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# Catholic Education Service for England and Wales

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## Digest of 2012 Census Data for Schools and Colleges

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Promoting and Supporting  
Catholic Education in England and Wales





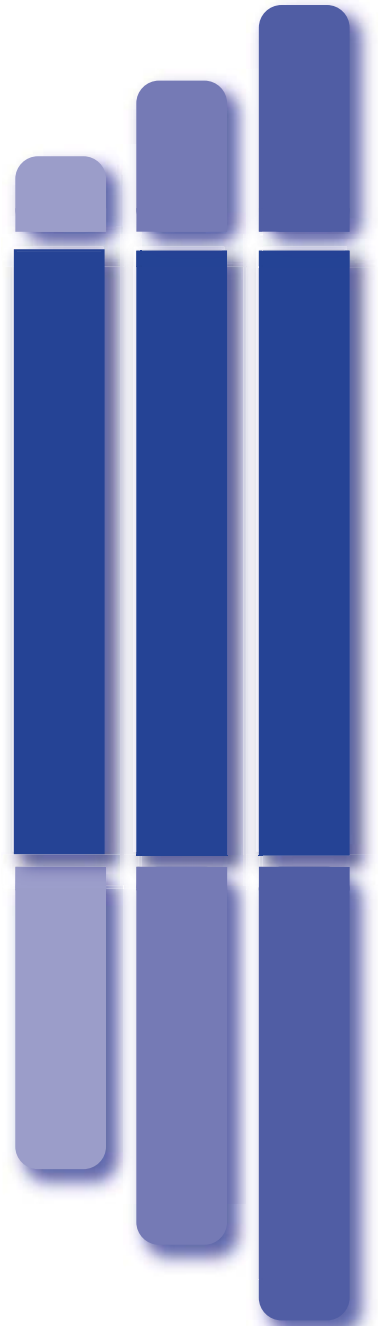
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Section	Page number
1. Foreword.....	6
2. Introduction.....	7
<b>3. The Schools and Colleges</b>	
Numbers of Schools and Colleges.....	8
Size of Catholic Maintained Schools and Colleges.....	9
Size of Catholic Independent Schools.....	10
Sixth Form Size.....	11
<b>4. The Pupils</b>	
Numbers of Pupils in Catholic Schools and Colleges.....	13
Catholicity.....	14
Gender.....	15
Withdrawal from Collective Worship.....	16
School Uniform.....	16
Ethnicity.....	16
Free School Meals.....	18
Looked after Children.....	20
Special Educational Needs.....	20
Post-16 Retention.....	21
<b>5. The Staff</b>	
Leadership Teams.....	22
Catholicity.....	24
Religious Education Teaching.....	25
Ethnicity.....	26
Education Support Staff.....	28
<b>6. Appendices</b>	
<b>Appendix 1: The Schools and Colleges</b>	
1.1: Numbers of Catholic Schools and Colleges by Governance: England and Wales....	30
1.2: Numbers of Catholic Schools and Colleges by Diocese: England and Wales.....	30
1.3: Joint Schools.....	31
1.4: Sixth Form Colleges.....	32
1.5: Non-maintained Special Schools.....	32
<b>Appendix 2: Pupils in Maintained Schools and Colleges</b>	
2.1: Numbers of Pupils according to Diocese.....	33
2.2: Catholicity, Free School Meals, Special Educational Needs, Looked after..... Children according to Diocese.....	34
2.3: Ethnicity of Pupils according to Diocese.....	35
<b>Appendix 3: Teachers in Maintained Schools and Colleges</b>	
3.1: Leadership Teams (Primary Schools) according to Diocese.....	36
3.2: Leadership Teams (Secondary Schools) according to Diocese .....	37
3.3: Catholicity and the Catholic Certificate in Religious Studies according to Diocese.....	38
3.4: Ethnicity of Teachers according to Diocese.....	39
<b>Appendix 4: Measures of Deprivation</b>	
4.1: Distribution of Pupils by IDACI decile in Primary Schools, January 2012.....	40
4.2: Distribution of Pupils by IDACI decile in Secondary Schools, January 2012.....	41

## Foreword

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My colleagues and I at the Catholic Education Service are delighted to recommend to you the 2012 edition of the Digest of Census Data for Catholic Schools and Colleges. This has been produced more quickly than ever and is based on the highest rate of responses from schools yet attained. We have again decided to distribute the Digest electronically as it enables the Digest to be produced more economically and made more widely available.

In a time of rapid educational change it is all the more important to have up to date information about our sector. We hope that this Digest will assist the work we undertake on behalf of our diocesan colleagues with our partners in Whitehall and Cardiff, and will help inform the debate about the contribution that schools with a religious character make to the educational life of our nations.

Our thanks are due to all those who help to make the Census and the Digest successful: the staffs in schools who submit the data; the Census team, diocesan representatives and Anthony Carroll who have contributed to the high response rate; to the members of the CES office staff who administer the document and Rebekah Hayward who designs it. Particular thanks go to Robert Rushworth, the CES Data Manager, who has refined and fine tuned the system so effectively, and to Peter Irvine CBE, for once again correlating the mass of figures into a readable and usable text.



**Mgr Marcus Stock**

**General Secretary of the Bishops' Conference of England & Wales and  
Acting Director of the Catholic Education Service**

**November 2012**

## Introduction

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1. Participation in the Census reached a new peak this year, when almost 98% of schools and colleges responded. This is an excellent outcome and the highest ever rate of response.
2. The structure of this Digest based on the Census data is the same as last year. We have retained the innovation of including an element not derived from the Census: readers have welcomed the graphs representing information from the Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDAC) index and we are continuing to explore the apparent disparities between different measures of deprivation.
3. As in previous years comparisons are made with national data where possible. In respect of Educational Support Staff this has not been done this year, since in both England and Wales the categories of staff included in this category in the national surveys have changed. It is planned to bring the CES Census in line with the national School Workforce surveys as soon as possible.
4. This Digest has been produced more quickly than ever before. Management of the process of collecting the data has become highly efficient and both schools and the Census team can feel justifiably proud. We are now at the point where only the need to refer to national comparative data, not usually released until June or July, prevents even earlier publication.
5. The Census is a snapshot of the state of the sector each January and it is thus out of date almost immediately. Since change is usually gradual in education this is not too serious, but in one respect the situation is different this year: the number of academies has more than doubled since January. Readers are referred to the CES website for current information about academies.
6. The usual health warnings apply to this Digest, preventing easy generalisation:
  - the geographical spread of Catholic schools is uneven across the regions;
  - dioceses differ greatly in size;
  - the number of Catholic secondary schools is comparatively small.

# THE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

## Numbers of Schools and Colleges

7. The national census for England in January 2012 showed 66 fewer maintained primary schools than in 2011 and 42 fewer maintained secondary schools (these figures include academies). The number of independent schools had increased by 5 schools.
8. The Catholic sector followed the national trend, with seven fewer primary schools and five fewer secondary schools than in 2011. One sixth form college in England changed status: St Mary's in Middlesbrough became the sixth form of a school, Trinity Catholic College. This accounts for the decrease in the number of colleges in England to 14. The number of Catholic independent schools also decreased, with five fewer primary schools and three fewer all through schools, although some of these changes may be the result of amalgamations. The number of pupils educated independently also declined, but the scale and significance of the decline in the number of pupils as in the number of schools is difficult to assess because of substantial variations in reporting from the independent sector.
9. In Wales the total number of maintained primary and secondary schools also declined, by 23 primary schools and 1 secondary school. The Catholic sector, by contrast, showed no change at all in the number of maintained schools. The number of independent schools remained the same nationally and in the Catholic sector.

**Table 1: Numbers of Catholic Schools and Colleges<sup>1</sup> by Phase in January 2012**

Phase	Maintained <sup>2</sup>		Independent		Total
	England	Wales <sup>3</sup>	England	Wales	
Primary	1677	73	65	0	1815
Secondary	336	15	29	0	380
Tertiary	14	1	0	0	15
All through	2	0	43	2	47
Total	2029	89	137	2	2257

10. In England, maintained Catholic schools made up 10% of both primary and secondary schools, as in recent years. In Wales, maintained Catholic primary schools were just over 5% of the total number of primary schools and maintained Catholic secondary schools were just under 7% of the total of secondary schools nationally.
11. At the time of the Census in January 2012 45 Catholic schools had academy status, the great majority being 'converter' academies rather than 'sponsor-led'. They were 17 primary schools, 27 secondary schools and one all through school. The number increases monthly and will certainly be well over one hundred at the next Census date in January 2013. The Catholic sector has adopted a prudent approach to this matter, changing status at a slower rate than schools nationally: the national census showed 377 primary academies and 1163 secondary academies in January. Dioceses have varied considerably: seven English dioceses had no academies in January 2012, while two had ten each.

<sup>1</sup> Throughout the Digest the word college generally signifies a sixth form college.

<sup>2</sup> For the sake of simplicity of presentation, academies are included with the maintained schools.

<sup>3</sup> Five schools in Cardiff diocese are in the county of Herefordshire: three primary schools, one secondary school and one independent preparatory school. In the diocesan tables they are included in the Cardiff totals but where national figures are given they are included in the totals for England.



12. The table also includes 29 schools run jointly with other Christian bodies: two of these were independent and 27 maintained. The maintained joint schools included 16 secondary schools (three being academies), 10 primary schools and one middle school, deemed secondary by the Department for Education (DfE). Appendix 1.3 gives more details about joint schools.
13. Forty five primary schools were in a 'hard' federation with one or more other schools with shared headship, amounting to 2.7% of primary schools, nearly double the proportion last year. Seven secondary schools were also in hard federations involving shared headship: two more than last year, amounting to 2.2% of secondary schools.

### **Size of Catholic Maintained Schools and Colleges**

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14. The average Catholic primary school in England had a roll of 250 pupils, very close to the national average. Catholic secondary schools were slightly smaller than average, though the difference continues to decrease each year: the Catholic average was 970 pupils compared to the national figure of 990. As in previous years, there were proportionally fewer very large or very small Catholic schools: as in 2011, about 50% of Catholic primary schools had between 200 and 300 pupils, compared to 30% of all schools nationally.
15. In Wales, Catholic primary schools had an average roll of 206 pupils, rather more than the national average of 186 pupils. The average roll in Catholic secondary schools was closer to the national average than previously, with about 888 pupils compared to the national figure of 896 pupils, but the number of schools (15) is too small to allow generalisation from this data.
16. The total number of students enrolled in sixth form colleges decreased by about 0.5%, but this was largely owing to the change in status of St Mary's in Middlesbrough, which has become the sixth form of Trinity Catholic College. Most other colleges have increased their rolls slightly since 2011.

Table 2: Size of Catholic Maintained Schools and Colleges by Phase

School size (number of pupils)	Number of primary schools	Number of secondary schools	Number of all through schools	Number of colleges
<101	80	0	0	0
101-200	422	2	0	0
201-300	816	1	0	0
301-400	212	7	0	0
401-500	179	11	0	0
501-600	8	18	0	0
601-700	11	33	0	0
701-800	2	42	0	0
801-900	0	40	0	0
901-1000	0	45	0	1
1001-1100	0	43	1	0
1101-1200	0	38	1	1
1201-1300	0	16	0	1
1301-1400	0	20	0	3
1401-1500	0	12	0	0
1501-1600	0	7	0	2
1601-1700	0	11	0	1
1701-1800	0	4	0	0
1801-1900	0	0	0	2
1901 - 2000	0	0	0	1
2001-2100	0	0	0	0
>2100	0	1	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>

### Size of Catholic Independent Schools

17. The high proportion of all through schools continues to be a striking feature of the independent sector in general and of Catholic independent schools in particular: roughly one-third of the total number of Catholic independent schools. Independent primary schools were on average slightly smaller than maintained primary schools and independent secondary schools were much smaller than maintained secondary schools. The approximate average figures for 2012 were 202 for Catholic primary schools, 397 for secondary schools and 336 for all through schools. These averages were slightly higher than for 2011, perhaps reflecting a similar number of pupils distributed amongst fewer independent schools.

**Table 3: Size of Catholic Independent Schools by Phase<sup>4</sup>**

School size (number of pupils)	Number of primary schools	Number of secondary schools	Number of all through schools
<101	11	3	9
101-200	25	2	5
201-300	19	4	4
301-400	6	5	6
401-500	3	5	8
501-600	0	6	4
601-700	1	2	3
701-800	0	0	1
801-900	0	2	2
901-1000	0	0	1
1001-1100	0	0	1
>1100	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>45</b>

### Sixth Form Size

18. Table 4 compares sixth form size in Catholic maintained schools, independent schools and in sixth form colleges. In Catholic schools the average size in England was 220 students and in Wales 204, in both cases close to the national average figures. It should be noted that the figure for Wales is based on the eight schools with sixth forms, the other seven secondary schools catering for pupils up to age 16. The eight schools with sixth forms vary substantially in size, with sixth forms from 122 to 325, indicating the need to be cautious in making generalisations from small numbers of schools. Sixth forms in independent schools nationally tend to be smaller and the table shows that Catholic independent schools were similar in this respect.
19. Catholic sixth form colleges continued to be successful in recruiting students. Almost all had at least 1000 students and three had more than 2000.

<sup>4</sup>The totals differ slightly from those in table 1 because accurate information about school rolls was not always available

**Table 4: Sixth Form Size in Catholic Maintained and Independent Schools and in Sixth Form Colleges<sup>5</sup>**

Sixth form size (number of pupils)	Number of sixth forms in maintained schools	Number of sixth forms in independent schools
<101	23	41
101-200	75	16
201-300	80	4
301-400	28	0
401-500	6	0
501-600	1	0
601-700	0	0
701-800	0	0
>800	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>61</b>

College roll (number of students)	Number of sixth form colleges
<501	0
501-1000	1
1001-1500	5
1501-2000	6
>2000	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

<sup>5</sup>These figures are based only on those schools responding to the Census.

# THE PUPILS

## Numbers of Pupils in Catholic Schools and Colleges

20. The national census for England showed an increase of just over 0.6% in the total number of pupils, but analysis by phase showed an increase of around 2% in primary numbers and a decrease of 0.9% in secondary numbers. The number of pupils in independent schools increased slightly, by 0.2%.
21. Numbers of pupils in Catholic maintained schools in England have increased in step with the national pattern and analysis by phase shows similar trends: an overall growth of just over 0.5%, made up of an increase of about 1.4% in the primary phase and a decrease of 0.5% in the secondary phase. The number in Catholic independent schools decreased by almost 4%, but the irregular rate of return from independent schools necessitates caution in interpreting this figure.
22. In Wales as in England pupil numbers nationally are growing in the early years, but the total number in maintained schools overall nonetheless decreased very slightly, by about 0.05%. The continuing slight increase at primary level was just exceeded by the decrease at secondary level, though the balance point is imminent. Catholic maintained schools appear to have reversed the national trend, a slight increase in rolls in secondary schools (1.5%) outweighed by a slightly bigger decrease (1.8%) in primary schools. Numbers in Catholic independent schools have remained steady.

**Table 5: Numbers of Pupils in Catholic Schools by Phase in January 2012<sup>6</sup>**

Phase	Maintained		Total	Independent <sup>7</sup>		Total
	England	Wales		England	Wales	
Primary	418166	15058	433224			
Secondary	324764	13315	338079			
Sixth form colleges	23290	1362	24652			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>766220</b>	<b>29735</b>	<b>795955</b>	<b>41987</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>42801</b>

23. In England in 2012, Catholic schools educated 10% of the total population of pupils in both primary and secondary phases. In Wales, Catholic primary schools educated about 6% of the national total of pupils; Catholic secondary schools had 6.7% of the national total. Figures for individual dioceses can be found in Appendix 2.1.

<sup>6</sup>These figures are comprehensive, the returns from the Census being supplemented from Edubase.

<sup>7</sup>Independent schools vary greatly in the age ranges of pupils admitted, so that analysis by phase is not straightforward: for this reason, only the overall totals are shown here.

## Catholicity

24. The proportion of Catholic<sup>8</sup> pupils in Catholic maintained schools in England and Wales was 70.4%, virtually the same as the figure for 2011 (70.6%). The figure for England was 70.8%, while in Wales the proportion was 59.6%. This difference repeats the pattern of previous years. In independent schools the proportion was 36.8%, which seems to continue the slight decrease noted last year (41% in 2010, 38% in 2011).
25. Table 6B shows the proportions in the separate phases of education. In England the proportions in primary and secondary phases were similar, but with a slightly higher proportion in primary schools. A similar but less pronounced difference between phases was reported last year: primary 72.4%, secondary 70.9%. This aspect merits careful monitoring. In Wales, proportions of Catholics tended to be lower in secondary than in primary schools, as in previous years. Sixth form colleges had the lowest proportion of all in both England and Wales, the proportions being almost identical for the first time at 44-45%.

**Table 6A: Proportion of Catholic Pupils in Catholic Schools and Colleges<sup>9</sup>**

Maintained schools and colleges	Number of pupils	% Catholic pupils
England	744994	70.8
Wales	29509	59.6
England & Wales	774503	70.4

Independent schools	Number of pupils	% Catholic pupils
England & Wales	39765	36.8

**Table 6B: Proportion of Catholic Pupils by Phase**

Maintained primary schools	Number of pupils	% Catholic pupils
England	410827	73.0
Wales	14832	63.9
England & Wales	425659	72.7

Maintained secondary schools	Number of pupils	% Catholic pupils
England	310877	69.9
Wales	13315	56.3
England & Wales	324192	69.4

Sixth form colleges	Number of students	% Catholic students
England	23290	44.0
Wales	1362	44.9
England & Wales	24652	44.1

<sup>8</sup>The Census guidance defines this as '(those who) have been baptised or received into the Catholic Church'.

<sup>9</sup>In this and in most subsequent tables the numbers are those from the schools and colleges responding to the Census and percentages are calculated on this basis.

26. Scrutiny of the data by year group confirms that the proportion of Catholic pupils was slightly lower in the earlier years of each phase. The reasons for this are not clear and the phenomenon deserves further study.

**Table 6C: Proportion of Catholic Pupils by Year Group**

Year group	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
% Catholic England	72	73	73	74	74	75	76	67	69	71	72	72
% Catholic Wales	63	61	63	63	65	66	67	53	52	59	59	61

27. The figures for the dioceses showed similar characteristics to previous years. Westminster had the highest proportions of Catholic pupils with 85% and Brentwood and Liverpool had around 80%. Plymouth had the lowest with 43%. Of the Welsh dioceses, Cardiff had higher proportions than average and Wrexham lower proportions. As has been noted previously, the proportions did not differ much between phases in most dioceses, but in a handful the difference was more than 10%. These were Arundel & Brighton, with 80% Catholic pupils in primary schools but 67% in secondary schools, Clifton (62%/77%), Menevia (64%/50%), Portsmouth (71%/57%), and Wrexham (61%/48%). Appendix 2.2 gives details for all the dioceses.
28. Analysis of the distribution of non-Catholic pupils shows almost no change from 2011 and continues to demonstrate that the national averages, while useful, summarise a wide variety of very different situations. Once again, almost 20% of schools had more than half non-Catholic pupils and a slightly higher proportion (22%) had fewer than 10%. As in previous years, almost half of the schools had more than 30% non-Catholic pupils.

**Table 7: Distribution of non-Catholic Pupils in Maintained Catholic Schools and Colleges**

% non-Catholic pupils	<1	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80
Number of schools and colleges	101	359	335	294	308	261	198	128	63	26
% of schools and colleges	4.9	17.3	16.2	14.2	14.9	12.6	9.5	6.2	3.0	1.3

## Gender

29. The balance of boys and girls shows the same variation from the national pattern as has been noted previously. Girls outnumber boys very slightly in the secondary phase 11-16 by 51%/49%, which reverses the national situation. In the primary phase and post-16 Catholic schools follow the national trend, with higher proportions of boys in primary schools and of girls post-16. It has been suggested that the anomaly in the secondary phase may result from the existence of more single sex secondary schools for girls than for boys in some parts of the country and this seems a likely hypothesis.

## Withdrawal from Collective Worship

30. The number of pupils withdrawn from collective worship increased slightly but the proportion continued to be very small. Numbers reached double figures only in Birmingham (15), Liverpool (13) and Salford (42). The proportion of pupils in independent schools was also very low: 0.01% or 6 pupils.

**Table 8: Withdrawal from Collective Worship in Maintained Catholic Schools and Colleges**

	Phase	Number of pupils	% of pupils
England	Primary	103	0.03
	Secondary	5	0.00
	Tertiary	0	0.00
Wales	Primary	1	0.01
	Secondary	0	0.00
	Tertiary	0	0.00
England & Wales		109	0.01

## School Uniform

31. More than 99% of Catholic maintained and independent schools had a policy requiring the wearing of a school uniform. In 12 dioceses all the schools had such a policy and no diocese fell below 98%. The proportion of maintained schools making allowances for the needs of those of other religions continued to rise: 82% in England and 75% in Wales (77% and 70% in 2011). In several dioceses more than 90% made allowances and in no diocese was the proportion below 60%. In the independent sector the proportion had also risen, but remained lower than for maintained schools at 60%.

## Ethnicity

32. The DfE census showed that in England the proportion of pupils of minority ethnic origin, defined as those not in the white British category, continued to increase: to 27.6% in primary schools and 23.2% in secondary schools. In the Catholic sector proportions were higher: 33.5% in primary schools and 28.7% in secondary schools. The ethnic balance is predictably similar from year to year: Catholic schools have higher than average proportions in the white Irish, white other (which includes white Eastern European in the DfE census), mixed/dual, black/black British and other ethnic groups, and lower proportions in the Asian/Asian British categories. The proportions in the white other, mixed, Asian/Asian British and black/black British groups have all increased since 2011; proportions in the white Eastern European category have grown slowly (but more quickly in Wales) to just over 1.6%.
33. The rate of unclassified returns rose to 14.4% for the independent sector. This precludes confident generalisation, but it remains true as in previous years that the sector has smaller proportions from most minority groups but higher proportions in the white other and Chinese groups.



**Table 9A: Ethnicity of Pupils in Catholic Schools and Colleges**

Maintained schools and colleges	Number of pupils	% White British	% White Irish	% White Eastern European	% White other	% Traveller of Irish/ Gypsy/ Roma heritage	% Mixed/dual	% Asian/ Asian British	% Black/ Black British	% Chinese	% Other	% Not known
England	744944	67.4	1.6	1.6	5.3	0.3	5.2	6.3	9.0	0.4	2.1	1.0
Wales	29509	79.0	0.3	3.6	2.4	0.6	3.8	3.9	1.9	0.3	3.5	0.7
England & Wales	774472	67.8	1.6	1.7	5.2	0.3	5.1	6.2	8.8	0.4	2.1	1.0
Independent schools	39765	63.2	1.0	1.0	7.3	0	2.7	4.5	2.0	2.1	1.8	14.4

34. Analysis by phase emphasises the greater diversity of primary schools both nationally and in Catholic schools. As for 2011, Tables 9B and 9C include the national figures for comparison. Sixth form colleges were the most diverse institutions of all, with almost two-fifths of students from minority ethnic backgrounds, particularly the Asian/Asian British and the black/black British. The tertiary figures below also showed an increase in the proportion of students from Eastern Europe, from 0.2% in 2011 to 0.5% in 2012. This was an increase from 37 to 105 students, probably reflecting the increasing establishment of immigrant families from the first decade of the millennium. The tables do not give national average figures for sixth form colleges, since this form of analysis is not carried out.

**Table 9B: Ethnicity of Pupils in Catholic Maintained Schools and Colleges by Phase (England)**

Maintained schools and colleges	Number of pupils	% White British	% White Irish	% White Eastern European	% White other	% Traveller of Irish/ Gypsy/ Roma heritage	% Mixed/dual	% Asian/ Asian British	% Black/ Black British	% Chinese	% Other	% Not known
Catholic primary	410827	65.6	1.5	2.0	5.9	0.3	5.6	6.6	8.9	0.4	2.3	1.0
All primary		71.8	0.3		4.4*	0.4	4.8	10.3	5.4	0.4	1.6	0.7
Catholic secondary	310877	70.4	1.8	1.3	4.7	0.2	4.6	5.5	8.6	0.3	1.8	0.9
All secondary		75.7	0.4		3.6*	0.2	3.9	8.7	4.8	0.4	1.3	1.1
Tertiary	23290	59.9	0.9	0.5	2.1	0	4.1	11.7	17.5	1.0	1.9	0.5
Total	744944	67.4	1.6	1.6	5.3	0.3	5.2	6.3	9.0	0.4	2.1	1.0

\* This figure includes white Eastern European, since the national census does not identify this group separately.

35. Wales is much less diverse ethnically than England and Catholic schools reflected this. They also mirrored the national situation in showing a slow increase in the proportion of pupils from an ethnic minority background. It continued to be true, however, that Catholic schools were in fact much more diverse than average for Wales: in 2012 Catholic primary schools had on average 24% of pupils from ethnic minority groups (defined as those not in the white British category) compared to 9% nationally, and secondary schools had 16% compared to 7% nationally. Catholic schools in Wales had higher proportions than average in all the minority categories, including the Asian/Asian British. The national figures for Wales do not list white Eastern European separately, but it is clear from the table below that Catholic schools have a far higher proportion of these pupils than average.

**Table 9C: Ethnicity of Pupils in Catholic Maintained Schools and Colleges by Phase (Wales)**

Maintained schools and colleges	Number of pupils	% White British	% White Irish	% White Eastern European	% White other	% Traveller of Irish/Gypsy/Roma heritage	% Mixed/dual	% Asian/Asian British	% Black/Black British	% Chinese	% Other	% Not known
Catholic primary	14832	75.1	0.4	4.8	2.7	1.1	3.8	4.7	2.1	0.3	4.3	0.8
All primary	192378	90.3	0	0	1.9*	0.3	2.4	2.3	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.8
Catholic secondary	13315	83.4	0.1	2.7	2.3	0.2	3.6	2.6	1.2	0.3	2.9	0.4
All secondary	198015	92.0	0	0	1.6*	0.1	1.9	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.9	1.0
Tertiary	1362	75.2	0	0	0	0	5.7	9.0	6.0	1.2	1.1	1.8
Total	29509	79.0	0.3	3.6	2.4	0.6	3.8	3.9	1.9	0.3	3.5	0.7

\* This figure includes white Irish and white Eastern European

36. Liverpool was the least diverse amongst the dioceses, with 91% white British pupils. Hexham & Newcastle was similar with 89% in this category, and Lancaster, Middlesbrough, Plymouth and Shrewsbury all had around 85-86%. The most diverse dioceses, as in previous years, were Westminster (36% white British), Southwark (40%), Northampton (45%) and Brentwood (50%). All but Brentwood had fewer in the white British grouping than in 2011.
37. Numbers of pupils in the white Eastern European category have continued to grow slowly in England and rather faster in Wales, where the 1067 pupils formed 3.6% of the school population. Numbers were highest in Westminster, where the 4,206 pupils were 4.8% of the diocesan total. In Southwark the 1,537 pupils in this category were 2.3% of the total. In Brentwood the number was 1038, making 2.9% of the total. Appendix 2.3 gives the complete data for all the dioceses.

### Free School Meals

38. The national census for England showed that proportions of pupils known to be eligible for and claiming free school meals (FSM) increased slightly in state maintained schools in all phases. In primary schools the average was 18.1% (18.0% in 2010), and in secondary schools (including years 16-19) 14.8%, (14.6% in 2010). The figures from the CES Census for Catholic schools were 15.3% primary and 14.1% secondary. As in previous years, the figures for Catholic schools are below the national averages: only slightly in the secondary sector but more significantly in the primary sector. Previous digests have raised this discrepancy, which seems to contradict other measures of disadvantage (see Appendix 4), and further scrutiny is in progress to elucidate this matter.
39. In Wales the figures for Catholic schools were 17.4% in primary schools and 16.1% in secondary schools, slightly below the national average for primary schools but slightly above for secondary schools.

**Table 10A: Proportion of Pupils Eligible for Free School Meals<sup>10</sup>**

Maintained schools	Number of pupils	Number eligible for FSM	% eligible for FSM (national average in brackets)
England	721704	106428	14.7(16.8)
Wales	28147	4712	16.7 (17.7)
England & Wales	749851	111140	14.8
Independent schools	39765	243	0.6

**Table 10B: Proportion of Pupils Eligible for Free School Meals by Phase**

Maintained primary schools	Number of pupils	Number eligible for FSM	% eligible for FSM (national average in brackets)
England	410827	62698	15.3 (18.1)
Wales	14832	2575	17.4(18.8)
England & Wales	425659	65273	15.3

Maintained secondary schools	Number of pupils	Number eligible for FSM/EMA	% eligible for FSM/EMA (national average in brackets)
England	310877	43730	14.1(14.8)
Wales	13315	2137	16.1(15.8)
England & Wales	324192	45867	14.2

Sixth form colleges	Number of students	Number eligible for FSM/EMA	% eligible for FSM/EMA
England	23290	4847	20.8
Wales	1362	713	52.4
England & Wales	24652	5560	22.6

40. The most striking change revealed by the phase analysis was the reduction of support for post-16 students. The figure for sixth form colleges was less than half the figure for 2011 - 20.8% in 2012 compared to 49.9% in 2011.
41. Diocesan analysis shows generally small variations from 2011. Salford was once again the most disadvantaged on this measure with 20% FSM, but this was lower than the 23.5% reported in 2010. Arundel & Brighton with 6.1% was the least disadvantaged on this measure. The figure for Clifton in 2011 was unaccountably high but the 10% reported in 2012 was more consistent with previous years. Conversely the figure for Lancaster, frequently around 18-19%, declined to around 15% for no apparent reason. Figures for all dioceses are in Appendix 2.2.
42. Last year's Digest incorporated data from the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI), which showed that on this measure of disadvantage Catholic schools had above average figures in both primary and secondary phases. Figures from the index for January 2012 are presented in Appendix 4. The tables show that pupils in Catholic schools were disproportionately present in the areas of greatest hardship.

<sup>10</sup>Sixth form colleges are omitted from this table to allow comparison with national schools data.

## Looked after Children

43. The proportion of looked after children in Catholic schools increased for the fourth year running, to 0.38% of the total population of pupils (from 0.36% in 2011 and 0.35% in 2010). This seems to be in line with the national increase, but the up to date official national figures were not published at the time of producing this document and indeed true comparisons with national data are difficult to make, since the proportion of the total in education is not easy to distinguish.
44. In Wales, Catholic schools also showed an increase, from 0.57% in 2011 to 0.64% in 2012.

**Table 11: Looked after Children in Catholic Schools**

Maintained schools and colleges	Number of looked after children	% of looked after children
England	2802	0.38
Wales	190	0.64
England & Wales	2992	0.39
Independent schools	81	0.2

## Special Educational Needs

45. The 2012 national census for England reported 1.6% of children in maintained primary and secondary schools with statements of special educational needs (SEN), a slight decrease from the 1.7% in 2011. The reduction was concentrated in secondary schools: in fact both the number of primary pupils with statements and their proportion of the total actually increased slightly, but not sufficiently to counter the decrease in the secondary phase. The proportions of pupils assessed as having special needs but not requiring a statement continued to reduce nationally, by 0.8% at primary level and 1.1% at secondary.
46. In Wales the proportion of pupils in mainstream schools with statements remained constant at about 2%, while the proportion without statements increased very slightly to 19.4%.
47. As in previous years, Catholic schools in both England and Wales had slightly lower proportions overall in both categories (but note below the difference for secondary age children with statement).

**Table 12A: Proportion of Pupils with Special Educational Needs<sup>11</sup>**

Maintained schools	Number of pupils	% SEN with statements (national figure in brackets)	% SEN without statements (national figure in brackets)
England	721704	1.5(1.6)	16.0(17.6)
Wales	28147	1.4(2.0)	18.4(19.4)
England & Wales	749851	1.5	16.2
Independent schools	39765	2.7	11.5

<sup>11</sup>To give a fair comparison, sixth form colleges have been omitted from this table. The national figures are for those pupils in maintained primary and secondary schools, excluding special schools, Pupil Referral Units etc.

48. Nationally in England secondary schools had higher proportions than primary schools in both groups. In Wales secondary schools had higher proportions than primary schools with statements but slightly lower proportions without statements. In both countries Catholic schools mirrored this primary/secondary pattern, but with slightly lower proportions than average, except for statemented children in secondary schools where Catholic schools had virtually identical proportions.
49. The high figure for pupils with statements in independent schools is in large part owing to the inclusion of the nine non-maintained special schools in this group. The proportion of pupils in independent schools without statements has remained consistently around 11% since 2007.

**Table 12B: Proportion of Pupils with SEN by Phase**

Maintained primary schools	Number of pupils	% SEN with statements (national figure in brackets)	% SEN without statements (national figure in brackets)
England	410827	1.1(1.4)	15.7(17.1)
Wales	14832	0.9(1.5)	19.1(20.1)
England & Wales	425659	1.1	15.8

Maintained secondary schools	Number of pupils	% with SEN with statements (national figure in brackets)	% with SEN without statements (national figure in brackets)
England	310877	1.9 (1.9)	16.3 (18.3)
Wales	13315	2.0(2.6)	17.7(18.6)
England & Wales	324192	1.9	16.4

Sixth form colleges	Number of students	% with SEN with statements	% with SEN without statements
England	23290	1.7	5.0
Wales	1362	0	2.8
England & Wales	24652	1.6	4.5

50. Figures for the dioceses for this aspect do not show much variation from year to year. East Anglia and Plymouth had the highest proportions with statements at around 2% or above. Hexham & Newcastle and Middlesbrough had the smallest proportions, both around 1%, and Nottingham had almost the same at 1.1%. Details for the dioceses can be found in Appendix 2.2.

### Post-16 Retention

51. This aspect of the Census showed little variation from 2011: about 43% of pupils in England were known to have continued post-16 in a Catholic setting, the figure for Wales being 46%. The success of the sector in retaining students in the Catholic sector beyond the compulsory school leaving age is in fact impossible to measure accurately, since the organisation of post-16 education varies so greatly across the country. This is one reason why the diocesan figures vary enormously, largely reflecting differences in the organisation of post-16 education with consequent variation in the ease of collecting information, rather than actual differences in retention.
52. However, for individual dioceses comparisons from year to year may be illuminating: for example, reported rates have declined for Leeds (often the most successful in previous years)

recording an average 46% compared to previous 69% and for Hallam with 31% compared to 49% in 2011. The difference for Leeds may be more apparent than real, since the proportions staying in the same schools remained constant, the variation reflecting lack of data from possible other destinations. For Hallam the decline was almost entirely in the proportions staying on into year 12 in the same schools, the reasons for which are more usefully explored at diocesan level. Brentwood, Cardiff and Westminster continued above the average at around 50%. The lowest rates, all around 30%, were in Lancaster, Portsmouth and Salford, with Wrexham lowest at 24%. The low figure for Salford exemplifies the need to treat these results with caution: the low rate of staying on in the same schools reflects the existence of four successful Catholic sixth form colleges in the diocese, but the 11-16 schools may not be in a position to record the destinations of their leavers.

53. Retention in independent schools was around 60% in total, rather higher than the 56% reported in 2011 but close to the figure for previous years.

**Table 13: Post-16 Retention**

	Pupils in Y11 in 2011	% pupils in Y11 who returned to school in Y12	% pupils in Y11 known to enrol in another Catholic school or college in Y12
England	52912	35.7	7.8
Wales	2222	35.0	11.1
England & Wales	55134	35.7	7.9
Independent	3390	57.8	2.4

## THE STAFF

### Leadership Teams

54. The proportion of headship vacancies in primary schools increased slightly, from 3.6% in 2011 to 3.8% in 2012 (3.3% in 2010). This figure is however still lower than the levels for 2007-9. The small number of primary schools in many dioceses means that generalisations at diocesan level are generally not reliable. Of the larger dioceses Leeds had the most vacancies (8 out of 80 schools). Overall the average time to fill a vacancy was two terms.
55. At deputy/assistant level the proportion of vacancies decreased to 4.3%, lower even than in 2011 which recorded the lowest proportion since digests have been published. The average time to fill a vacancy was two terms at deputy level but only one term at assistant level. The comparatively small number of schools in Wales makes generalisation hazardous: this year's data shows more vacancies proportionally in Wales than in England at headship and deputy level, but data for 2011 showed the reverse.
56. At secondary level the proportion of headship vacancies in England increased to 4.1%: 13 vacancies, of which 10 occurred in only three dioceses. Liverpool reported four and Hallam and Hexham & Newcastle three each. Fourteen English dioceses had no vacancies at all. In Wales only one vacancy was recorded, in Wrexham diocese, but the number of secondary schools in Wales is too small to draw conclusions from the data. On average, vacancies were filled in a single term.



57. Vacancies at second tier level have also increased, to 12.8%; the figure for deputy headship vacancies was almost identical to 2011, but the number at assistant headship level increased substantially, from 8 in 2011 to 26 in 2012. The increase was mainly owing to higher numbers in three dioceses: Clifton with five and Hallam and Liverpool with six each. Deputy headship posts took on average two terms to fill; for assistant headship the average time was one term.
58. The status of the National Professional Qualification for Headship (NPQH) has changed since the previous Census was undertaken. The qualification is no longer compulsory for first time applicants for headship, though both the DfE and the National College state that in a revised form it will continue to be highly valued and subsidised by government. Uncertainties about the future of the NPQH may be a factor underlying the returns for this part of the Census. The figures showed an increase in the proportion holding the qualification in primary schools but a slight decrease in the proportion undertaking it. In the secondary phase both figures decreased slightly. Changes in the numbers involved are as follows: in primary schools 1783 holders and 168 candidates, compared to 1515 holders and 205 candidates in 2011; in secondary schools 831 holders and 52 candidates, compared to 853 and 59 in 2011.

**Table 14A: Primary Schools: Vacancies, NPQH and Gender**

Maintained primary schools	Number of schools responding	% headship vacancies	% deputy or assistant vacancies	% Catholic with NPQH	% not Catholic with NPQH	% Catholic taking NPQH	% not Catholic taking NPQH	Gender of heads %F/%M
England	1646	3.7	4.3	7.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	72/28
Wales	75	5.3	5.3	7.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	58/42
England & Wales	1702	3.8	4.3	7.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	71/29

**Table 14B: Secondary Schools: Vacancies, NPQH and Gender**

Maintained secondary schools	Number of schools responding	% headship vacancies	% deputy or assistant vacancies	% Catholic with NPQH	% not Catholic with NPQH	% Catholic taking NPQH	% not Catholic taking NPQH	Gender of heads %F/%M
England	321	4.1	13.1	3.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	33/67
Wales	16	6.3	6.3	3.1	0.4	0.2	0	27/73
England & Wales	337	4.2	12.8	3.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	33/67

59. The balance of women and men in primary headships shifted slightly in favour of women. The change was slight, from 70/30 to 71/29, but it is worth noting that in 2007 the ratio was 65/35. In secondary schools there was no significant change: as in 2011, women held one-third of headships and men two-thirds. As in previous years, Wales had proportionately more men than England in headship in both phases.
60. At second tier level, the predominance of women in primary schools continued to be more pronounced than for headship: for deputy head posts 81% female/19% male and for assistant posts 89% female/11% male. The proportions were virtually identical for England and Wales. In secondary schools the ratios for deputy headship were 45% female/55% male and for assistant headship 50% female/50% male. These proportions have changed little since 2009 and the

higher proportions of women at this level have not led to an increase in the proportion of women heads.

61. More information about the various aspects of leadership for each diocese can be found in Appendices 3.1 and 3.2.

### Catholicity

62. The overall proportion of Catholic teachers in maintained schools was 55%, slightly below the 56% recorded in 2011 and continuing the slow decrease from the 58% reported in 2007. In Wales the figure was 57%, as in 2011. The proportion of teachers with the Catholic Certificate in Religious Studies (CCRS) or equivalent qualification was 17%, as in 2011, and once again the figure for Wales was slightly higher at almost 20%. Just over one third of teachers in Catholic independent schools were Catholic and slightly below 5% held the CCRS.
63. Salford and Liverpool were once again the dioceses with the highest proportion of Catholic teachers: 64% and 63% respectively. Hexham & Newcastle and Leeds both had just below 60%. As in 2011, in eight dioceses the proportion fell below half, the lowest being East Anglia and Plymouth with 39%. In England Liverpool (28%) and Salford (23%) also had the highest proportion holding the CCRS, and in Wales Menevia and Wrexham had 25%. More details about Catholicity and CCRS holders in the dioceses can be found in Appendix 3.3.
64. The Census also records those teachers who hold or are studying for a master's degree in leadership of a Catholic school. In 2012 217 teachers held a relevant master's degree and another 134 were studying for one. The total of around 350 teachers is rather lower than the 400 reported in 2011, but comparable to previous years.

**Table 15A: Catholicity and the Catholic Certificate in Religious Studies**

Maintained schools and colleges	Number of teachers	% of Catholic teachers	Number of staff with CCRS	% with CCRS
England	45607	55.0	7544	16.5
Wales	1635	56.6	323	19.8
England & Wales	47242	55.0	7867	16.7
Independent schools	5194	34.1	307	5.9

65. Analysis by phase shows the same pattern as in previous years: higher proportions of Catholics and CCRS holders in primary schools than secondary and lowest of all in sixth form colleges. The figures were close to those for 2011, except for the sixth form college figure for England - 35% - which was clearly lower than the 38% in 2011.



Table 15B: Catholicity and CCRS by Phase

Maintained primary schools	Number of teachers	% of Catholic teachers	Number of staff with CCRS	% with CCRS
England	21271	67.8	5886	27.7
Wales	715	78.2	258	36.1
England & Wales	21986	68.1	6144	28.0

Maintained secondary schools	Number of teachers	% of Catholic teachers	Number of staff with CCRS	% with CCRS
England	22749	44.4	1601	7.0
Wales	842	40.7	61	7.2
England & Wales	23591	44.3	1662	7.1

Sixth form colleges	Number of teachers	% of Catholic teachers	Number of staff with CCRS	% with CCRS
England	1587	34.7	57	3.6
Wales	78	30.8	4	5.1
England & Wales	1665	34.5	61	3.7

### Religious Education Teaching

66. Analysis by phase of education is more meaningful than considering the overall figures, since the position of the subject is so different in the different phases. The decline in the proportion of specialists in primary schools has continued, though the proportion has always been very small, so that this does not signal any dramatic change. The proportion of teachers teaching some RE also continued to decline slightly (In England 71% in 2010, 69% in 2011), more or less in step with the proportion of Catholic teachers. Proportions in all categories were higher in Wales than in England, which reflects the higher proportions of Catholic teachers, but the trend also appeared to be downwards. The number of schools where some RE is taught by Teaching Assistants (TA) has changed little: slightly fewer in England, rather more in Wales.
67. In the secondary phase the figures have reversed the apparent decline in 2010 and 2011, being close to the figures for 2007-9. This might suggest reporting anomalies in the last two years. The number of schools where at least one class is taught by a TA has increased slightly but remains very small. Returns from sixth form colleges have been more complete than in most previous years and show proportions similar to but slightly below secondary schools. This probably reflects the lower proportion of curriculum time devoted to RE in the colleges.
68. As in previous years, for independent schools figures for the proportions of specialist teachers and those teaching 50% or more were closely comparable to the maintained sector, but only half as many teachers taught the subject. It seems likely that more specialist teaching occurs in all through schools, which constitute one third of independent schools.

Table 16: Numbers and Percentages of Teachers of RE by Phase

Maintained primary schools	Number of teachers	Number of specialist RE teachers	% of specialist RE teachers	Number of staff teaching RE	% of staff teaching RE	Number of staff teaching RE for >50%	% of staff teaching RE for >50%	Schools where at least one class taken by TAs
England	21271	711	3.3	14273	67.1	195	0.9	151
Wales	715	29	4.1	574	80.3	13	1.8	12
England & Wales	21986	740	3.4	14847	67.5	208	1.0	163

Maintained secondary schools	Number of teachers	Number of specialist RE teachers	% of specialist RE teachers	Number of staff teaching RE	% of staff teaching RE	Number of staff teaching RE for >50%	% of staff teaching RE for >50%	Schools where at least one class taken by TAs
England	22749	1549	6.8	2055	9.0	1421	6.3	16
Wales	842	62	7.4	82	9.7	49	5.8	0
England & Wales	23591	1611	6.83	2137	9.1	1470	6.2	16

Sixth form colleges	Number of teachers	Number of specialist RE teachers	% of specialist RE teachers	Number of staff teaching RE	% of staff teaching RE	Number of staff teaching RE for >50%	% of staff teaching RE for >50%	Schools where at least one class taken by TAs
England	1587	74	4.7	153	9.6	69	4.4	1
Wales	78	7	9.0	8	10.3	5	6.4	0
England & Wales	1665	81	4.9	161	9.7	74	4.4	1

## Ethnicity

Table 17: Ethnicity of teachers in Catholic Schools and Colleges

Maintained schools and colleges	Number of teachers	% White British	% White Irish	% White Eastern European	% White other	% Traveller of Irish/ Gypsy/ Roma heritage	% Mixed/ dual	% Asian/ Asian British	% Black/ Black British	% Chinese	% Other	% Not known
England	45607	83.3	5.7	1.0	3.1	0.1	0.7	1.7	1.8	0.1	0.5	2.0
Wales	1635	89.9	1.7	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.6
England & Wales	47242	83.5	5.6	1.0	3.1	0.1	0.7	1.6	1.8	0.1	0.5	2.1
Independent	5194	71.9	2.4	0.8	4.5	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	17.9

69. The national School Workforce Census (SWF) for England (November 2011) showed 93.6% of teachers in the various ‘white’ groups, the other significant groupings being Asian/Asian British (3.0%), black/black British (1.8%), mixed/dual (0.9%) and ‘other’ (0.7%). The ethnic composition of the teaching force in Catholic schools, as summarised above, broadly mirrors the national picture, except that there were proportionally fewer teachers of Asian/Asian British origin in Catholic schools. However, the proportion of these teachers has progressively increased in Catholic schools from 1.2% in 2007 to 1.7% in 2012. Catholic schools mirrored the national picture in that primary schools tended to be less ethnically diverse in their staffing than secondary schools. In one other respect Catholic schools differed from schools nationally, in that a consistent 5% of teachers claimed Irish ethnicity, more than double the national figure.
70. One group (not singled out in the national survey) has continued to grow slowly: this was the white Eastern European group, rising to just under 1% (0.6% in 2010) and numbering 453 teachers nationally. The figures for Wales show a less diverse teaching force than in England, as might be expected, though the high ‘not known’ return hinders secure conclusions. National comparisons are not possible since up to date figures were not yet available for Wales.
71. Staff ethnicity figures do not vary much from year to year. Most dioceses were within 5% above or below the average of around 93% in the ‘white’ categories. Those with the lowest proportions were Southwark and Westminster with 86%. These two dioceses, together with Brentwood and Birmingham, accounted for the majority of teachers in the mixed/dual, black/black British category and Asian/Asian British groups. Full details for the dioceses can be found in Appendix 3.4.
72. As is the case nationally, leadership teams in Catholic schools were less diverse than in the teaching body as a whole, having lower proportions in all the minority categories apart from white Irish (much higher) and white Eastern European, where the proportion was fractionally higher - 1.1% compared to 1.0%. The numbers in the main non-white categories were 26 in the mixed/dual group (26 in 2011), 32 in the Asian/Asian British group (41 in 2011) and 45 in the black/black British group (43 in 2011). The numbers from the Asian and black groups were slightly lower than the national proportions in the SWF, though comparisons with the national data from the SWF are not straightforward in this field and should be made cautiously.

**Table 18: Ethnicity of Leadership Teams in Catholic Schools and Colleges**

Maintained schools and colleges	Number in leadership teams	% White British	% White Irish	% White Eastern European	% White other	% Traveller of Irish/Gypsy/Roma heritage	% Mixed/dual	% Asian/Asian British	% Black/Black British	% Chinese	% Other	% Not known
England	5709	85.3	9.2	1.1	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.8
Wales	214	84.1	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1
England & Wales	5923	85.3	8.9	1.1	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.3
Independent	462	83.6	4.8	0.2	3.0	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	8.2

73. The number of heads from groups apart from the white British and white Irish rose again, to 70 in all: most strikingly in the white Eastern European group to 31 (18 in 2011). In other categories figures were white other 22 (23 in 2011), Traveller 1 (2), mixed/dual 5 (5), Asian 4 (3), black 4 (6) and other 3 (4). Nationally (in England) 97.6% of heads came from the white groupings and the figure for Catholic schools is a little higher, but once again comparisons with the SWF are not secure.

74. In Wales the lack of diversity compared to the whole teaching body is even more striking than in England, though the higher 'not known' rate undermines any conclusions. This is also true for the independent school figures.

### Education Support Staff

75. The national SWF survey for England showed that the number of teachers increased slowly from 2000 to 2011 but fell slightly in 2011-12. The number of teaching assistants and other classroom based support staff mushroomed over the same period and continued to grow into 2011-12. The ratio of support staff to teachers has consequently continued to increase, to an overall ratio for all publicly funded schools of about 0.5 support staff for each teacher (around 0.7 in primary schools and 0.3 in secondary schools). However, changes in the collection of data nationally mean that direct comparisons of the Catholic Census figures with national figures are not meaningful for this year. For this reason only comparisons with provision for previous years within the Catholic sector are made in this section.
76. In Wales also the total number of teaching staff decreased slightly in 2011-12: a tiny increase in the primary phase and a more substantial reduction in the secondary phase. The number of support staff continued to grow: very significantly in the primary phase (by about 7%) and by 1% in the secondary phase. The ratio of ESS to teachers has therefore increased in both phases (from 1.1 primary to 1.14, and from 0.5 secondary to 0.6, using the national census figures). However, because of uncertainties about the comparability of categories of staff included in ESS, comparisons for Wales also in the tables below are with previous figures for the Catholic sector in Wales.

**Table 19A: Proportion and Catholicity of Education Support Staff**

Maintained schools and colleges	Number of teachers	Number of ESS	Ratio of ESS to teachers (2011 figure in brackets)	% Catholic ESS
England	45607	36062	0.79(0.77)	50.4%
Wales	1635	1151	0.70(0.65)	46.2%
England & Wales	47242	37213	0.79 (0.76)	50.3%
Independent	5194	1889	0.36 (0.36)	28.4

77. Comparison with previous years indicates a gradual improvement in support in Catholic maintained schools in both England and Wales. As in previous years about half of the support staff was Catholic, though slightly less than half in Wales. The ratio of ESS to teachers was lower in independent schools than in maintained schools, but remained consistent with 2011.
78. The most generously provided dioceses were Plymouth (1.2) and Northampton (1.0), and the least well provided was Hexham & Newcastle with 0.5. Once again Westminster had the highest proportion of Catholic ESS at 62%, followed by Liverpool and Salford, both with 57%, but these figures are slightly lower than in 2011, when for Westminster the proportion was 63%, for Liverpool 59% and Salford 58%. In Plymouth the proportion was 29% of Catholic ESS, and East Anglia had slightly more at 33%, and once again these figures were lower than in 2011: 32% for Plymouth and 36% for East Anglia.
79. Primary schools were twice as well provided overall as secondary schools, which replicates the position of previous years and parallels the national situation. The ratio in both primary and secondary schools has increased slightly since 2011. The figure for sixth form colleges in England was identical to 2011, thus confirming the reduction noted in the last Digest. For sixth form colleges in Wales the figure was also identical to that for 2011, but in this case the figure

consolidates the improvement noted in 2011. ESS in primary schools were more likely to be Catholic than in secondary schools or sixth form colleges, repeating the pattern of previous years. The figures for primary and secondary schools are very similar to 2011 but for sixth form colleges the proportion of Catholic ESS has decreased.

**Table 19B: Proportion and Catholicity of Education Support Staff by Phase**

Maintained primary schools	Number of teachers	Number of ESS	Ratio of ESS to teachers (2011 figure in brackets)	% Catholic ESS
England	21271	23999	1.13 (1.10)	58.3
Wales	715	769	1.08 (1.0)	54.1
England & Wales	21986	24768	1.13	58.2

Maintained secondary schools	Number of teachers	Number of ESS	Ratio of ESS to teachers (2011 figure in brackets)	% Catholic ESS
England	22749	11441	0.50 (0.49)	34.5
Wales	842	351	0.42 (0.38)	30.8
England & Wales	23591	11792	0.50	34.4

Sixth form colleges	Number of teachers	Number of ESS	Ratio of ESS to teachers (2011 figure in brackets)	% Catholic ESS
England	1587	622	0.39 (0.39)	36.8
Wales	78	31	0.40 (0.4)	25.8
England & Wales	1665	653	0.39	36.3

# APPENDICES

## 1.1 Numbers of Catholic Schools and Colleges by Governance: England and Wales

Status	Number of schools and colleges
Academy	45
Foundation	1
Non-maintained special	9
Independent	130
Sixth form college with a religious character	15
Voluntary aided	2055
Voluntary (Guernsey)	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2257</b>

## 1.2 Numbers of Catholic Schools and Colleges by Diocese: England and Wales

Diocese	Maintained					Independent				Overall Total
	Number of primary schools	Number of secondary schools	Number of colleges	Number of all through schools	Total number of maintained schools and colleges	Number of primary schools	Number of secondary schools	Number of all through schools	Total number of independent schools	
Arundel & Brighton	54	11	0	0	65	7	5	6	18	83
Birmingham	203	36	0	0	239	4	2	4	10	249
Brentwood	66	17	0	0	83	6	0	2	8	91
Cardiff	44	10	1	0	55	1	0	1	2	57
Clifton	54	8	1	0	63	4	5	1	10	73
East Anglia	20	6	0	0	26	2	0	2	4	30
Hallam	41	7	0	0	48	2	1	0	3	51
Hexham & Newcastle	136	24	0	0	160	0	0	0	0	160
Lancaster	70	11	1	0	82	1	0	1	2	84
Leeds	80	14	1	0	95	0	0	1	1	96
Liverpool	186	37	2	0	225	2	1	3	6	231
Menevia	18	3	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	21
Middlesbrough	46	8	0	0	54	1	1	0	2	56
Northampton	36	7	0	1	44	2	0	1	3	47
Nottingham	69	16	0	0	85	1	0	2	2	88
Plymouth	33	4	0	0	37	1	2	2	5	42
Portsmouth	46	10	0	0	56	9	8	5	22	78
Salford	166	31	4	0	201	3	1	3	7	208
Shrewsbury	86	19	1	0	106	5	0	1	6	112
Southwark	127	31	2	1	161	6	1	2	9	170
Westminster	155	38	2	0	195	8	2	7	17	212
Wrexham	14	3	0	0	17	0	0	1	1	18
<b>England</b>	<b>1677</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>2166</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2118</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>2257</b>

### 1.3 Joint Schools

Name of School	Location	Diocese
St Bede's School (secondary)	Redhill, Surrey	Arundel & Brighton
The Bishops' RC and C of E Primary School	Chelmsford	Brentwood
All Saints Academy (former Christ College) (secondary)	Cheltenham	Clifton
All Saints Inter-Church Primary School	March, Cambridgeshire	East Anglia
St Bede's Inter-Church School (secondary)	Cambridge	East Anglia
Emmaus Catholic and C of E Primary School	Sheffield	Hallam
St Joseph's Catholic and C of E Primary School	Staveley	Hallam
St Michael's Catholic and C of E High School	Barnsley	Hallam
Christ the King Learning Centre (secondary)	Knowsley	Liverpool
Emmaus C of E and Catholic Primary School	Liverpool	Liverpool
Faith Primary School (RC/C of E)	Liverpool	Liverpool
The Academy of St Francis of Assisi (secondary)	Liverpool	Liverpool
Enterprise South Liverpool Academy (secondary)	Liverpool	Liverpool
Hope Academy	St Helens	Liverpool
Hope Primary School	Knowsley	Liverpool
St Francis Xavier's RC/C of E School (secondary)	Richmond, North Yorkshire	Middlesbrough
St Andrew's College	Cleethorpes	Nottingham
St Cuthbert Mayne RC and C of E School (secondary)	Torquay, Devon	Plymouth
St Edward's RC/C of E School (secondary)	Poole, Dorset	Plymouth
Trinity School (all-age independent school)	Teignmouth, Devon	Plymouth
Christ the King Joint Catholic and C of E College	Newport, Isle of Wight	Portsmouth
St Edward's Royal Free Ecumenical Middle School (9-13 deemed secondary)	Windsor	Portsmouth
St Francis Catholic and C of E primary school	Ventnor, Isle of Wight	Portsmouth
Holy Family RC and C of E College (secondary)	Rochdale	Salford
Christ the King (primary)	Macclesfield	Shrewsbury
The Holy Spirit (primary) School	Wirral	Shrewsbury
Alderley Edge School for Girls (all-age independent school)	Cheshire	Shrewsbury
St Chad's Catholic and C of E joint faith High School	Runcorn	Shrewsbury
St Joseph's Catholic and Anglican High School	Wrexham	Wrexham

## 1.4 Sixth Form Colleges

Name	Number on roll	Diocese
St David's	1362	Cardiff
St Brendan's	1569	Clifton
Cardinal Newman	2424	Lancaster
Notre Dame	1576	Leeds
Carmel	1660	Liverpool
St John Rigby	1203	Liverpool
Holy Cross	1898	Salford
Xaverian	1877	Salford
St Mary's	1324	Salford
Loreto	2234	Salford
Aquinas	1956	Shrewsbury
St Francis Xavier	1357	Southwark
Christ the King	2105	Southwark
St Dominic's	912	Westminster
St Charles	1159	Westminster

## 1.5 Non-maintained Special Schools

Name	Number of pupils	Diocese
St Dominic's, Hambledon	77	Arundel & Brighton
St Joseph's, Cranleigh	73	Arundel & Brighton
St John's, Woodford Bridge	101	Brentwood
St Rose's, Stroud	58	Clifton
St John's, Boston Spa	77	Leeds
St Vincent's	37	Liverpool
St John Vianney	88	Salford
Field Heath House, Uxbridge	59	Westminster
St Elizabeth's Hertfordshire	47	Westminster



## 2.1 Numbers of Pupils according to Diocese

	Number of pupils in primary schools responding	Number of pupils in secondary schools responding	Number of pupils in colleges responding	Number of pupils in all through schools responding	Number of pupils in schools and colleges responding	Number of pupils from Census and Edubase
Arundel & Brighton	14406	12692	0	0	27098	27098
Birmingham	46001	34238	0	0	80239	83368
Brentwood	19106	16353	0	0	35459	37801
Cardiff	8861	8443	1362	0	18666	18892
Clifton	11042	6809	1569	0	19420	20773
East Anglia	4526	5104	0	0	9630	9630
Hallam	8797	7824	0	0	16621	16621
Hexham & Newcastle	27527	25606	0	0	53133	53133
Lancaster	12781	9107	2424	0	24312	24312
Leeds	18689	14214	1576	0	34479	34479
Liverpool	45239	31294	2863	0	79396	86947
Menevia	3173	2752	0	0	5925	5925
Middlesbrough	9965	6980	0	0	16945	16945
Northampton	11784	6818	0	0	18602	19027
Nottingham	16493	12286	0	0	28779	29826
Plymouth	6090	2871	0	0	8961	9946
Portsmouth	12788	9622	0	0	22410	22410
Salford	39512	27295	7333	0	74140	75046
Shrewsbury	20533	16699	1992	0	39224	41310
Southwark	37313	26959	3462	1137	67734	69136
Westminster	48235	38106	2071	0	88412	88412
Wrexham	2798	2120	0	0	4918	4918
<b>England</b>	<b>410827</b>	<b>310877</b>	<b>23290</b>	<b>1137</b>	<b>744994</b>	<b>766220</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>14832</b>	<b>13315</b>	<b>1362</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29509</b>	<b>29735</b>
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>425659</b>	<b>324192</b>	<b>24652</b>	<b>1137</b>	<b>774503</b>	<b>795955</b>

## 2.2 Catholicity, Free School Meals, Special Educational Needs and Looked after Children according to Diocese

Diocese	Number of pupils*	% Catholic pupils primary	% Catholic pupils secondary	% Eligible for FSM	% SEN with statement	% SEN no statement	% Looked after children
Arundel & Brighton	27098	80	67	6.1	1.57	14.4	0.30
Birmingham	83368	63	64	17.4	1.63	17.1	0.32
Brentwood	37801	83	77	10.5	1.49	13.7	0.25
Cardiff	18892	65	60	19.9	1.19	17.2	0.60
Clifton	20773	62	77	9.8	1.29	11.6	0.37
East Anglia	9630	68	60	9.3	2.23	13.2	0.28
Hallam	16621	53	61	11.9	1.44	16.9	0.34
Hexham & Newcastle	53133	67	66	12.8	1.03	13.6	0.39
Lancaster	24312	60	59	14.5	1.96	14.3	0.51
Leeds	34479	68	69	14.2	1.31	16.5	0.51
Liverpool	86947	79	81	18.5	1.17	17.6	0.49
Menevia	5925	64	50	16.0	1.65	17.7	0.71
Middlesbrough	16945	62	64	17.5	1.06	15.0	0.34
Northampton	19027	72	77	10.2	1.54	16.5	0.27
Nottingham	29826	63	62	11.3	1.10	15.9	0.22
Plymouth	9946	44	40	12.4	1.98	17.7	0.45
Portsmouth	22410	71	57	9.4	1.39	14.7	0.28
Salford	75046	76	71	20.2	1.78	14.8	0.55
Shrewsbury	41310	73	68	15.3	1.24	13.8	0.58
Southwark	69136	79	69	14.8	1.58	17.6	0.28
Westminster	88412	90	81	16.9	1.55	15.7	0.26
Wrexham	4918	61	48	15.5	1.57	18.4	0.73
<b>England</b>	<b>766220</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>0.38</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>29735</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>0.64</b>
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>795955</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>0.39</b>

\* The totals include sfcs, hence the difference from table 10A above.

## 2.3 Ethnicity of Pupils according to Diocese

	Number of pupils	% White British	% White Irish	% White Eastern European	% White other	% Traveller of Irish/ Gypsy/ Roma heritage	% Mixed/ Dual	% Asian/ Asian British	% Black/ Black British	% Chinese	% other ethnic group	% Not known
Arundel & Brighton	27098	71.8	1.7	0.0	9.6	0.1	6.1	5.9	2.4	0.3	1.0	1.0
Birmingham	80239	65.5	2.0	0.0	4.8	0.2	5.8	10.0	7.8	0.4	1.8	1.0
Brentwood	35459	50.1	1.7	2.9	3.3	0.1	6.8	7.6	22.6	0.3	3.1	1.4
Cardiff	18666	78.4	0.2	3.1	2.6	0.5	4.4	4.3	2.4	0.4	3.1	0.8
Clifton	19420	71.4	1.1	3.1	5.4	0.4	4.9	8.1	3.4	0.4	1.0	1.0
East Anglia	9630	63.5	1.6	2.9	8.4	0.3	7.1	7.5	2.6	0.3	3.3	2.7
Hallam	16621	79.6	0.8	1.1	3.3	0.6	4.1	3.2	5.5	0.2	0.7	0.9
Hexham & Newcastle	53133	88.7	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.4	1.6	4.1	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.5
Lancaster	24312	85.7	0.2	0.3	3.4	0.8	2.3	6.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Leeds	34479	71.8	0.9	1.7	3.7	0.3	4.4	9.2	5.9	0.3	1.2	0.6
Liverpool	79396	90.8	0.4	0.2	1.8	0.1	2.0	1.7	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
Menevia	5925	80.0	0.5	3.2	1.8	0.7	3.2	4.9	1.3	0.1	4.2	0.2
Middlesbrough	16945	85.1	0.4	2.6	2.5	0.2	2.4	2.6	1.7	0.2	1.2	1.0
Northampton	18602	45.0	2.8	4.1	11.9	0.2	7.9	9.1	15.8	0.2	1.5	1.6
Nottingham	28779	70.0	1.2	1.8	7.2	0.2	5.9	6.2	5.5	0.4	1.1	0.7
Plymouth	8961	85.4	0.7	1.4	3.6	0.1	3.1	2.3	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.1
Portsmouth	22410	69.7	1.2	1.6	7.0	0.1	5.3	8.0	4.0	0.4	1.4	1.3
Salford	74140	74.2	0.8	0.5	3.3	0.3	4.1	7.8	6.5	0.4	1.2	0.9
Shrewsbury	39224	86.9	0.8	0.7	3.0	0.1	2.6	3.0	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.9
Southwark	67734	39.8	2.1	2.3	7.8	0.3	8.2	6.4	26.7	0.4	5.0	1.0
Westminster	88412	36.0	5.1	4.8	10.4	0.3	9.3	7.0	19.7	0.5	5.7	1.3
Wrexham	4918	80.0	0.4	6.3	2.2	1.1	2.5	1.5	0.5	0.3	4.6	0.7
England	744994	67.4	1.6	1.6	5.3	0.3	5.2	6.3	9.0	0.4	2.1	1.0
Wales	29509	79.0	0.3	3.6	2.4	0.6	3.8	3.9	1.9	0.3	3.5	0.7
England & Wales	774503	67.8	1.6	1.7	5.2	0.3	5.1	6.2	8.8	0.4	2.1	1.0

## 3.1 Leadership Teams (Primary Schools) according to Diocese

Diocese	Number of schools responding	Number of head teacher vacancies	% head teacher vacancies	Number of deputy /assistant head vacancies	% deputy or assistant head vacancies	Number of staff holding NPQH	Number of staff undertaking NPQH
Arundel & Brighton	54	0	0	2	3.7	45	5
Birmingham	195	9	4.6	13	6.7	214	15
Brentwood	63	3	4.8	1	1.6	63	6
Cardiff	43	2	4.8	3	7.0	38	5
Clifton	53	3	5.7	5	9.4	40	4
East Anglia	20	0	0	1	5.0	16	0
Hallam	41	1	2.4	1	2.4	36	2
Hexham & Newcastle	136	6	4.4	5	3.7	152	10
Lancaster	70	3	4.3	1	1.4	79	11
Leeds	80	8	10.0	3	3.8	69	5
Liverpool	178	4	2.3	8	4.5	201	25
Menevia	18	0	0	0	0	15	0
Middlesbrough	46	0	0	3	6.5	48	10
Northampton	35	3	8.6	1	2.9	44	6
Nottingham	69	3	4.4	2	2.9	63	2
Plymouth	31	1	3.2	0	0	28	2
Portsmouth	46	1	2.2	2	4.3	53	7
Salford	162	4	2.5	7	4.3	175	13
Shrewsbury	85	2	2.4	5	5.9	99	10
Southwark	127	4	3.2	6	4.8	152	11
Westminster	155	6	3.9	4	2.6	141	19
Wrexham	14	2	14.3	1	7.1	6	0
<b>England</b>	<b>1646</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1718</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>1721</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1777</b>	<b>168</b>

## 3.2 Leadership Teams (Secondary Schools) according to Diocese

Diocese	Number of schools responding	Number of head teacher vacancies	% head teacher vacancies	Number of deputy /assistant head vacancies	% deputy or assistant head vacancies	Number of staff holding NPQH	Number of staff undertaking NPQH
Arundel & Brighton	11	0	0	1	9.1	28	0
Birmingham	35	0	0	5	14.3	80	4
Brentwood	16	0	0	1	6.3	32	7
Cardiff	10	0	0	0	0	20	0
Clifton	7	1	14.3	5	71.4	14	0
East Anglia	6	0	0	0	0	13	4
Hallam	7	3	43.0	7	100	21	0
Hexham & Newcastle	24	3	12.5	1	4.2	71	6
Lancaster	11	0	0	0	0	34	1
Leeds	14	0	0	1	7.1	31	1
Liverpool	31	4	13.0	8	25.8	93	5
Menevia	3	0	0	1	33.3	7	0
Middlesbrough	8	0	0	2	25.0	17	1
Northampton	7	0	0	0	0	22	1
Nottingham	15	0	0	1	6.7	41	0
Plymouth	3	0	0	0	0	3	1
Portsmouth	10	0	0	0	0	23	2
Salford	31	0	0	4	13.9	82	5
Shrewsbury	17	2	11.8	0	0	52	3
Southwark	30	0	0	1	3.3	64	5
Westminster	38	0	0	5	13.2	87	4
Wrexham	3	1	33.3	0	0	2	2
<b>England</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>52</b>

## 3.3 Catholicity and CCRS according to Diocese

Diocese	Number of teachers	Number of Catholic teaching staff	% Catholic teachers	% Teachers with CCRS
Arundel & Brighton	1687	807	47.8	8.8
Birmingham	4875	2686	55.1	18.5
Brentwood	2217	1182	53.3	15.7
Cardiff	1051	598	56.9	16.8
Clifton	1237	526	42.5	9.1
East Anglia	619	243	39.3	7.6
Hallam	1036	499	48.2	11.0
Hexham & Newcastle	3267	1929	59.0	20.2
Lancaster	1492	761	51.0	20.0
Leeds	2020	1195	59.2	15.5
Liverpool	4749	2991	63.0	28.2
Menevia	308	181	58.8	25.0
Middlesbrough	1039	520	50.1	12.4
Northampton	1115	541	48.5	11.2
Nottingham	1668	775	46.5	9.7
Plymouth	554	214	38.6	6.0
Portsmouth	1381	610	44.2	12.3
Salford	4403	2828	64.2	22.7
Shrewsbury	2452	1408	57.4	19.5
Southwark	4179	2154	51.5	9.8
Westminster	5617	3206	57.1	13.5
Wrexham	276	147	53.3	25.4
<b>England</b>	<b>45607</b>	<b>25075</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>16.5</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>1635</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>19.8</b>
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>47242</b>	<b>26001</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>16.7</b>

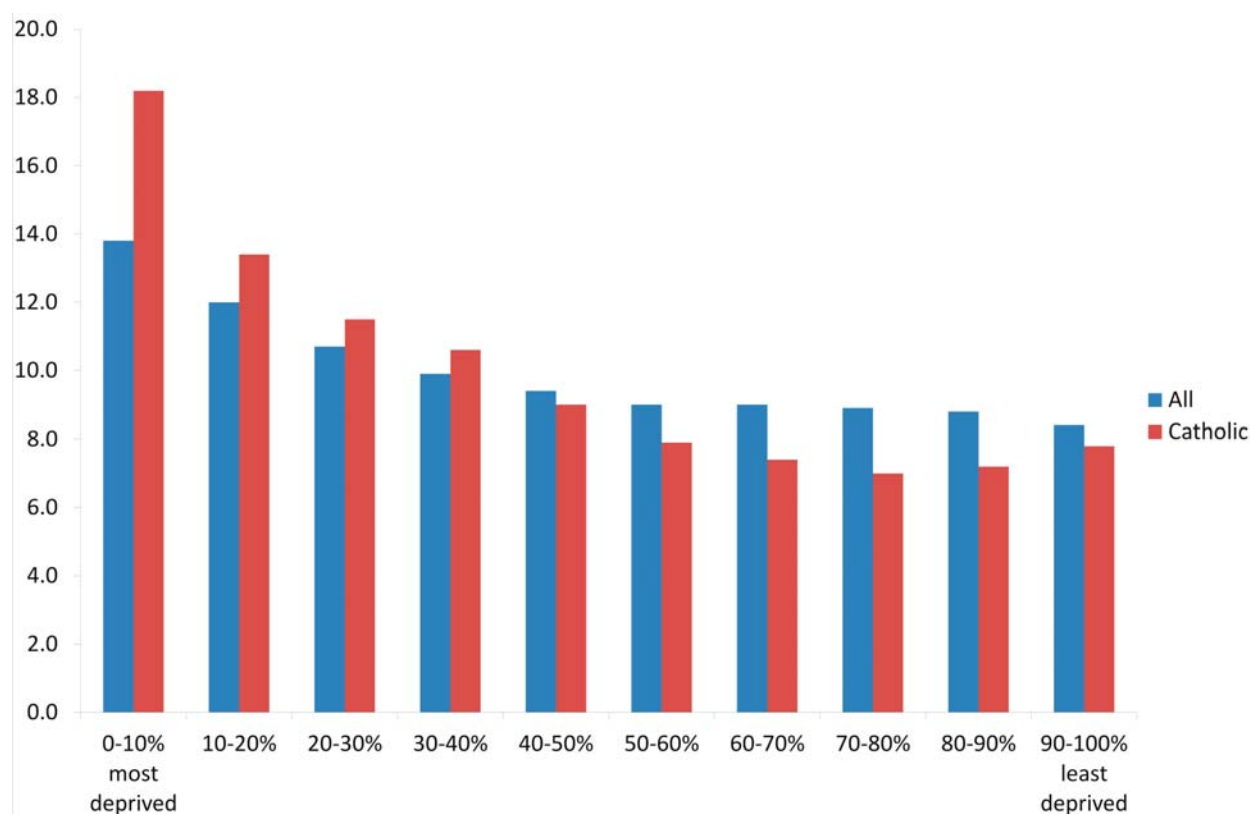
## 3.4 Ethnicity of Teachers according to Diocese

	Number of teachers	% White British	% White Irish	% White Eastern European	% White other	% Traveller of Irish/ Gypsy/ Roma heritage	% mixed/ dual	% Asian/ Asian British	% Black/ Black British	% Chinese	% other ethnic group	% not known
Arundel & Brighton	1687	86.7	4.3	0.1	5.2	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.1
Birmingham	4875	85.1	6.0	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.6	2.5	1.4	0.1	0.4	1.7
Brentwood	2217	72.1	9.3	0.7	6.0	0.1	0.8	2.7	4.3	0.2	1.1	2.8
Cardiff	1051	90.5	1.6	0.3	3.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.0
Clifton	1237	87.3	3.8	0.2	2.6	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	3.4
East Anglia	619	82.9	3.1	1.6	3.4	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.5	5.7
Hallam	1036	90.4	3.6	0.9	2.7	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9
Hexham & Newcastle	3267	95.0	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2
Lancaster	1492	95.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Leeds	2020	90.1	3.7	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.3
Liverpool	4749	91.9	3.5	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.5
Menevia	308	93.5	1.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.6
Middlesbrough	1039	90.5	1.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	6.0
Northampton	1115	80.8	5.7	0.7	4.3	0.0	0.7	3.4	2.7	0.1	0.3	1.4
Nottingham	1668	89.5	3.9	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.6
Plymouth	554	88.3	2.4	4.3	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.0
Portsmouth	1381	82.5	4.3	2.5	2.6	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.3	4.8
Salford	4403	90.6	3.3	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.8
Shrewsbury	2452	91.8	3.7	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9
Southwark	4179	68.7	9.2	1.4	6.3	0.1	1.7	2.6	7.0	0.3	1.4	1.4
Westminster	5617	61.5	13.9	1.9	8.4	0.4	1.3	3.8	4.6	0.3	1.3	2.7
Wrexham	276	83.7	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	12.7
England	45607	83.3	5.7	1.0	3.1	0.1	0.7	1.7	1.8	0.1	0.5	2.0
Wales	1635	89.9	1.7	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.6
England & Wales	47242	83.5	5.6	1.0	3.1	0.1	0.7	1.6	1.8	0.1	0.5	2.1

## Appendix 4: Measures of Deprivation

80. The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is a measure of the level of disadvantage experienced by children aged 4-16. It takes account of levels of deprivation in the areas where children live and can be used to chart the proportions of pupils coming from the most deprived 10% of areas, the 10% next most deprived, and so on. The graphs below, constructed from data provided by the DfE, compare Catholic schools with all schools in England. The horizontal axis represents the level of deprivation, starting with the most deprived 10% of areas on the left and continuing in deciles to the least deprived 10% on the right. The coloured bars show what proportion of children lived in areas with each level of deprivation. More information about the Index can be found on the website of the Department for Communities and Local Government.

### 4.1: Distribution of Pupils by IDACI decile in Primary Schools, January 2012<sup>12</sup>

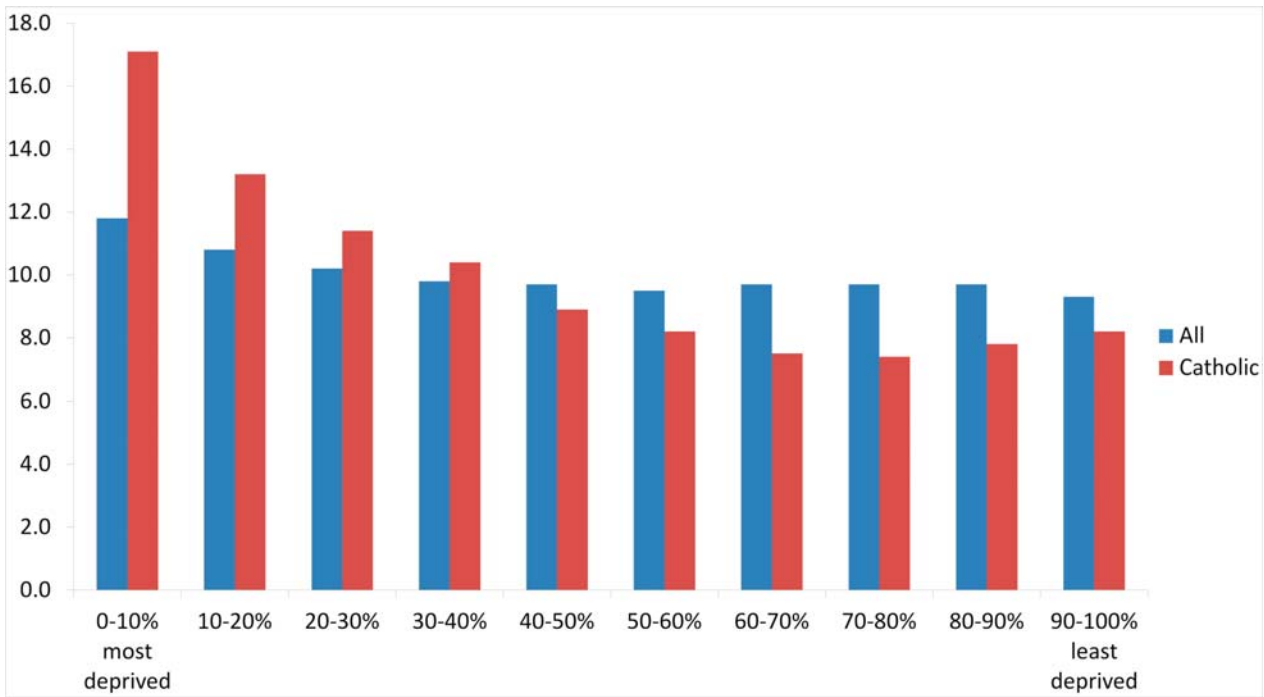


81. The figures are very similar to those for 2011. The first pair of blocks shows that just below 14% of all primary school pupils attending maintained primary schools in January 2012 lived in the most deprived 10% of areas, compared to more than 18% of pupils at Catholic maintained primary schools.
82. Taking the first two pairs of blocks together, about a third of pupils at Catholic maintained primary schools lived in the most deprived 20% of areas compared to just over a quarter of pupils at all maintained primary schools.
83. Correspondingly fewer pupils in Catholic primary schools came from the more advantaged areas to the right of this graph.

<sup>12</sup>Includes academies and free schools but not all through schools.



4.2: Distribution of Pupils by IDACI decile in Secondary Schools, January 2012<sup>13</sup>



84. The findings here parallel those from appendix 4.1 and show little change from the 2011 Digest. The first pair of blocks shows that about 12% of all pupils attending maintained secondary schools in January 2012 lived in the most deprived 10% of areas, compared to 17% of pupils at Catholic maintained secondary schools. About 30% of pupils at Catholic secondary schools came from the most deprived 20% of areas, compared to 22% of pupils at all maintained secondary schools. Catholic secondary schools had consistently smaller proportions of pupils from the least deprived areas.

<sup>13</sup>Includes CTCs, academies and free schools, but not all through schools.

## Notes

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## Notes

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