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



Plumstead: St Nicholas

Parish of: Plumstead: St Nicholas Parish Code: 370239

PARISH OVERVIEW

Deanery	PLUMSTEAD	
Archdeaconry	LEWISHAM and GREENWICH	
<u>Diocese</u>	Southwark	
Included Churches		
637239	Plumstead: St Nicholas	
		Parishioners at glance
		Population
		2001 ³ 10,600
		2011 ² 12,800
		Proportion Christian
		2001 ³ 58%
Fresh Expressions	Sorry, no Fresh Expressions listed for this parish.	2011 ² 50%

 rishioners at glance
 Age Profile (2011²)

 pulation
 Age Profile (2011²)

 11²
 12,800
 Parish

 poportion Christian
 0-4
 8%

 01³
 58%
 5-15
 16%

 11²
 50%
 16-64
 67%

 65 +
 9%

Issues to look out for in your parish

2

Annual Parochial Returns 250 October Weekly Attendance¹ 200 Highest week 150 Average 100 Lowest 50 Week 0 2007 2008 2010 2011 2009 2011 Tax Efficient Planned 2011 Electoral 2011 Parish Roll¹ Share Paid¹ Giving/person/week¹

101

£10

£13,951

Housing Access

Crime & Disorder **Environment** Male Life expectancy



Plumstead: St

Nicholas

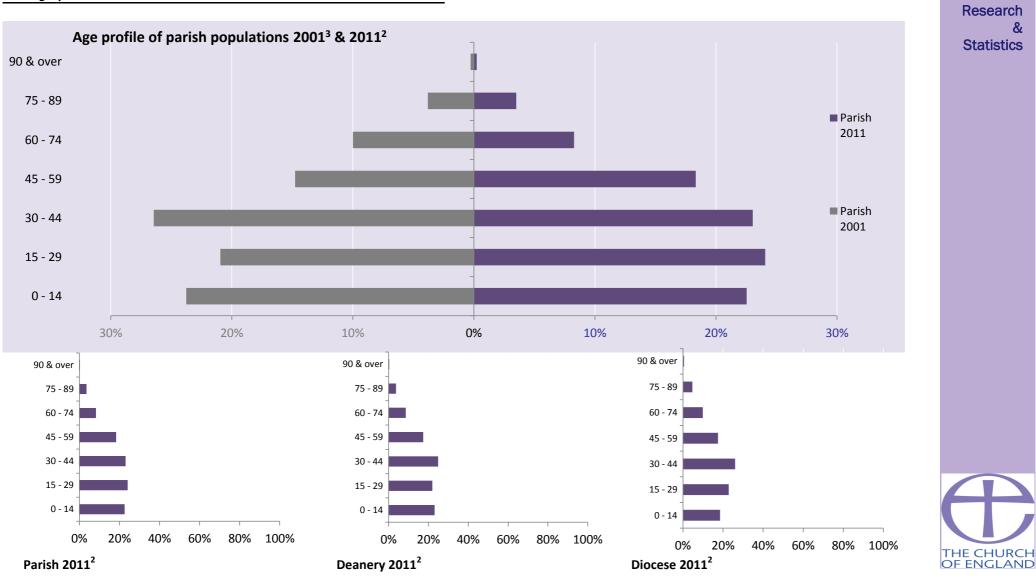
Child Deprivation

Research

Statistics

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Demographics: AGE PROFILE AND ATTENDANCE AT SERVICES



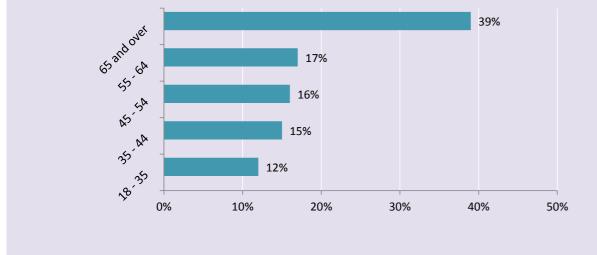
Does the age profile of your congregation match that of your parish? Are you engaging with the parish's largest demographic: those aged 15 - 29?

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	1,050	35	6
5 - 15	2,000		
16 - 64	8,600	102	
65 +	1,100	102	

Diocesan Core Congregation Age Profile⁴ (2007)





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

Plumstead: St Nicholas





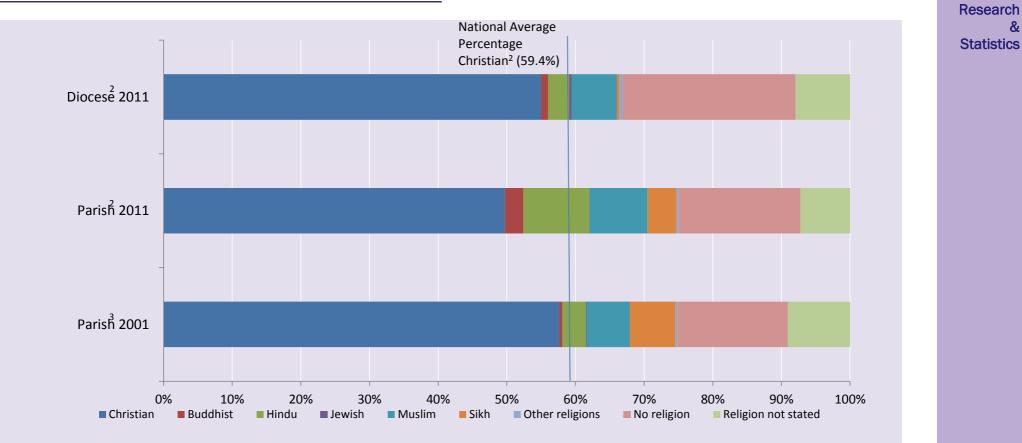
Does the ethnicity profile of your congregation match that of your parish? Are you engaging with the parish's largest demographics: those describing themselves as White or Black or Black British?

Plumstead: St Nicholas

		0			
Demographics: Integration					Research & Statistics
² Percentage of people who					
	5%	21%		74%	
Cannot speak English well	or cannot speak	Can speak English well or very well		main language (English or	
English			Weish	if in Wales)	
² Resident in UK:				Born in the 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		
			A P	I'm	
7%	9%	9%	16%	60%	
					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 ²50% of the population (that is 6,350 people) declared themselves as Christian in 2011

	Easter Communicants ¹	161
Statistics from the Annual	Easter Day Attendance ¹	194
Parochial Returns 2011	Christmas Communicants ¹	151
	Christmas Attendance ¹	192

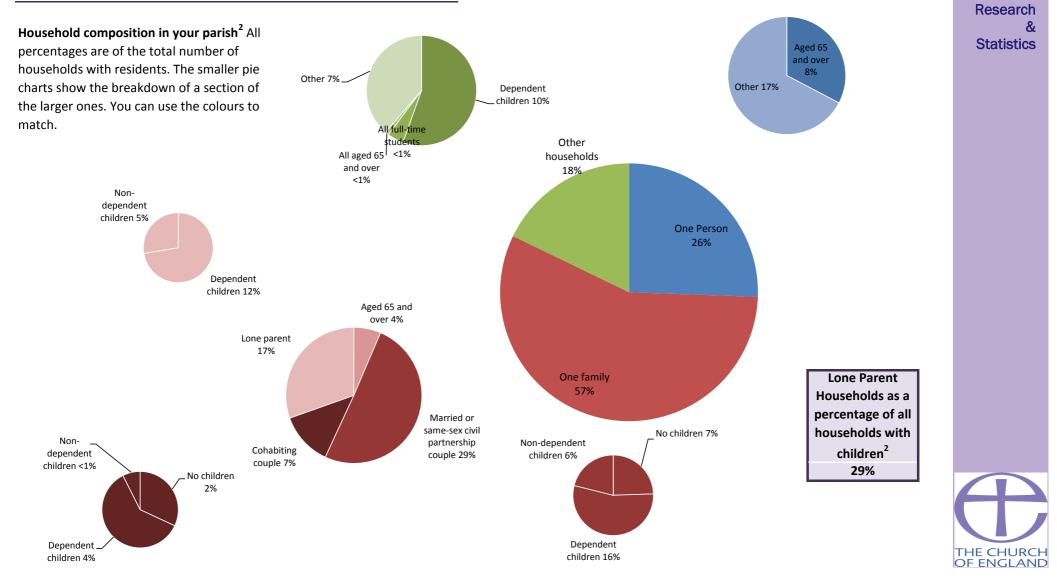
How has the religious affiliation of those living in your parish changed over the past decade? How closely does it match that of the Diocese as a whole? Are Christians in your parish engaging with your churches? How are you engaging with other faith groups? THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND HOUSEHOLDS, LIFESTYLE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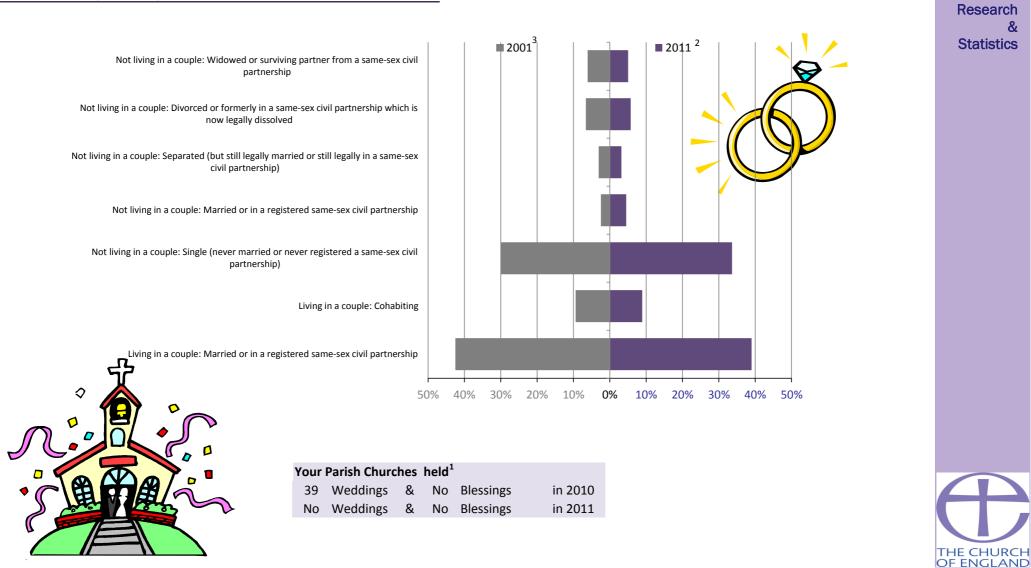




Who lives in your parish? Are there a lot of households with children? What about lone parent households? Are there a lot of people living alone?

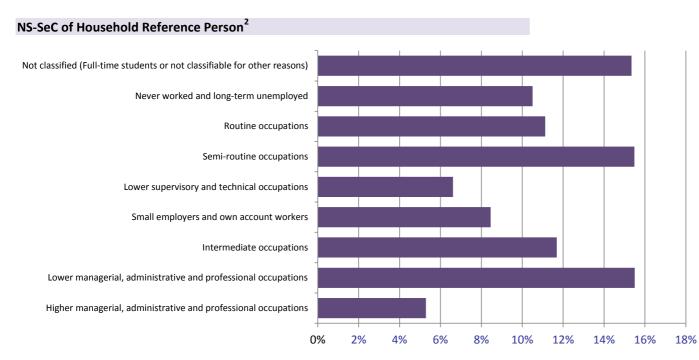
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Marital and civil partnership status



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

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	£50,111	£51,650
Tax Efficient Planned Giving (TEPG) ¹	£18,551	£21,027
TEPG/PERSON/WEEK ¹	£10	£9
Other planned giving ¹	-	-
Other/person/week ¹	-	-
Parish Expenditure ¹	£55,221	£64,087
Parish Share Assessed ¹	£30,803	£28,003
Parish Share Paid ¹	£13,951	£25,669

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 £50,111. According to the financial statement, your total expenditure in 2011 was £55,221. According to the financial statement, your total income in 2010 was £60,149. According to the financial statement, your total expenditure in 2010 was £64,087. **An "E" indicates that at least one figure in your return is estimated.**



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Statistics

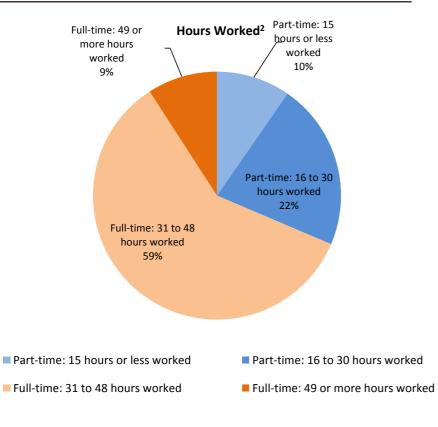
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How are your parish finances? How does this compare to your community profile?

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	29%
Proportion of the population aged 16+ with no qualifications ²	22%
Proportion of working age population who are in receipt of a key out-of-work benefit ⁵	12%

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

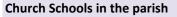
Households

41%

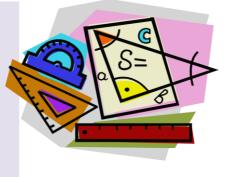
59%

Plumstead: St Nicholas

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS

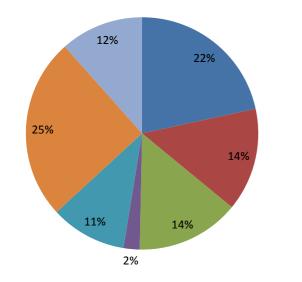


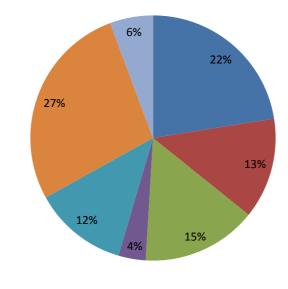
Sorry, we do not currently have any Church Schools listed for this parish.



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)

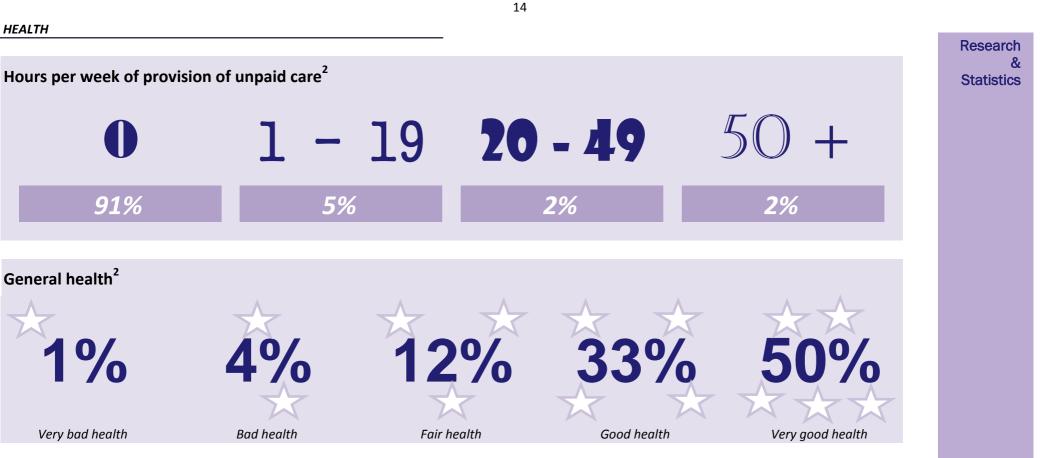
Other qualifications (including foreign qualifications)



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

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Long-term health problem or disability²

7%

Day-to-day activities limited a lot

Day-to-day activities limited a little

7%

86%

Day-to-day activities not limited

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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?

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	
expectancy at birth can give an idea of overall quality of life. Life expectancy is an a tus, physique, exercise, diet, drug use including smoking and alcohol consumption, d	verage. Women tend to	have greater life expectancy. Life expe	ctancy can be affected by family history, mo	arital status, economic
roportion of the population aged 60+ who are in receipt of ne Guaranteed part of Pension Credit ⁵ (2012)	29%	50% most deprived	10% most deprived	
nsion Credit is an income related benefit made up of 2 parts - Guarantee Credit and S ceive this are on a low income. This statistic only covers people living in private house) (couples) so those who
ercentage of working age persons (16-74) with no ualifications ² (2011)	22%	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	
low-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 co	mbat social exclusion.
ercentage of Children under 16 in Poverty ⁷ (2010)	28%	50% most deprived	10% most deprived	
e proportion of children in families in receipt of either out of work benefits or tax credits where th as and activities; school uniforms or warm winter clothes, be unable to go swimming, have friend	s round for tea or celebrate	their birthdays. Many will never have a holio		
proportion of children in families in receipt of either out of work benefits or tax credits where th and activities; school uniforms or warm winter clothes, be unable to go swimming, have friend lifications, have lower employment chances, thus restricting their ability to get a good job and fi	s round for tea or celebrate	their birthdays. Many will never have a holio		
e proportion of children in families in receipt of either out of work benefits or tax credits where the os 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 idex of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ⁸ (2010) privation is considered to be a multi-dimensional problem, encompassing a range of domains suc- tich 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 socio 31.5 h as financial, health, educe	their birthdays. Many will never have a holic ety. 50% most deprived ntion, services or crime. continuous measure	day. Children who grow up poor are more likely to 50% most deprived of relative deprivation therefore there is no defin	leave school without
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 adex 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 proportion of the working age population who are in receipt	s round for tea or celebrate nancially contribute to socio 31.5 h as financial, health, educe	their birthdays. Many will never have a holic ety. 50% most deprived ntion, services or crime. continuous measure	day. Children who grow up poor are more likely to 50% most deprived of relative deprivation therefore there is no defin	leave school without
e proportion of children in families in receipt of either out of work benefits or tax credits where the ps 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 findex 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 de roportion of the working age population who are in receipt f a key out-of-work benefit ⁵ (2012) umber 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 31.5 h as financial, health, educc eprived 10% may indicate fi 12%	their birthdays. Many will never have a holic ety. 50% most deprived ation, services or crime. continuous measure nancial disadvantage, it could equally be due 50% most deprived	day. Children who grow up poor are more likely to 50% most deprived to frelative deprivation therefore there is no define to isolated living. 50% most deprived	leave school without
e proportion of children in families in receipt of either out of work benefits or tax credits where the parana 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 findex of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ⁸ (2010) privation is considered to be a multi-dimensional problem, encompassing a range of domains succide 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 f a key out-of-work benefit ⁵ (2012) umber of people aged 16 to State Pension age claiming: Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), her income related benefits.	s round for tea or celebrate nancially contribute to socia 31.5 h as financial, health, educc eprived 10% may indicate fi 12%	their birthdays. Many will never have a holic ety. 50% most deprived ation, services or crime. continuous measure nancial disadvantage, it could equally be due 50% most deprived	day. Children who grow up poor are more likely to 50% most deprived to frelative deprivation therefore there is no define to isolated living. 50% most deprived	leave school without
e proportion of children in families in receipt of either out of work benefits or tax credits where the os 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 f a key out-of-work benefit ⁵ (2012) umber of people aged 16 to State Pension age claiming: Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA),	s round for tea or celebrate nancially contribute to socia 31.5 h as financial, health, educa eprived 10% may indicate fi 12% Employment and Suppor 26% ing need. It is generally f	their birthdays. Many will never have a holic ety. 50% most deprived ation, services or crime. continuous measure nancial disadvantage, it could equally be due 50% most deprived rt Allowance (ESA), Incapacity Benefit (50% most deprived	day. Children who grow up poor are more likely to 50% most deprived to frelative deprivation therefore there is no define to isolated living. 50% most deprived 1B), Income Support (IS) (as a lone parent of 50% most deprived	leave school without hitive point on the scale below r in the "other" category),

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.

	Average	D	National position	•			Number of LSOAs amongst		
IMD Subdomains ⁸ (2010)	Score for	Diocesan position		most deprived*			least deprived*		
	parish			1%	5%	10%	1%	5%	10%
Overall IMD	31.5	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
INCOME	0.2	50% most deprived	10% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
EMPLOYMENT	0.1	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY	0.6	10% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
EDUCATION SKILLS AND TRAINING	22.0	10% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES	26.6	50% least deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	1	0	0	0
CRIME AND DISORDER	0.8	50% most deprived	10% most deprived	0	2	2	0	0	0
LIVING ENVIRONMENT	43.4	50% most deprived	10% most deprived	0	0	5	0	0	0
Indoors Sub-domain	36.2	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outdoors Sub-domain	57.9	50% most deprived	10% most deprived	0	2	5	0	0	0
Geographical Barriers Sub-domain	8.8	50% most deprived	10% least deprived	0	0	0	1	3	0
Wider Barriers Sub-domain	44.4	50% least deprived	10% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Children/Young People Sub-domain	21.4	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skills Sub-domain	22.6	10% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	0.3	50% most deprived	10% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index	0.3	50% most deprived	10% most deprived	0	1	1	0	0	0
here are 10 full or partial LSOAs included in t	this 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?

 • 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?



Your notes

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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.

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