## 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



Seal: St Lawrence

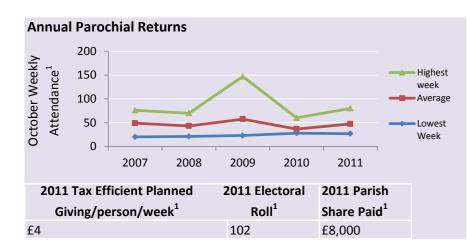
## Parish of: Seal: St Lawrence Parish Code: 310194

PARISH OVFRVIEW

	PARISH OVERVIEW				
Deanery	SEVENOAKS				
Archdeaconry	TONBRIDGE				
<u>Diocese</u>	Rochester				
Included Churches					
631194	Seal: St Lawrence				
				<b>~</b> [	
		Parishioners at glance			
		Population			
		2001 <sup>3</sup> 700	Age P	rofile (2011	1 <sup>2</sup> )
		2011 <sup>2</sup> 400	U	•	Par
		Proportion Christian	•	0-4	49
		2001 <sup>3</sup> 76%	Group	5-15	17
Fresh Expressions	Sorry, no Fresh Expressions listed for this parish.	2011 <sup>2</sup> 67%	Ğ	16-64	60
	Sorry, no riesh Expressions listed for this purish.	2011 0776	Age	65 +	19
			ব	05 +	19

Issues to look out for in your parish

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## **Housing Conditions** Environment **Local Amenities Housing Access**



**Crime & Disorder** 

Parish

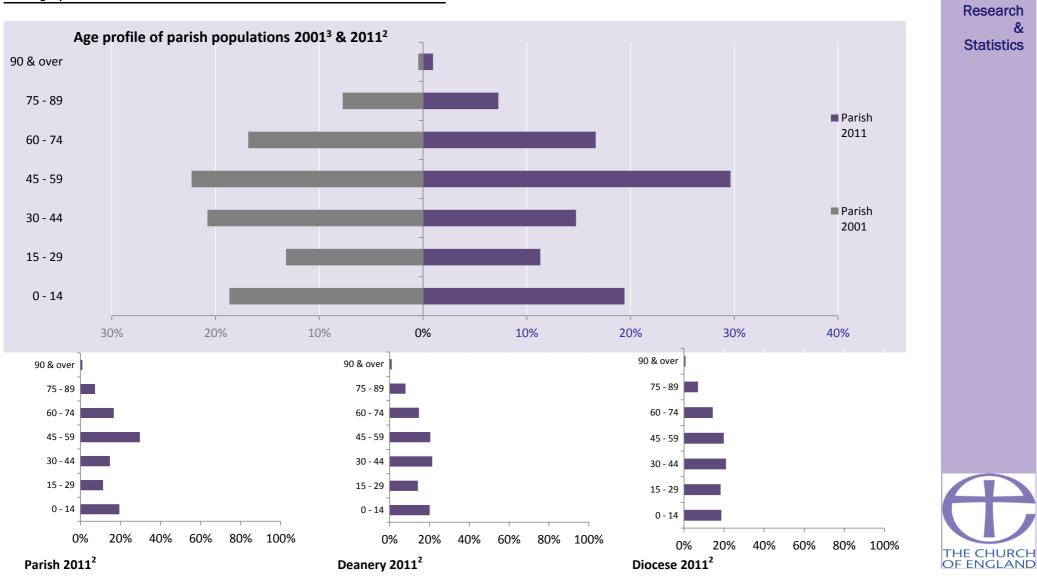
4%

17%

60%

19%

Demographics: AGE PROFILE AND ATTENDANCE AT SERVICES



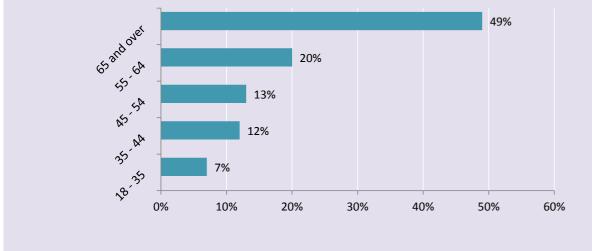
Does the age profile of your congregation match that of your parish? Are you engaging with the parish's largest demographic: those aged 45 - 59?

## Demographics: AGE PROFILE AND ATTENDANCE AT SERVICES

## Image: Comparable Age profile of Adults Image: Image:

Age	Parish Population <sup>2</sup> (2011) (nearest 50)	Highest Weeks Attendance 2011 <sup>1</sup>	Infant & Juvenile Baptisms 2011 <sup>1</sup>
0 - 4	-	23	
5 - 15	50	25	
16 - 64	250	67	
65 +	100	57	

**Diocesan Core Congregation Age Profile**<sup>4</sup> (2007)





Research

**Statistics** 

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

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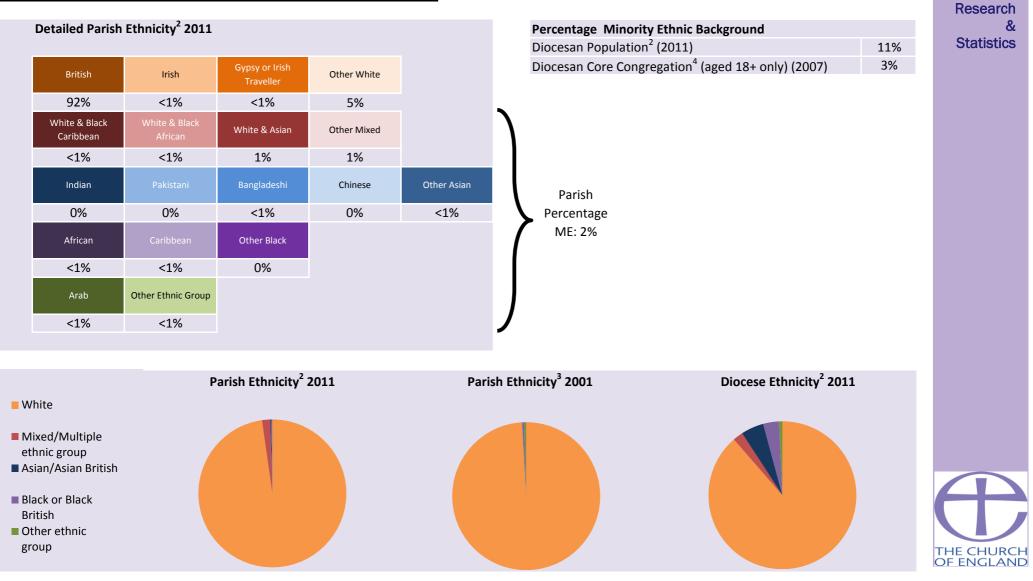
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С

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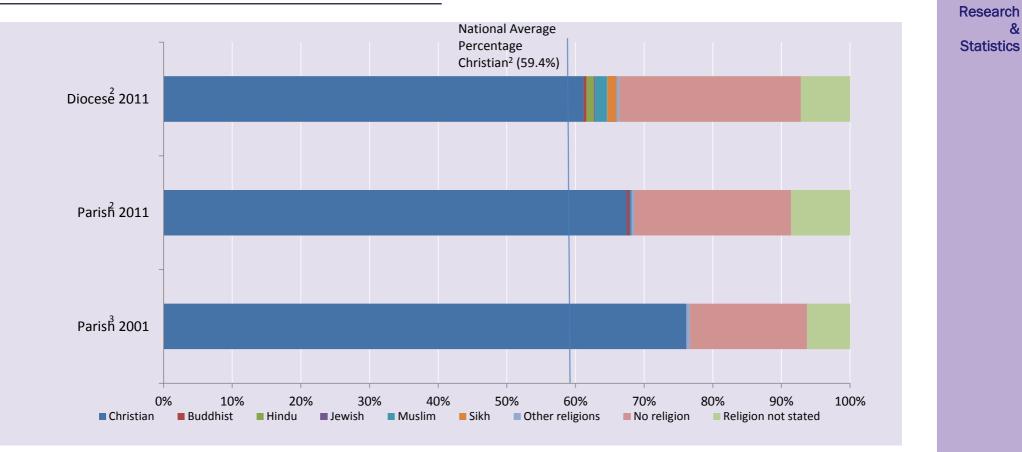
Does the ethnicity profile of your congregation match that of your parish? Are you engaging with the parish's largest demographics: those describing themselves as White or Mixed/Multiple ethnic group?

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		0			
Demographics: Integration					Research & Statistics
<sup>2</sup> Percentage of people who					
	<1%	2%		98%	
Cannot speak English wel English		Can speak English well or very well		main language (English or if in Wales)	
<sup>2</sup> Resident in UK:	2 years or more but less	5 years or more but less		Born in the UK	
Less than 2 years	than 5 years	than 10 years	10 years or more		
			A P	Instantan	
1%	1%	2%	6%	91%	
					THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

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**



## **Christians in your Parish**

In your parish <sup>2</sup>67% of the population (that is 300 people) declared themselves as Christian in 2011

	Easter Communicants <sup>1</sup>	63
Statistics from the Annual	Easter Day Attendance <sup>1</sup>	96
Parochial Returns 2011	Christmas Communicants <sup>1</sup>	101
	Christmas Attendance <sup>1</sup>	292

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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parishioners?

Household Spaces <sup>2</sup> 2011				
With at least one usual resident i.e. not vacant	95%			
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	1%			



# Tenure<sup>2</sup> Image: Constraint of the second second

Social rented as a percentage of all households<sup>2</sup>

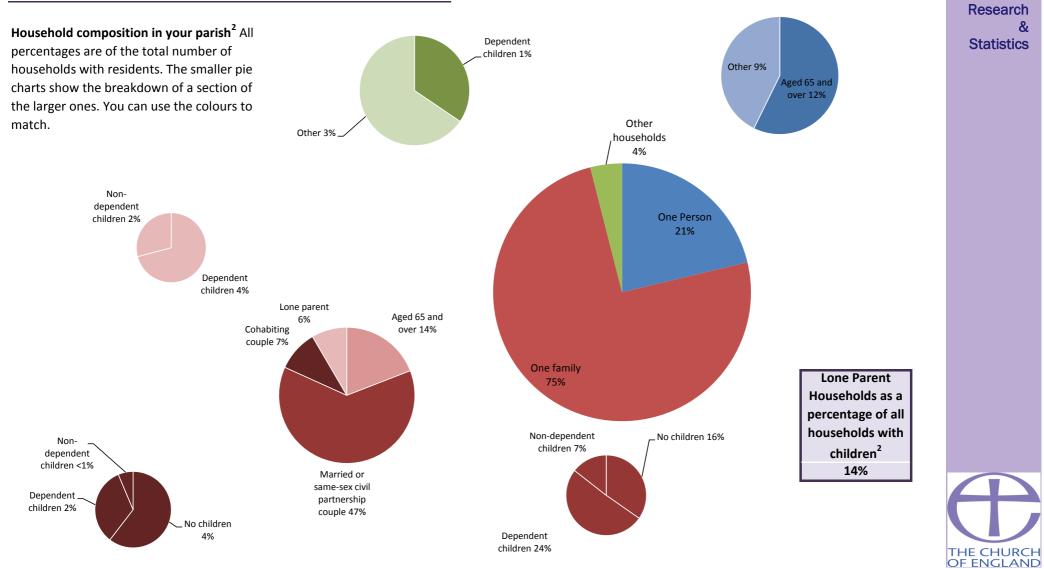
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Research

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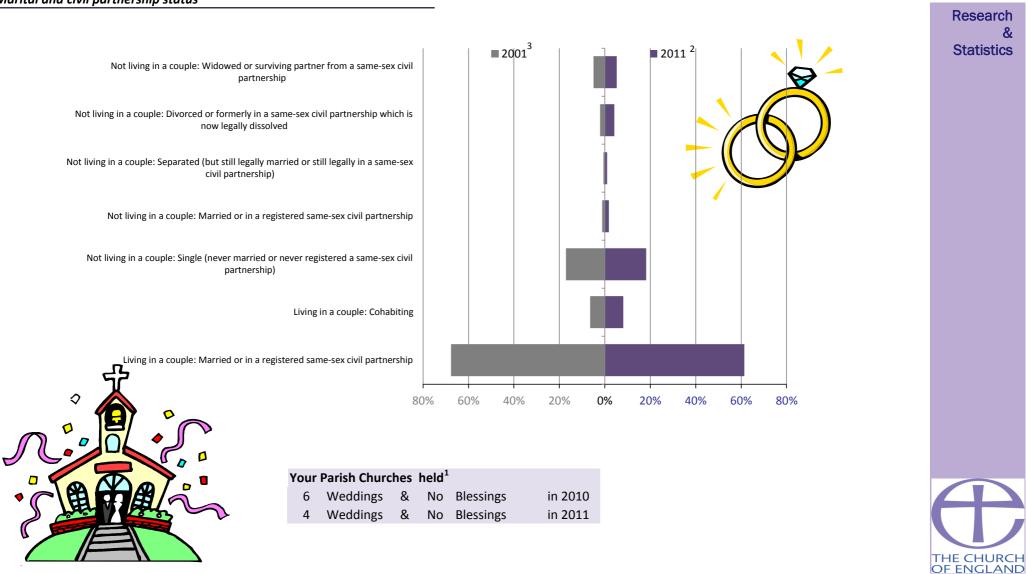
2%



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?

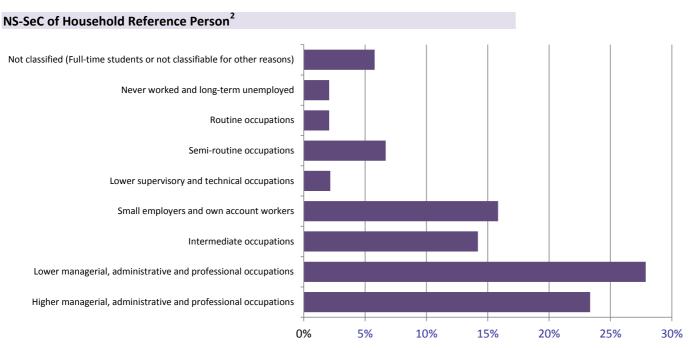
Seal: St Lawrence

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 Soc	io-econ	omic	
Classification	(NS-SeC)	-SeC) is		
occupationally	v based classi	classification		
has rules to	provide cover	rage of	the	
whole adult po	opulation.			

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 <sup>1</sup>	£51,809	£36,188
Tax Efficient Planned Giving (TEPG) <sup>1</sup>	£11,315	£10,879
TEPG/PERSON/WEEK <sup>1</sup>	£4	£4
Other planned giving <sup>1</sup>	£6,349	£7,827
Other/person/week <sup>1</sup>	-	-
Parish Expenditure <sup>1</sup>	£35,893	£38,555
Parish Share Assessed <sup>1</sup>	£8,000	£7,600
Parish Share Paid <sup>1</sup>	£8,000	£7,600

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

**Statistics** 

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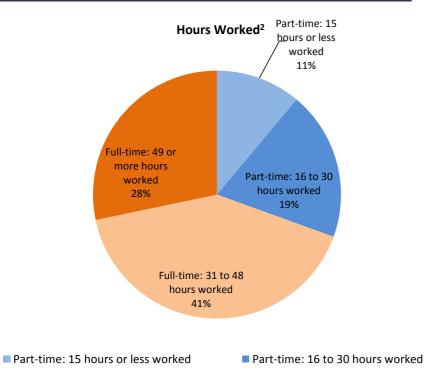
How are your parish finances? How does this compare to your community profile?

Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked

Household Mobility<sup>2</sup>

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 <sup>5</sup>	3%
Proportion of the population aged 16+ with no qualifications <sup>2</sup>	14%
Proportion of working age population who are in receipt of a key out-of-work benefit <sup>5</sup>	3%

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

Full-time: 49 or more hours worked

Households

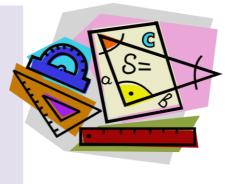
5%

95%

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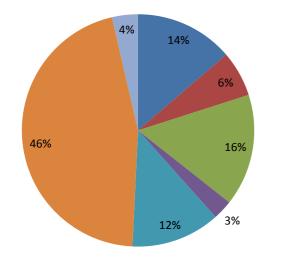
## **Church Schools in the parish**

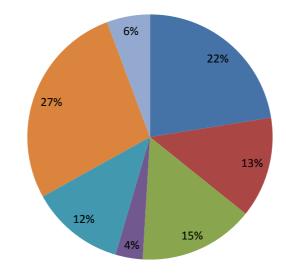
SEAL ST LAWRENCE CE PRIMARY SCHOOL



Parish<sup>2</sup> 2011 (proportion of 16+ population)

National<sup>2</sup> 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)

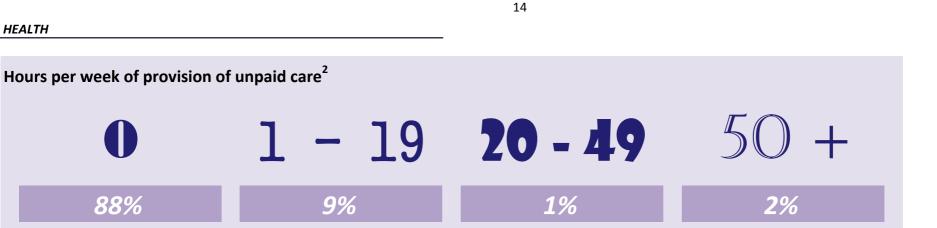
Other qualifications (including foreign qualifications)



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

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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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Research

**Statistics** 

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· · ·	10% or 50% of all		e and of all parishes nationally
Deprivation Indicator	Score	<b>Diocesan Position</b>	National Position
ife Expectancy at birth (boys) <sup>6</sup> (1999-2003)	83	10% least deprived	10% least deprived
fe expectancy at birth (girls) <sup>6</sup> (1999-2003)	84	50% least deprived	50% least deprived
e expectancy at birth can give an idea of overall quality of life. Life expectancy is an a atus, physique, exercise, diet, drug use including smoking and alcohol consumption, a	-		
roportion of the population aged 60+ who are in receipt of he Guaranteed part of Pension Credit <sup>5</sup> (2012)	3%	10% least deprived	10% least deprived
ension Credit is an income related benefit made up of 2 parts - Guarantee Credit and s eceive this are on a low income. This statistic only covers people living in private house			
ercentage of working age persons (16-74) with no ualifications <sup>2</sup> (2011)	14%	50% least deprived	50% least deprived
low-level of skill or educational attainment is one indicator of social disadvantage. Qu	ualifications may make it	easier to find employment. Learning c	also helps promote active citizenship and combat social exclusion.
ercentage of Children under 16 in Poverty <sup>7</sup> (2010)	2%	10% least deprived	10% least deprived
he proportion of children in families in receipt of either out of work benefits or tax credits where th rips and activities; school uniforms or warm winter clothes, be unable to go swimming, have friend ualifications, have lower employment chances, thus restricting their ability to get a good job and fi	ls round for tea or celebrate t	heir birthdays. Many will never have a holio	
os and activities; school uniforms or warm winter clothes, be unable to go swimming, have friend alifications, have lower employment chances, thus restricting their ability to get a good job and f	ls round for tea or celebrate t	heir birthdays. Many will never have a holio	
ps and activities; school uniforms or warm winter clothes, be unable to go swimming, have friend alifications, have lower employment chances, thus restricting their ability to get a good job and f adex of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) <sup>8</sup> (2010) privation is considered to be a multi-dimensional problem, encompassing a range of domains suc nich areas are considered to be deprived and above which they are not. While being in the most d	Is round for tea or celebrate t inancially contribute to socie <b>6.7</b> ch as financial, health, educa	heir birthdays. Many will never have a holic ty. 50% least deprived tion, services or crime. continuous measure	day. Children who grow up poor are more likely to leave school without 10% least deprived a of relative deprivation therefore there is no definitive point on the scale below
ips and activities; school uniforms or warm winter clothes, be unable to go swimming, have friend valifications, have lower employment chances, thus restricting their ability to get a good job and f index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) <sup>8</sup> (2010) eprivation is considered to be a multi-dimensional problem, encompassing a range of domains such thich areas are considered to be deprived and above which they are not. While being in the most de proportion of the working age population who are in receipt	Is round for tea or celebrate t inancially contribute to socie <b>6.7</b> ch as financial, health, educa	heir birthdays. Many will never have a holic ty. 50% least deprived tion, services or crime. continuous measure	day. Children who grow up poor are more likely to leave school without 10% least deprived a of relative deprivation therefore there is no definitive point on the scale below
ips and activities; school uniforms or warm winter clothes, be unable to go swimming, have friend	Is round for tea or celebrate to inancially contribute to socie <b>6.7</b> ch as financial, health, educa eprived 10% may indicate fin <b>3%</b>	heir birthdays. Many will never have a holic ty. 50% least deprived tion, services or crime. continuous measure ancial disadvantage, it could equally be due 50% least deprived	day. Children who grow up poor are more likely to leave school without          10% least deprived         c of relative deprivation therefore there is no definitive point on the scale below         e to isolated living.         50% least deprived
ps and activities; school uniforms or warm winter clothes, be unable to go swimming, have friend halifications, have lower employment chances, thus restricting their ability to get a good job and f index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) <sup>8</sup> (2010) privation is considered to be a multi-dimensional problem, encompassing a range of domains such hich areas are considered to be deprived and above which they are not. While being in the most d roportion of the working age population who are in receipt f a key out-of-work benefit <sup>5</sup> (2012) umber of people aged 16 to State Pension age claiming: Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), ther income related benefits.	Is round for tea or celebrate to inancially contribute to socie <b>6.7</b> ch as financial, health, educa eprived 10% may indicate fin <b>3%</b>	heir birthdays. Many will never have a holic ty. 50% least deprived tion, services or crime. continuous measure ancial disadvantage, it could equally be due 50% least deprived	day. Children who grow up poor are more likely to leave school without          10% least deprived         c of relative deprivation therefore there is no definitive point on the scale below         e to isolated living.         50% least deprived
ips and activities; school uniforms or warm winter clothes, be unable to go swimming, have friend ualifications, have lower employment chances, thus restricting their ability to get a good job and fundex of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) <sup>8</sup> (2010) eprivation is considered to be a multi-dimensional problem, encompassing a range of domains such thich areas are considered to be deprived and above which they are not. While being in the most do Proportion of the working age population who are in receipt of a key out-of-work benefit <sup>5</sup> (2012) humber of people aged 16 to State Pension age claiming: Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA),	Is round for tea or celebrate to inancially contribute to socie 6.7 ch as financial, health, educa eprived 10% may indicate fin 3% Employment and Suppor 2% cing need. It is generally p	heir birthdays. Many will never have a holic ty. 50% least deprived tion, services or crime. continuous measure ancial disadvantage, it could equally be due 50% least deprived t Allowance (ESA), Incapacity Benefit ( 10% least deprived	day. Children who grow up poor are more likely to leave school without          10% least deprived         c of relative deprivation therefore there is no definitive point on the scale below to isolated living.         50% least deprived         (IB), Income Support (IS) (as a lone parent or in the "other" category),         10% least 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.

8	Average			•			Number of LSOAs amongst		
IMD Subdomains <sup>8</sup> (2010)	Score for Diocesan position	National position	most deprived*				least deprived*		
	parish			1%	5%	10%	1%	5%	10%
Overall IMD	6.7	50% least deprived	10% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
INCOME	0.0	10% least deprived	10% least deprived	0	0	0	1	0	0
EMPLOYMENT	0.0	10% least deprived	10% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	1
HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY	-1.8	10% least deprived	10% least deprived	0	0	0	0	1	0
EDUCATION SKILLS AND TRAINING	1.2	10% least deprived	10% least deprived	0	0	0	0	1	0
BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES	37.4	10% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	1	0	0	0
CRIME AND DISORDER	-0.8	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIVING ENVIRONMENT	13.5	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indoors Sub-domain	18.1	50% most deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outdoors Sub-domain	4.3	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geographical Barriers Sub-domain	67.6	10% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	1	0	0	0	0
Wider Barriers Sub-domain	7.2	10% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Children/Young People Sub-domain	0.7	10% least deprived	10% least deprived	0	0	0	0	1	0
Skills Sub-domain	1.6	10% least deprived	10% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	1
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	0.0	10% least deprived	10% least deprived	0	0	0	1	0	0
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index	0.0	10% least deprived	10% least deprived	0	0	0	0	1	0
here 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.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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