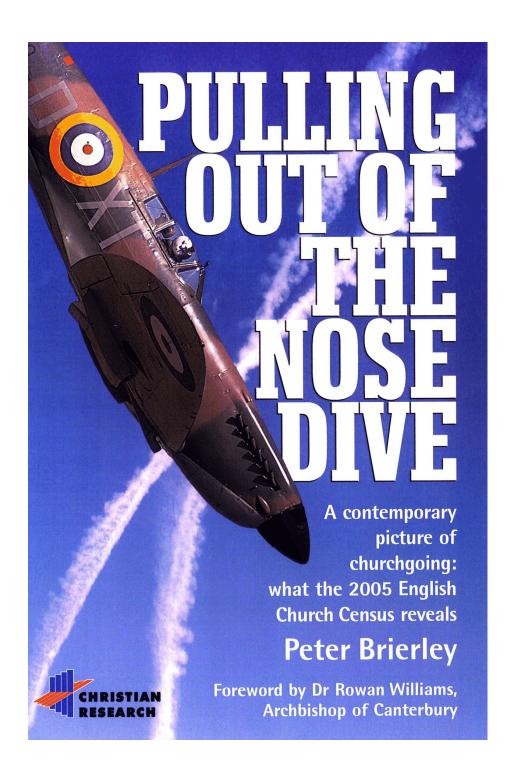
Churchgoing in England and Norfolk today

Presentation to Sheriff's Conference, Norwich, 17th April 2007



Some key findings from the 2005 **English Church** Census





Results were published in this book



Previous English Church Censuses were held in

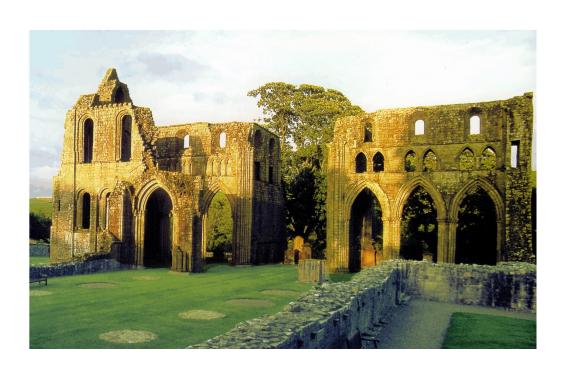
1979

1989

1998



In May 2005 all 37,500 churches in England were asked to give attendance and other details



The sects were not included



Information came from just over half of them

Are we supposed to count how many are in at the start of your service or how many there are left

|||||||||||| at the end?



OVERALL Finding: Numbers continue to decline ...

- 1979 5.4 million 12%
- **1989** 4.7 million 10%
- **1998** 3.7 million 7.5%
- **2005** 3.2 million 6.3%

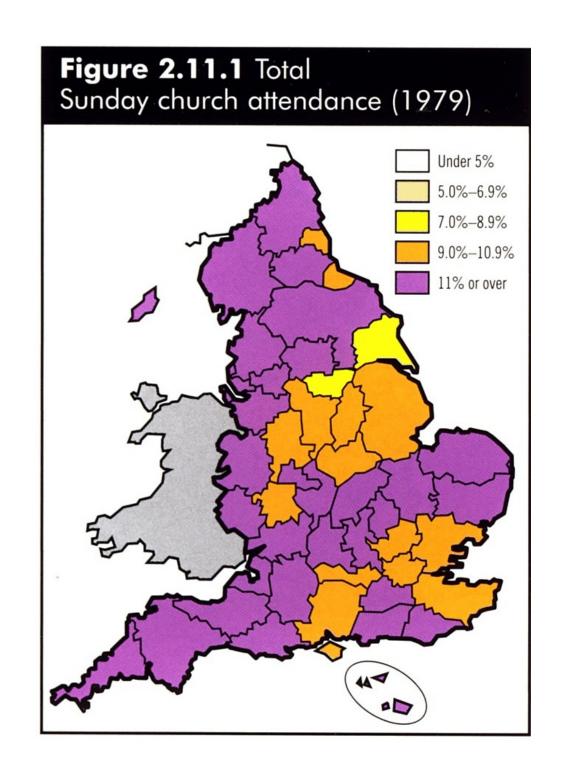
... but the rate of decline is slowing ...

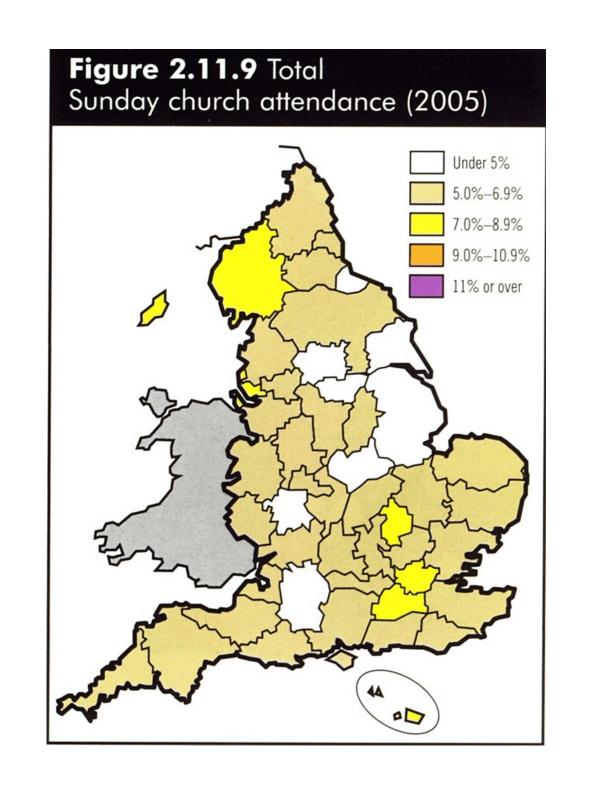
1 million drop in 9 years $\frac{1}{2}$ million drop in 7 years

Numbers continue to decline in Norfolk also ...

```
1979 85,000 12%
```

- 74,000 10%
- 54,000 6.8%
- 44,000 5.3%





Reasons for the decline

- Drastic loss of young people in the 1990s
- Lack of relevance of church to life
- Increase in Sunday Trading
- Attraction of alternative activities
- Changing patterns of family & family life

A contemporary picture of churchgoing

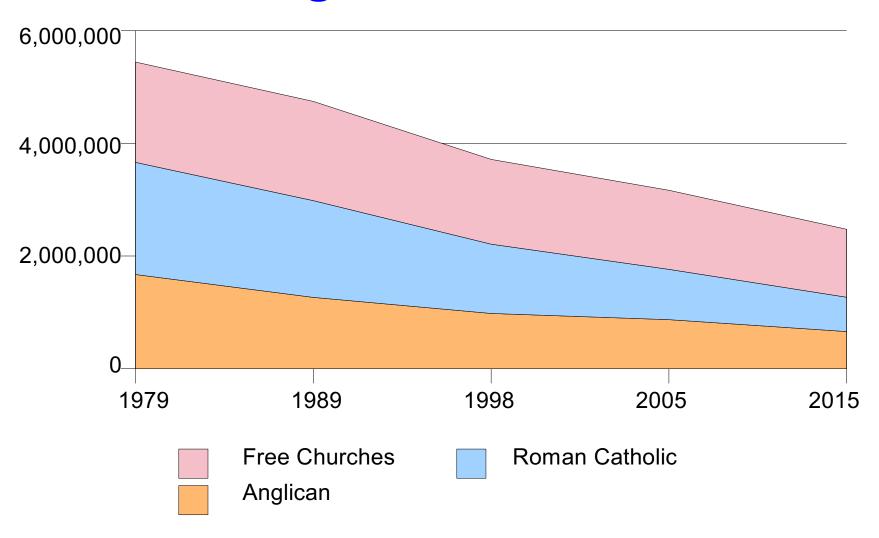


4 strengths and 3 weaknesses



1st Weakness:
Not enough
evangelism
- more deaths
than conversions!

Usual Sunday Church Attendance in England 1979-2015



3.2 million Sunday churchgoers by Denomination, 2005

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890,000 Roman Catholic
```

870,000 Anglican

289,000 Methodist

288,000 Pentecostal

250,000 Baptist

190,000 Independent

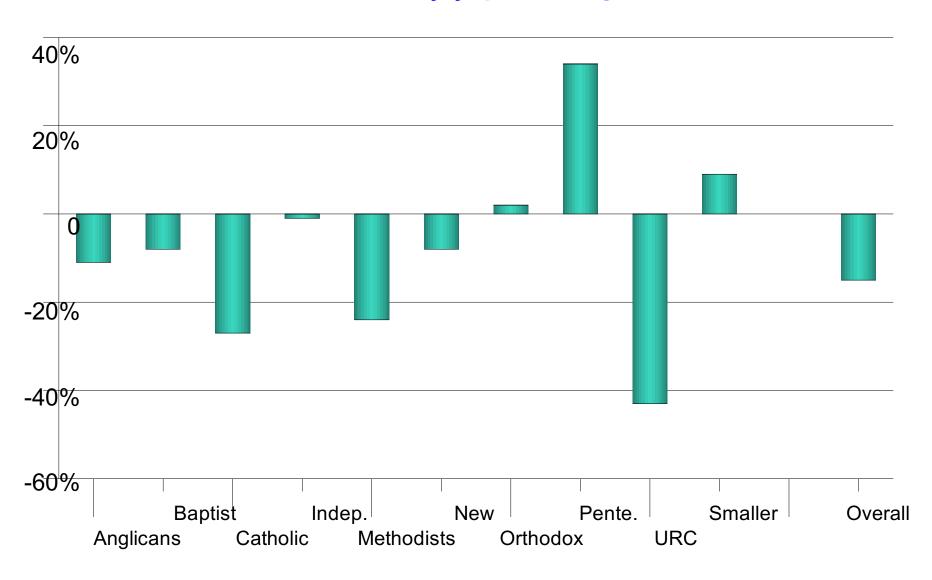
180,000 New Churches

100,000 Smaller Denominations

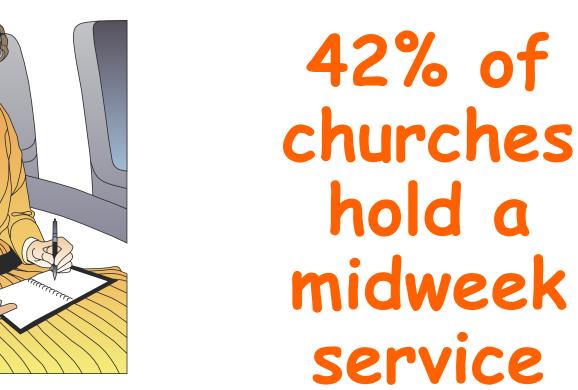
70,000 United Reformed Church

26,000 Orthodox

Denominational change 1998-2005

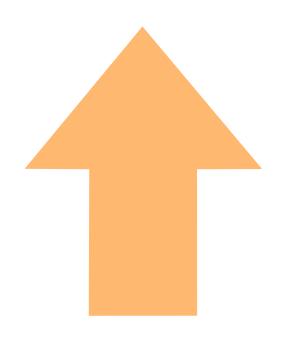


Nationally the much smaller non-Sunday midweek worship is growing





Midweek worship is growing



240,000 midweek in 1998

(=0.5% of population)

310,000 in 2005

(=0.6% of population)

0.6% + 6.3% = 6.9% average weekly church attendance

Not enough evangelism: let's go back to the basic numbers

```
3,720,000 in 1998
3,170,000 in 2005 = a fall of
550,000 in 7 years
```

That 550,000 drop comes from

Gains 350,000 less Losses 900,000

38% of English churches have held an Alpha Course



Gains

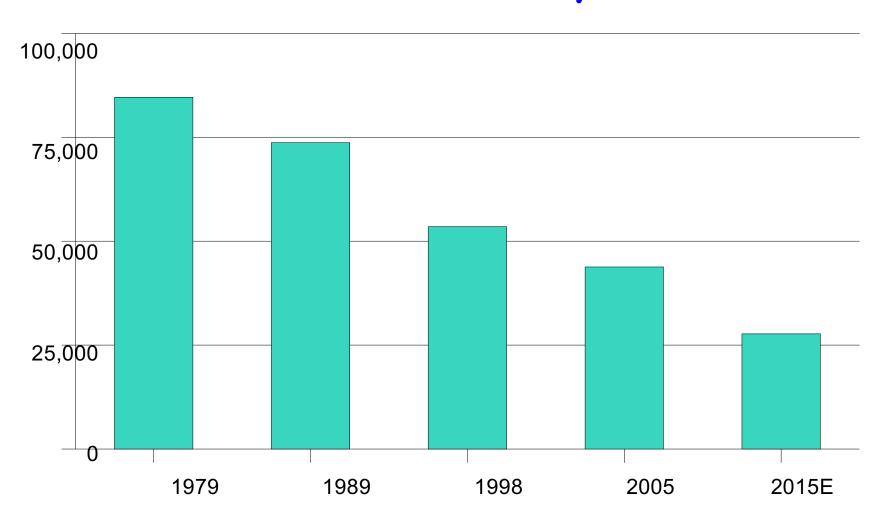
```
100,000 conversions through Alpha courses
50,000 conversions through other courses
100,000 came to faith in other ways
100,000 children starting to attend =
350,000 new people in church
Equivalent to 1,000 starting every week
```

Losses

```
300,000 deaths

(more deaths than conversions)
250,000 leave church for good
350,000 equivalent come less often =
900,000 fewer people in church
Equivalent to 2,500 stopping every week
```

Norfolk attendance could be down to 28,000 by 2015

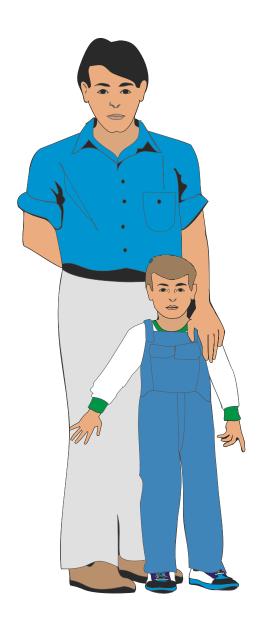




Over next 10 years, if present trends continue

Ordinary mortality could claim 9,400 Norfolk churchgoers

- almost certainly more deaths than conversions



1,000 conversions per year (for 10 years) would overturn this!

Equivalent to an average of one person coming to faith per church in Norfolk each year for 10 years



1st Strength: London is different!

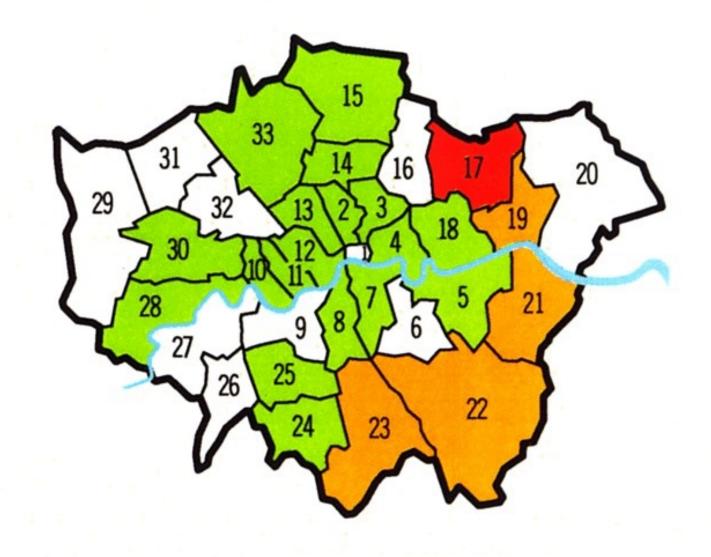
The churches in London are larger on average

- 11% of all the churches
- 20% of all the churchgoers
- ... so it has larger churches
- Average size 150 to 75 outside

In London the numbers have recently increased ...

- **1998** 618,000 8.6%
- **2005** 623,000 8.3%
- Numbers have also increased in rural Herefordshire

Growth greater than 1%



GREATER LONDON

25% of London's 4,100 churches are Pentecostal (against 6% nationally)

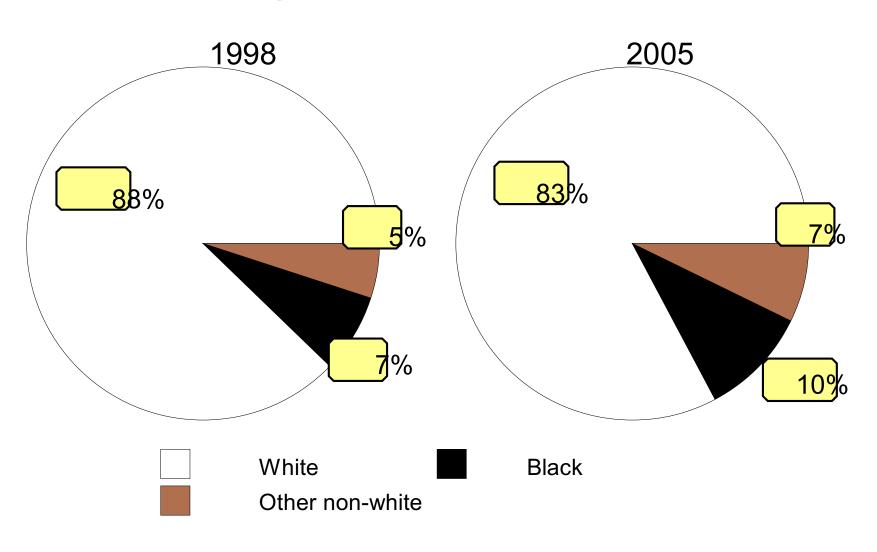
The Pentecostal Capital: 53% of England's Pentecostals are in London



2nd Strength: Ethnic churches are taking off!

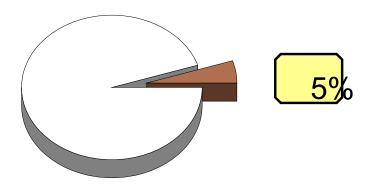
 But not quite as fast as a rocket!

10% of English churchgoers are now black!





In Norfolk only 5% of churchgoers are non-white



Non-white

White

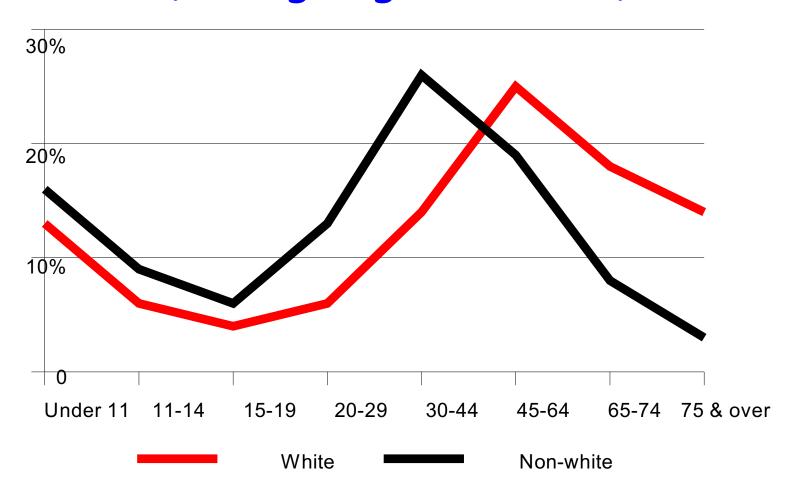


Black Churches are growing - explosively!

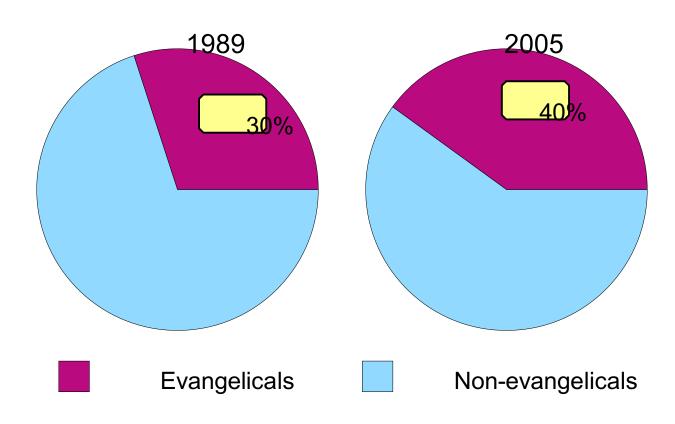
Other ethnic churches are growing also, especially in Greater London

- Chinese churches
- Korean churches
- Indian churches such as the Tamil church
- White European churches such as the Croatian, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and Swiss churches

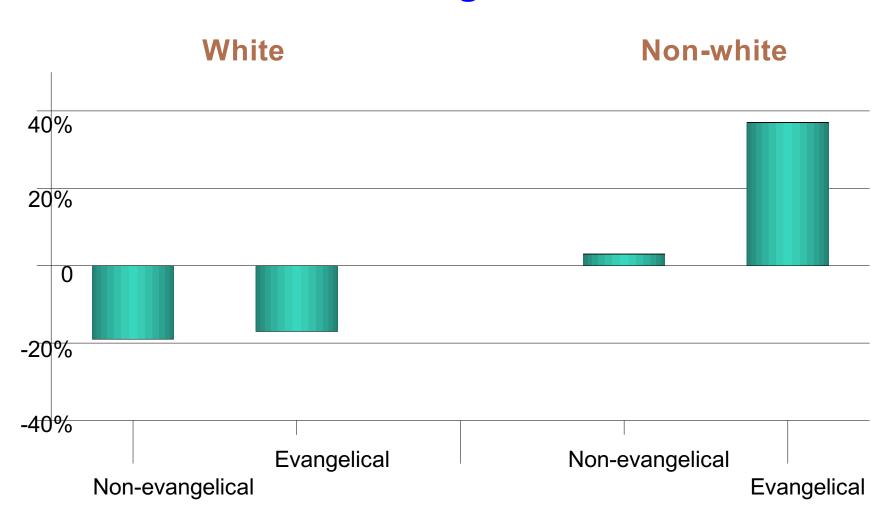
Ethnic minority churchgoers are younger than others (average age 34 to 47)



The percentage of Evangelicals is increasing, but ...



... but only because they include so many non-white Evangelicals

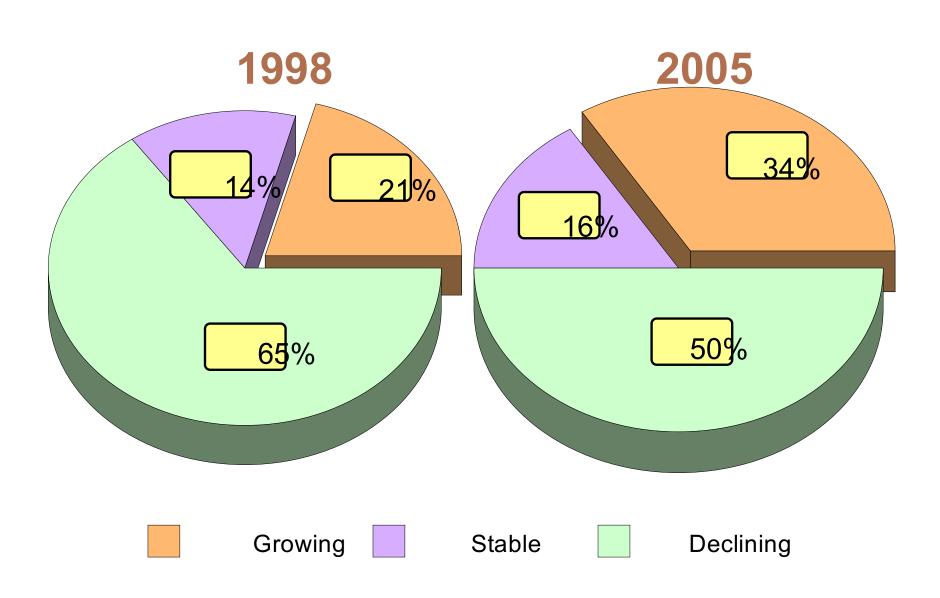




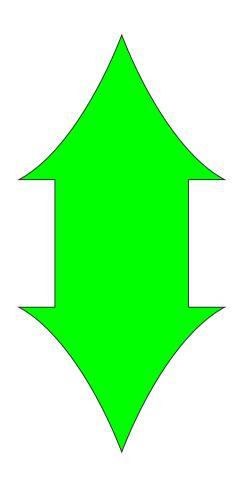
3rd Strength: More growing churches in 2005 than in 1998

Growth = At least 10% over 9 years

More growing churches!



The larger the church, the more likely it is to be growing



60% attending church
3 or 4 times a year go
to a growing church
compared with 41%
who attend weekly

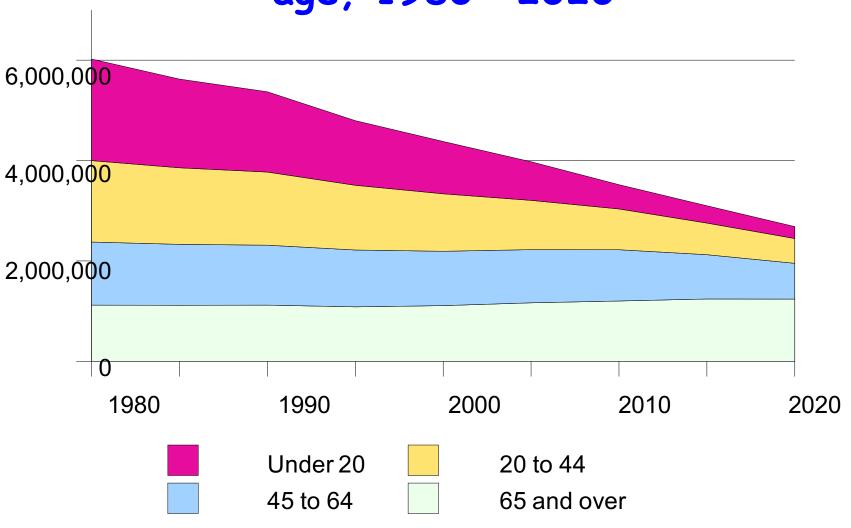
... because these are churches are very friendly, or because infrequent attenders feel they will be less noticed?

2nd Weakness: The Church is ageing





Churchgoers in GB by age, 1980-2020



Help!

39% of churches have no one attending under 11 years of age

49% of churches have no one attending between 11 and 14 years of age

59% of churches have no one attending between 15 and 19 years of age

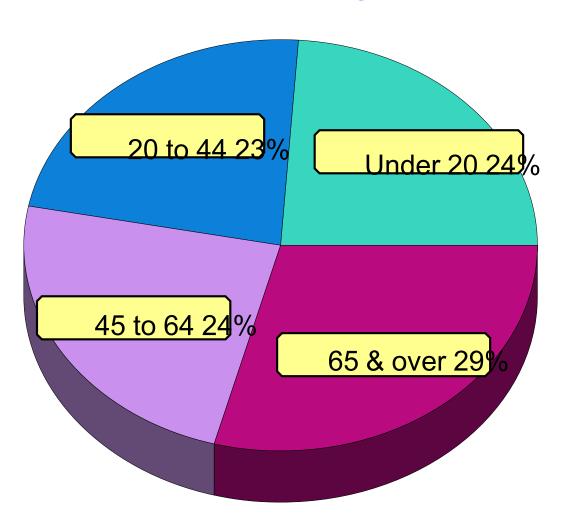
57% of England's worshippers aged 20 to 29 are located in London

So 43% of those in their 20s attend church outside London ...

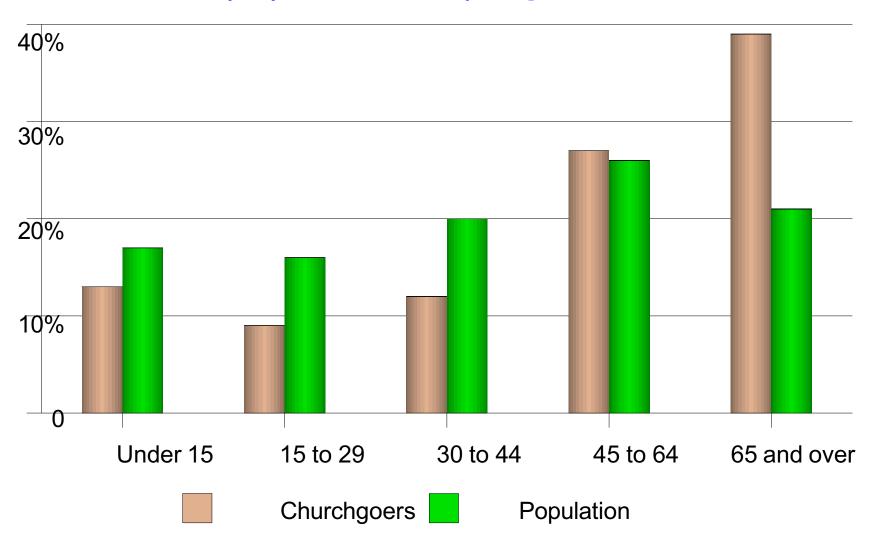
... that is 99,000 in their 20s who are spread across the 33,000 churches outside London

Unfortunately, 60,000 of these attend the 4,000 churches outside London with congregations in excess of 200

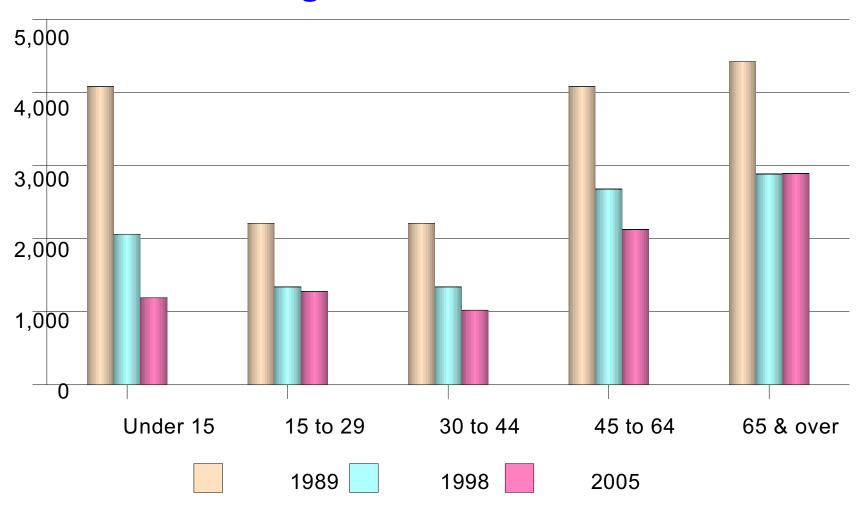
Churchgoers by age, 2005



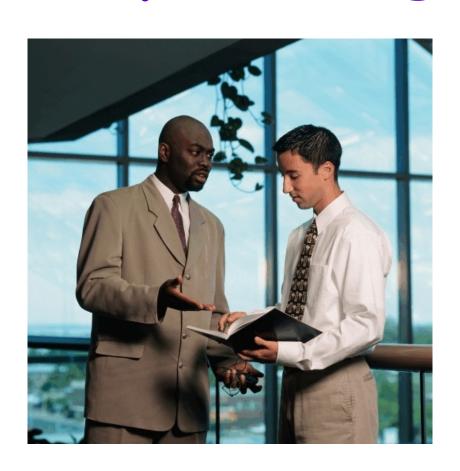
Norfolk churchgoers and population by age, 2005



Norwich's churchgoers by age 1989 to 2005



3rd Weakness: The church has a higher percentage of men ...



42% of churchgoers were male in 1998

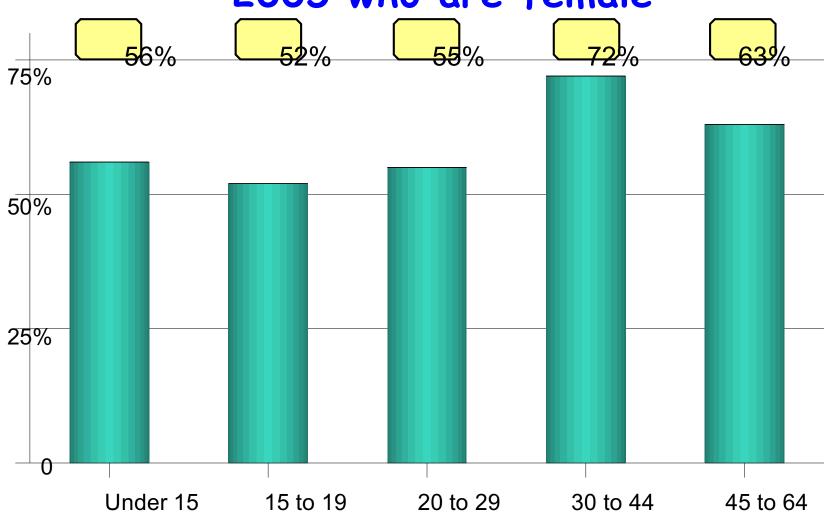
43% in 2005

Why? Because we are ...

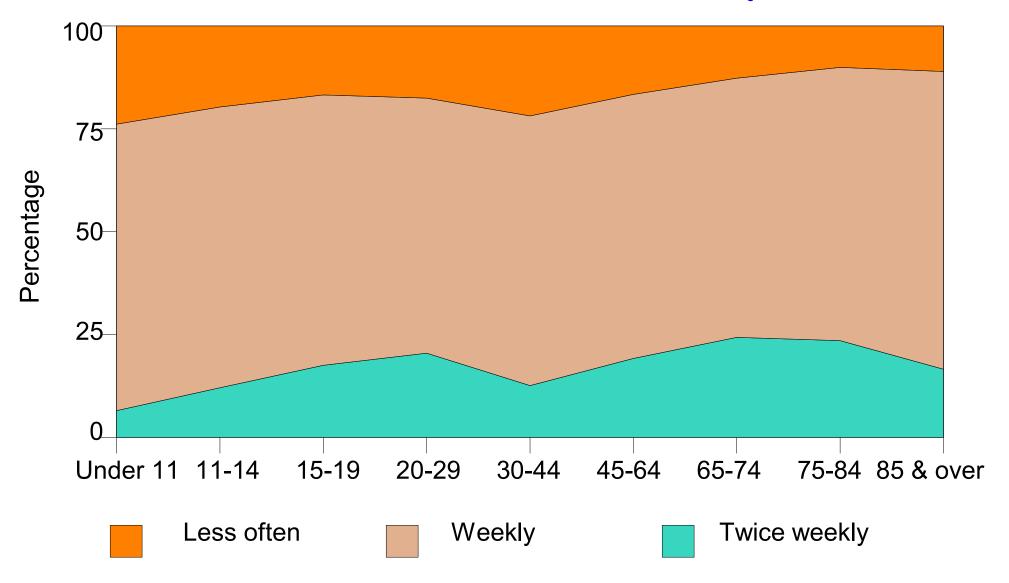


... losing the women!

Percentage of those leaving the church 1998-2005 who are female



Churchgoers aged 30-44 attend less often



Pressures faced by those 30-44

- Home
- + Family
- ++ Work
- +++ Church
- So ... some churches have started "a 4 o'clock service"



4th Strength: The increasing importance of larger churches



Those with over 350 regular Sunday attendance:

160 Church of England

80 Baptist

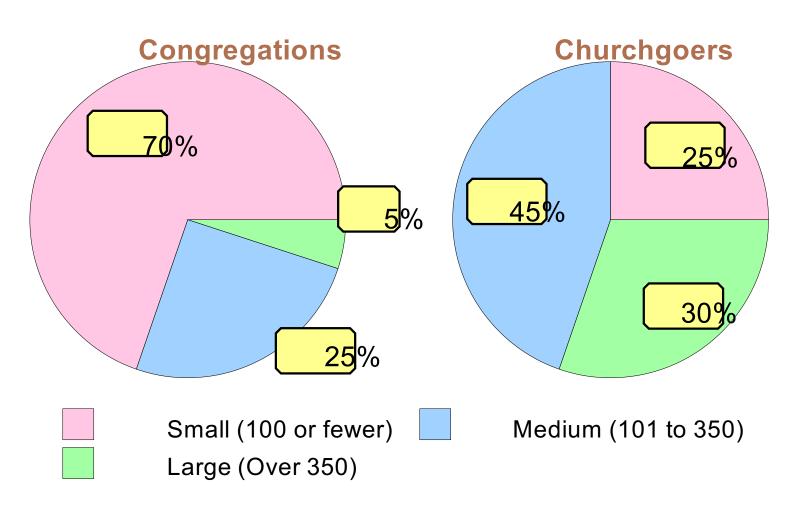
30 Independent

140 New Churches

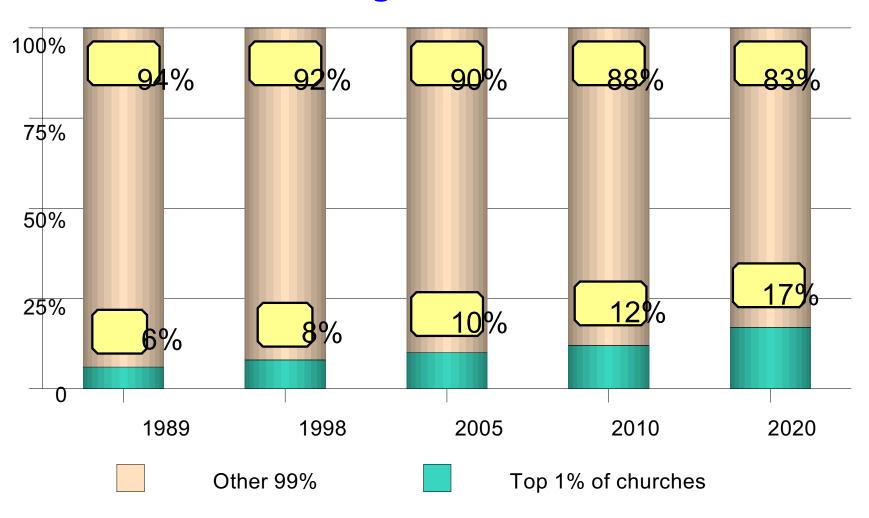
200 Pentecostal

1,250 Roman Catholic

Congregations and Churchgoers, 2005



Total Sunday attendance in 1% of the largest C of E churches

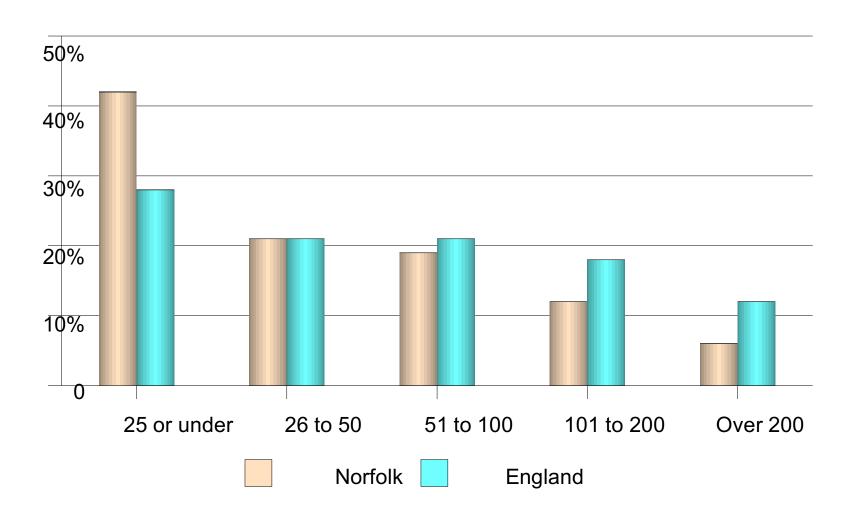


Younger people are more likely to go to larger churches



This is because these churches have a wider range of more appropriate activities

Size of churches in Norfolk





The challenge of smaller churches

Have a greater proportion of older people

Often very committed financial support

Some growing as "internet" families move in

Praying for grandchildren often important



Grandparents:

their faith and their church

For 12% of Protestant churchgoers, grandparents were the most significant people in showing what faith is about

3% of children coming to Sunday School are brought by their grandparents

If grandparents go to church, 60% of their grandchildren will also



Challenge 1: The churches have to combat declining numbers to survive

So how could churches try to increase...

The energy

The enthusiasm

The effort

The excitement

... in their congregation?



Could you double your congregation in 5 years?

Challenge 2: Encourage more mid-week activity!



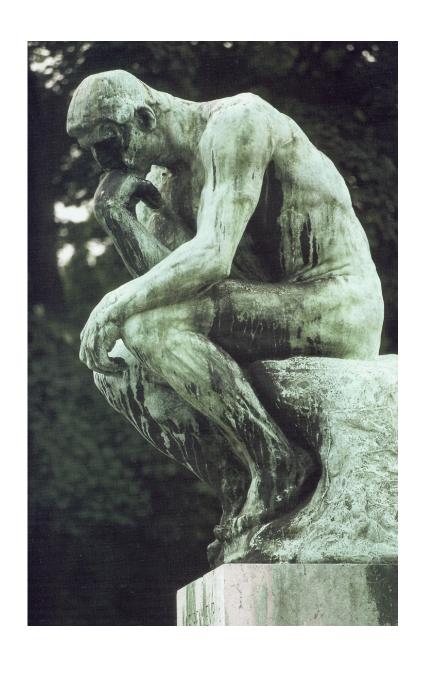




Mid-week activities:

Eg Holiday Club, After School Club, Luncheon Club, Day Centre

- Are often successful in bringing people in if h eld with this purpose
- Help grow the church's "fringe"
- Can use "Third Agers" (those aged 65-74) with energy and vision for change
- Are especially important for young people aged 11 to 14



Challenge 3: We have to think, plan, pray and work more strategically



En route to
Gethsemane,
betrayal, trial,
crucifixion, death and
resurrection, Jesus
said to his disciples,

"After I am raised up, I will go ahead of you to Galilee."

Thank you for listening!



Dr Peter Brierley, Executive Director