Introduction

1. In 1999 the National Institutions Measure[1] passed responsibility for the distribution of Stipend Support (in the form of *Selective Allocations*) from the Church Commissioners to the Archbishops' Council. As an initial step, the Council chose to adopt the same Formula as that previously used by the Commissioners. The Council also inherited the Formula from the Central Board of Finance for the collection of *Central Apportionment*[2]. This was the first time that both Formulae had been brought under the administration of one body and enabled the Council's Finance Committee, at the request of the dioceses, to establish a Group, chaired by Stewart Darlow (Chairman, Chester DBF), to carry out a review of the two systems and to investigate the opportunities for extending the principles of Mutual Support.

2. For the past two years this Group has been investigating improvements to the two systems and has used the Inter-Diocesan Finance Forum as the main artery for consultation in developing its proposals. It has also reported to the Archbishops' Council, the Council's Finance Committee and the Consultative Group of Chairmen and Secretaries. This has enabled many varied views to be expressed. The Group's proposals recommend:

   ➤ **modifications** to the *Central Apportionment* Formula; and
   ➤ **a new approach** to distributing *Selective Allocations*.

3. The Review began during a period of enormous change within the Church due to the reducing stipend support

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[1] National Institutions Measure 1998 s2
[2] Central Apportionment is essentially a voluntary contribution system which is used to fund the Council's budget for training, central administration, grants & provisions and the inter-diocesan support of clergy pension contributions.

available from the Church Commissioners and the handing over of the clergy future pension liability to dioceses and parishes. This shift in funding continues to influence the budgets of all dioceses and was a key consideration of the Group throughout its work, as any change to a formula distributing a fixed sum will inevitably benefit some and disadvantage others.

4. The Group has examined the workings of both systems to understand what each was trying to achieve. It has also considered how the underlying data could be harmonised.

5. The *Central Apportionment* Formula relied on three main factors to assess the wealth of each diocese[3]:

> ➢ Diocesan Historic Resources Income;
> ➢ Parochial Ordinary Income; and
> ➢ Potential Income.

This provided a proportion for each diocese that was used in relation to the proportions of other dioceses to calculate a requested contribution from each diocese.

6. The *Selective Allocations* Formula used five diocesan factors to create a table of need:

> ➢ Diocesan Historic Resources Income;
> ➢ Potential Income;
> ➢ Unemployment;
> ➢ OxLIP (a low-income predictor); and
> ➢ Giving in relation to Potential.

Each factor was converted into a point score and those dioceses below a defined total score were awarded allocations.

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[3] The contribution from the Diocese in Europe is agreed by separate arrangement.

7. Although the two systems had similar factors, the Group found that some had different assessments. They set out, in an effort for greater harmony, to build a central bank of uniform data that the two formulae could draw on. This would provide a platform for the two systems to work in harmony but would allow each to continue to work by independent Formulae.

8. The Group also assumed that any income used to calculate *Selective Allocations* or *Central Apportionments* should have a uniform value, i.e. a pound should be valued as a pound whatever its source, be that from historic resources or from giving. It therefore explored an alternative to the points based system currently used for *Selective Allocations*, which weighted the income factors differently. It presented these initial thoughts to the March 2000 meeting of the Inter-Diocesan Finance Forum and although some concerns were expressed the new methodology was generally welcomed.

9. The new methodology is centred on the calculation of a *diocesan total resource* to be used in *Central Apportionment* and a *diocesan total resource per minister* for *Selective Allocations,* enabling the available monies to be targeted on the dioceses with lowest resources. Three key income factors have been used to calculate this resource:

   ➢ *Diocesan Income*, formerly known as Historic Resources Income;
   ➢ *Parochial unrestricted investment income,* income which is available for any purpose, taken from the annual parish finance returns; and
   ➢ *Expected giving income*, the estimated giving income within a diocese if all members were giving at the *national average giving percentage*.

Diocesan Income

10. The recurring diocesan income available to fund stipends, such as glebe and investment income.

Parochial Unrestricted Investment Income

11. Parochial Ordinary Income (income at parish level) was already included within the current *Central Apportionment* Formula and the Group felt that it was important when assessing stipend support that the resources at local level should be included. Due to changes in the reporting of income into unrestricted and restricted categories, it is difficult to separate all the income previously included as Parochial Ordinary Income. Therefore the Group has recommended using *unrestricted investment income*, monies available for all uses, as the income factor at local level.

Expected Giving Income

12. The financial responsibilities of the Church into which we have been called are shared between all of us and depend more and more on the giving of the present generation as opposed to the generosity of past generations. We are reminded in *First to the Lord*[4] that it is the people of God who carry the mission of the Church and that part of our life of discipleship is addressed in our approach to the giving and receiving of money.

13. From early on, the Group recommended that *potential income* (a measure of giving income that was potentially achievable within the diocese) should continue to be used.

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[4] GS1331, First to the Lord, Funding the Church's Mission. A report prepared by a drafting group set up by the Archbishops' Council's Finance Committee, for consideration and action in the Church of England.

The existing approaches are based on the average personal income of tax-payers (from Inland Revenue Statistics) and assume all church members to be earning this average, except within *Central Apportionment* where the unemployed are assumed to be earning nothing at all.

14. The Group therefore sought to identify the percentage of non-taxpayers within a diocese, a category much wider than just the registered unemployed, and modified the *potential income* to take account of the whole non-taxpaying population. This was achieved by continuing to use the average personal income for the tax-paying population and by adopting 75% of the single person's tax allowance as the average income of non-taxpayers.

15. The Group considers that this method takes account of low income, without fear or favour, and as such, it recommended the removal from the *Selective Allocations* formula of both the unemployment and OxLIP factors. While some dioceses, particularly those with high numbers of UPAs, expressed concern at the removal of these factors other, predominantly more rural, dioceses welcomed the recommendation. The Group however is confident that, within the constraints of using available, reliable, updateable data, this method takes account of the incidences of both high and low income. High deprivation goes with low income and high rates of non-taxpayers, and so, in the Group's view, is fully accounted for. The national average proportion of non-taxpayers is over 40%, and includes not just those registered as unemployed but also those on sickness and other benefits, including those on long-term sickness (a large category), low-pay part-timers, those on a basic state pension only, unpaid carers, etc.

16. Having identified a better way of estimating the average income of church members, the Group was keen to retain the 'pound is a pound approach'. Taking 5% of the average

income of the church members produced the *potential income* in the **existing arrangements**, but the *actual national average giving percentage* was found to be around 3%. The Group has therefore recommended using the national average giving figure in order that:

➢ the 'pound is a pound' value can be maintained, whereas using the existing 5% would nearly double the weighting of this income; and

➢ it would help those dioceses with high percentage giving by assuming a lower expected giving income than actually achieved

It should be noted, nevertheless, that this in no way relinquishes the giving target of 5% which is supported as the General Synod's aim for personal giving to and through the Church.

This calculation of giving income is the main element of the Group's proposals and is referred to as *expected giving income*.

17. The base data is therefore built up from the three diocesan income sources and the sum of all three gives a *diocesan total resource*. The Group recommends the use of this resource to calculate diocesan contributions through Apportionment (see para 5 **ANNEX A**) and to target stipend support on the most needy dioceses.

18. In the latter, the resource is converted into a resource per minister in order that comparisons can be made between dioceses large and small. In doing so, this highlights the disparity of *diocesan total resources* behind the stipendiary ministry (illustrated in **ANNEX C**), which range from c. £25K (Durham) per minister to c. £69K (Guildford). The proposals for *Selective Allocations* target the available support on those dioceses with the lowest resources per minister.

19. Although the Group is proposing a new method for distributing *Selective Allocations* it has continued the practice of previous Church Commissioners' methods of stipend support distribution in interpreting need as being primarily indicated by the lack of financial resources for supporting the parochial stipendiary ministry. Where a diocese has low overall resources to sustain its stipendiary ministry it should where possible receive some *Selective Allocation*. While some may interpret this as a form of maintenance rather than mission, the stipendiary ministry is a platform from which the mission of the Church grows. Not all dioceses enjoy the same level of resources as their neighbours and some, due to financial constraints, have had to substantially reduce their clergy numbers. The new methodology aims to:

   ➢ help sustain ministry and mission in particular areas where there is insufficient compensating affluence to fund the ministry; and
   ➢ encourage growth where there are clergy shortages due to financial constraints.

Proposals to introduce the changes gradually

20. Inevitably, any proposals for change will project some dioceses to lose part or all of their present *Selective Allocations*, and they will probably need to increase their Parish Quota to make up for the reduction. It is recommended that the proposed changes to *Central Apportionments* and *Selective Allocations* are phased-in so that no diocese need experience an addition to its Parish Quota in any one year of more than +2%, as a direct result of the changes. Although this will of course result in phasing-in over several years this recommendation has the support of a large majority of dioceses.

Consultations

21. The Group has reported to four meetings of the Inter-Diocesan Finance Forum. It has also reported to its parent body the Council's Finance Committee, the Archbishops' Council, and to the Consultative Group of Diocesan Chairmen and Secretaries.

22. These have helped to mould the proposals to take into account the spread of views. It is impossible to create a system that will have the full support of all concerned, but it is important to include as many views as possible in order to have a system that is widely acceptable.

23. The modifications to the methodology for *Central Apportionment* have retained the aim of the financially strong supporting those who are weaker. This allows for an element of mutual support. Although two dioceses have expressed concern at the Apportionment proposals, the Group has received very little other criticism.

24. However, while dioceses have been generally supportive of the proposals for *Selective Allocations*, some have expressed more serious concerns regarding the removal of the OxLIP and unemployment factors. As mentioned earlier, throughout its work, the Group has identified need as being primarily indicated by the lack of financial resources within a diocese to fund the stipendiary ministry. A modest number of dioceses felt that need is also defined as supporting the disadvantaged in society irrespective of financial resources and that this responsibility falls on the Church nationally, that is on all dioceses whatever their resource.

25. Through the calculation of *expected giving income* the Group is sure that the incidences of low income across all areas, be they urban or rural, are fully taken into account.

Therefore specific indicators of deprivation would in effect be double counting. This reasoning underpins the Group's proposed methodology (described as **Option 1** in para. 7, **ANNEX A**) and many dioceses have been supportive of this. However, at the October 2000 meeting of the Inter-Diocesan Finance Forum the Chairman, at the request of a small number of dioceses, asked the Group to consider further the merits of including a specific deprivation index.

26. As OxLIP (the Oxford Low Income Predictor) was based on the 1991 Census data it was generally accepted to be outdated. Although it had served it purpose well in identifying UPA areas in the past, the Group turned to a new, more accurate and up to date index that was published in August 2000 by the Department of the Environment, Transport, and the Regions. In this, deprivation is not based solely on low income, but also encompasses employment, education, health, housing and access to services. The DETR has included all of these as deprivation domains (with nationally agreed weightings) within its overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2000). This gives a multiple deprivation ranking for all 8414 English wards.

27. The Group has agreed a possible method for including this new Index into its proposals for *Selective Allocations* which is presented as **Option 2 (**para. 11 **ANNEX A)**. Effectively, one-sixth of the available sum is targeted on the top 10% most multiply deprived English wards (841 out of the 8414). The remaining sum is directed as in Option 1.

28. In early February 2001 the diocesan bishops were consulted about the merits of the two options and were asked to consult within their dioceses and to express a preference by the end of March. The projections contained in **ANNEX D** were circulated with the consultation document and of the 38 dioceses that responded:

- ➢ 24 preferred **Option 1;**
- ➢ 12 preferred **Option 2**;
- ➢ 24 indicated that they would follow the majority view even if it were not their preferred choice; and
- ➢ 2 indicated no preference.

29. While some dioceses welcomed the use of the IMD 2000 index to highlight deprivation, others felt that deprivation was being double counted. A very few felt that the 10% of wards (those ranked 1 to 841) did not give deprived areas fair representation and one suggested extending the band to 15%.

30. There can never be a clear cut-off point above which an area is deprived and below which it is not, but there is little disagreement nationally that the top 10% face the most serious deprivation. The Group considers that the first 10% of wards, which encompass 15% of the population, are the most severely multiply deprived areas and this percentage also follows that which is used in Government funding policies[5]. To widen the band would reduce the focus on the very most disadvantaged communities by spreading the allocation across all dioceses[6] and reduce the effectiveness of including a specific factor to represent those living in disadvantaged communities.

31. At the meeting of the Inter-Diocesan Finance Forum in May 2001 members considered an alternative which applied half of the available sum to deprivation and half to low resources. Another alternative progressively widened the 10% band to 40%. Both alternatives received little support from the Forum and have not been included within this report.

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[5] Social Regeneration Budget funding is directed to areas with wards within the top 10%

[6] Sodor & Man is not included in the data and would not receive an Allocation using this data and the Diocese in Europe is not a recipient of selective stipend support.

32. The House of Bishops considered the merits of both options at its June meeting and a strong preference was expressed towards the adoption of **Option 2.** The House believed that it was important to make clear provision for our most disadvantaged communities through the inclusion of specific deprivation indicators within any assessment of need.

33. The Archbishops' Council is expected to make a final decision regarding these proposals in September 2001 after listening to the views expressed at this meeting of the General Synod together with those expressed at earlier meetings of the Inter-Diocesan Finance Forum (held in May) and the House of Bishops (held in June).

34. **The Synod is invited to:**

   a) **Comment** on the proposals for *Selective Allocations*; and
   b) **Approve** the calculation of the *Central Apportionment* of the Archbishops' Council's Budget as set out in paragraphs 1-5 of Annex A.

M CHAMBERLAIN
Chairman
Archbishops' Council
Finance Committee

Church House
LONDON SW1P 3NZ
11 June 2001

A Harmonised Approach for Central Apportionment & Selective Allocations

1. This Annex describes the calculations for both Central Apportionment and Selective Allocations using the Group's proposed methodology.

Part 1 - The New Approach

2. Both Formulae use the following three components applied in the same way to build up a *diocesan total resource*:

> ➢ Diocesan Income
> ➢ Parochial Unrestricted Investment Income
> ➢ Average Expected Giving Income

Average expected giving income is compiled using Church Membership data, TVI data, district-based average personal incomes and numbers of tax-payers from published Inland Revenue statistics, the published Inland Revenue single person's allowance and the Office for National Statistics updated Census district population data for age 16+.

Calculating the Average Expected Giving Income

3. This calculation comprises four stages:

Stage 1

a) Using Inland Revenue district-based average personal income data mapped onto each diocese provides the best available measure of the average personal income of tax-payers in the diocese.

b) The number of non-taxpayers within the diocese can then be identified as the diocesan 15+ population less the number of taxpayers.

c) Assuming that the non-taxpaying population earns on average 75% of the Inland Revenue single person's allowance, the diocesan average personal income is:
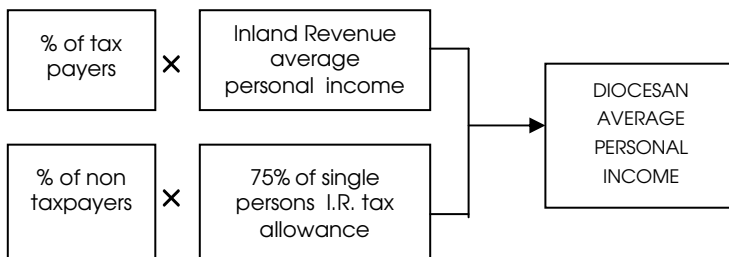
Stage 2

a) Multiplying the diocesan average personal income by the diocesan church membership provides the best estimate available of the diocesan church members' total income:

diocesan average personal income	×	diocesan church membership	=	DIOCESAN CHURCH MEMBERS' TOTAL INCOME

Stage 3

a) Dividing the *national total voluntary income* by the *national church member's total income* identifies the *national average giving percentage*:

national total voluntary income	÷	national church members' total income	=	NATIONAL AVERAGE GIVING PERCENTAGE

Stage 4

a) To calculate the *diocesan average expected giving income* on the same scale as the *Total Voluntary Income* the *diocesan church member's total income* is multiplied by *the national average giving percentage*:

diocesan church members' total income	×	national actual giving percentage	=	DIOCESAN AVERAGE EXPECTED GIVING INCOME

Combining the Three Sources of Income

4. The *diocesan total resource* is now the sum of *diocesan income* plus *parochial unrestricted investment income* plus *diocesan average expected giving income*.

diocesan income	+	parochial unrestricted investment income	+	diocesan average expected giving income	=	DIOCESAN TOTAL RESOURCE

Applying the approach

Central Apportionment

5. The basis of apportioning the national costs remains unchanged in that the *amount to be apportioned* is divided out in proportion to each *diocesan total resource*.

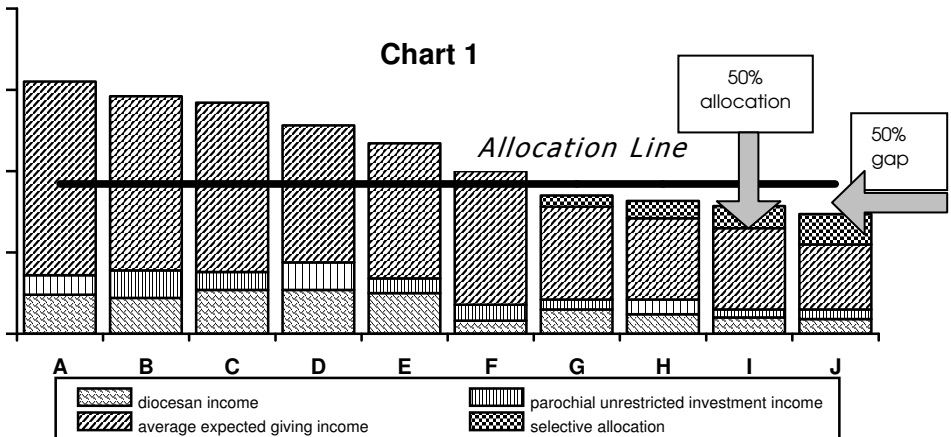| amount to be apportioned	÷	national total resource	×	diocesan total resource	=	diocesan Central Apportionment

6. The current method used for pooling travel costs and ordinand costs is unaffected.

Selective Allocations (presented as Option 1)

7. To compare *diocesan total resources* so that support can be directed to those dioceses with the lowest available resources to fund the parochial ministry, the *diocesan total resource* is first divided by the *diocesan clergy number*. The clergy number used is the lower of the *diocesan Clergy Share* and the *diocesan actual clergy numbers*, adopted by general consent.

diocesan total resource	÷	diocesan clergy number	=	diocesan total resource per minister

8. Having identified the *diocesan total resources per minister*, these are ranked in order from highest to lowest. A calculation is then made that finds a line (shown as the A*llocation Line* in chart 1 below) at which the sum available for Selective Allocation fills the gaps between the A*llocation Line* and the *diocesan total resources per minister* by 50%. The line is determined by the sum available and by the amount needing to be filled between the *diocesan total resources* and the A*llocation Line*.

Chart 1

Allocation Line

50% allocation

50% gap

A   B   C   D   E   F   G   H   I   J

	diocesan income		parochial unrestricted investment income
	average expected giving income		selective allocation

9. With regard to the choice of a 50% Allocation, filling the gap between the Allocation Line and the *diocesan total resource per minister* by

   a small percentage would
   ➢ raise the Allocation line
   ➢ spread the Allocation over most dioceses
   ➢ make little difference to the poorest dioceses (a "no help" culture); while

   a large percentage would
   ➢ lower the Allocation line
   ➢ concentrate the Allocation on just a few dioceses
   ➢ provide no incentive to the poorer dioceses to increase their own resources, since nearly all the increase would be lost from the Allocation (a "total dependency" culture); whereas

   a 50% figure allows
   ➢ approximately half the dioceses to receive an Allocation
   ➢ a half way house between no help and total dependency

Updating the data annually

10. As both formulae use the same base data it will be simpler for the Council to administer the Apportionments and Allocations on an annual basis. Data will be updated annually where possible.

Part 2 - Using the Deprivation Statistics (presented as Option 2)

11. The calculation of the diocesan total resource and the Central Apportionment remains the same, but the total amount available for Selective Allocation is divided into 2 portions. 5/6th is allocated according to the method in **Part 1**, and the remaining 1/6th as follows :-

Selective Allocations using the DETR Deprivation Statistics

12. The wards classed as the 10% most multiply deprived in England (those ranked 1 to 841 using the DETR IMD 2000 rankings) are allocated to their dioceses. Each ward is weighted by 2 factors, being

   ➢ the ward total population, and
   ➢ a factor which decreases linearly from two for the very most deprived ward of rank 1, to almost zero for the ward ranked 841. All wards with a rank above 841 have a zero weight.

   The product of these two factors is added up for each diocese and the total available divided out in proportion to these sums.

   Finally, the 2 portions of the Allocation money are added together to give the Selective Allocations in **Option 2**.

SOME QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q) What parochial income has been included in the diocesan total resource figures?

A) Only the parochial unrestricted investment income figures have been included. This data is available from parish returns, and the income is certainly available for the "general purposes of the Church of England", and hence for stipend support. Some restricted income might also be specifically for clergy support, but cannot be sorted out from other restricted income, and so has to be ignored.

Q) How reliable are the Inland Revenue figures being used?

A) They are now published at district level not just at the county level, and this makes mapping onto dioceses more accurate. The IR is careful over the levels of reliability of data, and will not publish in a particular year if they are not deemed to be sufficiently accurate.

Q) With several of the dioceses which were previously amongst the most deprived losing some or all of their Allocations, do the Group's proposals go against the poor?

A) <u>No</u>. The proposed method with more recent data merely <u>redistributes</u> the Allocation amongst those with lowest resources to fund their stipendiary ministry. Some gain and some lose.

Q) What is OxLIP?

A) OxLIP is an Index of Deprivation compiled from the 1991census data. It predicts the number of people claiming both Income Support and Housing Benefit. It is not predicting "poverty" but is estimating an indicator of deprivation. It used four indicators which estimate: (1) the number employed, (2) the number of children in low earning households. (3) the number of households with no car and (4) the number of children living in unsuitable accommodation

The Church took an OxLIP score of 19% or above to indicate a more deprived area, classifying it as a UPA (Urban Priority Area). OxLIP is now several years out of date.

Q) Accepting that you have focused purely on the DETR data for the 'deprivation allocation', why are the Allocations to some dioceses with high numbers of UPAs (defined using OxLIP) lower than possibly anticipated?

A) The Indices are more accurate than previous versions, such as OxLIP, as new improved methodologies, more extensive and reliable indicators and up-to-date data have been used, with extensive consultation. However, this has resulted in large shifts in the rankings for a few areas that were previously defined as very

deprived. This may be due to the improved approach but also to regeneration in those areas.

Q) Why do some dioceses lose out so much through this Review?

A) There are two reasons behind the changes to Allocations projected from the Review:
- ➢ changes to the methodology; and
- ➢ updated data used in the Formula

The Review has produced a new methodology that focuses on the resources available to fund the ministry on a Pound (£) based approach. This is different to the Formula adopted by the Church Commissioners. The new methodology treats £1 from historic income the same way as £1 from expected giving income. The existing Formula was found to place greater weight on historic income than that from potential. Today, the income from historic resources funds less of the stipend and it is right to treat both historic and expected (potential) giving income in the same way. The projections published by the Review Group have also used more updated data. The current allocations paid to dioceses were calculated in 1996 and since 1999 the core allocation has been frozen at the same level by common consent whilst this Review has been carried out.

Q) Why are we using wards and not parishes for deprivation?

A) There are a similar number of wards and parishes in England. The research unit who compiled the IMD 2000 was unable to obtain updated Enumeration District (ED) level population data and was unable to produce presentations at sub ward level. Many of the deprivation indicators used would not be statistically robust at ED level as well. Until parish boundaries are computer mapped on to wards we cannot attempt to translate ward data into parish data. We can however determine all the wards with IMD 2000 rankings in the 10 per cent band and map them to dioceses.

Q) Why are some dioceses which are shown to be affluent projected to receive a deprivation allocation using this approach when the grant could be directed to others in greater need?

A) If the DETR data is used as the basis for any part of the Allocation, it would surely be unfair to suggest that the deprived areas of particular dioceses falling within the top 841 should not receive an Allocation. For example, the most deprived ward in Chichester Diocese (Central St Leonard's, Hastings IMD 2000 ranking = 191) is ranked alongside the most deprived in Southwark Diocese (Friary, London Borough of Southwark IMD 2000 ranking = 171). It would be very difficult to justify not giving a grant to the former when giving to the latter.

Q) As District (Local Authority) level presentations are published by the DETR too, why has the Group focused only on Ward data?

A) While there are six summary measures of the overall IMD 2000 produced at district level these summaries focus on different aspects of multiple deprivation in an area. No single district summary measure is favoured over another and there is no single way of describing or comparing districts. Districts are complex to describe as a whole or to compare for several reasons. First, districts can vary enormously in population size. Further, some districts may have a more 'mixed' population, containing more variation in deprivation and in some places deprivation may be concentrated in severe pockets rather than being more evenly spread. This makes the overall picture more difficult to establish[7]. However, at Ward level the six domains are drawn together into an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation Score (IMD 2000), the only accepted combination of the domain indices. The main purpose of this score is to describe the overall picture of multiple deprivation at a local level for every ward. It is therefore appropriate to focus attention on wards rather than Local Authorities.

Q) Have you identified a large difference in deprivation between the Provinces of Canterbury and York?

A) Using the top 841 wards (10%), the Province of York would receive 61.3% of the deprivation allocation and the Province of Canterbury 38.7%.

Q) Do these new Indices take rural deprivation into account?

A) In compiling these new Indices, the DETR were very keen that multiple deprivation was identified in all areas of England, both rural and urban. During consultation some respondents objected to the inclusion of the Geographical Access to Services domain as they believed it would prioritise rural concerns. However, an equally sized group gave their support for the domain because it recognised rural issues. The domain is actually relevant for all areas because access to services is an issue in run-down urban areas as well as in rural areas. The domain is focused on access for those with low income, which prevents the inclusion of wealthy people who live in areas with poor access to services by choice and who have the resources to travel without any financial difficulty. The Countryside Agency[8] has welcomed the IMD 2000 as a big improvement on the 1998 Index of Local Deprivation (ILD 1998), which it criticised for its 'urban' based indicators.

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[7] Page 14, Regeneration Research Summary, DETR Indices of Deprivation 2000
[8] Extracted from a press release 23 August 2000. The Countryside Agency is responsible for advising Government and taking action on issues relating to social, economic and environmental well being of the English countryside.

**Diocesan total
resources per
minister**[1]

	£25K to 35K
	£35K to 45K
	£45K to 55K
	£55K to 65K
	£65K +
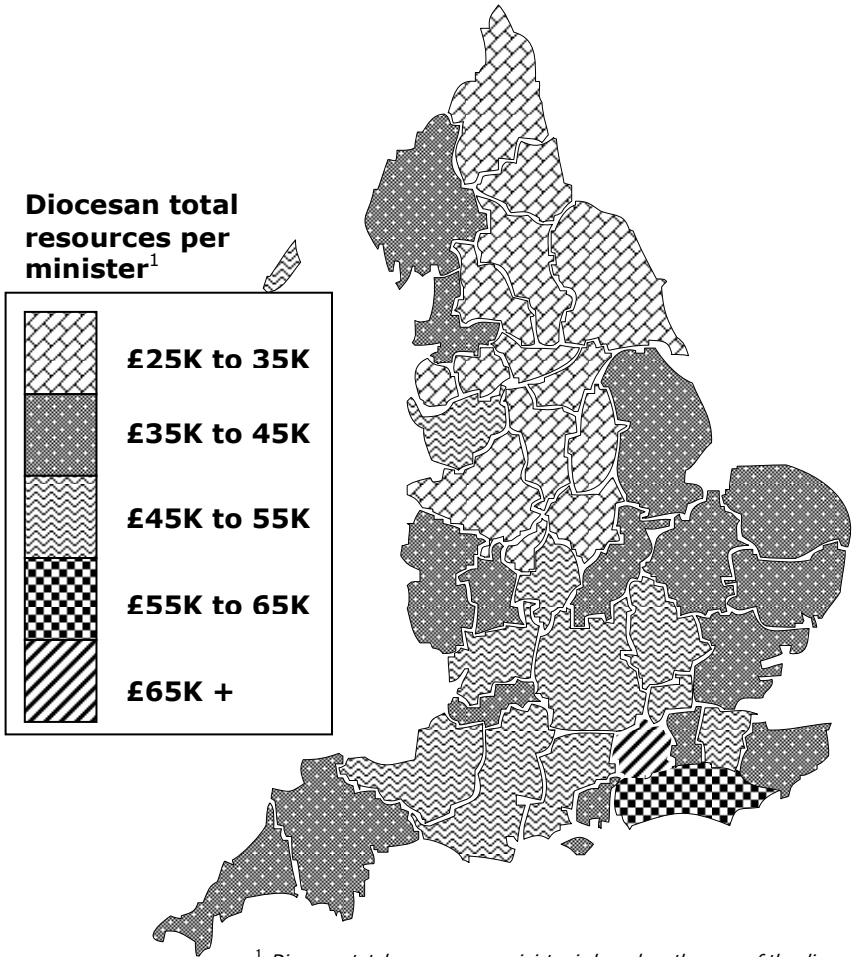
[1] *Diocesan total resource per minister is based on the sum of the diocesan income, parochial unrestricted investment income & expected giving income divided by the lower of the actual clergy in post or clergy share.*

DRAFT PROJECTIONS FOR SELECTIVE ALLOCATIONS

		Current position		Option 1, as detailed in paras 1-10 Annex A					Option 2 as detailed in paras 1 – 12 Annex A				
Diocese	Ministers counting	Actual current Selective Allocations paid in 2000 £	Per minister £	Projected Allocations using **Option 1** £	Per minister £	rank	Number of wards ranked within top 841 IMD 2000	Population living within the wards within the top **841** IMD 2000	Deprivation Allocation of **£2.5m** targeted to areas within the IMD 2000 ranks 1-841 £	Projected selective allocation using remaining **£12.4m** £	Deprivation Allocation + Selective Allocation **Option 2** £	Per minister £	rank
Bath & Wells	232	0	0	0	0	36	3	22,400	4,326	0	4,236	18	33
Birmingham	210	751,000	3,576	1,135,176	5,406	3	21	450,500	181,719	1,022,006	1,203,725	5,732	3
Blackburn	234	669,000	2,859	0	0	23	43	263,100	99,937	0	99,937	427	21
Bradford	118	767,000	6,500	456,532	3,869	8	9	162,300	75,886	392,878	468,764	3,973	8
Bristol	150	0	0	0	0	27	7	76,400	16,841	0	16,841	112	27
Canterbury	174	346,000	1,989	383,217	2,202	15	14	58,900	12,338	289,338	301,676	1,734	15
Carlisle	156	89,000	571	194,891	1,249	18	16	60,600	20,656	110,698	131,354	842	18
Chelmsford	423	244,000	577	814,156	1,925	17	38	348,000	98,604	585,924	684,528	1,618	16
Chester	277	225,000	812	0	0	32	26	209,100	75,674	0	75,674	273	23
Chichester	319	0	0	0	0	42	7	45,300	13,782	0	13,782	43	30
Coventry	145	7,000	48	0	0	31	6	94,300	17,751	0	17,751	122	25
Derby	187	337,000	1802	462,835	2,475	14	23	105,000	32,236	361,951	394,188	2,108	14
Durham	238	1,493,000	6,273	1,660,661	6,978	1	101	560,400	186,883	1,532,401	1,719,284	7,224	1
Ely	157	0	0	0	0	26	1	5,700	484	0	484	3	39
Exeter	263	186,000	707	271,974	1,034	19	7	50,900	11,921	130,092	142,014	540	19
Gloucester	162	0	0	0	0	37	2	14,800	2,564	0	2,564	16	34
Guildford	179	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
Hereford	119	61,000	513	0	0	25	2	12,200	867	0	867	7	38
Leicester	164	176,000	1,073	454,430	2,771	34	13	138,600	41,868	365,982	407,850	2,487	12
Lichfield	371	1,038,000	2,798	1,382,292	3,726	9	36	405,000	102,196	1,182,146	1,284,342	3,462	9
Lincoln	231	0	0	166,663	721	20	14	82,500	23,662	42,089	65,751	285	22
Liverpool	251	1,264,000	5,036	1,031,253	4,109	7	70	712,700	311,465	895,896	1,207,362	4,810	6
London	529	749,000	1,416	0	0	34	88	776,100	264,343	0	264,343	500	20
Manchester	312	712,000	2,282	1,345,709	4,313	6	61	711,300	283,855	1,177,473	1,461,328	4,684	7
Newcastle	156	884,000	5,667	946,789	6,069	2	32	212,400	69,728	862,695	933,423	5,977	2
Norwich	199	21,000	106	95,935	482	21	16	84,500	22,726	0	22,726	114	26
Oxford	441	0	0	0	0	41	2	24,500	3,359	0	3,359	8	37
Peterborough	163	0	0	0	0	28	3	24,400	7,189	0	7,189	44	29
Portsmouth	116	32,000	276	0	0	30	4	27,900	6,408	0	6,408	55	28
Ripon & Leeds	159	241,000	1,516	421,831	2,653	13	7	139,000	37,938	336,060	373,998	2,352	13
Rochester	212	0	0	0	0	38	1	3,500	327	0	327	2	40
St Albans	296	56,000	189	0	0	35	3	32,000	7,560	0	7,560	26	31
St Eds & Ips	171	411,000	2,404	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
Salisbury	237	0	0	0	0	39	2	12,700	2,925	0	2,925	12	36
Sheffield	192	733,000	3,818	971,454	5,060	5	31	407,800	132,534	867,963	1,00,497	5,211	4
Sodor & Man	20	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
Southwark	366	648,000	1,770	0	0	29	33	285,700	77,551	0	77,551	212	24
Southwell	187	801,000	4,283	967,354	5,173	4	31	234,000	68,878	866,557	935,435	5,002	5
Truro	125	211,000	1,688	253,144	2,025	16	8	46,000	6,804	185,702	192,506	1,540	17
Wakefield	175	929,000	5,309	608,485	3,477	10	16	202,400	54,208	514,085	568,293	3,247	10
Winchester	247	0	0	0	0	33	2	23,100	3,081	0	3,081	12	35
Worcester	161	54,000	335	43,411	270	22	3	31,200	3,978	0	3,978	25	32
York	285	766,000	2,688	832,809	2,922	11	39	294,200	115,036	679,065	794,101	2,786	11
Totals		14,901,000		14,901,000			841	7,451,400	2,500,000	12,401,000	14,901,000		