



Back o'th' Moss Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Data Profile

September 2004

Back o'th' Moss Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Introduction

Back o'th' Moss is one of the most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. This profile has been prepared to give baseline data about the area, against which the impact of Rochdale Borough's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy can be measured.

Background

The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal was launched in 2001 with two long-term goals:

- To reduce worklessness and crime and to improve health, skills, housing and physical environment in all the poorest neighbourhoods, and
- To narrow the gap on these measures between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country.

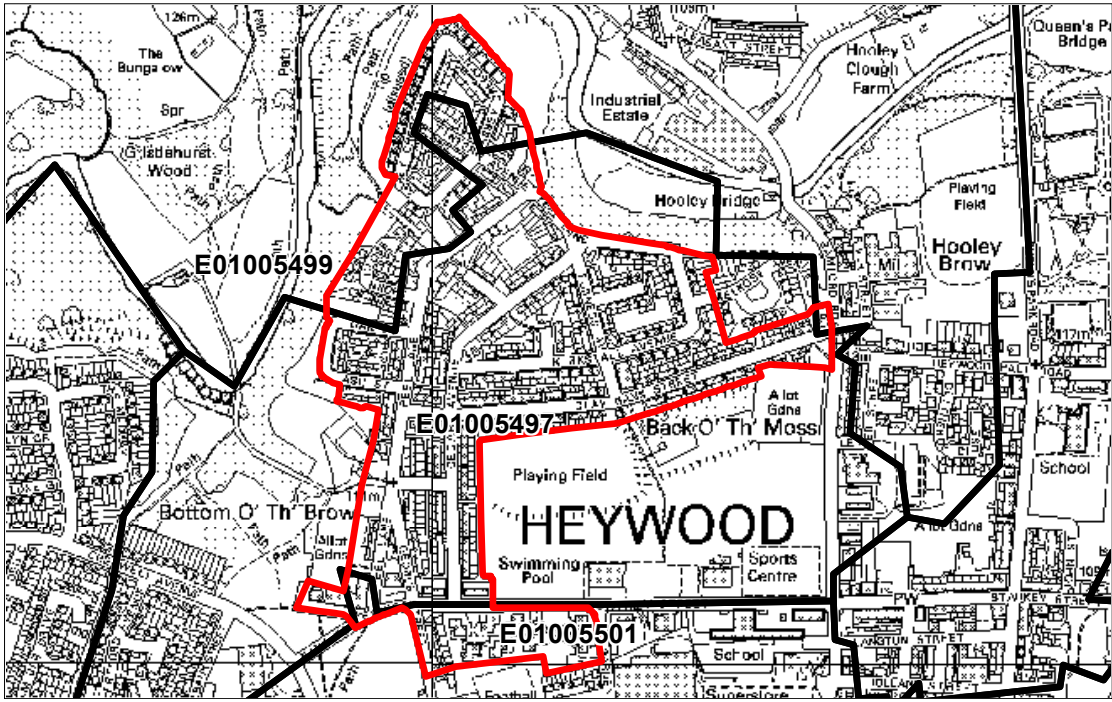
The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal seeks to address multiple deprivation. Deprivation is a wider measure than poverty, or the lack of basic necessities. It includes material deprivation, relating to diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work. People experiencing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

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

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

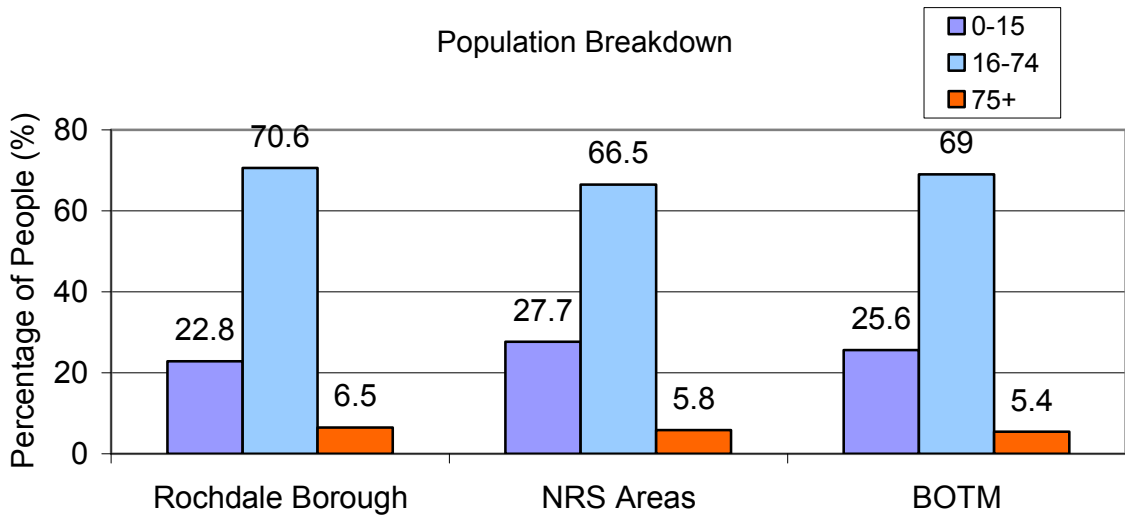
The data provided at neighbourhood level is most useful in terms of identifying issues of concern, but some of it has been produced using estimates, and should not be treated as the exact truth. Other data is available at Super Output Area level. These are small areas of about 1,500 people and there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

Map 1: Back o'th' Moss and Lower Super Output Area Boundaries



Demographics and Overall Deprivation

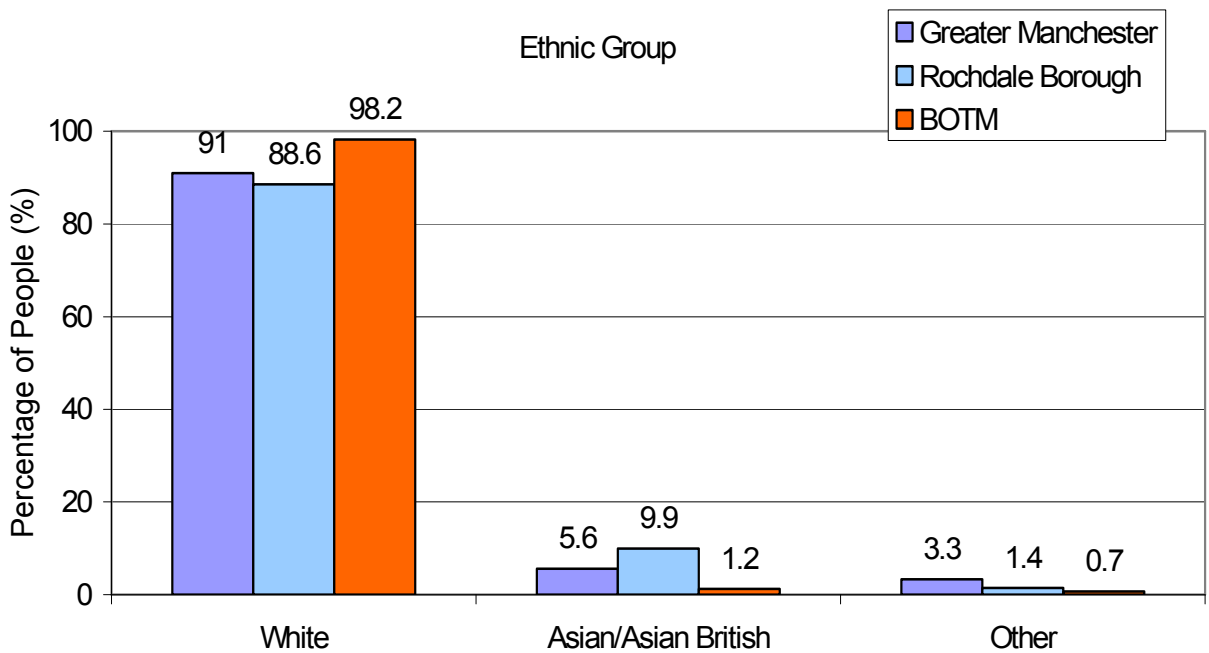
Graph 1: Age Structure



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

Back o'th' Moss has a total population of approximately 1,731 people, living in 754 households. It has slightly younger age profile than the Rochdale borough as a whole. Over one in four residents are children aged between 0 and 15 (25.6%), compared with 22.8% in the Rochdale borough and 20.2% in England and Wales.

Graph 2: Ethnic Group



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 06. Crown Copyright 2003

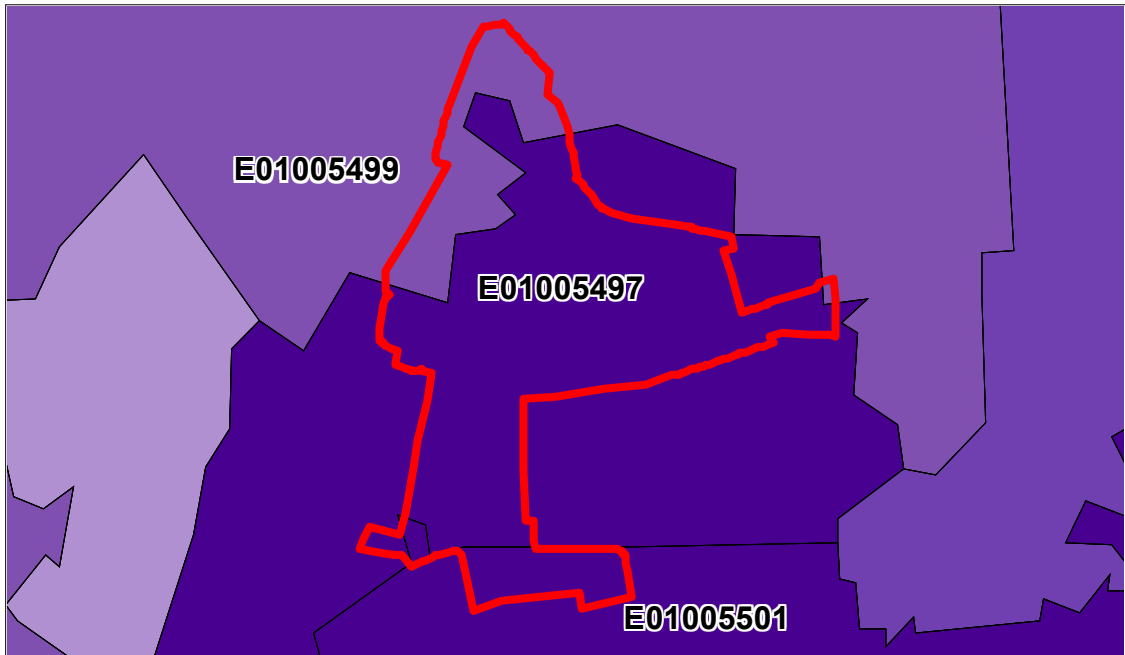
Back o'th' Moss has a predominantly white population (98.2% compared with 88.6% in the Rochdale borough as a whole), with 1.2% of the population Asian/Asian British.

Table 1: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation in Back o'th' Moss

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005497	1,926	10
E01005499	9,921	40
E01005501	2,156	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Map 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation in Back o'th' Moss



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (ID2004) combines seven domain measures of deprivation to provide one overall measure of multiple deprivation. The ID 2004 is published at Lower Super Output Area (SOA). Back o'th' Moss contains parts of three SOAs. The majority of Back o'th' Moss has a high level of overall multiple deprivation. Back o'th' Moss was ranked between 1,926 and 9,921. The majority of Back o'th' Moss is in the worst 10% of SOAs in the country for overall deprivation.

Income

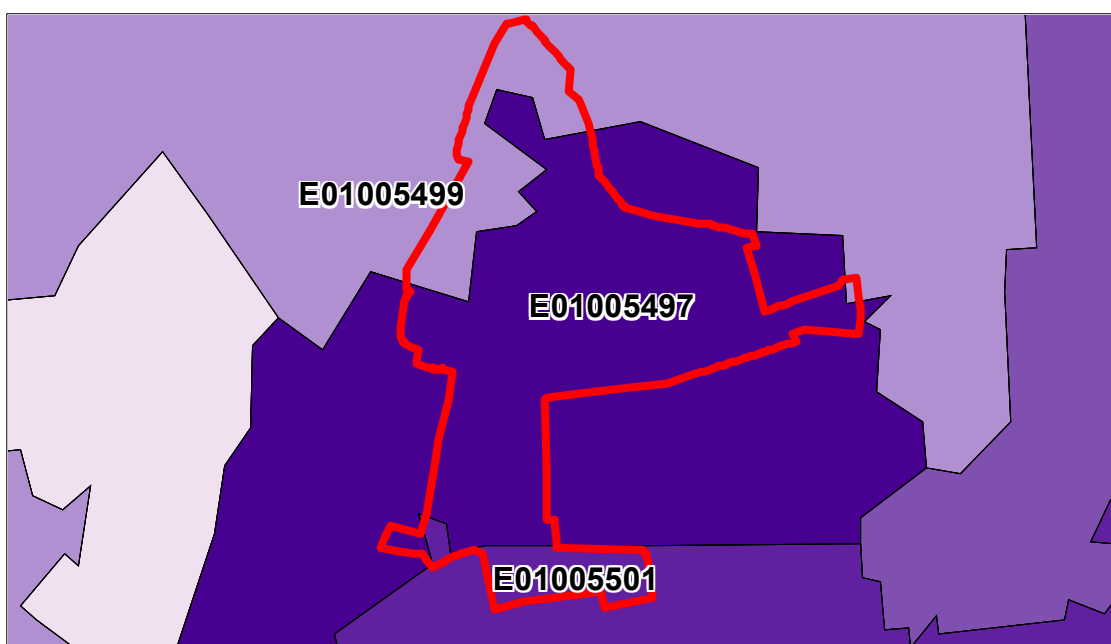
Low income is a key driver of deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation 2004 included an Income Deprivation domain, using data based on people living in families reliant on means tested income.

Table 2: Income Deprivation in Back o'th' Moss

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005497	2,051	10
E01005499	16,638	60
E01005501	4,452	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Map 3: Income Deprivation



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

The majority of Back o'th' Moss suffers from a high degree of income deprivation. Two SOAs in Back o'th' Moss fall between the worst 10 % and the worst 30% in the country. However, one of the SOAs that contains part of Back o'th' Moss is within the worst 60% of the country indicating that in this area income deprivation is low.

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

SOA	Children (%)	Older People (%)
E01005497	53.2	25.7
E01005499	14.4	8.4
E01005501	41.6	28.8

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

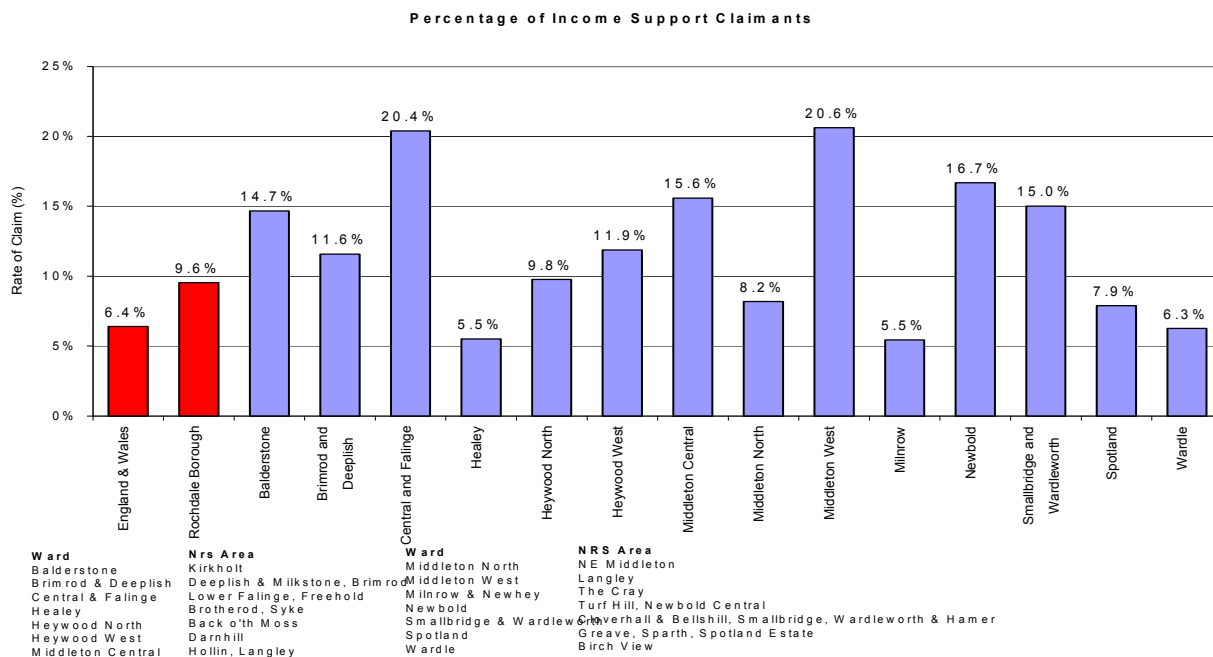
In the main SOAs in Back o'th' Moss there is a very high level (between 42% and 53%) of children living in families experiencing income deprivation. In these areas approximately one in four older people aged 60 and over are suffering from income deprivation.

The average household income in Back o'th' Moss is estimated to be £19,247, compared with £26,791 in Rochdale borough and £29,374 in the UK (Source: CACI Paycheck, 2004). Poverty

(i.e. low income) is associated with worklessness and low-paid work, poor health, low educational attainment, poor housing, discrimination and area concentrations of deprivation. These are both the causes of poverty and deprivation and the symptoms and they impact on each other.

In Back o'th' Moss 79.4% of households claim Council Tax Benefit (Source: RMBC Council Tax). Households are eligible for Council Tax Benefit if they claim Income Support or Jobseeker's Allowance, or are working and on low pay. The high percentage of Council Tax Benefit claimants in Back o'th' Moss indicates that there is a high level of income deprivation.

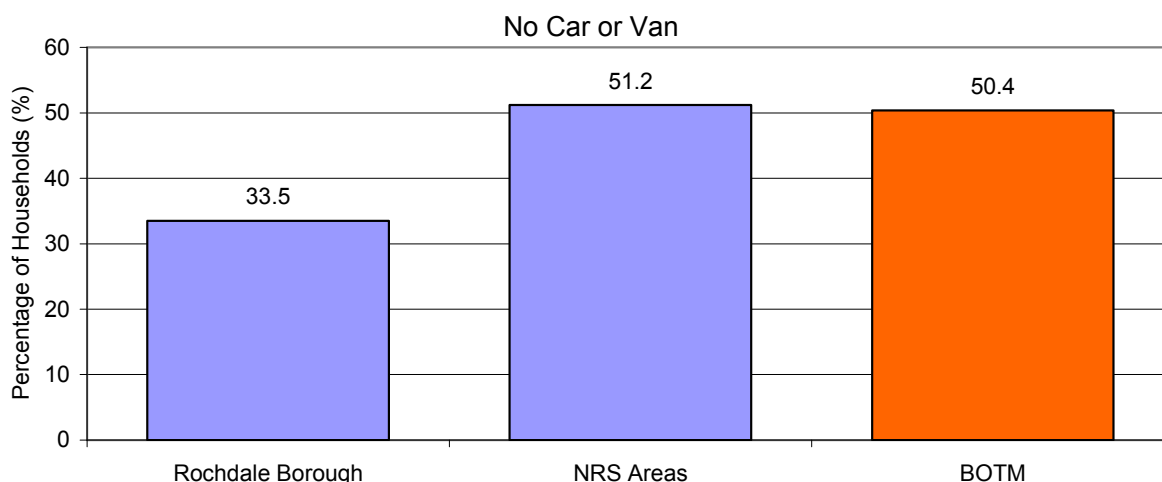
Graph 3: Income Support Claimants at August 2002



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

Income Support is designed to top up income to a minimum level. It is the welfare state's principal means-tested benefit and is therefore an indicator of income deprivation. Income Support claimants are mainly pensioners, lone parents or people with disabilities. Back o'th' Moss is in the Heywood North ward (pre-2004 wards) which has a similar level of Income Support claimants as the Rochdale borough (9.8% and 9.6% respectively), but higher rate of claim than England and Wales (6.4%).

Graph 4: Percentage of Households with No Car or Van



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

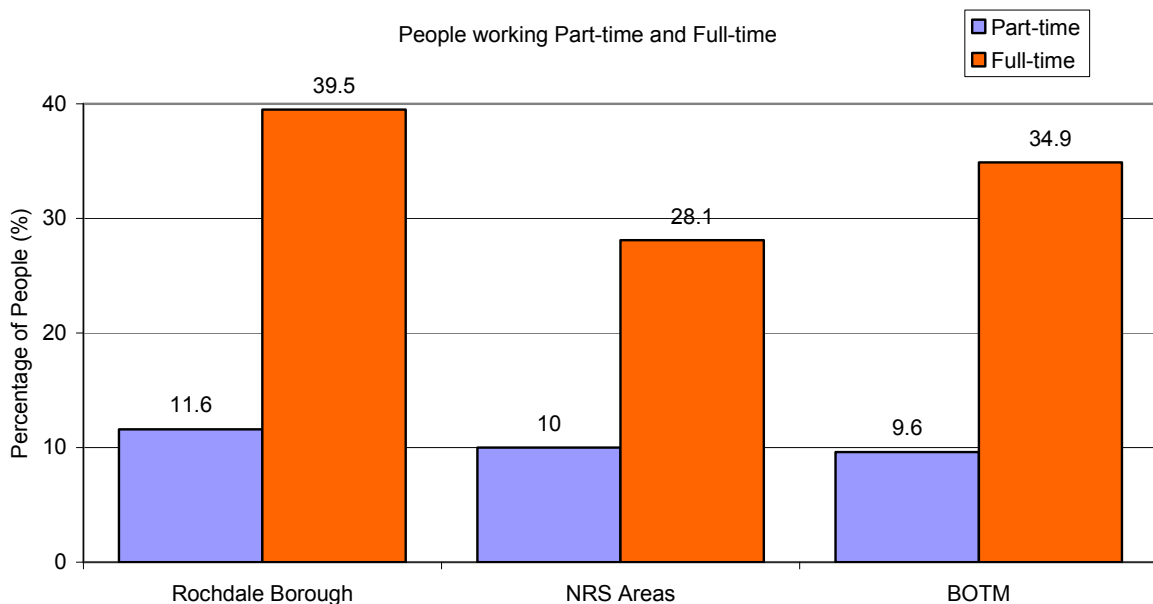
Approximately half of the households in Back o'th' Moss do not have a car or van (50.4%). This is much higher than the Rochdale Borough average of 33.5% and nearly twice average for England and Wales 26.8%. The ownership of a car or van can be used as a crude indicator of available income.

Employment

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

- One measure is joblessness or worklessness (i.e. the percentage of the adult working age population not in employment).
- The traditional measure is the unemployment rate, however this is very tightly defined and excludes for example people who would like to work but cannot due to sickness.
- A third measure is involuntary exclusions from work. What is included is dependent on the data available and may only include some elements of the “hidden unemployed”.

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



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

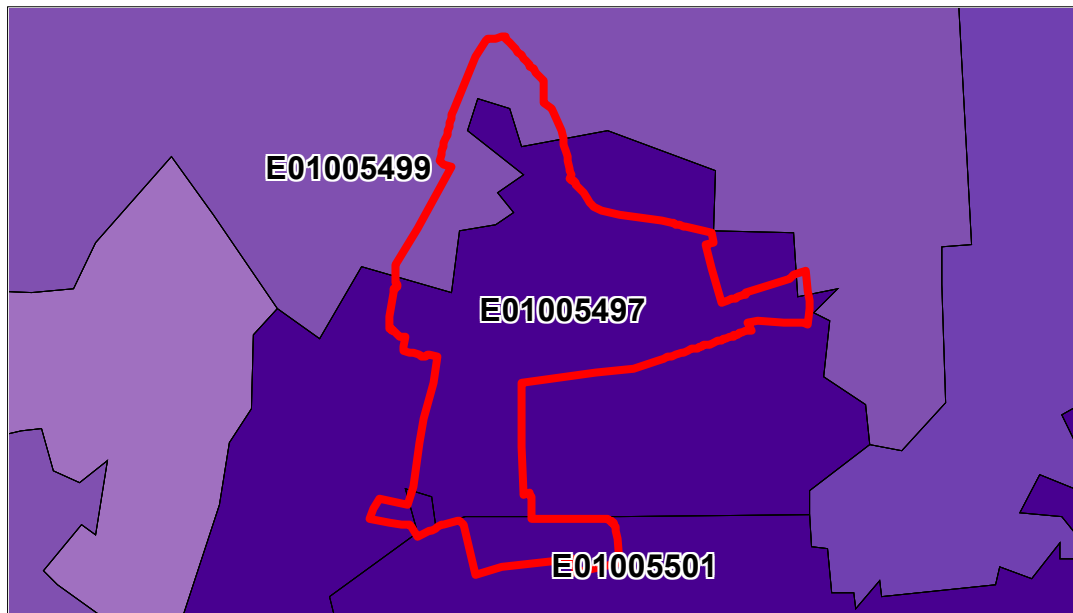
One in three working-adults in Back o’th’ Moss is in full-time employment. This is lower than the percentage of people in the Rochdale borough (39.5%) but higher than the percentage in NRS Phase 1A areas (28.1%). In Back o’th’ Moss 9.6% of people (aged 16-74) are in part-time employment and a further 3.6% self employed.

Table 4: Employment Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005497	1,977	10
E01005499	10,809	40
E01005501	1,834	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

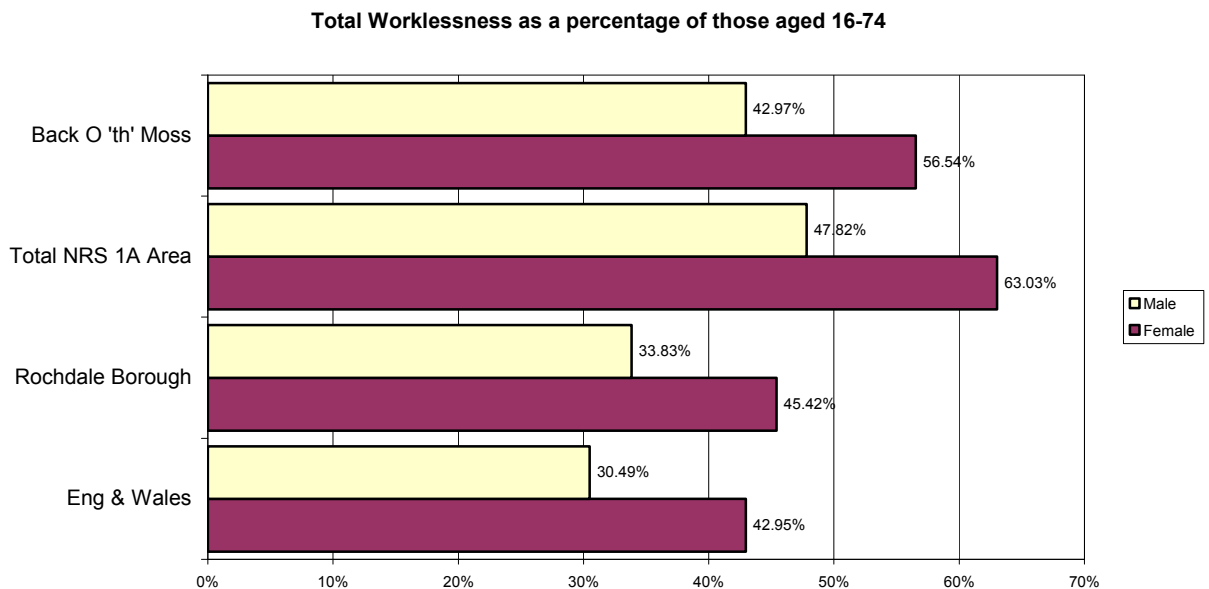
Map 4: Employment Deprivation in Back o'th' Moss



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Employment deprivation measures involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world of work. It includes elements of the “hidden unemployed” such as those out of the workforce due to sickness. Back o'th' Moss has a predominantly white population (98.2% compared with 88.6% in the borough as a whole), with 1.2% Asian/Asian British.

Graph 6: Total Worklessness



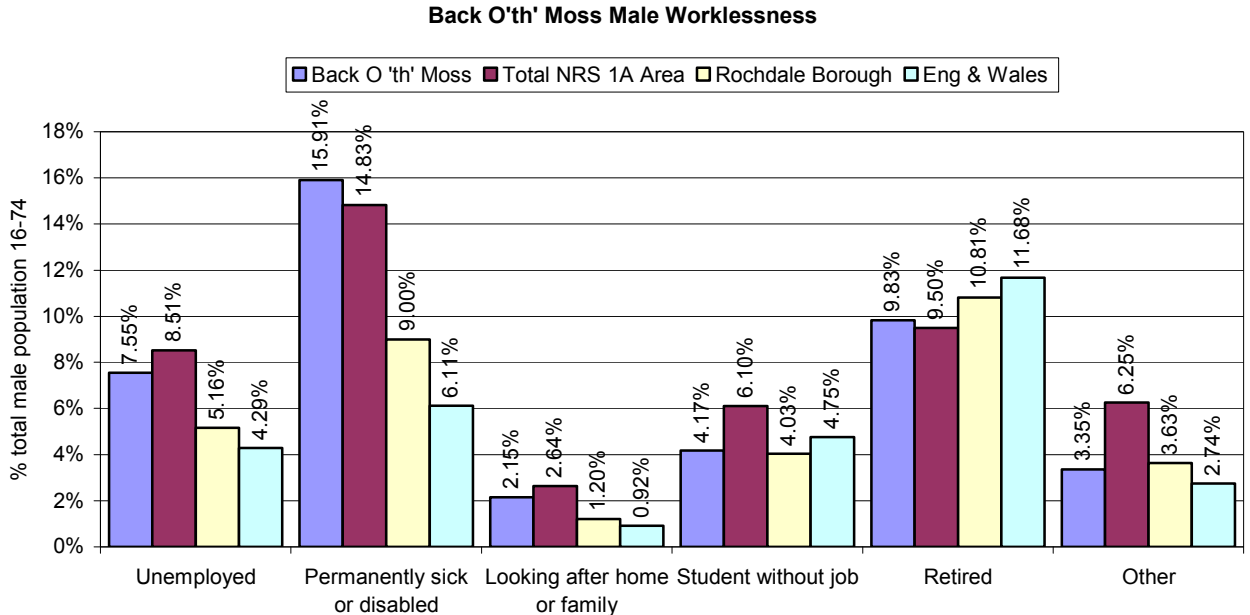
Source: Census 2001. Key Statistics Table KS09, Crown Copyright 2003.

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

Back O'th' Moss has a lower overall level of worklessness than the NRS 1A area as a whole but is still around 10% higher than the level for the Rochdale Borough and England & Wales for

both males and females. Gender differences in Back O'th' Moss follow broadly the same pattern as Rochdale and England & Wales in that women consistently have around a 12% higher rate of worklessness than men. When looking at worklessness it is important to distinguish between men and women as they have very different employment and worklessness patterns, as can be seen below.

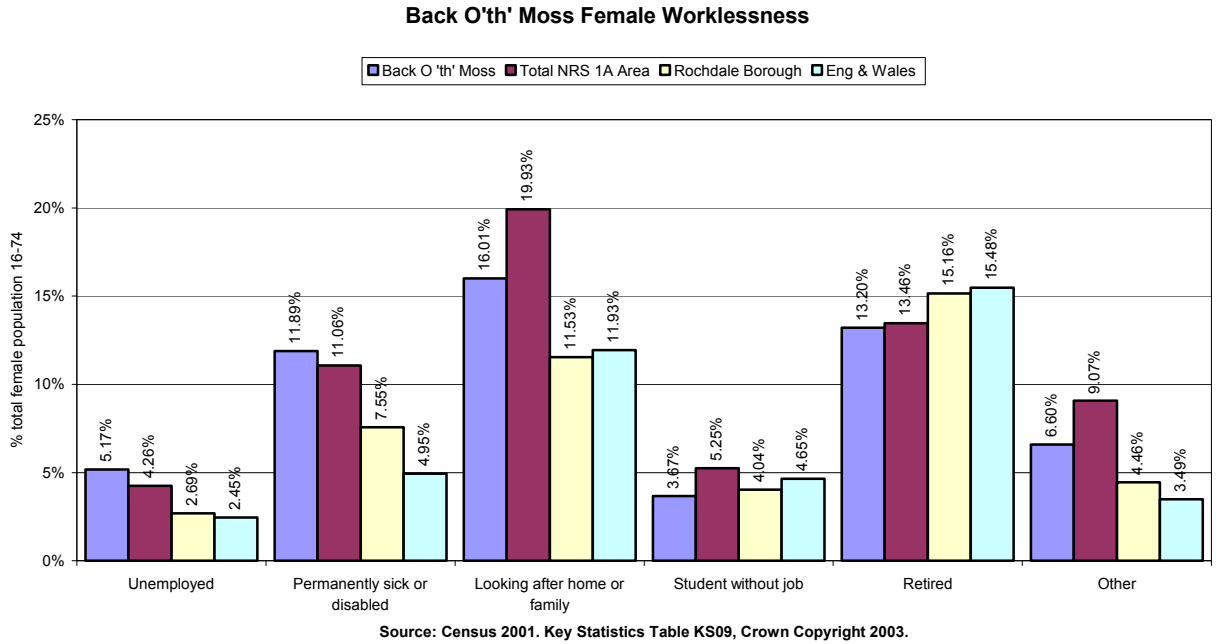
Graph 7: Male Worklessness



Source: Census 2001. Key Statistics Table KS09, Crown Copyright 2003.

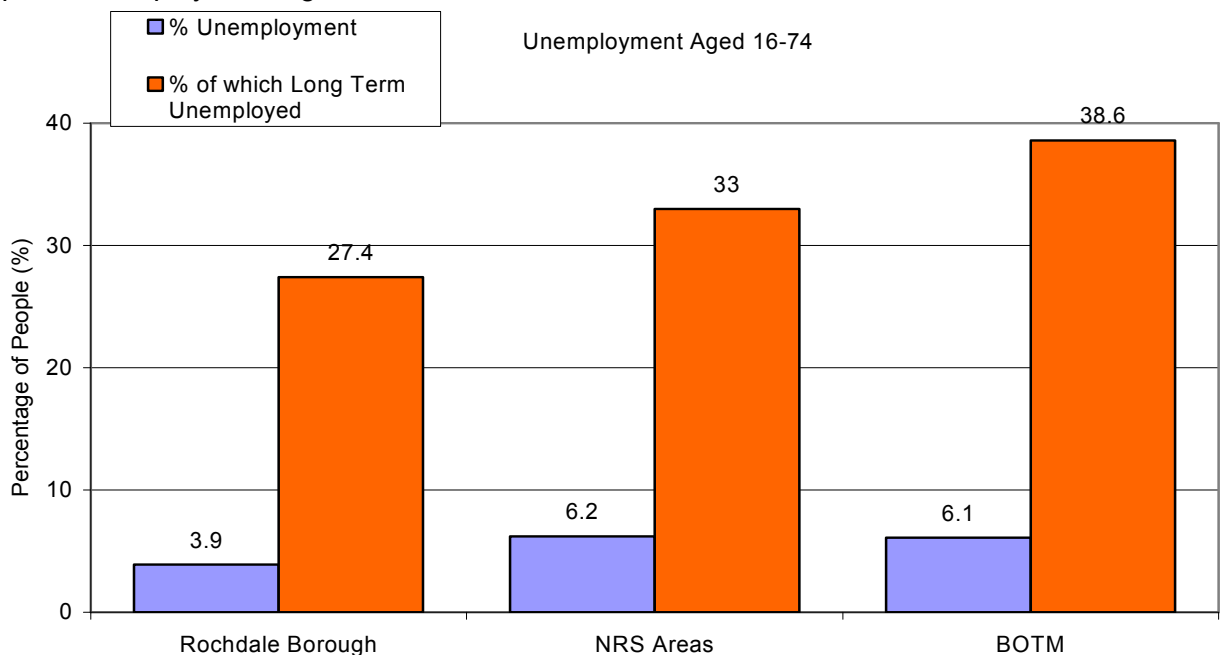
Men aged 16-74 in Back O'th' Moss are almost twice as likely to be unemployed than those in England & Wales and over two and a half times more likely to be permanently sick or disabled. Overall men have an extremely low rate of 'looking after home or family'. The levels of 'student without job', 'retired' and 'other' are broadly in line with the comparative areas and so are not a significant factor contributing to the overall high level of worklessness compared to Rochdale and England & Wales.

Graph 8: Female Worklessness



Overall we can expect the characteristics of female 'worklessness' to differ from males quite considerably, in that women who are not in formal employment are significantly more likely to be classed as 'looking after home or family' than 'unemployed', (i.e. actively seeking work). In Back O'th' Moss women aged 16-74 have a lower level of unemployment and a much higher level of 'looking after home or family' than males, as expected. However female unemployment in Back O'th' Moss is almost twice as high than in England and Wales, and also higher than in the Rochdale Borough and in the NRS 1A area. 'Looking after home or family' is also around 5% higher than in England & Wales and the Rochdale Borough, although it is lower than that of the total NRS 1A area. Around one in nine females aged 16-74 in Back O'th' Moss are permanently sick or disabled and so unable to work, a similar proportion to NRS 1A area as a whole, but more than twice as high as England and Wales.

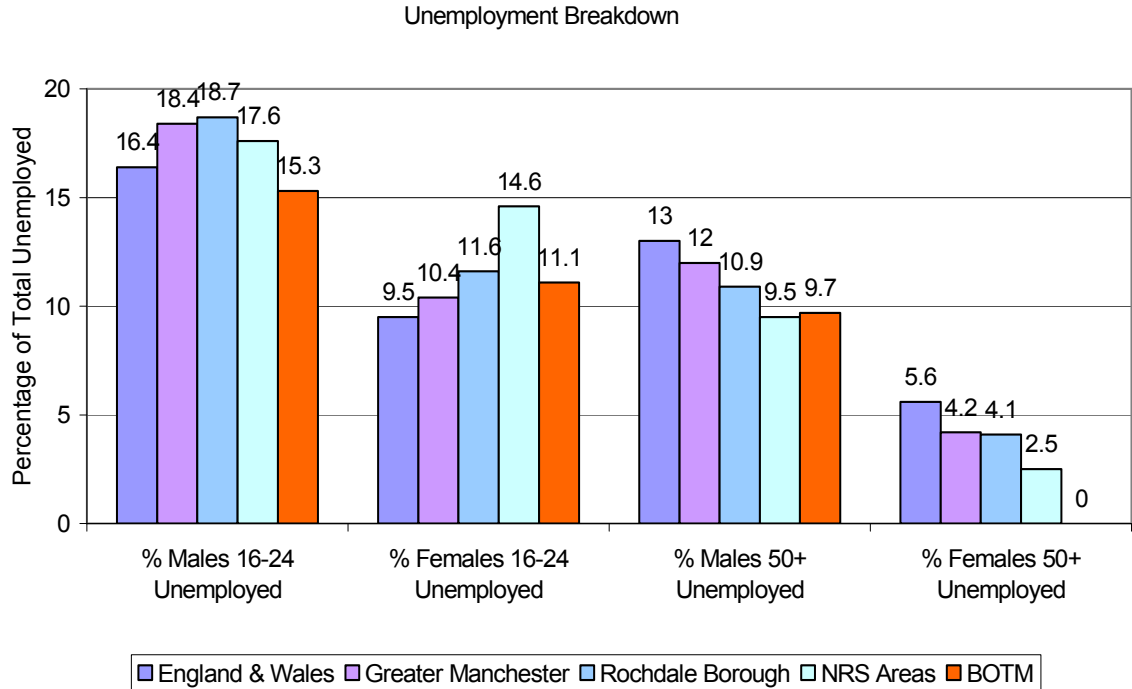
Graph 9: Unemployment Aged 16-74



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

In Back o'th' Moss 6.1% of people (aged 16-74) were unemployed in 2001. This was higher than the percentage in the Rochdale borough (3.9%) and England and Wales (3.6%). Of the 6.1% of people who are unemployed in Back o'th' Moss (38.6%) of people were classed as long-term unemployed. A person was classed as being long-term unemployed in the 2001 Census if the year they last worked was 1999 or earlier.

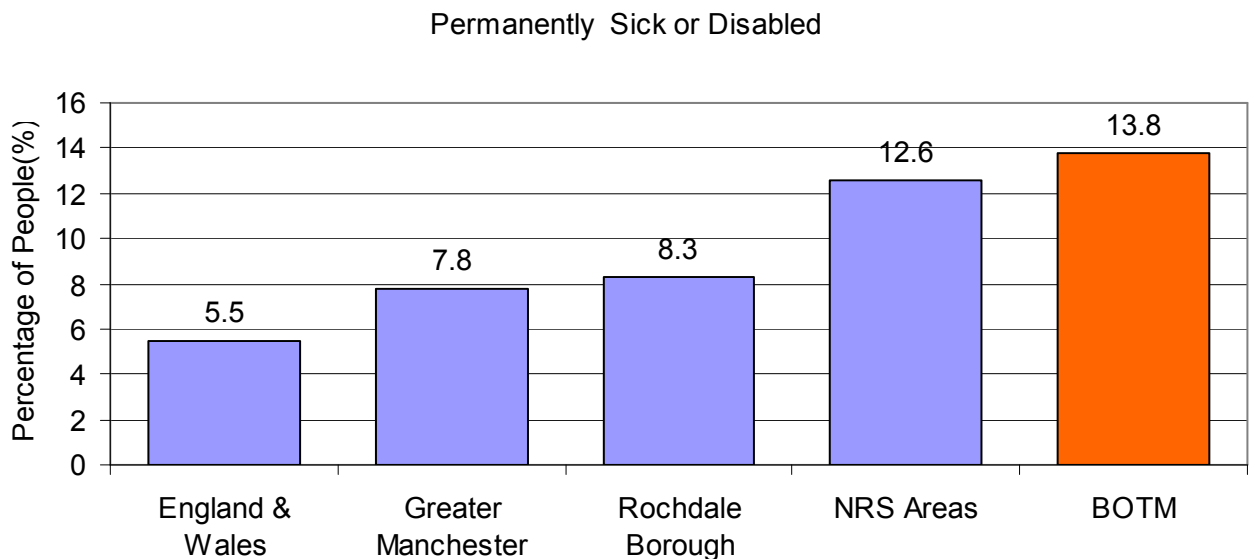
Graph 10: Unemployment Breakdown (Aged 16-75)



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

The graph above shows the age breakdown of people who are unemployed based on 2001 Census data. In Back o'th' Moss 15.3% of men aged between 16 and 24 were unemployed. This was lower than the percentage of men aged between 16 and 24 in all other areas. However, it should be noted that this data is based on very small numbers and should be treated with caution.

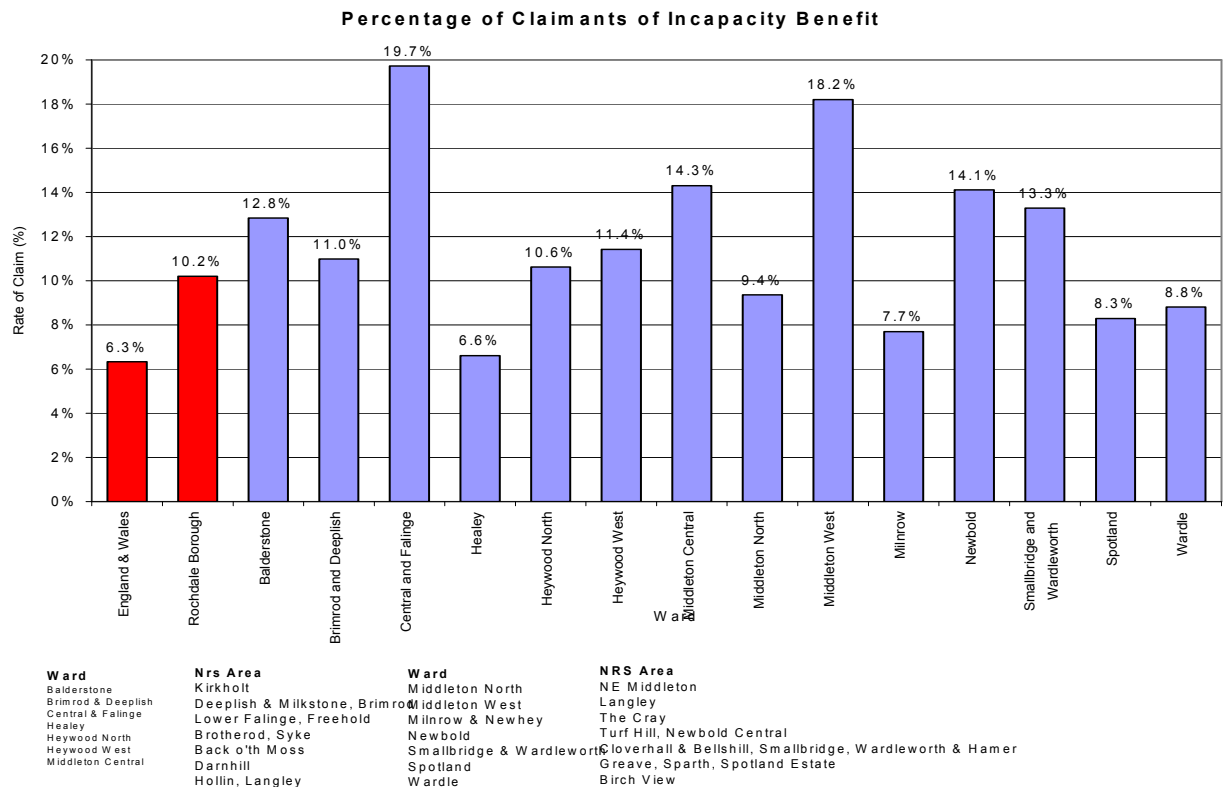
Graph 11: Percentage of People who are Permanently Sick or Disabled (Aged 16-74)



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

The percentage of people (aged 16-74) who are permanently sick or disabled, and thus involuntarily excluded from the labour market, is high in Back o'th' Moss at 13.8%. This compares with the borough average of 8.3%. It is two and a half times the national level.

Graph 12: Incapacity Benefit Claimants at August 2002

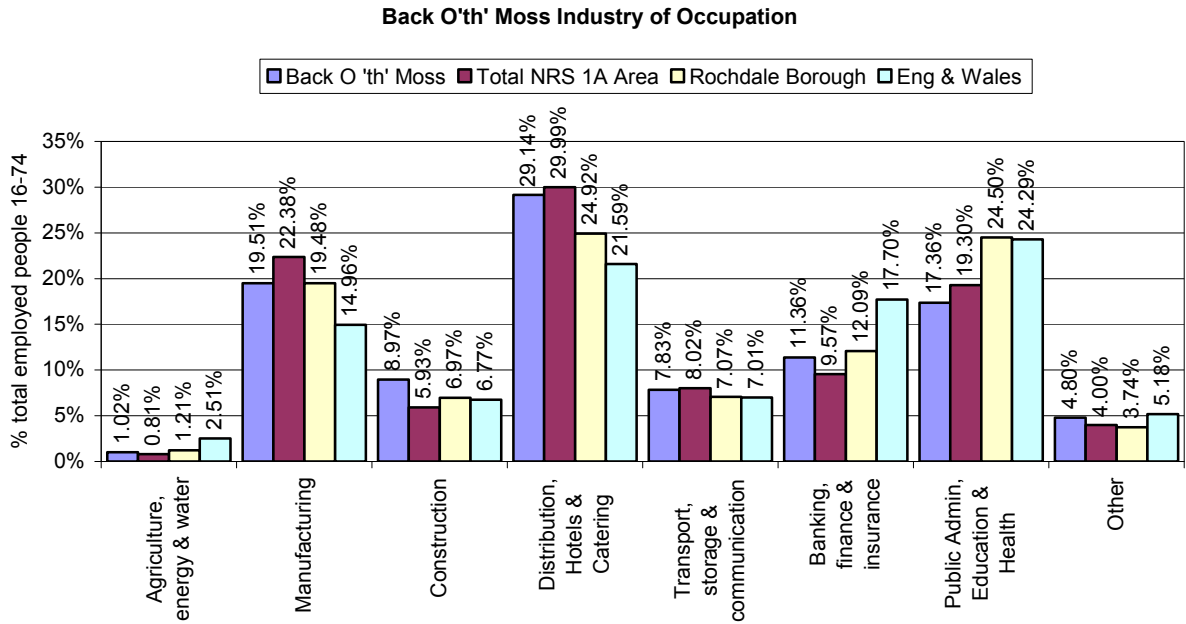


Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Information Analysis Directorate) Information Centre, Crown copyright 2003

Back o'th' Moss is in the Heywood North ward which has a relatively high level of Incapacity Benefit claimants (10.6%). The percentage of claimant in Back o'th' Moss is similar to the rate of claim in the Rochdale borough (10.2%) but higher than the rate of claim in England and Wales (6.3%). Incapacity Benefit is a non means tested benefit which is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work.

Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) is a non means tested benefit. People who are incapable of work and do not satisfy the contribution conditions for Incapacity Benefit may get SDA. Claimants must be aged between 16 and 65 when they make their claim. In the Heywood North Ward 1.09% of people claimed SDA at August 2002. This is higher than the percentage of claimants in both Rochdale Borough (0.86%) and England and Wales (0.74%). Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance are earnings replacement benefits. They are designed to provide an income for people unable to work or carry out household duties due to long-term sickness or disability.

Graph 13: Industry of Occupation

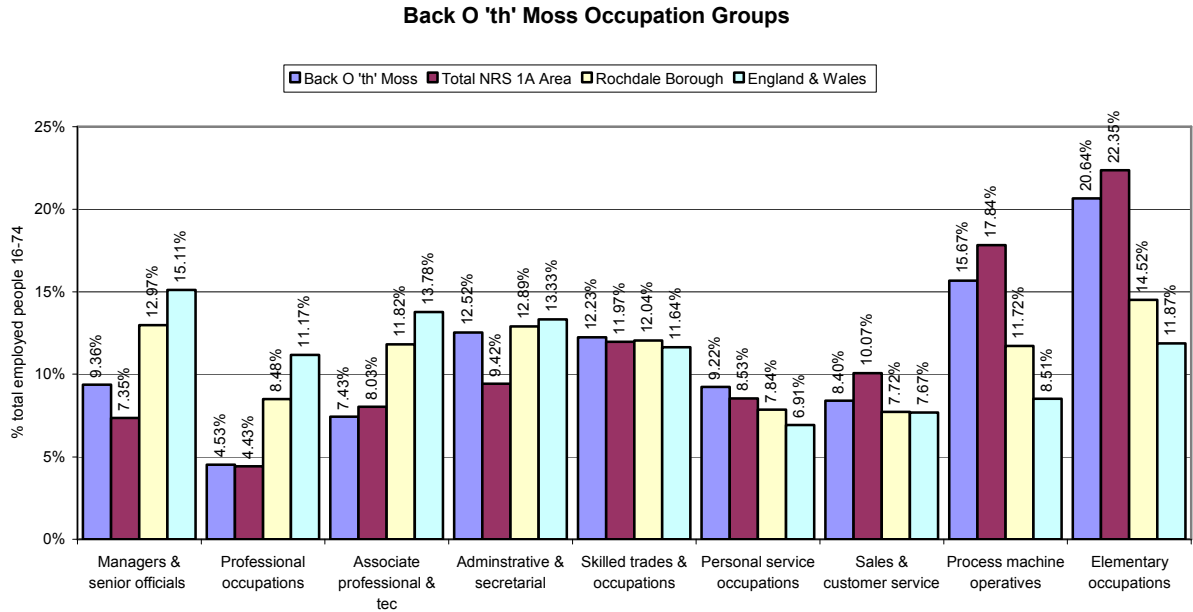


Source: 2001 Census. Key Statistic Table KS11a. Crown Copyright 2003.

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

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

Graph 14: Occupation Groups



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

In Back O'th' Moss it can be seen that there is a definite pattern to occupational groupings. At the higher end of the occupational scale in groups 1-3, ('managers & senior officials', 'professional occupations' and 'associate professional'), there is clearly a much lower proportion than those in England & Wales and the Rochdale Borough. Towards the middle in groups 4-5 there are roughly equal proportions of people employed in 'administrative & secretarial' and 'skilled trade occupations'. There are much higher proportions of people employed at the lower end of the scale, in particular groups 8-9, 'process machine operatives' and 'elementary occupations' both have nearly double the proportion of workers in Back O'th' Moss than in England and Wales as a whole. In the Census 2001 occupations are coded to the 2000 edition of the Standard Occupancy Classification, (SOC) using the response to the question asking for full title of main job, and the description of what is done in that job.

In Back O'th' Moss the most important occupation groups are 'process machine operatives' or 'elementary occupations'. 'Process machine operatives' includes such jobs as plant & machine operatives, assemblers & routine operatives, (e.g. machinists), construction operatives, (e.g. scaffolder), transport drivers & operatives, (e.g. hgv drivers, taxi drivers), and mobile machine drivers & operatives, (e.g. crane driver, fork lift truck driver). 'Elementary occupations' includes all elementary trades, plant & storage related workers, (e.g. farm workers, labourers on construction sites, packers in factories) and elementary administration & service occupations, (e.g. postal worker, hospital porter, waiters, window cleaners, traffic wardens, shelf stackers, etc.) ASHE 2004 determined that the average gross weekly pay for full-time process machine operatives was £364, whilst for elementary occupations it was £212.70. This can be compared with the average gross weekly pay for managers & senior officials who received £727.50.

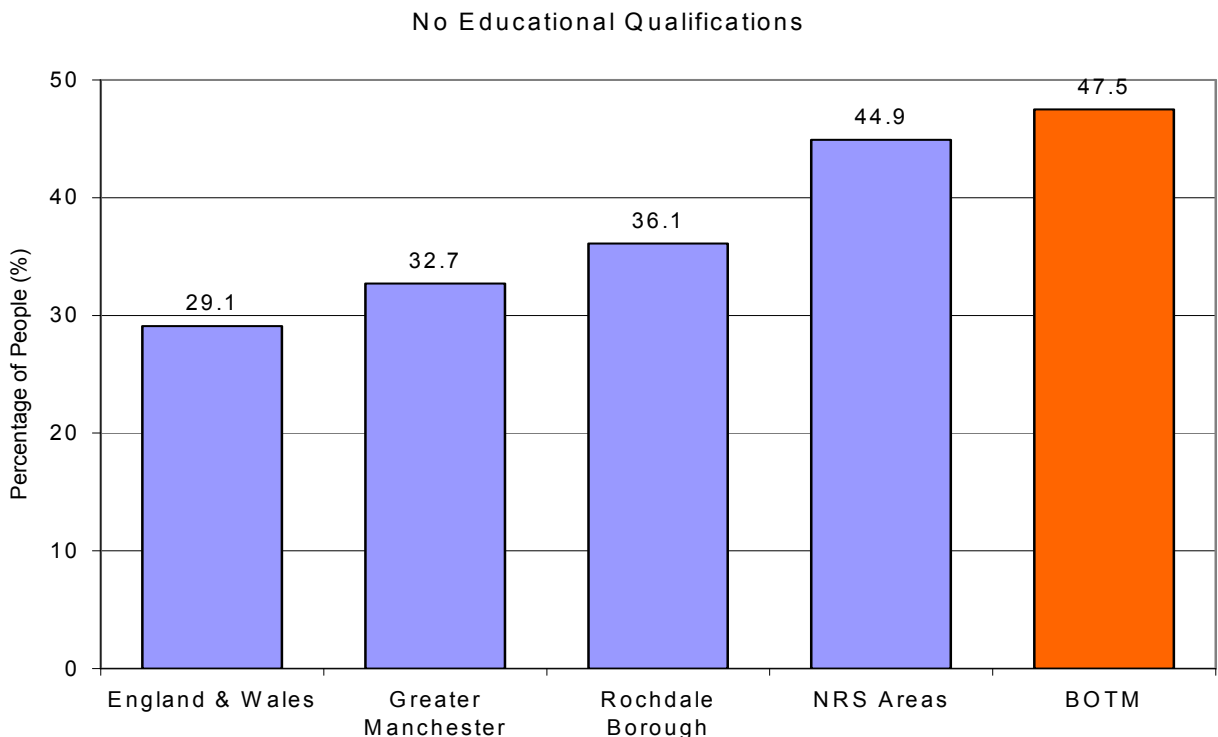
If we combine this occupational group pattern with the above trends in industry of employment we can see that the majority of workers in Back O'th' Moss are concentrated in low skilled, low paying industries.

Education

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

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

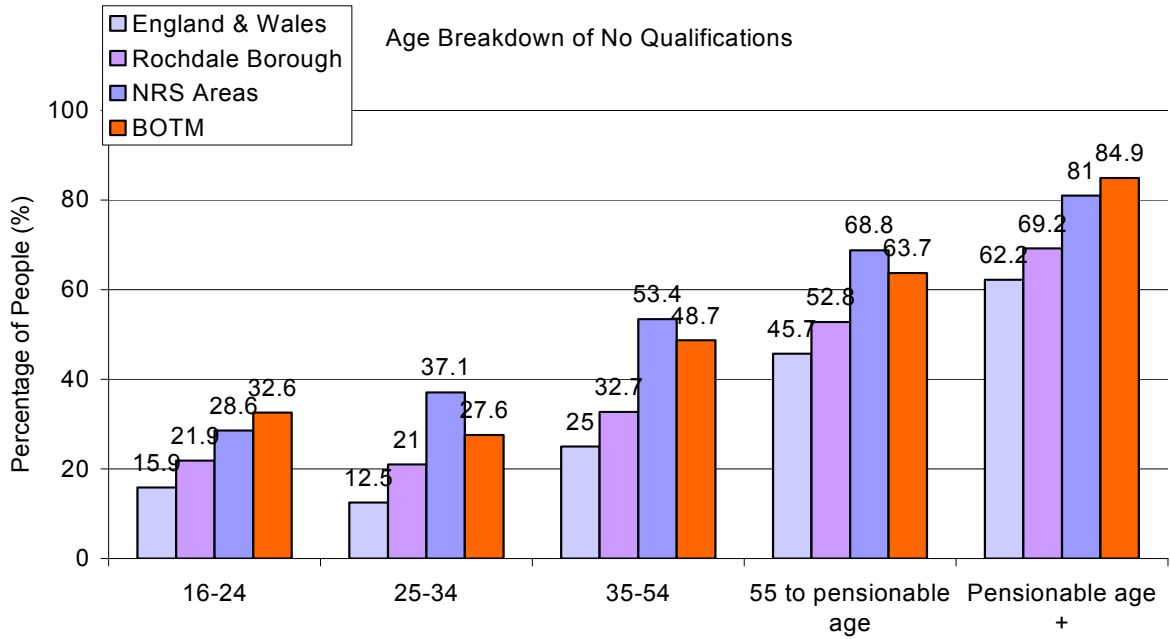
Graph 15: Adults Aged 16-74 with No Educational Qualifications



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

In Back o'th' Moss nearly half (47.5%) of working adults have no educational qualifications. This is a much higher percentage than Rochdale borough (36.1%) and England and Wales (29.1%).

Graph 16: Breakdown of People with No Educational Qualifications by Age (Aged 16-74)



Source: 2001 Census, Census Area Statistics Table 13, Crown Copyright 2003

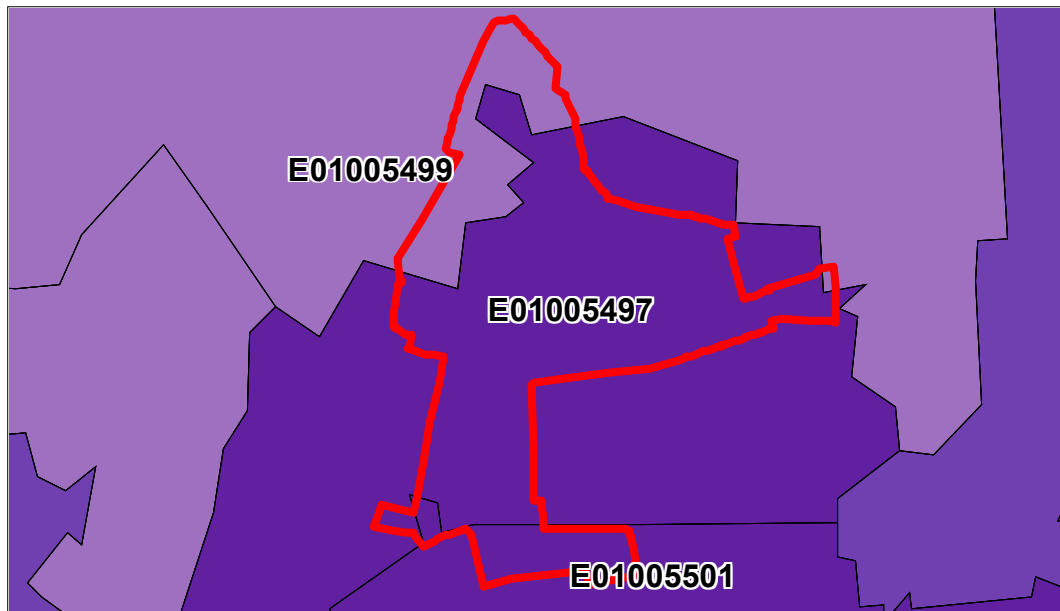
The above table shows that older adults (35 years plus) are much more likely to have no educational qualifications in all areas. In Back o'th' Moss 85% adults aged above the pensionable age (up to 74) have no educational qualifications. However, there are also high percentage of younger people with no educational qualifications in Back o'th' Moss. One in three young adults aged 16-24 in Back o'th' Moss have no educational qualifications, and nearly half of people in the 35-54 age group have no educational qualifications.

Table 5: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005497	3,674	20
E01005499	14,466	50
E01005501	5,044	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

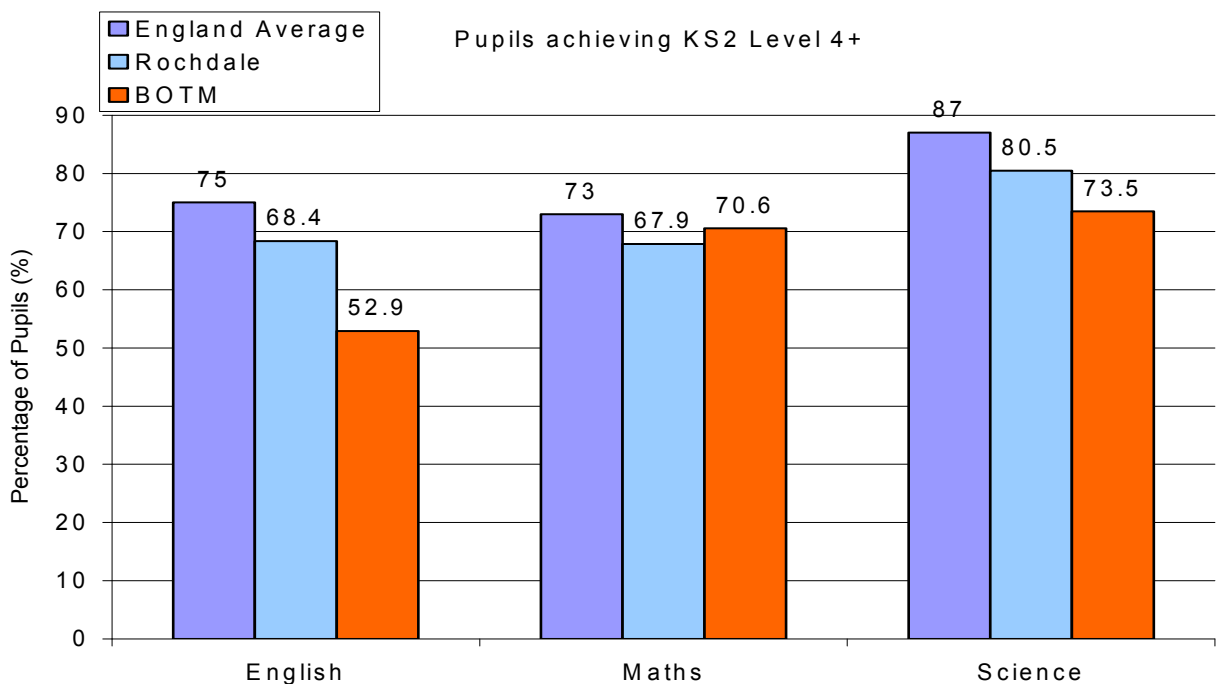
Map 5: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation in Back o'th' Moss



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

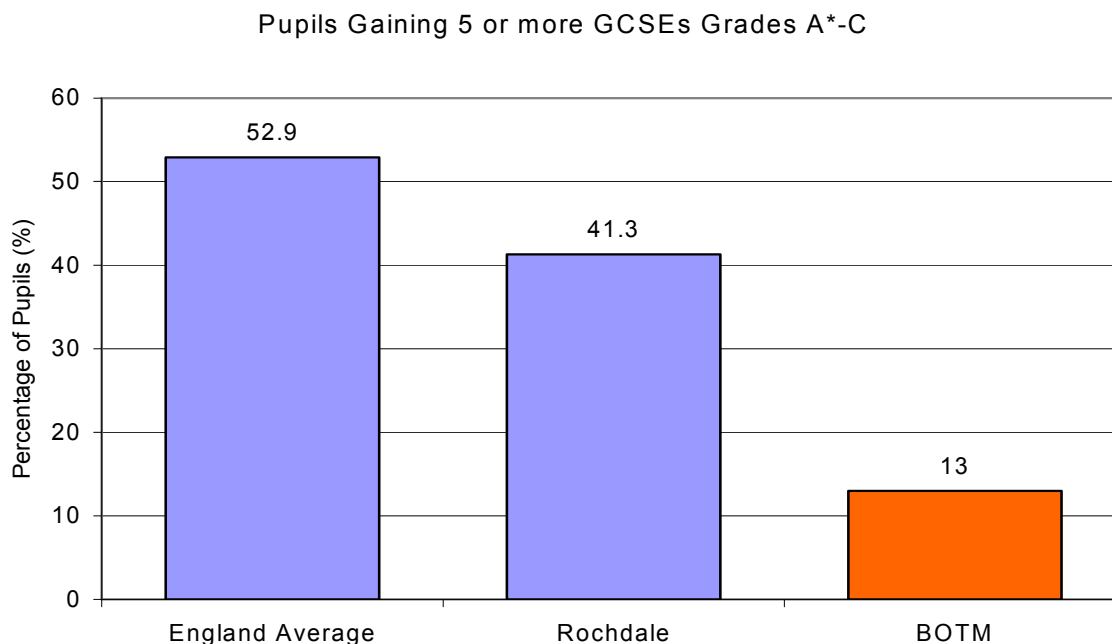
The education, skills and training deprivation domain within the Indices of Deprivation 2004 was based on indicators of adult skills levels and attainment by children and young people. The majority of Back o'th' Moss has a high level of education, skills and training deprivation. Two SOAs fall within the worst 20% of the country with ranks at 3,674 and 5,004 out of 32,482.

Graph 17: SATs Key Stage 2 – Percentage awarded Level 4 and Above 2002-2003



Source: RMBC Education Information and Planning and Department for Education and Skills Website

Graph 18: GCSE Attainment – Percentage of Pupils Gaining 5 or More GCSEs Grade A* to C 2002-2003



Source: RMBC Education Information and Planning and Department for Education and Skills Website

The level of attainment in Back o'th' Moss at Key Stage 2 in English and Science is below the level in both England and the Rochdale Borough. However, the level of attainment in Maths of 70.6% is above the Rochdale borough average and nearly equal to the average for England.

At GCSE the level of attainment in Back o'th' Moss is much lower in comparison to the Rochdale borough and England. Only 13% of pupils sitting GCSEs in back o'th' Moss gained 5 A* to C grades (compared with 41.3% in the Rochdale Borough and 52.9% in England).

Health

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

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

Table 6: Key Health Indicators at Super Output Area level for Back o'th' Moss

Lower SOA	SMR All Causes	SMR Circulatory Disease	SMR Neoplasm's	BR Lone Mothers	SIR "not good"	SIR LLTI	SIR Permanently Sick or Disabled
E01005499	88.45	80.83*		16.05	132.09	108.91	133.6
E01005497	140.68	149*		37.29	154.01	158.05	240.7
E01005501	110.91	91.36	118.05	24.72	152	143.5	213.24

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

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

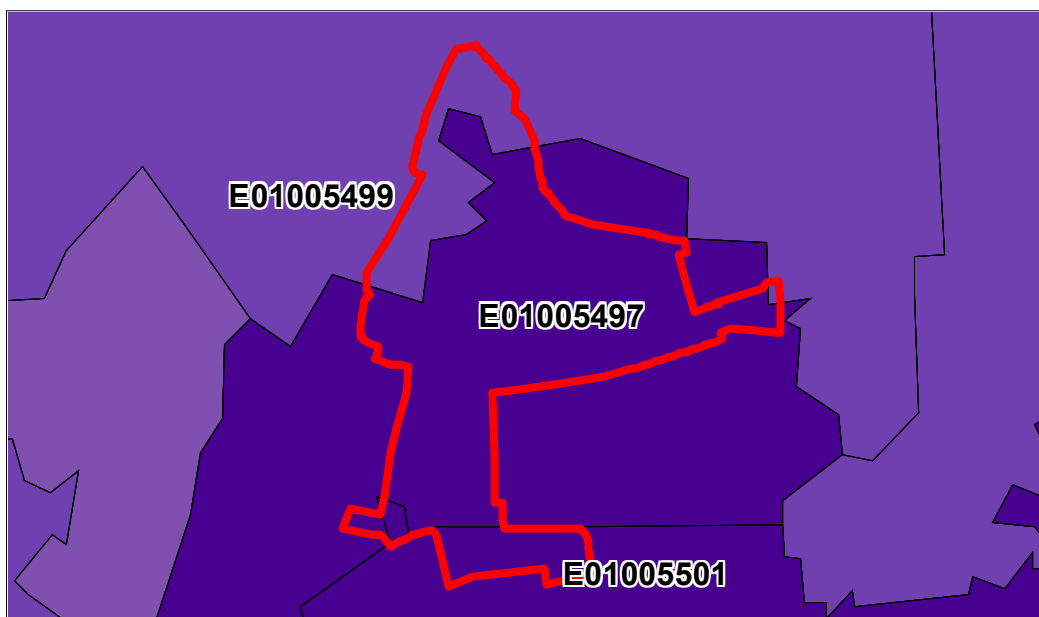
The table above indicates that the level of deaths in the majority Back o'th' Moss SOA is higher than expected for all causes of death and for circulatory disease. The levels of "not good" health and limiting long-term illness is also higher than expected when adjusted for age and gender. The level of working age adults who are permanently sick or disabled is very high in all the SOAs which contain part of Back o'th' Moss. The rate of birth to lone mothers is also very high.

Table 7: Health Deprivation and Disability

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005497	1,729	10
E01005499	9,488	30
E01005501	1,079	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

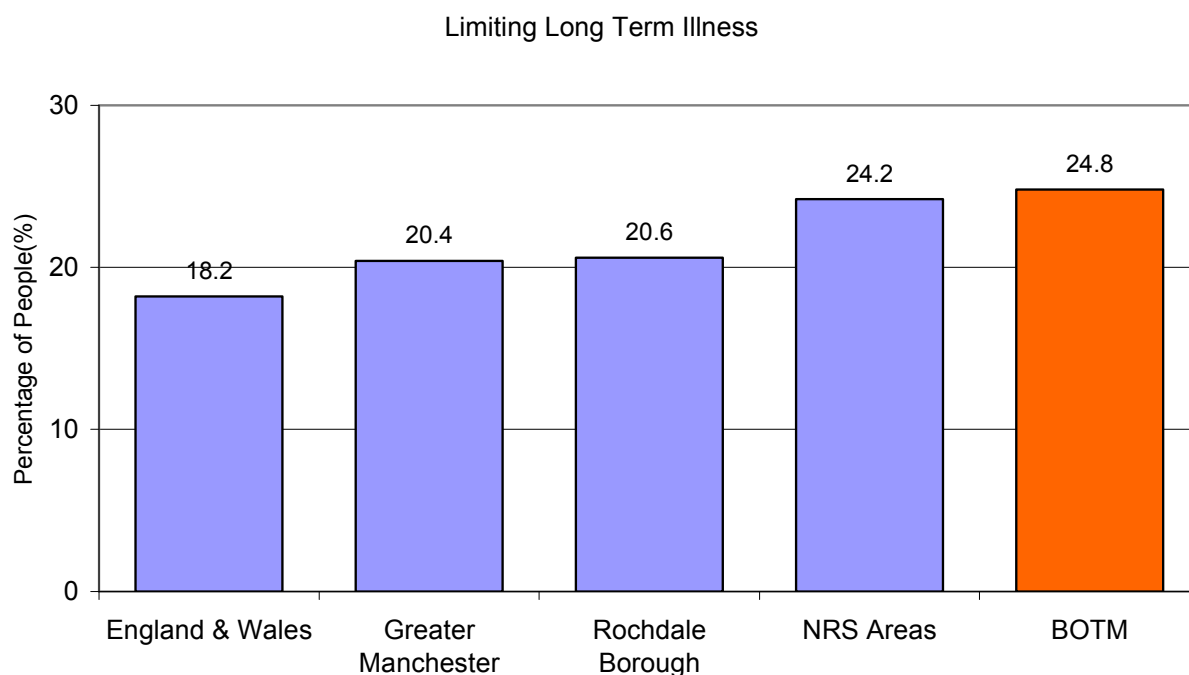
Map 6: Health Deprivation and Disability in Back o'th' Moss



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 also shows high levels of health deprivation and disability in Back o'th' Moss. Two SOAs fall within the worst 10% in the country with particularly low ranks of 1,079 and 1,729 (out of 32,482).

Graph 19: Percentage of People with a Limiting Long-term Illness (Aged 16-74)



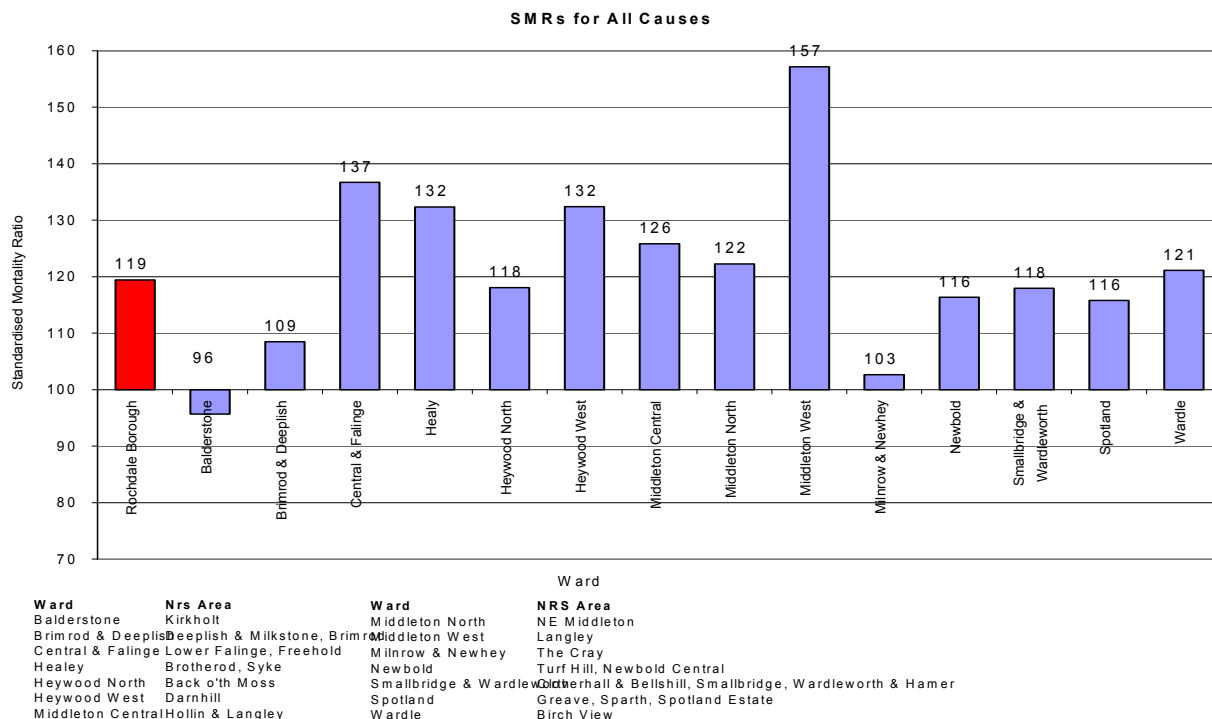
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 08, Crown Copyright 2003

Limiting long-term illness in the 2001 Census was a self-assessment of whether or not someone has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activity or the work they can do, including problems that are due to old age. In Back o'th' Moss one in four residents has a limiting long-term illness. This percentage is higher than in the Rochdale borough and England and Wales.

The following data is at ward level, which provides us with less information about the health of the population in Back o'th' Moss. However it may be the only source of data available, or

alternatively is useful as it is updated on a regular basis. The wards used are the “old” pre-2004 wards, as data for new wards is not yet available. Back o’th’ Moss is within the Heywood North ward.

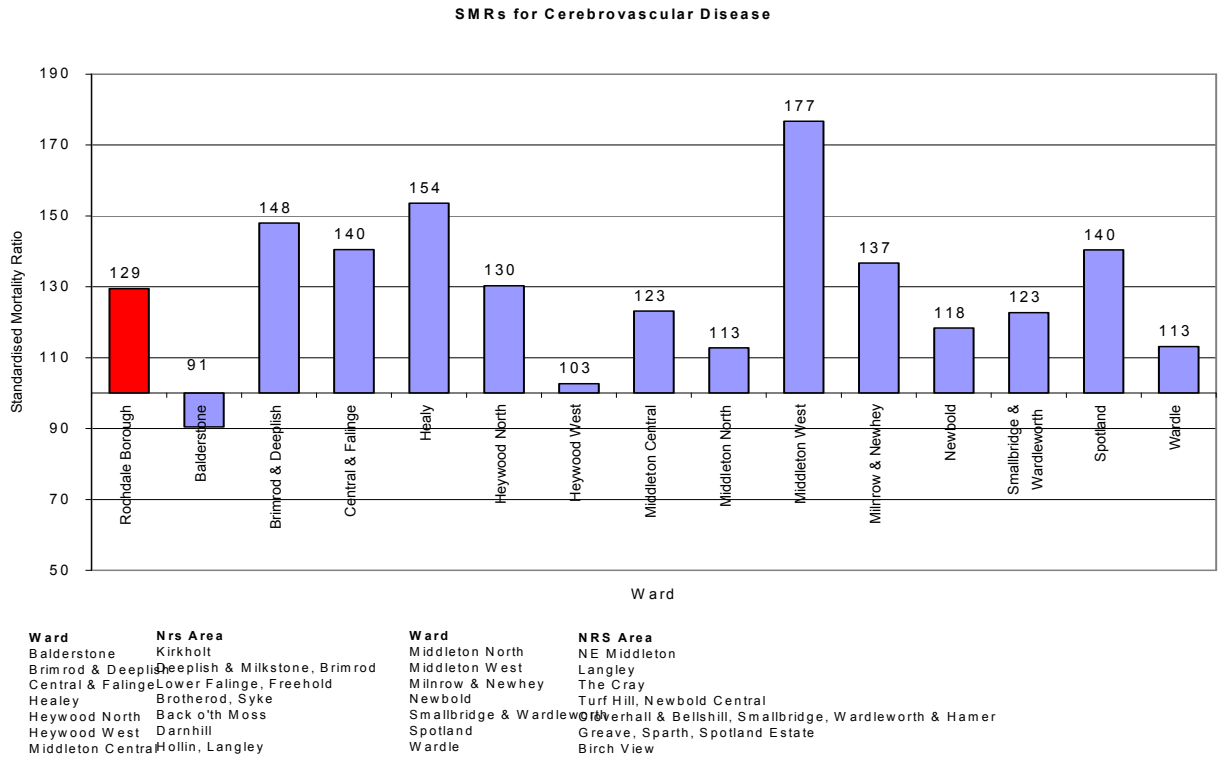
Graph 20: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for All Causes by Ward, 1997-1999



Source: Rochdale PCT

Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) are used to reflect an area’s mortality experience, taking into account age and gender. The national average for each SMR is standardised at 100. Any ratio above this level indicates that the death rate is higher than expected. Any ratio below 100 indicates that the area has lower than expected death rates compared with the England and Wales average. Heywood North has an All Causes SMR of 118. This is higher than expected mortality in comparison to England and Wales

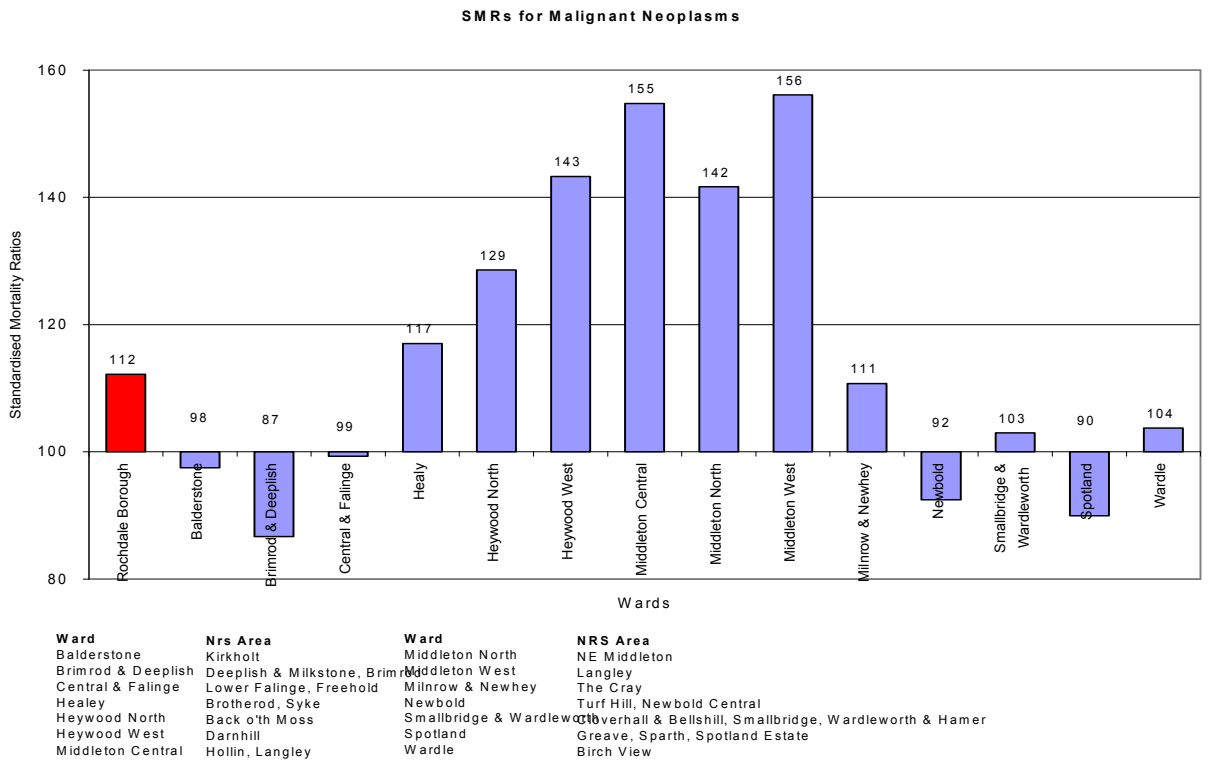
Graph 21: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for Cerebrovascular Disease



Source: Rochdale PCT

Cerebrovascular disease is any disease affecting an artery within the brain, or supplying blood to the brain. Deaths due to cerebrovascular disease are high in Heywood North, which has an SMR of 130.

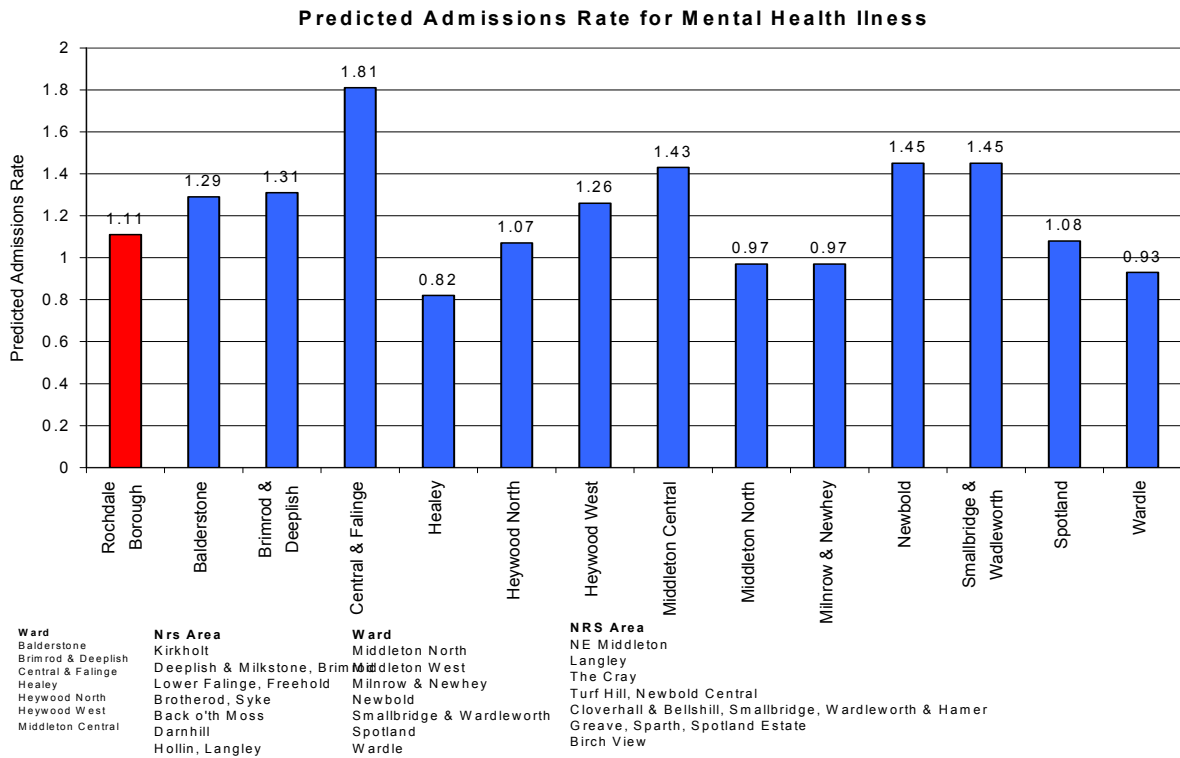
Graph 22: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for Malignant Neoplasms



Source: Rochdale PCT

Malignant neoplasms are all malignant cancers and related conditions. There is a high level of deaths due to malignant neoplasms in Heywood North with an SMR of 129.

Graph 23: Predicted Admissions Rate for Mental Health Illness



Source: MINI 2000

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

In Heywood North the predicted admissions rate for people with mental health problems is 1.07 per 100,000. this is similar to the predicated admissions rate for the Rochdale borough which stands at 1.11 per 100,000 people.

Crime

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

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

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

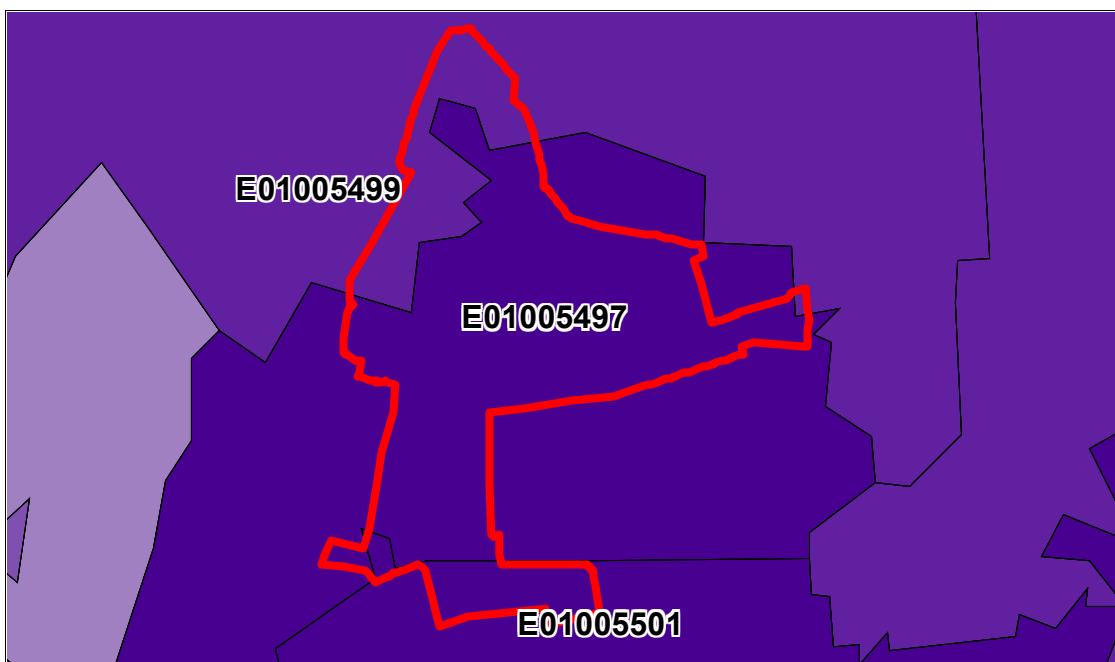
The experience of burglary can disproportionately affect low-income households. Such households are often unable to afford contents insurance especially when living in areas where premiums are extortionately high. Low-income households may not be able to afford security measures and are therefore more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

Table 8: Crime Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005497	1,987	10
E01005499	6,131	10
E01005501	1,381	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

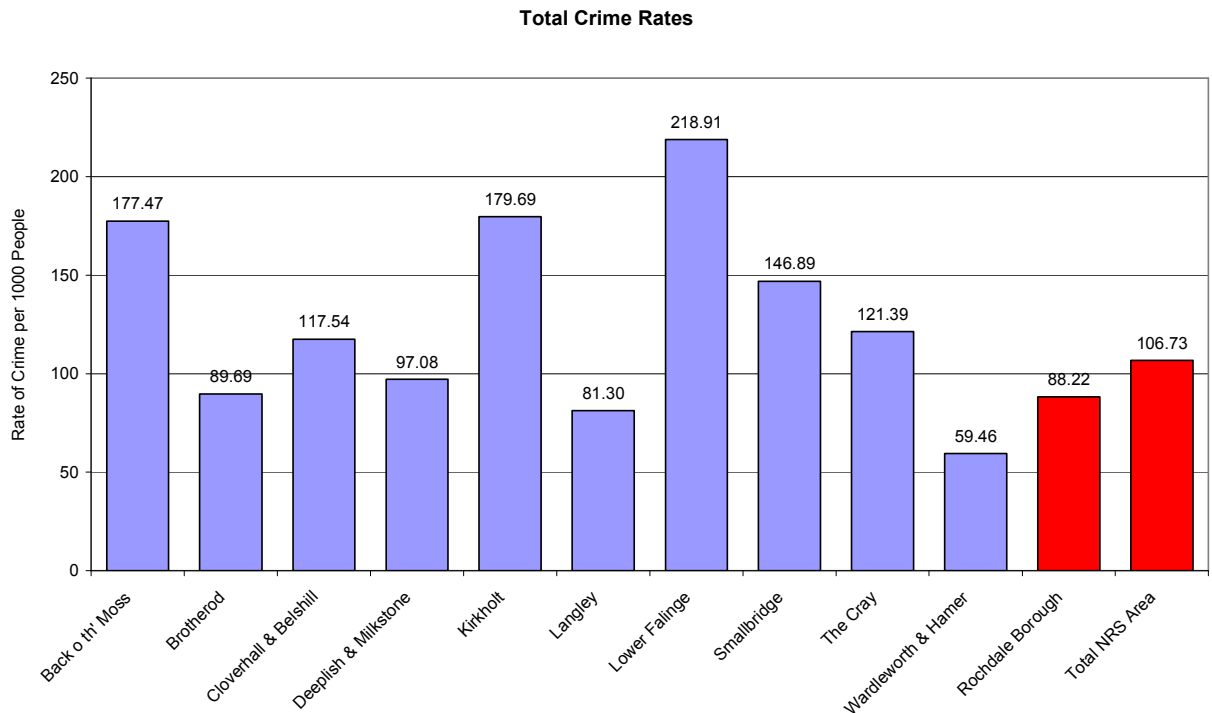
Map 7: Crime Deprivation in Back o'th' Moss



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Crime deprivation measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime themes – burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. Crime deprivation in Back o’th’ Moss is very high. All of the SOAs in Back o’th’ Moss are within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country.

Graph 24: Total Crime Rates in NRS Phase 1A Neighbourhoods 2002 –2003

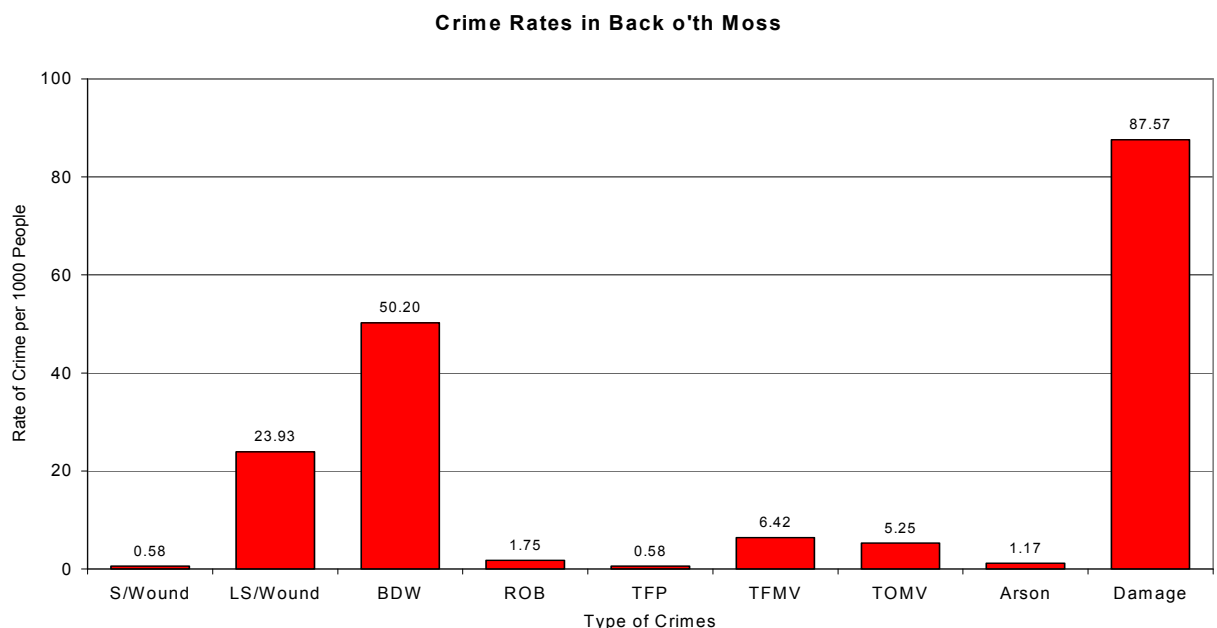


Source: Greater Manchester Police

Note: the crimes included in “Total crimes” are Burglary, Robbery, Theft from Person, Theft from Motor Vehicle, Theft of Motor Vehicle, Arson, Criminal Damage, Serious Wounding and Less Serious Wounding

The total crime rate in Back o’th’ Moss stands at 177.47 crimes per 1,000 people. This is twice that the rate of crime for the Rochdale borough and considerably higher than the rate of crime in the NRS Phase 1A areas overall.

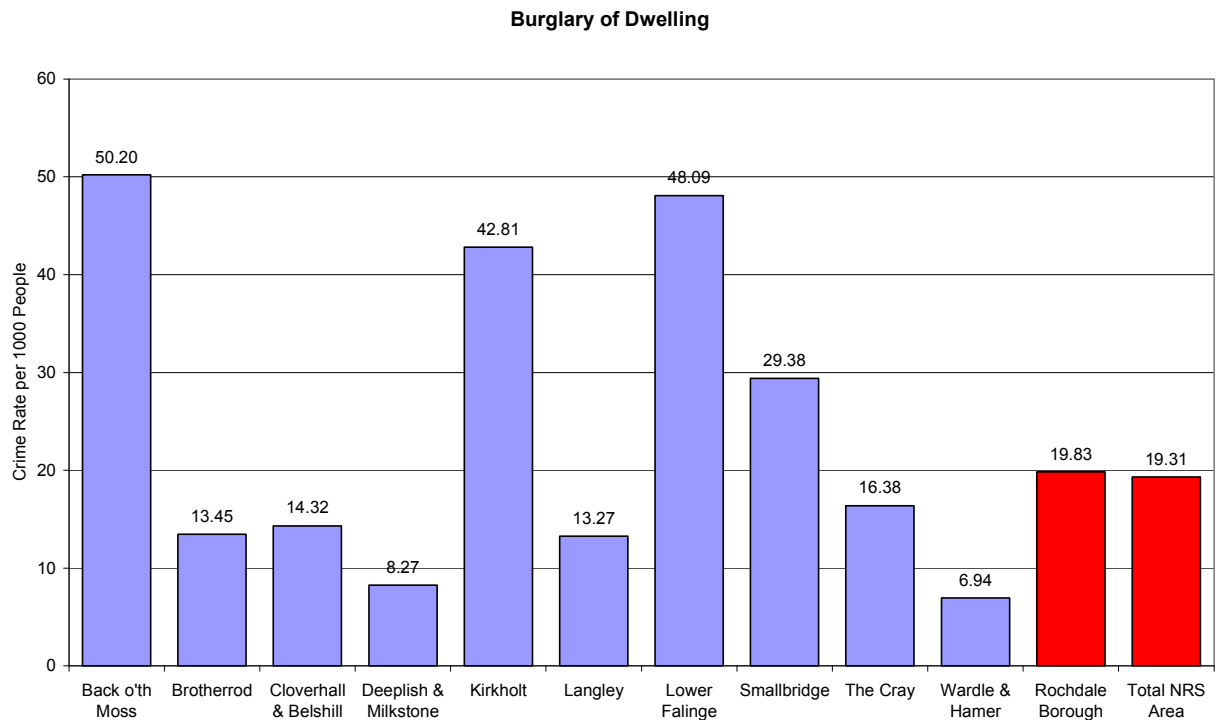
Graph 25: Crimes Rates in Back o’th’ Moss 2002-2003



Source: Greater Manchester Police

In Back o'th' Moss less serious wounding, burglary and criminal damage all have high crime rates.

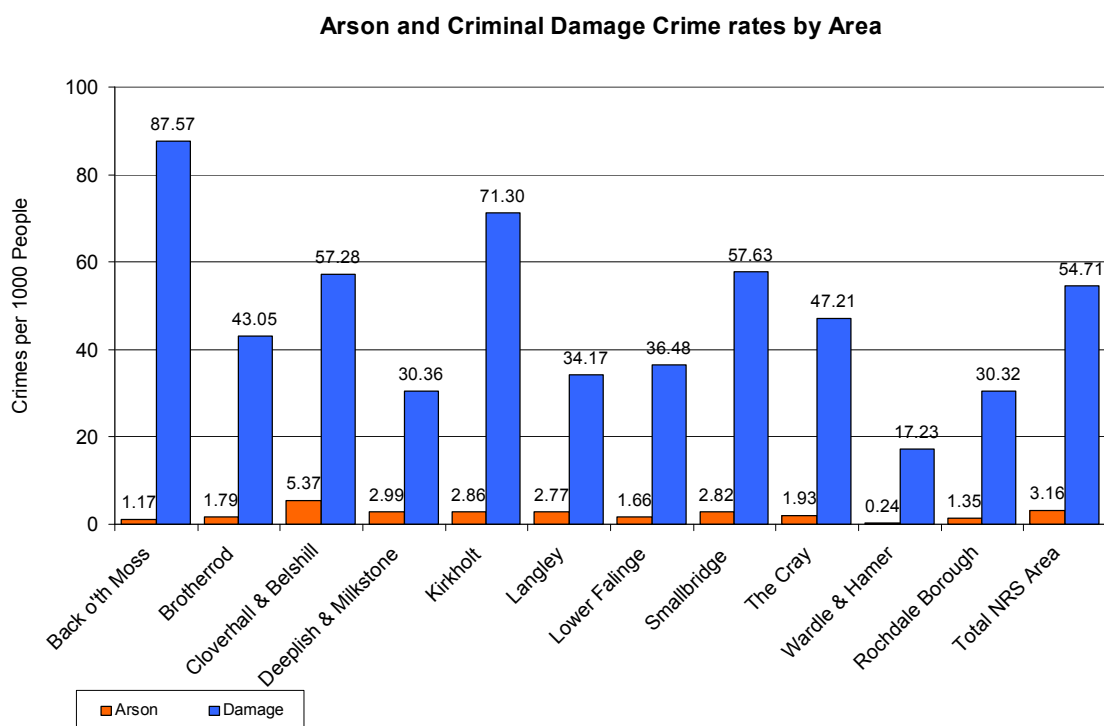
Graph 26: Burglary of Dwelling Crime Rate 2002 -2003



Source: Greater Manchester Police

Back o'th'Moss has the highest rate of burglary in comparison to all other NRS Phase 1A areas and the Rochdale Borough. The rate of burglary in Back o'th' Moss is 50.20 crimes per 1,000 people. This is more than twice the rate in the Rochdale Borough which stands at 19.83 crime per 1,000 people.

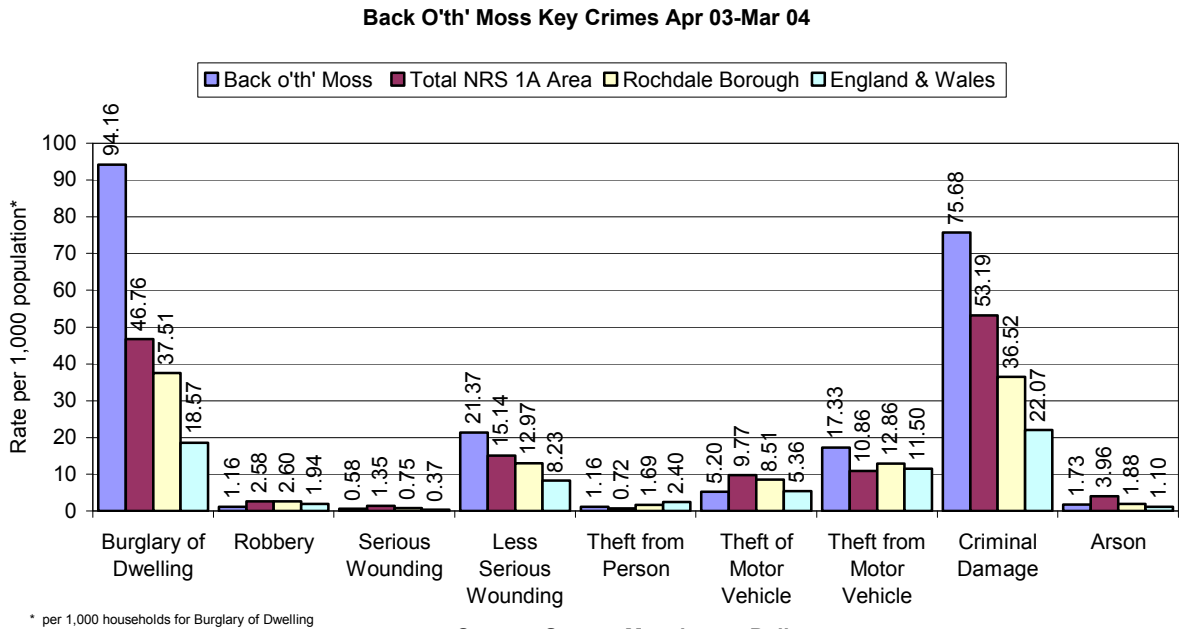
Graph 27: Arson and Criminal Damage Crime rates by NRS Phase 1A Area



Source: Greater Manchester Police

Back o'th' Moss has the highest rate of criminal damage compared to all other NRS Phase 1A areas. The rate of criminal damage in Back o'th' Moss stands at 87.57 crimes per 1,000 people. This is nearly three times greater than the rate of criminal damage crimes in the Rochdale Borough.

Graph 28: Key Crimes Apr 03 - Mar 04

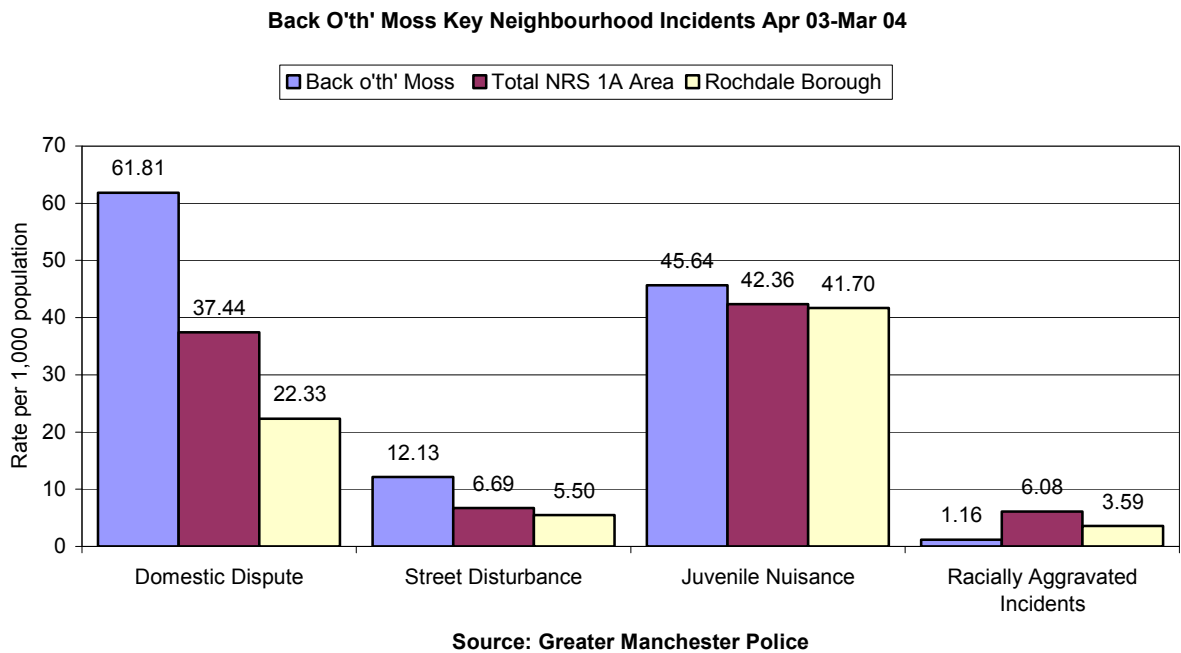


Source: Greater Manchester Police

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

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

Graph 29: Key Neighbourhood Incidents Apr 03 – Mar 04



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

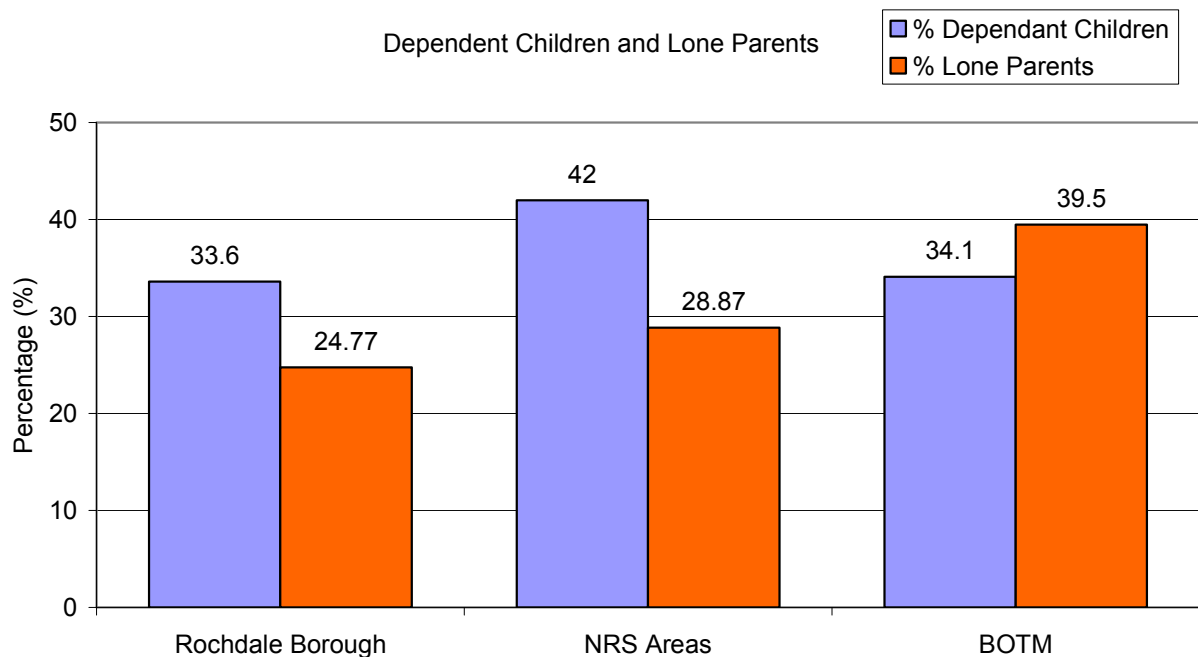
In terms of crime-related incidents Back O'th' Moss has an extremely high rate of domestic disputes, around three times that of the Borough-wide level. It also has a twice as high level of 'street disturbances', (i.e. public order problems reported to the police that are not crimes) than the Borough as a whole. The level of 'juvenile nuisance' is roughly the same as the total NRS 1A area and the Rochdale Borough, and the slight difference that there is would not be considered significant. Back O'th' Moss has a lower than average level of racially aggravated incidents than both the Borough as a whole and the NRS1A area. This is unsurprising however when considered the extremely low proportion of BME groups living in the area compared with other areas of Rochdale.

Children

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

In Back o'th' Moss one in four of the residents are children aged 0-15. The graph below shows the level of dependent children households. The blue bars (on the left) show the percentage of households with dependent children. 34.1% of households in Back o'th' Moss have dependent children, similar to the borough level.

Graph 30: Dependent Children and Lone Parents

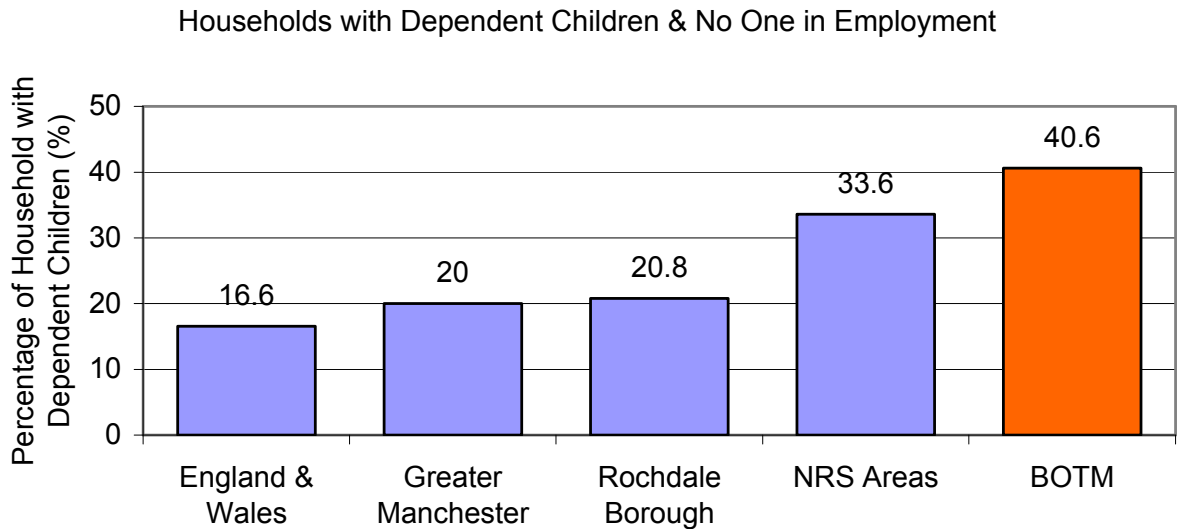


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Tables 21 and 22, Crown Copyright 2003

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

The level of households with dependent children which are headed by lone parents is shown in the graph above in the red bars (on the right), as a percentage of all households with dependent children. Approximately two out of five households with children in Back o'th' Moss are headed by a lone parent. This is a much higher percentage than in the Rochdale borough (24.8%).

Graph 31: Percentage of Dependent Children and No Adult in Employment



Source: 2001 Census. Key Statistics Table 21. Crown Copyright 2003.

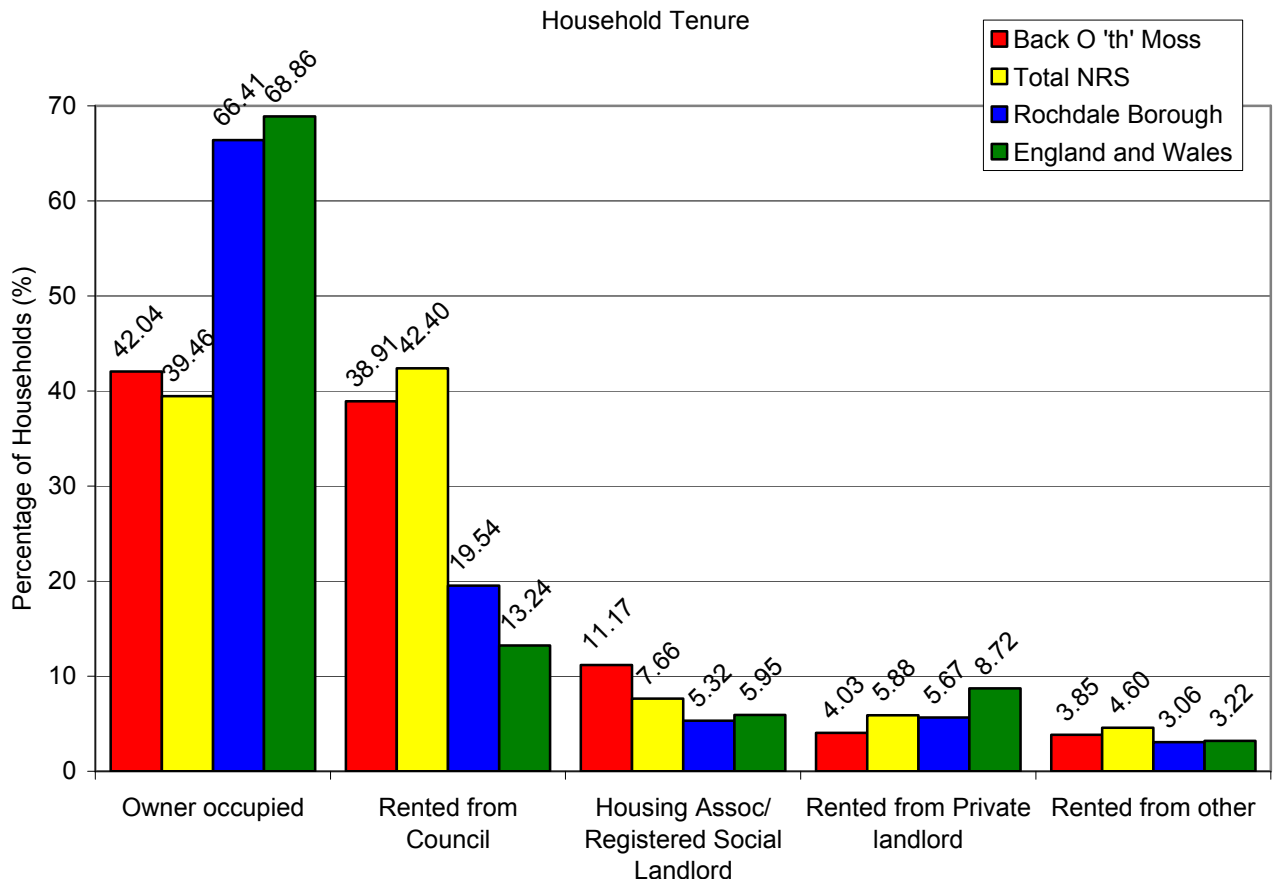
The employment status of the household which children live in also presents a major risk of child poverty. In 1995/96 the UK had the highest rate of children in workless households across the EU. Worklessness creates an economic disadvantage but also creates the potential for stress and tension within a family. It also has the danger of limiting a child's aspirations and social contacts. The graph above shows the percentage of households with dependent children where no adult is in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children. In Back o'th' Moss 40.6% of household have dependent children and no one in employment. This is higher than the percentage in all other areas.

Housing

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

In Back o'th' Moss there are 804 household spaces. A household space refers to the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household. (Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 16 & 18, Crown Copyright 2003).

Graph 32: Household Tenure



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

In Back o'th' Moss a lower percentage of household own their own home in comparison to the Rochdale Borough and England and Wales. In Back o'th Moss, 42.04% of households own their own home in comparison to 68.41% in the Rochdale Borough and 68.86% in England and Wales. In Back o'th Moss a high percentage of households rent their home from the council. 38.91% of people rent their home form the council compared with 19.54% of households in the Rochdale Borough and 13.24% of household in England and Wales.

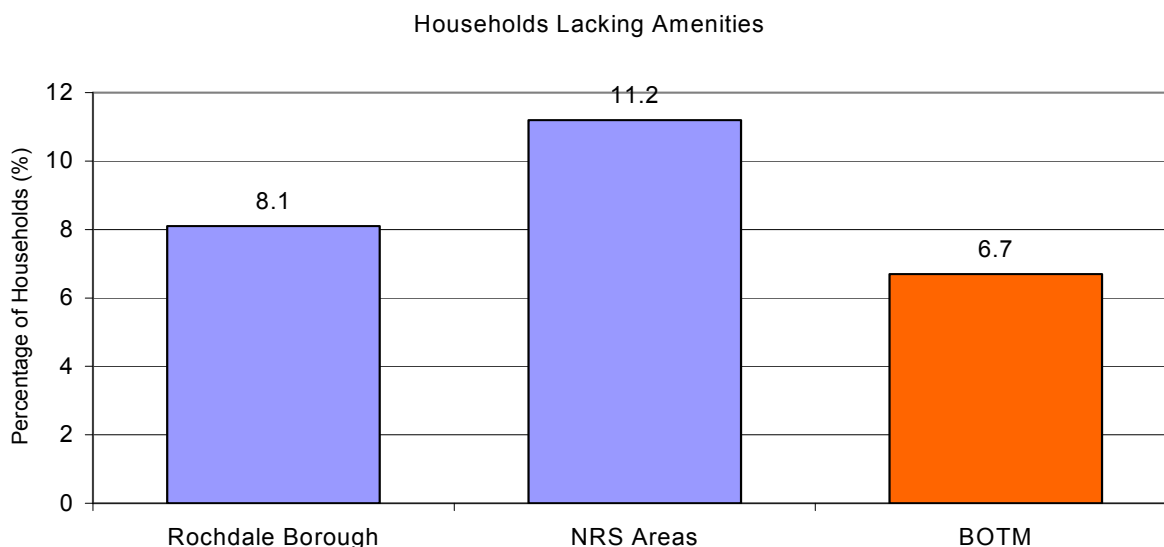
Table 9: Living Environment Deprivation

SOA	RANK	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005497	15,297	50
E01005499	9,728	30
E01005501	4,845	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 included a domain on the Living Environment. This included indicators on housing quality and also outdoor environment quality (air pollution and road traffic accidents). In Back o'th' Moss living environment deprivation is ranked between 4,845 and 15,297. This therefore means that it falls between the worst 20% and the worst 50% of SOAs in the country.

Graph 33: Household Lacking Amenities



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 19, Crown Copyright 2003

The graph above shows the percentage of households without either central heating or their own bathroom. The percentage in Back o'th' Moss is lower than the borough average.

In Back o'th' Moss 89.1% of residential properties are in Council Tax Band A, and a further 9.4% in Council Tax Band B. The valuation for properties in Band A is under £40,000 and the valuation for properties in band B is between £40,000 and £50,000. However, this is not the real sale value of the properties in this band as they are based on rental value calculated before the Council Tax was introduced in 1993.

The percentage of void properties (properties empty for more than six months) in Back o'th' Moss stood at 3.1% in February 2004 (Source: RMBC Council Tax). This means that nobody has lived in the property for 6 months or more

Table 10: Average Property Prices By Financial Year

Year	Back o'th' Moss Average Property Price (£)	Rochdale Borough Average Property Price (£)
01/04/00 - 31/03/01	£25,175	£59,212
01/04/01 - 31/03/02	£31,094	£64,741
01/04/02 - 31/03/03	£35,695	£73,398
01/04/03 - 31/03/04	£41,670	£86,160

Source: HM Land Registry. Crown Copyright 2004

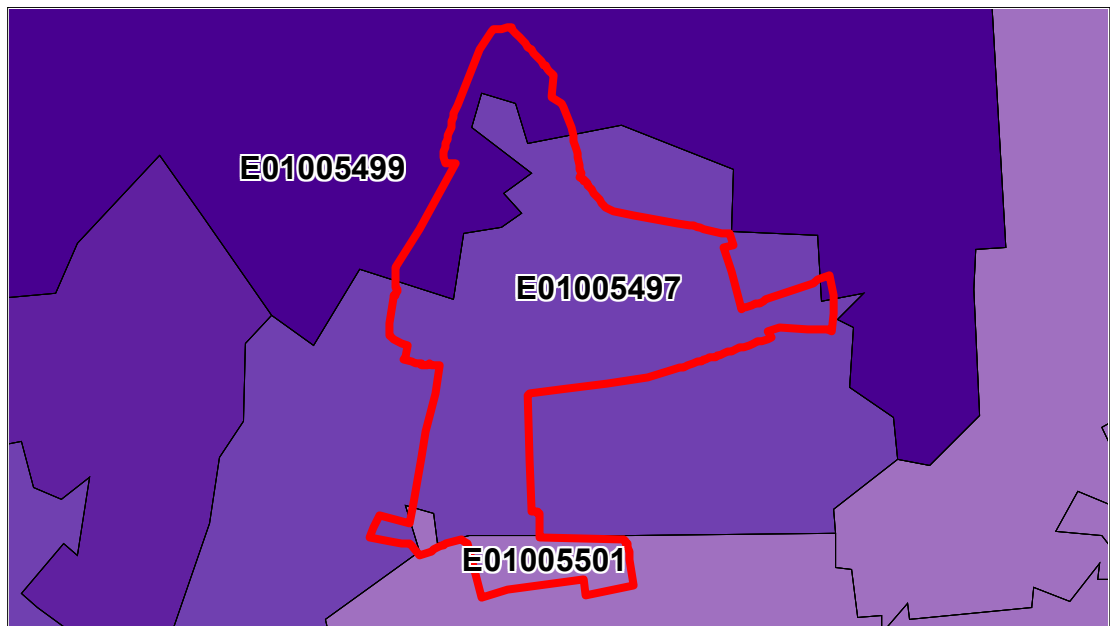
The average house price in Back o'th' Moss is less than half that of the Rochdale borough for each year from April 2000 to March 2004. From 2000 to 2004 there has been a 66% increase in property prices in Back o'th' Moss compared with a 49% increase in property prices in the Rochdale borough.

Table 11: Barriers to Housing and Services

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005497	7,822	30
E01005499	2,501	10
E01005501	14,306	50

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 8: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation in Back o'th' Moss



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Barriers to housing and services deprivation has two sub-domains, geographical barriers and wider barriers which include issues relating to access to housing such as affordability. Back o'th Moss Super output areas lie between the worst 10% and 50% in the country for barriers to housing and services deprivation. The majority of Back o'th Moss lies within the worst 30% of the country ranking 7,822 out of 32,482.

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