

## **APPENDIX B**

### **ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL'S RELIGIOUS, ETHNIC & SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT**

#### **Ethnicity**

- An overwhelming majority of pupils, staff and governors are of white British origin (We estimate 97% + of pupils are white British including those whose parents chose not to state their ethnicity on entry.)
- Less than 3% of our pupils are not of White British origin. These children are not from the main minority ethnic groups in Britain.
- This profile matches the ethnic mix of West Oxfordshire generally but is dissimilar to our nearest urban centre, central Banbury and to the national picture since we have very few children with Indian, Pakistani, Caribbean or African backgrounds.
- Although it does not show up in the statistics, there is a significant gypsy and traveller population in the area (usually very few in our school).
- Internationally the largest ethnic group are Asians (including Chinese and Indians) who account for approximately 60% of the world's population. (Europe roughly 11%).
- Many of our children do have firsthand knowledge of other cultures either through holidays or through links with *au pairs*, or family members who live overseas.

1.		<b>COMPARISONS FROM 2001 CENSUS FOR ETHNICITY</b> From National Statistics Office				
ETHNICITY %	Pupil Data	Great Tew's Ward	West Oxon	England	St. Leon. Banbury Ward	
White	80 (estimate 97.7*)	97.98	98.37	90.92	89.21	
Mixed	2.2	0.7	0.65	1.31	1.29	
Asian or Asian British	0	0.43	0.35	4.57	7.86	
Black or Black British	0	0.22	0.22	2.3	1.03	
Chinese	0	0.66	0.41	0.89	0.74	
Other	1.1	0.27	0.23	0.44	0.2	
Not stated but thought to be White British	16.7					

**Religion**

- The school has collected no data on the religious mix of our intake. This would be interesting to do – particularly in relation to the proportion of our families who regularly attend a place of worship - but is arguably of low priority compared to all the other actions that would have a greater impact upon community cohesion.
- We have no reason to think that pupil religious profile would differ to that of West Oxfordshire generally where a large majority are Christian (77%) and a very small minority (15%) profess no religion.
- No children are currently withdrawn from collective worship and compared to much of the UK the school population is highly homogeneous.
- Attendance at local churches is low, in common with much of England, but the village (Church of England) church is seen as an important village asset and the local community welcomes and expect the school’s involvement with the Church.
- Our nearest large town is Banbury where the religious mix of the inhabitants, particularly in the centre, is very different to rural Oxfordshire. Census returns (2001) indicate that, although a large majority are Christian (65%), there is a significant Islamic population. (6.7% in one of the central wards. This is roughly twice the national average and more than thirty times the percentage of Muslims living in West Oxfordshire)
- Nationally there is clearly a greater mix of religions than in the school’s environs.
- Internationally, Christian and Muslim followers are thought to each account for approximately 25% of the world’s population with Hinduism, Chinese traditional religion and Buddhism also having significant adherents. Secularism is also significant worldwide.

		COMPARISONS FROM 2001 CENSUS FOR FAITH				
		From National Statistics Office				
Faith %	Pupil Data	Great Tew's Ward	West Oxon	England		St. Leon. Banbury Ward
Christian		79.02	77.39	71.74		65.1
Buddhist		0.19	0.17	0.28		0.4
Hindu		0	0.11	1.11		0.27
Jewish		0.22	0.16	0.52		0.09
Muslim		0	0.23	3.1		6.67
Sikh		0	0.02	0.67		0.96
Other religions		0.27	0.3	0.29		0.43
No religion		14.16	15.13	14.59		18.62
Religion not stated		6.14	6.49	7.69		7.46

### **Socio-Economic**

- The school intake is perceived as being highly middle class and for many of our pupils this is the case :
  - Our school deprivation indicator is low (0.06) and we have few pupils entitled to receive free school meals.
  - Expensive housing in the locality attracts wealthy families
  - Above average proportion of the local population are in social classes AB and C1
  
- However this is not the full picture
  - 14% of the pupils live in Chipping Norton which has a markedly different socio-economic profile to the West Oxfordshire norm. (Index of multiple deprivation figure of 45 compared to 99, for instance.)
  - A high proportion of the wealthiest local families educate their children privately meaning the school roll is not necessarily reflective of the local socio-economic profile.
  - Free school meal eligibility is not always a useful measure since all infants are provided with free school meals and therefore there is no reason why parents would tell us of their entitlement.
  - Social class and wealth can sometimes be unconnected. It is felt by staff that there is a body of parents who are well off but who may feel excluded from the middle class grouping at school. Children appear to bond well with each other regardless of social class but parents' friendship groups do appear to be divided on class lines.
  
- Further afield
  - The nearest urban centre, Banbury, has areas within it that are highly disadvantaged. The catchment area of St. Leonards, for example, is in the top 20% most deprived areas in England.

Globally: The UK is one of the world's richest countries (14 <sup>th</sup> out of over 200 according to the World Bank 2009 per capita income tables).	Great Tew	Chipping Norton	West Oxon	England	St. Leon. Banbury
Index of multiple deprivation (1=highest deprivation, 100 = lowest) <sup>1</sup>	67	45	99	50	20
Index of income deprivation (1=highest deprivation, 100 = lowest) <sup>1</sup>	76	30	88	50	15
School Deprivation Indicator (RAISEonline)	0.06			0.24	
Eligibility for Free School Meals	0	7-20%		17	20-50%
% adults with no qualifications	24	38	22	29	41
% adults with degrees or similar qualifications	28	5	23	20	11
% Social Class AB (Managerial/ Professional)	27	8	27	22	11
% Social Class C1 (Supervisory/Clerical)	32	18	31	30	25
% Social Class C2 (Manual workers)	13	28	17	15	15
% Social Class D (Semi & un-skilled workers)	15	27	13	17	25
% Social Class E (Benefits/unemployed)	14	18	12	16	24

<sup>1</sup>Deprivation has been measured using the National Statistical Office IMD which links deprivation indicators related to income, employment, health etc. For Great Tew, Chipping Norton and St. Leonards the statistical area is the relevant Super Output Area. For West Oxon it is the District Local Authority