



---

# Catholic Education Service for England and Wales

---

## Digest of 2013 Census Data for Schools and Colleges in England

---



Promoting and Supporting  
Catholic Education in England and Wales



Section	Page number
1. Foreword.....	6
2. Introduction.....	7
<b>3. The Schools and Colleges</b>	
Numbers of Schools and Colleges.....	8
Size of Catholic Maintained Schools and Colleges.....	9
Size of Catholic Independent Schools.....	10
Sixth Form Size.....	11
<b>4. The Pupils</b>	
Numbers of Pupils in Catholic Schools and Colleges.....	13
Catholicity.....	13
Gender.....	15
Withdrawal from Collective Worship.....	15
School Uniform.....	15
Ethnicity.....	15
Free School Meals.....	16
Looked after Children.....	17
Special Educational Needs.....	18
Post-16 Retention.....	18
<b>5. The Staff</b>	
Leadership Teams.....	20
Catholicity.....	21
Religious Education Teaching.....	22
Ethnicity.....	23
Education Support Staff.....	24
<b>6. Appendices</b>	
<b>Appendix 1: The Schools and Colleges</b>	
1.1: Numbers of Catholic Schools and Colleges by Governance.....	26
1.11: Numbers of Academies by Diocese.....	26
1.2: Numbers of Catholic Schools and Colleges by Diocese.....	27
1.3: Joint Schools.....	28
1.4: Sixth Form Colleges.....	29
1.5: Non-maintained Special Schools.....	29
<b>Appendix 2: Pupils in Maintained Schools and Colleges</b>	
2.1: Numbers of Pupils according to Diocese.....	30
2.2: Catholicity, Free School Meals, Special Educational Needs, Looked after Children according to Diocese.....	31
2.3: Ethnicity of Pupils according to Diocese.....	32
<b>Appendix 3: Teachers in Maintained Schools and Colleges</b>	
3.1: Leadership Teams (Primary Schools) according to Diocese.....	33
3.2: Leadership Teams (Secondary Schools) according to Diocese .....	34
3.3: Catholicity and the Catholic Certificate in Religious Studies according to Diocese.....	35
3.4: Ethnicity of Teachers according to Diocese.....	36
<b>Appendix 4: Measures of Deprivation</b>	
4.1: Distribution of Pupils by IDACI decile in Primary Schools, January 2013.....	37
4.2: Distribution of Pupils by IDACI decile in Secondary Schools, January 2013.....	38

## Foreword

---

I am delighted to introduce the Digest of 2013 Census Data for Catholic Schools and Colleges in England. The title is important: this year marks a significant moment in the history of the CES Census, since for the first time digests for England and for Wales are issued separately. The increasing independence of the Welsh Assembly Government in educational matters and the consequent divergence of the two national systems have led to this development. We hope that both documents will gain clarity by limiting the subject matter of each to one national context rather than two.

The organisation of the Census, the collection of accurate data, the collation of that data and the production of the Digest are demanding tasks, involving literally thousands of people in many different ways. I am glad to express our corporate thanks to all those involved in schools, dioceses and the central office and to make particular mention of three: Robert Rushworth, the CES data manager who so expertly coordinated the collection of data; Rebekah Hayward, who designed the Digest in the form you are now reading; and Peter Irvine, CBE, former H.M. Inspector, who wrote it.



Paul Barber  
Director of the Catholic Education Service  
November 2013

## Introduction

---

1. This year more than 98% of schools have responded to the request for data: this is the highest proportion since publication began in 2007 and provides an impressive and reliable basis for work deriving from the Census at national, diocesan and local levels. This summary can only take a bird's eye view, occasionally descending to detail when significant disparities between dioceses or phases of education become obvious. It is hoped that other users will be enabled to scrutinise in more depth: in particular, diocesan officers have the opportunity to track developments over time in aspects such as the balance of Catholic and non-Catholic pupils, special educational needs and free school meals.
2. Schools now receive additional funding, the pupil premium, depending on the level of disadvantage of their pupils, based on the numbers of pupils eligible for and taking free school meals. From 2013 this number includes any pupils known to have been eligible at any time in the previous six years. This is the reason for an additional question in the Census: schools were asked this year to produce figures not only for those entitled to and receiving free meals, but for those who have received free meals at any time in the past six years - the so-called 'ever six' measure. No national averages have been published for this new field so far. The exploration of other measures of disadvantage, such as the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI), continues at national level. With this in mind the latest IDACI charts for Catholic and all schools are once again included as Appendix 4.
3. This document follows the same pattern as in recent years. Some continuity is important to permit comparisons from year to year and to allow trends to be detected. The pattern is not cast in stone however: small changes such as that mentioned in the previous paragraph are made annually and we are open to suggestions for improvements, either concerning parts of the digest or its overall structure.

# THE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

## Numbers of Schools and Colleges

4. The national census for England in January 2013 (data confirmed June 20th 2013) reported a decrease of 34 in the number of maintained primary schools, an increase of 13 maintained secondary schools and a decrease of 7 independent schools. With changes in the various kinds of special provision, overall these changes resulted in 44 fewer schools compared to January 2012.
5. In the primary phase of education, the Catholic sector paralleled the national scene in showing a slight decline in the number of schools: two fewer than in 2012. In England, one new primary school opened (in Westminster); one in Hallam diocese merged with a secondary school to become an all through school; and two were wrongly classified as independent schools in 2012. Thus there was no significant change in provision of primary places in England and indeed the number of pupils rose (see table 5 and Appendix 2.1).
6. Figures for the secondary phase showed one school less than in 2012. One secondary school in Liverpool closed; an independent secondary school in Plymouth diocese became a free school and is now classified as a secondary academy; the secondary school in Hallam mentioned in the previous paragraph became an all through school. Hence, only the Liverpool closure represents a real decrease in provision.
7. Changes in the independent schools - two fewer secondary schools and one more all through school - have been largely because of reorganisations: in Portsmouth diocese a primary and secondary school merged into one all through school; and in Plymouth diocese the school that became a free school has already been mentioned in the previous paragraph. Two primary schools were incorrectly categorised as maintained schools last year: the consequent increase in the overall total of primary schools is exactly counterbalanced by the removal of one school in Westminster diocese not recognised by the diocese and the amalgamation in Portsmouth diocese described above.

**Table 1: Numbers of Schools<sup>1</sup> and Colleges<sup>2</sup> by Phase in January 2013**

Phase	Maintained	Independent	Total
Primary	1675	65	1740
Secondary	335	27	362
Tertiary	14	0	14
All through	3	44	47
Total	2027	136	2163

<sup>1</sup>Five schools in Cardiff diocese are in the county of Herefordshire: three primary schools, one secondary school and one independent preparatory school. These schools and their pupils and teachers are included in the tables and appendices where appropriate.

<sup>2</sup>Throughout the Digest the word college signifies a sixth form college.

8. In the maintained sector, Catholic schools continued to make up 10% of all primary and secondary schools. Catholic independent schools represented 5.6% of the total number of such schools in England. The high proportion of all through schools continues to be a notable feature of the independent sector, both Catholic and national. This characteristic makes comprehensive comparisons with maintained schools problematic, since almost all of the latter group are either primary or secondary schools.
9. The national census showed 1,006 primary academies in January 2013, constituting about 6% of all primary schools; and 1,638 secondary academies, about half of all secondary schools. At the same date the Catholic sector had 74 primary academies, 4% of all Catholic primary schools, and 71 secondary academies, 21% of Catholic secondary schools. Almost all the Catholic academies were 'converter' academies, rather than 'sponsor-led' academies. Dioceses varied greatly in how far they had embraced the initiative: six had no academies, eight had fewer than 10, five between 10 and 20 while in Nottingham diocese nearly half the schools had become academies: 35 in total.
10. Table 1 includes 29 schools run jointly with other Christian bodies. The latest addition, Holy Trinity in Barnsley, taking pupils from the whole compulsory age range, opened in September 2012.
11. The increase in federal governance arrangements noted in 2012 has continued. Sixty eight primary schools were classified as in a 'hard' federation<sup>3</sup>: two or more schools with a single governing body, some of them sharing headship. They made up 4.1% of primary schools, an increase on the 2.7% in 2012, itself a marked increase on 2011. Twelve secondary schools were in 'hard' federations, amounting to 3.7% of secondary schools, which again marks an increase from 2.2% in 2012. Appendix 1 gives details of the numbers of schools by governance and by diocese; it also lists particular groups of institutions, such as the joint schools, the non-maintained special schools and the sixth form colleges.

### Size of Catholic Maintained Schools and Colleges

---

12. Catholic primary schools in England averaged about 251 pupils, slightly above the national average of 249. Catholic secondary schools in England had on average 965 pupils, rather lower than in 2012 (970) but the national figure has decreased proportionally more, from 990 to 978. The national reduction reflects the foundation of more schools for a decreasing population of secondary age pupils.
13. Most Catholic sixth form colleges had slightly increased their student populations since 2012 and the sector has shown an overall increase of more than 2%.

<sup>3</sup>The DfE defines 'hard' federation as 'governance structures where two or more schools share a single governing body under section 24 of the Education Act 2002.'

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

School size (number of pupils)	Number of primary schools	Number of secondary schools	Number of all through schools	Number of colleges
<101	69	2	0	0
101-200	391	1	0	0
201-300	799	1	0	0
301-400	205	7	0	0
401-500	186	11	0	0
501-600	12	19	0	0
601-700	10	26	0	0
701-800	3	41	0	0
801-900	0	46	0	0
901-1000	0	34	0	1
1001-1100	0	42	1	0
1101-1200	0	32	2	2
1201-1300	0	23	0	1
1301-1400	0	15	0	1
1401-1500	0	15	0	0
1501-1600	0	7	0	1
1601-1700	0	8	0	1
1701-1800	0	2	0	1
1801-1900	0	2	0	1
1901 - 2000	0	0	0	2
>2000	0	1	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1675</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>

### Size of Catholic Independent Schools

14. On average, independent secondary schools are smaller than their maintained equivalents and independent preparatory schools are around the average for primary schools. The average roll for independent Catholic secondary schools was around 413, for primary schools 206 and for all through schools around 380. National comparisons are difficult because of the great variety of age ranges for which the schools provide. The fact that Catholic independent schools form just over 5% of the total of schools but provide for about 7% of all independent school pupils suggests that Catholic independent schools are slightly larger than average for the sector.

Table 3: Size of Catholic Independent Schools by Phase

School size (number of pupils)	Number of primary schools	Number of secondary schools	Number of all through schools
<101	6	2	10
101-200	29	2	4
201-300	19	4	4
301-400	8	7	5
401-500	2	2	8
501-600	0	6	3
601-700	1	2	5
701-800	0	0	1
801-900	0	1	1
901-1000	0	1	1
1001-1100	0	0	1
1101 - 1200	0	0	1
Total	65	27	44

### Sixth Form Size

15. Table 4 shows that the overall profile of sixth form size has changed little compared to 2012. The average size of Catholic maintained school sixth forms remains close to the national average of just over 220. Independent school sixth forms tend to be smaller, though with notable exceptions. Catholic independent schools follow the national pattern, though the proportion with large sixth forms is rather lower than nationally.



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

Sixth form size (number of pupils)	Number of sixth forms in maintained schools	Number of sixth forms in independent schools
<101	21	42
101-200	78	16
201-300	76	4
301-400	27	0
401-500	7	0
501-600	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>62</b>

College roll (number of students)	Number of sixth form colleges
<500	0
501-1000	1
1001-1500	4
1501-2000	6
>2000	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>

<sup>4</sup>These figures are based only on those schools responding to the Census.

# THE PUPILS

## Numbers of Pupils in Catholic Schools and Colleges

16. The national census for England showed an increase of just below 1% in the total number of pupils in all schools. This figure was the outcome of an increase at primary level of more than 2% and a decrease at secondary level of about 1%. Independent schools showed an increase of about one half of one percent.
17. Catholic schools in England followed the national pattern, though with a slightly smaller overall increase: an increase at primary level of just over 1%, a decrease of rather below 1% at secondary level resulting in an overall increase of 0.3%. The population of Catholic independent schools was virtually the same in 2013 as in 2012.

**Table 5: Numbers of Pupils in Catholic Schools by Phase in January 2013<sup>5</sup>**

Phase	Maintained	Independent <sup>6</sup>	Total
Primary	423816		
Secondary	322402		
Sixth form colleges	23865		
<b>Total</b>	<b>770083</b>	<b>42129</b>	<b>812212</b>

18. As in previous years, Catholic maintained schools in England educated 10% of all pupils, with the same proportions at primary and secondary levels. Catholic independent schools provided for about 7% of all pupils in independent schools and their pupils constituted about 5% of all pupils in Catholic schools. Appendix 2.1 gives a detailed breakdown of numbers of pupils by phase in the dioceses.

## Catholicity

19. The proportion of Catholic pupils in both maintained and independent sectors was slightly lower than in 2012: 70.2% compared to 70.8% in 2012 in maintained schools and 36.4% compared to 36.8% in 2012 in independent schools. These differences are very slight and within the margins of error for an exercise of this sort, but they are worth considering since they seem to confirm the downward trend from 2007, when figures of 73.6% for maintained schools and colleges and 39.3% for independent schools were reported for a comparable sample of schools (97% compared to 98% for 2013). It should however be noted that the actual number of Catholic pupils increased in 2013: the slightly lower percentage figure is in part due to the total number of pupils increasing at a slightly greater rate.

**Table 6A: Proportion of Catholic Pupils in Catholic Schools and Colleges**

	Number of pupils <sup>7</sup>	% Catholic pupils
Maintained schools and colleges	753945	70.2
Independent schools	40793	36.4

<sup>5</sup>These figures are comprehensive, the returns from the Census being supplemented from Edubase. They include pupils in joint schools: this explains slight differences from the national census figures for denominational schools.

<sup>6</sup>Only the overall total is given here: independent schools vary greatly in the age range of pupils catered for, so that analysis by phase is not straightforward.

<sup>7</sup>These figures and those in most subsequent tables derive from those schools and colleges responding to the Census. This is why they are slightly lower than in table 5.

**Table 6B: Proportion of Catholic Pupils in Maintained Schools and Colleges by Phase**

	Number of pupils	% Catholic pupils
Primary schools <sup>8</sup>	417289	72.8
Secondary schools	312791	68.3
Sixth form colleges	23865	42.6
England	753945	70.2

20. Table 6B shows that the decrease was not evenly spread across the phases: more significant in secondary schools, where the figure in 2012 was 69.9%, and in sixth form colleges (44.0% in 2012), but negligible in primary schools, where the figure was 73.0%. Analysis of the proportions by year group confirms the characteristic pointed out in 2011: slightly lower proportions of Catholic pupils in the earlier primary and earlier secondary phases. This suggests that the decrease identified in the previous paragraph is likely to continue at least in the medium term (the next 5-7 years).

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

Year group	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
% Catholic	72	73	73	73	74	74	75	66	68	69	71	72

21. Diocesan analysis shows Westminster and Brentwood with the highest proportions of Catholic pupils in schools, with 86% (90% primary, 81% secondary) and 81% (83% primary, 79% secondary) respectively. Liverpool was not far behind with 77% (78% primary, 77% secondary). Plymouth had the lowest proportions with 41% overall. Hallam was the only other diocese with a proportion below 50% in either phase, having 49% in its primary schools. Appendix 2.2 gives details for all dioceses.
22. Tables 6A and 6B show that on average Catholic schools had about 30% non-Catholic pupils. There was however considerable variation across schools even within the same diocese, illustrated by table 7. In previous years the data for England and Wales has not been separated for this aspect and so comparisons with previous years are not possible. The proportion of schools with fewer than 10% was 23% and the proportion with more than 50% non-Catholic pupils was 20%.

**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	100	363	297	291	289	250	181	128	66	26
% of schools and colleges	5.0	18.2	14.9	14.6	14.5	12.6	9.1	6.4	3.3	1.3

<sup>8</sup>The few all through schools are included with the primary figures here and in most subsequent tables.

## Gender

23. The gender balance has remained fairly consistent, as would be expected. It showed a slight preponderance of boys in the primary phase, a slightly greater preponderance of girls in the secondary phase 11-16 (51%/49%) and a substantially greater proportion of girls post-16. The primary and post-16 age groups mirror the national situation, but the secondary phase reverses the balance of boys and girls nationally. This may be a consequence of the existence of more single sex schools for girls than for boys in some areas.

## Withdrawal from Collective Worship

24. The level of withdrawal from collective worship remained very low. Only in Birmingham (27 pupils), Liverpool (12), Salford (15) and Shrewsbury (11) did the number reach double figures. In independent schools only five pupils were withdrawn, amounting once again to 0.01%.

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

Phase	Number of pupils	% of pupils
Primary	94	0.02
Secondary	7	0
Tertiary	0	0
Total	101	0.01

## School Uniform

25. Almost all Catholic schools - more than 99% - maintained and independent - required the wearing of an approved school uniform. The proportion of schools making some allowance for the needs of other religions in their published uniform policy increased slightly in maintained schools (from 82% to 83.5%) and substantially in independent schools (from 60% to 69%).

## Ethnicity

26. The national census for 2013 reported that the proportion of pupils of minority ethnic origin (that is, not in the white British group) in primary schools was 28.5%, increased from 27.6% in 2012. In secondary schools the figure was 24.2%, increased from 23.2% in 2012.
27. Catholic schools continued to be more ethnically mixed: for Catholic primary schools the proportion of pupils from a minority ethnic group was 34.5%, increased from 33.5% in 2012. In secondary schools 30.2% of pupils were from an ethnic minority group, compared to 28.7% in 2012. Catholic schools had higher proportions in most ethnic categories apart from the Asian/Asian British - though 46,000 pupils of this group were in Catholic schools: 27,500 primary age pupils and 18,500 secondary age pupils.
28. Large changes in ethnic composition are unusual and this year was no exception. Nonetheless, small increases were apparent in both phases in some categories, such as the mixed/dual and black/black British. In the secondary phase a small increase to 5.9% was reported in the Asian/Asian British group, from 5.5% in 2012. In both phases the number of pupils classified as white Eastern European increased substantially, from 1.6% of the total in 2012 to 2.5% in 2013, more than 19,000 pupils.
29. The figures for independent schools showed 16.5% pupils as unclassified. Such a high figure makes comparisons unreliable overall, but the higher proportions of pupils in the white other

and Chinese groupings were nonetheless notable features.

30. Table 9 confirms that the Catholic sixth form college sector is very ethnically mixed. The proportions of students from the Asian/Asian British and black/black British groups were particularly high, together totalling more than 30% of the student body. No national comparisons for sixth form colleges are given in table 9, since national figures are not easily accessible.

**Table 9: Ethnicity**

	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
Maintained schools and colleges	753945	66.0	1.6	2.5	4.9	0.3	5.4	6.5	9.3	0.4	2.2	1.1
Catholic Primary	417289	64.3	1.5	3.2	5.3	0.3	5.8	6.6	9.1	0.4	2.3	1.2
All Primary		70.8	0.3		4.8*	0.4	5.1	10.4	5.6	0.4	1.6	0.7
Catholic Secondary	312791	68.8	1.7	1.8	4.6	0.2	4.8	5.9	8.9	0.3	2.0	1.0
All Secondary		74.7	0.4		3.8*	0.2	4.0	9.1	4.9	0.4	1.4	1.1
Tertiary	23865	58.1	0.8	0.5	2.0	0.1	4.4	12.4	18.3	0.9	1.6	1.0
Independent	40793	60.2	1.0	0.4	7.4	0	3.2	4.7	2.1	2.2	2.2	16.5

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

31. Diocesan analysis shows the same patterns as in previous years. There was a group of six dioceses with more than 84% white British pupils: Liverpool, Hexham & Newcastle, Lancaster, Middlesbrough, Plymouth and Shrewsbury, though all of these had slightly fewer than in 2013. The most ethnically mixed dioceses, with fewer than 45% white British pupils, were Brentwood, Northampton, Southwark and Westminster; these too had slightly fewer in this category than in 2012. Details for the dioceses are in Appendix 2.3.

### Free School Meals

32. As explained in the introduction, the Catholic Census for 2013 asked schools to report both the numbers for 2013 and for the six years from 2008, because entitlement to the pupil premium will depend on this figure. In the tables below, column four records the first of these figures and the final column records the second. The national census tables give averages for free meals taken in 2013 but not for the 'ever 6' figures.

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

	Number of pupils	Number eligible for and taking FSM	% eligible for and taking FSM (national average in brackets)	% FSM Ever 6
Maintained schools <sup>9</sup>	730080	102885	14.1 (16.9)	18.3
Independent schools	40793	155	0.4	0.1

<sup>9</sup>To facilitate national comparisons this figure excludes sixth form colleges. Because of the way the Catholic Census data is collected, comparisons are made with national figures for the whole school population (national census 3a) excluding maintained special schools and other alternative provision and not with the figures used to prepare performance tables (national census 3b).

33. The national census showed just over 18% of children in the primary phase (including under 5s) eligible for and claiming free school meals and just over 15% in the secondary phase. For Catholic schools the figures were just under 15% in primary schools and around 13% in secondary schools.

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

Phase	Number of pupils	Number eligible for and taking FSM	% eligible for and taking FSM (national average in brackets)	% FSM Ever 6
Primary	417289	61890	14.8 (18.1)	18.4
Secondary	312791	40995	13.1 (15.1)	18.3
Tertiary	23865	655	2.7	NA

34. The proportions in Catholic schools showed small decreases since 2012, when the figures were 15.3% in primary schools and 14.1% in secondary schools. The reasons for this are unclear, since the national figures have remained virtually identical in both phases from 2012 to 2013. It also remains problematic that the school meal figures for Catholic schools are inconsistent with other measures of disadvantage such as the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (see Appendix 4), which suggests that pupils in Catholic schools come disproportionately from more disadvantaged areas.
35. National changes in the means of providing support for disadvantaged students go some way to explain the virtual cessation of free school meals in most sixth form colleges.
36. Scrutiny of the diocesan data suggests that the overall decrease was spread across the dioceses, most showing a decrease in the global (primary and secondary) figure of about 1%. Only Salford showed a more substantial decline, from 20.2% in 2012 to 17% in 2013. Appendix 2.2 gives details for all dioceses.

## Looked after Children

37. The number of looked after children in Catholic schools has increased for the fifth year in succession: these children now form 0.39% of the school population. Most dioceses showed a small increase, but in three dioceses the rise was greater: in Hexham & Newcastle from 0.39% in 2012 to 0.45% in 2013, in Middlesbrough from 0.34% to 0.41% and in Nottingham from 0.22% to 0.32%. National comparisons are impossible in the absence of up to date national figures.

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

	Number of looked after children	% looked after children
Maintained schools	2967	0.39
Independent schools	100	0.25

## Special Educational Needs

38. The national census for 2013 reported that a statement of special educational needs (SEN) was in place for 1.6% of pupils in maintained primary and secondary schools, almost identical to the figure for 2012. Overall an additional 16.4% were formally recorded as having special educational needs without a statement; this continued the decrease in this category noted in 2012. For primary schools the figures were 1.4% with statements and 16.0% without statements and for secondary schools 1.9% with statements and 17.0% without statements.
39. Proportions of pupils with SEN in Catholic secondary schools were close to these national average figures: virtually identical for pupils with statements and slightly below the average for those without statements. Primary schools were slightly below for both categories of pupils.
40. Previous digests have pointed out that the comparatively high figure for stated pupils at independent schools results from the inclusion of the non-maintained special schools in this group. In future it is intended to report separately on the two groups in this section in order to give a more realistic comparison with national figures. The figure for pupils without statements at independent schools has remained close to the national average for several years.

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

	Number of pupils	% SEN with statements (national figure in brackets)	% SEN without statements (national figure in brackets)
Maintained schools <sup>10</sup>	730080	1.4 (1.6)	15.3 (16.4)
Independent schools	40793	2.6 (1.9)	10.7 (10.9)

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

	Number of pupils	% SEN with statements (national figure in brackets)	% SEN without statements (national figure in brackets)
Primary	417289	1.1 (1.4)	14.9 (16.0)
Secondary	312791	1.9 (1.9)	15.8 (17.0)
Tertiary	23865	1.4	4.4

41. The diocesan figures, particularly for pupils with statements, are close to those for 2012, as might be expected. Two dioceses have shown surprising changes: Birmingham reporting 1.2% of pupils with statements compared to 1.6% in 2012, a decrease of more than 350 pupils; and Liverpool showed an increase from 1.2% in 2012 to 1.4% in 2013, more than 230 pupils. Both figures are a priori unlikely and deserve further scrutiny at diocesan level.

## Post-16 Retention

42. This part of the Digest is subject to the same caveats as in previous years: the data is much more difficult to collect in some areas than in others because of the diverse provision of post-16 education across the country.
43. The overall retention rate in maintained schools remained very close to figures for the previous two years: 43.5% in 2013, compared to an identical 43.5% in 2012 and 42.7% in 2011. The rate in independent schools was 59.5%, close to the figure in most years previously. Table 13 gives the details.

<sup>10</sup>This figure excludes sixth form colleges.

Table 13: Post-16 Retention

	Pupils in Y11 in 2012	% pupils who returned to school in Y12	% pupils known to enrol in another Catholic school or college in Y12	% pupils whose destination was unknown after Y11
Maintained schools	53874	35.9	7.5	56.6
Independent schools	3209	57.6	1.9	40.5

44. Results for individual dioceses reflect the different organisation of education and particularly the difficulty for 11-16 secondary schools of collecting information about the destinations of their pupils. A few dioceses had overall retention rates above 50%: Westminster was the highest at 58%, followed by Brentwood (56%), Leeds (53%) and Northampton and Hexham & Newcastle (both 52%). Lancaster (34%) and Portsmouth (35%) had the lowest rates, as in recent years. The figure for Salford was 20%, but this gives a misleading picture of the continuity of Catholic education post-16 in the diocese. Only five of the 31 secondary schools take pupils from 11-18 and the diocese has four thriving sixth form colleges providing for almost 7,500 students.



# THE STAFF

## Leadership Teams

45. The proportion of headship vacancies appears to be stabilising at around 3.5% for primary schools and rather below 3% for secondary schools. At primary level vacancies were evenly spread across dioceses, although Brentwood with 9% of vacancies compared to 5% in 2012 was an exception. In Leeds only one vacancy was reported, compared to eight in 2012. The average time to fill a vacancy was 1.5 terms.
46. The proportion of vacancies at the deputy/assistant tier in primary schools at 4.9% was slightly higher than in 2012, when it was 4.3%, but still lower than in any year before 2012. Vacancies were fairly evenly spread across dioceses: only Brentwood with 9% compared to 2% in 2012, and Westminster with 12% vacancies compared to 2.4% in 2012, were exceptions. At deputy level the average time to fill a post was two terms and at assistant level one term.
47. In the secondary phase only nine vacancies were reported: more than the seven in 2011 but less than in any other year since 2007. Eleven dioceses had no vacancies at headship level, seven had one and only Salford (with two) had more than a single vacancy. Most headship posts took one term to fill.
48. The situation at deputy/assistant level was very similar to 2012, with around 13% vacancies in all. These were fairly evenly spread across dioceses, except for Birmingham with four vacancies at deputy level and three at assistant level (20% compared to 14.3% in 2012) and Shrewsbury with four vacancies at deputy and four at assistant level compared to none at all in 2012. The times taken to fill vacancies were exactly as for primary posts at this level: two terms for deputies and one term for assistants.
49. Stability of leadership continued to be a salient characteristic in the sixth form colleges. No changes were reported at principal level and only four at deputy/assistant level. For this reason the colleges are not included in the table below.

**Table 14: Leadership Vacancies, NPQH and Gender**

	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
Primary	1655	3.5	4.9	7.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	71/29
Secondary	323	2.8	13.0	2.9	0.5	0.1	0	32/68

50. The figures for those holding the National Professional Qualification for Headship (NPQH) and those aspiring to it were similar to those for 2012: in primary schools 1746 having the qualification and 155 preparing for it, compared to 1718 and 163 in 2012; and in secondary schools 793 already qualified and 41 preparing for it, compared to 808 and 50 in 2012. The slight decreases in those holding NPQH in the secondary phase and those preparing in both phases are probably more significant than the increase in holders in primary schools. The change in the legal requirement for NPQH (no longer mandatory for first time heads) was always likely to depress entries.

51. The ratio of women to men heads in primary schools remained close to the figure for 2012: 71/29 compared to 72/28. This was also true in secondary schools: 32/68 compared to 33/67.
52. At second tier in primary schools the preponderance of women was more pronounced: 80% of deputy heads and 87% of assistant heads were women. However, at both levels the proportion of men increased slightly compared to 2012. In secondary schools the proportion of women increased at deputy level to 48/52, compared to 45/55 in 2012, and the proportion at assistant level remained at 50/50, as in 2012. It is noteworthy, as recorded in previous years, that the higher numbers of women deputy and assistant heads in secondary schools have not yet led to a higher proportion of women appointed to headship.
53. In independent schools overall (the variety of age ranges makes a phase breakdown impossible) women hold 46% of headship positions, a lower proportion than in the maintained sector overall where the composite figure across phases is 65%.
54. Details about leadership characteristics in the dioceses are given in Appendices 3.1 and 3.2

## Catholicity

55. The global figure for the proportion of Catholic teachers in maintained schools was 54.4%, slightly lower than the 55% recorded in 2012. The breakdown by phase is perhaps more useful and this is presented in table 15.

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

	Number of teachers	% of Catholic teachers	Number of staff with CCRS	% with CCRS
Primary	21652	66.9	5968	27.6
Secondary	23408	44.2	1542	6.6
Tertiary	1604	34.2	59	3.7
Independent	5021	36.4	245	4.9

56. The table shows that, compared to 2012, the proportion of Catholic teachers decreased by about one percentage point in primary schools, stayed virtually the same in secondary schools and decreased by half of one percentage point in the sixth form colleges. The decreases are small but follow the trend of recent years: for example the figures for 2008 were primary 71%, secondary 48% and colleges 38%. Figures for the independent schools were higher than in 2012 (34%) but otherwise lower than in previous years, suggesting the same overall trend.
57. The proportions of teachers holding the Catholic Certificate in Religious Studies (CCRS) have not changed very much since 2012: in primary schools virtually the same, slightly decreased in secondary schools (7.0% in 2012 to 6.6% in 2013) and fractionally increased in sixth form colleges, though the 0.1% increase is not statistically significant. In independent schools the proportion was 4.9%, a decline from 5.9% in 2012.
58. Salford and Liverpool had the highest proportions of Catholic teachers globally (taking account of all phases), with the same proportions as in 2012 (64% and 63% respectively), and Hexham & Newcastle, Leeds and Westminster were all just below 60%. Clifton, East Anglia and Plymouth

had the lowest proportions, all around 40%. About half of the dioceses reported fewer than 50% Catholic teachers. Only three dioceses had more than 20% of teachers with CCRS: Liverpool with 28% (as last year), Salford with 24% and Lancaster with 20%.

59. The numbers holding or studying for a masters degree in Catholic education showed increases since 2012: 252 teachers held this kind of qualification (217 in 2012) and 139 were studying for one (134 in 2012).

### Religious Education Teaching

60. The staffing of Religious Education (RE) teaching in primary schools has changed very little since 2012: two-thirds of teachers taught RE, usually as class teachers to their own classes. The proportion of specialists was 3.6%, slightly increased from 3.3% in 2012, but nonetheless confirming the slow decline from 5.0% in 2007. The proportion teaching RE for at least half of their teaching commitment also continued to decline: to 0.7% from 0.9% in 2012. The number of schools where some RE was taught by a teaching assistant (TA) was slightly lower, 147 compared to 151 in 2012 and 160 in 2011.
61. In secondary schools the proportion of staff teaching RE and of those teaching the subject for more than half their teaching commitment decreased slightly: 8.7% teaching RE was the lowest figure since the Census has been published and 6.0% equalled the lowest figure for staff teaching for more than 50%. The proportion of specialists fell slightly to 6.5% (6.8% in 2012), but this was the same proportion as in 2010 and 2011 which might suggest reporting error in 2012. Overall it appears that RE in secondary schools is increasingly taught by specialists but it could also be true that the time allocated to the subject is decreasing. Further analysis of the time devoted to RE at each key stage as a proportion of the total curriculum would be required to explore these hypotheses. The number of schools where TAs played a part in RE teaching increased: still only 20 schools, but this was the highest figure since this aspect became part of the Census.
62. The returns for sixth form colleges suggest that most RE teaching is done by specialists but that several other staff in each institution teach RE for a few lessons each week. As for secondary schools, more information about the total time devoted to RE in the curriculum would be necessary to explore the situation further.
63. For the independent sector the data is not separated into separate phases for the reasons explained above (see footnote to table 5). The global figures were very similar to those for 2012, showing as in previous years that a much smaller proportion of teachers taught the subject, probably because more teaching by specialists occurs in all through schools.

**Table 16: Teachers of RE by Phase**

	Number of teachers	Number of specialist RE teachers	% specialist RE teachers	Number of staff teaching RE	% staff teaching RE	Number of staff teaching RE for >50%	% staff teaching RE for >50%	Schools where at least one class taken by TAs
Primary	21652	785	3.6	14496	67.0	150	0.7	147
Secondary	23408	1516	6.5	2043	8.7	1404	6.0	20
Tertiary	1604	69	4.3	159	9.9	71	4.4	0
Independent	5021	286	5.7	908	18.1	196	3.9	26

## Ethnicity

64. The national census of the School Workforce (SWF) in England published in April 2013 showed 88.7% of teachers in all maintained schools were classified as white British and 93.4% in the various white groups. Those in the Asian/Asian British group formed 3.2% of the workforce, in the black/black British group 1.8% and in the mixed/dual group 0.9%.
65. Catholic schools had 82.3% classified as white British and 92.1% in the white groups. They had higher proportions classified as white Irish and lower proportions in the white British and Asian/Asian British categories. In contrast to the situation for pupils, scrutiny by phase shows secondary school staffing nationally to be more mixed ethnically than for primary schools and Catholic schools follow this pattern. In particular, Catholic secondary schools had more teachers in the white other, Asian/Asian British and black/black British groups, though slightly fewer from Eastern Europe than in Catholic primary schools.
66. Figures for the independent sector showed higher proportions than in maintained schools in the white other group and fewer in the Asian/Asian British and black/black British groups. However, the high rate of non-returns for staff in independent schools makes generalisations about ethnicity insecure.

**Table 17: Ethnicity of Teachers Overall and by Phase**

	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
Maintained Catholic schools and colleges	46664	82.3	5.8	0.9	3.1	0.1	0.8	1.7	1.9	0.2	0.5	2.7
All maintained schools England		88.7	1.6		3.1*	0	0.9	3.2	1.8	0.1	0.5	4.4
Catholic primary	21652	84.9	6.7	1.2	2.4	0.1	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.4	1.4
Catholic secondary	23408	79.9	5.2	0.7	3.6	0.1	0.9	2.4	2.4	0.2	0.5	4.0
Catholic tertiary	1604	82.8	3.3	0.8	2.9	0	1.7	3.4	3.1	0.3	0.3	1.4
Independent	5021	72.5	2.8	1.0	5.2	0	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	16.0

\*This figure includes white Eastern Europeans and Travellers, since these groups are not recorded separately in the SWF data.

67. The ethnic profiles of the diocesan teaching bodies showed Hexham & Newcastle and Lancaster as the least ethnically mixed, with Westminster, Brentwood and Southwark as the most mixed. As in previous years, the last three dioceses, together with Birmingham, accounted for the majority of teachers in the mixed/dual (60%), Asian/Asian British (68%) and black/black British groups (85%). Details for the dioceses are in Appendix 3.4.

Table 18: Ethnicity of Leadership Teams

	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
Primary	3717	86.7	9.4	1.0	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.7	0	0.2	1.4
Secondary	2129	84.7	8.8	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.3	1.5
Tertiary	80	78.8	13.8	1.3	2.5	0	1.3	1.3	0	0	1.3	0
Maintained schools and colleges	5926	85.9	9.3	0.7	1.8	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	0	0.3	1.4
Independent	459	83.0	5.2	0.2	3.7	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	7.8

68. For independent schools, analysis needs to take into account that numbers in some categories were small (0.2% represents one teacher) and the nil returns relatively numerous.
69. The SWF survey collects national data concerning the ethnicity of heads, but not for leadership teams. Comparison with recent years for the Catholic sector shows little change: leadership teams continue to be less ethnically mixed than the teaching force as a whole.
70. The SWF data show that 94.4% of maintained school heads were white British and another 3.1% came from other white groups: these figures are almost identical to those for 2012. Proportions from the other groups with significant numbers were 0.5% mixed/dual, 0.9% Asian/Asian British and 0.8% black/black British.
71. For Catholic maintained schools 85.4% of heads were white British and 13.4% were from other white groups, most notably the white Irish category with 11.4%. The proportions from non-white ethnic groups were rather lower than for all schools nationally: for example, 0.3% mixed/dual, 0.3% Asian/Asian British and 0.4% black/black British.

### Education Support Staff

72. Changes in the classification of education support staff (ESS) have hindered national comparisons in recent years and caution is still needed in this field. With this caveat, the latest SWF survey showed continued slight improvements in the provision of ESS in both primary and secondary schools: to 0.94 ESS per teacher in primary schools (including academies) and 0.59 ESS per teacher in secondary schools (also including academies), giving an overall ratio for all publicly funded schools of 0.81 ESS per teacher.

Table 19: Proportion and Catholicity of Education Support Staff

	Number of teachers	Number of ESS	Ratio of ESS to teachers (national average in brackets)	% Catholic ESS
Primary	21652	25480	1.2 (0.9)	57.0
Secondary	23408	11783	0.5 (0.6)	34.2
Total P&S	45060	37263	0.8 (0.8)	49.8
Tertiary	1604	706	0.4	37.0
Independent	5021	2180	0.4	29.9

73. Catholic schools have reflected the national trend of slight but progressive improvement. The overall figure for Catholic schools was very similar to the national average at 0.83, though this conflated a slightly lower figure for secondary schools and a slightly higher figure for primary schools. The reasons for this difference are not clear and merit further exploration. Independent schools reported a lower level of this kind of support than in maintained schools, but nonetheless slightly improved on previous years. The figure for sixth form colleges increased very slightly from 0.39% in 2011 and 2012.
74. In schools about half of ESS were Catholic and rather more than one third in the colleges. The figures for secondary (34%) and tertiary phases (37%) were virtually identical to those for 2012; the primary figure of 57% Catholic was slightly lower (58% in 2012), continuing the slow decrease since these Digests have been published. The proportion of Catholic ESS in independent schools remained around 30%.
75. The dioceses were mostly close to the average figures with a few showing the same variations as reported in previous years: Northampton and Plymouth apparently more generously provided and Hexham & Newcastle much less well. Westminster had the highest proportion of Catholic ESS (63%) with Liverpool (58%) and Salford (57%) not very different, while Plymouth with 30% Catholic ESS had the lowest proportion.

# APPENDICES

## 1.1 Numbers of Catholic Schools and Colleges by Governance

Status	Number of schools and colleges
Academy	145
Non-maintained special	9
Independent	127
Sixth form college with a religious character	14
Maintained Voluntary Aided	1866
Maintained Voluntary (Guernsey)	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2163</b>

### 1.11 Numbers of Academies by Diocese

Diocese	Number of primary academies	Number of secondary academies	Total number of academies
Arundel & Brighton	0	0	0
Birmingham	6	4	10
Brentwood	6	7	13
Cardiff	0	0	0
Clifton	12	4	16
East Anglia	0	3	3
Hallam	3	3	6
Hexham & Newcastle	1	9	10
Lancaster	0	0	0
Leeds	4	1	5
Liverpool	0	7	7
Middlesbrough	0	0	0
Northampton	0	0	0
Nottingham	28	7	35
Plymouth	0	1	1
Portsmouth	3	3	6
Salford	0	0	0
Shrewsbury	1	5	6
Southwark	5	6	11
Westminster	5	11	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>145</b>

## 1.2 Numbers of Catholic Schools and Colleges by Diocese

Diocese	Maintained					Independent				Overall Total
	Number of primary schools	Number of secondary schools	Number of colleges	Number of all through schools	Total number of maintained schools and colleges	Number of primary schools	Number of secondary schools	Number of all through schools	Total number of independent schools	
Arundel & Brighton	54	11	0	0	65	7	5	6	18	83
Birmingham	202	36	0	0	238	5	2	4	11	249
Brentwood	66	17	0	0	83	6	0	2	8	91
Cardiff	3	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	5
Clifton	54	8	1	0	63	4	5	1	10	73
East Anglia	20	6	0	0	26	2	0	2	4	30
Hallam	40	6	0	1	47	2	1	0	3	50
Hexham & Newcastle	136	24	0	0	160	0	0	0	0	160
Lancaster	70	11	1	0	82	1	0	1	2	84
Leeds	80	14	1	0	95	0	0	1	1	96
Liverpool	186	36	2	0	224	2	1	3	6	230
Middlesbrough	46	8	0	0	54	1	1	0	2	56
Northampton	36	7	0	1	44	2	0	1	3	47
Nottingham	69	16	0	0	85	1	0	2	3	88
Plymouth	33	5	0	0	38	1	1	2	4	42
Portsmouth	46	10	0	0	56	8	7	6	21	77
Salford	165	31	4	0	200	4	1	3	8	208
Shrewsbury	86	19	1	0	106	5	0	1	6	112
Southwark	127	31	2	1	161	6	1	2	9	170
Westminster	156	38	2	0	196	7	2	7	16	212
<b>Total</b>	<b>1675</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>2163</b>



### 1.3 Joint Schools

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

## 1.4 Sixth Form Colleges

Name	Number on roll	Diocese
St Brendan's	1599	Clifton
Cardinal Newman	2566	Lancaster
Notre Dame	1646	Leeds
Carmel	1730	Liverpool
St John Rigby	1203	Liverpool
Holy Cross	1975	Salford
Loreto	2404	Salford
St Mary's	1139	Salford
Xaverian	1971	Salford
Aquinas	1863	Shrewsbury
Christ the King	2324	Southwark
St Francis Xavier	1347	Southwark
St Charles	1111	Westminster
St Dominic's	987	Westminster

## 1.5 Non-maintained Special Schools

Name	Number of pupils	Diocese
St Dominic's, Hambledon	68	Arundel & Brighton
St Joseph's, Cranleigh	74	Arundel & Brighton
St John's, Woodford Bridge	99	Brentwood
St Rose's, Stroud	49	Clifton
St John's, Boston Spa	67	Leeds
St Vincent's	40	Liverpool
St John Vianney	95	Salford
Pield Heath House, Uxbridge	64	Westminster
St Elizabeth's Hertfordshire	42	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	14548	12866	0	0	27414	27414
Birmingham	47583	33923	0	0	81506	83646
Brentwood	19983	16894	0	0	36877	38084
Cardiff	476	720	0	0	1196	1196
Clifton	11115	7663	1599	0	20377	20580
East Anglia	4600	4988	0	0	9588	9588
Hallam	8564	7108	0	1130	16802	16802
Hexham & Newcastle	27715	25640	0	0	53355	53355
Lancaster	12899	8971	2566	0	24436	24436
Leeds	18781	13925	1646	0	34352	34352
Liverpool	46145	31868	2933	0	80946	85997
Middlesbrough	10110	6807	0	0	16917	16917
Northampton	10666	6825	0	0	17491	19264
Nottingham	16594	13181	0	0	29775	29929
Plymouth	6325	2803	0	0	9128	10018
Portsmouth	13123	9844	0	0	22967	22967
Salford	40249	26919	7489	0	74657	75338
Shrewsbury	20709	17621	1863	0	40193	41462
Southwark	36106	27973	3671	1163	68913	69630
Westminster	48705	36252	2098	0	87055	89108
<b>Total</b>	<b>414996</b>	<b>312791</b>	<b>23865</b>	<b>2293</b>	<b>753945</b>	<b>770083</b>

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

Diocese	Number of pupils	% Catholic pupils primary	% Catholic pupils secondary	% Eligible for FSM	% SEN with statement	% SEN no statement	% Looked after children
Arundel & Brighton	27414	80	69	6.1	1.6	14.1	0.29
Birmingham	81506	63	62	15.5	1.2	14.2	0.33
Brentwood	38084	83	79	11.4	1.5	12.2	0.26
Cardiff	1196	64	59	5.4	0.6	10.4	0.50
Clifton	20377	63	68	8.5	1.3	11.6	0.30
East Anglia	9588	69	60	9.0	2.1	13.5	0.32
Hallam	16802	49	64	12.0	1.5	15.8	0.36
Hexham & Newcastle	53355	67	64	12.5	1.0	13.4	0.45
Lancaster	24436	59	57	14.3	1.8	14.1	0.54
Leeds	34352	69	68	13.1	1.3	15.2	0.47
Liverpool	80946	78	77	18.2	1.4	17.6	0.51
Middlesbrough	16917	62	65	16.8	1.1	14.2	0.41
Northampton	17491	73	73	10.4	1.6	17.1	0.31
Nottingham	29775	63	62	10.7	1.0	14.8	0.32
Plymouth	9128	43	38	12.0	2.1	18.3	0.38
Portsmouth	22967	72	56	9.2	1.5	14.6	0.26
Salford	74657	76	71	17.0	1.7	14.8	0.56
Shrewsbury	40193	73	68	13.2	1.4	13.4	0.60
Southwark	68913	79	68	12.6	1.5	15.8	0.33
Westminster	87055	90	81	15.2	1.5	16.3	0.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>753945</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>0.39</b>

## 2.3 Ethnicity of Pupils according to Diocese

	Number of pupils	% White British	% White Irish	% White Eastern European	% White other	% Traveller of Irish/Gypsy/Roma heritage	% Mixed/Dual	% Asian/Asian British	% Black/Black British	% Chinese	% other ethnic group	% Not known
Arundel & Brighton	27414	70.4	1.7	1.0	9.3	0.1	6.4	6.2	2.4	0.3	1.2	0.9
Birmingham	81506	63.9	1.7	1.7	4.5	0.2	6.1	10.0	8.1	0.4	2.2	1.3
Brentwood	36877	45.1	1.7	3.7	3.2	0.1	7.2	8.5	25.0	0.3	3.7	1.6
Cardiff	1196	78.6	0.8	6.9	3.9	0.2	1.9	5.0	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.3
Clifton	20377	69.9	1.1	3.8	5.5	0.4	5.0	8.6	3.6	0.3	0.9	1.1
East Anglia	9588	62.5	1.6	5.5	7.3	0.2	7.3	8.0	2.5	0.3	2.6	2.4
Hallam	16802	78.6	0.8	2.1	2.7	0.7	4.4	3.2	5.7	0.3	0.7	1.0
Hexham & Newcastle	53355	88.0	0.3	0.6	1.7	0.4	1.7	4.3	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.8
Lancaster	24436	84.8	0.2	0.5	3.6	0.8	2.5	6.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4
Leeds	34352	69.8	0.9	3.3	3.0	0.3	4.3	9.6	6.4	0.3	1.3	0.9
Liverpool	80946	90.0	0.4	0.5	1.7	0.1	2.2	1.7	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.8
Middlesbrough	16917	84.7	0.4	4.0	2.0	0.2	2.7	2.5	1.8	0.2	1.1	0.5
Northampton	17491	43.0	2.8	6.2	11.3	0.3	7.7	8.4	15.3	0.2	3.3	1.6
Nottingham	29775	67.1	1.3	3.6	6.4	0.2	5.9	6.7	6.2	0.4	1.4	0.9
Plymouth	9128	84.1	0.6	2.4	3.2	0.1	3.3	2.4	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.4
Portsmouth	22967	67.3	1.2	3.1	5.8	0.1	5.6	8.7	4.3	0.4	1.7	1.7
Salford	74657	72.5	0.8	1.1	3.1	0.3	4.4	8.0	6.9	0.4	1.3	1.3
Shrewsbury	40193	86.4	0.9	1.2	2.8	0.1	2.8	3.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.8
Southwark	68913	37.8	2.0	3.3	7.3	0.3	8.5	6.7	28.3	0.5	4.2	1.1
Westminster	87055	35.1	4.9	6.1	10.0	0.3	9.6	7.6	19.0	0.4	5.9	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>753945</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>

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

Diocese	Number of schools responding	Number of head teacher vacancies	% head teacher vacancies	Number of deputy /assistant head vacancies	% deputy or assistant head vacancies	Number of staff holding NPQH	Number of staff undertaking NPQH
Arundel & Brighton	54	4	7.4	3	5.6	45	4
Birmingham	198	8	4.0	9	4.6	224	13
Brentwood	65	6	9.2	6	9.2	78	12
Cardiff	3	0	0	0	0	31	5
Clifton	53	1	1.9	2	3.8	48	5
East Anglia	20	2	10.0	0	0	16	1
Hallam	41	1	2.4	2	4.9	37	2
Hexham & Newcastle	136	2	1.5	6	4.4	131	12
Lancaster	70	1	1.4	2	2.9	65	6
Leeds	80	1	1.3	2	2.5	82	3
Liverpool	180	6	3.3	10	5.6	218	23
Middlesbrough	46	2	4.4	0	0	50	4
Northampton	34	1	2.9	1	2.9	39	3
Nottingham	68	1	1.5	1	1.5	57	4
Plymouth	33	1	3.0	3	9.1	35	2
Portsmouth	46	1	2.2	1	2.2	47	0
Salford	163	8	4.9	4	2.5	184	16
Shrewsbury	85	3	3.5	5	5.9	84	8
Southwark	125	4	3.2	5	4.0	154	25
Westminster	155	5	3.2	19	12.3	145	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>1655</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1746</b>	<b>155</b>

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

Diocese	Number of schools responding	Number of head teacher vacancies	% head teacher vacancies	Number of deputy /assistant head vacancies	% deputy or assistant head vacancies	Number of staff holding NPQH	Number of staff undertaking NPQH
Arundel & Brighton	11	0	0	1	9.1	27	0
Birmingham	35	1	2.9	7	20.0	71	2
Brentwood	16	0	0	1	6.3	39	3
Cardiff	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Clifton	8	0	0	1	12.5	16	1
East Anglia	6	0	0	0	0	17	1
Hallam	6	0	0	1	16.7	18	0
Hexham & Newcastle	24	1	4.2	1	4.2	70	4
Lancaster	11	0	0	0	0	31	0
Leeds	14	1	7.1	0	0	30	1
Liverpool	31	0	0	5	16.1	94	5
Middlesbrough	8	1	12.5	2	25.0	19	3
Northampton	7	1	14.3	1	14.3	19	1
Nottingham	16	1	6.3	1	6.3	32	1
Plymouth	3	0	0	0	0	8	1
Portsmouth	10	0	0	0	0	24	1
Salford	31	2	6.5	4	12.9	80	9
Shrewsbury	18	1	5.6	8	44.4	53	3
Southwark	31	0	0	3	9.7	65	2
Westminster	36	0	0	6	16.7	79	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>41</b>

### 3.3 Catholicity and CCRS according to Diocese

Diocese	Number of teachers	Number of Catholic teachers	% Catholic teachers	% Teachers with CCRS
Arundel & Brighton	1745	819	46.9	8.3
Birmingham	5057	2797	55.3	17.1
Brentwood	2376	1198	50.4	14.7
Cardiff	79	42	53.2	8.9
Clifton	1312	512	39.0	8.9
East Anglia	621	241	38.8	7.3
Hallam	1061	509	48.0	9.8
Hexham & Newcastle	3319	1937	58.4	19.1
Lancaster	1505	751	49.9	20.2
Leeds	2055	1168	56.8	14.6
Liverpool	4853	3054	62.9	27.9
Middlesbrough	1029	524	50.9	12.2
Northampton	1056	518	49.1	12.6
Nottingham	1749	819	46.8	8.5
Plymouth	584	234	40.1	6.5
Portsmouth	1399	624	44.6	10.7
Salford	4417	2841	64.3	24.3
Shrewsbury	2589	1426	55.1	17.5
Southwark	4354	2238	51.4	10.4
Westminster	5504	3125	56.8	14.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>46664</b>	<b>25377</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>



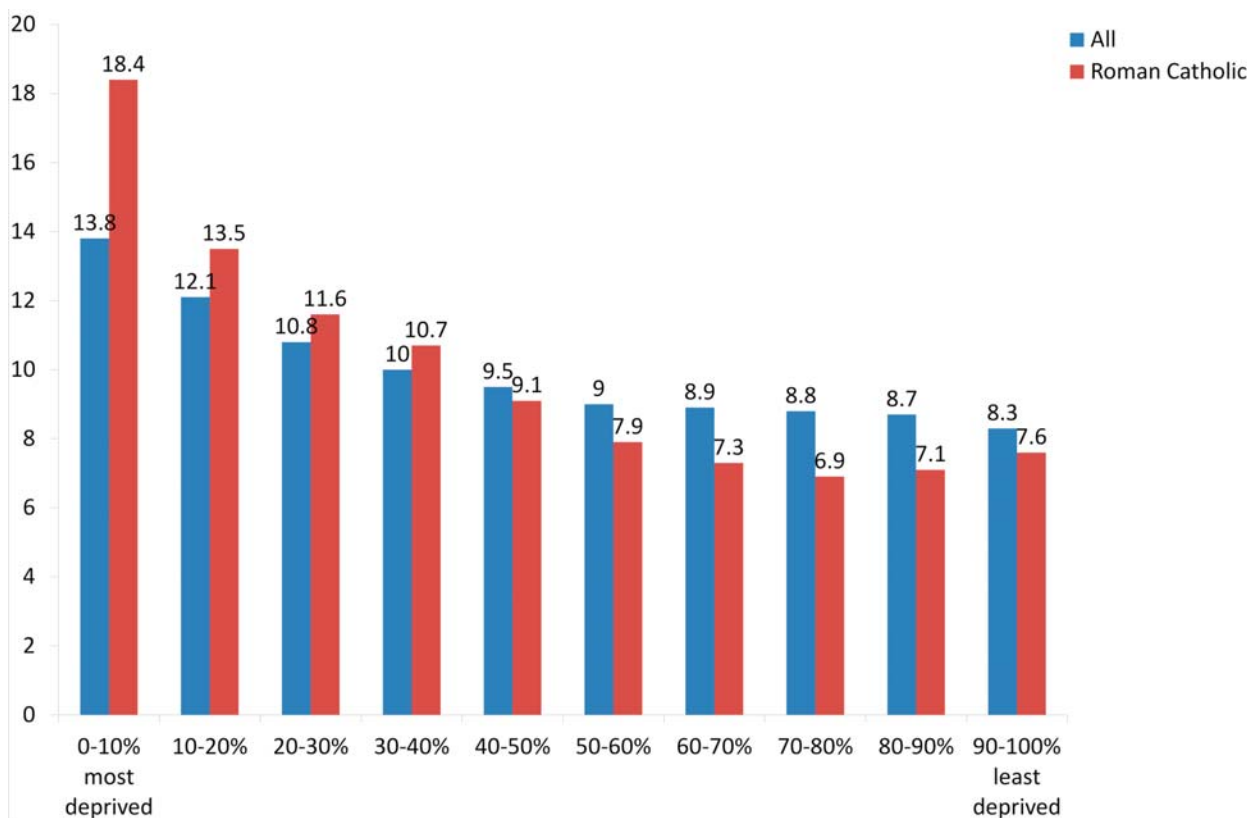
## 3.4 Ethnicity of Teachers according to Diocese

	Number of teachers	% White British	% White Irish	% White Eastern European	% White other	% Traveller of Irish/Gypsy/Roma heritage	% mixed/dual	% Asian/Asian British	% Black/Black British	% Chinese	% other ethnic group	% not known
Arundel & Brighton	1745	86.4	4.4	0.1	4.5	0	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.7
Birmingham	5057	84.5	5.6	0.7	1.8	0	0.6	2.6	1.6	0.1	0.3	2.3
Brentwood	2376	65.1	10.0	1.4	6.1	0	1.2	3.2	4.5	0.2	1.1	6.5
Cardiff	79	92.4	0	0	6.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3
Clifton	1312	82.6	3.9	0.2	2.4	0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	8.5
East Anglia	621	85.5	2.9	1.8	3.5	0.2	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	2.7
Hallam	1061	88.4	4.6	1.0	2.5	0	0.9	0.8	0	0.2	0.3	1.2
Hexham & Newcastle	3319	94.7	1.8	0.8	0.8	0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0	1.1
Lancaster	1505	95.9	1.3	0.1	0.8	0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
Leeds	2055	91.1	3.0	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.5	1.8	0.5	0	0.2	1.3
Liverpool	4853	91.7	3.7	1.4	0.6	0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0	0.2	1.6
Middlesbrough	1029	91.7	1.6	1.3	0.8	0	0.7	0.2	0.4	0	0.1	3.3
Northampton	1056	77.8	6.5	2.5	4.3	0	0.7	3.3	2.5	0.2	0.2	2.2
Nottingham	1749	86.7	4.5	0.1	2.2	0	0.3	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.2	3.1
Plymouth	584	90.4	2.1	1.7	2.2	0	0.2	0.5	0	0	0.3	2.6
Portsmouth	1399	85.1	4.4	0.8	3.1	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	3.5
Salford	4417	91.2	3.6	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.5
Shrewsbury	2589	90.5	3.8	0.7	2.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0	0.7
Southwark	4354	66.1	9.4	1.2	6.2	0.1	2.2	2.9	7.0	0.4	1.1	3.6
Westminster	5504	60.2	14.1	1.4	7.9	0.4	1.4	4.0	4.5	0.3	1.4	4.5
Total	46664	82.3	5.8	0.9	3.1	0.1	0.8	1.74	1.9	0.2	0.5	2.7

## 76. Appendix 4: Measures of Deprivation

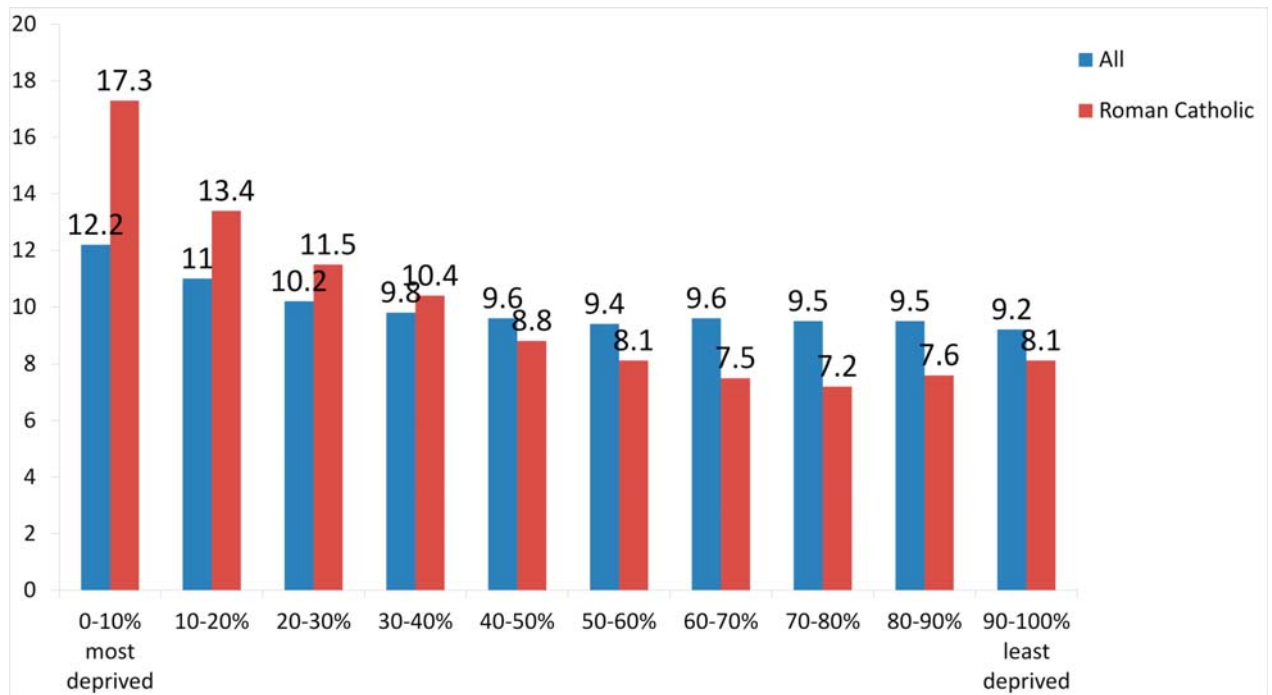
The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is a measure of the level of disadvantage experienced by children aged 4-16. It takes account of levels of deprivation in the areas where children live and can be used to chart the proportions of pupils coming from the most deprived 10% of areas,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

### 4.1: Distribution of Pupils by IDACI Decile in Maintained Primary Schools, January 2013



77. The index does not show dramatic changes from year to year, so that this graph is similar to that for 2012. The first pair of columns shows that 13.8% of all primary school children lived in the most deprived 10% of areas, compared to 18.4% of children at Catholic primary schools. The second pair shows that 12.1% of all children lived in the next most deprived area, compared to 13.5% of children at Catholic schools, and so on. Fewer children in Catholic primary schools came from the more advantaged areas to the right of the graph.

4.2: Distribution of Pupils by IDACI Decile in Maintained Secondary Schools, January 2013



78. The findings here are broadly similar to those for the primary sector, showing that pupils at Catholic secondary schools came disproportionately from more deprived areas.

Maintained schools are: all LA maintained mainstream schools, CTCs, Academies, Studio Schools, UTCs and Free Schools as at January 2013

Primary includes Middle-deemed Primary. Secondary includes Middle-deemed Secondary

'All through' schools are not included.

Roman Catholic schools are those that carry that sole designation in the Edubase database. Multi-denominational schools which include a Catholic element are included in 'All' schools, but not 'Roman Catholic'.

IDACI is determined for individual pupils by the 2010 IDACI score of the LSOA of their main residence. This may not reflect the actual level of deprivation in individual households.

Only those pupils whose home LSOA could be determined were counted.

The pupil dataset was composed of children aged 4-16, which are those of Primary and Secondary school age. Over 16s were excluded because they are not covered by IDACI.



**Catholic Education Service**  
39 Eccleston Square, London, SW1V 1BX  
t: 020 7901 1900  
e: [general@catholiceducation.org.uk](mailto:general@catholiceducation.org.uk)  
[www.catholiceducation.org.uk](http://www.catholiceducation.org.uk)