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



Old Charlton: St Thomas

Parish of: Old Charlton: St Thomas Parish Code: 370248

PARISH OVERVIEW

Deanery	CHARLTON	
Archdeaconry	LEWISHAM and GREENWICH	
<u>Diocese</u>	Southwark	
Included Churches		
637248	Old Charlton: St Thomas	
		Parishioners at
		Population
		2001 ³ 4,700
		2011 ² 5,800
		Proportion Chris
		2001 ³ 60%
Fresh Expressions	Sorry, no Fresh Expressions listed for this parish.	2011 ² 49%

 Parishioners at glance

 Population

 2001³
 4,700

 2011²
 5,800

 Proportion Christian
 0-4
 9%

 2001³
 60%
 5-15
 15%

 2011²
 49%
 16-64
 66%

 60%
 65 +
 10%

Issues to look out for in your parish

2

Annual Parochial Returns 80 October Weekly Attendance¹ Highest 60 week 40 Average 20 Lowest Week 0 2007 2008 2010 2011 2009 2011 Tax Efficient Planned 2011 Electoral 2011 Parish Giving/person/week¹ Roll¹ Share Paid¹ 42 £8,481 £11

Child Deprivation

Low incomes Housing Costs Elderly Deprivation



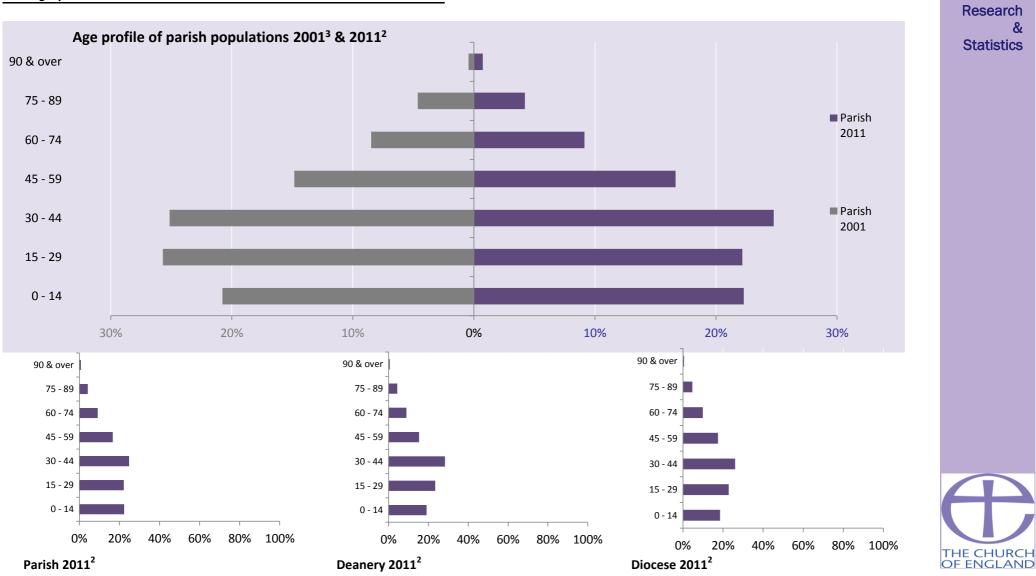
Research

Statistics

&

Female Life Expectancy

Demographics: AGE PROFILE AND ATTENDANCE AT SERVICES



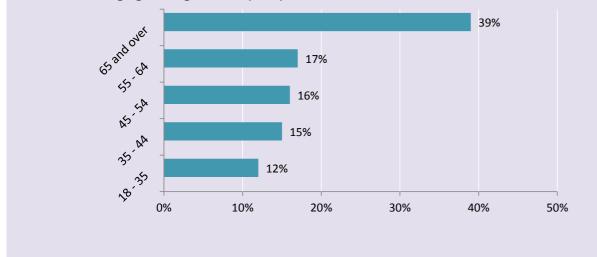
Does the age profile of your congregation match that of your parish? Are you engaging with the parish's largest demographic: those aged 30 - 44?

Demographics: AGE PROFILE AND ATTENDANCE AT SERVICES

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	500		
5 - 15	850	-	
16 - 64	3,900		
65 +	600	-	

Diocesan Core Congregation Age Profile⁴ (2007)



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



Research

Statistics

&

Old Charlton: St Thomas

4





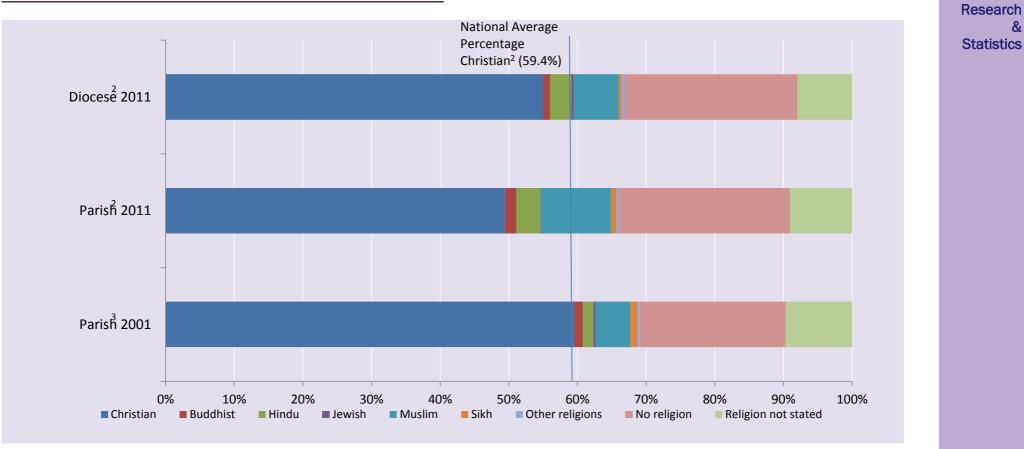
Does the ethnicity profile of your congregation match that of your parish? Are you engaging with the parish's largest demographics: those describing themselves as White or Black or Black British?

Old Charlton: St Thomas

Demographics: Integration		Ũ			
					Research & Statistics
² Percentage of people who					
	4%	16%		80%	
Cannot speak English wel English		Can speak English well or very well		main language (English or if in Wales)	
				Born in the UK	
² Resident in UK: Less than 2 years	2 years or more but less than 5 years	5 years or more but less than 10 years	10 years or more	Born in the UK	
			A P	Innhundun	
3%	6%	9%	17%	65%	
					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 ²49% of the population (that is 2,900 people) declared themselves as Christian in 2011 Easter Communicants¹ Statistics from the Annual Parochial Returns 2011 Christmas Communicants¹ Christmas Attendance¹

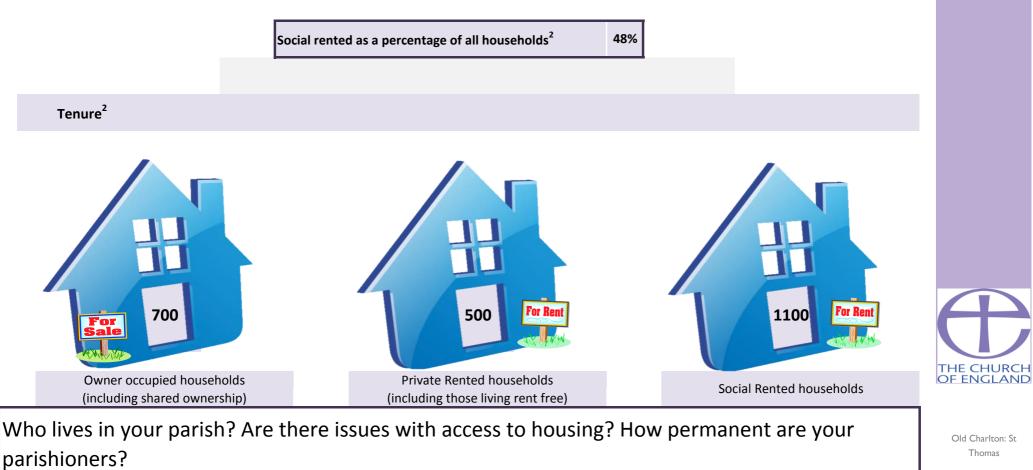
How has the religious affiliation of those living in your parish changed over the past decade? How closely does it match that of the Diocese as a whole? Are Christians in your parish engaging with your churches? How are you engaging with other faith groups? THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

> Old Charlton: St Thomas

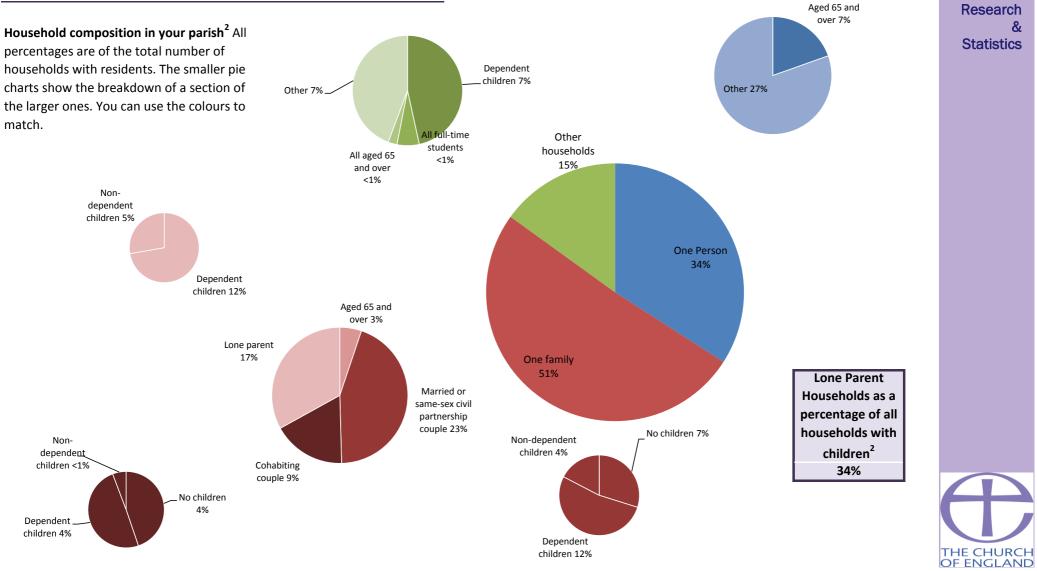
HOUSEHOLDS, LIFESTYLE AND THE COMMUNITY I

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

Research & **Statistics**



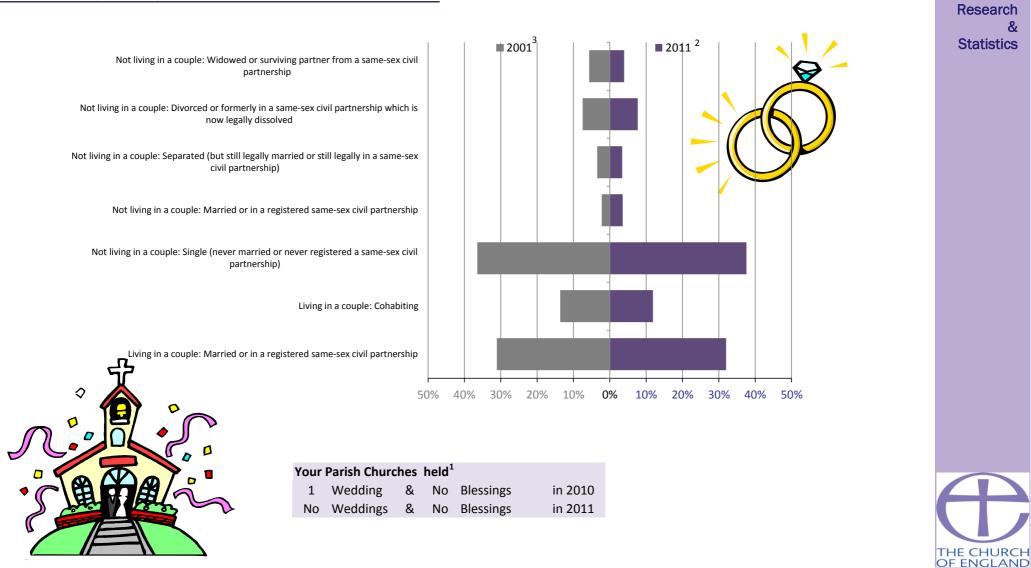




Who lives in your parish? Are there a lot of households with children? What about lone parent households? Are there a lot of people living alone?

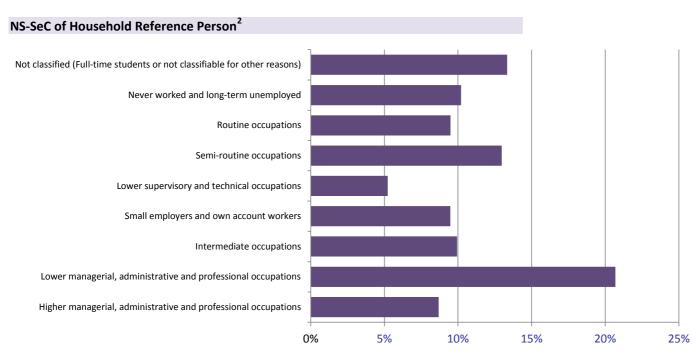
Old Charlton: St Thomas

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	£18,984	£27,924
Tax Efficient Planned Giving (TEPG) ¹	£6,922	£9,924
TEPG/PERSON/WEEK ¹	£11	£14
Other planned giving ¹	-	-
Other/person/week ¹	-	-
Parish Expenditure ¹	£20,063	£28,665
Parish Share Assessed ¹	£9,753	£13,307
Parish Share Paid ¹	£8,481	£12,008

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. According to the financial statement, your total expenditure in 2011 was £20,063. According to the financial statement, your total income in 2010 was £27,924. According to the financial statement, your total expenditure in 2010 was £28,665. **An "E" indicates that at least one figure in your return is estimated.**



Research

Statistics

&

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

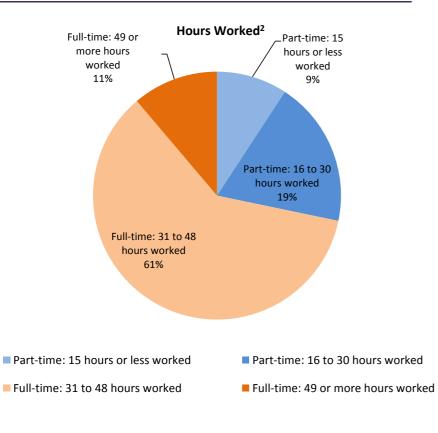
Old Charlton: St Thomas

EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL GRADE, LIFESTYLE

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	33%
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	14%

Research & Statistics



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

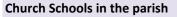
Households

49%

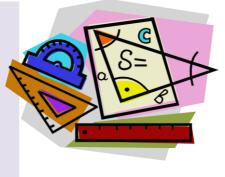
51%

Old Charlton: St Thomas

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS

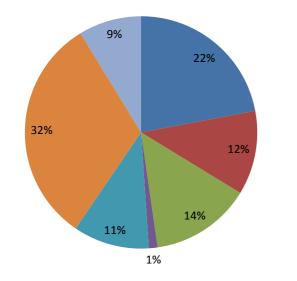


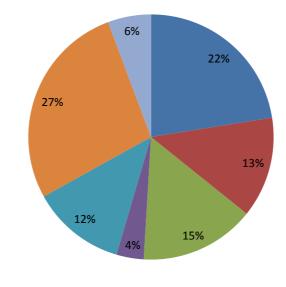
Sorry, we do not currently have any Church Schools listed for this parish.



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?

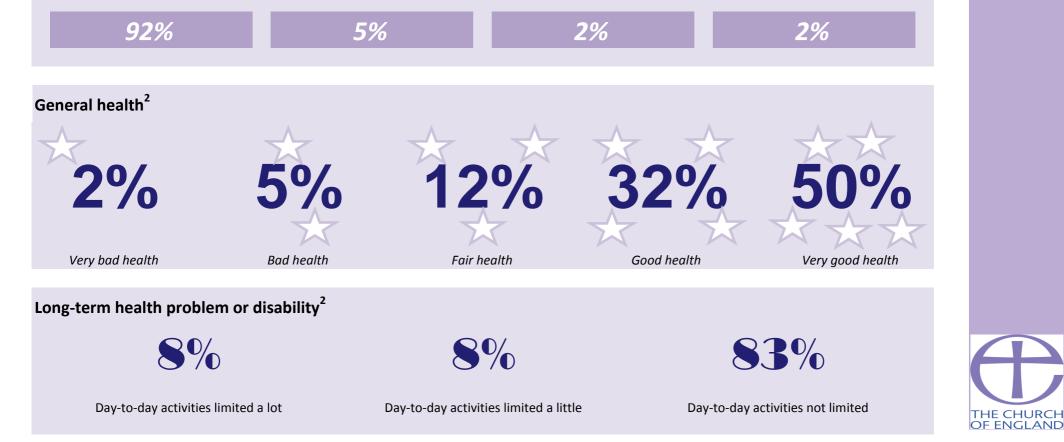
Old Charlton: St Thomas

13

Research & Statistics



Research & **Statistics**



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?

Demoissation Indicator	-		and of all parishes nationally	
Deprivation Indicator	Score	Diocesan Position	National Position	
Expectancy at birth (boys) ⁶ (1999-2003)	73	50% most deprived	10% most deprived	
expectancy at birth (girls) ⁶ (1999-2003)	78	10% most deprived	10% most deprived	
pectancy 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				tatus, economic
oportion of the population aged 60+ who are in receipt of e Guaranteed part of Pension Credit ⁵ (2012)	33%	50% most deprived	10% most deprived	
nsion Credit is an income related benefit made up of 2 parts - Guarantee Credit and S eive this are on a low income. This statistic only covers people living in private housel			's below £142.70 (single people) or £217.90 (couple	es) so those who
rcentage of working age persons (16-74) with no alifications ² (2011)	22%	10% most deprived	50% most deprived	
ow-level of skill or educational attainment is one indicator of social disadvantage. Qu	alifications may make it	easier to find employment. Learning c	lso helps promote active citizenship and combat so	ocial exclusion.
rcentage of Children under 16 in Poverty ⁷ (2010)	35%	50% most deprived	10% most deprived	
		•	·	
s and activities; school uniforms or warm winter clothes, be unable to go swimming, have friends	round for tea or celebrate	their birthdays. Many will never have a holio		
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	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 fir index 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	round for tea or celebrate pancially contribute to socie 37.2 a as financial, health, educa	their birthdays. Many will never have a holic ety. 10% most deprived ntion, services or crime. continuous measure	lay. Children who grow up poor are more likely to leave sc 10% most deprived of relative deprivation therefore there is no definitive poi	hool without
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 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 de coportion of the working age population who are in receipt	round for tea or celebrate pancially contribute to socie 37.2 a as financial, health, educa	their birthdays. Many will never have a holic ety. 10% most deprived ntion, services or crime. continuous measure	lay. Children who grow up poor are more likely to leave sc 10% most deprived of relative deprivation therefore there is no definitive poi	hool without
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 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), E	round for tea or celebrate pancially contribute to socie 37.2 a as financial, health, educa prived 10% may indicate fin 14%	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 50% most deprived	lay. Children who grow up poor are more likely to leave sc 10% most deprived of relative deprivation therefore there is no definitive point to isolated living. 50% most deprived	thool without
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 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), Ever income related benefits.	round for tea or celebrate pancially contribute to socie 37.2 a as financial, health, educa prived 10% may indicate fin 14%	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 50% most deprived	lay. Children who grow up poor are more likely to leave sc 10% most deprived of relative deprivation therefore there is no definitive point to isolated living. 50% most deprived	thool without
is and activities; school uniforms or warm winter clothes, be unable to go swimming, have friends nlifications, 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 de	round for tea or celebrate pancially contribute to socie 37.2 a as financial, health, educa prived 10% may indicate fin 14% Employment and Suppor 48% ng need. It is generally p	their birthdays. Many will never have a holicety. 10% most deprived ation, services or crime. continuous measure hancial disadvantage, it could equally be due 50% most deprived rt Allowance (ESA), Incapacity Benefit (10% most deprived	lay. Children who grow up poor are more likely to leave sc 10% most deprived of relative deprivation therefore there is no definitive point to isolated living. 50% most deprived IB), Income Support (IS) (as a lone parent or in the 10% most deprived	thool without Int on the scale below "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.

8,	Average	Diocesan position	National position	most deprived*			Number of LSOAs amongst least deprived*		
IMD Subdomains ⁸ (2010)	Score for								
	parish			1%	5%	10%	1%	5%	10%
Overall IMD	37.2	10% most deprived	10% most deprived	0	0	2	0	0	0
INCOME	0.3	10% most deprived	10% most deprived	0	2	0	0	0	0
EMPLOYMENT	0.2	10% most deprived	10% most deprived	0	0	1	0	0	0
HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY	0.9	10% most deprived	10% most deprived	0	1	2	0	0	0
EDUCATION SKILLS AND TRAINING	21.0	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES	33.0	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	1	0	0	0
CRIME AND DISORDER	0.7	50% most deprived	10% most deprived	0	0	1	0	0	0
LIVING ENVIRONMENT	25.2	50% least deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indoors Sub-domain	22.4	50% least deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outdoors Sub-domain	30.9	50% least deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geographical Barriers Sub-domain	17.2	50% most deprived	50% least deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wider Barriers Sub-domain	48.8	50% least deprived	10% most deprived	0	0	2	0	0	0
Children/Young People Sub-domain	27.1	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	1	0	0	0
Skills Sub-domain	14.9	50% most deprived	50% most deprived	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	0.4	10% most deprived	10% most deprived	0	2	0	0	0	0
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index	0.4	50% most deprived	10% most deprived	0	1	1	0	0	0
here are 6 full or partial LSOAs included in th	nis parish								

Research & Statistics



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

Old Charlton: St Thomas

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

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.



19

ABOUT THIS DATA

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

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.

Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v1.0 http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/



Old Charlton: St

Thomas

Research

Statistics

&