

rochdale borough

neighbourhood



improving life in
hollin

Hollin Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Data Profile

September 2004

Hollin Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Introduction

Hollin 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, ie 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.

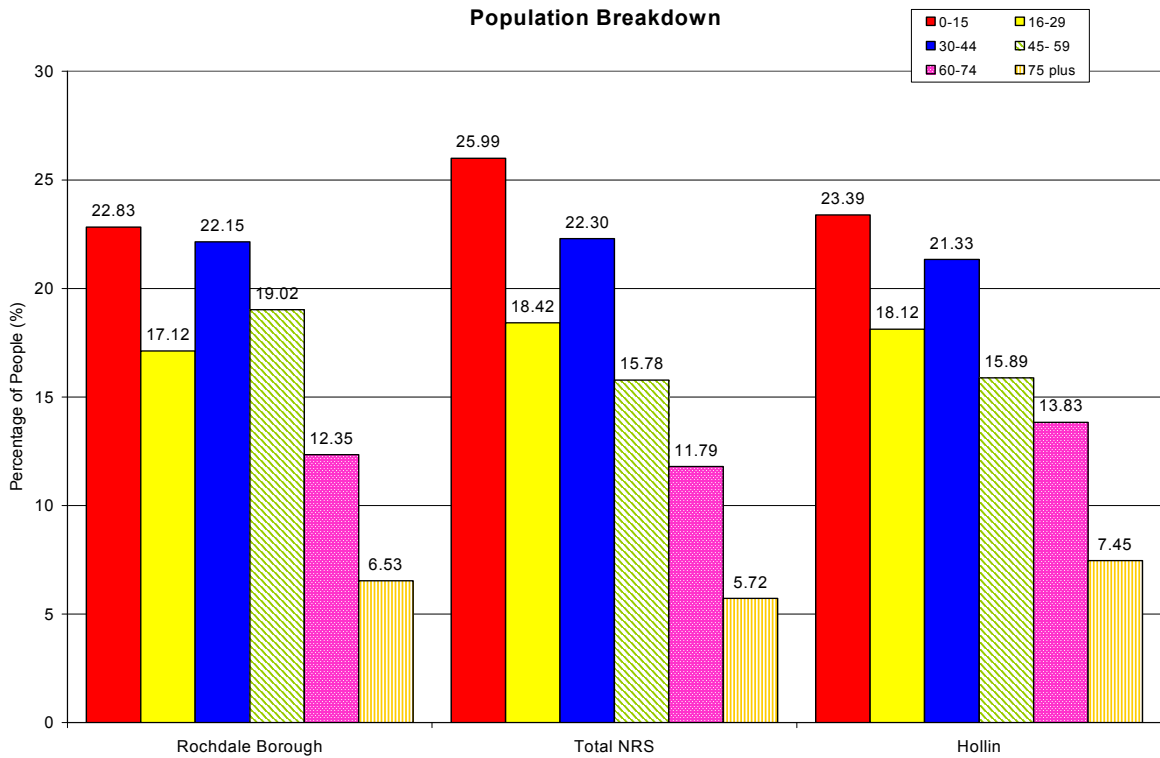
In Rochdale Borough 18 neighbourhoods were identified as amongst the 7% most deprived areas nationally (using the 1998 Index of Deprivation), and a further 4 neighbourhoods identified as being "at risk" of decline.

Hollin 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 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.

Demographics and Overall Deprivation

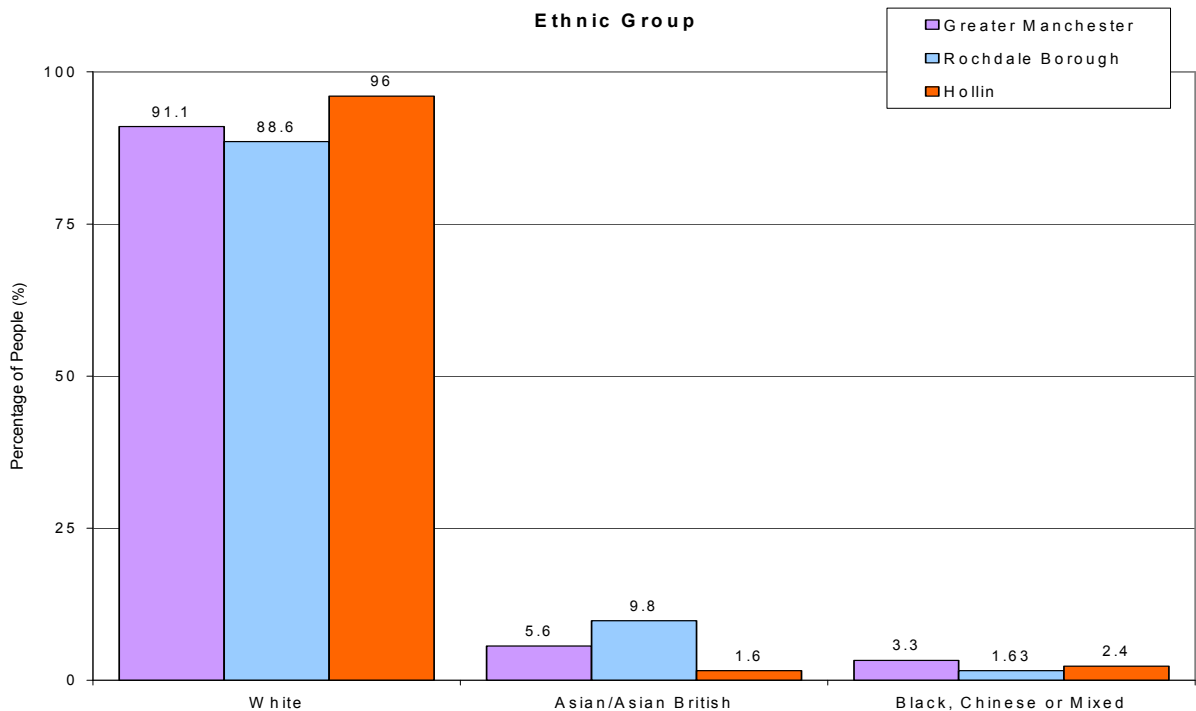
Graph 1: Population Breakdown



Census 2001. KS Table 02. Crown Copyright 2003.

Hollin has a total population of approximately 3,314 people, living in 1,531 households. The age profile in Hollin is very similar to that of Rochdale Borough and the total NRS Phase 1B area. However, Hollin has slightly higher proportions of the population aged over 60 (21.3%) compared with the NRS Phase 1B areas (17.5%) and Rochdale Borough (19%).

Graph 2 Ethnic Group



Census 2001. Table KS06. Crown Copyright 2003

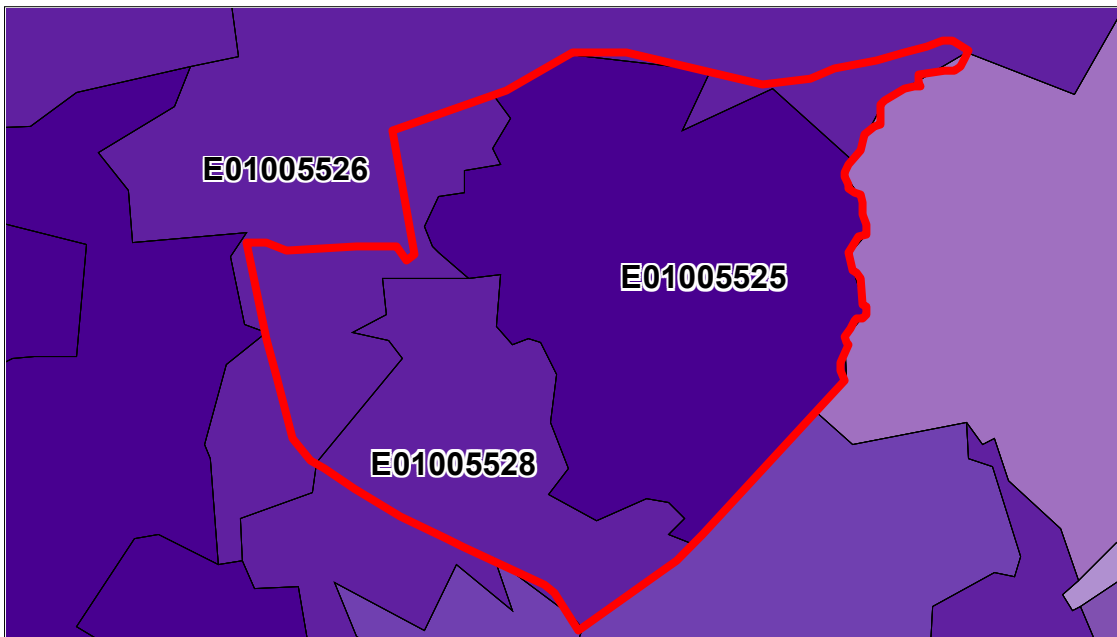
In Hollin the population is predominantly white (96%). There are lower proportions of Asian/Asian British people living in Hollin (1.6%) compared to Rochdale Borough (9.8%) and Greater Manchester (5.6%).

Table 1: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation in Hollin

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005525	2,043	10
E01005526	4,972	20
E01005528	4,434	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Map 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation in Hollin



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (ID2004) combines seven domain measures of deprivation to give one overall score. The ID2004 is published at Lower Super Output Area (SOA), of which three fall partly within the Hollin neighbourhood (see map 1).

There are high levels of overall deprivation in Hollin. The whole neighbourhood comprises SOAs that fall between the worst 10% and the worst 20% in England.

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 Hollin

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005525	4,587	20
E01005526	6,863	30
E01005528	6,147	20

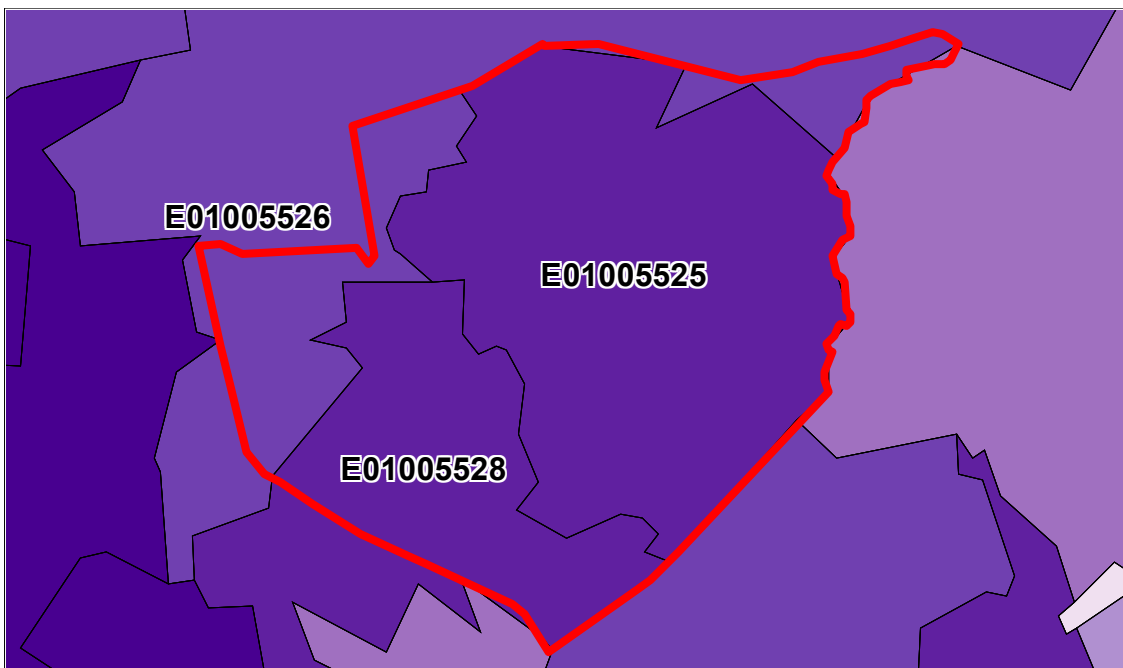
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

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

SOA	Children (%)	Older People (%)
E01005525	32.7	22.0
E01005526	30.2	24.7
E01005528	40.4	14.6

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004.

Map 3: Income Deprivation in Hollin



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

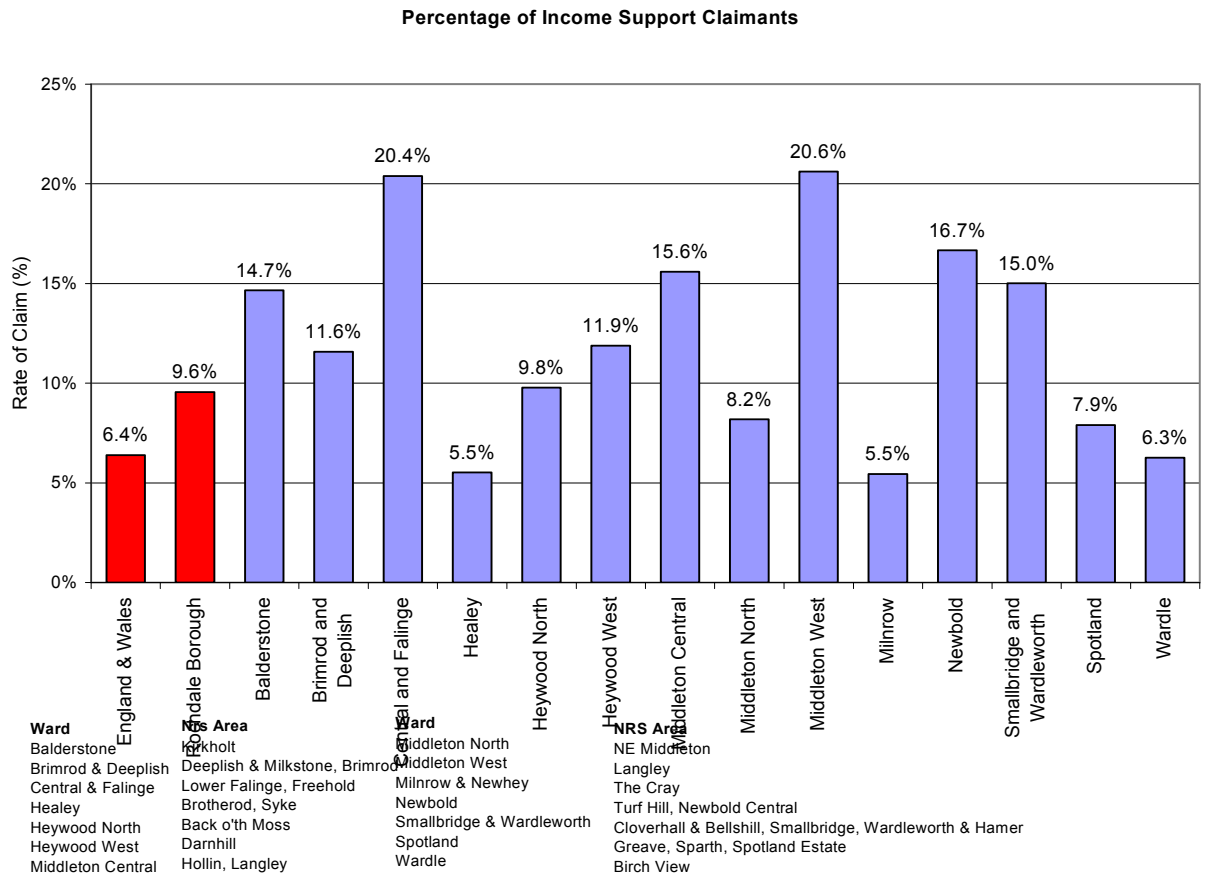
Hollin suffers high levels of income deprivation comprising of SOAs between the worst 20% and worst 30% in the country. Between 30% and 40% of children and between 14% and 25% of older people in the neighbourhood are income deprived.

In Hollin 35.0% 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 average household income in Hollin is estimated to be £16,891, compared with £26,791 in Rochdale borough and £29,374 for 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.

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



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

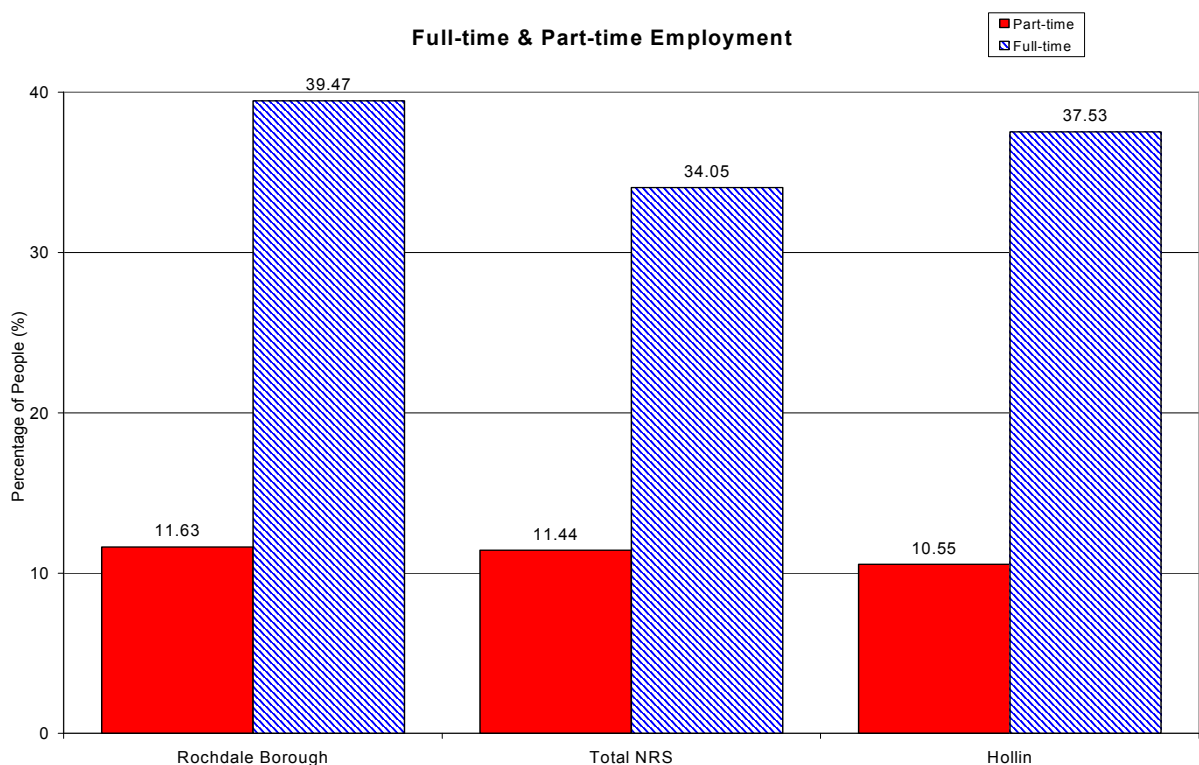
Income Support is designed to top up income to a minimum level. It is the welfare state's principal means-tested benefit and is therefore an indicator of income deprivation. Income support claimants are mainly pensioners, lone parents or people with disabilities. Hollin is in the Middleton Central Ward, which has high levels of Income Support claimants (15.6%), this is higher than the claim rate for Rochdale Borough (9.6%) and more than twice the level found in England and Wales (6.4%).

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

Hollin has a slightly lower proportion of people who work part-time (10.55%) compared with the NRS Phase 1B area (11.44%) and Rochdale Borough (11.63%). In contrast, the levels of full-time workers in Hollin stands at 37.53%, this exceeds the proportions for the NRS Phase 1B area (34.05%) but is less than the proportion for the Borough (39.47%). A part time worker is defined as someone who works for 30 hours or less a week. A further 4.05% of people are self-employed in Hollin.

Table 5: Employment Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005525	1,220	10
E01005526	4,593	20
E01005528	4,003	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004.

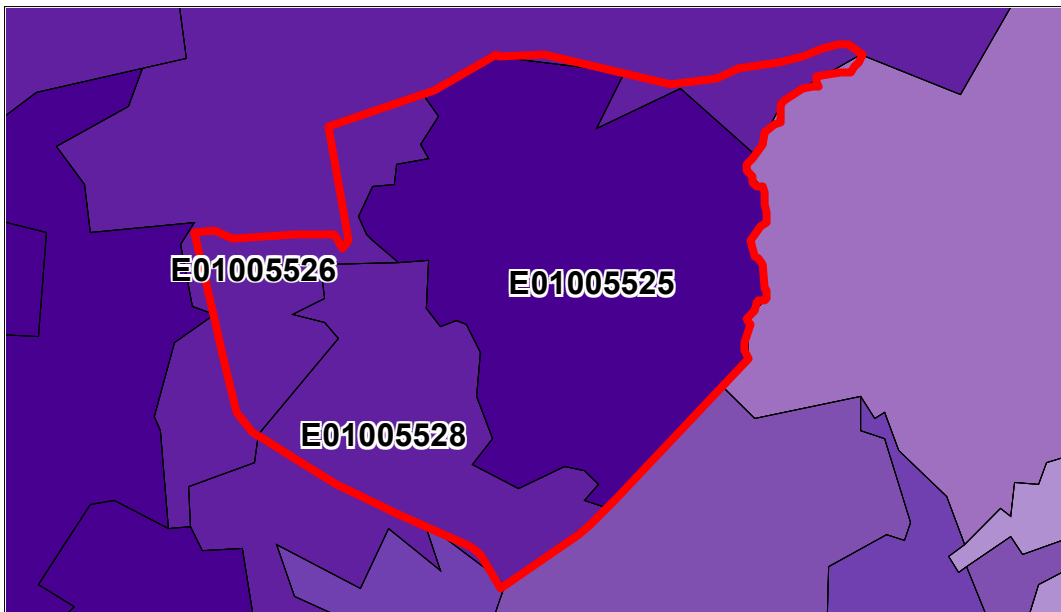
Table 4: Percentage of People who are Employment Deprived

SOA	Employment deprivation (%)
E01005525	27.2
E01005526	18.1
E01005528	19.2

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004.

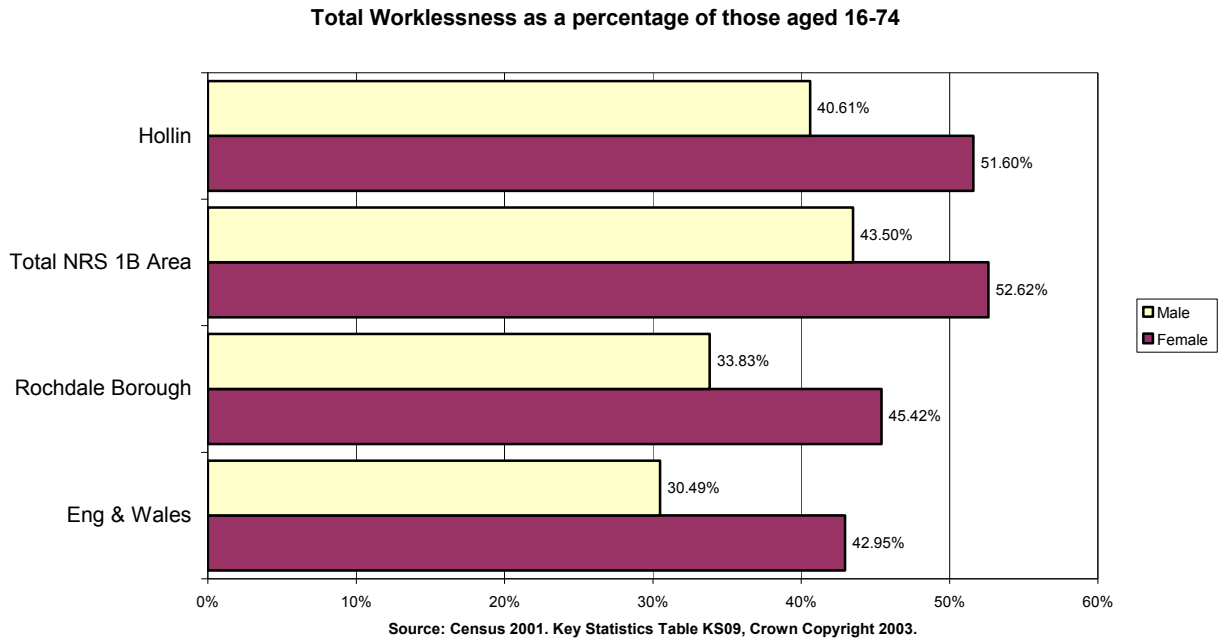
Levels of employment deprivation in Hollin are high. Within the neighbourhood between 18.1% and 27.2% of people are employment deprived. The SOAs within Hollin fall between the worst 10% and worst 20% in England.

Map 4: Employment Deprivation in Hollin



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004.

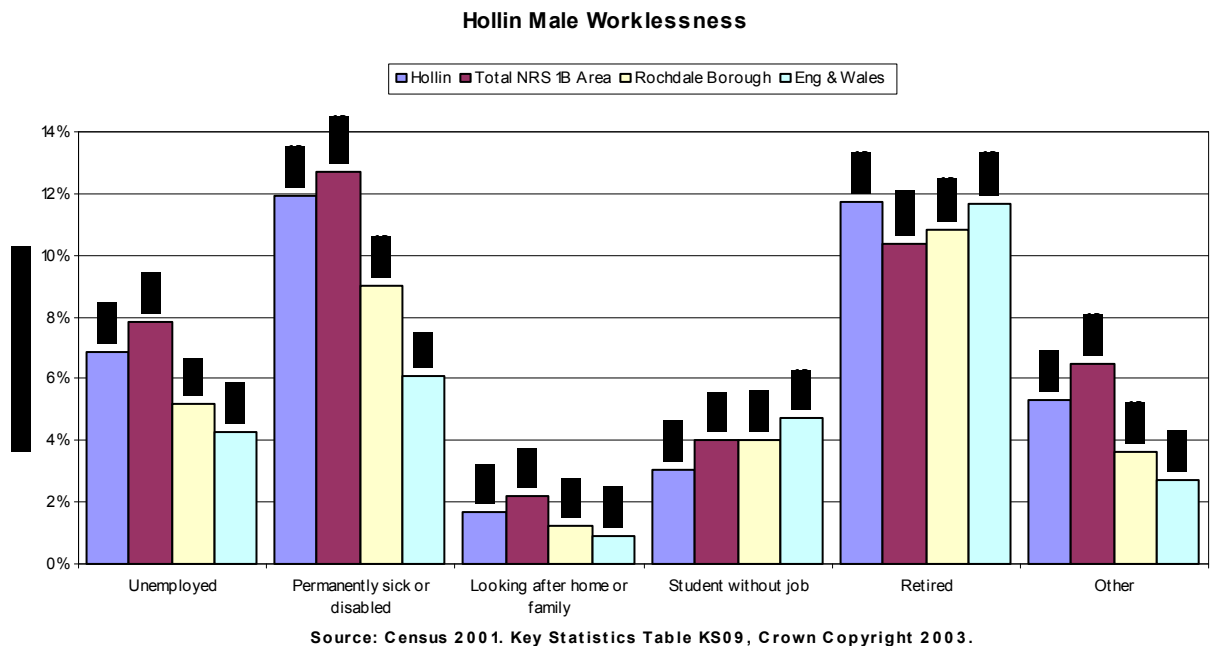
Graph 5: Total Worklessness



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).

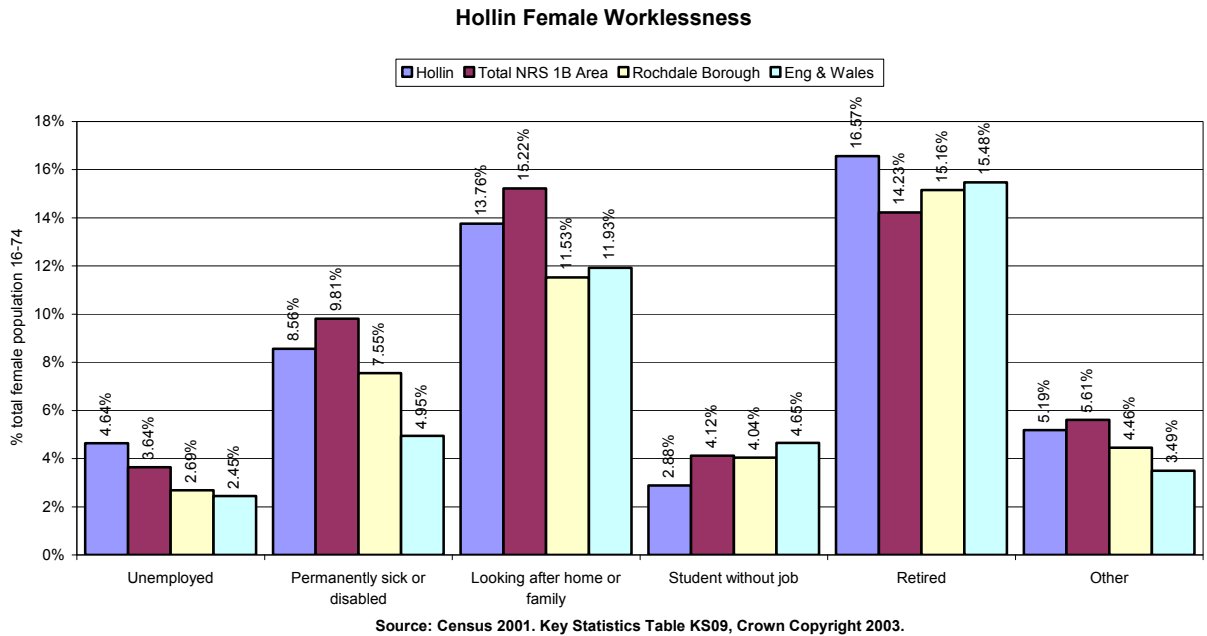
Hollin has a lower overall level of worklessness than the NRS 1B area as a whole but is still at least 7% higher than the level for the Rochdale Borough and England & Wales for both males and females. Gender differences in Hollin follow broadly the same pattern as Rochdale and England & Wales in that 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 6: Male Worklessness



The proportions of unemployed Men aged 16-74 in Hollin (6.9%) are higher than those found in Rochdale Borough (5.6%) and England & Wales (4.3%). Levels of those who are 'permanently sick or disabled' are nearly two times those found in England and Wales and are also higher than in Rochdale Borough. Overall men have an extremely low rate of 'looking after home or family'. 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 7: 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 Hollin 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 Hollin is almost twice as high than in England and Wales, and also higher than Rochdale Borough and the NRS 1B area. In Hollin the proportions who are classed as 'looking after home or family' (13.8%) are higher than in England & Wales (11.9%) and the Rochdale Borough (11.5%), although it is slightly lower than that of the total NRS 1B area (15.2%). 8.6% of females aged 16-74 in Hollin are permanently sick or disabled and so unable to work, a similar proportion to Total NRS 1B area and the Rochdale Borough, but also nearly twice as high as England and Wales.

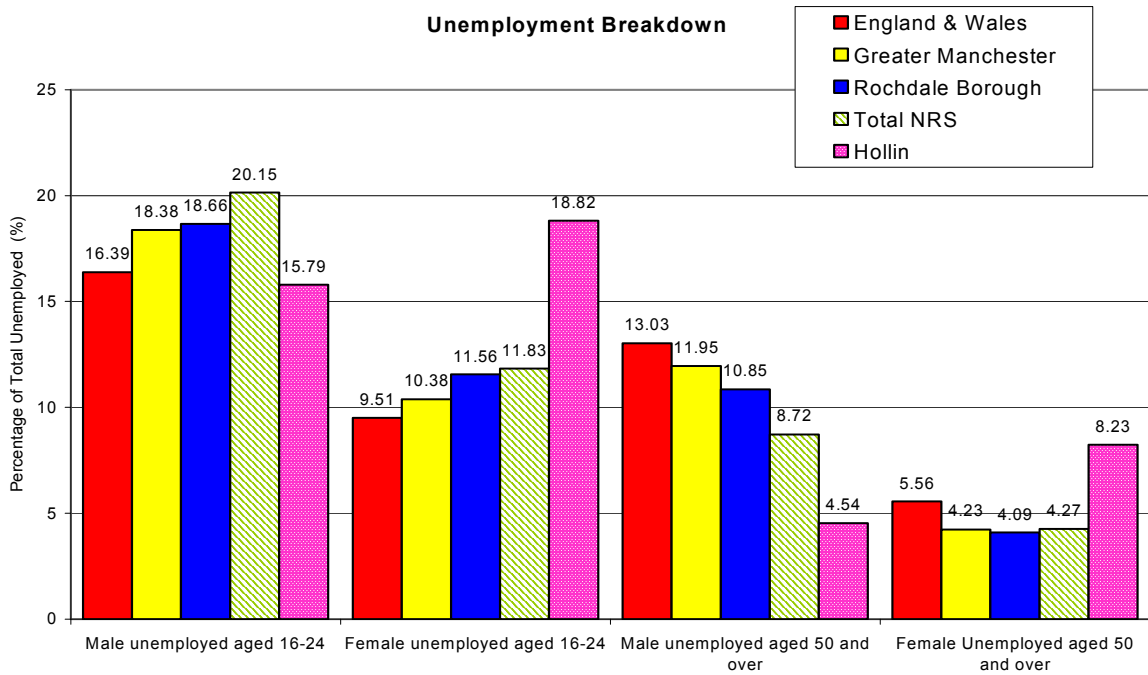
Graph 8: Unemployment Aged 16-74



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

Unemployment proportions in Hollin are very similar to those for the NRS Phase 1B areas. 5.77% of people aged 16 to 74 in Hollin are unemployed and 1.79% are long-term unemployed. This is slightly higher than the levels in the Rochdale Borough where unemployment levels stand at 3.89%, with 1.12% of the 16 to 74 population being long term unemployment. A person is classed in the 2001 Census as long-term unemployed if they have been unemployed for 18 months or longer.

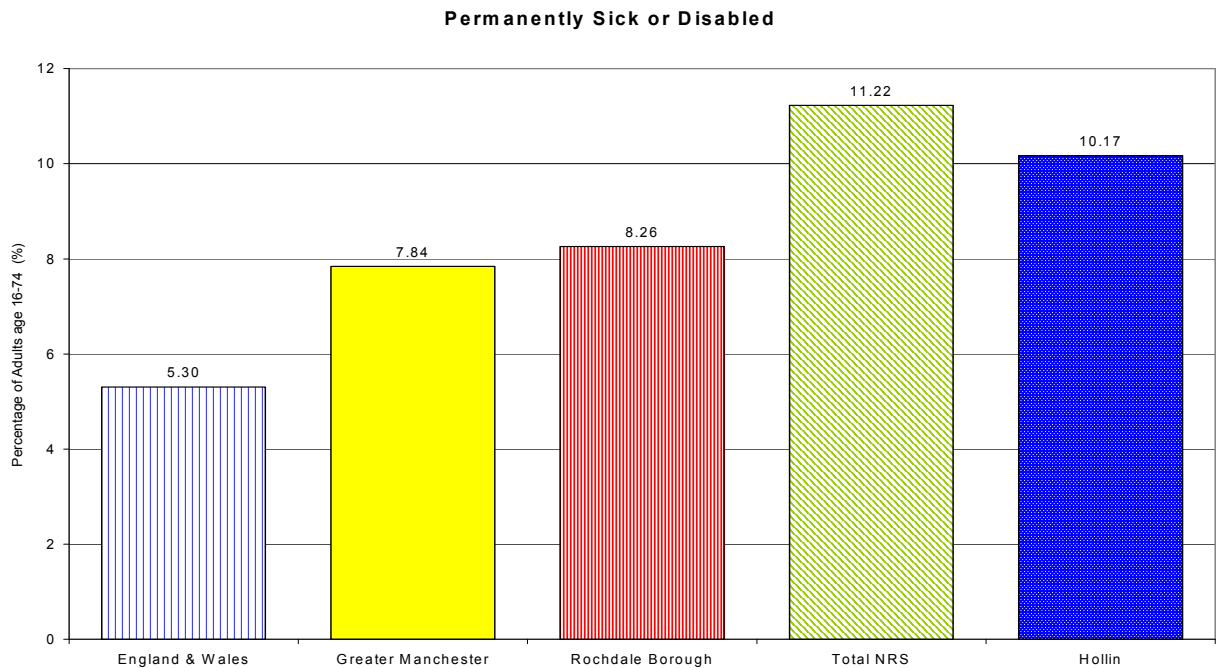
Graph 9: Unemployment Breakdown Aged 16-74



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

The graph above shows the breakdown of the total unemployed. Young women (16-24) and older women (aged 50 plus) form larger proportions of the total unemployed that in all the comparator areas. Young men and older men, conversely, make up lower proportions.

Graph 10: Percentage of People who are Permanently Sick or Disabled (Aged 16-74)



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

In Hollin a high percentage of the population are permanently Sick or Disabled in Hollin. One in 10 people fall into this category compared with 1 in 12 in Rochdale Borough and 1 in 19 in England and Wales. People who are permanently sick or disabled are counted as economically inactive. However, they are involuntarily excluded from the labour market and therefore should be counted as part of the “hidden unemployed”.

Benefits data is released at Ward level. Hollin lies in the Middleton Central ward and the claimant statistics for this ward are shown in the table below:

Table 6: Benefits claimant rates

Benefit	England and Wales Claim Rate	Rochdale Borough Claim Rate	Middleton Central Ward Claim Rate
Attendance Allowance	13.99	15.74	15.14
Disability Living Allowance	4.09	5.50	7.16
Incapacity Benefit	6.33	10.21	14.31
Severe Disability Allowance	0.74	0.86	1.14

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

In the Middleton Central ward 7.16% of people claimed Disability Living Allowance at August 2004. This is higher than that rate of claim for Rochdale Borough, which stood at 5.5% and the rate of claim for England and Wales which stood at 4.1%. 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).

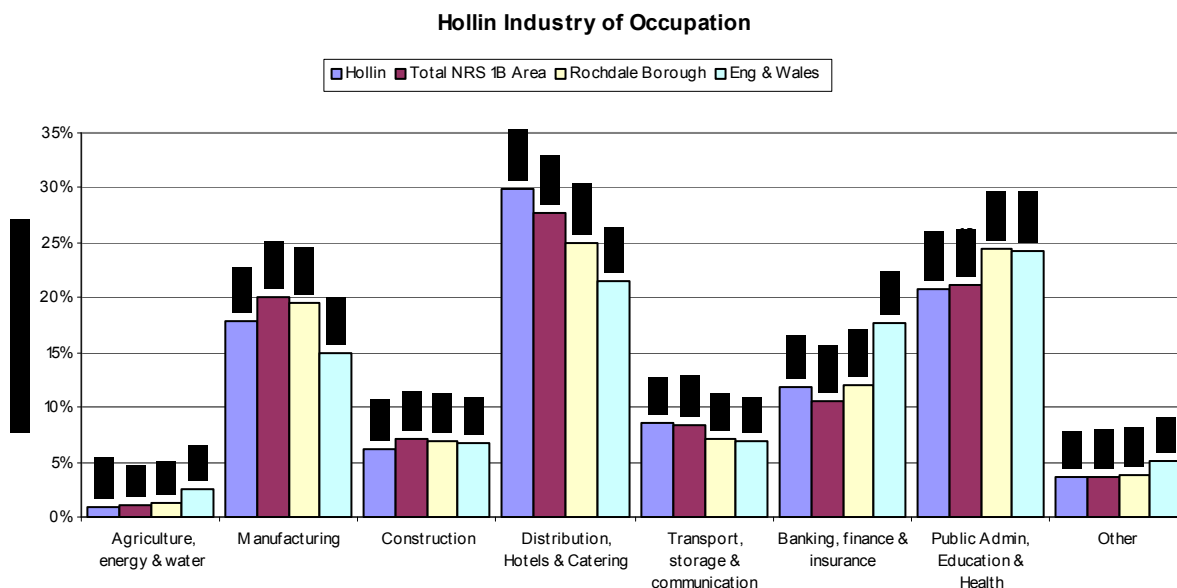
In the Middleton Central ward 14.31% of people claimed Incapacity benefit at August 2002. This was higher than the rate of claim for the Rochdale Borough (10.2%) and England and

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 Middleton Central ward 1.14% 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.

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 Middleton Central ward 15.14% of people claimed Attendance Allowance at August 2002. This is lower than the rate of claim for the Rochdale Borough (15.7%) but higher than the rate of claim in England and Wales (14.0%).

Graph 11: Industry of Occupation

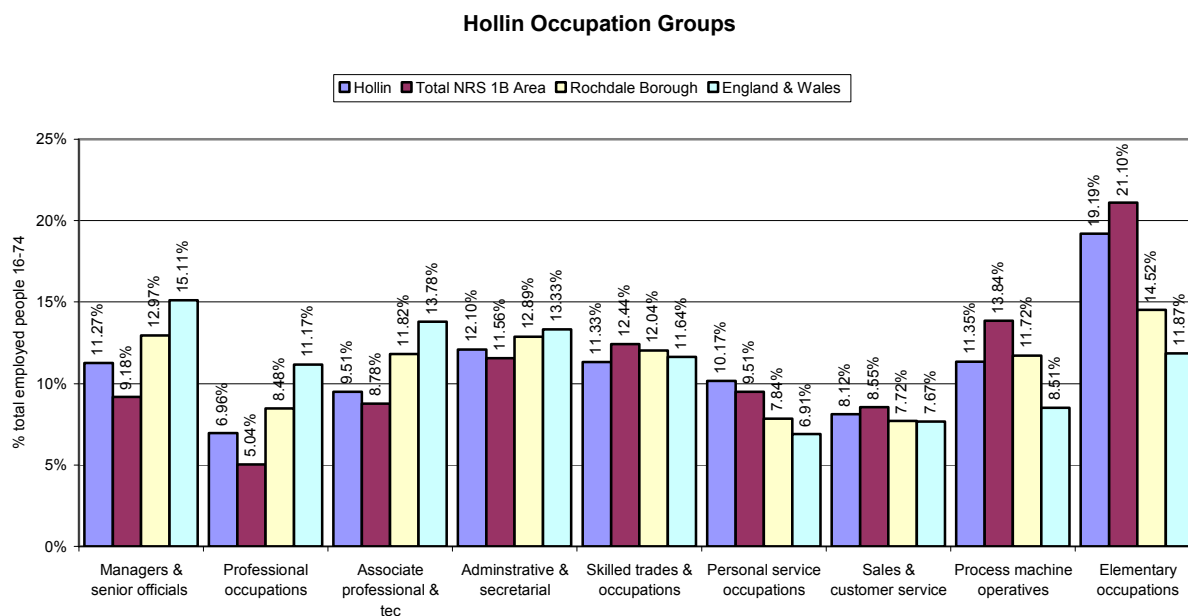


Source: Census 2001. Key Statistics Table KS11a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Hollin almost a third of employed people work in ‘Distribution, Hotels & Catering’ Industries, (around 10% more than England & Wales), and around one in five work in ‘manufacturing, a similar proportion to the Rochdale Borough, but slightly higher than England & Wales. One-fifth work in ‘Public Administration, Education & Health’, compared with one quarter of England & Wales, and one in nine work in ‘Banking, Finance & Insurance’, compared to one in six nationwide. 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



In Hollin 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 a lower proportion than found 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 higher proportions of people employed at the lower end of the scale, in particular groups 9, 'elementary occupations' includes 19.1% of workers in Hollin compared with 11.9% in England and Wales and 14.5% in England and Wales. 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 Hollin the most predominant group is 'elementary occupations'. '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 elementary occupations was £212.70. This can be compared with the average gross weekly pay for managers & senior officials who received £727.50.

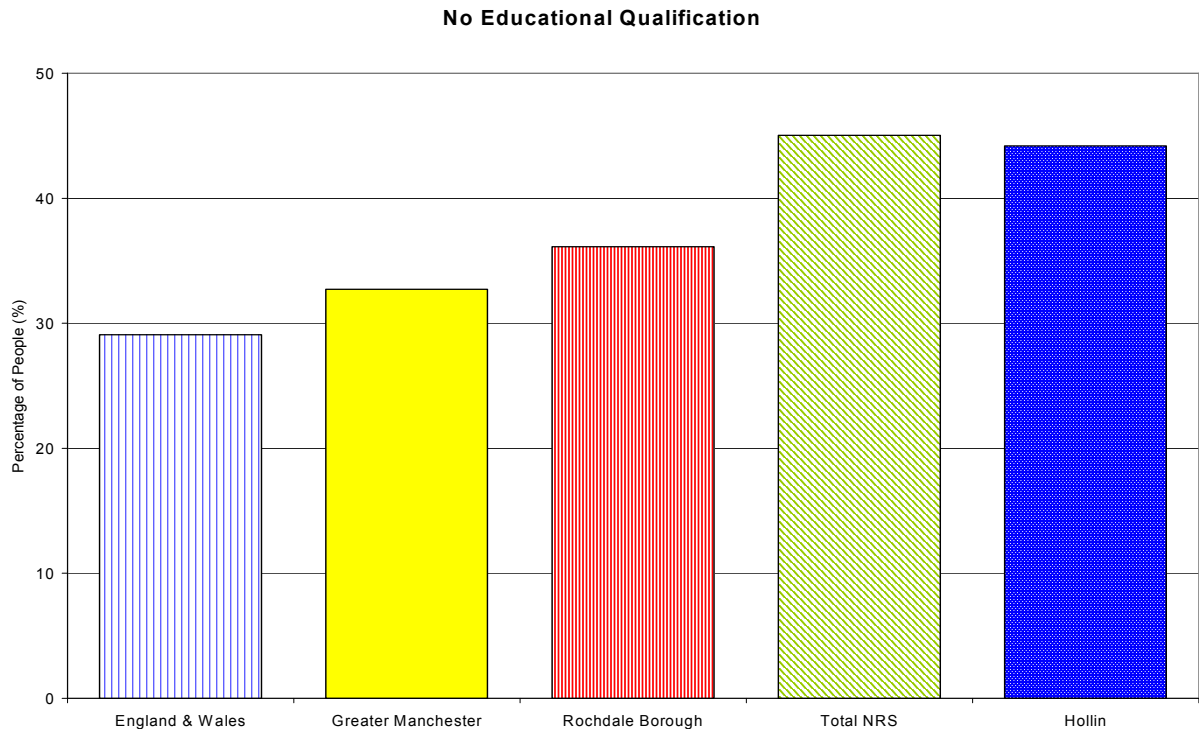
If we combine this occupational group pattern with the above trends in industry of employment we can see that the majority of workers in Hollin are concentrated in low skilled, low paying industries.

Education

Low educational attainment increases the risk of social exclusion not only during school years but in future years due to 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 (Age 16-74) with No Educational Qualification



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

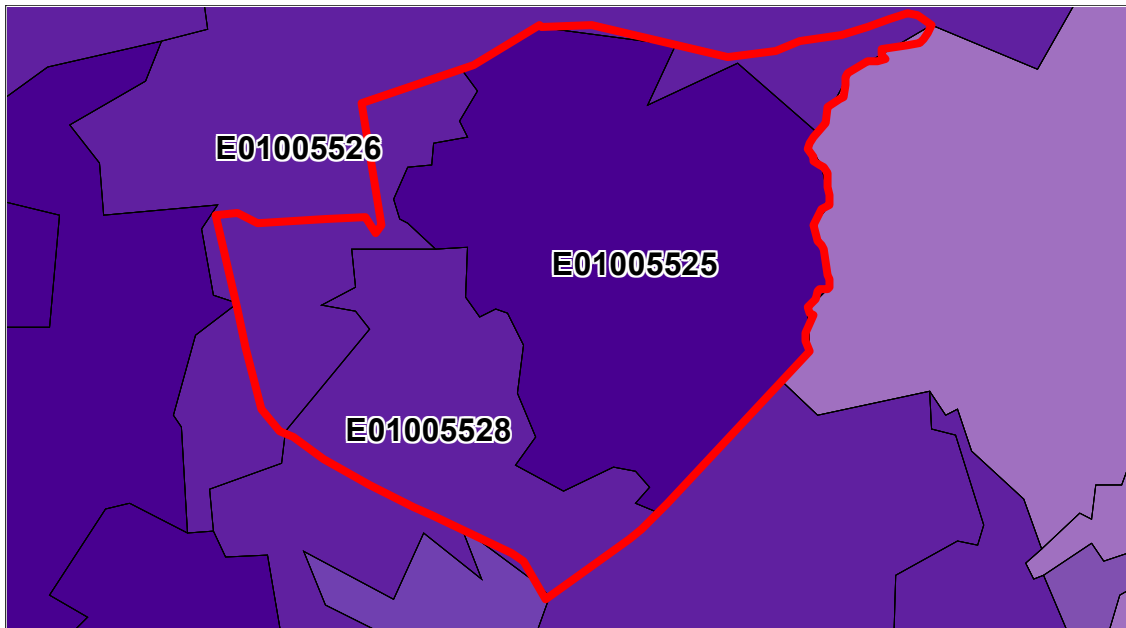
Over 40% of working age adults have no educational qualifications in Hollin. This exceeds the levels found in the Borough (36.1%) and in England and Wales (29.1%)

Table 7: Education Skills and Training Deprivation in Hollin

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005525	2,416	10
E01005526	3,338	20
E01005528	3,461	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004.

Map 5: Education Skills and Training Deprivation in Hollin



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. Education, skills and training deprivation in Hollin is high. The majority of Hollin falls within the worst 10% of SOA in the country. Hollin was ranked between 2,416 and 3,461 for this type of deprivation.

Table 8: SATs Key Stage 2. Percentage Awarded Level 4 and above 2002-2003

Area	English	Maths	Science
Hollin	50.5	43.9	69.3
Rochdale Borough	68.5	67.9	80.5
England and Wales	75.0	73.0	87.0

Source: Rochdale MBC, Education, Information and Planning

Notes:

- (1) The data for NRS Areas is based on pupils living within the area. The data for Rochdale borough and England is based on pupils attending school within the area, and may include pupils who do not live within the area. Similarly, pupils living within the area but who attend school outside the area will not be included in the results.
- (2) The data for NRS Areas is based on pupils who actually took the exams. The data for Rochdale borough and England also includes pupils who were eligible to take the exam but did not attend on the day, or were disapplied.

Lower proportions of pupils gained a SATS level 4 or above in English, Science and Mathematics in Hollin compared with the proportion in Rochdale Borough and England and Wales. Less than half of pupils achieved a level 4 or above in Mathematics compared with two-thirds in Rochdale Borough and just less than three quarters in England and Wales. Similarly, half of pupils in Hollin achieved a level 4 or above, whereas in England and Wales three quarters of pupils achieved this.

In Hollin 28.1% of pupils gained 5 A* to C GCSE's in 2002 to 2003. This is lower than in England and Wales (52.9%) and Rochdale Borough (41.3%)

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.

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 9:Key Health Indicators at Super Output Area Level.

	SMR Circulatory Disease	SMR Neoplasm's	Birth Rate Lone Mothers	SIR "not good"	SIR LLTI	SIR Permanently Sick or Disabled	SMR All Causes
Lower SOA							
E01005525	104.96	117.18	26.4	150.38	129.32	208.22	142.3
E01005526	72.27	104.2	26.88	158.97	139.38	205.54	86.37
E01005528	75.19	127.32	35.29	147.52	125.98	177.7	99.95

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

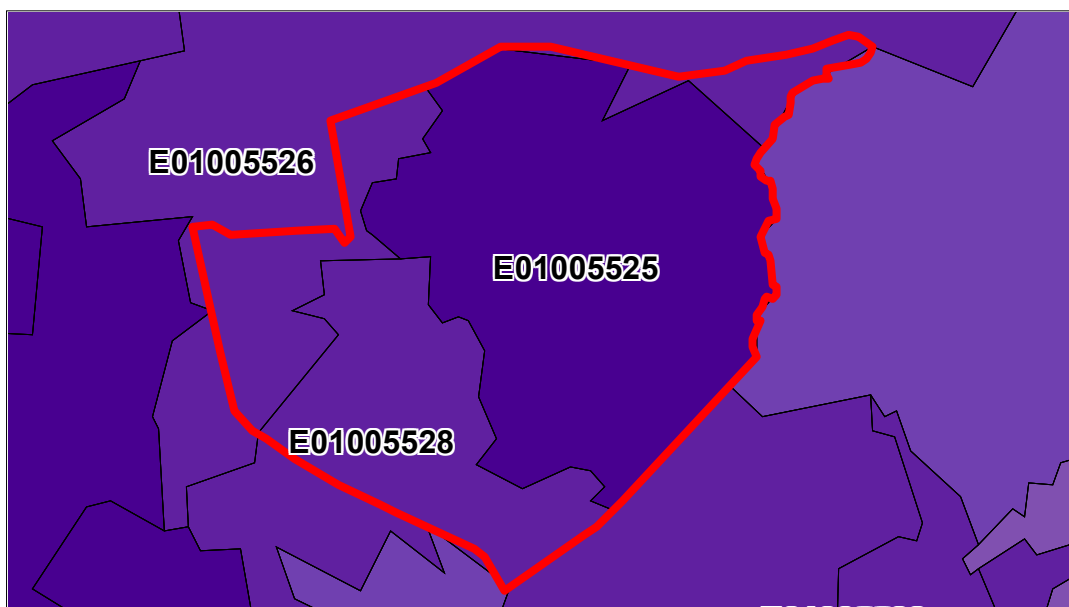
The table above indicates that Hollin has higher than expected levels of people who have limiting long term illnesses are not in good health and extremely high levels of people who are permanently sick or disabled. The high incidence of permanently sick or disabled indicates high levels of working age adults who are unable to work owing to permanent sickness or disability. There is higher than expected level of fatalities in the majority of the neighbourhood for all causes and neoplasms. The proportions of babies born to lone mothers is high across Hollin.

Table 10: Health Deprivation and Disability

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005525	1,366	10
E01005526	4,479	20
E01005528	4,403	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004.

Map 6: Health Deprivation and Disability in Hollin



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Health deprivation and disability in Darnhill falls between the worst 10% and 20% of SOAs in the country. The deprivation is worst in the east of the neighbourhood.

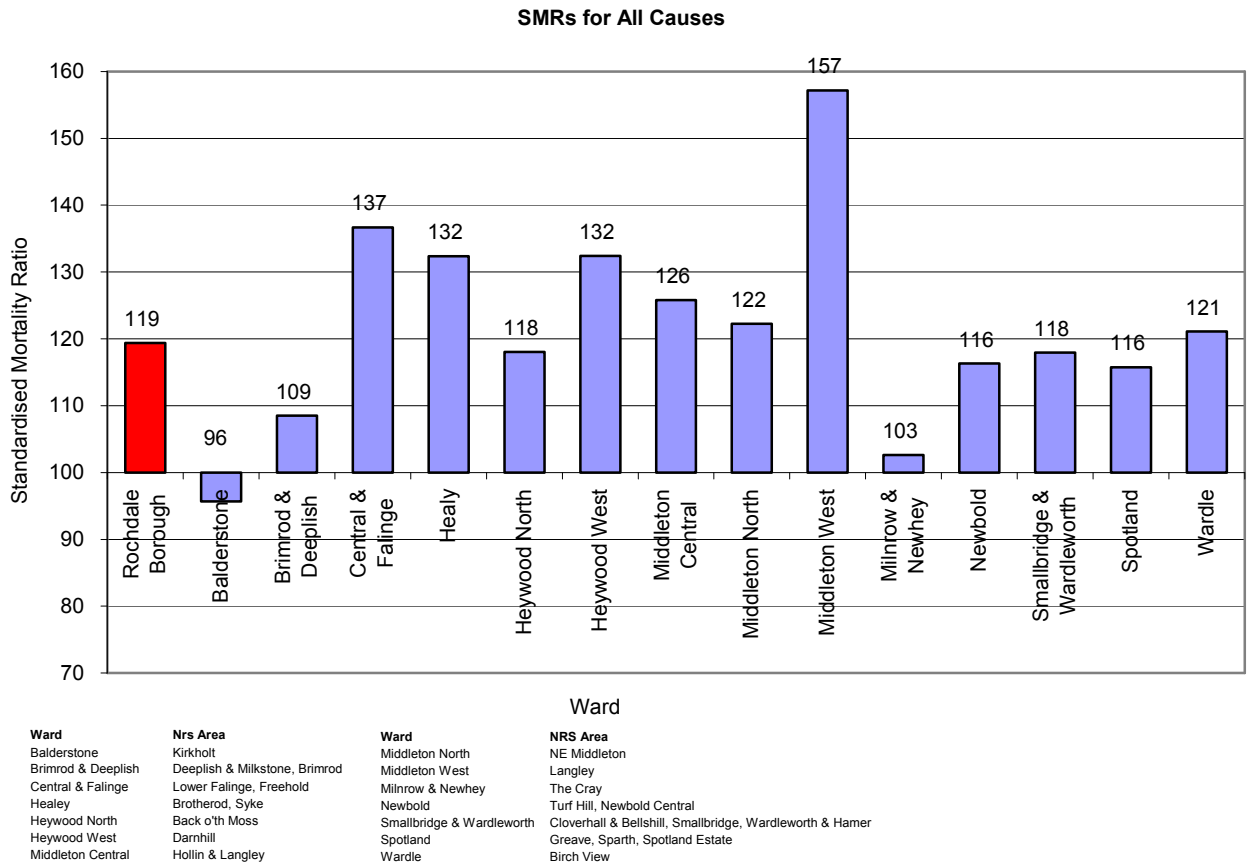
Graph 14: Percentage of People with a Limiting Long Term Illness (All People)



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 Hollin the level of limiting long-term illness was higher than in England and Wales and Rochdale Borough.

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



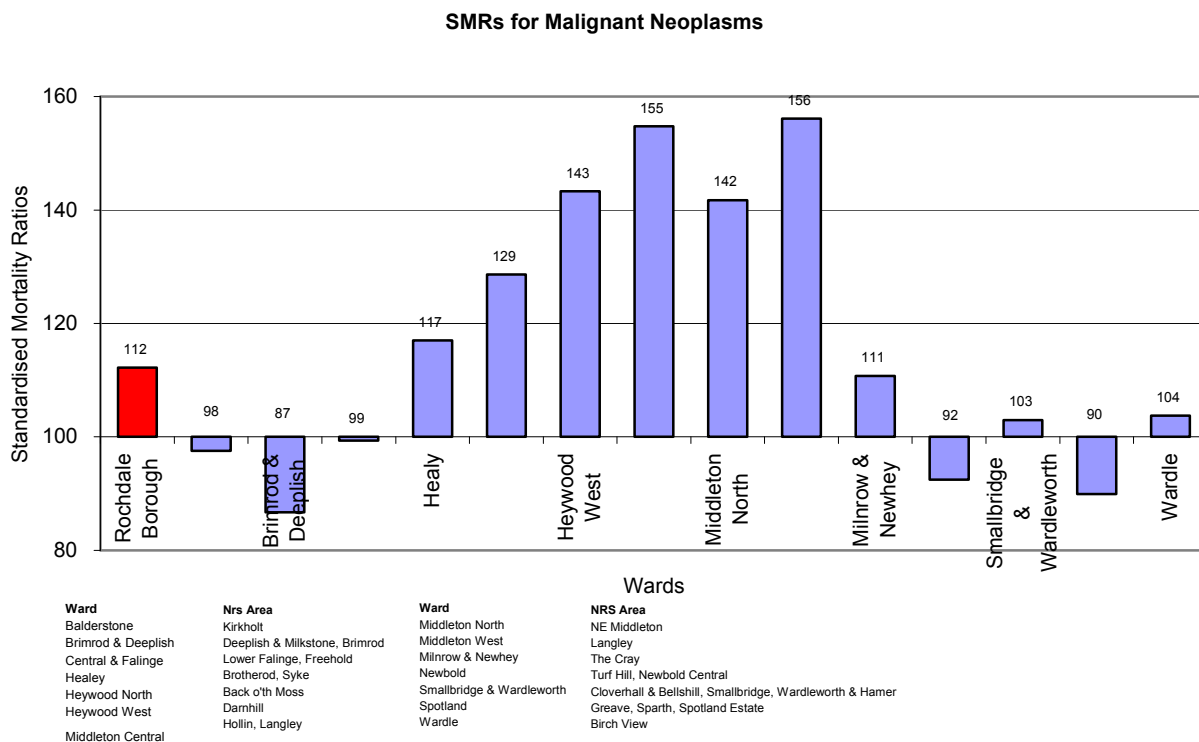
Source: Rochdale PCT 1997-1999

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 measure above this number indicates that the death rate is higher in that particular area. Any measure below 100 indicates that the area has lower than expected death rates compared with the England and Wales average.

Hollin lies within the Middleton Central Ward where the SMR of 137 is higher than that of the Rochdale Borough (119) and indicates that fatalities from all causes are higher than expected when compared with England and Wales.

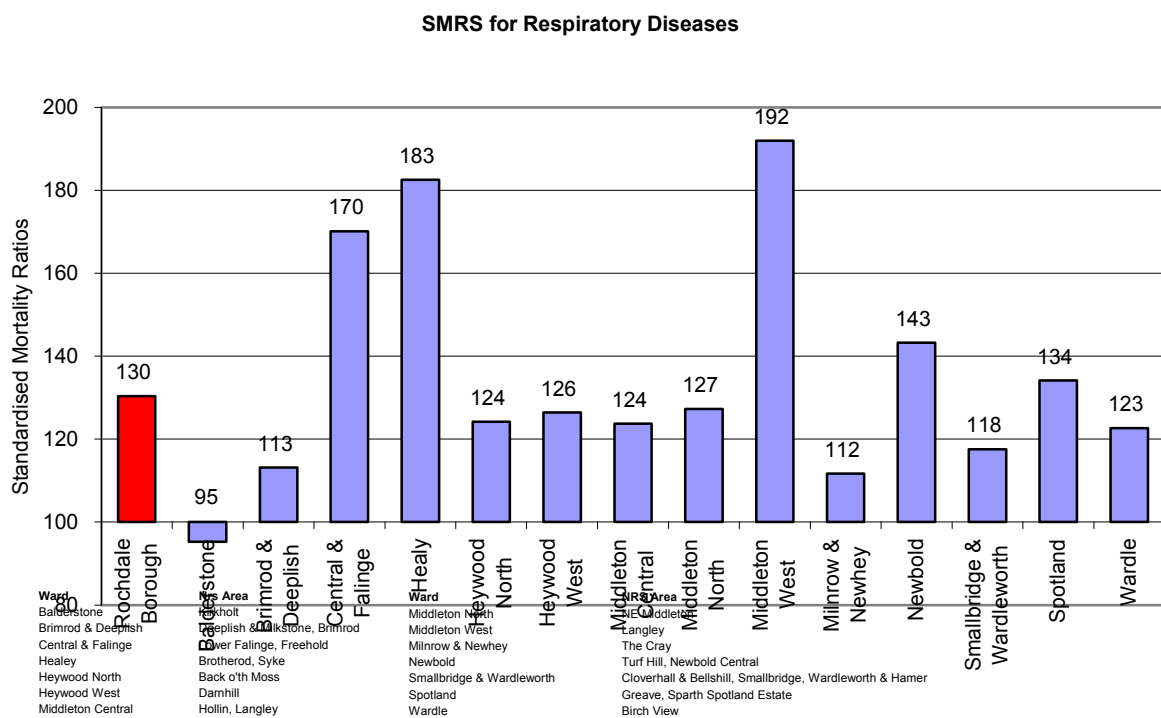
The graphs below show SMRs for causes of death that are particularly high in the Middleton Central Ward.

Graph 16: Standardised Mortality Rates (SMRs) for Malignant Neoplasm's (Cancer)



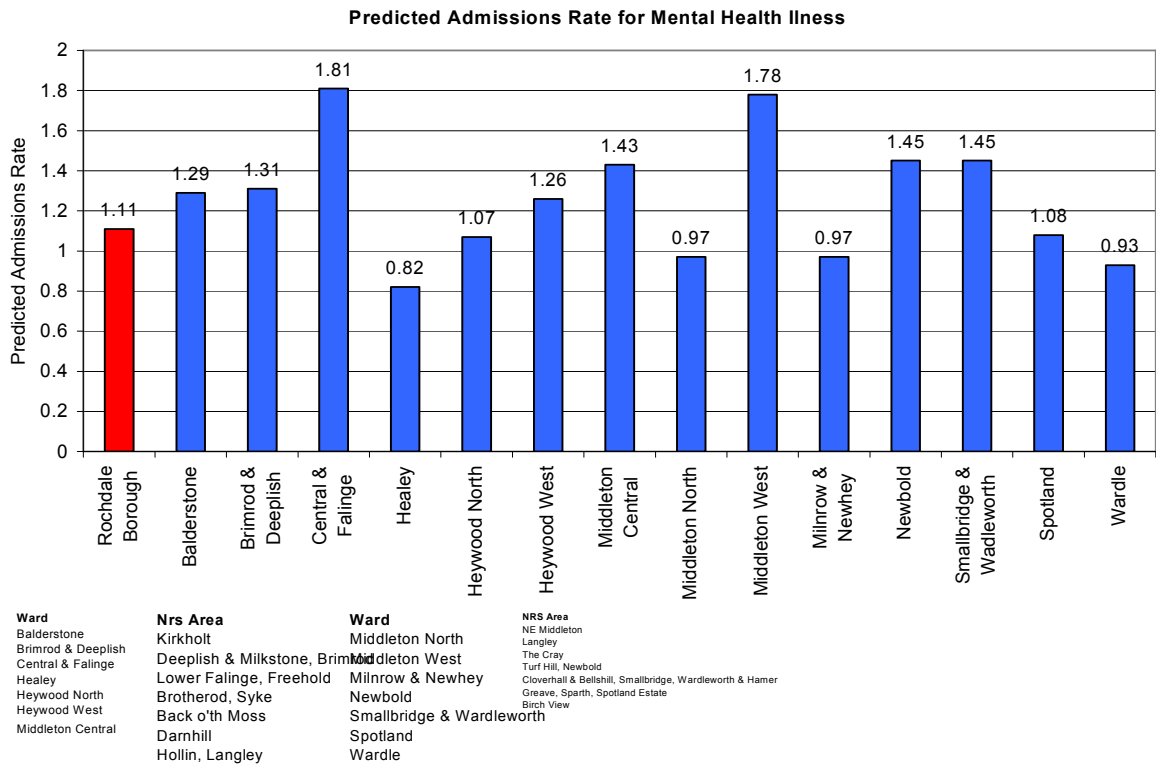
Source: Rochdale PCT 1997-1999

Graph 17: Standardised Mortality Rates (SMRs) for Coronary Heart Disease.



Source: Rochdale PCT 1997-1999

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



Source: MINI Index 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 the adults with mental health problems in employment are on low incomes.

In Middleton Central the predicted admissions rate for people with mental health people is 1.43 admissions 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.

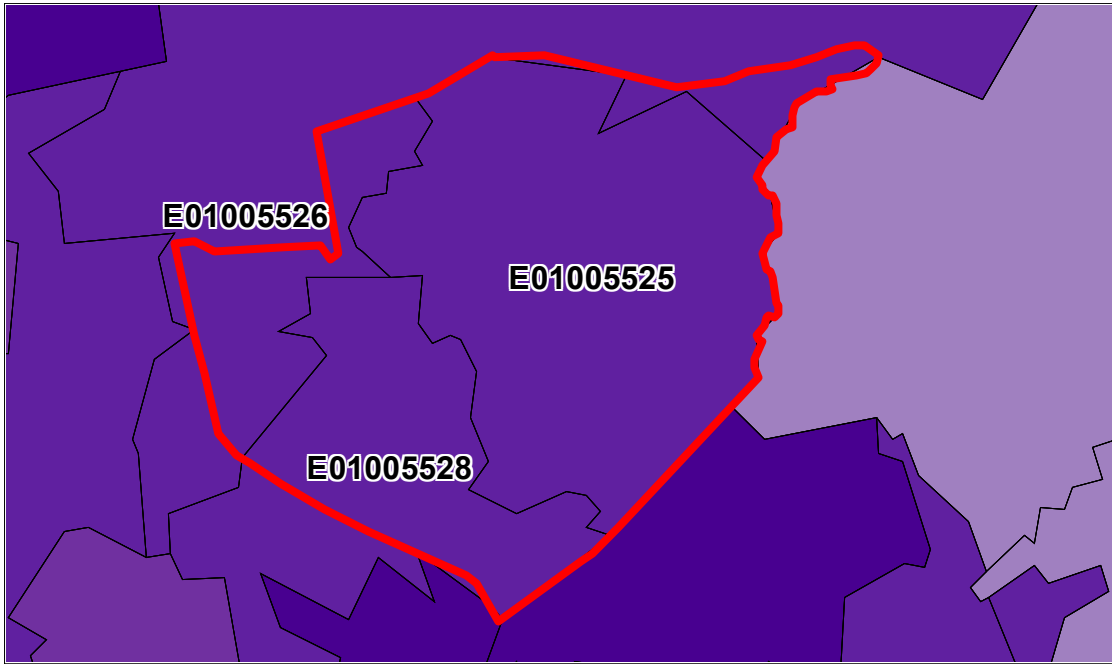
The experience of burglary can disproportionately affect low-income households. Such households are often unable to afford contents insurance especially when living in areas where premiums are extortionately high. Low-income households may not be able to afford security measures and are therefore more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

Table 11: Crime Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005525	3,724	20
E01005526	4,699	20
E01005528	4,177	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004.

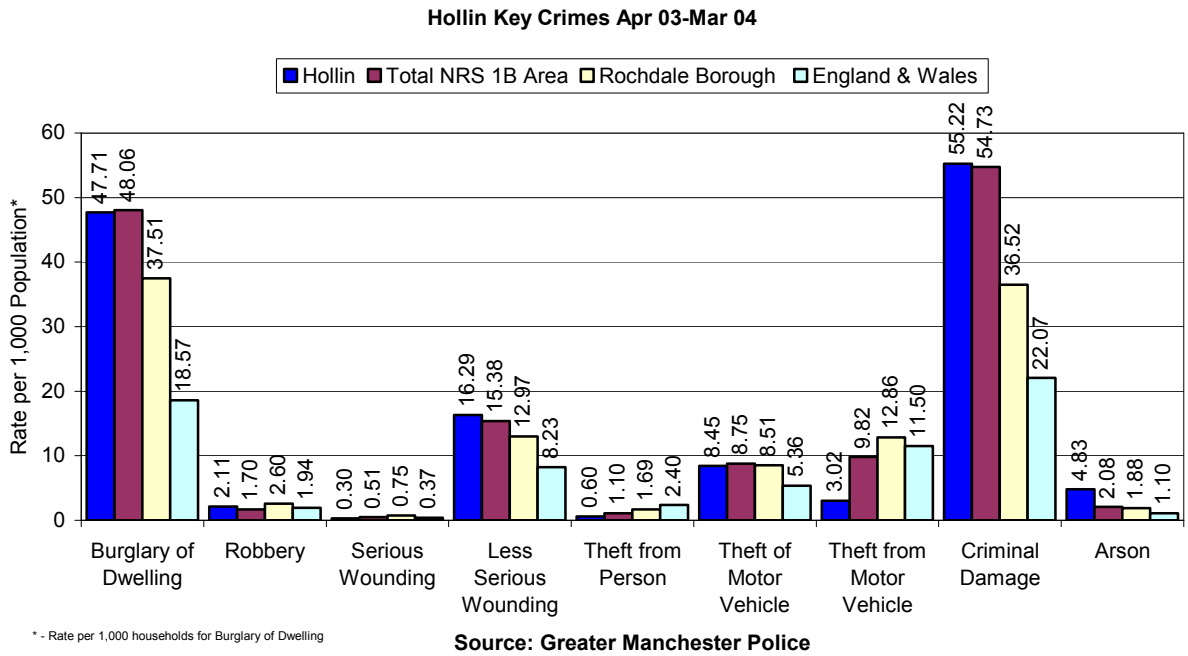
Map 7: Crime Deprivation in Hollin



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004.

Levels of crime deprivation in Hollin are high. Hollin is entirely comprised of SOAs that fall into the worst 20% in the country.

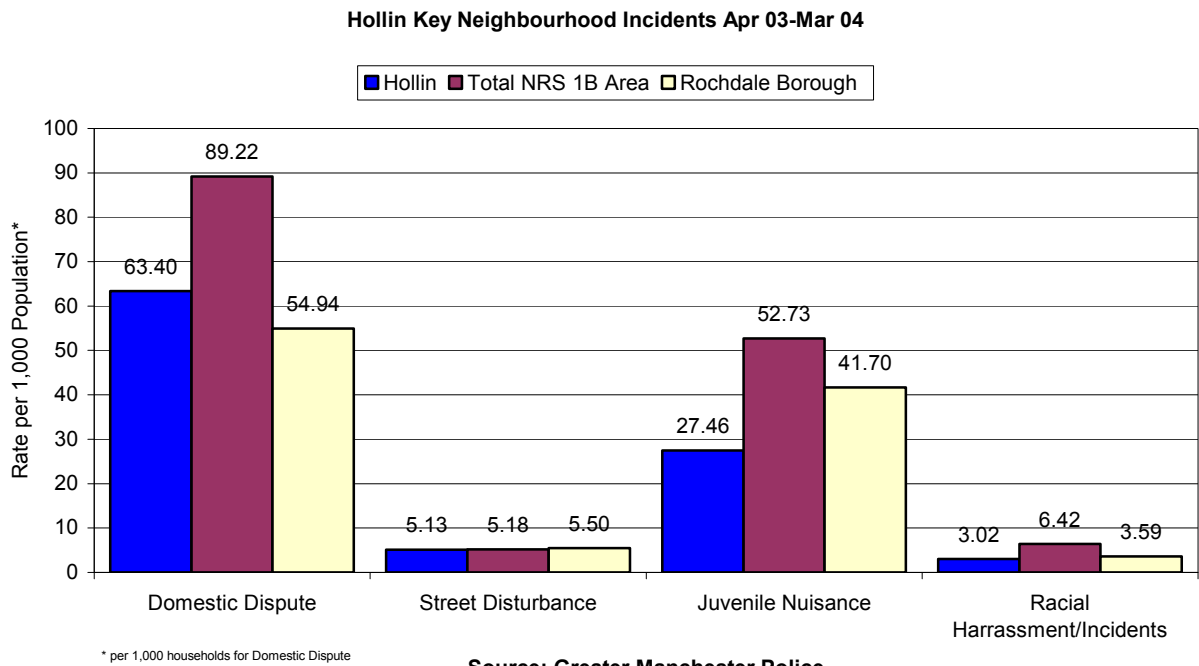
Graph 19: Key Crimes Apr 03 - Mar 04



'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. Key Crimes are all measured as a rate per 1000 population except for Burglary of dwelling which is a rate per 1000 households.

'Burglary of Dwelling' rates are higher in Hollin (47.7) than those recorded in Rochdale Borough (37.5), and England and Wales (18.6). Hollin suffered a higher rate of criminal damage than the Rochdale borough and over twice 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). Other key crimes such as 'arson', 'robbery', 'serious' wounding etc. are extremely small in number and so not of significance.

Graph 20: Key Neighbourhood Incidents Apr 03 – Mar 04



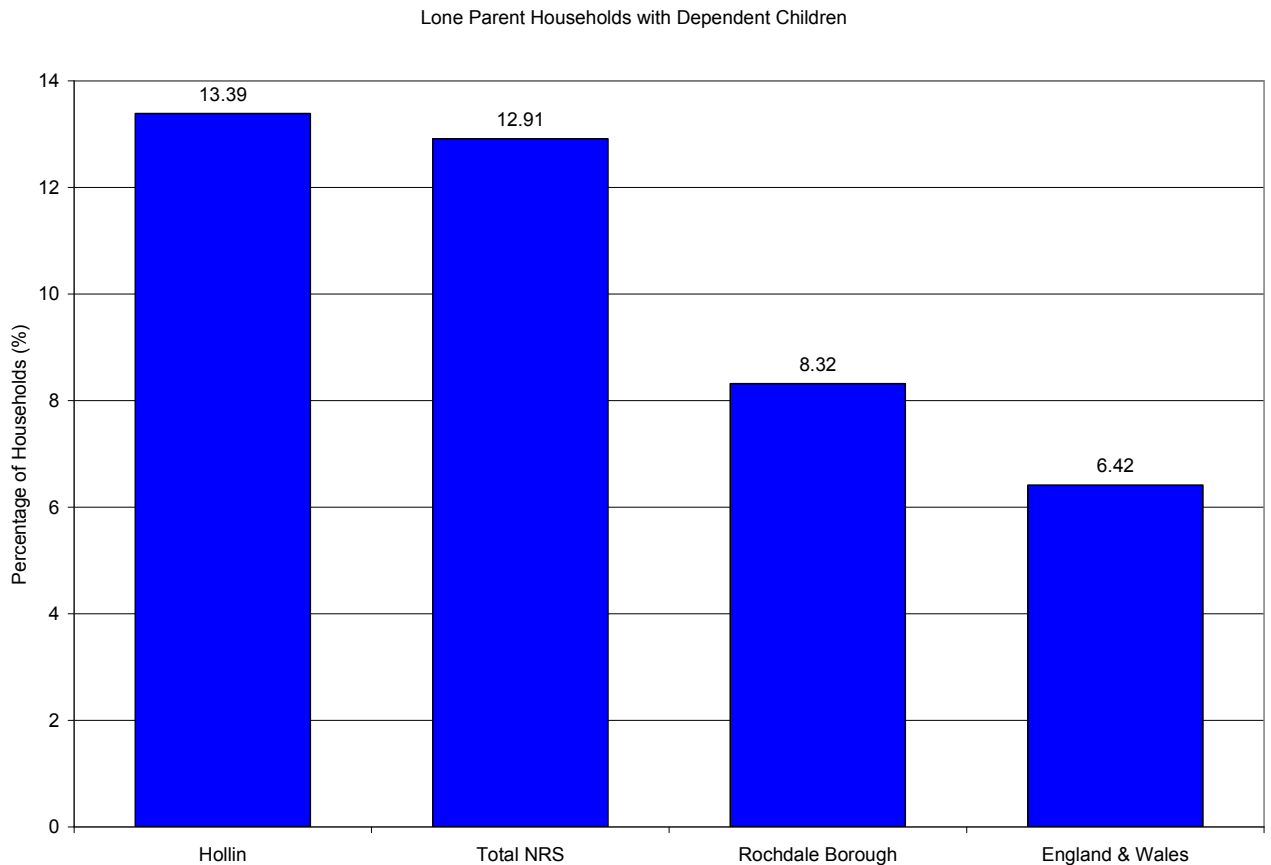
All reports of incidents, whether by a victim, witness or third party, will result in registration by the police, however an incident will only be recorded as a 'crime' if, on the balance of probability, the circumstances as reported amount to a crime as defined by law and there is no available evidence 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. All rates are offences per 1000 population except 'Domestic disputes' which are offences per 1000 households.

The 'domestic disputes' rate in Hollin (63.4) is only slightly higher than in Rochdale Borough (54.9) and is significantly lower than for the total NRS 1B areas (89.2). Levels of 'street disturbances' (i.e. public order problems reported to the police that are not crimes) are similar for all three areas. 'Juvenile nuisance' rates are lower in Hollin (27.5) than in Rochdale Borough (41.7) and the total NRS 1B areas (52.7). 'Racial harassment/incident' rates in Hollin (3.0) are similar to those recorded in the Borough (3.6) but half the level found in the total NRS 1B areas (6.4).

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.

Graph 21: Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children

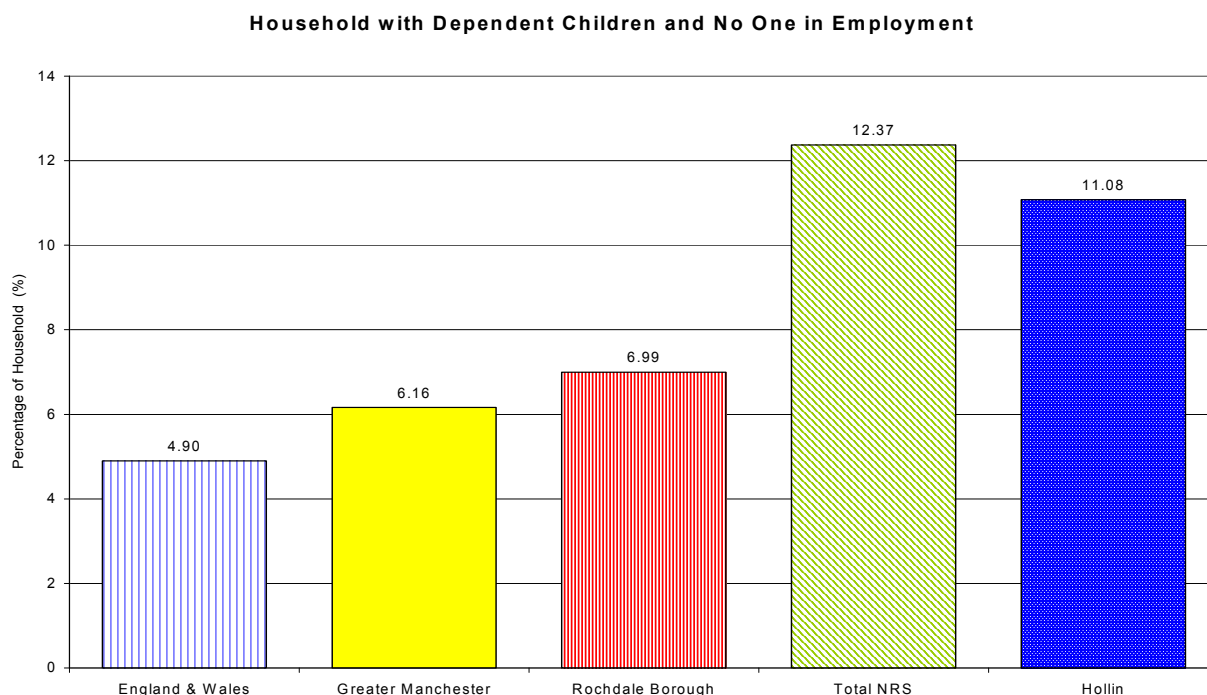


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 20, Crown copyright 2003

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. The proportion of lone parents with dependent children is higher in Hollin (13.39%) compared with the NRS Phase 1B areas (12.91%) and Rochdale Borough (8.32%).

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



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 22. Crown Copyright 2003

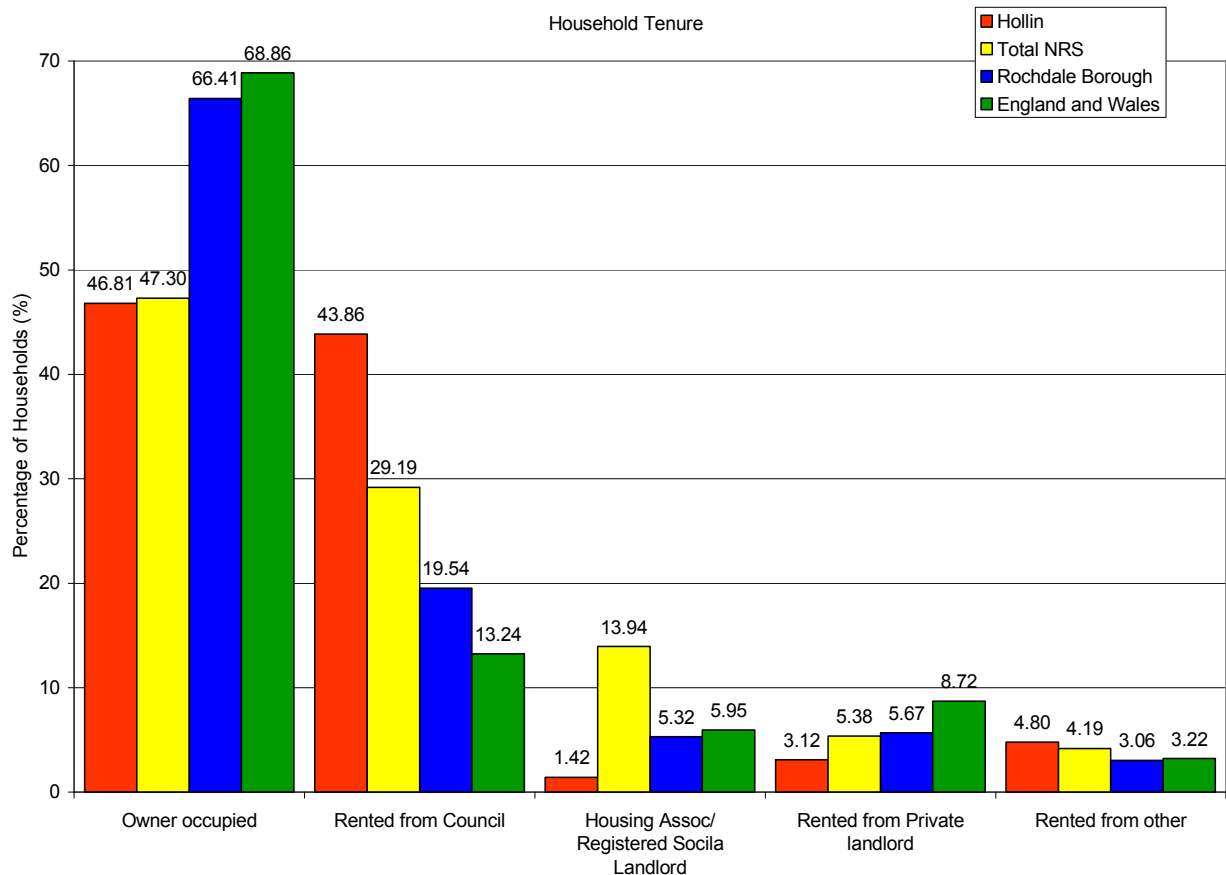
The employment status of the household that children live in also presents a major risk of child poverty. In 1995/96 the UK had the highest rate of children in workless households across the EU. Worklessness creates an economic disadvantage but also creates the potential for stress and tension within a family. It also has the danger of limiting a child's aspirations and social contacts. One in 9 households in Hollin contain dependent children and have no one in employment compared with 1 in 14 households in Rochdale Borough and 1 in 20 households 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 Hollin there are 1,596 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).

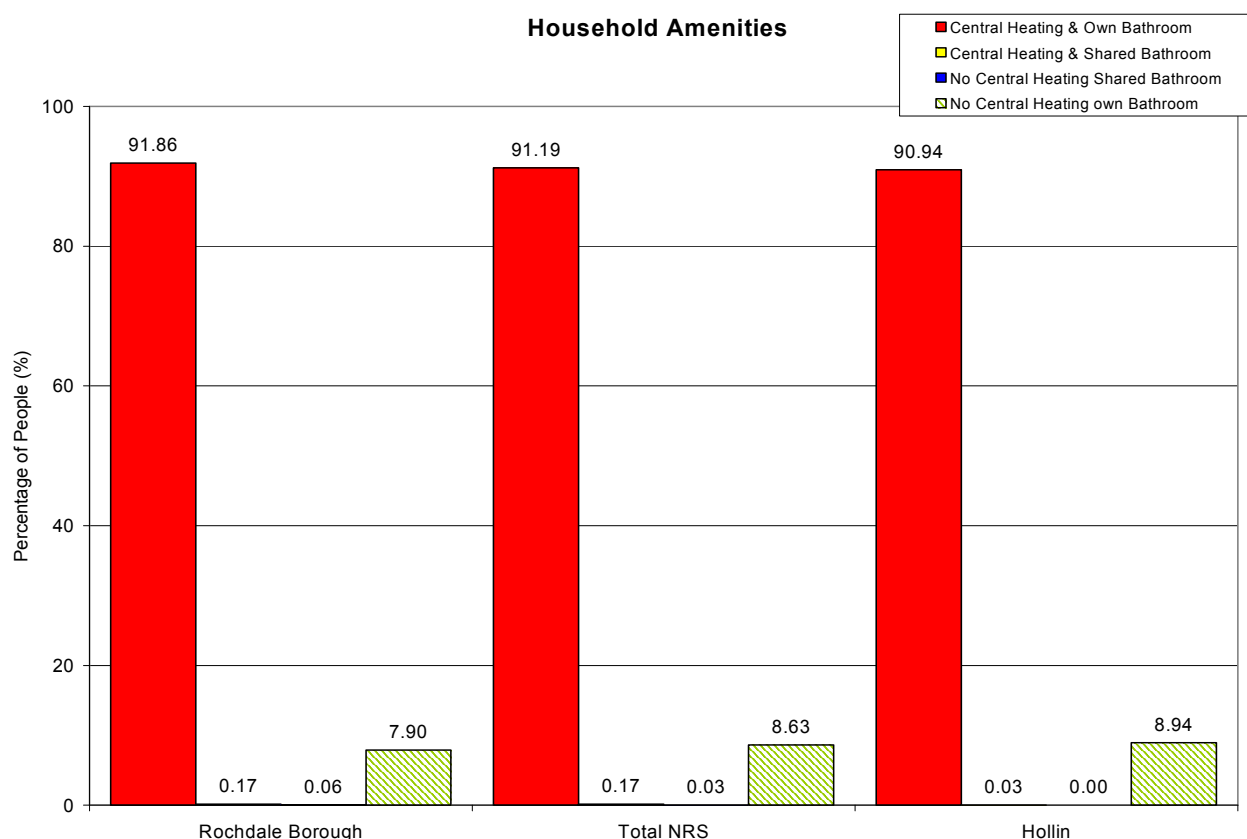
Graph 23: Household Tenure



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

In Hollin a high percentage of households rent their property from the council (43.86%). This is higher than the percentage of households who rent their property from the council in the Rochdale Borough (19.54%) and England and Wales (13.24%). Only 46.81% of households in Hollin own their own home. This is lower than the percentage in both the Rochdale Borough and England and Wales.

Graph 24: Household Amenities



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

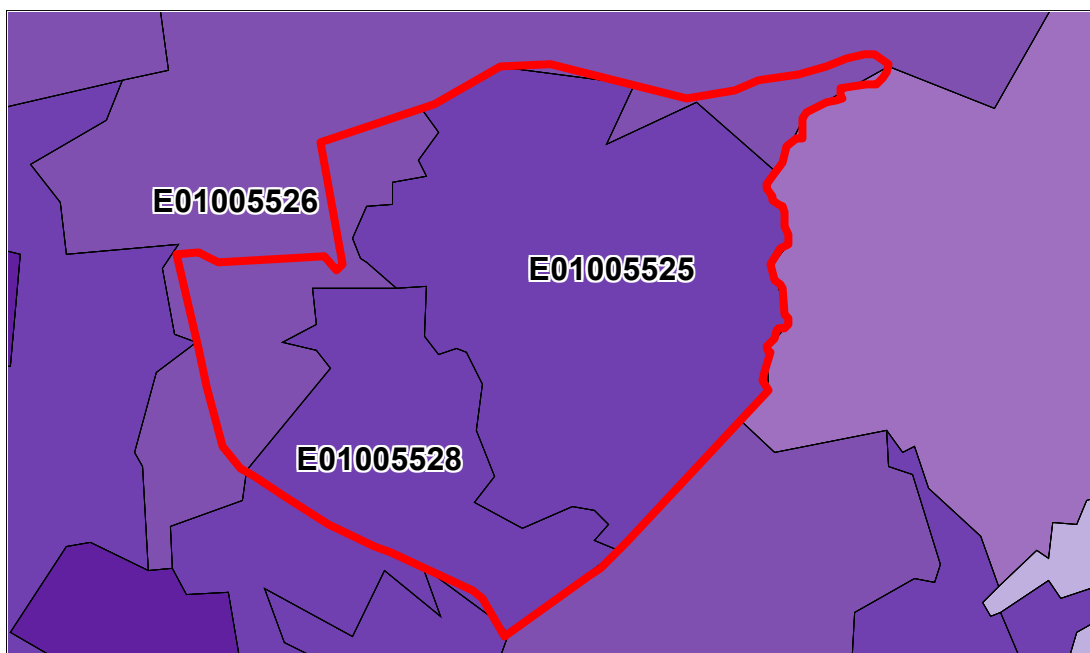
Poor and unsuitable housing is related to low income. When people cannot afford to repair their homes and keep them damp free and when homes are over crowded there is an adverse effect on quality of life and health. Those with the lowest income have the least choice about their housing situation, with the most vulnerable groups often having to live in the least desirable housing. In Hollin, the majority of people live in households with central heating and own bathroom (90.9%). 8.9% of people live in households with no central heating and own bathroom.

Table 12: Living Environment Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005525	9,729	30
E01005526	11,720	40
E01005528	7,887	30

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004.

Map 8: Living Environment Deprivation in Hollin



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004.

There is some evidence of living environment deprivation in Hollin. The SOAs which lie within Hollin were ranked between 7,887 and 11,720 out of 32,482 and therefore fall between the worst 30% and 40% of the SOAs in the country.

82% of properties in Hollin are in Council Tax Band A. 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.

Table 13: Average Property Prices By Financial Year

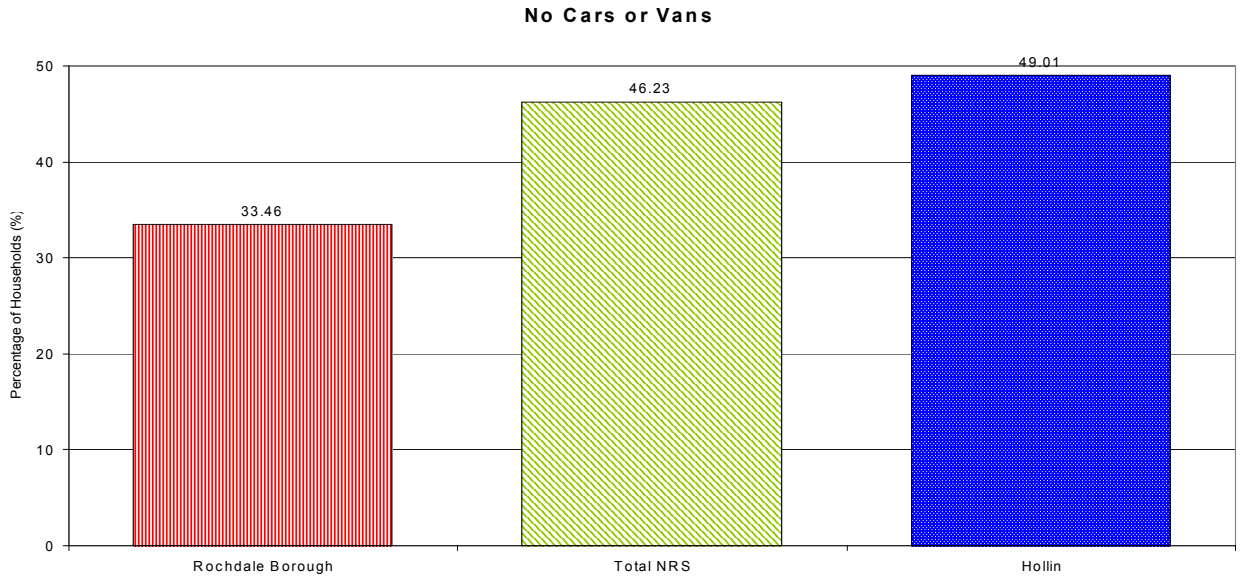
Year	Hollin	Rochdale Borough
01/04/00 - 31/03/01	£51,757.89	£59,212.76
01/04/01 - 31/03/02	£61,576.78	£64,741.20
01/04/02 - 31/03/03	£58,919.84	£73,398.04
01/04/03 - 31/03/04	£64,461.98	£86,160.18

Source: HM Land Registry, Crown Copyright 2004

The table above shows the average property prices in the Rochdale Borough and Hollin by financial year. Since April 2000 the property prices in both areas have increased substantially. However, the average price of property in Hollin is still significantly lower than the average for the Rochdale Borough.

There are a very low number of voids (properties empty for more than 6 months) of 0.74%. (Source: Rochdale MBC Council Tax).

Graph 25: Percentage of Households with No Car or Van



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

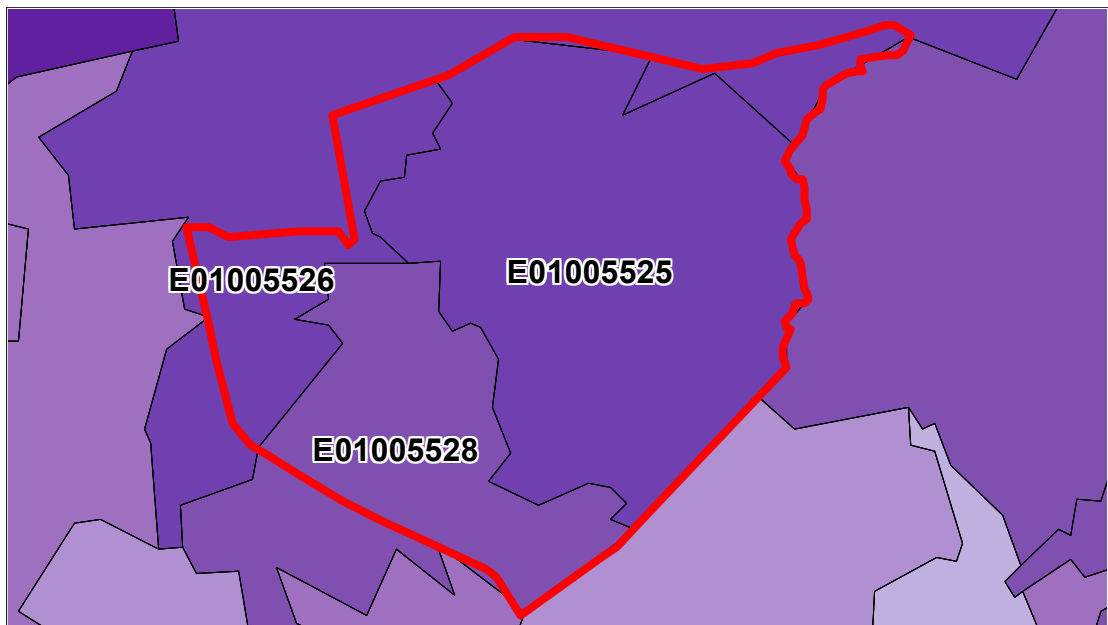
In Hollin 1 in 2 households do not have a car or van. This is higher in comparison to the Rochdale borough where 1 in 3 households have no car or van.

Table 14: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005525	9,425	30
E01005526	9,604	30
E01005528	12,033	40

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004.

Map 9: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation



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. There is some evidence of barriers to housing and services deprivation in Hollin. The SOAs that lie within Hollin were ranked between 9,425 and 12,033 out of 32,482 and therefore fall between the worst 30% and 40% of the SOAs in the country.

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