

rochdale borough

neighbourhood



improving life in
the Cray

The Cray Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Data Profile

September 2004

The Cray Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Introduction

The Cray 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.

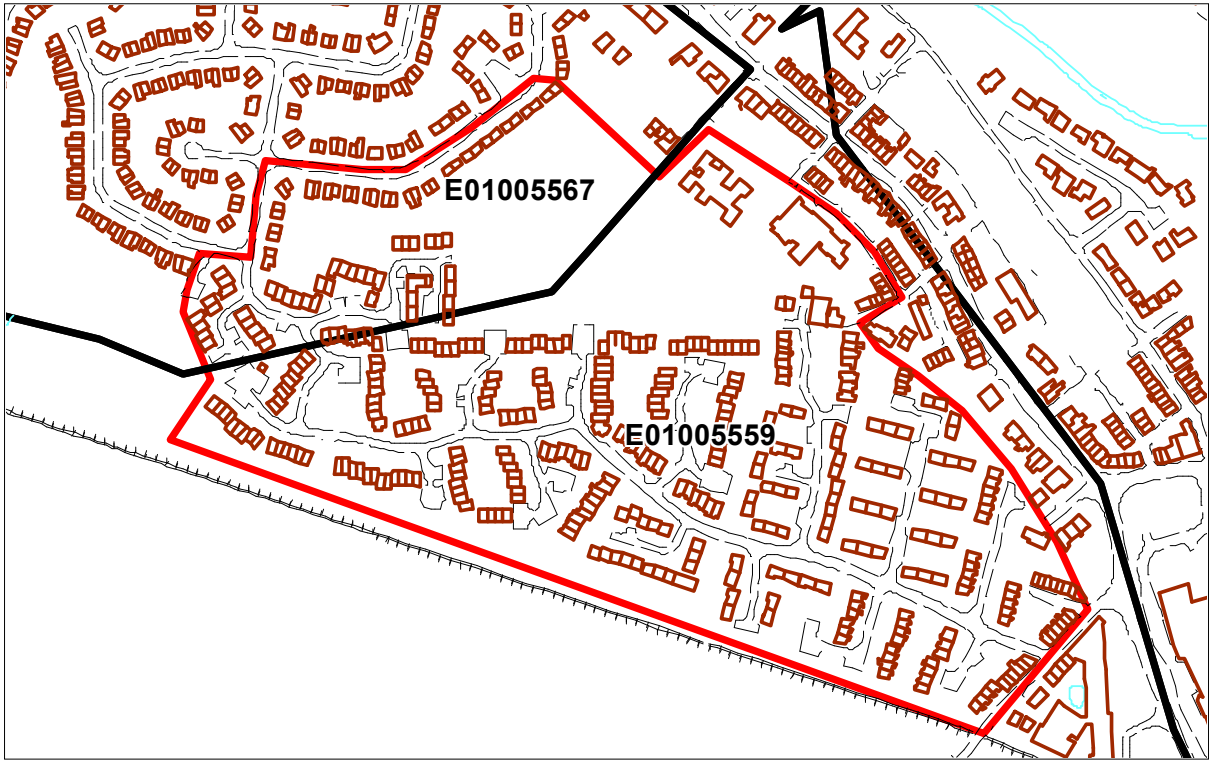
The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal seeks to address multiple deprivation. Deprivation is a wider measure than poverty, or the lack of basic necessities. It includes material deprivation, relating to diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work. People experiencing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

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

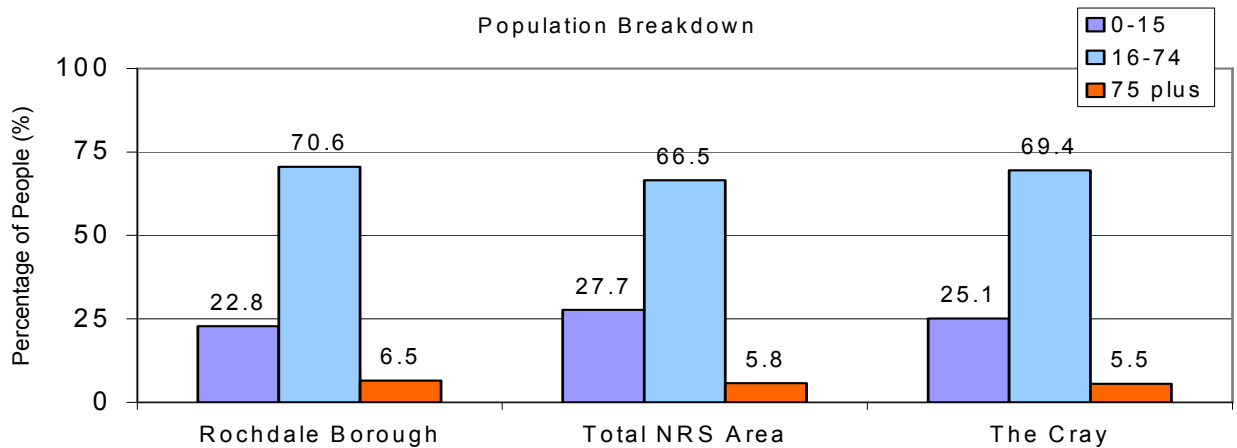
The data provided at neighbourhood level is most useful in terms of identifying issues of concern, but some of it has been produced using estimates, and should not be treated as the exact truth. Other data is available at Super Output Area (SOA) level. SOAs are small areas of about 1500 people. Data at SOA and ward level is generally more accurate than neighbourhood level data.

Map 1: The Cray and Lower Super Output Areas Boundaries



Demographics and Overall Deprivation

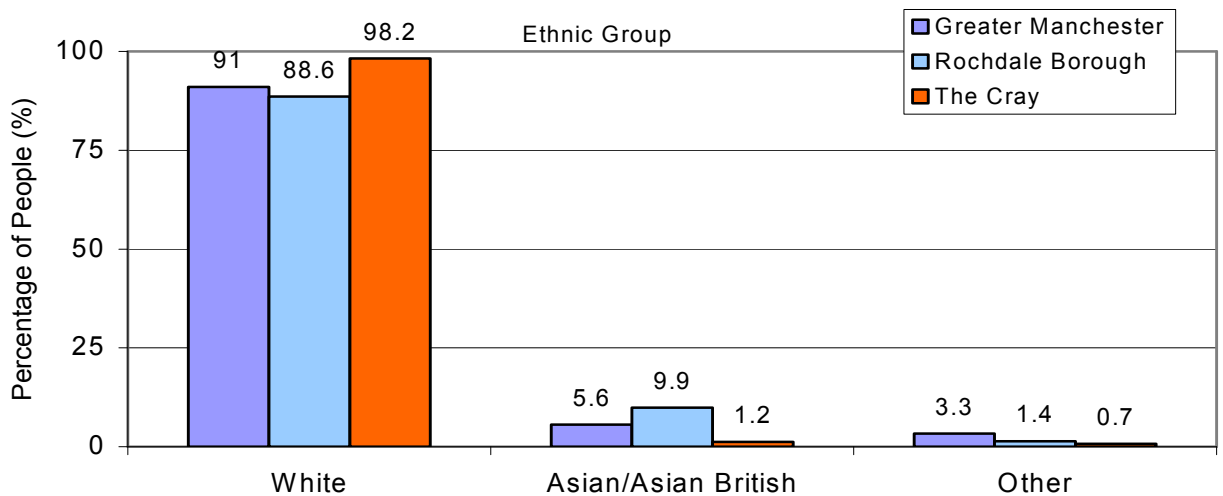
Graph 1: Population Breakdown.



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

The Cray has a total population of approximately 1,040 people, living in 487 households. The population structure is very similar to that of the Rochdale Borough and the Total NRS phase 1A area. The majority of people in The Cray are aged between 16 and 74. There is a lower percentage of people in The Cray aged 75 and over (5.5%) in comparison to the Total NRS area (5.8%) and the Rochdale Borough (6.5%).

Graph 2: Ethnic Group



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 06. Crown Copyright 2003.

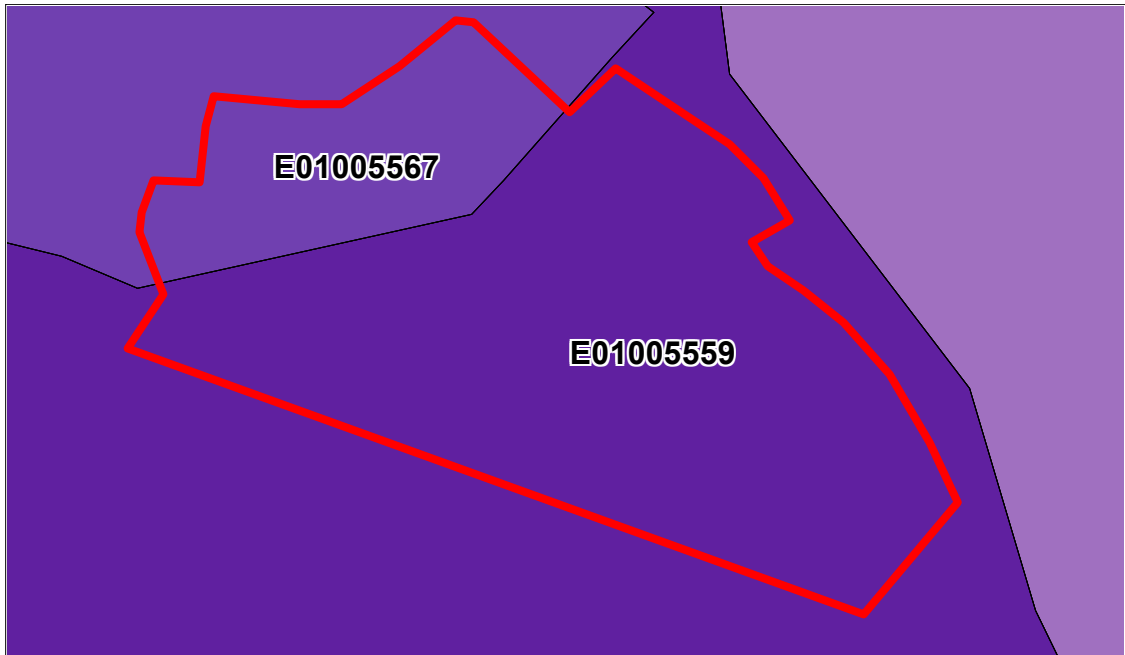
The Cray has a predominantly White population. There is a lower percentage of Asian/Asian British people than in Greater Manchester and the Rochdale Borough.

Table 1: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005559	5,679	20
E01005567	8,149	30

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004) includes an overall index of multiple deprivation, this combines the seven domain measures of deprivation to produce one overall level of multiple deprivation. This data is only available at super output area. The overall index of multiple deprivation in The Cray is ranked between 5,679 and 8,149. The south of The Cray has a higher level of overall deprivation and falls within the worst 20% of SOAs in the country.

Income

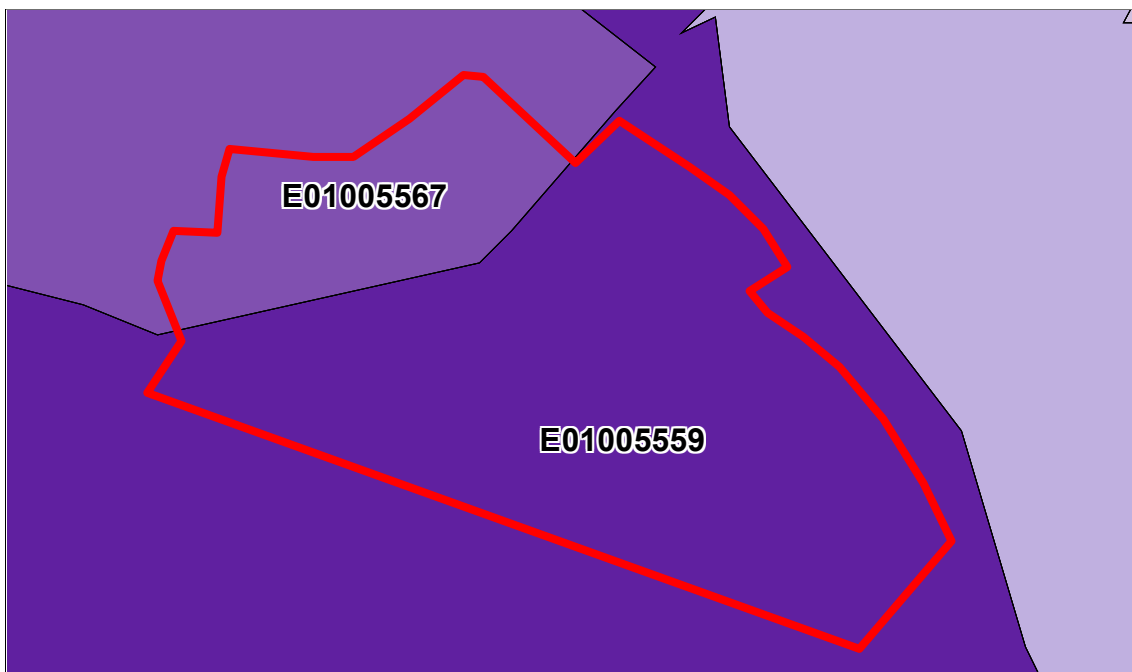
Low income is a key driver of deprivation. The ID 2004 includes an income deprivation domain which measures the numbers of people living in families reliant on benefit.

Table 2: Income Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005559	5,268	20
E01005567	12,232	40

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 3: Income Deprivation in The Cray



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

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

SOA	Children (%)	Older People (%)
E01005559	38.9	25.5
E01005567	19.1	17.4

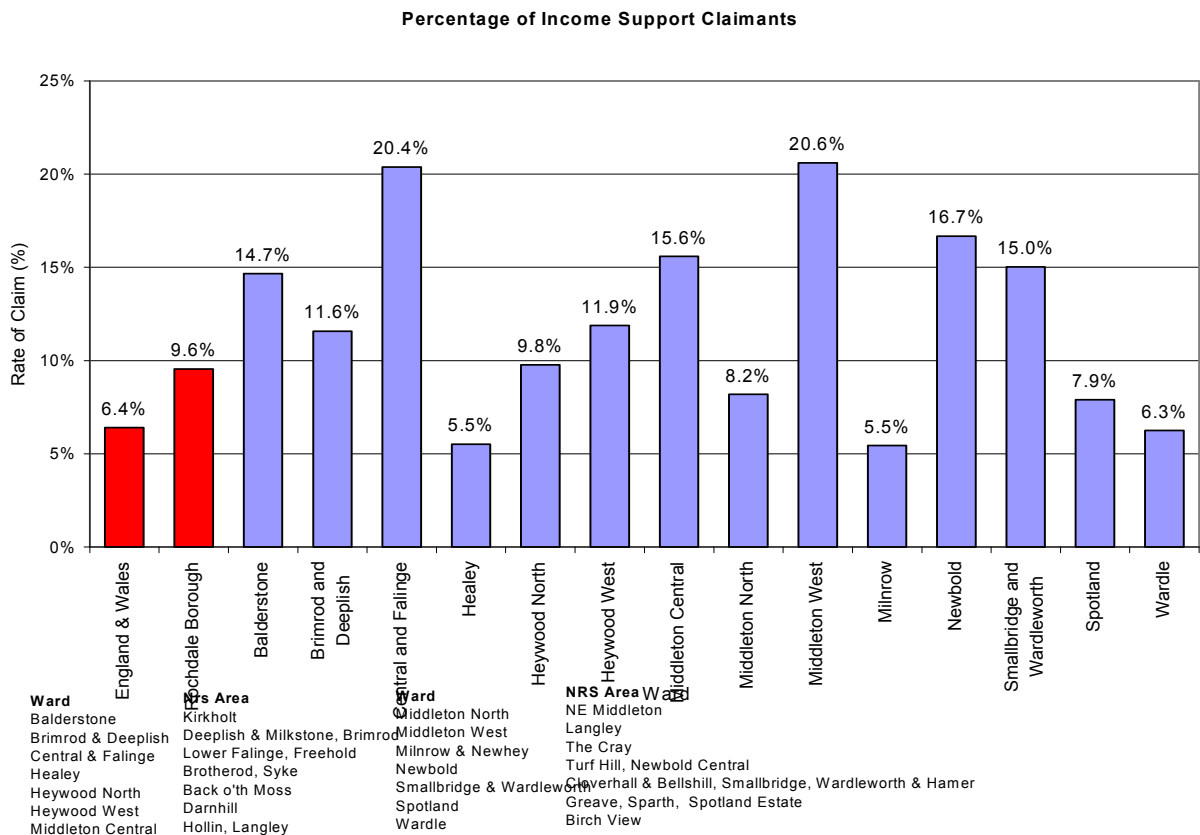
Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Income deprivation is ranked higher in the south of The Cray compared to the north. In the south of The Cray 38.9% of children and 25.5% of older people suffer from income deprivation compared with 19.1% and 17.4% respectively in the north of The Cray.

The average household income in The Cray is estimated to be £24,067. This is lower than the average household income for Rochdale which stands at £26,791 and the average household income for the UK which stand at £29,374 (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 the symptoms they impact on each other.

In The Cray nearly half of the households claim Council Tax Benefit (49.3%) - Source RMBC CT. People are eligible for Council Tax Benefit if they claim Income Support or Jobseeker's Allowance, are working or on a low income.

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



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

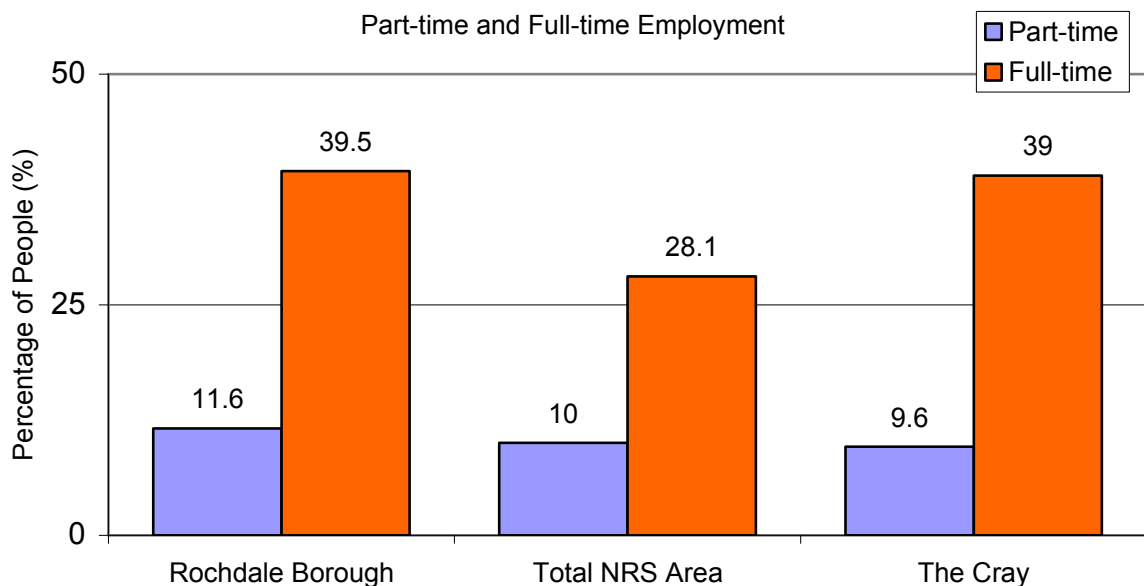
Income support is designed to top up a household's income to reach a minimum level. It is the welfare state's principal means-tested benefit and is therefore an indicator of income deprivation. Income support claimants are mainly pensioners, lone parents or people with disabilities. The Cray is within the Milnrow and Newhey ward boundaries (pre 2004 wards). In the Milnrow and Newhey ward the income support claim rate at August 2002 stood at 5.5%. This was lower than the percentage of claimants for the Rochdale Borough (9.6%) and lower than the percentage of claimants for England and Wales (6.4%).

Employment

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

- 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.



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

In The Cray 39% of all people aged between 16 and 74 are in full-time employment. This is higher than the percentage of people in full-time employment in the Total NRS phase 1A area (28.1%). There are a lower percentage of people employed in part-time employment in The Cray (9.6%) compared to all other areas. A further 6.4% of people are self-employed.

Employment deprivation, in the ID 2004, measures involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world of 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 (%)
E01005559	17.7
E01005567	14.5

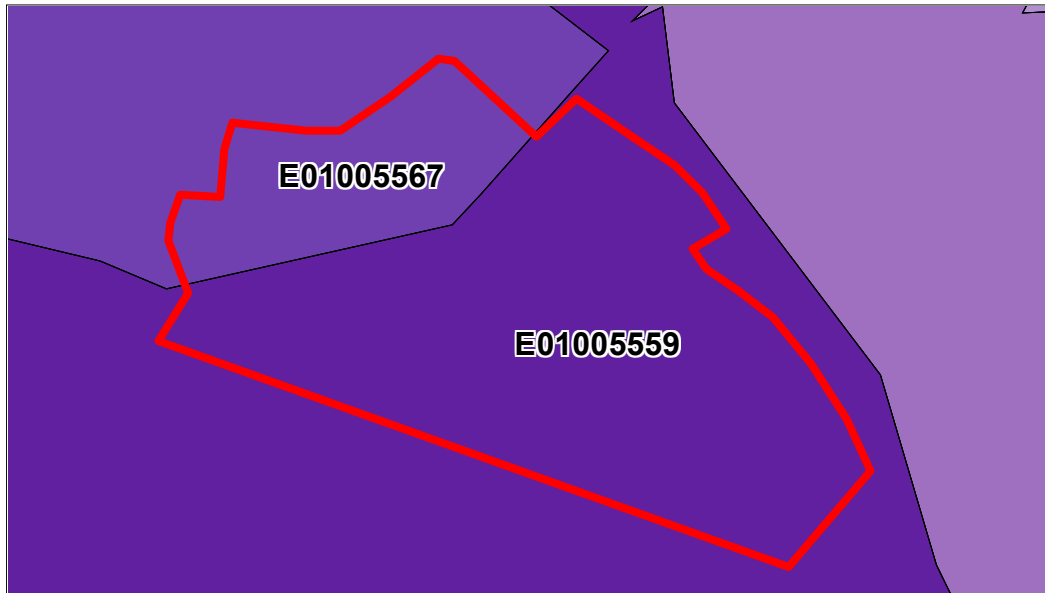
Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Table 5: Employment Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005559	4,893	20
E01005567	7,411	30

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

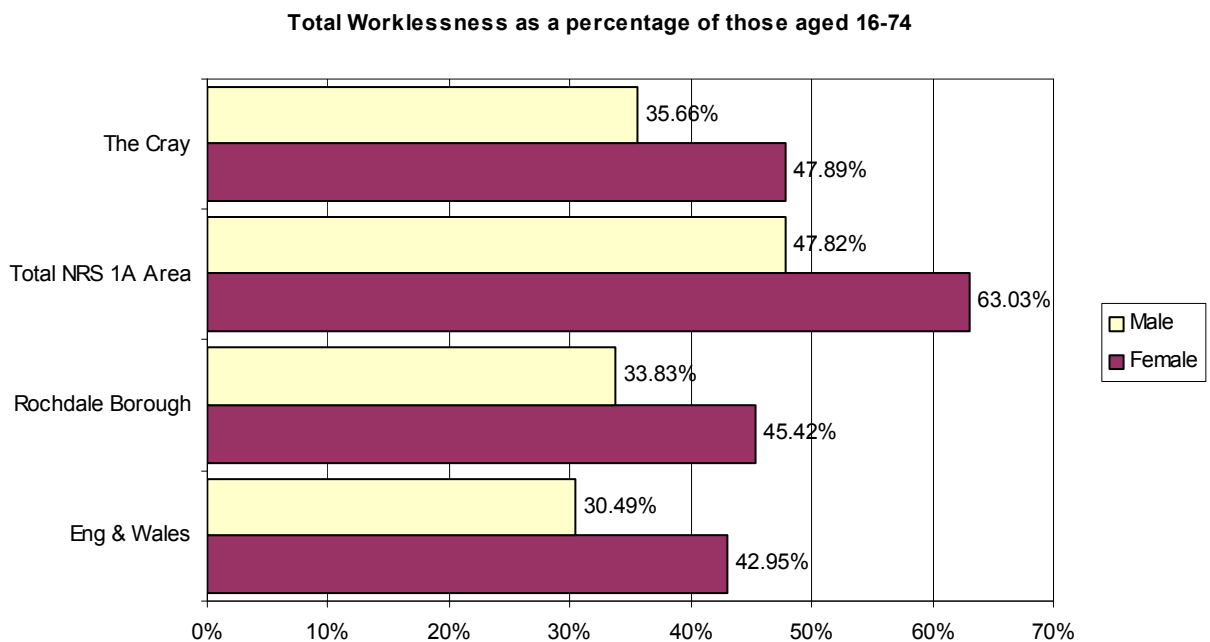
Map 4: Employment Deprivation in The Cray



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

In The Cray between 14.5% and 17.7% of people suffer from employment deprivation. More people suffer from employment deprivation in the north of The Cray. This SOA falls within the 20% most deprived SOAs in the country.

Graph 5: Total Worklessness

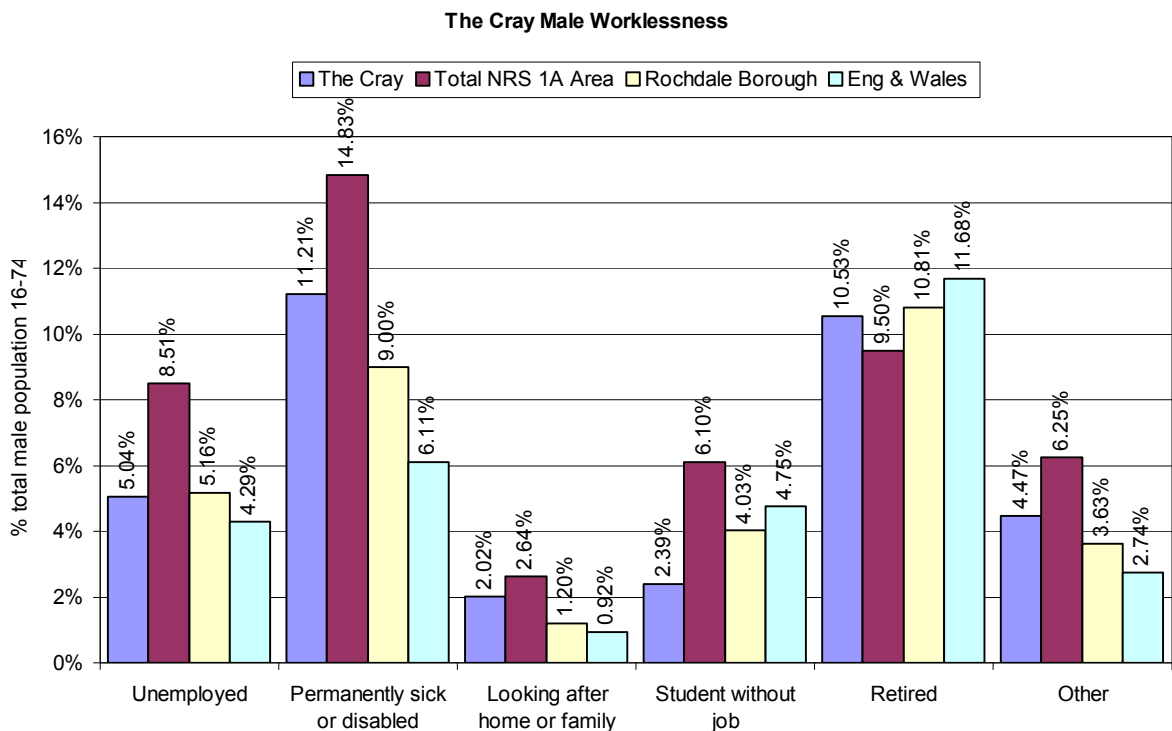


Source: Census 2001. Key Statistics Table KS09, Crown Copyright 2003.

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

The Cray has a lower overall level of worklessness than the NRS 1A area and is broadly in line with the level for Rochdale Borough and England & Wales for both males and females. Gender differences in The Cray follow broadly the same pattern as Rochdale and England & Wales in that women consistently have around a 10 -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.

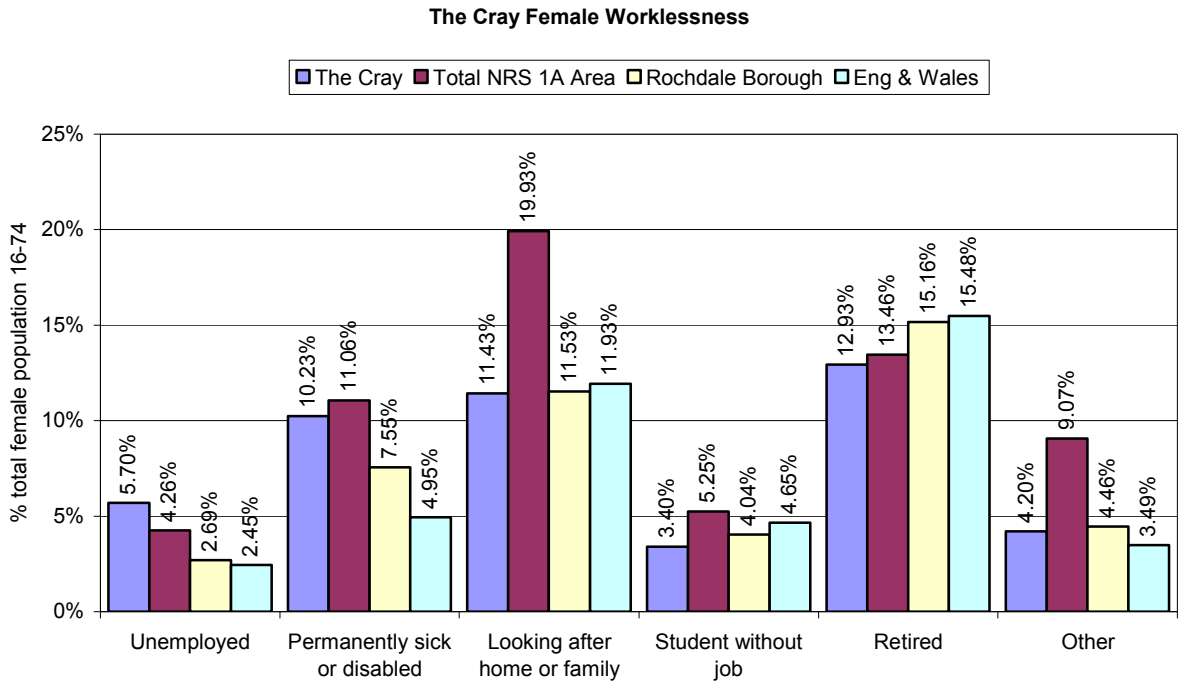
Graph 6: Male Worklessness



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

Men aged 16-74 in The Cray have a similar level of unemployment as the Rochdale and England & Wales average, and a lower level than the NRS 1A area overall. They also have a lower level of 'permanently sick or disabled' than the NRS 1A area, however this is still twice the national average. Overall men have an extremely low rate of 'looking after home or family', however levels in the Cray are slightly higher than comparator areas. The levels of 'retired' and 'other' are largely in line with the comparative areas and so are not significant factors contributing to the overall high level of worklessness compared to Rochdale and England & Wales.

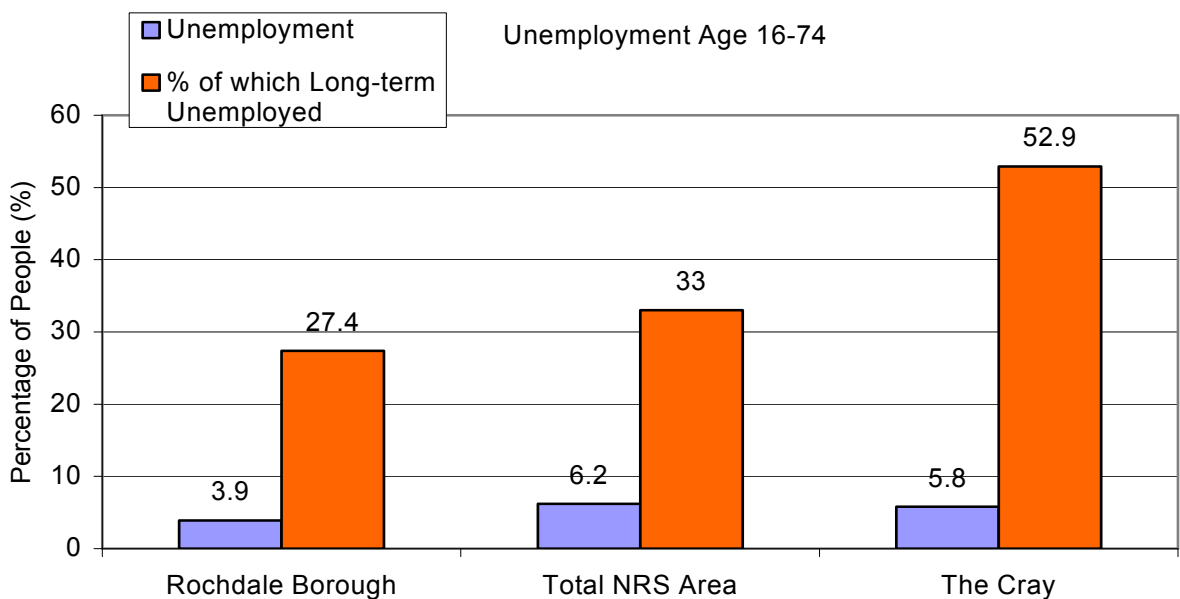
Graph 7: Female Worklessness



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 The Cray 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 The Cray is around twice as high than in England and Wales, and also higher than in the Rochdale Borough and in the NRS 1A area. Around one in ten females aged 16-74 in The Cray are permanently sick or disabled and so unable to work, a similar proportion to NRS 1A area as a whole, but also around twice as high as England and Wales. Levels of 'Looking after home or family' are broadly in line with national and Borough comparators, and so are not significant factors.

Graph 8: Percentage of People Unemployed Aged 16-74

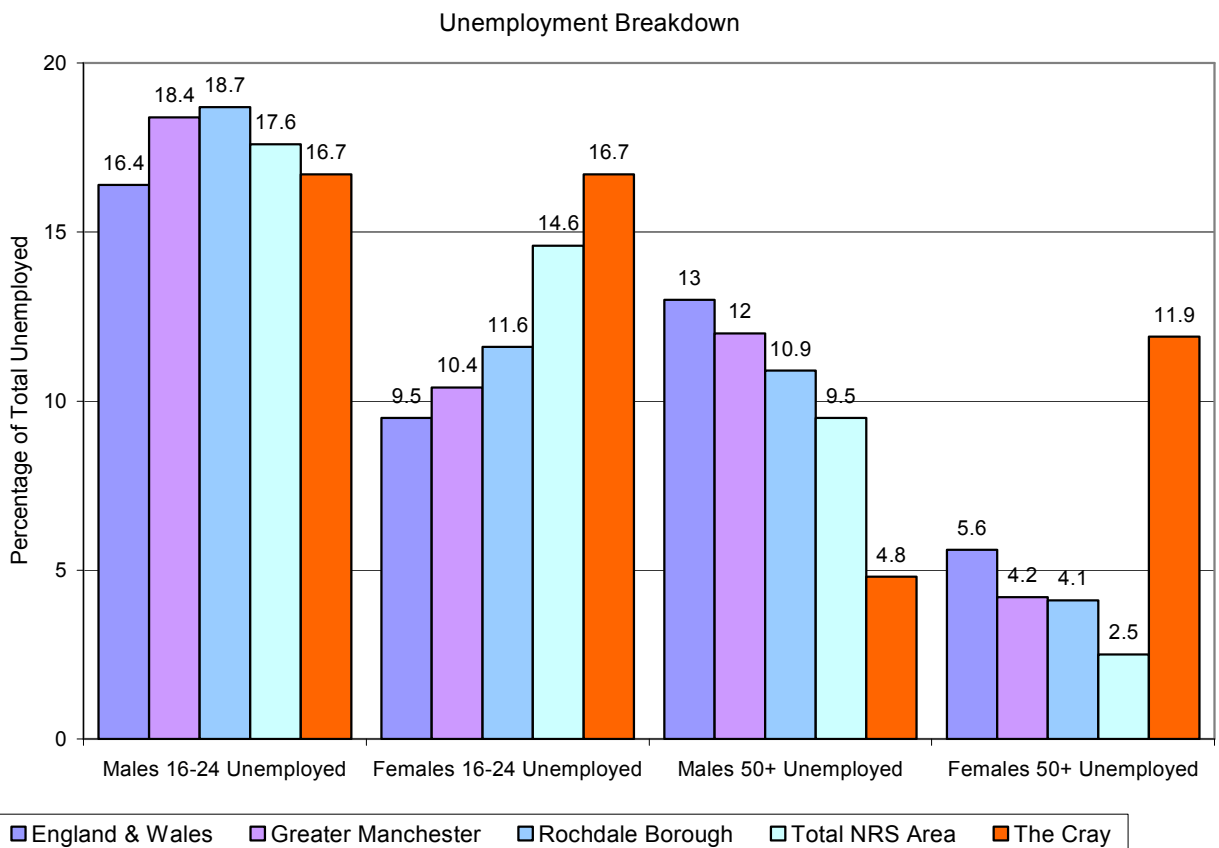


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In The Cray 5.8% of people are classified as unemployed in the 2001 Census. This is higher than the percentage of people who are unemployed in the Rochdale Borough which stands at 3.9%. Of the 5.8% of people in The Cray who are unemployed, 52.9% are long-term unemployed. A person is classed as being 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 are quality jobs offering decent rates of pay.

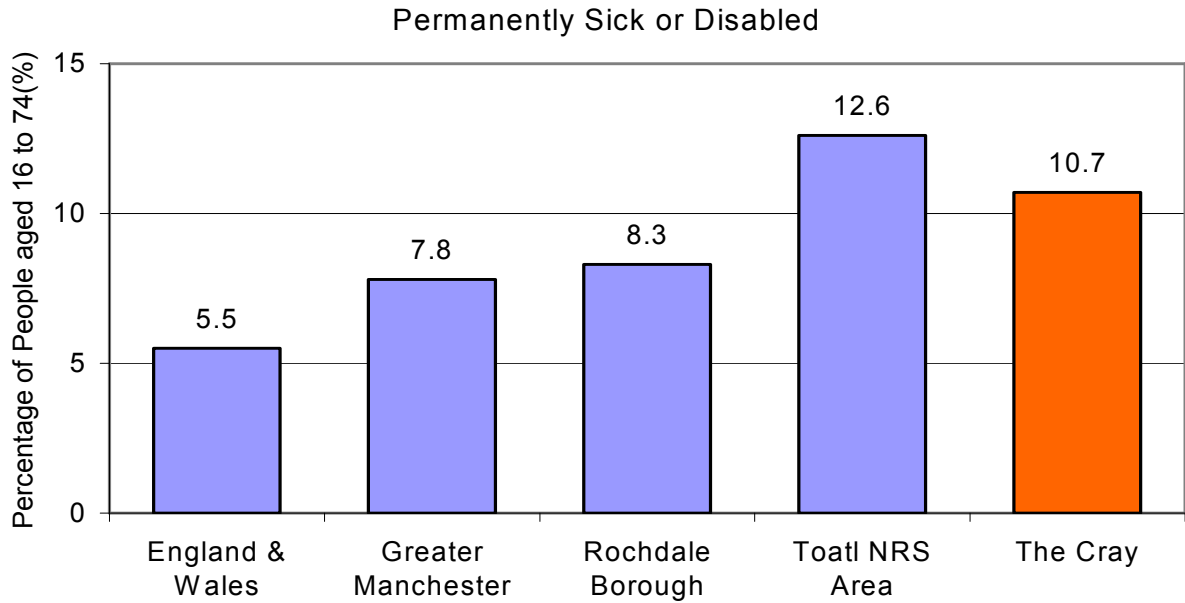
Graph 9: Unemployment Breakdown (Aged 16-74)



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

Young women aged 16-24 and older women aged 50 plus make up a greater proportion of the total unemployed than in comparator areas.

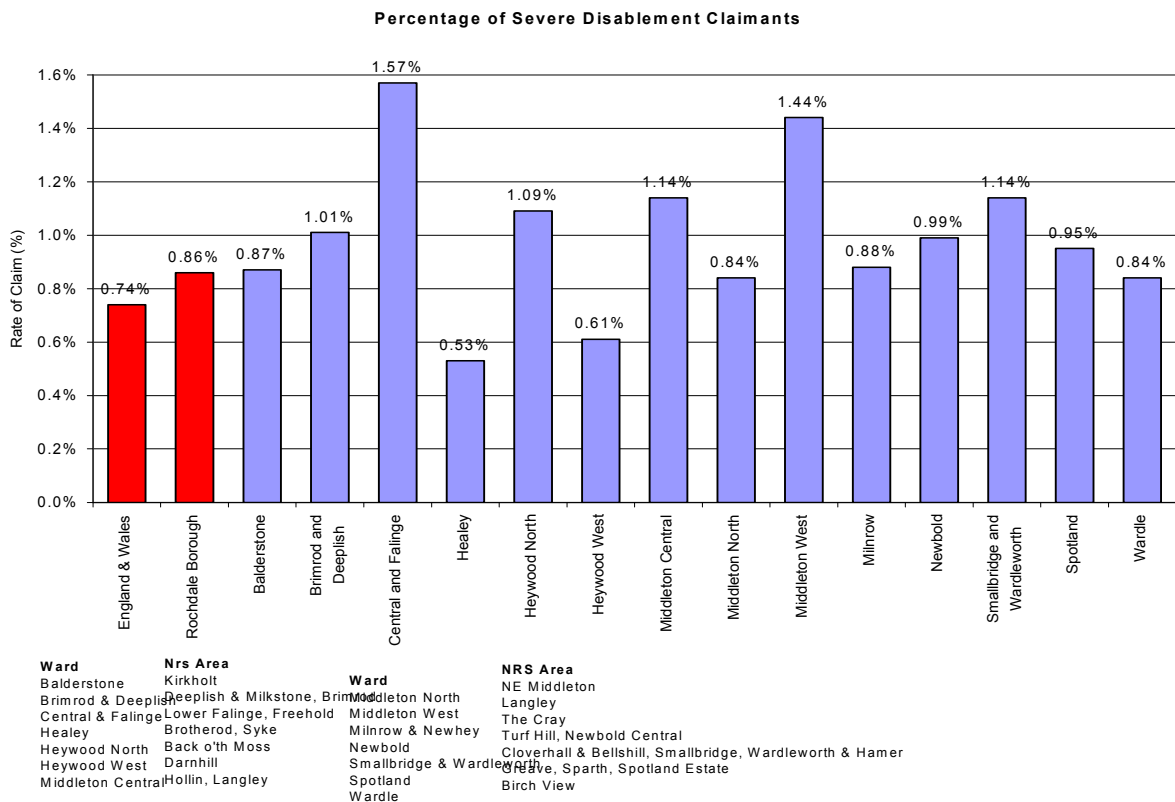
Graph 10: Percentage of People who are Permanently Sick or Disabled (Aged 16-74)



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

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 The Cray over one tenth of the working age population is permanently sick or disabled (10.7%). This is higher than the percentage of people who are permanently sick or disabled in England and Wales, Greater Manchester and the Rochdale Borough.

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

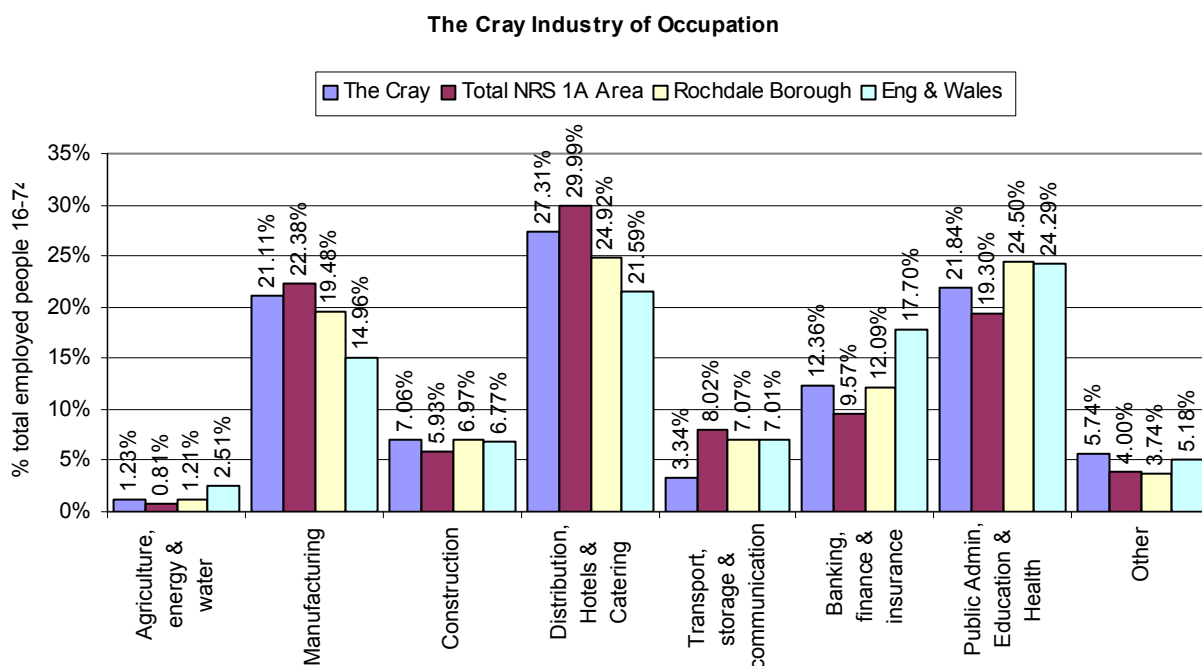


Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Information Analysis Directorate) Information Centre. Crown Copyright 2004.

In Milnrow and Newhey 0.88% of people claimed Severe Disablement Allowance at August 2002. This was higher than the rate of claim in the Rochdale Borough (0.86%) and England and Wales (0.74%).

In the Milnrow and Newhey ward 7.7% of people claimed Incapacity Benefit at August 2002. This was higher than the rate of claim in the Rochdale Borough which stood at 10.2% of people. Incapacity benefit is a non means tested benefit which is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work. Incapacity benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance are earnings replacement benefits – they are designed to provide an income for people unable to work or carry out household duties due to long-term sickness or disability.

Graph 12: Industry of Occupation

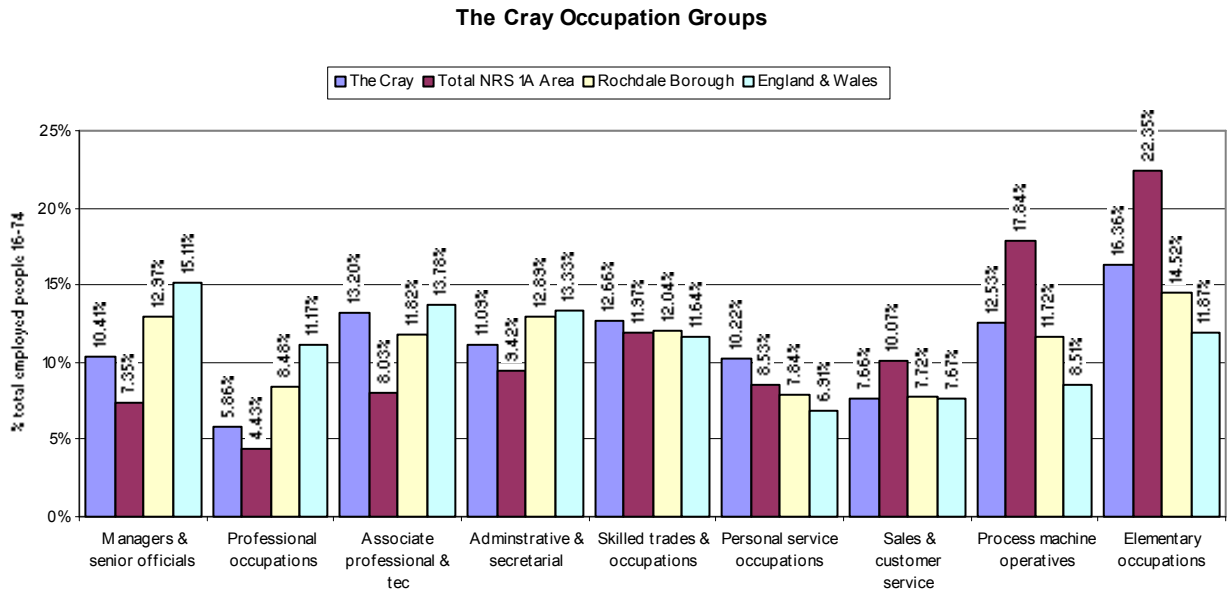


Source: Census 2001. Key Statistic Table KS11a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In The Cray almost a third of employed people work in ‘Distribution, Hotels & Catering’ Industries, (compared with a fifth of the general population of England & Wales), and around one in five work in ‘Manufacturing’, a similar proportion to the NRS area as a whole as well as the Rochdale Borough, but around 5% higher than England & Wales. Almost one-fifth work in ‘Public Administration, Education & Health’, compared with one quarter of 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 The Cray it can be seen that there is a definite pattern to occupational groupings. At the higher end of the occupational scale in groups 1-3, ('managers & senior officials', 'professional occupations' and 'associate professional'), there is clearly a much lower proportion than those in England & Wales and the Rochdale Borough. Towards the middle in groups 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 around one and a half times the amount of workers in The Cray 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 The Cray the most prominent occupation groups are 'process machine operatives' or 'elementary occupations'. 'Process machine operatives' includes such jobs as plant & machine operatives, assemblers & routine operatives, (e.g. machinists), construction operatives, (e.g. scaffolder), transport drivers & operatives, (e.g. hgv drivers, taxi drivers), and mobile machine drivers & operatives, (e.g. crane driver, fork lift truck driver). 'Elementary occupations' includes all elementary trades, plant & storage related workers, (e.g. farm workers, laborers 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.

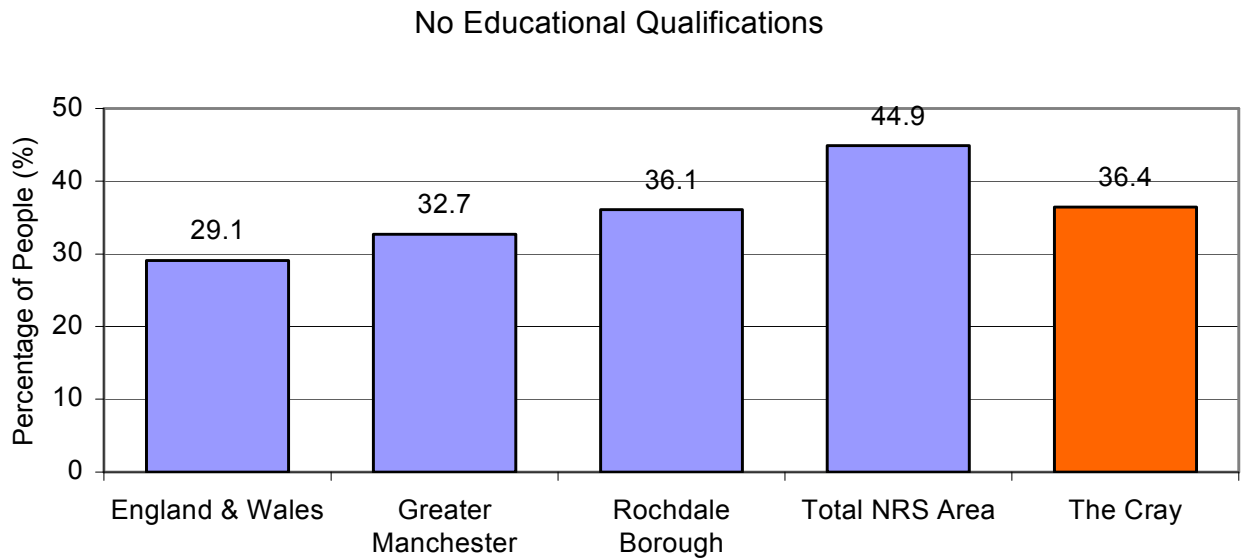
If we combine this occupational group pattern with the above trends in industry of employment we can see that the majority of workers in The Cray are concentrated in low skilled, low paying industries.

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.

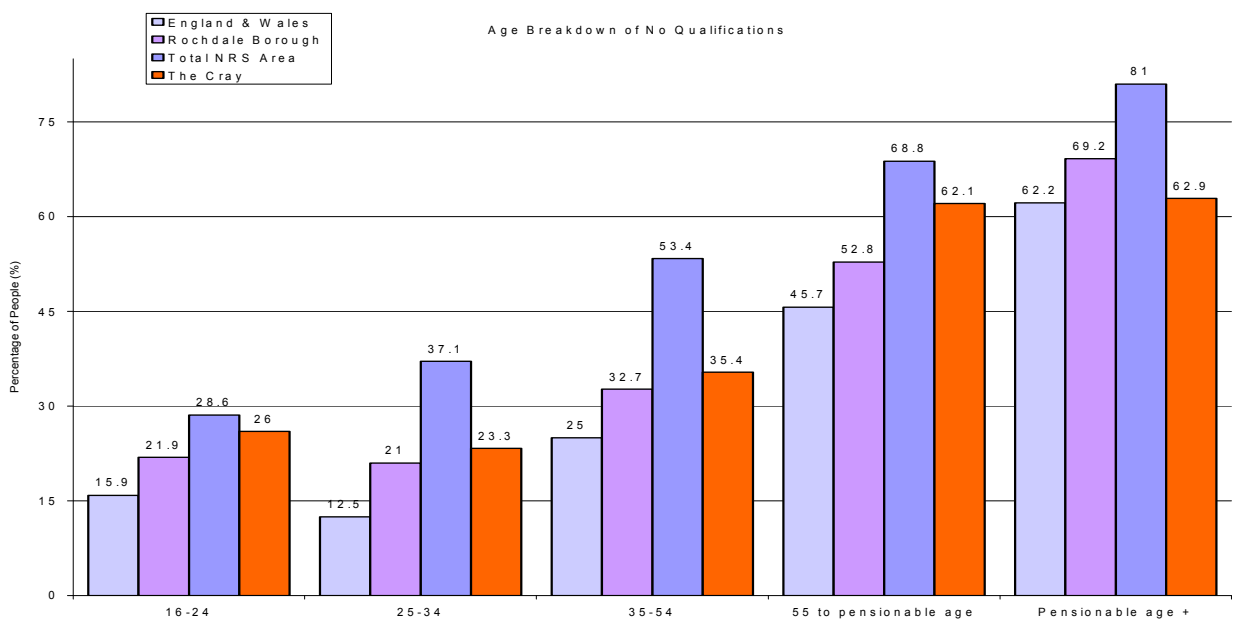
Graph 14: Percentage of People (Aged 16-74) with No Educational Qualifications



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

In The Cray more than one third of the population have no educational qualifications (36.4%). This is higher than the percentage of people with no educational qualifications in England and Wales, Greater Manchester and the Rochdale Borough.

Graph 15: Age Brakdown of People with No Educational Qualifications



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

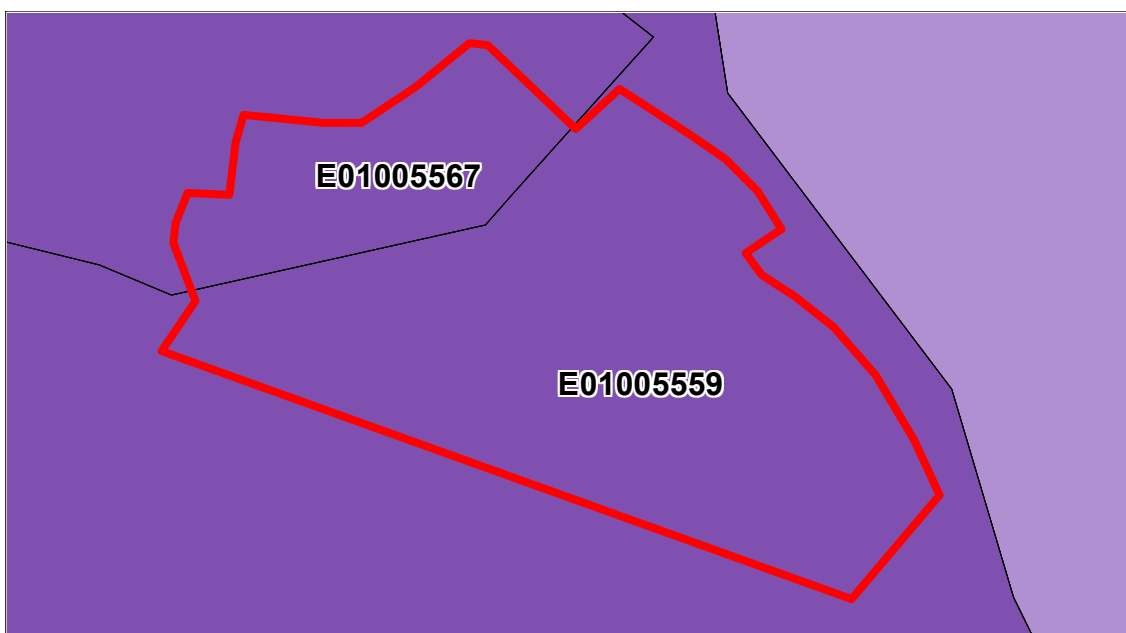
The graph above shows the age breakdown of people with no educational qualifications. In all the areas the older age groups have higher proportions of people with no qualifications. In The Cray over 60% of people aged 55 to pensionable age and people aged over pensionable age have no educational qualifications. A lower percentage of people aged between 16 and 24, and 25 and 34 in The Cray have no educational qualifications.

Table 6: Education Skills and Training Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where one is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005559	9,987	40
E01005567	11,632	40

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 5: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation in The Cray



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

The indicators for the education, skills and training deprivation, in the ID 2004 fall into two sub-domains one relating to the lack of attainment among children and young people and one relating to qualifications in terms of skills. Education, skills and training deprivation in The Cray ranges between 9,987 and 11,632 out of 32,482 and falls within the 40% most deprived SOAs in the country.

Table 7: SATs Key Stage 2. Percentage of Pupil's Awarded Level 4 of above, 2002-2003.

Area	English	Maths	Science
The Cray	62.0	61.0	73.6
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 Cray a lower percentage of pupils were awarded level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 SATs in comparison to all other areas.

Table 8: Percentage of Pupils who Achieved 5 GCSEs Grade A*-C, 2002-2003

Area	% 5 A* to C
The Cray	40.2
Rochdale Borough	41.3
England	52.9

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

In 2002-2003 40.2% of pupils in The Cray achieved 5 GCSEs grade A*-C. This was similar to the percentage of pupils in the total NRS area but lower than the percentage of pupils for England.

Note:

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

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. Health inequalities are produced by the clustering of disadvantage – in opportunity, material circumstances and behaviours related to health – across people’s lives.

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 Lower Super Output Area Level.

Lower SOA	SMR Circulatory Disease	SMR Neoplasms	Birth Rate Lone Mothers	SIR "not good"	SIR LLTI	SIR Permanently Sick or Disabled	SMR All Causes
E01005559	108.15	124.01	22	141.32	125.83	202.45	118.34
E01005567	73.71	*	12.62	140.52	119.37	166.96	75.07

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

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

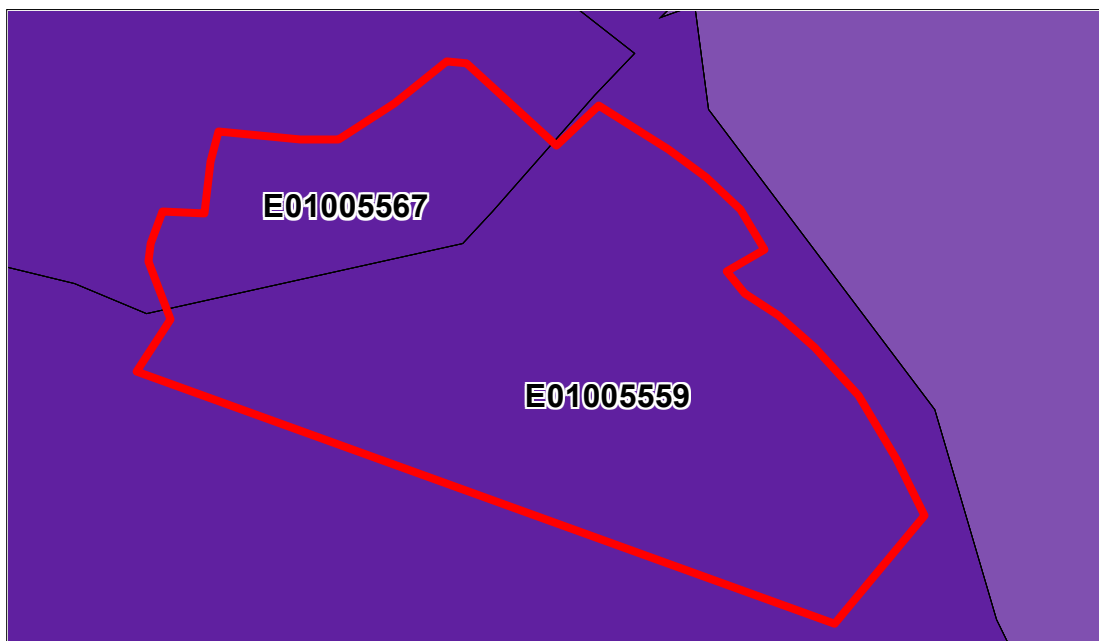
The table above show the health indicators for The Cray at SOA level. The Cray has high SIRs which indicates that a higher than average level of illness. The SMRs for The Cray vary and some data is missing therefore it is difficult to make any assumptions.

Table 10: Health Deprivation and Disability

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005559	3,279	20
E01005567	5,502	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

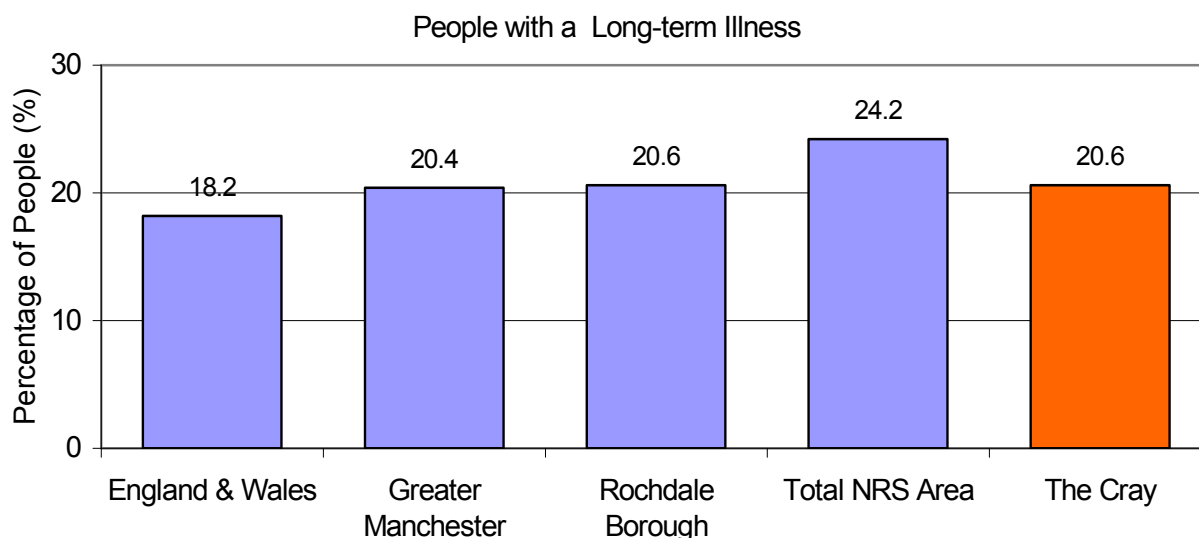
Map 6: Health Deprivation and Disability in The Cray



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Health deprivation and disability in The Cray is high. The whole of The Cray falls within the worst 20% of the country in terms of health deprivation and disability.

Graph 16: Percentage of People with a Limiting Long-term Illness (All People)

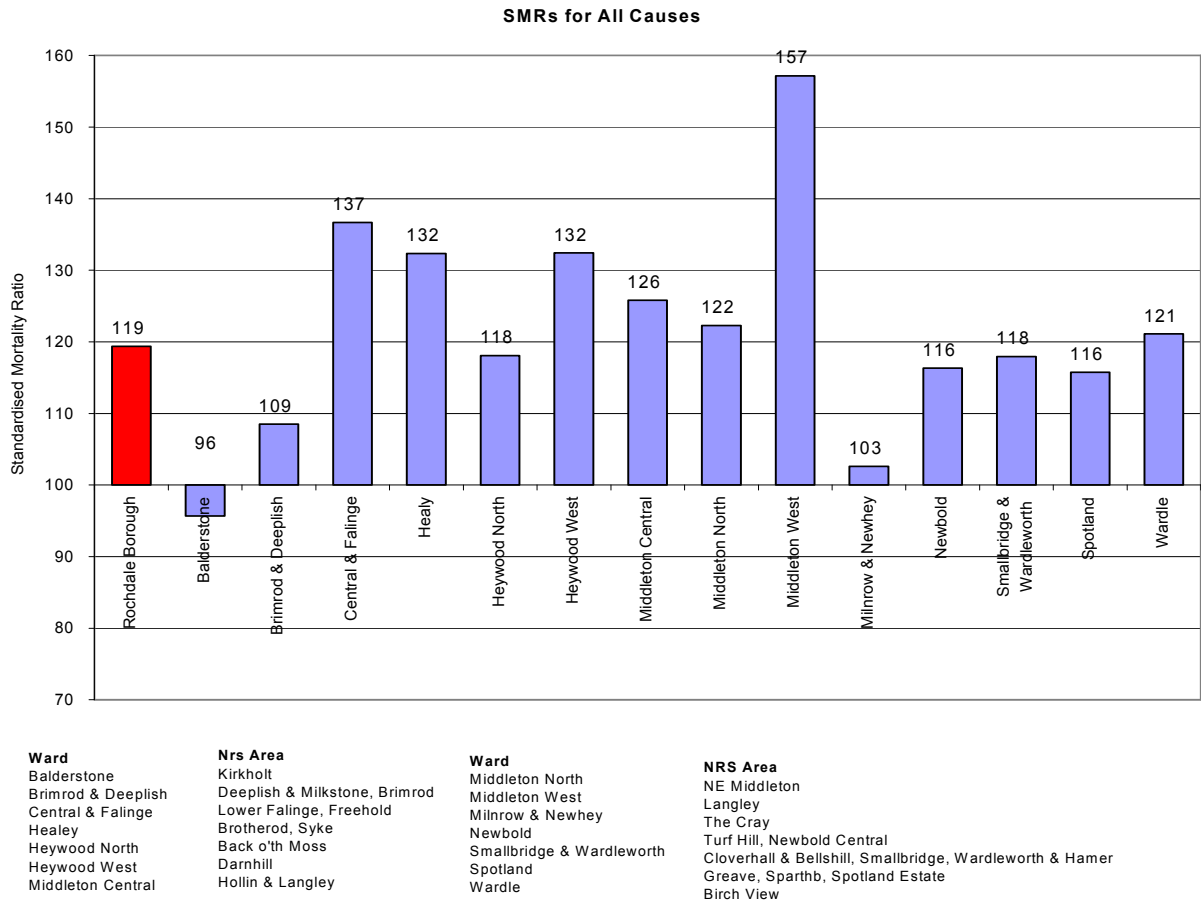


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 08. Crown Copyright 2003.

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 The Cray over one fifth (20.6%) of the population classify themselves as having a limiting long-term illness.

The following data is at ward level. The Cray is within Milnrow and Newhey ward (pre-2004 wards) - data is not currently available for new wards. Standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) are used to reflect an areas 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.

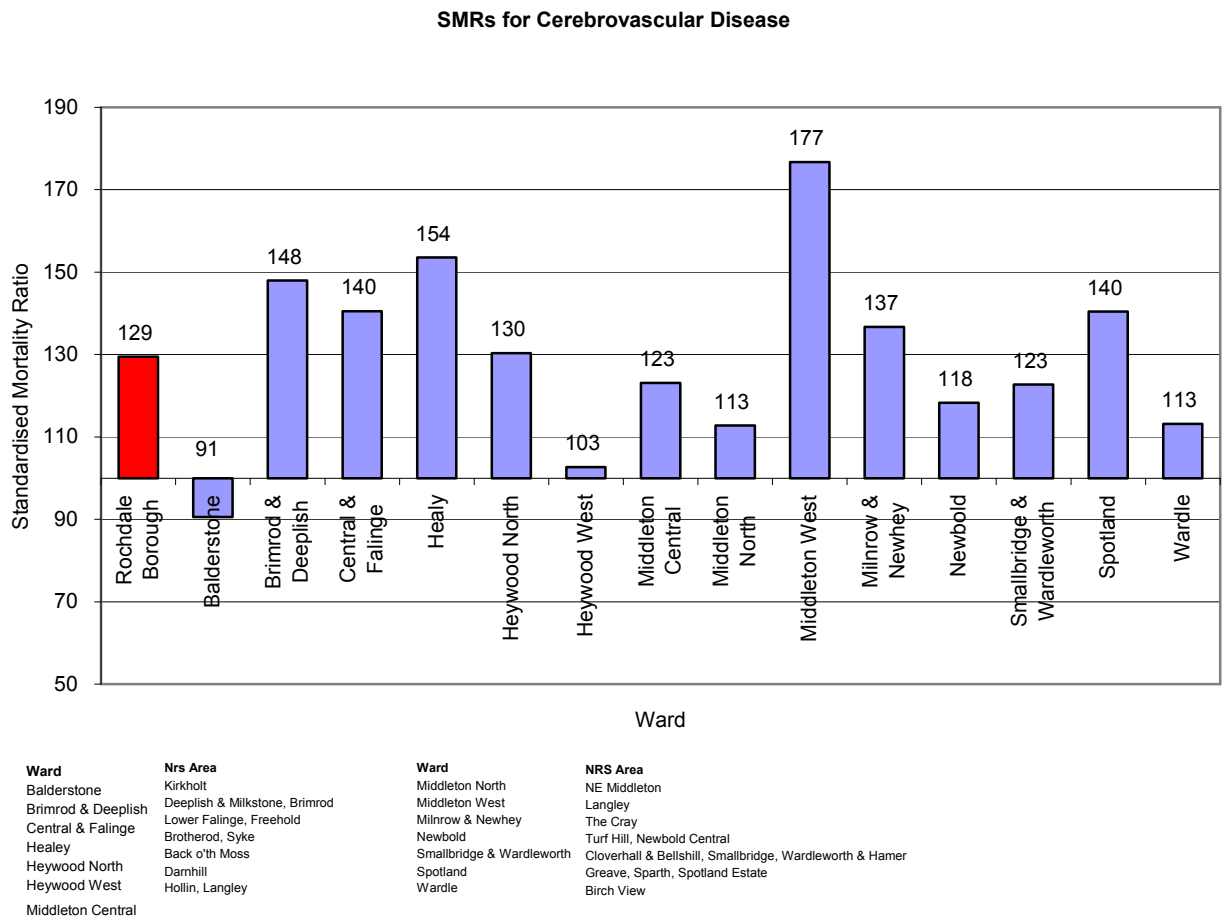
Graph 17: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for All Causes of Death by Ward



Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999.

The SMR for all causes of death in the Milnrow and Newhey ward is 103. This indicates that deaths are marginally higher than expected when adjusted for age and gender.

Graph 18 : SMRs for Cerebrovascular Disease.

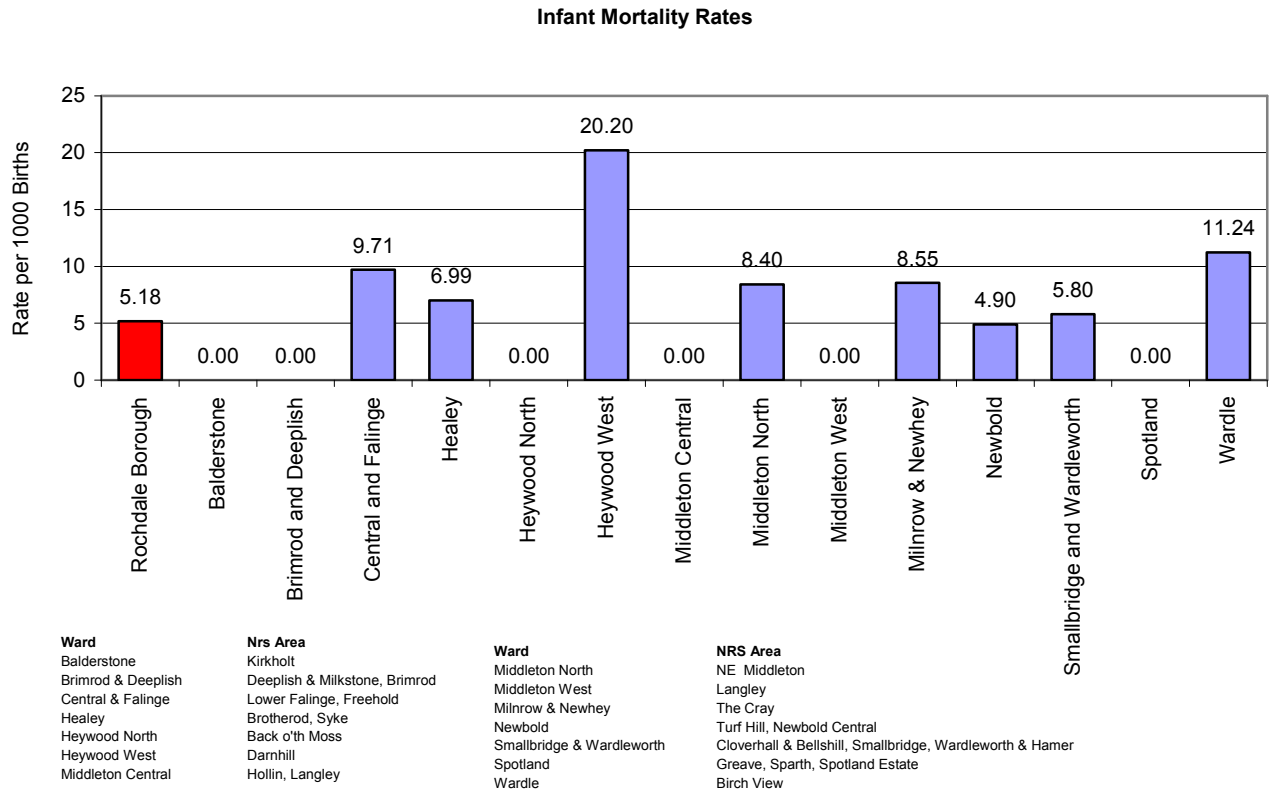


Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999.

Cerebrovascular disease is any disease affecting an artery within the brain, or which supplies blood to the brain. In the Milnrow and Newhey ward the SMR for cerebrovascular disease is higher than expected. This is also higher than the SMR for the Rochdale Borough which stands at 129.

The SMRs for circulatory disease, malignant neoplasms (all cancers) and respiratory diseases are relatively low (SMR 102, 111 and 112 respectively). Milnrow and Newhey's SMR for coronary heart disease is very low.

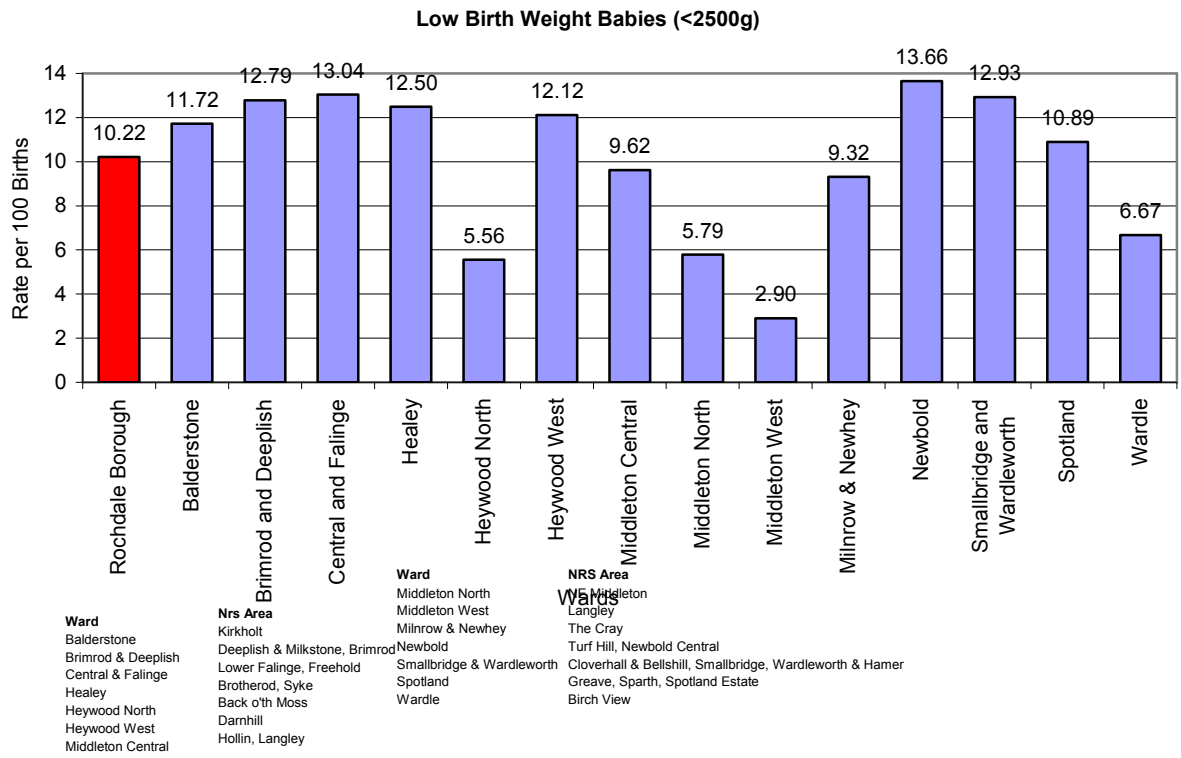
Graph 19 : Infant Mortality by Ward.



Source: Rochdale PCT, 2002

Infant mortality rate correlates strongly with poor health in the first few weeks of life. The infant mortality rate in the Milnrow and Newhey Ward was 8.55 per 1000 births. This is higher than the average for the Rochdale Borough which stands at 5.18 per 1000 births.

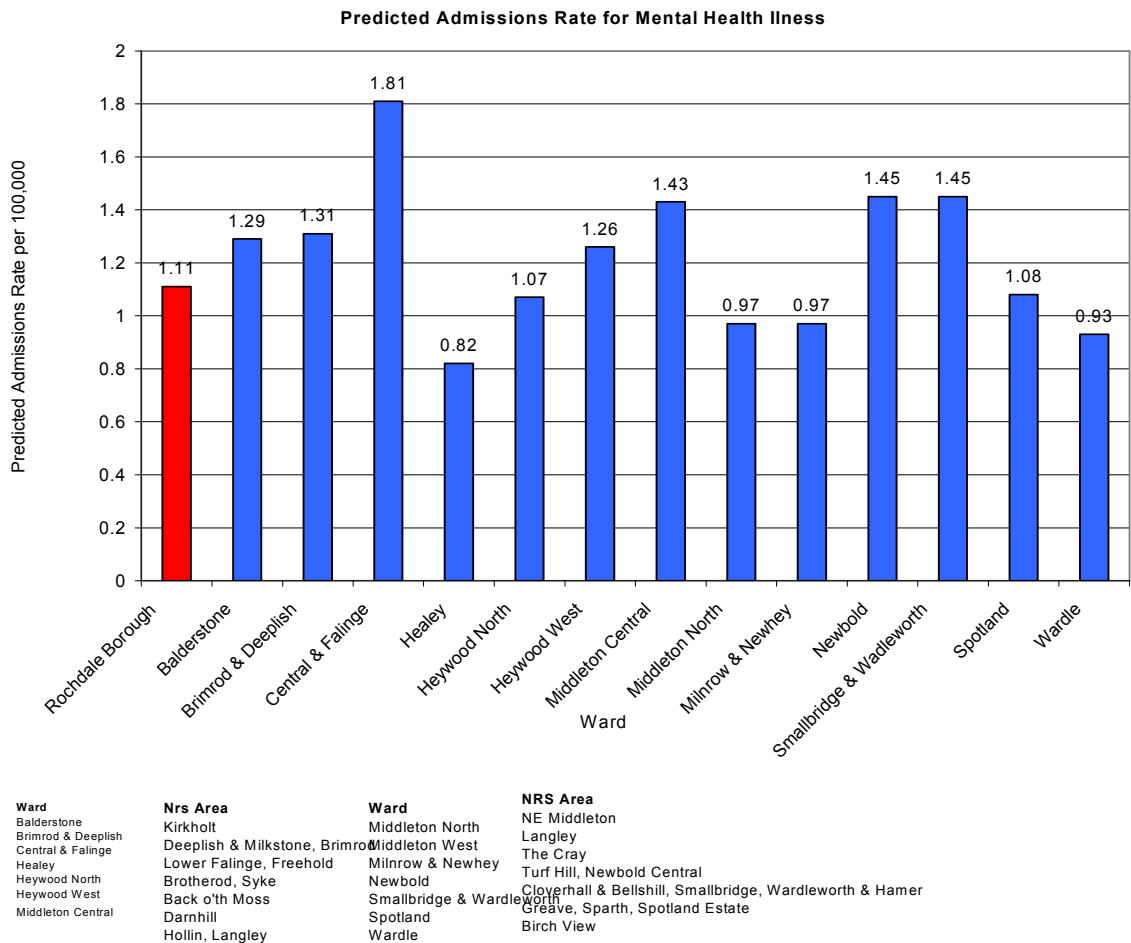
Graph 20: Low Birth Weight Babies (<2500g) by Ward.



Source: Rochdale PCT, 2002

In the Milnrow and Newhey ward the rate of low birth weight babies is 9.32 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.

Graph 21: Predicted Admissions for Mental Health Illness 2000 by Ward

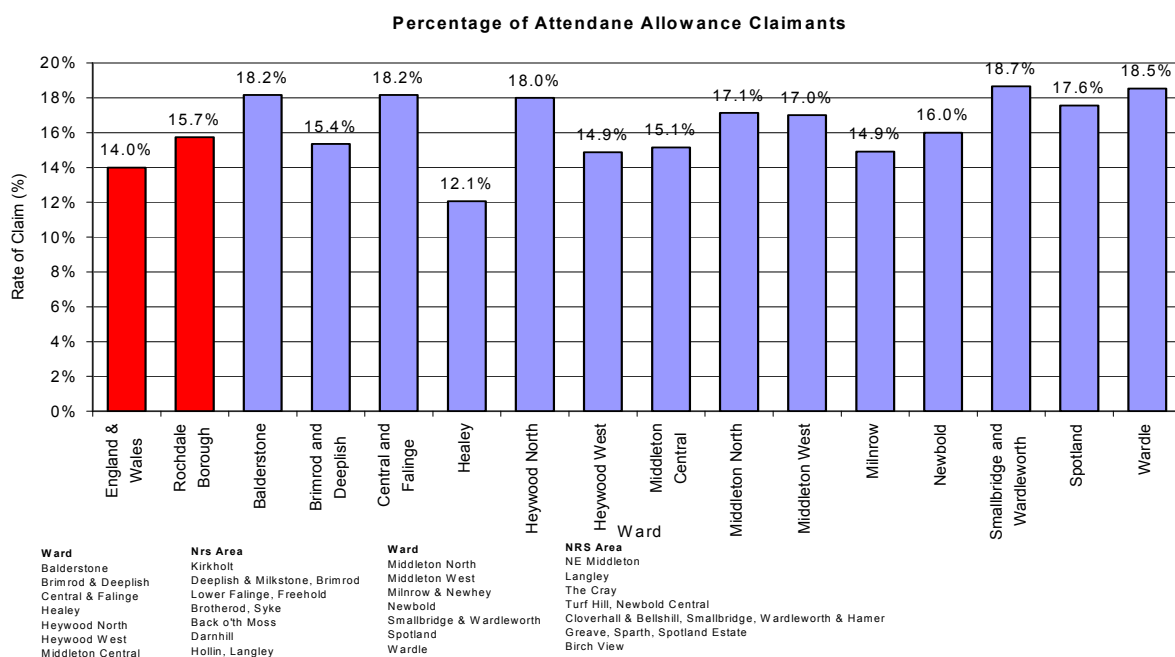


Source: MINI Index, 2000

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

In the Milnrow and Newhey ward the predicted admissions rate for people with mental health problems is 0.97 per 100,000 people This is lower than the predicted admission rate for the whole of the Rochdale Borough which is 1.11.

Graph 22: Attendance Allowance Claimants at August 2002.



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

Attendance Allowance (AA) 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. At August 2002 14.9% of people in the Milnrow and Newhey ward claimed Attendance Allowance. This was slightly higher than the rate of claim in England and Wales (14.0%) but lower than the rate of claim in the Rochdale Borough (15.7%).

Disability Living Allowance (DLA) is a benefit for people who become disabled before the age of 65 it is payable to people who are disabled and need help with personal care, getting around or both. 5.2% of people in the Milnrow and Newhey ward claimed Disability Living Allowance at August 2002. This was slightly lower than the rate of claim in Rochdale Borough (5.2%) and higher than the rate of claim in England and Wales (4.1%).

Crime

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

Factors producing the greatest explanation for different crime levels were residential instability, low socio-economic status and high levels of family disruption. Communities where both people and buildings appear disorderly send out the visual message that the community is out of control and therefore may attract more crime. Signs of disorder undermine social control, residents shrink into their dwellings and take less interest in the public space.

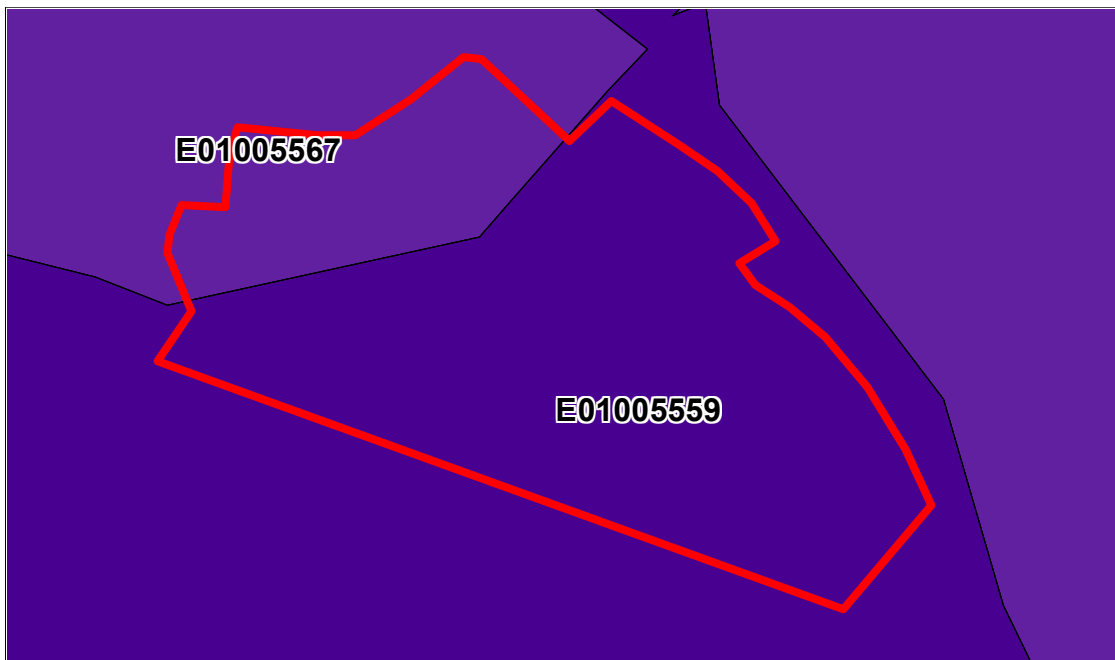
Fear of crime is greatest amongst the poorest communities, and the risk of crime is also genuinely greater. The fear of crime may cause individuals to withdraw physically and psychologically from community life. The lack of neighbourhood cohesion, neighbourhood incivility and the perception of high neighbourhood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

Table 11: Crime Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005559	2,808	10
E01005567	3,888	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

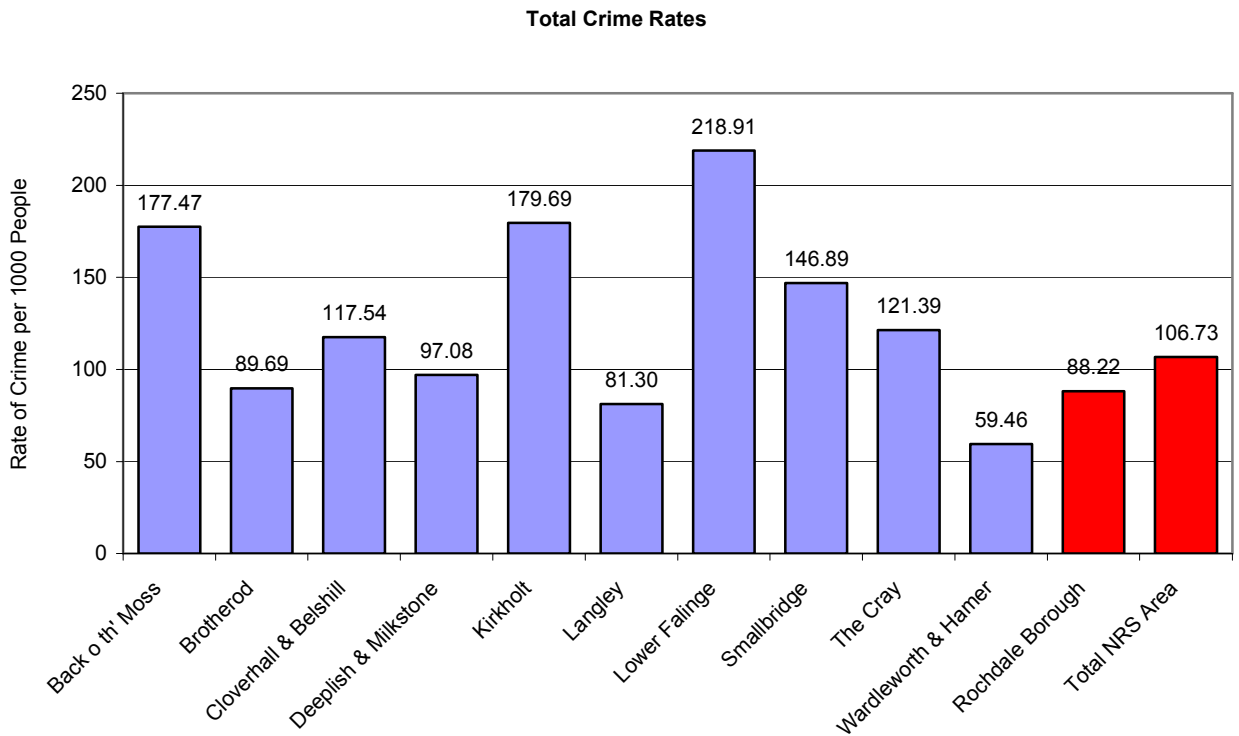
Map 7: Crime Deprivation in The Cray



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Crime deprivation, in the ID 2004, measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime themes – burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. Crime deprivation in The Cray is high. The Cray is ranked between 2,808 and 3,888 and therefore falls within the worst 20% of SOAs in the country.

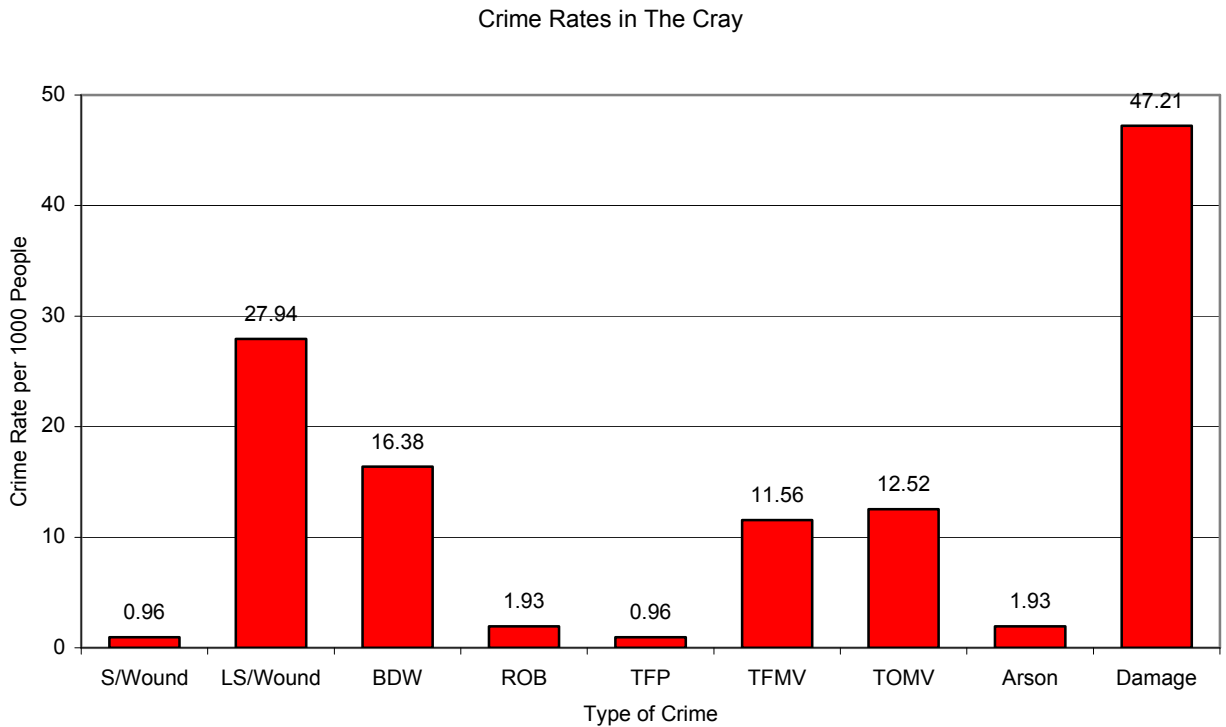
Graph 23: Total Crime Rate in Phase 1A NRS Areas



Source: Greater Manchester Police, 2002-2003

In The Cray the total rate of crime is 121.4 per 1000 people. This is higher than the rate of crime for the Total NRS area (106.7) and the Rochdale Borough (88.2). (Note: Total Crimes includes burglary, robbery, theft from a person, theft from motor vehicles, theft of motor vehicles, arson, criminal damage, serious wounding and less serious wounding.)

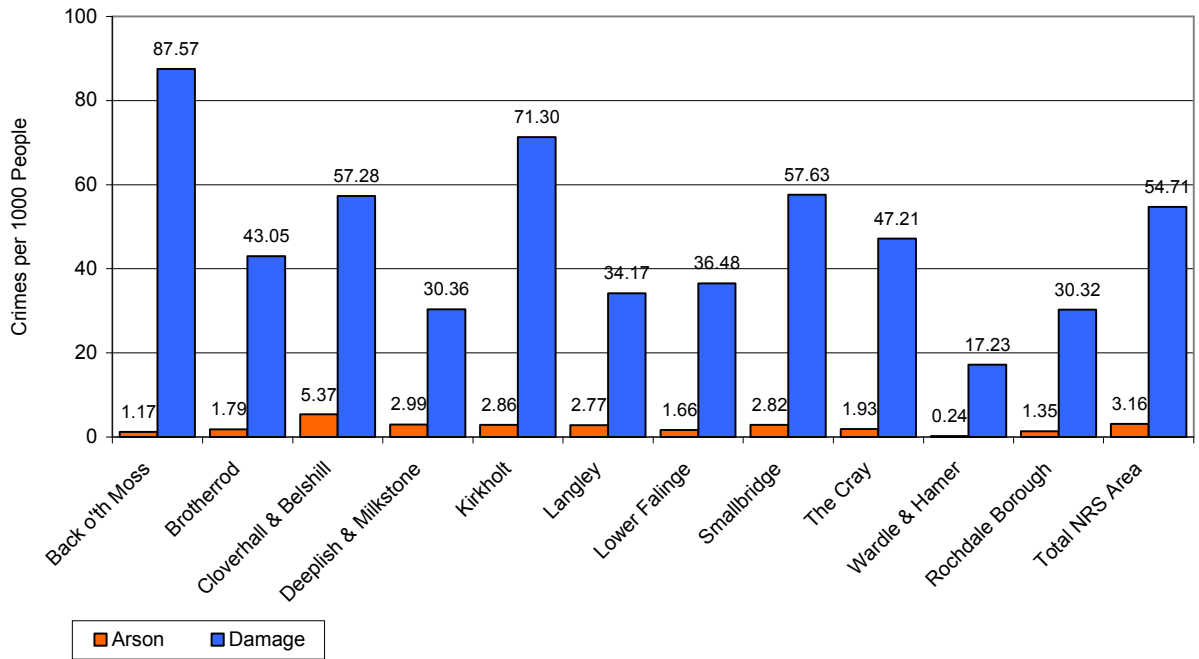
Graph 24: Rates of Crime in The Cray, 2002-2003



Source: Greater Manchester Police, 2002-2003

Graph 25: Arson and Criminal Damage Crime Rates, 2002-2003

Arson and Criminal Damage Crime rates by Area



Source: Greater Manchester Police, 2002-2003

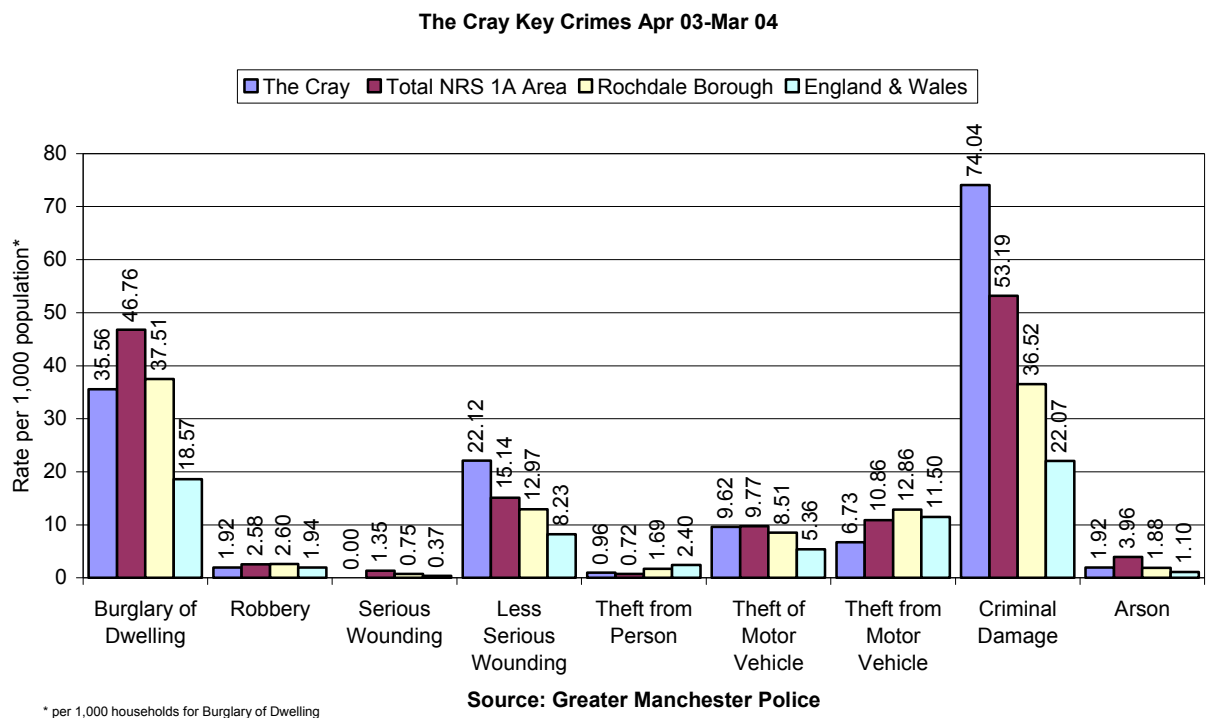
In the Cray the crime rate for criminal damage offences is high. The rate of criminal damage is 47.21 per 1000 people. This is higher than the rate for the Rochdale Borough (30.32) but lower than the rate for the Total NRS area (54.71).

The rate of theft from a motor vehicle in The Cray stands at 12.52 per 1000 people. This is lower than the rate for the Rochdale Borough (13.93) but higher than the rate for the Total NRS area (10.08).

The rate of robbery in The Cray is relatively low. The Cray have a robbery crime rate of 1.93 per 1000 people. This is lower than the rate in the Rochdale Borough (3.15) and the Total NRS area (3.35).

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. The crime rate for burglary in The Cray stands at 16.38 per 1000 people. This is lower than the rate of burglary in the Rochdale Borough (19.38) and the Total NRS area (19.31).

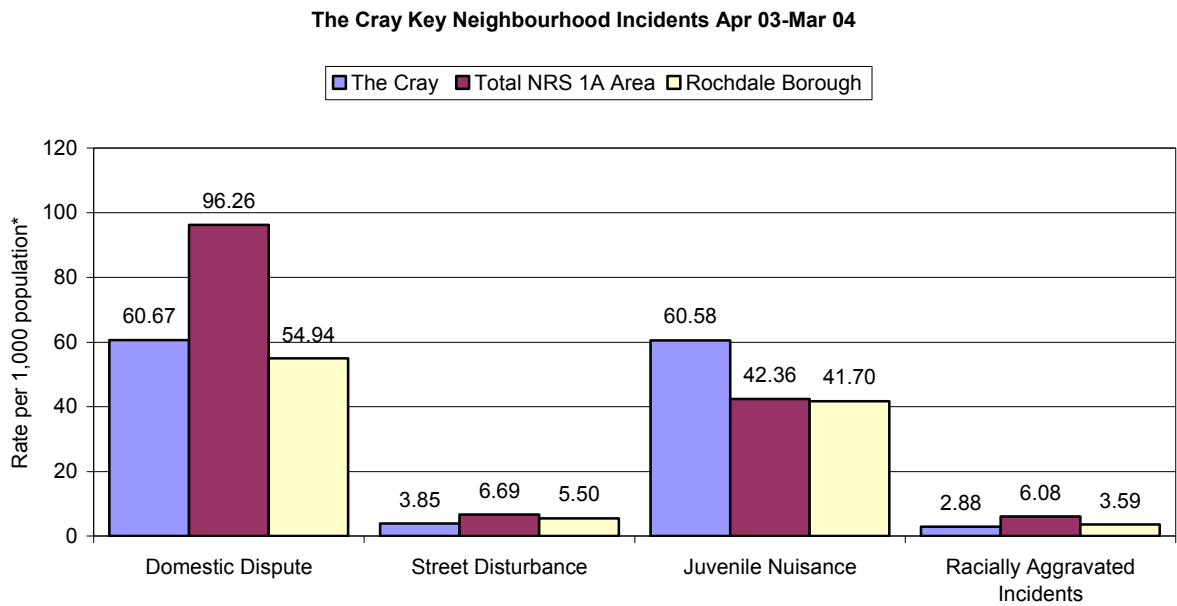
Graph 26: Key Crimes Apr 03 - Mar 04



‘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.

The Cray has around twice the rate of criminal damage than the Rochdale borough and nearly three and a half times the rate for England and Wales. Criminal damage as defined by the law means ‘deliberately, or recklessly, destroying or damaging a home, building, vehicle or other item that belongs to somebody else’, and would also include racially aggravated criminal damage which, for the purposes of this report, is not classified separately. There are also higher rates of less serious wounding, (around twice that for England and Wales). Burglary of Dwelling levels are broadly in line with the Borough average, although this still translates as almost twice than that for England & Wales. Other key crimes such as arson, robbery, serious wounding etc. are extremely small in number and so not of significance.

Graph 27: Key Neighbourhood Incidents Apr 03 – Mar 04



Source: Greater Manchester Police

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

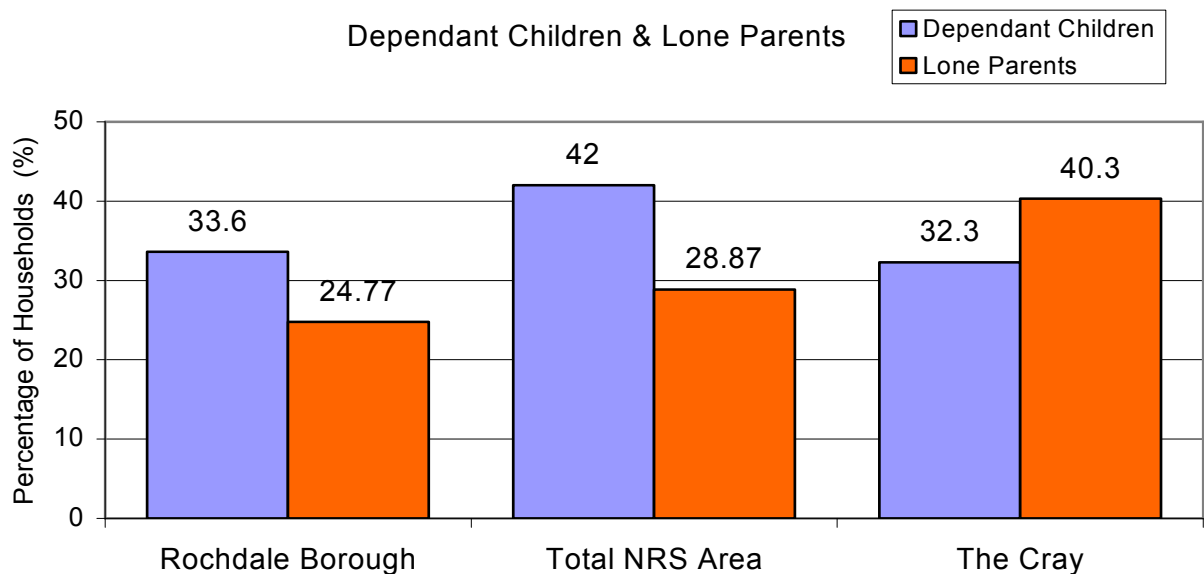
The Cray does not have high levels of any crime-related incidents, bar a 20% increase in 'juvenile nuisance'. 'Street disturbances', (i.e. public order problems reported to the police that are not crimes), 'domestic disputes' and 'racially aggravated incidents' do not demonstrate any significant patterns compared to the Borough as a whole. 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 The Cray over one quarter of the population (25.1%) is made up of children aged between 0-15. 6.51% of the population is made up of children who are aged between 0 and 4 years old. This is higher than both the percentage of children aged between 0 and 4 in the Total NRS area (8.40%) and the Rochdale Borough (6.71%).

Graph 28: Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children.



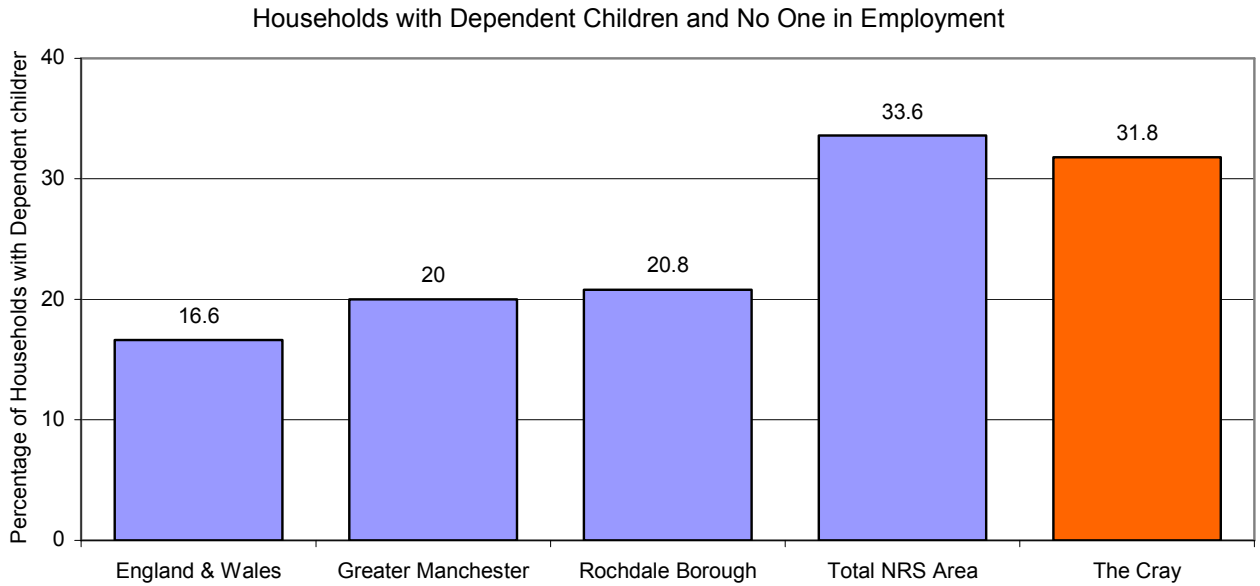
Source: Census 2001. KS Table 21. Crown Copyright 2003.

The graph above shows the percentage of households with dependant children and the percentage of these households which are headed by lone parents. In The Cray 32.3% of households have dependant children. Out of these 40.3% are headed by lone parents. This is higher than the percentage of lone parent headed households with dependant children in the Total NRS area (28.87%) and in Rochdale Borough (24.77%).

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

Lone mothers head 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 29: Percentage of Households with Dependent Children and No One in Employment



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

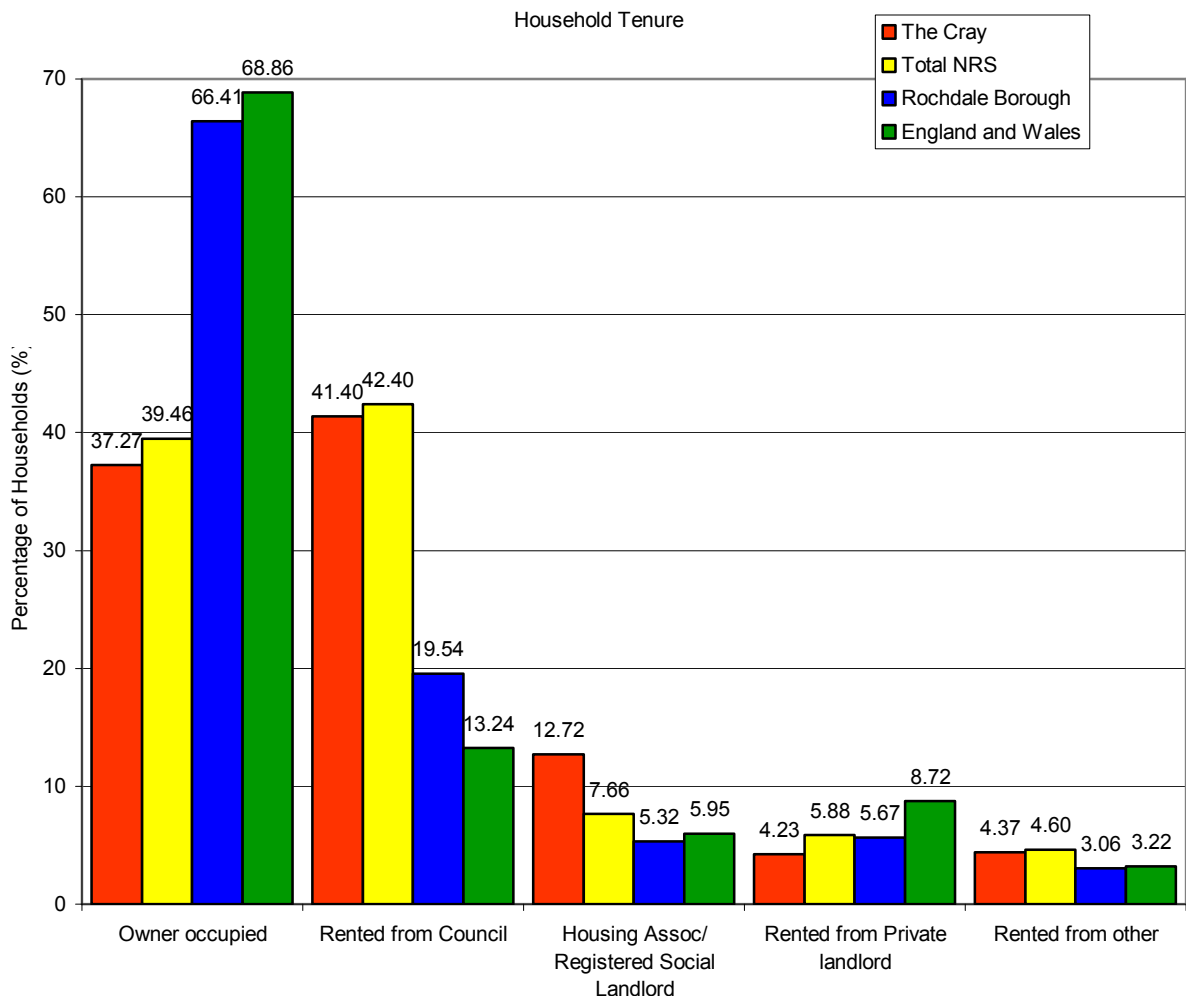
The employment status of the household which children live in also presents a major risk of child poverty. In 1995/96 the UK had the highest rate of children in workless households across the EU. Worklessness creates an economic disadvantage but also creates the potential for stress and tension within a family. It also has the danger of limiting a child's aspirations and social contacts. In The Cray 31.8% of households with dependent children have no one in employment. This is higher than percentage for England and Wales, Greater Manchester and the Rochdale Borough.

Housing

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

In The Cray there are 492 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).

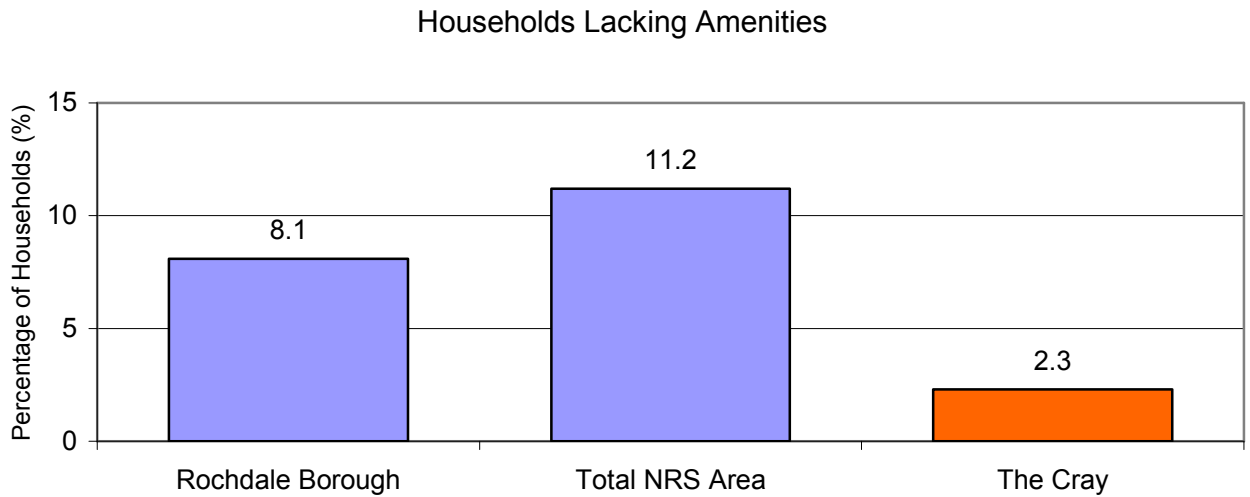
Graph 30: Household Tenure



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

In The Cray only 37.27% of households own their own home. This is significantly lower than the percentage of households in the Rochdale Borough (66.41%) and England and Wales (68.86%). 41.40% of households in The Cray rent their home from the council. This is much higher than the percentage of households in the Rochdale Borough (19.54%) and England and Wales (13.24%).

Graph 31: Households Lacking Amenities



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

Poor and unsuitable housing is related to low income. When people cannot afford to repair their homes and keep them damp free and when homes are over crowded there is an adverse effect on quality of life and health. Those with the lowest income have the least choice about their housing situation, with the most vulnerable groups often having to live in the least desirable housing. The graph above shows the percentage of households without either central heating or their own bathroom. In The Cray 2.3% of households are lacking in one of these amenities. This is lower than the percentage of households lacking amenities in the Total NRS area (11.2%) and in Rochdale Borough (8.1%).

Table 12: Living Environment Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005559	20,098	70
E01005567	11,540	40

The living environment deprivation domain measures the quality of housing, air quality and road traffic accidents. Living environment deprivation in The Cray is relatively low and is ranked between 11,540 and 20,098.

In The Cray 0.59% of the properties are classed as Council Tax voids. This means that nobody has lived in the property for 6 months or more.

Source: RMBC Council Tax

Table 13: Average Property Prices By Financial Year

Year	The Cray	Rochdale Borough
01/04/00 - 31/03/01	£31,375.00	£59,212.76
01/04/01 - 31/03/02	£35,030.00	£64,741.20
01/04/02 - 31/03/03	£32,404.33	£73,398.04
01/04/03 - 31/03/04	£54,316.67	£86,160.18

Source: HM Treasury, Crown Copyright 2004

The table above shows the average property prices in both The Cray and the Rochdale Borough. In both areas property prices have increased since April 2000. The prices of

properties in The Cray have fluctuated and increased rapidly after April 2003. The average price of property is significantly lower than that in the Rochdale Borough.

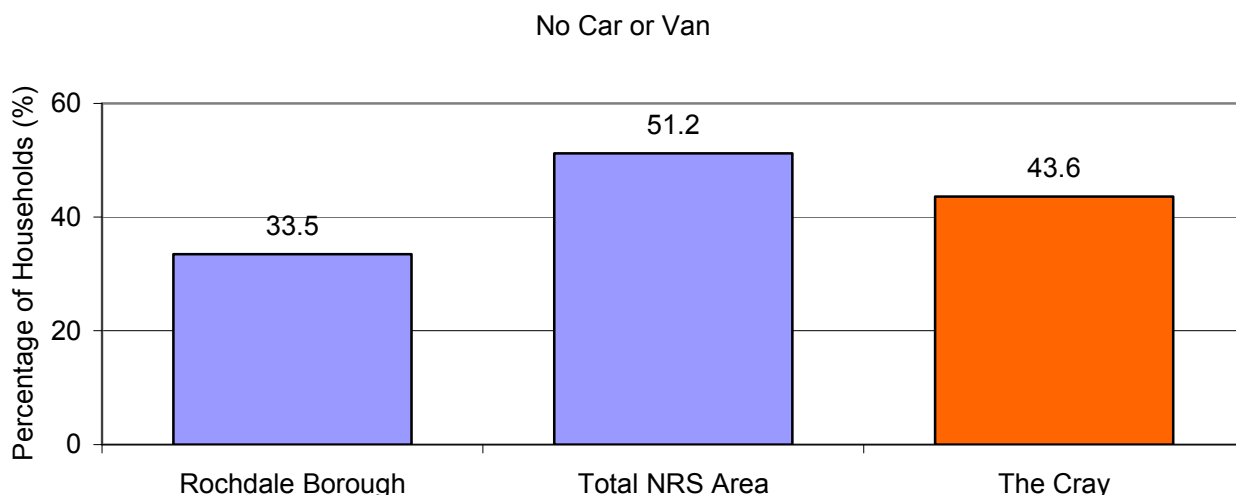
Table 14: Percentage of Properties in each Council Tax Band

Band	% Of Properties
A	97.05
B	2.06
C	0.29
D	0.29
U	0.29

Source: Rochdale M.B.C, Council Tax

In The Cray the majority of properties are classified as being in Band A (97.05%). The valuation for properties in Band A is under £40,000. However, this is not the real sale value of the properties in this band as they are based on rental value calculated before the Council Tax was introduced in 1993.

Graph 32: Percentage of Households with No Car or Van



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

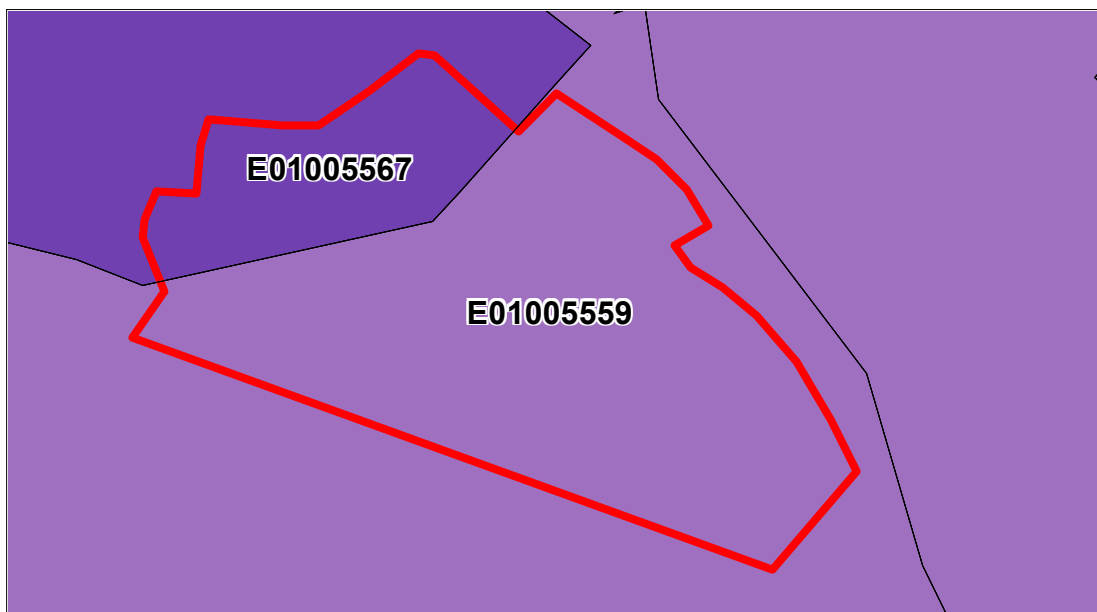
In The Cray 43.6% of households have no car or van. This is higher than the percentage for both Rochdale Borough (33.5%) and the Total NRS phase 1A Areas (51.2%). The ownership of cars does not measure health, employment or housing conditions directly but can be used as an indicator of available income and therefore favourable economic circumstance.

Table 15: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005559	13,908	50
E01005567	9,152	30

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 8: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation in The Cray



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 is ranked between 9,152 and 13,308. In the south of The Cray barriers to housing and services falls within the worst 30% of SOAs in the country whereas the north of The Cray falls into the worst 50% of SOAs in the country.

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