



Australian Catholic Schools

2008

Foreword

Catholic Schools 2008 is the sixth report on the enrolment trends in Catholic schools from the NCEC Data Committee. As with previous editions, this report provides a snapshot of the enrolments in Australian Catholic schools for the past year, and reports the changes in enrolments since 1985.

This year's report retains the structure and content of previous editions, but includes additional data on the number of schools and staffing trends. This report has also introduced a new initiative by examining enrolment trends by geographical 'remoteness' (using the ABS Remoteness classification). The reporting of enrolment trends by the ABS remoteness categories recognises that Catholic school enrolment trends transcend state and territory boundaries, and that there may be differences in the enrolment dynamics of 'city' and 'country' Catholic schools.

NCEC is committed to understanding regional dynamics and issues and placing these trends in the national context. The instigation of the annual reporting of enrolment trends by categories of remoteness illustrates NCEC's quest to better understand rural and regional Australia.

This report, as with all reports by the NCEC Data Committee (and the NCEC Australian Catholic Education Statistics Working Group) are available from the NCEC website at <http://www.ncec.catholic.edu.au>.

Questions relating to this report should be directed to Crichton Smith at Crichton.Smith@cecns.catholic.edu.au or by phone at 61 2 9287-1553.

Contents

Statistical Snapshot	1
Catholic School Enrolment Trends	2
Number of Schools	2
Student Enrolment Trends	4
Primary and Secondary Enrolment Trends	7
Student Retention	11
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Students	13
Students with a Disability	20
Full-Fee Paying Overseas Students	24
Catholic and Non-Catholic Students	27
Teachers and Non-Teaching Staff	29
Diocesan Trends	44
Number of Schools	45
Student Enrolment Trends	46
Primary and Secondary Enrolment Trends	49
Student Retention	55
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Students	56
Students with a Disability	61
Full-Fee Paying Overseas Students	64
Catholic and Non-Catholic Students	65
Teachers and Non-Teaching Staff	67
Changes to Catholic Schools	78

Statistical Snapshot (Australian Catholic Schools)

	<u>2008</u>	<u>Change from 2007</u>
Number of Catholic Schools	1,699	+ 2
Students (Full-Time Equivalent)	696,353	+ 5,732
Primary Students	380,012	+ 1,951
Secondary Students	316,342	+ 3,782
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Students	13,526	+ 581
Students with a Disability	23,215	+ 1,618
Full-Fee Paying Overseas Students	2,343	+ 159
Catholic Students ⁽¹⁾	520,074	- 887
Non-Catholic Students ⁽¹⁾	176,916	+ 5,053
 (Apparent) Student Retention		
From Catholic Primary to Secondary Schools	118.7%	+ 1.0%
From Year 10 to Year 12	78.9%	+ 0.1%
 Staffing (Head Count)		
Total Staff in Catholic Schools	77,970	+ 1,673
Teachers (including Principals)	53,821	+ 821
Non-Teaching Staff	24,149	+ 852
 Staffing (Full-Time Equivalent)		
Total Staff in Catholic Schools	62,289	+ 1,372
Teachers (including Principals)	46,312	+ 701
Non-Teaching Staff	15,977	+ 671

Note 1: The sum of the Catholic and non-Catholic students varies slightly from other counts as Catholic and non-Catholic enrolments were not enumerated at the same day as the Annual School Census in every state and territory.

Catholic School Enrolment Trends

Number of Schools

There were 1,699 Catholic schools in Australia in 2008, which was a net increase of two schools from 2007, and a net increase of eight schools nationally since 1985 (**Graph 1** and **Table 1**). In 2008, no school closed (one school campus was closed), and three new Catholic schools (two primary and one secondary) were opened. While three schools opened in 2008, the **net change** of two schools nationally was due to the restructuring of some schools and campuses.

Graph 1: Number of Catholic Schools, Australia, 1985-2008

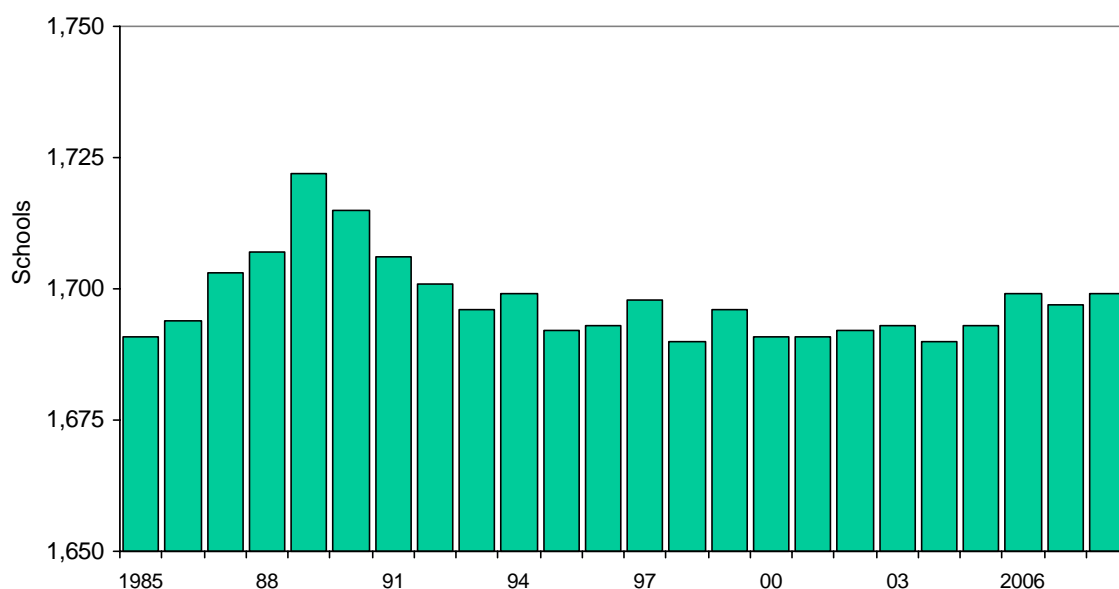


Table 1: Changes in the number of Catholic Schools, by States and Territories, 2007-2008

	2008	Net change from 2007	Net change since 1985	Proportion of schools in each state (2008)
ACT	30	—	2	2%
New South Wales	583	1	-11	34%
Northern Territory	15	—	3	1%
Queensland	288	1	12	17%
South Australia	102	-2	-1	6%
Tasmania	37	—	-3	2%
Victoria	486	2	-8	29%
Western Australia	158	—	14	9%
Australia	1,699	2	8	100%

Map 1 shows the significant national, geographically comprehensive coverage of Catholic schools and campuses, particularly outside of the capital cities. **Table 2** reports the number of schools and schools/campuses by remoteness categories. Although the majority of schools and campuses are located in the major cities of Australia (where the majority of students live), two out of every five Catholic schools are located outside of Australia's major cities.

Maps showing the ABS Remoteness Categories are available in *The Sectoral Trends of Australian Schooling (Vol. 1)*, page 21 (February 2008), available at <http://www.ncec.catholic.edu.au>

Map 1: Location of Catholic schools and campuses, 2008

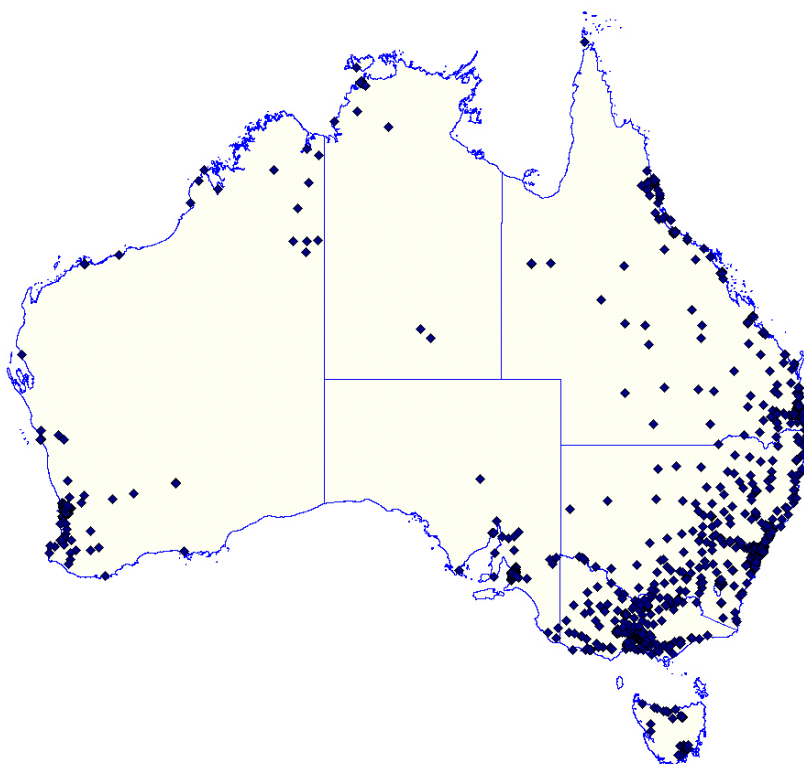


Table 2: Number of Catholic Schools and Campuses by Remoteness Category, 2008

	Schools	Proportion of Schools	Schools & Campuses	Proportion of Schools & Campuses
Major Cities of Australia	1,038	61%	1,087	61%
Inner Regional Australia	388	23%	409	23%
Outer Regional Australia	208	12%	214	12%
Remote Australia	45	3%	48	3%
Very Remote Australia	20	1%	21	1%
Total	1,699	100%	1,779	100%

Student Enrolment Trends

There were 696,353 students in Australian Catholic schools in 2008, which was an increase of 5,732 or 0.8% from the previous year. Since 1985, the number of students has increased by more than 121,348, which is a 21% increase in the number of students.

Graph 2 and **Table 3** show that the number of students in Catholic schools has increased every single year since 1985. However, the annual growth has not always been consistent across years. For example, enrolments increased by just 235 students from 1992 to 1993, while there was an increase of 8,098 students from 1995 to 1996.

Graph 2: Students in Catholic schools, Australia, 1985-2008

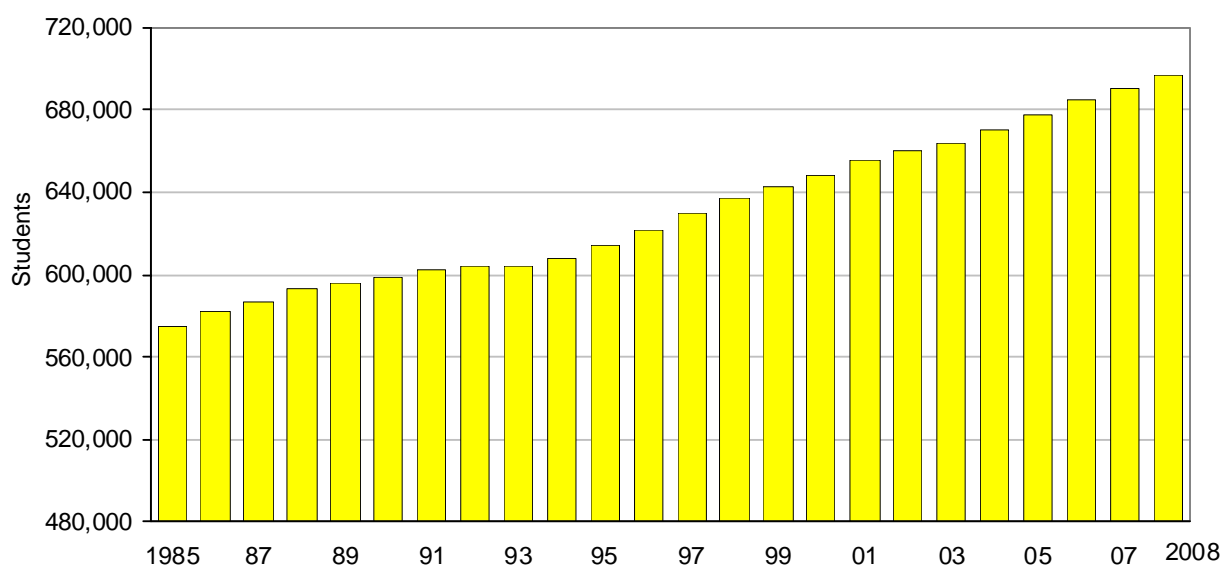


Table 3: Student enrolments and annual change in Catholic schools, Australia, 1985-2008

Year	Students in Catholic Schools	Change from Previous Year	% Change
1985	575,005	—	—
1986	581,846	6,841	1.2%
1987	586,757	4,911	0.8%
1988	592,640	5,883	1.0%
1989	595,936	3,296	0.6%
1990	598,586	2,650	0.4%
1991	601,917	3,331	0.6%
1992	604,119	2,202	0.4%
1993	604,354	235	0.0%
1994	608,022	3,668	0.6%
1995	613,722	5,700	0.9%
1996	621,820	8,098	1.3%
1997	629,579	7,759	1.2%
1998	636,727	7,148	1.1%
1999	642,218	5,491	0.9%
2000	648,578	6,360	1.0%
2001	655,636	7,058	1.1%
2002	660,024	4,388	0.7%
2003	664,124	4,100	0.6%
2004	670,268	6,144	0.9%
2005	677,659	7,391	1.1%
2006	685,270	7,611	1.1%
2007	690,621	5,351	0.8%
2008	696,353	5,732	0.8%

Enrolments in Australian Catholic schools increased by 5,732 students from 2007 to 2008. While slightly larger than the increase in the previous year, this increase was the second smallest annual increase since 2003. This slowing of the growth is, in part, due to the ‘normalising’ of the introduction of the pre-year 1 enrolments in Queensland (and previously in Western Australia), as the introduction of the pre-year 1 grade in these states had been the major component of the relatively large growth in Catholic school enrolments in recent years. As a consequence, the growth in recent years – particularly in primary enrolments in Queensland – has masked fluctuating decline and growth in primary enrolments in different states (particularly in NSW and Victoria) during the past decade. These enrolment dynamics for primary students in NSW and Victoria are examined in more detail in the following pages.

Table 4 shows that every state and territory has had an increase in students from 1985 to 2008. In the past year however, NSW and ACT both had a decrease in the number of student enrolments. While the enrolment decrease in the ACT was marginal, this was not so for NSW, which had a decrease of 585 students from 2007 to 2008. In NSW, secondary enrolments increased by 191, so the even greater decrease in primary enrolments (-776) is likely to continue to impact on the State’s enrolments for a number of years as the students progress through the primary, and then secondary grades (assuming the primary students will be retained until secondary schooling).

Eight dioceses had a decrease in enrolments from 2007 to 2008; and other than Port Pirie Diocese (which had the smallest decrease of 14 students), all of the dioceses were in NSW/ACT. Sydney was the diocese with the largest decrease in enrolments (-353) nationally, while Brisbane (+2,135) continues to be the diocese with the largest enrolment increase. The increase in enrolments in Brisbane Archdiocese was almost twice the growth from 2007 to 2008 of the second largest growing diocese, which was Melbourne Archdiocese, which had an increase of 1,210 students. Brisbane and Melbourne Archdioceses combined, contributed half of the national growth in student enrolments in 2008.

Table 4: Changes in Catholic school enrolments, by States and Territories, 2007-2008

	2008	Change from 2007	Change since 1985
ACT	17,280	-18	1,477
New South Wales	238,726	-585	29,546
Northern Territory	4,807	114	632
Queensland	124,631	3,075	39,203
South Australia	47,053	338	14,846
Tasmania	14,067	183	2,813
Victoria	185,505	1,980	11,051
Western Australia	64,285	648	21,781
Australia	696,354	5,735	121,349

Nearly half a million students in Catholic schools, or more than 70% of students, are enrolled in Catholic schools located in the major cities of Australia (**Table 5**). This is a significantly higher proportion than for the proportion of schools (61%) located in the major cities. This difference in the proportions of schools and students indicates that nationally, there are – not unexpectedly – important differences in the structure and profiles of Catholic schools and schooling when the major cities are compared to the rest of Australia. The NCEC Report *The Sectoral Trends of Australian Schooling (Volume 1)* provides detailed analysis pertaining to the correlation between school size and remoteness.

Table 5: Number of Students by Remoteness Category, 2008

	Students 2008	Proportion of students
Major Cities of Australia	496,710	71%
Inner Regional Australia	135,649	19%
Outer Regional Australia	53,874	8%
Remote Australia	8,646	1%
Very Remote Australia	1,475	<1%
Total	696,353	100%

Primary and Secondary Enrolment Trends

Of particular interest are the varying patterns of growth across both primary and secondary schools. **Graph 3** illustrates the changing proportions of primary and secondary enrolments in Catholic education. Since 1985, just over 60% of the growth in Catholic school enrolments has been in secondary students, which have increased by 73,360, while primary enrolments have increased by 47,989.

This trend has continued to accelerate in the past year, with 66% of the increase (+3,782 students) from 2007 to 2008 being the increase in secondary students, while 34% of the increase in enrolments (+1,951 students) was primary students. This shift in the relative enrolment patterns for primary and secondary students has resulted in secondary enrolments in Catholic schools increasing from 42% of all enrolments in 1985, to 45% of all enrolments in 2008.

Graph 3: Students in Catholic schools, Primary and Secondary, Australia, 1985-2008

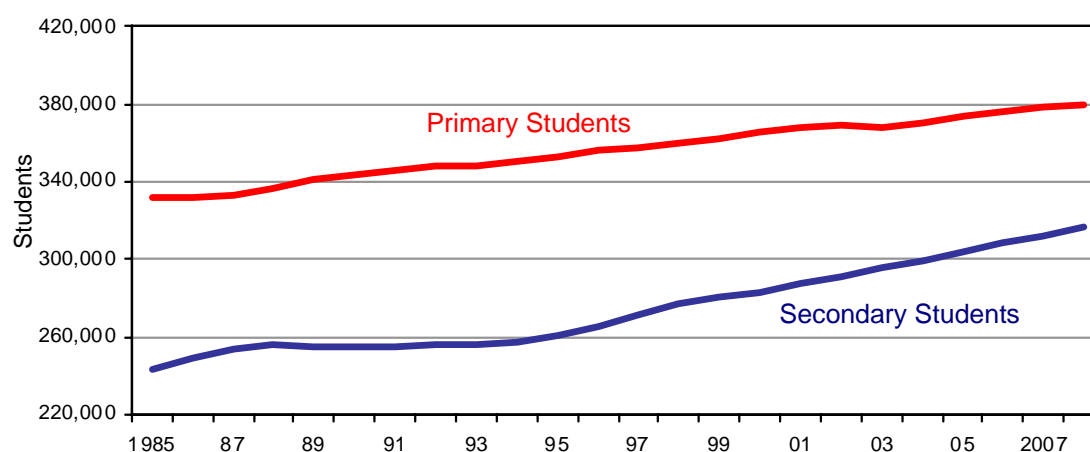


Table 6 shows that 93% of secondary students are enrolled in Catholic schools located in the major cities and inner regional Australia, while a smaller proportion of primary students (89%) are enrolled in schools in these regions. This difference between the primary and secondary enrolments reflects the history and geography of Catholic secondary education in remote Australia; the structure of primary, secondary and combined primary/secondary schools; and accessibility to Catholic secondary, and post-compulsory secondary, education in rural Australia.

Table 6: Number of Primary and Secondary Students by Remoteness Category, 2008

	Primary Students	Proportion of Primary Students	Secondary Students	Proportion of Secondary Students
Major Cities of Australia	265,508	70%	231,202	73%
Inner Regional Australia	72,542	19%	63,107	20%
Outer Regional Australia	34,441	9%	19,433	6%
Remote Australia	6,134	2%	2,511	1%
Very Remote Australia	1,386	0%	89	0%
Total	380,012	100%	316,342	100%

The 2001 *Report of the Working Party on Catholic School Enrolments* identified that, from 1985 to 2000, growth in primary school enrolments occurred in every state and territory, other than the ACT. However, since 2001, NSW, Northern Territory and Victoria have all had a net decrease in primary enrolments (from 2001 to 2008). By contrast to the trends for primary enrolments, every state and territory has had growth in secondary enrolments, both from 1985 to 2000, and from 2001 to 2007.

Table 7 reports the changes in the past year in the primary and secondary enrolments in each of the states and territories. While ACT was the only state/territory with a decrease in secondary enrolments from 2007 to 2008 (-5), the two territories and NSW had a decrease in primary enrolments. While the decrease in primary enrolments in the ACT was not significant (-13), the decrease of 776 primary enrolments in New South Wales was a 0.6% decrease in the NSW primary enrolments last year. Wilcannia-Forbes (+9) and Maitland-Newcastle (+10) were the only dioceses in NSW that had an increase in primary enrolments from 2007 to 2008 (**Table 43** and **Graph 34**).

Table 7: Changes in Catholic school enrolments, by States and Territories, 2007-2008

	Primary			Secondary		
	2008	Change from 2007	Change since 1985	2008	Change from 2007	Change since 1985
ACT	8,823	-5	6	8,457	-13	1,471
New South Wales	124,020	-776	4,344	114,706	191	25,202
Northern Territory	2,723	-324	-163	2,084	438	795
Queensland	73,170	1,869	23,171	51,461	1,206	16,032
South Australia	28,016	32	9,376	19,037	306	5,470
Tasmania	7,366	75	887	6,701	108	1,926
Victoria	99,227	704	-832	86,278	1,276	11,884
Western Australia	36,666	376	11,200	27,619	272	10,581
Australia	380,011	1,951	47,989	316,343	3,784	73,361

Although primary enrolments in the Northern Territory decreased by 324 students from 2007 to 2008, this was due to the Northern Territory changing Year 7 from the final year of primary education (as occurs in SA, WA and Queensland) to the first year of secondary education (as occurs in NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT), rather than an actual decrease in primary enrolments. Enrolments in the Northern Territory increased from 2007 to 2008 in every primary grade (other than Year 6) – including for students in Transition (+7 students); and the retention of students from one primary grade to the next was greater than 100% for nearly every grade in the Northern Territory. Had the change in primary enrolments been calculated on Transition to Year 6 grades only, the Northern Territory would have had an increase of 82 primary students last year.

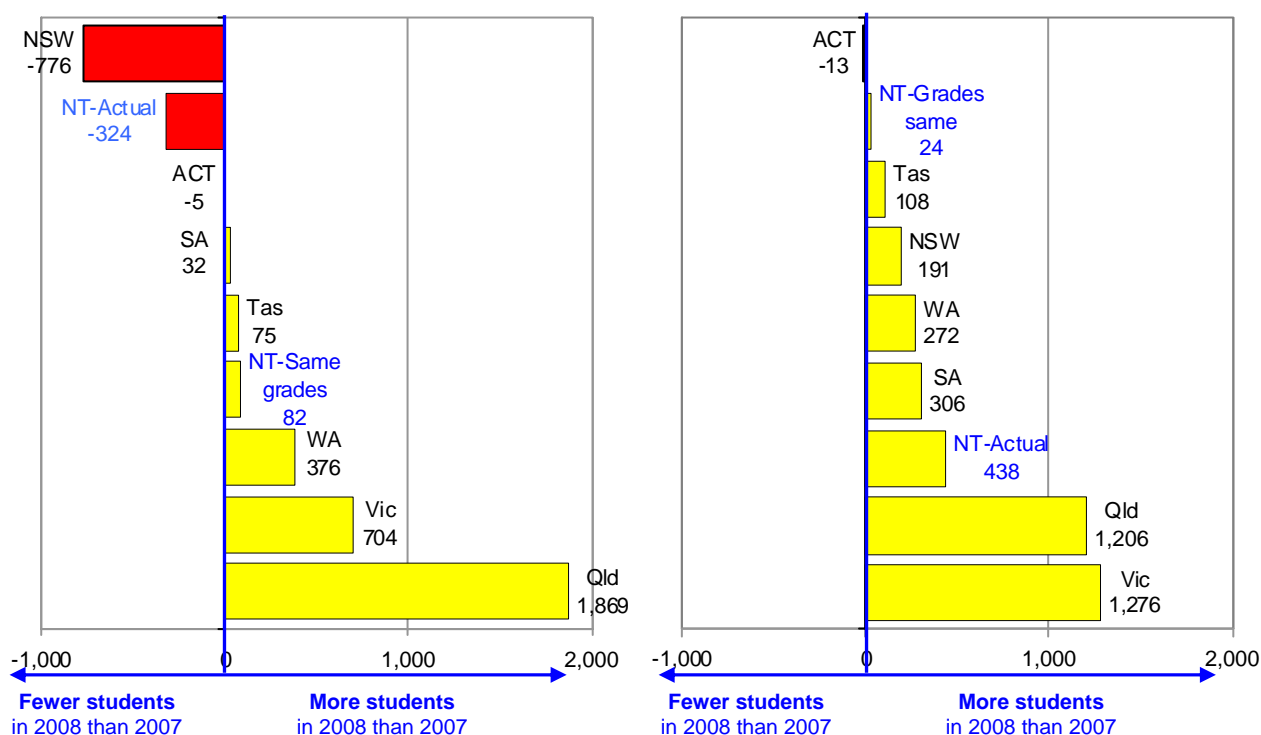
Secondary enrolments in the Northern Territory increased by 438 students from 2007 to 2008, and this increase was also mainly due to the change in Year 7 from primary to secondary education. Had the change in secondary enrolments been calculated on Year 7 to

Year 12 grades in 2007 as well as for 2008, there would have been an increase of 24 secondary students in Northern Territory Catholic schools last year.

A comparison of **Graphs 4 and 5** highlight that the most recent changes (from 2007 to 2008) in primary enrolments are significantly different to the change in secondary enrolments in most states and territories, and that the differences are not consistent across the states and territories. For example, NSW primary enrolments decreased significantly, while the secondary enrolments were a marginal increase. By comparison, while the majority of states had a larger growth in secondary and primary enrolments, this did not apply to the enrolment growth in Queensland.

Changes in the primary and secondary enrolments for the Northern Territory have been included in the graph twice – total change in primary and secondary from 2007 to 2008 (NT-Actual), and the change had the primary and secondary grades been the same in 2007 and 2008 (NT-Same Grades).

Graph 4: Change in Catholic Primary enrolments, by States and Territories, 2007-2008 **Graph 5:** Change in Catholic Secondary enrolments, by States and Territories, 2007-2008



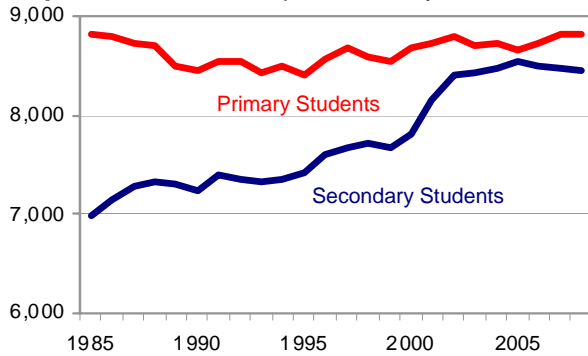
The above graphs show that Queensland and Victoria had the largest growth in enrolments in both their primary and their secondary enrolments. **Graph 63** and **Table 44** show that the growth in primary enrolments in Queensland and Victoria last year occurred in each of the dioceses in these states, other than Cairns (which had a decrease of 1 student). Similarly, **Table 44** and **Graph 64** show that an increase in secondary enrolments occurred in every diocese in these states, other than Toowoomba (which had a decrease of 80 students from 2007 to 2008).

Nine of the eleven NSW/ACT dioceses (not Wilcannia-Forbes and Maitland-Newcastle), Darwin, Port Pirie, Geraldton and Cairns were the dioceses with a decrease in primary enrolments from 2007 to 2008. Six dioceses in Australia had a decrease in secondary

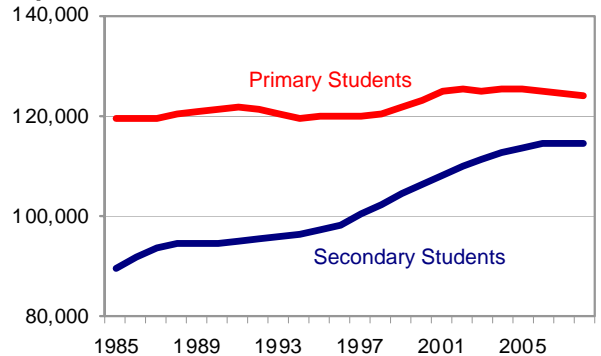
enrolments from 2007 to 2008. These were Sydney (-264), Bathurst (-89), Toowoomba (-80), Armidale (-70), Canberra-Goulburn (-24), and Broome (-8). **Graphs 6 to 13** report the primary and secondary enrolments for each state and territory from 1985 to 2008. Note that the graphs are on different scales.

Graphs 6 to 13: Primary and Secondary Enrolments in Catholic schools, individual States and Territories, 1985-2008

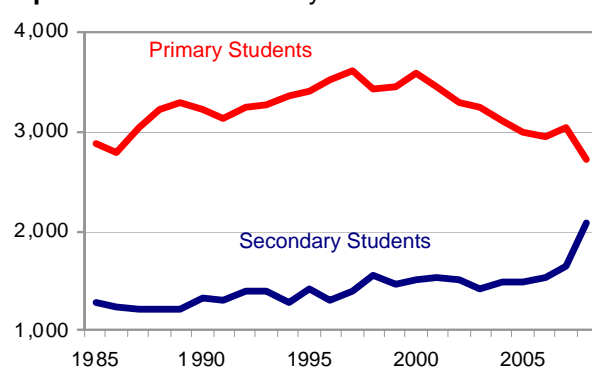
Graph 6: Australian Capital Territory



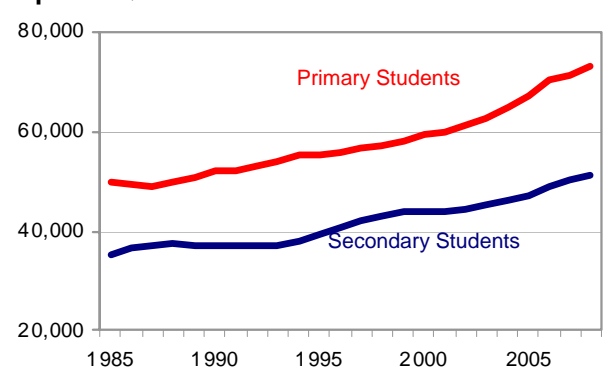
Graph 7: New South Wales



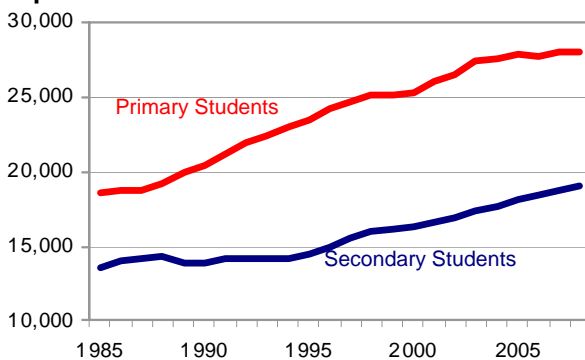
Graph 8: Northern Territory



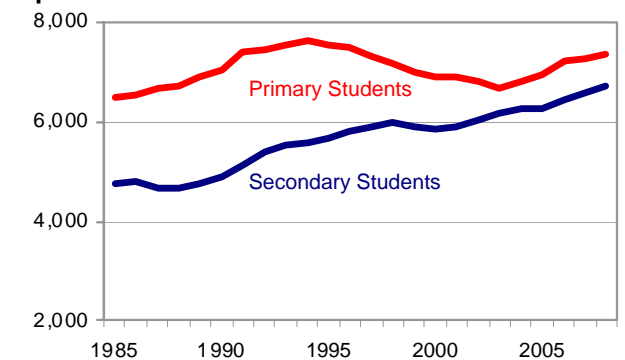
Graph 9: Queensland



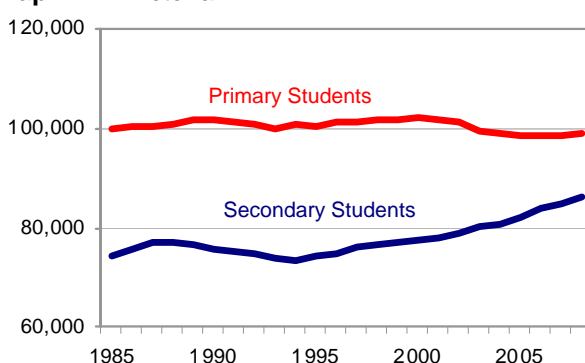
Graph 10: South Australia



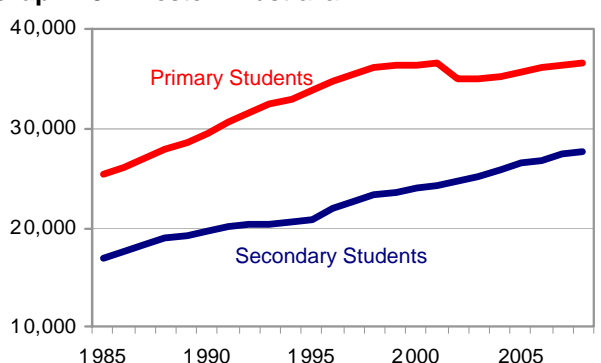
Graph 11: Tasmania



Graph 12: Victoria



Graph 13: Western Australia



Student Retention

Part of the growth in secondary schools has been created by students enrolling in Catholic secondary schools as the first enrolment in a Catholic school; and by students increasingly tending to stay in Catholic schools once they commence. Retention rates in excess of 100% from Catholic primary to Catholic secondary means in effect that there are more students in the first year of Catholic secondary schools than there were in the last year of Catholic primary schools the previous year. Clearly, many students from other schools commence their Catholic education in secondary school. Anecdotal evidence suggests that a considerable number of these are Catholic students for whom the local government primary school was more convenient than the Catholic school. It is also suggested that many parents seek to confine their fee-paying commitment to the secondary school years only.

Graph 14 shows that the Apparent Retention Rate for students from Catholic primary schools to Catholic secondary schools has been greater than 100% for both boys and girls since 1986; and has overall continued to increase annually. **Table 8** reports that the retention from Catholic primary to Catholic secondary schools was greater than 100% in all states and territories in 2008 for both boys and girls (other than for girls in the Northern Territory). **Table 45** shows that 20 of the 28 dioceses in Australia had retention from Catholic primary to Catholic secondary greater than 100% for both boys and girls.

Graph 14: Apparent Retention Rates, Catholic Primary to Catholic Secondary schools, Australia, 1986-2008

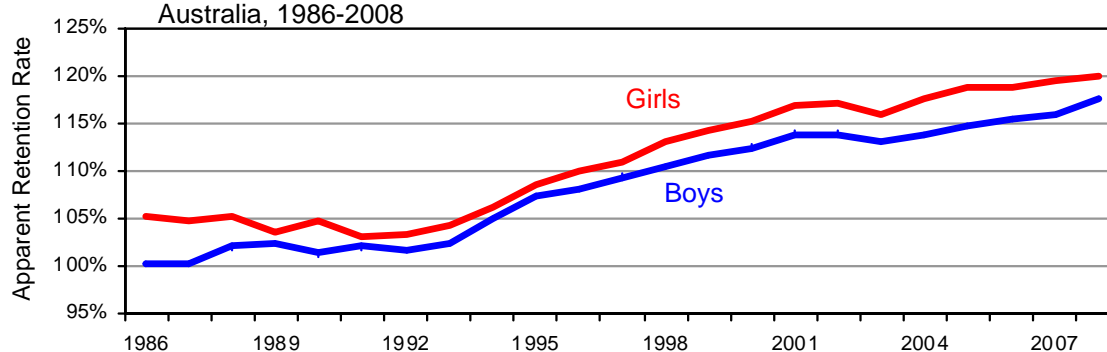


Table 8: Apparent Retention Rates, Catholic Primary to Catholic Secondary schools, Australia and States and Territories, 2008

	Girls	Boys	All Students
ACT	121.6	114.3	117.9
New South Wales	118.5	120.9	119.7
Northern Territory	96.9	124.5	110.4
Queensland	129.1	122.5	125.8
South Australia	117.3	112.3	114.8
Tasmania	117.1	117.2	117.2
Victoria	115.7	110.4	113
Western Australia	123.3	127.5	125.4
Australia	119.9	117.6	118.8

Note: NSW, NT, ACT, Vic and Tas retention is from Grade 6 to Grade 7. SA, Qld and WA are from Grade 7 to 8.

A contributing factor to the increase in enrolments in Catholic secondary schools has been the increasing improvement in the secondary Apparent Retention Rate in the 1980s and early 1990s, although this is now fairly stable in all states. Significantly, there has always been a difference in Apparent Retention Rates between boys and girls in all school sectors and that is no less evident in Catholic schools, and the Apparent Retention Rate for girls remains consistently higher than for boys.

The Apparent Retention Rate for post-compulsory education (students in Catholic schools staying from Year 10 to complete Year 12) increased from 1987, to the highest level in 1992 for females (85.5%), and 1993 for males (78.2%). Retention rates have increased slightly for both males and females since 2004, and continued to do so last year. In 2008, the post-compulsory retention rate for females was 83.5%, and for males was 74.3% (Table 9).

Graph 15: Apparent Retention Rates for post-compulsory schooling (Year 10 to Year 12) in Catholic Secondary schools, Australia, 1987-2008

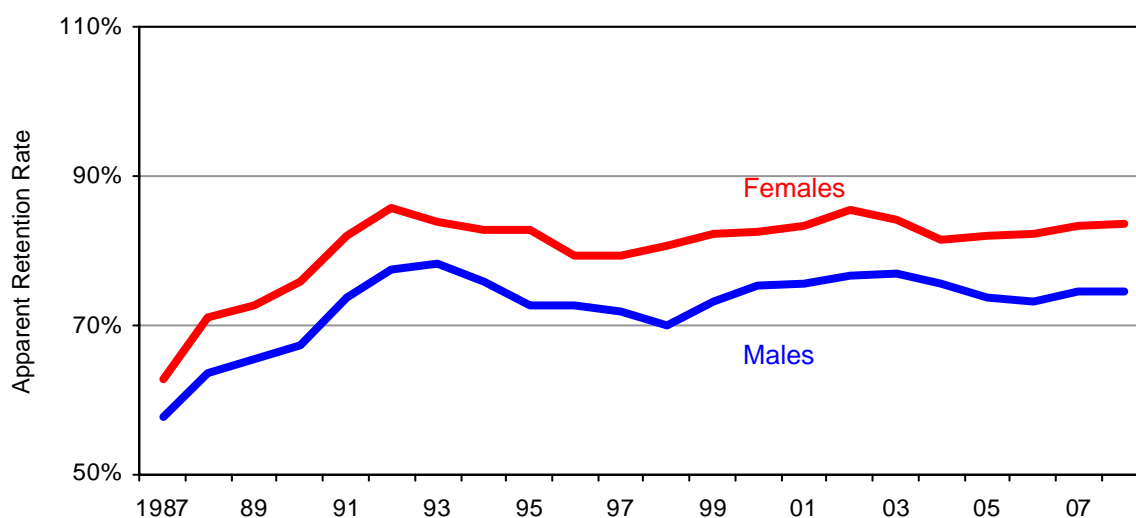


Table 9: Apparent Retention Rates for post-compulsory schooling (Year 10 to Year 12) in Catholic secondary schools, States and Territories, 2008

	Females	Males	All Students
ACT	71.9	77.6	74.8
New South Wales	82.5	72.5	77.4
Northern Territory	52.8	43.8	48.4
Queensland	84.9	76.8	80.8
South Australia	90.3	77.2	83.7
Tasmania	65.8	61.4	63.6
Victoria	87.0	76.8	82.1
Western Australia	80.6	71.4	76.1
Australia	83.6	74.3	78.9

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Students

It is important to recognize the increased openness of Catholic schools to Indigenous students in recent years. The number and proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) students has increased significantly over the period from 1985 to 2008 (**Graph 16** and **Table 10**), and in all states and territories (**Table 11**). This national increase is likely to be maintained for the foreseeable future, especially given the increased levels of financial and other support now available for Indigenous students. One of the key factors has been the significant increase in the level of Commonwealth Government support. Apart from the Commonwealth Government's support, many dioceses began to develop more systematic enrolment and support policies in response to the Statement by Pope John Paul II to the Indigenous community at Alice Springs in 1985.

In 2008, there were 13,526 Indigenous students in Catholic schools, which represented 1.9% of all students in Australian Catholic schools. This was an increase of 581 students from the previous year. **Graph 17** shows that Indigenous enrolments in Catholic schools increased in all states and territories, other than Western Australia (-45) and Tasmania (-17). **Graph 68** and **Table 39** shows that six dioceses had a decrease in Indigenous enrolments from 2007 to 2008, but that three of these dioceses had only a very small decrease in their Indigenous enrolments.

NSW was the state with the largest increase (+283) in Indigenous students last year, and the dioceses with the largest increase in Indigenous enrolments were Darwin (+104), Brisbane (+75), Sydney (+67), Rockhampton (+41), Maitland-Newcastle (+40) and Canberra-Goulburn (+38).

In 1985, Indigenous students in secondary education represented 32% of Indigenous students in Catholic schools. By 2008, secondary Indigenous students had increased to 42% of all Indigenous students in Catholic schools.

Further research from the ACES Working Group on the enrolment trends for Indigenous students is available from *Indigenous Student Trends in Catholic Schools 1985-2004* (June 2005), available at <http://www.ncec.catholic.edu.au>

Graph 16: Number and percentage of students identified as ATSI in Catholic schools, Australia, 1985-2008

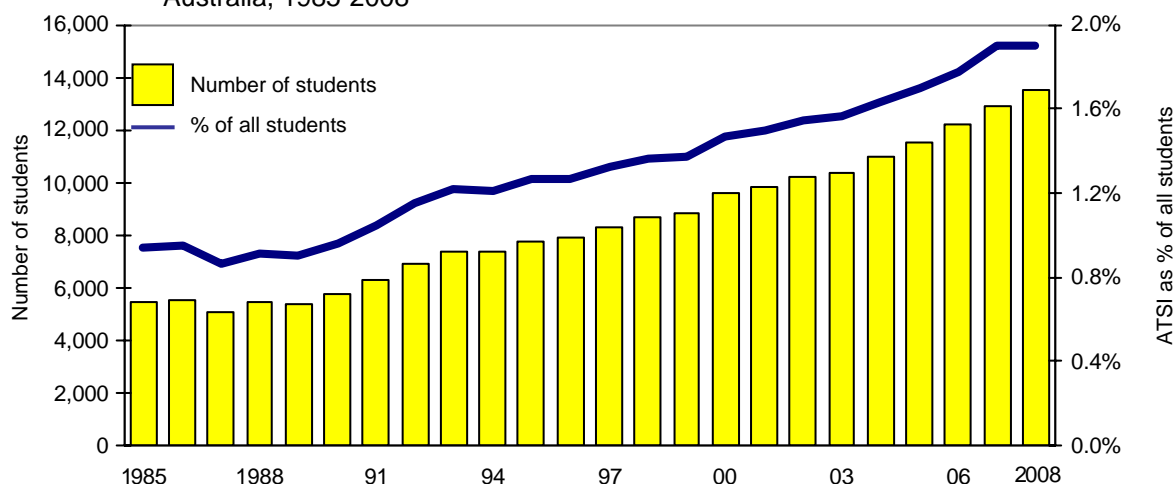


Table 10: Number and percentage of students identified as ATSI in Catholic schools, Australia, 1985-2008

Year	ATSI Students	ATSI as % of all students	Year	ATSI Students	ATSI as % of all students
1985	5,423	0.9%	1997	8,316	1.3%
1986	5,523	0.9%	1998	8,655	1.4%
1987	5,045	0.9%	1999	8,845	1.4%
1988	5,425	0.9%	2000	9,566	1.5%
1989	5,384	0.9%	2001	9,843	1.5%
1990	5,769	1.0%	2002	10,199	1.5%
1991	6,313	1.0%	2003	10,394	1.6%
1992	6,951	1.2%	2004	10,976	1.6%
1993	7,385	1.2%	2005	11,554	1.7%
1994	7,369	1.2%	2006	12,212	1.8%
1995	7,763	1.3%	2007	12,945	1.9%
1996	7,895	1.3%	2008	13,526	1.9%

Graph 17: Recent change in ATSI student enrolments in Catholic schools, States and Territories, 2007-2008

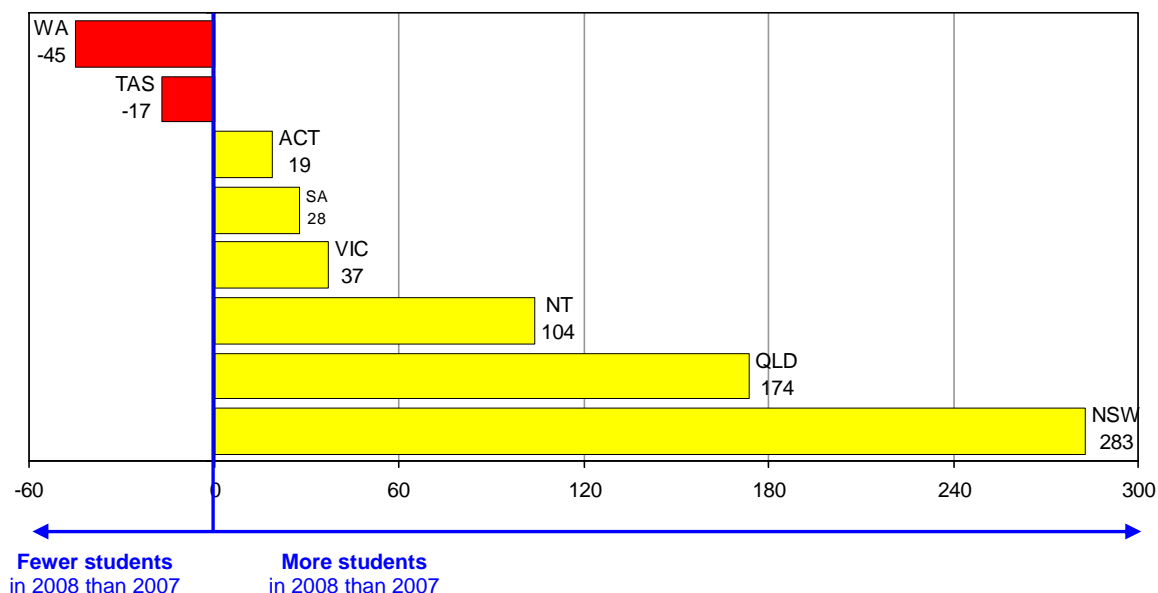


Table 11: Number and percentage of students identified as ATSI in Catholic schools, States and Territories, 1985 and 2008

	2008		1985		Change from 1985 to 2008	Proportion of ATSI students in each State (2008)
	Number of Students	% of Students	Number of Students	% of Students		
ACT	230	1.3%	10	0.1%	220	1.7%
NSW	4,177	1.7%	1,029	0.5%	3,148	30.9%
NT	1,676	34.9%	1,060	25.4%	616	12.4%
Queensland	3,497	2.8%	1,400	1.6%	2,097	25.9%
SA	474	1.0%	83	0.3%	391	3.5%
Tasmania	504	3.6%	131	1.2%	373	3.7%
Victoria	735	0.4%	93	0.1%	642	5.4%
WA	2,234	3.5%	1,617	3.8%	617	16.5%
Australia	13,527	1.9%	5,423	0.9%	8,104	

Remoteness

Table 12 shows that there is significant difference in the enrolment patterns for Indigenous and non-Indigenous students in urban and rural schools. While overall, 1.9% of students in Catholic schools are Indigenous students, the major cities have a smaller proportion (0.8%) overall, while more than two in every three students (66.3%) in a Catholic school in very remote Australia are Indigenous. This has resulted in the proportion of Indigenous students in each of the remoteness categories being of similar proportions, with 31% of Indigenous students being in the major cities, and 22% being in outer regional schools. By comparison, 72% of non-Indigenous students are in Catholic schools in the major cities, while only 7% of non-Indigenous students are in outer regional schools.

Table 12: Number and Percentage of ATSI Students by Remoteness Category, 2008

	ATSI Students	ATSI as % of all students in remoteness category	Proportion of ATSI students by Remoteness	Proportion of non-ATSI students by Remoteness
Major Cities of Australia	4,148	0.8%	31%	72%
Inner Regional Australia	3,062	2.3%	23%	19%
Outer Regional Australia	2,972	5.5%	22%	7%
Remote Australia	2,367	27.4%	17%	1%
Very Remote Australia	978	66.3%	7%	<1%
Total	13,526	1.9%	100%	100%

Primary and Secondary Enrolments

The number of both Indigenous primary and Indigenous secondary students in Australian Catholic schools has increased significantly since 1985 as illustrated in **Graph 18**. In 1985, there were 3,697 Indigenous primary students, and this has more than doubled to 7,894 primary students in 2008. However, the growth in secondary Indigenous students has been even more significant, with the number of Secondary Indigenous students more than trebling from 1985 to 2008. Since 1985, the number of secondary Indigenous students has increased from 1,726 to 3,906.

Although the increase in secondary enrolments has been more dramatic, the number of primary Indigenous enrolments has been greater (+ 4,197) than the secondary enrolments (+3,906), due to the relatively lower proportion of Indigenous secondary students, when Secondary Indigenous enrolments represented 32% of all Indigenous enrolments in Australian Catholic schools (**Table 13**). However, since 1997, the increase in the number of secondary Indigenous students has been greater than the increase in the primary Indigenous students (other than in 2001 and 2005), and Secondary enrolments now represent 42% of Indigenous enrolments.

The trend has continued in 2008, with the number of Indigenous primary enrolments increasing by 186 from 2007, compared to an increase of 395 secondary Indigenous students from 2007 to 2008. The reclassification of the last year of primary/first year of secondary grades in the Northern Territory had no impact on the change in Indigenous primary and secondary enrolments from 2007 to 2008, either nationally or in the Northern Territory.

Graph 18: Students in Catholic schools, Primary and Secondary, Australia, 1985-2008

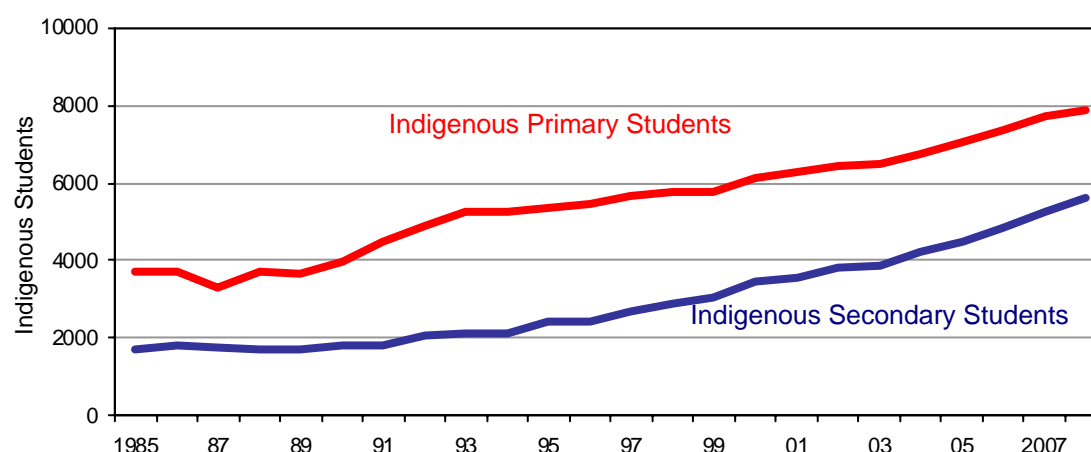


Table 13: Primary and Secondary Indigenous Students, Australia, 1985-2008

	Indigenous Primary Students	Change from previous year	Primary as % of all Indigenous Students	Indigenous Secondary Students	Change from previous year	Secondary as % of all Indigenous Students
1985	3,697	—	68%	1,726	—	32%
1986	3,712	15	67%	1,811	85	33%
1987	3,307	-405	66%	1,738	-73	34%
1988	3,725	418	69%	1,700	-38	31%
1989	3,686	-39	68%	1,698	-2	32%
1990	3,959	273	69%	1,810	112	31%
1991	4,501	542	71%	1,812	2	29%
1992	4,890	389	70%	2,061	249	30%
1993	5,241	351	71%	2,145	84	29%
1994	5,263	22	71%	2,106	-39	29%
1995	5,354	91	69%	2,409	303	31%
1996	5,450	96	69%	2,446	37	31%
1997	5,645	195	68%	2,670	224	32%
1998	5,783	138	67%	2,873	203	33%
1999	5,797	14	66%	3,048	175	34%
2000	6,125	328	64%	3,441	393	36%
2001	6,279	154	64%	3,564	123	36%
2002	6,410	131	63%	3,789	225	37%
2003	6,503	93	63%	3,891	102	37%
2004	6,733	230	61%	4,243	352	39%
2005	7,074	341	61%	4,480	237	39%
2006	7,377	303	60%	4,835	355	40%
2007	7,708	331	60%	5,237	402	40%
2008	7,894	186	58%	5,632	395	42%

Table 14 shows that the proportion of Indigenous students in primary or secondary in each of the states and territories in 2008 are similar to the national average of 58% in primary and 42% in secondary education. Queensland has the highest number (1,684), and the highest proportion (48%) of secondary Indigenous students, while Western Australia has the lowest proportion of secondary Indigenous students (31%).

Table 14: Primary and Secondary Indigenous Students, States and Territories, 2008

2008	Primary		Secondary	
ACT	130	57%	100	43%
New South Wales	2,508	60%	1,669	40%
Northern Territory	950	57%	726	43%
Queensland	1,813	52%	1,684	48%
South Australia	274	58%	200	42%
Tasmania	285	57%	219	43%
Victoria	399	54%	336	46%
Western Australia	1,535	69%	699	31%
Australia	7,894	58%	5,632	42%

Table 15 shows that the recent growth in Indigenous primary and secondary students reported in **Graph 18** and **Table 13** was not consistent across all states and territories. From 2007 to 2008, the growth in Indigenous primary enrolments was predominately in NSW and Queensland, while the increase in secondary Indigenous students was in NSW, Queensland and Northern Territory. Western Australia and Tasmania had a decrease in both primary and secondary Indigenous enrolments from 2007 to 2008.

Graph 67 and **Table 47** show that, from 2007 to 2008, the number of primary indigenous students increased in 19 dioceses, remained unchanged in 2 dioceses and decreased in 7 dioceses. For changes in secondary Indigenous students, 21 dioceses had an increase, while 7 dioceses had a decrease from 2007 to 2008. Three dioceses had a decrease in both primary and secondary indigenous students (**Graph 68** and **Table 47**).

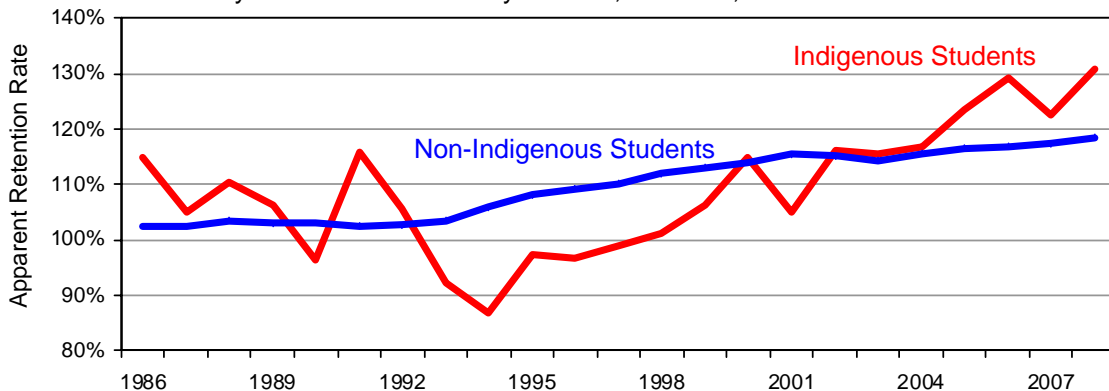
Table 15: Change in Primary and Secondary Indigenous Students, States and Territories

	Primary			Secondary		
	2008	Change from 2007	Change from 1985	2008	Change from 2007	Change from 1985
ACT	130	20	129	100	-1	91
New South Wales	2,508	145	1,855	1,669	138	1,293
Northern Territory	950	-70	182	726	174	434
Queensland	1,813	71	892	1,684	103	1,205
South Australia	274	8	232	200	20	159
Tasmania	285	-2	220	219	-15	153
Victoria	399	36	367	336	1	275
Western Australia	1,535	-22	320	699	-23	297
Australia	7,894	186	4,197	5,632	395	3,906

Indigenous Retention Rates

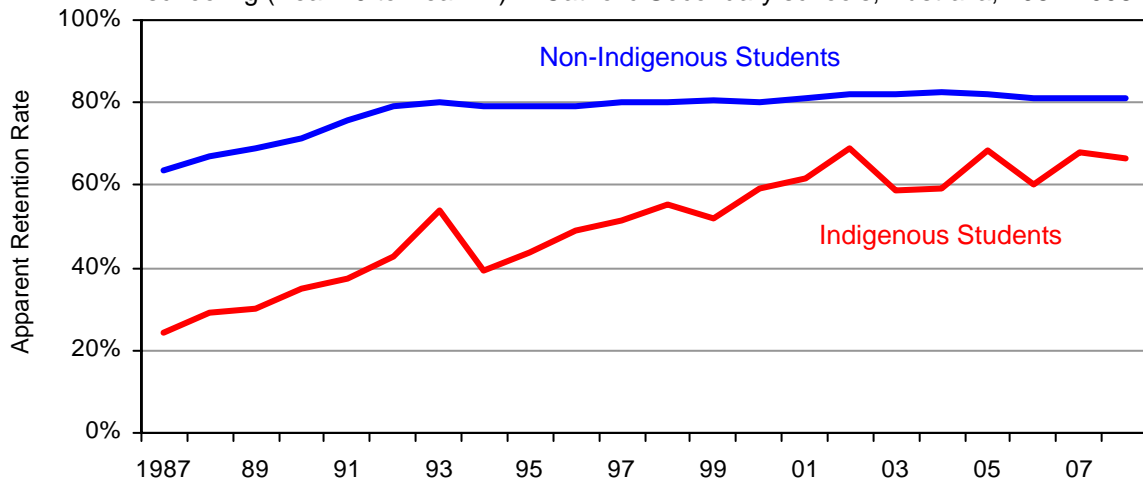
As discussed earlier, part of the growth in secondary schools has been created by students enrolling in Catholic secondary schools as the first enrolment in a Catholic school. **Graph 19** shows that the rate for Indigenous students enrolling in Catholic secondary schools, as the first enrolment in a Catholic school, has been increasing almost every year since 1994, and the retention from Catholic primary to Catholic secondary is higher for Indigenous students than for non-Indigenous students (indicating that a higher proportion of Indigenous students were not in a Catholic primary school), and has been so since 2002. However, as the graph illustrates, the trend was significantly different prior to 2002.

Graph 19: Apparent Retention Rates for Indigenous and Non-Indigenous students, Catholic Primary to Catholic Secondary schools, Australia, 1986-2008



Another contributing factor to the increase in Indigenous enrolments in Catholic secondary schools has been the increasing improvement in students remaining beyond compulsory education until Year 12. **Graph 20** shows that while the retention rate from Year 10 to Year 12 has been consistently at about 80% of students since 1992, the retention for Indigenous students from Year 10 to Year 12 has been significantly different to the non-Indigenous students. As the graph highlights, the retention to Year 12 for Indigenous students was only 24% in 1987, but has increased markedly to 66% in 2008. However, while the gap between Indigenous and Non-Indigenous retention has reduced, the Year 10 to Year 12 retention rate for Indigenous students still remains significantly below that for non-Indigenous students.

Graph 20: Apparent Retention Rates for Indigenous and Non-Indigenous students, post-compulsory schooling (Year 10 to Year 12) in Catholic Secondary schools, Australia, 1987-2008



Graphs 19 and 20 highlight that there are clear differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous students for secondary schooling retention dynamics. Part of the differences between the rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous students in Catholic schools is the significantly different numbers and proportions of Indigenous and non-Indigenous students in remote and very remote Australia. Access to higher secondary schooling in remote and very remote Australia, and the school structure in different states and territories and dioceses, introduces further elements to understanding the reasons for these differences. For this reason, the apparent retention rates for Indigenous students is not reported for states and territories, or for dioceses in this report. Similarly, issues relating to retention rates, and grade completion rates need to be explored in greater detail than this report can provide. It is intended that a separate, more detailed report on the trends and issues will be provided at a later time.

Students with a Disability

The fastest growing category of students in Catholic schools from 1985 to 2008 has been those with a disability (**Graph 21**), and this has occurred in every state and territory (**Table 16**). As with Indigenous students, there arose a greater awareness among Catholic educators in the early 1980s of the educational needs of Students with a Disability (SWD) and a preference for integrating them into regular schools wherever possible. This led to improved access to appropriately trained staff and better advisory services. The trend of increased enrolment of Students with a Disability is likely to continue. The advent of the Commonwealth *Disability Discrimination Act* in 1992 and the promulgation of the education standards under the *Disability Discrimination Act* in 2005 are clearly reflected in the data. They have both heightened awareness and created a real pressure point for enrolment. In brief, the data illustrates that Catholic schools have responded significantly to this particular challenge.

Students with a Disability (SWD) are only those students who meet **all** the following criteria to be classified to receive Commonwealth funding. Students must 1) have an intellectual, sensory, physical or social/emotional impairment or multiple impairments; 2) have been formally assessed as having the impairment by a person with relevant qualifications to the impairment being assessed (ie. medical practitioners/specialists, psychologists, social workers, members of the therapy professions, visiting teacher services or guidance officers in schools); and 3) the degree of impairment must be sufficient to satisfy the criteria for enrolment in government special education services or programmes in the State or Territory.

Students are not classified as SWD students if 1) the State or Territory government does not provide a special education service or programme for a particular impairment, or the impairment is not of sufficient severity to qualify the student for a government special education service or programme; 2) a student whose only impairment is a specific learning difficulty or for whom remedial education or remedial support is appropriate; or 3) overseas students are excluded even when they are within the definition of students with disabilities

In 2008, there were 23,216 SWD students in Catholic schools, which was an increase of 1,619 students from the previous year. The increase in SWD students in 2007 (+1,756) and 2008 (+1,619) are the largest annual increases since the major increase from 1990 to 1991, when SWD enrolments increased by 2,785. **Graph 22** and **Table 17** show that the number of SWD students increased from 2007 to 2008 in every state and territory, other than South Australia (which had no change). **Graph 70** and **Table 48** show that the dioceses with the largest increase in the number of SWD students from 2007 to 2008 were Melbourne (+323), Brisbane (+258), Parramatta (+103), Perth (+98), Wollongong (+96) and Ballarat (+90).

Graph 21: Number and percentage of SWD students in Catholic schools, Australia, 1985-2008

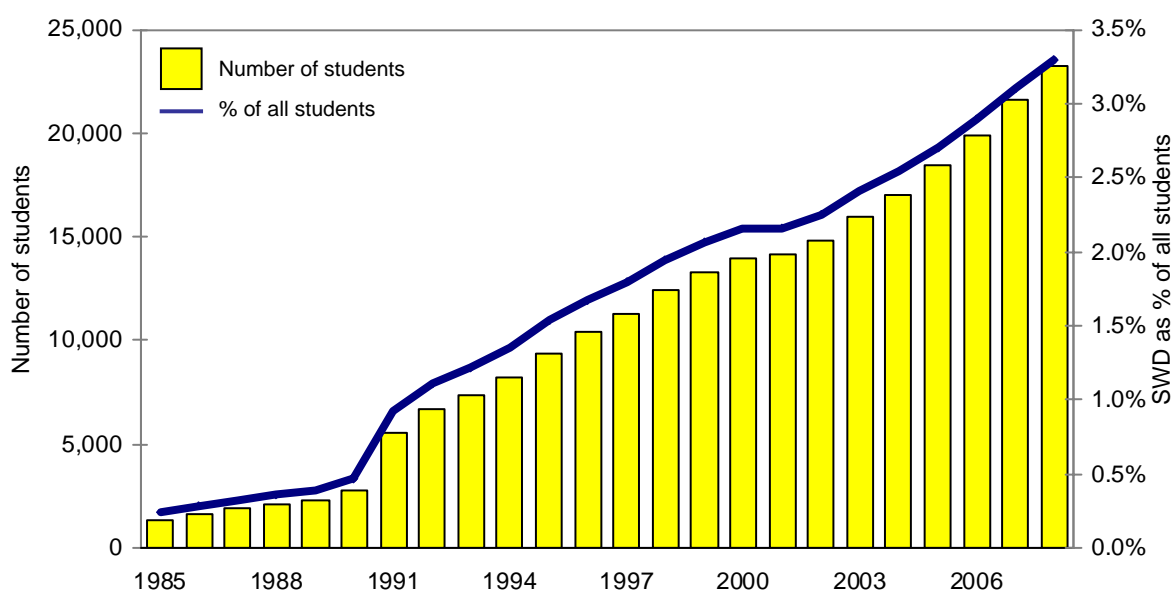


Table 16: Number and percentage of SWD students in Catholic Schools, Australia, 1985-2008

Year	SWD Students	SWD as % of all students
1985	1,391	0.2%
1986	1,666	0.3%
1987	1,908	0.3%
1988	2,126	0.4%
1989	2,316	0.4%
1990	2,800	0.5%
1991	5,585	0.9%
1992	6,687	1.1%
1993	7,336	1.2%
1994	8,242	1.4%
1995	9,425	1.5%
1996	10,394	1.7%
1997	11,329	1.8%
1998	12,396	1.9%
1999	13,271	2.1%
2000	13,992	2.2%
2001	14,156	2.2%
2002	14,873	2.3%
2003	15,999	2.4%
2004	17,058	2.5%
2005	18,458	2.7%
2006	19,841	2.9%
2007	21,597	3.1%
2008	23,216	3.3%

Graph 22: Recent change in SWD student enrolments in Catholic schools, States and Territories, 2007-2008

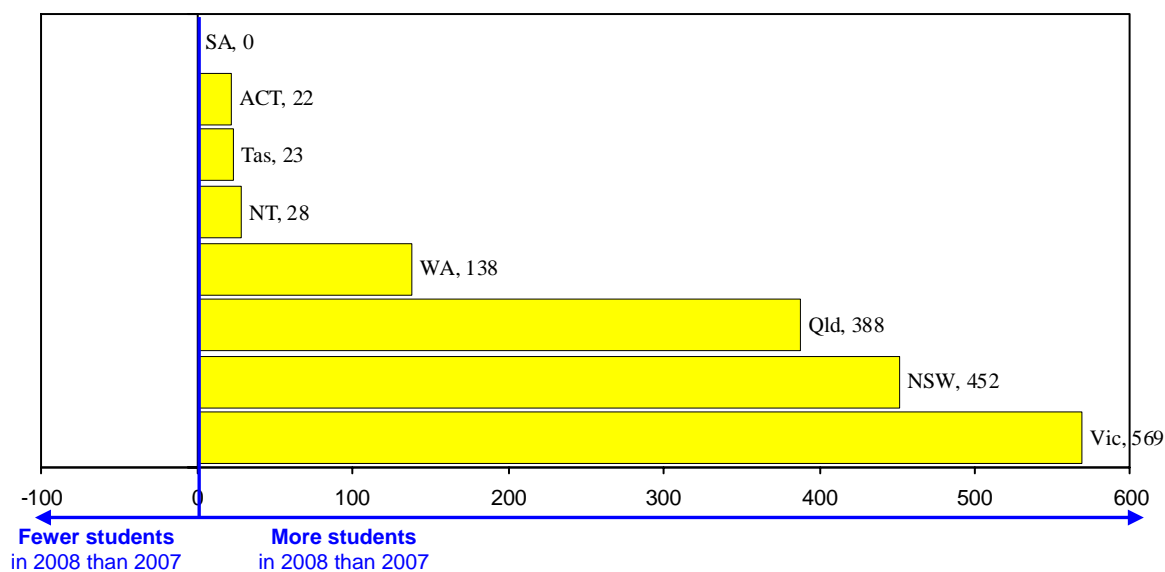


Table 17: Number and percentage of SWD students in Catholic schools, States and Territories, 1985 and 2008

	2008		1985		Change from 1985 to 2008	Proportion of SWD in each State (2008)
	Number of Students	% of Students	Number of Students	% of Students		
ACT	318	1.8%	92	0.6%	226	1.4%
NSW	9,917	4.2%	377	0.2%	9,540	42.7%
NT	174	3.6%	Nil	—	174	0.7%
Queensland	3,148	2.5%	177	0.2%	2,971	13.6%
SA	1,493	3.2%	371	1.2%	1,122	6.4%
Tasmania	256	1.8%	12	0.1%	244	1.1%
Victoria	6,177	3.3%	287	0.2%	5,890	26.6%
WA	1,733	2.7%	75	0.2%	1,658	7.5%
Australia	23,216	3.3%	1,391	0.2%	21,825	100%

Remoteness

Table 18 shows that almost three in every four (73%) SWD students are enrolled in Catholic schools in the major cities. However, the table also shows that SWD students, as a proportion of all students in each of the remoteness categories, is similar across all of the categories. To illustrate, 3.4% of the students enrolled in Catholic schools in the major cities are SWD students, while 2.4% of the students enrolled in Catholic schools in very remote Australia are SWD students.

Table 18: Number and Percentage of SWD Students by Remoteness Category, 2008

	SWD Students	SWD as % of all students	SWD as % students in Remoteness category
Major Cities of Australia	17,028	3.4%	73%
Inner Regional Australia	4,329	3.2%	19%
Outer Regional Australia	1,557	2.9%	7%
Remote Australia	264	3.1%	1%
Very Remote Australia	36	2.4%	0%
Total	23,215	3.3%	100%

Full-Fee Paying Overseas Students

Catholic schools entered the FFPOS scheme on its introduction by the Commonwealth Government in 1989. In the following years, at least until 1997, the number of FFPOS grew quickly and consistently (**Graph 23**). From 1997 to 2001 FFPOS declined in all states and territories except NSW, and this was attributable to a number of factors including the fact that Catholic schools found that there were considerable pastoral challenges involved in providing for such students. From 2001 to 2004, FFPOS enrolments increased nationally, due to the increase in FFPOS enrolments in NSW, South Australia and Victoria. From 2005 to 2006, NSW had a decrease of 108 FFPOS students, which was the major contribution to the decrease of 179 FFPOS students that year. However, since 2006, the number of FFPOS students has increased nationally, due to the combined increase over the past two years in Victoria (+110), Queensland (+64), South Australia (+48) and NSW (+41).

Table 19 shows that in 2008, there were 2,343 FFPOS students in Australian Catholic schools. NSW remains the state with the largest number of FFPOS students, while Victoria was the state/territory with the largest increase in FFPOS students from 2007 to 2008.

Graph 23: FFPOS in Catholic schools, Australia, 1989-2008

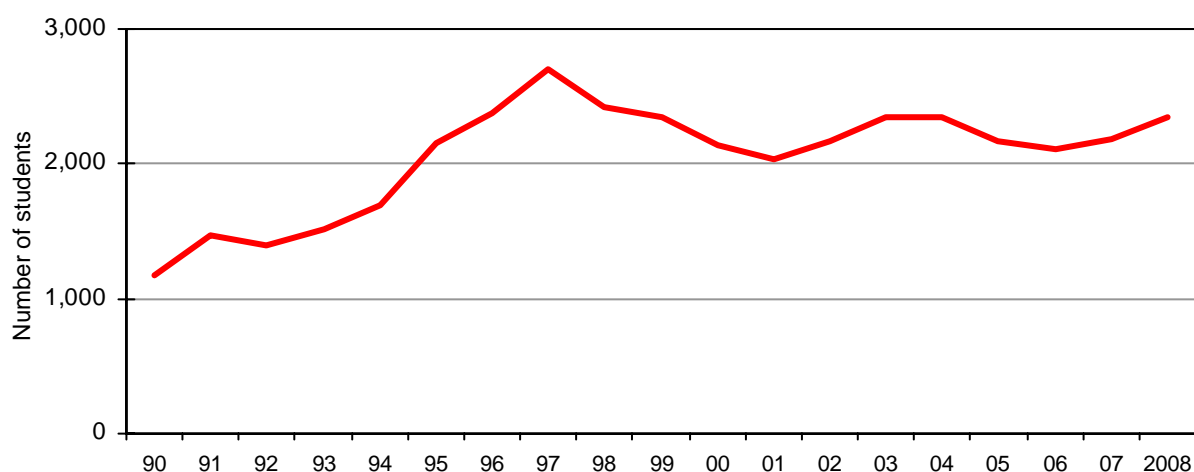


Table 19: FFPOS in Catholic schools, Australia and States and Territories, 1990, 2007 and 2008

	2008	2007	1990	Change 2007-2008	Proportion of FFPOS in each State (2008)
ACT	10	17	9	-7	0.4%
New South Wales	866	846	462	20	37.0%
Northern Territory	43	45	4	-2	1.8%
Queensland	475	443	227	32	20.3%
South Australia	391	345	58	46	16.7%
Tasmania	2	2	1	0	0.1%
Victoria	377	298	191	79	16.1%
Western Australia	179	188	215	-9	7.6%
Australia	2,343	2,184	1,167	159	100.0%

Table 20 shows that 97% of FFPOS students are enrolled in schools in either the major cities or in inner regional Australia. **Table 49** highlights this regional distribution, with the majority of FFPOS students being enrolled in the dioceses of Brisbane (412), Adelaide (389), Melbourne (361), Sydney (304) and Broken Bay (278)

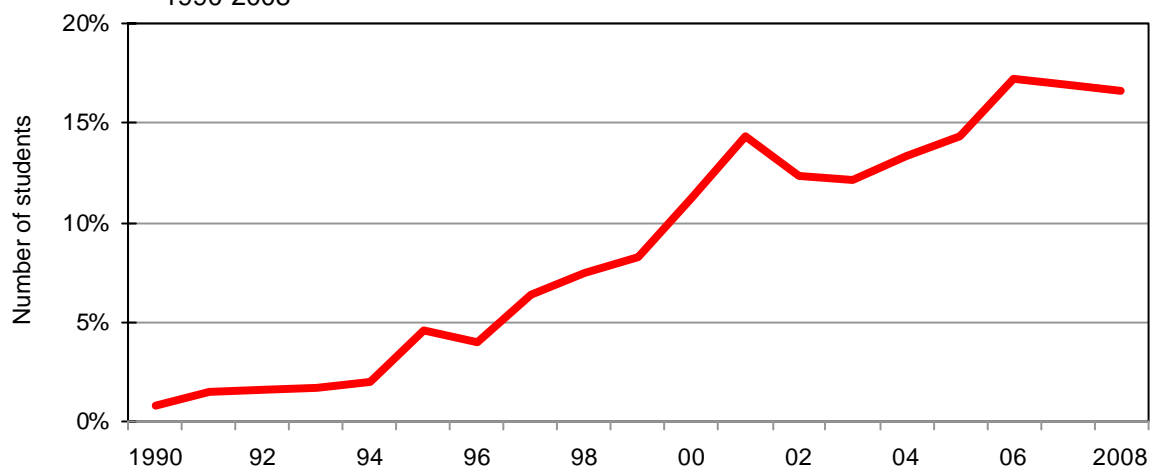
Table 20: Number and Percentage of FFPOS Students by Remoteness Category, 2008

	FFPOS Students	FFPOS as % students in category	FFPOS as % of all students
Major Cities of Australia	1,963	0.4%	84%
Inner Regional Australia	296	0.2%	13%
Outer Regional Australia	80	0.1%	3%
Remote Australia	4	0.0%	0%
Very Remote Australia	0	—	—
Total	2,343	0.3%	100%

FFPOS Students in Primary Schools

Graph 24 highlights the significant change in the proportion of primary FFPOS students. In 1989, FFPOS students were almost exclusively enrolled in secondary education, but from 1996 to 2006, the proportion of FFPOS students in primary schools increased significantly (other than in 2002 and 2003). While there has been a marginal decrease in the proportion of the primary FFPOS students in the past two years, primary enrolments comprised 16.3% of all FFPOS enrolments in Australian Catholic schools in 2008.

Graph 24: FFPOS in Primary schools, as proportion of all FFPOS in Catholic Schools, Australia, 1990-2008

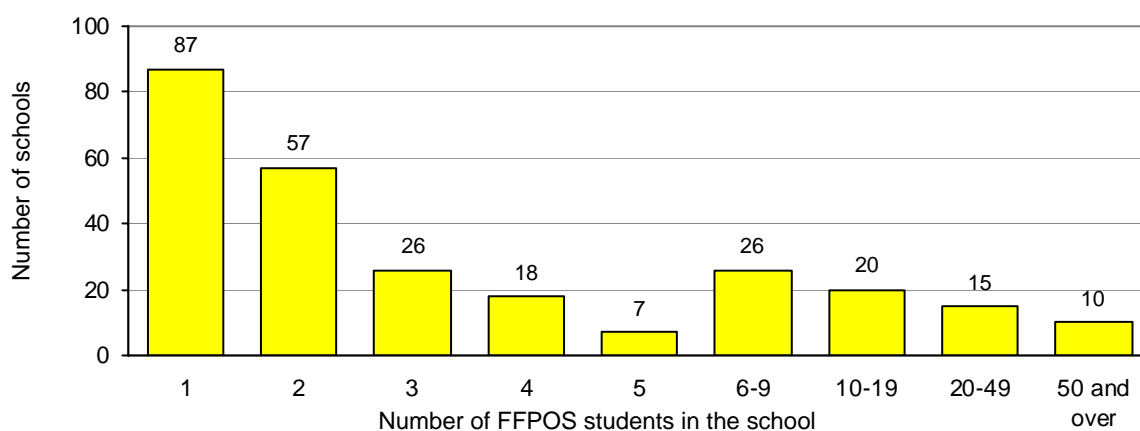


Schools with FFPOS students

Since 1989, the number of schools with FFPOS students enrolled has increased, but from year to year the schools with FFPOS students can change. This is because the majority of the schools with FFPOS students have only 1 or 2 students (**Graph 27**), and very few Catholic schools in Australia have large numbers of FFPOS students. Of the 266 schools with FFPOS students enrolled in 2008, less than 4% (10 schools) had more than 50 FFPOS students.

The more common pattern for schools with FFPOS students is for schools to have only one or two FFPOS students enrolled. As **Graph 27** highlights, over half of schools with FFPOS students had only 1 or 2 FFPOS students enrolled. Significantly however, 86% of Catholic schools in Australia had no FFPOS students enrolled in 2008.

Graph 25: Number of FFPOS students by number of Catholic schools, Australia, 2008



Catholic and Non-Catholic Students

This is the third year for the national collection of Catholic and non-Catholic students by NCEC. In 2006 for the first year of collection of this data, the religious affiliation of a large number of students was unknown. Although refinement to the non-Catholic categories occurred with the 2007 collection, the proportion of non-Catholic students remained almost unchanged from 2006 to 2007 in every state and territory, and diocese. This trend has continued in 2008.

Further research from the ACES Working Group on the enrolment trends for Catholic and non-Catholic students is available from *Non-Catholic Student Enrolments in Catholic Schools 2006* (February 2007), available at <http://www.ncec.catholic.edu.au>

Table 21 reports that there were nearly 177,000 non-Catholic students enrolled in Australian Catholic schools in 2008, which represented 25% of all students. The table also shows that there is a significant variation across the states and territories in the proportion of non-Catholic students in Catholic schools. NSW remains the state with the lowest proportion of non-Catholic students (21%), while Tasmania remains the state with the highest proportion of non-Catholic enrolments (46%). **Table 50** shows that the proportion of non-Catholic students enrolled in the Catholic schools in the dioceses ranges from 16% in Broken Bay to 46% in Port Pirie and Hobart.

Table 21: Catholic and non-Catholic enrolments, States and Territories, 2008

	Catholic Students		Non-Catholic Students	
	No.	% of students	No.	% of students
Australian Capital Territory	12,571	73%	4,667	27%
New South Wales	189,607	79%	49,079	21%
Northern Territory	3,214	60%	2,148	40%
Queensland	84,407	68%	39,596	32%
South Australia	29,256	61%	18,476	39%
Tasmania	7,578	54%	6,476	46%
Victoria	143,851	77%	41,779	23%
Western Australia	49,590	77%	14,695	23%
Australia	520,074	75%	176,916	25%

Note: Student numbers vary slightly from other counts as Catholic and non-Catholic enrolments were not enumerated at the same day as the Annual School Census in all states and territories.

Graph 26 illustrates the change in the number of Catholic students and non-Catholic students in Australian Catholic schools since NCEC started collecting this data in 2006. While the majority of students in Catholic schools in Australia are Catholic, the graph highlights that there were over 9,000 more non-Catholic students, and almost 1,000 fewer Catholic students in Australian Catholic schools in 2008 than there were in 2006.

Graph 26: Change in Catholic and non-Catholic enrolments since 2006, Australia

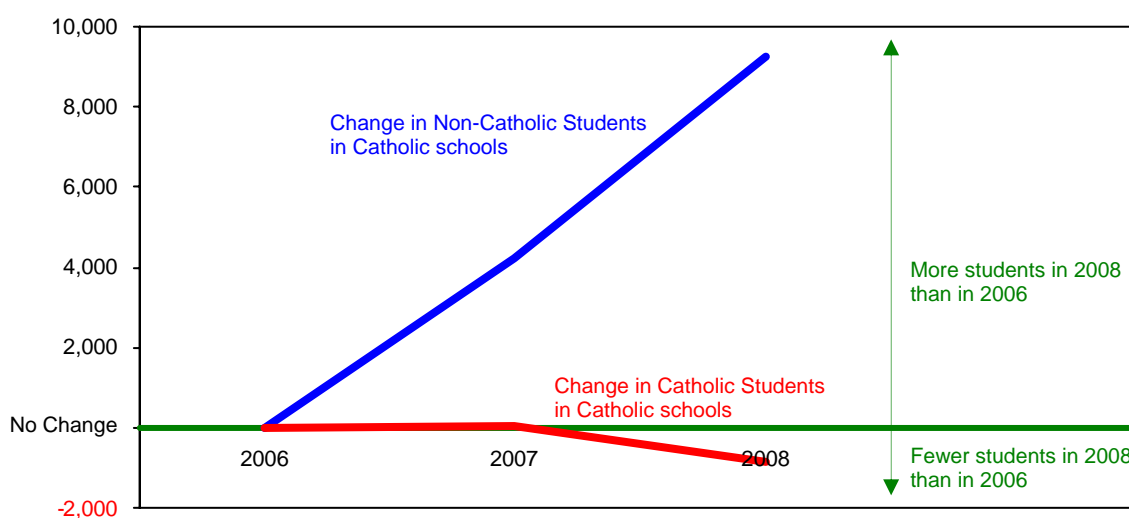


Table 22 shows that the majority (60%) of non-Catholic students are enrolled in Catholic schools located in the major cities. The major cities collectively also have the lowest proportion of non-Catholics enrolled in the schools for any of the remoteness categories.

Table 22: Number and Percentage of Catholic and non-Catholic Students by Remoteness Category, 2008

	Catholic Students	Non-Catholic Students	% of all Non-Catholic Students	Non-Catholics as % of Students in Remoteness category
Major Cities of Australia	390,758	107,210	22%	60%
Inner Regional Australia	90,453	44,497	33%	25%
Outer Regional Australia	32,135	21,178	40%	12%
Remote Australia	5,708	3,555	38%	2%
Very Remote Australia	1,020	476	32%	0%
Total	520,074	176,916	25%	100%

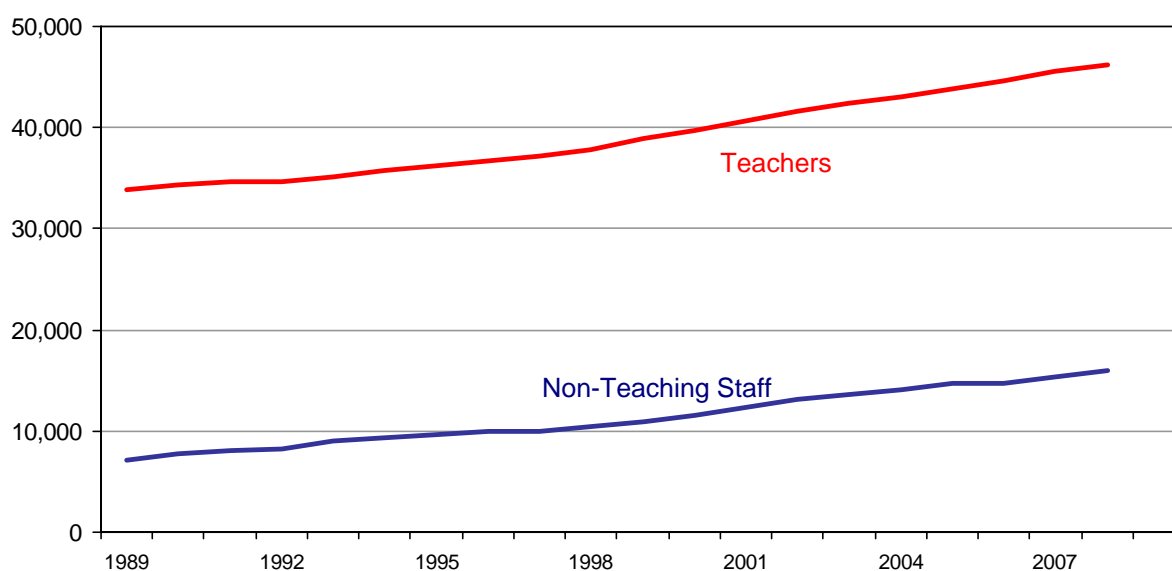
Teachers and Non-Teaching Staff

Nearly 78,000 people were employed in Catholic schools in Australia in 2008 (**Table 23**). To provide context, this is larger than the entire Australian workforce involved in the manufacturing of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts, or the same number of people that are employed across every single department store in Australia.

Staff Head Counts (HC) illustrate the overall number of people employed in Catholic schools (and one illustration of the contribution that Australian Catholic schools make to the Australian economy); while the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff provides the more appropriate measure of staffing change and resources in Catholic schools. Head Count includes part-time staff (irrespective of the staff's workload), whereas Full-Time Equivalent (as the title suggests) reports the proportion of the workload of part-time staff, as well as the number of full-time staff (the FTE for a full-time person is 1). Teachers in combined primary/secondary schools for example, may teach both primary and secondary students and would be counted as a 0.5 FTE primary, and 0.5 FTE secondary teacher, or 1.0 for total teachers. While FTE is rounded to one decimal place at the individual school, this report records the number of FTE as whole numbers. Staff trends in this section report FTE, rather than Head Count staffing numbers.

Graph 27 and **Table 23** show that there has been a significant increase in staff in Australian Catholic schools from 1989 to 2008, with the 21,229 increase in staff being a 52% increase in total staff over this time. From 1989 to 2008, the number of teachers increased by more than a third (increase of 12,339), while the number of non-teaching staff has more than doubled (increase of 8,889).

Graph 27: Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff (FTE), Australia, 1989-2008



Note that although national data in this report relating to students is available from 1985, national data for teaching and non-teaching staff in Catholic schools is not available prior to 1989.

Table 23: Teachers and Non-Teaching Staff, Australia, 1989-2008

Year	All Staff (HC)	All Staff (FTE)	Teachers (FTE)	Non-Teaching Staff (FTE)
1989	48,278	40,978	33,908	7,069
1990	50,598	42,138	34,333	7,805
1991	51,416	42,767	34,648	8,118
1992	51,761	42,949	34,646	8,305
1993	53,508	44,068	35,112	8,956
1994	54,826	45,107	35,821	9,286
1995	56,032	45,928	36,200	9,729
1996	57,123	46,712	36,774	9,940
1997	57,886	47,224	37,206	10,018
1998	59,163	48,352	37,880	10,474
1999	61,186	49,721	38,852	10,871
2000	63,472	51,302	39,714	11,592
2001	65,744	52,914	40,612	12,301
2002	68,290	54,659	41,600	13,060
2003	69,923	56,000	42,348	13,652
2004	71,199	56,980	42,961	14,022
2005	73,119	58,487	43,753	14,734
2006	74,180	59,353	44,683	14,668
2007	76,194	60,839	45,547	15,292
2008	77,860	62,207	46,247	15,958

Table 24 reports the change in staff in the states and territories over the past year, as well as the change in staff since 1989. As the table shows, every state and territory had an increase in staff last year, including the ACT and NSW (who had a decrease in enrolments). Queensland (421) and Victoria (420) were the states with the largest increase in staff. These states were also the two states with the largest increase in students from 2007 to 2008.

Graph 73 and **Table 51** shows that every diocese in Australia had an increase in staff from 2007 to 2008, other than the NSW dioceses of Bathurst (-7), Armidale (-2) and Wilcannia-Forbes (-1). This table also shows that Wilcannia-Forbes is the only diocese in Australia with fewer teachers in 2008 than in 1989.

Caution should be taken when drawing inferences of correlation between enrolment change and staff growth, or attempting to calculate class size differences or resourcing across states, as the resourcing of the additional staff in 2008 was not distributed proportionally across the schools levels (primary and secondary), equally between schools of increasing or decreasing growth, or uniformly between teaching and non-teaching staff.

Table 24: Changes in Staff (FTE), by States and Territories, 2007-2008

	All Staff 2008 (HC)	All Staff 2008 (FTE)	Change from 2007 (FTE)	Change since 1989 (FTE)
ACT	1,676	1,397	12	345
New South Wales	24,951	19,999	185	5,649
Northern Territory	704	604	80	231
Queensland	14,372	11,529	421	5,383
South Australia	5,467	4,317	69	1,786
Tasmania	1,710	1,261	31	426
Victoria	21,341	16,972	421	4,661
Western Australia	7,639	6,128	149	2,748
Australia	77,860	62,207	1,368	21,229

Table 25 (Teachers) and **Table 26** (Non-teaching staff) report the increase in the number of teachers and non-teaching staff from 2007 to 2008 in all states and territories, as well as the increase in all states and territories since 1989. The growth from 2007 to 2008 in the number of teachers and of non-teaching staff is illustrated in **Graph 28**. As the graph highlights, Queensland (421) and Victoria (420) were the states with the largest increase in staff, while the ACT and Tasmania had only small increases in teachers and non-teaching staff.

Nationally, fifty-one percent of the growth in staff in Catholic schools in Australia last year was because of an increase in teachers, rather than non-teaching staff; and this was so for Queensland (54%) and Victoria (61%). South Australia was the state/territory with the highest proportion of the increase in staff being teachers (80%); while Western Australia (49%), Northern Territory (32%) and NSW (23%) were the three states/territories where the increase in the non-teaching staff was greater than the increase in teaching staff.

Table 52 shows that seven dioceses had a decrease from 2007 to 2008 in the number of teachers (six of these dioceses were in NSW). By comparison, Wilcannia-Forbes (-6) and Geraldton (-7) were the only dioceses to have fewer non-teaching staff in 2008 than in the previous year (**Table 45**).

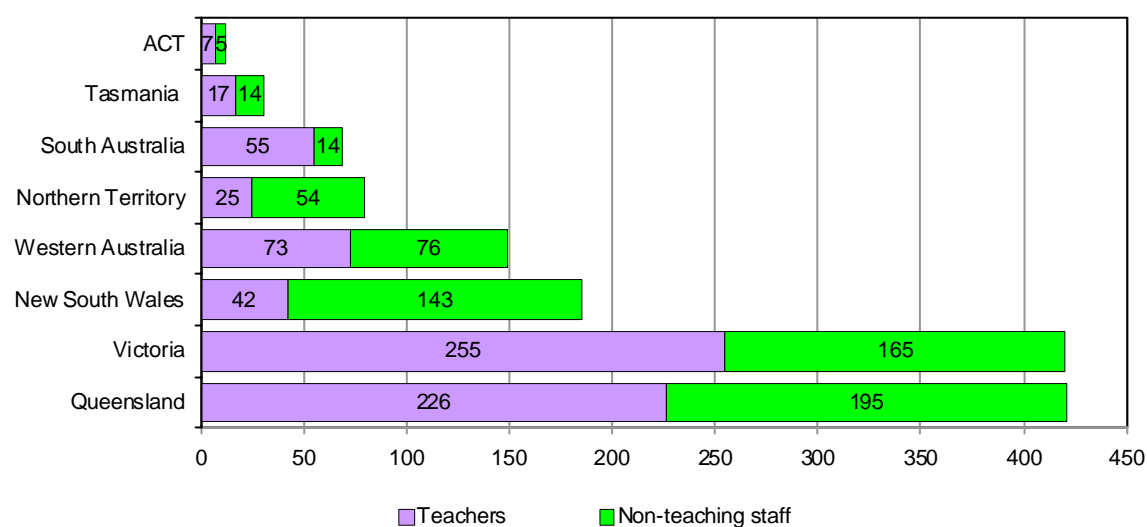
Graph 28: Change in Teachers and Non-Teaching Staff, (FTE), by State and Territory, 2007-2008

Table 25: Changes in Teachers (FTE), by States and Territories, 2007-2008

	Teachers 2008 (HC)	Teachers 2008 (FTE)	Change from 2007 (FTE)	Change since 1989 (FTE)
ACT	1,212	1,087	7	208
New South Wales	18,049	15,603	42	3,390
Northern Territory	376	342	25	64
Queensland	9,040	8,071	226	3,174
South Australia	3,712	3,176	55	1,142
Tasmania	1,082	890	17	198
Victoria	15,441	12,916	255	2,635
Western Australia	4,827	4,162	73	1,528
Australia	53,739	46,247	700	12,339

Table 26: Changes in Non-Teaching Staff (FTE), by States and Territories, 2007-2008

	Non-Teaching Staff 2008 (HC)	Non-Teaching Staff 2008 (FTE)	Change from 2007 (FTE)	Change since 1989 (FTE)
ACT	464	310	5	137
New South Wales	6,902	4,396	143	2,259
Northern Territory	328	261	54	166
Queensland	5,332	3,458	195	2,209
South Australia	1,755	1,141	14	644
Tasmania	628	371	14	228
Victoria	5,900	4,055	165	2,025
Western Australia	2,812	1,966	76	1,221
Australia	24,121	15,958	666	8,889

Nationally, 74% of staff in Catholic schools are teachers, but there is significant variation in this proportion across the dioceses of Australia. **Table 54** shows that 54% of staff in Broome Diocese are teachers, and 57% of staff in Darwin Diocese are teachers. By contrast, 80% of staff in Bathurst Diocese are teachers, and almost all dioceses in NSW have a teaching to non-teaching ratio above the national average.

Table 27 shows the distribution of staff in Australian Catholic schools by remoteness category. This table shows that the proportion of staff (teachers and non-teachers combined) in schools in each of the remoteness categories are the same proportions as for the distribution of students in each of the remoteness categories (**Table 5**), which would indicate that there is little difference in the student/staffing allocation across the remoteness categories (which is not so for the proportion of schools and students).

Table 28 (Teachers) and **Table 29** (Non-teaching staff) report the number and proportions of teachers, and of non-teaching staff, by the remoteness category. These tables indicate some difference in the proportion of teachers and non-teaching staff in the different remoteness categories. When the proportions of teachers and non-teaching staff are combined, there is a significant difference in the staffing profile across the remoteness categories. **Graph 29** illustrates this difference, as it shows the proportion of teachers and non-teaching staff in each of the remoteness categories. As the graph highlights, the

proportion of staff that are non-teaching staff increases as the schools become less urban and more remote (although this will not be so for every school).

Graph 29: Teachers and non-teaching staff as proportion of all staff, by remoteness category, Australia, 2008

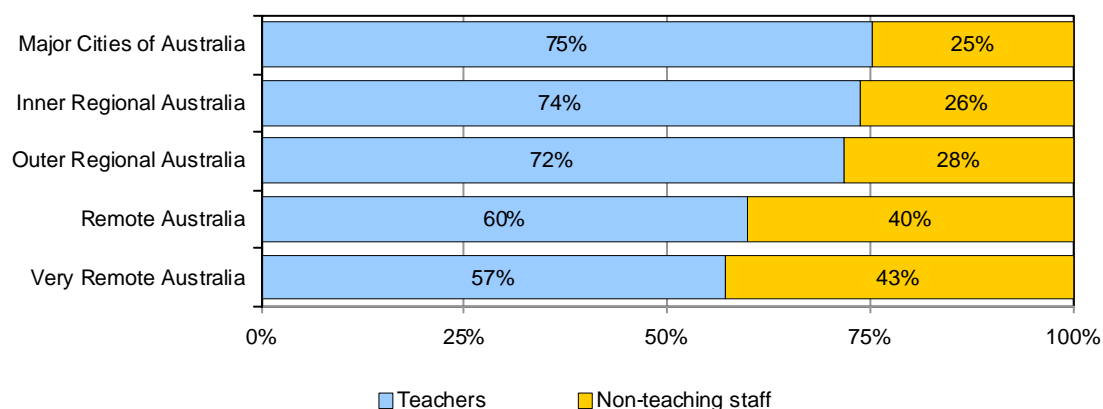


Table 27: All Staff in Catholic Schools, Australia, by Remoteness Category, 2008

	All Staff (HC)	All Staff (FTE)	% of All Staff (FTE)
Major Cities of Australia	54,443	43,836	70%
Inner Regional Australia	15,364	12,056	19%
Outer Regional Australia	6,493	5,055	8%
Remote Australia	1,298	1,039	2%
Very Remote Australia	262	219	<1%
Total	77,860	62,206	100%

Table 28: Teachers in Catholic Schools, Australia, by Remoteness Category, 2008

	Teachers (HC)	Teachers (FTE)	% of all Teachers (FTE)
Major Cities of Australia	38,385	32,989	71%
Inner Regional Australia	10,352	8,887	19%
Outer Regional Australia	4,167	3,624	8%
Remote Australia	704	623	1%
Very Remote Australia	131	125	0%
Total	53,739	46,247	100%

Table 29: Non-Teaching Staff in Catholic Schools, Australia, by Remoteness Category, 2008

	Non-teaching staff (HC)	Non-teaching staff (FTE)	% of all non-teaching staff (FTE)
Major Cities of Australia	16,058	10,847	68%
Inner Regional Australia	5,012	3,169	20%
Outer Regional Australia	2,326	1,431	9%
Remote Australia	594	416	3%
Very Remote Australia	131	94	1%
Total	24,121	15,958	100%

Non-Teaching Staff

The annual national Schools Census categorises non-teaching staff by three categories – Administrative and Clerical; Specialist support staff; and Building Operations, and General Maintenance and other Staff.

Administrative and Clerical are staff whose main duties are of a clerical or administrative nature, and include office staff such as teachers aides and assistants (including library assistants), Aboriginal Education or Resource Officers, bursars/school administrators, accountants and IT support staff.

Specialist support staff undertake functions of special benefit to students or teaching staff in the development of the school curriculum. While these staff may spend the majority of their time in contact with students, they are not employed/engaged to impart the school curriculum. Specialist support staff undertake functions in areas, or are specialists, such as student support services (career adviser, student counsellor, liaison officer), Educational staff and curriculum) development, Psychologists, Social Workers, Guidance Officers, Sports Co-ordinator, Pathway Planning Officer and Industry Liaison Officer (for Technical Colleges).

Building Operations, General Maintenance and other Staff include staff that provide services such as janitorial, building, grounds or general maintenance or associated technical services, staff that provide the repair and servicing of equipment such as video machines and laboratory equipment, staff engaged on school-initiated special projects, as well as school nurses, matrons, canteen staff and other general staff.

Since 1989, the number of non-teaching staff in Australian Catholic schools has increased by 8,888 staff (**Table 30**), and as **Graph 30** highlights, the largest growth in non-teaching staff has been in Administrative staff. From 1989 to 2008, the number of Administrative staff has increased by 8,583, and the number of Specialist Support staff has increased by 559, while the number of Maintenance staff has decreased by 252. This change has resulted in Administrative staff increasing from 56% to 78% of non-teaching staff, and Maintenance staff decreasing from 37% to 15% of non-teaching staff. Specialist Support staff has remained unchanged at 7% of the non-teaching staff in Australian Catholic schools.

Graph 30: Non-teaching staff (FTE) by category, Australia, 1989-2008

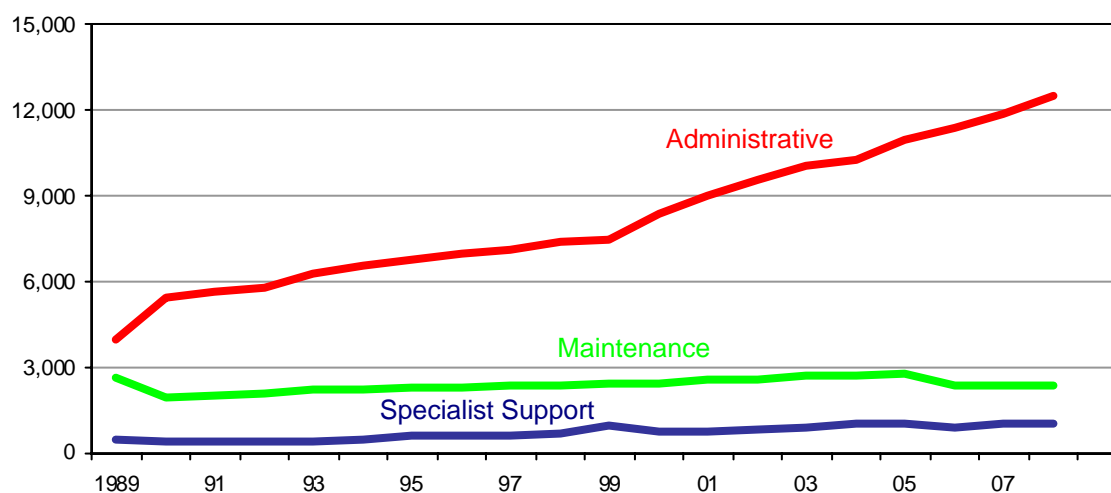


Table 30: Non-teaching staff by category, Australia, 1989-2008

	Administrative	Specialist support	Maintenance	Total non-teaching staff
1989	3,944	487	2,638	7,070
1990	5,444	408	1,955	7,806
1991	5,661	425	2,033	8,118
1992	5,817	414	2,074	8,305
1993	6,321	434	2,200	8,955
1994	6,555	480	2,252	9,286
1995	6,799	625	2,306	9,729
1996	6,984	631	2,325	9,940
1997	7,092	591	2,334	10,017
1998	7,414	689	2,370	10,473
1999	7,498	942	2,430	10,869
2000	8,395	734	2,461	11,589
2001	8,996	743	2,563	12,302
2002	9,600	858	2,603	13,060
2003	10,047	902	2,703	13,652
2004	10,288	1,007	2,726	14,020
2005	10,984	998	2,751	14,733
2006	11,425	913	2,330	14,668
2007	11,912	1,019	2,361	15,292
2008	12,527	1,046	2,386	15,958

The following three tables (**Tables 31 to 33**) report the number of non-teaching staff by the categories in the states and territories in 2008, as well as the change in the number of these staff in the past year, and since 1989. The tables also show the percentage that Administrative, Specialist Support and Maintenance staff represent of the total non-teaching staff in each state/territory. As the tables highlight, there is some regional variation in the (most recent and longer-term) change in Specialist Support and Maintenance staff; and also in the relative proportion of Administrative staff in some states and territories (Northern Territory, Tasmania and South Australia).

Table 31: Number of **Administrative** staff (FTE), by States and Territories, 2007-2008

	Administrative staff as % of non-teaching staff in state/territory	Administrative staff (2008)	Change from 2007	Change since 1989
ACT	81%	251	8	168
New South Wales	80%	3,516	158	2,291
Northern Territory	62%	162	21	115
Queensland	78%	2,707	208	2,012
South Australia	72%	821	4	530
Tasmania	68%	253	-7	172
Victoria	81%	3,283	135	2,182
Western Australia	78%	1,534	89	1,112
Australia	78%	12,527	616	8,582

Table 32: Number of **Specialist Support** staff (FTE), by States and Territories, 2007-2008

	Specialist Support staff as % of non-teaching staff in state/territory	Specialist Support staff (2008)	Change from 2007	Change since 1989
ACT	3%	8	-1	-4
New South Wales	6%	269	25	126
Northern Territory	14%	37	9	28
Queensland	6%	220	-4	155
South Australia	11%	126	-7	96
Tasmania	10%	36	15	24
Victoria	6%	236	15	65
Western Australia	6%	115	-24	70
Australia	7%	1,047	28	560

Table 33: Number of **Maintenance** staff (FTE), by States and Territories, 2007-2008

	Maintenance staff as % of non-teaching staff in state/territory	Maintenance staff (2008)	Change from 2007	Change since 1989
ACT	16%	51	-1	-27
New South Wales	14%	611	-40	-159
Northern Territory	24%	62	24	23
Queensland	15%	532	-8	43
South Australia	17%	195	18	19
Tasmania	22%	82	6	32
Victoria	13%	536	15	-222
Western Australia	16%	317	10	38
Australia	15%	2,386	24	-253

Female and Male Teachers

There has been a significant change in the proportion of female to male teachers in Australian Catholic schools. **Graph 31** illustrates that while the number of female teachers has been higher than the number of male teachers since 1989, the increase for female teachers has been significantly larger than the increase in male teachers.

Table 34 shows that in 1989, there were 22,450 female teachers and 11,458 male teachers in Catholic schools, and female teachers represented 66% of all teachers. By 2008, the number of female teachers had increased by 9,513 while the number of male teachers had increased by 2,826. This has resulted in the proportion of male teachers decreasing from 34% of all teachers in 1989 to 31% in 2008.

Graph 31: Female and Male Teachers (FTE), Australia, 1989-2008

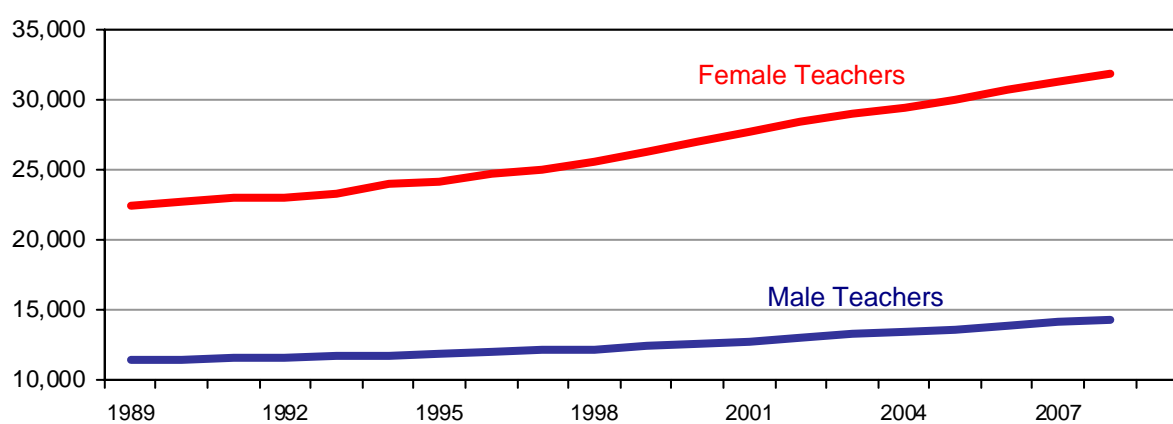


Table 34: Female and Males Teachers (FTE), Australia, 1989-2008

Year	Females			Males		
	Teachers	% of Teachers	Cumulative change	Teachers	% of Teachers	Cumulative change
1989	22,450	66%	—	11,458	34%	—
1990	22,818	66%	368	11,515	34%	57
1991	23,063	67%	613	11,586	33%	128
1992	23,000	66%	550	11,644	34%	186
1993	23,396	67%	946	11,717	33%	259
1994	24,010	67%	1,560	11,811	33%	353
1995	24,222	67%	1,772	11,978	33%	520
1996	24,696	67%	2,246	12,078	33%	620
1997	25,065	67%	2,615	12,141	33%	683
1998	25,605	68%	3,155	12,273	32%	815
1999	26,391	68%	3,941	12,460	32%	1,002
2000	27,055	68%	4,605	12,659	32%	1,201
2001	27,799	68%	5,349	12,814	32%	1,356
2002	28,513	69%	6,063	13,087	31%	1,629
2003	29,016	69%	6,566	13,332	31%	1,874
2004	29,524	69%	7,074	13,437	31%	1,979
2005	30,111	69%	7,661	13,642	31%	2,184
2006	30,747	69%	8,297	13,938	31%	2,480
2007	31,365	69%	8,915	14,181	31%	2,723
2008	31,963	69%	9,513	14,284	31%	2,826

Table 35 shows that, in the past year, there has been an increase in the number of female teachers in all states and territories in the past year; and that at least seven out of every ten teachers are female in all states and territories other than Tasmania.. The number of male teachers has also increased in all states and territories, other than NSW (which had a decrease of 56 male teachers last year) (**Table 36**). All states and territories had a greater increase in the number of female teachers than male teachers last year.

Table 35: Female teachers (FTE), by States and Territories, 2008

	2008	Change since 2007	Change since 1989	Females as % of teachers in state/territory
ACT	730	5	146	67%
New South Wales	10,873	99	2,790	70%
Northern Territory	242	14	49	71%
Queensland	5,497	172	2,435	68%
South Australia	2,129	36	867	67%
Tasmania	584	10	103	66%
Victoria	9,078	188	1,947	70%
Western Australia	2,829	73	1,174	68%
Australia	31,962	597	9,511	69%

Table 36: Male teachers (FTE), by States and Territories, 2008

	2008	Change since 2007	Change since 1989	Males as % of teachers in state/territory
ACT	357	2	62	33%
New South Wales	4,730	-56	600	30%
Northern Territory	100	11	15	29%
Queensland	2,574	54	739	32%
South Australia	1,047	20	275	33%
Tasmania	305	5	94	34%
Victoria	3,838	67	688	30%
Western Australia	1,333	1	353	32%
Australia	14,284	104	2,826	31%

Nationally, 69% of teachers are female, and this proportion is consistent across the states and territories, with no state being more than 3% from the national average (Tasmania with 66% of teachers being female is the furthest from the national average). **Table 55** shows that Broome (73%), Armidale (74%) and Wilcannia-Forbes (84%) are the only dioceses with a relatively higher proportion of female teachers (Wilcannia-Forbes has only 27 male teachers and Broome has only 36 male teachers). Lismore (59%), Hobart (66%) and Brisbane, Ballarat and Perth are the dioceses with the highest proportion of male teachers.

Previous tables have shown that there is a difference in the staffing profile across the remoteness categories, with the proportion of teachers to non-teaching staff reducing by remoteness category (**Graph 29**). **Table 37** highlights that there are also significant differences in the ratio of female to male teachers by remoteness category. As the table reports, nearly one in three teachers (31%) in Catholic schools in the major cities is male, but only one in every five teachers (20%) in very remote Australia is male.

Table 37: Female and Male Teachers (FTE) in Catholic Schools by Remoteness Category, Australia, 2008

	Female Teachers	Male Teachers	Female Teachers	Male Teachers
Major Cities of Australia	22,878	10,111	69%	31%
Inner Regional Australia	5,942	2,944	67%	33%
Outer Regional Australia	2,584	1,040	71%	29%
Remote Australia	459	164	74%	26%
Very Remote Australia	100	25	80%	20%
Total	31,963	14,284	69%	31%

Primary and Secondary Male and Female Teachers

Graph 32 illustrates that there has been significant growth in the number of both primary and secondary female teachers in Australian Catholic schools from 1989 to 2008. The graph also shows that there has been an increase in the number of male secondary teachers since 1989 (although not to the same extent). The graph also shows that while the number of male primary teachers has not increased to the same extent as for male secondary, or for female teachers, the number of male primary teachers in Australian Catholic schools has remained relatively constant, but still increasing, since 1989. Teachers in Special Schools are not included in these trends.

Graph 32: Female and Male Primary and Secondary Teachers (FTE), Australia, 1989-2008

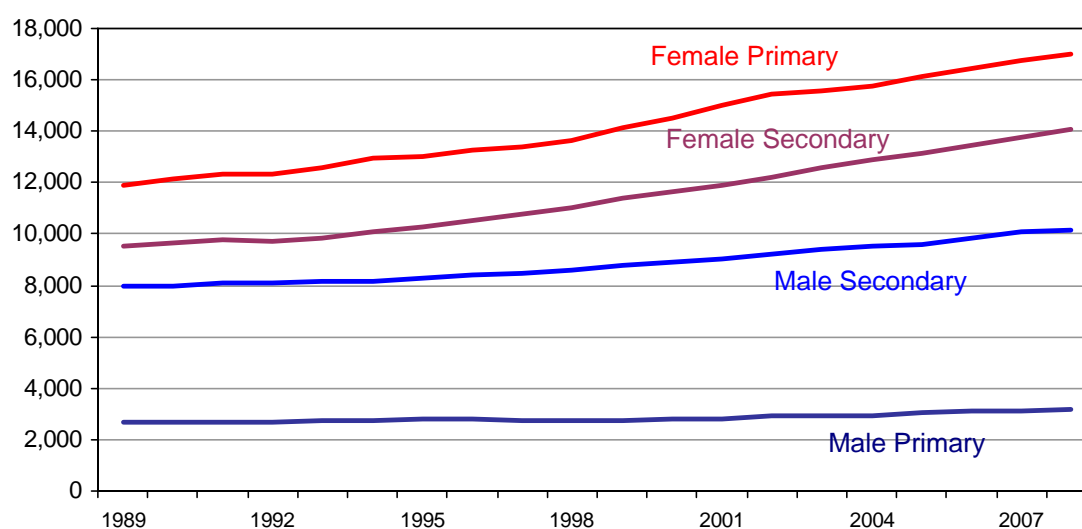


Table 38 reports the number of female and male primary teachers in Australian Catholic schools, as well as the annual and cumulative change in male and female primary teachers. The cumulative change in the increase of female and male teachers has resulted in 91% of the growth in primary teachers from 1989 to 2008 being an increase in the number of female teachers.

Table 38 highlights that the number of male primary teachers has not decreased nationally in any year, other than a slight decrease in 1991 (-1), and from 1996 to 1998 (a cumulative decrease of 70 male primary teachers). The significant growth in the number of female teachers since 1989, combined with the relative stability in the number of male teachers, has resulted in the significant change in the proportion of female to male primary teachers. The increasing proportion of female teachers (especially for primary teachers) is the result of the much larger growth in female primary teachers than has occurred for male primary teachers – not a result of a decreasing number of male primary teachers.

Table 38: Female and Male **Primary** Teachers (FTE) in Catholic Schools, Australia, 1989-2008

	Prim Teachers (FTE)		Change from previous year		Cumulative Change	
	Female Primary	Male Primary	Female Primary	Male Primary	Female Primary	Male Primary
1989	11,904	2,672	—	—	—	—
1990	12,146	2,682	242	10	242	10
1991	12,326	2,681	180	-1	422	9
1992	12,327	2,706	1	25	423	34
1993	12,589	2,719	262	13	685	47
1994	12,970	2,763	381	44	1,066	91
1995	13,017	2,807	47	44	1,113	135
1996	13,252	2,796	235	-11	1,348	124
1997	13,381	2,748	129	-48	1,477	76
1998	13,664	2,737	283	-11	1,760	65
1999	14,118	2,761	454	24	2,214	89
2000	14,523	2,810	405	49	2,619	138
2001	15,033	2,819	510	9	3,129	147
2002	15,416	2,904	383	85	3,512	232
2003	15,568	2,945	152	41	3,664	273
2004	15,742	2,958	174	13	3,838	286
2005	16,113	3,054	371	96	4,209	382
2006	16,435	3,085	322	31	4,531	413
2007	16,726	3,125	291	40	4,822	453
2008	17,031	3,164	305	39	5,127	492

Table 39 reports the growth in secondary female and male teachers. As the table shows, the difference in the increase in female and male secondary teachers is not as significant as for primary teachers, with 32% of the growth in secondary teachers since 1989 being male teachers (as compared with 9% for primary teachers).

Table 39: Female and Male **Secondary** Teachers (FTE) in Catholic Schools, Australia, 1989-2008

	Prim Teachers (FTE)		Change from previous year		Cumulative Change	
	Female Secondary	Male Secondary	Female Secondary	Male Secondary	Female Secondary	Male Secondary
1989	9,521	7,972	—	—	—	—
1990	9,665	7,993	144	21	144	21
1991	9,752	8,066	87	73	231	94
1992	9,712	8,080	-40	14	191	108
1993	9,860	8,132	148	52	339	160
1994	10,092	8,173	232	41	571	201
1995	10,279	8,282	187	109	758	310
1996	10,532	8,378	253	96	1,011	406
1997	10,773	8,485	241	107	1,252	513
1998	11,041	8,626	268	141	1,520	654
1999	11,378	8,780	337	154	1,857	808
2000	11,655	8,895	277	115	2,134	923
2001	11,899	9,032	244	137	2,378	1,060
2002	12,211	9,231	312	199	2,690	1,259
2003	12,567	9,426	356	195	3,046	1,454
2004	12,871	9,518	304	92	3,350	1,546
2005	13,121	9,614	250	96	3,600	1,642
2006	13,441	9,850	320	236	3,920	1,878
2007	13,761	10,076	320	226	4,240	2,104
2008	14,054	10,147	293	71	4,533	2,175

Table 40 (Primary) and **Table 41** (Secondary) report the number of male and female teachers in each of the states and territories, as well as changes in the number of teachers from 2007 to 2008, and since 1989. **Table 40** shows that the number of female primary teachers increased from 2007 to 2008 in all states and territories, while the number of male primary teachers decreased in ACT (-4) and Western Australia (-1). **Graph 74** and **Table 56** shows that from 2007 to 2008, seven dioceses (5 in ACT/NSW) had a decrease in female primary teachers, while 14 dioceses had decrease in male primary teachers (**Graph 75**). However, three of the dioceses (Bathurst, Broken Bay and Canberra-Goulburn) had a decrease in both female and male teachers last year. Brisbane had the largest increase (+31), while Rockhampton (-12) had the largest decrease in male primary teachers last year.

The longer-term trend (from 1989 to 2008) has witnessed significant growth in the number of female primary teachers in most states and territories. For male primary teachers, all states and territories had more male primary teachers in 2008 than in 1989, other than in NSW (-1) and Northern Territory (-12). Tasmania is the only state or territory which has had a larger increase in male primary teachers than female primary teachers from 1989 to 2008. **Table 40** shows that every diocese in Australia has had an increase in female primary teachers from 1989 to 2008, while six dioceses (5 in ACT/NSW) have had a decrease in the number of male primary teachers from 1989 to 2008. Sydney has had the largest decrease in primary male teachers (-60 since 1989), while Brisbane (+143) has had the largest increase in male primary teachers since 1989.

Table 40: Recent changes in Female and Male **Primary** Teachers (FTE) in Catholic Schools, States and Territories

	Female Primary Teachers			Male Primary Teachers		
	2008	Change since 2007	Change since 1989	2008	Change since 2007	Change since 1989
ACT	361	8	67	90	-4	36
New South Wales	5,397	25	1,164	867	3	-1
Northern Territory	139	2	4	25	0	-12
Queensland	3,188	86	1,516	672	22	197
South Australia	1,225	23	531	334	12	113
Tasmania	287	8	17	73	3	31
Victoria	4,846	116	1,127	804	5	81
Western Australia	1,588	37	701	300	-1	49
Australia	17,031	305	5,127	3,164	39	492

Table 41 shows that all states and territories had an increase in female secondary teachers last year, other than the ACT (-2), while the number of male secondary teachers increased in all states and territories other than NSW (-60). Although there was a significant decrease in the number of male secondary teachers in NSW, there was a net growth in the number of male secondary teachers nationally last year. **Graph 76** and **Table 57** show that the number of female teachers decreased in five dioceses last year (4 in NSW), while the number of male secondary teachers decreased in eleven dioceses last year (7 in NSW) (**Graph 77**). However, two of these dioceses (Bathurst and Parramatta) had a decrease in both female and male teachers last year. Canberra-Goulburn and Toowoomba (both -7) had the largest decrease in female secondary teachers last year, while Brisbane (+63) had the largest increase in female secondary teachers last year. Sydney (-21) had the largest decrease in male secondary teachers last year, while Melbourne (+68) had the largest increase in male secondary teachers last year.

Table 41 shows that the number of both female and male secondary teachers has increased from 1989 to 2008 in all states and territories. Wilcannia-Forbes (-11) is the only diocese in Australia with fewer female secondary teachers in 2008 than in 1989, although the diocese has also had the same decrease in male secondary teachers over this time. Armidale (-15) is the only other diocese in Australia to have had a decrease in male secondary teachers since 1989 (**Graph 77** and **Table 57**).

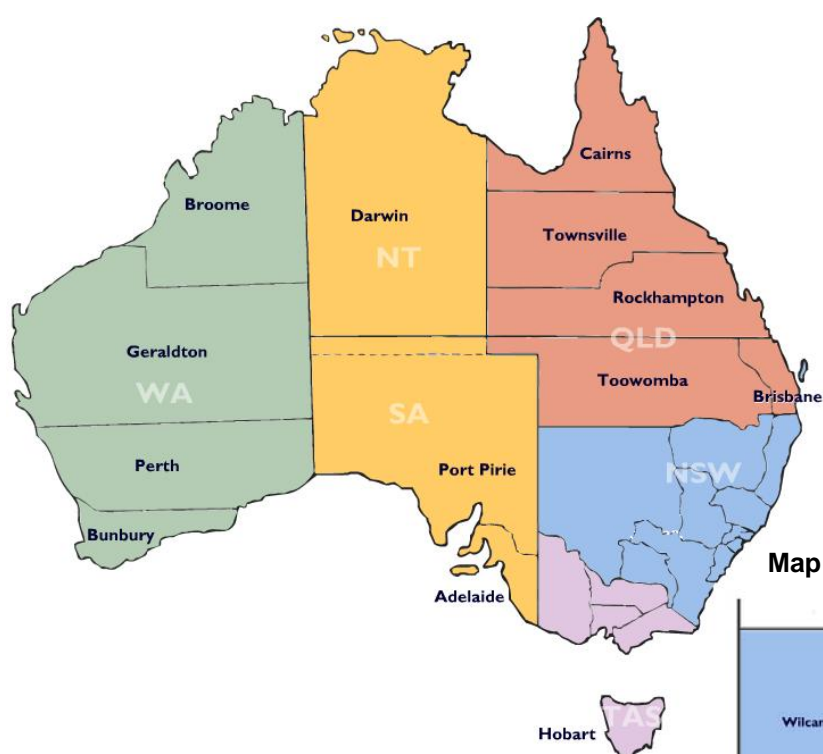
Table 41: Recent changes in Female and Male **Secondary** Teachers (FTE) in Catholic Schools, States and Territories

	Female Secondary Teachers			Male Secondary Teachers		
	2008	Change since 2007	Change since 1989	2008	Change since 2007	Change since 1989
ACT	357	-2	81	248	6	22
New South Wales	5,108	75	1,631	3,555	-60	554
Northern Territory	94	12	46	69	12	26
Queensland	2,211	88	923	1,715	29	533
South Australia	840	13	334	647	7	154
Tasmania	280	8	96	212	3	53
Victoria	3,989	66	932	2,763	66	551
Western Australia	1,175	33	490	938	9	281
Australia	14,054	293	5,127	10,147	71	2,175

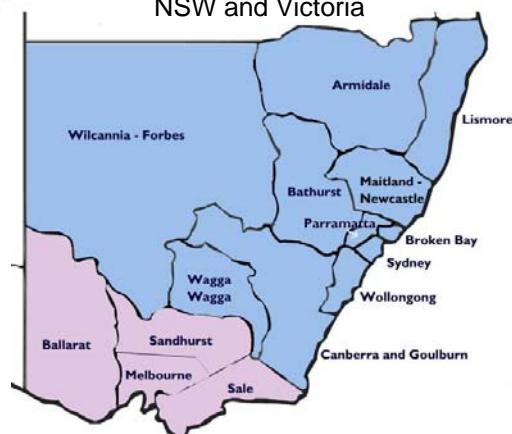
Diocesan Trends

Diocesan Trends record the enrolment trends relevant to the individual dioceses within each state in the context of the national report. Dioceses in NSW and ACT have been combined, as the Archdiocese of Canberra and Goulburn is located across NSW and ACT. Totals for diocesan tables in this supplement may vary slightly to State totals reported earlier in this report due to rounding of FTE student totals for dioceses. Diocesan tables in this section include all students enrolled in Congregational and in Systemic schools. The following maps show the location of the dioceses.

Map 2: Australian Catholic Dioceses



Map 3: Catholic Dioceses in ACT, NSW and Victoria



A number of graphs in this section illustrate recent changes in enrolments or staffing. Dioceses with a decrease in enrolments or staffing from the previous year are coloured in orange, while dioceses with an increase in enrolments or staff from the previous year are coloured in green.

Number of Schools

Table 42 reports the number of schools in each diocese, as well as the **net** change from 2007 and 1985 in the number of schools.

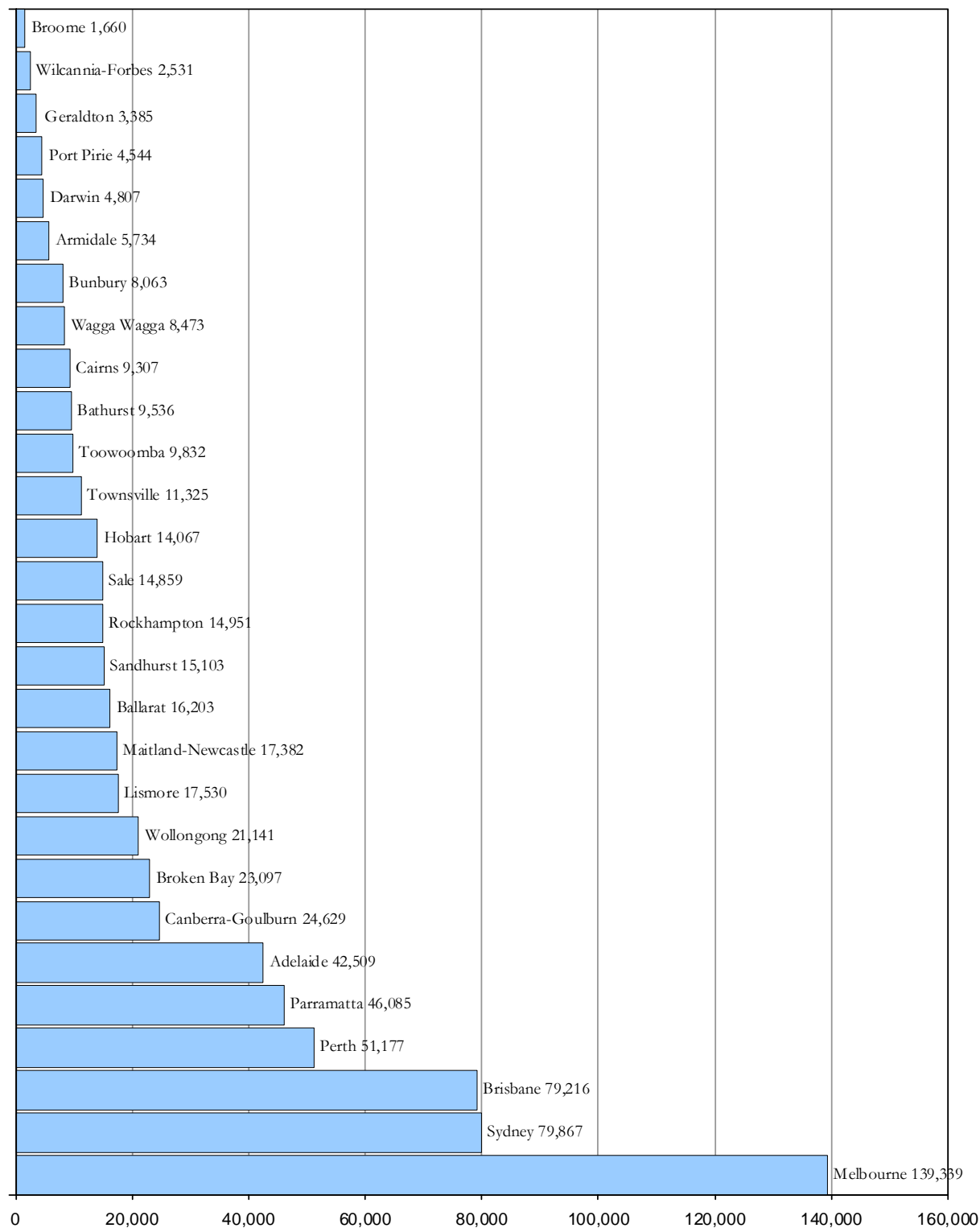
Table 42: Number of Schools, by Diocese, 2008

State	Diocese	2008	Net Change from 2007	Net Change from 1985
ACT and NSW	Armidale	25	—	-4
	Bathurst	35	—	-1
	Broken Bay	52	—	3
	Canberra-Goulburn	58	—	-6
	Lismore	47	1	5
	Maitland-Newcastle	54	—	-9
	Parramatta	81	—	22
	Sydney	167	—	-20
	Wagga Wagga	32	—	0
	Wilcannia-Forbes	19	—	-9
Wollongong	43	—	10	
Northern Territory	Darwin	15	—	3
Queensland	Brisbane	158	1	11
	Cairns	26	—	6
	Rockhampton	38	—	-2
	Toowoomba	35	—	0
	Townsville	31	—	-3
South Australia	Adelaide	89	—	1
	Port Pirie	13	-2	-2
Tasmania	Hobart	37	—	-3
Victoria	Ballarat	64	1	-7
	Melbourne	329	1	-11
	Sale	40	—	7
	Sandhurst	53	—	3
Western Australia	Broome	13	—	1
	Bunbury	27	—	11
	Geraldton	11	—	-2
	Perth	107	—	4
National Total		1,699	2	8

Student Enrolment Trends

Graph 33 shows the number of students in Catholic schools in each of the dioceses.

Graph 33: Enrolments in Catholic Schools, by Diocese, 2008



Graph 34 illustrates recent change in enrolments (from 2007 to 2008) for each of the diocese, both decreases (orange) and increases (green).

Graph 34: Changes in Catholic school enrolments, by Diocese, 2007-2008

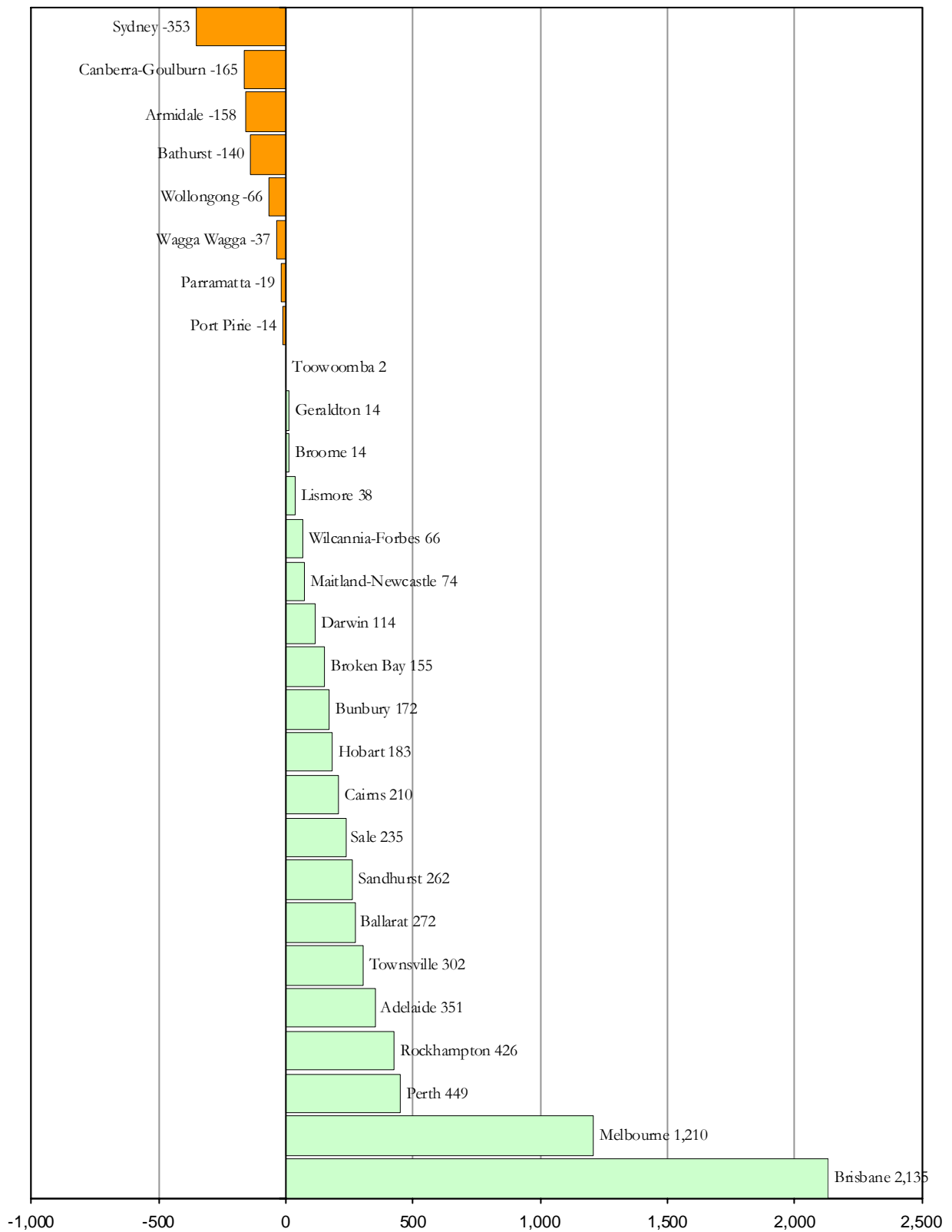


Table 43 records the change in the number of enrolments (from 2007 to 2008) for each of the dioceses.

Table 43: Changes in Catholic school enrolments, by Diocese, 2007-2008

State	Diocese	2008	2007	Change from 2007
ACT and NSW	Armidale	5,734	5,892	-158
	Bathurst	9,536	9,676	-140
	Broken Bay	23,097	22,942	155
	Canberra-Goulburn	24,629	24,794	-165
	Lismore	17,530	17,492	38
	Maitland-Newcastle	17,382	17,308	74
	Parramatta	46,085	46,104	-19
	Sydney	79,867	80,220	-353
	Wagga Wagga	8,473	8,510	-37
	Wilcannia-Forbes	2,531	2,465	66
Wollongong	21,141	21,207	-66	
Northern Territory	Darwin	4,807	4,693	114
Queensland	Brisbane	79,216	77,081	2,135
	Cairns	9,307	9,097	210
	Rockhampton	14,951	14,525	426
	Toowoomba	9,832	9,830	2
	Townsville	11,325	11,023	302
South Australia	Adelaide	42,509	42,158	351
	Port Pirie	4,544	4,558	-14
Tasmania	Hobart	14,067	13,884	183
Victoria	Ballarat	16,203	15,931	272
	Melbourne	139,339	138,129	1,210
	Sale	14,859	14,624	235
	Sandhurst	15,103	14,841	262
Western Australia	Broome	1,660	1,646	14
	Bunbury	8,063	7,891	172
	Geraldton	3,385	3,371	14
	Perth	51,177	50,728	449
National Total		696,352	690,620	5,732

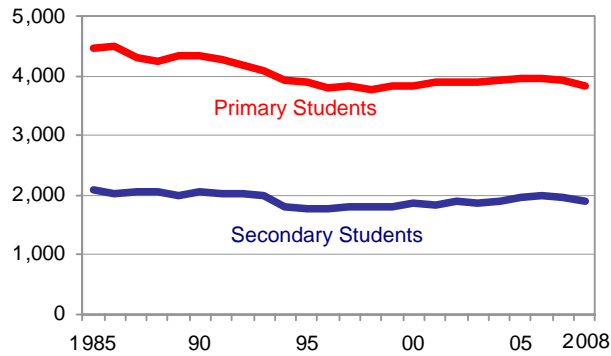
Primary and Secondary Enrolment Trends

The following graphs (**Graph 35 to 62**) show the enrolment trends for each diocese from 1985 to 2008 for primary and secondary enrolments. Note that graphs are on different scales.

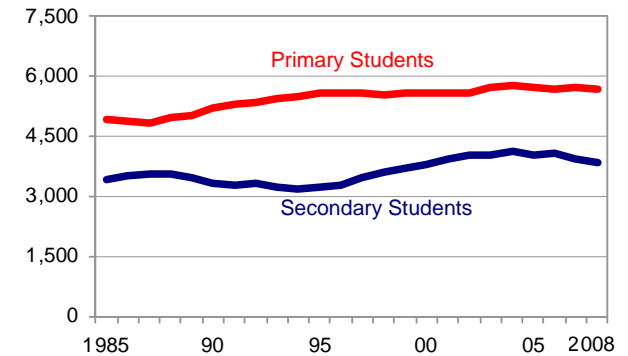
Graphs 30 to 57: Primary and Secondary Enrolments in Catholic schools, Individual Dioceses, 1985-2008

Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales

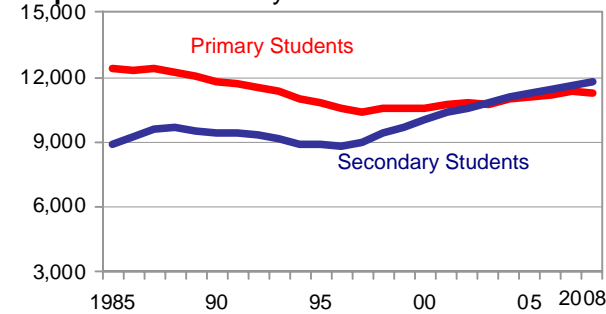
Graph 35: Armidale



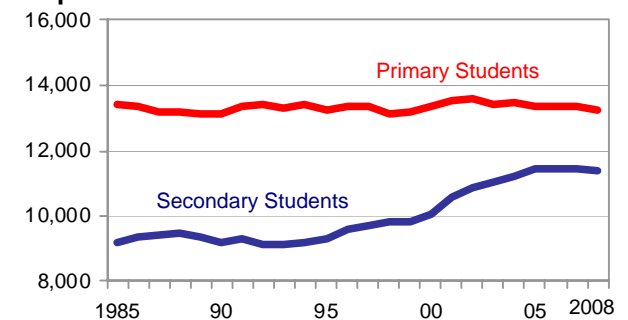
Graph 36: Bathurst



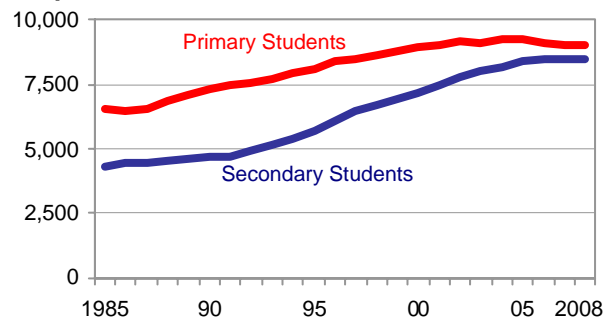
Graph 37: Broken Bay



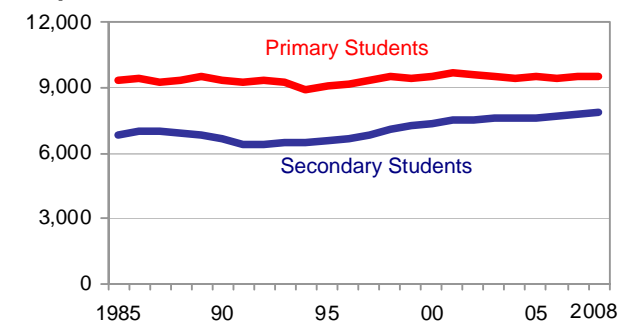
Graph 38: Canberra-Goulburn



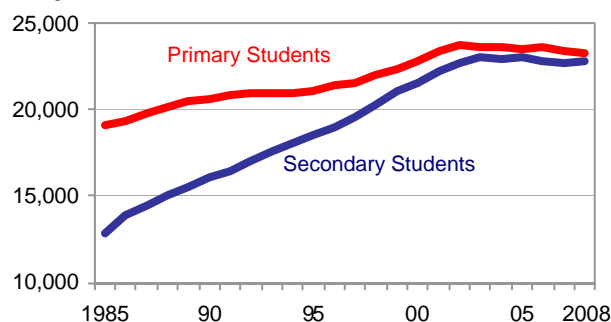
Graph 39: Lismore



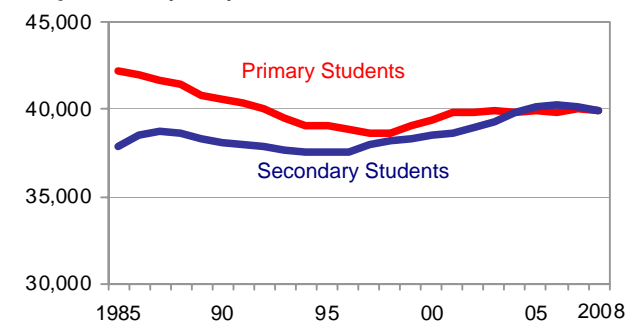
Graph 40: Maitland-Newcastle



Graph 41: Parramatta

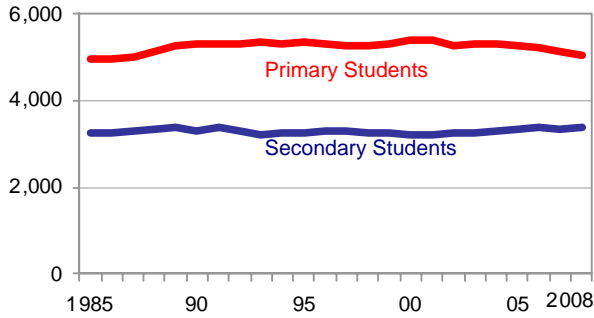


Graph 42: Sydney

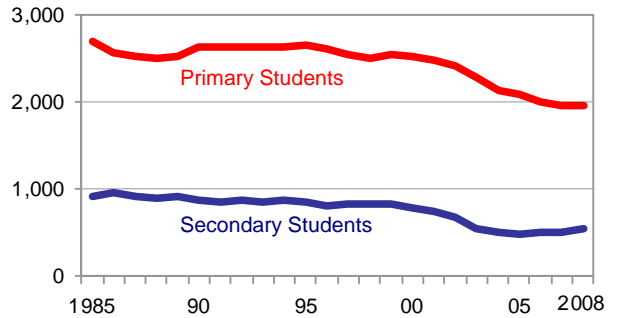


Graphs 35 to 62: Primary and Secondary Enrolments in Catholic schools, Individual Dioceses, 1985-2008

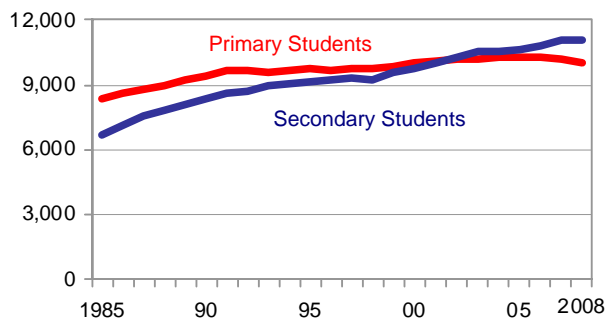
Graph 43: Wagga Wagga



Graph 44: Wilcannia-Forbes

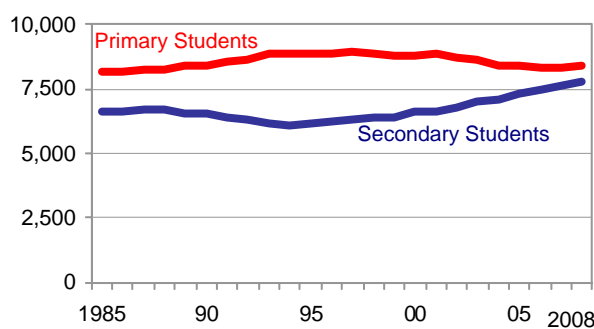


Graph 45: Wollongong

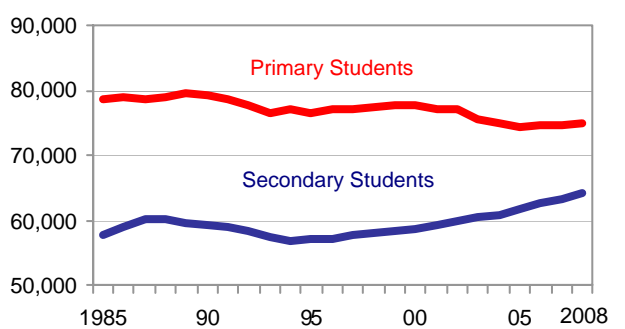


Victoria

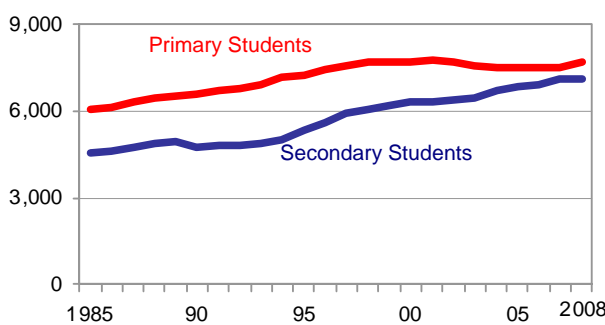
Graph 46: Ballarat



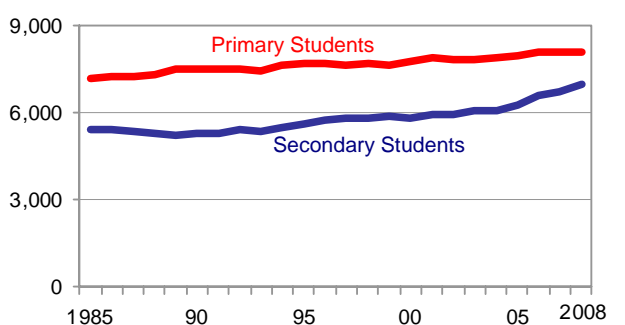
Graph 47: Melbourne



Graph 48: Sale



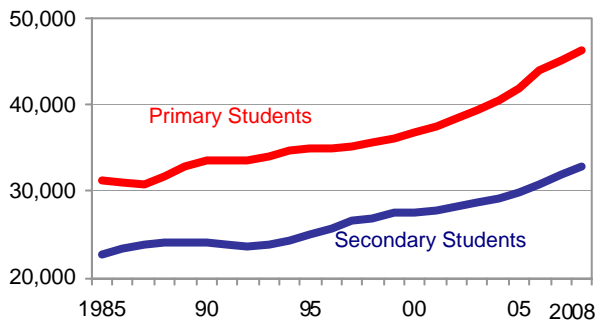
Graph 49: Sandhurst



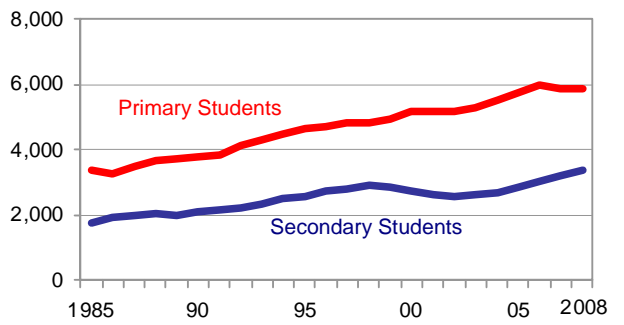
Graphs 35 to 62: Primary and Secondary Enrolments in Catholic schools, Individual Dioceses, 1985-2008

Queensland

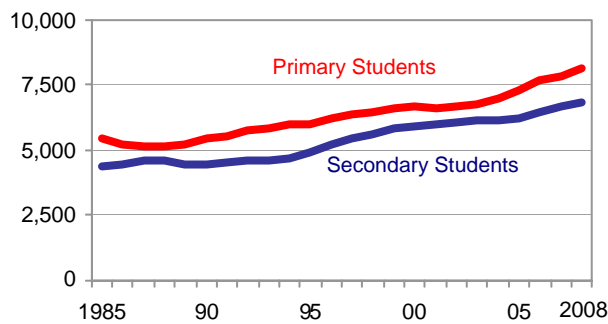
Graph 50: Brisbane



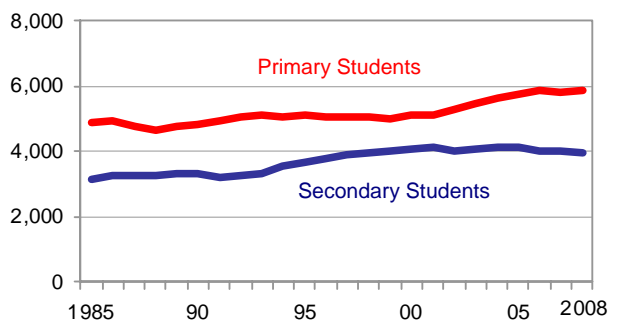
Graph 51: Cairns



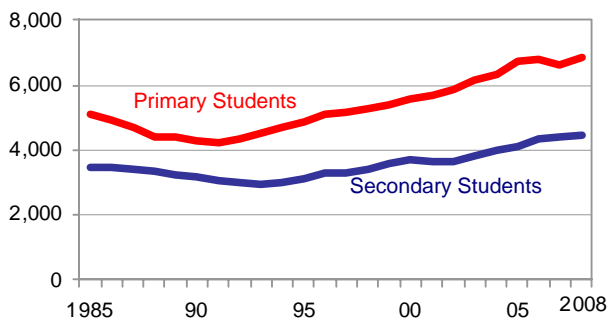
Graph 52: Rockhampton



Graph 53: Toowoomba

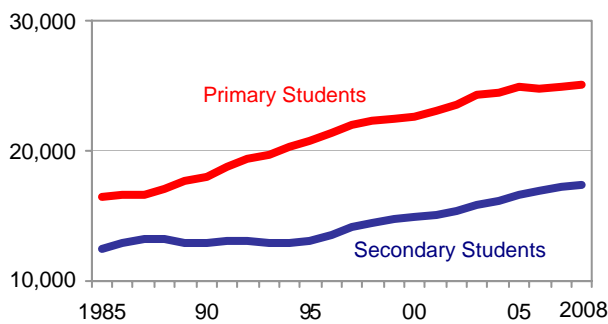


Graph 54: Townsville

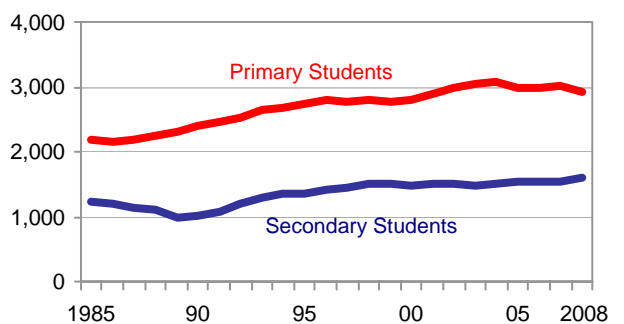


South Australia

Graph 55: Adelaide



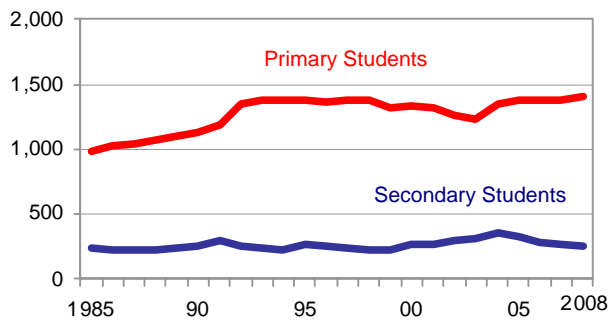
Graph 56: Port Pirie



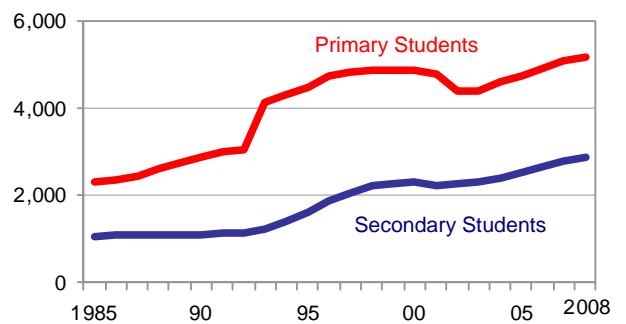
Graphs 35 to 62: Primary and Secondary Enrolments in Catholic schools, Individual Dioceses, 1985-2008

Western Australia

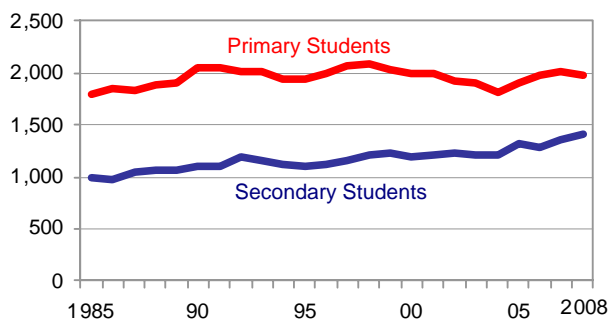
Graph 57: Broome



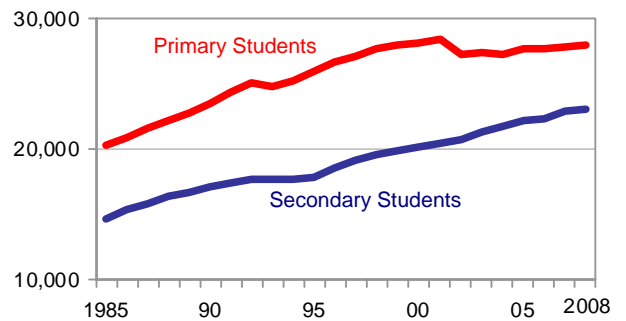
Graph 58: Bunbury



Graph 59: Geraldton

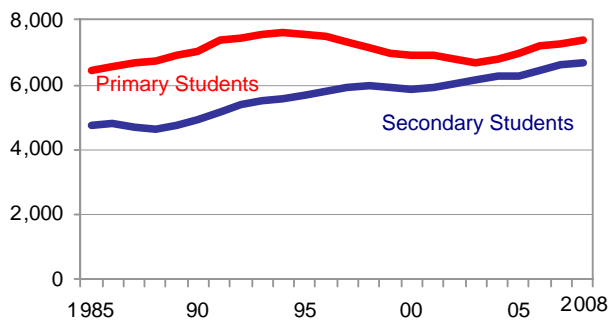


Graph 60: Perth



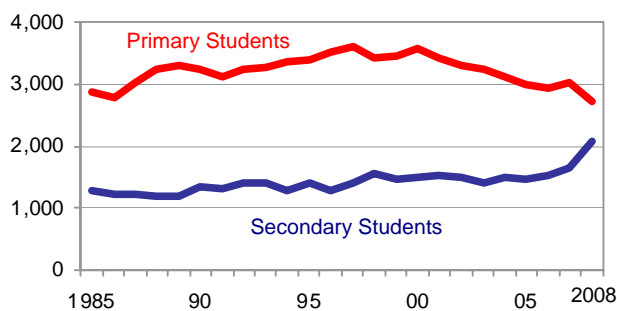
Tasmania

Graph 61: Hobart



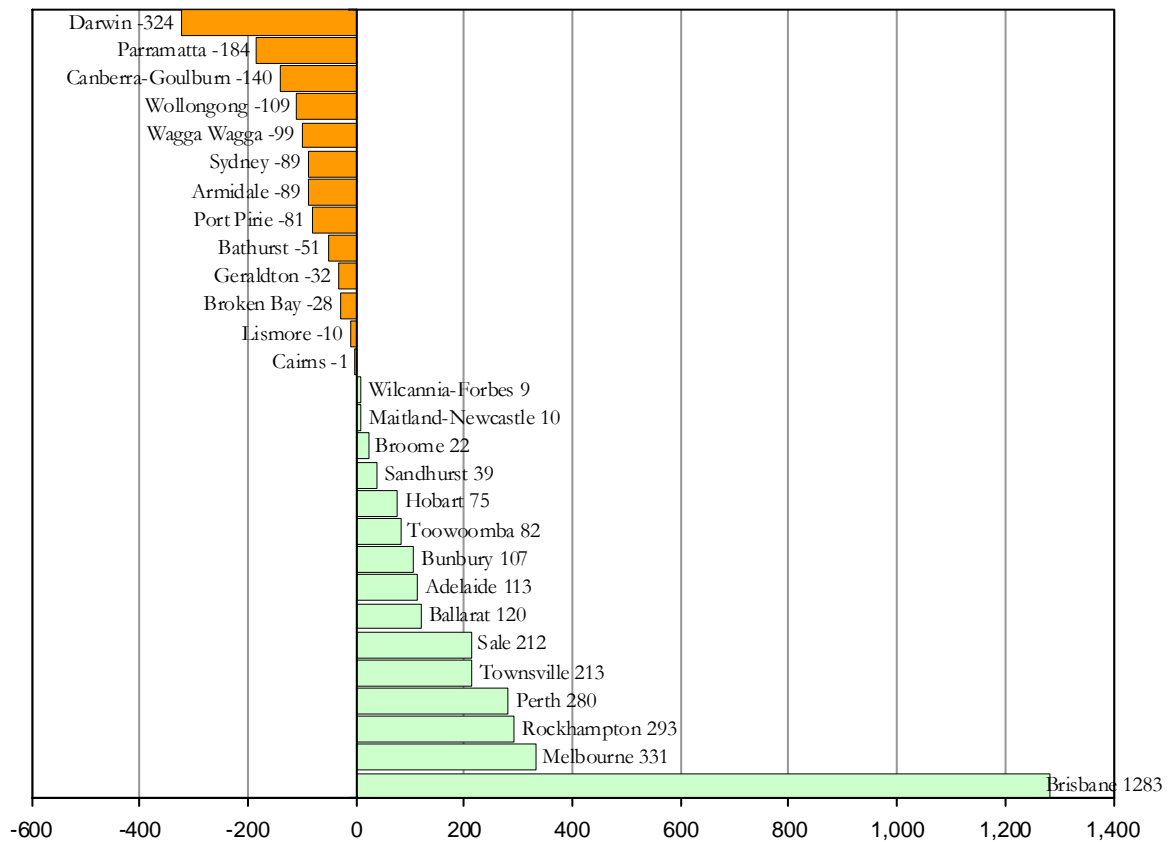
Northern Territory

Graph 62: Darwin



Graphs 63 and 64 illustrate the recent changes in primary and secondary enrolments (from 2007 to 2008) in each of the dioceses (decreases in orange and increases in green). Note that graphs are to same scale.

Graph 63: Changes in Primary enrolments, by Diocese, 2007 to 2008



Graph 64: Changes in Secondary enrolments, by Diocese, 2007 to 2008

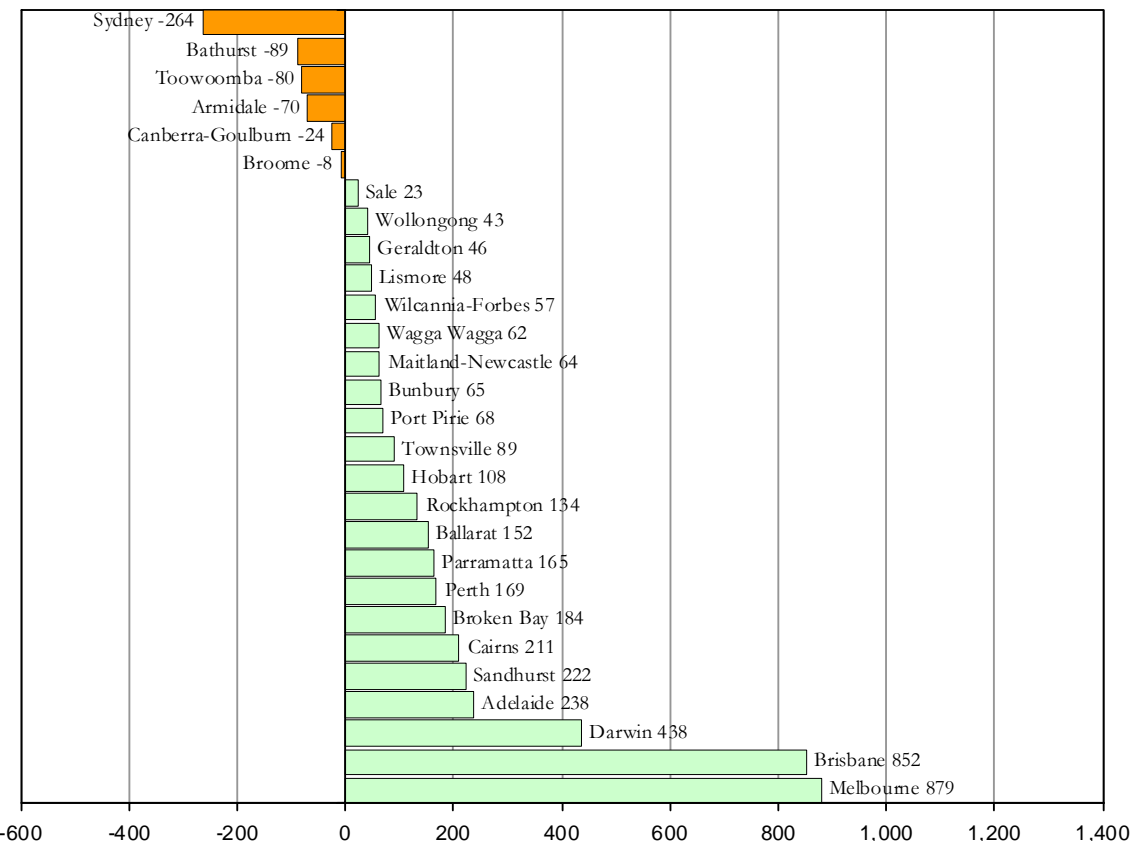


Table 44 reports the recent changes (from 2007 to 2008) in primary, secondary and total enrolments in each of the dioceses.

Table 44: Changes in Primary and Secondary enrolments by Diocese, 2007-2008

State	Diocese	Primary		Secondary		All Students	
		2008	Change from 2007	2008	Change from 2007	2008	Change from 2007
ACT and NSW	Armidale	3,835	-89	1,898	-70	5,734	-158
	Bathurst	5,688	-51	3,848	-89	9,536	-140
	Broken Bay	11,306	-28	11,791	184	23,097	155
	Canberra-Goulburn	13,227	-140	11,403	-24	24,629	-165
	Lismore	9,031	-10	8,499	48	17,530	38
	Maitland-Newcastle	9,499	10	7,883	64	17,382	74
	Parramatta	23,236	-184	22,849	165	46,085	-19
	Sydney	39,920	-89	39,947	-264	79,867	-353
	Wagga Wagga	5,061	-99	3,412	62	8,473	-37
	Wilcannia-Forbes	1,977	9	554	57	2,531	66
Wollongong	10,063	-109	11,078	43	21,141	-66	
NT	Darwin	2,723	-324	2,084	438	4,807	114
Queensland	Brisbane	46,402	1,283	32,814	852	79,216	2,135
	Cairns	5,908	-1	3,399	211	9,307	210
	Rockhampton	8,139	293	6,813	134	14,951	426
	Toowoomba	5,879	82	3,953	-80	9,832	2
	Townsville	6,843	213	4,483	89	11,325	302
South Australia	Adelaide	25,091	113	17,418	238	42,509	351
	Port Pirie	2,925	-81	1,619	68	4,544	-14
Tasmania	Hobart	7,366	75	6,701	108	14,067	183
Victoria	Ballarat	8,407	120	7,796	152	16,203	272
	Melbourne	74,979	331	64,360	879	139,339	1,210
	Sale	7,720	212	7,139	23	14,859	235
	Sandhurst	8,120	39	6,983	222	15,103	262
Western Australia	Broome	1,402	22	258	-8	1,660	14
	Bunbury	5,194	107	2,869	65	8,063	172
	Geraldton	1,977	-32	1,408	46	3,385	14
	Perth	28,093	280	23,084	169	51,177	449
National Total		380,011	1,952	316,343	3,782	696,352	5,732

Student Retention

Table 45 shows the Apparent Retention Rates from Catholic primary schools to Catholic secondary schools, and also the post-compulsory retention for each diocese. Retention from primary to secondary in NSW, ACT, Victorian, Tasmanian and Northern Territory dioceses is the calculation of the proportion of the total students in Catholic schools in Grade 6 in 2007 and in Catholic schools in Grade 7 in 2008. In South Australian, Queensland and Western Australian dioceses, the retention is from Grade 7 in 2007 to Grade 8 in 2008. Post-Compulsory Retention is the retention of the number of Year 10 students in 2006 to Year 12 in 2008.

Table 45: Apparent Retention Rates: Catholic Primary to Catholic Secondary schools; and Post-Compulsory Retention, by Diocese, 2008

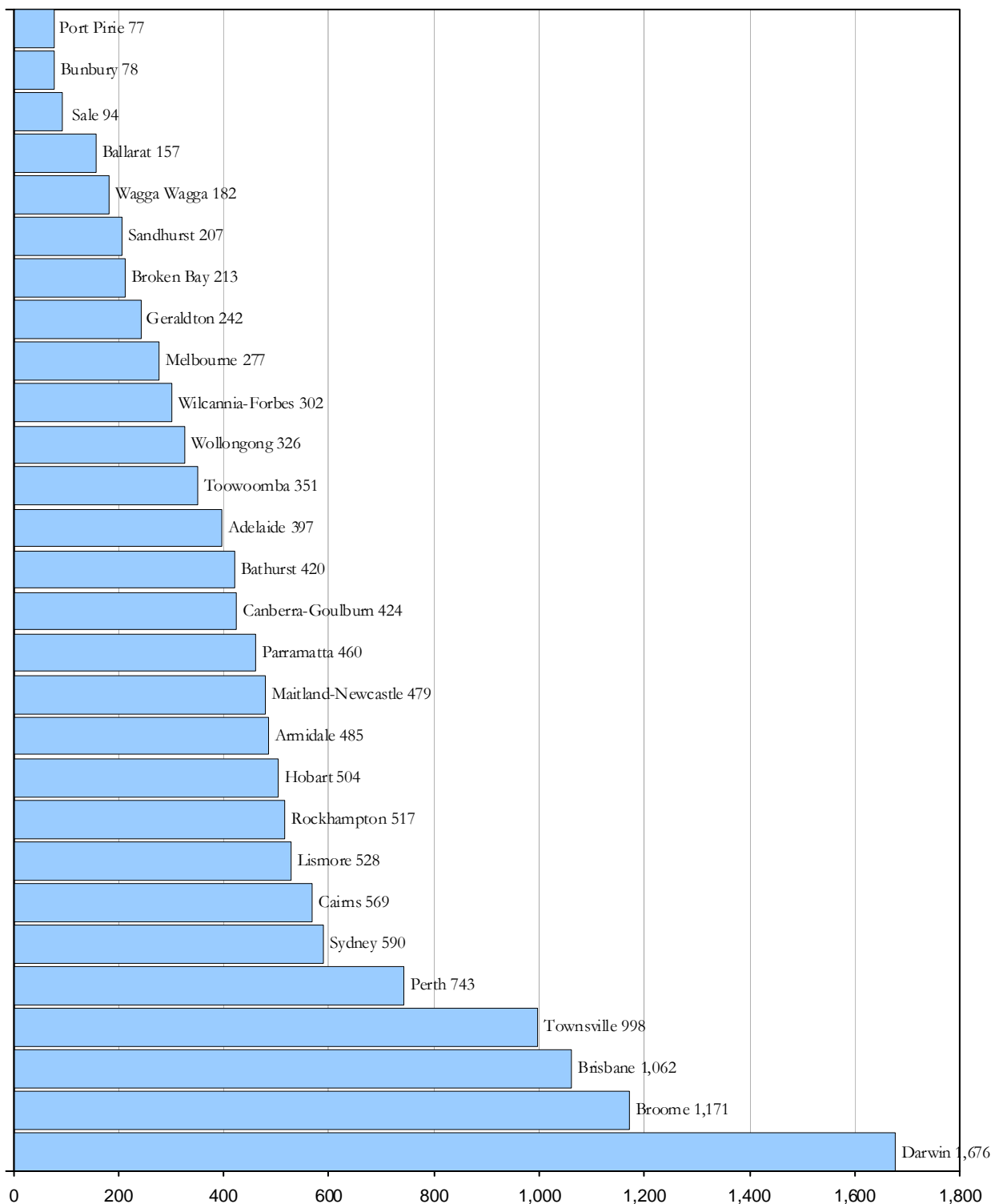
State	Diocese	Primary to Secondary		Post-Compulsory	
		Girls	Boys	Females	Males
ACT and NSW	Armidale	81.2	64.9	42.0	77.3
	Bathurst	96.8	90.1	72.6	63.2
	Broken Bay	153.8	124.4	84.6	84.0
	Canberra-Goulburn	114.1	109.8	74.0	73.4
	Lismore	120.0	118.5	83.7	86.3
	Maitland-Newcastle	110.5	106.8	93.3	81.3
	Parramatta	124.1	131.7	86.7	75.1
	Sydney	119.4	130.0	88.6	86.7
	Wagga Wagga	90.5	103.8	94.3	50.8
	Wilcannia-Forbes	38.0	45.6	—	—
	Wollongong	133.6	142.0	86.8	80.4
NT	Darwin	96.9	124.5	72.5	90.3
Queensland	Brisbane	131.5	122.0	95.9	87.6
	Cairns	103.6	114.9	92.6	83.6
	Rockhampton	155.5	158.3	92.5	85.7
	Toowoomba	109.6	92.2	100.0	84.3
	Townsville	127.4	120.9	87.0	74.6
South Australia	Adelaide	119.0	112.6	102.4	92.8
	Port Pirie	101.2	109.6	98.4	71.7
Tasmania	Hobart	117.1	117.2	71.2	60.1
Victoria	Ballarat	116.9	119.6	87.7	85.7
	Melbourne	114.3	107.8	91.5	88.9
	Sale	128.5	117.1	87.2	83.9
	Sandhurst	116.8	118.5	81.0	81.4
Western Australia	Broome	43.2	69.4	56.7	25.7
	Bunbury	87.2	105.2	85.3	104.0
	Geraldton	129.7	153.2	87.5	73.8
	Perth	132.4	131.8	91.6	87.0
National Total		119.9	117.6	74.3	83.6

Note that the Post-Compulsory Apparent Retention Rates for Wilcannia-Forbes has been excluded as the data refers to one school only.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Students

Graph 65 shows the number of Indigenous students enrolled in Catholic schools in each diocese in 2008.

Graph 65: Indigenous enrolments in Catholic Schools, by Diocese, 2008



Graph 66 illustrates recent change in enrolments (from 2007 to 2008) for each of the diocese, both decreases (orange) and increases (green).

Graph 66: Recent change in ATSI student enrolments in Catholic schools, All Dioceses, 2007-2008

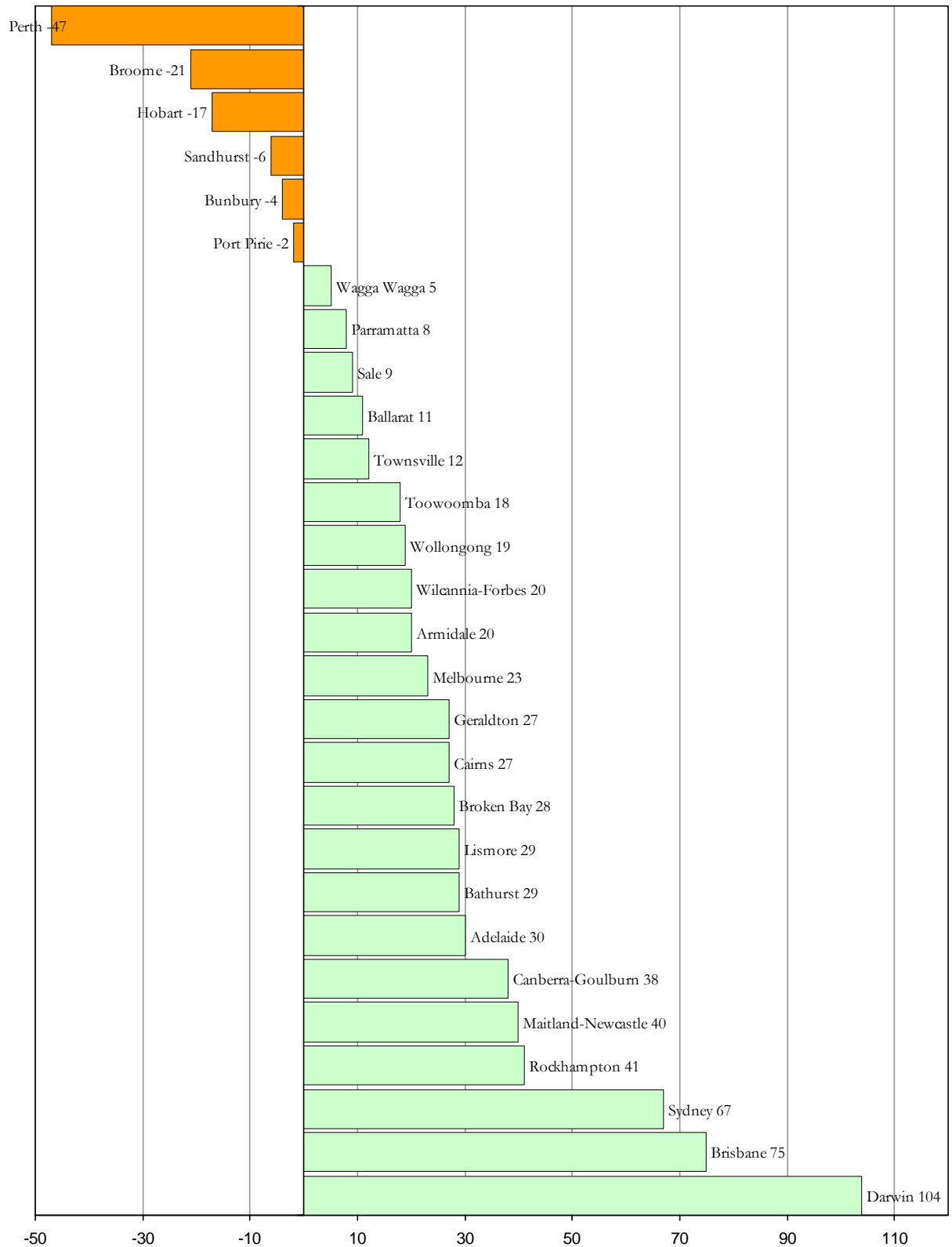


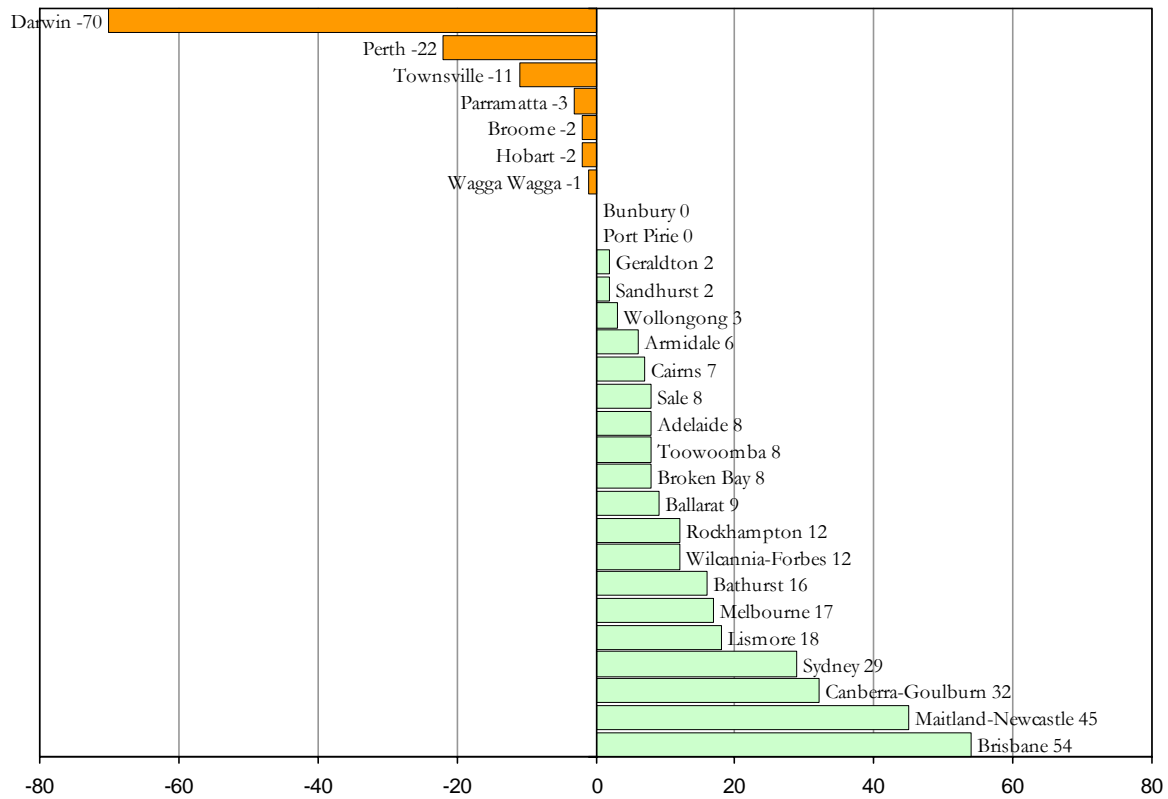
Table 46 reports the number of Indigenous students in Catholic schools, as well as Indigenous students as a proportion of all students in Catholic schools in each diocese in 1985 and 2008.

Table 46: Number and percentage of students identified as ATSI in Catholic schools, All Dioceses, 1985 and 2008

State	Diocese	Number of students (2008)	% of all students (2008)	Change from 2007	Number of students (1985)	% of all students (1985)
ACT and NSW	Armidale	485	8.5%	20	196	3.0%
	Bathurst	420	4.4%	29	71	0.8%
	Broken Bay	213	0.9%	28	25	0.1%
	Canberra-Goulburn	424	1.7%	38	69	0.3%
	Lismore	528	3.0%	29	211	1.9%
	Maitland-Newcastle	479	2.8%	40	54	0.3%
	Parramatta	460	1.0%	8	50	0.2%
	Sydney	590	0.7%	67	129	0.2%
	Wagga Wagga	182	2.1%	5	43	0.5%
	Wilcannia-Forbes	302	11.9%	20	161	4.4%
Wollongong	326	1.5%	19	30	0.2%	
NT	Darwin	1,676	34.9%	104	1,060	25.4%
Queensland	Brisbane	1,062	1.3%	75	275	0.5%
	Cairns	569	6.1%	27	311	6.1%
	Rockhampton	517	3.5%	41	213	2.2%
	Toowoomba	351	3.6%	18	128	1.6%
	Townsville	998	8.8%	12	473	5.5%
South Australia	Adelaide	397	0.9%	30	70	0.2%
	Port Pirie	77	1.7%	-2	13	0.4%
Tasmania	Hobart	504	3.6%	-17	131	1.2%
Victoria	Ballarat	157	1.0%	11	16	0.1%
	Melbourne	277	0.2%	23	51	0.0%
	Sale	94	0.6%	9	18	0.2%
	Sandhurst	207	1.4%	-6	8	0.1%
Western Australia	Broome	1,171	70.5%	-21	1,139	93.1%
	Bunbury	78	1.0%	-4	19	0.6%
	Geraldton	242	7.1%	27	185	6.7%
	Perth	743	1.5%	-47	274	0.8%
National Total		13,529	1.9%	+ 583	5,423	0.9%

Graphs 67 and 68 illustrate the recent changes in primary and secondary enrolments (from 2007 to 2008) in each of the dioceses (decreases in orange and increases in green). Note that graphs are to same scale.

Graph 67: Changes in Primary Indigenous enrolments, by Diocese, 2007 to 2008



Graph 68: Changes in Secondary Indigenous enrolments, by Diocese, 2007 to 2008

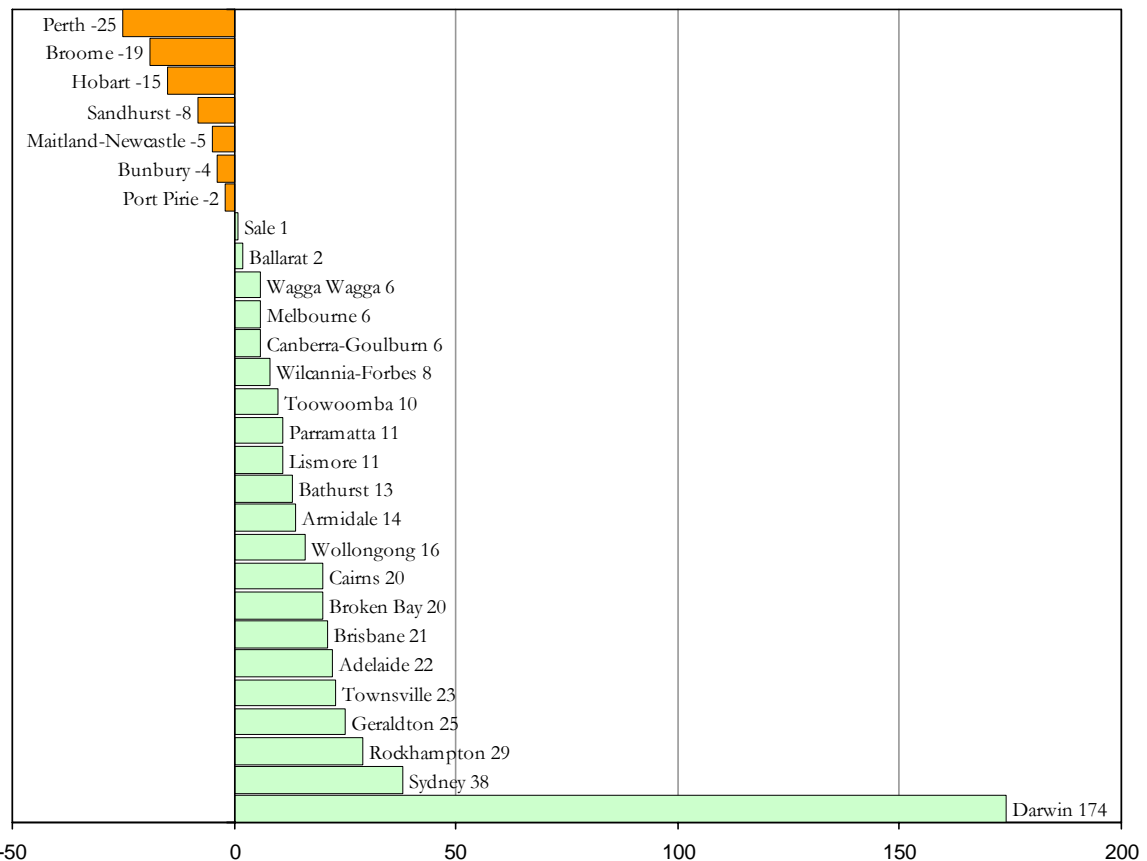


Table 47 reports the number of primary and secondary Indigenous students in Catholic schools in 2008, and the change in primary and secondary Indigenous students from 2007 to 2008. The table also reports the proportion of Indigenous primary students (as a proportion of all Indigenous students).

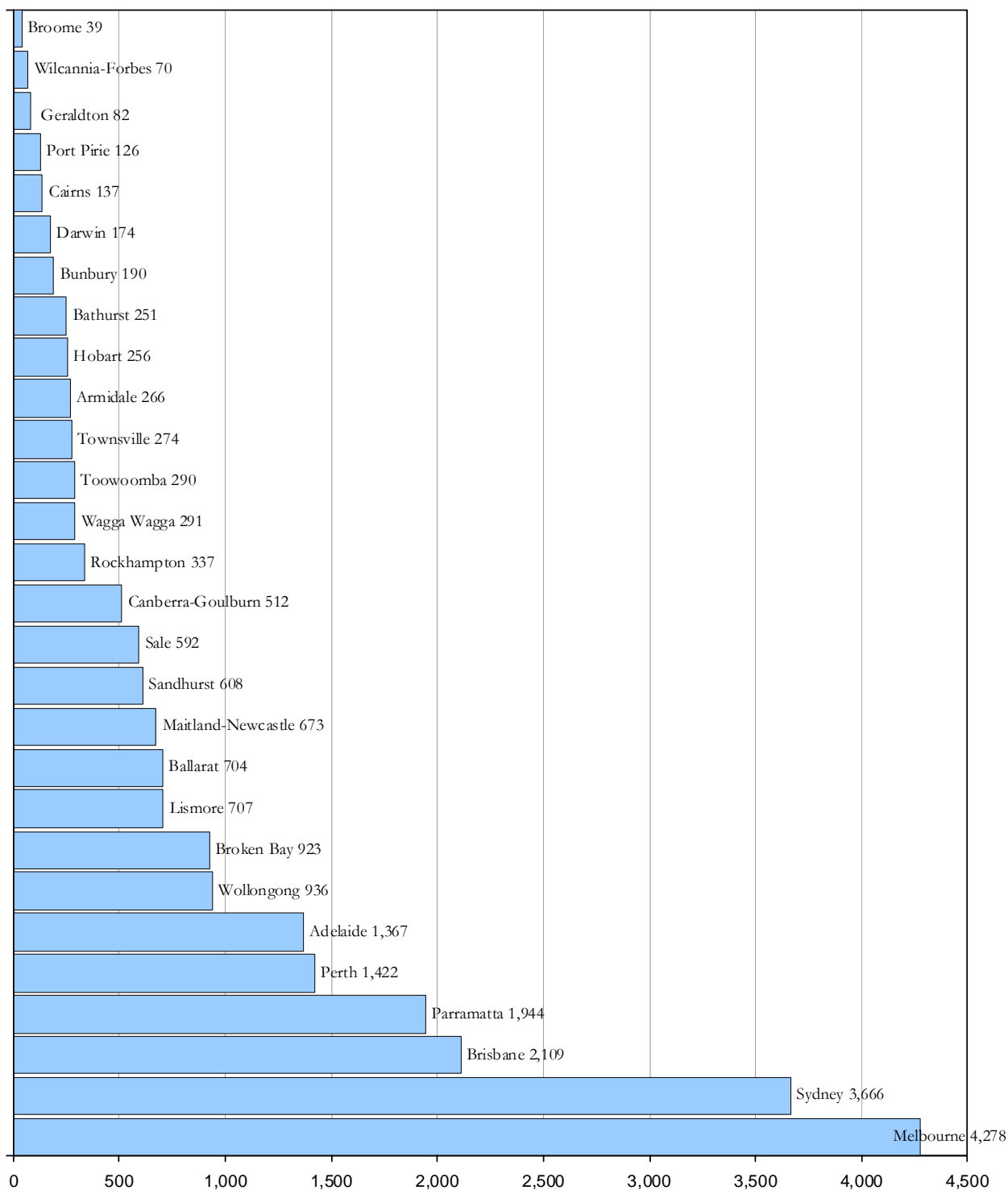
Table 47: Change in Primary and Secondary Indigenous Enrolments, All Dioceses, 2007-2008

State	Diocese	Primary	Change from 2007	Secondary	Change from 2007	% Primary
ACT and NSW	Armidale	361	6	124	14	74%
	Bathurst	260	16	160	13	62%
	Broken Bay	130	8	83	20	61%
	Canberra-Goulburn	264	32	160	6	62%
	Lismore	336	18	192	11	64%
	Maitland-Newcastle	294	45	185	-5	61%
	Parramatta	225	-3	235	11	49%
	Sydney	293	29	297	38	50%
	Wagga Wagga	106	-1	76	6	58%
	Wilcannia-Forbes	227	12	75	8	75%
Wollongong	142	3	184	16	44%	
NT	Darwin	950	-70	726	174	57%
Queensland	Brisbane	610	54	452	21	57%
	Cairns	373	7	196	20	66%
	Rockhampton	212	12	305	29	41%
	Toowoomba	223	8	128	10	64%
	Townsville	395	-11	603	23	40%
South Australia	Adelaide	224	8	173	22	56%
	Port Pirie	50	0	27	-2	65%
Tasmania	Hobart	285	-2	219	-15	57%
Victoria	Ballarat	87	9	70	2	55%
	Melbourne	157	17	120	6	57%
	Sale	60	8	34	1	64%
	Sandhurst	95	2	112	-8	46%
Western Australia	Broome	1,001	-2	170	-19	85%
	Bunbury	62	0	16	-4	79%
	Geraldton	127	2	115	25	52%
	Perth	345	-22	398	-25	46%
National Total		7,894	185	5,635	398	58%

Students with a Disability

Graph 69 shows the number of Students with a Disability enrolled in Catholic schools in each diocese in 2008.

Graph 69: SWD enrolments in Catholic Schools, by Diocese, 2008



Graph 70 illustrates the recent changes in SWD enrolments (from 2007 to 2008) in each of the dioceses (decreases in orange and increases in green).

Graph 70: Recent change in SWD student enrolments in Catholic schools, All Dioceses, 2007-2008

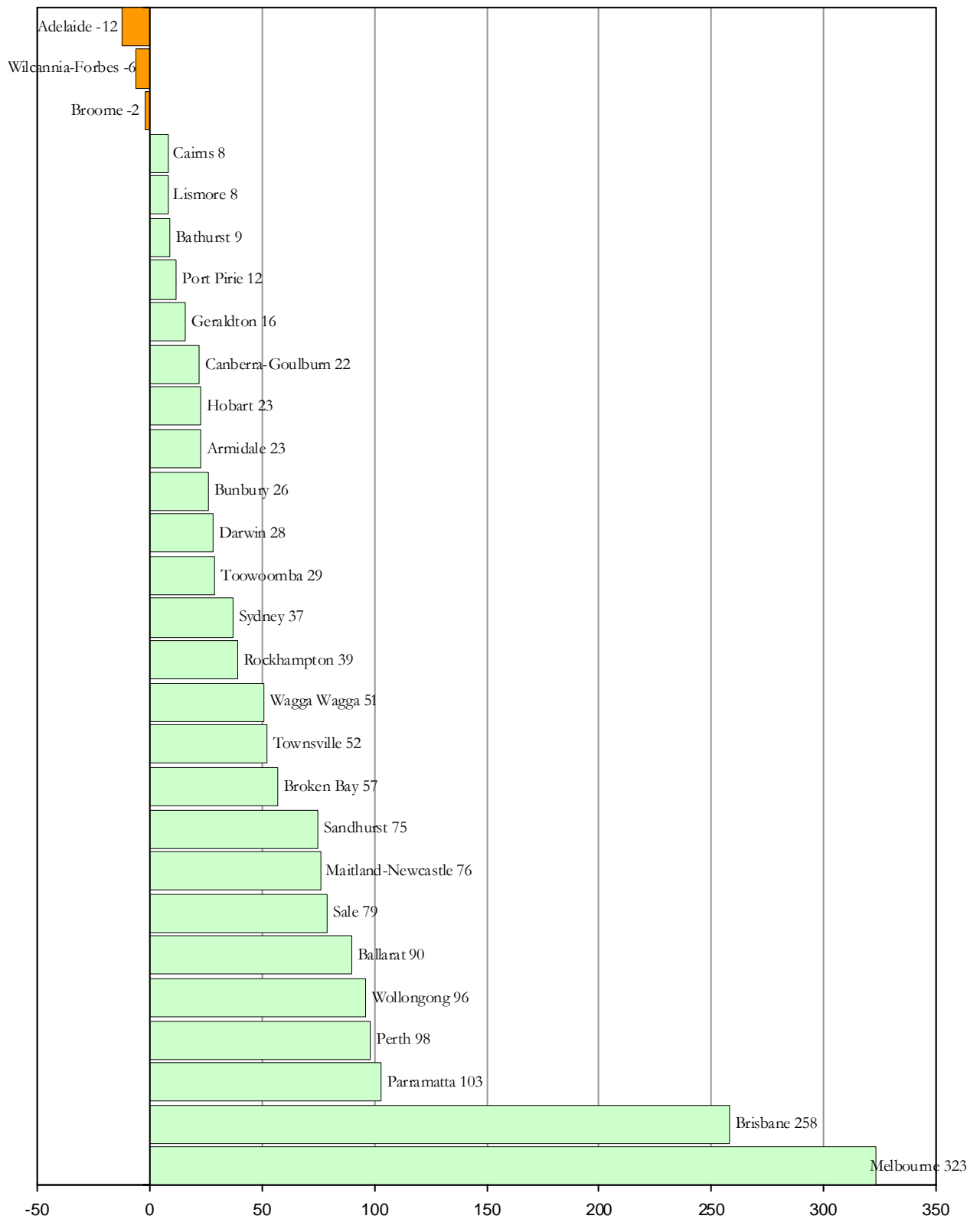


Table 48 reports the number of SWD students in Catholic schools, as well as SWD students as a proportion of all students in Catholic schools in each diocese in 1985 and 2008.

Table 48: Number and percentage of SWD Students in Catholic schools, All Dioceses, 1985 and 2008

State	Diocese	Number of students (2008)	% of all students (2008)	Change from 2007	Number of students (1985)	% of all students (1985)
ACT and NSW	Armidale	266	4.6%	23	11	0.2%
	Bathurst	251	2.6%	9	10	0.1%
	Broken Bay	923	4.0%	57	32	0.1%
	Canberra-Goulburn	512	2.1%	22	115	0.5%
	Lismore	707	4.0%	8	1	0.0%
	Maitland-Newcastle	673	3.9%	76	16	0.1%
	Parramatta	1,944	4.2%	103	74	0.2%
	Sydney	3,666	4.6%	37	175	0.2%
	Wagga Wagga	291	3.4%	51	15	0.2%
	Wilcannia-Forbes	70	2.8%	-6	2	0.1%
Wollongong	936	4.4%	96	19	0.1%	
NT	Darwin	174	3.6%	28	0	0.0%
Queensland	Brisbane	2,109	2.7%	258	141	0.3%
	Cairns	137	1.5%	8	7	0.1%
	Rockhampton	337	2.3%	39	10	0.1%
	Toowoomba	290	2.9%	29	6	0.1%
	Townsville	274	2.4%	52	13	0.2%
South Australia	Adelaide	1,367	3.2%	-12	322	1.1%
	Port Pirie	126	2.8%	12	49	1.4%
Tasmania	Hobart	256	1.8%	23	12	0.1%
Victoria	Ballarat	704	4.3%	90	12	0.1%
	Melbourne	4,278	3.1%	323	244	0.2%
	Sale	592	3.9%	79	13	0.1%
	Sandhurst	608	4.0%	75	18	0.1%
Western Australia	Broome	39	2.3%	-2	2	0.2%
	Bunbury	190	2.4%	26	4	0.1%
	Geraldton	82	2.4%	16	0	0.0%
	Perth	1,422	2.8%	98	69	0.2%
National Total		23,224	3.3%	1,618	1,392	0.2%

Full-Fee Paying Overseas Students

Table 49 shows the number of FFPOS students in each diocese in 2008, as well as identifying the number and proportion of FFPOS students enrolled in primary school.

Table 49: FFPOS Students, all Dioceses, 2008

State	Diocese	Primary FFPOS (2008)	Secondary FFPOS (2008)	Total FFPOS (2008)	Change from 2007
ACT and NSW	Armidale	—	1	1	-1
	Bathurst	—	1	1	-4
	Broken Bay	25	253	278	55
	Canberra-Goulburn	4	6	10	-9
	Lismore	6	4	10	5
	Maitland-Newcastle	—	1	1	—
	Parramatta	12	23	35	3
	Sydney	52	252	304	-39
	Wagga Wagga	2	1	3	1
	Wilcannia-Forbes	—	—	—	-1
	Wollongong	4	229	233	3
NT	Darwin	—	43	43	-2
Queensland	Brisbane	81	331	412	39
	Cairns	15	10	25	-2
	Rockhampton	1	1	2	-1
	Toowoomba	—	30	30	-4
	Townsville	—	6	6	—
South Australia	Adelaide	9	380	389	47
	Port Pirie	—	2	2	-1
Tasmania	Hobart	1	1	2	—
Victoria	Ballarat	2	2	4	-4
	Melbourne	120	241	361	87
	Sale	8	1	9	—
	Sandhurst	2	1	3	-4
Western Australia	Broome	—	—	—	—
	Bunbury	—	6	6	4
	Geraldton	—	—	—	—
	Perth	44	129	173	-13
National Total		388	1,955	2,343	159

Catholic and Non-Catholic Students

Graph 71 shows the number of non-Catholic students enrolled in each diocese in 2008.

Graph 71: Number of Non-Catholic Students, All Dioceses, 2008

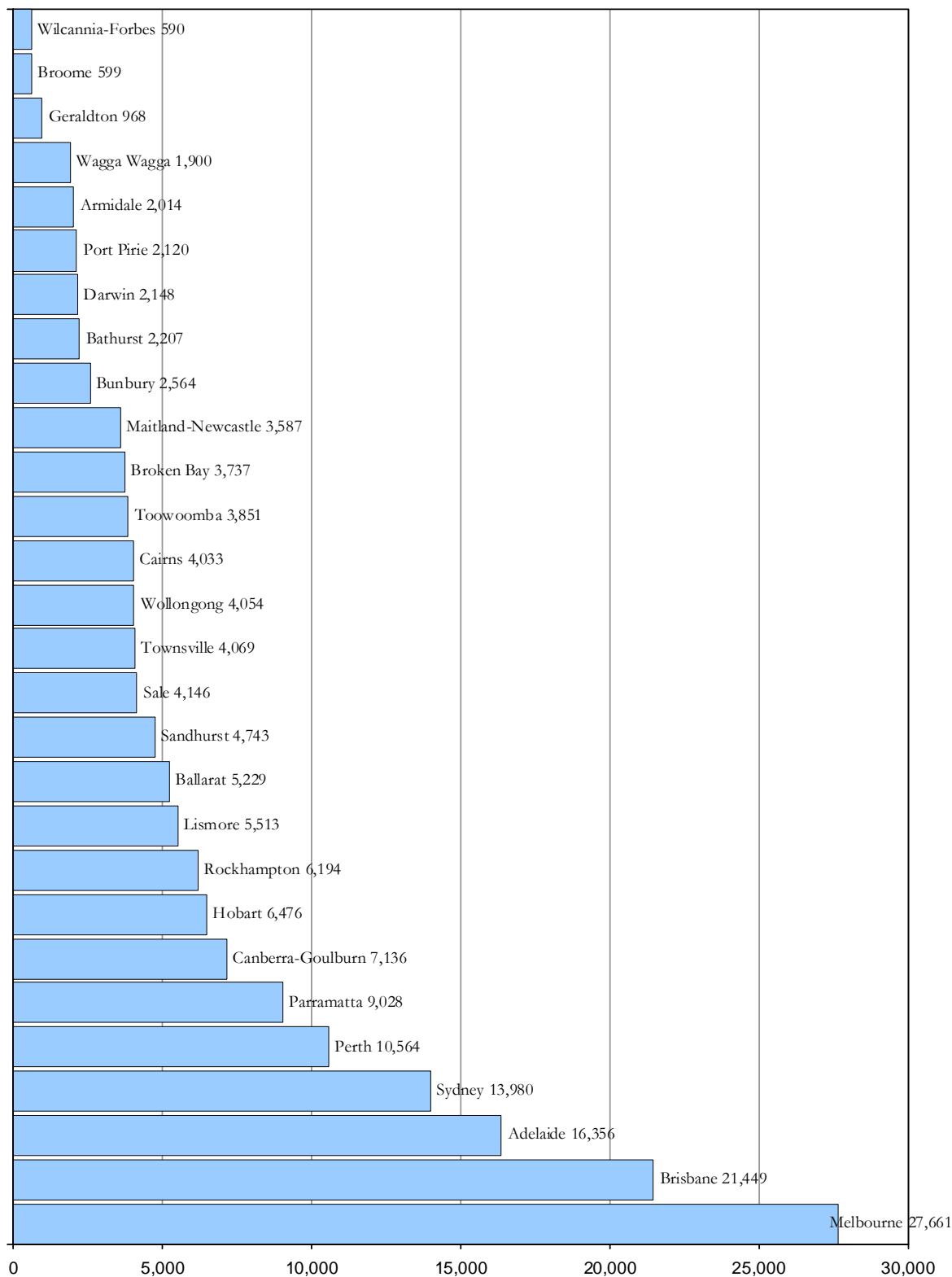


Table 50 shows the proportion of non-Catholic and Catholic students in each diocese in 2008.

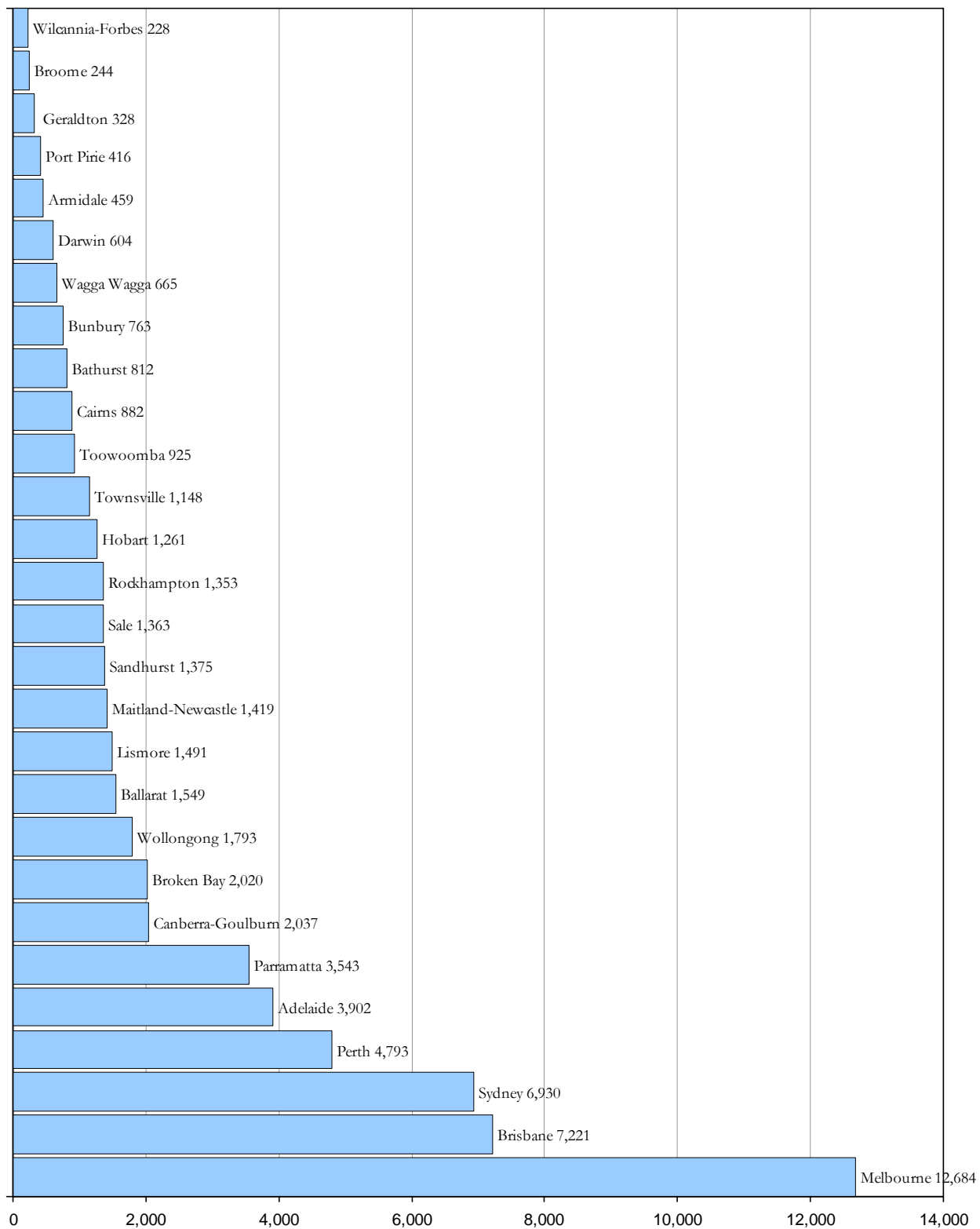
Table 50: Number and Proportion of Catholic and Non-Catholic students, all Dioceses, 2008

State	Diocese	Catholic Students		Non-Catholic Students	
		No.	%	No.	%
ACT and NSW	Armidale	3,715	65%	2,014	35%
	Bathurst	7,328	77%	2,207	23%
	Broken Bay	19,359	84%	3,737	16%
	Canberra-Goulburn	17,451	71%	7,136	29%
	Lismore	12,060	69%	5,513	31%
	Maitland-Newcastle	13,741	79%	3,587	21%
	Parramatta	37,050	80%	9,028	20%
	Sydney	65,880	82%	13,980	18%
	Wagga Wagga	6,569	78%	1,900	22%
	Wilcannia-Forbes	1,941	77%	590	23%
Wollongong	17,084	81%	4,054	19%	
NT	Darwin	3,214	60%	2,148	40%
Queensland	Brisbane	57,805	73%	21,449	27%
	Cairns	5,274	57%	4,033	43%
	Rockhampton	8,768	59%	6,194	41%
	Toowoomba	5,990	61%	3,851	39%
	Townsville	6,570	62%	4,069	38%
South Australia	Adelaide	26,749	62%	16,356	38%
	Port Pirie	2,507	54%	2,120	46%
Tasmania	Hobart	7,578	54%	6,476	46%
Victoria	Ballarat	10,985	68%	5,229	32%
	Melbourne	111,770	80%	27,661	20%
	Sale	10,716	72%	4,146	28%
	Sandhurst	10,380	69%	4,743	31%
Western Australia	Broome	1,129	65%	599	35%
	Bunbury	5,502	68%	2,564	32%
	Geraldton	2,433	72%	968	28%
	Perth	40,526	79%	10,564	21%
National Total		520,074	75%	176,916	25%

Teachers and Non-Teaching Staff

Graph 72 shows the number of **staff** in each diocese in 2008.

Graph 72: Staff (FTE) in Catholic Schools, by Diocese, 2008



Graph 73 illustrates the recent changes (from 2007 to 2008) in staff in Catholic schools in each of the dioceses (decreases in orange and increases in green).

Graph 73: Recent change in Staff (FTE) in Catholic schools, All Dioceses, 2007-2008

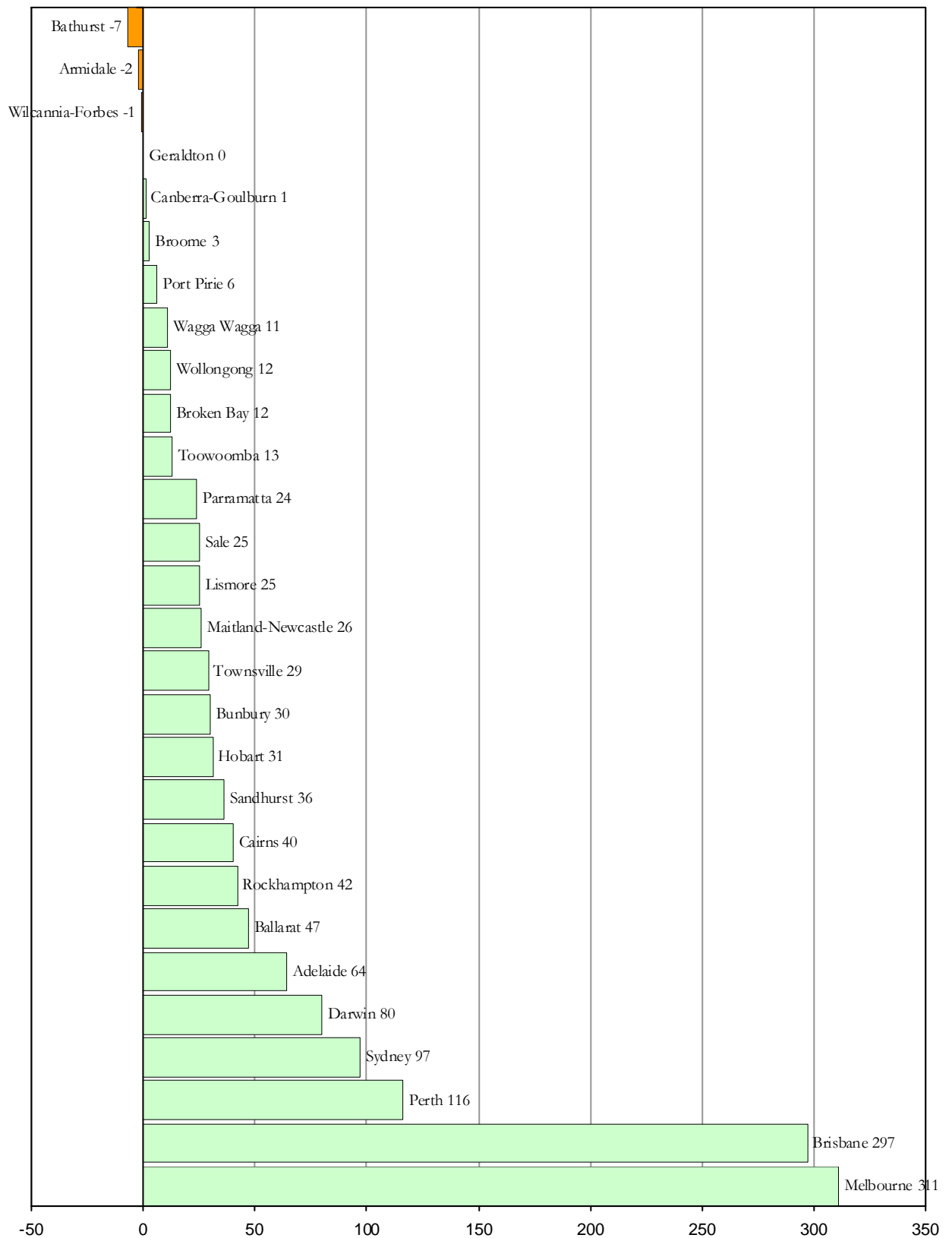


Table 51 reports the number of staff in each diocese in 2008, and the change in staff from 2007 to 2008.

Table 51: Number of Staff, all Dioceses, 2008

State	Diocese	All Staff 2008 (HC)	All Staff 2008 (FTE)	Change from 2007 (FTE)	Change since 1989 (FTE)
ACT and NSW	Armidale	607	459	-2	68
	Bathurst	1,056	812	-7	267
	Broken Bay	2,550	2,020	12	539
	Canberra-Goulburn	2,532	2,037	1	541
	Lismore	1,881	1,491	25	794
	Maitland-Newcastle	1,790	1,419	26	395
	Parramatta	4,374	3,543	24	1,224
	Sydney	8,526	6,930	97	1,433
	Wagga Wagga	835	665	11	113
	Wilcannia-Forbes	312	228	-1	-2
Wollongong	2,164	1,793	12	622	
NT	Darwin	704	604	80	231
Queensland	Brisbane	8,975	7,221	297	3,234
	Cairns	1,099	882	40	501
	Rockhampton	1,675	1,353	42	656
	Toowoomba	1,178	925	13	374
	Townsville	1,445	1,148	29	618
South Australia	Adelaide	4,935	3,902	64	1,619
	Port Pirie	532	416	6	168
Tasmania	Hobart	1,710	1,261	31	426
Victoria	Ballarat	2,007	1,549	47	507
	Melbourne	15,838	12,684	311	3,039
	Sale	1,763	1,363	25	580
	Sandhurst	1,733	1,375	36	534
Western Australia	Broome	281	244	3	87
	Bunbury	980	763	30	513
	Geraldton	395	328	0	114
	Perth	5,983	4,793	116	2,035
National Total		77,860	62,208	1,368	21,230

Table 52 shows the number of **teachers** in each diocese in 2008, as well as identifying the change in staff from 2007 and 1989.

Table 52: Number of Teachers, all Dioceses, 2008

State	Diocese	Teachers 2008 (HC)	Teachers 2008 (FTE)	Change from 2007 (FTE)	Change since 1989 (FTE)
ACT and NSW	Armidale	417	356	-6	15
	Bathurst	753	647	-6	156
	Broken Bay	1,818	1,542	5	283
	Canberra-Goulburn	1,822	1,603	-10	339
	Lismore	1,268	1,116	-2	497
	Maitland-Newcastle	1,275	1,078	21	215
	Parramatta	3,233	2,815	-6	845
	Sydney	6,362	5,505	47	845
	Wagga Wagga	600	522	3	43
	Wilcannia-Forbes	205	170	5	-22
Wollongong	1,508	1,336	-2	383	
NT	Darwin	376	342	25	64
Queensland	Brisbane	5,680	5,053	153	1,887
	Cairns	699	627	34	321
	Rockhampton	1,051	950	24	402
	Toowoomba	748	662	-8	222
	Townsville	862	778	23	342
South Australia	Adelaide	3,360	2,865	52	1,039
	Port Pirie	352	311	3	103
Tasmania	Hobart	1,082	890	17	198
Victoria	Ballarat	1,355	1,133	21	266
	Melbourne	11,644	9,753	188	1,701
	Sale	1,239	1,006	15	365
	Sandhurst	1,203	1,023	30	302
Western Australia	Broome	143	132	-7	35
	Bunbury	610	519	18	315
	Geraldton	241	214	5	42
	Perth	3,833	3,297	57	1,135
National Total		53,739	46,247	700	12,339

Table 53 shows the number of **non-teaching staff** in each diocese in 2008, as well as identifying the change in staff from 2007 and 1989.

Table 53: Number of Non-Teaching staff, all Dioceses, 2008

State	Diocese	Non-teaching staff 2008 (HC)	Non-teaching staff 2008 (FTE)	Change from 2007 (FTE)	Change since 1989 (FTE)
ACT and NSW	Armidale	190	103	4	53
	Bathurst	303	165	0	111
	Broken Bay	732	478	7	256
	Canberra-Goulburn	710	434	11	202
	Lismore	613	375	26	297
	Maitland-Newcastle	515	341	5	180
	Parramatta	1,141	727	29	378
	Sydney	2,164	1,425	50	589
	Wagga Wagga	235	142	7	69
	Wilcannia-Forbes	107	58	-6	20
	Wollongong	656	457	14	239
NT	Darwin	328	261	54	166
Queensland	Brisbane	3,295	2,168	144	1,347
	Cairns	400	255	7	181
	Rockhampton	624	402	17	253
	Toowoomba	430	263	21	152
	Townsville	583	369	5	275
South Australia	Adelaide	1,575	1,037	12	580
	Port Pirie	180	105	3	65
Tasmania	Hobart	628	371	14	228
Victoria	Ballarat	652	416	26	240
	Melbourne	4,194	2,931	122	1,338
	Sale	524	356	9	214
	Sandhurst	530	352	7	232
Western Australia	Broome	138	112	10	52
	Bunbury	370	244	12	198
	Geraldton	154	113	-7	70
	Perth	2,150	1,497	60	900
National Total		24,121	15,957	663	8,885

Table 54 shows the number and proportion of teachers to non-teaching staff in each diocese in 2008.

Table 54: Number and proportion of Teachers to Non-Teaching Staff, all Dioceses, 2008

State	Diocese	Teachers		Non-Teaching Staff	
		FTE	% of all staff	FTE	% of all staff
ACT and NSW	Armidale	356	78%	103	22%
	Bathurst	647	80%	165	20%
	Broken Bay	1,542	76%	478	24%
	Canberra-Goulburn	1,603	79%	434	21%
	Lismore	1,116	75%	375	25%
	Maitland-Newcastle	1,078	76%	341	24%
	Parramatta	2,815	79%	727	21%
	Sydney	5,505	79%	1,425	21%
	Wagga Wagga	522	79%	142	21%
	Wilcannia-Forbes	170	75%	58	25%
	Wollongong	1,336	75%	457	25%
NT	Darwin	342	57%	261	43%
Queensland	Brisbane	5,053	70%	2,168	30%
	Cairns	627	71%	255	29%
	Rockhampton	950	70%	402	30%
	Toowoomba	662	72%	263	28%
	Townsville	778	68%	369	32%
South Australia	Adelaide	2,865	73%	1,037	27%
	Port Pirie	311	75%	105	25%
Tasmania	Hobart	890	71%	371	29%
Victoria	Ballarat	1,133	73%	416	27%
	Melbourne	9,753	77%	2,931	23%
	Sale	1,006	74%	356	26%
	Sandhurst	1,023	74%	352	26%
Western Australia	Broome	132	54%	112	46%
	Bunbury	519	68%	244	32%
	Geraldton	214	65%	113	35%
	Perth	3,297	69%	1,497	31%
National Total		46,245	74%	15,957	26%

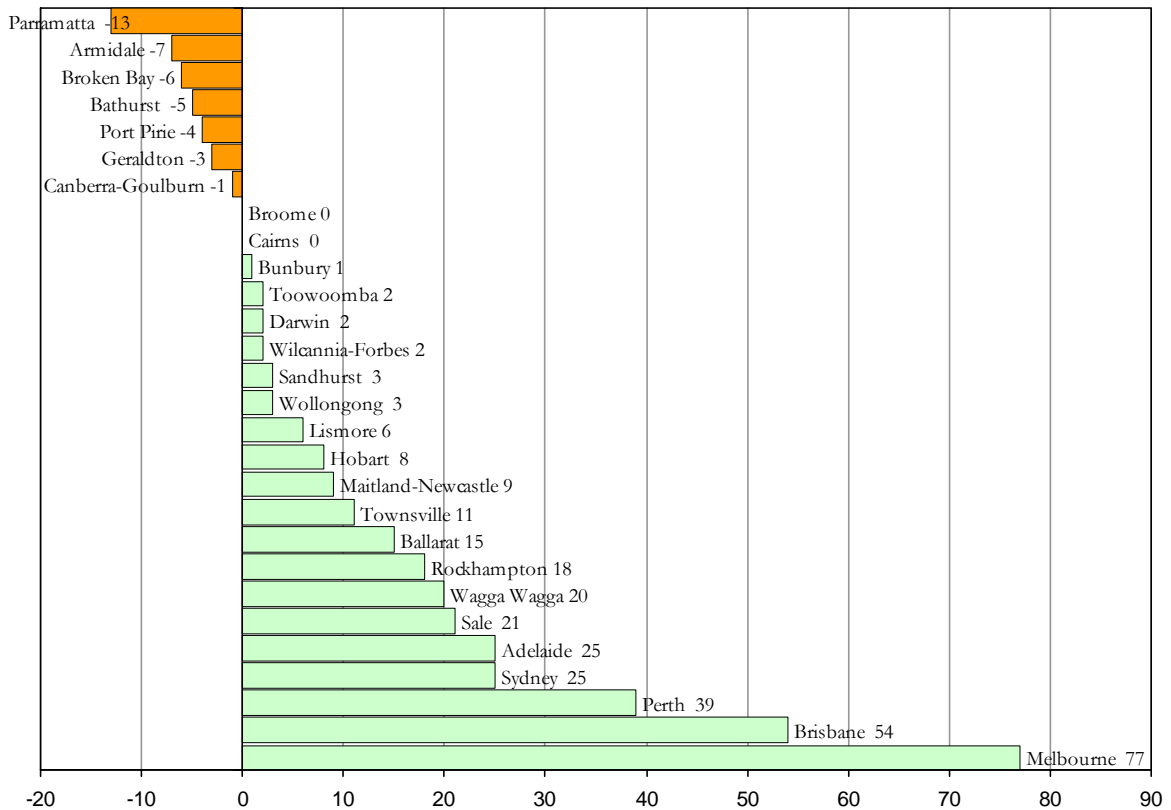
Table 55 shows the proportion of female and male teachers in each diocese in 2008.

Table 55: Female and Male Teachers, all Dioceses, 2008

State	Diocese	Female Teachers		Male Teachers	
		FTE	% of teachers	FTE	% of teachers
ACT and NSW	Armidale	263	74%	93	26%
	Bathurst	457	71%	190	29%
	Broken Bay	1,091	71%	450	29%
	Canberra-Goulburn	1,087	68%	516	32%
	Lismore	655	59%	461	41%
	Maitland-Newcastle	729	68%	348	32%
	Parramatta	1,968	70%	848	30%
	Sydney	3,938	72%	1,568	28%
	Wagga Wagga	356	68%	166	32%
	Wilcannia-Forbes	143	84%	27	16%
	Wollongong	916	69%	420	31%
NT	Darwin	242	71%	100	29%
Queensland	Brisbane	3,381	67%	1,673	33%
	Cairns	441	70%	186	30%
	Rockhampton	674	71%	276	29%
	Toowoomba	457	69%	205	31%
	Townsville	544	70%	234	30%
South Australia	Adelaide	1,911	67%	954	33%
	Port Pirie	218	70%	93	30%
Tasmania	Hobart	584	66%	305	34%
Victoria	Ballarat	758	67%	376	33%
	Melbourne	6,909	71%	2,844	29%
	Sale	704	70%	303	30%
	Sandhurst	708	69%	316	31%
Western Australia	Broome	96	73%	36	27%
	Bunbury	361	70%	158	30%
	Geraldton	151	71%	63	29%
	Perth	2,221	67%	1,076	33%
National Total		31,963	69%	14,285	31%

Graphs 74 and 75 illustrate the recent changes in female and male primary teachers (from 2007 to 2008) in each of the dioceses (decreases in orange and increases in green). Note that graphs are to same scale.

Graph 74: Changes in Female Primary teachers (FTE), by Diocese, 2007 to 2008



Graph 75: Changes in Male Primary teachers (FTE), by Diocese, 2007 to 2008

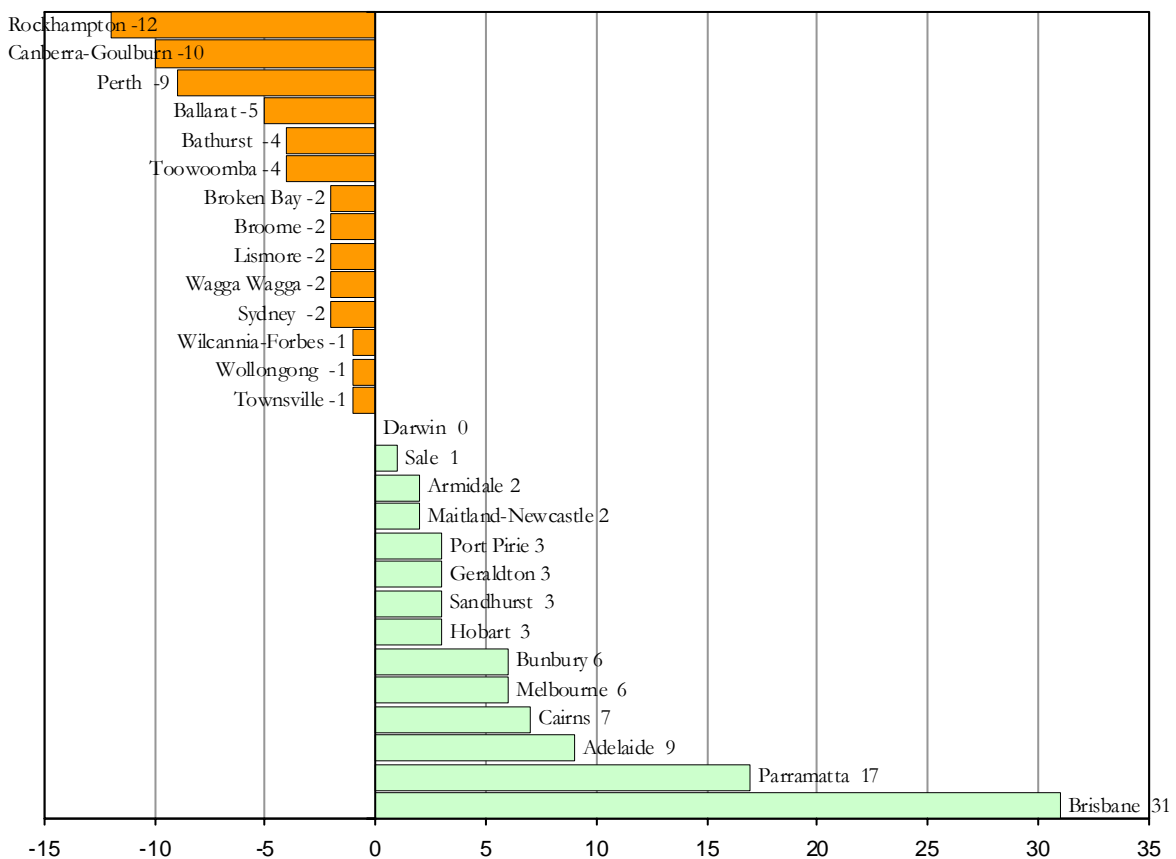


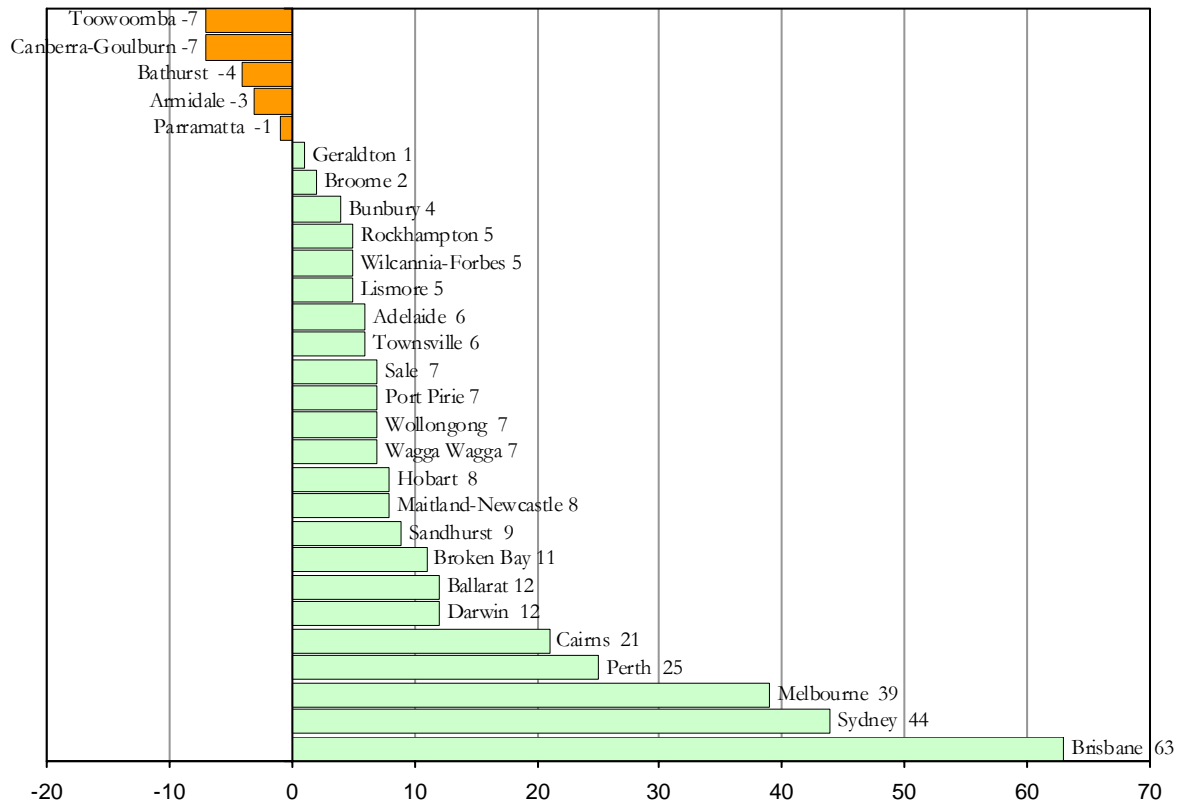
Table 56 shows the number of female and male primary teachers in each diocese in 2008, as well as the change from 2007 to 2008, and since 1989.

Table 56: Change in Female and Male **Primary** Teachers, all Dioceses, 2007-2008

State	Diocese	Female Primary			Male Primary		
		2008	Change since 2007	Change since 1989	2008	Change since 2007	Change since 1989
ACT and NSW	Armidale	164	-7	24	26	2	-4
	Bathurst	241	-5	56	38	-4	10
	Broken Bay	462	-6	50	80	-2	-19
	Canberra-Goulburn	566	-1	106	127	-10	44
	Lismore	343	6	150	101	-2	28
	Maitland-Newcastle	372	9	98	70	2	3
	Parramatta	966	-13	232	166	17	31
	Sydney	1,932	25	407	236	-2	-60
	Wagga Wagga	200	20	19	39	-2	2
	Wilcannia-Forbes	99	2	5	9	-1	-3
	Wollongong	412	3	85	66	-1	3
NT	Darwin	139	2	4	25	0	-12
Queensland	Brisbane	1,960	54	898	482	31	143
	Cairns	274	0	157	47	7	22
	Rockhampton	380	18	208	48	-12	-3
	Toowoomba	259	2	100	48	-4	14
	Townsville	315	11	153	47	-1	20
South Australia	Adelaide	1,087	25	481	305	9	106
	Port Pirie	137	-4	49	29	3	8
Tasmania	Hobart	287	8	17	73	3	31
Victoria	Ballarat	397	15	128	87	-5	8
	Melbourne	3,698	77	745	596	6	56
	Sale	382	21	143	53	1	15
	Sandhurst	370	3	113	68	3	2
Western Australia	Broome	74	0	28	17	-2	0
	Bunbury	246	1	159	35	6	13
	Geraldton	88	-3	22	15	3	3
	Perth	1,180	39	491	233	-9	33
National Total		17,030	302	5,128	3,166	36	494

Graphs 76 and 77 illustrate the recent changes in female and male secondary teachers (from 2007 to 2008) in each of the dioceses (decreases in orange and increases in green). Note that graphs are to same scale.

Graph 76: Changes in Female Secondary teachers (FTE), by Diocese, 2007 to 2008



Graph 77: Changes in Male Secondary teachers (FTE), by Diocese, 2007 to 2008

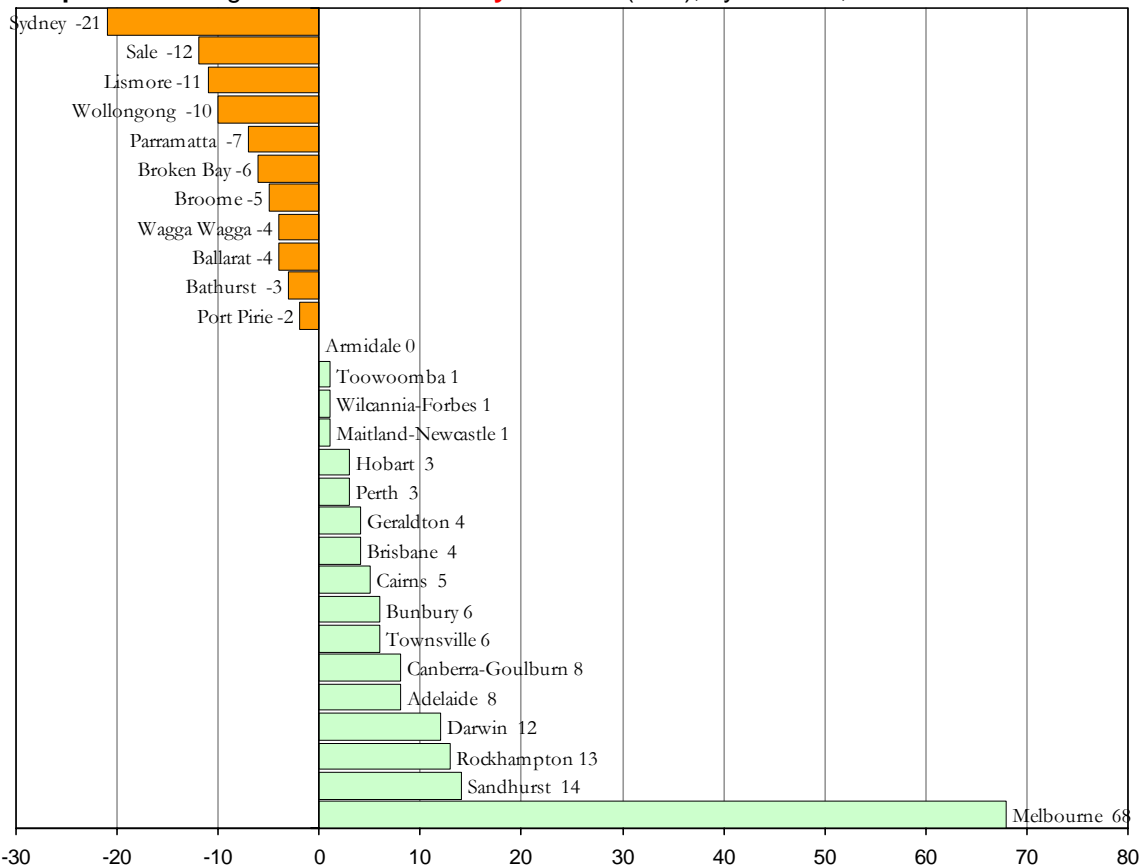


Table 57 shows the number of female and male secondary teachers in each diocese in 2008, as well as the change from 2007 to 2008, and since 1989.

Table 57: Change in Female and Male **Secondary** Teachers, all Dioceses, 2007-2008

State	Diocese	Female Secondary			Male Secondary		
		2008	Change since 2007	Change since 1989	2008	Change since 2007	Change since 1989
ACT and NSW	Armidale	87	-3	14	53	0	-15
	Bathurst	193	-4	72	131	-3	11
	Broken Bay	569	11	170	338	-6	58
	Canberra-Goulburn	495	-7	136	356	8	58
	Lismore	296	5	163	331	-11	152
	Maitland-Newcastle	331	8	75	243	1	51
	Parramatta	957	-1	401	638	-7	160
	Sydney	1,895	44	480	1,259	-21	16
	Wagga Wagga	141	7	4	111	-4	19
	Wilcannia-Forbes	28	5	-11	15	1	-11
	Wollongong	473	7	208	329	-10	79
NT	Darwin	94	12	46	69	12	26
Queensland	Brisbane	1,370	63	527	1,085	4	315
	Cairns	155	21	85	125	5	55
	Rockhampton	280	5	133	205	13	65
	Toowoomba	186	-7	67	135	1	40
	Townsville	221	6	111	165	6	59
South Australia	Adelaide	768	6	309	588	8	132
	Port Pirie	72	7	25	59	-2	22
Tasmania	Hobart	280	8	96	212	3	53
Victoria	Ballarat	341	12	109	246	-4	31
	Melbourne	3,031	39	569	2,075	68	391
	Sale	304	7	125	228	-12	79
	Sandhurst	314	9	130	215	14	51
Western Australia	Broome	16	2	3	13	-5	2
	Bunbury	106	4	68	104	6	65
	Geraldton	57	1	11	43	4	8
	Perth	996	25	408	777	3	205
National Total		14,056	292	4,534	10,148	72	2,177

Changes to Catholic Schools

Schools Opened

1. St Benedict's School, Mango Hill (Brisbane Archdiocese) opened (124 primary students).
2. Emmaus Catholic Primary School, Mt Clear (Ballarat Diocese) opened (26 primary students).
3. Kolbe Catholic College, Craigeburn (Melbourne Archdiocese) opened (112 secondary students).

Schools Closed

1. No Catholic school closed in 2008, although some schools restructured campuses.

Schools Restructured

1. St Finbarr's Primary School, Byron Bay (Lismore Diocese) amalgamated two campuses into a single school.
2. Saint John's College, St Teresa's School and Our Lady of Help Christians School, Whyalla (Port Pirie Diocese) amalgamated to become Samaritan College.
3. St Joseph's Hastings Regional High School, Port Macquarie (Lismore Diocese) restructured into St Joseph's Hastings Regional High School and MacKillop Senior College.
4. Four new campuses opened to existing schools. The new campuses were for Nazareth Catholic College, Flinders Park (Adelaide Archdiocese), St Dominic's College, Penrith (Parramatta Diocese), Emmanuel College, Point Cook and St Mary's College for Hearing Impaired Students, South Morang (Melbourne Archdiocese).

Recognition by Ecclesiastical Authority

1. Six schools identified as being a Catholic school in the national schools census in 2008 but were not recognised by the ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese (Canon 803). They are St Philomena's School, Parkridge (Brisbane Archdiocese), Divine Mercy College, Yangebup (Perth Archdiocese), St Thomas Aquinas College, Tynong (Sale Diocese), St Dominic Savio School, Rockdale (Sydney Archdiocese), Blessed Mary MacKillop College, Wagga Wagga (Wagga Wagga Diocese) and St Gregory's Armenian School, Beaumont Hills (Parramatta Diocese). Enrolments for these schools are included as Catholic schools in ABS statistics, but are excluded from this report.
