

# **Manchester Jewish Housing Association**

## **A study of the housing needs of the Jewish communities in Greater Manchester**

### **Final report**

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Salford Housing & Urban Studies Unit is a dedicated multi-disciplinary research and consultancy unit providing a range of services relating to housing, regeneration and urban and community policy to public and private sector clients. The Unit brings together researchers drawn from a range of disciplines including: social policy, housing management, urban geography, environmental management, psychology, social care and social work.

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Finally, special thanks must go, of course, to the individuals and households who found the time to talk to us and answer our questions in a full, honest and patient manner. It is hoped that this report is able to reflect accurately their experiences and needs.

The report is based on research undertaken by the study team and the analysis and comment thereafter does not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of the research commissioning authorities, or any participating stakeholders and agencies. The authors take responsibility for any inaccuracies or omissions in the report.

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# Executive Summary

## The study

There has been a Jewish community in Greater Manchester since the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Greater numbers of people migrated to the area during and after the Second World War when refugees and survivors of the Holocaust settled in a number of the boroughs. Indeed, the largest Orthodox Jewish community outside London is situated within the boundaries of Salford, Bury and Manchester. The overall aim of this study was to provide an assessment of the housing needs of Jewish communities in Greater Manchester. In particular, the study aimed to do the following:

- Map population change, household sizes, ages and the location, size and types of housing occupied by Jewish households;
- Examine whether there has been significant movement of the Jewish community (domestically and internationally);
- Identify a range of demographic trends amongst the sample population, including housing circumstances and characteristics; economic activity, age, employment, education / study, membership of a synagogue and the particular denomination;
- Identify any housing needs relating to health, disability, age of the individual, condition of the property, security of tenure, appropriateness of location, proximity of the property to a place of worship, community infrastructure and retail provision;
- Explore economic circumstances and housing costs, particularly in relation to the financial capacity of the household and whether housing costs are being met, whether the household has any affordability issues relating to its housing needs now and in the future, and what barriers exist to specific housing products such as affordable housing;
- Identify housing expectations, looking specifically at the type, tenure, location and size of housing the household might expect in the short term future at intervals of 5 years and 10 years;
- Explore future aspirations, focusing on longer term needs and aspirations of the household including need arising from childbirth, aging; needs related to health, disability or other factors over the next 5 years and the next 10 years;
- Assess the extent to which lifestyle, level of practice of religion or other reasons motivate or demotivate household movement;
- Assess whether the existing home meets the current needs including religious and cultural needs; and
- Measure the level of community cohesion with the wider community in Manchester and measure the extent of anti-social behaviour, harassment, incidence and fear of crime.

The study was commissioned by Manchester Jewish Housing Association in December 2010 and was conducted by a team of researchers from the Salford Housing & Urban Studies Unit (SHUSU) at the University of Salford. The study was greatly aided by research support from a number of community interviewers and was managed by a steering group composed of representatives of Manchester Jewish Housing Association, Bury Council, Manchester City Council and Salford City Council.

**Methods**

- A survey of **249** Jewish households carried out by community interviewers; and
- Additional qualitative consultation with **33** people through three focus groups; one for each of the main local authority areas (Bury, Manchester and Salford).

This summary outlines some of the key findings from the consultation with Jewish communities. A full analysis of all data sources can be found in the main report.

**The survey sample**

**Local authority area**

- 46% of the sample currently was living in Bury; this was followed by Manchester (25%) and Salford (24%). A smaller number of interviews were carried out in other local authority areas.

Table i: Number of interviews by local authority area

	<b>All</b>	
	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
Bury	114	46
Manchester	62	25
Salford	60	24
Stockport	6	2
Trafford	5	2
Bolton	1	<1
Rochdale	1	<1
	<b>249</b>	<b>100</b>

**Age and gender**

- Around two thirds of the sample (67%) was in the working age range (18 – 64), while just under a third (32%) was over the age of 65. Nearly a quarter of respondents were aged 50 – 59 (24%).
- 63% of the sample was female and 37% was male.

**Level of religious practice**

- Over a third of respondents (35%) identified themselves as Traditional; however, the sample included a diversity of respondents ranging from Strictly Orthodox to non-observant.



- Salford had the highest percentage of people who identified themselves as Strictly Orthodox (53% of the Salford sample).
- The respondents who identified themselves as Cultural and those who were non-observant appeared to be more likely to be living in Manchester.

Table ii: Level of religious practice

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Strictly Orthodox	48	19	13	11	2	3	32	53	1	8
Shabbat observant	32	13	24	21	4	6	4	7	-	-
Traditional	88	35	44	39	22	35	17	28	5	38
Reform	30	12	16	14	8	13	3	5	3	23
Liberal	7	3	4	4	2	3	-	-	1	8
Cultural	17	7	5	4	11	18	1	2	-	-
Non-observant	15	6	5	4	7	11	2	3	1	8
Other	12	5	3	3	6	10	1	2	2	15
	<b>249</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

### Household information

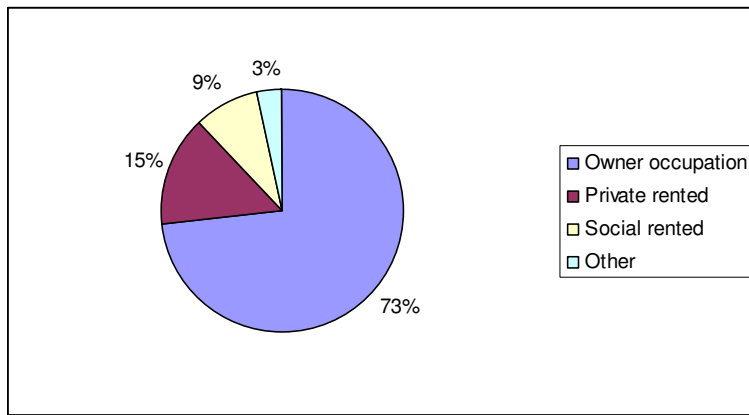
- 53% of respondents were single; 43% were married; and 4% were cohabiting. The percentage of respondents who were single was highest amongst the Manchester sample (74%), while the Salford sample had the highest percentage of those who were married (57%).
- 35% of the sample was single person households, with a further 35% of the sample being two-person households.
- 22% of the sample had children living in their household. The number of children ranged from one to six children; the majority, however, had between one and three children. The respondents with larger families (e.g. four to six children) all identified themselves as Strictly Orthodox.

### Accommodation

#### Property type and tenure

- The most common property type was a house (61%); followed by a flat (33%). The Bury sample had the highest percentage of people living in houses (73%), whilst the Manchester sample had the highest percentage of people living in flats (61%).
- 73% were owner-occupiers; 15% lived in private rented accommodation; and 9% in socially rented accommodation.

Chart i: Property tenure



- Looking in greater detail at tenure, 45% of the sample indicated that they were mortgage free; this percentage was highest in Bury (57%). Looking at the age of those who were mortgage free, 66% were over 60, with a further 26% aged 50 – 59.

### Rent or mortgage costs

- Rent / mortgage costs ranged from under £130.00 up to £1,295 per month; however, people most commonly were paying between £256 and £775.
- Respondents paying more than £776 were all living in Bury. With the exception of one respondent – who was living in a Council property – those paying more than £776 were all owner-occupiers.

### Satisfaction with property

- 84% of respondents were satisfied with the size of their home, while 12% were dissatisfied. The respondents in Bury were most likely to be satisfied (90%).
- Nearly a third of the Manchester sample felt that they did not have enough space in their current home, while 27% of Salford respondents said they did not have enough space. The sample revealed cases where five people were living in two bedroom properties, plus individuals who indicated that they have seven or eight household members and were living in three bedroom properties. These respondents were all living in Salford.
- The majority of respondents (96%) felt that their current property met their cultural / religious needs.
- The issue that people appeared to have most dissatisfaction with was the amount of storage space within properties.

### Aspirations to move

- 17% of the sample wanted to move in the next 12 months, while 11% aspired to move in the next 2 – 5 years.
- Half of the sample indicated that they would be staying in their current property indefinitely.

Table iii: Would you like to move to a different property?

	<b>All</b>		<b>Bury</b>		<b>Manchester</b>		<b>Salford</b>		<b>Other</b>	
	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
In the next 12 months	41	17	9	8	16	26	14	23	2	17
In the next 1 – 2 years	23	9	12	11	8	13	3	5	-	-
In the next 2 – 5 years	26	11	13	12	7	11	5	8	1	8
In the next 5 – 10 years	11	4	5	4	1	2	4	7	1	8
Staying here indefinitely	124	50	64	57	26	43	29	48	5	42
Other	5	2	1	1	1	2	3	5	-	-
Not sure at moment	16	7	9	8	2	3	2	3	3	25
	<b>246</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes three missing cases

- Size of property was one of the most common reasons for wanting to move. This was not just in terms of needing a larger property and a number of respondents indicated that they wanted to downsize.
- Overall, the people who wanted to move wanted to remain in the local authority area where they currently lived.

### Views on affordable housing options

- Around three quarters of the sample had never heard of most of the different affordable housing options. Shared ownership and shared equity were the options of which people were most likely to be aware.
- A number of concerns were raised in the focus groups in relation to the affordable housing options, which related to how affordable they were actually and concerns about property value.
- Location was also a key issue in relation to affordable housing and people were concerned as to whether the products would be available in the areas where the Jewish community lives.

### Future needs from household growth or family movement

- 21% of respondents indicated that members of their household (e.g. son or daughter) would require their own home in the next five years. This percentage was higher amongst the Salford sample (26%) and lowest amongst the Manchester sample (12%).
- Thirty-two respondents indicated there was one household member; ten respondents indicated that there were two household members (e.g. two sons, son and daughter); and one respondent indicated there were three household members who would require their own accommodation in the next five years. Therefore, there were potentially 55 new households requiring their own home over the next five years.
- 4% of the sample indicated that family members would be moving to their areas from elsewhere in the UK, while 2% had family moving to their area from overseas.

## **Views on the local area**

### **Satisfaction with local area**

- Over half of the sample (53%) was very satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live, with a further 31% indicating that they were fairly satisfied.
- The respondents interviewed in Manchester were most likely to express dissatisfaction with their neighbourhood, with 24% indicating that they were fairly dissatisfied.
- 89% of the sample indicated that their local area met their cultural / religious needs. This percentage was highest amongst the Salford and Bury respondents (95% and 93% respectively).

### **Experiences of crime and anti-social behaviour**

- Respondents were asked to indicate whether they had experienced any of the following: crime against property; crime against person; hate crime; or anti-social behaviour. Of this list, anti-social behaviour was highlighted most frequently (24% of respondents).
- Forty-six respondents (18%) had experienced hate crime. This percentage was far higher amongst the Salford sample (38%), while the Manchester respondents were least likely to have experienced hate crime (11%).
- With regard to level of religious practice, 57% of those who had experienced hate crime were Strictly Orthodox; followed by Shabbat observant (17%) and Traditional (13%).

### **Health and social care needs**

- 142 households (57%) included someone with a disability or health condition. Out of these households, five (4%) had children with health problems / disabilities; the remainder were adults within the household.
- The health problems / disabilities that people referred to most frequently were heart problems, visual impairment, mobility problems and arthritis.
- Out of the 142 households, 42% indicated that the person(s) in their household with a disability / health condition required assistance with daily tasks due to their condition. The daily tasks that people commonly needed support for were cleaning, shopping, laundry, as well as generally moving around the property.
- The facility that people did not have currently but which was required most commonly was a disability adapted bath or shower (14% indicated that they needed this), this was followed by a downstairs toilet (9%).
- 15% of the sample indicated that they or someone in their household would be interested in moving to a scheme specifically for older people.

- With regard to the respondents who were not interested in schemes for older people, when asked what their preference would be when older, the majority (91%) indicated that they would prefer to live independently with support in their own home.

## **Conclusions**

The following provides a summary of the main conclusions based on the findings of the study.

### **Accommodation needs, aspirations and affordability**

The study has highlighted a predominance of owner occupation (73% of the sample), with a large proportion of respondents indicating that they were mortgage free. Perhaps unsurprisingly, those who were mortgage free fell into the older age ranges, with the majority being over 60. Following owner occupation, the most common tenure was private rented accommodation, particularly amongst those interviewed in Salford and Manchester. With regard to socially rented accommodation, only a small proportion of respondents were renting from the Council or a housing association.

The sample was divided fairly equally between those who wanted to move to a different property and those who would remain in their current property indefinitely. The majority of those who wanted to move (70%) indicated that they wanted owner occupation. This was followed by renting from a Jewish housing association (9%) or renting from a private landlord (9%). What is interesting is that while no one appeared to want to move to socially rented accommodation, when asked later on if they would consider renting from the Council or a non-Jewish housing association, nearly a quarter of respondents said they would consider it, with socially rented accommodation in some cases being perceived as preferable to private rented accommodation. One focus group session also highlighted positive views on socially rented accommodation as providing an affordable, but also regulated, option.

In terms of future need, 21% of the sample indicated that members of their household would require their own home in the next five years; this was particularly evident in the Salford sample (26% of respondents). Given the preference for owner occupation – as with many communities – this study highlighted affordability as a key issue, particularly for young people and young families who want to ‘get on the property ladder’. While there was limited response to the question on level of savings, the majority of those who did respond indicated that they had no savings or were currently in debt.

One aspect of the study was to explore awareness of, and views on, different affordable housing products through the survey and a series of focus groups. It was evident from the survey that the majority of respondents had not heard of most of the different options available, which suggests an issue around the need to raise awareness of the affordable housing products. Indeed, the focus group discussions highlighted the need to think about how to market the different options, including some comments around the complexity of some of the products. Furthermore, the focus group sessions highlighted that written information alone is not necessarily adequate to provide people with an understanding of the nuances of different products, and the opportunity for people to ask questions about the options was vital to being able to make an informed choice.

However, an overwhelming issue throughout the study was the issue of location: in particular the desire to live in close proximity to Jewish communities and community facilities. While it was suggested that some people might be willing to live in other areas of Greater Manchester, it was highlighted cultural and religious facilities would need to be easily accessible. Thus, while people were open to exploring the affordable housing options, particularly for first time buyers or for those looking at alternatives to private renting, the main concern was whether such products would be available in the areas where they wanted to live.

### **Health and social care needs**

Over half of the sample indicated that someone within the household had a health condition or disability. The interviews suggested that a large proportion of these individuals (42%) required support or assistance with everyday household tasks such as cleaning and shopping, but also mobility around the property. The needs and experiences of carers may be an area where further information is required. It was also evident that individuals within the household were undertaking a caring role, either on their own or alongside other family members and outside agencies. Such individuals need to be aware of the types of support available to assist them with their caring role, and the needs and experiences of carers may be an area where more in-depth information is required.

With regard to specialist accommodation (e.g. accommodation without stairs, accommodation with alarm call system, etc.), the survey interviews suggested a low level of need. Looking at preferences when older, for example, respondents wanted to live independently in their own homes for as long as possible. We need to recognise, however, that people – particularly younger people – are not able to anticipate the type of support they will need in the future. Indeed, discussions in the focus groups revealed that while people wanted to remain in their own homes, they recognised that as they got older and as their health deteriorated they would require sheltered accommodation or some form of supported accommodation. There were mixed views on whether or not such accommodation should be Jewish-only. While there did appear to be a preference for Jewish-only provision, there were a number of people who welcomed the idea of a mixed scheme as long as cultural practices were respected.

### **Community cohesion**

While the focus of this study was housing experiences, we did explore wider issues in relation to views on their local area as well as asking respondents about any experiences of hate crime. Forty-six respondents (18%) indicated that they had experienced hate crime. It was apparent that there was an issue of 'visibility' in relation to hate crime, with the Strictly Orthodox community being most likely to have experienced anti-Semitic comments. Indeed, a common experience that emerged from the survey related to abuse from passing vehicles. The focus groups also reiterated the issue of hate crime being directed at those who are 'visibly Jewish', particularly in areas – such as Salford – where there is a large Orthodox community.

## **Reflections on the scope of study**

While the study endeavoured to be as inclusive as possible in terms of local authority coverage, in some areas (e.g. outside main population areas – Bury, Manchester, Salford) it was more difficult to engage with Jewish communities in the fieldwork period that was available for the study. Therefore, in the future, more work may be needed focusing on Jewish communities in the areas of Greater Manchester where there was less representation. The study was also based on a particular methodology (i.e. a community interviewer approach), and while this has a number of benefits in terms of engendering a greater sense of ownership of the study, there are certain limitations to the sample that need to be taken into account.

The survey approach in this study has enabled us to collect data on a range of different issues. However, the study represents a ‘snap shot’ of a population at a given time. Therefore, it is recognised that there is a need to ensure regular monitoring of the population. The brief for the study was ambitious in its scope, focusing on Greater Manchester but also trying to capture data on different levels of religious practice. In many respects, the data provides a starting point for key stakeholders to look at how to take the findings forward or where further information is required, for example, in relation to the needs of young families, or housing related needs of older people.

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# Outline of the Report

## Section I: Background to the study

**Chapter 1** provides a brief overview of the main aims and objectives of the study.

**Chapter 2** presents details of the methods, including looking at the sampling strategy and sampling issues.

**Chapter 3** outlines some of the findings from existing data on the Jewish population in Greater Manchester.

## Section II: Findings from consultation with Jewish households

**Chapter 4** offers an analysis of the characteristics of the survey sample of Jewish households.

**Chapter 5** looks at the current accommodation experiences and aspirations of the survey sample of Jewish households.

**Chapter 6** contains analysis of the survey in relation to respondents' views on their local area.

**Chapter 7** offers an analysis of any health and social care needs identified in the survey.

Finally, **Chapter 8** provides some concluding comments and sets out some ways forward based on the findings of the study.

## **Section I: Background to the study**

This section outlines the background to the *Study of the housing needs of the Jewish communities in Greater Manchester*. It provides an overview of the aims and objectives, as well as outlining the methods employed in the study.

Furthermore, this section provides a review of some of the existing research and data in relation to the Jewish communities in Greater Manchester.

# 1. Overview

This report presents the findings of a study looking at the housing needs of Jewish communities in Greater Manchester. The research was commissioned by Manchester Jewish Housing Association in December 2010 and was conducted by a team of researchers from the Salford Housing & Urban Studies Unit (SHUSU) at the University of Salford. The study was greatly aided by research support from a number of community interviewers and was managed by a steering group composed of representatives of Manchester Jewish Housing Association, Bury Council, Manchester City Council and Salford City Council.

## 1.1 Study brief

There has been a Jewish community in Greater Manchester since the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Greater numbers of people migrated to the area during and after the Second World War when refugees and survivors of the Holocaust settled in a number of the boroughs. Indeed, the largest Orthodox Jewish community outside London is situated within the boundaries of Salford, Bury and Manchester. Although notable numbers of the community are concentrated in particular areas, the Jewish population is dispersed throughout Greater Manchester.

The overall aim of this project was to provide an assessment of the housing needs of Jewish communities in Greater Manchester. In particular, the study aimed to do the following:

- Map population change, household sizes, ages and the location, size and types of housing occupied by Jewish households;
- Examine whether there has been significant movement of the Jewish community (domestically and internationally);
- Identify a range of demographic trends amongst the sample population, including housing circumstances and characteristics; economic activity, age, employment, education / study, membership of a synagogue and the particular denomination;
- Identify any housing needs relating to health, disability, age of the individual, condition of the property, security of tenure, appropriateness of location, proximity of the property to a place of worship, community infrastructure and retail provision;
- Explore economic circumstances and housing costs, particularly in relation to the financial capacity of the household and whether housing costs are being met, whether the household has any affordability issues relating to its housing needs now and in the future, and what barriers exist to specific housing products such as affordable housing;
- Identify housing expectations, looking specifically at the type, tenure, location and size of housing the household might expect in the short term future at intervals of 5 years and 10 years;

- Explore future aspirations, focusing on longer term needs and aspirations of the household including need arising from childbirth, aging; needs related to health, disability or other factors over the next 5 years and the next 10 years;
- Assess the extent to which lifestyle, level of practice of religion or other reasons motivate or demotivate household movement;
- Assess whether the existing home meets the current needs including religious and cultural needs; and
- Measure the level of community cohesion with the wider community in Manchester and measure the extent of anti-social behaviour, harassment, incidence and fear of crime.

## 2. Methods

This study involved two main phases of data collection:

- Phase one: survey of Jewish households; and
- Phase two: focus groups with Jewish community members.

Each of these phases is described in more detail below. In addition to the two main phases of data collection, there was a review of some of the existing data relating to Jewish communities in Greater Manchester, as well consultation with representatives from a number of local authorities in the study area.

### 2.1 Phase one: Survey of Jewish households

This phase of the study involved undertaking personal interviews with Jewish households across Greater Manchester. The survey took place between January and March 2011. The survey is discussed in detail under three sections below: questionnaire design; fieldwork and interviewers; and sampling issues.

#### *Questionnaire design*

The survey utilised a structured questionnaire, which contained the following sections:

- Current home;
- Previous homes;
- Local area;
- Health and social care needs;
- Future accommodation needs; and
- Information about the household.

The questionnaire included a mixture of tick-box and open-ended questions. This mixed approach enabled us to gather quantifiable information, but also allowed for contextualisation and qualification by some narrative responses.

#### *Fieldwork and interviewers*

The fieldwork for this study was carried out by community interviewers. In order to recruit community interviewers the study was publicised to the Jewish communities through a number of organisations, including: Manchester Jewish Representative Council, Federation of Jewish Services, Interlink, Manchester Beth Din, Manchester Jewish Community Care, Greater Manchester Jewish Mental Health Alliance, University of Manchester Department of Jewish Studies, Union of Jewish Students, Manchester Disabled Peoples Access Group, Manchester Users Network, Greater Manchester NHS Trust, and Radio Manchester.

The recruitment and training of community interviewers was of crucial importance in engaging as effectively as possible with Jewish households and providing access to a diverse range of participants. Community interviewer involvement engendered a greater sense of ownership of the study and its findings. As such, the assessment was being undertaken in conjunction with Jewish communities rather than the communities being seen as passive research subjects. In order to standardise our

fieldwork approach, each interviewer had to undergo a community interviewer-training course. This course focused specifically on:

- An in-depth appreciation of the aims and objectives of the study;
- The necessary skills required to complete the interviews and ensure consistency of approach in asking the questions and recording information across the fieldwork force;
- The importance of having a representative sample in terms of level of religious observance, geographical location, gender, age, household type;
- Issues of confidentiality; and
- Interviewer safety.

The training also included familiarity with the questionnaire, with a particular emphasis on developing a shared understanding of the vocabulary and concepts used in the research. Interviewers then had to demonstrate their understanding of the issues raised in the training session through practical use of the questionnaire. Those who successfully completed the training and practical work were presented with a *Certificate of Attendance* from the University of Salford and could begin work as a community interviewer. Each questionnaire that was returned by the community interviewers was subject to quality control and appropriate feedback was given to the interviewers.

The study recruited ten community interviewers. The interviewers had links with Jewish households across Greater Manchester; however, there was a predominance of interviewers with contacts in Bury, Manchester and Salford. This is perhaps unsurprising given that these areas have the highest concentration of Jewish households. Each interviewer was given a target number of interviews to achieve; a degree of flexibility was required, however, with some interviewers able to undertake more interviews than others. The interviews were carried out with heads of households or the partner of the head of household.

### *Sampling issues*

Recognising that research has already been carried out with the Orthodox Jewish community, the study brief sought to include people with different levels of religious observance. Furthermore, the brief also focused on 'Greater Manchester' and not just the three main population areas (Bury, Manchester and Salford). However, in the absence of a comprehensive database, which provides details of individuals' addresses, it was necessary to take a flexible and pragmatic approach to the sample selection procedure.

An initial target sample of 250 interviews was agreed with the project steering group, stratified by local authority area based on the existing statistical data, but also acknowledging the need to include a range of religious practice and other local authority areas, as highlighted above. Two hundred and forty nine interviews were completed for the study. While we recognise that this is a relatively small sample given the size of the Jewish population in Greater Manchester, it reflects the timescale and resources available for the project.

There were two primary sampling strategies employed in the study. The first was 'snowball' sampling, whereby interviewers were encouraged to interview members of their own community or people they knew or with whom they had contact. Through

these contacts, they were then introduced to additional participants. The second was 'opportunistic' sampling whereby interviewers would simply go to places where there were known BME populations – for example, places of worship, specialist cafes, etc. – in order to engage people in the study.

## **2.2 Phase two: focus groups with Jewish community members**

A key objective of the study was to explore people's views on different affordable housing options. We felt that it was potentially too complex to try to explain all the different options on a survey questionnaire, plus there were concerns about whether lack of understanding would bias views. We therefore decided to include only a small number of questions in the survey and carry out a series of focus group discussions on affordable housing options.

Respondents who took part in the survey were asked if they were willing to take part in a focus group. From these respondents we selected a number of people from each local authority area and invited them to participate in a group. However, it was difficult to arrange focus groups given people's different availability. Therefore, one of our community interviewers also assisted in recruiting people for the focus group sessions.

Three focus groups sessions were carried out; one for each of the main local authority areas (Bury, Manchester and Salford). Each session was facilitated by a research team member and a local authority officer with expertise around affordable housing. Each session involved a full explanation of the different affordable housing options, discussion of the pros and cons of each by Jewish participants and views on which options were preferable. The focus groups were also an opportunity to raise any other issues in relation to housing, if relevant. Thirty-three Bury, Manchester and Salford residents took part in the focus group sessions: fifteen people participated in the Bury session, eight participated in the Manchester session and ten participated in the Salford session.

### **A cautionary note**

In reviewing the findings from this survey, a number of issues need to be taken into account. Firstly, while there are a number of perceived benefits from working with community interviewers, there may be some bias in this approach as interviewers were engaging with people that they knew from their community. We endeavoured to compensate for this by recruiting interviewers from a range of backgrounds across the study area, thus providing a number of different 'starting points' for engagement. It was reported by some community interviewers that there was sometimes reluctance to take part in the study. This reluctance occurred for a range of reasons, including concerns about how the information would be used.

Secondly, the smaller number of achieved interviews from outside the main local authority areas (i.e. Bury, Manchester and Salford) means that the statistical robustness of the findings from these interviews is questionable. Rather, the findings should be seen as indicative of the issues facing these households. It is also important to bear in mind that the Jewish population straddles the administrative/statistical boundaries of Bury, Manchester and Salford rather than fitting neatly within a particular area (Graham *et al.*, 2007). While we have carried out some analysis



according to local authority area, there is arbitrariness to the boundaries given that the population will have spread in several directions from an original core (Graham *et al.*, 2007). Thus, it is recognised that measures to address housing needs of Jewish communities require a collaborative approach.

Thirdly, while instruction was given to the interviewers about the terminology used (for example, in relation to supported housing, affordable housing, etc.), it is likely that some of these concepts were unfamiliar to the survey respondents and this could have impacted on their understanding of the question. However, as highlighted above, the addition of the focus groups enabled us to explore some of the more complex issues in greater detail.

### 3. Overview of existing data

This chapter provides a brief overview of existing data on the Jewish communities in Greater Manchester, including looking at some of the findings from recent studies around housing needs.

#### 3.1 The size and distribution of the Jewish population

According to the Census 2001, there were **21,733** Jewish people in Greater Manchester (Graham *et al.*, 2007). Table 1 below provides a list of the largest 25 Jewish populations in the UK according to Census data. As can be seen, Bury, Salford, Manchester and Trafford all feature in the top 25. Analysis of the Census 2001 (Graham *et al.*, 2007) highlights that approximately two-thirds of the Jewish population (14,215 people) was living in ten contiguous wards straddling the boundaries of Bury, Salford and Manchester.

Table 1: Largest 25 Jewish populations by local authority

Local authority	Jewish population	% of total UK Jewish population
Barnet	46,686	17.52
Redbridge	14,796	5.55
Harrow	13,112	4.92
Camden	11,153	4.19
Hackney	10,732	4.03
Hertsmere	10,712	4.02
<b>Bury</b>	<b>8,924</b>	<b>3.35</b>
Leeds	8,267	3.10
Westminster	7,732	2.90
Brent	6,464	2.43
Haringey	5,724	2.15
Enfield	5,336	2.00
<b>Salford</b>	<b>5,179</b>	<b>1.94</b>
Epping Forest	3,715	1.39
Kensington and Chelsea	3,550	1.33
Brighton and Hove UA	3,358	1.26
East Renfrewshire	3,126	1.17
<b>Manchester</b>	<b>3,076</b>	<b>1.15</b>
Southend-on-Sea UA	2,721	1.02
Liverpool	2,698	1.01
Birmingham	2,343	0.88
<b>Trafford</b>	<b>2,314</b>	<b>0.87</b>
Hillingdon	1,977	0.74
Islington	1,846	0.69
Tower Hamlets	1,831	0.69

Source: taken from Graham *et al.* (2007) *Jews in Britain: A Snapshot from the 2001 Census*, Institute for Jewish Policy Research.

Table 2 below provides a breakdown of the Jewish population in Greater Manchester by local authority area. This is based on analysis of the census data carried out by the Centre for Voluntary Action Research (CVAR) (2004). As can be seen, two out of five Jewish people in Greater Manchester were living within the administrative boundary of Bury. The top four local authority areas accounted for around 90% of the

Jewish population. Bury and Salford (the top two) account for just under three quarters of the Jewish population in Greater Manchester. Recent research by Kestenbaum (2009) for Manchester Jewish Housing Association highlights that Bury has more diversity in terms of religious practice, while Salford has a high percentage of Orthodox Jews. In terms of age, the Centre for Voluntary Action Research (CVAR) (2004) indicates that there are comparatively high numbers at two extremes of the age spectrum (i.e. young and elderly); both of which may have welfare requirements. Analysis of census data by Kestenbaum (2009) indicated that 38.8% of the Jewish population in Manchester was over 65; the figures for Bury and Salford were 20.4% and 17.5% respectively.

Table 2: The Jewish population of Greater Manchester by local authority

Local authority	Jewish population	% of local authority population that is Jewish
Bury	8,924	4.9
Salford	5,179	2.4
Manchester	3,076	1.1
Trafford	2,314	0.8
Stockport	1,654	0.6
Rochdale	181	0.1
Bolton	146	<0.1
Oldham	91	<0.1
Tameside	85	<0.1
Wigan	83	<0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,733</b>	-

Source: taken from Centre for Voluntary Action Research (CVAR) (2004) *Manchester Jewish Community Project*, Birmingham: Aston Business School.

Further analysis following the Census highlighted the potential undercounting of the Jewish population. This was based on surveys carried out in London and Scotland that highlighted non-response rates in relation to questions about religion. These studies suggested adjustments of between 6.4 per cent and 25 per cent (see CVAR, 2004). Using these adjustments provides a range of **between 23,100 and 27,200** for the Jewish population in Greater Manchester. Indeed, CVAR (2004) recommend using the upper figure of **27,200**.

While we recognise the caveats of using the Census data – including the fact that it is out of date – it remains a baseline source of data for exploring the size and concentration of the Jewish population. The next Census will be carried out this year (2011) and the Institute for Jewish Policy Research will be embarking on a comprehensive analysis of the new Census data, as well as carrying out a parallel Jewish identity study to find out about contemporary beliefs, attitudes and concerns. Thus, over the next few years a new dataset will be available looking at how the Jewish population has changed since 2001.

### 3.3 Exploring housing needs

Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Needs Assessment does not make specific reference to Jewish communities. It makes reference to Black and minority ethnic (BME) communities, focusing specifically on the inflow of migrant workers in more

recent years and the impact this has had on housing as well as highlighting a gap in terms of larger properties which are often required by BME communities (see Deloitte MCS Ltd, 2008). Focusing specifically on the needs of the Jewish community in Greater Manchester, however, there have been a small number of key studies carried out. This includes a study of the housing needs of the Orthodox Jewish community in Salford and Bury (Salford City Council, 2008), and a study of the housing needs of older Jewish people, again focusing primarily – but not exclusively – on Salford and Bury (Kestenbaum, 2009).

CVAR (2004) suggests the Jewish community is ‘better housed’ than the wider population; however, it indicates that there are ‘pockets of deprivation and vulnerability’. Thus, like most populations, affordability is a concern. The research carried out by Salford City Council (2008) indicated that there are relatively small numbers of Jewish households in social housing with significant numbers of people accommodated in the private rented sector. In turn, the study highlighted increasing demand for rental properties as home ownership becomes increasingly unaffordable. This situation is compounded by debt issues caused by low income, unemployment, large households and rising living costs (e.g. fuel and food). Furthermore, the survey estimated population increases of 50% after 12 to 13 years and 250% after 25 years. It was suggested that availability of housing would limit ability to live in preferred areas, with displacement to other areas being likely (for example, areas of Manchester).

The sample in the Salford survey had an average household size of around six people – indicating the challenge in providing suitable housing for the Orthodox Jewish community. Indeed, it was highlighted that they would typically require three or four bedroom properties. While to a certain extent this need could be met with properties in the areas, there was sometimes a mis-match, e.g. couples living in large houses, families in small properties. The Salford Council report estimated that 18% were living in overcrowded conditions (nearly one in five).

With regard to affordable housing, the Salford research recommended best option to be the low cost equity share option similar to discounted homeownership with a housing association retaining the equity and not charging a fee. It was highlighted that there would be a need to work with the community to design such a product.

Focusing on older people, research carried out in North Manchester highlights changes in demand for sheltered accommodation. It is suggested that – reflecting the national trend of a decline in demand – there is a need to look at a ‘new model’ to meet the needs of the ageing Jewish population (Kestenbaum, 2009). The research highlighted that there were a number of voids in sheltered schemes in Salford and Bury. On the other hand, there appeared to be a shortage of accommodation for *older Jewish people* in Bury, thus the report suggested that the suitability of existing sheltered schemes was an issue. Consultation with Bury Council indicated that the unsuitability of sheltered schemes related to the size and facilities within the schemes (e.g. small bedsits, shared bathrooms), which did not meet modern expectations of such schemes. It was indicated that these schemes were currently being reviewed.

Again, affordable housing options were highlighted with the report suggesting the need to look at shared ownership options for sheltered housing schemes, to enable people to release equity for care but also to give the 'legacy' that ownership provides. However, in terms of consulting with people about their needs, the research highlighted that it is sometimes difficult for people who are not yet elderly to envisage their needs in later life.

## **Section II**

### **Findings from consultation with Jewish households**

This section provides a comprehensive analysis of the survey and focus groups with Jewish communities across Greater Manchester. It is divided into the following key chapters: characteristics of the sample; current accommodation; views on local area; health and social care needs; and conclusions. While the three group discussions focused primarily on affordable housing, where other issues were raised these have been incorporated into the relevant analysis section.

## 4. Characteristics of the survey sample

Two hundred and forty nine interviews were carried out with Jewish households across Greater Manchester between January and March 2011. This chapter outlines the distribution of the sample by local authority area; age and gender; level of religious practice; household size; employment status; and level of income / savings.

### 4.1 Local authority area

Table 3 below shows the distribution of the sample by local authority area. As can be seen, 46% of the sample was currently living in Bury; this was followed by Manchester (25%) and Salford (24%).

As highlighted in Chapter 2, the study sample reflects the networks of community interviewers and their ability to access people in a particular area. Given the lower response rates in areas outside Bury, Manchester and Salford, in the analysis that follows they will be identified as 'other' and caution needs to be exercised in the interpretation of findings in relation to this smaller sub-group. However, in terms of the three main areas, the sample reflects the official data referred to in Chapter 3, with Bury having the largest Jewish community.

Table 3: Number of interviews by local authority area

	All	
	No.	%
Bury	114	46
Manchester	62	25
Salford	60	24
Stockport	6	2
Trafford	5	2
Bolton	1	<1
Rochdale	1	<1
	<b>249</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: percentages have been rounded up or down accordingly throughout the analysis of the survey; therefore not all totals will add up to 100%

### 4.2 Age and gender

There was a diversity of respondents in terms of age range. However, broadly speaking, around two thirds (67%) were in the working age range (18 – 64), while just under a third (32%) was over the age of 65. Nearly a quarter of respondents were aged 50 – 59 (24%).

With regards to gender, 63% of the sample was female and 37% was male. This may reflect the fact that a large proportion of interviews were undertaken by female community interviewers.

Table 4: Age of respondents

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18 – 24	8	3	2	2	-	-	5	8	1	8
25 – 39	42	17	11	10	16	26	13	22	2	15
40 – 49	29	12	13	11	7	11	7	12	2	15
50 – 59	60	24	30	26	11	18	14	24	5	38
60 – 64	27	11	13	11	11	18	3	5	-	-
65 – 74	42	17	24	21	8	13	8	14	2	15
75 – 84	28	11	17	15	4	7	7	12	-	-
85 – 94	11	4	4	4	4	7	2	3	1	8
	<b>247</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes two missing cases – ‘missing cases’ refers to questions that have not been answered.

Table 5: Gender of respondents

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Female	152	63	76	68	36	61	35	59	5	38
Male	90	37	35	32	23	39	24	41	8	62
	<b>242</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes seven missing cases

### 4.3 Level of religious practice

In terms of level of religious practice, over a third of respondents (35%) identified themselves as Traditional. However, as Table 6 below indicates, the sample included a diversity of respondents ranging from Strictly Orthodox to non-observant. Salford had the highest percentage of people who identified themselves as Strictly Orthodox (53% of the Salford sample); this is unsurprising given that Salford has a large and well-established Orthodox Jewish community. The respondents who identified themselves as Cultural and those who were non-observant appeared to be more likely to be living in Manchester.

Table 6: Level of religious practice

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Strictly Orthodox	48	19	13	11	2	3	32	53	1	8
Shabbat observant	32	13	24	21	4	6	4	7	-	-
Traditional	88	35	44	39	22	35	17	28	5	38
Reform	30	12	16	14	8	13	3	5	3	23
Liberal	7	3	4	4	2	3	-	-	1	8
Cultural	17	7	5	4	11	18	1	2	-	-
Non-observant	15	6	5	4	7	11	2	3	1	8
Other	12	5	3	3	6	10	1	2	2	15
	<b>249</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>



With regards to the respondents who indicated 'other', two respondents indicated they were between Strictly Orthodox and Shabbat observant; two were between Shabbat observant and Traditional; and one between Traditional and Cultural. The remaining respondents indicated the following:

*'Atheist Reform'* (Stockport respondent)

*'Modern traditional'* (Manchester respondent)

*'Modern Orthodox - becoming more observant, trying to be Shabbat Observant'* (Manchester respondent)

*'Non orthodox, celebrate holidays'* (Manchester respondent)

*'Keep kosher, culturally Jewish, Orthodox but not strict. [I] observe Shabbat and other festivals. [I] would mix with men as well as women, would buy [and] eat food from a non kosher eaterie, but would not eat prohibited foodstuffs I was aware of'* (Bury respondent)

*'I am a Jew, I just don't practice'* (Bolton respondent)

We also asked respondents if they belonged to a burial scheme<sup>1</sup>, and if they were a member of or attended a Synagogue (Tables 7 and 8 below). Just under a quarter (73%) of respondents belonged to a burial scheme; however, this percentage was higher amongst the Bury respondents (85%). Looking at level of religious practice, the respondents who identified themselves as Shabbat Observant, Traditional or Reform had the highest percentage of people who belonged to a burial scheme (97%, 89% and 73% respectively). With regard to those who identified themselves as Strictly Orthodox, 53% said they belonged to a burial scheme.

In terms of Synagogue membership/attendance, 79% of respondents were members or attended. This percentage was highest in Salford and Bury (88% and 86% respectively). With regard to level of religious practice, perhaps unsurprisingly those who identified themselves as non-observant were least likely to be members or attend (20%); this was followed by those who identified themselves as Cultural (29%). Those who identified themselves as Shabbat Observant, Reform and Strictly Orthodox were most likely to be members or attend (97%, 93% and 92% respectively).

Table 7: Do you belong to a burial scheme?

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	181	73	97	85	37	60	38	66	9	69
No	61	25	16	14	22	35	19	33	4	31
Don't know	5	2	1	1	3	5	1	1	-	-
	<b>247</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes two missing cases

<sup>1</sup> A burial scheme covers the cost of burial. People usually pay into a scheme through the Synagogue to which they belong. The burial then takes place in the cemetery to which the Synagogue is connected.

Table 8: Are you a member of / attend a Synagogue?

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	197	79	98	86	36	58	53	88	10	77
No	51	20	16	14	25	40	7	12	3	23
Don't know	1	<1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
	<b>249</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.4 Household information

With regard to marital status, 53% of respondents were single; 43% were married; and 4% were cohabiting. The percentage of respondents who were single was highest amongst the Manchester sample (74%). The Salford sample had the highest percentage of those who were married (57%). The higher percentage of single respondents within the Manchester sample could reflect the higher percentage of respondents from the younger age range (e.g. 25 – 39). However, as highlighted previously we need to recognise that the sample will also reflect the contacts of the interviewers and their ability to access participants.

Table 9: Marital status

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Single	132	53	54	47	46	74	26	43	6	46
Married	108	43	52	46	16	26	34	57	6	46
Cohabiting	9	4	8	7	-	-	-	-	1	8
	<b>249</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

In terms of household size, 35% of the sample was single person households, with a further 35% of the sample being two-person households. As can be seen, a smaller number of respondents indicated that there were six to eight people in their household (4%).

Table 10: Household size

	All	
	No.	%
One	88	35
Two	86	35
Three	30	12
Four	22	9
Five	13	5
Six	5	2
Seven	2	1
Eight	3	1
	<b>249</b>	<b>100</b>

Fifty-five respondents (22%) indicated that they had children living in their household. The number of children ranged from one to six children; however, the majority had between one and three children, with one child being most common. With regard to the respondents who had between four and six children, these respondents all identified themselves as Strictly Orthodox.

Table 11: Number of children in household

	All	
	No.	%
One	21	38
Two	17	31
Three	10	18
Four	3	5
Five	2	4
Six	2	4
	<b>55</b>	<b>100</b>

Across the fifty-five households, there was a total of 119 children (an average of 2.16 per household). In terms of the age ranges of respondents’ children, there appeared to be a predominance of young children (i.e. under five) or high-school aged children (i.e. eleven to seventeen) (both making up 41% of the children in the sample).

Table 12: Age ranges of children

	All	
	No.	%
0 – 5	49	41
6 – 10	21	18
11 – 17	49	41
	<b>119</b>	<b>100</b>

In addition to the children aged 17 or under, 55 households (22%) had adult children living with them (i.e. aged 18 or over). Of these 55 households, 51% had two adult children in their household, 33% had three adult children, while 15% had four adult children in their household.

### 4.5 Employment status

Respondents were also asked their current employment status. Around a third of the sample was retired, which reflects the percentage of people who were over the age of 65, as identified earlier. Table 13 below breaks down current employment status by those of working age (18 – 64) and those over 65. As can be seen, 28% of working age respondents were working full time, 19% part time, while 18% indicated they were self-employed. A further 8% of working age respondents were retired (these respondents were aged 50 – 64). With regard to those over 65, 16% indicated that they were working; this was either part time or self employed.

Table 13: Current employment status

	Working age		Over 65	
	No.	%	No.	%
Retired	13	8	67	83
Employed full time	47	28	-	-
Employed part time	31	19	7	9
Self employed	30	18	6	7
Full time homemaker – partner employed	12	7	-	-
Unemployed – looking for work	9	5	-	-
Unemployed – not looking for work	8	5	1	1
Full time education	7	4	-	-
Employed part time due to caring responsibilities	1	1	-	-
Other	8	5	-	-
	<b>166</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes two missing cases

With regard to the eight respondents who indicated 'other', five of these respondents were not working due to ill health or disability; one person was undertaking voluntary work; one person was a full time carer for their mother; while one person indicated that they were unemployed but did not specify if were looking for work.

#### 4.7 Level of income and savings

We asked respondents to indicate their gross annual income. Perhaps unsurprisingly, given the sensitivity of income related questions, 59% of the sample stated that they preferred not to respond. In addition, a number of respondents (30%) indicated that they did not know. Given the small number of responses, caution is required when looking at this data.

We also asked respondents to indicate their household savings. Again, given the sensitivity of the issue, 70% of the sample did not want to respond. With regard to those who did respond, over a quarter (27%) had no savings, while 17% was in debt (i.e. negative savings).

Table 14: Level of income

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under £2,600	2	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
£2,600 - £5,200	3	3	1	2	2	6	-	-	-	-
£5,201 - £7,800	10	10	2	4	5	16	2	12	-	-
£7,801 - £10,400	7	7	1	2	6	19	-	-	-	-
£10,401 - £13,000	4	4	1	2	3	9	-	-	-	-
£13,001 - £15,600	4	4	1	2	1	3	1	6	-	-
£15,601 - £18,200	4	4	2	4	-	-	2	12	-	-
£18,201 - £20,800	4	4	2	4	2	6	-	-	-	-
£20,801 - £26,000	7	7	2	4	2	6	1	6	-	-
£26,001 - £36,400	12	12	9	19	2	6	1	6	-	-
£36,401 - £46,800	11	11	7	15	2	6	1	6	-	-
£46,801 - £57,200	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
£57,201 - £67,600	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
£67,601 - £78,000	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
£78,001 - £88,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£88,401 - £104,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over £104,000	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	31	30	15	32	5	16	9	52	2	100
	<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 15: Level of savings

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
In debt (negative savings)	13	17	6	18	3	11	2	20	2	40
None	20	27	5	15	9	33	6	60	-	-
£1,000 or less	12	16	5	15	5	19	1	10	1	20
£1,001 - £5,000	10	13	4	12	6	22	-	-	-	-
£5,001 - £10,000	3	4	2	6	-	-	1	10	-	-
£10,001 - £25,000	5	7	2	6	3	11	-	-	-	-
£25,001 - £50,000	5	7	4	12	-	-	-	-	1	20
£50,001 - £100,000	3	4	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
£100,001 - £250,000	2	3	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over £250,000	2	3	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	20
	<b>75</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>

## 5. Current accommodation

This chapter outlines the current accommodation situation of respondents, focusing on accommodation type and tenure; size of accommodation; overall satisfaction with properties and aspirations to move.

### 5.1 Property type

The most common property type was a house (61%); this was followed by a flat (33%). The Bury sample had the highest percentage of people living in houses (73%), whilst the Manchester sample had the highest percentage of people living in flats (61%).

Table 16: Property type

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
House	150	61	83	73	23	39	33	57	11	85
Flat	80	33	22	19	36	61	21	36	1	8
Bungalow	13	5	9	8	-	-	3	5	1	8
Other	1	<1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
	<b>244</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes five missing cases

With regard to the respondent who indicated ‘other’, they indicated that they were living in sheltered accommodation.

### 5.2 Property tenure

Looking at the sample as a whole, 73% were owner-occupiers; 15% lived in private rented accommodation; and 9% in socially rented accommodation.

Figure 1: Property tenure

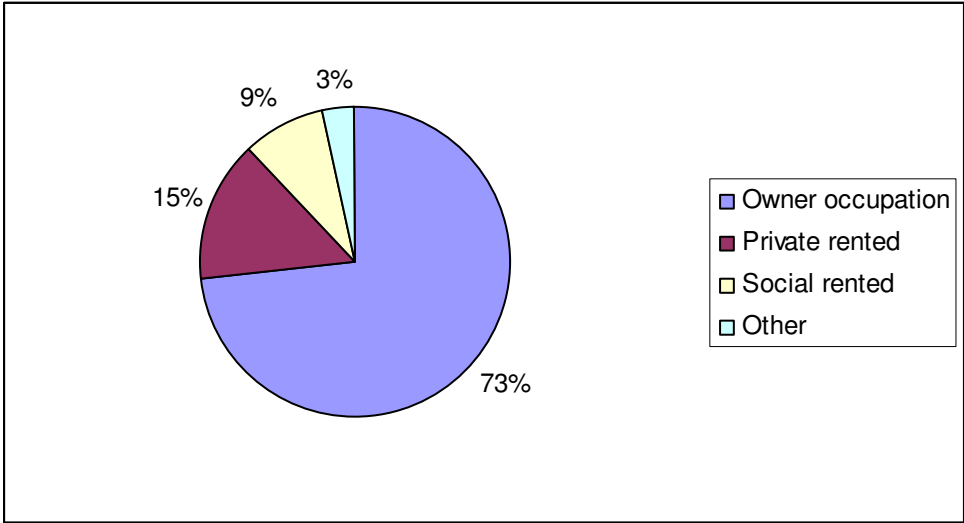


Table 17 below provides a full breakdown of property tenure. With regard to property tenure, 45% owned their own home without a mortgage. This percentage was highest in Bury (57%). A further 27% owned their own home with a mortgage; again, this was higher in Bury (32%).

Looking at the age of those who were mortgage free, 66% were over 60, with a further 26% aged 50 – 59. With regard to those who were owner-occupiers with a mortgage, these were primarily aged 25 – 59 (77%). With regard to level of religious observance, 43% of those who were mortgage free described themselves as Traditional; this was followed by Shabbat Observant (17%) and Strictly Orthodox (13%).

Information provided by Manchester City Council suggested that owner occupation levels in our sample were higher than those for the Manchester population as a whole, (46% owner occupation, 19% mortgage free). Information provided by Bury Council (based on the 2001 Census) indicates that 31% of the population was mortgage free and 45% owned their home with a mortgage.

Following owner occupation, renting from a private landlord was most common (13% of respondents). This percentage was higher amongst the Salford and Manchester respondents (23% and 18% respectively).

Smaller numbers of respondents referred to the other rental options; for example, 4% was renting from a non-Jewish housing association. These respondents referred to the following housing associations: Adactus (two Manchester respondents); St Vincent's (Salford respondent); Guinness Northern Counties (Manchester respondent) and Arcon (Bury respondent). Just 2% of respondents was renting from a Jewish housing association; they did not specify which one. However, we recognise that Jewish housing associations in the area currently provide only for people with special needs or sheltered housing for elderly people but not general needs.

Table 17: Property tenure

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Owens (without mortgage)	109	45	65	57	23	37	19	34	2	17
Owens (with mortgage)	67	27	37	32	12	19	13	23	5	42
Rent from private landlord	31	13	5	4	11	18	13	23	2	17
Rent from non-Jewish HA	10	4	1	1	6	10	3	5	-	-
Rent from Council	7	3	3	3	3	5	1	2	-	-
Rent from letting agency	6	2	3	3	1	2	2	4	-	-
Rent from Jewish HA	4	2	-	-	2	3	2	4	-	-
Affordable housing	2	1	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-
Other	8	3	-	-	3	5	2	4	3	25
	<b>244</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes five missing cases

With regards to the respondents who indicated 'other', two respondents were living in their parental home; one respondent was living in University halls of residence; one respondent was living at a friend's house rent free; while one respondent indicated that they were the 'beneficiary of a will', thus suggesting that the property had been left to them. The remaining three respondents did not specify the tenure of their property.

### 5.3 Previous homes

Over half of the sample (58%) had been living in their current property for ten years or more, with a further 16% living there for between five and ten years. This 'stability' appeared to be common across the different areas; it also reflects the high level of owner occupation in the sample.

Table 18: Length of time at current address

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 6 months	11	4	3	3	4	7	2	3	2	15
6 – 12 months	12	5	2	2	2	3	8	14	-	-
1 – 2 years	13	5	3	3	4	7	5	8	1	8
2 – 5 years	28	11	10	9	7	11	10	17	1	8
5 – 10 years	39	16	19	17	10	16	8	14	2	15
10 years or more	144	58	77	68	34	56	26	44	7	54
	<b>247</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes two missing cases

We asked the 103 respondents who had been in their property less than ten years how many times they had moved in the last ten years: 50% of respondents had moved once. This percentage was highest amongst the Bury respondents (69%), while the Manchester respondents were more likely to have moved a few times.

Table 19: Number of times moved in the last ten years

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	2	2	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	17
Once	50	50	25	69	8	30	15	47	2	33
Twice	19	19	7	19	5	19	5	16	2	33
Three	16	16	3	8	3	11	9	28	1	17
Four	4	4	-	-	3	11	1	3	-	-
Five	3	3	-	-	2	7	1	3	-	-
Six	2	2	1	3	1	4	-	-	-	-
Seven	2	2	-	-	1	4	1	3	-	-
Eight	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nine	1	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
Ten or more	2	2	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-
	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes two missing cases

We also asked those respondents who had moved within the last ten years where they had moved from. Broadly speaking, the respondents had usually moved within the area they were currently living in; for example, 58% of the Bury respondents had moved from within Bury. However, the data did indicate cross-boundary movement, particularly from Bury to Salford (31% of the Salford respondents had previously lived in Bury).

Seven respondents (7%) had moved from outside Greater Manchester: three from London; one from Buckinghamshire; one from Preston; and one from Wales. The remaining respondent did not indicate from where they had moved.



Nine respondents indicated that they had moved from outside the UK. Three had moved from Israel while the remaining respondents referred to America, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, and Nigeria.

Table 20: Where did you live previously?

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bury	34	34	21	58	2	7	10	31	1	20
Manchester	29	29	7	19	16	60	4	13	2	40
Salford	19	19	4	11	2	7	13	41	-	-
Outside the UK	9	9	2	6	4	15	3	9	-	-
Elsewhere in UK	7	7	1	3	3	11	2	6	1	20
Other area of Greater Manchester	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	20
	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes one missing case

We also asked respondents who had moved within the last ten years the tenure of their previous home. Again, there was a predominance of owner occupation (51%). This was followed by renting from a private landlord (35%). The pattern of movement suggested that respondents' previous homes were likely to be the same tenure as their current homes; for example, 74% had moved from owner occupation to owner occupation, while 72% had moved from private rented to private rented. The data suggested that 16% had moved from renting to owner occupation.

One respondent indicated that they had previously lived with their parents; however, additional information provided by respondents suggested that nine people who were previously living in owner occupied properties had been living with their parents.

Table 21: What was your previous home?

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rented from private landlord	29	35	8	25	9	39	11	44	1	25
Owned (with mortgage)	23	27	13	41	4	17	4	16	2	50
Owned (without mortgage)	20	24	9	28	4	17	7	28	-	-
Rented from letting agency	5	6	-	-	2	9	3	12	-	-
Rented from non-Jewish HA	3	4	1	3	1	4	-	-	1	25
Rented from Council	2	2	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-
Affordable housing	1	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
Other	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>84</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes fourteen missing cases

With regard to the reasons for moving from their previous home, respondents were asked to select all the factors that influenced their move from the list shown in Table 22 below. The most frequently selected reasons related to lack of space (in terms of bedrooms or living space); however, as can be seen, there were a range of other factors including the desire to buy their own home, lack of suitability in terms of health, disability or age, the previous home being too big, and affordability issues.

What was also clear was that individuals had other reasons not included in the list that were important in the decision making process. This included relationship

breakdowns (e.g. divorce), problems with neighbours, wanting to move back to the UK after living abroad, pest infestation in previous property, and rental property being re-occupied or sold by the landlord.

Indeed, when we asked respondents to select the most important reason for moving, 18% gave an individual reason not included in the list of options (i.e. 'other' reason). Following this, desire to buy their own home was key (12% indicated this was the most important reason).

Table 22: Reasons for leaving previous home

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Other	35	35	9	25	15	58	8	25	3	60
Not enough living space	21	21	10	28	3	12	6	19	2	40
Not enough bedrooms	20	20	10	28	-	-	8	25	2	40
To buy own home	15	15	8	22	3	12	3	9	1	20
Home not age appropriate	13	13	4	11	5	19	4	13	-	-
Wanted cheaper accommodation	12	12	5	14	4	15	3	9	-	-
Previous home too big	12	12	5	14	4	15	3	9	-	-
To move closer to family	12	12	3	8	3	12	3	9	3	60
Unsuitable for health / disability	11	11	2	6	5	19	3	9	1	20
Move on from parental home	11	11	3	8	2	8	5	16	1	20
Unsuitable for culture / religion	9	9	1	3	3	12	3	9	2	40
Poor condition of previous home	8	8	3	8	2	8	3	9	-	-
To move closer to facilities	8	8	4	11	2	8	1	3	1	20
Felt unsafe in area	7	7	2	6	3	12	1	3	1	20
To move closer to employment	6	6	2	6	2	8	1	3	1	20
Experienced anti-semitism in area	4	4	1	3	2	8	1	3	-	-
Move on from Supported Housing	1	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-

Table 23: Most important reason for moving

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Other	18	18	6	17	6	23	6	19	-	-
To buy own home	12	12	6	17	2	8	3	9	1	20
Wanted cheaper accommodation	9	9	4	11	3	12	2	6	-	-
Not enough living space	9	9	4	11	1	4	3	9	1	20
Move on from parental home	9	9	2	6	1	4	5	16	1	20
Not enough bedrooms	7	7	3	8	-	-	3	9	1	20
Previous home too big	6	6	4	11	1	4	1	3	-	-
To move closer to family	6	6	1	3	2	8	3	9	-	-
Unsuitable for health / disability	5	5	1	3	3	12	1	3	-	-
Home not age appropriate	4	4	1	3	2	8	1	3	-	-
Experienced anti-Semitism in area	3	3	1	3	2	8	-	-	-	-
Felt unsafe in area	3	3	1	3	-	-	1	3	1	20
To move closer to employment	3	3	1	3	2	8	-	-	-	-
Poor condition of previous home	3	3	1	3	1	4	1	3	-	-
Unsuitable for culture / religion	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-
	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes one missing case

## 5.4 Rent or mortgage costs

With regard to those who were paying rent or a mortgage, this ranged from under £130 per month up to £1,295 per month; however, people most commonly were paying between £256 and £775. Respondents paying more than £776 were all living in Bury. With the exception of one respondent – who was living in a Council property – those paying more than £776 were all owner-occupiers.

Table 24: Rent or mortgage costs per month

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under £130	9	8	6	15	3	9	-	-	-	-
£130 - £255	4	3	2	5	2	6	-	-	-	-
£256 - £385	25	22	8	20	12	34	4	13	1	14
£386 - £515	20	17	3	7	11	31	5	16	1	14
£516 - £645	18	16	4	10	1	3	11	34	2	29
£646 - £775	15	13	3	7	2	6	8	25	2	29
£776 - £905	5	4	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
£906 - £1,035	3	3	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
£1,036 - £1,165	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
£1,166 - £1,295	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	14	12	5	12	4	11	4	13	1	14
	<b>115</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: the total excludes 109 people who were mortgage-free plus 25 missing cases. It was indicated by a community interviewer that, similar to the other financial questions, there were sensitivities around asking about rent / mortgage costs.

## 5.5 Size of accommodation

The majority of respondents were living in accommodation with between two and four bedrooms. A small number of respondents – in Bury and Salford – were living in five or six bedroom properties. These were primarily owner occupied with the exception of two properties; one that was Council rented and one private rented.

The sample revealed two cases where five people were living in two bedroom properties, plus individuals who indicated that they have seven or eight household members and were living in three bedroom properties. These respondents were all living in Salford.

With regard to the five bedroom properties, nearly half had three to four household members living in them. Three had two household members. The remainder had larger families (five to seven household members).

With regard to the six bedroom properties, in three cases, there were three household members and in one case just one household member. The remainder had larger families (five to eight household members).

Table 25: Number of bedrooms

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One	35	14	4	4	21	34	9	15	1	8
Two	68	27	30	26	19	31	16	27	3	23
Three	63	25	32	28	12	19	17	28	2	15
Four	62	25	36	32	9	15	10	17	7	54
Five	14	6	8	7	1	2	5	8	-	-
Six	7	3	4	4	-	-	3	5	-	-
	<b>249</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

We asked respondents if they had enough space in their current home, not just in terms of bedrooms but also living space. Just over three quarters (77%) said they did have enough space; this percentage was higher in Bury and in the other areas (83% and 85% respectively, albeit the latter is based on a small sample size). Nearly a third of the Manchester sample felt that they did not have enough space, while 27% of Salford respondents said they did not have enough space.

Table 26: Do you have enough space in this home?

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	192	77	95	83	42	68	44	73	11	85
No	55	22	18	16	20	32	16	27	1	8
Don't know	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	8
	<b>249</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

When asked to elaborate on why they did not have enough space, this related to two main issues: lack of space for current / growing family; and living space and other rooms (such as bathrooms and kitchens) being too small. The following are some of the comments that were made:

*'[I have] three children and I only have two bedrooms, and one child with special needs with a lot of equipment which takes up room'*

*'There are four adults in the house and not enough living space'*

*'One bedroom is used for my husband's business. [The] toilet and bathroom are together. As the children get older they will need a room of their own'*

This latter comment suggests the need for caution when looking at views on lack of space and potential demand for larger properties. While they suggested there would be a need for another bedroom, one bedroom was currently being used for business purposes. Indeed, there can be differences between what would be identified as housing need and that which relates to aspirations; for example, two people made reference to not having enough space for family to visit:

*'[I] would love another bedroom for when the children come over.'*

*'There's enough space for two people but sometimes my daughter is living with us and she has lots of stuff'*

With regard to whether or not people needed to extend their current home, 13% of the sample as a whole said that they did. When asked what work they wanted to do, the most common response related to creating a larger kitchen area; this was followed by adding further bedrooms, with smaller numbers of people referring to additional toilets or en-suite bathrooms.

Table 27: Do you need to extend your current home?

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	33	13	17	15	6	10	9	16	1	8
No	208	85	96	84	54	87	46	81	12	92
Don't know	5	2	1	1	2	3	2	4	-	-
	<b>246</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes three missing cases

While we recognise that people may *need* to extend their home, we wanted to establish whether they felt they would actually be able to do so. Of the thirty-three people who needed to extend their home, only two people felt that they would be able to. When asked why they were not able to do the work they wanted to do, the most common response was that they could not afford, with smaller numbers indicating that there was no scope to extend (in terms of space available around the property). Two respondents also indicated that they could not extend because they were living in a rented property.

Table 28: Are you able to do the work that you want to do?

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	2	6	-	-	-	-	1	11	1	100
No	27	87	15	94	4	80	8	89	-	-
Don't know	2	6	1	6	1	20	-	-	-	-
	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes two missing cases

## 5.6 Satisfaction with property

This section provides information relating to a number of different aspects of people's current properties.

The majority of respondents (96%) felt that it met their cultural / religious needs. This percentage was lower in Salford (92%) but also the other areas (albeit based on a small sample). Perhaps unsurprisingly, those who were living in rented accommodation were more likely to feel that it did not meet their religious or cultural needs. When asked to elaborate on why their current home did not meet cultural or religious needs, a number of respondents referred to having only one sink or sinks not being appropriate. The following issues were also raised:

*'I have to use the second bedroom as a Pesach kitchen and utility room because the kitchen is full with separate meat and dairy things'*

*'[There is] no mezuzah on the door because it's temporary. The kitchen is not kosher. I have my own locker but share cutlery and stuff which I don't like'*

Table 29: Does your home meet your cultural / religious needs?

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	238	96	111	97	60	98	55	92	12	92
No	9	4	2	2	1	2	5	8	8	8
Don't know	1	<1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>248</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes one missing case

Tables 30 to 36 below show respondents' overall satisfaction with a number of different aspects of their current accommodation. While we had already asked whether people have enough space, we wanted to get overall satisfaction with size of home. As can be seen, 84% of respondents were satisfied with the size of their home (the majority of who were very satisfied), while 12% were dissatisfied. As above, the respondents in Bury were most likely to be satisfied or very satisfied (90%), with lower levels of satisfaction in the Manchester sample.

The issue that people appeared to have most dissatisfaction with was the amount of storage space within properties. The Salford and Manchester respondents were least satisfied with storage space within their current properties, which could relate to the higher percentage of people living in flats in Manchester and Salford. Overall, however, there appeared to be relatively high levels of satisfaction for most aspects of their current homes.

Table 30: Overall satisfaction with size of home

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Very satisfied	135	54	66	58	30	48	30	51	9	69
Satisfied	75	30	37	32	16	26	19	32	3	23
Neither	6	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	-	-
Dissatisfied	27	11	9	8	13	21	5	8	-	-
Very dissatisfied	5	2	-	-	1	2	3	5	1	8
	<b>248</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes one missing case

Table 31: Overall satisfaction with design of home

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Very satisfied	112	45	50	44	24	39	28	47	10	77
Satisfied	94	38	50	44	20	32	22	37	2	15
Neither	15	6	5	4	6	10	3	5	1	8
Dissatisfied	21	8	9	8	10	16	2	3	-	-
Very dissatisfied	6	2	-	-	2	3	4	7	-	-
	<b>248</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes one missing case

Table 32: Overall satisfaction with construction quality of home

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Very satisfied	101	41	45	40	22	35	29	49	5	39
Satisfied	104	42	55	49	23	37	19	32	7	54
Neither	17	7	6	5	7	11	4	7	-	-
Dissatisfied	23	9	6	5	9	15	7	12	1	8
Very dissatisfied	2	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
	<b>247</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes two missing cases

Table 33: Overall satisfaction with garden / outside space

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Very satisfied	106	44	50	44	20	34	26	45	10	77
Satisfied	76	31	38	34	18	31	18	31	2	15
Neither	27	11	12	11	9	15	6	10	-	-
Dissatisfied	19	8	7	6	6	10	5	9	1	8
Very dissatisfied	15	6	6	5	6	10	3	5	-	-
	<b>243</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes six missing cases

Table 34: Overall satisfaction with storage space

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Very satisfied	81	33	35	31	19	31	22	39	5	38
Satisfied	84	34	48	42	15	24	16	28	5	38
Neither	11	4	4	4	4	6	3	5	-	-
Dissatisfied	43	18	17	15	13	21	11	19	2	15
Very dissatisfied	26	11	9	8	11	18	5	9	1	8
	<b>245</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes four missing cases

Table 35: Overall satisfaction with heating system

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Very satisfied	130	53	53	46	35	56	34	59	8	62
Satisfied	77	31	44	39	11	18	18	31	4	31
Neither	11	4	4	4	4	6	3	5	-	-
Dissatisfied	15	6	7	6	6	10	1	2	1	8
Very dissatisfied	14	6	6	5	6	10	2	3	-	-
	<b>247</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes two missing cases

Table 36: Overall satisfaction with security measures of home

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Very satisfied	113	46	47	41	25	40	33	57	8	67
Satisfied	98	40	50	44	27	44	18	31	3	25
Neither	21	9	13	11	3	5	5	9	-	-
Dissatisfied	11	4	4	4	5	8	1	2	1	8
Very dissatisfied	3	1	-	-	2	3	1	2	-	-
	<b>246</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes three missing cases

## 5.7 Aspirations to move to a different property

We asked respondents if they aspired to move; 17% wanted to move in the next 12 months, while 11% had aspirations to move in the next 2 – 5 years. Half of the sample, however, indicated that they would be staying in their current property indefinitely. This percentage was highest in the Bury sample (57%); this was followed by Salford (48%). A third of the respondents who wanted to move in the next twelve months were living in private rented accommodation.

Table 37: Would you like to move to a different property?

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
In the next 12 months	41	17	9	8	16	26	14	23	2	17
In the next 1 – 2 years	23	9	12	11	8	13	3	5	-	-
In the next 2 – 5 years	26	11	13	12	7	11	5	8	1	8
In the next 5 – 10 years	11	4	5	4	1	2	4	7	1	8
Staying here indefinitely	124	50	64	57	26	43	29	48	5	42
Other	5	2	1	1	1	2	3	5	-	-
Not sure at moment	16	7	9	8	2	3	2	3	3	25
	<b>246</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes three missing cases

With regard to the respondents who indicated 'other', two people wanted to move but could not afford to, while the remaining respondents indicated that they would move when it was required by their age or health required. A number of the respondents who indicated that they were not sure of their intentions also suggested that it was dependent on future circumstances.

We asked all the respondents who indicated that they wanted to move, why they wanted to move, from the list shown in Table 38 below. It was apparent that there were a number of factors that influenced people's desire to move and while no particular issue stood out prominently in the data, as can be seen, size of property was commonly selected; for example, not enough living space or bedrooms. On the other hand, there were also a number of respondents (23%) who said their current home was too big, indicating that they wanted to downsize their property.

A number of respondents also referred to 'other' individual reasons that were not included as an option on the list. This included wanting to move to somewhere with a garden, wanting a garage, wanting to move to a 'better area', as well as those who indicated that they wanted to move abroad.



We asked respondents to select from the options that were given the most important reason for wanting to move (see Table 39). Again, this revealed responses on both ends of the spectrum; for example, not having enough living space was mentioned most frequently (17% of respondents), but also current home being too big (15%). As can be seen, however, people's own individual reasons in many cases were the most important factor in the decision making process.

Table 38: Reasons for wanting to move

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Not enough living space	34	31	9	21	15	44	9	33	1	17
Current home too big	25	23	14	33	5	15	5	19	1	17
Other	24	22	8	19	8	24	6	22	2	33
Not enough bedrooms	23	21	6	14	9	26	8	30	-	-
Home not age appropriate	17	16	8	19	6	18	2	7	1	17
Want to buy own home	16	15	5	12	8	24	2	7	1	17
To move closer to facilities	16	15	7	17	5	15	2	7	2	
Want cheaper accommodation	13	12	8	19	4	12	-	-	1	17
To move closer to family	13	12	6	14	6	18	-	-	1	17
Unsuitable for culture / religion	12	11	2	5	6	18	2	7	2	33
Unsuitable for health / disability	12	11	3	7	5	15	4	15	-	
Current home in poor condition	9	8	3	7	3	9	2	7	1	17
To move closer to employment	8	7	2	5	5	15	-	-	1	17
Feel unsafe in area	7	6	-	-	4	12	3	11	-	-
To move to sheltered housing	5	5	2	5	1	3	1	4	1	17
Experienced anti-Semitism in area	4	4	1	2	2	6	1	4	-	-
To move to Supported Housing	4	4	1	2	1	3	2	7	-	-
To move from parental home	3	3	-	-	1	3	1	4	1	17

Table 39: Most important reason for wanting to move

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Not enough living space	19	18	4	10	8	25	6	25	1	17
Other	17	17	5	12	6	19	5	21	1	17
Current home too big	15	15	9	22	2	6	3	13	1	17
Want to buy own home	11	11	4	10	4	13	2	8	1	17
Not enough bedrooms	7	7	3	7	-	-	4	17	-	-
To move closer to facilities	5	5	2	5	2	6	-	-	1	17
To move closer to family	5	5	3	7	2	6	-	-	-	-
Unsuitable for health / disability	4	4	1	2	1	3	2	8	-	-
Home not age appropriate	4	4	3	7	1	3	-	-	-	-
Want cheaper accommodation	3	3	2	5	1	3	-	-	-	-
Current home in poor condition	2	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
To move closer to employment	2	2	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-
To move to sheltered housing	2	2	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-
To move to Supported Housing	2	2	-	-	1	3	1	4	-	-
To move from parental home	2	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	17
Unsuitable for culture / religion	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
Experienced anti-Semitism in area	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feel unsafe in area	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-
	<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes six missing cases

## 5.8 Preferred accommodation tenure, size and area

### Tenure

Perhaps unsurprisingly, owner occupation was the preferred tenure for respondents, particularly ownership without a mortgage (41%); this percentage was highest amongst the Bury respondents (64%).

Table 40: What tenure do you want to move to?

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Own (without mortgage)	43	41	25	64	9	26	8	30	1	17
Own (with mortgage)	31	29	8	21	13	38	8	30	2	33
Rent from Jewish HA	10	9	1	3	3	9	4	15	2	33
Rent from private landlord	10	9	2	5	3	9	4	15	1	17
Other	4	4	1	3	2	6	1	4	-	-
Supported housing	3	3	-	-	2	6	1	4	-	-
Rent from non-Jewish HA	2	2	-	-	1	3	1	4	-	-
Affordable housing	2	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent from letting agency	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
	<b>106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes three missing cases

With regard to the ten respondents who wanted to rent from a Jewish housing association, when asked to elaborate on which association, only one person referred to a specific organisation (Manchester Jewish Housing Association). Six people did not provide a response, while the remainder indicated that they did not mind which one or that they needed more information.

With regard to the four respondents who indicated ‘other’, two wanted owner occupation but did not specify whether this was with or without a mortgage; one respondent stated ‘housing association’, but did not specify whether they wanted this to be Jewish or non-Jewish, while one indicated that they wanted to move back to their parents’ home. Interestingly, none of the respondents indicated that they wanted to rent from the Council, with just two saying they wanted to move to a non-Jewish housing association property.

However, we asked *all* respondents (i.e. not just those who wanted to move) if they would consider renting from the Council or a non-Jewish housing association; just under a quarter of respondents said yes (24%), with a third of the Manchester sample indicating that they would. While not people’s first choice, this seems to suggest that socially rented accommodation is something that they would consider. Indeed, it was evident that they would consider socially rented accommodation over renting from a private landlord or letting agency (which 17% of people would consider – see Table 41 below). Perhaps unsurprisingly, a large proportion of the people who would *not* consider renting a property were those who were already owner-occupiers. Consequently, renting was seen as a regressive move for them. There were also some comments made in relation to perceptions that private landlords were not always trustworthy:

*‘[It is] unpleasant when a landlord refuses to do repairs promptly’*

*'[I] wouldn't trust them. Things go badly wrong [and the] private landlord has you over a barrel'*

*'[I] would only consider it as a last resort as they just want to take money from people'*

*'They charge extortionate rents from what I have heard'*

One respondent felt that it would be better to live in socially rented rather than private rented accommodation:

*'With the Council you know your rights, [they are] more trustworthy, [you] know where you stand.'*

The Bury and Salford respondents were most likely to say no to the option of renting from the Council or a non-Jewish housing association (66% and 63% respectively).

Table 41: Would you consider renting from the Council or a non-Jewish housing association?

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	147	60	75	66	31	51	35	63	6	46
Yes – would consider it	58	24	19	17	20	33	14	25	5	38
Yes – currently do	17	7	3	3	9	15	4	7	1	8
Don't know	22	9	17	15	1	2	3	5	1	8
	<b>244</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes five missing cases

Table 42: Would you consider renting from a private landlord or letting agency?

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	150	62	78	69	35	59	29	51	8	62
Yes – would consider it	40	17	14	12	12	20	10	18	4	31
Yes – currently do	34	14	9	8	12	20	12	21	1	8
Yes – if Jewish	5	2	1	1	-	-	4	7	-	-
Don't know	13	5	11	10	-	-	2	4	-	-
	<b>242</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes seven missing cases

## Size

We asked the respondents who wanted to move, what size property they needed. The most frequent responses were two or three bedrooms (40% and 31% respectively); these respondents primarily had two people in their household. We recognise that the higher level of need for smaller properties reflects the proportion of smaller households who took part in the survey. Unsurprisingly, the respondents who indicated that they wanted five or six bedroom properties were those with larger households (for example between five and eight household members). The respondents who required larger properties were also primarily from Salford. Indeed, 48% of the Salford respondents who wanted to move indicated that they needed four or more bedrooms.

Table 43: What size property do you need?

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One bedroom	10	10	1	3	5	15	3	12	1	17
Two bedrooms	42	40	15	38	19	56	7	28	1	17
Three bedrooms	33	31	19	48	8	24	3	12	3	50
Four bedrooms	12	11	3	8	2	6	7	28	-	-
Five bedrooms	5	5	2	5	-	-	3	12	-	-
Six bedrooms	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-
Other	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17
	<b>105</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes four missing cases

With regard to the respondent who indicated 'other', this person explained that they were not sure of their requirements. When asked to elaborate they suggested that in the future they might get married and have a family.

### Area

We also asked the respondents who wanted to move, where they wanted to live. It was clear that overall people wanted to remain in the local authority area where they currently lived; for example, 74% of Salford sample wanted to live in Salford. However, the data suggests there were a small number of people who wanted to move to neighbouring authorities. The Manchester respondents in particular were most likely to want to move elsewhere (albeit based on a smaller sample size).

Table 44: Where do you want to live?

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bury	37	35	26	65	7	21	3	11	1	17
Salford	25	24	2	5	2	6	20	74	1	17
Manchester	23	22	4	10	17	52	1	4	1	17
Outside the UK	14	13	7	18	4	12	2	7	1	17
Greater Manchester	4	4	-	-	1	3	1	4	2	33
Elsewhere in UK	3	3	1	3	2	6	-	-	-	-
	<b>106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes three missing cases

The people who wanted to live in Salford primarily referred to the following areas: Broughton Park, Higher Broughton, and Kersal. One respondent wanted to live on Salford Quays (currently living in Manchester).

The people who wanted to live in Manchester referred to the following areas: West Didsbury, Crumpsall, Chorlton / Whalley Range. However, a number simply referred to North Manchester or South Manchester.

For some respondents there was obviously uncertainty in relation to administrative boundaries and some of the respondents who said they wanted to live in Manchester then indicated Prestwich as the specific area (which is part of Bury).

The respondents who wanted to live in Bury referred to Prestwich most commonly. This was followed by Whitefield, with smaller numbers indicating Sunny Bank.

The respondents who wanted to live elsewhere in Greater Manchester referred to areas like Altrincham and Hale (this included those already living in these areas as well as other respondents).

With regard to the respondents who wanted to live elsewhere in the UK, two respondents said London. The remaining respondent did not specify where. Finally, with regard to those who wanted to move outside the UK, nine respondents (64%) indicated they want to move to Israel. The remaining respondents referred to America, Canada and Australia.

**Ability to achieve preference**

In terms of whether or not people felt they would be able to achieve the size and tenure of property that they wanted, 66% said yes, 10% said no, while the remainder did not know. The Manchester and Salford respondents appeared to be more confident in their ability to achieve what they wanted (albeit based on smaller sample sizes).

Table 45: Do you think you are able to achieve the property you want? Regarding

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	69	66	26	63	24	71	17	71	2	33
No	11	10	4	10	5	15	2	8	-	-
Don't know	25	24	11	27	5	15	5	21	4	67
	<b>105</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes four missing cases

With regard to the respondents who indicated that they would not be able to achieve the tenure and size they wanted, this related to affordability issues, which in some cases were also linked to the current economic climate. The following are some of the comments that were made:

*'[I am] concerned about the affordability of a down payment'* (Manchester respondent)

*'[The] current market too pricey in the desired area, closer to Jewish community'* (Manchester respondent)

*'The jump to a bigger house financially is beyond our means, jobs are currently under threat'* (Bury respondent)

*'[The] current climate is not suitable to buy and would need a job with affordable salary'* (Manchester respondent)

However, one respondent also made referred to availability issues:

*'Not enough supply of good accommodation in Broughton Park'* (Salford respondent)

## 5.9 Factors influencing accommodation choice

We asked respondents to indicate the main factors that influenced their choice of accommodation from the list shown in Table 46 below. Respondents were asked to select five factors from the list and rate them in order of importance from one to five. As can be seen, price / affordability was the key consideration; however, desirability of the area, proximity to family and other Jewish people, as well as proximity to facilities were also important factors. In terms of proximity to facilities, the focus groups discussions highlighted not only that people wanted to be near Jewish shops and Synagogues, but also the importance of proximity to Jewish schools for those with younger children.

Table 46: Factors influencing accommodation choice

	Number 1		Number 2		Number 3		Number 4		Number 5	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Price / affordability	87	35	35	14	25	10	19	8	15	6
Desirability of area	47	19	63	25	30	12	27	11	20	8
Proximity of family	33	13	31	12	37	15	18	7	16	6
Jewish community in area	33	13	38	15	39	16	38	15	17	7
Local facilities	12	5	32	13	33	13	38	15	35	14
Number of bedrooms	7	3	10	4	18	7	20	8	26	10
Size of rooms	5	2	14	6	18	7	20	8	32	13
On site services	5	2	2	1	1	<1	3	1	3	1
Housing provider	4	2	3	1	6	2	6	2	2	1
Job opportunities in area	2	1	5	2	3	1	5	2	3	1
Quality of interior design	2	1	4	2	8	3	8	3	15	6
Quality of exterior design	1	<1	-	-	4	2	9	4	8	3
Garden	1	<1	3	1	10	4	12	5	29	12
Number of living rooms	-	-	-	-	5	2	13	5	14	6

## 5.10 Views on affordable housing options

A key part of this housing needs assessment was to explore awareness of and views on different affordable housing options. As highlighted previously, as well as questions asked in the survey, three focus groups were also carried out with people living in the three main local authority areas (Bury, Manchester and Salford). This section therefore incorporates survey and focus group findings.

Firstly, we wanted to establish level of knowledge and awareness of the different affordable housing options amongst survey respondents (see Table 47 below). As can be seen, at least three quarters of the sample had never heard of most of the options. Shared ownership and shared equity were the options that people were most likely to be aware of, while Social Homebuy was the option that people had heard of least.

Table 47: Awareness of affordable housing options

	Never heard of it		Heard of it but don't know what it involves		Heard of it and know what it involves	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Social Homebuy	212	85	17	7	17	7
Intermediate Rental / Affordable Rent	196	79	27	11	23	9
Discounted sale	191	77	25	10	30	12
Homebuy	189	76	30	12	27	11
Rent to Homebuy	179	72	28	11	39	16
Shared equity	114	46	67	27	65	26
Shared ownership	74	30	53	21	120	48

While we recognise the limited knowledge of respondents in relation to affordable housing, we asked which would appeal to them most. Perhaps unsurprisingly, 44% indicated that they did not know enough about the options to specify. A large proportion of respondents also indicated that none of them appealed to them; however, this was primarily because they were already owner-occupiers.

Table 48: Which affordable housing option appeals to you the most?

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Don't know enough about them to say	109	44	52	21	27	44	24	40	6	46
None of them	101	41	46	40	23	37	28	47	4	31
Shared ownership	10	4	2	2	5	8	2	3	1	8
Discounted sale	9	4	6	5	2	3	-	-	-	-
Shared equity	8	3	1	1	5	8	2	3	-	-
Intermediate Rental / Affordable Rent	8	3	3	3	2	3	3	5	-	-
Homebuy	7	3	3	3	3	5	-	-	1	8
Rent to Homebuy	4	2	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-
Social Homebuy	1	<1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-

A number of specific concerns were raised in the focus groups in relation to the affordable housing options, which related to how affordable they actually were or concerns about property value. For example, in the Manchester and Salford focus groups, it was suggested that discounted sale would only be appropriate if the discount was larger, although it was recognised that this option might appeal to first time buyers and young couples. Shared equity was perceived as a 'gamble', as it was not guaranteed that the property would increase in value, but in the current market could actually lose value. The products appeared to have limited appeal in the Manchester and Salford focus groups, but it was highlighted that the over-riding factor would relate to the location of affordable housing (in terms of proximity to community and facilities) and the size of the properties. In the Bury focus group, participants listed the products in order of preference as follows:

1. Discounted sale (25%)
2. Social renting
3. Shared ownership

4. Shared equity
5. Homebuy
6. Affordable rent

Interestingly, social renting was viewed positively in the Bury focus group. This related to views on ownership and regulation (e.g. by local authorities, housing associations, etc.) as well as it being affordable. However, as above, location was key and people were concerned as to whether affordable housing products would be available in the areas where the Jewish community lives.

The participants in the Bury focus group highlighted the need to raise awareness of the affordable housing products. While this issue was raised by Bury participants, it could apply equally in all areas. It was suggested that existing Jewish media and newsletters could be used to market the products.

In addition, some participants in the Bury focus group referred to Leeds Jewish Housing Association as an example of good practice in relation to accommodation provision for Jewish communities.

## 5.12 Future needs from household growth or family movement

We wanted to explore any potential future accommodation needs resulting from household growth and family moving into the area from elsewhere (Tables 49 to 51 below). As can be seen, 21% of respondents indicated that members of their household would require their own home in the next five years (see Table 49). This percentage was higher amongst the Salford sample (26%) and lowest amongst the Manchester sample (12%). When asked to elaborate on how many people within the household would require their own home within the next five years, thirty-two respondents indicated there was one household member (e.g. son or daughter); ten respondents indicated that there were two household members (e.g. two sons, son and daughter); and one respondent indicated there were three household members (two daughters and one son).

With regard to movement into the area over the next five years, only 4% of the sample indicated that family members would be moving from elsewhere in the UK (see Table 50), while only 2% had family moving from overseas (see Table 51). When asked to elaborate on how many people were moving from elsewhere the respondents made reference to individual family members (for example, son or daughter) or a family unit (for example, family of four) rather than multiple households.

Table 49: Do members of household need own home in next 5 years?

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	50	21	24	21	7	12	15	26	4	31
No	178	74	83	73	47	81	40	69	8	62
Don't know	14	6	6	5	4	7	3	5	1	8
	<b>242</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes seven missing cases



Table 50: Do you have family elsewhere in the UK who will be moving to your area in next 5 years?

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	11	4	5	4	3	5	1	2	2	15
No	203	83	95	83	52	85	46	79	10	77
Don't know	32	13	14	12	6	10	11	19	1	8
	<b>246</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes three missing cases

Table 51: Do you have family living abroad who will be moving to your area in next 5 years?

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	-	-
No	214	87	101	89	55	90	47	81	11	85
Don't know	27	11	11	10	5	8	9	16	2	5
	<b>246</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes three missing cases

## 6. Views on the local area

This chapter outlines respondents' views on their local area, exploring overall satisfaction with their local area as well as experiences of crime, including hate crime.

### 6.1 Satisfaction with local area

Over half of the sample (53%) was very satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live, with a further 31% indicating that they were fairly satisfied. The respondents interviewed in Manchester were most likely to express dissatisfaction with their neighbourhood, with 24% indicating that they were fairly dissatisfied. Indeed, out of the nineteen respondents who were dissatisfied, sixteen were living in Manchester (84%).

Information provided by Manchester City Council from the Manchester Place Survey 2009 suggested that 70% of the population as a whole was satisfied with their neighbourhood, suggesting a higher satisfaction than in our sample. However, Manchester City Council indicated that satisfaction levels were lower in the Crumpsall Ward (59%). Information provided by Bury Council from the Bury Place Survey 2008 suggested that 81% of the population as a whole was satisfied with their local area.

Table 52: Overall satisfaction with neighbourhood as a place to live

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Very satisfied	131	53	70	61	19	31	33	55	9	69
Fairly satisfied	78	31	38	33	18	29	18	30	4	31
Neither	21	8	5	4	9	15	7	12	-	-
Fairly dissatisfied	18	7	1	1	15	24	2	3	-	-
Very dissatisfied	1	<1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
	<b>249</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

We asked respondents if they felt their neighbourhood had improved or declined in recent years. As can be seen, 59% felt that it had stayed the same (this percentage was higher in Bury – 65%); 20% felt that their neighbourhood had slightly declined (this percentage was highest amongst the Manchester respondents – 31%). The respondents in Salford were most likely to feel that their neighbourhood had improved.

Table 53: Has the neighbourhood improved or declined?

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Greatly improved	5	2	1	1	-	-	2	3	2	15
Slightly improved	42	17	18	16	8	13	15	25	1	8
Stayed the same	146	59	73	65	31	51	34	58	8	62
Slightly declined	49	20	21	19	19	31	7	12	2	15
Greatly declined	4	2	-	-	3	5	1	2	-	-
	<b>246</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes three missing cases

We also wanted to explore if people felt that Council investment or regeneration activity had improved their local area. Over half of the sample (52%) was not aware of any investment or regeneration activity; this was similar across all the local authority areas. Interestingly, the respondents in Manchester were most likely to feel that their area had improved due to investment or regeneration activity.

Table 54: Has Council investment / regeneration activity improved the area?

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	33	13	6	5	13	21	10	17	4	31
No	85	34	50	44	15	24	17	29	3	23
Don't know if they have done anything	129	52	58	51	34	55	31	53	6	46
	<b>247</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes two missing cases

With regard to whether or not their local area met their cultural / religious needs, 89% of the sample indicated that it did. This percentage was highest amongst the Salford and Bury respondents (95% and 93% respectively).

Table 55: Does the area meet your cultural / religious needs?

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	221	89	106	93	49	79	56	95	10	77
No	21	8	6	5	9	15	3	5	3	23
Don't know	6	2	2	2	4	6	-	-	-	-
	<b>248</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes one missing case

With regard to those who did not feel their area met their cultural or religious needs, this primarily related to how far they were from Synagogues or to the lack of kosher food shops. Interestingly, one respondent who identified themselves as 'more liberal' raised issues that appeared to relate to their level of religious observance, suggesting that they did not want to live with people who were more Orthodox:

*'[I was] brought up Orthodox but am more liberal now. There are no Jewish shops here, I can't socialise easily with Jewish people. But I don't want to live in North Manchester where they're all more Orthodox'*

## 6.2 Specific issues or problems in the local area

We asked respondents to indicate from the list in Table 56 below, the specific issues or problems they faced in their local area. Table 56 below shows the responses for the sample as a whole, while Tables 57 to 59 show data for the main local authority areas (Bury, Manchester and Salford). Looking at the sample as a whole, car parking, rubbish and litter and noise from traffic featured most frequently. When looking at responses by local authority area, in Manchester, for example, there appeared to be concerns about anti-social behaviour (e.g. drunken behaviour, noisy neighbours, etc.).

In addition to the issues below, a small number of individual respondents also referred to other issues such as damaged pavements and roads, the deterioration of neighbouring properties, and school-run traffic.

Table 56: Specific issues or problems in the neighbourhood – whole sample

	Very big problem		Fairly big problem		Not a very big problem		Not a problem at all	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Car parking	23	9	26	10	48	19	150	60
Rubbish / litter	9	4	36	14	86	35	116	47
Noisy neighbours	9	4	21	8	59	24	158	63
Drunken or rowdy behaviour	7	3	13	5	53	21	174	70
Noise from traffic	7	3	24	10	55	22	161	65
Pets and animals	6	2	12	5	31	12	198	80
Other crime	6	2	20	8	62	25	159	64
Disruptive children / teenagers	5	2	16	6	35	14	191	77
Drug use or drug dealing	5	2	12	5	28	11	202	81
Racial or other harassment	4	2	16	6	37	15	190	76
Vandalism and graffiti	4	2	8	3	39	16	196	79
People damaging your property	3	1	10	4	37	15	196	79
Abandoned / burnt out vehicles	2	1	6	2	20	8	219	88

Note: based on 249 responses

Table 57: Specific issues or problems in the neighbourhood – Bury

	Very big problem		Fairly big problem		Not a very big problem		Not a problem at all	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Car parking	12	11	9	8	25	22	68	60
Noise from traffic	4	4	10	9	20	18	80	70
Rubbish / litter	4	4	12	11	40	35	58	51
Noisy neighbours	4	4	4	4	21	18	85	75
Pets and animals	3	3	7	6	15	13	89	78
Racial or other harassment	3	3	3	3	13	11	95	83
Drunken or rowdy behaviour	3	3	2	2	21	18	88	77
Disruptive children / teenagers	2	2	5	4	14	12	93	82
People damaging your property	2	2	2	2	11	10	99	87
Abandoned / burnt out vehicles	2	2	1	1	3	3	108	95
Other crime	2	2	5	4	25	22	82	75
Vandalism and graffiti	1	1	1	1	10	9	102	89
Drug use or drug dealing	1	1	2	2	7	6	104	91

Note: based on 114 responses

Table 58: Specific issues or problems in the neighbourhood – Manchester

	Very big problem		Fairly big problem		Not a very big problem		Not a problem at all	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Car parking	5	8	7	11	12	19	38	33
Noisy neighbours	4	6	10	16	17	27	31	50
Disruptive children / teenagers	3	5	5	8	10	16	44	71
Drunken or rowdy behaviour	3	5	6	10	19	31	34	55
Rubbish / litter	2	3	11	18	24	39	25	40
Drug use or drug dealing	2	3	6	10	9	15	45	73
Other crime	2	3	3	5	19	31	38	61
Vandalism and graffiti	1	2	3	5	15	24	43	69
People damaging your property	1	2	4	6	12	19	44	71
Noise from traffic	1	2	6	10	12	19	43	69
Abandoned / burnt out vehicles	-	-	2	3	6	10	54	87
Racial or other harassment	-	-	6	10	8	13	48	77
Pets and animals	-	-	2	3	7	11	53	85

Note: based on 62 responses

Table 59: Specific issues or problems in the neighbourhood – Salford

	Very big problem		Fairly big problem		Not a very big problem		Not a problem at all	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Car parking	6	10	7	12	10	17	35	58
Rubbish / litter	3	5	10	17	19	32	26	43
Pets and animals	3	5	2	3	8	13	45	75
Drug use or drug dealing	2	3	3	5	10	17	43	72
Other crime	2	3	9	15	16	27	31	52
Noise from traffic	2	3	6	10	20	33	30	50
Racial or other harassment	1	2	6	10	15	25	36	60
Drunken or rowdy behaviour	1	2	4	7	12	20	41	68
Vandalism and graffiti	1	2	3	5	14	23	40	67
Noisy neighbours	1	2	5	8	19	32	33	55
Disruptive children / teenagers	-	-	5	8	10	17	43	72
Abandoned / burnt out vehicles	-	-	2	3	10	17	46	77
People damaging your property	-	-	3	5	14	23	41	68

Note: based on 60 responses

### 6.3 Experiences of crime and anti-social behaviour

Finally, we asked respondents to indicate whether they had experienced any of the following: crime against property; crime against person; hate crime; or anti-social behaviour. Of this list, anti-social behaviour was highlighted most frequently (24% of respondents). This percentage was highest in Manchester (44% of Manchester respondents). Information provided by Manchester City Council suggested the percentage for Greater Manchester was 27% (with 34% for Manchester).

Forty-six respondents (18%) had experienced hate crime. This percentage was far higher amongst the Salford sample (38%), while the Manchester respondents were least likely to have experienced hate crime (11%). With regard to level of religious

practice, 57% of those who had experienced hate crime were Strictly Orthodox; this was followed by Shabbat observant (17%) and Traditional (13%).

When asked to elaborate on their experiences of hate crime, a common response was that anti-Semitic remarks had been shouted at them by people driving through the area. However, people had also had eggs thrown at them as well as abuse from other people in their neighbourhood. The following were some of the comments that were made:

*‘Someone screaming ‘Jews’ and throwing an egg’*

*‘Neighbour called me a ‘dirty Jew’ when they got out of a taxi’*

*‘Someone once called me a ‘dirty Jew’. I think they saw my Star of David under my jumper’*

*‘[My] husband was walking home from Synagogue one Saturday night, people in a passing car threw water at him and shouted something about him being a Jew’*

*‘On a few occasions, over a long period of time as I have been walking from or to Synagogue racial abuse has been shouted from passing cars. There was also a deliberate – successful - attempt to splash me when a van went through puddle’*

A report published by the Community Security Trust (CST) (2011: 5) focusing on anti-semitic incidents highlights that:

‘a higher proportion of the anti-Semitic incidents reported to CST occur in Greater Manchester than should be the case, given the relative sizes of the Jewish communities in Manchester and in London. The year 2010 was the first year in which the number of incidents recorded by CST in Greater Manchester constituted more than 30 per cent of the national total’

Table 60: Experienced crime / anti-social behaviour

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Anti-social behaviour	61	24	17	15	27	44	15	25	2	15
Crime against property (e.g. burglary)	48	19	13	11	15	24	17	28	3	23
Hate crime (e.g. anti-semitism)	46	18	16	14	7	11	23	38	-	-
Crime against person (e.g. mugging)	15	6	2	2	7	11	6	10	-	-

Note: based on 249 responses

## 7. Health and social care needs

This chapter provides a summary of the health and social care needs of the respondents. It focuses on prevalence of disability and ill health amongst the sample, as well as exploring whether or not households had any accommodation needs related to ill health or disability.

### 7.1 Disability and ill health

Respondents were asked to indicate from a list of health problems / disabilities how many people within their household experienced these health problems. One hundred and forty-two households (57%) included someone with a disability or health condition: 38% of the sample had one person within their household with a disability / health condition; 17% had two people; and 2% (five respondents) had three people.

Information provided by Manchester City Council suggested that around 19% of people in Manchester have a limiting long-term illness and 17% have a disability.

Table 61: Number of people in household with health problems / disabilities

	All	
	No.	%
None	107	43
One	95	38
Two	42	17
Three	5	2
	<b>249</b>	<b>100</b>

Out of 142 households, five (4%) had children with health problems / disabilities; the remainder were adults within the household. Perhaps unsurprisingly the health problems / disabilities that people referred to most frequently were heart problems, visual impairment, mobility problems and arthritis.

### 7.2 Help needed with household tasks

Out of the 142 households, fifty-nine respondents (42%) indicated that the person(s) in their household with a disability / health condition required assistance with daily tasks due to their condition. The daily tasks that people commonly needed support for were cleaning, shopping, laundry, as well as generally moving around the property. We asked the fifty-nine respondents who provided this help or support. As can be seen, eleven people (21%) were undertaking a full time caring role; however, a further ten respondents were undertaking a caring role alongside other family members or an outside agency.

Table 62: Who provides the support?

	All	
	No.	%
An outside agency provides care	15	29
Other	13	25
I am the full time carer	11	21
Mixture of self, family and outside agency	6	12
Mixture of self and outside agency	4	8
Someone else in my household is the carer	3	6
	<b>52</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes seven missing cases

With regard to respondents who indicated ‘other’, this included a mixture of friends and family providing support. Two people indicated that they were currently trying to get assistance.

We asked the respondents who were undertaking, or had household members undertaking, a caring role, whether or not support was required; seventeen respondents (52%) said yes.

The following comments were made by some of respondents who indicated that they would like support for their caring role:

*‘I have to help my Mum sometimes, but I can get distracted and need signs around the house to help me remember things - for example her medicine – as I can go out and forget things’.*

*‘[My] wife needs support. I have my ups and downs and have mental health issues. [I] need someone to discuss things [with] and advise’.*

*‘If I have a problem where I can’t see to it myself - debt or health needs, I can’t cope with my wife or child or both, I’ve also got illness myself. It’s a full shilling. It would be good to have more help around when things get too much’.*

*‘I do that sort of support myself. So as long as I can cope, I would rather do it myself. Sometimes it’s a strain, especially when I have to look after my son at weekends, he starts shouting and gets in moods, he’s gotten worse as he’s got older’.*

### 7.3 Adaptations to accommodation

We asked the 142 households with someone with a disability, ill health or a health condition to indicate what adaptations had been made to their accommodation and what adaptations they felt were needed. The most common facilities that people already had were bathroom grab rails (36%); downstairs toilet (36%) and handrails around the property (26%). The facility that people did not currently have but which was required most commonly was a disability bath or shower (14% indicated that they needed this), this was followed by a downstairs toilet (9%). In addition to the responses below, one respondent stated that they would like a personal alarm that they could carry around on their person.



Table 63: Adaptations to current home

	Already have		Don't have but need		Don't have and don't need	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A bathroom grab rail	48	36	9	7	53	40
Downstairs toilet	48	36	12	9	38	29
Handrails around the property	35	26	6	5	68	51
Disability bath / shower	20	15	19	14	73	55
Alarm pull (i.e. Careline alarm)	15	11	6	5	86	65
Tap adaptations	11	8	6	5	91	68
Access ramps outside your home	11	8	4	3	92	69
Bed alarm	7	5	6	5	91	68
A stair lift	6	5	6	5	91	68
Telecare	5	4	3	2	94	71
Access ramps inside your home	1	1	5	4	100	75

Note: this analysis is based on 133 responses, as nine people did not provide a response

When asked if they needed any support to identify or carry out adaptations to their home, twenty-two respondents (17%) indicated that they did need help. Eight people (6%) were already receiving support with carrying out adaptations.

When asked where they would go for advice if they needed support with adaptations the most common response was the Federation of Jewish Services (thirteen respondents, 59% of those that needed support). This was followed by the Council / Social Services (eleven respondents), and CAB (five respondents). Smaller numbers of people would go to the following: Disability Living Centre (four respondents), GP (two respondents), and Help the Aged (one respondent).

## 7.4 Specialist accommodation requirements

Finally, we asked the 142 households with someone with a disability, ill health or a health condition to indicate whether or not they needed any specialist forms of accommodation. The most common response was accommodation without stairs (eight respondents), while the least common response was accommodation with day time staff and emergency call out at night (three respondents).

Table 64: Specialist accommodation needs

	Need		Don't need		Already have	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Accommodation without stairs	11	8	77	58	25	19
Accommodation with a lift	7	5	89	67	16	12
Accommodation with emergency / alarm call system	7	5	93	70	13	10
Accommodation with on-site warden	6	5	100	75	7	5
Accommodation suitable for a wheelchair	4	3	93	70	16	12
Accommodation with a visiting warden	4	3	103	77	3	2
Accommodation with day time staff / emergency call out at night	3	2	102	77	7	5

Note: this analysis is based on 133 responses, as nine people did not provide a response

### 7.5 Preferences when older

In terms of accommodation preferences for older Jewish people, 15% of the sample indicated that they or someone in their household would be interested in moving to a scheme specifically for older people. This percentage was highest amongst the Manchester respondents (23% of the Manchester sample).

Table 65: Anyone in the household interested in moving to a scheme for older people

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	37	15	13	11	14	23	7	12	3	23
No	175	71	82	72	42	68	43	75	8	62
Don't know	34	14	19	17	6	10	7	12	2	15
	<b>246</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes three missing cases

With regard to the respondents who said no, when asked what their preference would be, the majority (91%) indicated that they would want to live independently with support in their own home. Information provided by Bury Council indicated that the desire to live independently for longer was also something that had emerged in their Housing Strategy for Older People.

The remaining 9% said they would want to live with immediate family. While a large proportion of the sample said they did not have a preference for a scheme specifically for older people, we need to recognise that it can be difficult for people who are not yet elderly to envisage their needs in later life, as was highlighted in a previous study carried out in North Manchester (see Kestenbaum, 2009). Indeed, the focus group discussions highlighted that people preferred remaining in their own home, but recognised that as they got older and health problems increased they may need some form of supported accommodation.

With regards to the respondents who were interested in a scheme for older people, nineteen respondents (53%) stated that they would prefer a scheme just for Jewish people; eleven respondents (31%) would like a mixed scheme, while the remaining respondents had no preference or did not know. The comments below illustrate two opposing views on the issue:

*‘[There is a] desperate need for kosher sheltered housing’*

*‘[I] feel that in the 20th century, faith-based housing schemes are an anacronism’*

The focus group discussions highlighted that whether or not people wanted a mixed scheme would be dependent on level of religious practice; for example, it was suggested that people that are more ‘traditional’ would want Jewish-only accommodation, while others would live in a multi-cultural scheme, as long as cultural practices were recognised.

Table 66: What would be the preference?

	All		Bury		Manchester		Salford		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Scheme for Jewish people	19	53	9	70	7	54	3	43	-	-
Mixed scheme	11	31	2	15	3	23	3	43	3	100
No preference	4	11	1	8	2	15	1	14	-	-
Don't know	2	6	1	8	1	8	-	-	-	-
	<b>36</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: excludes one missing case

We asked the respondents who were interested in a scheme for older people to suggest which facilities they thought should be included in a scheme. The following facilities were listed: garden; health care checks; on-site warden; laundry room; culturally appropriate kitchen; spare bedroom within individual accommodation for visitors; swimming pool / gym / fitness centre; access to computers; common room; cinema room; library services; prayer room; food provision (if needed); parking for residents and visitors; and a shop.

The focus group discussions also focused on accommodation preferences of older people, highlighting that people did not want to live in bed-sit style accommodation when older. The participants suggested a preference for two bedroom flats, although they recognised that these would be more expensive to rent. Again, Bury Council indicated that these were the same views that emerged in their Housing Strategy for Older People. Also, it was felt that there was not enough sheltered accommodation in the study area and some of the available accommodation was older stock that lacked modern facilities.

## **8. Conclusions**

The overarching aims of this study were to explore the housing and related needs of Jewish communities living in Greater Manchester. Using a combination of survey methods, focus groups and secondary data, the objectives were to provide some demographic information; explore current accommodation situation and future aspirations; as well as exploring housing needs relating to health and social care issues. This final chapter brings together the findings of the study, highlighting some of the key issues that have emerged.

### **8.1 Accommodation needs, aspirations and affordability**

In line with previous research carried out with Jewish communities (Salford City Council, 2008), the study has highlighted a predominance of owner occupation (73% of the sample), with a large proportion of respondents indicating that they were mortgage free. Perhaps unsurprisingly, those who were mortgage free fell into the older age ranges, with the majority being over 60. Following owner occupation – and again in line with the research by Salford Council – the most common tenure was private rented accommodation, particularly amongst those interviewed in Salford and Manchester. With regard to socially rented accommodation, only a small proportion of respondents were renting from the Council or a housing association.

The sample was divided fairly equally between those who wanted to move to a different property and those who would remain in their current property indefinitely. The majority of those who wanted to move (70%) indicated that they wanted owner occupation. This was followed by renting from a Jewish housing association (9%) or renting from a private landlord (9%). What is interesting is that while no one appeared to want to move to socially rented accommodation, when asked later on if they would consider renting from the Council or a non-Jewish housing association, nearly a quarter of respondents said they would consider it, with socially rented accommodation in some cases being perceived as preferable to private rented accommodation. The focus group session in Bury also highlighted positive views on socially rented accommodation as providing an affordable, but also regulated, option.

In terms of future need, 21% of the sample indicated that members of their household would require their own home in the next five years; this was particularly evident in the Salford sample (26% of respondents). Given the preference for owner occupation – as with many communities – this study highlighted affordability as a key issue, particularly for young people and young families who want to ‘get on the property ladder’. While there was limited response to the question on level of savings, the majority of those who did respond indicated that they had no savings or were currently in debt.

One aspect of the study was to explore awareness of, and views on, different affordable housing products through the survey and a series of focus groups. It was evident from the survey that the majority of respondents had not heard of most of the different options available, which suggests an issue around the need to raise awareness of the affordable housing products. Indeed, the focus group discussions highlighted the need to think about how to market the different options, including some comments around the complexity of some of the products. Furthermore, the focus group sessions highlighted that written information alone is not necessarily

adequate to provide people with an understanding of the nuances of different products, and the opportunity for people to ask questions about the options was vital to being able to make an informed choice.

However, an overwhelming issue throughout the study was the issue of location: in particular the desire to live in close proximity to Jewish communities and community facilities. While it was suggested that some people might be willing to live in other areas of Greater Manchester, it was highlighted cultural and religious facilities would need to be easily accessible. Thus, while people were open to exploring the affordable housing options, particularly for first time buyers or for those looking at alternatives to private renting, the main concern was whether such products would be available in the areas where they wanted to live.

## **8.2 Health and social care needs**

Over half of the sample (57% - 142 households) indicated that someone within the household had a health condition or disability. The interviews suggested that a large proportion of these individuals (42%) required support or assistance with everyday household tasks such as cleaning and shopping, but also mobility around the property. The needs and experiences of carers may be an area where further information is required. It was also evident that individuals within the household were undertaking a caring role, either on their own or alongside other family members and outside agencies. Such individuals need to be aware of the types of support available to assist them with their caring role, and the needs and experiences of carers may be an area where more in-depth information is required.

With regard to specialist accommodation (e.g. accommodation without stairs, accommodation with alarm call system, etc.), the survey interviews suggested a low level of need. Looking at preferences when older, for example, respondents wanted to live independently in their own homes for as long as possible. We need to recognise, however, that people – particularly younger people – are not able to anticipate the type of support they will need in the future. Indeed, discussions in the focus groups revealed that while people wanted to remain in their own homes, they recognised that as they got older and as their health deteriorated they would require sheltered accommodation or some form of supported accommodation. There were mixed views on whether or not such accommodation should be Jewish-only. While there did appear to be a preference for Jewish-only provision, there were a number of people who welcomed the idea of a mixed scheme as long as cultural practices were respected.

## **8.3 Community cohesion**

While the focus of this study was housing experiences, we did explore wider issues in relation to views on their local area as well as asking respondents about any experiences of hate crime. Forty-six respondents (18%) indicated that they had experienced hate crime. It was apparent that there was an issue of 'visibility' in relation to hate crime, with the Strictly Orthodox community being most likely to have experienced anti-Semitic comments. Indeed, a common experience that emerged from the survey related to abuse from passing vehicles. The focus groups also reiterated the issue of hate crime being directed at those who are 'visibly Jewish',

particularly in areas – such as Salford – where there is a large Orthodox community. A report by the CST (2011: 6) refers to a ‘year-on-year rise’ in Greater Manchester in relation to anti-semitic incidents. They attribute this to ‘an increasingly visible Jewish community’, but also highlight that the number of people actually reporting incidents has risen, as well as an increase in the information exchange between CST and Greater Manchester Police.

## **8.4 Reflections on the scope of study**

While the study endeavoured to be as inclusive as possible in terms of local authority coverage, in some areas (e.g. outside main population areas – Bury, Manchester, Salford) it was more difficult to engage with Jewish communities in the fieldwork period that was available for the study. Therefore, in the future, more work may be needed focusing on Jewish communities in the areas of Greater Manchester where there was less representation. The study was also based on a particular methodology (i.e. a community interviewer approach), and while this has a number of benefits, as highlighted in Chapter 2, there are certain limitations to the sample that need to be taken into account.

The survey approach in this study has enabled us to collect data on a range of different issues. However, the study represents a ‘snap shot’ of a population at a given time. Therefore, it is recognised that there is a need to ensure regular monitoring of the population. The brief for the study was ambitious in its scope, focusing on Greater Manchester but also trying to capture data on different levels of religious practice. In many respects the data provides a starting point for key stakeholders to look at how to take the findings forward or where further information is required, for example, in relation to the needs of young families, or housing related needs of older people.

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