



# North East Middleton Neighbourhood Renewal Area

## Data Profile

September 2004

# **North East Middleton Neighbourhood Renewal Area**

## **Introduction**

North East Middleton is at risk of becoming one of the most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. This profile has been prepared to give baseline data about the area, against which the impact of Rochdale Borough's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy can be measured.

## **Background**

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

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

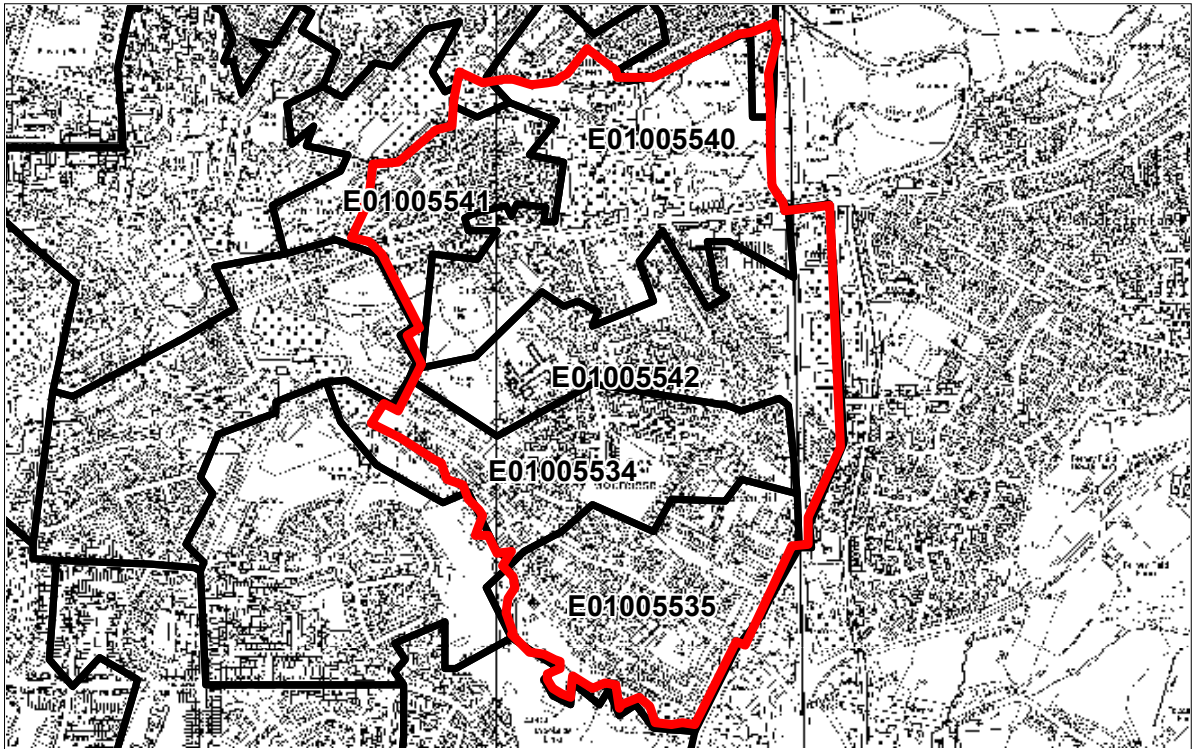
The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal seeks to address multiple deprivation. Deprivation is a wider measure than poverty, or the lack of basic necessities. It includes material deprivation, relating to diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work. People experiencing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

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

North East Middleton has been included in the second phase of Rochdale Borough's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (Phase 1B) as an "at risk" neighbourhood. This profile has been prepared to give baseline data about the area, against which the impact of policy interventions can be measured. The data is from a wide range of sources.

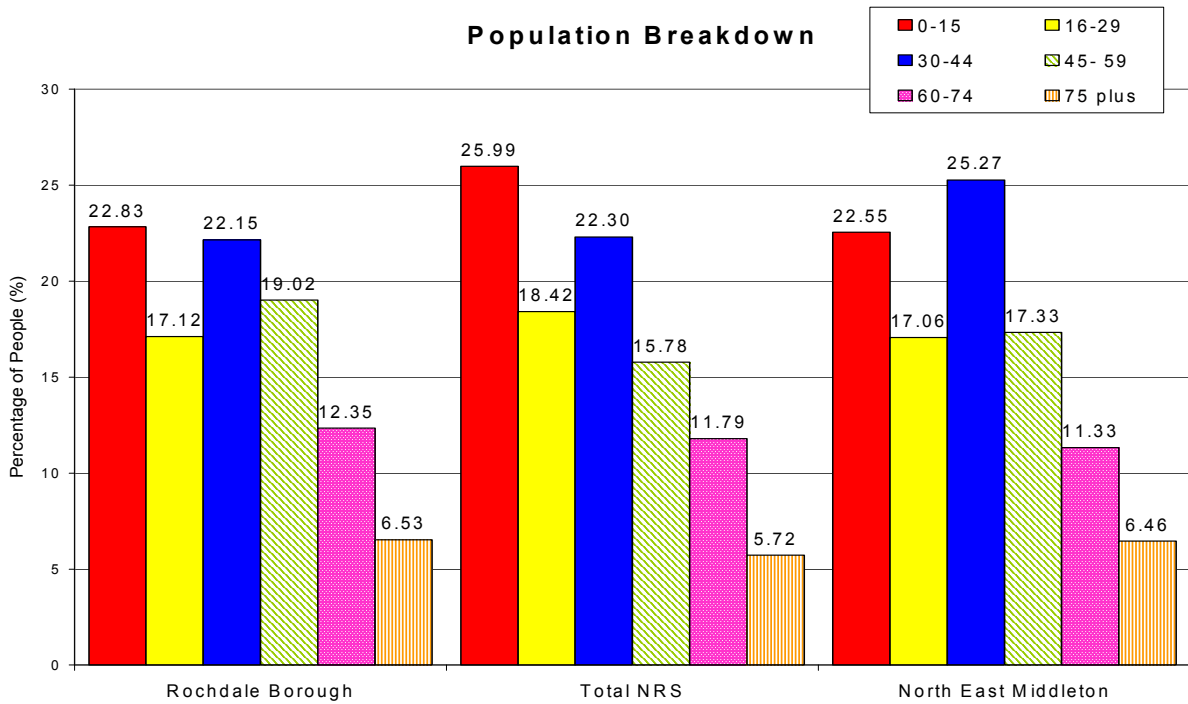
The data provided at neighbourhood level is most useful in terms of identifying issues of concern, but some of it has been produced using estimates, and should not be treated as the exact truth. Other data is available at Super Output Area level. These are small areas of about 1,500 people and there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

Map 1: North East Middleton and Lower Super Output Area Boundaries



# Demographics and Overall Deprivation

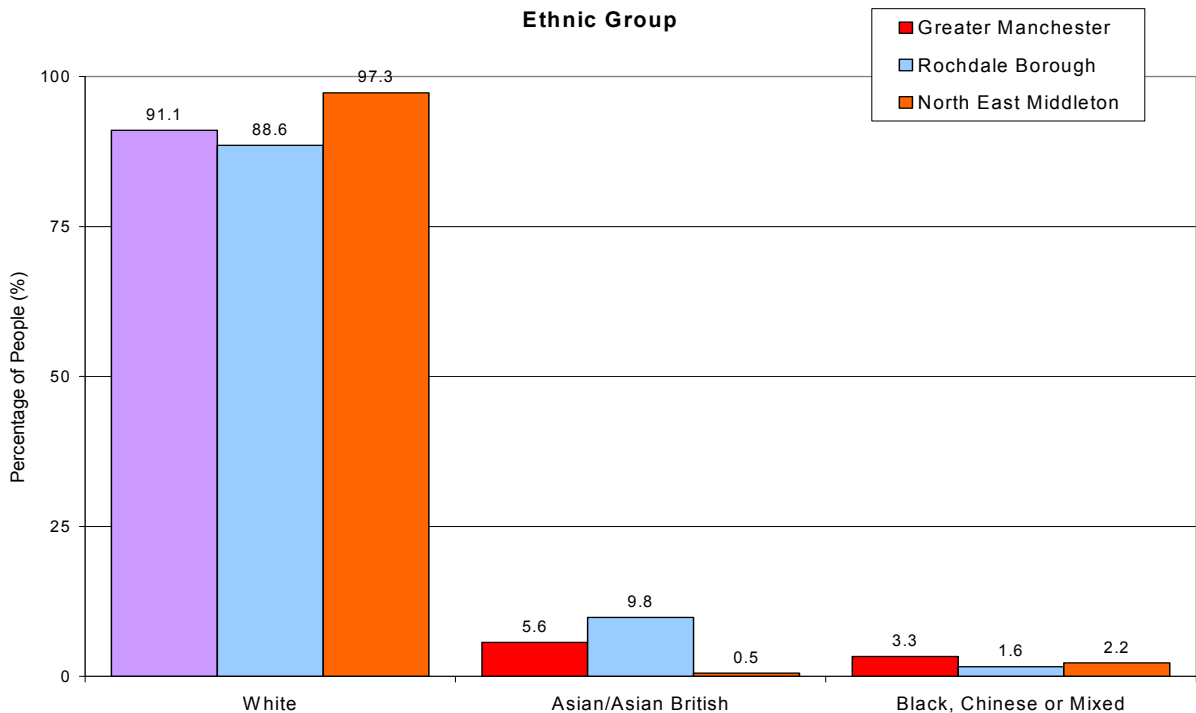
Graph 1: Age Structure



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

North East Middleton has a total population of approximately 6,472 people, living in 2,747 households. The age profile is similar to the borough age profile, 22% of people are children aged 0-15 and one in four residents are aged 30-44 (25%). 7% of residents are children aged 0-4.

Graph 2: Ethnic Group



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 06, Crown copyright 2003

In North East Middleton the population is predominantly white (97.28%), with a much smaller Black, Chinese or Mixed and Asian/Asian British population than Rochdale Borough or Greater Manchester as a whole.

Table 1: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation in North East Middleton

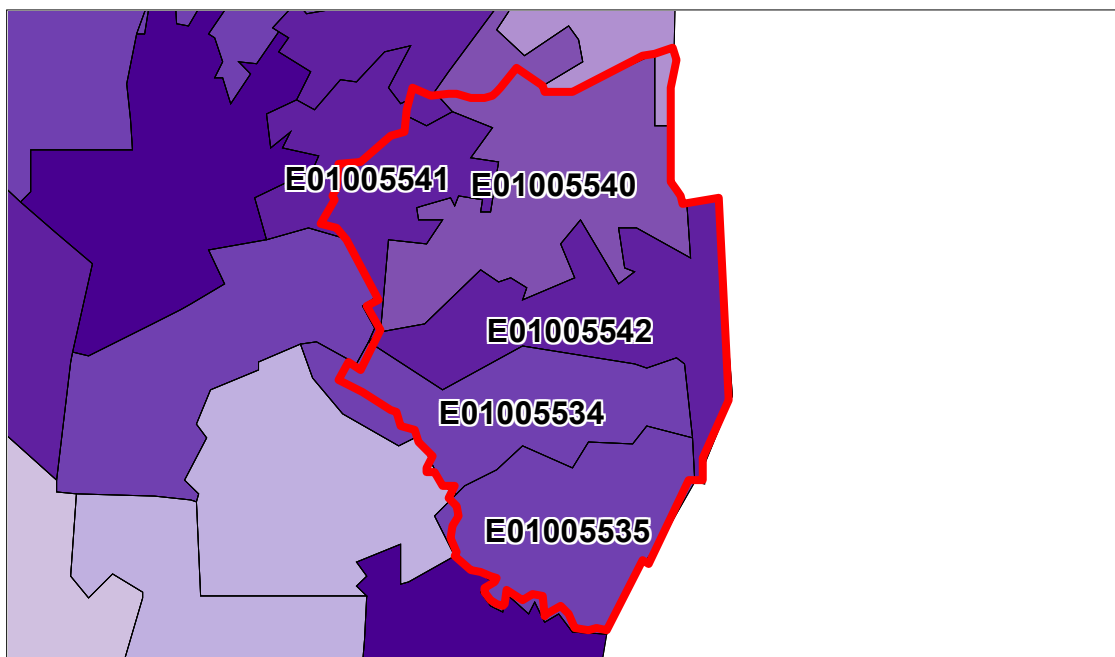
<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE (%)</b>
E01005534	8,897	30
E01005535	8,317	30
E01005540	10,463	40
E01005541	6,492	20
E01005542	4,149	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (ID2004) combines seven thematic measures of deprivation to give one overall score. The ID2004 is published at Lower Super Output Area (SOA), of which five fall partly or wholly within North East Middleton (see Map 1).

The overall level of multiple deprivation in North East Middleton is fairly high. Multiple deprivation was ranked between 4,149 and 10,463 (out of 32,482 SOAs in England). The centre of North East Middleton has the highest level of overall deprivation and was ranked within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country.

Map 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation in North East Middleton



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

## Income

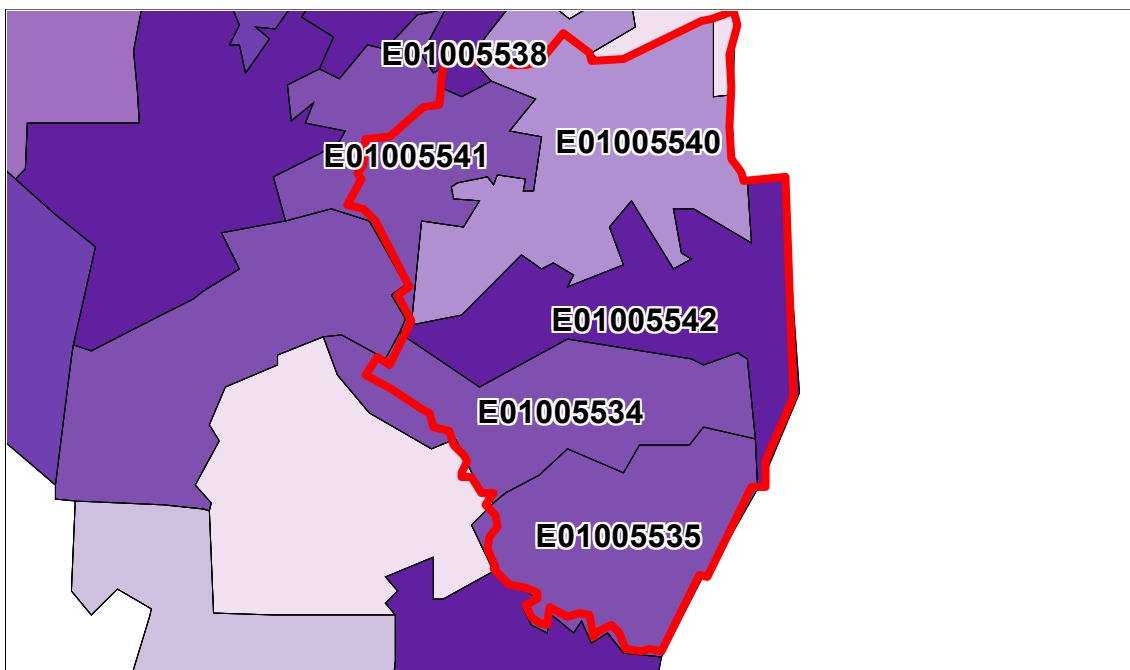
Low income is a key driver of deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation 2004 included an Income Deprivation domain, using data based on people living in families reliant on means tested benefits.

Table 2: Income Deprivation

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE (%)</b>
E01005534	9,770	40
E01005535	11,511	40
E01005540	18,469	60
E01005541	12,073	40
E01005542	5,038	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Map 3: Income Deprivation in North East Middleton



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

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

<b>SOA</b>	<b>Children (%)</b>	<b>Older People (%)</b>
E01005534	21.7	24.5
E01005535	18.3	17.6
E01005540	11.0	11.6
E01005541	17.9	17.7
E01005542	42.0	24.1

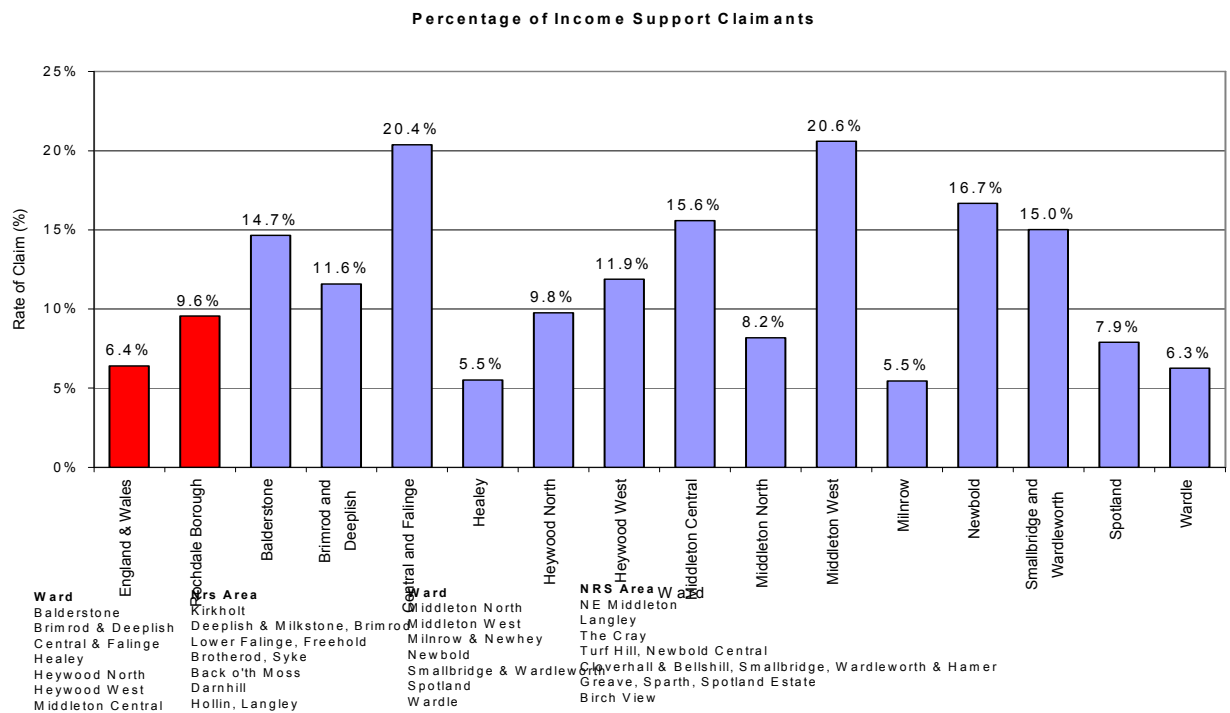
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Income deprivation in North East Middleton was ranked between 5,038 and 18,469 (out of 32,482 SOAs in England). The centre of North East Middleton has the highest amount of income deprivation and falls within the worst 20% of SOAs in the country. In this SOA 42.0% of children are living in families experiencing income deprivation and 24.1% of older people aged 60 plus suffer from income deprivation.

The average household income in North East Middleton is estimated to be £24,227, compared with £26,791 in Rochdale borough and £29,374 for the UK (Source: CACI Paycheck, 2004). Poverty (i.e. low income) is associated with worklessness and low-paid work, poor health, low educational attainment, poor housing, discrimination and area concentrations of deprivation. These are both the causes of poverty and deprivation they symptoms and they impact on each other

In North East Middleton 24.5% of households claim Council Tax Benefit (Source: RMBC Council Tax, 2004). Households are eligible for Council Tax Benefit if they claim Income Support or Jobseeker's Allowance, or are working and on low pay.

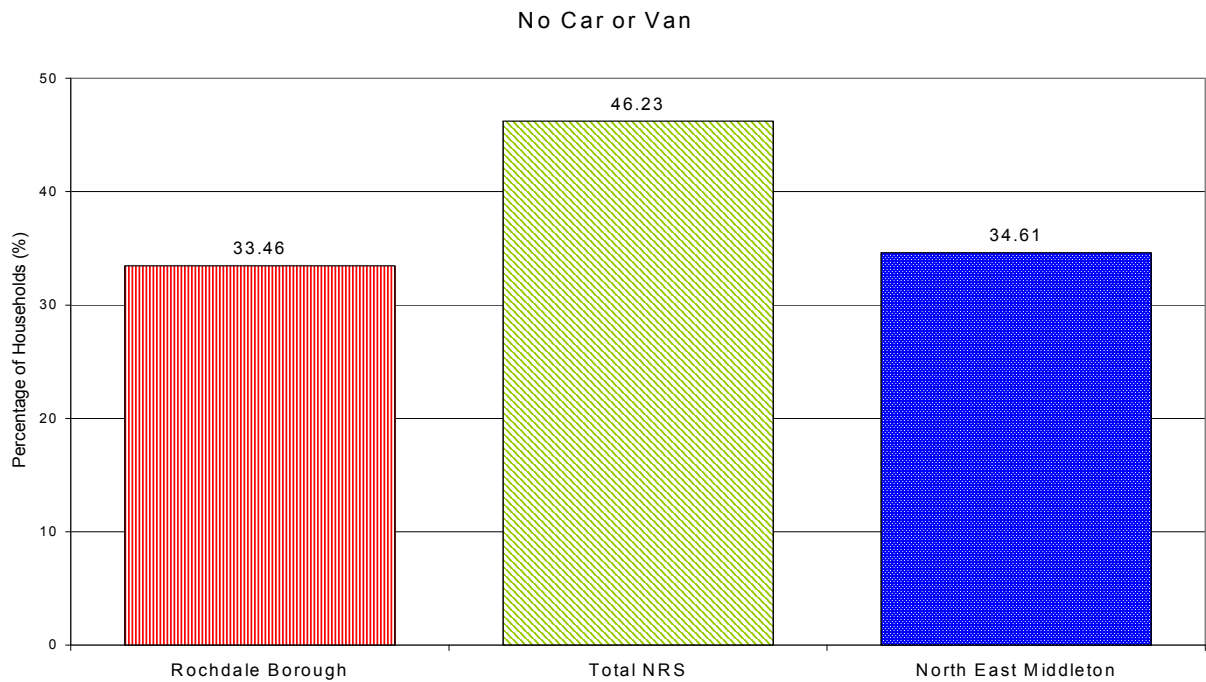
**Graph 3: Percentage of People Claiming Income Support at August 2002 by Ward**



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

Income support is designed to top up income to a minimum level. It is the welfare state's principal means-tested benefit and is therefore an indicator of income deprivation. Income support claimants are mainly pensioners, lone parents or people with disabilities. North East Middleton is split between Middleton North and Middleton East wards (pre-2004 wards). Middleton North ward has a level of income support claimants slightly higher than the borough average.

#### Graph 4: Percentage of Households with No Car or Van



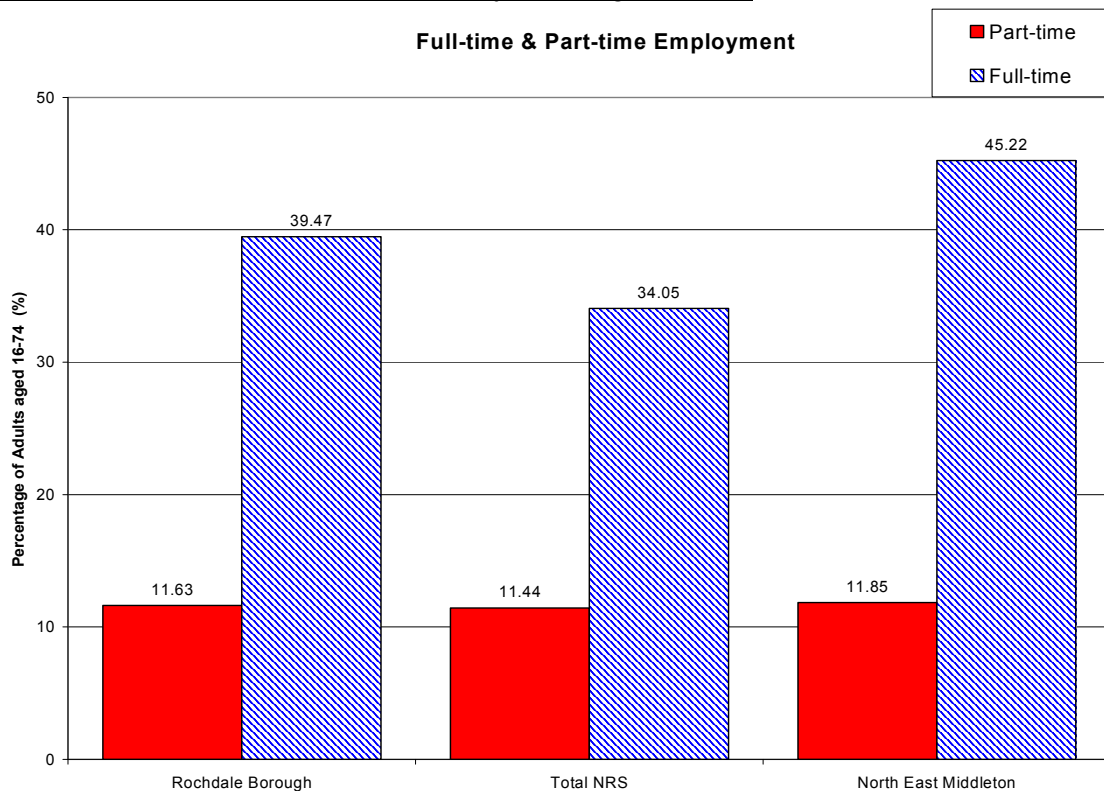
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 17, Crown copyright 2003

One in three households in North East Middleton have no car or van. The level is very similar to the borough average, but much lower than the NRS Phase 1B area overall. In England and Wales as a whole 27% of households do not own a car or van. The ownership of a car or van can be used as a crude indicator of available income.

## Employment

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

Graph 5: Full-time and Part-time Employment (Aged 16-74)



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

45% of working age adults in North East Middleton are in full-time employment, and a further 12% in part-time employment. The overall level of employment is higher than the borough average and much higher than the NRS 1B area overall. The employment level is also higher than the national level. A further 4.96% of people are self-employed.

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

Table 4: Percentage of People who are Employment Deprived

SOA	Employment deprivation (%)
E01005534	13.9
E01005535	14.5
E01005540	11.9
E01005541	14.9
E01005542	20.4

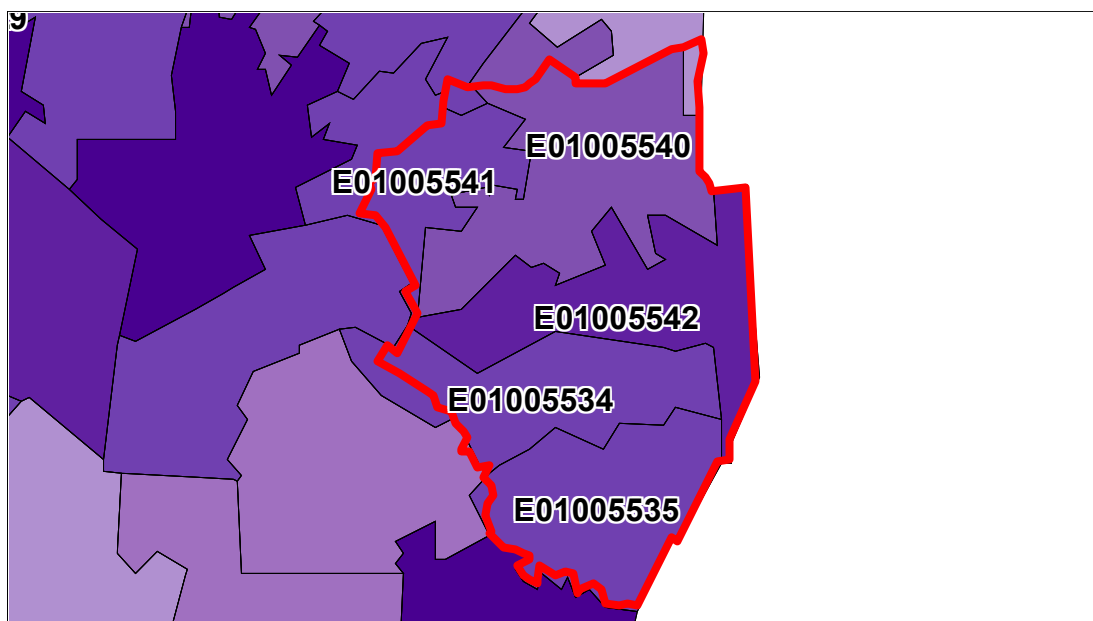
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Table 5: Employment Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005534	7,977	30
E01005535	7,404	30
E01005540	10,245	40
E01005541	7,032	30
E01005542	3,363	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

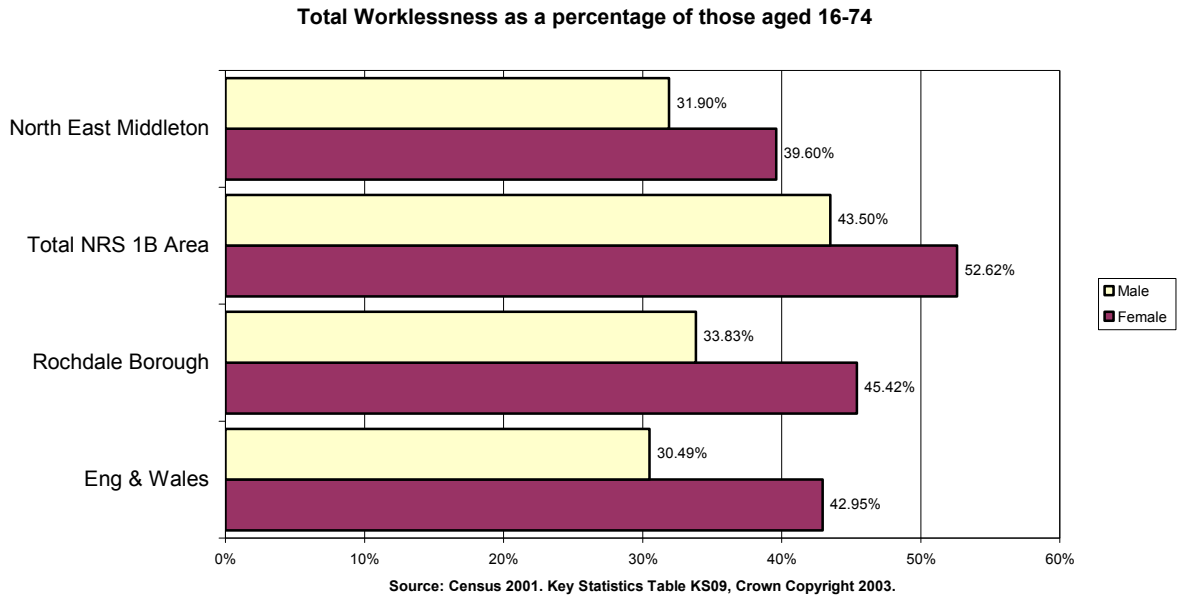
Map 4: Employment Deprivation in North East Middleton



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

In North East Middleton between 13.9% and 20.4% of people are employment deprived. Employment deprivation was ranked between 3,363 and 10,245 (out of 32,482 SOAs in England). This indicates that the SOAs North East Middleton ranges between the worst 20% and 40% of SOAs in the country.

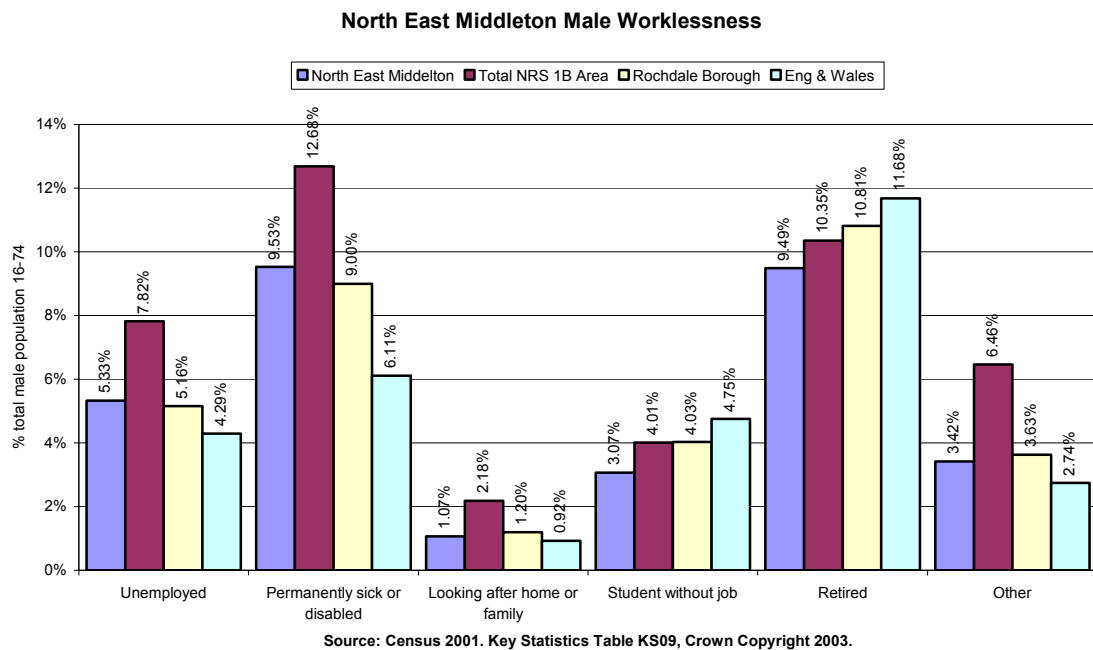
**Graph 6: Total Worklessness**



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

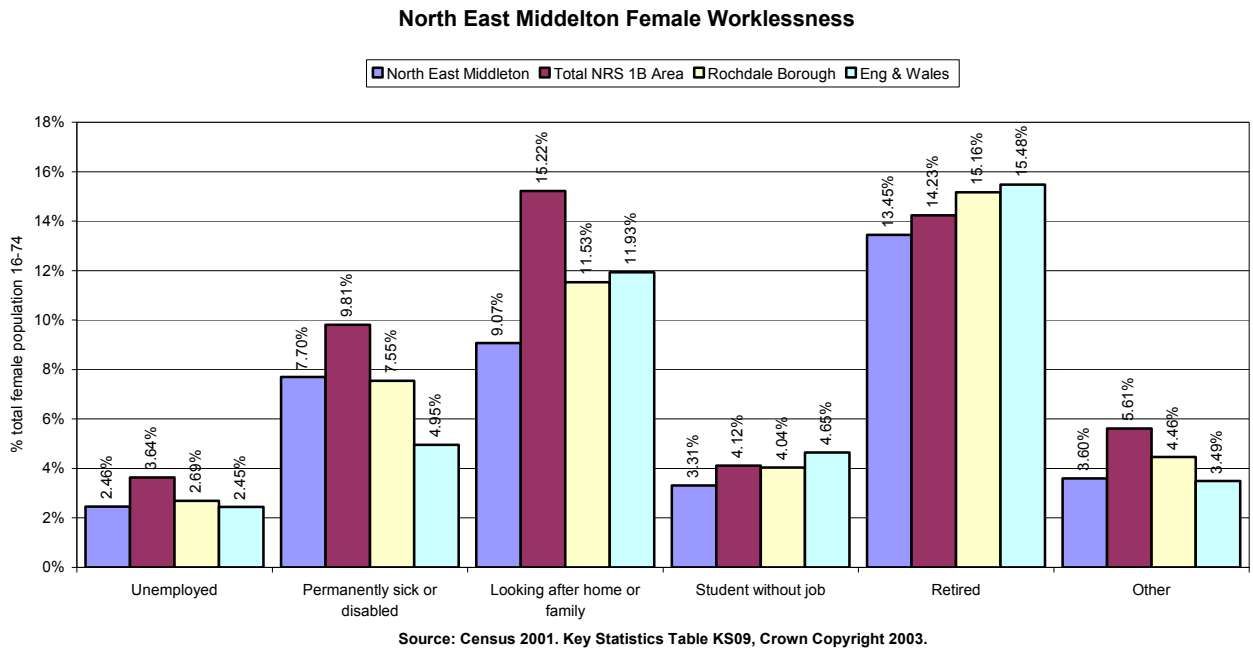
North East Middleton has a lower overall level of worklessness than the NRS 1B area, it is also slightly lower than England & Wales for females. Gender differences in North East Middleton follow broadly the same pattern as Rochdale and England & Wales in that women consistently have a higher rate of worklessness than men. However, this difference in worklessness is lower in North East Middleton (7%) 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 7: Male Worklessness**



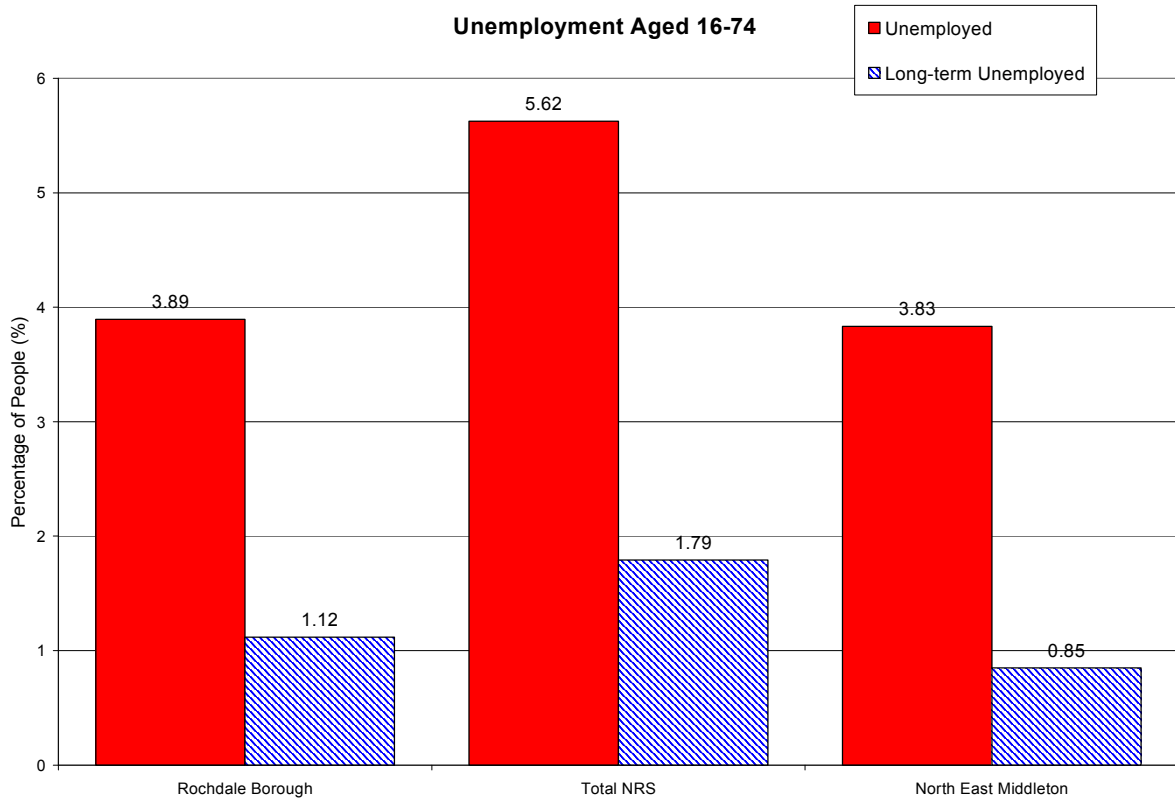
The proportion of unemployed Men aged 16-74 in North-East Middleton is similar to the Rochdale Borough and England & Wales. Levels of those who are Permanently sick or disabled are around the same level as Rochdale borough while it is about 4 % less than the total NRS 1B areas. Overall men have an extremely low rate of 'looking after home or family'. The levels of 'student without job', 'retired' and 'other' are all slightly lower than the comparative areas.

**Graph 8: Female Worklessness**



Overall we can expect the characteristics of female 'worklessness' to differ from males quite considerably, in that women who are not in formal employment are significantly more likely to be classed as 'looking after home or family' than 'unemployed', (i.e. actively seeking work). In North-East Middleton 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 North-East Middleton is around the same as in England and Wales, Rochdale Borough and in the NRS 1B area. 'Looking after home or family' is also around 3% lower than in England & Wales and the Rochdale Borough. Around one in thirteen females aged 16-74 in North-East Middleton are permanently sick or disabled and so unable to work, a similar proportion to NRS 1B area as a whole and Rochdale Borough, but approaching twice the levels found in England and Wales.

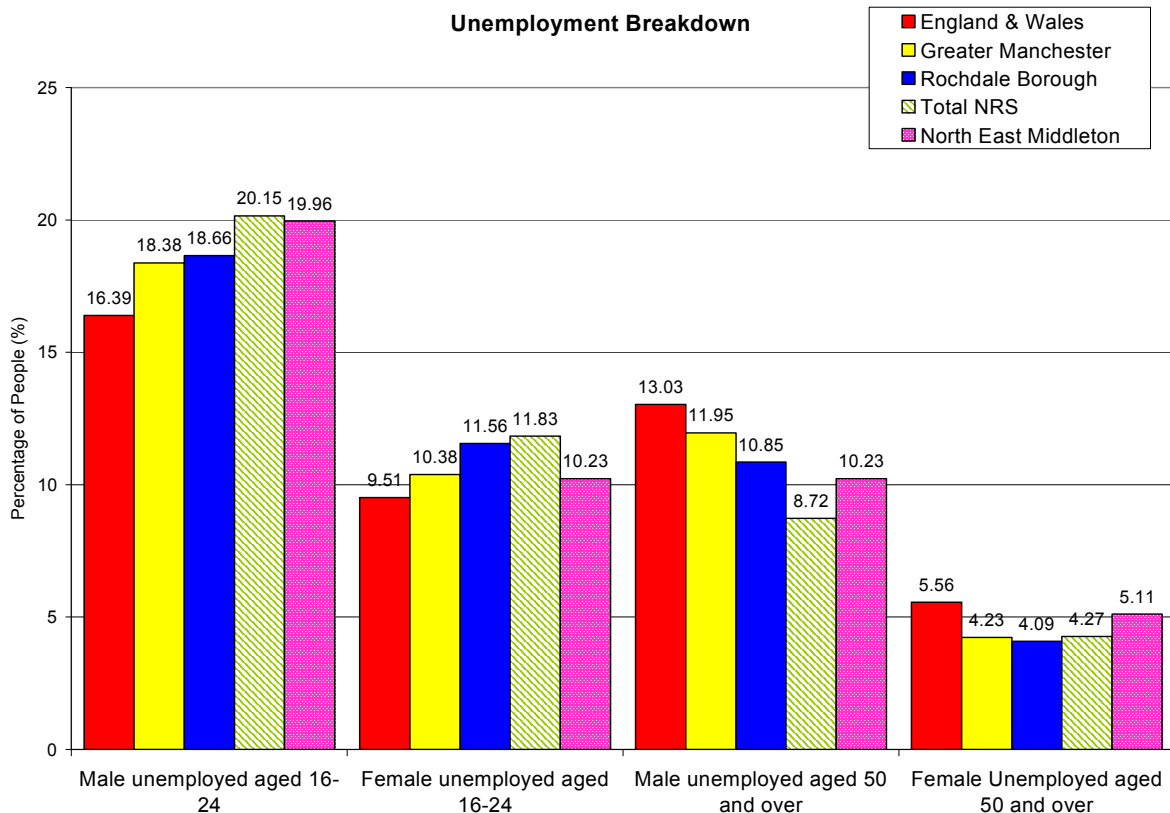
**Graph 9: Unemployment Aged 16-74**



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

In North East Middleton the level of unemployment recorded in the 2001 Census was 3.83%, lower than the borough average of 3.89% and the national average of 3.55%. The level of long-term unemployment was similarly lower.

**Graph 10: Unemployment Breakdown (Aged 16-74)**

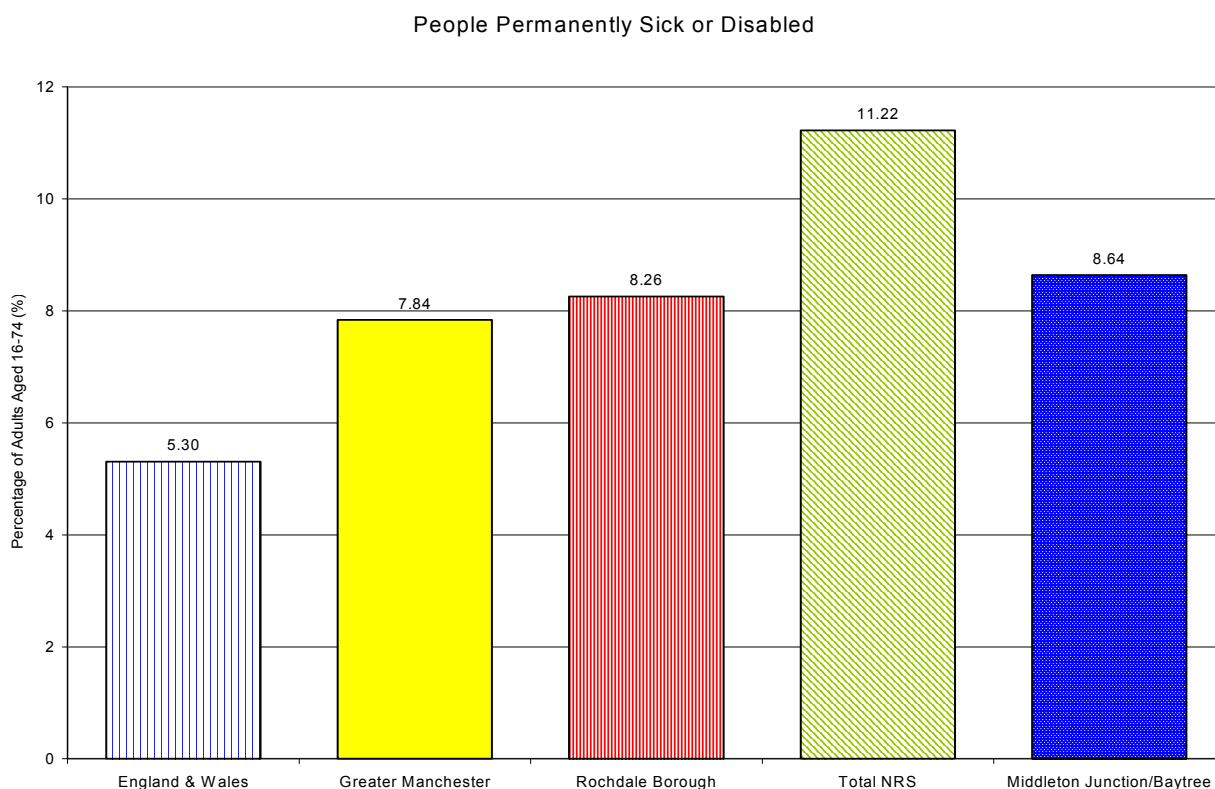


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 09b&c, Crown copyright 2003

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 is important that jobs are quality jobs offering decent rates of pay.

The graph above shows the breakdown of the unemployed based on 2001 Census data. The levels of young men and women aged between 16 and 24 within the total unemployed is higher than the national average. One in five of unemployed people in North East Middleton are young men. The percentage of older people (50 and over) who are unemployed is below the national average. It should be noted that this data is based on small numbers and should be treated with caution.

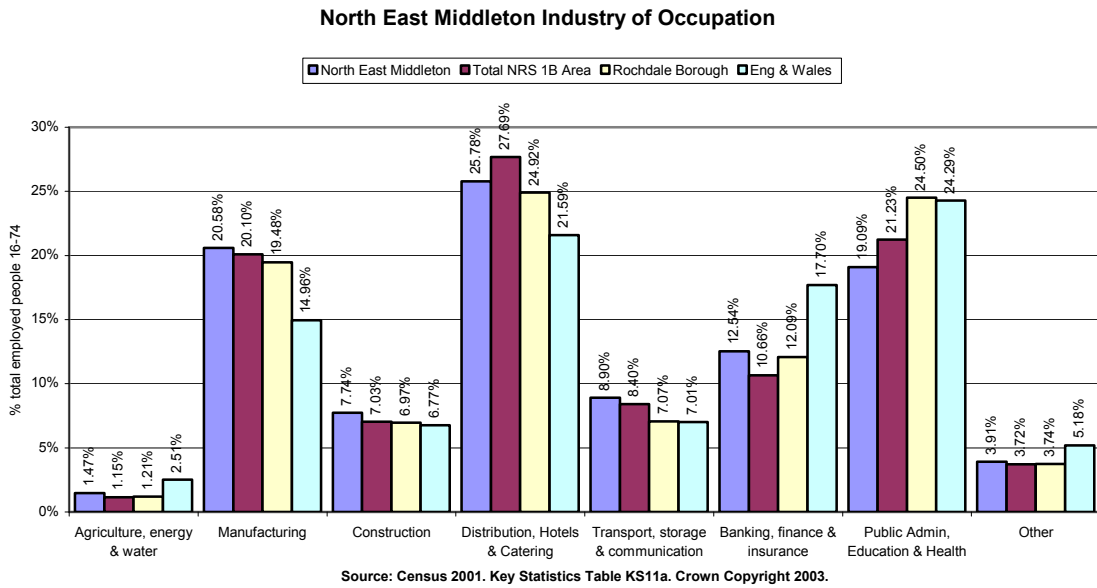
**Graph 11: Working Age Adults who are Permanently Sick or Disabled (Aged 16-74)**



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

8.6% of working age adults are permanently sick or disabled. These people should be considered as part of the “hidden” unemployed, as they are involuntarily excluded from the labour market. The levels of permanently sick or disabled in North East Middleton is about the same as the borough average, but higher than the national average of 5.3%.

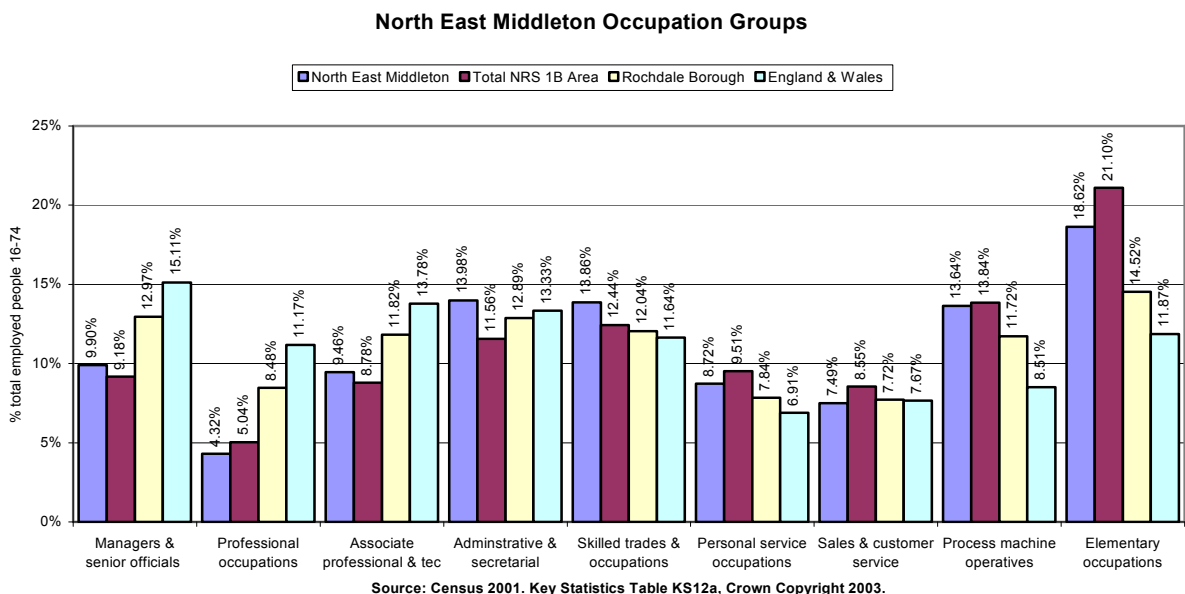
## Graph 12: Industry of Occupation



In North-East Middleton a quarter of employed people work in 'Distribution, Hotels & Catering', and around one in five work in 'Manufacturing' Industries, a similar proportion to the Rochdale Borough, but around 5% higher than England & Wales. Almost a fifth work in 'Public Administration, Education & Health', compared with one quarter of England & Wales, and about one in ten work in 'Banking, Finance & Insurance', compared to one in five nationwide. Industry of employment is determined in the Census by the response to the question asking for a description of the business of the person's employer. The responses are coded to a modified version of the UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, (UK SIC), 1992.

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

## Graph 13: Occupation Groups



In North-East Middleton it can be seen that there is a more spread out pattern to occupational groupings. At the higher end of the occupational scale in groups 1-3, ('managers & senior officials', 'professional occupations' and 'associate professional') there is a much lower proportion than those in England & Wales. Towards the middle in groups 4-5 there are roughly equal amounts of people employed in 'administrative & secretarial' and 'skilled trade occupations'. There are much higher proportions of people employed at the lower end of the scale, in particular groups 8-9, 'process machine operatives' and 'elementary occupations' which both have a higher proportion of workers in North-East Middleton than in England and Wales as a whole, however the levels of workers in the Total NRS 1B area are slightly higher in North-East Middleton. 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 North-East Middleton 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.

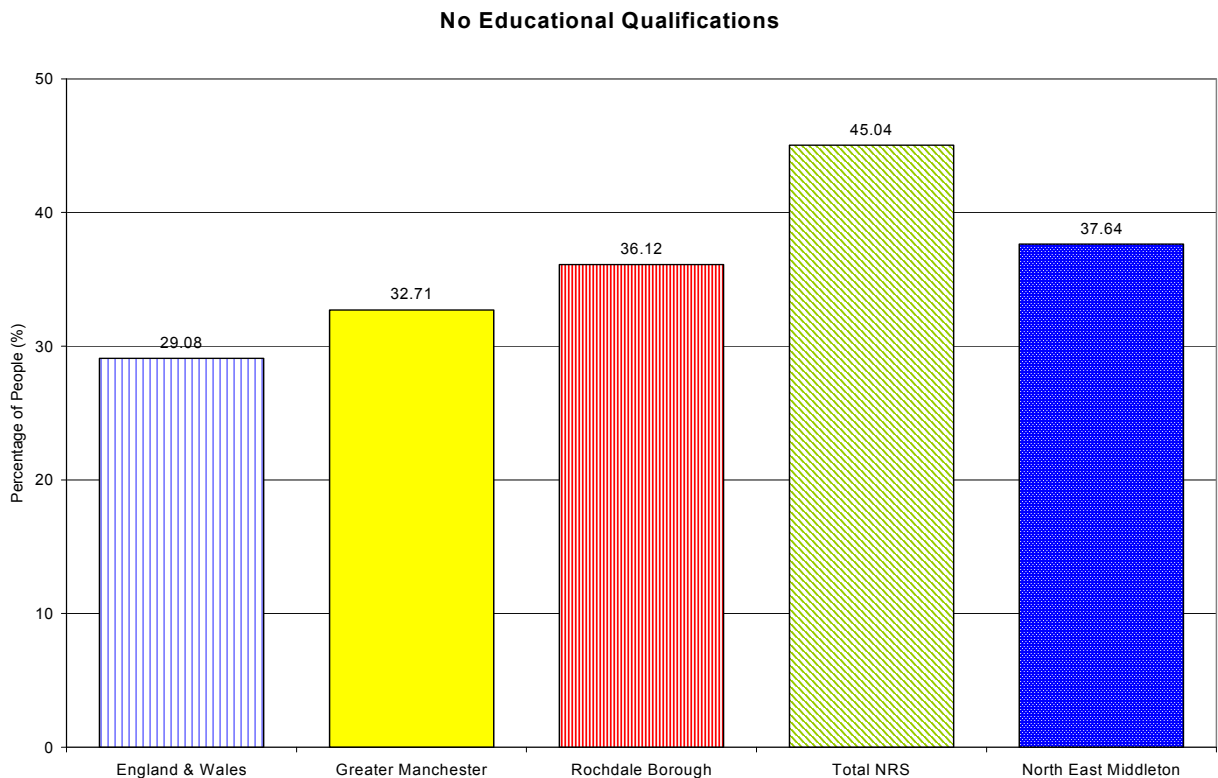
If we combine this occupational group pattern with the above trends in industry of employment we can see that the majority of workers in North-East Middleton are concentrated in low skilled, low paying industries.

## 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 14: Adults (Aged 16-74) with No Educational Qualifications



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

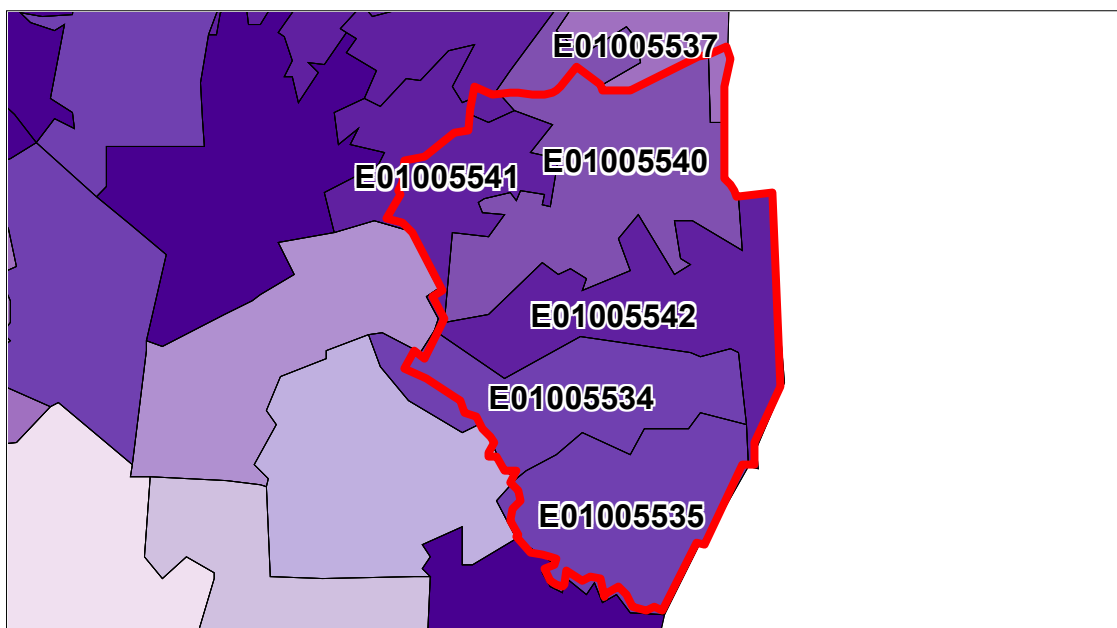
One in three working age adults in North East Middleton have no qualifications. This is similar to the borough average, but higher than the national figure of 29%.

Table 6: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005534	9,357	30
E01005535	8,503	30
E01005540	10,809	40
E01005541	5,893	20
E01005542	5,853	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Map 5: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation In North East Middleton



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

The education, skills and training deprivation domain within the Indices of Deprivation 2004 is based on indicators of adult skills levels and attainment by children and young people. Education, skills and training deprivation in North East Middleton is ranked between 5,853 and 10,809. This therefore means that North East Middleton falls between the worst 20% and 40% of SOAs in the country.

Table 7: Key Stage 2 SATs – Percentage of Pupils Awarded Level 4 and Above, 2002-2003

Area	English	Maths	Science
North East Middleton	66.7	72.6	89.3
Rochdale Borough	68.5	67.9	80.5
England	75.0	73.0	87.0

Source: RMBC Education Information and Planning and Department for Schools and Education website

Table 8: Percentage of Pupils Achieving 5 GCSEs Grade A\* to C, 2002-2003

Area	% 5 A* to C
North East Middleton	60.4
Rochdale Borough	41.3
England	52.9

Source: RMBC Education Information and Planning and Department for Schools and Education website

Notes:

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

The level of attainment at Key Stage 2 and at GCSE (Key Stage 4) in North East Middleton is higher than both the Rochdale Borough and England.

It is sometimes suggested that an increased level of education provides the ability to optimise health services, increases knowledge of health damaging behaviours and increases the willingness of individuals to invest in human capital. However, despite this education does not play a dominant role in health. Education is often considered to be more important in terms of

the opportunity that it creates to improve material condition. However, educational attainment, as an indicator of socio-economic position, is primarily related to health through the advantage it gives people in their later socio-economic trajectories, not simply because education encourages healthy behaviour.

## Health

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

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

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

Table 9: Key Health Indicators at Super Output Area level for North East Middleton

Lower SOA	SMR All Causes	SMR Circulatory Disease	SMR Neoplasm's	Birth Rate Lone Mothers	SIR "not good"	SIR LLTI	SIR Permanently Sick or Disabled
E01005534	113.86	105.84	118.03	15.07	122.31	119.33	160.69
E01005535	185.57	174.4	*	27.78	135.40	118.14	147.29
E01005540	98.09	97.46	*	20.83	116.04	115.69	145.38
E01005541	134.21	112.34	118.46	14.89	121.24	134.86	136.84
E01005542	108.20	104.09	108.23	25.29	154.40	142.40	220.69

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

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

The table above indicates that the level of deaths (All Causes and Circulatory Disease) in the SOAs within North East Middleton is generally higher than expected. The levels of illness ("not good" health and limiting long-term illness) is also higher than expected compared with the average for England and Wales.

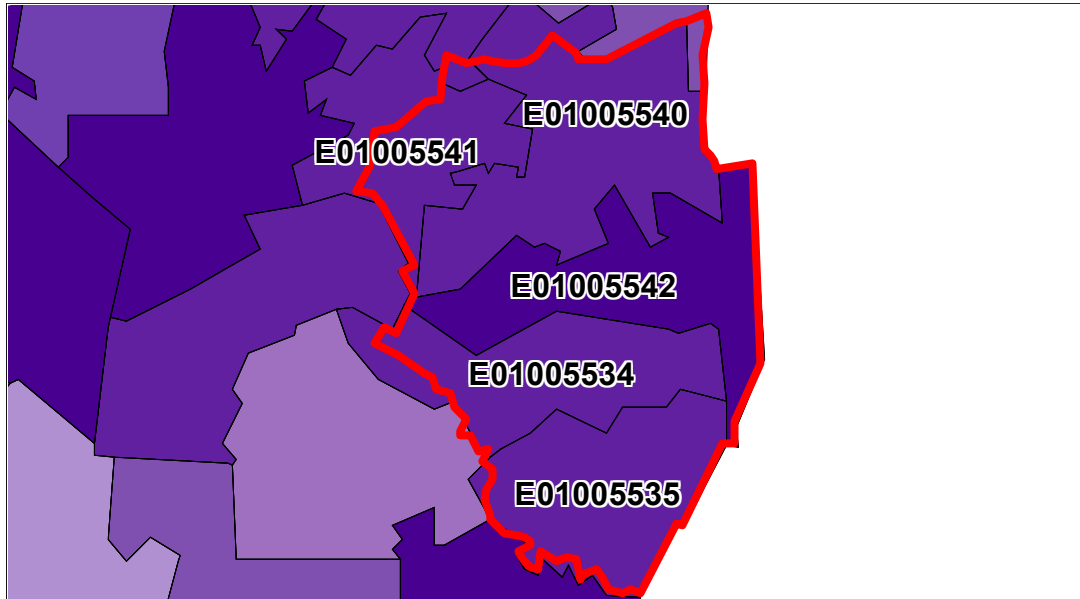
The Indices of Deprivation 2004 also shows high levels of health deprivation and disability in North East Middleton.

Table 10: Health Deprivation and Disability

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE (%)</b>
E01005534	5,110	20
E01005535	3,838	20
E01005540	6,477	20
E01005541	4,020	20
E01005542	2,413	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Map 6: Health Deprivation and Disability in North East Middleton



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Health deprivation and disability in North East Middleton is high. All of North East Middleton's SOAs fall within the worst 20% of SOAs in the country or below.

**Graph 15: Percentage of People with a Limiting Long-term Illness (All People)**

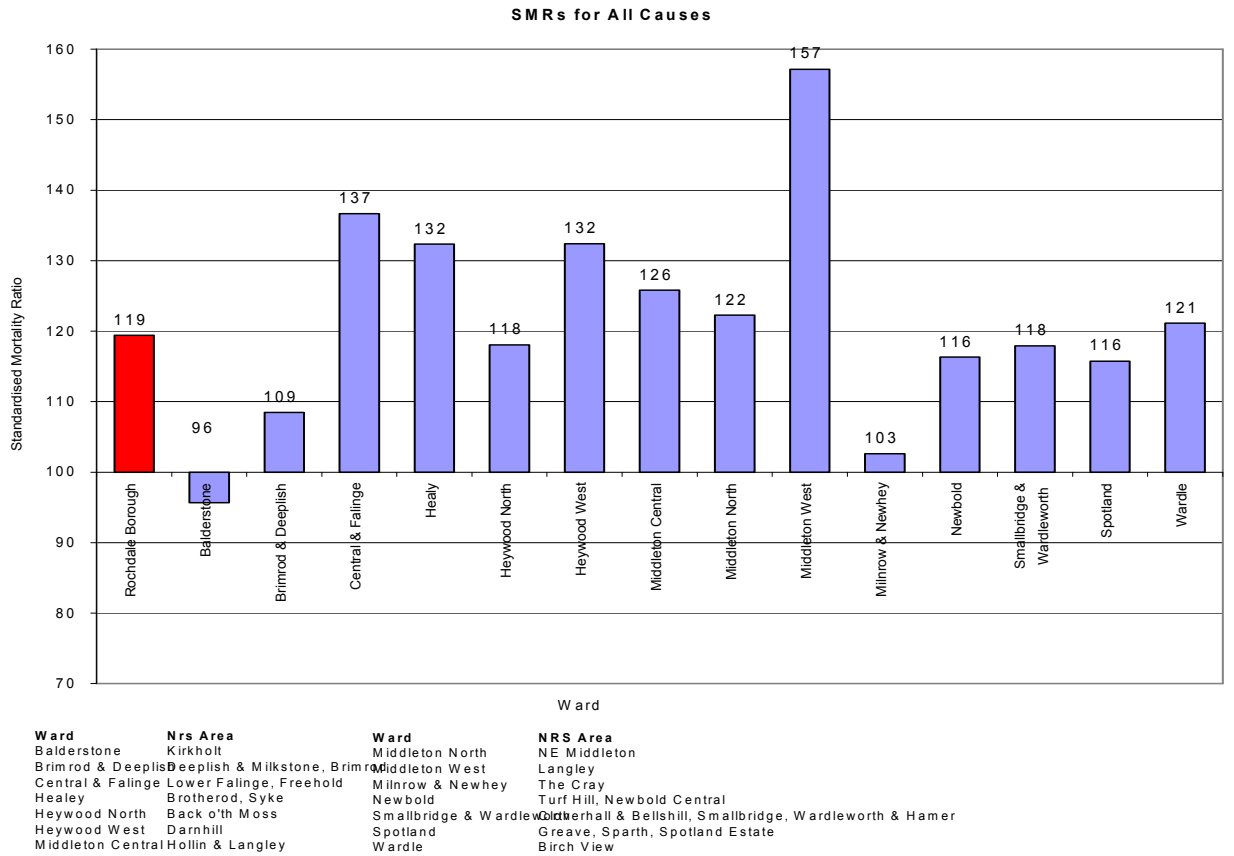


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 08, Crown copyright 2003

Limiting long-term illness in the 2001 Census was a self-assessment of whether or not someone has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activity or the work they can do, including problems that are due to old age. In North East Middleton one in five people have a limiting long-term illness, similar to the borough average.

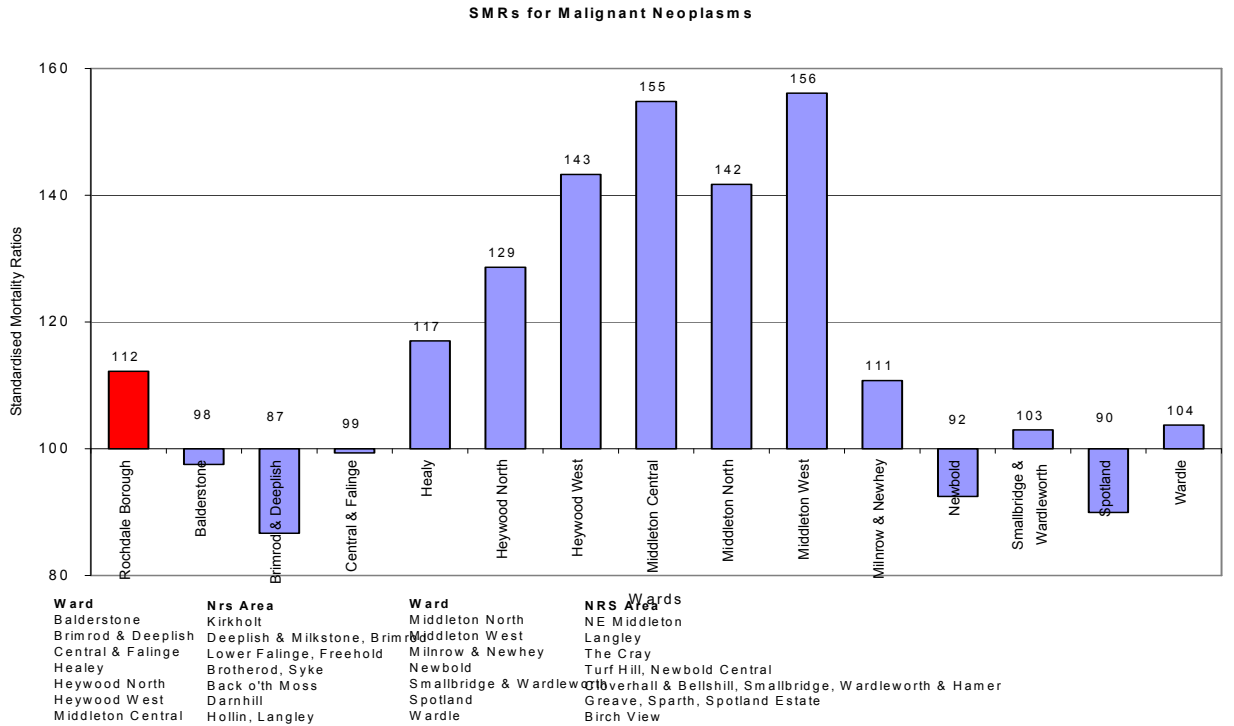
The following data is at ward level, which tells us less about the situation in North East Middleton as it is split between and partly within two wards, Middleton North and Middleton East. The wards used are the old pre-2004 wards, as data for new wards is not yet available.

**Graph 16: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for All Causes by Ward 1997-1999**



Source: Rochdale PCT

**Graph 17: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for Malignant Neoplasm's (Cancers) 1997-1999**

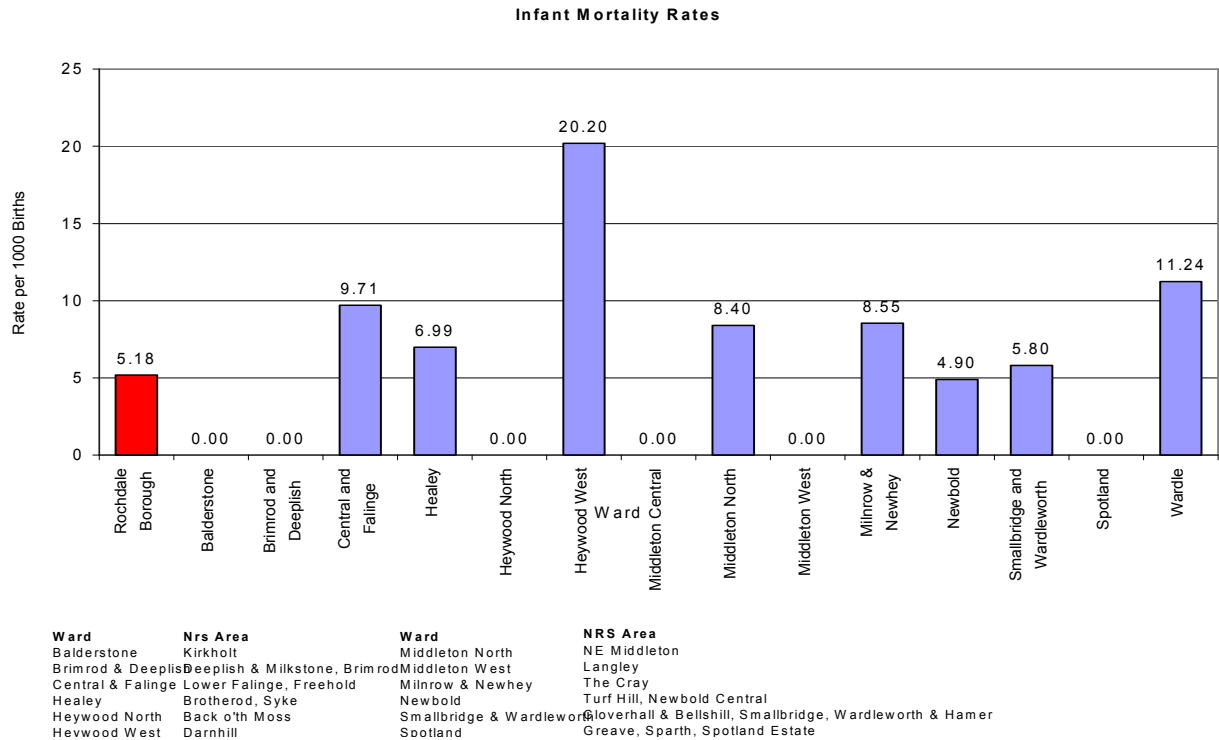


Source: Rochdale PCT

Middleton North ward has a high SMR for malignant neoplasm's of 142, and higher than expected deaths from All Causes (SMR 122).

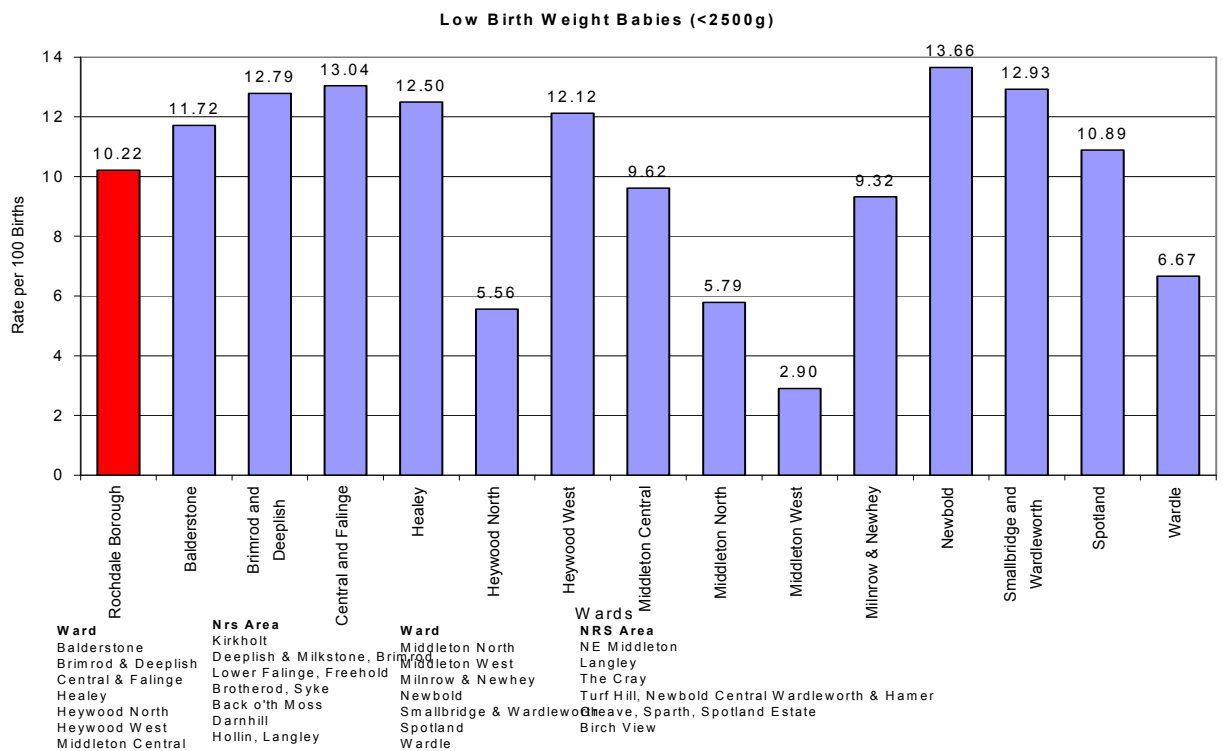
The infant mortality rate correlates strongly with poor health in the first few weeks of life. The infant mortality rate in Middleton North in 2002 was 8.40 per 1000 births, higher than the borough average of 5.18.

**Graph 18: Infant Mortality Rates 2002**



Source: Rochdale PCT

**Graph 19: Low Birth Weight Babies (< 2,500g) by ward, 2002**



Source: Rochdale PCT

The incidence of low birth weight babies (< 2,500g) in Middleton North is lower than the borough average. Low birth weight babies are babies that are born weighing less than they should for their gestational age (i.e. the amount of time they should have been in the womb). 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.

## **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 sent out the visual message that the community is out of control and therefore may attract more crime. Signs of disorder undermine social control, residents shrink into their dwellings and take less interest in the public space.

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

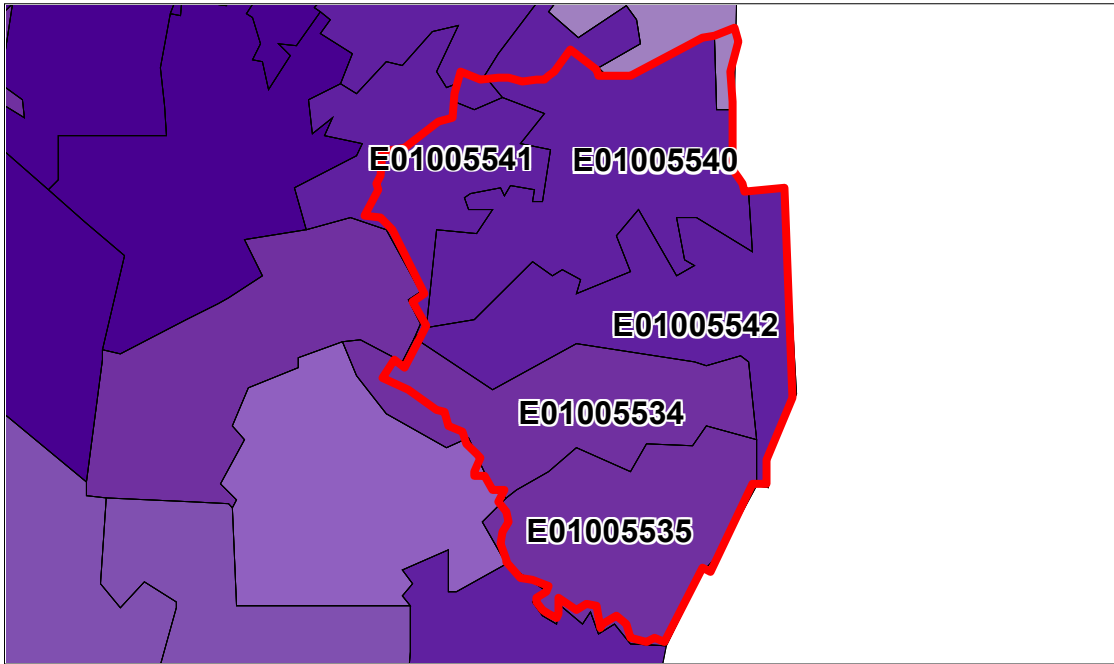
The experience of burglary can disproportionately affect low-income households. Such households are often unable to afford contents insurance especially when living in areas where premiums are extortionately high. Low-income households may not be able to afford security measures and are therefore more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

Table 11: Crime Deprivation

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE (%)</b>
E01005534	9,367	30
E01005535	8,485	30
E01005540	4,551	20
E01005541	5,344	20
E01005542	3,866	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

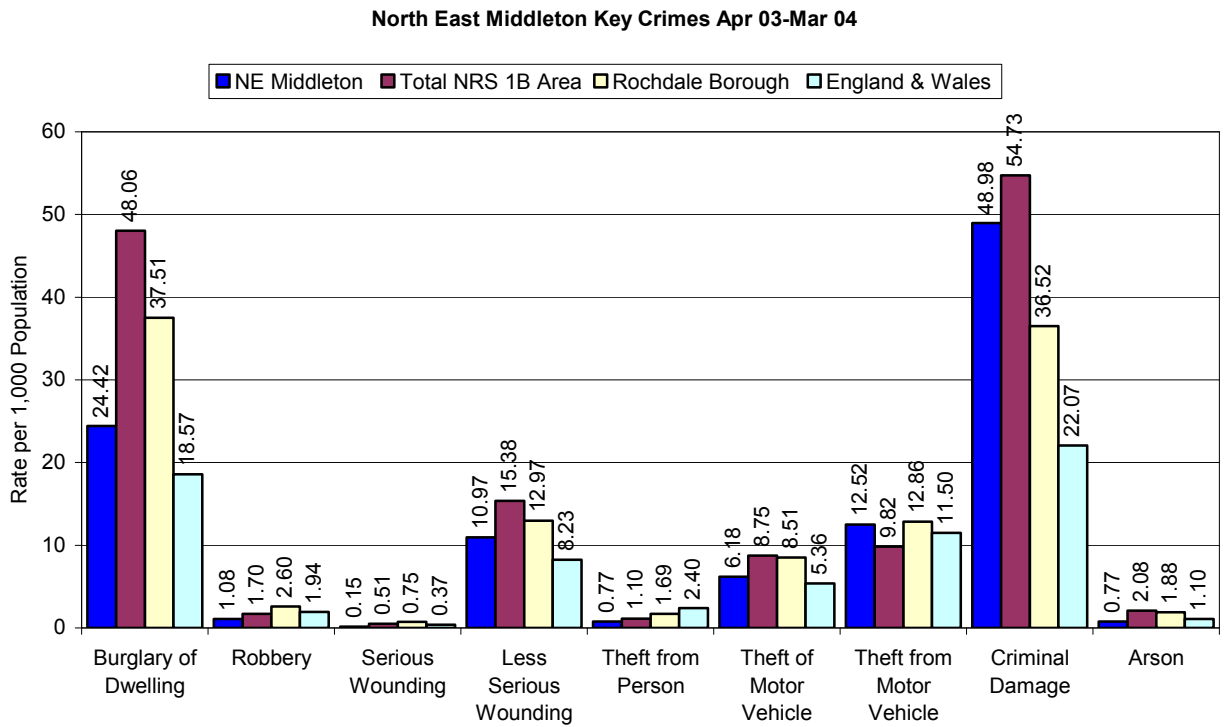
**Map 7: Crime Deprivation in North East Middleton**



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Crime deprivation measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime themes – burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. Crime deprivation in North East Middleton was ranked between 3,886 and 9,367. All of North East Middleton’s SOAs fall within either the worst 20% or 30% of SOAs in the country.

**Graph 20: Key Crimes Apr 03 - Mar 04**



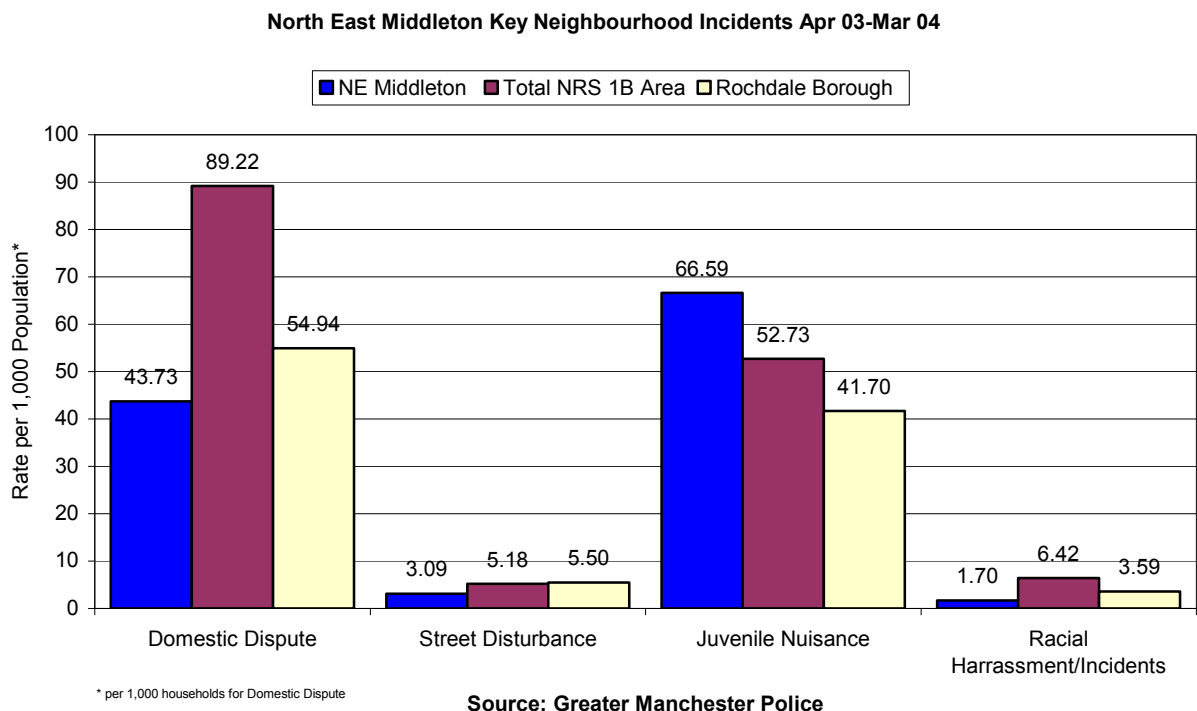
Source: Greater Manchester Police

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

must also be remembered that all recorded offences by the police does not include all criminal offences taken place within that time period; there are many crimes which go undetected.

Northeast Middleton has a lower rate of Burglary of Dwelling than the Rochdale Borough as a whole, however is still higher than the England and Wales rate. North east Middleton also has around 10 % more criminal damage than the Rochdale borough and double the rate for England and Wales. Criminal damage as defined by the law means 'deliberately, or recklessly, destroying or damaging a home, building, vehicle or other item that belongs to somebody else', and would also include racially aggravated criminal damage which, for the purposes of this report, is not classified separately. There are also higher rates of theft from motor vehicle than England and Wales. Other key crimes such as arson and serious wounding etc. are extremely small in number and so not of significance.

Graph 21: Key Neighbourhood Incidents Apr 03 – Mar 04



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

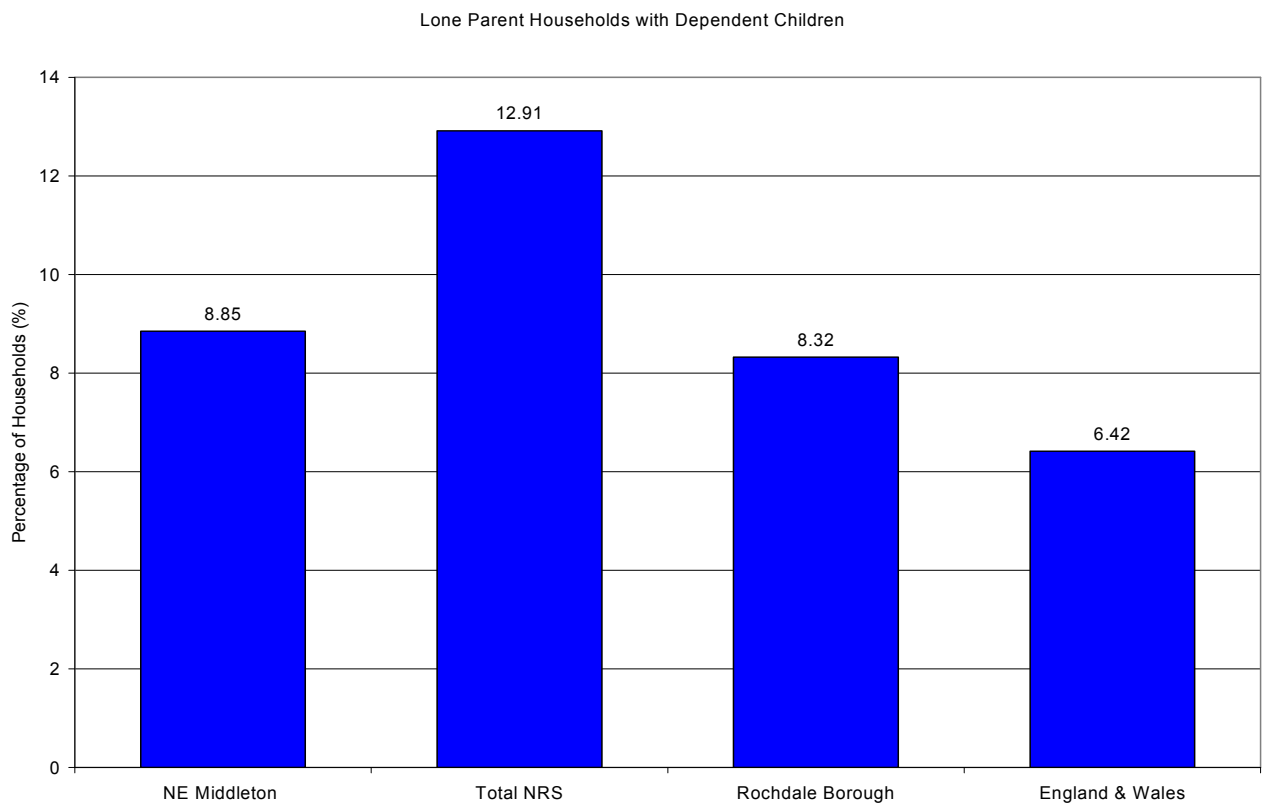
In terms of crime-related incidents North-East Middleton has an lower rate of domestic disputes then both the total NRS 1B area and Rochdale Borough as a whole. It also has lower levels of 'street disturbances', (i.e. public order problems reported to the police that are not crimes) than the Borough as a whole. The level of 'juvenile nuisance' is higher than the total NRS 1B area and the Rochdale Borough. Northeast Middleton has a lower than average level of racially aggravated incidents than both the Borough as a whole and the NRS 1B 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 North East Middleton over one in five (23%) of the population is aged 15 or under and 6.6% of the population are children aged between 0 and 4.

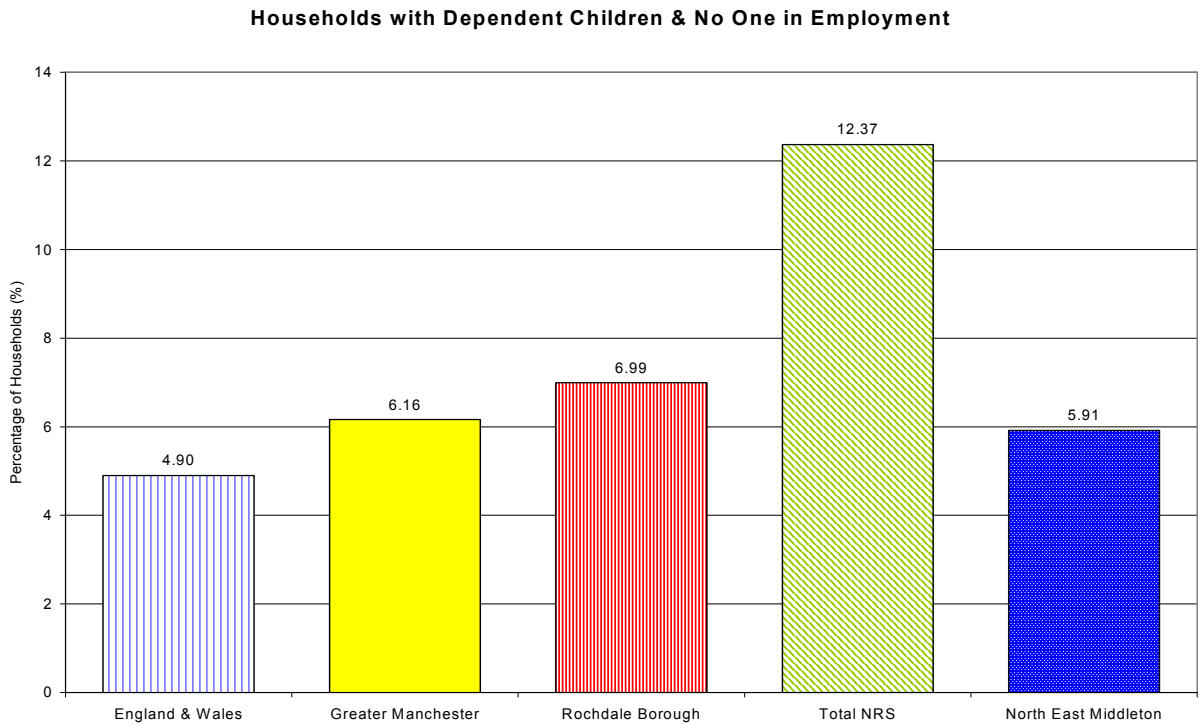
Graph 22: Households with Lone Parents and Dependent Children



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

Children who live within lone parent families are more likely to experience life reliant on the lowest levels of means tested benefit. The majority of lone parents are women and children in these households tend to stay poorer for longer. The number of children living in lone parent households is steadily increasing. Living in a lone parent family should not inevitably lead to poverty but this is affected by access to adequate work and childcare. The percentage of lone parent households with dependent children in North East Middleton is 8.85%. This is lower than the percentage for the total NRS Phase 1B area and the Rochdale Borough.

**Graph 23: Households with Dependent Children and No Adult in Employment**



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 22, Crown copyright 2003

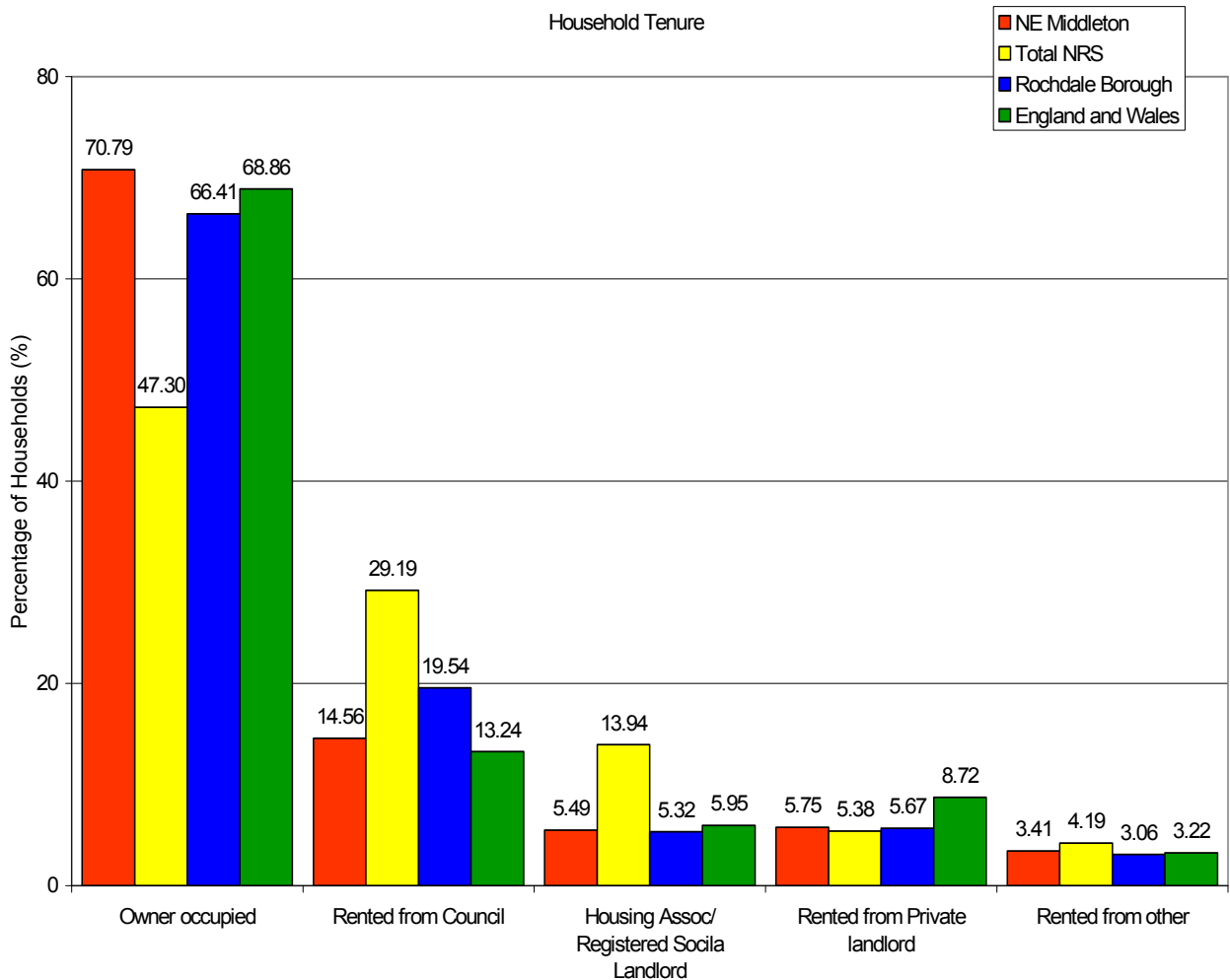
The employment status of the household which children live in also presents a major risk of child poverty. In 1995/96 the UK had the highest rate of children in workless households across the EU. Worklessness creates an economic disadvantage but also creates the potential for stress and tension within a family. It also has the danger of limiting a child's aspirations and social contacts. Lone parent families form 5.9% of the households in North East Middleton, much lower than the NRS Phase 1B area overall (12.4%) but slightly higher than the national average of 4.9%.

## 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 and stimulate renewal.

In North East Middleton there are 2,834 household spaces. A household space refers to the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household. (Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 16 & 18, Crown Copyright 2003).

Graph 24: Household Tenure



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

In North East Middleton a 70.79% of household own their own property. This is higher than the percentage of households who own their own property in all other areas. North East Middleton has a lower percentage of households who rent their property from the council (14.56%) and rent their property from a housing association or registered social landlord (5.49%) in comparison to the NRS Phase 1B area and the Rochdale Borough.

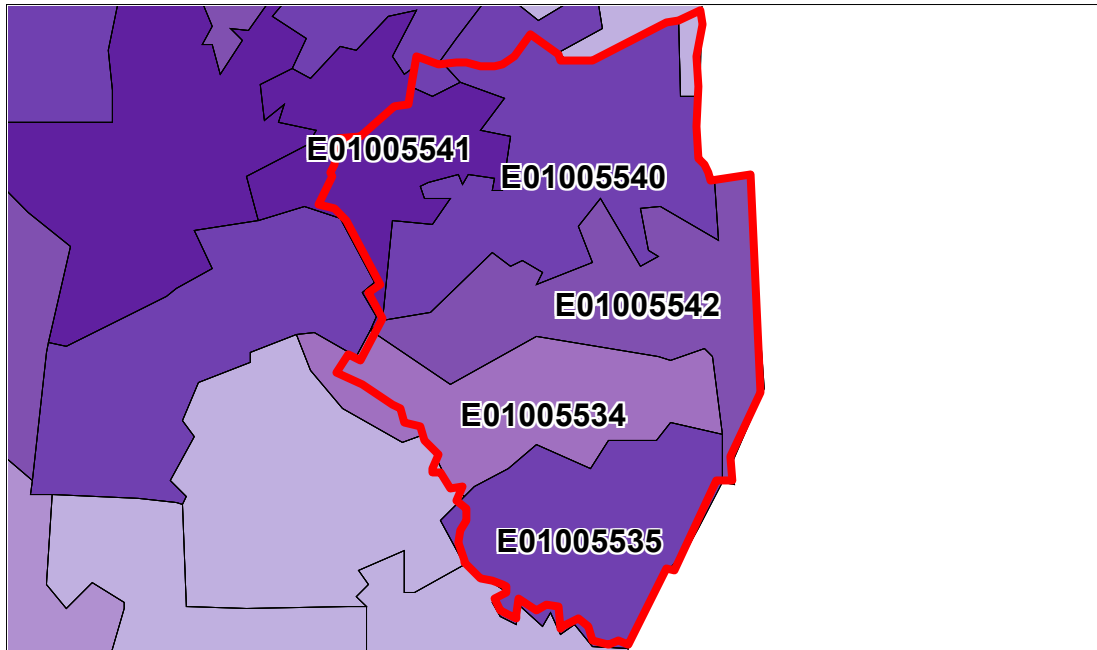
The Indices of Deprivation included a domain on the Living Environment. This comprised indicators on housing quality and also outdoor environment quality (air pollution and road traffic accidents).

**Table 12: Living Environment Deprivation**

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE (%)</b>
E01005534	14,009	50
E01005535	7,864	30
E01005540	9,043	30
E01005541	4,724	20
E01005542	10,243	40

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

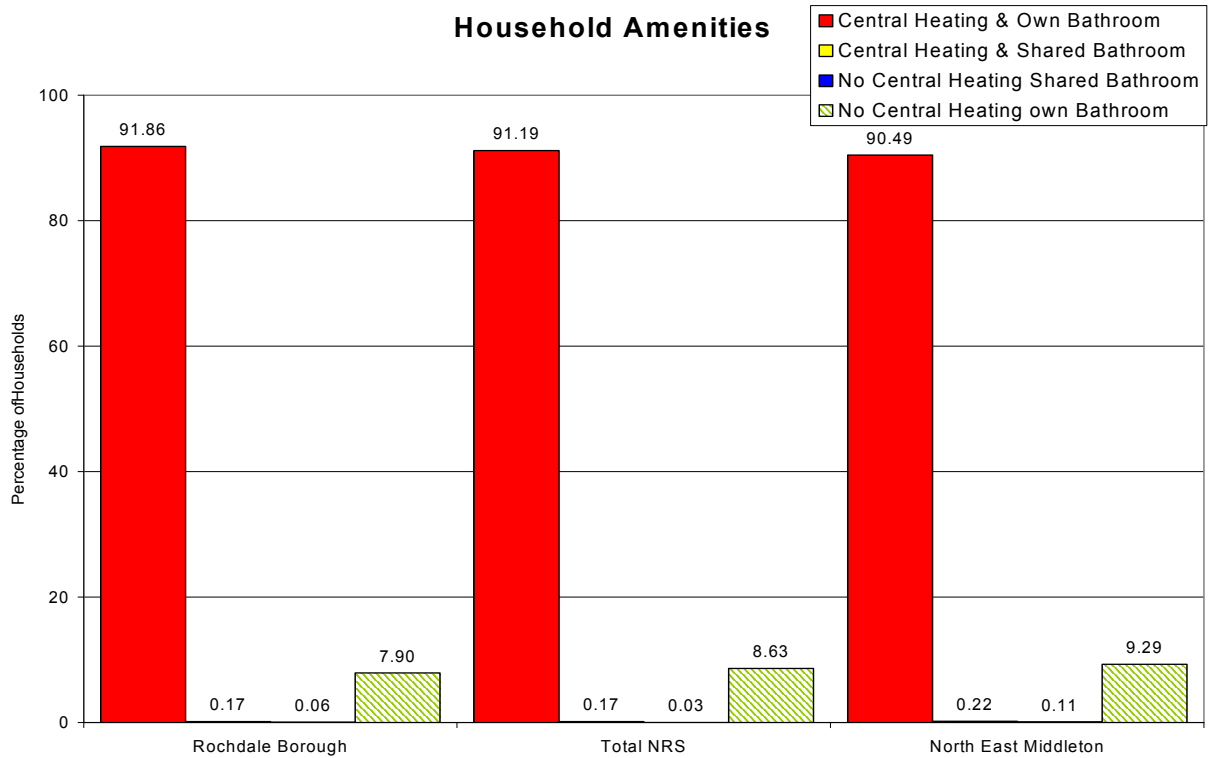
**Map 8: Living Environment Deprivation in North East Middleton**



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Living environment deprivation in North East Middleton range from being in the worst 20% to the worst 50% of SOAs in the country.

**Graph 25: Household Amenities**



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

Poor and unsuitable housing is related to low income. When people cannot afford to repair their homes and keep them damp free and when homes are over crowded there is an adverse effect on quality of life and health. Those with the lowest income have the least choice about their housing situation, with the most vulnerable groups often having to live in the least desirable housing. In North East Middleton 9% of households have no central heating, similar to the borough average of 8%.

**Table 13: Average House Prices by Financial Year**

Year	North East Middleton Price (£)	Rochdale Borough Price (£)
01/04/00 - 31/03/01	£35,850.70	£59,212.76
01/04/01 - 31/03/02	£38,588.86	£64,741.20
01/04/02 - 31/03/03	£43,393.20	£73,398.04
01/04/03 - 31/03/04	£57,700.05	£86,160.18

Source: HM Land Registry, Crown Copyright 2004

The table above shows that property prices have increase in both North East Middleton and the Rochdale Borough since April 2004. Despite the increases in prices in both areas the average property price for the Rochdale Borough is significantly higher than that for North East Middleton.

32% of households are one person households and 30% of households are couples with children.

Table 14: Percentage of Properties in each Council Tax Band

<b>Band</b>	<b>% Of properties</b>
A	79.84
B	13.48
C	2.92
D	1.85
E	0.37
F	0.11
G	0.07
U	1.37

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

In North East Middleton the majority of properties are classified as being in Band A (79.84%). Over one tenth of the properties in North East Middleton (13.48%) fall within Council Tax Band B. The valuation for properties in Band A is under £40,000 and the valuation for properties in band B is between £40,000 and £50,000. However, this is not the real sale value of the properties in this band as they are based on rental value calculated before the Council Tax was introduced in 1993.

Table 15: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE (%)</b>
E01005534	15,524	50
E01005535	22,936	80
E01005540	14,507	50
E01005541	9,849	40
E01005542	15,568	50

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Barriers to housing and services deprivation has two sub-domains, geographical barriers and wider barriers which include issues relating to access to housing such as affordability. Barriers to housing and services deprivation in North East Middleton was ranked between 9,849 and 22,936. All of the SOAs in North East Middleton fall within the worst 40% of SOAs in the country or above.

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