

# Sandwell Neighbourhood Analysis 2003

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The first neighbourhood analysis was undertaken during 2001. The 29 indicators selected for the analysis were grouped into 6 “domains”:

- access to services
- crime
- economic activity and income
- education
- health
- housing conditions

The indicators within each domain were combined to form a “domain index”, and then an overall *All Domains* index, which included the data for all 29 indicators, was calculated. The *All Domains* index allowed all 79 neighbourhoods to be ranked, and the 39 “most deprived” areas which are now a priority for action were identified.

The 2003 neighbourhood analysis aims to update this initial work, identifying where change has occurred since the last *All Domains Index* was produced. A full list of the indicators used in the analysis is given in *Appendix 1*. These replicate as closely as possible the indicators used in the 2001 analysis, and where directly comparable data is not available, equivalents have been found:

- % of people aged under 18 who offended, has been replaced with ‘rate of arrest per 1000 population aged 5-17 years’;
- average scores at Key Stage 2 have been replaced with ‘% resident pupils achieving Level 4+ at Key Stage 2’;
- school absenteeism rates now separates authorised and unauthorised absence;
- limiting long-term illness is a straight percentage in this analysis, as the detailed illness by age data needed to calculate standardised figures is not yet available from the 2001 Census;
- the overcrowding indicator is based on an occupancy rating calculated as part of the 2001 Census, rather than persons per room used previously;
- void properties now includes privately-owned voids, as well as Local Authority dwellings;
- households receiving Income Support & Council Tax Benefit has been replaced with ‘households dependent on Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit and Income Support/Job Seekers Allowance’.

For all indicators (where required), the population and household figures used to calculate rates or percentages are now based on 2001 Census data, rather than the 1991 Census data used at the time of the 2001 analysis.

The overall aim of this work is to highlight the changes that have occurred in the neighbourhoods since the 2001 analysis was carried out. However, there are a number of points which should be considered when looking at any apparent changes:

1. As mentioned previously, this analysis uses 2001 population and household bases for the calculation of rates & percentages. Although the 2001 analysis was only carried out 2 years ago, rates in this version were based on the 1991 Census. Therefore changes in rates for individual indicators could be largely due to the updated denominators. This will be the case particularly in areas where there have been large population losses (eg. Smethwick) or increases (eg. Tipton).
2. The source data for both indices covers a period prior to the publication date (for example the current set of data originates from 1999 to 2002/3), therefore any identified change relates to this time period, rather than during the lifespan of the Neighbourhood Strategy.
3. Each individual Index and the *All Domains Index* give the position of each neighbourhood relative to the other neighbourhoods. Any changes in the position of a neighbourhood are relative and do not necessarily represent an absolute decline or improvement in the level of need in a neighbourhood

## **Results of the 2003 Analysis**

The 39 'most deprived' neighbourhoods according to the results of the 2003 *All Domains Index* follow a very similar pattern across the borough as the previous Index. Areas that stand out particularly as having high levels of relative deprivation are Smethwick (north, west & Cape Hill area), Princes End/Tibbington, and much of Greets Green NDC area, stretching up to the south Wednesbury/north West Bromwich area.

- Some neighbourhoods, whilst not being within the 50% most deprived on the *All Domains Index*, do demonstrate significant deprivation in some domains whilst being amongst the best in Sandwell on others – notably Lyng (ranked worst overall on housing, but best on crime and education) and Temple Way (worst 25% on access and crime, but best 25% on education, health and income).

- 11 neighbourhoods are within Sandwell's 50% most deprived, but lie outside the worst 10% of wards nationally (based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000) – Wood Green & Old Park; Wednesbury Central; Millfields; Harvills Hawthorn; Hall End; Cakemore; Grace Mary; Lion Farm; Rowley; Brickhouse; Cradley Heath.
- 14 neighbourhoods lie within the worst 10% of wards nationally, but are not within the 50% most deprived in Sandwell – Woods & Mesty Croft; Gospel Oak; Tipton Town; Horseley Heath; Toll End; Burnt Tree; Temple Way; Brades Village; Rood End; West Smethwick; Europa Estate; Hallam; Oak House South; Swan Village & Carters Green.

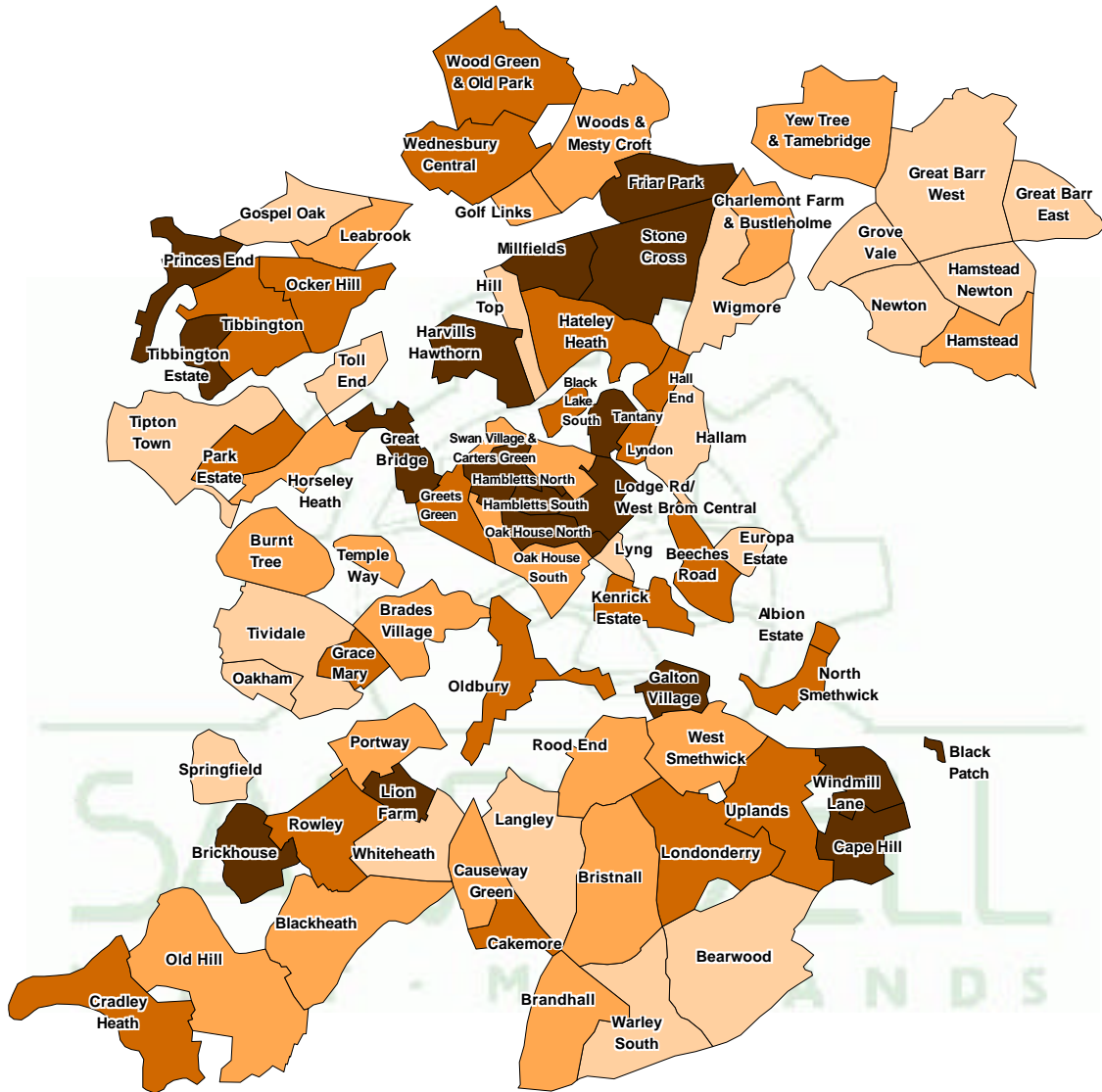
The full rankings based on each of the domain indices are shown in *Appendix 2*.

Neighbourhoods by town by quartile for the *All Domains Index* are shown in *Appendix 3*. This analysis shows that:

- Oldbury town doesn't have any neighbourhoods within the worst quartile;
- A quarter of neighbourhoods within Tipton and Rowley Regis towns fall within each quartile on the Index;
- 8 of Smethwick's 11 neighbourhoods fall within the worst 50% in Sandwell;
- a third of Wednesbury's neighbourhoods are within the borough's worst 25%;
- and a third of the neighbourhoods in West Bromwich fall within the 'least deprived' quartile.

# Sandwell Neighbourhood Analysis

# All Domains Index 2003



Source: Neighbourhood Profiles, Issue 3.

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### Neighbourhoods by All Domains

1 = 'most deprived' quartile

- 4 (20)
- 3 (20)
- 2 (21)
- 1 (18)

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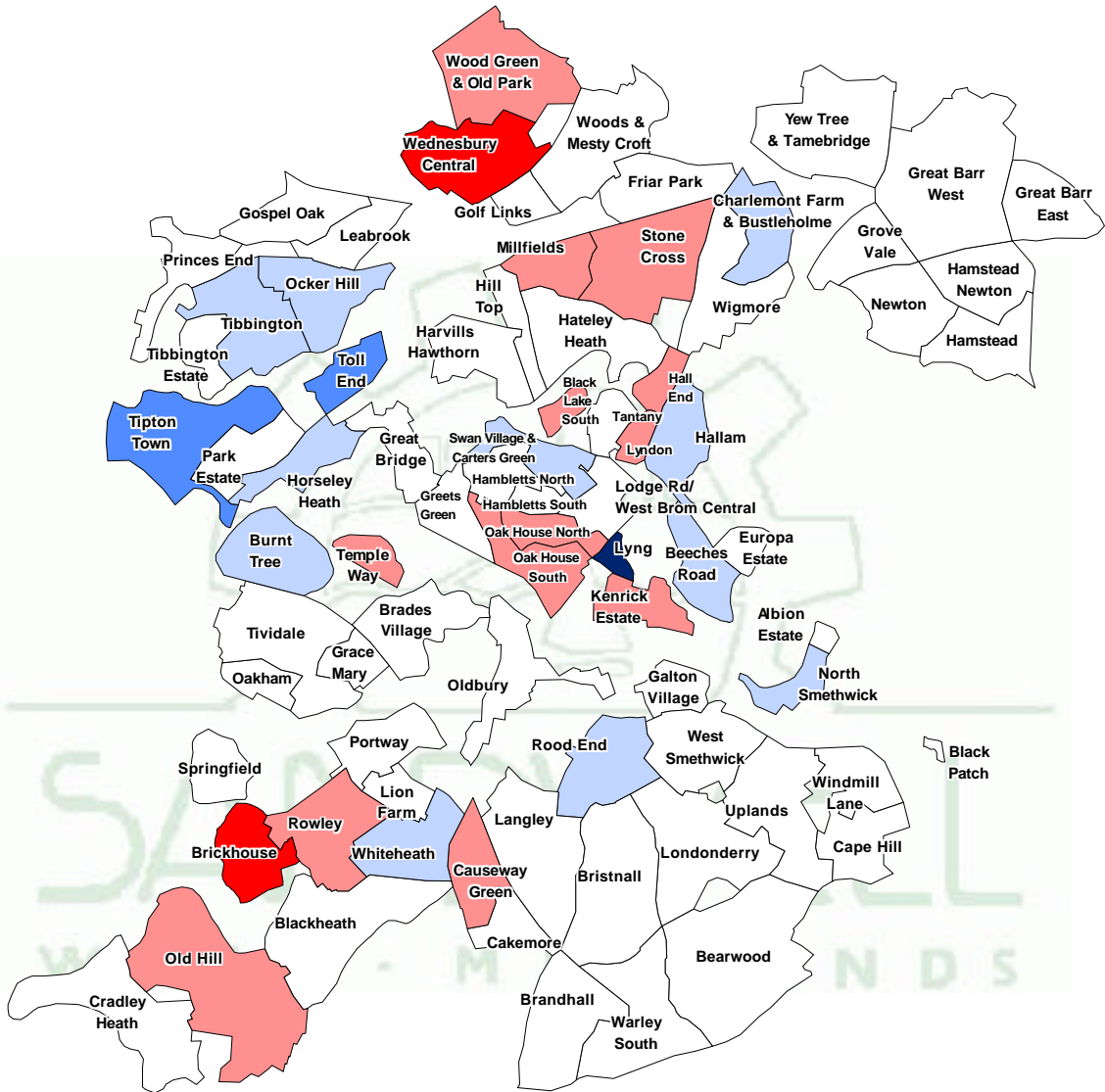
## Changes since the 2001 All Domains Index

- 50 neighbourhoods are still within the same quartile on the 2003 All Domains Index, as they were on the 2001 Index.
- Overall, 14 neighbourhoods have improved their position since 2001. 5 neighbourhoods which were in the 1<sup>st</sup> Quartile (the most deprived) in 2001 have seen a relative improvement in ranking. The largest relative improvement has been in Lyng, Tipton Town & Toll End.
- 15 neighbourhoods have seen a relative decline in their position since 2001. Four neighbourhoods – Stone Cross, Millfields, Oak House North and Brickhouse – have moved into the most deprived quartile.

	Position according to 2001 All Domains Index			
	1 <sup>st</sup> Quartile	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quartile	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quartile	4 <sup>th</sup> Quartile
<b>Improved position in 2003</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Smethwick</li> <li>• Ocker Hill</li> <li>• Lyng</li> <li>• Tibbington</li> <li>• Beeches Road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Toll End</li> <li>• Swan Village &amp; Carters Green</li> <li>• Horseley Heath</li> <li>• Rood End</li> <li>• Charlemont Farm &amp; Bustleholme</li> <li>• Burnt Tree</li> <li>• Tipton Town</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whiteheath</li> <li>• Hallam</li> </ul>	
<b>Worsened position in 2003</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stone Cross</li> <li>• Millfields</li> <li>• Oak House North</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brickhouse</li> <li>• Wood Green &amp; Old Park</li> <li>• Lyndon</li> <li>• Kenrick Estate</li> <li>• Black Lake South</li> <li>• Rowley</li> <li>• Hall End</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wednesbury Central</li> <li>• Old Hill</li> <li>• Temple Way</li> <li>• Oak House South</li> <li>• Causeway Green</li> </ul>

# Sandwell Neighbourhood Analysis

# Change in Quartile 2001-2003: All Domains Index



Source: Neighbourhood Profiles, Issue 3.

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### Neighbourhoods by Quartile Change

Dark Red	Declined by 2 quartiles	(2)
Light Red	Declined by 1 quartile	(13)
White	No Change	(50)
Light Blue	Improved by 1 quartile	(11)
Medium Blue	Improved by 2 quartiles	(2)
Dark Blue	Improved by 3 quartiles	(1)

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There are three neighbourhoods where the change in quartile position between 2001 and 2003 particularly stands out:

1. Wednesbury Central has declined by two quartiles on the *All Domains Index*, moving from the 4<sup>th</sup> 'least deprived' quartile in 2001, to be within the worst 25-50% in Sandwell in 2003. Looking at the individual domains, the neighbourhood has declined particularly on the Health Index, with smaller declines on Crime, Housing and Income.
2. Brickhouse has also declined by two quartiles on the overall *All Domains Index*, moving from the third quartile in 2001, to the 'most deprived' quartile in 2003. The neighbourhood has worsened in particular on the Crime and Income Indices, whilst education has actually seen some improvement.
3. Lyng has improved by three quartiles, moving from the 'most deprived' quartile in 2001, to the 'least deprived' in 2003. Whilst there have been particular improvements on the Education and Health Indices, there was also a large decline on the Housing Index.

Within the individual domain indices, the following changes have taken place:

- Access:** There has been relatively little change in terms of the Access Index, with 53 neighbourhoods maintaining their 2001 quartile position.
- Crime:** 23 neighbourhoods have improved on the Crime Index, whilst 25 have worsened. The greatest improvement has been in Black Patch, but this is a very small area where rates can fluctuate considerably.
- Education:** 21 neighbourhoods have improved their quartile position on this domain, whilst 17 have declined. The greatest improvement has been in Lyng, Temple Way and Tividale.
- Health:** 21 neighbourhoods have improved on the Health Index (particularly Lyng & Toll End), whilst 28 have declined.
- Housing:** 20 neighbourhoods have improved position on the Housing Index, and 20 have declined. The largest relative improvements have been in Grace Mary & Princes End.
- Income:** 19 neighbourhoods have improved position since 2001, particularly Tibbington, Charlemont Farm & Bustleholme, Toll End and Burnt Tree.

## Phase 1 Neighbourhoods

Phase 1 neighbourhoods refer to the 18 neighbourhoods where Neighbourhood Renewal funding has been used to support the establishment of six Neighbourhood Management and Six Community Renewal Schemes throughout the Borough.

- Of the 18 Phase 1 neighbourhoods, 4 (Rood End, Tibbington, Burnt Tree and Beeches Road) have seen an overall improvement in their quartile position since 2001.
- 11 have seen no change in quartile since the 2001 *All Domains Index*. However, 5 of these neighbourhoods have seen an improvement in their actual rank, even though they are still within the same quartile.
- The relative position of 3 neighbourhoods has declined since 2001. Brickhouse and Millfields have both moved into the most deprived quartile, whilst Rowley has moved into the second quartile.

### Phase 1 Neighbourhoods: Change in Position on the All Domains Index

Town	Neighbourhood	Overall change in Rank <sup>1</sup>	Quartile 2001 <sup>2</sup>	Quartile 2003 <sup>2</sup>	Quartile change
Oldbury	Oldbury	+	2	2	No change
	Rood End	-	2	3	Improved
	Grace Mary	+	2	2	No change
Rowley Regis	Springfield	-	4	4	No change
	Brickhouse	+	3	1	Declined
	Rowley	+	3	2	Declined
Smethwick	Bearwood	-	4	4	No change
Tipton	Princes End	+	1	1	No change
	Tibbington	-	1	2	Improved
	Tibbington Estate	+	1	1	No change
	Great Bridge	+	1	1	No change
	Burnt Tree	-	2	3	Improved
Wednesbury	Harvills Hawthorn	-	1	1	No change
	Hill Top	-	4	4	No change
	Millfields	+	2	1	Declined
	Friar Park	-	1	1	No change
West Bromwich	Tantany	+	1	1	No change
	Beeches Road	-	1	2	Improved

<sup>1</sup> Where minus represents an improvement in ranking

<sup>2</sup> Where 1 = most deprived quartile

## Trends in Individual 'Neighbourhood Analysis' Indicators

This analysis looks at trends in the individual social and economic indicators since they were first used as part of the Neighbourhood Analysis in 2001. With 29 indicators for each of 79 Neighbourhoods, it is not possible to report here on every indicator in every neighbourhood. Instead, comments are included (where possible) on the general trend for each of the individual indicators between the data set used in 2001 and the current version<sup>1</sup>. Where it is appropriate, the section on each indicator also makes reference to those Neighbourhoods which were among the 19 'most deprived' in 2001 (i.e. the 'worst quartile') and which have also shown significant improvement (shown in **bold**). Lastly, 'Phase 1' Neighbourhoods which are now in a better relative position are identified (shown underlined).

In the case of several of the indicators, we are only able to make comparisons between the Census in 1991 and the equivalent source in 2001. This means that we are not only considering a 10 year period of change, but also a period which is almost entirely outside that which is likely to be affected by recent interventions associated with the Neighbourhood Strategy.

For those indicators based on census results (which might also include those which use census information as part of the calculation of a rate, such as those expressed as a percentage of the population for example) there will be some change brought about by the change in Census output geography. In particular, this will make the process of reaching conclusions about the smallest Neighbourhoods (e.g. Black Patch) subject to some error.

### 1. Access

Our analysis of Neighbourhoods included the physical proximity of their residents to a range of services (i.e. post offices, banks, shops, public transport, general practitioners, and open space). Since the change recorded in these indicators is not yet significant, they are not discussed here.

**1.2 Car Ownership** refers to the percentage of households that do not have access to a car. The information in the 2001 Index and the current Index was based on data from the 1991 and 2001 Census respectively. In 1991 45% of Sandwell households did not have access to a car, a figure which had fallen to 38% by 2001. Over the 10 years to 2001, it is also clear that a number of 'worst quartile' Neighbourhoods have improved their relative position - in particular **Princes End**, **Tantany** and **Galton Village**. Other Phase 1 Neighbourhoods showing particular improvement also included Burnt Tree, Brickhouse and Springfield.

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<sup>1</sup> Owing to delays in the data becoming available to us, this will not necessarily be the same as the trend between the years 2001 and 2003

## 2. Crime

**2.1 Crime** is represented by the total number of crimes recorded by the Police in a year for every 1,000 residents. Relatively few of the Neighbourhoods in the worst quartile in 2001 showed a significant improvement of their relative position in the two years up to 2002/3. **Black Patch**, **Beeches Road**, **Burnt Tree**, **Rood End** and **Windmill Lane** appear to have been among those which did.

**2.2 Burglary** refers to the total number of domestic burglaries recorded by the Police in a year for every 1,000 households. As with total crime, there does not appear to have been any general improvement in the position of the Neighbourhoods in the worst quartile in the two years up to 2002/3 when the current index was recorded. **Black Patch**, **Friar Park**, **Millfields**, **Rood End**, and **Windmill Lane** were among those Neighbourhoods which showed some improvement.

**2.3 Anti-Social Behaviour** refers to the total number of incidents of anti-social behaviour reported to Sandwell Neighbourhood Offices, expressed as a rate of incidents per 1,000 households. Anti-Social Behaviour is made up of a number of incident types, such as noise, verbal abuse, vehicle nuisance, boundary disputes etc. Comparing results for 1999/2000 with those for 2002, a number of neighbourhoods in West Bromwich appear to have improved their relative position by this measure. These include **Beeches Road** and **Tantany**. In addition, another Phase 1 Neighbourhood – **Oldbury** – showed improvement. However, given what is known about the sensitivity of Anti-Social Behaviour data to differential reporting rates, conclusions about these Neighbourhoods should be viewed with caution.

**2.4 Young Offenders** refers to number of arrests of residents aged between 5 and 17, expressed as a percentage of the total number of residents of the same age. The two recording periods compared here are 1998 and 2002/3. By this measure, the trend among the worst quartile Neighbourhoods appears to be mixed. **Black Patch**, **Friar Park**, **Tibbington** and **Cape Hill** are among the Neighbourhoods which have shown an improvement in their relative position. **Springfield** and **Millfields** also appear in a more favourable position in the new Index.

### 3. Education

**3.1 Attainment at GCSE** refers to the average point score at GCSE, for pupils living in and attending school in Sandwell. The two datasets represent results from exams in 2000 and 2002, but the data is not directly comparable. This is because the first Index ranked Neighbourhoods based on the average score per pupil per exam taken, while the second Index used the average total points score per pupil. However, a comparison of the relative position of Neighbourhoods in each case shows little improvement among the most deprived. In this rather negative context, the most positive change appears to be in the **Swan Village & Carter's Green** and **Lyng** Neighbourhoods, although even in the latter case the most recent result is based on a very small number of pupils and may not represent the actual trend. Among the Phase 1 Neighbourhoods, Springfield, Grace Mary and Oldbury also show an improved position.

**3.2 Attainment at Key Stage 2 English and Maths** represents performance of 11 year old resident pupils in their Key Stage 2 English and mathematics examinations. In the case of the first Index, based on 2000 results, this was reported in terms of an average point score per pupil. However, in the most recent Index performance is represented by the proportion of pupils achieving Level 4 or more in the exam. Despite this difference, comparing the relative position of Neighbourhoods in 2000 and in 2002 shows improvements in (among others) **Lyng**, **Hamblett's North**, Rood End and Tibbington in English, and in Burnt Tree, Hill Top, **Ocker Hill**, **Hamblett's North**, and **Galton Village** in Maths.

**3.3 Higher qualifications** refers to the percentage of residents<sup>2</sup> that lack higher qualifications<sup>3</sup> and is taken from the Census. The 1991 Census recorded that 19 out of every 20 Sandwell residents did not have a degree or diploma, while ten years later 18 out of 20 did not have a higher qualification – even though the definition of higher qualification used appeared broader than that used previously. Although data from the Census in 1991 and that in 2001 is not directly comparable, it is still possible to compare the relative position of the Neighbourhoods. Although areas such as **Cape Hill** and **Windmill Lane** appear in a better relative position in the new Index, none of the 'worst' 19 Neighbourhoods which were also in the worst quartile by this indicator in 1991 had shown

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<sup>2</sup>Data from the 1991 Census considers all residents aged 18 and over, while the 2001 Census reports this measure as a percentage of working age residents (i.e. those aged 16-74).

<sup>3</sup> In the case of the 2003 data, this refers to qualifications in the Level4/5 category of the 2001 Census Key Statistics, i.e. First degree, Higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor.

substantial improvement. That said, Burnt Tree and Rood End stood out as two Phase 1 Neighbourhoods which have improved their relative position.

## 4. Health

**4.1 Standardised Mortality Ratio** or SMR refers to the relationship between the number of deaths in the population compared to the expected number of deaths, based on what is known about the age of the population etc. The deaths included in the source data are all causes of death occurring in Sandwell over a period of a few years. The 2001 Index used the period 1995 to 1997, while the more recent Index used data from the five years from 1997 to 2001. Comparing the two sets of data, Neighbourhoods such as Great Bridge, Hill Top, Millfields, Springfield **Swan Village & Carter's Green**, and **Tibbington** had an improved relative position in the 2003 Index.

**4.2 Low Birth Weight** refers to the number of births which were recorded as being less than 2,500 grammes, expressed as a percentage of all births. Each birth was allocated to a neighbourhood according to the postcode of residence of the mother, and the data compared is from 1999 and 2002. By this measure, 'worst quartile' Neighbourhoods such as **Lyng**, **Swan Village & Carter's Green** and **Cape Hill** appear to have improved their relative position. In addition Hill Top, Harvills Hawthorn and Oldbury were among the Phase 1 Neighbourhoods showing improvement.

**4.3 Long Term Illness** refers to the proportion of Sandwell residents with a limiting long-term illness recorded by the Census. Between the Census in 1991 and the one in 2001, **Black Patch**, **Hamblett's North**, **Galton Village** and **Cape Hill** were among the Neighbourhoods which showed an improvement by this measure.

**4.4 Hospital Admissions** measures the proportion of residents who were admitted to a hospital as an in-patient at least once, standardised to take account of the age structure of the area. With the exception of **Black Patch**, none of the 'worst' 19 Neighbourhoods which were also in the worst quartile by this measure showed significant improvement. However Springfield, Rowley and Bearwood were among the Phase 1 Neighbourhoods which showed most improvement in their relative position.

**4.5 Child Referrals** measures the number of resident children (i.e. under 18) who were referred to Social Services, expressed as a rate per 1000 of the population aged 0-17 years. The Index in 2001 was based on data from an eight year period between 1992 and 2000, while the new Index drew on information from 2002/3. **Lyng, Lodge Road & West Bromwich Central**, and **Friar Park** showed improvement. The three Neighbourhoods in Rowley ward (**Springfield**, **Rowley** and **Brickhouse**) were among the Phase 1 Neighbourhoods which showed the most improved position in the new Index.

## 5. Housing

**5.1 Central Heating** refers to the proportion of households that lack central heating or adequate heating systems<sup>4</sup>. In 1991, more than a third of Sandwell households had no central heating, a figure which had almost halved by 2001. In that time, several Neighbourhoods appear to have improved their position relative to the Borough, including **Princes End** and **Tibbington Estate**. Similarly, Phase 1 Neighbourhoods such as **Burnt Tree** and **Grace Mary** showed particular improvement.

**5.2 Overcrowding** is a measure based on the ratio of people living in the household to the number of rooms in the dwelling. In 1991, 3.2% of Sandwell Households were overcrowded (although for some neighbourhoods the average was greater than 1 in 10). In 2001, a revised definition of overcrowding yielded at Borough-wide rate of 6.6% of households. Between the two measures, several neighbourhoods appear to have improved their position relative to the Borough – including **Grace Mary**, **Rowley**, **Brickhouse**, **Tibbington Estate** and **Princes End**.

**5.3 Cost of Disrepair** refers to the average forecasted cost of repair of Local Authority housing. Between the two measures, several neighbourhoods appear to have improved their position relative to the Borough, including **Beeches Road**, **Grace Mary**, **Bearwood**, and **Lodge Road & West Bromwich Central**.

**5.4 Void dwellings** refers to the percentage of domestic properties (both the Public and Private sectors) which are empty. Between the two measures, several neighbourhoods appear to have improved their position relative to the Borough, including **Tantany**, **Millfields** and **Great Bridge**.

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<sup>4</sup> A household's accommodation is described as 'with central heating' if it had central heating in some or all rooms (whether used or not). Central heating included gas, oil or solid fuel central heating, night storage heaters, warm air heating and under-floor heating

## 6. Income

For two of the indicators in this domain (economic activity and disability) we compare Census data from 1991 and 2001. However, a complication is created by a change in the definition of *working age* over that period<sup>5</sup>.

**6.1 Economic Activity** measures the proportion of *working age* residents who are either employed or unemployed. In 1991, 77% of the working age population in Sandwell were economically active. The 2001 figure was 63%, using the changed definition. The pattern in 1991 showed most of the low levels of economic activity appearing in the central belt of deprivation running from Tipton to North Smethwick. 2001 data provided a more complicated picture, and several neighbourhoods appear to have improved their position relative to the Borough, including **Tibbington**, **Swan Village & Carter's Green**, and **Beeches Road**.

**6.2 Unemployment** in this case measures the proportion of the *economically active* residents who are claiming Unemployment Benefit. In September 2000 this 'Claimant Count' unemployment in Sandwell averaged 6.8%, but has since fallen somewhat. The two Neighbourhood Analyses use data from September 2000 and April 2003. Among the changes in this 2½ year period, there appears to be an improvement in the relative position of some of the neighbourhoods in and around Tipton – including **Harvills Hawthorn**, **Friar Park**, **Tibbington Estate**, and **Great Bridge**.

**6.3 Disability** measures the proportion of the *working age* residents who are classed as being 'permanently sick or disabled'. In 1991, 5.1% of working age residents in Sandwell were classified in this way. The 2001 figure was 7.3%, using the changed definition. Among the neighbourhoods which showed a positive change in their relative position by this measure were **Hamblets North**, **Burnt Tree**, **Cape Hill** and **Lyng**.

**6.4 Benefit recipients** refers to the proportion of households that are dependent on state welfare benefits. The 2001 Index used 1994 data for Income Support and Council Tax Benefit. However, the 2003 Index used 2003 data and a different set of benefits: Housing Benefit & Council Tax Benefit and either Income Support or Job Seekers Allowance. Setting these differences aside, a comparison of 1994 and 2003 data shows that the 'worst quartile' Neighbourhoods of **Lyng** and **Cape Hill** are ranked in a better position in 2003. In addition, the Phase 1 Neighbourhoods of **Burnt Tree**, **Springfield** and **Rowley** also appear in a more favourable position in the 2003 Index.

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<sup>5</sup> In 1991 working age was taken as being aged 16 to 60/65, while for the 2001 census it was defined as aged 16 to 74 for both sexes.

DOMAIN	INDICATOR	SOURCE	SOURCE PERIOD
ACCESS	% Population within 400m of a Post Office	<a href="http://www.royalmail.co.uk">www.royalmail.co.uk</a> & 2001 Census (ONS)	June 2003
	% Population within 400m of a Bank or Building Society	Thomson Local <a href="http://www.thomweb.co.uk">www.thomweb.co.uk</a> , OS Address Point & 2001 Census (ONS)	June 2002
	% Population within 400m of a Shopping Parade/Centre	Sandwell MBC & 2001 Census (ONS)	1995
	Access to Public Transport (Buses)	West Midlands Joint Data Team (JDT) & CENTRO	1999
	% Population within 400m of a GP Surgery	NHS - <a href="http://www.nhsdirect.nhs.uk/localnhsservices">www.nhsdirect.nhs.uk/localnhsservices</a> & 2001 Census (ONS)	March 2003
	% of Households without a Car	2001 Census (ONS), Key Statistics	2001
	% Population within 400m of Public Open Space	Revised Deposit UDP & 2001 Census (ONS)	2001
CRIME	Total Recorded Crimes per 1000 Population	West Midlands Joint Data Team (JDT) & 2001 Census (ONS)	2002/03
	Domestic Burglary per 1000 Households	West Midlands Joint Data Team (JDT) & 2001 Census (ONS)	2002/03
	Cases of Anti-Social Behaviour per 1000 Households	Sandwell M.B.C. - Anti Social Behaviour Unit & 2001 Census (ONS)	Jan-Dec 2002
	Young Offenders: Rate of arrest per 1000 pop <sup>n</sup> aged 5-17 yrs	West Midlands Police & 2001 Census (ONS)	2002/03
EDUCATION	Average point score per Pupil at GCSE	Sandwell LEA	2002
	% Resident Pupils achieving Level 4+ at Key Stage 2 English	Sandwell LEA	2002
	% Resident Pupils achieving Level 4+ at Key Stage 2 Maths	Sandwell LEA	2002
	% Absenteeism Rate from School (Authorised + Unauthorised)	Sandwell LEA	2002
	% Population Lacking Higher Qualifications	2001 Census (ONS), Key Statistics	2001
HEALTH	Standardised Mortality Ratio	Sandwell Primary Care Trusts & 2001 Census (ONS)	1997 - 2001
	% Births Below 2500 grammes	Sandwell Primary Care Trusts	Jan - Nov 2002
	% Population with Limiting Long Term Illness	2001 Census (ONS), Key Statistics	2001
	Hospital Admissions Standardised Ratio	Sandwell Primary Care Trusts & 2001 Census (ONS)	2001/02
	Child Referrals to Social Services per 1000 Population (0-17 yrs)	Sandwell M.B.C. - Social Services & 2001 Census (ONS)	2002/03
HOUSING	% Housing Stock Lacking Central Heating	2001 Census (ONS), Key Statistics	2001
	% Housing Stock Overcrowded	2001 Census (ONS), Key Statistics	2001
	Average Cost of Disrepair (LA Properties)	Sandwell M.B.C. - Urban Form	2002
	% of Void Dwellings (Public & Private)	Sandwell M.B.C. - Urban Form & 2001 Census (ONS)	April 2002
INCOME	% Economically Active Population (between 16 and 74 years)	2001 Census (ONS), Key Statistics	2001
	Claimant count unemployment as % economically active pop <sup>n</sup>	ONS (NOMIS) & Sandwell M.B.C. - Urban Form	April 2003
	% Economically active pop <sup>n</sup> who are permanently sick or disabled	2001 Census (ONS), Key Statistics	2001
	% of Households dependent on HB, CTB and IS or JSA	Sandwell M.B.C. - Revenues & Benefits & 2001 Census (ONS)	March 2003

## Neighbourhoods by Rank 2003: All Domains

Where 1 = 'most deprived' neighbourhood

\* Since 2001 Index - positive value, position has worsened; negative value, position has improved.

Neighbourhood	Access Domain	Crime Domain	Education Domain	Health Domain	Housing Domain	Income Domain	All Domains	Quartile change*
Black Patch	6	64	1	79	17	1	1	0
Windmill Lane	66	6	5	3	11	2	2	0
Tibbington Estate	7	1	11	12	34	9	3	0
Lion Farm	46	8	2	7	55	19	4	0
Hamblets South	14	29	7	23	3	13	5	0
Tantany	23	26	3	4	31	36	6	0
Hamblets North	9	4	20	24	2	7	7	0
Princes End	17	7	4	31	65	24	8	0
Great Bridge	37	15	18	1	45	6	9	0
Friar Park	26	28	8	32	6	16	10	0
Cape Hill	78	14	9	29	10	3	11	0
Lodge Road & West Bromwich	75	9	15	6	4	17	12	0
Harvills Hawthorn	25	13	13	10	25	18	13	0
Stone Cross	41	31	6	22	7	43	14	1
Galton Village	72	12	14	48	8	5	15	0
Oak House North	63	19	10	5	13	30	16	1
Millfields	8	65	12	14	16	22	17	1
Brickhouse	28	5	24	37	21	12	18	2
Cakemore	5	48	29	20	20	8	19	0
Beeches Road	79	22	17	8	27	20	20	-1
Albion Estate	1	72	25	49	57	4	21	0
Black Lake South	13	10	36	2	54	41	22	1
Grace Mary	39	33	21	43	61	10	23	0
Ocker Hill	20	35	23	25	50	14	24	-1
North Smethwick	70	49	27	57	5	11	25	-1
Greets Green	19	36	35	35	14	32	26	0
Oldbury	29	2	58	16	24	27	27	0
Londonderry	24	56	37	17	28	28	28	0
Hall End	61	70	16	52	47	26	29	1
Lyndon	2	59	51	9	59	15	30	1
Hateley Heath	50	37	19	44	56	37	31	0
Tibbington	27	30	31	18	46	47	32	-1
Uplands	71	32	49	11	19	21	33	0
Cradley Heath	47	20	32	30	60	39	34	0
Park Estate	65	69	38	15	33	23	35	0
Rowley	35	17	22	58	67	49	36	1
Wood Green & Old Park	12	45	48	28	44	29	37	1
Kenrick Estate	53	67	30	27	36	34	38	1
Wednesbury Central	64	24	42	19	38	35	39	2
Bristnall	52	58	33	33	26	44	40	0

**Where 1 = 'most deprived' neighbourhood**

**\* Since 2001 Index - positive value, position has worsened; negative value, position has improved.**

Neighbourhood	Access Domain	Crime Domain	Education Domain	Health Domain	Housing Domain	Income Domain	All Domains	Quartile change*
Portway	21	21	28	54	51	58	41	0
Yew Tree & Tamebridge	33	40	26	50	66	52	42	0
Swan Village & Carters Green	51	3	55	51	29	42	43	-1
Blackheath	45	27	39	39	63	40	44	0
Oak House South	36	47	47	56	12	33	45	1
Rood End	77	25	46	40	18	45	46	-1
Golf Links	55	57	53	38	15	38	47	0
Horseley Heath	73	52	45	13	32	48	48	-1
Brades Village	32	23	52	21	40	59	49	0
Burnt Tree	44	43	34	55	43	62	50	-1
Woods & Mesty Croft	16	38	57	34	23	56	51	0
West Smethwick	58	60	56	47	9	46	52	0
Causeway Green	67	55	41	65	35	54	53	1
Brandhall	38	50	62	45	52	31	54	0
Charlemont Farm & Bustleholme	15	39	40	62	48	72	55	-1
Hamstead	68	44	54	42	71	53	56	0
Old Hill	59	53	50	61	68	50	57	1
Lea Brook	4	51	43	36	76	73	58	0
Temple Way	3	16	60	75	30	65	59	1
Whiteheath	31	18	59	63	39	69	60	-1
Langley	54	54	63	46	70	55	61	0
Tipton Town	34	71	68	53	42	51	62	-2
Hallam	10	46	72	41	41	57	63	-1
Tividale	49	61	66	69	22	60	64	0
Toll End	48	76	44	72	74	71	65	-2
Hill Top	60	34	69	64	53	61	66	0
Europa Estate	22	11	67	71	78	66	67	0
Wigmore	40	68	65	68	49	68	68	0
Newton	62	74	70	59	64	67	69	0
Gospel Oak	18	75	61	76	73	76	70	0
Springfield	30	62	71	78	69	64	71	0
Hamstead Newton	74	78	64	73	77	74	72	0
Warley South	76	66	74	60	58	63	73	0
Bearwood	56	42	76	70	37	75	74	0
Lyng	69	79	79	67	1	25	75	-3
Great Barr West	11	63	73	77	62	78	76	0
Oakham	57	41	75	26	75	79	77	0
Great Barr East	43	77	77	66	72	70	78	0
Grove Vale	42	73	78	74	79	77	79	0

## Neighbourhoods by Town: All Domains Index by Quartile 2003

Where 1 = most deprived quartile

Town	1 <sup>st</sup> Quartile	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quartile	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quartile	4 <sup>th</sup> Quartile
<b>Oldbury</b>		Cakemore Grace Mary Oldbury	Brades Village Brandhall Causeway Green Portway Rood End	Langley Oakham Tividale Warley South
<b>Rowley Regis</b>	Brickhouse Lion Farm	Cradley Heath Rowley	Blackheath Old Hill	Springfield Whiteheath
<b>Smethwick</b>	Black Patch Cape Hill Galton Village Windmill Lane	Albion Estate Londonderry North Smethwick Uplands	Bristnall West Smethwick	Bearwood
<b>Tipton</b>	Great Bridge Princes End Tibbington Estate	Ocker Hill Park Estate Tibbington	Burnt Tree Horseley Heath Temple Way	Gospel Oak Tipton Town Toll End
<b>Wednesbury</b>	Friar Park Harvills Hawthorn Millfields	Wednesbury Central Wood Green & Old Park	Golf Links Lea Brook Woods & Mesty Croft	Hill Top
<b>West Bromwich</b>	Hamblets North Hamblets South Lodge Road & West Bromwich Oak House North Stone Cross Tantany	Beeches Road Black Lake South Greets Green Hall End Hateley Heath Kenrick Estate Lyndon	Charlemont Farm & Bustleholme Hamstead Oak House South Swan Village & Carters Green Yew Tree & Tamebridge	Europa Estate Great Barr East Great Barr West Grove Vale Hallam Hamstead Newton Lyng Newton Wigmore