

rochdale borough

neighbourhood



improving life in  
falinge

# Lower Falinge Neighbourhood Renewal Area

## Data Profile

September 2004

# **Lower Falinge Neighbourhood Renewal Area**

## **Introduction**

Lower Falinge 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.

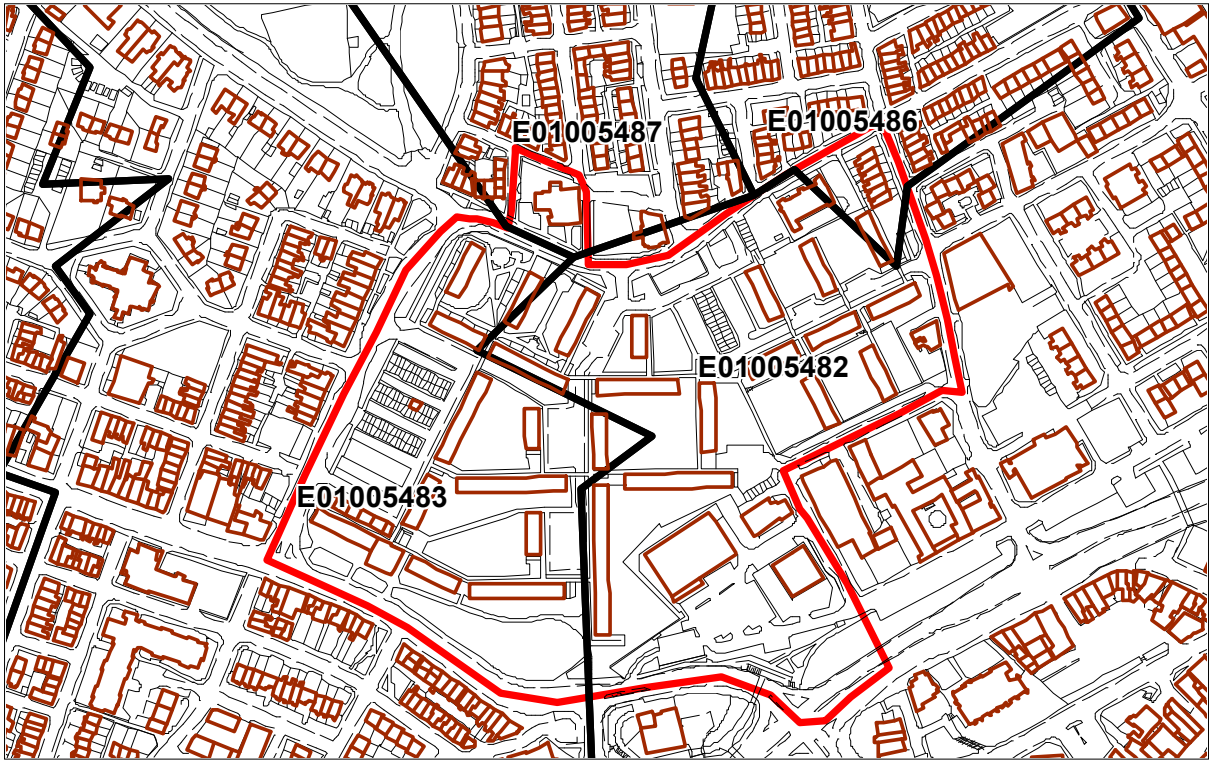
The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal seeks to address multiple deprivation. Deprivation is a wider measure than poverty, or the lack of basic necessities. It includes material deprivation, relating to diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work. People experiencing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

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

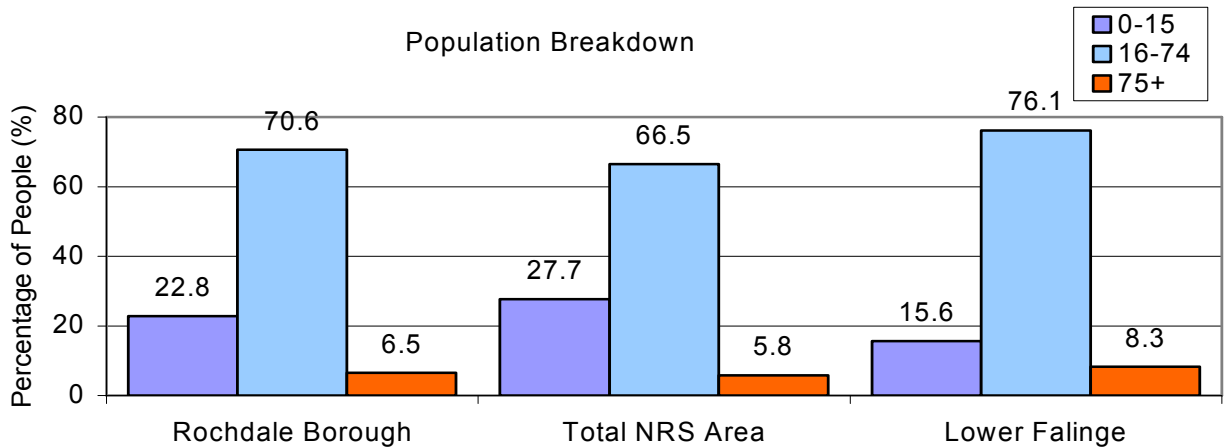
The data provided at neighbourhood level is most useful in terms of identifying issues of concern, but some of it has been produced using estimates, and should not be treated as the exact truth. Other data is available at Super Output Area level (SOA). SOAs are small areas of about 1,500 population.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

Map 1: Lower Falinge and Lower Super Output Areas Boundaries



# Demographics and Overall Deprivation

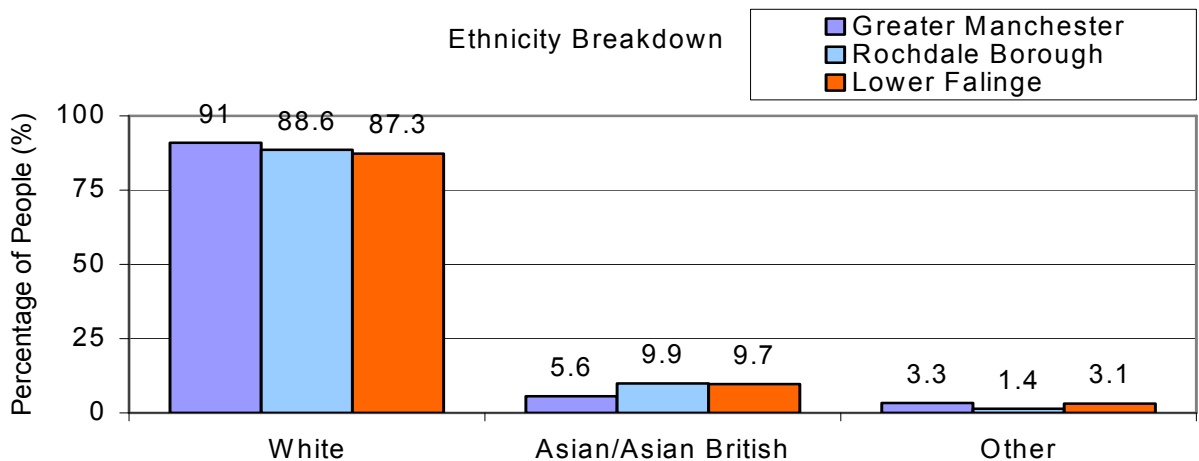
Graph 1: Population Breakdown



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

Lower Falinge has a total population of approximately 656 people, living in 416 households. It has an older population profile than the total NRS Phase 1A area, Rochdale borough and England and Wales. The percentage of children aged 0-15 years is 15.6%, much lower than that in the NRS Phase 1A area (27.7%), Rochdale borough (22.8%) and England and Wales (20.3%). There is a correspondingly higher level of adults in Lower Falinge.

Graph 2: Ethnic Group



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

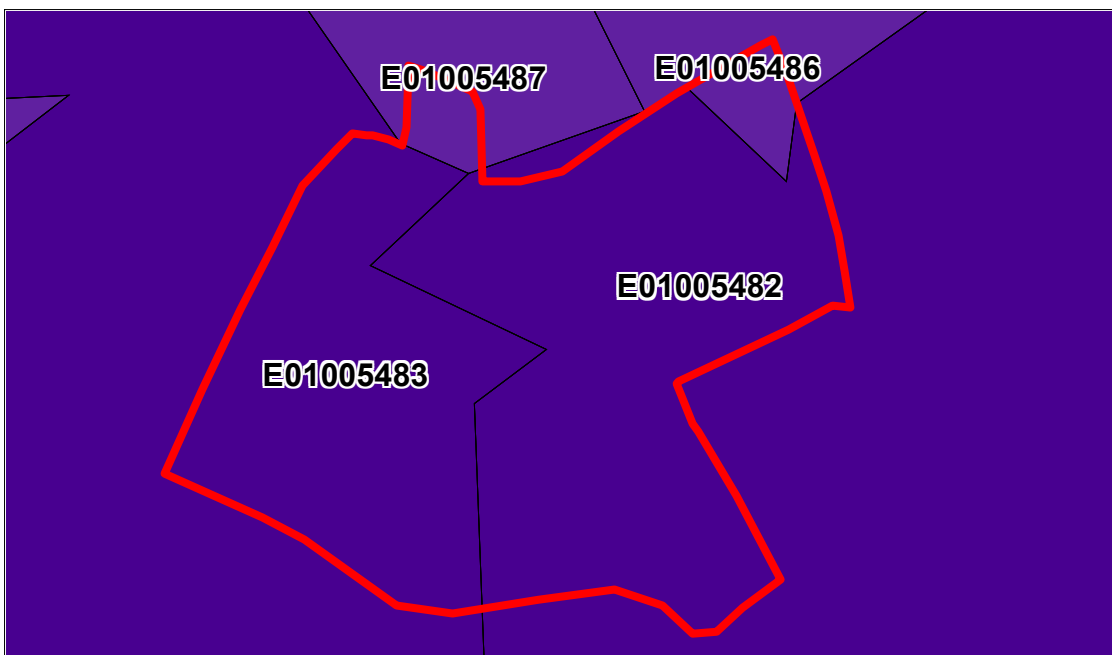
In Lower Falinge the majority of people are white. 9.7% of the population is made up of Asian/Asian British people.

Table 1: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation in Lower Falinge

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005482	18	10
E01005483	744	10
E01005486	4956	20
E01005487	5007	20

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Map 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation in Lower Falinge



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID2004) includes an overall index of multiple deprivation. This combines seven domain (thematic) measures of deprivation to produce one measure of multiple deprivation. The data is published at Super Output Area only. The majority of Lower Falinge has a level of overall multiple deprivation which falls within the worst 10% in the country. The majority of Lower Falinge is ranked between 18 and 744 (out of 32,482 SOAs in England) indicating that the overall level of deprivation is very high.

## Income

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

Table 2: Income Deprivation

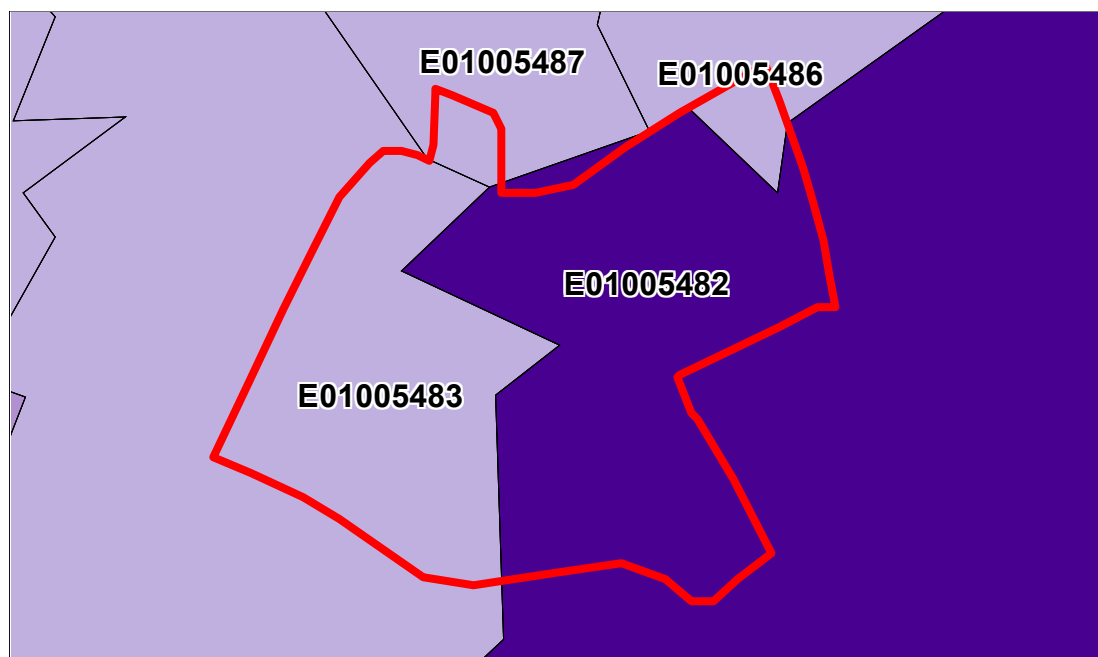
SOA	RANK	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005482	19	10
E01005483	1,565	10
E01005486	5,461	20
E01005487	6,198	20

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

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

SOA	Children (%)	Older People (%)
E01005482	96.7	33.9
E01005483	37.2	36.7
E01005486	34.0	28.9
E01005487	30.9	27.7

Map 3: Income Deprivation Affecting Children in Lower Falinge



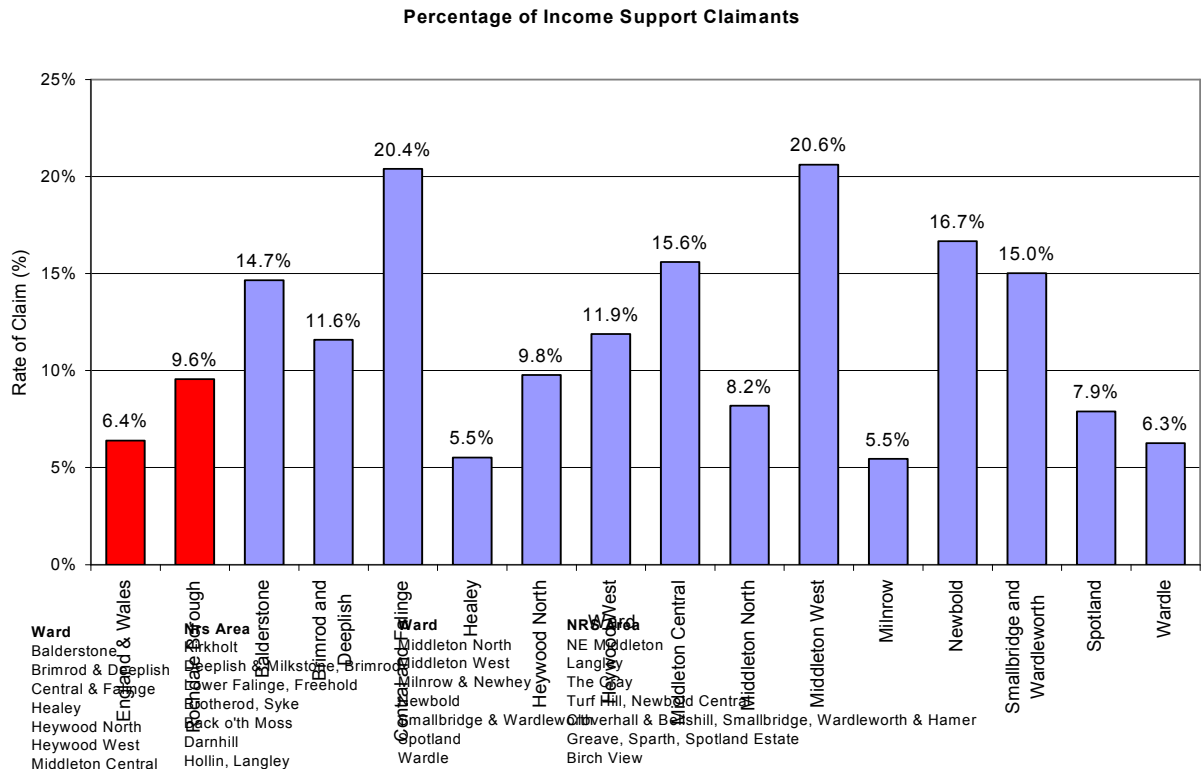
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Income deprivation in Lower Falinge is ranked between 19 and 6,198. However all of the SOAs which contain Lower Falinge fall within the worst 20% in the country. In a large proportion of Lower Falinge 96.7% of children live in families which suffer from income deprivation. In this area 33.9% of older people also suffer from income deprivation.

The average household income for Lower Falinge is estimated to be £15,735. This is considerably lower than the average for the whole of Rochdale Borough which stands at £26,791 and the average household income for the UK which stands at £29,374. (Source: CACI, Paycheck, 2004)

In Lower Falinge 42.9% of people claim Council Tax Benefit (source RMBC Council Tax). People are eligible for Council Tax Benefit if they claim Income Support or Jobseeker's Allowance, are working and on a low pay or on a low income.

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



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

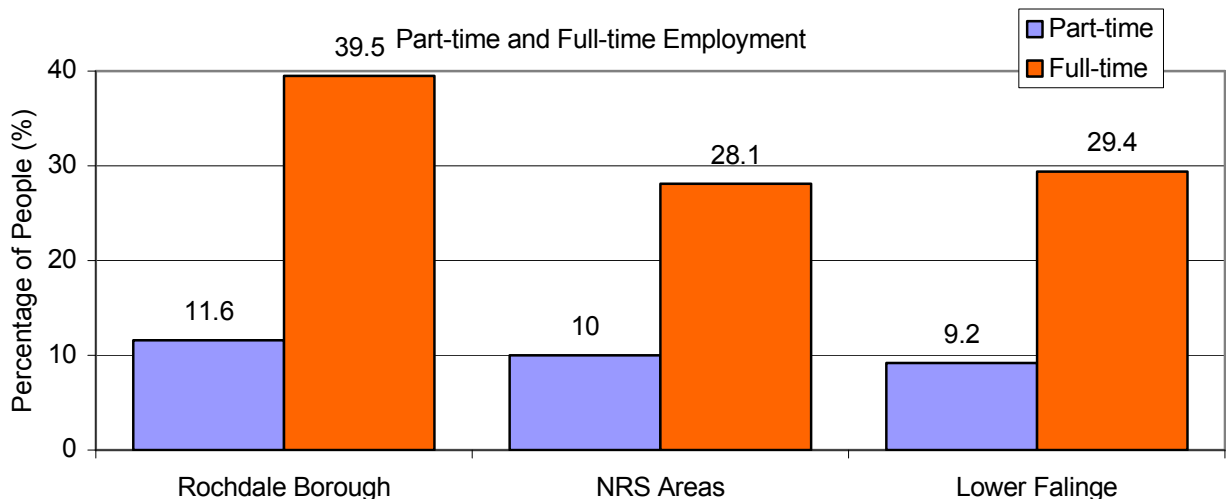
Income support is designed to top up income to a minimum level. It is the welfare state's principal means-tested benefit and is therefore an indicator of income deprivation. Income support claimants are mainly pensioners, lone parents or people with disabilities. Lower Falinge falls within the Central and Falinge ward boundaries. The rate of claim of income support in the Central and Falinge ward was 20.4% at August. This was higher than the rate of claim in both the Rochdale Borough (9.6%) and 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 2003.

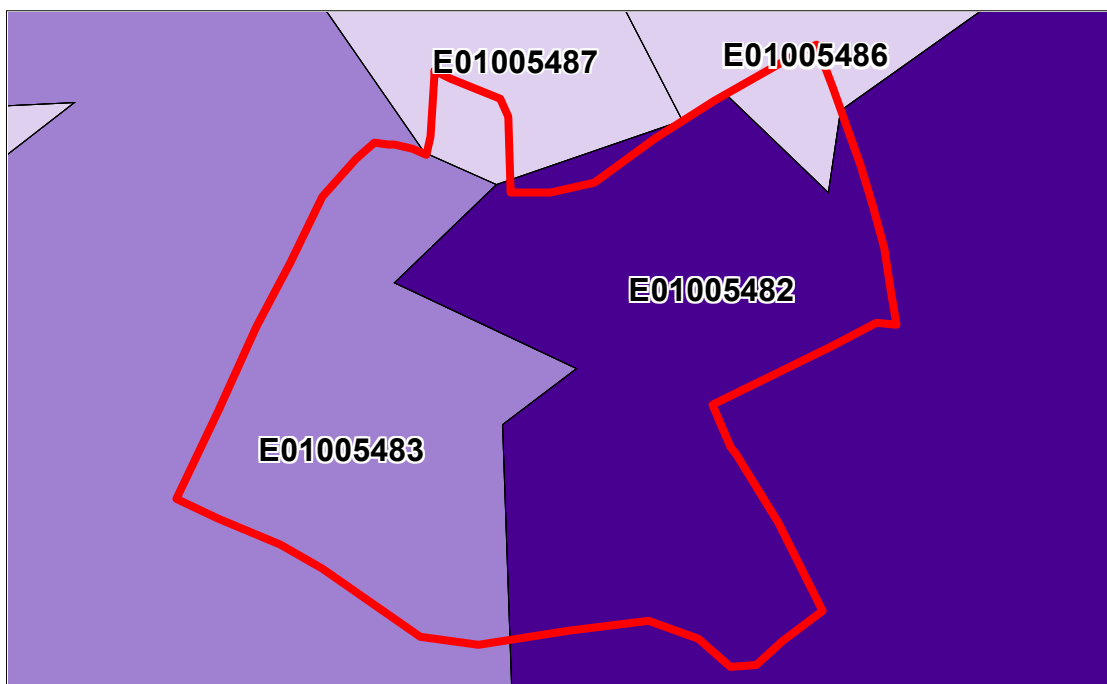
In Lower Falinge only three out of ten (29.4%) of people aged between 16 and 74 are employed on a full-time basis. This is lower than the percentage on the Rochdale Borough (39.5%) but slightly higher than the percentage in the Total NRS area (28.1%). The percentage of people employed on a part-time basis in Lower Falinge is lower than the percentage in the Total NRS area and the Rochdale Borough.

Table 4: Percentage of People who are Employment Deprived

SOA	Employment deprivation (%)
E01005482	60.4
E01005483	31.8
E01005486	16.0
E01005487	14.7

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Map 4: Percentage of people who are Employment Deprived in Lower Falinge



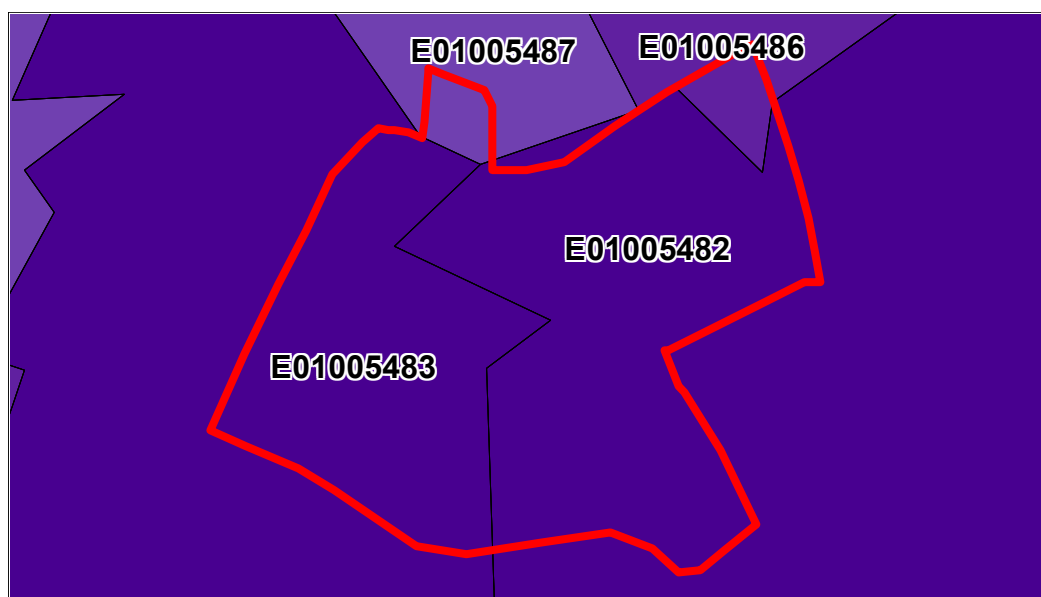
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Table 5: Employment Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005482	4	10
E01005483	561	10
E01005486	6,092	20
E01005487	7,232	30

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Map 5: Employment Deprivation in Lower Falinge

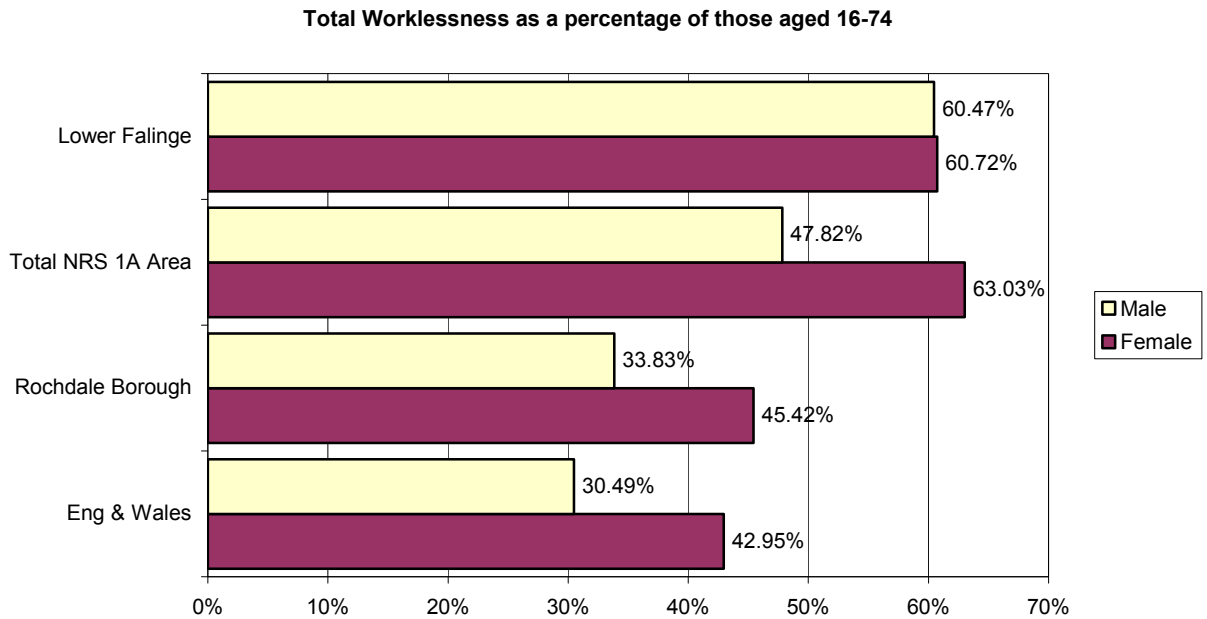


Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Employment deprivation in Lower Falinge is high. Between 14.7% and 60.4% of people in Lower Falinge suffer from employment deprivation. A large proportion of Lower Falinge falls

within the worst 10% of SOAs for employment deprivation. These SOAs have particularly high rankings of 4 and 561 out of 32,482 SOAs in England.

Graph 5: Total Worklessness

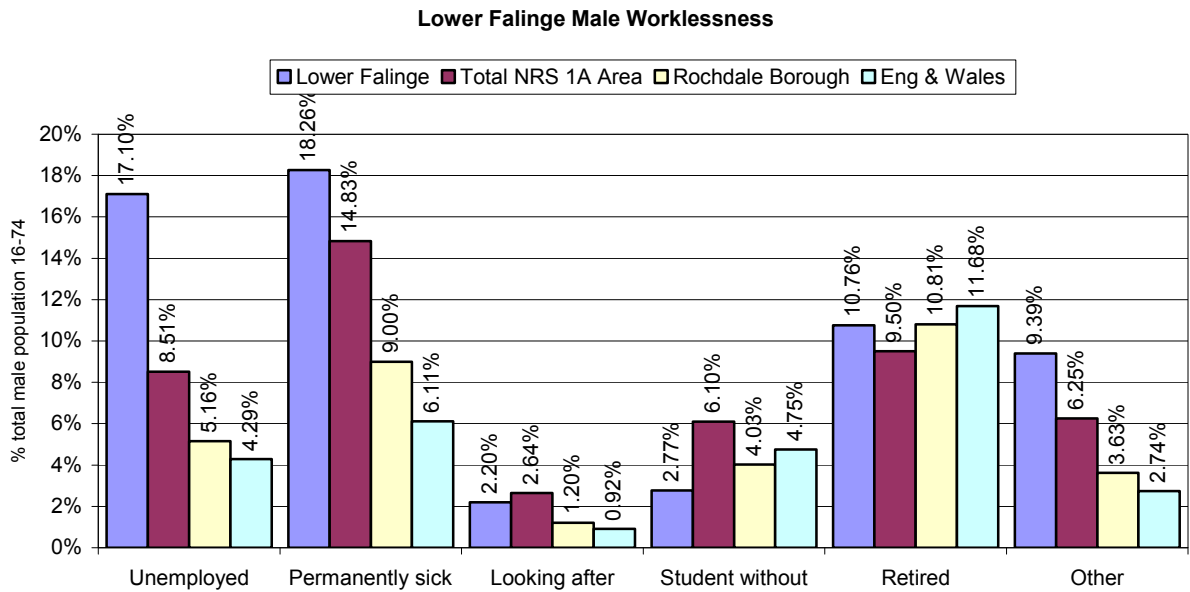


Source: Census 2001. Key Statistics Table KS09, Crown Copyright 2003.

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).

Lower Falinge has a higher overall level of worklessness than Rochdale Borough and England & Wales for both males and females. The difference in worklessness between men and women is lower in Lower Falinge (0.25%) compared with Rochdale Borough (12%) and England and Wales (12%). When looking at worklessness it is important to distinguish between men and women as they have very different employment and worklessness patterns, as can be seen below.

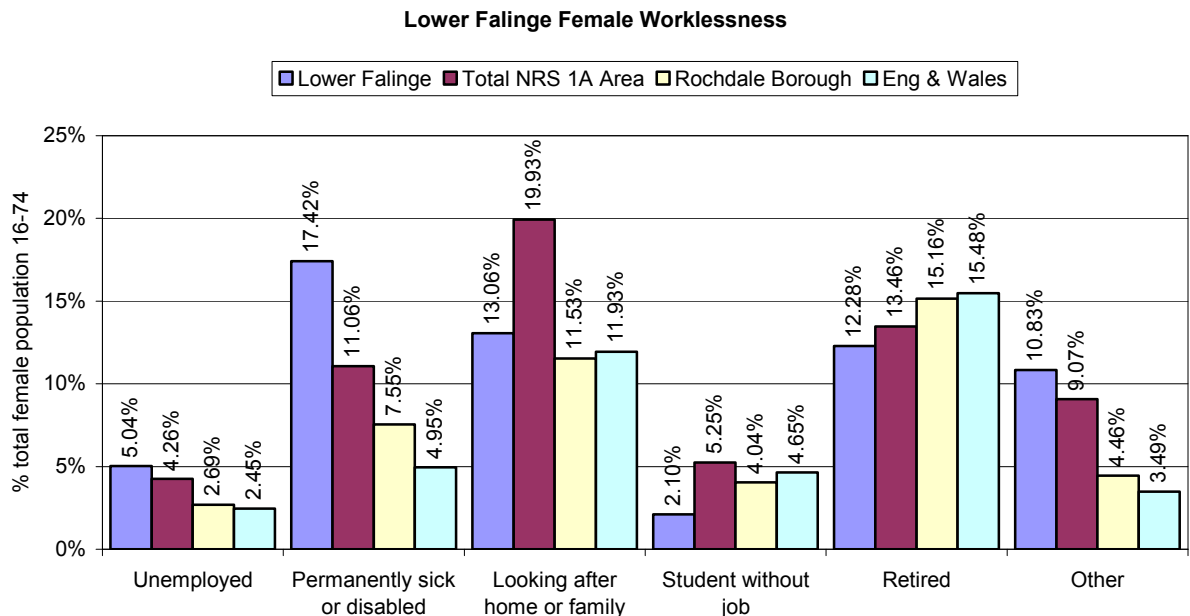
**Graph 6: Male Worklessness**



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

Men aged 16-74 in Lower Falinge are over four times as likely to be unemployed than those in England & Wales and three times more likely to be permanently sick or disabled. Nearly 10% of men aged 16 to 74 were classed as 'Other' compared to 3.6% and 2.7% in Rochdale and England and Wales respectively. Overall men have an extremely low rate of 'looking after home or family'. The levels of 'Student without a 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**

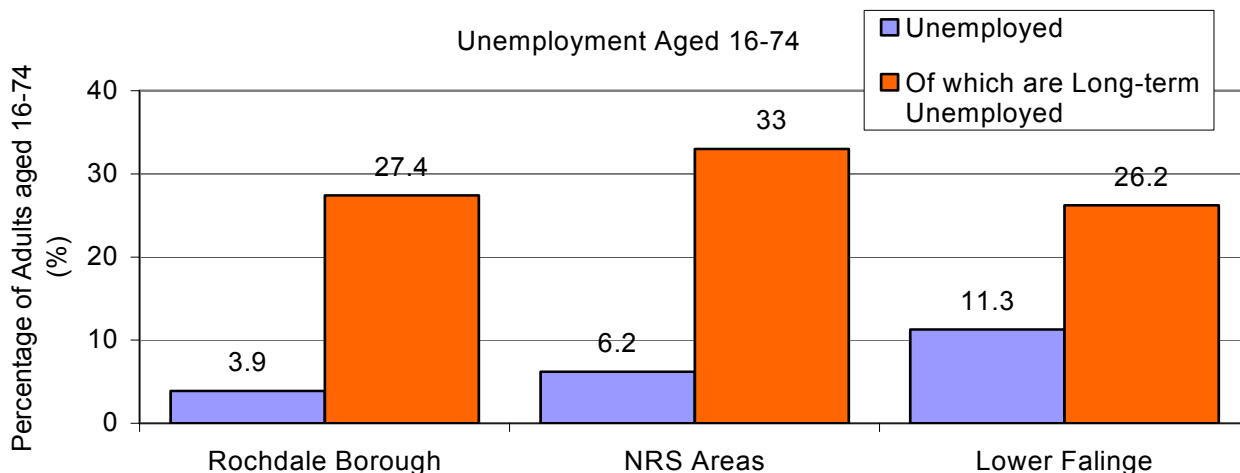


Source: Census 2001. Key Statistics Table KS09, Crown Copyright 2003.

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 Lower Falinge 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 Lower

Falinge is twice as high than in England and Wales, and is slightly higher than levels in the NRS 1A area as a whole. Around one in six females aged 16-74 in Lower Falinge (17%) are permanently sick or disabled and so unable to work, around three and a half times that of the national average (5%) and more than twice that of the Borough as a whole (8%).

**Graph 8: Unemployment Aged 16-74**

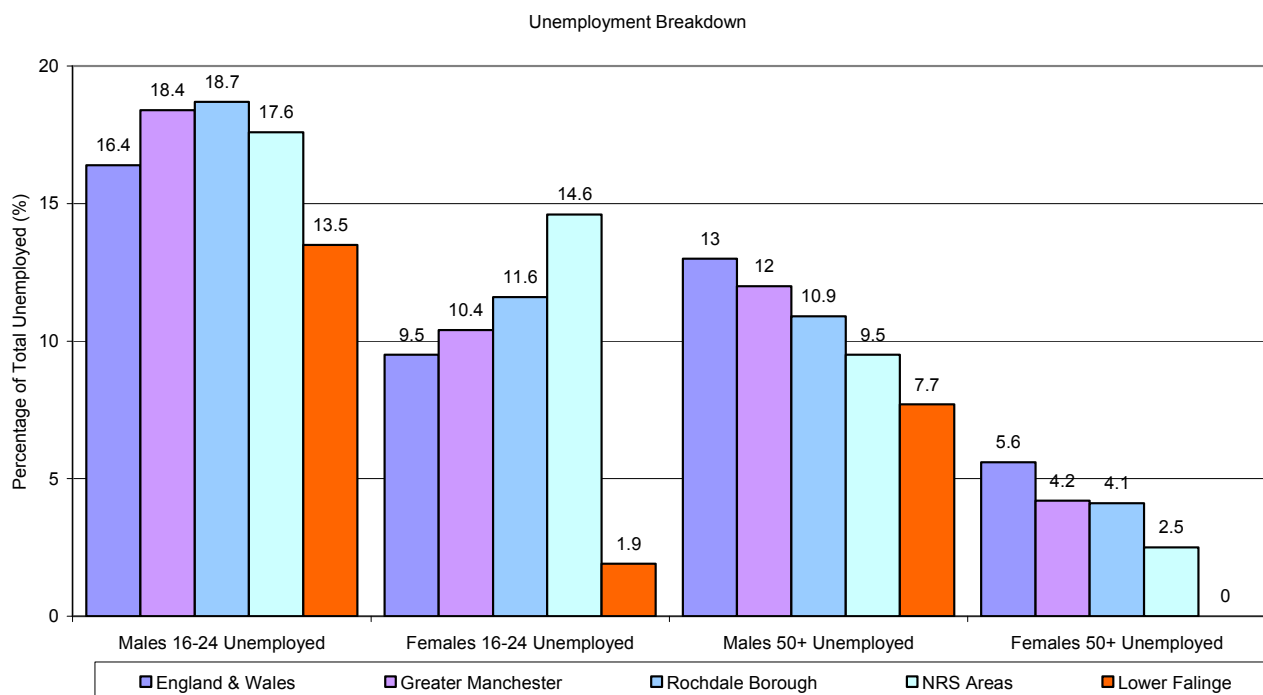


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Lower Falinge 11.3% of the population are unemployed (source 2001 Census). This is greater than the percentage in the Rochdale Borough (3.9%) and the Total NRS area (6.2%). Of the 11.3% of people unemployed in Lower Falinge 26.2% are classed 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.

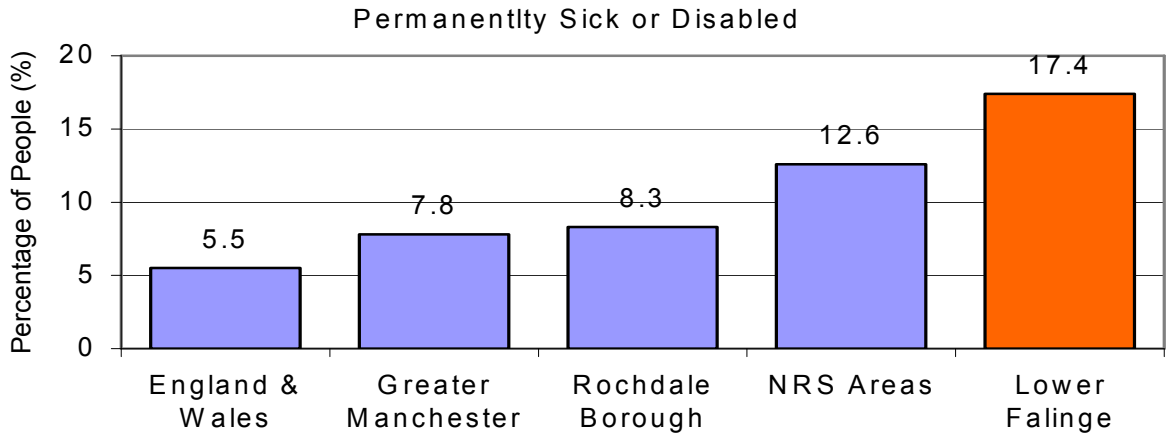
**Graph 9: Unemployment Breakdown (Aged 16-74)**



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

Young men and women (aged 16-24) and older men and women (aged 50 plus) form much lower proportions of the total unemployed in Lower Falinge than all the other comparator areas. Therefore the age group 25-49 forms a much higher proportion of the total unemployed in Lower Falinge than elsewhere. It should be noted that this data is based on very small numbers and should be treated with caution.

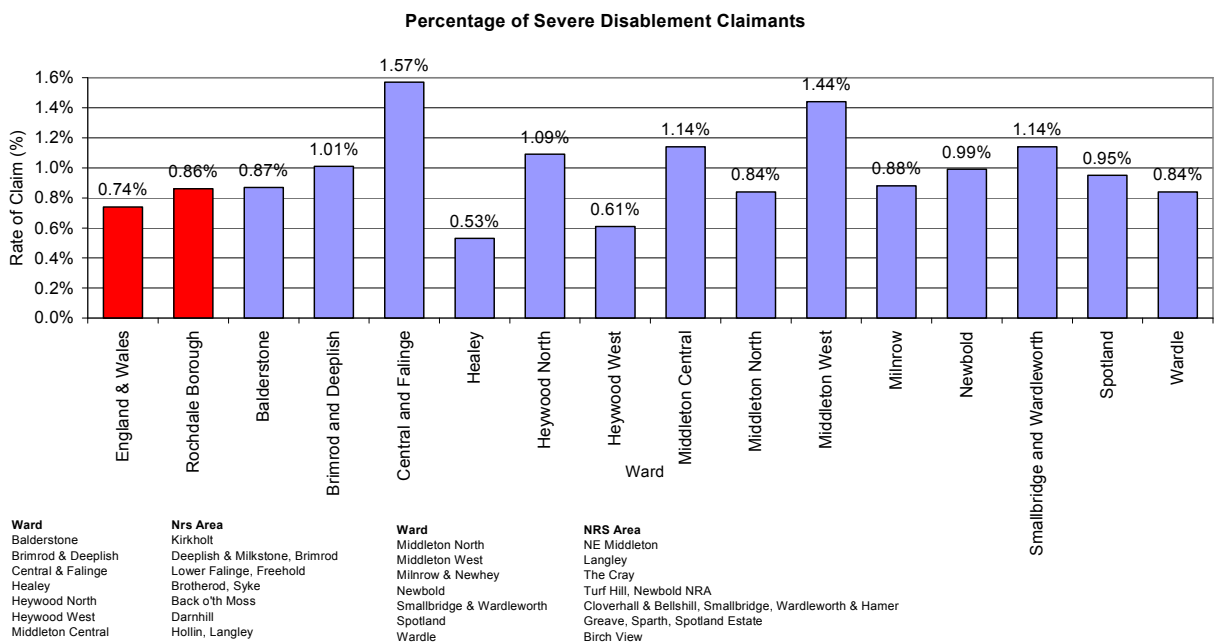
**Graph 10: Percentage of People who are Permanently Sick or Disabled (Aged 16-74)**



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

In Lower Falinge 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. However, they are involuntarily excluded from the labour market and therefore should be counted as part of the “hidden unemployed”. In Lower Falinge 17.4% of people are permanently sick or disabled compared with 8.3% of people in Rochdale Borough and 12.6% of people in the Total NRS area.

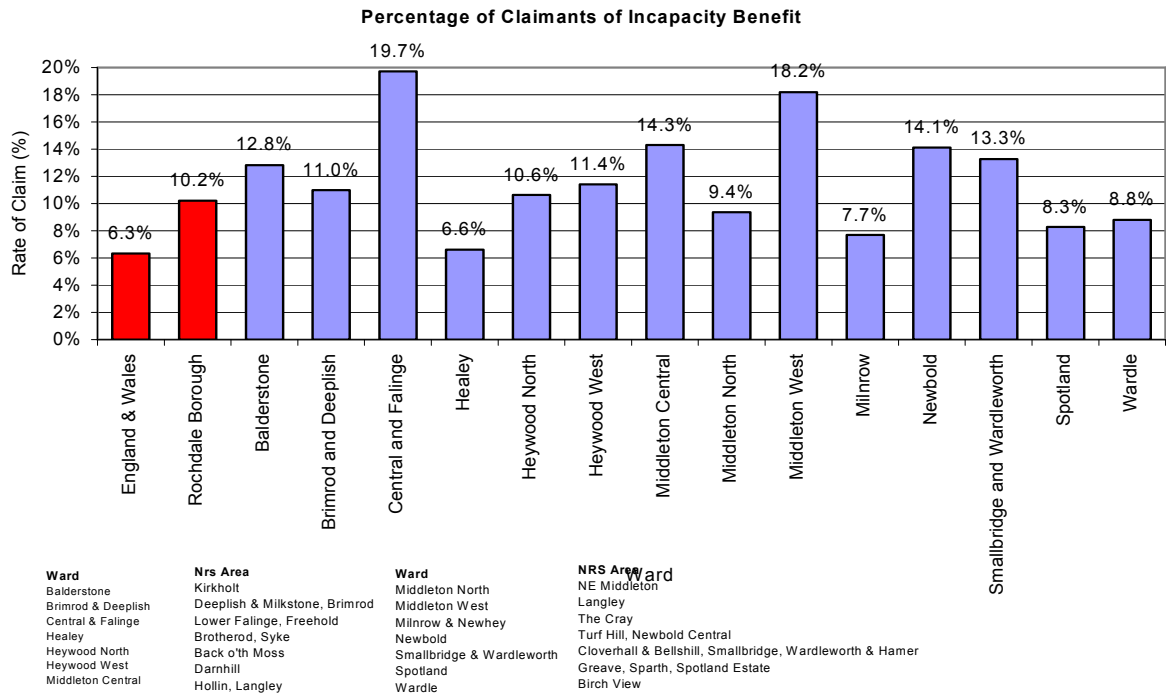
**Graph 11: Percentage of Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) Claimants at August 2002.**



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

In the Central and Falinge ward 1.57% of people claimed Severe Disablement Allowance. This was the highest rate of claim for all wards in the Rochdale Borough.

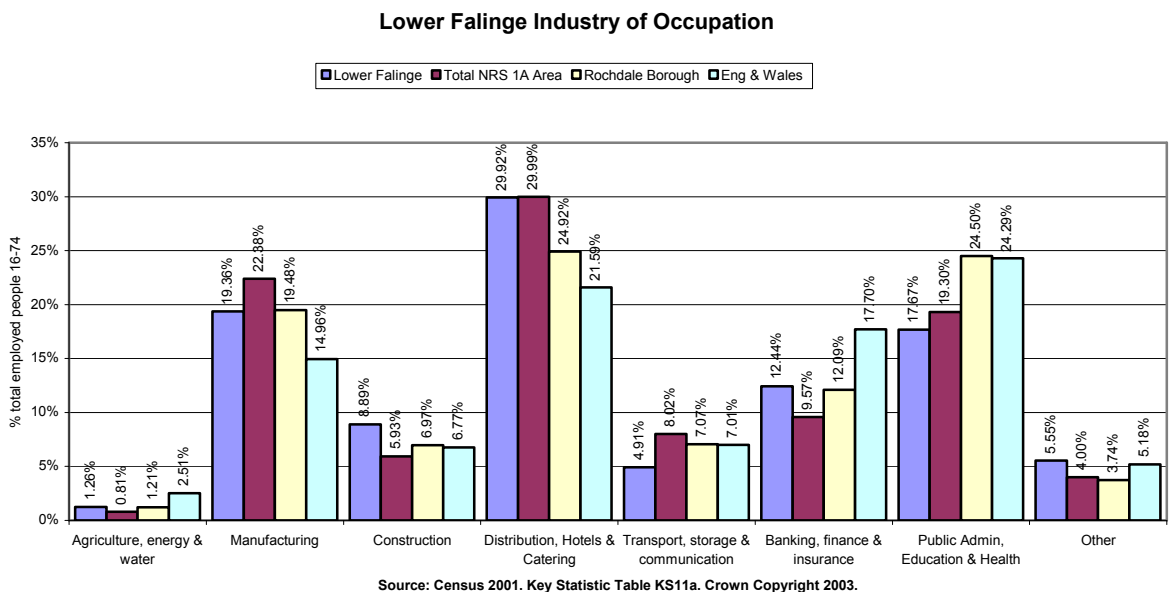
**Graph 12: Percentage of Incapacity Benefit Claimants at August 2002 By Ward**



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

In the Central and Falinge ward 19.7% of people claim Incapacity Benefit. This is the highest rate of claim out of all wards in the Rochdale Borough. 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.

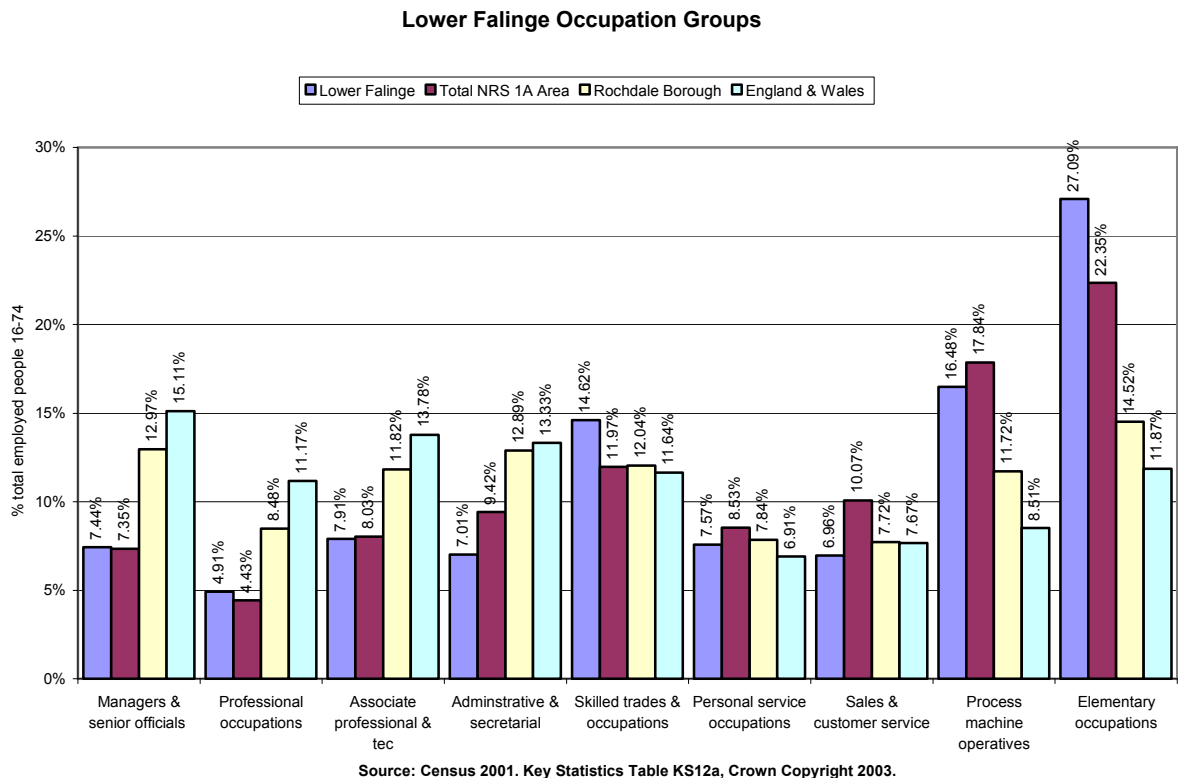
**Graph 13: Industry of Occupation**



In Lower Falinge almost 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 that recorded for the total NRS 1A areas and Rochdale Borough, but around 5% higher than England & Wales. One in six work in 'Public Administration, Education & Health', compared with one in four in England & Wales. Industry of employment is determined in the Census by the response to the question asking for a description of the business of the person's employer. The responses are coded to a modified version of the UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, (UK SIC), 1992.

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

**Graph 14: Occupation Groups**



In Lower Falinge 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. Conversely 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'. 'Process Machine Operatives' has twice the proportion of workers in Lower Falinge than in England & Wales as a whole, and 'Elementary Occupations' three times the level. 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 Lower Falinge the most prominent 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.

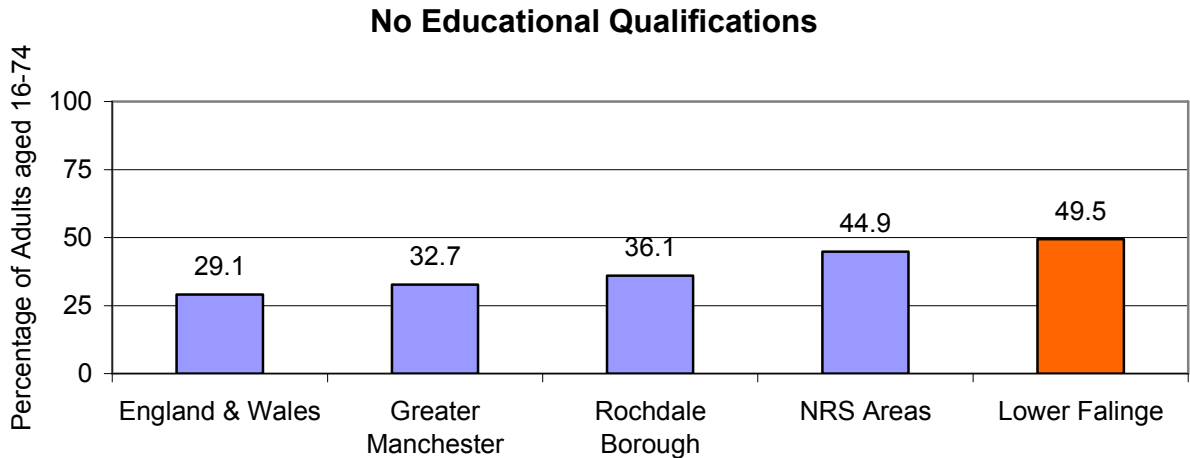
If we combine this occupational group pattern with the above trends in industry of employment we can see that the majority of workers in Lower Falinge are concentrated in low skilled, low paying industries.

## Education

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

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

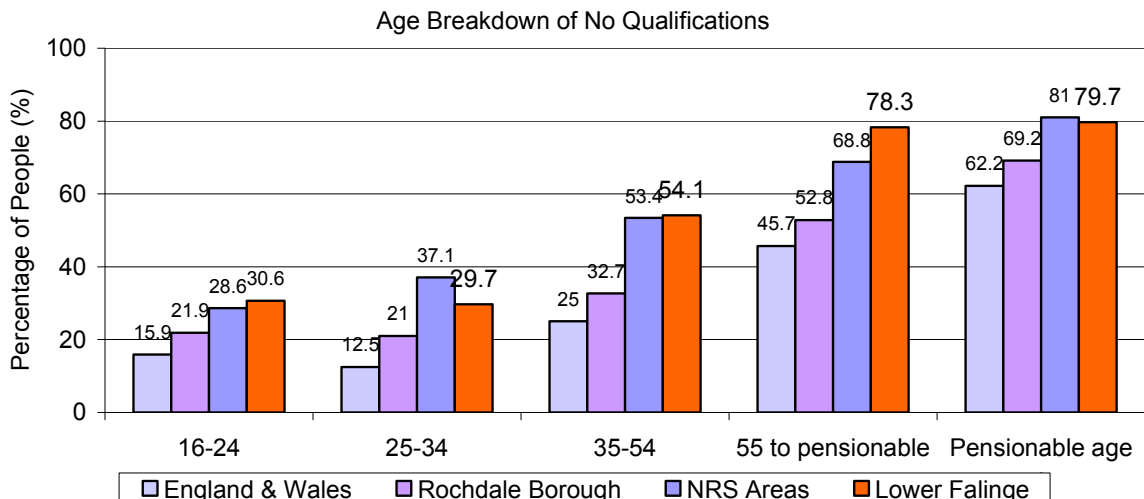
Graph 15: Percentage of People (Aged 16-74) with No Educational Qualification



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

Half of working age adults in Lower Falinge have no educational qualifications. This is a much higher level than in Rochdale borough (36.1%) or England and Wales (29.1%).

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



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

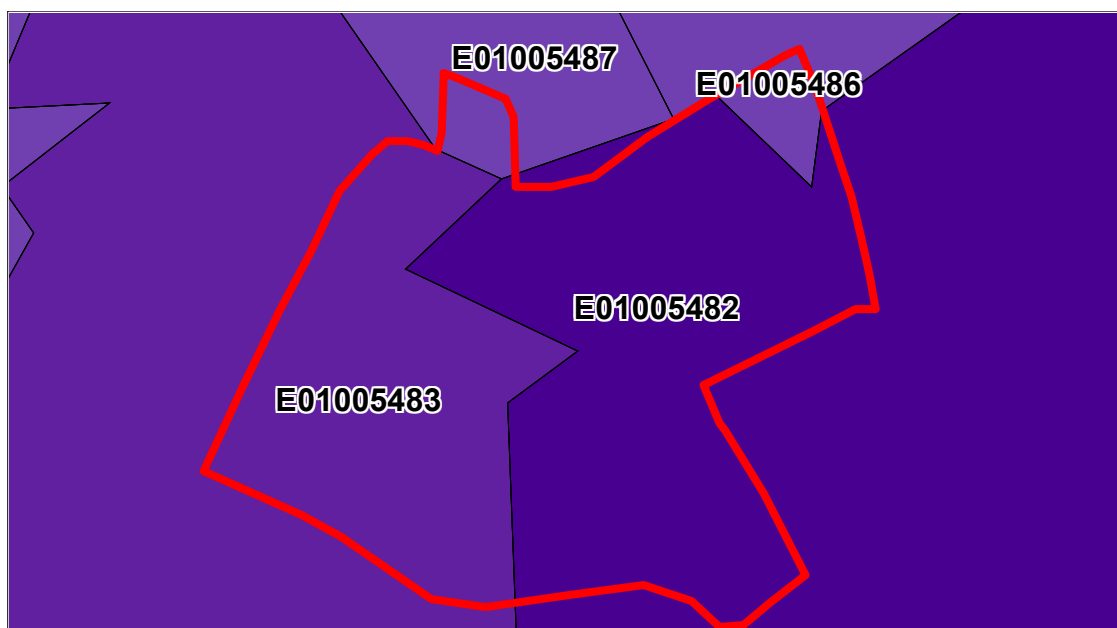
The graph above shows that a lack of educational qualifications increases with age within all areas. However, Lower Falinge has a higher level of no qualifications in nearly all age groups than comparator areas.

Table 6: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation.

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE</b> (%)
E01005482	2,570	10
E01005483	4,364	20
E01005486	6,690	30
E01005487	7,268	30

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Map 6: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation in Lower Falinge



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

The ranks for education, skills and training deprivation in Lower Falinge ranges between 2,570 and 7,268. A large proportion of Lower Falinge has a rank that falls within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country.

Table 7: SATs Key Stage 2. Percentage Awarded Level 4 and Above 2002-2003

<b>Area</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Maths</b>	<b>Science</b>
Lower Falinge	71.4	100.0	100.0
Rochdale Borough	68.5	67.9	80.5
England	75.0	73.0	87.0

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

In 2002-2003 a high percentage of pupils in Lower Falinge achieved Key Stage 2 Level 4 and above in English, Maths and Science. It is estimated that 100% of pupils achieved level 4 or above in Maths and Science. This was higher than the percentage of pupils in England and the Rochdale Borough.

In 2002-2003 the attainment rate in Lower Falinge of 5 or more GCSEs grade A\*-C was very low compared with Rochdale borough and England and Wales (data has been suppressed due to low numbers).

Notes:

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

## 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
E01005482	156.07	104.97	27.97	207.86	178.55	367.69	175.01
E01005483	154.54	81.63	10.34	201.59	153.63	289.67	171.96
E01005486	103.63	*	9.72	124.55	134.59	176.31	117.08
E01005487	157.48	104.27	6.12	149.12	127.56	168.94	175.26

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.

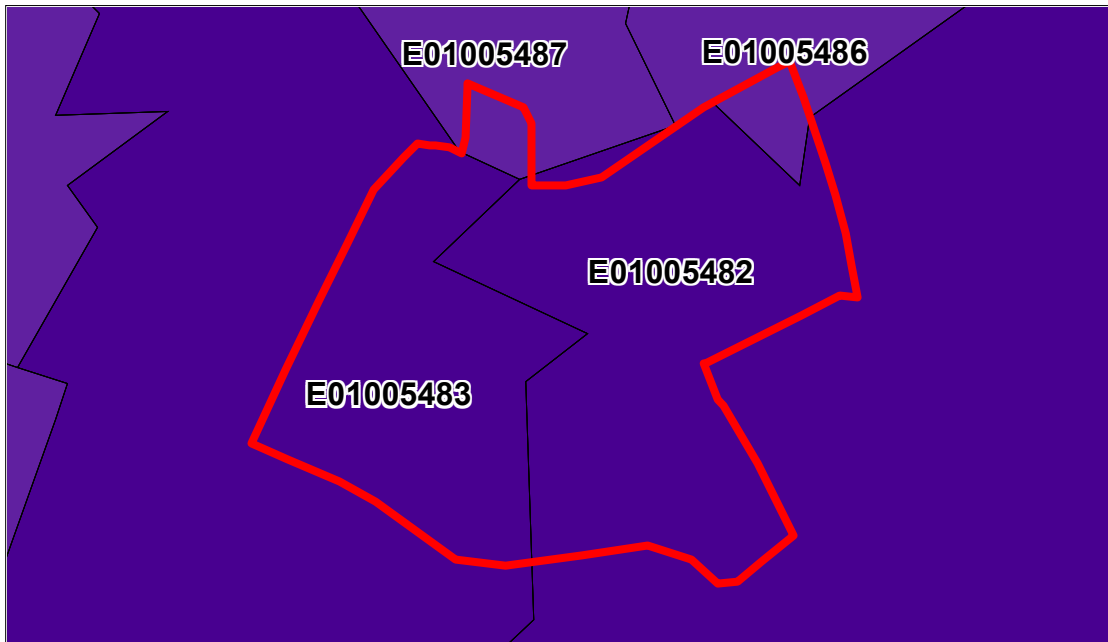
The table above show a variety of health indicators for the SOAs which Lower Falinge falls into. The table indicates that Lower Falinge has poor health indicators. The majority of the SMRs in Lower Falinge are high. The SIRs are also high. SIRs for people who are permanently sick or disabled are particularly high. This data shows a higher than expected level of death and illness in Lower Falinge compared with England.

Table 9: Health Deprivation and Disability

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005482	5	10
E01005483	756	10
E01005486	5,151	20
E01005487	4,896	20

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

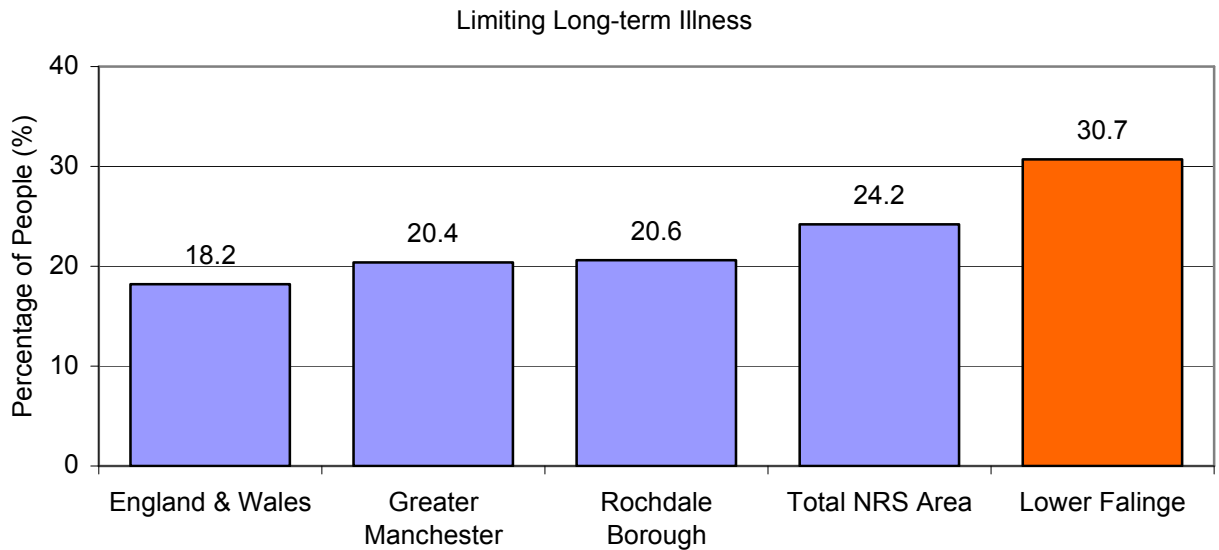
Map 7: Health Deprivation and Disability in Lower Falinge



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Health deprivation and disability is high within Lower Falinge and SOAs are ranked between 5 and 5,151 out of 32,482. The majority of Lower Falinge has a high level of health deprivation and disability and falls within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country.

Graph 17: Percentage of People with a Limiting Long-term Illness (All People)



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

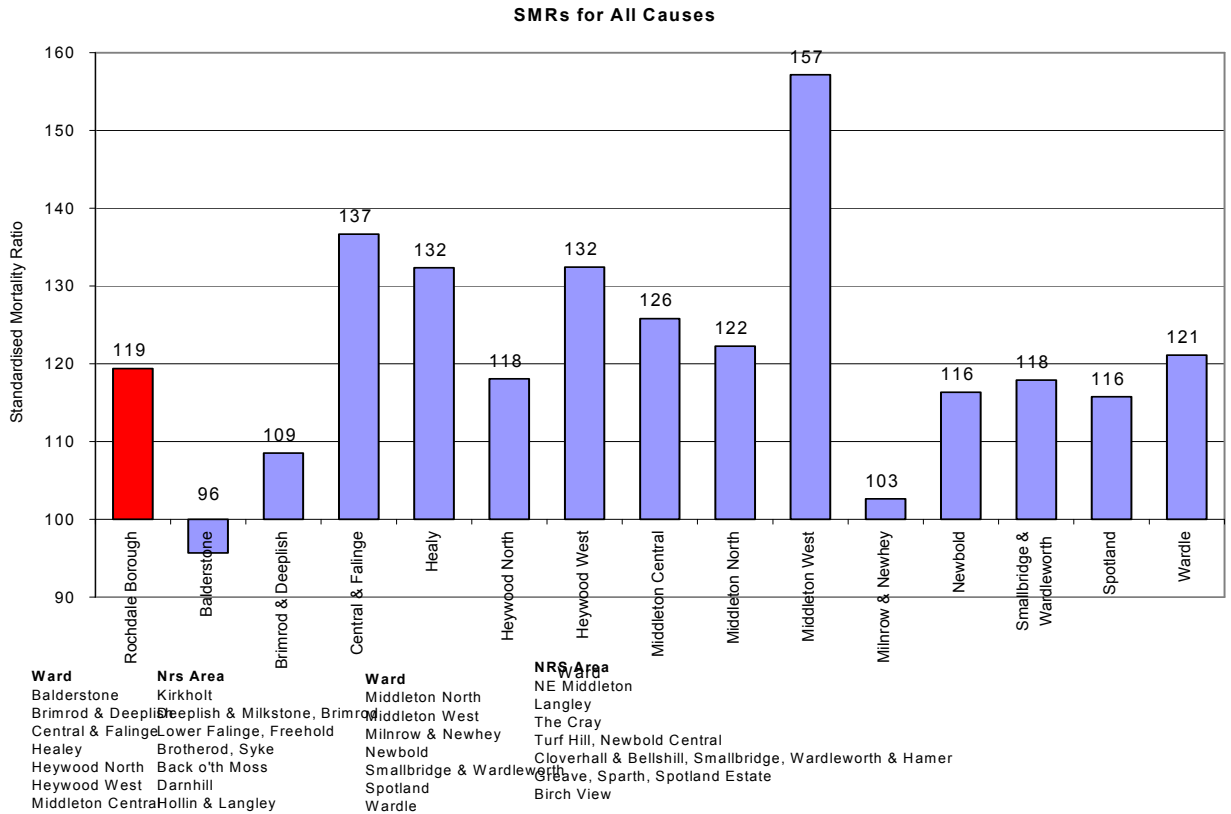
Limiting long-term illness in the 2001 Census was a self-assessment of whether or not someone has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activity or the work they can do including problems that are due to old age. In Lower Falinge three out of ten people classify themselves as having a limiting long-term illness. 30.7% of people in Lower Falinge 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. Lower Falinge is in Central and Falinge ward (pre-2004 wards – data is not yet available for 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.

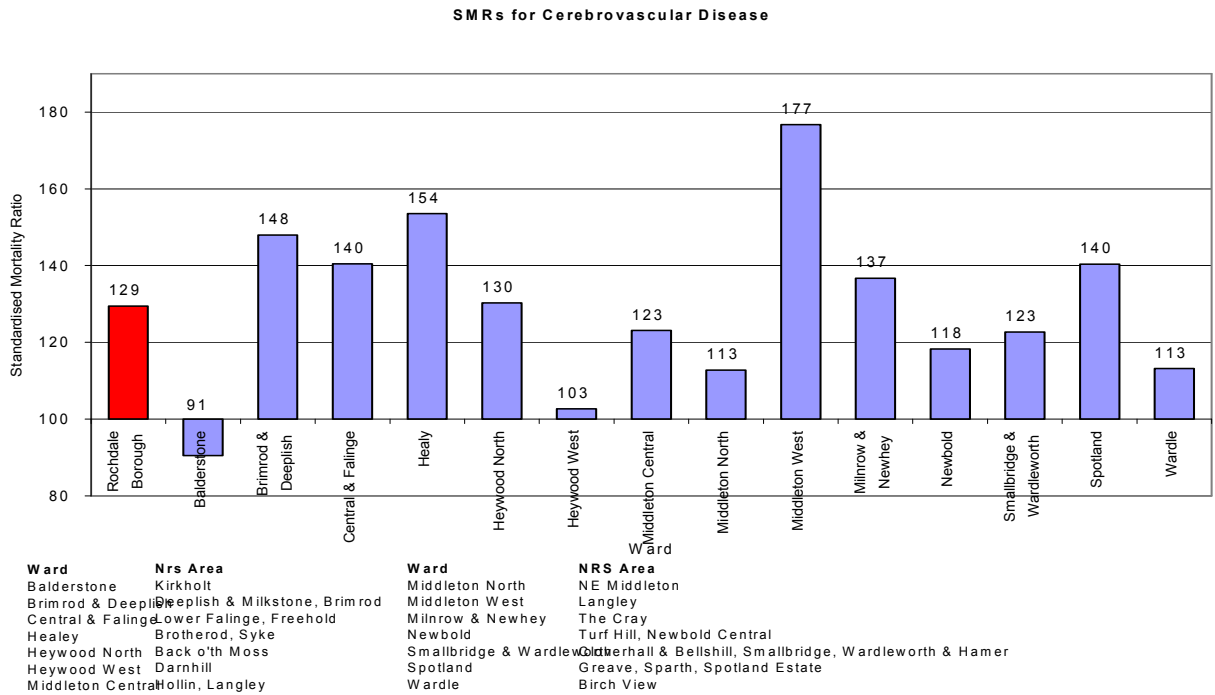
**Graph 18: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for All Causes of Death by Ward**



Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999.

In Central and Falinge ward the SMR for All Causes of death is 137, indicating a higher than expected level of deaths when adjusted for age and gender. The SMR for Rochdale Borough is 119.

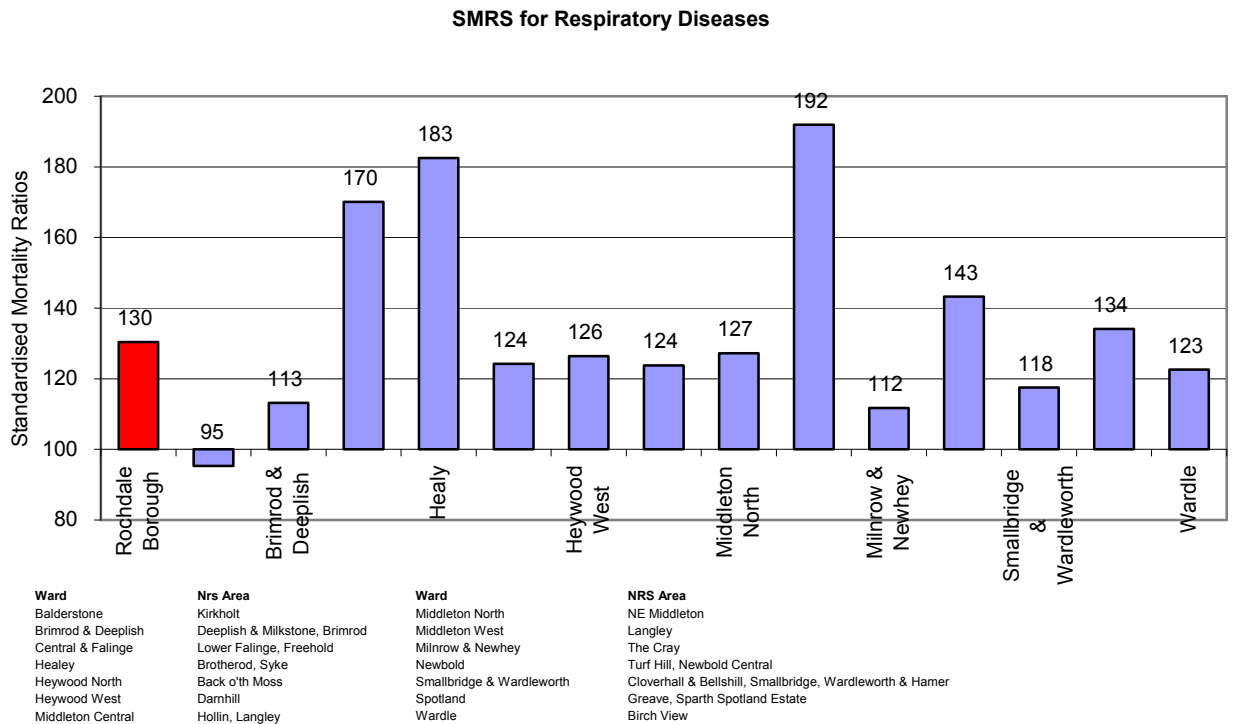
**Graph 19: Standardised Mortality Ratios for Cerebrovascular Disease by Ward**



Source: Rochdale PCT. 1997-1999

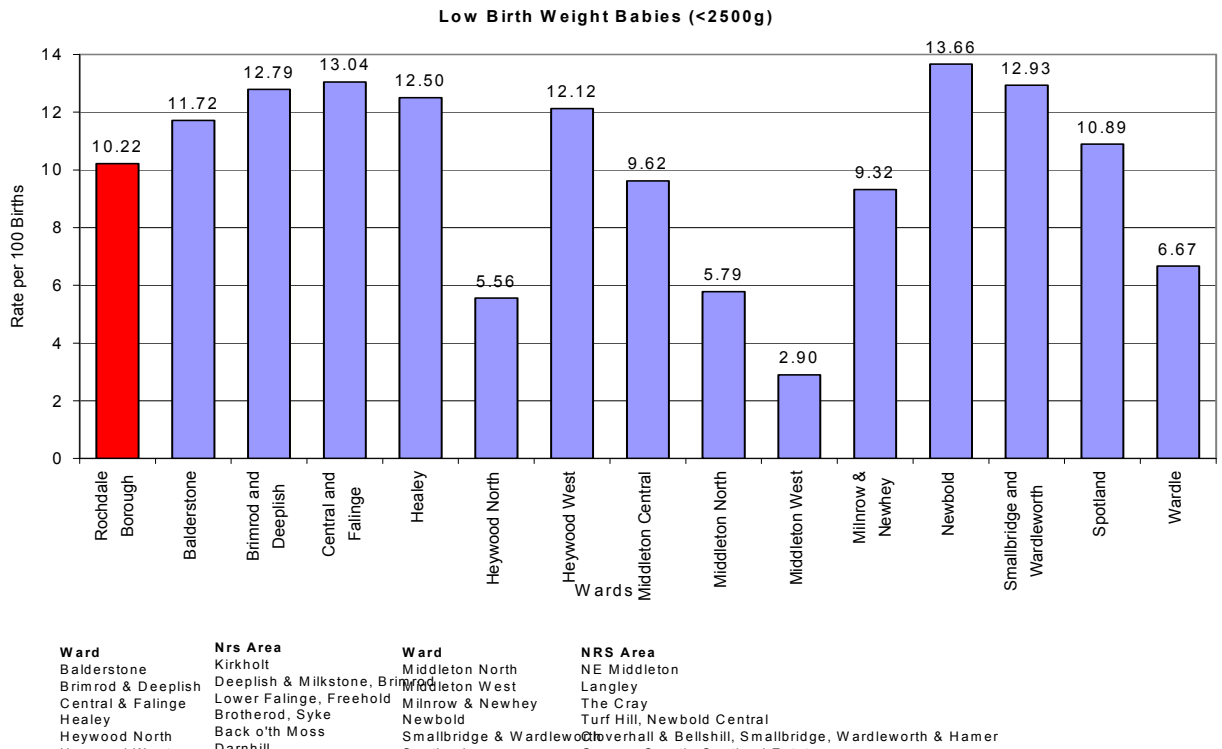
Cerebrovascular disease is any disease affecting an artery within the brain, or supplying blood to the brain. Cerebrovascular disease makes it more likely that a cerebrovascular accident will occur. The SMR for cerebrovascular disease in Central and Falinge is relatively high at 140, compared with 129 for Rochdale Borough and 100 for England and Wales.

**Graph 20: Standardised Mortality Ratios for Reparatory Disease by Ward**



Source: Rochdale PCT

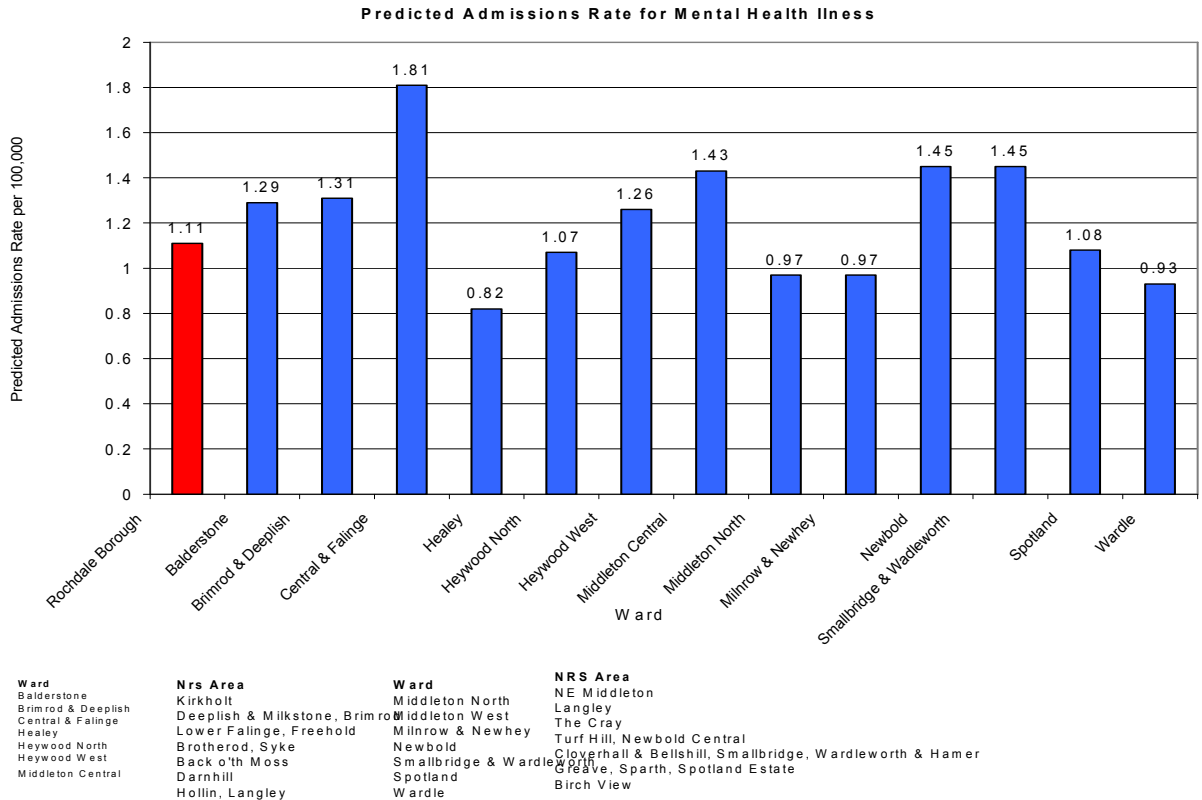
**Graph 21: Low Birth Weight Babies (<2500g) by Ward, 2002**



Source: Rochdale PCT, 2002

In Central and Falinge the rate of low birth-weight babies is high at 13.04 per 100 babies, compared with 10.22 at borough level. 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 22: Predicted Admissions for Mental Health Illness 2000 by Ward**

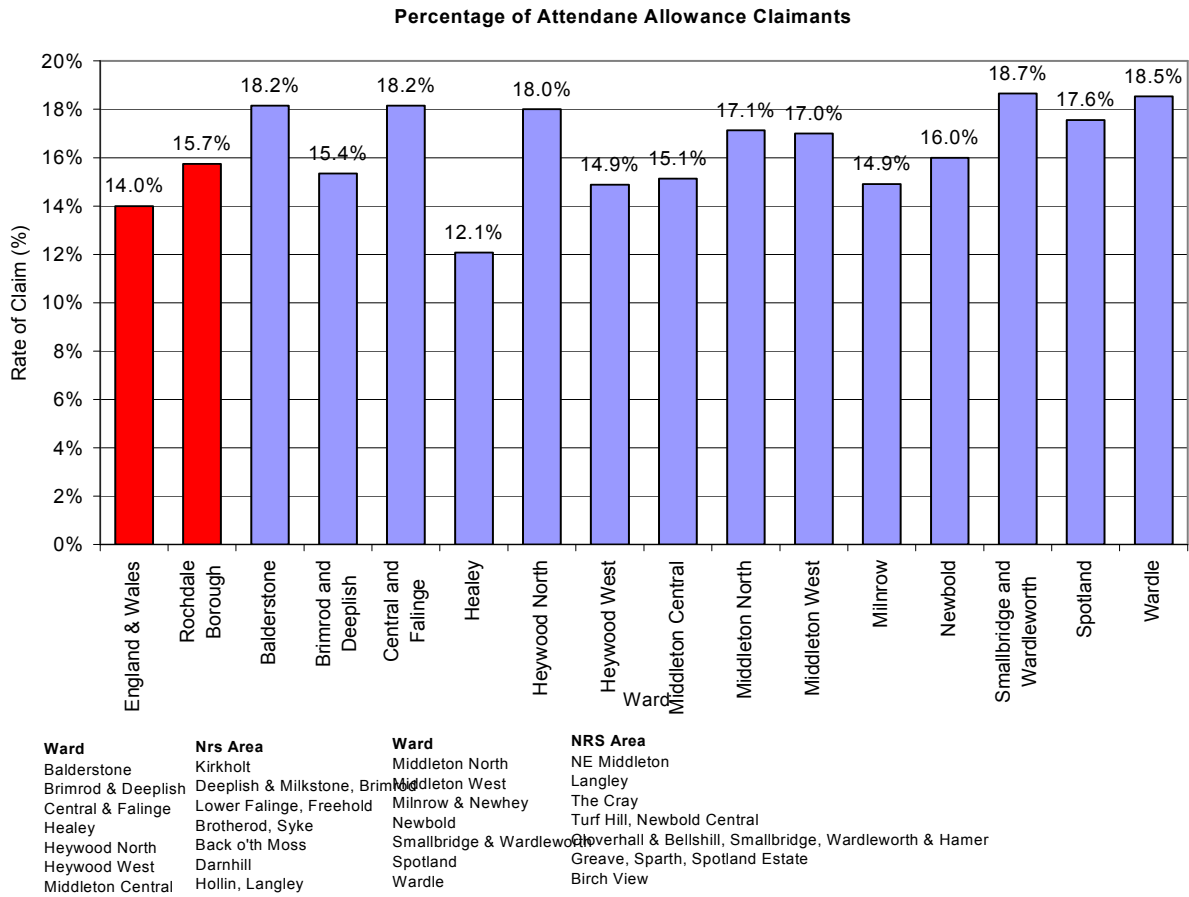


Source: MINI Index 2000

In Central and Falinge ward the predicted admissions rate for people with mental health problems is high at 1.81 per 100,000 people.

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

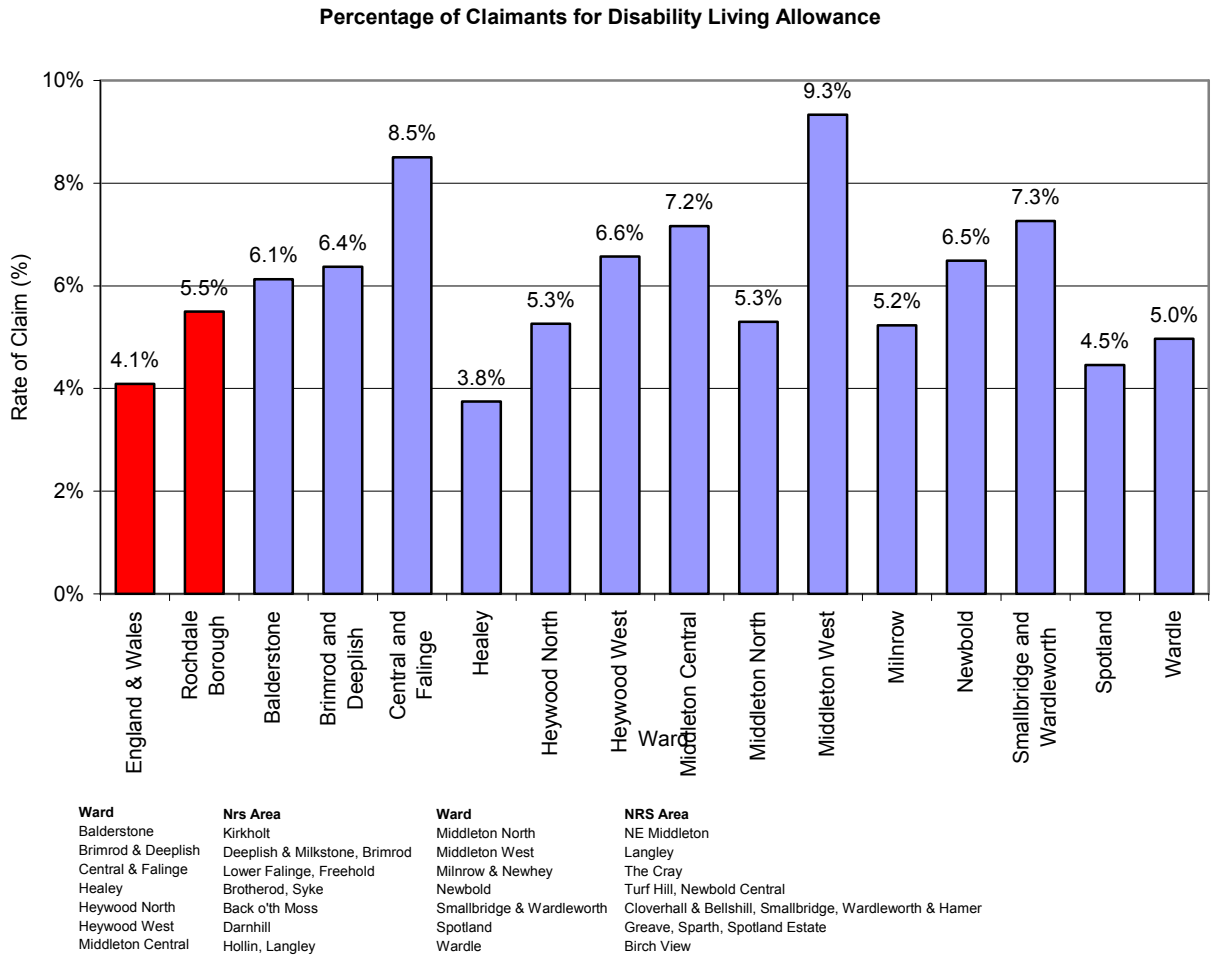
**Graph 23: Attendance Allowance Claimants at August 2002.**



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 Central and Falinge 18.2% of people claimed Attendance.

**Graph 24: Percentage of Disability Living Allowance Claimants at August 2002 By Ward**



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

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: the care component for people who need help with personal care; and 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 are 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 therefor may attract more crime. Signs of disorder undermine social control, residents shrink into their dwellings and take less interest in the public space.

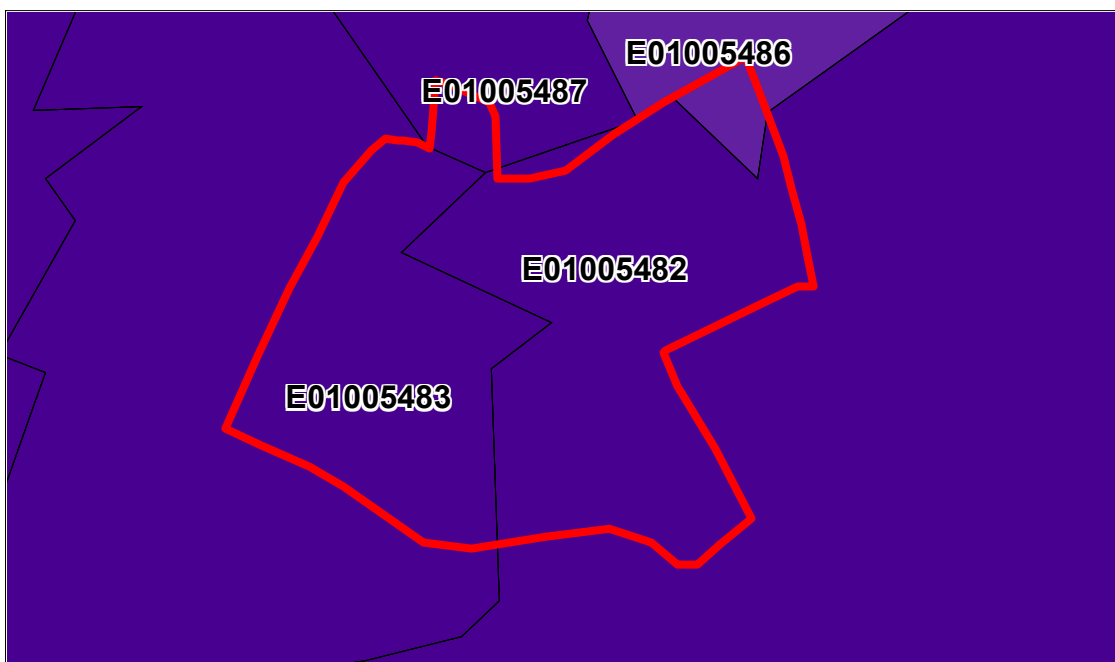
Fear of crime is greatest amongst the poorest communities, and the risk of crime is also genuinely greater. The fear of crime may cause individuals to withdraw physically and psychologically from community life. The lack of neighbourhood cohesion, neighbourhood incivility and the perception of high neighbourhood 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.

Table 10: Crime Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005482	191	10
E01005483	1,203	10
E01005486	4,344	20
E01005487	1,779	10

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Map 8: Crime Deprivation in Lower Falinge

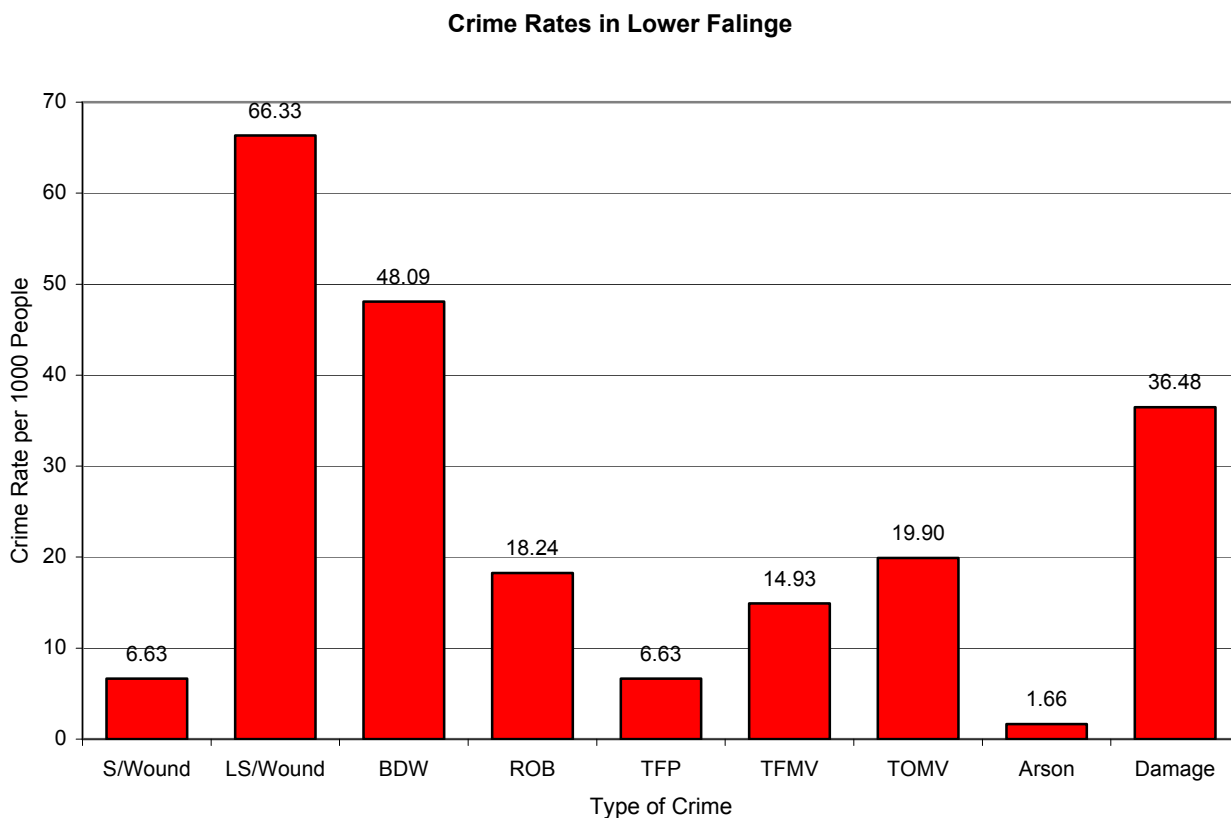


Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

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 is high within Lower Falinge. The majority of Lower Falinge falls within

the worst 10% of SOAs in the country. A large proportion of Lower Falinge has a high rank for crime deprivation and one SOA was ranked 191 out of 32,482 SOAs in England.

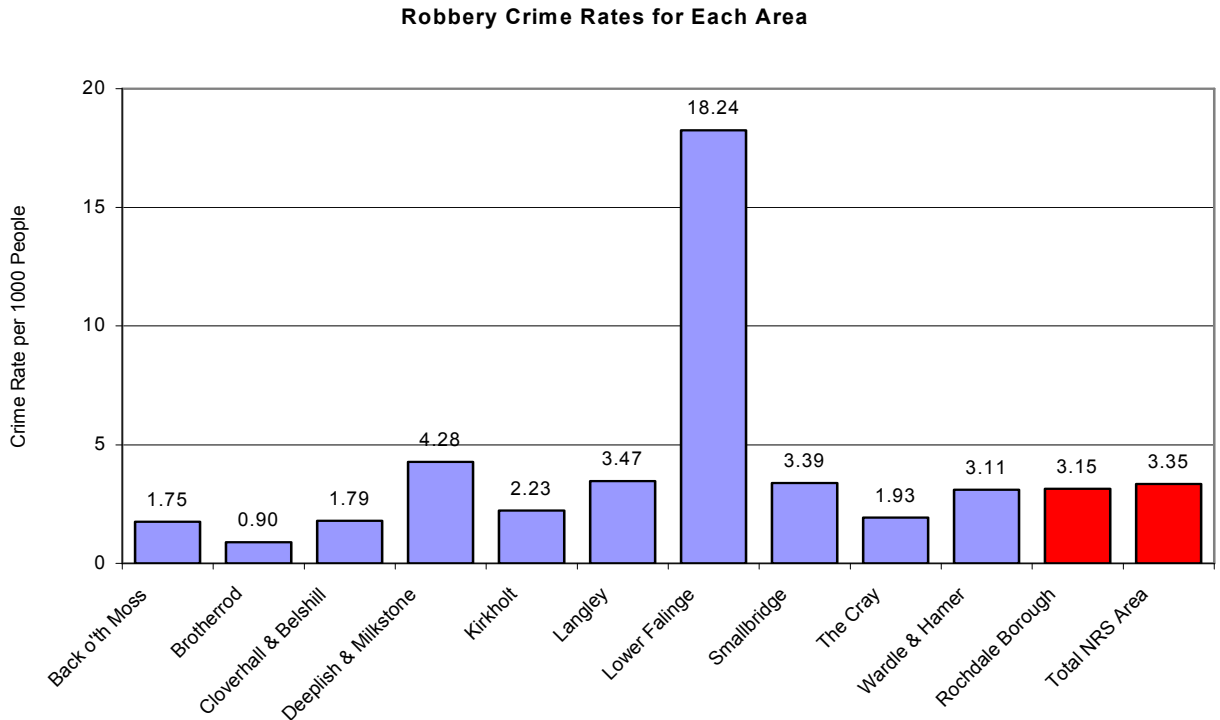
Graph 25: Crime Rates in Lower Falinge



Source: Greater Manchester Police, 2002-2003

The predominant crimes in Lower Falinge are 'Less Serious Wounding', 'Burglary of Dwellings' and 'Criminal Damage'.

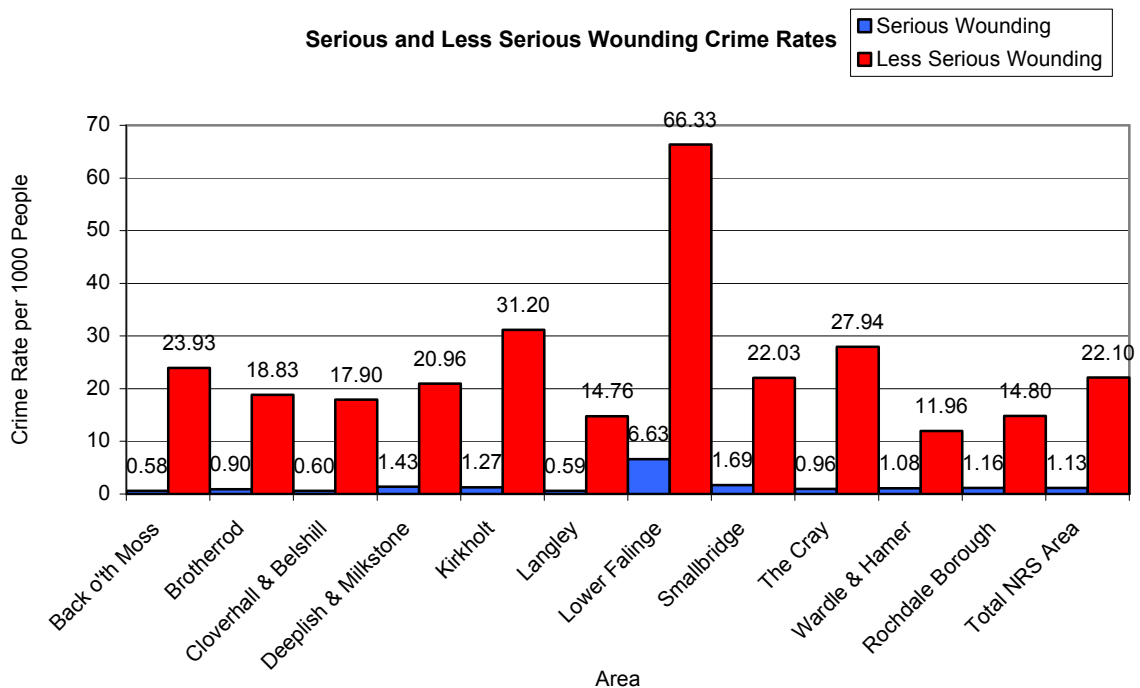
**Graph 26: Robbery in Phase 1A NRS Areas**



Source: Greater Manchester Police, 2002-2003

Lower Falinge has the highest rate of Robbery in comparison to all other NRS 1A areas and the Rochdale Borough. Robbery in Lower Falinge has a rate of 18.24 per 1000 people. This is nearly five times greater than the rate of crime in the Rochdale Borough and the total NRS Phase 1A area

**Graph 27: Serious and Less Serious Wounding Rates in Phase 1A NRS Areas**

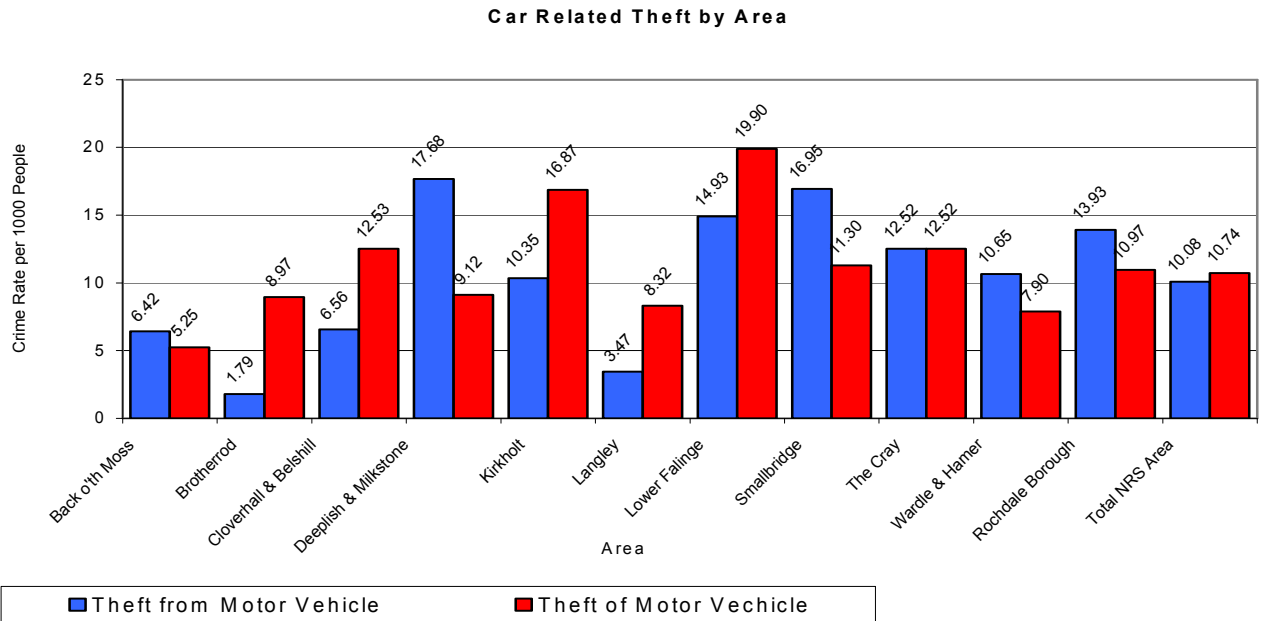


Source: Greater Manchester Police, 2002-2003

Lower Falinge has the highest rate of Serious and Less Serious Wounding in comparison to all other areas. The rate of less Serious Wounding crimes in Lower Falinge is 66.33 per 1000

people. This is significantly higher than all other areas. It is 3 times the rate in the total NRS Phase 1A area and more than four times the borough rate. The rate of Serious Wounding is also higher in Lower Falinge compared to the other NRS areas.

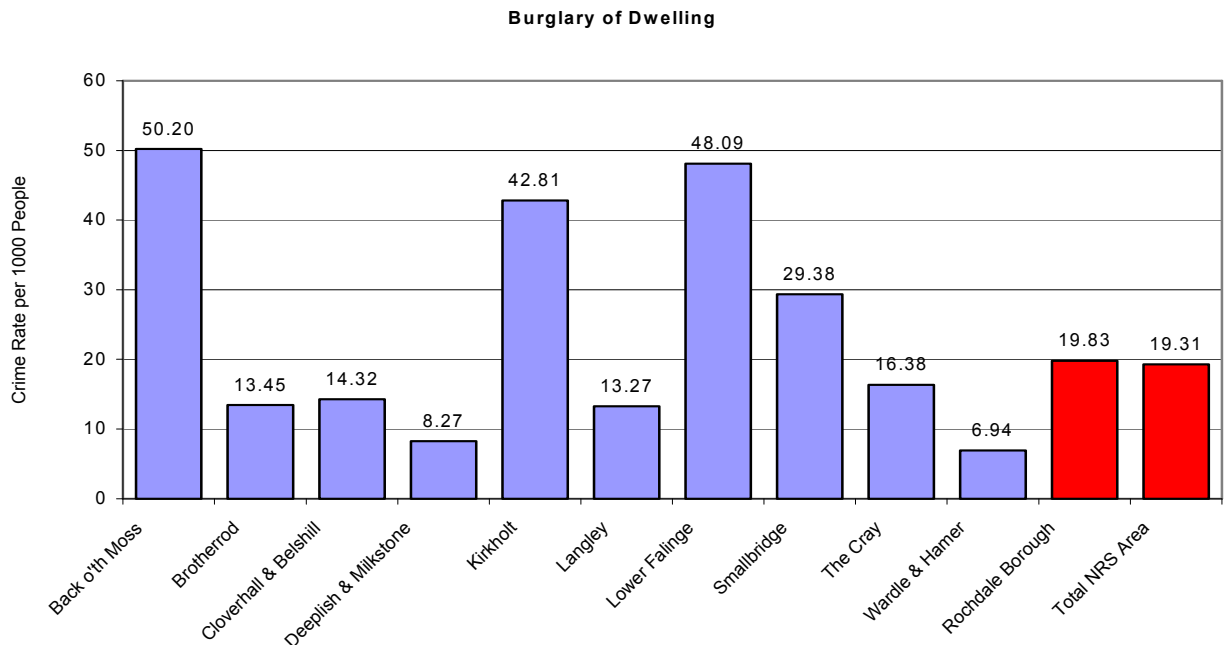
**Graph 28: Car Related Theft**



Source: Greater Manchester Police, 2002-2003

In Lower Falinge the rate of Theft of Motor Vehicle crime is higher than in any other area (19.90 per 1000 people). This is higher than the rate for the Rochdale Borough (10.97) and the Total NRS 1A Areas (10.74).

**Graph 29: Burglary of Dwellings in Phase 1A NRS Areas.**

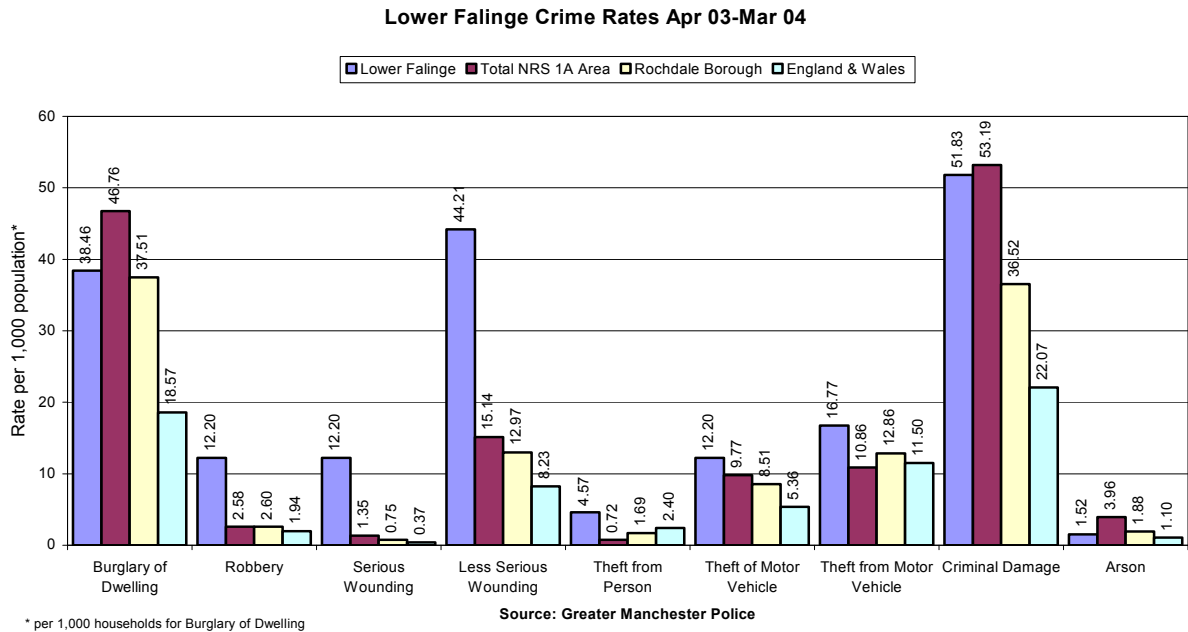


Source: Greater Manchester Police

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.

Lower Falinge suffers a high rate of Burglary of Dwellings (48.09 crimes per 1000 households). This is the second highest rate amongst the NRS 1A areas and is higher than the Rochdale Borough (19.83) and the Total NRS Phase 1A area (19.31)

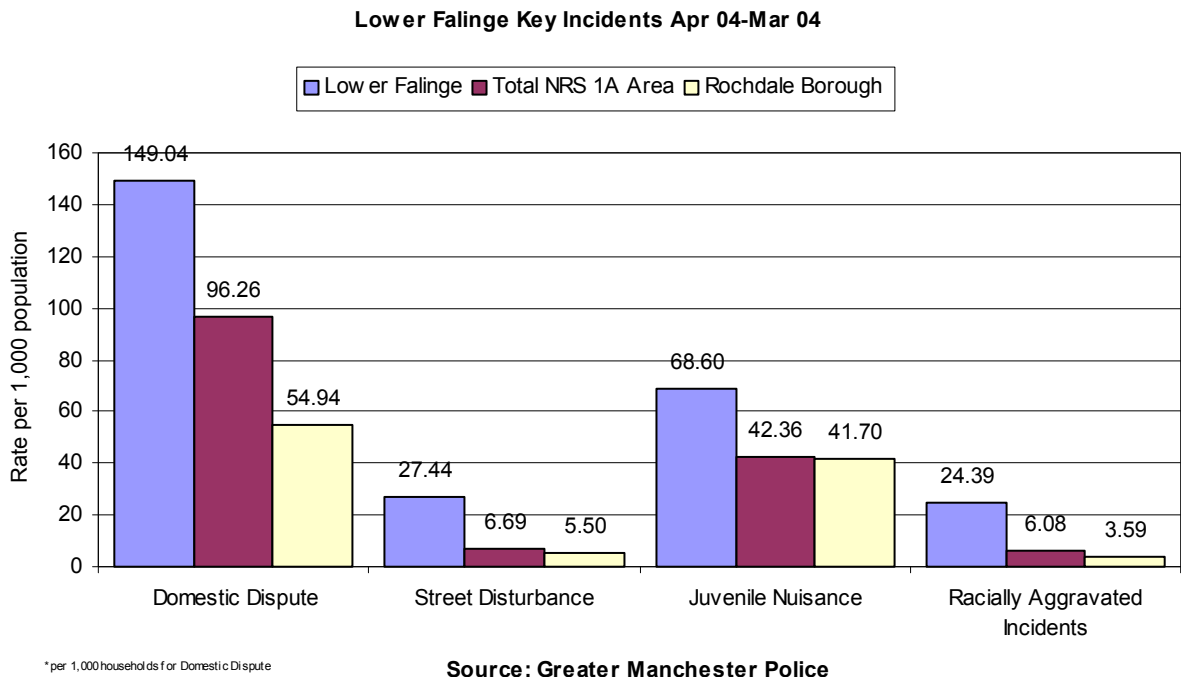
**Graph 30: Key Crimes Apr 03 - Mar 04**



‘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.

In the period April 2003 to April 2004, Lower Falinge has nearly three and a half times as high a rate of Less Serious Wounding than the Rochdale Borough as a whole, and over five times the rate recorded in England and Wales. This means that on average 4 out of every 100 people in Lower Falinge reported a Less Serious Wounding offence to the police during April 03 to March 04. Lower Falinge also has over two times the rate of Criminal Damage than England and Wales, although levels are roughly on a par with 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. Levels of robbery and serious wounding also demonstrate extremely high levels compared to other areas; around 1 in 100 of the population reported both a robbery and a serious wounding incident during April 03-March 04; this is over ten times the level of England & Wales, the Rochdale Borough and the NRS 1A area. Other key crimes such as arson, theft of motor vehicle, theft from motor vehicle etc. are extremely small in number and so not of significance.

**Graph 31: Key Neighbourhood Incidents Apr 03 – Mar 04**



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

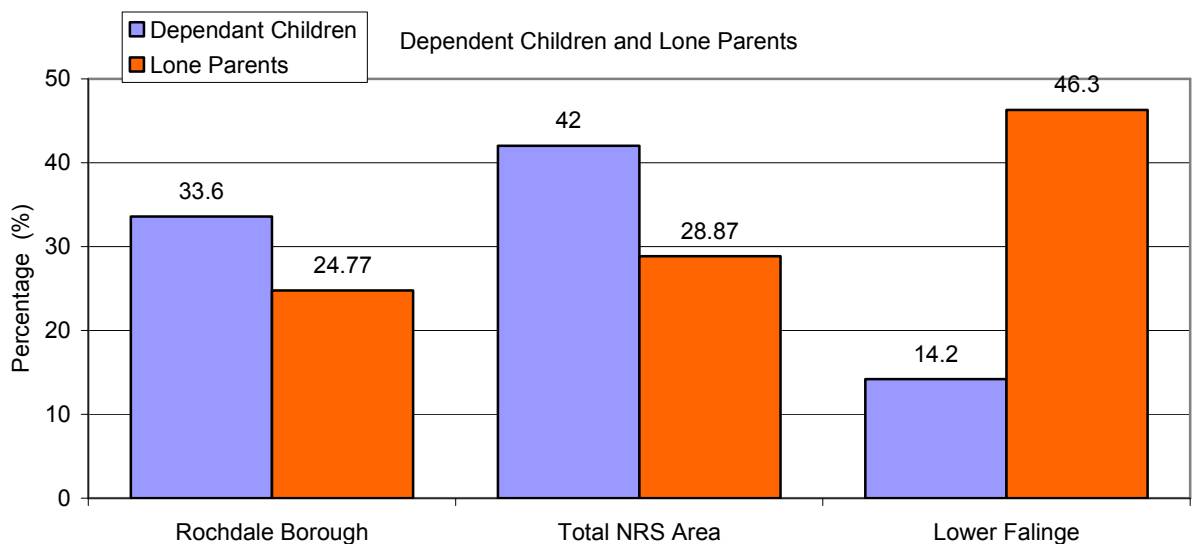
In terms of crime-related incidents Lower Falinge has an extremely high rate of Domestic Disputes, approaching three times that of the Borough-wide level. It also has a five times the level of ‘Street Disturbances’, (i.e. public order problems reported to the police that are not crimes) than the Borough as a whole. The level of ‘Juvenile Nuisance’ is one and a half times that of the Rochdale Borough and the NRS 1A area. Lower Falinge also has a higher than average level of Racially Aggravated Incidents than both the Borough as a whole and the NRS 1A area. This translates to eight times the rate recorded Borough as a whole, and four times the level found in the NRS 1 Area.

## Children

At the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 Lower Falinge 15.6% of the population is made up of children aged between 0 and 15 years old. This is lower than the percentage of children in the Total NRS area (22.83%) and the Rochdale Borough (25.99%). 6.82% of the population is made up of children who are 0-4 years old. This is higher than the percentages of children age 0-4 in Rochdale Borough (6.71%) but slightly lower than the percentage in the Total NRS area (7.77%). 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 32: Lone Parent Households and Dependent Children.



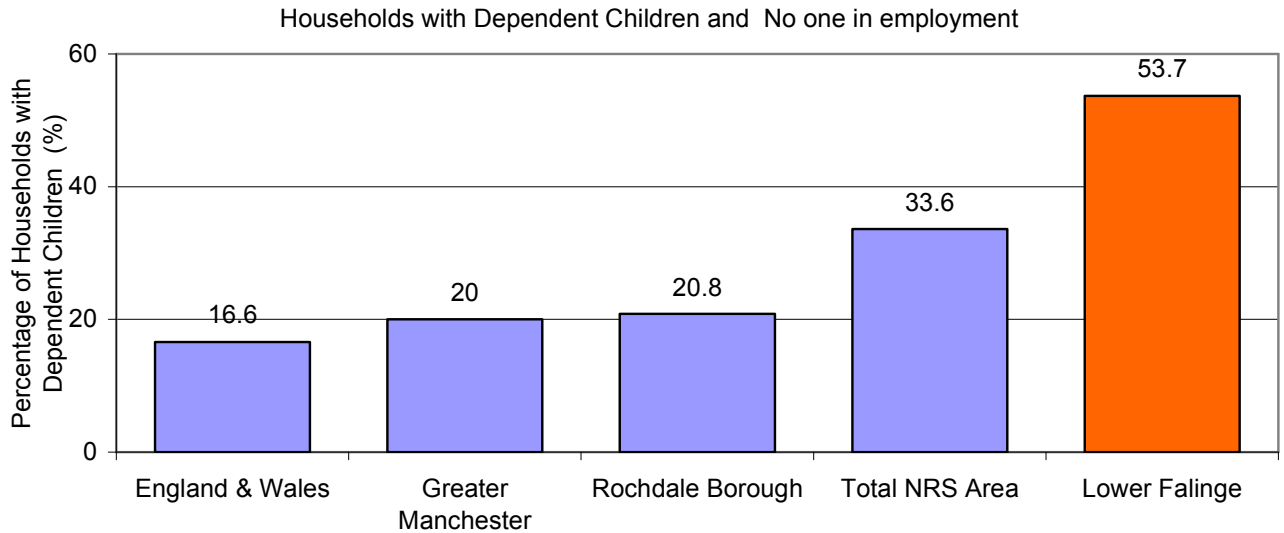
Source: Census 2001. KS Table 22. Crown Copyright 2003

The graph above shows the percentage of households with dependent children and the percentage of these households which are headed by lone parents In the Lower Falinge 14.2% of households have dependent children. Of these 40.3% are headed by a lone parent. This is much higher than the percentage of households with dependent children which are headed by lone parents in the total NRS area and in Rochdale Borough.

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

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 33: Percentage of Household with Dependent Children and No One in Employment.**



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

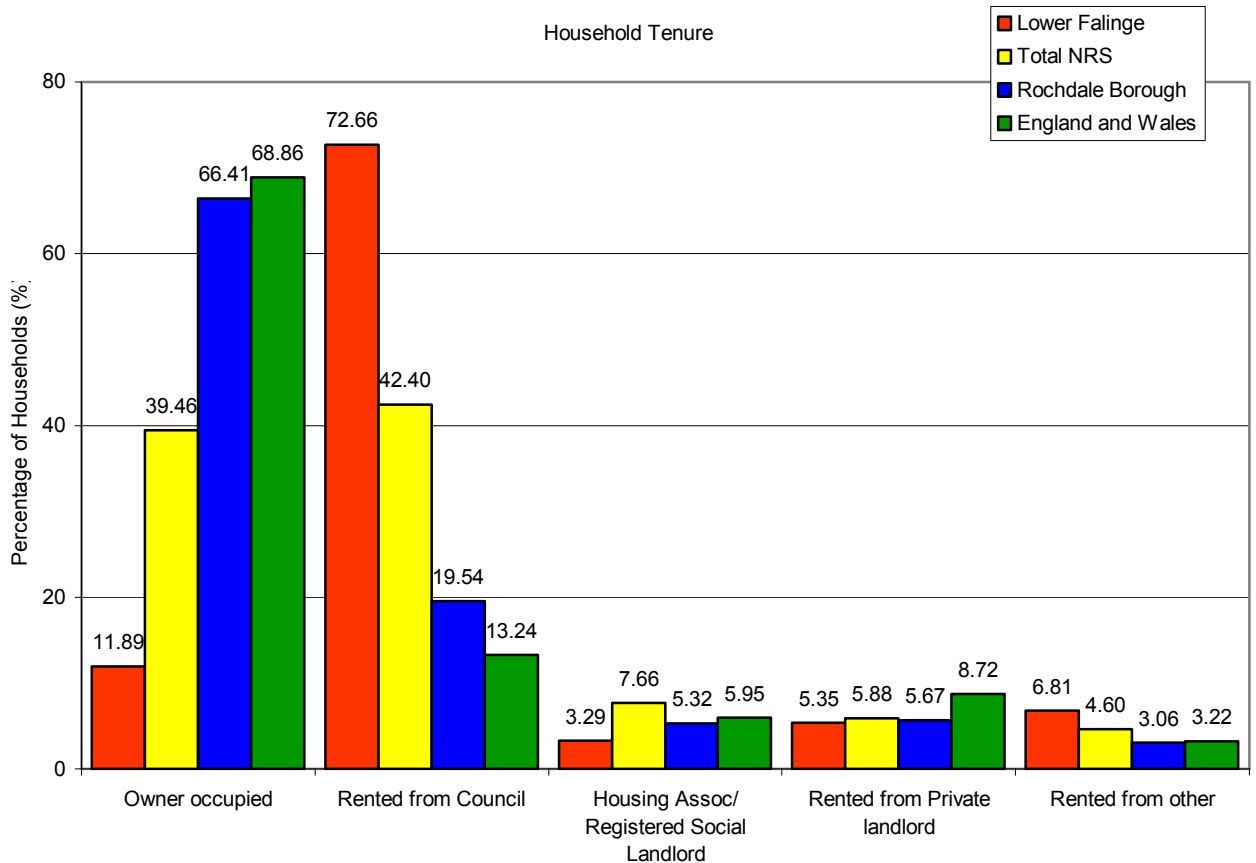
The employment status of the household which children live in also presents a major risk of child poverty. In 1995/96 the UK had the highest rate of children in workless households across the EU. Worklessness creates an economic disadvantage but also creates the potential for stress and tension within a family. It also has the danger of limiting a child's aspirations and social contacts. In Lower Falinge more than half (53.7%) of households with dependent children have no adult in employment. This is much higher than percentage for all other areas.

## Housing

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

In Lower Falinge there are 450 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).

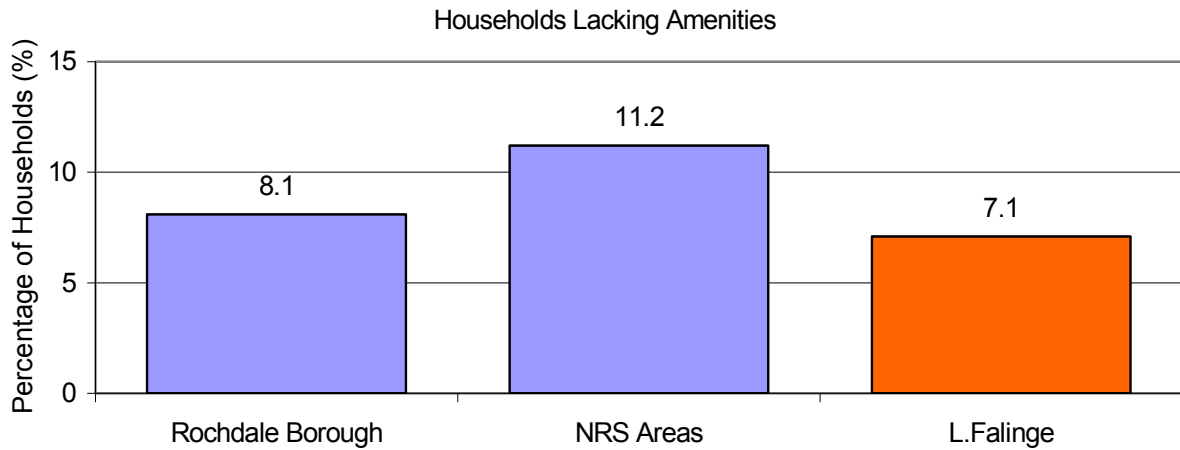
Graph 34: Household Tenure



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

In Lower Falinge the majority of people rent their home from the council (72.66%). This is significantly higher than the percentage of households in all other areas. Only just over one tenth of the households in Lower Falinge (11.89%) own their own home. This is considerably lower than the percentage of households in the Rochdale Borough (66.41%) and England and Wales (68.86%).

**Graph 35: Household 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 Lower Falinge 7.1% of households are lacking either one or both of these amenities. This is lower than the level in Rochdale borough as a whole.

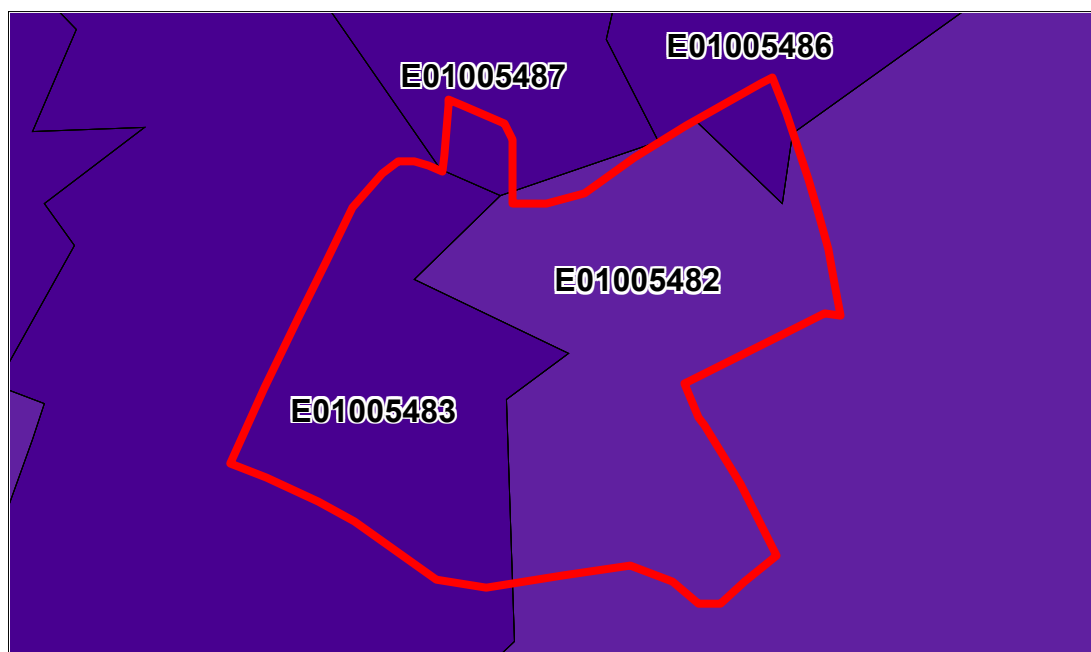
In Lower Falinge 0.57% of the properties are classed as Council Tax voids. This means that nobody has lived in the property for 6 months or more.

**Table 11: Living Environment Deprivation**

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005482	4,887	20
E01005483	2327	10
E01005486	1,431	10
E01005487	1,569	10

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Map 9: Living Environment Deprivation in Lower Falinge



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Living environment deprivation in Lower Falinge is high. The majority of SOAs in Lower Falinge are in the worst 10% of SOAs in the country for living environment deprivation. However, a large proportion of Lower Falinge has a slightly lower level of living environment deprivation and falls within the worst 20% of SOAs in the country.

Table 12: Property Prices By Financial Year

Year	Lower Falinge	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 Treasury, Crown Copyright 2004.

The table above shows the average property prices in both lower Falinge and the Rochdale Borough. Rochdale borough property prices have increased steadily since April 2000. The prices of properties in Lower Falinge have fluctuated and increase only slightly since April 2002. The average price of property is significantly lower than that in the Rochdale Borough.

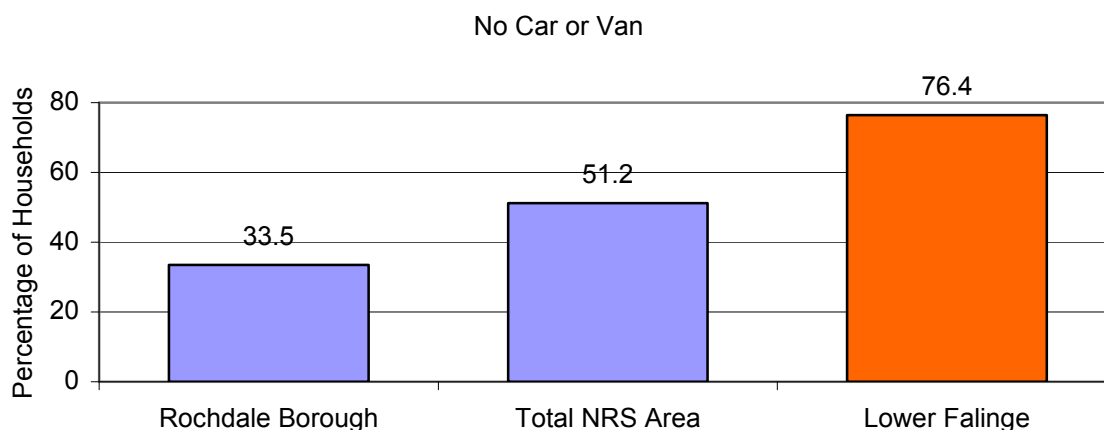
Table 13: Percentage of Properties in each Council Tax Band

Band	% Of Properties
A	98.30
U	1.70

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

In Lower Falinge the vast majority of properties are classified as being in Band A (98.30%). 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 36: Percentage of Households with No Car or Van**



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

Three out of four households in Lower Falinge own neither a car or a van (76.4%). This is much higher than the percentages for the Total NRS Phase 1A area (51.2%) or for Rochdale Borough (33.5%). 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 (%)
E01005482	13,027	50
E01005483	15,684	50
E01005486	19,539	70
E01005487	20,831	70

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Barriers to housing and services deprivation has two sub-domains, geographical barriers and wider barriers which include issues relating to access to housing such as affordability. The level of barriers to housing and services deprivation in Lower Falinge is relatively low. Lower Falinge was ranked between 13,027 and 20,831 and therefore falls between the worst 50% and 70% of SOAs in the country.

## **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](http://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.