



Australian Catholic Schools

2009

Foreword

Catholic Schools 2009 is the seventh annual report on 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 changes in enrolments since 1985.

NCEC is committed to understanding regional dynamics and issues and placing these trends in the national context. The reporting of enrolment trends by the ABS remoteness categories in this report 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. The annual reporting of enrolment trends by categories of remoteness illustrates NCEC's quest to better understand and support 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>.

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Statistical Snapshot (Australian Catholic Schools)

	<u>2009</u>	<u>Change from 2008</u>
Number of Catholic Schools	1,698	- 1
Students (Full-Time Equivalent)	703,961	+ 7,608
Primary Students	383,857	+ 3,845
Secondary Students	320,104	+ 3,762
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Students	14,261	+ 735
Students with a Disability	24,805	+ 1,590
Full-Fee Paying Overseas Students	2,379	+ 36
Catholic Students ⁽¹⁾	518,368	- 1,706
Non-Catholic Students ⁽¹⁾	184,925	+ 8,009
 (Apparent) Student Retention		
From Catholic Primary to Secondary Schools	119.5%	+ 0.8%
From Year 10 to Year 12	79.2%	+ 0.3%
 Staffing (Head Count)		
Total Staff in Catholic Schools	79,344	+ 1,484
Teachers (including Principals)	54,424	+ 685
Non-Teaching Staff	24,920	+ 799
 Staffing (Full-Time Equivalent)		
Total Staff in Catholic Schools	63,178	+ 972
Teachers (including Principals)	46,670	+ 423
Non-Teaching Staff	16,509	+ 551

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 1,698 Catholic schools in Australia in 2009, which was a net decrease of one school from 2008, and a net increase of seven schools nationally since 1985 (**Graph 1** and **Table 1**). Seven schools opened in 2009 (5 in Victoria and 2 in Queensland), while eight schools closed (Victoria (4), Queensland (2), NSW and WA). Four new school campuses were opened (Victoria (3) and Tasmania), and four school campuses closed (SA (2), NSW and WA).

Graph 1: Number of Catholic Schools, Australia, 1985-2009

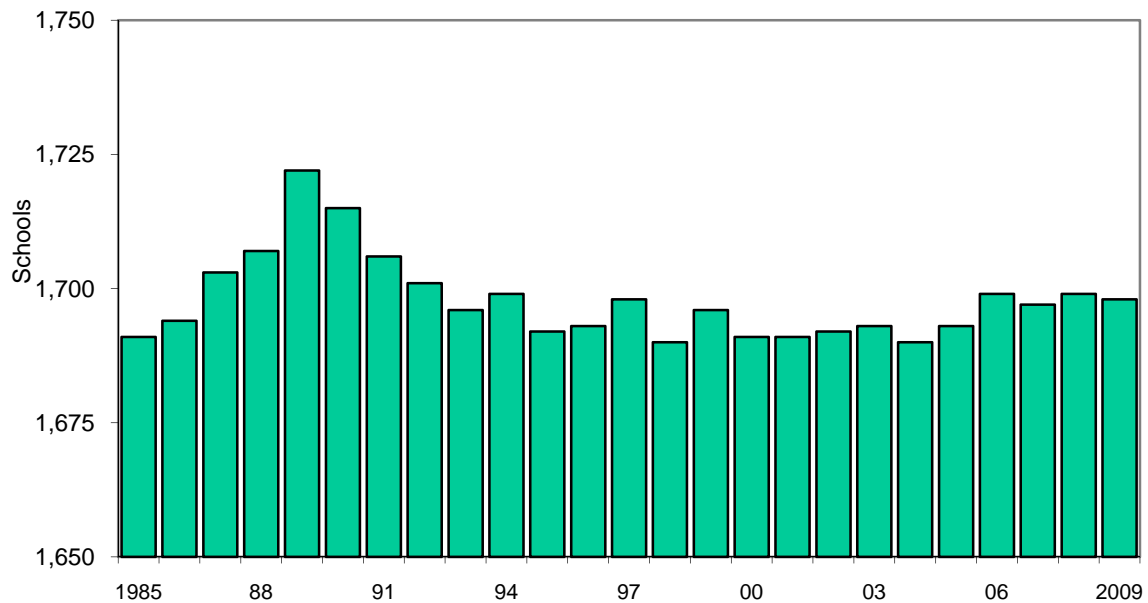


Table 1: Changes in the number of Catholic Schools, by States and Territories, 2008-2009

	2009	Net change from 2008	Net change since 1985	Proportion of schools in each state (2009)
ACT	30	—	2	2%
New South Wales	582	-1	-12	34%
Northern Territory	15	—	3	1%
Queensland	288	—	12	17%
South Australia	102	—	-1	6%
Tasmania	37	—	-3	2%
Victoria	487	1	-7	29%
Western Australia	157	-1	13	9%
Australia	1,698	-1	7	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, 2009

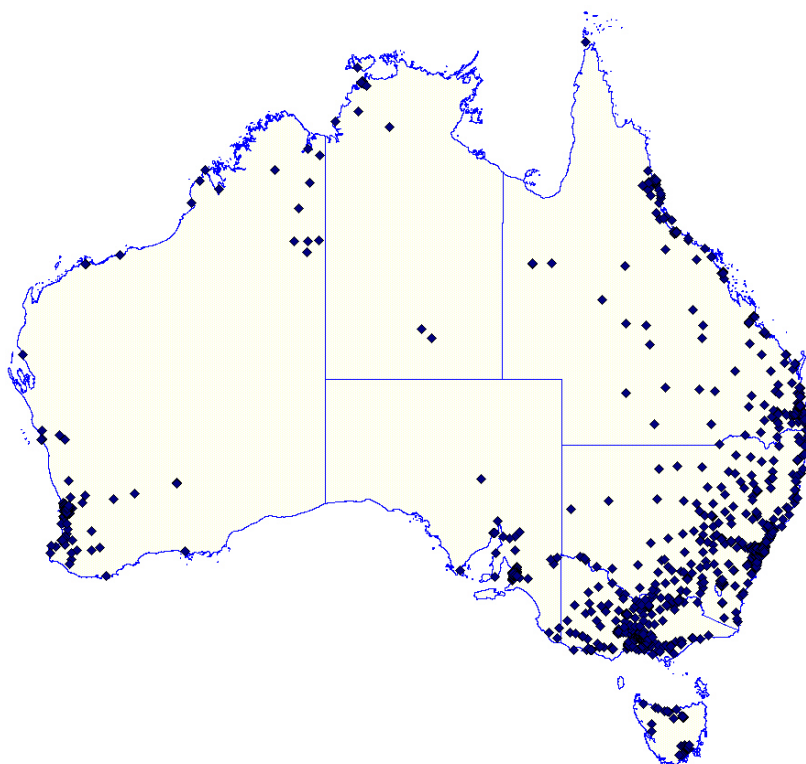


Table 2: Number of Catholic Schools and Campuses by Remoteness Category, 2009

	Schools	Proportion of Schools	Schools & Campuses	Proportion of Schools & Campuses
Major Cities of Australia	1,018	60%	1,064	60%
Inner Regional Australia	394	23%	418	23%
Outer Regional Australia	221	13%	227	13%
Remote Australia	38	2%	41	2%
Very Remote Australia	27	2%	28	2%
Total	1,698	100%	1,778	100%

Student Enrolment Trends

There were 703,997 students in Australian Catholic schools in 2009, which was an increase of 7,644 or 1.1% from the previous year. Since 1985, the number of students has increased by more than 128,992, which is a 22% 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, 1985-2009

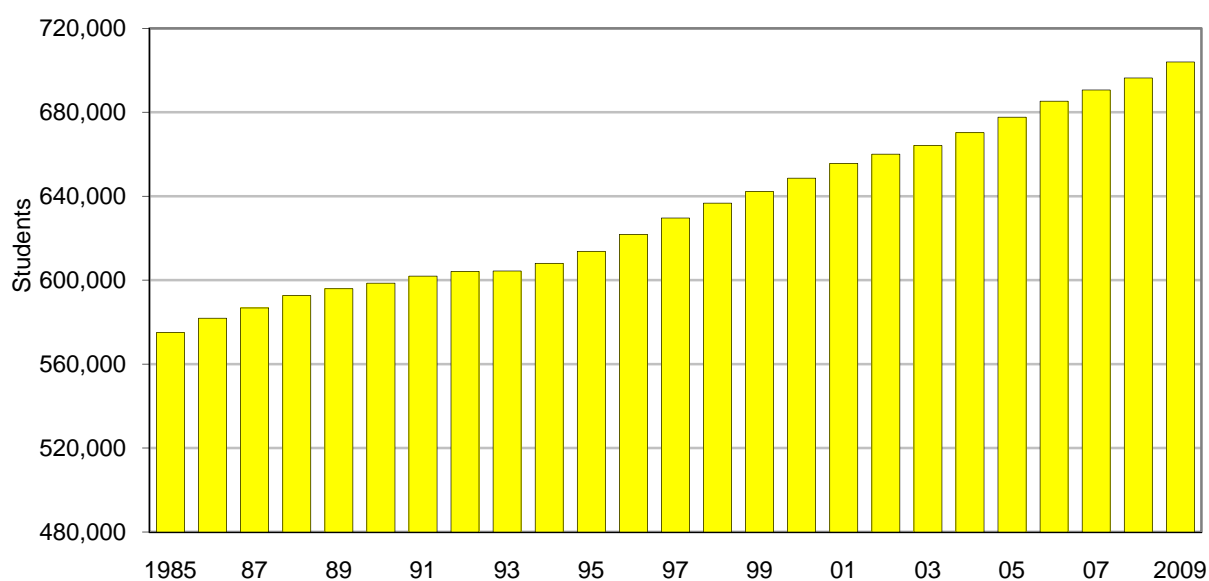


Table 3: Student enrolments and annual change in Catholic schools, Australia, 1985-2009

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%
2009	703,997	7,644	1.1%

The increase of 7,655 students in Catholic schools in 2009 was the third largest increase in students since 1985 (the first year of available national data). Importantly, while the introduction of the pre-year 1 grade in Queensland (and previously Western Australia) had significant influence on the national enrolment growth, the increase in enrolments from 2008 to 2009 was not the significant outcome of the introduction of the compulsory first year of schooling, as had occurred in recent years.

Table 4 shows that every state and territory (other than the Northern Territory), the number of students increased from 2008 to 2009. Growth in the total number of students in Queensland and Victoria remains strong, and three-quarters of the national enrolment growth in Catholic schools was from these two states. While the increase in the number of students in 2009 was higher than the previous year for these two states, perhaps the most significant change in enrolments occurred in NSW and the ACT, which both reversed an enrolment decline from the previous year. For the ACT, enrolment change from 2007-2008 was a decline of 18 students, which has now improved to a positive increase of 40 students from 2008-2009. For NSW, the most populous state, the change had been more dramatic, with a decline of 585 students from 2008-2009 becoming an increase of 680 students in 2009. Although the underlying decline in primary enrolments in NSW remains (as reported in *Australian Catholic Schools 2008*), the increase in NSW enrolments is a significant positive contribution to the national enrolment growth for Catholic schools.

Although the Northern Territory was the only state or territory to experience enrolment decline in 2009, the growth in the smallest states was less than the previous year. While Tasmania and South Australia continued to have enrolment growth in 2009, the increase of 105 students was 78 fewer than the enrolment growth in 2008, while the increase in of 217 students in South Australia was 121 fewer than the enrolment growth in the previous year.

Table 4: Changes in Catholic school enrolments, by States and Territories, 2008-2009

	2009 (FTE)	Change from 2008	Change since 1985
ACT	17,321	41	1,518
New South Wales	239,406	680	30,226
Northern Territory	4,740	-67	565
Queensland	128,181	3,550	42,753
South Australia	47,270	217	15,063
Tasmania	14,172	105	2,918
Victoria	187,666	2,161	13,212
Western Australia	65,243	958	22,739
Australia	703,999	7,645	128,994

Ten dioceses in Australia had a decrease in enrolments from 2008 to 2009. These dioceses were Armidale, Bathurst, Canberra-Goulburn, Maitland-Newcastle, Wagga Wagga and Wilcannia-Forbes, Broome, Port Pirie and Darwin. Although some rural dioceses, the majority of these dioceses are either rural, and have a large proportion of schools in remote and very remote Australia.

More than 200,000 students are enrolled in Catholic schools outside of the major cities, while nearly half a million students in Catholic schools, or 70% of students are enrolled in Catholic schools in the major cities of Australia (**Table 5**). This is a significantly higher proportion than for the proportion of schools (60%) 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 connection between school size and remoteness.

Table 5: Number of Students by Remoteness Category, 2009

	Students (2009)	Proportion of students
Major Cities of Australia	492,586	70%
Inner Regional Australia	141,749	20%
Outer Regional Australia	59,023	8%
Remote Australia	8,098	1%
Very Remote Australia	2,541	<1%
Total	703,997	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, 60% of the growth in Catholic school enrolments has been in secondary students, which have increased by 77,352, while primary enrolments have increased by 52,288.

In 2000, the increase in primary students was greater than the increase in secondary students (by 228 more students), but since that year, the annual increase in secondary students has almost doubled that for the annual increase in primary students. In 2008, the increase in primary students was 1,989 students from the previous year (due in a large part to the introduction of pre-year 1 in Queensland), while the increase in secondary students was 3,785 – nearly twice the increase in secondary as primary.

The increase in primary and secondary enrolments from 2008 to 2009 is significantly different to the trend of the past decade, as the increase in the number of primary students (+3,840) exceeded the increase in the number of secondary students (+3,789). Although the increase in primary was only 51 more students than for the secondary students, this is the first time since 2000 that this has occurred. The significance of this change in enrolment dynamics is further emphasized by the conclusion of the impact of the introduction of compulsory pre-Year 1 in Queensland on the growth in primary enrolments.

Graph 3: Students in Catholic schools, Primary and Secondary, Australia, 1985-2009

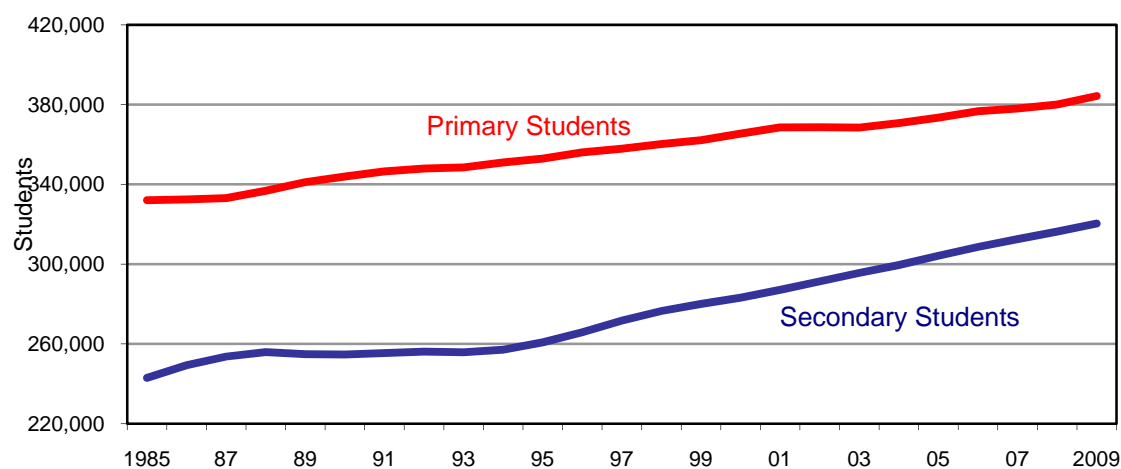


Table 6 shows that 92% of secondary students are enrolled in Catholic schools located in the major cities and inner regional Australia, while a smaller proportion of primary students (88%) are enrolled in schools in these regions. This difference between the primary and secondary enrolments reflects 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, 2009

	Primary Students	Proportion of Primary Students	Secondary Students	Proportion of Secondary Students
Major Cities of Australia	262,311	68%	230,276	72%
Inner Regional Australia	76,212	20%	65,536	20%
Outer Regional Australia	37,376	10%	21,647	7%
Remote Australia	5,754	1%	2,344	1%
Very Remote Australia	2,230	1%	311	0%
Total	383,883	100%	320,114	100%

Table 7 reports the changes in the past year in the primary and secondary enrolments in each of the states and territories, as well as the overall change since 1985. As the table shows, all states and territories had an increase in primary and secondary enrolments, other than the ACT and NSW (for primary) and Northern Territory (for secondary). The small decrease in primary enrolments in the ACT is consistent with the decline of 6 students the previous year, while the decline of 198 students for NSW is significantly fewer than the 776 fewer primary students the previous year.

The Northern Territory was the only state or territory with a decline in secondary enrolments. As reported in *Catholic Schools 2008*, Year 7 in the Northern Territory moved from primary to secondary education in 2008, thereby distorting the reporting of the annual change in primary and secondary enrolments in the NT. However, in 2009, the decline in secondary enrolments in the Northern Territory is due almost entirely to a significant decrease in the net retention of students from 2008 to 2009 in the upper secondary grades.

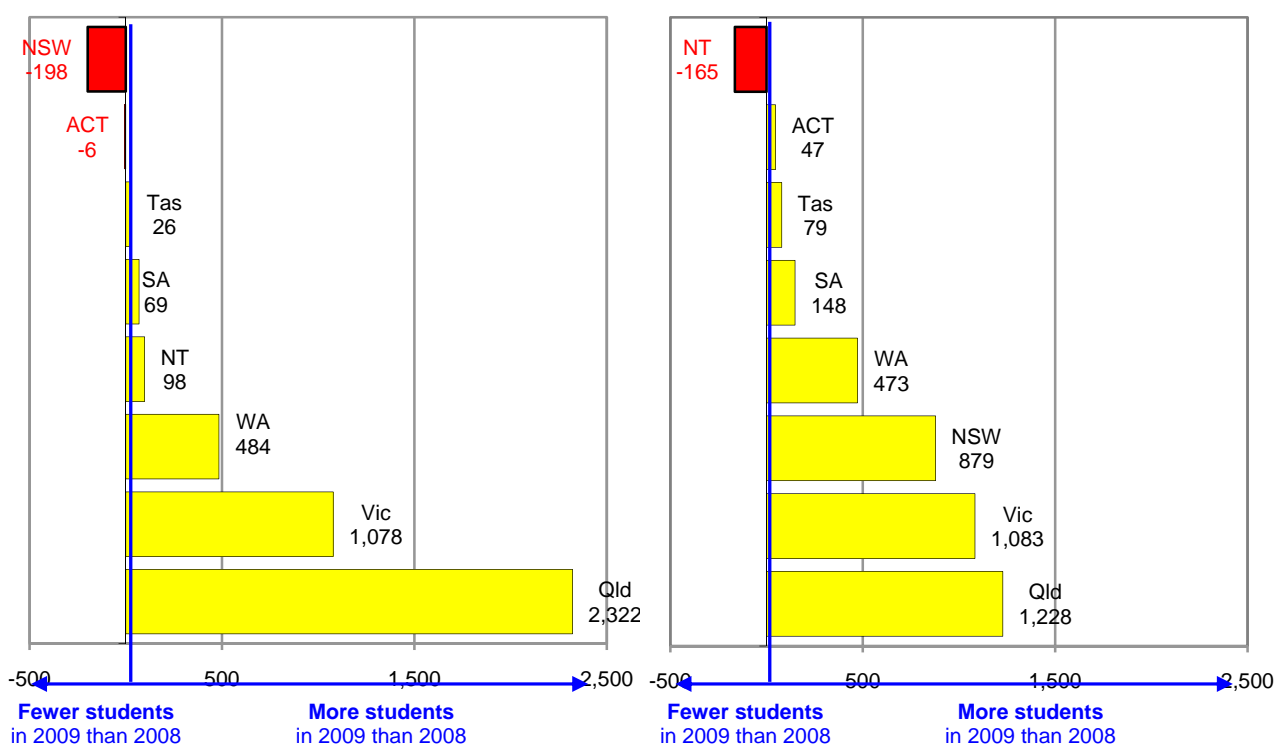
Table 7 reports the contribution of each of the states and territories to the growth of Catholic school enrolments since 1985. Queensland is clearly the state with the largest growth in primary enrolments in Catholic schools over the past-quarter century, as is NSW for secondary enrolments (although to a lesser extent). Interestingly, the Australian Capital Territory has exactly the same number of primary students in 2009 as there were in 1985. This 'no change' in enrolments in nearly a quarter-century should be considered in the context that there were 1,361 fewer primary students in the ACT in 2009 than in 1985 (*ABS Schools, 1985 and 2009 Preliminary*), and although there has been significant growth in primary enrolments in the non-Catholic non-government sector and significant decline in the Government sector in the ACT since 1985, the 'no change' for the Catholic sector has resulted in the Catholic sector marginally increasing its proportional share of the total primary enrolments in the Australian Capital Territory.

Table 7: Changes in Catholic school enrolments, by States and Territories, 2008-2009

	Primary			Secondary		
	2009	Change from 2008	Change since 1985	2009	Change from 2008	Change since 1985
ACT	8,817	-6	0	8,504	47	1,518
New South Wales	123,822	-198	4,146	115,585	879	26,081
Northern Territory	2,821	98	-65	1,919	-165	630
Queensland	75,492	2,322	25,493	52,689	1,228	17,260
South Australia	28,085	69	9,445	19,185	148	5,618
Tasmania	7,392	26	913	6,780	79	2,005
Victoria	100,305	1,078	246	87,361	1,083	12,967
Western Australia	37,150	484	11,684	28,092	473	11,054
Australia	383,884	3,873	51,862	320,115	3,772	77,133

Graphs 4 and 5 illustrate the most recent changes (from 2008 to 2009) in primary and secondary enrolments in each of the states and territories as reported in the above table. The graphs highlight that while the total increase from 2008 to 2009 was similar for primary and secondary enrolments, there were significant differences in the primary/secondary enrolment dynamics across the states and territories.

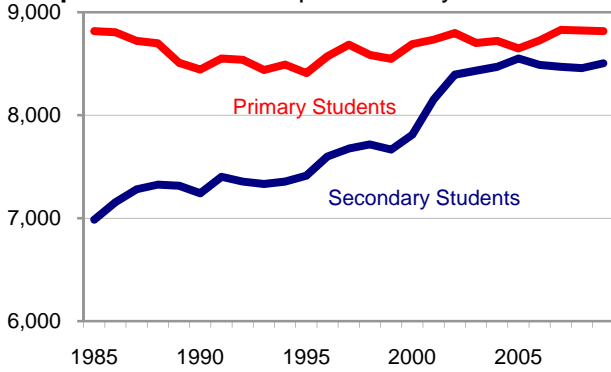
Graph 4: Change in Catholic Primary enrolments, by States and Territories, 2008-2009 **Graph 5:** Change in Catholic Secondary enrolments, by States and Territories, 2008-2009



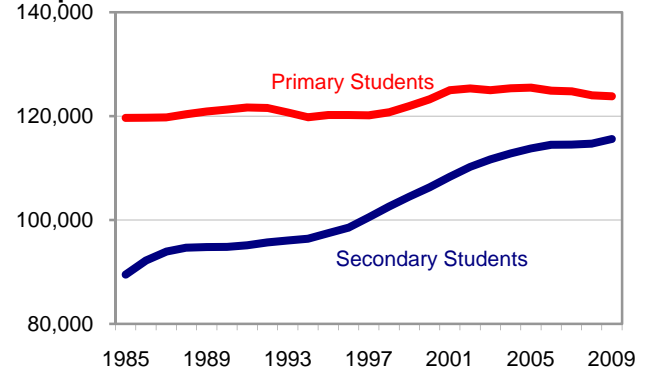
Graphs 6 to 13 highlight that while there are some differences in primary and secondary enrolment patterns across states and territories, the majority of states and territories have witnessed similar growth trends in primary and secondary enrolments, highlighted in the graphs through the convergence of primary and secondary enrolments in Catholic schools.

Graphs 6 to 13: Primary and Secondary Enrolments in Catholic schools, individual States and Territories, 1985-2009

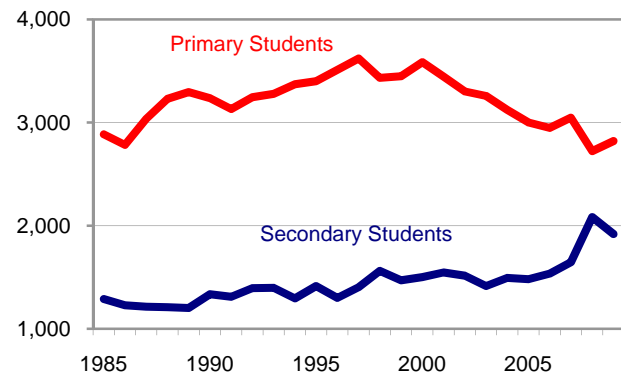
Graph 6: Australian Capital Territory



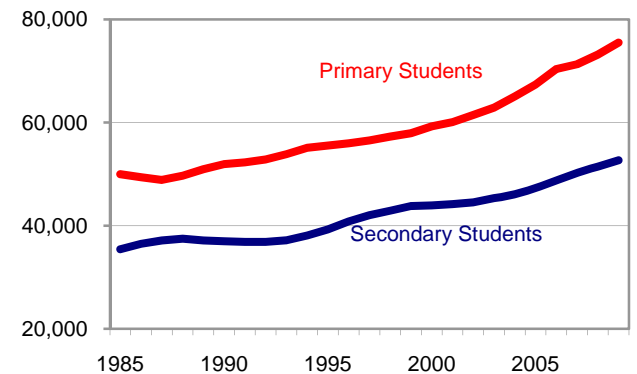
Graph 7: New South Wales



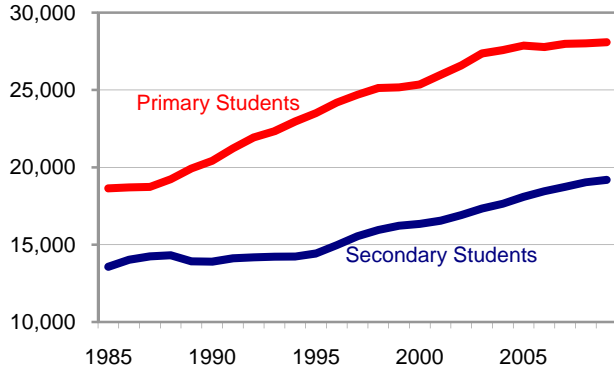
Graph 8: Northern Territory



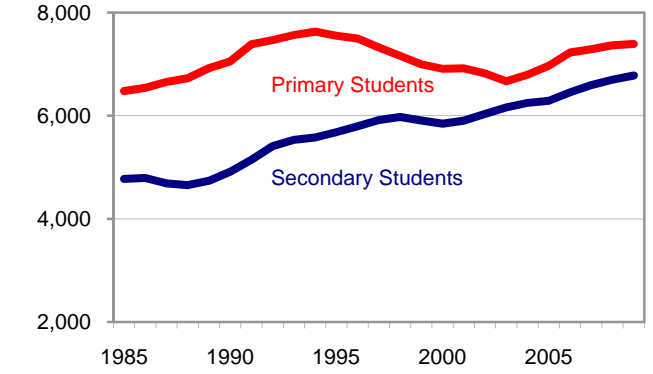
Graph 9: Queensland



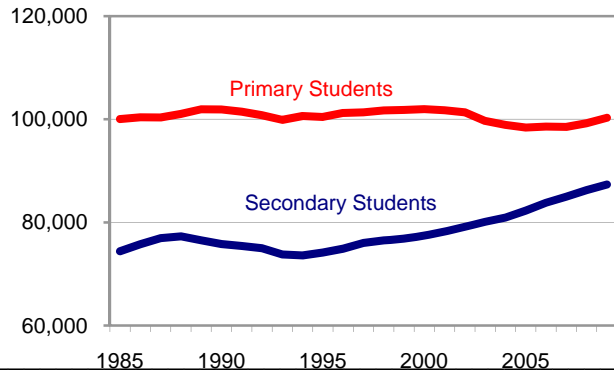
Graph 10: South Australia



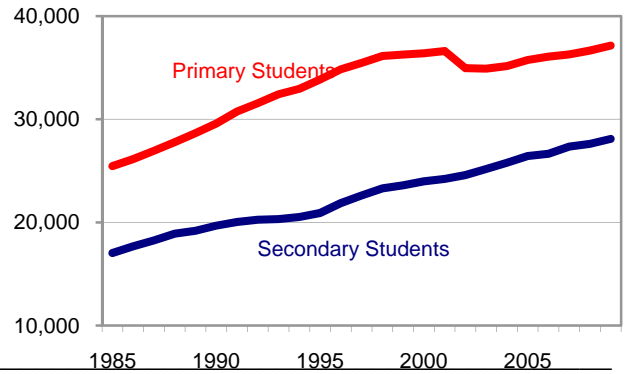
Graph 11: Tasmania



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 2009. A number of Catholic schools in Western Australia migrated from Year 7/8 transition to Year 6/7 transition from primary to secondary education in 2009. As such, while students in Year 7 in Western Australia remain classified as primary students in 2009, care should be used in an interpretation of the Apparent Retention Rate for Western Australia. The Apparent Retention Rate from primary to secondary for Western Australia was 125.4% in 2008 (123.3% for girls and 127.5 for boys).

Graph 14: Apparent Retention Rates, Catholic Primary to Catholic Secondary schools, Australia, 1986-2009

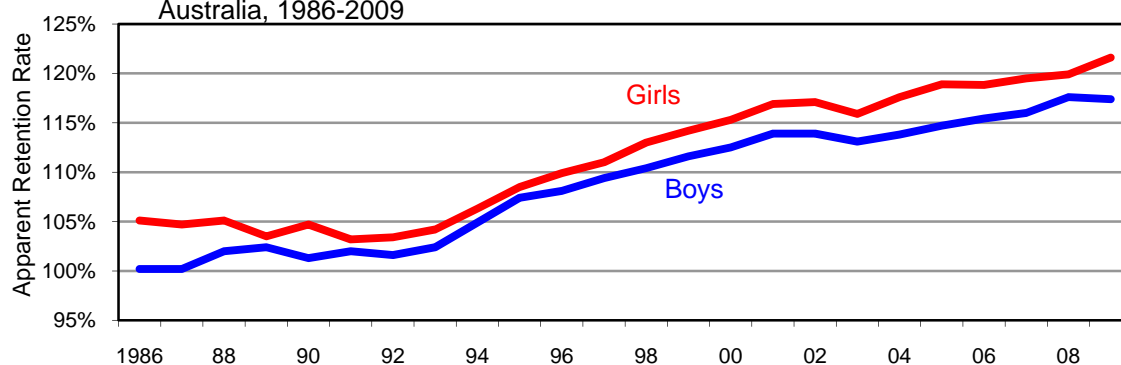


Table 8: Apparent Retention Rates, Catholic Primary to Catholic Secondary schools, Australia and States and Territories, 2009

	Girls	Boys	All Students
ACT	130.7	107.6	118.1
New South Wales	121.5	121.2	121.3
Northern Territory	102.7	101.1	101.9
Queensland	129.1	117.7	123.2
South Australia	115.3	115.2	115.3
Tasmania	135.6	126.8	131.2
Victoria	120.2	110.8	115.4
Western Australia	185.1	168.2	168.2
Australia	121.6	117.4	119.5

Note: 1) 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 2009, the post-compulsory retention rate for females was 83.1%, and for males was 75.3% (Table 9).

Graph 15: Apparent Retention Rates for post-compulsory schooling (Year 10 to Year 12) in Catholic Secondary schools, Australia, 1987-2009

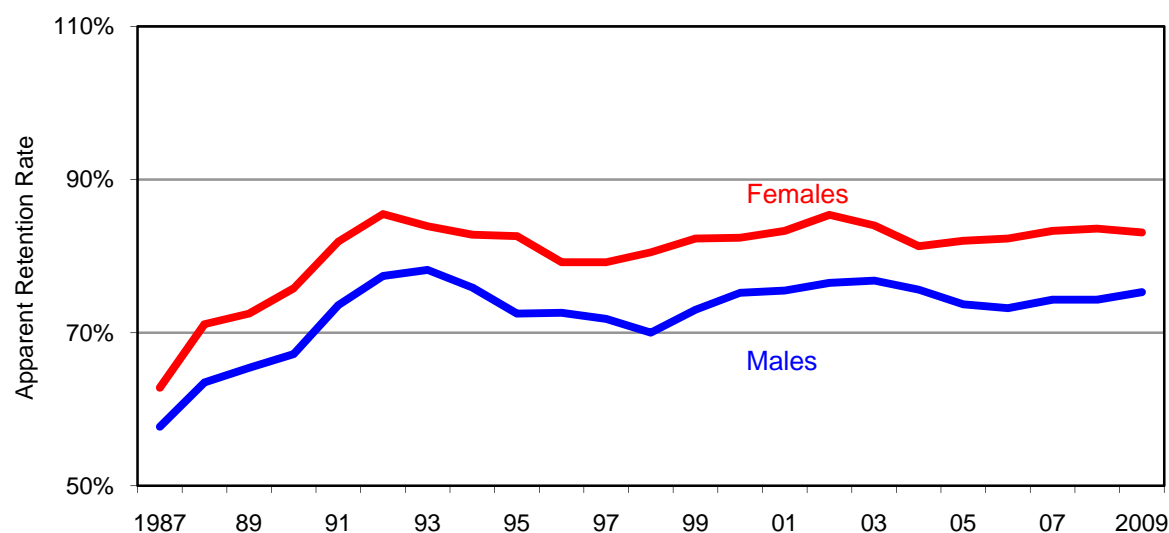


Table 9: Apparent Retention Rates for post-compulsory schooling (Year 10 to Year 12) in Catholic secondary schools, States and Territories, 2009

	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	83.1	75.3	79.2

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 2009 (**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 2009, there were 14,261 Indigenous students in Catholic schools, which represented 2% of all students in Australian Catholic schools. This was an increase of 735 students from the previous year. **Graph 17** shows that Indigenous enrolments in Catholic schools increased NSW (+402), Queensland (+371), Tasmania (+42), Victoria (+38) and South Australia (+22), but decreased in the past year in Western Australia (-8), ACT (-21) and Northern Territory (-111).

In 1985, Indigenous students in secondary education represented 32% of Indigenous students in Catholic schools. By 2009, the proportion of 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

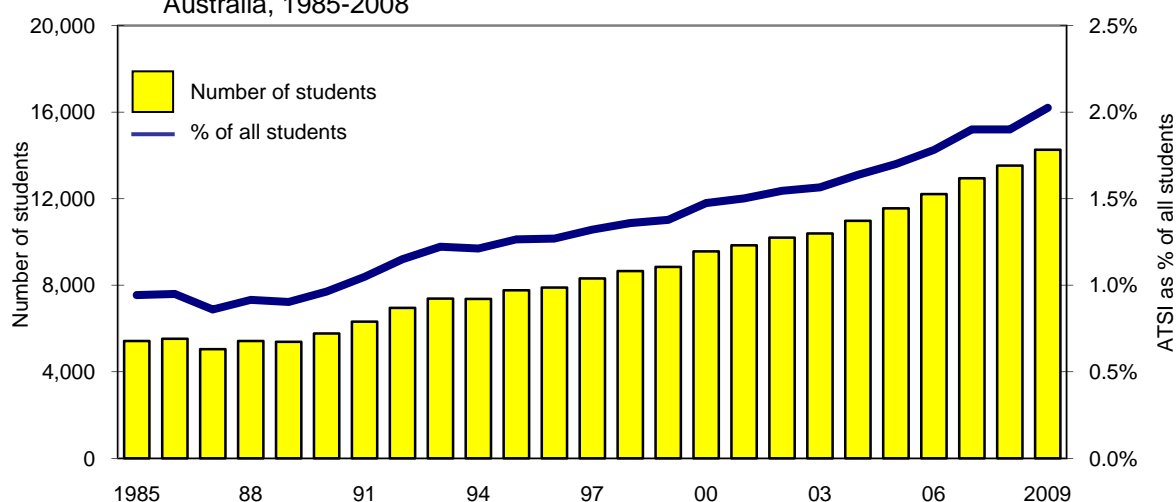


Table 10: Number and percentage of students identified as ATSI in Catholic schools, Australia, 1985-2009

Year	ATSI Students	ATSI as % of all students	Year	ATSI Students	ATSI as % of all students
1985	5,423	0.9%	1998	8,655	1.4%
1986	5,523	0.9%	1999	8,845	1.4%
1987	5,045	0.9%	2000	9,566	1.5%
1988	5,425	0.9%	2001	9,843	1.5%
1989	5,384	0.9%	2002	10,199	1.5%
1990	5,769	1.0%	2003	10,394	1.6%
1991	6,313	1.0%	2004	10,976	1.6%
1992	6,951	1.2%	2005	11,554	1.7%
1993	7,385	1.2%	2006	12,212	1.8%
1994	7,369	1.2%	2007	12,945	1.9%
1995	7,763	1.3%	2008	13,526	1.9%
1996	7,895	1.3%	2009	14,261	2.0%
1997	8,316	1.3%			

Graph 17: Recent change in ATSI student enrolments in Catholic schools, States and Territories, 2008-2009

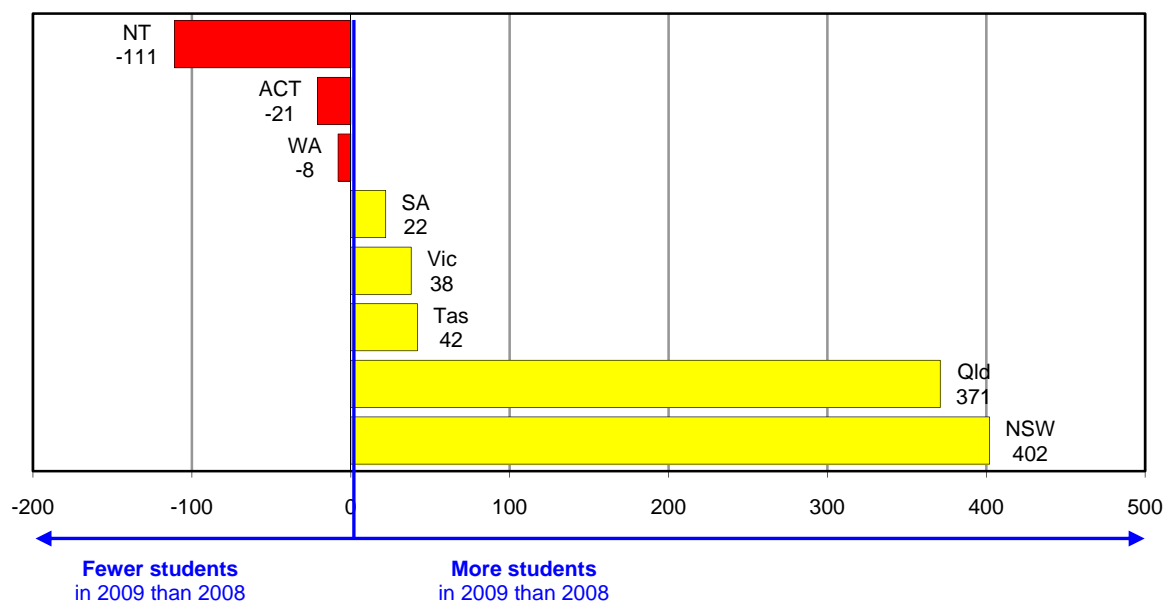


Table 11: Number and percentage of students identified as ATSI in Catholic schools, States and Territories, 1985 and 2009

	2009		1985		Change from 1985 to 2009	Proportion of ATSI students in each State (2009)
	Number of Students	% of Students	Number of Students	% of Students		
ACT	209	1.2%	10	0.1%	220	1.5%
NSW	4,579	1.9%	1,029	0.5%	3,148	32.1%
NT	1,565	33.0%	1,060	25.4%	616	11.0%
Queensland	3,868	3.0%	1,400	1.6%	2,097	27.1%
SA	496	1.0%	83	0.3%	391	3.5%
Tasmania	546	3.9%	131	1.2%	373	3.8%
Victoria	773	0.4%	93	0.1%	642	5.4%
WA	2,226	3.4%	1,617	3.8%	617	15.6%
Australia	14,262	2.0%	5,423	0.9%	8,104	100%

Remoteness

Table 12 shows that there is significant difference in the enrolment patterns for Indigenous and non-Indigenous students in urban and rural Catholic schools. While overall, 2% of students in Catholic schools are Indigenous students, the major cities have a smaller proportion (less than 1%) overall, while more than three-quarters of students (76.7%) 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 relatively similar proportions, with 32% of Indigenous students being in the major cities, and 24% being in outer regional schools. By comparison, 71% of non-Indigenous students are in Catholic schools in the major cities, while only 8% of non-Indigenous students are in outer regional schools.

Table 12: Number and Percentage of ATSI Students by Remoteness Category, 2009

	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	4,498	0.9%	32%	71%
Inner Regional Australia	3,344	2.4%	23%	20%
Outer Regional Australia	3,397	5.8%	24%	8%
Remote Australia	1,074	13.3%	8%	1%
Very Remote Australia	1,948	76.7%	14%	<1%
Total	14,261	2.0%	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 8,326 primary students in 2009. 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 2009. Since 1985, the number of secondary Indigenous students has increased from 1,726 to 5,935.

Although the increase in secondary enrolments has been more dramatic, the number of primary Indigenous enrolments has been greater (+4,629) than the secondary enrolments (+4,209), partly 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**). From 1997 to 2008, the increase in the number of secondary Indigenous students has been greater than the increase in the primary Indigenous students in most years, and secondary enrolments now represent 42% of Indigenous enrolments. However, the increase from 2008 to 2009 for Indigenous primary students was larger the increase of Indigenous secondary students.

Graph 18: Students in Catholic schools, Primary and Secondary, Australia, 1985-2009

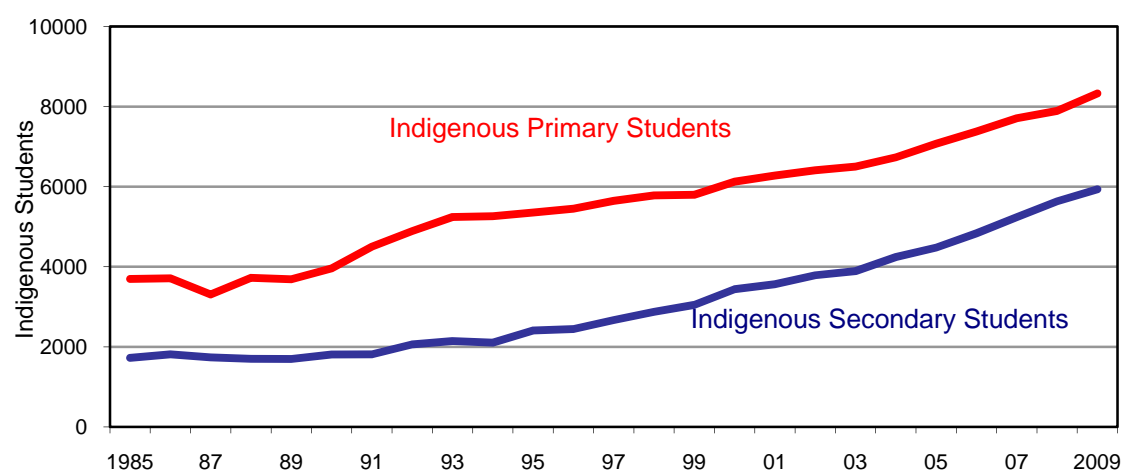


Table 13: Primary and Secondary Indigenous Students, Australia, 1985-2009

	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%
2009	8,326	432	58%	5,935	303	42%

Table 14 shows that the proportion of Indigenous students in primary or secondary in each of the states and territories in 2009 are similar to the national average of 58% in primary and 42% in secondary education.

Table 14: Primary and Secondary Indigenous Students, States and Territories, 2009

2008	Primary		Secondary	
	ACT	106	51%	103
New South Wales	2,704	59%	1,875	41%
Northern Territory	976	62%	589	38%
Queensland	2,039	53%	1,829	47%
South Australia	290	58%	206	42%
Tasmania	309	57%	237	43%
Victoria	416	54%	357	46%
Western Australia	1,486	67%	740	33%
Australia	8,326	58%	5,936	42%

Table 15 reports the change from 2008 to 2009 in primary and secondary Indigenous enrolments in each of the states and territories, as well as the change in Indigenous primary and secondary enrolments since 1985. In the past year, Indigenous primary enrolments increased in each of the states and territories other than the ACT and Western Australia, while Indigenous secondary enrolments increased in all states and territories other than the Northern Territory.

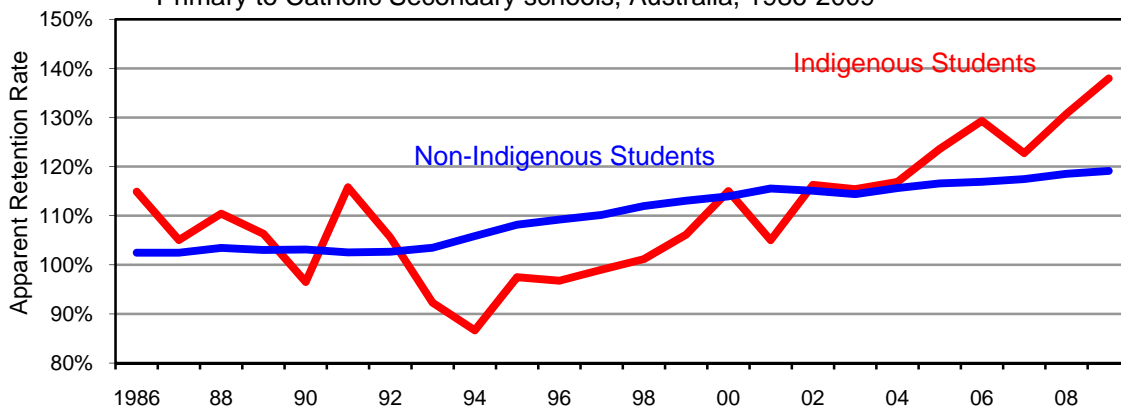
Table 15: Change in Primary and Secondary Indigenous Students, States and Territories

	Primary			Secondary		
	2009	Change from 2008	Change from 1985	2009	Change from 2008	Change from 1985
ACT	106	-24	105	103	3	94
New South Wales	2,704	196	2,051	1875	206	1,499
Northern Territory	976	26	208	589	-137	297
Queensland	2,039	226	1,118	1829	145	1,350
South Australia	290	16	248	206	6	165
Tasmania	309	24	244	237	18	171
Victoria	416	17	384	357	21	296
Western Australia	1,486	-49	271	740	41	338
Australia	8,326	432	4,629	5,936	303	4,210

Indigenous Retention Rates

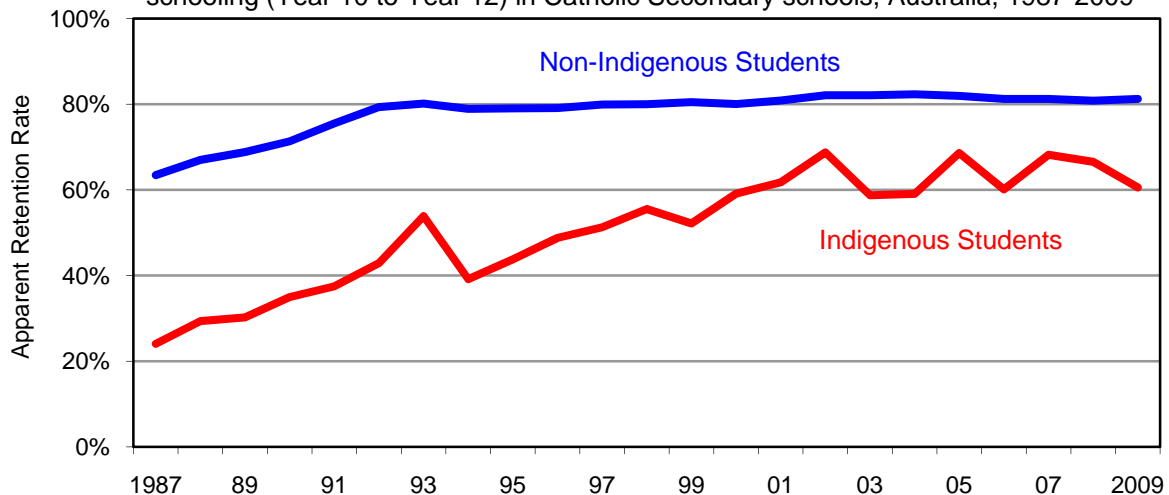
As discussed earlier, part of the growth in secondary schools has been created by students enrolling in Catholic secondary schools as the first enrolment in a Catholic school. **Graph 19** shows that the rate for Indigenous students enrolling in Catholic secondary schools, as the first enrolment in a Catholic school, has been increasing almost every year since 1994, and the retention from Catholic primary to Catholic secondary is higher for Indigenous students (138% in 2009) than for non-Indigenous students (119%). This indicates that, since 2002, a higher proportion of Indigenous secondary students had not attended a Catholic primary school than non-Indigenous secondary students. 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, 1986-2009



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, since 1992, consistently at about 80% for non-Indigenous students, 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 61% in 2009. 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, 1987-2009



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 2009, there were 24,805 SWD students in Catholic schools, which was an increase of 1,590 students from the previous year. The increase in SWD students in 2007 (+1,756), 2008 (+1,619) and 2009 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 2008 to 2009 in every state and territory.

Graph 21: Number and percentage of SWD students in Catholic schools, Australia, 1985-2009

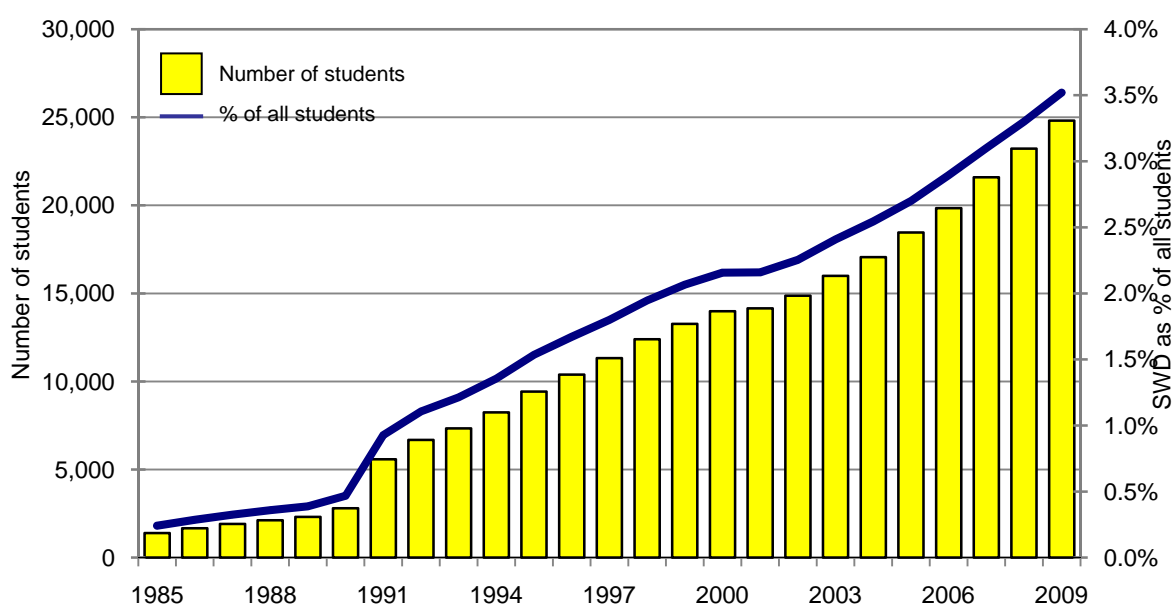


Table 16: Number and percentage of SWD students in Catholic Schools, Australia, 1985-2009

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%
2009	24,805	3.5%

Graph 22: Recent change in SWD student enrolments in Catholic schools, States and Territories, 2008-2009

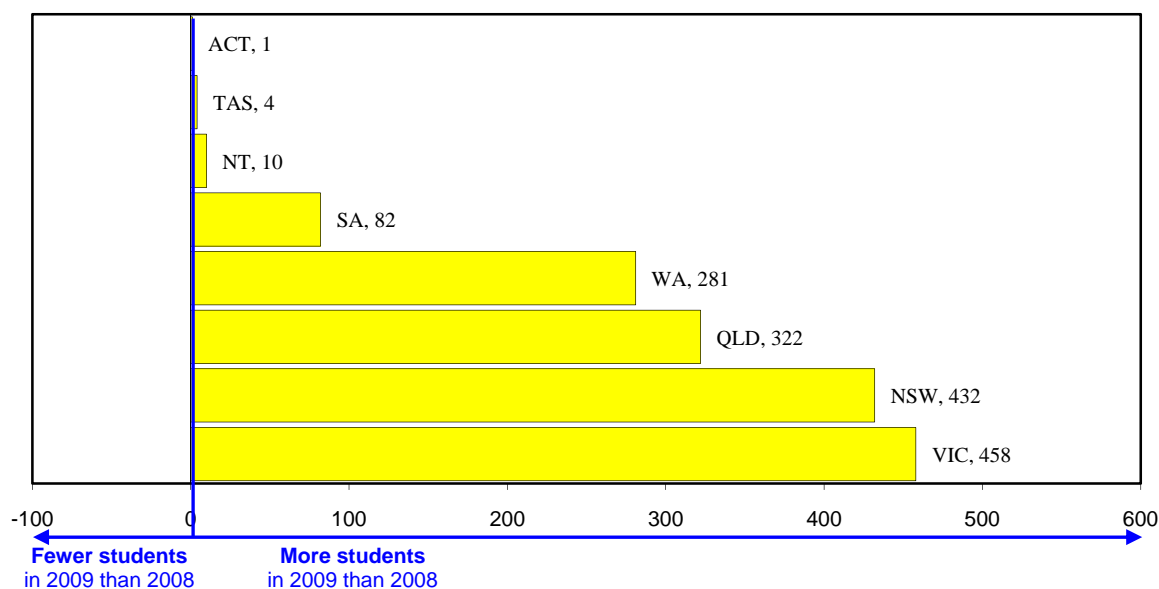


Table 17: Number and percentage of SWD students in Catholic schools, States and Territories, 1985 and 2009

	2009		1985		Change from 1985 to 2009	Proportion of SWD in each State (2009)
	Number of Students	% of Students	Number of Students	% of Students		
ACT	319	1.8%	92	0.6%	227	1.0%
NSW	10,349	4.3%	377	0.2%	9,972	42.6%
NT	184	3.9%	Nil	—	184	0.8%
Queensland	3,470	2.7%	177	0.2%	3,293	14.1%
SA	1,575	3.3%	371	1.2%	1,204	5.1%
Tasmania	260	1.8%	12	0.1%	248	1.1%
Victoria	6,635	3.5%	287	0.2%	6,348	27.1%
WA	2,014	3.1%	75	0.2%	1,939	8.3%
Australia	24,806	3.5%	1,391	0.2%	23,415	100%

Remoteness

Table 18 shows that almost three in every four (72%) 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 (other than for very remote Australia), is similar across all of the categories. To illustrate, 3.6% of the students enrolled in Catholic schools in the major cities are SWD students, while 2.7% of the students enrolled in Catholic schools in remote Australia are SWD students. However, the proportion of SWD students in very remote Australia is significantly higher than for the other remoteness categories.

Table 18: Number and Percentage of SWD Students by Remoteness Category, 2009

	SWD Students	SWD as % of all students	SWD as % students in Remoteness category
Major Cities of Australia	17,891	3.6%	72%
Inner Regional Australia	4,722	3.3%	19%
Outer Regional Australia	1,776	3.0%	7%
Remote Australia	218	2.7%	1%
Very Remote Australia	199	7.8%	1%
Total	24,806	3.5%	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 in 2007 and 2008 in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and NSW.

In 2009, there were 2,379 FFPOS students in Australian Catholic schools, which was an increase of 36 students from 2008. While Victoria (+98) and Queensland (+30) continued to increase the number of FFPOS students, the number of FFPOS students decreased from 2008 to 2009 in NSW (-44), South Australia (-25) and Western Australia (-22). However, NSW, with 35% of the FFPOS students in Australian Catholic schools, remains the state or territory with the largest number of FFPOS students (822 FFPOS students in 2009).

Graph 23: FFPOS in Catholic schools, Australia, 1989-2009

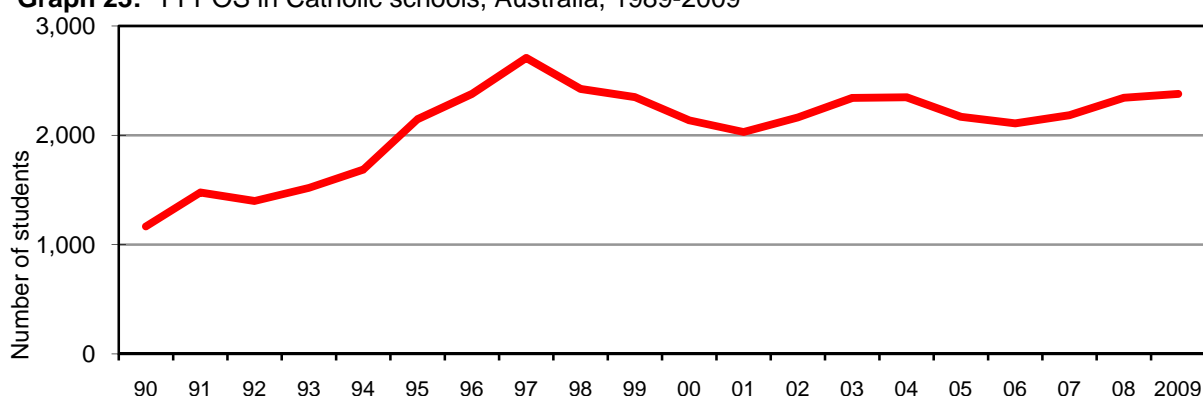


Table 19: FFPOS in Catholic schools, Australia and States and Territories, 1990, 2008 and 2009

	2009	2008	1990	Change 2008-2009	Proportion of FFPOS in each State (2009)
ACT	15	10	9	5	1%
New South Wales	822	866	462	-44	35%
Northern Territory	36	43	4	-7	2%
Queensland	505	475	227	30	21%
South Australia	366	391	58	-25	15%
Tasmania	3	2	1	1	0%
Victoria	475	377	191	98	20%
Western Australia	157	179	215	-22	7%
Australia	2,379	2,343	1,167	36	100%

Table 20 shows that almost no FFPOS students are enrolled in outer regional, remote or very remote Australia, with 97% of FFPOS students are enrolled in schools in either the major cities or in inner regional Australia.

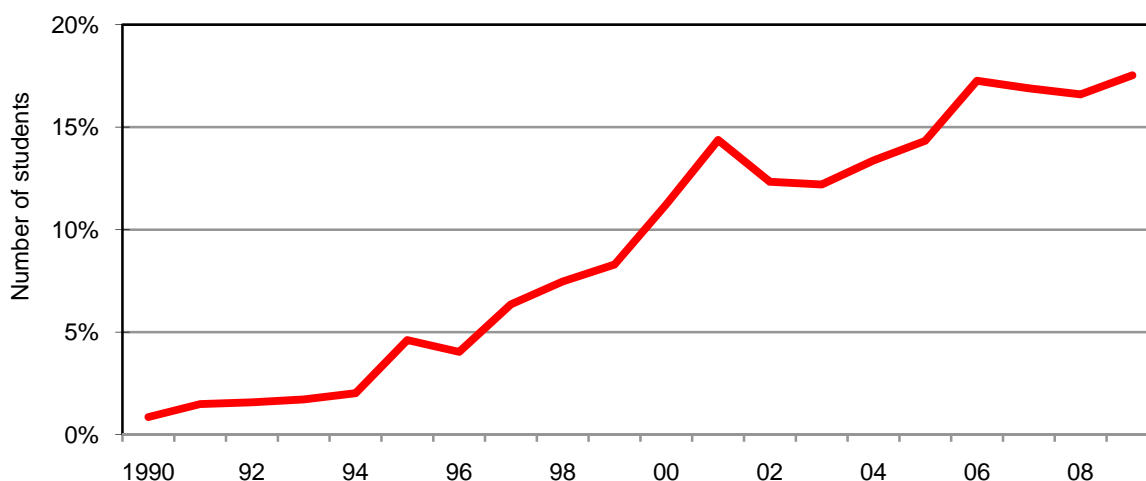
Table 20: Number and Percentage of FFPOS Students by Remoteness Category, 2009

	FFPOS Students	FFPOS as % students in category	FFPOS as % of all students
Major Cities of Australia	2,007	0.4%	84%
Inner Regional Australia	298	0.2%	13%
Outer Regional Australia	69	0.1%	3%
Remote Australia	5	0.1%	0%
Very Remote Australia	0	—	—
Total	2,379	0.3%	100%

FFPOS Students in Primary Schools

Graph 24 highlights the significant change in the primary FFPOS students as a proportion of all FFPOS students in Australian Catholic schools. 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). Although there was a marginal decrease in the proportion of the primary FFPOS students in 2007 and 2008, primary enrolments comprised 17.5% of all FFPOS enrolments in Australian Catholic schools in 2009.

Graph 24: FFPOS in Primary schools, as proportion of all FFPOS in Catholic Schools, Australia, 1990-2009

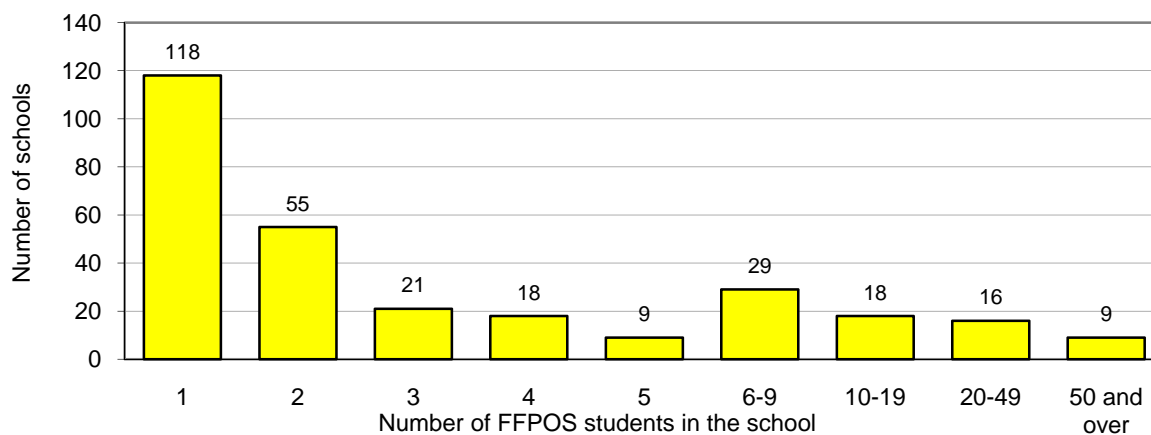


Schools with FFPOS students

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 293 schools with FFPOS students enrolled in 2008, only 3% (9 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, 83% of Catholic schools in Australia had no FFPOS students enrolled in 2009.

Graph 25: Number of FFPOS students by number of Catholic schools, Australia, 2009



Catholic and Non-Catholic Students

This is the fourth 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, and this trend has continued in 2008 and 2009.

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>

There were nearly 185,000 non-Catholic students enrolled in Australian Catholic schools in 2009 (**Table 21**), which represented more than one in every four students (26%) in a Catholic school not being Catholic. There is significant variation in the proportion of non-Catholic students in Catholic schools across the states and territories, and also across the dioceses. **Table 21** reports that NSW remains the state with the lowest proportion of non-Catholic students (22%), while Tasmania remains the state with the highest proportion of non-Catholic enrolments (47%). **Table 50** shows that the proportion of non-Catholic students enrolled in the dioceses ranges from 17% in Broken Bay to 47% in Hobart.

Table 21: Catholic and non-Catholic enrolments, States and Territories, 2009

	Catholic Students		Non-Catholic Students	
	No.	% of students	No.	% of students
Australian Capital Territory	12,513	73%	4,700	27%
New South Wales	187,733	78%	51,496	22%
Northern Territory	2,688	57%	2,034	43%
Queensland	85,352	66%	43,125	34%
South Australia	29,256	61%	18,476	39%
Tasmania	7,468	53%	6,656	47%
Victoria	143,852	77%	43,940	23%
Western Australia	49,506	77%	14,498	23%
Australia	518,368	74%	184,925	26%

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.

The proportion of non-Catholic students in Australian Catholic schools has increased slightly since 2006, and increased from 25% in 2008 to 26% in 2009. However, as **Graph 26** illustrates, while the proportion of non-Catholic students has increased only slightly in the past years, there has been a significant change in the number of Catholic and non-Catholic students in Australian Catholic schools since NCEC started collecting this data in 2006. Although the majority of students in Catholic schools in Australia are Catholic, the **Graph 26** highlights that, since 2006, the number of non-Catholic students in Australian Catholic schools has

increased by more than 17,000, while there are more than 2,500 fewer Catholic students in 2009 than there were in 2006.

Graph 26: Change in Catholic and non-Catholic enrolments, 2006-2009, Australia

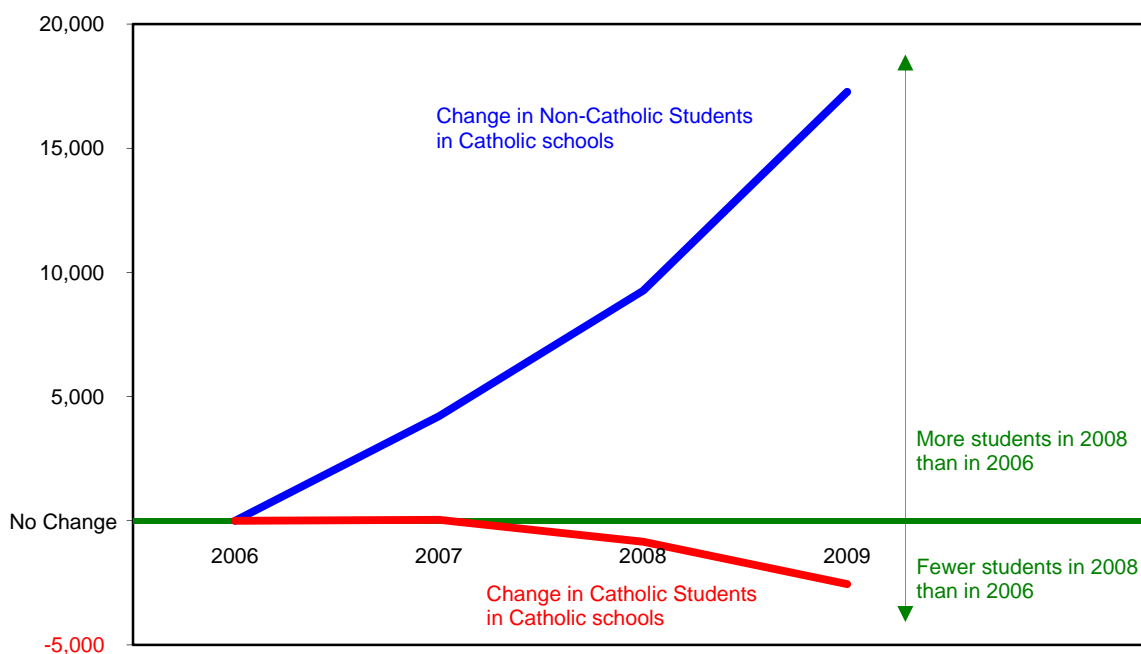


Table 22 shows that the majority (59%) of non-Catholic students are enrolled in Catholic schools located in the major cities. The major cities collectively also have the lowest proportion of non-Catholics enrolled in the schools for any of the remoteness categories.

Table 22: Number and Percentage of Catholic and non-Catholic Students by Remoteness Category, 2009

	Catholic Students	Non-Catholic Students	% of all Non-Catholic Students	Non-Catholics as % of Students in Remoteness category
Major Cities of Australia	383,284	108,846	22%	59%
Inner Regional Australia	94,156	47,699	34%	26%
Outer Regional Australia	34,771	24,199	41%	13%
Remote Australia	4,184	3,550	46%	2%
Very Remote Australia	1,973	631	24%	0%
Total	518,368	184,925	26%	100%

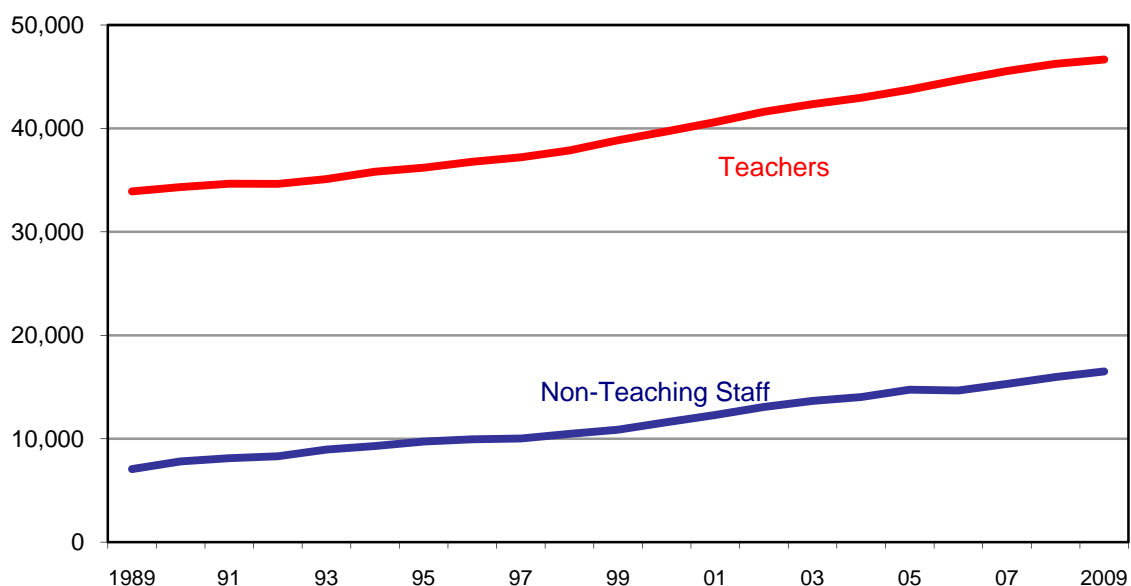
Teachers and Non-Teaching Staff

More than 79,000 people were employed in Catholic schools in Australia in 2009 (**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 2009, with a 22,200 increase in FTE staff. From 1989 to 2009, the number of teachers increased by 12,763, while the number of non-teaching staff has increased by 9,439.

Graph 27: Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff (FTE), Australia, 1989-2009



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, 1989-2009

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
2009	79,344	63,178	46,670	16,509

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. Queensland, Western Australia and Victoria were the states with the largest increase in staff. These states were also the states with the largest increase in students from 2008 to 2009. 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 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, 2008-2009

	All Staff 2009 (HC)	All Staff 2009 (FTE)	Change from 2008 (FTE)	Change since 1989 (FTE)
ACT	1,719	1,412	15	360
New South Wales	25,128	20,058	59	5,708
Northern Territory	705	608	4	235
Queensland	14,857	11,909	380	5,763
South Australia	5,539	4,386	69	1,855
Tasmania	1,761	1,288	27	453
Victoria	21,717	17,172	200	4,861
Western Australia	7,918	6,345	217	2,965
Australia	79,344	63,178	971	22,200

Table 25 (Teachers) and **Table 26** (Non-teaching staff) report the change in the number of teachers and non-teaching staff from 2008 to 2009 in all states and territories, including the decrease in staff in some states and territories, as well as the increase in all states and territories since 1989. This change from 2008 to 2009 in the number of teachers and of non-teaching staff is illustrated in **Graph 28**.

In 2009, the majority of growth in staff in Catholic schools in Australia was due to the increase in non-teaching staff (56%), rather than teachers. This was in contrast to 2008, when just under half (49%) of the growth in staff from the previous year had been due to non-teaching staff. Queensland, Western Australia and Northern Territory were the only states/territories where the increase from 2008 to 2009 in teaching staff exceeded the growth (or decline in Northern Territory) of non-teaching staff.

Graph 28: Change in Teachers and Non-Teaching Staff, (FTE), by State and Territory, 2008-2009

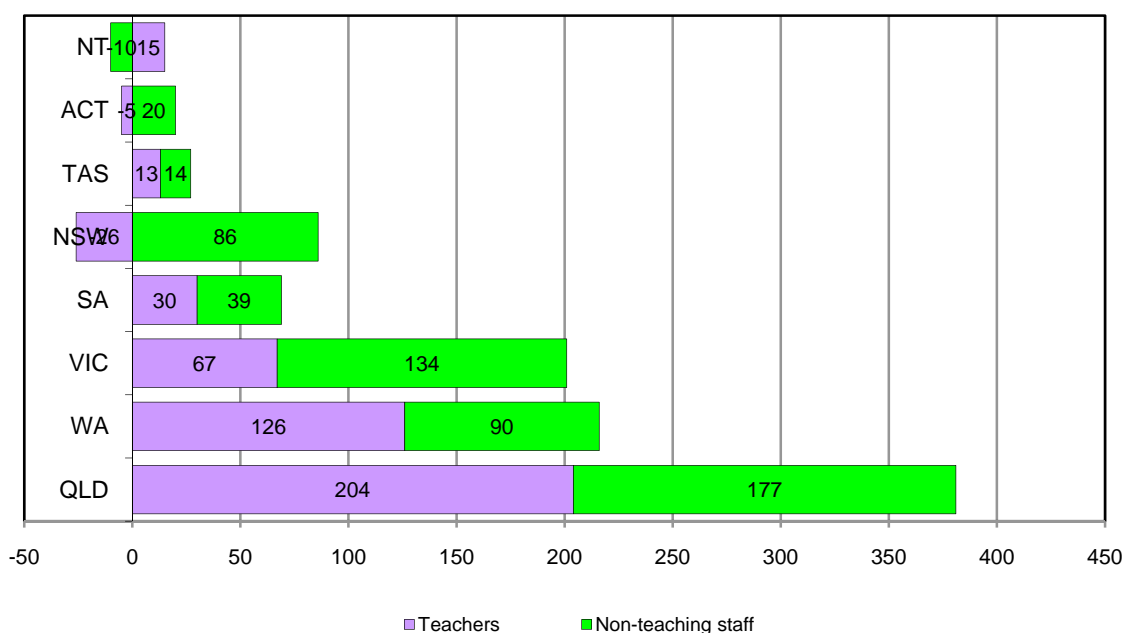


Table 25: Changes in Teachers (FTE), by States and Territories, 2008-2009

	Teachers 2009 (HC)	Teachers 2009 (FTE)	Change from 2008 (FTE)	Change since 1989 (FTE)
ACT	1,215	1,082	-5	203
New South Wales	18,071	15,577	-26	3,364
Northern Territory	385	357	15	79
Queensland	9,313	8,275	204	3,378
South Australia	3,731	3,206	30	1,172
Tasmania	1,122	903	13	211
Victoria	15,619	12,983	67	2,702
Western Australia	4,968	4,288	126	1,654
Australia	54,424	46,671	424	12,763

Table 26: Changes in Non-Teaching Staff (FTE), by States and Territories, 2008-2009

	Non-Teaching Staff 2009 (HC)	Non-Teaching Staff 2009 (FTE)	Change from 2008 (FTE)	Change since 1989 (FTE)
ACT	504	330	20	157
New South Wales	7,057	4,482	86	2,345
Northern Territory	320	251	-10	156
Queensland	5,544	3,635	177	2,386
South Australia	1,808	1,180	39	683
Tasmania	639	385	14	242
Victoria	6,098	4,189	134	2,159
Western Australia	2,950	2,056	90	1,311
Australia	24,920	16,508	550	9,439

Nationally, 73% of FTE staff in Catholic schools are teachers, but there is significant variation in this proportion across the regions of Australia. **Graph 29** illustrates the proportion of teachers and non-teaching staff in Catholic schools by remoteness category. 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).

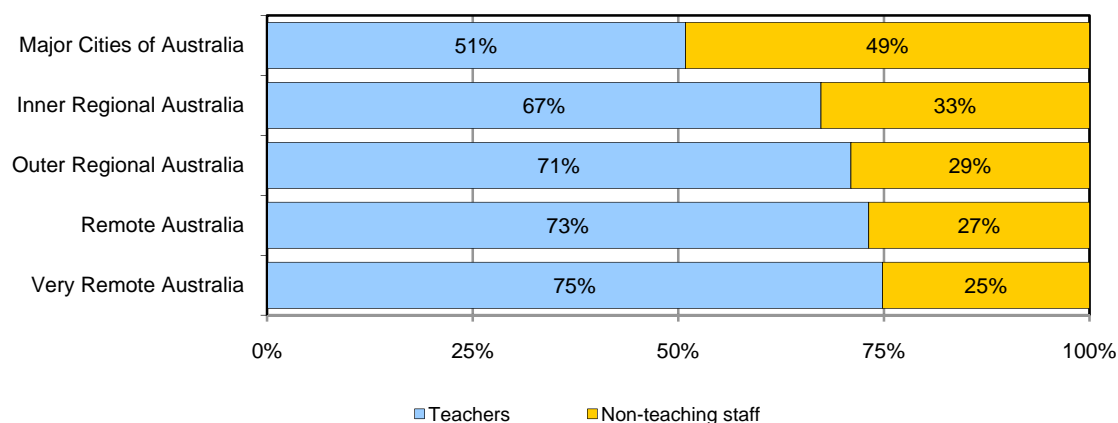
Graph 29: Teachers and non-teaching staff as proportion of all staff, by remoteness category, Australia, 2009

Table 27 (All staff), **Table 28** (Teachers) and **Table 29** (Non-teaching staff) show the number and proportion of staff in Catholic schools by remoteness categories. As **Graph 29** illustrated, and these tables highlight, there is significant difference in the staffing arrangements in Catholic schools across the regions of Australia.

Table 27: All Staff in Catholic Schools, Australia, by Remoteness Category, 2009

	All Staff (HC)	All Staff (FTE)	% of All Staff (FTE)
Major Cities of Australia	54,391	43,617	69%
Inner Regional Australia	16,124	12,673	20%
Outer Regional Australia	7,218	5,584	9%
Remote Australia	1,060	839	1%
Very Remote Australia	551	466	1%
Total	79,344	63,179	100%

Table 28: Teachers in Catholic Schools, Australia, by Remoteness Category, 2009

	Teachers (HC)	Teachers (FTE)	% of all Teachers (FTE)
Major Cities of Australia	38,137	32,636	70%
Inner Regional Australia	10,816	9,270	20%
Outer Regional Australia	4,577	3,963	8%
Remote Australia	640	565	1%
Very Remote Australia	254	237	1%
Total	54,424	46,671	100%

Table 29: Non-Teaching Staff in Catholic Schools, Australia, by Remoteness Category, 2009

	Non-teaching staff (HC)	Non-teaching staff (FTE)	% of all non-teaching staff (FTE)
Major Cities of Australia	16,254	10,981	67%
Inner Regional Australia	5,308	3,403	21%
Outer Regional Australia	2,641	1,621	10%
Remote Australia	420	274	2%
Very Remote Australia	297	229	1%
Total	24,920	16,508	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 9,439 staff (**Table 30**), and as **Graph 30** highlights, the largest growth in non-teaching staff has been in Administrative staff. From 1989 to 2009, the number of Administrative staff has increased by 8,958, and the number of Specialist Support staff has increased by 636, while the number of Maintenance staff has decreased by 154. 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, 1989-2009

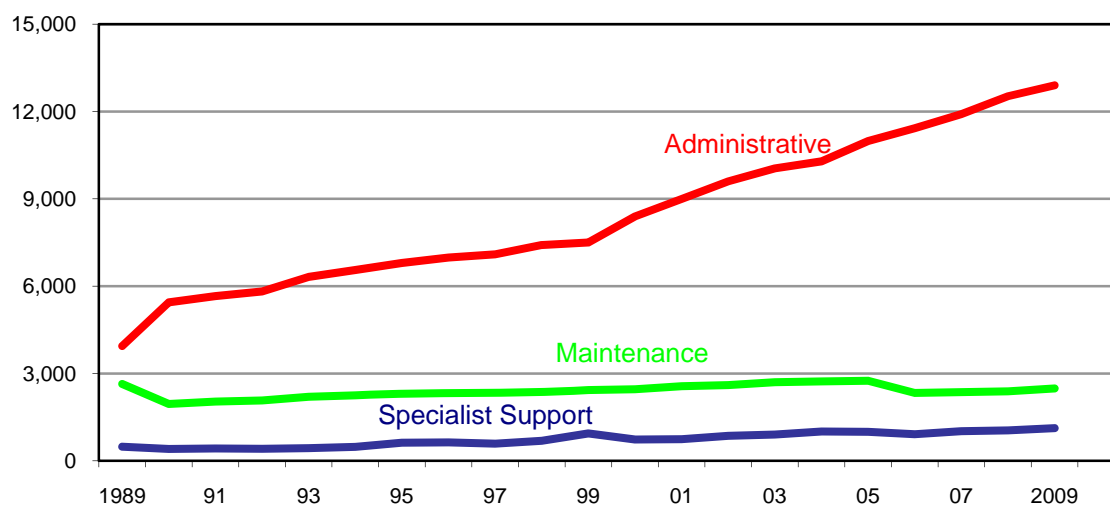


Table 30: Non-teaching staff by category, Australia, 1989-2009

	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
2009	12,902	1,123	2,484	16,509

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.

Table 31: Number of **Administrative** staff (FTE), by States and Territories, 2008-2009

	Administrative staff as % of non-teaching staff in state/territory	Administrative staff (2009)	Change from 2008	Change since 1989
ACT	80%	265	14	182
New South Wales	80%	3,568	52	2,343
Northern Territory	63%	159	-3	112
Queensland	78%	2,842	135	2,147
South Australia	70%	830	9	539
Tasmania	74%	285	32	204
Victoria	82%	3,418	135	2,317
Western Australia	75%	1,536	2	1,114
Australia	78%	12,903	376	8,958

Table 32: Number of **Specialist Support** staff (FTE), by States and Territories, 2008-2009

	Specialist Support staff as % of non-teaching staff in state/territory	Specialist Support staff (2009)	Change from 2008	Change since 1989
ACT	3%	10	2	-2
New South Wales	6%	286	17	143
Northern Territory	16%	39	2	30
Queensland	7%	241	21	176
South Australia	12%	145	19	115
Tasmania	5%	21	-15	9
Victoria	6%	239	3	68
Western Australia	7%	142	27	97
Australia	7%	1,123	76	636

Table 33: Number of **Maintenance** staff (FTE), by States and Territories, 2008-2009

	Maintenance staff as % of non-teaching staff in state/territory	Maintenance staff (2009)	Change from 2008	Change since 1989
ACT	17%	56	5	-22
New South Wales	14%	628	17	-142
Northern Territory	22%	54	-8	15
Queensland	15%	553	21	64
South Australia	17%	205	10	29
Tasmania	21%	79	-3	29
Victoria	13%	532	-4	-226
Western Australia	18%	378	61	99
Australia	15%	2,485	99	-154

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 2009, the number of female teachers had increased by 9,781 while the number of male teachers had increased by 2,980. This has resulted in the proportion of male teachers decreasing from 34% of all teachers in 1989 to 31% in 2009.

Graph 31: Female and Male Teachers (FTE), Australia, 1989-2009

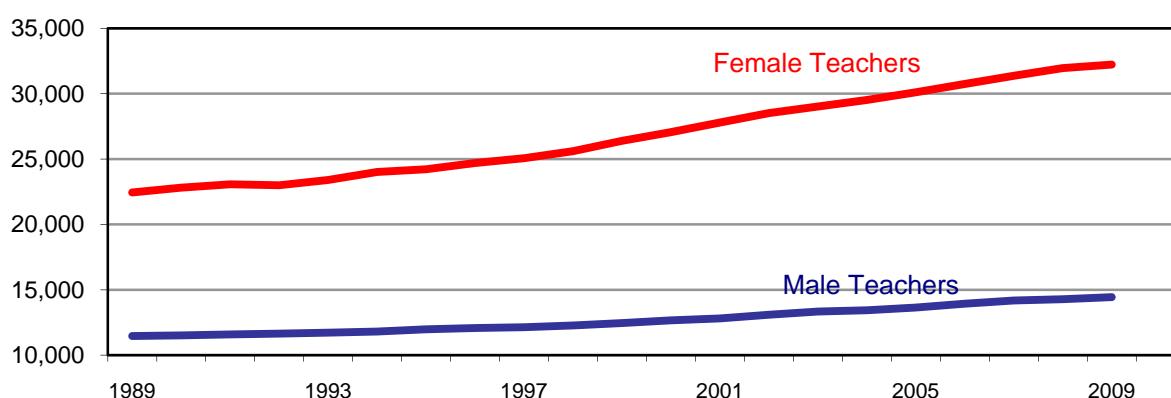


Table 34: Female and Males Teachers (FTE), Australia, 1989-2009

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
2009	32,231	69%	9,781	14,438	31%	2,980

Table 35 shows that, in the past year, the number of female teachers increased in all states and territories, other than NSW and ACT; while the number of male teachers had increased in every state and territory (**Table 36**).

Table 35: Female teachers (FTE), by States and Territories, 2009

	2009	Change since 2008	Change since 1989	Females as % of teachers in state/territory
ACT	723	-7	139	67%
New South Wales	10,823	-50	2,740	69%
Northern Territory	253	11	60	71%
Queensland	5,686	189	2,624	69%
South Australia	2,132	3	870	67%
Tasmania	590	6	109	65%
Victoria	9,122	44	1,991	70%
Western Australia	2,904	75	1,249	68%
Australia	32,233	271	9,782	69%

Table 36: Male teachers (FTE), by States and Territories, 20089

	2009	Change since 2008	Change since 1989	Males as % of teachers in state/territory
ACT	359	2	64	33%
New South Wales	4,753	23	623	31%
Northern Territory	104	4	19	29%
Queensland	2,588	14	753	31%
South Australia	1,075	28	303	34%
Tasmania	313	8	102	35%
Victoria	3,861	23	711	30%
Western Australia	1,385	52	405	32%
Australia	14,438	154	2,980	31%

Nationally, 69% of teachers are female, and this proportion is consistent across the states and territories, with no state being more than 4% from the national average (Tasmania with 65% of teachers being female is the furthest from the national average).

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 just over one-quarter of teachers (26%) in very remote Australia is male.

Table 37: Female and Male Teachers (FTE) in Catholic Schools by Remoteness Category, Australia, 2009

	Female Teachers	Male Teachers	Female Teachers	Male Teachers
Major Cities of Australia	22,612	10,024	69%	31%
Inner Regional Australia	6,174	3,095	67%	33%
Outer Regional Australia	2,841	1,121	72%	28%
Remote Australia	429	136	76%	24%
Very Remote Australia	175	62	74%	26%
Total	32,231	14,438	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 2009. 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, 1989-2009

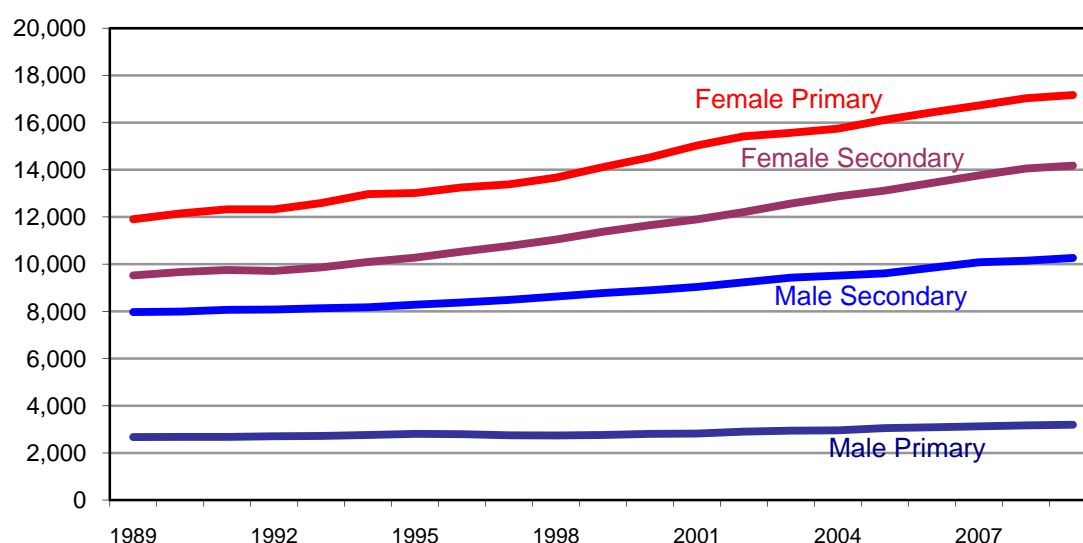


Table 38 reports the number of female and male primary teachers in Australian Catholic schools, as well as the annual and cumulative change in male and female primary teachers. The cumulative change in the increase of female and male teachers has resulted in 91% of the growth in primary teachers from 1989 to 2009 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, 1989-2009

	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
2009	17,168	3,195	137	31	5,264	523

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).

In 2009, the growth in the number of secondary male teachers (+112) in Australian Catholic schools was just 10 fewer than the growth in female secondary teachers (+122).

Table 39: Female and Male **Secondary** Teachers (FTE) in Catholic Schools, Australia, 1989-2009

	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
2009	14,176	10,259	122	112	4,655	2,287

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 2008 to 2009, and since 1989. **Table 40** shows that the number of female primary teachers increased from 2008 to 2009 in all states and territories, other than Tasmania (-2), and that while there was an overall increase in the number of male primary teachers, this was mainly due to the increase of 44 male primary teachers in Western Australia. Tasmania and Western Australia were the only states that had a greater increase in male primary teachers than female primary teachers from 2008 to 2009. For secondary teachers, **Table 41** shows that NSW, ACT and the Northern Territory had a decrease in the number of female secondary teachers, but every state and territory had an increase in male secondary teachers last year.

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

	Female Primary Teachers			Male Primary Teachers		
	2009	Change since 2008	Change since 1989	2009	Change since 2008	Change since 1989
ACT	365	4	71	85	-5	31
New South Wales	5,401	4	1,168	857	-10	-11
Northern Territory	153	14	18	24	-1	-13
Queensland	3,228	40	1,556	681	9	206
South Australia	1,226	1	532	323	-11	102
Tasmania	285	-2	15	80	7	38
Victoria	4,882	36	1,163	799	-5	76
Western Australia	1,628	40	741	344	44	93
Australia	17,168	137	5,264	3,193	28	522

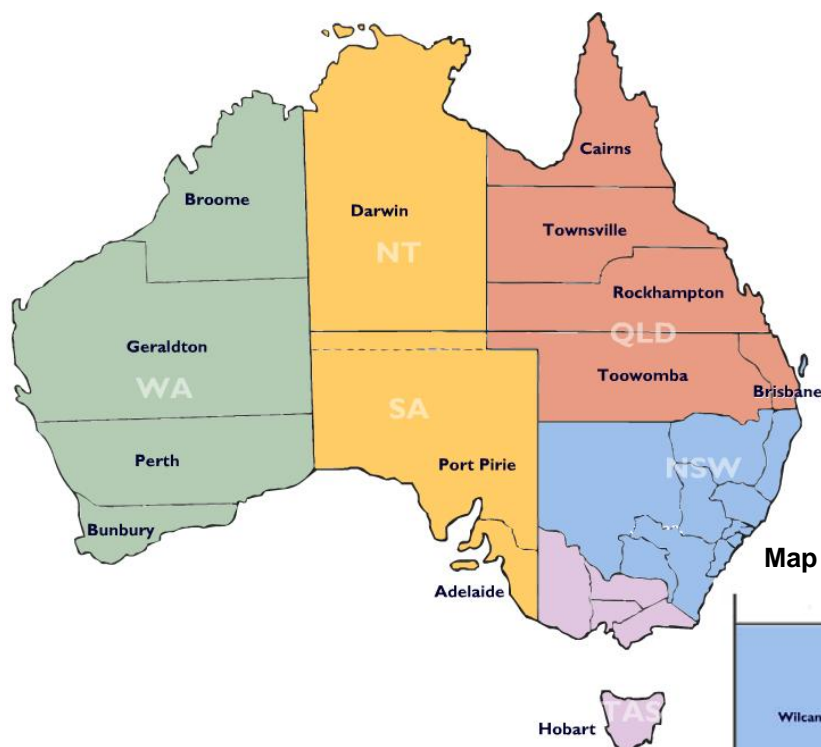
Table 41: Recent changes in Female and Male **Secondary** Teachers (FTE) in Catholic Schools, States and Territories

	Female Secondary Teachers			Male Secondary Teachers		
	2008	Change since 2007	Change since 1989	2008	Change since 2007	Change since 1989
ACT	345	-12	69	256	8	30
New South Wales	5,065	-43	1,588	3,587	32	586
Northern Territory	90	-4	42	75	6	32
Queensland	2,326	115	1,038	1,725	10	543
South Australia	844	4	338	684	37	191
Tasmania	282	2	98	215	3	56
Victoria	4,007	18	950	2,777	14	565
Western Australia	1,218	43	533	940	2	283
Australia	14,177	123	4,656	10,259	112	2,286

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 2008 and 1985 in the number of schools.

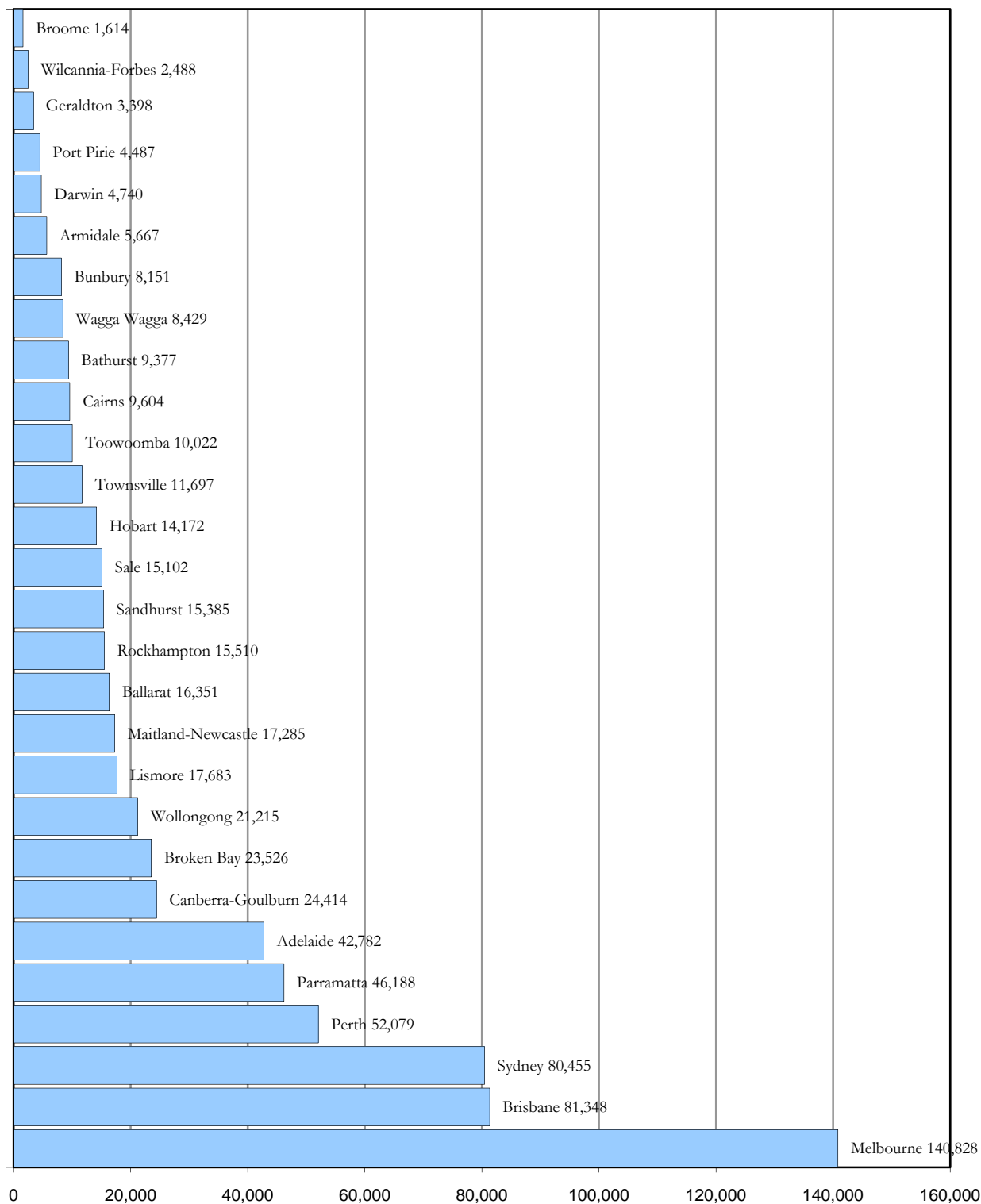
Table 42: Number of Schools, by Diocese, 2009

State	Diocese	2009	Net Change from 2008	Net Change from 1985
ACT and NSW	Armidale	24	-1	-5
	Bathurst	35	—	-1
	Broken Bay	52	—	3
	Canberra-Goulburn	58	—	-6
	Lismore	47	—	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	—	11
	Cairns	26	—	6
	Rockhampton	39	1	-1
	Toowoomba	34	-1	-1
	Townsville	31	—	-3
South Australia	Adelaide	89	—	1
	Port Pirie	13	—	-2
Tasmania	Hobart	37	—	-3
Victoria	Ballarat	64	—	-7
	Melbourne	329	—	-11
	Sale	40	—	7
	Sandhurst	54	1	4
Western Australia	Broome	13	—	1
	Bunbury	27	—	11
	Geraldton	10	-1	-3
	Perth	107	—	4
National Total		1,698	-1	7

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, 2009



Graph 34 illustrates recent change in enrolments (from 2008 to 2009) for each of the diocese, both decreases (orange) and increases (green).

Graph 34: Changes in Catholic school enrolments, by Diocese, 2008-2009

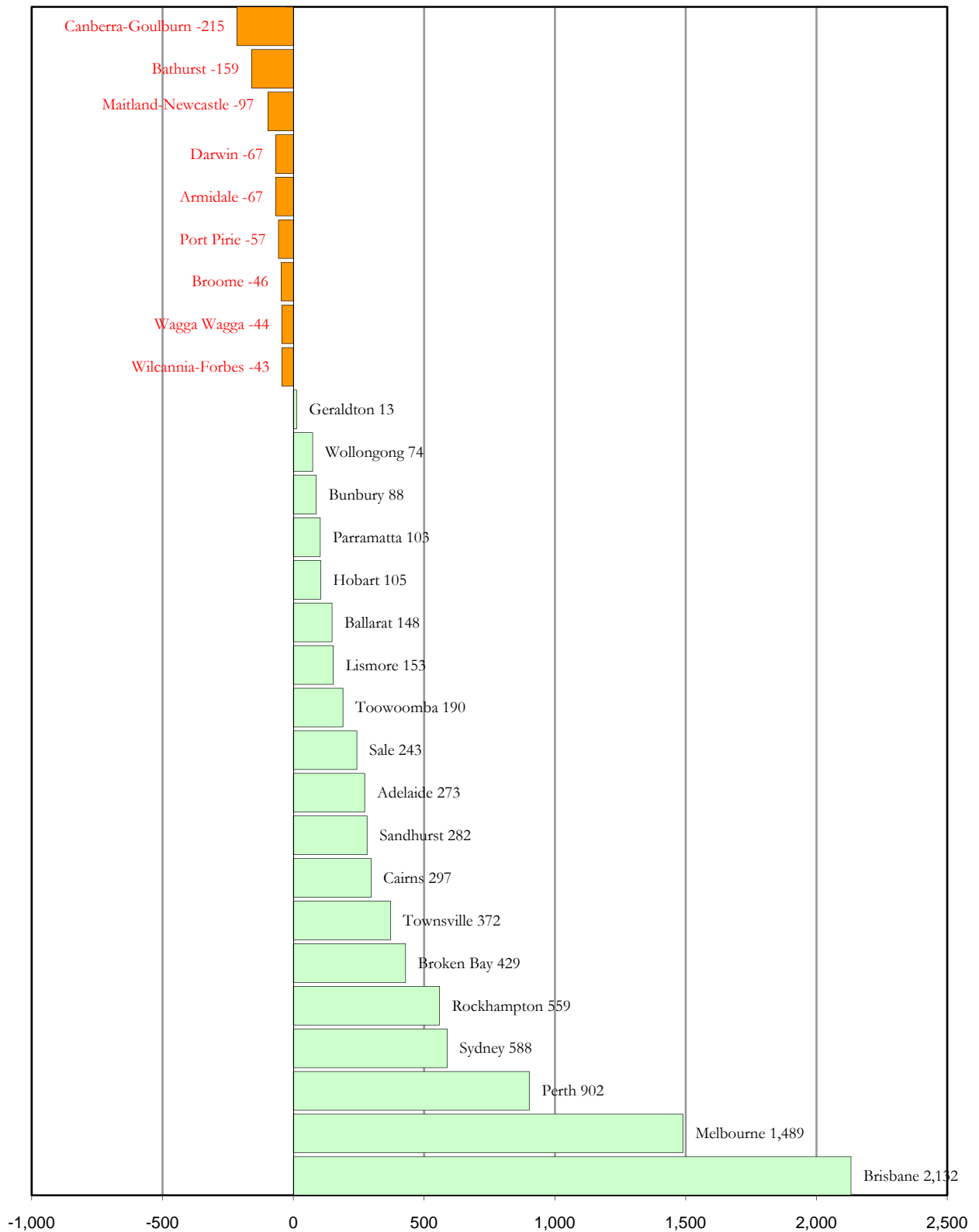


Table 43 records the change in the number of enrolments (from 2008 to 2009) for each of the dioceses, as well as the change in enrolments since 1985.

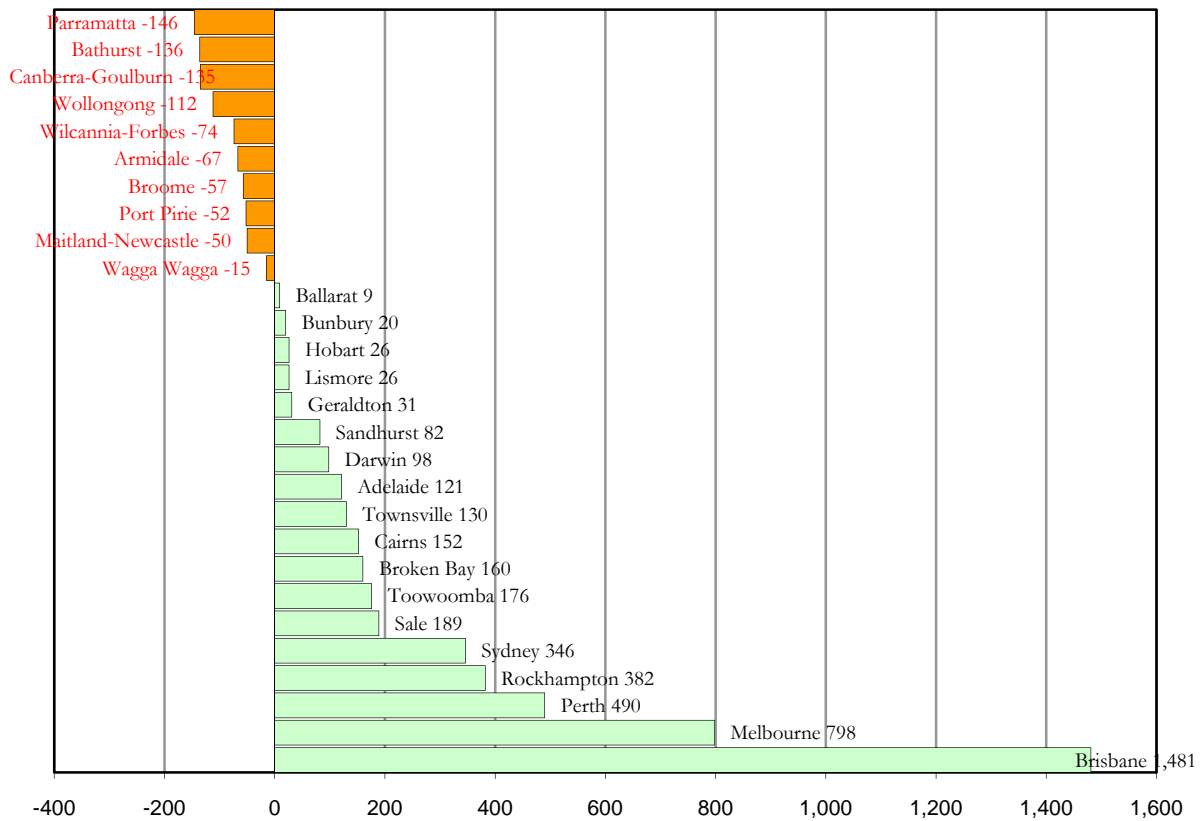
Table 43: Changes in Catholic school enrolments, by Diocese, 2008-2009

State	Diocese	2009	2008	Change since 1985
ACT and NSW	Armidale	5,667	-67	-890
	Bathurst	9,377	-159	1,013
	Broken Bay	23,526	429	2,174
	Canberra-Goulburn	24,414	-215	1,793
	Lismore	17,683	153	6,806
	Maitland-Newcastle	17,285	-97	1,115
	Parramatta	46,188	103	14,182
	Sydney	80,455	588	356
	Wagga Wagga	8,429	-44	215
	Wilcannia-Forbes	2,488	-43	-1,146
Wollongong	21,215	74	6,125	
Northern Territory	Darwin	4,740	-67	565
Queensland	Brisbane	81,348	2,132	27,470
	Cairns	9,604	297	4,466
	Rockhampton	15,510	559	5,694
	Toowoomba	10,022	190	1,984
	Townsville	11,697	372	3,138
South Australia	Adelaide	42,782	273	13,991
	Port Pirie	4,487	-57	1,071
Tasmania	Hobart	14,172	105	2,918
Victoria	Ballarat	16,351	148	1,634
	Melbourne	140,828	1,489	4,351
	Sale	15,102	243	4,479
	Sandhurst	15,385	282	2,749
Western Australia	Broome	1,614	-46	391
	Bunbury	8,151	88	4,776
	Geraldton	3,398	13	620
	Perth	52,079	902	16,951
National Total		703,997	7,645	128,991

Primary and Secondary Enrolment Trends

Graphs 35 and 36 illustrate the recent changes in primary and secondary enrolments in each of the dioceses (decreases in orange and increases in green). The graphs are to same scale.

Graph 35: Changes in Primary enrolments, by Diocese, 2008 to 2009



Graph 36: Changes in Secondary enrolments, by Diocese, 2008 to 2009

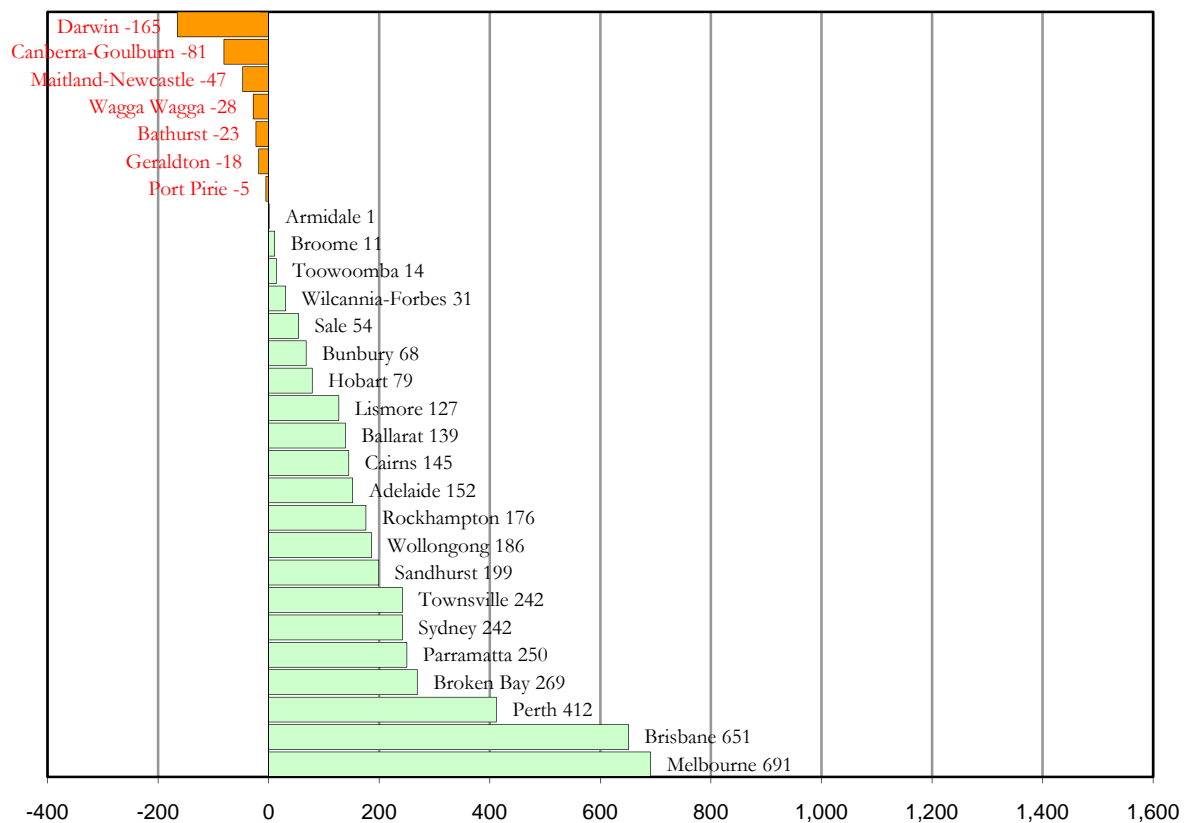


Table 44 reports the recent changes (from 2008 to 2009) in primary, secondary and total enrolments in each of the dioceses.

Table 44: Changes in Primary and Secondary enrolments by Diocese, 2008-2009

State	Diocese	Primary		Secondary		All Students	
		2009	Change from 2008	2008	Change from 2008	2009	Change from 2008
ACT and NSW	Armidale	3,768	-67	1,899	1	5,667	-67
	Bathurst	5,552	-136	3,825	-23	9,377	-159
	Broken Bay	11,466	160	12,060	269	23,526	429
	Canberra-Goulburn	13,092	-135	11,322	-81	24,414	-215
	Lismore	9,057	26	8,626	127	17,683	153
	Maitland-Newcastle	9,449	-50	7,836	-47	17,285	-97
	Parramatta	23,090	-146	23,099	250	46,189	104
	Sydney	40,266	346	40,189	242	80,455	588
	Wagga Wagga	5,046	-15	3,384	-28	8,430	-43
	Wilcannia-Forbes	1,903	-74	585	31	2,488	-43
	Wollongong	9,951	-112	11,264	186	21,215	74
NT	Darwin	2,821	98	1,919	-165	4,740	-67
Queensland	Brisbane	47,883	1,481	33,465	651	81,348	2,132
	Cairns	6,060	152	3,544	145	9,604	297
	Rockhampton	8,521	382	6,989	176	15,510	559
	Toowoomba	6,055	176	3,967	14	10,022	190
	Townsville	6,973	130	4,725	242	11,698	373
South Australia	Adelaide	25,212	121	17,570	152	42,782	273
	Port Pirie	2,873	-52	1,614	-5	4,487	-57
Tasmania	Hobart	7,392	26	6,780	79	14,172	105
Victoria	Ballarat	8,416	9	7,935	139	16,351	148
	Melbourne	75,777	798	65,051	691	140,828	1,489
	Sale	7,909	189	7,193	54	15,102	243
	Sandhurst	8,202	82	7,182	199	15,384	281
Western Australia	Broome	1,345	-57	269	11	1,614	-46
	Bunbury	5,214	20	2,937	68	8,151	88
	Geraldton	2,008	31	1,390	-18	3,398	13
	Perth	28,583	490	23,496	412	52,079	902
National Total		383,884	3,873	320,115	3,772	703,999	7,647

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 2008 and in Catholic schools in Grade 7 in 2009. In South Australian, Queensland and Western Australian dioceses, the retention is from Grade 7 in 2008 to Grade 8 in 2009. Post-Compulsory Retention is the retention of the number of Year 10 students in 2007 to Year 12 in 2009.

Table 45: Apparent Retention Rates: Catholic Primary to Catholic Secondary schools; and Post-Compulsory Retention, by Diocese, 2009

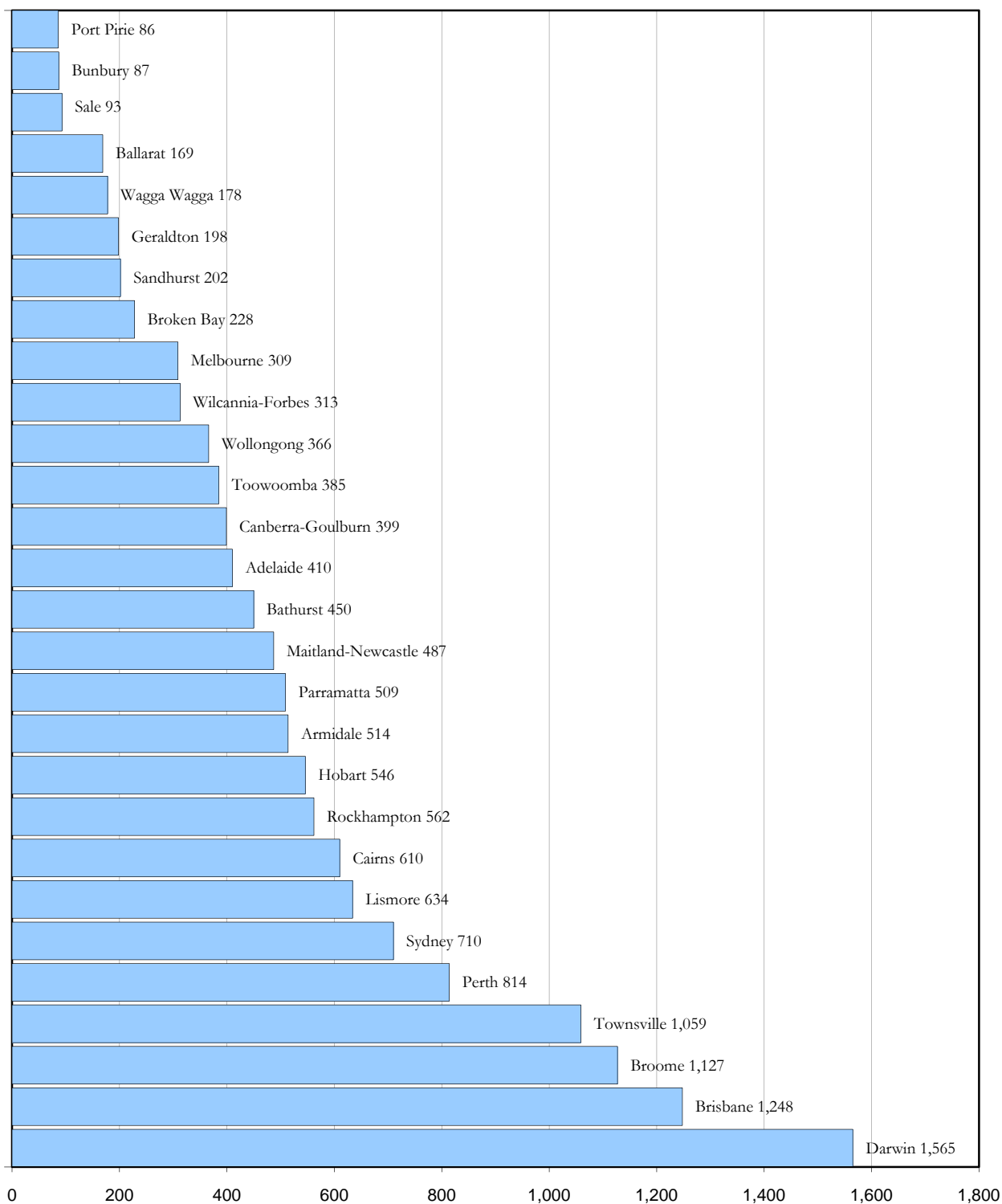
State	Diocese	Primary to Secondary		Post-Compulsory	
		Girls	Boys	Females	Males
ACT and NSW	Armidale	87.7	79.1	60.1	45.9
	Bathurst	102.8	81.4	62.9	58.4
	Broken Bay	165	122.2	79.6	78.7
	Canberra-Goulburn	108.5	106.2	69.5	72.9
	Lismore	114.2	108.2	79.7	74.1
	Maitland-Newcastle	102.5	108.7	80.6	68
	Parramatta	137.1	140.2	81	70.3
	Sydney	120.7	131.7	87.8	83.3
	Wagga Wagga	80.5	84.1	79.3	46.6
	Wilcannia-Forbes	63	54.2	—	—
Wollongong	151.4	136.5	72.8	74.5	
NT	Darwin	102.7	101.1	56.2	64.7
Queensland	Brisbane	129.1	117.1	87.8	86.7
	Cairns	111.6	94.3	85.7	81.2
	Rockhampton	149.7	142.2	84.4	69.3
	Toowoomba	129.6	101.1	97.2	76.7
	Townsville	119.4	126.8	77.6	62.4
South Australia	Adelaide	119.3	116.9	88.1	81.1
	Port Pirie	85.1	101.1	104.4	58.4
Tasmania	Hobart	135.6	126.8	64.1	51.9
Victoria	Ballarat	125	135.1	82	72.1
	Melbourne	118.6	107.1	88.2	77.5
	Sale	127	123.1	83.2	62.1
	Sandhurst	124.2	110.4	75.6	64
Western Australia	Broome	81.2	71.4	56	25.6
	Bunbury	149.5	161.8	78.4	70.1
	Geraldton	208.1	127.2	72.2	56.7
	Perth	193.3	176	81.8	74.6
National Total		121.6	117.4	83.1	75.3

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 37 shows the number of Indigenous students enrolled in Catholic schools in each diocese in 2009.

Graph 37: Indigenous enrolments in Catholic Schools, by Diocese, 2009



Graph 38 illustrates recent change in enrolments (from 2008 to 2009) for each of the diocese, both decreases (orange) and increases (green).

Graph 38: Recent change in ATSI student enrolments in Catholic schools, All Dioceses, 2008-2009

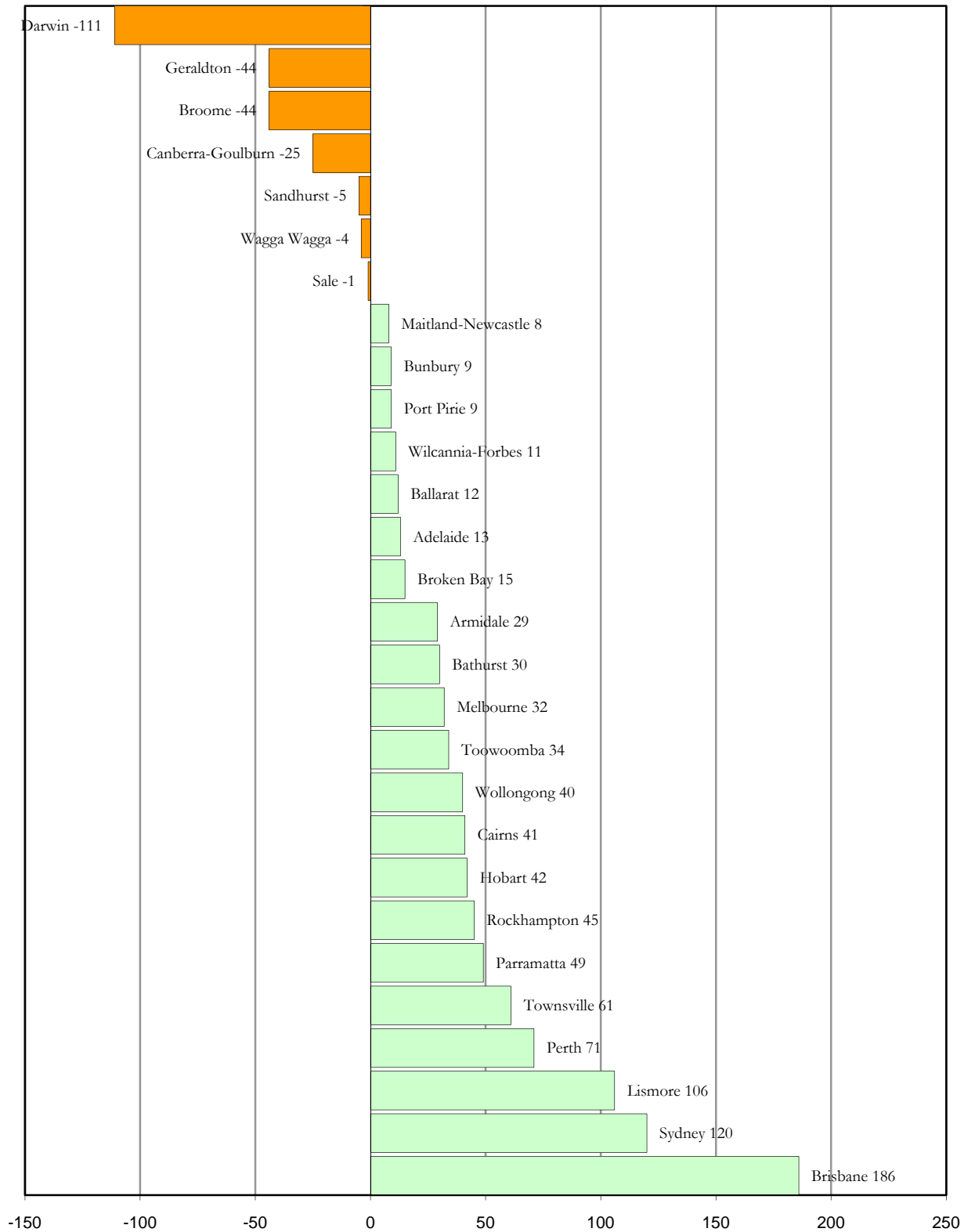


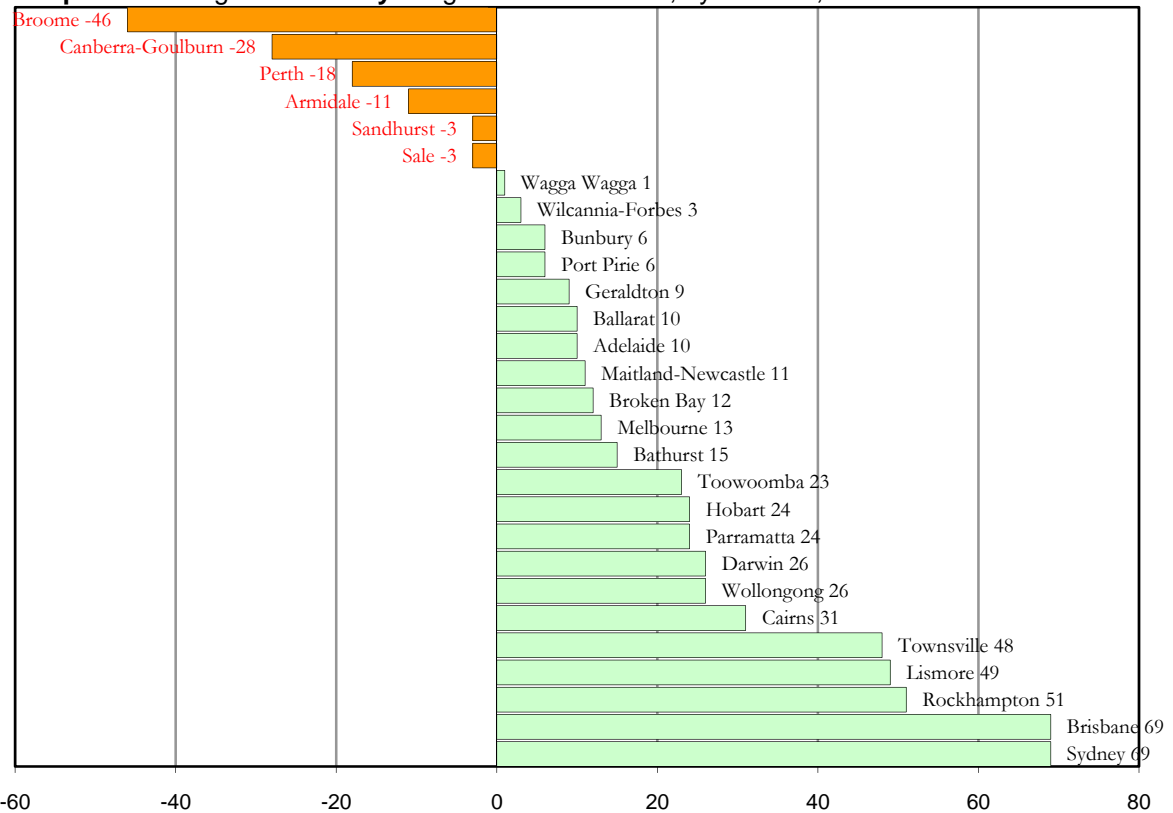
Table 46 reports the number of Indigenous students in Catholic schools, as well as Indigenous students as a proportion of all students in Catholic schools in each diocese in 1985 and 2009.

Table 46: Number and percentage of students identified as ATSI in Catholic schools, All Dioceses, 1985 and 2009

State	Diocese	Number of students (2009)	% of all students (2009)	Change from 2008	Number of students (1985)	% of all students (1985)
ACT and NSW	Armidale	514	9.1%	29	196	3.0%
	Bathurst	450	4.8%	30	71	0.8%
	Broken Bay	228	1.0%	15	25	0.1%
	Canberra-Goulburn	399	1.6%	-25	69	0.3%
	Lismore	634	3.6%	106	211	1.9%
	Maitland-Newcastle	487	2.8%	8	54	0.3%
	Parramatta	509	1.1%	49	50	0.2%
	Sydney	710	0.9%	120	129	0.2%
	Wagga Wagga	178	2.1%	-4	43	0.5%
	Wilcannia-Forbes	313	12.6%	11	161	4.4%
	Wollongong	366	1.7%	40	30	0.2%
NT	Darwin	1,565	33.0%	-111	1,060	25.4%
Queensland	Brisbane	1,248	1.5%	186	275	0.5%
	Cairns	610	6.4%	41	311	6.1%
	Rockhampton	562	3.6%	45	213	2.2%
	Toowoomba	385	3.8%	34	128	1.6%
	Townsville	1,059	9.1%	61	473	5.5%
South Australia	Adelaide	410	1.0%	13	70	0.2%
	Port Pirie	86	1.9%	9	13	0.4%
Tasmania	Hobart	546	3.9%	42	131	1.2%
Victoria	Ballarat	169	1.0%	12	16	0.1%
	Melbourne	309	0.2%	32	51	0.0%
	Sale	93	0.6%	-1	18	0.2%
	Sandhurst	202	1.3%	-5	8	0.1%
Western Australia	Broome	1,127	69.8%	-44	1,139	93.1%
	Bunbury	87	1.1%	9	19	0.6%
	Geraldton	198	5.8%	-44	185	6.7%
	Perth	814	1.6%	71	274	0.8%
National Total		14,258	2.0%	729	5,423	0.9%

Graphs 39 and 40 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 39: Changes in Primary Indigenous enrolments, by Diocese, 2008 to 2009



Graph 40: Changes in Secondary Indigenous enrolments, by Diocese, 2008 to 2009

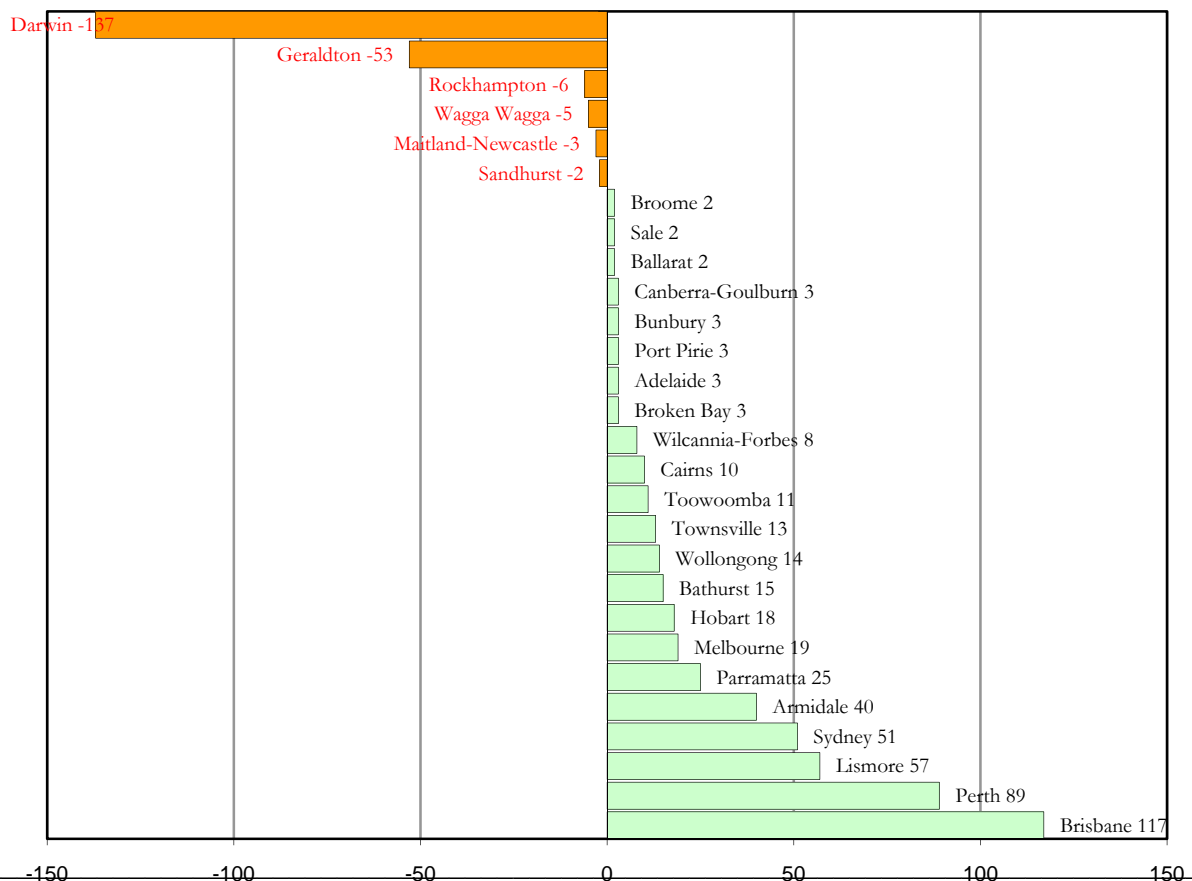


Table 47 reports the number of primary and secondary Indigenous students in Catholic schools in 2008, and the change in primary and secondary Indigenous students from 2008 to 2009. The table also reports the proportion of Indigenous primary students (as a proportion of all Indigenous students).

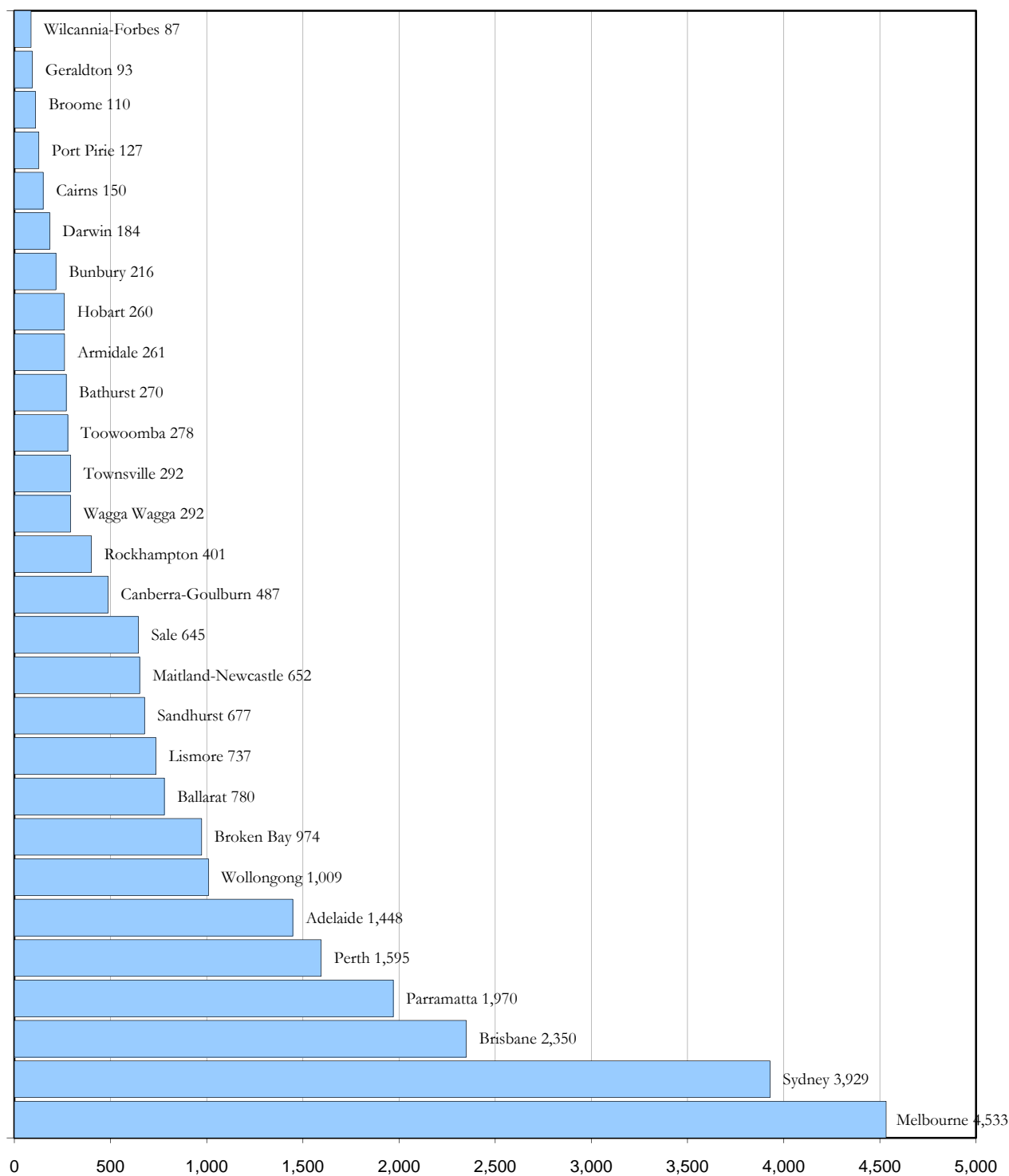
Table 47: Change in Primary and Secondary Indigenous Enrolments, All Dioceses, 2008-2009

State	Diocese	Primary	Change from 2008	Secondary	Change from 2008	% Primary
ACT and NSW	Armidale	350	-11	164	40	68%
	Bathurst	275	15	175	15	61%
	Broken Bay	142	12	86	3	62%
	Canberra-Goulburn	236	-28	163	3	59%
	Lismore	385	49	249	57	61%
	Maitland-Newcastle	305	11	182	-3	63%
	Parramatta	249	24	260	25	49%
	Sydney	362	69	348	51	51%
	Wagga Wagga	107	1	71	-5	60%
	Wilcannia-Forbes	230	3	83	8	73%
Wollongong	168	26	198	14	46%	
NT	Darwin	976	26	589	-137	62%
Queensland	Brisbane	679	69	569	117	54%
	Cairns	404	31	206	10	66%
	Rockhampton	263	51	299	-6	47%
	Toowoomba	246	23	139	11	64%
	Townsville	443	48	616	13	42%
South Australia	Adelaide	234	10	176	3	57%
	Port Pirie	56	6	30	3	65%
Tasmania	Hobart	309	24	237	18	57%
Victoria	Ballarat	97	10	72	2	57%
	Melbourne	170	13	139	19	55%
	Sale	57	-3	36	2	61%
	Sandhurst	92	-3	110	-2	46%
Western Australia	Broome	955	-46	172	2	85%
	Bunbury	68	6	19	3	78%
	Geraldton	136	9	62	-53	69%
	Perth	327	-18	487	89	40%
National Total		8,321	427	5,937	302	58%

Students with a Disability

Graph 41 shows the number of Students with a Disability enrolled in Catholic schools in each diocese in 2009.

Graph 41: SWD enrolments in Catholic Schools, by Diocese, 2009



Graph 42 illustrates the recent changes in SWD enrolments (from 2008 to 2009) in each of the dioceses (decreases in orange and increases in green).

Graph 42: Recent change in SWD student enrolments in Catholic schools, All Dioceses, 2008-2009

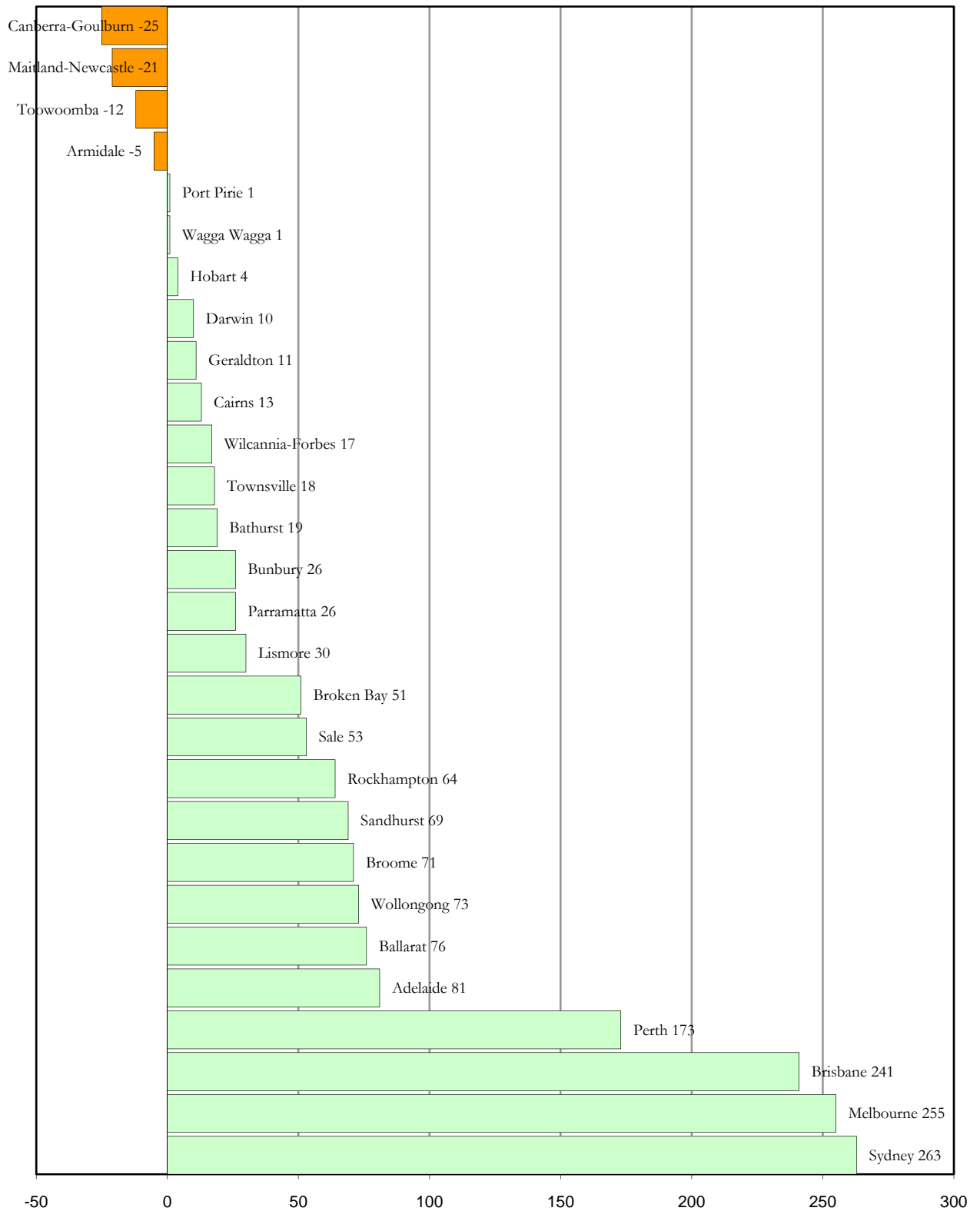


Table 48 reports the number of SWD students in Catholic schools, the change in SWD students from 2008, as well as SWD students as a proportion of all students in Catholic schools in each diocese in 1985.

Table 48: Number and percentage of SWD Students in Catholic schools, All Dioceses, 1985 and 2009

State	Diocese	Number of students (2009)	% of all students (2009)	Change from 2008	Number of students (1985)	% of all students (1985)
ACT and NSW	Armidale	261	4.6%	-5	11	0.2%
	Bathurst	270	2.9%	19	10	0.1%
	Broken Bay	974	4.1%	51	32	0.1%
	Canberra-Goulburn	487	2.0%	-25	115	0.5%
	Lismore	737	4.2%	30	1	0.0%
	Maitland-Newcastle	652	3.8%	-21	16	0.1%
	Parramatta	1,970	4.3%	26	74	0.2%
	Sydney	3,929	4.9%	263	175	0.2%
	Wagga Wagga	292	3.5%	1	15	0.2%
	Wilcannia-Forbes	87	3.5%	17	2	0.1%
Wollongong	1,009	4.8%	73	19	0.1%	
NT	Darwin	184	3.9%	10	0	0.0%
Queensland	Brisbane	2,350	2.9%	241	141	0.3%
	Cairns	150	1.6%	13	7	0.1%
	Rockhampton	401	2.6%	64	10	0.1%
	Toowoomba	278	2.8%	-12	6	0.1%
	Townsville	292	2.5%	18	13	0.2%
South Australia	Adelaide	1,448	3.4%	81	322	1.1%
	Port Pirie	127	2.8%	1	49	1.4%
Tasmania	Hobart	260	1.8%	4	12	0.1%
Victoria	Ballarat	780	4.8%	76	12	0.1%
	Melbourne	4,533	3.2%	255	244	0.2%
	Sale	645	4.3%	53	13	0.1%
	Sandhurst	677	4.4%	69	18	0.1%
Western Australia	Broome	110	6.8%	71	2	0.2%
	Bunbury	216	2.6%	26	4	0.1%
	Geraldton	93	2.7%	11	0	0.0%
	Perth	1,595	3.1%	173	69	0.2%
National Total		24,807	3.5%	1,583	1,392	0.2%

Full-Fee Paying Overseas Students

Table 49 shows the number of FFPOS students in each diocese in 2009, as well as identifying the number and proportion of FFPOS students enrolled in primary school.

Table 49: FFPOS Students, all Dioceses, 2009

State	Diocese	Primary FFPOS (2009)	Secondary FFPOS (2009)	Total FFPOS (2009)	Change from 2008
ACT and NSW	Armidale	—	1	1	—
	Bathurst	—	1	1	—
	Broken Bay	23	279	302	24
	Canberra-Goulburn	8	9	17	7
	Lismore	1	7	8	-2
	Maitland-Newcastle	4	9	13	12
	Parramatta	3	15	18	-17
	Sydney	34	224	258	-46
	Wagga Wagga	—	1	1	-2
	Wilcannia-Forbes	1	1	2	2
	Wollongong	3	213	216	-17
NT	Darwin	1	35	36	-7
Queensland	Brisbane	59	374	433	21
	Cairns	14	5	19	-6
	Rockhampton	1	3	4	2
	Toowoomba	—	36	36	6
	Townsville	—	13	13	7
South Australia	Adelaide	13	352	365	-24
	Port Pirie	—	1	1	-1
Tasmania	Hobart	—	3	3	1
Victoria	Ballarat	3	2	5	1
	Melbourne	181	262	443	82
	Sale	18	1	19	10
	Sandhurst	6	2	8	5
Western Australia	Broome	—	—	—	—
	Bunbury	—	—	—	-6
	Geraldton	—	—	—	—
	Perth	44	113	157	-16
National Total		417	1,962	2,379	36

Catholic and Non-Catholic Students

Graph 43 shows the number of non-Catholic students enrolled in each diocese in 2009.

Graph 43: Number of Non-Catholic Students, All Dioceses, 2009

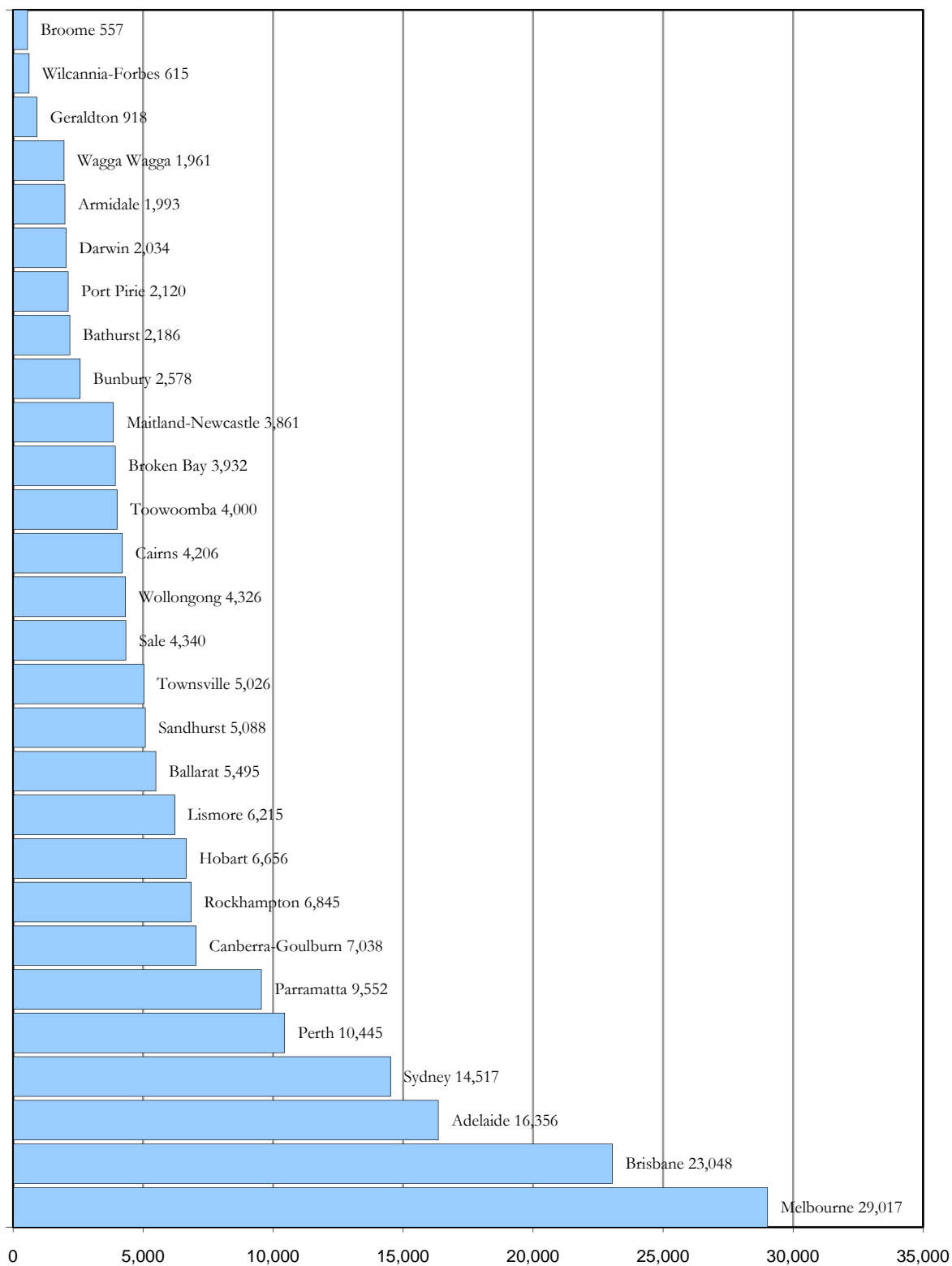


Table 50 shows the proportion of non-Catholic and Catholic students in each diocese in 2008.

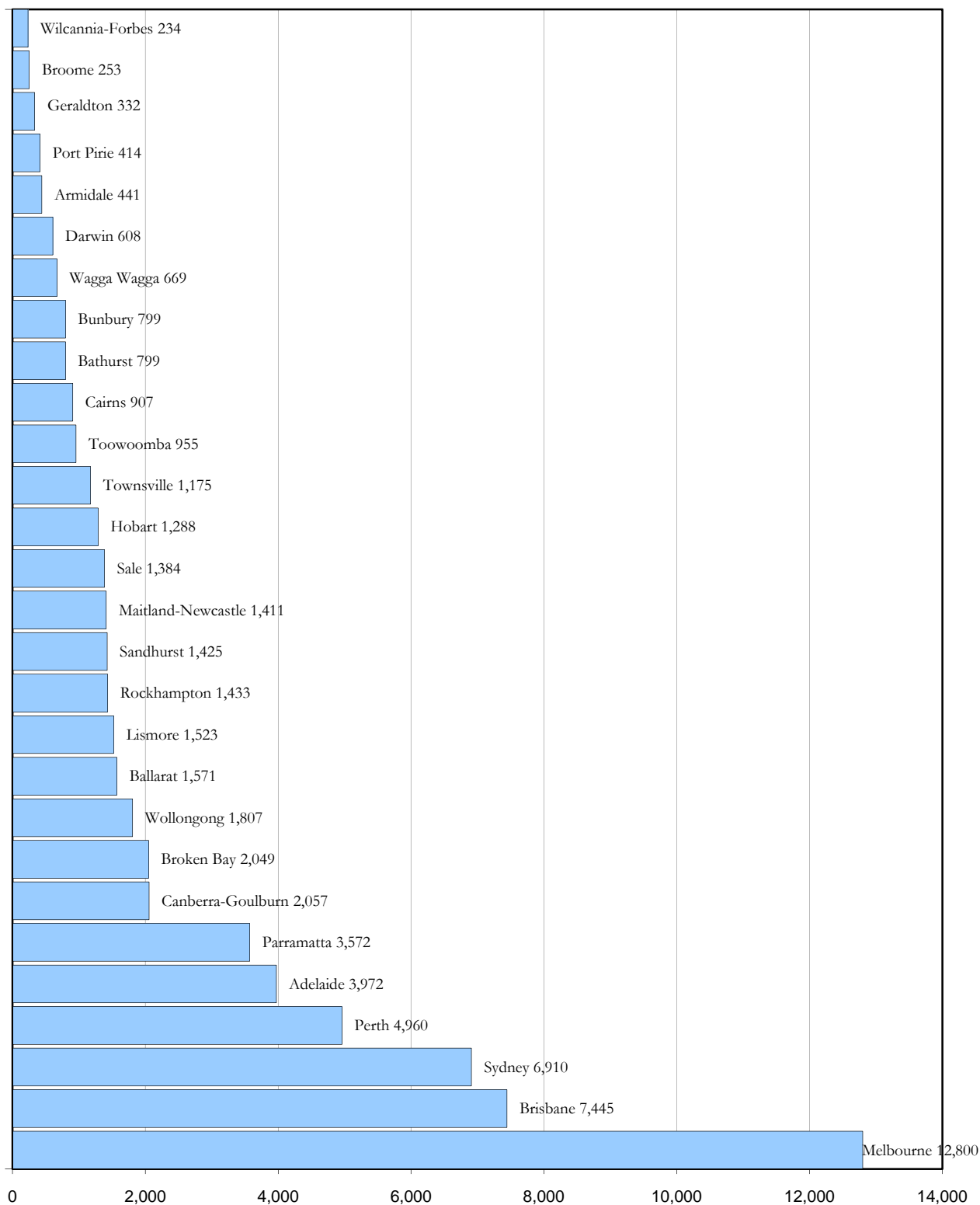
Table 50: Number and Proportion of Catholic and Non-Catholic students, all Dioceses, 2009

State	Diocese	Catholic Students		Non-Catholic Students	
		No.	%	No.	%
ACT and NSW	Armidale	3,671	65%	1,993	35%
	Bathurst	7,191	77%	2,186	23%
	Broken Bay	19,593	83%	3,932	17%
	Canberra-Goulburn	17,265	71%	7,038	29%
	Lismore	11,473	65%	6,215	35%
	Maitland-Newcastle	13,408	78%	3,861	22%
	Parramatta	36,566	79%	9,552	21%
	Sydney	65,860	82%	14,517	18%
	Wagga Wagga	6,464	77%	1,961	23%
	Wilcannia-Forbes	1,872	75%	615	25%
Wollongong	16,883	80%	4,326	20%	
NT	Darwin	2,688	57%	2,034	43%
Queensland	Brisbane	58,577	72%	23,048	28%
	Cairns	5,398	56%	4,206	44%
	Rockhampton	8,671	56%	6,845	44%
	Toowoomba	6,031	60%	4,000	40%
	Townsville	6,675	57%	5,026	43%
South Australia	Adelaide	26,749	62%	16,356	38%
	Port Pirie	2,507	54%	2,120	46%
Tasmania	Hobart	7,468	53%	6,656	47%
Victoria	Ballarat	10,864	66%	5,495	34%
	Melbourne	111,898	79%	29,017	21%
	Sale	10,767	71%	4,340	29%
	Sandhurst	10,323	67%	5,088	33%
Western Australia	Broome	1,050	65%	557	35%
	Bunbury	5,575	68%	2,578	32%
	Geraldton	2,480	73%	918	27%
	Perth	40,401	79%	10,445	21%
National Total		518,368	74%	184,925	26%

Teachers and Non-Teaching Staff

Graph 44 shows the number of **staff** in each diocese in 2009.

Graph 44: Staff (FTE) in Catholic Schools, by Diocese, 2009



Graph 45 illustrates the recent changes (from 2008 to 2009) in staff in Catholic schools in each of the dioceses (decreases in orange and increases in green).

Graph 45: Recent change in Staff (FTE) in Catholic schools, All Dioceses, 2008-2009

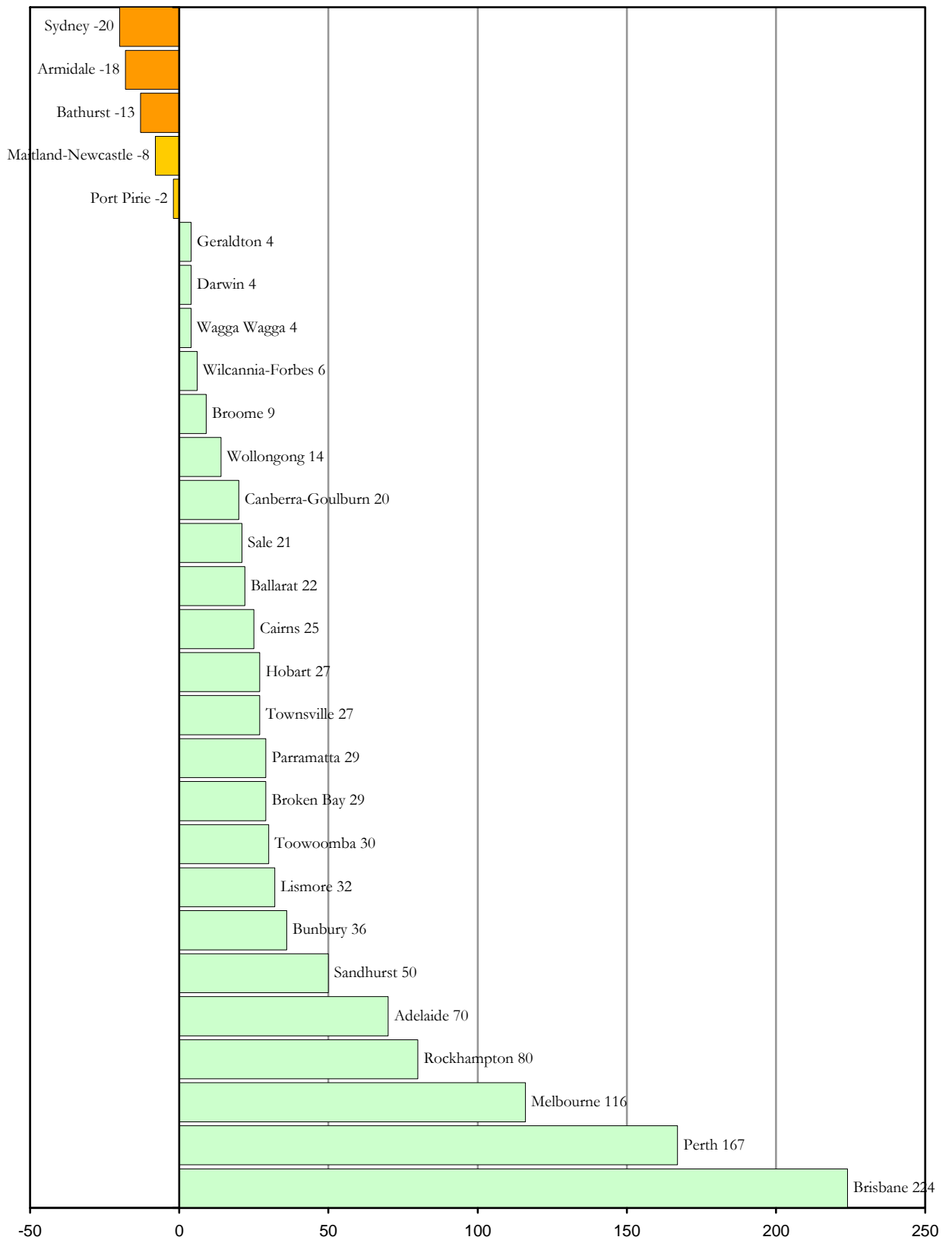


Table 51 reports the number of staff in each diocese in 2009, as well as the change in staff from 2008 and 1989.

Table 51: Number of Staff, all Dioceses, 2009

State	Diocese	All Staff 2009 (HC)	All Staff 2009 (FTE)	Change from 2008 (FTE)	Change since 1989 (FTE)
ACT and NSW	Armidale	587	441	-18	50
	Bathurst	1,048	799	-13	254
	Broken Bay	2,591	2,049	29	568
	Canberra-Goulburn	2,574	2,057	20	561
	Lismore	1,946	1,523	32	826
	Maitland-Newcastle	1,789	1,411	-8	387
	Parramatta	4,441	3,572	29	1,253
	Sydney	8,505	6,910	-20	1,413
	Wagga Wagga	839	669	4	117
	Wilcannia-Forbes	325	234	6	4
Wollongong	2,202	1,807	14	636	
NT	Darwin	705	608	4	235
Queensland	Brisbane	9,261	7,445	224	3,458
	Cairns	1,131	907	25	526
	Rockhampton	1,779	1,433	80	736
	Toowoomba	1,207	955	30	404
	Townsville	1,479	1,175	27	645
South Australia	Adelaide	5,006	3,972	70	1,689
	Port Pirie	533	414	-2	166
Tasmania	Hobart	1,761	1,288	27	453
Victoria	Ballarat	2,053	1,571	22	529
	Melbourne	16,101	12,800	116	3,155
	Sale	1,770	1,384	21	601
	Sandhurst	1,793	1,425	50	584
Western Australia	Broome	293	253	9	96
	Bunbury	1,032	799	36	549
	Geraldton	403	332	4	118
	Perth	6,190	4,960	167	2,202
National Total		79,344	63,193	985	22,215

Table 52 shows the number of **teachers** in each diocese in 2009, as well as the change in teachers from 2008 and 1989.

Table 52: Number of Teachers, all Dioceses, 2009

State	Diocese	Teachers 2009 (HC)	Teachers 2009 (FTE)	Change from 2008 (FTE)	Change since 1989 (FTE)
ACT and NSW	Armidale	407	346	-10	5
	Bathurst	746	640	-7	149
	Broken Bay	1,830	1,555	13	296
	Canberra-Goulburn	1,822	1,598	-5	334
	Lismore	1,293	1,126	10	507
	Maitland-Newcastle	1,272	1,071	-7	208
	Parramatta	3,280	2,835	20	865
	Sydney	6,295	5,446	-59	786
	Wagga Wagga	610	527	5	48
	Wilcannia-Forbes	207	173	3	-19
Wollongong	1,524	1,341	5	388	
NT	Darwin	385	357	15	79
Queensland	Brisbane	5,840	5,169	116	2,003
	Cairns	723	645	18	339
	Rockhampton	1,108	1,002	52	438
	Toowoomba	764	674	12	234
	Townsville	884	793	15	357
South Australia	Adelaide	3,384	2,900	35	1,074
	Port Pirie	347	307	-4	99
Tasmania	Hobart	1,122	903	13	211
Victoria	Ballarat	1,368	1,133	0	266
	Melbourne	11,810	9,798	45	1,720
	Sale	1,218	1,011	5	370
	Sandhurst	1,227	1,052	29	331
Western Australia	Broome	148	137	5	40
	Bunbury	648	539	20	335
	Geraldton	240	213	-1	41
	Perth	3,932	3,399	102	1,237
National Total		54,434	46,690	445	12,741

Table 53 shows the number of **non-teaching staff** in each diocese in 2009, as well as identifying the change in staff from 2008 and 1989.

Table 53: Number of Non-Teaching staff, all Dioceses, 2009

State	Diocese	Non-teaching staff 2009 (HC)	Non-teaching staff 2009 (FTE)	Change from 2008 (FTE)	Change since 1989 (FTE)
ACT and NSW	Armidale	180	96	-7	46
	Bathurst	302	159	-6	105
	Broken Bay	761	494	16	272
	Canberra-Goulburn	752	459	25	227
	Lismore	653	396	21	318
	Maitland-Newcastle	517	340	-1	179
	Parramatta	1161	737	10	388
	Sydney	2210	1,464	39	628
	Wagga Wagga	229	142	0	69
	Wilcannia-Forbes	118	61	3	23
	Wollongong	678	466	9	248
NT	Darwin	320	251	-10	156
Queensland	Brisbane	3421	2,276	108	1,455
	Cairns	408	262	7	188
	Rockhampton	671	431	29	282
	Toowoomba	443	281	18	170
	Townsville	595	382	13	288
South Australia	Adelaide	1622	1,073	36	616
	Port Pirie	186	107	2	67
Tasmania	Hobart	639	385	14	242
Victoria	Ballarat	685	438	22	262
	Melbourne	4291	3,002	71	1,409
	Sale	552	373	17	231
	Sandhurst	566	374	22	254
Western Australia	Broome	145	116	4	56
	Bunbury	384	261	17	215
	Geraldton	163	119	6	76
	Perth	2258	1,561	64	964
National Total		24910	16,506	549	9,434

Table 54 shows the number and proportion of teachers to non-teaching staff in each diocese in 2009.

Table 54: Number and proportion of Teachers to Non-Teaching Staff, all Dioceses, 2009

State	Diocese	Teachers		Non-Teaching Staff	
		FTE	% of all staff	FTE	% of all staff
ACT and NSW	Armidale	1,071	76%	340	24%
	Bathurst	2,835	79%	737	21%
	Broken Bay	5,446	79%	1,464	21%
	Canberra-Goulburn	527	79%	142	21%
	Lismore	173	74%	61	26%
	Maitland-Newcastle	1,341	74%	466	26%
	Parramatta	357	59%	251	41%
	Sydney	5,169	69%	2,276	31%
	Wagga Wagga	645	71%	262	29%
	Wilcannia-Forbes	1,002	70%	431	30%
	Wollongong	674	71%	281	29%
NT	Darwin	793	67%	382	33%
Queensland	Brisbane	2,900	73%	1,073	27%
	Cairns	307	74%	107	26%
	Rockhampton	903	70%	385	30%
	Toowoomba	1,133	72%	438	28%
	Townsville	9,798	77%	3,002	23%
South Australia	Adelaide	1,011	73%	373	27%
	Port Pirie	1,052	74%	374	26%
Tasmania	Hobart	137	54%	116	46%
Victoria	Ballarat	539	67%	261	33%
	Melbourne	213	64%	119	36%
	Sale	3,399	69%	1,561	31%
	Sandhurst	1,071	76%	340	24%
Western Australia	Broome	2,835	79%	737	21%
	Bunbury	5,446	79%	1,464	21%
	Geraldton	527	79%	142	21%
	Perth	173	74%	61	26%
National Total		46,690	74%	16,506	26%

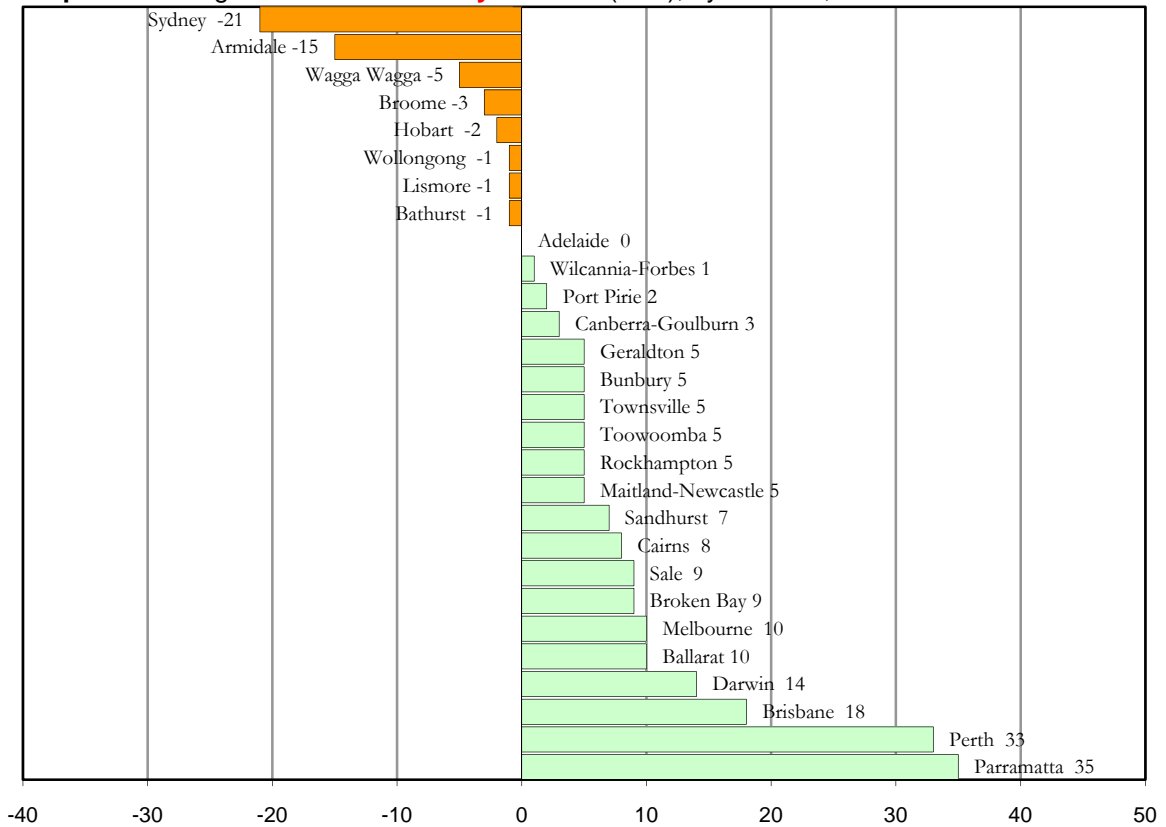
Table 55 shows the proportion of female and male teachers in each diocese in 2009.

Table 55: Female and Male Teachers, all Dioceses, 2009

State	Diocese	Female Teachers		Male Teachers	
		FTE	% of teachers	FTE	% of teachers
ACT and NSW	Armidale	254	73%	92	27%
	Bathurst	445	70%	195	30%
	Broken Bay	1,091	70%	464	30%
	Canberra-Goulburn	1,078	67%	521	33%
	Lismore	657	58%	469	42%
	Maitland-Newcastle	721	67%	350	33%
	Parramatta	2,018	71%	817	29%
	Sydney	3,891	71%	1,555	29%
	Wagga Wagga	347	66%	179	34%
	Wilcannia-Forbes	139	80%	34	20%
	Wollongong	906	68%	436	32%
NT	Darwin	253	71%	104	29%
Queensland	Brisbane	3,485	67%	1,684	33%
	Cairns	461	71%	184	29%
	Rockhampton	702	71%	292	29%
	Toowoomba	475	70%	199	30%
	Townsville	563	71%	230	29%
South Australia	Adelaide	1,914	66%	985	34%
	Port Pirie	217	71%	89	29%
Tasmania	Hobart	590	65%	313	35%
Victoria	Ballarat	759	67%	373	33%
	Melbourne	6,925	71%	2,863	29%
	Sale	710	70%	301	30%
	Sandhurst	728	69%	324	31%
Western Australia	Broome	94	69%	43	31%
	Bunbury	373	69%	166	31%
	Geraldton	154	72%	59	28%
	Perth	2,283	67%	1,117	33%
National Total		32,233	69%	14,438	31%

Graphs 46 and 47 illustrate the recent changes in female and male primary teachers (from 2008 to 2009) in each of the dioceses (decreases in orange and increases in green). Note that graphs are to same scale.

Graph 46: Changes in Female Primary teachers (FTE), by Diocese, 2008 to 2009



Graph 47: Changes in Male Primary teachers (FTE), by Diocese, 2008 to 2009

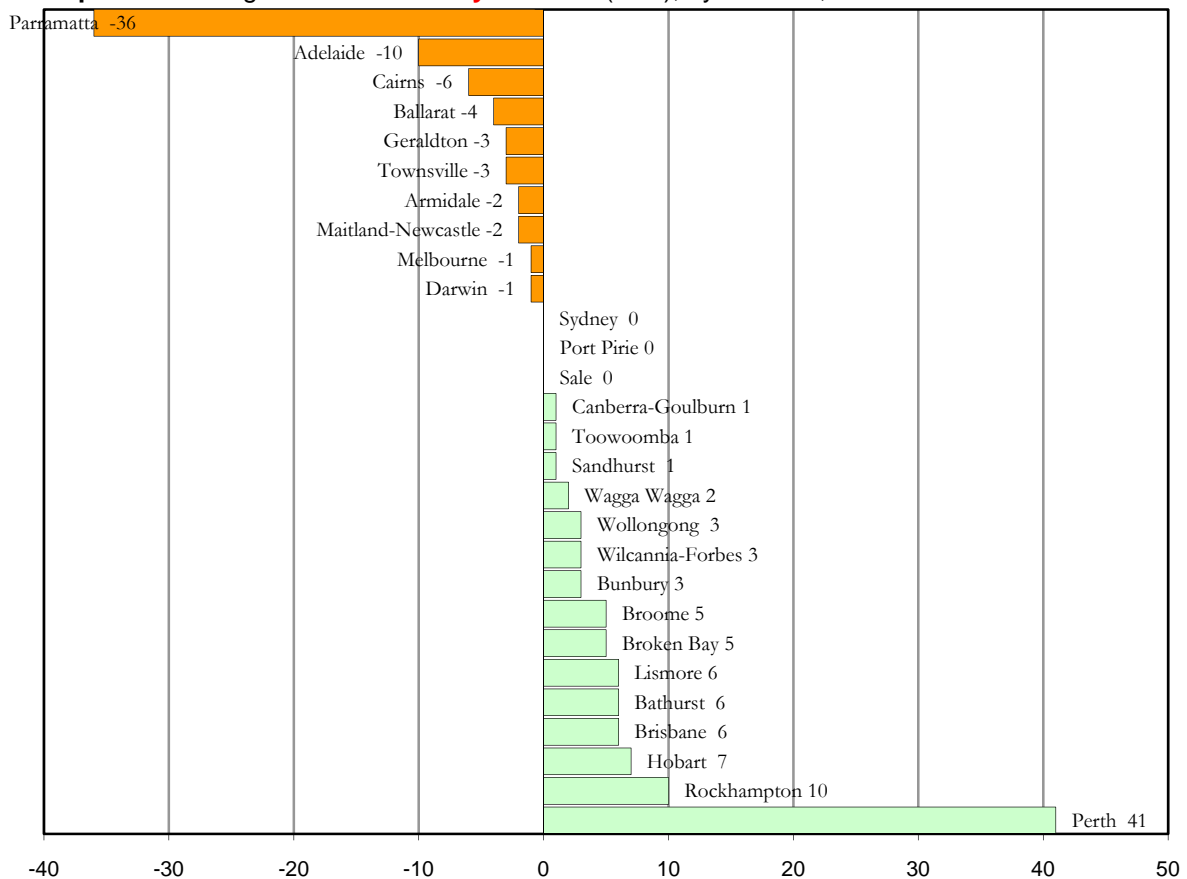


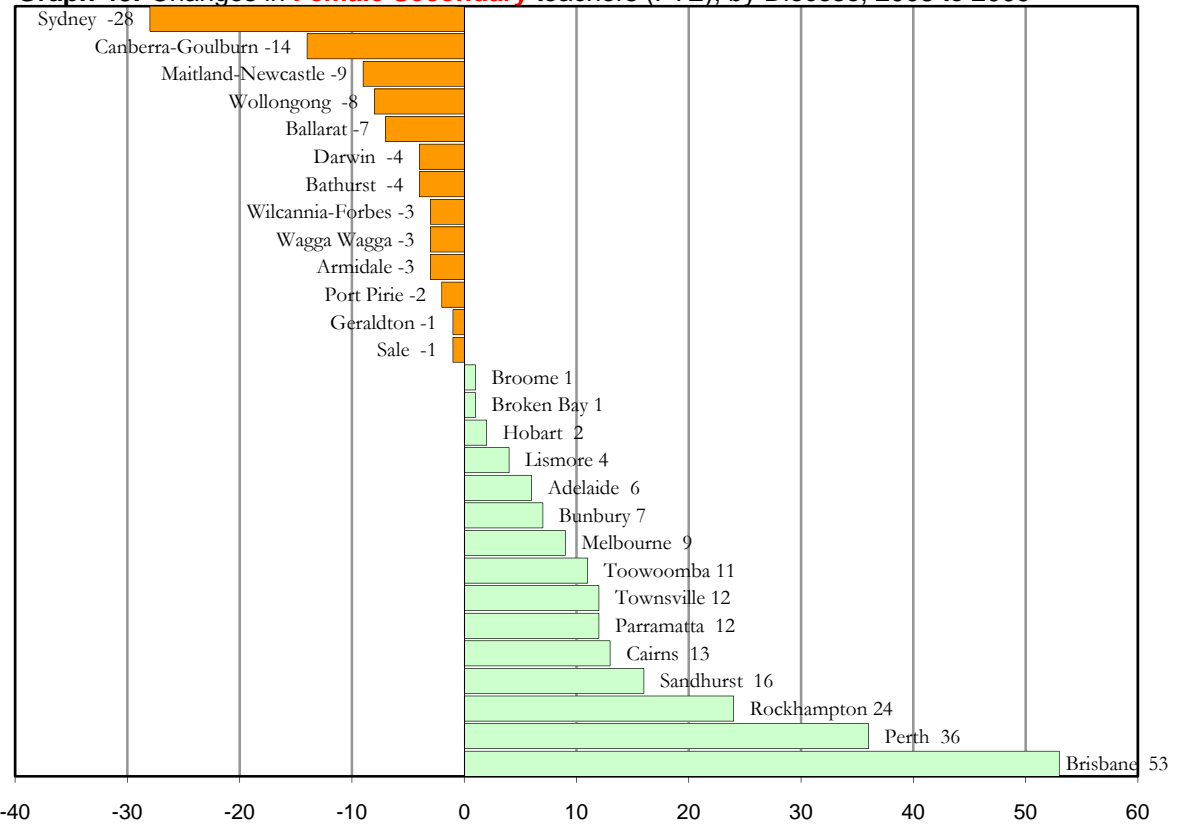
Table 56 shows the number of female and male primary teachers in each diocese in 2009, as well as the change from 2008 to 2009, and since 1989.

Table 56: Change in Female and Male **Primary** Teachers, all Dioceses, 2008-2009

State	Diocese	Female Primary			Male Primary		
		2009	Change since 2008	Change since 1989	2009	Change since 2008	Change since 1989
ACT and NSW	Armidale	149	-15	9	24	-2	-6
	Bathurst	240	-1	55	44	6	16
	Broken Bay	471	9	59	85	5	-14
	Canberra-Goulburn	569	3	109	128	1	45
	Lismore	342	-1	149	107	6	34
	Maitland-Newcastle	377	5	103	68	-2	1
	Parramatta	1,001	35	267	130	-36	-5
	Sydney	1,911	-21	386	236	0	-60
	Wagga Wagga	195	-5	14	41	2	4
	Wilcannia-Forbes	100	1	6	12	3	0
	Wollongong	411	-1	84	69	3	6
NT	Darwin	153	14	18	24	-1	-13
Queensland	Brisbane	1,978	18	916	488	6	149
	Cairns	282	8	165	41	-6	16
	Rockhampton	385	5	213	58	10	7
	Toowoomba	264	5	105	49	1	15
	Townsville	320	5	158	44	-3	17
South Australia	Adelaide	1,087	0	481	295	-10	96
	Port Pirie	139	2	51	29	0	8
Tasmania	Hobart	285	-2	15	80	7	38
Victoria	Ballarat	407	10	138	83	-4	4
	Melbourne	3,708	10	755	595	-1	55
	Sale	391	9	152	53	0	15
	Sandhurst	377	7	120	69	1	3
Western Australia	Broome	71	-3	26	22	5	5
	Bunbury	251	5	164	38	3	16
	Geraldton	93	5	27	12	-3	0
	Perth	1,213	33	524	274	41	74
National Total		17,170	140	5,269	3,198	32	526

Graphs 48 and 49 illustrate the recent changes in female and male secondary teachers (from 2008 to 2009) in each of the dioceses (decreases in orange and increases in green). Note that graphs are to same scale.

Graph 48: Changes in Female Secondary teachers (FTE), by Diocese, 2008 to 2009



Graph 49: Changes in Male Secondary teachers (FTE), by Diocese, 2008 to 2009

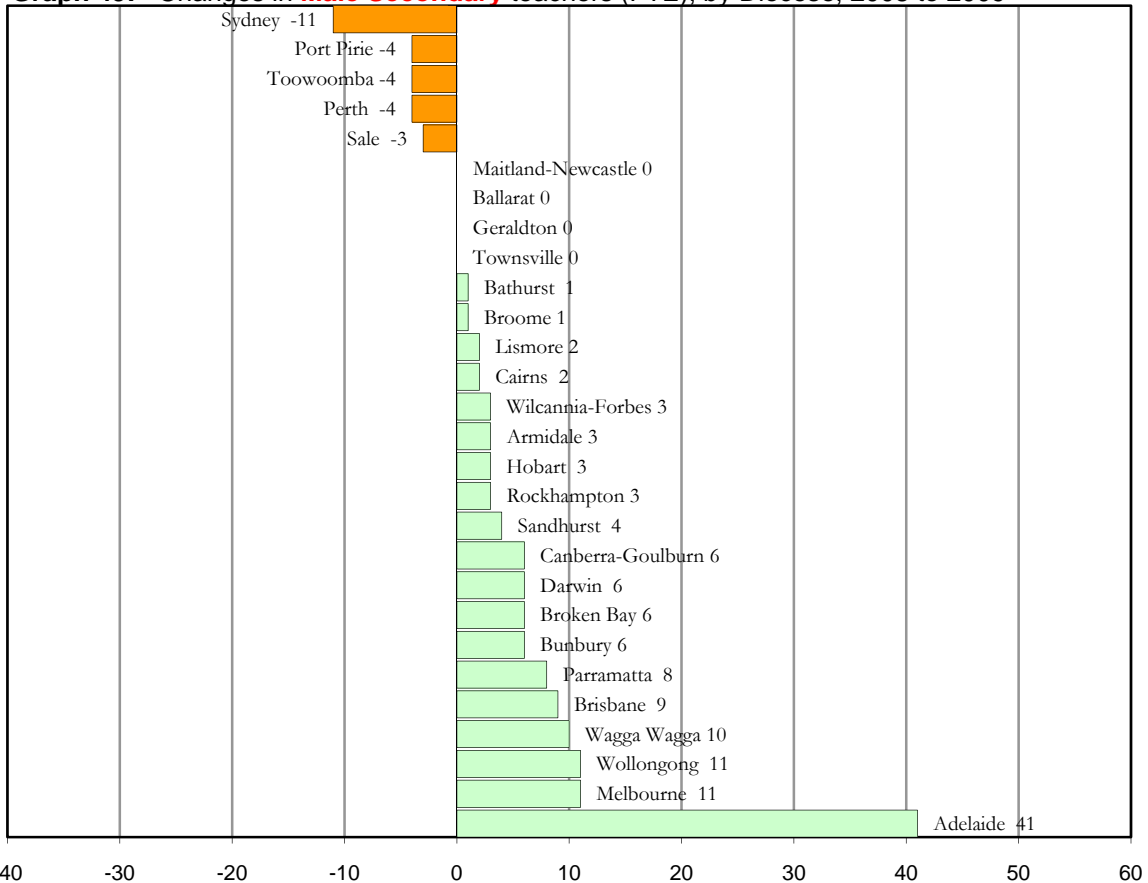


Table 57 shows the number of female and male secondary teachers in each diocese in 2009, as well as the change from 2008 to 2009, and since 1989.

Table 57: Change in Female and Male **Secondary** Teachers, all Dioceses, 2008-2009

State	Diocese	Female Secondary			Male Secondary		
		2009	Change since 2008	Change since 1989	2009	Change since 2008	Change since 1989
ACT and NSW	Armidale	84	-3	11	56	3	-12
	Bathurst	189	-4	68	132	1	12
	Broken Bay	570	1	171	344	6	64
	Canberra-Goulburn	481	-14	122	362	6	64
	Lismore	300	4	167	333	2	154
	Maitland-Newcastle	322	-9	66	243	0	51
	Parramatta	969	12	413	646	8	168
	Sydney	1,867	-28	452	1,248	-11	5
	Wagga Wagga	138	-3	1	121	10	29
	Wilcannia-Forbes	25	-3	-14	18	3	-8
	Wollongong	465	-8	200	340	11	90
NT	Darwin	90	-4	42	75	6	32
Queensland	Brisbane	1,423	53	580	1,094	9	324
	Cairns	168	13	98	127	2	57
	Rockhampton	304	24	157	208	3	68
	Toowoomba	197	11	78	131	-4	36
	Townsville	233	12	123	165	0	59
South Australia	Adelaide	774	6	315	629	41	173
	Port Pirie	70	-2	23	55	-4	18
Tasmania	Hobart	282	2	98	215	3	56
Victoria	Ballarat	334	-7	102	246	0	31
	Melbourne	3,040	9	578	2,086	11	402
	Sale	303	-1	124	225	-3	76
	Sandhurst	330	16	146	219	4	55
Western Australia	Broome	17	1	4	14	1	3
	Bunbury	113	7	75	110	6	71
	Geraldton	56	-1	10	43	0	8
	Perth	1,032	36	444	773	-4	201
National Total		14,176	120	4,654	10,258	110	2,287

Changes to Catholic Schools

Schools Opened

1. St Benedict's Catholic School, Yeppoon (Rockhampton Diocese) opened (126 primary students).
2. Star of the Sea Primary School, Cleveland (Brisbane Archdiocese) opened (75 primary students).
3. St George Preca Catholic Primary School, Caroline Springs (Melbourne Archdiocese) opened (93 primary students).
4. Our Lady of the Southern Cross Catholic Primary School, Wyndham Vale (Melbourne Archdiocese) opened (91 primary students).
5. Mother Teresa Catholic Primary School, Mt Ridley (Melbourne Archdiocese) opened (63 primary students).
6. St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Mernda (Melbourne Archdiocese) opened (46 primary students).
7. Borinya (Wangaratta Community Partnership), Wangaratta (Sandhurst Diocese) opened (21 primary students).

Schools Closed

1. St Mary's College, Dalby (Toowoomba Diocese) closed (239 students in 2008).
2. Marist College, Rosalie (Brisbane Archdiocese) closed (52 students in 2008).
3. St Joseph's School, Werris Creek (Armidale Diocese) closed (17 students in 2008).
4. Samaritan Catholic College, Preston (Melbourne Archdiocese) closed (397 students in 2008).
5. St John the Evangelist School, East Melbourne (Melbourne Archdiocese) closed (144 students in 2008).
6. St Margaret's School, Keon Park (Melbourne Archdiocese) closed (36 students in 2008).
7. St Ambrose's School, Brunswick (Melbourne Archdiocese) closed (32 students in 2008).
8. Christian Brothers Agricultural School, Tardun (Geraldton Diocese) closed (92 students in 2008).

Schools Restructured

1. Four school campuses were opened in 2009 in Balaclava (Vic), Preston (Vic) and Shepparton (Vic) and Huntingfield (Tasmania).
2. Four school campuses closed in 2008 in Attadale (WA), Kogarah (NSW), Sefton (SA) and Flinders Park (SA).

Recognition by Ecclesiastical Authority

1. Seven schools identified as being a Catholic school in the national schools census in

2009 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), Blessed Mary MacKillop Colleges Albury Limited, Jindera (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.
