



Turf Hill Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Data Profile

September 2004

Turf Hill Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Introduction

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

Background

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

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

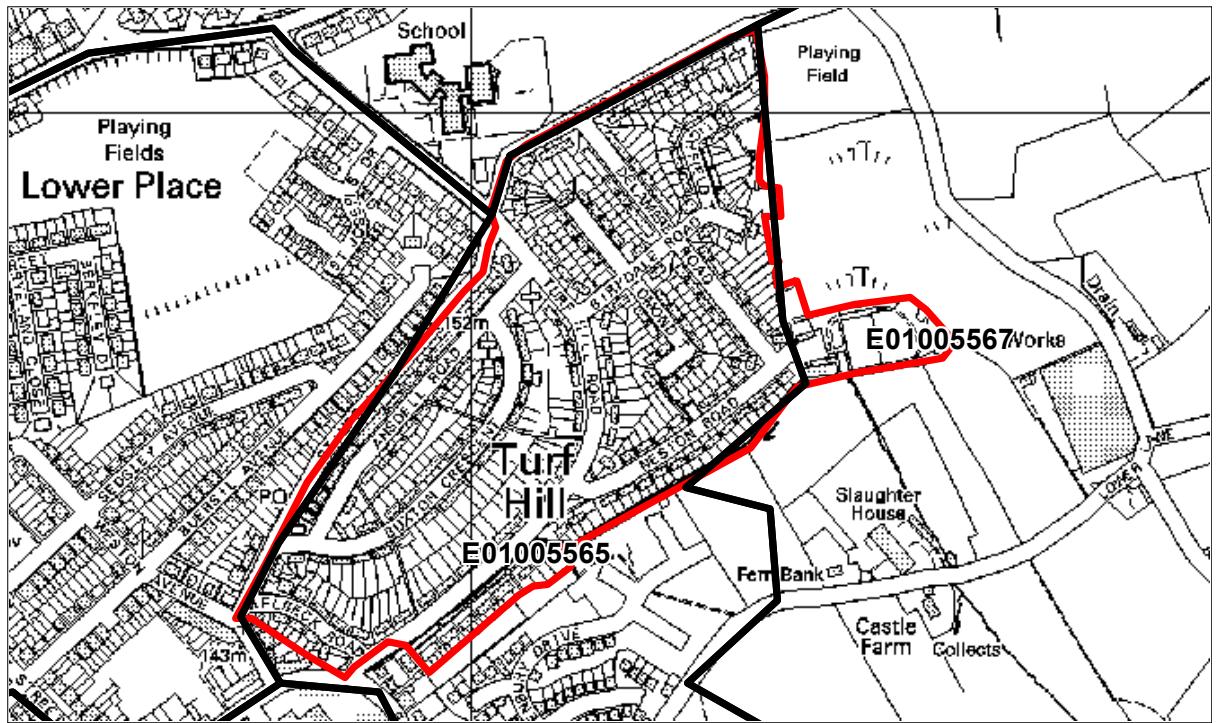
The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal seeks to address multiple deprivation. Deprivation is a wider measure than poverty, or the lack of basic necessities. It includes material deprivation, relating to diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work. People experiencing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

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

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

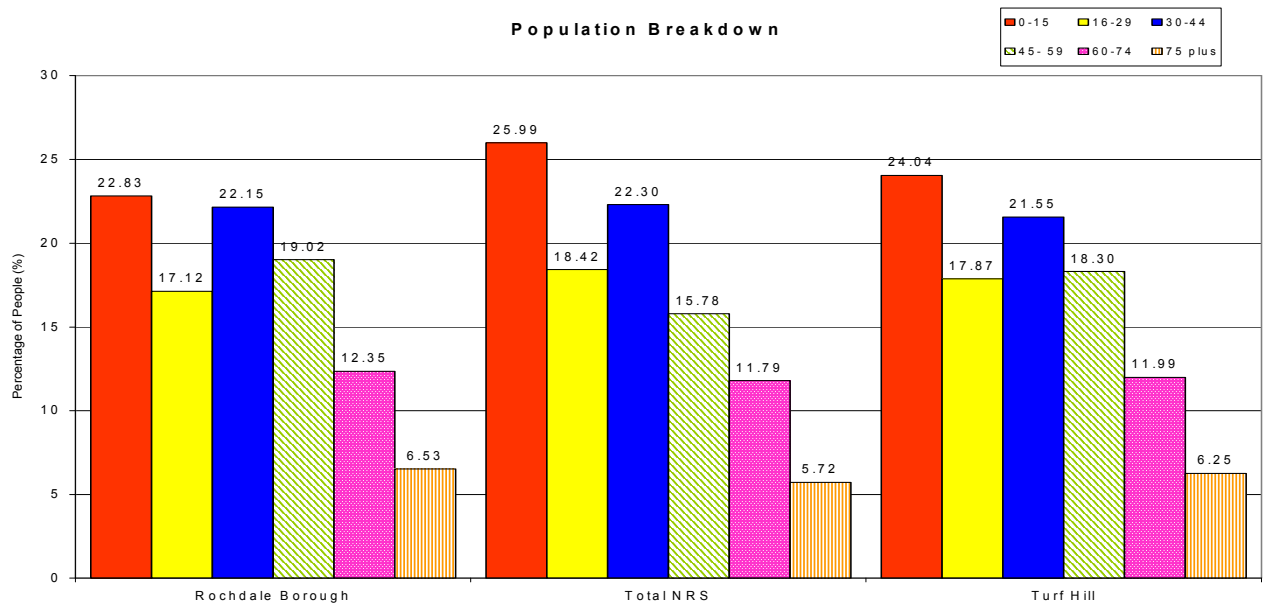
The data provided at neighbourhood level is most useful in terms of identifying issues of concern, but some of it has been produced using estimates, and should not be treated as the exact truth. Other data is available at Super Output Area (SOA) level. SOAs are small areas of about 1,500 people and there may be several within a NRS neighbourhood. 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: Turf Hill and Lower Super Output Areas Boundaries



Demographics and Overall Deprivation

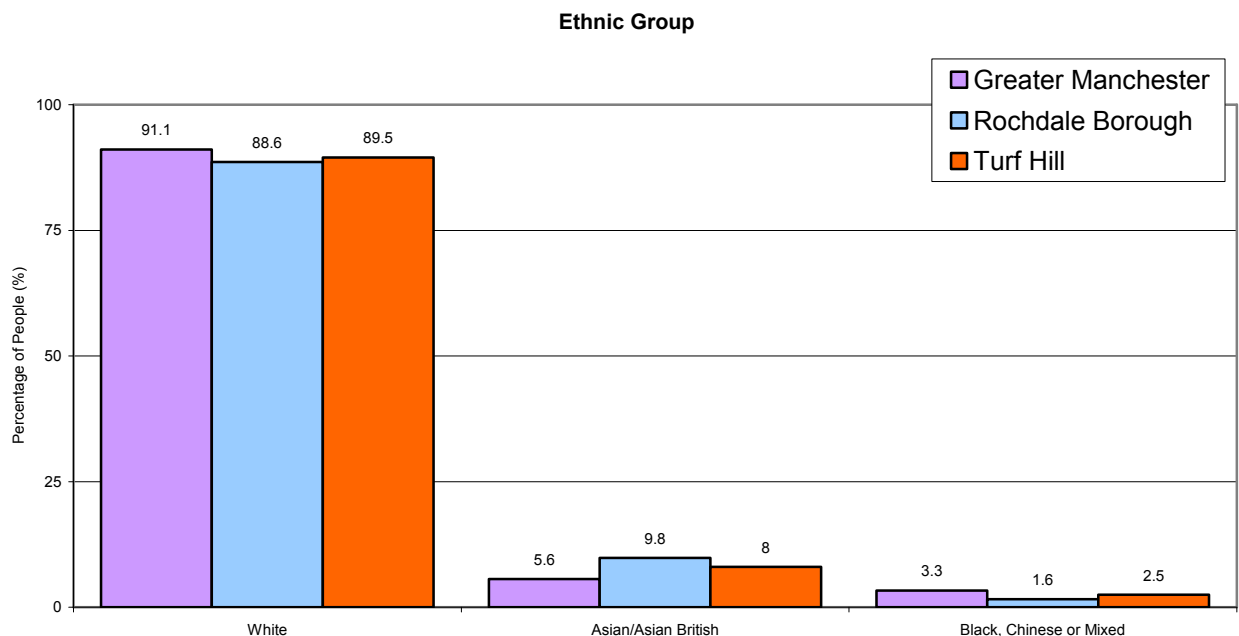
Graph 1: Population Breakdown.



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

Turf Hill has a total population of approximately 1,253 people, living in 439 households. The population structure is similar to that of the Rochdale Borough and the Total NRS Phase 1B area. One in four of the residents are children aged 0 to 15 (24.04%). A large proportion of the population in Turf Hill is also made up of people aged between 30 and 44 (21.55%).

Graph 2: Ethnic Group



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

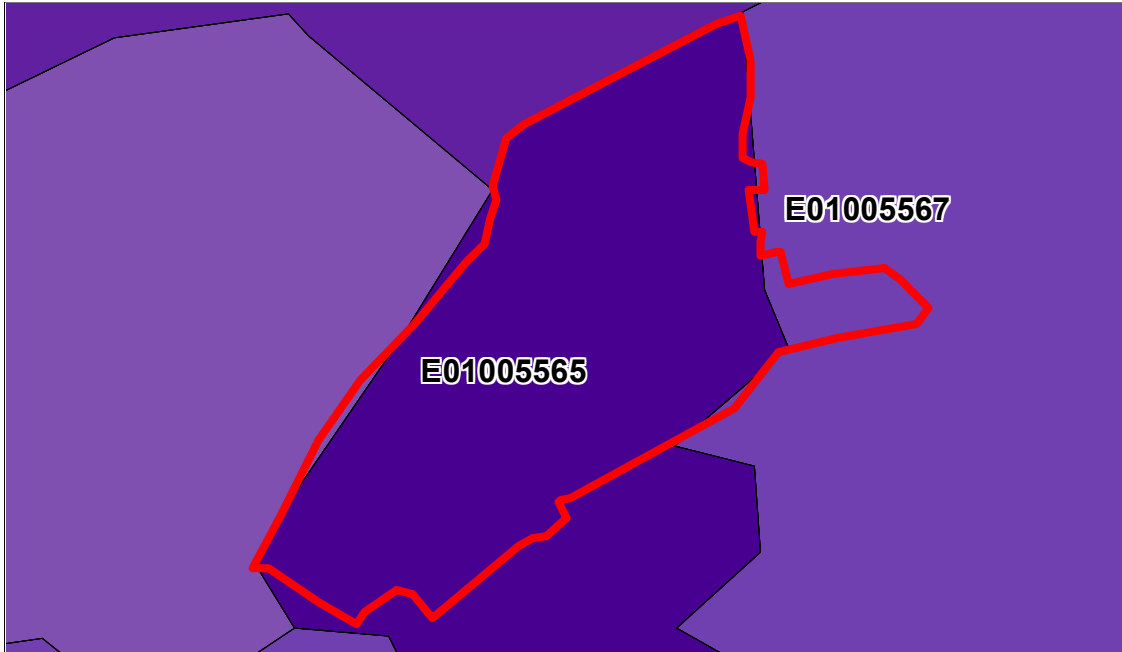
In Turf Hill 89.51% of the population is White and 8.03% of the population is Asian, (including Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Indian and other Asian). This percentage of people of Asian origin is smaller than that for the Rochdale Borough, (9.80%), while it is larger than Greater Manchester (5.64%).

Table 1: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005565	3,118	10
E01005567	8,149	30

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation in Turf Hill



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

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

The overall index of multiple deprivation in Turf Hill is high. Turf Hill was ranked between 3,118 and 8,149 out of 32,482 and therefore falls between the worst 10% and 30% of SOAs in the country.

Income

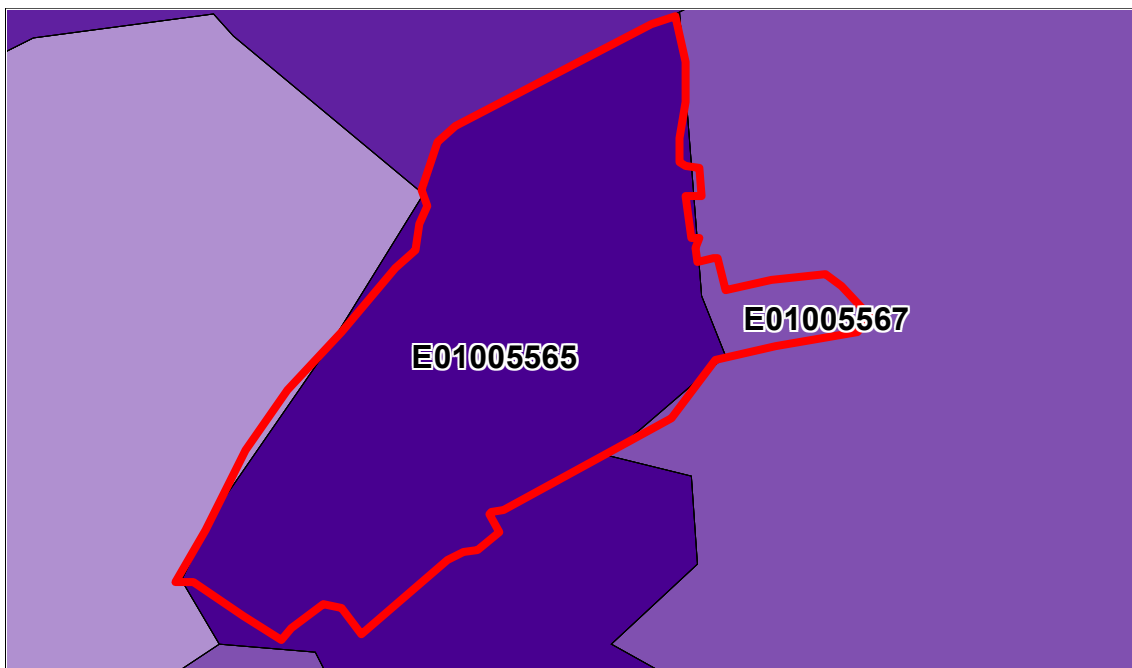
Low income is a key driver of deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation 2004 included an income deprivation domain, based on people living in families reliant on means tested income.

Table 2: Income Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005565	2,995	10
E01005567	12,232	40

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

Map 3: Income Deprivation in Turf Hill



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

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

SOA	Children (%)	Older People (%)
E01005565	40.4	24.7
E01005567	19.1	17.4

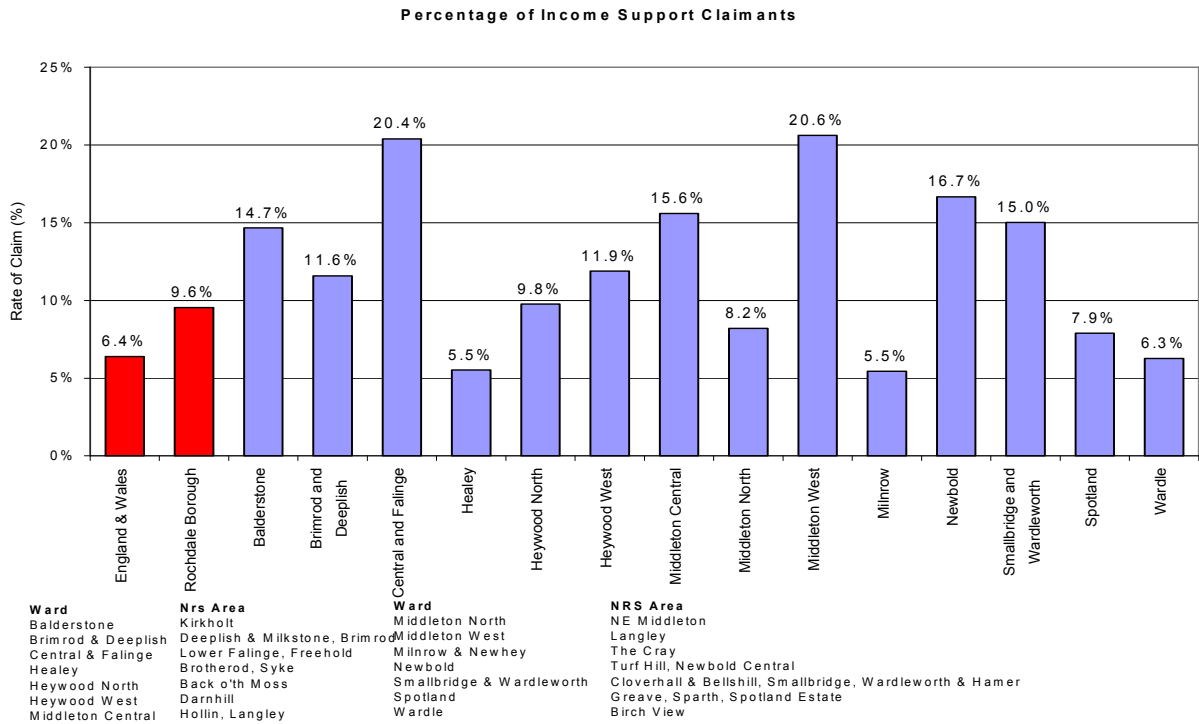
Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

In the majority of Turf Hill income deprivation is ranked highly at 2,995 out of 32,482. In this area 40.4% of children and 24.7% of older people suffer from income deprivation.

The average household income in Turf Hill is estimated to be £18,854. This is significantly 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 they symptoms and they impact on each other.

In Turf Hill more than half of households claim Council Tax Benefit (51.4%). 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 by Ward.



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

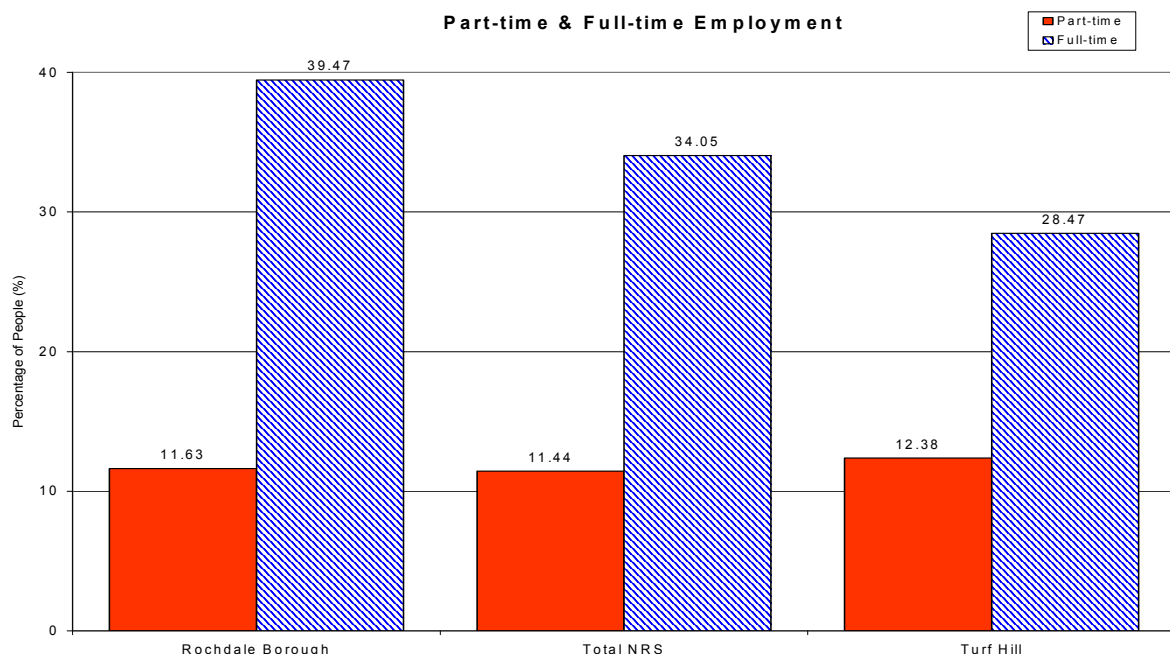
Income support is designed to top up a household's income to reach a minimum level. It is the welfare state's principal means-tested benefit and is therefore an indicator of income deprivation. Income support claimants are mainly pensioners, lone parents or people with disabilities. Turf Hill falls within the boundary of the Newbold ward. In the Newbold ward 16.7% of people were claiming Incapacity Benefit at August 2002. This was much higher than the rate of claim for both the Rochdale Borough (9.6%) and England and Wales (6.4%).

Employment

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

- One measure is joblessness or worklessness i.e. the percentage of the adult working age population not in employment.
- The traditional measure is the unemployment rate, however this is very tightly defined and excludes for example people who would like to work but cannot due to sickness
- A third measure is involuntary exclusion from work. What is included is dependent on the data available and may only include some elements of the “hidden unemployed”.

Graph 4: Percentage of People in Full-time and Part-time Employment (Aged 16-74)



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

In Turf Hill just over a quarter of all people aged between 16 and 74 are in full-time employment (28.47%). This is lower than the amount of people in full-time employment in Rochdale (39.47%) and the Total NRS area (34.05%). The percentage of people in Turf Hill who are in part-time employment is slightly higher than that of both the Rochdale and the Total NRS area. A further 4.35% of adults are self-employed in Turf Hill.

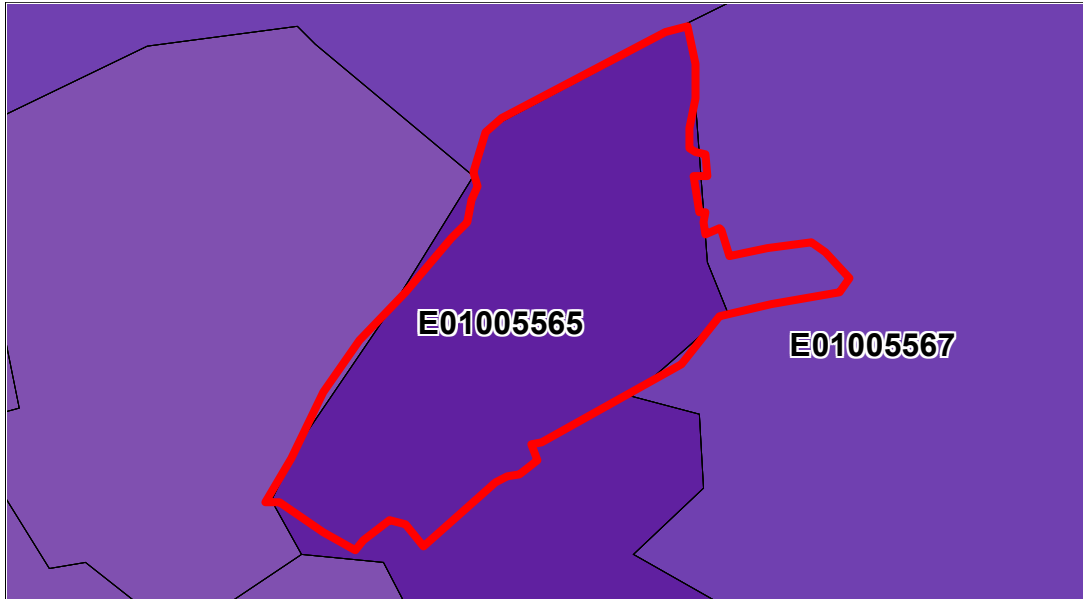
Employment deprivation measures involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world or work. It includes elements of the “hidden unemployed” such as those out of the workforce due to sickness.

Table 4: Percentage of People who are Employment Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005565	3,390	20
E01005567	7,411	30

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 4: Percentage of People who are Employment Deprivation in Turf Hill



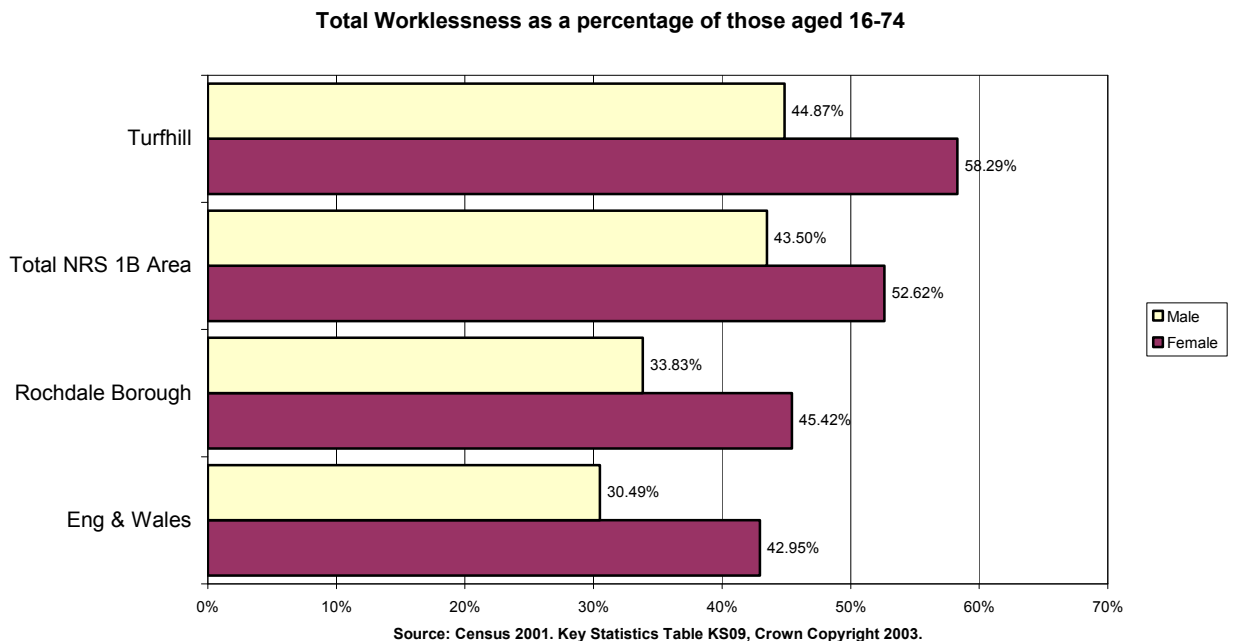
Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Table 5: Percentage of People who are Employment Deprived

SOA	Employment deprivation (%)
E01005565	20.4
E01005567	14.5

Employment deprivation in Turf Hill is ranked between 3,390 and 7,411. The majority of Turf Hill has a high level of employment deprivation and falls within the worst 20% of SOAs in the country. In this SOA 20.4% of people suffer from employment deprivation.

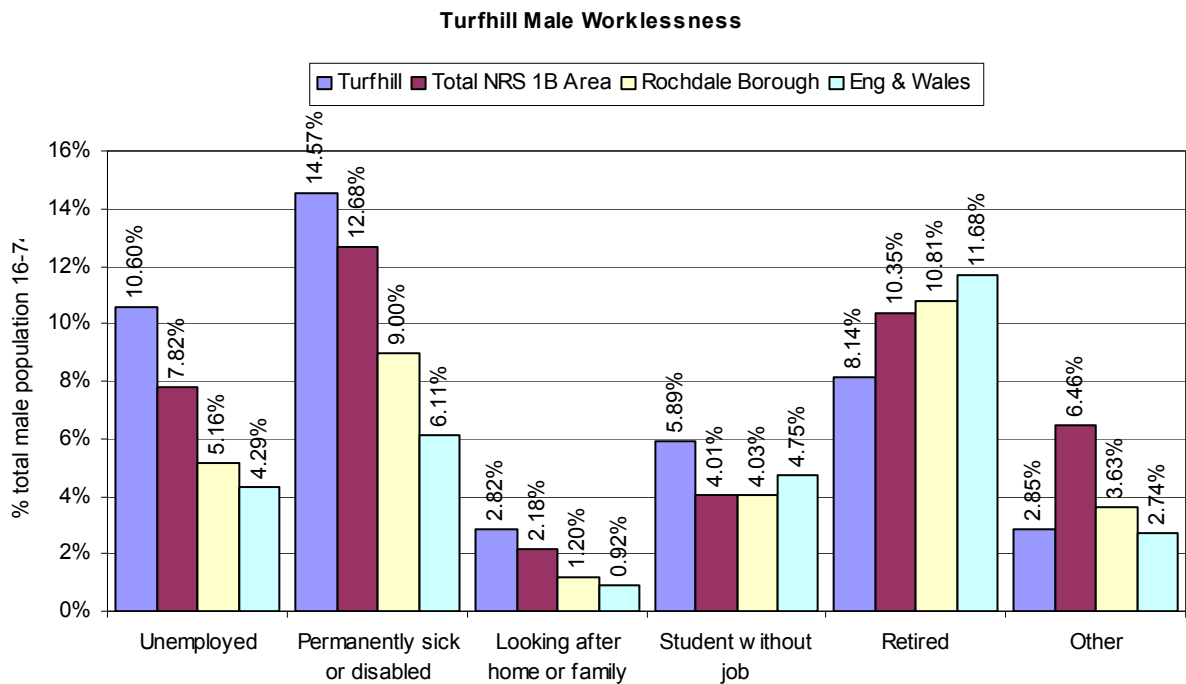
Graph 5: Total Worklessness



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).

Turfhill 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 Turfhill 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.

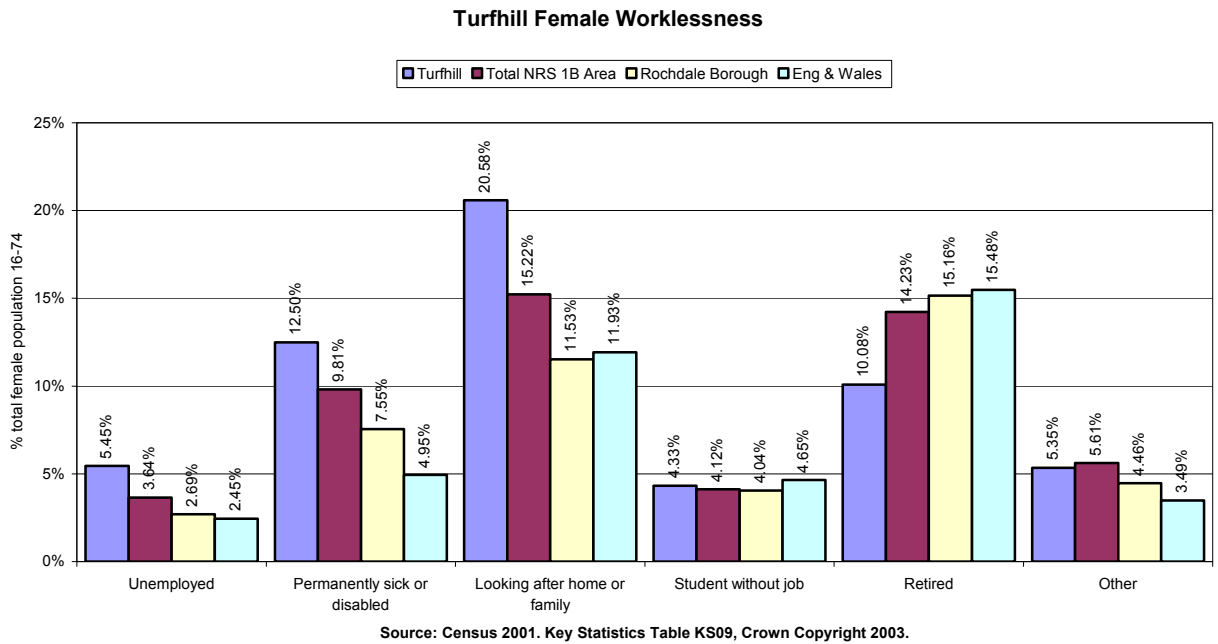
Graph 6: Male Worklessness



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

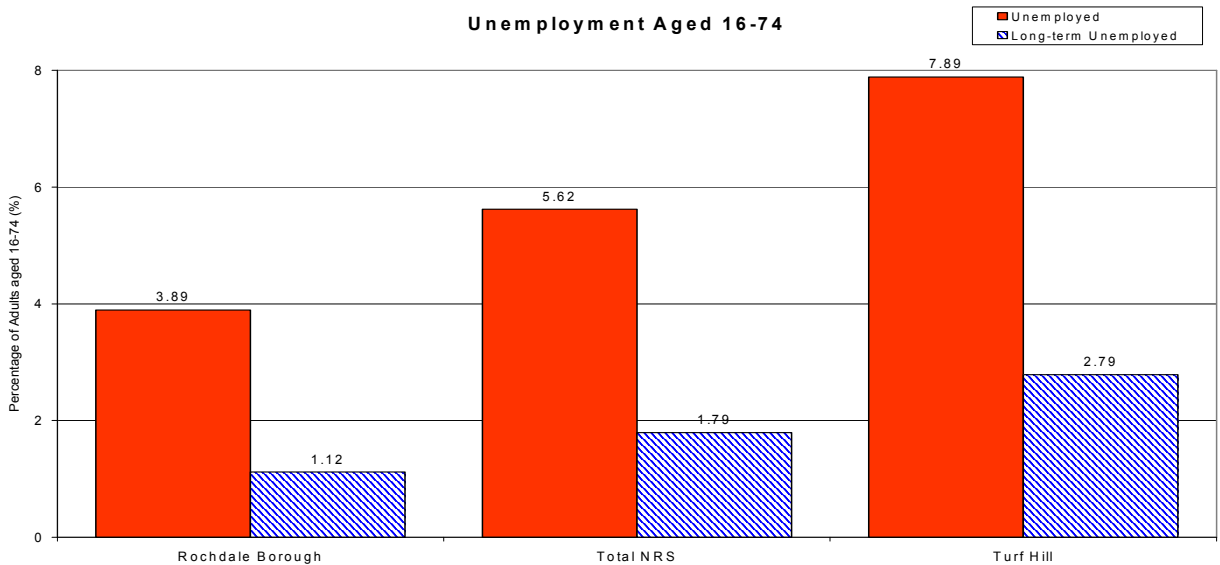
Men aged 16-74 in Turfhill are over two and a half times as likely to be unemployed than those in England & Wales and almost 10 % more likely to be permanently sick or disabled. Overall men have an extremely low rate of 'looking after home or family'. The levels of 'student without job' are quite high compared with the other areas, while 'retired' and 'other' are lower than both the Rochdale Borough and England & Wales.

Graph 7: Female Worklessness



Overall we can expect the characteristics of female 'worklessness' to differ from males quite considerably, in that women who are not in formal employment are significantly more likely to be classed as 'looking after home or family' than 'unemployed', (i.e. actively seeking work). In Turhill 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 Turhill is over twice as high than in England and Wales, and also higher than in the Rochdale Borough and in the NRS 1B area. 'Looking after home or family' is also around 10 % higher than in England & Wales and the Rochdale Borough. Around one in ten females aged 16-74 in Turhill are permanently sick or disabled and so unable to work, a similar proportion to NRS 1B area as a whole, but also around twice as high as England and Wales.

Graph 8: Unemployment Aged 16-74

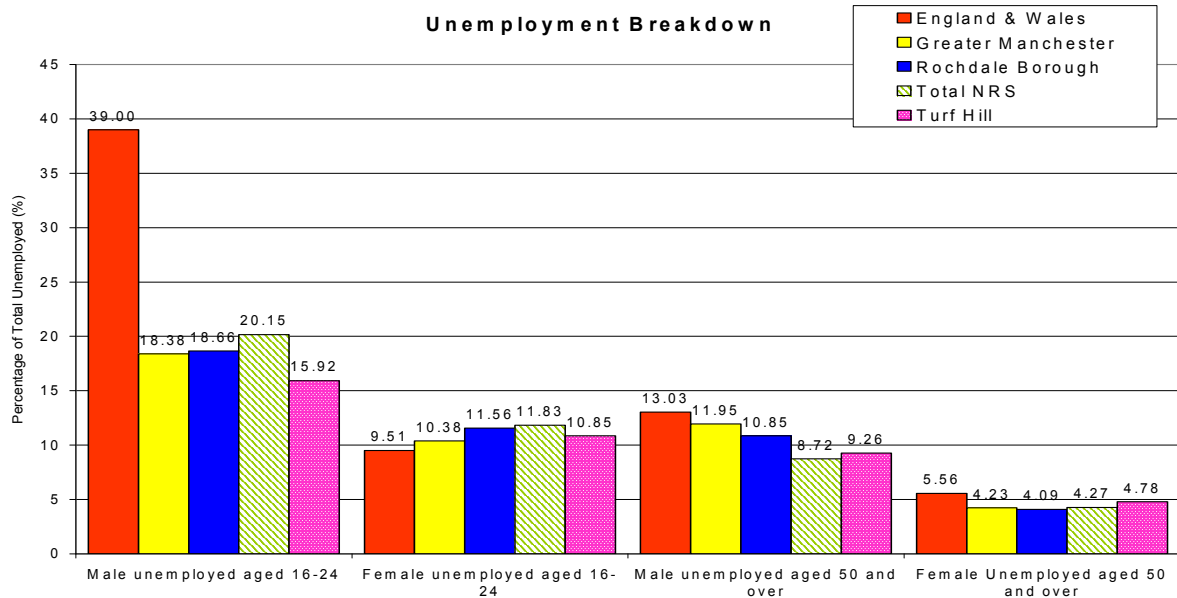


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09a. Crown Copyright 2003.

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. In Turf Hill 7.89% of people are classified as unemployed. This is higher than the percentage of people who are unemployed in the Rochdale Borough which stands at 3.89%. In Turf Hill 2.79% of people are classified as being long-term unemployed. The percentage of people who are long-term unemployed in the Rochdale Borough is 1.12%. A person is classed as being long-term unemployed in the 2001 Census if the year they last worked was 1999 or earlier.

Graph 9: Unemployment Breakdown (Aged 16-74)

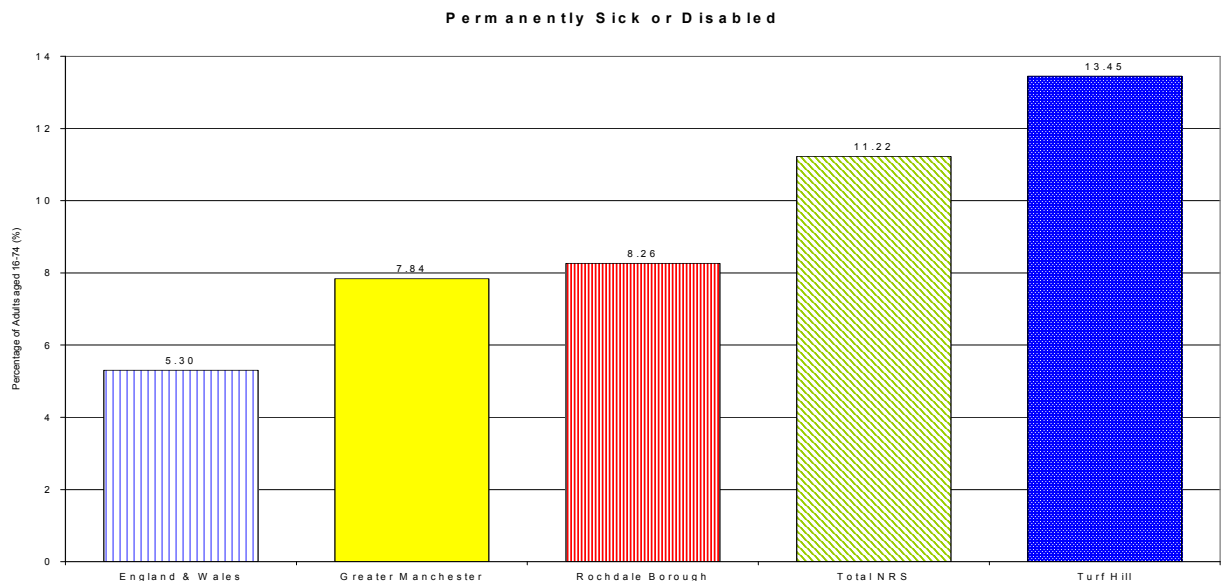


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09a. Crown Copyright 2003.

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

The graph above shows that in Turf Hill, young men (aged 16-24) and also older men (aged 50 plus) form a smaller proportion of the total unemployed than in the comparator areas.

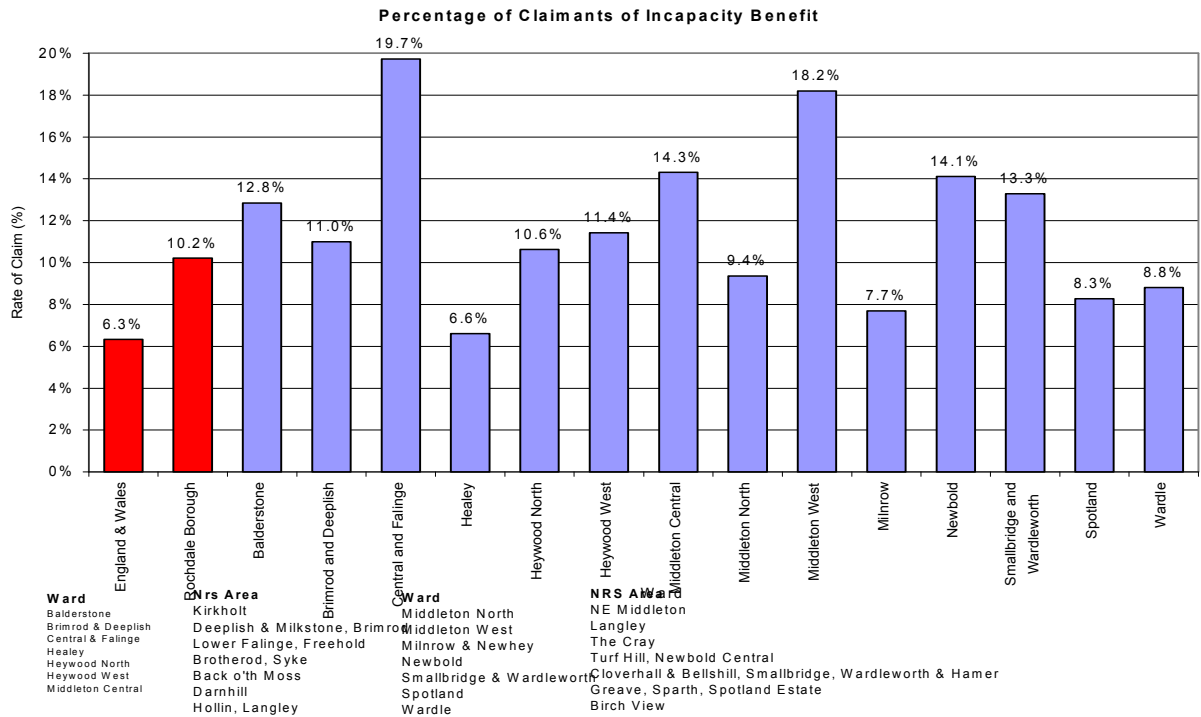
Graph 10: Percentage of People who are Permanently Sick or Disabled (Aged 16-74)



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 should be considered as part of the “hidden unemployed”. In Turf Hill 13.45% of people are permanently sick or disabled. This is higher than the percentage of permanently sick or disabled people in all other areas.

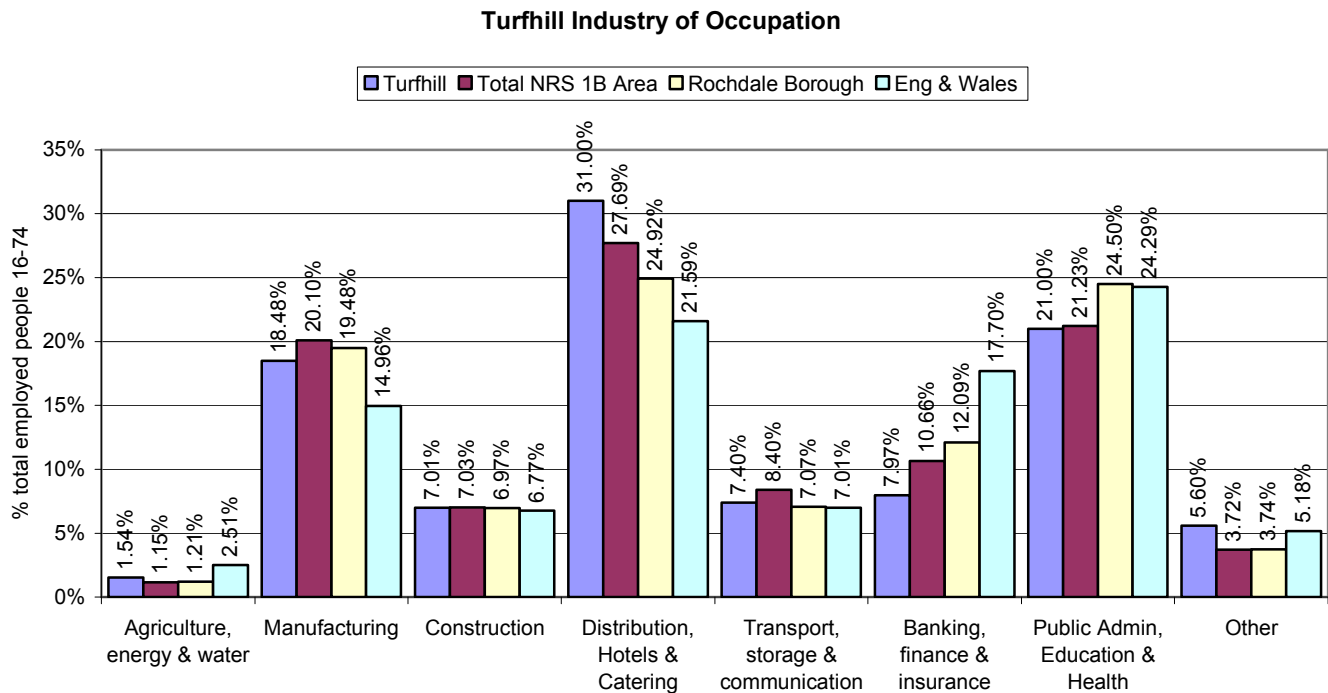
Graph 11: Percentage of People Claiming Incapacity Benefit at August 2002.



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

Incapacity Benefit is a non means tested benefit which is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work. In the Newbold ward 14.1% of people claimed incapacity benefit at August 2002. This is higher than the rate of claim for both the Rochdale Borough and the Total NRS area.

Graph 12: Industry of Occupation

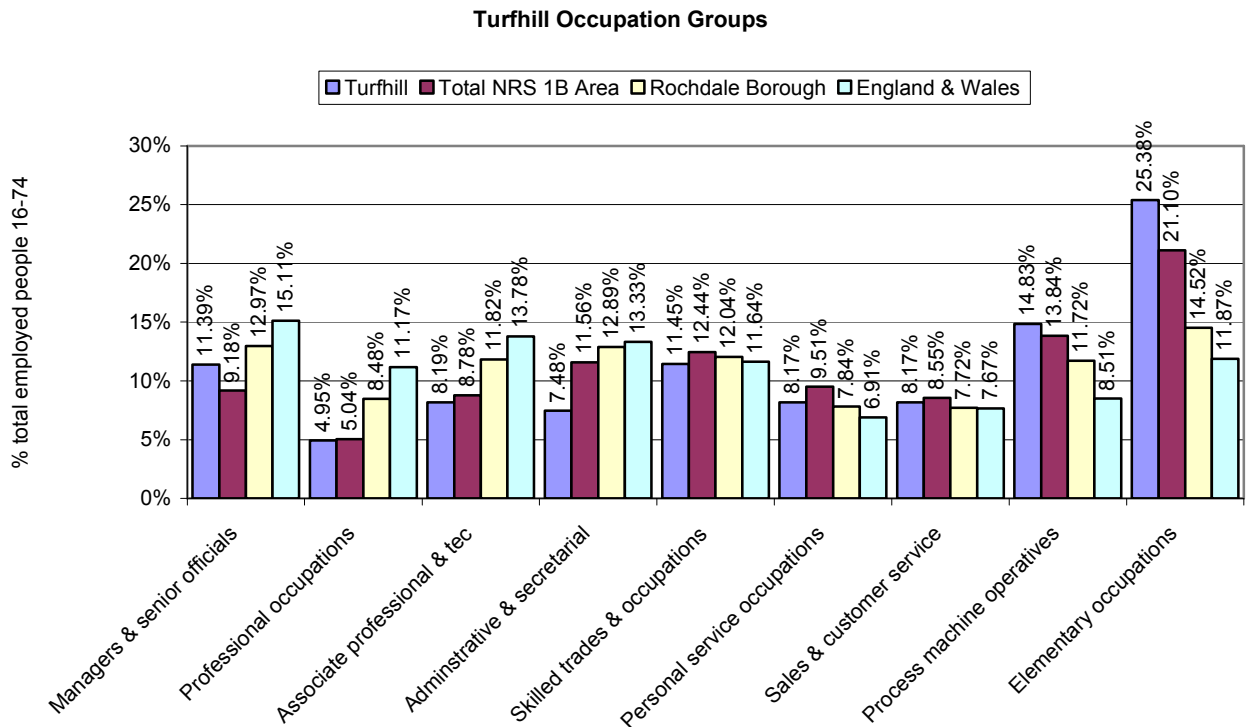


Source: Census 2001. Key Statistics Table KS11a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Turfhill almost a third of employed people work in ‘Distribution, Hotels & Catering’, (10 % more than in England & Wales), and around one in four work in ‘Manufacturing’, a similar proportion to the Rochdale Borough, but around 5% higher than England & Wales. Around one-fifth work in ‘Public Administration, Education & Health’, compared with one quarter of England & Wales, and one in ten work in ‘Banking, Finance & Insurance’, compared to one in five nationwide. Industry of employment is determined in the Census by the response to the question asking for a description of the business of the person's employer. The responses are coded to a modified version of the UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, (UK SIC), 1992.

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

Graph 13: Occupation Groups



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

In Turfhill 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 lower 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 almost double the amount of workers in Turfhill 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 Turfhill the most important occupation groups are 'process machine operatives' or 'elementary occupations'. 'Process machine operatives' includes such jobs as plant & machine operatives, assemblers & routine operatives, (e.g. machinists), construction operatives, (e.g. scaffolder), transport drivers & operatives, (e.g. hgv drivers, taxi drivers), and mobile machine drivers & operatives, (e.g. crane driver, fork lift truck driver). 'Elementary occupations' includes all elementary trades, plant & storage related workers, (e.g. farm workers, labourers on construction sites, packers in factories) and elementary administration & service occupations, (e.g. postal worker, hospital porter, waiters, window cleaners, traffic wardens, shelf stackers, etc.) ASHE 2004 determined that the average gross weekly pay for full-time process machine operatives was £364, whilst for elementary occupations it was £212.70. This can be compared with the average gross weekly pay for managers & senior officials who received £727.50.

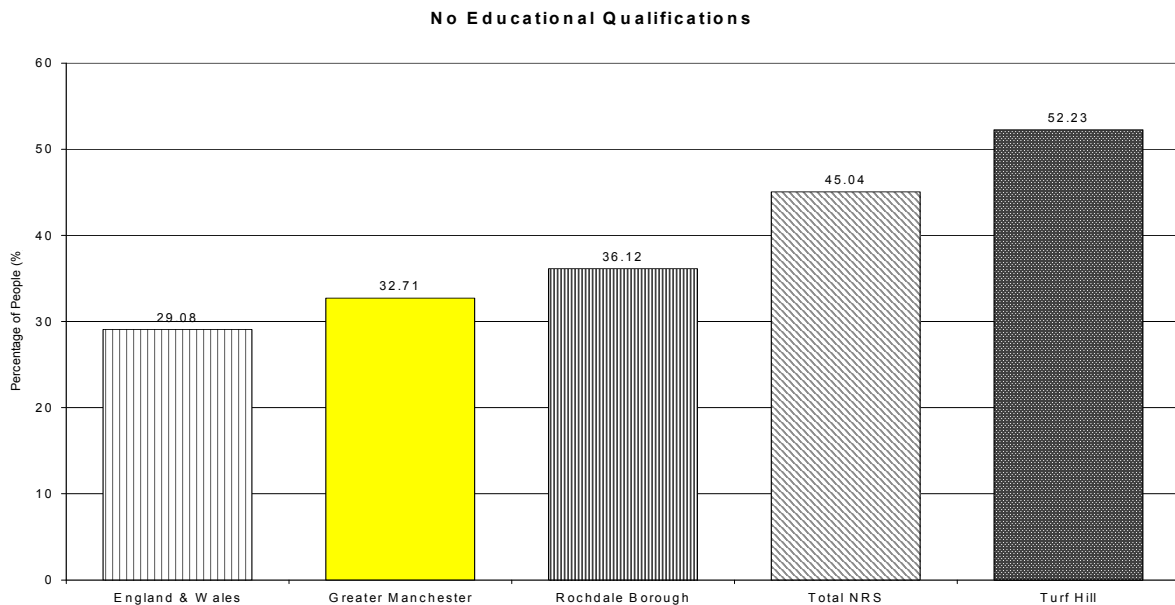
If we combine this occupational group pattern with the above trends in industry of employment we can see that the majority of workers in Turfhill are concentrated in low skilled, low paying industries.

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 with No Educational Qualifications (Aged 16-74)



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

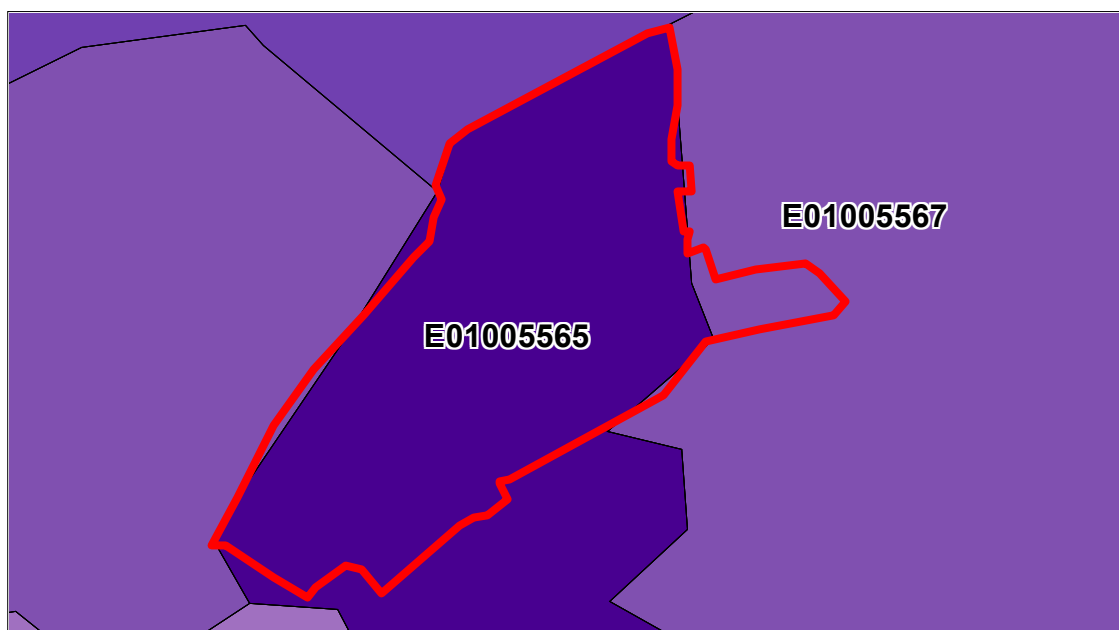
In Turf Hill over half of the population (52.23%) have no educational qualifications. This is significantly higher than the percentage of people with no qualifications in all other areas. The high percentage of people in Turf Hill with no educational qualifications will impact the the level of employment and the type and quality of jobs that people from Turf Hill are able to obtain.

Table 6: Education Skills and Training Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005565	2,009	10
E01005567	11,632	40

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 5: Education Skills and Training Deprivation in Turf Hill



Source: Indices of 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. The majority of Turf Hill has a very high level of education, skills and training deprivation. The majority of Turf Hill is ranked at 2,009 out of 32,448 and fall within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country.

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

Area	English	Maths	Science
Newbold NRA	45.2	51.6	67.7
Rochdale Borough	68.5	67.9	80.5
England	75.0	73.0	87.0

In Turf Hill 45.3% of pupils gained 5 A*-C GCSE result in 2003. This is higher than the percentage of pupils in the whole of the Rochdale Borough where 41.3% of pupils gained 5 A*-C grades. In England 52.9% of pupils gained 5 A*-C GCSEs.

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

Lower SOA	SMR Circulatory Disease	SMR Neoplasms	Birth Rate Lone Mothers	SIR "not good"	SIR LLTI	SIR Permanently Sick or Disabled	SMR All Causes
E01005565	*	112.9	29.13	177.06	142.06	201.12	111.14
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

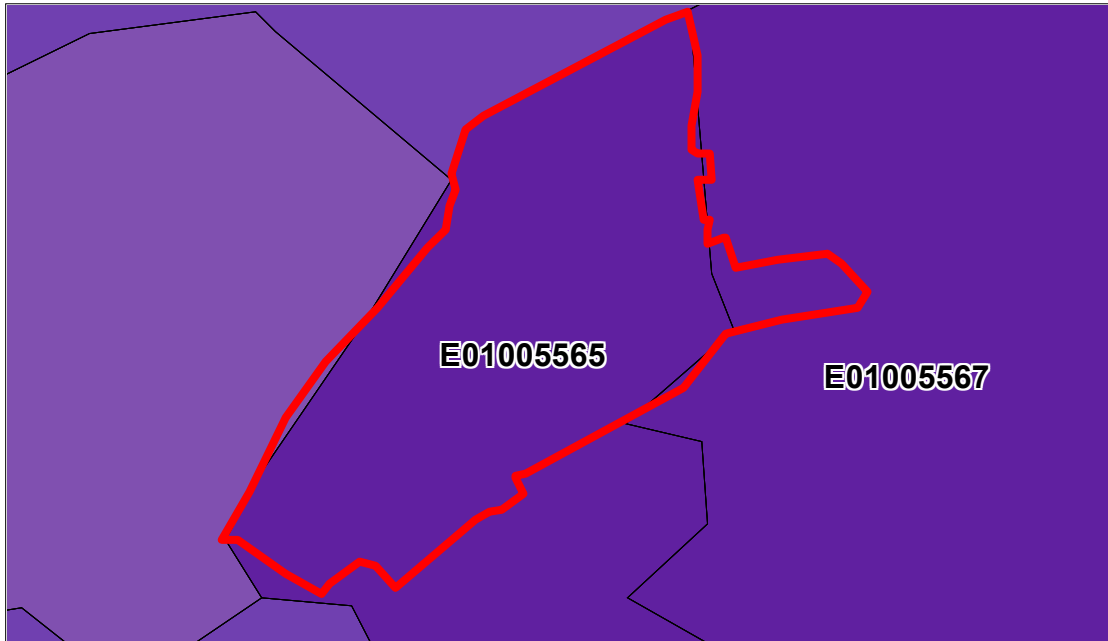
The table above shows that on the whole Turf Hill has a high level of health deprivation and all of Turf Hills SIRs are higher than the average for England and Wales.

Table 9: Health Deprivation and Disability

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005565	3,438	20
E01005567	5,502	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 6: Health Deprivation and Disability in Turf Hill



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Health deprivation and disability in the whole of Turf Hill is high. Both of the SOAs that Turf Hill falls into are within the worst 20% 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. Health-related behaviours, such as smoking and diet, are strongly influenced by the social environment in which people live. People do not have equal choices about how they live their lives.

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

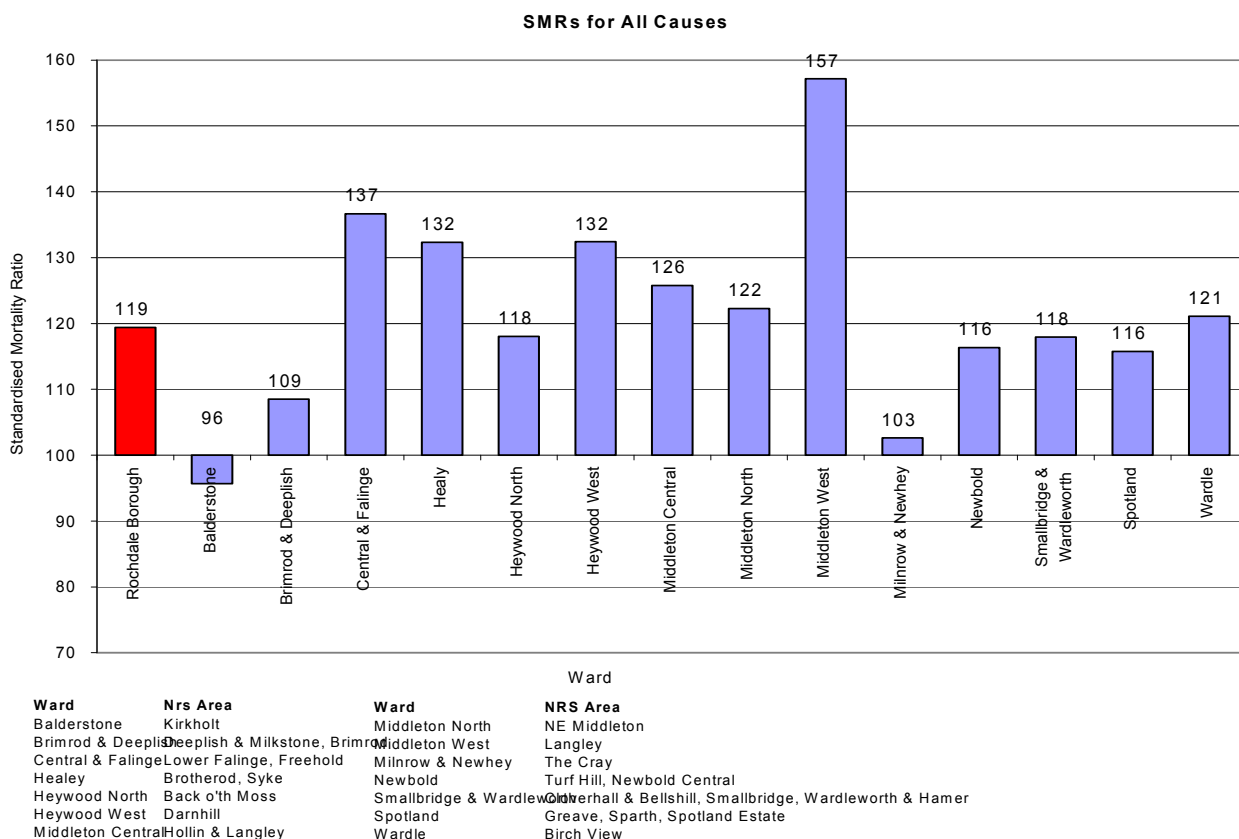


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09a. Crown Copyright 2003.

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 Turf Hill over one fifth (20.26%) of the population classify themselves as having a limiting long-term illness.

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 the area is better off in comparison to the national average for England and Wales.

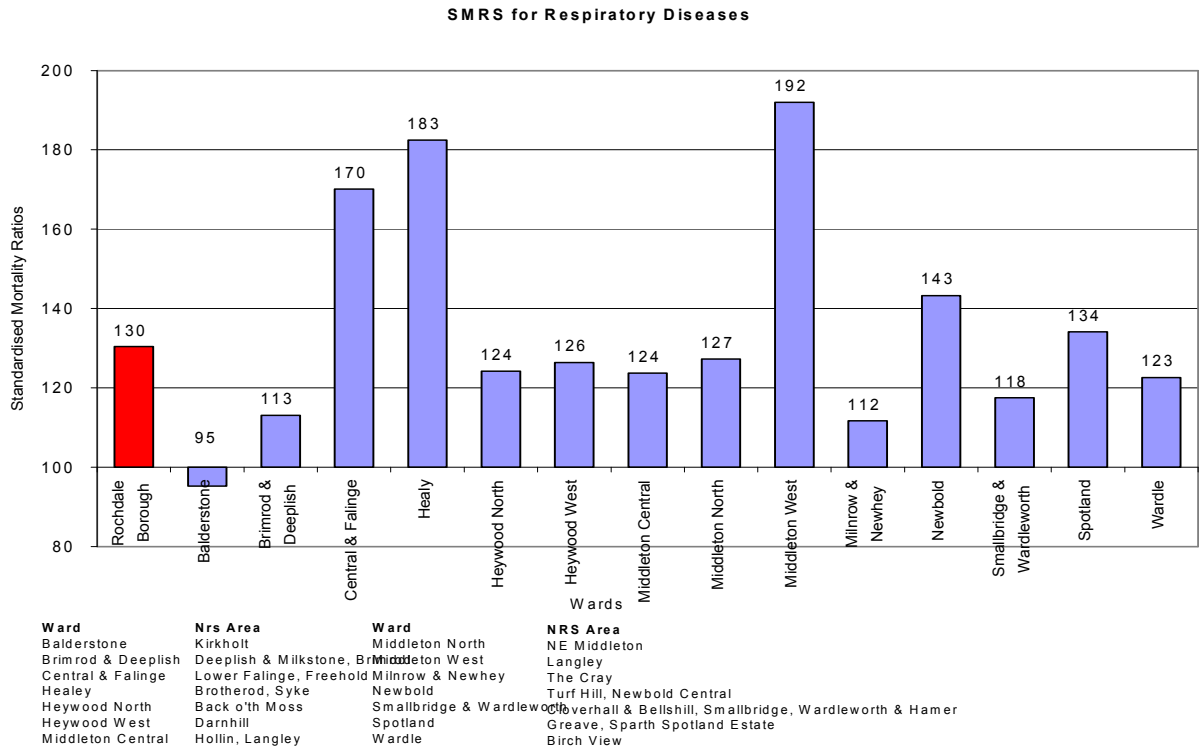
Graph 16: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for All Causes of Death by Ward



Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999.

In the Newbold ward the SMR for all causes of death of 116 shows a higher than expected death rate. However, this is lower than the SMR for the Rochdale Borough which stands at 119.

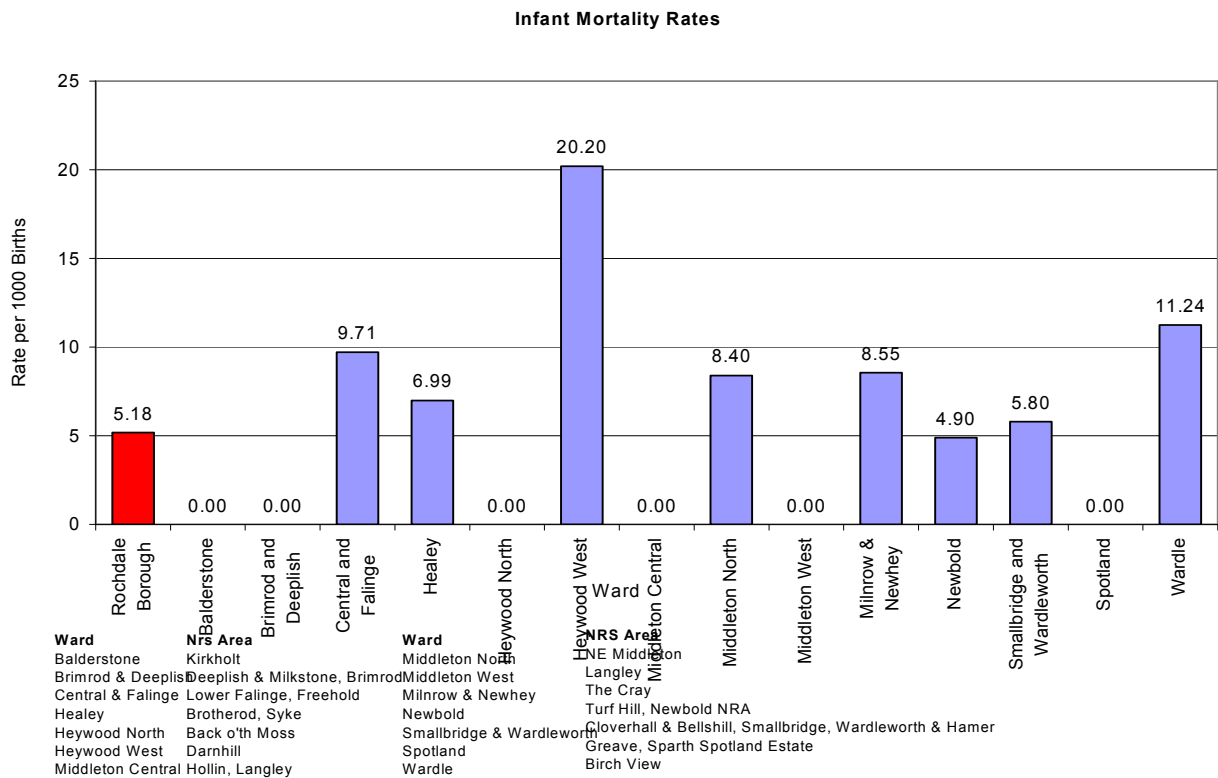
Graph 17: SMRs for Respiratory Disease by Ward



Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999.

The SMR for respiratory disease in the Newbold ward is relatively high at 143. This is higher than the SMR for Rochdale Borough which stands at 130.

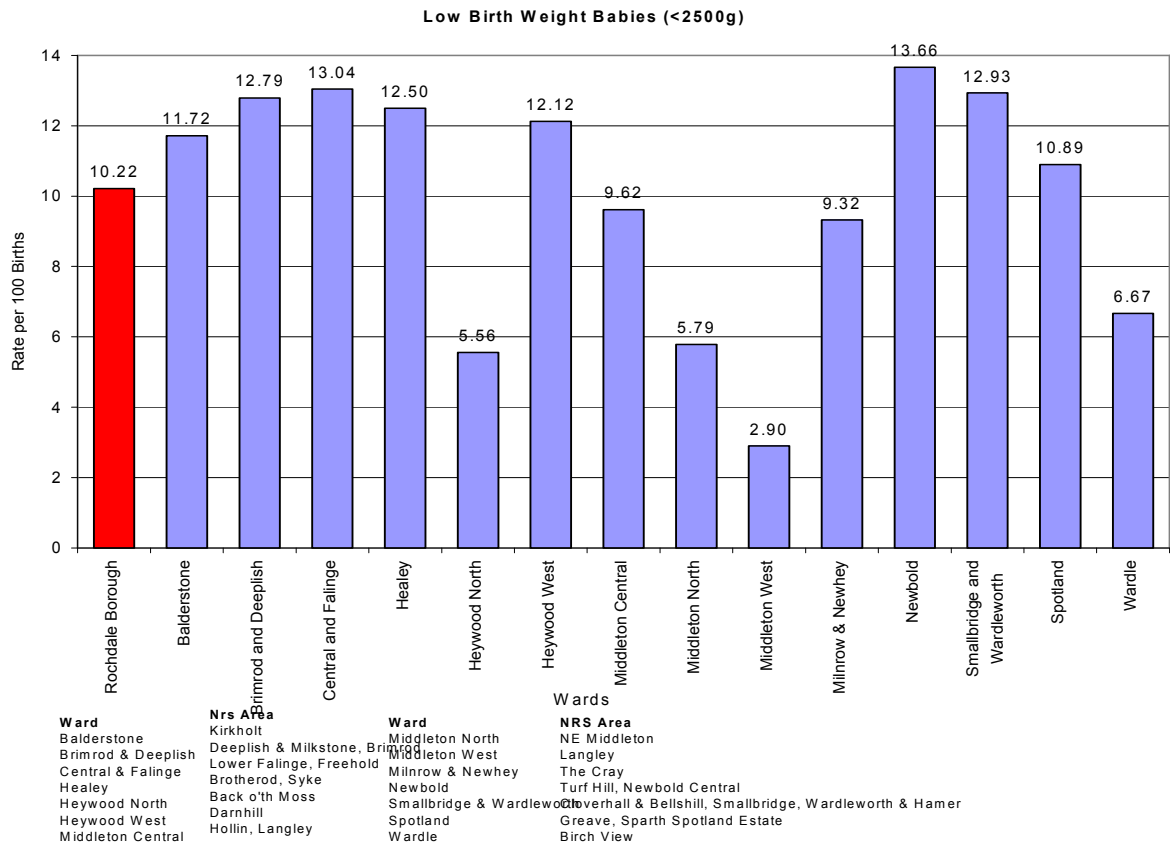
Graph 18: Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Births by Ward, 2002



Source: Rochdale PCT, 2002

The infant mortality rate correlates strongly with poor health in the first few weeks of life. In the Newbold ward the rate of infant mortality is 4.90 per 1000 births. This is slightly lower than the rate for the Rochdale Borough which stands at 5.18.

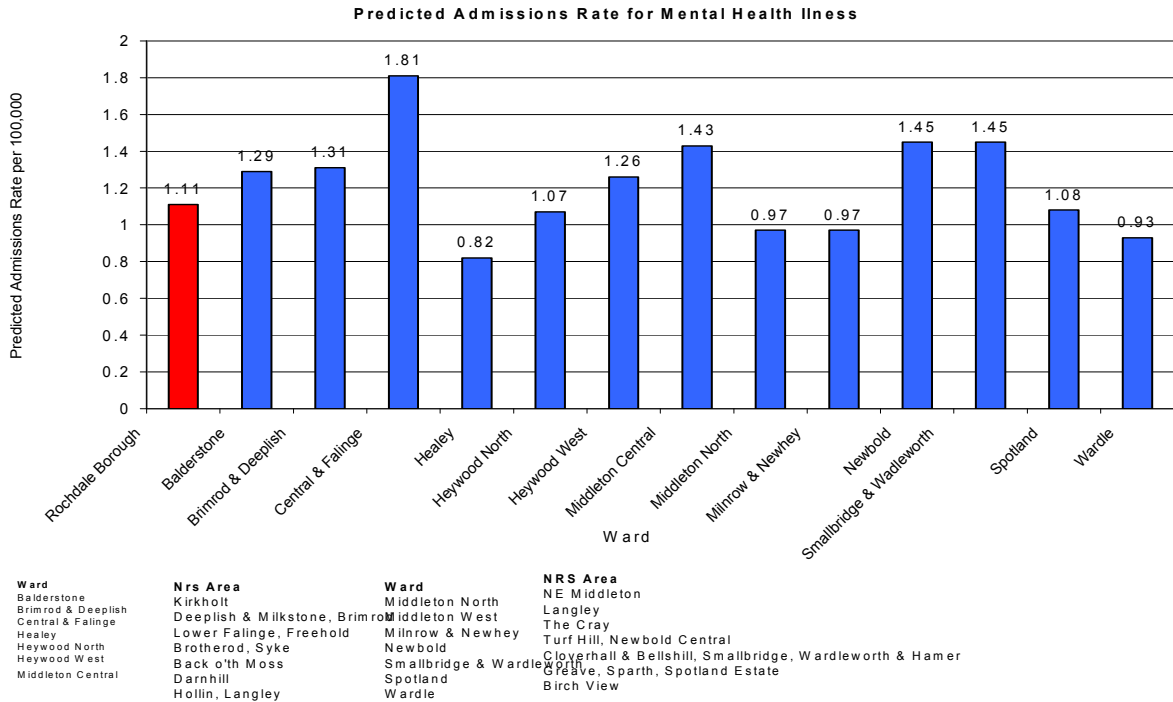
Graph 19: Low Birth Weight Babies (<2500g) by Wards, 2002



Source: Rochdale PCT

In the Newbold ward the rate of low birth weight babies is 13.66 per 100 births. This is the highest rate of low birth weight babies compared to all other wards and Rochdale Borough. Babies born to poorer families are more likely to be premature and of a low birth weight. Low birth weight babies are associated with death in infancy as well as coronary heart disease, diabetes and hypertension/high blood pressure in later life. This therefore indicates that the rate of low birth weight babies born in a particular area can be used as an indication of health deprivation.

Graph 20: Predicted Admissions for Mental Health Illness 2000 by Ward

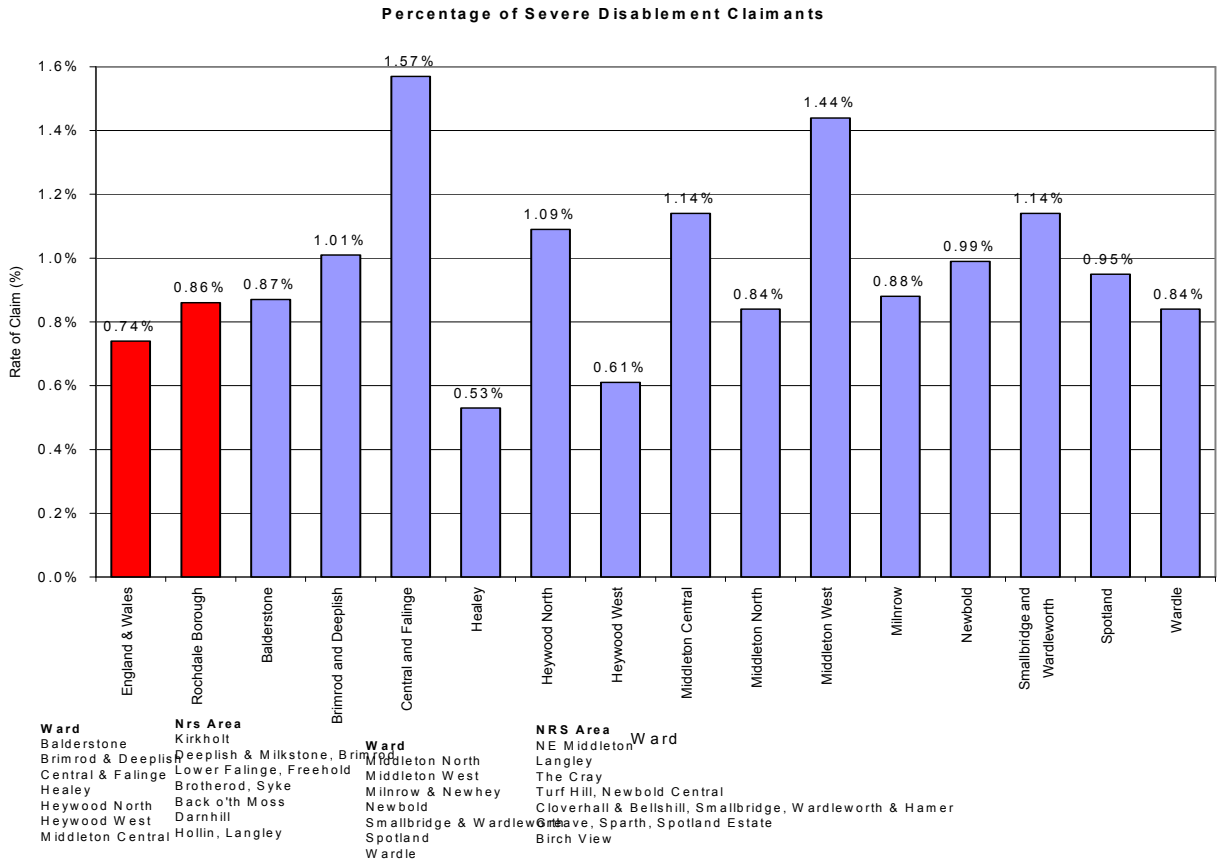


Source: MINI Index, 2000

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

In the Newbold ward the predicted admissions rate for people with mental health problems is 1.45 per 100,000 people. This is lower than the predicted admission rate for the whole of the Rochdale Borough which is 1.11.

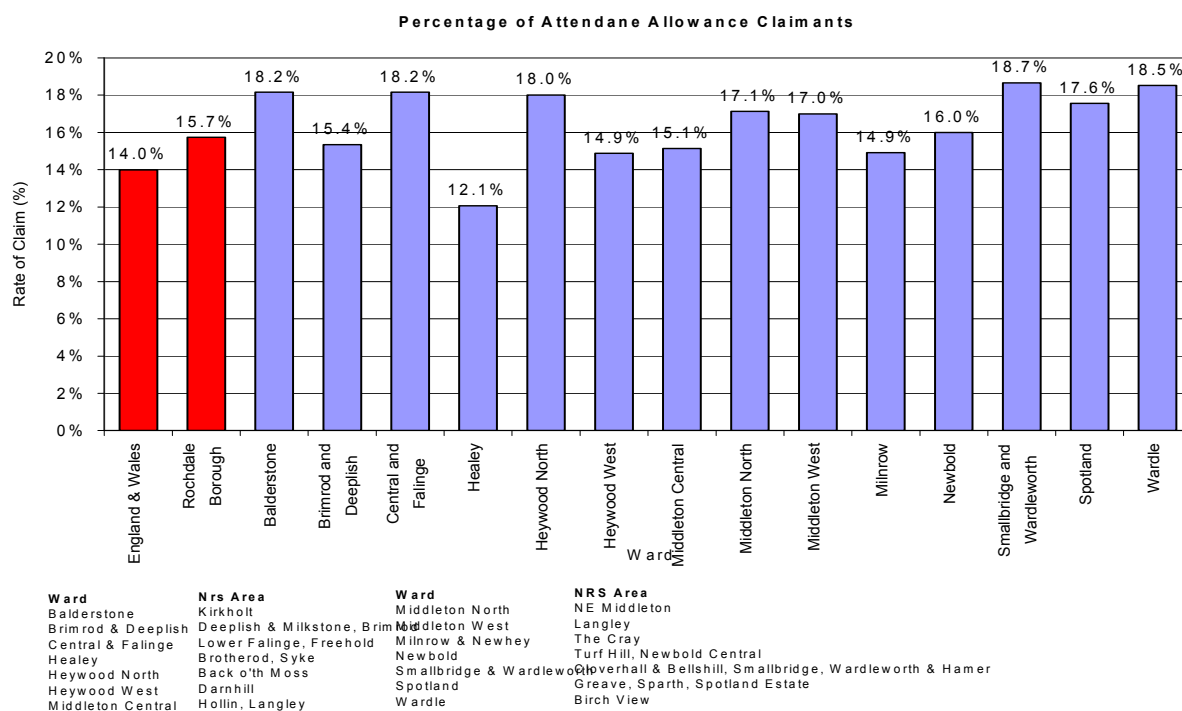
Graph 21: Percentage of People Claiming Severe Disablement Allowance at August 2002



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

In the Newbold ward 0.99% of people claimed Severe Disablement Allowance at August 2002. This was higher than the rate of claim in the Rochdale Borough and the Total NRS area. 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 22: Percentage of People Claiming Attendance Allowance at August 2002



Department for Work and Pensions (Information and 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 Newbold ward 16.0% of people claimed Attendance Allowance. This was higher than the rate of claim in the Rochdale Borough (15.7%) and England and Wales (14.0%).

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. In the Newbold ward 6.5% of people were claiming DLA at August 2002. This was higher than the rate of claim in the Rochdale Borough (5.5%) and 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.

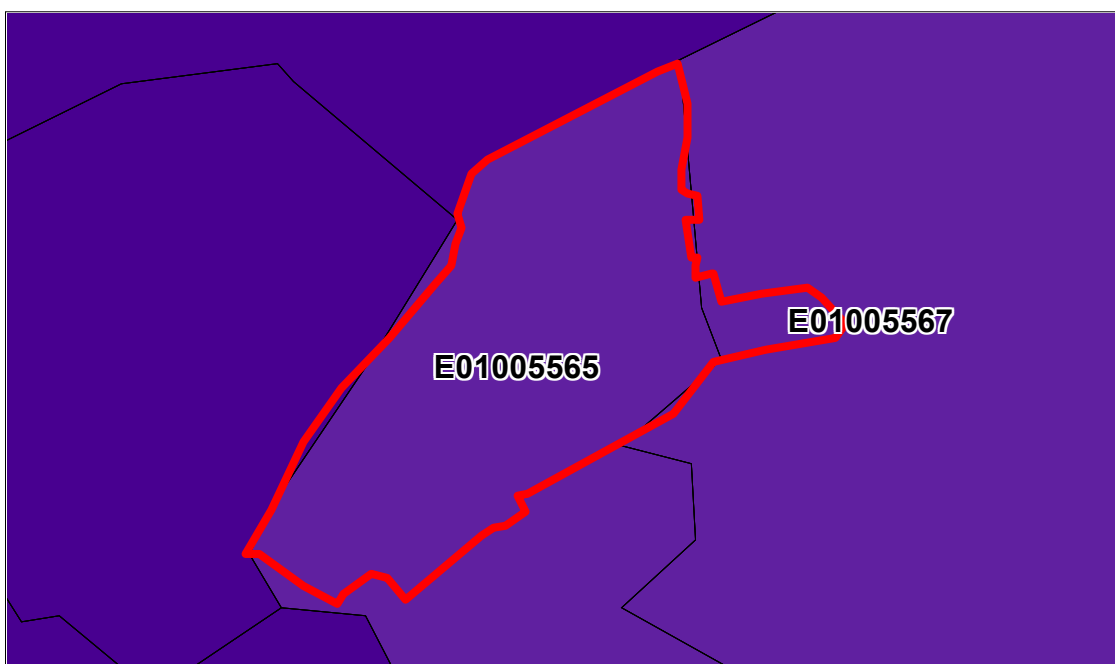
The experience of burglary can disproportionately affect low-income households. Such households are often unable to afford contents insurance especially when living in areas where premiums are extortionately high. Low-income households may not be able to afford security measures and are therefore more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

Table 10: Crime Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005565	5,583	20
E01005567	3,888	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

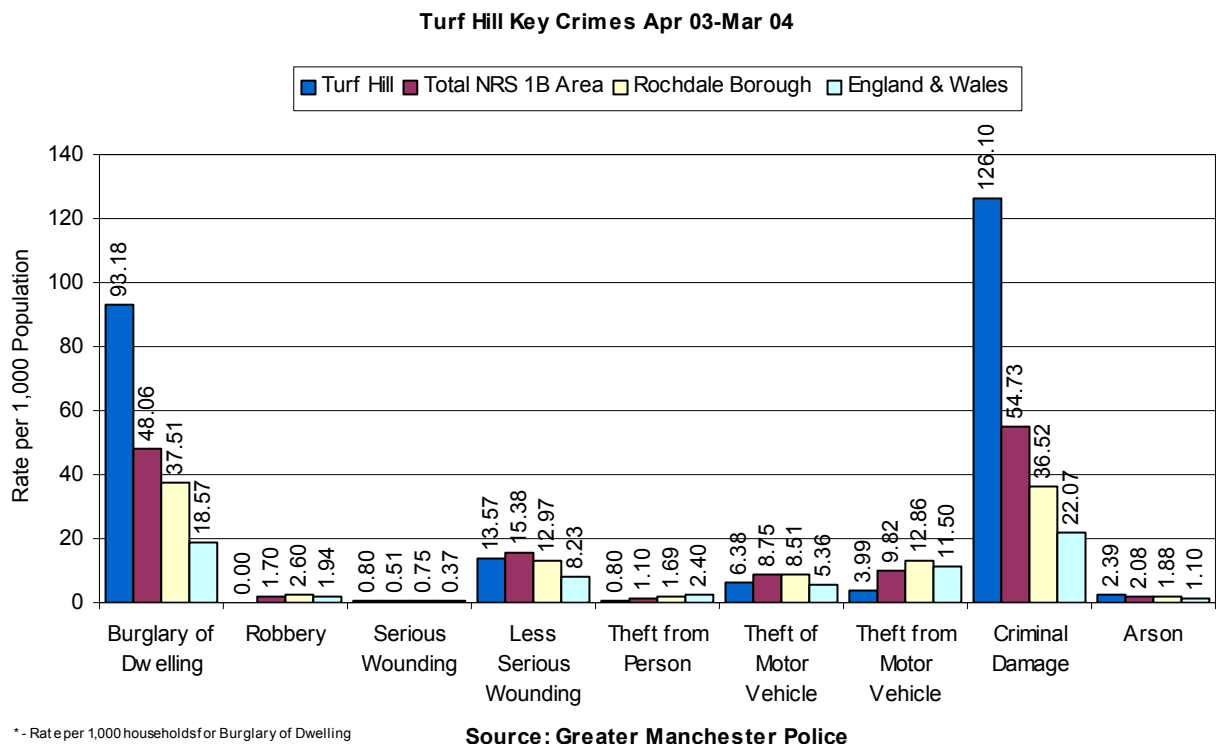
Map 7: Crime Deprivation in Turf Hill



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Crime deprivation measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime themes – burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. Crime deprivation in Turf Hill is high. The SOAs in turf Hill fall within the worst 20% of SOAs in the country in terms of crime deprivation.

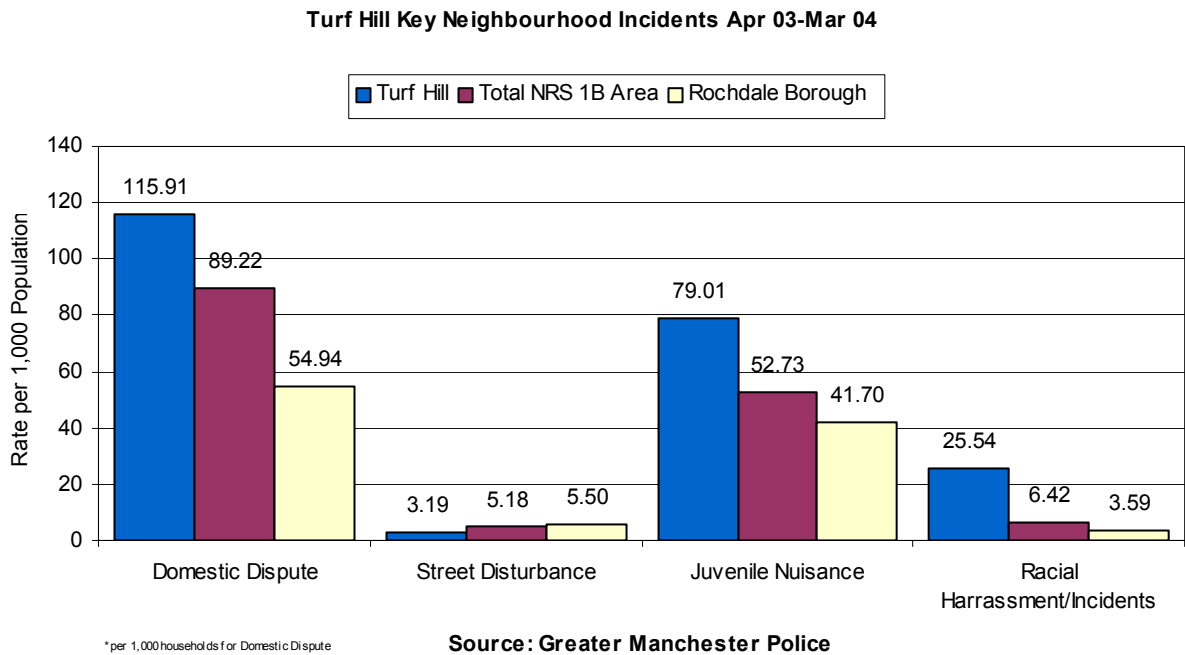
Graph 23: Key Crimes Apr 03 - Mar 04



‘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.

Turfhill has around twice as high a rate of Burglary of Dwelling than the Rochdale Borough as a whole, and around five 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. Turfhill also has almost two and a half times the rate of criminal damage than the Rochdale borough and five 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 high rates of less serious wounding, (around two and half times more than in England and Wales). Other key crimes such as arson, robbery and serious wounding are extremely small in number and so not of significance.

Graph 24: 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.

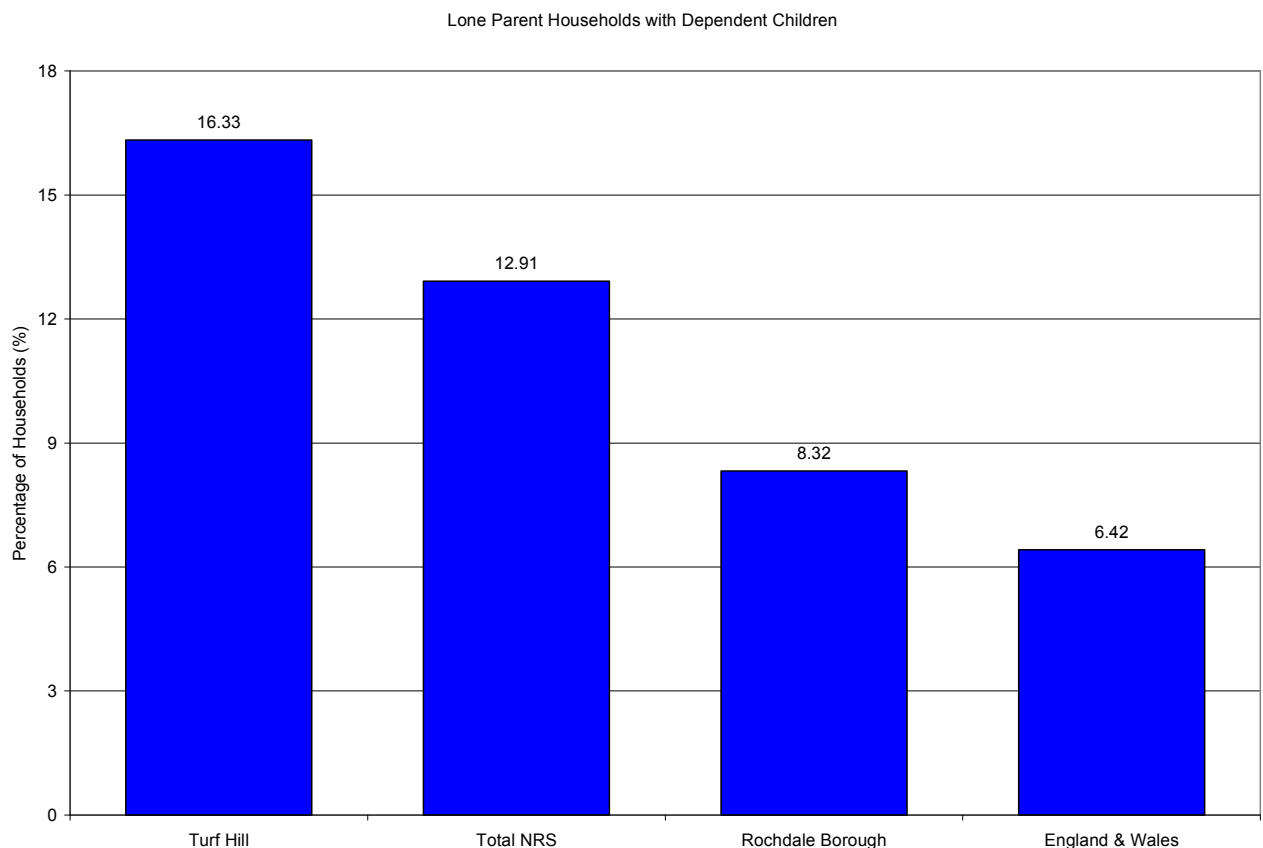
In terms of crime-related incidents Turfhill has an extremely high rate of domestic disputes, around twice as more incidents than the Borough-wide level, however it has a lower level of 'street disturbances', (i.e. public order problems reported to the police that are not crimes) than the Borough as a whole. The level of 'juvenile nuisance' is around twice as high as the Rochdale Borough, and about 30 % higher than in the total NRS 1B areas. Turfhill has a significantly higher than average level of racially aggravated incidents than both the Borough as a whole and the NRS1B area, with around an eight times higher rate than in the borough.

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 Turf Hill 20.04% of the population is made up of children aged between 0-15. 7.60% 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 0-4 in the Total NRS Phase 1B area (7.77%) and the Rochdale Borough (6.71%).

Graph 25: Households with Lone Parents and Dependent Children

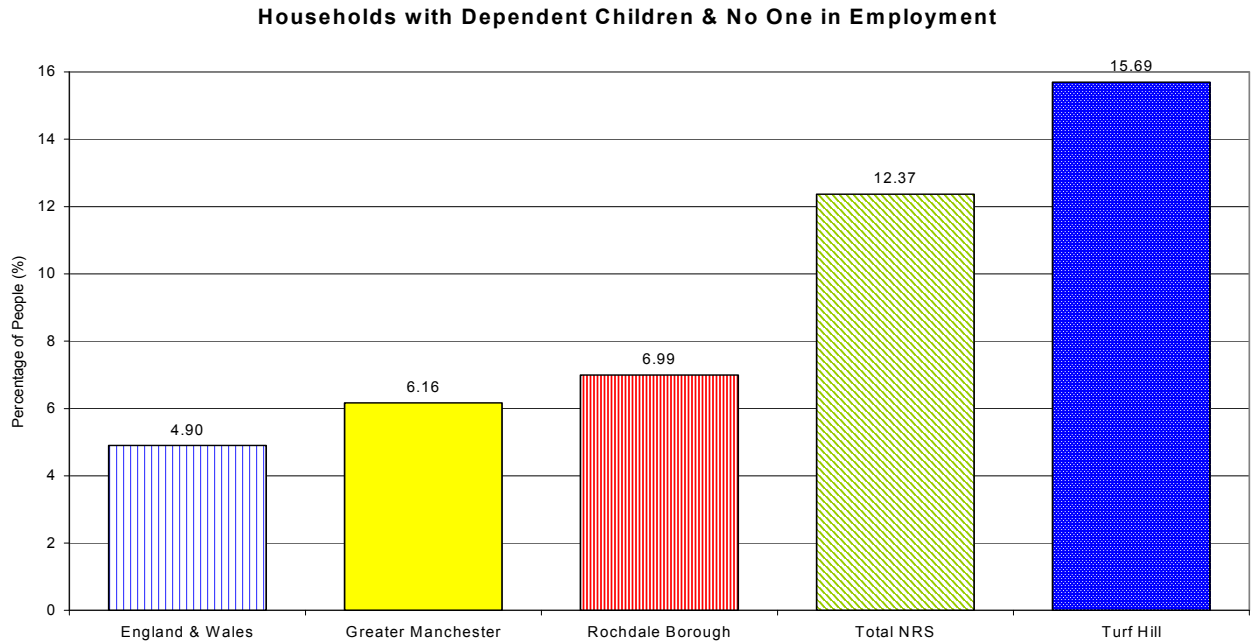


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 20, Crown Copyright 2003

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 Turf Hill 16.33% of households are comprised of lone parents with dependent children. This is higher than the percentage of lone parent household in the Total NRS Phase 1B area (12.91%) and higher than the percentage in the Rochdale Borough (8.32%).

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

Graph 26: Percentage of Households with Dependent Children and No One in Employment.



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

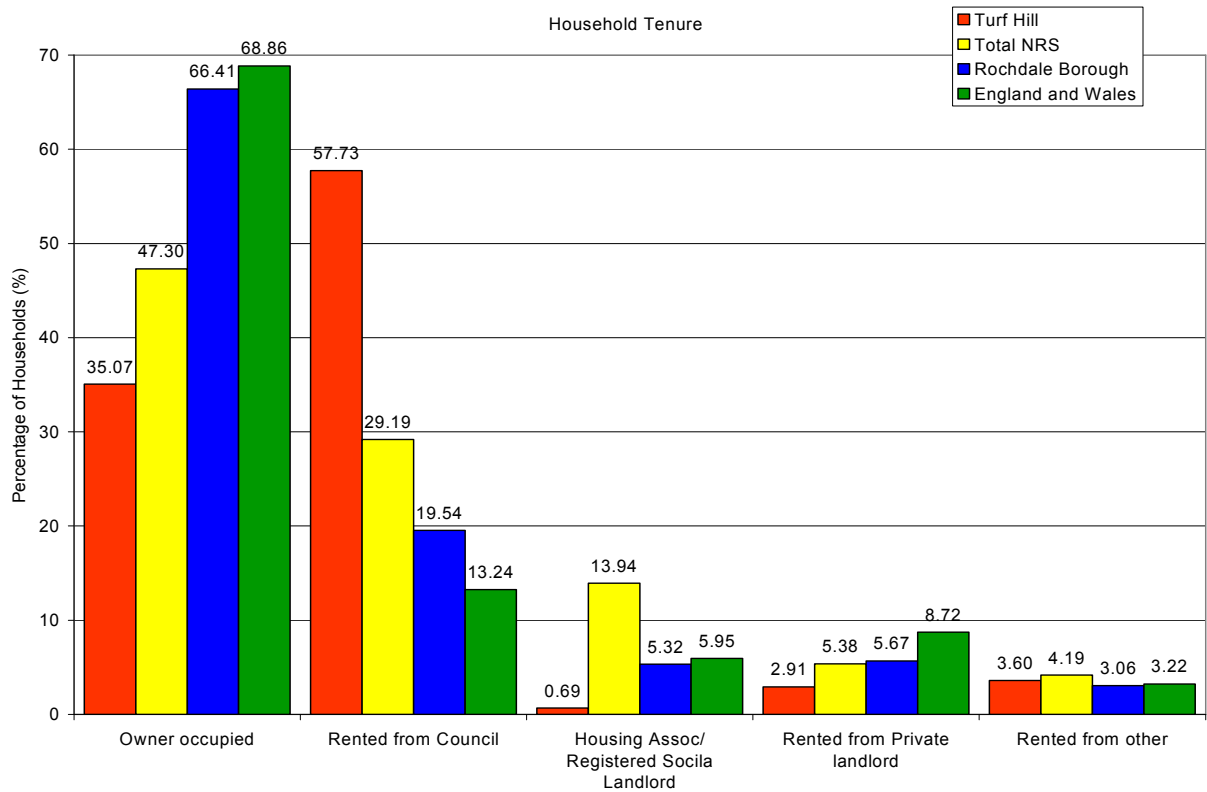
The employment status of the household which children live in also presents a major risk of child poverty. In 1995/96 the UK had the highest rate of children in workless households across the EU. Worklessness creates an economic disadvantage but also creates the potential for stress and tension within a family. It also has the danger of limiting a child's aspirations and social contacts. In Turf Hill there are 15.69% of households which have dependent children and no one in employment, this is higher than percentage for all other areas.

Housing

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

In Turf Hill there are 451 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).

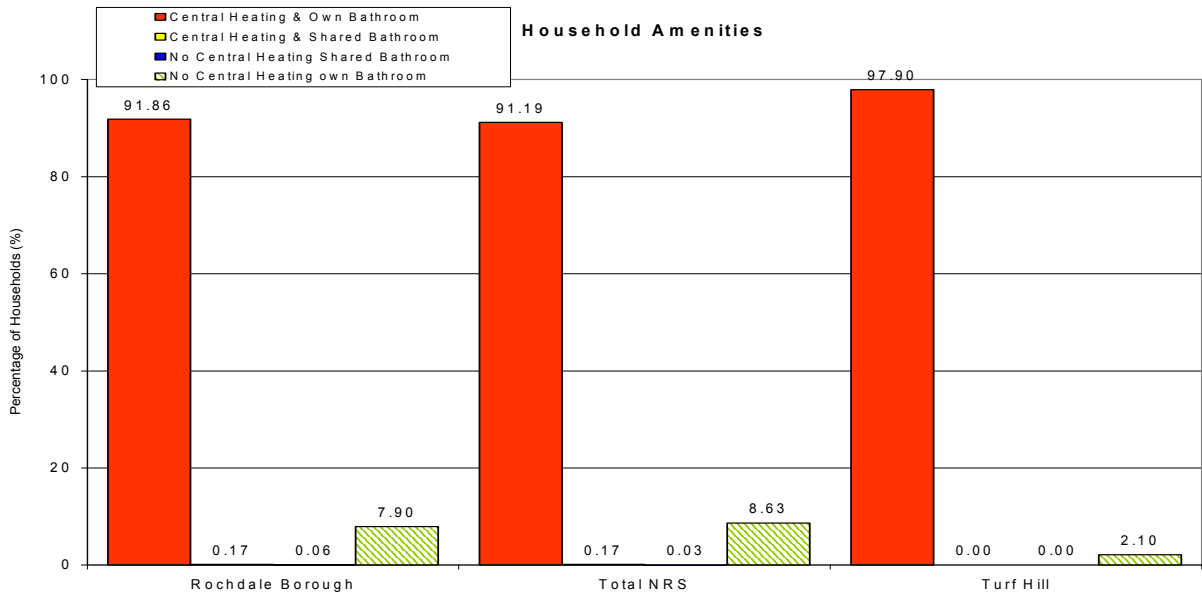
Graph 27: Household Tenure



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

In Turf Hill over half of the households rent their homes from the council (57.73%). This is significantly higher than the percentage in the Rochdale Borough and England and Wales. Only 35.07% of households in Turf Hill own their own home. This is lower than the percentage in all other areas.

Graph 28: Household 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. In Turf Hill a high percentage of households have central heating and their own bathroom (97.90%). This is higher than the percentage in the Total NRS Phase 1B area (91.19%) and the Rochdale Borough (91.86%). Turf Hill has a lower percentage of households in comparison to the Total NRS area and the Rochdale Borough that have no central heating and their own bathroom.

Table 11: Living Environment Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005565	20,616	70
E01005567	11,540	40

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

The living environment deprivation domain measures the quality of housing, air quality and road traffic accidents. Living environment deprivation in Turf Hill is relatively low and is ranked between 11,540 and 20,616.

In Turf Hill 0.44% 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 12: Average House Prices By Financial Year

Year	Turf Hill	Rochdale Borough
01/04/00 - 31/03/01	£27,950.00	£59,212.76
01/04/01 - 31/03/02	£27,651.67	£64,741.20
01/04/02 - 31/03/03	£31,015.33	£73,398.04
01/04/03 - 31/03/04	£61,725.00	£86,160.18

Source: HM Land Registry, Crown copyright 2004

The table above shows that since April 2000 the average house prices in both Turf Hill and the Rochdale Borough have increased. In the Rochdale Borough house prices have increased steadily whereas in Turf Hill house prices have fluctuated. Despite the increases in house prices in Turf Hill the average is still significantly lower than that of the Rochdale Borough

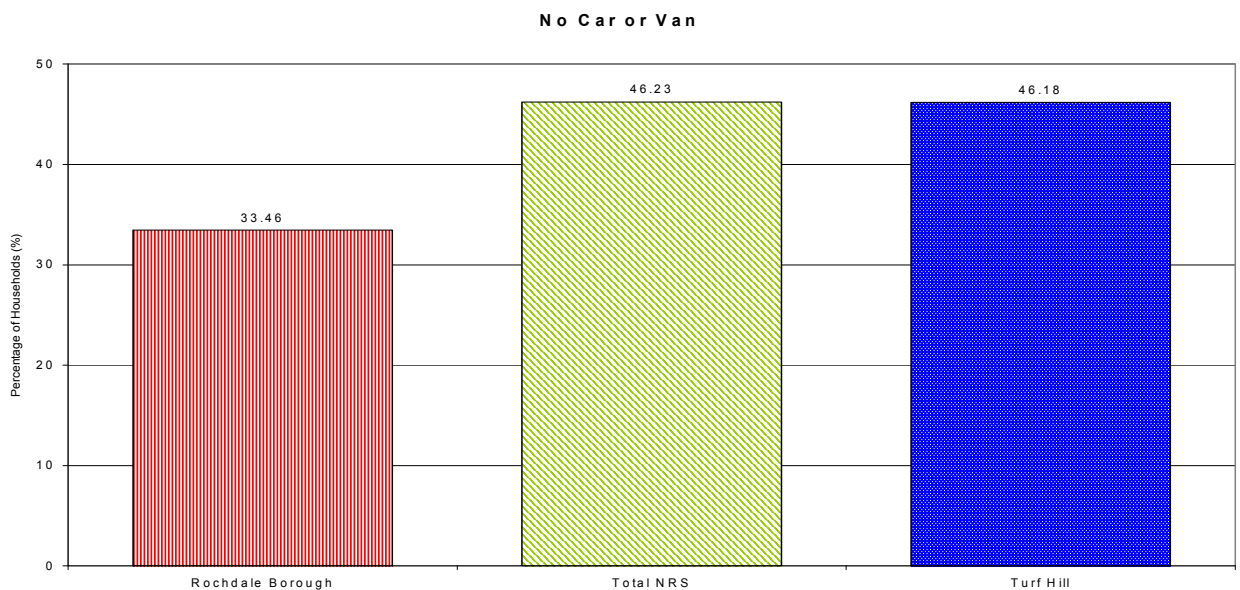
Table 13: Percentages of Properties in each Council Tax Band

Band	% Of Properties
A	98.67
B	0.22
C	0.22
D	0.22
E	0.22
U	0.44

Source: Rochdale M.B.C, Council Tax

In Turf Hill the majority of properties are classified as being in Band A (98.67%). 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 29: Percentage of Households with No Car or Van



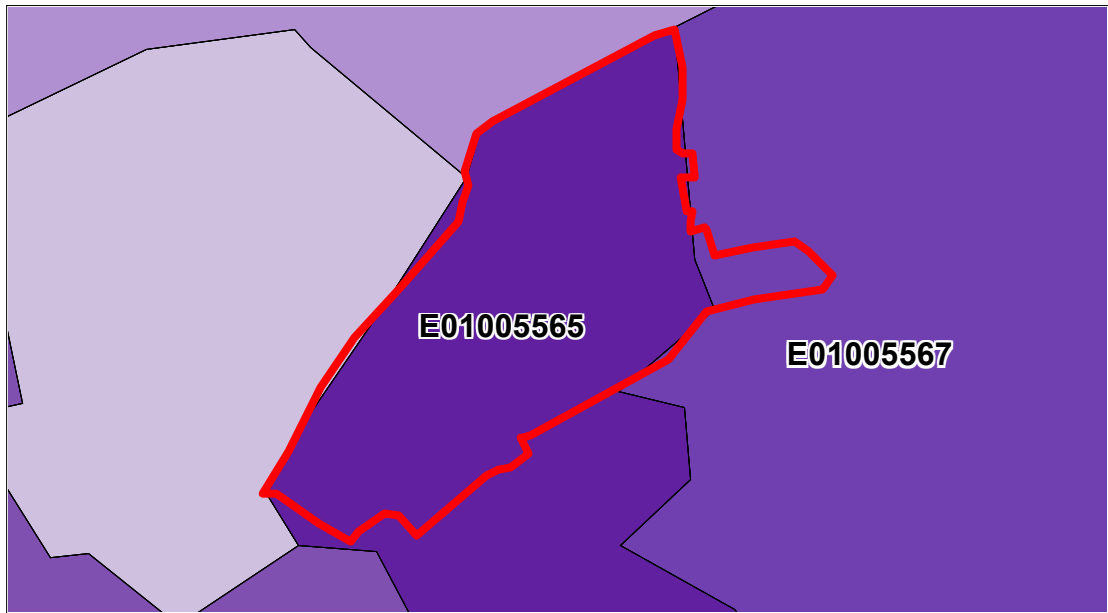
Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09a. Crown Copyright 2003

Nearly half of the households in Turf Hill have no car or van (46.18%). This is lower than the percentage for Rochdale Borough (33.46%) but higher than the Total NRS Area (46.23%). 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 favorable economic circumstance.

Table 13: Barriers to Housing and Services

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005565	5,874	20
E01005567	9,152	30

Map 8: Barriers to Housing and Services in Turf Hill



Barriers to housing and services deprivation has two sub-domains, geographical barriers and wider barriers which include issues relating to access to housing such as affordability. Barriers to housing and services deprivation in Turf Hill is high. Turf Hills SOAs fall within the worst 20% and 30% of SOA in the country.

Bibliography

- Burchardt, T. (2003). "Disability, capability and social exclusion". In Millar, J (ed). "Understanding Social Security, The Policy Press, Bristol
- Burrows, R. (2003). "Poverty and Home Ownership in Contemporary Britain". The Policy Press, Bristol.
- Camina, M. (2004). " Understanding and Engaging in Deprived Communities" Home Office Report Online. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs04/rdsolr0704.pdf>.
- Department for Education and Skills. (2001). "Youth Cohort Study: The activities and experiences of 16 year olds: England and Wales". www.dfes.gov.uk/statistics.
- Department of Trade and Industry. (1998). "Our Competitive Future: Building the Knowledge Drive Economy: The Competitiveness White Paper". The Stationery Office, London.
- Department of Work and Pensions. (2002). "The Abstract of Statistics". Stationery Office, London.
- Darton, D and Strelitz, J. (eds). (2003). "Tackling UK Poverty and Disadvantage in the twenty-first century. An explanation of the issues". Joseph Rowntree Foundation.
- Feinstein L. and Symons J. (1999). "Attainment in Secondary School" .Oxford Economic Papers, 51:Pg. 300-321.
- Gordon, D. Adelman, L. et al (2000). "Poverty and Social Exclusion in Britain" Joseph Rowntree Foundation.
- Green, A. (1999). "Problems of Measuring Participation in the Labour Market". in Dorling, D and Simpson, S. (eds). "Statistics in Society. The Arithmetic of Politics" Arnold, London.
- Home Office. (2000). "The 2000 British Crime Survey: England and Wales". Home Office, London.
- Home Office. (2001). "Recorder Crime Statistics: England and Wales" Home Office, London.
- HM Treasury. (2004). "Child Poverty Review". HM Treasury, London.
- Lupton, R (2003) "Poverty Street – The dynamics of Neighbourhood Decline and Renewal" The Policy Press
- Manson, D. (ed) (2003). "Explaining Ethnic Differences: Changing Patterns of Disadvantage on Britain". The Policy Press, Bristol. Chapters 4, 5, 7 and 9.
- Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (July 2002) "Factsheet 7: Crime and Neighbourhood Renewal". Neighbourhood Renewal Unit.
- Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (July 2002) "Factsheet 17:Education, Skills and Neighbourhood Renewal". Neighbourhood Renewal Unit.
- Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (July 2002) "Factsheet 14:Housing and Neighbourhood Renewal". Neighbourhood Renewal Unit.
- Oldham M.B.C (2001). "Social Inclusion Audit". Policy, Performance and Regeneration. Policy and Partnership Division.

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

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

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

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

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