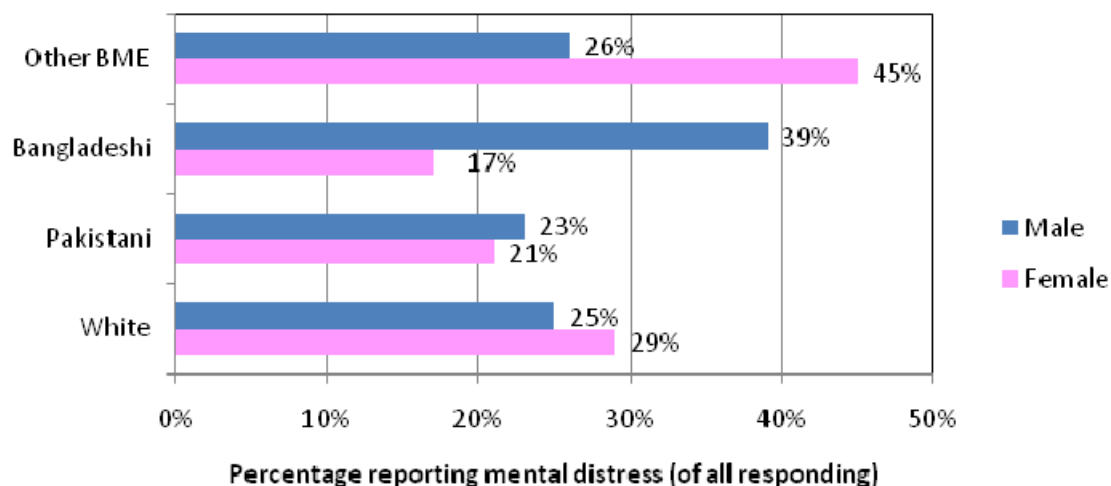


Source: Inpatient data via CDS NHS Oldham

- The ward of Alexandra has admission rates for mental health problems twice as high as the Oldham average for males and two and a half times as high as the Oldham average for females.
- A link between deprivation and mental health conditions is seen clearly in admissions for drugs and alcohol, mood and anxiety disorders and schizophrenia, behavioural and psychological and personality disorders in the working age group.

- Overall the rate of hospital admissions relating to mental health for males and females in Oldham is similar with increasing deprivation.
- Highest rates of hospital admissions with a primary diagnosis of a mental health disorder in 2008/09 are seen in wards with high deprivation, high crime rates, higher proportions of overcrowded households and higher proportions of lone parent households with dependent children.
- There are higher rates of female mental health hospital admissions amongst those living in South Royton and North Royton. The reasons for this require further investigation.

**Figure 103: Mental distress by ethnic group**



Source: *You and Your Community Survey 2008*

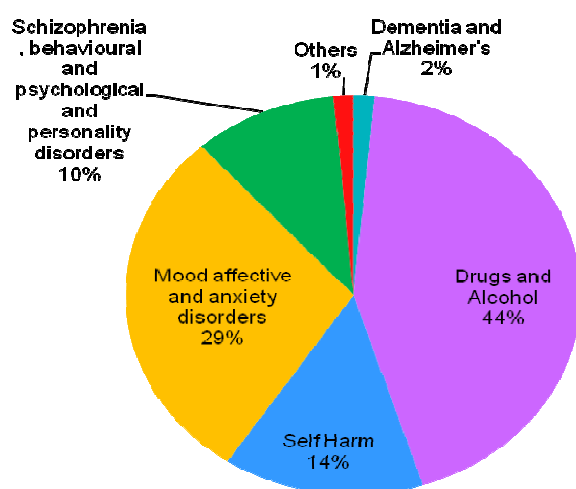
Amongst those from a Bangladeshi heritage, men (39%) were more than twice as likely as women (17%) to report suffering nervous trouble or depression in the past 12 months. Almost half (45%) of women from other BME backgrounds reported suffering nervous trouble or depression in the past 12 months, compared with about one in four (25%) men from other BME backgrounds.

These results in the *You and Your Community Survey* were statistically significant (at the 0.05 level), though small sample sizes mean that caution in interpretation is required. For this reason, these results have not been aggregated up to give population estimates.

White women (29%) were slightly more likely than White men (25%) to report having suffered nervous trouble or depression in the past 12 months.

There was no significant difference in the proportion of men (23%) and women (21%) of Pakistani heritage reporting mental distress.

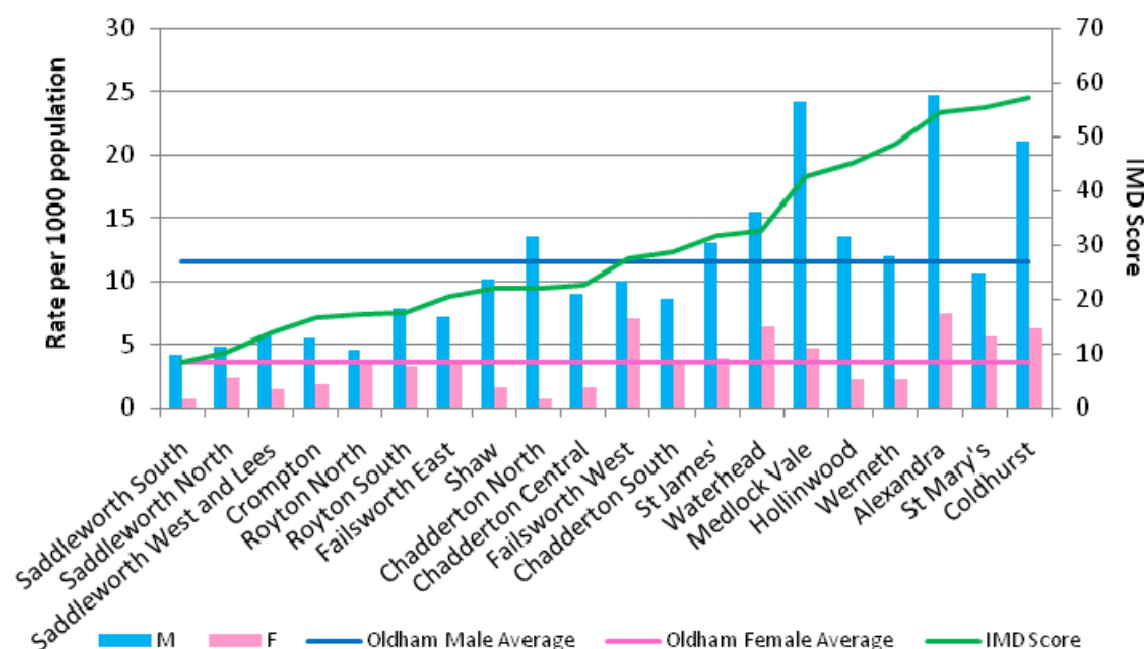
**Figure 104: Hospital admissions for mental health disorders in Oldham by diagnosis for 20-64 year olds 2008/09**



Source: Inpatient data via CDS NHS Oldham

Mental and behavioural disorders due to drugs and alcohol are responsible for the largest proportion of hospital admissions. Mood affective and anxiety disorders cause nearly a third of hospital admissions.

**Figure 105: Hospital admissions rates for mental and behavioural disorders due to drugs and alcohol for 20-64 year olds in Oldham 2008/09**

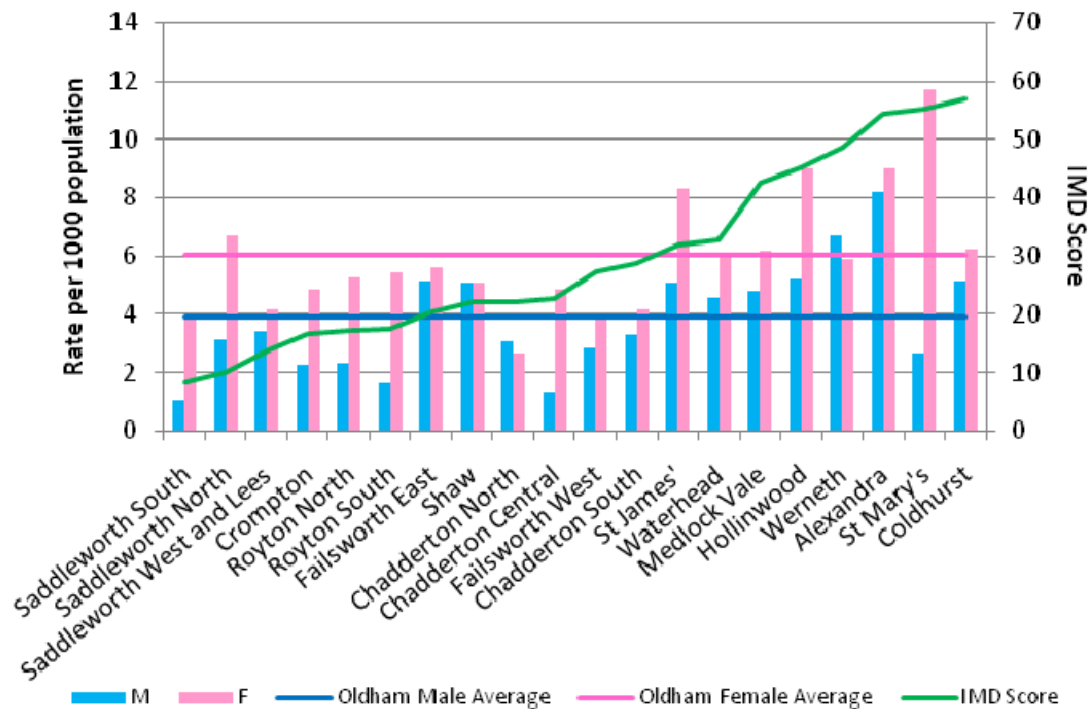


Source: Inpatient data via CDS NHS Oldham

Figure 105 indicates that men are more likely to be admitted for mental and behavioural disorders due to drugs and alcohol from more deprived wards

compared to women. The highest admissions are from Alexandra, Medlock Vale and Coldhurst wards and five other wards being above the male Oldham average. Alexandra and Failsworth West have the highest female admissions with four other wards being above the Oldham female average.

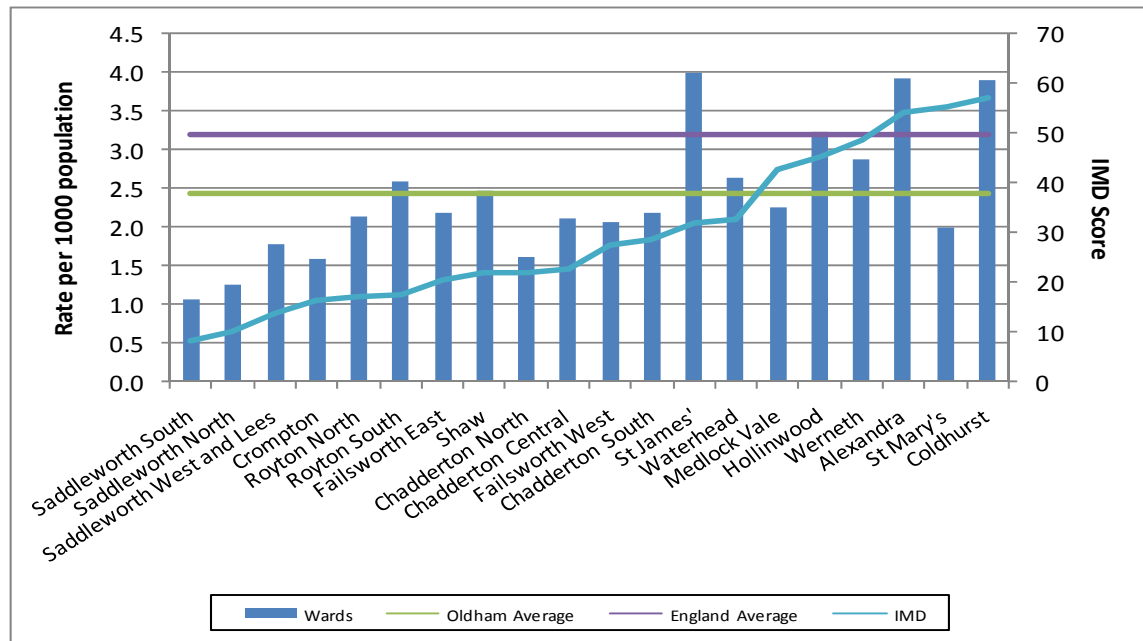
**Figure 106: Hospital admission rates for mood affective and anxiety disorders for 20-64 year olds in Oldham 2008/09 by ward**



Source: Inpatient data via CDS NHS Oldham

Figure 106 indicates that women are more likely to be admitted for mood and anxiety disorders than men with higher levels in St Mary's, Alexandra, Hollinwood, St James, Saddleworth North with a further four being above the Oldham female average. Saddleworth North appears to buck the link between deprivation and the link between mood and anxiety and may be linked to rural inequality.

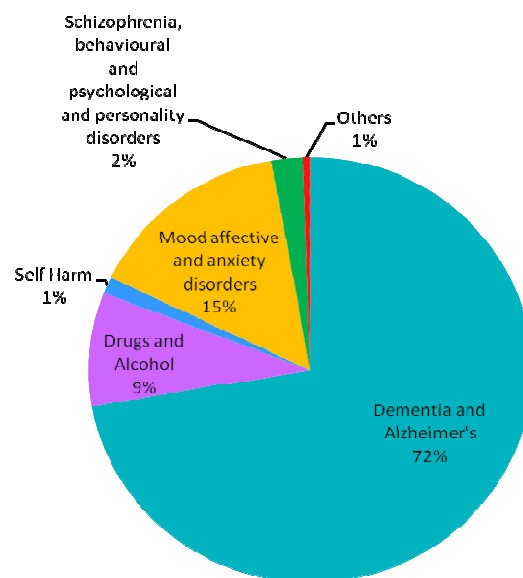
**Figure 107: Hospital admission rates for primary diagnosis of mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99) in Oldham 2008/09**



Source: Inpatient data via CDS NHS Oldham and Hospital Episode Statistics 2008/09

The highest admission rate is in St James with another two wards above the national average, Alexandra and Coldhurst.

**Figure 108: Hospital inpatient admissions for mental health disorders in Oldham by diagnosis for the over 65 year olds 2008/09**



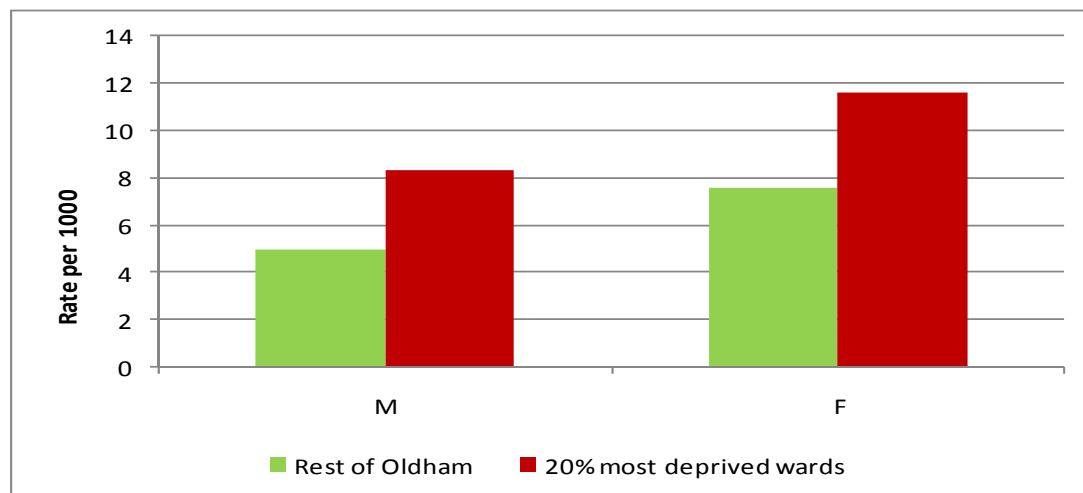
Source: Inpatient data via CDS NHS Oldham

Demographic changes over the next decade will result in an increase in the number of older people. The latest population projection for Oldham, however, has proportionately fewer people aged 65 and over in comparison to the dramatic increase seen nationally; the increase in Oldham is still expected to increase from 14% to 17% (approximately 40,000) of the whole population by 2022. This means that there will be a significant increase in numbers of older people with existing mental health problems and the proportion of older people with a long term condition or mental health problem is expected to rise.

Mental health problems in later life are not a normal and inevitable part of the ageing process. However, mental health problems in later life can be extremely disabling, resulting in poor quality of life, isolation, exclusion, despair and premature death. The most likely group to be at higher risk are the over 85's, who are twice as likely to have symptoms of depression and four times more likely to have dementia than people aged 65 and over and older people from BME communities.

The hospital admission rates at ward level indicate that those wards that are worse off both socially and economically were likely to have higher admission rates for mood and anxiety disorders and behavioural disorders due to drugs and alcohol. However, it is important when interpreting the data shown in the figures below to recognise that as the numbers are relatively small for each ward the difference between wards can seem large. In addition, they vary from year to year.

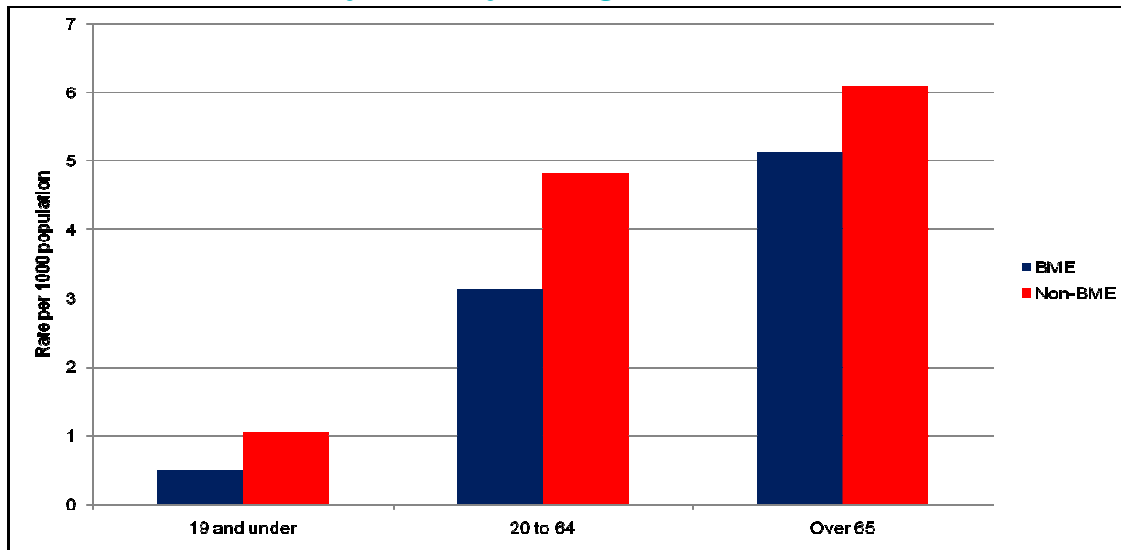
**Figure 109: Hospital admission rates for mood affective and anxiety disorders for over 65 year olds in the 20% most deprived wards in Oldham 2008/09**



*Source: Inpatient data via CDS NHS Oldham*

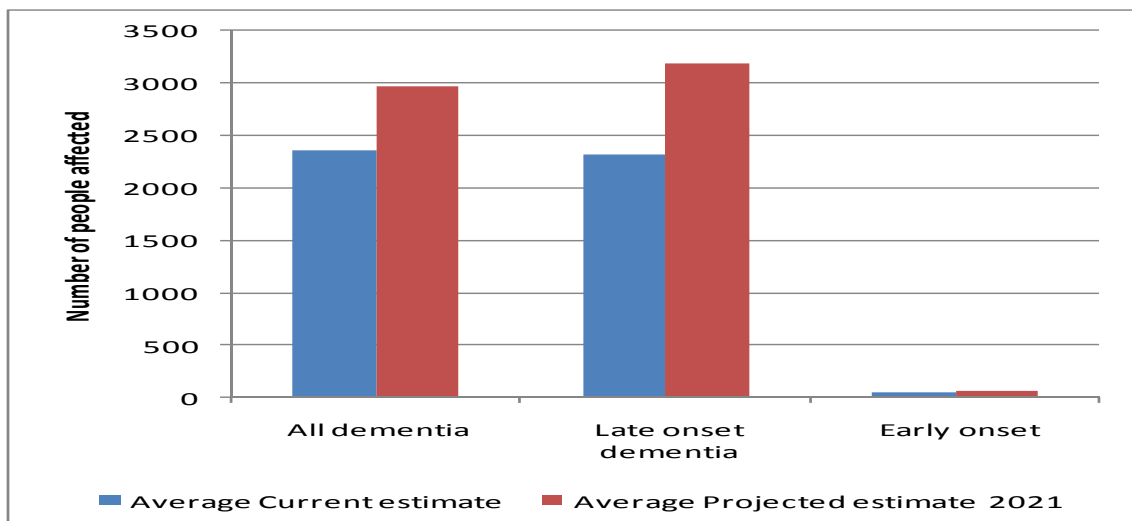


**Figure 110: Hospital admission rates for mood affective and anxiety disorders in Oldham by ethnicity and age 2008/09**



Source: Inpatient data via CDS NHS Oldham

**Figure 111: Projected number of people with dementia over 15 years: until 2021**

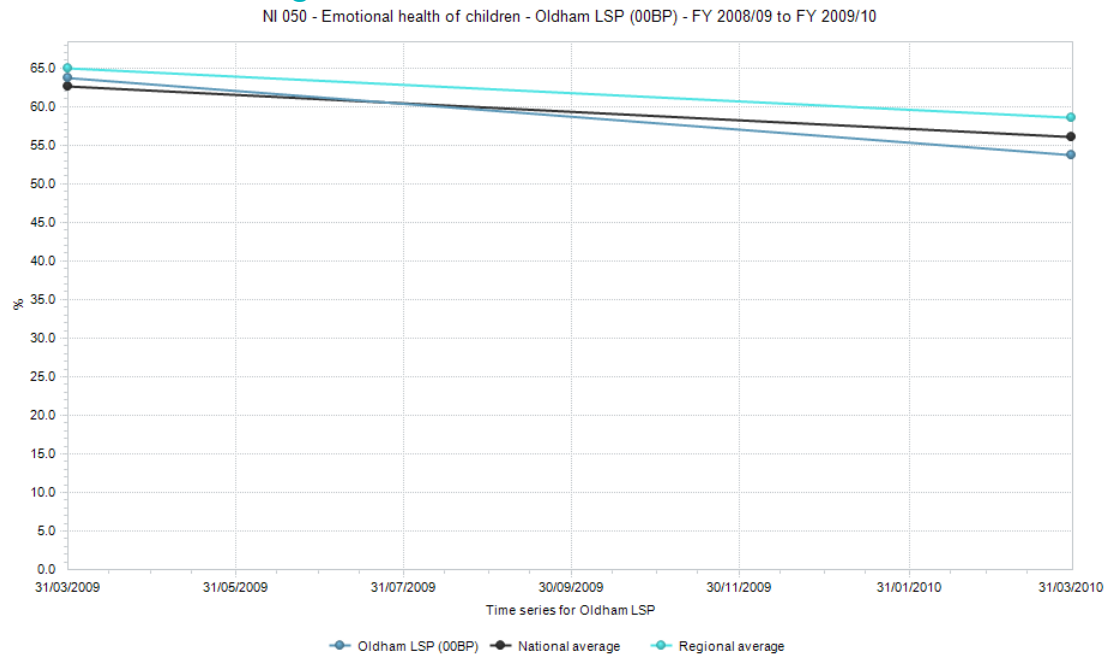


Source: Dementia Needs Assessment NHS Oldham 2009

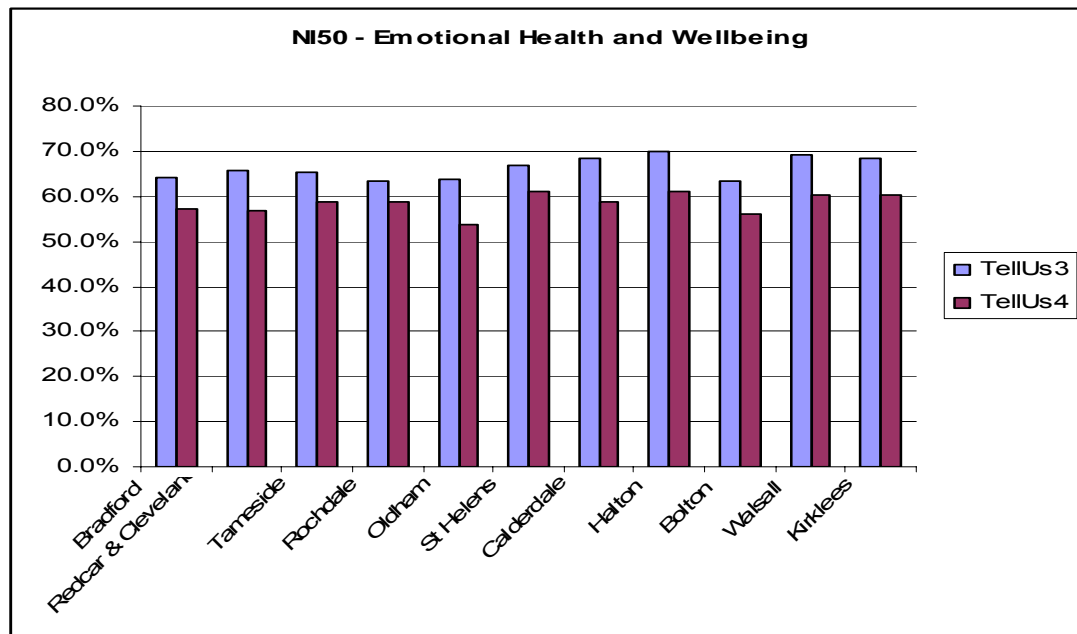
It is predicted that by 2021 there will be approximately 2,878 to 3,047 people affected by dementia in Oldham. This is based on current observed numbers and trends such as population trends.

## Emotional health of children

**Figure 112: NI 50 Emotional health of children – Oldham compared to North West and England**



**Figure 113: NI 50 Emotional health of children – Oldham compared with statistical neighbours**



Oldham performed poorly on this indicator, showing the largest negative change among both statistical neighbours and Greater Manchester authorities between the TellUs3 and TellUs4 surveys. In the previous year, Oldham was third lowest among statistical neighbours, and in the current year Oldham moved to the lowest result for this indicator. In comparison to Greater Manchester authorities, Oldham

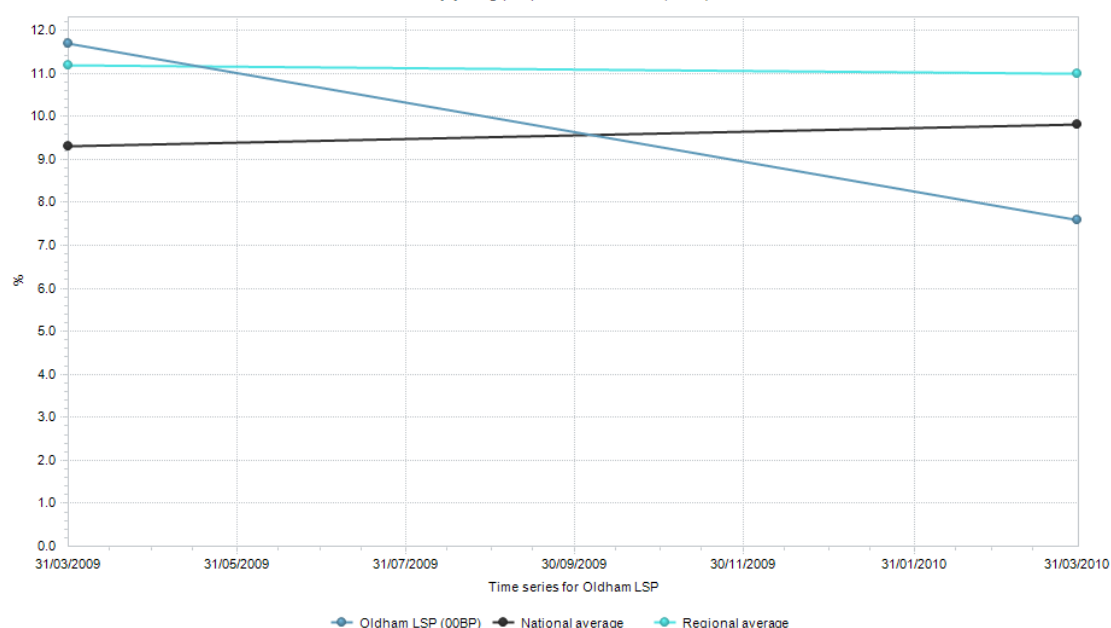
moved from being sixth lowest in 2008-09 to achieving the lowest result in the current year. However, it should be noted that across England no councils showed an improvement in performance on this item.

In 2008/09 in Oldham self harm was responsible for the highest percentage (40%) of mental health hospital admissions for 0-19 year olds (*Annual Public Health Report 2009*).

## Substance misuse by young people

**Figure 114: NI 115 Substance misuse by young people**

NI 115 - Substance misuse by young people - Oldham LSP (00BP) - FY 2008/09 to FY 2009/10



Substance misuse by young people in Oldham has fallen from 11.7% to 7.6%. Substance misuse by young people in Oldham is now lower than the North West and England averages.

According to the *Oldham Young People's Alcohol and Drugs Needs Assessment 2009*:

The latest and third survey from Trading Standards offers a fairly representative picture for Oldham and allows a comparison between 2007 and 2009 based on 696 returns in both sweeps. The sample was made up of mainly 15-16 year olds with a 14-17 year old bracket.

Oldham's sample is more likely to be very regular drinkers (21%) and more likely to be binge drinkers (29%) compared with the regional average. However, aside from this group, Oldham's drinking rates are generally lower than the regional average and the 'never drink' group is significantly larger than for the region. Moreover the proportion of young people who claim not to drink has been increasing across the three survey sweeps.

The regular frequent drinking group of 29% of 14-17 year olds stands out. Most of the regular binge drinkers (5 or more units on one occasion) drink once a week but 14% drink twice a week. A third claim to drink more than 20 units a week, 8% more than in 2007 and 4% higher than the North West average.

Oldham's young drinkers are both far more likely to be under age pub and club drinkers and to drink outside in parks and streets as against the regional profile. Moreover they are more likely to drink in large groups than in most other areas, although this practice has slightly reduced for 2007. Under age public drinking and related nuisance is very high on the concerns of Oldham residents measured by regular quality of life surveys.

Oldham's under age drinkers are far more likely to claim they buy alcohol themselves than elsewhere and against the regional trend this practice has increased significantly since 2007.

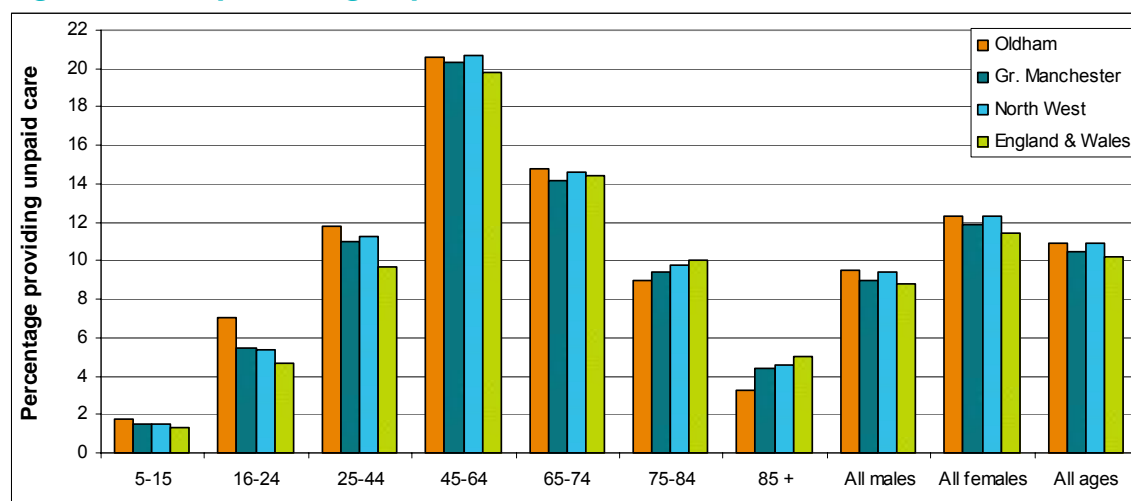
Of particular concern is the disclosed relationship between drinking and sexual and/or violent behaviour. Almost half of 14-17 year olds claim to have had sex when drinking and 12% disclosed regrets at having sex after drinking. A third stated that they had been violent or involved in a fight when drunk. Sixteen per cent disclosed being in a car with a young person driving who had been drinking.

According to Trading Standards' 2009 North West survey based on 696 Oldham returns from mainly 14-17 year olds, 17% claim to smoke. This was lower than the regional average of 22%. Of these young smokers 4% smoked 11+ a day, 6% smoked 6-10 a day, 4% less than 5 a day and 3% smoked only when they drank alcohol. Young women are more likely to be smokers.

Illicit drug use disclosed by Oldham respondents is generally in line with the Ofsted/Tell Us national average with cannabis/skunk using marginally exceeding the national percentage.

## Carers

**Figure 115: % providing unpaid care**



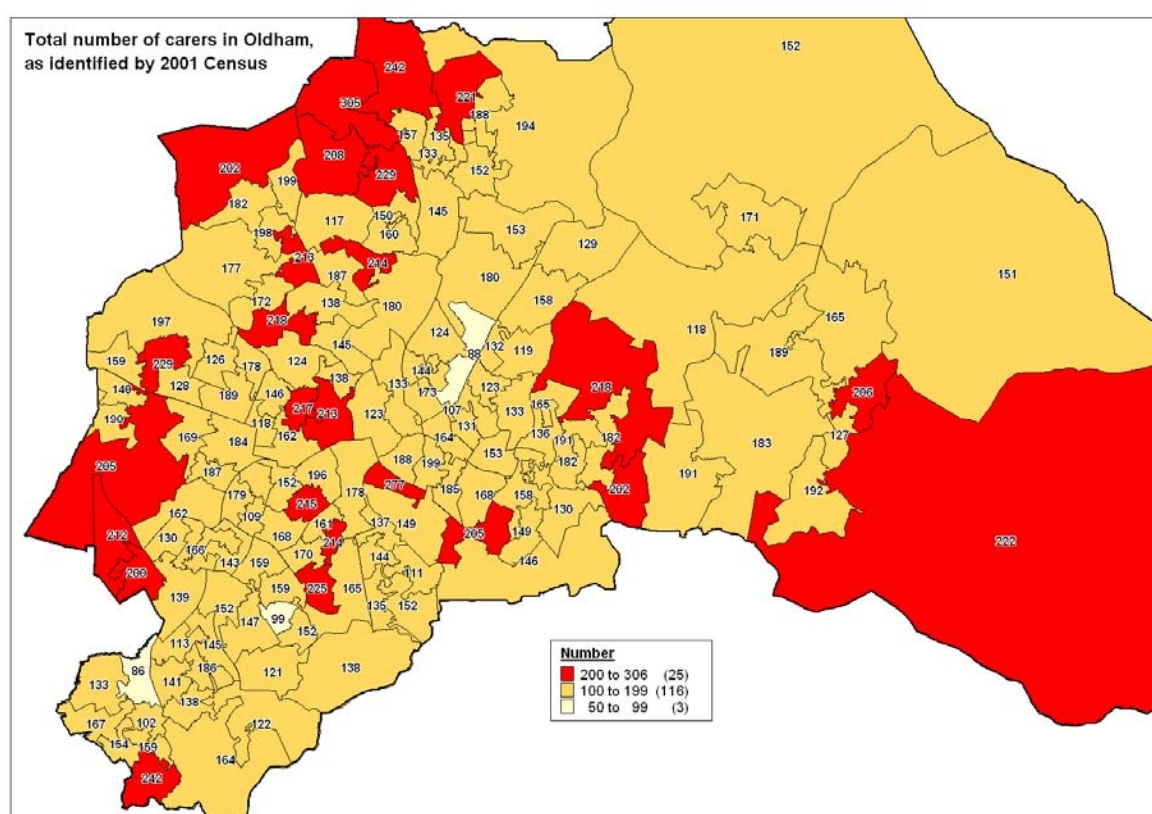
The percentage of carers in Oldham was similar to the regional and national averages (between 10-11%).

Oldham has a slightly higher percentage of people under 45 providing unpaid care than the regional and national averages.

Oldham has a slightly lower percentage of older people (75-84 and 85+) providing unpaid care than the regional and national averages.

The percentage of men and women providing unpaid care was similar to the regional and national averages.

**Figure 116: Total number of carers in Oldham, as identified by 2001 Census**



The highest number of carers providing 1-19 hours unpaid care was in an area within Shaw. There were clusters around Chadderton, Royton, Saddleworth and Werneth/Medlock Vale.

The highest number of carers providing 20-49 hours were in two areas within Werneth and Medlock Vale.

The largest concentration of carers providing 50 or more hours was within Coldhurst and St Marys. There were also small clusters in most other areas in the West of Oldham.

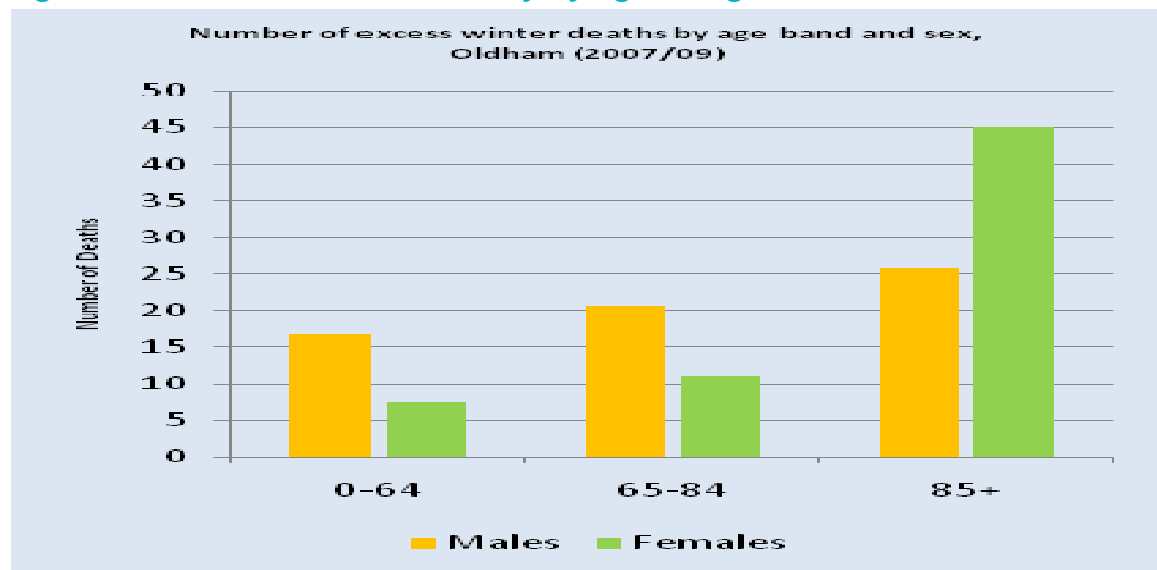
According to the 2001 Census, just over 3,000 carers in Oldham rated their own general health as 'not good' during the previous 12 months. This represents 13% of carers and is slightly higher than non-carers (10%).

The 2001 Census found that in Oldham 60% of carers aged 16-74 were economically active compared with 66% of non-carers.

### Excess winter deaths and fuel poverty

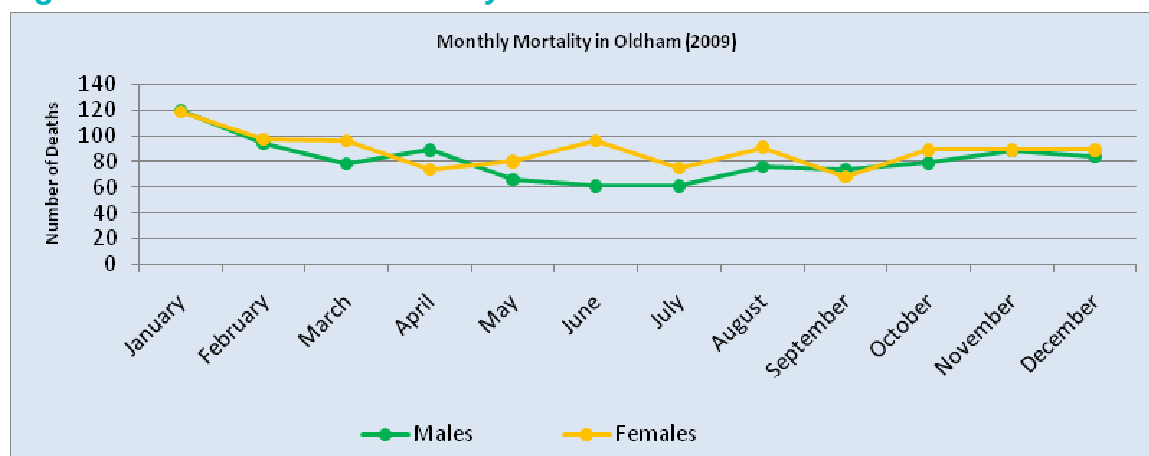
Currently the Office for National Statistics (ONS) defines the winter period as being the months from December to March. The excess winter death calculation compares the number of deaths which occur in this period to the average of the summer deaths (the deaths which occurred in the preceding August to November period and the following April to July). Excess winter deaths affect the elderly more than any other age group. The charts below illustrate that the elderly experience the greatest increase in deaths over the winter months. In the winter of 2009 there were 381 more deaths compared to non-winter months, 309 of these deaths occurred in people over the age of 65 years.

**Figure 117: Excess winter mortality by age and gender**



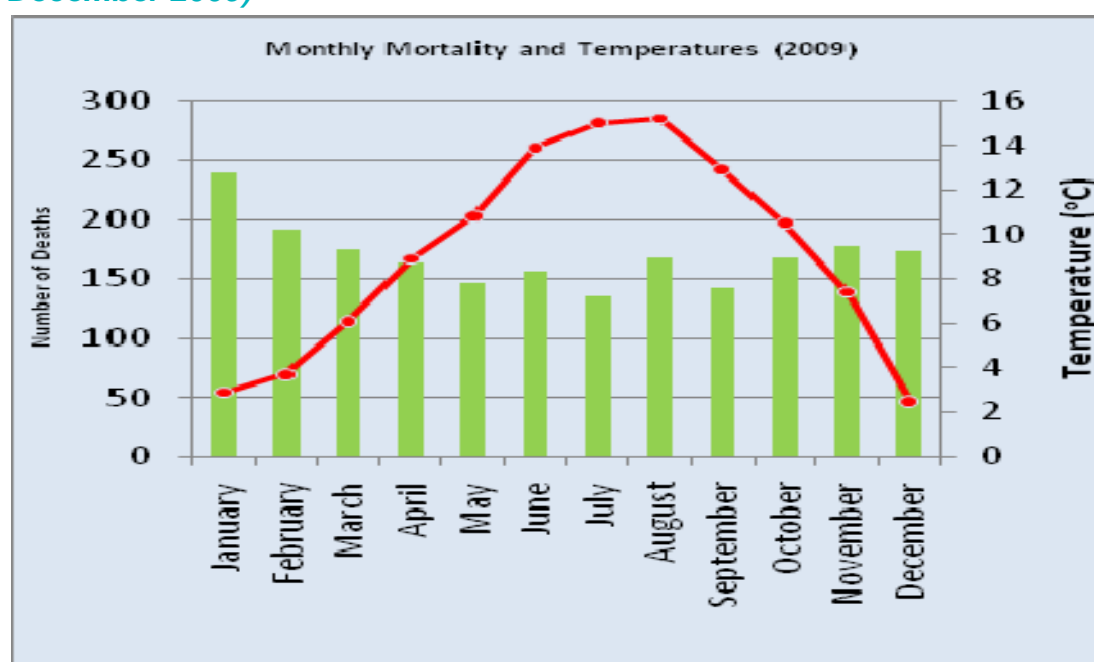
The graph below clearly illustrates that more deaths occur in the winter months than in the non-winter months.

**Figure 118: Number of deaths by month in 2009**



One of the key factors that affects the number of deaths in the winter period is the temperature. There is a clear pattern showing a link between falling temperatures and rising numbers of deaths. The chart below represents the total number of deaths from people of all ages by month and the corresponding temperature.

**Figure 119: Average monthly temperatures from the lowest to the highest and corresponding monthly numbers of deaths (between April 2006 and December 2009)**



The red line on the chart represents the temperature during each month. The chart illustrates that as the temperature drops during the months of February, December, January and March the number of deaths increases. In contrast, during the higher temperatures of September, June, August and July the number of deaths decreases.

There are a number of interventions that positively impact on the prevention of deaths in winter. People aged 75 years and over and those with chronic

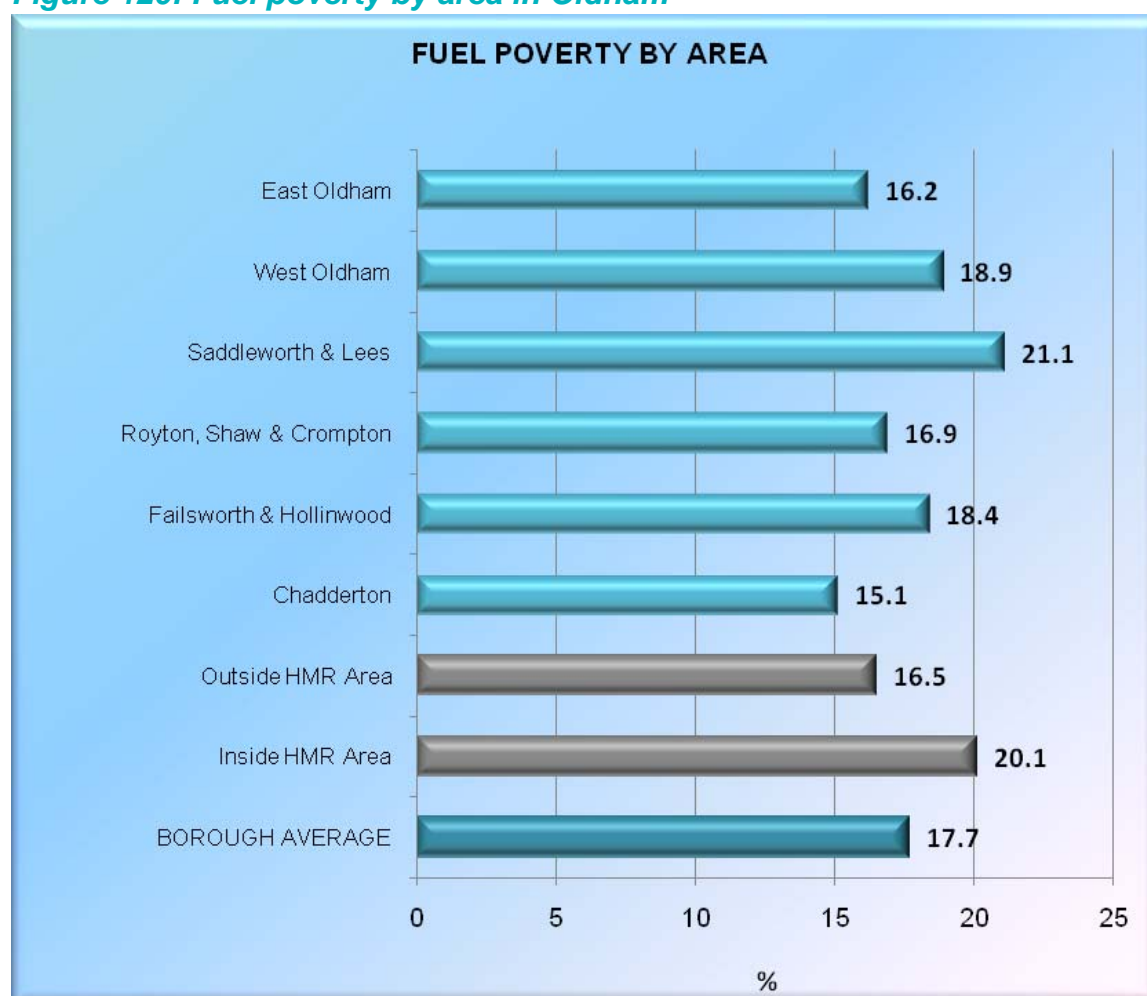
conditions (e.g. respiratory disease, heart disease and diabetes) should be encouraged to take up the free flu vaccination. In addition, in order to reduce potential increases in winter deaths from respiratory disease it is important to keep warm, both indoors and out, to remain active and to eat as healthily as possible.

Whilst it is not illustrated by data, there is also a link between excess winter deaths and deprivation. This is because individuals, in particular elderly people living in the most deprived circumstances, are less likely to be able to afford to heat their homes, buy good quality nutritional food and live in houses that are in a good state of repair.

The 2010 *Private Sector House Condition Survey* found that 12,117 private sector households (17.7%) are in fuel poverty, with 2,557 households (3.7%) in extreme fuel poverty. Rates of fuel poverty in private sector housing in Oldham are slightly above the national average, estimated at 14% in 2008.

Fuel poverty was found to be highest in Saddleworth & Lees, West Oldham, Failsworth & Hollinwood.

**Figure 120: Fuel poverty by area in Oldham**



Source: 2010 *Private Sector House Condition Survey*



# Environmental statistics

## CO2 emissions

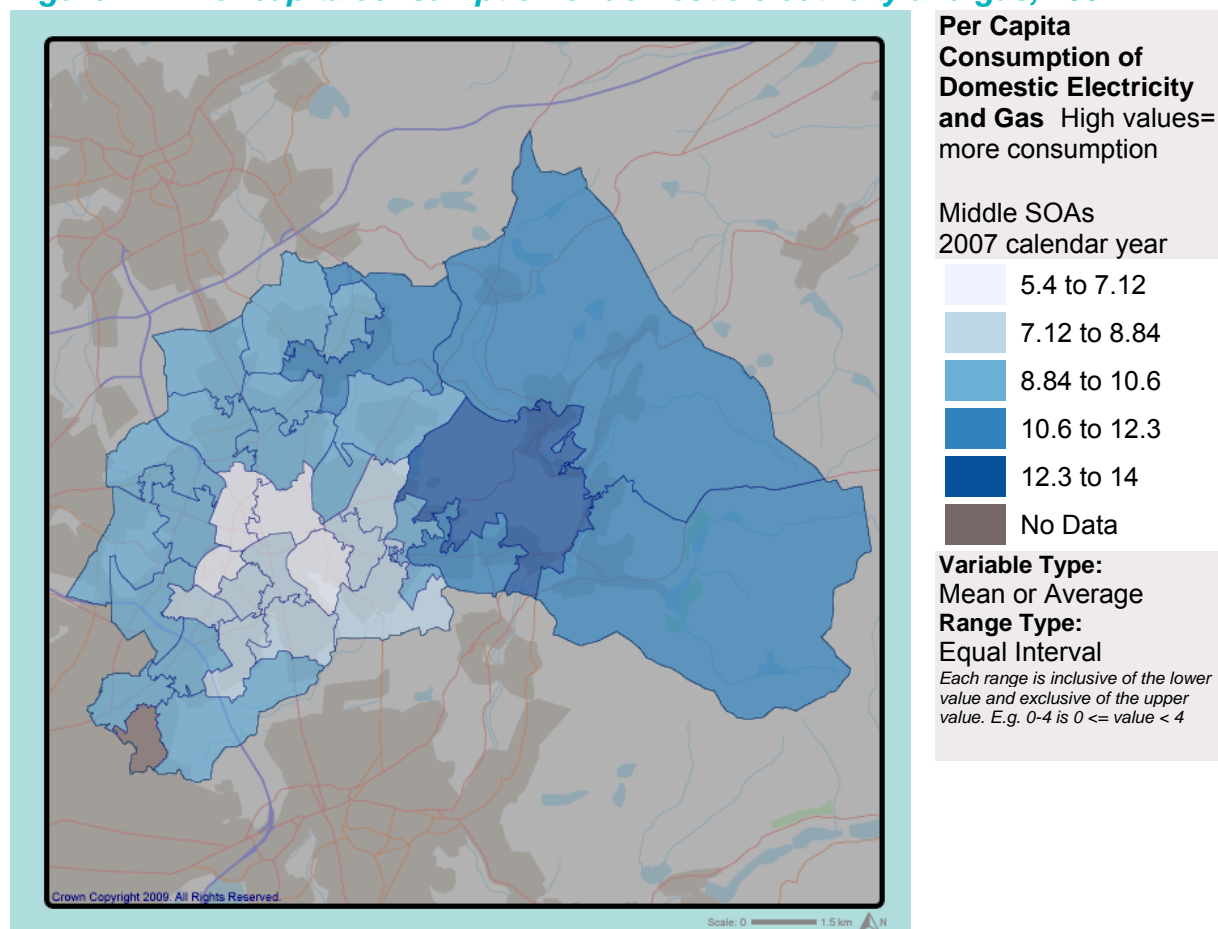
**Table 8: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, Kt**

Year	Business	Domestic	Road Transport	Grand Total	Per Capita Emissions (t)
2005	459	509	276	1,248	5.7
2006	451	506	268	1,229	5.6
2007	428	489	269	1,190	5.4

Emissions have fallen in the 3 years for which records are available, both in absolute terms and per capita. Road transport emissions have remained broadly stable.<sup>7</sup>

## Domestic energy usage

**Figure 121: Per capita consumption of domestic electricity and gas, 2007**

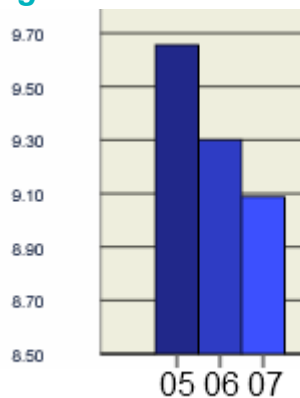


Source: OldhamInfo.org

<sup>7</sup> [http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate\\_change/climate\\_change.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_change/climate_change.aspx)

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions come from three main sources: domestic, business and travel. The map above shows how the more prosperous residents of Oldham are using twice as much domestic energy per head as those in more deprived areas: energy usage is likely to be a good proxy for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. This may be partially due to a colder climate in the Saddleworth area, but energy use is also strongly correlated with income.

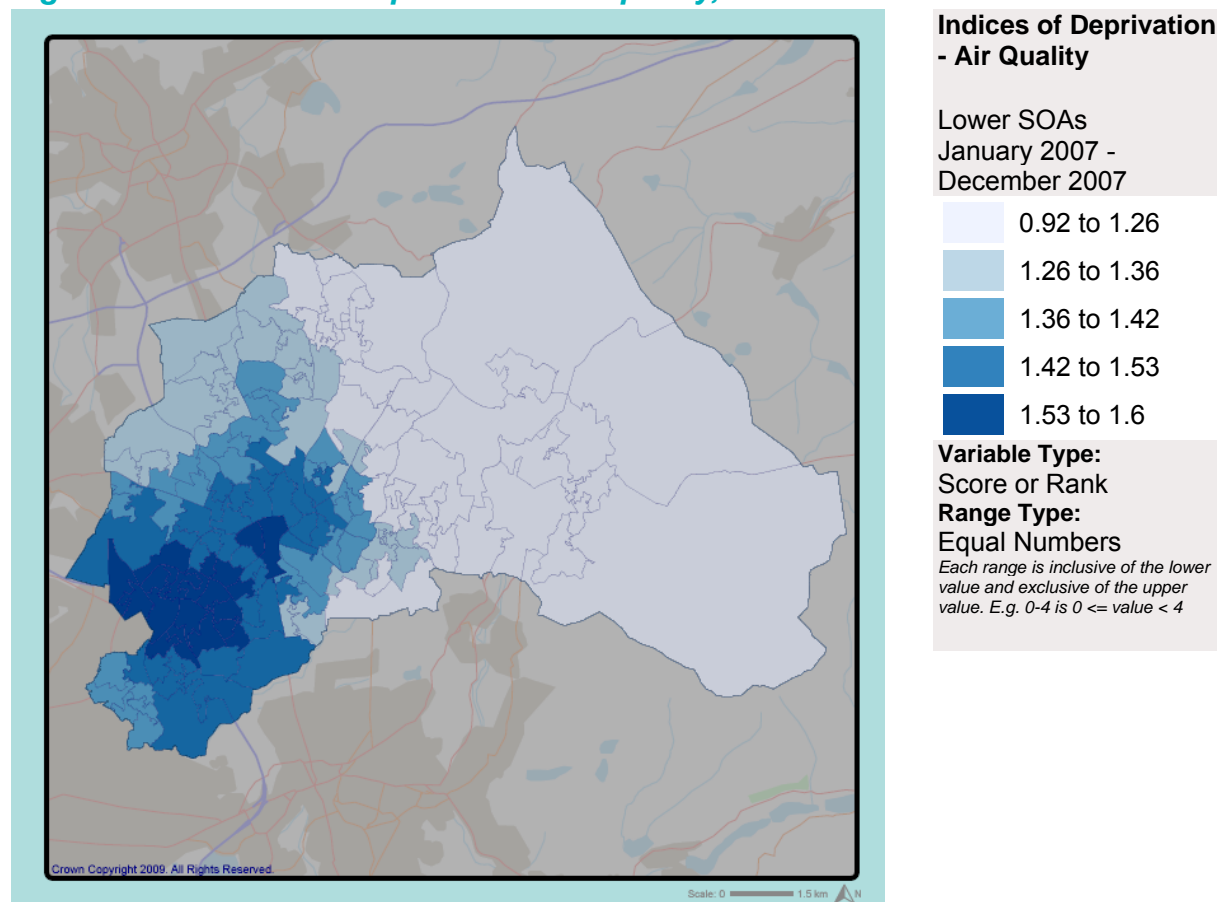
**Figure 122: Domestic energy use over time**



Source: *OldhamInfo.org*

While it appears that energy use is falling over time, more data is needed to be certain: 2006 and 2007 were warmer than 2005, and this may have led to some fall in energy usage. Both 2008 and 2009 were 0.5°C cooler, so the picture will be clearer when 2008 figures are published.

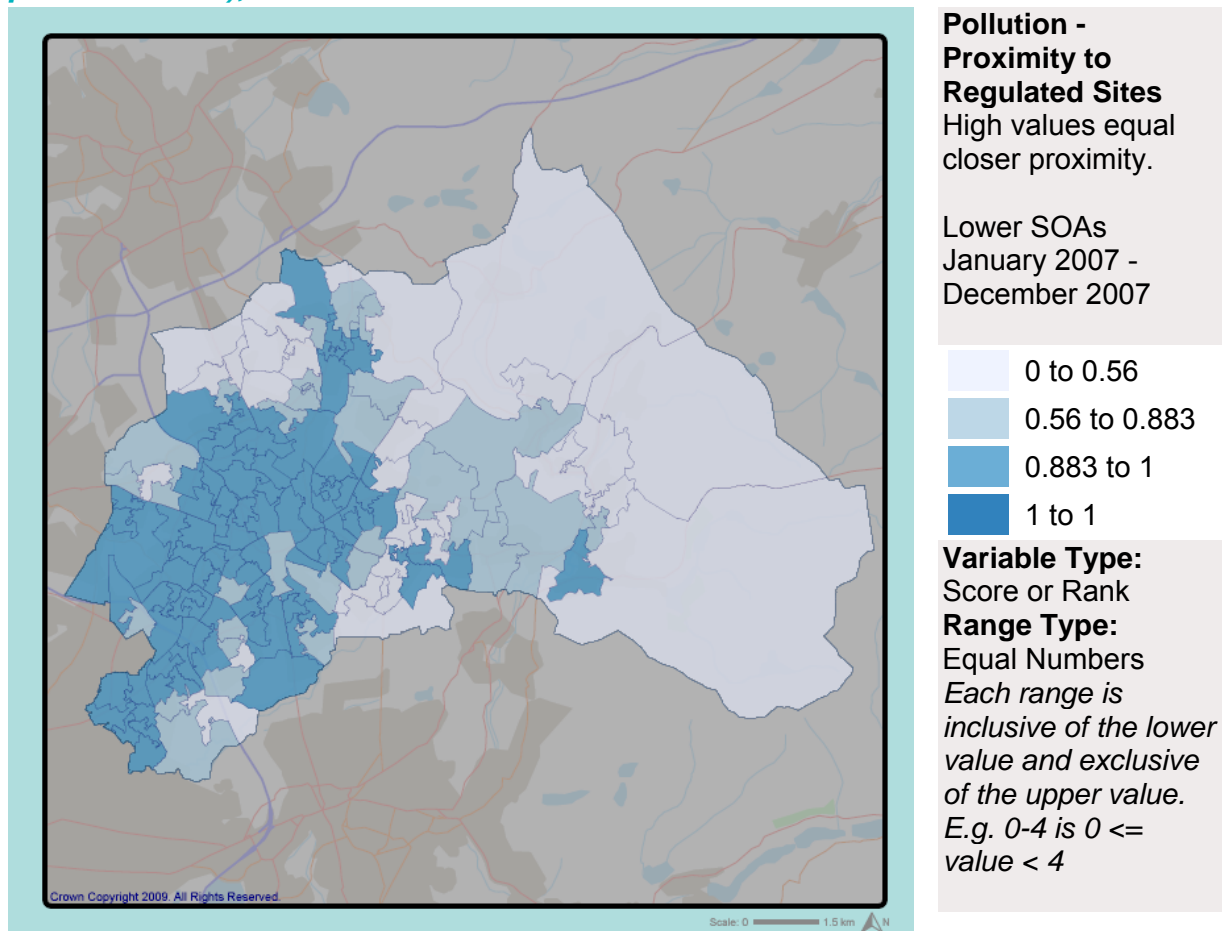
**Figure 123: Indices of Deprivation – air quality, 2007**



Source: [OldhamInfo.org](http://OldhamInfo.org)

Poor air quality occurs in those lower parts of Oldham situated within the Manchester basin. Air quality in the East of the borough is good. Air quality does not correlate well with deprivation, or with Asthma prevalence.

**Figure 124: Pollution – proximity to regulated sites (registered as pollution risks), 2007**

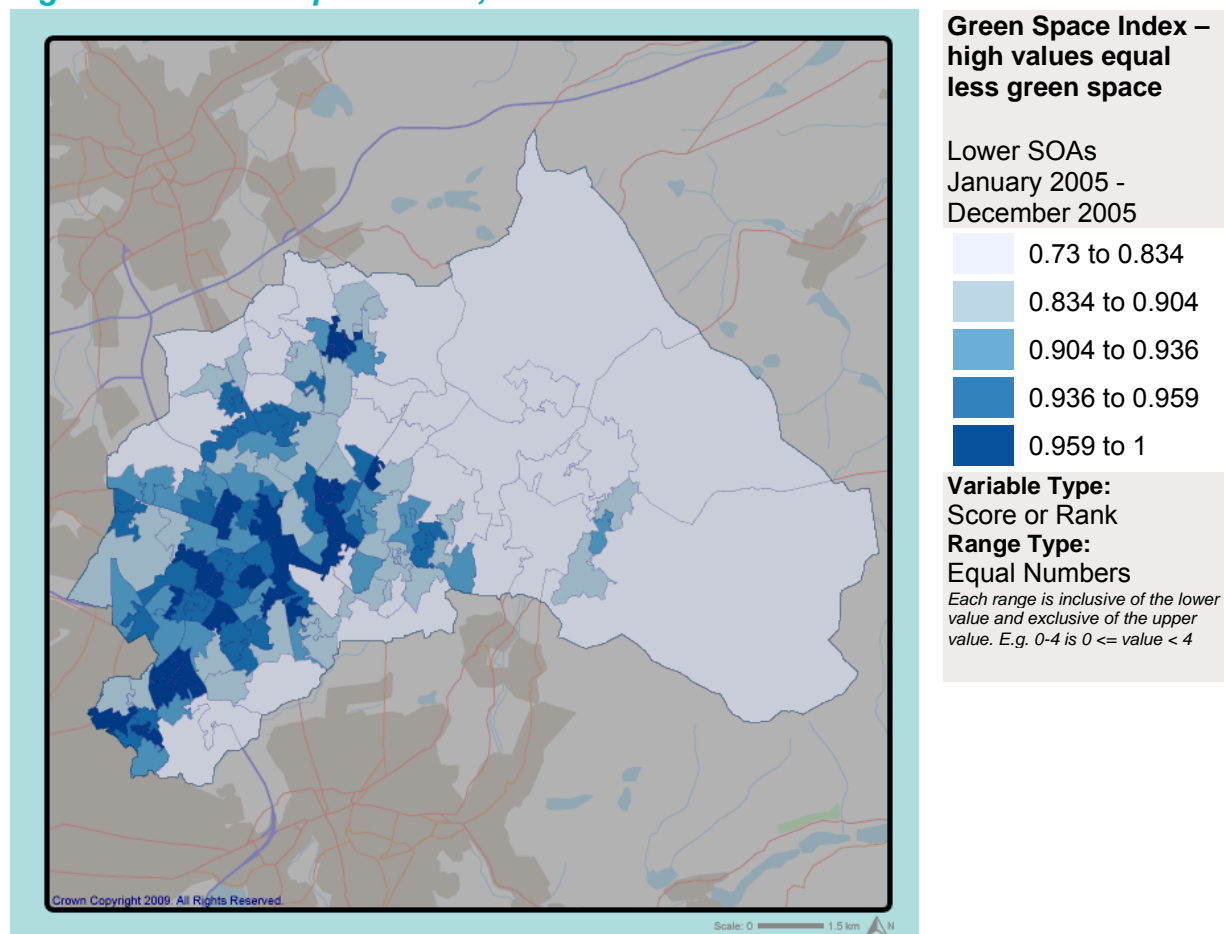


Source: OldhamInfo.org

There is a strong similarity between areas of deprivation and areas which contain regulated sites (sites registered as pollution risks). However, this does not prove a causal link.

## Natural environment

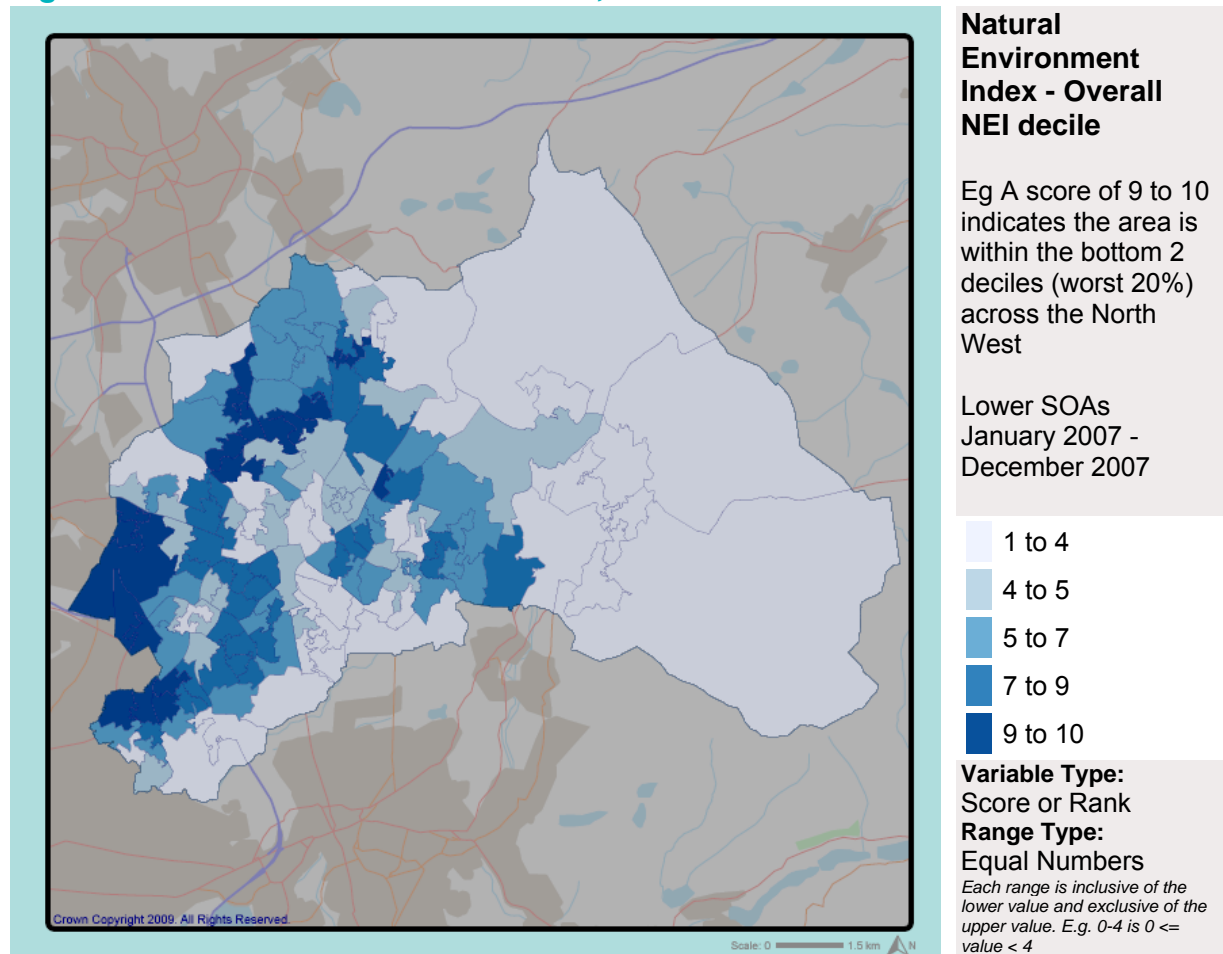
**Figure 125: Green Space Index, 2005**



Source: OldhamInfo.org

There is a shortage of green space in many areas in the West and centre of Oldham: there appears to be a good fit between lack of green space and deprivation.

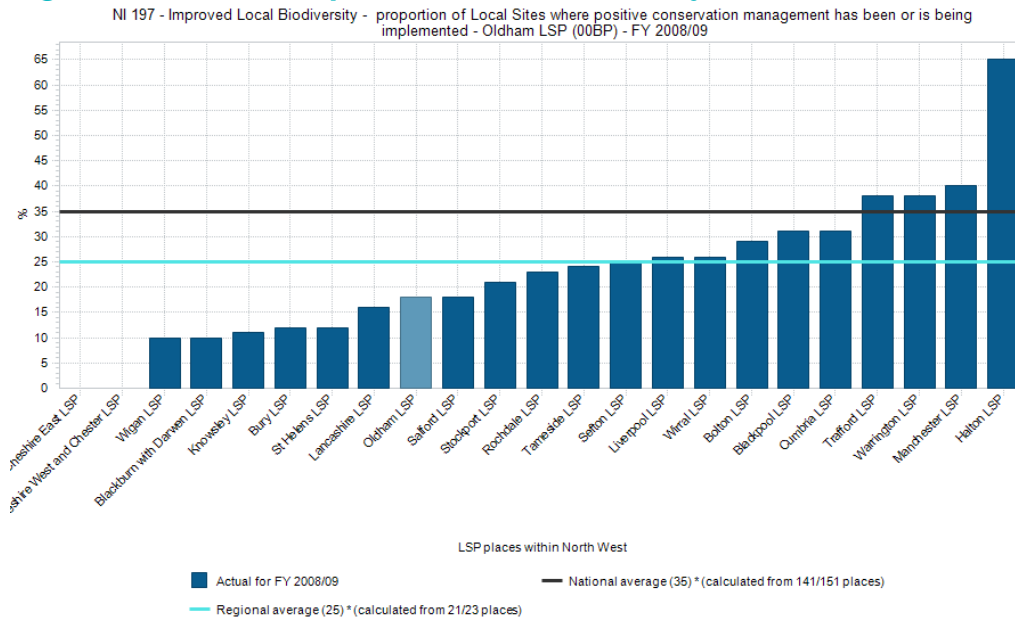
**Figure 126: Natural Environment Index, 2007**



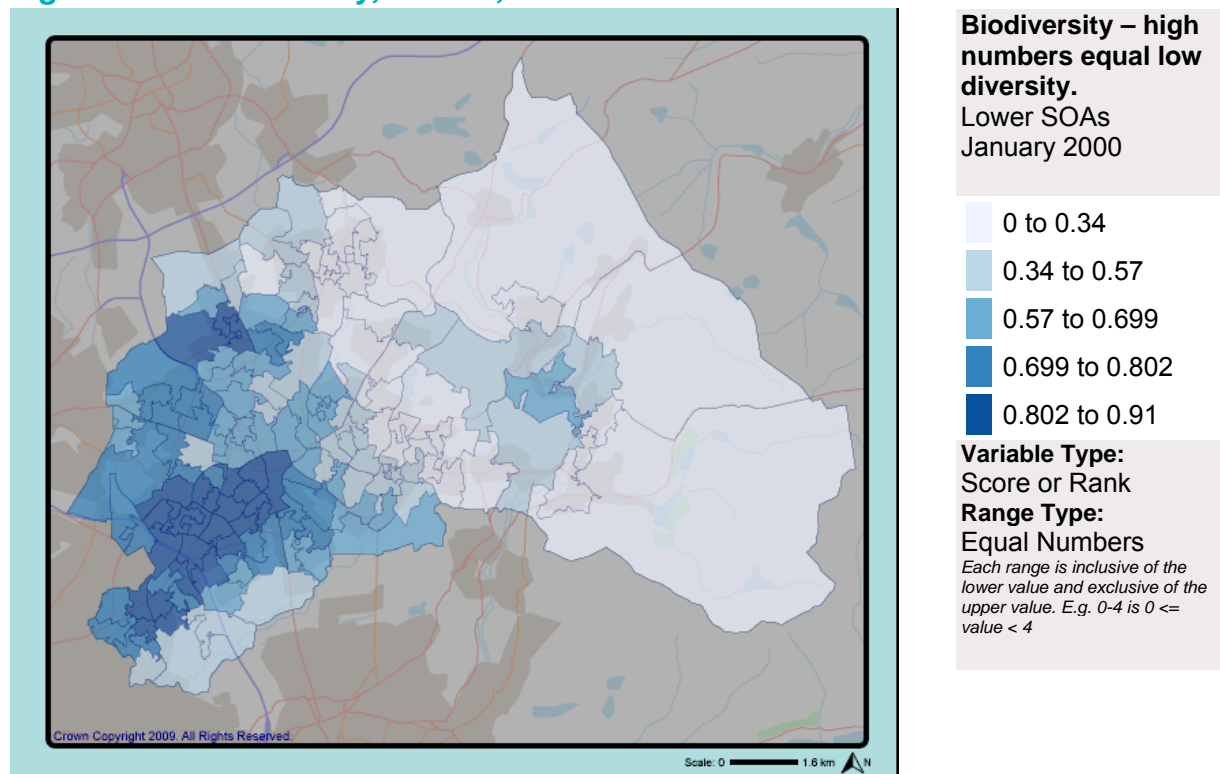
Source: OldhamInfo.org

The NEI measures the overall state of the natural environment using a basket of indicators. The distribution shows some surprising patterns.

**Figure 127: NI 197 Improved local biodiversity**



**Figure 128: Biodiversity, LSOAs, 2000**



Source: OldhamInfo.org

Where biodiversity is strong, the natural environment is more likely to be resilient to climate change. The map above shows strong links between poor biodiversity and a combination of air quality and urban areas.