



Spotland Estate Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Data Profile

September 2004

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Introduction

Spotland Estate 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.

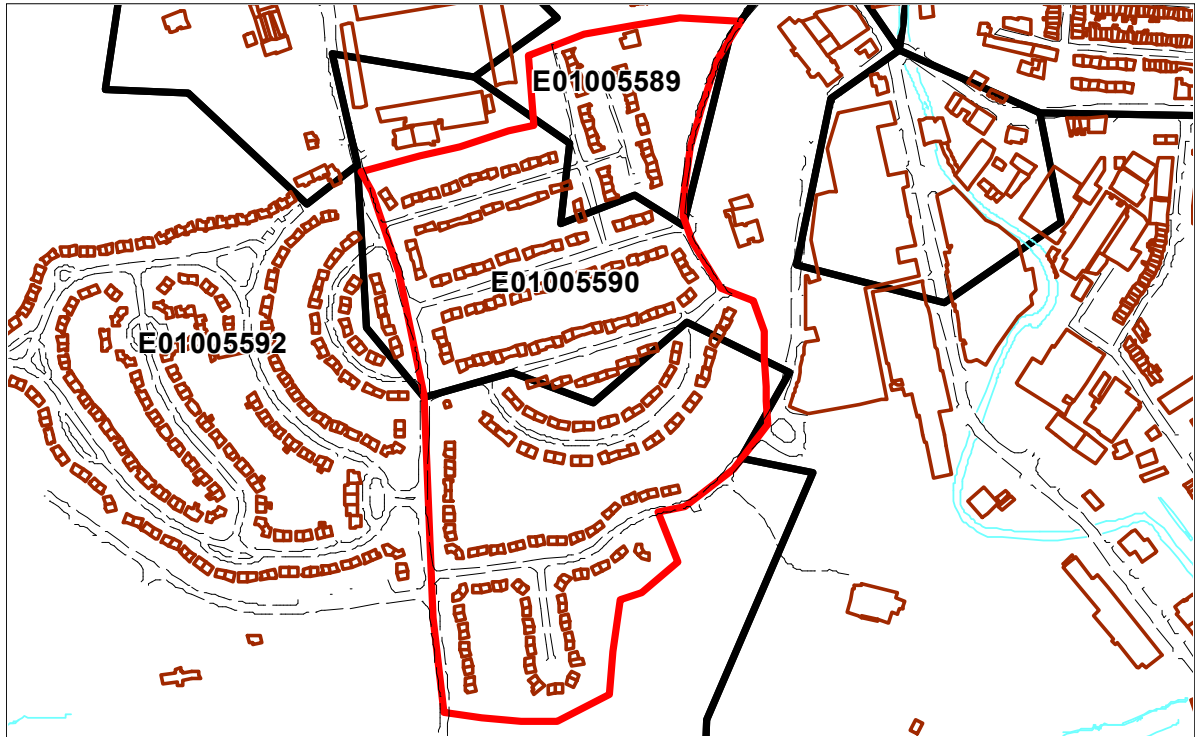
The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal seeks to address multiple deprivation. Deprivation is a wider measure than poverty, or the lack of basic necessities. It includes material deprivation, relating to diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work. People experiencing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

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

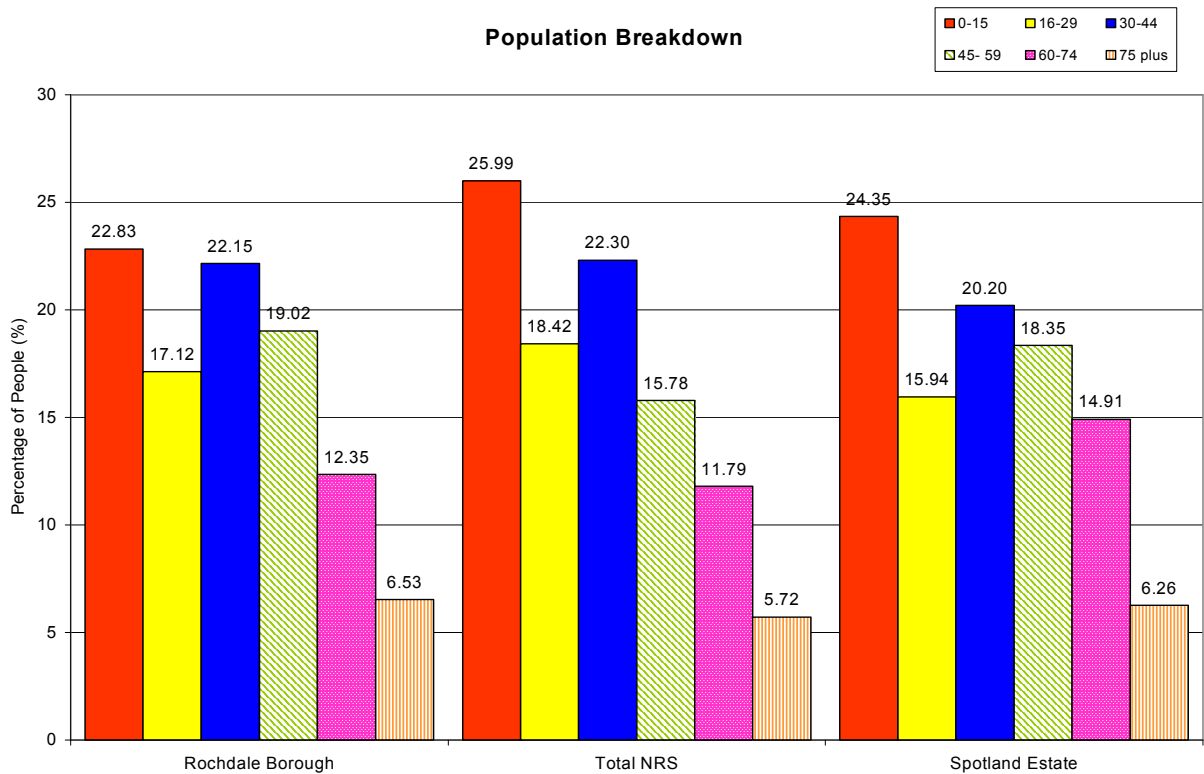
The data provided at neighbourhood level is most useful in terms of identifying issues of concern, but some of it has been produced using estimates, and should not be treated as the exact truth. Other data is available at Super Output Area level. These are small areas of about 1,500 people and there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

Map 1: Spotland Estate and Lower Super Output Areas Boundaries



Demographics and Overall Deprivation

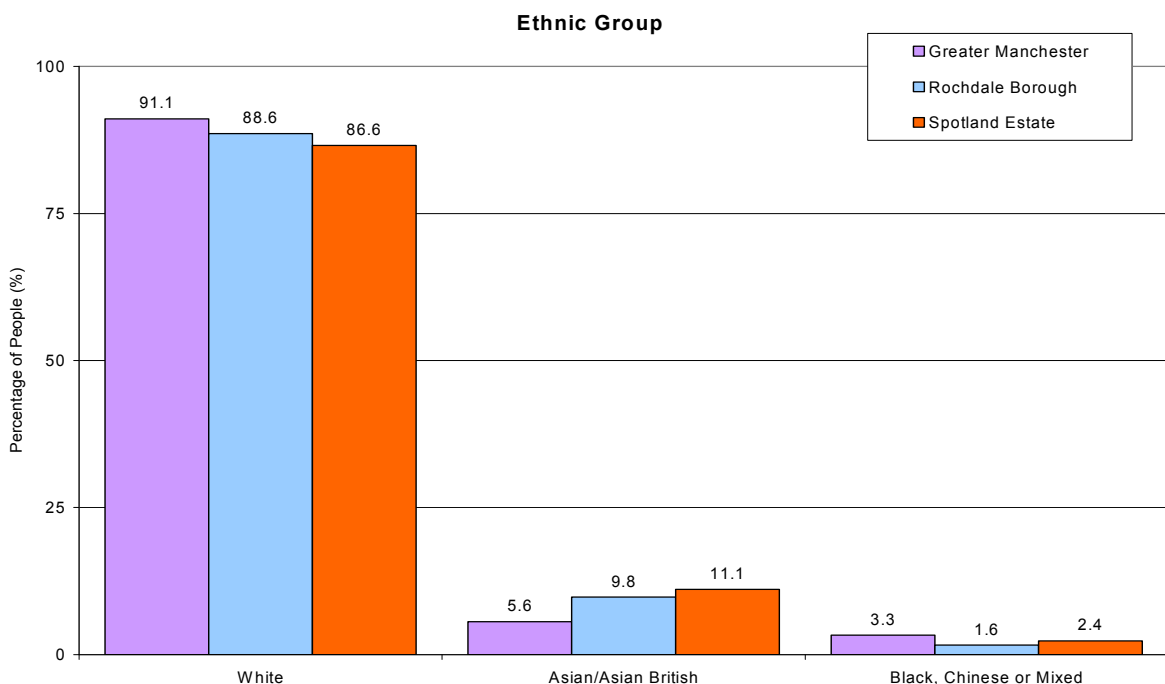
Graph 1: Population Breakdown



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

Spotland Estate has a total population of approximately 751 people, living in 296 households. The age structure of the population is very similar to that of the averages for Rochdale Borough and total NRS Phase 1B areas. One in four residents (24.4%) are children aged 0-15. Spotland Estate has slightly more people aged between 60 and 74 than that of Rochdale Borough and the average for the Total NRS. Spotland Estate has a slightly lower percentage of people aged between 16 and 44 than both Rochdale Borough and the average for the total NRS.

Graph 2: Ethnic Group



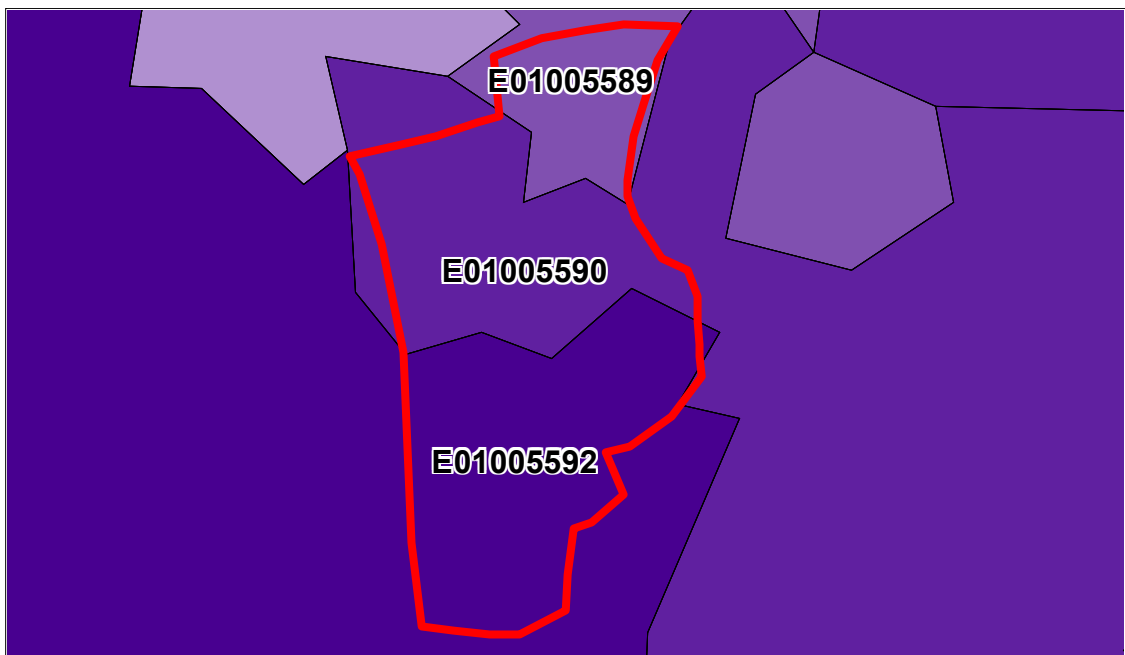
In Spotland Estate a large proportion of the population are Asian/Asian British (11.08%). This is higher than the average for both Rochdale Borough and Greater Manchester. Spotland Estate also has a slightly higher than average percentage of people who are of mixed, black or Chinese when compared with the average for Rochdale Borough.

Table 1: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation in Spotland Estate.

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005589	11,200	40
E01005590	3,871	20
E01005592	2,420	10

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Map 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation in Spotland Estate.



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

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

The overall level of multiple deprivation in Spotland Estate is ranked between 2,420 and 11,200. The south of Spotland Estate has a higher level of overall deprivation than the north of Spotland Estate. The SOAs that Spotland falls into range from being in the worst 10% to the worst 40% of SOAs in the country.

Income

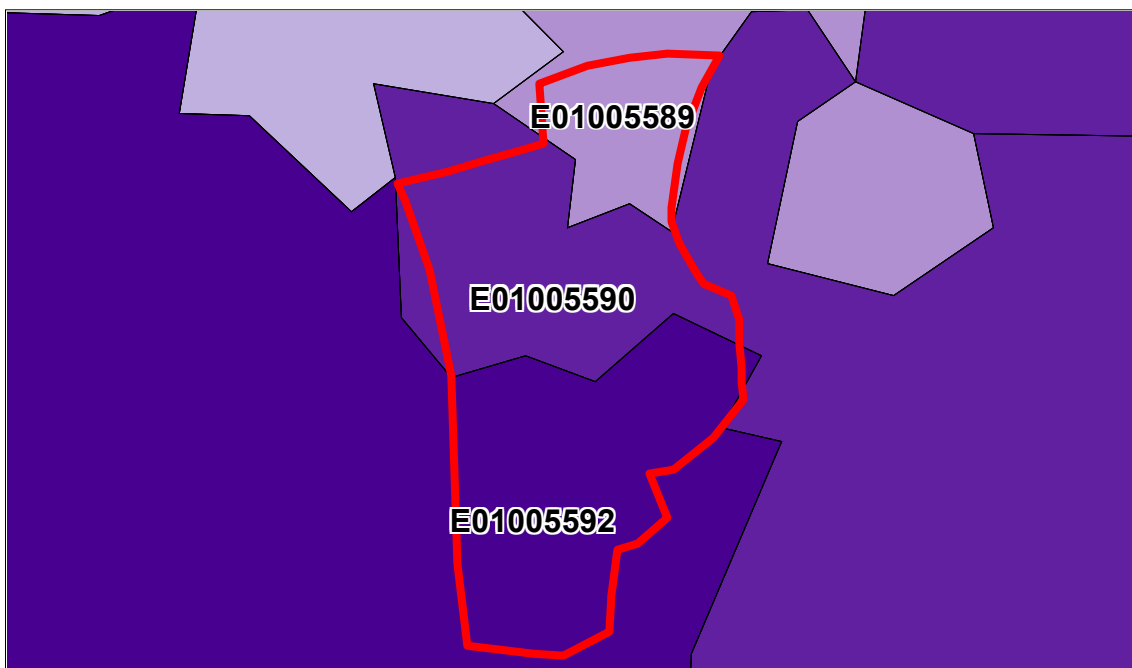
Low income is a key driver of deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation 2004 included an income deprivation domain, based on people living in families reliant on means tested income.

Table 2: Income Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most Deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005589	16,246	60
E01005590	3,573	20
E01005592	2,775	10

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Map 3: Income Deprivation in Spotland Estate



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

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

SOA	Children (%)	Older People (%)
E01005589	13.6	11.4
E01005590	40.4	32.8
E01005592	49.0	23.9

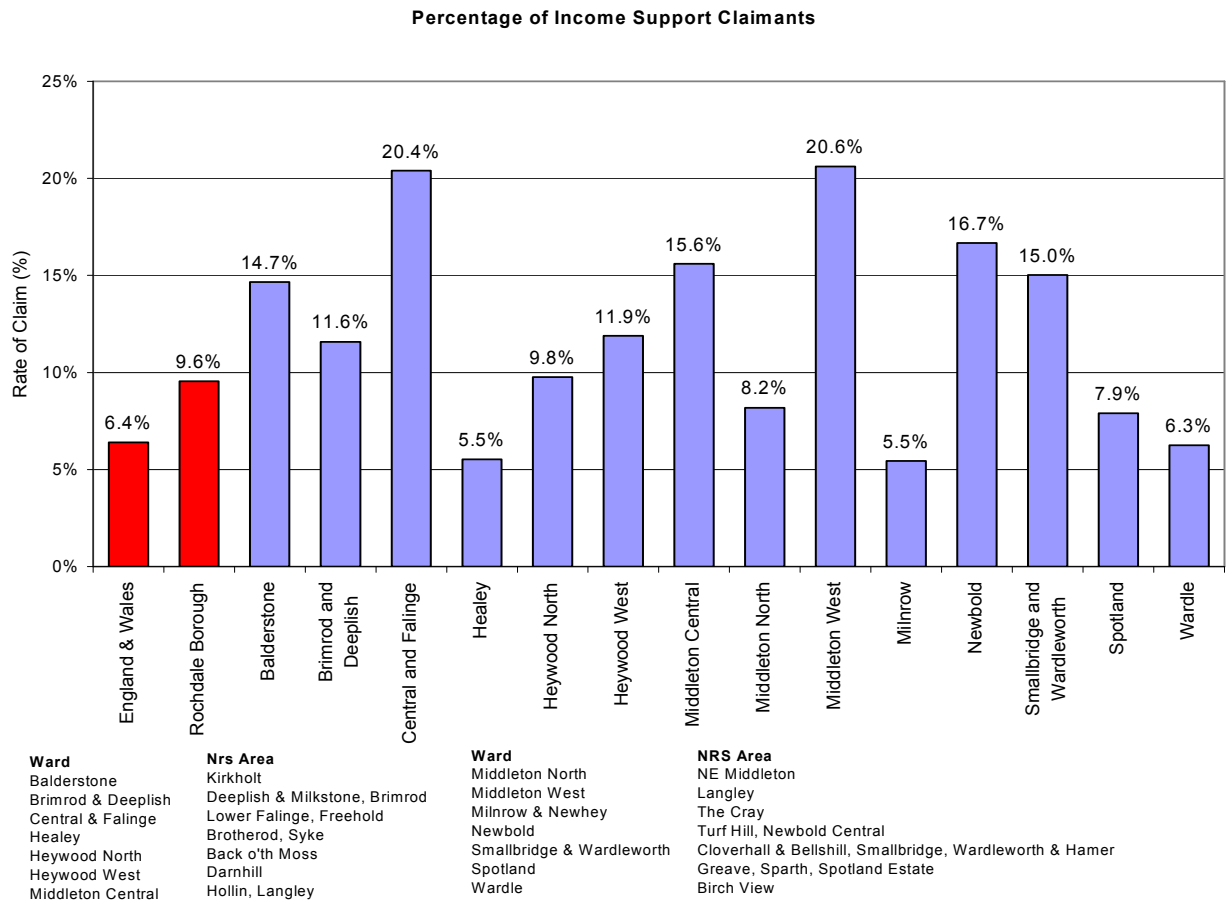
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Income deprivation is high in the south of Spotland. The south of Spotland was ranked 2,775 (out of 32,482 in England) in terms of income deprivation compared with 16,246 in the north of Spotland. In the north of Spotland 49.9% of children and 23.8% of older people suffer from income deprivation.

The average household income for Spotland Estate is estimated to be £19,080. This is lower than the average for the whole of Rochdale Borough which stands at £26,791. This is also lower than the average household income for the UK which stands at £29,374. (Source: CACI, Paycheck, 2004)

In Spotland Estate 27.13% of households claim Council Tax Benefit. People are eligible for Council Tax Benefit if they claim Income Support or Jobseeker's Allowance, are working and on a low pay or on a low income.

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.

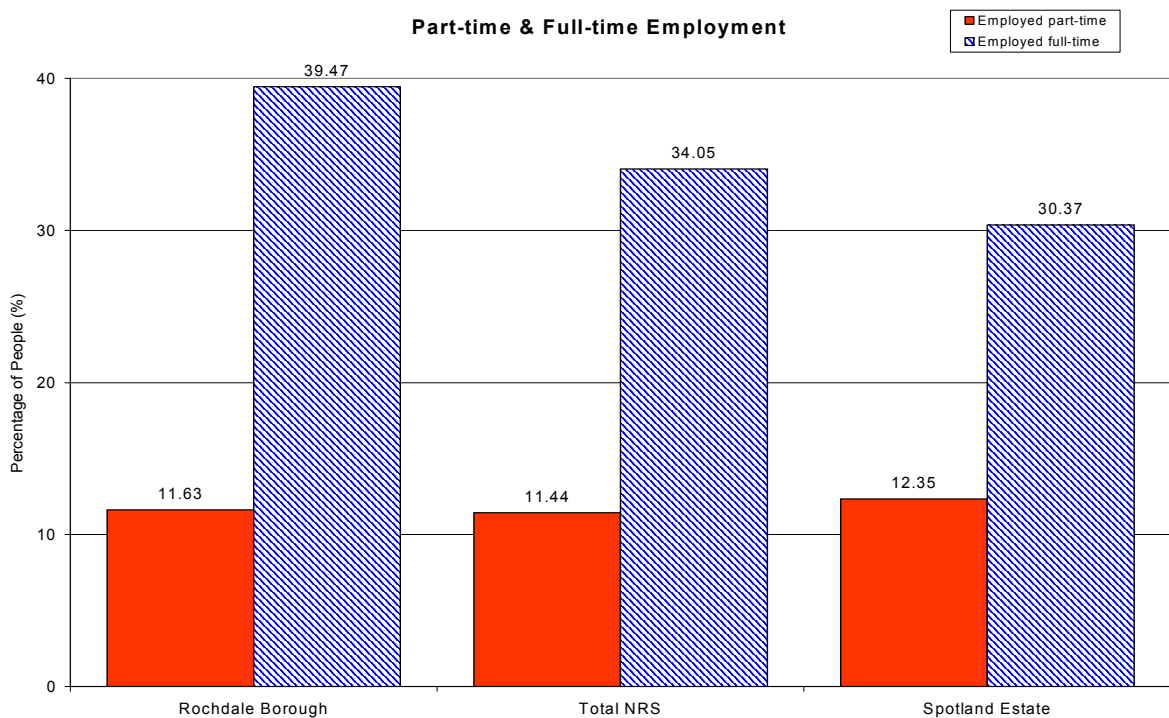
Income support is designed to top up income to a minimum level. It is the welfare state's principal means-tested benefit and is therefore an indicator of income deprivation. Income support claimants are mainly pensioners, lone parents or people with disabilities. The Spotland Estate falls within the Spotland ward boundaries. In the Spotland Ward 7.9% of people claimed Income Support at August 2002. This is lower than the rate of claim for the Rochdale Borough which stood at 9.6% at August 2002.

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 Spotland Estate 30.47% of people employed are employed on a full-time basis. This is lower than the average for the Rochdale Borough which is 39.47% of people and the Total NRS areas which is 34.05%. There is a slightly higher than average percentage of people who are employed on a part-time basis in Spotland Estate compared to the Rochdale Borough and the total NRS. There are a further 6.44% of people who are self-employed.

Table 4: Percentage of People who are Employment Deprived

SOA	Employment deprivation (%)
E01005589	12.0
E01005590	18.6
E01005592	23.6

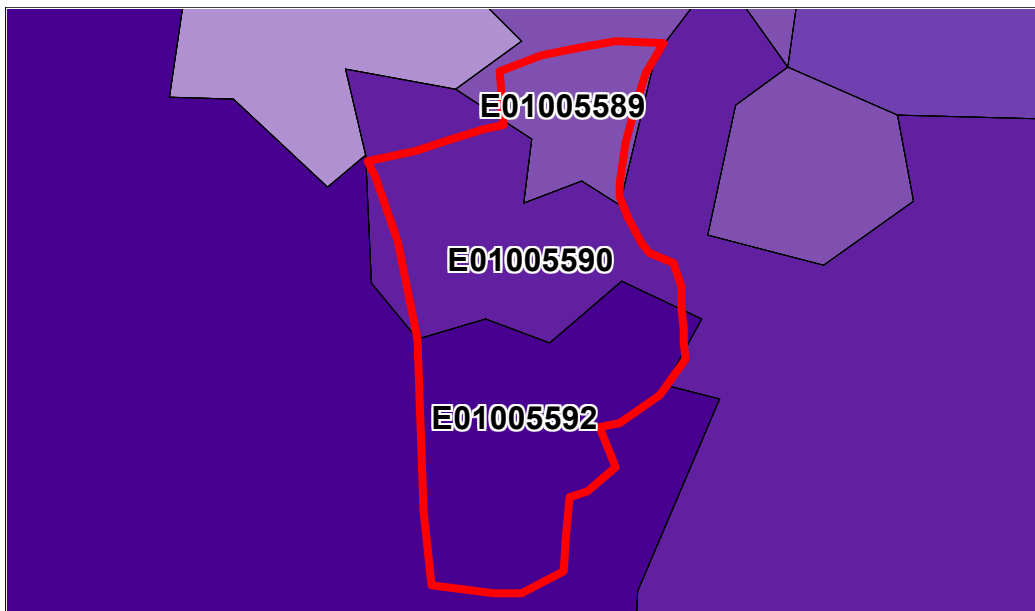
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Table 5: Employment Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005589	10,109	40
E01005590	4,313	20
E01005592	2,161	10

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

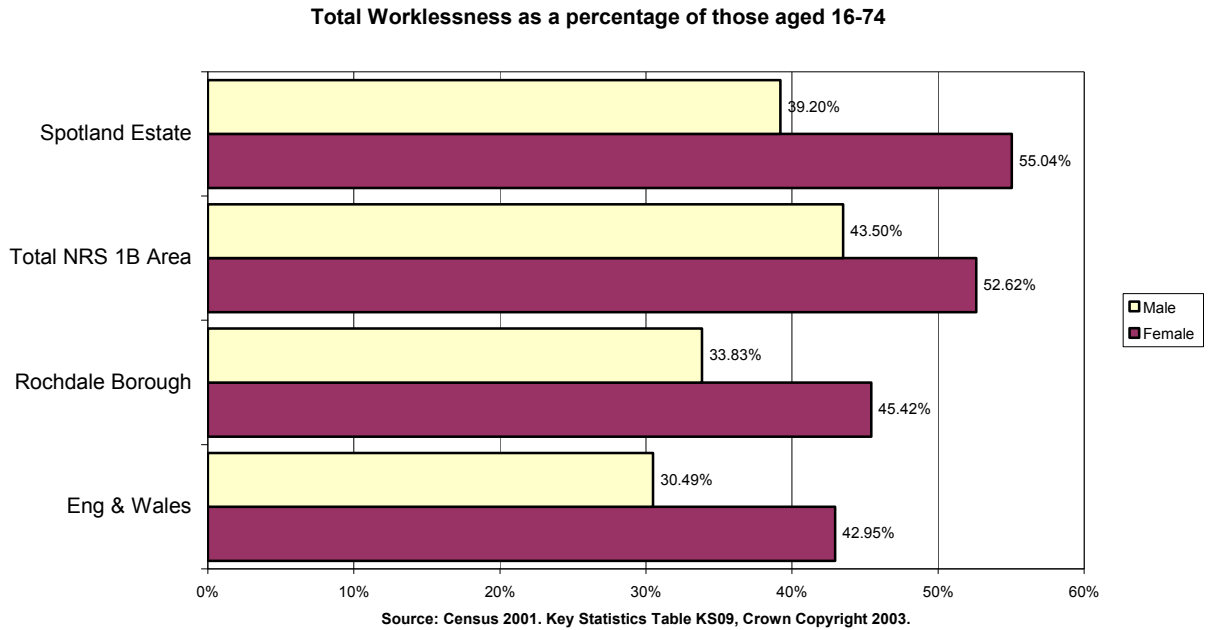
Map 4: Employment Deprivation in Spotland Estate



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

In Spotland Estate between 12.0% and 23.6% of people are employment deprived. The north of Spotland Estate was ranked as having less employment deprivation than the south of Spotland. The south of Spotland Estate is contained in one of the 10% most deprived SOAs in England.

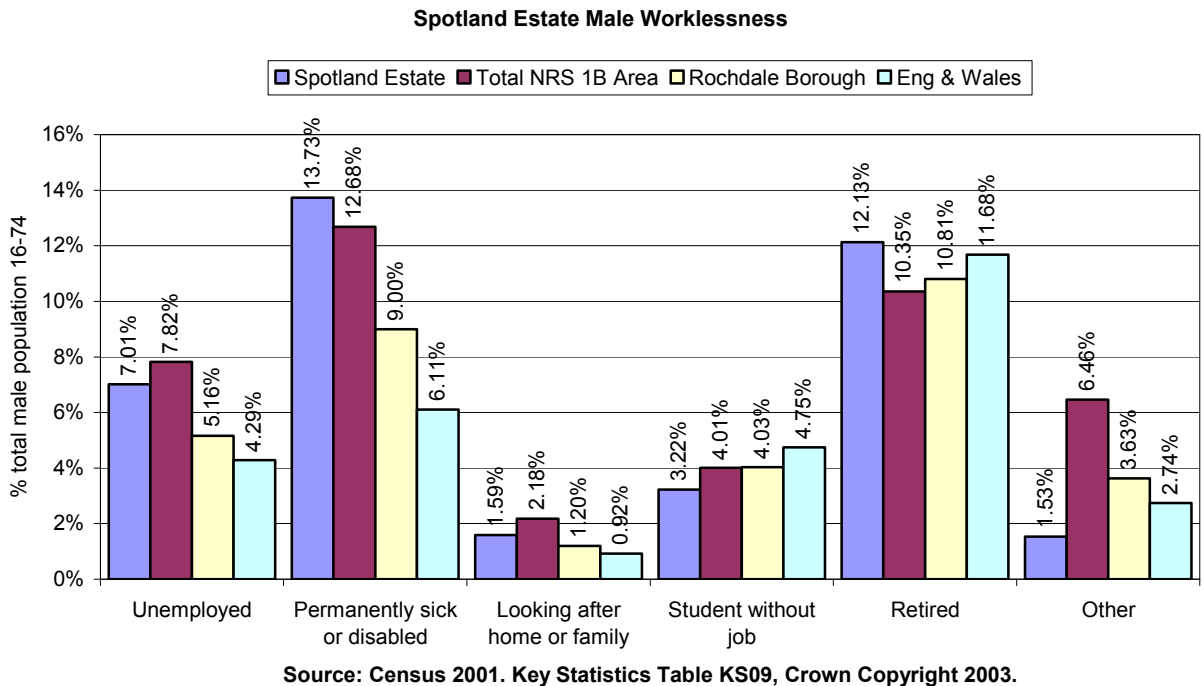
Graph 5: Total Worklessness



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

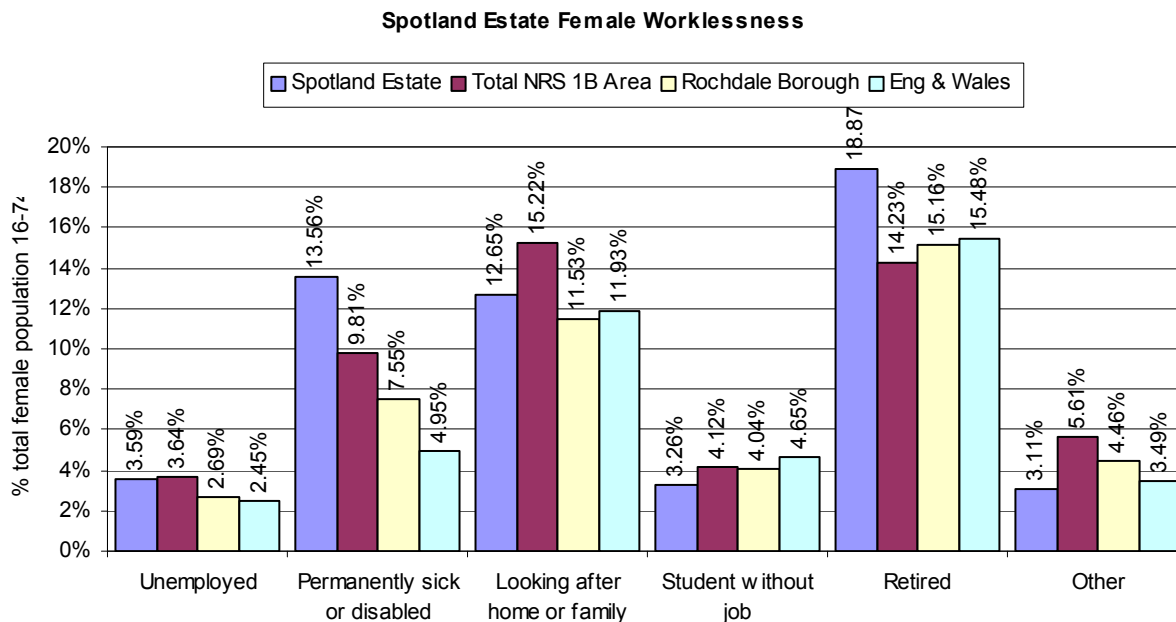
Spotland Estate has a higher overall level of worklessness than the NRS 1B area, Rochdale Borough and England & Wales for both males and females. Gender differences in Spotland Estate follow broadly the same pattern as Rochdale and England & Wales in that women consistently have around a 15% higher rate of worklessness than men. When looking at worklessness it is important to distinguish between men and women as they have very different employment and worklessness patterns, as can be seen below.

Graph 6: Male Worklessness



Men aged 16-74 in Spotland Estate are around one and a half times as likely to be unemployed than those in England & Wales and over two times more likely to be permanently sick or disabled. Overall men have an extremely low rate of 'looking after home or family'. The levels of 'student without job' and 'retired' are broadly in line with the comparative areas and so are not a significant factor contributing to the overall high level of worklessness compared to Rochdale and England & Wales.

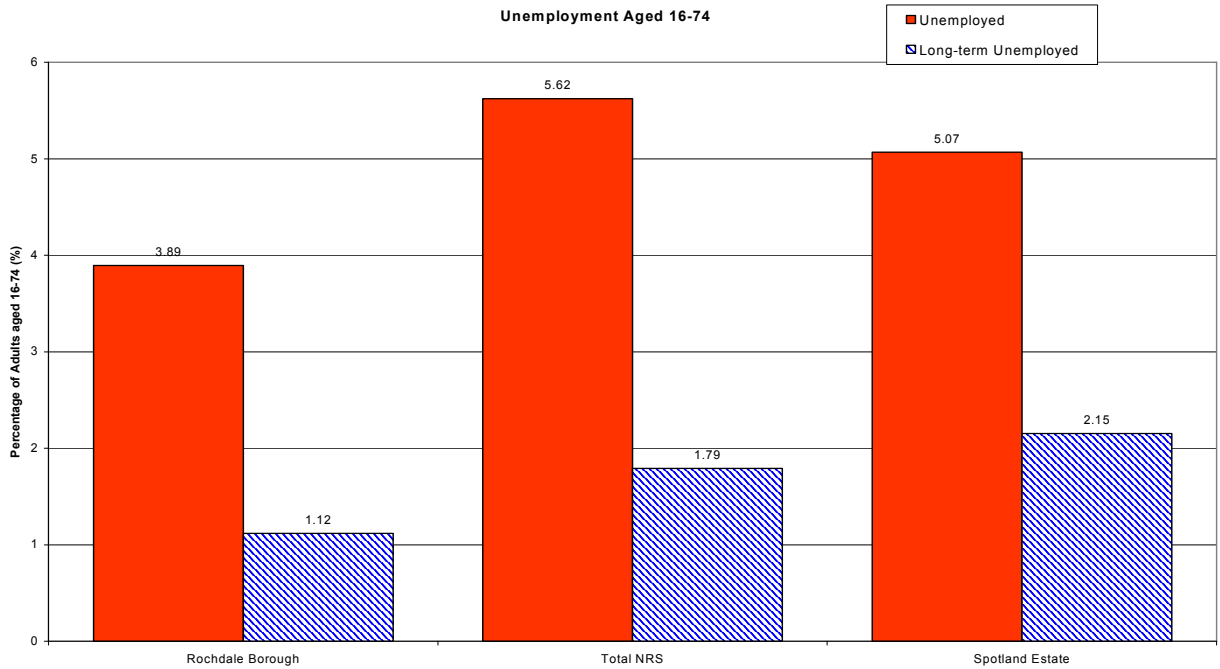
Graph 7: Female Worklessness



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 Spotland Estate 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. However female unemployment in Spotland Estate is one and a half times as high than in England and Wales, and also higher than in the Rochdale Borough, however it is slightly lower than the total NRS 1B area. 'Looking after home or family' is approximately the same rate as England & Wales and the Rochdale Borough, although it is slightly lower than that of the total NRS 1B area. Over one in ten females aged 16-74 in Spotland Estate are permanently sick or disabled and so unable to work, a higher proportion to NRS 1B area as a whole, but also around two and a half times higher than England and Wales.

Graph 8: Unemployment Aged 16-74

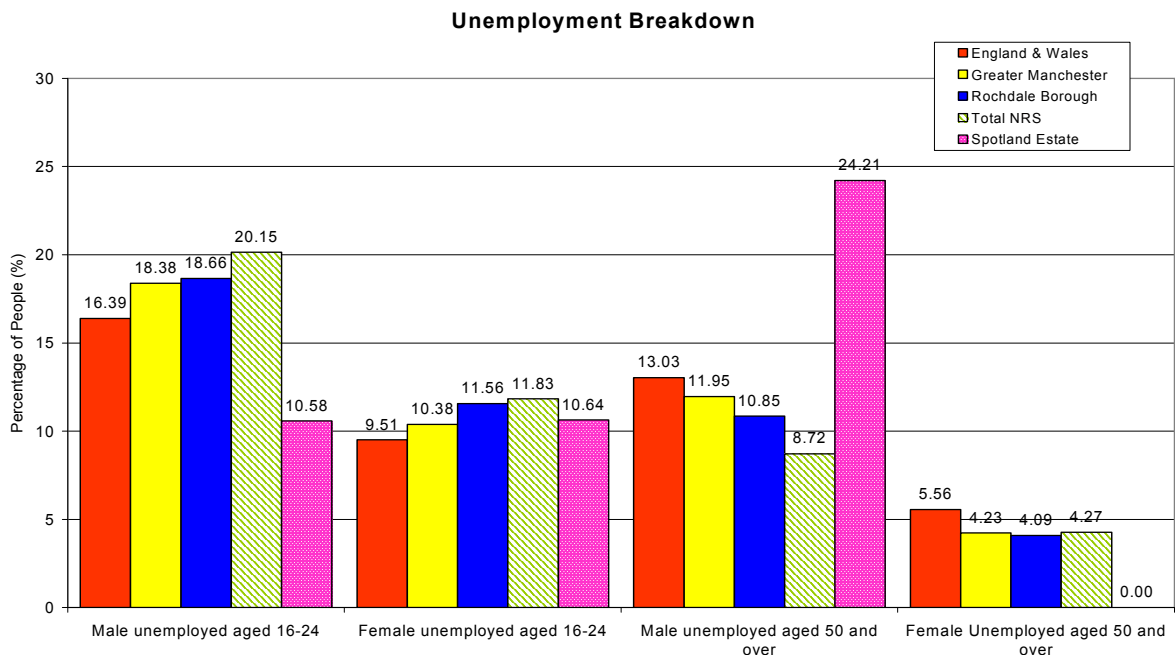


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Spotland Estate there is a lower than average percentage of people who are unemployed compared with Rochdale Borough and the Total NRS Phase 1B area. However, slightly more people are long-term unemployed. A person was classed as long-term unemployed in the 2001 Census if the year they last worked was 1999 or earlier.

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

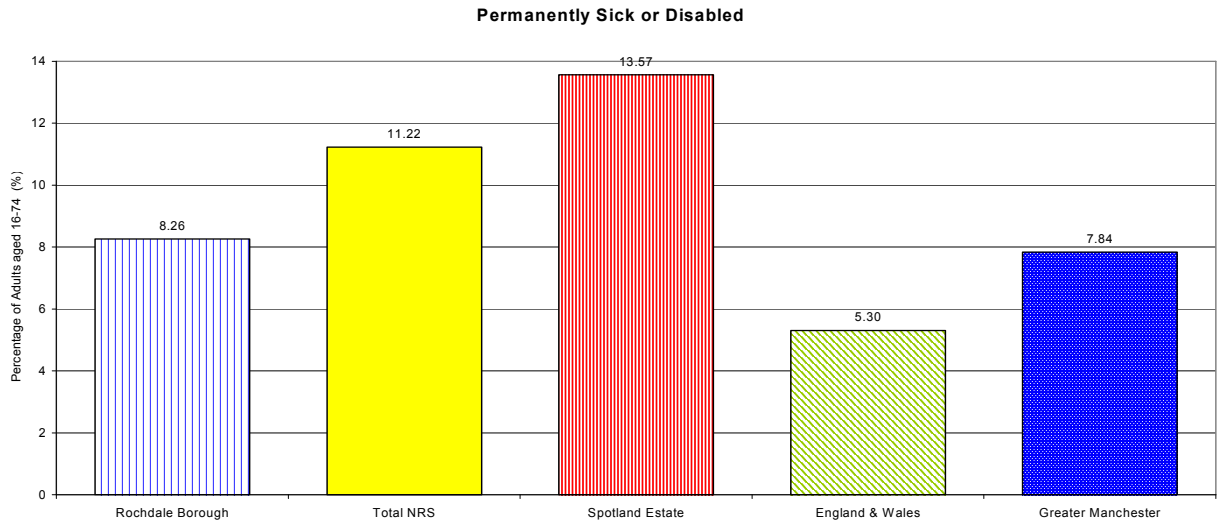
Graph 9: Unemployment Breakdown (Aged 16-74)



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

Young men and women aged 16-24 form a smaller proportion of the total unemployed in Spotland Estate than elsewhere. One in four of the unemployed in the area is an older man aged 50 plus, more than twice the level in England and Wales and Rochdale borough.

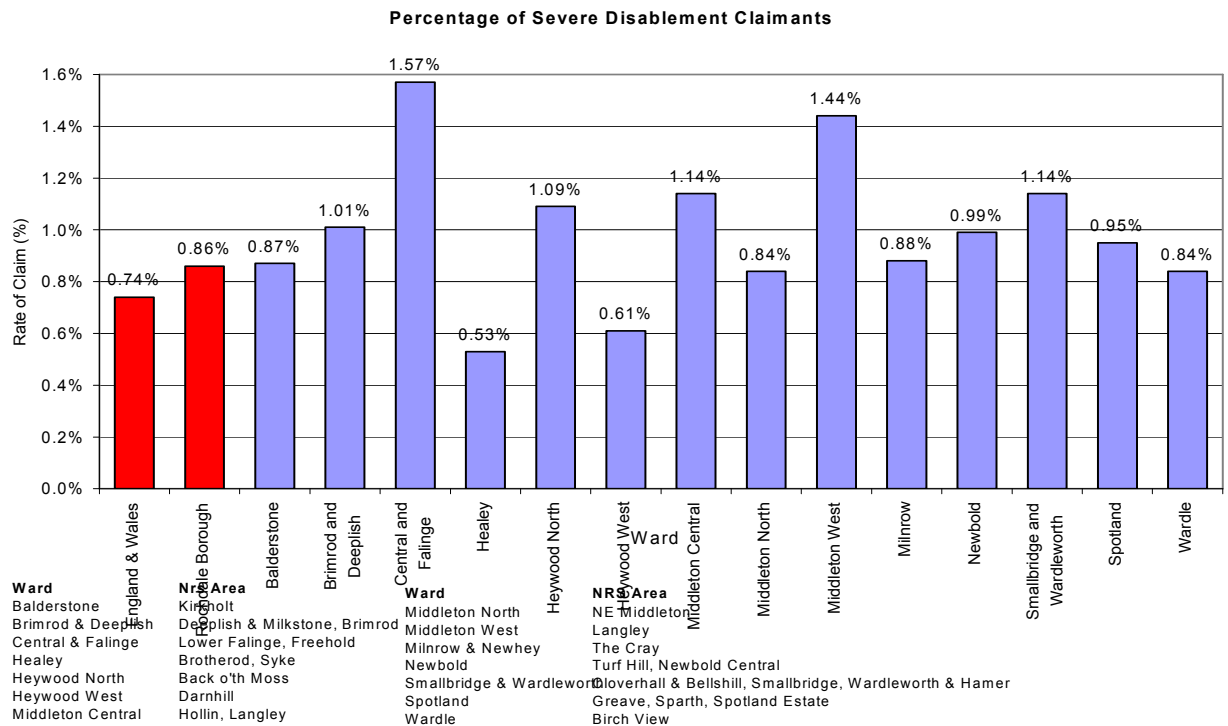
Graph 10: Percentage of People who are Permanently Sick or Disabled (Aged 16-74)



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

In Spotland Estate 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 Spotland Estate 13.57% of people are permanently sick or disabled compared with 8.26% of people in Rochdale Borough and 11.22% of people in the total NRS area.

Graph 11: Percentage of Severe Disablement Allowance Claimants at August 2002.

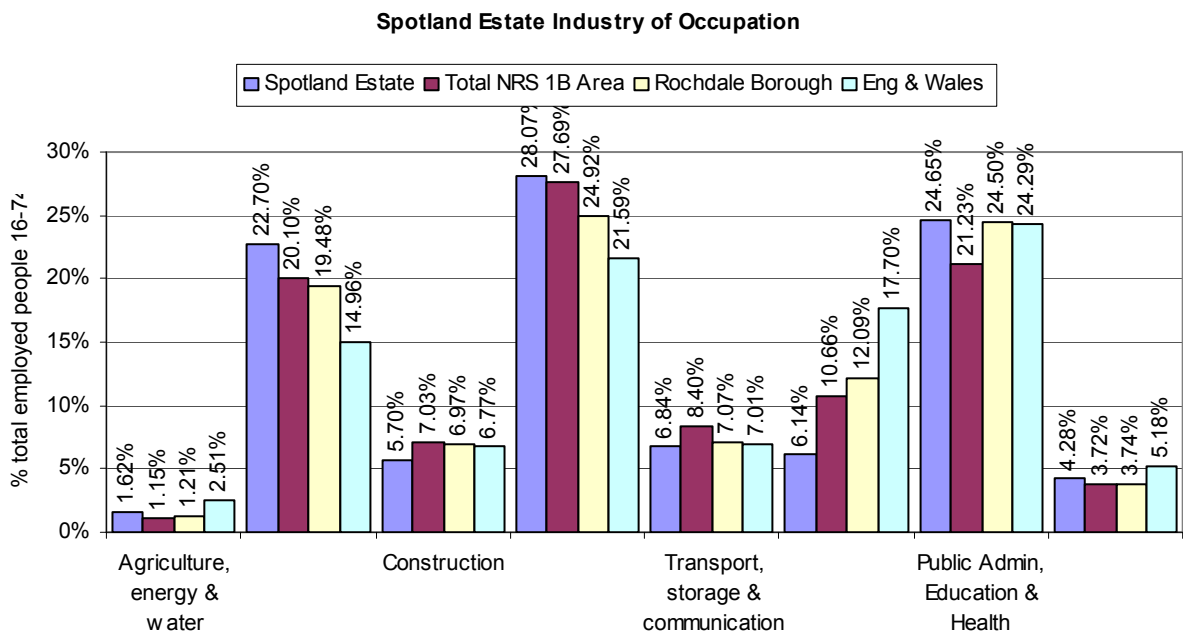


Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Information Analysis Directorate) Information Centre. Crown Copyright 2004.

In the Spotland Ward 0.95% of people claimed Severe Disablement Allowance at August 2002. This was higher than the rate of claim for both the Rochdale Borough (0.86%) and England and Wales (0.74%). In the Spotland ward 8.3% of people claim Incapacity Benefit. This is slightly lower than the percentage of claimants in the Rochdale Borough (10.2%) but higher than the percentage of claimants in England and Wales (6.3%). Incapacity benefit is a non means tested benefit which is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work. Incapacity benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance are earnings replacement benefits – they are designed to provide an income for people unable to work or carry out household duties due to long-term sickness or disability.

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.

Graph 12: Industry of Occupation

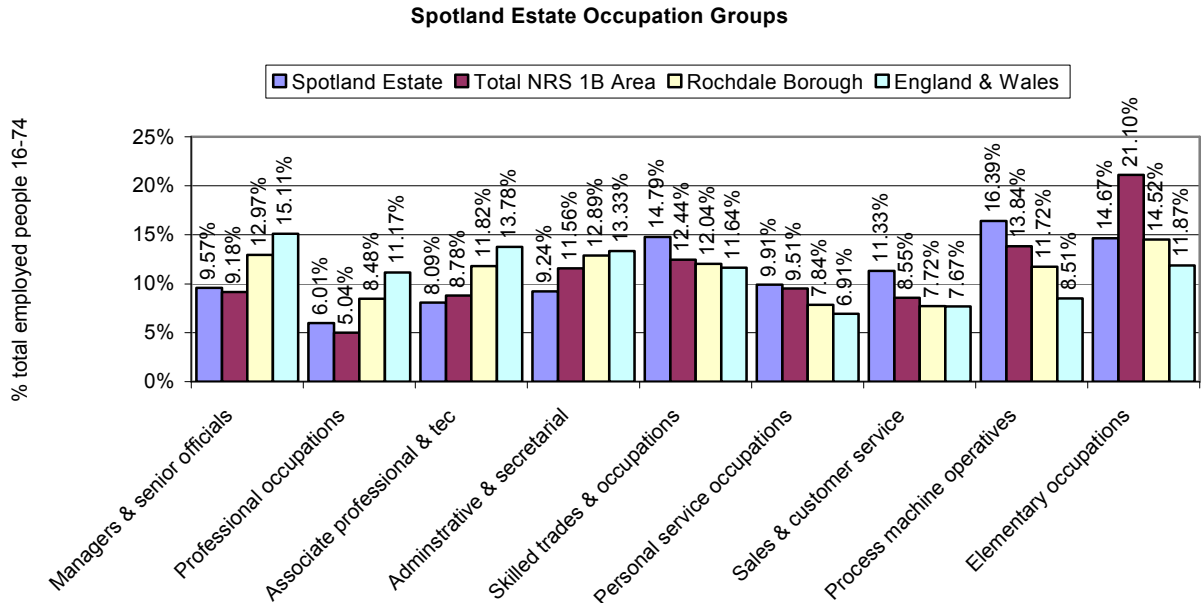


Source: Census 2001. Key Statistics Table KS11a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Spotland Estate almost a third of employed people work in ‘Distribution, Hotels & Catering’ Industries, (compared with one fifth of England & Wales), and around one in five work in ‘Manufacturing’, a similar proportion to the Rochdale Borough, but around 5% higher than England & Wales. Almost one in four work in ‘Public Admin, Education & Health’, a similar level to both the Rochdale Borough and 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 13: Occupation Groups



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

In Spotland Estate it can be seen that there is a fairly even spread 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 and the Rochdale Borough, but around the same the level of the total NRS 1B areas. Towards the middle in groups 4-5 there are slightly higher amounts of people employed in 'skilled trade occupations' and 'personal service occupations' than the comparative areas. There are higher proportions of people employed at the lower end of the scale, in particular group 8, 'process machine operatives' which has double the amount of workers in Spotland Estate than in England and Wales as a whole. In the Census 2001 occupations are coded to the 2000 edition of the Standard Occupancy Classification, (SOC) using the response to the question asking for full title of main job, and the description of what is done in that job.

In Spotland Estate the most important occupation group is 'process machine operatives'. '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). ASHE 2004 determined that the average gross weekly pay for full-time process machine operatives was £364, this can be compared with the average gross weekly pay for managers & senior officials who received £727.50.

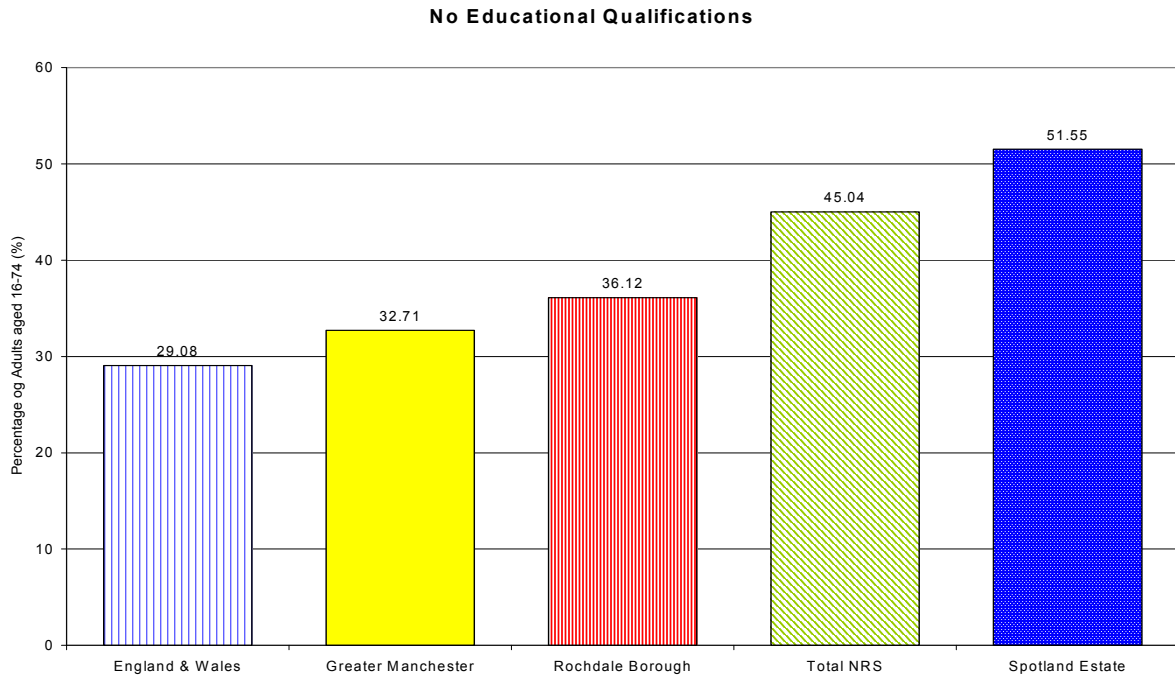
If we combine this occupational group pattern with the above trends in industry of employment we can see that the majority of workers in Spotland Estate are concentrated in low skilled, low paying industries.

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



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

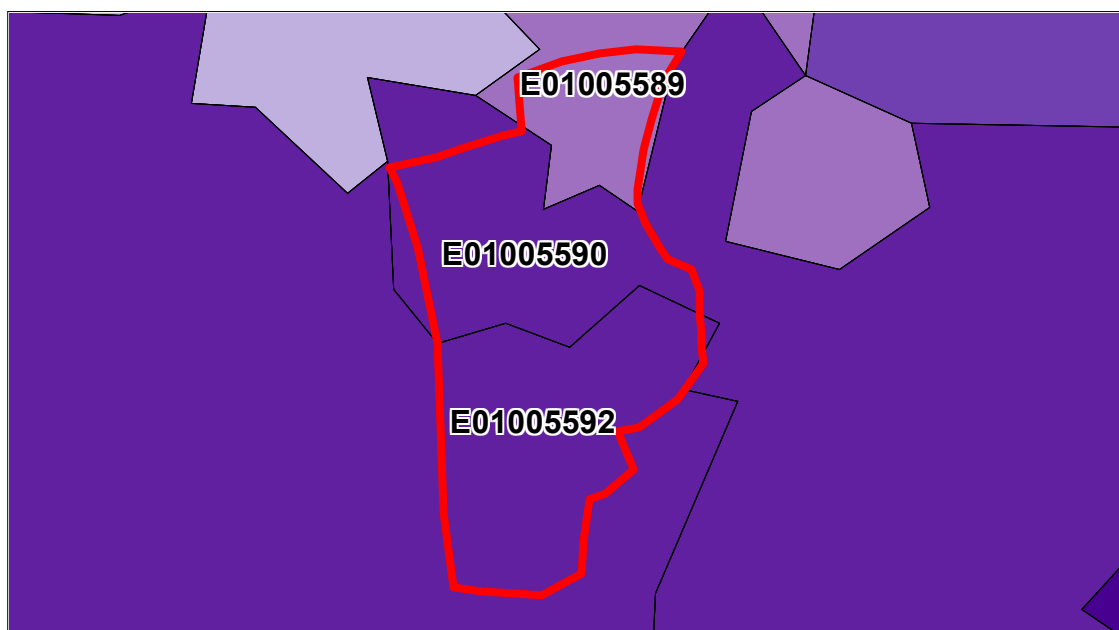
In Spotland Estate the percentage of people aged 16-74 with no educational qualifications is high. More than half of working age adults (51.55%) in Spotland Estate have no educational qualifications compared to 36.12% of people in Rochdale Borough and 45.04% of people in the Total NRS area.

Table 6: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation.

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005589	13,667	50
E01005590	5,393	20
E01005592	4,192	20

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Map 5: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation.



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

The indicators for the education, skills and training deprivation fall into two sub-domains, one relating to the lack of attainment among children and young people and one relating to qualifications in terms of skills. Education, skills and training deprivation in Spotland Estate is ranked between 4,192 and 13,667. The south of Spotland Estate has a higher level of education, skills and training deprivation and falls within the worst 20% of SOA in the country. The north of Spotland Estate has relatively less education, skills and training deprivation and this SOA falls within the worst 50% in the country.

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

Area	English	Maths	Science
Spotland Estate	79.7	65.3	79.7
Rochdale Borough	68.5	67.9	80.5
England	75.0	73.0	87.0

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

In the Spotland Estate 30.2% of pupils gained a 5 A* to C GCSE results in 2003. This is much lower than the average for Rochdale Borough of 41.3% and England of 52.9%.

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 disappled.

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 Perm Sick/ Disabled	SMR All Causes
E01005589	83.56	96.95	11.39	124.37	98.71	112.67	121.91
E01005590	124.52	43.61	12.87	110.17	135.9	176.3	132.79
E01005592	58.47	68.25	35.37	146.67	145.15	216.86	73.27

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

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

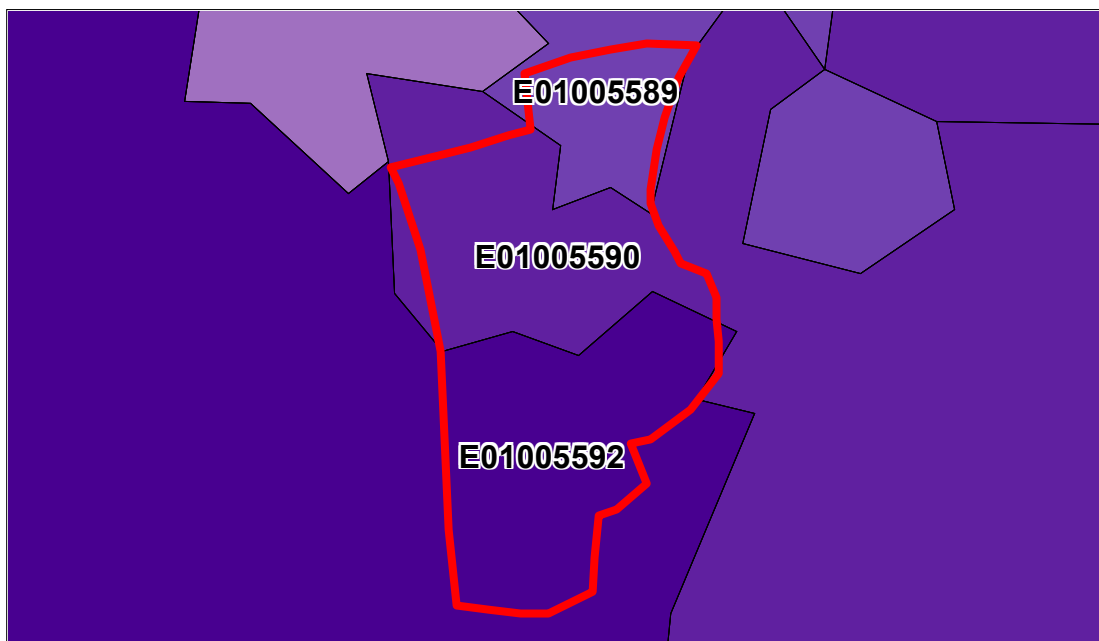
The table above indicates that the standardised Illness ratio for “not good” health is high within the Spotland Estate. All of Spotland Estate's Lower Super Output Areas have a high ratio indicating that not good health is high throughout the area. The standardised illness ratio for people with a limiting long-term illness and people who are permanently sick or disabled is also high within the Spotland Estate.

Table 9: Health Deprivation and Disability

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005589	7,995	30
E01005590	4,294	20
E01005592	2,279	10

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Map 6: Health Deprivation and Disability In Spotland Estate

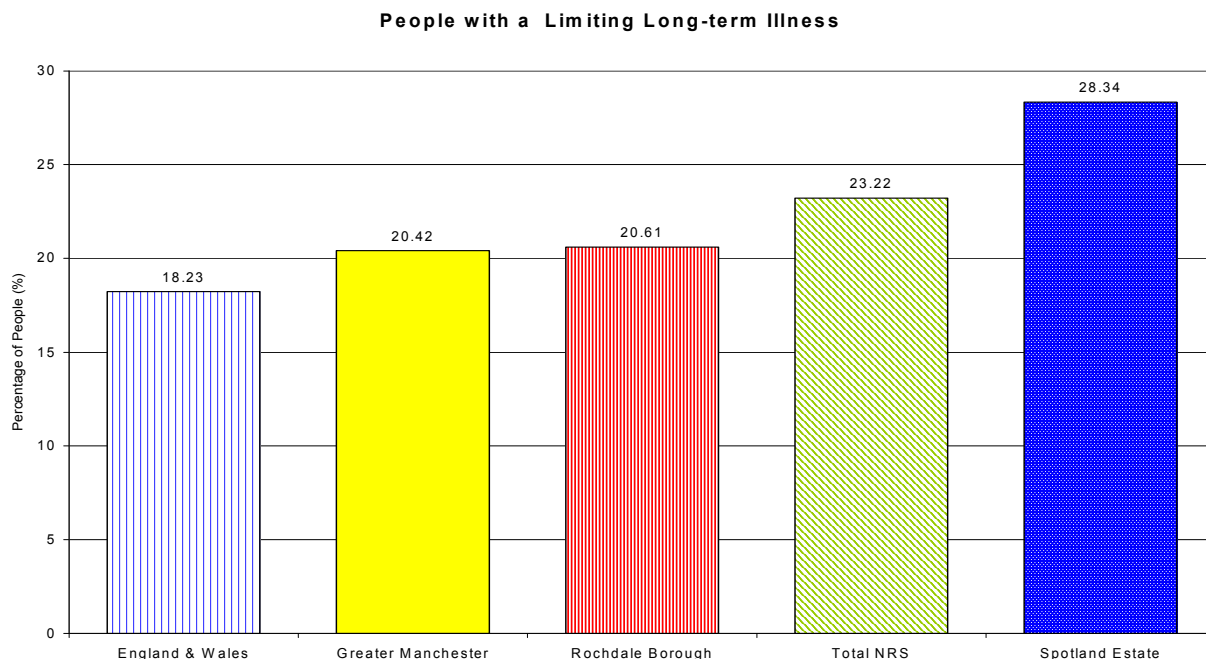


Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Health deprivation and disability in Spotland Estate is ranked between 2,279 and 7,995. The SOAs in Spotland Estate fall within the worst 30% of SOAs in the country.

Low income groups often have less choice about lifestyle and fewer opportunities open to them. For example, healthier diets cost more money. People on lower incomes have less access to cheap out-of-town shopping centre, are less likely to buy in bulk and are more likely to shop in corner shops which are more expensive. For people on lower income alcohol and cigarettes maybe the only form of affordable stress release.

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



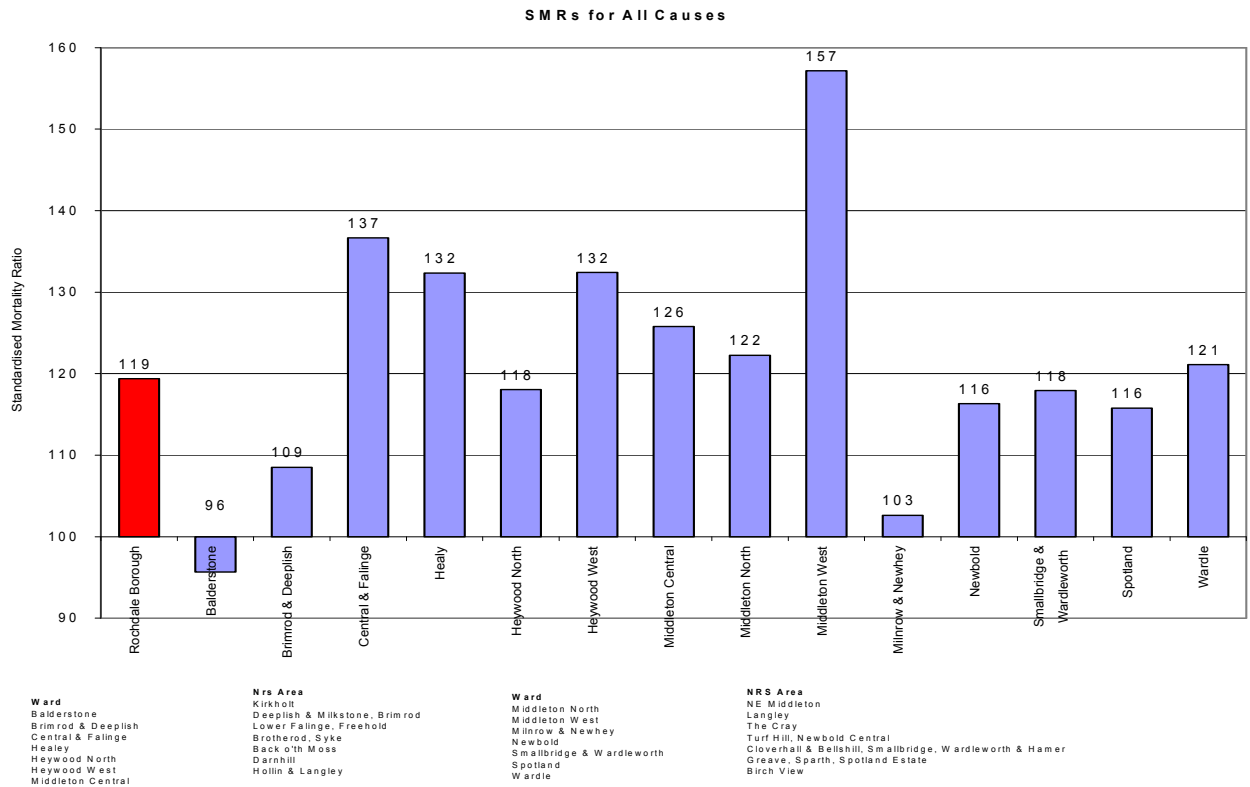
Source: Census 2001. KS Table 08. Crown Copyright 2003

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 Spotland estate a high percentage of people classify themselves as having a limiting long-term illness. 28.34% of

people in Spotland Estate have a limiting long-term illness compared with 23.22% of people in the total NRS area and 20.61% of people in the Rochdale Borough.

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.

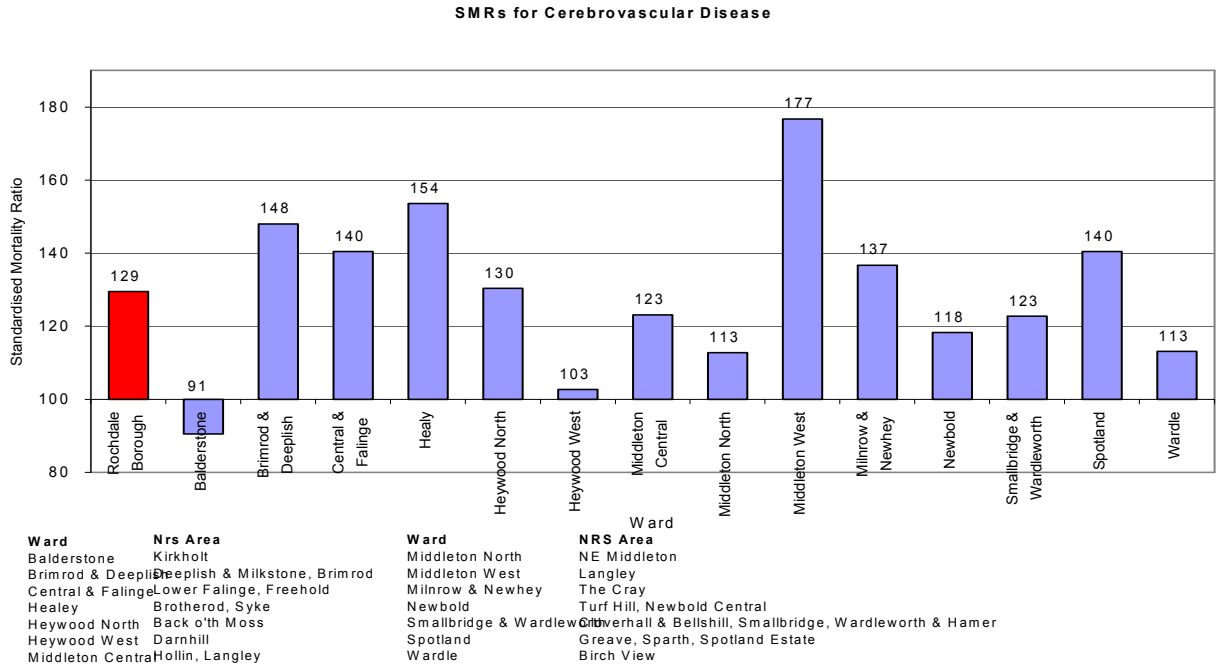
Graph 16: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for All Causes of Death by Ward



Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999.

In the Spotland Ward the SMR for all causes of death is 116. This is lower than the average for Rochdale Borough at 119 but higher than the average for England and Wales.

Graph 17: Standardised Mortality Ratios for Cerebrovascular Disease by Ward

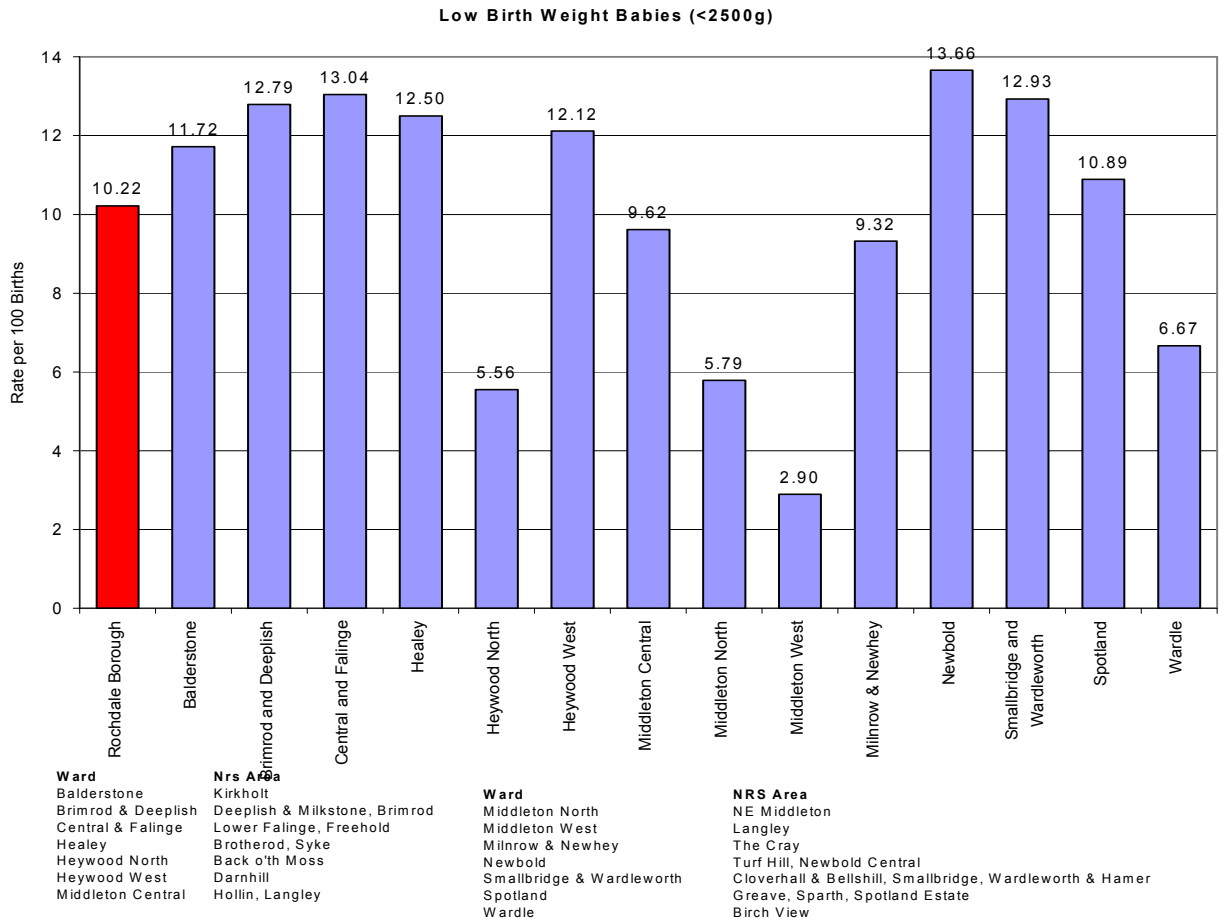


Source: Rochdale PCT. 1997-1999

Cerebrovascular disease is any disease affecting an artery within the brain, or supplying blood to the brain. Cerebrovascular disease makes it more likely that a cerebrovascular accident will occur. In the Spotland ward the SMR for cerebrovascular disease is relatively high at 140. This is higher than the average for Rochdale Borough which is 129.

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

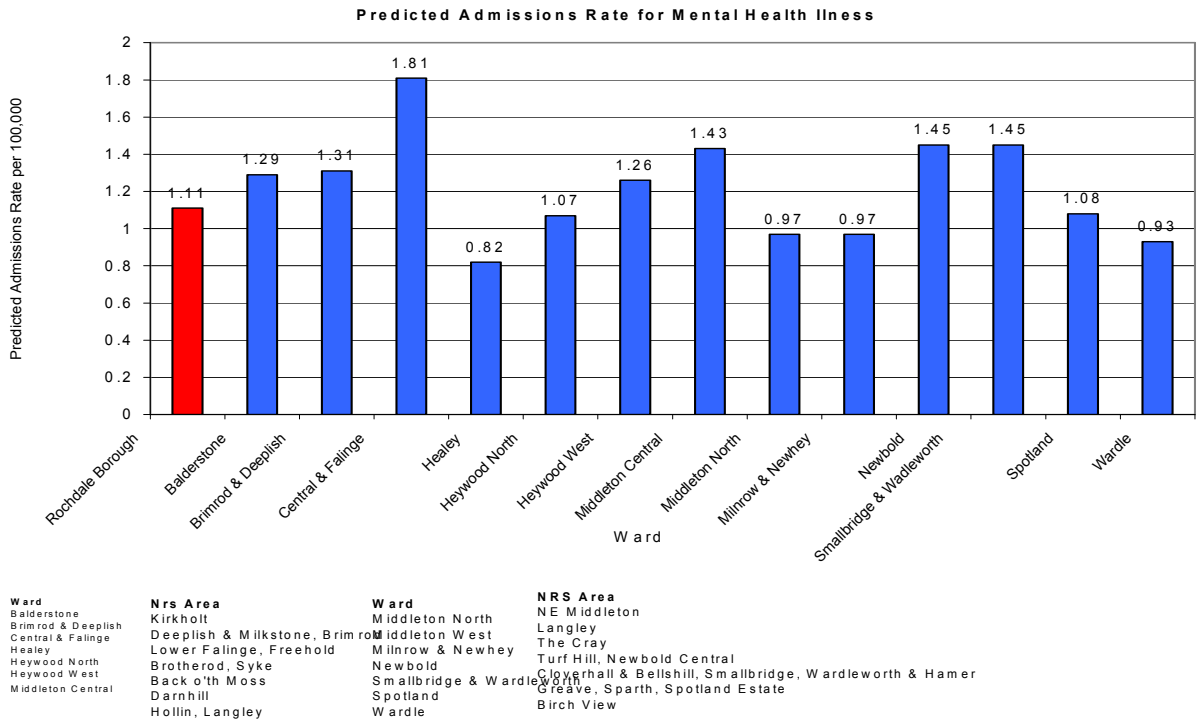
Graph 18: Low Birth Weight Babies (<2500g) by Ward.



Source: Rochdale PCT, 2002

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

Graph 19: Predicted Admissions for Mental Health Illness 2000 by Ward



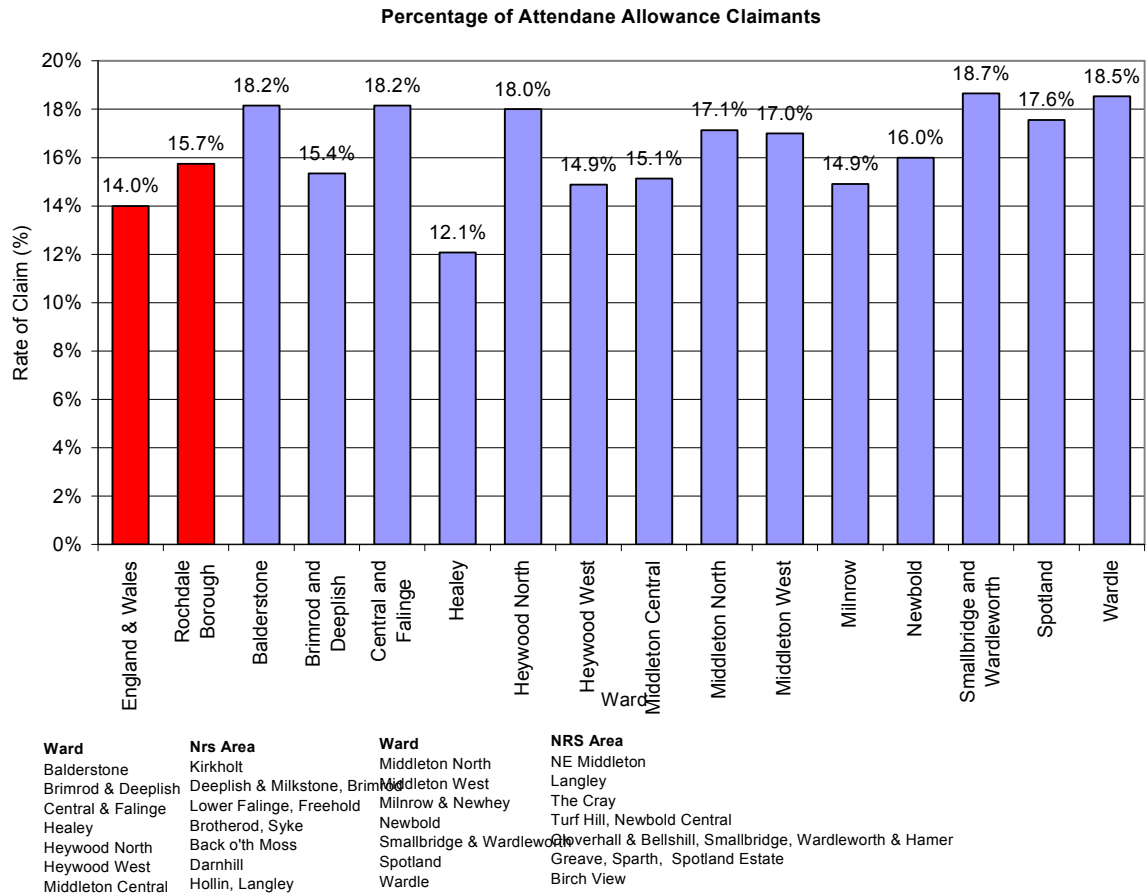
Source: MINI Index 2000

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

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

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

Graph 20: Attendance Allowance Claimants at August 2002.



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

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

Crime

The nature of deprived areas often means that they face higher than average crime rates. Crime has been recognised as both a symptom and a cause of deprivation. In deprived areas high crime rates can discourage people from setting up new businesses and hamper existing ones. They stifle the housing market and scare off crucial service providers for example GP's.

Factors producing the greatest explanation for different crime levels were residential instability, low socio-economic status and high levels of family disruption. Communities where both people and buildings appear disorderly send out the visual message that the community is out of control and 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.

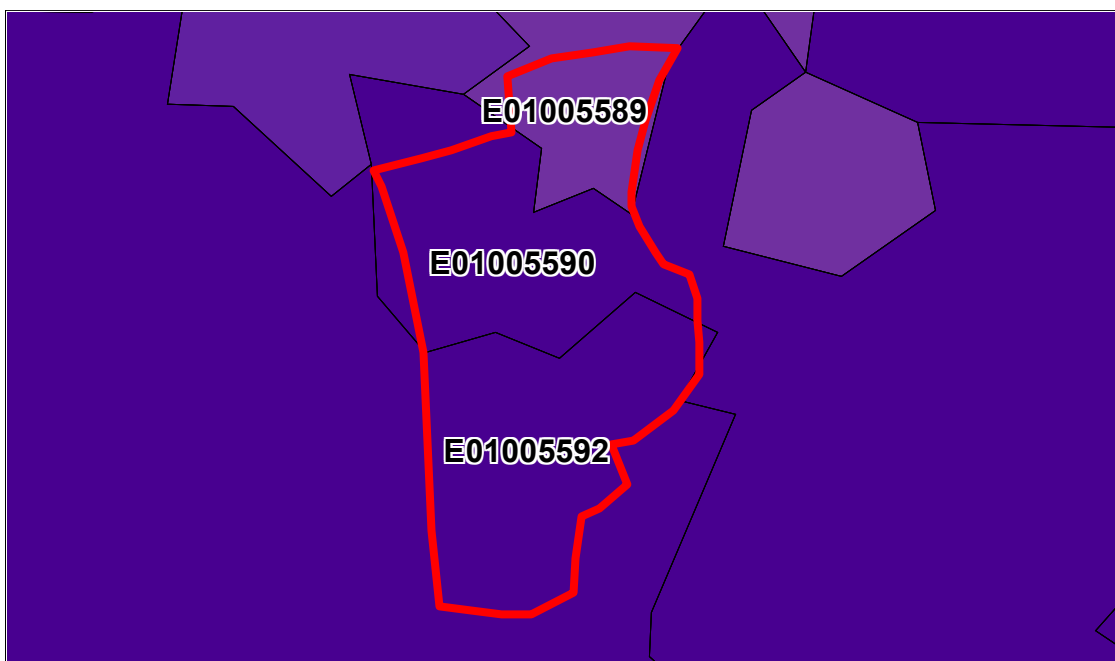
The experience of burglary can disproportionately affect low-income households. Such households are often unable to afford contents insurance especially when living in areas where premiums are extortionately high. Low-income households may not be able to afford security measures and are therefore more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

Table 10: Crime Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005589	6,689	20
E01005590	3,217	10
E01005592	2,458	10

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

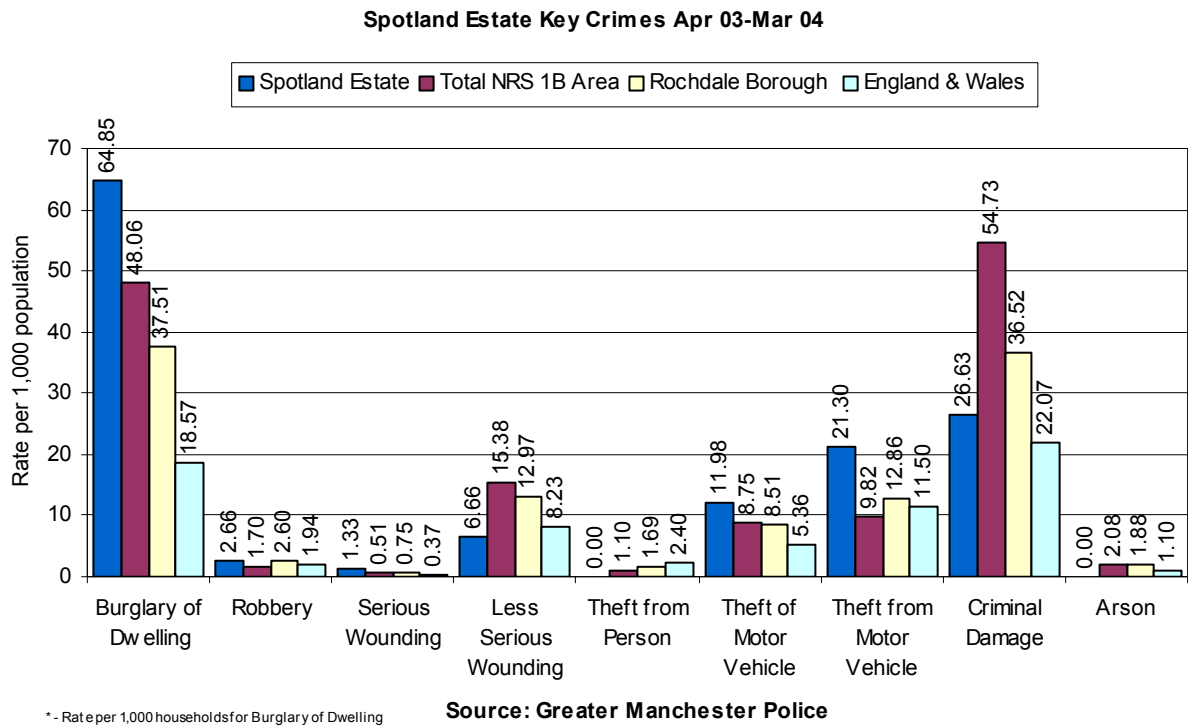
Map 7: Crime Deprivation in Spotland Estate



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. The south of Spotland Estate falls within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country in terms of crime deprivation. The north of Spotland Estate has slightly less crime deprivation but still falls within the worst 20% of SOAs in the country.

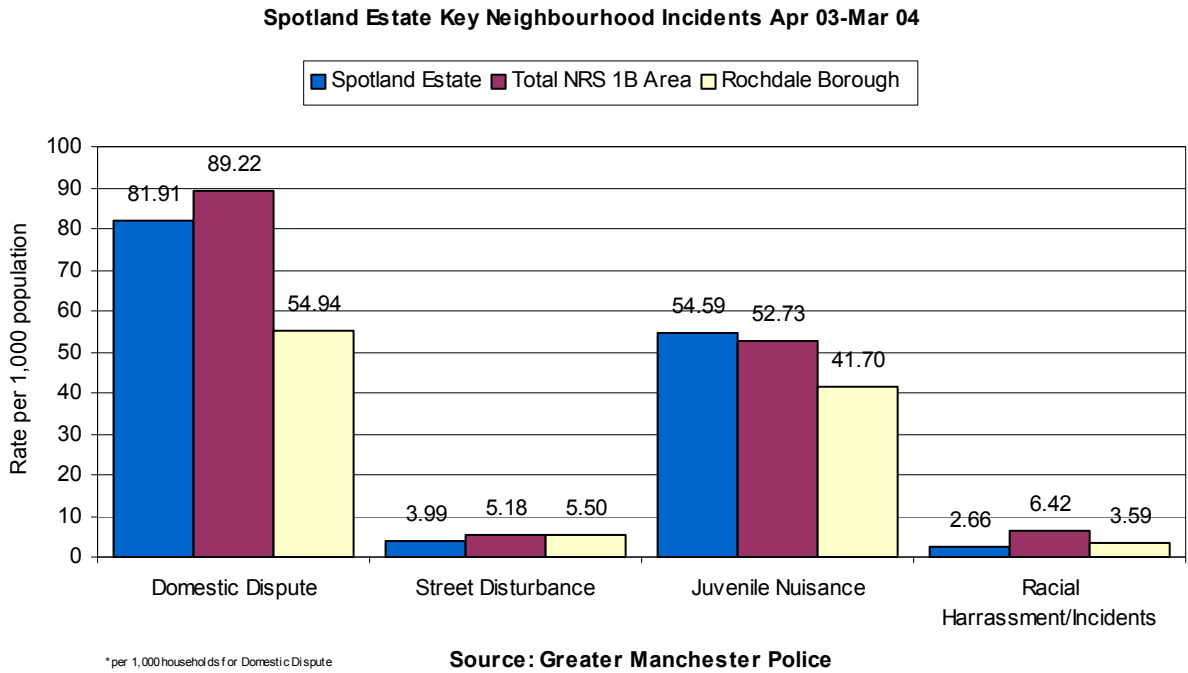
Graph 21: Key Crimes Apr 03 - Mar 04



‘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.

Spotland Estate has around one and a half times higher rate of Burglary of Dwelling than the Rochdale Borough as a whole, and around four times higher rate than England and Wales. This means that on average almost ten percent of households during the period April 03 to March 04 reported a burglary to the police. Spotland Estate has a lower rate of criminal damage than the Rochdale borough and the total NRS 1B areas as a whole, but is around 5 % higher than England & 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 of motor vehicle, (around twice that for England and Wales), and a slightly higher level of robbery. Other key crimes such as arson and theft from person are extremely small in number and so not of significance.

Graph 22: 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.

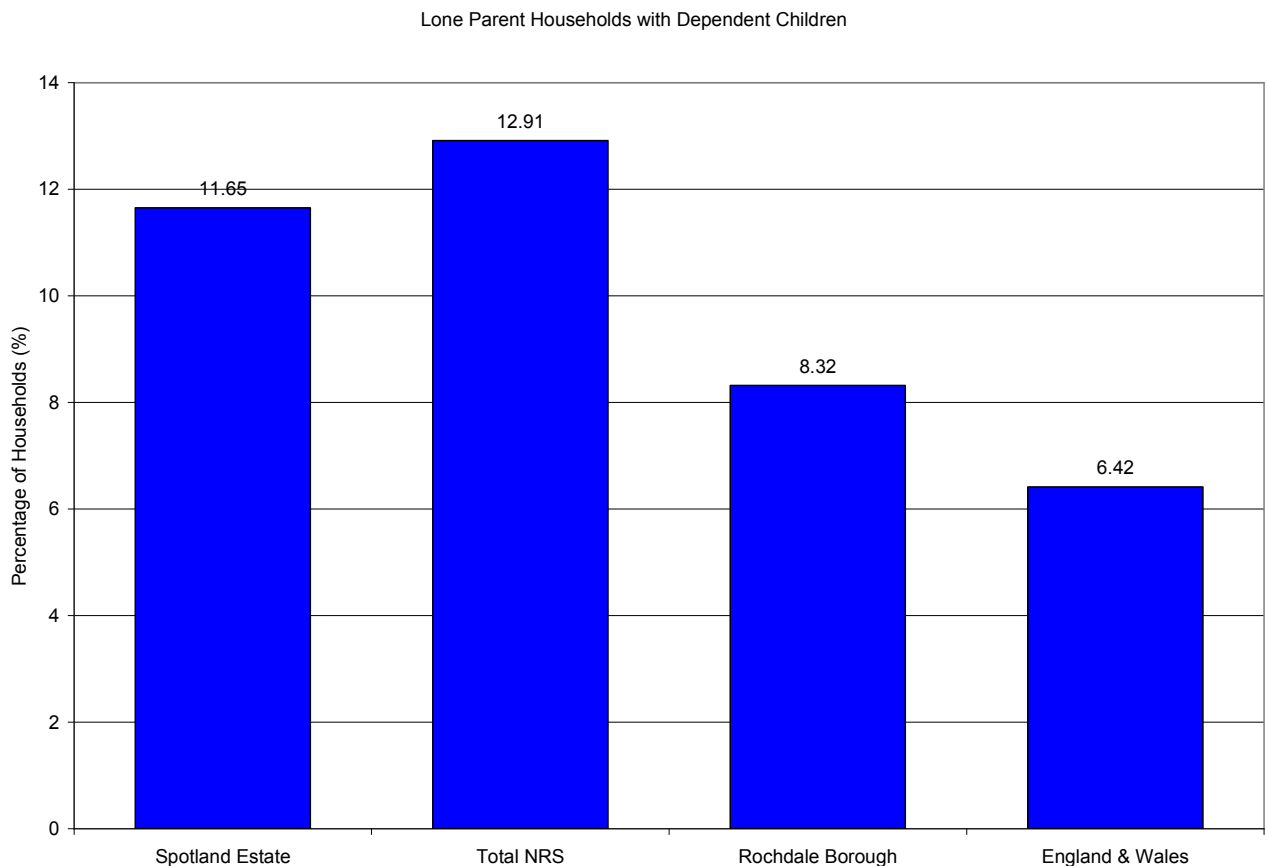
In terms of crime-related incidents Spotland Estate has a lower rate of domestic disputes than the total NRS 1B areas (around 10 % lower), but is still around one and a half times higher than the Borough-wide level. It also a lower level of 'street disturbances', (i.e. public order problems reported to the police that are not crimes) than the total NRS 1B areas and the Borough as a whole. The level of 'juvenile nuisance' is around the same as the total NRS 1B area, but over 10 % higher than the Rochdale Borough. Spotland Estate has a lower than average level of racially aggravated incidents than both the Borough as a whole and the NRS1B area. This is unsurprising however when considered the extremely low proportion of BME groups living in the area compared with other areas of Rochdale.

Children

At the end of the 20th century children in Britain were some of the poorest in Europe and the 'developed' world. There are several factors which serve to make children particularly vulnerable to experiencing poverty. These are as follows; living in a lone parent family, living in an ethnic minority, living in a large family, living in a family where there is an adult or child with a long-term illness or disability and either living in a workless home or one dependent on low pay.

In Spotland Estate 24.35% of the population is made up of children aged between 0 and 15 years old. 5.82% of the population is made up of children who are 0-4 years old. The percentage of children living in each area has an impact on the services and provision for children that are available i.e. primary school places.

Graph 23: Households with Lone Parents and Dependent Children

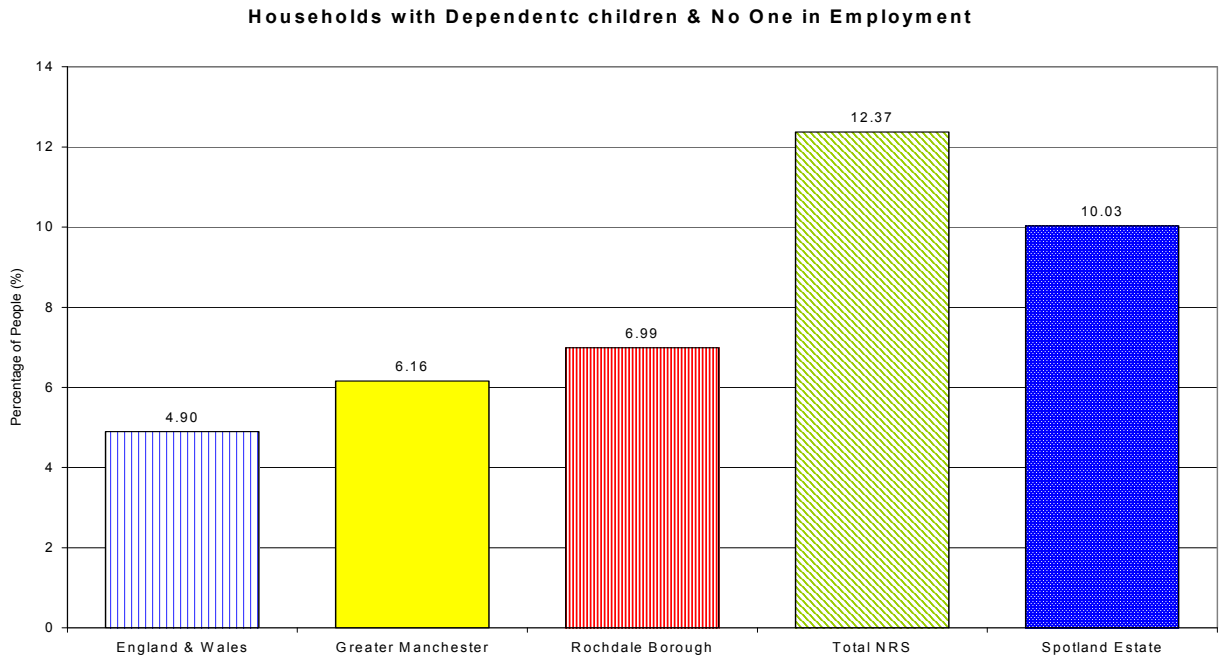


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 20, Crown copyright 2003

Children who live within lone parent families are more likely to experience life reliant on the lowest levels of means tested benefit. The majority of lone parents are women and children in these households tend to stay poorer for longer. The number of children living in lone parent households is steadily increasing. Lone parent families should not inevitably lead to poverty but this is affected by access to adequate work and childcare. In the Spotland Estate 11.66% of households have are lone parent households with dependent children. This is higher than the percentage of lone parent household in the Rochdale Borough and England and Wales.

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

Graph 24: Percentage of Households with Dependent Children and No One in Employment.



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

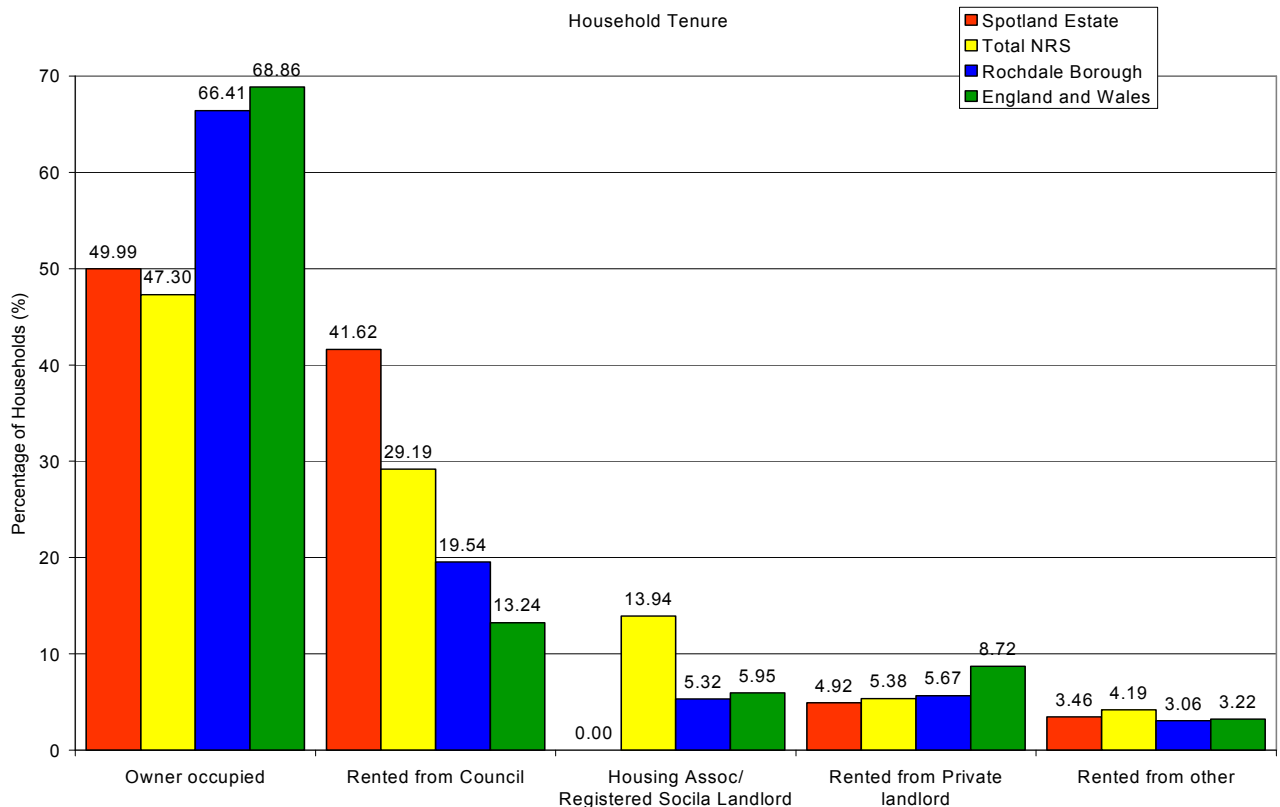
The employment status of the household which children live in also presents a major risk of child poverty. In 1995/96 the UK had the highest rate of children in workless households across the EU. Worklessness creates an economic disadvantage but also creates the potential for stress and tension within a family. It also has the danger of limiting a child's aspirations and social contacts. In the Spotland Estate one in ten (10.03%) of households which dependent children and no one in employment. This is lower than percentage for the total NRS area but higher than the percentage for Rochdale Borough which is 6.22%.

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 and speed renewal, and raise the quality of whole neighbourhoods.

In the Spotland Estate there 299 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).

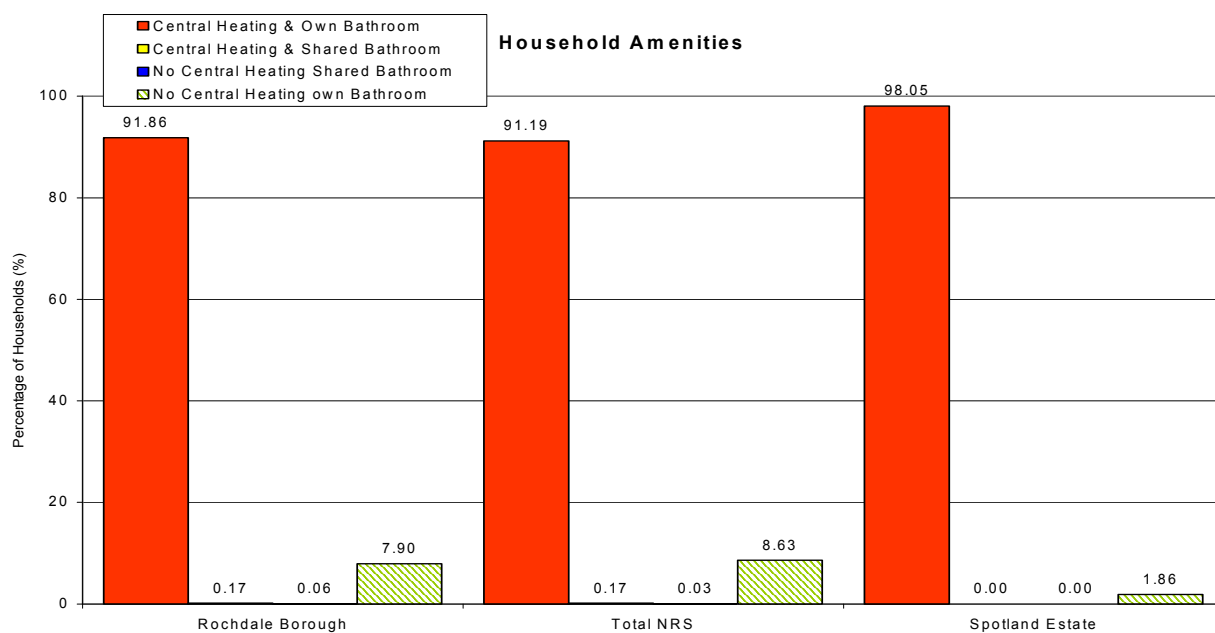
Graph 25: Household Tenure



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

in the Spotland Estate only 49.99% of households own their own property. This is lower than the percentage of households in the Rochdale Borough (66.41%) and England and Wales (68.86%). A high percentage of household in the Spotland Estate rent their homes from the council (41.62%). This is more than double the percentage of people who rent their home from the council in the Rochdale Borough and England and Wales.

Graph 26: Household Amenities



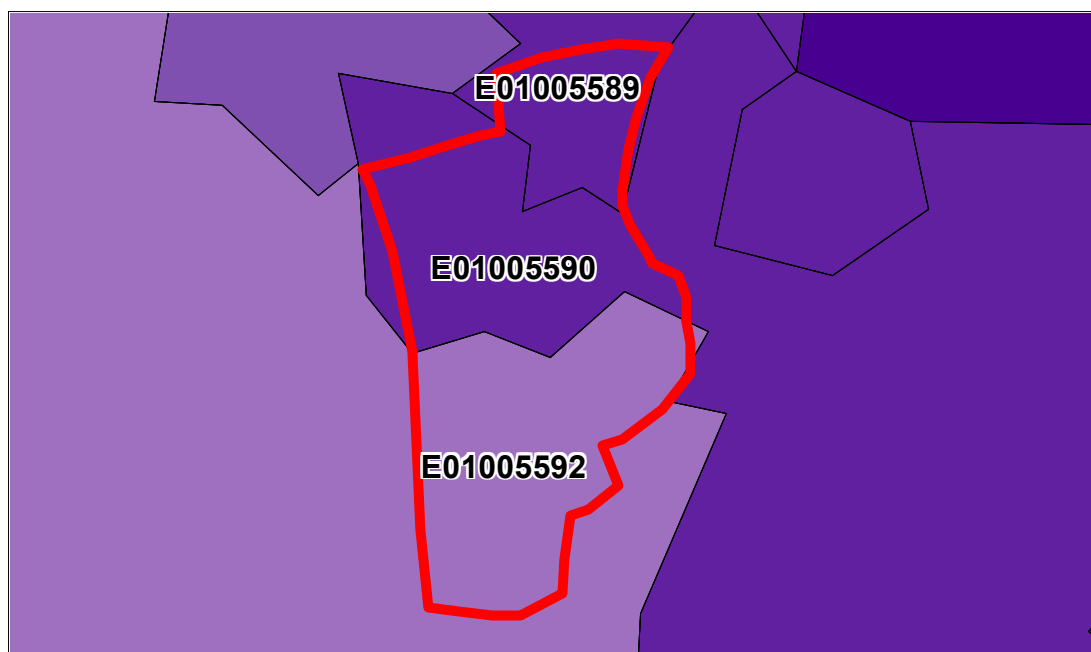
Source: Census 2001. KS Table 19. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Spotland Estate there are a higher percentage of households which have central heating and their own bathroom than in the total NRS area and in Rochdale.

Table 11: Living Environment Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most Deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005589	5,263	20
E01005590	5,034	20
E01005592	15,558	50

Map 8: Living Environment Deprivation in Spotland Estate



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Living environment deprivation in Spotland Estate is ranked between 5,034 and 15,558. The majority of SOA that Spotland Estate falls into are within the worst 20% in the country in terms of living environment deprivation. However, the south of Spotland has a lower level of living environment deprivation and falls within the worst 50% of SOA in the country.

Table 12: Average House Prices By Financial Year

Year	Spotland Estate	Rochdale Borough
01/04/00 - 31/03/01	£35,191.67	£59,212.76
01/04/01 - 31/03/02	£34,585.67	£64,741.20
01/04/02 - 31/03/03	£45,699.29	£73,398.04
01/04/03 - 31/03/04	£65,322.22	£86,160.18

Source: HM Land Registry, Crown copyright 2004

The price of property has increased since April 2000 in both the Spotland Estate and the Rochdale Borough. The price of property in the Rochdale Borough has increased steadily whereas prices in the Spotland Estate rose quickly after April 2002. Despite the increase in prices, the average price of property in the Spotland Estate is still significantly lower than that in the Rochdale Borough.

Table 13: Percentage of Properties in each Council Tax Band

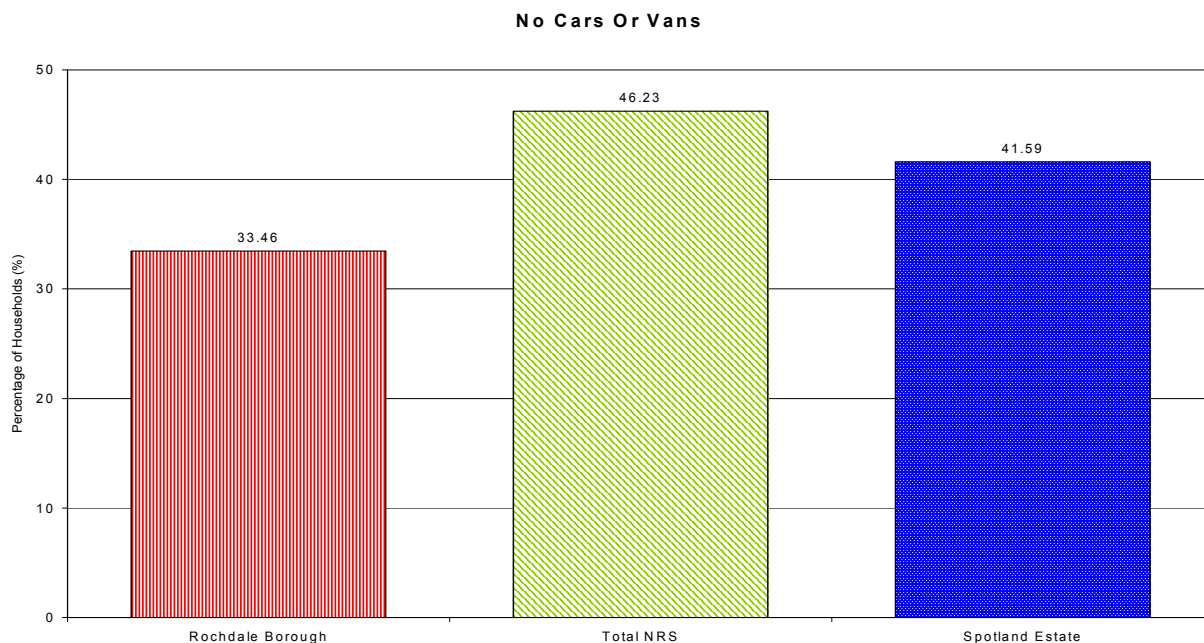
Band	% Of Properties
A	99.73
B	0.27

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

In Spotland Estate the majority of properties are classified as being in Band A (99.73%). 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.

In Spotland Estate 0.53% of the properties are classed as Council Tax voids. This means that nobody has lived in the property for 6 months or more (Source: RMBC Council Tax).

Graph 27: Percentage of Households with No Car or Van



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

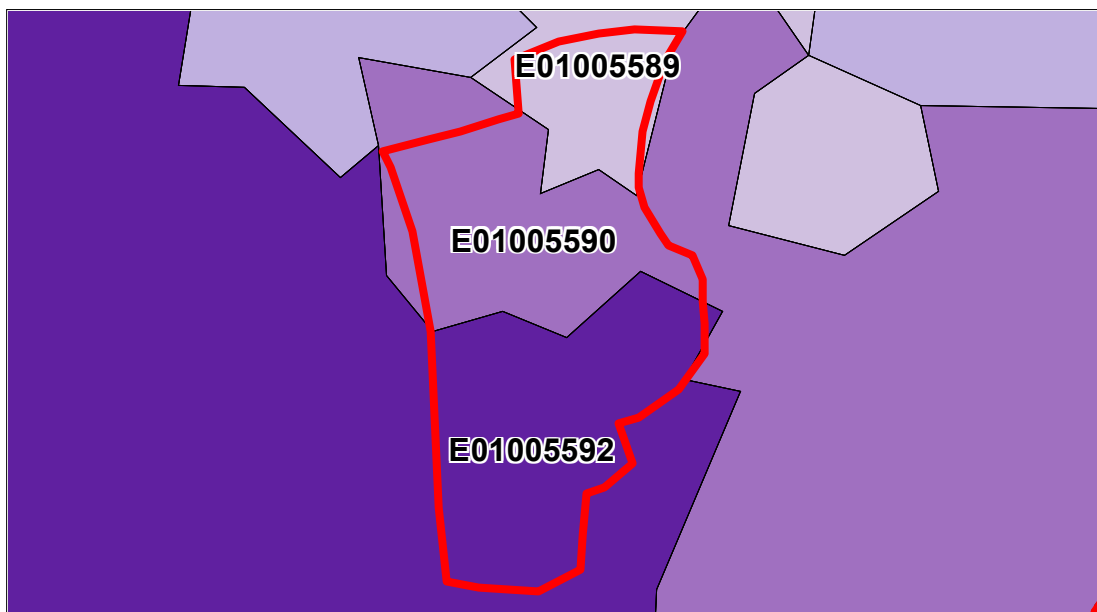
The percentage of households with no cars or vans in Spotland Estate is higher than the percentage for Rochdale Borough but lower than the percentage for the total NRS Areas. The ownership of cars does not measure health, employment or housing conditions directly but can be used as an indicator of available income and therefore favourable economic circumstance.

Table 14: Barriers to housing and Services Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005589	25,353	80
E01005590	14,864	50
E01005592	5,929	20

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Map 9: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation in the Spotland Estate



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. Barriers to housing and services deprivation is ranked between 5,929 and 25,353 in Spotland Estate. The north of Spotland has a low level of barriers to housing and services deprivation and this SOA only falls within the worst 80% of SOAs in the country.

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