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

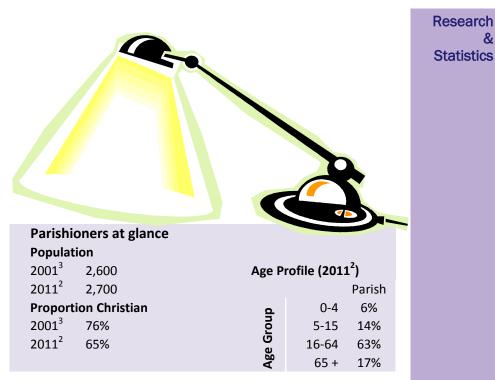
8. Employment: occupations, benefits and mobility in your community

- 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



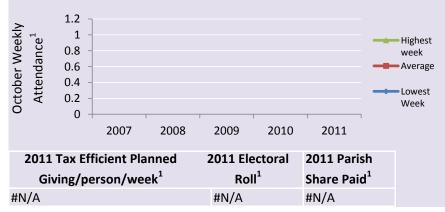
Parish of: Duckmanton: St Peter & St Paul Parish Code: 120062

| | PARISH OVERVIEW | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Deanery | BOLSOVER & STAVELEY | | | |
| Archdeaconry | #N/A | | | |
| <u>Diocese</u> | Derby | | | |
| Included Churches | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Fresh Expressions | Sorry, no Fresh Expressions listed for this parish. | | | |



Issues to look out for in your parish

Annual Parochial Returns



Unemployment

Housing Costs

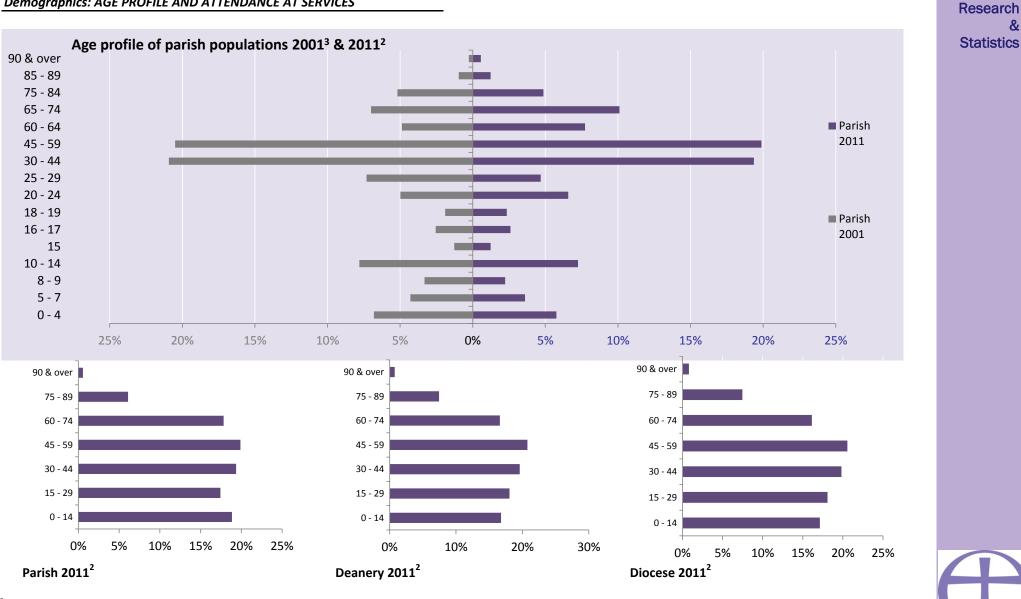
Low/No Qualifications Education



&

Child Poverty

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?



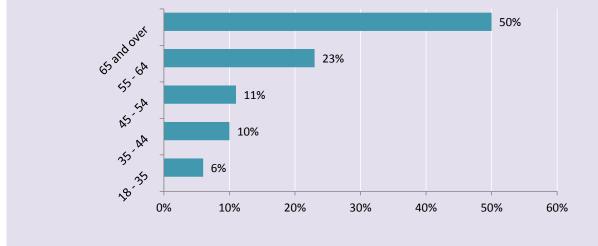
&

Demographics: AGE PROFILE AND ATTENDANCE AT SERVICES

| Comparable Age profile of Adults | | | |
|---|---------|---------|------|
| | 18 - 44 | 45 - 64 | 65 + |
| Diocesan Congregation ⁴ (2007) | 16% | 34% | 50% |
| Diocesan Population ² (2011) | 34% | 27% | 18% |
| | 5 | \$ | Ţ. |

| Age | Parish Population ² (2011) (nearest 50) | Highest Weeks Attendance 2011 ¹ | Infant Baptisms 2011 ¹ |
|---------|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| 0 - 4 | 150 | Sorry, no data held | No data |
| 5 - 15 | 400 | this year | No uata |
| 16 - 64 | 1,700 | Sorry, no data held | |
| 65 + | 450 | this year | |
| | | | |

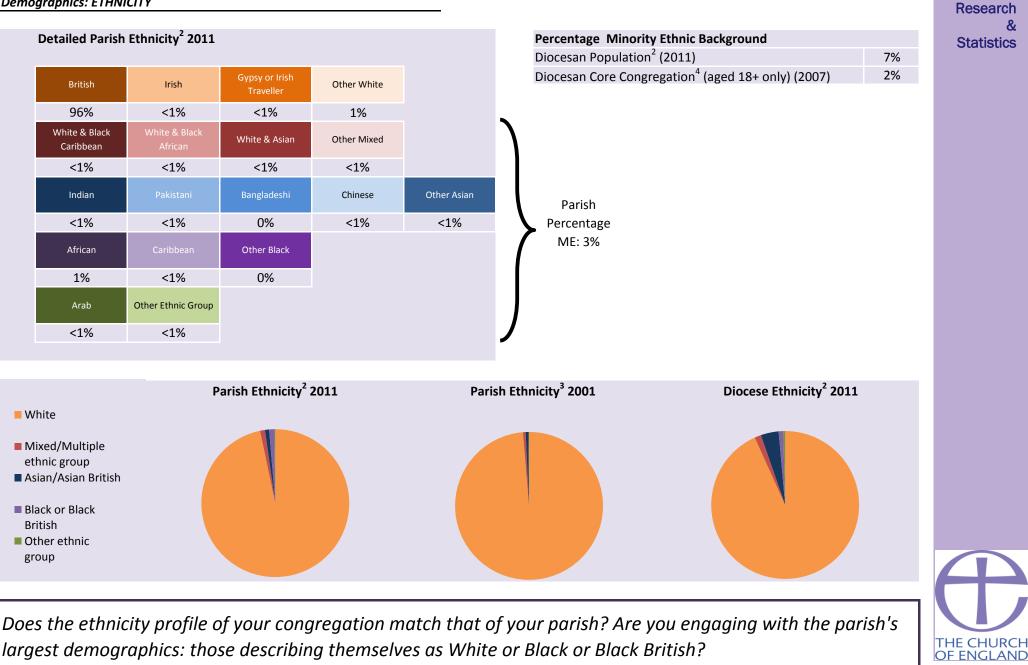
Diocesan Core Congregation Age Profile⁴ (2007)



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

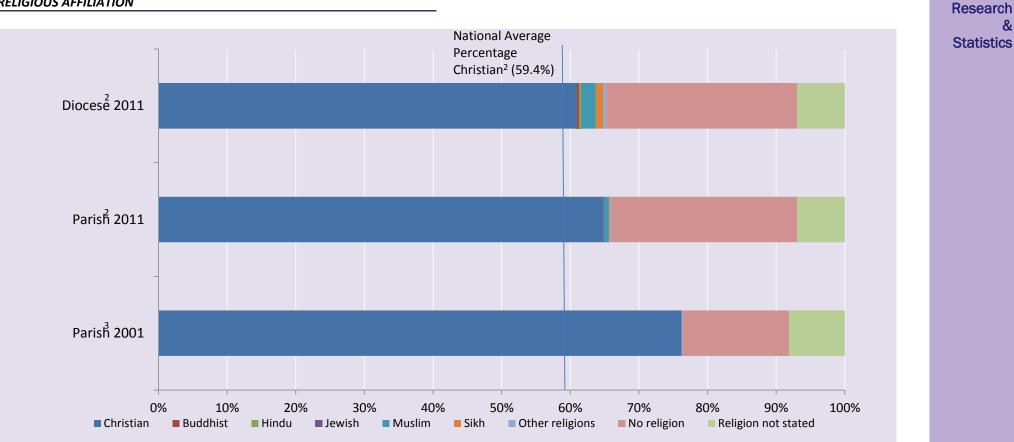






| | | 6 | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| emographics: Integration | | | | | Resear |
| | | | | | Statisti |
| Percentage of people who | | | | | |
| | <1% | 1% | | 99% | |
| Cannot speak English we English | | an speak English well 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 | trus bus bus hum | |
| <1% | <1% | 2% | 1% | 97% | |
| | | | | | A |
| Are services in you | r parish accessible to | o all residents? Do you | u offer any services | in foreign | ٦V |
| | | , who may not have be | | | THE CHUP OF ENGLA |

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION



Christians in your Parish

In your parish ²65% of the population (that is 2,050 people) declared themselves as Christian in 2011

| | Easter Communicants ¹ | #N/A |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| Statistics from the Annual | Easter Day Attendance ¹ | #N/A |
| Parochial Returns 2011 | Christmas Communicants ¹ | #N/A |
| | Christmas Attendance ¹ | #N/A |

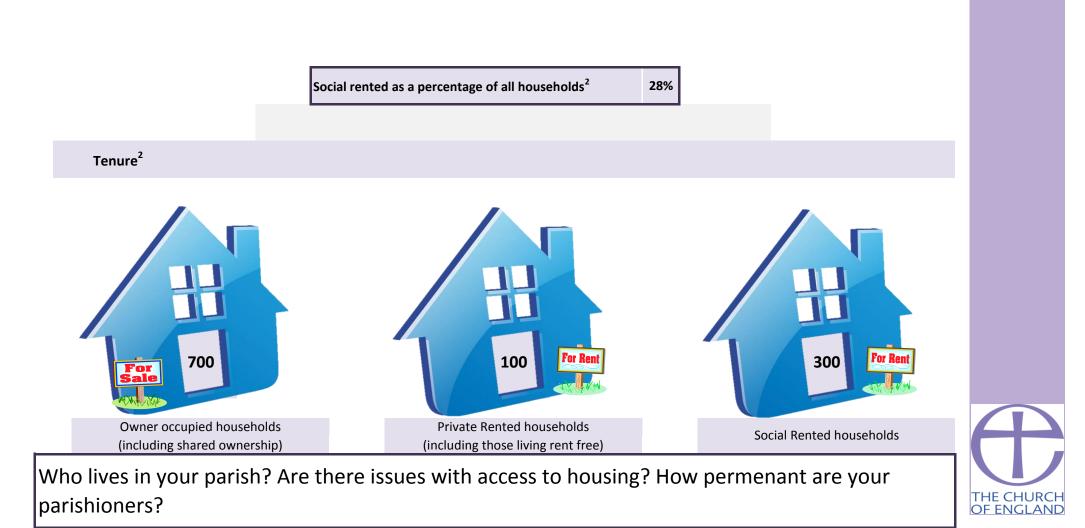
How has the religious affiliation of those living in your parish changed over the past decade? How closely does it match that of the Diocese as a whole? Are Christians in your parish engaging with your churches? How are you engaging with other faith groups?



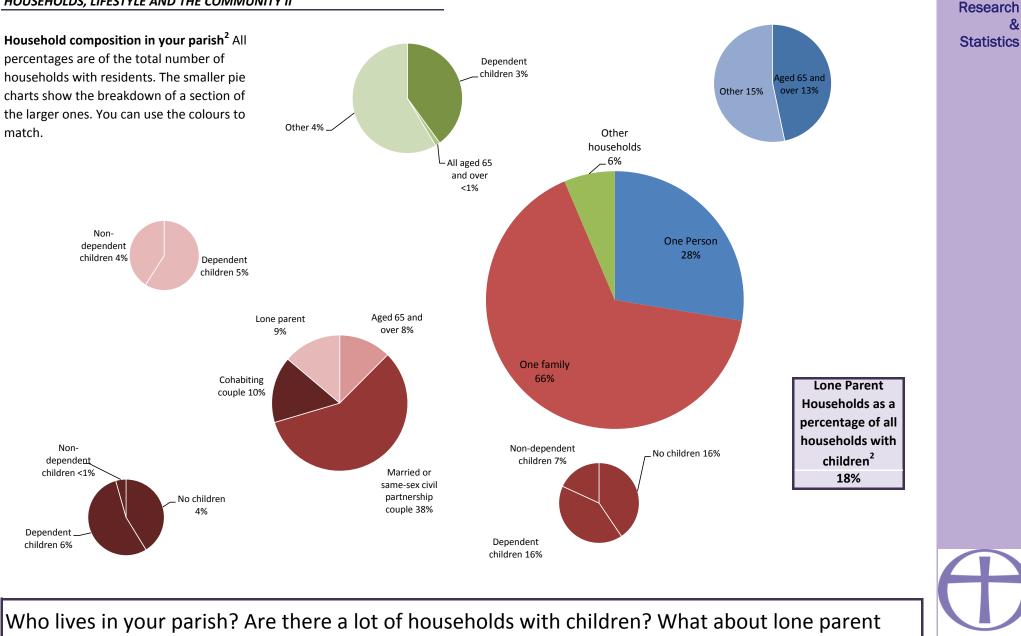
&

HOUSEHOLDS, LIFESTYLE AND THE COMMUNITY I

| Household Spaces ² 2011 | |
|--|-----|
| With at least one usual resident i.e. not vacant | 98% |
| Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure | <1% |



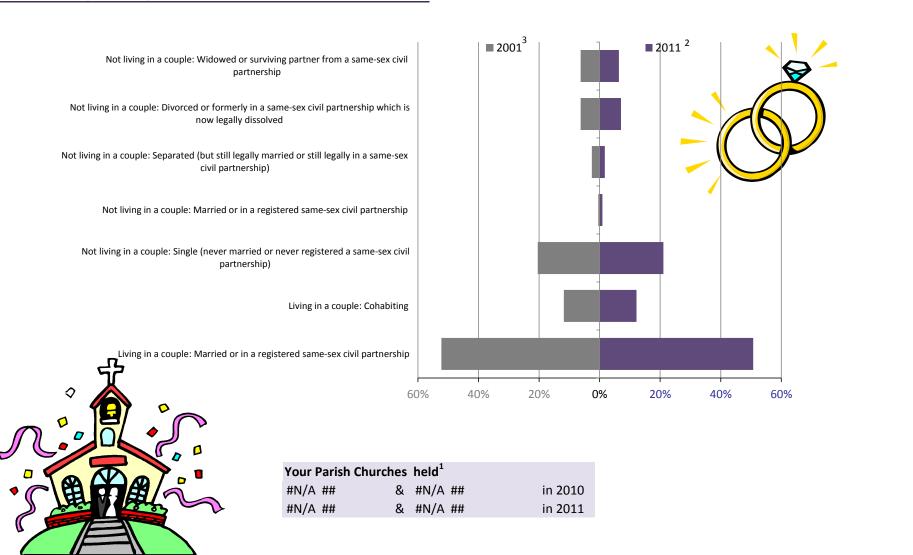




households? Are there a lot of people living alone?

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Marital and civil partnership status



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

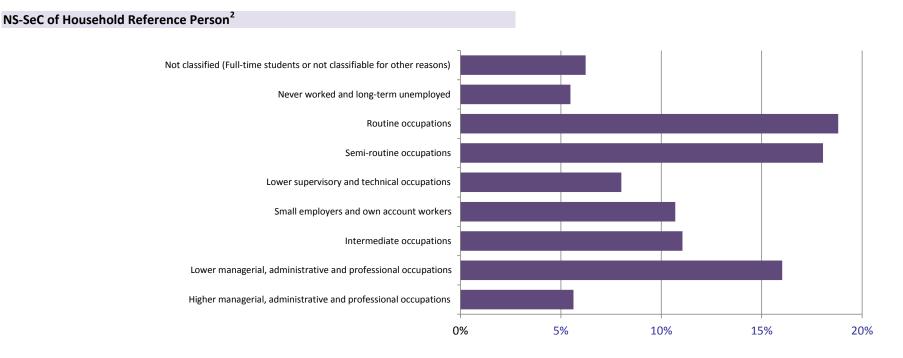


Research

Statistics

&

Research & Statistics

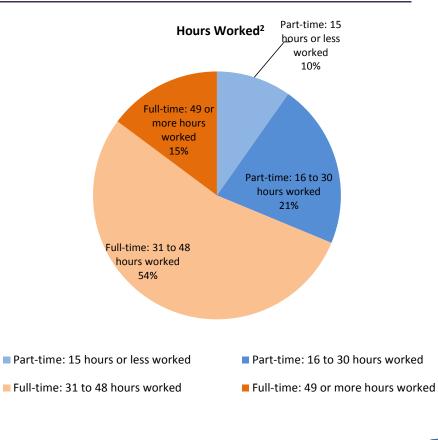


| Finance Returns | 2011 | 2010 |
|--|------|------|
| Parish Income ¹ | | |
| Tax Efficient Planned Giving (TEPG) ¹ | | |
| TEPG/PERSON/WEEK ¹ | | |
| Other planned giving ¹ | | |
| Other/person/week ¹ | | |
| Parish Expenditure ¹ | | |
| Parish Share Assessed ¹ | | |
| Parish Share Paid ¹ | | |

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.



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



| | A A |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Household Mobility ² | Households |
| No access to a car or van | 22% |
| Access to at least 1 car or van | 78% |

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

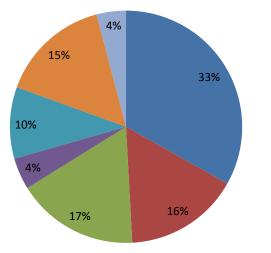
Proportion of population aged 60+ who are in
receipt of the Guaranteed part of Pension
Credit⁵20%Proportion of working age persons (16-74) with
no qualifications²36%Proportion of working age population who are
in receipt of a key out-of-work benefit⁵13%

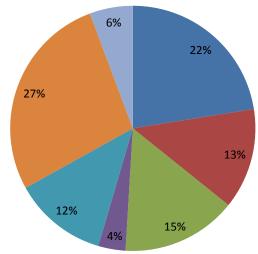


EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS

Research & Statistics







No qualifications (No formal qualifications)

Level 1 qualifications (1-4 GCSEs or equivalent)

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)



How qualified are residents of your parish? What Church of England schools are available?

HEALTH Research & Hours per week of provision of unpaid care² **Statistics** 1 - 19 20 - 49 4% **87%** 7% 2% General health⁺ 16% 33% 2% 7% 41% Very bad health Very good health Bad health Fair health Good health Long-term health problem or disability² 13% 12% 76% 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 AND KEY ISSUES AFFECTING PARISHIONERS | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| You parish can be categorised as in the most or least deprived 10% or 50% of all parishes within the diocese and of all parishes nationa | | | | | |
| Deprivation Indicator | Score | Diocesan Position | National Position | | |
| Life Expectancy at birth (boys) ⁶ (1999-2003) | 76 | 50% least deprived | 50% most deprived | | |

Life expectancy at birth (girls)⁶ (1999-2003)

the Guaranteed part of Pension Credit⁵ (2012)

with children² (2011)

Life expectancy at birth can give an idea of overall quality of life. Life expectancy is an average. Women tend to have greater life expectancy. Life expectancy can be affected by family history, marital status, economic status, physique, exercise, diet, drug use including smoking and alcohol consumption, disposition, education, environment, sleep, climate, and health care. Proportion of the population aged 60+ who are in receipt of 20% 50% most deprived 50% most deprived

50% most deprived

| Pension Credit is an income related benefit made up of 2 parts - Guarantee Credit and | Savings Credit. The guaran | teed part tops up weekly income if it | 's below £142.70 (single people) or £ | 217.90 (couples) so those who |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| receive this are on a low income. This statistic only covers people living in private hous | eholds, and not residential | institutions (such as nursing homes). | | |

| Percentage of working age persons (16-74) with no qualifications ² (2011) | 36% | 50% most deprived | 10% most deprived | |
|--|-----|-------------------|-------------------|--|
|--|-----|-------------------|-------------------|--|

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A low-level of skill or educational attainment is one indicator of social disadvantage. Qualifications may make it easier to find employment. Learning also helps promote active citizenship and combat social exclusion.

| Percentage of Children under 16 in Poverty ⁷ (2010) | 27% | 50% most deprived | 50% most deprived | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| The proportion of children in families in receipr of either out of work benefits or tax credits where th trips and activities; school uniforms or warm winter clothes, be unable to go swimming, have frienc qualifications, have lower employment chances, thus restricting their ability to get a good job and J | ls round for tea or celebrate the | eir birthdays. Many will never have a holid | | | |
| Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ⁸ (2010) | 28.9 | 50% most deprived | 50% most deprived | | |
| Deprivation is considered to be a multi-dimensional problem, encompassing a range of domains su which areas are considered to be deprived and above which they are not.While being in the most do | | | | no definitive point on the scale below | |
| Proportion of the working age population who are in receipt of a key out-of-work benefit ⁵ (2012) | 13% | 50% most deprived | 50% most deprived | | |
| Number of people aged 16 to State Pension age claiming: Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), Other income related benefits. | Employment and Support | Allowance (ESA), Incapacity Benefit (I | B), Income Support (IS) (as a lone po | arent or in the "other" category), | |
| Social rented as a percentage of all households ² (2011) | 28% | 10% most deprived | 10% most deprived | | |
| Social housing is housing that is let at low rents and on a secure basis to people in housing need. It is generally provided by councils and not-for-profit organisations such as housing associations. Vulnerable groups are often concentrated in the social housing sector, with low rates of employment and low income levels | | | | | |
| Lone Parent Households as a percentage of all households | 18% | 50% least deprived | 50% most deprived | | |

Children in single parent families have a much higher risk of living in poverty than children in couple families. Single parents may rely on informal childcare.

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



OF ENGLAND

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50% most deprived

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 Score for | Diocesan position | National position | Number of LSOAs amongst most deprived* | | | Number of LSOAs amongst least deprived* | | |
|----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| 28.9 | | | 50% most deprived | 50% most deprived | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0.2 | 50% most deprived | 50% most deprived | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0.2 | 10% most deprived | 10% most deprived | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0.2 | 50% most deprived | 50% most deprived | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37.9 | 50% most deprived | 10% most deprived | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24.5 | 50% most deprived | 50% least deprived | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0.4 | 50% most deprived | 50% most deprived | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13.2 | 50% least deprived | 50% least deprived | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7.0 | 10% least deprived | 50% least deprived | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 25.7 | 50% most deprived | 50% most deprived | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 44.6 | 50% most deprived | 50% most deprived | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4.5 | 50% least deprived | 50% least deprived | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 34.7 | 50% most deprived | 10% most deprived | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 41.1 | 50% most deprived | 10% most deprived | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0.2 | 50% most deprived | 50% most deprived | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0.2 | 50% most deprived | 50% most deprived | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Score for parish 28.9 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 37.9 24.5 0.4 13.2 7.0 25.7 44.6 4.5 34.7 41.1 0.2 | Score for parishDiocesan position28.950% most deprived0.250% most deprived0.210% most deprived0.250% most deprived0.250% most deprived37.950% most deprived24.550% most deprived13.250% least deprived7.010% least deprived25.750% most deprived44.650% most deprived34.750% most deprived0.250% most deprived0.250% most deprived | Score for parishDiocesan positionNational position28.950% most deprived50% most deprived0.250% most deprived50% most deprived0.210% most deprived10% most deprived0.250% most deprived50% most deprived0.250% most deprived50% most deprived0.250% most deprived50% most deprived37.950% most deprived50% least deprived24.550% most deprived50% least deprived13.250% least deprived50% least deprived7.010% least deprived50% least deprived25.750% most deprived50% most deprived44.650% most deprived50% most deprived34.750% most deprived10% most deprived41.150% most deprived50% most deprived0.250% most deprived50% most deprived | Score for parishDiocesan positionNational positionmod 1%28.950% most deprived50% most deprived01%0.250% most deprived50% most deprived000.210% most deprived10% most deprived000.250% most deprived50% most deprived000.250% most deprived50% most deprived000.250% most deprived50% most deprived0037.950% most deprived50% least deprived0024.550% most deprived50% least deprived0013.250% least deprived50% least deprived007.010% least deprived50% most deprived0025.750% most deprived50% most deprived0044.650% most deprived50% most deprived0034.750% most deprived10% most deprived000.250% most deprived50% most deprived000.250% most deprived50% most deprived0034.750% most deprived10% most deprived000.250% most deprived50% most deprived000.250% most deprived50% most deprived0034.750% most deprived50% most deprived000.250% most deprived50% most deprived000.250% most deprived50% most | Score for parishDiocesan positionNational positionmost deprive 1%28.950% most deprived50% most deprived000.250% most deprived50% most deprived000.210% most deprived10% most deprived000.250% most deprived50% most deprived000.250% most deprived10% most deprived000.250% most deprived50% most deprived000.250% most deprived50% most deprived0037.950% most deprived50% least deprived0024.550% most deprived50% least deprived0013.250% least deprived50% least deprived0025.750% most deprived50% most deprived0025.750% most deprived50% most deprived0044.650% most deprived50% least deprived0034.750% most deprived10% most deprived0041.150% most deprived50% most deprived000.250% most deprived50% most deprived00 | Score for parish Diocesan position National position most deprived* 28.9 50% most deprived 50% most deprived 0 0 0 0.2 50% most deprived 50% most deprived 0 0 0 0.2 50% most deprived 50% most deprived 0 0 0 0.2 10% most deprived 10% most deprived 0 0 0 0.2 50% most deprived 50% most deprived 0 0 0 0.2 50% most deprived 50% most deprived 0 0 0 0.2 50% most deprived 50% most deprived 0 0 1 1.2 50% most deprived 50% most deprived 0 0 1 1.3.2 50% most deprived 50% most deprived 0 0 0 1.3.2 50% most deprived 50% most deprived 0 0 0 25.7 50% most deprived 50% most deprived 0 0 0 44.6 50 | Score for parish Diocesan position National position most deprived* lead 1% 5% 10% 1% </td <td>Score for parish Diocesan position National position most deprived 10% 10% 10% 10% 5% 28.9 50% most deprived 50% most deprived 0</td> | Score for parish Diocesan position National position most deprived 10% 10% 10% 10% 5% 28.9 50% most deprived 50% most deprived 0 |

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.



19

Research

Statistics

OF FNGLAND

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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