



The Diocese of Birmingham

Poverty Briefing 2014

Church Urban Fund's vision is for every church in every community to be involved in tackling poverty, working alongside others to support the poorest and most marginalised in our country. To this end, we have worked with the Church of England's Research and Statistics Division to develop an online tool that provides information on ten poverty-related indicators at the parish level.

This briefing paper aggregates that parish data to provide diocesan-level statistics. Our hope is that these statistics will help to further inform diocesan offices about the contexts in which they work and the particular issues faced by communities in their region. Please do share this information with others in your diocese to encourage discussion and reflection about your area.

To find out more about individual parishes, visit our lookup tool at: www.cuf.org.uk/poverty-lookup.

The Together Network

At the heart of our work is a network of partnerships with individual dioceses called the Together Network. Through this network we aim to enhance, multiply and transform the Church's engagement with poverty at a local and national level in three ways: by growing church-based social action, by increasing the capacity of churches to take action and by building partnership working.

For more information about the Together Network please visit: www.cuf.org.uk/together-network.

Funding church-based activities

Church Urban Fund also supports churches by investing small amounts of money in social action projects, helping to unlock physical, human and social resource at the parish level.

In total, we have given the Diocese of Birmingham £5,123,000 and funded 543 projects to help churches grow their work to tackle poverty.

For more information on our current grants programme please visit: www.cuf.org.uk/together-grants.

How does the Diocese of Birmingham compare with national averages on each indicator?

	National Average	Diocesan Average
Overall deprivation rank ⁱ where 1 is the least deprived parish and there are 12,660 parishes in total	6,330/12,660	9,354/12,660
Child poverty	20%	27%
Working-age poverty	13%	18%
Pensioner poverty	15%	23%
Life expectancy for boys	76 years	74 years
Life expectancy for girls	81 years	80 years
Adults with no qualifications	23%	31%
Social housing	24%	22%
Lone parenthood	18%	28%
Older population	16%	14%
Ethnic diversity	14%	39%

What is the range of poverty in the Diocese of Birmingham?

	Lowest in Diocese (on each indicator)	Highest in Diocese (on each indicator)
Overall deprivation ranking where 1 is the least deprived parish and there are 12,660 parishes in total	115/12,660 COFTON HACKETT & BARNT GREEN	12,607/12,660 SPARKBROOK: CHRIST CHURCH
Child poverty	3% COFTON HACKETT & BARNT GREEN	50% HIGHGATE
Working-age poverty	4% NUTHURST CUM HOCKLEY HEATH	32% SPARKBROOK W BALSALL HEATH
Pensioner poverty	4% LICKEY & BLACKWELL	57% SPARKBROOK: CHRIST CHURCH
Life expectancy for boys	68 years SMETHWICK: ST MATTHEW WITH ST CHAD	81 years LICKEY & BLACKWELL
Life expectancy for girls	75 years SMETHWICK: ST MATTHEW WITH ST CHAD	86 years PACKWOOD
Adults with no qualifications	4% ST. PHILIP, BIRMINGHAM	49% SHARD END
Social housing	1% COFTON HACKETT & BARNT GREEN	68% BIRMINGHAM : ST GEORGE
Lone parenthood	7% LICKEY & BLACKWELL	49% BIRMINGHAM : ST GEORGE
Older population	1% BIRMINGHAM: ST PAUL	27% FOUR OAKS
Ethnic diversity	2% BADDESLEY ENSOR	94% SPARKBROOK: CHRIST CHURCH

What is the concentration of poverty in the Diocese of Birmingham?

The concentration of poverty is calculated by looking at the percentage of parishes in the diocese that appear in the 10% worst parishes in the country, on each indicator - the higher the percentage, the more deep-seated the problem.

	The % of parishes in the diocese that are in the 10% worst parishes nationally (on each indicator)
Overall deprivation ranking	45%
Child poverty	39%
Working-age poverty	39%
Pensioner poverty	37%
Life expectancy for boys	25%
Life expectancy for girls	14%
Adults with no qualifications	32%
Lone parenthood	25%

What are the ten most deprived parishes in the Diocese of Birmingham?*

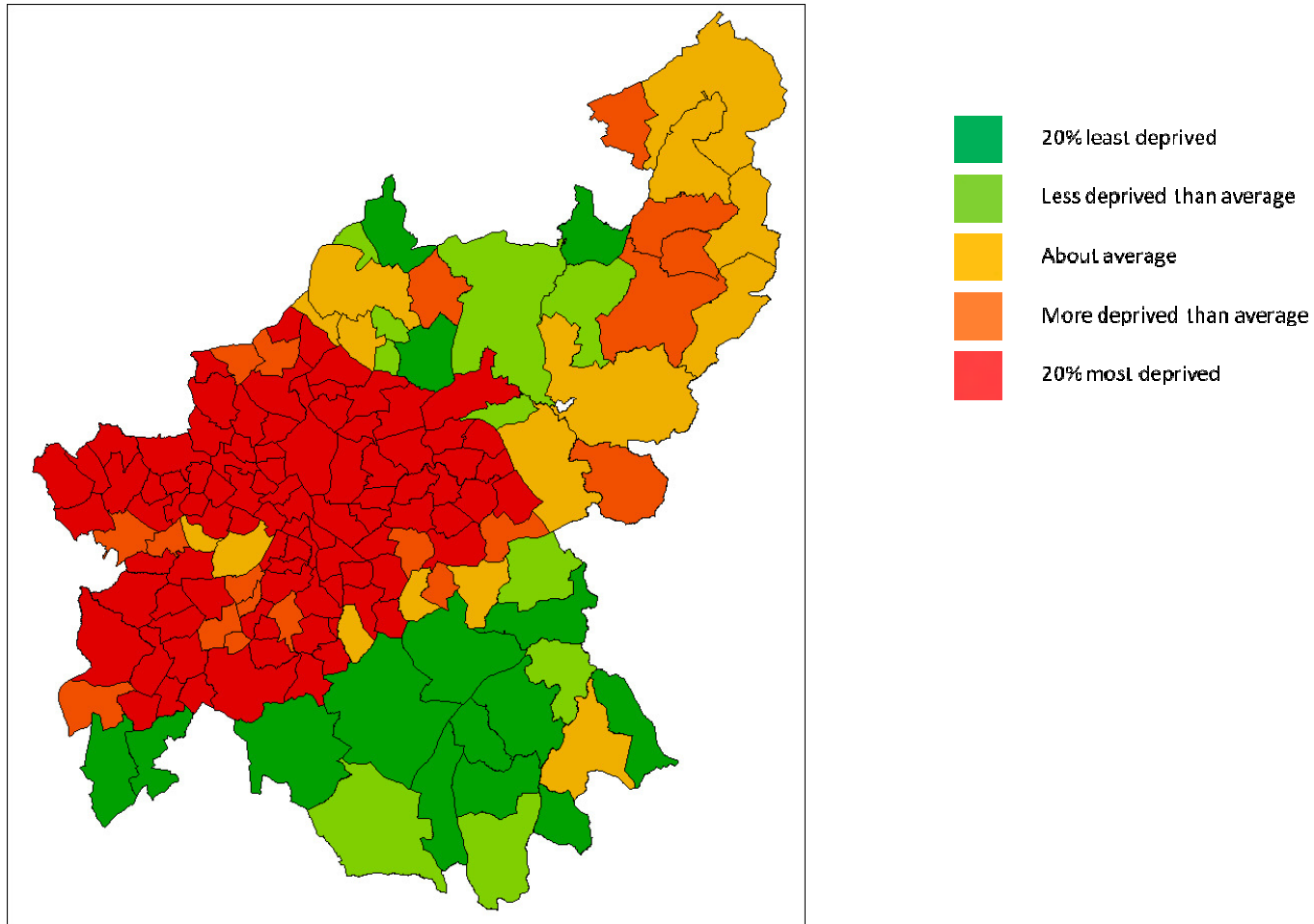
	IMD Rank*	Child poverty	Working-age poverty	Pensioner poverty	No qualifications	Social housing	Lone parenthood
SPARKBROOK: CHRIST CHURCH	12,607	38%	31%	57%	42%	37%	20%
HIGHGATE	12,601	50%	30%	50%	29%	57%	42%
SAINT MARK WITH SAINT SAVIOUR, SALTLEY	12,589	37%	28%	49%	43%	27%	21%
SPARKBROOK W BALSALL HEATH	12,586	45%	32%	50%	40%	37%	28%
ASTON AND NECHELLS	12,557	45%	30%	47%	41%	53%	35%
BALSALL HEATH	12,552	44%	31%	50%	39%	37%	24%
HANDSWORTH: ST MICHAEL	12,551	39%	27%	41%	36%	30%	27%
KINGSTANDING: ST LUKE	12,548	42%	30%	32%	44%	36%	40%
LEA HALL	12,524	46%	28%	30%	43%	39%	45%
CHRIST CHURCH, WARD END	12,522	36%	26%	35%	42%	24%	23%

*Excluding parishes with populations of less than 500 people.

*Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) rank, where 1 is the least deprived parish in the country and there are a total of 12,660 parishes in England.

What is the distribution of deprivation in the Diocese of Birmingham?

The map below visualises Index of Multiple Deprivation (2010) data for the diocese of Birmingham. To create this map, IMD 2010 scores were converted from Lower Super Output Areas to parish boundaries and then each parish was colour coded according to the level of deprivation in that area. (Some parishes are not assigned an IMD score due to the way LSOAs are converted to parishes, these are shown as white. For more information on this conversion process please visit www.cuf.org.uk/povertyindicators.)



Data definitions and sources

All the indicators used in our lookup tool are derived from publicly available government data sets and have been converted from a range of geographic areas to parish boundaries by the Church of England's Research and Statistics division. For more information on this conversion process please visit: www.cuf.org.uk/poverty-tool-methodology.

	Definition	Data source
Deprivation ranking	Ranking on the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) scale, relative to other parishes nationally or in the same diocese. The IMD is a composite measure based on 38 indicators in 7 domains: income, employment, health and disability, education, housing and services, crime, and living environment.	Estimated using Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level statistics published by the Department for Communities and Local Government. http://ow.ly/9gPFQ
Child poverty	Percentage of children living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits, where their reported income is less than 60% of the national median income (a commonly accepted measure of poverty).	Estimated using Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) statistics published by HMRC. http://bit.ly/1rIF9Dc
Working-age poverty	Percentage of working-age adults (aged 16-60/65) claiming one or more 'key' working-age benefit, including Jobseeker's Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Income Support and any other income-related benefits.	Estimated using Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) statistics published by DWP. http://bit.ly/1r6FsGu
Pensioner poverty	Percentage of older people in receipt of the Guarantee Credit element of Pension credit, which provides a minimum means-tested level of weekly income for single people (£145) and couples (£222).	Estimated using Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) statistics published by DWP. http://bit.ly/1ky nMQV
Life expectancy	Estimated life expectancy at birth for boys and girls.	Estimated using ward level statistics published by the Office for National Statistics, based on data for 1999-2003 (and rounded to the nearest year) http://ow.ly/9gFsy
No qualifications	Percentage of adults (aged 16 and over) with no academic, vocational or professional qualifications.	Estimated using Output Area (OA) level statistics produced by the Office for National Statistics and downloaded from their Neighbourhood Statistics website, based on data from the 2011 Census. http://ow.ly/9gLmz
Social housing	Percentage of households living in local authority or housing association properties.	As above.
Lone parenthood	Lone parent households as a percentage of all households with dependent children.	As above.
Older population	Percentage of population aged 65 and over.	As above.
Ethnic diversity	Percentage of population who are not white British.	As above.