

rochdale borough

neighbourhood



improving life in
langley

Langley Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Data Profile

September 2004

Langley Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Introduction

Langley 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.

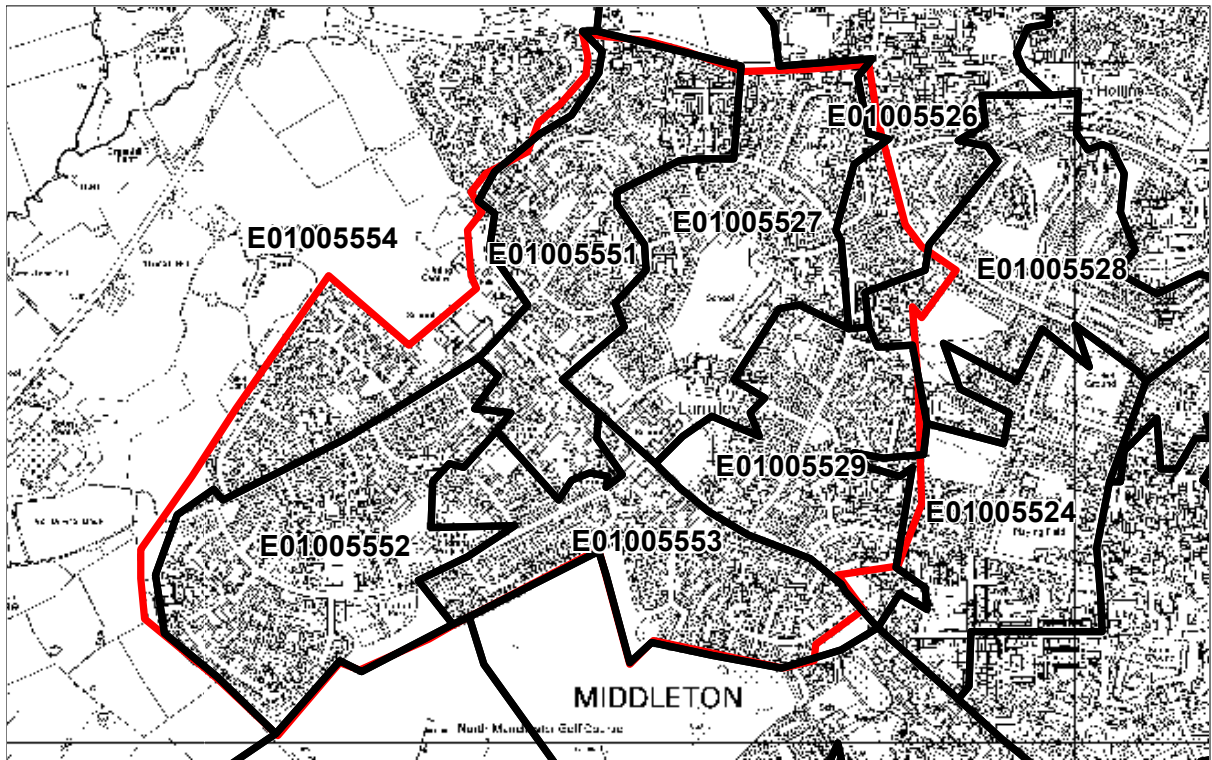
The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal seeks to address multiple deprivation. Deprivation is a wider measure than poverty, or the lack of basic necessities. It includes material deprivation, relating to diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work. People experiencing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

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

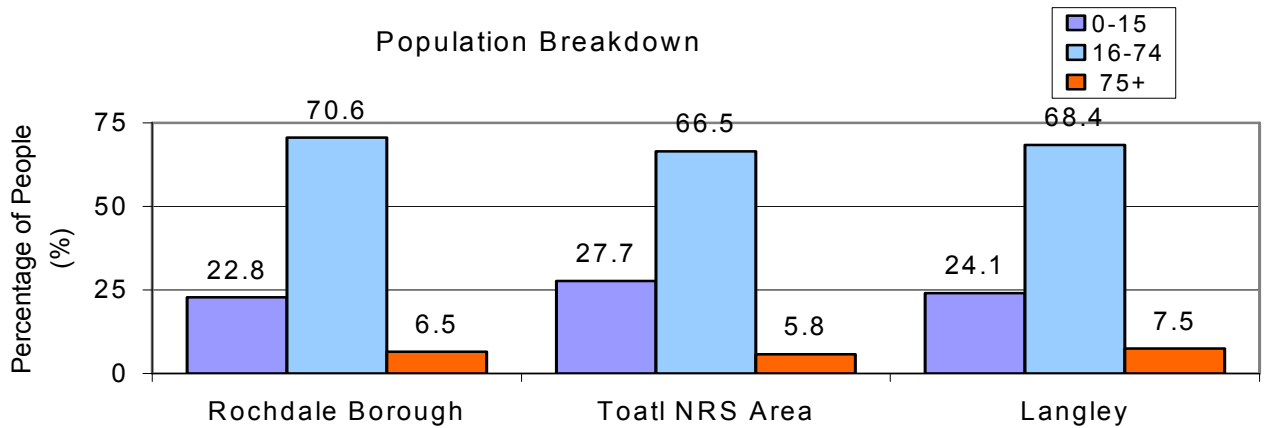
The data provided at neighbourhood level is most useful in terms of identifying issues of concern, but some of it has been produced using estimates, and should not be treated as the exact truth. Other data is available at Super Output Area (SOA) level. SOAs are small areas of about 1,500 people. SOA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

Map 1: Langley and Lower Super Output Areas Boundaries



Demographics and Overall Deprivation

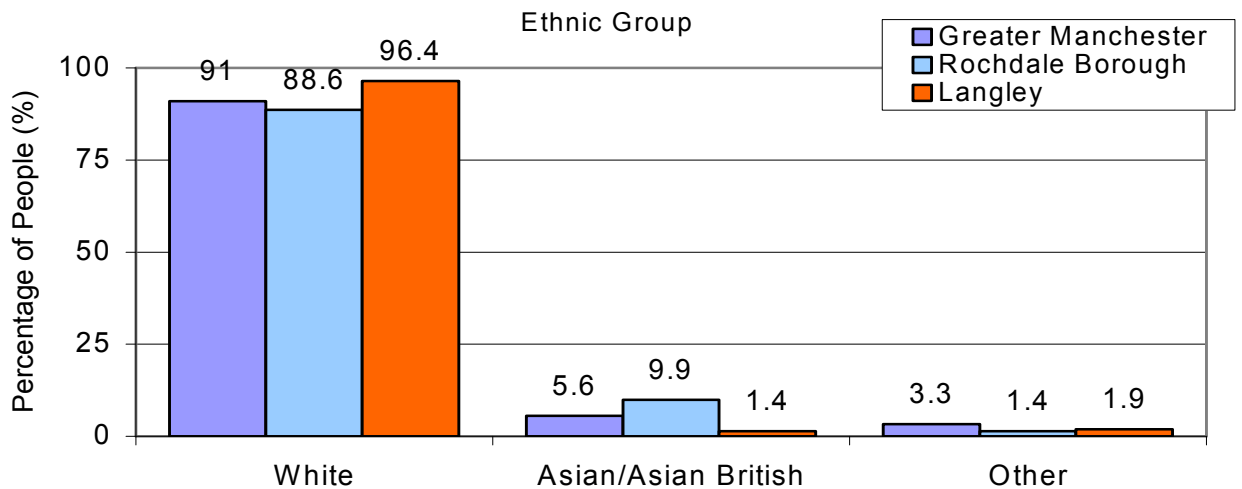
Graph 1: Population Breakdown



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

Langley has a total population of approximately 9,157 people, living in 4,017 households. A quarter of residents are children aged 0-15 (24.1%), a higher proportion than in Rochdale Borough (22.8%) and England and Wales (20.2%), but lower than the NRS Phase 1A area. Langley has a higher percentage of older people aged 75 plus (7.5%) in comparison to the Rochdale Borough (6.5%) and the Total NRS area (5.8%).

Graph 2: Ethnic Group



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

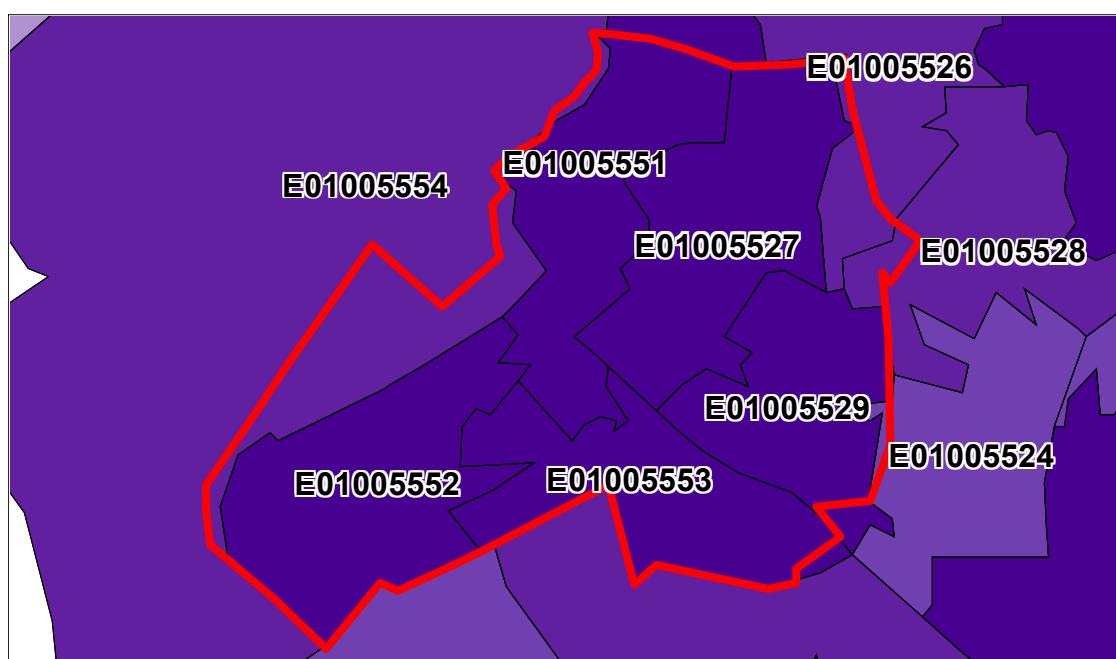
The population in Langley is predominantly white. There is a lower percentage of Asian / Asian British people and other ethnic groups in comparison to Greater Manchester and the Total NRS area.

Table 1: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation in Langley

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005524	8,721	30
E01005526	4,972	20
E01005527	490	10
E01005528	4,434	20
E01005529	1,240	10
E01005551	167	10
E01005552	201	10
E01005553	2,370	10
E01005554	5,164	20

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Map 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation in Langley



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 includes an overall index of multiple deprivation. This combines seven domain (thematic) measures of deprivation to give one overall measure of multiple deprivation. The overall level of multiple deprivation in Langley is high. The majority of SOAs in Langley fall within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country. Some SOAs have particularly low ranks for example 167, 210 and 490 (out of 32,482 SOAs in England).

Income

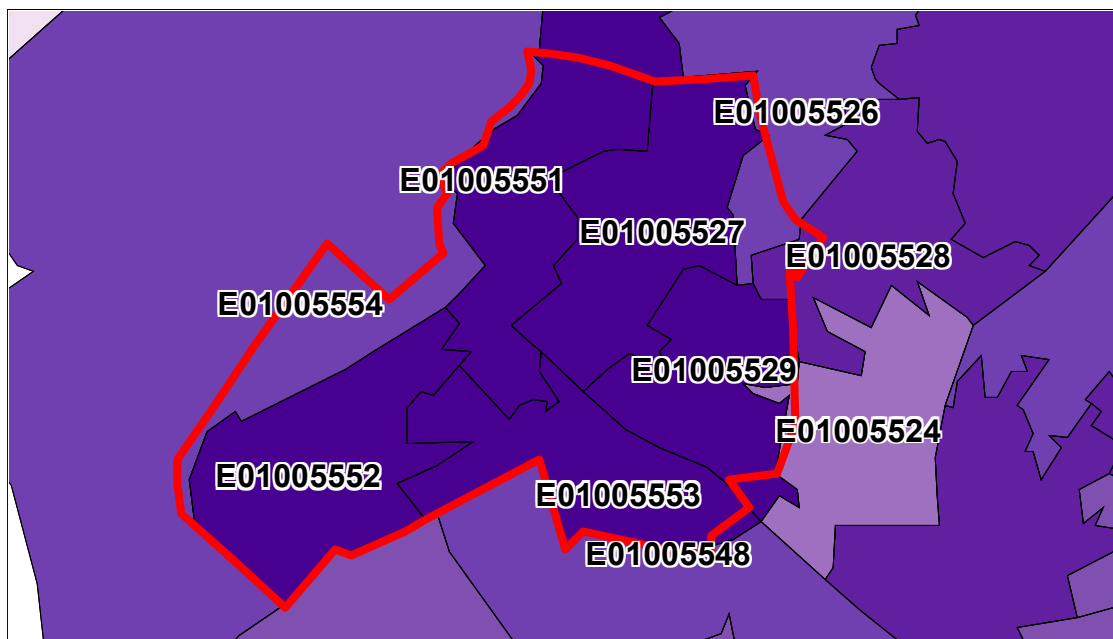
Low income is a key driver of deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation 2004 includes an income deprivation domain, which measures the level of people living in families reliant on means-tested benefits.

Table 2: Income Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most Deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005524	15,724	50
E01005526	6,863	30
E01005527	1,217	10
E01005528	6,147	20
E01005529	2,295	10
E01005551	433	10
E01005552	385	10
E01005553	3,199	10
E01005554	9,072	30

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Map 3: Income Deprivation in Langley



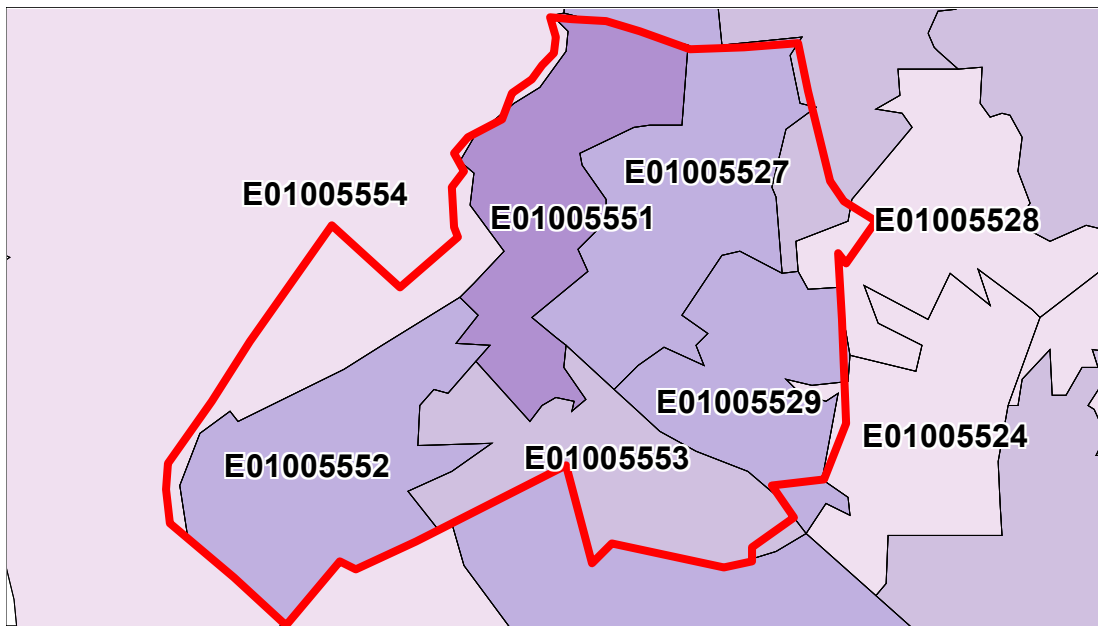
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

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

SOA	Children (%)	Older People (%)
E01005524	13.3	10.1
E01005526	30.2	24.7
E01005527	53.2	34.4
E01005528	40.4	14.6
E01005529	47.2	33.7
E01005551	59.3	41.8
E01005552	68.3	31.8
E01005553	46.1	25.3
E01005554	29.5	15.2

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Map 4: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People



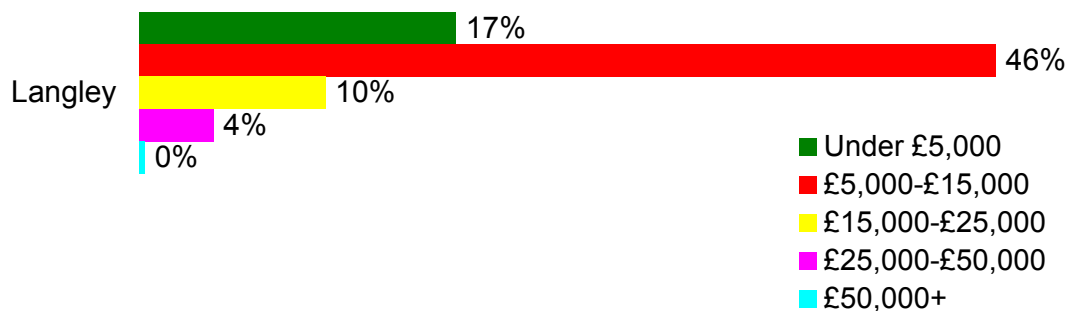
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Income deprivation for the majority of Langley is high. The majority of SOAs in Langley have rankings which fall within the worst 10% of the country. Income deprivation affecting children is particularly high within Langley with as many as 59.35 of children suffering from income deprivation in some SOAs. The percentage of older people suffering from income deprivation is high and ranges from 10.1% to 41.8% of older people aged 60 and over.

The average household income for Langley is estimated to be £17,260. This is significantly lower than the average for the whole of Rochdale Borough which stands at £26,791. This is also lower than the average household income for the UK which stands at £29,374. (Source: CACI, Paycheck, 2004)

Graph 3: Household Income in Langley Housing Market Renewal (HMR) Area

*

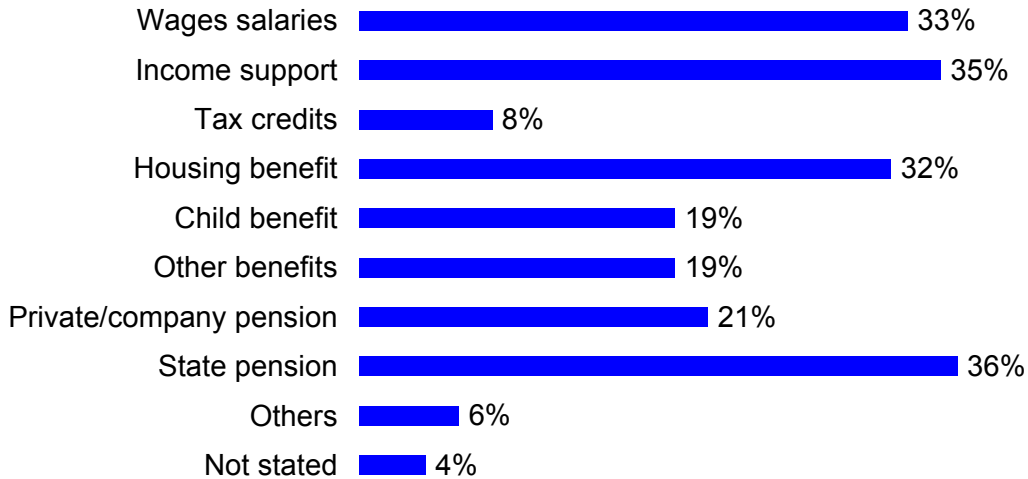


Source: MORI Survey Oldham/Rochdale, 2003.

Note Discrepancies in data from graph 3 and data from CACI, Paycheck, 2004 is due to the different sources and methods.

The Housing Market Renewal Boundary for Langley is approximately the same as the Neighbourhood Renewal Boundary for Langley. In the Langley HMR area a high percentage of people have a household income between £5,000 and £15,000.

Graph 4: Sources of Household Income in Langley HMR Area

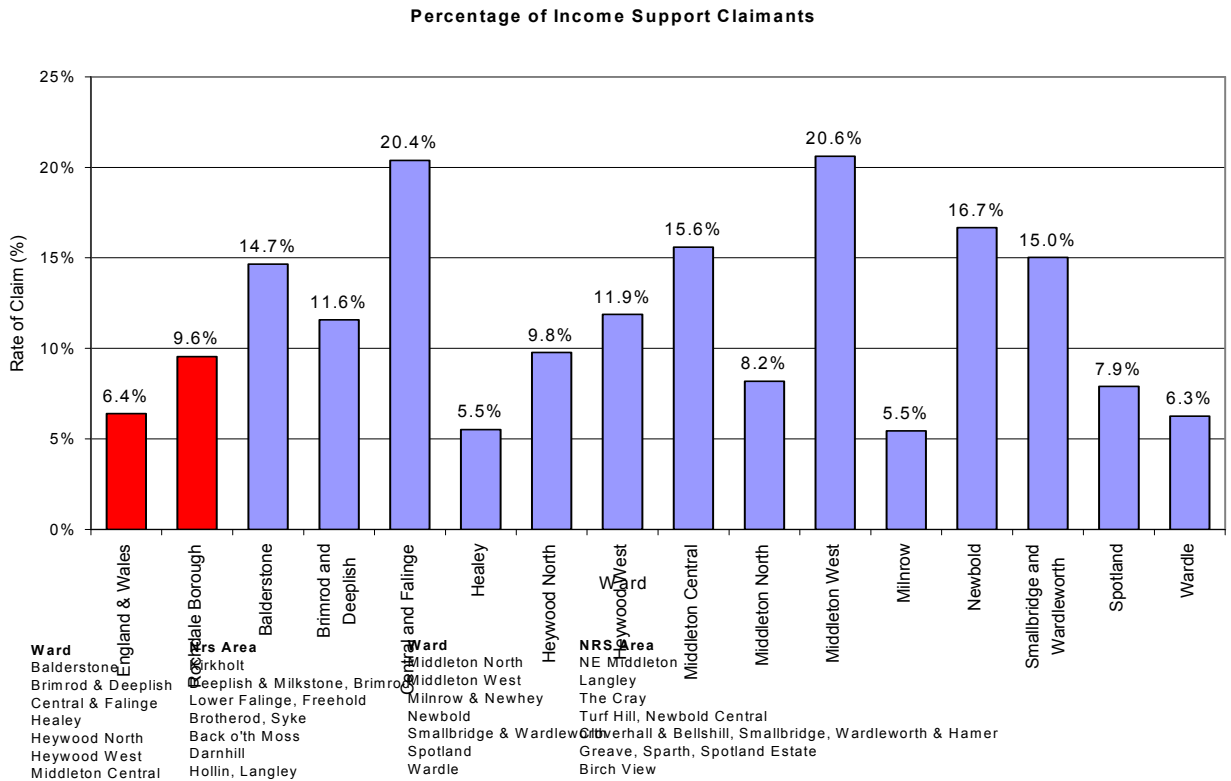


Source: MORI Survey Oldham/Rochdale, 2003.

The graph above shows the different sources of income for households in the Langley HMR area. A high percentage of households obtain their income from income support (35%), Housing benefit (32%) and State pension (36%).

In Langley 32.7% of people claim Council Tax Benefit. 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. (Source: Rochdale M.B.C, Council Tax, 2004).

Graph 5: Percentage of People Claiming Income Support at August 2002



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

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. Langley falls within the Middleton central ward boundaries and the Middleton West ward boundaries (pre-2004 wards). The rate of claim of income support in Langley at August 2002 therefore ranged between 12.6% and 20.6% of people.

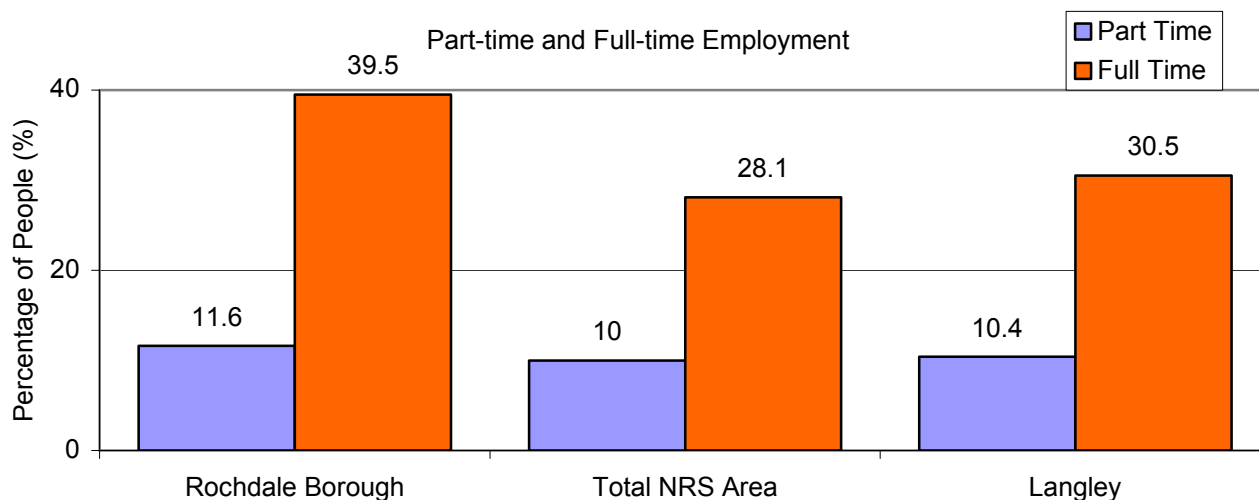
In the Langley HMR area 46.0% of pupils obtain free school meals. Children are eligible for free school meals if the parent or carer of the child claims income support or income based Jobseekers Allowance or if they receive child benefit for the child. Parents and carers can also claim free school meals if they receive support under the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999. The eligibility of free school meals is therefore a broad indicator of social deprivation.

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 are 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 6: Percentage of People in Full-time and Part-time Employment (Aged 16-74)



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

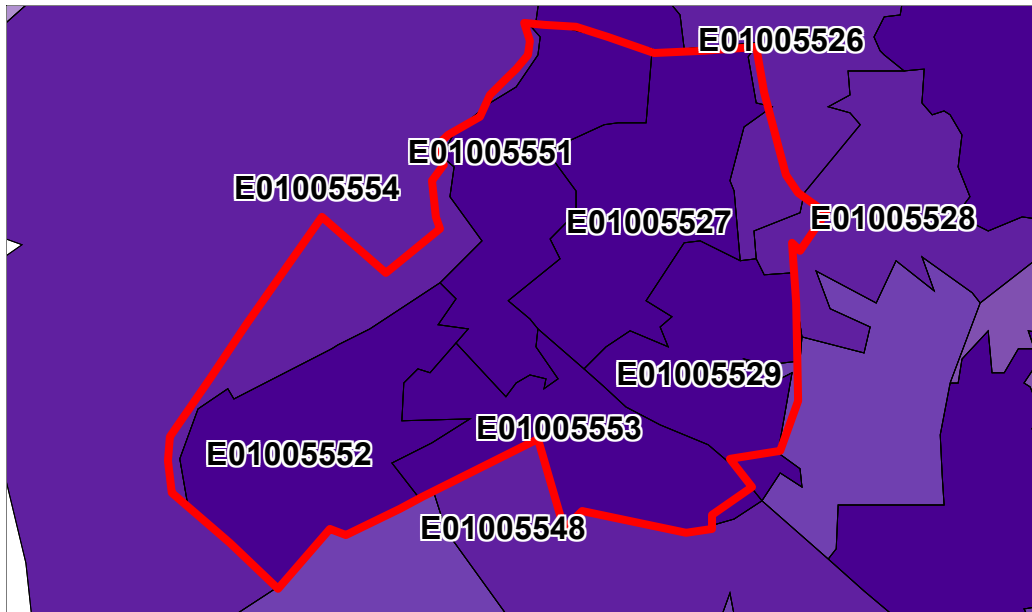
A low percentage of people are employed on both a part-time and full-time basis in Langley. 30.5% of people aged between 16 and 74 are employed on a full-time basis in Langley. This is lower than the percentage for the Rochdale Borough (39.5%) but slightly higher than the percentage for the Total NRS area (28.1%). In Langley 10.4% of people aged between 16 and 74 are employed on a part-time basis. A further 3.0% of people are self-employed.

Table 4: Percentage of People who are Employment Deprived

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005524	8,703	30
E01005526	4,593	20
E01005527	660	10
E01005528	4,003	20
E01005529	1,118	10
E01005551	123	10
E01005552	323	10
E01005553	1,691	10
E01005554	4,756	20

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Map 5: Employment Deprivation in Langley



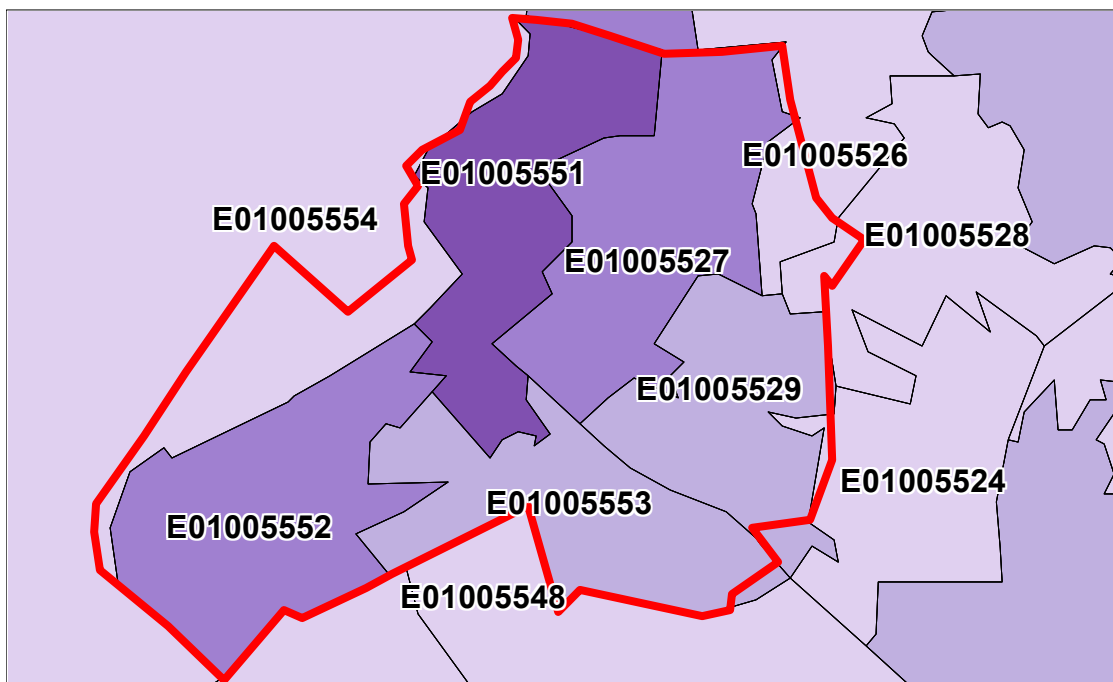
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Table 5: Percentage of People who are Employment Deprived

SOA	Employment Deprivation (%)
E01005524	13.2
E01005526	18.1
E01005527	30.8
E01005528	19.2
E01005529	27.7
E01005551	40.1
E01005552	35.0
E01005553	25.2
E01005554	17.9

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Map 6: Percentage of People who are Employment Deprived in Langley

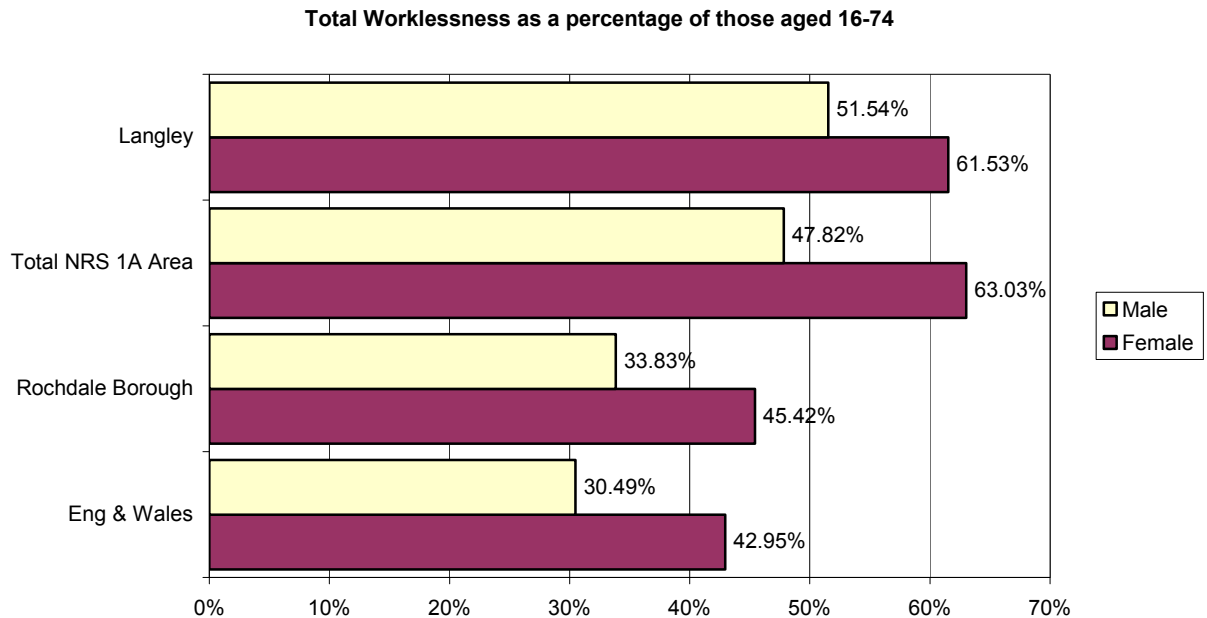


Langley Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

In Langley employment deprivation is high in the majority of areas (source Indices of Deprivation 2004). The majority of Langley's SOAs fall within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country. The percentage of people in Langley suffering from employment deprivation ranges from 13.2% to 40.1% of working age people.

Graph 7: Total Worklessness

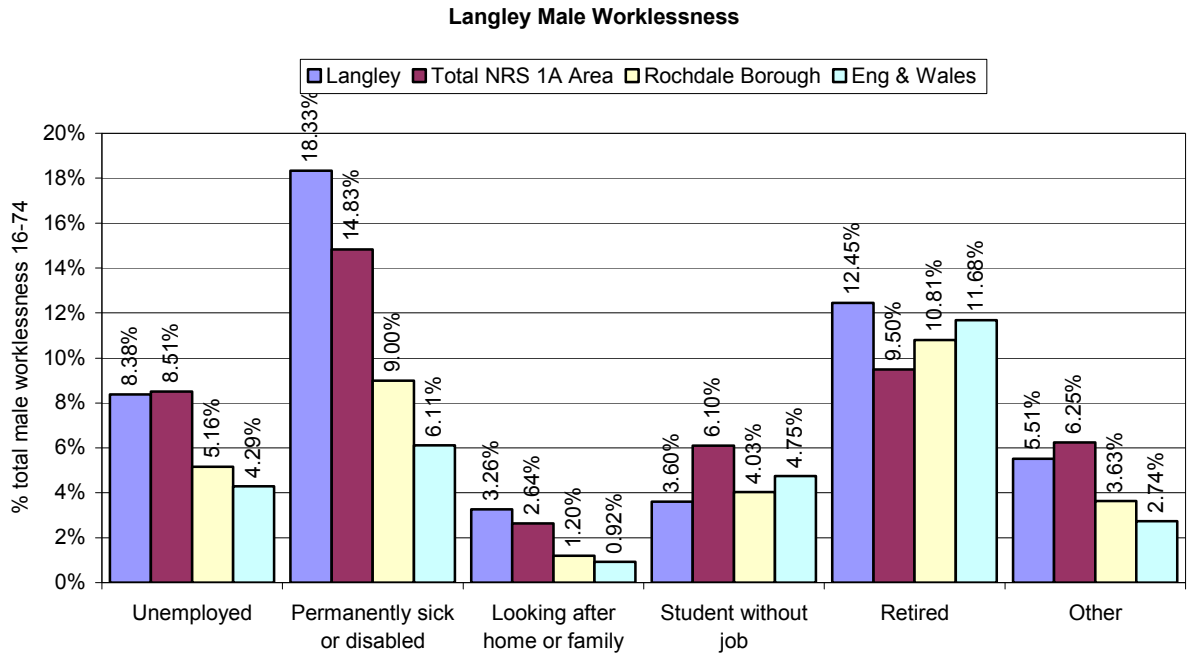


Source: Census 2001. Key Statistics Table KS09, Crown Copyright 2003.

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

Langley has a similar overall level of worklessness compared to the NRS 1A areas as a whole but is still at least 15% higher than the level for the Rochdale Borough and England & Wales for both males and females. Gender differences in Langley 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.

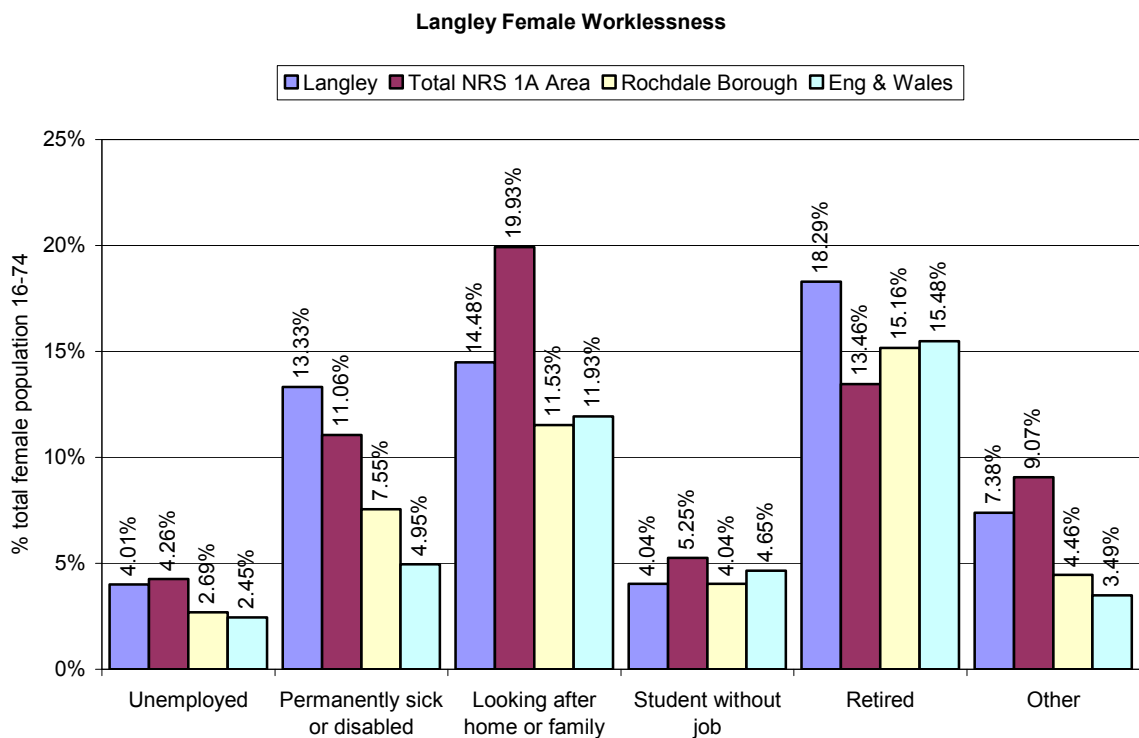
Graph 8: Male Worklessness



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

Men aged 16-74 in Langley are almost twice as likely to be unemployed than those in England & Wales and three times more likely to be permanently sick or disabled. Overall men have an extremely low rate of 'looking after home or family', however levels in Langley are three times higher than of England & Wales as a whole. 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 9: Female Worklessness

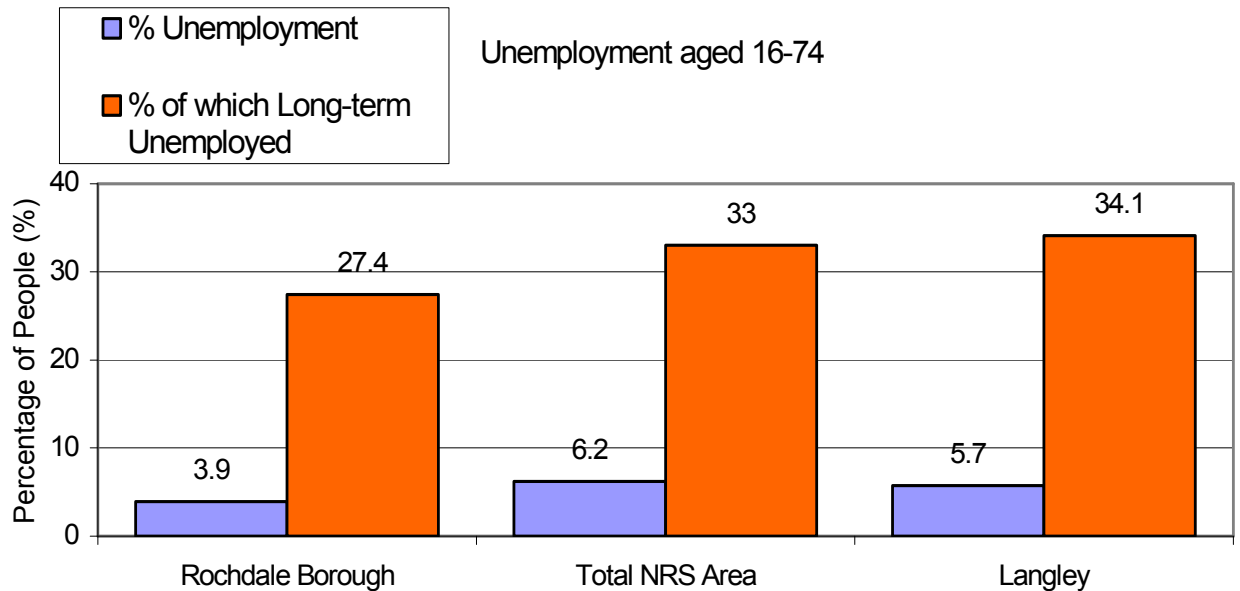


Source: Census 2001. Key Statistics Table KS09, Crown Copyright 2003.

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 Langley 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 Langley (4.0%) is higher than in England and Wales (2.5%), and Rochdale Borough (2.7%). 'Looking after home or family' is also around 3% higher than in England & Wales and the Rochdale Borough, although it is lower than that of the total NRS 1A area. 13% of females aged 16-74 in Langley are permanently sick or disabled and so unable to work, a similar proportion to NRS 1A area as a whole (11%), but more than twice as high as England and Wales.

Graph 10: Unemployment Aged 16-74

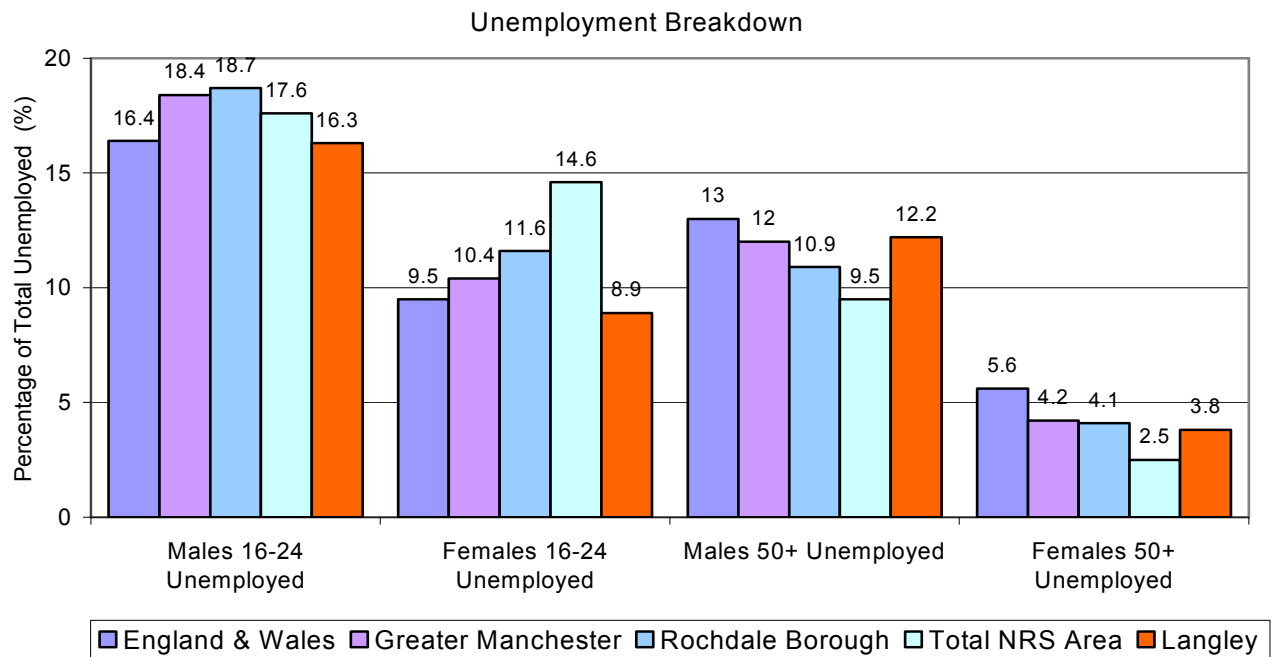


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Langley 5.7% of people are unemployed (source 2001 Census). This is higher than the percentage of people who are unemployed in the Rochdale Borough (3.9%) but lower than the percentage of people unemployed in the Total NRS area (6.2%). Of all the people unemployed in Langley over one third (34.1%) are classified as long-term unemployed. A person is classified 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 quality jobs offering decent rates of pay.

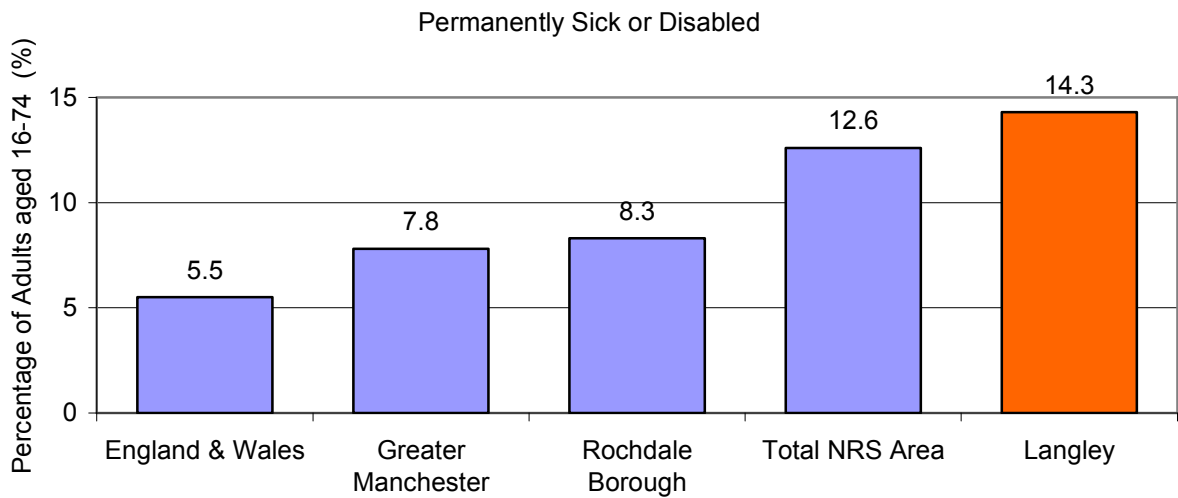
Graph 11: Unemployment Breakdown



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09b and 09c. Crown Copyright 2004.

Young women and men make up a smaller proportion of the total unemployed in Langley than in the comparator areas. Unemployment does not affect all groups equally. The young disabled and some minority groups are likely to experience disproportionate levels of unemployment. Unemployment increases the risk of social exclusion, impact on income and reduces access to services and opportunities. Whilst increasing employment levels is essential, it important that jobs are quality jobs offering decent rates of pay.

Graph 12: Percentage of People who are Permanently Sick or Disabled (Aged 16-74)

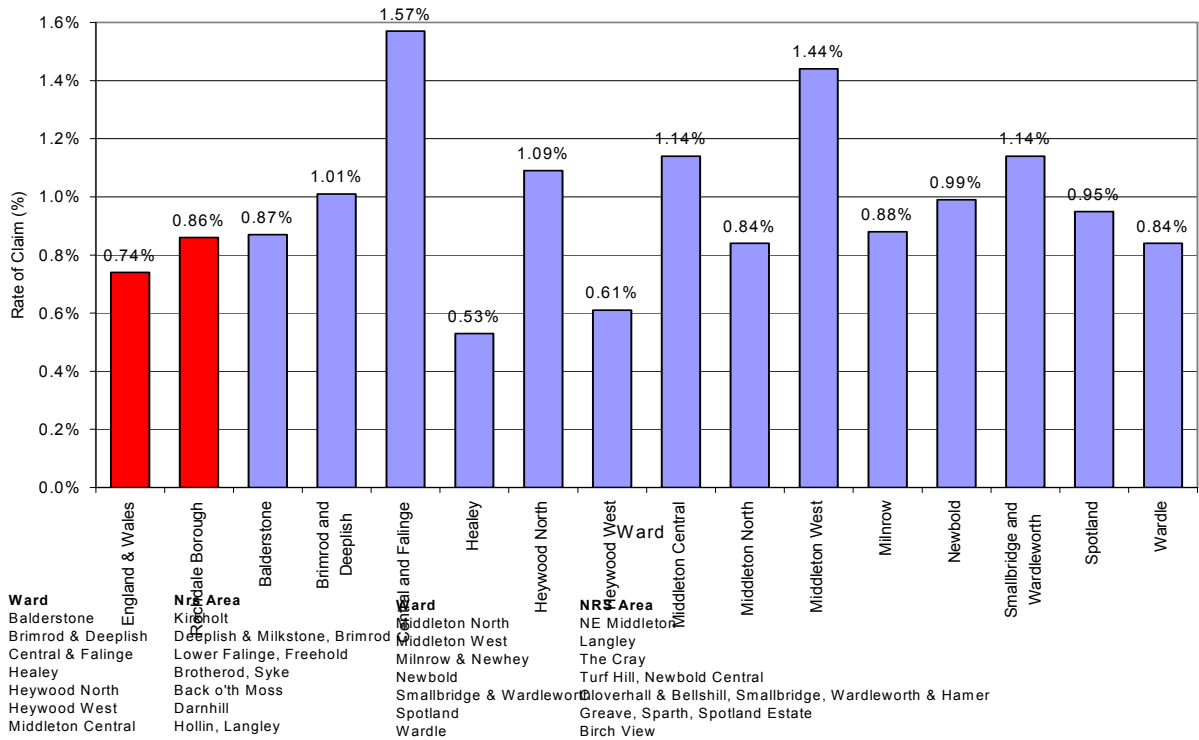


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Langley a high percentage of people are permanently sick or disabled. Permanently sick or disabled people are classed as economically inactive and therefore do not participate in the labour market. In Langley 14.3% of people are permanently sick or disabled compared with 8.3% of people in Rochdale Borough and 12.8% of people in the Total NRS Area. The level of permanent sickness and disability is more than two and a half times the level in England and Wales.

Graph 13: Percentage of Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) Claimants at August 2002.

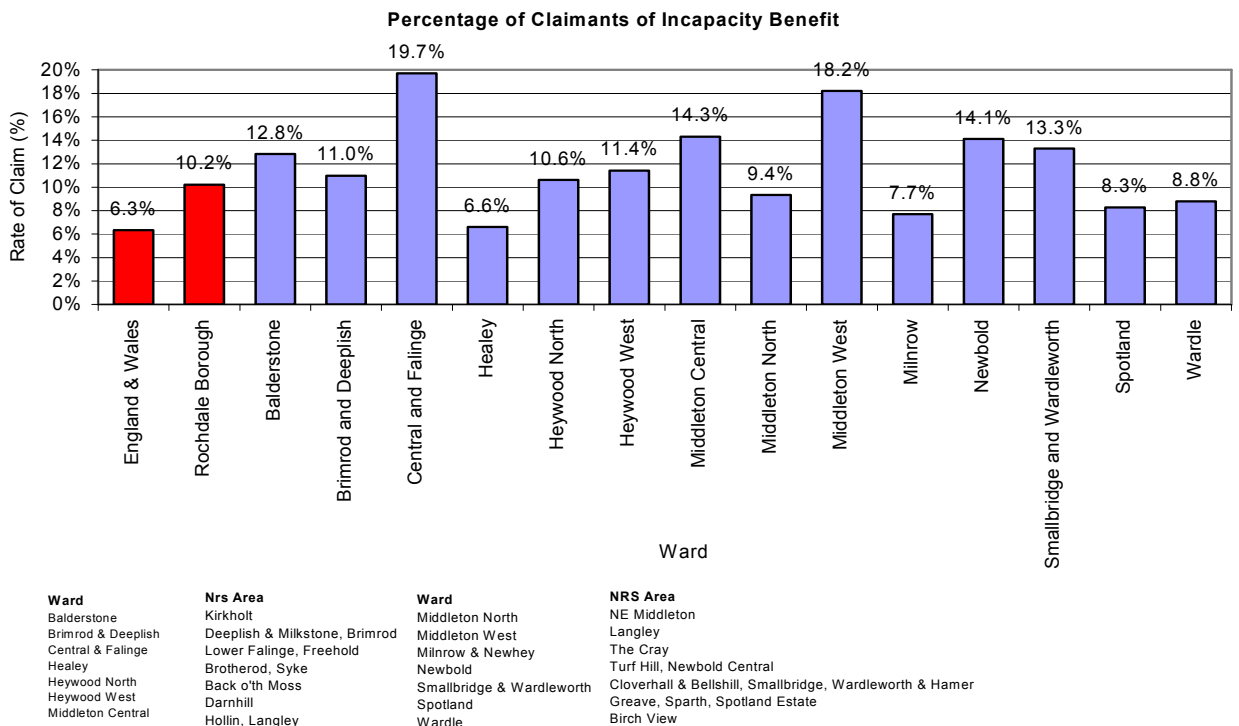
Percentage of Severe Disablement Claimants



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

In the Middleton Central Ward 1.14% of people claimed Severe Disablement Allowance and in the Middleton West ward 1.44% of people claimed SDA at August 2002. Both wards had a higher rate of claim compared to both the Rochdale Borough (0.86%) and England and Wales (0.74%).

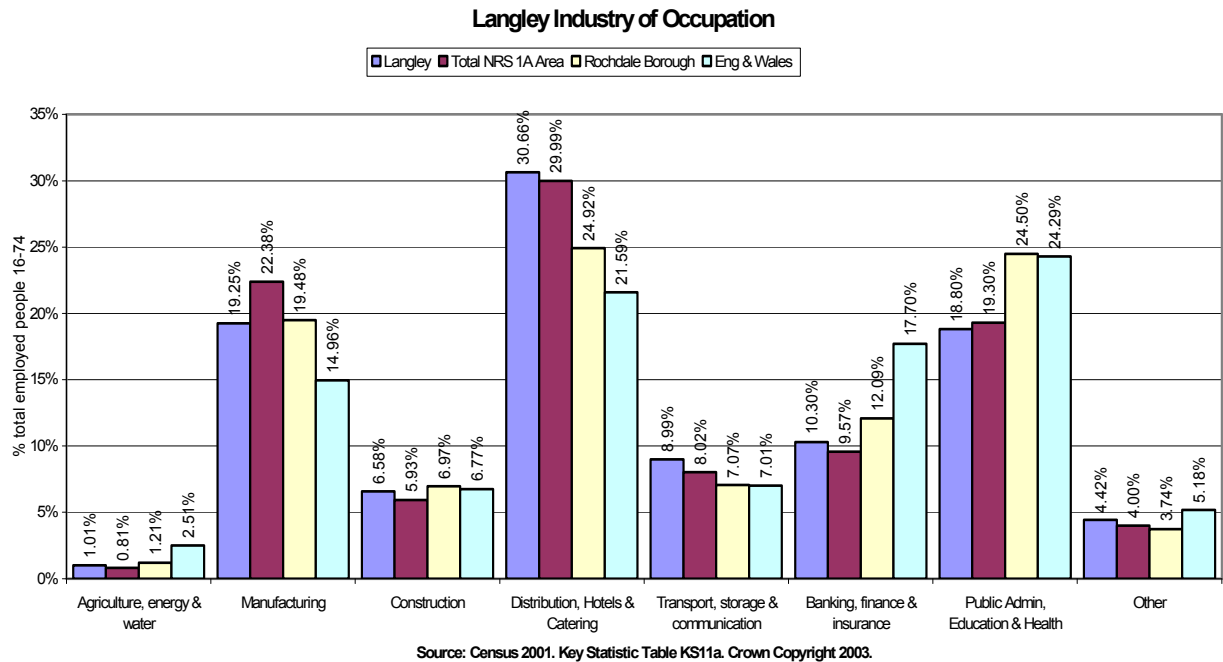
Graph 14: Percentage of Incapacity Benefit Claimants At August 2002 By Ward



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

In the Middleton Central ward 14.3% of working age people claim Incapacity Benefit (IB) and 18.2% of people claim IB in the Middleton West ward. This is higher than the percentage of claimants in 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. 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.

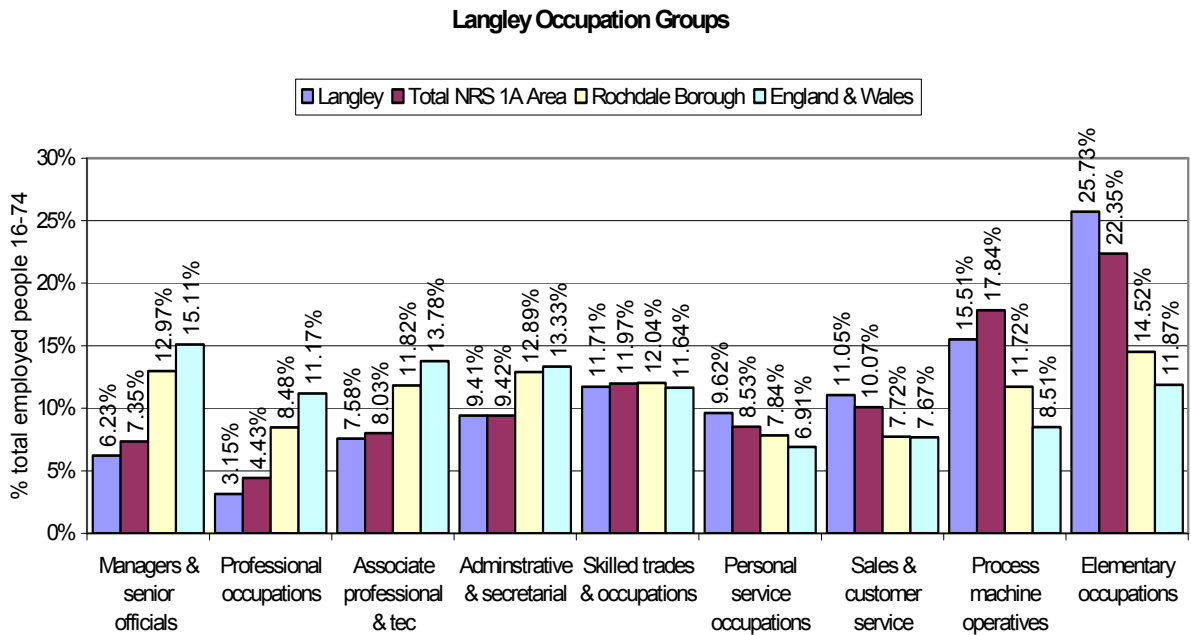
Graph 15: Industry of Occupation



In Langley just under a third of employed people work in ‘Distribution, Hotels & Catering’ Industries, (compared with a fifth of the general population of England & Wales). One in five work in ‘Manufacturing’, a similar proportion to the NRS areas as a whole and the Rochdale Borough, one in seven employed people are found in this category in England and Wales. Almost one-fifth work in ‘Public Administration, Education & Health’, compared with one quarter in England & Wales. Industry of employment is determined in the Census by the response to the question asking for a description of the business of the person's employer. The responses are coded to a modified version of the UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, (UK SIC), 1992.

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

Graph 16: Occupation Groups



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

In Langley it can be seen that there is a definite pattern to occupational groupings. At the higher end of the occupational scale in groups 1-3, ('managers & senior officials', 'professional occupations' and 'associate professional'), there is clearly a much lower proportion than those in England & Wales and the Rochdale Borough. Towards the middle in groups 5-6 there are roughly equal amounts of people employed in 'skilled trade occupations' and 'personal service occupations'. There are much higher proportions of people employed at the lower end of the scale, in particular groups 8-9, 'process machine operatives' and 'elementary occupations' both have around double the amount of workers in Langley 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 Langley 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.

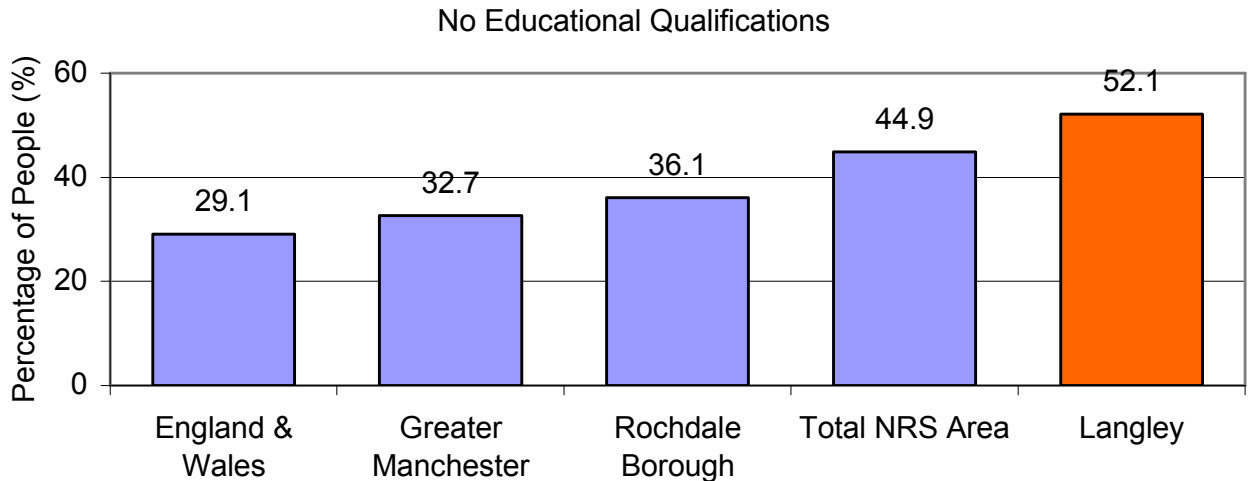
If we combine this occupational group pattern with the above trends in industry of employment we can see that the majority of workers in Langley are concentrated in low skilled, low paying industries.

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.

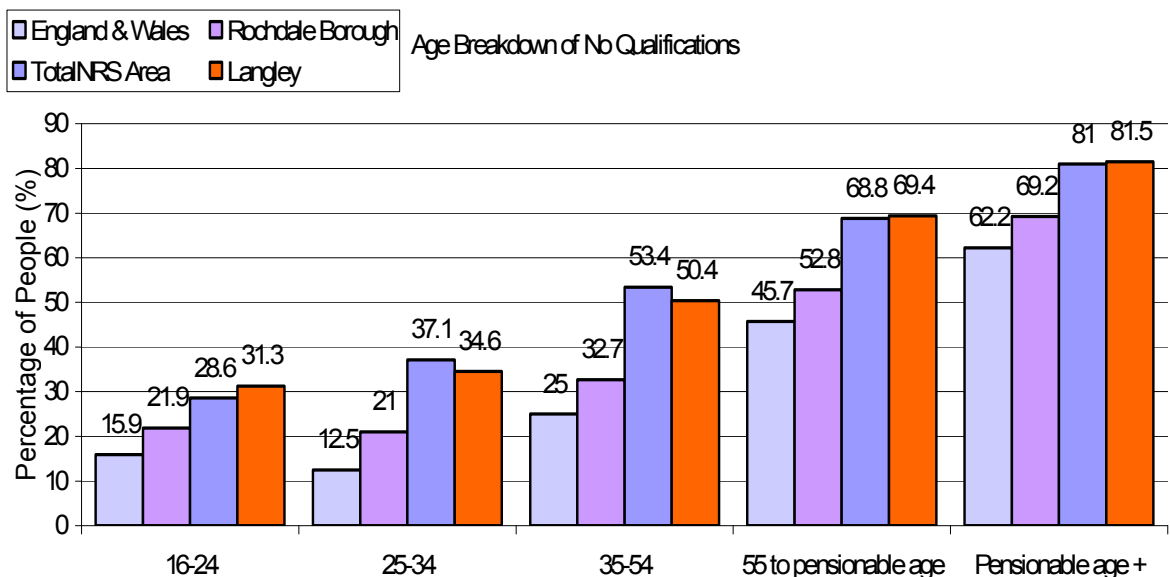
Graph 17: Percentage of People (Aged 16-74) with No Educational Qualification.



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

In Langley over half of the population (52.1%) aged between 16 and 74 have no educational qualifications. This is higher than the percentage of people with no educational qualifications in all other areas. The high percentage of people in Langley with no educational qualifications will impact on the level of employment and the type and quality of jobs that people from Langley can obtain.

Graph 18: Age Breakdown of People with No Educational Qualifications



Source: Census 2001. Census Area Statistics Table 105. Crown Copyright 2003

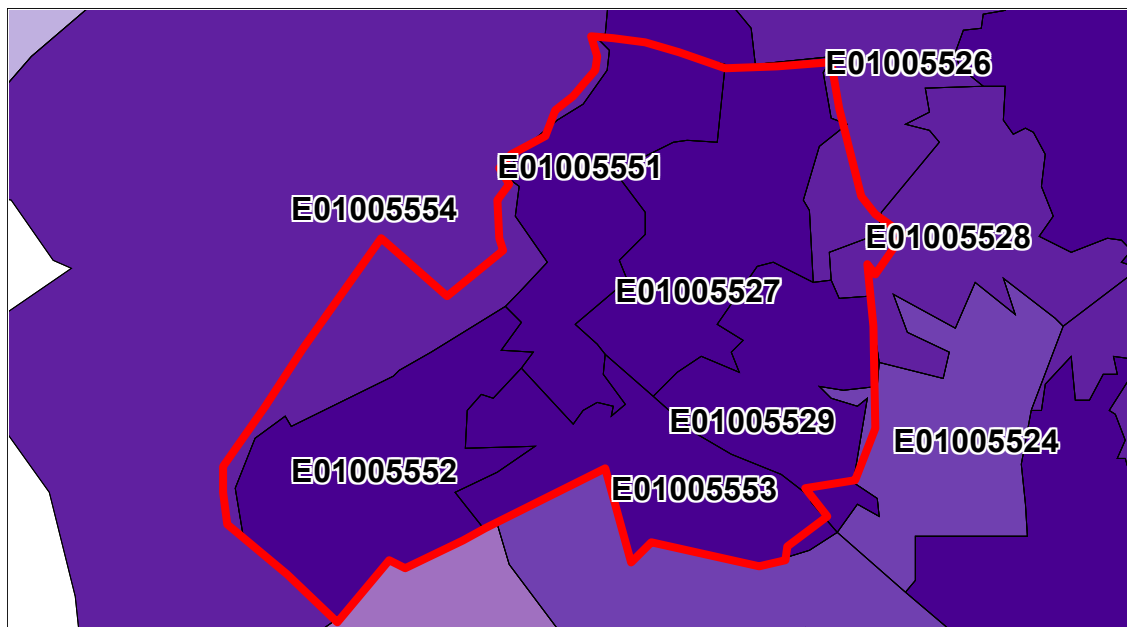
This graph shows that in all areas the level of no qualifications increases with age. However, in Langley a higher percentage of people from all age groups have no qualifications compared with Rochdale Borough and England and Wales.

Table 6: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation.

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005524	9,115	30
E01005526	3,338	20
E01005527	81	10
E01005528	3,461	20
E01005529	705	10
E01005551	176	10
E01005552	55	10
E01005553	2,262	10
E01005554	5,449	20

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Map 5: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation in Langley



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

The indicators for the education, skills and training deprivation (source Indices of Deprivation 2004) 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. The majority of Langley's SOAs fall within the worst 10% of the country in terms of education, skills and training deprivation. Several SOAs have exceptionally low ranks for education, skills and training deprivation such as 55, 81 and 176 (out of 32,482).

Table 7: SATs Key Stage 2. Percentage awarded Level 4 and above 2002-2003

	English	Maths	Science
Langley	46.5	47.1	63.5
Rochdale Borough	68.5	67.9	80.5
England	75.0	73.0	87.0

Source: Rochdale M.B.C. Education, Information and Planning and Department for Education and Science website

Note:

- (1) The data for Key Stage 2 and GCSE 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.

The level of attainment at Key Stage 2 in England, Maths and Science is significantly lower in Langley than in the borough and England. Attainment at GCSE was also much lower. In Langley 35.8% of pupils gained 5 or more A*-C GCSE results in 2002-2003. This is lower than the average for Rochdale Borough which stands at 41.3% and England at 52.9%.

Health

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

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

Table 8: Key Health Indicators at Lower Super Output Area Level.

Lower SOA	SMR Circulatory Disease	SMR Neoplasms	Birth Rate Lone Mothers	SIR "not good"	SIR LLTI	SIR Permanently Sick or Disabled	SMR All Causes
E01005554	91.52	122.52	23.53	141.41	124.9	175.73	105.26
E01005552	129.98	142.95	45.27	193.92	162.21	321.56	122.87
E01005553	101.48	132.01	37.04	161.59	154.55	247.62	118.03
E01005524	92.21	135.4	16.44	100.81	100.42	115.74	126.11
E01005529	76.71	175.93	39.52	174.48	138.06	213.07	116.47
E01005527	154.18	182	51.46	194.96	167.52	320.27	216.51
E01005528	75.19	127.32	35.29	147.52	125.98	117.7	99.95
E01005526	72.27	104.2	26.88	158.97	139.38	205.54	86.37
E01005551	111.19	172.07	52.94	207.48	176.37	337.09	153.94

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.

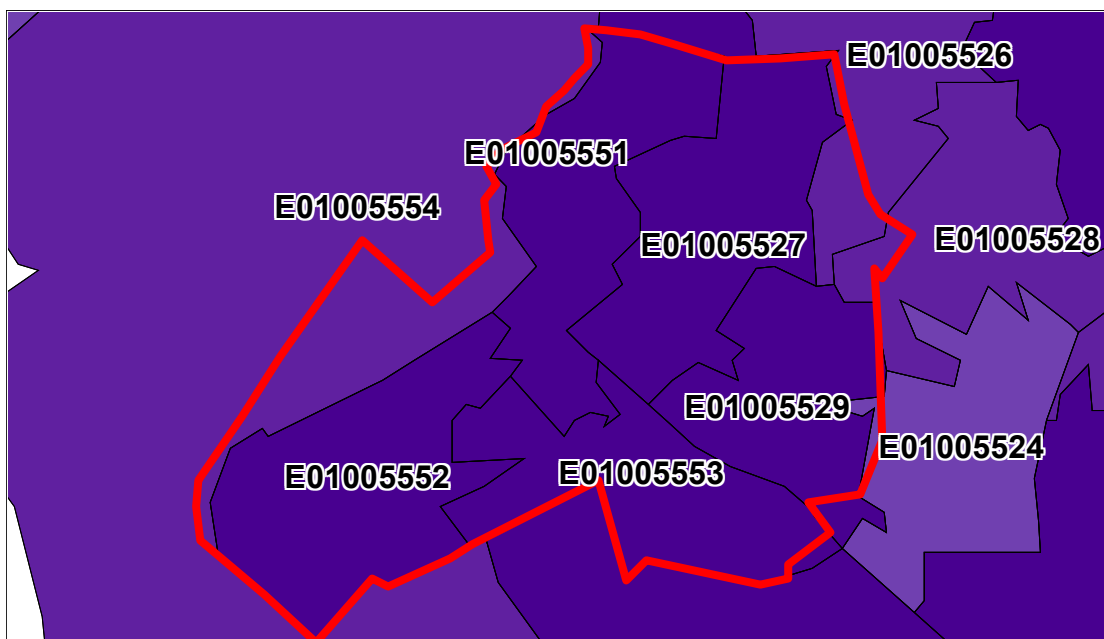
The table above shows the health indicators for the SOAs that Langley falls into. The table shows that health deprivation in Langley is high. Nearly all of the SMRs and SIRs for health in Langley are higher than the average for England and Wales. This is with the exception of the SMR for circulatory disease which ranges from an SMR of 72 to an SMR of 154.

Table 9: Health Deprivation and Disability

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005524	7,747	30
E01005526	4,479	20
E01005527	476	10
E01005528	4,403	20
E01005529	945	10
E01005551	124	10
E01005552	220	10
E01005553	1,268	10
E01005554	4,019	20

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

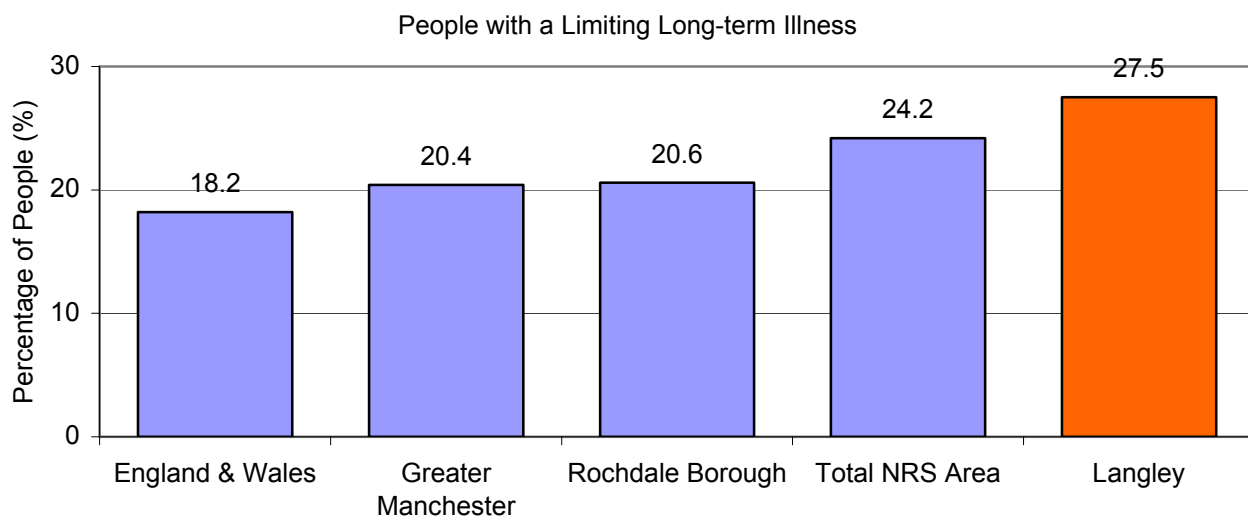
Map 6: Health Deprivation and Disability in Langley



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

In Langley health deprivation and disability is high. The majority of SOAs fall within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country. Four SOAs in the center of Langley have particularly low rankings and range between 124 and 945 (out of 32,482 SOAs in England).

Graph 19: Percentage of People with a Limiting Long-term Illness (All People)



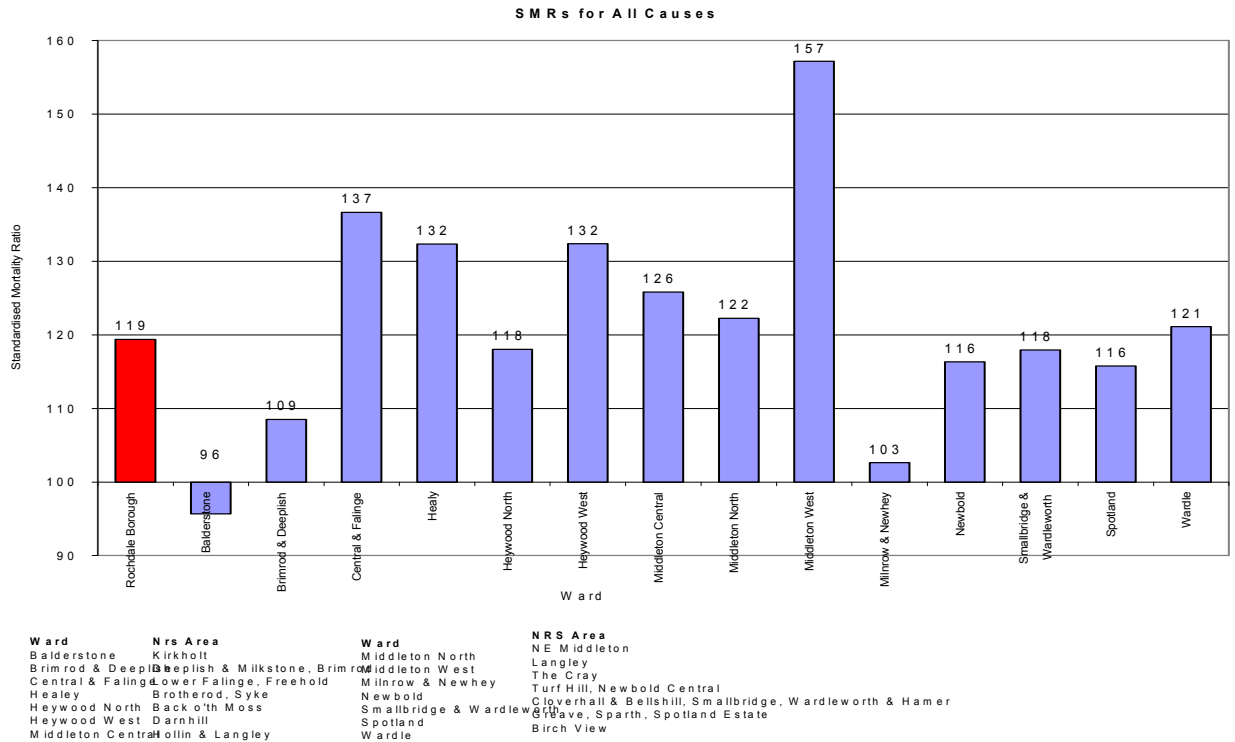
Source: Census 2001. KS Table 08. Crown Copyright 2003

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 Langley a high percentage of people classify themselves as having a limiting long-term illness. 27.5% of people in Langley have a limiting long-term illness compared with 24.2% of people in the Total NRS area and 20.6% of people in the Rochdale Borough.

The following data is at ward level. Langley is partly in Middleton West and partly in Middleton North (the pre-2004 wards are being used as data is not currently available for the new wards).

Standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) are used to reflect an area's 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.

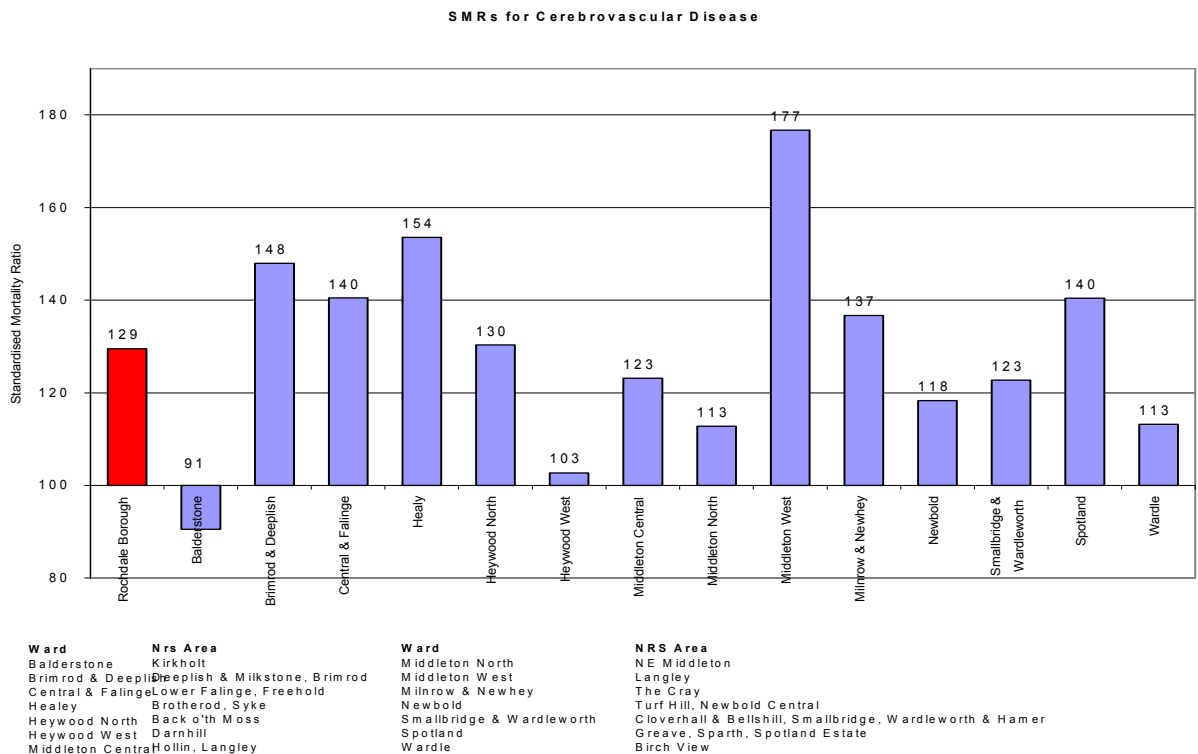
Graph 20: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for All Causes of Death by Ward



Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999.

In the Middleton Central ward the SMR for all causes of death is 126 and in the Middleton West ward the SMR is 157. This indicates that the death rate is higher than expected in the Langley wards when adjusted for age and gender.

Graph 21: Standardised Mortality Ratios for Cerebrovascular Disease by Ward

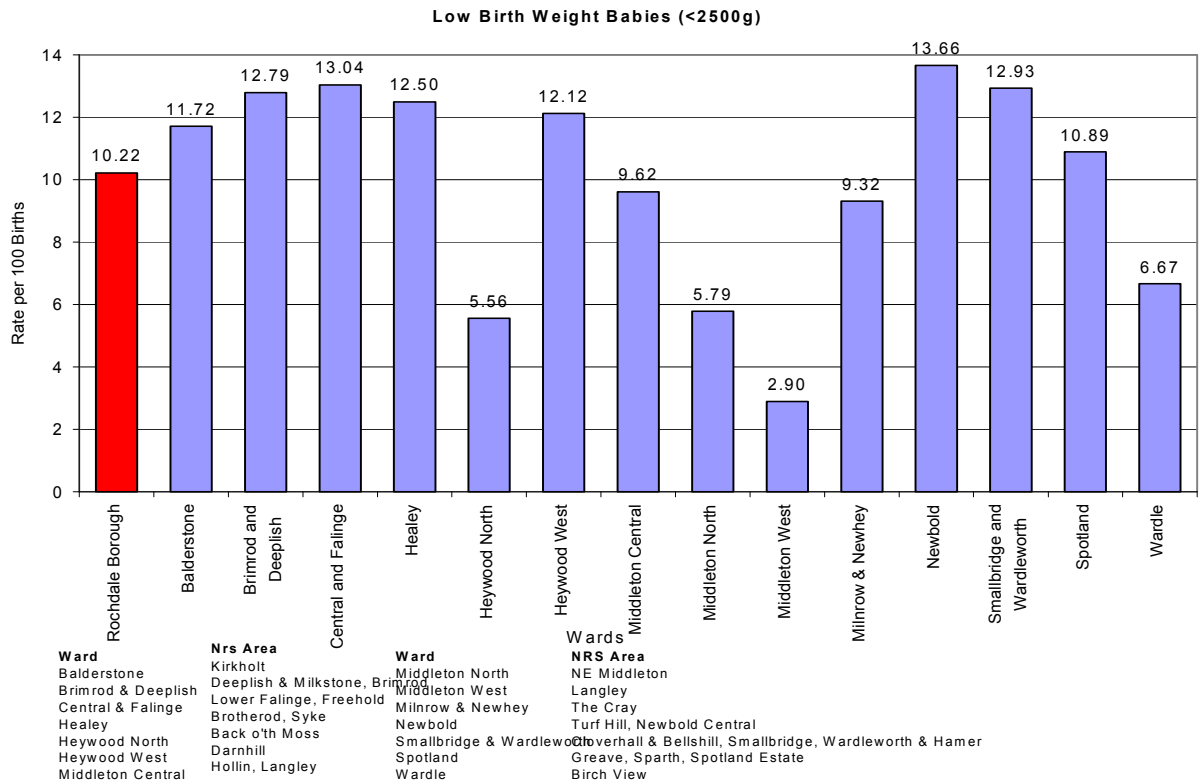


Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999

Cerebrovascular disease is any disease affecting an artery within the brain, or supplying blood to the brain. Cerebrovascular disease makes it more likely that a cerebrovascular accident will occur. In the Middleton Central ward the SMR for cerebrovascular disease is 123 and in the Middleton West ward it stands at 177. Both of these wards are significantly higher than the average for England and Wales.

Infant mortality rate correlates strongly with poor health in the first few weeks of life. The infant mortality rate in both the Middleton Central and Middleton West wards was zero in 2002.

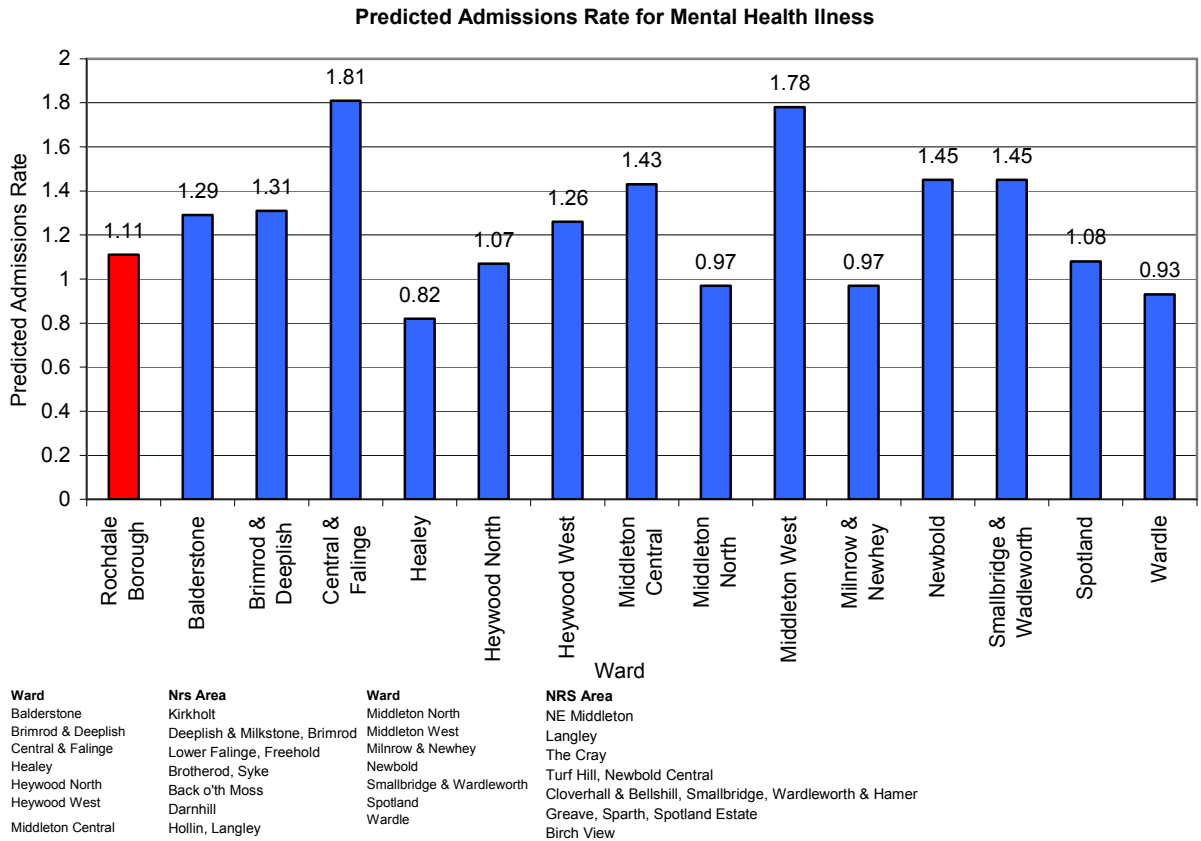
Graph 22: Low Birth Weight Babies (<2500g) by Ward.



Source: Rochdale PCT, 2002

In the Middleton Central ward the rate of low birth weight babies is 9.62 per 100 births and in the Middleton West ward it stands at 2.90 per 100 births. Both wards have low rates of low birth weight babies in comparison to the Rochdale Borough. 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 23: Predicted Admissions for Mental Health Illness 2000 by Ward

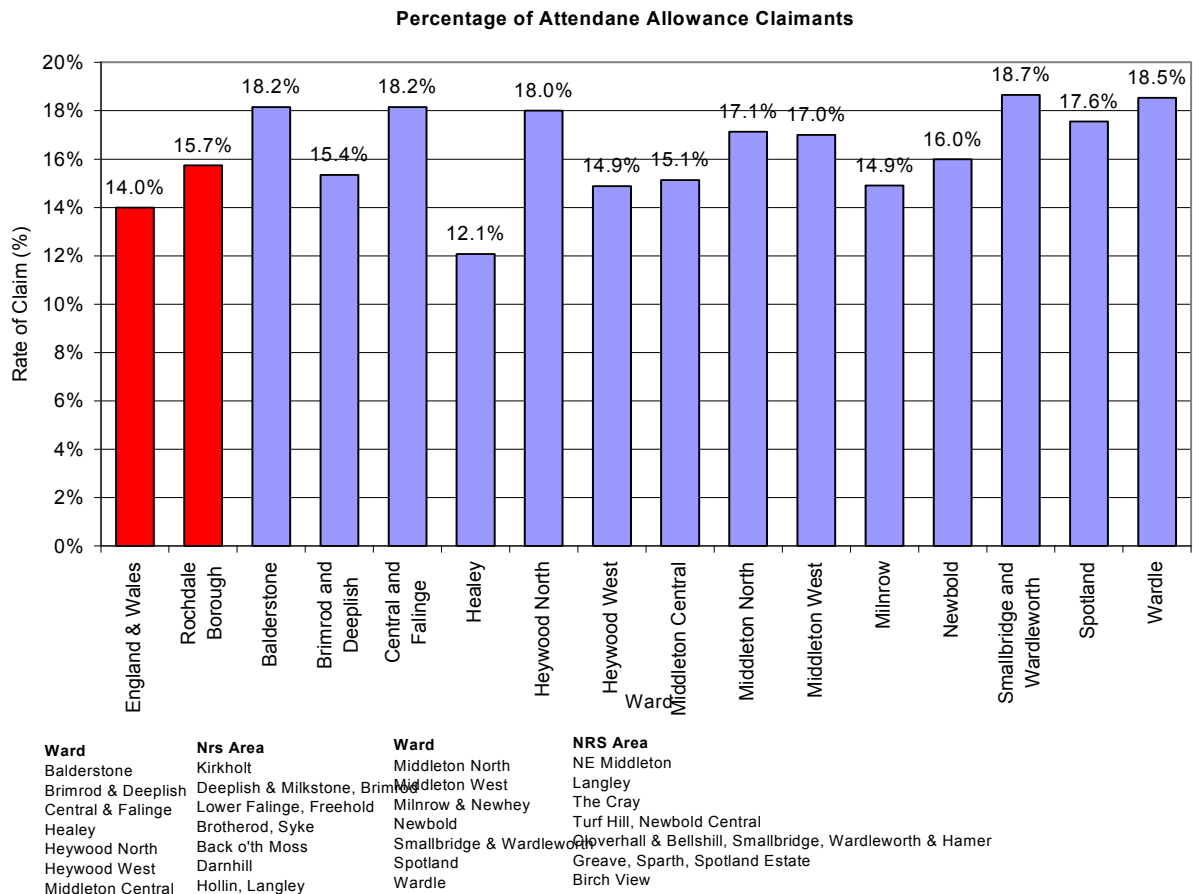


Source: MINI Index 2000

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. Greater than half of the adults with mental health problems that are employed are employed on a low income.

In the Middleton Central ward the predicted admissions rate for people with mental health problems is 1.43 per 100,000 people and in the Middleton West ward it stands at 1.78 per 100,000 people. Both rates are higher than the Borough average of 1.11 per 100,000 people.

Graph 24: 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 Middleton Central 15.1% of people claimed Attendance and in Middleton West 17.0%. This indicates that Langley has a higher rate of claim than both the Rochdale Borough (15.7%) and England and Wales (14.0%).

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 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.

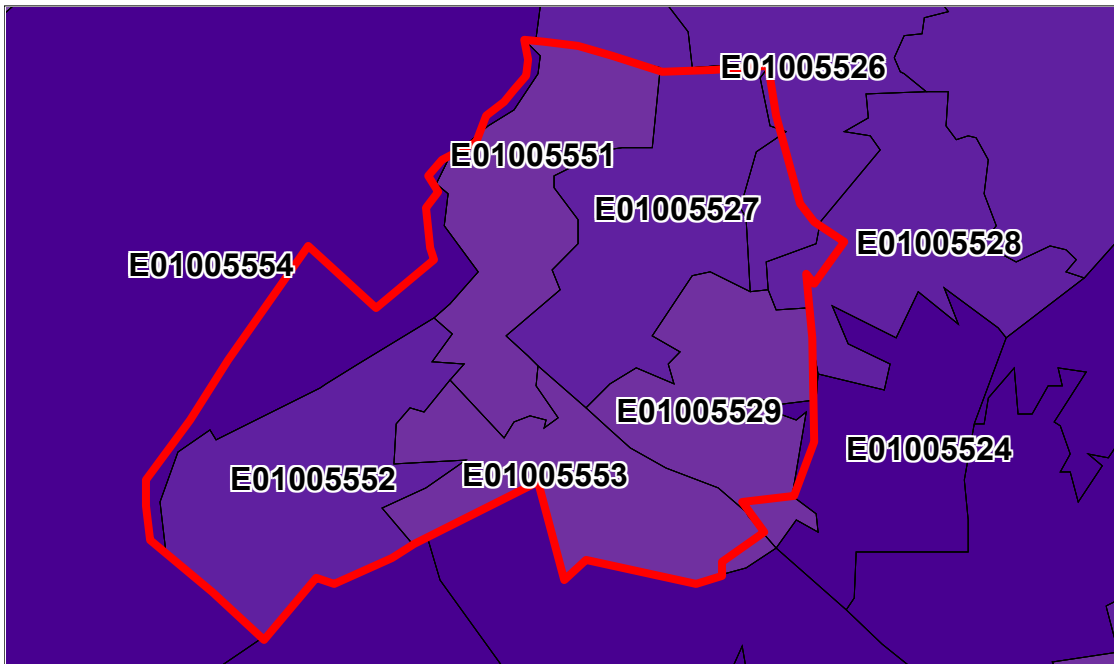
The experience of burglary can disproportionately affect low-income households. Such households are often unable to afford contents insurance especially when living in areas where premiums are extortionately high. Low-income households may not be able to afford security measures and are therefore more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

Table 10: Crime Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005524	2,018	10
E01005526	4,699	10
E01005527	4,402	10
E01005528	4,177	10
E01005529	6,794	20
E01005551	7,081	20
E01005552	4,059	10
E01005553	8,450	20
E01005554	2,732	10

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

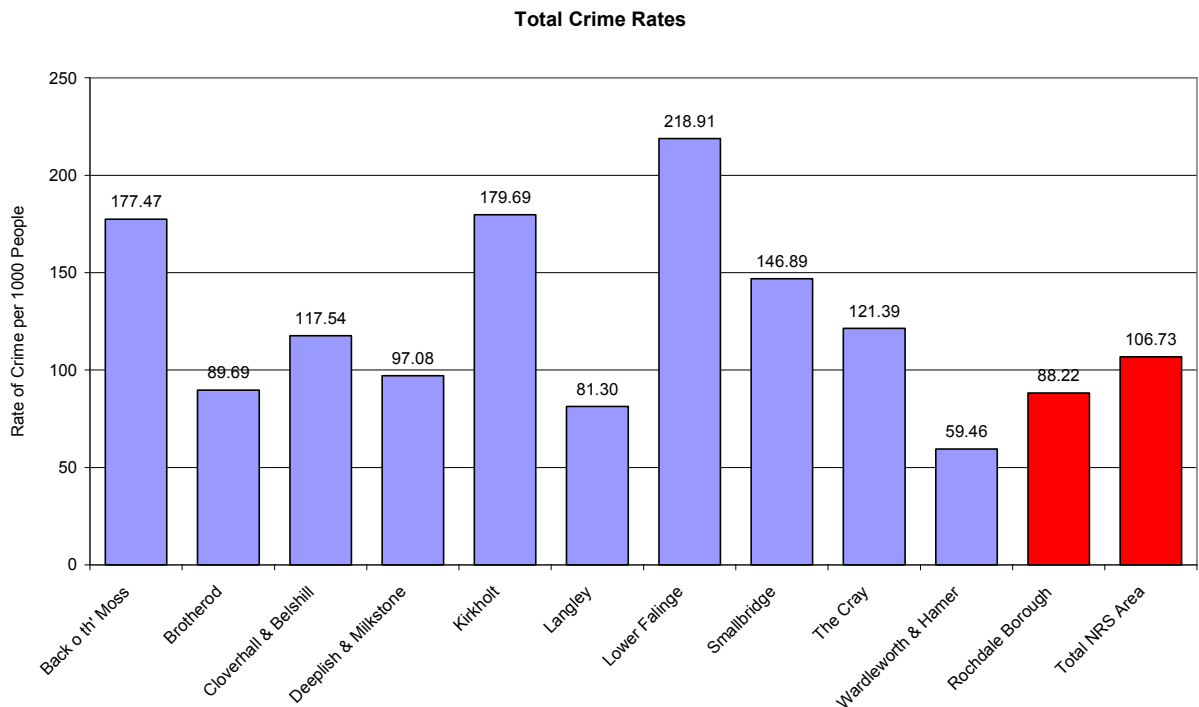
Map 7: Crime Deprivation in Langley



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Crime deprivation measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime themes – burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. In the majority of Spotland Estate crime deprivation is very high. Crime deprivation in Langley is high. The majority of Langley falls within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country for crime deprivation. Crime deprivation in Langley was ranked between 2,018 and 8,450.

Graph 25: Total Crime Rates in NRS Phase 1A Areas, 2002-2003

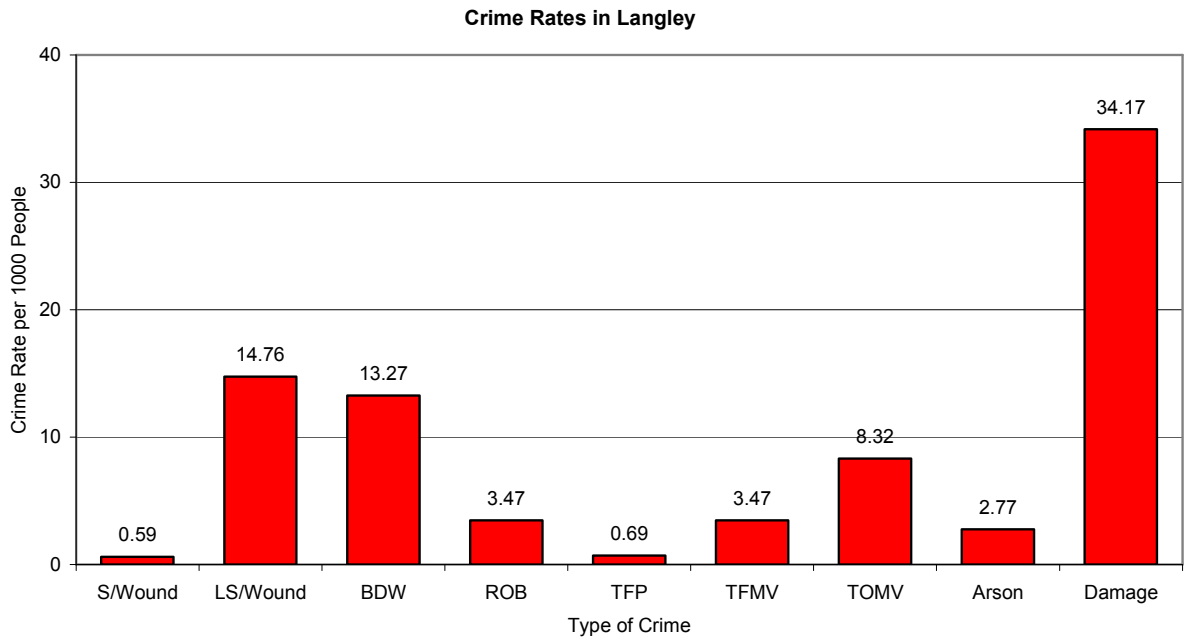


Source: Greater Manchester Police, 2002-2003

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

In comparison to all other Phase 1A areas the rate of crime in Langley is relatively low.

Graph 26: Crime Rates in Langley

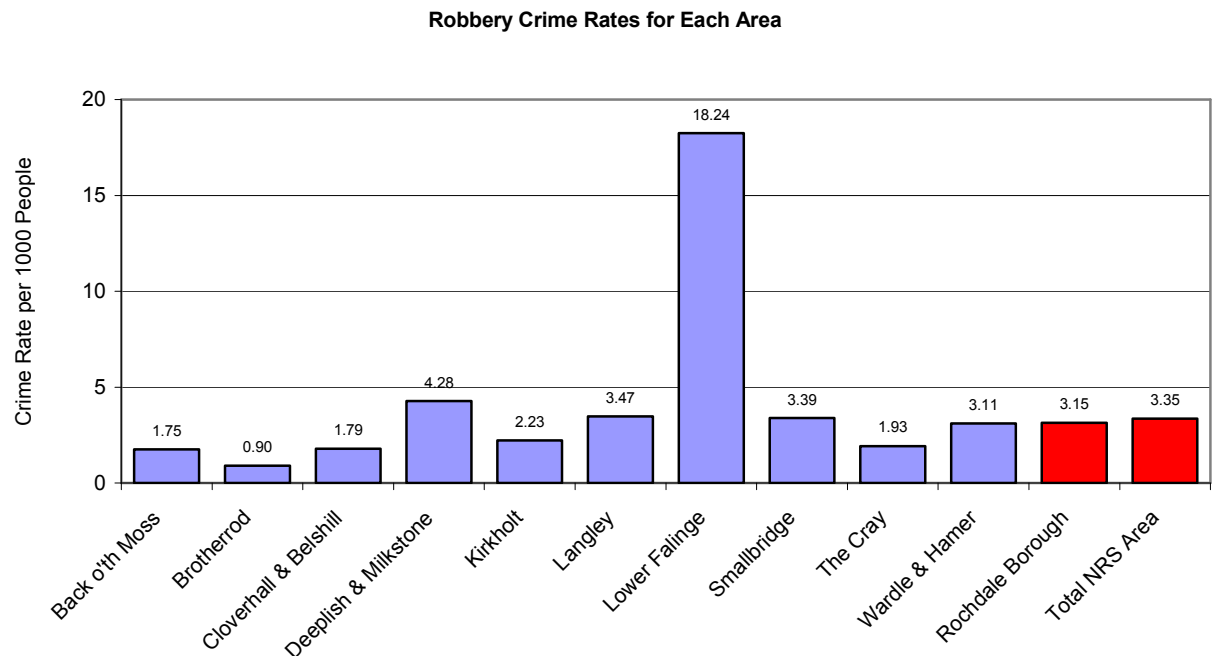


Source: Greater Manchester Police, 2002-2003

Key

S/Wound = Serious Wounding, LS/Wound = Less Serious Wounding
 BDW = Burglary of Dwelling, ROB = Robbery, TFP = Theft from the Person
 TFMV = Theft from Motor Vehicle, TOMV = Theft of Motor Vehicle
 Arson = Arson, Damage = Criminal Damage

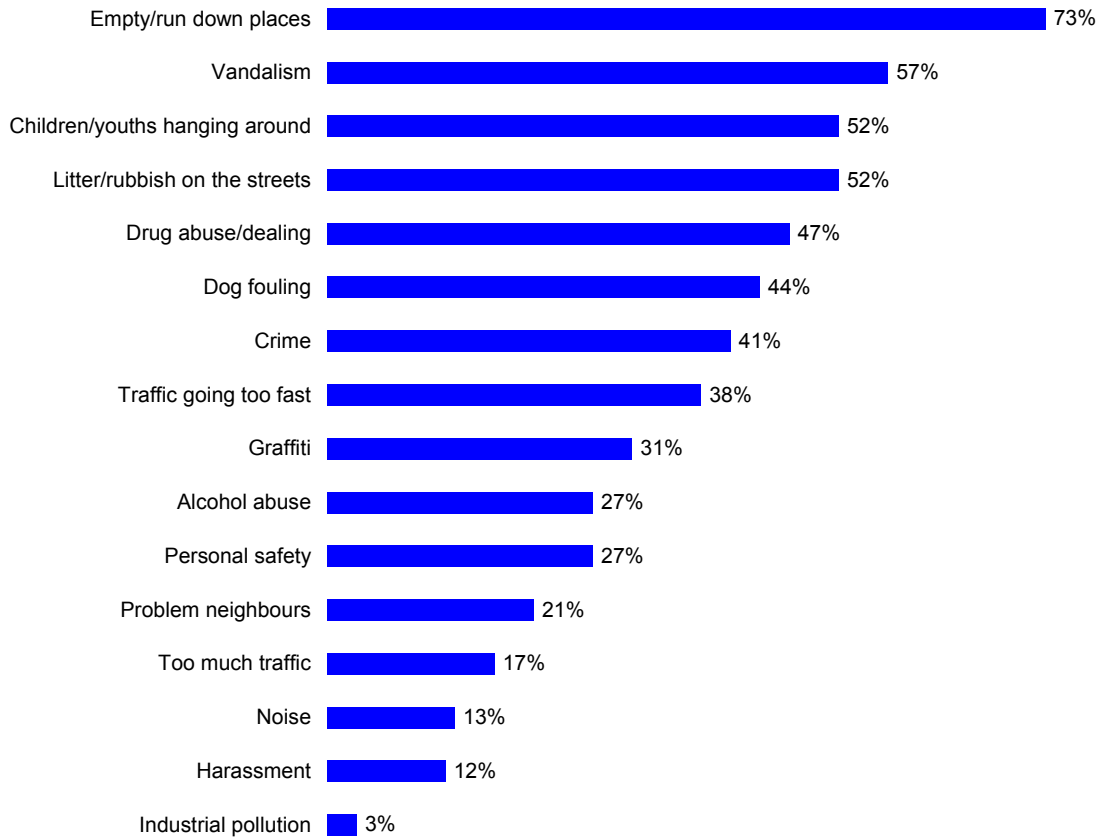
Graph 27: Robbery Crime Rates in Phase 1A NRS Areas.



Source: Greater Manchester Police, 2002-2003

Robbery in Langley has a rate of 3.47 crimes per 1000 people. This is slightly higher than the rate of crime for the Rochdale Borough (3.15) and the Total NRS area (3.35).

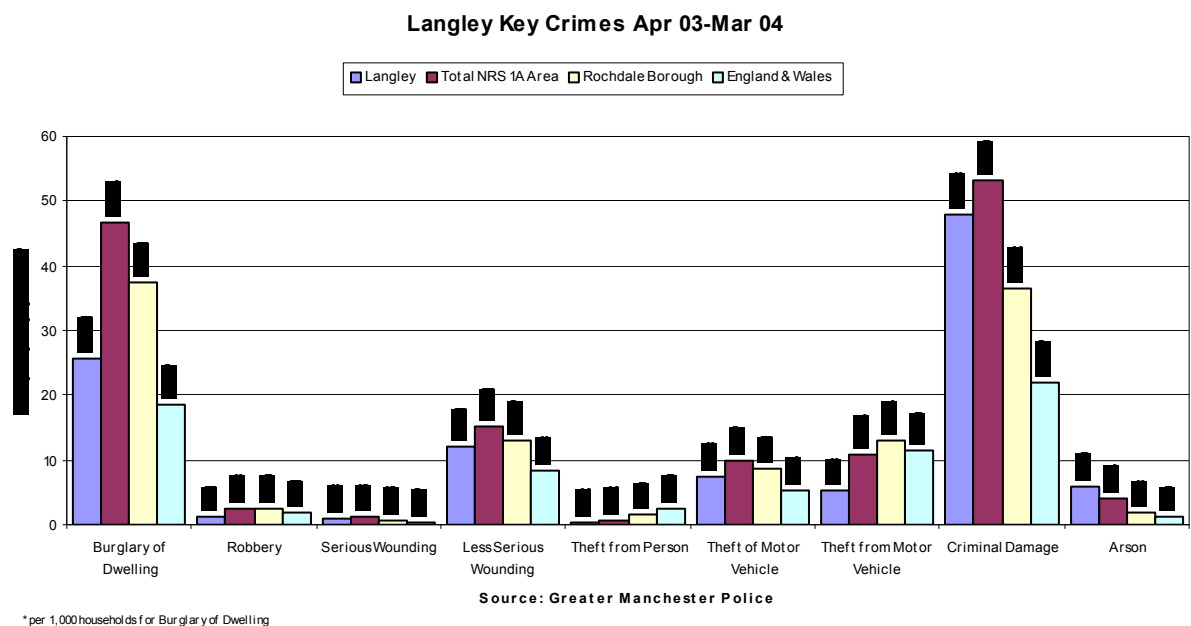
Graph 28: Perception of Neighbourhood Problems in Langley HMR Area



Source: Mori Survey Oldham/Rochdale (2003)

The graph above shows the perception of neighbourhood problems in the Langley HMR Area. The majority of people in the Langley HMR area (73%) perceive empty/ rundown places as being a serious problem. A high percentage of people also perceive vandalism (57%), children and youth hanging around (52%) and litter/ rubbish on the streets (52%) as being serious neighbourhood problems.

Graph 29: Key Crimes Apr 03 - Mar 04

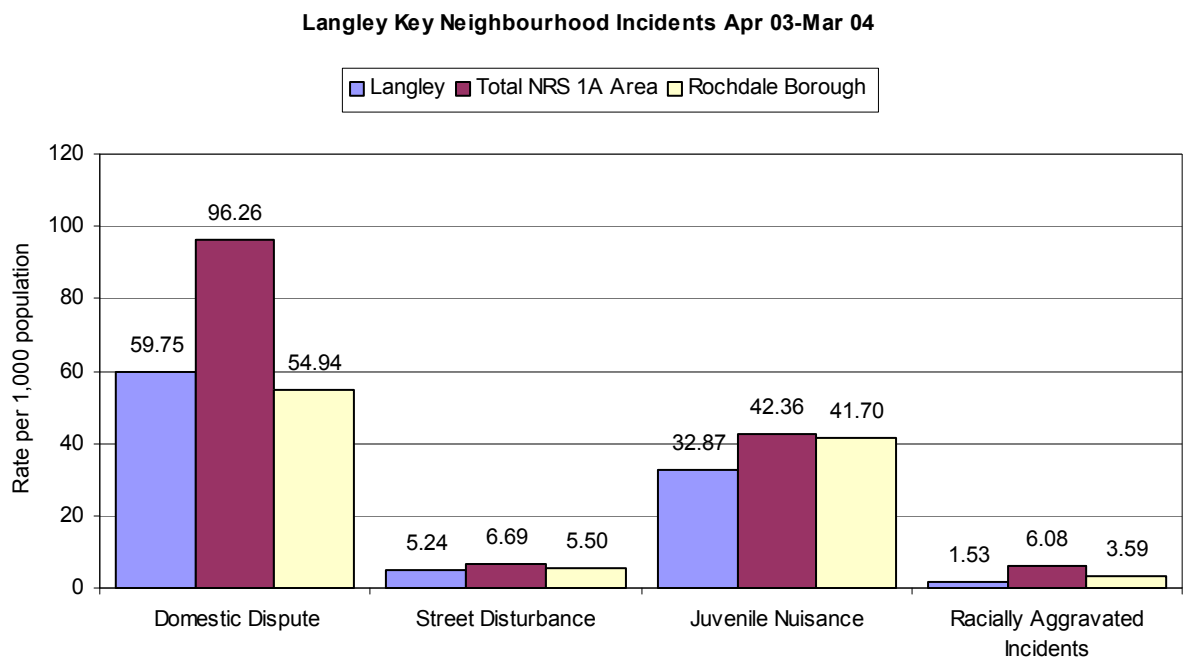


'Key crimes' cover a selection of crimes as recorded by the police. Many other crimes are not covered here, (e.g. murder, kidnap, possession of firearm etc.); this is because these are so few in numbers their numbers cannot be impacted on at neighbourhood level. Further to this it must also be remembered 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.

Langley has more than twice the rate of criminal damage than for England and Wales, although this rate is lower than that recorded in the NRS 1A area as a whole. 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. Rates of 'Less serious wounding' are broadly in line with the NRA 1A area and Rochdale Borough, and only marginally higher than England & Wales. Rates of arson are higher than in the comparator areas, they are five times that of the national average. Langley has a lower than expected level of burglary of dwelling – lower than the Borough average but still slightly higher than that of England & Wales. It also has very low rates of 'theft from motor vehicle', around half the national average.

Other key crimes such as robbery, serious wounding etc. are extremely small in number and so not of significance.

Graph 30: Key Neighbourhood Incidents Apr 03 – Mar 04



*per 1,000 households for Domestic Dispute

Source: Greater Manchester Police

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.

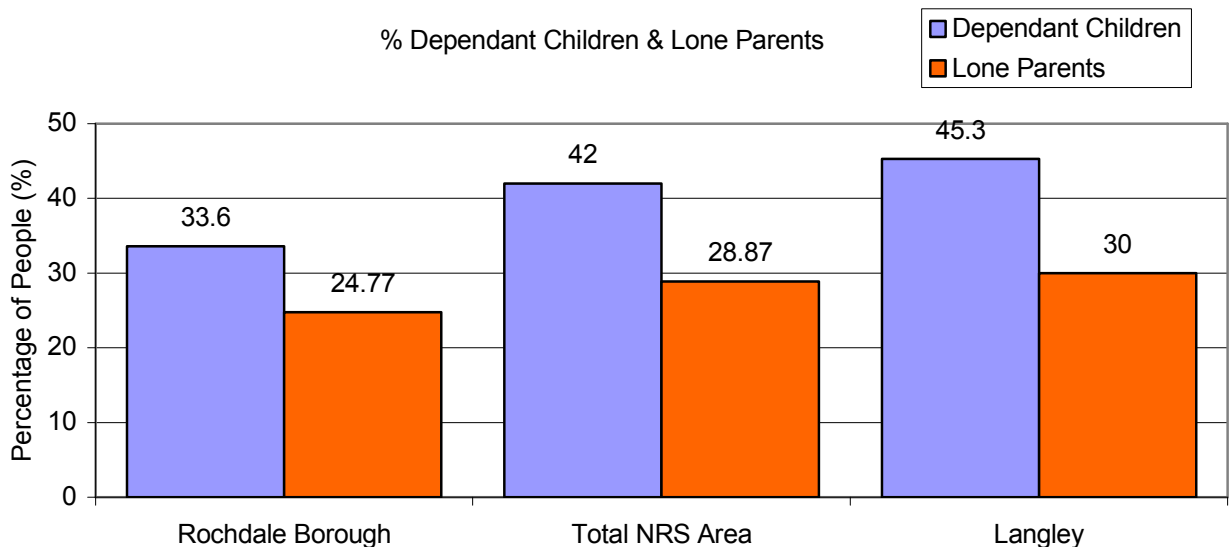
In terms of crime-related incidents Langley has a similar rate of 'domestic disputes', as that of the Borough as a whole, and a lower rate than the NRS 1A area overall. It also has lower than average levels of 'juvenile nuisance' and 'racially aggravated incidents', although the latter is unsurprising however when considered the extremely low proportion of BME groups living in the area compared with other areas of Rochdale. Levels of 'street disturbance' are broadly in line with comparator areas and so is not a significant factor.

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 Langley 24.1% of the population is made up of children aged between 0 and 15 years old. This is higher than the percentage of children in the Total NRS area (22.83%) but lower than the percentage of children in the Rochdale Borough (25.99%). 6.73% of the population is made up of children who are 0-4 years old. The percentage of children living in each area has an impact on the services and provision for children that are available i.e. primary school places.

Graph 31: Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children.



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

The graph above shows the percentage of households with dependent children and the percentage of these households which are headed by lone parents. In Langley 45.3% of households have dependent children. Of these 30% of households are headed by lone parents. This is higher than the percentage of lone parent household in the Total NRS area (28.87%) and the Rochdale Borough (24.77%).

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.

Lone mothers head and 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 32: Percentage of Households with Dependent Children and No One in Employment.



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 21. Crown Copyright 2003.

The employment status of the household which children live in also presents a major risk of child poverty. In 1995/96 the UK had the highest rate of children in workless households across the EU. Worklessness creates an economic disadvantage but also creates the potential for stress and tension within a family. It also has the danger of limiting a child's aspirations and social contacts.

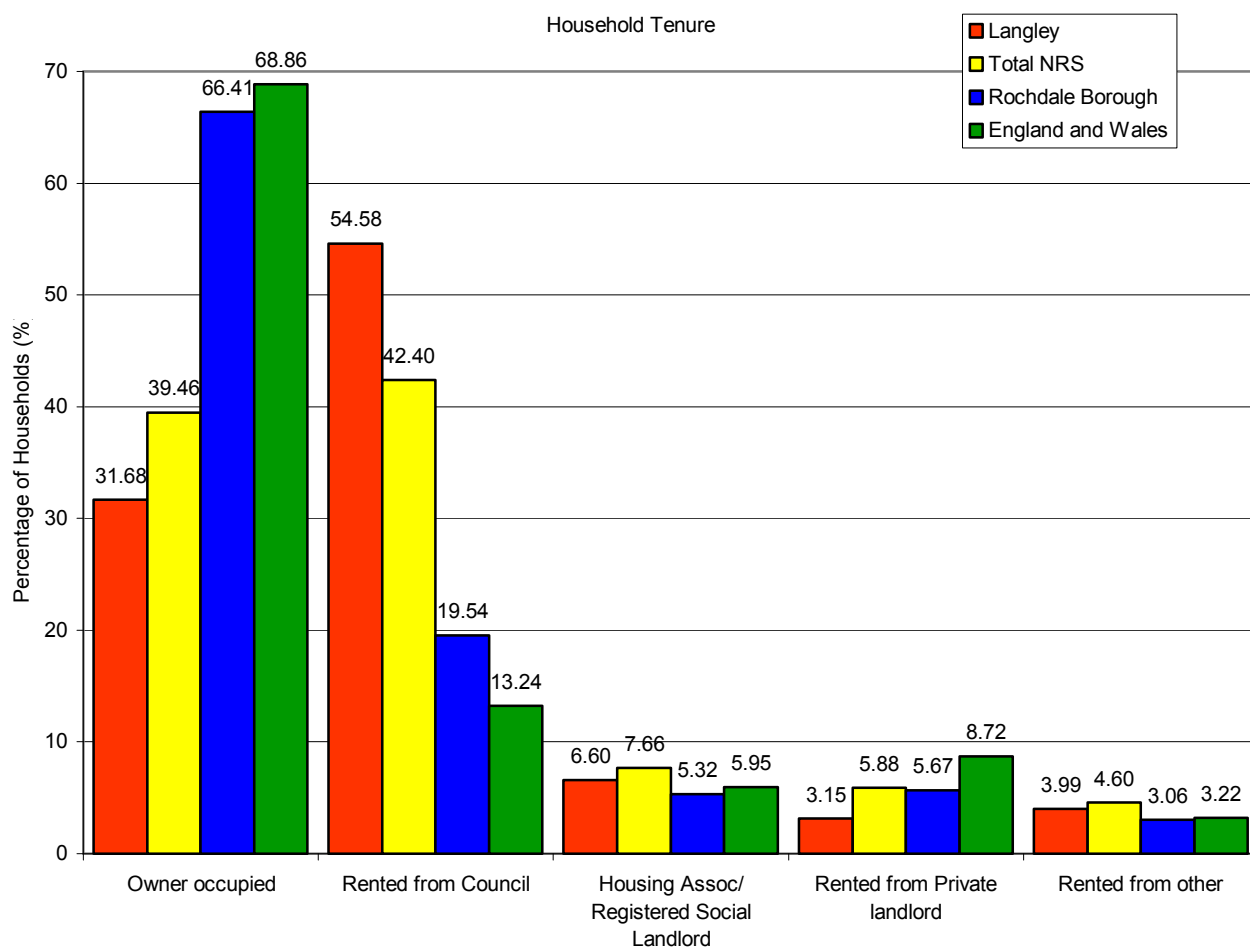
The graph above shows the number of households with dependent children and no one in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children. In the Langley there are 28%% of households which have dependent children and no one in employment. This is lower than percentage for the Total NRS area (33.6%) but higher than the percentage for Rochdale Borough (33.6%)

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 Langley there are 4,665 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).

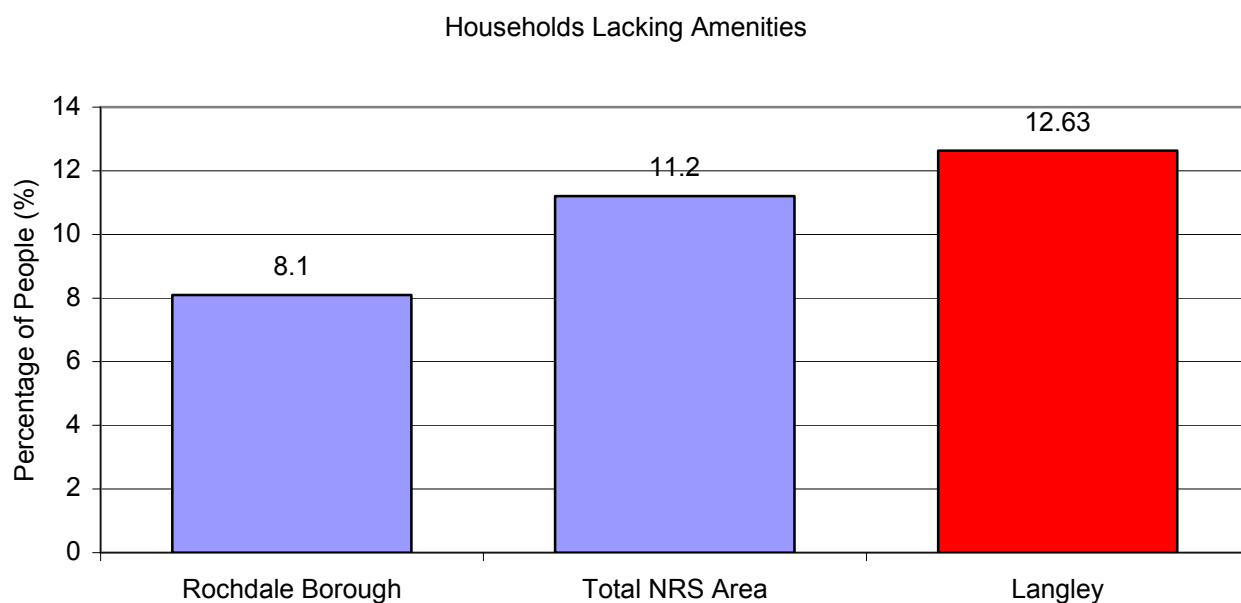
Graph 33: Household Tenure



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

The majority of households in Langley rent their home from the council (54.58%). This is significantly higher than the percentage of households in the Rochdale Borough (19.54%) and England and Wales (13.24%). Only 31.68% of households in Langley own their own home compared with 66.41% of households in the Rochdale Borough and 68.86% of households in England and Wales.

Graph 34: Households Lacking 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. The graph above shows the percentage of households without either central heating or their own bathroom. In Langley 12.63% of households lack either one of these amenities. This is higher than the percentage of households in both the Rochdale Borough (8.1%) and the Total NRS area (11.2%).

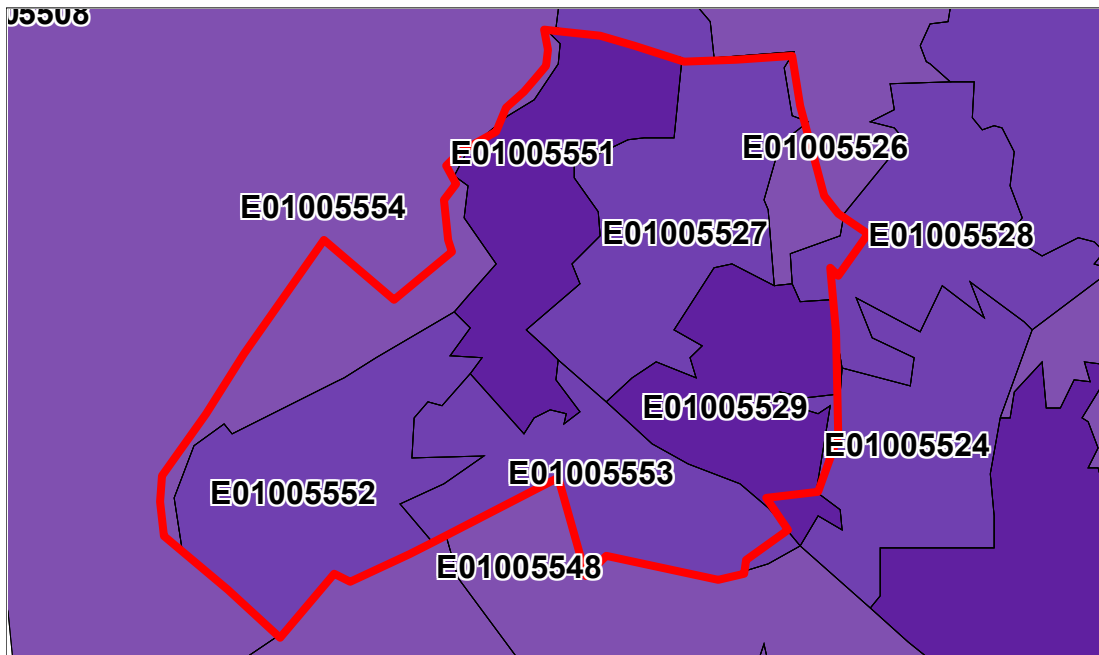
In Langley 3.56% of the properties are classed as Council Tax voids. This means that nobody has lived in the property for 6 months or more. (Source: RMBC Council Tax)

Table 11: Living Environment Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005524	8,611	30
E01005526	11,720	40
E01005527	8,884	30
E01005528	7,887	30
E01005529	6,095	20
E01005551	5,534	20
E01005552	9,718	30
E01005553	7,585	30
E01005554	12,506	40

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Map 8: Living Environment Deprivation in Langley



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Living environment deprivation (source Indices of Deprivation 2004) ranking in Langley varies between 5,534 and 12,506. The majority of SOA areas fall within the worst 30% of SOA areas in the country.

Table 12: Average House Prices By Financial Year

Year	Langley	Rochdale Borough
01/04/00 - 31/03/01	£30,346.13	£59,212.76
01/04/01 - 31/03/02	£26,279.19	£64,741.20
01/04/02 - 31/03/03	£37,065.00	£73,398.04
01/04/03 - 31/03/04	£37,903.73	£86,160.18

Source: HM Land Registry, Crown copyright 2004

In both Langley and the Rochdale Borough property prices have increased since April 2000. In Langley property prices fell after April 2001 and then steadied at approximately £37,000. In the Rochdale Borough property prices continually increase from April 2000.

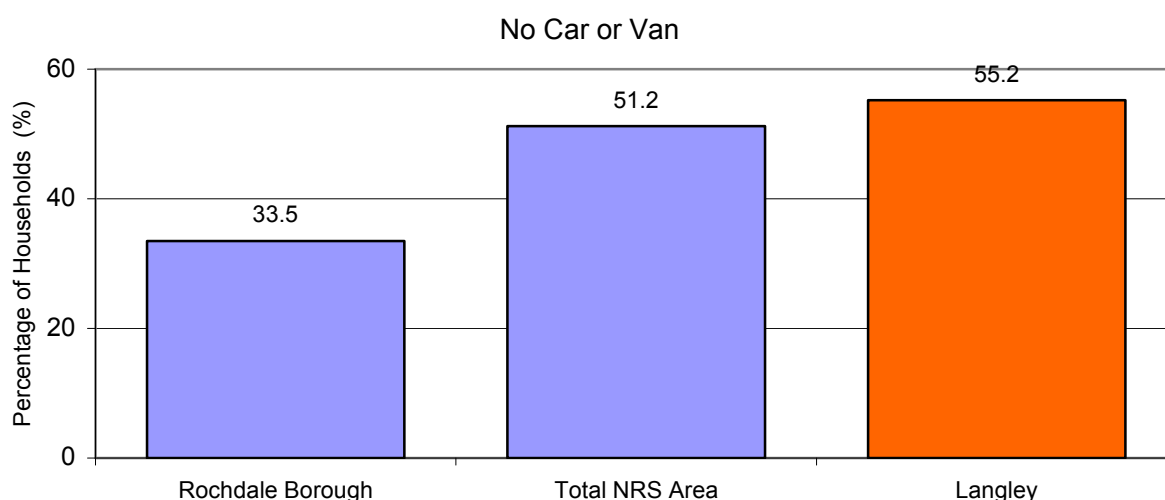
Table 13: Percentage of Properties in each Council Tax Band

Band	% Of Properties
A	93.77
B	3.21
C	2.04
D	0.31
E	0.02
H	0.04
U	0.62

Source: Rochdale M.B.C, Council Tax, 2004.

In Langley the majority of properties are classified as being in Band A (93.77%). 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 35: Percentage of Households with No Car or Van



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

In Langley 55.2% of households have no car or van. This is higher than the percentage for both Rochdale Borough (33.5%) and the Total NRS Areas (51.2%). 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 14: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005524	13,318	50
E01005526	9,604	30
E01005527	13,369	50
E01005528	12,033	40
E01005529	17,027	60
E01005551	13,946	50
E01005552	14,338	50
E01005553	18,185	60
E01005554	5,618	20

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Barriers to housing and services deprivation (source Indices of Deprivation 2004) has two sub-domains, geographical barriers and wider barriers which include issues relating to access to housing such as affordability. In Langley the ranking for barriers to housing and services deprivation ranges between 5,681 and 18,185. This indicates that Langley has a low level of barriers to housing and services deprivation.

Bibliography

Burchardt, T. (2003). "Disability, capability and social exclusion". In Millar, J (ed). "Understanding Social Security, The Policy Press, Bristol

Burrows, R. (2003). "Poverty and Home Ownership in Contemporary Britain". The Policy Press, Bristol.

Camina, M. (2004). " Understanding and Engaging in Deprived Communities" Home Office Report Online. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs04/rdsolr0704.pdf>.

Department for Education and Skills. (2001). "Youth Cohort Study: The activities and experiences of 16 year olds: England and Wales" .www.dfes.gov.uk/statistics.

Department of Trade and Industry. (1998). "Our Competitive Future: Building the Knowledge Drive Economy: The Competitiveness White Paper". The Stationery Office, London.

Department of Work and Pensions. (2002). "The Abstract of Statistics". Stationery Office, London.

Darton, D and Strelitz, J. (eds). (2003). "Tackling UK Poverty and Disadvantage in the twenty-first century. An explanation of the issues". Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

Feinstein L. and Symons J. (1999). "Attainment in Secondary School" .Oxford Economic Papers, 51:Pg. 300-321.

Gordon, D. Adelman, L. et al (2000). "Poverty and Social Exclusion in Britain" Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

Green, A. (1999). "Problems of Measuring Participation in the Labour Market". in Dorling, D and Simpson, S. (eds). "Statistics in Society. The Arithmetic of Politics" Arnold, London.

Home Office. (2000). "The 2000 British Crime Survey: England and Wales". Home Office, London.

Home Office. (2001). "Recorder Crime Statistics: England and Wales" Home Office, London.

HM Treasury. (2004). "Child Poverty Review". HM Treasury, London.

Lupton, R (2003) "Poverty Street – The dynamics of Neighbourhood Decline and Renewal" The Policy Press

Manson, D. (ed) (2003). "Explaining Ethnic Differences: Changing Patterns of Disadvantage on Britain". The Policy Press, Bristol. Chapters 4, 5, 7 and 9.

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (July 2002) "Factsheet 7: Crime and Neighbourhood Renewal". Neighbourhood Renewal Unit.

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (July 2002) "Factsheet 17:Education, Skills and Neighbourhood Renewal". Neighbourhood Renewal Unit.

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (July 2002) "Factsheet 14:Housing and Neighbourhood Renewal". Neighbourhood Renewal Unit.

Oldham M.B.C (2001). "Social Inclusion Audit". Policy, Performance and Regeneration. Policy and Partnership Division.

Ridge, T (2002). “Childhood Poverty and Social Exclusion: From a Child’s Perspective”. The Policy Press, Bristol.

Shaw, M. Dorling, D. Gordon, D and Smith, G. D. (2003). “ The Widening Gap: health Inequalities and Policy in Britain”. The Policy Press, Bristol.

Social Inclusion Unit. (April 2002) “A National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal: A Framework for Consultation”.

Social Inclusion Unit (March 2001) “Preventing Social Exclusion”.

Sutherland, H. Sefton, T. Piachaud, D. (2003). “Poverty in Britain: The Impact of the Government and Policy since 1997”. Joseph Rowntree Foundation, York.