An Investigation of Educational Outcomes by Ethnicity and Religion

A Report for the National Equality Panel

August 2009

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report explores relationships between religion, ethnicity and educational attainment for young people in England. The relationship between educational attainment and ethnicity has been explored in previous research, but the possible independent effect of religion has so far not been documented. The report shows, however, that religion and ethnicity are broadly correlated; distinct differences between religious groups within ethnic groups are difficult to distinguish.
- 1.2 This study is possible through using survey data from the Longitudinal Survey of Young People in England (LSYPE). This data source has information on ethnicity and religion, among many other variables, for a representative sample of pupils in England. The LSYPE has been matched to the pupils' exam results from the National Pupil Database (NPD). This allows us to compare attainment in exams across religious and ethnic groups. We also split our analysis by gender. We present all results in tables, and also provide a brief commentary.
- 1.3 The NPD contains information on educational attainment for the pupils at all Keystage (KS) levels¹. For the pupils in the LSYPE sample, exams were taken at age 10/11 (KS2), age 13/14 (KS3), and age 15/16 (KS4; GCSE). We look at attainment at each level separately, and also calculate the progress that pupils make; a 'value added' measure of attainment from KS2 to KS4. The tables show that there are some differences in the level of attainment between different groups.
- 1.4 In most cases, however, there is insufficient variation in religious affiliation within ethnic groups to explore the independent impact of religion. For example, Table 3a shows that 99.16% of female Pakistani students and 97.29% of female Bangladeshi students report that they are Muslim.
- 1.5 There are some cases in which we can make tentative suggestions, however. Tables 3a and 3b show that there is some variation in religion between White students (non-religious and Christian), Indian students (Hindu, Muslim and Sikh) and Black African students (Christian and Muslim). We use multiple regression analysis to explore whether differences in attainment for these religious and ethnic groups are due to correlations with other family characteristics, such as their parents' level of education. We show tables of coefficients from this multiple regression analysis, alongside a brief commentary. As previously mentioned, note that this analysis is not feasible for all ethnic groups, as in most cases the majority of members of the ethnic group are from one religion only.
- 1.6 Results are presented for all religious, ethnic and gender groups with at least 50 observations. This restriction is imposed so that inferences are not based on a small and possibly unrepresentative sample of students.

¹ The National Curriculum in England is split into five Keystages; Foundation Stage for ages 3-5, Keystage 1 for ages 5-7, Keystage 2 for ages 7-11, Keystage 3 for ages 11-14 and Keystage 4 for ages 14-16, which culminates in GCSE exams. Students work towards their final assessment for the Keystage level in the years preceding the assessment.

2 Data and methods

- 2.1 The Longitudinal Study of Young People in England (LSYPE) is a large-scale panel study of young people, which began in 2004 when its sample of young people were aged between 13 and 14. The sample was selected using stratified random sampling, with sample boosts for deprivation factors and for ethnicity. The LSYPE is designed to provide detailed information on young people, their aspirations, and their transition into adulthood and work. The survey contains relevant information for this report, including the young person's self-reported ethnicity and religion. Information on the parents is also available, for example their employment and socio-economic classification, which we use as control variables in some analyses.
- 2.2 There have been two subsequent waves of the survey since 2004. Wave 3 took place in 2006 when the young people were aged 15/16. We only include young people who participate in all waves of the survey; our final sample is 11,764 young people.
- 2.3 Our main variables of interest are the young person's self-reported ethnicity and religion. We are also interesting in confounding variables that may explain differences in educational attainment. These variables come from the parental respondent sections. Points 2.3.1-2.3.6 below detail the variables more closely.
- 2.3.1 The religion variable comes from wave 3 of the survey and is self-reported. The question is phrased 'What, if any, is your religion?' The young person may choose from the list of options: None, Christian, Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh, Another religion, Don't know, Don't want to answer. There are no further questions for those that give 'None', although those that answer 'Christian' are asked for their denomination.
- 2.3.2 The ethnicity variable comes from both from the young person and parents. Ethnicity is self-reported in wave 1 of the survey, but not in subsequent waves. This variable is coded as follows: White (combination of White British and White Irish from LSYPE raw data), Black Caribbean, Black African, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Mixed White and Black Caribbean, Mixed White and Black African, Mixed White and Asian, Mixed Other, Other (combination of White Other, Asian Other, Black Other, Chinese, and Other from LSYPE raw data). The ethnicity of the young person is also designated by the main respondent in wave 1. In 91.24% of cases self-reported and designated ethnicity are consistent. We omit cases of missing or inconsistent ethnicity, except when both natural parents were respondents to the individual parent section of the survey and both reported the same ethnicity. In these cases we report the young person's ethnicity as that of his/her parents. We lose 628 observations in this procedure.
- 2.3.3 Gender and month of birth of the young person are taken from wave 1 of the survey.
- 2.3.4 Whether the pupil has English as an additional language is taken from wave 3 of the survey.

- 2.3.5 Parental variables are as follows: main respondent's highest level of education, work status, national statistics socio-economic classification, and IDACI² measure for the neighbourhood of residence.
- 2.3.6 Educational attainment is taken from the National Pupil Database (NPD), which has been matched into the LSYPE. From the NPD we also have a measure of poverty (Free School Meals (FSM) eligibility) and an indicator for Special Educational Needs (SEN). The educational attainment variables we use in this report, as well as their means and standard deviations are presented in the table below. It is useful to have these means and standard deviations in mind when comparing differences between groups in educational attainment.

Educational attainment variable	Mean	Standard Deviation
KS2 average points score	27.15	4.02
KS2 level	3.61	0.70
KS3 average points score	34.12	6.59
KS3 level	4.77	1.13
GCSE and equivalent capped points score ³	306.83	98.51
Number of GCSE grades at A*-C	6.13	4.24
Number of GCSE grades at A*-G	9.39	2.70
Binary Indicator: achieve 5 GCSE grades at A*-C	0.62	0.49
Binary Indicator: achieve 5 GCSE grades at A*-C,	0.49	0.50
including English and mathematics		

- 2.4 To re-iterate point 1.4, within most ethnic groups there is insufficient variation in religious affiliation to explore the causal impact of religion. Tables 2a and 2b give the number in each cell, split by gender. Tables 3a and 3b give the percentage of each ethnic group with that religious group. We do not report findings for cells with less than 50 observations, as inferences may not be reliable. We compare differences in attainment within ethnicity in the following cases only: White students (non-religious and Christian), Indian students (Hindu, Muslim and Sikh) and Black African students (Christian and Muslim).
- 2.5 Value added is a measure of the progress students make between different stages of education. We calculate the measure of value added for pupils in LSYPE according the method used by the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF), for progress made from KS2 to KS4. The methodology compares an individual student's progress with the progress made by other students with the same or similar prior attainment at KS2. For each pupil, attainment at KS4 (measured by capped point score in GCSE and equivalent qualifications) is compared with the median attainment of students on the same measure who were in the same attainment band at KS2. This was calculated using the NPD for 2004 and 2006. A value added score of zero means that the pupil has the same level of attainment as the median student of the same ability at KS2.

² The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) shows the percentage of children in each Super Output Area (SOA) that live in families that are income deprived.

³ For details of the points allocated to GCSE and equivalent qualifications, see Appendix Table 1. A GCSE at grade A is 52 points for example. The best 8 GCSEs or equivalent are used to calculate the measure.

List of tables

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	each religion, females only
3b	Percentage of each ethnic group that identify themselves as being of
	each religion, males only
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A1	Points allocated to qualifications used in the capped GCSE points
_	score

Results

3.1 Note: Cells highlighted in bold font in the tables contain at least 50 observations. Those in a grey shade contain less than 50 observations. These calculations may not be reliable, and are not referred to in this commentary.

3.2 Educational Outcomes by Religion and Gender

Key Stage 2:

- 3.2.1 Tables 4a and 4b show that at KS2, female Hindu pupils have the highest attainment on average. Muslim males have the lowest on average, and Muslim females are the lowest attaining female group.
- 3.2.2 The difference between the highest and lowest attainment is just over $\frac{1}{2}$ a standard deviation.
- 3.2.3 Christian males and females perform roughly a 1/11 standard deviation better than those with no religion.
- 3.2.4 Hindu females perform roughly a 1/5 standard deviation better than those with no religion at KS2, although Hindu males have exactly the same performance on average.
- 3.2.5 Muslim males and females perform roughly 2/5 standard deviations lower than their non-religious counterparts.

Key Stage 3:

- 3.2.6 Tables 5a and 5b show that at KS3, male and female Hindu pupils have the highest attainment on average. Muslim male and female pupils have the lowest attainment.
- 3.2.7 The difference between the highest and lowest attainment is around 7/10 standard deviation at KS3. This is a larger difference than the gap at KS2.
- 3.2.8 Again, Christian and Hindu males and females perform better than their non-religious counterparts.
- 3.2.9 Christian males and females perform equally well relative to non-religious students, around 1/15 standard deviation better.
- 3.2.10 Hindu females perform around 1/3 standard deviation better than non-religious females. Hindu males perform slightly less above non-religious males, at around 1/5 standard deviation.
- 3.2.11 Muslim males and females perform worse than non-religious students, by just under 1/2 standard deviation in each case.
- 3.2.12 Sikh pupils are broadly comparable to non-religious students at KS3, for both females and males.

Key Stage 4:

3.2.13 Tables 6a-6e show that in all measures of GCSE attainment, Hindu males and females perform most highly on average. Hindu female pupils achieve almost 2 GSCE grades at A*-C more than female Christians, and over 2 GSCE grades at A*-C more than female Muslims. The average capped GCSE points score is highest for Hindu females. The

difference between Hindu females and non-religious females is equivalent to roughly one GCSE grade at A^* or two GCSE grades at grade E^4 .

- 3.2.14 While Muslim males attain the fewest GCSE grades at A*-C, Muslim females perform better. Muslim females perform 1/9 standard deviation better than non-religious females, but still have lower attainment on this measure compared to Christian, Hindu and Sikh females.
- 3.2.15 83% of female Hindu pupils achieve 5 GCSE grades at A*-C, compared to 69% of Christian females. This difference is around 1/3 standard deviation, slightly more than the difference between Hindu males and females, but roughly equivalent to the difference between Muslim males and females.
- 3.2.16 Patterns across measures of attainment at GCSE are broadly consistent.
- 3.2.17 Differences between religious groups are broadly similar to the differences between males and females within religious groups.

3.3 Educational Outcomes by Religion, Gender and ethnicity

3.3.1 Note that the number of observations in most cells is small when we look at differences by religion and ethnicity. As above, we comment only on differences between cells in which there are at least 50 observations. These are highlighted in bold in the tables.

Key Stage 2:

- 3.3.2 Tables 7a-7d show that Christian females and males perform better on average than their non-religious counterparts. Focusing on tables 7c-7d, we see that this difference is small; around 0.1 of a KS2 level, or 1/7 standard deviation.
- 3.3.3 Of pupils that report they are Christian, White males and females have the highest attainment, followed by Black African pupils. Again, these are small differences. Mixed White and Black Caribbean females have a performance roughly equivalent to Black African pupils. We do not have enough Mixed White and Black Caribbean male students in the sample to compare this group.
- 3.3.4 Indian pupils, both male and female, that report Hindu religion have the highest attainment at KS2, followed by Sikh and then Muslim Indian students. The difference between Hindu and Muslim Indian females is around ¹/₄ standard deviation, and 1/10 standard deviation for males.
- 3.3.5 In comparison with other Muslim groups, Indian Muslims perform relatively highly at KS2, however. The performance of male Muslim Indian pupils is higher on average than Muslim Pakistani and Bangladeshi pupils. The performance of female Muslim Indian pupils is higher on average than Muslim Pakistani pupils and roughly equal to Muslim Bangladeshi pupils.

Key Stage 3:

3.3.6 Tables 8a-8d show that Christian females and males perform better on average than their non-religious counterparts. This difference is small; for females the difference is

⁴ See Appendix Table 1 for the list of qualifications and their 'scores'.

- 3.3.7 As with performance at KS2, White Christian students have higher attainment at KS3 on average than Christian Black African and Black Caribbean students. At KS3, tables 8a-8d show that Christian Black African pupils have the next highest attainment, followed by Black Caribbean for both male and female pupils. Mixed White and Black Caribbean females have a performance slightly higher than Black African pupils.
- 3.3.8 As with performance at KS2, Indian pupils, both male and female, that report Hindu religion have the highest attainment at KS3, followed by Sikh and then Muslim Indian students. At KS3 this difference has increased; the difference between Hindu and Muslim Indian females is around ¹/₂ a standard deviation, and around 1/3 standard deviation for males.
- 3.3.9 In comparison with other Muslim groups, Indian Muslims perform relatively highly at KS3, however. This is consistent with performance at KS2. Male Muslim Indian pupils attain 2/5 standard deviation higher than both Pakistani and Bangladeshi Muslim males. Female Muslim Indian students perform only 1/10 standard deviation higher than Muslim Bangladeshi females, but ¹/₄ standard deviation higher than Muslim Pakistani females.

Key Stage 4:

- 3.3.10 Tables 9a and 9b present GCSE capped points scores for males and females. As seen at KS2 and KS3, Christian pupils perform better than their non-religious counterparts. By this measure, the difference is 1/5 standard deviation for females, and 1/3 standard deviation for males. These differences are equivalent to about one GCSE at grade F and grade E respectively.
- 3.3.11 White Christian male pupils have the highest attainment relative to other Christian groups, followed by Black African and then Black Caribbean pupils. Black African female pupils have the highest attainment at KS4, however, relative to other Christian groups. This is different to the relative performance at KS2 and KS3. Although small (equivalent to 1/3 of a GCSE at grade F), this is a marked improvement relative to other groups. Mixed White and Black Caribbean females that are Christian have the lowest attainment at KS4. This is in contrast to performance at KS2 and KS3, when attainment was roughly similar to that of Black African females.
- 3.3.12 Following the trend at KS2 and KS3, Indian pupils, both male and female, that report their religion as Hindu have the highest attainment at KS4, followed by Sikh and then Muslim Indian students. This difference between Hindu and Muslim Indian students at KS4 has decreased from KS3, but remains above the difference at KS2. The difference between Hindu and Muslim Indian females is around 2/5 a standard deviation, and around 1/4 standard deviation for males; one GCSE at grade C and one GCSE at grade F respectively.
- 3.3.13 At KS4, the performance of Indian Muslim pupils remains relatively high compared with other Muslim groups. The difference between Indian Muslim and Pakistani and Bangladeshi Muslim males remains at around 2/5 standard deviation. Concentrating on the female Muslim students however, we find that Bangladeshi Muslim females have the highest attainment at KS4, slightly surpassing Indian Muslim female students.
- 3.3.14 Tables 9b-9j present the results for different indicators at KS4. All measure show a similar story to that described in 9a and 9b. Some interesting differences are present, however.

- 3.3.14.1 Despite higher capped GCSE points scores than other Muslim groups, Bangladeshi females have slightly fewer GCSE/GNVQ qualifications at grades A*-C, grades A*-G, and roughly similar proportion attaining 5 GCSE/GNVQ grades at grades A*-C than Indian Muslim females. These differences are very small, however.
- 3.3.14.2 The relative performance of male Pakistani and Bangladeshi Muslim students varies depending on the KS4 outcome measure used. Again, however, these differences are small.
- 3.3.14.3 Black Caribbean Christian females achieve slightly more GCSE/GNVQ grades at A*-G than other Christian groups, but not more at grades A*-C. These differences are small, but perhaps represent differences in the quality of educational qualifications.

3.4 Measuring Pupils' Progress: Value Added

3.4.1 Focusing on attainment at KS2, KS3 and KS4 has yielded some insights into the relative progress made by some ethnic and religious groups. Using the value added measure detailed in point 2.5 does this more concretely, however. A positive value added score means that the group has performed better than other students with a similar performance at KS2. Alternatively, a negative value added score implies that the group has made less progress from KS2 to KS4 than others with a similar level of attainment at KS2.

Value added by religion and gender

- 3.4.2 Table 10 shows that males that are not religious perform worse at KS4 than others that have a similar level of achievement at KS2. That is, given their achievement at KS2, they perform worse than the median pupil.
- 3.4.3 Non-religious females have a slightly positive value added score, roughly equivalent to the score for Christian male students.
- 3.4.4 Hindu, Muslim and Sikh male and female students have large positive value added scores. In all cases, females make more progress from KS2 to KS4 than males.

Value added by religion, gender and ethnicity

- 3.4.5 Tables 11a and 11b show that non-religious White pupils make less progress than Christian White pupils from KS2 to KS4. This is true for both males and females. White males who are not religious have a negative value added score, implying that their performance is worse than those with similar attainment at KS2.
- 3.4.6 Black African Christian female students have the highest value added score compared with other Christian female groups. This is expected, given their improved performance from KS2 and KS4, as analysed in points 3.3.3 and 3.3.11.
- 3.4.7 Black Caribbean Christian males have a slightly negative value added score, while for White Christian males it is slightly positive. Black African males have a large positive value added score, equivalent to an improvement of around one GCSE at grade D.
- 3.4.8 Value added scores for Indian students, both male and female and of all religious groups are positive.

3.4.9 The value added score for Bangladeshi female Muslims is the most positive compared with other Muslim groups, while Indian Muslim males make the most progress from KS2 to KS4.

3.5 Are differences in attainment by religion significant?

- 3.5.1 Most ethnic groups are primarily split into one or two religious groups. For example, 99.16% of female Pakistani students and 97.29% female Bangladeshi students are Muslim. This makes comparing the attainment of religious groups within some ethnic groups impossible.
- 3.5.2 It is feasible to compare attainment within some ethnic groups, however. These are White students (evenly split between non-religious and Christian), Black African students (roughly 75% Christian and 22% Muslim), and Indian students (roughly 40% Hindu, 20% Muslim and 40% Sikh).
- 3.5.3 We use multiple regression analysis to explore whether differences in attainment for these religious and ethnic groups are due to correlations with other family characteristics, such as parents' education.
- 3.5.4 Multiple regression analysis is run at each Key Stage to see whether religion has different effects at each level. In Tables 12-14, the dependent variable at KS2 is in terms of the key stage level (as opposed to points), so coefficients are in terms of key stage levels. The same is true for KS3. The dependent variable at KS4 is whether the pupil achieved 5 or more GCSE grades at A*-C. This has a different interpretation as it is a binary variable. The coefficients are the impact of the variable on the probability of achieving 5 or more GCSE grades at A*-C.
- 3.5.5 Table 12 shows that for Black African students, being a Muslim compared to a Christian has a significant negative impact on KS2 level attained. Being a Muslim Black African student compared to a Christian Black African student decreases the KS2 level attained by 0.347. This effect is present once controlling for all variables that are shown in the table; gender, month-of-birth, free-school-meals status, the main parent's level of education and work status, occupational class and neighbourhood. It may be correlated with other variables such as income, however, which are not fully available in the LSYPE data. Although not significant, there is also a negative effect of being a Muslim as opposed to a Christian at KS3. At GCSE level, the t statistic for the Muslim coefficient is very low, which suggests no impact of religion at this level.
- 3.5.6 Table 13 shows that for Indian students, being a Muslim or Sikh as opposed to Hindu is associated with lower attainment at all levels, although the effects are not significant. This implies that although we saw large differences in attainment in Tables 7a-9j, these differences are accounted for by parent and pupil characteristics such as socio-economic status.
- 3.5.7 Table 14 shows that there is a significant and positive effect of being Christian as opposed to not religious for White students. Note that the sample size is much larger for White students than for Black African and Indian students. We are therefore not surprised that many coefficients are significant in the regression for White students and not for Black African and Indian students.

- 3.5.7.1 The positive effect for Christian compared with non-religious students is present at all Key Stage levels, but is small in magnitude.
- 3.5.7.2 At KS2, reporting Christian faith as opposed to non religious implies an increase in KS2 level of 0.0425. This effect is statistically significant but is qualitatively small.
- 3.5.7.3 At KS3, reporting Christian faith as opposed to non religious implies an increase in KS3 level of 0.0670. Again, this effect is statistically significant but is qualitatively small.
- 3.5.7.4 At KS4, the probability of a White Christian student gaining 5 A*-C grades is 6.64 percentage points higher than a White non-religious student. This effect is statistically significant and is qualitatively larger. The effect remains controlling for main parent's education level and work status, whether the pupil has free school meals, and the pupil's gender and month of birth.
- 3.5.7.5 The difference between Christian and non-religious white students is of a similar magnitude to the difference between males and females (8 percentage points).
- 3.5.7.6 The difference between Christian and non-religious white students is much less than the difference between those with highly educated parents and those with no qualifications (49 percentage points) and between those with and without free school meals (22 percentage points).
- 3.5.7.7 In summary, there is a significant difference between Christian and nonreligious White students at KS4, which is comparable to the difference between male and female students, but is much smaller than family background characteristics.

Table 1:Number in each cell

Male and Female

				Religion	1				
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	Total
White	3,786	3,943	23	8	44	23	11	133	7,971
Black Caribbean	32	267	0	1	0	1	1	7	309
Black African	4	249	1	1	1	85	1	1	343
Indian	8	16	0	300	2	135	286	11	758
Pakistani	4	4	0	1	0	709	2	1	721
Bangladeshi	1	1	1	0	3	544	1	4	555
Mixed: W & BC	102	107	2	2	1	11	1	8	234
Mixed: W & BA	24	34	0	5	0	20	6	0	89
Mixed: W & Asian	29	26	0	2	0	10	3	4	74
Mixed: Other	27	26	2	0	0	7	2	0	64
Other	27	35	12	13	0	50	3	3	143
Total	4,044	4,708	41	333	51	1,595	317	172	11,261

	Deficient								
				Religion	n				
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	Total
White	1,748	2,009	9	1	31	9	3	71	3,881
Black Caribbean	17	146	0	1	0	0	1	5	170
Black African	2	129	1	0	0	38	1	1	172
Indian	5	7	0	149	0	63	133	3	360
Pakistani	2	0	0	1	0	359	0	0	362
Bangladeshi	1	0	1	0	1	301	1	4	309
Mixed: W & BC	50	62	2	1	1	6	1	6	129
Mixed: W & BA	7	19	0	3	0	10	4	0	43
Mixed: W & Asian	16	10	0	1	0	5	2	3	37
Mixed: Other	14	15	0	0	0	2	1	0	32
Other	12	14	7	11	0	25	2	2	73
Total	1,874	2,411	20	168	33	818	149	95	5,568

Table 2a: Female number in each cell

Table 2b:Male number in each cell

				Religior	1				
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	Total
White	2,038	1,934	14	7	13	14	8	62	4,090
Black Caribbean	15	121	0	0	0	1	0	2	139
Black African	2	120	0	1	1	47	0	0	171
Indian	3	9	0	151	2	72	153	8	398
Pakistani	2	4	0	0	0	350	2	1	359
Bangladeshi	0	1	0	0	2	243	0	0	246
Mixed: W & BC	52	45	0	1	0	5	0	2	105
Mixed: W & BA	17	15	0	2	0	10	2	0	46
Mixed: W & Asian	13	16	0	1	0	5	1	1	37
Mixed: Other	13	11	2	0	0	5	1	0	32
Other	15	21	5	2	0	25	1	1	70
Total	2,170	2,297	21	165	18	777	168	77	5,693

Percentage of each ethnic group that identify themselves as being of each religion

				Religion	1				
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	Total
White	45.36	51.45	0.23	0.03	0.79	0.23	0.08	1.84	100
Black Caribbean	10.38	85.42	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.63	2.90	100
Black African	1.11	74.82	0.54	0.00	0.00	22.45	0.55	0.53	100
Indian	1.37	1.94	0.00	41.26	0.00	17.43	37.17	0.83	100
Pakistani	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	99.16	0.00	0.00	100
Bangladeshi	0.44	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.32	97.29	0.32	1.32	100
Mixed: W & BC	38.72	48.41	1.47	0.70	0.75	4.48	0.73	4.74	100
Mixed: W & BA	16.08	44.04	0.00	7.29	0.00	23.18	0.41	0.00	100
Mixed: W & Asian	43.15	27.26	0.00	2.74	0.00	13.15	5.48	8.22	100
Mixed: Other	43.80	46.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.07	3.18	0.00	100
Other	16.05	19.01	9.80	14.83	0.00	34.79	2.78	2.74	100

Table 3a:Female

Note: weighted using sample weights and non-response weight from wave 2 to wave 3

Table 3b: Male

				Religion	1				
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	Total
White	50.17	46.92	0.34	0.17	0.31	0.35	0.19	1.54	100
Black Caribbean	10.84	86.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	1.56	100
Black African	1.25	70.40	0.00	0.61	0.56	27.17	0.00	0.00	100
Indian	0.85	2.24	0.00	37.91	0.52	17.94	38.57	1.97	100
Pakistani	0.55	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	97.46	0.64	0.27	100
Bangladeshi	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.79	98.66	0.00	0.00	100
Mixed: W & BC	48.89	43.51	0.00	1.01	0.00	4.75	0.00	1.85	100
Mixed: W & BA	37.30	32.88	0.00	4.08	0.00	21.16	4.59	0.00	100
Mixed: W & Asian	34.54	43.38	0.00	2.61	0.00	13.92	2.95	2.60	100
Mixed: Other	40.24	34.36	6.28	0.00	0.00	15.89	3.23	0.00	100
Other	20.90	31.04	7.20	2.80	0.00	35.17	1.44	1.45	100

Note: weighted using sample weights and non-response weight from wave 2 to wave 3

Educational Outcomes: Religion and gender only

Table 4a: K	S2: Point	scores
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	Religion								
	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	
Female	27.37	27.62	27.13	28.07	28.25	25.68	26.68	27.00	
Male	27.16	27.44	27.12	27.12	29.53	25.32	26.69	27.45	

Note: weighted using sample weights and non-response weight from wave 2 to wave 3

Table 4b: KS2: Points converted to levels

	Religion									
	None	None Christian Buddhist Hindu Jewish Muslim Sikh Ot								
Female	3.63	3.69	3.53	3.76	3.71	3.37	3.57	3.60		
Male	3.60	3.60 3.66 3.62 3.60 4.00 3.31 3.53								

Note: weighted using sample weights and non-response weight from wave 2 to wave 3

Table 5a: KS3: Point scores

		Religion							
	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	
Female	34.48	34.97	34.78	36.61	37.20	31.84	34.21	33.93	
Male	33.96	34.40	33.33	35.41	36.33	30.94	33.97	34.06	

Note: weighted using sample weights and non-response weight from wave 2 to wave 3

Table 5b: KS3: Points converted to levels

		Religion								
	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other		
Female	4.83	4.90	4.77	5.19	5.19	4.41	4.77	4.71		
Male	4.74	4.82	4.66	4.93	5.07	4.22	4.73	4.81		

Note: weighted using sample weights and non-response weight from wave 2 to wave 3

Table 6a: KS4: GCSE capped points score

		Religion								
	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other		
Female	305.38	324.85	316.87	361.88	368.89	313.48	337.70	303.84		
Male	280.35	304.02	291.71	334.48	346.85	283.05	314.95	283.69		

Note: weighted using sample weights and non-response weight from wave 2 to wave 3

Table 6b: KS4: Total number of GCSE/GNVQ qualifications at grades A*-C

		Religion								
	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other		
Female	6.01	6.81	6.63	8.64	8.43	6.48	7.52	6.21		
Male	5.19	5.98	5.77	7.39	7.33	5.05	6.37	5.45		

Note: weighted using sample weights and non-response weight from wave 2 to wave 3

Table 6c: KS4: Total number of GCSE/GNVQ qualifications at grades A*-G

		Religion							
	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	
Female	9.30	9.71	9.06	10.40	9.84	9.83	10.24	9.25	
Male	8.77	9.30	8.45	10.25	9.96	9.16	9.94	9.06	

Note: weighted using sample weights and non-response weight from wave 2 to wave 3

Table 6d: KS4: Proportion achieving 5 or more GCSE/GNVQ qualifications at grades A*-C

		Religion								
	None	one Christian Buddhist Hindu Jewish Muslim Sikh Oth								
Female	0.60	0.69	0.78	0.83	0.84	0.66	0.75	0.66		
Male	0.52	0.60	0.64	0.76	0.68	0.50	0.62	0.53		

Note: weighted using sample weights and non-response weight from wave 2 to wave 3

Table 6e:KS4: Proportion achieving 5 or more GCSE/GNVQ qualifications at grades A*-C, including English and
maths

		Religion								
	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other		
Female	0.48	0.56	0.50	0.74	0.72	0.45	0.59	0.44		
Male	0.41	0.49	0.44	0.63	0.62	0.36	0.54	0.45		

Note: weighted using sample weights and non-response weight from wave 2 to wave 3

Educational Outcomes: by religion, gender and ethnicity

KS2: Point scores

Table 7a:Female

				Religior	1			
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
White	27.37	27.78	28.18	28.00	28.44	26.72	25.88	26.94
Black Caribbean	25.27	26.55		26.00				30.19
Black African	25.00	26.57		-		23.59		27.00
Indian	31.99	28.38		28.05		26.18	26.80	29.01
Pakistani	27.37			22.00		25.37		
Bangladeshi			26.00	-	21.00	26.11	28.00	21.18
Mixed: W & BC	26.32	26.81	27.56	25.00	30.00	25.52	29.00	23.90
Mixed: W & BA	25.80	27.37		29.99		27.04	23.99	
Mixed: W & Asian	29.80	30.13		-		26.21	25.47	29.64
Mixed: Other	29.16	27.37				29.86	25.00	
Other	1.05	28.17	26.16	28.89		25.29	23.00	32.48

Table 7b: Male

				Religior	ı			
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
White	27.12	27.66	27.58	26.47	29.64	26.69	28.43	27.38
Black Caribbean	25.43	25.33		-		31.00	-	23.55
Black African	26.86	26.78		17.00		24.57	-	-
Indian	29.75	28.36		27.24	26.53	26.37	26.76	28.87
Pakistani	16.46	25.14		-		24.88	19.14	26.00
Bangladeshi				-	32.01	25.48	-	-
Mixed: W & BC	27.38	26.27		22.00		25.31	-	26.50
Mixed: W & BA	27.40	24.91		27.00		26.56	24.72	-
Mixed: W & Asian	30.86	27.73		28.00		24.70	26.00	33.00
Mixed: Other	28.90	28.74	25.02			26.89	28.00	
Other	29.28	26.88	26.70	31.00		26.45	26.00	

KS2: Points converted to levels

				Religion	1			
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
White	3.63	3.71	3.72	4.00	3.73	3.50	3.36	3.61
Black Caribbean	3.19	3.50		3.00			-	3.80
Black African	3.00	3.55		-		3.00	-	4.00
Indian	4.49	3.85		3.76		3.43	3.59	4.00
Pakistani	2.98			3.00		3.31	-	
Bangladeshi			3.00		3.00	3.47	4.00	2.64
Mixed: W & BC	3.43	3.54	3.51	3.00	4.00	3.19	4.00	3.01
Mixed: W & BA	3.27	3.56		3.97		3.60	3.26	
Mixed: W & Asian	4.11	4.10		-		3.60	3.49	4.00
Mixed: Other	3.93	3.69				3.97	3.00	
Other	4.11	3.68	3.42	3.90		3.34	3.00	4.49

Table 7c: Female

Table 7d: Male

				Religior	1			
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
White	3.59	3.69	3.68	3.59	4.00	3.50	3.71	3.71
Black Caribbean	3.39	3.36				4.00		3.00
Black African	3.43	3.53		2.00		3.15	-	
Indian	4.19	3.75		3.61	3.51	3.49	3.54	3.63
Pakistani	2.00	3.31				3.25	2.46	3.00
Bangladeshi					4.50	3.34	-	
Mixed: W & BC	3.62	3.46		3.00		3.46	-	3.50
Mixed: W & BA	3.57	3.42		4.00		3.45	3.46	
Mixed: W & Asian	4.32	3.75		4.00		3.22	3.00	5.00
Mixed: Other	3.81	3.71	3.50	4.00		3.56	4.00	
Other	3.82	3.57	3.46	4.00		3.48	3.00	

KS3: Point scores

Table 8a:Female

				Religior	1			
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
White	34.48	35.30	35.20	38.00	37.61	33.53	31.01	34.01
Black Caribbean	29.09	32.74		26.00			26.00	36.79
Black African	35.04	33.27	25.00	-		28.51	34.00	36.00
Indian	43.98	36.21		36.54		32.95	34.79	37.34
Pakistani	30.29			25.00		31.52		
Bangladeshi	17.00		32.00		25.00	32.32	31.00	26.03
Mixed: W & BC	32.67	33.39	35.56	35.00	38.00	28.37	35.00	29.82
Mixed: W & BA	34.48	33.74		39.23		34.27	28.42	
Mixed: W & Asian	38.88	39.17		29.00		32.62	30.53	37.02
Mixed: Other	37.88	35.86		-		40.32	25.00	
Other	40.58	37.64	35.94	39.79		32.12	27.53	41.99

Table 8b:Male

				Religior	1			
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
White	33.90	34.91	34.35	31.31	37.74	34.04	35.27	34.04
Black Caribbean	29.98	30.34				37.00		27.07
Black African	36.14	32.02		25.00	22.00	28.66		
Indian	37.48	38.48		35.85	35.49	33.09	34.13	35.22
Pakistani	21.97	35.18				30.64	23.44	31.00
Bangladeshi		17.00			40.01	30.47		
Mixed: W & BC	34.40	31.93		25.00		31.64		34.52
Mixed: W & BA	35.27	33.25		35.00		32.32	32.65	
Mixed: W & Asian	39.72	37.54		33.00		33.63	29.00	45.00
Mixed: Other	36.39	37.70	30.01			35.37	35.00	
Other	37.04	31.70	32.30	30.44		34.13	33.00	

KS3: Points converted to levels

				Religion	<u>่</u> า			
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
White	4.83	4.95	4.72	5.00	5.28	4.66	4.38	4.72
Black Caribbean	3.90	4.51		3.00			3.00	4.96
Black African	5.01	4.64	3.00			3.92	5.00	5.00
Indian	6.25	5.27		5.18		4.63	4.87	5.33
Pakistani	3.97			3.00		4.34		
Bangladeshi	2.00		4.00		3.00	4.50	4.00	3.47
Mixed: W & BC	4.56	4.62	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	4.17
Mixed: W & BA	4.84	4.83		5.97		4.60	3.94	
Mixed: W & Asian	5.59	5.70		4.00		4.40	4.51	5.27
Mixed: Other	5.34	5.11				5.97	3.00	
Other	5.76	5.13	5.10	5.63		4.42	3.51	6.00

Table 8c:Female

Table 8d:Male

				Religior	1			
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
White	4.73	4.90	4.82	4.16	5.29	4.85	4.86	4.80
Black Caribbean	4.04	4.12		-		5.00	-	3.45
Black African	5.43	4.42		3.00	3.00	3.87	-	
Indian	5.48	5.43		5.01	5.00	4.64	4.76	5.12
Pakistani	3.00	4.94		-		4.15	2.92	4.00
Bangladeshi		2.00		-	5.50	4.15	-	
Mixed: W & BC	4.77	4.41		3.00		4.30		4.50
Mixed: W & BA	4.95	4.80		5.00		4.41	4.46	
Mixed: W & Asian	5.73	5.35		5.00		4.60	4.00	7.00
Mixed: Other	5.15	5.52	4.00			4.75	5.00	
Other	5.22	4.38	4.54	3.99		4.78	5.00	

KS4: GSCE capped points score

				Religion	ı			
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
White	304.87	325.55	296.68	410.00	378.47	327.88	132.91	299.51
Black Caribbean	239.00	314.48		287.00			209.00	367.67
Black African	366.83	331.98	158.00			278.77	368.00	326.00
Indian	424.71	344.28		360.44		322.81	347.92	393.10
Pakistani	247.52			260.00		306.03		
Bangladeshi	224.00		338.00		68.00	323.34	332.00	165.48
Mixed: W & BC	287.23	289.19	307.85	350.00	386.00	265.61	308.00	272.93
Mixed: W & BA	273.54	337.98		366.10		335.52	258.21	
Mixed: W & Asian	377.57	370.49		308.00		290.78	329.03	356.28
Mixed: Other	344.79	344.10				395.00	239.00	
Other	407.77	359.03	358.65	399.14		335.67	295.75	442.80

Table 9a: Female

Table 9b:Male

				Religior	1			
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
White	278.55	308.22	304.27	296.35	356.57	307.19	308.96	274.96
Black Caribbean	251.57	262.61				356.00		345.74
Black African	315.71	296.79		230.00	248.00	282.94		
Indian	325.89	364.25		338.88	326.42	314.93	317.71	344.29
Pakistani	122.92	300.02				276.23	180.11	329.00
Bangladeshi		158.00			368.14	274.79		
Mixed: W & BC	304.29	255.03		188.00		305.95		218.34
Mixed: W & BA	292.78	308.11		308.00		318.84	292.63	
Mixed: W & Asian	366.83	333.33		296.00		298.00	252.00	434.00
Mixed: Other	327.34	336.32	344.14			299.61	347.00	
Other	351.84	289.17	239.46	314.43		327.59	332.00	144.00

KS4: Total number of GCSE/GNVQ qualifications at grades A*-C

				Daliaian	-			
				Religion	1	-		
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
White	5.97	6.88	6.46	13.00	8.66	7.19	0.00	6.01
Black Caribbean	3.12	5.81		4.00			0.00	8.93
Black African	9.77	7.12	0.00			4.39	9.00	7.00
Indian	10.51	7.18		8.63		7.20	8.02	10.67
Pakistani	6.65			2.00		6.14		
Bangladeshi	2.00		7.50		0.00	6.93	6.50	1.92
Mixed: W & BC	5.64	5.78	4.99	9.00	10.00	3.52	6.00	5.07
Mixed: W & BA	5.93	6.69		7.93		7.08	3.49	
Mixed: W & Asian	9.10	8.62		5.00		6.29	7.49	6.65
Mixed: Other	7.46	7.78				8.43	0.00	
Other	10.76	7.75	8.08	10.14		7.74	3.98	10.74

Table 9c:Female

Table 9d:Male

				Religion	1			
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
White	5.13	6.17	6.12	5.50	7.56	6.68	6.69	5.19
Black Caribbean	3.49	4.06		-		7.50		5.61
Black African	6.57	5.68		0.00	2.00	4.83		
Indian	5.93	8.11		7.66	6.80	6.05	6.44	8.21
Pakistani	0.00	8.74		-		4.51	2.07	6.50
Bangladeshi		0.00			9.51	5.21		
Mixed: W & BC	5.86	3.99		0.00		6.13		2.01
Mixed: W & BA	5.93	5.81		6.00		6.21	3.25	-
Mixed: W & Asian	7.67	7.44		2.50		5.72	2.50	11.00
Mixed: Other	6.49	7.76	7.50			6.20	11.50	
Other	8.15	5.03	4.20	5.47		6.74	8.50	0.00

KS4: Total number of GCSE/GNVQ qualifications at grades A*-G

				Religion	ı			
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
White	9.30	9.70	8.59	13.00	10.05	10.00	5.99	9.13
Black Caribbean	8.07	9.86		10.50			9.50	10.99
Black African	10.76	9.75	6.50			9.27	10.00	9.00
Indian	10.51	10.62		10.34		10.16	10.51	11.67
Pakistani	7.15			9.50		9.63		
Bangladeshi	8.50		9.50		3.50	10.09	10.00	5.91
Mixed: W & BC	8.91	9.43	9.23	10.00	10.00	8.73	10.00	10.21
Mixed: W & BA	7.57	10.48		11.03		9.86	8.03	
Mixed: W & Asian	10.93	9.74		10.00		9.40	9.24	8.08
Mixed: Other	9.21	9.11				11.00	4.50	
Other	11.59	10.41	9.76	10.87		9.98	9.24	10.74

Table 9e:Female

Table 9f:Male

		Religion							
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	
White	8.72	9.38	8.74	9.08	9.99	10.12	8.85	8.85	
Black Caribbean	8.85	8.53		-		9.00	-	9.53	
Black African	10.00	9.48		8.00	9.50	9.32	-		
Indian	9.38	10.40		10.36	9.51	9.78	10.06	11.00	
Pakistani	6.00	9.27		-		9.00	4.45	9.50	
Bangladeshi		8.00		-	10.50	8.95	-		
Mixed: W & BC	9.77	7.76		8.50		10.47	-	7.52	
Mixed: W & BA	8.39	9.50		10.00		9.51	10.54		
Mixed: W & Asian	9.77	9.75		10.00		10.76	7.50	11.50	
Mixed: Other	9.57	9.41	10.24			10.80	12.50		
Other	9.98	8.62	7.00	8.49		9.62	10.00	6.00	

KS4: Proportion achieving 5 or more GCSE/GNVQ qualifications at grades A*-C

				Religior	ı			
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
White	0.59	0.69	0.72	1.00	0.86	0.66	0.00	0.66
Black Caribbean	0.30	0.62		0.00			0.00	1.00
Black African	1.00	0.71	0.00			0.46	1.00	1.00
Indian	1.00	0.71		0.84		0.76	0.78	1.00
Pakistani	0.49			0.00		0.63	-	
Bangladeshi	0.00		1.00		0.00	0.71	1.00	0.24
Mixed: W & BC	0.58	0.56	0.49	1.00	1.00	0.33	1.00	0.33
Mixed: W & BA	0.70	0.63		0.68		0.70	0.48	
Mixed: W & Asian	0.92	0.88		1.00		0.80	1.00	0.64
Mixed: Other	0.71	0.79				1.00	0.00	
Other	1.00	0.71	1.00	0.91		0.73	0.49	1.00

Table 9g:Female

Table 9h: Male

				Religior	1			
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
White	0.52	0.62	0.61	0.71	0.72	0.64	0.71	0.51
Black Caribbean	0.27	0.43		-		1.00	-	0.45
Black African	0.43	0.56		0.00	0.00	0.52	-	
Indian	0.59	0.78		0.78	0.51	0.63	0.62	0.75
Pakistani	0.00	0.74		-		0.44	0.00	1.00
Bangladeshi		0.00		-	1.00	0.52	-	
Mixed: W & BC	0.57	0.44		0.00		0.53	-	0.00
Mixed: W & BA	0.56	0.51		1.00		0.70	0.46	
Mixed: W & Asian	0.66	0.78		0.00		0.58	0.00	1.00
Mixed: Other	0.68	0.81	1.00			0.58	1.00	
Other	0.77	0.41	0.56	0.50		0.66	1.00	0.00

KS4: Proportion achieving 5 or more GCSE/GNVQ qualifications at grades A*-C, including English and maths

				Religior	1			
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
White	0.47	0.57	0.72	1.00	0.73	0.66	0.00	0.42
Black Caribbean	0.11	0.41		0.00		-	0.00	0.58
Black African	0.50	0.61	0.00	-		0.28	1.00	1.00
Indian	1.00	0.71		0.74		0.50	0.62	1.00
Pakistani	0.49			0.00		0.42	-	
Bangladeshi	0.00		0.00	-	0.00	0.48	1.00	0.00
Mixed: W & BC	0.44	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.16	1.00	0.16
Mixed: W & BA	0.56	0.51		0.68		0.70	0.48	
Mixed: W & Asian	0.79	0.79		0.00		0.60	0.49	0.64
Mixed: Other	0.71	0.66				1.00	0.00	
Other	0.92	0.71	0.58	0.91		0.61	0.00	1.00

Table 9i:Female

Table 9j: Male

	Religion							
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
White	0.41	0.51	0.53	0.43	0.63	0.44	0.29	0.46
Black Caribbean	0.13	0.30		-		1.00	-	0.00
Black African	0.43	0.45		0.00	0.00	0.33	-	
Indian	0.59	0.56		0.65	0.51	0.44	0.56	0.63
Pakistani	0.00	0.74		-		0.33	0.00	0.00
Bangladeshi		0.00		-	1.00	0.38	-	
Mixed: W & BC	0.43	0.25		0.00		0.53	-	0.00
Mixed: W & BA	0.51	0.51		1.00		0.40	0.46	
Mixed: W & Asian	0.66	0.71		0.00		0.19	0.00	1.00
Mixed: Other	0.68	0.72	0.50			0.58	1.00	
Other	0.61	0.36	0.19	0.50		0.50	1.00	0.00

Value Added Progress: Religion and gender only

		Religion								
	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other		
Female	6.97	22.46	27.32	53.60	52.48	46.23	49.21	9.15		
Male	-15.30	5.69	-1.59	38.66	15.65	23.38	28.18	-17.35		

Table 10: KS2 to GCSE

Note: weighted using sample weights and non-response weight from wave 2 to wave 3. Value added scores are calculated according to the DCSF guidelines. The median GCSE capped points score for a given level of KS2 attainment was calculated for the same cohort as the LSYPE sample. A value added score of 0 means that attainment at GCSE is equal to the median level of attainment by the group of students with similar attainment at KS2. A positive value added score means above median attainment at GCSE, relative to the same reference population.

Value Added Progress: by religion, gender and ethnicity

KS2 to GCSE

Table 11a: Female

	Religion							
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
White	6.37	18.25	-15.94	96.00	58.66	49.55	-139.32	3.48
Black Caribbean	-26.67	33.07		12.00			24.75	18.26
Black African	137.60	65.92	-26.25	-		55.51	183.75	12.00
Indian	38.94	26.74		51.67		44.20	54.27	62.01
Pakistani	32.86			66.00		42.77		-
Bangladeshi	39.75		63.00	-	-126.00	46.42	18.00	-18.29
Mixed: W & BC	3.68	2.20	0.58	75.00	48.00	12.76	-30.00	36.47
Mixed: W & BA	-2.68	53.01		17.22		67.48	31.68	
Mixed: W & Asian	34.30	23.80		123.75		7.06	57.49	18.28
Mixed: Other	10.18	52.17				57.32	-36.00	
Other	84.13	53.23	79.07	81.67		88.04	88.16	57.04

Table 11b: Male

	Religion							
Ethnicity	None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other
White	-16.67	3.64	-3.22	15.12	14.02	17.20	-13.24	57.00
Black Caribbean	-18.35	-0.88		-		-12.00	-	-26.62
Black African	24.00	35.58		116.00	63.75	46.37	-	-
Indian	-25.68	64.73		40.16	31.58	30.67	29.98	18.72
Pakistani	33.53	31.99		-		21.77	38.65	54.00
Bangladeshi		-26.25		-	-17.97	15.87	-	
Mixed: W & BC	4.30	-24.59		-6.00		37.43	-	-76.03
Mixed: W & BA	-6.61	56.69		-6.00		39.61	31.68	
Mixed: W & Asian	1.90	40.73		-18.00		41.78	-23.00	30.00
Mixed: Other	20.55	12.05	89.80			1.97	33.00	
Other	39.76	13.62	-33.63	38.79		48.54	57.00	-40.25

Table 12: Black African students: significant effect of religion?

Dependent variables: KS2, KS3 level, GCSE 5 A*-C. What effect does religion have on attainment at KS2, KS3 and GCSE for Black African students? Pupils that report themselves Christian and Muslim are compared.

	KS2		KS	\$3	GCSE:	5 A*-C
	Coefficient	T statistic	Coefficient	T statistic	Coefficient	T statistic
Religion:						
Muslim	-0.347**	(2.88)	-0.318	(1.93)	-0.0489	(0.69)
Gender:						
Female	-0.0935	(0.99)	0.0773	(0.59)	0.0915	(1.64)
Main parent's education:						
Level 1/other	-0.272	(1.52)	-0.495*	(2.14)	-0.208^{*}	(2.10)
GCSE A*-C	0.173	(1.07)	0.307	(1.38)	0.0906	(0.95)
A level	0.0929	(0.46)	0.379	(1.34)	0.0730	(0.61)
Higher ed below degree	-0.0126	(0.07)	0.337	(1.46)	0.121	(1.23)
Degree	0.0606	(0.37)	0.332	(1.55)	0.137	(1.50)
Main parent's work status:						
Working full-time	-0.144	(0.88)	-0.245	(1.08)	-0.118	(0.67)
Working part-time	0		0		-0.114	(0.65)
Main respondent's occupational class:						
Employer (large org.)/high managerial	0.909	(1.88)	0.488	(0.64)	0.458	(1.40)
Higher professional	0.851**	(2.64)	0.991^{*}	(2.05)	0.368	(1.78)
Lower professional, higher technical	0.593 [*]	(2.11)	0.383	(0.92)	0.143	(0.80)
Intermediate	0.703^{*}	(2.22)	0.160	(0.36)	0.261	(1.35)
Employer (small org.)	-0.162	(0.36)	0.238	(0.36)	0.214	(0.76)
Lower supervisory/technical	0.159	(0.42)	-0.339	(0.68)	0.150	(0.71)
Semi-routine	0.358	(1.21)	0.331	(0.77)	0.277	(1.50)
Never worked/long-term unemployed	0.276	(0.98)	-0.139	(0.34)	0	•
'Free school meals' indicator	-0.00963	(0.08)	-0.0676	(0.39)	0.0187	(0.25)
IDACI index	-0.210	(0.78)	-0.496	(1.35)	-0.441**	(2.82)
Pupil's month of birth	Y	es	Yes		Yes	
Constant	3.450***	(17.55)	4.136***	(15.43)	0.642^{***}	(4.76)
Observations	228		299		300	

Absolute *t* statistics in parentheses p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

Sample weights are applied. Notes: The reference category for 'main parent's education' is those with no educational or vocational qualification. The reference category for 'main parent's work status' is those that are unemployed (and not on leave), and the reference category for 'main respondents occupational class is those in 'routine' occupations. The IDACI index represents the proportion of children in each super output area that live in families that are income deprived.

Table 13: Indian students: significant effect of religion?

Dependent variables: KS2, KS3 level, GCSE 5 A*-C. What effect does religion have on attainment at KS2, KS3 and GCSE for Indian students? Pupils that report themselves Hindu, Muslim and Sikh are compared.

	KS2		KS	53	GCSE: 5 A*-C	
	Coefficient	T statistic	Coefficient	T statistic	Coefficient	T statistic
Religion:						
Muslim	-0.307	(1.52)	-0.421	(1.47)	-0.00941	(0.07)
Sikh	-0.283	(1.45)	-0.459	(1.66)	-0.0685	(0.54)
Gender:						
Female	0.0167	(0.24)	0.0844	(0.84)	0.145^{**}	(3.17)
Main parent's education:						
Level 1/other	-0.0370	(0.32)	-0.0524	(0.31)	0.116	(1.50)
GCSE A*-C	0.0975	(1.04)	0.0579	(0.43)	0.0779	(1.26)
A level	0.0197	(0.15)	0.0136	(0.07)	0.123	(1.41)
Higher ed below degree	0.229	(1.53)	0.417	(1.93)	0.0820	(0.82)
Degree	0.346*	(2.16)	0.696**	(3.04)	0.164	(1.56)
Main parent's work status:						
Working full-time	-0.234	(1.77)	-0.258	(1.81)	-0.104	(1.21)
Working part-time	-0.116	(0.83)	0		0.0205	(0.22)
Main respondent's occupational class:						
Employer (large org.)/high managerial	-0.183	(0.53)	-0.359	(0.72)	-0.167	(0.73)
Higher professional	-0.301	(0.97)	0.117	(0.26)	-0.0488	(0.23)
Lower professional, higher technical	0.227	(1.57)	0.457^*	(2.21)	0.132	(1.39)
Intermediate	0.229	(1.43)	0.356	(1.54)	0.0385	(0.36)
Employer (small org.)	0.744^{**}	(3.03)	0.820^{*}	(2.29)	0.358^*	(2.18)
Lower supervisory/technical	-0.100	(0.61)	-0.126	(0.53)	-0.0364	(0.33)
Semi-routine	0.187	(1.33)	0.414^{*}	(2.03)	0.0966	(1.03)
Never worked/long-term unemployed	0		-0.0359	(0.18)	0	•
'Free school meals' indicator	-0.0845	(0.76)	-0.309	(1.90)	-0.142	(1.92)
IDACI index	-0.434	(1.67)	-0.638	(1.71)	-0.241	(1.40)
Pupil's month of birth	Ye	es	Ye	es	Ye	es
Constant	3.873***	(15.86)	5.256***	(13.49)	0.773***	(4.76)
Observations	409	× /	416	× /	419	

Absolute *t* statistics in parentheses p < 0.05, p < 0.01, p < 0.01

Sample weights are applied. Notes: The reference category for 'main parent's education' is those with no educational or vocational qualification. The reference category for 'main parent's work status' is those that are unemployed (and not on leave), and the reference category for 'main respondents occupational class is those in 'routine' occupations. The IDACI index represents the proportion of children in each super output area that live in families that are income deprived.

Table 14: White students: significant effect of religion?

Dependent variables: KS2, KS3 level, GCSE 5 A*-C. What effect does religion have on attainment at KS2, KS3 and GCSE for White students? Pupils that report themselves as not religious and Christian are compared.

	KS2		KS	KS3		5 A*-C
	Coefficient	T statistic	Coefficient	T statistic	Coefficient	T statistic
Religion:						
Christian	0.0425^{**}	(2.79)	0.0670^{**}	(2.84)	0.0664^{***}	(6.21)
Gender:						
Female	0.0396**	(2.61)	0.0854^{***}	(3.63)	0.0841^{***}	(7.90)
Main parent's education:						
Level 1/other	0.0617^{*}	(2.07)	0.125***	(2.70)	0.0442^{*}	(2.11)
GCSE A*-C	0.250^{***}	(9.81)	0.466***	(11.79)	0.176^{***}	(9.89)
A level	0.330****	(11.27)	0.628^{***}	(13.79)	0.256^{***}	(12.47)
Higher ed below degree	0.383***	(12.28)	0.752^{***}	(15.53)	0.302***	(13.81)
Degree	0.607^{***}	(17.89)	1.207^{***}	(23.00)	0.440^{***}	(18.55)
Main parent's work status:						
Working full-time	-0.0712^{*}	(2.06)	-0.127***	(4.49)	-0.0844***	(3.48)
Working part-time	-0.0182	(0.55)	0		-0.0215	(0.92)
Main respondent's occupational class:						
Employer (large org.)/high managerial	0.190***	(3.37)	0.356***	(4.07)	0.178***	(4.48)
Higher professional	0.222***	(3.99)	0.469***	(5.41)	0.177****	(4.51)
Lower professional, higher technical	0.166***	(4.98)	0.310****	(5.95)	0.147***	(6.24)
Intermediate	0.189***	(5.38)	0.361***	(6.60)	0.159	(6.45)
Employer (small org.)	0.113^{*}	(2.27)	0.244^{**}	(3.16)	0.102^{**}	(2.94)
Lower supervisory/technical	0.0420	(1.08)	0.0507	(0.84)	0.0679*	(2.49)
Semi-routine	0.0839*	(2.53)	0.129^{*}	(2.50)	0.0857^{***}	(3.67)
Never worked/long-term unemployed	0		0.0243	(0.47)	0	
Erros school mools' indicator	0.256***	(0.01)	0 501***	(11.00)	0.216***	(10.65)
DACL index	-0.230	(0.01)	-0.301	(11.09)	-0.210	(10.03)
Dupil's month of hirth	0.00130 V	(0.38)	-0.000008 V	(0.13)	-0.000552 V	(0.17)
Constant	2 212 ^{***}	(87.03)	1 0 1 0 ^{***}	(63.20)	0.222***	(12.16)
Observations	5.512	(07.93)	4.212	(03.20)	7120	(12.10)
Observations	0773		7030		/129	

Absolute *t* statistics in parentheses p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

Sample weights are applied. Notes: The reference category for 'main parent's education' is those with no educational or vocational qualification. The reference category for 'main parent's work status' is those that are unemployed (and not on leave), and the reference category for 'main respondents occupational class is those in 'routine' occupations. The IDACI index represents the proportion of children in each super output area that live in families that are income deprived.

Appendix

Qualification	NQF Level	Point score
GCSE grade A*	Level 2	58
GCSE grade A	Level 2	52
GCSE grade B	Level 2	46
GCSE grade C	Level 2	40
GCSE grade D	Level 1	34
GCSE grade E	Level 1	28
GCSE grade F	Level 1	22
GCSE grade G	Level 1	16
Intermediate GNVQ - Merit	Level 2	196
Certification in Modern Foreign Languages -	Entry Level	14
Entry level - grade 3		
NVQ in Performing Engineering Operations -	Level 1	168
Pass		
National Certificate in Business - Merit	Level 2	196
Key Skills	Level 2	34.5
Key Skills	Level 1	18.8
Basic Skills	Level 2	23
Basic Skills	Level 1	12.5

Table A1: Points allocated to qualifications used in the capped GCSE points score

Source: <u>http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/performancetables/schools_06/s8.shtml</u> Note: A pupils best eight GSCE grades or equivalent are used to calculate the measure.