Getting to know your parish

What is this spotlight?

This short spotlight brings together a range of information about your parish, both in terms of your congregations, but also the wider community living in your area. It covers areas such as Christian affiliation, population age and ethnicity profiles, household structures, deprivation, employment, schools and qualifications, alongside church statistics such as attendance and giving.

How should I use it?

This spotlight is not an end in itself, but rather a starting place for you to explore further. You may want to discuss it at a PCC meeting or with leadership teams. We've included some questions on each page to help you to think about the information, however some things will be of more relevance in some areas than others, and these are just suggestions to get you started. We've also included some bigger questions about what to do next at the end of the spotlight on page 17. There's space for you to write some notes here. It might be helpful to write a short paragraph to summarise your community profile or note down anything that has struck you as particularly important. There are also details at the end for where you can find further information should you want to dig a little deeper.

Questions

There is information at the end of the spotlight about where this data comes from and how it was calculated. If you have any further queries then please do contact the Research and Statistics team at statistics.unit@churchofengland.org



Contents

1. Summary: a brief overview of your parish, including what look to be 5 of the most pressing social issues in your area

2. Age: age profile of your community

3. Ethnicity: ethnicity profile of your community

4. Integration: English language speaking and length of UK residency in your community

5. Religious affiliation: religious affiliation in your community

6. Households: families, dependents, one person households, temporary residents and housing tenure

7. Marital and civil partnership status

8. Employment: occupations, benefits and mobility in your community

- 9. Education: CofE schools and qualification levels in your community
- 10. Health: people with health problems and carers in your community
- 11. Deprivation: different types of deprivation in your community

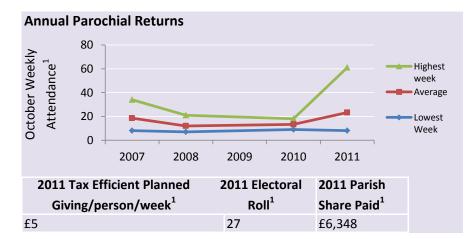


Parish of: Parwich: St Peter Parish Code: 120199

Research & Statistics

Falish Coue	5. 120199		
	PARISH OVERVIEW		
Deanery	ASHBOURNE		
Archdeaconry	DERBY		
<u>Diocese</u>	Derby		
Included Churches			
612199	Parwich: St Peter		h
		Parishioners at glance	
		Population	_
		2001 ³ 500	Age Profile (2011 ²)
		2011 ² 500	Parish
		Proportion Christian	9 0-4 4%
		2001 ³ 83%	6 0-4 4% 5-15 12% 9 16-64 64%
Fresh Expressions	Sorry, no Fresh Expressions listed for this parish.	2011 ² 72%	9 16-64 64%
			e 10-64 64% e 65 + 20%

Issues to look out for in your parish

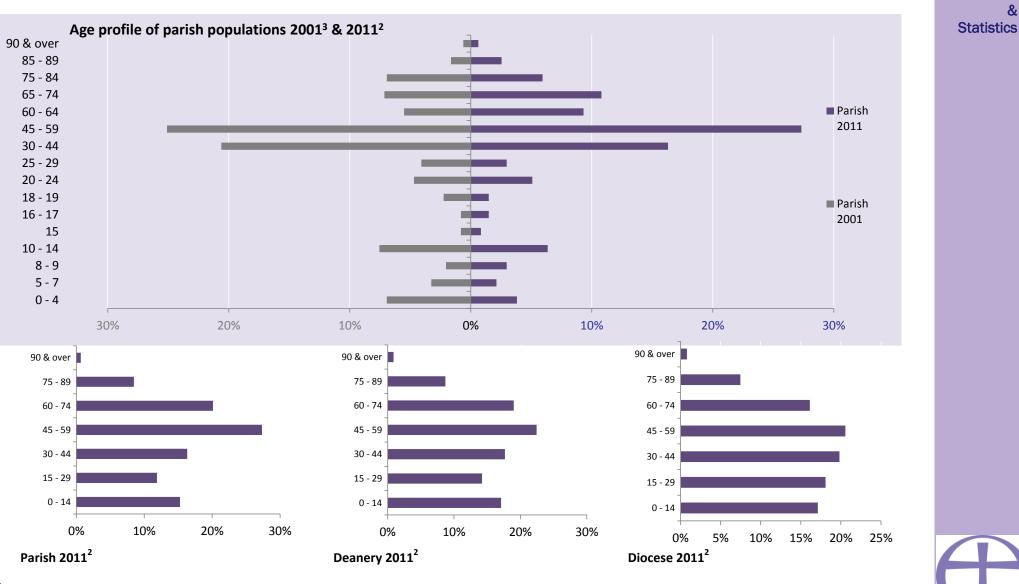


Male Life expectancy Housing Conditions #N/A Local Amenities



Housing Access

Demographics: AGE PROFILE AND ATTENDANCE AT SERVICES



Does the age profile of your congregation match that of your parish? Are you engaging with the parish's largest demographic: those aged 45 - 59?



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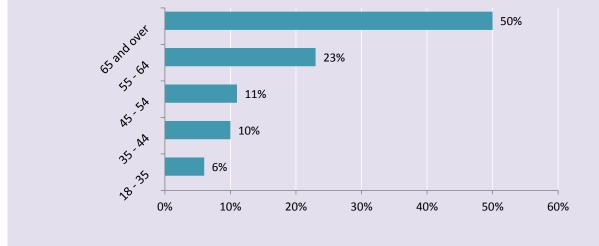
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Demographics: AGE PROFILE AND ATTENDANCE AT SERVICES

Comparable Age profile of Adulta			
Comparable Age profile of Adults			
	18 - 44	45 - 64	65 +
Diocesan Congregation ⁴ (2007)	16%	34%	50%
Diocesan Population ² (2011)	34%	27%	18%
O'l J	3	3	J.

Age	Parish Population ² (2011) (nearest 50)	Highest Weeks Attendance 2011 ¹	Infant Baptisms 2011 ¹
0 - 4	-	18	
5 - 15	50	10	
16 - 64	300	40	
65 +	100	43	

Diocesan Core Congregation Age Profile⁴ (2007)



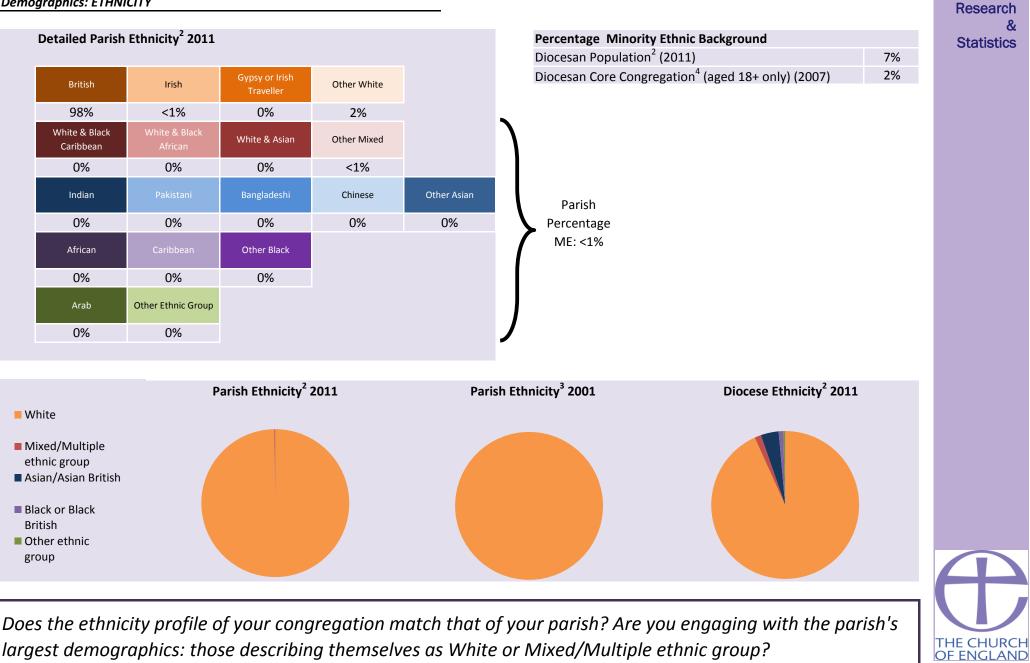
Does the age profile of your congregation match that of your parish?



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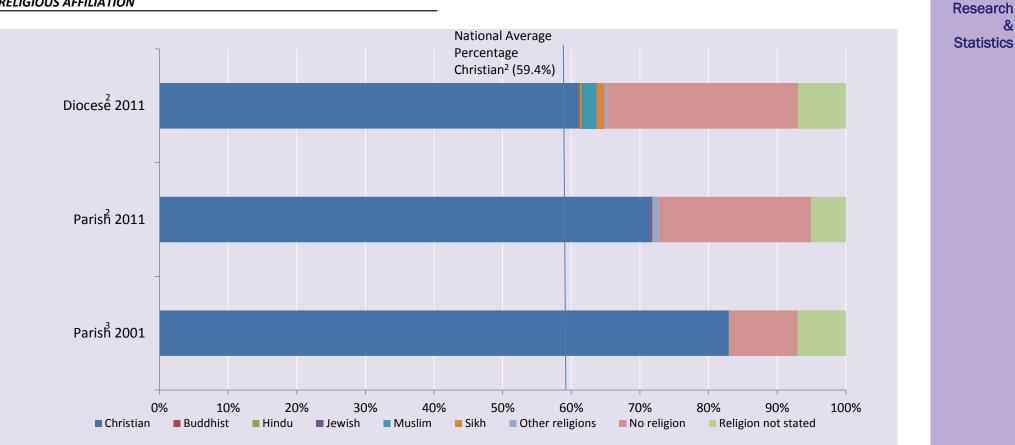
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		6			
Demographics: Integration					Researc
					Statistic
Percentage of people who					
	<1%	1%		99%	
Cannot speak English we English		an speak English well or very well		main language (English or if in Wales)	
Resident in UK:					
Less than 2 years	2 years or more but less than 5 years	5 years or more but less than 10 years	10 years or more	Born in the UK	
			A P	tin tun tun tun tun tun tun tun tun tun tu	
0%	<1%	1%	3%	97%	
					A
Are services in vou	r parish accessible to	o all residents? Do you	u offer anv services	in foreian	
		who may not have be			THE CHUR OF ENGLA

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION



Christians in your Parish

In your parish ²72% of the population (that is 400 people) declared themselves as Christian in 2011

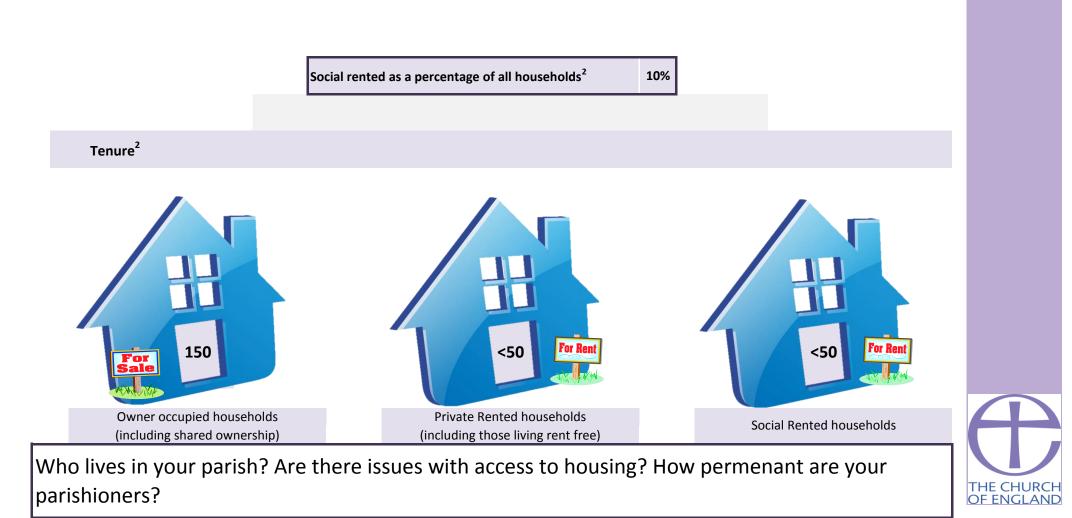
	Easter Communicants ¹	26
Statistics from the Annual	Easter Day Attendance ¹	32
Parochial Returns 2011	Christmas Communicants ¹	16
	Christmas Attendance ¹	114

How has the religious affiliation of those living in your parish changed over the past decade? How closely does it match that of the Diocese as a whole? Are Christians in your parish engaging with your churches? How are you engaging with other faith groups?

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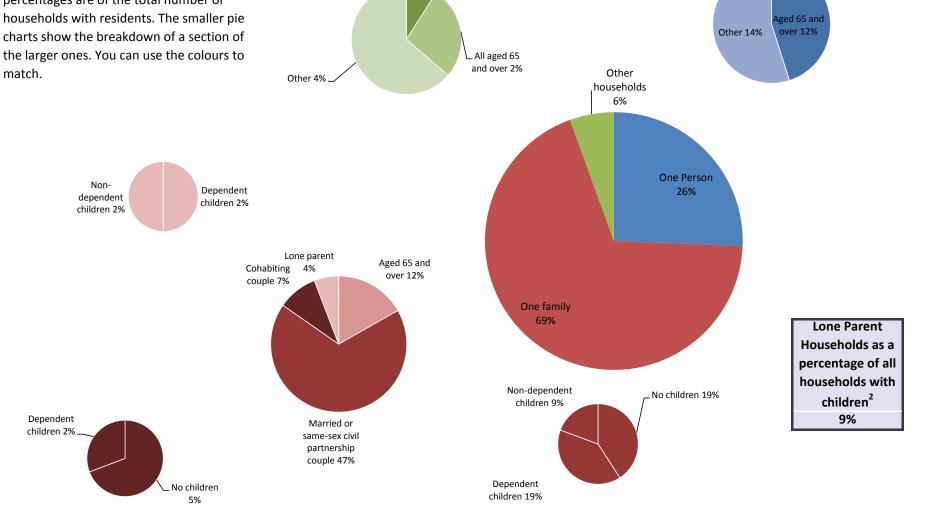
HOUSEHOLDS, LIFESTYLE AND THE COMMUNITY I

Household Spaces ² 2011	
With at least one usual resident i.e. not vacant	87%
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	<1%





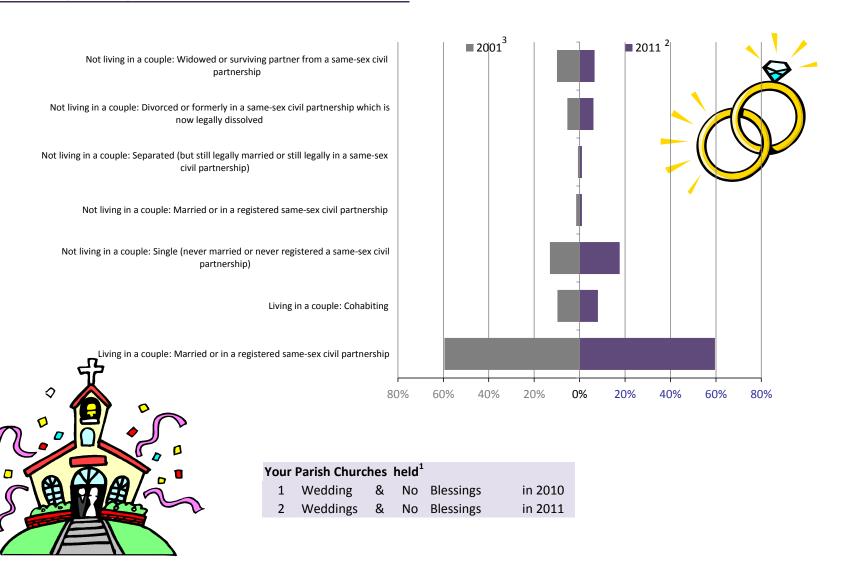




Who lives in your parish? Are there a lot of households with children? What about lone parent households? Are there a lot of people living alone?



Marital and civil partnership status



Do you hold many weddings in your parish? How is your parish supporting those in the above categories?



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EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL GRADE, LIFESTYLE

NS-SeC of Household Reference Person² Not classified (Full-time students or not classifiable for other reasons) Never worked and long-term unemployed Routine occupations Semi-routine occupations Lower supervisory and technical occupations Small employers and own account workers Intermediate occupations Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations 0% 5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30%

Finance Returns	2011	2010
Parish Income ¹	£14,576	£21,227
Tax Efficient Planned Giving (TEPG) ¹	£8,023	£10,237
TEPG/PERSON/WEEK ¹	£5	£5
Other planned giving ¹	£0	£0
Other/person/week ¹	£0	£0
Parish Expenditure ¹	£15,295	£18,022
Parish Share Assessed ¹	£6,347	£8,564
Parish Share Paid ¹	£6,348	£8,563

The **National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)** is an occupationally based classification but has rules to provide coverage of the whole adult population. The NS-SeC provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification. To assign a person aged 16 to 74 to an NS-SeC category their occupation title is combined with information about their employment status, whether they are employed or self-employed and whether or not they supervise other employees. Full-time students are recorded in the' full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically active or not.

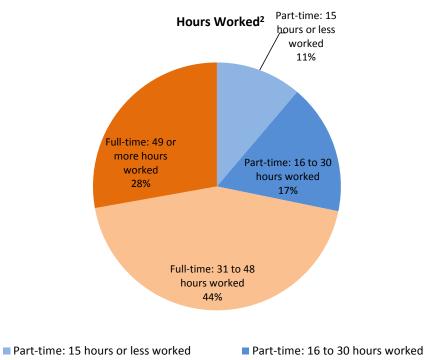


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How are your parish finances? How does this compare to your community profile?



Proportion of population aged 60+ who are in receipt of the Guaranteed part of Pension Credit ⁵	8%
Proportion of working age persons (16-74) with no qualifications ²	24%
Proportion of working age population who are in receipt of a key out-of-work benefit ⁵	4%

- Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked
- Full-time: 49 or more hours worked

Household Mobility ²	Households	@ @,~
No access to a car or van	8%	
Access to at least 1 car or van	92%	

How much free time do residents of your parish have? How accessible are your churches to those with/without cars?

Research

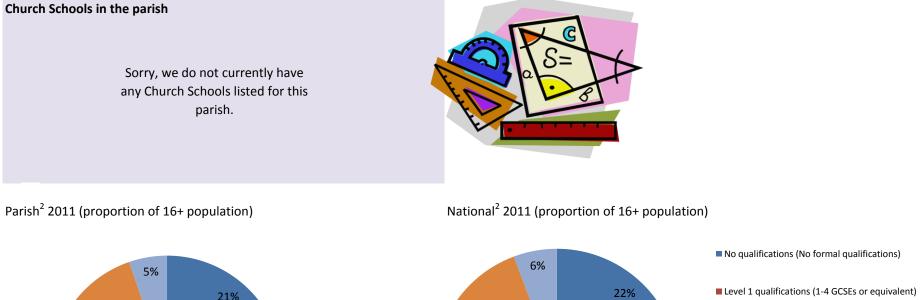
Statistics

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EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS

Research & **Statistics**



Level 2 qualifications (5 GCSEs or equivalent)

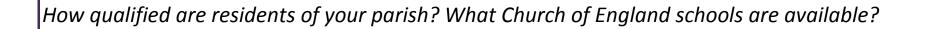
Apprenticeships

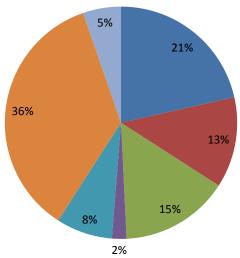
Level 3 qualifications (2 or more A-levels or equivalent)

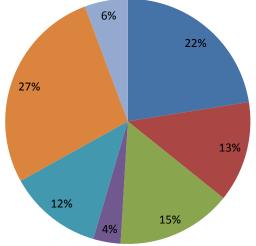
Level 4 qualifications and above (Bachelors) degree or equivalent, and higher qualifications)

Other qualifications (including foreign qualifications)









HEALTH Research & Hours per week of provision of unpaid care² **Statistics** 1 - 19 20 - 49 **88**% **9%** 1% **3%** General health⁺ 1% 13% 34% 4% Very bad health Very good health Bad health Fair health Good health Long-term health problem or disability² 7% 10% 83% Day-to-day activities limited a lot Day-to-day activities limited a little Day-to-day activities not limited

Are there people in your parish with health problems? Is there anything you can do to assist with day-to-day activities of those who have health problems?



Deprivation Indicator	Score		
	50010	Diocesan Position	National Position
e Expectancy at birth (boys) ⁶ (1999-2003)	-		
e expectancy at birth (girls) ⁶ (1999-2003)	-		
expectancy at birth can give an idea of overall quality of life. Life expectancy is an a ique, exercise, diet, drug use including smoking and alcohol consumption, disposit	-		cctany can be affected by family history, marital status, economic sta
pportion of the population aged 60+ who are in receipt of e Guaranteed part of Pension Credit ⁵ (2012)	8%	50% least deprived	50% least deprived
sion Credit is an income related benefit made up of 2 parts - Guarantee Credit and . ive this are on a low income. This statistic only covers people living in private house			
rcentage of working age persons (16-74) with no alifications ² (2011)	24%	50% least deprived	50% most deprived
w-level of skill or educational attainment is one indicator of social disadvantage. Q	ualifications may make i	t easier to find employment. Learning c	also helps promote active citizenship and combat social exclusion.
rcentage of Children under 16 in Poverty ⁷ (2010)	8%	50% least deprived	50% least deprived
proportion of children in families in receipr of either out of work benefits or tax credits where th and activities; school uniforms or warm winter clothes, be unable to go swimming, have frienc ifications, have lower employment chances, thus restricting their ability to get a good job and f	ls round for tea or celebrate	than 60% median income. Poor children may their birthdays. Many will never have a holic	
lex of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ⁸ (2010)	15.9	50% most deprived	50% most deprived
ivation is considered to be a multi-dimensional problem, encompassing a range of domains suc h areas are considered to be deprived and above which they are not. While being in the most d			
portion of the working age population who are in receipt a key out-of-work benefit ⁵ (2012)	4%	50% least deprived	50% least deprived
nber of people aged 16 to State Pension age claiming: Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), er income related benefits.	Employment and Suppo	rt Allowance (ESA), Incapacity Benefit ((IB), Income Support (IS) (as a lone parent or in the "other" category)
cial rented as a percentage of all households ² (2011)	10%	50% least deprived	50% most deprived
al housing is housing that is let at low rents and on a secure basis to people in hous centrated in the social housing sector, with low rates of employment and low incon		provided by councils and not-for-profit	organisations such as housing associations. Vulnerable groups are o
ne Parent Households as a percentage of all households :h children ² (2011)	9%	10% least deprived	50% least deprived
dren in single parent families have a much higher risk of living in poverty than child	ren in couple families. Si	ngle parents may rely on informal child	lcare.

DEDDIVATION AND KEY ISSUES AEEECTING DADISHIONEDS

OF ENGLAND

DEPRIVATION AND KEY ISSUES AFFECTING PARISHIONERS

It is important to note that these statistics are a measure of deprivation, not affluence, and to recognise that not every person in a highly deprived area will themselves be deprived. Equally, there will be some deprived people living in the least deprived areas.

Deprivation covers a broad range of issues and refers to unmet needs caused by a lack of resources of all kinds, not just financial. The English Indices of Deprivation attempt to measure a broader concept of multiple deprivation, made up of several distinct dimensions, or domains, of deprivation. Seven domains of deprivation are combined to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation. Each domain contains a number of component indicators. The English Indices of Deprivation are a continuous measure of relative deprivation therefore there is no definitive point on the scale below which areas are considered to be deprived and above which they are not. Deprived areas have been defined in this release as those containing LSOAs that are amongst the 10 per cent most deprived in England according to the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.

	Average			Number of LSOAs amongst most deprived*			Number of LSOAs amongst least deprived*		
IMD Subdomains ⁸ (2010)	Score for	Score for Diocesan position	National position						
	parish			1%	5%	10%	1%	5%	10%
Overall IMD	15.9	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
INCOME	0.1	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
EMPLOYMENT	0.0	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY	-1.1	10% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
EDUCATION SKILLS AND TRAINING	12.9	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES	49.2	10% most deprived	10% most deprived	0	1	0	0	0	0
CRIME AND DISORDER	-0.6	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIVING ENVIRONMENT	35.6	10% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indoors Sub-domain	52.1	10% most deprived	10% most deprived	0	0	1	0	0	0
Outdoors Sub-domain	2.7	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geographical Barriers Sub-domain	80.4	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	1	0	0	0	0
Wider Barriers Sub-domain	17.9	10% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Children/Young People Sub-domain	6.6	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skills Sub-domain	19.2	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	0.1	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index	0.1	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
ere is 1 full or partial LSOA included in this	parish								

What are the particular issues that affect your parish? Are you doing anything to address these?



What to do next?

This spotlight has given you some information about your parish both in terms of your own church congregations and your local community. This is not an end in itself, but rather a starting place for you to explore further. Questions to consider might include:

• What does our congregation look like?

• How does it compare to the local population?

• What other churches are there in the area? What parts of the community do they reach? Which parts of the community are being missed?

• What other local organisations or centres are there, that might bring people into our parish? Examples might be Hospitals or health centres, prisons, job centres, homeless shelters, schools, charities, mother and toddler groups, uniformed organisations, community centres, libraries, shops, offices, stations? How can we interact with these people?

• What areas of our parish do we know well or less well?

• How does the local community change between weekdays and weekends? How do our services and events fit with the shifting local population?

• Is our website/'A Church Near You' profile up to date?

• Are our records up to date?



Your notes



Sources of further information

Research & Statistics GIS http://www.churchofengland.org/about-us/facts-stats/research-statistics/census-2011.aspx Church Urban Fund www.cuf.org.uk A Church Near You www.achurchnearvou.com Police.uk - Local crime and policing information for England and Wales http://www.police.uk/ **ONS - Neighbourhood Statistics** http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/ Hint: Use the summary box UpMyStreet - UK house prices, property, crime, local neighbourhood & schools http://www.upmystreet.com/ Hint: Use the "My Neighbourhood" tab The network of Public Health Observatories - Health Profiles http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP FINDSEARCH2011 Public Health Observatories - APHO JSNA Datasets (The datasets are intended to cover a range of issues, focused on underlying determinants of health and conditions which account for substantial numbers of preventable diseases and deaths.)

www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=91736 *The Poverty Site - Geographic Analysis* www.poverty.org.uk/summary/regional.shtml

AboutMyArea - The local interactive site - news, reviews, what's on, events, businesses http://www.aboutmyarea.co.uk/ Homeless Pages - Information, Research and Publications on homelessness http://www.homelesspages.org.uk/ MurderMap - London Homicide Reported Direct from The Old Bailey http://www.murdermap.co.uk/ London Street Gangs - Territory maps and background information http://www.londonstreetgangs.com/ Hint: Scroll to the bottom of the "Gang Maps" page to see boundaries.



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Research

Statistics

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ABOUT THIS DATA

 Annual parochial returns These have been collected annually between 2007 and 2011 by the Research and Statistics team, Archbishops' Council
ONS Census data 2011

Estimated using OA level data sourced from ONS Census Data 2011, ONS

3 ONS Census data 2001

Estimated using OA level data sourced from ONS Census Data 2001, ONS

4 2007 Church Diversity Survey

http://www.churchofengland.org/about-us/facts-stats/research-statistics/clergydiversityaudit2005linkpage.aspx

5 DWP

Proportion of the population aged 60+ who are in receipt of the Guaranteed part of Pension Credit (August 2012)

Estimated using LSOA level data sourced from http://83.244.183.180/NESS/BEN/iben.htm

Proportion of the working age population who are in receipt of a key out-of-work benefit (Q3 2012)

Estimated using OA level data from DWP Information, Governance and Security Directorate from http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/tabtools/census_output_area_data/index.php?page=census_output_area_data

6 ONS

Life Expectancy at birth (boys) (1999-2003) Estimated using ward level data from ONS. Life expectancy at birth (girls) (1999-2003) Estimated using ward level data from ONS.

7 HMRC

Percentage of Children under 16 in Poverty (2009)

Estimated using LSOA level data from http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/statistics/child-poverty-stats.htm

8 Department for Communities and Local Government

IMD (2010)

Estimated using LSOA level data from Communities and Local Government, 2010.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6320/1870718.pdf

When analysing data, it is important to consider that some parishes are very small and proportions may be very large even where very few cases meet the criteria.

When quoting figures derived from this data, care should be taken with the level of accuracy quoted.

Methodology: Government data is published on government boundaries that do not match ecclesiastical boundaries. In order to produce parish population and demographic estimates we have worked with the ONS to use a best fit modelling process. As such, these statistics can only be considered estimates and, particularly in very diverse areas, are best used in the context of local knowledge. Where parish populations are sparse the figures for government areas overlapping the parish are used.

Parish estimates from the census have been calculated using the census output area data published by the ONS. These are provisional estimates, and when more granular data at postcode level is available, will be revised. Estimates have been modelled by allocating the population weighted centroid of each output area to the parish within which it falls. This means that some parishes have not been allocated population, however proportions for demographic variables have been calculated based on the output areas overlaying the parish.

For further information about this process. **please contact statistics.unit@churchofengland.org**.

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