

---

**Catholic Education Service  
for England and Wales**

---

**Digest of 2009 Census Data  
for Schools and Colleges**

---



ISBN: 978-1-903533-25-3

Price £9.00



Section	Page Number
1. Foreword	4
2. Introduction	5
<b>3. The Schools And Colleges</b>	
Numbers of Schools and Colleges	6
Size of Catholic Maintained Schools and Colleges	7
Size of Catholic Independent Schools	8
Sixth Form Size	9
<b>4. The Pupils</b>	
Catholicity	10
Gender	11
Withdrawal from Collective Worship	12
School Uniform	12
Ethnicity	13
Eligibility for Free School Meals	15
Children in Care	16
Special Educational Needs	17
Post-16 Retention	19
<b>5. The Staff</b>	
Leadership Teams	20
Catholicity	22
Ethnicity	23
Religious Education Teaching	25
Education Support Staff	27
<b>6. Appendices</b>	
<b>Appendix 1: The Schools and Colleges</b>	
1.1: Numbers of Catholic Schools and Colleges by Governance: England and Wales	29
1.2: Numbers of Catholic Schools and Colleges by Diocese: England and Wales	29
1.3: Joint Schools	30
1.4: Sixth Form Colleges	31
1.5: Non-maintained Special Schools	31
1.6: Academies	31
<b>Appendix 2: Pupils in Maintained Schools and Colleges</b>	
2.1: Numbers of Pupils according to Diocese	32
2.2: Catholicity, Free School Meals, Special Educational Needs, Children in Care according to Diocese	33
2.3: Ethnicity of Pupils according to Diocese	34
<b>Appendix 3: Teachers in Maintained Schools and Colleges</b>	
3.1: Leadership Teams (Primary Schools) according to Diocese	35
3.2: Leadership Teams (Secondary Schools) according to Diocese	36
3.3: Catholicity and the Catholic Certificate in Religious Studies according to Diocese	37
3.4: Ethnicity of Teachers according to Diocese	38

This is the third Digest that we have published and the data grow in importance and usage. We are now beginning to be able to show trends and the dioceses tell us of their use of the extensive, more detailed local database that is provided individually to them.

The Census data are unique, providing a package of material that does not exist elsewhere. The annual Digests drawn from this prove extremely valuable in our dialogue with, amongst others, ministers and their officials. We have, for example, been able to show that the level of withdrawal from collective worship is miniscule even where we have significant proportions of pupils who are not Catholic. This shows the confidence that parents have in the education that we provide and their support for the place of collective worship. It has been important for ministers to hear this, as critics have tried to undermine the place of collective worship in schools' curricula.

Data showing the profile of the pupils within our schools, both maintained and independent, be it the proportion of Catholics, the considerable ethnic diversity or the commonality between us and other schools in terms of levels of disadvantage, are also vitally important, enabling us to support our contribution to the public debate with secure evidence. Data about the Catholicity of the teaching complement of our schools and qualifications for working in a Catholic school are important factors as we continue to discuss the distinctiveness of our schools and what is needed for their continued flourishing. Whilst we use data in national negotiations, individual dioceses have also used the more detailed, school specific data that is available to them through the Census to help identify local needs and to target resources and support most appropriately to their schools and colleges. One such example has been that of the deployment of specialist support for religious education which was informed by census data.

I therefore commend this Digest to you as a robust and significant piece of research which accurately depicts the reality of our schools and sixth form colleges, showing that we are diverse communities without privileged intake, supported by parents and enriched by the commitment of our many staff and our Catholic leaders. From this combination of factors we are able to provide a very successful education in faith and to benefit the wider society of which we are a part.

With the help of diocesan officers and all the schools and sixth form colleges who complete the Census, we will continue to make the best possible use of the data at all levels, in order to inform and guide the Church's work in education and to support our colleagues.

Dr Oona Stannard  
Chief Executive & Director

1. This is the third Digest of returns from the CESEW Census to be published and it follows the structure of the 2007 and 2008 publications. Information about the schools and colleges is presented first, followed by summaries of the characteristics of the population of pupils and then the staff. The appendices provide fuller information, particularly about the dioceses, but this year also about categories of schools such as the non-maintained special schools that are little known but play an important role in their own regions.
2. As in previous years, comparisons are made with schools nationally where this is possible. The outcomes of the national school census conducted by the Department for Education (DfE) and of the parallel exercise conducted in Wales are the main points of reference, providing a context within which our sector can be placed. (In this regard, it should be noted that the CESEW Census is always given an upper case 'C' while the national census is in the lower case.)
3. The Census 2009 drew responses from 94% of schools, almost at the previously highest level of 2007. This provides a sound basis for the conclusions of the Digest at national level, but at the level of individual dioceses caution needs to be exercised, especially in the very few dioceses where the response rate was substantially below average. The dioceses also differ greatly in the number of their schools and generalisations about smaller dioceses are necessarily tentative.
4. Two further constraints are these: firstly, the Catholic maintained secondary sector has 359 schools - big enough to permit some generalisation but conclusions should nonetheless be cautious; secondly, the skewed geographical distribution of Catholic schools, nearly one third being in the North West, needs to be borne in mind when national comparisons are attempted.
5. Schools did not always answer all the questions in the Census. This explains slight differences in the totals of pupils and teachers in some tables.

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

6. The 2009 national census for England showed a continued slight decrease in the numbers of schools in most categories, leaving 145 fewer schools in existence than in 2008. This mainly reflects the overall decrease in the population of school age children. Two types of schools countered this trend: the number of independent schools continued to grow slowly and the number of academies increased greatly from 83 in January 2008 to 133 in January 2009.
7. Table 1 shows the numbers of Catholic schools in England and Wales in January 2009. The figures show that the sector has seen a slower rate of decrease than nationally in numbers of maintained schools in England and none at all in Wales. The Catholic independent sector reversed the national trend for independent schools, showing an overall decrease of seven schools. It should however be noted that several apparent decreases from 2008 in the table below are the consequence of amalgamations between schools, so that local provision of Catholic education has not necessarily been affected.

**Table 1: Numbers of Catholic Schools and Colleges by Phase**

Phase	Maintained		Independent		Total
	England	Wales <sup>2</sup>	England	Wales	
Primary	1693	73	69	0	1835
Secondary	344	15	30	0	389
Tertiary	16	1	0	0	17
All through	1	0	44	3	48
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2054</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2289</b>

8. Table 1 includes three academies and 21 schools run jointly with other Christian bodies. Lists of both groups are in Appendix 1. Thirty five schools (31 primary and 4 secondary) reported that they had substantial federal arrangements with other schools, involving two or more schools with a head teacher in common. The diocese with most federations was Liverpool with seven, followed by Southwark with five and Hexham & Newcastle, Leeds and Westminster with four each.

<sup>1</sup> References 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.

<sup>2</sup> Five schools in the Cardiff diocese are in the county of Herefordshire: they are 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 the five schools are included in the totals for England.

## Size of Catholic Maintained Schools and Colleges

9. The average Catholic primary school had virtually the same number of pupils on roll as the national average –around 240 – but there was less variation in size in the Catholic sector: there were smaller proportions of very small or very large Catholic schools. The average Catholic secondary school at 940 pupils was slightly smaller than the national average of 973 and once again the distribution of school sizes was more closely grouped around the average: about 60% of Catholic schools had between 600 and 1100 pupils compared to rather less than half of schools nationally and there were proportionately fewer very small or very large Catholic schools. As was noted in the last digest, schools in Wales were on average smaller than their counterparts in England and Catholic schools follow the same pattern. However, it appears that Catholic primary schools in Wales were rather bigger than the average for Wales: around 194 compared to 175.

**Table 2: Size of Catholic Maintained Schools and Colleges by Phase in 2009**

School size (number of pupils)	Number of primary schools	Number of secondary schools	Number of colleges
<101	86	1	0
101-200	509	1	0
201-300	775	2	0
301-400	230	10	1
401-500	150	11	0
501-600	7	19	1
601-700	9	37	0
701-800	0	53	0
801-900	0	39	1
901-1000	0	41	1
1001-1100	0	49	0
1101-1200	0	26	0
1201-1300	0	24	1
1301-1400	0	21	2
1401-1500	0	8	4
1501-1600	0	5	1
1601-1700	0	5	1
1701-1800	0	5	2
1801-1900	0	1	1
>1900	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1766</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>17</b>

## Size of Catholic Independent Schools

10. The schools encompassed in the Catholic independent sector show the same variations as amongst independent schools generally: single sex or co-educational, day, boarding or mixed, governed by religious orders or lay trustees. They include non-maintained special schools for pupils with very specific needs as well as some of the best known schools in the country with strong academic reputations. They tended to be much smaller than the nearest equivalent type of maintained school, but when considering the size of these schools it should be borne in mind that the age ranges of pupils accepted may be different from apparently similar maintained schools. Several of those in the primary column below are preparatory schools taking pupils from 7 or 8 years old up to age 13 and several in the secondary column are 13-18 schools. The single most striking feature of the independent schools was the proportion spanning the conventional primary and secondary age ranges.

**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	6	9	3
101-200	34	3	2
201-300	19	8	3
301-400	6	11	6
401-500	3	5	6
501-600	0	5	6
601-700	1	1	2
701-800	0	0	1
801-900	0	3	1
901-1000	0	1	0
1001-1100	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>30</b>



## Sixth Form Size

11. The following table highlights the difference in sixth form size between maintained and independent schools. The average sixth form in Catholic maintained schools was about 200, only slightly below the national average of 210. Very few independent school sixth forms were of this scale: in this respect Catholic independent schools were similar to other independent schools. Maintained sixth forms showed the same characteristics as Catholic secondary schools generally: few very small or very large sixth forms with a high proportion grouped around the average size. Sixth form colleges by contrast were very varied in size but their number is too small to draw conclusions from this characteristic.

**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	21	37
101-200	98	18
201-300	57	5
301-400	29	0
401-500	2	0
501-600	2	0
601-700	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>60</b>

College roll (number of students)	Number of colleges
<501	1
501-1000	3
1001-1500	7
1501-2000	5
>2000	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>

## Catholicity

12. In 2009 three-quarters of the pupils in Catholic maintained primary and secondary schools were Catholic, defined in the Guidance as '(those who) have been baptised or received into the Catholic Church'. Proportions were lower in Wales at about two-thirds and much lower in Catholic independent schools, where on average fewer than half of pupils were Catholic. In sixth form colleges about half the students were Catholic: they differed in this respect from school sixth forms, where proportions pre- and post-16 did not generally vary much from the 75% average.

**Table 5A: Proportion of Catholic Pupils in Catholic Schools and Colleges**

Maintained schools and colleges	Number of pupils <sup>3</sup>	% Catholic pupils
England	708900	74.76
Wales	26663	64.55
England & Wales	735563	74.39
Independent schools	Number of pupils	% Catholic pupils
England	40575	40.98
Wales	475	47.79
England & Wales	41050	41.06

**Table 5B: Proportion of Catholic Pupils by Phase**

Maintained primary schools	Number of pupils	% Catholic pupils
England	388372	75.88
Wales	13373	68.56
England & Wales	401745	75.63
Maintained secondary schools	Number of pupils	% Catholic pupils
England	301228	74.99
Wales	12071	60.93
England & Wales	313299	74.45
Sixth form colleges	Number of pupils	% Catholic pupils
England	18465	47.78
Wales	1219	56.28
England & Wales	19684	48.30

<sup>3</sup> Throughout this section the number of pupils/students is the total of those in schools/colleges responding to the Census and percentages are calculated on this basis. Reference to Appendix 2.1 shows that the total figure here is about 94% of the total number of pupils/students in all Catholic schools and colleges.

13. Scrutiny of the diocesan figures shows the same variations as for 2008: the proportion of Catholic pupils was highest in Westminster with about 92% in primary schools and 86% in secondary schools. Brentwood and Liverpool had only slightly lower proportions, averaging 84% and 85% respectively in both primary and secondary phases.
14. Lower than average proportions were found in Plymouth, where primary schools averaged about 50% Catholic pupils and secondary schools were rather below this figure. Hallam also had below average proportions, though less so in its secondary schools: ca.55% Catholic in primary but 66% in secondary schools. Details for the dioceses can be found in Appendix 2.2.
15. The distribution of non-Catholic pupils across the schools showed a similar pattern to 2008: about a quarter of schools had fewer than 11% of non-Catholic pupils, while 14% had more than half. About 40% of all Catholic schools had at least 30% of non-Catholic pupils.

**Table 6: 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	118	444	338	297	313	233	155	71	42	18
% of schools and colleges	5.82	21.88	16.66	14.64	15.43	11.48	7.64	3.50	2.07	0.89

## Gender

16. The national census for 2009 showed that there were slightly more boys than girls in schools in all year groups from age 5 to age 16, after which the situation was reversed: slightly more girls continued in education after the compulsory age. The pattern in Catholic schools was a little different. In the primary phase and post-16 they paralleled the national situation, but from age 11-16 Catholic schools had slightly more girls than boys. The difference was small: nationally in secondary schools the balance was 51% boys/49% girls but in Catholic secondary schools 49% boys/51% girls. The reason for this difference is not clear.

## Withdrawal from Collective Worship

17. The rate of withdrawal from collective worship continued to be very low indeed, though very slightly increased since 2008. The great majority of schools experienced no withdrawal and in six dioceses not a single pupil was withdrawn. The following table shows the small scale of withdrawal, almost all in primary schools and concentrated in the North West: indeed, half of the withdrawals nationally were in four primary schools in Liverpool and Salford dioceses. In independent schools also the rate of withdrawals was very low at 0.02%, corresponding to nine pupils in all.

**Table 7: Withdrawal from Collective Worship in Catholic Schools and Colleges**

	Phase	Number of pupils	% of pupils
England	Primary	208	0.03
	Secondary	10	0.00
	Tertiary	0	0
Wales	Primary	2	0.01
	Secondary	0	0
	Tertiary	0	0
England & Wales		220	0.03

## School Uniform

18. The great majority of schools continued to implement a school uniform policy: 97% in England and 98% in Wales. In six dioceses all the schools had such a policy and in only two dioceses did the proportion requiring pupils to wear the uniform fall below 95%: Middlesbrough 91% and Shrewsbury 93%. Amongst independent schools the proportion was 97%.
19. The 2009 Census saw a further increase in the proportion of schools making allowances in their uniform policies for those of other faiths: 24% compared to 22% in 2008 and 19% in 2007. As in previous years the variation in practice across dioceses was more pronounced here than in most fields of the Census. The highest proportion was in Portsmouth, where 36% of schools reported making allowances, and in another six dioceses more than 30% did so. Conversely, in six dioceses fewer than 20% of schools made allowances.

## Ethnicity

Table 8: 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	% Mixed/dual	%Asian /Asian British	% Black /Black British	% Chinese	% Other	% Not known
England	708900	71.9	1.8	2.2	3.4	0.2	3.7	4.8	7.9	0.4	2.5	1.2
Wales	26663	81.8	0.1	2.5	4.3	0.6	2.4	2.7	1.5	0.5	2.9	0.8
England & Wales	735563	72.2	1.8	2.2	3.4	0.3	3.7	4.7	7.7	0.4	2.5	1.2
Independent schools	41050	71.3	1.1	0.5	5.7	0	2.3	3.2	1.9	1.9	1.4	10.8

20. Catholic schools in England continued to be rather more mixed than average in terms of pupils' ethnicity. Overall about 27% of pupils in schools were identified as being in groups other than the white British category: the figure was higher in primary schools at 28% than in secondary schools, where it was 25%. These figures correspond closely to the national census findings, which showed 28% of pupils in Catholic primary schools from 'other' groups, compared to the national average of 24%, and 26% in Catholic secondary schools, compared to the average 21%. Catholic schools in Wales were generally less ethnically mixed than in England, which reflects national differences.
21. Independent schools were rather less mixed ethnically than maintained schools, with fewer Asian/Asian British and black/black British pupils but more described as Chinese. The high proportion in the 'not known' category for independent schools makes such generalisations hazardous, but the rate of positive returns for ethnicity in the independent sector has nonetheless improved: 77% in 2007, 85% in 2008 and 89% in 2009.
22. Catholic schools had slightly higher proportions of pupils in most ethnic categories except for the Asian/Asian British group; the shortfall in this area was counterbalanced by higher proportions in Catholic schools in the black/black British group. The proportion of white Eastern European origin appeared to be rising compared to 2008, particularly in primary schools.

23. Catholic sixth form colleges in England were more mixed ethnically than schools: overall more than one-third of students were categorised in groups other than the white British, with particularly high numbers of Asian/Asian British (9%) and black/black British students (15%). Individual colleges in Southwark and Westminster had much higher proportions; in Southwark two colleges recorded nearly two-thirds of students in the black/black British group, and one college in Westminster had one-third in the Asian/Asian British group.

Table 9: 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	% Mixed/dual	%Asian /Asian British	% Black /Black British	% Chinese	% Other	% Not known
Primary	388372	71.0	1.7	2.8	3.5	0.3	3.9	5.1	7.6	0.4	2.7	1.1
Secondary	301228	73.7	2.0	1.6	3.3	0.1	3.5	4.2	7.8	0.3	2.1	1.2
Tertiary	18465	64.3	1.1	0.3	2.3	0	3.9	9.1	15.2	1.1	1.8	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>708065*</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>

\* This total is less than the England total in table 8 since 835 pupils were enrolled in the single all through maintained school

Table 10: 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	% Mixed/dual	%Asian /Asian British	% Black /Black British	% Chinese	% Other	% Not known
Primary	13373	81.4	0.2	3.4	1.8	1.1	1.8	3.7	1.8	0.7	3.4	0.8
Secondary	12071	82.2	0.1	1.9	7.4	0.2	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.3	2.4	0.8
Tertiary	1219	82.1	0	0	0	0	7.3	3.0	5.0	1.2	1.0	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>26663</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>

24. The dioceses showed very similar patterns of ethnic composition compared to 2008. Highest proportions of white British pupils were recorded in Hexham & Newcastle, Lancaster, Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Plymouth and Shrewsbury, all having 90% or thereabouts in this group. All the Welsh dioceses, together with Hallam and Salford, had more than 80%. By contrast, Southwark and Westminster recorded fewer than half. In both these dioceses, above average proportions of pupils in the black/black British and, to a lesser extent, the mixed/dual categories, accounted for the difference. Higher than average proportions of pupils in the Asian/Asian British categories were reported in Birmingham, Brentwood, East Anglia, Leeds, Northampton and Westminster, all around 6-7%. Over 6% of white pupils from Eastern Europe were recorded in Northampton, almost three times the average. East Anglia, Nottingham and Westminster also had much above average proportions of these pupils. The diocesan details are in Appendix 2.3.

## Eligibility for Free School Meals

25. The national school census for England (2009) showed 14.8% of pupils eligible for free school meals (FSM) or educational maintenance allowance (EMA): 16% of primary school pupils and 13.4% of secondary pupils. Until 2009 these proportions had been slowly decreasing but these figures reverse that trend. The CESEW Census figures were as follows:

**Table 11A: Proportion of Pupils Eligible for Free School Meals**

Maintained schools and colleges	Number of pupils	Number eligible for FSM/EMA	% eligible for FSM/EMA
England	708900	99192	13.99
Wales	26663	4423	16.59
England & Wales	735563	103615	14.09
Independent schools	41050	507	1.26

**Table 11B: Proportion of Pupils Eligible for Free School Meals by Phase**

Maintained primary schools	Number of pupils	Number eligible for FSM	% eligible for FSM (national average in brackets)
England	388372	49640	12.78 (16.0)
Wales	13373	2101	15.71
England & Wales	401745	51741	12.88

Maintained secondary schools	Number of pupils	Number eligible for FSM/EMA	% eligible for FSM/EMA (national average in brackets)
England	301228	41246	13.69 (13.4)
Wales	12071	1824	15.11
England & Wales	313299	43070	13.75

Sixth form colleges	Number of students	Number eligible for FSM/EMA	% eligible for FSM/EMA
England	18465	8073	43.72
Wales	1219	498	40.85
England & Wales	19684	8571	43.54

26. Analysis by phase suggests that Catholic primary schools had slightly lower than average proportions of pupils eligible for free school meals, though figures from the national census showed a smaller difference than the table above: the DfE tables gave 13.9% of pupils in Catholic primary schools in England. This difference from the CESEW Census figure may be due to under-reporting in the latter exercise from one or two dioceses with substantial pockets of disadvantage.
27. The secondary figures seemed to show the reverse situation, with greater than average proportions of pupils eligible in Catholic secondary schools. This is however at odds with the DfE tables which show 12.2% eligible in Catholic secondary schools. The DfE figure is the more reliable, since the national census achieves almost a 100% return. It suggests a situation not very different from previous years: Catholic schools had slightly below average proportions of pupils eligible, a difference of about 2% in primary schools and 1% in secondary schools. It is known from other DfE sources that the proportion of pupils eligible for FSM in most Catholic schools is very similar to the national average but that there are slightly fewer Catholic schools with very high proportions of such pupils. The reasons for this difference are not clear.
28. The dioceses with substantial areas of disadvantage had proportions above 15%: these were Birmingham, Cardiff, Lancaster, Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Salford, Shrewsbury and Westminster. Fewer dioceses than in previous years recorded significantly below 10%: Arundel & Brighton the lowest at 5%, and Northampton, Plymouth and Portsmouth around 8-9%. Details for the dioceses are in Appendix 2.2.

## Children in Care

Table 12: Children in Care in Catholic Schools

Maintained schools and colleges	Number of children in care	% of children in care
England	2661	0.34
Wales	151	0.57
England & Wales	2812	0.35

29. The proportion of looked after children in Catholic schools in England was slightly below the 0.36% recorded in 2008 and the same as the 2008 figure for Wales. The national figure for England showed a slight increase, from 59,400 children to 60,900. Differences in the ways of collecting and reporting data make direct comparisons impossible: for example, the DfE tables do not show how many of those in care beyond the age of 15 were in school.

Amongst the dioceses Cardiff at 0.60% and Menevia at 0.52% had the highest proportions, closely followed in England by Shrewsbury with 0.50% and Salford at 0.49%. Apart from these the variations at diocesan level were small, all falling in the range from 0.25-0.4%. Details can be found in Appendix 2.2.



## Special Educational Needs

Table 13A: 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	708900	1.6 (1.6)*	16.7 (18.5)
Wales	26663	1.5 (2.1)*	14.9
England & Wales	735563	1.6	16.6
Independent schools	41050	2.2	10.8

\* to give a fair comparison, the national figures are for those pupils in maintained primary and secondary schools, excluding special schools.

31. In England the DfE national census showed that the proportion of pupils with statements of special educational needs (SEN) in 2009 was 2.7%, which was slightly lower than the previous year. About 56% of these were in mainstream schools, accounting for 1.6% of the population in those schools. Across all schools 18.5% had SEN without statements, an increase of 0.6% on last year. The incidence of pupils both with and without statements of SEN was greater in secondary schools (2.0% and 19.0% respectively) than in primary schools (1.4% and 18.2% respectively).
32. In Wales the proportion of pupils with statements was 3.1%, which has also declined progressively since 2003 when the figure stood at 3.4%. About two-thirds of these were in ordinary schools, amounting to 2.1% of the population of these schools.
33. The DfE census showed that Catholic schools had slightly below average proportions of pupils both with and without statements, though the differences were not great. To ensure that comparisons are appropriate, it is most relevant to compare figures for mainstream primary and secondary schools (see footnote to table 13A above).

Table 13B: Proportion of Pupils with SEN by Phase

Maintained primary schools	Number of pupils	% with SEN with statements (national average in brackets)	% with SEN without statements (national average in brackets)
England	388372	1.1 (1.4)*	16.0 (18.2)
Wales	13373	1.3 (1.8)*	17.6
England & Wales	401745	1.3	16.9

Maintained secondary schools	Number of pupils	% with SEN with statements (national average in brackets)	% with SEN without statements (national average in brackets)
England	301228	1.7 (2.0)*	16.1 (19.0)
Wales	12071	1.9 (2.3)*	13.5
England & Wales	313299	2.1	16.7

Sixth form colleges	Number of students	% with SEN with statements	% with SEN without statements
England	18465	0.8	9.5
Wales	1219	0	0
England & Wales	19684	0.7	8.9

\* 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.

34. These tables show that Catholic schools followed the national trend of more pupils both with and without statements in secondary schools than primary schools, though for pupils without statements the difference between the phases was less pronounced in Catholic schools. Practice in defining SEN without statements is not consistent across the country and so the significance of differences from a national average is difficult to assess in this field.
35. Dioceses did not differ greatly: concerning pupils with statements, most dioceses had between 1 and 2%; Lancaster was well above average (as in 2008) at 3.1% and Salford and Wrexham both exceeded 2%, appreciably more than average for the sector and above the average for all schools in England and Wales. A fairly narrow range encompassed the figures for those without statements: in this case all dioceses fell between 13 and 19%.
36. Most of the 2.2% of pupils with statements in independent schools were in fact enrolled in one of the nine non-maintained Catholic special schools, in which almost all pupils had statements. Nonetheless, several 'ordinary' independent schools took a few pupils with statements.

## Post -16 Retention

---

37. The 2009 Census sought information not only about those staying on in the same school (as in 2008) but also for those moving to other Catholic institutions. To an extent this change reduced one of the difficulties noted in earlier digests: the variety of provision amongst the dioceses, where for example ten dioceses have sixth form colleges serving some but not all parts of the diocese. Other difficulties remain: in particular, schools have major problems in tracking the destinations of some pupils leaving the school, and they are not obliged to do so.
38. The returns for 2009 showed that just under half of the pupils in Year 11 continued beyond that stage into a Catholic institution of some sort. For a further quarter the destination was unknown and for the remaining quarter it can be assumed that they were in education (but not in a Catholic setting) or employment, or that they were unemployed. The figure continuing in a Catholic setting was slightly higher in Wales at 56%, and in the independent sector at 60%, most of these continuing in the same school.
39. In most dioceses the retention was between 45-55%. Higher proportions were recorded in Shrewsbury (61%), Arundel & Brighton (58%) and East Anglia (56%). Lower than average retention was recorded in Portsmouth (28%), Middlesbrough (31%) and Clifton (35%). It should be emphasised that these figures may not give an accurate picture of the situation on the ground: they may simply indicate the prevalence of 11-18 schools in some areas, which facilitates recording, and the barriers hindering the collection of data in other areas.

## Leadership Teams

40. The tables below give an overview of the state of leadership in Catholic schools. A new feature in this digest is an elaboration of the data relating to the National Professional Qualification for Headship (NPQH), distinguishing between those staff holding or working towards the qualification who are or are not Catholic.

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

Maintained primary schools	Number of schools responding	% headship vacancies	% deputy or assistant vacancies	% Catholic with NPQH	% not Catholic with NPQH	% Catholic taking NPQH	% not Catholic taking NPQH	Gender %F/%M
England	1610	4.4	6.7	7.34	0.79	0.63	0.07	68/32
Wales	68	2.9	4.4	5.93	0.62	1.40	0.16	60/40
England & Wales	1678	4.29	6.6	7.29	0.78	0.66	0.07	68/32

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

Maintained secondary schools	Number of schools responding	% headship vacancies	% deputy or assistant vacancies*	% Catholic with NPQH	% not Catholic with NPQH	% Catholic taking NPQH	% not Catholic taking NPQH	Gender %F/%M
England	319	3.76	13.80	3.29	0.73	0.27	0.10	33/67
Wales	15	6.67	40.00	2.36	0.39	1.18	0.26	29/71
England & Wales	334	3.89	13.97	3.26	0.72	0.30	0.10	32/68

\* Many secondary schools have several posts at this level. The percentage relates the number of vacancies to the number of schools but a truer picture might result from relating vacancies to the total number of posts available. This is beyond the scope of this exercise.

41. The proportion of vacancies for headship rose slightly compared to 2008 in both phases. In England posts were harder to fill in primary than in secondary schools, as noted in previous years, but this was reversed in Wales. However, the small number of secondary schools in Wales precludes generalisation: 6.67% represents a vacancy in one school. No primary headship vacancies were reported in Clifton, East Anglia, Portsmouth or Wrexham. Middlesbrough and Northampton had above average proportions, both more than 10%. Eleven dioceses had no secondary headship vacancies, nine had one vacancy and two had two vacant posts: these were Arundel & Brighton and Hexham & Newcastle. There were no unfilled leadership vacancies in sixth form colleges. The average period before filling vacancies was about two terms overall, with variations from less than a term to nearly three years.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> The Annual Report on the Labour Market in Schools, prepared by Professor John Howson, addresses the problem of recruitment to headship in a different way, by charting re-advertisement rates over the year. The CESEW Census simply records vacancies existing at the time of filling in the Census form. The two methods are not in conflict and should be complementary in framing strategies for succession planning. Howson's approach highlights persistent recruitment problems in some areas and groups of schools, including Catholic schools. The CESEW Census shows the scale of the issue seriously affecting only a small number of schools at any one time but nonetheless receiving rigorous attention.

42. Deputy or assistant heads posts were rather less difficult to fill in primary schools than in 2008, but substantially harder to fill in secondary schools, where the proportion has more than doubled. Proportions were highest in Arundel & Brighton, Hallam and Lancaster. For the diocesan figures, see Appendices 3.1 and 3.2.
43. The figures for NPQH showed about 8% of staff in primary schools holding the qualification and about 4% in secondary schools. In primary schools about one in ten of these were not Catholic; in secondary schools the figure was nearer one in five. These figures suggest that the number of those qualified for headship continued to rise slightly in 2009, to the point where most primary schools had at least one person with the qualification and the average secondary school had three. Proportions did not differ greatly across the dioceses in England, most having about 6% overall with NPQH; proportions were lower in the Welsh dioceses and below the England average in Arundel & Brighton, Brentwood, East Anglia and Westminster.
44. Numbers in the process of acquiring the NPQH have halved compared to 2008 in both primary and secondary phases. It is highly probable that this is a result of the stringent new entry requirements introduced for the redesigned course. In England the figures were 138 primary teachers compared to 277 in 2008, and 79 secondary teachers compared to 152. Most dioceses were not far from the national average of 0.5% of teachers aspiring to NPQH, but Clifton, Lancaster and Middlesbrough were some way below this figure.
45. The gender balance amongst heads showed no significant variation from previous years. In England primary heads were twice as likely to be female and secondary heads were twice as likely to be male. The situation in Wales showed slightly higher proportions of male heads than in England in both phases.

## Catholicity

46. The national summary table below shows a slight decline in the proportion of Catholic teachers in maintained schools compared to 2008, from 58% to 57%. In independent schools the figure was 40%, compared to 42% in 2008. In maintained schools about one in five held the Catholic Certificate in Religious Studies (CCRS). In independent schools 7% of staff held this qualification.

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

Maintained schools and colleges	Number of teachers	% of Catholic teachers	Number of staff with CCRS	% with CCRS
England	42570	57.07	8216	19.30
Wales	1501	57.76	332	22.12
England & Wales	44071	57.09	8548	19.40
Independent schools	4802	39.69	319	6.63

47. Examination of these figures by phase shows that the slight decreases mentioned above are spread across primary, secondary and tertiary institutions.

Table 15B: Catholicity and CCRS by Phase

Maintained primary schools	Number of teachers	% of Catholic teachers	Number of staff with CCRS	% with CCRS
England	19461	70.23	6342	32.59
Wales	641	80.81	264	41.19
England & Wales	20102	70.57	6606	32.86

Maintained secondary schools	Number of teachers	% of Catholic teachers	Number of staff with CCRS	% with CCRS
England	21609	46.66	1835	8.49
Wales	762	41.86	64	8.40
England & Wales	22371	46.50	1899	8.49

Sixth form colleges	Number of teachers	% of Catholic teachers	Number of staff with CCRS	% with CCRS
England	1301	36.36	39	3.00
Wales	98	30.61	4	4.08
England & Wales	1399	35.95	43	3.07

48. As in previous years these tables show that over 70% of primary school teachers were Catholic and rather less than half in secondary schools. In sixth form colleges the proportion was lowest, at just over one third. Primary teachers were almost four times as likely to hold the CCRS as secondary teachers. In Wales the proportion of Catholic teachers was higher than in England in primary schools but lower in secondary schools and colleges.
49. The pattern amongst the dioceses shows no great differences from 2008: Liverpool (68%) and Salford (67%) had the highest proportions of Catholic teachers and these two also had the highest proportions of CCRS holders: almost one in three in both cases. East Anglia had the lowest proportions of Catholics (37%) and of CCRS holders (8%). This digest does not attempt an analysis of the diocesan data by phase, but such an exercise might be useful. If the situation in primary and secondary phases nationally were reflected in each diocese it seems likely that in some dioceses the proportion of Catholic teachers in secondary schools is around one fifth of the total staff, which could raise questions about maintaining the Catholic ethos of schools. Details for the dioceses are in Appendix 3.3.

## Ethnicity

Table 16: 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	% Mixed/dual	%Asian /Asian British	% Black /Black British	% Chinese	% Other	% Not known
England	42570	83.93	5.34	0.51	3.72	0.01	0.76	1.40	1.86	0.14	0.64	1.69
Wales	1501	96.94	1.40	0.07	0.53	0	0.27	0.27	0.13	0.07	0.13	0.20
England & Wales	44071	84.38	5.21	0.49	3.61	0.01	0.75	1.36	1.80	0.13	0.63	1.64
Independent schools	4783	79.55	2.49	0.56	4.79	0	0.36	0.94	0.56	0.15	0.40	10.20

50. The reporting of ethnicity continued to improve, as shown by the low figures in the final column above. In maintained schools ethnicity was recorded as 'not known' for only 720 teachers in England and three in Wales. The returns from independent schools have improved also, but the data is still incomplete, since no ethnicity was submitted for more than one in ten of teachers in independent schools.
51. The figures showed no significant changes from 2008, once again showing that, in terms of the ethnic mix, the teaching force in Catholic schools mirrored the national scene. The overall proportion in the various white categories remained at about 94%, which was the national figure for England. One difference from the national picture was that within this group more than 5% identified themselves as white Irish, compared to just over 1% nationally. The proportion in the mixed/dual group increased to around the national average figure, and the proportion in the Asian/Asian British group remained at about half the national average. The teaching force in Wales was less mixed than in England, which reflects the situation in Wales generally.

52. Teaching bodies in secondary schools were more diverse than in primary schools. In primary schools about 12% of teachers came from groups apart from the white British group, while in secondary schools this figure was 18%. Proportions in several categories were twice as high: 4.4% white other in secondary compared to 2.7% primary, mixed/dual 1.0%:0.5%, Asian/Asian British 1.7%:0.9%, black/black British 2.4%:1.0% and 'other' 0.9%:0.4%. In sixth form colleges the ethnic composition of the teaching staff was not very different from secondary schools, although in some colleges the student population was very diverse.
53. Analysis by diocese showed the same patterns as in previous years. The least mixed were Hexham & Newcastle, Lancaster, Menevia, Middlesbrough and Wrexham. The London dioceses were predictably the most mixed: for example, Brentwood, Southwark and Westminster accounted for three-quarters of the national total of teachers in the black/black British grouping, two-thirds of the teachers in the 'white other' grouping and half of those in the Asian/Asian British, white Eastern European and Chinese groupings. There were however substantial proportions from minority ethnic groups in dioceses outside the capital: in Birmingham 2% of teachers came from Asian/Asian British backgrounds (94 teachers in all) and in Northampton, although the numbers were not large, higher than average proportions were recorded in the white Eastern European category (1.8% compared to 0.5%), the mixed/dual grouping (1.6% compared to 0.8%) and the Asian/Asian British grouping (2% compared to 1.4%). Diocesan detail can be found in Appendix 3.4.
54. Analysis of ethnic data for the leadership groups shows lower proportions of minority ethnic teachers at this level than for teachers as a whole. Almost 98% were classified in the white groupings, 0.73% as black/black British, 0.59 as Asian/Asian British and 0.37% as mixed/dual nationality. Primary and secondary sectors did not appear to differ greatly in this respect, though the numbers involved are too small to support generalisation. In Wales no teachers classified outside the white groupings had a post in leadership.
55. The proportion of heads from groups other than the white British or white Irish has not varied from the 2% reported in 2008. There were thirty nine heads so classified: 5 white Eastern European, 19 white other, 6 black/black British, 5 Asian/Asian British, 2 mixed/dual and 2 from other ethnic groups. It appears that representation from non-white ethnic groups is lower in leadership teams than in the whole teaching force and lowest of all at the level of headship. This parallels the situation nationally. It also appears that the increasing diversity of the pupil population in Catholic schools is not closely matched in the teaching force. Schools with more diverse populations of pupils tend also to have more staff from minority ethnic groups, but the proportion of these staff falls far below the proportion of minority ethnic pupils. This too mirrors the national scene.



## Religious Education Teaching

56. The proportion of qualified teachers of Religious Education (RE) remained at about 6% overall, similar to the figure for 2007 and 2008, but the proportion in Wales seems to have declined from 7% to just over 5%. This decline is spread across all three Welsh dioceses, with no obvious explanation. In England the smallest proportions were in Brentwood and Portsmouth (just below 4%); Menevia at 3% was the least well provided in Wales. The proportion of the total staff teaching the subject was 41%, which again showed little change from previous years. Few dioceses varied much from this figure, but East Anglia at 34% was well below the average. The situation in independent schools showed the same pattern as in previous Digests: similar proportions to maintained schools for the proportions of specialist teachers and of those teaching 50% or more, but much lower proportions actually teaching the subject, at about 18%. This could be because classes of primary age children in all through schools are taught by specialists rather than by class teachers, but this hypothesis needs to be tested by further analysis. The number of primary schools in England where teaching assistants (TA) take classes increased from 122 in 2008 to 153 in 2009: still a relatively small number of classes, but a substantial increase nonetheless.

**Table 17A: 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	19461	826	4.24	15404	79.15	367	1.89	153
Wales	641	27	4.21	549	85.65	16	2.50	4
England & Wales	20102	853	4.24	15953	79.36	383	1.91	157

**Table 17B: 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	21609	1483	6.86	2023	9.36	1441	6.67	8
Wales	762	48	6.30	77	10.10	53	6.96	0
England & Wales	22371	1531	6.84	2100	9.39	1494	6.68	8

Table 17C: 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	1301	55	4.23	90	6.92	51	3.92	1
Wales	98	5	5.10	5	5.10	5	5.10	0
England & Wales	1399	60	4.29	95	6.79	56	4.00	1

57. The situation in primary and secondary phases was closely similar to previous years. The proportion of teachers taking RE was much higher in primary schools, where non-specialist class teachers did most of the teaching of RE and where very few staff taught RE for more than half a time-table. In secondary schools and in sixth form colleges it is likely that most of the specialist teachers qualified in the subject taught it for most of the teaching week. This is why the proportion of staff teaching RE was much lower in secondary schools and colleges. Proportions were lowest of all in sixth form colleges, which may reflect the smaller amount of time devoted to RE in the post-16 curriculum.

## Education Support Staff

Table 18A: 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	42570	32331	0.76	52.37
Wales	1501	977	0.65	44.32
England & Wales	44071	33308	0.76	52.13
Independent	4802	1934	0.40	29.99

58. The provision of education support staff (ESS) in Catholic maintained schools continued to improve in line with national policy, but remained rather lower in Wales than in England. This kind of support also appeared to have improved slightly in independent schools, but remained much lower than in the maintained sector. It needs to be remembered also that figures for the independent sector include the non-maintained special schools, in most of which the ratio of support staff to teachers is high. About half of ESS in maintained schools were Catholic and rather less than one-third in independent schools.
59. Dioceses did not differ greatly in this aspect of provision, though the risk of inaccurate classification of staff in schools' returns means that generalisations at diocesan level can only be tentative. Hexham & Newcastle remained the least well provided at 0.54 ESS per teacher. Plymouth with 1.1 ESS per teacher and Northampton with 0.96 ESS per teacher appeared to be the most favoured. The highest proportions of Catholic ESS were recorded in Liverpool with 64% and Westminster with 63%. Lower than average were Plymouth (32%) and Wrexham (33%).

Table 18B: Proportion and Catholicity of Education Support Staff by Phase

Maintained schools and colleges	Number of teachers	Number of ESS	Ratio of ESS to teachers	% Catholic ESS
England	19461	20378	1.05	61.34
Wales	641	569	0.89	53.43
England & Wales	20102	20947	1.04	61.13

Maintained secondary schools	Number of teachers	% of Catholic teachers	Number of staff with CCRS	% with CCRS
England	21609	11160	0.52	36.81
Wales	762	379	0.50	30.34
England & Wales	22371	11539	0.52	36.60

Sixth form colleges	Number of teachers	% of Catholic teachers	Number of staff with CCRS	% with CCRS
England	1301	648	0.50	41.82
Wales	98	29	0.30	48.28
England & Wales	1399	677	0.48	42.10

60. The above tables show that on average primary schools had double the ratios of ESS to teachers compared to secondary schools and colleges, and that these staff were more likely to be Catholic in primary schools. It also seems that the lower overall figure for Wales stemmed from poorer provision in primary schools and (to a much lesser extent) in the sixth form college, since the figures for secondary schools in England and Wales were almost identical.

## 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	137
Sixth form college with a religious character	17
Voluntary Aided	2120
Voluntary (Guernsey)	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2289</b>

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

Diocese	Maintained			Independent			Total
	Primary	Secondary	Other <sup>5</sup>	Primary	Secondary	Other <sup>6</sup>	
Arundel & Brighton	54	11	0	9	7	4	85
Birmingham	204	37	0	5	2	4	252
Brentwood	67	17	0	6	0	2	92
Cardiff	44	10	1	1	0	2	58
Clifton	54	9	1	3	4	3	74
East Anglia	20	6	0	2	0	2	30
Hallam	41	7	0	2	1	0	51
Hexham & Newcastle	136	24	0	1	0	0	161
Lancaster	70	12	1	1	0	1	85
Leeds	82	15	1	0	0	1	99
Liverpool	189	37	2	2	1	3	234
Menevia	18	3	0	0	0	0	21
Middlesbrough	49	8	1	1	1	0	60
Northampton	36	8	0	2	0	1	47
Nottingham	69	17	0	2	0	2	90
Plymouth	33	4	0	0	1	3	41
Portsmouth	46	10	0	9	8	5	78
Salford	170	31	4	4	1	3	213
Shrewsbury	88	19	1	5	0	1	114
Southwark	127	32	4	6	1	3	173
Westminster	155	39	2	8	3	6	213
Wrexham	14	3	0	0	0	1	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>1766</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2289</b>

<sup>5</sup> Includes 17 sixth form colleges and one all through academy

<sup>6</sup> All through schools

## 1.3 Joint Schools

Name of School	Location	Diocese
St Bede's School (secondary)	Redhill, Surrey	Arundel & Brighton
The Bishops' RC and CofE Primary School	Chelmsford	Brentwood
St Augustine of Canterbury School (secondary)	Taunton, Somerset	Clifton
Christ College	Gloucester	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	Knowsley	Liverpool
Emmaus CofE and Catholic Primary School	Liverpool	Liverpool
Faith Primary School (RC/CofE)	Liverpool	Liverpool
The Academy of St Francis of Assisi	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	Windsor	Portsmouth
Holy Family RC and CofE College	Rochdale	Salford
Alderley Edge School for Girls (all-age independent school)	Cheshire	Shrewsbury
St Joseph's Catholic and Anglican High School	Wrexham	Wrexham

## 1.4 Sixth Form Colleges

Name	Number on roll	Diocese
St David's	1219	Cardiff
St Brendan's	1466	Clifton
Cardinal Newman	2163	Lancaster
Notre Dame	1446	Leeds
Carmel	1514	Liverpool
St John Rigby	1315	Liverpool
St Mary's	491	Middlesbrough
Holy Cross	1784	Salford
Xaverian	1684	Salford
St Mary's	1448	Salford
Loreto	1800	Salford
Aquinas	1791	Shrewsbury
St Francis Xavier	1322	Southwark
Christ the King	1465	Southwark
St Luke's	330	Southwark
St Dominic's	888	Westminster
St Charles	990	Westminster

## 1.5 Non-maintained Special Schools

Name	Number of pupils	Diocese
St Dominic's, Hambleton	83	Arundel & Brighton
St Joseph's, Cranleigh	68	Arundel & Brighton
St John's, Woodford Bridge	101	Brentwood
St Rose's, Stroud	44	Clifton
St John's, Boston Spa	75	Leeds
St Vincent's	39	Liverpool
St John Vianney	95	Salford
Pield Heath House, Uxbridge	73	Westminster
St Elizabeth's, Hertfordshire	65	Westminster

## 1.6 Academies

Name	Number of pupils	Diocese
St Francis of Assisi, Liverpool	831	Liverpool
St Matthew's, Blackheath	835	Southwark
St Paul's, Greenwich	764	Southwark

## 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	Total of pupils from Census and Edubase
Arundel & Brighton	14201	12383	0	0	26584	26584
Birmingham	46253	34816	0	0	81069	82640
Brentwood	19682	16590	0	0	36272	37250
Cardiff	8610	8203	1219	0	18032	18237
Clifton	10903	7571	1466	0	19940	20212
East Anglia	4228	4273	0	0	8501	9900
Hallam	8777	7687	0	0	16464	16464
Hexham & Newcastle	27047	24137	0	0	51184	51184
Lancaster	12023	9604	2163	0	23790	24271
Leeds	18515	14758	1446	0	34719	34719
Liverpool	45401	35050	1514	0	81965	86750
Menevia	2851	2541	0	0	5392	5703
Middlesbrough	10091	6620	504	0	17215	17215
Northampton	10609	7444	0	0	18053	18369
Nottingham	15618	11649	0	0	27267	29470
Plymouth	5937	2818	0	0	8755	9895
Portsmouth	12132	9151	0	0	21283	21283
Salford	30249	17030	4916	0	52195	72354
Shrewsbury	19432	18136	1791	0	39359	40043
Southwark	32382	25271	2787	835	61275	67478
Westminster	44375	35550	1878	0	81803	86636
Wrexham	2429	2017	0	0	4446	4743
<b>England</b>	<b>388372</b>	<b>301228</b>	<b>18465</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>708900</b>	<b>753924</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>13373</b>	<b>12071</b>	<b>1219</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26663</b>	<b>27476</b>
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>401745</b>	<b>313299</b>	<b>19684</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>735563</b>	<b>781400</b>



## 2.2 Catholicity, Free School Meals, Special Educational Needs and Children in Care according to Diocese

Diocese	Number of pupils	% Catholic pupils	% Eligible for FSM	% SEN with statement	% SEN no statement	% Children in Care
Arundel & Brighton	26584	72.3	5.15	1.62	14.22	0.32
Birmingham	81069	67.0	15.95	1.58	16.42	0.33
Brentwood	36272	84.0	10.37	1.70	13.43	0.24
Cardiff	18032	66.2	17.91	1.25	15.15	0.60
Clifton	19940	64.5	10.80	1.81	16.89	0.47
East Anglia	8501	63.8	10.56	1.88	16.15	0.36
Hallam	16464	58.9	9.79	1.41	16.61	0.32
Hexham & Newcastle	51184	69.0	13.58	1.22	18.36	0.31
Lancaster	23790	64.2	15.83	3.11	16.01	0.39
Leeds	34719	71.3	13.40	1.40	16.28	0.48
Liverpool	81965	84.6	17.07	1.65	17.69	0.40
Menevia	5392	62.3	13.00	1.56	14.22	0.52
Middlesbrough	17215	67.8	16.20	1.02	14.77	0.28
Northampton	18053	76.0	8.34	1.40	13.57	0.27
Nottingham	27267	66.4	9.70	1.29	16.30	0.28
Plymouth	8755	48.0	8.84	1.84	19.05	0.30
Portsmouth	21283	66.9	8.18	1.31	17.26	0.25
Salford	52195	78.4	18.84	2.12	16.76	0.49
Shrewsbury	39359	76.7	15.95	1.37	16.05	0.50
Southwark	61275	76.2	14.19	1.62	19.00	0.27
Westminster	81803	87.9	15.64	1.72	17.08	0.25
Wrexham	4446	59.9	12.26	2.18	15.14	0.40
<b>England</b>	<b>708900</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>13.99</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>16.71</b>	<b>0.34</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>26663</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>16.59</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>14.94</b>	<b>0.57</b>
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>735563</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>14.09</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>16.64</b>	<b>0.35</b>

## 2.3 Ethnicity of Pupils according to Diocese

	Number of pupils	% White British	% White Irish	% White Eastern European	% White other	% Traveller	% Mixed/dual	% Asian /Asian British	% Black /Black British	% Chinese	% Other	% Not known
Arundel & Brighton	26584	76.12	1.63	2.86	5.27	0.08	4.33	4.31	2.25	0.33	1.41	1.42
Birmingham	81069	70.44	2.57	1.62	3.00	0.22	4.06	7.69	6.54	0.27	2.43	1.15
Brentwood	36272	52.28	1.96	2.40	2.71	0.10	5.25	7.21	22.48	0.47	3.24	1.90
Cardiff	18032	83.88	0.17	2.27	1.92	0.54	2.78	2.56	1.61	0.37	3.06	0.84
Clifton	19940	76.74	1.12	2.82	3.78	0.37	3.34	5.34	2.94	0.27	2.25	1.04
East Anglia	8501	68.81	1.38	4.02	5.38	0.23	4.14	6.47	2.50	0.75	1.72	4.61
Hallam	16464	82.76	0.87	1.36	1.61	0.47	2.93	2.00	4.12	0.24	1.11	2.54
Hexham & Newcastle	51184	91.00	0.25	0.60	0.98	0.42	0.74	2.62	0.85	0.27	1.40	0.89
Lancaster	23790	88.54	0.27	0.95	1.19	0.58	1.60	3.71	0.57	0.16	1.74	0.69
Leeds	34719	77.76	1.07	2.51	1.79	0.24	3.20	6.42	4.43	0.49	1.48	0.62
Liverpool	81965	93.06	0.30	0.52	0.89	0.10	1.10	1.18	1.04	0.35	1.04	0.42
Menevia	5392	85.55	0.24	2.54	1.71	0.17	1.48	3.15	1.58	0.14	1.74	0.45
Middlesbrough	17215	88.78	0.32	2.07	2.02	0.25	1.43	1.97	1.31	0.16	1.12	0.57
Northampton	18053	53.28	3.56	6.14	5.88	0.27	6.71	7.05	11.74	0.49	3.48	1.40
Nottingham	27267	74.99	1.48	4.07	2.99	0.28	4.43	4.18	4.56	0.40	1.55	1.06
Plymouth	8755	87.47	0.73	2.10	2.39	0.02	1.30	1.78	0.96	0.38	1.45	1.42
Portsmouth	21283	74.77	1.33	2.15	4.72	0.16	3.91	5.41	3.11	0.51	2.85	1.07
Salford	52195	80.51	0.76	1.59	1.26	0.35	2.52	5.81	4.48	0.33	1.24	1.15
Shrewsbury	39359	89.65	0.95	1.40	1.59	0.05	1.49	1.99	0.89	0.40	0.89	0.70
Southwark	61275	43.97	2.31	2.39	6.80	0.18	6.18	5.85	25.27	0.47	4.77	1.81
Westminster	81803	40.53	5.68	4.47	8.09	0.30	7.84	6.40	18.75	0.52	5.90	1.52
Wrexham	4446	84.75	0.07	3.87	1.60	1.26	1.42	2.61	0.79	0.18	2.70	0.76
<b>England</b>	<b>708900</b>	<b>71.85</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>4.81</b>	<b>7.94</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>1.19</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>26663</b>	<b>81.79</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>0.76</b>
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>735563</b>	<b>72.21</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>3.41</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>7.71</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>1.18</b>

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

Diocese	Number of schools responding	Number of Head Teacher vacancy	% Head Teacher vacancy	Number of deputy /Assistant Head vacancy	% Deputy or Assistant Head vacancy	Number of staff holding NPQH	Number of staff undertaking NPQH
Arundel & Brighton	54	2	3.7	8	15	37	8
Birmingham	199	12	6.0	18	9	184	17
Brentwood	67	5	7.5	5	7.5	51	10
Cardiff	43	1	2.3	3	7	34	5
Clifton	53	0	0	2	4	62	2
East Anglia	20	0	0	0	0	12	3
Hallam	41	1	2.4	3	7.3	35	2
Hexham & Newcastle	136	12	8.8	9	6.6	134	8
Lancaster	67	3	4.5	2	3	55	1
Leeds	82	2	2.4	2	2.4	66	5
Liverpool	183	3	1.6	8	4.4	187	18
Menevia	16	1	6.3	0	0	7	3
Middlesbrough	49	5	10.2	5	10	39	2
Northampton	35	4	11.4	5	14.3	32	2
Nottingham	66	1	1.5	3	4.5	62	3
Plymouth	32	2	6.3	3	9.4	30	5
Portsmouth	46	0	0	3	6.5	42	5
Salford	132	3	2.3	8	6.1	162	15
Shrewsbury	84	5	6.0	7	8.3	90	4
Southwark	115	2	1.7	10	8.7	115	16
Westminster	146	8	5.5	7	4.8	112	12
Wrexham	12	0	0	0	0	3	2
<b>England</b>	<b>1610</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1507</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>1678</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1551</b>	<b>148</b>

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

Diocese	Number of schools responding	Number of Head Teacher vacancy	% Head Teacher vacancy	Number of deputy /Assistant head vacancy	% Deputy or Assistant heads vacancy	Number of staff holding NPQH	Number of staff undertaking NPQH
Arundel & Brighton	11	2	18.2	3	27	29	3
Birmingham	36	1	2.8	4	11	88	12
Brentwood	16	1	6.3	1	6.3	35	2
Cardiff	10	0	0	0	0	13	6
Clifton	9	0	0	0	0	25	0
East Anglia	5	0	0	0	0	15	0
Hallam	7	1	14.3	2	28.6	21	2
Hexham & Newcastle	24	2	8.3	12	50	65	8
Lancaster	12	1	8.3	7	58	34	0
Leeds	15	0	0	1	6.7	29	2
Liverpool	35	1	2.9	5	14.3	100	7
Menevia	3	1	33.3	5	167	3	4
Middlesbrough	8	0	0	0	0	21	1
Northampton	8	0	0	0	0	68	5
Nottingham	15	1	6.7	0	0	34	5
Plymouth	3	0	0	0	0	9	0
Portsmouth	10	1	10	3	30	22	1
Salford	21	0	0	2	9.5	57	4
Shrewsbury	19	0	0	1	5.3	66	6
Southwark	29	1	3.5	2	6.9	57	9
Westminster	35	0	0	1	2.9	95	12
Wrexham	3	0	0	1	33.3	5	1
<b>England</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>90</b>

## 3.3 Catholicity and CCRS according to Diocese

Diocese	Number of teachers	% Catholic teachers	% Teachers with CCRS
Arundel & Brighton	1622	47.3	12.0
Birmingham	4874	56.5	21.1
Brentwood	2151	55.1	17.1
Cardiff	1024	58.5	19.2
Clifton	1206	42.5	14.0
East Anglia	631	37.1	7.8
Hallam	997	48.4	15.1
Hexham & Newcastle	3028	62.4	21.3
Lancaster	1443	56.3	20.6
Leeds	1972	63.5	18.6
Liverpool	4762	67.6	31.5
Menevia	290	60.0	27.2
Middlesbrough	1026	53.9	17.0
Northampton	1061	48.6	13.6
Nottingham	1561	48.6	13.1
Plymouth	519	44.3	10.2
Portsmouth	1244	46.1	15.5
Salford	3002	66.9	29.5
Shrewsbury	2411	61.2	22.8
Southwark	3670	55.2	11.9
Westminster	5321	56.5	15.0
Wrexham	257	50.6	24.5
<b>England</b>	<b>42570</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>1501</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>22.1</b>
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>44071</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>19.4</b>

## 3.4 Ethnicity of Teachers according to Diocese

	Number of pupils	% White British	% White Irish	% White Eastern European	% White other	% Traveller	% Mixed/dual	%Asian /Asian British	% Black /Black British	% Chinese	% Other	% Not known
Arundel & Brighton	1622	87.79	3.58	0.37	3.95	0.00	0.55	0.99	0.43	0.00	0.68	1.66
Birmingham	4874	86.25	5.89	0.33	2.09	0.02	0.62	1.93	1.48	0.04	0.51	0.84
Brentwood	2151	69.87	7.72	0.65	6.51	0.00	0.60	2.79	4.74	0.14	1.16	5.81
Cardiff	1024	92.58	0.98	0.10	0.88	0.00	0.29	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.20	4.49
Clifton	1206	92.04	3.73	0.41	1.49	0.00	0.33	0.41	0.75	0.33	0.17	0.33
East Anglia	631	74.64	2.06	0.48	3.01	0.00	0.48	0.79	0.16	0.32	0.16	17.91
Hallam	997	93.28	2.51	0.00	2.01	0.00	0.40	0.80	0.20	0.10	0.00	0.70
Hexham & Newcastle	3028	96.50	2.08	0.10	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.10	0.03	0.10	0.30
Lancaster	1443	95.84	1.73	0.35	0.62	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.14	0.07	0.21	0.00
Leeds	1972	86.01	7.55	0.30	0.81	0.10	0.71	1.22	0.25	0.05	0.15	2.84
Liverpool	4762	92.31	3.44	0.06	1.76	0.00	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.15	0.13	1.47
Menevia	290	97.93	1.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Middlesbrough	1026	95.81	1.36	0.10	0.78	0.00	0.19	0.39	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.97
Northampton	1061	82.85	4.43	1.79	4.71	0.00	1.60	2.07	1.98	0.09	0.38	0.09
Nottingham	1561	89.05	4.16	0.45	2.37	0.00	0.45	1.35	0.77	0.06	0.45	0.90
Plymouth	519	93.26	3.47	0.19	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77
Portsmouth	1244	84.96	3.54	0.40	3.62	0.00	0.24	1.37	0.80	0.08	0.72	4.26
Salford	3002	94.30	2.80	0.23	0.77	0.03	0.23	0.63	0.57	0.13	0.03	0.27
Shrewsbury	2411	94.11	3.03	0.12	1.20	0.00	0.37	0.41	0.33	0.08	0.33	0.00
Southwark	3670	71.14	7.41	1.04	8.23	0.00	0.71	2.62	6.40	0.38	1.55	0.52
Westminster	5321	59.42	12.46	1.39	11.11	0.02	3.12	2.93	5.11	0.24	2.01	2.18
Wrexham	257	96.89	2.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>England</b>	<b>42570</b>	<b>83.93</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>1.69</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>1501</b>	<b>96.94</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.20</b>
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>44071</b>	<b>84.38</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>1.64</b>

## Notes

---

## Notes

---