



The Diocese of Liverpool

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 Liverpool £4,233,000 and funded 399 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 Liverpool 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	9,719/12,660
Child poverty	20%	24%
Working-age poverty	13%	19%
Pensioner poverty	15%	20%
Life expectancy for boys	76 years	74 years
Life expectancy for girls	81 years	79 years
Adults with no qualifications	23%	31%
Social housing	24%	21%
Lone parenthood	18%	32%
Older population	16%	17%
Ethnic diversity	14%	8%

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

	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	423/12,660 FORMBY: ST LUKE	12,631/12,660 EVERTON: ST GEORGE
Child poverty	3% FORMBY: ST LUKE	60% TOXTETH: ST MARGARET
Working-age poverty	5% CROFT WITH SOUTHWORTH: CHRIST CHURCH	43% ANFIELD: ST MARGARET
Pensioner poverty	5% FORMBY: ST LUKE	63% TOXTETH: ST MARGARET
Life expectancy for boys	67 years BOOTLE: ST LEONARD	81 years NEWBURGH: CHRIST CHURCH
Life expectancy for girls	72 years LIVERPOOL OUR LADY AND ST NICHOLAS	84 years AINSDALE: ST JOHN
Adults with no qualifications	7% LIVERPOOL OUR LADY AND ST NICHOLAS	62% WIGAN ST GEORGE
Social housing	1% CHILDWALL: ALL SAINTS	80% WIGAN ST GEORGE
Lone parenthood	10% NEWBURGH: CHRIST CHURCH	59% KIRKDALE: ST LAWRENCE
Older population	3% LIVERPOOL OUR LADY AND ST NICHOLAS	41% BIRKDALE: ST JAMES
Ethnic diversity	2% MAGHULL ST JAMES	73% TOXTETH: ST MARGARET

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

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	28%
Working-age poverty	40%
Pensioner poverty	32%
Life expectancy for boys	36%
Life expectancy for girls	42%
Adults with no qualifications	28%
Lone parenthood	37%

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

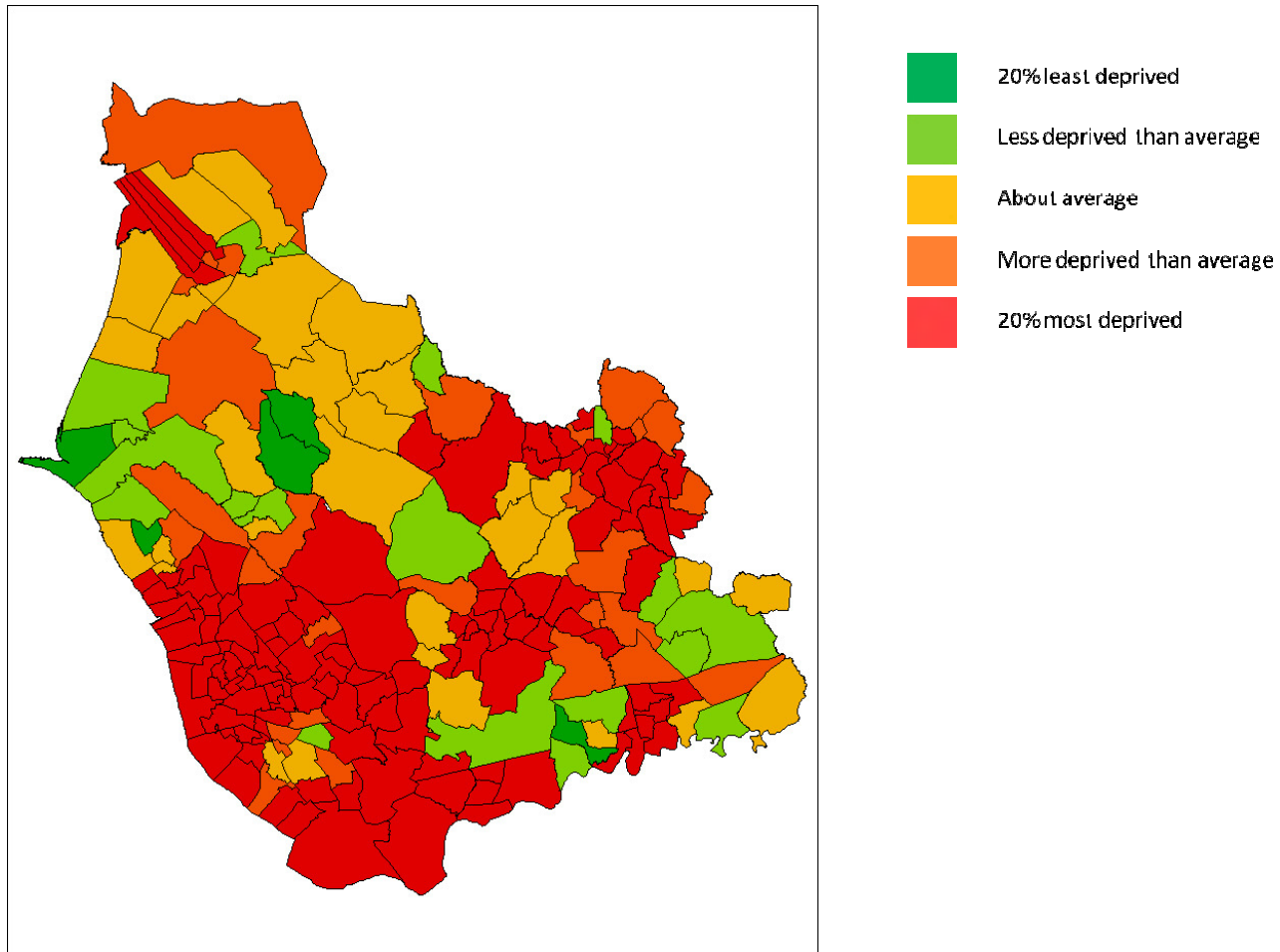
	IMD Rank*	Child poverty	Working-age poverty	Pensioner poverty	No qualifications	Social housing	Lone parenthood
EVERTON: ST GEORGE	12,631	45%	35%	36%	54%	57%	50%
EVERTON: ST JOHN CHRYSOSTOM	12,630	52%	42%	42%	57%	65%	56%
TOXTETH: ST MARGARET	12,629	60%	36%	63%	38%	65%	47%
ANFIELD: ST MARGARET	12,627	46%	43%	40%	45%	43%	50%
KIRKDALE: ST LAWRENCE	12,625	47%	37%	35%	50%	49%	59%
EVERTON: ST PETER	12,624	52%	26%	38%	41%	57%	55%
WALTON BRECK : CHRIST CHURCH	12,623	47%	32%	29%	46%	39%	52%
HUYTON ST GEORGE	12,622	49%	34%	37%	49%	51%	50%
SPEKE: ST AIDAN	12,614	44%	33%	37%	45%	53%	51%
KIRKDALE: ST ATHANASEUS WITH ST MARY	12,612	50%	35%	41%	45%	51%	57%

*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 Liverpool?

The map below visualises Index of Multiple Deprivation (2010) data for the diocese of Liverpool. 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, based on data from 2011. 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, based on data from 2013. 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, based on data from 2013. 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.