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



Dartford: St Edmund King & Martyr

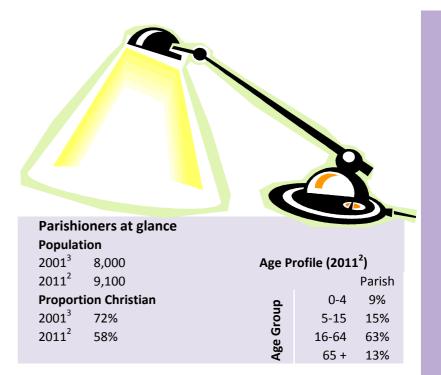
Parish of: Dartford: St Edmund King & Martyr Parish Code: 310094

PARISH OVERVIEW

Deanery	DARTFORD
<u>Archdeaconry</u>	ROCHESTER
<u>Diocese</u>	Rochester
Included Churches	
631094	Dartford: St Edmund the King & Martyr

Fresh Expressions

messy church: monthly with lunch and activities



Issues to look out for in your parish

Housing Costs Male Life expectancy ECICATION Single parenthood



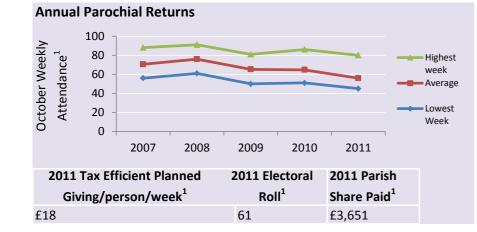
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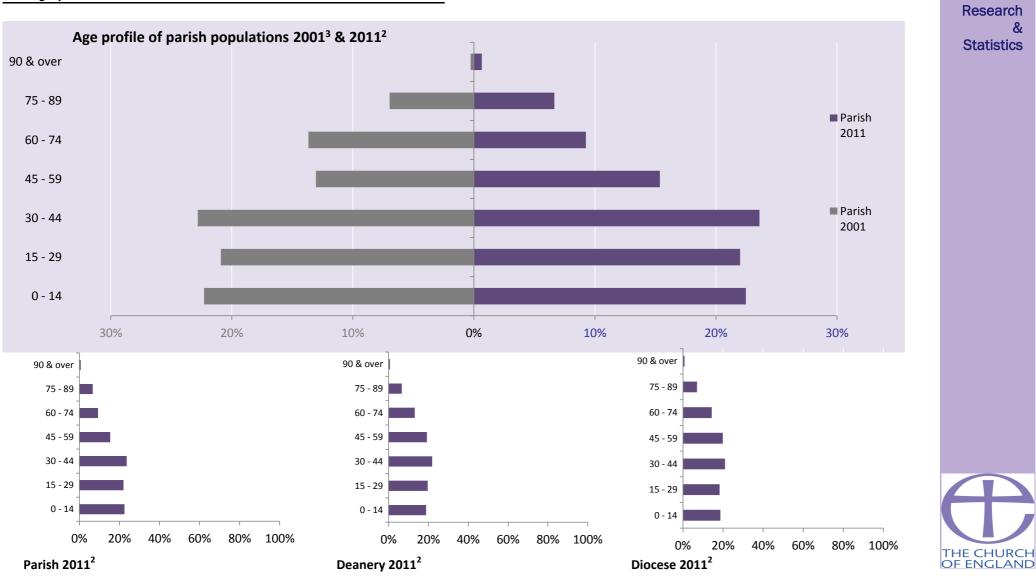
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Child Poverty



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 30 - 44?

Demographics: AGE PROFILE AND ATTENDANCE AT SERVICES

Image: Comparable Age profile of Adults 18 - 44 45 - 64 65 + Diocesan Congregation⁴ (2007) 19% 33% 49% Diocesan Population² (2011) 46% 34% 21%

Age	Parish Population ² (2011) (nearest 50)	Highest Weeks Attendance 2011 ¹	Infant & Juvenile Baptisms 2011 ¹
0 - 4	800	15	~ °
5 - 15	1,400	15	
16 - 64	5,700	C F	
65 +	1,150	65	

Diocesan Core Congregation Age Profile⁴ (2007)



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

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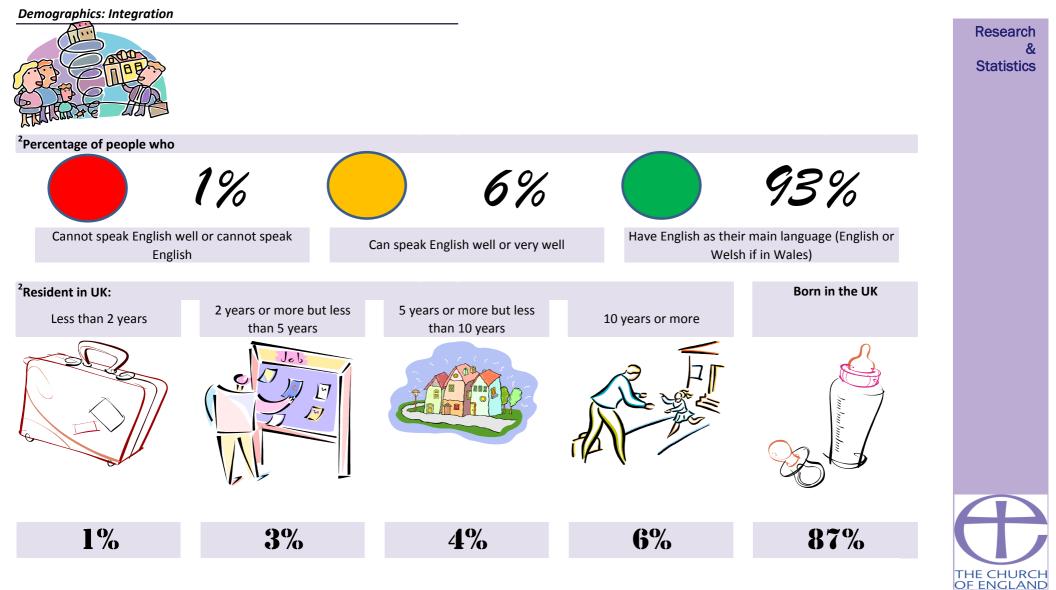
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Does the ethnicity profile of your congregation match that of your parish? Are you engaging with the parish's largest demographics: those describing themselves as White or Black or Black British?

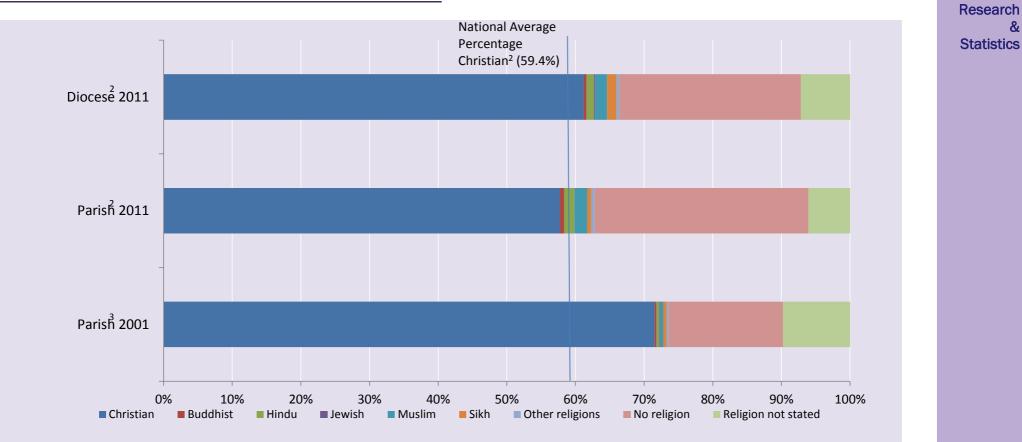
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Are services in your parish accessible to all residents? Do you offer any services in foreign languages? What can you offer those who may not have been in the UK for long?

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

Parochial Returns 2011



Christians in your Parish In your parish ²58% of the population (that is 5,250 people) declared themselves as Christian in 2011 Easter Communicants¹ 95 Statistics from the Annual Easter Day Attendance¹ 120

Christmas Communicants¹

Christmas Attendance¹



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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Tenure²

parishioners?

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



Social rented as a percentage of all households²

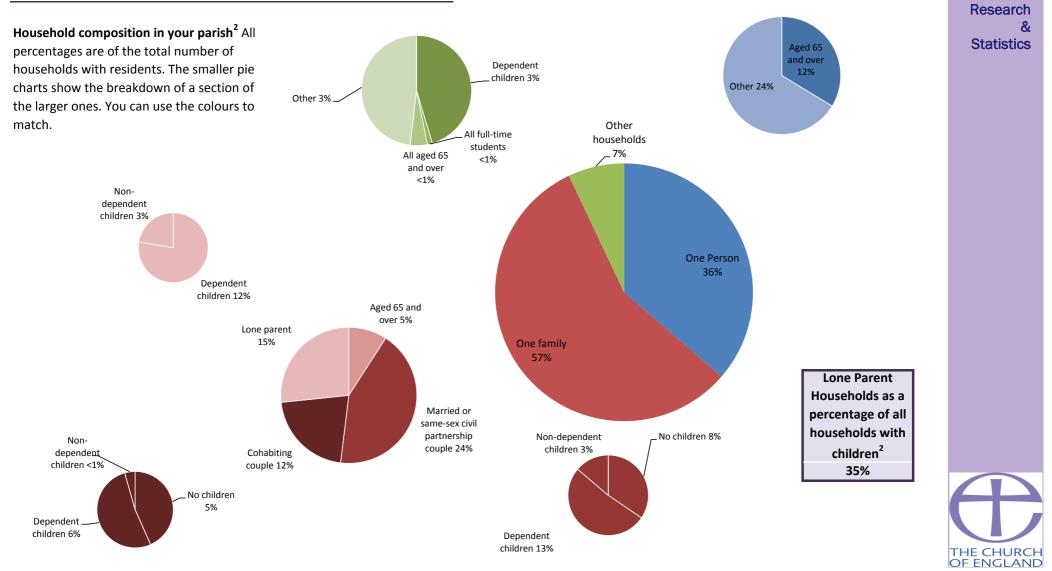
37%



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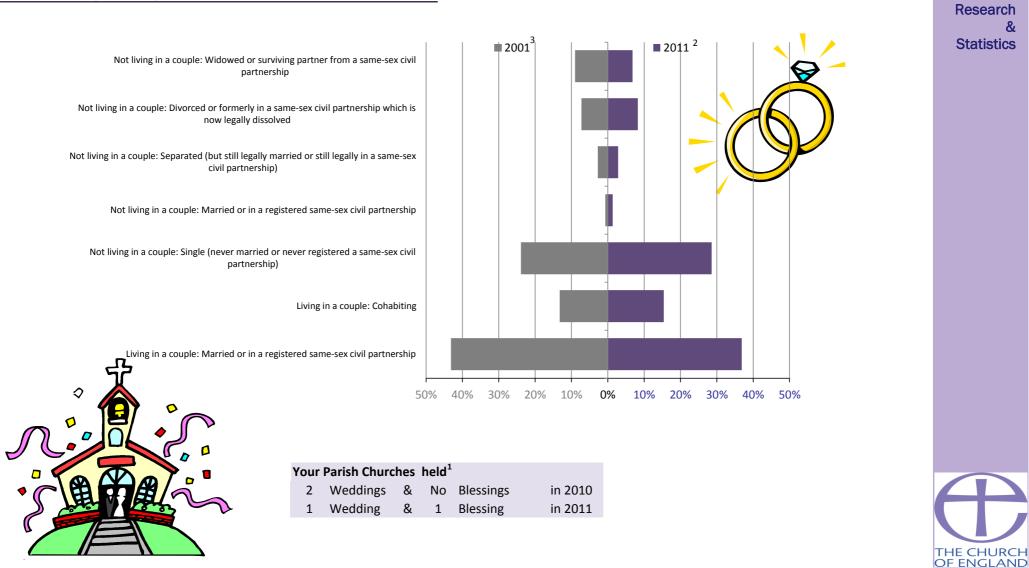




Who lives in your parish? Are there a lot of households with children? What about lone parent households? Are there a lot of people living alone?

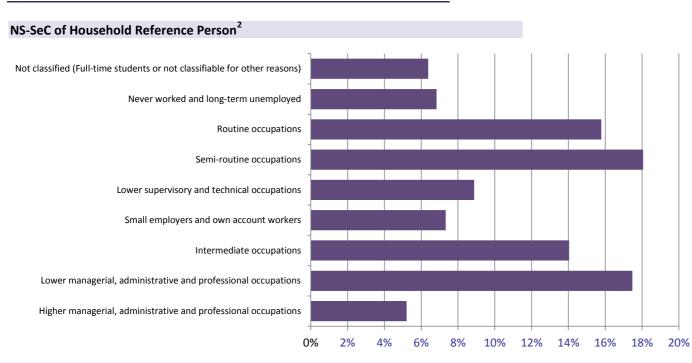
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Marital and civil partnership status



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

EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL GRADE, LIFESTYLE



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.

Finance Returns	2011	2010
Parish Income ¹	£84,398	£97,770
Tax Efficient Planned Giving (TEPG) ¹	£24,188	£31,003
TEPG/PERSON/WEEK ¹	£18	£23
Other planned giving ¹	£2,879	£2,967
Other/person/week ¹	£2	£2
Parish Expenditure ¹	£77,149	£92,588
Parish Share Assessed ¹	£12,400	£14,000
Parish Share Paid ¹	£3,651	-

Please note, figures may differ from your financial statements in cases where the totals of components of income and expenditure given in returns do not sum to the financial statement totals.

We do not have a record of the total income on your financial statement in 2011. We do not have a record of the total expenditure on your financial statement in 2011. We do not have a record of the total income on your financial statement in 2010. We do not have a record of the total expenditure on your financial statement in 2010. **An "E" indicates that at least one figure in your return is estimated.**



Research

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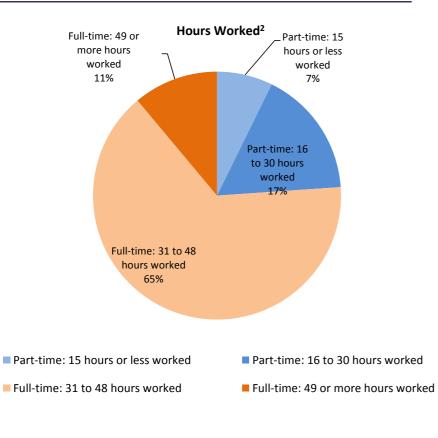
How are your parish finances? How does this compare to your community profile?

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Household Mobility²

No access to a car or van

Access to at least 1 car or van



Proportion of population aged 60+ who are in receipt of the Guaranteed part of Pension Credit ⁵	27%
Proportion of the population aged 16+ with no qualifications ²	27%
Proportion of working age population who are in receipt of a key out-of-work benefit ⁵	16%

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

Households

34%

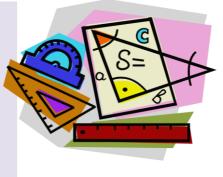
66%

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EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS

Church Schools in the parish

Sorry, we do not currently have any Church Schools listed for this parish.



Parish² 2011 (proportion of 16+ population)

6% 27% 13% 12% 4% 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)



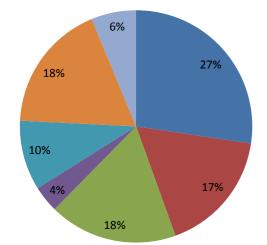
How qualified are residents of your parish? What Church of England schools are available?

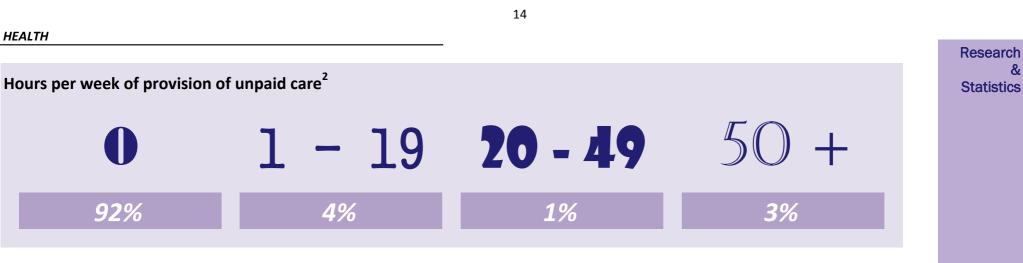
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National² 2011 (proportion of 16+ population)







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?

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Deprivation Indicator	Score	Diocesan Position	e and of all parishes nationally National Position
fe Expectancy at birth (boys) ⁶ (1999-2003)	72	10% most deprived	10% most deprived
e expectancy at birth (girls) ⁶ (1999-2003)	80	50% most deprived	50% most deprived
xpectancy at birth can give an idea of overall quality of life. Life expectancy is an a s, physique, exercise, diet, drug use including smoking and alcohol consumption, d	-		
oportion of the population aged 60+ who are in receipt of e Guaranteed part of Pension Credit ⁵ (2012)	27%	10% most deprived	50% most deprived
ion Credit is an income related benefit made up of 2 parts - Guarantee Credit and S 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)	27%	10% most deprived	50% most deprived
w-level of skill or educational attainment is one indicator of social disadvantage. Qu	alifications may make it	t easier to find employment. Learning o	also helps promote active citizenship and combat social exclusion
rcentage of Children under 16 in Poverty ⁷ (2010)	30%	10% most deprived	10% most deprived
proportion of children in families in receipt of either out of work benefits or tax credits where the s and activities; school uniforms or warm winter clothes, be unable to go swimming, have friends	round for tea or celebrate	han 60% median income. Poor children may their birthdays. Many will never have a holio	be excluded from participating in society. They may be unable to afford so
roportion of children in families in receipt of either out of work benefits or tax credits where the and activities; school uniforms or warm winter clothes, be unable to go swimming, have friends ications, have lower employment chances, thus restricting their ability to get a good job and fi	round for tea or celebrate	han 60% median income. Poor children may their birthdays. Many will never have a holio	be excluded from participating in society. They may be unable to afford so
e proportion of children in families in receipt of either out of work benefits or tax credits where the sand activities; school uniforms or warm winter clothes, be unable to go swimming, have friends alifications, have lower employment chances, thus restricting their ability to get a good job and fi dex of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ⁸ (2010) privation is considered to be a multi-dimensional problem, encompassing a range of domains suc- ich areas are considered to be deprived and above which they are not. While being in the most de	s round for tea or celebrate nancially contribute to socia 28.1 h as financial, health, educe	han 60% median income. Poor children may their birthdays. Many will never have a holic ety. 10% most deprived ation, services or crime. continuous measure	be excluded from participating in society. They may be unable to afford so day. Children who grow up poor are more likely to leave school without 50% most deprived e of relative deprivation therefore there is no definitive point on the scale b
e proportion of children in families in receipt of either out of work benefits or tax credits where the as and activities; school uniforms or warm winter clothes, be unable to go swimming, have friends alifications, have lower employment chances, thus restricting their ability to get a good job and fi dex of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ⁸ (2010) privation is considered to be a multi-dimensional problem, encompassing a range of domains suc- ich areas are considered to be deprived and above which they are not. While being in the most de roportion of the working age population who are in receipt	s round for tea or celebrate nancially contribute to socia 28.1 h as financial, health, educe	han 60% median income. Poor children may their birthdays. Many will never have a holic ety. 10% most deprived ation, services or crime. continuous measure	be excluded from participating in society. They may be unable to afford so day. Children who grow up poor are more likely to leave school without 50% most deprived e of relative deprivation therefore there is no definitive point on the scale b
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e proportion of children in families in receipt of either out of work benefits or tax credits where the is and activities; school uniforms or warm winter clothes, be unable to go swimming, have friends ilifications, have lower employment chances, thus restricting their ability to get a good job and fi dex of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ⁸ (2010) privation is considered to be a multi-dimensional problem, encompassing a range of domains suc- ich areas are considered to be deprived and above which they are not. While being in the most de roportion of the working age population who are in receipt a key out-of-work benefit ⁵ (2012) mber of people aged 16 to State Pension age claiming: Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA),	s round for tea or celebrate nancially contribute to socia 28.1 h as financial, health, educc prived 10% may indicate fi 16%	han 60% median income. Poor children may their birthdays. Many will never have a holic ety. 10% most deprived ation, services or crime. continuous measure nancial disadvantage, it could equally be due 10% most deprived	be excluded from participating in society. They may be unable to afford so day. Children who grow up poor are more likely to leave school without 50% most deprived to frelative deprivation therefore there is no definitive point on the scale be to isolated living. 10% most deprived
proportion of children in families in receipt of either out of work benefits or tax credits where the s and activities; school uniforms or warm winter clothes, be unable to go swimming, have friends lifications, have lower employment chances, thus restricting their ability to get a good job and fi dex of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ⁸ (2010) rivation is considered to be a multi-dimensional problem, encompassing a range of domains suc ch areas are considered to be deprived and above which they are not. While being in the most de oportion of the working age population who are in receipt a key out-of-work benefit ⁵ (2012) mber of people aged 16 to State Pension age claiming: Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), ther income related benefits.	s round for tea or celebrate nancially contribute to socia 28.1 h as financial, health, educa prived 10% may indicate fi 16% Employment and Suppor 37% ing need. It is generally p	han 60% median income. Poor children may their birthdays. Many will never have a holic ety. 10% most deprived ation, services or crime. continuous measure nancial disadvantage, it could equally be due 10% most deprived rt Allowance (ESA), Incapacity Benefit (10% most deprived	be excluded from participating in society. They may be unable to afford so day. Children who grow up poor are more likely to leave school without 50% most deprived e of relative deprivation therefore there is no definitive point on the scale be to isolated living. 10% most deprived (IB), Income Support (IS) (as a lone parent or in the "other" catego 10% most deprived

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

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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	D		•			Number of LSOAs amongst least deprived*		
IMD Subdomains ⁸ (2010)	Score for	Diocesan position	National position						
	parish			1%	5%	10%	1%	5%	10%
Overall IMD	28.1	10% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
INCOME	0.2	10% most deprived	10% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
EMPLOYMENT	0.1	10% 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
EDUCATION SKILLS AND TRAINING	41.4	10% most deprived	10% most deprived	0	0	2	0	0	0
BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES	26.0	50% most deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRIME AND DISORDER	0.6	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIVING ENVIRONMENT	17.2	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indoors Sub-domain	11.2	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outdoors Sub-domain	29.2	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	1	0	0	0
Geographical Barriers Sub-domain	17.1	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wider Barriers Sub-domain	35.0	10% most deprived	10% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Children/Young People Sub-domain	46.8	10% most deprived	10% most deprived	0	1	2	0	0	0
Skills Sub-domain	36.0	10% most deprived	10% most deprived	0	0	1	0	0	0
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	0.3	10% most deprived	10% most deprived	0	0	1	0	0	0
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index	0.2	10% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
here are 5 full or partial LSOAs included in th	nis parish								

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

 • 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?



Your notes

Research & Statistics



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.achurchnearyou.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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ABOUT THIS DATA

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Annual parochial returns These have been collected annually between 2007 and 2011 by the Research and Statistics team, Archbishops' Council. Finance data may include estimates. If a field contains a zeros or blank in our records, they will be reported as "-" as we are unable to distinguish between the two. ONS Census data 2011 Estimated using postcode and OA level data sourced from ONS Census Data 2011, ONS **ONS Census data 2001** Estimated using OA level data sourced from ONS Census Data 2001, ONS 2007 Church Diversity Survey http://www.churchofengland.org/about-us/facts-stats/research-statistics/clergydiversityaudit2005linkpage.aspx 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 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. 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 **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 are 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.

2011 parish estimates from the census have been calculated using the census postcode population headcounts published by the ONS. The parish population count is the sum of all postcode headcounts within a parish. Proportions for characteristics of the population from the Output Area Census data are then applied to the postcode headcounts and summed to get parish figures. Where parishes have not been allocated population as no postcode centroids fall within the parish boundaries, proportions for demographic variables have been calculated based on the output areas overlaying the parish. The population count and other statistics for 2001 are estimated using Output Area Census data in the same way as postcode data is used for 2011 statistics.

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

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