

# Analysis of post-school outcomes

How do Catholic school graduates compare?

Prepared for the Victorian Catholic Education Authority

November 2024

## **Acknowledgement**

This report uses unit record data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey. The HILDA Project was initiated and is funded by the Australian Government Department of Social Services (DSS) and is managed by the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research (Melbourne Institute). The findings and views reported in this paper, however, are those of the author and should not be attributed to either DSS or the Melbourne Institute.

## **Authors**

The authors of this report are Beatriz Gallo Cordoba, Andrew Wade and Maria Prokofieva. Bryce Lewis undertook research that informed the literature review.

## **About CIRES**

The Centre for International Research on Education Systems, within the Mitchell Institute, is located at Victoria University. It conducts strategic research that identifies how well education systems work, for whom, and how they can be improved to work well for all. The Centre undertakes large-scale survey and policy-related projects covering every state and territory in Australia and every sector of education and training. It also undertakes international comparative research examining the features and performance of education systems around the world.

## Table of Contents

List of Tables .....	iii
List of Figures .....	iii
<b>Executive summary .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>1. Introduction and context .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Examining school sector and post-school outcomes .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3. Analysis findings .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>4. Opportunities for further analysis .....</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>References .....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Appendix A. Data source: HILDA .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Appendix B. Variables included in models .....</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Appendix C. Descriptive analysis results .....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Appendix D. First stage model estimation results .....</b>	<b>69</b>

## List of Tables

Table ES-1	Summary of model results: overall.....	vi
Table 2-1	Findings from selected literature.....	7
Table 3-1	Summary results: labour market outcomes .....	14
Table 3-2	Summary results: wellbeing.....	20
Table 3-3	Summary results: community participation .....	29
Table 3-4	Model analysis summary: labour market outcomes .....	34
Table 3-5	Model analysis summary: wellbeing outcomes.....	41
Table A-1	Number of individuals per wave in each subsample for analysis.....	49
Table A-2	HILDA variables included in analysis: outcomes.....	52
Table B-1	HILDA variables include in labour force models.....	54
Table B-2	HILDA variables include in wellbeing models .....	56
Table B-3	HILDA variables included in community participation models.....	58
Table C-1	Descriptive analysis: labour market outcomes.....	60
Table C-2	Descriptive analysis: wellbeing outcomes .....	61
Table C-3	Descriptive analysis: community participation outcomes.....	63
Table D-1	First stage model estimation results.....	69
Table D-2	First stage model confusion matrix .....	70
Table E-1	Marginal effects: employment status.....	71
Table E-2	Marginal effects: hourly wage .....	71
Table E-3	Marginal effects: focus occupation .....	72
Table E-4	Marginal effects: focus industry .....	72
Table E-5	Marginal effects: focus sector .....	72
Table E-6	Marginal effects: life satisfaction.....	73
Table E-7	Marginal effects: physical activity .....	73
Table E-8	Marginal effects: smoking status.....	74
Table E-9	Marginal effects: general health.....	74
Table E-10	Marginal effects: charitable giving .....	75
Table E-11	Marginal effects: talk about current affairs with others .....	75

## List of Figures

Figure 1-1	Outcomes examined in project.....	1
Figure 2-1	Research approach .....	3
Figure 2-2	Outcomes for analysis.....	10
Figure 2-3	Analysis steps .....	11
Figure 3-1	School sectors compared: labour force status .....	15
Figure 3-2	School sectors compared: real hourly wage.....	16
Figure 3-3	School sectors compared: focus occupation .....	17
Figure 3-4	School sectors compared: focus industry .....	18

Figure 3-5	School sectors compared: focus employment sector .....	19
Figure 3-6	School sectors compared: Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10) .....	21
Figure 3-7	School sectors compared: life satisfaction .....	22
Figure 3-8	School sectors compared: physical activity .....	23
Figure 3-9	School sectors compared: body mass index (BMI) .....	24
Figure 3-10	School sectors compared: alcohol consumption.....	25
Figure 3-11	School sectors compared: smoking status.....	26
Figure 3-12	School sectors compared: self-rated general health (SF-36) .....	27
Figure 3-13	School sectors compared: self-rated mental health (SF-36) .....	28
Figure 3-14	School sectors compared: post-school community participation .....	30
Figure 3-15	Marginal effects: employment status.....	36
Figure 3-16	Marginal effects: hourly wage .....	37
Figure 3-17	Marginal effects: focus occupation by gender .....	38
Figure 3-18	Marginal effects: focus industry .....	38
Figure 3-19	Marginal effects: focus sector .....	39
Figure 3-20	Marginal effects: life satisfaction.....	42
Figure 3-21	Marginal effects: general health.....	43
Figure 3-22	Marginal effects: physical activity .....	44
Figure 3-23	Marginal effects: smoking status.....	44
Figure 3-24	Marginal effects: charitable giving .....	45

## Executive summary

---

The Centre for International Research on Education Systems (CIRES) within the Mitchell Institute for Education Policy at Victoria University, has been commissioned by the Victorian Catholic Education Authority (VCEA) to research the impact of Catholic schooling on post-school outcomes.

The analysis used data from waves 1 to 22 (2001-2022) of the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey, and examined outcomes in three domains:

- Labour market
- Wellbeing
- Community participation.

The project builds upon research from Australia, the United States and England, examining the effect of non-government, and specifically Catholic, school attendance, on a range of post-school outcomes. In all cases in the literature, the comparator was government school sector attendance.

The analysis was undertaken in several stages. The first stage comprised descriptive analysis comparing the average outcomes for HILDA respondents by school sector attended. Outcomes with a positive, statistically significant, and substantial difference by school sector attended, progressed to the second stage model-based analysis. This more complex analysis ensured observed outcome differences were not attributable to other factors such as parental education. Outcomes examined in the model-based analysis comprised:

- Labour market – employment status, hourly wage, working in a focus industry, sector, or occupation<sup>1</sup>
- Wellbeing – life satisfaction, general health, physical activity, and smoking status
- Community participation – charitable giving, and talking about current affairs with others.

For outcomes where a positive Catholic sector effect was identified in descriptive analysis, this effect was either not maintained, or was reduced, in the model-based analysis. This is due to differences identified in the descriptive analysis being attributable to factors other than Catholic sector attendance.

Positive Catholic effects were identified in the model-based analysis for employment status, hourly wages, life satisfaction, and general health. For each outcome the positive results varied by the specific model used. Four models were used, with each model seeing an increase in the number of explanatory models used. There were no outcomes identified in modelling where the effect of Catholic sector attendance was significantly less than for government

---

<sup>1</sup> Focus industries, sectors and occupations were identified by the VCEA.

sector school attendance (see Table ES-1). Labour market and wellbeing outcomes subjected to model-based analysis were additionally examined by gender.

**Table ES-1 Summary of model results: overall**

Model	Catholic vs. government sector				Catholic vs. independent sector			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<b>Labour market</b>								
Employment								
Hourly wage								
Focus occupation <sup>a</sup>								
Focus industry <sup>a</sup>								
Focus sector <sup>a</sup>								
<b>Wellbeing</b>								
Life satisfaction								
General health								
Physical activity								
Smoking status <sup>b</sup>								
<b>Community</b>								
Charitable giving								
Current affairs								

Notes: <sup>a</sup> Classified by the VCEA. 'Focus' occupations = Education Professionals, Health Professionals, Legal, Social and Welfare Professionals, Health and Welfare Support Workers, Carers and Aides, and Protective Service Workers; 'Focus' industries comprise Public Administration, Defence, Public Order, Safety and Regulatory Services, Preschool and School Education, Tertiary Education, and Adult, Community and Other Education, Hospitals, Medical and Other Health Care Services, Residential Care Services, Social Assistance Services; 'Focus' sectors comprise government business enterprise or commercial statutory authority, private sector not for profit organisation, other government organisation, other non-commercial. <sup>b</sup> Green indicates less likely to smoke.

### Key

	Significance		
	p-value < 0.01	p-value < 0.05	p-value < 0.1
Positive result for Catholic school attendees			
Not a statistically significant difference			
Negative result for Catholic school attendees			

One example of the effect of Catholic sector attendance is evident in the model-based results for hourly wages. The wage premium for Catholic school attendees, compared to government school attendees, ranges from \$1.24 (4%) to \$3.18 (11%). These results are consistent with findings in previous Australian research using HILDA.

Additionally, positive and statistically significant results were found for the effect of Catholic school attendance upon life satisfaction. The analysis found that Catholic school attendees had a slightly higher life satisfaction score, ranging between 0.04 and 0.1, than respondents that attended government sector schools. These differences are modest, with average overall scores of 8.0 among Catholic school sector attendees.

The findings of significant positive effects of Catholic school attendance for several outcomes suggests a suite of potential research. What is it about Catholic schools that leads to these positive effects? Is it that Catholic schools provide a higher quality education, is it the ethos and pastoral care of Catholic schools, or other factors again? Unfortunately, current Australian data does not support such analysis. Future research may be feasible through the establishment of linked datasets to track individuals from school, through to tertiary education and the labour market. Comparable data on dimensions of school practice and characteristics would also be required.



# 1. Introduction and context

## Context

The Centre for International Research on Education Systems (CIRES), within the Mitchell Institute for Education Policy at Victoria University, has been commissioned by the Victorian Catholic Education Authority (VCEA), to research the impact of Catholic schooling on post-school outcomes.

Catholic schools educate a substantial proportion of Australia's school students, enrolling 20 per cent of all Australian school students in 2023. This percentage is slightly higher in Victoria at 20.5 per cent. These rates have remained constant for the past 20 years (Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), 2024).

The VCEA is seeking to understand how post-school outcomes differ among adults who attended Catholic, government and independent schools. Outcome domains of interest to the VCEA comprise:

- wellbeing
- community participation
- labour market.

The analysis uses data from waves 1 to 22 (2001-2022) of the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey, with the specific outcomes examined listed in Figure 1-1.

**Figure 1-1 Outcomes examined in project**

Labour market	Wellbeing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labour force status</li> <li>• Hourly wage</li> <li>• Focus occupation type<sup>a</sup></li> <li>• Focus industry type<sup>a</sup></li> <li>• Focus employment sector<sup>a</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10)</li> <li>• Satisfaction with life</li> <li>• SF-36 mental health</li> <li>• SF-36 general health</li> <li>• Body mass index</li> <li>• Alcohol consumption</li> <li>• Smoking</li> <li>• Physical activity</li> </ul>
Community participation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 'community' variables<sup>b</sup></li> <li>• Satisfaction with community</li> <li>• Volunteering</li> </ul>	

Note: <sup>a</sup> Classification provided by the VCEA; <sup>b</sup> Community participation variables comprise charitable giving, chat with neighbours, encouraging others to community groups, face-to-face contact with others, getting in touch with politicians, getting involved in organised political activities, making time for religious activities, making time to keep in touch with friends, remote contact with others, Talk about current affairs with others.

This report documents average differences between individuals by school sector attended, before and after controlling for factors influencing Catholic school sector attendance, as well as other factors that may influence outcomes.

Controlling for factors influencing Catholic school sector attendance is important as factors that may influence post-school outcomes, such as parental education and occupation, may also influence the choice of school sector.

## Research questions

Based upon the above, two questions guided the research:

- How do post-school outcomes in different domains (wellbeing, community participation, and the labour market) differ by school sector attended?
- For post-school outcomes where there is a significant difference by school sector attended, do these differences remain after controlling for factors influencing both sector choice and post-school outcomes?

## Report structure

The remainder of this report is structured as follows:

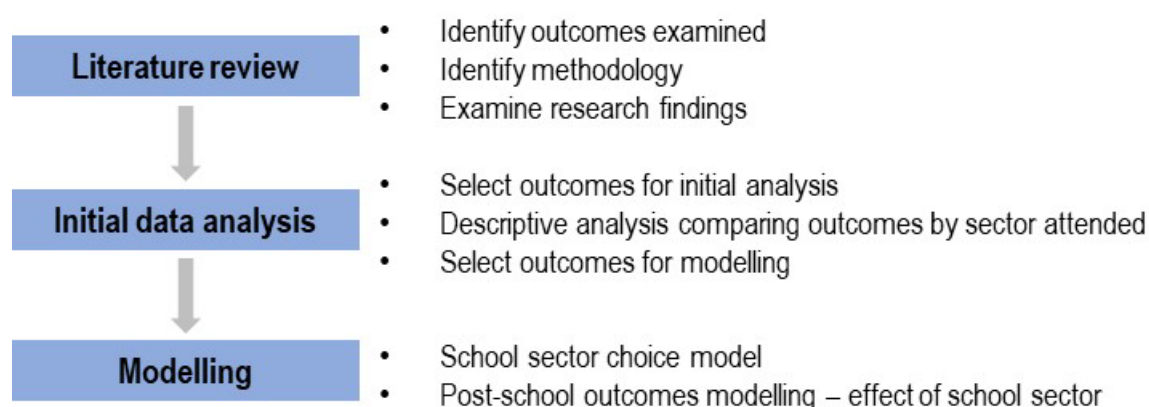
- Section 2 details the analytical approach and examines the previous literature on post-school outcomes on the basis of school sector attended
- Section 3 reports the findings of analysis examining school sector selection, as well as the findings of descriptive and model-based analysis
- Section 4 identifies areas for future analysis for consideration by the VCEA.

## 2. Examining school sector and post-school outcomes

### Analytical approach

The project was undertaken in several stages (see Figure 2-1). The first stage comprised a short literature review, followed by initial data analysis of a range of outcomes, and then modelling selected outcomes. Only post-school outcomes found to be significantly different by school sector attended in the initial data analysis were included in the modelling.

**Figure 2-1 Research approach**



### Previous research

A short literature review was undertaken of previous international research examining the relationship between school sector attended and post-school outcomes. This literature focussed on understanding findings and the analytical methods used.

The most substantive literature comes from Great Britain, where there is a body of literature comparing the post-school outcomes of graduates of government and private schools. This British research does not differentiate between Catholic and non-Catholic private schools.<sup>2</sup>

One meta-analysis was identified focussing upon civic outcomes: political tolerance, political participation, civic knowledge and skills, voluntarism and social capital (Shakeel et al, 2024). This study compared the effects of private to government schooling, identifying several studies focussed upon Catholic schooling.

The meta-analysis found religious private schooling is ‘strongly associated with positive civic outcomes’ (p. 36). The study reported pooled weighted effect sizes of Catholic schooling,

<sup>2</sup> For example, see Green et al (2011), Green et al (2017) and Henderson et al (2022).

finding an effect of 0.099.<sup>3</sup> The timeframe of the studies included in this meta-analysis varied greatly, with many including respondents still attending school.

The literature most relevant to the post-school outcomes examined in this study is summarised in Table 2-1. Analysis examining outcomes such as university admission and completion are excluded, as these were considered too early in the post-school period. Some literature from both Australia and the United States examined the post-school outcomes of Catholic school attendance specifically.

The findings in the literature are mixed, with findings for the effect of Catholic school attendance influenced by the choice of analytical method and explanatory variables. For example, examining post-school outcomes at age 24, Chesters (2018) does not find Catholic school attendance to have a significant effect upon full-time employment, being in a high-status occupation, or on weekly earnings. This finding contrasts with Dockery (2018), who found that Catholic school attendance had a positive effect on wages, household income, life satisfaction, and the socio-economic status (SES) of the area a respondent lives in. This finding was consistent for males and females.

### Analytical methods

Several analysis approaches have been identified in the literature. Some studies applied cross-sectional analysis methods, while others applied longitudinal methods. For example, Chesters (2018) and Dee (2005) apply cross-sectional analysis methods when undertaking their respective analyses. Chesters (2018) analysed data from the Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth (LSAY) with respondents aged 24.<sup>4</sup> Dee (2005) used data from a United States Government funded longitudinal survey, High School and Beyond (HS&B), analysing data for respondents aged 26.

When longitudinal data is available, it is possible to apply statistical methods to analyse data for multiple years from the same respondent. This approach controls for unobserved effects not measured by variables included in the model, and was applied by Dockery (2018). This is the approach taken in this study.

A further method that can be applied in cross-sectional and longitudinal analysis is to control for factors influencing whether a respondent attended a Catholic school or not. This could include parental educational attainment or occupation. Taking these factors into account is important, as post-school outcomes may be influenced by the same parental characteristics that influenced a child's attendance at a Catholic school. Jha & Polidano (2015) used this analytical approach, applying a fixed effects model controlling for family traits influencing school type selection and wages.

---

<sup>3</sup> This effect size is in standard deviation units, and had a standard error of 0.054, which was significant at the 10% level.

<sup>4</sup> Chesters (2018) only undertook cross sectional analysis of LSAY.

## Literature findings

### *Labour market outcomes*

There are mixed findings on the relationship between Catholic school attendance and labour market outcomes. Jha & Polidano (2015) estimate that Catholic school graduates experience, on average, 12 per cent higher wages than government school graduates after 15 to 25 years work experience. This is equivalent to an additional \$3-4 an hour. In a separate analysis using the same survey data, Dockery (2018) found a smaller wage premium for Catholic school graduates of 3.3 and 3.4 per cent for males and females respectively. In contrast, analysis by Chesters (2018) using LSAY did not find school sector to have had a significant effect upon weekly earnings. In separate models, Chesters (2018) found that Catholic school attendance was not related to full-time employment status or being in a higher status occupation.

In an analysis using survey data from the state of Wisconsin (United States), Kim (2011) examined the effect of Catholic school attendance on individuals aged in their mid-30s and mid-50s. This analysis was unique among the identified studies, as it examined the role of school quality, measured by school characteristics comprising the pupil–teacher ratio, teacher education and experience, and the number of semesters of certain courses students took during their high school years. In a model including factors influencing Catholic school attendance, the effect on wages was 9.8 per cent.<sup>5</sup> However, after taking school quality into account, this effect reduced to 2.2 per cent and was not statistically significant. This finding implies that the positive effect of Catholic school attendance on wages initially found in the analysis was attributable to these schools having multi-faceted higher quality than government schools. Quality measures used in this analysis comprised student-teacher ratios, teaching experience, and the percentage of teachers with a bachelor’s degree or higher.<sup>6</sup> Also included was the number of algebra and English courses taken during the high school years.

### *Wellbeing outcomes*

One study examined the relationship between Catholic school attendance and wellbeing, with Dockery (2018) analysing the effect upon life satisfaction. Life satisfaction was measured using an 11-point scale, with Catholic school sector attendance associated with a positive and statistically significant effect of 0.1 for males and 0.08 for females, compared to attending a government sector school.<sup>7</sup>

No studies were identified examining the relationship between Catholic school attendance and subsequent adult health. However, one British study analysed the relationship between school sector attended (measured by comprehensive, grammar and private schools), and a

---

<sup>5</sup> Statistically significant at the 10 per cent level.

<sup>6</sup> Teaching experience was included as an indicator variable, based on whether the average of teachers’ experience is greater than 5 years.

<sup>7</sup> 0=totally dissatisfied to 10=totally satisfied.

range of adult health outcomes (Bann, Hamer, Parsons, Ploubidis, & Sullivan, 2017). The analysis found that private school attendance, compared to comprehensive school attendance, was associated with a lower likelihood of poor self-rated health, long-standing illness, high BMI, and high-risk drinking. Separately, no effect was found for the likelihood of being physically inactive or a current smoker.

### *Community participation outcomes*

Beyond the aforementioned meta-analysis by Shakeel et al (2024), one United States study was identified examining post-school civic behaviours on the basis of attending either a public or Catholic school (Dee, 2005). Respondents were aged 26 at the time of the survey. This study found that Catholic school attendance was associated with a higher likelihood of being registered to vote and voting, as well as volunteering in the previous 12 months. This analysis sought to control for the effect of characteristics influencing both Catholic school attendance and the targeted civic behaviours.

## **Modelling the effects of Catholic schooling upon post-school outcomes**

### **Dataset**

The Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey is a longitudinal survey undertaken in Australia since 2001, with 22 waves available for analysis. The survey comprises 34,515 respondents, 4,874 of whom have been in the survey since its inception. The dataset allows for longitudinal analysis to identify the relationship between Catholic school attendance and multiple post-school outcomes.

Several options were considered for the specific data used in the analysis. It was decided the data would comprise all in-scope respondents, aged 18 to 72 in 2022. This comprised between 8,804 and 14,969 individuals per wave. The variation in respondent numbers means the data dataset is an unbalanced panel. The use of an unbalanced panel has several implications for analysis, including that factors influencing attrition from the survey need to be taken into account.

Further detail on the data used in the analysis is provided in Appendix A.

Table 2-1 Findings from selected literature

Reference	Outcomes analysed	Respondent age	Jurisdiction	School sector categories	Results <sup>d</sup>	
					Outcome	Effect
Bann, Hamer, Parsons, Ploubidis, & Sullivan (2017)	Self-rated health and BMI Health-related behaviours: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>television viewing</li> <li>take-away meal consumption</li> <li>physical inactivity</li> <li>smoking</li> <li>higher-risk alcohol drinking.</li> </ul>	42 years of age	Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales)	Comprehensive, grammar and private schools. Results for private schools	Lower self-rated health	OR <sup>a</sup> = 0.92 <sup>#</sup>
					Long-standing illness	OR=0.87 <sup>#</sup>
					Higher BMI	OR=0.71 <sup>*</sup>
					Physically inactive	OR=1.00 <sup>#</sup>
					Current smoker	OR=1.00 <sup>#</sup>
					Higher-risk alcohol drinking	OR=0.89 <sup>#</sup>
Chesters (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment status</li> <li>Occupation</li> <li>Earnings</li> </ul>	24 years of age	Australia	Government, Catholic and independent. <sup>b,d</sup>	Employed FT	OR=1.14 <sup>#</sup>
					High status occupation	OR=1.21 <sup>#</sup>
					Weekly earnings (log)	-0.05 <sup>#</sup>
Crawford & Vignoles, (2014)	Gross annual earnings among university graduates (log)	Mid 20s – 0.5 and 3.5 years after university graduation	United Kingdom	State school Private school Results for private school	At 6 months	0.058 <sup>**</sup> to 0.117 <sup>**</sup>
					At 3.5 years	0.06 <sup>**</sup> to 0.068 <sup>**</sup>
Dee (2005)	Civic behaviours: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Registered to vote</li> <li>Voted in last 12 months</li> </ul>	26 years of age	United States	Public and Catholic school	Registered to vote	$\Delta p=0.062^{**}$ to 0.112 <sup>**c</sup>
					Voted in last 12 months	$\Delta p=0.041^{*}$ to 0.089 <sup>**</sup>
					Voted in 1988 presidential election	$\Delta p=0.06^{**}$ to 0.149 <sup>**</sup>

Reference	Outcomes analysed	Respondent age	Jurisdiction	School sector categories	Results <sup>d</sup>	
					Outcome	Effect
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voted in 1988 presidential election</li> <li>• Volunteered in last 12 months</li> </ul>				Volunteered in last 12 months	$\Delta p = -0.023^{\#}$ to $0.018^{\#}$
Dockery (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wages</li> <li>• Household income</li> <li>• SEIFA</li> <li>• Life satisfaction</li> </ul>	Wide range	Australia	Government, Catholic and independent. <sup>d</sup>	Males	
					• Wages (log)	0.033* to 0.079
					• Household income	0.036* to 0.093**
					• SEIFA	0.463* to 0.635**
					• Life satisfaction	0.101** to 0.103**
					Females	
					• Wages (log)	0.034* to 0.075
					• Household income	0.028 <sup>#</sup> to 0.064**
					• SEIFA	0.39* to 0.483**
• Life satisfaction	0.08* to 0.082**					
Jha & Polidano (2015)	Hourly wage	Wide range	Australia	Government, Catholic and independent. <sup>d</sup>	15-20 years experience	\$3 hour**
					20-25 years experience	\$4 hour**
Kim (2011)	Wages	Mid 30s and mid 50s	United States	Catholic and Public schools. <sup>d</sup>	Mid 30s	0.022-0.102*



Reference	Outcomes analysed	Respondent age	Jurisdiction	School sector categories	Results <sup>d</sup>	
					Outcome	Effect
				Model considered role of school quality.	Mid 50s	0.065-0.096*

Note: <sup>a</sup> OR = odds ratio. An OR>1 means that the likelihood of an event is increased. An OR <1 means the likelihood of an event is reduced. <sup>b</sup> Model includes post-school educational attainment level. This variable may negate effect of school sector attended; <sup>c</sup> Δp = change in probability. <sup>d</sup> Results are for Catholic schools unless otherwise specified.

Significance: # Not significant at 95% confidence level; \* Significant at 5% confidence level; \*\* Significant at 1% confidence level.

*Focus outcomes*

Following discussions with the VCEA, a range of outcomes were identified for analysis, encompassing labour market, community participation and wellbeing outcomes (see Figure 2-2).

**Figure 2-2 Outcomes for analysis**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Labour market</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labour force status</li> <li>• Hourly wage</li> <li>• Focus occupation type<sup>a</sup></li> <li>• Focus industry type<sup>a</sup></li> <li>• Focus employment sector<sup>a</sup></li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Wellbeing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10)</li> <li>• Satisfaction with life</li> <li>• SF-36 mental health</li> <li>• SF-36 general health</li> <li>• Body mass index</li> <li>• Alcohol consumption</li> <li>• Smoking</li> <li>• Physical activity</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Community participation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 ‘community’ variables<sup>b</sup></li> <li>• Satisfaction with community</li> <li>• Volunteering</li> </ul>	

Note: <sup>a</sup> Classified by the VCEA. ‘Focus’ occupations = Education Professionals, Health Professionals, Legal, Social and Welfare Professionals, Health and Welfare Support Workers, Carers and Aides, and Protective Service Workers; ‘Focus’ industries comprise Public Administration, Defence, Public Order, Safety and Regulatory Services, Preschool and School Education, Tertiary Education, and Adult, Community and Other Education, Hospitals, Medical and Other Health Care Services, Residential Care Services, Social Assistance Services; ‘Focus’ sectors comprise government business enterprise or commercial statutory authority, private sector not for profit organisation, other government organisation, other non-commercial. <sup>b</sup> Community variables comprise Charitable giving, Chat with neighbours, Encouraging others to community groups, Face-to-face contact with others, Getting in touch with politicians, Getting involved in organised political activities, Making time for religious activities, Making time to keep in touch with friends, Remote contact with others, Talk about current affairs with others.

**Analysis approach**

The analytical approach for the project is summarised in Figure 2-3. There are three stages:

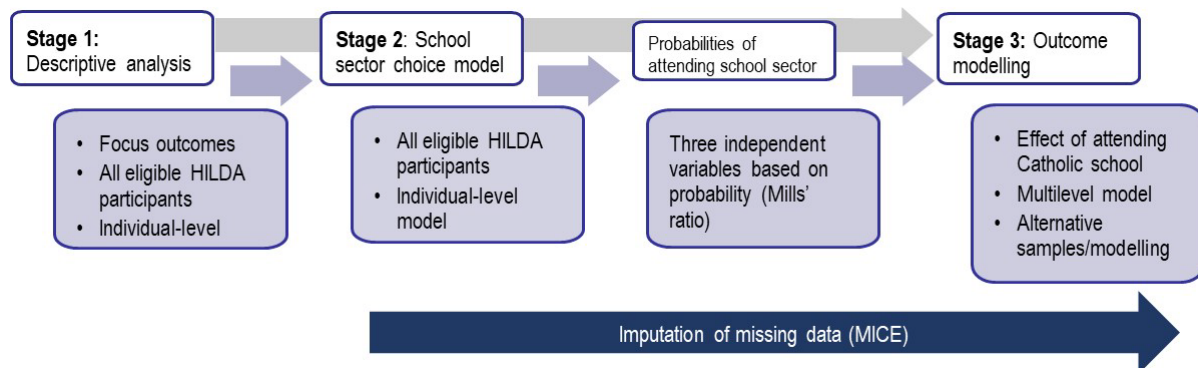
- Stage 1 - Descriptive analysis of all focus outcomes
- Stage 2 – School sector choice modelling
- Stage 3 – Outcome modelling

Accompanying these steps was multiple imputation of missing data.

In contrast to the methodology used in Dockery (2018), which applied single step models, two-step models were used in the analysis, representing what is known as a Heckman-like modelling procedure (Heckman, 1979). In the first step (Stage 2 of our analysis approach), a model examining the factors influencing school sector choice was developed. This model was used to estimate hazard ratios for attending a Catholic school (Dubin & Rivers, 1989). In the second step (Stage 3 of our analysis approach), the outcomes of interest were modelled, with explanatory variables including the hazard ratios estimated from the first step. The inclusion of hazard ratios ensured differences between individuals influencing school sector attended

and outcomes (i.e., school-sector selection bias) were considered. This led to more accurate and reliable estimates of the influence of Catholic schooling on the different outcomes.

**Figure 2-3 Analysis steps**



### *Stage 1: Descriptive analysis*

The first stage comprised descriptive analysis to identify significant differences in focus outcomes by school sector attended. Specifically, if outcomes for Catholic school sector attendees are significantly different to those who attended other school sectors.

Means, proportions and their corresponding 95 per cent confidence intervals were calculated for each wave and selected outcome. Additionally, simple generalised linear regression models (i.e., including only school type as a predictor variable) were estimated for each wave to test the difference between Catholic school and government school graduates. The analysis used cross-sectional sampling weights to acknowledge the stratified design of HILDA.

The results are presented for selected waves; mostly waves 1, 11 and 22. Consistency is not possible across all outcomes since not all measures were collected within the same waves.

### *Stage 2: School sector choice model*

This stage interrogated the factors influencing the choice of Catholic schooling. This method is required to estimate the probability each respondent attended a Catholic school, given the characteristics of their parents and other factors. This probability was used as an explanatory variable in the stage 3 outcome modelling.

After refining this model and assessing its assumptions, it was used to examine selection bias (i.e., the bias arising from the fact that school sector choice is not random) when modelling the effects of Catholic schooling. Controlling for this bias is crucial for accurately estimating the returns to, and impacts of, Catholic schooling.

A multinomial probit model was used, where school sector attended were the outcome categories. Explanatory variables tested for this model included a set of individual socio-demographic characteristics (year of birth, sex, country of birth, language background and First Nations status), parental characteristics (country of birth, occupational status, educational attainment and mother's age at birth), family characteristics (whether parents

were divorced or the individual was living with their parents at age 14, number of siblings and whether the individual is the oldest child), and religious orientation (religion, attendance to religious events, proportion of Catholic people living in the earliest recorded local area).

The final set of variables comprised age, age squared, sex, First Nations status, mother's and father's occupational status and educational attainment, whether the mother was born in Australia, mother's age at birth, living with both parents at age 14, number of siblings, being the oldest child, whether the individual ever reported being Catholic and average attendance at religious events. The results of this modelling are presented in Appendix D.

### *Stage 3: Outcome modelling*

Following a similar methodology to that adopted by Dockery (2018), outcome equations were formulated. Linear or non-linear (depending on how each outcome is measured) random intercept models with measurement occasions nested within individuals were estimated. These models are required as the outcomes are measured as time-varying variables, while the main variable of interest (having attended Catholic school) does not vary over time.

Four models were estimated for the focus outcomes identified in stage 1. The specific set of controls varied by outcome, as informed by the literature review. All models included the hazard ratios calculated in the previous stage. Appendix B lists the specific set of controls used for each outcome:

- Model 1 (M1): School sector, age and sex (including interactions)
- Model 2 (M2): School sector, age and sex, including interactions and basic controls
- Model 3 (M3): School sector, age and sex, including interactions, basic and non-response controls
- Model 4 (M4): School sector, age and sex, including interactions, basic and non-response controls, and potential outcomes of Catholic education.

Model 1 estimates differences between school sector attendees by sex and age after considering school choice. Model 2 additionally compares people with similar characteristics known to affect the outcomes of interest. Model 3 narrows this comparison further to those with similar probability of participating in HILDA at each specific wave. Finally, Model 4 estimates differences between school sector attendees with similar educational attainment and attendance at a Group of Eight (Go8) university (and additional characteristics depending on the outcome). This last model address the question: 'does attending a Catholic school make a difference, even after considering educational attainment and Go8 attendance?' In turn, the differences between school sector attendees estimated by Model 3 incorporate the effect that attending Catholic school has on the probability of attaining a higher educational level and attending a Go8 university.

## 3. Analysis findings

### Post-school outcomes by school sector attended

#### Descriptive analysis

Stage 1 undertook descriptive analysis of the focus outcomes to identify whether there is a statistically significant difference by school sector attended. This analysis comprised examination of either proportions or means.

Graphs comparing all focus outcomes by school sector, both overall and by gender, are presented below. Where data is available, comparisons were made for waves 1, 11 and 22. The most relevant comparison was for survey respondents attending the Catholic or government school sector. Tests were undertaken to identify whether there is a statistically significant difference in focus outcomes between these two sectors. The results of these tests are summarised in tables below.

Traffic lights were used to summarise the findings of the statistical testing, comprising:

- Positive result for Catholic school attendees and statistically significant differences.
- Not a statistically significant difference between estimates for Catholic sector and government attendees
- Negative result for Catholic school attendees and statistically significant differences.

The strength of the statistical significance of differences is denoted by asterisks:

- \* = p-value < 0.1 or 90% confidence
- \*\* = p-value < 0.05 or 95% confidence
- \*\*\* = p-value < 0.01 or 99% confidence.

The method for calculating differences in wellbeing outcomes depended upon the nature of the outcome. For example, for some outcomes a lower estimate was considered superior (e.g. smoking), while for others a higher estimate was superior (e.g. psychological distress).

Where focus outcomes were either continuous variables (e.g., hourly wage), or a single proportion (e.g., working in a focus occupation), 95 per cent confidence intervals were included in the graphs.

Strict rules were not used to determine whether focus outcomes progressed to model-based analysis (stage 3). Rather, this decision was made if there were material and statistically significant differences between outcomes by Catholic and government school sector attendance.

#### *Labour market outcomes*

Statistically significant differences between the Catholic and government sectors were identified at the 95 per cent level of confidence for all five labour market outcomes. This led

to all five labour market outcomes progressing to model-based analysis (see Table 3-1). Some of these differences are difficult to discern in the graphs (Figure 3-1 to Figure 3-5).

Potentially reflecting the nature of the labour market, significant differences were more common in males. The largest differences between Catholic and government school sector attendees were observed for focus occupation (males) and hourly wage (males).

Due to computational issues it was decided the model-based analysis should examine labour force status as a binary outcome. This led to assigning a value of one for those employed (either full time, part time or unknown hours) and zero for those who are not (either unemployed or not in the labour force).

**Table 3-1 Summary results: labour market outcomes**

Measure	Gender	Result	Statistical significance <sup>a</sup>
Labour force status	Overall	●	Waves 1, 11 and 22: less likely to be unemployed*** Waves 1 and 11: More likely to be in employed PT** Wave 11** and 22***: More likely to be in the labour force**
	Male	●	Wave 11: More likely to be employed PT**, less likely to be unemployed** Wave 22: More likely to be in the labour force***, less likely to be unemployed**
	Female	●	Waves 1, 11 and 22: More likely to be in the labour force*** and less likely to be unemployed** Wave 22: Less likely to be employed PT***
Hourly wage	Overall	●	Wave 11**, wave 22***
	Male	●	Wave 11**, wave 22***
	Female	●	No statistically significant differences
Focus occupation	Overall	●	Wave 1***, wave 11***, wave 22**
	Male	●	Wave 1***, wave 11***, wave 22***
	Female	●	Wave 11**
Focus industry	Overall	●	Wave 1***, wave 11***, wave 22***
	Male	●	Wave 1***, wave 11***, wave 22***
	Female	●	Wave 11*
Focus employment sector	Overall	●	Wave 3***, wave 11***, wave 22***
	Male	●	Wave 3**, wave 11**, wave 22***
	Female	●	Wave 11*

Note: <sup>a</sup> refers to difference between Catholic and government sector estimate.

\*\*\*p<0.01, \*\*p<0.05, \*p<0.1

Figure 3-1 School sectors compared: labour force status

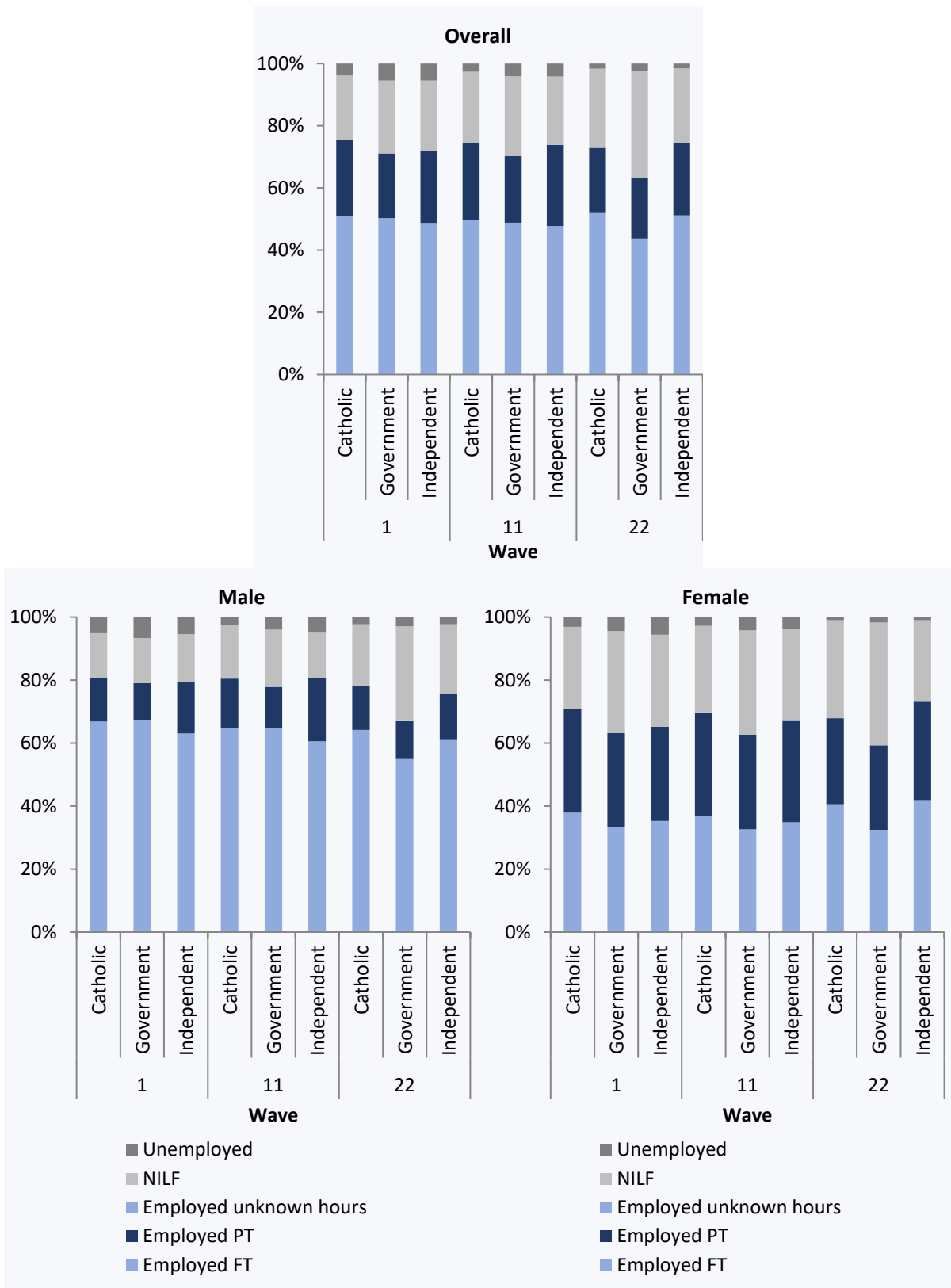


Figure 3-2 School sectors compared: real hourly wage

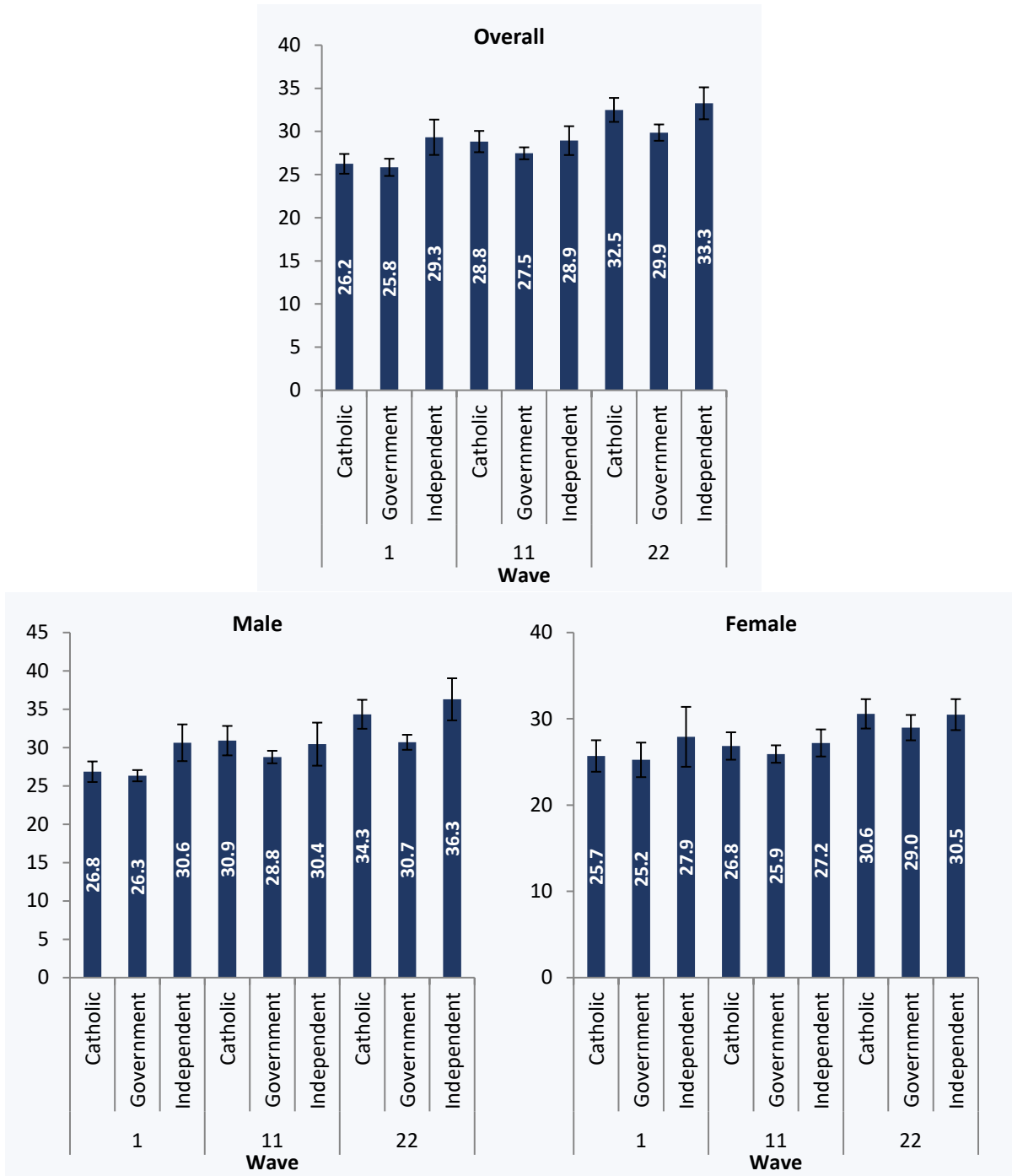




Figure 3-3 School sectors compared: focus occupation

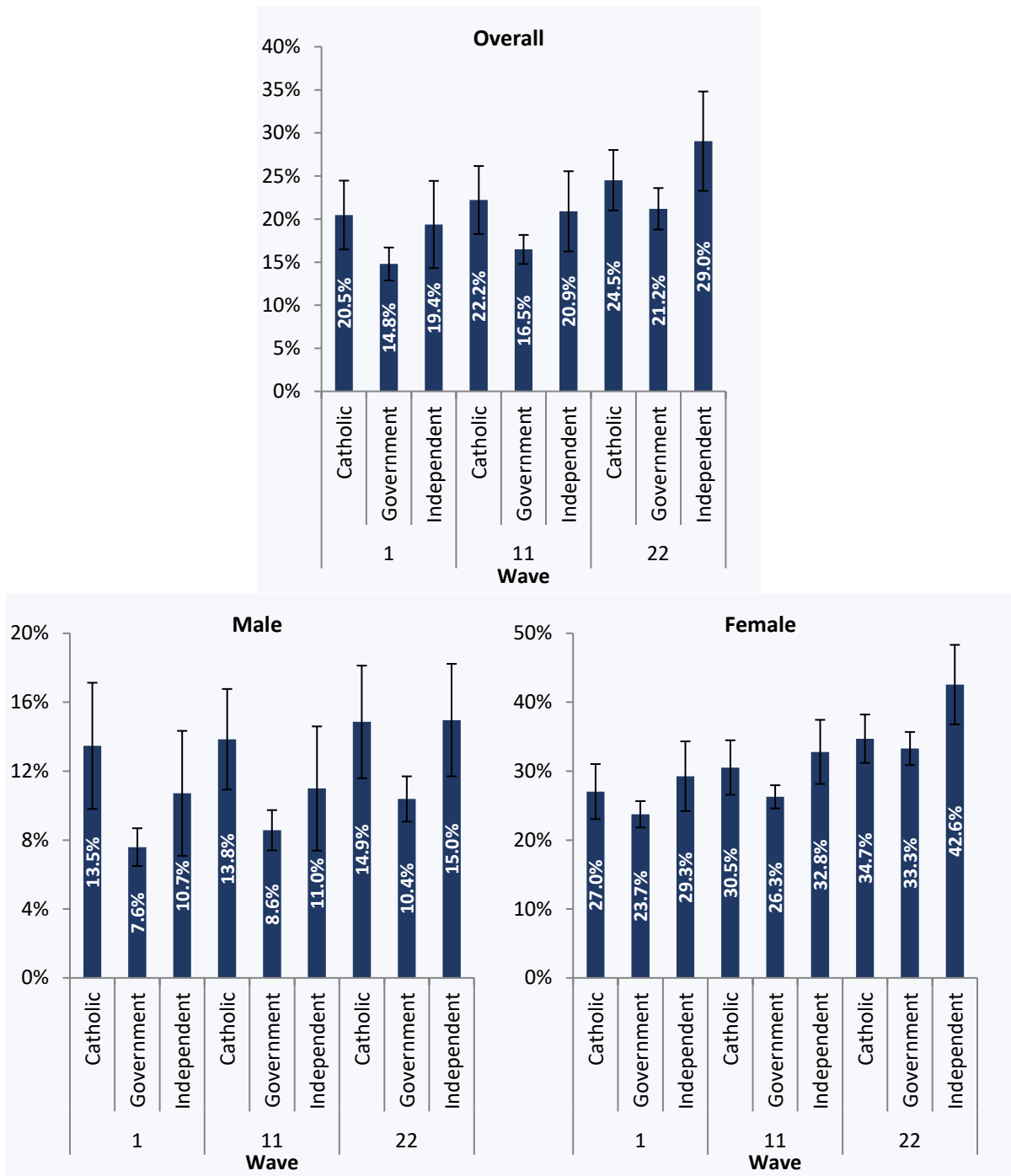
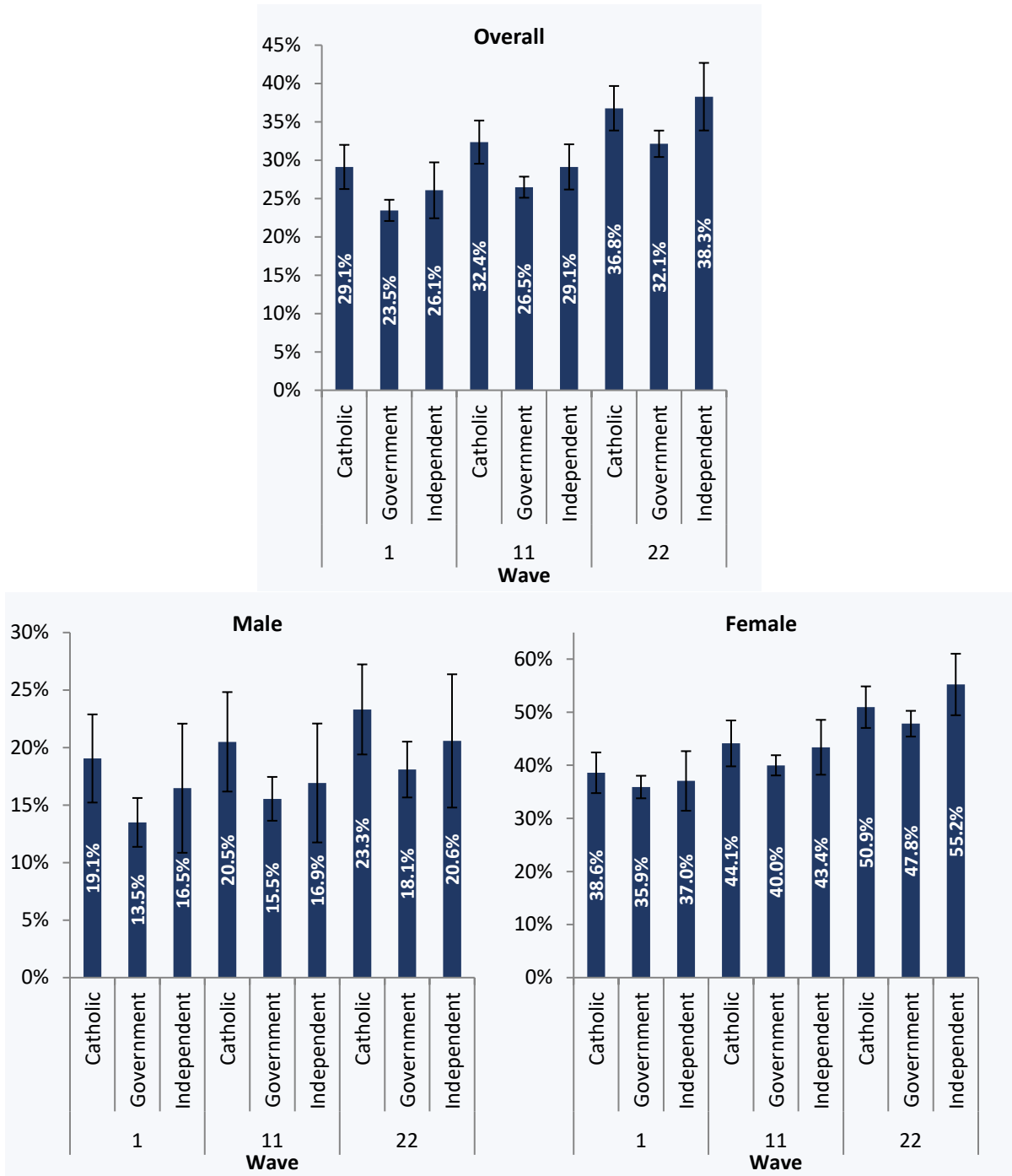
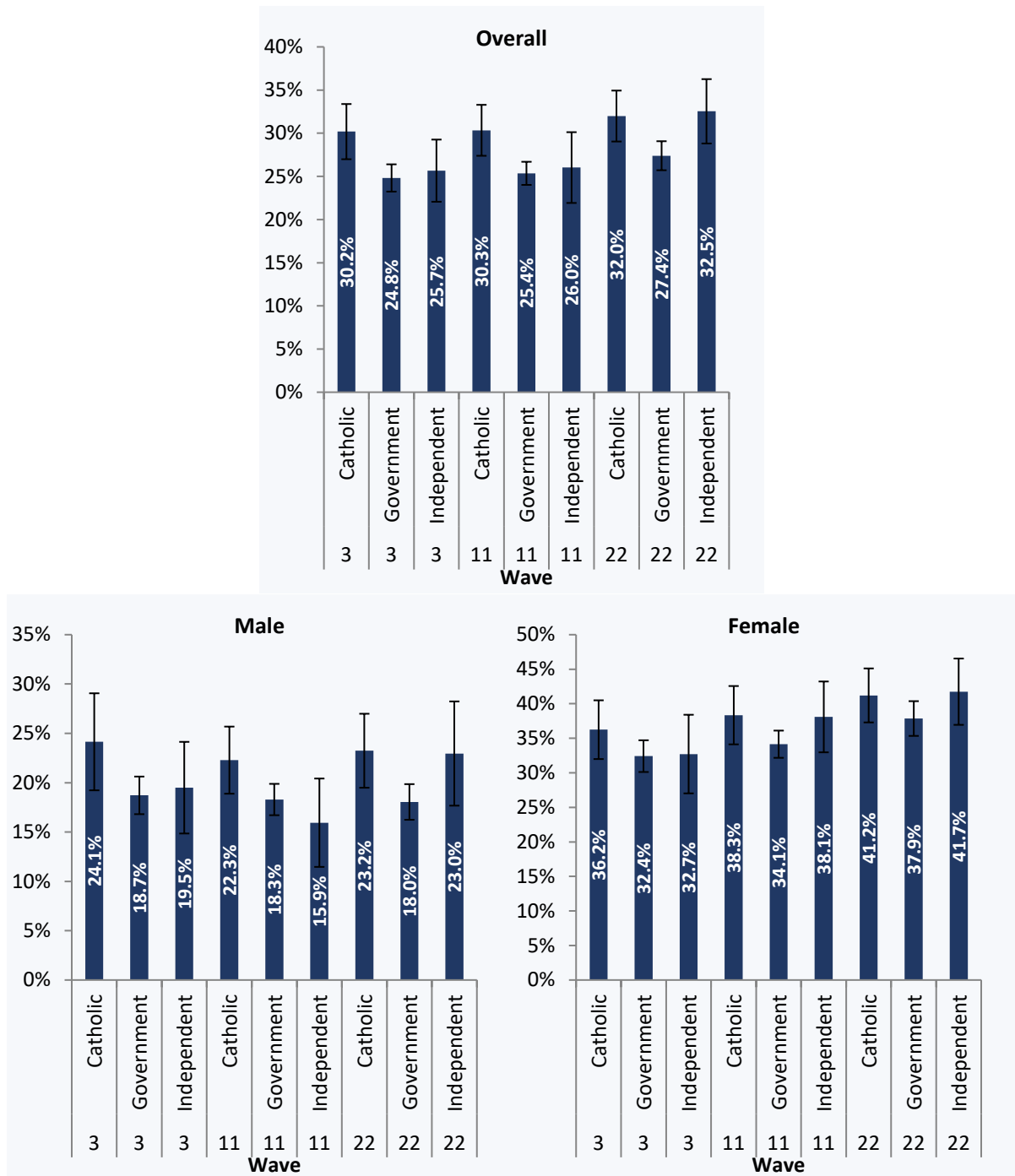


Figure 3-4 School sectors compared: focus industry



**Figure 3-5 School sectors compared: focus employment sector**



*Wellbeing outcomes*

A diverse range of wellbeing outcomes were analysed, with comparisons made by school sector attended (see Figure 3-6 to Figure 3-13). For some outcomes a ‘superior’ result would see the Catholic sector having a higher estimate than the government sector (e.g. physical activity), whereas the converse is the case for other selected outcomes (e.g. alcohol consumption).

The focus outcomes that progressed to model-based analysis (stage 3) comprised life satisfaction, physical activity, general health, and smoking status. Body mass index was identified as being significantly less among Catholic sector attendees than government sector attendees. However, this difference was considered to not be material. Some of the statistically significant differences were quite modest.

For computational reasons the categorical variables that progressed to the stage 3 modelling were recoded as binary variables. Physical activity was assigned a value of one for those who reported engaging in physical activity at least once a week and zero for those who reported doing so less than once a week or not at all. Smoking status was assigned a value of one for those smoking at all, and zero for those who do not smoke.

**Table 3-2 Summary results: wellbeing**

Measure	Gender	Result	Statistical significance <sup>a</sup>
Psychological distress (K10)	Overall	●	Wave 11*
	Male	●	No statistically significant differences
	Female	●	Wave 7** and wave 11*
Life satisfaction	Overall	●	Wave 1***, wave 11*** and wave 22***
	Male	●	Wave 1** and wave 11***
	Female	●	Wave 11*** and wave 22***
Physical activity	Overall	●	Wave 11*** and wave 22***
	Male	●	Wave 11*** and wave 22***
	Female	●	Wave 11** and wave 22***
Body mass index (BMI)	Overall	●	Wave 11*** and wave 22***
	Male	●	Wave 22***
	Female	●	Wave 11*** and wave 22**
Alcohol consumption	Overall	●	Wave 2***, wave 11** and wave 22***
	Male	●	Wave 2*** and wave 22***
	Female	●	Wave 2***, wave 11** and wave 22***
Smoking status	Overall	●	Wave 2***, wave 11** and wave 22***
	Male	●	Wave 2***, wave 11*** and wave 22***
	Female	●	Wave 2***, wave 11*** and wave 22***
Self-rated general health (SF-36)	Overall	●	Wave 1**, wave 11*** and wave 22***
	Male	●	Wave 11*** and wave 22***
	Female	●	Wave 1**, wave 11** and wave 22***
Self-rated mental health (SF-36)	Overall	●	No statistically significant differences
	Male	●	No statistically significant differences
	Female	●	No statistically significant differences

Note: <sup>a</sup> refers to difference between Catholic and government sector estimate.

\*\*\*p<0.01, \*\*p<0.05, \*p<0.1

Figure 3-6 School sectors compared: Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10)

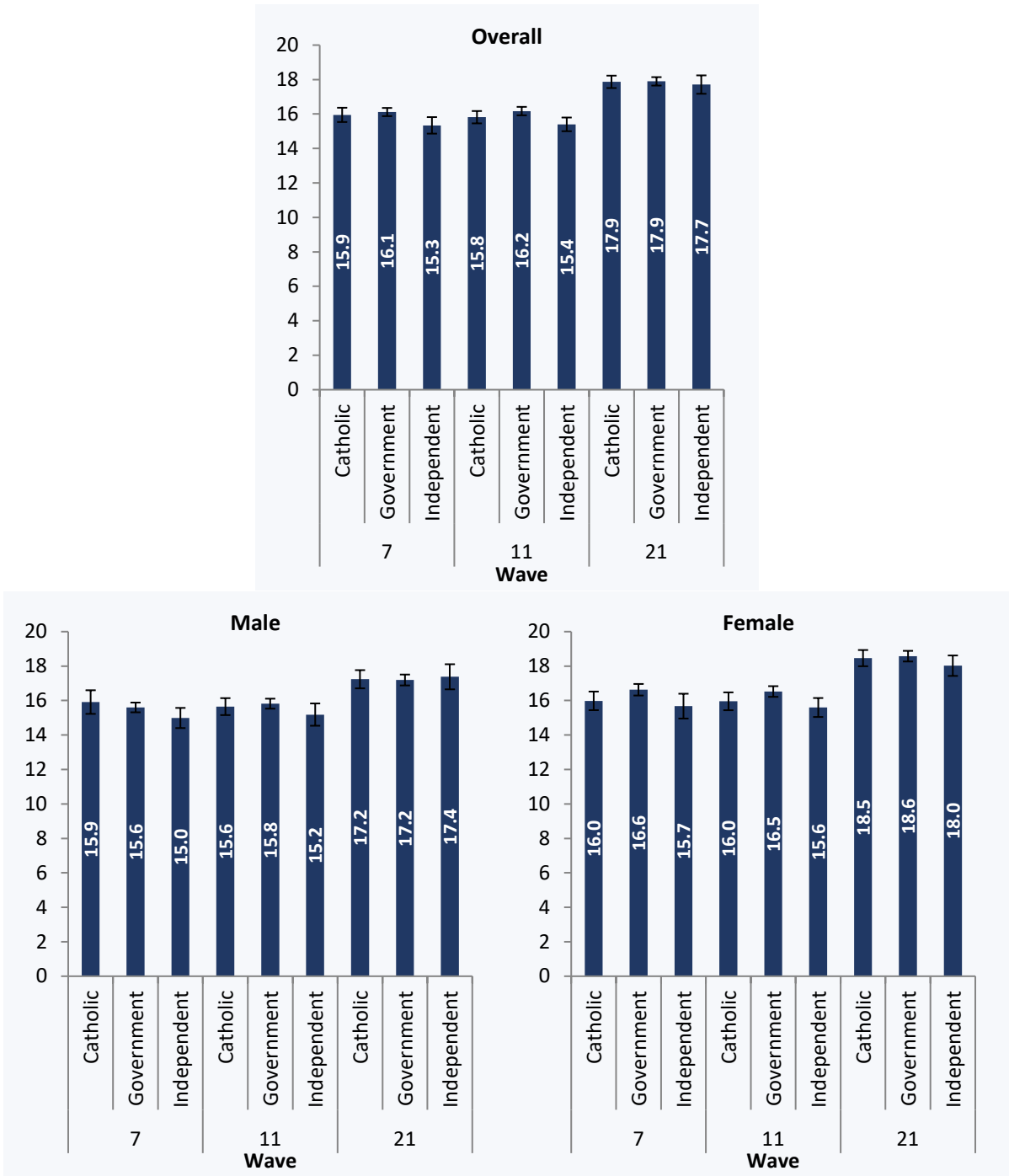


Figure 3-7 School sectors compared: life satisfaction

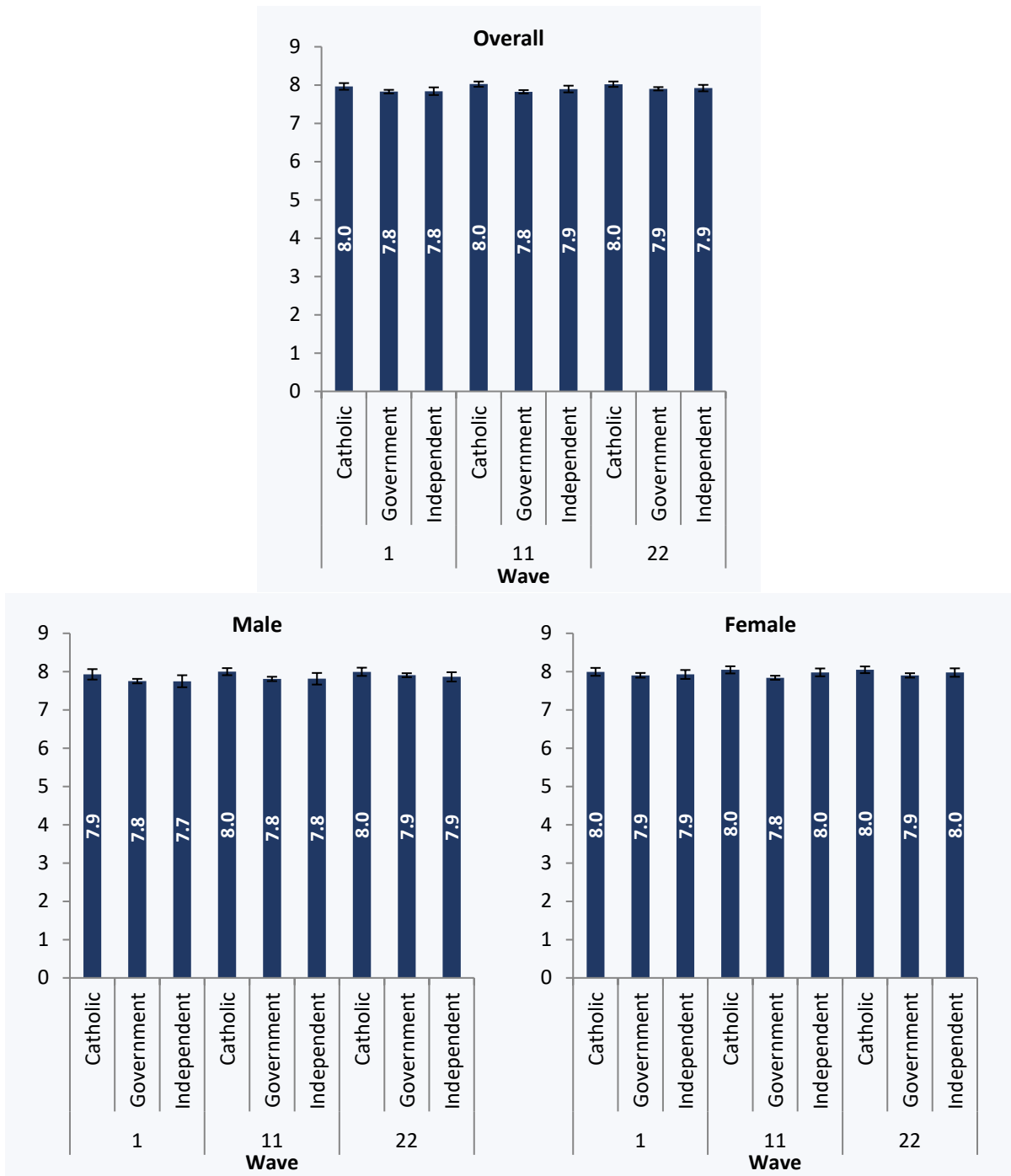


Figure 3-8 School sectors compared: physical activity

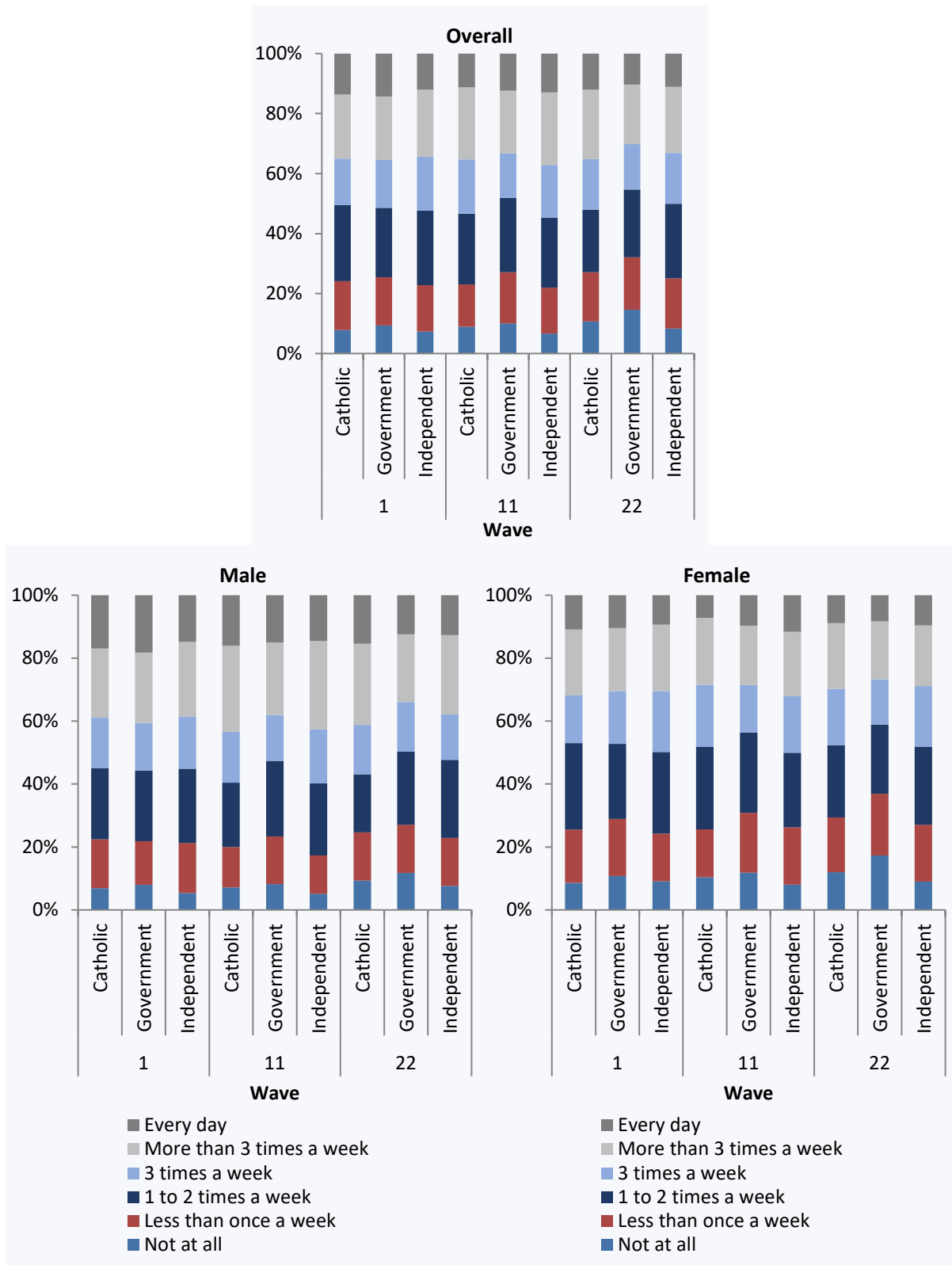


Figure 3-9 School sectors compared: body mass index (BMI)

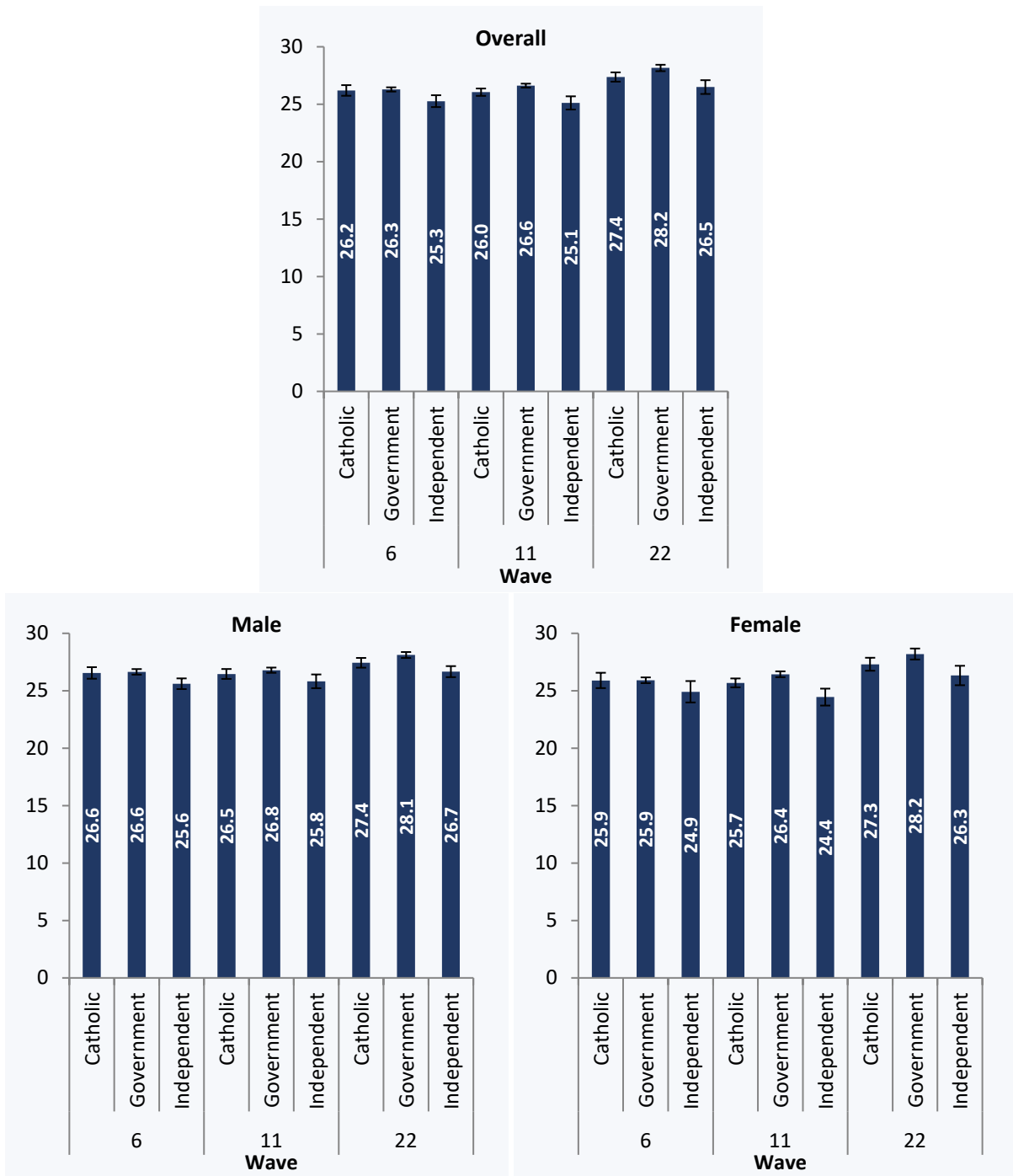




Figure 3-10 School sectors compared: alcohol consumption

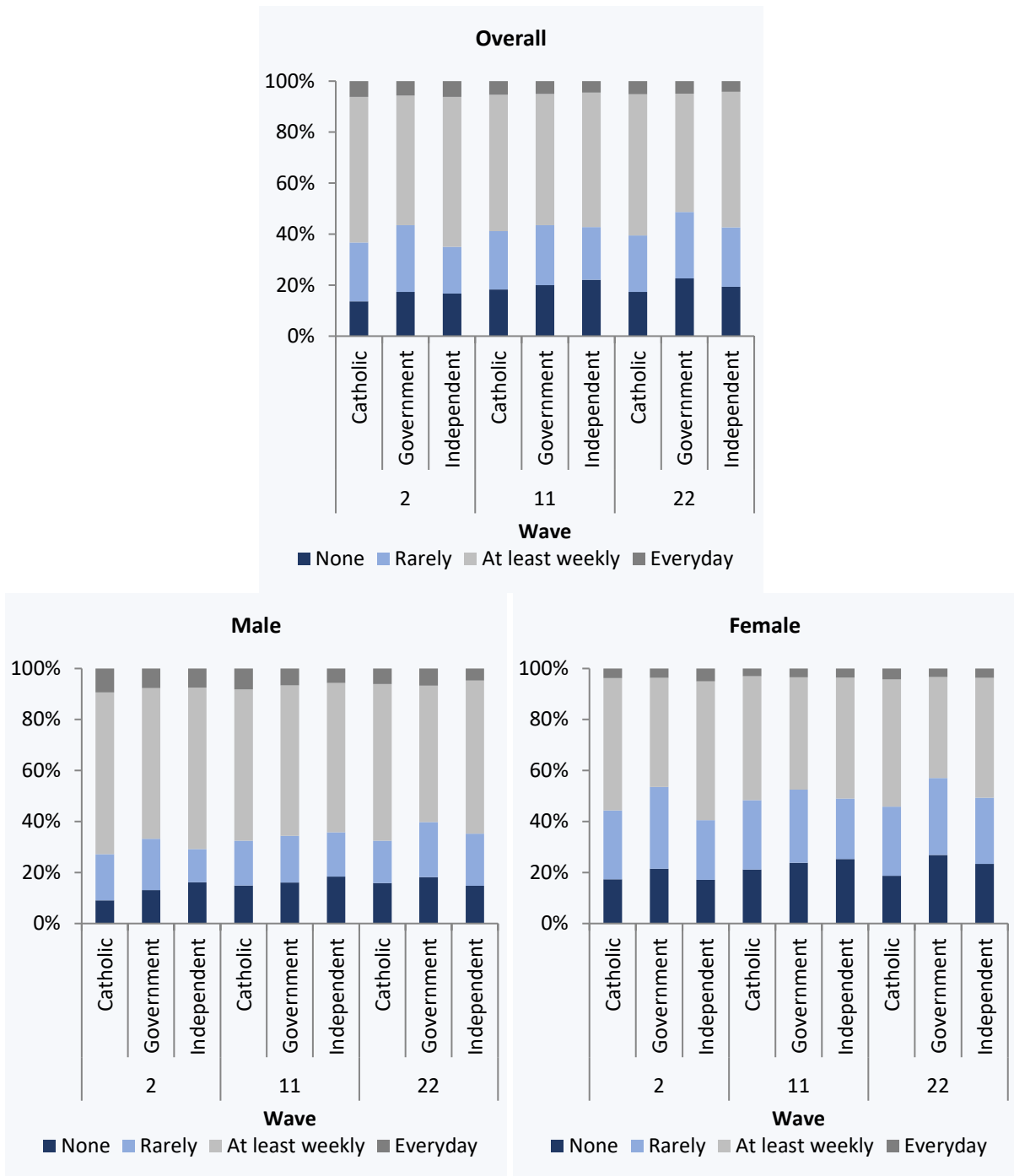


Figure 3-11 School sectors compared: smoking status

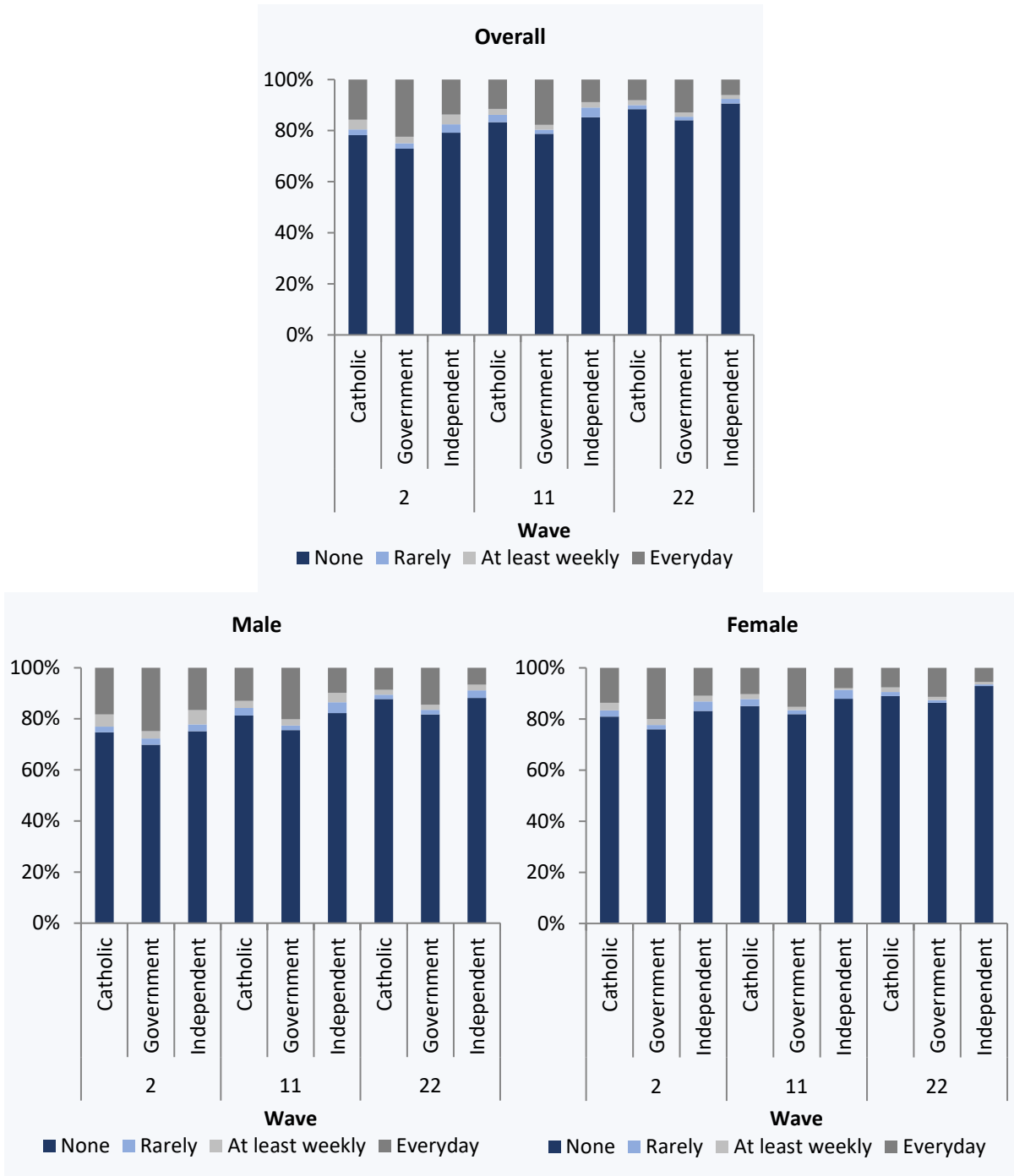


Figure 3-12 School sectors compared: self-rated general health (SF-36)

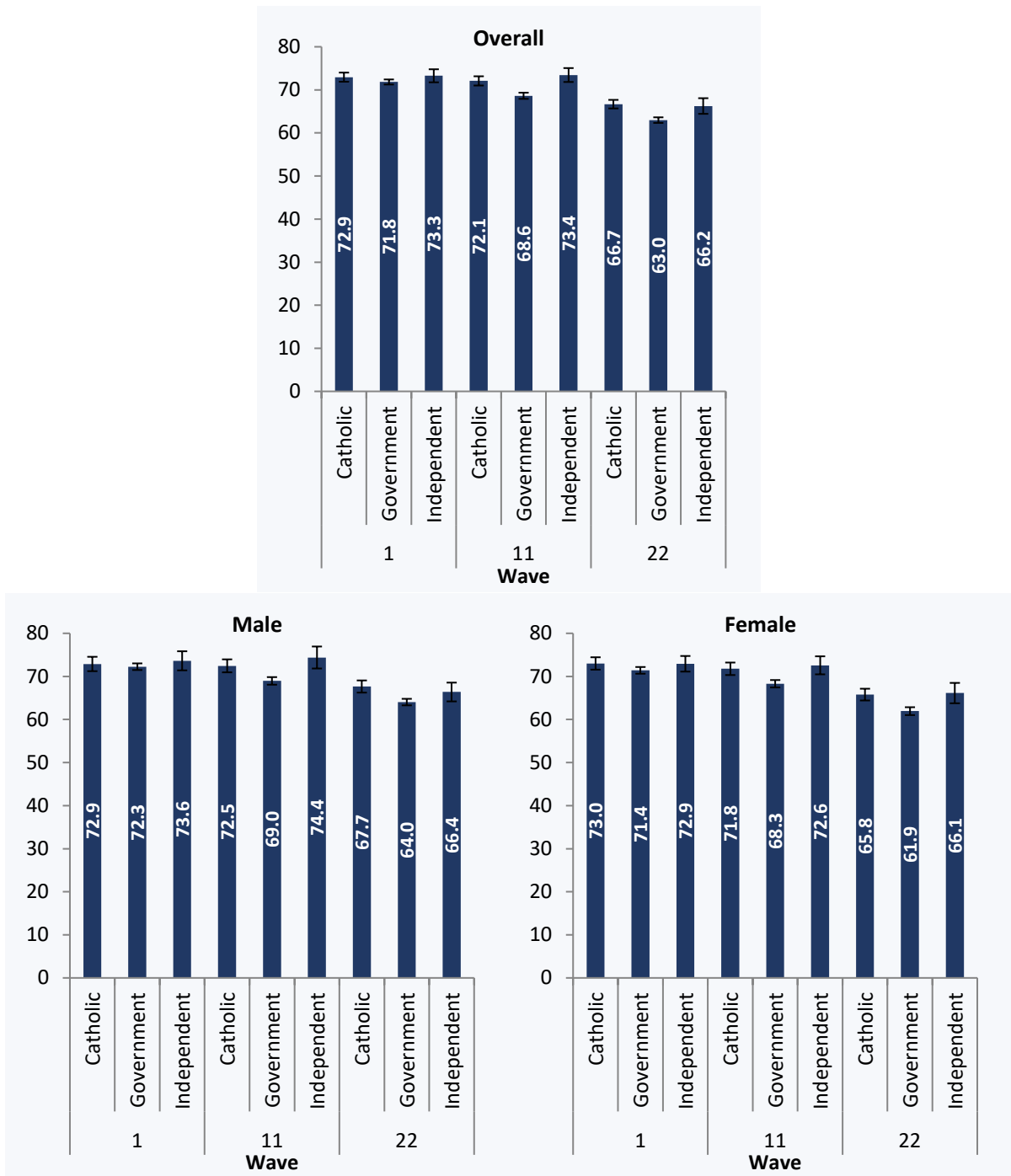
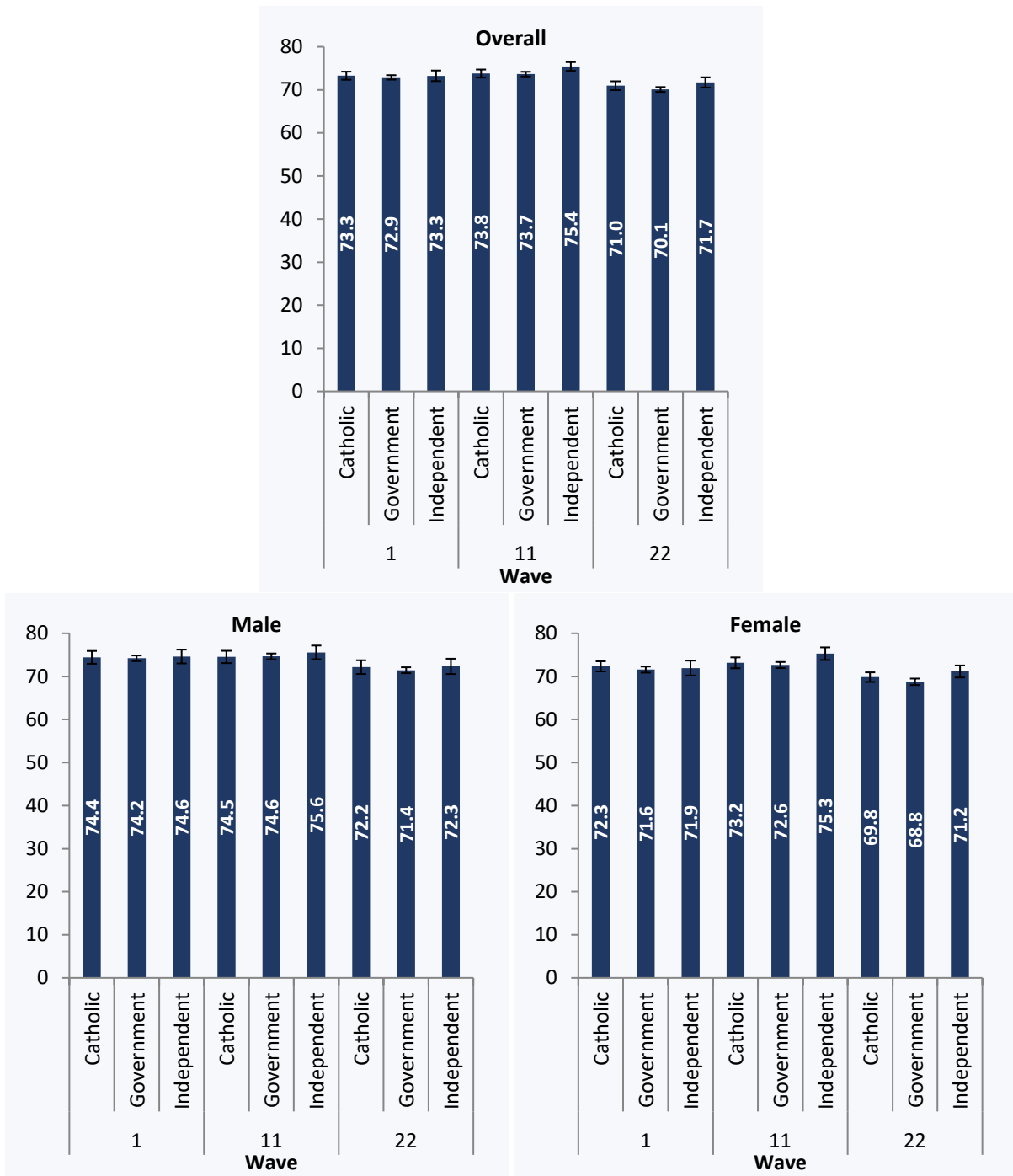


Figure 3-13 School sectors compared: self-rated mental health (SF-36)



*Community participation outcomes*

HILDA asks several questions about dimensions of community participation, ranging from volunteering, through to talking about current affairs. The response options for these questions are largely how frequently these activities were undertaken. The descriptive analysis for these questions is presented in Figure 3-14.

As highlighted in Table 3-3, estimates for Catholic attendees were higher than government sector attendees for several questions. Following consultation with the VCEA, it was decided to undertake model-based analysis for two of these measures:

- Talk about current affairs with others
- Charitable giving.

For computational reasons both variables were modelled as binary outcomes taking the value of zero for those who reported never engaging in the activity, and one for those who at least rarely did so.

**Table 3-3 Summary results: community participation**

Measure	Result	Statistical significance <sup>a</sup>	
Charitable giving	●	Wave 6***, wave 14*** and wave 22***	
Chat with neighbours	●	No statistically significant differences	
Encouraging others to join community groups	●	Wave 6***, wave 14*** and wave 22**	
Face-to-face contact with others	●	Wave 6***, wave 14*** and wave 22***	
Getting in touch with politicians	●	No statistically significant differences	
Getting involved in organised political activities	●	Wave 6***, wave 14*** and wave 22***	
Making time for religious activities	●	Wave 6***, wave 14*** and wave 22***	
Making time to keep in touch with friends	●	Wave 6***, wave 14*** and wave 22***	
Remote contact with others	●	Wave 6***, wave 14*** and wave 22***	
Talk about current affairs with others	●	Wave 6***, wave 14*** and wave 22***	
Volunteering	●	Wave 6** and wave 14***	
Attend community events	●	Wave 6***, wave 14*** and wave 22***	
Volunteering hours	Overall	●	No statistically significant differences
	Male	●	No statistically significant differences
	Female	●	No statistically significant differences

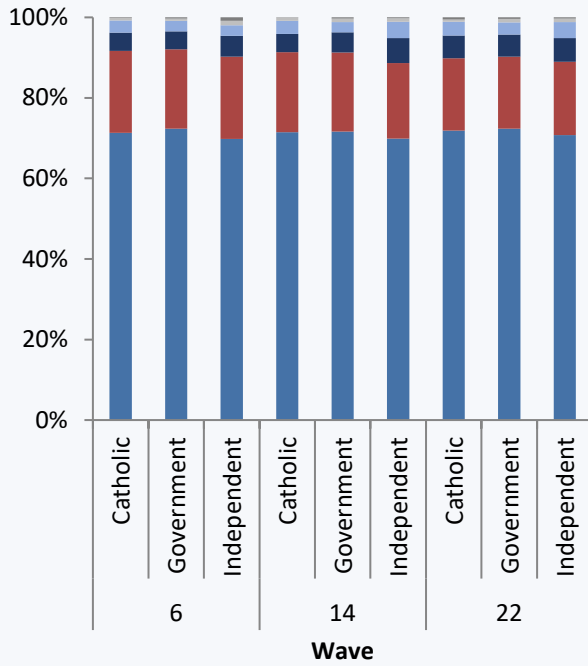
Note: <sup>a</sup> refers to difference between Catholic and government sector estimate.

\*\*\*p<0.01, \*\*p<0.05, \*p<0.1

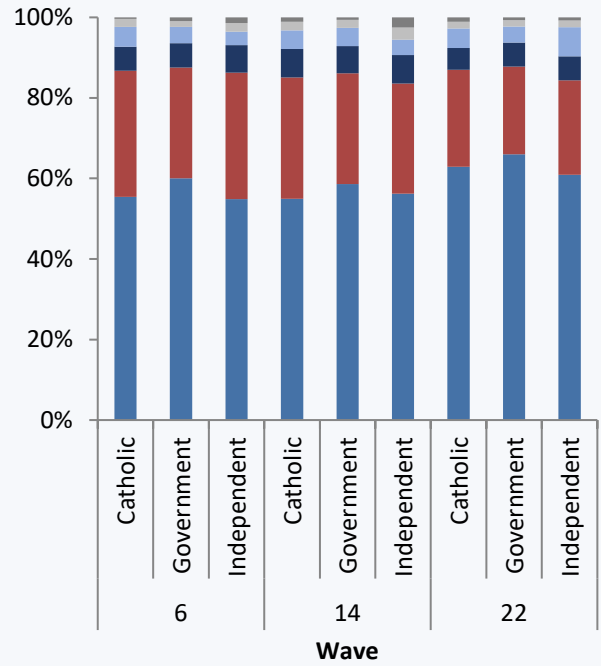
Figure 3-14 School sectors compared: post-school community participation



Getting in touch with politicians



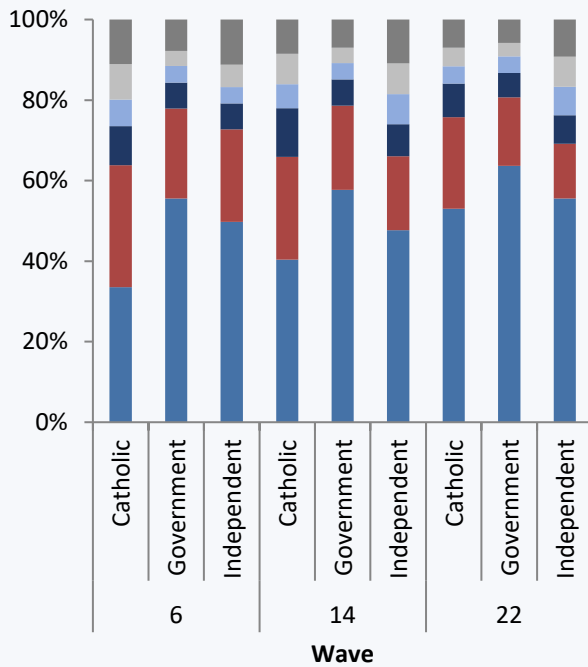
Getting involved in organised political activities



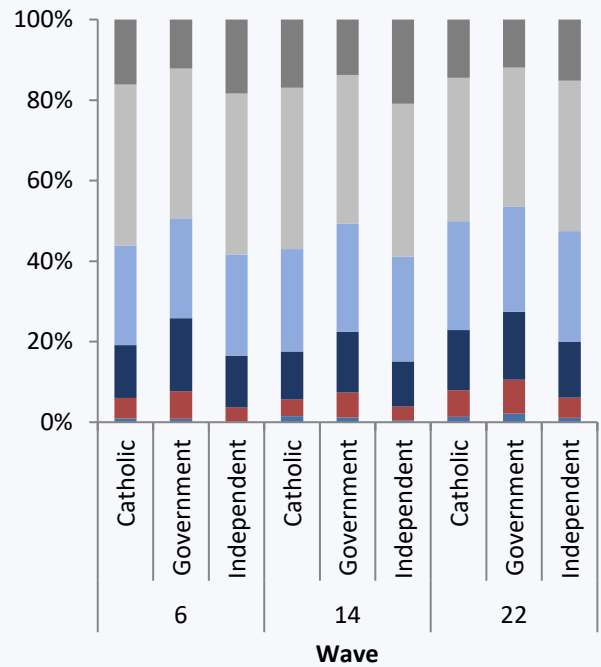
Never Rarely Occasionally  
Sometimes Often Very often

Never Rarely Occasionally  
Sometimes Often Very often

Making time for religious activities

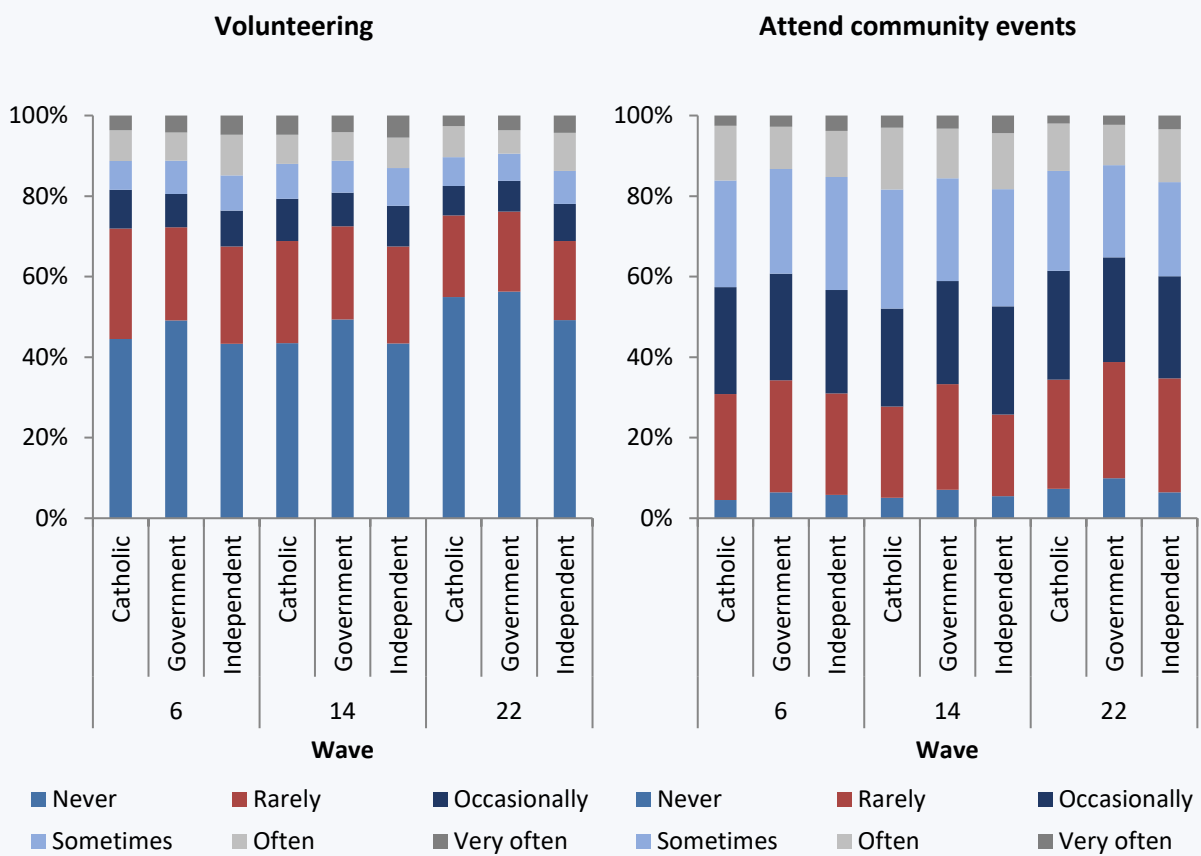
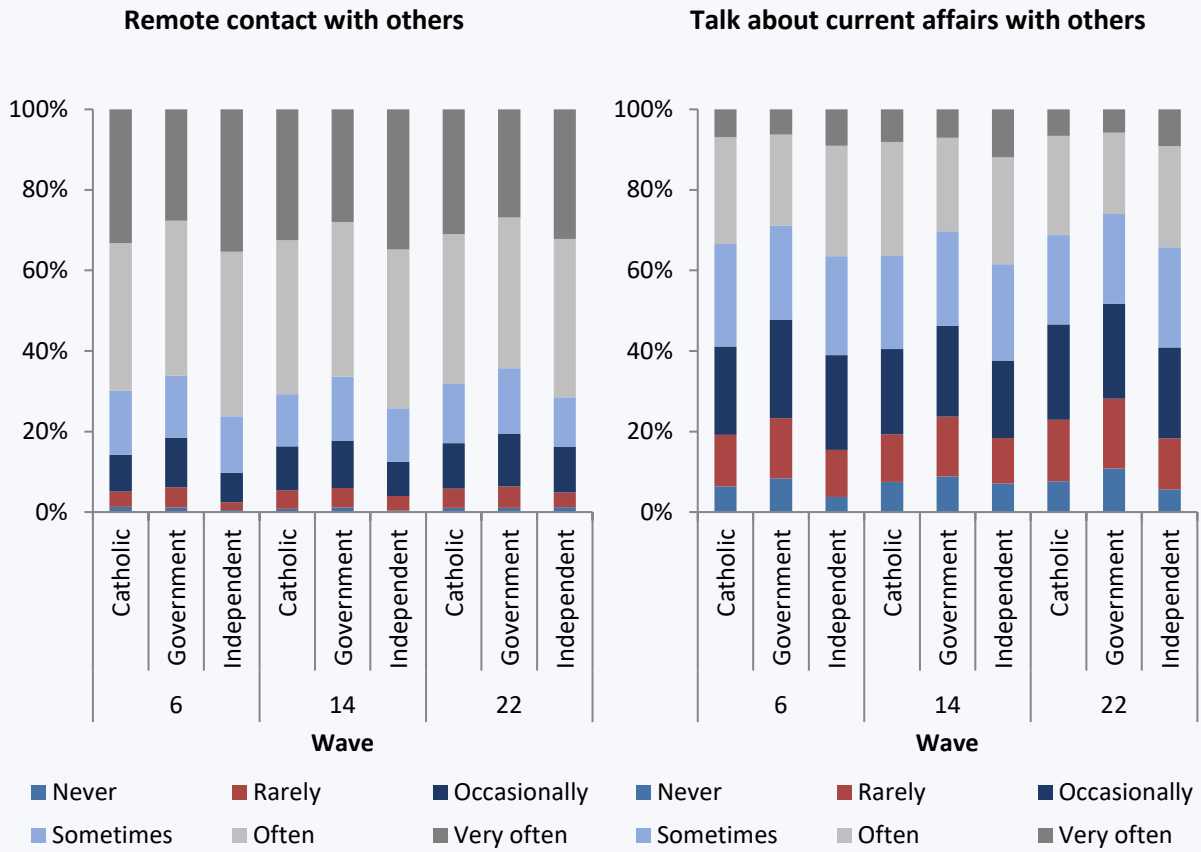


Making time to keep in touch with friends

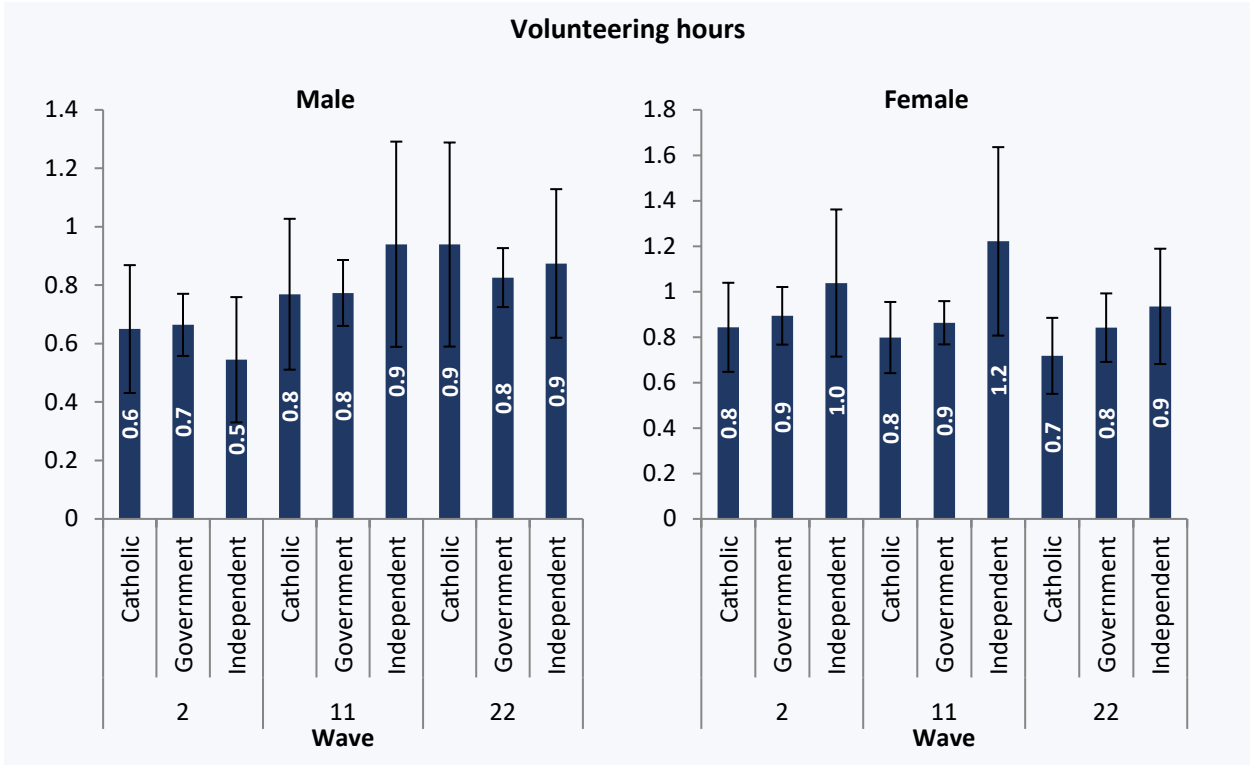


Never Rarely Occasionally  
Sometimes Often Very often

Never Rarely Occasionally  
Sometimes Often Very often







**Model-based analysis**

*Overview*

The results of the stage 3 modelling are presented below as marginal effects. Marginal effects are calculated using the estimated regression models, and represent the average difference between the outcomes predicted for school sector attended. For example, the average difference in the predicted estimates if everyone in the sample attended a Catholic sector, compared to if everyone attended government sector schools.

For each domain a summary table is provided before the graphs of results. The commentary in each table focusses on the marginal effects for the Catholic versus government sector. The graphs report statistically significant marginal effects for two combinations:

- Catholic versus government sector
- Catholic versus independent sector

Positive effects of Catholic sector attendance were identified for employment status, hourly wages, life satisfaction, general health, physical activity, and charitable giving.

For those outcomes where Catholic sector attendance had a significantly positive effect, this effect reduced as explanatory variables were added to the model (i.e. the model number increased). There are also differences in the estimated marginal effects based on gender. The strength of the statistical significance of differences is denoted by asterisks:

- \* = p-value < 0.1 or 90% confidence
- \*\* = p-value < 0.05 or 95% confidence

- \*\*\* = p-value < 0.01 or 99% confidence.

*Labour market outcomes*

There is a strong positive difference between Catholic and government sector employment rates for the overall population, as well as separately for males and females. Notably, the employment rate for males that attended a Catholic school is greater than for those who attended an independent school, with this effect negative among females (see Table 3-4).

The wage premium for Catholic school attendees, compared to government school attendees, ranges from \$1.34 (4%) to \$3.59 (12%) in males, and \$1.12 (4%) to \$2.75 (10%) in females. The wage premium decreases as the number of explanatory variables increases (models 1 to 4). These results are consistent with findings from Jha & Polidano (2015) and Dockery (2018).

For the three focus outcomes identified by the VCEA, the strongest positive effect of Catholic school attendance was found for focus industry, where models 1 to 3 identified an effect of 8.1 to 5.3 per cent. It is notable that the inclusion of educational attainment variables in model 4 led to Catholic sector attendance no longer having a significant effect.

**Table 3-4 Model analysis summary: labour market outcomes**

Outcome	Overall	By gender
Employment status	Positive Catholic effect in models 1 to 4, compared to government and independent sector. Size of effect declines as explanatory variables increase (government: reducing from 5.0 to 1.4%; independent: 2.3 to 1.3%).	Female: Declining positive Catholic effect compared to government sector attendance in models 1 to 4 (7.4 to 2.6%). Negative results when compared to independent sector. Male: Positive effect compared to government sector for models 1 and 2 (2.5 and 1.8%). Positive declining effect compared to independent sector for models 1, 2 and 4 (7.6 to 5.3%).
Hourly wage	Positive declining effect from models 1 to 4 for Catholic sector attendees compared to government sector (\$3.18 to \$1.24 higher wage). Positive effect compared to independent sector only for model 4 (\$0.85).	Female: Declining positive Catholic effect compared to government sector (females: \$2.75 to \$1.12). No effect compared to independent sector in models 1 to 4. Male: Declining positive Catholic effect compared to government sector (\$3.59 to \$1.34) in models 1 to 4. Small negative effect compared to independent sector (-\$0.05 to \$0.07).
Focus occupation	No significant effects	Female: No significant effects for Catholic vs. government. Positive increasing effect compared to independent sector (5.9 to 11.5%). Male: Small positive effects for compared to government sector for

Outcome	Overall	By gender
		models 1 to 3 (0.5%). Negative and reducing effect compared to independent sector for models 1 to 4 (-3.6 to -6.0%)
Focus industry	Positive declining effect compared to government sector in models 1 to 3 (4.3 to 3.4%). Positive declining effect compared to independent sector for models 1 to 4 (4.9 to 2.9%).	Female: Positive declining effect compared to government sector for models 1 to 3 (8.1 to 5.3%). Larger positive declining effect compared to independent sector for models 1 to 4 (32.9 to 26.6%). Male: Positive effects for compared to government sector for models 1 to 4 (1.0 to 1.6%). Reducing negative effect compared to independent sector for models 1 to 4 (-16.9 to -10.7%).
Focus sector	Positive declining effect compared to government sector for models 1 to 3 (3.2 to 2.5%). Positive effect compared to independent sector (3.4 to 2.3%).	Female: Positive declining effect compared to government sector for models 1 to 3 (5.0 to 3.3%). Much larger effect compared to independent sector (18.0 to 15.1%). Male: Small positive effect compared to government sector for models 1 to 4. Reducing negative effect compared to independent sector for models 1 to 4 (-8.0 to 5.2%).

Figure 3-15 Marginal effects: employment status

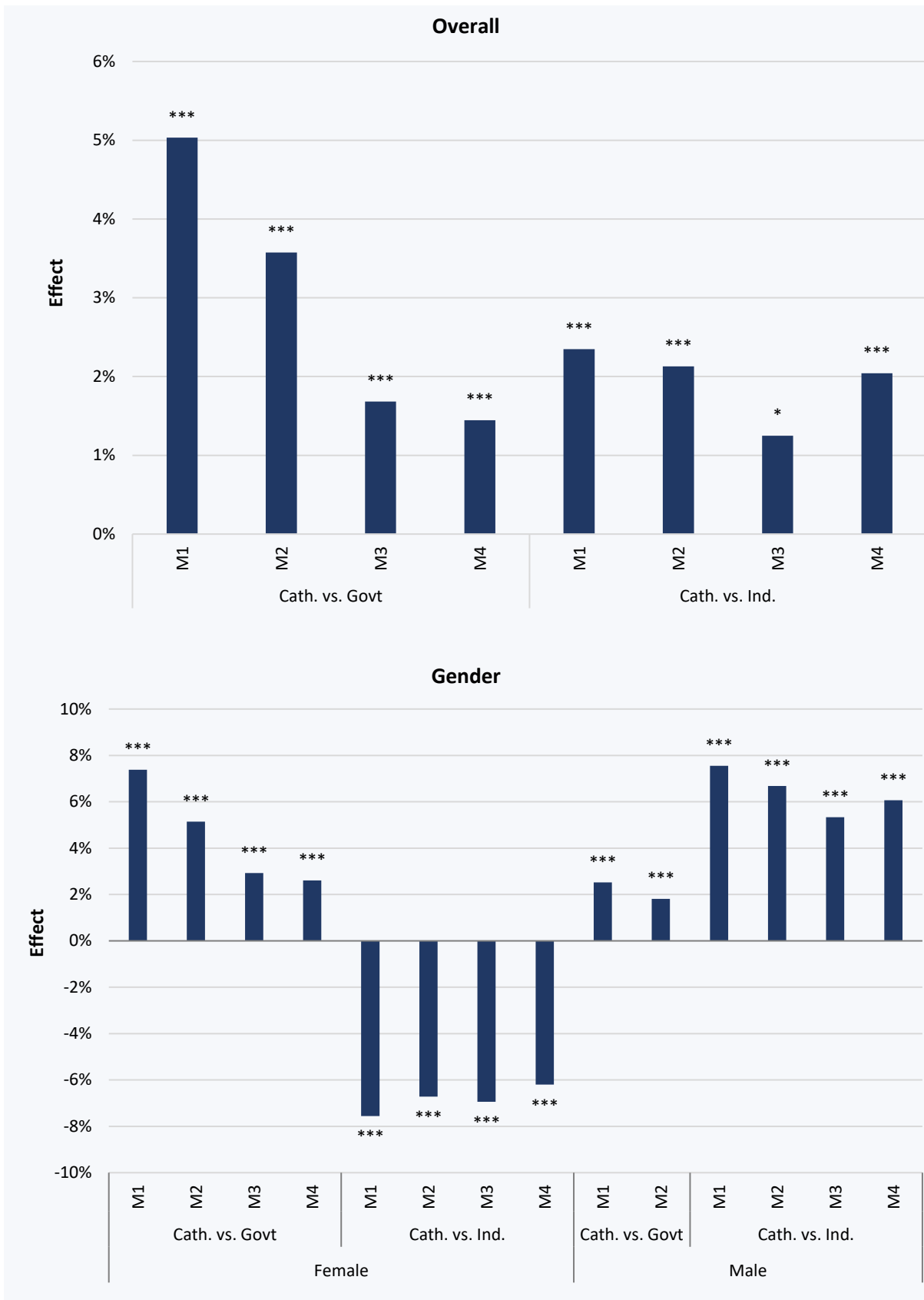
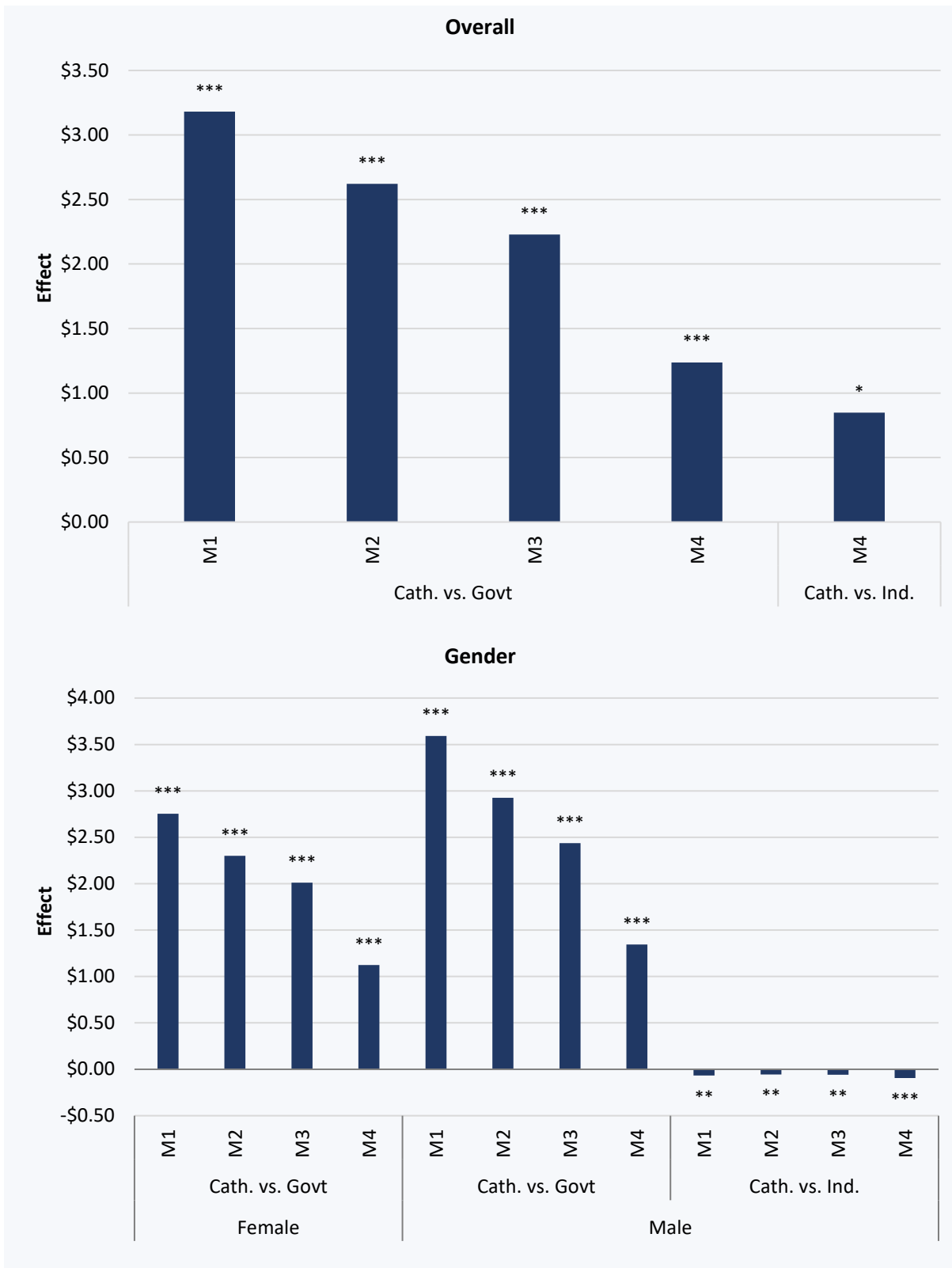
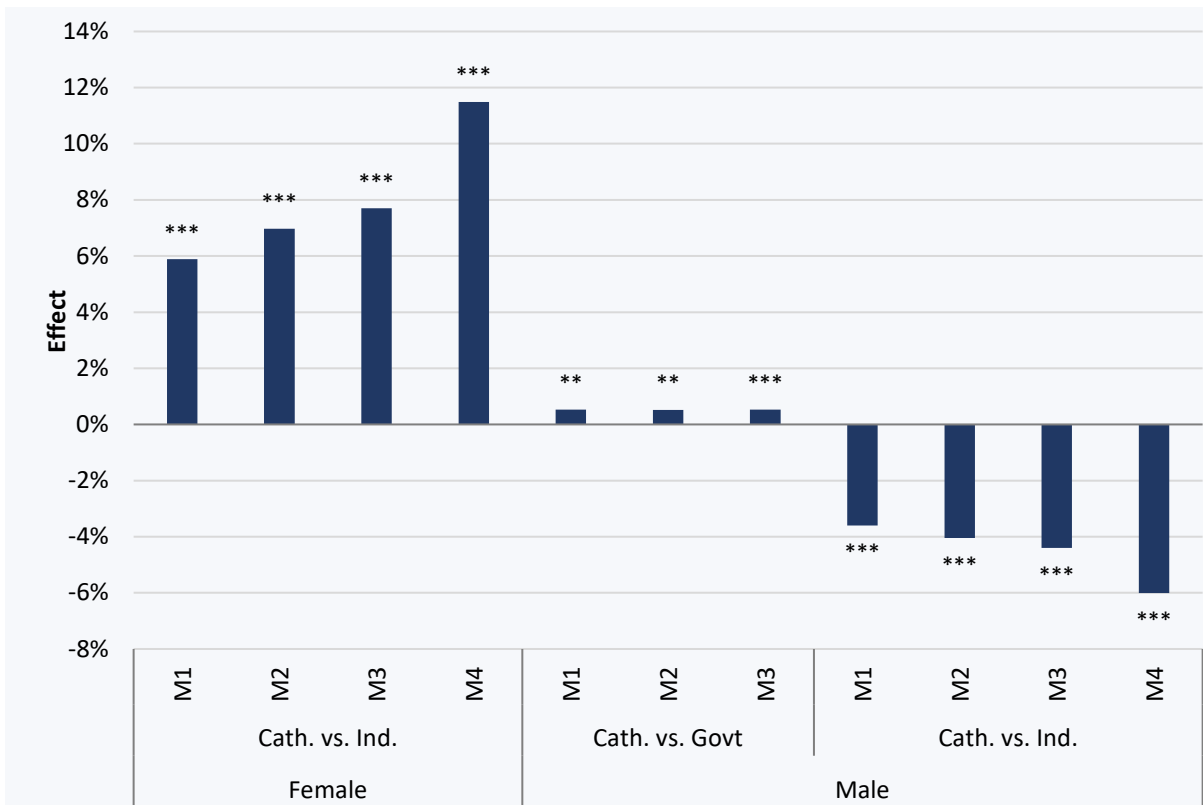


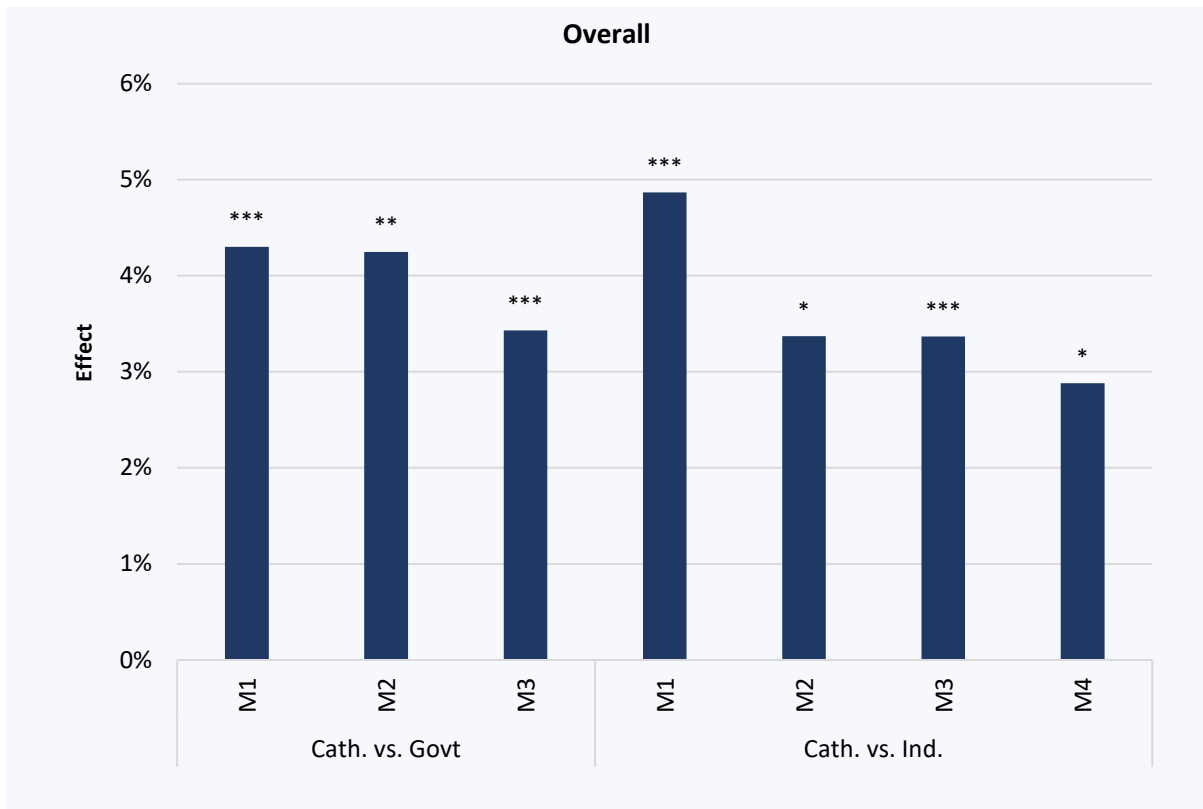
Figure 3-16 Marginal effects: hourly wage



**Figure 3-17 Marginal effects: focus occupation by gender**



**Figure 3-18 Marginal effects: focus industry**



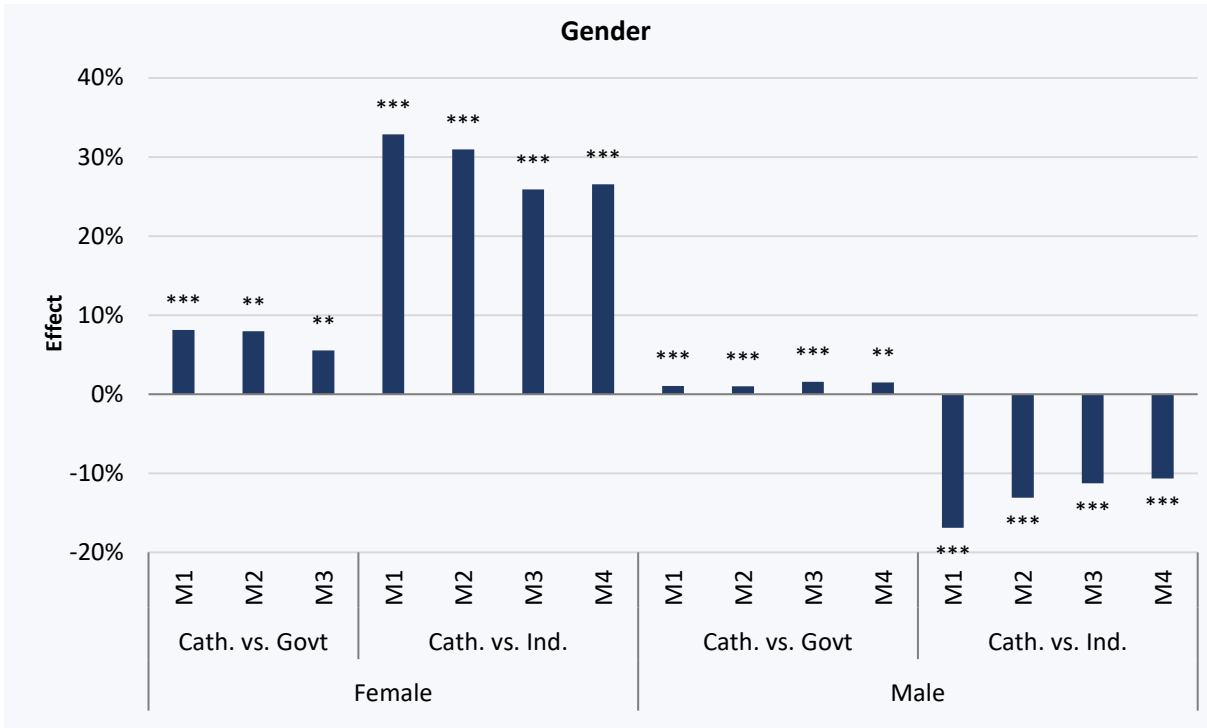
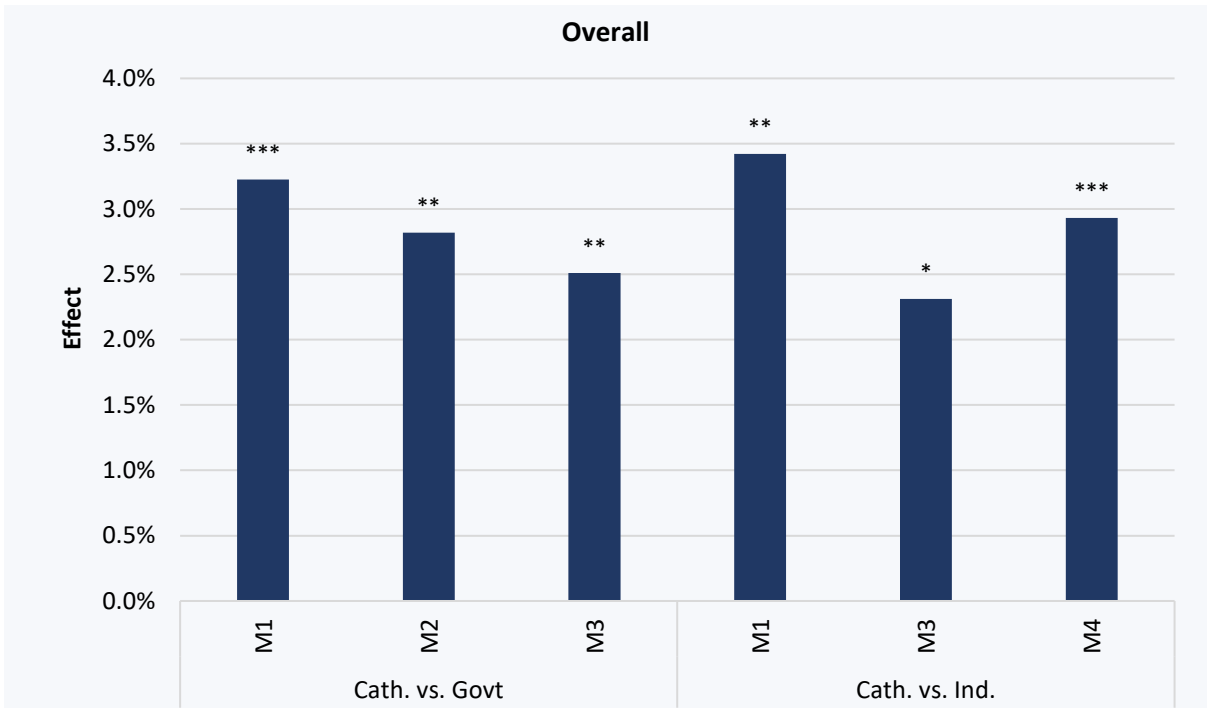
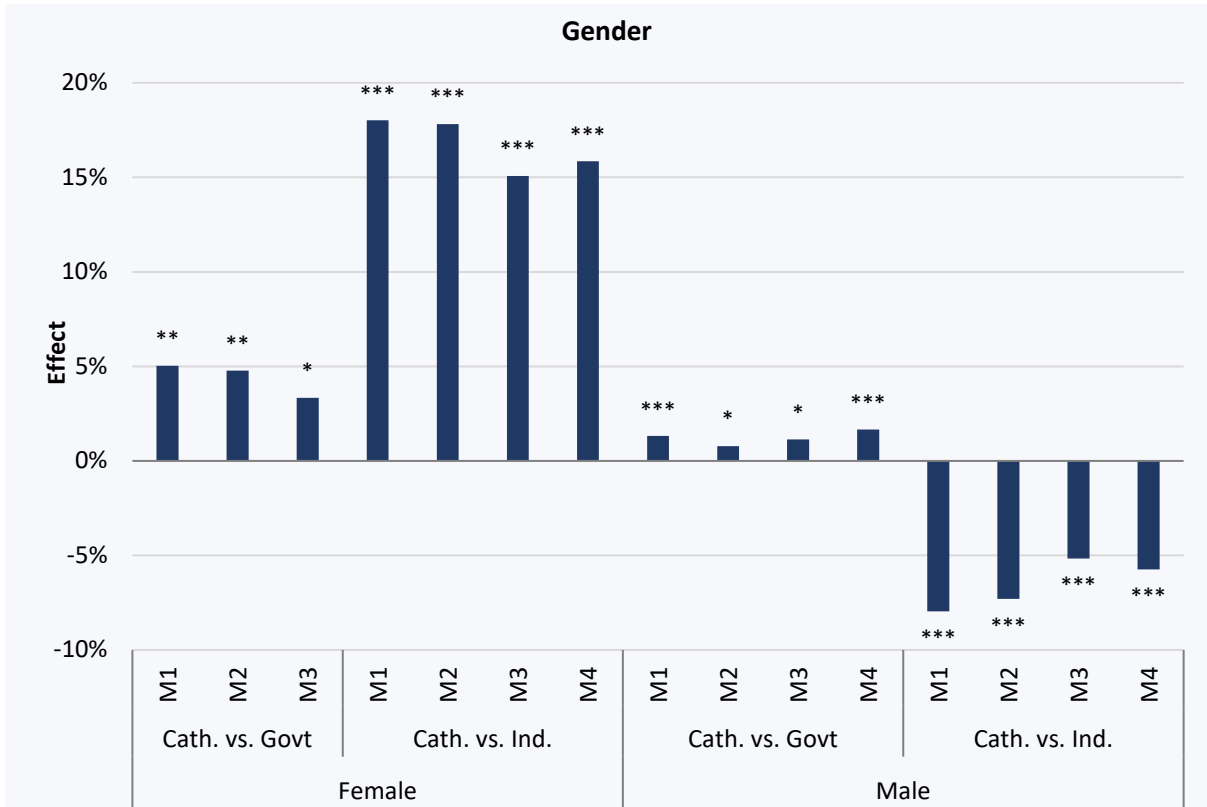


Figure 3-19 Marginal effects: focus sector





*Wellbeing outcomes*

Statistically significant effects were identified for all four wellbeing outcomes modelled, albeit with varying levels of significance. Not all effects were positive, which also varied by gender.

Catholic sector attendance had a positive and statistically significant effect upon life satisfaction scores compared to both government and independent sector attendance. This effect ranged between 0.04 and 0.1 compared to government sector attendance, and 0.08 and 0.06, compared to independent sector attendance. Although statistically significant, these differences are modest, with average scores for males around 7.9, and 8.0 for females. These results for life satisfaction are similar to those found by Dockery (2018).

The most notable results were for male Catholic school sector attendees in physical activity compared to independent sector attendees. The difference in physical activity levels (comparing 'less than once a week' or 'not at all', to once a week or more) between Catholic and independent sector attendees was between 5.4 and 4.5 percent.



**Table 3-5 Model analysis summary: wellbeing outcomes**

Outcome	Overall	By gender
Life satisfaction	Positive declining effect compared to government and independent sector for models 1 to 4 (government: 0.1 to 0.04, independent: 0.08 to 0.06)	Female: positive declining effect compared to government sector for models 1 and 2 (0.08 and 0.04). No effect compared to independent sector. Male: positive declining effect for compared to government sector for models 1 to 4 (0.12 to 0.06). Negative effect compared to independent sector (-0.01).
General health	Positive declining effect compared to government sector for models 1 to 4 (1.8 to 0.7). No effect compared to independent sector.	Female: positive declining effect compared to government sector for models 1 to 4 (2.1 to 1.3). Male: positive declining effect compared to government sector for models 1 and 2 (1.5 and 0.8). No effect compared to independent sector for females or males.
Physical activity <sup>a</sup>	Positive effect compared to government sector for model 1 (1.9%).	Female: Positive effect compared to government sector for model 1 (2.5%). Negative effect compared to independent sector for models 1 to 4 (-7.7 to -8.3%). Male: Positive effect compared to government sector for model 1 (1.3%). Declining positive effect compared to independent sector for models 1 to 4 (5.4 to 4.5%).
Smoking status <sup>b</sup>	Negative effect compared to government sector in model 3 (-0.9%)	No significant effects for Catholic compared to government sector attendees. Negative effect in females compared to independent sector in models 1 and 3 (-0.7 and -1.8%).

Notes: <sup>a</sup> Physical activity has been coded to be a binary variable, comprising 'less than once a week' or 'not at all', and once a week or more; <sup>b</sup> Whether not a smoker, or smokes at all.

Figure 3-20 Marginal effects: life satisfaction

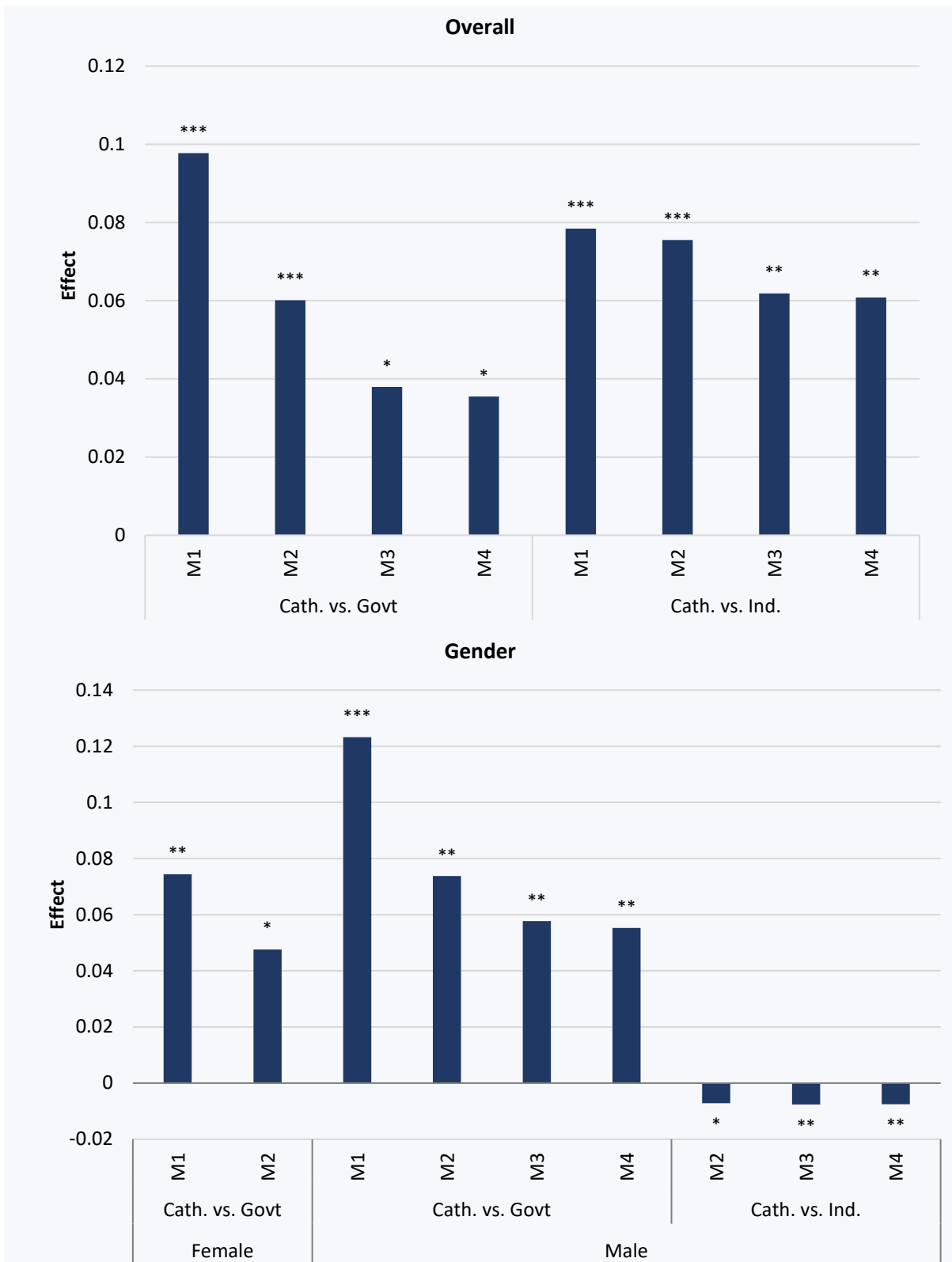


Figure 3-21 Marginal effects: general health

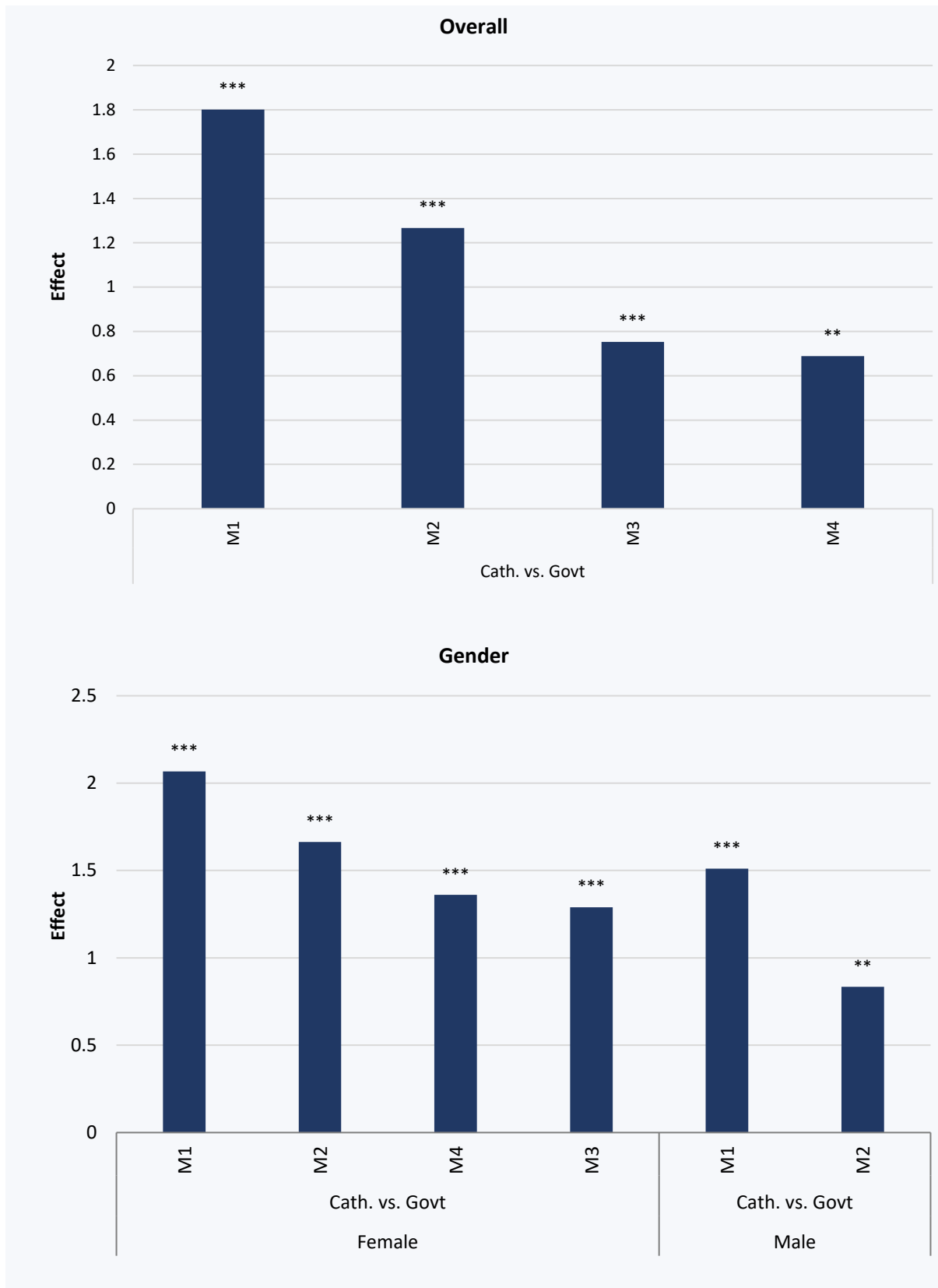


Figure 3-22 Marginal effects: physical activity

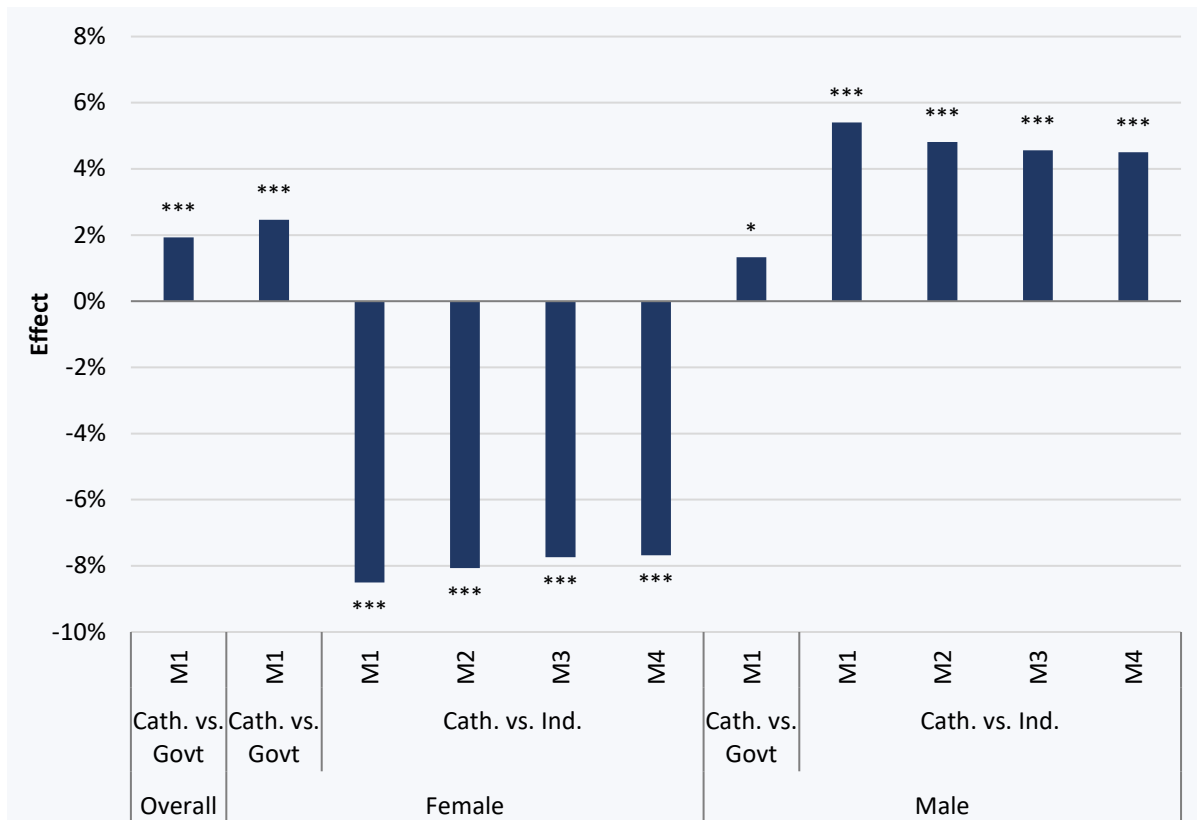
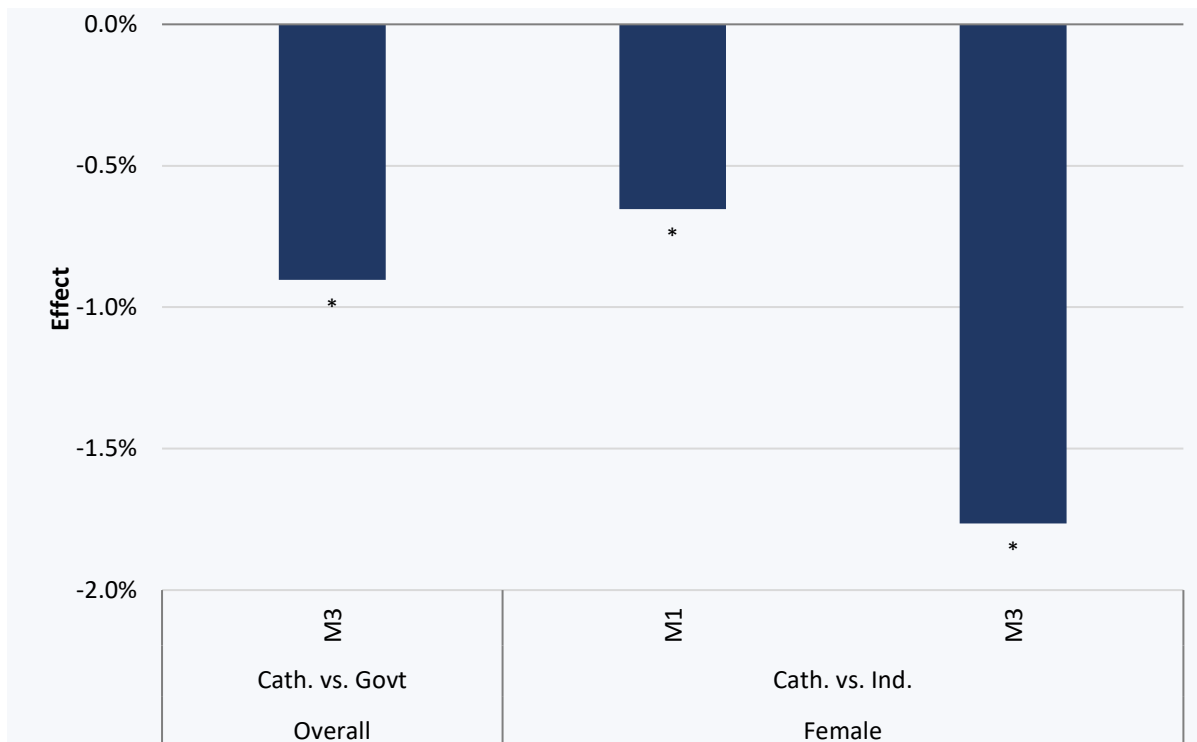


Figure 3-23 Marginal effects: smoking status

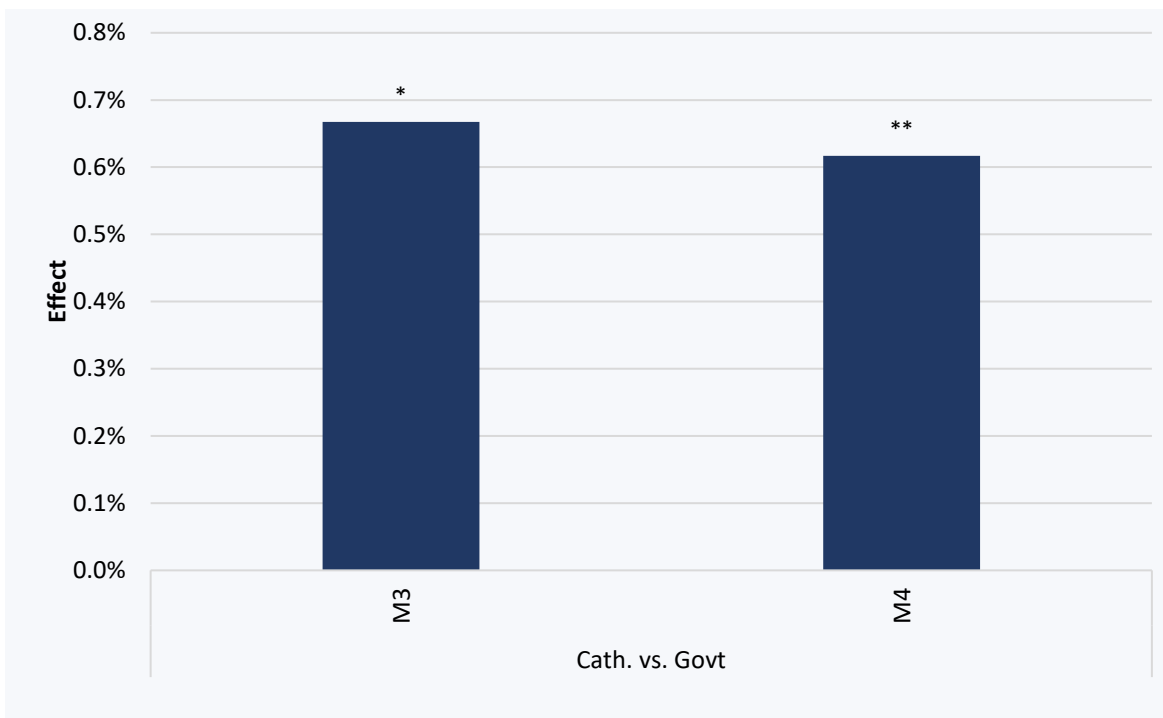


*Community participation outcomes*

Of the two community participation outcomes subjected to model-based analysis – charitable giving and talking about current affairs with others – statistically significant results for the effect of Catholic sector attendance were only found for charitable giving when compared to government sector attendance. In this modelling, charitable giving was treated as a binary variable, where the categories comprised ‘never’ and ‘any’.

As presented in Figure 3-24, the results were only statistically significant when comparing Catholic and government sector attendance using models 3 and 4 (0.7 and 0.6%).

**Figure 3-24** Marginal effects: charitable giving



## 4. Opportunities for further analysis

---

The findings of this research add to the existing body of knowledge about the relationship between school sector attended and post-school outcomes.

The strength of the findings presented in this report are limited by the quality of the data used. No information is contained in HILDA about the number of years a respondent may have attended a Catholic school, or whether they had attended a Catholic school in the primary years, or another sector in the secondary years. This is particularly important, as it is commonplace for school students to move between sectors.

This research has identified a range of outcomes where Catholic school sector attendance is associated with a positive effect compared to attending a government or independent sector school. From a policy perspective, it would be beneficial to understand what it is about Catholic schooling in Australia that leads to this positive effect. Is it like findings by Kim (2011), where the positive effect of Catholic schools in Wisconsin, United States, was attributable to having quality across various schooling dimensions? Or is it attributable to the Catholic ethos and pastoral care provided to students, or other factors?

There may be potential to examine this issue in the future through linked datasets that track individuals from primary to secondary schools, and through to tertiary education and the labour force. Such datasets already exist within Australia, such as the Pathways for the Future dataset in New South Wales.<sup>8</sup> This dataset comprises only government school students, but it provides a guide to what is possible. It is understood that the Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Authority (VCAA) is looking to commission the development of a similar dataset. Plans need to be made now if these existing and potential datasets are to examine these issues. This is because data sharing agreements may prohibit the use of information that identifies individual schools or even school sectors. As a final note, linking administrative datasets will not cover items examined in the project, such as life satisfaction or general health. However, it will provide the capacity for large scale data analysis not otherwise possible.

The findings also indicate that the long-term outcomes of attending Catholic school vary by gender. Further research could aim to understand the reasons for these gender differences. Such analysis would require linking data on Catholic school policies and environment information (e.g. whether individuals had attended a single sex or co-educational Catholic secondary school), to data contextual changes (e.g., in lifestyles and in the labour market) that may shape the differential effects of Catholic school attendance.

---

<sup>8</sup> [Pathways for the Future Program \(nsw.gov.au\)](https://www.nsw.gov.au/pathways-for-the-future-program)

## References

---

- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). (2024). Schools, 2023. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Retrieved June 20, 2024, from <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/education/schools/2023/Table%2042b%20Number%20of%20Full-time%20and%20Part-time%20Students%20-%202006-2023.xlsx>
- Bann, D., Hamer, M., Parsons, S., Ploubidis, G. B., & Sullivan, A. (2017). Does an elite education benefit health? Findings from the 1970 British Cohort Study. *International Journal of Epidemiology*, *46*(1), 293-302.
- Chesters, J. (2018). The marketisation of education in Australia: Does investment in private schooling improve post-school outcomes? *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, *53*, 139-157.
- Crawford, C., & Vignoles, A. (2014). *Heterogeneity in graduate earnings by socio-economic background*, IFS Working Papers, No. W14/30. London: Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS). Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1920/wp.ifs.2014.1430>
- Dee, T. S. (2005). The Effects of Catholic Schooling on Civic Participation. *International Tax and Public Finance*, *12*, 602-625.
- Dockery, M. (2018). *Does Private Schooling Pay?: Evidence and Equity Implications for Australia*. Perth: National Centre for Student Equity in Higher Education.
- Dubin, J. A., & Rivers, D. (1989). Selection Bias in Linear Regression, Logit and Probit Models. *Sociological Methods & Research*, 360-390. doi:10.1177/0049124189018002006
- Green, F., Henseke, G., & Vignoles, A. (2017). Private schooling and labour market outcomes. *British Educational Research Journal*, *43*(1), 7-28. doi:10.1002/berj.3256
- Green, F., Machin, S., Murphy, R., & Zhu, Y. (2011). The Changing Economic Advantage from Private Schools. *Economica*, *76*, 658-679.
- Heckman, J. (1979). Sample selection bias as a specification error. *Econometrica*, *47*, 153-161. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.2307/1912352>
- Henderson, M., Anders, J., Green, F., & Henseke, G. (2022). Does attending an English private school benefit mental health and life satisfaction? From adolescence to adulthood. *Cambridge Journal of Education*, *52*(5), 539-553. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1080/0305764X.2022.2040951>
- Jha, N., & Polidano, C. (2015). Long-Run Effects of Catholic Schooling on Wages. *The B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis & Policy*, *15*(4), 2017-2045. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1515/bejeap-2014-0108>

- Kim, Y.-J. (2011). Catholic schools or school quality? The effects of Catholic schools on labor market outcomes. *Economics of Education Review*, 30, 546-558. Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.econedurev.2010.12.007>
- Shakeel, M. D., Wolf, P. J., Johnson, A. H., Harris, M. A., & Morris, S. R. (2024). The Public Purposes of Private Education: a Civic Outcomes Meta-Analysis. *Educational Psychology Review*, 36(40), 1-41. Retrieved from <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10648-024-09874-1>
- van Buuren, S. (2018). *Flexible Imputation of Missing Data* (2nd Edition ed.). New York: Chapman and Hall/CRC. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1201/9780429492259>



## Appendix A. Data source: HILDA

### Data preparation

A long-format longitudinal database comprising waves 1 to 22 of the complete HILDA restricted release dataset was prepared.<sup>9</sup> This dataset included enumerated and responding persons and their household information.<sup>10</sup> The inclusion of variables in the dataset was informed by the literature review. The consistency of variable categories across waves was checked and modified, when required. The consistency of individual characteristics (e.g., sex, date of birth, cultural background), was also checked.

School type attended was asked the first time that a respondent joins HILDA and, for those who left school after joining HILDA, the school type is updated once they do so. This implies there are multiple recorded school types for a small group of respondents. For this analysis, those who ever attended Catholic school are assigned to Catholic school. For other school sectors, the respondent was assigned to the school sector most frequently recorded in their responses.

The combined dataset includes 337,646 observations (i.e., responding person-wave combinations), with between 12,408 and 17,693 individuals per wave. The analysis focuses on individuals born between 1950 and 2004. This implies that the final sample includes 267,260 observations and 21,955 unique individuals, with between 8,804 and 14,969 individuals per wave. The number of individuals in each of the datasets used in the analysis are detailed in Table A-1.

**Table A-1**      **Number of individuals per wave in each subsample for analysis**

Wave	Unbalanced panel
1	9,467
2	8,958
3	8,897
4	8,804
5	9,237
6	9,481
7	9,531
8	9,640
9	10,259

<sup>9</sup> The HILDA restricted release dataset includes more detailed information on respondent place of residence, occupation and income.

<sup>10</sup> Enumerated persons were living in responding households, but may not have provided an interview. Responding persons provided an interview.

10	10,586
11	13,897
12	13,949
13	14,164
14	14,327
15	14,538
16	14,760
17	14,787
18	14,809
19	14,969
20	14,669
21	14,086
22	13,445

**Imputation of missing data**

In longitudinal studies, there are two main sources of missing data. First, due to attrition, when participants do not respond to surveys in successive waves, and second, due to non-response, when participants skip specific questions within the wave.

Attrition is problematic because participants who remain in the sample tend to not be representative of the general population, but only a sub-population with those who are better-off in multiple outcomes. In this analysis, we use three different subsamples to examine if attrition leads to different estimates of the effects of Catholic school:

- subsample 1: unbalanced panel, including all individuals in the dataset
- subsample 2: balanced panel with individuals in waves 17 to 22
- subsample 3: balanced panel with individuals in waves 1 to 22.

The models used to estimate the effects of Catholic school on different outcomes do not require all individuals to participate in all the samples. Nonetheless, the stronger the effect of attrition, the larger the variation of results across the subsamples.

Non-response within waves varies by question. For example, in wave 22, 12 per cent of respondents did not provide a response for charity giving, while labour force status was only missing for 4 per cent of respondents. Another consideration is non-response for individual characteristics. For example, school sector was missing for 19 per cent of HILDA respondents, while sex and country of birth are reported for all participants.

Missing responses were imputed using multiple imputation by chained equations (MICE) with appropriate methods for longitudinal analysis. Wave-level variables were imputed based on other wave-level variables and individual-level variables, while individual-level variables were imputed based on other individual-level variables.

To prevent imputation from ignoring key underlying relationships in the data to be modelled, dependent and independent variables, as well as potential interactions, were multiply

imputed as procedure, and variables indicating potential reasons for data missingness were included as predictors for the imputation (van Buuren, 2018). Different multiply imputed datasets were generated for each domain, focusing on the relationships of interest between variables in the dataset. Income variables were imputed by the HILDA team, hence contributing to the imputation of other variables, but were not imputed again.

### **Considering the sample design in the analysis**

Hierarchical models (also known as mixed or random effects models) were used in the analysis of outcomes of Catholic education to account for the longitudinal nature of the data. Additionally, to account for HILDA's stratified sampling design, probability weights for each observation are used in the descriptive analysis phase.

## Outcomes included in analysis

**Table A-2 HILDA variables included in analysis: outcomes**

Domain/Role	Variable name	Description	Waves
School sector	edtypes	History type of school attended	1-22
Workforce	care_sector	In-focus sector. CIRES derived from jbmmply	3-22
	care_occ	In-focus occupation. CIRES derived from jbm062	1-22
	employed	Labour force status. CIRES derived from esdtl	1-22
	real_hrly_wage	Real hourly wage. CIRES derived from jbhrc and wscei, as per HILDA user manual and ABS WPI for all industries and sectors	1-22
	care_industry	In-focus industry. CIRES derived from jbmi62	1-22
Wellbeing	smoke	Frequency of smoking. CIRES derived from lssmkf	2-22
	bmi	Derived variable BMI	6-22
	pdk10s	DV: [SCQ] Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10) score	7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21
	ghgh	DV: [SCQ] SF-36 general health - transformed	1-22
	ghmh	DV: [SCQ] SF-36 mental health - transformed	1-22
	lspact	How often participate in physical activity	1-22
	losat	Satisfaction - How satisfied are you with your life	1-22
	alcohol	Frequency of alcohol consumption. CIRES derived from lsdrkf	2-22
Community participation	lsnwce	Attend events that bring people together such as fetes, shows, festivals or other community events	6, 10, 14, 18, 22
	lsnwcht	Chat with your neighbours	6, 10, 14, 18, 22
	lsnwinv	Encourage others to get involved with a group that's trying to make a difference in the community	6, 10, 14, 18, 22
	lsnwpi	Get in touch with a local politician or councillor about issues that concern me	6, 10, 14, 18, 22
	lsnwpol	Get involved in activities for a union, political party, or group that is for or against something	6, 10, 14, 18, 22
	lsnwmc	Give money to charity if asked	6, 10, 14, 18, 22

Domain/Role	Variable name	Description	Waves
	Isnwcon	Have telephone, email or mail contact with friends or relatives not living with you	6, 10, 14, 18, 22
	Isnwser	Make time to attend services at a place of worship	6, 10, 14, 18, 22
	Isnwkit	Make time to keep in touch with friends	6, 10, 14, 18, 22
	Isnwexf	See members of my extended family (or relatives not living with me) in person	6, 10, 14, 18, 22
	Isnwtca	Talk about current affairs with friends, family or neighbours	6, 10, 14, 18, 22
	Isnwvol	Volunteer your spare time to work on boards or organising committees of clubs, community groups or other non-profit organisations	6, 10, 14, 18, 22
	Isvol	DV: [SCQ] Combined hrs/mins per week - Volunteer/Charity work	2-22

Source: HILDA dictionary: [HILDA Data Dictionary \(unimelb.edu.au\)](http://unimelb.edu.au)

## Appendix B. Variables included in models

The following tables details the variables used in each of the models. The models are additive. So that Model 2 (M2) also includes the variables from Model 1 (M1), and so on.

**Table B-1 HILDA variables include in labour force models**

Variable	Variable name	Industry	Occupation	Sector	Labour force status: employed	Real hourly rate
Sex	hgsex	M1	M1	M1	M1	M1
Age	age	M1	M1	M1	M1	M1
Age squared	age2	M1	M1	M1	M1	M1
Age and school type interactions		M1	M1	M1	M1	M1
Female and school type interactions		M1	M1	M1	M1	M1
School sector	school_type	M1	M1	M1	M1	M1
Female and age interaction		M1	M1	M1	M1	M1
Cultural background	cult_back	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2
Degree subject	edpsqfd	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2
Long term health condition	health_c	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2
SEIFA 2021 dis/advantage	hhs3ad	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2
Remoteness	hhs3ra	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2
State	hhstate	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2
House tenure	hstenr	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2
Detained in jail in past year	lejls	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2
Number of own resident children	tcr	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2
Socially married	soc_married	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2

Variable	Variable name	Industry	Occupation	Sector	Labour force status: employed	Real hourly rate
Real non-personal household income	real_np_income	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2
General health	ghgh	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
Ever reports long-term health condition	health_c_i	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
Number of adults	hhadult	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
Number of calls made	hhcalls	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
Length of the interview	hhhqlen	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
household moved	hhmove	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
Major Statistical Region	hhmsr	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
Length of the interview	hhpqlen	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
Final household response status	hhresp	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
Relationship in household	hhrih	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
Responds to household questionnaire	hq_respondent	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
Ever responded hh questionnaire	hq_respondent_i	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
Level of cooperation	iocoop	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
Respondent answers were influenced by others	ioinflu	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
Interview affected by ESL	iopeng	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
Interview difficulties with eyesight	iopeye	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
Interview difficulty with hearing	iophear	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
Interview difficulty with reading	iopread	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
Respondent was suspicious of the study	iosusp	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
How well respondent understood the questions	ioundst	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
Likelihood of moving	mhnyr	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
Proportion of assisted interviews	p_as_intr	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
Returned Self-Completion Questionnaire	scmatch	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3

Variable	Variable name	Industry	Occupation	Sector	Labour force status: employed	Real hourly rate
Go8 university	go8_uni	M4	M4	M4	M4	M4
Highest qualification level	max_ed	M4	M4	M4	M4	M4

Source: HILDA dictionary: [HILDA Data Dictionary \(unimelb.edu.au\)](http://unimelb.edu.au)

**Table B-2 HILDA variables include in wellbeing models**

Variable	HILDA variable name	Physical activity	General health	Smoking	Life satisfaction
Age	age	M1	M1	M1	M1
Age squared	age2	M1	M1	M1	M1
Sex	hgsex	M1	M1	M1	M1
School sector	school_type	M1	M1	M1	M1
Age and school_type interactions		M1	M1	M1	M1
Female and schol type interactions		M1	M1	M1	M1
Age female interaction		M1	M1	M1	M1
Cultural background	cult_back	M2	M2	M2	M2
Long term health condition	health_c	M2	M2	M2	M2
SEIFA 2021 dis/advantage	hhs3ad	M2	M2	M2	M2
Remoteness	hhs3ra	M2	M2	M2	M2
State	hhstate	M2	M2	M2	M2
House tenure	hstenr	M2	M2	M2	M2
Marital status	mrcurr	M2	M2	M2	M2
Overcrowding	overcr	M2	M2	M2	M2
Real financial year disposable regular income (\$) base 2009	real_tifdi	M2	M2	M2	M2
Number of own resident children	tcr	M2	M2	M2	M2
Physical activity	lspact		M2	M2	M2
Ever reports long-term health condition	health_c_i	M3	M3	M3	M3
Number of adults	hhadult	M3	M3	M3	M3



Variable	HILDA variable name	Physical activity	General health	Smoking	Life satisfaction
Number of calls made	hhcalls	M3	M3	M3	M3
household moved	hhmove	M3	M3	M3	M3
Major Statistical Region	hhmsr	M3	M3	M3	M3
Length of the interview	hhpqlen	M3	M3	M3	M3
Relationship in household	hhrih	M3	M3	M3	M3
Responds to household questionnaire	hq_respondent	M3	M3	M3	M3
Ever responded hh questionnaire	hq_respondent_i	M3	M3	M3	M3
Level of cooperation	iocoop	M3	M3	M3	M3
Respondent answers were influenced by others	ioinflu	M3	M3	M3	M3
Interview affected by ESL	iopeng	M3	M3	M3	M3
Interview difficulties with eyesight	iopeye	M3	M3	M3	M3
Interview difficulty with hearing	iophear	M3	M3	M3	M3
Interview difficulty with reading	iopread	M3	M3	M3	M3
Respondent was suspicious of the study	iosusp	M3	M3	M3	M3
How well respondent understood the questions	ioundst	M3	M3	M3	M3
Likelihood of moving	mhnyr	M3	M3	M3	M3
Proportion of assisted interviews	p_as_intr	M3	M3	M3	M3
Returned Self-Completion Questionnaire	scmatch	M3	M3	M3	M3
Worked hours per week including unemployed and NILF	wpw_nlf	M3	M3	M3	M3
General health	ghgh	M3		M3	M3
Go8 university	go8_uni	M4	M4	M4	M4
Highest qualification level	max_ed	M4	M4	M4	M4

Source: HILDA dictionary: [HILDA Data Dictionary \(unimelb.edu.au\)](http://unimelb.edu.au/HILDA/Data/Dictionary)

**Table B-3 HILDA variables included in community participation models**

Variable	HILDA variable name	Charitable giving	Talking about current affairs
Age	age	M1	M1
Age squared	age2	M1	M1
School sector	school_type	M1	M1
Age and school_type interactions		M1	M1
Female and schol type interactions		M1	M1
Age female interaction		M1	M1
Cultural background	cult_back	M2	M2
Long term health condition	health_c	M2	M2
Sex	hgsex	M2	M2
SEIFA 2021 dis/advantage	hhs3ad	M2	M2
Remoteness	hhs3ra	M2	M2
State	hhstate	M2	M2
House tenure	hstenr	M2	M2
Detained in jail in past year	lejls	M2	M2
Victim of a property crime in past year	lepcm	M2	M2
Victim of physical violence in past year	levio	M2	M2
Likelihood of moving	mhnyr	M2	M2
Marital status	mrcurr	M2	M2
Real financial year disposable regular income (\$) base 2009	real_tifdi	M2	M2
Religion	religion	M2	M2
Smoking	smoke	M2	M2
Number of own resident children	tcr	M2	M2
Worked hours per week including unemployed and NILF	wpw_nlf	M2	M2
Ever reports long-term health condition	health_c_i	M3	M3
Number of adults	hhadult	M3	M3

<b>Variable</b>	<b>HILDA variable name</b>	<b>Charitable giving</b>	<b>Talking about current affairs</b>
Number of calls made	hhcalls	M3	M3
Length of the interview	hhhqlen	M3	M3
household moved	hhmove	M3	M3
Major Statistical Region	hhmsr	M3	M3
Length of the interview	hhpqlen	M3	M3
Relationship in household	hhrih	M3	M3
Household type	hhtype	M3	M3
Responds to household questionnaire	hq_respondent	M3	M3
Ever responded hh questionnaire	hq_respondent_i	M3	M3
Level of cooperation	iocoop	M3	M3
Respondent answers were influenced by others	ioinflu	M3	M3
Interview affected by ESL	iopeng	M3	M3
Interview difficulties with eyesight	iopeye	M3	M3
Interview difficulty with hearing	iophear	M3	M3
Interview difficulty with reading	iopread	M3	M3
Respondent was suspicious of the study	iosusp	M3	M3
How well respondent understood the questions	ioundst	M3	M3
Proportion of assisted interviews	p_as_intr	M3	M3
Returned self-Completion Questionnaire	scmatch	M3	M3
General health	ghgh	M4	M4
Go8 university	go8_uni	M4	M4
Highest qualification level	max_ed	M4	M4

Source: HILDA dictionary: [HILDA Data Dictionary \(unimelb.edu.au\)](http://unimelb.edu.au)

## Appendix C. Descriptive analysis results

The detailed descriptive analysis of the outcomes included in the project is reported in the tables below.

**Table C-1 Descriptive analysis: labour market outcomes**

Wave		Overall				Male				Female			
		Catholic	Government	Independent	Other	Catholic	Government	Independent	Other	Catholic	Government	Independent	Other
	<b>Labour force status</b>	<b>Proportions</b>											
1	Full time	0.51 (0.02)	0.5 (0.01)	0.49 (0.02)	0.42 (0.12)	0.67 (0.02)	0.67 (0.01)	0.63 (0.03)	0.59 (0.15)	0.38 (0.03)	0.33 (0.01)	0.35 (0.03)	0.29 (0.17)
	Part-time	0.24 (0.02)	0.21 (0.01)	0.23 (0.03)	0.18 (0.14)	0.14 (0.03)	0.12 (0.02)	0.16 (0.04)	0.14 (0.22)	0.33 (0.03)	0.3 (0.01)	0.3 (0.04)	0.22 (0.18)
	Unemployed	0.04 (0.02)	0.05 (0.01)	0.05 (0.03)	0.04 (0.15)	0.05 (0.04)	0.07 (0.02)	0.05 (0.04)		0.03 (0.03)	0.04 (0.02)	0.06 (0.04)	0.07 (0.2)
	NILF	0.21 (0.02)	0.23 (0.01)	0.22 (0.03)	0.36 (0.12)	0.14 (0.03)	0.14 (0.01)	0.15 (0.04)	0.28 (0.2)	0.26 (0.03)	0.32 (0.01)	0.29 (0.04)	0.42 (0.16)
	Other (hours n.s.)												
11	Full time	0.5 (0.01)	0.49 (0.01)	0.48 (0.02)	0.42 (0.08)	0.65 (0.02)	0.65 (0.01)	0.61 (0.02)	0.54 (0.09)	0.37 (0.02)	0.33 (0.01)	0.35 (0.03)	0.24 (0.14)
	Part-time	0.25 (0.02)	0.21 (0.01)	0.26 (0.02)	0.25 (0.09)	0.16 (0.03)	0.13 (0.01)	0.2 (0.03)	0.17 (0.12)	0.33 (0.02)	0.3 (0.01)	0.32 (0.03)	0.37 (0.13)
	Unemployed	0.03 (0.02)	0.04 (0.01)	0.04 (0.02)	0.03 (0.1)	0.02 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.05 (0.03)	0 (0.14)	0.03 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)	0.05 (0.16)
	NILF	0.23 (0.02)	0.26 (0.01)	0.22 (0.02)	0.31 (0.09)	0.17 (0.03)	0.18 (0.01)	0.15 (0.03)	0.29 (0.12)	0.28 (0.02)	0.33 (0.01)	0.29 (0.03)	0.33 (0.13)
	Other (hours n.s.)	0 (0.02)	0 (0.01)	0 (0.02)		0 (0.03)	0 (0.01)			0 (0.03)	0 (0.01)	0 (0.03)	
22	Full time	0.52 (0.01)	0.44 (0.01)	0.51 (0.02)	0.29 (0.09)	0.64 (0.02)	0.55 (0.01)	0.61 (0.02)	0.32 (0.13)	0.41 (0.02)	0.32 (0.01)	0.42 (0.02)	0.27 (0.12)
	Part-time	0.21 (0.02)	0.19 (0.01)	0.23 (0.02)	0.15 (0.1)	0.14 (0.03)	0.12 (0.01)	0.14 (0.03)	0.08 (0.15)	0.27 (0.02)	0.27 (0.01)	0.31 (0.03)	0.21 (0.12)
	Unemployed	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.1)	0.02 (0.03)	0.03 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)	0.03 (0.16)	0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.01)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.14)
	NILF	0.26 (0.02)	0.35 (0.01)	0.24 (0.02)	0.53 (0.07)	0.19 (0.03)	0.3 (0.01)	0.22 (0.03)	0.57 (0.1)	0.31 (0.02)	0.39 (0.01)	0.26 (0.03)	0.49 (0.1)
	Other (hours n.s.)		0 (0.01)	0 (0.02)	0.01 (0.1)		0 (0.01)				0 (0.01)	0 (0.03)	0.01 (0.14)
	<b>Hourly wage (\$)</b>												
1		26.24 (0.58)	25.84 (0.51)	29.32 (1.05)	20.69 (2.37)	26.85 (0.68)	26.33 (0.37)	30.63 (1.22)	19.23 (2.66)	25.69 (0.93)	25.24 (1.02)	27.91 (1.77)	22.3 (3.82)
11		28.83 (0.63)	27.47 (0.35)	28.93 (0.85)	20.78 (1.9)	30.9 (0.98)	28.76 (0.42)	30.45 (1.43)	21.29 (2.22)	26.85 (0.81)	25.92 (0.52)	27.2 (0.8)	19.98 (3.51)
22		32.5 (0.71)	29.86 (0.48)	33.26 (0.95)	23.23 (1.47)	34.34 (0.96)	30.69 (0.5)	36.29 (1.4)	23.71 (2.13)	30.58 (0.87)	28.98 (0.75)	30.49 (0.92)	22.97 (1.96)
	<b>Occupation type</b>	<b>Proportion</b>											
1	In focus occupation	0.2 (0.01)	0.15 (0.01)	0.19 (0.01)	0.08 (0.04)	0.13 (0.02)	0.08 (0.01)	0.11 (0.02)	0 (0)	0.27 (0.02)	0.24 (0.01)	0.29 (0.02)	0.16 (0.1)
11		0.22 (0.01)	0.16 (0.01)	0.21 (0.01)	0.12 (0.04)	0.14 (0.01)	0.09 (0.01)	0.11 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	0.31 (0.02)	0.26 (0.01)	0.33 (0.02)	0.3 (0.1)
22		0.25 (0.01)	0.21 (0.01)	0.29 (0.02)	0.18 (0.06)	0.15 (0.02)	0.1 (0.01)	0.15 (0.02)	0.05 (0.05)	0.35 (0.02)	0.33 (0.01)	0.43 (0.03)	0.26 (0.09)
	<b>Industry type</b>	<b>Proportion</b>											
1	In focus industry	0.29 (0.01)	0.23 (0.01)	0.26 (0.02)	0.15 (0.06)	0.19 (0.02)	0.13 (0.01)	0.16 (0.02)	0.07 (0.07)	0.39 (0.02)	0.36 (0.01)	0.37 (0.03)	0.23 (0.12)
11		0.32 (0.01)	0.26 (0.01)	0.29 (0.01)	0.22 (0.07)	0.21 (0.02)	0.16 (0.01)	0.17 (0.02)	0.13 (0.08)	0.44 (0.02)	0.4 (0.01)	0.43 (0.03)	0.36 (0.1)
22		0.37 (0.01)	0.32 (0.01)	0.38 (0.02)	0.37 (0.08)	0.23 (0.02)	0.18 (0.01)	0.21 (0.02)	0.31 (0.12)	0.51 (0.02)	0.48 (0.01)	0.55 (0.03)	0.41 (0.11)
	<b>Employment sector</b>	<b>Proportion</b>											
3	In focus sector	0.3 (0.02)	0.25 (0.01)	0.26 (0.02)	0.31 (0.11)	0.24 (0.02)	0.19 (0.01)	0.19 (0.02)	0.04 (0.04)	0.36 (0.02)	0.32 (0.01)	0.33 (0.03)	0.8 (0.12)
11		0.3 (0.01)	0.25 (0.01)	0.26 (0.02)	0.28 (0.08)	0.22 (0.02)	0.18 (0.01)	0.16 (0.02)	0.15 (0.08)	0.38 (0.02)	0.34 (0.01)	0.38 (0.03)	0.51 (0.12)
22		0.32 (0.01)	0.27 (0.01)	0.33 (0.02)	0.2 (0.06)	0.23 (0.02)	0.18 (0.01)	0.23 (0.02)	0.14 (0.08)	0.41 (0.02)	0.38 (0.01)	0.42 (0.02)	0.24 (0.09)

Table C-2 Descriptive analysis: wellbeing outcomes

Wave		Overall				Male				Female			
		Catholic	Government	Independent	Other	Catholic	Government	Independent	Other	Catholic	Government	Independent	Other
	<b>Kessler (K-10)</b>	<b>Average score</b>											
7		15.95 (0.21)	16.11 (0.12)	15.34 (0.24)	17.17 (0.86)	15.91 (0.35)	15.6 (0.14)	14.99 (0.3)	15.49 (1.09)	15.98 (0.28)	16.63 (0.17)	15.68 (0.37)	18.38 (1.09)
11		15.82 (0.18)	16.17 (0.12)	15.4 (0.2)	17.09 (0.82)	15.65 (0.25)	15.82 (0.15)	15.19 (0.33)	16.58 (0.84)	15.96 (0.26)	16.53 (0.16)	15.6 (0.28)	18.12 (1.6)
21		17.87 (0.18)	17.9 (0.12)	17.71 (0.27)	18.44 (1.32)	17.24 (0.27)	17.19 (0.16)	17.38 (0.37)	18.76 (1.77)	18.46 (0.24)	18.58 (0.16)	18.02 (0.3)	18.11 (1.91)
	<b>Life satisfaction</b>	<b>Average score</b>											
1		7.96 (0.04)	7.83 (0.02)	7.84 (0.05)	7.99 (0.28)	7.93 (0.07)	7.75 (0.03)	7.75 (0.08)	8.15 (0.33)	7.99 (0.05)	7.9 (0.03)	7.93 (0.06)	7.88 (0.42)
11		8.02 (0.03)	7.82 (0.02)	7.9 (0.04)	7.76 (0.18)	8 (0.05)	7.81 (0.03)	7.81 (0.08)	7.7 (0.27)	8.05 (0.05)	7.84 (0.03)	7.98 (0.05)	7.84 (0.22)
22		8.02 (0.04)	7.9 (0.02)	7.92 (0.04)	8.07 (0.17)	8 (0.05)	7.91 (0.03)	7.86 (0.06)	7.74 (0.23)	8.05 (0.04)	7.9 (0.03)	7.98 (0.06)	8.32 (0.19)
	<b>Physical activity</b>	<b>Proportion</b>											
1	Not at all	0.08 (0.02)	0.09 (0.01)	0.07 (0.03)	0.15 (0.15)	0.07 (0.04)	0.08 (0.02)	0.05 (0.04)	0.13 (0.22)	0.09 (0.03)	0.11 (0.02)	0.09 (0.04)	0.17 (0.2)
	Less than once a week	0.16 (0.02)	0.16 (0.01)	0.15 (0.03)	0.13 (0.15)	0.16 (0.04)	0.14 (0.02)	0.16 (0.04)	0.14 (0.21)	0.17 (0.03)	0.18 (0.02)	0.15 (0.04)	0.13 (0.2)
	1 to 2 times a week	0.25 (0.02)	0.23 (0.01)	0.25 (0.03)	0.19 (0.14)	0.23 (0.03)	0.22 (0.01)	0.24 (0.04)	0.23 (0.2)	0.27 (0.03)	0.24 (0.01)	0.26 (0.04)	0.15 (0.2)
	3 times a week	0.16 (0.02)	0.16 (0.01)	0.18 (0.03)	0.11 (0.15)	0.16 (0.04)	0.15 (0.02)	0.17 (0.04)		0.15 (0.03)	0.17 (0.02)	0.19 (0.04)	0.22 (0.19)
	More than 3 times a week	0.21 (0.02)	0.21 (0.01)	0.22 (0.03)	0.37 (0.13)	0.22 (0.03)	0.22 (0.01)	0.24 (0.04)	0.45 (0.17)	0.21 (0.03)	0.2 (0.01)	0.21 (0.04)	0.31 (0.18)
	Every day	0.14 (0.02)	0.14 (0.01)	0.12 (0.03)	0.04 (0.16)	0.17 (0.04)	0.18 (0.02)	0.15 (0.04)	0.05 (0.23)	0.11 (0.03)	0.1 (0.02)	0.09 (0.04)	0.03 (0.22)
11	Not at all	0.09 (0.02)	0.1 (0.01)	0.07 (0.02)	0.12 (0.11)	0.07 (0.03)	0.08 (0.01)	0.05 (0.04)	0.13 (0.13)	0.1 (0.03)	0.12 (0.01)	0.08 (0.03)	0.09 (0.18)
	Less than once a week	0.14 (0.02)	0.17 (0.01)	0.15 (0.02)	0.1 (0.11)	0.13 (0.03)	0.15 (0.01)	0.12 (0.03)	0.08 (0.14)	0.15 (0.03)	0.19 (0.01)	0.18 (0.03)	0.14 (0.17)
	1 to 2 times a week	0.24 (0.02)	0.25 (0.01)	0.23 (0.02)	0.15 (0.1)	0.2 (0.03)	0.24 (0.01)	0.23 (0.03)	0.08 (0.14)	0.26 (0.03)	0.26 (0.01)	0.24 (0.03)	0.27 (0.16)
	3 times a week	0.18 (0.02)	0.15 (0.01)	0.18 (0.02)	0.15 (0.1)	0.16 (0.03)	0.15 (0.01)	0.17 (0.03)	0.13 (0.13)	0.2 (0.03)	0.15 (0.01)	0.18 (0.03)	0.19 (0.17)
	More than 3 times a week	0.24 (0.02)	0.21 (0.01)	0.24 (0.02)	0.19 (0.1)	0.27 (0.03)	0.23 (0.01)	0.28 (0.03)	0.22 (0.13)	0.21 (0.03)	0.19 (0.01)	0.21 (0.03)	0.14 (0.17)
	Every day	0.11 (0.02)	0.12 (0.01)	0.13 (0.02)	0.29 (0.1)	0.16 (0.03)	0.15 (0.01)	0.15 (0.03)	0.36 (0.11)	0.07 (0.03)	0.1 (0.01)	0.12 (0.03)	0.16 (0.17)
22	Not at all	0.11 (0.02)	0.15 (0.01)	0.08 (0.02)	0.11 (0.11)	0.09 (0.03)	0.12 (0.01)	0.08 (0.03)	0.1 (0.16)	0.12 (0.03)	0.17 (0.01)	0.09 (0.03)	0.12 (0.14)
	Less than once a week	0.16 (0.02)	0.17 (0.01)	0.17 (0.02)	0.15 (0.1)	0.15 (0.03)	0.15 (0.01)	0.15 (0.03)	0.25 (0.15)	0.17 (0.03)	0.2 (0.01)	0.18 (0.03)	0.08 (0.14)
	1 to 2 times a week	0.21 (0.02)	0.23 (0.01)	0.25 (0.02)	0.22 (0.1)	0.18 (0.03)	0.23 (0.01)	0.25 (0.03)	0.19 (0.16)	0.23 (0.03)	0.22 (0.01)	0.25 (0.03)	0.24 (0.13)
	3 times a week	0.17 (0.02)	0.15 (0.01)	0.17 (0.02)	0.16 (0.1)	0.16 (0.03)	0.16 (0.01)	0.14 (0.03)	0.14 (0.16)	0.18 (0.03)	0.14 (0.01)	0.19 (0.03)	0.17 (0.14)
	More than 3 times a week	0.23 (0.02)	0.2 (0.01)	0.22 (0.02)	0.26 (0.1)	0.26 (0.03)	0.21 (0.01)	0.25 (0.03)	0.19 (0.16)	0.21 (0.03)	0.18 (0.01)	0.19 (0.03)	0.31 (0.12)
	Every day	0.12 (0.02)	0.1 (0.01)	0.11 (0.02)	0.1 (0.11)	0.15 (0.03)	0.12 (0.01)	0.13 (0.03)	0.14 (0.16)	0.09 (0.03)	0.08 (0.01)	0.1 (0.03)	0.08 (0.14)
	<b>Body mass index (BMI)</b>	<b>Average score</b>											
6		26.2 (0.24)	26.29 (0.09)	25.27 (0.26)	25.64 (0.8)	26.55 (0.26)	26.65 (0.12)	25.61 (0.24)	26.24 (1.45)	25.9 (0.34)	25.91 (0.13)	24.91 (0.48)	25.32 (0.95)
11		26.05 (0.16)	26.62 (0.09)	25.11 (0.29)	23.49 (1.21)	26.46 (0.22)	26.79 (0.12)	25.82 (0.3)	23.07 (1.64)	25.68 (0.2)	26.44 (0.13)	24.45 (0.38)	24.38 (0.64)
22		27.37 (0.21)	28.16 (0.14)	26.49 (0.31)	27.01 (0.94)	27.43 (0.22)	28.11 (0.13)	26.66 (0.24)	27.04 (1.67)	27.31 (0.29)	28.2 (0.24)	26.33 (0.43)	26.98 (0.83)
	<b>Alcohol consumption</b>	<b>Proportion</b>											
2	None	0.14 (0.02)	0.17 (0.01)	0.17 (0.03)	0.32 (0.14)	0.09 (0.04)	0.13 (0.02)	0.16 (0.04)	0.16 (0.23)	0.17 (0.03)	0.21 (0.02)	0.17 (0.04)	0.44 (0.17)
	Rarely	0.23 (0.02)	0.26 (0.01)	0.18 (0.03)	0.17 (0.15)	0.18 (0.04)	0.2 (0.02)	0.13 (0.04)	0.24 (0.22)	0.27 (0.03)	0.32 (0.01)	0.23 (0.04)	0.11 (0.21)
	At least weekly	0.57 (0.02)	0.51 (0.01)	0.59 (0.02)	0.44 (0.12)	0.64 (0.02)	0.59 (0.01)	0.63 (0.03)	0.6 (0.16)	0.52 (0.02)	0.43 (0.01)	0.55 (0.03)	0.33 (0.18)
	Everyday	0.06 (0.03)	0.06 (0.01)	0.06 (0.03)	0.07 (0.16)	0.09 (0.04)	0.08 (0.02)	0.08 (0.05)		0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.02)	0.05 (0.05)	0.12 (0.21)
11	None	0.18 (0.02)	0.2 (0.01)	0.22 (0.02)	0.32 (0.09)	0.15 (0.03)	0.16 (0.01)	0.18 (0.03)	0.32 (0.12)	0.21 (0.03)	0.24 (0.01)	0.25 (0.03)	0.3 (0.15)
	Rarely	0.23 (0.02)	0.24 (0.01)	0.21 (0.02)	0.24 (0.1)	0.18 (0.03)	0.18 (0.01)	0.17 (0.03)	0.2 (0.13)	0.27 (0.02)	0.29 (0.01)	0.24 (0.03)	0.32 (0.15)
	At least weekly	0.53 (0.01)	0.51 (0.01)	0.53 (0.02)	0.4 (0.09)	0.59 (0.02)	0.59 (0.01)	0.59 (0.02)	0.46 (0.11)	0.49 (0.02)	0.44 (0.01)	0.47 (0.03)	0.29 (0.15)
	Everyday	0.05 (0.02)	0.05 (0.01)	0.05 (0.02)	0.04 (0.11)	0.08 (0.03)	0.07 (0.01)	0.06 (0.04)	0.02 (0.14)	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)	0.08 (0.18)
22	None	0.17 (0.02)	0.23 (0.01)	0.19 (0.02)	0.27 (0.1)	0.16 (0.03)	0.18 (0.01)	0.15 (0.03)	0.36 (0.14)	0.19 (0.03)	0.27 (0.01)	0.23 (0.03)	0.2 (0.13)
	Rarely	0.22 (0.02)	0.26 (0.01)	0.23 (0.02)	0.38 (0.09)	0.17 (0.03)	0.22 (0.01)	0.2 (0.03)	0.3 (0.14)	0.27 (0.02)	0.3 (0.01)	0.26 (0.03)	0.44 (0.11)

Wave		Overall				Male				Female			
		Catholic	Government	Independent	Other	Catholic	Government	Independent	Other	Catholic	Government	Independent	Other
	At least weekly	0.55 (0.01)	0.46 (0.01)	0.53 (0.02)	0.32 (0.09)	0.61 (0.02)	0.53 (0.01)	0.6 (0.02)	0.34 (0.14)	0.5 (0.02)	0.4 (0.01)	0.47 (0.02)	0.3 (0.13)
	Everyday	0.05 (0.02)	0.05 (0.01)	0.04 (0.02)	0.04 (0.11)	0.06 (0.03)	0.07 (0.01)	0.05 (0.03)		0.04 (0.03)	0.03 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)	0.06 (0.15)
	<b>Smoking status</b>	<b>Proportion</b>											
2	None	0.78 (0.01)	0.73 (0.01)	0.79 (0.02)	0.84 (0.07)	0.75 (0.02)	0.7 (0.01)	0.75 (0.02)	0.83 (0.11)	0.81 (0.02)	0.76 (0.01)	0.83 (0.02)	0.85 (0.08)
	Rarely	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.01)	0.03 (0.03)	0.01 (0.17)	0.02 (0.04)	0.02 (0.02)	0.03 (0.05)	0.03 (0.25)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	0.04 (0.05)	
	At least weekly	0.04 (0.03)	0.03 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)	0.02 (0.16)	0.05 (0.04)	0.03 (0.02)	0.06 (0.05)		0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.05)	0.04 (0.22)
	Everyday	0.16 (0.02)	0.22 (0.01)	0.14 (0.03)	0.12 (0.16)	0.18 (0.04)	0.25 (0.02)	0.17 (0.04)	0.14 (0.24)	0.14 (0.03)	0.2 (0.02)	0.11 (0.04)	0.11 (0.21)
11	None	0.83 (0.01)	0.79 (0)	0.85 (0.01)	0.86 (0.04)	0.81 (0.01)	0.76 (0.01)	0.82 (0.02)	0.88 (0.05)	0.85 (0.01)	0.82 (0.01)	0.88 (0.01)	0.82 (0.08)
	Rarely	0.03 (0.02)	0.02 (0.01)	0.04 (0.02)	0.03 (0.11)	0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.01)	0.04 (0.04)	0.03 (0.14)	0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)	0.02 (0.18)
	At least weekly	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)		0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.01)	0.04 (0.04)		0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.03)	
	Everyday	0.11 (0.02)	0.18 (0.01)	0.09 (0.02)	0.11 (0.11)	0.13 (0.03)	0.2 (0.01)	0.1 (0.03)	0.09 (0.14)	0.1 (0.03)	0.15 (0.01)	0.08 (0.03)	0.15 (0.17)
22	None	0.88 (0.01)	0.84 (0)	0.91 (0.01)	0.88 (0.04)	0.88 (0.01)	0.82 (0.01)	0.88 (0.01)	0.87 (0.06)	0.89 (0.01)	0.86 (0.01)	0.93 (0.01)	0.89 (0.05)
	Rarely	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	0.04 (0.11)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.01)	0.03 (0.03)	0.08 (0.17)	0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.03)	
	At least weekly	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	0.04 (0.11)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)		0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.03)	0.07 (0.14)
	Everyday	0.08 (0.02)	0.13 (0.01)	0.06 (0.02)	0.05 (0.11)	0.09 (0.03)	0.14 (0.01)	0.07 (0.03)	0.05 (0.17)	0.08 (0.03)	0.11 (0.01)	0.06 (0.03)	0.04 (0.15)
	<b>Self-rated general health (SF-36)</b>	<b>Average score</b>											
1		72.95 (0.54)	71.83 (0.3)	73.27 (0.77)	65.24 (4.01)	72.88 (0.85)	72.25 (0.39)	73.62 (1.13)	65.82 (6.59)	73 (0.73)	71.4 (0.4)	72.93 (0.93)	64.65 (5.07)
11		72.08 (0.55)	68.63 (0.36)	73.44 (0.82)	72.66 (2.28)	72.45 (0.77)	68.96 (0.45)	74.39 (1.3)	73.09 (2.94)	71.77 (0.74)	68.29 (0.44)	72.57 (1.07)	71.8 (3.18)
22		66.68 (0.51)	62.98 (0.33)	66.25 (0.93)	65.7 (3.91)	67.65 (0.72)	64.04 (0.39)	66.38 (1.11)	61.15 (5.82)	65.78 (0.7)	61.93 (0.47)	66.13 (1.21)	69.52 (4.56)
	<b>Self-rated mental health (SF-36)</b>	<b>Average score</b>											
1		73.28 (0.48)	72.89 (0.26)	73.26 (0.63)	72.36 (4.55)	74.42 (0.76)	74.21 (0.33)	74.62 (0.82)	70.31 (7.87)	72.33 (0.6)	71.59 (0.36)	71.94 (0.88)	74.43 (3.55)
11		73.78 (0.48)	73.65 (0.28)	75.42 (0.52)	67.75 (2.43)	74.52 (0.73)	74.65 (0.35)	75.58 (0.81)	67.46 (2.85)	73.16 (0.64)	72.65 (0.36)	75.28 (0.75)	68.35 (4.39)
22		70.96 (0.52)	70.08 (0.29)	71.72 (0.61)	72.35 (2.65)	72.16 (0.81)	71.44 (0.35)	72.34 (0.91)	71.56 (3.43)	69.83 (0.57)	68.76 (0.38)	71.15 (0.71)	73.07 (3.92)

Table C-3 Descriptive analysis: community participation outcomes

Wave		Overall				Male				Female			
		Catholic	Government	Independent	Other	Catholic	Government	Independent	Other	Catholic	Government	Independent	Other
	<b>Charitable giving</b>		<b>Proportion</b>										
6	Never	0.06 (0.02)	0.08 (0.01)	0.06 (0.03)	0.07 (0.15)	0.07 (0.04)	0.11 (0.02)	0.07 (0.04)	0.06 (0.24)	0.04 (0.03)	0.06 (0.02)	0.05 (0.04)	0.08 (0.19)
	Rarely	0.13 (0.02)	0.16 (0.01)	0.17 (0.03)	0.2 (0.14)	0.16 (0.03)	0.2 (0.02)	0.22 (0.04)	0.14 (0.23)	0.11 (0.03)	0.13 (0.02)	0.12 (0.04)	0.23 (0.17)
	Occasionally	0.28 (0.02)	0.29 (0.01)	0.26 (0.03)	0.35 (0.12)	0.32 (0.03)	0.29 (0.01)	0.26 (0.04)	0.42 (0.19)	0.26 (0.03)	0.29 (0.01)	0.25 (0.04)	0.31 (0.16)
	Sometimes	0.26 (0.02)	0.23 (0.01)	0.25 (0.03)	0.19 (0.14)	0.23 (0.03)	0.2 (0.02)	0.23 (0.04)	0.17 (0.23)	0.28 (0.03)	0.25 (0.01)	0.27 (0.04)	0.21 (0.17)
	Often	0.21 (0.02)	0.19 (0.01)	0.21 (0.03)	0.13 (0.14)	0.18 (0.03)	0.16 (0.02)	0.17 (0.04)	0.22 (0.22)	0.24 (0.03)	0.22 (0.02)	0.24 (0.04)	0.09 (0.19)
	Very often	0.06 (0.02)	0.06 (0.01)	0.06 (0.03)	0.06 (0.15)	0.04 (0.04)	0.04 (0.02)	0.05 (0.05)		0.07 (0.03)	0.07 (0.02)	0.07 (0.04)	0.09 (0.19)
14	Never	0.08 (0.02)	0.1 (0.01)	0.1 (0.02)	0.21 (0.11)	0.1 (0.03)	0.12 (0.01)	0.11 (0.03)	0.33 (0.14)	0.07 (0.03)	0.09 (0.01)	0.08 (0.03)	0.07 (0.18)
	Rarely	0.17 (0.02)	0.18 (0.01)	0.16 (0.02)	0.18 (0.11)	0.2 (0.03)	0.21 (0.01)	0.2 (0.03)	0.19 (0.15)	0.14 (0.03)	0.16 (0.01)	0.13 (0.03)	0.18 (0.16)
	Occasionally	0.28 (0.02)	0.28 (0.01)	0.23 (0.02)	0.14 (0.11)	0.3 (0.03)	0.28 (0.01)	0.23 (0.03)	0.08 (0.16)	0.26 (0.02)	0.27 (0.01)	0.24 (0.03)	0.22 (0.16)
	Sometimes	0.22 (0.02)	0.22 (0.01)	0.27 (0.02)	0.24 (0.11)	0.21 (0.03)	0.21 (0.01)	0.24 (0.03)	0.21 (0.15)	0.23 (0.03)	0.23 (0.01)	0.3 (0.03)	0.26 (0.16)
	Often	0.2 (0.02)	0.16 (0.01)	0.18 (0.02)	0.23 (0.11)	0.16 (0.03)	0.14 (0.01)	0.17 (0.03)	0.19 (0.15)	0.23 (0.03)	0.18 (0.01)	0.19 (0.03)	0.27 (0.15)
	Very often	0.05 (0.02)	0.06 (0.01)	0.06 (0.02)	0 (0.12)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.05 (0.03)		0.07 (0.03)	0.07 (0.01)	0.06 (0.03)	0 (0.18)
22	Never	0.13 (0.02)	0.16 (0.01)	0.12 (0.02)	0.14 (0.11)	0.17 (0.03)	0.2 (0.01)	0.14 (0.03)	0.25 (0.15)	0.09 (0.03)	0.13 (0.01)	0.11 (0.03)	0.05 (0.15)
	Rarely	0.22 (0.02)	0.23 (0.01)	0.23 (0.02)	0.31 (0.09)	0.26 (0.03)	0.25 (0.01)	0.24 (0.03)	0.39 (0.13)	0.19 (0.03)	0.21 (0.01)	0.22 (0.03)	0.25 (0.13)
	Occasionally	0.27 (0.02)	0.26 (0.01)	0.25 (0.02)	0.33 (0.09)	0.25 (0.03)	0.25 (0.01)	0.25 (0.03)	0.22 (0.15)	0.29 (0.02)	0.27 (0.01)	0.25 (0.03)	0.41 (0.12)
	Sometimes	0.2 (0.02)	0.19 (0.01)	0.21 (0.02)	0.08 (0.11)	0.17 (0.03)	0.17 (0.01)	0.21 (0.03)	0.05 (0.17)	0.23 (0.03)	0.21 (0.01)	0.21 (0.03)	0.1 (0.14)
	Often	0.14 (0.02)	0.12 (0.01)	0.14 (0.02)	0.11 (0.11)	0.12 (0.03)	0.1 (0.01)	0.12 (0.03)	0.09 (0.16)	0.16 (0.03)	0.14 (0.01)	0.15 (0.03)	0.13 (0.14)
	Very often	0.04 (0.02)	0.04 (0.01)	0.05 (0.02)	0.04 (0.11)	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)		0.05 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.07 (0.03)	0.06 (0.15)
	<b>Chat with neighbours</b>		<b>Proportion</b>										
6	Never	0.08 (0.02)	0.08 (0.01)	0.08 (0.03)	0.13 (0.14)	0.07 (0.04)	0.07 (0.02)	0.09 (0.04)	0.06 (0.24)	0.08 (0.03)	0.08 (0.02)	0.07 (0.04)	0.17 (0.18)
	Rarely	0.24 (0.02)	0.23 (0.01)	0.23 (0.03)	0.16 (0.14)	0.25 (0.03)	0.24 (0.02)	0.26 (0.04)	0.15 (0.23)	0.24 (0.03)	0.21 (0.02)	0.2 (0.04)	0.17 (0.18)
	Occasionally	0.21 (0.02)	0.23 (0.01)	0.21 (0.03)	0.29 (0.13)	0.2 (0.03)	0.24 (0.02)	0.21 (0.04)	0.25 (0.22)	0.21 (0.03)	0.22 (0.02)	0.2 (0.04)	0.32 (0.16)
	Sometimes	0.25 (0.02)	0.24 (0.01)	0.25 (0.03)	0.21 (0.14)	0.26 (0.03)	0.24 (0.02)	0.23 (0.04)	0.19 (0.23)	0.24 (0.03)	0.25 (0.01)	0.27 (0.04)	0.22 (0.17)
	Often	0.18 (0.02)	0.17 (0.01)	0.19 (0.03)	0.2 (0.14)	0.18 (0.03)	0.17 (0.02)	0.18 (0.04)	0.35 (0.2)	0.18 (0.03)	0.18 (0.02)	0.19 (0.04)	0.12 (0.18)
	Very often	0.04 (0.03)	0.05 (0.01)	0.05 (0.03)		0.03 (0.04)	0.04 (0.02)	0.03 (0.05)		0.05 (0.03)	0.06 (0.02)	0.07 (0.04)	
14	Never	0.1 (0.02)	0.09 (0.01)	0.1 (0.02)	0.18 (0.11)	0.09 (0.03)	0.08 (0.01)	0.09 (0.03)	0.28 (0.14)	0.11 (0.03)	0.11 (0.01)	0.12 (0.03)	0.06 (0.18)
	Rarely	0.24 (0.02)	0.24 (0.01)	0.27 (0.02)	0.16 (0.11)	0.24 (0.03)	0.24 (0.01)	0.28 (0.03)	0.15 (0.15)	0.24 (0.03)	0.23 (0.01)	0.26 (0.03)	0.17 (0.17)
	Occasionally	0.2 (0.02)	0.21 (0.01)	0.17 (0.02)	0.21 (0.11)	0.21 (0.03)	0.23 (0.01)	0.2 (0.03)	0.18 (0.15)	0.2 (0.03)	0.19 (0.01)	0.14 (0.03)	0.25 (0.16)
	Sometimes	0.25 (0.02)	0.24 (0.01)	0.24 (0.02)	0.18 (0.11)	0.28 (0.03)	0.24 (0.01)	0.24 (0.03)	0.15 (0.15)	0.23 (0.03)	0.25 (0.01)	0.25 (0.03)	0.21 (0.16)
	Often	0.17 (0.02)	0.17 (0.01)	0.17 (0.02)	0.24 (0.11)	0.16 (0.03)	0.17 (0.01)	0.16 (0.03)	0.25 (0.14)	0.17 (0.03)	0.17 (0.01)	0.19 (0.03)	0.23 (0.16)
	Very often	0.04 (0.02)	0.05 (0.01)	0.04 (0.02)	0.03 (0.12)	0.03 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)		0.06 (0.03)	0.06 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)	0.07 (0.18)
22	Never	0.09 (0.02)	0.09 (0.01)	0.08 (0.02)	0.14 (0.11)	0.09 (0.03)	0.08 (0.01)	0.1 (0.03)	0.21 (0.15)	0.08 (0.03)	0.1 (0.01)	0.07 (0.03)	0.08 (0.15)
	Rarely	0.23 (0.02)	0.24 (0.01)	0.25 (0.02)	0.24 (0.1)	0.23 (0.03)	0.24 (0.01)	0.24 (0.03)	0.28 (0.15)	0.23 (0.03)	0.24 (0.01)	0.27 (0.03)	0.22 (0.13)
	Occasionally	0.24 (0.02)	0.23 (0.01)	0.2 (0.02)	0.16 (0.1)	0.24 (0.03)	0.24 (0.01)	0.22 (0.03)	0.16 (0.16)	0.23 (0.03)	0.23 (0.01)	0.18 (0.03)	0.15 (0.14)
	Sometimes	0.22 (0.02)	0.21 (0.01)	0.27 (0.02)	0.31 (0.09)	0.23 (0.03)	0.21 (0.01)	0.25 (0.03)	0.18 (0.16)	0.22 (0.03)	0.22 (0.01)	0.28 (0.03)	0.42 (0.12)
	Often	0.18 (0.02)	0.18 (0.01)	0.16 (0.02)	0.12 (0.11)	0.17 (0.03)	0.19 (0.01)	0.16 (0.03)	0.13 (0.16)	0.19 (0.03)	0.17 (0.01)	0.16 (0.03)	0.12 (0.14)
	Very often	0.04 (0.02)	0.05 (0.01)	0.03 (0.02)	0.03 (0.11)	0.03 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)	0.05 (0.17)	0.05 (0.03)	0.05 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)	0.01 (0.15)
	<b>Encouraging others to join community groups</b>		<b>Proportion</b>										
6	Never	0.39 (0.02)	0.47 (0.01)	0.42 (0.02)	0.44 (0.12)	0.41 (0.03)	0.48 (0.01)	0.42 (0.04)	0.28 (0.21)	0.38 (0.03)	0.46 (0.01)	0.42 (0.03)	0.53 (0.13)
	Rarely	0.34 (0.02)	0.29 (0.01)	0.3 (0.03)	0.23 (0.14)	0.35 (0.03)	0.29 (0.01)	0.31 (0.04)	0.39 (0.2)	0.34 (0.03)	0.28 (0.01)	0.29 (0.04)	0.13 (0.18)
	Occasionally	0.13 (0.02)	0.11 (0.01)	0.1 (0.03)	0.17 (0.14)	0.12 (0.04)	0.1 (0.02)	0.1 (0.04)	0.08 (0.24)	0.14 (0.03)	0.13 (0.02)	0.1 (0.04)	0.22 (0.17)
	Sometimes	0.09 (0.02)	0.07 (0.01)	0.09 (0.03)	0.07 (0.15)	0.07 (0.04)	0.07 (0.02)	0.08 (0.04)		0.1 (0.03)	0.08 (0.02)	0.09 (0.04)	0.11 (0.18)
	Often	0.04 (0.02)	0.04 (0.01)	0.06 (0.03)	0.09 (0.15)	0.04 (0.04)	0.04 (0.02)	0.07 (0.05)	0.25 (0.22)	0.05 (0.03)	0.04 (0.02)	0.06 (0.04)	

Wave		Overall				Male				Female			
		Catholic	Government	Independent	Other	Catholic	Government	Independent	Other	Catholic	Government	Independent	Other
	Very often	0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.01)	0.03 (0.03)		0.01 (0.04)	0.02 (0.02)	0.03 (0.05)		0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	0.03 (0.04)	
14	Never	0.35 (0.02)	0.42 (0.01)	0.36 (0.02)	0.43 (0.09)	0.36 (0.02)	0.43 (0.01)	0.37 (0.03)	0.41 (0.13)	0.35 (0.02)	0.41 (0.01)	0.36 (0.03)	0.45 (0.13)
	Rarely	0.32 (0.02)	0.28 (0.01)	0.29 (0.02)	0.32 (0.1)	0.31 (0.03)	0.29 (0.01)	0.31 (0.03)	0.34 (0.14)	0.33 (0.02)	0.27 (0.01)	0.28 (0.03)	0.29 (0.15)
	Occasionally	0.15 (0.02)	0.14 (0.01)	0.14 (0.02)	0.06 (0.12)	0.15 (0.03)	0.13 (0.01)	0.13 (0.03)	0.04 (0.16)	0.15 (0.03)	0.16 (0.01)	0.16 (0.03)	0.09 (0.17)
	Sometimes	0.1 (0.02)	0.1 (0.01)	0.11 (0.02)	0.05 (0.12)	0.1 (0.03)	0.09 (0.01)	0.09 (0.03)	0.07 (0.16)	0.11 (0.03)	0.1 (0.01)	0.13 (0.03)	0.03 (0.18)
	Often	0.05 (0.02)	0.05 (0.01)	0.06 (0.02)	0.08 (0.12)	0.06 (0.03)	0.05 (0.01)	0.07 (0.03)	0.08 (0.16)	0.05 (0.03)	0.05 (0.01)	0.05 (0.03)	0.08 (0.17)
	Very often	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.01)	0.03 (0.02)	0.06 (0.12)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)	0.07 (0.16)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.01)	0.03 (0.03)	0.05 (0.18)
22	Never	0.45 (0.02)	0.48 (0.01)	0.37 (0.02)	0.41 (0.09)	0.47 (0.02)	0.49 (0.01)	0.41 (0.03)	0.49 (0.12)	0.43 (0.02)	0.47 (0.01)	0.32 (0.03)	0.35 (0.12)
	Rarely	0.28 (0.02)	0.26 (0.01)	0.26 (0.02)	0.28 (0.1)	0.26 (0.03)	0.26 (0.01)	0.24 (0.03)	0.18 (0.16)	0.29 (0.02)	0.26 (0.01)	0.29 (0.03)	0.36 (0.12)
	Occasionally	0.13 (0.02)	0.12 (0.01)	0.17 (0.02)	0.12 (0.11)	0.12 (0.03)	0.12 (0.01)	0.16 (0.03)	0.12 (0.16)	0.14 (0.03)	0.13 (0.01)	0.18 (0.03)	0.12 (0.14)
	Sometimes	0.08 (0.02)	0.09 (0.01)	0.11 (0.02)	0.12 (0.11)	0.08 (0.03)	0.08 (0.01)	0.12 (0.03)	0.1 (0.16)	0.09 (0.03)	0.1 (0.01)	0.11 (0.03)	0.13 (0.14)
	Often	0.04 (0.02)	0.04 (0.01)	0.07 (0.02)	0.04 (0.11)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.05 (0.03)	0.05 (0.17)	0.04 (0.03)	0.03 (0.01)	0.08 (0.03)	0.03 (0.15)
	Very often	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	0.03 (0.11)	0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)	0.07 (0.17)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.15)
	<b>Face-to-face contact with others</b>	<b>Proportion</b>											
6	Never	0.04 (0.02)	0.05 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)	0.16 (0.14)	0.05 (0.04)	0.06 (0.02)	0.05 (0.05)	0.1 (0.24)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.02)	0.04 (0.04)	0.19 (0.17)
	Rarely	0.13 (0.02)	0.17 (0.01)	0.17 (0.03)	0.13 (0.14)	0.17 (0.03)	0.21 (0.02)	0.22 (0.04)	0.15 (0.23)	0.1 (0.03)	0.14 (0.02)	0.12 (0.04)	0.12 (0.18)
	Occasionally	0.21 (0.02)	0.22 (0.01)	0.21 (0.03)	0.19 (0.14)	0.27 (0.03)	0.25 (0.02)	0.24 (0.04)	0.2 (0.23)	0.16 (0.03)	0.19 (0.02)	0.18 (0.04)	0.18 (0.18)
	Sometimes	0.24 (0.02)	0.24 (0.01)	0.23 (0.03)	0.13 (0.14)	0.24 (0.03)	0.24 (0.02)	0.23 (0.04)	0.22 (0.22)	0.24 (0.03)	0.24 (0.01)	0.24 (0.04)	0.07 (0.19)
	Often	0.29 (0.02)	0.25 (0.01)	0.27 (0.03)	0.25 (0.13)	0.22 (0.03)	0.21 (0.02)	0.23 (0.04)	0.22 (0.22)	0.34 (0.03)	0.3 (0.01)	0.3 (0.04)	0.26 (0.17)
	Very often	0.09 (0.02)	0.07 (0.01)	0.08 (0.03)	0.15 (0.14)	0.06 (0.04)	0.04 (0.02)	0.03 (0.05)	0.11 (0.24)	0.11 (0.03)	0.1 (0.02)	0.12 (0.04)	0.17 (0.18)
14	Never	0.05 (0.02)	0.05 (0.01)	0.05 (0.02)	0.13 (0.11)	0.05 (0.03)	0.06 (0.01)	0.08 (0.03)	0.21 (0.15)	0.04 (0.03)	0.05 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)	0.04 (0.18)
	Rarely	0.15 (0.02)	0.18 (0.01)	0.16 (0.02)	0.22 (0.11)	0.2 (0.03)	0.21 (0.01)	0.19 (0.03)	0.22 (0.15)	0.1 (0.03)	0.15 (0.01)	0.13 (0.03)	0.23 (0.16)
	Occasionally	0.2 (0.02)	0.2 (0.01)	0.21 (0.02)	0.23 (0.11)	0.23 (0.03)	0.23 (0.01)	0.23 (0.03)	0.25 (0.14)	0.17 (0.03)	0.17 (0.01)	0.19 (0.03)	0.2 (0.16)
	Sometimes	0.25 (0.02)	0.25 (0.01)	0.23 (0.02)	0.15 (0.11)	0.25 (0.03)	0.24 (0.01)	0.21 (0.03)	0.13 (0.16)	0.24 (0.03)	0.25 (0.01)	0.26 (0.03)	0.18 (0.16)
	Often	0.27 (0.02)	0.24 (0.01)	0.27 (0.02)	0.2 (0.11)	0.22 (0.03)	0.21 (0.01)	0.24 (0.03)	0.14 (0.15)	0.31 (0.02)	0.28 (0.01)	0.3 (0.03)	0.28 (0.15)
	Very often	0.09 (0.02)	0.07 (0.01)	0.08 (0.02)	0.06 (0.12)	0.05 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.05 (0.03)	0.05 (0.16)	0.14 (0.03)	0.09 (0.01)	0.11 (0.03)	0.08 (0.17)
22	Never	0.05 (0.02)	0.07 (0.01)	0.04 (0.02)	0.02 (0.11)	0.06 (0.03)	0.08 (0.01)	0.05 (0.03)	0.05 (0.17)	0.04 (0.03)	0.05 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)	
	Rarely	0.15 (0.02)	0.19 (0.01)	0.19 (0.02)	0.2 (0.1)	0.18 (0.03)	0.22 (0.01)	0.19 (0.03)	0.34 (0.14)	0.12 (0.03)	0.16 (0.01)	0.19 (0.03)	0.09 (0.14)
	Occasionally	0.22 (0.02)	0.23 (0.01)	0.2 (0.02)	0.18 (0.1)	0.25 (0.03)	0.25 (0.01)	0.23 (0.03)	0.19 (0.16)	0.19 (0.03)	0.21 (0.01)	0.17 (0.03)	0.17 (0.14)
	Sometimes	0.25 (0.02)	0.23 (0.01)	0.26 (0.02)	0.16 (0.11)	0.25 (0.03)	0.22 (0.01)	0.28 (0.03)	0.16 (0.16)	0.25 (0.02)	0.24 (0.01)	0.25 (0.03)	0.15 (0.14)
	Often	0.25 (0.02)	0.22 (0.01)	0.24 (0.02)	0.38 (0.09)	0.22 (0.03)	0.18 (0.01)	0.21 (0.03)	0.19 (0.16)	0.29 (0.02)	0.25 (0.01)	0.28 (0.03)	0.52 (0.1)
	Very often	0.08 (0.02)	0.06 (0.01)	0.07 (0.02)	0.06 (0.11)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)	0.06 (0.17)	0.11 (0.03)	0.08 (0.01)	0.09 (0.03)	0.06 (0.15)
	<b>Getting in touch with politicians</b>	<b>Proportion</b>											
6	Never	0.71 (0.01)	0.72 (0.01)	0.7 (0.02)	0.66 (0.09)	0.73 (0.02)	0.71 (0.01)	0.69 (0.03)	0.54 (0.17)	0.7 (0.02)	0.73 (0.01)	0.7 (0.02)	0.73 (0.1)
	Rarely	0.2 (0.02)	0.2 (0.01)	0.2 (0.03)	0.21 (0.14)	0.18 (0.03)	0.21 (0.02)	0.21 (0.04)	0.42 (0.19)	0.22 (0.03)	0.19 (0.02)	0.2 (0.04)	0.09 (0.18)
	Occasionally	0.05 (0.02)	0.04 (0.01)	0.05 (0.03)	0.11 (0.15)	0.04 (0.04)	0.05 (0.02)	0.05 (0.05)		0.05 (0.03)	0.04 (0.02)	0.06 (0.04)	0.17 (0.18)
	Sometimes	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.01)	0.03 (0.03)		0.03 (0.04)	0.02 (0.02)	0.04 (0.05)		0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)	0.02 (0.04)	
	Often	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.15)	0.01 (0.04)	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.05)	0.04 (0.25)	0.01 (0.03)	0 (0.02)	0.01 (0.05)	
	Very often	0 (0.03)	0 (0.01)	0.01 (0.03)		0 (0.04)	0 (0.02)	0 (0.05)		0 (0.03)	0 (0.02)	0.02 (0.04)	
14	Never	0.71 (0.01)	0.72 (0.01)	0.7 (0.01)	0.71 (0.07)	0.72 (0.02)	0.7 (0.01)	0.7 (0.02)	0.71 (0.09)	0.71 (0.02)	0.73 (0.01)	0.7 (0.02)	0.72 (0.1)
	Rarely	0.2 (0.02)	0.2 (0.01)	0.19 (0.02)	0.19 (0.11)	0.18 (0.03)	0.21 (0.01)	0.19 (0.03)	0.26 (0.14)	0.21 (0.03)	0.18 (0.01)	0.19 (0.03)	0.11 (0.17)
	Occasionally	0.05 (0.02)	0.05 (0.01)	0.06 (0.02)	0.05 (0.12)	0.05 (0.03)	0.05 (0.01)	0.07 (0.03)		0.04 (0.03)	0.05 (0.01)	0.06 (0.03)	0.11 (0.17)
	Sometimes	0.03 (0.02)	0.03 (0.01)	0.04 (0.02)	0.02 (0.12)	0.04 (0.03)	0.03 (0.01)	0.03 (0.03)		0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.01)	0.06 (0.03)	0.05 (0.18)
	Often	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.12)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.03)		0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0 (0.03)	0.02 (0.18)
	Very often	0 (0.02)	0 (0.01)	0 (0.02)	0.02 (0.12)	0 (0.03)	0 (0.01)	0 (0.03)	0.03 (0.17)	0 (0.03)	0 (0.01)	0 (0.03)	
22	Never	0.72 (0.01)	0.72 (0.01)	0.71 (0.01)	0.77 (0.05)	0.71 (0.02)	0.72 (0.01)	0.71 (0.02)	0.83 (0.07)	0.73 (0.01)	0.73 (0.01)	0.71 (0.02)	0.72 (0.08)
	Rarely	0.18 (0.02)	0.18 (0.01)	0.18 (0.02)	0.1 (0.11)	0.17 (0.03)	0.19 (0.01)	0.17 (0.03)	0.06 (0.17)	0.19 (0.03)	0.17 (0.01)	0.19 (0.03)	0.13 (0.14)



Wave		Overall				Male				Female			
		Catholic	Government	Independent	Other	Catholic	Government	Independent	Other	Catholic	Government	Independent	Other
	Occasionally	0.06 (0.02)	0.06 (0.01)	0.06 (0.02)	0.1 (0.11)	0.07 (0.03)	0.05 (0.01)	0.07 (0.03)	0.03 (0.17)	0.05 (0.03)	0.06 (0.01)	0.05 (0.03)	0.15 (0.14)
	Sometimes	0.03 (0.02)	0.03 (0.01)	0.04 (0.02)	0.02 (0.11)	0.04 (0.03)	0.03 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.17)	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)	
	Often	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.02)		0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)		0 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0 (0.03)	
	Very often	0.01 (0.02)	0 (0.01)	0 (0.02)	0.02 (0.11)	0.01 (0.03)	0 (0.01)	0 (0.03)	0.04 (0.17)	0 (0.03)	0 (0.01)	0 (0.03)	
	<b>Getting involved in organised political activities</b>			<b>Proportion</b>									
6	Never	0.55 (0.02)	0.6 (0.01)	0.55 (0.02)	0.52 (0.11)	0.54 (0.03)	0.58 (0.01)	0.56 (0.03)	0.4 (0.2)	0.57 (0.02)	0.62 (0.01)	0.54 (0.03)	0.59 (0.12)
	Rarely	0.31 (0.02)	0.27 (0.01)	0.31 (0.03)	0.24 (0.13)	0.33 (0.03)	0.29 (0.01)	0.31 (0.04)	0.32 (0.21)	0.3 (0.03)	0.26 (0.01)	0.32 (0.04)	0.18 (0.18)
	Occasionally	0.06 (0.02)	0.06 (0.01)	0.07 (0.03)	0.16 (0.14)	0.04 (0.04)	0.06 (0.02)	0.06 (0.05)	0.04 (0.25)	0.07 (0.03)	0.06 (0.02)	0.08 (0.04)	0.23 (0.17)
	Sometimes	0.05 (0.02)	0.04 (0.01)	0.03 (0.03)	0.09 (0.15)	0.06 (0.04)	0.04 (0.02)	0.04 (0.05)	0.24 (0.22)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.02)	0.03 (0.04)	
	Often	0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)		0.03 (0.04)	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.05)		0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.04)	
	Very often	0 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.03)		0 (0.04)	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.05)		0 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.04)	
14	Never	0.55 (0.01)	0.59 (0.01)	0.56 (0.02)	0.58 (0.08)	0.51 (0.02)	0.58 (0.01)	0.56 (0.02)	0.52 (0.11)	0.58 (0.02)	0.59 (0.01)	0.57 (0.02)	0.64 (0.11)
	Rarely	0.3 (0.02)	0.27 (0.01)	0.27 (0.02)	0.25 (0.11)	0.32 (0.03)	0.28 (0.01)	0.27 (0.03)	0.32 (0.14)	0.28 (0.02)	0.27 (0.01)	0.27 (0.03)	0.17 (0.17)
	Occasionally	0.07 (0.02)	0.07 (0.01)	0.07 (0.02)	0.05 (0.12)	0.07 (0.03)	0.07 (0.01)	0.07 (0.03)	0.03 (0.16)	0.07 (0.03)	0.07 (0.01)	0.07 (0.03)	0.07 (0.18)
	Sometimes	0.05 (0.02)	0.05 (0.01)	0.04 (0.02)	0.03 (0.12)	0.06 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)	0.02 (0.16)	0.04 (0.03)	0.05 (0.01)	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.18)
	Often	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.01)	0.03 (0.02)	0.03 (0.12)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.01)	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.16)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.01)	0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.18)
	Very often	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	0.03 (0.02)	0.07 (0.12)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)	0.07 (0.16)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0.03 (0.03)	0.07 (0.18)
22	Never	0.63 (0.01)	0.66 (0.01)	0.61 (0.01)	0.71 (0.06)	0.61 (0.02)	0.65 (0.01)	0.63 (0.02)	0.67 (0.1)	0.64 (0.02)	0.67 (0.01)	0.59 (0.02)	0.74 (0.08)
	Rarely	0.24 (0.02)	0.22 (0.01)	0.23 (0.02)	0.11 (0.11)	0.24 (0.03)	0.22 (0.01)	0.19 (0.03)	0.16 (0.16)	0.24 (0.02)	0.21 (0.01)	0.28 (0.03)	0.08 (0.15)
	Occasionally	0.05 (0.02)	0.06 (0.01)	0.06 (0.02)	0.09 (0.11)	0.05 (0.03)	0.06 (0.01)	0.07 (0.03)	0.07 (0.17)	0.06 (0.03)	0.06 (0.01)	0.05 (0.03)	0.1 (0.14)
	Sometimes	0.05 (0.02)	0.04 (0.01)	0.07 (0.02)	0.06 (0.11)	0.06 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.09 (0.03)	0.04 (0.17)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.06 (0.03)	0.07 (0.15)
	Often	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.11)	0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.17)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.15)
	Very often	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.11)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.03)	0.03 (0.17)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.03)	
	<b>Making time for religious activities</b>			<b>Proportion</b>									
6	Never	0.34 (0.02)	0.56 (0.01)	0.5 (0.02)	0.46 (0.11)	0.34 (0.03)	0.59 (0.01)	0.52 (0.03)	0.4 (0.2)	0.33 (0.03)	0.52 (0.01)	0.48 (0.03)	0.49 (0.14)
	Rarely	0.3 (0.02)	0.22 (0.01)	0.23 (0.03)	0.16 (0.14)	0.36 (0.03)	0.21 (0.02)	0.26 (0.04)	0.16 (0.23)	0.26 (0.03)	0.23 (0.01)	0.2 (0.04)	0.16 (0.18)
	Occasionally	0.1 (0.02)	0.06 (0.01)	0.06 (0.03)	0.07 (0.15)	0.09 (0.04)	0.05 (0.02)	0.06 (0.05)		0.11 (0.03)	0.08 (0.02)	0.07 (0.04)	0.11 (0.18)
	Sometimes	0.07 (0.02)	0.04 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)	0.08 (0.15)	0.04 (0.04)	0.04 (0.02)	0.03 (0.05)	0.22 (0.22)	0.08 (0.03)	0.05 (0.02)	0.05 (0.04)	
	Often	0.09 (0.02)	0.04 (0.01)	0.06 (0.03)	0.08 (0.15)	0.09 (0.04)	0.04 (0.02)	0.04 (0.05)	0.08 (0.24)	0.09 (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)	0.07 (0.04)	0.07 (0.19)
	Very often	0.11 (0.02)	0.08 (0.01)	0.11 (0.03)	0.15 (0.14)	0.09 (0.04)	0.06 (0.02)	0.1 (0.04)	0.13 (0.24)	0.13 (0.03)	0.09 (0.02)	0.13 (0.04)	0.17 (0.18)
14	Never	0.4 (0.02)	0.58 (0.01)	0.48 (0.02)	0.43 (0.09)	0.44 (0.02)	0.59 (0.01)	0.49 (0.02)	0.34 (0.14)	0.37 (0.02)	0.56 (0.01)	0.46 (0.03)	0.55 (0.12)
	Rarely	0.25 (0.02)	0.21 (0.01)	0.18 (0.02)	0.22 (0.11)	0.26 (0.03)	0.21 (0.01)	0.18 (0.03)	0.27 (0.14)	0.25 (0.02)	0.21 (0.01)	0.19 (0.03)	0.17 (0.17)
	Occasionally	0.12 (0.02)	0.06 (0.01)	0.08 (0.02)	0.07 (0.12)	0.12 (0.03)	0.06 (0.01)	0.07 (0.03)	0.1 (0.16)	0.13 (0.03)	0.07 (0.01)	0.08 (0.03)	0.03 (0.18)
	Sometimes	0.06 (0.02)	0.04 (0.01)	0.07 (0.02)	0.05 (0.12)	0.05 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.06 (0.03)	0.03 (0.16)	0.07 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.09 (0.03)	0.07 (0.18)
	Often	0.08 (0.02)	0.04 (0.01)	0.08 (0.02)	0.07 (0.12)	0.08 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.1 (0.03)	0.11 (0.16)	0.07 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.06 (0.03)	0.03 (0.18)
	Very often	0.09 (0.02)	0.07 (0.01)	0.11 (0.02)	0.15 (0.11)	0.06 (0.03)	0.06 (0.01)	0.1 (0.03)	0.15 (0.15)	0.11 (0.03)	0.08 (0.01)	0.12 (0.03)	0.15 (0.17)
22	Never	0.53 (0.01)	0.64 (0.01)	0.56 (0.02)	0.55 (0.08)	0.56 (0.02)	0.66 (0.01)	0.58 (0.02)	0.67 (0.1)	0.5 (0.02)	0.62 (0.01)	0.54 (0.02)	0.46 (0.11)
	Rarely	0.23 (0.02)	0.17 (0.01)	0.14 (0.02)	0.1 (0.11)	0.22 (0.03)	0.17 (0.01)	0.13 (0.03)	0.04 (0.17)	0.24 (0.03)	0.17 (0.01)	0.14 (0.03)	0.14 (0.14)
	Occasionally	0.08 (0.02)	0.06 (0.01)	0.07 (0.02)	0.16 (0.1)	0.08 (0.03)	0.05 (0.01)	0.08 (0.03)	0.04 (0.17)	0.09 (0.03)	0.07 (0.01)	0.07 (0.03)	0.25 (0.13)
	Sometimes	0.04 (0.02)	0.04 (0.01)	0.07 (0.02)	0.03 (0.11)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.05 (0.03)		0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.09 (0.03)	0.04 (0.15)
	Often	0.05 (0.02)	0.03 (0.01)	0.07 (0.02)	0.04 (0.11)	0.05 (0.03)	0.03 (0.01)	0.09 (0.03)	0.07 (0.17)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.06 (0.03)	0.02 (0.15)
	Very often	0.07 (0.02)	0.06 (0.01)	0.09 (0.02)	0.13 (0.11)	0.05 (0.03)	0.05 (0.01)	0.07 (0.03)	0.18 (0.16)	0.09 (0.03)	0.07 (0.01)	0.11 (0.03)	0.1 (0.14)
	<b>Making time to keep in touch with friends</b>			<b>Proportion</b>									
6	Never	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0 (0.03)	0.02 (0.15)	0.01 (0.04)	0.01 (0.02)	0 (0.05)	0.06 (0.24)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)		
	Rarely	0.05 (0.02)	0.07 (0.01)	0.03 (0.03)	0.06 (0.15)	0.08 (0.04)	0.09 (0.02)	0.05 (0.05)	0.09 (0.24)	0.03 (0.03)	0.05 (0.02)	0.02 (0.04)	0.05 (0.19)
	Occasionally	0.13 (0.02)	0.18 (0.01)	0.13 (0.03)	0.16 (0.14)	0.16 (0.04)	0.23 (0.02)	0.16 (0.04)	0.26 (0.22)	0.11 (0.03)	0.14 (0.02)	0.09 (0.04)	0.1 (0.18)
	Sometimes	0.25 (0.02)	0.25 (0.01)	0.25 (0.03)	0.21 (0.14)	0.25 (0.03)	0.27 (0.01)	0.27 (0.04)	0.21 (0.22)	0.25 (0.03)	0.23 (0.02)	0.23 (0.04)	0.21 (0.17)

Wave		Overall				Male				Female			
		Catholic	Government	Independent	Other	Catholic	Government	Independent	Other	Catholic	Government	Independent	Other
	Often	0.4 (0.02)	0.37 (0.01)	0.4 (0.03)	0.42 (0.12)	0.37 (0.03)	0.33 (0.01)	0.37 (0.04)	0.38 (0.2)	0.42 (0.03)	0.41 (0.01)	0.43 (0.03)	0.44 (0.15)
	Very often	0.16 (0.02)	0.12 (0.01)	0.18 (0.03)	0.13 (0.14)	0.12 (0.04)	0.08 (0.02)	0.14 (0.04)		0.19 (0.03)	0.16 (0.02)	0.22 (0.04)	0.21 (0.17)
14	Never	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	0 (0.02)	0.01 (0.12)	0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.01)	0.01 (0.03)		0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0 (0.03)	0.02 (0.18)
	Rarely	0.04 (0.02)	0.06 (0.01)	0.03 (0.02)	0.04 (0.12)	0.06 (0.03)	0.08 (0.01)	0.05 (0.03)	0.02 (0.16)	0.03 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)	0.06 (0.18)
	Occasionally	0.12 (0.02)	0.15 (0.01)	0.11 (0.02)	0.16 (0.11)	0.16 (0.03)	0.18 (0.01)	0.14 (0.03)	0.23 (0.15)	0.09 (0.03)	0.12 (0.01)	0.08 (0.03)	0.08 (0.17)
	Sometimes	0.25 (0.02)	0.27 (0.01)	0.26 (0.02)	0.21 (0.11)	0.3 (0.03)	0.29 (0.01)	0.27 (0.03)	0.26 (0.14)	0.21 (0.03)	0.25 (0.01)	0.24 (0.03)	0.16 (0.17)
	Often	0.4 (0.02)	0.37 (0.01)	0.38 (0.02)	0.38 (0.1)	0.35 (0.02)	0.34 (0.01)	0.36 (0.03)	0.34 (0.14)	0.44 (0.02)	0.4 (0.01)	0.4 (0.03)	0.42 (0.14)
	Very often	0.17 (0.02)	0.14 (0.01)	0.21 (0.02)	0.2 (0.11)	0.12 (0.03)	0.09 (0.01)	0.17 (0.03)	0.16 (0.15)	0.21 (0.03)	0.18 (0.01)	0.25 (0.03)	0.25 (0.16)
22	Never	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.01)	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.11)	0.01 (0.03)	0.03 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)	0.05 (0.17)	0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.01)	0.01 (0.03)	
	Rarely	0.07 (0.02)	0.08 (0.01)	0.05 (0.02)	0.07 (0.11)	0.09 (0.03)	0.11 (0.01)	0.07 (0.03)	0.1 (0.16)	0.05 (0.03)	0.06 (0.01)	0.03 (0.03)	0.05 (0.15)
	Occasionally	0.15 (0.02)	0.17 (0.01)	0.14 (0.02)	0.36 (0.09)	0.19 (0.03)	0.2 (0.01)	0.16 (0.03)	0.35 (0.14)	0.11 (0.03)	0.14 (0.01)	0.12 (0.03)	0.36 (0.12)
	Sometimes	0.27 (0.02)	0.26 (0.01)	0.27 (0.02)	0.12 (0.11)	0.3 (0.03)	0.27 (0.01)	0.31 (0.03)	0.14 (0.16)	0.24 (0.03)	0.25 (0.01)	0.25 (0.03)	0.1 (0.14)
	Often	0.36 (0.02)	0.35 (0.01)	0.37 (0.02)	0.27 (0.1)	0.31 (0.02)	0.32 (0.01)	0.32 (0.03)	0.21 (0.15)	0.4 (0.02)	0.37 (0.01)	0.42 (0.02)	0.32 (0.12)
	Very often	0.14 (0.02)	0.12 (0.01)	0.15 (0.02)	0.16 (0.1)	0.09 (0.03)	0.08 (0.01)	0.11 (0.03)	0.15 (0.16)	0.19 (0.03)	0.16 (0.01)	0.19 (0.03)	0.17 (0.14)
	<b>Remote contact with others</b>	<b>Proportion</b>											
6	Never	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.03)	0.04 (0.15)	0.02 (0.04)	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.05)	0.06 (0.24)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	0 (0.05)	0.03 (0.19)
	Rarely	0.04 (0.03)	0.05 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)	0.12 (0.14)	0.05 (0.04)	0.07 (0.02)	0.03 (0.05)	0.15 (0.23)	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)	0 (0.05)	0.11 (0.18)
	Occasionally	0.09 (0.02)	0.12 (0.01)	0.07 (0.03)	0.01 (0.15)	0.13 (0.04)	0.16 (0.02)	0.1 (0.04)		0.06 (0.03)	0.08 (0.02)	0.05 (0.04)	0.01 (0.19)
	Sometimes	0.16 (0.02)	0.15 (0.01)	0.14 (0.03)	0.16 (0.14)	0.21 (0.03)	0.2 (0.02)	0.18 (0.04)	0.3 (0.21)	0.12 (0.03)	0.11 (0.02)	0.11 (0.04)	0.07 (0.19)
	Often	0.37 (0.02)	0.38 (0.01)	0.41 (0.02)	0.27 (0.13)	0.35 (0.03)	0.36 (0.01)	0.39 (0.04)	0.15 (0.23)	0.38 (0.03)	0.41 (0.01)	0.43 (0.03)	0.35 (0.16)
	Very often	0.33 (0.02)	0.28 (0.01)	0.35 (0.03)	0.4 (0.12)	0.24 (0.03)	0.19 (0.02)	0.3 (0.04)	0.34 (0.2)	0.4 (0.03)	0.36 (0.01)	0.4 (0.03)	0.43 (0.15)
14	Never	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	0 (0.02)		0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.03)		0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0 (0.03)	
	Rarely	0.05 (0.02)	0.05 (0.01)	0.04 (0.02)	0.04 (0.12)	0.05 (0.03)	0.07 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)	0.05 (0.16)	0.04 (0.03)	0.03 (0.01)	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.18)
	Occasionally	0.11 (0.02)	0.12 (0.01)	0.09 (0.02)	0.07 (0.12)	0.15 (0.03)	0.15 (0.01)	0.11 (0.03)	0.14 (0.15)	0.07 (0.03)	0.08 (0.01)	0.06 (0.03)	
	Sometimes	0.13 (0.02)	0.16 (0.01)	0.13 (0.02)	0.16 (0.11)	0.16 (0.03)	0.18 (0.01)	0.16 (0.03)	0.16 (0.15)	0.1 (0.03)	0.13 (0.01)	0.11 (0.03)	0.16 (0.17)
	Often	0.38 (0.02)	0.38 (0.01)	0.39 (0.02)	0.29 (0.1)	0.4 (0.02)	0.38 (0.01)	0.39 (0.03)	0.26 (0.14)	0.37 (0.02)	0.39 (0.01)	0.4 (0.03)	0.32 (0.15)
	Very often	0.32 (0.02)	0.28 (0.01)	0.35 (0.02)	0.44 (0.09)	0.22 (0.03)	0.2 (0.01)	0.3 (0.03)	0.39 (0.13)	0.41 (0.02)	0.35 (0.01)	0.4 (0.03)	0.49 (0.13)
22	Never	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.02)	0.03 (0.11)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)	0.08 (0.17)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.03)	
	Rarely	0.05 (0.02)	0.05 (0.01)	0.04 (0.02)	0.05 (0.11)	0.07 (0.03)	0.07 (0.01)	0.05 (0.03)	0.08 (0.17)	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)	0.04 (0.15)
	Occasionally	0.11 (0.02)	0.13 (0.01)	0.11 (0.02)	0.18 (0.1)	0.16 (0.03)	0.17 (0.01)	0.15 (0.03)	0.29 (0.15)	0.07 (0.03)	0.09 (0.01)	0.08 (0.03)	0.1 (0.14)
	Sometimes	0.15 (0.02)	0.16 (0.01)	0.12 (0.02)	0.04 (0.11)	0.18 (0.03)	0.18 (0.01)	0.16 (0.03)	0.08 (0.17)	0.11 (0.03)	0.14 (0.01)	0.09 (0.03)	0.01 (0.15)
	Often	0.37 (0.02)	0.37 (0.01)	0.39 (0.02)	0.43 (0.09)	0.37 (0.02)	0.37 (0.01)	0.37 (0.03)	0.29 (0.15)	0.37 (0.02)	0.38 (0.01)	0.41 (0.02)	0.54 (0.1)
	Very often	0.31 (0.02)	0.27 (0.01)	0.32 (0.02)	0.26 (0.1)	0.2 (0.03)	0.19 (0.01)	0.25 (0.03)	0.2 (0.15)	0.41 (0.02)	0.34 (0.01)	0.38 (0.03)	0.31 (0.13)
	<b>Talk about current affairs with others</b>	<b>Proportion</b>											
6	Never	0.06 (0.02)	0.08 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)	0.11 (0.15)	0.07 (0.04)	0.09 (0.02)	0.04 (0.05)	0.06 (0.24)	0.06 (0.03)	0.08 (0.02)	0.04 (0.04)	0.14 (0.18)
	Rarely	0.13 (0.02)	0.15 (0.01)	0.12 (0.03)	0.07 (0.15)	0.14 (0.04)	0.17 (0.02)	0.13 (0.04)	0.02 (0.25)	0.12 (0.03)	0.13 (0.02)	0.11 (0.04)	0.11 (0.18)
	Occasionally	0.22 (0.02)	0.24 (0.01)	0.24 (0.03)	0.19 (0.14)	0.23 (0.03)	0.25 (0.02)	0.24 (0.04)	0.25 (0.22)	0.21 (0.03)	0.24 (0.01)	0.23 (0.04)	0.16 (0.18)
	Sometimes	0.25 (0.02)	0.23 (0.01)	0.25 (0.03)	0.25 (0.13)	0.24 (0.03)	0.24 (0.02)	0.23 (0.04)	0.32 (0.21)	0.26 (0.03)	0.23 (0.02)	0.26 (0.04)	0.2 (0.17)
	Often	0.27 (0.02)	0.23 (0.01)	0.27 (0.03)	0.32 (0.13)	0.26 (0.03)	0.21 (0.02)	0.28 (0.04)	0.3 (0.21)	0.27 (0.03)	0.24 (0.01)	0.27 (0.04)	0.33 (0.16)
	Very often	0.07 (0.02)	0.06 (0.01)	0.09 (0.03)	0.06 (0.15)	0.06 (0.04)	0.05 (0.02)	0.08 (0.04)	0.05 (0.25)	0.08 (0.03)	0.07 (0.02)	0.1 (0.04)	0.07 (0.19)
14	Never	0.07 (0.02)	0.09 (0.01)	0.07 (0.02)	0.13 (0.11)	0.09 (0.03)	0.09 (0.01)	0.07 (0.03)	0.17 (0.15)	0.06 (0.03)	0.09 (0.01)	0.07 (0.03)	0.08 (0.17)
	Rarely	0.12 (0.02)	0.15 (0.01)	0.11 (0.02)	0.18 (0.11)	0.12 (0.03)	0.16 (0.01)	0.11 (0.03)	0.19 (0.15)	0.12 (0.03)	0.14 (0.01)	0.11 (0.03)	0.17 (0.17)
	Occasionally	0.21 (0.02)	0.23 (0.01)	0.19 (0.02)	0.24 (0.11)	0.23 (0.03)	0.23 (0.01)	0.19 (0.03)	0.18 (0.15)	0.19 (0.03)	0.22 (0.01)	0.19 (0.03)	0.31 (0.15)
	Sometimes	0.23 (0.02)	0.23 (0.01)	0.24 (0.02)	0.26 (0.11)	0.22 (0.03)	0.23 (0.01)	0.24 (0.03)	0.29 (0.14)	0.25 (0.03)	0.24 (0.01)	0.24 (0.03)	0.22 (0.16)
	Often	0.28 (0.02)	0.23 (0.01)	0.27 (0.02)	0.15 (0.11)	0.28 (0.03)	0.23 (0.01)	0.26 (0.03)	0.17 (0.15)	0.29 (0.02)	0.24 (0.01)	0.27 (0.03)	0.12 (0.17)
	Very often	0.08 (0.02)	0.07 (0.01)	0.12 (0.02)	0.05 (0.12)	0.07 (0.03)	0.06 (0.01)	0.13 (0.03)	0.01 (0.17)	0.09 (0.03)	0.08 (0.01)	0.11 (0.03)	0.09 (0.17)
22	Never	0.08 (0.02)	0.11 (0.01)	0.06 (0.02)	0.2 (0.1)	0.08 (0.03)	0.11 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)	0.28 (0.15)	0.08 (0.03)	0.11 (0.01)	0.07 (0.03)	0.14 (0.14)

Wave		Overall				Male				Female			
		Catholic	Government	Independent	Other	Catholic	Government	Independent	Other	Catholic	Government	Independent	Other
	Rarely	0.15 (0.02)	0.17 (0.01)	0.13 (0.02)	0.12 (0.11)	0.17 (0.03)	0.18 (0.01)	0.12 (0.03)	0.22 (0.15)	0.14 (0.03)	0.17 (0.01)	0.14 (0.03)	0.04 (0.15)
	Occasionally	0.24 (0.02)	0.24 (0.01)	0.23 (0.02)	0.3 (0.1)	0.24 (0.03)	0.24 (0.01)	0.23 (0.03)	0.18 (0.16)	0.24 (0.03)	0.23 (0.01)	0.23 (0.03)	0.39 (0.12)
	Sometimes	0.22 (0.02)	0.22 (0.01)	0.25 (0.02)	0.16 (0.1)	0.21 (0.03)	0.22 (0.01)	0.24 (0.03)	0.08 (0.17)	0.23 (0.03)	0.23 (0.01)	0.25 (0.03)	0.22 (0.13)
	Often	0.25 (0.02)	0.2 (0.01)	0.25 (0.02)	0.18 (0.1)	0.24 (0.03)	0.21 (0.01)	0.28 (0.03)	0.22 (0.15)	0.25 (0.02)	0.2 (0.01)	0.23 (0.03)	0.15 (0.14)
	Very often	0.07 (0.02)	0.06 (0.01)	0.09 (0.02)	0.05 (0.11)	0.06 (0.03)	0.05 (0.01)	0.09 (0.03)	0.03 (0.17)	0.07 (0.03)	0.06 (0.01)	0.09 (0.03)	0.07 (0.15)
	<b>Volunteering</b>	<b>Proportion</b>											
6	Never	0.44 (0.02)	0.49 (0.01)	0.43 (0.02)	0.49 (0.11)	0.44 (0.03)	0.51 (0.01)	0.47 (0.03)	0.43 (0.19)	0.45 (0.03)	0.47 (0.01)	0.4 (0.03)	0.53 (0.13)
	Rarely	0.27 (0.02)	0.23 (0.01)	0.24 (0.03)	0.2 (0.14)	0.29 (0.03)	0.24 (0.02)	0.24 (0.04)	0.26 (0.22)	0.26 (0.03)	0.23 (0.02)	0.25 (0.04)	0.17 (0.18)
	Occasionally	0.1 (0.02)	0.08 (0.01)	0.09 (0.03)	0.08 (0.15)	0.09 (0.04)	0.07 (0.02)	0.07 (0.04)	0.04 (0.25)	0.1 (0.03)	0.09 (0.02)	0.11 (0.04)	0.11 (0.18)
	Sometimes	0.07 (0.02)	0.08 (0.01)	0.09 (0.03)	0.08 (0.15)	0.06 (0.04)	0.08 (0.02)	0.08 (0.04)	0.12 (0.24)	0.08 (0.03)	0.08 (0.02)	0.1 (0.04)	0.06 (0.19)
	Often	0.08 (0.02)	0.07 (0.01)	0.1 (0.03)	0.01 (0.15)	0.07 (0.04)	0.07 (0.02)	0.11 (0.04)		0.08 (0.03)	0.07 (0.02)	0.09 (0.04)	0.02 (0.19)
	Very often	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.05 (0.03)	0.13 (0.14)	0.04 (0.04)	0.04 (0.02)	0.04 (0.05)	0.17 (0.23)	0.03 (0.03)	0.05 (0.02)	0.06 (0.04)	0.11 (0.18)
14	Never	0.43 (0.02)	0.49 (0.01)	0.43 (0.02)	0.45 (0.09)	0.44 (0.02)	0.51 (0.01)	0.46 (0.03)	0.44 (0.13)	0.43 (0.02)	0.48 (0.01)	0.41 (0.03)	0.46 (0.13)
	Rarely	0.25 (0.02)	0.23 (0.01)	0.24 (0.02)	0.23 (0.11)	0.25 (0.03)	0.23 (0.01)	0.25 (0.03)	0.23 (0.15)	0.25 (0.02)	0.23 (0.01)	0.23 (0.03)	0.22 (0.16)
	Occasionally	0.1 (0.02)	0.08 (0.01)	0.1 (0.02)	0.08 (0.12)	0.11 (0.03)	0.08 (0.01)	0.11 (0.03)	0.06 (0.17)	0.1 (0.03)	0.09 (0.01)	0.09 (0.03)	0.1 (0.17)
	Sometimes	0.09 (0.02)	0.08 (0.01)	0.09 (0.02)	0.14 (0.12)	0.08 (0.03)	0.07 (0.01)	0.07 (0.03)	0.17 (0.15)	0.09 (0.03)	0.09 (0.01)	0.12 (0.03)	0.1 (0.17)
	Often	0.07 (0.02)	0.07 (0.01)	0.08 (0.02)	0.06 (0.12)	0.06 (0.03)	0.07 (0.01)	0.07 (0.03)	0.1 (0.16)	0.08 (0.03)	0.07 (0.01)	0.08 (0.03)	0.02 (0.18)
	Very often	0.05 (0.02)	0.04 (0.01)	0.05 (0.02)	0.04 (0.12)	0.05 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)		0.05 (0.03)	0.05 (0.01)	0.07 (0.03)	0.09 (0.17)
22	Never	0.55 (0.01)	0.56 (0.01)	0.49 (0.02)	0.64 (0.07)	0.56 (0.02)	0.57 (0.01)	0.5 (0.02)	0.62 (0.11)	0.54 (0.02)	0.56 (0.01)	0.48 (0.02)	0.65 (0.09)
	Rarely	0.2 (0.02)	0.2 (0.01)	0.2 (0.02)	0.13 (0.11)	0.21 (0.03)	0.2 (0.01)	0.2 (0.03)	0.2 (0.15)	0.2 (0.03)	0.2 (0.01)	0.2 (0.03)	0.09 (0.14)
	Occasionally	0.07 (0.02)	0.08 (0.01)	0.09 (0.02)	0.08 (0.11)	0.07 (0.03)	0.07 (0.01)	0.08 (0.03)	0.09 (0.16)	0.08 (0.03)	0.08 (0.01)	0.1 (0.03)	0.07 (0.15)
	Sometimes	0.07 (0.02)	0.07 (0.01)	0.08 (0.02)	0.07 (0.11)	0.05 (0.03)	0.07 (0.01)	0.08 (0.03)		0.09 (0.03)	0.07 (0.01)	0.08 (0.03)	0.12 (0.14)
	Often	0.08 (0.02)	0.06 (0.01)	0.09 (0.02)	0.05 (0.11)	0.1 (0.03)	0.06 (0.01)	0.11 (0.03)	0.07 (0.17)	0.06 (0.03)	0.06 (0.01)	0.08 (0.03)	0.03 (0.15)
	Very often	0.03 (0.02)	0.04 (0.01)	0.04 (0.02)	0.04 (0.11)	0.02 (0.03)	0.03 (0.01)	0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.17)	0.03 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.05 (0.03)	0.04 (0.15)
	<b>Attend community events</b>	<b>Proportion</b>											
6	Never	0.05 (0.03)	0.06 (0.01)	0.06 (0.03)	0.08 (0.15)	0.05 (0.04)	0.07 (0.02)	0.06 (0.05)		0.04 (0.03)	0.06 (0.02)	0.06 (0.04)	0.13 (0.18)
	Rarely	0.26 (0.02)	0.28 (0.01)	0.25 (0.03)	0.25 (0.13)	0.29 (0.03)	0.3 (0.01)	0.29 (0.04)	0.23 (0.22)	0.24 (0.03)	0.26 (0.01)	0.22 (0.04)	0.25 (0.17)
	Occasionally	0.27 (0.02)	0.26 (0.01)	0.26 (0.03)	0.32 (0.13)	0.28 (0.03)	0.27 (0.01)	0.27 (0.04)	0.48 (0.18)	0.26 (0.03)	0.25 (0.01)	0.25 (0.04)	0.23 (0.17)
	Sometimes	0.26 (0.02)	0.26 (0.01)	0.28 (0.03)	0.21 (0.14)	0.24 (0.03)	0.23 (0.02)	0.24 (0.04)	0.12 (0.24)	0.29 (0.03)	0.29 (0.01)	0.32 (0.04)	0.26 (0.17)
	Often	0.14 (0.02)	0.1 (0.01)	0.11 (0.03)	0.12 (0.14)	0.14 (0.04)	0.1 (0.02)	0.12 (0.04)	0.17 (0.23)	0.14 (0.03)	0.11 (0.02)	0.11 (0.04)	0.09 (0.19)
	Very often	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)	0.02 (0.15)	0.02 (0.04)	0.02 (0.02)	0.03 (0.05)		0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)	0.04 (0.04)	0.04 (0.19)
14	Never	0.05 (0.02)	0.07 (0.01)	0.05 (0.02)	0.05 (0.12)	0.06 (0.03)	0.08 (0.01)	0.05 (0.03)	0.07 (0.16)	0.05 (0.03)	0.06 (0.01)	0.06 (0.03)	0.04 (0.18)
	Rarely	0.23 (0.02)	0.26 (0.01)	0.2 (0.02)	0.39 (0.1)	0.25 (0.03)	0.29 (0.01)	0.21 (0.03)	0.48 (0.12)	0.21 (0.03)	0.24 (0.01)	0.2 (0.03)	0.28 (0.15)
	Occasionally	0.24 (0.02)	0.26 (0.01)	0.27 (0.02)	0.24 (0.11)	0.25 (0.03)	0.25 (0.01)	0.29 (0.03)	0.29 (0.14)	0.24 (0.03)	0.26 (0.01)	0.24 (0.03)	0.17 (0.17)
	Sometimes	0.3 (0.02)	0.26 (0.01)	0.29 (0.02)	0.13 (0.11)	0.27 (0.03)	0.24 (0.01)	0.28 (0.03)	0.05 (0.16)	0.32 (0.02)	0.27 (0.01)	0.31 (0.03)	0.22 (0.16)
	Often	0.15 (0.02)	0.12 (0.01)	0.14 (0.02)	0.15 (0.11)	0.14 (0.03)	0.11 (0.01)	0.14 (0.03)	0.08 (0.16)	0.16 (0.03)	0.14 (0.01)	0.14 (0.03)	0.24 (0.16)
	Very often	0.03 (0.02)	0.03 (0.01)	0.04 (0.02)	0.05 (0.12)	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)	0.05 (0.16)	0.03 (0.03)	0.04 (0.01)	0.05 (0.03)	0.05 (0.18)
22	Never	0.07 (0.02)	0.1 (0.01)	0.06 (0.02)	0.12 (0.11)	0.08 (0.03)	0.11 (0.01)	0.08 (0.03)	0.17 (0.16)	0.07 (0.03)	0.09 (0.01)	0.05 (0.03)	0.08 (0.15)
	Rarely	0.27 (0.02)	0.29 (0.01)	0.28 (0.02)	0.24 (0.1)	0.3 (0.03)	0.3 (0.01)	0.31 (0.03)	0.39 (0.14)	0.24 (0.02)	0.28 (0.01)	0.26 (0.03)	0.12 (0.14)
	Occasionally	0.27 (0.02)	0.26 (0.01)	0.25 (0.02)	0.2 (0.1)	0.27 (0.03)	0.26 (0.01)	0.26 (0.03)	0.22 (0.16)	0.27 (0.02)	0.26 (0.01)	0.25 (0.03)	0.19 (0.14)
	Sometimes	0.25 (0.02)	0.23 (0.01)	0.23 (0.02)	0.33 (0.09)	0.21 (0.03)	0.22 (0.01)	0.2 (0.03)	0.11 (0.17)	0.28 (0.02)	0.24 (0.01)	0.26 (0.03)	0.49 (0.11)
	Often	0.12 (0.02)	0.1 (0.01)	0.13 (0.02)	0.04 (0.11)	0.12 (0.03)	0.09 (0.01)	0.14 (0.03)	0.05 (0.17)	0.12 (0.03)	0.11 (0.01)	0.13 (0.03)	0.04 (0.15)
	Very often	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.01)	0.03 (0.02)	0.07 (0.11)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)	0.06 (0.17)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.01)	0.05 (0.03)	0.07 (0.15)
	<b>Volunteering hours</b>	<b>Average hours</b>											
2		0.75 (0.08)	0.78 (0.04)	0.79 (0.1)	0.95 (0.59)	0.65 (0.11)	0.66 (0.05)	0.54 (0.11)	0.14 (0.13)	0.84 (0.1)	0.89 (0.06)	1.04 (0.17)	1.58 (1.03)

Wave	Overall				Male				Female			
	Catholic	Government	Independent	Other	Catholic	Government	Independent	Other	Catholic	Government	Independent	Other
11	0.78 (0.08)	0.82 (0.04)	1.09 (0.17)	0.79 (0.37)	0.77 (0.13)	0.77 (0.06)	0.94 (0.18)	0.7 (0.49)	0.8 (0.08)	0.86 (0.05)	1.22 (0.21)	0.99 (0.37)
22	0.82 (0.1)	0.83 (0.05)	0.91 (0.09)	1.76 (0.74)	0.94 (0.18)	0.83 (0.05)	0.87 (0.13)	2.63 (1.35)	0.72 (0.09)	0.84 (0.08)	0.94 (0.13)	0.99 (0.62)

## Appendix D. First stage model estimation results

**Table D-1** First stage model estimation results

Variable	Catholic	Independent	Other
Intercept	-3.8685 (0.1852)***	-3.5424 (0.1054)***	-3.0699 (0.284)***
Number of siblings	-0.0066 (0.0097)	-0.0881 (0.012)***	0.0549 (0.0034)***
Living with both parents at age 14	0.4622 (0.0187)***	0.4053 (0.0055)***	-0.0378 (0.0249)
Year of birth	-0.0464 (0.0035)***	-0.0296 (0.0037)***	-0.1056 (0.0105)***
Year of birth squared	0 (0)***	0 (0)***	0 (0)***
Father education (reference: none)			
Primary	-0.1303 (0.0807)	-0.1699 (0.159)	0.2557 (0.2872)
Some secondary	-0.2466 (0.0816)***	-0.098 (0.1356)	0.1567 (0.2994)
Year 11	-0.0193 (0.0765)	0.3517 (0.1635)**	0.287 (0.3492)
Year 12	0.1023 (0.0706)	0.4716 (0.1378)***	0.3791 (0.3037)
Technical	-0.0887 (0.092)	0.2291 (0.1412)	0.4714 (0.3299)
Technological	-0.0931 (0.0997)	0.2971 (0.118)**	0.5689 (0.2561)**
Higher education	-0.0358 (0.0925)	0.5853 (0.1367)***	0.3453 (0.2957)
First Nations	-0.579 (0.0391)***	-0.6562 (0.0165)***	-0.0044 (0.0111)
Father's occupational status	0.0096 (0)***	0.015 (0)***	0.005 (0.0041)
Mother's occupational status	0.0089 (0)***	0.0113 (0.0012)***	0 (0.004)
Female	0.0251 (0.009)***	0.0749 (0.0034)***	-0.137 (0.0189)***
Mother's age at birth	0.0363 (0.0036)***	0.041 (0.0036)***	-3e-04 (0.0129)
Mother was born in Australia	0.2397 (0.0113)***	0.0592 (0.0048)***	-0.3404 (0.0278)***
Mother education (reference: none)			
Primary	0.1552 (0.0971)	-0.3657 (0.1098)***	-0.2554 (0.2576)
Some secondary	0.4176 (0.0892)***	-0.4374 (0.0736)***	-0.6029 (0.2355)**
Year 11	0.5819 (0.0952)***	-0.0811 (0.101)	-0.5094 (0.1455)***
Year 12	0.6146 (0.0735)***	0.1164 (0.0759)	-0.7657 (0.1852)***
Technical	0.5227 (0.0863)***	-0.136 (0.0996)	-0.3891 (0.2231)*

Technological	0.4432 (0.0938)***	-0.0484 (0.1036)	-0.7386 (0.2584)***
Higher education	0.6479 (0.0924)***	0.0435 (0.097)	-0.4017 (0.1936)**
Oldest child	-0.121 (0.0116)***	-0.1364 (0.0044)***	0.4446 (0.0143)***
Average attendance at religious events	0.1509 (0.0148)***	0.25 (0.015)***	0.2205 (0.0166)***
Catholic	2.2945 (0.0195)***	-0.3262 (0.0625)***	-0.0375 (0.1264)

**Table D-2 First stage model confusion matrix**

	Observed			
	Government	Catholic	Independent	Other
Predicted				
Government	0.940	0.621	0.825	0.911
Catholic	0.047	0.359	0.075	0.041
Independent	0.013	0.020	0.099	0.048

Note: Proportion indicates the proportion of observed individuals who attended each school sector according to the school sector predicted by the model. For example, 0.36 of those who attended Catholic school were predicted to attend Catholic school. In contrast, the majority of those (0.62) who attended Catholic schools were predicted to have attended government sector schools.

## Appendix E. Detailed modelling results: marginal effects

### Labour force outcomes

**Table E-1 Marginal effects: employment status**

Margin	Model Reference	Group	1	2	3	4
Catholic	Government	Overall	0.05 (0.006)***	0.036 (0.006)***	0.017 (0.005)***	0.014 (0.005)***
Catholic	Independent	Overall	0.023 (0.008)***	0.021 (0.008)***	0.013 (0.007)*	0.02 (0.007)***
Catholic	Government	Female	0.074 (0.009)***	0.051 (0.009)***	0.029 (0.008)***	0.026 (0.008)***
Catholic	Independent	Female	-0.076 (0.01)***	-0.067 (0.01)***	-0.069 (0.01)***	-0.062 (0.01)***
Catholic	Government	Male	0.025 (0.006)***	0.018 (0.006)***	0.003 (0.007)	0.002 (0.007)
Catholic	Independent	Male	0.076 (0.011)***	0.067 (0.011)***	0.053 (0.01)***	0.061 (0.01)***

Significance: \* Significant at 10% confidence level; \*\* Significant at 5% confidence level; \*\*\* Significant at 1% confidence level.

**Table E-2 Marginal effects: hourly wage**

Margin	Model Reference	Group	1	2	3	4
Catholic	Government	Overall	3.181 (0.364)***	2.62 (0.35)***	2.229 (0.336)***	1.236 (0.317)***
Catholic	Independent	Overall	0.631 (0.504)	0.459 (0.487)	0.486 (0.465)	0.848 (0.435)*
Catholic	Government	Female	2.752 (0.433)***	2.3 (0.419)***	2.011 (0.404)***	1.123 (0.38)***
Catholic	Independent	Female	0.179 (0.6)	0.092 (0.582)	0.146 (0.558)	0.61 (0.518)
Catholic	Government	Male	3.592 (0.507)***	2.926 (0.486)***	2.438 (0.467)***	1.344 (0.442)***
Catholic	Independent	Male	-0.068 (0.027)**	-0.055 (0.026)**	-0.059 (0.029)**	-0.093 (0.035)***

Significance: \* Significant at 10% confidence level; \*\* Significant at 5% confidence level; \*\*\* Significant at 1% confidence level.

**Table E-3 Marginal effects: focus occupation**

	Model		1	2	3	4
Margin	Reference	Group				
Catholic	Government	Overall	0 (0.005)	0.006 (0.006)	0.006 (0.006)	-0.004 (0.008)
Catholic	Independent	Overall	-0.001 (0.007)	-0.001 (0.008)	0 (0.008)	0.005 (0.01)
Catholic	Government	Female	-0.005 (0.01)	0.007 (0.012)	0.007 (0.012)	-0.014 (0.014)
Catholic	Independent	Female	0.059 (0.009)***	0.07 (0.01)***	0.077 (0.011)***	0.115 (0.013)***
Catholic	Government	Male	0.005 (0.002)**	0.005 (0.002)**	0.005 (0.002)***	0.006 (0.004)
Catholic	Independent	Male	-0.036 (0.009)***	-0.041 (0.01)***	-0.044 (0.01)***	-0.06 (0.012)***

Significance: \* Significant at 10% confidence level; \*\* Significant at 5% confidence level; \*\*\* Significant at 1% confidence level.

**Table E-4 Marginal effects: focus industry**

	Model		1	2	3	4
Margin	Reference	Group				
Catholic	Government	Overall	0.043 (0.014)***	0.042 (0.017)**	0.034 (0.013)***	0.015 (0.009)
Catholic	Independent	Overall	0.049 (0.018)***	0.034 (0.02)*	0.029 (0.016)*	0.034 (0.012)***
Catholic	Government	Female	0.081 (0.03)***	0.08 (0.035)**	0.055 (0.027)**	0.017 (0.017)
Catholic	Independent	Female	0.329 (0.027)***	0.31 (0.033)***	0.259 (0.028)***	0.266 (0.021)***
Catholic	Government	Male	0.01 (0.003)***	0.01 (0.004)***	0.016 (0.006)***	0.015 (0.006)**
Catholic	Independent	Male	-0.169 (0.019)***	-0.131 (0.019)***	-0.113 (0.018)***	-0.107 (0.015)***

Significance: \* Significant at 10% confidence level; \*\* Significant at 5% confidence level; \*\*\* Significant at 1% confidence level.

**Table E-5 Marginal effects: focus sector**

	Model		1	2	3	4
Margin	Reference	Group				
Catholic	Government	Overall	0.032 (0.012)***	0.028 (0.012)**	0.025 (0.01)**	0.011 (0.008)



Catholic	Independent	Overall	0.034 (0.014)**	0.028 (0.017)	0.023 (0.013)*	0.029 (0.01)***
Catholic	Government	Female	0.05 (0.022)**	0.048 (0.023)**	0.033 (0.018)*	0.012 (0.014)
Catholic	Independent	Female	0.18 (0.02)***	0.178 (0.022)***	0.151 (0.017)***	0.159 (0.016)***
Catholic	Government	Male	0.013 (0.004)***	0.008 (0.004)*	0.017 (0.006)***	0.011 (0.006)*
Catholic	Independent	Male	-0.08 (0.016)***	-0.073 (0.015)***	-0.057 (0.015)***	-0.052 (0.012)***

Significance: \* Significant at 10% confidence level; \*\* Significant at 5% confidence level; \*\*\* Significant at 1% confidence level.

## Wellbeing outcomes

**Table E-6 Marginal effects: life satisfaction**

		Model	1	2	3	4
Margin	Reference	Group				
Catholic	Government	Overall	0.098 (0.023)***	0.06 (0.022)***	0.038 (0.02)*	0.035 (0.02)*
Catholic	Independent	Overall	0.078 (0.03)***	0.076 (0.029)***	0.061 (0.026)**	0.062 (0.026)**
Catholic	Government	Female	0.074 (0.029)**	0.048 (0.028)*	0.02 (0.025)	0.017 (0.025)
Catholic	Independent	Female	0.019 (0.039)	0.032 (0.037)	0.015 (0.033)	0.016 (0.034)
Catholic	Government	Male	0.123 (0.03)***	0.074 (0.029)**	0.058 (0.026)**	0.055 (0.026)**
Catholic	Independent	Male	-0.007 (0.004)	-0.007 (0.004)*	-0.007 (0.004)**	-0.008 (0.004)**

Significance: \* Significant at 10% confidence level; \*\* Significant at 5% confidence level; \*\*\* Significant at 1% confidence level.

**Table E-7 Marginal effects: physical activity**

		Model	1	2	3	4
Margin	Reference	Group				
Catholic	Government	Overall	0.019 (0.007)***	0.009 (0.006)	0.002 (0.006)	0 (0.006)
Catholic	Independent	Overall	-0.002 (0.008)	-0.004 (0.008)	-0.004 (0.008)	-0.003 (0.008)
Catholic	Government	Female	0.025 (0.009)***	0.013 (0.009)	0.003 (0.009)	0 (0.009)
Catholic	Independent	Female	-0.085 (0.011)***	-0.081 (0.011)***	-0.077 (0.01)***	-0.077 (0.01)***

Catholic	Government	Male	0.013 (0.007)*	0.005 (0.007)	0.002 (0.007)	0.001 (0.007)
Catholic	Independent	Male	0.054 (0.012)***	0.048 (0.012)***	0.045 (0.011)***	0.046 (0.011)***

Significance: \* Significant at 10% confidence level; \*\* Significant at 5% confidence level; \*\*\* Significant at 1% confidence level.

**Table E-8 Marginal effects: smoking status**

		Model	1	2	3	4
Margin	Reference	Group				
Catholic	Government	Overall	-0.003 (0.002)	0.003 (0.006)	-0.003 (0.003)	-0.009 (0.005)*
Catholic	Independent	Overall	-0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.007)	-0.002 (0.004)	0.001 (0.006)
Catholic	Government	Female	0 (0.001)	0 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.006 (0.005)
Catholic	Independent	Female	-0.007 (0.004)*	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.018 (0.014)	-0.018 (0.01)*
Catholic	Government	Male	-0.005 (0.004)	0.006 (0.013)	-0.004 (0.006)	-0.012 (0.008)
Catholic	Independent	Male	0 (0.001)	0.005 (0.013)	0.005 (0.008)	0.012 (0.01)

Significance: \* Significant at 10% confidence level; \*\* Significant at 5% confidence level; \*\*\* Significant at 1% confidence level.

**Table E-9 Marginal effects: general health**

		Model	1	2	3	4
Margin	Reference	Group				
Catholic	Government	Overall	1.801 (0.338)***	1.267 (0.3)***	0.753 (0.283)***	0.689 (0.283)**
Catholic	Independent	Overall	0.056 (0.446)	0.135 (0.394)	0.041 (0.37)	0.066 (0.369)
Catholic	Government	Female	2.067 (0.439)***	1.662 (0.392)***	1.36 (0.37)***	1.29 (0.37)***
Catholic	Independent	Female	0.312 (0.586)	0.637 (0.519)	0.7 (0.487)	0.74 (0.486)
Catholic	Government	Male	1.511 (0.456)***	0.835 (0.403)**	0.088 (0.377)	0.03 (0.377)
Catholic	Independent	Male	-0.047 (0.057)	-0.072 (0.053)	-0.078 (0.052)	-0.077 (0.052)

Significance: \* Significant at 10% confidence level; \*\* Significant at 5% confidence level; \*\*\* Significant at 1% confidence level.

## Community participation outcomes

**Table E-10 Marginal effects: charitable giving**

		Model	1	2	3	4
Margin	Reference	Group				
Catholic	Government	Overall	0.005 (0.004)	0.004 (0.003)	0.007 (0.004)*	0.006 (0.003)**
Catholic	Independent	Overall	0.002 (0.007)	0.002 (0.004)	0.003 (0.006)	0.003 (0.004)

Significance: \* Significant at 10% confidence level; \*\* Significant at 5% confidence level; \*\*\* Significant at 1% confidence level.

**Table E-11 Marginal effects: talk about current affairs with others**

		Model	1	2	3	4
Margin	Reference	Group				
Catholic	Government	Overall	-0.001 (0.003)	0 (0.002)	0.001 (0.003)	-0.001 (0.002)
Catholic	Independent	Overall	-0.002 (0.003)	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.005 (0.004)	-0.003 (0.003)

Significance: \* Significant at 10% confidence level; \*\* Significant at 5% confidence level; \*\*\* Significant at 1% confidence level.