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



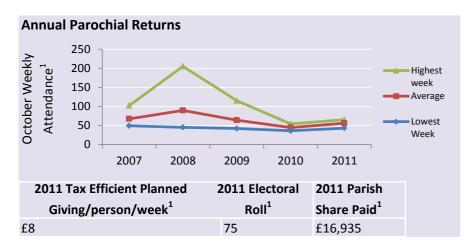
Whyteleafe: St Luke

Parish of: Whyteleafe: St Luke Parish Code: 370110

PARISH OVERVIEW

	PARISH OVERVIEW				
Deanery	CATERHAM				
<u>Archdeaconry</u>	REIGATE				
<u>Diocese</u>	Southwark				
Included Churches					
637110	Whyteleafe: St Luke				
				~	
		Parishioners at glance			
		Population			
		2001 ³ 3,100	Age P	rofile (2011	1 ²)
		2011 ² 4,900			Parish
		Proportion Christian	٩	0-4	7%
		2001 ³ 74%	Age Group	5-15	13%
Fresh Expressions	Sorry, no Fresh Expressions listed for this parish.	2011 ² 59%	Ū.	16-64	68%
			Age	65 +	11%

Issues to look out for in your parish



Environment

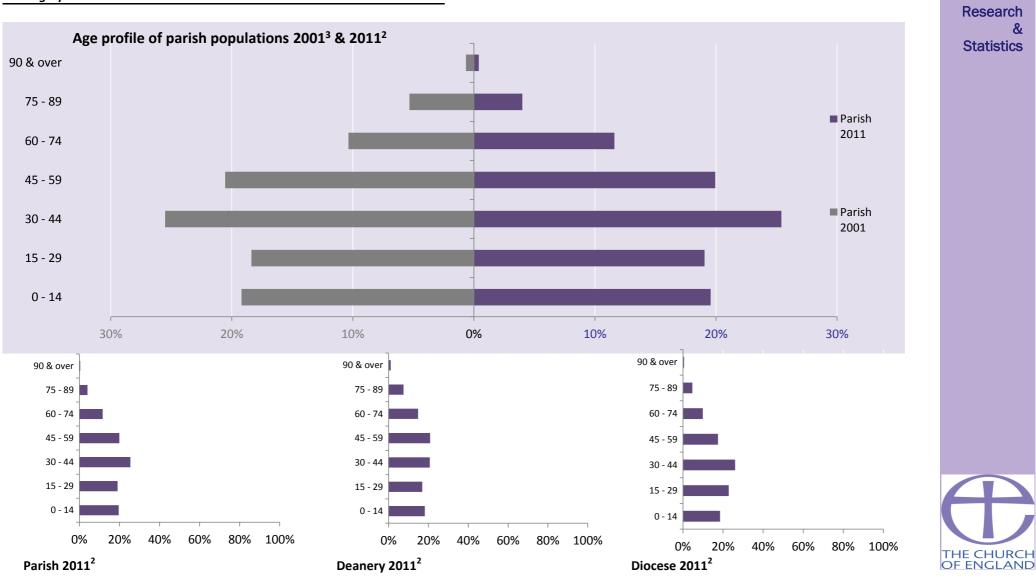
Housing Access Crime & Disorder Female Life Expectancy



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Child Poverty

Research & Statistics Demographics: AGE PROFILE AND ATTENDANCE AT SERVICES



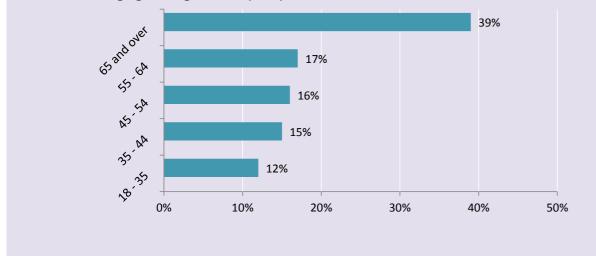
Does the age profile of your congregation match that of your parish? Are you engaging with the parish's largest demographic: those aged 30 - 44?

Demographics: AGE PROFILE AND ATTENDANCE AT SERVICES

Image: Comparable Age profile of Adults 18 - 44 45 - 64 65 + Diocesan Congregation⁴ (2007) 27% 33% 39% Diocesan Population² (2011) 58% 28% 14%

Age	Parish Population ² (2011) (nearest 50)	Highest Weeks Attendance 2011 ¹	Infant & Juvenile Baptisms 2011 ¹
0 - 4	350	11	15
5 - 15	650	11	
16 - 64	3,350	54	
65 +	550	54	

Diocesan Core Congregation Age Profile⁴ (2007)





Research

Statistics

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

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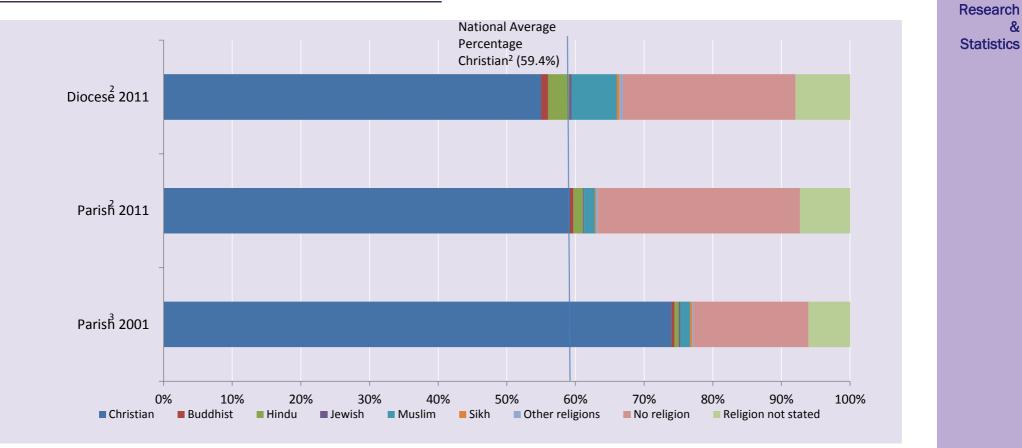
Does the ethnicity profile of your congregation match that of your parish? Are you engaging with the parish's largest demographics: those describing themselves as White or Asian/Asian British?

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		0			
Demographics: Integration					Research & Statistics
² Percentage of people who	_				
<	<1%	3%		96%	
Cannot speak English we English		an speak English well or very well		main language (English or if in Wales)	
² 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 BE	Tun Yun Yun Yun Yun Yun Yun Yun Yun Yun Y	
1%	1%	2%	7%	90%	
					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 ParishIn your parish 259% of the population (that is 2,900 people) declared themselves as Christian in 2011Easter Communicants144

Statistics from the Annual	Easter Day Attendance ¹	46
Parochial Returns 2011	Christmas Communicants ¹	80
	Christmas Attendance ¹	95

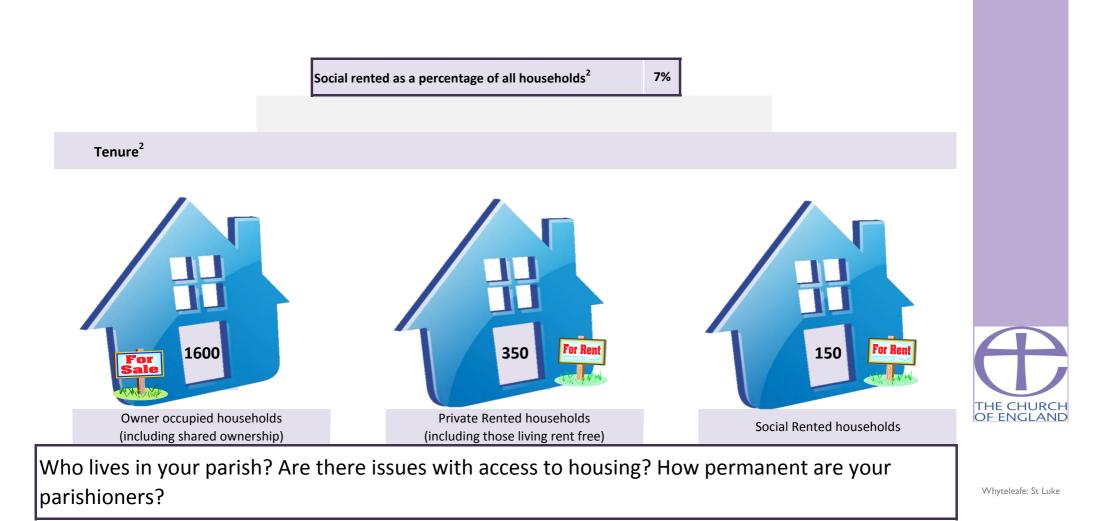
How has the religious affiliation of those living in your parish changed over the past decade? How closely does it match that of the Diocese as a whole? Are Christians in your parish engaging with your churches? How are you engaging with other faith groups? THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

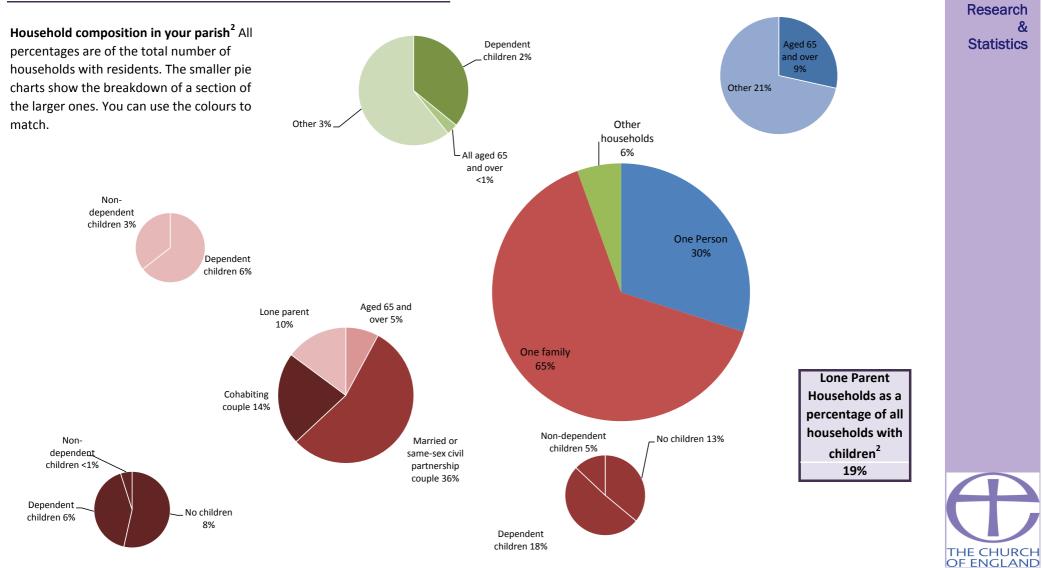
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HOUSEHOLDS, LIFESTYLE AND THE COMMUNITY I

Household Spaces ² 2011	
With at least one usual resident i.e. not vacant	97%
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	<1%

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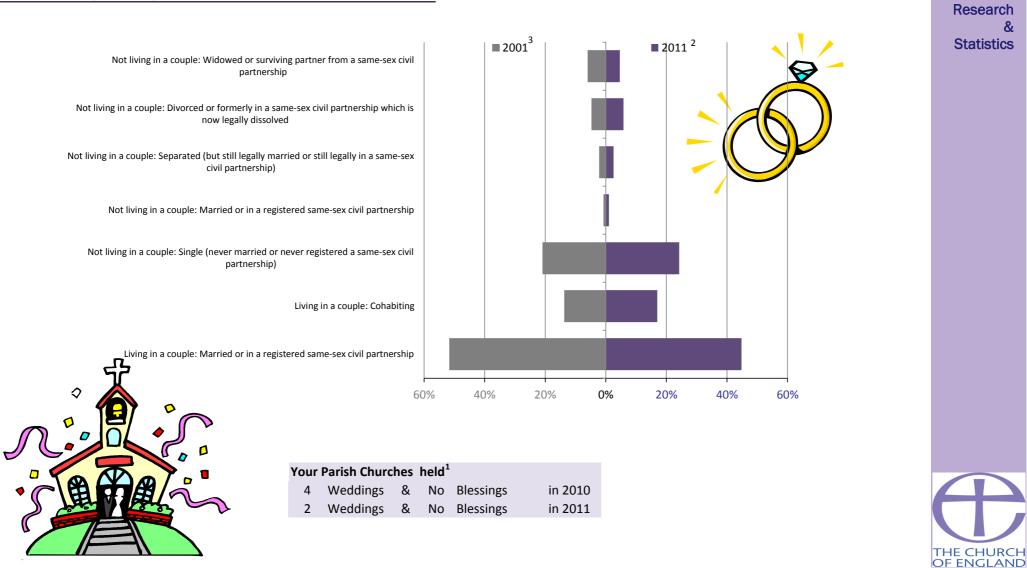




Who lives in your parish? Are there a lot of households with children? What about lone parent households? Are there a lot of people living alone?

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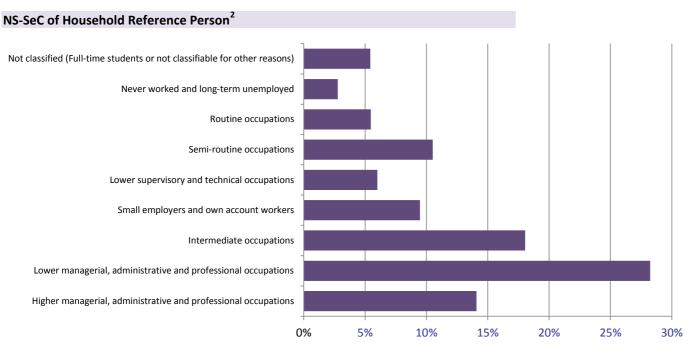
Marital and civil partnership status



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

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EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL GRADE, LIFESTYLE



The	Natio	nal	Statistics Socio-economic						
Classification (NS-SeC) is							an		
occupationally			based	classification			but		
has rules to provide coverage of						the			
who	le adu	lt po	pulation						

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	£36,585	£26,666
Tax Efficient Planned Giving (TEPG) ¹	£10,405	£5,478
TEPG/PERSON/WEEK ¹	£8	£15
Other planned giving ¹	-	-
Other/person/week ¹	-	-
Parish Expenditure ¹	£35,158	£44,331
Parish Share Assessed ¹	£16,986	£16,585
Parish Share Paid ¹	£16,935	£16,535

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.

According to the financial statement, your total income in 2011 was £36,585. According to the financial statement, your total expenditure in 2011 was £35,158. According to the financial statement, your total income in 2010 was £26,666. According to the financial statement, your total expenditure in 2010 was £44,331. **An "E" indicates that at least one figure in your return is estimated.**



Research

Statistics

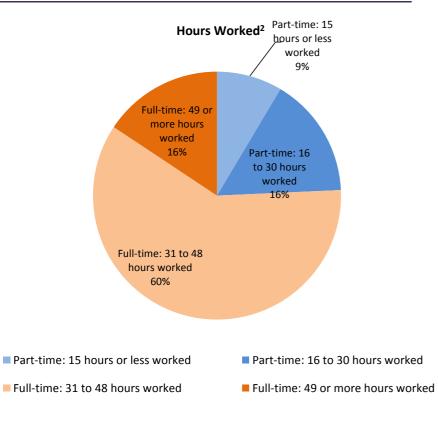
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How are your parish finances? How does this compare to your community profile?

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	9%
Proportion of the population aged 16+ with no qualifications ²	13%
Proportion of working age population who are in receipt of a key out-of-work benefit ⁵	6%

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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

14%

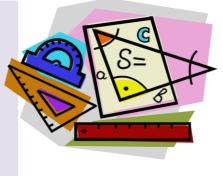
86%

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EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS

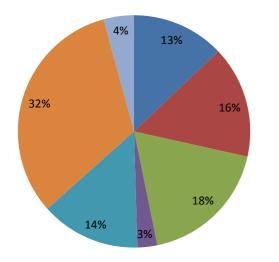
Church Schools in the parish

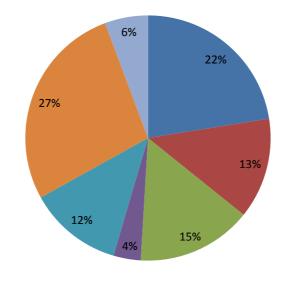
Sorry, we do not currently have any Church Schools listed for this parish.



Parish² 2011 (proportion of 16+ population)

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)

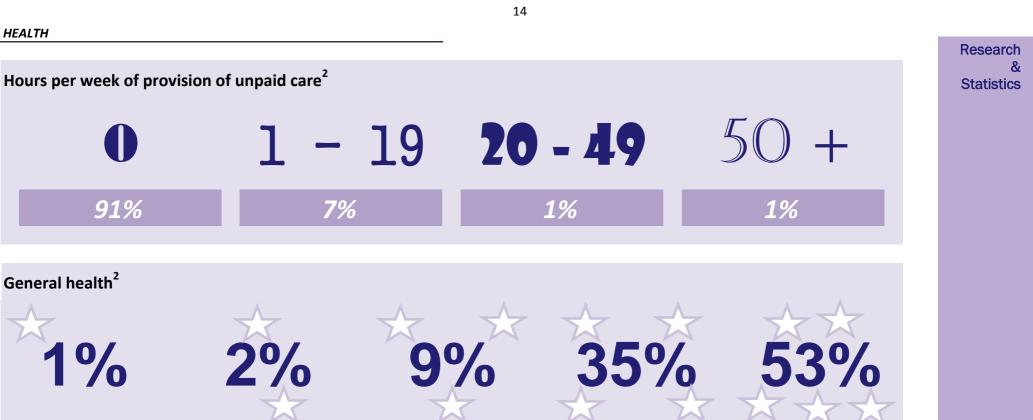


How qualified are residents of your parish? What Church of England schools are available?

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Long-term health problem or disability²

Bad health

Very bad health

Day-to-day activities limited a lot

Day-to-day activities limited a little

7%

Fair health

Day-to-day activities not limited

89%

Good health

Very good health

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	parishes within the diocese Diocesan Position	National Position	лпу
fe Expectancy at birth (boys) ⁶ (1999-2003)	77	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	
e expectancy at birth (girls) ⁶ (1999-2003)	81	50% least deprived	50% most deprived	
spectancy at birth can give an idea of overall quality of life. Life expectancy is an av , physique, exercise, diet, drug use including smoking and alcohol consumption, di	verage. Women tend to	have greater life expectancy. Life expe	ctancy can be affected by family histo	ry, marital status, economic
pportion of the population aged 60+ who are in receipt of e Guaranteed part of Pension Credit ⁵ (2012)	9%	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	
on Credit is an income related benefit made up of 2 parts - Guarantee Credit and So ve this are on a low income. This statistic only covers people living in private housel				17.90 (couples) so those who
centage of working age persons (16-74) with no lifications ² (2011)	13%	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	
w-level of skill or educational attainment is one indicator of social disadvantage. Qu	alifications may make it	easier to find employment. Learning c	ilso helps promote active citizenship a	nd combat social exclusion.
$\frac{7}{2}$	12%	50% least deprived	EQ0/ maast damrined	
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	ir reported income is less t round for tea or celebrate	han 60% median income. Poor children may their birthdays. Many will never have a holio		
oportion of children in families in receipt of either out of work benefits or tax credits where the nd activities; school uniforms or warm winter clothes, be unable to go swimming, have friends cations, have lower employment chances, thus restricting their ability to get a good job and fin	ir reported income is less t 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. 1	
proportion 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 fications, have lower employment chances, thus restricting their ability to get a good job and fin ex of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ⁸ (2010) ivation is considered to be a multi-dimensional problem, encompassing a range of domains such h areas are considered to be deprived and above which they are not. While being in the most dep	ir reported income is less t round for tea or celebrate ancially contribute to socie 11.2 a sfinancial, health, educc	han 60% median income. Poor children may their birthdays. Many will never have a holic ety. 50% least deprived ttion, services or crime. continuous measure	be excluded from participating in society. T day. Children who grow up poor are more li 50% least deprived of relative deprivation therefore there is no	kely to leave school without
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 fir dex of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ⁸ (2010) rivation is considered to be a multi-dimensional problem, encompassing a range of domains such ch areas are considered to be deprived and above which they are not. While being in the most dep oportion of the working age population who are in receipt	ir reported income is less t round for tea or celebrate ancially contribute to socie 11.2 a sfinancial, health, educc	han 60% median income. Poor children may their birthdays. Many will never have a holic ety. 50% least deprived ttion, services or crime. continuous measure	be excluded from participating in society. T day. Children who grow up poor are more li 50% least deprived of relative deprivation therefore there is no	kely to leave school without
ercentage of Children under 16 in Poverty' (2010) a 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 a proportion, have lower employment chances, thus restricting their ability to get a good job and fir dex of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ⁸ (2010) privation is considered to be a multi-dimensional problem, encompassing a range of domains such ich areas are considered to be deprived and above which they are not. While being in the most deprived proportion 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), E her income related benefits.	ir reported income is less t round for tea or celebrate pancially contribute to socie 11.2 a as financial, health, educa prived 10% may indicate fil	han 60% median income. Poor children may their birthdays. Many will never have a holic ety. 50% least deprived ation, services or crime. continuous measure nancial disadvantage, it could equally be due 50% least deprived	be excluded from participating in society. T day. Children who grow up poor are more li 50% least deprived of relative deprivation therefore there is no to isolated living. 50% most deprived	kely to leave school without o definitive point on the scale below
proportion 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 fications, have lower employment chances, thus restricting their ability to get a good job and fir ex of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ⁸ (2010) ivation is considered to be a multi-dimensional problem, encompassing a range of domains such h areas are considered to be deprived and above which they are not. While being in the most dep oportion of the working age population who are in receipt a key out-of-work benefit ⁵ (2012) ther of people aged 16 to State Pension age claiming: Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), E er income related benefits.	ir reported income is less t round for tea or celebrate pancially contribute to socie 11.2 a as financial, health, educa prived 10% may indicate fil	han 60% median income. Poor children may their birthdays. Many will never have a holic ety. 50% least deprived ation, services or crime. continuous measure nancial disadvantage, it could equally be due 50% least deprived	be excluded from participating in society. T day. Children who grow up poor are more li 50% least deprived of relative deprivation therefore there is no to isolated living. 50% most deprived	kely to leave school without o definitive point on the scale below
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 fir dex of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ⁸ (2010) vivation is considered to be a multi-dimensional problem, encompassing a range of domains such ch areas are considered to be deprived and above which they are not. While being in the most dep 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), E	ir reported income is less t round for tea or celebrate ancially contribute to socie 11.2 a as financial, health, educc prived 10% may indicate fin 6% Employment and Suppor 7% ng need. It is generally p	han 60% median income. Poor children may their birthdays. Many will never have a holic ety. 50% least deprived thion, services or crime. continuous measure nancial disadvantage, it could equally be due 50% least deprived the Allowance (ESA), Incapacity Benefit (50% least deprived	be excluded from participating in society. T day. Children who grow up poor are more li 50% least deprived of relative deprivation therefore there is no to isolated living. 50% most deprived IB), Income Support (IS) (as a lone par 50% least deprived	kely to leave school without

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

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.

8,000	Average			•			Number of LSOAs amongst		
IMD Subdomains ⁸ (2010)	Score for Diocesan position	National position	most deprived*			least deprived*			
	parish			1%	5%	10%	1%	5%	10%
Overall IMD	11.2	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
INCOME	0.1	50% least deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
EMPLOYMENT	0.1	50% least deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY	-0.7	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
EDUCATION SKILLS AND TRAINING	9.5	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES	21.8	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRIME AND DISORDER	0.1	50% least deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIVING ENVIRONMENT	15.9	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indoors Sub-domain	15.7	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outdoors Sub-domain	16.5	50% least deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geographical Barriers Sub-domain	27.7	50% most deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wider Barriers Sub-domain	16.0	50% least deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Children/Young People Sub-domain	8.7	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skills Sub-domain	10.2	50% most deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	0.1	50% least deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index	0.1	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	1	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 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

Research & Statistics



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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 auoted.

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.

Research Statistics

