

Table 5.1 Ethnic composition of the study schools

School	Per cent of those in each school who are						Base (parental survey)
	Not from UK/Eire	From Indian sub-cont.	Moslems	Biling- ual	From West Indies	Born outside Britain	
12	60	14	18	24	26	9	138
14	38	13	13	21	7	16	108
15	89	75	73	78	4	50	127
16	28	--	6	11	16	4	103
21	17	5	1	10	4	3	78
22	57	37	22	45	7	18	139
23	21	13	--	21	3	4	77
24	53	39	12	41	5	17	133
25	28	11	3	19	3	3	108
31	41	39	39	37	--	10	229
32	17	10	5	11	2	5	101
33	12	7	3	11	--	5	129
34	61	53	44	51	1	4	77
35	53	43	28	43	7	5	81
41	63	42	29	46	15	6	99
42	51	40	27	35	6	15	68
43	38	26	24	24	4	8	90
44	34	24	15	25	9	4	68
45	19	7	4	12	8	3	119

Source: survey of parents, except for the percentage of children who are bilingual, which comes from the pupil questionnaire. The bases for this information from the pupil questionnaire are larger than the ones shown.

Table 5.2 Single and two-parent families by working status and country of origin

Column percentages

	Total	Country of origin				
		UK or Eire	Bangla- desh	Other south Asians	West Indies	Other
Two-parent families						
Neither parent working	17	8	61	35	6	16
One parent working part-time	3	3	--	2	2	6
Other working status ^a	63	69	36	56	53	65
Total two-parent families	83	81	96	93	61	87
Single-parent families						
Parent not working	9	0	4	6	18	8
Parent working part-time	3	4	-	-	7	2
Parent working full-time	4	5	-	1	15	3
Total single-parent families	17	19	4	7	39	13
Total families having no parent at work	26	18	64	41	23	25
Base	2,072	1,202	104	451	137	178

a Both parents working or one parent working full-time.

Source: survey of parents.

Table 5.3 Socio-economic group of study families, with a national comparison

Column percentages

	Study families ^a	1981 census ^b	
		Married men aged 35-44	Married women aged 35-44
Unskilled manual	14	4	9
Semi-skilled manual	28	13	25
Skilled manual	29	39	7
White collar	23	16	50
Professional and managerial	6	29	8

a The column 'study families' shows the job level of the child's father, if there is a father living at home who has had a job in the past five years; and if not, the job level of the child's mother.

b The comparative figures from the 1981 census relate to a group that is only roughly comparable.

Note: Families or individuals who are not classifiable are excluded: in the case of the study families, the excluded group are families where no resident parent has had a job in the past five years.

Table 5.4 Profile of the schools by socio-economic group and parents out of work

Row percentages

	Socio-economic group of the study families				
	Unskilled or semi-skilled	Skilled manual	White collar	Professional or managerial	Having no parent at work
12	41	31	27	2	32
14	41	31	26	2	28
15	59	12	29	1	61
16	52	25	23	--	24
21	14	42	26	18	1
22	31	28	37	4	17
23	29	28	38	6	10
24	21	37	29	13	8
25	13	34	28	25	6
31	33	27	25	16	26
32	51	33	15	1	25
33	47	21	25	8	16
34	66	27	7	--	52
35	66	21	13	--	53
41	56	30	11	2	37
42	51	38	9	2	41
43	49	33	17	1	26
44	61	33	6	--	18
45	53	30	16	1	25

- 1 The first four columns show the distribution by socio-economic group excluding families in which no resident parent has had a job in the past five years. The first four columns therefore add to 100 per cent.
- 2 The last column shows the percentage of all families in which no parent was at work at the time of the survey of parents (late 1983).

Table 5.5 Highest qualification of either parent, by country of origin

Column percentages

	Total	UK or Eire	India Pakistan Bangla- desh	Other south Asian ^a	West Indies	Other
None and not stated ^b	41	41	46	24	41	37
Job qualification short of apprenticeship	9	13	1	1	15	8
School leaving qualification	21	14	38	34	20	20
Apprenticeship	14	18	6	12	15	12
Professional or post- school academic qualification	15	15	8	29	10	22

a African Asians and two parents from different countries in the Indian sub-continent.

b Very few respondents failed to answer all four of the questions on which this variable is based, so nearly all families in this category are ones in which neither parent has any qualifications.

Table 5.6 B2 behaviour scale scores, by school

School	Per cent scoring 9 or more	Mean	Standard Deviation	N	N as per cent of 1981/82 attenders ^a
12	39	9.1	9.3	161	89
14	49	9.5	8.4	74	56
15	16	3.9	7.1	74	56
16	37	8.6	9.6	86	NA ^b
21	19	4.7	5.9	152	90
22	30	6.8	7.5	50	27
23	9	2.7	4.7	117	57
24	10	3.0	5.2	143	72
25	9	3.1	5.2	75	36
31	11	4.0	6.1	27	11
32	NA	5.0	NA	4	4
33	18	5.1	6.7	130	88
34	22	5.0	8.2	82	104
35	12	4.0	5.5	77	92
41	15	4.0	5.6	120	83
42	20	5.6	5.9	74	83
43	23	5.8	5.8	137	106
44	29	5.5	7.9	85	87
45	29	7.2	6.2	186	96

a N is the number for whom a B2 score is available. The last column shows a 'response rate' : N as a percentage of children attending at any time in 1981/82.

b Attendance data are not available for school 16, but 75 pupils completed a pupil questionnaire in that school.

Table 5.7 B2 behaviour scale: per cent scoring 9 or more among various groups

	Per cent scoring 9+	Base for percentage ^a
Sex		
Male	25	820
Female	14	665
Country of origin		
UK/Eire	22	684
South Asians	13	293
West Indians	35	108
Others, mixed origins	27	131
Family's socio-economic group		
Parents have not worked in past 5 years	37	106
Unskilled manual	20	157
Semi-skilled manual	23	316
Skilled manual	21	323
White collar	20	230
Professional or managerial	6	65
Parents at home		
Two parents	19	998
Single parent	35	217

a These bases are lower than the total for whom B2 scores are available, because they also rely on the parental or pupil questionnaire.