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Catholic Education Service for England and Wales

Digest of 2010 Census Data for Schools and Colleges



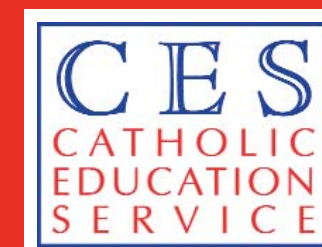
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Promoting and Supporting
Catholic Education in England and Wales



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Foreword

I welcome this Census Digest for 2010, the fourth to be made public. Most of you will receive it electronically and I take this opportunity to explain why. The CESEW is as affected by the current financial pressures as other educational bodies. As a means of reducing costs we have decided that for the foreseeable future this kind of document should be distributed online. Only a few hard copies for reference and other purposes have been produced.

We continue to place the Census high amongst our priorities and to emphasise the importance of the accurate information it collects and records. The ensuing Digests provide an invaluable basis for our contribution to the national debate, demonstrating, for example, that the high standards of our schools are achieved with pupils whose socio-economic profile is virtually identical to the national picture. Annual monitoring of staffing for Religious Education gives an accurate measure of the effect on our schools of current policies for assessing the outcomes of the Key Stage 4 curriculum. In the recent document *The Distinctive Contribution of Catholic Schools in Wales*, with the support of the Census data, we were able to show how ethnically diverse our schools are - in this respect much more mixed than most schools in Wales.

The information gathered in the Census also helps our own planning. In this Digest, for example, the section about training for headship deserves careful reading. The number of candidates for the National Professional Qualification for Headship (NPQH) is a measure of the effectiveness of succession planning and detailed information for each diocese helps us to focus attention where it is most needed. This information will be used, for example, in our Educational Leadership projects, helping in reviewing the needs of our sector and using resources most effectively.

The Census could not exist without contributions from many people and on behalf of the CESEW I am delighted to record my thanks to them all: to the Census team who work continually to improve the accuracy and efficiency of the exercise; to our diocesan officer colleagues for their practical support in conducting the Census; to those in the schools and colleges who submit their returns to a tight schedule; to the office staff for administering the Census and designing the layout; and to Peter Irvine CBE, former HMI and education consultant, for writing this Digest.

Finally, I welcome any comments or feedback that you may wish to offer on this Digest and its content.



Dr Oona Stannard
Chief Executive & Director
September 2011

Introduction

1. This Digest follows the pattern of previous years, in presenting information and analysis about schools, pupils and staff in that order. One addition is the summary of total numbers of pupils at the start of the pupils' section. The Digest summarises responses from just over 90% of Catholic schools: slightly higher for maintained schools and lower for independent schools. Indeed, the response from independent schools has been more than 10% lower than in 2009, especially from all through schools.
2. Where possible, the returns have been supplemented from the national *Edubase*. This means that tables giving total numbers of schools and pupils are complete: this applies to tables 1 and 5, and to annexes 1.1 and 1.2. The majority of tables explore different characteristics of schools, pupils and staff, and these tables present information only from those schools responding to the Census.
3. Schools and colleges were asked to submit information that was correct in January 2010. The Census and Digest therefore pre-date the General Election held later in that year.
4. The size of the sample is sufficient to support generalisations at national level, but for the dioceses, especially the smaller among them, analysis must be tentative. In the same way, the number of primary schools provides a secure basis for commentary, but the comparatively small number of secondary schools (359) demands that caution be observed. The skewed geographical distribution of the schools should also be borne in mind when attempting national comparisons: the majority of Catholic schools are in urban centres, particularly in the North West but also disproportionately in the North East and London.
5. Comparisons have been made with national figures where these are available, most frequently from the different census exercises carried out by the Department for Education (DfE) and the statistical branch of the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG). This document observes the same convention as in previous Digests, using upper case for the CESEW Census and lower case for the national censuses.
6. At several points in this Digest possible trends are suggested over the years 2007-10 when the Digest has been published. It is planned to produce later this year a summary, specifically for the purpose of comparing data from the four year period.
7. Small differences in totals of schools, pupils or staff in different tables are due to incomplete reporting from a handful of schools. In some tables and in the text percentages have been rounded. This is why they sometimes do not total to exactly 100.

Numbers of Schools and Colleges¹

8. The national census for England in 2010 registered 119 fewer schools than in 2009. Apart from a marked increase in the number of academies (from 133 in January 2009 to 203 in January 2010) and a small increase in the number of independent schools (from 2356 to 2376), there was a continued slight decrease in the numbers of maintained primary schools (93 fewer in 2010) and maintained secondary schools (98 fewer in 2010). Of course, many of the secondary schools that were no longer maintained had converted to academy status, rather than ceasing to exist.
9. The Catholic maintained sector has been affected only in the primary phase in England, where six school closures or amalgamations have occurred. The reduction in the number of sixth form colleges resulted from the formal incorporation of St Luke's sixth form with Christ the King Sixth Form College in Lewisham. No changes were reported in the overall number of secondary schools in England and none at all in Wales. Increases in the numbers of independent schools are largely due to more comprehensive reporting.

Table 1: Numbers of Catholic Schools and Colleges by Phase

Phase	Maintained ²		Independent		Total
	England	Wales ³	England	Wales	
Primary	1687	73	72	0	1832
Secondary	344	15	30	0	389
Tertiary	15	1	0	0	16
All through	1	1	47	3	52
Total	2047	90	149	3	2289

10. Table 1 includes three academies and 22 schools run jointly with other Christian denominations (20 maintained and 2 independent). The academy of St Francis of Assisi falls into both of these groups. The all through schools included in the maintained sector are the academy of St Matthew in Blackheath and St Brigid's School in Wrexham diocese, the only maintained school with boarding facilities in Wales.
11. Forty six schools (33 primary and 13 secondary) were in federation with at least one other school; the Guidance defines a federation as two or more schools sharing a single governing body. Thirty of these federations (22 primary and 8 secondary) shared a head teacher between schools. The great majority of federations were concentrated in six dioceses: Liverpool (10), Hexham & Newcastle (7), Hallam, Leeds and Southwark (all with 5) and Northampton (4). About 10% of primary schools and one quarter of secondary schools reported informal but significant collaborative working arrangements with other schools.

¹References to colleges always signify sixth form colleges. If the word is not used at the head of a table, then sixth form colleges are excluded from that table.

²For the sake of simplicity of presentation, the three academies are included with the maintained schools.

³Five 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. Catholic primary schools in England generally had rather more than 240 pupils, very close to the national average. Catholic secondary schools were slightly smaller than average with around 941 pupils compared to the national figure of 977. In both phases the range of sizes was fairly narrow: there were fewer very small or very large schools in the Catholic sector in England.
13. Catholic primary schools in Wales had on average 190 pupils compared to the Welsh national average of 176. Catholic secondary schools in Wales had just over 800 pupils compared to the national figure of 914 pupils. This may be partly because proportionally more Catholic schools are 11-16 rather than 11-18: about half compared to less than one-quarter nationally. It should also be noted that the arithmetical average needs to be treated with caution, since in Wales the range of sizes of Catholic secondary schools is substantial: from just below 500 to more than 1400.

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	88	1	0
101-200	485	1	0
201-300	789	3	0
301-400	219	12	0
401-500	161	11	1
501-600	6	16	0
601-700	10	35	0
701-800	0	51	0
801-900	0	45	1
901-1000	0	34	1
1001-1100	0	48	0
1101-1200	0	27	0
1201-1300	0	24	0
1301-1400	0	21	3
1401-1500	0	12	2
1501-1600	0	4	2
1601-1700	0	7	0
1701-1800	0	5	1
1801-1900	0	1	2
>1900	0	1	3
Total	1758	359	16

Size of Catholic Independent Schools

14. Independent schools generally were smaller than equivalent maintained schools, though the difference was small in the primary phase. The average size of independent primary schools was around 211 pupils, of secondary schools around 457 pupils and of all through schools around 370 pupils. For secondary and all through schools the range of sizes was greater than in the maintained sector. As in previous years the salient feature of the sector was the high proportion of schools catering for an extended age range: about one-third of the total. When comparing maintained and independent schools by size caution should be exercised: for example, several independent secondary schools in the following table admit pupils from age 13. It should also be remembered that this table includes the nine non-maintained special schools, all of which had fewer than one hundred pupils.

Table 3: Size of Catholic Independent Schools by Phase

School size (number of pupils)	Number of independent primary schools	Number of independent all through schools	Number of independent secondary schools
<101	7	12	2
101-200	34	3	3
201-300	17	6	3
301-400	6	8	5
401-500	3	6	7
501-600	0	6	5
601-700	1	1	2
701-800	0	1	1
801-900	0	2	1
901-1000	0	0	1
1001-1100	0	2	0
Total	68	47	30

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

Sixth Form Size

15. The following table illustrates differences in sixth form size in different institutions. Sixth form colleges had by far the largest average number on roll, though there was a considerable range amongst them: from under 500 to more than 2200. Independent schools nationally tended to have smaller sixth forms than maintained schools and Catholic independent schools followed this pattern. In the maintained sector the average sixth form had around 210 pupils: Catholic sixth forms were very similar.

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	17	28
101-200	83	16
201-300	66	4
301-400	25	0
401-500	3	0
501-600	2	0
601-700	0	0
Total	196	48

*These figures are based only on those schools responding to the Census. This is why the totals are different from earlier tables.

College roll (number of students)	Number of colleges
<501	1
501-1000	2
1001-1500	5
1501-2000	7
>2000	1
Total	16

Numbers of Pupils in Catholic Schools and Colleges

16. In January 2010 the total number of pupils in all schools in England was very similar to the total for 2009, at about 8.1 million. Since January 2009 a slight increase was registered in the number of pupils in maintained primary schools, the first for several years, not quite equalled by the slight decrease in the number of pupils in maintained secondary schools.
17. Numbers of pupils in Catholic schools in England have also increased slightly overall: a slight increase in primary numbers from 407,000 in 2009 to almost 410,000 in 2010 mirrors the national trend; secondary numbers have decreased slightly to about 323,000 in 2010 from 325,000 in 2009. Almost all Catholic sixth form colleges have continued to expand, the number of students having increased by about 4% since 2009. Numbers in independent schools have decreased very slightly overall, but figures in Catholic independent schools remained almost static.
18. The total number of pupils in all maintained schools in Wales has decreased very slightly in both primary and secondary phases. Catholic schools by contrast reported small increases in both phases: about 3% in primary schools and almost 2.5% in secondary schools (but a more complete evidence base in 2010 accounts for some of this apparent increase).

Table 5: Numbers of Pupils in Catholic Schools by Phase in 2010

Phase	Maintained		Total	Independent*		Total
	England	Wales		England	Wales	
Primary	409956	14639	424595			
Secondary	322883	12365	335248			
Sixth form colleges	22656	1397	24053			
TOTAL	755495	28401	783896	42738	1037	43775

*Independent schools vary greatly in the age ranges of pupils admitted, so that analysis by phase is not straightforward: only the overall totals are shown here.

Catholicity

19. In 2010 slightly more than 70% of pupils in Catholic maintained schools were Catholic, according to the definition given in the Guidance: '(those who) have been baptised or received into the Catholic Church.' The figure was slightly higher than this in England and significantly below in Wales, at about 62%. In independent schools the proportion was substantially lower, at about 40%. The figures for maintained schools seem to show a slight decrease from 2009, evenly spread across all school years. Varying response rates from year to year may be a factor here but are unlikely to account totally for the decrease.
20. In England the proportions in primary and secondary schools were very similar and the proportion in sixth form colleges was, as in previous years, much lower at about half. In Wales the proportion of Catholic pupils was slightly higher in primary schools than in secondary schools, which again replicates the finding of previous analyses.

Table 6A: Proportion of Catholic Pupils in Catholic Schools and Colleges⁵

Maintained schools and colleges	Number of pupils	% Catholic pupils
England	669040	71.2
Wales	25923	62.1
England & Wales	694963	70.9

Independent schools	Number of pupils	% Catholic pupils
England	34536	40.6
Wales	132	38.4
England & Wales	34668	40.6

Table 6B: Proportion of Catholic Pupils by Phase

Maintained primary schools	Number of pupils	% Catholic pupils
England	359203	72.3
Wales	12479	65.4
England & Wales	371682	72.1

Maintained secondary schools	Number of pupils	% Catholic pupils
England	292467	71.3
Wales	12047	59.4
England & Wales	304514	70.8

Sixth form colleges	Number of pupils	% Catholic pupils
England	17370	49.3
Wales	1397	55.3
England & Wales	18767	49.7

⁵In 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.

21. Figures for the dioceses show that Westminster had the highest proportions of Catholic pupils at both primary and secondary levels with 89% primary and 83% secondary. Brentwood and Liverpool were not far behind with around 80% in both phases. Plymouth once again had the lowest proportions with about 45% overall. In Wales, Cardiff had higher proportions than Menevia and Wrexham. In the majority of dioceses, proportions were similar in primary and secondary schools. In seven dioceses proportions differed by ten percentage points or more. With the primary percentage given first these were Arundel & Brighton (78/66), Clifton (62/72), Hallam (51/68), Menevia (63/51), Portsmouth (69/56), Shrewsbury (76/66) and Wrexham (62/45). Details for the dioceses are in Appendix 2.2.
22. The distribution of non-Catholic pupils shows a similar pattern to previous years, but with fewer schools having very low proportions of non-Catholic pupils: 22% of schools with fewer than 11%, compared to 25% or more in previous years. In 2010 about 19% of schools (356 schools) had more than half non-Catholic pupils compared to 14% in 2009. In 2010 almost half of Catholic 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	110	306	298	286	280	248	177	83	49	47
% of schools and colleges	5.8	16.2	15.8	15.2	14.9	13.2	9.4	4.4	2.6	2.5

Gender

23. Analysis of the gender composition of schools shows the same slight anomaly at secondary level as reported last year: Catholic schools had a slight majority of girls in year groups 7-11, which reverses the national position. In the primary years and post-16 the proportions parallel the national figures but from year 7 to year 11 Catholic secondary schools have 51% girls/49% boys compared to the national 49% girls/51% boys. The reason for the discrepancy is not obvious and merits exploration.

Withdrawal from Collective Worship

24. The number of pupils withdrawn from collective worship was at its lowest since first publication in 2007. In nine dioceses, including the whole of Wales, no withdrawals were recorded, while in only three dioceses did numbers enter double figures: these were Salford (35 pupils), Birmingham (17 pupils) and Arundel & Brighton (10 pupils). Figures for independent schools were higher than previously at 0.07%, but this is still a tiny number of pupils: only 26 pupils, all in England and half of these from one school in Westminster.

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

	Phase	Number of pupils	% of pupils
England	Primary	91	0.025
	Secondary	12	0
	Tertiary	0	0
Wales	Primary	0	0
	Secondary	0	0
	Tertiary	0	0
England & Wales		103	0.01

School Uniform

25. The overwhelming majority of Catholic maintained schools - 99% - implemented a school uniform policy. In ten dioceses the figure was 100% and in no diocese did the proportion fall below 96%. In independent schools the figure was 96%.
26. The proportion of schools making allowances for pupils of other faiths was 61%, a marked increase on 2009 (24%). The figure was lower in Wales at 46%, but this is still much higher than 2009 when only 15% of schools made allowances. It was also lower in independent schools, at 31%, almost identical to the 30% reported for 2009.
27. The proportion making allowances varied a good deal across dioceses. In Hallam the figure was 82%, in East Anglia 79% and in Plymouth 74%, while at the other extreme Wrexham reported only one school (7%) in this category. Of the larger dioceses below average proportions were reported in Westminster (39%), Brentwood (45%) and Southwark (51%).

Ethnicity

Table 9: 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	669040	70.1	1.8	1.5	4.6	0.2	4.7	5.3	7.6	0.3	1.9	1.3
Wales	25923	82.1	0.2	2.7	2.3	0.5	3.0	3.3	1.9	0.3	3.0	0.8
England & Wales	694963	71.4	1.7	1.5	4.5	0.2	4.6	5.2	7.4	0.3	1.9	1.3
Independent schools	34668	71.1	1.2	0.9	6.2	0.01	2.5	3.4	2.6	1.7	1.7	8.9

28. The national census showed the proportion of pupils of minority ethnic origin (i.e. those who were not classified as white British) continued to increase in England to 25.5% in primary schools and 21.4% in secondary schools. The proportion was rather higher in Catholic schools: 29.2% in primary schools and 25.2% in secondary schools. Catholic schools in Wales, though less mixed ethnically than their English counterparts, were much more mixed than average in Wales. Nationally around 8% of pupils in Wales were of minority ethnic origin, but in Catholic schools the figure was 18%.

29. Catholic schools in England reported higher than national average proportions of pupils in the white Irish, white other, mixed/dual, black/black British and other ethnic groups. Proportions of Asian/Asian British pupils were lower than average. Catholic schools in Wales reported substantially more pupils proportionally in the following groups (Welsh national figure in brackets): traveller of Irish/Gypsy/Roma heritage 0.5% (0.2%); other white 5.1% (1.4%); mixed/dual 3.0% (1.9%); Asian 3.3% (1.8%); black 1.9% (0.6%); and other ethnic group 3.0% (0.8%). Compared to previous years, lower proportions of pupils from white Eastern European backgrounds were recorded in England: 1.7% compared to 2.2% in 2009 and 1.9% in 2008.
30. Independent schools had smaller proportions of pupils in several groups, including white Irish, white Eastern European, mixed/dual, Asian/Asian British and black/black British, but higher than average proportions in the white other and Chinese groups. As in previous years it must be recorded that the rate of positive returns remains much lower than for maintained schools: 91% compared to 98%.
31. Analysis by phase of education shows that Catholic primary schools followed the national pattern in being rather more ethnically mixed than secondary schools. Tables 9 and 10 show that this was true for almost all minority ethnic groups in England and Wales. Sixth form colleges continued to be very diverse institutions, with well over one-third of students in the categories other than the white British. In two groups particularly proportions had increased since 2009: Asian/Asian British students constituted more than 10% of the total (9% in 2009), and black/black British 16% (15% in 2009). Individual colleges in the London dioceses reported two-thirds of their students in the mixed/dual, Asian/Asian British and black/black British groups.

Table 10: 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
Primary	359203	69.6	1.6	1.7	5.0	0.3	5.0	5.6	7.3	0.3	2.2	1.3
Secondary	292467	73.4	1.9	1.2	4.2	0.2	4.2	4.5	7.4	0.3	1.5	1.4
Tertiary	17370	61.3	1.2	0.5	1.9	0.04	4.7	10.4	16.0	1.2	1.7	1.2
Total	669040	70.1	1.8	1.5	4.6	0.2	4.7	5.3	7.6	0.3	1.9	1.3

Table 11: 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
Primary	12479	78.5	0.3	3.9	2.4	0.9	3.0	4.1	1.9	0.3	4.0	0.8
Secondary	12047	86.0	0.1	1.7	2.4	0.1	3.3	2.2	1.1	0.3	2.1	0.8
Tertiary	1397	80.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	8.8	1.2	2.0	1.0
Total	25923	82.1	0.2	2.7	2.3	0.5	3.0	3.3	1.1	0.3	3.0	0.8

32. The dioceses showed the same variations as in previous years. Almost half had more than 80% of pupils in the white British grouping and two had more than 90%: these were Hexham & Newcastle and Liverpool. All the Welsh dioceses had more than 80% white British pupils. At the other extreme, four dioceses had about half as many pupils proportionally in this group: they were Westminster with 40% white British, Southwark 43%, Northampton 51% and Brentwood 54%. These were the dioceses with much higher than average proportions in the mixed, Asian/Asian British and black/black British categories. Grouping these categories together, Brentwood and Westminster had 34% of pupils in the three groups, Northampton 29% and Southwark 38%. Birmingham again had the highest proportion of pupils of Asian/Asian British origin with 9%, up from 8% in 2009. Westminster once more recorded the highest proportion of white Irish pupils at 6%, virtually identical to the figure for 2009. Higher than average proportions of pupils of white Eastern European heritage were reported in Wrexham at 5%, Northampton and Westminster, both 4%. More detail for the dioceses can be found in Appendix 2.3.

Eligibility for Free School Meals

33. The increase noted last year in the proportion of school pupils eligible for free school meals has continued in 2010. The national census showed almost 16% of pupils eligible, compared to about 15% in 2009. Catholic schools have followed this trend, though the proportion remains slightly below the national figure.

Table 12A: 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	651670	96520	14.8 (15.9)
Wales	24526	4140	16.9 (17.3)
England & Wales	676196	100660	14.9
Independent schools	34668	470	1.4

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

34. Scrutiny by phase shows Catholic primary schools with rather fewer pupils eligible than average at 14.7%, though DfE figures suggest a slightly more generous 15%. The discrepancy of more than 2% below the national average for primary schools of 17.4% nonetheless deserves further study. CESEW Census figures seem to show secondary schools with more pupils eligible than the average, but the figure of 12.7% in DfE tables may be more accurate since it results from an almost 100% return from schools. With reference to the DfE figure Catholic secondary schools were 1.5% below the national average: a comparatively small difference but nonetheless one which again merits consideration.

Table 12B: 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	359203	52791	14.7 (17.4)
Wales	12479	2104	16.9 (18.3)
England & Wales	371682	54895	14.8

Maintained secondary schools	Number of pupils	Number eligible for FSM/EMA	% eligible for FSM/EMA (national average in brackets)
England	292467	43729	15.0 (14.2)
Wales	12047	2036	16.9 (15.6)
England & Wales	304514	45765	15.0

Sixth form colleges	Number of students	Number eligible for FSM/EMA	% eligible for FSM/EMA
England	17370	8021	46.0
Wales	1397	881	63.1
England & Wales	18767	8902	47.4

35. Almost all dioceses showed an increased proportion of pupils eligible compared to 2009. For the first time several reported more than 20%: these were Salford with 23%, Cardiff 21% and Liverpool 20%. Arundel & Brighton continued to have the lowest proportion at 6% but only Clifton with 9% joined it in single figures. Brentwood, East Anglia, Northampton, Nottingham, Plymouth and Portsmouth had all risen since 2009 to around 10-12%, and the other dioceses were fairly closely grouped around the average. Details for the dioceses are in Appendix 2.2.

Looked after children

Table 13: Looked after Children in Catholic Schools

Maintained schools and colleges	Number of looked after children	% of looked after children
England	2309	0.35
Wales	142	0.55
England & Wales	2451	0.35
Independent schools	43	0.13

36. The number of looked after children in England at 31st March 2010 was 64,400, an increase of 6% on 2009 which appears to amount to about 0.8% of the population up to age 18. This increase was not matched in Catholic schools, where the proportions were almost identical to 2009. The national number in Wales was 5,162, an increase of 10% on 2009 and also about 0.8% of the population under 18. National comparisons are not meaningful here, since the DfE statistics do not show what proportion of the total are enrolled in mainstream schools.

Special Educational Needs

37. The national census showed 2.7% of pupils with statements of special educational needs (SEN), the same percentage as in 2009. Just over half of these were in mainstream schools, amounting to 1.6% of the roll in these schools. Pupils with SEN but without statements amounted to 18.2% of the school population, increased from 17.8% in 2009.
38. In Wales the national census indicated that 3.0% of pupils had statements of SEN, a slight decline from 3.1% in 2009. Just over two-thirds of these were in mainstream schools, making up 2% of the roll. Pupils with SEN but without statements were 18.3% of the total.
39. Catholic schools in both England and Wales appeared to have slightly lower proportions in each category.

Table 14A: 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	669040	1.4 (1.6)	16.2 (18.2)
Wales	25923	1.5 (2.0)	15.7 (18.3)
England & Wales	694963	1.4	16.2
Independent schools	34668	1.9	11.7

*To give a fair comparison, the national figures are for those pupils in maintained primary and secondary schools, excluding special schools, Pupil Referral Units etc.

40. Diverse practice in defining SEN without statements dictates caution in interpreting these figures. In addition, the 'England' figures for pupils without statements in the table above are only generally comparable: the CESEW figure includes sixth form colleges and the national figure includes special and independent schools. Using the national and Catholic figures for primary and secondary schools only gives a Catholic figure of 16.5% in the final column compared to national 19.0%.
41. In England, secondary schools had rather higher proportions than primary schools of pupils both with and without statements. Catholic schools followed the trend but with slightly smaller proportions in each category. In Wales secondary schools had higher proportions of pupils with statements but slightly lower proportions without. Once again Catholic schools mirrored the national picture but with slightly lower proportions in each category.
42. The apparent decline in the proportion of pupils placed in independent schools, from 2.2% in 2009, needs to be assessed tentatively, bearing in mind the lower response from these schools: the rate of returns was down by more than 10% compared to 2009.

Table 14B: 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	359203	1.1 (1.4)	16.4 (18.5)
Wales	12479	1.2 (1.7)	17.7 (19.6)
England & Wales	371682	1.1	16.5

Maintained secondary schools	Number of pupils	% with SEN with statements (national figure in brackets)*	% with SEN without statements (national figure in brackets)*
England	292467	1.9 (2.0)	16.5 (19.7)
Wales	12047	2.1 (2.7)	15.5 (16.9)
England & Wales	304514	1.9	16.5

Sixth form colleges	Number of pupils	% with SEN with statements	% with SEN without statements
England	17370	1.6	6.9
Wales	1397	0.0	0.0
England & Wales	18767	1.5	6.4

*See note to table 13A. 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.

43. Figures independently supplied by the DfE for Catholic primary schools suggested 1.0% of pupils with statements and 16.3% without; and for Catholic secondary schools 1.7% of pupils with statements and 16.8% without. These figures broadly confirm the accuracy of the CESEW Census, bearing in mind the slightly lower response rate in the latter exercise.
44. As in previous years, dioceses did not vary greatly from the average concerning pupils without statements: almost all fell in the range from 14% to 17%. Only Hallam, Liverpool and Southwark were exceptions, all being close to 19%. Slightly greater variation was evident in proportions of pupils with statements: higher proportions were recorded in East Anglia, Plymouth and Wrexham (all around 2.1%) and considerably lower than average proportions in Hexham & Newcastle and Middlesbrough, both around 1%. A sharp decline in the figure for pupils with statements in Lancaster, from 3.1% in 2009 to 1.9% in 2010, has no obvious explanation. Details for the dioceses can be found in Appendix 2.2.

Post-16 Retention

45. This aspect of the Census seeks to identify the proportion of pupils who continue in a Catholic educational ethos beyond the age of compulsory education. Tracking the destinations of Year 11 pupils in a diverse system poses problems. In an 11-18 school, it is fairly straightforward. Providing the data for an 11-16 school can be more difficult, and the existence of sixth form colleges in some parts of a diocese but not others complicates the matter still further. The Census questions do not explore how many Catholics entered the system post-16 who were not in Catholic schools previously. For all these reasons the findings in this part of the Digest should be read with caution.

Table 15: Post-16 Retention

	Pupils in Y11 in 2009	% 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	49775	37.81	9.51	15.95
Wales	2005	32.27	18.75	26.28
England & Wales	51780	37.60	9.87	16.35
Independent schools	3549	58.21	1.63	20.40

46. The figures for pupils continuing in a Catholic institution, either the same school or another Catholic school or college, are very similar to those for 2009, showing that slightly under half of 16 year olds in England were still in a Catholic setting at 17 and slightly over half in Wales. Findings in the independent sector are virtually identical to 2009, with 60% staying on, almost all in the same school. The proportions in the final column in table 14 are much lower than in 2009 which may show that schools have better information about those pupils whose destination was not explored in the Census: those known to be in work or unemployed, and those known to be in education but not in a Catholic setting.
47. The figures for individual dioceses are disproportionately affected by lack of returns from a few large schools or colleges. For this reason the diocesan break-down is not included in the Appendix. However, considering only those dioceses where a high proportion of institutions reported, most fell between 45% and 55% of pupils staying in a Catholic institution post-16. Leeds had the highest proportion at 67% and Westminster and Cardiff were around the 60% figure. The lowest rates were reported in Clifton, Middlesbrough and Portsmouth, all of which had around 30%.

Leadership Teams

Table 16A: 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	1488	3.3	5.4	10.0	1.3	0.7	0.2	70/30
Wales	65	3.1	4.6	12.3	0.2	2.0	0.0	60/40
England & Wales	1553	3.3	5.4	10.1	1.3	0.7	0.2	70/30

Table 16B: 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	304	3.0	8.9	3.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	36/64
Wales	15	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.5	0.9	0.1	33/67
England & Wales	319	2.8	8.5	3.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	36/64

*Many secondary schools have several posts at this level. The percentage relates the vacancies to the number of schools but a more accurate picture might result from relating vacancies to the posts available.

48. The vacancy rates for headship posts seem to have peaked in 2009 and were slightly down in these 2010 figures. The primary figure of 3.3% of schools in England with a vacancy represents 49 schools, with an average of about three terms before the vacancy was filled. The figures for vacancies at deputy and assistant levels are: 64 deputy posts taking just under three terms to fill and 17 assistant posts taking the same time. The secondary figure of 2.8% corresponds to nine schools taking an average of two terms to fill. At deputy level there were 15 posts unfilled for an average of 2.6 terms and at assistant level 12 posts taking two terms.
49. The numbers of primary schools in smaller dioceses rule out generalisations. Of the dioceses with more than 100 primary schools, Hexham & Newcastle, Liverpool and Westminster had above average proportions of vacancies at head and deputy head levels. Each had six headship vacancies and the same or more at deputy level. At secondary level 15 dioceses had no secondary headship vacancies and only one had more than a single post vacant. This was Arundel & Brighton, with three vacancies taking an above average four terms to fill.
50. The number of teachers holding the National Professional Qualification for Headship (NPQH) has continued to grow but at a slower rate. This was expected since the reform of the qualification in 2009 and the added stringency of the entry requirements. In the primary phase 11% of teachers held the qualification: most were Catholic but one in ten was not. Overall most primary schools had at least one person holding the qualification. In secondary schools just over 4% held the qualification, one in five of these not being a Catholic. On average each secondary school had three teachers with the NPQH.

51. The numbers seeking to gain the NPQH have remained close to the levels of 2009: in England 161 primary teachers and 58 secondary teachers. Since the reform, there is not a clear national picture of success rates, though it was expected that most candidates would succeed. It remains to be seen whether these numbers are sufficient to ensure a continuous flow of good candidates for headship. The figures in some dioceses were much below average: indeed, some dioceses had no current candidates at secondary level and several had only one. If this were to continue for long, the outlook would be serious. For details about the dioceses, see appendices 3.1 and 3.2.
52. The proportions of men and women heads in the tables above are similar to the figures for previous years, with a possible slight strengthening of the position of women in both primary and secondary phases. In 2007 the ratio of women to men was 65/35 in the primary phase and 32/68 in the secondary phase. The proportions at deputy and assistant headship level seem to confirm increasing proportions of women in leadership teams: at deputy level the ratios were 80/20 primary and 45/55 secondary; at assistant level the ratios were 90/10 primary and 48/52 secondary. These figures are almost identical to those for 2009, so it remains an open question how far increasing proportions of women in 'second tier' posts convert into more female heads.

Catholicity

53. The table below shows that 56% of the teachers in Catholic schools identified themselves as Catholic. While the difference is slight, this appears to continue the decrease reported in 2009 (57%) from 58% in 2007. The proportion holding the Catholic Certificate in Religious Studies (CCRS) was 18%, which also indicates a slight decline from 19% in 2009 and 20% in 2008.

Table 17A: 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	41233	56	7374	18
Wales	1454	58	268	18
England & Wales	42687	56	7642	18
Independent schools	4057	43	307	8

54. Twelve dioceses were within 5% above or below the average figures. Liverpool (67%) and Salford (66%) once again had the highest proportions of Catholic teachers, and East Anglia the lowest (36%). Clifton with 40% and Plymouth 41% had only slightly more. A similar pattern was discernible in considering those teachers who held the CCRS: Liverpool (30%) and Salford (27%) had the highest proportions and East Anglia (8%) and Plymouth (6%) the lowest.
55. Analysis by phase of education suggests that the slight decline in Catholicity and holders of the CCRS was spread across primary and secondary schools. In primary schools about seven teachers in ten were Catholic, while in secondary schools the proportion was well under half. The proportion of Catholic teachers in sixth form colleges appears to have risen slightly from 36% in 2009 to 39% in 2010, but changes in the response rate make it unsafe to draw conclusions from this change.

Table 17B: Catholicity and CCRS by Phase

Maintained primary schools	Number of teachers	% of Catholic teachers	Number of staff with CCRS	% with CCRS
England	18833	69	5669	30
Wales	602	78	216	36
England & Wales	19435	69	5885	30

Maintained secondary schools	Number of teachers	% of Catholic teachers	Number of staff with CCRS	% with CCRS
England	21171	45	1671	8
Wales	755	45	48	6
England & Wales	21926	45	1719	8

Sixth form colleges	Number of teachers	% of Catholic teachers	Number of staff with CCRS	% with CCRS
England	1229	40	34	3
Wales	97	29	4	4
England & Wales	1326	39	38	3

Ethnicity

Table 18: 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	41233	84.4	5.2	0.6	3.5	0.1	0.7	1.5	1.7	0.1	0.4	1.8
Wales	1454	94.2	1.8	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.0
England & Wales	42687	84.8	5.1	0.6	3.4	0.1	0.7	1.5	1.6	0.1	0.4	1.8
Independent	4057	78.9	3.1	0.6	5.3	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	9.6

56. These figures show little variation from year to year, as might be expected. They show that Catholic schools are not different from other maintained schools in the ethnic composition of their staff. The dioceses with lowest proportions of teachers from minority ethnic groups were the same as for 2009: Hexham & Newcastle, Lancaster, Menevia, Middlesbrough and Wrexham. Once again the 'London' dioceses were much more mixed than average, accounting for the great majority of teachers in the black/black British category and over half of those in the mixed/dual, Asian/Asian British, white Eastern European and white other groupings. Secondary schools continued to have more ethnically diverse staff than primary schools, with proportions in several categories twice as high: white Eastern European 0.4% in primary schools compared to 0.8% in secondary schools; white other 2.8% primary/4.0% secondary; Asian/Asian British 0.8% primary/2.1% secondary; and black/black British 1.0% primary/2.1% secondary.

57. Consideration of the ethnic make-up of leadership groups shows that these were less mixed than the teaching force as a whole. The London dioceses account for the majority of those in the following categories: white other 111 teachers in all, 76 of these in London; mixed/dual 24 in total, 13 in London; Asian/Asian British 38 in total, 26 in London; and black/black British 38 in total, 34 in London.
58. Scrutiny of the ethnic data for headship showed an increase in the number of heads from groups apart from the white British and white Irish. The proportion was just under 3% of heads, compared to about 2% in 2009. The numbers were: 15 white Eastern European, 22 white other, 5 mixed/dual nationality, 5 Asian/Asian British, 5 black/black British and 2 in another ethnic group. The biggest increase was in the number from Eastern Europe, up from 5 in 2009. The proportions in the non-white groups remained much lower than the proportions of pupils in the same groups, as is the case nationally.

Religious Education Teaching

59. The proportion of qualified teachers of Religious Education (RE) in maintained schools was about 6% of the total (primary, secondary and tertiary), very similar to the figures for recent years. The figure for Wales was around 8%, a return to the level in 2008, which suggests that the much lower figure (5%) for 2009 was due to reporting errors. Brentwood, East Anglia and Portsmouth were the dioceses with the lowest proportions of specialists, all around 4%. The proportion of staff teaching the subject was 37%, a decrease from 41% in 2009; the change is almost all in the primary phase in England (see below) and appears quite evenly spread across dioceses. As in previous years, independent schools mirrored the maintained sector in terms of the proportions of specialist teachers and of those teaching more than half a timetable, but the proportion actually teaching the subject was 19%, about half the figure for maintained schools. This continues the pattern of previous years.

Table 19A: Numbers and Percentages of Teachers of RE in Catholic Maintained Primary Schools

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	18833	808	4.3	13419	71.3	156	0.8	115
Wales	602	56	9.3	515	85.6	19	3.2	3
England & Wales	19435	864	4.5	13934	71.7	175	0.9	118

Table 19B: Numbers and Percentages of Teachers of RE in Catholic Maintained Secondary Schools

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	21171	1390	6.6	1884	8.9	1265	6.0	7
Wales	755	52	6.9	82	10.9	47	6.2	0
England & Wales	21926	1442	6.6	1966	9.0	1312	6.0	7

Table 19C: Numbers and Percentages of Teachers of RE in Catholic Sixth Form Colleges

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	1229	46	3.7	86	7.0	51	4.2	0
Wales	97	8	8.3	8	8.3	7	7.2	0
England & Wales	1326	54	4.1	94	7.1	58	4.4	0

60. Examination of the data for primary schools in England shows a decrease from 79% to 71% in the proportion of those teaching RE and a decrease from 1.9% to 0.8% in the proportion of those teaching RE for half a timetable or more. The reasons are not clear. It is possible that while the number of specialists has remained more or less constant and they take an increasing number of classes, fewer of them teach RE for 50% or more of their time. The deployment of teaching assistants (TA) to take RE classes decreased from 157 in 2009 to 118, almost the same as in 2008.
61. In secondary schools, consideration of the data for England in table 17B showed small decreases in the proportion of specialists, the overall proportion teaching RE and the percentage teaching 50% or more of a timetable. The differences were small and the effects of different sampling from year to year cannot be discounted, but this aspect needs careful monitoring to detect significant trends: to identify, for example, if fewer lessons of RE are being taught and fewer specialists being appointed. The figures for Wales were not substantially different from previous years. The number of classes taken by teaching assistants remained very low in the secondary phase: only seven in 2010, compared to eight in 2009, all in England.
62. The figures for sixth form colleges were lower than for secondary schools, reflecting the smaller proportion of the curriculum assigned to RE post-16. The figures were not, however, very different from previous years.

Education Support Staff

Table 20A: Proportion and Catholicity of Education Support Staff

Maintained schools and colleges	Number of teachers	Number of ESS	Ratio of ESS to teachers	% Catholic ESS
England	41233	29895	0.73	52.4
Wales	1454	997	0.69	44.1
England & Wales	42687	30892	0.72	52.1
Independent	4057	2039	0.50	27.0

63. In England the progressive improvement of the ratio of education support staff (ESS) to teachers was reversed in 2010, decreasing from 0.76 to 0.73. The figure for Wales continued the increase of the previous three years to the point of near equality with the England figure (increased from 0.65 in 2009, 0.51 in 2008 and 0.46 in 2007). The improvement in Wales was very largely in the primary phase (1.04 in 2010 compared to 0.89 in 2009), and the decline in England was in the secondary phase (0.45 in 2010 compared to 0.52 in 2009). The changes were small and their significance is difficult to assess, but this aspect of provision needs to be monitored. The figure for independent schools continued to grow (from 0.4 in 2009), though still some way below the maintained sector.
64. Just over half of ESS in the maintained sector were Catholic, the England and Wales figures for 2010 being almost identical to those for 2009. In independent schools the figure was 27%, slightly below the 30% reported in 2009.
65. At diocesan level, Hexham & Newcastle continued to be the least generously provided with a ratio of 0.5, and Plymouth at 1.1 and Northampton at 0.9 were again the most generously staffed. Westminster and Liverpool were most likely to employ Catholic ESS, with 64% and 61%

Table 20B: Proportion and Catholicity of Education Support Staff by Phase

Maintained primary schools	Number of teachers	Number of ESS	Ratio of ESS to teachers	% Catholic ESS
England	18833	19670	1.04	59.7
Wales	602	629	1.04	52.8
England & Wales	19435	20299	1.04	59.5

Maintained secondary schools	Number of teachers	Number of ESS	Ratio of ESS to teachers	% Catholic ESS
England	21171	9543	0.45	37.5
Wales	755	339	0.45	27.7
England & Wales	21926	9882	0.45	37.1

Sixth form colleges	Number of teachers	Number of ESS	Ratio of ESS to teachers	% Catholic ESS
England	1229	682	0.55	50.1
Wales	97	29	0.30	48.3
England & Wales	1326	711	0.54	50.1

66. Scrutiny by phase showed Catholic schools reflecting the national situation, with twice as high proportions of ESS in primary schools as in secondary schools and sixth form colleges. The sixth form college in Wales had the least generous provision of all, but the lack of truly comparative data in Wales prevents setting this fact into the national context. The figures for the Catholicity of ESS showed little variation from year to year: these staff were much more likely to be Catholic themselves in primary schools. One possibly significant change was the increase in the proportion of Catholic ESS in sixth form colleges in England, from around 42% in 2009 to 50% in 2010.

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

Status	Number of schools and colleges
Academy	3
Foundation	1
Non-maintained special	9
Independent	143
Sixth form college with a religious character*	16
Voluntary Aided	2115
Voluntary (Guernsey)	2
Total	2289

*Since September 2009 St.Luke's has been amalgamated with Christ the King in Lewisham.

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

Diocese	Maintained			Independent			Total
	Primary	Secondary	Other ⁶	Primary	Secondary	Other ⁷	
Arundel & Brighton	54	11	0	8	6	6	85
Birmingham	205	36	0	3	2	5	251
Brentwood	66	17	0	7	0	2	92
Cardiff	44	10	1	2	0	1	58
Clifton	54	9	1	4	5	2	75
East Anglia	20	6	0	2	0	2	30
Hallam	41	7	0	2	1	0	51
Hexham & Newcastle	136	25	0	1	0	0	162
Lancaster	70	12	1	1	0	1	85
Leeds	81	15	1	0	0	1	98
Liverpool	189	37	3	2	1	3	235
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	0	1	4	42
Portsmouth	46	10	0	9	8	5	78
Salford	168	31	4	4	1	3	211
Shrewsbury	86	19	1	5	0	1	112
Southwark	126	31	4	8	1	3	173
Westminster	155	38	2	9	3	6	213
Wrexham	14	3	1	0	0	1	19
Total	1760	357	20	72	30	50	2289

⁶ Includes 16 sixth form colleges, three academies and one all through school in Wales.

⁷ 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 CofE 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 CofE Primary School	Sheffield	Hallam
St Joseph's Catholic and CofE Primary School	Staveley	Hallam
St Michael's Catholic and CofE High School	Barnsley	Hallam
Christ the King Learning Centre (secondary)	Knowsley	Liverpool
Emmaus CofE and Catholic Primary School	Liverpool	Liverpool
Faith Primary School (RC/CofE)	Liverpool	Liverpool
The Academy of St Francis of Assisi (secondary)	Liverpool	Liverpool
St Francis Xavier's RC/CofE School (secondary)	Richmond, North Yorkshire	Middlesbrough
St Cuthbert Mayne RC and CofE School (secondary)	Torquay, Devon	Plymouth
St Edward's RC/CofE School (secondary)	Poole, Dorset	Plymouth
Trinity School (all-age independent school)	Teignmouth, Devon	Plymouth
St Edward's Royal Free Ecumenical Middle School (9-13 deemed secondary)	Windsor	Portsmouth
Holy Family RC and CofE College (secondary)	Rochdale	Salford
Alderley Edge School for Girls (all-age independent school)	Cheshire	Shrewsbury
St Chad's Catholic and CofE 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	1397	Cardiff
St Brendan's	1533	Clifton
Cardinal Newman	2215	Lancaster
Notre Dame	1492	Leeds
Carmel	1563	Liverpool
St John Rigby	1315	Liverpool
St Mary's	479	Middlesbrough
Holy Cross	1814	Salford
Xaverian	1735	Salford
St Mary's	1448	Salford
Loreto	1984	Salford
Aquinas	1866	Shrewsbury
St Francis Xavier	1343	Southwark
Christ the King	1972	Southwark
St Dominic's	900	Westminster
St Charles	990	Westminster

1.5 Non-maintained Special Schools

Name	Number of pupils	Diocese
St Dominic's, Hambledon	84	Arundel & Brighton
St Joseph's, Cranleigh	78	Arundel & Brighton
St John's, Woodford Bridge	99	Brentwood
St Rose's, Stroud	58	Clifton
St John's, Boston Spa	79	Leeds
St Vincent's	40	Liverpool
St John Vianney	96	Salford
Pield Heath House, Uxbridge	68	Westminster
St Elizabeth's Hertfordshire	61	Westminster

2.1 Numbers of Pupils according to Diocese

	Number of pupils in primary schools	Number of pupils in secondary schools	Number of pupils in colleges	Number of pupils in all through schools	Number of pupils in schools and colleges responding	Number of pupils from Census and Edubase
Arundel & Brighton	14237	12520	0	0	26757	26757
Birmingham	40644	34096	0	0	74740	82777
Brentwood	15394	15320	0	0	30714	37156
Cardiff	6825	8285	1397	0	16507	18411
Clifton	9728	7528	0	0	17256	20500
East Anglia	3879	5116	0	0	8995	10085
Hallam	8059	7098	0	0	15157	16552
Hexham & Newcastle	26067	24206	0	0	50273	51318
Lancaster	11158	8771	2215	0	22144	24456
Leeds	17672	14585	1492	0	33749	34566
Liverpool	39363	31935	1563	0	72861	86410
Menevia	3141	2629	0	0	5770	5770
Middlesbrough	9723	6916	486	0	17125	17125
Northampton	10207	7555	0	0	17762	18636
Nottingham	14732	10612	0	0	25344	29444
Plymouth	5425	2858	0	0	8283	9907
Portsmouth	12113	9449	0	0	21562	21562
Salford	31323	22139	5533	0	58995	72578
Shrewsbury	17123	16087	1866	0	35076	40429
Southwark	34036	22011	3315	989	60351	67956
Westminster	38320	32676	900	0	71896	87281
Wrexham	2513	1133	0	0	3646	5132
England	359203	291478	17370	989	669040	755495
Wales	12479	12047	1397	0	25923	29313
England & Wales	371682	303525	18767	989	694963	784808
Independent	11823	11429	0	11416	34668	43775

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	26757	78	66	6.4	1.57	14.0	0.32
Birmingham	74740	62	66	17.4	1.33	16.5	0.37
Brentwood	30714	80	81	10.0	1.47	14.2	0.26
Cardiff	16507	68	64	20.9	1.34	15.0	0.50
Clifton	17256	62	72	9.4	1.38	14.3	0.26
East Anglia	8995	62	60	10.9	2.09	14.7	0.36
Hallam	15157	51	68	13.0	1.35	18.9	0.27
Hexham & Newcastle	50273	66	68	14.7	1.02	15.5	0.35
Lancaster	22144	60	65	18.5	1.85	16.5	0.43
Leeds	33749	66	73	14.6	1.34	16.9	0.43
Liverpool	72861	79	79	19.6	1.49	18.7	0.42
Menevia	5770	63	51	16.4	1.75	17.7	0.75
Middlesbrough	17125	64	66	18.4	1.03	15.6	0.25
Northampton	17762	75	71	9.8	1.42	14.5	0.21
Nottingham	25344	64	65	10.2	1.16	15.7	0.27
Plymouth	8283	46	43	12.0	2.08	16.4	0.42
Portsmouth	21562	69	56	9.7	1.30	15.7	0.26
Salford	58995	76	74	22.9	1.69	15.5	0.49
Shrewsbury	35076	76	66	18.0	1.38	13.8	0.49
Southwark	60351	79	72	15.4	1.60	18.5	0.22
Westminster	71896	89	83	16.4	1.43	16.1	0.26
Wrexham	3646	62	45	17.1	2.08	16.0	0.47
England	669040	72	71	15.6	1.44	16.2	0.35
Wales	25923	66	60	19.4	1.54	15.7	0.55
England & Wales	694963	72	71	15.8	1.44	16.2	0.35

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	26757	74.72	1.67	0.65	8.14	0.10	5.21	4.80	2.10	0.31	1.09	1.33
Birmingham	74740	69.42	2.34	0.57	3.91	0.18	5.10	8.64	6.34	0.28	2.06	1.14
Brentwood	30714	53.84	1.96	2.26	2.89	0.06	6.35	7.00	20.8	0.35	2.74	1.79
Cardiff	16507	81.90	0.11	2.42	2.25	0.38	3.34	3.19	2.26	0.42	2.68	0.98
Clifton	17256	74.50	1.22	2.65	5.19	0.23	4.52	6.48	2.40	0.27	1.04	1.48
East Anglia	8995	68.42	1.59	2.19	8.58	0.22	6.16	6.64	2.20	0.36	1.43	2.21
Hallam	15157	81.01	1.00	0.94	2.22	0.50	3.79	2.53	4.68	0.20	0.51	2.61
Hexham & Newcastle	50273	90.39	0.29	0.37	1.39	0.37	1.23	3.13	0.85	0.24	0.80	0.93
Lancaster	22144	87.19	0.28	0.45	2.38	0.71	1.98	5.24	0.48	0.17	0.32	0.81
Leeds	33749	76.06	1.06	1.38	2.95	0.25	4.14	7.14	4.43	0.37	1.13	1.10
Liverpool	72861	92.31	0.31	0.16	1.35	0.12	1.70	1.22	0.99	0.28	0.66	0.91
Menevia	5770	83.17	0.33	2.22	2.25	0.26	2.70	3.78	1.32	0.16	3.48	0.33
Middlesbrough	17125	87.20	0.33	2.08	2.17	0.20	1.98	2.36	1.35	0.15	1.39	0.79
Northampton	17762	50.61	3.39	3.60	10.7	0.19	7.72	7.55	12.8	0.21	1.57	1.70
Nottingham	25344	73.31	1.42	2.58	5.43	0.24	4.83	5.17	4.11	0.42	1.25	1.26
Plymouth	8283	86.90	0.64	1.22	3.16	0.07	2.79	1.74	0.37	0.23	1.05	1.81
Portsmouth	21562	73.37	1.32	1.34	6.06	0.16	5.23	6.79	2.73	0.48	0.81	1.72
Salford	58995	77.60	0.90	0.60	2.83	0.28	3.65	5.93	5.34	0.43	1.05	1.42
Shrewsbury	35076	88.88	0.83	0.57	2.49	0.05	2.30	2.22	0.85	0.44	0.36	1.01
Southwark	60351	43.42	2.26	1.96	7.87	0.21	8.09	5.61	24.4	0.45	4.17	1.56
Westminster	71896	40.03	5.63	4.23	9.68	0.27	8.62	6.61	17.8	0.39	5.00	1.75
Wrexham	3646	81.24	0.11	4.66	2.28	1.37	1.70	3.15	1.04	0.25	3.59	0.60
England	669040	70.97	1.75	1.46	4.58	0.22	4.65	5.25	7.60	0.34	1.85	1.34
Wales	25923	82.09	0.16	2.69	2.26	0.49	2.97	3.31	1.88	0.34	2.99	0.78
England & Wales	694963	71.39	1.69	1.51	4.50	0.23	4.59	5.18	7.39	0.34	1.89	1.32

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	43	5
Birmingham	173	5	2.9	20	11.6	210	10
Brentwood	53	1	1.9	2	3.8	67	4
Cardiff	34	1	2.9	2	5.9	53	8
Clifton	47	1	2.1	1	2.1	43	5
East Anglia	18	1	5.6	1	5.6	25	3
Hallam	39	0	0.0	1	2.6	50	4
Hexham & Newcastle	130	6	4.6	6	4.6	189	12
Lancaster	62	1	1.6	2	3.2	78	5
Leeds	77	1	1.3	2	2.6	118	3
Liverpool	158	6	3.8	9	5.7	281	17
Menevia	18	1	5.6	1	5.6	16	2
Middlesbrough	48	0	0.0	1	2.1	64	6
Northampton	34	3	8.8	0	0.0	36	2
Nottingham	63	2	3.2	3	4.8	80	2
Plymouth	28	3	10.7	1	3.6	57	2
Portsmouth	46	2	4.4	3	7.2	79	5
Salford	138	2	1.5	5	3.6	237	24
Shrewsbury	73	4	5.5	5	6.8	62	6
Southwark	121	2	1.7	7	5.8	226	23
Westminster	126	6	4.8	9	7.1	190	23
Wrexham	13	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	2
England	1488	49	3.3	81	5.4	2135	161
Wales	65	2	3.1	3	4.6	75	12
England & Wales	1553	51	3.3	84	5.4	2210	173

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	3	27.3	3	27.3	27	3
Birmingham	35	1	2.9	8	22.9	115	5
Brentwood	15	1	6.7	1	6.7	41	0
Cardiff	10	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	2
Clifton	8	0	0.0	2	25.0	24	0
East Anglia	6	0	0.0	1	16.7	17	1
Hallam	6	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	0
Hexham & Newcastle	24	1	4.2	0	0.0	69	1
Lancaster	11	0	0.0	1	9.1	31	2
Leeds	15	1	6.7	0	0.0	29	4
Liverpool	32	1	3.1	1	3.1	109	1
Menevia	3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	6
Middlesbrough	8	1	12.5	3	37.5	27	3
Northampton	8	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	1
Nottingham	13	0	0.0	2	15.4	32	1
Plymouth	3	0	0.0	1	33.3	9	0
Portsmouth	10	0	0.0	2	20.0	25	1
Salford	26	0	0.0	0	0.0	102	21
Shrewsbury	17	0	0.0	1	5.9	49	5
Southwark	25	0	0.0	1	4.0	51	5
Westminster	31	0	0.0	0	0.0	89	4
Wrexham	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0
England	304	9	2.96	27	8.9	886	58
Wales	15	0	0.00	0	0.0	22	8
England & Wales	319	9	2.82	27	8.5	908	66

3.3 Catholicity and CCRS according to Diocese

Diocese	Number of teachers	% Catholic teachers	% Teachers with CCRS
Arundel & Brighton	1683	45.2	11.6
Birmingham	4668	54.6	18.6
Brentwood	1923	51.0	16.3
Cardiff	947	56.7	14.8
Clifton	1117	40.2	12.6
East Anglia	606	36.1	7.6
Hallam	956	50.0	11.2
Hexham & Newcastle	3109	61.3	20.9
Lancaster	1372	52.3	22.2
Leeds	1979	61.2	16.3
Liverpool	4333	66.6	30.6
Menevia	306	60.8	23.9
Middlesbrough	996	53.6	14.7
Northampton	1059	48.0	11.0
Nottingham	1468	48.4	12.5
Plymouth	525	41.5	5.5
Portsmouth	1310	44.4	13.5
Salford	3535	66.0	27.0
Shrewsbury	2231	58.1	18.7
Southwark	3748	55.4	10.7
Westminster	4615	58.3	14.6
Wrexham	201	57.2	27.4
England	41233	56.0	17.9
Wales	1454	57.6	18.4
England & Wales	42687	56.1	17.9

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	1683	87.40	3.92	0.18	4.52	0.06	0.77	0.89	0.48	0.00	0.48	1.31
Birmingham	4668	84.83	6.19	0.30	1.78	0.11	0.62	2.34	1.35	0.09	0.30	2.14
Brentwood	1923	73.01	8.42	0.78	5.98	0.00	0.62	2.96	4.42	0.16	1.51	2.18
Cardiff	947	92.93	1.37	0.32	1.48	0.00	0.32	0.32	0.11	0.11	0.00	3.06
Clifton	1117	87.65	4.03	0.27	2.60	0.00	0.36	0.54	0.81	0.27	0.00	3.40
East Anglia	606	84.65	1.82	1.32	3.14	1.32	0.66	0.66	1.16	0.17	0.17	4.95
Hallam	956	86.82	3.14	0.21	6.80	0.00	0.73	0.73	0.21	0.00	0.31	1.05
Hexham & Newcastle	3109	95.37	1.93	0.16	0.77	0.06	0.16	0.32	0.13	0.03	0.10	1.03
Lancaster	1372	95.48	1.46	0.07	1.17	0.00	0.07	1.02	0.15	0.07	0.07	0.44
Leeds	1979	91.36	2.88	0.45	0.76	0.15	0.86	1.87	0.20	0.00	0.10	1.36
Liverpool	4333	92.41	3.78	0.18	0.67	0.00	0.25	0.32	0.21	0.09	0.14	1.94
Menevia	306	97.06	1.96	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Middlesbrough	996	96.00	1.53	0.19	0.86	0.00	0.38	0.29	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.90
Northampton	1059	81.30	5.19	0.76	5.67	0.00	0.57	2.55	2.46	0.09	0.28	0.94
Nottingham	1468	89.65	4.29	0.95	1.43	0.07	0.48	1.63	0.34	0.07	0.14	1.09
Plymouth	525	93.71	1.90	0.76	1.52	0.00	0.57	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.76
Portsmouth	1310	84.73	3.36	1.30	3.74	0.00	0.92	0.84	0.69	0.15	0.31	3.89
Salford	3535	91.94	3.00	0.59	0.68	0.03	0.51	0.68	0.45	0.14	0.11	1.90
Shrewsbury	2231	92.96	2.64	0.04	2.33	0.04	0.58	0.40	0.22	0.13	0.09	0.49
Southwark	3748	69.13	8.14	1.41	7.71	0.13	1.49	2.29	6.30	0.37	0.85	1.73
Westminster	4615	62.08	12.7	1.58	9.88	0.11	1.30	3.84	4.44	0.33	0.87	2.75
Wrexham	201	96.02	3.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
England	41233	84.42	5.20	0.63	3.49	0.08	0.68	1.54	1.69	0.14	0.38	1.82
Wales	1454	94.22	1.79	0.21	1.10	0.00	0.41	0.21	0.07	0.14	0.00	1.99
England & Wales	42687	84.75	5.09	0.62	3.41	0.07	0.67	1.50	1.63	0.14	0.36	1.83

Notes
