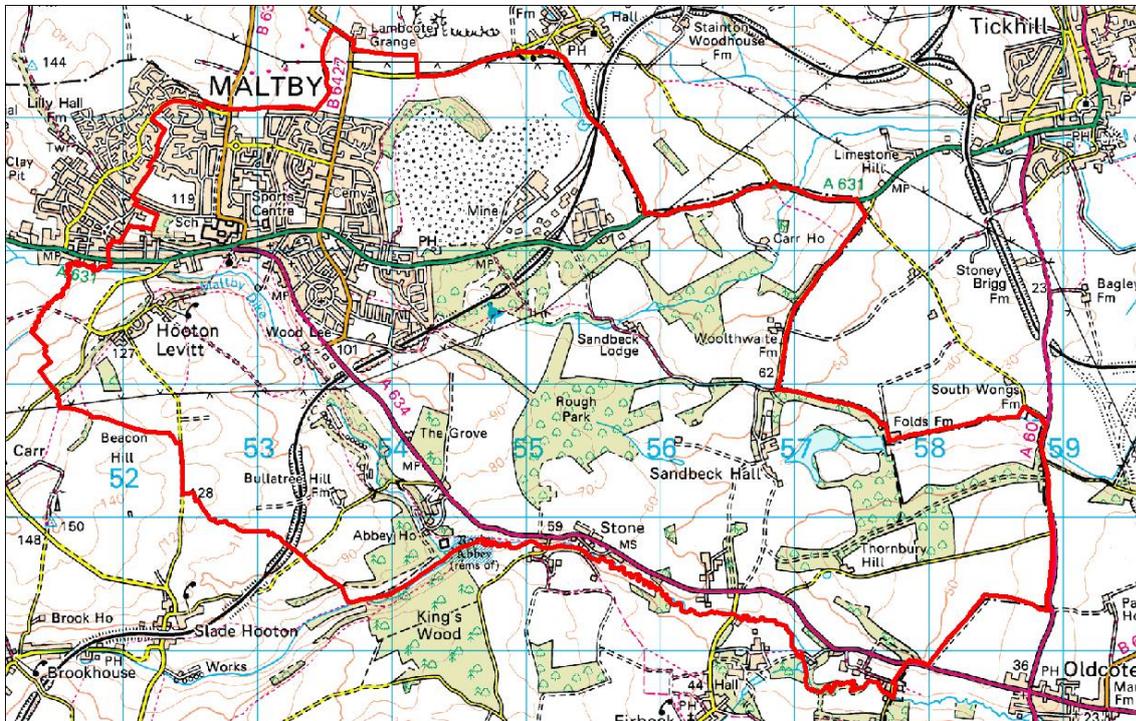


Maltby Ward Profile 2019

Description

Maltby Ward lies in the east of the Borough with a population of 12,360 (2017) and an area of 2,063 hectares. Maltby is a small, former mining town with 16,500 residents, about three quarters of whom live in the Maltby Ward. Maltby has fairly high levels of deprivation, especially in the south east of the town, but there is also a more affluent pocket in the north-west.

Coal mining was a major local employer but Maltby Main, the last coal mine in Rotherham, closed in 2013. Apart from the urban area of Maltby, the ward covers a large but very sparsely populated rural area, including the small village of Hooton Levitt with a population of 120, and Roche Abbey, a Cistercian monastery founded in 1147.



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Population by Age

2017 Estimate	Population	Percentage	Rotherham Average
Aged 0-15	2,490	20.1%	19.3%
Aged 16-24	1,200	9.7%	9.9%
Aged 25-44	2,880	23.3%	24.2%
Aged 45-64	3,350	27.1%	27.2%
Aged 65+	2,440	19.7%	19.4%
Total	12,360	100%	100%

Population change since 2011: - 242 (-1.9%) (Rotherham +1.8%)

The population of Maltby has reduced since 2011 which reflects the lack of new housing in the ward combined with demolitions. The age structure of the population is close to the Rotherham average.

Ethnic Group

2011 Census	Population	Percentage	Rotherham Average
White British	12,221	97.0%	91.9%
Other White	165	1.3%	1.7%
Mixed	108	0.9%	1.0%
Asian	76	0.6%	4.1%
Black	20	0.2%	0.8%
Other	12	0.1%	0.5%
Total	12,602	100%	100%

3% of Maltby residents were from a BME community in 2011, well below the Borough average of 8.1%.

Housing and Households

Dwellings in 2018: 5,510 (5,585 in 2011), Households in 2018: 5,285 (5,337 in 2011)

The number of dwellings in Maltby has reduced by 75 (-1.3%) since 2011 and there are 52 fewer households (-1.0%).

2011 Census	Detached	Semi	Terraced	Flats	Total
Owner Occupied	835	1,382	959	70	3,246 (61%)
Social Rented	40	475	394	196	1,105 (21%)
Private Rented	100	259	466	161	986 (18%)
Total	975 (18%)	2,116 (40%)	1,819 (34%)	427 (8%)	5,337

Maltby has a diverse housing stock with a relatively high proportion of terraced houses which are of mixed tenure with almost half being rented. Most households are owner occupied but the private rented sector is larger than average and a significant proportion of social rented housing is rented from housing associations.

Council Rented Properties in 2017: 707 (602 houses and 105 flats), 12.9% of dwellings

Employment, Benefits and Pensions

Employment by Industry

Employment by Workplace Located in the Ward (2017)	Number	Percent	Rotherham Average
Manufacturing & Production	125	5.2%	15.4%
Construction	150	6.2%	7.9%
Retail, Wholesale & Motor Trades	330	13.6%	15.3%
Transport & Storage	50	2.1%	4.9%
Accommodation & Catering	175	7.2%	5.8%
Finance, Communications & Property	65	2.7%	4.6%
Professional, Scientific & Technical	150	6.2%	6.8%
Business Administration & Support	125	5.2%	8.8%
Public Administration	100	4.1%	5.8%
Education	600	24.8%	8.8%
Health	350	14.5%	12.7%
Arts, Entertainment, Leisure & Other	200	8.3%	3.4%
Total	2,420	100%	100%

Total Employment by Workplace in 2017: 2,420 (3,419 in 2011) - 999

Maltby has lost 29% of local jobs since 2011, largely due to the closure of Maltby Colliery in 2013. There is a low proportion of local employment in production industries and a high proportion employed in Education. Employment levels in the ward depend on opportunities in other areas as local jobs were only sufficient for 33% of the working age population.

Benefits and Pensions

DWP Benefits (2018)	Number	Percentage	Rotherham Average
Working Age Population (16-64)	7,428		
- Employment & Support Allowance	700	9.4%	7.4%
- Job Seekers Allowance	135	1.8%	1.5%
- Income Support	260	3.5%	2.1%
- Carers Allowance	344	4.6%	3.7%
- Universal Credit	179	2.4%	1.9%
Total on working age benefits	1,618	21.8%	16.6%
State Pensioners	2,284		
- Pension Credit	409	17.9%	16.3%

The proportion of people claiming benefits of all types in Maltby is above the Rotherham average, particularly those of working age.

Child Poverty 2016 (HMRC)

Children aged 0-15: 2,505 Children in low income families: 675 (26.9%)
(Borough 21.8%, England 17%)

Child poverty in Maltby is well above the Borough average.

General Health and Disability

General Health bad or very bad (2011): 9.1% (Rotherham 7.6%, England 5.5%)

Limiting Long Term Illness or Disability (2011): 24.4% (Rotherham 22%, England 17.6%)

DWP Disability Benefits (2018)	Number	Percentage	Rotherham Average
- Attendance Allowance (aged 65+)	316	13.0%	13.6%
- Disability Living Allowance (all ages)	615	5.0%	4.5%
- Personal Independence Payment (16-64)	587	7.9%	6.6%
Total on Disability Benefits	1,518	12.3%	11.1%

Maltby had rates of poor health and disability above the Borough average in 2011 and much higher than the national average, reflected in higher claim rates for disability benefits.

Lifestyle and Specific Health Issues

Three-quarters of health and lifestyle indicators are worse (have higher rates) than Rotherham average. Additionally, nearly a quarter of indicators are significantly worse than the Rotherham average, including emergency hospital admissions, hospital stays for self-harm and alcohol-related harm, and death rates particularly premature deaths. The period data relates to is shown as (a) to (e) below and explained in the notes.

Compared to Rotherham average, Maltby ward is better for (has lower rates/less): low birth weight births (a); deliveries to teenage mothers (d); and occasional smokers aged 11-15 (c).

In contrast, **Maltby ward is worse for** (has higher rates/more): young people smoking regularly (aged 15, 16-17) (c); hospital admissions for injuries in children and young people aged under 15 and 15-24 (d); emergency hospital admissions (coronary heart disease (CHD), stroke, myocardial infarction, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)) (d); incidence of colorectal and prostate cancer (a); hospital stays for self-harm and alcohol-related harm (d); premature deaths (aged less than 75) from all causes, particularly circulatory diseases and CHD (a); and deaths (all ages) from all causes, particularly cancers, circulatory diseases, CHD,

stroke and respiratory diseases) (a). Maltby also has particularly high rates of deaths of people aged under 65 years (a). As a consequence, life expectancy at birth is around 2–2½ years lower than the Rotherham average (a).

The Top 5 better and worse indicators are shown below (see Notes):

Better than Rotherham average

Low birth weight births (2011-2015) 2.2%, (Rotherham 3.4%, England 2.8%)

Deliveries to teenage mothers (2011/12-2015/16) 1.2% (Rotherham 1.6%, England 1.1%)

Occasional smokers* aged 11-15 (2009-2012) 1.2% (Rotherham 1.4%, England 1.5%)

Emergency admissions in under 5s (per 1,000) (2011/12-2015/16) 146.4 (Rotherham 160.4, England 149.2) (less than 10%)

Incidence of breast cancer (2011-2015) 85 (Rotherham 93) (less than 10%)

Worse than Rotherham average

Deaths from stroke (2011-2015) 158 (Rotherham 100)

Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (2011/12-2015/16) 267 (Rotherham 183)

Hospital stays for self-harm (2010/11-2014/15) 123 (Rotherham 86)

Premature deaths** from all causes (2011-2015) 140 (Rotherham 114)

Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm (2011/12-2015/16) 131 (Rotherham 111)

Also of importance:

Deaths from all causes, Premature deaths under 65 years old, and Emergency admissions from all causes are all significantly higher than Rotherham average.

Notes

Hospital admissions, cancer incidence and death rates are standardised to England (England = 100)

A ratio less than 100 is relatively better, more than 100 is relatively worse.

These are based on 5 years data to produce robust rates at ward level.

Deaths and cancer incidence data based on 2011-2015, hospital admissions/stays 2011/12-2015/16.

Data periods: (a) 2011-2015 (b) 2013/14-2015/16 (c) 2009-2012 (d) 2011/12-2015/16 (e) 2006-2008.

Data represents persons all ages unless otherwise specified.

**Modelled prevalence (based on socio-demographic profile and small area population data)*

***Persons aged under 75.*

'better' and 'worse' based on differences over 10% from Rotherham average.

Top 5 – Based on statistically significant or largest differences from Rotherham value. Ordering

difficult due to comparing different measures (rates, percentages, ratios, life expectancy)

(less than 10%) – Indicators in the top 5 but difference from Rotherham is less than 10%.

Education

Local Secondary Schools: Maltby Academy

Good Development at Age 5 - 2013/14: 59% (Rotherham 62.2%, England 60.4%)

Key Stage 2 Level 4 in Reading, Writing & Maths 2014: 71.3% (Rotherham 77%, England 78%)

5+ GCSE inc English & Maths - 2013/14: 49.4% (Rotherham 56.8%, England 56.6%)

Primary and secondary attainment in 2014 was below the Rotherham and national averages.

Highest Level of Qualification (2011 Census):

Degree or diploma 12.1% (Rotherham 17.4%, England 27.4%)

No Qualifications 34.5% (Rotherham 29.8%, England 22.5%)

Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

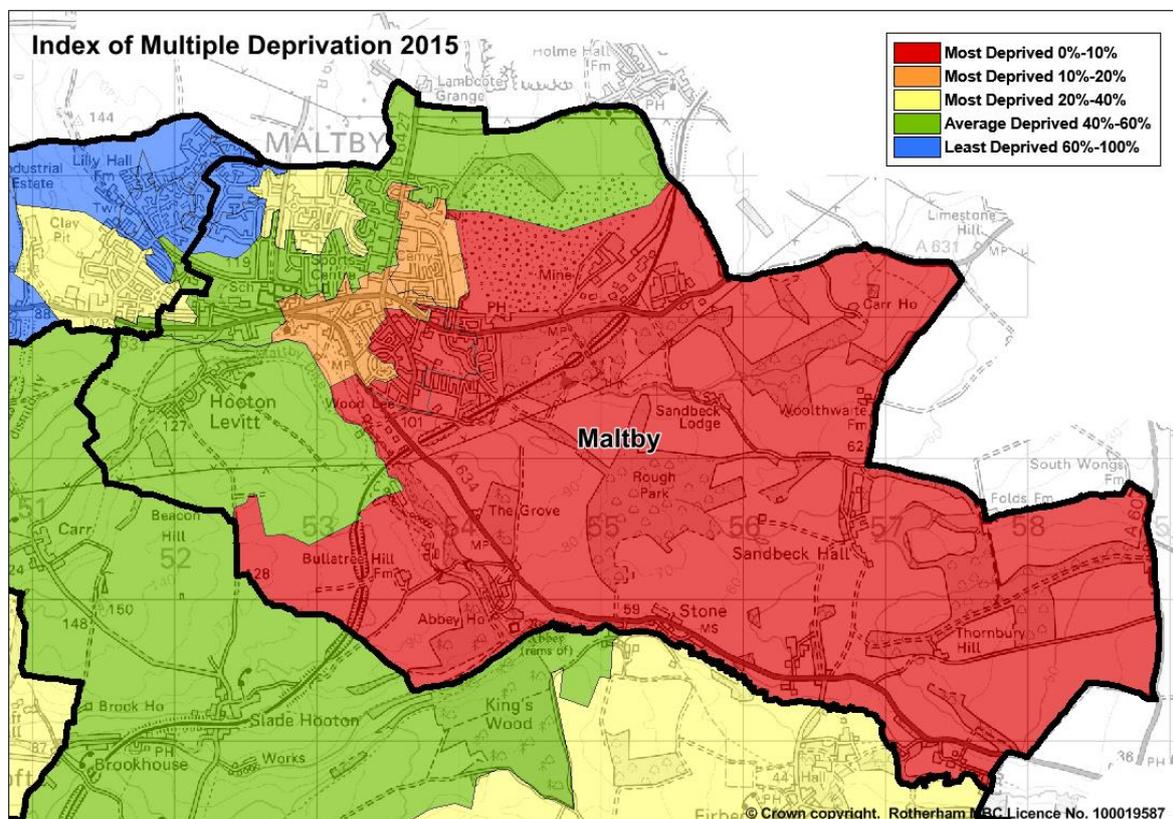
Recorded Crime (2018/19): 1,289 (104.3 per 1,000 population) (Rotherham 98.6)

Recorded ASB (2018/19): 281 (22.7 per 1,000 population) (Rotherham 24.3)

Recorded crime in Maltby is slightly above the Rotherham average although the rate of ASB is slightly below average.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a Government index for all areas in England. The 2015 index uses 37 indicators across 7 deprivation domains (themes) with a 2013/14 baseline. The IMD is only produced for Lower-level Super Output Areas (SOAs) of which there are 167 in Rotherham (around 8 per ward) and 32,844 in England, each with around 1,500 people. SOAs are ranked across England where 1 is the most deprived. Any rank below 3,285 indicates that an area is within the 10% most deprived areas of England.



Deprivation in Maltby

Deprivation levels in Maltby generally rise from west to east although most of the ward is more deprived than the Rotherham average. South east Maltby is the most deprived part of the ward, within the most deprived 6% of England. Deprivation is also high in north east and central Maltby, in the most deprived 16%. The least deprived part of the ward is Dale Hill in the north west, an area of modern private housing, significantly less deprived than the national average.

Indices of Deprivation 2015				
Deprived of Income	Persons	Income Deprived	Percent	Rotherham Average
All People	11,695	2,876	24.6%	18.7%
Children aged 0-15	2,452	775	31.6%	24.3%
Working Age 16-60/64	7,020	1,517	21.6%	16.6%
Older People 60/65+	2,861	584	20.4%	19.0%

Income deprivation is above average in Maltby for all age groups, for children and working age adults, the rates are 30% higher than average. Older people are relatively less income deprived but still above average.

SOA Code	SOA Local Name	IMD Score	IMD Rank	IMD Percentile
E01007764	Maltby East: Birks Holt	64.2	597	2%
E01007760	Maltby East : Muglet Lane	51.8	1,920	6%
E01007763	Maltby Town Centre	43.7	3,485	11%
E01007759	Maltby East: Highfield Park	37.9	5,167	16%
E01007758	Maltby East: Salisbury Rd	31.5	7,521	23%
E01007762	Maltby West: High School	21.0	13,432	41%
E01007757	Maltby East – Grange Lane	20.6	13,745	42%
E01007755	Maltby West – Dale Hill	11.6	22,242	68%

The IMD is not published for wards but the average SOA score in Maltby is 36.6, well above the Rotherham average score of 28.3, with an SOA equivalent rank of 5,584.

Data Sources

2011 Census, ward population estimates: Office for National Statistics
Employment data: Business Register and Employment Survey, ONS (via NOMIS)
Benefit data: Department for Work and Pensions (via NOMIS)
Child poverty data: HM Revenue and Customs
Local Health Indicators: Public Health England. For non-commercial use only.
Hospital Admissions: Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC)
Modelled smoking prevalence estimates: University of Essex, Office for National Statistics and other sources.
Mortality: Office for National Statistics.(ONS)
Dwellings, households, council benefits, educational attainment: Rotherham MBC
Crime and ASB: South Yorkshire Police
Indices of Deprivation 2015: Department for Communities and Local Government

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