

# Contents

1. Introduction .....	5
2. Findings.....	6
2.1 UK Overview.....	6
2.2 England .....	9
2.2.1 England by region.....	9
a. North East.....	10
b. North West.....	11
c. Yorkshire .....	12
d. Midlands .....	13
e. East.....	14
f. South West .....	15
g. South East .....	16
h. London.....	17
2.2.2 England: state sector .....	19
a. Areas more than 10 miles from a state school offering Latin.....	19
b. Local authorities where no state school offers Latin.....	20
c. Large cities where no state school offers Latin.....	21
d. Density of state schools offering Latin per 100 sq. miles by region and urban area .....	22
e. Urban and rural locations.....	23
f. Economic and social indicators .....	24
g. Selective state schools .....	26
h. Single-sex state schools.....	31
i. Denominational state schools.....	32
j. State schools with specialist status.....	33
k. Size of state school rolls .....	34
l. State schools by age range .....	35
m. State middle schools deemed secondary.....	36
2.2.3 England: independent sector .....	37
a. Overview.....	37
b. Balance between state and independent schools offering Latin.....	39
c. Correlation between state and independent schools offering Latin within local authorities.....	40
d. Single-sex independent schools.....	41
e. Independent schools by age range.....	42
f. Independent boarding schools.....	43
2.3 Scotland.....	44
2.3.1 Scotland by council area.....	44
2.3.2 Scotland: state sector .....	46
a. Areas more than 10 miles from a state school offering Latin.....	46
b. Size of state school rolls.....	47
c. Denominational schools.....	47
2.3.3 Scotland: independent sector .....	48
a. Single-sex independent schools.....	48
b. Independent schools by age range.....	48
c. Independent denominational schools .....	49
d. Independent boarding schools.....	49

2.4 Wales.....	50
2.4.1 Wales by local authority.....	50
a. Areas more than 10 miles from a state school offering Latin.....	52
2.5 Northern Ireland.....	53
2.5.1 Northern Ireland by Education and Library Board.....	53
a. Areas more than 10 miles from a state school offering Latin.....	54
2.5.2 Northern Ireland: grammar schools.....	55
a. Overview.....	55
b. Single-sex grammar schools.....	56
c. Grammar schools by age range.....	56
d. Grammar schools with boarding pupils.....	56
3. Conclusion.....	57
Appendix A: UK Overview updated for 31st January 2008.....	60
Appendix B: Issues pertaining to data collection.....	61
Appendix C: Alphabetical list of local authorities showing English region allocated in survey.....	63
Appendix D: Regional results for England presented using Government Office Regions.....	65
Notes.....	66
Bibliography.....	68

# 1. INTRODUCTION

How is access to the learning of Latin in UK secondary schools to be measured? No government organisation currently collects data on the number of schools offering Latin in the UK, nor the number of pupils studying the subject. The Department for Children, Schools and Families does not collect such information in England, nor does the Department for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills in Wales, the Department of Education and Lifelong Learning in Scotland nor the Northern Ireland Department of Education. The various inspection bodies (OFSTED in England, Estyn in Wales, HMIE in Scotland and the ETI in Northern Ireland) have not collated the relevant data from their inspections, and so possess no numbers. The bodies in charge of the curriculum (QCA in England, the Qualifications and Curriculum Group in Wales, SQA in Scotland and CCEA in Northern Ireland) have no figures on the number of schools offering the subject.<sup>1</sup> The Scottish Department of Education and Lifelong Learning does collect information on the number, age, sex and region of teachers teaching each subject as their main subject and the number teaching each subject as an additional subject.<sup>2</sup> One local authority has surveyed its schools, but on its own this does not provide an adequate basis for calculating national provision.<sup>3</sup> Other organisations have conducted surveys into the number of schools offering Latin but these have been very limited in scale and the most recent was undertaken 14 years ago.<sup>4</sup> Exam boards do collect the identities of schools which enter pupils for national examinations, but make available only the total numbers of pupils, subdivided by type of school, restricting access to more detailed data. Moreover, the use of examination entry data to measure access to the study of a subject is problematic: such figures reflect schools' interest (or otherwise) in an assessment system, not their interest in a subject.

The University of Cambridge School Classics Project has therefore carried out a survey of every secondary school in the UK in order to begin to develop a clearer understanding of the level of access to Latin in the UK. The first phase of the survey aimed to establish how many secondary schools in the UK offer Latin at any level and was conducted between January and May 2007. The results, accurate for May 2007, are presented in this report. The distribution of the types of schools offering Latin is mapped and analysed, although no attempt has been made here to explain the diversity within the distributions. A significant number of schools have started to offer Latin at Key Stage 3 since May 2007, and updated headline figures, accurate for January 2008, can be found in Appendix A. The second phase of the research, based on a questionnaire sent to all secondary schools in the UK offering Latin, will provide information on a range of issues relating to the teaching and learning of Latin, including the level to which Latin is offered in UK schools. Its results will be published separately.

The data which follow are presented in a series of results tables with additional information and key findings. The first table gives results for the UK, followed by results for each local authority in England, region by region. Further tables of factors affecting access to Latin in state secondary schools and independent secondary schools are then presented, followed by results tables for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

## 2. FINDINGS

### 2.1 UK Overview

	Number of secondaries	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of state secondaries	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of independent secondaries	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>UK</b>	<b>4,725</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>3,972</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>59.9%</b>
<i>England</i>	3,822	877	22.9%	3,146	468	14.9%	676	409	60.5%
<i>Wales</i>	245	19	7.8%	225	7	3.1%	20	12	60.0%
<i>Scotland</i>	434	55	12.7%	381	24	6.3%	53	31	58.5%
<i>N. Ireland</i>	224	15	6.7%	220	15	6.8%	4	0	0.0%

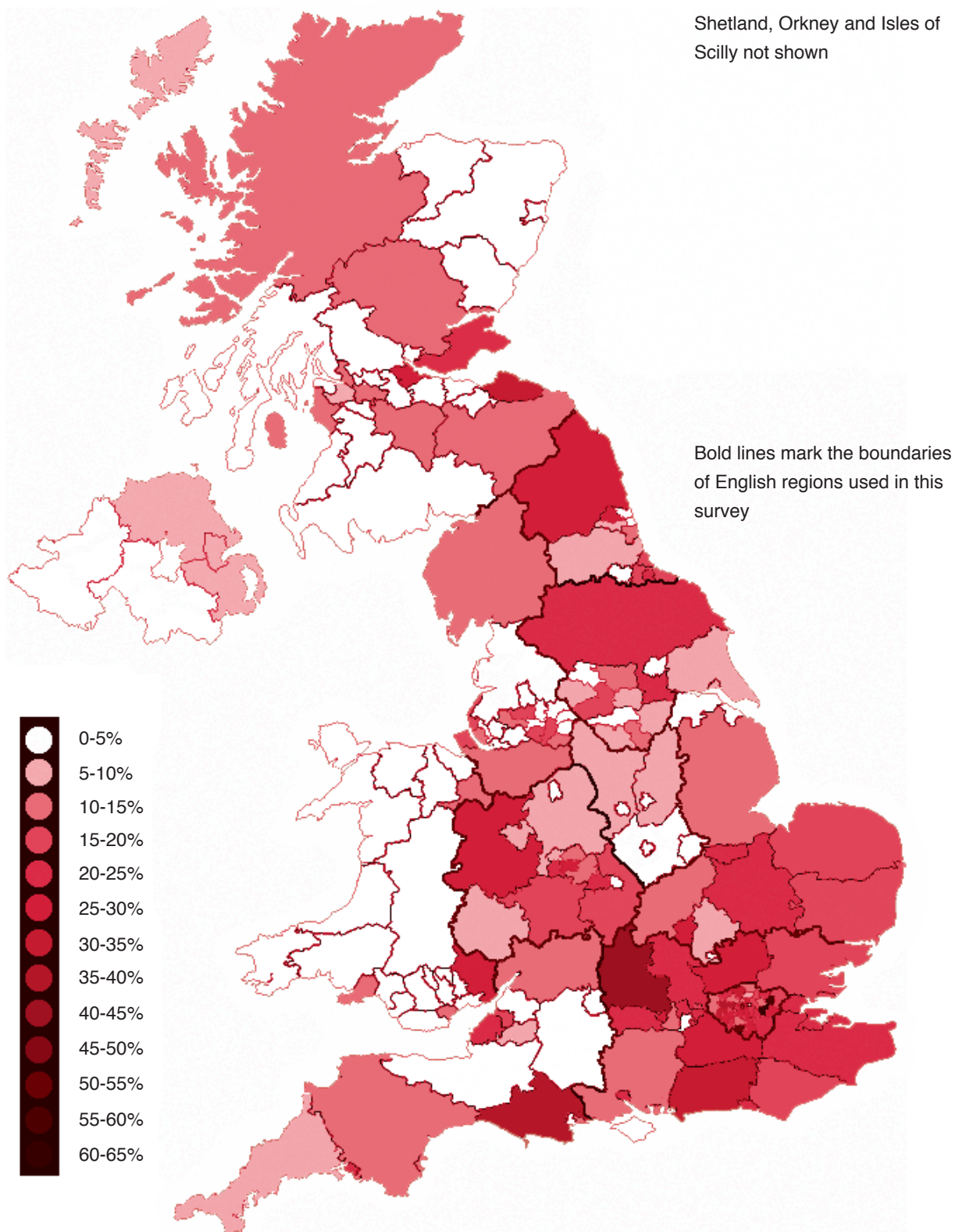
#### Note

Throughout this report, figures do not include middle schools deemed secondary. Statistics on such schools are given on page 36.

#### Key findings

- There are almost 1,000 secondary schools offering Latin in the UK.
- Slightly more than one in five of all secondary schools offers Latin.
- 12.9% of all state secondary schools offer Latin, compared with 59.9% of independent secondary schools.
- More than 500 state secondary schools offer Latin.
- 62 more state than independent secondary schools offer Latin.
- 91.0% of secondary schools offering Latin are in England.
- 14.9% of state secondary schools in England offer Latin, compared with 3.1% in Wales, 6.3% in Scotland and 6.8% in Northern Ireland.

Map 1: Percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin in the UK, by local authority, council area and education and library board



Map 2: Number and distribution of independent secondary schools offering Latin in the UK



## 2.2 England

### 2.2.1 England by region

	Number of secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin (rank in brackets)	Number of state secondaries	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin (rank in brackets)	Number of independent secondaries	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin (rank in brackets)
<b>England</b>	<b>3,822</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>3146</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>60.5%</b>
North East	177	33	18.6% (6)	156	20	12.8% (5)	21	13	61.9% (4)
North West	546	79	14.5% (8)	473	40	8.5% (8)	73	39	53.4% (8)
Yorkshire	334	58	17.4% (7)	289	28	9.7% (7)	45	30	66.7% (1)
East Midlands	231	25	10.8% (9)	196	9	4.6% (9)	35	16	45.7% (9)
West Midlands	433	81	18.7% (5)	374	49	13.1% (4)	59	32	54.2% (7)
East	349	73	20.9% (4)	300	43	14.3% (3)	49	30	61.2% (5)
South West	375	84	22.1% (3)	299	34	11.4% (6)	76	50	65.8% (3)
South East	845	276	32.7% (1)	640	141	22.0% (2)	205	135	65.9% (2)
London	532	168	31.6% (2)	419	104	24.8% (1)	113	64	56.6% (6)

#### Key findings

- There is a great range in the percentage of secondary schools offering Latin between regions, particularly amongst state schools.
- Almost one in three secondary schools offer Latin in London and the South East compared with one in nine in the East Midlands.
- A quarter of state secondary schools in London offer Latin.
- More state secondary schools in London and the South East offer Latin than in all the rest of England.
- A state secondary school in London or the South East is on average twice as likely to offer Latin than one elsewhere in England.
- There are more than twice as many independent secondary schools offering Latin in the South East as there are in London and nearly three times as many as there are in any other region.

#### Note

In the tables which follow (pages 10-17) the horizontal dotted lines divide those authorities where the percentage of secondary schools offering Latin is above the average for England (22.9%) from those where it is below the national average.

## a. North East

	Number of secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of State secondaries	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of Independent Secondaries	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>North East</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18.6%</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>61.9%</b>
<i>Newcastle upon Tyne</i>	17	7	41.2%	11	3	27.3%	6	4	66.7%
<i>Stockton-on-Tees</i>	16	5	31.3%	13	2	15.4%	3	3	100.0%
<i>Northumberland</i>	17	4	23.5%	15	4	26.7%	2	0	0.0%
<i>Middlesbrough</i>	9	2	22.2%	9	2	22.2%	0	0	-
<i>Darlington</i>	9	2	22.2%	7	0	0.0%	2	2	100.0%
<i>Redcar and Cleveland</i>	11	2	18.2%	11	2	18.2%	0	0	-
<i>Hartlepool</i>	6	1	16.7%	6	1	16.7%	0	0	-
<i>Sunderland</i>	19	3	15.8%	17	2	11.8%	2	1	50.0%
<i>Durham</i>	39	6	15.4%	36	3	8.3%	3	3	100.0%
<i>Gateshead</i>	13	1	7.7%	11	1	9.1%	2	0	0.0%
<i>South Tyneside</i>	9	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%	0	0	-
<i>North Tyneside</i>	12	0	0.0%	11	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%

### Key findings

- Two local authorities have no secondary schools offering Latin.
- Nine out of twelve local authorities have a lower percentage of secondary schools offering Latin than the average for England.
- Three local authorities have no state secondary schools offering Latin.
- Newcastle upon Tyne and Northumberland have particularly high percentages of their state secondary schools offering Latin.



## b. North West

	Number of secondary schools	.. of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of State secondaries	.. of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of independent secondaries	.. of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>North West</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>53.4%</b>
<i>Manchester</i>	31	9	29.0%	23	4	17.4%	8	5	62.5%
<i>Stockport</i>	19	5	26.3%	14	2	14.3%	5	3	60.0%
<i>Cumbria</i>	50	12	24.0%	42	5	11.9%	8	7	87.5%
<i>Bolton</i>	21	5	23.8%	16	3	18.8%	5	2	40.0%
<i>Wirral</i>	26	6	23.1%	22	4	18.2%	4	2	50.0%
<i>Sefton</i>	26	6	23.1%	22	3	13.6%	4	3	75.0%
<i>Liverpool</i>	33	7	21.2%	31	5	16.1%	2	2	100.0%
<i>Cheshire</i>	53	10	18.9%	44	5	11.4%	9	5	55.6%
<i>Trafford</i>	19	3	15.8%	17	3	17.6%	2	0	0.0%
<i>Blackburn with Darwen</i>	15	2	13.3%	10	0	0.0%	5	2	40.0%
<i>Oldham</i>	17	2	11.8%	15	0	0.0%	2	2	100.0%
<i>Bury</i>	18	2	11.1%	15	0	0.0%	3	2	66.7%
<i>Blackpool</i>	9	1	11.1%	8	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%
<i>Wigan</i>	20	2	10.0%	20	2	10.0%	0	0	-
<i>Warrington</i>	12	1	8.3%	12	1	8.3%	0	0	-
<i>Salford</i>	17	1	5.9%	15	0	0.0%	2	1	50.0%
<i>Lancashire</i>	98	5	5.1%	86	3	3.5%	12	2	16.7%
<i>Rochdale</i>	14	0	0.0%	14	0	0.0%	0	0	-
<i>Tameside</i>	18	0	0.0%	18	0	0.0%	0	0	-
<i>St Helens</i>	12	0	0.0%	11	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
<i>Halton</i>	8	0	0.0%	8	0	0.0%	0	0	-
<i>Knowsley</i>	10	0	0.0%	10	0	0.0%	0	0	-

### Key findings

- Five local authorities have no secondary schools offering Latin.
- Sixteen out of 22 local authorities have a lower percentage of secondary schools offering Latin than the average for England.
- Almost half of the local authorities have no state secondary schools offering Latin.
- Of the 86 state secondary schools in Lancashire, only three offer Latin.
- Half of the local authorities in Greater Manchester have no state secondary schools offering Latin.

## c. Yorkshire

	Number of secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of state secondaries	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of independent secondaries	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>Yorkshire total</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>17.4%</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>66.7%</b>
<i>North Yorkshire</i>	56	19	33.9%	44	10	22.7%	12	9	75.0%
<i>Wakefield</i>	22	5	22.7%	18	1	5.6%	4	4	100.0%
<i>York</i>	14	3	21.4%	11	0	0.0%	3	3	100.0%
<i>Kirklees</i>	32	6	18.8%	26	4	15.4%	6	2	33.3%
<i>Sheffield</i>	31	5	16.1%	27	2	7.4%	4	3	75.0%
<i>Leeds</i>	44	7	15.9%	39	4	10.3%	5	3	60.0%
<i>East Riding of Yorkshire</i>	20	3	15.0%	18	1	5.6%	2	2	100.0%
<i>Kingston upon Hull</i>	16	2	12.5%	15	1	6.7%	1	1	100.0%
<i>Rotherham</i>	16	2	12.5%	16	2	12.5%	0	0	-
<i>Calderdale</i>	17	2	11.8%	15	1	6.7%	2	1	50.0%
<i>Bradford</i>	34	3	8.8%	29	1	3.4%	5	2	40.0%
<i>Doncaster</i>	18	1	5.6%	17	1	5.9%	1	0	0.0%
<i>Barnsley</i>	14	0	0.0%	14	0	0.0%	0	0	-

### Key findings

- One local authority has no secondary schools offering Latin.
- All the local authorities except North Yorkshire have a lower percentage of secondary schools offering Latin than the average for England.
- Almost a third of secondary schools offering Latin in Yorkshire are in North Yorkshire.
- Two local authorities have no state secondary schools offering Latin.
- Six of the thirteen local authorities have only one state secondary offering Latin.

## d. Midlands

	Number of secondary schools	.. of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of state secondaries	.. of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of independent secondaries	.. of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>Midlands</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>51.1%</b>
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>45.7%</b>
<i>Rutland</i>	5	2	40.0%	3	0	0.0%	2	2	100.0%
<i>Derbyshire</i>	53	7	13.2%	47	4	8.5%	6	3	50.0%
<i>Leicestershire</i>	62	8	12.9%	54	2	3.7%	8	6	75.0%
<i>Nottingham</i>	22	2	9.1%	16	0	0.0%	6	2	33.3%
<i>Nottinghamshire</i>	51	4	7.8%	46	3	6.5%	5	1	20.0%
<i>Derby</i>	17	1	5.9%	15	0	0.0%	2	1	50.0%
<i>Leicester</i>	21	1	4.8%	15	0	0.0%	6	1	16.7%
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>54.2%</b>
<i>Shropshire</i>	29	10	34.5%	22	6	27.3%	7	4	57.1%
<i>Solihull</i>	16	5	31.3%	14	3	21.4%	2	2	100.0%
<i>Worcestershire</i>	44	13	29.5%	29	5	17.2%	15	8	53.3%
<i>Dudley</i>	22	6	27.3%	22	6	27.3%	0	0	-
<i>Sandwell</i>	19	5	26.3%	19	5	26.3%	0	0	-
<i>Warwickshire</i>	42	11	26.2%	37	6	16.2%	5	5	100.0%
<i>Herefordshire</i>	16	3	18.8%	14	1	7.1%	2	2	100.0%
<i>Telford and Wrekin</i>	15	2	13.3%	14	1	7.1%	1	1	100.0%
<i>Staffordshire</i>	60	8	13.3%	54	4	7.4%	6	4	66.7%
<i>Coventry</i>	23	3	13.0%	19	1	5.3%	4	2	50.0%
<i>Birmingham</i>	88	11	12.5%	76	8	10.5%	12	3	25.0%
<i>Walsall</i>	21	2	9.5%	19	2	10.5%	2	0	0.0%
<i>Wolverhampton</i>	21	2	9.5%	18	1	5.6%	3	1	33.3%
<i>Stoke-on-Trent</i>	17	0	0.0%	17	0	0.0%	0	0	-

### Key findings

- One local authority in the West Midlands has no secondary schools offering Latin; all local authorities in the East Midlands have at least one secondary school offering Latin.
- Only one local authority in the East Midlands has a higher percentage of secondary schools offering Latin than the average for England compared to six in the West Midlands.
- There is a significant difference between the East and West Midlands in the percentage of secondary schools offering Latin.
- One local authority in the West Midlands has no state secondary schools offering Latin; four local authorities in the East Midlands have no state secondary schools offering Latin.
- There are particularly high percentages of state secondaries offering Latin in Shropshire, Dudley and Sandwell.

## e. East

	Number of secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of state secondaries	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of independent secondaries	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>East</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>61.2%</b>
<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	37	13	35.1%	29	7	24.1%	8	6	75.0%
<i>Milton Keynes</i>	13	4	30.8%	12	3	25.0%	1	1	100.0%
<i>Suffolk</i>	49	14	28.6%	37	6	16.2%	12	8	66.7%
<i>Norfolk</i>	61	16	26.2%	52	10	19.2%	9	6	66.7%
<i>Bedfordshire</i>	23	5	21.7%	17	1	5.9%	6	4	66.7%
<i>Peterborough</i>	15	3	20.0%	14	3	21.4%	1	0	0.0%
<i>Northamptonshire</i>	43	7	16.3%	38	4	10.5%	5	3	60.0%
<i>Lincolnshire</i>	68	11	16.2%	63	9	14.3%	5	2	40.0%
<i>Luton</i>	13	0	0.0%	12	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
<i>North East Lincolnshire</i>	13	0	0.0%	12	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
<i>North Lincolnshire</i>	14	0	0.0%	14	0	0.0%	0	0	-

### Key findings

- Three local authorities have no secondary schools offering Latin.
- Seven out of eleven local authorities have a lower percentage of secondary schools offering Latin than the average for England.
- Three local authorities have no state secondary schools offering Latin.
- Two of the urban local authorities (Peterborough and Milton Keynes) have a relatively high percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin, but the third (Luton) has none at all.

## f. South West

	Number of secondary schools	.. of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of state secondaries	.. of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of independent secondaries	.. of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>South West</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>22.4%</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>65.8%</b>
<i>Dorset</i>	27	12	44.4%	20	7	35.0%	7	5	71.4%
<i>City of Bristol</i>	29	12	41.4%	18	3	16.7%	11	9	81.8%
<i>Bath and NE Somerset</i>	18	6	33.3%	13	1	7.7%	5	5	100.0%
<i>North Somerset</i>	10	3	30.0%	9	2	22.2%	1	1	100.0%
<i>Plymouth</i>	18	5	27.8%	17	4	23.5%	1	1	100.0%
<i>Gloucestershire</i>	52	13	25.0%	42	6	14.3%	10	7	70.0%
<i>Devon</i>	49	10	20.4%	36	5	13.9%	13	5	38.5%
<i>Bournemouth</i>	11	2	18.2%	10	1	10.0%	1	1	100.0%
<i>Wiltshire</i>	39	7	17.9%	30	1	3.3%	9	6	66.7%
<i>Somerset</i>	42	7	16.7%	31	1	3.2%	11	7	63.6%
<i>Cornwall</i>	35	4	11.4%	31	2	6.5%	4	2	50.0%
<i>Poole</i>	9	1	11.1%	8	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%
<i>Torbay</i>	10	1	10.0%	8	1	12.5%	2	0	0.0%
<i>South Gloucestershire</i>	15	0	0.0%	15	0	0.0%	0	0	-
<i>Swindon</i>	10	0	0.0%	10	0	0.0%	0	0	-
<i>Isles of Scilly</i>	1	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	0	0	-

### Key findings

- Three local authorities have no secondary schools which offer Latin.
- Ten out of sixteen local authorities have a lower percentage of secondary schools offering Latin than the average for England.
- Four local authorities have no state secondary schools which offer Latin.
- Five local authorities have only one state secondary school offering Latin, including two authorities with 30 or more state secondary schools.
- There is a high proportion of state secondary schools offering Latin in Dorset, Plymouth and North Somerset.
- There is a notable concentration of independent secondary schools offering Latin in Bristol and Bath and North East Somerset.

## g. South East

	Number of secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of state secondaries	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of independent secondaries	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>South East</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>32.7%</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>65.9%</b>
<i>Reading</i>	14	9	64.3%	7	2	28.6%	7	7	100.0%
<i>Oxfordshire</i>	54	30	55.6%	33	14	42.4%	21	16	76.2%
<i>Windsor and Maidenhead</i>	18	10	55.6%	9	2	22.2%	9	8	88.9%
<i>West Sussex</i>	50	22	44.0%	37	12	32.4%	13	10	76.9%
<i>Surrey</i>	89	39	43.8%	52	14	26.9%	37	25	67.6%
<i>Brighton and Hove</i>	13	5	38.5%	9	2	22.2%	4	3	75.0%
<i>Hertfordshire</i>	101	37	36.6%	76	21	27.6%	25	16	64.0%
<i>West Berkshire</i>	12	4	33.3%	10	2	20.0%	2	2	100.0%
<i>East Sussex</i>	38	12	31.6%	26	4	15.4%	12	8	66.7%
<i>Buckinghamshire</i>	41	12	29.3%	34	8	23.5%	7	4	57.1%
<i>Kent</i>	123	33	26.8%	101	22	21.8%	22	11	50.0%
<i>Medway</i>	20	5	25.0%	19	4	21.1%	1	1	100.0%
<i>Southampton</i>	17	4	23.5%	14	3	21.4%	3	1	33.3%
<i>Essex</i>	91	21	23.1%	79	15	19.0%	12	6	50.0%
<i>Hampshire</i>	90	20	22.2%	71	8	11.3%	19	12	63.2%
<i>Portsmouth</i>	14	3	21.4%	10	1	10.0%	4	2	50.0%
<i>Thurrock</i>	10	2	20.0%	10	2	20.0%	0	0	-
<i>Slough</i>	11	2	18.2%	11	2	18.2%	0	0	-
<i>Wokingham</i>	11	2	18.2%	9	1	11.1%	2	1	50.0%
<i>Isle of Wight</i>	6	1	16.7%	5	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%
<i>Southend-on-Sea</i>	14	2	14.3%	12	2	16.7%	2	0	0.0%
<i>Bracknell Forest</i>	8	1	12.5%	6	0	0.0%	2	1	50.0%

### Key findings

- All local authorities have at least one secondary school offering Latin.
- Eight out of 22 local authorities have a lower percentage of secondary schools offering Latin than the average for England.
- Neighbouring local authorities can have very different percentages of schools offering Latin, e.g. 32.4% of state secondaries in West Sussex offer Latin compared with 15.4% in East Sussex.
- Two local authorities have no state secondary schools offering Latin.
- A high proportion of state secondaries in Oxfordshire, West Sussex, Reading, Hertfordshire and Surrey offer Latin.
- There is a concentration of independent secondary schools offering Latin in Windsor and Maidenhead and large numbers in Surrey, Hertfordshire and Oxfordshire.

## h. London

	Number of secondary schools	.. of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of state secondaries	.. of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of independent secondaries	.. of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>London</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>56.6%</b>
<i>Kensington and Chelsea</i>	8	6	75.0%	4	2	50.0%	4	4	100.0%
<i>City of London</i>	3	2	66.7%	1	0	0.0%	2	2	100.0%
<i>Greenwich</i>	16	9	56.3%	13	7	53.8%	3	2	66.7%
<i>Barking and Dagenham</i>	9	5	55.6%	9	5	55.6%	0	0	-
<i>Sutton</i>	16	8	50.0%	14	7	50.0%	2	1	50.0%
<i>Richmond upon Thames</i>	17	8	47.1%	8	2	25.0%	9	6	66.7%
<i>Westminster</i>	15	7	46.7%	9	3	33.3%	6	4	66.7%
<i>Hammersmith and Fulham</i>	12	5	41.7%	9	2	22.2%	3	3	100.0%
<i>Ealing</i>	22	9	40.9%	13	5	38.5%	9	4	44.4%
<i>Merton</i>	10	4	40.0%	7	1	14.3%	3	3	100.0%
<i>Harrow</i>	16	6	37.5%	10	2	20.0%	6	4	66.7%
<i>Croydon</i>	30	11	36.7%	23	6	26.1%	7	5	71.4%
<i>Southwark</i>	17	6	35.3%	14	3	21.4%	3	3	100.0%
<i>Wandsworth</i>	17	6	35.3%	11	3	27.3%	6	3	50.0%
<i>Lambeth</i>	12	4	33.3%	11	3	27.3%	1	1	100.0%
<i>Lewisham</i>	15	5	33.3%	13	3	23.1%	2	2	100.0%
<i>Bromley</i>	24	8	33.3%	17	4	23.5%	7	4	57.1%
<i>Hounslow</i>	16	5	31.3%	15	5	33.3%	1	0	0.0%
<i>Barnet</i>	29	9	31.0%	20	6	30.0%	9	3	33.3%
<i>Bexley</i>	17	5	29.4%	17	5	29.4%	0	0	-
<i>Kingston upon Thames</i>	14	4	28.6%	10	2	20.0%	4	2	50.0%
<i>Redbridge</i>	20	5	25.0%	17	4	23.5%	3	1	33.3%
<i>Haringey</i>	13	3	23.1%	11	1	9.1%	2	2	100.0%
<i>Islington</i>	9	2	22.2%	8	2	25.0%	1	0	0.0%
<i>Waltham Forest</i>	19	4	21.1%	17	3	17.6%	2	1	50.0%
<i>Camden</i>	15	3	20.0%	10	1	10.0%	5	2	40.0%
<i>Hillingdon</i>	21	4	19.0%	18	2	11.1%	3	2	66.7%
<i>Havering</i>	18	3	16.7%	18	3	16.7%	0	0	-
<i>Tower Hamlets</i>	18	3	16.7%	16	3	18.8%	2	0	0.0%
<i>Newham</i>	14	2	14.3%	14	2	14.3%	0	0	-
<i>Hackney</i>	14	2	14.3%	11	2	18.2%	3	0	0.0%
<i>Brent</i>	17	2	11.8%	14	2	14.3%	3	0	0.0%
<i>Enfield</i>	19	2	10.5%	17	2	11.8%	2	0	0.0%

## Key findings

- All local authorities have at least two secondary schools offering Latin.
- Ten out of 33 authorities have a lower percentage of secondary schools offering Latin than the average for England.
- In four authorities, at least half of all secondary schools and half of all state secondary schools offer Latin.
- At 32.1%, the proportion of secondary schools in Inner London offering Latin is only slightly higher than that in Outer London (30.8%).
- All local authorities have at least one state secondary school offering Latin.
- At 24.2%, the proportion of state secondary schools in Inner London offering Latin is almost identical to that in Outer London (24.9%).



## 2.2.2 England: state sector

### a. Areas more than 10 miles from a state school offering Latin

Map 3: Areas of England more than 10 miles from any state secondary school offering Latin (Isles of Scilly not shown.)



#### Key findings

- There are areas more than ten miles from the nearest state secondary school offering Latin in every region apart from London. Most areas correspond to areas with low population levels.
- There are some well populated areas without state secondary schools offering Latin, notably around Preston in Lancashire, around the borders of Worcestershire, Warwickshire and Gloucestershire, around Lincoln, in West Suffolk and on the Isle of Wight.
- Shropshire, Northumberland and North Yorkshire all have a high proportion of state secondary schools offering Latin, but they include areas more than ten miles from a state secondary offering Latin.

## b. Local authorities where no state school offers Latin

	Number of local authorities in region	... of which have no state secondary schools offering Latin	% of local authorities in region which have no state secondary schools offering Latin	% of the total number of local authorities in England which have no state secondary schools offering Latin
<b>England</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<i>North West</i>	22	10	45.5%	34.5%
<i>East Midlands</i>	7	4	57.1%	13.8%
<i>South West</i>	16	4	25.0%	13.8%
<i>East</i>	11	3	27.3%	10.3%
<i>North East</i>	12	3	25.0%	10.3%
<i>Yorkshire</i>	13	2	15.4%	6.9%
<i>South East</i>	22	2	9.1%	6.9%
<i>West Midlands</i>	14	1	7.1%	3.4%
<i>London</i>	33	0	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Local authorities in urban areas</i>	91	20	22.0%	69.0%
<i>Local authorities covering an entire urban area</i>	29	9	31.0%	31.0%

### Key findings

- More than two thirds of the local authorities with no state secondary schools offering Latin are in urban areas. A high proportion are in the North West.
- More than half of the local authorities in the East Midlands have no state secondary schools offering Latin.
- Local authorities in large conurbations may have neighbouring local authorities with state secondary schools offering Latin, but nine local authorities with no state secondaries offering Latin cover their entire urban area, leaving major population centres without a state secondary offering Latin.

### c. Large cities where no state school offers Latin

City	Population
Leicester	287 960
Nottingham	249 584
Stoke-on-Trent	239 700
Derby	229 407
Northampton	189 474
Luton	185 543
Preston	184 836
Swindon	155 432
Poole	144 800
Blackpool	142 800
York	137 505
Eastbourne	106 562
Blackburn	105 085
Oldham	103 544
St Helens	102 629

#### Key findings

- There are fifteen towns and cities with a population above 100 000 with no state secondary schools offering Latin.
- A third of them are in the North West.

## d. Density of state schools offering Latin per 100 sq. miles by region and urban area

Region	State secondary schools offering Latin per 100 square miles	Furthest point from a state secondary school offering Latin
<b>England</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>Bude, Devon, 33 miles</b>
<i>London</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>Stanmore, Middlesex, 3 miles</i>
<i>South East</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>Dungeness, Kent 13 miles</i>
<i>West Midlands</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>Anchor, Shropshire, 20 miles</i>
<i>North West</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>Hycemoor, Cumbria, 29 miles</i>
<i>North East</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>Berwick, Northumberland, 29 miles</i>
<i>East</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>Billingham, Lincolnshire, 21 miles</i>
<i>Yorkshire</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>Helmsby, North Yorkshire, 27 miles</i>
<i>South West</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>Bude, Devon, 33 miles</i>
<i>East Midlands</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, 16 miles</i>

Urban area	State secondary schools offering Latin per 100 square miles	% of all state secondary schools in the urban area which offer Latin
London	17.0	24.8%
West Midlands*	7.5	13.9%
Merseyside	4.8	14.1%
Teesside	3.0	17.9%
Tyne and Wear	2.9	10.2%
Greater Manchester	2.8	8.4%
West Yorkshire	1.4	8.7%
South Yorkshire	0.8	6.8%

\*The term 'West Midlands' here refers to the conurbation of Birmingham, the Black Country and Coventry and is not the same geographical area as the West Midlands region referred to elsewhere in this report.

### Key findings

- The density of state secondary schools offering Latin in London is eleven times greater than in any other region of England and is more than twice that of any other urban area.
- No part of London is more than three miles from a state school offering Latin.
- All major urban areas other than South Yorkshire have a greater density of state secondary schools offering Latin than the South East region, despite its high percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin.
- Even in the South East region there are areas which are a significant distance from a state secondary school offering Latin.
- Although there are very few state secondary schools offering Latin in the East Midlands region, the maximum distance from a state secondary school offering Latin is 16 miles.

## e. Urban and rural locations

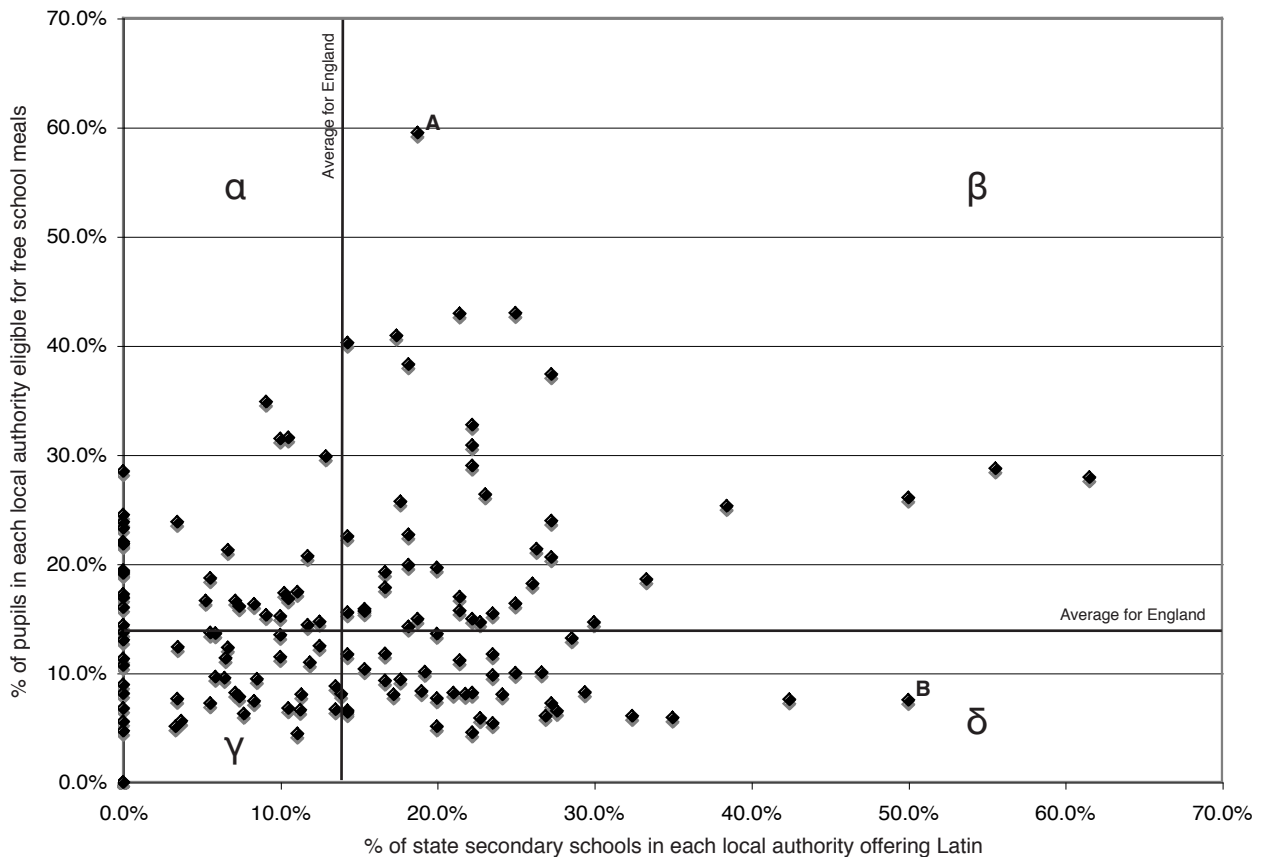
	Number of state secondary schools offering Latin	% of all state secondary schools in England which offer Latin	% of all state secondary schools in England which are in the given location
<b>All England</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Major cities</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>40.2%</b>	<b>28.1%</b>
<i>Of which inner cities</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>16.9%</i>	<i>not known</i>
<i>Of which suburbs</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>23.3%</i>	<i>not known</i>
<i>Of which London</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>22.2%</i>	<i>13.3%</i>
<i>Of which major cities other than London</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>17.9%</i>	<i>14.8%</i>
<b>Large or medium towns</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>45.3%</b>	<b>not known</b>
<b>Rural or semi-rural</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>not known</b>
<b>10 most rural local authorities<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>10.6%</b>

### Key findings

- An above average number of state secondary schools offering Latin are in major cities, even though there are twenty local authorities in urban areas that have no state secondary schools offering Latin (see page 20).
- There are more state secondary schools in London which offer Latin than in all other major cities combined.
- More schools in the suburbs than in inner cities offer Latin.
- There are more state secondary schools offering Latin in large or medium sized towns than in major cities.
- The ten most rural local authorities have a below average number of state secondary schools offering Latin.

## f. Economic and social indicators

### Correlation between schools offering Latin and pupils eligible for free school meals



#### Examples

In local authority A (Tower Hamlets) 59.5% of pupils are eligible for free school meals (well above the average for England: 13.6%) and 18.8% of state secondary schools offer Latin (slightly above the average for England: 14.9%).

In local authority B (Sutton) 7.5% of pupils are eligible for free school meals (below the average for England) and 50.0% of state secondary schools offer Latin (well above the average for England).

#### Descriptions of areas

Area  $\alpha$  = 44 local authorities with above average percentages of pupils eligible for free school meals and below average percentages of state secondary schools offering Latin

Area  $\beta$  = 36 local authorities with above average percentages of pupils eligible for free school meals and above average percentages of state secondary schools offering Latin

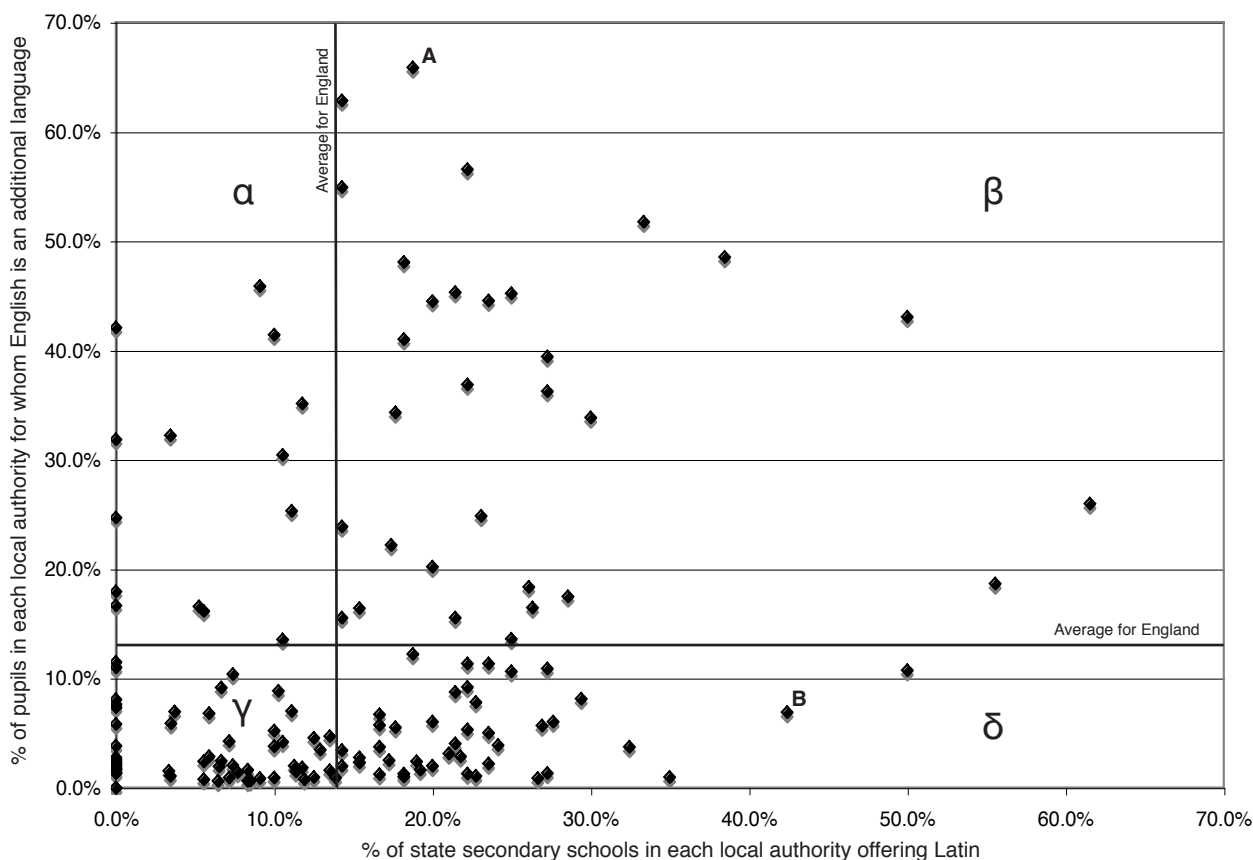
Area  $\gamma$  = 39 local authorities with below average percentages of pupils eligible for free school meals and below average percentages of state secondary schools offering Latin

Area  $\delta$  = 31 local authorities with below average percentages of pupils eligible for free school meals and above average percentages of state secondary schools offering Latin

#### Key findings

- There is no strong correlation between the percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals and the percentage of state secondaries offering Latin.
- The only trend appears to be that authorities with above average percentages of pupils eligible for free school meals are slightly more likely to have a below average number of state secondary schools offering Latin.
- However, local authorities with a particularly high or low percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals are no more likely to have higher or lower percentages of schools offering Latin than local authorities with just above or below the average percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals.

## Correlation between schools offering Latin and pupils for whom English is an additional language



### Examples

In local authority A (Tower Hamlets) 65.9% of pupils have English as a second language (well above the national average: 13.6%) and 18.8% of state secondary schools offer Latin (slightly above the average for England: 14.9%).

In local authority B (Oxfordshire) 6.9% of pupils have English as a second language (below the average for England) and 42.4% of state secondary schools offer Latin (well above the national average).

### Descriptions of areas

Area  $\alpha$  = 17 local authorities with above average percentages of pupils for whom English is an additional language and below average percentages of state secondary schools offering Latin

Area  $\beta$  = 27 local authorities with above average percentages of pupils for whom English is an additional language and above average percentages of state secondary schools offering Latin

Area  $\gamma$  = 66 local authorities with below average percentages of pupils for whom English is an additional language and below average percentages of state secondary schools offering Latin

Area  $\delta$  = 40 local authorities with below average percentages of pupils for whom English is an additional language and above average percentages of state secondary schools offering Latin

### Key findings

- There is some positive correlation between percentages of pupils for whom English is an additional language and the percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin. This is probably due to the higher percentages of schools offering Latin in major cities and particularly London, and the lower percentages of schools offering Latin in rural areas.
- There are, however, still many local authorities with a high percentage of pupils for whom English is a second language which have a low percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin.

## g. Selective state schools

	Total	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
State secondary schools in local authorities without selection	2140	276	12.9%
State secondary schools in local authorities with selection	1175	193	16.4%
... of which selective	169	101	59.8%
... of which non-selective	1006	92	9.1%
All non-selective state secondary schools in England	2977	367	12.3%

### Notes

In England there are 39 local authorities which contain selective state schools.

Selective state secondary schools represent 5.4% of all state secondary schools in England.

### Key findings

- Selective state secondary schools represent 21.6% of all state secondary schools in England offering Latin (101 out of 468).
- The percentage of selective state secondary schools offering Latin is very similar to the percentage of independent schools in England offering Latin: 59.8% compared to 60.5%.
- The overall percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin is higher in local authorities with selective state secondary schools.
- The percentage of non-selective state secondary schools offering Latin is lower in local authorities where there are selective state secondary schools than in local authorities where there are not: 9.1% compared to 12.9%.

## Single-sex and mixed selective schools

	Total	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
Selective state secondary schools	169	101	59.8%
... of which single-sex	123	80	65.0%
... of which boys'	62	42	67.7%
... of which girls'	61	38	62.3%
... of which mixed	46	21	45.7%

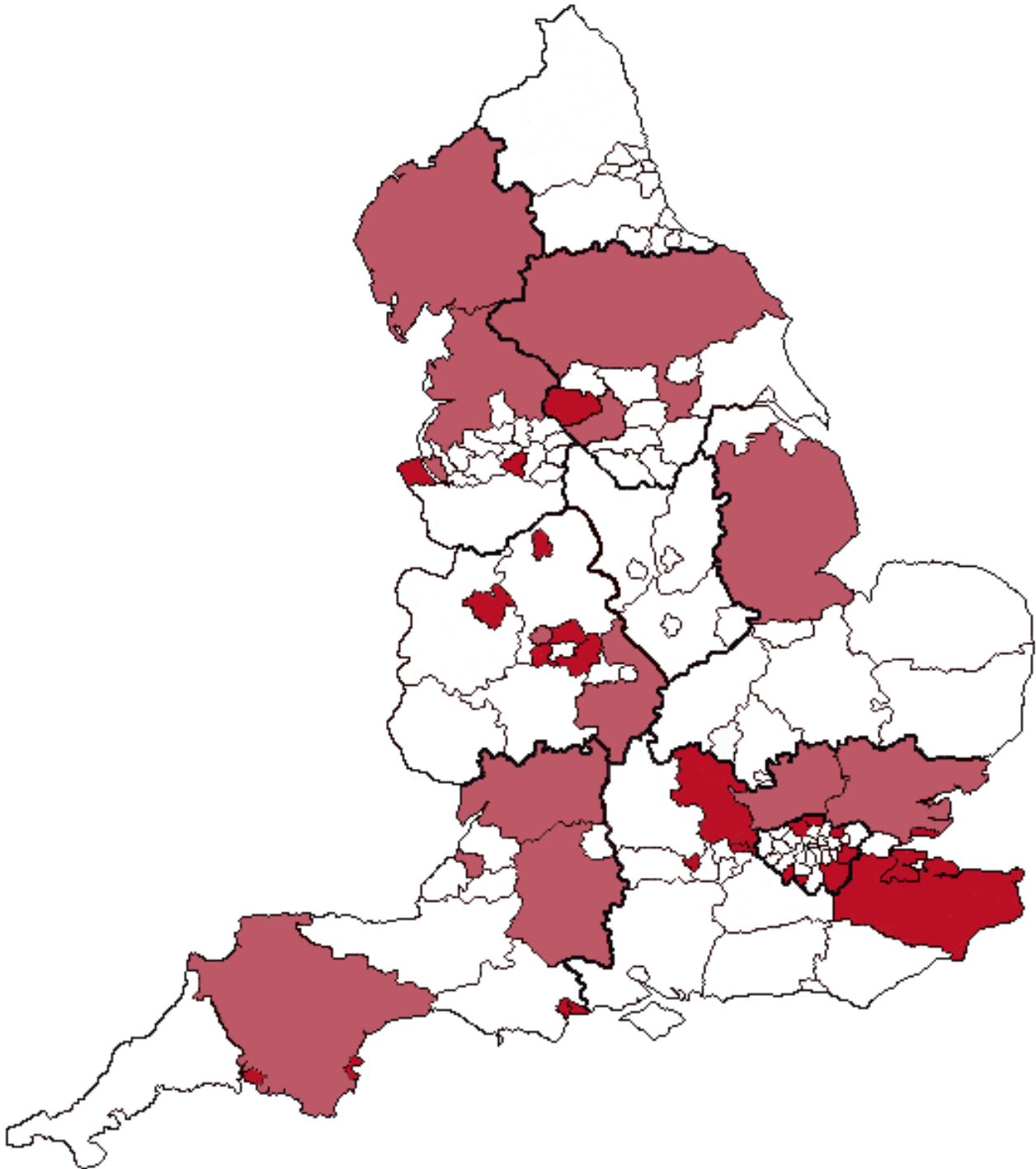
### Key findings

- The percentage of boys' selective state secondary schools offering Latin is slightly higher than that of girls'.
- The percentage of single-sex selective state secondary schools offering Latin is significantly higher than the percentage of mixed selective state secondary schools.



Map 4: Local authorities in England which contain selective state schools

- Local authorities which have selective state schools in parts of the authority
- Local authorities which have selective state schools throughout the authority



## Local authorities which have selective state schools throughout the authority

	Number of state secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% of state secondary schools offering Latin	Number of selective state secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% of selective state secondary schools offering Latin	Number of non-selective state secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% of non-selective state secondary schools offering Latin	Regional % of state secondary schools offering Latin	Difference between regional and LA % state secondaries offering Latin*
<b>Total</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>59.5%</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>Sutton</i>	14	7	50.0%	6	6	100.0%	9	1	11.1%	24.8%	25.2%
<i>Barnet</i>	20	6	30.0%	4	3	75.0%	16	3	18.8%	24.8%	5.2%
<i>Bexley</i>	17	5	29.4%	4	4	100.0%	13	1	7.7%	24.8%	4.6%
<i>Reading</i>	7	2	28.6%	2	2	100.0%	5	0	0.0%	22.0%	6.5%
<i>Dudley</i>	22	6	27.3%	1	1	100.0%	21	5	23.8%	13.1%	14.2%
<i>Plymouth</i>	17	4	23.5%	3	3	100.0%	14	1	7.1%	11.4%	12.2%
<i>Redbridge</i>	17	4	23.5%	2	2	100.0%	15	2	13.3%	24.8%	-1.3%
<i>Medway</i>	19	4	21.1%	6	4	66.7%	13	0	0.0%	22.0%	-1.0%
<i>Kent</i>	105	22	21.0%	32	17	53.1%	73	5	6.8%	22.0%	-1.1%
<i>Buckinghamshire</i>	34	7	20.6%	13	7	53.8%	21	0	0.0%	22.0%	-1.4%
<i>Kingston upon Thames</i>	10	2	20.0%	2	2	100.0%	8	0	0.0%	24.8%	-4.8%
<i>Slough</i>	11	2	18.2%	4	2	50.0%	7	0	0.0%	22.0%	-3.8%
<i>Wirral</i>	22	4	18.2%	6	3	50.0%	16	1	6.3%	8.5%	9.7%
<i>Bromley</i>	17	3	17.6%	2	2	100.0%	15	1	6.7%	24.8%	-7.2%
<i>Trafford</i>	17	3	17.6%	7	3	42.9%	10	0	0.0%	8.5%	9.2%
<i>Southend-on-Sea</i>	12	2	16.7%	4	2	50.0%	8	0	0.0%	22.0%	-5.4%
<i>Torbay</i>	8	1	12.5%	3	1	33.3%	5	0	0.0%	11.4%	1.1%
<i>Enfield</i>	18	2	11.1%	1	1	100.0%	17	1	5.9%	24.8%	-13.7%
<i>Bournemouth</i>	9	1	11.1%	2	1	50.0%	7	0	0.0%	11.4%	-0.3%
<i>Walsall</i>	19	2	10.5%	2	1	50.0%	17	1	5.9%	13.1%	-2.6%
<i>Birmingham</i>	76	8	10.5%	8	3	37.5%	68	5	7.4%	13.1%	-2.6%
<i>Telford and Wrekin</i>	14	1	7.1%	2	1	50.0%	12	0	0.0%	13.1%	-6.0%
<i>Calderdale</i>	15	1	6.7%	2	1	50.0%	13	0	0.0%	9.7%	-3.0%
<i>Poole</i>	8	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%	6	0	0.0%	11.4%	-11.4%
<i>Stoke-on-Trent</i>	17	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	16	0	0.0%	13.1%	-13.1%

\*Differences rounded to 0.1% based on true values.

## Local authorities which have selective state schools in parts of the authority

	Number of state secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% of state secondary schools offering Latin	Number of selective state secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% of selective state secondary schools offering Latin	Number of non-selective state secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% of non-selective state secondary schools offering Latin	Regional % of state secondary schools offering Latin	Difference between regional and LA % state secondaries offering Latin*
<b>Total</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>60.4%</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>Hertfordshire</i>	76	21	27.6%	2	2	100.0%	74	19	25.7%	22.0%	5.6%
<i>North Yorkshire</i>	44	10	22.7%	3	1	33.3%	41	9	22.0%	9.7%	13.0%
<i>Essex</i>	79	15	19.0%	4	4	100.0%	75	11	14.7%	22.0%	-3.0%
<i>City of Bristol</i>	18	3	16.7%	2	1	50.0%	16	2	12.5%	11.4%	5.3%
<i>Warwickshire</i>	37	6	16.2%	5	4	80.0%	32	2	6.3%	13.1%	3.1%
<i>Liverpool</i>	31	5	16.1%	1	1	100.0%	30	4	13.3%	8.5%	7.6%
<i>Kirklees</i>	26	4	15.4%	1	1	100.0%	25	3	12.0%	9.7%	5.7%
<i>Devon</i>	34	5	14.7%	1	1	100.0%	33	4	12.1%	11.4%	3.3%
<i>Lincolnshire</i>	63	9	14.3%	15	8	53.3%	48	1	2.1%	14.3%	0.0%
<i>Gloucestershire</i>	44	6	13.6%	7	3	42.9%	37	3	8.1%	11.4%	2.3%
<i>Cumbria</i>	42	5	11.9%	2	0	0.0%	40	5	12.5%	8.5%	3.4%
<i>Wolverhampton</i>	18	1	5.6%	1	1	100.0%	17	0	0.0%	13.1%	-7.5%
<i>Lancashire</i>	85	3	3.5%	2	2	100.0%	83	1	1.2%	8.5%	-4.9%
<i>Wiltshire</i>	32	1	3.2%	2	0	0.0%	30	1	3.3%	11.4%	-8.1%

\*Differences rounded to 0.1% based on true values.

### Key findings

- The percentage of selective state secondary schools offering Latin in local authorities that have selective state secondaries in some areas of the authority and those that have them throughout the authority is very similar: 59.5% and 60.4%.
- The overall percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin is higher in local authorities that have selective state schools throughout the authority: 18.2% compared with 14.9%.
- The percentage of non-selective state secondary schools offering Latin is significantly lower in local authorities which have selective state schools throughout the authority: 6.4% compared with 11.2%.
- Of the 25 local authorities that have selective state secondary schools throughout the authority, in thirteen it is only the selective state secondary schools that offer Latin.
- However, there are six local authorities that have selective state schools throughout the authority and have an equal or higher number of non-selective than selective state secondary schools offering Latin.
- If the overall percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin in an authority is compared to the average for its region, only nine out of 25 local authorities that have selective state schools throughout the authority have a higher percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin than the regional average.

- In regions where the percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin is higher than the national average for England (14.9%), authorities with selective schools are less likely to provide Latin in their schools than authorities without selective schools: five local authorities which have state selective schools in such regions have a higher than average percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin, whereas ten local authorities have a lower than average percentage.
- In regions where the percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin is lower than the national average for England, authorities with selective schools are more likely to provide Latin in their schools than authorities without selective schools: fourteen local authorities which have state selective schools in such regions have a higher than average percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin and ten local authorities have a lower than average percentage.

## h. Single-sex state schools

	Total	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>Single-sex state secondary schools</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>35.1%</b>
... of which non-selective	284	63	22.2%
... of which selective	123	80	65.0%
... of which Roman Catholic	55	20	36.4%
... of which Church of England	14	10	71.4%
<b>... of which girls' state secondary schools</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>36.0%</b>
... of which non-selective	161	42	26.1%
... of which selective	61	38	62.3%
... of which Roman Catholic	34	13	38.2%
... of which Church of England	9	7	77.8%
<b>... of which boys' state secondary schools</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>34.0%</b>
... of which non-selective	123	21	17.1%
... of which selective	62	42	67.7%
... of which Roman Catholic	21	7	33.3%
... of which Church of England	5	3	60.0%

### Note

There are 39 pairs of boys' and girls' state secondary schools where both schools offer Latin, but there are 40 girls' and 25 boys' state secondary schools offering Latin which do not have an equivalent school in their town or area offering Latin for the opposite sex.

### Key findings

- Almost a third of state secondary schools in England offering Latin are single-sex.
- A significantly higher percentage of single-sex state secondary schools offer Latin than do mixed state secondary schools: 35.1% compared to 11.9%.
- There are considerably more girls' than boys' non-selective state secondary schools offering Latin, particularly among denominational non-selective state secondary schools.
- Denominational schools make up a significant proportion of single-sex non-selective state secondary schools offering Latin. 24 of the 30 single-sex denominational schools offering Latin are non-selective and thus represent 38.1% of all single-sex non-selective state secondary schools offering Latin.

## i. Denominational state schools

Denomination	Number of denominational state secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>Any</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>16.1%</b>
<i>Roman Catholic</i>	348	58	16.7%
... of which non-selective	341	52	15.2%
... of which selective	7	6	85.7%
<i>Church of England</i>	220	32	14.5%
... of which non-selective	219	32	14.6%
... of which selective	1	0	0.0%
<i>Jewish</i>	8	2	25.0%

### Key findings

- Roman Catholic state secondary schools are more likely to offer Latin than non-denominational state secondaries; this is particularly true of Roman Catholic selective state schools.
- Sixteen of the Roman Catholic state secondary schools offering Latin are the only state secondary schools offering Latin in their area.
- Church of England state secondary schools which offer Latin, all of which are non-selective, are slightly more likely to offer Latin than other non-selective state secondary schools, but slightly less so than Roman Catholic non-selective state secondary schools.
- Seven of the Church of England state secondary schools offering Latin are the only state secondary schools offering Latin in their area.
- A higher percentage of Jewish state secondary schools offer Latin than schools of any other denomination.

## j. State schools with specialist status

Specialist status	Number of schools with main or additional specialism	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	% of all state secondary schools in England offering Latin
<b>Any</b>	<b>2684</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>90.8%</b>
<i>Of which more than one specialism</i>	406	96	23.6%	20.5%
<i>Languages</i>	308	107	34.7%	22.9%
<i>Music</i>	41	12	29.3%	2.6%
<i>Humanities</i>	140	30	21.4%	6.4%
<i>(of which include Classics)</i>	(3)	(3)	(100.0%)	(0.6%)
<i>Science</i>	364	69	19.0%	14.7%
<i>Mathematics and computing</i>	297	56	18.9%	12.0%
<i>Vocational</i>	102	17	16.7%	3.6%
<i>Engineering</i>	66	10	15.2%	2.1%
<i>Technology</i>	605	85	14.0%	18.2%
<i>Arts</i>	502	68	13.5%	14.5%
<i>Business and enterprise</i>	259	32	12.4%	6.8%
<i>Sport</i>	409	46	11.2%	9.8%
<b>None</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>

### Key findings

- 85% of state secondary schools in England have a specialism; more than 400 have two or more specialisms.
- The percentage of specialist state secondary schools offering Latin is significantly higher than state secondary schools without a specialism: 15.8% compared to 9.3%.
- The percentage of schools with more than one specialism offering Latin is higher still: 23.6%.
- More than a third of schools with language specialist status offer Latin; they represent almost a quarter of the state secondary schools in England which offer Latin.
- A school with specialist status in business and enterprise or sport is less likely to offer Latin than the average state secondary school in England: 12.4% and 11.2% respectively compared to 14.9%.
- There may be a correlation between how 'academic' a school's specialist status is and how likely the school is to offer Latin: state schools with a specialist status in languages, music, humanities, science, mathematics and computing or engineering have an above average likelihood of offering Latin; schools with specialisms in technology, arts, business and enterprise and sport have a below average likelihood of doing so.

## k. Size of state school rolls

	Average size of school roll
All state secondary schools	977
... which offer Latin	1136

Size of school roll	Number of state secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
Up to 600	526	19	3.6%
601-800	585	64	10.9%
801-1000	701	105	15.0%
1001-1200	627	87	13.9%
1201-1400	469	98	20.9%
1401-1600	246	46	18.7%
1601-1800	120	30	25.0%
Over 1800	69	21	30.4%

### Key findings

- State secondary schools which offer Latin tend to have above average student rolls: the average roll of a state secondary school offering Latin is more than 150 pupils larger than the average state secondary school roll.
- On the whole, the larger the size of the school's roll, the more likely it is to offer Latin.



## I. State schools by age range

	Number of schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>State secondary schools with sixth forms</b>	1754	336	19.2%
<i>... of which non-selective</i>	1585	231	14.6%
<b>State secondary schools without sixth forms</b>	1392	110	7.9%
<i>... of which non-selective</i>	1392	110	7.9%
<b>State secondary schools with transfer at age 11</b>	2987	446	14.9%
<b>State secondary schools with transfer age over 11</b>	159	22	13.8%

### Note

All selective state secondary schools have sixth forms.

### Key findings

- State secondary schools with sixth forms are considerably more likely to offer Latin than those without them. A non-selective state secondary school with a sixth form is almost twice as likely to offer Latin as one without a sixth form.
- The age at which a state secondary school first takes pupils has limited impact on the likelihood that the school will offer Latin.

## m. State middle schools deemed secondary

Local authority	Number of middle schools deemed secondary	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>Total</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
<i>Northumberland</i>	46	0	0.0%
<i>Newcastle upon Tyne</i>	3	0	0.0%
<i>North Tyneside</i>	3	0	0.0%
<i>North Yorkshire</i>	2	0	0.0%
<i>Kirklees</i>	7	0	0.0%
<i>Worcestershire</i>	26	0	0.0%
<i>Staffordshire</i>	13	2	15.4%
<i>Suffolk</i>	40	0	0.0%
<i>Northamptonshire</i>	2	0	0.0%
<i>Bedfordshire</i>	35	1	2.9%
<i>Dorset</i>	16	0	0.0%
<i>Somerset</i>	7	0	0.0%
<i>Wiltshire</i>	5	0	0.0%
<i>Poole</i>	1	0	0.0%
<i>Windsor and Maidenhead</i>	4	0	0.0%
<i>Hertfordshire</i>	6	0	0.0%
<i>West Sussex</i>	1	0	0.0%
<i>Kent</i>	2	0	0.0%
<i>Isle of Wight</i>	15	3	20.0%
<i>Merton</i>	1	0	0.0%

### Note

Middle schools deemed primary are not included in this survey.

### Key findings

- In only three local authorities are there any middle schools deemed secondary that offer Latin.
- On the Isle of Wight, middle schools deemed secondary are the only state secondary schools offering Latin.
- In Bedfordshire there are as many middle schools deemed secondary offering Latin as there are state secondary schools offering Latin.
- All six middle schools deemed secondary offering Latin have an age range of 9-13.

## 2.2.3 England: independent sector

### a. Overview

	Number of independent secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of independent secondary schools, excluding Jewish and Islamic schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of pupils attending independent secondary schools offering Latin <sup>6</sup>	Average roll of independent secondaries offering Latin	% of secondary school population attending independent secondaries offering Latin
<b>Total</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>60.5%</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>64.6%</b>	<b>251 256</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
<i>North East</i>	21	13	61.9% (4)	19	13	68.4% (2)	7 931	567	4.5% (8)
<i>North West</i>	73	39	53.4% (8)	63	39	61.9% (7)	29 391	773	5.6% (5)
<i>Yorkshire</i>	45	30	66.7% (1)	42	30	71.4% (1)	17 656	570	5.5% (6)
<i>East Midlands</i>	35	16	45.7% (9)	26	16	61.5% (8)	9 733	573	4.3% (9)
<i>West Midlands</i>	59	32	54.2% (7)	53	32	60.4% (9)	19 336	624	4.8% (7)
<i>East</i>	49	30	61.2% (5)	48	30	62.5% (6)	18 556	619	5.9% (4)
<i>South West</i>	76	50	65.8% (3)	76	50	65.3% (3)	28 247	593	7.4% (3)
<i>South East</i>	205	135	65.9% (2)	203	133	65.5% (4)	76 247	565	8.9% (1)
<i>London</i>	113	64	56.6% (6)	99	64	64.6% (5)	44 929	713	8.0% (2)

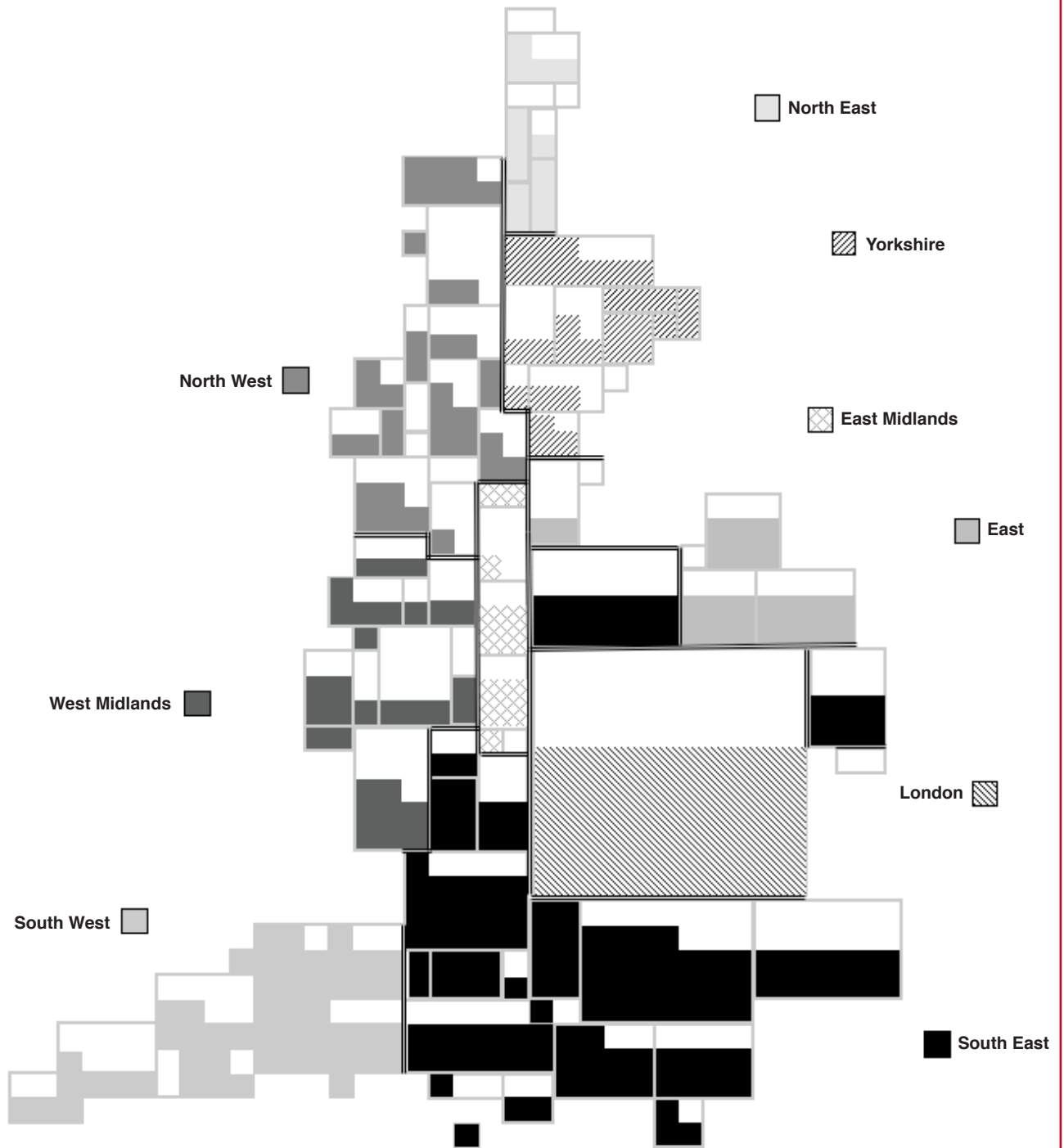
#### Notes

There are 25 local authorities with no independent schools and a further eighteen local authorities which have no independent schools which offer Latin. See pages 9-17 for the numbers of independent schools offering Latin in each authority.

#### Key findings

- The percentage of independent and state selective secondary schools offering Latin is very similar.
- There is much less variation between regions in the percentage of independent secondary schools offering Latin than in the percentage of state secondary schools.
- Some of the regional variation that does exist can be attributed to the number of Jewish and Islamic independent secondary schools, a much smaller percentage of which offer Latin.
- There are far more independent secondary schools in the south of England than elsewhere: the majority of independent schools offering Latin are found in the south and nearly half are in London and the South East.
- Over a quarter of a million pupils attend independent schools that offer Latin at secondary level.

Map 5: Independent schools in England offering Latin



England: independent sector

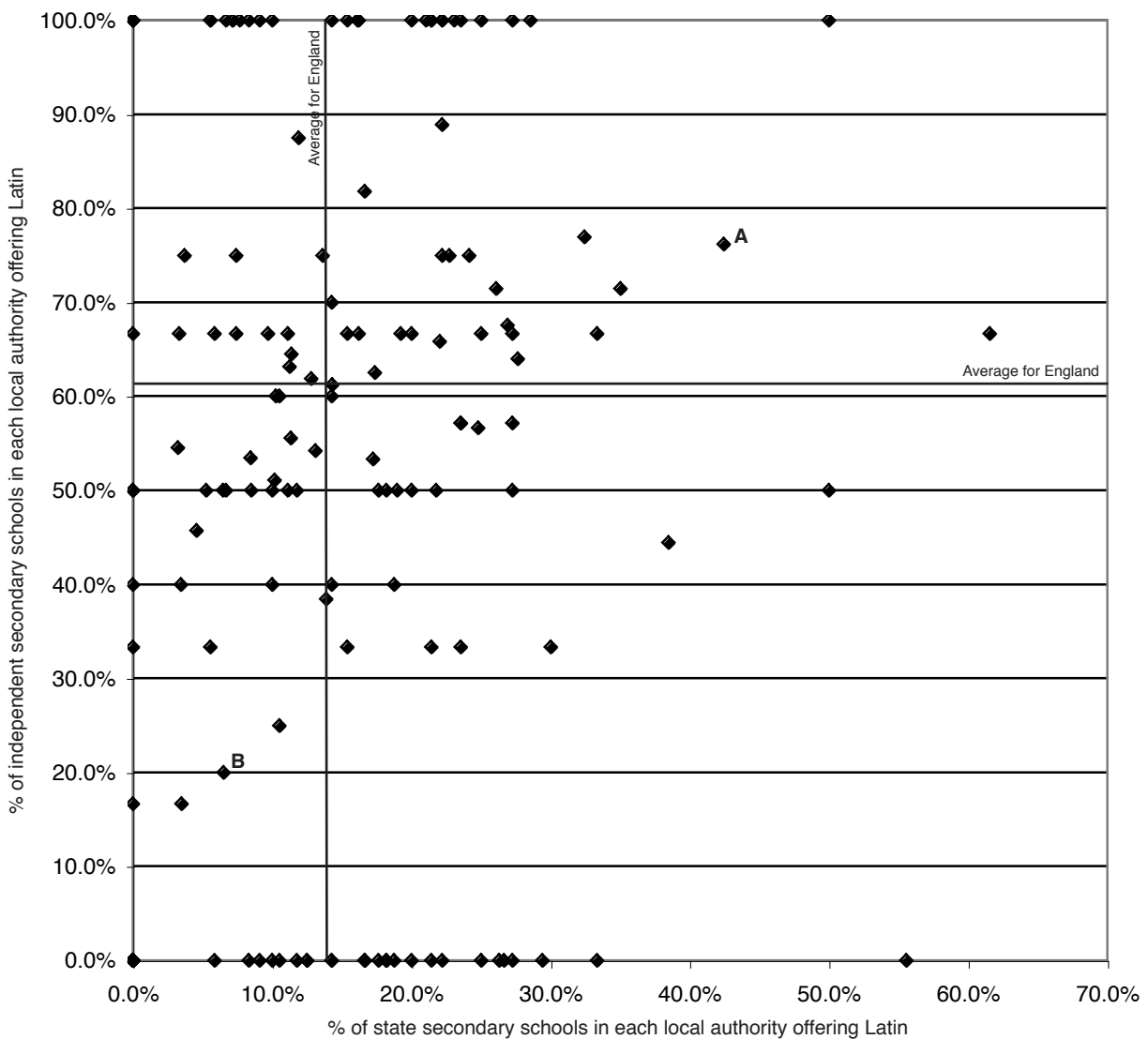
## b. Balance between state and independent schools offering Latin

Region	% of secondary schools offering Latin which are state schools	% of secondary schools offering Latin which are independent schools
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.4%</b>	<b>46.6%</b>
<i>North East</i>	60.6%	39.4%
<i>North West</i>	50.6%	49.4%
<i>Yorkshire</i>	48.3%	51.7%
<i>East Midlands</i>	36.0%	64.0%
<i>West Midlands</i>	60.5%	39.5%
<i>East</i>	58.9%	41.1%
<i>South West</i>	40.5%	59.5%
<i>South East</i>	51.1%	48.9%
<i>London</i>	61.9%	38.1%

### Key findings

- More state secondary schools than independent secondary schools offer Latin.
- Significantly more state than independent secondary schools offer Latin in London, the East, the West Midlands and the North East.
- An approximately equal number of state and independent secondary schools offer Latin in the South East, Yorkshire and the North West.
- Significantly more independent than state secondary schools offer Latin in the South West and East Midlands.

## c. Correlation between state and independent schools offering Latin within local authorities



### Examples

In local authority A (Oxfordshire) 42.4% of state secondaries offer Latin and 76.2% of independent secondaries offer Latin.

In local authority B (Nottinghamshire) 6.5% of state secondaries offer Latin and 20.0% of independent secondaries offer Latin.

### Key finding

- There is some correlation between the percentage of state secondaries offering Latin and the percentage of independent secondaries doing so: local authorities with a higher percentage of state secondaries offering Latin are more likely to have a higher percentage of independent secondaries offering Latin. This is notable since no significant variation in percentages of independent secondaries offering Latin between regions was found, nor any significant correlation between the percentage of state secondaries offering Latin and the percentage of pupils receiving free school meals. It may therefore indicate that independent and state schools influence each other in offering Latin.

## d. Single-sex independent schools

	Number of independent secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>Single-sex independent secondary schools</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>65.9%</b>
... of which girls'	226	147	65.0%
... of which boys'	79	54	68.4%
... of which not Islamic or Jewish	264	200	75.6%
<b>Mixed independent secondary schools</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>56.1%</b>

### Key findings

- Single-sex independent secondary schools, particularly non-Islamic and Jewish schools, are more likely to offer Latin than mixed independent schools.
- Boys' independent secondaries are slightly more likely to offer Latin than girls' independent secondaries.
- The larger number of girls' independent secondaries offering Latin makes it likely that more girls than boys are being offered Latin. However, the imbalance is likely to be less great than it appears as the average roll of independent boys' secondaries offering Latin is greater than that of girls' independent secondaries (755 boys against 563 girls) and more boys than girls attend mixed independent secondaries (of those attending all mixed independent secondaries 54.8% are boys and 45.2% girls).

## e. Independent schools by age range<sup>7</sup>

	Number of independent secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Average number of students on roll
<b>With preparatory department</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>52.6%</b>	<b>653</b>
<i>With youngest pupils aged 0-6</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>49.8%</i>	<i>648</i>
<i>With youngest pupils aged 7-9</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>86.7%</i>	<i>688</i>
<b>Without preparatory department</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>71.6%</b>	<b>573</b>
<i>With youngest pupils aged 10-12</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>65.9%</i>	<i>576</i>
<i>With youngest pupils aged 13</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>565</i>

### Notes

387 out of 545 independent secondary schools with sixth forms offer Latin (71.0%).<sup>8</sup>

22 out of 131 independent secondary schools without sixth forms offer Latin (16.8%).

### Key findings

- Independent schools without preparatory departments are more likely to offer Latin than those with preparatory departments.
- All independent schools which take pupils from age thirteen offer Latin.
- Schools which take their youngest pupils with ages between seven and nine are significantly more likely to offer Latin than schools which take younger pupils; however, such schools represent a small percentage of the total number of schools.
- The great majority of independent secondary schools offering Latin have sixth forms.
- The percentage of independent secondary schools without sixth forms offering Latin is still slightly higher than the percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin.



## f. Independent boarding schools

	Number of independent secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>All independent secondary schools</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>60.5%</b>
<i>... of which with boarding students</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>70.9%</i>
<i>... of which without boarding students</i>	<i>401</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>53.4%</i>

### Key finding

- Although independent secondary schools which do not take boarders represent the majority of independent secondary schools offering Latin, a significantly higher percentage of independent secondaries which take boarders offer Latin.

## 2.3 Scotland

### 2.3.1 Scotland by council area

	Number of secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of state secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of independent secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>58.5%</b>
<b>Central Lowlands</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>60.0%</b>
<i>East Lothian</i>	7	3	42.9%	6	2	33.3%	1	1	100.0%
<i>Fife</i>	21	6	28.6%	19	4	21.1%	2	2	100.0%
<i>Glasgow</i>	36	7	26.9%	29	3	10.3%	7	4	57.1%
<i>Edinburgh</i>	37	9	24.3%	23	1	4.3%	14	8	57.1%
<i>Falkirk</i>	9	2	22.2%	8	2	25.0%	1	0	0.0%
<i>South Lanarkshire</i>	20	4	20.0%	18	2	11.1%	2	2	100.0%
<i>West Dunbartonshire</i>	7	1	14.3%	7	1	14.3%	0	0	-
<i>Inverclyde</i>	10	1	10.0%	8	0	0.0%	2	1	50.0%
<i>North Ayrshire</i>	10	1	10.0%	10	1	10.0%	0	0	-
<i>Renfrewshire</i>	11	1	9.1%	11	1	9.1%	0	0	-
<i>East Renfrewshire</i>	8	0	0.0%	7	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
<i>North Lanarkshire</i>	26	0	0.0%	26	0	0.0%	0	0	-
<i>East Dunbartonshire</i>	8	0	0.0%	8	0	0.0%	0	0	-
<i>Midlothian</i>	6	0	0.0%	6	0	0.0%	0	0	-
<i>West Lothian</i>	11	0	0.0%	11	0	0.0%	0	0	-
<b>South of the Central Lowlands</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25.0%</b>
<i>Scottish Borders</i>	10	1	10.0%	9	1	11.1%	1	0	0.0%
<i>South Ayrshire</i>	10	1	10.0%	9	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%
<i>Dumfries and Galloway</i>	18	0	0.0%	16	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
<i>East Ayrshire</i>	9	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%	0	0	-
<b>North of the Central Lowlands</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>63.2%</b>
<i>Perth and Kinross</i>	14	4	28.6%	10	1	10.0%	4	3	75.0%
<i>Clackmannanshire</i>	4	1	25.0%	3	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%
<i>Moray</i>	11	2	18.2%	9	0	0.0%	2	2	100.0%
<i>Dundee</i>	12	2	16.7%	10	1	10.0%	2	1	50.0%
<i>Aberdeen</i>	18	3	16.7%	12	0	0.0%	6	3	50.0%
<i>Highland</i>	30	4	13.3%	29	3	10.3%	1	1	100.0%

	Number of secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of state secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of independent secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>N. of the Central Lowlands (cont.)</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>63.2%</b>
<i>Argyll and Bute</i>	11	1	9.1%	10	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%
<i>Eilean Siar</i>	11	1	9.1%	11	1	9.1%	0	0	-
<i>Stirling</i>	9	0	0.0%	7	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
<i>Angus</i>	8	0	0.0%	8	0	0.0%	0	0	-
<i>Aberdeenshire</i>	17	0	0.0%	17	0	0.0%	0	0	-
<i>Orkney</i>	6	0	0.0%	6	0	0.0%	0	0	-
<i>Shetland</i>	9	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%	0	0	-

### Key findings

- The percentage of secondary schools in Scotland offering Latin is slightly more than half the percentage in England.
- The overall percentage of independent schools offering Latin is similar to that in England and Wales, although it is much less in the area to the south of the Central Lowlands.
- Unlike in England there are more independent secondaries than state secondaries offering Latin, particularly so in the council areas north of the Central Lowlands.
- Just under half of the independent schools offering Latin are in the three largest cities: Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen.
- State secondaries offering Latin in Scotland are concentrated in the Central Lowlands; only seven state secondaries offering Latin are outside this area.
- There are no state secondaries offering Latin in the South West, North East, Orkney or Shetland.
- The percentage of state secondaries offering Latin in the Central Lowlands is similar to that in the North West of England.
- Just over a third of the council areas in the Central Lowlands have no state secondaries offering Latin; outside the Central Lowlands two thirds of council areas have no state secondaries offering Latin.
- Only three council areas have more than two state secondaries offering Latin, but there is a concentration of state secondaries offering Latin in Fife.

## 2.3.2 Scotland: state sector

### a. Areas more than 10 miles from a state school offering Latin

Map 6: Areas of Scotland more than 10 miles from any state secondary school offering Latin (Shetland and Orkney not shown)



## b. Size of state school rolls

	Average size of school roll	Average size of school roll if offering Latin
All state secondaries	827	1145
... excluding Highland, Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland	906	1253

### Key findings

- As in England, state secondaries offering Latin tend to be larger than average.
- Even when the Highland region and the Islands, where schools tend to be smaller, are excluded, the rolls of state secondaries which offer Latin are more than a third higher than the average.

## c. Denominational schools

	Number of denominational state secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
Any	58	3	5.2%
... of which Roman Catholic	58	3	5.2%

### Key findings

- The percentage of Roman Catholic state secondaries offering Latin is below that for all state secondaries in Scotland.
- Two of the Roman Catholic state secondaries offering Latin are the only state secondaries offering Latin in their council area.

## 2.3.3 Scotland: independent sector

### a. Single-sex independent schools

	Number of independent secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>Single-sex independent secondary schools</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>90.9%</b>
... of which girls'	9	8	88.9%
... of which boys'	2	2	100.0%
<b>Mixed independent secondary schools</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>50.0%</b>

#### Key findings

- The percentage of single-sex independent secondaries offering Latin is even higher than in England, although they form a smaller proportion of all independent schools in Scotland.
- The large number of girls' schools may represent a limit on access, but they are all in areas where there are significant numbers of mixed independent schools offering Latin.

### b. Independent schools by age range<sup>9</sup>

	Number of independent secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>All independent secondary schools</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>58.5%</b>
... of which with preparatory department	44	24	54.5%
... of which without preparatory department	9	7	77.7%

#### Key finding

- The trend for independent schools without preparatory departments to be more likely to offer Latin is similar to that in England, but in Scotland they make up a much smaller proportion of schools.

### c. Independent denominational schools

	Number of denominational state secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>Any</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<i>Roman Catholic</i>	3	3	100.0%

#### Key finding

- All independent secondary denominational schools in Scotland are Roman Catholic schools and all offer Latin.

### d. Independent boarding schools

	Number of independent secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>All independent secondary schools</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>58.5%</b>
<i>... of which with boarding students</i>	17	14	82.4%
<i>... of which without boarding students</i>	36	17	47.2%

#### Key finding

- The trend for independent schools which take boarders to be more likely to offer Latin is slightly stronger than in England.

## 2.4 Wales

### 2.4.1 Wales by local authority

	Number of secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of state secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of independent secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>Wales</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>60.0%</b>
<b>North Wales</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40.0%</b>
<i>Wrexham</i>	9	1	11.1%	9	1	11.1%	0	0	-
<i>Conwy</i>	9	1	11.1%	7	0	0.0%	2	1	50.0%
<i>Denbighshire</i>	10	1	10.0%	8	0	0.0%	2	1	50.0%
<i>Gwynedd</i>	16	0	0.0%	15	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
<i>Anglesey</i>	5	0	0.0%	5	0	0.0%	0	0	-
<i>Flintshire</i>	12	0	0.0%	12	0	0.0%	0	0	-
<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>75.0%</b>
<i>Carmarthenshire</i>	16	3	18.8%	14	1	7.1%	2	2	100.0%
<i>Powys</i>	14	1	7.1%	13	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%
<i>Ceredigion</i>	7	0	0.0%	7	0	0.0%	0	0	-
<i>Pembrokeshire</i>	9	0	0.0%	8	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
<b>South Wales</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>63.6%</b>
<i>Monmouthshire</i>	6	3	50.0%	4	1	25.0%	2	2	100.0%
<i>Cardiff</i>	24	6	25.0%	20	2	10.0%	4	4	100.0%
<i>Swansea</i>	16	3	18.8%	15	2	13.3%	1	1	100.0%
<i>Bridgend</i>	11	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
<i>Neath Port Talbot</i>	11	0	0.0%	11	0	0.0%	0	0	-
<i>Vale of Glamorgan</i>	9	0	0.0%	8	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
<i>Rhondda Cynon Taff</i>	19	0	0.0%	19	0	0.0%	0	0	-
<i>Merthyr Tydfil</i>	4	0	0.0%	4	0	0.0%	0	0	-
<i>Caerphilly</i>	14	0	0.0%	14	0	0.0%	0	0	-
<i>Blaenau Gwent</i>	6	0	0.0%	6	0	0.0%	0	0	-
<i>Torfaen</i>	9	0	0.0%	8	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
<i>Newport</i>	9	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%	0	0	-



## Key findings

- There are only nineteen secondary schools in Wales which offer Latin, twelve of which are in South Wales.
- The percentage of independent secondary schools offering Latin in Wales is similar to that in England; there are, however, relatively few independent secondary schools in Wales (the ratio of state to independent secondary schools is 11.3:1 compared with an average across England of 4.7:1).
- Only seven state secondary schools in Wales offer Latin, five of which are in South Wales.
- The five state secondary schools offering Latin in South Wales are in just three local authorities.
- Four of the seven state secondary schools offering Latin are in the major cities of Cardiff and Swansea.
- The percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin in Wales is lower than in any English region, although it is similar to that of the East Midlands; there are as many state secondary schools offering Latin in the London borough of Greenwich as there are in the whole of Wales.
- All but one of the state secondary schools offering Latin have above average school rolls.
- All but one of the state secondary schools offering Latin have a sixth form.
- Four of the twelve independent secondary schools offering Latin are single sex; three are girls' schools and one is a boys' school.

a. Areas more than 10 miles from a state school offering Latin

Map 7: Areas of Wales more than 10 miles from any state secondary school offering Latin



## 2.5 Northern Ireland

### 2.5.1 Northern Ireland by Education and Library Board

	Number of secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of state secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of non-selective state secondary schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of grammar schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20.3%</b>
<i>Belfast</i>	38	4	7.9%	37	4	8.1%	21	0	0.0%	16	4	25.0%
<i>North Eastern</i>	53	4	7.5%	53	4	7.5%	37	0	0.0%	16	4	25.0%
<i>South Eastern</i>	39	4	10.3%	37	4	10.4%	27	1	3.7%	10	3	30.0%
<i>Southern</i>	47	1	2.1%	47	1	2.1%	33	0	0.0%	14	1	7.1%
<i>Western</i>	47	2	4.3%	46	2	4.3%	33	0	0.0%	13	2	15.4%

#### Note

There are only four fully non-state maintained secondary schools in Northern Ireland, one in Belfast Education and Library Board, two in the South Eastern Education and Library Board and one in the Western Education and Library Board; none of them offers Latin.

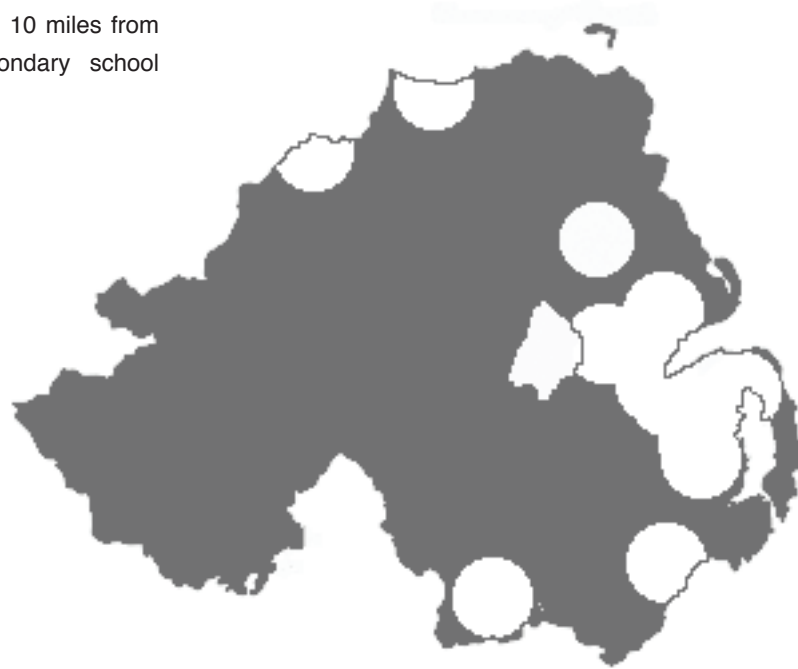
#### Key findings

- The overall percentage of secondary schools offering Latin in Northern Ireland is below that of Wales and far below that of England and Scotland.
- Only one of the state schools offering Latin is not a grammar school: an integrated college in the South Eastern Education and Library Board.
- Unlike in England, Wales and Scotland, there are no independent secondary schools offering Latin in Northern Ireland.
- The percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin in Northern Ireland is higher than in Wales and Scotland, but lower than all but one of the English regions.

a. Areas more than 10 miles from a state school offering Latin

Map 8: Areas of Northern Ireland more than 10 miles from any state secondary school offering Latin

■ Area more than 10 miles from any state secondary school offering Latin



## 2.5.2 Northern Ireland: grammar schools

### a. Overview

	Number of grammar schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of controlled grammar schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of voluntary grammar schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19.2%</b>
<i>Belfast</i>	16	4	25.0%	2	0	0.0%	14	4	28.6%
<i>North Eastern</i>	16	4	25.0%	5	2	40.0%	11	2	18.2%
<i>South Eastern</i>	10	3	30.0%	3	2	66.6%	7	1	14.3%
<i>Southern</i>	14	1	7.1%	3	0	0.0%	11	1	9.1%
<i>Western</i>	13	2	15.4%	4	0	0.0%	9	2	22.2%

#### Key findings

- A fifth of grammar schools in Northern Ireland offer Latin, higher than the percentage of all state schools offering Latin in England (14.9%), but much below the percentage for selective state schools in England (59.8%).<sup>10</sup>
- There is a clear divide between the eastern parts of Northern Ireland where twelve secondaries offer Latin and the western parts where the remaining three secondaries are situated.
- Eight of the schools offering Latin are within twelve miles in a straight line of Belfast; twelve are within twenty miles. Two of the remaining three are in Londonderry/Derry.
- The percentage of controlled grammar schools offering Latin is slightly higher than that of voluntary grammar schools, but there are far more voluntary grammar schools, and voluntary grammar schools are the only schools offering Latin in the Belfast, Southern and Western Education and Library Boards.
- To the extent that these schools are denominational, there is a potential further limit on access to Latin.

## b. Single-sex grammar schools

	Number of grammar schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>Single-sex grammar schools</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21.7%</b>
... of which girls'	12	2	16.7%
... of which boys'	11	3	27.3%
<b>Mixed grammar schools</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19.6%</b>

### Key findings

- The percentage of single-sex grammar schools offering Latin is very similar to the percentage of mixed grammar schools offering Latin.
- One of the girls' schools and one of the boys' schools are the only schools to offer Latin in their respective towns.

## c. Grammar schools by age range

	Number of grammar schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>All grammar schools</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20.3%</b>
... of which with preparatory department	10	4	40.0%
... of which without preparatory department	59	10	16.9%

### Key finding

- Grammar schools with preparatory departments are more than twice as likely to offer Latin as grammar schools without preparatory departments.

## d. Grammar schools with boarding pupils

	Number of grammar schools	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>All grammar schools</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20.3%</b>
... of which with boarding students	7	3	42.9%
... of which without boarding students	62	11	17.7%

### Key findings

- Grammar schools with boarding students are more than twice as likely to offer Latin as grammar schools without boarding students.

## 3. CONCLUSION

20.4% of all UK secondary schools offer some access to the learning of Latin to some of their pupils.<sup>11</sup> However, access varies significantly across the UK: there is a significant difference between the percentage of secondary schools offering Latin in England and the percentage offering Latin in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The difference between the percentage of state and independent secondary schools offering Latin is greater still. Furthermore, access to a secondary school which offers Latin does not equate to access to Latin, since many schools offer Latin only to a select group of their students. This survey takes no account of selection processes within schools which may restrict access to the subject on the grounds of age or ability, nor does it record whether schools offer Latin at Key Stage 3, 4 or 5. Many (perhaps 60%) of the non-selective schools recorded in this survey as offering Latin offer the subject at Key Stage 3 only.

### State sector

It is within the state sector that there is the greatest regional variation in the number and percentage of schools offering Latin. In London a quarter of state secondary schools offer Latin and no area is more than three miles from a state secondary school offering the subject. However, the percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin drops to less than 5% in the East Midlands and Wales, and is only a little higher in Scotland and Northern Ireland. There are no state secondary schools offering Latin in large parts of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, and pockets of England, including large towns and cities, yet England also contains local authorities within which over 50% of the state secondary schools offer Latin.

Although London and the South East have the highest percentages of state secondary schools offering Latin of any of the English regions, the issue of regional access is a complex one. There is a higher percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin in the North East than there is in the South West, and there are local authorities with a percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin significantly above the national average in every region of England except the East Midlands, as well as in Wales and Scotland. Nevertheless, state secondary schools in the south of England account for more than half of such schools offering Latin in the whole of the UK and state secondary schools in the south east of England account for more than half of all such schools offering Latin in England.

It ought also to be noted that 240 of the 514 state secondary schools offering Latin limit their intake on the grounds of academic ability, sex, religious denomination or a combination of these. There are 23 locations (i.e. towns, parts of cities, rural catchments) where denominational schools are the only state secondary schools offering Latin. In so far as many such schools accept pupils of other, or no, religious denominations, the impact on access to Latin caused by denominational selection may not be significant at a national level. A more significant restriction on access to Latin may be found in single-sex education: although most single-sex non-selective state secondary schools are in cities where there is a wide choice of school, there are still 34 locations where the only state secondary school offering Latin is a single-sex school. The majority of these are selective schools: a factor which further limits access.

At a national level, local authorities with selective state schools have a higher percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin than authorities without selective state schools. Therefore selective state secondary schools can be seen to increase access to Latin, but necessarily only for the pupils they select. There are 44 locations where the only state secondary offering Latin is a selective school; three-quarters of these locations are in Northern Ireland, Kent, Lincolnshire and Buckinghamshire. However, in London and the South East the opposite is true: there is a lower percentage of state schools offering Latin in authorities which have selective state schools. The difference may be due to the rapid growth in the number of state secondary schools offering Latin in London and the South East in recent years, and the lack of similar growth in authorities within those regions which have selective state schools.

Economic and social issues, as far as they are indicated by the percentage of pupils in each local authority eligible for free school meals and for whom English is an additional language, do not appear to constitute a limit on access to Latin. Of local authorities where a high percentage of pupils have English as an additional language, far more have an above average percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin than a below average percentage. The trend is less clear with

regard to pupils eligible for free school meals, but the eight local authorities with the highest percentages of pupils eligible for free school meals all have an above average percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin. It seems that having large numbers of pupils eligible for free school meals or having English as an additional language need not be an impediment to having a large number of state secondary schools offering Latin.

Most children do not select a school purely on the basis of whether or not it offers Latin. However, for those who are prepared to do so, in London and many other urban areas across the country there is a very good chance that they will be within travelling distance of a state secondary school which offers Latin. The numbers of state secondary schools offering Latin in these areas mean that single-sex education, denominational schools and selection by ability do not seriously limit access. Conversely, in rural areas and smaller towns, because often only a small number of state secondary schools will be within travelling distance, a higher percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin is required to provide the same level of access. There are some non-urban areas in England where there is a sufficient density of schools offering Latin to give an equivalent level of access to that found in urban areas: large areas around the periphery of London, for example, and parts of Dorset, Suffolk, Shropshire, North Yorkshire and Northumberland. Outside England, only in Fife is there an equivalent network of state secondary schools offering Latin across a broad geographical area. In general, however, there is a lower percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin in rural areas than in urban areas.

State secondary schools which offer Latin tend to have above average school rolls: large schools may be better able than small schools to offer a wider range of minority subjects as they are more likely to be able to generate financially viable class sizes. School size may in part explain the concentration in major cities of state secondary schools which offer Latin, although some of the largest schools are in towns and semi-rural areas. Those who attend smaller schools, wherever they are located, are less likely to have access to Latin.

The growth in the number of schools with specialist status may already be having an impact on the number of state secondary schools offering Latin. The gap between the percentage of specialist language colleges offering Latin and other types of specialist college may indicate that state schools which already offer Latin have been more likely to apply for, and be granted, specialist language college status than any other specialism, and/or that once schools have been granted specialist language college status they are more likely to want to introduce Latin.

The number of state secondary schools offering Latin in England is considerably larger than the number of state secondary schools entering pupils for Latin GCSE<sup>12</sup>, and also larger than the number of independent schools offering Latin. State schools which have recently introduced Latin account for a significant proportion of all state schools now offering the subject. 59 of the state secondary schools recorded as offering Latin in this survey are known to have introduced Latin since September 2006, and at least another 78 state secondary schools have introduced the subject since the completion of the collection of data for this survey. Allowing for schools known to have stopped offering Latin since May 2007, the total number of state secondary schools in England offering Latin at the time of going to press (February 2008) is 546, 17.4% of all state secondary schools in England.

The relatively high percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin in London and the South East is in part due to the significant amount of recent growth which has occurred there: 37.5% (39 out of 104) of the state secondary schools offering Latin in London have introduced the subject since 2002. The principle reason for this regional growth is that the University of Cambridge School Classics Project (CSCP) has until recently worked primarily with schools in London and the South East. However, in summer 2007 CSCP wrote to all secondary schools in England which were not already teaching Latin, offering to visit and provide support to any which wished to introduce Latin, regardless of their location. It is encouraging that of the 78 schools known to have introduced Latin since May 2007, 52 are outside the London and South East regions. There is much more room for growth: six state secondary schools have introduced Latin in the East Midlands (an increase of 66.6%) since May 2007, yet the regional percentage of state secondary schools offering Latin is still only 7.7%.

In other respects the new schools conform with the trends found for the schools already offering Latin.<sup>13</sup> It is notable that CSCP has received 32 enquiries about introducing Latin from non-selective state secondary schools in local authorities which operate selective state schools, but that only seven (21.9%) of them have subsequently started the subject. On



average 54.6% of secondary schools which enquire about introducing Latin proceed to offer the subject, suggesting that non-selective state schools within authorities which operate selective schools face considerable additional challenges in introducing Latin.

It is also notable that only 43% of enquiries from state secondary schools in local authorities with an above average percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals resulted in the schools introducing Latin, while in local authorities with a below average percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals, 65% of enquiries resulted in the introduction of the subject. While the percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals has been shown to have little or no effect on the total number of schools offering Latin within an authority, it is clear that schools wishing to establish Latin in such authorities need to overcome a greater range of challenges before the Latin class can be established.

If there are factors mitigating against the growth in the number of secondary schools offering Latin, the increase in the number of state secondary schools offering Latin in England is significant: the 78 schools which have introduced Latin since May 2007 represent a growth of 16.7% in the total number of state secondary schools in England offering the subject, building on earlier growth of at least 14.4% between September 2006 and May 2007. This rapid recent increase in the number of schools offering Latin suggests there is still scope for some further growth, and that there is potential for similar growth in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

### **Independent Sector**

Within the independent sector the percentage of secondary schools offering Latin is quite consistent, averaging about 60% across England, Wales and Scotland. None of the four independent schools in Northern Ireland offers Latin. There is some variation across English regions, but this may be explained by the number of schools where the curriculum is likely to be influenced by religious denomination or artistic specialism (e.g. dance or music schools, none of which offer Latin). It is notable that the percentage of independent secondary schools in England offering Latin is almost identical to the percentage of selective state secondary schools offering Latin. This similarity may reflect a certain level of demand for Latin or an availability of staffing or the attitudes of headteachers, governors and senior management teams in selective schools.

Although the percentage of independent secondary schools offering Latin is relatively consistent across the UK, the total number of such schools varies greatly by region. There are many more independent secondary schools offering Latin in the south of England than there are anywhere else in the UK. 46.9% of all secondary schools offering Latin in the UK are independent schools, and more than half of these independent schools are in the south of England. To a certain, but perhaps limited, extent the capacity of almost half of the independent secondary schools offering Latin to take boarders may reduce the significance of this regional clustering.

There are clear trends visible in which independent secondary schools offer Latin. Across the UK, single-sex independent secondary schools, those which take pupils no younger than seven and those which take boarders are significantly more likely to offer Latin than mixed schools, those which take younger pupils and those which do not take boarders. Even the latter schools, however, are more than twice as likely to offer Latin than state secondary schools. Nevertheless it may be that the former are representative of a more traditional group of independent schools, where the study Latin is more highly valued.

### **Further research**

This preliminary report has focused on the number, location and variety of schools which offer Latin in the UK. A full understanding of access to Latin in UK schools requires an understanding of what level of Latin is available within the schools which offer the subject. It is quite possible, for example, that although there are more state than independent secondary schools offering Latin, more pupils are given the opportunity to study Latin in the independent sector, and that more pupils are offered Latin in selective state schools than in non-selective state schools. Therefore CSCP has followed this initial survey with a questionnaire, sent to all the schools in the UK which offer Latin and designed to provide more detailed information on the extent of Latin teaching and learning within UK schools. The combined data from the questionnaire and survey will be available in autumn 2008.

## Appendix A: UK Overview updated for 31st January 2008

	Number of secondaries	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of state secondaries	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin	Number of independent secondaries	... of which offer Latin	% offering Latin
<b>UK</b>	<b>4,726</b>	<b>1047</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>3973</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>60.4%</b>
<i>England</i>	3,822	956	25.0%	3146	546	17.4%	675	410	60.7%
<i>Wales</i>	245	20	8.2%	225	7	3.1%	20	13	65.0%
<i>Scotland</i>	435	55	12.7%	382	24	6.3%	53	31	58.5%
<i>N. Ireland</i>	224	16	7.1%	220	16	7.3%	4	0	0.0%

## Appendix B: Issues pertaining to data collection

A number of essential considerations are presented below:

### What counts as 'offering Latin'?

A broad definition of offering Latin was adopted, including clubs and individual tuition, and schools where it was only offered for part of the year. Schools, however, where Latin was offered as part of the programme of study in another subject or a general languages club were not included. Where a school offered it in some calendar years and not others, the situation in the academic year 2006-07 counted for the survey. Schools which said that it was on offer, but that there had not been enough interest in this particular year to run any Latin lessons were deemed as not offering Latin, as were those schools which said that there was no current provision due to the long-term sick leave of the member of staff responsible for the subject. Latin had to be offered from age 11 or above to count for the survey: this excluded any independent schools which only offered Latin in their preparatory or junior departments.

### Which schools were included?

The survey included all secondary schools in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland apart from special schools. The designation of the local authority was used for state schools, and thus in England a number of middle schools deemed secondary were included. Independent schools which taught pupils older than thirteen and at the time of the survey had a (DfES) Establishment number or were registered with the Scottish Department for Education and Lifelong Learning and the Department of Education Northern Ireland were included. Sixth form colleges and further education colleges were not included. 4960 schools were included in the survey.

### How was the information gathered?

The great majority of schools were telephoned, although for about 10% of schools the required information was taken from their websites. Calls to schools generally began 'Good morning/afternoon. I am calling from the University of Cambridge and I am trying to find out if your school offers Latin.' Sometimes it was necessary to clarify the purpose of the call, and in the event of a negative reply, the respondent was always asked 'Not even as a club or an extra-curricular activity?' or similar. If the respondent was certain, her answer was accepted, but if there was any doubt she was asked if there was someone else who might be able to provide a definite answer. Where the school would give it, the name of the person in charge of teaching Latin was taken to aid later contact. It was possible to get a firm answer in one phone call from most schools, but it was often necessary to call several times until contact was made. The researcher was sometimes asked to leave a message to which no response was received: these schools were all contacted once more and were presumed not to offer Latin if no further response was forthcoming.

Where it was felt likely to be appropriate, schools' websites were consulted. Where these clearly stated the school offered Latin the information was taken as accurate, but if no mention of Latin was made, the school was telephoned.

A regular review of the data was undertaken to ensure that they had been logged correctly, and wherever possible they were cross referenced with the CSCP customer database and data from the Scottish Department of Education and Lifelong Learning.

### Issues affecting the accuracy of the data

Very few discrepancies have been found in the data and every effort has been made to ensure that they are as accurate as possible. It is felt that conclusions can be confidently drawn from the data collected. There are, however, some known issues affecting the accuracy of the results.

It is possible that the receptionist or office staff at a school might have been unaware that the school was offering Latin and so have provided a false negative response. When CSCP mailed brochures to all the schools which had been recorded as not offering Latin, four schools responded that they already offered Latin, and they were added to the results. These four schools for which the error had been made were all offering Latin as an extra-curricular activity; two had started recently, which seems the likely reason for the receptionist being unaware of the class, but the others had been offering it for more

than a year, both with small lunchtime groups. Although these schools made contact with CSCP there is no particular reason why other schools in the same position would all do so, and therefore it is possible that the survey has slightly underestimated the number of schools which offer Latin.

It is also possible that the receptionist or office staff might have provided a false positive response, for which the most probable cause would be that the school had been offering Latin in the past but that the contact was unaware that the lessons had stopped. CSCP has been made aware of three such schools which fall into this category.

At present far more schools are introducing Latin than are ceasing to offer it. It is therefore probable that the number of false negatives outweighs the number of false positives and that the survey has slightly underestimated the number of schools offering Latin.

No response was collected from 177 schools, 3.6% of the total contacted. The schools for which no response was collected are distributed evenly across the UK, and so are unlikely to have significantly affected the impression presented in the results. It should be noted that the figures of total numbers of schools in the results are the actual numbers of schools in local authorities, council areas and Education and Library Boards, not the number of schools from which responses were collected: the schools from which no response was collected were treated as if they did not offer Latin.

It is possible that not every school in the UK was included in the survey. While it was possible to work from up-to-date lists for Scotland and Northern Ireland made available by their respective education departments, no single official list of schools was available for Wales and the list for England was over two years old. It was therefore necessary to supplement lists for England and Wales with information from local authorities and a directory provided by the School Government Publishing Company; it was, however, found that neither of these was without omissions, particularly with regard to newly opened schools and independent schools. Specific searches were made to attempt to make good these shortcomings, so the number of missed schools is expected to be very small and have minimal impact on the results.

## Appendix C: Alphabetical list of local authorities showing English region allocated in survey

Barking and Dagenham	London	Hartlepool	North East
Barnet	London	Havering	London
Barnsley	Yorkshire	Herefordshire	West Midlands
Bath and North East Somerset	South West	Hertfordshire	South East
Bedfordshire	East	Hillingdon	London
Bexley	London	Hounslow	London
Birmingham	West Midlands	Isle of Wight	South East
Blackburn with Darwen	North West	Isles of Scilly	South West
Blackpool	North West	Islington	London
Bolton	North West	Kensington and Chelsea	London
Bournemouth	South West	Kent	South East
Bracknell Forest	South East	Kingston upon Hull	Yorkshire
Bradford	Yorkshire	Kingston upon Thames	London
Brent	London	Kirklees	Yorkshire
Brighton and Hove	South East	Knowsley	North West
Bristol, City of	South West	Lambeth	London
Bromley	London	Lancashire	North West
Buckinghamshire	South East	Leeds	Yorkshire
Bury	North West	Leicester	East Midlands
Calderdale	Yorkshire	Leicestershire	East Midlands
Cambridgeshire	East	Lewisham	London
Camden	London	Lincolnshire	East
Cheshire	North West	Liverpool	North West
City of London	London	Luton	East
Cornwall	South West	Manchester	North West
Coventry	West Midlands	Medway	South East
Croydon	London	Merton	London
Cumbria	North West	Middlesbrough	North East
Darlington	North East	Milton Keynes	East
Derby	East Midlands	Newcastle upon Tyne	North East
Derbyshire	East Midlands	Newham	London
Devon	South West	Norfolk	East
Doncaster	Yorkshire	North East Lincolnshire	East
Dorset	South West	North Lincolnshire	East
Dudley	West Midlands	North Somerset	South West
Durham	North East	North Tyneside	North East
Ealing	London	North Yorkshire	Yorkshire
East Riding of Yorkshire	Yorkshire	Northamptonshire	East
East Sussex	South East	Northumberland	North East
Enfield	London	Nottingham	East Midlands
Essex	South East	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands
Gateshead	North East	Oldham	North West
Gloucestershire	South West	Oxfordshire	South East
Greenwich	London	Peterborough	East
Hackney	London	Plymouth	South West
Halton	North West	Poole	South West
Hammersmith and Fulham	London	Portsmouth	South East
Hampshire	South East	Reading	South East
Haringey	London	Redbridge	London
Harrow	London	Redcar and Cleveland	North East

Richmond upon Thames	London
Rochdale	North West
Rotherham	Yorkshire
Rutland	East Midlands
Salford	North West
Sandwell	West Midlands
Sefton	North West
Sheffield	Yorkshire
Shropshire	West Midlands
Slough	South East
Solihull	West Midlands
Somerset	South West
South Gloucestershire	South West
South Tyneside	North East
Southampton	South East
Southend-on-Sea	South East
Southwark	London
St Helens	North West
Staffordshire	West Midlands
Stockport	North West
Stockton-on-Tees	North East
Stoke-on-Trent	West Midlands
Suffolk	East
Sunderland	North East
Surrey	South East
Sutton	London
Swindon	South West
Tameside	North West
Telford and Wrekin	West Midlands
Thurrock	South East
Torbay	South West
Tower Hamlets	London
Trafford	North West
Wakefield	Yorkshire
Walsall	West Midlands
Waltham Forest	London
Wandsworth	London
Warrington	North West
Warwickshire	West Midlands
West Berkshire	South East
West Sussex	South East
Westminster	London
Wigan	North West
Wiltshire	South West
Windsor and Maidenhead	South East
Wirral	North West
Wokingham	South East
Wolverhampton	West Midlands
Worcestershire	West Midlands
York	Yorkshire

## Appendix D: Regional results for England presented using Government Office Regions

For comparison purposes, the results for England are presented here by Government Office Region. Government Office Regions are the regions used by DCFS for reporting data. They do not correspond exactly with the regions used throughout for reporting the results of this survey: because Hertfordshire, Essex, Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire are placed in different regions, they do not show so clearly the differences between the East of England and the South East and between the East Midlands, Yorkshire & Humberside and the North West.

	Number of secondary schools	Number of secondary schools offering Latin	% offering Latin	Number of state secondary schools	Number of state secondary schools offering Latin	% offering Latin	Number of independent secondary schools	Number of independent secondary schools offering Latin	% offering Latin
<i>North East</i>	177	33	18.6%	156	20	12.8%	21	13	61.9%
<i>North West</i>	546	79	14.5%	473	40	8.5%	73	39	53.4%
<i>Yorkshire and Humberside</i>	361	58	17.4%	315	28	8.9%	46	30	65.2%
<i>West Midlands</i>	433	81	18.7%	374	49	13.1%	59	32	54.2%
<i>East Midlands</i>	342	43	12.6%	297	22	7.4%	45	21	46.7%
<i>East of England</i>	414	113	27.3%	338	67	19.8%	76	46	60.5%
<i>South West</i>	375	84	22.4%	299	34	11.4%	76	50	65.8%
<i>South East</i>	642	218	34.0%	475	104	21.9%	167	114	68.3%
<i>London</i>	532	168	31.6%	419	104	24.8%	113	64	56.6%

## Notes

1. Information has been released periodically, nearly all referring to GCSE entries. The following are summaries of the most relevant statistics released by government, beginning with the most recent.

a) Ofsted, quoted in Lister 2007, referring to 2003:

257 out of 3142 state secondary schools in England entered pupils for Latin GCSE (8.2%)

171 out of 2979 comprehensive schools in England entered pupils for Latin GCSE (5.7%)

86 out of 163 selective state secondary schools in England entered pupils for Latin GCSE (52.7%)

b) Mr David Miliband, Secretary of State for Education and Skills, House of Commons written answers 13th May 2004, referring to 2003:

84 state schools entered pupils for Latin A Level

c) Mr David Miliband, Secretary of State for Education and Skills, House of Commons written answers 17th December 2003:

Number of schools entering pupils for GCSE:

1995	814
1996	812
1997	771
1998	740
1999	728
2000	732
2001	707
2002	682
2003	700

Number of schools entering pupils for A Level/AS:

1995	429
1996	429
1997	425
1998	401
1999	369
2000	364
2001	416
2002	415
2003	416

d) Mrs Cheryl Gillan for the Secretary of State for Education and Employment, House of Commons written answers 11th March 1997, referring to 1994:

239 out of 2398 LEA Comprehensive schools entered pupils for Latin GCSE (10.0%)

45 out of 73 LEA Selective schools entered pupils for Latin GCSE (61.6%)

68 out of 481 GM Comprehensive schools entered pupils for Latin GCSE (14.1%)

57 out of 94 GM Selective schools entered pupils for Latin GCSE (60.6%)

Overall 409 out of 3046 state schools entered pupils (13.4%)

Overall 307 out of 2879 comprehensive schools entered pupils (10.6%)

Overall 102 out of 167 state selective schools entered pupils (61.1%)

e) Dr Brian Mawhinney, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, House of Commons written answers 27th February 1991, referring to 1990:

41 out of 240 state secondary schools in Northern Ireland entered pupils for GCSE Latin (17%)

If all 41 were grammar schools, they would be 65% of the 63 grammar schools that existed then

f) Angela Rumbold MP, Secretary of State for Education and Employment, House of Commons c. 1985-7, quoted in Tristram 2003:

"some form of Classics is taught in about 30% of comprehensive schools and about 50% of our grammar schools..."

It should be noted that 'some form of Classics' does not necessarily mean Latin. It is not known how these figures were arrived at - the figure for state selective schools is surprisingly low.

2. a) According to the 2006 Teacher Census conducted by the Scottish Executive:

In 2004 there were 36 teaching Classics as their main subject in Scottish state schools

In 2005 there were 37 teaching Classics as their main subject in Scottish state schools

In 2006 there were 26 teaching Classics as their main subject in Scottish state schools, all of whom were over 45, 13 of whom were men and 13 were women. There were another 36 teachers who taught Classics as an additional subject. These teachers were based in 24 schools, broken down into council areas as follows: 1 in Dundee City; 1 in East Lothian; 1 in Edinburgh city; 1 in Eilean Siar; 2 in Falkirk; 6 in Fife; 6 in Glasgow City; 1 in Highland; 1 in North Ayrshire; 1 in Perth and Kinross; 1 in Renfrewshire; 1 in Scottish Borders; 2 in South Lanarkshire; 1 in Stirling; 1 in West Dunbartonshire.

b) Lord James Douglas-Hamilton, Secretary of State for Scotland, House of Commons written answers 15 March 1993:

1. Past and estimated numbers successfully qualifying to teach classics from Scottish colleges of education:

1989-90: 4; 1990-91: 1; 1991-92: 4; 1992-93: 4.

2. In 1990-91, there were the following number of teachers teaching Latin ('Classics') as main subject in state schools in regions:

Borders	7 (0)	Central	18 (0)
Dumfries and Galloway	2 (1)	Fife	14 (2)
Grampian	8 (2)	Highland	6 (2)
Lothian	15 (5)	Strathclyde	94 (22)
Tayside	18 (3)	Orkney	1 (1)
Shetland	2 (0)	Western Isles	2 (0)
Total	187 (36 [sic])		
Total (Latin + Classics)	225		



3. In 1992-93, there were the following number of teachers teaching Latin ('Classics') as main subject in state schools in regions:

Borders	6 (0)	Central	15 (1)
Dumfries and Galloway	2 (1)	Fife	12 (3)
Grampian	7 (0)	Highland	6 (2)
Lothian	11 (4)	Strathclyde	70 (18)
Tayside	18 (3)	Orkney	1 (0)
Shetland	2 (0)	Western Isles	2 (0)
Total	149 [sic] (33 [sic])		
Total (Latin + Classics)	184		

3. Cheshire.

4. The following, beginning with the most recent, are known to CSCP:

a) Benn and Clyde 1997 from a survey conducted in 1994:

121 out of 1169 UK comprehensive schools surveyed offered Latin at KS4 (10.2%)

106 out of 1353 UK comprehensive schools surveyed (including some middle schools) offered Latin at KS3 (7.8%)

b) Benn and Simon 1972 from surveys conducted in 1968:

47% of 561 UK comprehensive schools surveyed entered pupils for O Level or O grade Latin

91% of 44 Scottish comprehensive schools surveyed entered pupils for O grade Latin

In England 185 out of 330 11-18 comprehensive schools surveyed entered pupils (56%)

3 out of 150 11-16 comprehensive schools surveyed entered pupils (2%)

24 out of 33 13-18 comprehensive schools surveyed entered pupils (73%)

13 out of 15 14-18 comprehensive schools surveyed entered pupils (87%)

23 out of 61 Roman Catholic comprehensive schools surveyed entered pupils (38%)

1 out of 12 Church of England comprehensive schools surveyed entered pupils (8%)

c) CSCP 1980:

Of a surveyed 247 schools using the Cambridge Latin Course

48% were comprehensive secondary schools

2% were sixth form colleges

1% were middle schools

22% were maintained grammar

7% were direct grant grammar

5% were independent preparatory

15% were independent secondary

d) LACT, quoted in Forrest 1996:

"in the region of 40% of London schools offer a Classical Studies foundation course"

5. Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Herefordshire, Northumberland and Cumbria are the local authorities with the lowest average urbanisation score in the National Statistics Rural and Urban Area Classification 2004.

6. School rolls are for the year 2005-2006. It should be noted that there are many different age ranges among independent secondary schools which offer Latin, and that this can have a significant effect on school roll.

7. There is some inconsistency as to whether schools class affiliated preparatory, junior and nursery schools as part of the same school; a more detailed investigation of this issue would require a more rigorous definition than schools' own judgements.

8. 'With sixth form' = taking pupils of seventeen and eighteen years of age; 'Without sixth form' = taking pupils no older than seventeen.

9. 'With preparatory department' = taking pupils younger than 10; 'Without preparatory department' = taking pupils from age 10 upwards.

10. For the purpose of comparison, it ought to be noted that grammar schools in Northern Ireland take on average a wider range of ability than in England and make up a larger proportion of state schools: grammar schools in English LEAs that have them make up on average 22.2% of secondary schools; in Northern Ireland they make up on average 31.4% of secondaries, and in Belfast 43.2%.

11. 820 623 pupils attend secondary schools offering Latin, including pupils in preparatory departments of independent schools and grammar schools in Northern Ireland, out of a total of 3 818 560 pupils attending secondary schools, including pupils attending the preparatory departments of independent schools and grammar schools in Northern Ireland.

12. 257 in 2003 (Lister 2007).

13. Twelve, 15.4%, of the new schools are in rural or semi-rural locations; eleven, 14.1%, are Roman Catholic schools; their average roll is 1245. The figure of eleven language colleges, 14.1%, is however well below that for the state secondaries offering Latin at the time of the survey.

## Bibliography

Benn, Caroline and Chitty, Clyde *Thirty Years On: Is Comprehensive Education Alive and Well or Struggling to Survive?* London, Fulton 1997

Benn, Caroline and Simon, Brian *Half Way There: A Report on the British Comprehensive School Reform* Second edition Harmondsworth, Penguin 1972

DES *Classics in Independent Schools: a Survey by HMI* London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office 1984

Forrest, Martin *Modernising the Classics: A Study in Curriculum Development* Exeter, Exeter University Press 1996

Lister, Bob *Changing Classics in Schools* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press 2007

Story, Pat 'The Evaluation of the Course' in *Cambridge Latin Course Supplementary Handbook* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press 1980