



# **Catholic School Enrolment Trends 2007**

**Report from the  
Australian Catholic Education Statistics  
(ACES) Working Group**

**February 2008**

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## Key Trends

The main trends arising from this report are:

- There were almost 691,000 students in Australian Catholic schools in 2007, which was an increase of 0.8% from the previous year. This is an increase of more than 115,000 since 1985.
- Enrolments in Australian Catholic schools increased by 5,351 students from 2006 to 2007, and this is the smallest annual increase since 2003.
- Every state and territory other than NSW had an increase in student enrolments in 2007. The largest growth was in Queensland, with 2,430 additional students. Brisbane Archdiocese (additional 2,215 students) had nearly half of the increase in students in Catholic schools across Australia.
- NSW was the only state to have a decline in enrolments from 2006 to 2007, and 7 of the 10 dioceses with declining enrolments were in NSW, 2 were in Queensland and 1 was in WA. Parramatta Diocese had the largest decrease in enrolments of any diocese in Australia from 2006 to 2007.
- Secondary enrolments continue to increase in all states and territories other than ACT. However, while there was strong growth in primary enrolments in Queensland, there was a decline in primary enrolments in NSW and Victoria. Although the ACT had a slight decrease (18 students) in secondary enrolments, it had an increase of 102 primary enrolments from 2006 to 2007.
- Retention from Catholic primary to Catholic secondary schools remains well over 100% nationally, and in every state and territory. The dioceses with less than 100% primary to secondary retention highlight an issue of access to Catholic secondary schools in some parts of Australia.
- Post-compulsory retention remains significantly higher than in 1987, and is 74.3% for males and 83.3 for females in Australian Catholic schools.
- There were 12,945 Indigenous students in Catholic schools in 2007, which represented 1.9% of all students in Australian Catholic schools. This was an increase of 733 students from the previous year, and this increase is the largest annual increase in Indigenous student enrolments since 1985. The number of Indigenous students increased from 2006 to 2007 in every state and territory, and also in every diocese other than Broome and Sale.
- There were 21,597 SWD students in Catholic schools in 2007, which was an increase of 1,756 students from the previous year. This is the largest annual increase since the major increase from 1990 to 1991, when SWD enrolments increased by 2,785. The number of Students with a Disability in Catholic schools increased from 2006 to 2007 in every state and territory, and in every diocese other than Townsville, Wagga Wagga and Cairns. NSW had the largest increase in SWD enrolments, while Melbourne and Brisbane were the dioceses with the largest increase in SWD students. Sydney Archdiocese, with 4.5% of students being SWD, remains the diocese with the largest proportion of SWD students.

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- There were 2,184 FFPOS students in Australian Catholic schools in 2007, which was an increase of 75 students since 1996. This increase in FFPOS students was in NSW, Queensland and Victoria.
  - There were 170,000 non-Catholic students enrolled in Australian Catholic schools, which represented 25% of all students. The proportion of non-Catholic enrolments ranged from 20% in NSW to 44% in Tasmania. The proportion of non-Catholic students remained almost unchanged from 2006 to 2007 in every state and territory. The proportion of non-Catholic students remained unchanged from 2006 to 2007 in 12 dioceses, increased by 1% in 13 dioceses, increased by more than 1% in 2 dioceses, and decreased by 1% in 2 dioceses (both in Western Australia).

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## Background

*Catholic School Enrolment Trends 2007* is the fifth report, and the fourth annual report from the NCEC ACES Working Group on the enrolment trends in Catholic schools. As with previous editions, this report provides a snapshot of the enrolments in Australian Catholic schools for the past year, and reports the changes in enrolments since 1985.

In July 2000, NCEC agreed to establish a Working Group to identify, collect and analyse a range of data from 1985 to 2000 relevant to Catholic school enrolments, in response to concerns expressed by members of the National Catholic Education Commission about the perceived changing pattern of enrolments of Catholic school-age children; in particular, that fewer students from Catholic families were now enrolling in Catholic schools, while Catholic schools are enrolling more and more non-Catholic students.

The Working Group was established to explore these issues on a national basis with a view to determining the current trends in enrolment patterns, and to identify any policy implications for Catholic educators and the Catholic community more generally. The Working Group was required to produce a report setting out the requested data in graphical/tabular form and provide analysis of issues and decisions underlying the varying trends in the data. From this basis, the Working Group produced *Catholic School Enrolment Trends, 1985-2010* in 2001, which examined enrolment trends for Catholic schools, as well as student-specific trends in Catholic schools relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) students, Students with a Disability (SWD), English as a Second Language (ESL) students, Full-Fee Paying Overseas Students (FFPOS) and non-Catholic students in Catholic schools. The Working Group further examined policy issues in the first report relating to Catholic schools and considered the policy questions: What schools do children of Catholic families attend?; Who attends Catholic schools in terms of religion?; Who attends Catholic schools in terms of family income?; and What schools do Catholic school-age children attend in terms of income?

*Catholic School Enrolment Trends 2003* built on the 2001 report and examined trends from 2000 to 2003, in the context of the first report, for each of the trends and policy issues explored in the 2001 Report (other than for ESL which is no longer collected nationally). This report provided an update of the policy issues, incorporating new data from the 2001 ABS Census. In addition to the policy questions raised in the first report, the Working Group examined new issues in this report relating to single-parent families in Catholic schools, large families in Catholic schools and whether Indigenous students are under-represented in Catholic schools. With significant change to Commonwealth funding for non-government schools in February 2004, and subsequent national discussion, the Working Group also examined Catholic schools in relation to Socio-Economic Status (SES) Index scores.

*Catholic School Enrolment Trends 2004* was the third national report to NCEC on enrolment trends from the NCEC Working Group, and was a departure from the first two reports, in that the report was limited to enrolment trends in Catholic schools, while policy issues – which were an integral aspect of the first two reports – are reported to NCEC in separate research papers to NCEC. *Catholic School Enrolment Trends 2005* provided an update from the 2004 report for enrolments and trends in Australian Catholic Schools, and included annual data for dioceses for the first time. *Catholic School Enrolment Trends 2006* continued the format

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of the 2005 report and included a new section on non-Catholic students. Non-Catholic student enrolments in Catholic schools are now collected and reported annually by NCEC in this report.

In 2005 the ACES Working Group decided to separate the annual enrolment trends for Catholic schools from research reports on specific topics to provide NCEC with a greater depth of research of policy related topics relevant to the enrolment trends in Catholic education. The first separate research report from the Working Group was *Indigenous Student Trends in Catholic Schools, 1985-2004* (June 2005). Subsequent reports have been *Catholic and Non-Catholic Students in Australian Catholic Schools, 2006* (February 2007), *Catholic and Non-Catholic Staff in Australian Catholic Schools* (June 2007), and *The Sectoral Trends in Australian Schooling* (Volume 1) (February 2008).

In preparing the first report on Catholic school enrolment trends, the Working Group recommended the development of a permanent database for research relating to Catholic school trends beyond the first report. NCEC supported the development of the permanent electronic database, and the Australian Catholic Education Statistics (ACES) database was officially launched by NCEC on 10 September 2003.

The Australian Catholic Education Statistics (ACES) database has enabled the analysis for this report, and other questions relating to Catholic education, to be examined in the national context, and for trends in state/territory commissions to be placed in a context beyond their dominion. ACES is available to all states and territories, and is being utilised by states to investigate local trends and policy questions, including those examined in this report.

Membership of the ACES Working Group is drawn from each state Commission. The membership in 2007 was:

Brian Croke . . . . .	Chair	Vin Thomas . . . . .	South Australia
Joan Warhurst . . . . .	NCEC	Eileen Lawrance . . . . .	Western Australia
Bill Walsh . . . . .	NSW	Neville Behrens . . . . .	Tasmania
Jeff Gunn . . . . .	Victoria	Richard Keys . . . . .	Northern Territory
Greg Rogers . . . . .	Queensland	Michael Haigh . . . . .	ACT

Administrative, technical support, and research analysis is provided to the Working Group and the database users by Crichton Smith (CEC,NSW). Database maintenance and development is provided by Andrew Forbes (CEC,NSW).

It is the view of the Working Group that this and all other reports from the Working Group do not represent a definitive and conclusive analysis of trends in Catholic schools. Rather, each report, while able to ‘stand alone’, is best viewed as an on-going part of our developing understanding, which continues to form part of a program of ongoing analysis and discussion. Hopefully, this report, and the research papers point the way to new directions and more meaningful analyses of data to enhance policy and planning for Australia’s Catholic schools.

From late 2006, all reports from the Working Group have been available from the NCEC website, at <http://www.ncec.catholic.edu.au>.



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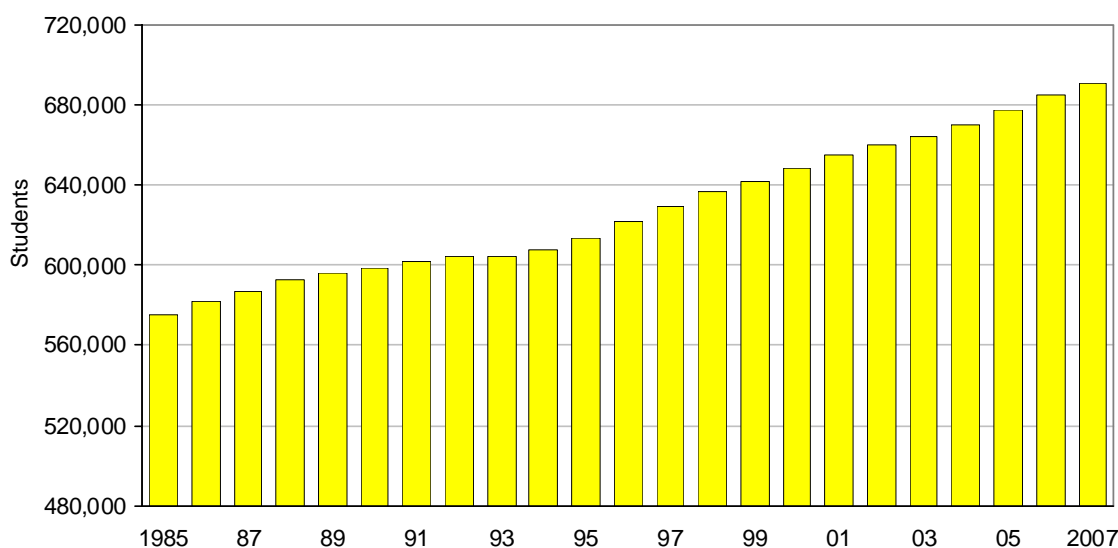
## Catholic School Enrolment Trends

### Enrolment Trends

There were almost 691,000 students in Australian Catholic schools in 2007, which was an increase of 0.8% from the previous year. This is an increase of more than 115,000 since 1985.

As **Graph 1** and **Table 1** show, 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, but there was an increase of 8,098 students from 1995 to 1996.

**Graph 1:** Students in Catholic schools, Australia, 1985-2007



Enrolments in Australian Catholic schools increased by 5,351 students from 2006 to 2007, and this is the smallest annual increase since 2003. This slowing of the growth is in part due to the ‘normalising’ of the introduction of the pre-year 1 enrolments in Queensland (and previously in Western Australia), as the introduction of the pre-year 1 grade in these states had been the major component of the relatively large growth in Catholic school enrolments in recent years. As a consequence, the growth in recent years – particularly in primary enrolments in Queensland – has masked a concerning decline in primary enrolments over the past half decade in Victoria and more recently in NSW.

Every state and territory has had an increase in students from 1985 to 2006; and over the past year (2006 to 2007), every state and territory other than NSW had an increase in student enrolments. In 2007, NSW had a decline of 88 students overall, but it should be noted that St Gregory’s Armenian School, Beaumont Hills (Parramatta Diocese) ceased to be

recognised as being a Catholic school by the ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese (in conformity with the *Code of Canon Law*, Canon 803). If this school were removed from the NSW time-series, NSW enrolments would have increased by 54 students from 2006 to 2007. Parramatta was the diocese with the largest decline in enrolments in Australia from 2006 to 2007 (even when the change to St Gregory's Armenian is discounted), as the diocese had a decline of 349 students (**Table 12**). Of the ten dioceses that had a decline in enrolments in the past year, 7 of the dioceses were in NSW, 2 were in Queensland and 1 in Western Australia.

As **Table 2** shows, Queensland had the largest enrolments increase with 2,430 additional students from 2006 to 2007, and Victoria had the second largest increase with 1,121. Brisbane Archdiocese was the diocese with the largest increase, having increased enrolments by 2,215 students over the past year. This increase in Brisbane Archdiocesan schools was nearly half of the total increase in enrolments in Australian Catholic schools last year, and over three times the enrolment increase of the next largest growing diocese (Melbourne Archdiocese).

**Table 1:** Student enrolments and annual change in Catholic schools, Australia, 1985-2007

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%

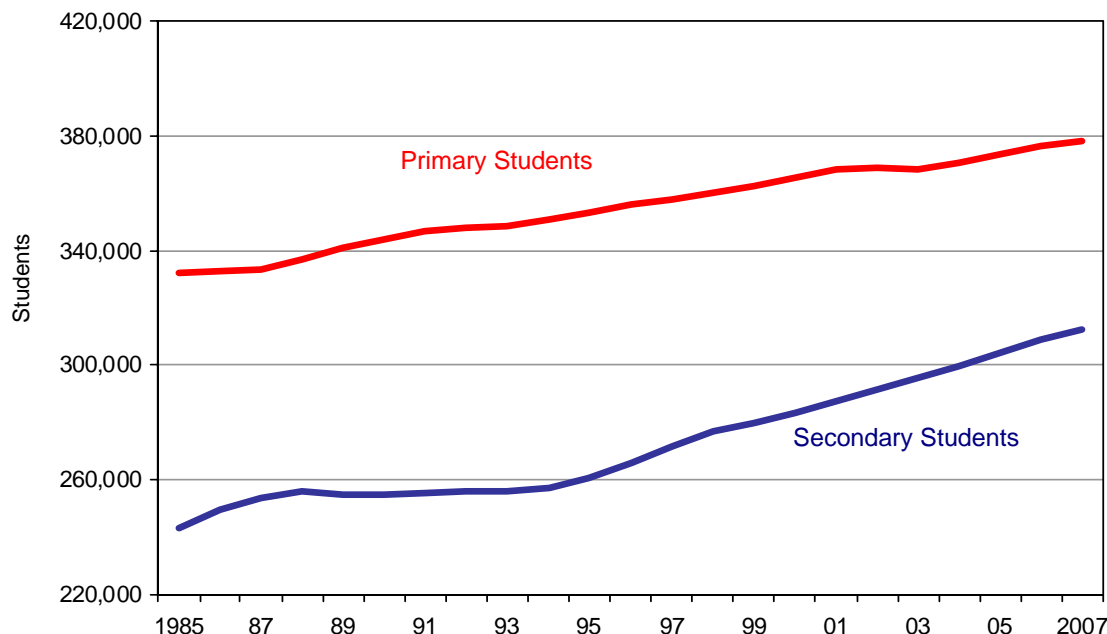
Year	Students in Catholic Schools	Change from Previous Year	% Change
1997	629,579	7,759	1.2%
1998	636,727	7,148	1.1%
1999	642,218	5,491	0.9%
2000	648,578	6,360	1.0%
2001	655,636	7,058	1.1%
2002	660,024	4,388	0.7%
2003	664,124	4,100	0.6%
2004	670,268	6,144	0.9%
2005	677,659	7,391	1.1%
2006	685,270	7,611	1.1%
2007	690,621	5,351	0.8%

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## Primary and Secondary Enrolment Trends

Of particular interest are the varying patterns of growth across both primary and secondary schools. **Graph 2** illustrates the changing proportions of primary and secondary enrolments in Catholic education. Since 1985, primary enrolments have increased by 46,038, while secondary enrolments have increased by 69,578. This has resulted in 60% of the growth in Catholic enrolments since 1985 being secondary students, and secondary enrolments have increased from 42% of all enrolments in 1985, to 45% of all enrolments in 2007.

**Graph 2:** Students in Catholic schools, Primary and Secondary, Australia, 1985-2007



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

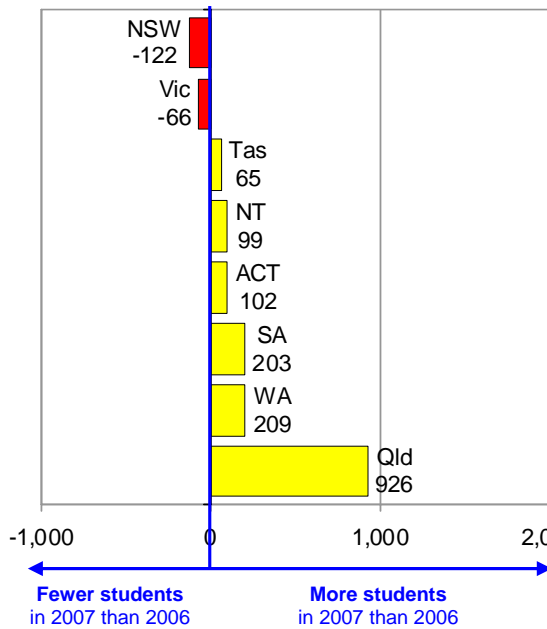
**Graphs 3 and 4** highlight the differences in the changes in primary and secondary enrolments in each of the states and territories from 2006 to 2007, which is reported in Table 2. The graphs show that there was strong growth in Queensland in both primary and secondary (although as **Graph 52** and **Graph 53** show, this was not consistent across all Queensland dioceses).

**Graphs 3 and 4** highlight that the growth in Victoria was in secondary enrolments only, as primary enrolments declined in this state. And uniquely, ACT was the only state or territory to have a decrease in secondary enrolments last year, but significantly (and positively), primary enrolments had a relatively strong increase.

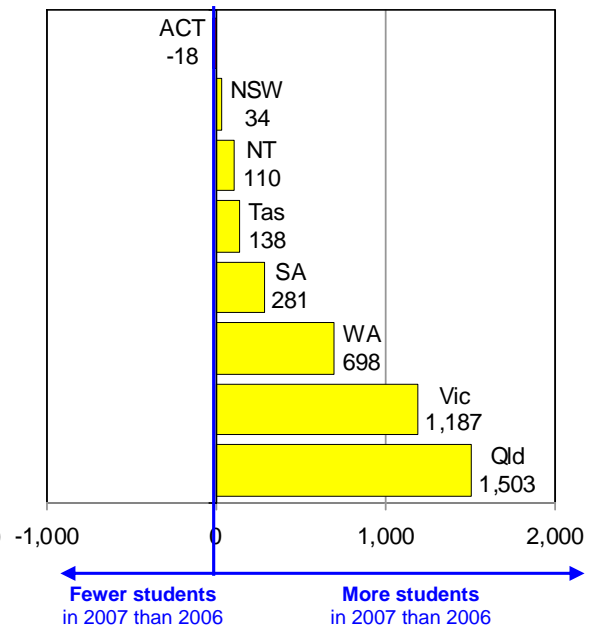
**Table 2:** Changes in Catholic school enrolments, by States and Territories, 2006-2007

	Primary		Secondary		All Students	
	2007	Change from 2006	2007	Change from 2006	2007	Change from 2006
ACT	8,828	102	8,470	-18	17,298	84
New South Wales	124,796	-122	114,515	34	239,311	-88
Northern Territory	3,047	99	1,646	110	4,693	209
Queensland	71,301	926	50,255	1,503	121,557	2,430
South Australia	27,984	203	18,731	281	46,716	486
Tasmania	7,291	65	6,593	138	13,884	203
Victoria	98,523	-66	85,002	1,187	183,525	1,121
Western Australia	36,290	209	27,347	698	63,636	906
<b>Australia</b>	<b>378,061</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>312,560</b>	<b>3,934</b>	<b>690,621</b>	<b>5,351</b>

**Graph 3:** Change in Catholic Primary enrolments, by States and Territories, 2006-2007



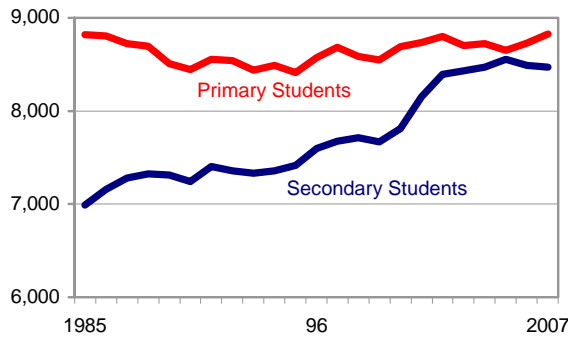
**Graph 4:** Change in Catholic Secondary enrolments, by States and Territories, 2006-2007



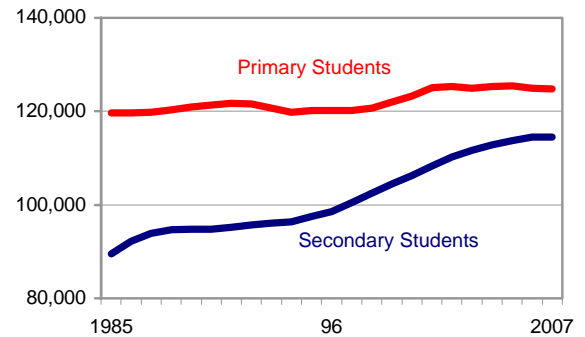
**Graphs 5 to 12** report the primary and secondary enrolments for each state and territory from 1985 to 2006. Note that the graphs are on different scales.

**Graphs 5 to 12: Primary and Secondary Enrolments in Catholic schools, individual States and Territories, 1985-2007**

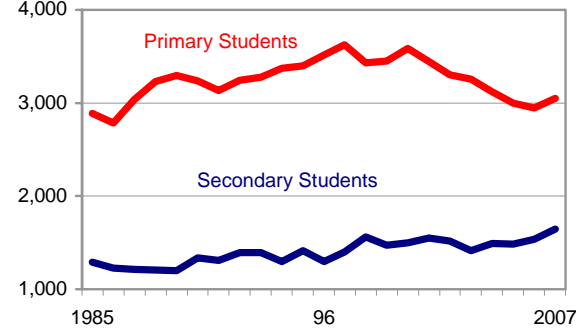
**Graph 5: Australian Capital Territory**



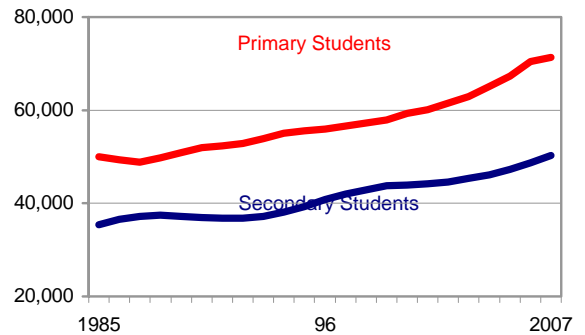
**Graph 6: New South Wales**



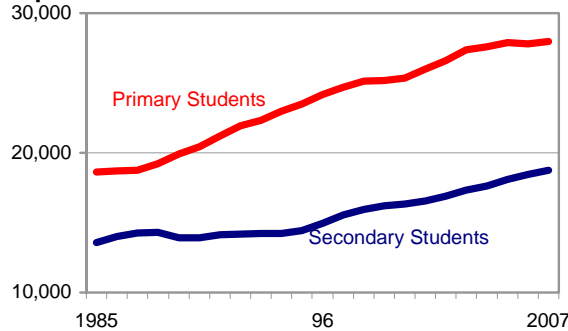
**Graph 7: Northern Territory**



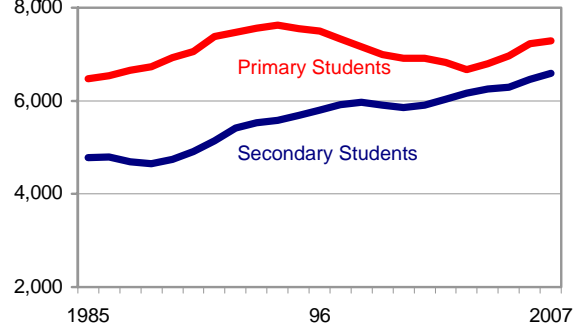
**Graph 8: Queensland**



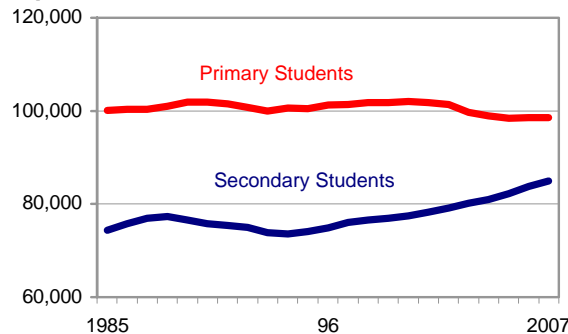
**Graph 9: South Australia**



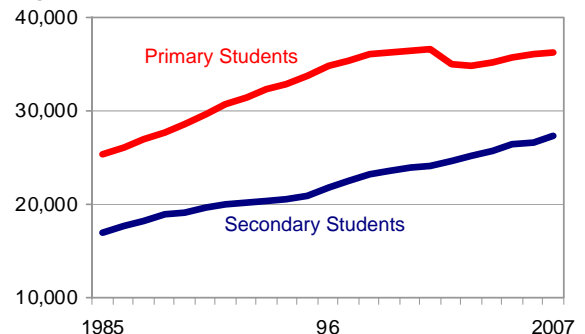
**Graph 10: Tasmania**



**Graph 11: Victoria**



**Graph 12: Western Australia**

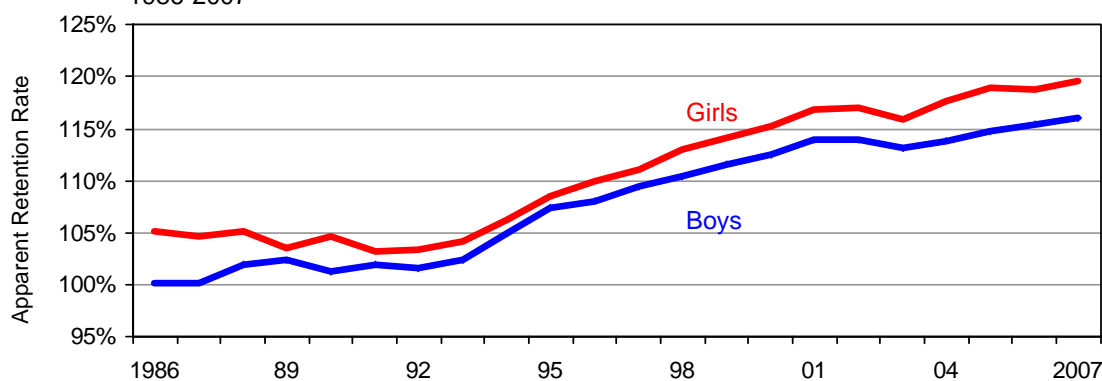


## Student Retention

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 school 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 also suggests that many parents seek to confine their fee-paying commitment to the secondary school years only.

**Graph 13** shows that the Apparent Retention Rate for students from primary to secondary increased has been greater than 100% for boys and girls since 1986; and has overall continued to increase annually. Retention from Catholic primary to Catholic secondary schools is greater than 100% in all states and territories. **Table 13** shows that 20 of the 28 dioceses in Australia had retention from Catholic primary to Catholic secondary greater than 100% for both boys and girls. While this reflects the preference for the Catholic secondary school as the first Catholic school, it also highlights an issue of access to Catholic secondary schools in the dioceses where less than 100% of students move from a Catholic primary school to a Catholic secondary school.

**Graph 13:** Apparent Retention Rates, Catholic Primary to Catholic Secondary schools, Australia, 1986-2007



**Table 3:** Apparent Retention Rates, Catholic Primary to Catholic Secondary schools, Australia and States and Territories, 2007

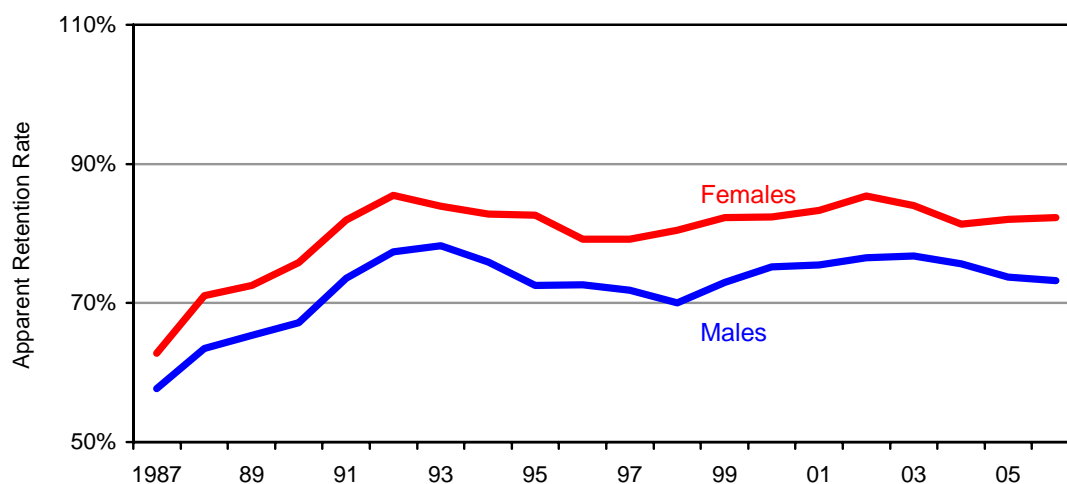
	Boys	Girls	All Students
ACT	126.1	118.3	122.2
New South Wales	116.5	119.6	118.0
Northern Territory	111.6	111.1	111.3
Queensland	118.8	123.5	121.0
South Australia	109.8	119.1	114.3
Tasmania	117.9	116.4	117.1
Victoria	110.4	110.6	110.5
Western Australia	124.3	128.1	126.2
<b>Australia</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>117.7</b>

**Note:** NSW, ACT, Vic and Tas retention are from Grade 6 to Grade 7. SA, NT, 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 increased again between 1992 and 1998, but the last few years have witnessed a slight decline in post-compulsory retention rates nationally (**Graph 14**). In 2007, the post-compulsory retention rate for females was 83.3%, and for males was 74.3% (**Table 4**).

**Graph 14:** Apparent Retention Rates for post-compulsory schooling (Year 10 to Year 12) in Catholic Secondary schools, Australia, 1987-2007



**Table 4:** Apparent Retention Rates for post-compulsory schooling (Year 10 to Year 12) in Catholic secondary schools, States and Territories, 2007

	Males	Females	All Students
ACT	74.5	69.8	72.2
New South Wales	72.4	84	78.1
Northern Territory	40.8	53.5	46.6
Queensland	81.1	84.3	82.7
South Australia	73.1	84.1	78.7
Tasmania	53.7	63.2	58.6
Victoria	76.1	86	81.2
Western Australia	71.6	80.8	76.2
<b>Australia</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>78.8</b>

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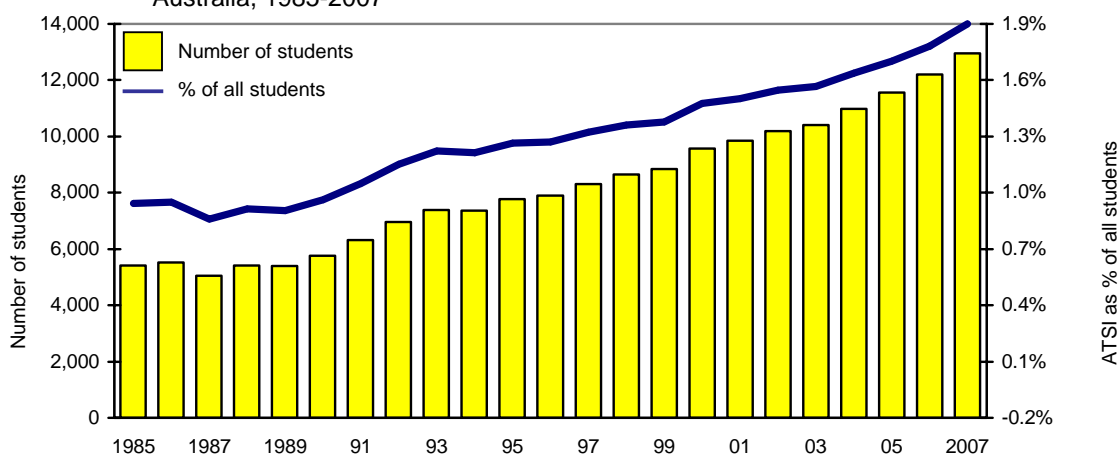
## Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Students

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 1985-2007 (**Graph 15** and **Table 5**), and in all states and territories (**Table 6**). 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 mainly through the Indigenous Education Strategic Initiatives Programme. Apart from the Commonwealth program, 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 2007, there were 12,945 Indigenous students in Catholic schools, which represented 1.9% of all students in Australian Catholic schools. This was an increase of 733 students from the previous year, and this increase is the largest annual increase in Indigenous student enrolments since 1985. Importantly, the number of Indigenous students increased from 2006 to 2007 in every state and territory (**Graph 16**), and also in every diocese other than Broome and Sale (**Graph 54**).

**F**urther 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 15:** Number and percentage of students identified as ATSI in Catholic schools, Australia, 1985-2007





**Table 5:** Number and percentage of students identified as ATSI in Catholic schools, Australia, 1985-2007

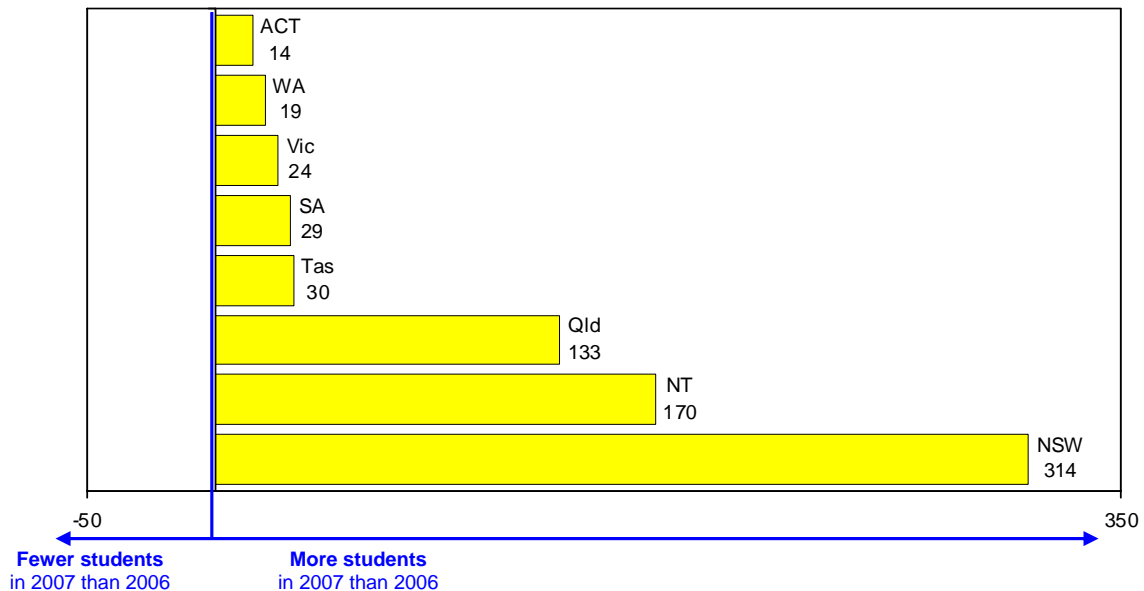
Year	ATSI Students	ATSI as % of all students
1985	5,423	0.9%
1986	5,523	0.9%
1987	5,045	0.9%
1988	5,425	0.9%
1989	5,384	0.9%
1990	5,769	1.0%
1991	6,313	1.0%
1992	6,951	1.2%
1993	7,385	1.2%
1994	7,369	1.2%
1995	7,763	1.3%
1996	7,895	1.3%

Year	ATSI Students	ATSI as % of all students
1997	8,316	1.3%
1998	8,655	1.4%
1999	8,845	1.4%
2000	9,566	1.5%
2001	9,843	1.5%
2002	10,199	1.5%
2003	10,394	1.6%
2004	10,976	1.6%
2005	11,554	1.7%
2006	12,212	1.8%
2007	12,945	1.9%

**Table 6:** Number and percentage of students identified as ATSI in Catholic schools, States and Territories, 1985 and 2007

	1985		2007		Change from 1985 to 2007	Proportion of ATSI students in each State
	Number of Students	% of Students	Number of Students	% of Students		
ACT	10	0.1%	211	1.2%	201	1.6%
NSW	1,029	0.5%	3,894	1.6%	2,865	30.1%
NT	1,060	25.4%	1,572	33.5%	512	12.1%
Queensland	1,400	1.6%	3,323	2.7%	1,923	25.7%
SA	83	0.3%	446	1.0%	363	3.4%
Tasmania	131	1.2%	521	3.8%	390	4.0%
Victoria	93	0.1%	698	0.4%	605	5.4%
WA	1,617	3.8%	2,279	3.6%	662	17.6%
<b>Australia</b>	<b>5,423</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>12,944</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>7,521</b>	

**Graph 16:** Recent change in ATSI student enrolments in Catholic schools, States and Territories, 2006-2007

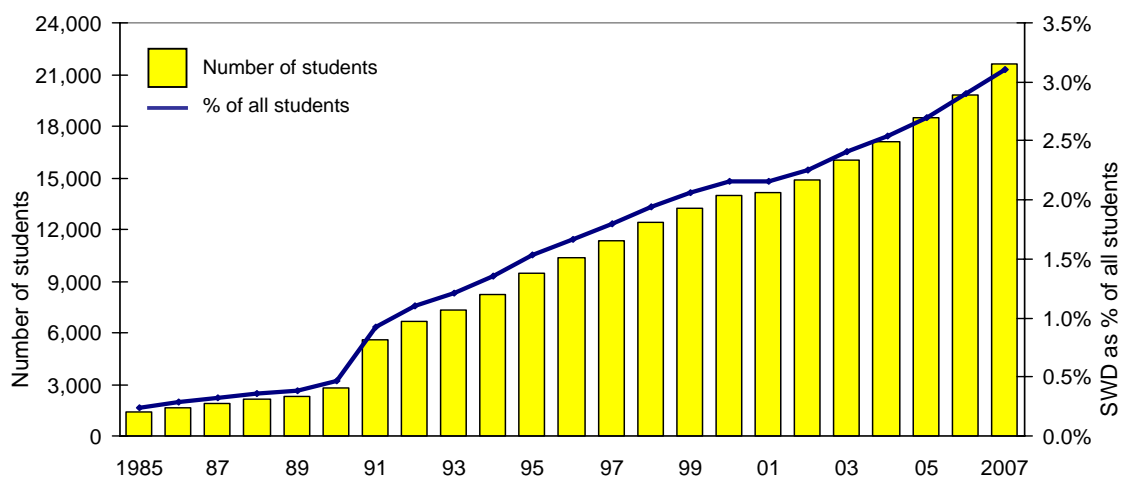


## Students with a Disability

The fastest growing category of students in Catholic schools from 1985 to 2006 has been those with a disability (**Graph 17**), and this has occurred in every state and territory (**Table 8**). 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. Despite the failure of the Commonwealth to match the increase in students with comparable per capita funding increases, the trend of increased enrolment of Students with a Disability is likely to continue. The advent of the Commonwealth *Disability Discrimination Act* in 1992 is clearly reflected in the data. It has 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.

In 2007, there were 21,597 SWD students in Catholic schools, which was an increase of 1,756 students from the previous year. This is the largest annual increase since the major increase from 1990 to 1991, when SWD enrolments increased by 2,785.

**Graph 17:** Number and percentage of SWD students in Catholic schools, Australia, 1985-2007



**Table 7:** Number and percentage of SWD students in Catholic Schools, Australia, 1985-2007

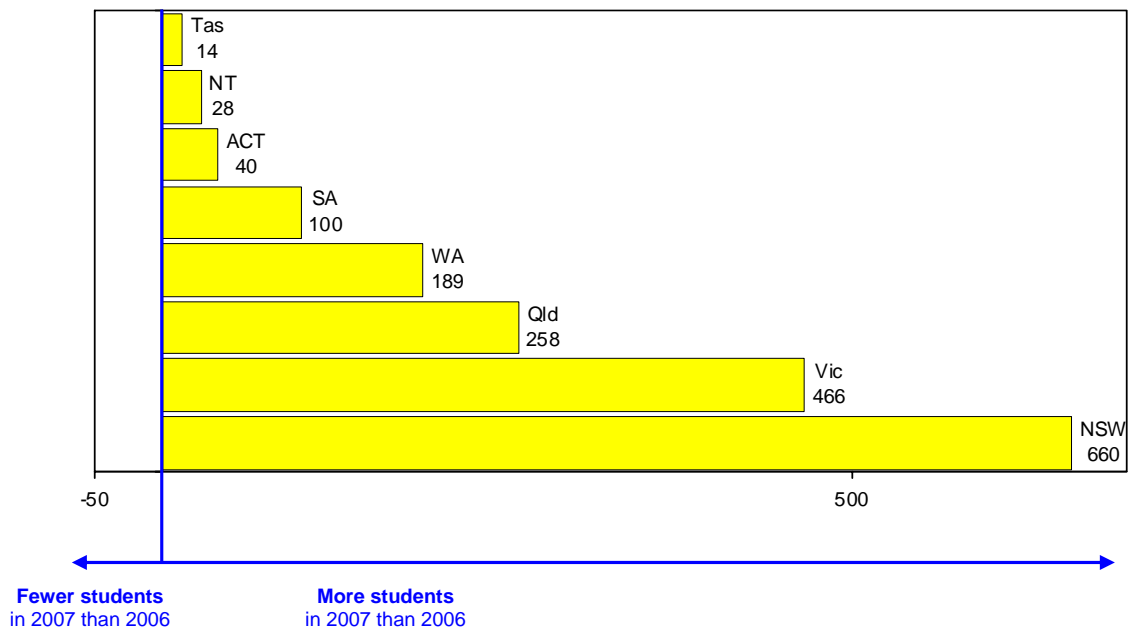
Year	SWD Students	SWD as % of all students
1985	1,391	0.2%
1986	1,666	0.3%
1987	1,908	0.3%
1988	2,126	0.4%
1989	2,316	0.4%
1990	2,800	0.5%
1991	5,585	0.9%
1992	6,687	1.1%
1993	7,336	1.2%
1994	8,242	1.4%
1995	9,425	1.5%
1996	10,394	1.7%
1997	11,329	1.8%
1998	12,396	1.9%
1999	13,271	2.1%
2000	13,992	2.2%
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%

**Table 8:** Number and percentage of SWD students in Catholic schools, States and Territories, 1985 and 2007

	1985		2007		Change from 1985 to 2007	Proportion of SWD in each State (2007)
	Number of Students	% of Students	Number of Students	% of Students		
ACT	92	0.6%	296	1.7%	204	1.4%
NSW	377	0.2%	9,465	4.0%	9,088	43.8%
NT	Nil	—	146	3.1%	146	0.7%
Queensland	177	0.2%	2,760	2.3%	2,583	12.8%
SA	371	1.2%	1,493	3.2%	1,122	6.9%
Tasmania	12	0.1%	233	1.7%	221	1.1%
Victoria	287	0.2%	5,608	3.1%	5,321	26.0%
WA	75	0.2%	1,595	2.5%	1,520	7.4%
<b>Australia</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>21,596</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>20,205</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Graph 18** shows that the number of Students with a Disability in Catholic schools increased from 2006 to 2007 in every state and territory, and Graph 55 shows that SWD enrolments increased in every diocese other than Townsville, Wagga Wagga and Cairns. NSW had the largest increase in SWD enrolments, while Melbourne and Brisbane were the dioceses with the largest increase in SWD students. Sydney Archdiocese, with 4.5% of students being SWD, remains the diocese with the largest proportion of SWD students.

**Graph 18:** Recent change in SWD student enrolments in Catholic schools, States and Territories, 2006-2007

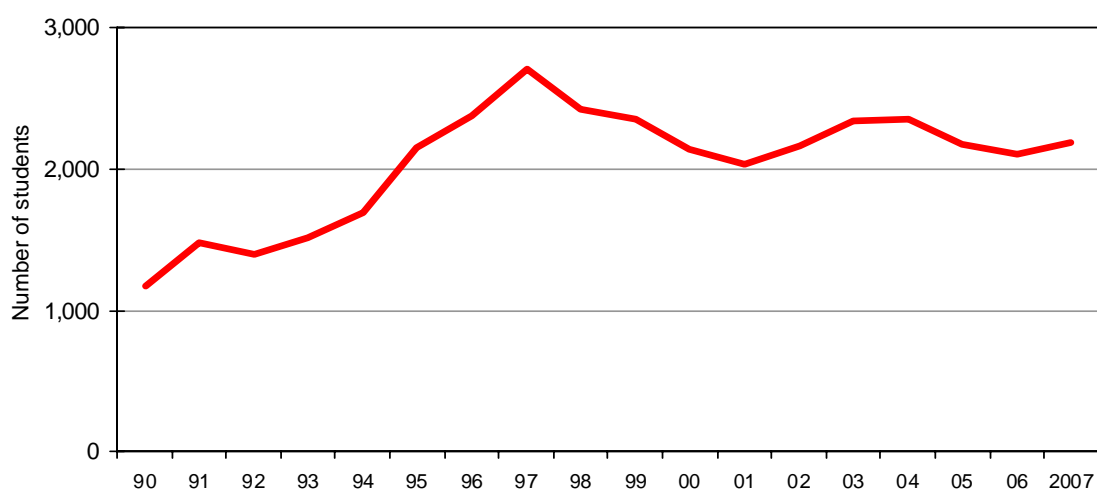


## Full-Fee Paying Overseas Students

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 19**). 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.

In 2007, there were 2,184 FFPOS students in Australian Catholic schools, which was an increase of 75 students since 1996. This increase was due to the increase in FFPOS students in NSW, Queensland and Victoria (**Table 9**).

**Graph 19:** FFPOS in Catholic schools, Australia, 1989-2007



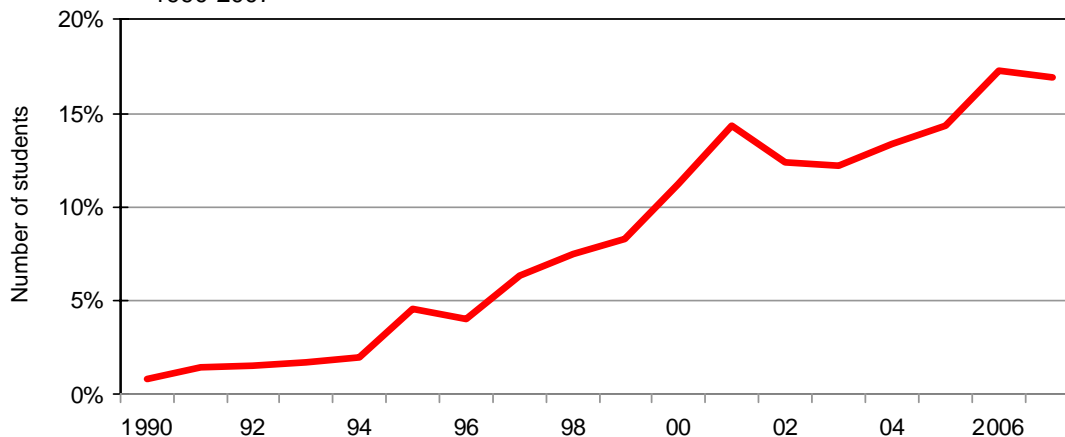
**Table 9:** FFPOS in Catholic schools, Australia and States and Territories, 1990, 2005 and 2007

	1990	2006	2007	Change 2006-2007	Proportion of FFPOS in each State
ACT	9	16	17	1	0.8%
New South Wales	462	825	846	21	38.7%
Northern Territory	4	55	45	-10	2.1%
Queensland	227	411	443	32	20.3%
South Australia	58	343	345	2	15.8%
Tasmania	1	2	2	0	0.1%
Victoria	191	267	298	31	13.6%
Western Australia	215	190	188	-2	8.6%
<b>Australia</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## FFPOS Students in Primary Schools

In 1989, FFPOS students were almost exclusively enrolled in secondary education, but since 1996 the proportion of FFPOS students in primary schools has been increasing (other than in 2002 and 2003), and primary enrolments now comprise 17% of all FFPOS enrolments in Australian Catholic schools, as highlighted in **Graph 20**.

**Graph 20:** FFPOS in Primary schools, as proportion of all FFPOS in Catholic Schools, Australia, 1990-2007

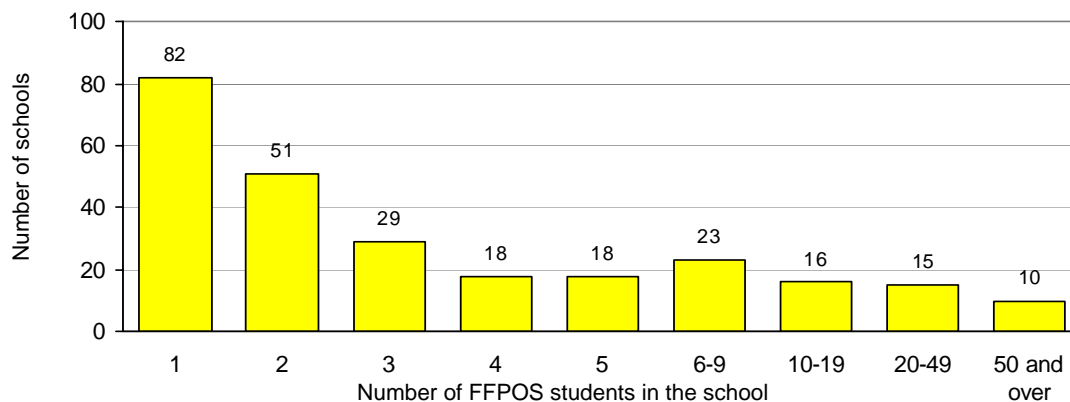


## Schools with FFPOS students

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 21**), and very few Catholic schools in Australia have large numbers of FFPOS students. Of the 262 schools with FFPOS students enrolled in 2006, less than 4% (10 schools) had more than 50 FFPOS students.

The more common pattern for schools with FFPOS students is for schools to have only one or two FFPOS students enrolled. As **Graph 21** highlights, over half of schools with FFPOS students had only 1 or 2 FFPOS students enrolled. Significantly however, more than four out of five Catholic schools in Australia had no FFPOS students enrolled in 2007.

**Graph 21:** Number of FFPOS students by number of Catholic schools, Australia, 2006



## Catholic and Non-Catholic Students

**Table 10** reports that there were 170,000 non-Catholic students enrolled in Australian Catholic schools, which represented 25% of all students. **Graph 22** highlights that the proportion of non-Catholic enrolments ranged from 20% in NSW to 44% in Tasmania.

This is the second 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. The proportion of non-Catholic students remained unchanged in 12 dioceses, increased by 1% in 13 dioceses, increased by more than 1% in 2 dioceses, and decreased by 1% in 2 dioceses (both in Western Australia).

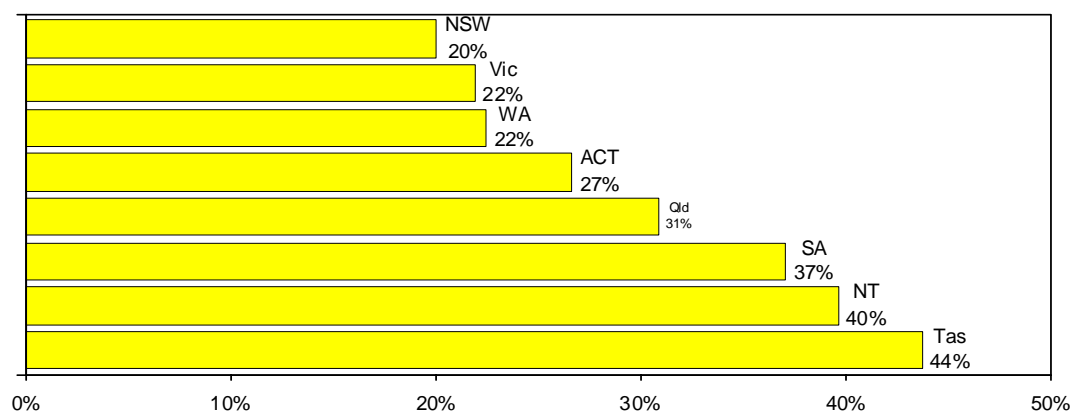
**F**urther research from the ACES Working Group on the enrolment trends for Catholic and non-Catholic students is available from *Non-Catholic Student Enrolments in Catholic Schools 2006* (February 2007), available at <http://www.ncec.catholic.edu.au>

**Table 10:** Non-Catholic and Catholic enrolments, States and Territories, 2007

	Non-Catholic Students		Catholic Students	
	No.	% of students	No.	% of students
Australian Capital Territory	4,611	27%	12,698	73%
New South Wales	47,940	20%	191,334	80%
Northern Territory	2,040	40%	3,105	60%
Queensland	37,581	31%	84,022	69%
South Australia	17,506	37%	29,685	63%
Tasmania	6,100	44%	7,852	56%
Victoria	40,446	22%	144,236	78%
Western Australia	14,266	22%	49,357	78%
<b>Australia</b>	<b>170,551</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>522,243</b>	<b>75%</b>

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.

**Graph 22:** Proportion of non-Catholic students, States and Territories, 2007



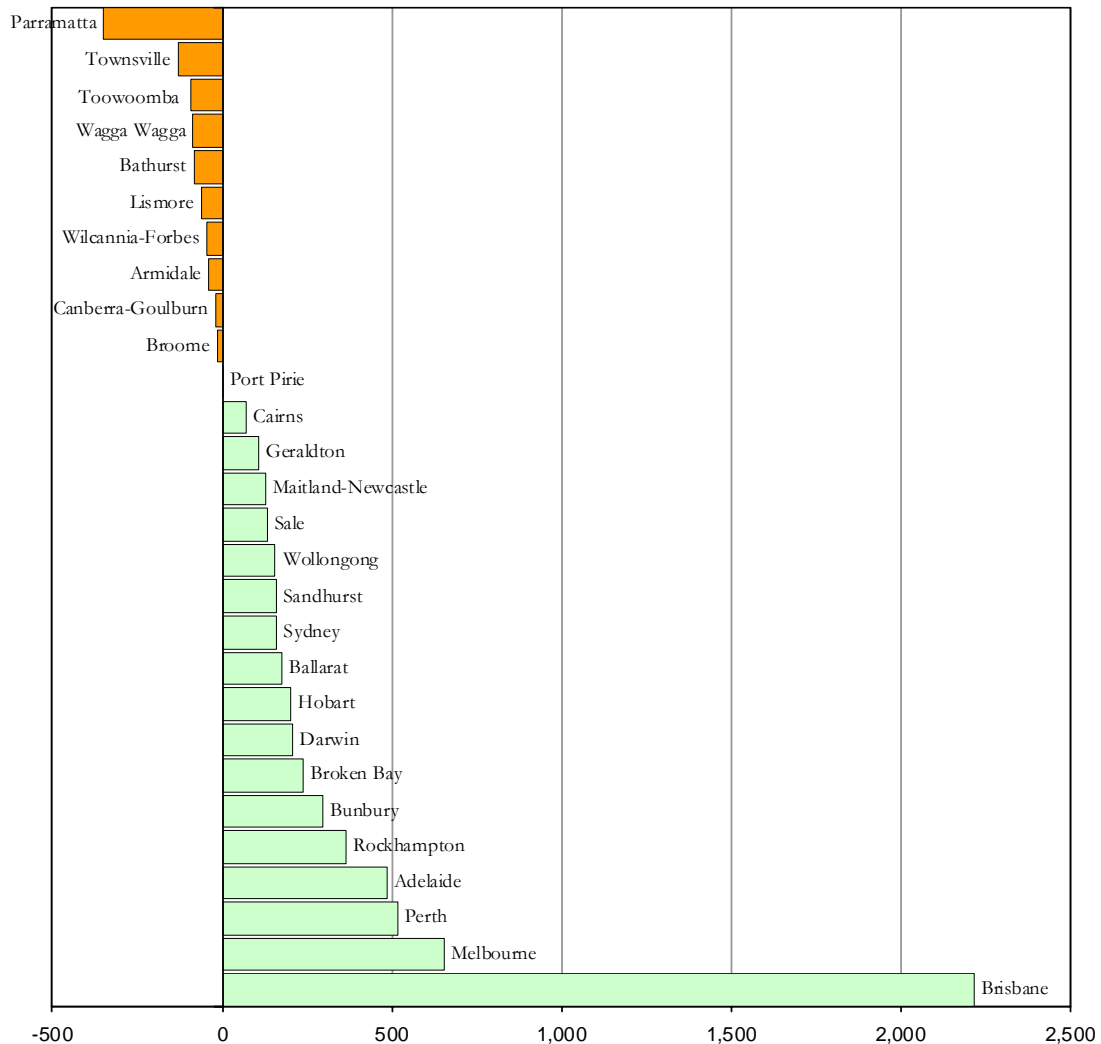
## Diocesan Trends

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 in 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.

## Enrolment Trends

**Graph 23** illustrates the recent change in enrolments (from 2006 to 2007) for each of the dioceses.

**Graph 23:** Changes in Catholic school enrolments, by Diocese, 2006-2007



**Table 11** records the change in the number of enrolments (from 2006 to 2007) for each of the dioceses.

**Table 11:** Changes in Catholic school enrolments, by Diocese, 2006-2007

State	Diocese	2006	2007	Change
ACT and NSW	Armidale	5,932	5,892	-40
	Bathurst	9,759	9,676	-83
	Broken Bay	22,703	22,942	239
	Canberra-Goulburn	24,814	24,794	-20
	Lismore	17,555	17,492	-63
	Maitland-Newcastle	17,181	17,308	127
	Parramatta	46,453	46,104	-349
	Sydney	80,058	80,220	162
	Wagga Wagga	8,596	8,510	-86
	Wilcannia-Forbes	2,512	2,465	-47
Wollongong	21,049	21,207	158	
Northern Territory	Darwin	4,484	4,693	209
Queensland	Brisbane	74,866	77,081	2,215
	Cairns	9,027	9,097	70
	Rockhampton	14,160	14,525	365
	Toowoomba	9,920	9,830	-90
	Townsville	11,154	11,023	-131
South Australia	Adelaide	41,674	42,158	484
	Port Pirie	4,556	4,558	2
Tasmania	Hobart	13,681	13,884	203
Victoria	Ballarat	15,754	15,931	177
	Melbourne	137,476	138,129	653
	Sale	14,492	14,624	132
	Sandhurst	14,681	14,841	160
Western Australia	Broome	1,662	1,646	-16
	Bunbury	7,593	7,891	298
	Geraldton	3,264	3,371	107
	Perth	50,211	50,728	517
<b>National Total</b>		<b>685,267</b>	<b>690,620</b>	<b>5,353</b>



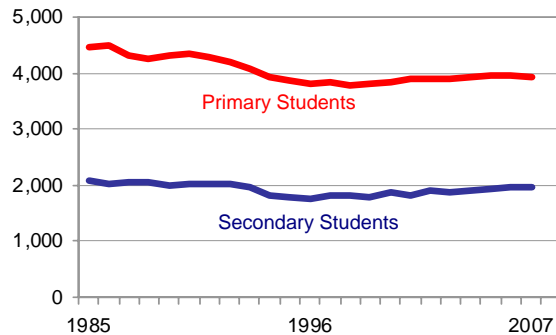
## Primary and Secondary Enrolment Trends

The following graphs (**Graph 24 to 51**) show the enrolment trends for each diocese from 1985 to 2007 for primary and secondary enrolments. Note that graphs are on different scales.

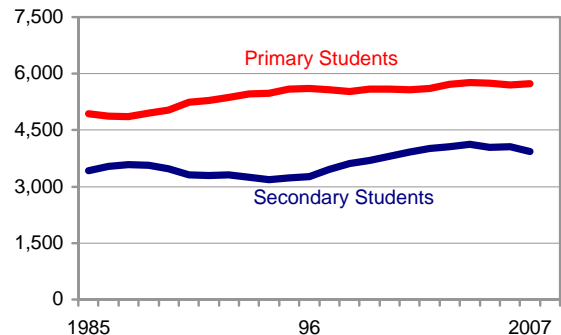
**Graphs 24 to 51:** Primary and Secondary Enrolments in Catholic schools, Individual Dioceses, 1985-2007

### Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales

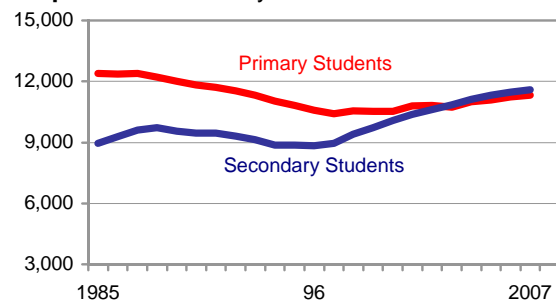
**Graph 24:** Armidale



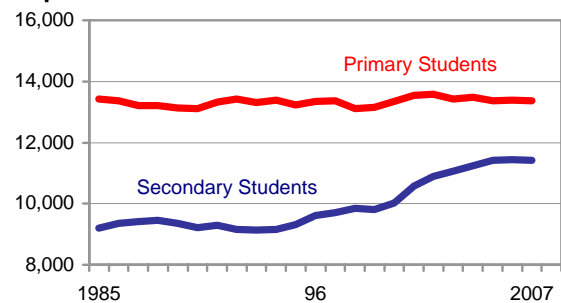
**Graph 25:** Bathurst



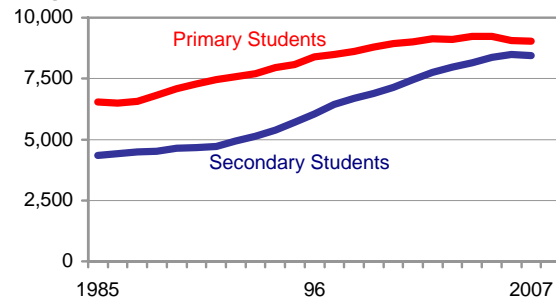
**Graph 26:** Broken Bay



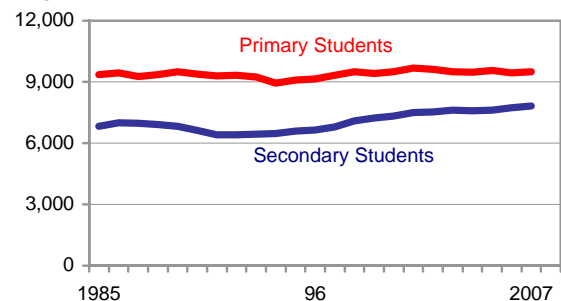
**Graph 27:** Canberra-Goulburn



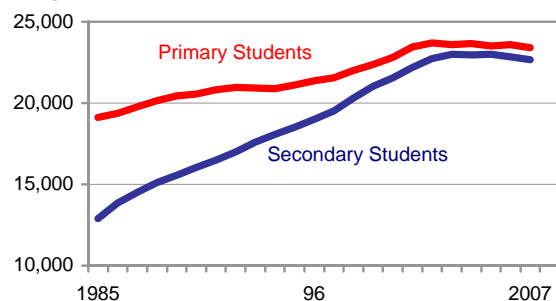
**Graph 28:** Lismore



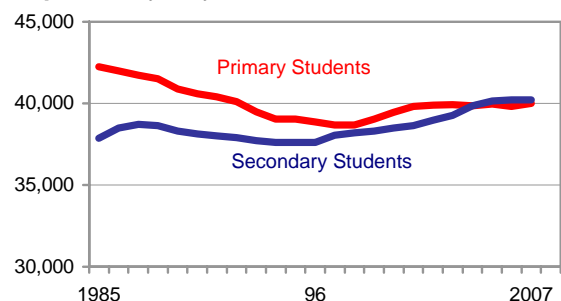
**Graph 29:** Maitland-Newcastle



**Graph 30:** Parramatta

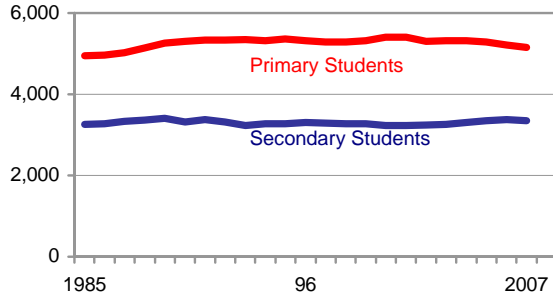


**Graph 31:** Sydney

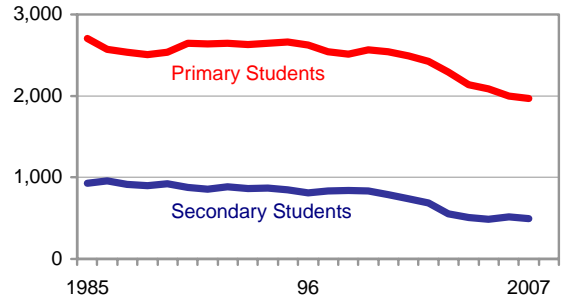


**Graphs 24 to 51: Primary and Secondary Enrolments in Catholic schools, Individual Dioceses, 1985-2007**

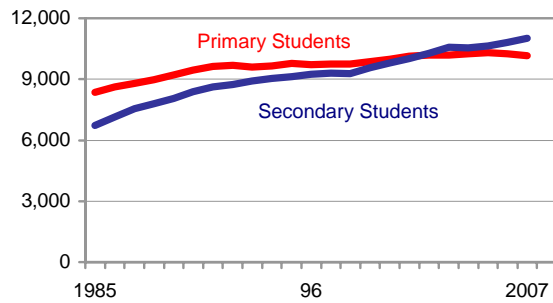
**Graph 32: Wagga Wagga**



**Graph 33: Wilcannia-Forbes**

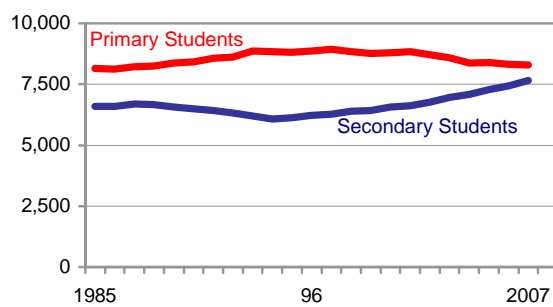


**Graph 34: Wollongong**

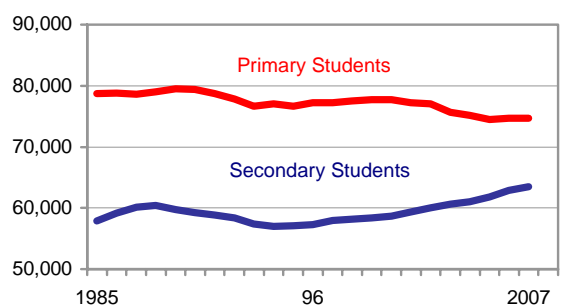


**Victoria**

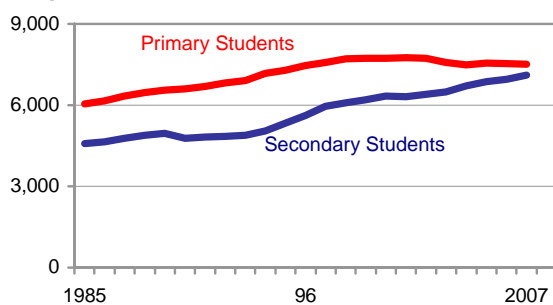
**Graph 35: Ballarat**



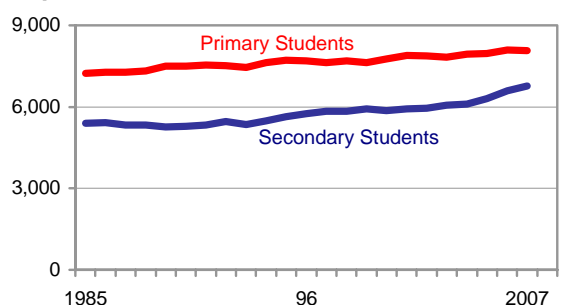
**Graph 36: Melbourne**



**Graph 37: Sale**



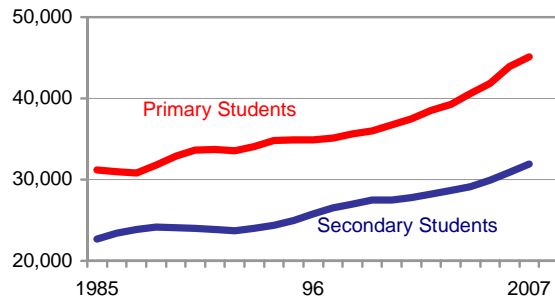
**Graph 38: Sandhurst**



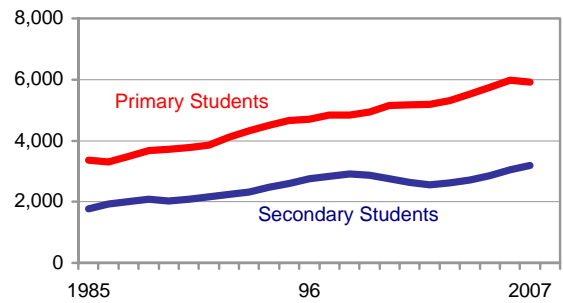
**Graphs 24 to 51: Primary and Secondary Enrolments in Catholic schools, Individual Dioceses, 1985-2007**

**Queensland**

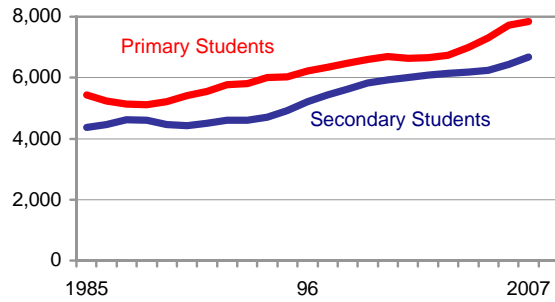
**Graph 39: Brisbane**



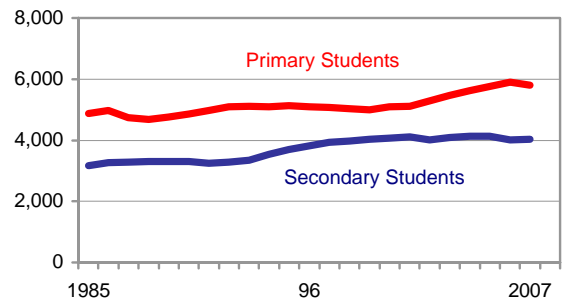
**Graph 40: Cairns**



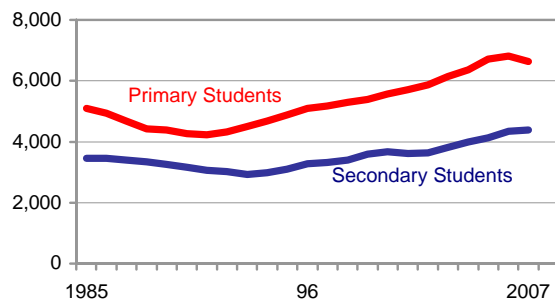
**Graph 41: Rockhampton**



**Graph 42: Toowoomba**

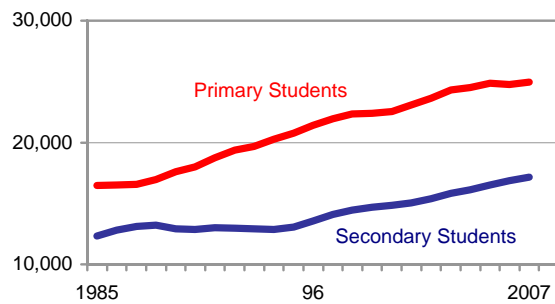


**Graph 43: Townsville**

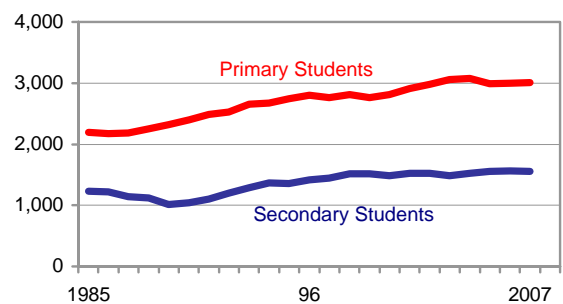


**South Australia**

**Graph 44: Adelaide**



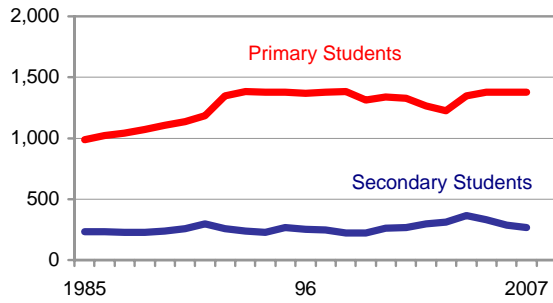
**Graph 45: Port Pirie**



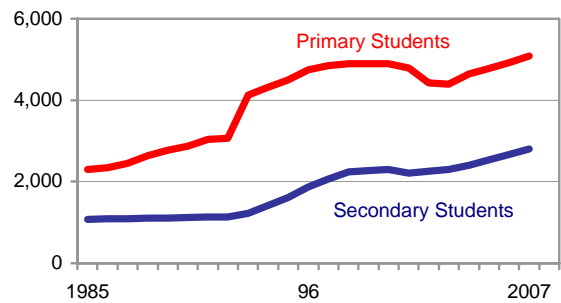
**Graphs 24 to 51: Primary and Secondary Enrolments in Catholic schools, Individual Dioceses, 1985-2007**

**Western Australia**

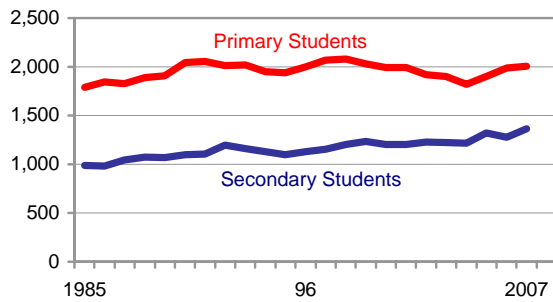
**Graph 46: Broome**



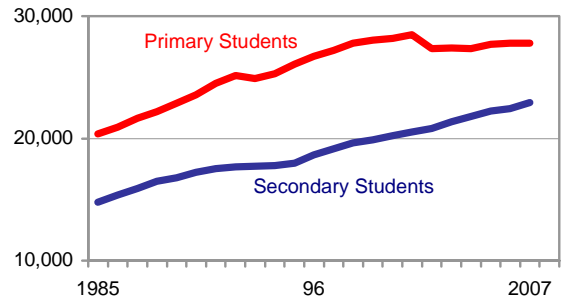
**Graph 47: Bunbury**



**Graph 48: Geraldton**

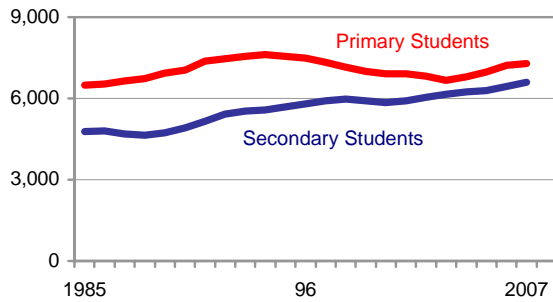


**Graph 49: Perth**



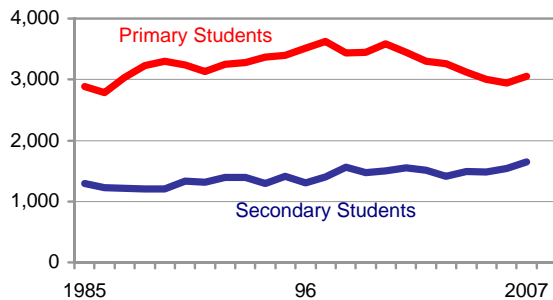
**Tasmania**

**Graph 50: Hobart**



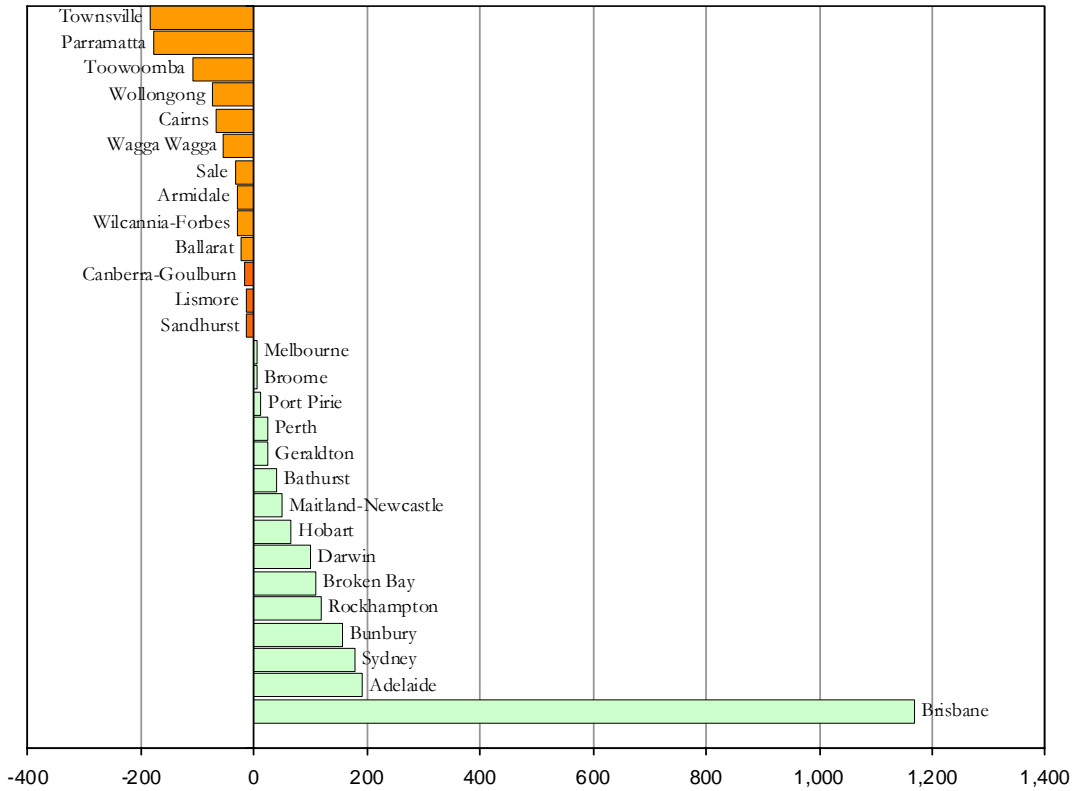
**Northern Territory**

**Graph 51: Darwin**

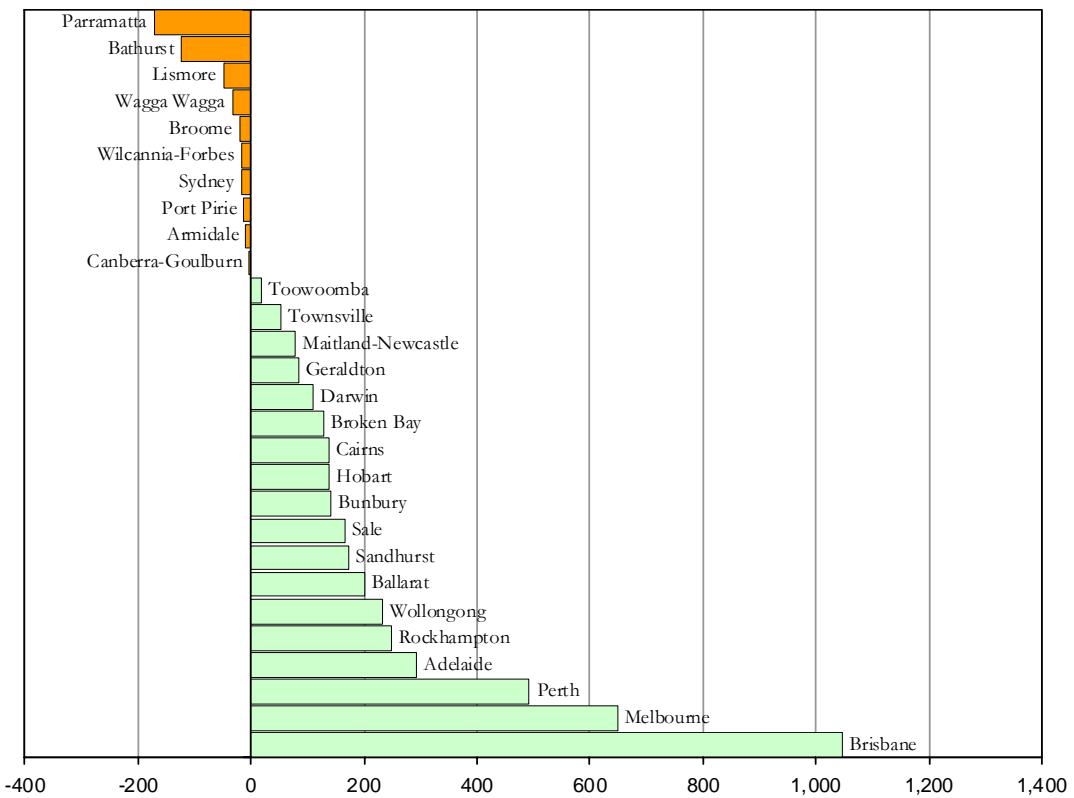


Graphs 52 and 53 illustrate the recent changes in primary and secondary enrolments (from 2006 to 2007) in each of the dioceses. Note that graphs are to same scale

**Graph 52: Changes in Primary enrolments, by Diocese, 2006 to 2007**



**Graph 53: Changes in Secondary enrolments, by Diocese, 2006 to 2007**



**Table 12** reports the recent changes (from 2006 to 2007) in primary, secondary and total enrolments in each of the dioceses.

**Table 12:** Changes in Primary and Secondary enrolments by Diocese, 2006-2007

State	Diocese	Primary		Secondary		All Students	
		2007	Change from 2006	2007	Change from 2006	2007	Change from 2006
ACT and NSW	Armidale	3,924	-31	1,968	-9	5,892	-40
	Bathurst	5,739	41	3,937	-124	9,676	-83
	Broken Bay	11,334	110	11,607	128	22,942	239
	Canberra-Goulburn	13,367	-17	11,427	-3	24,794	-20
	Lismore	9,041	-15	8,451	-48	17,492	-63
	Maitland-Newcastle	9,489	48	7,819	79	17,308	127
	Parramatta	23,420	-178	22,684	-171	46,104	-349
	Sydney	40,009	178	40,211	-17	80,220	162
	Wagga Wagga	5,160	-53	3,350	-33	8,510	-86
	Wilcannia-Forbes	1,968	-30	497	-17	2,465	-47
	Wollongong	10,172	-74	11,035	232	21,207	158
NT	Darwin	3,047	99	1,646	110	4,693	209
Queensland	Brisbane	45,119	1,167	31,962	1,047	77,081	2,215
	Cairns	5,909	-68	3,188	137	9,097	70
	Rockhampton	7,846	117	6,679	248	14,525	365
	Toowoomba	5,797	-108	4,033	18	9,830	-90
	Townsville	6,630	-183	4,394	53	11,023	-131
South Australia	Adelaide	24,978	191	17,180	293	42,158	484
	Port Pirie	3,006	12	1,551	-12	4,558	2
Tasmania	Hobart	7,291	65	6,593	138	13,884	203
Victoria	Ballarat	8,287	-23	7,644	200	15,931	177
	Melbourne	74,648	4	63,481	649	138,129	653
	Sale	7,508	-34	7,116	166	14,624	132
	Sandhurst	8,081	-12	6,761	173	14,841	160
Western Australia	Broome	1,380	4	266	-20	1,646	-16
	Bunbury	5,087	156	2,804	142	7,891	298
	Geraldton	2,009	24	1,362	83	3,371	107
	Perth	27,813	24	22,915	493	50,728	517
<b>National Total</b>		<b>378,059</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>312,561</b>	<b>3,935</b>	<b>690,620</b>	<b>5,353</b>

## Student Retention

**Table 13** 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 and Tasmanian dioceses is the calculation of the proportion of the total students in Catholic schools in Grade 6 in 2006 and in Catholic schools in Grade 7 in 2007. In South Australian, Northern Territory, Queensland and Western Australian dioceses, the retention is from Grade 7 in 2006 to Grade 8 in 2007. Post-Compulsory Retention is the retention of the number of Year 10 students in 2005 to Year 12 in 2007.

**Table 13:** Apparent Retention Rates: Catholic Primary to Catholic Secondary schools; and Post-Compulsory Retention, by Diocese, 2007

State	Diocese	Primary to Secondary		Post-Compulsory	
		Boys	Girls	Males	Females
ACT and NSW	Armidale	72.7	81.6	57.1	59.9
	Bathurst	97.8	84.4	55.3	75.7
	Broken Bay	117.5	160.4	67.5	84.9
	Canberra-Goulburn	115.3	105.1	66.9	65
	Lismore	112.5	117.4	73.5	83.8
	Maitland-Newcastle	101.9	101.3	70.5	80.6
	Parramatta	129.4	133.1	70.2	80.5
	Sydney	126.0	122.3	80.6	93.3
	Wagga Wagga	77.6	88.3	66.4	75.6
	Wilcannia-Forbes	31.7	32.5	—	—
Wollongong	136.3	143.7	69.3	82.6	
NT	Darwin	111.6	111.1	40.8	53.5
Queensland	Brisbane	118.3	123.7	86.3	85.3
	Cairns	79.4	102.6	70.7	75.1
	Rockhampton	151.4	146.9	73.4	82.9
	Toowoomba	122.0	112.1	72.7	90.2
	Townsville	123.1	124.1	70.3	80.9
South Australia	Adelaide	114.6	122.1	74.4	85.2
	Port Pirie	74.3	92.7	59.1	72.3
Tasmania	Hobart	117.9	116.4	53.7	63.2
Victoria	Ballarat	114.8	114.8	64.5	81.9
	Melbourne	107.7	109.4	79.7	86.9
	Sale	137.3	121.1	70.3	85.1
	Sandhurst	106.8	108.2	64.5	82.6
Western Australia	Broome	73.2	38.0	46.2	35.9
	Bunbury	90.0	103.1	58.6	86.5
	Geraldton	143.5	143.8	35.7	60.9
	Perth	131.4	135.1	75.8	82.1
<b>National Total</b>		<b>116.0</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>83.3</b>

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

**Table 14** 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 2007.

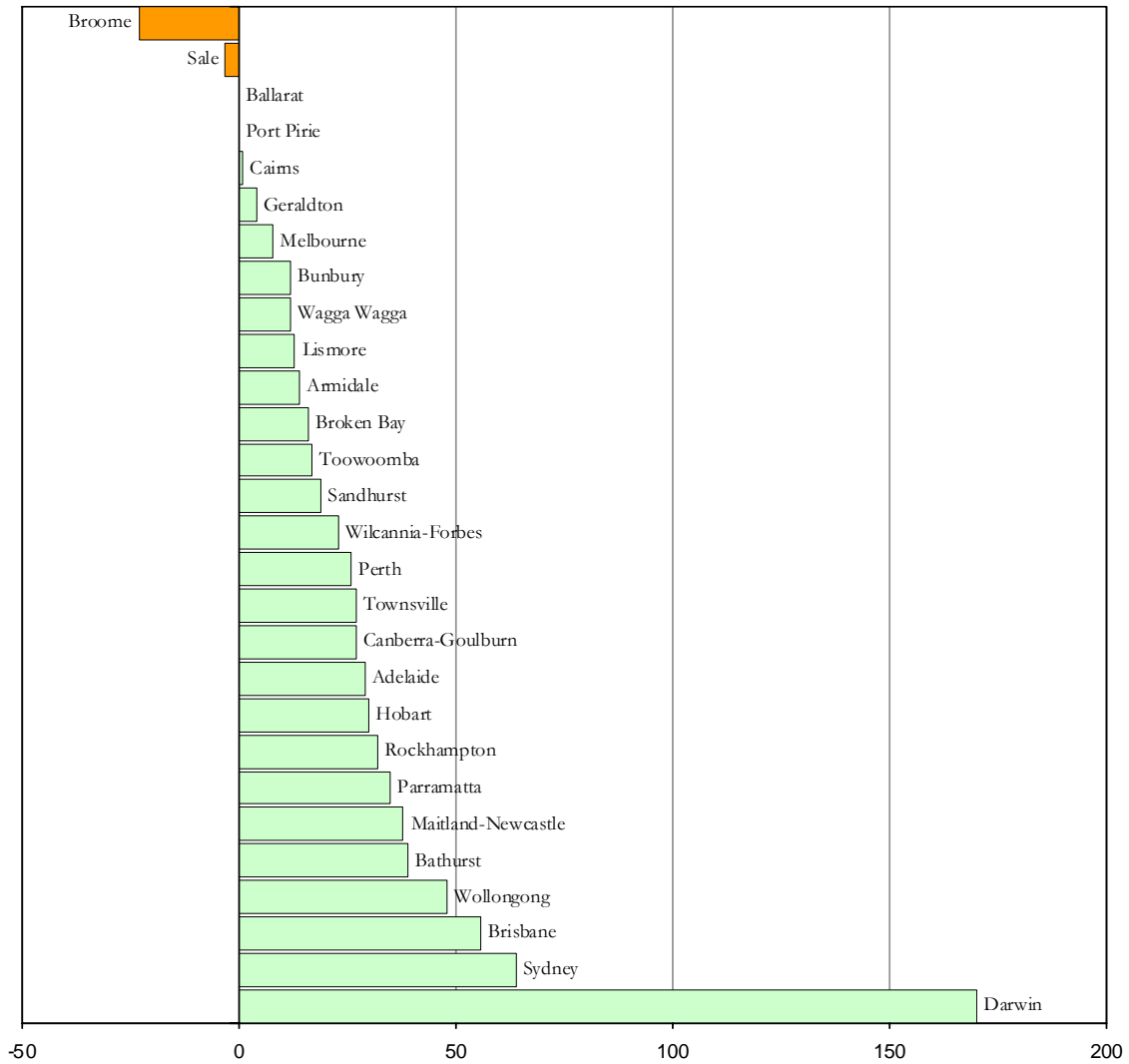
**Table 14:** Number and percentage of students identified as ATSI in Catholic schools, All Dioceses, 1985 and 2007

State	Diocese	1985		2007		Change from 1985 to 2007
		Number of students	% of Students	Number of students	% of Students	
ACT and NSW	Armidale	196	3.0%	465	7.9%	269
	Bathurst	71	0.8%	391	4.0%	320
	Broken Bay	25	0.1%	185	0.8%	160
	Canberra-Goulburn	69	0.3%	386	1.6%	317
	Lismore	211	1.9%	499	2.9%	288
	Maitland-Newcastle	54	0.3%	439	2.5%	385
	Parramatta	50	0.2%	452	1.0%	402
	Sydney	129	0.2%	523	0.7%	394
	Wagga Wagga	43	0.5%	177	2.1%	134
	Wilcannia-Forbes	161	4.4%	282	11.4%	121
	Wollongong	30	0.2%	307	1.4%	277
NT	Darwin	1,060	25.4%	1572	33.5%	512
Queensland	Brisbane	275	0.5%	987	1.3%	712
	Cairns	311	6.1%	542	6.0%	231
	Rockhampton	213	2.2%	476	3.3%	263
	Toowoomba	128	1.6%	333	3.4%	205
	Townsville	473	5.5%	986	8.9%	513
South Australia	Adelaide	70	0.2%	367	0.9%	297
	Port Pirie	13	0.4%	79	1.7%	66
Tasmania	Hobart	131	1.2%	521	3.8%	390
Victoria	Ballarat	16	0.1%	146	0.9%	130
	Melbourne	51	0.0%	254	0.2%	203
	Sale	18	0.2%	85	0.6%	67
	Sandhurst	8	0.1%	213	1.4%	205
Western Australia	Broome	1,139	93.1%	1192	72.4%	53
	Bunbury	19	0.6%	82	1.0%	63
	Geraldton	185	6.7%	215	6.4%	30
	Perth	274	0.8%	790	1.6%	516
<b>National Total</b>		<b>7,408</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>12,946</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>7,523</b>



**Graph 54** shows the recent change (from 2006 to 2007) in the number of Indigenous students enrolled in Catholic schools in each diocese.

**Graph 54:** Recent change in ATSI student enrolments in Catholic schools, All Dioceses, 2006-2007



## Students with a Disability

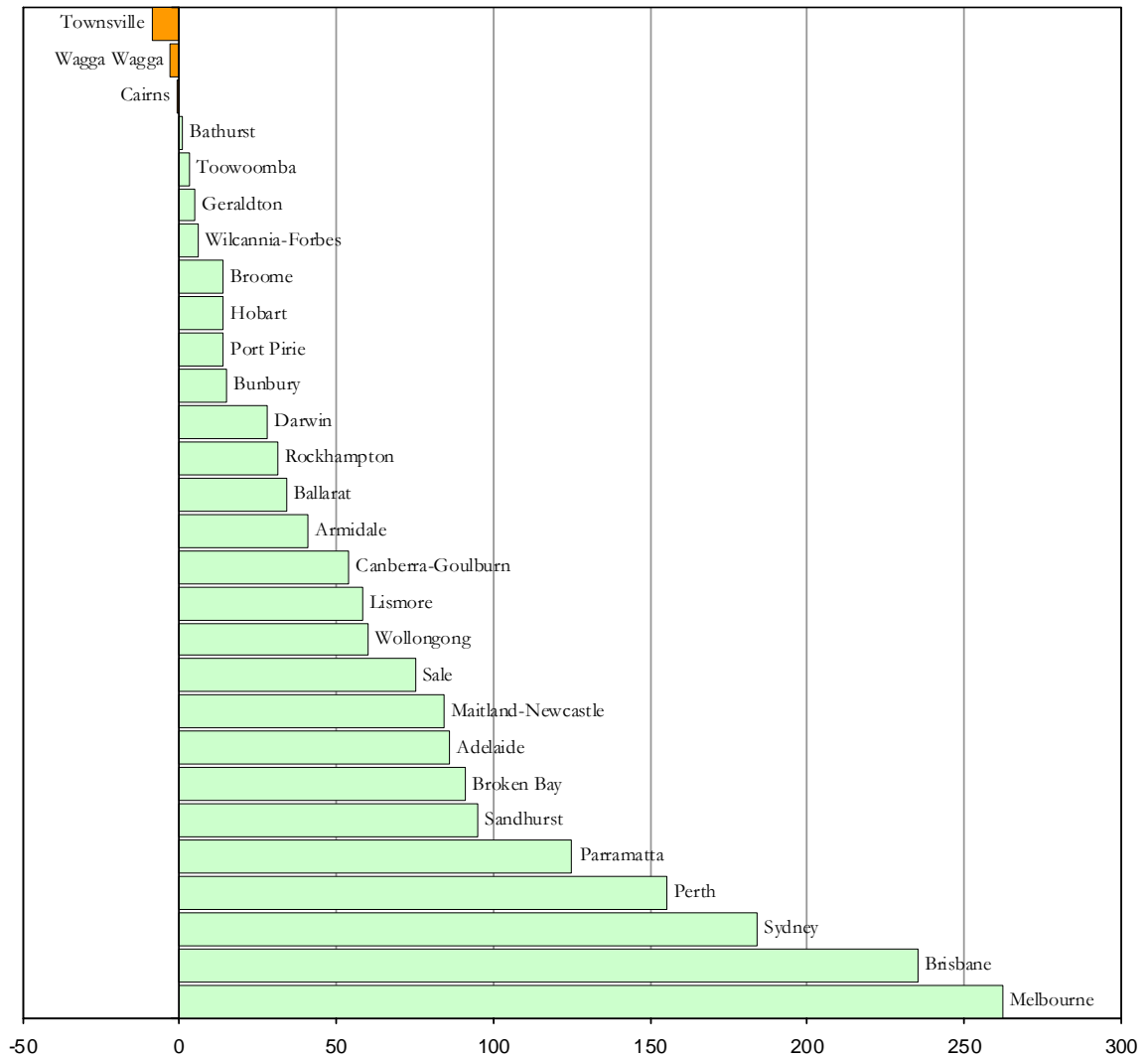
**Table 15** reports the number of SWD students in Catholic schools, as well as SWD students as a proportion of all students in Catholic schools in each diocese in 1985 and 2007.

**Table 15:** Number and percentage of SWD students in Catholic schools, All Dioceses, 1985 and 2007

State	Diocese	1985		2007		Change from 1985 to 2007
		Number of students	% of Students	Number of students	% of Students	
ACT and NSW	Armidale	11	0.2%	243	4.1%	232
	Bathurst	10	0.1%	242	2.5%	232
	Broken Bay	32	0.1%	866	3.8%	834
	Canberra-Goulburn	115	0.5%	490	2.0%	375
	Lismore	1	0.0%	699	4.0%	698
	Maitland-Newcastle	16	0.1%	597	3.4%	581
	Parramatta	74	0.2%	1,839	4.0%	1,765
	Sydney	175	0.2%	3,629	4.5%	3,454
	Wagga Wagga	15	0.2%	240	2.8%	225
	Wilcannia-Forbes	2	0.1%	76	3.1%	74
	Wollongong	19	0.1%	840	4.0%	821
NT	Darwin	0	0.0%	146	3.1%	146
Queensland	Brisbane	141	0.3%	1,851	2.4%	1,710
	Cairns	7	0.1%	129	1.4%	122
	Rockhampton	10	0.1%	298	2.1%	288
	Toowoomba	6	0.1%	261	2.7%	255
	Townsville	13	0.2%	222	2.0%	209
South Australia	Adelaide	322	1.1%	1,379	3.3%	1,057
	Port Pirie	49	1.4%	114	2.5%	65
Tasmania	Hobart	12	0.1%	233	1.7%	221
Victoria	Ballarat	12	0.1%	614	3.9%	602
	Melbourne	244	0.2%	3,955	2.9%	3,711
	Sale	13	0.1%	507	3.5%	494
	Sandhurst	18	0.1%	533	3.6%	515
Western Australia	Broome	2	0.2%	41	2.5%	39
	Bunbury	4	0.1%	164	2.1%	160
	Geraldton	0	0.0%	66	2.0%	66
	Perth	69	0.2%	1,324	2.6%	1,255
<b>National Total</b>		<b>1,392</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>21,598</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>20,206</b>

**Graph 55** shows the recent change (from 2006 to 2007) in the number of SWD students enrolled in Catholic schools in each diocese.

**Graph 55:** Recent change in SWD student enrolments in Catholic schools, All Dioceses, 2006-2007



## Full-Fee Paying Overseas Students

**Table 16** shows the number of FFPOS students in each diocese in 2007, as well as identifying the number and proportion of FFPOS students enrolled in primary school.

**Table 16:** FFPOS Students, and proportion of FFPOS students in Primary schools, all Dioceses, 2007

State	Diocese	Primary FFPOS	Secondary FFPOS	Total FFPOS	Primary as % of FFPOS
ACT and NSW	Armidale	0	2	2	0%
	Bathurst	0	5	5	0%
	Broken Bay	34	189	223	15%
	Canberra-Goulburn	8	11	19	42%
	Lismore	2	3	5	40%
	Maitland-Newcastle	0	1	1	0%
	Parramatta	15	17	32	47%
	Sydney	85	258	343	25%
	Wagga Wagga	0	2	2	0%
	Wilcannia-Forbes	1	0	1	100%
Wollongong	5	225	230	2%	
NT	Darwin	0	45	45	0%
Queensland	Brisbane	61	312	373	16%
	Cairns	8	19	27	30%
	Rockhampton	1	2	3	33%
	Toowoomba	0	34	34	0%
	Townsville	1	5	6	17%
South Australia	Adelaide	16	326	342	5%
	Port Pirie	0	3	3	0%
Tasmania	Hobart	1	1	2	50%
Victoria	Ballarat	0	8	8	0%
	Melbourne	71	203	274	26%
	Sale	4	5	9	44%
	Sandhurst	6	1	7	86%
Western Australia	Broome	0	0	0	0
	Bunbury	0	2	2	0%
	Geraldton	0	0	0	0
	Perth	50	136	186	27%
<b>National Total</b>		<b>369</b>	<b>1,815</b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>16.9%</b>

## Catholic and Non-Catholic Students

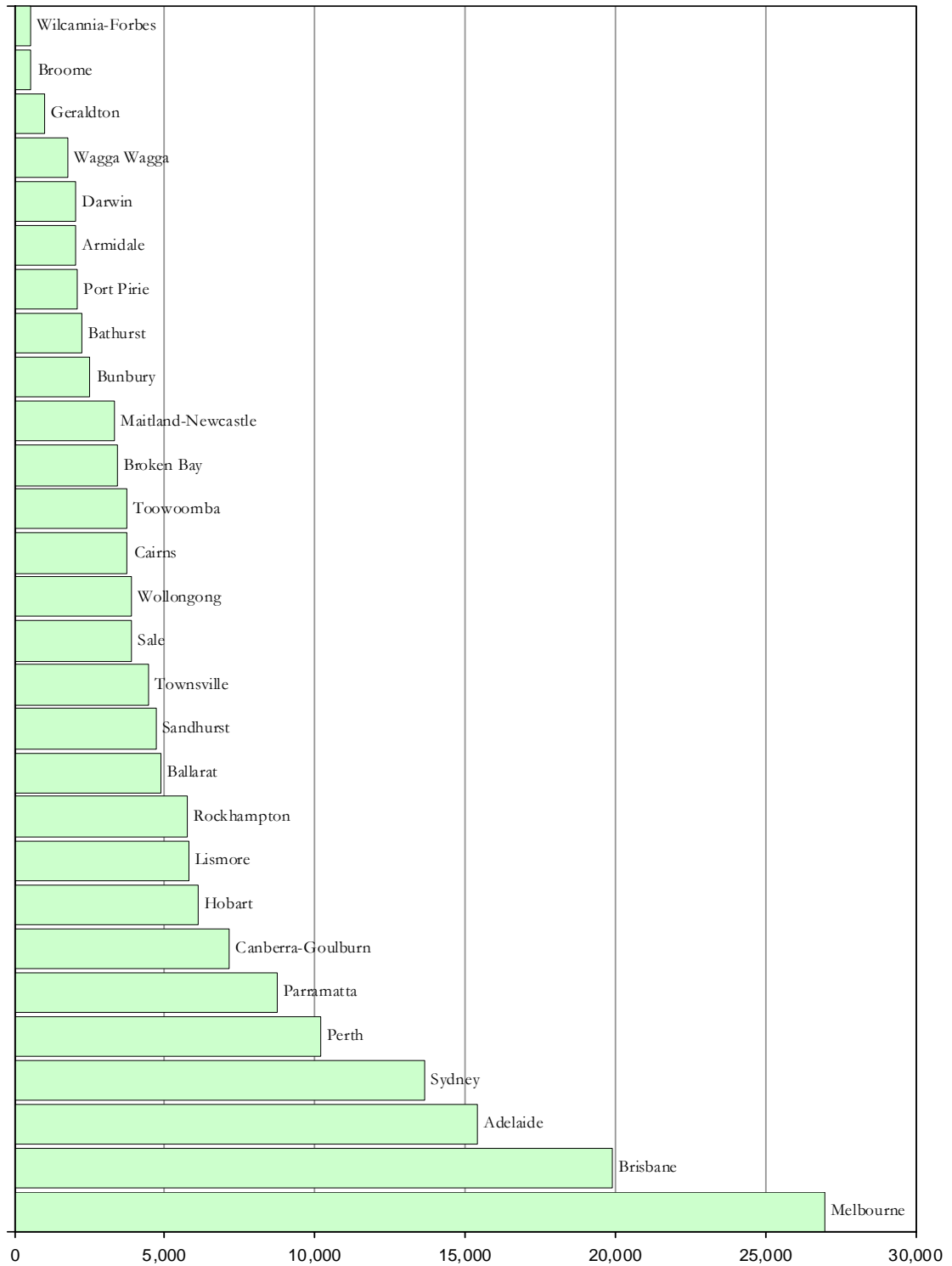
Table 17 shows the proportion of non-Catholic and Catholic students in each diocese in 2007.

**Table 17:** Proportion of Non-Catholic and Catholic students, all Dioceses, 2007

State	Diocese	Non-Catholic Students	Catholic students
ACT and NSW	Armidale	35%	65%
	Bathurst	23%	77%
	Broken Bay	15%	85%
	Canberra-Goulburn	29%	71%
	Lismore	33%	67%
	Maitland-Newcastle	19%	81%
	Parramatta	19%	81%
	Sydney	17%	83%
	Wagga Wagga	21%	79%
	Wilcannia-Forbes	22%	78%
Wollongong	18%	82%	
NT	Darwin	40%	60%
Queensland	Brisbane	26%	74%
	Cairns	41%	59%
	Rockhampton	40%	60%
	Toowoomba	38%	62%
	Townsville	40%	60%
South Australia	Adelaide	36%	64%
	Port Pirie	45%	55%
Tasmania	Hobart	44%	56%
Victoria	Ballarat	30%	70%
	Melbourne	19%	81%
	Sale	27%	73%
	Sandhurst	32%	68%
Western Australia	Broome	34%	66%
	Bunbury	32%	68%
	Geraldton	29%	71%
	Perth	20%	80%
<b>National Total</b>		<b>25%</b>	<b>75%</b>

Graph 56 shows the number of non-Catholic students enrolled in each diocese in 2007.

**Graph 56:** Non-Catholic Students (No.), All Dioceses, 2007



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## Significant Changes to Schools

### Schools Opened

1. St Mark's Catholic College, Stanhope Gardens (Parramatta Diocese) opened (60 secondary students in 2007).
2. Catholic Regional College, Caroline Springs (Melbourne Archdiocese) opened (82 secondary students in 2007).
3. Galilee Catholic School, Aldinga (Adelaide Archdiocese) opened (83 primary students in 2007).

### Schools Closed

1. St Dominic's School, Homebush West (Sydney Archdiocese) closed (77 primary students in 2006).
2. St Francis Xavier's School, Wentworth (Wilcannia-Forbes Diocese) closed (33 primary students in 2006).

### Schools Amalgamated

1. Our Lady of the Manger School, Findon, Sienna College, Findon, Cardinia Catholic School, Flinders Park and Mater Christi School, Seaton were amalgamated into Nazareth Catholic College, Findon (with campuses at Seaton and Flinders Park) in 2007 (Adelaide Archdiocese).

### Recognition by Ecclesiastical Authority

1. St Gregory's Armenian School, Beaumont Hills (Parramatta Diocese) ceased to be recognised as being a Catholic school by the ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese (in conformity with the *Code of Canon Law*, Canon 803) (97 secondary students in 2006). Enrolments prior to 2007 are included in this report, while 2007 enrolments are excluded.
2. Blessed Mary MacKillop College, Wagga Wagga opened in 2007. The school is not recognised by the ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese (in conformity with the *Code of Canon Law*, Canon 803).
3. Six schools identified as being a Catholic school in 2007 but were not recognised by the ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese. They are St Philomena School, Parkridge (Brisbane), Divine Mercy College, Yangebup (Perth), St Thomas Aquinas College, Tynong (Sale), St Dominic Savio School, Rockdale (Sydney), Blessed Mary MacKillop College, Wagga Wagga (Wagga Wagga) and St Gregory's Armenian School, Beaumont Hills (Parramatta). Enrolments for these schools are excluded from this report.

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