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# Catholic Education Service for England and Wales

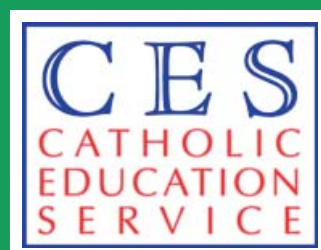
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## Digest of 2011 Census Data for Schools and Colleges

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Promoting and Supporting  
Catholic Education in England and Wales





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## Foreword

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This is the second Digest to be sent electronically and I hope that you continue to find this an effective means of distribution. I am encouraged that 95% of schools and colleges completed returns but we all hope that this can be even higher this year: the more complete our base of information the better.

It is clear from this Digest of the Census data that the Catholic sector is thriving in terms of numbers of schools and pupils. The continuing success of our sixth form colleges in recruiting growing numbers of students is remarkable. It is pleasing to read that the proportions of Catholic pupils and teachers have remained at the levels of 2010.

The Census remains an indispensable foundation for our work, both in contributing to the formation of national policy and supporting the development of the sector. In the former category, it enables us demonstrate the rich social and ethnic mix of our schools. In this regard I welcome the inclusion in the Appendix of information from the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI). This is not derived from the Census, but it gives a more comprehensive account of the context of our schools than free school meal figures alone.

There are many respects in which the Census data can contribute to the development of our schools and colleges and I know that many dioceses refer to Census data as a matter of course to assist their planning. The national Digest can point to national trends and highlight national comparisons, but it is at diocesan level that the wealth of information can be comprehensively mined and brought to bear on local and regional issues.

I am grateful to all who have contributed to this Digest: to the school staff who collect and submit data; to the Census team and diocesan representatives who work continually to refine the exercise; to the office staff for administering the Census and designing this document; and to Peter Irvine CBE, former HMI and education consultant, for writing it.

The introduction points out several small changes in the Digest, the summary of data from the IDACI being one. We would welcome your comments on these additions, and your suggestions for further changes.



**Fr Marcus Stock**  
**General Secretary of the Catholic Bishops' Conference and**  
**Acting Director, Catholic Education Service**  
**January 2012**

## Introduction

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1. This Digest of the Census returns for 2011 summarises the responses from 95% of Catholic schools. This is the second highest response rate, second only to 2007 when the rate was 97%. Where possible, missing data has been sought from *Edubase*. Most sections of the document give percentages based on the number of schools responding. Where *Edubase* has been used, percentages are based on total numbers of schools, pupils or teachers. The different bases of calculation are indicated in the text. It should be remembered that the Digest is a snapshot of the situation in January 2011. Changes of schools' status since that time, for example, to become academies, will be reported in the next Digest.
2. The Digest follows the same pattern as in previous years but with a few additions. Appendix 4 summarises the findings of a measure of deprivation different from the familiar use of free school meal figures. The highly regarded Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) appears to show findings corresponding to the intuitions of those who know the schools best: that Catholic schools tend to have more disadvantaged intakes than average.
3. Another addition is the breakdown of pupils' Catholicity by year group. If continued annually, this has the potential to predict trends more subtly than a simple primary/secondary analysis. The tables showing pupils' ethnicity have also been expanded to incorporate comparison with the national figures for each ethnic category.
4. Comparisons have been made wherever possible with national average figures from the national censuses in England and Wales and from the School Workforce Survey. These comparisons are indispensable, but they come with the usual caveats: the number of Catholic secondary schools is comparatively small; some dioceses have far fewer schools than others; Catholic schools are disproportionately situated in urban centres, particularly in the North West.
5. Percentages have generally been rounded for ease of presentation. Where they do not total 100, this is the reason.

# THE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

## Numbers of Schools and Colleges<sup>1</sup>

6. Compared to the previous year, the national census for England in January 2011 showed 87 fewer maintained primary schools and 23 fewer maintained secondary schools (these figures include academies). The number of independent schools had increased by 39 schools, though the number of pupils educated in independent schools actually decreased very slightly, by 460 pupils.
7. The national pattern for maintained schools was evident in the Catholic sector, though the rate of decrease in the primary phase was much slower than the national rate. The number of Catholic independent schools decreased a little, but the number of pupils educated independently hardly varied.
8. In Wales the total number of maintained primary and secondary schools also declined, by 27 primary schools and one secondary school. Here too the number of independent schools increased slightly, by two schools. The Catholic maintained sector, by contrast, showed no change at all.

**Table 1: Numbers of Catholic Schools and Colleges<sup>1</sup> by Phase in January 2011**

Phase	Maintained		Independent		Total
	England	Wales <sup>2</sup>	England	Wales	
Primary	1684	73	70	0	1827
Secondary	341	15	29	0	385
Tertiary	15	1	0	0	16
All through	1	1	46	2	50
Total	2041	90	145	2	2278

9. In England, maintained Catholic schools made up 10% of both primary and secondary schools. In Wales, maintained Catholic primary schools made up 5.1% of the total number of primary schools and maintained Catholic secondary schools made up 6.7% of the total of secondary schools nationally.
10. The table includes 27 schools run jointly with other Christian bodies: two of these were independent and 25 maintained. The maintained joint schools included 16 secondary schools (two being academies), 8 primary schools and one middle school (deemed secondary by DfE). For completeness it should be noted that one school in Leeds diocese, St John Fisher High School in Harrogate, has an 'associated' sixth form with St Aidan's Church of England High School. Appendix 1.3 gives more details about joint schools.
11. Thirty two schools reported being in a 'hard' federation with one or more other schools: 27 primary schools, all with shared headship (amounting to 1.6% of primary schools) and 5 secondary schools also involving shared headship (1.5% of secondary schools).

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

<sup>2</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.



## Size of Catholic Maintained Schools and Colleges

12. The average primary school in England had a roll of 245 pupils and Catholic schools were typical in this respect. Catholic secondary schools were slightly smaller than average, though the difference appears to decrease each year: the Catholic average was 963 pupils compared to the national figure of 986. As in previous years, Catholic schools were more closely grouped around the average than all schools nationally: for example, about 50% of Catholic primary schools had between 200 and 300 pupils, compared to 30% of all schools.
13. In Wales, Catholic primary schools had an average roll of just over 200 pupils which was rather more than the national average of 181 pupils. Catholic secondary schools were by contrast rather smaller than average, with about 875 pupils compared to the national average of 906 pupils, but the number of schools is too small to allow generalisation.
14. Almost all Catholic sixth form colleges have increased their rolls substantially since 2010, leading to an overall increase of around 3% in the number of students enrolled nationally. The amalgamation in 2010 of St Luke's with Christ the King in Lewisham has not led to any reduction in the overall number of students in a Catholic institution in the area. One college has seen a significant reduction in numbers: this is St Mary's in Middlesbrough, which formally closed as a sixth form college in July 2011, after the date of this Census, in order to become the sixth form of Trinity Catholic College.

**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 colleges
<101	90	1	0
101-200	460	1	0
201-300	803	2	0
301-400	221	9	1
401-500	167	13	0
501-600	8	15	0
601-700	11	32	0
701-800	0	47	0
801-900	0	46	1
901-1000	0	39	1
1001-1100	0	42	0
1101-1200	0	34	0
1201-1300	0	19	0
1301-1400	0	23	2
1401-1500	0	12	1
1501-1600	0	5	2
1601-1700	0	9	2
1701-1800	0	3	0
1801-1900	0	2	3
1901 - 2000	0	0	0
2001-2100	0	1	1
>2100	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1760</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>16</b>

### Size of Catholic Independent Schools

15. As has been noted in earlier digests, the most striking organisational feature of independent schools in general and of Catholic independent schools in particular is the proportion taking an extended age range of pupils, amounting (for Catholic independent schools) to roughly one-third of the total number of schools. Independent primary schools are on average slightly smaller than maintained primary schools and independent secondary schools are much smaller than maintained secondary schools. The approximate average figures are 199 for primary schools, 462 for secondary schools and 362 for all through schools.

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

School size (number of pupils)	Number of independent primary schools	Number of independent all-through schools	Number of independent secondary schools
<101	8	10	3
101-200	33	3	2
201-300	17	5	3
301-400	4	8	4
401-500	4	8	7
501-600	1	4	6
601-700	0	2	2
701-800	0	3	1
801-900	0	1	1
901-1000	0	0	0
1001-1100	0	2	0
>1100	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>29</b>

### Sixth Form Size

16. Sixth forms vary greatly in size nationally and Catholic schools and colleges reflect this. 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 222 students and in Wales 209, in both cases close to the national average figures. Sixth forms in independent schools nationally tend to be smaller (with some notable exceptions) and the table shows that Catholic independent schools followed this trend. Many of the smaller independent sixth forms were in all through schools.
17. Catholic sixth form colleges vary considerably in size, though as a group the colleges continued to be highly successful in recruiting students. Almost all had at least 1000 students and three had more than 2000.

<sup>3</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**

Sixth form size (number of pupils)	Number of sixth forms in maintained schools*	Number of sixth forms in independent schools*
<101	15	39
101-200	76	15
201-300	72	5
301-400	34	0
401-500	4	0
501-600	2	0
601-700	0	0
701-800	0	0
>800	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>59</b>

\*These figures are based only on those schools responding to the Census.

College roll (number of students)	Number of colleges
<501	1
501-1000	2
1001-1500	3
1501-2000	7
>2000	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>

## THE PUPILS

### Numbers of Pupils in Catholic Schools and Colleges

18. The national census for England showed an increase of just over 0.25% in the total number of pupils, but analysis by phase shows an increase of around 1% in primary numbers and a decrease of 0.5% in secondary numbers, the latter continuing the decline since the high point of 2004. The number of pupils in independent schools varied little from the 2010 figure: the decrease of 460 pupils was less than 0.1%.
19. Numbers of pupils in Catholic maintained schools have increased more overall - by about 1% - and the increase is spread evenly across primary and secondary phases. The number in independent schools increased by about 2.5%, but this figure should be treated circumspectly, since the rate of return from independent schools has been uneven.
20. In Wales the total number in maintained schools decreased slightly, by about 0.4%. A slight increase at primary level was exceeded by the decrease at secondary level. Numbers in independent schools declined by about 1%. Catholic maintained schools countered the national trend, rolls having increased in both phases by nearly 5%. Numbers in Catholic independent schools have decreased because one school was no longer designated as Catholic.

**Table 5: Numbers of Pupils in Catholic Schools by Phase in January 2011**

Phase	Maintained		Total	Independent*		Total
	England	Wales		England	Wales	
Primary	412476	15338	427814			
Secondary	326456	13122	339578			
Sixth form colleges	23350	1445	24795			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>762282</b>	<b>29905</b>	<b>792187</b>	<b>43679</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>44517</b>

\*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.

21. In England, Catholic schools educate 10% of the total population of pupils in both primary and secondary phases. In Wales, Catholic primary schools have 6.2 % of the national total of pupils; Catholic secondary schools have 6.5% of the national total. Figures for individual dioceses can be found in Appendix 2.1.

### Catholicity

22. The proportion of Catholic pupils in Catholic maintained schools was almost identical to the figure for 2010, at 71%. In Wales, the proportion was 60%, lower than in England, as in previous years. In independent schools the proportion was 38%, lower than the 41% in 2010, but the variable rate of response from independent schools suggests caution in interpreting this apparent decline.
23. Table 6B shows that in England proportions in primary and secondary phases were very similar. In Wales, secondary schools tended to have a rather smaller proportion. Sixth form colleges had the lowest proportion of all in both England and Wales, fewer than half of students being described as Catholic in England and just over half in Wales.

**Table 6A: Proportion of Catholic Pupils in Catholic Schools and Colleges<sup>4</sup>**

Maintained schools and colleges	Number of pupils	% Catholic pupils
England	729609	71.0
Wales	27863	60.0
England & Wales	757472	70.6

Independent schools	Number of pupils	% Catholic pupils
England & Wales	37908	37.9

<sup>4</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.

Table 6B: Proportion of Catholic Pupils by Phase

Maintained primary schools	Number of pupils	% Catholic pupils
England	399172	72.4
Wales	13952	63.7
England & Wales	413124	72.1

Maintained secondary schools	Number of pupils	% Catholic pupils
England	309392	70.9
Wales	12466	57.0
England & Wales	321858	70.4

Sixth form colleges	Number of students	% Catholic students
England	21045	46.5
Wales	1445	50.7
England & Wales	22490	46.8

24. Scrutiny of the data by year group seems to show that the proportion of Catholic pupils was slightly lower in the earlier years of each phase (the secondary phase generally begins with year 7). The reasons for this are not clear, but if the trend continues the effect could be a further slight decline in the proportions of Catholic pupils overall. (Proportions in nursery classes are N1 60% and N2 66%, which might seem to confirm this, but the numbers in nursery classes are quite small and vary greatly across the regions.)

Table 6 C: Proportion of Catholic Pupils by Year Group

Year group	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
% Catholic England	71	72	72	72	73	75	76	68	71	72	72	74
% Catholic Wales	60	62	62	64	64	66	67	52	58	58	59	61

25. Figures for the dioceses showed the same characteristics as in previous years. Westminster, Brentwood and Liverpool had the highest proportions of Catholic pupils in their primary and secondary schools, while Plymouth had the lowest. As has been noted previously, the proportions did not differ much between phases in most dioceses, but in a handful the difference was substantial. These were Arundel & Brighton, with 79% Catholic pupils in primary schools but 67% in secondary schools, Hallam (53%/67%), Portsmouth (71%/55%), Menevia (64%/50%) and Wrexham (62%/50%). Appendix 2.2 gives details for all the dioceses.

26. Analysis of the distribution of non-Catholic pupils shows a pattern almost identical to last year. Almost 20% of schools had more than half non-Catholic pupils and a slightly higher proportion (22%) had fewer than 10%. Once again, 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	340	331	299	300	280	189	116	57	36
% of schools and colleges	4.9	16.6	16.2	14.6	14.6	13.7	9.2	5.7	2.8	1.8

### Gender

27. The balance of boys and girls shows the same variation from the national pattern as has been noted previously. Girls continue to outnumber boys very slightly in the secondary phase 11-16, which reverses the national situation. In the primary phase boys slightly predominate (though not in Y4 and in Y6 figures are almost identical), and girls predominate post-16 as is the case nationally. 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.

### Withdrawal from Collective Worship

28. The number of pupils withdrawn from collective worship continued the decline recorded last year and was the lowest since publication of these digests started in 2007. Numbers reached double figures only in Birmingham (15) and Lancaster (10). Salford had only eight pupils withdrawn, contrasting with the 35 recorded last year. The proportion of pupils in independent schools was higher but still very low: 0.1% or 34 pupils.

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

	Phase	Number of pupils	% of pupils
England	Primary	64	0.02
	Secondary	4	0.00
	Tertiary	0	0.00
Wales	Primary	1	0.01
	Secondary	0	0.00
	Tertiary	0	0.00
England & Wales		69	0.01

### School Uniform

29. Almost all schools - 99% of maintained schools and 98% of independent schools - had a policy requiring the wearing of a school uniform. The figure was 100% in 12 dioceses and once again no diocese fell below 96%. The proportion of schools making allowances for the needs of those of other religions continued to rise strikingly: 77% in England and 70% in Wales (61% and 46% in 2010). In no diocese was the proportion below half and several showed a marked increase since 2010, for example, Westminster from 39% to 57%, Brentwood from 45% to 63% and Southwark from 51% to 73%. In the independent sector the proportion had also risen, but remained lower than for maintained schools at 51%.

## Ethnicity

30. 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 26.5% in primary schools and 22.2% in secondary schools. In the Catholic sector proportions were higher: 31.2% in primary schools and 27.1% in secondary schools. The ethnic balance showed similar characteristics to previous years, with Catholic schools having 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.
31. The figures for the independent sector were incomplete, no classification being given for 8.5% of pupils. 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	729609	69.3	1.6	1.6	4.8	0.3	4.9	5.8	8.5	0.4	1.9	1.1
Wales	27863	81.0	0.2	2.8	2.1	0.6	3.5	3.6	1.9	0.3	3.2	0.9
England & Wales	757472	69.7	1.6	1.6	4.7	0.3	4.9	5.7	8.3	0.4	2.0	1.1
Independent schools	37908	70.1	1.1	0.9	6.6	0.0	2.6	4.9	1.9	2.1	1.4	8.5

32. Analysis by phase emphasises the greater diversity of primary schools both nationally and in Catholic schools. As an innovation, Tables 9B and 9C include the national figures for comparison. Sixth form colleges are 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. However, the tables do not give national 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	399172	67.7	1.5	1.9	5.2	0.3	5.4	6.0	8.5	0.4	2.1	1.1
All primary	4137755	72.9	0.3	-	4.2*	0.4	4.2	9.9	5.3	0.4	1.5	0.6
Catholic secondary	309392	71.8	1.8	1.2	4.4	0.2	4.4	5.0	8.2	0.3	1.7	1.1
All secondary	3262635	76.6	0.4	-	3.4*	0.1	3.7	8.3	4.6	0.4	1.3	1.2
Tertiary	21045	62.0	1.0	0.2	2.3	0.0	4.0	12.5	15.2	1.0	1.5	0.4
Total	729609	69.3	1.6	1.6	4.8	0.3	4.9	5.8	8.5	0.4	1.9	1.1

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

33. The population in Wales is much less diverse than in 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, but Catholic schools were in fact much more diverse than average: in 2011 Catholic primary schools had on average 21.3% of pupils from ethnic minority groups compared to 8% nationally, and secondary schools had 14% compared to 6.5% nationally. Catholic schools in Wales had higher proportions in all the minority categories, including the Asian/Asian British.

**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	13952	77.4	0.4	3.7	2.3	1.0	3.5	4.7	2.0	0.3	3.6	1.3
All primary	246196	90.6	-	-	1.7*	0.3	2.2	2.2	0.7	0.2	1.0	1.1
Catholic secondary	12466	85.6	0.0	2.0	2.1	0.2	3.2	1.8	1.2	0.3	3.0	0.6
All secondary	201230	92.3	-	-	1.4*	0.1	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.2
Tertiary	1445	77.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	7.4	6.6	1.4	1.6	0.4
Total	27863	81.0	0.2	2.8	2.1	0.6	3.5	3.6	1.9	0.3	3.2	0.9

\* This figure includes white Irish and white Eastern European

34. The most diverse dioceses, as in 2010, were Westminster (38% white British), Southwark (41%), Northampton (47%) and Brentwood (48%). These four dioceses accounted for 70% of the national total of pupils in the black/black British group. Southwark and Westminster between them had more than one-third of the national total of pupils in the mixed/dual classification. Birmingham was the diocese with the greatest number of Asian/Asian British pupils (more than 7,000), forming 9% of its total pupils. In Brentwood, Leeds and Northampton this group formed 8% of the total.



35. Numbers of pupils in the white Eastern European category were highest in Westminster, where the 3,472 pupils made up 4.4% of the total. In Southwark the 1,404 pupils in this category were 2.2% of the diocesan total. In Northampton the number was smaller at 825, but this was nonetheless 4.4% of the total. Numbers in the white other grouping were also high in Westminster (7793 = 9.8%) and Southwark (4936 = 7.7%), but this group was also significant in Birmingham (3487 = 4.3%), Arundel & Brighton (2464 = 9.2%), Salford (2165 = 3.1%) and Northampton, where the smaller number 1,957 nonetheless made up 10.6% of the population. Appendix 2.3 gives the complete analysis for all the dioceses.

### Free School Meals

36. The national census collects data about free school meal (FSM) eligibility and take-up as one means of measuring the relative disadvantage of school populations. It is an imperfect indicator for several reasons: for example, parents cannot be obliged to claim FSM or to declare their financial situation, and anecdotal evidence suggests that many do not claim because of shame at revealing their poverty. In consequence, the figures usually collected are 'for those known to be eligible for *and* claiming FSM'. Evidence from Wales, where separate data are available for those thought to be eligible and for those actually taking FSM, suggests that in 2011 in the primary phase 18.9% were eligible but only 16.2% claimed; the gap was greater in secondary schools, where 15.8% were thought to be eligible but only 12.2% claimed. In table 10A the Wales overall average of 14.7% is for those taking a meal, but 17.7% were thought to be eligible.
37. The national census for England showed that proportions of pupils known to be eligible for and claiming FSM increased in state maintained schools in all phases. In primary schools the average was 18.0% (17.4% in 2010), and in secondary schools 14.6% (14.2% in 2010). The figures from the CESEW Census for Catholic schools were 15.1% primary and 15.3% secondary.<sup>5</sup> This has also been the case in previous years and may suggest that some schools have submitted estimates of those eligible rather than actual numbers of those both eligible and taking free school meals. In Wales the figures for Catholic schools were 17.3% in primary schools and 15.6% in secondary schools.

**Table 10A: Proportion of Pupils Eligible for Free School Meals\***

Maintained schools	Number of pupils	Number eligible for FSM/EMA	% eligible for FSM/EMA (national average in brackets)
England	708564	107320	15.1(16.6)
Wales	26418	4348	16.5 (14.7)
England & Wales	734982	111668	15.2
Independent schools	37908	444	1.2

\* Sixth form colleges are omitted from this table to allow comparison with national data.

<sup>5</sup> Figures independently supplied by the DfE confirm the accuracy of the primary figure but record a lower figure, 13.1%, for secondary schools.

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

Maintained primary schools	Number of pupils	Number eligible for FSM/EMA	% eligible for FSM/EMA (national average in brackets)
England	399172	60154	15.1(18.0)
Wales	13952	2407	17.3(16.2)
England & Wales	413124	62561	15.1

Maintained secondary schools	Number of pupils	Number eligible for FSM/EMA	% eligible for FSM/EMA (national average in brackets)
England	309392	47166	15.3(14.6)
Wales	12466	1941	15.6(12.2)
England & Wales	321858	49107	15.3

Sixth form colleges	Number of students	Number eligible for FSM/EMA	% eligible for FSM/EMA
England	21045	10490	49.9
Wales	1445	739	51.1
England & Wales	22490	11229	49.9

38. Figures for the dioceses show only small changes from 2010: the overall slight increase reflects some dioceses with slightly higher proportions, rather fewer with slightly lower proportions and most within a percentage point of the figure for 2010. As in 2010, Salford had the highest proportion at 23.5% (this may be partly owing to the four sixth form colleges), Cardiff had 19.8% and Lancaster, Liverpool, Middlesbrough and Shrewsbury were not far behind with 18 - 19%. As in previous years, Arundel & Brighton with 6.2% was the least disadvantaged, with East Anglia and Portsmouth next, both having about 10%. Clifton was exceptional in the scale of increase, from 9.4% in 2010 to 12.4% in 2011. Figures for all dioceses are in Appendix 2.2.
39. To set the previous paragraphs in a wider context, it should be noted that on other measures of disadvantage Catholic schools showed above average figures. Pupils in Catholic schools are, for example, disproportionately present in the areas of greatest hardship as measured by the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI). Appendix 4 illustrates this point for 2009 -10.

### Looked after children

40. The number of children looked after by local authorities in England in March 2011 was 65,520, an increase of just under 2% and the highest figure since 1987. Three-quarters of this total were in foster homes. The proportion in Catholic schools increased by about 3%, to 0.36% of the total population of pupils (from 0.35% in 2010 and 0.34% in 2009). Comparisons with national data are not possible, since the proportion of the total in education is not available.
41. In Wales 5415 children were looked after, an increase of about 5% on 2010. Catholic schools also showed an increase, of about 2%.

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

Maintained schools and colleges	Number of looked after children	% of looked after children
England	2620	0.36
Wales	159	0.57
England & Wales	2779	0.37
Independent schools	63	0.17

**Special Educational Needs**

42. The national census for England showed 2.8% of children with statements of special educational needs (SEN), an increase on the 2.7% in 2010. Rather more than half of these were in mainstream schools, amounting to 1.7% of the total population. Nearly 18% of pupils were assessed as having special needs but not requiring a statement, a slight reduction on 2010 (17.8% compared to 18.2%).
43. In Wales the proportion of pupils in mainstream schools with statements remained constant at about 2%, while the proportion without statements increased to 19.3% (from 18.3% in 2010).
44. As in previous years, Catholic schools in both England and Wales had slightly lower proportions in both categories.

**Table 12A: Proportion of Pupils with Special Educational Needs**

Maintained schools and colleges	Number of pupils*	% with SEN with statements (national figure in brackets)*	% with SEN without statements (national figure in brackets)*
England	708564	1.4(1.7)	16.2(17.8)
Wales	26418	1.5(2.0)	17.5(19.3)
England & Wales	734982	1.4	16.3
Independent schools	37908	2.7	11.3

\*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.

45. 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 the national pattern, but with slightly lower proportions than average.
46. The figure for pupils with statements in independent schools was higher than in any previous year (1.9% in 2010) but the small number of schools involved and the low rate of returns suggest caution in drawing conclusions. More than half of these pupils with statements were in the nine non-maintained special schools. By contrast, 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	% with SEN with statements (national figure in brackets)*	% with SEN without statements (national figure in brackets)*
England	399172	1.1(1.4)	16.0 (17.9)
Wales	13952	1.1 (1.7)	18.5 (20.6)
England & Wales	413124	1.1	16.0

Maintained secondary schools	Number of pupils	% with SEN with statements (national figure in brackets)*	% with SEN without statements (national figure in brackets)*
England	309392	1.8 (2.0)	16.6 (19.4)
Wales	12466	2.1 (2.6)	16.4 (17.6)
England & Wales	321858	1.8	16.6

Sixth form colleges	Number of students	% with SEN with statements	% with SEN without statements
England	21045	1.7	7.2
Wales	1445	2.5	0.0
England & Wales	22490	1.7	6.7

\*See note to table 12A. The figures for England are taken from the DfE tables. For Wales, the figures are estimates, since the WAG statistical office does not break down the figures by phase.

47. Figures independently supplied by the DfE confirm the accuracy of the figures for England.
48. Analysis of the figures for the dioceses shows little variation from previous years, as might be expected. East Anglia, Plymouth and Wrexham had the highest proportions with statements all around 2% or above. Hexham & Newcastle and Middlesbrough continued to have the smallest proportions, both around 1%. Liverpool also had about 1% with statements, but this figure is at odds with previous census figures (all around 1.6%) and must be treated with caution. Proportions of pupils without statements were all within the range 14-18%. Details for the dioceses can be found in Appendix 2.2.

### Post-16 Retention

49. This feature of the Census addresses an issue of great importance, the success of the sector in retaining students in the Catholic sector beyond the compulsory school leaving age. Unfortunately, this data is notoriously difficult to collect, since schools are not obliged to retain contact with pupils who leave and even those who try cannot achieve a comprehensive return. With this caveat, the data for 2011 seemed to show a slightly lower retention than in the two previous years: about 43% in England and 48% in Wales.
50. The diocesan figures vary enormously, largely reflecting the differences in the organisation of post-16 education with consequent variation in the ease of collecting information rather than actual differences.
51. Retention also appeared to decline in independent schools, from the 60% reported in previous years to 56%. The lower rate of returns from independent schools suggests caution in interpreting such a comparatively small change.

Table 13: Post-16 Retention

	Pupils in Y11 in 2010	% pupils in Y11 who returned to school in Y12	% pupils in Y11 known to enrol in another Catholic school or college in Y12	% pupils in Y11 whose destination in Y12 is unknown
England	53425	34.4	8.3	27.1
Wales	2135	34.0	13.8	34.3
England & Wales	55560	34.4	8.5	27.4
Independent schools	3470	53.1	3.0	28.2

## THE STAFF

### Leadership Teams

52. The proportion of headship vacancies in primary schools increased slightly, from 3.3% in 2010 to 3.6% in 2011. This figure is however still lower than the level for 2007-9. The small number of primary schools in many dioceses means that generalisations at diocesan level are generally not reliable. None of the larger dioceses, those with more than 100 primary schools, differed much from the average. The average time to fill a vacancy was two terms. At deputy/assistant level the proportion of vacancies decreased to 5.1%, the lowest since digests have been published. Here too the average time to fill a vacancy was two terms.
53. At secondary level the proportion of headship vacancies has decreased to 2.1%, which represents seven schools, each in a separate diocese: in 15 dioceses no vacancies were reported. On average, vacancies took just over half a year to fill. Vacancies at second tier level have also decreased, to 7.5%; this figure is still uncomfortably high, but ten dioceses nonetheless had no vacancies at this level. Deputy headship posts took on average three terms to fill; for assistant headship the average time was one term.
54. It has come to light that reporting of NPQH information has been flawed, particularly in the primary sector. In table 14A returns from schools where this has happened have been treated as void, so the percentage figures for NPQH are likely to be slight underestimates. Since 1515 primary teachers held the qualification, it appears that the great majority of primary schools had one person, usually the head, in that position. Nationally 205 primary teachers were attempting to acquire it. For secondary schools 853 teachers held the NPQH and 59 were seeking to qualify. The number of candidates was very low in some dioceses: indeed, at secondary level six dioceses had no candidates and four had only one candidate.

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	1631	3.7	5.1	7.1	0.5	0.8	0.2	71/29
Wales	71	1.4	4.2	6.7	0.3	0.8	0.0	62/38
England & Wales	1702	3.6	5.1	7.1	0.5	0.8	0.2	70/30

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	319	2.2	7.8	3.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	34/66
Wales	15	0	0	3.9	0.4	0.1	0	20/80
England & Wales	334	2.1	7.5	3.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	33/67

55. The balance of women and men in primary headships was the same as in 2010 at 70/30. This appears to consolidate the slight change since 2007, when the ratio was 65/35. In secondary schools there was no significant change: 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.
56. At second tier level, the predominance of women in primary schools was more pronounced than for headship: for deputy head posts 80% female/20% male and for assistant posts 88% female/12% male. In secondary schools the ratios for deputy headship were 46% female/54% male and for assistant headship 49% female/51% male. These proportions have changed little since 2009.
57. More information about the various aspects of leadership for each diocese can be found in Appendices 3.1 and 3.2.

### Catholicity

58. The overall proportion of Catholic teachers in maintained schools was 56%, identical to the figure for 2010. The figure for Wales was 57%: slightly lower than the 58% for 2010, but this is too small a change to confirm a trend. The proportion of teachers with the Catholic Certificate in Religious Studies (CCRS) or equivalent qualification declined to 17% from the 18% recorded in 2010.
59. Liverpool was once again the diocese with the highest proportion of Catholic teachers: two-thirds of the teaching force. Salford had 64%, Hexham & Newcastle 61% and Leeds 60%. In eight dioceses the proportion fell below half. More details about Catholicity and CCRS holders in the dioceses can be found in Appendix 3.3.
- A more complete picture of the state of preparedness for headship is given by taking into account those teachers who hold or are studying for a master's degree in leadership of a Catholic school. This information reveals that 264 teachers held a relevant master's degree and another 136 were studying for one. This amounts to 400 teachers: very small compared to the nearly 8,000 holding CCRS, but increasing since 2009, when the total was 346.
- 60.

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	44691	55.6	7634	17.1
Wales	1535	56.7	303	19.7
England & Wales	46226	55.7	7937	17.2
Independent schools	4815	37.5	307	6.4

Table 15B: Catholicity and CCRS by Phase

Maintained primary schools	Number of teachers	% of Catholic teachers	Number of staff with CCRS	% with CCRS
England	20699	68.6	5970	28.8
Wales	666	80.2	256	38.4
England & Wales	21365	69.0	6226	29.1

Maintained secondary schools	Number of teachers	% of Catholic teachers	Number of staff with CCRS	% with CCRS
England	22503	44.9	1610	7.2
Wales	778	39.6	43	5.5
England & Wales	23281	44.7	1653	7.1

Sixth form colleges	Number of teachers	% of Catholic teachers	Number of staff with CCRS	% with CCRS
England	1489	38.2	54	3.6
Wales	91	30.8	4	4.4
England & Wales	1580	37.7	58	3.7

61. 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. These figures are close to those for 2010, except for the secondary figure for Wales, which is clearly lower than the 45% in 2010.

## Religious Education Teaching

62. The proportion of qualified teachers of Religious Education was nearer 5% than 6%, a decrease since 2010, mainly owing to a decline at primary level (see below). Dioceses did not vary much: almost all fell between 4-6% of qualified teachers of RE.
63. The overall proportion of those teaching some RE was identical to the 2010 figure of 37%, the dioceses varying from 29% in Arundel & Brighton to 52% in Plymouth. The proportion of those teaching RE for 50% or more of their timetable was 3.6%, slightly down on the 3.7% reported in 2010.
64. Information from independent schools showed the same pattern as in previous years: comparable figures to the maintained sector for numbers of specialist teachers and those teaching 50%, but only half as many teachers teaching the subject. One interpretation is that more specialist teaching occurs in all through schools, which are such a feature of the independent sector.

**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 teachers teaching RE	% of teachers teaching RE	Number teaching RE for 50% or more	% teaching RE for 50% or more	Schools where at least one class taken by TA
England	20699	762	3.7	14323	69.2	150	0.7	153
Wales	666	39	5.9	565	84.8	18	2.7	7
England & Wales	21365	801	3.8	14888	69.7	168	0.8	160

Maintained secondary schools	Number of teachers	Number of specialist RE teachers	% of specialist RE teachers	Number of teachers teaching RE	% of teachers teaching RE	Number teaching RE for 50% or more	% teaching RE for 50% or more	Schools where at least one class taken by TA
England	22503	1465	6.5	1986	8.8	1357	6.0	13
Wales	778	55	7.1	80	10.3	48	6.2	0
England & Wales	23281	1520	6.5	2066	8.9	1405	6.0	13

Sixth form colleges	Number of teachers	Number of specialist RE teachers	% of specialist RE teachers	Number of teachers teaching RE	% of teachers teaching RE	Number teaching RE for 50% or more	% teaching RE for 50% or more	Schools where at least one class taken by TA
England	1489	66	4.4	107	7.2	74	5.0	2
Wales	91	7	7.7	8	8.8	5	5.5	0
England & Wales	1580	73	4.6	115	7.3	79	5.0	2



65. Scrutiny of the data for each phase is more meaningful than global analysis, since the position of the subject differs so much from phase to phase. The primary figures confirm the decrease in the proportion of specialist teachers of RE, 3.8% compared to 5% in 2007, and of those teaching for more than 50%, 0.8% compared to 1.7% in 2007. These figures are not surprising in the primary sector, where in fact much RE teaching is the responsibility of class teachers. The figure of 70% of teachers teaching some RE confirms this reality. This figure has decreased fairly steadily from nearly 80% in 2008. In Wales the figures were higher in all three categories, which may reflect the higher proportions of Catholic teachers in primary schools in Wales - see Table 15B.
66. In secondary schools the figures for RE teaching were identical to those for 2010: 6.5% of specialists, 8.9% teaching the subject and 6% teaching 50% or more of a timetable. This suggests that in most secondary schools the bulk of the teaching of RE was done by a small team of specialists, supported by a small number of other staff. As in previous years, the figures for Wales were slightly higher than for England.
67. The figures for sixth form colleges were slightly lower than for secondary schools, though rather higher than in 2010, possibly because of a better rate of return. They broadly suggest the same situation as in secondary schools: a few specialists teaching most of the RE, but with proportionately rather less RE taught overall. Once again the proportions were higher in Wales. Table 16 shows one anomaly: eight teachers of RE for at least 50% of their time who were not specialists in the subject.
68. The number of primary schools where at least one class is taken by a teaching assistant rose to 160, the highest since this information has been collected, exceeding the 157 in 2009. The number in secondary schools has also risen, from 7 to 13. These numbers are a tiny proportion of the lessons taught, but they indicate that this aspect needs careful monitoring.

## 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	44691	84.0	5.4	0.9	3.3	0.1	0.7	1.7	1.8	0.1	0.5	1.8
Wales	1535	90.1	1.8	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.9
England & Wales	46226	84.2	5.3	0.9	3.2	0.1	0.7	1.6	1.7	0.1	0.4	1.9
Independent	4815	75.6	2.5	0.8	4.9	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	14.0

69. The ethnic composition of the teaching force in Catholic schools broadly mirrors the national picture: 93.7% were classified in the 'white' groups, exactly the same as in the School Work Force Survey (November 2010). The survey reports 2.7% not yet obtained and 0.5% refused, but with this caveat proportions in the minority ethnic groups were closely comparable in Catholic schools, except that nationally there were proportionally more teachers of Asian/Asian British origin - 3.0% - than in Catholic schools. This is despite the fact that the proportion of these teachers has progressively increased in Catholic schools from 1.2% in 2007 to 1.6% in 2011. In one other respect Catholic schools differed from schools nationally, in that a consistent 5% claimed Irish ethnicity, more than double the national figure.

70. Ethnicity figures do not vary greatly from year to year, but one category showed an increase: this was the white Eastern European group, rising to 0.9% (0.6% in 2010) and numbering almost 400 teachers nationally. The least mixed dioceses, those with the highest proportions in the white British or Irish groups, were Hexham & Newcastle, Liverpool, Middlesbrough and Nottingham, all around 96/97%. Those with the lowest proportions were Southwark (78%) and Westminster (75%). These two dioceses, together with Brentwood, continued to be the most mixed ethnically: they accounted for more than three-quarters of teachers in the black/black British category and around half of those in the Asian/Asian British, mixed/dual, white other and white Eastern European groups. Several other dioceses had sizeable numbers in the last named: Liverpool (44), Salford and Birmingham (both 38). Birmingham also had substantial numbers from the Asian/Asian British group, 120 teachers, second only to Westminster, and from the white other group, 91 teachers. Full details for the dioceses can be found in Appendix 3.4.
71. Leadership teams were less diverse than the teaching body as a whole, having lower proportions in all the minority categories apart from white Eastern European, where the proportion was fractionally higher - 1% compare to 0.9%

**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	5983	85.9	8.9	1.0	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6
Wales	203	87.7	3.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
England & Wales	6186	85.9	8.7	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.8
Independent	652	81.4	2.9	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	13.2

72. Although the percentages show no difference, the raw numbers in some categories showed slight increases over 2010 for mixed/dual with 26 leaders (24 in 2010), Asian/Asian British with 41 (38) and black/black British with 43 (38). 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.
73. The number of heads from groups apart from the white British and Irish continued to rise slowly: 59 in 2011 compared to 54 in 2010. By ethnic group the numbers were: white other 23 (22 in 2010), white Eastern European 18 (15), Mixed 5 (5), Asian 3 (5), black 6 (5), other 4 (2). (Nationally 97.7% of heads were from the white ethnic groups).

### Education Support Staff

74. Slight differences in the categories of Education Support Staff (ESS) between the CESEW and national censuses make comparisons difficult in this field. Changes in the timing and form of the latest school workforce survey compound this problem. For these reasons the comparisons with national data in the tables below should be treated with caution. Comparison with the previous two years, and particularly with 2009 when the rate of returns was almost identical, suggests that the degree of support has remained steady in England and Wales. About half of the 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, and lower than in 2010 (0.5), but similar to 2009 (0.4) when the rate of return from independent schools was almost identical to 2011.

75. The most favoured dioceses in respect of ESS were Plymouth (1.2), Portsmouth (1.0) and Northampton (0.95), and the least well staffed was Hexham & Newcastle with just under 0.5. Westminster had the highest proportion of Catholic ESS at 63%, followed by Liverpool (59%) and Salford (58%). Plymouth had the lowest proportion, with 32% of Catholic ESS, and East Anglia had slightly more at 36%.

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

Maintained schools and colleges	Number of teachers	Number of ESS	Ratio of ESS to teachers (national figure in brackets)	% Catholic ESS
England	44691	34227	0.77 (0.84)	50.6
Wales	1535	995	0.65 (0.67)	45.6
England & Wales	46226	35222	0.76	50.4
Independent	4815	1756	0.36	29.0

76. 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 secondary schools has increased since 2010 (0.45) but nonetheless appears to be below the national figure. How far this is because of differences in categorisation of staff is not certain. Sixth form colleges in England showed a reduction in staffing by ESS compared to 2010 (0.55) and 2009 (0.5): the reasons for this are not clear. ESS in primary schools were more likely to be Catholic than in secondary schools or sixth form colleges.

**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 (national figure in brackets)	% Catholic ESS
England	20699	22671	1.10 (1.03)	58.5
Wales	666	666	1.00 (0.96)	53.6
England & Wales	21365	23325	1.09	58.3

Maintained secondary schools	Number of teachers	Number of ESS	Ratio of ESS to teachers (national figure in brackets)	% Catholic ESS
England	22503	10971	0.49 (0.65)	34.8
Wales	778	293	0.38 (0.38)	29.4
England & Wales	23281	11264	0.48	34.7

Sixth form colleges	Number of teachers	Number of ESS	Ratio of ESS to teachers	% Catholic ESS
England	1489	585	0.39	39.8
Wales	91	36	0.40	30.6
England & Wales	1580	621	0.39	39.3

# APPENDICES

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

Status	Number of schools and colleges
Academy	6
Foundation	1
Non-maintained special	9
Independent	138
Sixth form college with a religious character	16
Voluntary aided	2106
Voluntary (Guernsey)	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2278</b>

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

Diocese	Maintained			Independent			Total
	Primary	Secondary	Other <sup>6</sup>	Primary	Secondary	Other <sup>7</sup>	
Arundel & Brighton	54	11	0	7	5	6	83
Birmingham	204	36	0	4	2	5	251
Brentwood	66	17	0	6	0	2	91
Cardiff	44	10	1	1	0	1	57
Clifton	54	8	1	4	5	1	73
East Anglia	20	6	0	2	0	2	30
Hallam	41	7	0	2	1	0	51
Hexham & Newcastle	137	25	0	0	0	0	162
Lancaster	70	11	1	1	0	1	84
Leeds	80	14	1	0	0	1	96
Liverpool	187	37	2	2	1	3	232
Menevia	18	3	0	0	0	0	21
Middlesbrough	48	8	1	1	1	0	59
Northampton	37	8	0	2	0	1	48
Nottingham	69	17	0	2	0	2	90
Plymouth	33	4	0	1	2	3	43
Portsmouth	46	10	0	9	8	5	78
Salford	167	32	4	4	1	3	211
Shrewsbury	86	19	1	5	0	1	112
Southwark	127	32	3	8	1	3	174
Westminster	155	38	2	9	2	7	213
Wrexham	14	3	1	0	0	1	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>1757</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2278</b>

<sup>6</sup> Includes 16 sixth form colleges, one all through academy and one all through school in Wales.

<sup>7</sup> All-through schools.

### 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
St Augustine of Canterbury School (secondary)	Taunton, Somerset	Clifton
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 CofE 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
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
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	1445	Cardiff
St Brendan's	1630	Clifton
Cardinal Newman	2342	Lancaster
Notre Dame	1528	Leeds
Carmel	1645	Liverpool
St John Rigby	1315 (2010 total)	Liverpool
St Mary's*	383	Middlesbrough
Holy Cross	1868	Salford
Xaverian	1820	Salford
St Mary's	1549	Salford
Loreto	2177	Salford
Aquinas	1819	Shrewsbury
St Francis Xavier	1357	Southwark
Christ the King	2028	Southwark
St Dominic's	897	Westminster
St Charles	990 (2010 total)	Westminster

\* Closed as sixth form college in July 2011, in order to become the sixth form of Trinity Catholic College.

## 1.5 Non-maintained Special Schools

Name	Number of pupils	Diocese
St Dominic's, Hambledon	83	Arundel & Brighton
St Joseph's, Cranleigh	78	Arundel & Brighton
St John's, Woodford Bridge	10	Brentwood
St Rose's, Stroud	57	Clifton
St John's, Boston Spa	77	Leeds
St Vincent's	38	Liverpool
St John Vianney	90	Salford
Field Heath House, Uxbridge	66	Westminster
St Elizabeth's Hertfordshire	51	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	14326	12608	0	0	26934	26934
Birmingham	45552	35253	0	0	80805	82720
Brentwood	19283	17064	0	0	36347	38111
Cardiff	8423	7675	1445	0	17543	18647
Clifton	10955	7525	1630	0	20110	20319
East Anglia	4410	5123	0	0	9533	9533
Hallam	8478	7149	0	0	15627	16576
Hexham & Newcastle	27312	25866	0	0	53178	53178
Lancaster	12665	9159	2342	0	24166	24166
Leeds	18512	14323	1528	0	34363	34363
Liverpool	45227	32520	1645	0	79392	86604
Menevia	3123	2684	0	0	5807	5893
Middlesbrough	9868	6814	385	0	17067	17067
Northampton	10930	7485	0	0	18415	18864
Nottingham	16108	12825	0	0	28933	30133
Plymouth	5884	2932	0	0	8816	9919
Portsmouth	12607	9585	0	0	22192	22192
Salford	37380	25796	7414	0	70590	74227
Shrewsbury	20591	17548	1819	0	39958	40887
Southwark	34055	25549	3385	1020	64009	68760
Westminster	44009	34268	897	0	79174	87729
Wrexham	2406	2107	0	0	4513	5365
<b>England</b>	<b>398152</b>	<b>309392</b>	<b>21045</b>	<b>1020</b>	<b>729609</b>	<b>762282</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>13952</b>	<b>12466</b>	<b>1445</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27863</b>	<b>29905</b>
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>412104</b>	<b>321858</b>	<b>22490</b>	<b>1020</b>	<b>757472</b>	<b>792187</b>

## 2.2 Catholicity, Free School Meals, Special Educational Needs and Looked after Children in Maintained Schools and Colleges 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	26934	79	67	6.2	1.63	14.2	0.29
Birmingham	80805	62	66	17.7	1.33	16.1	0.34
Brentwood	36347	80	81	10.6	1.35	14.2	0.24
Cardiff	17543	64	61	19.8	1.45	16.0	0.55
Clifton	20110	62	72	12.4	1.48	14.5	0.35
East Anglia	9533	66	61	9.6	2.37	14.9	0.23
Hallam	15627	53	67	13.1	1.43	17.1	0.28
Hexham & Newcastle	53178	66	67	14.3	1.05	14.8	0.42
Lancaster	24166	59	59	18.8	1.83	15.5	0.45
Leeds	34363	66	71	15.3	1.22	17.4	0.49
Liverpool	79392	78	82	18.8	0.96	18.3	0.42
Menevia	5807	64	50	16.0	1.67	17.2	0.62
Middlesbrough	17067	63	64	18.5	1.04	14.9	0.23
Northampton	18415	74	76	10.9	1.55	16.5	0.24
Nottingham	28933	63	61	11.6	1.21	16.5	0.29
Plymouth	8816	46	42	12.2	2.08	16.8	0.35
Portsmouth	22192	71	55	10.0	1.35	15.9	0.26
Salford	70590	77	73	23.5	1.63	14.9	0.53
Shrewsbury	39958	73	71	18.3	1.30	14.3	0.55
Southwark	64009	79	70	16.3	1.52	18.2	0.26
Westminster	79174	89	80	17.7	1.55	15.6	0.25
Wrexham	4513	62	50	15.1	1.99	18.0	0.58
<b>England</b>	<b>729609</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>0.36</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>27863</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>0.57</b>
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>757472</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>0.37</b>



## 2.3 Ethnicity of Pupils in Maintained Schools and Colleges 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	26934	73.19	1.64	0.16	9.15	0.10	5.79	5.18	2.27	0.34	1.06	1.12
Birmingham	80805	67.67	2.12	0.76	4.32	0.20	5.37	8.81	7.08	0.35	2.49	0.85
Brentwood	36347	48.33	1.74	2.59	3.05	0.06	6.95	8.04	23.77	0.30	2.97	2.20
Cardiff	17543	80.37	0.11	2.14	2.32	0.47	4.00	3.65	2.39	0.45	3.00	1.11
Clifton	20110	73.98	1.04	2.77	4.91	0.31	4.94	6.91	3.05	0.31	0.96	0.82
East Anglia	9533	66.30	1.58	2.74	7.88	0.34	6.74	7.19	2.59	0.30	2.19	2.16
Hallam	15627	79.80	0.86	0.87	2.69	0.58	3.93	2.91	5.31	0.24	0.59	2.23
Hexham & Newcastle	53178	89.77	0.28	0.14	1.74	0.39	1.46	3.56	1.08	0.22	0.62	0.74
Lancaster	24166	86.57	0.25	0.54	2.74	0.84	2.14	5.19	0.90	0.18	0.28	0.39
Leeds	34363	73.63	1.02	1.98	2.90	0.26	4.31	8.25	5.52	0.31	1.16	0.70
Liverpool	79392	92.03	0.33	0.17	1.45	0.12	1.70	1.39	1.14	0.30	0.66	0.71
Menevia	5807	82.07	0.62	2.86	1.62	0.45	3.20	4.49	1.14	0.10	3.17	0.28
Middlesbrough	17067	86.65	0.36	2.45	2.31	0.25	2.37	2.51	1.51	0.18	0.88	0.55
Northampton	18415	47.12	3.04	4.48	10.63	0.20	7.90	8.47	14.85	0.24	1.48	1.59
Nottingham	28933	72.01	1.24	2.45	5.97	0.21	5.37	5.55	5.04	0.36	1.01	0.78
Plymouth	8816	86.42	0.67	1.29	3.31	0.09	2.56	2.27	1.09	0.23	0.98	1.10
Portsmouth	22192	71.19	1.27	1.32	6.44	0.17	5.32	7.56	3.74	0.46	1.24	1.30
Salford	70590	76.43	0.85	0.42	3.07	0.35	3.70	7.12	5.58	0.37	1.11	0.99
Shrewsbury	39958	87.38	0.85	0.65	2.86	0.05	2.74	2.36	1.07	0.44	0.58	1.01
Southwark	64009	40.85	2.10	2.19	7.71	0.20	8.14	6.26	26.62	0.54	4.07	1.31
Westminster	79174	37.73	5.32	4.39	9.84	0.31	9.19	6.93	19.24	0.49	5.13	1.42
Wrexham	4513	82.14	0.11	5.07	1.75	1.09	1.82	2.08	0.89	0.24	3.92	0.89
<b>England</b>	<b>729609</b>	<b>69.25</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>4.77</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>8.53</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.08</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>27863</b>	<b>81.01</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>0.90</b>
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>757472</b>	<b>69.68</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>4.67</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>8.29</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>1.07</b>

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

Diocese	Number of schools responding	Number of head teacher vacancy	% head teacher vacancy	Number of deputy /assistant head vacancy	% deputy or assistant head vacancy	Number of staff holding NPQH	Number of staff undertaking NPQH
Arundel & Brighton	54	3	5.6	3	5.6	41	3
Birmingham	196	5	2.6	12	6.1	195	30
Brentwood	64	3	4.7	2	3.1	59	7
Cardiff	42	1	2.4	2	4.8	30	2
Clifton	53	4	7.6	4	7.6	39	5
East Anglia	20	3	15.0	0	0.0	14	0
Hallam	40	0	0.0	3	7.5	34	4
Hexham & Newcastle	137	5	3.7	3	2.2	128	12
Lancaster	70	4	5.7	0	0.0	66	18
Leeds	80	4	5.0	3	3.8	65	9
Liverpool	179	7	3.9	15	8.4	178	13
Menevia	17	0	0.0	1	5.9	9	0
Middlesbrough	48	1	2.1	1	2.1	46	8
Northampton	35	4	11.4	4	11.4	31	2
Nottingham	68	4	5.9	4	5.9	53	6
Plymouth	30	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	5
Portsmouth	46	1	2.2	5	10.9	37	6
Salford	160	2	1.3	3	1.9	141	27
Shrewsbury	86	6	7.0	2	2.3	78	8
Southwark	120	1	0.8	7	5.8	111	15
Westminster	145	4	2.8	12	8.3	123	22
Wrexham	12	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	3
<b>England</b>	<b>1631</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1470</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>1702</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1515</b>	<b>205</b>

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

Diocese	Number of schools responding	Number of head teacher vacancy	% head teacher vacancy	Number of deputy /assistant head vacancy	% deputy or assistant head vacancy	Number of staff holding NPQH	Number of staff undertaking NPQH
Arundel & Brighton	11	0	0.0	1	9.1	18	3
Birmingham	36	0	0.0	2	5.6	86	9
Brentwood	16	1	6.3	2	12.5	33	4
Cardiff	9	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0
Clifton	8	1	12.5	5	12.5	17	0
East Anglia	6	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	2
Hallam	6	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	0
Hexham & Newcastle	25	1	4.0	0	0.0	73	7
Lancaster	11	0	0.0	0	0.0	38	4
Leeds	14	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	3
Liverpool	32	0	0.0	4	12.5	116	4
Menevia	3	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	1
Middlesbrough	8	0	0.0	2	25.0	25	0
Northampton	8	0	0.0	1	12.5	22	1
Nottingham	16	0	0.0	1	6.3	39	1
Plymouth	3	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0
Portsmouth	10	1	10.0	2	20.0	23	1
Salford	30	1	3.3	1	3.3	76	4
Shrewsbury	18	0	0.0	2	11.0	55	2
Southwark	28	1	3.6	2	7.1	61	8
Westminster	33	1	3.0	0	0.0	74	5
Wrexham	3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0
England	319	7	2.2	25	7.8	820	58
Wales	15	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	1
England & Wales	334	7	2.1	25	7.2	853	59

## 3.3 Catholicity and CCRS according to Diocese

Diocese	Number of teachers	Number of Catholic teaching staff	% Catholic teachers	% Teachers with CCRS
Arundel & Brighton	1740	798	45.9	9.9
Birmingham	4967	2778	55.9	18.8
Brentwood	2222	1163	52.3	16.5
Cardiff	984	554	56.3	16.8
Clifton	1281	525	41.0	10.6
East Anglia	601	254	42.3	7.7
Hallam	990	484	48.9	11.3
Hexham & Newcastle	3249	1972	60.7	19.5
Lancaster	1490	790	53.0	20.8
Leeds	2004	1206	60.2	15.7
Liverpool	4691	3088	65.8	29.1
Menevia	304	179	58.9	27.6
Middlesbrough	1037	525	50.6	11.5
Northampton	1094	539	49.3	12.6
Nottingham	1661	764	46.0	10.6
Plymouth	535	223	41.7	7.9
Portsmouth	1339	591	44.1	12.4
Salford	4217	2714	64.4	24.4
Shrewsbury	2530	1404	55.5	18.5
Southwark	3990	2104	52.7	9.7
Westminster	5053	2943	58.2	14.2
Wrexham	247	137	55.5	21.9
<b>England</b>				
England	44691	24865	55.6	17.1
<b>Wales</b>				
Wales	1535	870	56.7	19.7
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>				
England & Wales	46226	25735	55.7	17.2

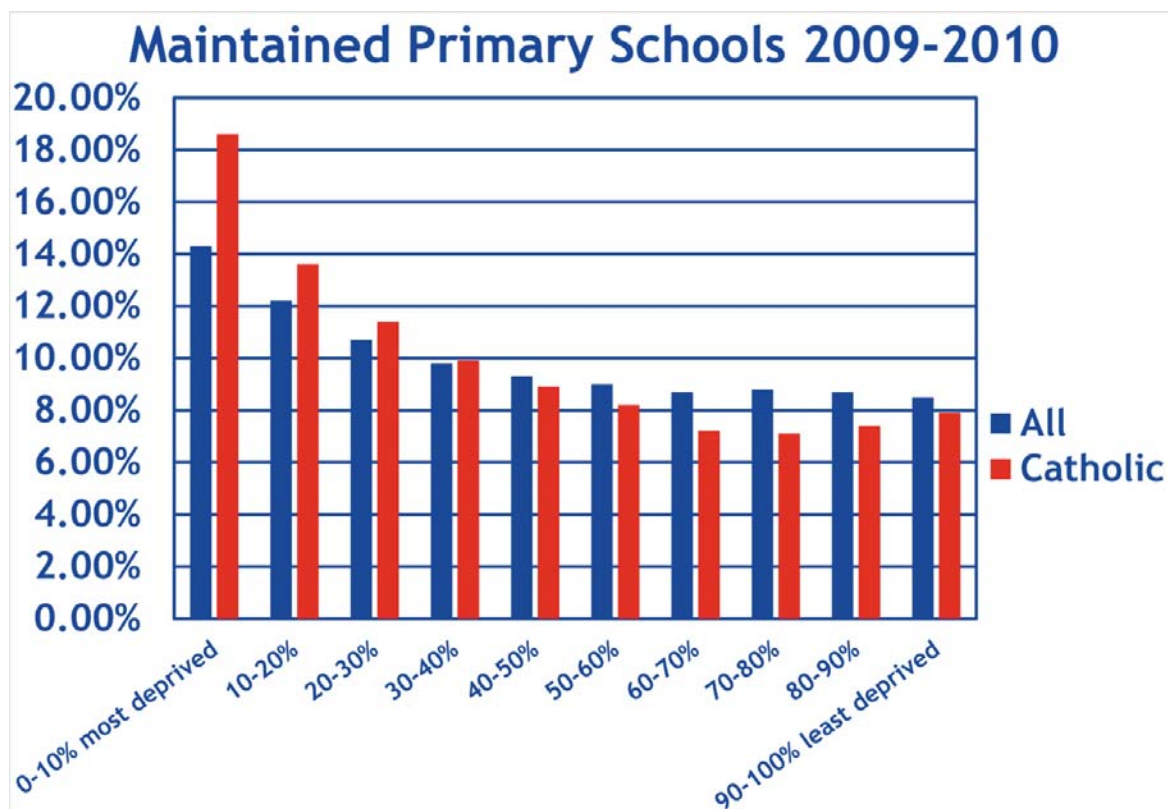
## 3.4 Ethnicity of Teachers according to Diocese

	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	1740	86.26	4.14	0.11	5.46	0.00	0.86	1.09	0.52	0.00	0.29	1.26
Birmingham	4967	84.84	6.16	0.77	1.83	0.00	0.70	2.42	1.27	0.08	0.30	1.67
Brentwood	2222	70.39	8.96	1.44	6.17	0.05	0.90	3.11	5.31	0.14	1.08	2.43
Cardiff	984	90.55	1.52	0.41	1.42	0.00	0.30	0.51	0.10	0.00	0.00	5.18
Clifton	1281	88.91	3.83	0.16	2.65	0.00	0.47	0.62	0.62	0.23	0.08	2.50
East Anglia	601	86.19	1.83	1.33	4.16	0.33	0.83	0.50	0.83	0.17	0.33	3.49
Hallam	990	90.10	3.43	0.71	2.53	0.00	0.91	0.51	0.30	0.10	0.40	1.01
Hexham & Newcastle	3249	95.38	2.00	0.40	0.71	0.03	0.15	0.34	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.89
Lancaster	1490	94.16	1.28	0.20	1.01	0.07	0.13	0.74	0.20	0.07	0.07	2.08
Leeds	2004	89.72	3.69	0.30	0.95	0.20	0.45	1.90	0.45	0.05	0.35	1.40
Liverpool	4691	92.75	3.35	0.94	0.64	0.04	0.28	0.32	0.09	0.09	0.23	1.30
Menevia	304	93.75	1.64	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.99	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.30
Middlesbrough	1037	95.18	1.45	0.96	0.77	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.39	0.00	0.68	0.29
Northampton	1094	81.63	5.30	0.91	5.03	0.00	0.46	3.11	2.47	0.09	0.37	0.64
Nottingham	1661	91.63	4.15	0.78	1.87	0.24	0.18	1.69	0.54	0.12	0.24	1.51
Plymouth	535	91.40	2.24	1.50	1.68	0.00	0.19	1.12	0.00	0.19	0.37	0.93
Portsmouth	1339	84.47	3.96	1.42	2.54	0.07	0.52	0.90	0.75	0.07	0.52	4.78
Salford	4217	90.89	3.27	0.90	0.76	0.09	0.59	1.04	0.45	0.17	0.05	1.97
Shrewsbury	2530	90.67	3.48	0.08	2.33	0.00	0.71	0.47	0.16	0.12	0.12	1.86
Southwark	3990	69.00	8.70	1.23	6.84	0.08	1.48	2.93	6.72	0.33	1.20	1.48
Westminster	5053	62.18	13.20	1.68	9.00	0.08	1.35	3.90	4.49	0.28	1.11	2.69
Wrexham	247	83.81	2.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	12.96
England	44691	83.96	5.44	0.87	3.24	0.06	0.69	1.68	1.78	0.14	0.46	1.79
Wales	1535	90.10	1.76	0.26	1.11	0.00	0.39	0.39	0.07	0.07	0.00	5.86
England & Wales	46226	84.16	5.32	0.85	3.17	0.06	0.68	1.64	1.72	0.13	0.44	1.93

## Appendix 4: Measures of Deprivation

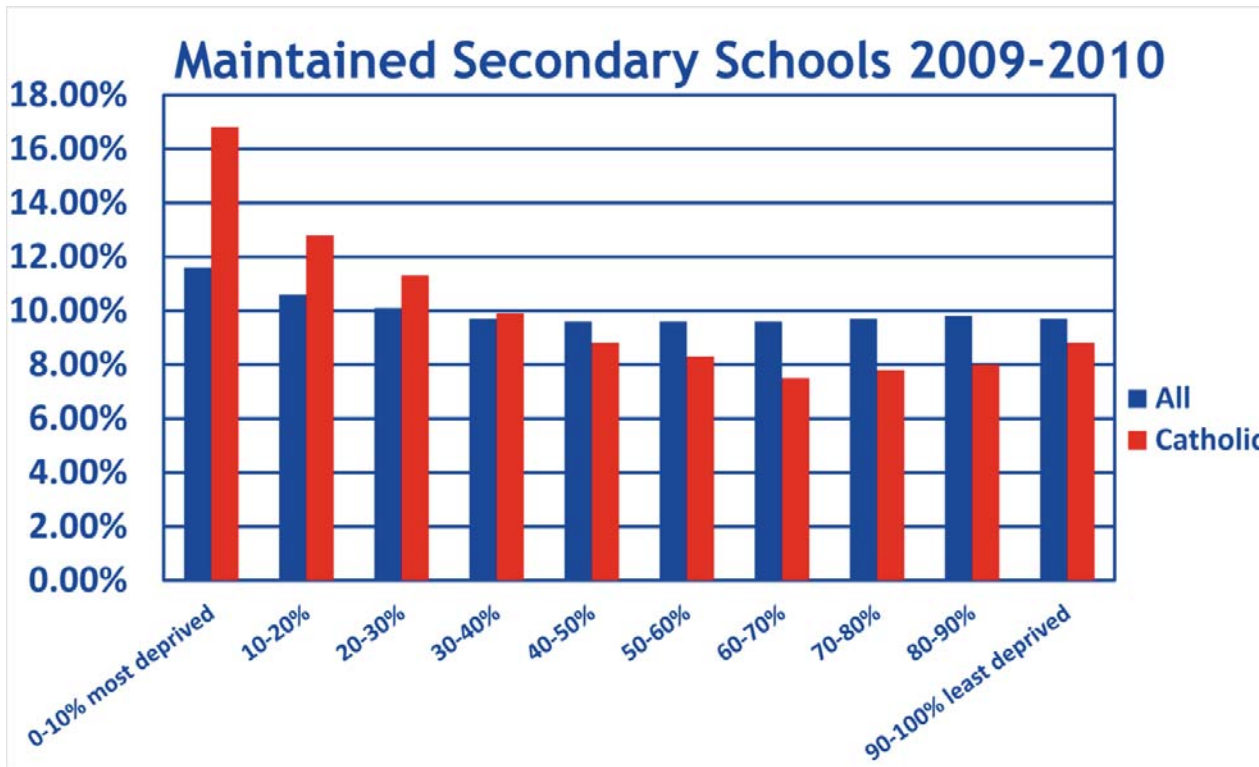
77. Free school meals eligibility and take-up is frequently used to measure the level of disadvantage in schools but other measures exist. A more direct measure is to take account of the level of deprivation in the areas where children live, for example, charting the proportion of pupils coming from the most deprived 10% of areas, the 10% next most deprived, and so on. The graphs below, from the DfE census 2010, 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.

### 4.1: Primary Schools



78. The first pair of blocks shows that 14.3% of all primary school pupils attending maintained primary schools in the year 2009-2010 lived in the most deprived 10% of areas, compared to 18.6% of pupils at Catholic maintained primary schools.
79. 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.
80. Correspondingly fewer pupils in Catholic primary schools came from the least disadvantaged areas to the right of this graph.

4.2: Secondary Schools



- 81. The findings here parallel those from Appendix 4.1. The first pair of blocks shows that about 12% of all pupils attending maintained secondary schools in the year 2009-2010 lived in the most deprived 10% of areas, compared to 17% of pupils at Catholic maintained secondary schools.
- 82. 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.
- 83. Catholic secondary schools had substantially smaller proportions of pupils from the least deprived areas.

## Notes

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