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

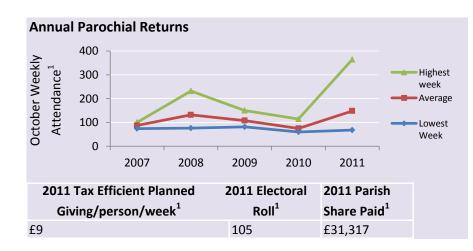


Parish of: Glossop: All Saints Parish Code: 120153

PARISH OVERVIEW

Deanery	GLOSSOP		
Archdeaconry	CHESTERFIELD		
<u>Diocese</u>	Derby		
Included Churches			
612153	Glossop: All Saints		
		Parishioners at glance	
		Population	
		2001 ³ 3,200	Age Profile (2011 ²)
		2011 ² 2,900	Pai
		Proportion Christian	
		2001 ³ 76%	a 0-4 5 oo 5-15 10 b 16-64 65
Fresh Expressions	Sorry, no Fresh Expressions listed for this parish.	2011 ² 65%	5 16-64 65
FIESH EXPLESSIONS	sorry, no riesh expressions listed for this parish.	2011 05%	0 1004 03
			a 65 + 20

Issues to look out for in your parish



Elderly Deprivation

Housing Costs

Parish

5%

10%

65%

20%

Single parenthood Benefit Claiming



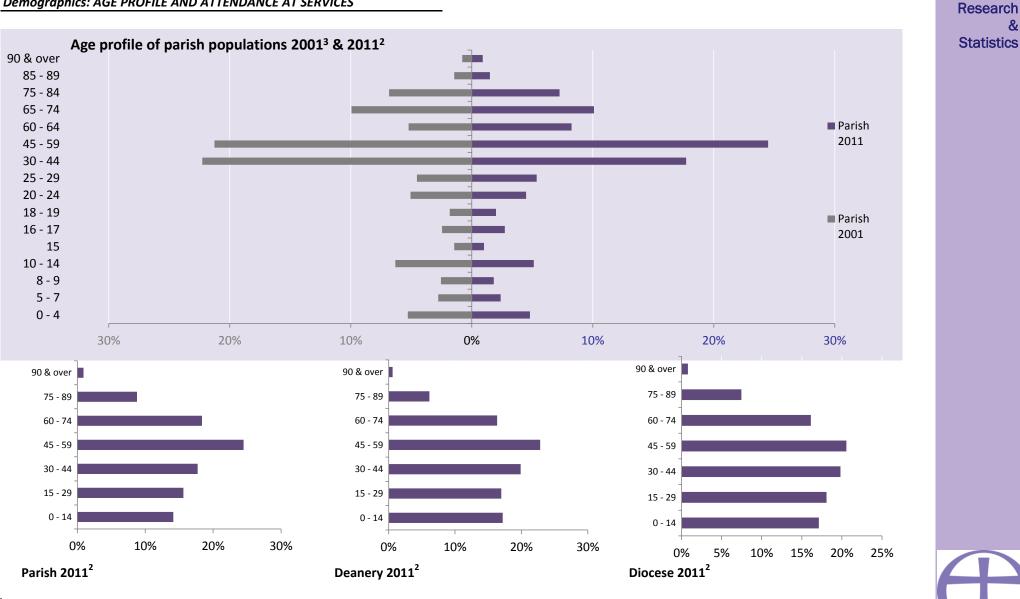
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Pensioner Poverty

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?

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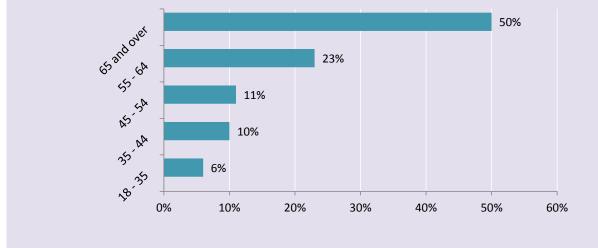
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Demographics: AGE PROFILE AND ATTENDANCE AT SERVICES

Comparable Age profile of Adults			
comparable Age prome of Addits	18 - 44	45 - 64	65 +
Diocesan Congregation ⁴ (2007)	16%	34%	50%
Diocesan Population ² (2011)	34%	27%	18%
	5	S	Ω."

Parish Population² (2011) **Highest Weeks** Infant Baptisms Age Attendance 2011¹ **2011**¹ (nearest 50) 0 - 4 150 160 11 300 5 - 15 16 - 64 1,850 204 65 + 550

Diocesan Core Congregation Age Profile⁴ (2007)

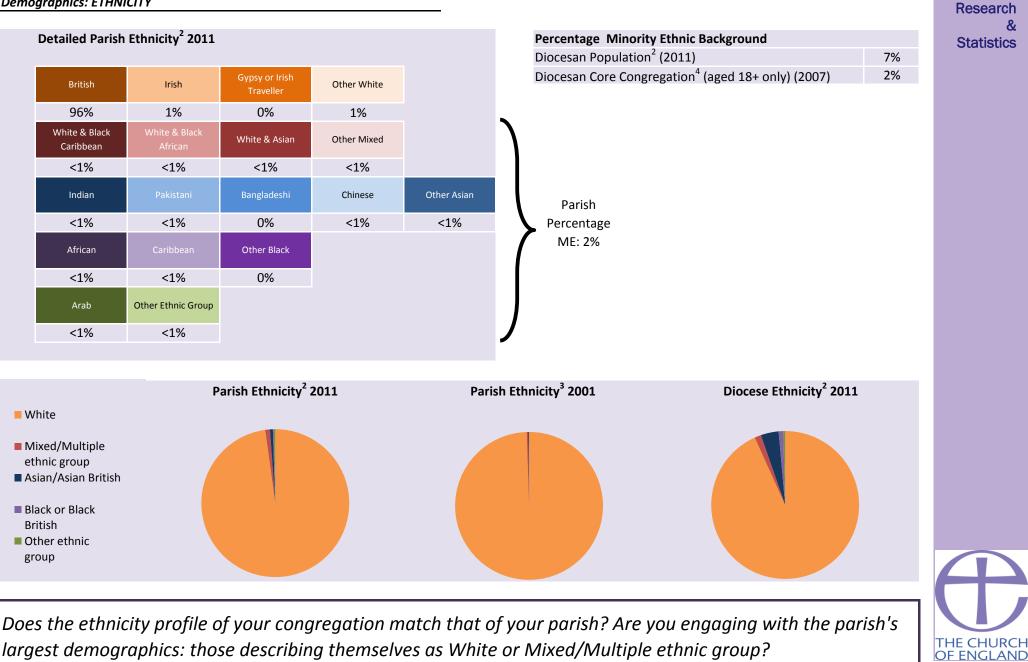


Does the age profile of your congregation match that of your parish?



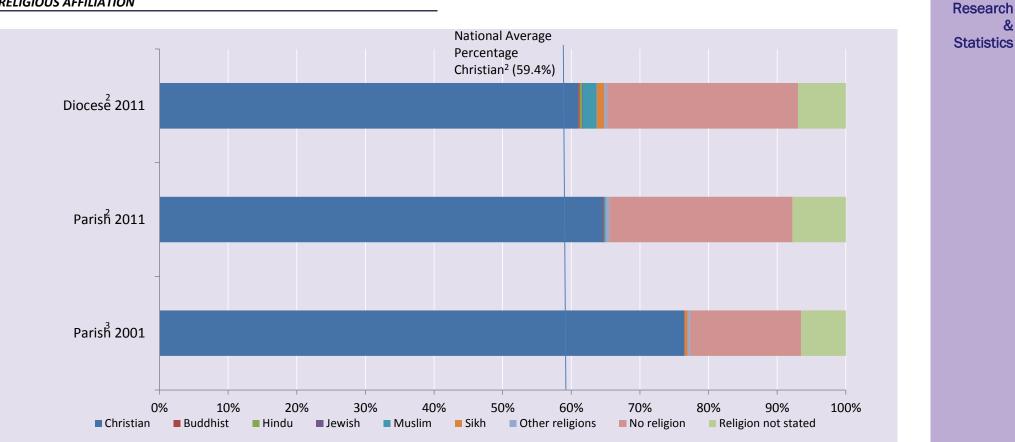
Research & Statistics





		6			
Demographics: Integration					Resear
					Statisti
Percentage of people who	-		_		
<	<1%	1%		99%	
Cannot speak English wel English		Can 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	Imbudan	
<1%	<1%	<1%	2%	97%	
					4
Are services in your	r parish accessible t	o all residents? Do yo	u offer any services	in foreign	
anguages? What c	an you offer those	who may not have be	en in the UK for lor	ig?	THE CHUR OF ENGLA

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION



Christians in your Parish

In your parish ²65% of the population (that is 2,200 people) declared themselves as Christian in 2011

	Easter Communicants ¹	126
Statistics from the Annual	Easter Day Attendance ¹	142
Parochial Returns 2011	Christmas Communicants ¹	104
	Christmas Attendance ¹	194

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?

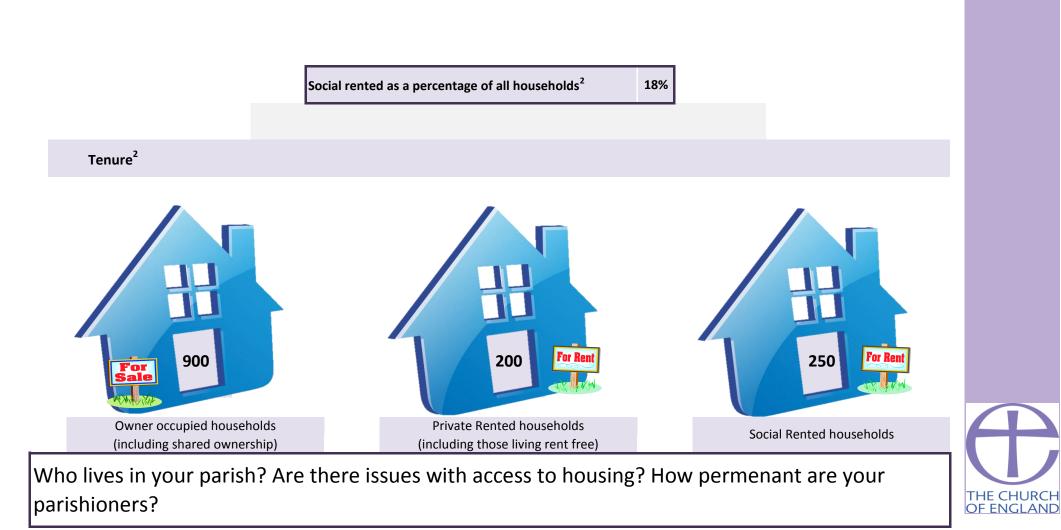


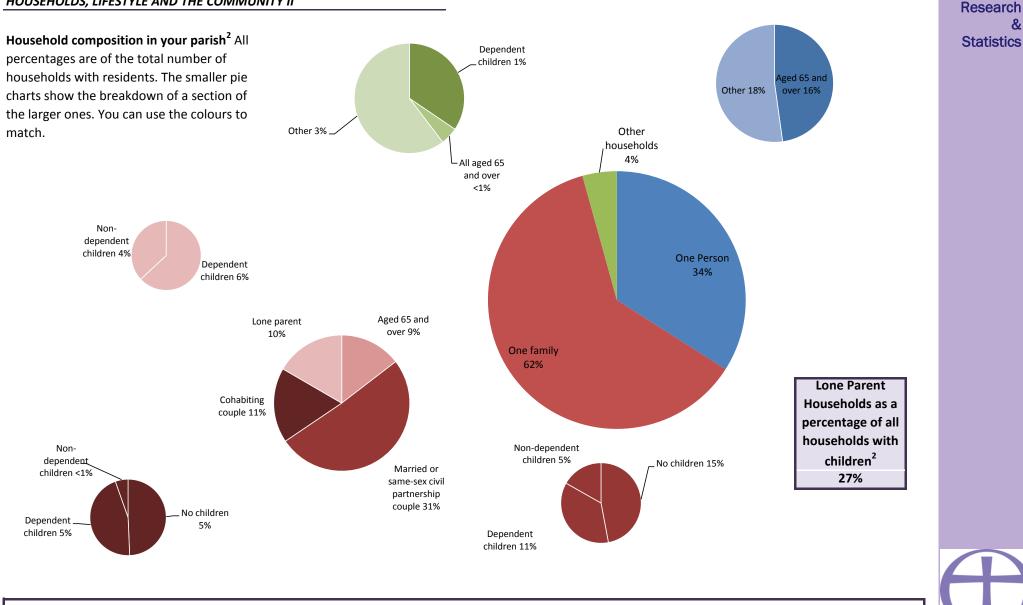
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Household Spaces ² 2011				
With at least one usual resident i.e. not vacant	96%			
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	0%			



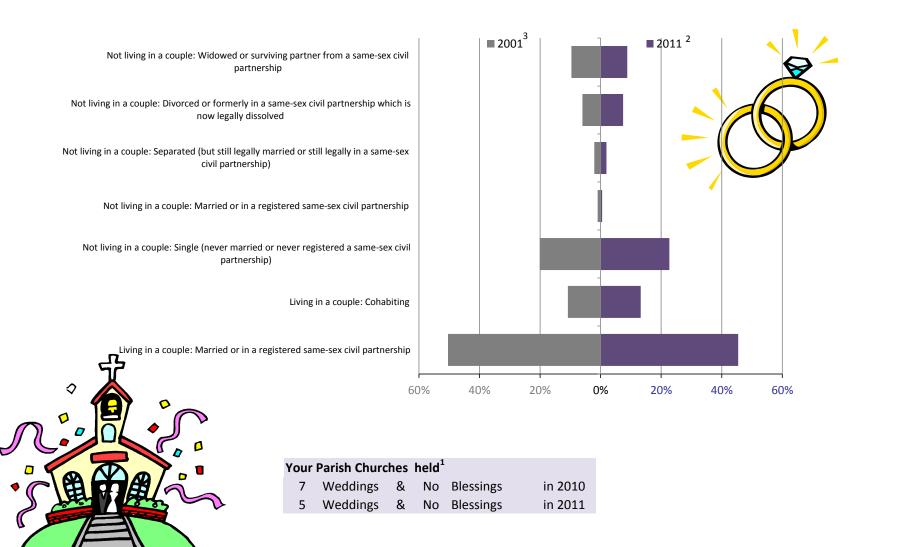




Who lives in your parish? Are there a lot of households with children? What about lone parent households? Are there a lot of people living alone?



Marital and civil partnership status



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

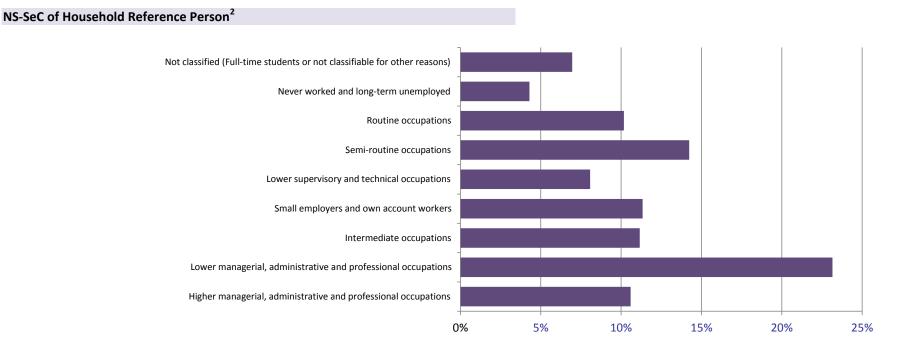


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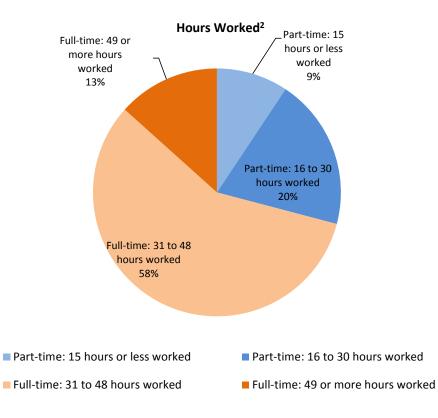


Finance Returns	2011	2010
Parish Income ¹	£46,287	£51,616
Tax Efficient Planned Giving (TEPG) ¹	£21,600	£18,627
TEPG/PERSON/WEEK ¹	£9	£7
Other planned giving ¹	£2,891	£2,438
Other/person/week ¹	£6	£7
Parish Expenditure ¹	£54,920	£71,212
Parish Share Assessed ¹	£31,317	£31,030
Parish Share Paid ¹	£31,317	£36,630

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?



	the Al
Household Mobility ²	Households
No access to a car or van	28%
Access to at least 1 car or van	72%

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
Credit⁵19%Proportion of working age persons (16-74) with
no qualifications²27%Proportion of working age population who are
in receipt of a key out-of-work benefit⁵10%



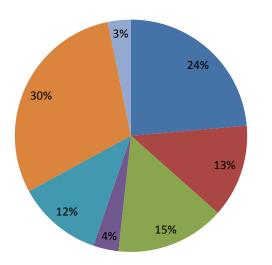
EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS

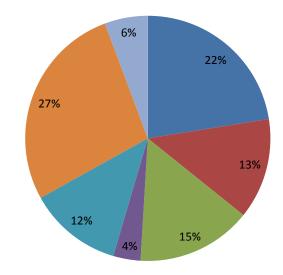
Church Schools in the parish Duke of Norfolk CofE Primary School



13

Parish² 2011 (proportion of 16+ population)





National² 2011 (proportion of 16+ population)

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 **88**% 8% 1% **3%** General health⁺ 1% 34% 14% 5% Very bad health Very good health Bad health Fair health Good health Long-term health problem or disability² 10% 79% 11% 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	
DEPRIVATION AND RET ISSUES AFFECTING PARISHIONERS	

You parish can be categorised as in the most or least deprived	-		• •	uny
Deprivation Indicator	Score	Diocesan Position	National Position	
Life Expectancy at birth (boys) ⁶ (1999-2003)	77	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	
Life expectancy at birth (girls) ⁶ (1999-2003)	84	10% least deprived	50% least deprived	
Life expectancy at birth can give an idea of overall quality of life. Life expectancy is an o physique, exercise, diet, drug use including smoking and alcohol consumption, disposit			tany can be affected by family histo	ry, marital status, economic status,
Proportion of the population aged 60+ who are in receipt of the Guaranteed part of Pension Credit ⁵ (2012)	19%	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	
Pension Credit is an income related benefit made up of 2 parts - Guarantee Credit and receive this are on a low income. This statistic only covers people living in private house			s below £142.70 (single people) or £.	217.90 (couples) so those who
Percentage of working age persons (16-74) with no qualifications ² (2011)	27%	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	
A low-level of skill or educational attainment is one indicator of social disadvantage. Q	ualifications may make it	easier to find employment. Learning a	lso helps promote active citizenship o	and combat social exclusion.
Percentage of Children under 16 in Poverty ⁷ (2010)	13%	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	ds round for tea or celebrate	their birthdays. Many will never have a holid		
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ⁸ (2010)	16.1	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 d	• • •			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)	10%	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 Suppor	rt Allowance (ESA), Incapacity Benefit (I	B), Income Support (IS) (as a lone pa	rent or in the "other" category),
Social rented as a percentage of all households ² (2011)	18%	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	
Social housing is housing that is let at low rents and on a secure basis to people in hous concentrated in the social housing sector, with low rates of employment and low incon		provided by councils and not-for-profit c	organisations such as housing associ	ations. Vulnerable groups are ofter
Lone Parent Households as a percentage of all households with children ² (2011)	27%	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	
Children in single parent families have a much higher risk of living in poverty than child	lren in couple families. Sir	ngle parents may rely on informal childo	care.	

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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		n National position	Number of LSOAs amongst most deprived*			Number of LSOAs amongst least deprived*		
IMD Subdomains ⁸ (2010)	Score for Diocesan posi	Diocesan position							
	parish			1%	5%	10%	1%	5%	10%
Overall IMD	16.1	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	1	1
NCOME	0.1	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	2	0
MPLOYMENT	0.1	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY	0.0	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
DUCATION SKILLS AND TRAINING	13.3	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	1
BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES	18.7	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRIME AND DISORDER	-0.3	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	1
IVING ENVIRONMENT	19.2	50% least deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	1	0	1	0
ndoors Sub-domain	24.7	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	1	0	0	1
Dutdoors Sub-domain	8.2	50% least deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geographical Barriers Sub-domain	25.5	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	1	0	1	0
Nider Barriers Sub-domain	12.0	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Children/Young People Sub-domain	16.9	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	1
Skills Sub-domain	9.8	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
ncome Deprivation Affecting Children Index	0.1	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	2
ncome Deprivation Affecting Older People Index	0.2	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	1	1





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

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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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