

Beyond the school gates:

Second edition (2025)

An analysis of demography, deprivation and social context
for

Rugby Free Secondary School



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This report contains potentially sensitive information relating to small groups or individual (unnamed) students. Schools should give careful consideration to how this information is shared and disseminated.

Executive summary

“To give pupils the best chances in life, look at inequalities outside the school gates”

Diane Reay, 2020 [i]

This is the second ‘Beyond The School Gates’ report produced for Rugby Free Secondary School (RFSS); the first was produced in October 2023 and this updated report was produced using data for September 2025, reflecting the changes in student cohorts that have occurred over that period. This second report focusses on the statutory school-age cohorts (Year 7-11).

These reports have been commissioned with the aim of providing school leaders, stakeholders and external audiences with a detailed demographic and contextual profile of the school. There is very little that schools can do to solve the inequalities that exist in wider society, and they should not be held responsible for the different educational outcomes that these inequalities produce. However, armed with detailed information about the specific challenges their students face, they can focus their resources and support as effectively as possible to improve students’ life chances. The report (which now includes 2021 national census data) combines current data relating to students attending the school with the most up-to-date local and national population data available, to provide insight into a range of issues which might affect the outcomes of students. It draws attention to the groups and cohorts which may be most impacted by those issues, and throughout the document, key questions which the school may need to consider are highlighted.

- Rugby Free Secondary School (RFSS) is an 11-19 Free School, located about a mile south of Rugby town centre. The distribution of the student population remains *broadly* similar to how it was in 2023, but there have been some notable changes; chief of which is the much larger numbers of students who now live to the southeast of school, especially on the new Ashlawn Gardens development.
- This has boosted the overall proportion of students who live in Rugby South, while in contrast, there are fewer than before who live in Rugby Central. The big increase in ‘local’ children started in 2024 but is particularly noticeable in the most-recently admitted cohort (September 2025): this is the first cohort to have at least 50% of its children living in Rugby South, while the number of admissions from Daventry have almost disappeared in 2025. Another indication of the growing ‘local’ student population is that there are now more than half (51%) of students in Years 7-11 live within 2 km of school compared to 43% in 2023; while two thirds of the children in the current Year 7 live within 2km.
- The growth in the numbers of students living close to school is likely to be due to an increase in the local population and/or an indication of the growing popularity of the school amongst the local population.

- The school's Free School Meal eligibility (FSM) figures [1] which are used as a broad indicator of deprivation, have fallen slightly compared to 2023 but remain a little higher than national. The decrease in FSM numbers probably reflects the changes in the geographical distribution of the student population, with fewer students coming from the deprived areas in Central Rugby and Daventry.
- IDACI [2] rankings for the current student population remain very similar to those reported in previous versions of this report. They indicate that about a third of the school's students live in areas where levels of deprivation are above average and that up to half of students live in areas with below-average levels of deprivation.
- IMD [3] data indicates that issues relating to the limited educational experiences of adults, high crime rates, difficulties in accessing amenities & services, high housing costs and poor living environments – as well as low incomes and poor employment opportunities – could be key to understanding the long-term challenges faced by some students' families. Levels of deprivation are highest around the centre of Rugby, but there are pockets of deprivation all across Rugby, including very near to the school itself [4].
- Students living in these deprived localities are more likely to have parents who are employed in low-paid, insecure work, while others may be unemployed, full-time carers or economically inactive for other reasons [5]. These areas also tend to have a higher than average proportion of families led by lone parents [6]; children in these households are much more likely to be living in poverty, even if their parent is in full-time employment. Some of these areas are also characterised by larger than average proportions of adults with no formal qualifications [7]. Home ownership rates are lower in the areas with high deprivation [8]; people living in privately rented accommodation can be particularly vulnerable to poor living conditions, to losing their homes at short notice, and to rising rental costs. Many families are likely to be spending a considerable proportion of their income on housing costs, irrespective of whether they own their homes or not.
- However, levels of deprivation in many other areas of Rugby are low and more than 40% of the school's students live in areas that have below-average levels of deprivation based on the IMD measure [9]. Children living in these areas are more likely to have parents who are well educated and employed in well-paid, professional roles [10].
- The 2021 census data shows that almost half of households across Rugby suffer from at least one of four 'dimensions' of deprivation (education, employment, health and housing) [11].

[1] See pages 14 & 21.

[2] See pages 16-17

[3] See pages 18-19

[4] See pages 34-36

[5] See pages 57-58

[6] See page 60

[7] See page 59.

[8] See page 62.

[9] See page 18.

[10] See pages 56-59.

[11] See page 65

- There was a considerable increase in the numbers of people claiming low-income and worklessness benefits over the course of 2020 [12]. Although the numbers of claimants fell following the pandemic, they have recently started to rise again, and are above 'average' in Rugby Central.
- The proportion of students who are from BME backgrounds remains similar to the national figure but well-above 'average' for schools in this local authority and the school has a particularly large proportion of students from various White European / White Other backgrounds [13]. More than 40 different home languages are spoken by students. The ethnicity profile of students attending RFSS is considerably more diverse than that of the general population of Rugby as a whole and probably reflects the fact that the school admits a significant number of students from the central parts of the town, but it is also the case that there are a lot of EAL students who live in the new housing developments in the south of Rugby [14].
- Student mobility [15] remains broadly 'average', with slightly more students leaving the school during Years 7-11 than the numbers who join as in-year admissions. However, the number of children recorded as leaving Year 7 in 2024-25 was a lot lower than in previous years, which might be an indication of the start of a trend for lower mobility going forward.
- At a national level, demand for secondary school places is now in decline, but local demand has been much stronger than 'average' [16] and looks set to continue to be very strong for the foreseeable future, driven by the significant expansion in the housing stock across the area in recent years. The large and growing numbers of admissions from the local area in the last couple of years [17] should provide confidence that the school should be able to fill an increasing proportion of its places with local children for the foreseeable future.

[12] See page 66.

[13] See pages 14-15 & 21

[14] See pages 71-72

[15] See pages 67-68

[16] See pages 50-51

[17] See pages 29-32

School leaders might consider the following **key questions** which arise from this study:

- How does the school effectively cater for a student population that is drawn from such diverse geographic, cultural and economic backgrounds? How does it instil a sense of 'shared-community' across the student population? How does it challenge and support all students to achieve their full potential, irrespective of their backgrounds? How does it ensure that parents and staff have the same high ambitions for all students?
- How should the school respond to long-term deprivation issues faced by some of the communities it serves, combined with an increase in levels of financial hardship due to the economic impact of the pandemic (and more recently, the 'cost-of living crisis')? Can / does the school provide free breakfasts for students that might need them, does it support food banks, uniform banks and affordable uniform schemes, and signposting for debt advisory services? Some families who were previously financially secure may now be struggling to cope.
- How can school effectively counter the impact of social-isolation and low social-mobility which may be limiting the aspirations, ambitions and 'horizons' of some of its students? Does the school ensure that all students are able to participate in trips, work experience initiatives and cultural experiences? What can school do to raise awareness of career pathways and raise aspirations around future employment?
- Some students will be in families in which the parents are employed in 'professional' roles, but other students could be in families in which the adults are not working, or in low-paid or insecure employment. How can the school effectively manage and support the needs of families with such contrasting backgrounds? How can school help those parents whose own educational experience is limited, to support their children's learning effectively? What additional support is available for lone-parents? What crime-diversionary strategies can be implemented and what victim support services are available? Does the school have links with the police, not just in the local area but also in the other areas in which some of its students live? What support is available for families struggling with chronic health issues? Does the school have any "young carers"?
- How does school provide effective support for students who have English as an additional language, and focussed support for those who have recently arrived from overseas. Does the school have staff or volunteers who speak community languages?
- Does the school have links with the local authority and local housing organisations so that it can stay well-informed about housing developments which may affect its admissions?

The School

- Rugby Free Secondary School (RFSS) is an 11-19 Free School which opened in September 2016. It is a member of the Triumph Learning Trust. The school was created as part of Wave 9 of the government's Free School programme to "address the current and accelerating need for high quality secondary school places in Rugby".^[viii]
- The school occupies modern buildings in the south of the city. It has capacity for 1260 students, including a small Resourced Provision for up to 20 children with Communication and Interaction needs.
- When the school was first inspected in 2019 it was judged to be 'Inadequate' but when it was inspected again in 2021 it was judged to be 'Good', with inspectors praising the fact that "Leaders have created an encouraging and inclusive environment". The most recent report can be found [here](#).



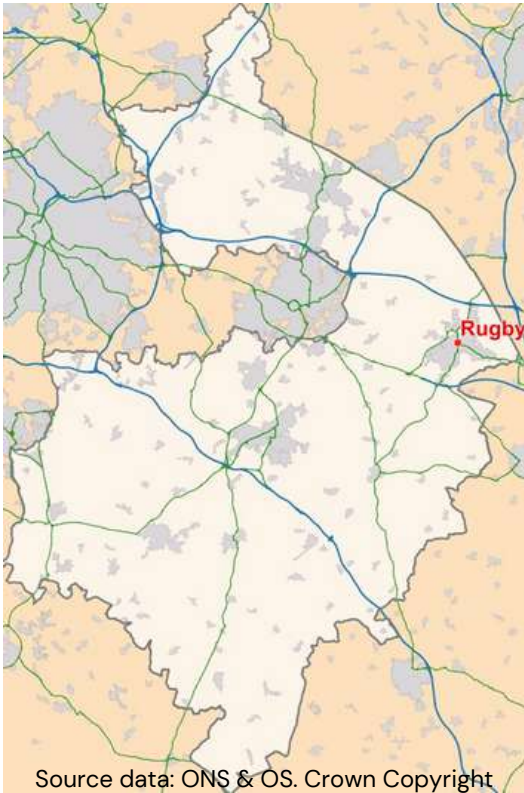
Images from the school website. Source: <https://www.rugbyfreesecondary.co.uk/>



The school buildings. Source: <https://archive.fotohaus.co.uk/rugbyfreesecondaryschool-trimo/>



The local area



Source data: ONS & OS. Crown Copyright

2025



Right: Rugby Town Centre. Source: <https://www.rugbytowncentre.org.uk/>

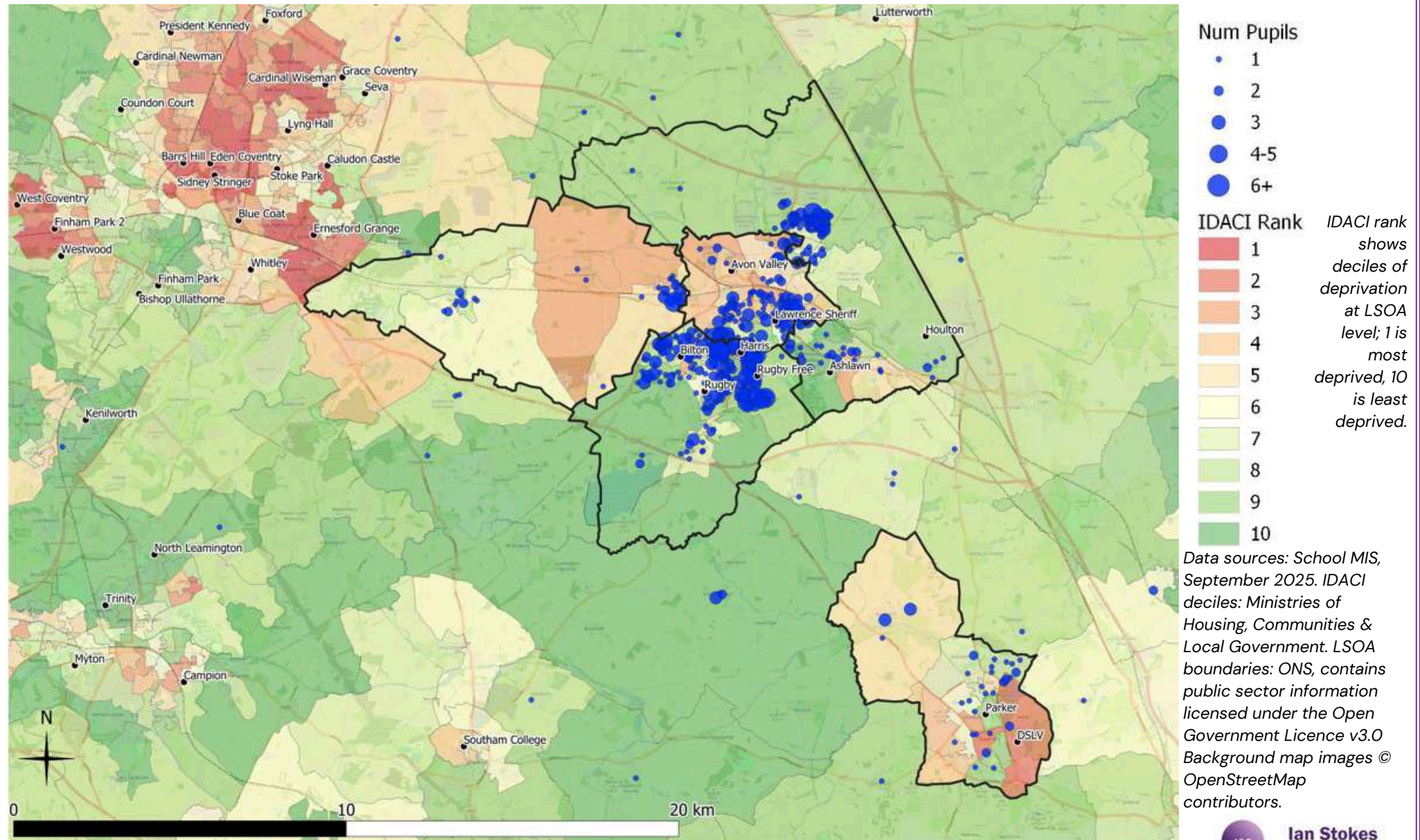
Left: The new Ashlawn Gardens Housing development just to the south of school. Source: <https://www.dwh.co.uk/new-homes/dev001889-ashlawn-gardens/>

- Rugby is a market town in the east of Warwickshire. It is the administrative centre of the Borough of Rugby, which incorporates the rural areas surrounding the town.
- Until the 19th century Rugby was a relatively small and inconsequential town, famous only for its school, established in 1567. However, that all changed with the arrival of the railways between 1838 and 1899. Due to its central location, the railway junction at Rugby became one of the most important in the country and the influx of railway workers and their families rapidly expanded the local population. The knock-on effect of Rugby becoming a transport hub was that several industries were also established in the area, including cement production, heavy engineering and textiles. Consequently, the population of Rugby continued to grow, from about 19,000 at the start of the 20th century to around 50,000 by the middle of the century.
- Although many of the railway lines closed in the second half of the century along with some of the town's traditional industries, the proximity of Rugby to the M1 and M6 meant that it was still an attractive location for post-industrial businesses as well as for house-building, and the population has continued to expand.
- In 2021, the population of Rugby itself had grown to over 78,000 and the population of the Borough was over 114,000. Several recent housing developments have further boosted the local population, and this continued growth was one of the drivers for the opening of RFSS.



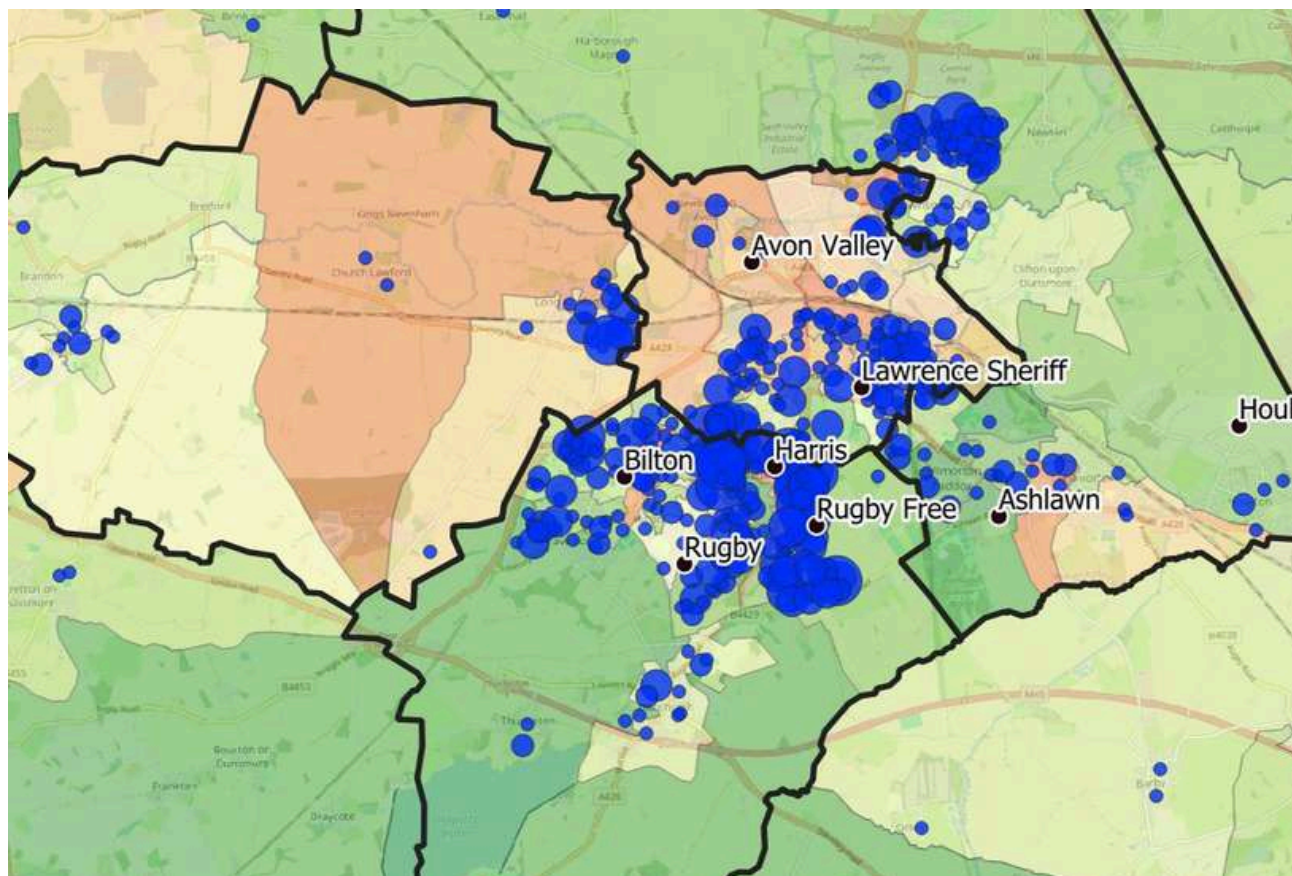
Student population overview

Where RFSS's students live



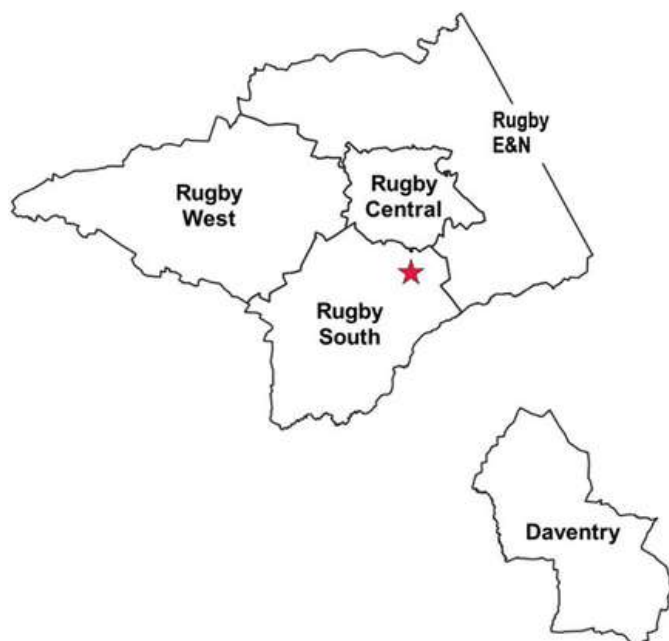
- The distribution of RFSS's student population remains *broadly* similar to how it was in 2023, but there have been some notable changes.
- The densest concentrations of students are still in the areas closest to school, but there has been an extension of this main concentration to the southeast of school, with much larger numbers of students now living on the new Ashlawn Gardens development. This change is discussed in more detail throughout the report. There are also still very large numbers of students living across the whole of the south of Rugby, in Overslade, Bilton, Cawston & Dunchurch. **The overall proportion of students living across the south of the city has risen from 38% in 2023 to 44% currently.** Much of this growth is due to the much larger numbers of students living in Ashlawn Gardens.

- In contrast, the proportion of students who live in Central Rugby has **dropped from 28% in 2023 to 23% currently.**
- The proportion of students who live in East & North Rugby has risen from 16% in 2023 to 18% currently.
- The proportion of students who live in West Rugby has dropped slightly from 7% in 2023 to 6% currently.
- The proportion of students who live in Daventry has dropped slightly from 5% in 2023 to 4% currently.
- The proportion of students who live beyond the school's 'key districts' has dropped from 6% in 2023 to 4% currently. In 2023 there were several students who lived in Coventry but there aren't any students who live there currently.
- It should be noted that the map shows students' current registered home addresses, some of which may have changed since they were admitted.



Overview of LSOAs and 'key districts' in which students live

- For the purposes of our analyses, we have identified 5 'key districts' which cover the wide area over which the student population is distributed. The graphic below represents the 5 key districts'. The location of RFSS is represented by a red star. Each 'key district' comprises a number of individual Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs).
- 96% of the students currently in Y7-11 live in LSOAs that are included in the 5 'key districts'. In 2023 it was 94%. Demographic and contextual information specific to the LSOAs in each key district is provided in the [District Profiles](#) section. The table below summarises the numbers of LSOAs in each of the districts, as well as the changes in the student populations between 2023 and 2025.
- LSOAs were reviewed by the government prior to the 2021 National Census and some changes were made, usually in areas which had seen big changes in their populations over recent years. The area around Rugby has seen several of its 'old' LSOAs split up into new LSOAs due to the significant population growth over recent years. This means that there are more LSOAs which were used to generate the 2021 National Census statistics (104) compared to the number of LSOAs which were used to generate the most recent IMD and IDACI deprivation data published in 2019 (94). These differences are illustrated in Appendix 2. However, our technique of aggregating LSOAs into 'key districts' means that we can report on consistent geographies across both data sets.



District	Total No. LSOAs (IMD & IDACI)	Total No. LSOAs (2021 Census)	Total No. Students Y7-13 2023	% of Students Y7-13 2023	Total No. Students Y7-11 2023	% of Students Y7-11 2023	Total No. Students Y7-11 2025	% of Students Y7-11 2025
Rugby South	16	17	423	38%	360	40%	400	44%
Rugby Central	16	17	304	28%	243	27%	211	23%
Rugby E&N	16	19	181	16%	154	17%	162	18%
Rugby West	4	5	76	7%	62	7%	50	6%
Daventry	13	17	55	5%	13	5%	39	4%
Other	29	29	64	6%	44	5%	39	4%
Grand Total	94	104	1103	100%	876	100%	901	100%

Distance between home & school

Distance Band	Total		
	No. Pupils	% Pupils	Avg. Dist (m)
<500m	69	8%	244
500m-1km	75	8%	778
1-1.5km	195	22%	1,223
1.5-2km	125	14%	1,789
2-3km	136	15%	2,487
3-4km	103	11%	3,376
4-5km	99	11%	4,530
>5km	99	11%	11,025
Total	901		3,067

Data source: School MIS, September 2025

- Only 16% of the students in Years 7-11 live within 1 kilometre of school; but this is a larger proportion than was the case in 2023, when only 13% lived within 1km. 51% live within 2 km; again this is a larger proportion than in 2023 (43%). 11% of students live more than 5 km from school (down from 15% in 2023). The average distance between students' homes and school is 3.1 km (down from 3.5km in 2023).
- RFSS is still the nearest secondary school for only a small minority (12%) of its students, but again, this has grown compared to 2023 when it was only 8%. Harris CE is the nearest school for 18% of RFSS's students, and Avon Valley is nearest for another 18%.

Nearest Secondary	Total		
	No. Pupils	% Pupils	Avg. Dist (m)
Harris	166	18.4%	846
Avon Valley	164	18.2%	3,914
Bilton	133	14.8%	2,690
Lawrence Sheriff	133	14.8%	1,990
Rugby Free	111	12.3%	908
Rugby	80	8.9%	2,365
Parker	35	3.9%	11,474
Ashlawn	30	3.3%	2,648
Ernesford Grange	17	1.9%	9,260
DSL V	11	1.2%	14,771
Houlton	7	0.8%	5,781
Southam College	2	0.2%	12,612
Seva	2	0.2%	11,535
Hastings	2	0.2%	16,038
Thomas Estley College	1	0.1%	19,376
Nicholas Chamberlaine	1	0.1%	16,446
Lutterworth	1	0.1%	10,032
South Wigston	1	0.1%	24,957
Kenilworth	1	0.1%	20,962
North Leamington	1	0.1%	16,838
Redmoor	1	0.1%	22,340
Grace Coventry	1	0.1%	15,645

Data source: School MIS, September 2025

Although RFSS's students are still distributed across a relatively wide area, these figures provide more evidence that the distribution of students is now more-concentrated in the local area than it was in 2023.

We need to remember that the 'whole-school' figures for 2023 included the sixth form, but even if we compare the current Yr 7-11 figures against the equivalent Yr7-11 figures from 2023 there is still clear evidence of change: in 2023 only 43% of Yr 7-11 students lived within 2km of school, and 14% lived more than 5km away. The first report showed that the sixth form cohorts had a broadly similar distribution to those in Years 7-11, so comparisons between the figures in the 2023 and 2025 reports can be viewed as valid.

The growth in the numbers of students living close to school could be an indication of a growing local population and/or an indication of the growing popularity of the school amongst the local population.

Official school census information

Published data from the January 2025* school census (which includes sixth form students) shows that there were a total of 1111 students on roll at RFSS (up from 976 in January 2023). Of these:

- 572 (51%) were girls and 539 (49%) were boys.
- 244 (27%)** were eligible for Free School Meals (down from 29% in 2023). In Warwickshire overall, 21% of secondary age students were eligible for FSM, and the equivalent figure for England was 26%.
- 285 (31%)*** were identified as qualifying for Deprivation Pupil Premium funding (down from 33% in 2023). The equivalent figure for Warwickshire was 23% and for England, it was 28%.
- 403 students (36%) were identified as coming from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds (up slightly from 35% 2023). In Warwickshire overall, 28% of secondary age students were from BME backgrounds, and the equivalent figure for England was 38%.
- 281 students (25%) were identified as having English as an additional language (up slightly from 24% in 2023). In Warwickshire overall, 14% of secondary age students had EAL, and the equivalent figure for England was 19%.
- 238 (21%) required support for SEN (up from 17% in 2023) and 58 (5%) had an EHCP (up from 2% in 2023). In Warwickshire overall, 14% of secondary age children required support for SEN and 2% had an EHCP. In England, 13% required SEN support and 2% had an EHCP.
- It should be noted that most of the student characteristic data presented in the rest of this report is based on a snapshot of the school's MIS data, taken in September 2025. The figures derived from this dataset are slightly different to (and more recent than) those of the January 2024 census.

*As of January 2025:
Although the proportion of students who were eligible for Free School Meals has fallen since 2023, it remains larger than the equivalent LA figure and just above national, as does the proportion who are 'Disadvantaged' (eligible for Pupil Premium funding).
More than a third of students are from BME backgrounds and a quarter of students have English as an additional language.
The proportion of students who have an identified SEN has increased considerably since 2023 and is much larger than the equivalent LA and national figures.*

* Published by DfE, June 2025. www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2025 It should be noted that the student characteristic data presented in the rest of this report are based on a snapshot of the school's MIS, taken in September 2025. The figures derived from this dataset are slightly different to (and more recent than) the officially published government figures.

** FSM figures are calculated in relation to students in years 7-11 only

*** PP figures are calculated separately from the annual census and also relate only to students in Years 7-11 www.gov.uk/government/publications/pupil-premium-allocations-and-conditions-of-grant-2024-to-2025

Ethnicity and language profile

- A total of 63% of current students in Years 7–11 at RFSS are recorded as White British, White English or Other White British, compared to 60% in England as a whole.
- 5% of students are yet to have their ethnicity information obtained; this relatively large proportion is probably due to the fact that the data was obtained at the very start of the year and the current Year 7 has only just been admitted (22% of Year 7 pupils had no ethnicity recorded).
- 5% of students are recorded as 'White Other' and another 6.5% are recorded as being of various other White (non-British) backgrounds.
- 4% are recorded as 'Black African'.
- 3% are recorded as 'Indian'.
- More than 40 different home languages are spoken. After English, the most common home language is Polish, followed by Romanian and Portuguese. Several different African, Middle Eastern and European languages are spoken.
- These tables show all of the ethnic groups and home languages which have at least two current students recorded against them.

Ethnicity	Total	%
White - British	434	48.2%
White - English	92	10.2%
Information Not Yet Obtained	48	5.3%
Any Other White Background	47	5.2%
Other White British	41	4.6%
White European	37	4.1%
Black - African	32	3.6%
Indian	27	3.0%
White and Asian	13	1.4%
White Other	13	1.4%
White Eastern European	9	1.0%
White and Black Caribbean	9	1.0%
White and Black African	9	1.0%
Refused	8	0.9%
Any Other Asian Background	8	0.9%
Any Other Mixed Background	6	0.7%
Bangladeshi	6	0.7%
Pakistani	5	0.6%
Any Other Black Background	5	0.6%
African Asian	5	0.6%
Portuguese	4	0.4%
Arab Other	3	0.3%
Black Caribbean	3	0.3%
Chinese	3	0.3%
Asian and Any Other Ethnic Group	3	0.3%
Black and Any Other Ethnic Group	3	0.3%
Hong Kong Chinese	3	0.3%
Other Ethnic Group	2	0.2%
Iraqi	2	0.2%
White and Any Other Ethnic Group	2	0.2%
Other Mixed Background	2	0.2%
Greek	2	0.2%

Home Language	Total	%
English	683	75.8%
Polish	59	6.5%
Information not obtained	21	2.3%
Romanian	18	2.0%
Portuguese	12	1.3%
Arabic	7	0.8%
Greek	7	0.8%
Russian	6	0.7%
Chinese (Cantonese)	6	0.7%
Tamil	5	0.6%
Telugu	5	0.6%
Bengali	4	0.4%
Gujarati	4	0.4%
Malayalam	4	0.4%
Urdu	3	0.3%
Italian	3	0.3%
Spanish	3	0.3%
Hindi	3	0.3%
Slovak	3	0.3%
Hungarian	3	0.3%
Hausa	3	0.3%
Akan (Twi/Asante)	3	0.3%
Punjabi	2	0.2%
Albanian/Shqip	2	0.2%
Ukrainian	2	0.2%
Turkish	2	0.2%
Yoruba	2	0.2%
Thai	2	0.2%
Sinhala	2	0.2%
Latvian	2	0.2%
Akan/Twi-Fante	2	0.2%
Igbo	2	0.2%
French	1	0.1%

Data source: School MIS, September 2025

The ethnicity and language profile of the student population indicates that there are a significant number of students whose families may be recently arrived from overseas. Some of these families may be particularly vulnerable, especially if they are refugees or asylum seekers. Does the school know which families are 'recently arrived' and does it offer specific/additional support to these families? Do any staff speak community languages?

Deprivation (IDACI)

- This table groups government-defined geographic areas according to how deprived they are, and shows the numbers of students who attend RFSS who live in those areas. The areas used in these analyses are Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs): these are defined by the government and each usually contains between 1,000 & 3,000 people. Figures for LSOAs describe the overall characteristics of the population living in the LSOA, and it should be recognised that not all individuals who live in an LSOA will conform to these overall characteristics.
- This table uses the **Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)** as [vi] its measure of deprivation. IDACI measures **the proportion of children under 15 who live in families that are 'income deprived'**. This measure is useful because it focuses on income deprivation, which *specifically and directly affects children*.
- However, the accuracy of this measure depends on families claiming the benefits to which they are entitled. Some research studies [iii] have found that this measure **may underestimate deprivation in neighbourhoods with large minority ethnic populations** due to the low take-up of benefits among poor families in some ethnic groups.

Decile	Description	No. Pupils	% Pupils	% Warwickshire
1	10% Most Deprived	0	0.0%	3%
2	10% - 20%	47	5%	3%
3	20% - 30%	150	17%	8%
4	30% - 40%	73	8%	11%
5	40% - 50%	141	16%	11%
6	50% - 60%	43	5%	10%
7	60% - 70%	58	6%	10%
8	70% - 80%	127	14%	14%
9	80% - 90%	191	21%	12%
10	10% Least Deprived	71	8%	17%

Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025. LSOA Data source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2019.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

- No students currently attending RFSS live in areas that are among the 10% with the very highest levels of income deprivation affecting children (1st decile LSOAs). In 2023 there was only 1 student living in a 1st decile LSOA.
- 47 students (5%) live in areas that have very high levels of income deprivation affecting children (2nd decile LSOAs). In 2023 it was 4%.
- A total of 270 current students (30%) live in areas that have above-average levels of income deprivation affecting children (deciles 1-4). In 2023 it was 31%.
- A total of 184 current students (20%) live in areas that have broadly average levels of income deprivation affecting children (deciles 5 & 6). In 2023 it was 25%.
- A total of 447 current students (50%) live in areas that have below-average levels of income deprivation affecting children (deciles 7 - 10). In 2023 it was 44%.

One in every twenty of the school's students live in areas that have very high levels of income deprivation affecting children.

Almost a third of students live in areas that have above-average levels of income deprivation affecting children.

Half of students live in areas that have below-average levels of income deprivation affecting children.

The proportion of current students living in deprived areas is similar to those in 2023, but there are now more students who live in areas which have below-average levels of this kind of deprivation (and fewer who live in areas of broadly average deprivation).

Deprivation (IMD)

Decile	Description	No. Pupils	% Pupils	% Warwickshire
1	10% Most Deprived	0	0%	2%
2	10% - 20%	23	3%	5%
3	20% - 30%	93	10%	7%
4	30% - 40%	45	5%	8%
5	40% - 50%	140	16%	10%
6	50% - 60%	162	18%	14%
7	60% - 70%	91	10%	14%
8	70% - 80%	37	4%	15%
9	80% - 90%	167	19%	13%
10	10% Least Deprived	143	16%	12%

Based on the IMD measure just under a fifth of students live in areas which have above-average levels of deprivation. There has been little change in these figures since 2023.

It is important to note that both IDACI and IMD are measures of **relative** deprivation: they do not measure 'absolute' deprivation, which is likely to have increased in all areas due to the pandemic and the 'cost of living crisis'.

Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025. LSOA Data source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2019.
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

The **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)** [vi] provides a much wider measure of deprivation, which is constructed from data relating to seven different 'domains': income deprivation, employment deprivation, health deprivation and disability, education & training deprivation, barriers to services, living environment deprivation, and crime. It is important to note that both IMD and IDACI are relative measures which show whether an LSOA is more or less deprived than the 'average' for England. *They cannot be used to show whether raw/absolute levels of deprivation have changed over time.*

- Based on this measure, there are also no current students who live in areas that are among the 10% most deprived in England (1st decile LSOAs).
- 23 students (3%) live in areas that are in the 2nd decile and which have very high levels of deprivation.
- A total of 161 (18%) of students live in areas that have above-average levels of deprivation (1st - 4th decile LSOAs).
- A total of 302 (34%) of students live in areas that have broadly average levels of deprivation (5th & 6th decile LSOAs).
- 489 students (44%) live in areas which have below-average levels of overall deprivation (7th - 10th decile LSOAs)
- These figures are all very similar to those reported in 2023.

Deprivation (IMD Domains)

Decile	IDACI		IMD		Income		Education		Employment		Crime		Health		Barriers		Environment	
	No. Pupils	% Pupils	No. Pupils	% Pupils	No. Pupils	% Pupils	No. Pupils	% Pupils	No. Pupils	% Pupils	No. Pupils	% Pupils	No. Pupils	% Pupils	No. Pupils	% Pupils	No. Pupils	% Pupils
1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	14	2%	0	0%	18	2%	0	0%	83	9%	1	0%
2	47	5%	23	3%	23	3%	113	13%	28	3%	64	7%	26	3%	67	7%	46	5%
3	150	17%	93	10%	113	13%	145	16%	113	13%	91	10%	16	2%	95	11%	84	9%
4	73	8%	45	5%	92	10%	60	7%	56	6%	128	14%	76	8%	86	10%	114	13%
5	141	16%	140	16%	113	13%	53	6%	97	11%	114	13%	121	13%	145	16%	39	4%
6	43	5%	162	18%	118	13%	90	10%	113	13%	98	11%	132	15%	101	11%	88	10%
7	58	6%	91	10%	46	5%	38	4%	99	11%	168	19%	101	11%	46	5%	107	12%
8	127	14%	37	4%	138	15%	74	8%	125	14%	115	13%	200	22%	129	14%	181	20%
9	191	21%	167	19%	145	16%	116	13%	138	15%	59	7%	151	17%	130	14%	210	23%
10	71	8%	143	16%	113	13%	198	22%	132	15%	46	5%	78	9%	19	2%	31	3%
Avg. Rank Percentile	57		62		60		56		61		52		63		49		60	

Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025. LSOA Data source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2019.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

As previously stated, the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is constructed from seven different 'domains'. This table shows the variation across the domains.

- 37% of students live in areas that are in deciles 1-4 for 'Barriers to Housing & Services'. This domain also has the highest 'average rank' [25] (49th percentile). 9% of the school's students live in 1st (most-deprived) decile LSOAs on this measure.
- 37% of students live in areas that are in deciles 1-4 for 'Education' deprivation.
- 33% of students live in areas that are in deciles 1-4 for 'Crime' deprivation, and this domain has the 2nd highest 'average rank' (52nd percentile).
- 27% of students live in areas that are in deciles 1-4 for 'Living Environment' deprivation.
- 25% of students live in 1st - 4th decile LSOAs for 'Income' deprivation and 22% live in 1st - 4th decile LSOAs for 'Employment' deprivation.
- Only 13% of students live in 1st - 4th decile LSOAs for 'Health' deprivation.

[25] Where 1st is highest and 100th is lowest.

The figures for each of these domains are made up of a 'basket' of indicators, for example:

- The '**Income**' domain measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. Indicators include: adults & children in households claiming **Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Pension Credit, Child Tax Credit, Working Tax Credit** and certain categories of **Universal Credit**. Asylum seekers in England in receipt of **subsistence support, accommodation support**, or both.
- The '**Employment**' domain measures the proportion of the working-age population **involuntarily excluded from the labour market**. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.
- The '**Education**' domain includes attainment at **KS2 and KS4 for children living in the LSOA**, but is also influenced by measures relating to the **qualifications of adults** living in the LSOA.
- The '**Crime**' domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level. Indicators include **violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage**.
- The '**Health**' domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The indicators include **morbidity, disability, premature mortality, and mood and anxiety disorders**.
- '**Barriers to Housing and Services**' measures the physical and financial **accessibility of housing and local services**. The indicators include 'geographical barriers' (the physical proximity of local services) and 'wider barriers' (housing affordability, overcrowding, homelessness).
- The '**Living Environment**' domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two subdomains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the **quality of housing**, while the 'outdoors' living environment includes measures of **air quality and road traffic accidents**.

More details on the domains and how they are calculated can be found here:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-technical-report

Some families may be spending a large proportion of their income on housing costs, due to the high cost of housing relative to average earnings. Other families could be struggling to afford decent quality housing and may be living in overcrowded or temporary accommodation. Housing costs will have increased even further recently, due to the "cost of living crisis". Some families could struggle to access services & amenities due to where they live. Air pollution and road traffic issues are likely to be an issue which affects students. Is the school 'Asthma friendly' and does it provide road-safety training, and support active/sustainable travel initiatives?

Some parents may struggle to support their children's learning because of their own limited educational backgrounds or because of limited English language skills. What support is available for them?

Some students could be witnesses to crime, victims of crime, or even involved in crime. Are diversionary strategies in place? Does school signpost victim support services?

Some students will have parents who have low incomes or who struggle to find secure or well-paid employment.

Year Group profiles

- These tables provide summary information about each of the current year groups.
- The school has a published admission number (PAN) of 180 but most cohorts have a few more than that (probably due to additional children admitted to the Resourced Provision). The current Year 9 is a 'bulge' cohort with an extra 30 pupils, while the current Year 11 only has 145.
- The proportion of students who are eligible for FSM is noticeably larger in Year 11 than in the other cohorts. The current *overall* FSM figure of 26% is slightly smaller than the equivalent figure from 2023 (28%).
- The proportions of students recorded as being from BME backgrounds and/or having EAL are lower in Year 7 than in most of the other cohorts, but this *could* be due to a lack of information for recently admitted pupils.
- Similarly, Year 7 currently has a very small number of children who are identified as having SEND.

Year Group	Total	Girls	Boys	FSM Eligible	FSM Ever 6	BME	EAL	EHC Plan	SEN Support	SEN Total
Year 7	182	83	99	40	40	45	31	8	17	25
Year 8	183	84	99	41	42	53	42	23	45	68
Year 9	210	104	106	54	55	66	36	21	55	76
Year 10	181	98	83	48	48	63	49	7	43	50
Year 11	145	75	70	49	49	48	39	3	26	29
Total	901	444	457	232	234	275	197	62	186	248

Year Group	Total	Girls	Boys	FSM Eligible	FSM Ever 6	BME	EAL	EHC Plan	SEN Support	SEN Total
Year 7	182	46%	54%	22%	22%	25%	17%	4%	9%	14%
Year 8	183	46%	54%	22%	23%	29%	23%	13%	25%	37%
Year 9	210	50%	50%	26%	26%	31%	17%	10%	26%	36%
Year 10	181	54%	46%	27%	27%	35%	27%	4%	24%	28%
Year 11	145	52%	48%	34%	34%	33%	27%	2%	18%	20%
Total	901	49%	51%	26%	26%	31%	22%	7%	21%	28%
Eng		49%	51%	26%	28%	38%	19%	2%	13%	15%

Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025

IDACI deprivation by year group

- The IDACI rankings indicate that the current Years 7 & 11 have the joint-largest proportions of students living in LSOAs in 1st – 4th deciles (33% in both). However, Year 7 also has the largest proportion of students living in LSOAs with very low deprivation (38% in deciles 9–10), while Year 11 only has 28% in these deciles.

IMD deprivation by year group

- The IMD figures also indicate that Year 11 is the ‘most-deprived’ of the current cohorts, with 21% living in LSOAs that are in the 1st–4th deciles. Year 10 has 19% while all of the other cohorts have 16%–17%.
- Again, on this measure the current Year 7 has the largest proportion of students living in 9th & 10th decile LSOAs (38%).

These figures indicate that Year 11 is the most-deprived cohort.

IDACI by year group

Decile	Year 7		Year 8		Year 9		Year 10		Year 11	
	No. Pupils	% Pupils	No. Pupils	% Pupils	No. Pupils	% Pupils	No. Pupils	% Pupils	No. Pupils	% Pupils
1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
2	14	8%	5	3%	9	4%	13	7%	6	4%
3	31	17%	30	16%	37	18%	23	13%	29	20%
4	15	8%	18	10%	8	4%	19	10%	13	9%
5	18	10%	28	15%	36	17%	37	20%	22	15%
6	9	5%	8	4%	12	6%	7	4%	7	5%
7	9	5%	17	9%	12	6%	10	6%	10	7%
8	18	10%	28	15%	37	18%	26	14%	18	12%
9	51	28%	35	19%	41	20%	33	18%	31	21%
10	17	9%	14	8%	18	9%	13	7%	9	6%
Avg. Rank Percentile	59		58		58		56		56	

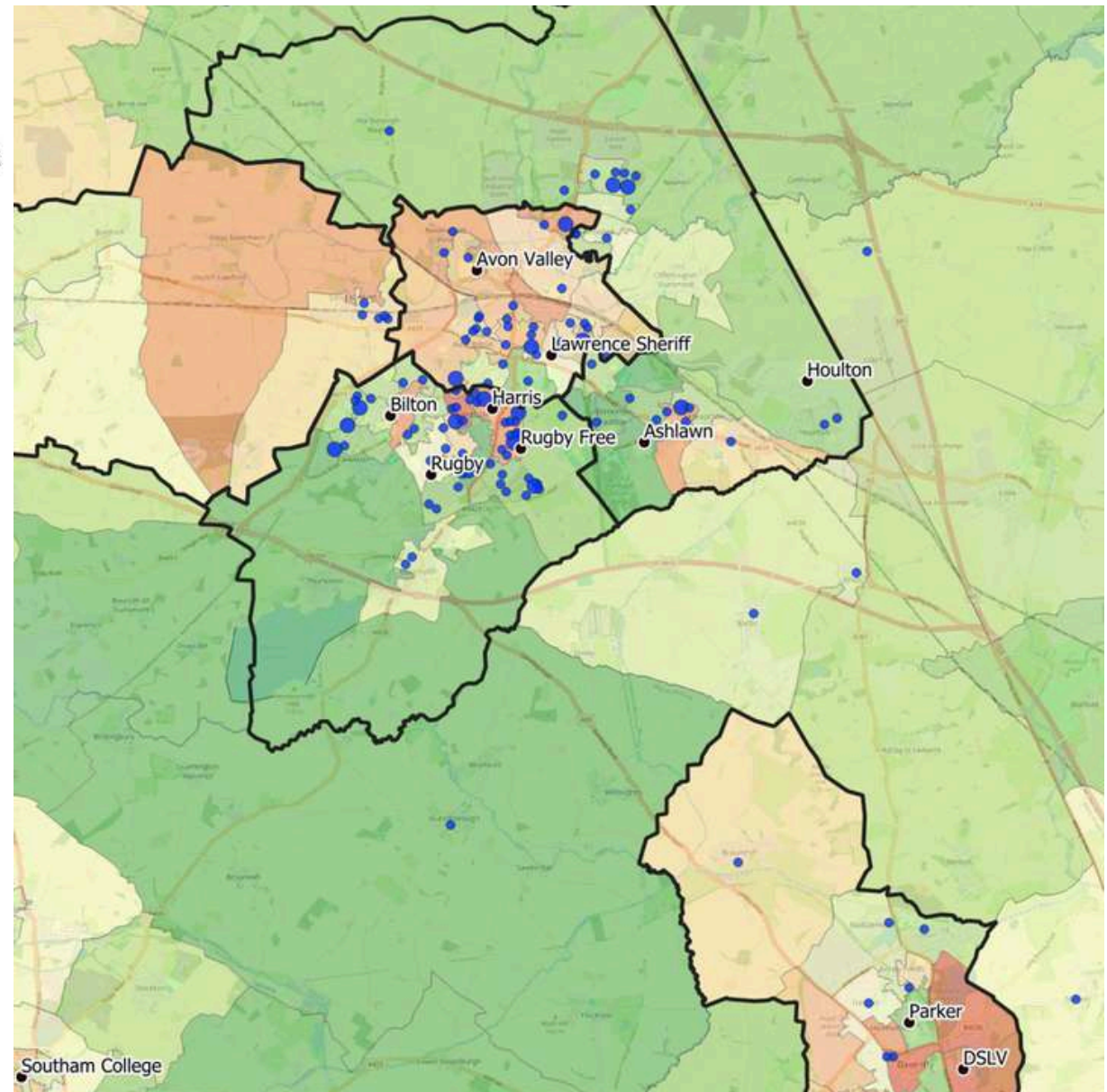
IMD by year group

Decile	Year 7		Year 8		Year 9		Year 10		Year 11	
	No. Pupils	% Pupils	No. Pupils	% Pupils	No. Pupils	% Pupils	No. Pupils	% Pupils	No. Pupils	% Pupils
1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
2	5	3%	2	1%	6	3%	2	1%	8	6%
3	21	12%	15	8%	23	11%	19	10%	15	10%
4	5	3%	12	7%	6	3%	14	8%	8	6%
5	36	20%	30	16%	25	12%	28	15%	21	14%
6	27	15%	32	17%	42	20%	32	18%	29	20%
7	14	8%	20	11%	21	10%	23	13%	13	9%
8	5	3%	9	5%	10	5%	5	3%	8	6%
9	38	21%	32	17%	45	21%	30	17%	22	15%
10	31	17%	31	17%	32	15%	28	15%	21	14%
Avg. Rank Percentile	63		63		63		61		60	

Data source for both tables: School MIS, September 2025 (student data). Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019> (LSOA data)

Cohort of 2021 (Year 11, 2025–26)

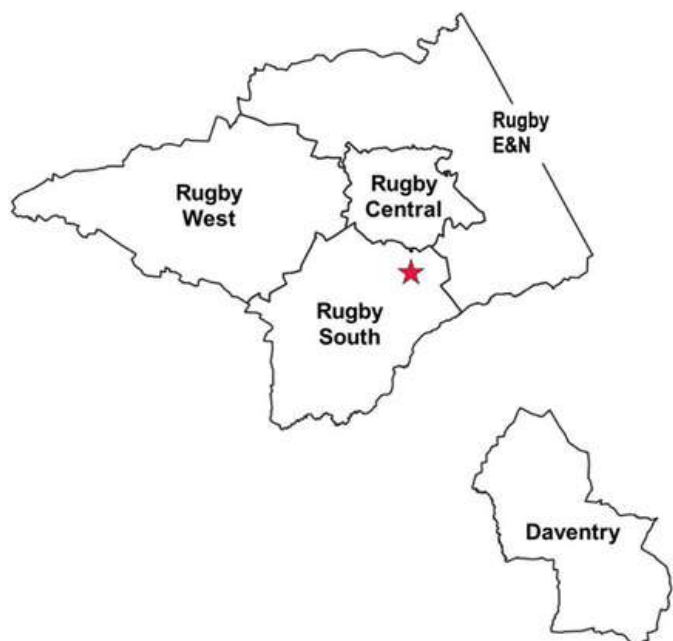
Distance Band	Year 11			Total
	No. Pupils	% Pupils	Avg. Dist (m)	% Pupils
<500m	12	8%	246	8%
500m-1km	14	10%	801	8%
1-1.5km	27	19%	1,217	22%
1.5-2km	20	14%	1,770	14%
2-3km	22	15%	2,537	15%
3-4km	20	14%	3,327	11%
4-5km	10	7%	4,574	11%
>5km	20	14%	10,240	11%
Total	145		3,140	



- The Year 11 cohort is the smallest currently in school (it was also the smallest in 2023, when it was in Year 9).
- Exactly half of the students in Year 11 live within 2 km of the school, which is almost the same as the equivalent whole-school figure of 51%.
- However, there are a relatively large proportion of Year 11 students who live more than 5 km away (14%) and these students have helped to inflate the 'average distance travelled' figure for this cohort to 3.1 km, which is a little larger than 'average'.
- There are several Year 11 students who live in Daventry and in other villages to the south of Rugby, as well as a few who live in the rural areas to the north of Rugby.

Data sources: School MIS, September 2025. IMD deciles: Ministries of Housing, Communities & Local Government. LSOA boundaries: ONS, contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0 Background map images © OpenStreetMap contributors.

- The summary table shows the numbers of Year 11 students living in each of the 'key districts' compared to the equivalent figures for the overall student population.
- The largest proportion of the *total* Y7–11 student population lives in Rugby South (44%); and the percentage of *Year 11* students who live in Rugby South (43%) is only slightly smaller.
- The proportions in Rugby Central, Rugby E&N and Daventry are also in line with the whole school figures.
- Rugby West has relatively few Year 11 students (just 3%) while the percentage who live beyond the key districts in 'Other' areas is relatively large at 7%.
- The more detailed table shows the numbers and percentages of Y11 students living in each LSOA, compared to the overall student population. LSOAs which have at least 2 Y11 students are shown.
- This provides more evidence of the *broadly 'typical' distribution* of this cohort: the largest numbers of Y11 students are in E01031146 & E01031143, which also have the largest overall numbers.



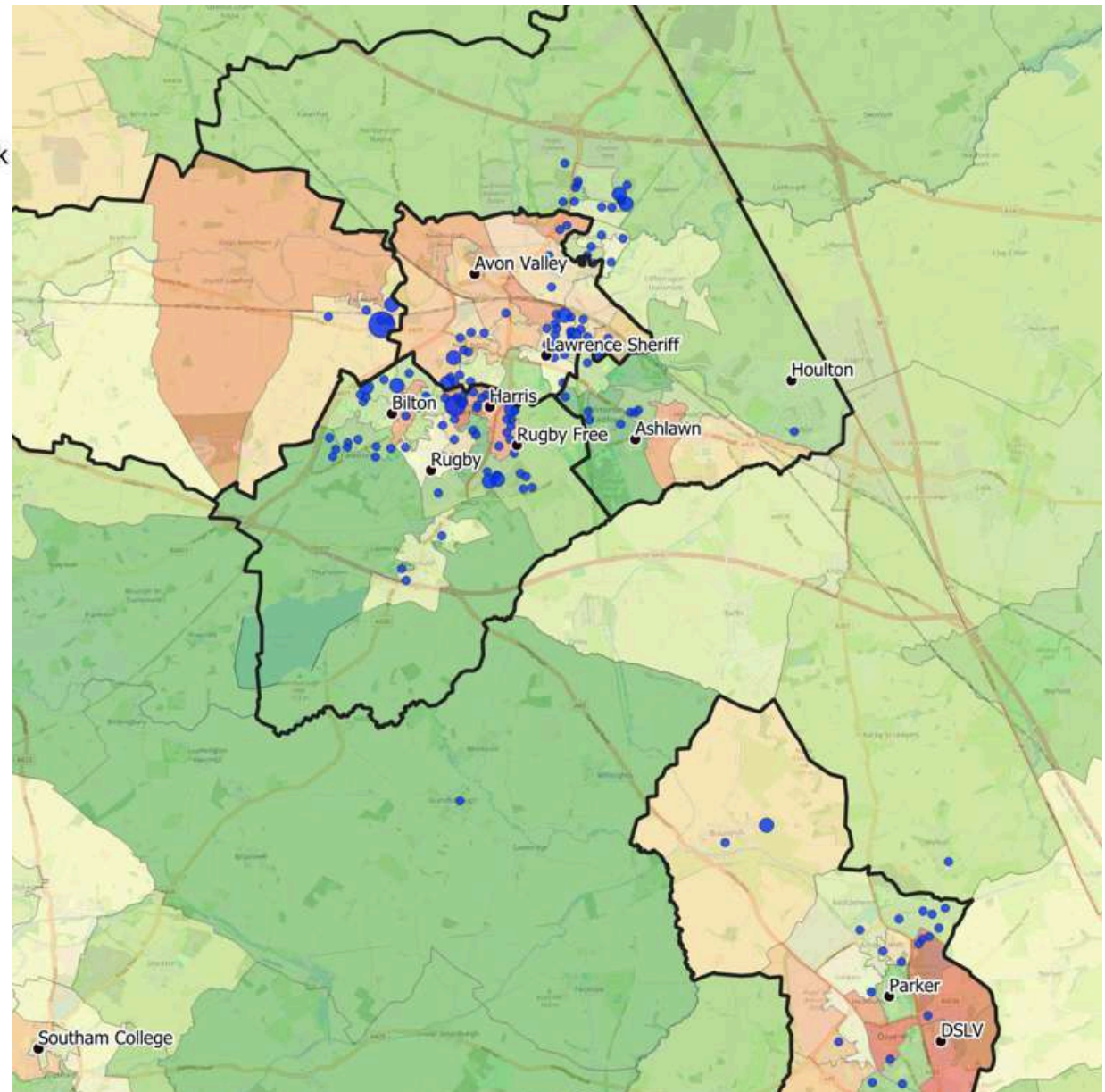
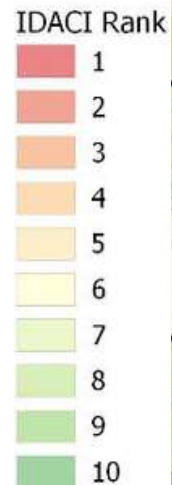
Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025. LSOA Data source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2019.

District	Y11 students	% Y11 students	total students	% total students
Rugby South	63	43%	400	44%
Rugby Central	34	23%	211	23%
Rugby E&N	26	18%	162	18%
Rugby West	5	3%	50	6%
Daventry	7	5%	39	4%
Other	10	7%	39	4%
Grand Total	145	100%	901	100%

District	LSOA	Post Sector	Year 11			Total		IDACI		IMD	
			No. Pupils	% Pupils	Dist (m)	% Pupils	Dist (m)	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank
Rugby South	E01031146	CV22 6	12	8%	263	7%	266	3	8767	5	15770
Rugby South	E01031143	CV22 6	11	8%	1,105	8%	1,130	9	27217	9	29268
Rugby E&N	E01032892	LE17 6	8	6%	4,975	6%	4,687	9	26549	7	21511
Rugby South	E01031176	CV22 6	7	5%	691	3%	617	3	9461	3	9145
Rugby West	E01031164	CV23 9	5	3%	3,122	3%	3,164	5	14588	6	18767
Rugby Central	E01031169	CV21 2	5	3%	1,833	2%	1,811	5	13386	6	16429
Rugby Central	E01031173	CV21 3	5	3%	1,635	1%	1,552	4	10090	2	6507
Rugby E&N	E01031163	CV22 5	5	3%	2,933	1%	2,958	3	8568	4	11288
Rugby South	E01032894	CV22 7	4	3%	2,803	3%	2,804	8	23266	9	29272
Rugby E&N	E01032891	CV23 0	4	3%	4,606	3%	4,556	8	25083	10	30030
Rugby South	E01031177	CV22 7	4	3%	1,087	4%	1,058	2	6318	3	7733
Rugby South	E01031178	CV22 7	4	3%	1,121	3%	1,078	5	13744	6	16697
Rugby South	E01031175	CV22 6	4	3%	1,171	2%	1,034	10	32055	10	30652
Rugby South	E01031135	CV22 7	3	2%	1,906	2%	1,779	9	27613	10	30680
Rugby Central	E01031168	CV23 9	3	2%	1,438	4%	1,398	4	12977	5	15637
Rugby South	E01032893	CV22 7	3	2%	2,996	2%	2,807	9	28287	10	31814
Rugby Central	E01031142	CV21 1	3	2%	3,581	1%	3,718	3	7001	2	5718
Rugby Central	E01031144	CV22 5	3	2%	1,321	2%	1,326	6	19373	5	16326
Rugby Central	E01031133	CV21 3	3	2%	1,909	2%	1,966	4	12062	4	12094
Rugby South	E01031147	CV23 9	2	1%	3,233	2%	3,392	10	30429	9	28355
Rugby South	E01031136	CV22 7	2	1%	1,857	2%	1,652	8	23848	8	25600
Rugby South	E01031148	CV22 6	2	1%	3,093	1%	2,921	7	20952	9	26762
Rugby Central	E01031130	CV21 3	2	1%	2,113	2%	2,153	5	14798	6	18753
Rugby South	E01031125	CV22 7	2	1%	1,953	1%	1,969	8	23409	8	25413
Rugby Central	E01031167	CV22 7	2	1%	943	2%	1,105	7	22714	6	16937
Rugby Central	E01031172	CV21 1	2	1%	3,395	1%	3,358	3	7855	3	9140
Rugby E&N	E01031140	CV21 1	2	1%	3,492	1%	3,330	8	25168	7	21384
Rugby South	E01031134	CV22 7	2	1%	1,486	1%	1,639	6	19317	10	29741
Daventry	E01026992	NN11 9	2	1%	13,035	1%	13,340	2	6416	3	6803
Other	E01032968	CV23 8	2	1%	5,999	0%	5,472	7	21268	6	18349
Other	E01031160	LE17 5	2	1%	9,530	0%	9,037	9	28734	6	18502
Rugby Central	E01031171	CV21 2	2	1%	2,541	1%	2,193	4	12883	5	15431

Cohort of 2022 (Year 10, 2025–26)

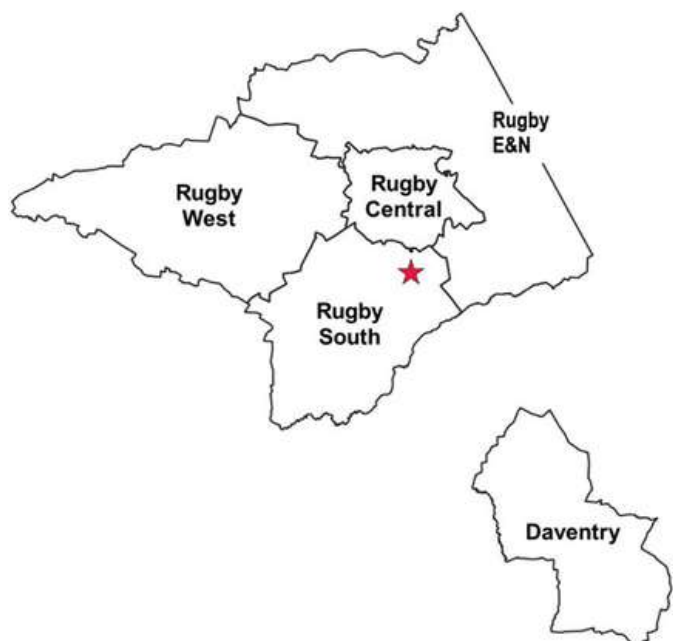
Distance Band	Year 10			Total
	No. Pupils	% Pupils	Avg. Dist (m)	% Pupils
<500m	9	5%	208	8%
500m-1km	14	8%	758	8%
1-1.5km	31	17%	1,210	22%
1.5-2km	25	14%	1,778	14%
2-3km	36	20%	2,425	15%
3-4km	23	13%	3,375	11%
4-5km	15	8%	4,484	11%
>5km	28	15%	12,133	11%
Total	181		3,681	



- Y10 has a noticeably larger 'average distance travelled' than Y11 (3.7 km). This cohort only has 44% of its students living within 2 km, and it has 15% who live more than 5 km away (more than any other cohort).
- The map shows that there are a lot more students in Year 10 who live in Daventry than there are in Year 11.
- There are some other notable differences (e.g. there are a lot of Year 10 students living just to the east of Lawrence Sheriff school, while Year 11 has more living to the west of it in the centre of Rugby).

Data sources: School MIS, September 2025. IMD deciles: Ministries of Housing, Communities & Local Government. LSOA boundaries: ONS, contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0 Background map images © OpenStreetMap contributors.

- The raw *number* of Year 10 students living in Rugby South is slightly larger than in Year 11, but they make up a much smaller *proportion* of this larger cohort: just 38%, compared to 43% in Year 11 and 44% overall.
- The proportions of Year 10 pupils in most of the other key districts are in line with the equivalent whole-school figures, but Year 10 has far more students who live in Daventry than any other cohort: 20 (11%) of the students in this cohort live in this district, compared to 4% overall.
- Y10 doesn't have quite as many students as Y11 in E01031146 & E01031143, but they are still the LSOAs with the (joint) largest numbers in this cohort.



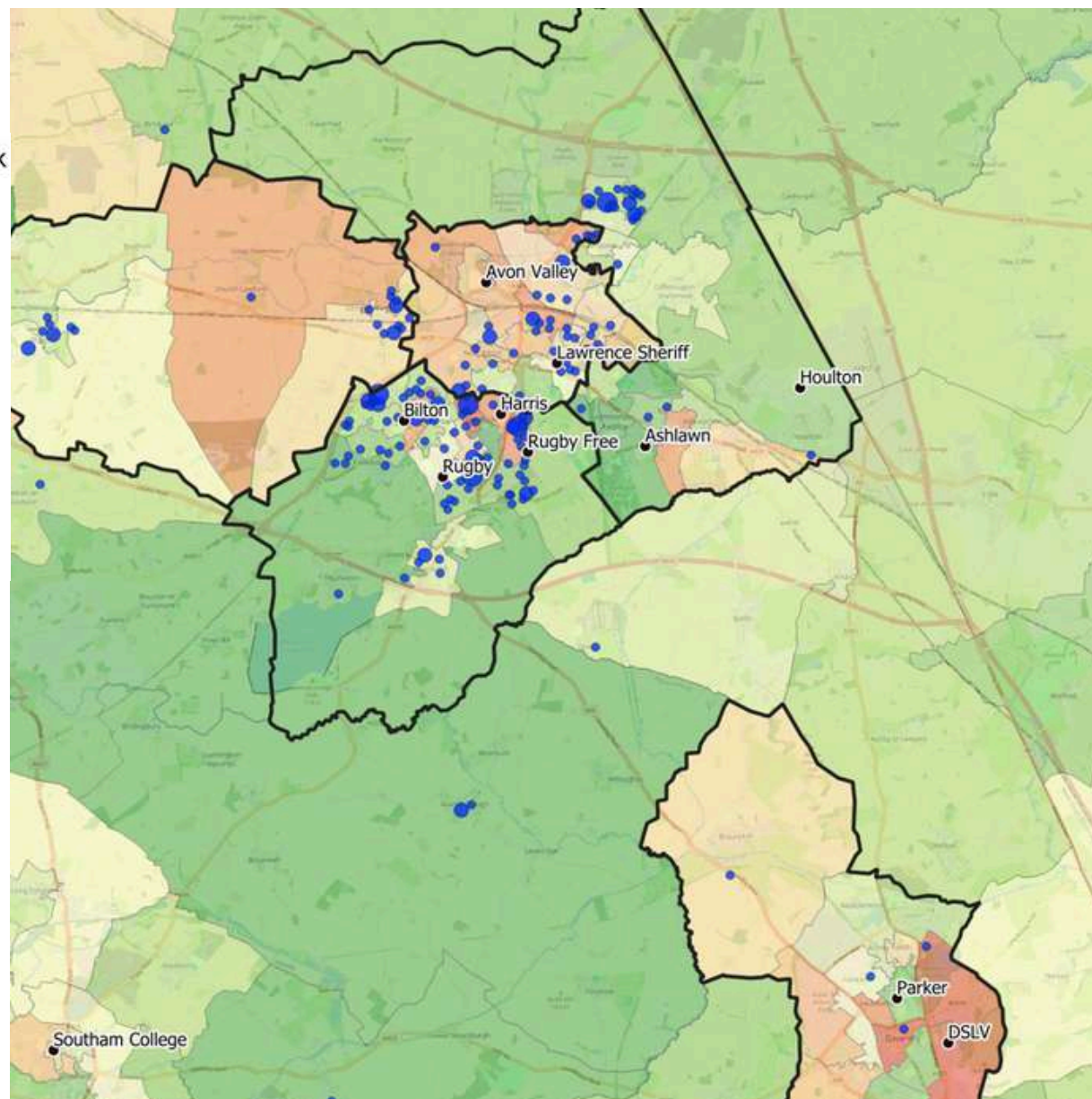
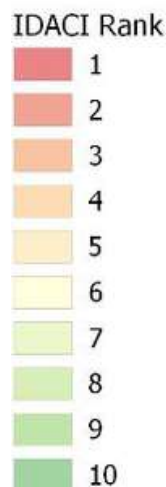
Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025. LSOA Data source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2019.

District	Y10 students	% Y10 students	total students	% total students
Rugby South	69	38%	400	44%
Rugby Central	43	24%	211	23%
Rugby E&N	32	18%	162	18%
Rugby West	11	6%	50	6%
Daventry	20	11%	39	4%
Other	6	3%	39	4%
Grand Total	181	100%	901	100%

District	LSOA	Post Sector	Year 10			Total		IDACI		IMD	
			No. Pupils	% Pupils	Dist (m)	% Pupils	Dist (m)	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank
Rugby South	E01031146	CV22 6	10	6%	254	7%	266	3	8767	5	15770
Rugby South	E01031143	CV22 6	10	6%	1,147	8%	1,130	9	27217	9	29268
Rugby E&N	E01032892	LE17 6	10	6%	4,621	6%	4,687	9	26549	7	21511
Rugby West	E01031164	CV23 9	10	6%	3,117	3%	3,164	5	14588	6	18767
Rugby Central	E01031168	CV23 9	9	5%	1,422	4%	1,398	4	12977	5	15637
Rugby South	E01031176	CV22 6	8	4%	701	3%	617	3	9461	3	9145
Rugby South	E01031177	CV22 7	8	4%	1,062	4%	1,058	2	6318	3	7733
Rugby Central	E01031133	CV21 3	8	4%	2,005	2%	1,966	4	12062	4	12094
Rugby Central	E01031130	CV21 3	7	4%	2,125	2%	2,153	5	14798	6	18753
Rugby South	E01032893	CV22 7	5	3%	2,766	2%	2,807	9	28287	10	31814
Rugby South	E01031147	CV23 9	5	3%	3,212	2%	3,392	10	30429	9	28355
Rugby South	E01032895	CV22 7	5	3%	2,478	1%	2,491	8	25280	10	29985
Daventry	E01027014	NN11 2	5	3%	11,938	1%	11,903	8	23357	10	29981
Rugby Central	E01031132	CV21 3	4	2%	1,622	1%	1,604	5	16161	6	16625
Daventry	E01027012	NN11 4	4	2%	12,518	1%	12,557	2	6456	4	10235
Rugby Central	E01031169	CV21 2	3	2%	1,744	2%	1,811	5	13386	6	16429
Rugby South	E01032894	CV22 7	3	2%	2,771	3%	2,804	8	23266	9	29272
Rugby E&N	E01032891	CV23 0	3	2%	4,502	3%	4,556	8	25083	10	30030
Rugby South	E01031178	CV22 7	3	2%	1,152	3%	1,078	5	13744	6	16697
Rugby South	E01031175	CV22 6	3	2%	934	2%	1,034	10	32055	10	30652
Rugby E&N	E01031140	CV21 1	3	2%	3,262	1%	3,330	8	25168	7	21384
Rugby Central	E01031131	CV21 3	3	2%	1,858	1%	1,920	5	16402	5	16072
Rugby E&N	E01031180	CV22 5	3	2%	2,269	1%	2,406	9	27033	9	27191
Rugby E&N	E01031139	CV23 0	3	2%	4,250	1%	4,276	7	22760	10	31987
Rugby E&N	E01031156	CV22 5	3	2%	1,307	1%	1,275	10	31997	9	29099
Daventry	E01026999	NN11 8	3	2%	8,792	1%	8,834	5	15017	7	19727
Rugby Central	E01031142	CV21 1	2	1%	3,665	1%	3,718	3	7001	2	5718
Rugby Central	E01031144	CV22 5	2	1%	1,273	2%	1,326	6	19373	5	16326
Rugby South	E01031136	CV22 7	2	1%	1,682	2%	1,652	8	23848	8	25600
Rugby South	E01031148	CV22 6	2	1%	3,021	1%	2,921	7	20952	9	26762
Rugby Central	E01031141	CV21 1	2	1%	2,825	2%	2,803	5	13774	6	17285
Rugby E&N	E01031137	CV21 1	2	1%	3,645	0%	3,638	7	20417	7	20661
Rugby South	E01031127	CV22 7	2	1%	1,989	1%	1,974	3	8922	4	12823
Rugby E&N	E01031138	CV21 1	2	1%	3,674	1%	3,651	6	17601	9	28578
Daventry	E01026987	NN11 9	2	1%	12,378	0%	12,378	9	26949	7	21722
Other	E01027017	NN6 8	2	1%	13,851	0%	13,851	6	18144	5	14123

Cohort of 2023 (Year 9, 2025–26)

Distance Band	Year 9			Total
	No. Pupils	% Pupils	Avg. Dist (m)	% Pupils
<500m	14	7%	210	8%
500m-1km	9	4%	767	8%
1-1.5km	36	17%	1,218	22%
1.5-2km	28	13%	1,780	14%
2-3km	44	21%	2,520	15%
3-4km	29	14%	3,360	11%
4-5km	25	12%	4,542	11%
>5km	25	12%	10,023	11%
Total	210		3,219	



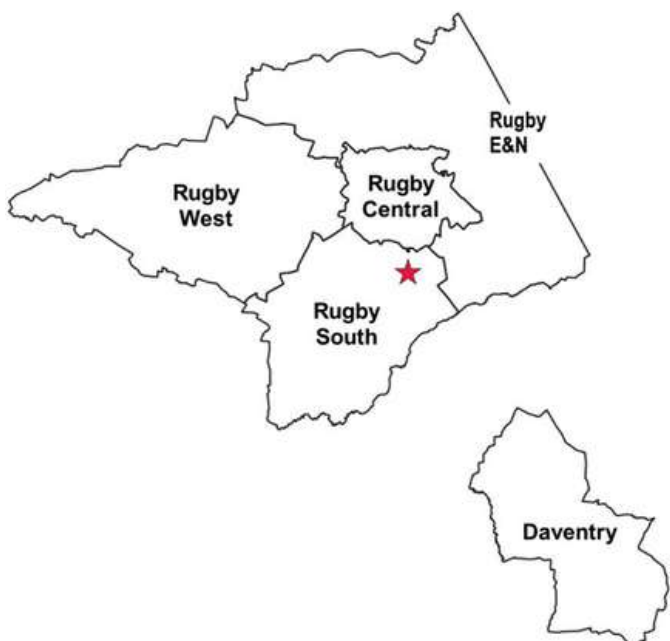
- Year 9 is the largest cohort in school, with 210 students currently. This cohort has more students living within 2km of school (87) than either Year 10 (79) or Year 11 (73) but they make up a relatively small *proportion* (41%) of the large overall number in the year group.
- The proportion of Year 9 students who live more than 5km away (12%) is similar to the equivalent whole-school figure, but the map shows that – in sharp contrast to Y10 – there are very few who live in Daventry. Instead, the Year 9 students who live beyond the key districts are scattered across a very wide area, including north of Coventry and towards Leamington Spa. The map also shows that there are an unusually large number of Year 9 students who live in Wolston, to the west of Rugby.

Data sources: School MIS, September 2025. IMD deciles: Ministries of Housing, Communities & Local Government. LSOA boundaries: ONS, contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0 Background map images © OpenStreetMap contributors.

- Year 9 has more students living in Rugby South than any other cohort, and the percentage (48%) is also well above 'average' (44%).
- Rugby West also has a disproportionately large number of Year 9 students (23 / 11%). This is due to the unusually large cluster in Wolston.
- Conversely, there are relatively few Year 9 students in Rugby Central, Rugby E&N, and Daventry.

District	Y9 students	% Y9 students	total students	% total students
Rugby South	100	48%	400	44%
Rugby Central	42	20%	211	23%
Rugby E&N	30	14%	162	18%
Rugby West	23	11%	50	6%
Daventry	4	2%	39	4%
Other	11	5%	39	4%
Grand Total	210	100%	901	100%

- Again, E01031146 is the LSOA with the most students.
- Unusually, however, E01032892 in Rugby E&N has the 2nd largest number of Year 9 students. The map on the previous page confirms that there is a particularly dense concentration of Year 9 students in the north Brownsover area, with very few elsewhere in the Rugby E&N district.

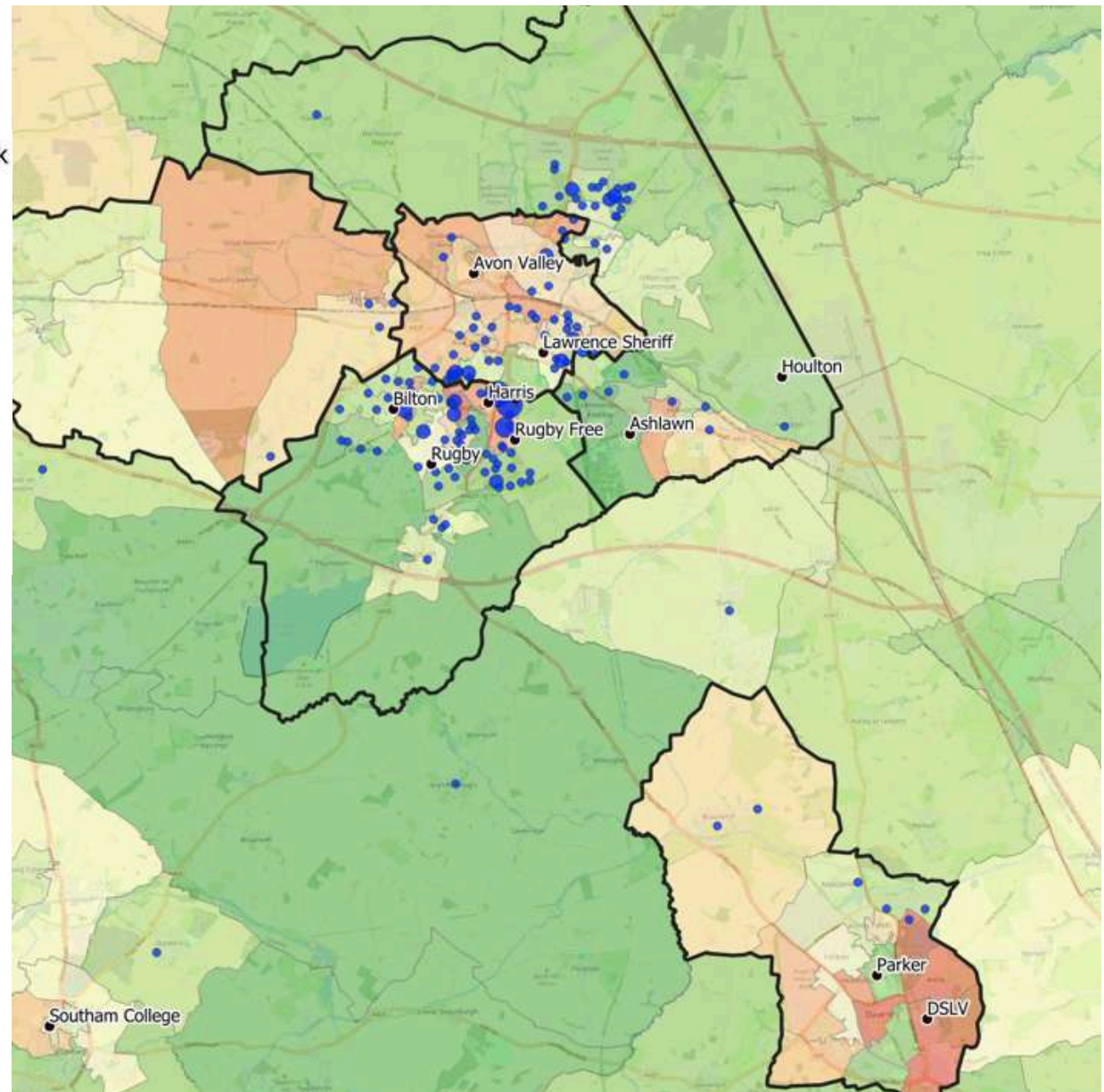
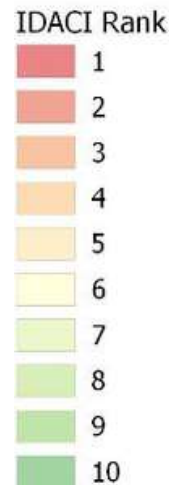


Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025. LSOA Data source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2019.

District	LSOA	Post Sector	Year 9			Total		IDACI		IMD	
			No. Pupils	% Pupils	Dist (m)	% Pupils	Dist (m)	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank
Rugby South	E01031146	CV22 6	14	7%	238	7%	266	3	8767	5	15770
Rugby E&N	E01032892	LE17 6	14	7%	4,593	6%	4,687	9	26549	7	21511
Rugby South	E01032894	CV22 7	13	6%	2,877	3%	2,804	8	23266	9	29272
Rugby South	E01031143	CV22 6	12	6%	1,160	8%	1,130	9	27217	9	29268
Rugby West	E01031164	CV23 9	10	5%	3,098	3%	3,164	5	14588	6	18767
Rugby E&N	E01032891	CV23 0	8	4%	4,496	3%	4,556	8	25083	10	30030
Rugby South	E01031177	CV22 7	7	3%	1,085	4%	1,058	2	6318	3	7733
Rugby South	E01031135	CV22 7	7	3%	1,823	2%	1,779	9	27613	10	30680
Rugby South	E01031147	CV23 9	6	3%	3,514	2%	3,392	10	30429	9	28355
Rugby South	E01031178	CV22 7	6	3%	1,071	3%	1,078	5	13744	6	16697
Rugby Central	E01031174	CV21 3	6	3%	1,986	1%	1,983	3	9402	3	7521
Rugby West	E01031153	CV8 3	6	3%	8,929	1%	9,002	6	17594	6	17036
Rugby Central	E01031168	CV23 9	5	2%	1,462	4%	1,398	4	12977	5	15637
Rugby South	E01032895	CV22 7	5	2%	2,549	1%	2,491	8	25280	10	29985
Rugby South	E01031175	CV22 6	5	2%	1,165	2%	1,034	10	32055	10	30652
Rugby South	E01031136	CV22 7	5	2%	1,709	2%	1,652	8	23848	8	25600
Rugby South	E01031148	CV22 6	5	2%	3,045	1%	2,921	7	20952	9	26762
Rugby Central	E01031141	CV21 1	5	2%	2,740	2%	2,803	5	13774	6	17285
Rugby Central	E01031130	CV21 3	4	2%	2,239	2%	2,153	5	14798	6	18753
Rugby South	E01032893	CV22 7	4	2%	2,653	2%	2,807	9	28287	10	31814
Rugby Central	E01031142	CV21 1	4	2%	3,744	1%	3,718	3	7001	2	5718
Rugby South	E01031127	CV22 7	4	2%	1,954	1%	1,974	3	8922	4	12823
Rugby West	E01031165	CV23 9	4	2%	4,040	1%	4,275	3	8528	3	8983
Rugby South	E01031176	CV22 6	3	1%	551	3%	617	3	9461	3	9145
Rugby Central	E01031169	CV21 2	3	1%	1,846	2%	1,811	5	13386	6	16429
Rugby Central	E01031144	CV22 5	3	1%	1,348	2%	1,326	6	19373	5	16326
Rugby South	E01031125	CV22 7	3	1%	2,060	1%	1,969	8	23409	8	25413
Other	E01031166	NN11 6	3	1%	7,175	1%	7,159	10	30214	7	22960
Rugby West	E01031154	CV8 3	3	1%	9,063	1%	9,220	7	21287	9	28130
Rugby Central	E01031132	CV21 3	2	1%	1,482	1%	1,604	5	16161	6	16625
Rugby Central	E01031131	CV21 3	2	1%	1,893	1%	1,920	5	16402	5	16072
Rugby E&N	E01031180	CV22 5	2	1%	2,523	1%	2,406	9	27033	9	27191
Rugby Central	E01031167	CV22 7	2	1%	1,165	2%	1,105	7	22714	6	16937
Rugby Central	E01031173	CV21 3	2	1%	1,585	1%	1,552	4	10090	2	6507
Rugby Central	E01031172	CV21 1	2	1%	3,284	1%	3,358	3	7855	3	9140

Cohort of 2024 (Year 8, 2025–26)

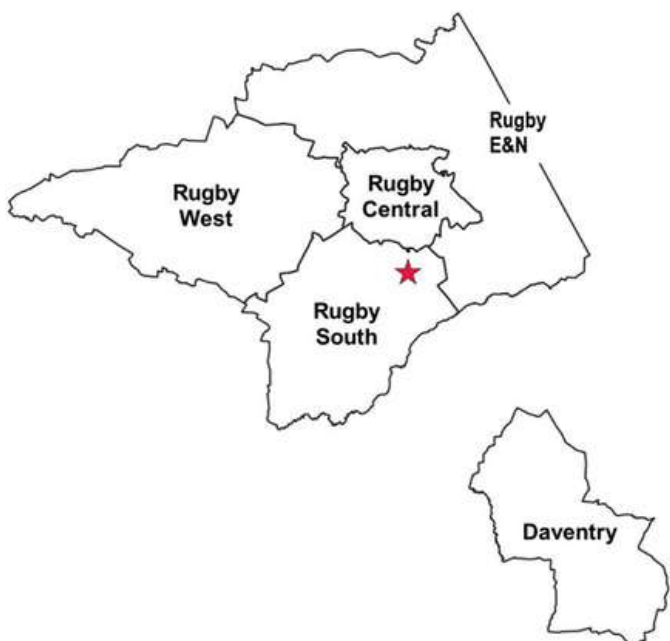
Distance Band	Year 8			Total
	No. Pupils	% Pupils	Avg. Dist (m)	% Pupils
<500m	15	8%	291	8%
500m-1km	12	7%	780	8%
1-1.5km	45	25%	1,235	22%
1.5-2km	32	17%	1,837	14%
2-3km	22	12%	2,403	15%
3-4km	18	10%	3,394	11%
4-5km	25	14%	4,517	11%
>5km	14	8%	10,778	11%
Total	183		2,764	



- There are some clear differences between the profile of the cohort admitted in 2024, compared to previous cohorts. Despite reverting back to a PAN of 180, the number of students living within 2 km of school has jumped from 87 in Year 9 to 104 in Year 8, meaning that this is the first cohort to have more than half of its students living within this radius.
- The proportion living more than 5 km from school has dropped to just 8%, and the 'average distance travelled' is below 3 km for the first time.
- The map shows that although there are several Year 8 students who live just to the north of Daventry, there aren't any who live in the town itself.

Data sources: School MIS, September 2025. IMD deciles: Ministries of Housing, Communities & Local Government. LSOA boundaries: ONS, contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0 Background map images © OpenStreetMap contributors.

- Given the large number of Year 8 students who live close to school, it's somewhat surprising to see that the figures for Rugby South aren't particularly high: only 42% of the cohort live in this district, compared to 44% overall.
- Instead, there is a particularly large number who live in Rugby Central: 28% compared to 23% overall. The map shows that the population in this district is concentrated in the southern parts of this district which are close to school.
- Rugby E&N also has a disproportionately large number of Year 8 students; the map shows that (as with Year 9) they are concentrated in the north of the district in north Brownsover.
- This trend for increasing numbers of students being admitted from the north Brownsover area is confirmed by the fact that E01032892 is the individual LSOA with the biggest population of Year 8 students, overtaking both E01031143 and E01031146.



Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025. LSOA Data source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2019.

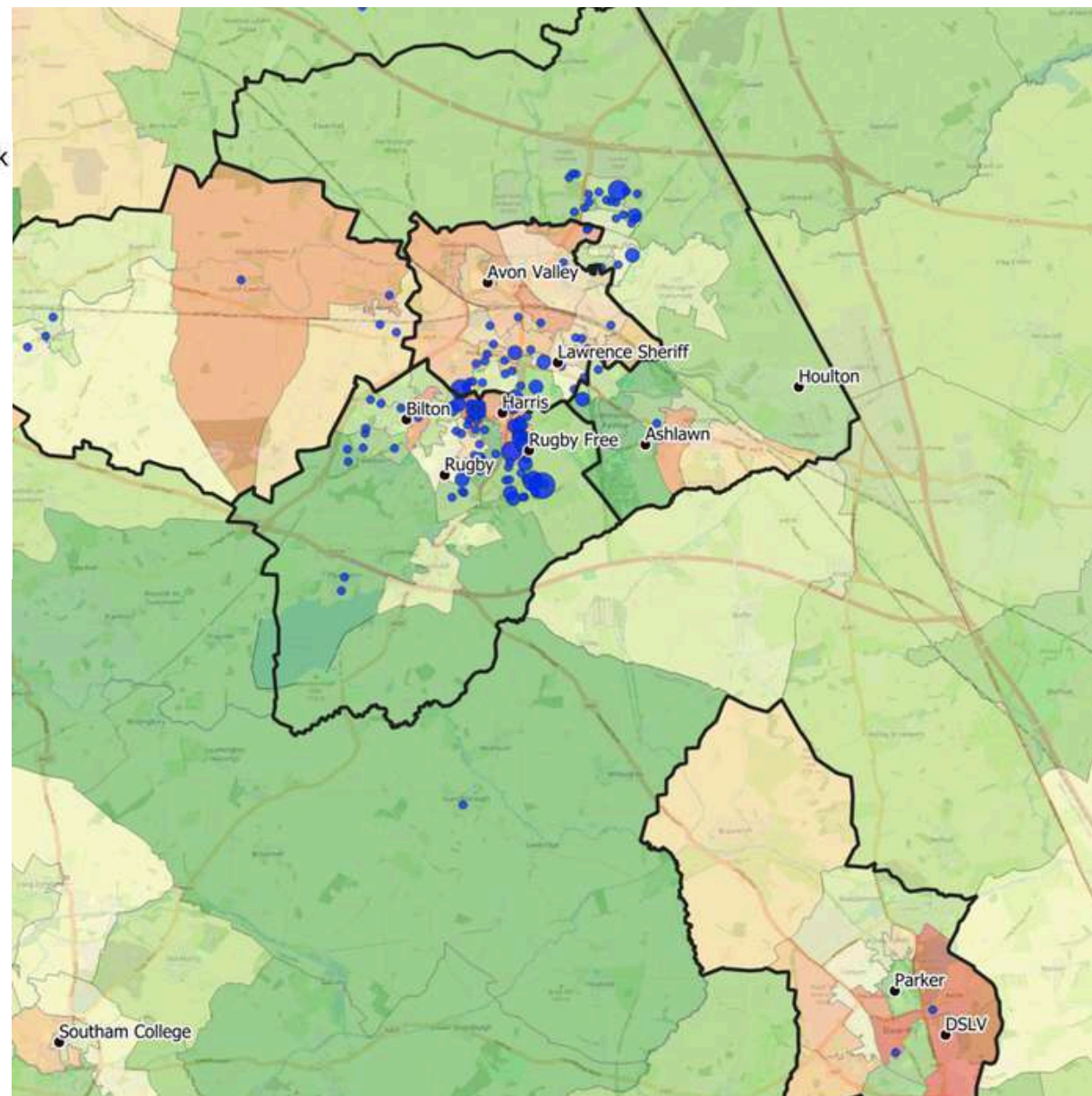
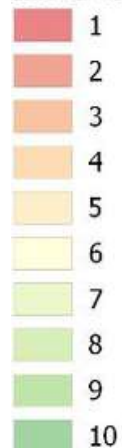
District	Y8 students	% Y8 students	total students	% total students
Rugby South	77	42%	400	44%
Rugby Central	51	28%	211	23%
Rugby E&N	39	21%	162	18%
Rugby West	4	2%	50	6%
Daventry	6	3%	39	4%
Other	6	3%	39	4%
Grand Total	183	100%	901	100%

District	LSOA	Post Sector	Year 8			Total		IDACI		IMD	
			No. Pupils	% Pupils	Dist (m)	% Pupils	Dist (m)	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank
Rugby E&N	E01032892	LE17 6	15	8%	4,763	6%	4,687	9	26549	7	21511
Rugby South	E01031143	CV22 6	14	8%	1,125	8%	1,130	9	27217	9	29268
Rugby South	E01031146	CV22 6	11	6%	270	7%	266	3	8767	5	15770
Rugby Central	E01031168	CV23 9	11	6%	1,365	4%	1,398	4	12977	5	15637
Rugby E&N	E01032891	CV23 0	7	4%	4,549	3%	4,556	8	25083	10	30030
Rugby South	E01031178	CV22 7	7	4%	1,021	3%	1,078	5	13744	6	16697
Rugby South	E01031176	CV22 6	6	3%	504	3%	617	3	9461	3	9145
Rugby Central	E01031167	CV22 7	6	3%	1,143	2%	1,105	7	22714	6	16937
Rugby Central	E01031141	CV21 1	5	3%	2,817	2%	2,803	5	13774	6	17285
Rugby South	E01031127	CV22 7	5	3%	1,980	1%	1,974	3	8922	4	12823
Rugby Central	E01031144	CV22 5	5	3%	1,380	2%	1,326	6	19373	5	16326
Rugby South	E01032894	CV22 7	4	2%	2,703	3%	2,804	8	23266	9	29272
Rugby West	E01031164	CV23 9	4	2%	3,513	3%	3,164	5	14588	6	18767
Rugby South	E01031177	CV22 7	4	2%	1,102	4%	1,058	2	6318	3	7733
Rugby South	E01031135	CV22 7	4	2%	1,700	2%	1,779	9	27613	10	30680
Rugby South	E01031147	CV23 9	4	2%	2,965	2%	3,392	10	30429	9	28355
Rugby South	E01031175	CV22 6	4	2%	844	2%	1,034	10	32055	10	30652
Rugby South	E01031148	CV22 6	4	2%	2,630	1%	2,921	7	20952	9	26762
Rugby Central	E01031169	CV21 2	4	2%	1,812	2%	1,811	5	13386	6	16429
Rugby Central	E01031133	CV21 3	4	2%	1,951	2%	1,966	4	12062	4	12094
Rugby E&N	E01031139	CV23 0	4	2%	4,252	1%	4,276	7	22760	10	31987
Rugby Central	E01031174	CV21 3	3	2%	1,947	1%	1,983	3	9402	3	7521
Rugby South	E01031136	CV22 7	3	2%	1,577	2%	1,652	8	23848	8	25600
Rugby Central	E01031130	CV21 3	3	2%	2,078	2%	2,153	5	14798	6	18753
Rugby South	E01031125	CV22 7	3	2%	1,854	1%	1,969	8	23409	8	25413
Rugby E&N	E01031157	CV22 5	3	2%	1,885	1%	1,825	8	23780	10	30313
Rugby South	E01032895	CV22 7	2	1%	2,330	1%	2,491	8	25280	10	29985
Rugby Central	E01031142	CV21 1	2	1%	3,763	1%	3,718	3	7001	2	5718
Rugby Central	E01031172	CV21 1	2	1%	3,395	1%	3,358	3	7855	3	9140
Rugby E&N	E01031156	CV22 5	2	1%	1,288	1%	1,275	10	31997	9	29099
Daventry	E01026999	NN11 8	2	1%	8,776	1%	8,834	5	15017	7	19727
Rugby South	E01031134	CV22 7	2	1%	1,660	1%	1,639	6	19317	10	29741
Daventry	E01027014	NN11 2	2	1%	12,006	1%	11,903	8	23357	10	29981
Rugby Central	E01031171	CV21 2	2	1%	2,037	1%	2,193	4	12883	5	15431

Cohort of 2025 (Year 7, 2025-26)

Distance Band	Year 7			Total
	No. Pupils	% Pupils	Avg. Dist (m)	% Pupils
<500m	19	10%	248	8%
500m-1km	26	14%	780	8%
1-1.5km	56	31%	1,225	22%
1.5-2km	20	11%	1,760	14%
2-3km	12	7%	2,620	15%
3-4km	13	7%	3,467	11%
4-5km	24	13%	4,542	11%
>5km	12	7%	12,122	11%
Total	182		2,526	

IDACI Rank

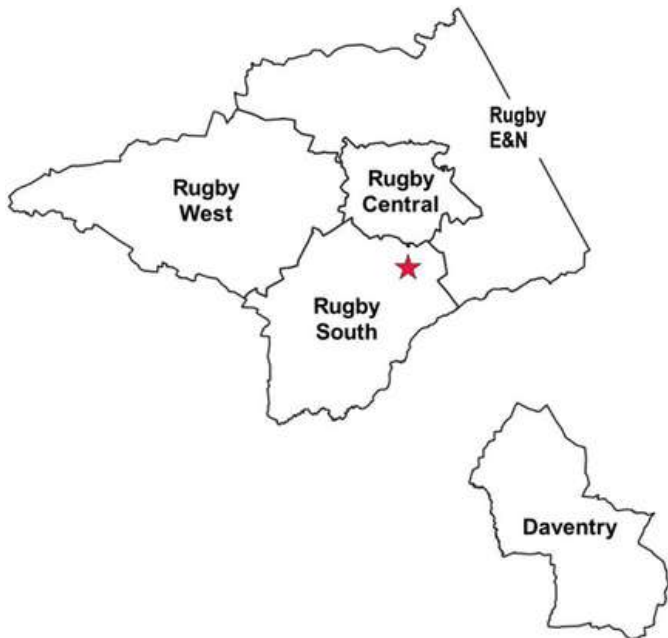


- The sharp increase in the numbers of 'local' children admitted in 2024 has accelerated in 2025, with the number of new Year 7 students who live within 2 km of school jumping to 121 (66%).
- The number of Year 7s who live more than 5 km away has dropped to just 12 (7%) and the 'average distance travelled' continues to shrink and is down to 2.5 km.
- The map shows that admissions from Daventry have now almost completely disappeared.

Data sources: School MIS, September 2025. IMD deciles: Ministries of Housing, Communities & Local Government. LSOA boundaries: ONS, contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0 Background map images © OpenStreetMap contributors.

- 2025 has seen admissions from Rugby South reaching 50% for the first time.
- The proportion of Year 7 students from Rugby Central has dropped back to 23%, and the proportions from Rugby E&N and Rugby West are also in line with the equivalent whole-school figures.
- Only 2 children have been admitted from Daventry this year, with a further 6 admitted from beyond the key districts.
- There has been a sharp increase in the number of students living in E01031143 (i.e. the new Ashlawn Gardens estate): there are 23 Year 7 students in this LSOA, compared to an average of 12 in each of the other cohorts.
- The number in E01031146 (where the school is located) has also jumped, from an average of 12 in previous years to 20 this year.

2025 has seen a marked increase in admissions from the local area.



Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025. LSOA Data source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2019.

District	Y7 students	% Y7 students	total students	% total students
Rugby South	91	50%	400	44%
Rugby Central	41	23%	211	23%
Rugby E&N	35	19%	162	18%
Rugby West	7	4%	50	6%
Daventry	2	1%	39	4%
Other	6	3%	39	4%
Grand Total	182	100%	901	100%

District	LSOA	Post Sector	Year 7			Total		IDACI		IMD	
			No. Pupils	% Pupils	Dist (m)	% Pupils	Dist (m)	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank
Rugby South	E01031143	CV22 6	23	13%	1,120	8%	1,130	9	27217	9	29268
Rugby South	E01031146	CV22 6	20	11%	292	7%	266	3	8767	5	15770
Rugby South	E01031177	CV22 7	12	7%	1,015	4%	1,058	2	6318	3	7733
Rugby E&N	E01032892	LE17 6	11	6%	4,554	6%	4,687	9	26549	7	21511
Rugby Central	E01031168	CV23 9	8	4%	1,359	4%	1,398	4	12977	5	15637
Rugby E&N	E01032891	CV23 0	8	4%	4,616	3%	4,556	8	25083	10	30030
Rugby South	E01031178	CV22 7	6	3%	1,087	3%	1,078	5	13744	6	16697
Rugby South	E01031175	CV22 6	6	3%	1,008	2%	1,034	10	32055	10	30652
Rugby South	E01031176	CV22 6	5	3%	553	3%	617	3	9461	3	9145
Rugby Central	E01031144	CV22 5	5	3%	1,283	2%	1,326	6	19373	5	16326
Rugby South	E01031135	CV22 7	5	3%	1,679	2%	1,779	9	27613	10	30680
Rugby Central	E01031145	CV22 7	5	3%	677	1%	628	9	28376	6	18808
Rugby Central	E01031167	CV22 7	4	2%	1,118	2%	1,105	7	22714	6	16937
Rugby South	E01031147	CV23 9	4	2%	3,940	2%	3,392	10	30429	9	28355
Rugby South	E01032893	CV22 7	4	2%	2,870	2%	2,807	9	28287	10	31814
Rugby South	E01032894	CV22 7	3	2%	2,659	3%	2,804	8	23266	9	29272
Rugby E&N	E01031139	CV23 0	3	2%	4,310	1%	4,276	7	22760	10	31987
Rugby E&N	E01031138	CV21 1	3	2%	3,691	1%	3,651	6	17601	9	28578
Rugby Central	E01031173	CV21 3	3	2%	1,392	1%	1,552	4	10090	2	6507
Rugby Central	E01031141	CV21 1	2	1%	3,056	2%	2,803	5	13774	6	17285
Rugby West	E01031164	CV23 9	2	1%	3,135	3%	3,164	5	14588	6	18767
Rugby Central	E01031169	CV21 2	2	1%	1,803	2%	1,811	5	13386	6	16429
Rugby Central	E01031133	CV21 3	2	1%	1,975	2%	1,966	4	12062	4	12094
Rugby South	E01031136	CV22 7	2	1%	1,386	2%	1,652	8	23848	8	25600
Rugby Central	E01031130	CV21 3	2	1%	2,225	2%	2,153	5	14798	6	18753
Rugby E&N	E01031157	CV22 5	2	1%	1,843	1%	1,825	8	23780	10	30313
Rugby Central	E01031142	CV21 1	2	1%	3,879	1%	3,718	3	7001	2	5718
Rugby E&N	E01031156	CV22 5	2	1%	1,206	1%	1,275	10	31997	9	29099
Rugby Central	E01031132	CV21 3	2	1%	1,662	1%	1,604	5	16161	6	16625
Rugby E&N	E01031140	CV21 1	2	1%	3,253	1%	3,330	8	25168	7	21384
Rugby E&N	E01031155	CV22 5	2	1%	1,646	1%	1,796	10	30547	10	30490
Rugby West	E01031165	CV23 9	2	1%	4,746	1%	4,275	3	8528	3	8983
Rugby West	E01031154	CV8 3	2	1%	9,108	1%	9,220	7	21287	9	28130

District Profiles

District	Total No. Students	% of Students
Rugby South	400	44%
Rugby Central	211	23%
Rugby E&N	162	18%
Rugby West	50	6%
Daventry	39	4%
Other	39	4%
Grand Total	901	100%

- The student population is spread across a total of 85 different LSOAs (the table on the right of this page shows those LSOAs in which at least 10 students live, and a full table showing all 85 LSOAs is provided in Appendix 1).
- 96% of the students currently attending the school live in 64 different LSOAs, which we have grouped into 5 'key districts'. (In 2023 it was 94%). Demographic and contextual information specific to each of these key districts is provided in the following sections.

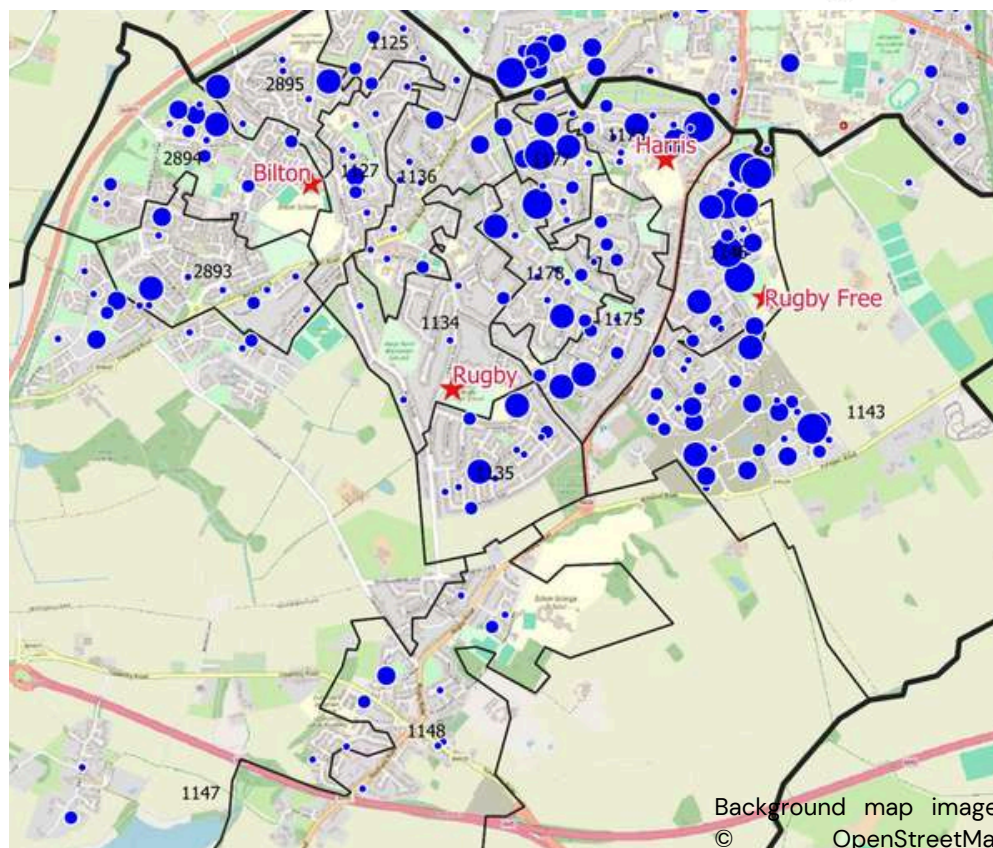
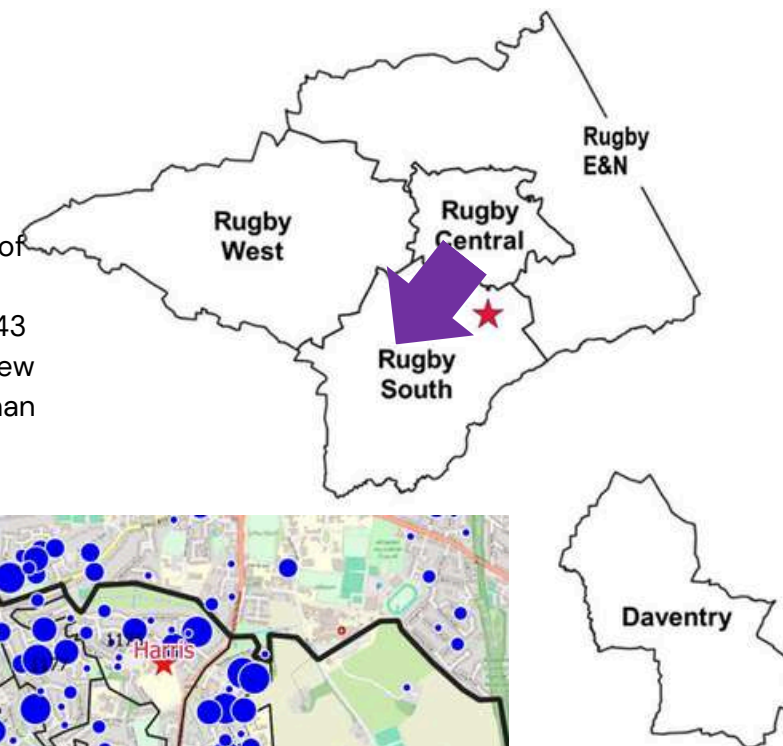
Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025. LSOA Data source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2019.

LSOA Group	LSOA	Post Sector	No. Pupils	% Pupils	IDACI		IMD	
					Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank
Rugby South	E01031143	CV22 6	70	8%	9	27217	9	29268
Rugby South	E01031146	CV22 6	67	7%	3	8767	5	15770
Rugby East	E01032892	LE17 6	58	6%	9	26549	7	21511
Rugby Central	E01031168	CV23 9	36	4%	4	12977	5	15637
Rugby South	E01031177	CV22 7	35	4%	2	6318	3	7733
Rugby West	E01031164	CV23 9	31	3%	5	14588	6	18767
Rugby East	E01032891	CV23 0	30	3%	8	25083	10	30030
Rugby South	E01031176	CV22 6	29	3%	3	9461	3	9145
Rugby South	E01032894	CV22 7	27	3%	8	23266	9	29272
Rugby South	E01031178	CV22 7	26	3%	5	13744	6	16697
Rugby South	E01031175	CV22 6	22	2%	10	32055	10	30652
Rugby South	E01031147	CV23 9	21	2%	10	30429	9	28355
Rugby South	E01031135	CV22 7	20	2%	9	27613	10	30680
Rugby Central	E01031144	CV22 5	18	2%	6	19373	5	16326
Rugby Central	E01031130	CV21 3	18	2%	5	14798	6	18753
Rugby Central	E01031133	CV21 3	18	2%	4	12062	4	12094
Rugby Central	E01031169	CV21 2	17	2%	5	13386	6	16429
Rugby South	E01032893	CV22 7	16	2%	9	28287	10	31814
Rugby Central	E01031167	CV22 7	15	2%	7	22714	6	16937
Rugby Central	E01031141	CV21 1	15	2%	5	13774	6	17285
Rugby South	E01031136	CV22 7	14	2%	8	23848	8	25600
Rugby South	E01031148	CV22 6	13	1%	7	20952	9	26762
Rugby Central	E01031142	CV21 1	13	1%	3	7001	2	5718
Rugby South	E01032895	CV22 7	13	1%	8	25280	10	29985
Rugby South	E01031127	CV22 7	12	1%	3	8922	4	12823
Rugby East	E01031139	CV23 0	12	1%	7	22760	10	31987
Rugby Central	E01031174	CV21 3	11	1%	3	9402	3	7521
Rugby Central	E01031132	CV21 3	10	1%	5	16161	6	16625
Rugby Central	E01031173	CV21 3	10	1%	4	10090	2	6507

Rugby South

- This group of 16 LSOAs covers the southern suburbs of the town, including: Bilton, Cawston, Overslade & Dunchurch. RFSS is located on the eastern edge of this district.
- A total of **400 (44%)** of the school's current Y7-11 students live in this district. In 2023, 38% of the whole-school population and 39% of the Y7-11 population lived in this district.
- The LSOA with the largest number of the school's current students in this district is E01031143 which is the LSOA covering the area just to the south and east of the school, including the new Ashlawn Gardens estate. The current number of students in this LSOA (70) is much larger than in 2023, when there were only 42 in total and 41 in Y7-11.
- The LSOA with the 2nd largest number of the school's students is E01031146. This is the LSOA in which the school is located. In 2023 there were 63 students in this LSOA (60 in Y7-11) and this has now risen to 67.

LSOA Group	LSOA	Post Sector	No. Pupils	% Pupils
Rugby South	E01031143	CV22 6	70	8%
Rugby South	E01031146	CV22 6	67	7%
Rugby South	E01031177	CV22 7	35	4%
Rugby South	E01031176	CV22 6	29	3%
Rugby South	E01032894	CV22 7	27	3%
Rugby South	E01031178	CV22 7	26	3%
Rugby South	E01031175	CV22 6	22	2%
Rugby South	E01031147	CV23 9	21	2%
Rugby South	E01031135	CV22 7	20	2%
Rugby South	E01032893	CV22 7	16	2%
Rugby South	E01031136	CV22 7	14	2%
Rugby South	E01031148	CV22 6	13	1%
Rugby South	E01032895	CV22 7	13	1%
Rugby South	E01031127	CV22 7	12	1%
Rugby South	E01031125	CV22 7	9	1%
Rugby South	E01031134	CV22 7	6	1%



Background map images
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LSOA Group	LSOA	Post Sector	No. Pupils	% Pupils	IDACI	IMD	Income	Education	Employment	Crime	Health	Barriers	Living Environment
					Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	
Rugby South	E01031143	CV22 6	70	8%	9	9	9	10	8	8	9	3	9
Rugby South	E01031146	CV22 6	67	7%	3	5	4	3	5	6	5	9	8
Rugby South	E01031177	CV22 7	35	4%	2	3	3	2	3	2	4	4	8
Rugby South	E01031176	CV22 6	29	3%	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	5	7
Rugby South	E01032894	CV22 7	27	3%	8	9	8	8	10	5	10	6	9
Rugby South	E01031178	CV22 7	26	3%	5	6	5	6	4	7	6	5	6
Rugby South	E01031175	CV22 6	22	2%	10	10	10	10	9	10	7	4	9
Rugby South	E01031147	CV23 9	21	2%	10	9	10	10	10	4	10	3	6
Rugby South	E01031135	CV22 7	20	2%	9	10	9	9	8	10	8	8	9
Rugby South	E01032893	CV22 7	16	2%	9	10	10	10	10	7	8	6	10
Rugby South	E01031136	CV22 7	14	2%	8	8	7	8	8	5	8	9	5
Rugby South	E01031148	CV22 6	13	1%	7	9	7	9	6	8	9	9	8
Rugby South	E01032895	CV22 7	13	1%	8	10	9	7	9	7	8	9	9
Rugby South	E01031127	CV22 7	12	1%	3	4	3	3	4	5	6	8	6
Rugby South	E01031125	CV22 7	9	1%	8	8	8	4	9	7	7	7	8
Rugby South	E01031134	CV22 7	6	1%	6	10	8	10	8	7	8	8	8

Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025. LSOA Data source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2019.

- 10 of these LSOAs have below-average levels of deprivation on the IDACI measure, and 11 have below-average levels of deprivation on the IMD measure.
- E0101143, which has the largest number of students, has particularly low levels of deprivation: it is in the 9th decile on both the IDACI and IMD measures; and the Education deprivation ranking is exceptionally low (10th decile). This LSOA does, however, have a high deprivation ranking for 'Barriers to Housing & Services'. This could be because the people living in this LSOA have to travel relatively long distances to access amenities such as shops or GP practices; it could also suggest that house prices are high in relation to average earnings.
- 4 of these LSOAs have above-average levels of deprivation, with a total of 143 students living in them (16% of the total population).
- E01031146 (the LSOA in which the school is located and which is home to the second largest number of students) is in the 3rd decile on the IDACI measure.
- All 4 of the LSOAs with above-average levels of deprivation have high rankings for Education deprivation, with two of them in the 2nd decile on this measure.
- 1 of these LSOAs (E01031177) has a particularly high ranking for Crime deprivation (2nd decile). This LSOA covers an area just to the west of Harris CE school, in Overslade.

- Most of the housing in this district consists of private developments of semi-detached or detached family homes that were built over the course of the latter half of the 20th century. There are also some very recent housing developments on the outskirts of the district, such as Ashlawn Gardens in E01031143.
- However, just to the north of RFSS in E01031146 there is an estate of terraced 'council' houses which appears to have been built just after World War II. Deprivation levels are high in this area.
- The Overslade area near Harris CE school also has a lot of social housing and deprivation here is particularly high. E01031177 covers part of this area.



Above: Spectrum Ave, E01031143. © Google Maps 2025



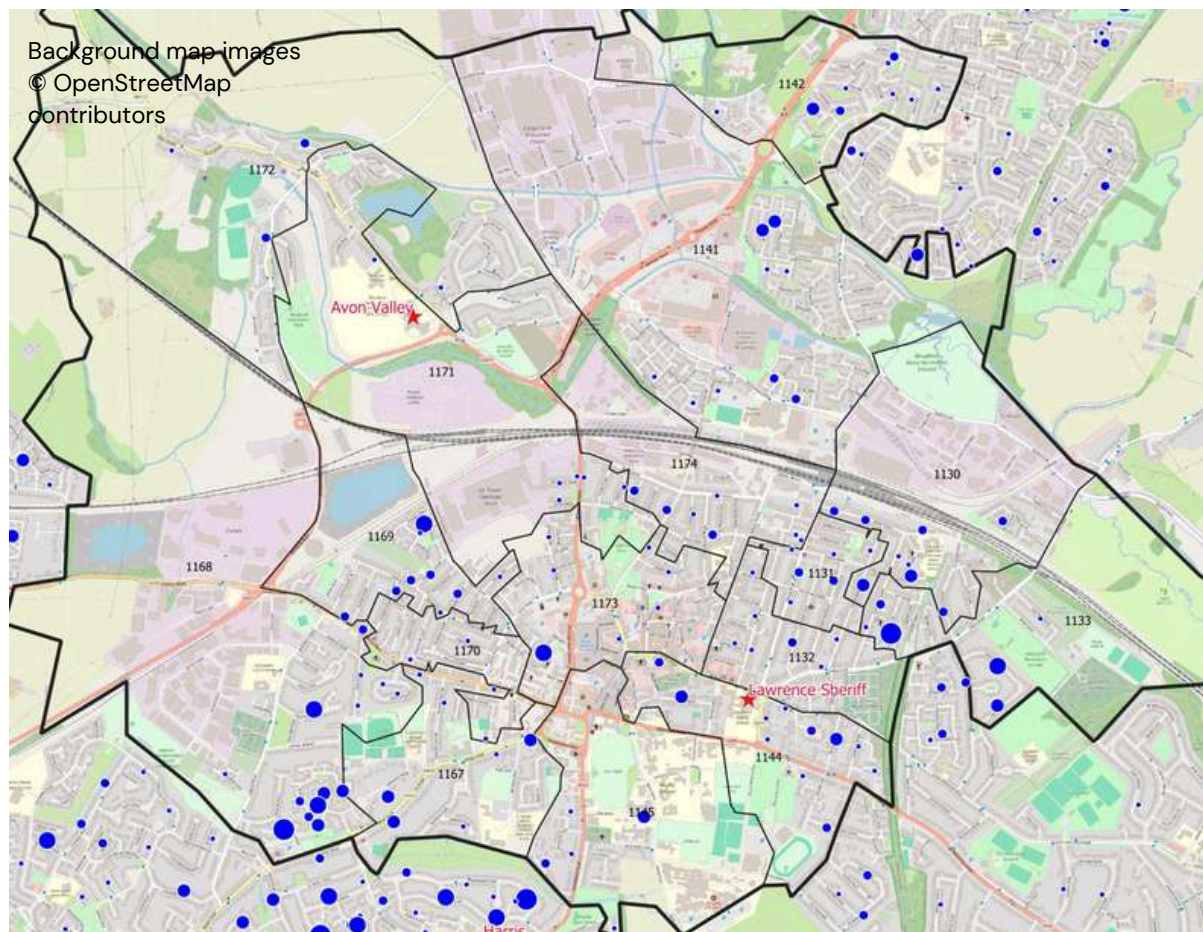
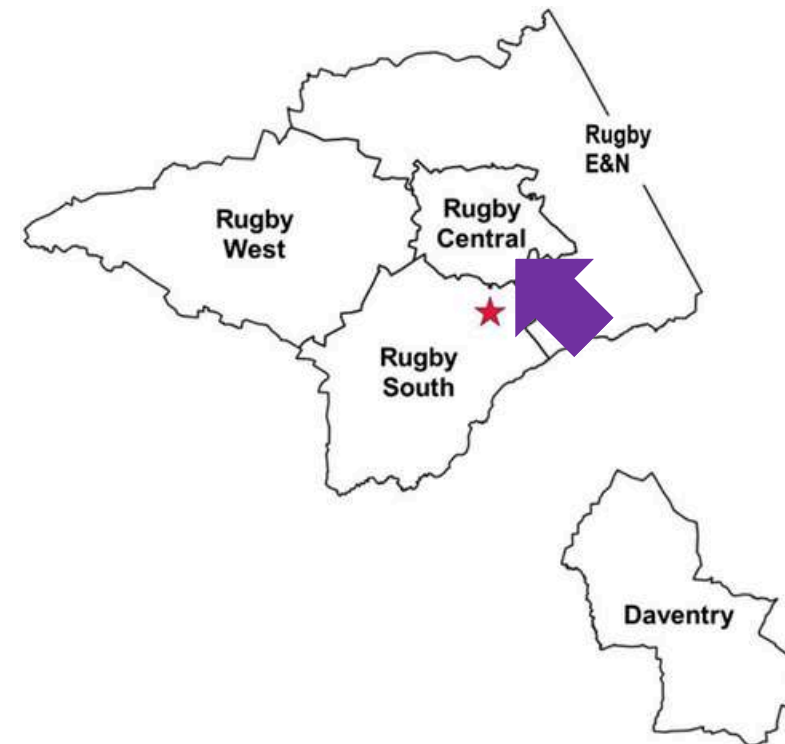
Above: Marlborough Rd, E01031177. © Google Maps 2025



Above: St Andrew's Cres, E01031146. © Google Maps 2025

Rugby Central

- This group of 16 LSOAs covers the centre of the city, to the north of the school.
- A total of **211 (23%)** of the school's current Y7-11 students live in this district. In 2023, 28% of the whole-school population and 27% of the Y7-11 population lived in this district.
- The LSOA with the largest number of the school's current students in this district is E01031168 on the west side of the city centre.



LSOA Group	LSOA	Post Sector	No. Pupils	% Pupils
Rugby Central	E01031168	CV23 9	36	4%
Rugby Central	E01031144	CV22 5	18	2%
Rugby Central	E01031130	CV21 3	18	2%
Rugby Central	E01031133	CV21 3	18	2%
Rugby Central	E01031169	CV21 2	17	2%
Rugby Central	E01031167	CV22 7	15	2%
Rugby Central	E01031141	CV21 1	15	2%
Rugby Central	E01031142	CV21 1	13	1%
Rugby Central	E01031174	CV21 3	11	1%
Rugby Central	E01031132	CV21 3	10	1%
Rugby Central	E01031173	CV21 3	10	1%
Rugby Central	E01031131	CV21 3	8	1%
Rugby Central	E01031145	CV22 7	8	1%
Rugby Central	E01031171	CV21 2	6	1%
Rugby Central	E01031172	CV21 1	6	1%
Rugby Central	E01031170	CV22 7	2	0.2%

LSOA Group	LSOA	Post Sector	No. Pupils	% Pupils	IDACI	IMD	Income	Education	Employment	Crime	Health	Barriers	Living Environment
					Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	
Rugby Central	E01031168	CV23 9	36	4%	4	5	5	2	6	4	6	5	7
Rugby Central	E01031144	CV22 5	18	2%	6	5	6	10	6	1	5	7	2
Rugby Central	E01031130	CV21 3	18	2%	5	6	6	3	7	5	7	8	4
Rugby Central	E01031133	CV21 3	18	2%	4	4	4	5	3	3	6	8	4
Rugby Central	E01031169	CV21 2	17	2%	5	6	6	4	7	4	8	6	2
Rugby Central	E01031167	CV22 7	15	2%	7	6	6	5	5	2	7	10	4
Rugby Central	E01031141	CV21 1	15	2%	5	6	5	4	6	5	6	6	7
Rugby Central	E01031142	CV21 1	13	1%	3	2	2	1	2	3	3	4	8
Rugby Central	E01031174	CV21 3	11	1%	3	3	3	3	3	4	2	6	3
Rugby Central	E01031132	CV21 3	10	1%	5	6	5	6	6	3	7	8	2
Rugby Central	E01031173	CV21 3	10	1%	4	2	2	3	2	4	2	5	5
Rugby Central	E01031131	CV21 3	8	1%	5	5	5	5	6	2	7	7	3
Rugby Central	E01031145	CV22 7	8	1%	9	6	7	7	6	4	5	4	7
Rugby Central	E01031171	CV21 2	6	1%	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5
Rugby Central	E01031172	CV21 1	6	1%	3	3	3	2	3	4	4	5	8
Rugby Central	E01031170	CV22 7	2	0.2%	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	8	3

Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025. LSOA Data source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2019.

- Most of these LSOAs have average or above-average levels of deprivation (on both the IDACI and IMD rankings).
- The LSOA in this district with the largest number of students (E01031168) has broadly average overall levels of deprivation based on the IDACI and IMD measures. The specific Income & Employment domains are also 'average', but it has a very high Education deprivation ranking (2nd decile).
- The LSOA with the 2nd largest number of students (E01031144) also has broadly average levels of overall deprivation, but in contrast to E01031168, it has an extremely low Education deprivation ranking (10th decile). This could indicate that there are a large number of graduates living in this area, but this measure will also have been affected by the high attainment levels at Lawrence Sherriff school. However, this LSOA has an extremely high Crime deprivation ranking (1st decile) and a very high Living Environment deprivation ranking (2nd decile). High crime rates and environmental issues arising from traffic congestion are common features of city centre localities.
- The most-deprived LSOA in this district is E01031142, which covers part of the Brownsover estate north of the city centre. As well as very high income and employment deprivation, this LSOA has extremely high Education deprivation (1st decile).

- Some of the housing in and around the city centre is at least 100 years old, but the largest concentration of the school's students in this district live on a new housing development in E01031168, which consists of a lot of townhouses & apartments. There is also a fairly modern housing estate just to the east of Lawrence Sherriff school which is home to several of RFSS's students.
- Around the edges of the city centre, especially to the north, there are several estates of social housing.



Above: Prior Park Rd E01031168.

Below: Thirlmere, Brownsover, E01031142.

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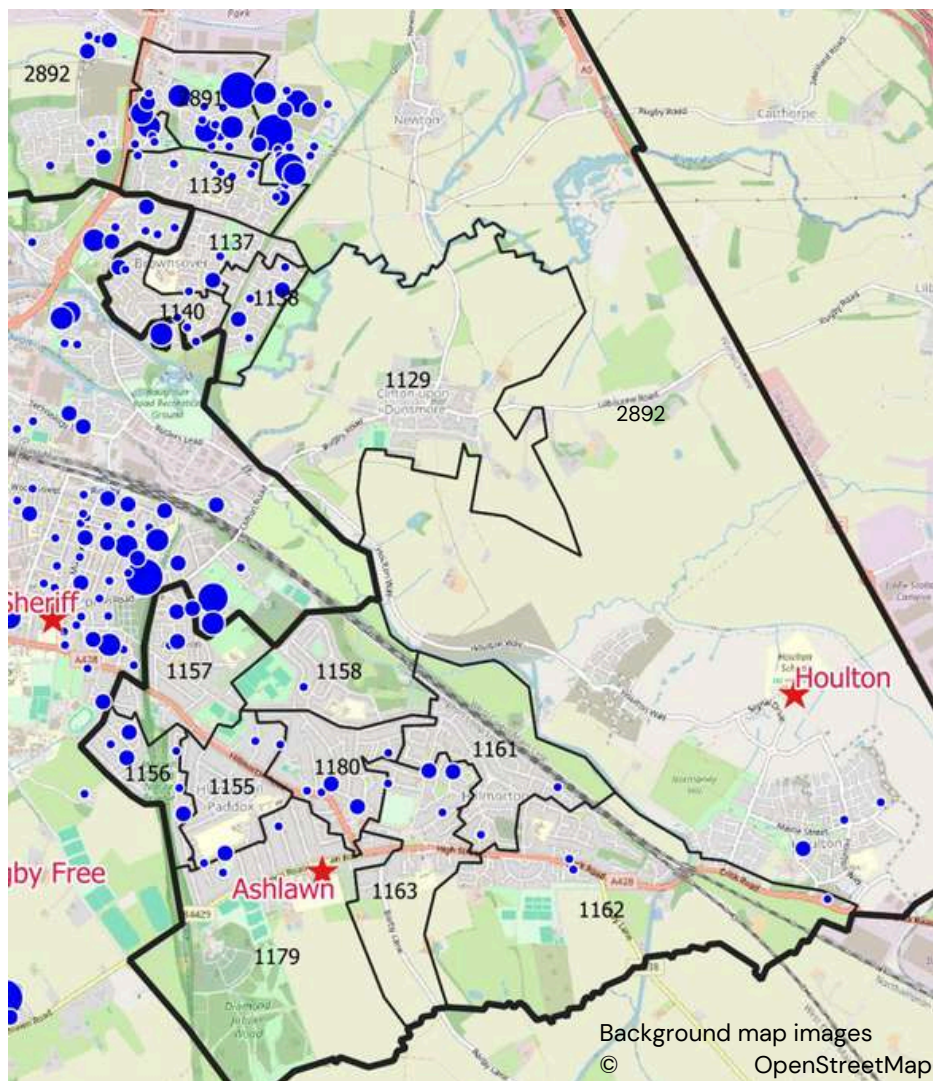


Below: Windsor Street E01031133 © Google Maps 2025



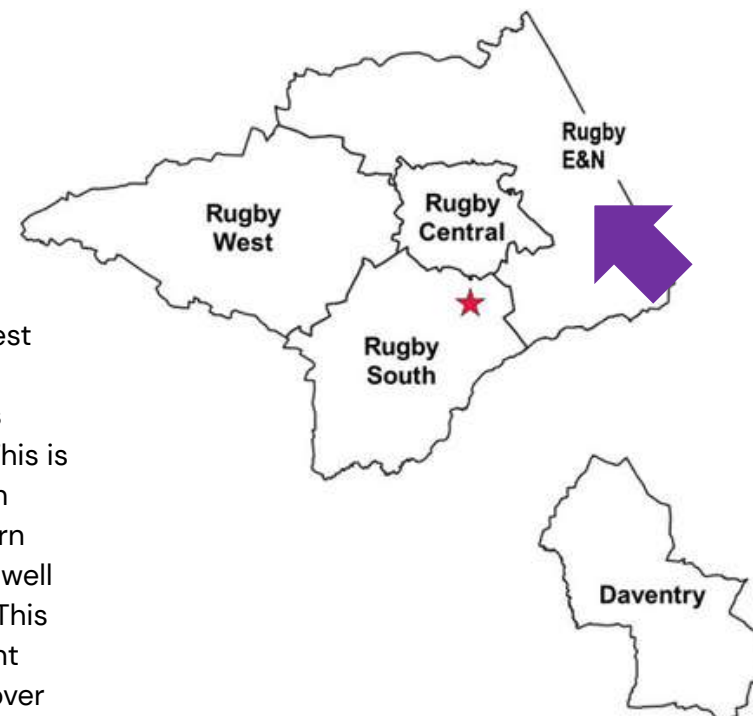
Rugby East & North

- This group of 15 LSOAs covers the eastern and northern areas of the city.
- A total of **162 (18%)** of the school's current Y7-11 students live in this district. In 2023, 16% of the whole-school population and 17% of the Y7-11 population lived in this district.



Background map images
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- The LSOA with the largest number of the school's current students in this district is E01032892. This is a very large LSOA which covers all of the northern parts of the district, as well as Houlton in the east. This area has seen significant housing development over the last few years. Consequently, when LSOAs were reviewed for the 2021 National Census this LSOA was split into 4 new LSOAs, reflecting the huge increase in the population. The IDACI and IMD deprivation data published in 2019 still uses the old LSOA definitions.



LSOA Group	LSOA	Post Sector	No. Pupils	% Pupils
Rugby East	E01032892	LE17 6	58	6%
Rugby East	E01032891	CV23 0	30	3%
Rugby East	E01031139	CV23 0	12	1%
Rugby East	E01031140	CV21 1	9	1%
Rugby East	E01031156	CV22 5	9	1%
Rugby East	E01031138	CV21 1	7	1%
Rugby East	E01031180	CV22 5	7	1%
Rugby East	E01031157	CV22 5	7	1%
Rugby East	E01031163	CV22 5	6	1%
Rugby East	E01031155	CV22 5	5	1%
Rugby East	E01031137	CV21 1	4	0%
Rugby East	E01031162	CV23 0	3	0%
Rugby East	E01031179	CV22 5	2	0%
Rugby East	E01031161	CV21 4	2	0%
Rugby East	E01031158	CV21 4	1	0%

LSOA Group	LSOA	Post Sector	No. Pupils	% Pupils	IDACI	IMD	Income	Education	Employment	Crime	Health	Barriers	Living Environment
					Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	
Rugby East	E01032892	LE17 6	58	6%	9	7	8	9	9	7	8	1	3
Rugby East	E01032891	CV23 0	30	3%	8	10	10	10	10	9	9	2	9
Rugby East	E01031139	CV23 0	12	1%	7	10	9	9	10	8	10	9	9
Rugby East	E01031140	CV21 1	9	1%	8	7	7	3	7	5	6	8	8
Rugby East	E01031156	CV22 5	9	1%	10	9	10	8	10	9	9	5	4
Rugby East	E01031138	CV21 1	7	1%	6	9	8	8	9	9	8	5	9
Rugby East	E01031180	CV22 5	7	1%	9	9	8	6	7	7	9	8	7
Rugby East	E01031157	CV22 5	7	1%	8	10	9	9	9	7	9	8	8
Rugby East	E01031163	CV22 5	6	1%	3	4	3	5	3	3	4	5	8
Rugby East	E01031155	CV22 5	5	1%	10	10	10	10	9	7	8	8	6
Rugby East	E01031137	CV21 1	4	0%	7	7	6	6	7	5	6	8	6
Rugby East	E01031162	CV23 0	3	0%	5	8	6	7	7	9	8	5	8
Rugby East	E01031179	CV22 5	2	0%	10	10	10	8	10	8	10	7	5
Rugby East	E01031161	CV21 4	2	0%	8	8	8	6	7	7	6	7	8
Rugby East	E01031158	CV21 4	1	0%	10	9	9	8	8	9	7	8	7

Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025. LSOA Data source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2019.

- Nearly all of these LSOAs have below-average levels of deprivation. We need to be aware that these statistics were published in 2019 and a lot of the new housing in this area hadn't been built at this time. These figures may therefore not fully reflect the current demography of the area, but as most of the new housing is privately developed and relatively expensive, it is likely that levels of income deprivation haven't increased as a result of the new housing.
- E01032892 (the LSOA in this district which has the largest number of the school's students living in it) is in the 9th decile on the IDACI measure and the 7th decile on the IMD measure. However, deprivation relating to 'Barriers to Housing & Services' is in the 1st (most-deprived) decile. This is likely to be due to a combination of a lack of local amenities amenities and high house prices compared to average incomes.
- E01032891, which covers a much smaller area on the northern edge of the city has a generally similar profile to its much larger neighbour, E01032892.
- E01031140 (north Brownsover) has generally low levels of deprivation but is in the 3rd decile for Education deprivation.
- E01031163 (Hillmorton) is the only LSOA in this district with consistently above-average levels of deprivation. It is in the 3rd decile on the IDACI measure and the 4th decile for IMD. Income, Employment and Crime deprivation are all quite high in this LSOA.

- Most of the school's students in this district live in new homes on the estates which have sprung up on the edges of Rugby in recent years.
- There are some pockets of older housing in Hillmorton on the east side of the city, but there are only a few of the school's students living in this area.



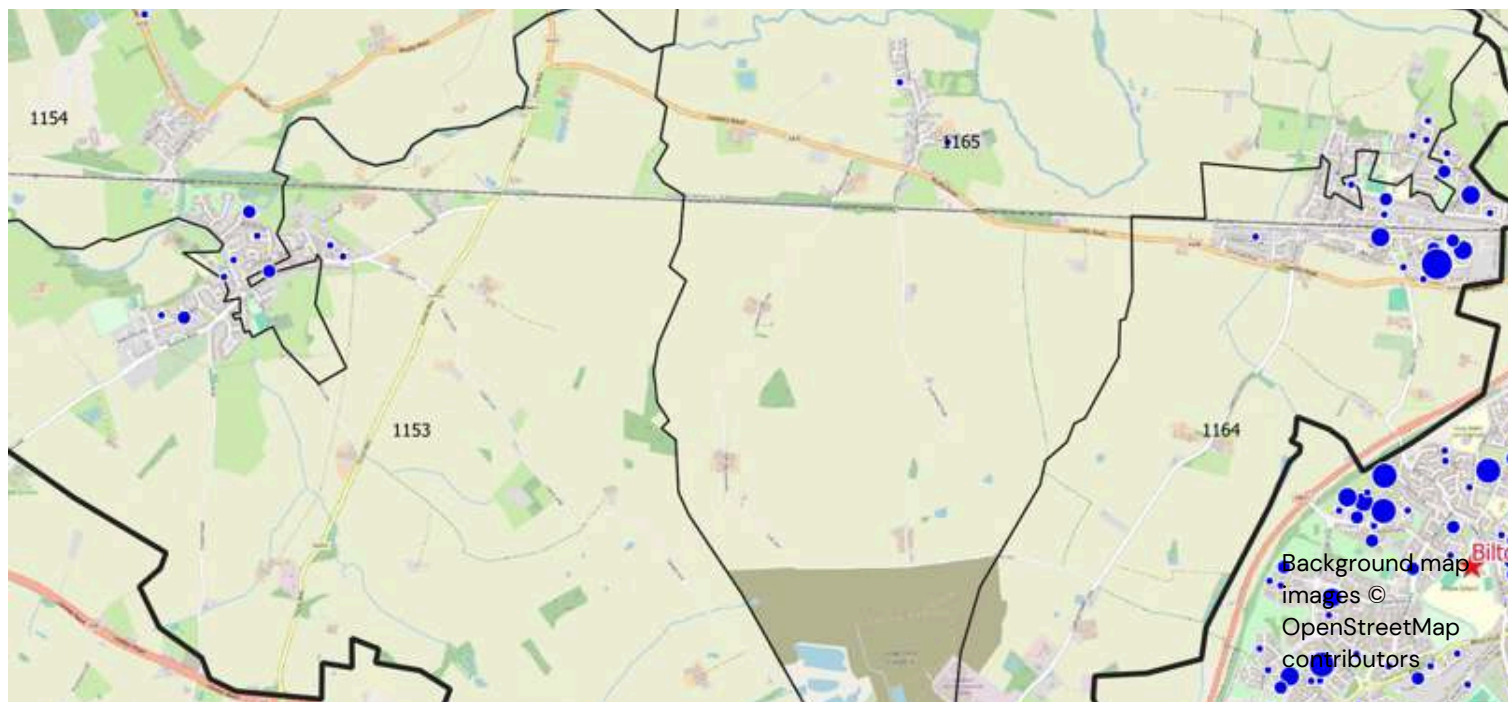
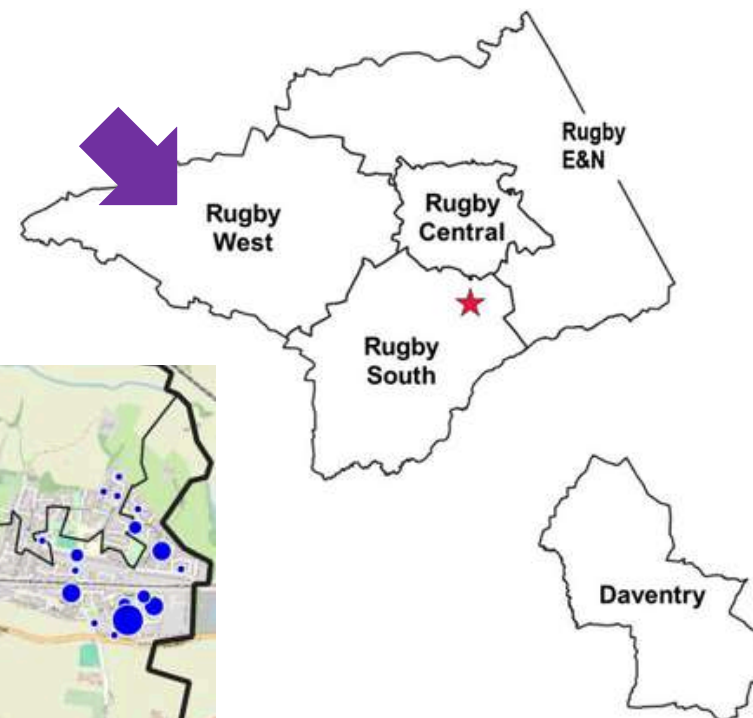
Above: Snellsdale Rd E01032891.
 Below: Shearwater Drive E01032892
 © Google Maps, 2025

Below: Calvert Close E01031138
 © Google Maps, 2024



Rugby West

- This group of just 4 LSOAs covers the villages of Long Lawford, Church Lawford and Wolston, to the west of Rugby.
- A total of **50 (6%)** of the school's current Y7-11 students live in this district. In 2023, 7% of the whole-school population and 7% of the Y7-11 population lived in this district.



LSOA Group	LSOA	Post Sector	No. Pupils	% Pupils
Rugby West	E01031164	CV23 9	31	3%
Rugby West	E01031153	CV8 3	7	1%
Rugby West	E01031165	CV23 9	6	1%
Rugby West	E01031154	CV8 3	6	1%

- The LSOA with the largest number of the school's current students in this district is E01031164, which covers most of Long Lawford.

LSOA Group	LSOA	Post Sector	No. Pupils	% Pupils	IDACI	IMD	Income	Education	Employment	Crime	Health	Barriers	Living Environment
					Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	
Rugby West	E01031164	CV23 9	31	3%	5	6	6	6	7	6	8	2	4
Rugby West	E01031153	CV8 3	7	1%	6	6	5	4	4	4	6	9	6
Rugby West	E01031165	CV23 9	6	1%	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	1	6
Rugby West	E01031154	CV8 3	6	1%	7	9	8	8	10	4	10	7	5

Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025. LSOA Data source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2019.

- The deprivation profiles of these LSOAs are quite varied.
- E01031164 (covering Long Lawford) is in the 5th decile on the IDACI measure and the 6th decile on the IMD measure, suggesting broadly average levels of deprivation. However, the 'Barriers to housing & services' measure is in the 2nd decile. Again, this could be because these people living in these areas have to travel long distances to access amenities and/or because house prices are high in relation to incomes.
- E01031153 (covering parts of Wolston) also has generally 'average' levels of deprivation, but in contrast to E01031153 it is in the 9th decile for 'Barriers to housing & services'.
- E01031165 (covering Church Lawford and part of Long Lawford) has the highest levels of deprivation. It is in the 3rd decile on both the IDACI and IMD measures, as well as being in the 1st decile for 'Barriers to housing & services'.
- E01031154 (covering the northern part of Wolston) has consistently low levels of deprivation.

- Long Lawford has been transformed from a small village of terraced cottages, to a fairly large and modern suburb over the space of just a few years, with a significant amount of new housing being built on the east side of the area.



Above: Woodleigh View in Long Lawford E01031164. © Google Maps 2025

Below: Kings Newnham Rd in Church Lawford E01031165. © Google Maps 2025

- Church Lawford is a much smaller village, which has (so far) escaped much development. Only a couple of the school's students live here.



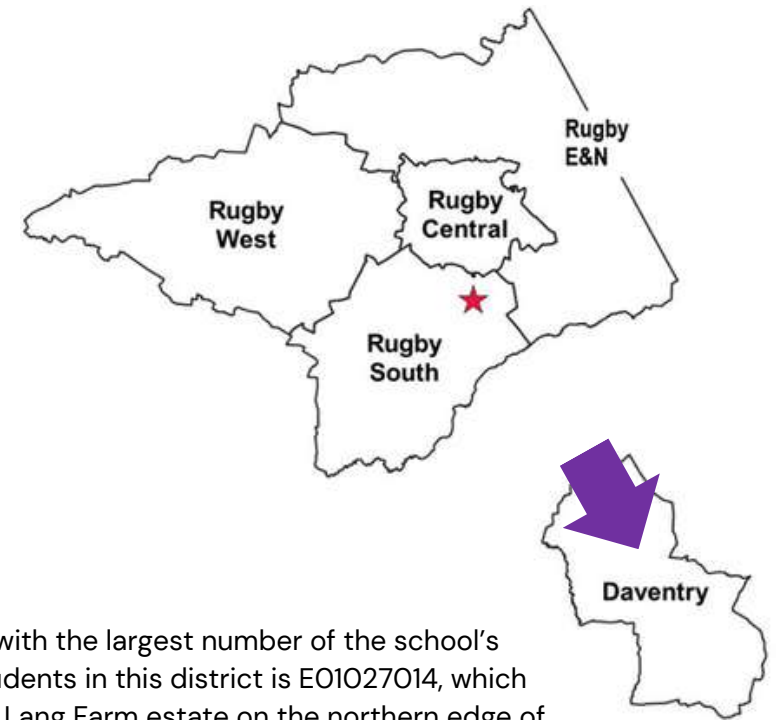
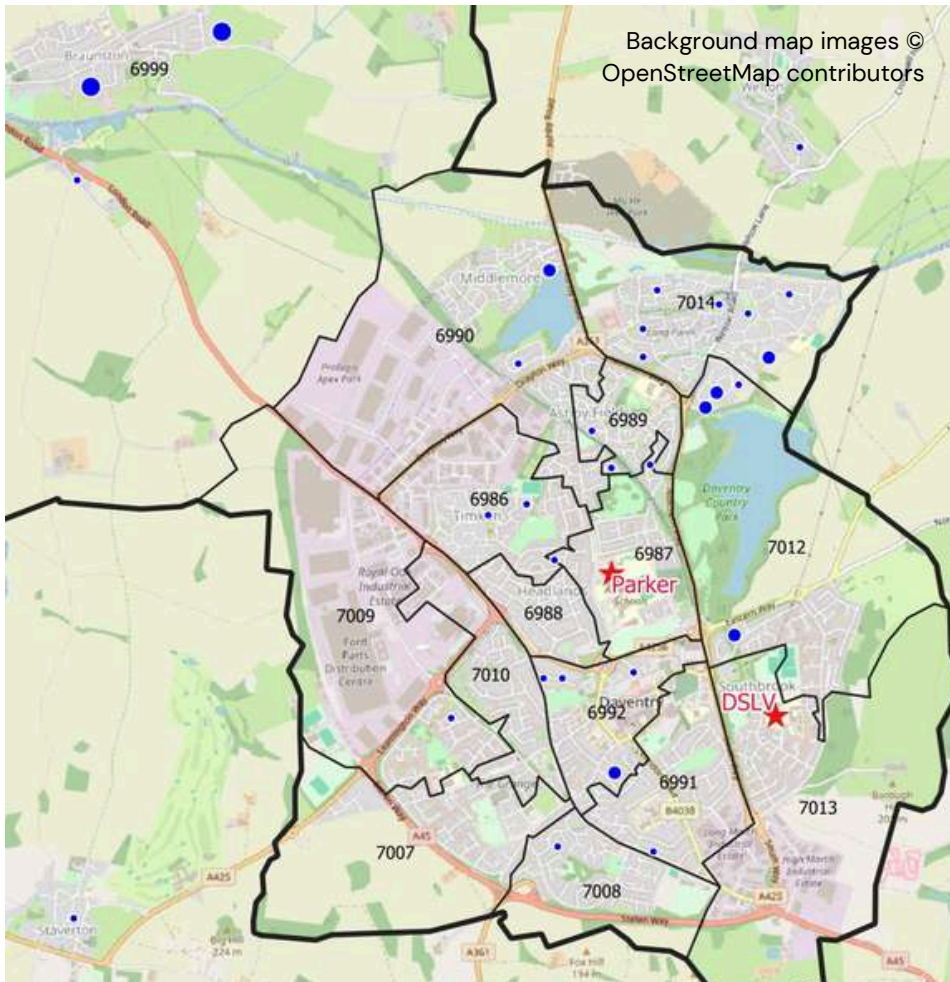
Below: Manor Estate in Wolston E01031153. © Google Maps 2025



- Wolston, like Long Lawford has a combination of older terraced cottages. and modern housing estates.

Daventry

- This group of 13 LSOAs covers the town of Daventry, as well as the small village of Braunston.
- A total of **39 (4%)** of the school's current Y7-11 students live in this district. In 2023, 5% of the whole-school population and 5% of the Y7-11 population lived in this district.



- The LSOA with the largest number of the school's current students in this district is E01027014, which covers the Lang Farm estate on the northern edge of Daventry.

LSOA Group	LSOA	Post Sector	No. Pupils	% Pupils
Daventry	E01027014	NN11 2	8	1%
Daventry	E01026999	NN11 8	7	1%
Daventry	E01027012	NN11 4	7	1%
Daventry	E01026992	NN11 9	5	1%
Daventry	E01026990	NN11 9	3	0%
Daventry	E01026989	NN11 0	2	0%
Daventry	E01026987	NN11 9	2	0%
Daventry	E01026986	NN11 9	2	0%
Daventry	E01027009	NN11 9	1	0%
Daventry	E01027008	NN11 4	1	0%
Daventry	E01026991	NN11 4	1	0%

LSOA Group	LSOA	Post Sector	No. Pupils	% Pupils	IDACI	IMD	Income	Education	Employment	Crime	Health	Barriers	Living Environment
					Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile	Decile
Daventry	E01027014	NN11 2	8	1%	8	10	9	7	9	8	9	6	10
Daventry	E01026999	NN11 8	7	1%	5	7	6	6	5	7	7	6	4
Daventry	E01027012	NN11 4	7	1%	2	4	4	2	3	3	5	5	9
Daventry	E01026992	NN11 9	5	1%	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	8	7
Daventry	E01026990	NN11 9	3	0%	7	9	8	7	9	8	9	4	10
Daventry	E01026989	NN11 0	2	0%	5	6	5	3	5	8	5	8	10
Daventry	E01026987	NN11 9	2	0%	9	7	8	4	6	3	7	8	10
Daventry	E01026986	NN11 9	2	0%	6	6	6	3	7	7	8	4	8
Daventry	E01027009	NN11 9	1	0%	4	3	3	1	3	7	3	2	9
Daventry	E01027008	NN11 4	1	0%	9	8	9	4	9	8	8	3	9
Daventry	E01026991	NN11 4	1	0%	9	7	8	5	7	2	7	9	8

Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025. LSOA Data source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2019.

- Levels of deprivation in these LSOAs also appear to be quite mixed.
- E01027014 (covering Lang Farm) is in the 8th decile on the IDACI measure and the 10th decile (least-deprived) on the IMD measure, suggesting low levels of deprivation.
- E01026999 (covering Braunston) has generally 'average' levels of deprivation.
- However, E01027012 (covering eastern Daventry) and E01026992 (covering central Daventry) both have high levels of deprivation. Both of these LSOAs are in the 2nd decile on the IDACI rankings, E01027012 is also in the 2nd decile for Education deprivation, while E01026992 is in the 2nd decile for Employment, Crime & Health.

- Daventry has also seen a lot of new houses built over the last couple of decades. Most of the suburbs around the edges of the town are dominated by modern housing estates.
- However, the centre of the town has a lot of older housing.
- Braunston has seen less development in recent years, with most of the houses in this village dating from the 2nd half of the 20th century.



Above: Tintern Drive E01027014 © Google Maps 2025

Below: Badby Road E01026992 © Google Maps 2025



Below: Archer Avenue E01026999 © Google Maps 2025



National Census 2021

- 2021 national census data provides a fairly contemporary picture of the demography of the key LSOAs.
- The following pages present selected elements of the 2021 census data, and the commentary highlights differences between the key districts and how the area overall differs from national.
- The 2021 census also provides additional data that was not available in 2011 (such as information on duration of residence, overcrowding, and a new summary measure relating to 'dimensions of deprivation').
- At the time of writing, comparative data has only been published for England & Wales, rather than for the United Kingdom as a whole. The following tables therefore use the England & Wales (E&W) figures as the 'national' comparator.
- **Important note:** as part of the 2021 census the government undertook a review of the existing LSOA boundaries, and as a result, some LSOAs were 're-drawn' to reflect changes in local populations.[30] The area around Rugby has seen several of its 'old' LSOAs split up into new LSOAs due to the significant population growth over recent years. This means that there are more LSOAs which were used to generate the 2021 National Census statistics (104) than the number of LSOAs which were used to generate the most recent IMD and IDACI deprivation data published in 2019 (94). These differences are illustrated in Appendix 2. However, our technique of aggregating LSOAs into 'key districts' means that we can report on consistent geographies across both data sets.

[30] The IDACI and IMD data (last published in 2019) have not yet been changed to reflect the new LSOA boundaries but it is expected that this will happen when these measures are next updated.

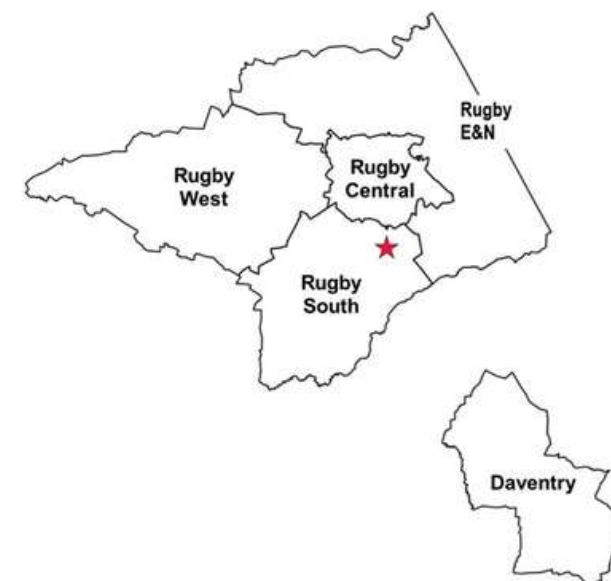
Population Change

	Household Pop 2011	Household Pop 2021	Pop Change 2011-21	Pop 2011 age 0-4	Pop 2011 age 5-9	Pop 2011 age 10-14	Pop 2021 age 0-4	Pop 2021 age 5-9	Pop 2021 age 10-14	Pop Change age 0-4	Pop Change age 5-9	Pop Change age 10-14
Rugby South	24,461	28,100	14.9%	1,476	1,473	1,630	1,515	1,803	1,964	2.6%	22.4%	20.5%
Rugby Central	26,863	29,992	11.6%	2,187	1,548	1,704	1,726	1,773	1,922	-21.1%	14.5%	12.8%
Rugby E&N	25,172	31,388	24.7%	1,463	1,417	1,557	1,967	2,173	2,040	34.4%	53.4%	31.0%
Rugby West	6,761	8,314	23.0%	401	423	426	540	584	533	34.7%	38.1%	25.1%
Daventry	26,604	29,822	12.1%	1,930	1,667	1,691	1,788	1,850	1,789	-7.4%	11.0%	5.8%
C'ment Total	109,861	127,616	16.2%	7,457	6,528	7,008	7,536	8,183	8,248	1.1%	25.4%	17.7%

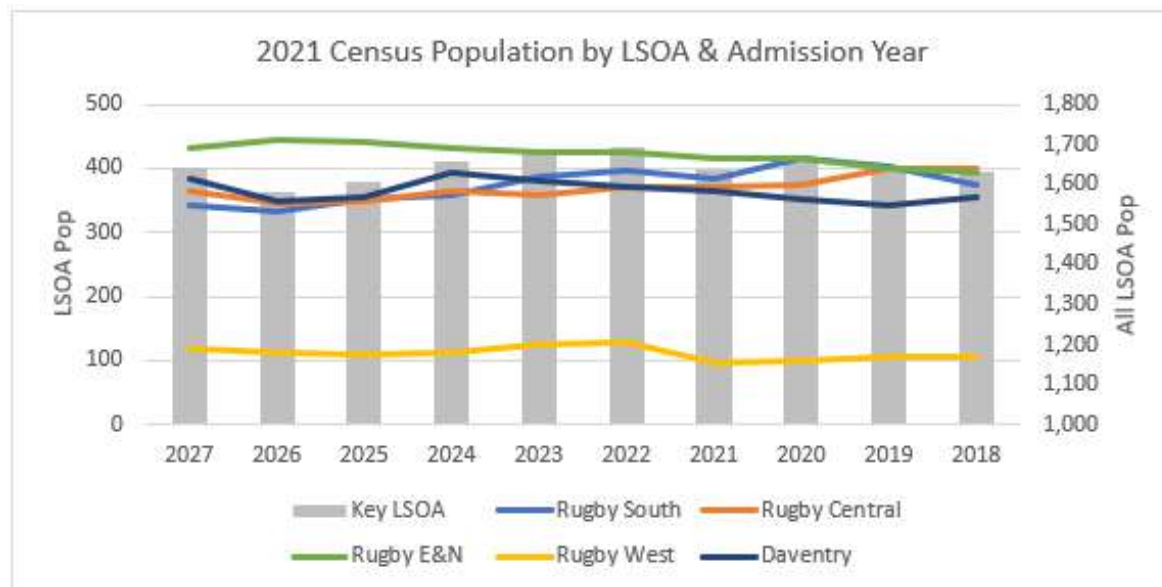
Warwickshire	537,501	588,673	9.5%	31,364	29,180	31,267	31,035	34,001	34,604	-1.0%	16.5%	10.7%
E&W	55,071,113	58,555,933	6.3%	3,496,750	3,135,711	3,258,677	3,232,762	3,524,686	3,596,135	-7.5%	12.4%	10.4%

Data source: UK Census 2021 and 2011, ONS. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government License v3.0

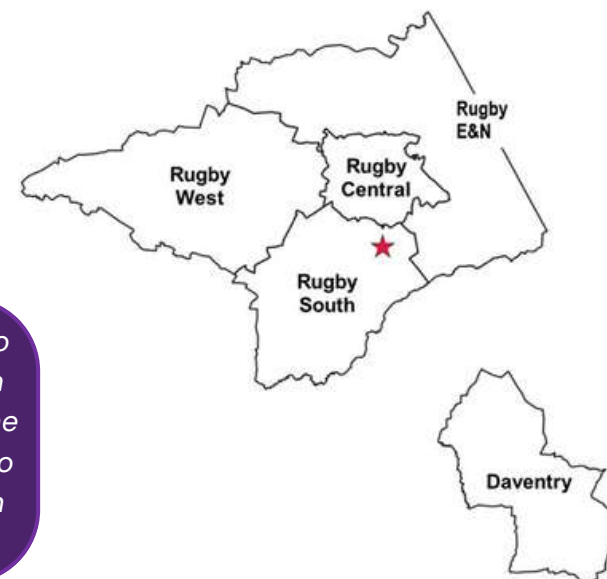
- The overall population of these districts grew by 16% between 2011 and 2021, which is much larger than the growth across Warwickshire as a whole (9.5%) and more than double the growth for England & Wales (6%). At an individual district level, the growth ranged from 12% in Rugby Central and Daventry, to 23% in Rugby West and 25% in Rugby E&N.
- The more detailed figures for the 0-14 age groups show that the 'bulge' in the numbers of children needing school places across this area was also much larger than 'average'.
- The widespread increase in the numbers of children entering the primary phase has now clearly come to an end: the number of 0-4 year olds across E&W was 7.5% smaller in 2021 than it was in 2011, while in Warwickshire it was 2% smaller. However, across these 5 districts the overall percentage of 0-4 year olds in 2021 was still 1% higher than in 2011, while in Rugby E&N and in Rugby West it was 34%-35% higher; indicating that demand is still growing in at least some of these districts. These figures indicate that demand for secondary phase places in this area will remain high for the foreseeable future (despite the fact that the national secondary population is set to start declining from 2025-26^[ii]). Moreover, it is likely that these figures don't fully reflect the rising population in Rugby South, due to the fact that the Ashlawn Gardens estate would only have been partially built in 2021.



- This chart shows the **estimated** number of children across the school's key LSOAs who were in the secondary 'admissions window' for each of the last 8 years, and for the next 2 years. As estimates, these figures should be **treated with caution**.
- These figures suggest that *overall* demand for places across the 5 districts (shown by the grey bars) has been declining over recent years, with about 100 fewer children needing a secondary school place by 2026, in comparison to 2022. However, these figures do offer the promise of a recovery in demand in 2027.
- Rugby E&N has shown the biggest growth, from about 370 per year in 2018 to an estimated 440 places in 2027, and it now has the largest number of children. Rugby Central and Rugby South are the only districts which have lower predicted demand in 2027 than they had in 2018.
- However, it should be remembered that although these figures are based on the most-recently published data, they don't take into account the effect of families with school-age children moving in and out of the area since 2021; and as we already know, there are **significant amounts of new housing in the area which will have increased the levels of demand since 2021**.



Data source: UK Census 2021, ONS. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government License v3.0



At a national level, demand for secondary school places has begun to fall. Local demand is difficult to estimate due to the effect of new housing developments, but is likely to be considerably higher than indicated by these figures. This is corroborated by the growing numbers of children admitted from the local area in recent years. The local authority may be able to provide additional information relating to the impact of the housing developments, as well as the impact of other factors such as current birth rates, recent migration data, capacity at other schools and parental preferences.

Age

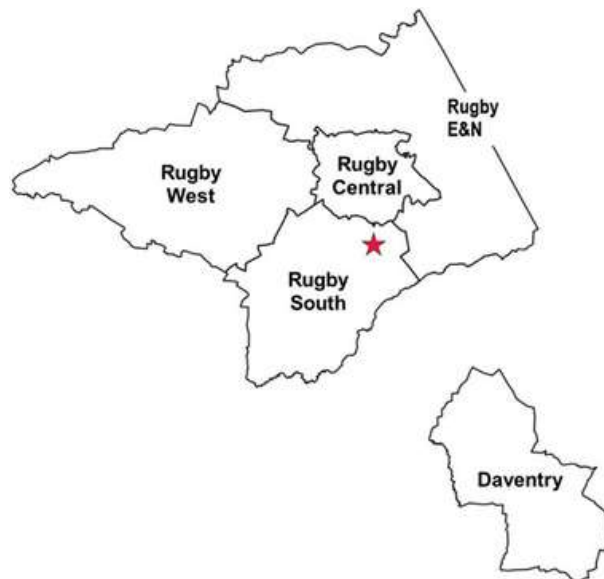
- These figures indicate that each of the 5 key districts have a generally typical profile in terms of the ages of their residents.
- The only figures that stand out as being unusual are the quite low proportion of young adults (20–29 year olds) in Rugby South and the low proportion of older (60+) residents in Rugby Central.

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Rugby South	5.3%	6.3%	6.9%	5.6%	9.0%	12.3%	13.5%	13.2%	10.2%	17.8%
Rugby Central	5.6%	5.7%	6.2%	6.2%	15.0%	18.1%	13.7%	12.6%	8.0%	8.6%
Rugby N&E	6.2%	6.9%	6.5%	4.8%	10.6%	15.1%	13.9%	13.9%	9.5%	12.6%
Rugby West	6.5%	7.0%	6.4%	5.3%	10.3%	14.6%	13.0%	13.8%	9.8%	13.3%
Daventry	6.0%	6.2%	6.0%	5.0%	12.5%	14.9%	13.0%	14.1%	9.8%	12.7%
C'ment Total	5.8%	6.3%	6.4%	5.4%	11.7%	15.1%	13.5%	13.5%	9.4%	12.9%

Warwickshire	5.2%	5.7%	5.8%	5.4%	11.4%	13.1%	12.6%	14.3%	11.2%	15.4%
E&W	5.4%	5.9%	6.0%	5.7%	12.6%	13.6%	12.7%	13.7%	10.7%	13.6%

	Index									
Rugby South	98	107	114	98	72	90	107	96	95	131
Rugby Central	103	97	103	110	119	133	108	92	75	63
Rugby N&E	115	116	107	84	84	111	110	102	89	92
Rugby West	119	118	106	93	81	107	103	101	91	98
Daventry	110	104	99	89	99	109	103	103	91	93
C'ment Total	108	107	106	95	93	111	107	99	87	94
Warwickshire	96	96	96	94	90	96	100	105	104	113
E&W	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Data source: UK Census 2021, ONS. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government License v3.0



- The Index table provides a visual representation of the extent to which the figures for each of the key LSOAs differ from the overall E&W figures. A figure near to '100' means that the percentage for that district is in line with the overall 'national' figure, a figure of around '200' would mean the percentage is about twice as large as national and a figure of '50' would mean it is half as large.

Ethnicity

- Across these 5 districts as a whole, the proportion of residents who were White British (75%) is close to matching the national figure, but lower than 'average' for Warwickshire. However, there are marked differences between the ethnicity profiles of the individual districts: 86% of residents in Rugby West were White British, compared to only 60% in Rugby Central.
- 20% of residents in Rugby Central were of 'Other White' heritage, 5% were of Indian heritage and 3% were of Black African heritage.
- All of the key districts had average-to-above-average proportions of 'White Other' residents, but the other BME groups were generally under-represented (the only notable exceptions to this are the relatively large proportions of Indian heritage residents in Rugby N&E and Rugby Central).

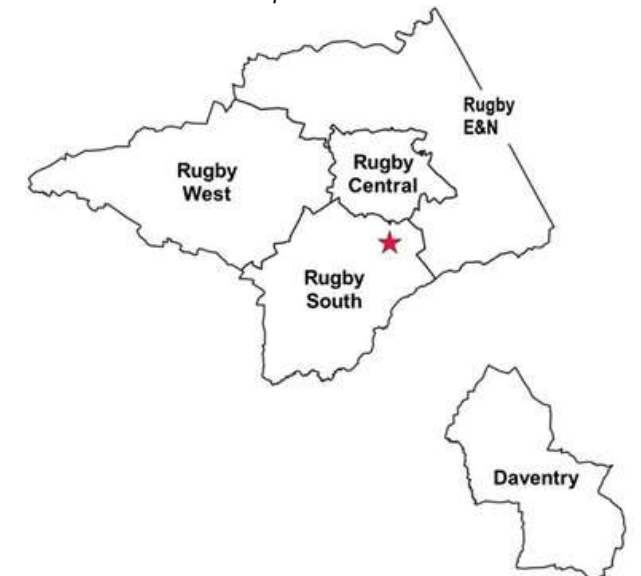
	White British	White Other	Mixed	Indian	Paki-stani	Bangla-deshi	Chinese	Other Asian	Black African	Black Carib.	Black Other	Other
Rugby South	79.4%	7.7%	2.7%	4.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	1.1%	1.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%
Rugby Central	60.3%	20.5%	3.8%	4.8%	1.4%	0.4%	0.8%	1.3%	2.9%	1.4%	0.6%	1.7%
Rugby N&E	75.8%	8.6%	2.6%	6.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.8%	1.0%	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%	1.1%
Rugby West	85.9%	6.8%	2.1%	1.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.7%	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%
Daventry	82.0%	11.5%	1.8%	1.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%
C'ment Total	75.0%	11.8%	2.7%	4.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%	1.6%	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%

Warwickshire	82.1%	7.0%	2.3%	4.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%
E&W	74.4%	7.3%	2.9%	3.1%	2.7%	1.1%	0.7%	1.6%	2.5%	1.0%	0.5%	2.1%

	Index											
Rugby South	107	105	94	138	20	25	112	66	55	43	79	45
Rugby Central	81	281	133	153	53	36	104	78	118	134	112	81
Rugby N&E	102	119	89	211	34	24	111	63	59	47	53	53
Rugby West	115	94	73	52	15	7	29	41	36	37	48	27
Daventry	110	158	62	34	16	12	54	40	37	26	25	31
C'ment Total	101	162	93	130	30	23	91	61	66	61	66	51

Warwickshire	110	96	78	130	20	9	70	63	33	34	35	49
E&W	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

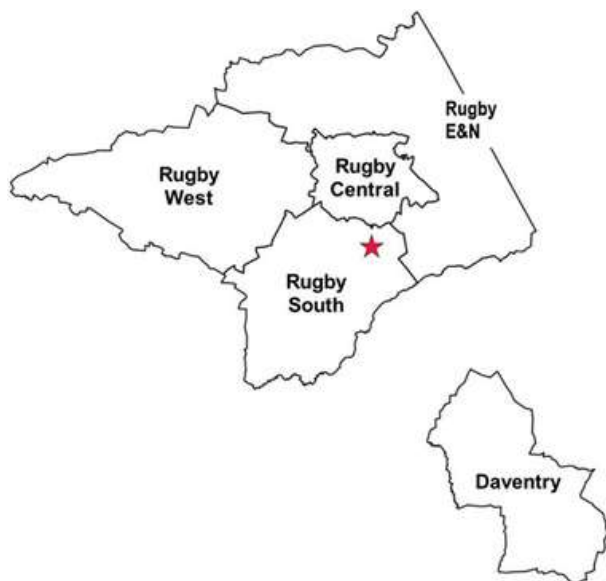
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The ethnicity profile of students attending RFSS (see page 15) is more diverse than that of the general local population and probably reflects the fact that the school admits a significant number of students from the central parts of the town, which have a higher proportion of BME residents. It may well also be an indication that the local BME population is more concentrated amongst younger age-groups.

Duration of residence in the country

- Rugby Central has the fewest residents who were born in the UK (68%) and Rugby West has the most (90%).
- These figures indicate that there has been a sharp increase in the numbers of residents arriving from overseas over recent decades in Rugby Central: 9% of current residents in this district arrived from other countries between 2000 & 2010 (compared to 4.5% nationally) and a further 15% have arrived since 2010 (compared to 6% nationally). The other districts have seen smaller numbers of foreign-born people arriving over the last couple of decades.
- The figures for very recent arrivals (in the 12 months prior to the census) are also higher than 'average' in Rugby Central, but lower than 'average' in the other districts.



	born in UK	arrived pre 2000	arrived 2001-10	arrived post 2010
Rugby South	85.9%	4.0%	4.8%	3.9%
Rugby Central	68.2%	4.8%	8.6%	15.0%
Rugby N&E	83.9%	4.0%	5.3%	5.0%
Rugby West	90.4%	2.5%	3.6%	2.4%
Daventry	84.4%	2.5%	4.1%	7.5%
C'ment Total	81.1%	3.7%	5.6%	7.6%

Arrived from Overseas in the last 12 months
0.4%
1.7%
0.6%
0.4%
0.7%
0.8%

Warwickshire	87.5%	3.4%	3.3%	4.7%
E&W	83.2%	5.2%	4.5%	5.7%

0.8%
0.9%

	Index			
Rugby South	103	77	107	69
Rugby Central	82	93	189	265
Rugby N&E	101	77	117	89
Rugby West	109	48	79	43
Daventry	101	49	90	132
C'ment Total	98	72	123	134

48
182
70
46
75
91

Warwickshire	105	67	72	83
E&W	100	100	100	100

82
100

Data source: UK Census 2021, ONS. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government License v3.0

These 'immigration' figures suggest that the BME population in Rugby Central has grown rapidly since the start of the 21st century as a result of large numbers of people arriving from overseas, while other parts of the town have seen lower levels of immigration.

Main language & English proficiency

- The relatively recent increase in the numbers of residents in Rugby Central who have arrived from overseas is reflected in the percentage of people in this district whose main language is not English, which is much larger than 'average' at 23%. In contrast, most of the other districts have a broadly average proportion of people whose main language is not English, and in Rugby West it is only 5%.
- For those residents in Rugby Central who said that their main language was not English, 18% said they spoke English poorly or not at all, compared to 20% across E&W.
- Overall, about 2% of the local population said they are not proficient in English, which matches the national figure, but in Rugby Central it was 4%.

	Main Language English	Main Language Not English
Rugby South	92.1%	7.9%
Rugby Central	77.3%	22.7%
Rugby N&E	90.3%	9.7%
Rugby West	95.1%	4.9%
Daventry	89.2%	10.8%
C'ment Total	87.7%	12.3%

Warwickshire	93.1%	6.9%
E&W	91.1%	8.9%

	Index	
Rugby South	101	88
Rugby Central	85	255
Rugby N&E	99	109
Rugby West	104	55
Daventry	98	122
C'ment Total	96	139

Warwickshire	102	78
E&W	100	100

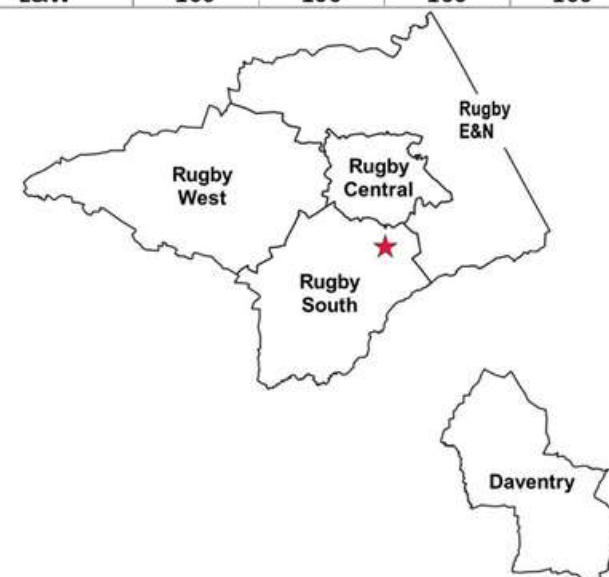
	Speak English Very Well	Speak English Well	Speak English Poorly	Cannot Speak English
Rugby South	51.2%	36.2%	11.3%	1.3%
Rugby Central	37.8%	44.0%	16.2%	1.9%
Rugby N&E	52.0%	37.0%	9.5%	1.5%
Rugby West	49.4%	38.2%	11.1%	1.3%
Daventry	35.2%	43.9%	18.5%	2.4%
C'ment Total	42.2%	41.4%	14.6%	1.8%

Warwickshire	49.6%	35.6%	12.8%	2.1%
E&W	43.9%	35.8%	17.1%	3.1%

	Index			
Rugby South	117	101	66	43
Rugby Central	86	123	95	62
Rugby N&E	118	103	56	48
Rugby West	112	107	65	40
Daventry	80	123	108	77
C'ment Total	96	116	85	59

Warwickshire	113	99	75	66
E&W	100	100	100	100

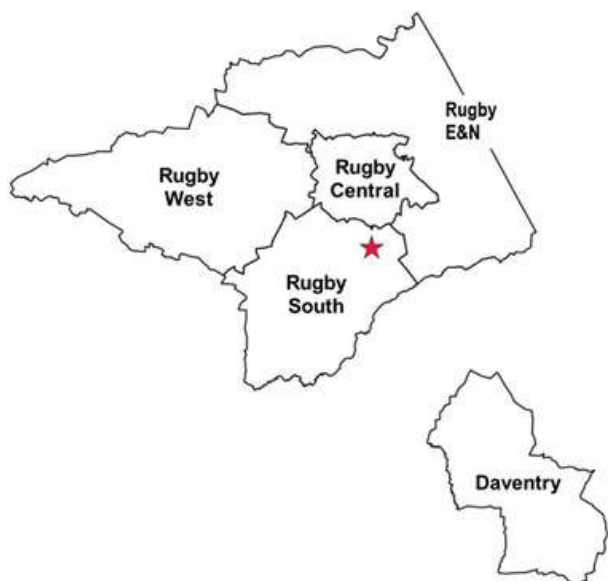
Data source: UK Census 2021, ONS. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government License v3.0



What support does the school provide to parents of pupils who do not speak or read English well?

Health

- A large majority of people in these districts described their health as at least 'good' (83%); this is just above the national figure (81%).
- Most of these districts had relatively few people who said they were in poor health, and the district with the lowest percentage (3.5%) was Rugby N&E. Again, Rugby Central had the highest percentage (5.1%) but even this was only in line with national.
- However, the proportion of people in poor health in this district could be a potential concern because it is usually the case that LSOAs with poorer health perception data have relatively large proportions of elderly people; and as we have already seen, Rugby Central has relatively few people over the age of 60.
- These health perceptions broadly reflect the IMD Health domain statistics, which show that Rugby Central has a much larger proportion of LSOAs with high levels of Health deprivation than the other key districts.



	V. Good Health	Good Health	Fair Health	Bad Health	V. Bad Health
Rugby South	47.5%	35.6%	12.5%	3.5%	0.9%
Rugby Central	47.9%	34.6%	12.4%	4.0%	1.1%
Rugby N&E	51.1%	34.1%	11.2%	2.9%	0.7%
Rugby West	48.1%	35.2%	12.5%	3.3%	0.9%
Daventry	45.4%	36.7%	13.1%	3.8%	1.0%
C'ment Total	48.0%	35.2%	12.3%	3.5%	0.9%

Warwicks hire	48.4%	34.4%	12.5%	3.6%	1.0%
E&W	48.4%	33.6%	12.7%	4.0%	1.2%

	Index				
Rugby South	98	106	98	86	74
Rugby Central	99	103	97	99	90
Rugby N&E	106	102	88	71	57
Rugby West	99	105	98	82	79
Daventry	94	109	103	95	87
C'ment Total	99	105	97	87	77

Warwickshire	100	102	98	89	85
E&W	100	100	100	100	100

Data source: UK Census 2021, ONS. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government License v3.0

Some students may have family members who are struggling with chronic health issues. What support is available for these families?
 Is any support available for mental health issues?
 Are any students known to be 'young carers' (i.e. looking after sick or disabled family members)?
 Does the school employ any general health and well-being strategies?

Economic Activity

- Overall, 64% of the adults across these LSOAs were in some form of employment, which is higher than the national figure (57%). Rugby South had the lowest employment rate (58%) but this is probably because it had the largest proportion of retired people (27%).
- The overall unemployment rate for these LSOAs (2.6%) was lower than national (3.4%). Rugby Central had the highest unemployment rate (3.4%).
- These districts also had generally low proportions of adults who were not working because they were 'looking after the home & family' (3.8% overall) or who were 'sick or disabled' (3.3% overall). Daventry had the largest proportion of adults who were 'looking after the home & family' (4.1%) while Rugby Central had the largest proportion who were 'sick or disabled' (4.4%).
- It is worth noting that the 'Economically Inactive for Other Reasons' category can include people who are not able to legally work (or claim benefits) due to their immigration status and have 'no recourse to public funds' [i]. 2.9% of the adults in Rugby Central said they were economically inactive for 'Other Reasons'.

	Emp Part Time	Emp Full Time	Self Emp	Emp Student	Ec. Inactive Student	Unemployed	Retired	At Home	Sick or Disabled	Ec. Inactive Other
Rugby South	11.3%	37.6%	7.7%	1.6%	3.9%	2.2%	27.3%	3.7%	2.8%	2.0%
Rugby Central	11.4%	46.8%	6.8%	1.8%	4.7%	3.4%	13.7%	4.0%	4.4%	2.9%
Rugby N&E	11.6%	44.1%	8.7%	1.6%	3.4%	2.2%	21.1%	3.4%	2.2%	1.7%
Rugby West	12.1%	39.4%	9.9%	1.3%	3.9%	2.6%	22.1%	3.7%	3.0%	2.0%
Daventry	11.2%	42.2%	8.1%	1.5%	3.2%	2.7%	20.6%	4.1%	3.9%	2.6%
C'ment Total	11.4%	42.6%	8.0%	1.6%	3.8%	2.6%	20.6%	3.8%	3.3%	2.3%

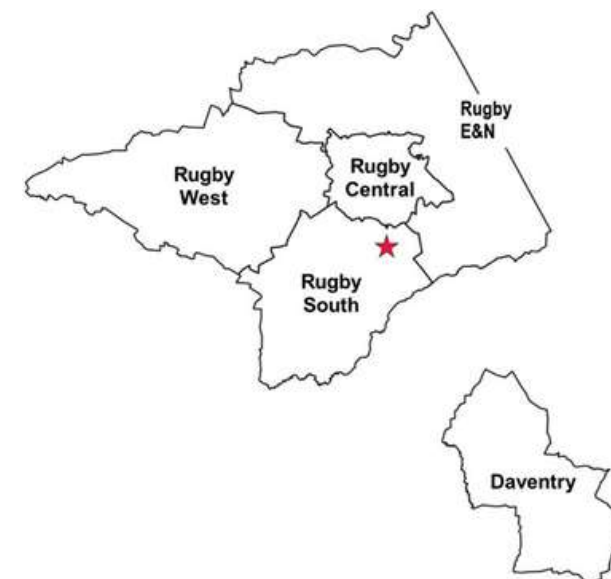
Warwickshire	11.7%	37.2%	9.1%	1.4%	4.7%	2.6%	23.9%	3.7%	3.2%	2.3%
E&W	11.9%	34.1%	9.5%	1.7%	5.6%	3.4%	21.6%	4.8%	4.2%	3.1%

	Index									
Rugby South	95	110	82	94	68	63	126	77	67	65
Rugby Central	96	137	71	110	84	99	63	84	106	93
Rugby N&E	98	129	92	95	60	63	97	72	53	53
Rugby West	102	116	104	76	69	76	102	78	71	64
Daventry	94	124	86	87	56	79	95	85	94	83
C'ment Total	96	125	84	96	67	76	95	79	79	73

Warwickshire	99	109	96	86	84	77	110	78	77	73
E&W	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

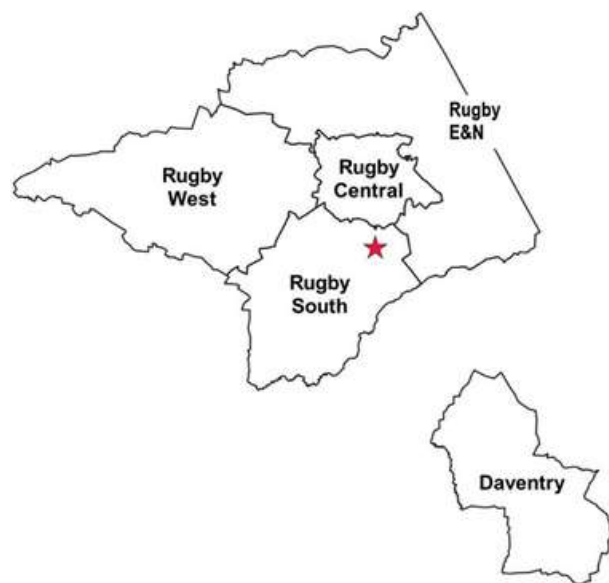
Data source: UK Census 2021, ONS. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government License v3.0

A minority of students may have parents and other family members who are unemployed or who are not working for other reasons. Other parents may have insecure or unofficial employment, or may even be unable to access unemployment benefits due to their immigration status.



Socioeconomic classification

- The overall proportion of residents in these districts employed in managerial or professional roles (33%) was in line with national, but it was lower in Rugby Central (26%) and Daventry (28%). Rugby E&N and Rugby South (both 39%) had the largest percentages in these categories.
- Conversely, Rugby Central and Daventry had the highest percentages of people working in routine occupations, and the overall percentage in this category (18%) was also higher than national.
- The proportions of adults in these 5 districts who were long-term unemployed or who had 'never worked' were all lower than national.
- The numbers of full-time Higher Education students were also smaller than 'average'.



	Higher Prof & Mngrl	Lower Prof & Mngrl	Inter-mediate	SBO & Self Emp	Lower Supervisory	Semi-Routine	Routine	Never Worked & LT Unemp	FT Student
Rugby South	16.7%	22.1%	12.2%	8.5%	5.5%	10.8%	12.7%	5.8%	5.6%
Rugby Central	9.6%	16.8%	9.5%	7.4%	6.2%	12.0%	25.3%	6.6%	6.8%
Rugby N&E	16.4%	23.1%	12.4%	9.3%	5.7%	9.8%	13.4%	4.7%	5.2%
Rugby West	14.4%	22.0%	11.7%	11.2%	5.8%	10.9%	13.0%	5.6%	5.4%
Daventry	10.4%	17.9%	12.5%	9.2%	7.0%	12.0%	20.0%	6.1%	4.9%
C'ment Total	13.3%	20.1%	11.6%	8.8%	6.1%	11.1%	17.7%	5.8%	5.6%

Warwickshire	15.6%	20.9%	11.5%	10.2%	5.6%	10.7%	12.7%	6.3%	6.4%
E&W	13.1%	19.9%	11.4%	10.6%	5.4%	11.4%	12.1%	8.5%	7.7%

	Index								
Rugby South	127	111	107	81	102	95	106	68	73
Rugby Central	73	84	83	70	114	105	210	77	88
Rugby N&E	125	116	108	88	106	87	111	55	67
Rugby West	110	111	103	106	107	96	108	66	70
Daventry	79	90	110	87	129	106	166	71	63
C'ment Total	101	101	102	83	113	98	146	68	73

Warwickshire	119	105	100	97	105	94	105	75	84
E&W	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Data source: UK Census 2021, ONS. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government License v3.0

Some students will have parents who are employed in well-paid professional roles, but others may have parents who work in routine occupations and lower-paid manual roles. A few students might belong to families characterised by generational worklessness. Low aspirations and limited career expectations could be a long-term challenge for some students, in addition to the daily challenge of living on low incomes.

Adult Qualifications

- Overall, 17% of adults across these districts had no formal qualifications, compared to 18% nationally, but this ranged from just 13% in Rugby E&N to 20% in Rugby Central.
- At the other end of the educational spectrum, the overall proportion of graduates in these districts was also very similar to national at 33%, but ranged from 27% in Daventry to 38% in Rugby E&N.
- It is interesting to note that the national percentage of graduates (34%) has grown considerably (from 27% in 2011) and the percentage with no qualifications (18%) has shrunk (from 23% in 2011). This is probably a reflection of the fact that a lot of older people with no qualifications have died since 2011, while a lot of better-educated young people have reached adulthood.

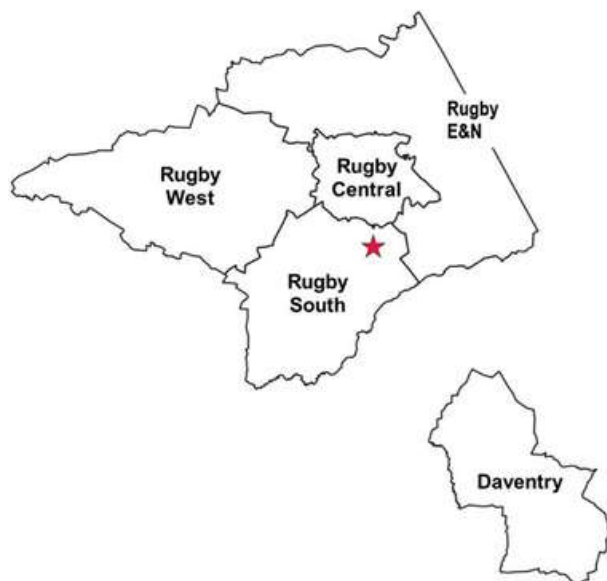
	None	Level 1	Level 2	App- rentice	Level 3	Level 4	Other
Rugby South	14.7%	9.6%	13.8%	6.5%	15.9%	36.7%	2.7%
Rugby Central	19.7%	11.1%	14.6%	6.4%	15.2%	29.2%	3.7%
Rugby N&E	13.2%	9.0%	14.0%	6.1%	17.4%	38.0%	2.5%
Rugby West	14.8%	9.5%	14.5%	6.0%	18.3%	34.6%	2.3%
Daventry	19.2%	13.0%	15.1%	6.1%	16.8%	26.6%	3.1%
C'ment Total	16.6%	10.6%	14.4%	6.2%	16.4%	32.7%	3.0%

Warwickshire	16.9%	9.6%	13.4%	5.5%	17.0%	35.1%	2.6%
E&W	18.2%	9.6%	13.4%	5.3%	16.9%	33.8%	2.8%

	Index						
Rugby South	81	100	103	121	94	109	99
Rugby Central	108	115	109	120	90	87	136
Rugby N&E	72	93	104	114	103	112	91
Rugby West	81	98	109	113	108	102	84
Daventry	106	135	113	114	99	79	113
C'ment Total	91	110	108	117	97	97	108

Warwickshire	93	99	100	102	100	104	93
E&W	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Data source: UK Census 2021, ONS. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government License v3.0



Some parents are likely to be educated to a high standard and should be well-equipped to support their children's learning. However, others could struggle to support their children's learning due to their limited educational experience or due to limited English language skills.

What resources are available for parents who are struggling to support their children's learning?

Graduate qualifications are closely linked to higher earnings [c]: these figures provide evidence of different levels of affluence across these districts, as well as different levels of deprivation.

Structures of households with children

- Across these districts, the overall percentage of households that included children was a little higher than national (31% compared to 28%) with only minor differences between the 5 districts.
- The overall raw percentage of households that were led by a lone parent was also in line with national (7%) and again, the figures across the districts were fairly consistent.
- If we look at the percentage of households *with children* that were led by a lone parent, there is more variation: only 17% of households with children in Rugby E&N were led by a lone parent, compared to 27% in Rugby Central.

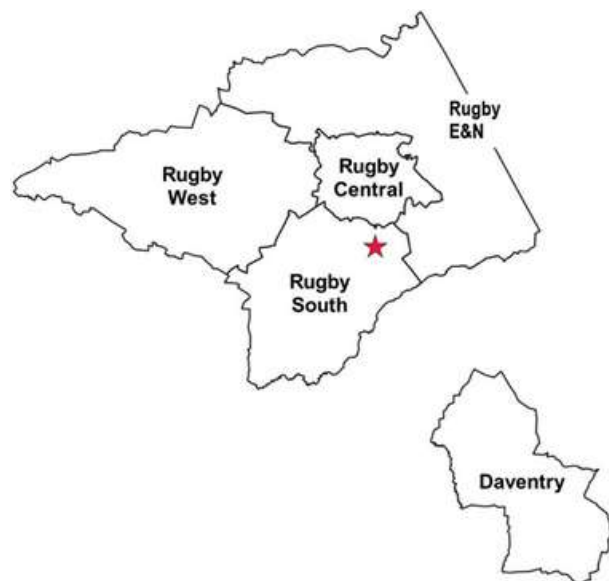
	Married Dep Child	Couple Dep Child	Lone Parent	Other Dep Child	Hhlds w chn	Lone Parent % Hhlds w chn
Rugby South	18.5%	4.3%	6.8%	2.1%	31.7%	21.4%
Rugby Central	12.9%	5.2%	7.7%	2.9%	28.7%	26.8%
Rugby N&E	20.1%	5.2%	5.6%	2.5%	33.4%	16.9%
Rugby West	18.3%	6.0%	7.7%	1.8%	33.8%	22.8%
Daventry	14.6%	5.7%	6.8%	3.0%	30.0%	22.6%
C'ment Total	16.6%	5.2%	6.8%	2.6%	31.1%	21.8%

Warwickshire	15.0%	4.6%	6.0%	2.0%	27.7%	21.7%
E&W	14.3%	4.5%	6.9%	2.6%	28.4%	24.5%

	Index					
Rugby South	130	95	98	81	112	88
Rugby Central	90	115	111	110	101	110
Rugby N&E	141	114	81	93	118	69
Rugby West	128	133	111	67	119	93
Daventry	102	126	97	111	106	92
C'ment Total	116	114	98	97	110	89

Warwickshire	105	102	87	77	98	89
E&W	100	100	100	100	100	100

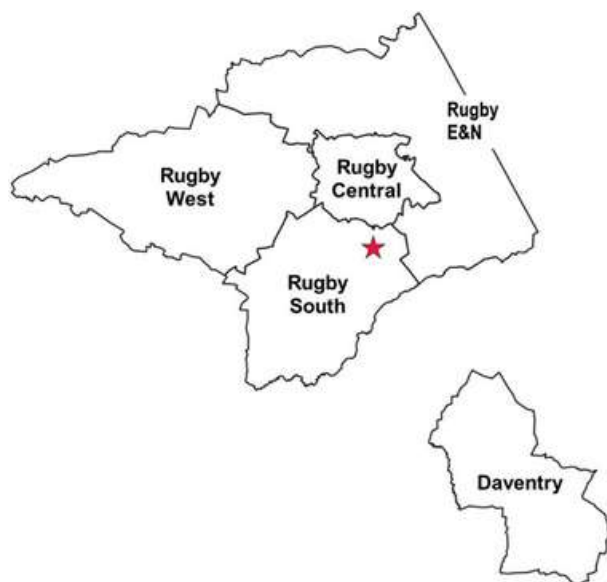
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Lone-parent families are the most likely to have lower incomes and the children in these families are far more likely to be living in poverty, even if their parent is working full-time. [d]
How does the school identify lone parent families, and is any additional support provided?

Types of Housing

- Detached houses were most common in Rugby South (38%) while only 10% of homes in Rugby Central were in detached houses. Detached housing is usually associated with higher levels of affluence.
- Rugby Central also had the fewest semi-detached houses. They were the most-common type of housing in most of the other districts.
- The most common type of home in Rugby Central were terraced houses, and they were also common in Rugby West and Daventry.
- Rugby Central had by-far the largest proportion of flats, reflecting the high-density nature of much of the housing in the centre of the town.



	Detached	Semi-Detached	Terraced	Flat (Purpose Built)	Flat (Conv. Shared House)	Flat (Converted Other)	Flat (Commercial)	Caravan or Temp
Rugby South	38.3%	39.8%	13.1%	7.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%
Rugby Central	9.7%	24.0%	39.7%	20.9%	3.4%	1.1%	1.1%	0.1%
Rugby N&E	35.9%	40.9%	15.1%	7.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Rugby West	33.3%	32.7%	26.9%	5.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%
Daventry	29.5%	32.5%	26.1%	10.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%
C'ment Total	28.4%	34.0%	24.0%	11.1%	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%

Warwickshire	29.6%	34.4%	21.4%	11.2%	1.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
E&W	23.2%	31.5%	23.2%	16.7%	3.4%	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%

	Index							
Rugby South	165	126	56	45	15	31	49	18
Rugby Central	42	76	172	125	99	145	130	20
Rugby N&E	155	130	65	42	9	19	36	66
Rugby West	143	104	116	33	12	48	66	56
Daventry	127	103	113	60	23	45	85	38
C'ment Total	122	108	104	67	36	60	75	37

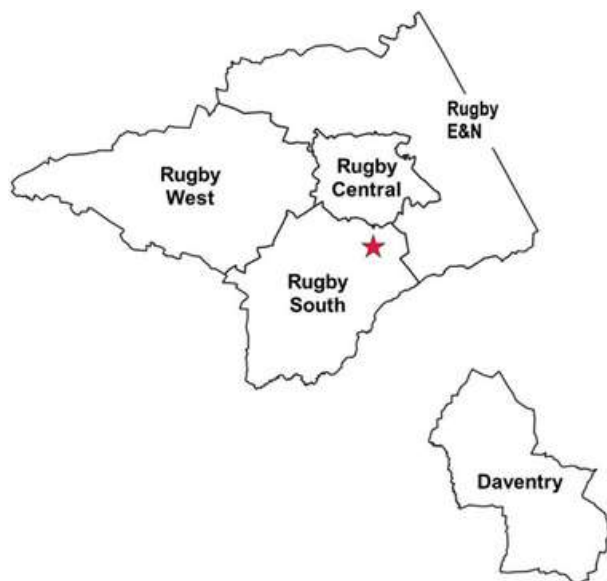
Warwickshire	128	109	93	67	45	76	81	141
E&W	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Data source: UK Census 2021, ONS. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government License v3.0

It should be noted that significant amounts of new housing developments have been built over recent years in most of these districts. While many of these new developments will have been included in the 2021 national census data, some of the most recent developments won't have been fully populated until after the census took place.

Home ownership

- Rates of home-ownership were highest in Rugby South (73%) and lowest in Rugby Central (47%). The national figure was 62%.
- All of these districts only had between 5% and 10% of homes that were rented from the local authority, but there was more variation in the percentages rented from other social-housing organisations (e.g. housing associations): from just 4% in Rugby E&N to 15% in Daventry.
- Rugby Central had a particularly large proportion of privately rented properties (31%) while all of the other districts had relatively few homes that were rented from private landlords.



	Own Outright	Own Mortgage	Shared Owner- ship	Social Rent (LA)	Social Rent (other)	Private Rent (Landlord)	Private Rent (Other)	Rent Free
Rugby South	39.3%	33.6%	1.5%	7.2%	7.1%	9.8%	1.5%	0.1%
Rugby Central	20.7%	26.2%	1.3%	9.7%	8.4%	30.8%	2.6%	0.2%
Rugby N&E	33.6%	42.8%	1.8%	5.0%	3.7%	11.5%	1.5%	0.1%
Rugby West	33.1%	38.1%	1.9%	9.0%	6.6%	9.4%	1.7%	0.1%
Daventry	28.8%	31.2%	1.6%	4.5%	15.3%	16.8%	1.8%	0.1%
C'ment Total	30.5%	33.7%	1.6%	6.8%	8.5%	17.0%	1.8%	0.1%

Warwickshire	36.2%	32.0%	1.3%	6.9%	6.8%	14.7%	2.0%	0.1%
E&W	32.8%	28.7%	1.0%	8.3%	8.7%	18.0%	2.2%	0.1%

	Index							
Rugby South	120	117	155	86	82	54	66	72
Rugby Central	63	91	132	117	96	171	117	175
Rugby N&E	102	149	190	60	42	64	65	54
Rugby West	101	132	196	109	76	52	74	111
Daventry	88	109	163	54	175	93	80	48
C'ment Total	93	117	162	81	97	94	82	90

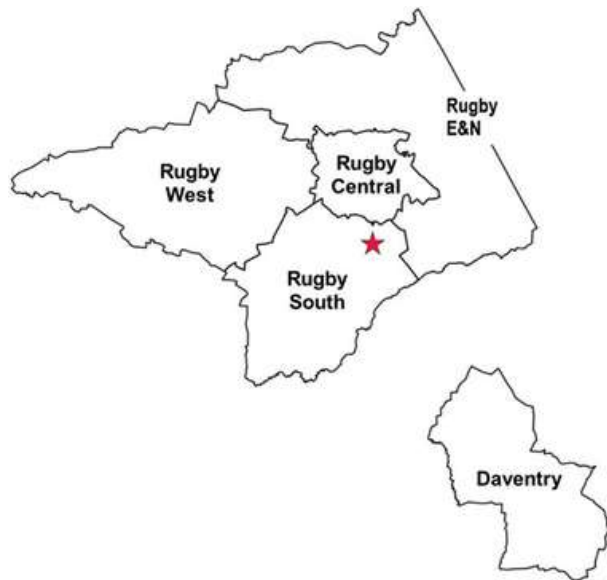
Warwickshire	110	111	137	83	78	82	88	68
E&W	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Rented properties can be of poor quality [b] and families in this kind of accommodation can be particularly vulnerable to losing their homes due to short contracts, rising rental costs or evictions if they struggle to pay the rent [f]. Families in social housing can be disrupted when they are 're-housed'. Neighbourhoods with high proportions of social housing often have lower levels of employment and economic activity; this is often exacerbated by poor commuting/transport links and access to labour markets.

Housing Quality (Central Heating)

- One measure of housing quality is whether a home has central heating [31]. These new figures from the 2021 census show that most of these districts had lower than 'average' proportions of households that had no central heating.
- The percentages in Rugby Central and Daventry were closest to matching the national figure.



Some families could be living in sub-standard housing, suffering from damp, poor insulation, poor heating or even no heating.

How does this affect children's learning and what can school do to combat the effects of this issue?

	Without Central Heating
Rugby South	0.7%
Rugby Central	1.2%
Rugby N&E	0.8%
Rugby West	0.8%
Daventry	1.2%
C'ment Total	1.0%

Warwickshire	1.0%
E&W	1.5%

	Index
Rugby South	47
Rugby Central	82
Rugby N&E	52
Rugby West	53
Daventry	83
C'ment Total	65

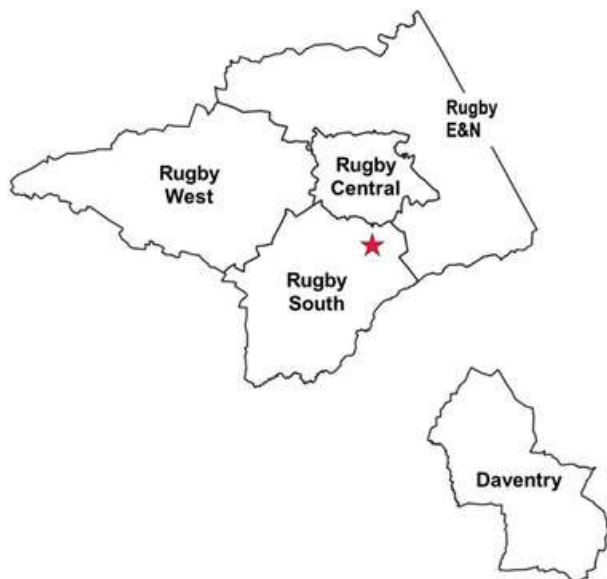
Warwickshire	70
E&W	100

Data source: UK Census 2021, ONS. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government License v3.0

[31] This methodology might not be very reliable when used in relation to modern housing, which might not use traditional central heating but which nevertheless is likely to be warm and fuel-efficient. These figures should therefore be interpreted with caution.

Overcrowding

- The 2021 census has provided information which compares the numbers of rooms in a property with the number of people living in the household.
- Across these districts, only 3% of households had fewer bedrooms than were ideally needed for their family size (e.g. children sharing bedrooms with siblings or parents) compared to 4% nationally. Only Rugby Central (5%) was above 'average'.
- Overall, only 4% of homes across these districts had fewer than the ideal total number of rooms, compared to 6% nationally. Again, Rugby Central had the highest percentage (6%).



districts	2+ More	1 More	Ideal Number	1 Less	2+ Less
Rugby South	47.4%	32.4%	18.2%	1.8%	0.3%
Rugby Central	26.8%	33.8%	34.3%	4.3%	0.8%
Rugby N&E	47.9%	32.7%	17.4%	1.8%	0.2%
Rugby West	43.5%	33.6%	20.5%	2.3%	0.1%
Daventry	40.1%	33.6%	23.5%	2.5%	0.3%
C'ment Total	40.5%	33.2%	23.3%	2.6%	0.4%

Warwickshire	42.4%	34.2%	21.4%	1.8%	0.3%
E&W	35.9%	33.3%	26.5%	3.6%	0.7%

	Index				
Rugby South	132	97	69	51	38
Rugby Central	75	101	129	122	111
Rugby N&E	133	98	66	49	33
Rugby West	121	101	77	63	17
Daventry	112	101	89	71	49
C'ment Total	113	100	88	73	56

Warwickshire	118	103	81	50	38
E&W	100	100	100	100	100

districts	2+ More	1 More	Ideal Number	1 Less	2+ Less
Rugby South	58.6%	24.7%	14.2%	2.1%	0.4%
Rugby Central	38.6%	28.4%	27.1%	5.0%	1.0%
Rugby N&E	58.3%	24.9%	14.3%	2.1%	0.3%
Rugby West	51.0%	27.5%	18.2%	2.9%	0.4%
Daventry	47.5%	28.5%	19.8%	3.9%	0.4%
C'ment Total	50.5%	26.7%	18.9%	3.3%	0.5%

Warwickshire	51.3%	27.6%	17.7%	2.9%	0.4%
E&W	45.8%	26.7%	21.2%	5.2%	1.1%

	Index				
Rugby South	128	93	67	40	34
Rugby Central	84	106	128	96	93
Rugby N&E	127	93	67	41	28
Rugby West	111	103	86	56	38
Daventry	104	107	93	75	37
C'ment Total	110	100	89	63	48

Warwickshire	112	104	83	57	39
E&W	100	100	100	100	100

Data source: UK Census 2021, ONS. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government License v3.0

A few families could be living in overcrowded homes. How might this affect children's learning? Are there any potential health-related or safeguarding issues for children living in overcrowded households?

Dimensions of Deprivation

- Another new analysis provided in the 2021 census figures relates to the percentages of houses with differing levels of deprivation.
- 4 'dimensions of deprivation' have been identified and the census data identifies which, if any, of these types of deprivation each household suffers from.
- A household is classified as deprived in the **education dimension** if no one has at least level 2 education and no one aged 16 to 18 years is a full-time student.
- A household is classified as deprived in the **employment dimension** if any member, not a full-time student, is either unemployed or economically inactive due to long-term sickness or disability.
- A household is classified as deprived in the **health dimension** if any person in the household has general health that is bad or very bad or is identified as disabled. People who have assessed their day-to-day activities as limited by long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses are considered disabled. This definition of a disabled person meets the harmonised standard for measuring disability and is in line with the Equality Act (2010).
- A household is classified as deprived in the **housing dimension** if the household's accommodation is either overcrowded, in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating.

	0 Dimension	1 Dimension	2 Dimension	3 Dimension	4 Dimension
Rugby South	54.5%	32.9%	10.5%	2.1%	0.1%
Rugby Central	46.8%	34.9%	14.0%	4.1%	0.2%
Rugby N&E	58.4%	31.0%	9.1%	1.5%	0.0%
Rugby West	53.2%	33.3%	11.6%	1.8%	0.1%
Daventry	47.8%	34.5%	14.4%	3.1%	0.2%
C'ment Total	51.9%	33.3%	12.0%	2.7%	0.1%

Warwickshire	52.6%	32.6%	12.0%	2.7%	0.1%
E&W	48.3%	33.5%	14.3%	3.7%	0.2%

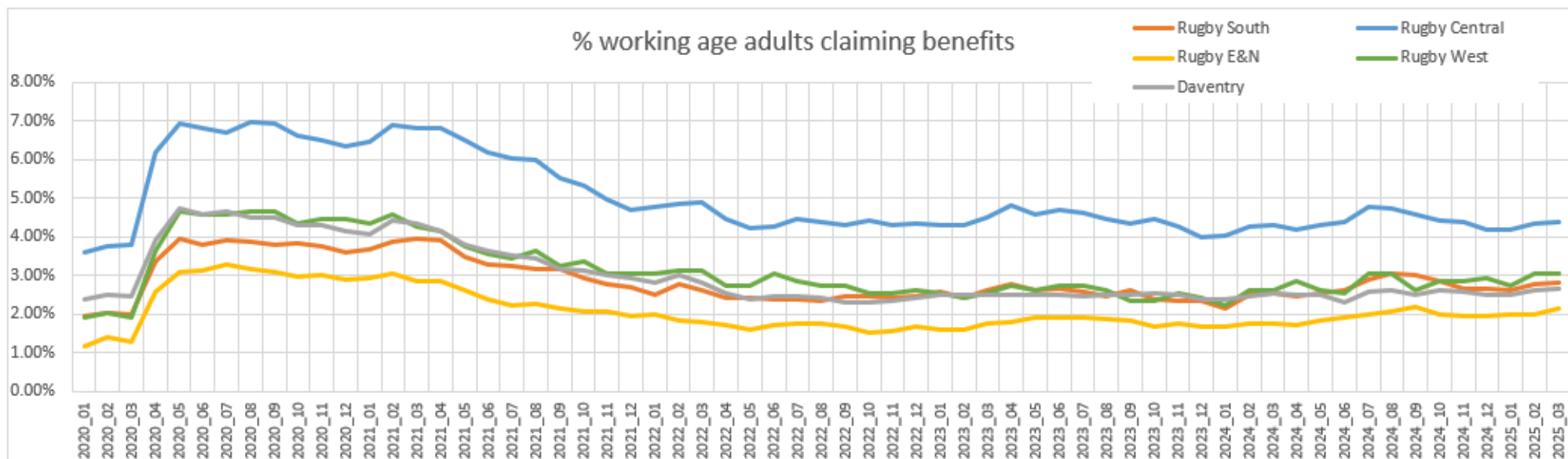
	Index				
Rugby South	113	98	73	56	30
Rugby Central	97	104	98	109	83
Rugby N&E	121	93	63	41	14
Rugby West	110	99	81	49	51
Daventry	99	103	101	83	93
C'ment Total	107	100	84	72	55

Warwickshire	109	97	84	72	64
E&W	100	100	100	100	100

Data source: UK Census 2021, ONS. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government License v3.0

- Across these 5 districts **48% of households were deprived in at least one dimension**, compared to 52% 'nationally'. In Rugby Central it was 53%.
- **15% were deprived in 2 or more dimensions**, compared to 18% nationally. Rugby Central and Daventry had 18%.
- **3% were deprived in 3 or more dimensions**, compared to 4% nationally. Rugby Central had 4%.
- The overall percentage of households with all 4 dimensions of deprivation (0.1%) is also slightly lower than the equivalent national figure.

Benefits Claimants



Data source: Office for National Statistics, 2025 Crown Copyright Reserved.

- Most of the contextual LSOA data in this report dates from 2019 or 2021, but data relating to the numbers of claimants of Job Seekers Allowance and Universal Credit are available for as recently as March 2025.
- This chart shows that the numbers of people claiming these benefits rose sharply between March and June 2020. This is a reflection of the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the jobs market. The numbers of claimants began to fall in 2021 but plateaued in 2022 and have recently started to rise again.
- There are clear differences between the districts. Rugby Central has consistently had the largest proportions of claimants throughout the period: at the height of the pandemic, it is estimated that about 7% of the residents of working age in this district were claiming. In contrast, the proportion of claimants in Rugby E&N has never gone above about 3%.
- The most recent figures indicate that the proportion of working age residents across these districts who are claiming these benefits ranges from about 2% in Rugby E&N to about 4.5% in Rugby Central. The most recent equivalent national (England) figure is 4.2%.

It is important to note that these benefits can only be claimed by people who are not in work or who are on very low incomes. There will be many other families who are now struggling financially due to the 'cost of living crisis' but who do not qualify for these benefits.

Mobility: children joining the school

Year Group	Academic Year of Entry (Reception onwards)					Total	From Std. Adm. Point	%
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26			
Year 7					182 (+0)	182	182	100.0%
Year 8				179 (+4)		183	179	97.8%
Year 9			195 (+3)	12		210	195	92.9%
Year 10		149 (+11)	14	7		181	149	82.3%
Year 11	101 (+4)	22	9	9		145	101	69.7%
Total	105	182	221	211	182	901	806	89.5%

Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025.

*Inward mobility appears to be broadly 'average'.
Inwardly mobile students are more likely to come from BME backgrounds but less likely to have EAL, to be eligible for FSM and to have SEN.*

- This table shows, for each of the current statutory-age cohorts, when students were admitted to school. It illustrates the inward mobility to each year group. The blue shaded cells highlight the numbers of students who entered the cohort at the start of Y7 (the figures in brackets represent children entering Y7 after the normal admissions 'window' had closed).
- 90% of all the Y7-11 students currently on roll were admitted at the start of Y7, which is close to the national 'average' [vii].
- In most schools, the proportions of children who have been admitted 'late' are generally larger in the older year groups, and this is also the case at RFSS.
- Students who join the school as 'in-year admissions' are more likely to be eligible for FSM (36% compared to 26% overall); much more likely to be from BME backgrounds (53% compared to 31% overall); more likely to have EAL (37% compared to 22% overall); but no more likely to have SEN (27% compared to 28% overall).

Mobility: children leaving the school

Year group at DOL	Academic Year of Leaving					Total	Avg. No. Leavers in a Year Group across successive cohorts	Avg. No. Leavers per Year for current Year Groups
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25				
7	5	15	12	2	34	8.5		
8		8	15	14	37	12.3	2.0	
9			16	10	26	13.0	13.0	
10				14	14	14.0	13.3	
11							10.8	

Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025.

- This table shows the numbers of students who were in 'current' cohorts, but who have left the school before the end of Year 11.
- Outward mobility appears to be a little higher than inward mobility, with an average of 11.1 students leaving each year group every year compared to an average of 9.5 students joining.
- However, it is interesting to note that only two students left Year 7 in 2024-25, compared to 12 in 2023-24 and 15 in 2022-23; this *might* provide an indication that the numbers leaving the school might be starting to fall.

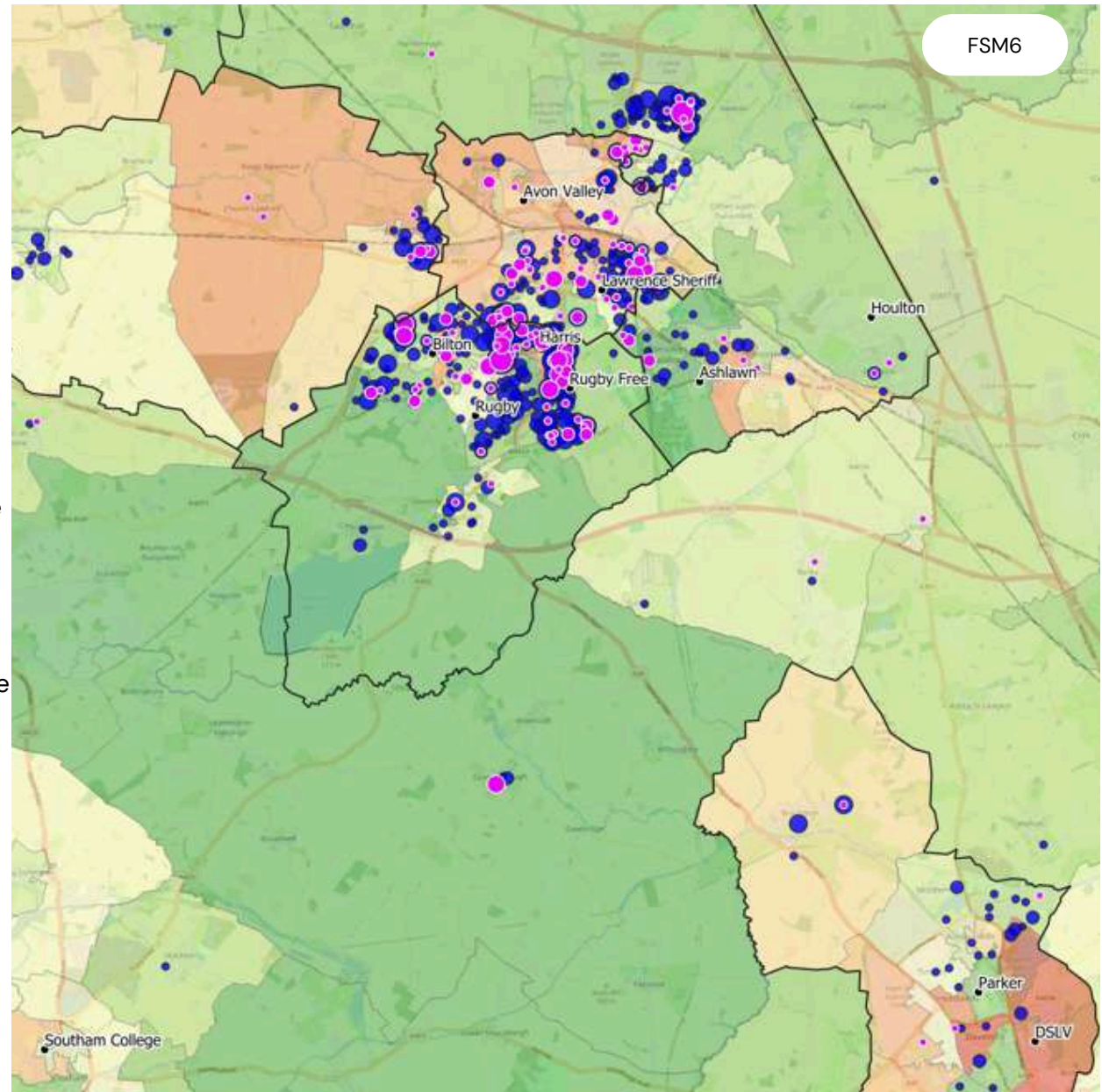
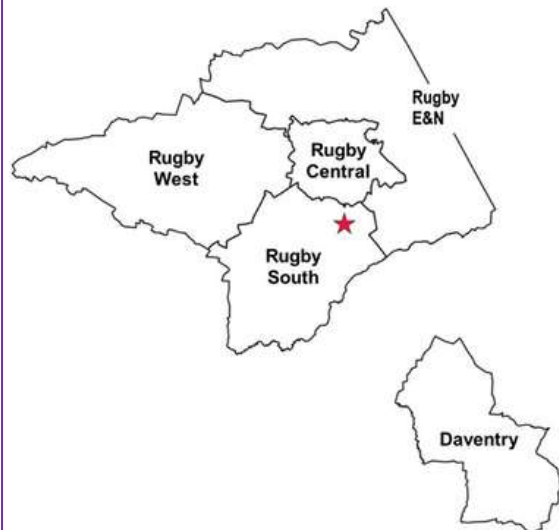
Outward mobility is slightly higher than inward mobility. However, the numbers leaving Year 7 in 2024-25 were much lower than has previously been the case, which may be an indication of the start of a declining trend.

Vulnerable children

This series of maps highlights the areas which have the largest concentrations of students who have characteristics which are often seen as making them 'vulnerable' to lower educational outcomes.

The first map shows the home postcodes (in pink) of students who have been eligible for FSM at some point over the last 6 years and who therefore qualify for Deprivation Pupil Premium funding (PP).

- The map shows that there are very large concentrations of FSM6 students immediately around and just to the north of school, as well as in the Overslade area to the west of school. There are also a lot of FSM6 students who live in the central districts of the city. All of these areas have higher levels of deprivation.
- However, there are also clusters of FSM6 students in areas which don't have generally high levels of deprivation, for example in the North Brownsver area, on the northern edge of the city.



FSM6

Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025. LSOA Data source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2019. Background map images © Open Street Map contributors

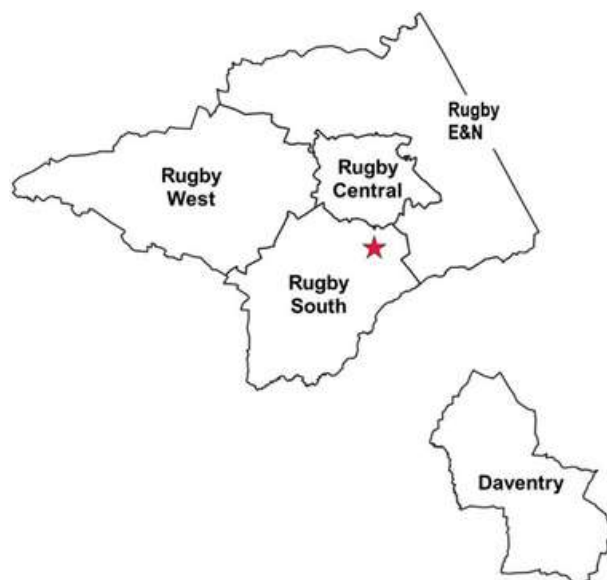
The first table on this page shows the totals of FSM6 students in each of the key districts.

- Rugby South has the largest number of FSM6 students (109); this district has 47% of all of the FSM6 students at the school, compared to 44% of the total student population.
- Rugby Central has the 2nd largest number of FSM6 students (73); this district has 31% of all of the FSM6 students at the school, compared to 23% of the total student population. This indicates that this district has the most-concentrated FSM6 population: 35% of the students in this district are FSM6, compared to 26% overall.

District	FSM6	% FSM6	total students	% total students
Rugby South	109	47%	400	44%
Rugby Central	73	31%	211	23%
Rugby E&N	27	12%	162	18%
Rugby West	9	4%	50	6%
Daventry	4	2%	39	4%
Other	12	5%	39	4%
Grand Total	234	100%	901	100%

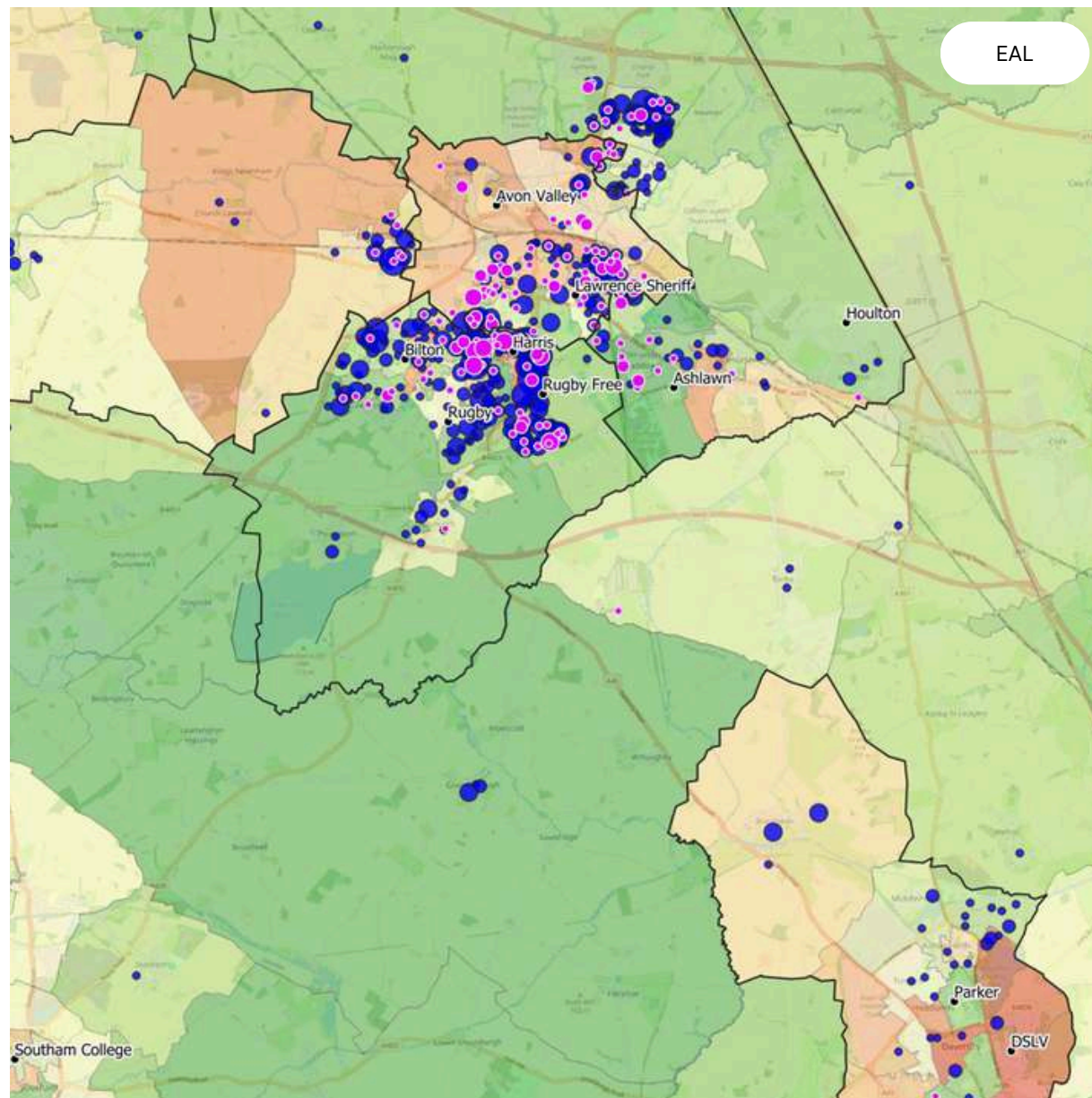
- The second table shows the 20 LSOAs with the largest numbers of FSM6 students.
- E01031146 (the LSOA in which the school is located) has by far the most (27).
- E01031143 (just to the north of school) has the 2nd largest number.

LSOA Group	LSOA	FSM6	FSM6%	No. Pupils	% Pupils
Rugby South	E01031146	27	12%	67	7%
Rugby South	E01031143	15	6%	70	8%
Rugby South	E01031177	14	6%	35	4%
Rugby E&N	E01032892	14	6%	58	6%
Rugby South	E01031176	14	6%	29	3%
Rugby Central	E01031168	11	5%	36	4%
Rugby Central	E01031142	11	5%	13	1%
Rugby Central	E01031130	9	4%	18	2%
Rugby South	E01031178	8	3%	26	3%
Rugby South	E01031127	7	3%	12	1%
Rugby Central	E01031144	6	3%	18	2%
Rugby West	E01031164	6	3%	31	3%
Rugby Central	E01031169	6	3%	17	2%
Rugby South	E01031147	5	2%	21	2%
Rugby South	E01032894	5	2%	27	3%
Rugby Central	E01031141	5	2%	15	2%
Rugby Central	E01031133	5	2%	18	2%
Rugby E&N	E01031156	5	2%	9	1%
Rugby Central	E01031145	4	2%	8	1%
Rugby Central	E01031173	4	2%	10	1%

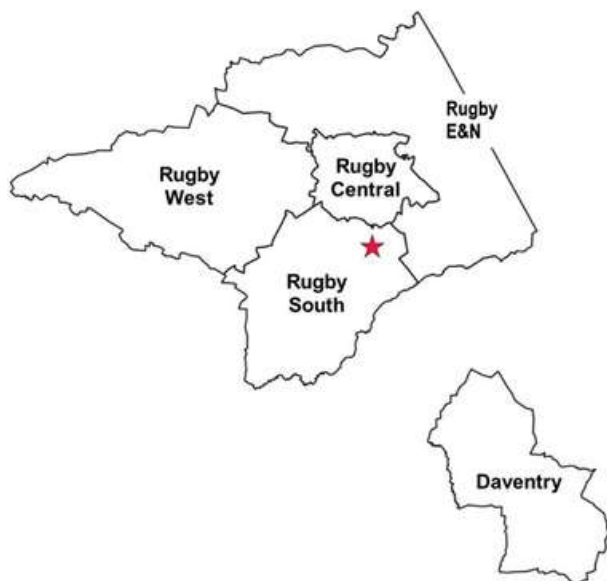


Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025

- The distribution of students with EAL has some clear differences to that of FSM6: there are fewer EAL students living just to the north of school, but there are a lot more who live to the south of school, especially on the new Ashlawn Gardens estate.
- However, as with FSM6, there are a lot of EAL students who live to the west of school in Overslade, as well as all across the city centre. There are also a lot of EAL students who live on the northern edge of the city.



Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025. LSOA Data source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2019. Background map images © Open Street Map contributors



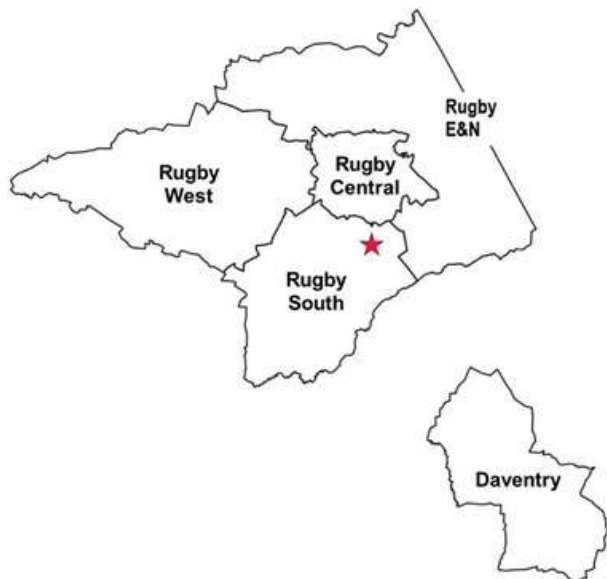
The first table on this page shows the totals of EAL students in each of the key districts.

- In contrast to the FSM6 figures, Rugby Central has the largest number of FSM6 students (81); this district has 41% of all of the EAL students at the school, compared to just 23% of the total student population.
- Rugby South has the 2nd largest number of FSM6 students (75); however, this district only has 38% of all of the EAL students at the school, compared to 44% of the total student population. All of the other key districts also have relatively few EAL students compared to their proportions of the overall student population.

District	EAL	EAL%	total students	% total students
Rugby South	75	38%	400	44%
Rugby Central	81	41%	211	23%
Rugby E&N	32	16%	162	18%
Rugby West	6	3%	50	6%
Daventry	1	1%	39	4%
Other	2	1%	39	4%
Grand Total	197	100%	901	100%

- The second table shows the 20 LSOAs with the largest numbers of EAL students.
- E01031143 (just to the north of school) has the most (18).
- E01031168 (on the west side of the city centre) has the 2nd largest number (15); moreover it has 8% of all of the EAL students in school compared to just 4% of the overall population.

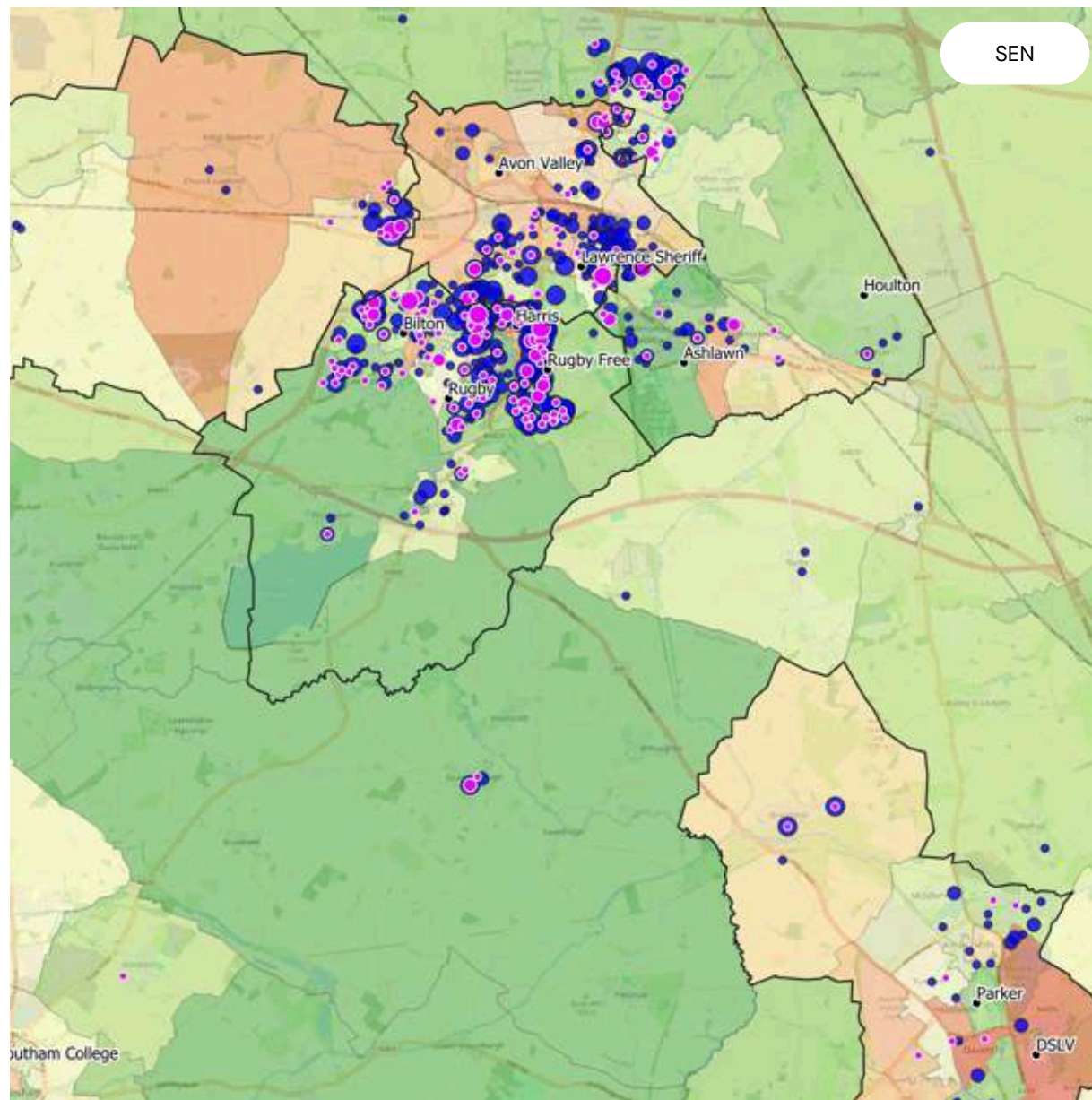
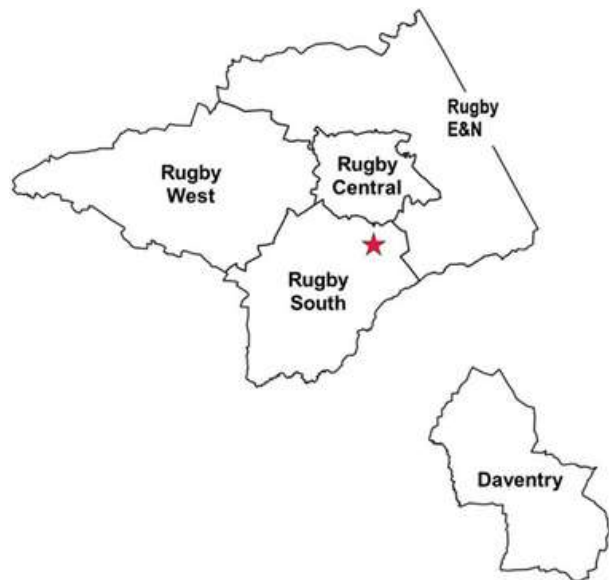
LSOA Group	LSOA	EAL	EAL%	No. Pupils	% Pupils
Rugby South	E01031143	18	9%	70	8%
Rugby Central	E01031168	15	8%	36	4%
Rugby South	E01031177	13	7%	35	4%
Rugby South	E01031176	10	5%	29	3%
Rugby Central	E01031130	10	5%	18	2%
Rugby E&N	E01032892	9	5%	58	6%
Rugby Central	E01031169	9	5%	17	2%
Rugby South	E01031146	8	4%	67	7%
Rugby Central	E01031141	8	4%	15	2%
Rugby Central	E01031144	6	3%	18	2%
Rugby Central	E01031167	6	3%	15	2%
Rugby West	E01031164	5	3%	31	3%
Rugby South	E01031136	5	3%	14	2%
Rugby Central	E01031142	5	3%	13	1%
Rugby E&N	E01031156	5	3%	9	1%
Rugby E&N	E01032891	4	2%	30	3%
Rugby South	E01031178	4	2%	26	3%
Rugby Central	E01031133	4	2%	18	2%
Rugby South	E01032893	4	2%	16	2%
Rugby South	E01031175	3	2%	22	2%



Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025.

This last map shows the home postcodes of students who have an identified SEN.

- Again, Rugby South has the largest number of students with SEN but they appear to be more evenly distributed across the district, rather than concentrated in the areas closest to school.
- There are relatively few students with SEN in the central districts of the city, but there are a lot on the northern districts, and there is also a noticeable cluster in Long Lawford on the west side of the city.



Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025. LSOA Data source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2019. Background map images © Open Street Map contributors

The first table on this page shows the totals of EAL students in each of the key districts.

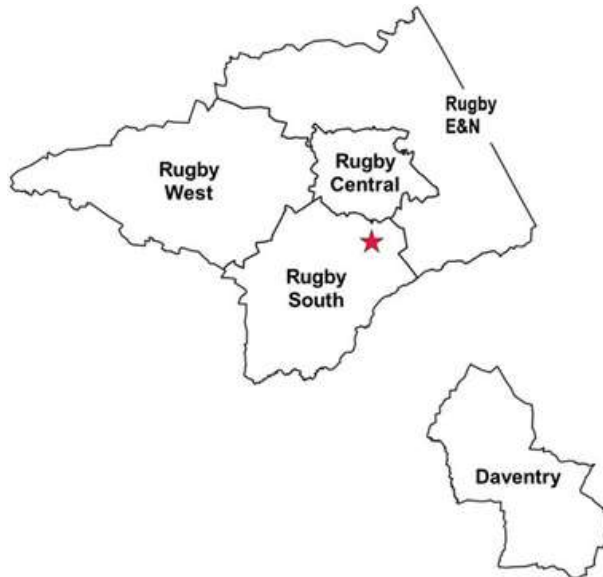
- Rugby South doesn't just have by-far the largest number of SEN students (128), it also has a disproportionately large percentage: 52% of all of the SEN students in the school live in this district, compared to 44% of the overall student population.
- In contrast, Rugby Central only has 15% of the SEN students compared to 23% of the total student population.
- The proportions of SEN students in the other key districts are in line with the overall population figures.

District	SEN	SEN%	total students	% total students
Rugby South	128	52%	400	44%
Rugby Central	38	15%	211	23%
Rugby E&N	42	17%	162	18%
Rugby West	14	6%	50	6%
Daventry	8	3%	39	4%
Other	18	7%	39	4%
Grand Total	248	100%	901	100%

- The second table shows the 20 LSOAs with the largest numbers of SEN students.
- E01031146 (the LSOA in which the school is located) has the most (22).
- E01031143 (just to the north of school) has the 2nd largest number.

LSOA Group	LSOA	SEN	SEN%	No. Pupils	% Pupils
Rugby South	E01031146	22	9%	67	7%
Rugby South	E01031143	21	8%	70	8%
Rugby E&N	E01032892	13	5%	58	6%
Rugby South	E01031177	13	5%	35	4%
Rugby South	E01031147	11	4%	21	2%
Rugby West	E01031164	10	4%	31	3%
Rugby South	E01031176	10	4%	29	3%
Rugby South	E01032894	8	3%	27	3%
Rugby South	E01031135	7	3%	20	2%
Rugby Central	E01031142	7	3%	13	1%
Rugby South	E01032895	7	3%	13	1%
Rugby South	E01031127	7	3%	12	1%
Rugby Central	E01031168	6	2%	36	4%
Rugby E&N	E01032891	6	2%	30	3%
Rugby South	E01031175	5	2%	22	2%
Rugby Central	E01031144	5	2%	18	2%
Rugby E&N	E01031138	5	2%	7	1%
Rugby South	E01031178	4	2%	26	3%
Rugby Central	E01031133	4	2%	18	2%
Rugby South	E01031136	4	2%	14	2%

Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025.



Appendix 1:

Table of LSOAs in which current pupils live

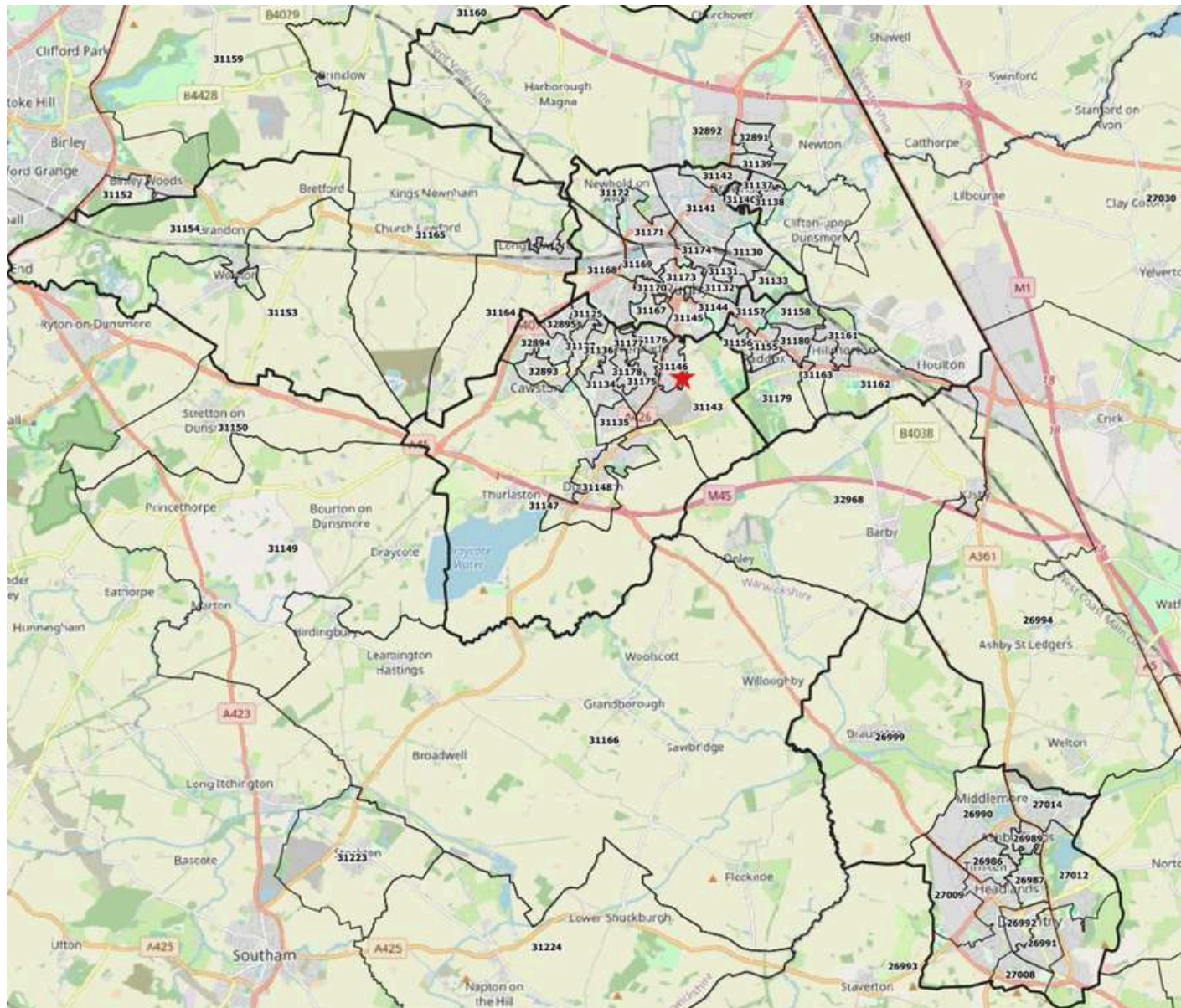
LSOA	Post Sector	No. Pupils	% Pupils	IDACI		IMD		Income		Education		Employment		Crime		Health		Barriers to Housing		Living Environment	
				Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank
E01031143	CV22 6	70	8%	9	27217	9	29268	9	29472	10	29644	8	24324	8	25878	9	28485	3	9459	9	29474
E01031146	CV22 6	67	7%	3	8767	5	15770	4	12173	3	9123	5	13540	6	17807	5	14123	9	26726	8	23186
E01032892	LE17 6	58	6%	9	26549	7	21511	8	25459	9	28121	9	27916	7	22361	8	25658	1	2211	3	7759
E01031168	CV23 9	36	4%	4	12977	5	15637	5	14728	2	5921	6	18711	4	11983	6	19116	5	15041	7	19743
E01031177	CV22 7	35	4%	2	6318	3	7733	3	7342	2	3957	3	8156	2	6350	4	10368	4	11033	8	24612
E01031164	CV23 9	31	3%	5	14588	6	18767	6	19440	6	16446	7	21940	6	16984	8	25343	2	5110	4	10912
E01032891	CV23 0	30	3%	8	25083	10	30030	10	30707	10	31419	10	31945	9	28835	9	27374	2	5778	9	26564
E01031176	CV22 6	29	3%	3	9461	3	9145	3	8294	2	4592	3	8765	3	8561	4	11043	5	16380	7	22653
E01032894	CV22 7	27	3%	8	23266	9	29272	8	25051	8	25903	10	29966	5	14052	10	30231	6	17936	9	28818
E01031178	CV22 7	26	3%	5	13744	6	16697	5	13438	6	17900	4	12368	7	19944	6	16848	5	16090	6	16549
E01031175	CV22 6	22	2%	10	32055	10	30652	10	31741	10	30519	9	29004	10	30307	7	21284	4	12549	9	28476
E01031147	CV23 9	21	2%	10	30429	9	28355	10	31628	10	31083	10	31704	4	10600	10	29894	3	8986	6	19621
E01031135	CV22 7	20	2%	9	27613	10	30680	9	28140	9	28780	8	24885	10	30737	8	23216	8	23156	9	28810
E01031144	CV22 5	18	2%	6	19373	5	16326	6	18587	10	30239	6	19661	1	3126	5	13720	7	20341	2	5814
E01031133	CV21 3	18	2%	4	12062	4	12094	4	9893	5	13693	3	9163	3	7445	6	16670	8	25034	4	12256
E01031130	CV21 3	18	2%	5	14798	6	18753	6	16762	3	9290	7	21305	5	15618	7	20956	8	23030	4	12412
E01031169	CV21 2	17	2%	5	13386	6	16429	6	16691	4	11122	7	19864	4	10194	8	24772	6	19365	2	4838
E01032893	CV22 7	16	2%	9	28287	10	31814	10	30107	10	31514	10	31150	7	22939	8	25103	6	19573	10	31078
E01031167	CV22 7	15	2%	7	22714	6	16937	6	19005	5	15329	5	16050	2	3377	7	20283	10	30238	4	12443
E01031141	CV21 1	15	2%	5	13774	6	17285	5	14781	4	10697	6	16645	5	14366	6	18056	6	17813	7	20960
E01031136	CV22 7	14	2%	8	23848	8	25600	7	21995	8	25751	8	23677	5	14575	8	23740	9	26839	5	15521
E01031142	CV21 1	13	1%	3	7001	2	5718	2	5689	1	1783	2	4854	3	9723	3	9646	4	12890	8	25028
E01031148	CV22 6	13	1%	7	20952	9	26762	7	20251	9	27358	6	18251	8	23582	9	26824	9	29167	8	23900
E01032895	CV22 7	13	1%	8	25280	10	29985	9	28216	7	21575	9	27062	7	22338	8	23333	9	29334	9	27268
E01031139	CV23 0	12	1%	7	22760	10	31987	9	27502	9	29043	10	29567	8	24926	10	30456	9	28364	9	26737
E01031127	CV22 7	12	1%	3	8922	4	12823	3	9379	3	7449	4	10392	5	13550	6	19061	8	23252	6	19599
E01031174	CV21 3	11	1%	3	9402	3	7521	3	8491	3	9091	3	7202	4	10092	2	4569	6	17911	3	7360
E01031173	CV21 3	10	1%	4	10090	2	6507	2	5693	3	7344	2	5570	4	10385	2	5423	5	13604	5	15212
E01031132	CV21 3	10	1%	5	16161	6	16625	5	15311	6	19528	6	18164	3	6799	7	20439	8	23124	2	6096
E01031156	CV22 5	9	1%	10	31997	9	29099	10	31354	8	23681	10	30631	9	28043	9	29454	5	13476	4	11630
E01031140	CV21 1	9	1%	8	25168	7	21384	7	21724	3	9356	7	21127	5	16022	6	18267	8	25848	8	23108
E01031125	CV22 7	9	1%	8	23409	8	25413	8	23997	4	11813	9	26856	7	20893	7	22911	7	22396	8	23678
E01031145	CV22 7	8	1%	9	28376	6	18808	7	20202	7	20637	6	17552	4	11306	5	14658	4	10108	7	21477
E01031131	CV21 3	8	1%	5	16402	5	16072	5	13778	5	15193	6	18725	2	6479	7	19877	7	21977	3	8877
E01027014	NN11 2	8	1%	8	23357	10	29981	9	27932	7	20603	9	27186	8	25850	9	29315	6	16595	10	32323
E01031138	CV21 1	7	1%	6	17601	9	28578	8	23737	8	23265	9	27317	9	27127	8	24139	5	15972	9	28868
E01031157	CV22 5	7	1%	8	23780	10	30313	9	26885	9	26314	9	28664	7	20906	9	27284	8	24655	8	23685
E01031166	NN11 6	7	1%	10	30214	7	22960	10	30872	10	30868	10	31286	9	28932	10	30848	1	315	4	12753
E01027012	NN11 4	7	1%	2	6456	4	10235	4	10436	2	4550	3	8285	3	7055	5	16146	5	14539	9	29284
E01031153	CV8 3	7	1%	6	17594	6	17036	5	15508	4	12494	4	12751	4	11396	6	19065	9	26473	6	19639
E01031180	CV22 5	7	1%	9	27033	9	27191	8	25061	6	19685	7	21754	7	21225	9	29178	8	24851	7	20555
E01026999	NN11 8	7	1%	5	15017	7	19727	6	17959	6	17921	5	16104	7	21298	7	22072	6	16667	4	11855

Student Pupil Data Source: School MIS, September 2025. LSOA Data source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2019. Continued on next page...

LSOA	Post Sector	No. Pupils	% Pupils	IDACI		IMD		Income		Education		Employment		Crime		Health		Barriers to Housing		Living Environment	
				Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank
E01031165	CV23 9	6	1%	3	8528	3	8983	3	9345	3	6888	4	11582	5	14944	5	15359	1	1269	6	16511
E01031154	CV8 3	6	1%	7	21287	9	28130	8	25844	8	25571	10	30639	4	13074	10	30055	7	20410	5	15298
E01031171	CV21 2	6	1%	4	12883	5	15431	5	14171	4	12663	5	14535	5	13226	5	15767	5	16263	5	13463
E01031172	CV21 1	6	1%	3	7855	3	9140	3	8677	2	4871	3	8446	4	9984	4	9989	5	13498	8	24510
E01031134	CV22 7	6	1%	6	19317	10	29741	8	25224	10	29564	8	26179	7	20713	8	26246	8	23953	8	24661
E01031163	CV22 5	6	1%	3	8568	4	11288	3	9577	5	14252	3	8154	3	9113	4	9951	5	15604	8	25482
E01031155	CV22 5	5	1%	10	30547	10	30490	10	29888	10	30414	9	29296	7	21309	8	24915	8	23000	6	18462
E01026992	NN11 9	5	1%	2	6416	3	6803	3	6661	3	8683	2	5626	2	3508	2	4721	8	25901	7	20635
E01031160	LE17 5	4	0.4%	9	28734	6	18502	8	25313	8	24724	8	23924	7	20229	8	25182	1	490	4	11881
E01032968	CV23 8	4	0.4%	7	21268	6	18349	9	26373	5	14858	8	25509	4	10520	5	15065	1	2870	6	19569
E01031137	CV21 1	4	0.4%	7	20417	7	20661	6	17260	6	16932	7	19786	5	15692	6	17705	8	24456	6	16515
E01031162	CV23 0	3	0.3%	5	16036	8	23813	6	18902	7	20605	7	19721	9	26490	8	24052	5	13864	8	25636
E01026990	NN11 9	3	0.3%	7	21286	9	27865	8	23465	7	20451	9	28059	8	23749	9	26652	4	12339	10	32447
E01031170	CV22 7	2	0.2%	4	11032	4	10273	3	9309	4	11194	4	11090	3	7301	3	8076	8	22995	3	9246
E01031179	CV22 5	2	0.2%	10	30779	10	30895	10	31626	8	25534	10	30611	8	24897	10	30739	7	19984	5	16415
E01031182	LE17 5	2	0.2%	9	28590	8	25256	9	29453	8	24877	10	32247	8	25294	10	30530	2	3949	3	8601
E01031150	CV8 3	2	0.2%	8	25831	9	28883	9	27136	9	27093	8	26098	7	21639	6	17728	10	32105	7	20909
E01031161	CV21 4	2	0.2%	8	23245	8	24692	8	23527	6	19419	7	21661	7	20437	6	17676	7	20107	8	25808
E01031159	CV7 9	2	0.2%	5	13933	5	13967	6	17534	6	18969	6	17971	3	9129	7	20299	1	1291	4	12288
E01026986	NN11 9	2	0.2%	6	19459	6	19088	6	18300	3	6634	7	20160	7	22450	8	23188	4	11765	8	25303
E01026987	NN11 9	2	0.2%	9	26949	7	21722	8	24804	4	12507	6	19606	3	7834	7	19738	8	23710	10	30167
E01027017	NN6 8	2	0.2%	6	18144	5	14123	5	14406	3	8167	4	13047	5	15796	5	15885	4	11897	6	17523
E01026989	NN11 0	2	0.2%	5	13767	6	18865	5	15926	3	9009	5	15305	8	23347	5	15786	8	26120	10	30516
E01025863	LE10 1	1	0.1%	5	14329	5	14027	5	14382	3	6768	4	12177	4	13113	5	13954	7	22191	7	19748
E01027028	NN11 6	1	0.1%	8	25285	8	25613	8	26021	7	20673	7	21748	10	29740	9	26717	4	13101	5	14809
E01031149	CV23 9	1	0.1%	10	30117	8	24030	9	28469	10	30528	9	26952	9	27470	9	28375	1	2008	4	12542
E01031158	CV21 4	1	0.1%	10	32095	9	29342	9	29429	8	24534	8	23512	9	28530	7	21317	8	26250	7	21934
E01031223	CV47 8	1	0.1%	8	25437	8	26123	8	25039	7	20621	7	21079	8	24523	7	20411	9	29000	6	17263
E01031305	CV8 2	1	0.1%	10	32474	10	32204	10	32393	10	32695	9	29002	10	29586	7	21862	9	27360	8	25990
E01025665	LE9 4	1	0.1%	9	26445	10	30515	9	28683	6	17621	9	28857	10	30851	8	24122	10	31815	8	24790
E01031152	CV3 2	1	0.1%	8	23857	8	25303	8	25678	8	23024	7	21535	8	23266	7	22731	8	25454	4	9991
E01031278	CV8 2	1	0.1%	10	29993	9	27703	9	29548	10	30117	9	27252	7	20441	7	22719	3	8757	7	21879
E01031224	NN11 6	1	0.1%	10	30311	7	22041	8	25389	9	28516	8	25009	7	21392	8	23845	3	9558	2	3605
E01031068	CV12 9	1	0.1%	5	14698	7	21362	6	19415	4	10383	7	22306	5	16305	6	17839	9	29087	7	20475
E01027009	NN11 9	1	0.1%	4	10520	3	7571	3	8588	1	2044	3	8303	7	20073	3	7783	2	6127	9	27756
E01026994	NN6 7	1	0.1%	8	25602	7	22655	7	22761	9	27314	8	24323	10	30407	8	23276	2	6086	3	8059
E01027008	NN11 4	1	0.1%	9	27431	8	26009	9	29056	4	13127	9	28818	8	25800	8	25508	3	7747	9	26297
E01026991	NN11 4	1	0.1%	9	26442	7	21461	8	24400	5	13875	7	21877	2	3818	7	22758	9	26919	8	26214
E01025659	LE8 4	1	0.1%	8	24136	6	18966	7	20271	5	14205	6	18607	3	6639	7	21664	10	32331	4	10226
E01027004	NN11 6	1	0.1%	7	20658	8	23053	8	24647	8	23070	7	22720	9	28137	9	26341	3	8606	3	7604
E01026993	NN11 6	1	0.1%	9	28231	8	24987	9	28809	9	27101	8	25544	7	21528	7	22012	2	4740	7	20566
E01027011	NN7 4	1	0.1%	6	18904	6	18525	8	24623	7	22967	9	27194	4	11972	10	30221	2	3950	1	2505
E01027030	NN6 8	1	0.1%	8	24699	6	18630	9	26288	9	26466	8	26183	3	8627	9	27023	1	1942	3	6595

Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025. LSOA Data source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2019.

Appendix 2: Map of LSOAs in which current students live



Student Data Source: School MIS, September 2025. LSOA Data source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, September 2019. Note, a small number of the LSOAs in which current students have home postcodes lie outside of the area displayed on this map.

Endnotes, references and acknowledgements

Endnotes

- [i] Taken from an interview with Diane Reay, Professor of Education, Cambridge University. August 2020 The Guardian. (2020). To give pupils the best chances in life, look at inequalities outside the school gates | Owen Jones. [online] Available at: www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2020/aug/20/pupils-chances-inequalities-outside-school-gates-family-background.
- [ii] DfE National Pupil Projections <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/national-pupil-projections/2023>
- [iii] www.ons.gov.uk. (n.d.). Census 2021 geographies – Office for National Statistics. [online] Available at: www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/ukgeographies/censusgeographies/census2021geographies#lower-layer-super-output-areas-lsoas. LSOAs comprise between 400 and 1,200 households and have a usually resident population between 1,000 and 3,000 persons. Figures for LSOAs describe the overall characteristics of the population living in the LSOA, and it should be recognised that not all individuals who live in an LSOA will conform to these overall characteristics.
- [iv] Tunstall, H. & Prady, S. (2015). Income deprivation and ethnicity. [online] Centre for Research on Environment, Society & Health (CRESH). Available at: cresh.org.uk/2015/12/04/income-deprivation-and-ethnicity/ [Accessed 28 Oct. 2024].
- [v] The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is one of the supplementary Indices of Deprivation. It measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. It is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain which measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests). More information can be found here: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019
- [vi] The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England and is part of a suite of outputs that form the Indices of Deprivation (IoD). It follows an established methodological framework in broadly defining deprivation to encompass a wide range of an individual's living conditions. People may be considered to be living in poverty if they lack the financial resources to meet their needs, whereas people can be regarded as deprived if they lack any kind of resources, not just income. More information can be found here: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019
- [vii] DfE Analyse School Performance, 2024
- [viii] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/726331/Wave_9_Rugby_Free_Secondary_School.pdf
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- [i] Citizens Advice Bureau (n.d.) No Recourse to Public Funds. [online] [Available here](#) & Quince, W. (2022). Update on Children with No Recourse to Public Funds. [Parliamentary Written Statement]. [Available here](#)
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- [o] The Migration Observatory. Demographics of Young Migrants in the UK. [Available here](#).
- [p] UK Government. English indices of deprivation 2019. [Available here](#). Specific measure quoted is the 'IMD – Rank of average rank '

Endnotes, references and acknowledgements

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[Office for Standards in Education \(Ofsted\)](#)

[Department for Education \(DfE\)](#)

[Ministries of Housing, Communities & Local Government](#)

[Office for National Statistics](#)

[Wikipedia](#)

[Google Maps](#)

[Rugby Free Secondary School Website](#)

[Warwickshire County Council](#)

[fotohaus.co.uk](#)

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