

rochdale borough

neighbourhood



improving life in
greave

Greave Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Data Profile

September 2004

Greave Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Introduction

Greave 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.

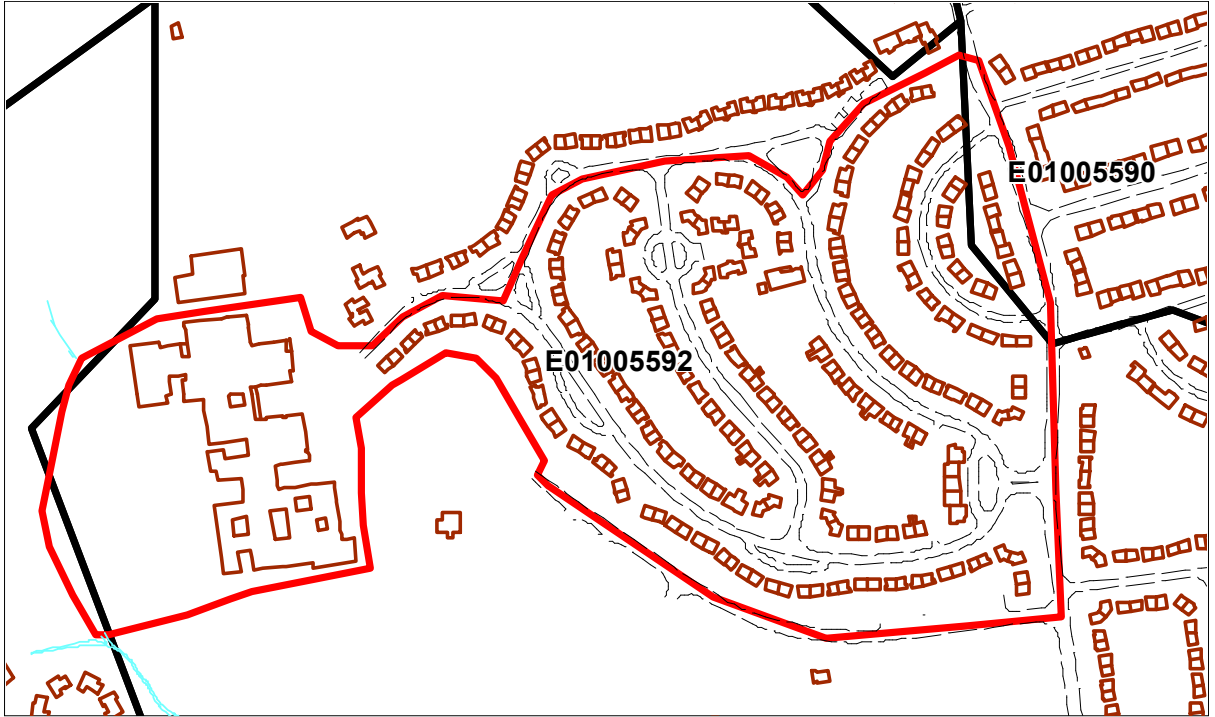
The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal seeks to address multiple deprivation. Deprivation is a wider measure than poverty, or the lack of basic necessities. It includes material deprivation, relating to diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work. People experiencing 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 (including Greave) 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.

Greave has been included in the second phase of Rochdale Borough's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (Phase 1B). 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.

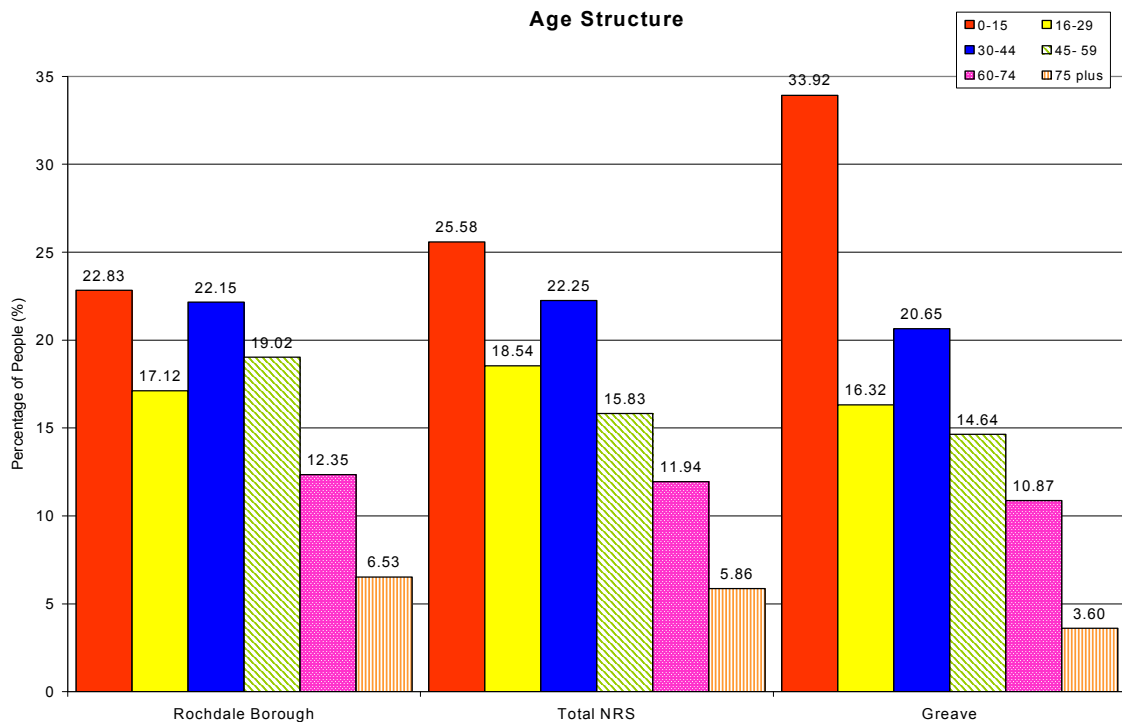
The data provided at neighbourhood level is most useful in terms of identifying issues of concern, but some of it has been produced using estimates, and should not be treated as the exact truth. Other data is available at Super Output Area (SOA) level. SOAs are small areas of about 1,500 people and there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

Map 1: Greave and Lower Super Output Areas Boundaries



Demographics and Overall Deprivation

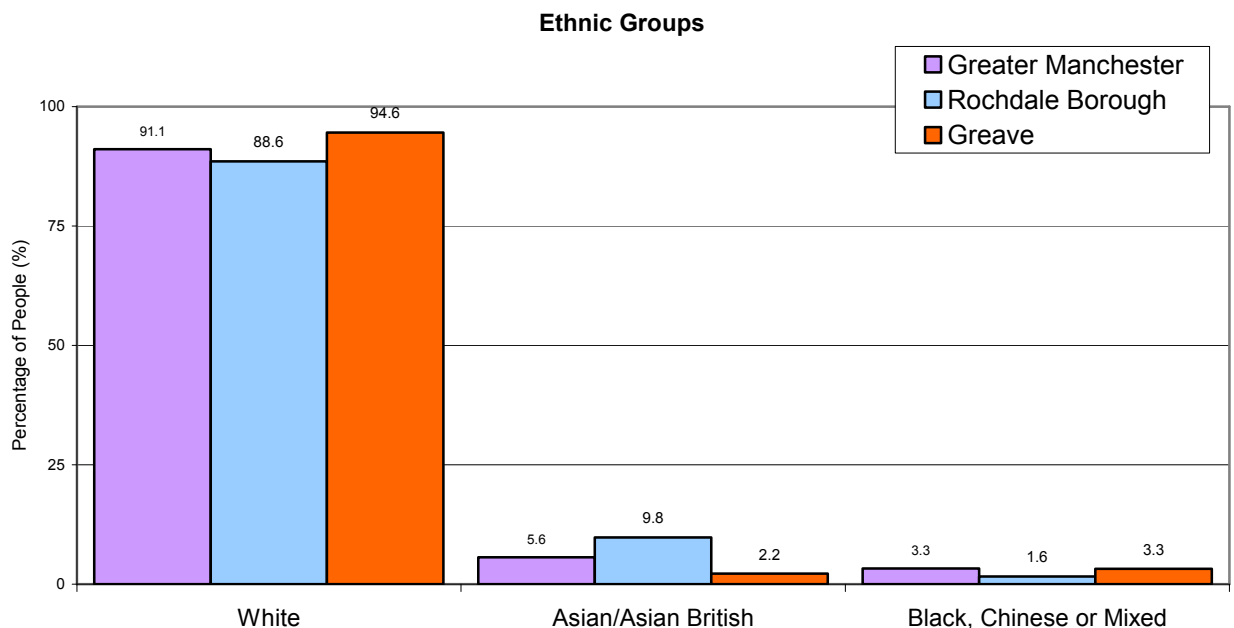
Graph 1: Population Breakdown.



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 02. Crown Copyright 2003

Greave has a total population of approximately 618 people, living in 240 households. One in three of the residents are children aged between 0 and 15 (33.92%). This is much higher than the percentage of 0-15 year olds in the Total NRS area (25.58%), in the Rochdale Borough (22.83%) and in England and Wales (20.2%). The high percentage of children in Greave will impact the services and provisions available to children, for example primary school places. It will also influence the implementation policies and initiatives aimed at younger people.

Graph 2: Ethnic Group



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 06. Crown Copyright 2003.

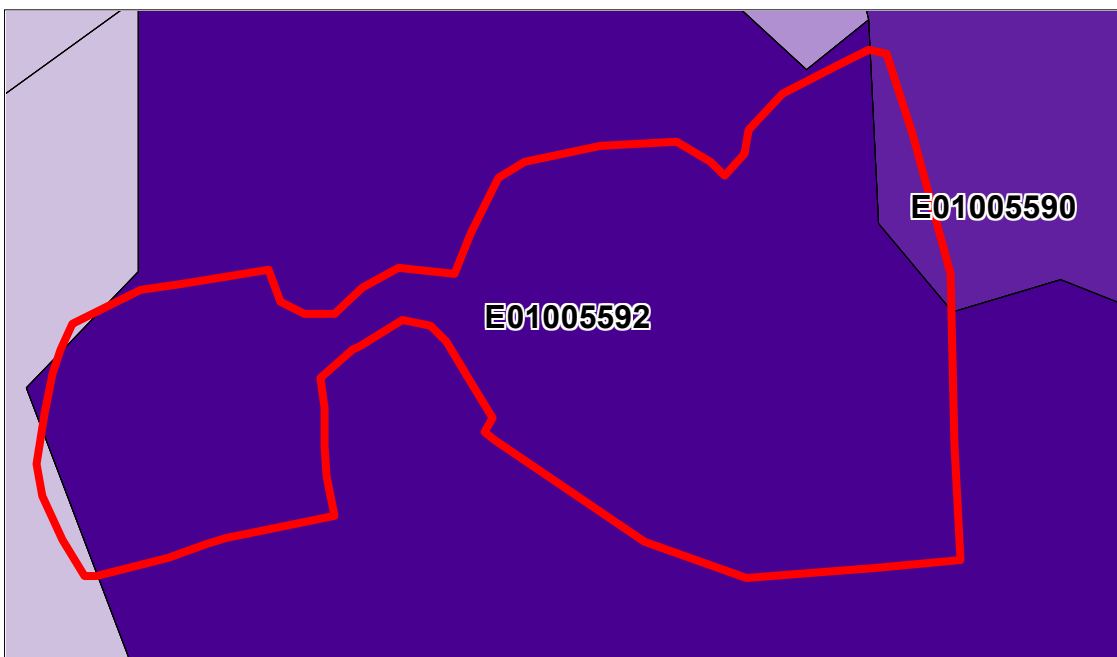
In Greave 94.6% of the population is White. This is a higher percentage than both the Rochdale Borough, (88.6%) and Greater Manchester (91.1%). 2.2% of the population is Asian/Asian British, (including Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Indian and other Asian), this is more than four times lower than the Rochdale Borough, (9.8%), and over two times lower than Greater Manchester (5.6%).

Table 1: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation

| SOA | RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived) | PERCENTILE (%) |
|-----------|--|----------------|
| E01005590 | 3,871 | 20 |
| E01005592 | 2,420 | 10 |

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation in Greave



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

The Indices of Deprivation (2004) includes an overall index of multiple deprivation. This combines seven domain (thematic) measures of deprivation to produce one single measure of overall multiple deprivation. The data is only published at Super Output Area level.

The overall level of multiple deprivation in Greave is high. Greave's SOAs are ranked between 2,420 and 3,871. Greave falls within the worst 10% and 20% of SOAs in the country.

Income

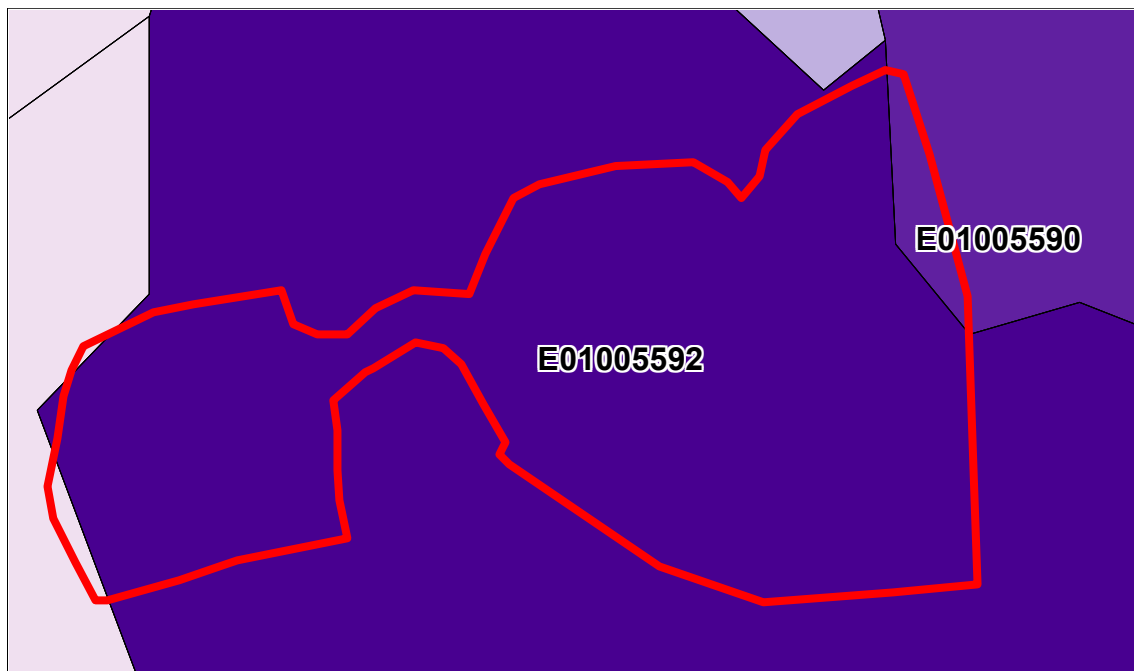
Low income is a key driver of deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation 2004 included an income deprivation domain which measured people in families reliant on means-tested benefit.

Table 2: Income Deprivation

| SOA | RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived) | PERCENTILE (%) |
|------------|---|-----------------------|
| E01005590 | 3,573 | 20 |
| E01005592 | 2,775 | 10 |

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 3: Income Deprivation in Greave



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

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

| SOA | Children (%) | Older People (%) |
|------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| E01005590 | 40.4 | 32.8 |
| E01005592 | 49.0 | 23.9 |

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

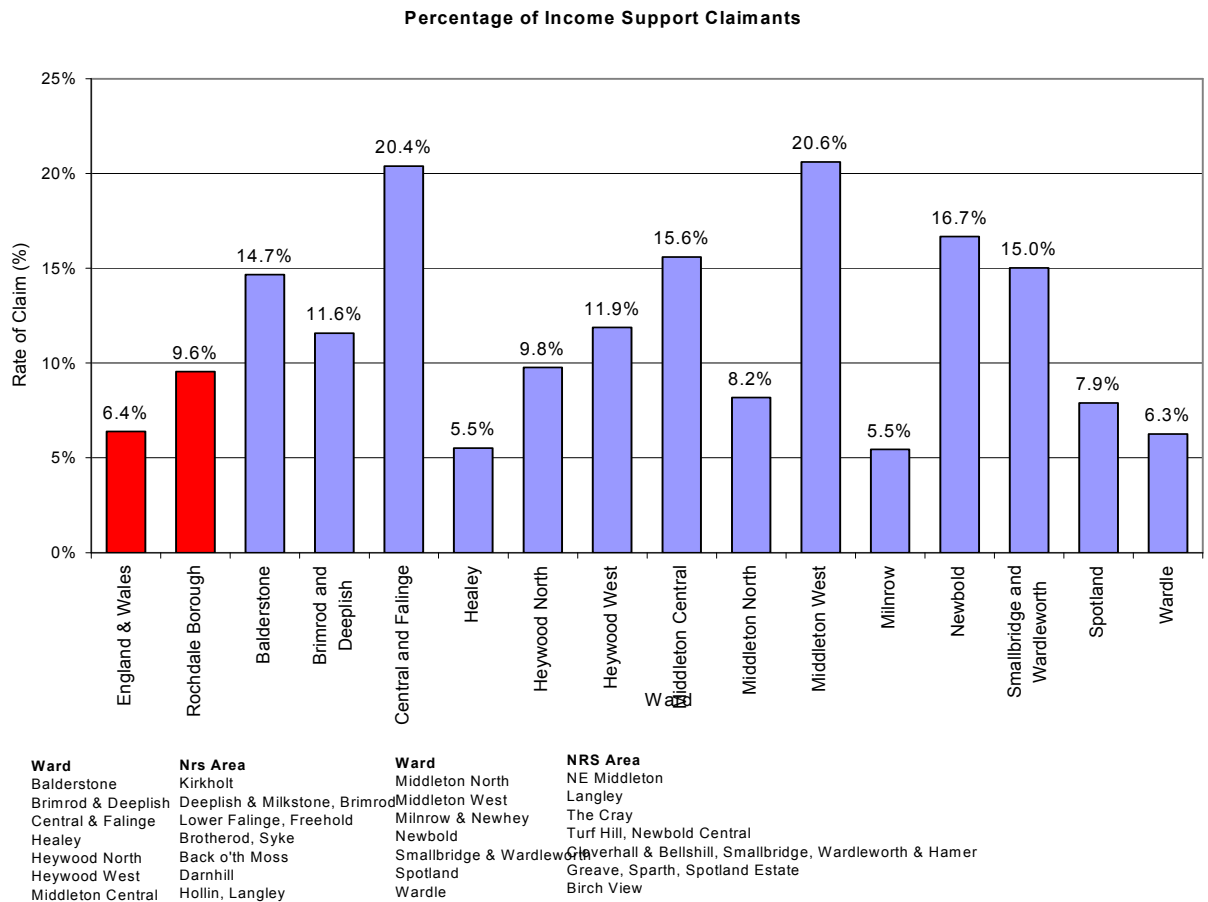
Income deprivation in Greave is high. Income deprivation is ranked between 2,775 and 3,573 and therefore falls within the worst 10% and 20% of SOAs in the country. In Greave 40% or more of all children are income deprived. The percentage of older people who are income deprived is slightly less and ranges between 23.9% and 32.8%. In 2000 more than one in four pensioners nationally had incomes below 60% of median income (the usual poverty threshold indicator), and a large proportion of pensioners relied on means-tested benefits.

The average household income in Greave is estimated to be £18,854. This is significantly lower than the average household income for Rochdale which stands at £26,791 and the average household income for the UK which stands at £29,374 (Source: CACI, Paycheck, 2004).

In Greave more than half of households claim Council Tax Benefit (51.4%) (Source: RMBC Council Tax). People are eligible for Council Tax Benefit if they claim Income Support or

Jobseeker's Allowance, are working and on a low pay or on a low income. The high percentage of people claiming council tax benefit in Greave indicates that income deprivation is high.

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



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Information and Analysis Directorate). Information Centre. Crown Copyright 2004.

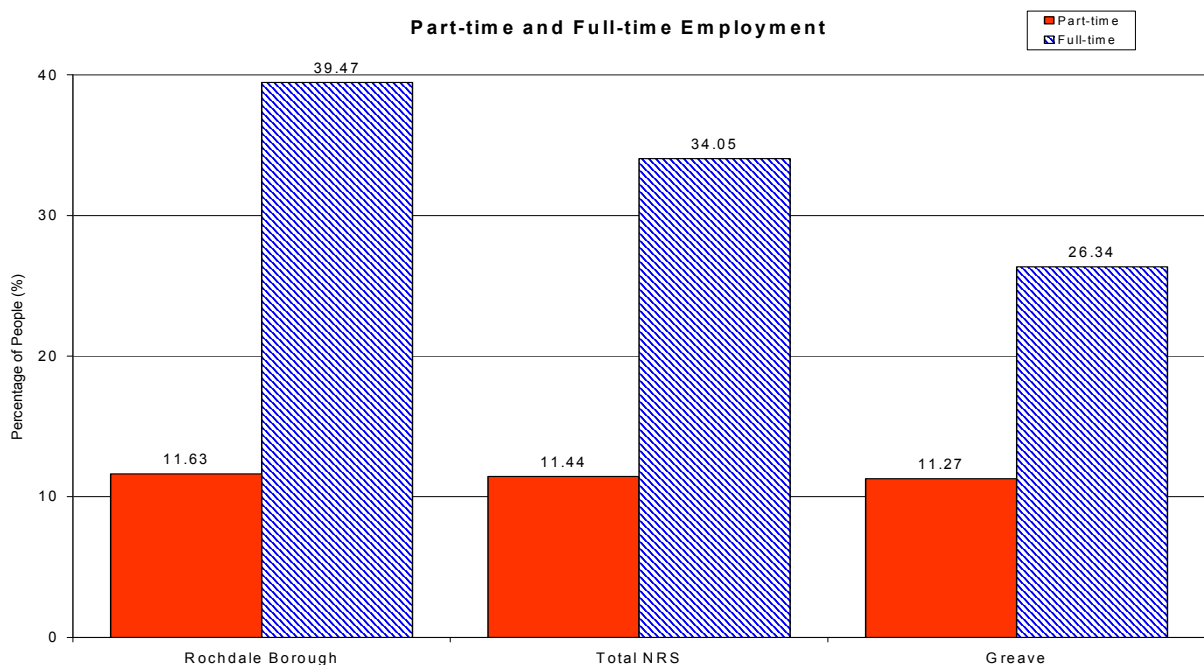
Income support is designed to top up a household's income to reach a minimum level. It is the welfare state's principal means-tested benefit and is therefore an indicator of income deprivation. Income support claimants are mainly pensioners, lone parents or people with disabilities. Greave is within the Spotland ward boundary. In the Spotland ward 7.9% of people were claiming income support at August 2002. This was lower than the percentage of claimants for the Rochdale Borough (9.6%) but higher than the percentage of claimants for England and Wales (6.4%). This indicates that there is a relatively high level of income deprivation in the Spotland ward.

Employment

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

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

Graph 4: Percentage of People in Full-time and Part-time Employment (Aged 16-74)



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Greave there is a lower percentage of people in both part-time and full-time employment in comparison to the total NRS area and the Rochdale Borough. Only 26.3% of people in Greave out of all people aged 16-74 are employed in full-time employment. This is lower than the percentage of people in the Total NRS area (34.5%) and the Rochdale Borough (39.47%). A further 1.01% of people are self-employed.

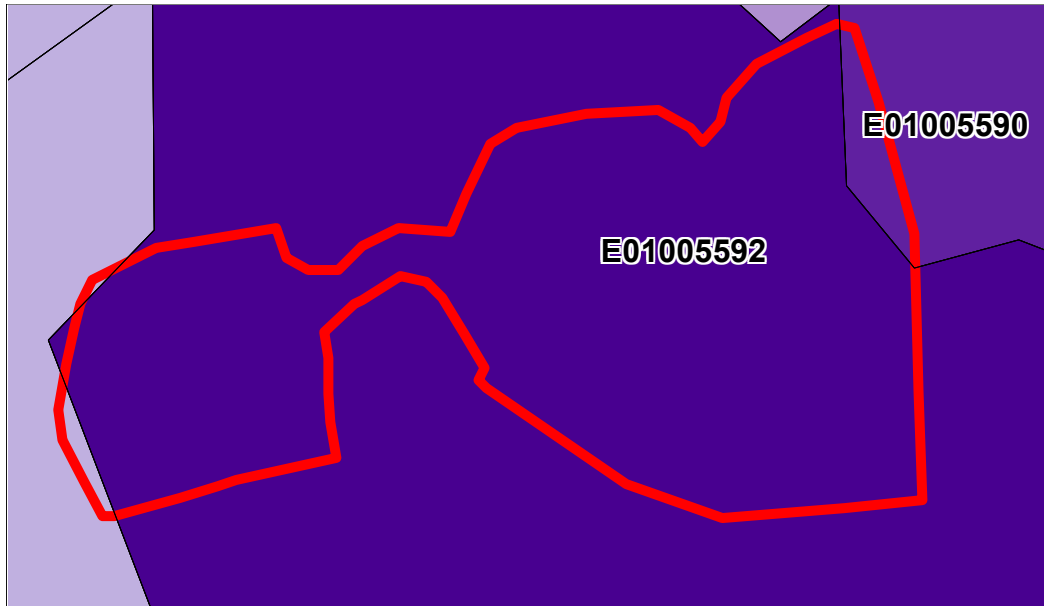
Employment deprivation measures involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world or work. It includes elements of the “hidden unemployed” such as those out of the workforce due to sickness.

Table 4: Employment Deprivation

| SOA | RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived) | PERCENTILE (%) |
|------------|---|-----------------------|
| E01005590 | 4,313 | 20 |
| E01005592 | 2,161 | 10 |

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

Map 4: Employment Deprivation in Greave



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

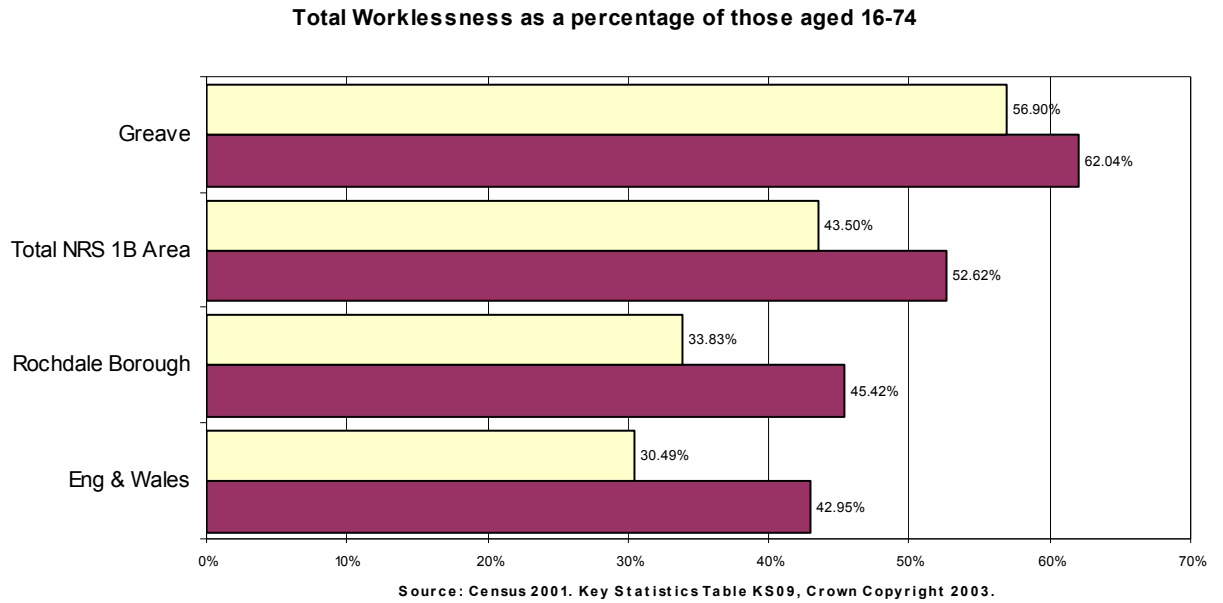
Table 5: Percentage of People who are Employment Deprived.

| SOA | Employment deprivation (%) |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| E01005590 | 18.6 |
| E01005592 | 23.6 |

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

Employment deprivation in the whole of Greave is high. Employment deprivation ranges from 2,161 to 4,313. Between 18.6% and 23.6% of people in Greave suffer from employment deprivation.

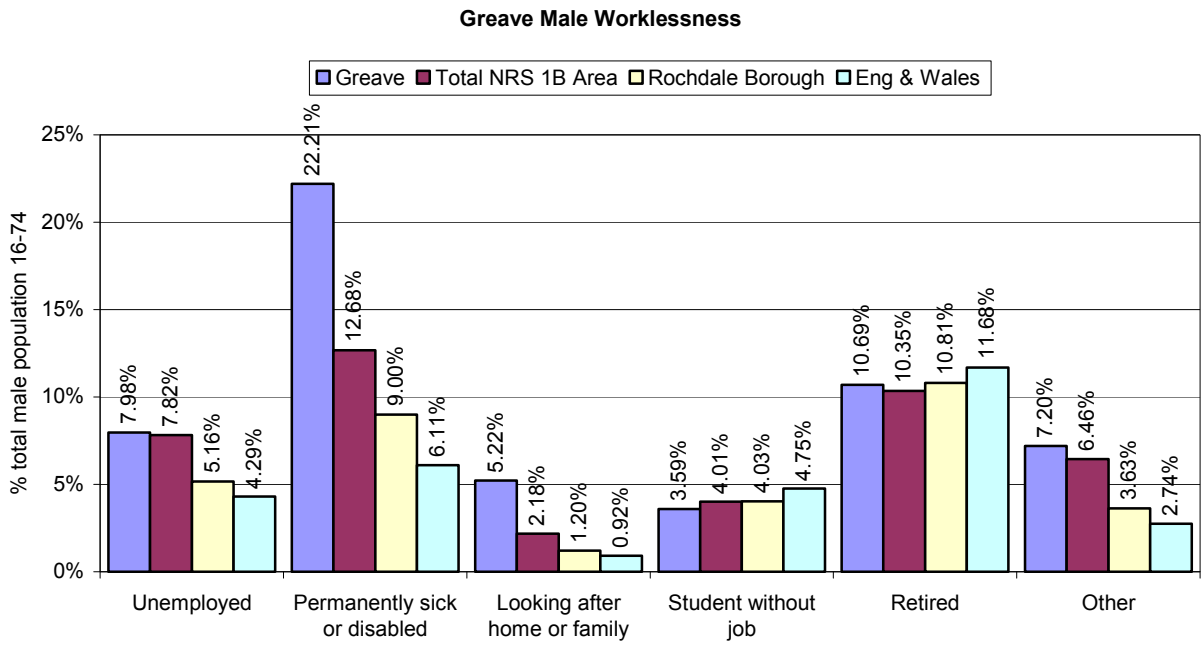
Graph 4: Total Worklessness



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

Greave has higher overall levels of worklessness than the NRS 1B area as a whole, it is at least 16% higher than the level for the Rochdale Borough and England & Wales for both males and females. Gender differences in Greave follow broadly the same pattern as Rochdale and England & Wales in that women consistently have a higher rate of worklessness than men. However, this difference in worklessness is lower in Greave (5%) compared with Rochdale Borough (12%) and England and Wales (12%). 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.

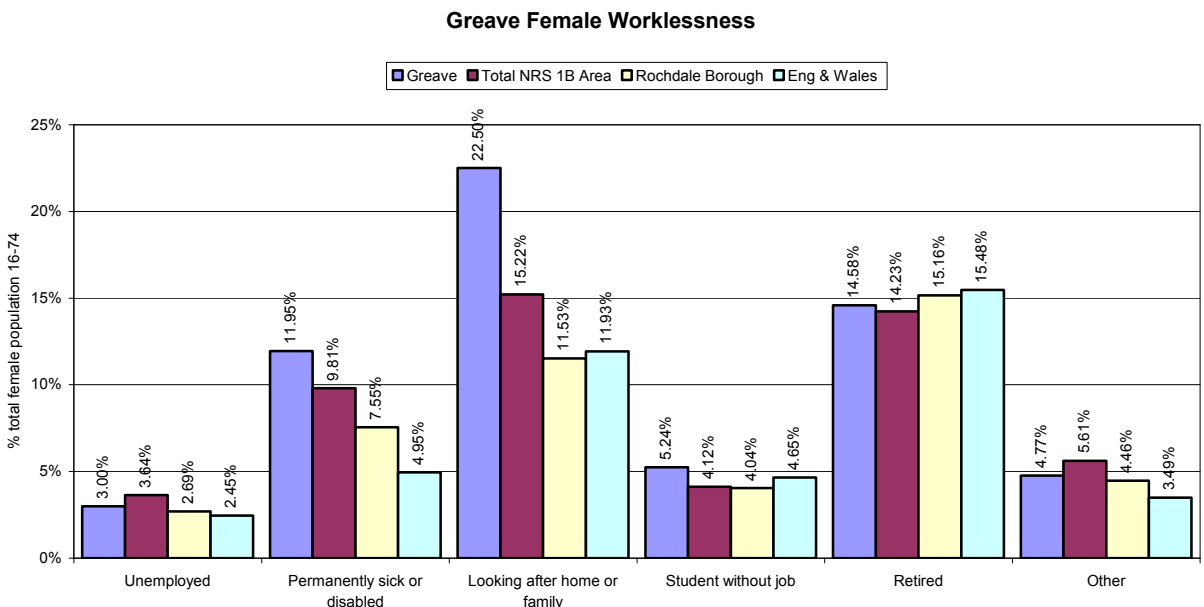
Graph 5: Male Worklessness



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

Men aged 16-74 in Greave are almost twice as likely to be unemployed than those in England & Wales and over three times more likely to be permanently sick or disabled. In England and Wales and Rochdale Borough men have an extremely low rate of 'looking after home or family' (approximately one in 100), in Freehold there are higher proportions, with one in twenty in this category. The proportions of those in the 'Other' category, whilst similar those for the Total NRS 1B areas, are higher than proportions found in Rochdale Borough and England and Wales. The levels of 'student without job' and 'retired' 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 6: Female Worklessness



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

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

Greave women aged 16-74 have a lower level of unemployment and a much higher level of 'looking after home or family' than males, as expected. Female unemployment in Greave is broadly in line with the comparative areas. 'Looking after home or family' is around 10% higher than in England & Wales and the Rochdale Borough. Around one in nine females aged 16-74 in Greave are permanently sick or disabled and so unable to work, a similar proportion to NRS 1B area as a whole, but over twice as high as the levels found in England and Wales.

Graph 7: Percentage of People Unemployed Aged 16-74

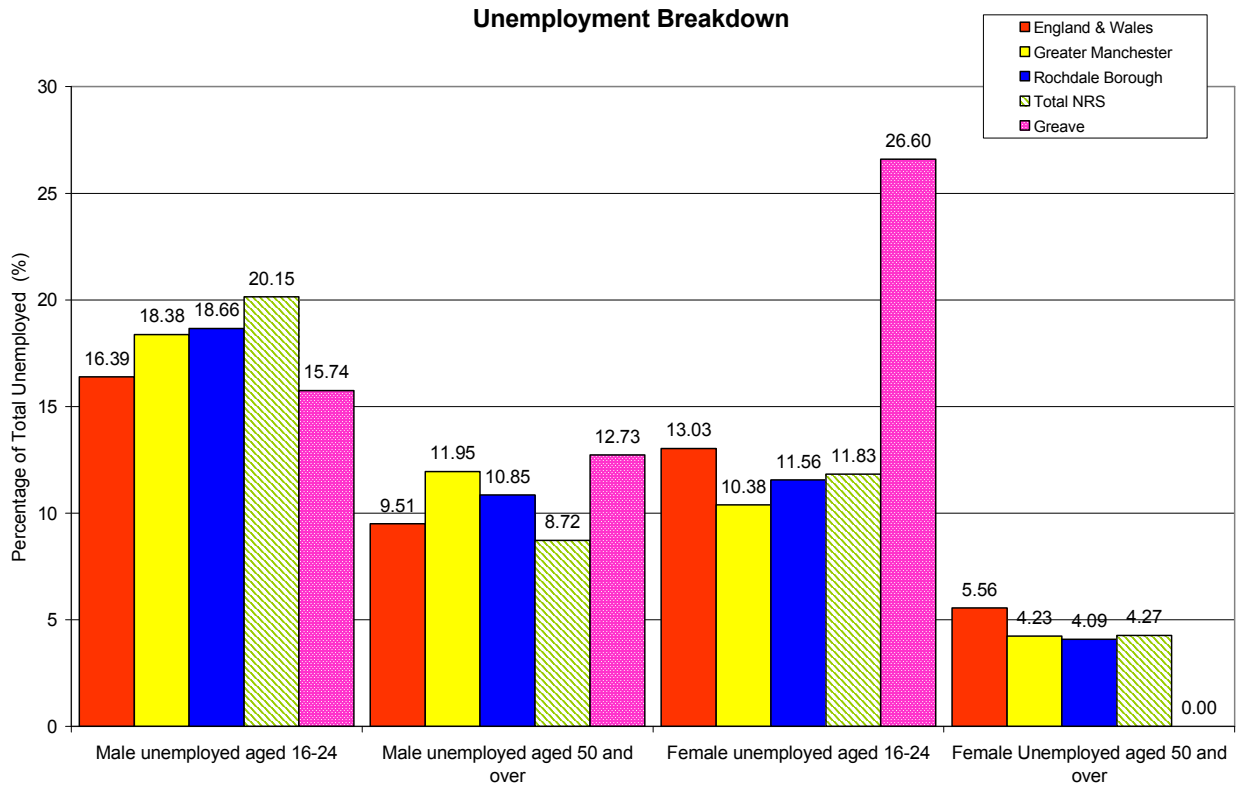


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Greave 4.98% of people are classified as unemployed. This is higher than the percentage of people who are unemployed in the Rochdale Borough which stands at 3.89%. In Greave 1.47% of people are classified as being long-term unemployed. The percentage of people who are long-term unemployed in the Rochdale Borough is 1.12%. A person is classed as being long-term unemployed in the 2001 Census if the year they last worked was 1999 or earlier.

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

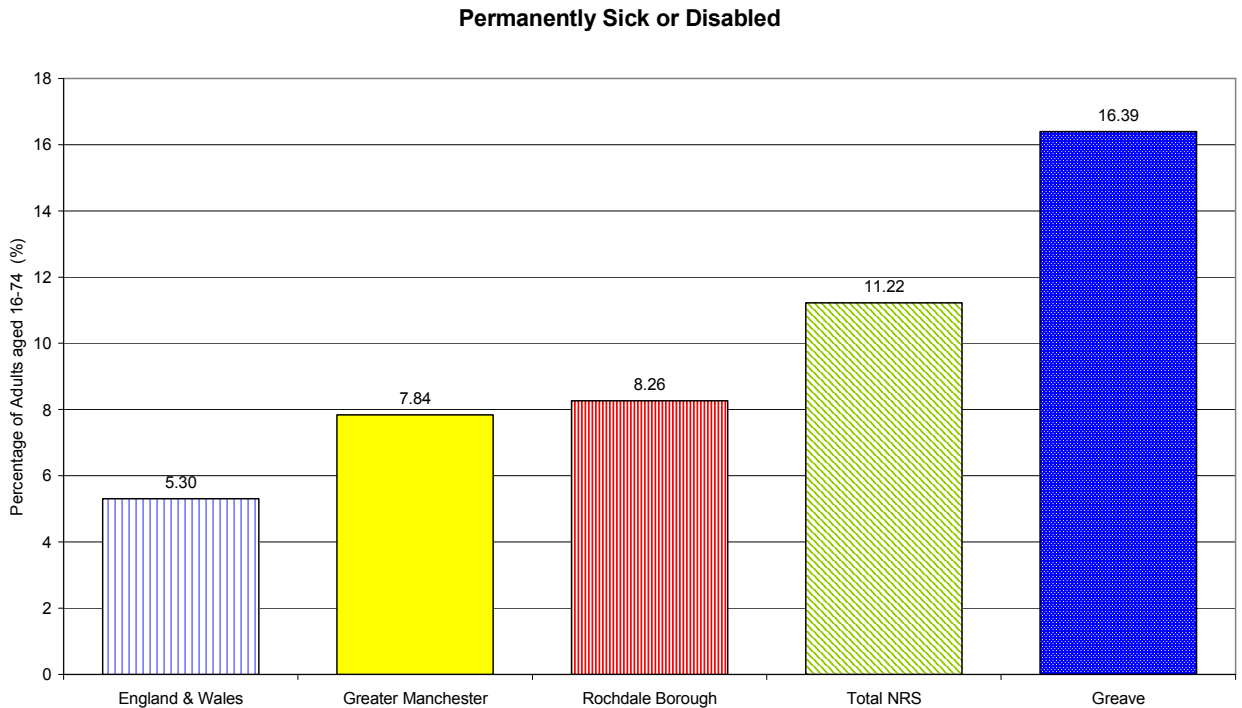
Graph 8: Unemployment Breakdown Aged 16-74



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09c and 09b. Crown Copyright 2003.

More than one in four of the total unemployed in Greave are young women aged 16-24, more than twice the level in the borough and three times the national level. It should be noted that this data is based on very small numbers and should be treated with caution.

Graph 9: Percentage of People who are Permanently Sick or Disabled Aged 16-74.

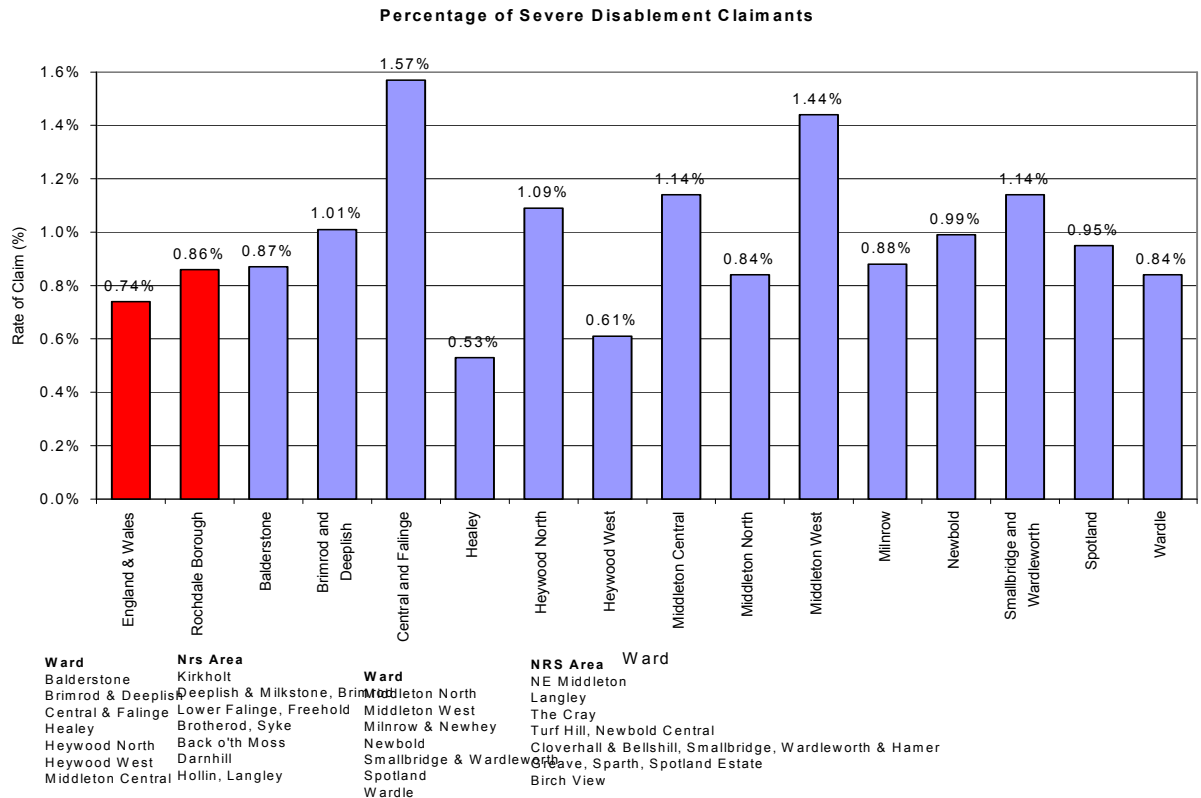


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09a. Crown Copyright 2003.

Permanently sick or disabled people are classed as economically inactive and therefore do not participate in the labour market. However, they are involuntarily excluded from the labour

market and should be counted as part of the “hidden unemployed”. In Greave a high percentage of people are permanently sick or disabled (16.39%). This is much higher than the percentage of people who are permanently sick or disabled in all other areas.

Graph 10: Percentage of Severe Disablement Claimants at August 2002.

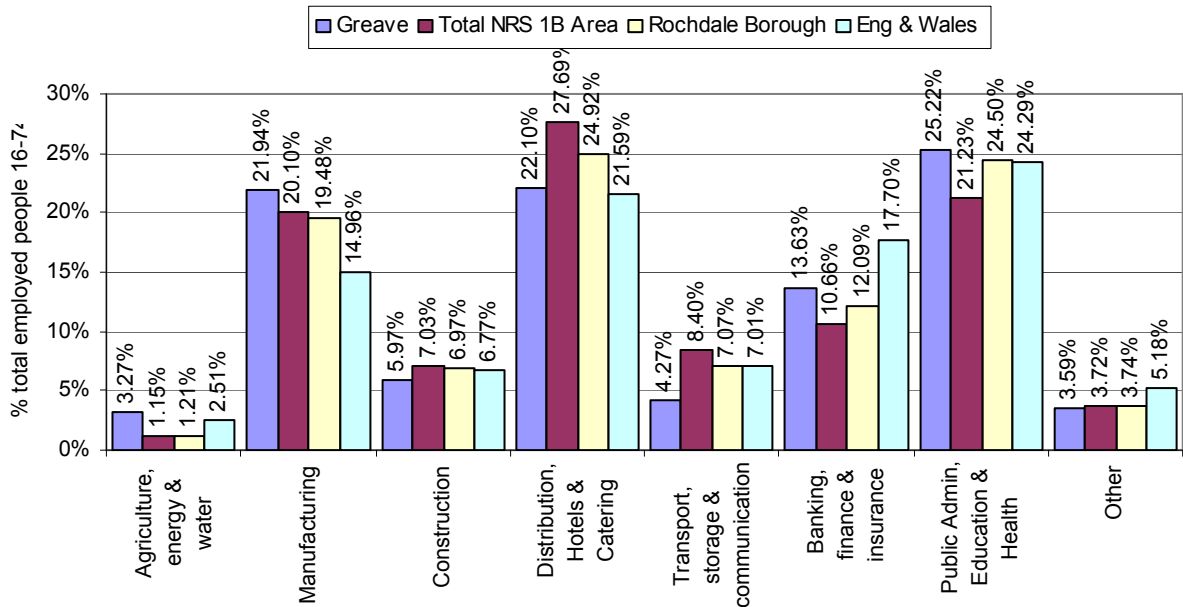


Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Information Analysis Directorate) Information Centre. Crown Copyright 2004.

In the Spotland Ward 0.95% of people claimed Severe Disablement Allowance at August 2002. This was higher than the rate of claim for both the Rochdale Borough (0.86%) and England and Wales (0.74%). In the Spotland ward 8.3% of people claim Incapacity Benefit. This is slightly lower than the percentage of claimants in the Rochdale Borough (10.2%) but higher than the percentage of claimants 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. 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 11: Industry of Occupation

Greave Industry of Occupation



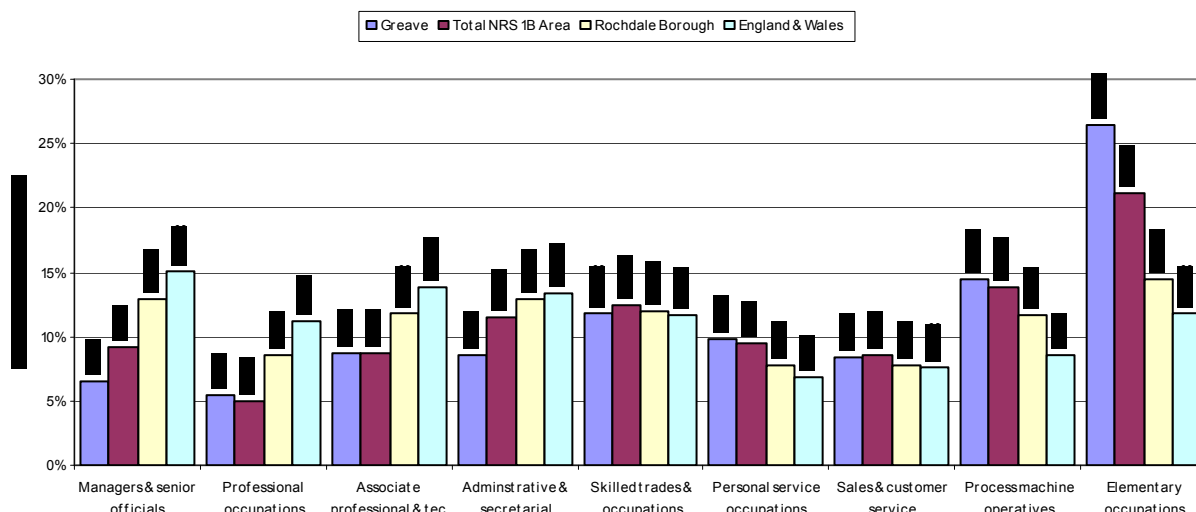
Source: Census 2001. Key Statistics Table KS11a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Greave a quarter of employed people work in 'Public Administration, Education & Health', and around one in five work in 'Distribution, Hotels & Catering', a similar proportion to England & Wales. 21% of employed people in Greave work in 'Manufacturing', a higher proportion than both the Rochdale Borough (19.5%) and England & Wales (15.0%). 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 12: Occupation Groups

Greave Occupation Groups



Source: Census 2001. Key Statistics Table KS 12a, Crown Copyright 2003.

In Greave 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. In group 5 there are roughly equal proportions employed in 'skilled trade occupations'. There are much higher proportions of people employed at the lower end of the scale, in particular groups 8 and 9, 'process machine operatives' and 'elementary occupations' which both have much higher levels of workers in Greave 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 Greave the predominant 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.

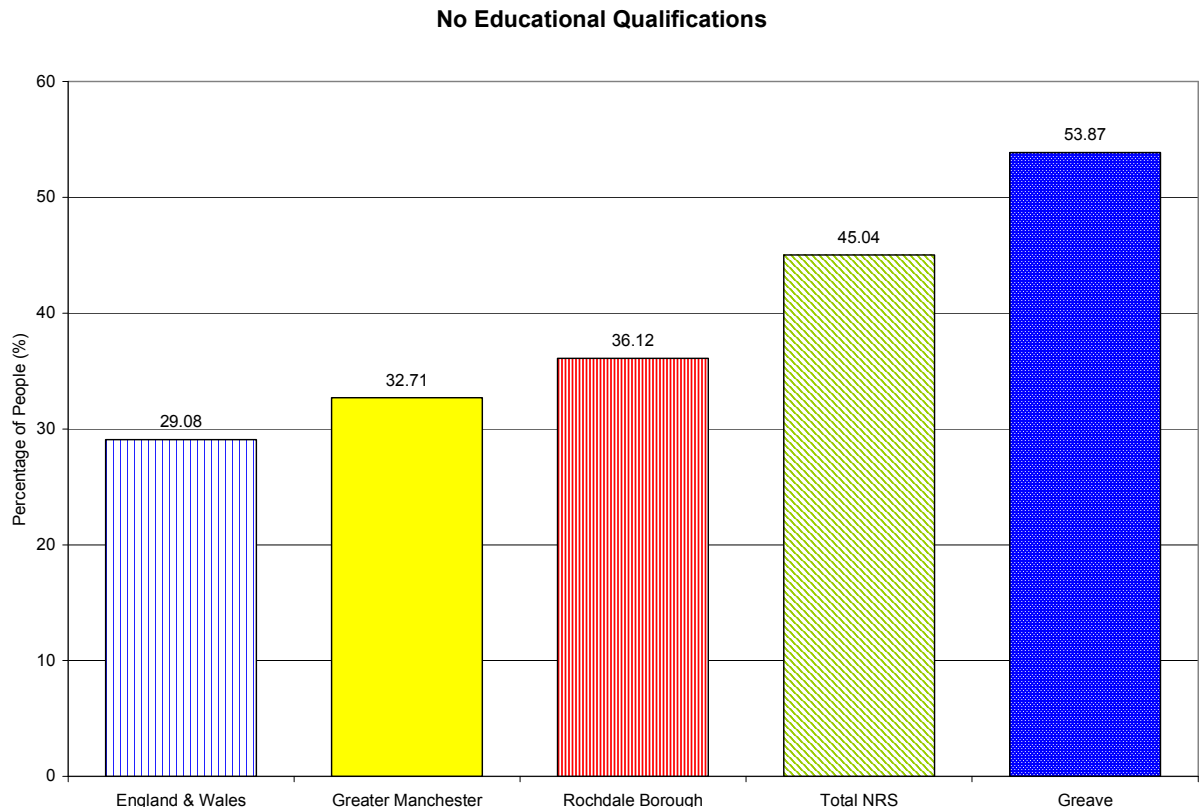
If we combine this occupational group pattern with the above trends in industry of employment we can see that the majority of workers in Greave are concentrated in low skilled, low paying industries.

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



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 13. Crown Copyright 2003.

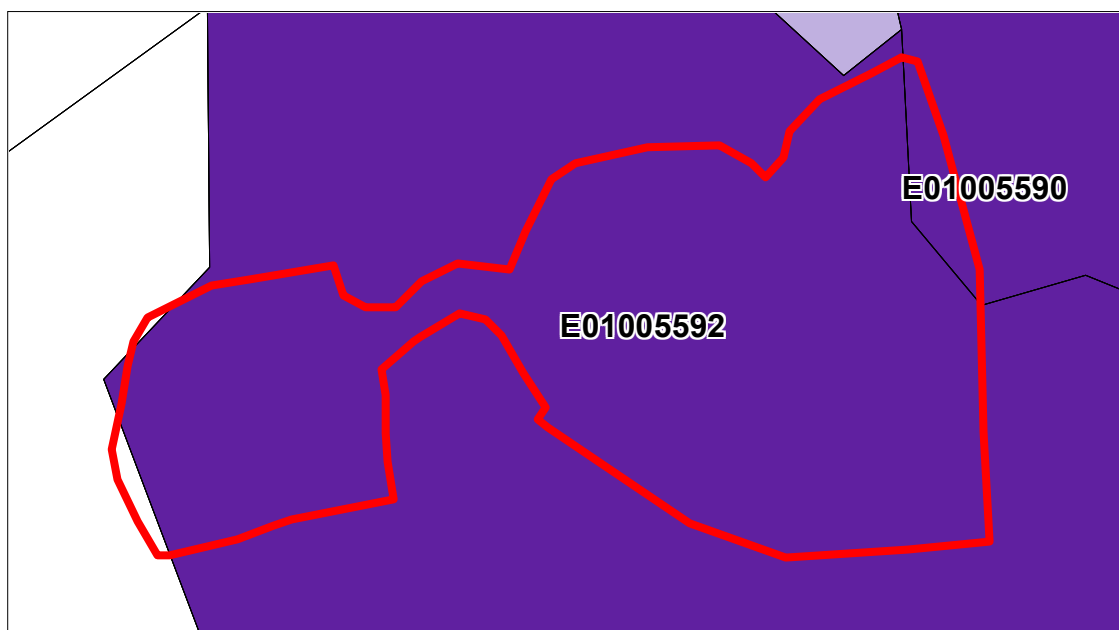
In Greave more than half of the population (53.87%) have no educational qualifications. This is significantly higher than the percentage of people with no educational qualifications in all other areas. The high percentage of people in Greave with no educational qualifications will impact on the level of employment and the type and quality of jobs that people from Greave are able to obtain.

Table 6: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

| SOA | RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived) | PERCENTILE (%) |
|-----------|--|----------------|
| E01005590 | 5,393 | 20 |
| E01005592 | 4,192 | 20 |

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 5: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation in Greave.



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

The indicators for the education, skills and training deprivation fall into two sub-domains one relating to the lack of attainment among children and young people and one relating to qualifications in terms of skills. Both of the SOA areas in Greave have a high degree of education, skills and training deprivation. Greave's ranks for education, skills and training deprivation range from 4,192 and 5,393 and therefore fall within the worst 20% of SOAs in the country.

Table 7: SATs Key Stage 2. Percentage of Pupil's Awarded Level 4 or Above, 2002-2003.

| Area | English | Maths | Science |
|------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Greave | 67.0 | 89.3 | 95.7 |
| Rochdale Borough | 68.5 | 67.9 | 80.5 |
| England | 75.0 | 73.0 | 87.0 |

Source: Rochdale M.B.C. Education, Information and Planning.

In Greave the attainment level of 5 or more A*- C GCSE results in 2003 was very low, and significantly lower than the averages for Rochdale Borough and England (41.3% and 52.9% respectively). (Data has been suppressed to maintain confidentiality).

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. Health inequalities are produced by the clustering of disadvantage – in opportunity, material circumstances and behaviours related to health – across people’s lives.

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.

Increasing inequalities in health over recent decades reflect the increasing polarisation of life chances – of opportunities, of material circumstance and of behaviours related to health. The growth in inequalities in income and the consequent increase in poverty underlies the widening health divide in Britain.

Table 7: Key Health Indicators at Lower Super Output Area Level.

| Lower SOA | SMR Circulatory Disease | SMR Neoplasm’s | Birth Rate Lone Mothers | SIR "not good" | SIR LLTI | SIR Permanently Sick or Disabled | SMR All Causes |
|-----------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| E01005590 | 124.52 | 43.61 | 12.87 | 110.17 | 135.9 | 176.3 | 132.79 |
| E01005592 | 58.47 | 68.25 | 35.37 | 146.67 | 145.15 | 216.86 | 73.27 |

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%, for 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

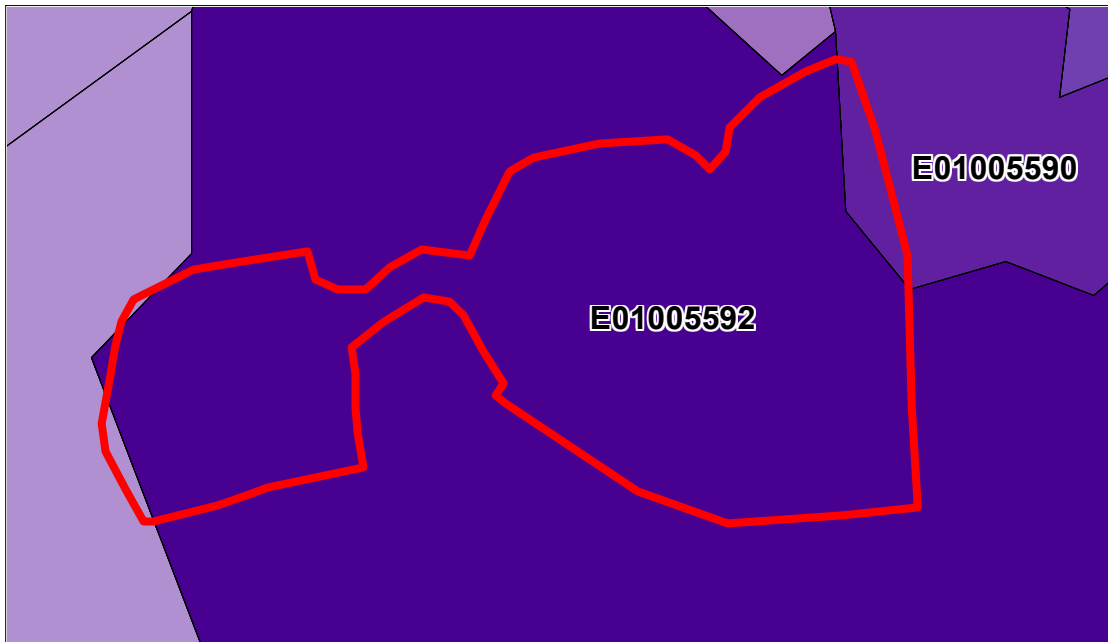
The table above shows that the SIRs for each of the indicators in Greave are high. Greave has an exceptionally high SIR for people who are permanently sick or disabled. This correlates with the higher percentage of people who are classified as being permanently sick or disabled in the 2001 Census.

Table 8: Health Deprivation and Disability

| SOA | RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived) | PERCENTILE (%) |
|-----------|--|----------------|
| E01005590 | 4,294 | 20 |
| E01005592 | 2,279 | 10 |

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

Map 6: Health Deprivation and Disability in Greave

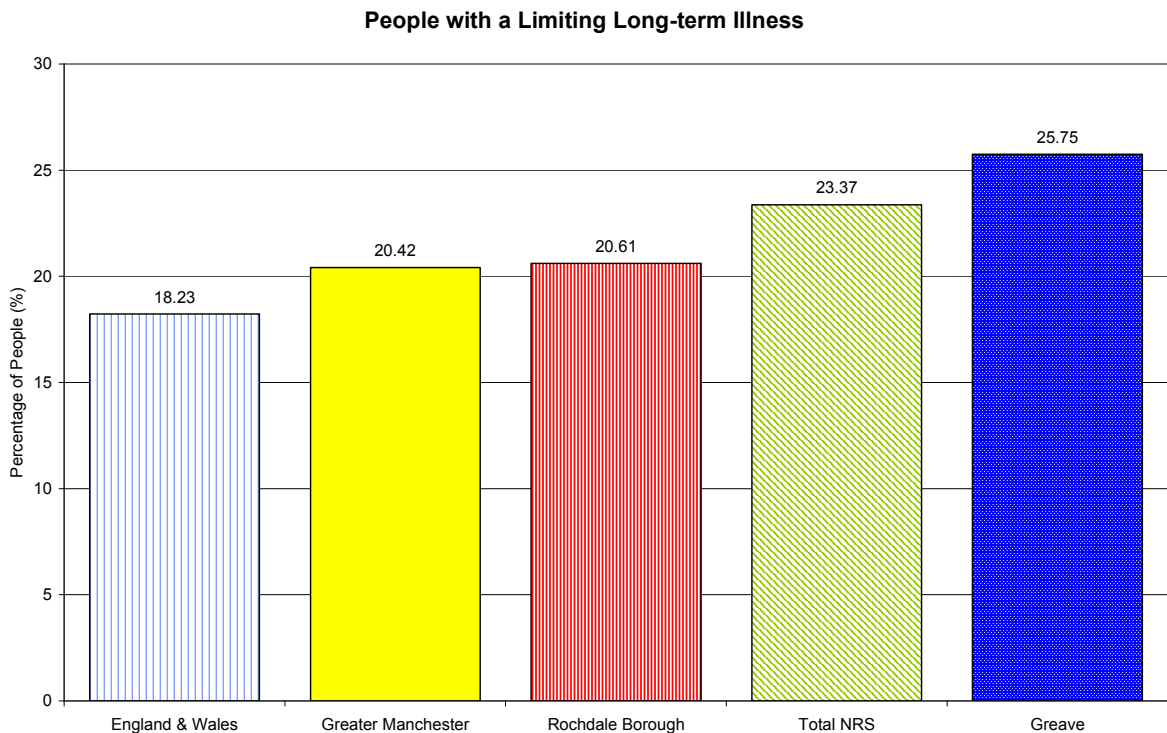


Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

Health deprivation and disability ranks between 2,279 and 4,294. Both SOAs in Greave fall within the worst 10% and the worst 20% of all SOAs within the country and therefore health deprivation is high within both areas.

People on lower incomes have less access to cheap out-of-town shopping centre, are less likely to buy in bulk and are more likely to shop in corner shops which are more expensive. For people on lower income alcohol and cigarettes maybe the only form of affordable stress release.

Graph 14: Percentage of People with a Limiting Long-term Illness (All People)

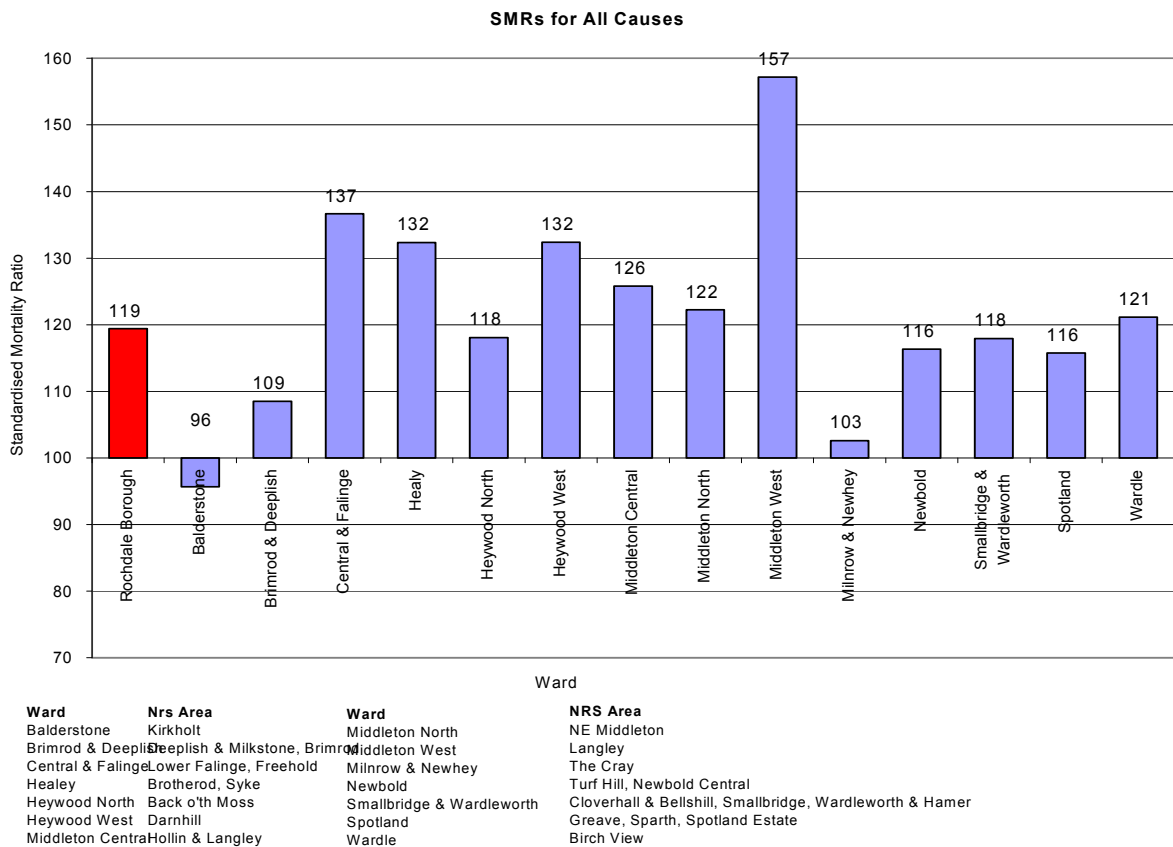


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 08. Crown Copyright 2003.

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 Greave over one quarter (25.75%) of the population classify themselves as having a limiting long-term illness.

Standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) are used to reflect a classes mortality experience. The national average for each standardised mortality ratio is standardised at 100. Any measure above this number indicates that the rate of mortality is higher in that particular area. Any measure below 100 indicates that that particular area is better off in comparison to the national average for England and Wales.

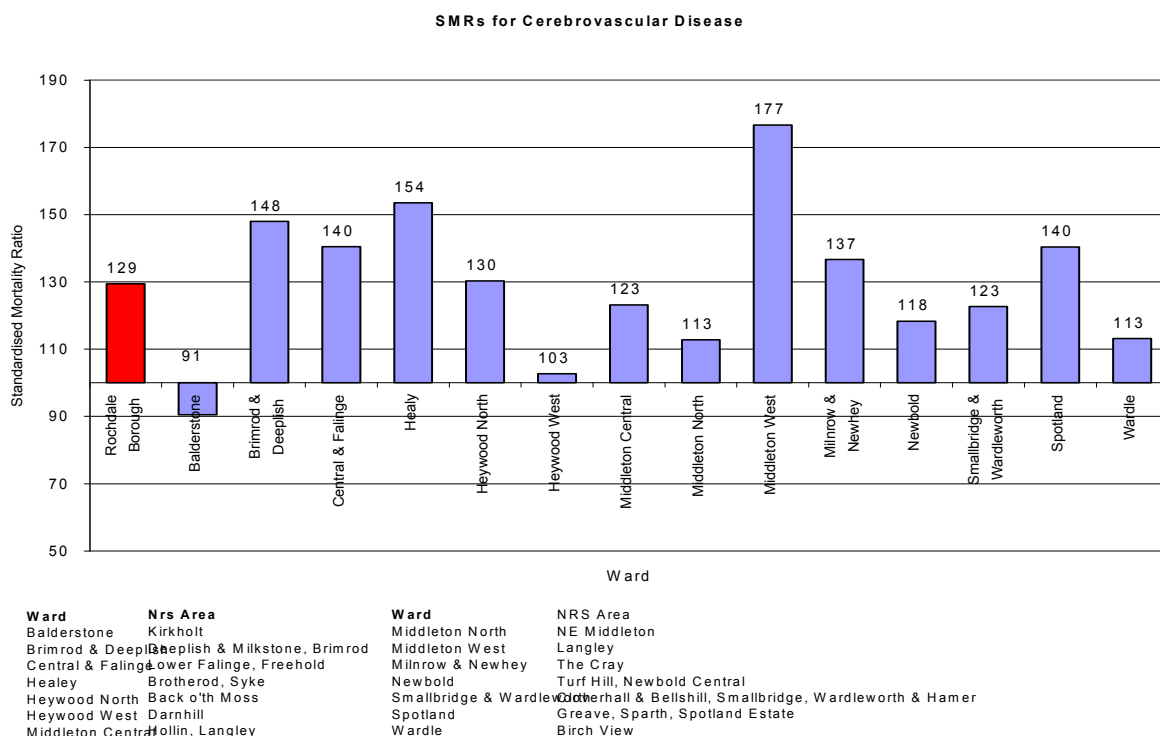
Graph 15: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for All Causes of Death by Ward



Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999.

In the Spotland Ward the SMR for all causes of death is higher than expected compared with the average for England and Wales (SMR 116). The SMR in Greave is lower than the average for Rochdale Borough which stands at 119.

Graph 16: Standardised Mortality Ratios for Cerebrovascular Disease by Ward

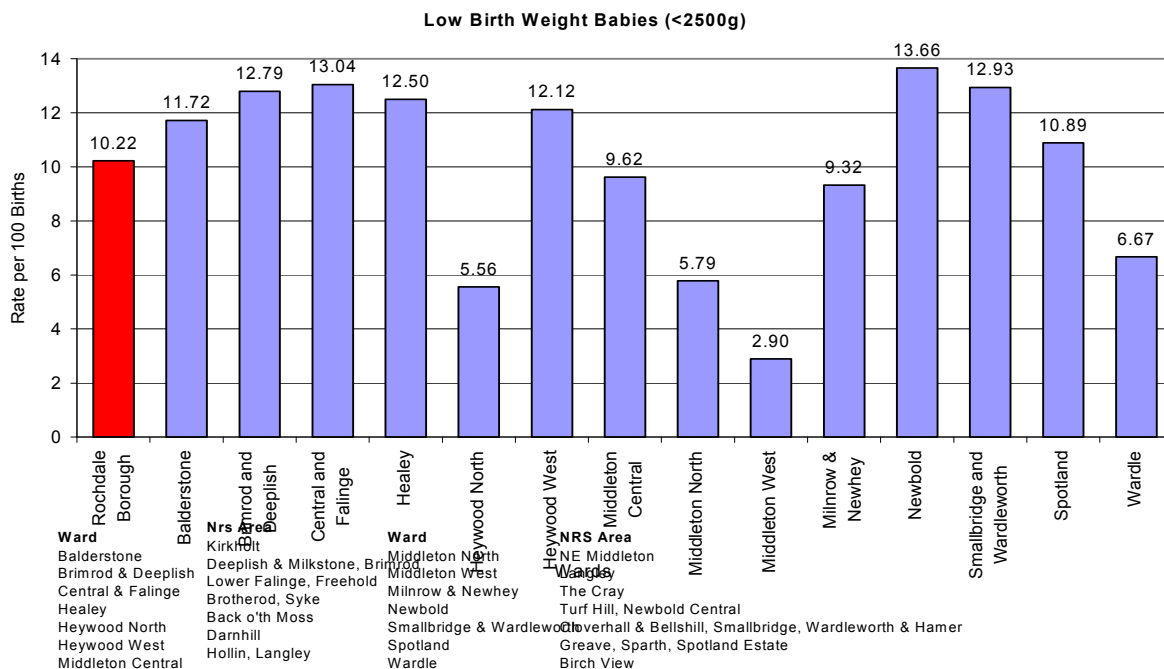


Source: Rochdale PCT. 1997-1999

In the Spotland ward the SMR for cerebrovascular disease is relatively high. In the Spotland ward the SMR is 140. This is higher than the SMR for Rochdale the Borough which is stands at 129.

Infant mortality rate correlates strongly with poor health in the first few weeks of life. The infant mortality rate in the Spotland Ward was zero in 2002.

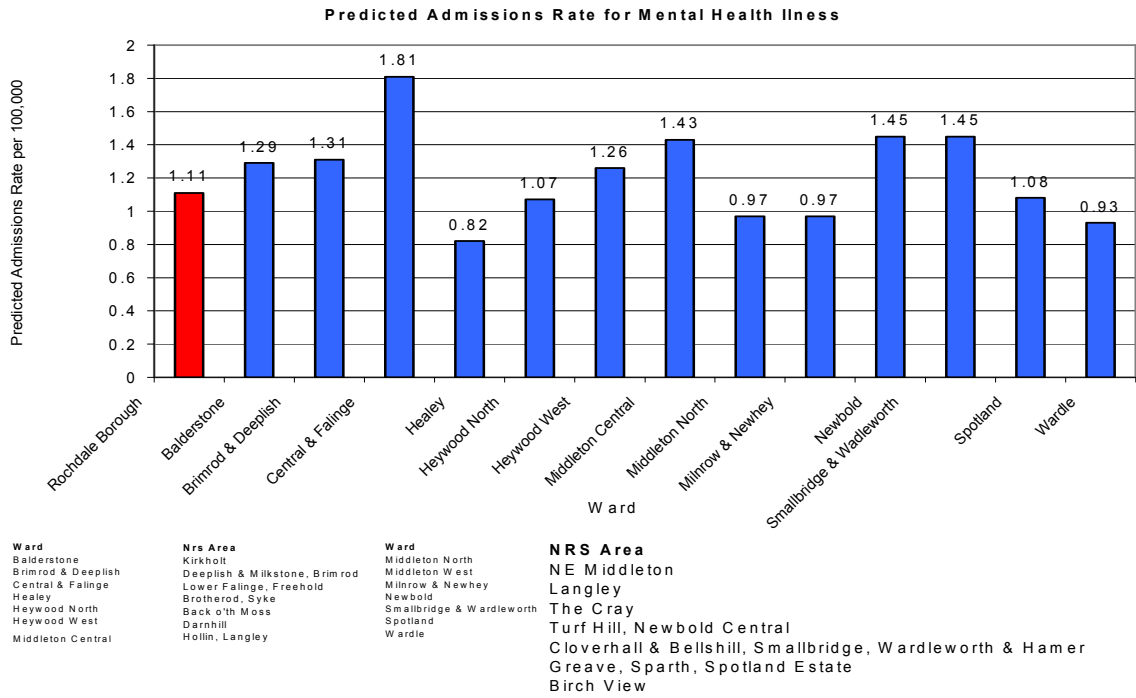
Graph 17: Low Birth Weight Babies (<2500g) by Ward, 2002



Source: Rochdale PCT

In the Spotland Estate ward the rate of low birth weight babies is 10.89 per 100 births. Babies born to poorer families are more likely to be premature and of a low birth weight. Low birth weight babies are associated with death in infancy as well as coronary heart disease, diabetes and hypertension/high blood pressure in later life. This therefore indicates that the rate of low birth weight babies born in a particular area can be used as an indication of health deprivation.

Graph 18: Predicted Admissions for Mental Health Illness 2000 by Ward



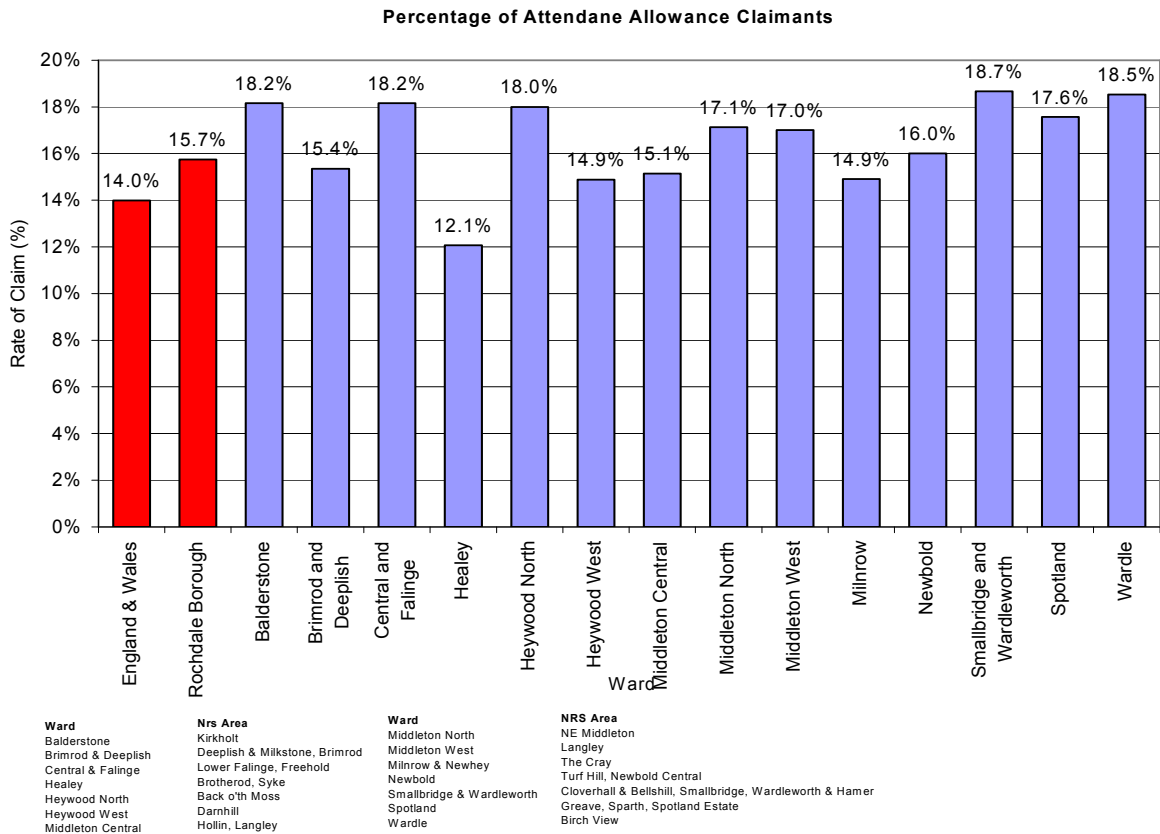
Source: MINI Index, 2000

Mental health can lead to a variety of forms of social exclusion including long-term unemployment, homelessness, poor social health, alcohol and substance misuse and social isolation. More than half of the adults with mental health problems that are employed are employed on a low income.

In the Spotland ward the predicted admissions rate for people with mental health problems is 1.06 per 100,000 people. This is lower than the predicted admission rate for the whole of the Rochdale Borough which is 1.11 per 100,000 people.

In the Spotland Ward 4.5% of people claim Disability Living Allowance. This lower than the average rate of claim within the Rochdale Borough which stood at 5.5% of people in 2002. Disability Living Allowance is a non means tested benefit. It is for people who become disabled before the age of 65. Disability Living Allowance is payable to people who are disabled and need help with personal care, getting around or both. DLA consists of two components, 1. The care component for people who need help with personal care and 2. The mobility component for people who need help with getting around (children under 5 cannot get the mobility component).

Graph 19: Attendance Allowance Claimants at August 2002.



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Information Analysis Directorate) Information Centre. Crown Copyright 2004.

Attendance Allowance is a benefit for people over the age of 65 who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision. In the Spotland Ward 17.6% of people claimed Attendance Allowance at August 2002. This is higher than the rate of claim in both the Rochdale Borough (15.7%) and England and Wales (14.0%).

In 1997, two fifths of disabled people of working age had incomes below half the national average, and half of disabled people with children had incomes below this level.

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.

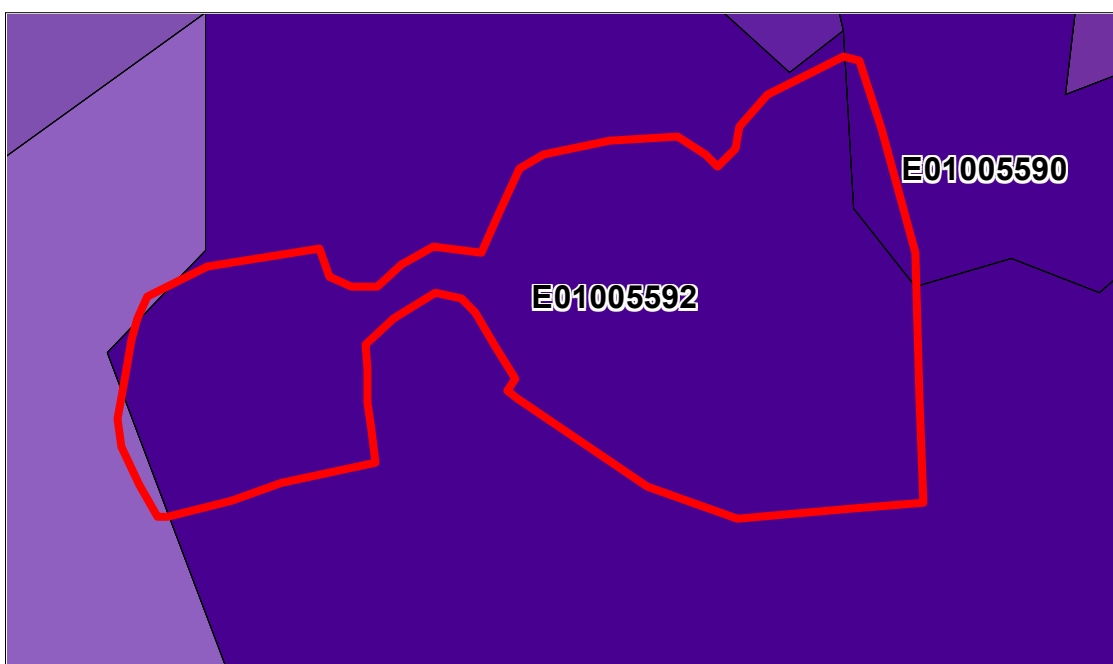
The experience of burglary can disproportionately affect low-income households. Such households are often unable to afford contents insurance especially when living in areas where premiums are extortionately high. Low-income households may not be able to afford security measures and are therefore more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

Table 9: Crime Deprivation

| SOA | RANK (Where 1 is the most Deprived) | PERCENTILE (%) |
|------------|---|-----------------------|
| E01005590 | 3,217 | 10 |
| E01005592 | 2,458 | 10 |

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

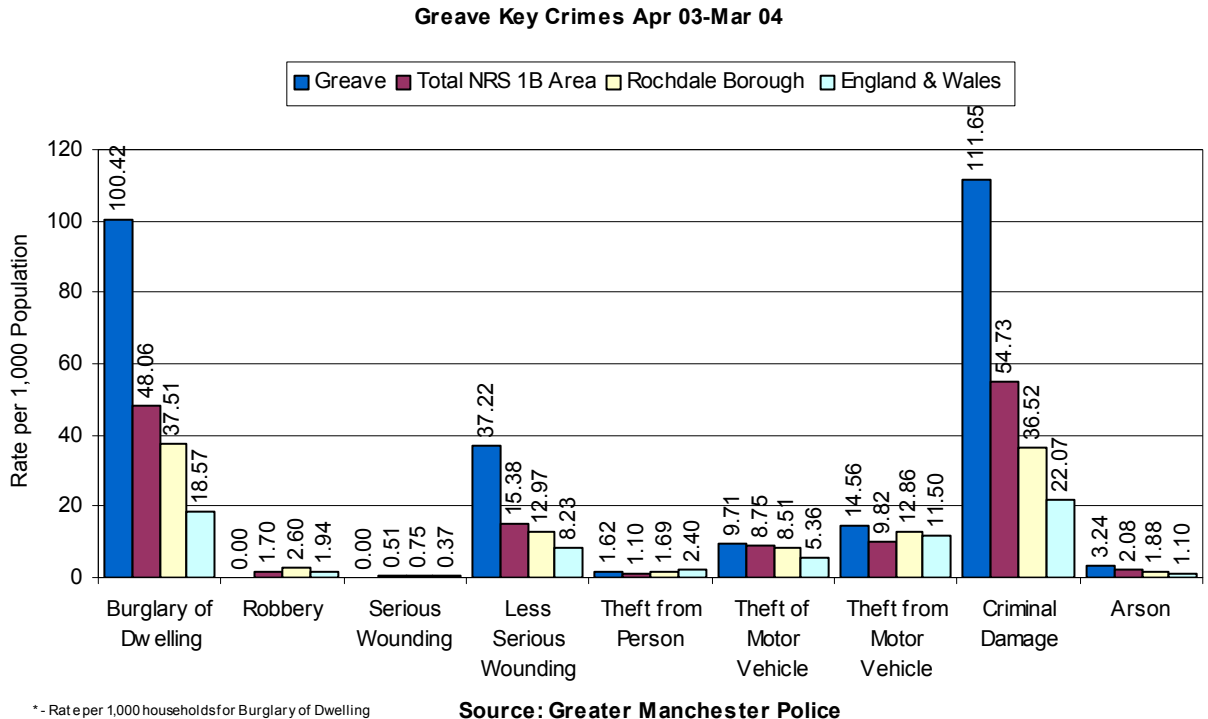
Map 7: Crime Deprivation in Greave



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

Crime deprivation in Greave is high. All of Greave has a crime deprivation ranking within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country.

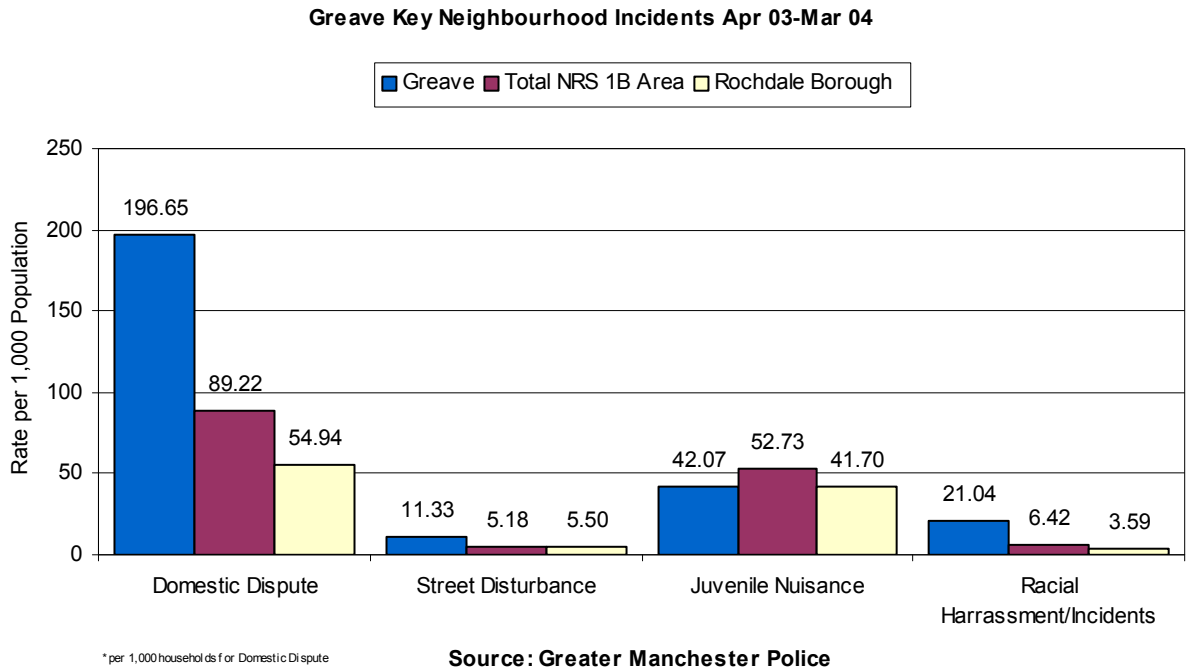
Graph 20: Key Crimes Apr 03 - Mar 04



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

Burglary of Dwelling rates are over two and a half times as high in Greave than in Rochdale Borough, and around five times higher than in England and Wales. On average almost ten percent of households during the period April 03 to March 04 reported a burglary to the police. Greave also has over two and a half times the rate of criminal damage recorded in Rochdale borough and five times the rate found in 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 21: 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.

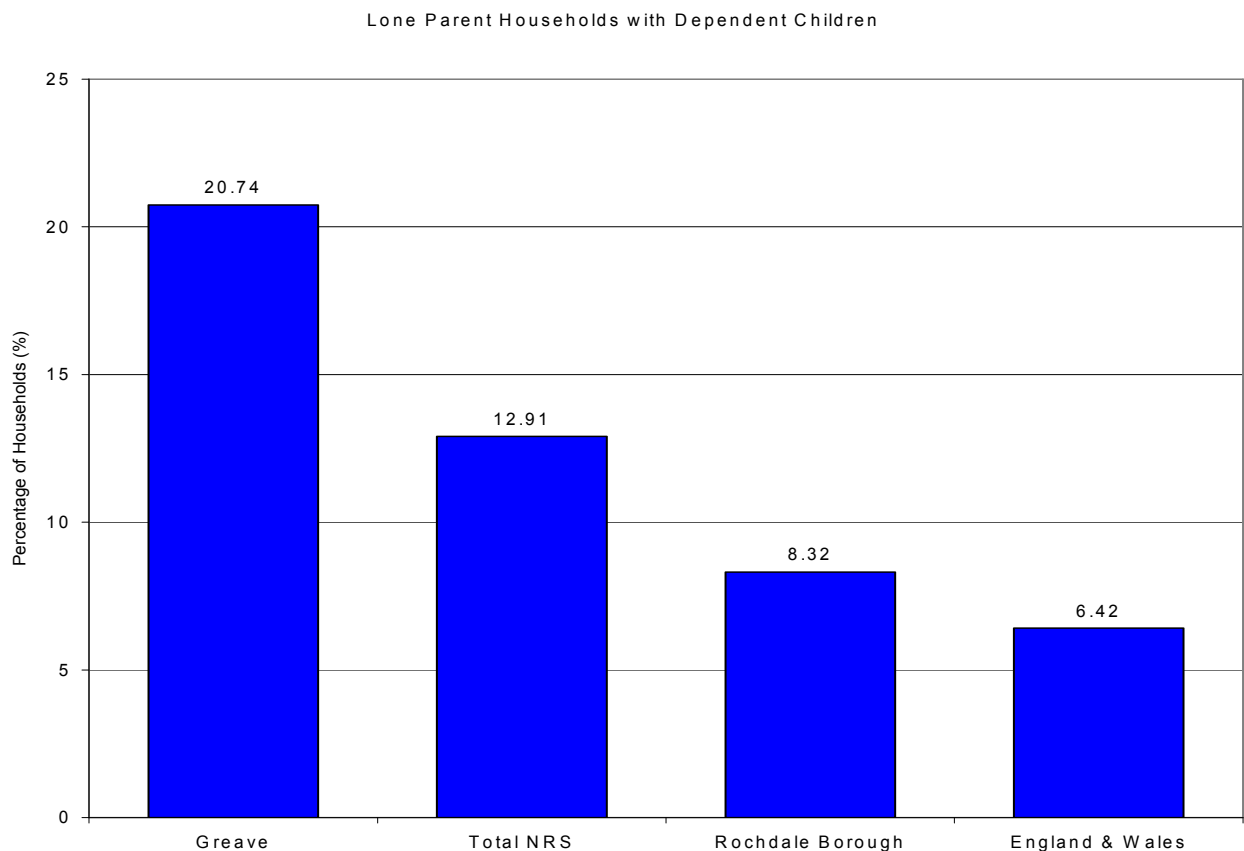
In terms of crime-related incidents Greave has an extremely high rate of domestic disputes (196.6 per 1000 households), this is considerably higher than the borough rate (54.94). It also has a twice as high a level of 'street disturbances', (i.e. public order problems reported to the police that are not crimes) than the Borough as a whole. The level of 'juvenile nuisance' is roughly the same as the Rochdale Borough. Greave has a higher level of racially aggravated incidents (21 per 1000 population) than the rates in the Borough (3.59) and the total NRS 1B areas (6.42).

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 Greave 33.92% of the population is made up of children aged between 0-15. 9.71% of the population is made up of children who are aged between 0 and 4 years old. This is higher than both the percentage of children aged between 0 and 4 in the Total NRS area (7.77%) and the Rochdale Borough (6.71%).

Graph 22: Households with Lone Parents and Dependent Children

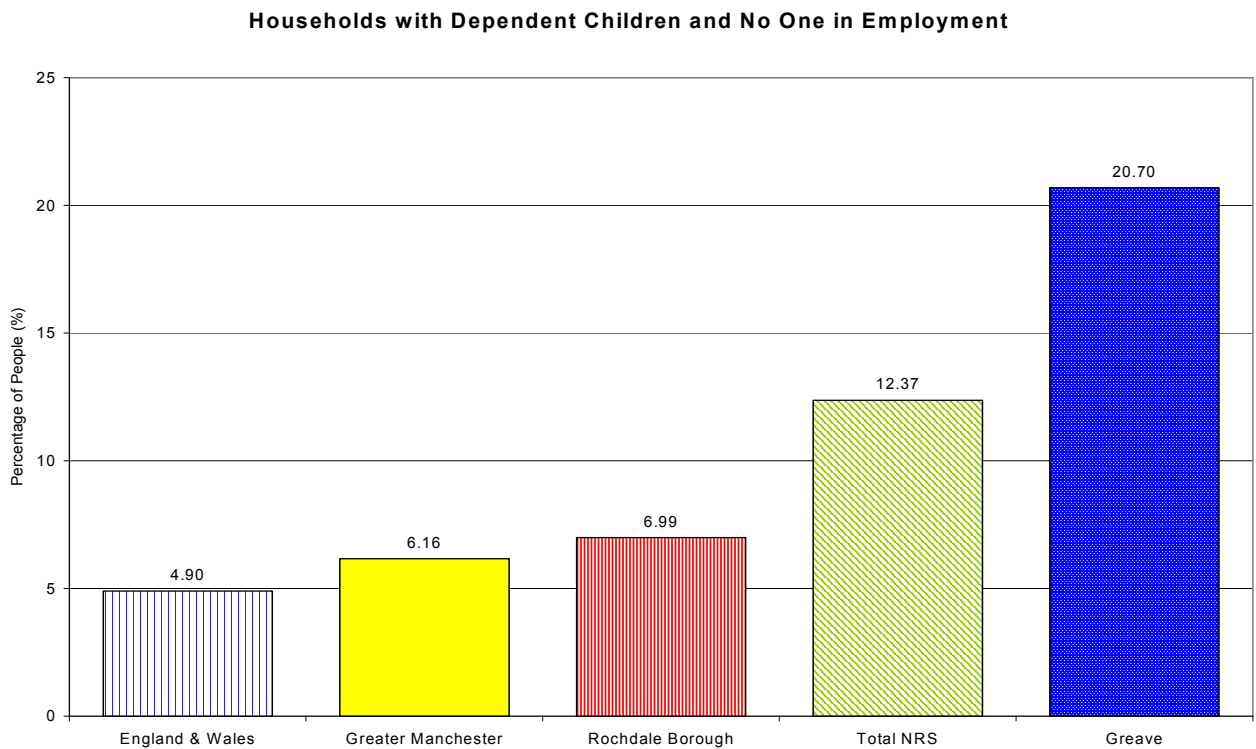


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 20, Crown Copyright 2003

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. Lone parent families should not inevitably lead to poverty but this is affected by access to adequate work and childcare. In Greave 20.74% of households have are comprised of lone parent with dependent children. This is higher than the percentage of lone parent household with dependent children in all other areas.

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

Graph 23: Percentage of Households with Dependent Children and No One in Employment



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 2. Crown Copyright 2003.

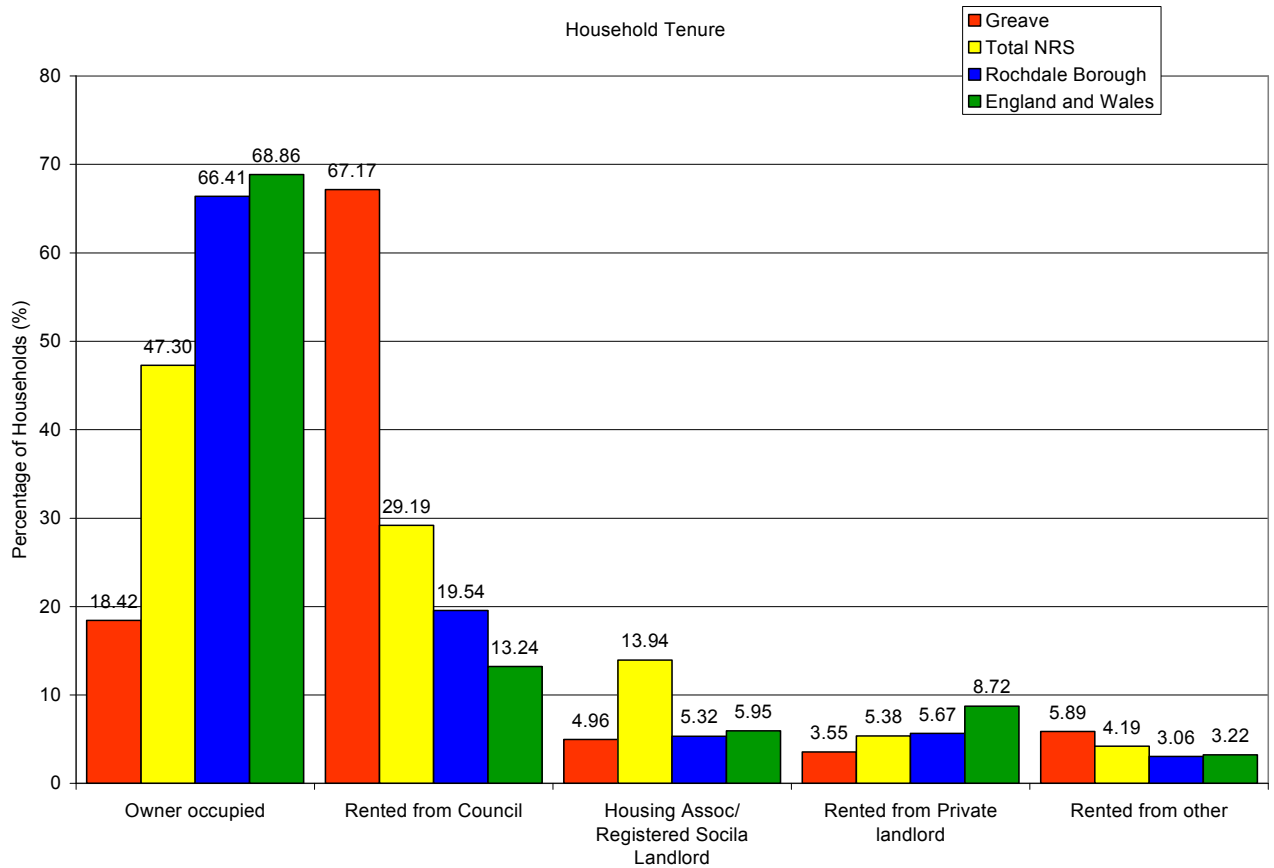
The employment status of the household which children live in presents a major risk of child poverty. In 1995/96 the UK had the highest rate of children in workless households across the EU. Worklessness creates an economic disadvantage but also creates the potential for stress and tension within a family. It also has the danger of limiting a child's aspirations and social contacts. In Greave one in five (20.70%) of households have dependent children and no one in employment. This is much higher than the levels in all other comparator areas, and four times the level in England and Wales.

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 Greave there are 245 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).

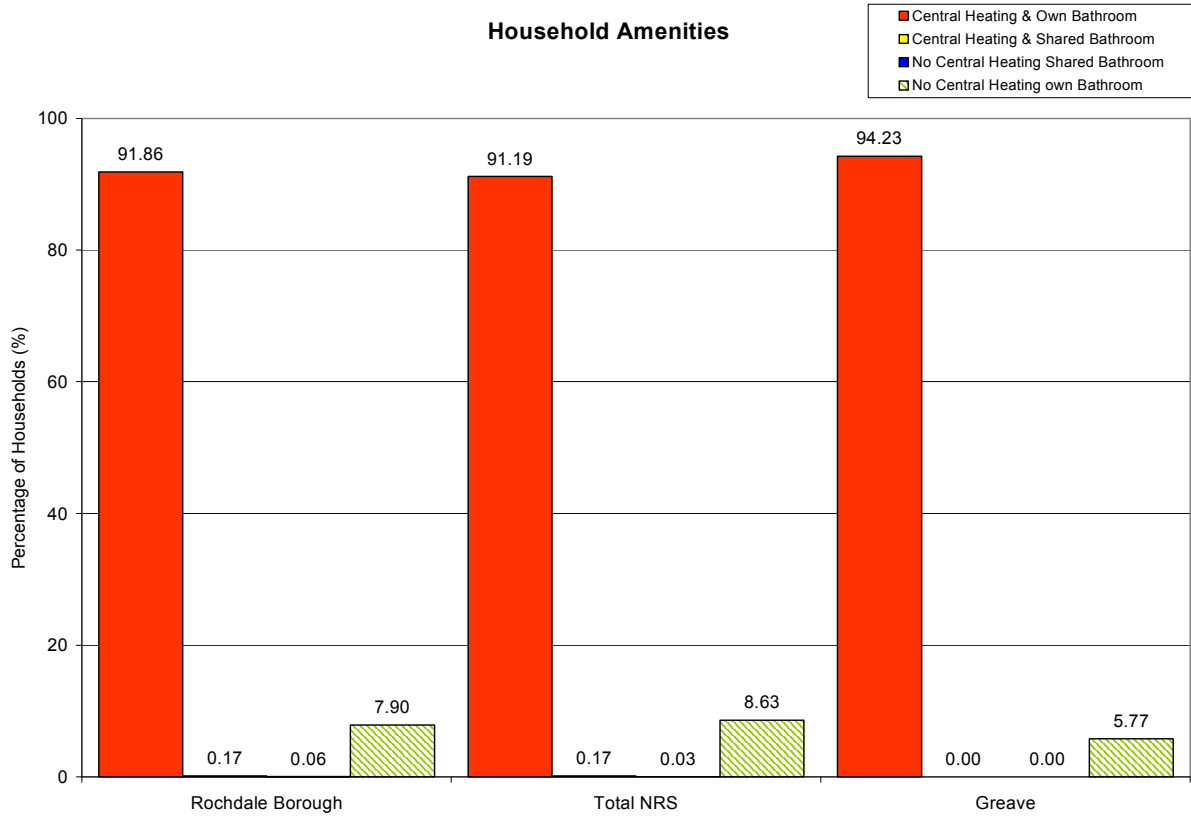
Graph 24: Household Tenure



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

In Greave on 18.42% of households own their own property. This is lower than the average for both the Rochdale Borough and England and Wales (66.41% and 68.86% respectively). A high percentage of households in Greave (67.17%) rent their homes from the council.

Graph 25: Household Amenities



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 19. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Greave a high percentage of households have central heating and their own bathroom (94.23%) this is higher than the percentage in the Total NRS area (91.19%) and in Rochdale Borough (91.86%). Greave also has a lower percentage of households in comparison to the Total NRS area and the the Rochdale Borough that have no central heating and their own bathroom.

The living environment deprivation domain measures the quality of housing, air quality and road traffic accidents.

Table 10: Living Environment Deprivation

| SOA | RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived) | PERCENTILE (%) |
|-----------|--|----------------|
| E01005590 | 5,034 | 20 |
| E01005592 | 15,558 | 50 |

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

The majority of Greave has a living environment deprivation ranking of 15,558 and therefore falls within the worst 50% of SOAs.

Table 11: Average House Prices by Financial Year

| Year | Greave | Rochdale Borough |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 01/04/00 - 31/03/01 | £29,975.00 | £59,212.76 |
| 01/04/01 - 31/03/02 | £31,316.67 | £64,741.20 |
| 01/04/02 - 31/03/03 | £46,250.00 | £73,398.04 |
| 01/04/03 - 31/03/04 | £111,940.00 | £86,160.18 |

Source: HM Land Registry, Crown copyright 2003

Property prices in both Greave and the Rochdale Borough have increased since April 2000.

In Greave 0.92% of the properties are classed as Council Tax voids. This means that nobody has lived in the property for 6 months or more (Source: RMBC Council Tax)

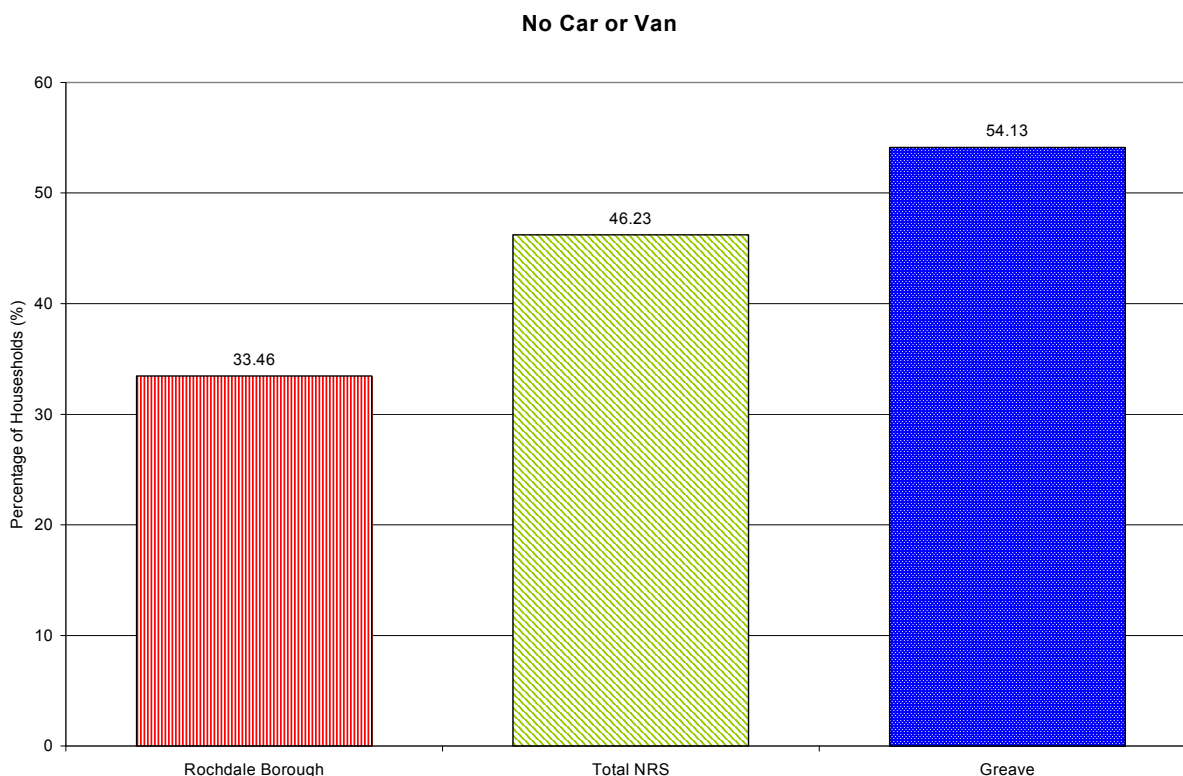
Table 12: Percentage of Properties in each Council Tax Band

| Band | % Of Households |
|------|-----------------|
| A | 98.62 |
| C | 0.46 |
| F | 0.46 |
| U | 0.46 |

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

In Greave the majority of properties are classified as being in Band A (98.62%). The valuation for properties in Band A is under £40,000. However, this is not the real sale value of the properties in this band as they are based on rental value calculated before the Council Tax was introduced in 1993.

Graph 26: Percentage of Households with No Car or Van



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 17. Crown Copyright 2003.

More than half of the households in Greave have no car or van (54.13%). This is higher than the percentage for both Rochdale Borough (33.46%) and the Total NRS Areas (46.23%). The ownership of cars does not measure health, employment or housing conditions directly but can be used as an indicator of available income and therefore favourable economic circumstance.

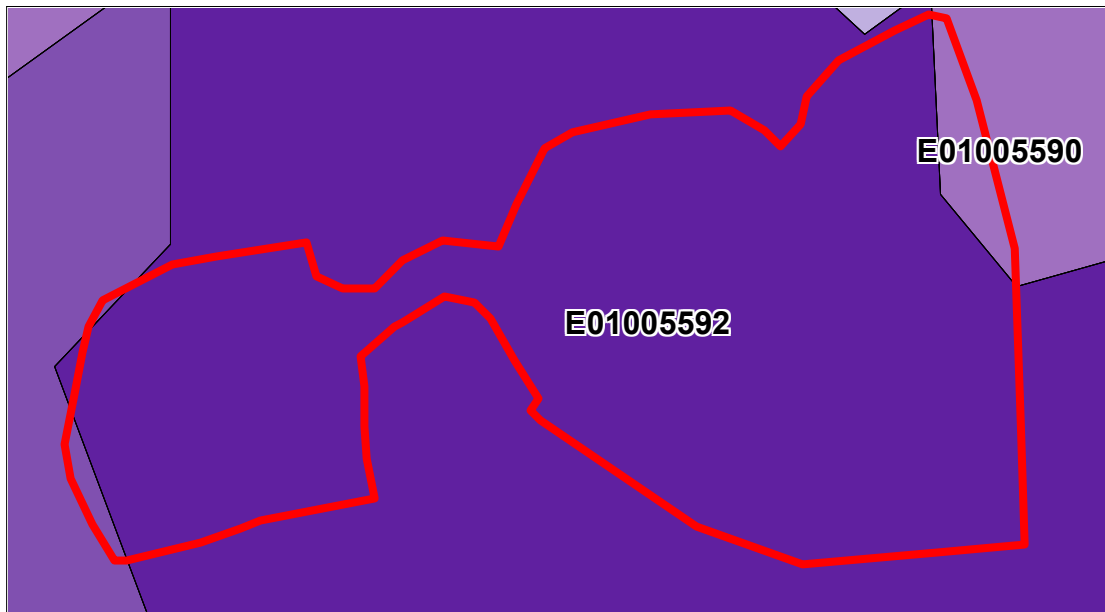
Table 13: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation

| SOA | RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived) | PERCENTILE (%) |
|-----|--|----------------|
| | | |

| | | |
|-----------|--------|----|
| E01005590 | 14,864 | 50 |
| E01005592 | 5,929 | 20 |

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

Map 8: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation in Greave



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. The majority of Greave has a rank of 5,929 in terms of barriers to housing and services deprivation and falls within the worst 20% of SOA areas in the country. A small proportion of Greave has a rank of 14,864 and falls within the worst 50% in the country.

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