



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Diocese of Ballarat



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AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE

Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

September 2019

Dear readers,

The Australian Catholic Bishops Conference is pleased to make available to you this profile of the Catholic population of your diocese.

I hope that you will find it to be a valuable tool for your diocese's pastoral planning by helping you understand the local Catholic community and assess its needs. Diocesan pastoral councils and diocesan agencies in particular will find it a useful resource.

The data in this profile have been sourced from the Australian Census, which is carried out every five years by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Most of the data comes from the 2016 Census, but some comparisons are provided with 2011 and earlier years.

It is important to remember that most of the data in this profile applies to all those people living within the boundaries of your diocese who identified themselves as Catholic in the Census. Census data inform us about a population's demographic characteristics, but not about their religious practice.

This social profile, produced for every Catholic parish and diocese in Australia, is an outcome of the National Catholic Census Project established by the Bishops Conference at the time of the 1991 Census. This project is managed by the ACBC National Centre for Pastoral Research. The Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research is most grateful to the Centre's staff for the work that they do in providing demographic resources for parishes and dioceses, including this social profile.

This profile is provided to you free of charge by the Bishops Conference as part of its commitment to the support of parish and diocesan life. I trust that you find it informative, useful and thought-provoking.

Yours sincerely,

(Professor) Gabrielle McMullen AM

Chair, Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

Diocesan Social Profile

At a Glance (pages 2 and 3)

Provides a brief glance at some key demographic indicators for the diocese.

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Diocesan Overview (pages 4-7)

Provides a clear overview of the Catholic community of the diocese, how it is changing and how it compares to other dioceses.

Overview Tables

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Diocesan Details (pages 9-25)

Provides much more detail about the Catholics of the diocese, allowing for deeper analysis of the nature of the Catholic community.

Detailed Topics

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Know the diocesan community

Pastoral planning is the process of a Catholic community organising itself to carry out the mission of the Church in its own locality. It is a process built upon a diocese's knowledge in three areas:

- Knowing its vision—its aspiration for itself.
- Knowing what sort of people make up the Catholic community and the general community.
- Knowing the resources (strengths, gifts and circumstances) available to the diocese to realise the vision.

This Diocesan Social Profile has been developed as a resource for pastoral planning, and it focuses on the second two of these three areas of knowledge.

The Church strongly encourages pastoral planning. As Pope John Paul II said:

"I earnestly exhort the Pastors of the particular Churches, with the help of all sectors of God's People, confidently to plan the stages of the journey ahead, harmonising the choices of each diocesan community with those of neighbouring Churches and of the universal Church ... It is not a matter of inventing a 'new program'. The program already exists: it is the plan found in the Gospel and in the living Tradition."

Novo Millennio Ineunte #29

By giving a clear picture of the diocese's demographic reality, this profile helps the diocesan leaders name its strengths and shortcomings and better understand how it might use the resources it has to pursue the mission of the Church.

A SNAPSHOT OF THE DIOCESE (2016)

Total Population: 422,850

Catholic Population: 95,696

Catholics make up 22.6 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 42 years

Total Catholic families: 35,979

10,330 Catholics live alone

8,393 Catholics were born overseas

586 Catholics do not speak English well

5,706 Catholics need assistance with core activities

28,853 Catholics have changed address since 2011



What has changed in the diocesan community since 1996?

This chart will help you identify at a glance changes in some of the key indicators for Catholics in the diocese between 1996 and 2016, and may alert you to possible trends that are occurring. The 2011 and 2016 figures are drawn from the Diocesan Overview tables on pages 4-7. All figures in this table refer to Catholics only. The term 'Catholic' in this report refers to all persons who identified themselves as Catholics in the Census, not only those who have some form of active association with the Church.

	Diocese in 1996	Diocese in 2001	Diocese in 2006	Diocese in 2011	Diocese in 2016
Catholic population	96,727	98,512	98,985	102,018	95,696
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	26.1	25.0	22.5	21.3	20.3
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	11.4	12.6	14.3	15.8	18.8
Catholics born in NESC ¹ (%)	6.1	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.5
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Catholic families	32,594	34,897	35,850	37,407	35,979
Catholics living alone	7,527	8,922	9,562	10,589	10,336
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	53.7	51.4	51.2	54.9	59.3
Catholics with university degree (%)	6.6	8.7	10.4	11.8	14.3
Catholic males in labour force (%)	69.8	59.3	66.3	65.9	66.6
Catholic females in labour force (%)	50.6	49.0	54.3	55.8	58.3
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	73.1	73.6	75.6	74.5	75.4

Notes:

1. NESC = Non-English-Speaking Country.



Overview

Table 1: Population (for more details on Population and Religion see page 9).

The Diocesan Profile begins by looking at the total population living within the diocesan boundaries, and the percentage who identified as Catholic. The rest of the figures in this overview refer only to these Catholics, except where otherwise indicated.

How has the make-up of the diocesan population changed over the last five years? Of the changes identified here, which do you think have been particularly significant for the life of the diocese?

Table 1: Population¹

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank ²	Diocese 2011 Rank ²
Total population ³	422,850	407,375	23,401,892	21,507,719	15	15
Catholic population	95,696	102,018	5,291,834	5,439,267	14	14
Per cent Catholic	22.6	25.0	22.6	25.3	16	14
At same address since previous Census (%)	60.5	59.7	57.3	57.5	7	8
Median age ⁴ (years)	42	38	40	38	7	9
Aged 0-14 (%)	20.3	21.3	19.8	20.5	17	16
Aged 65+ (%)	18.8	15.8	16.6	14.1	7	7
Males per 100 females	90.7	92.5	90.6	92.1	21	19

Table 2: Disability (for more details on Disability and Carers see page 12).

Table 2 shows the percentage of Catholics who are disabled to the extent that they require assistance for some core activities (i.e. they need help or assistance with self-care, communication or mobility). It also shows the percentage of Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with some form of disability.

In what particular ways does the diocese support disabled persons and their carers?

Table 2: Disability

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Need assistance with core activities (%)	6.0	5.2	5.8	4.9	10	10
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	13.6	12.4	12.5	11.7	4	6

Notes:

1. All figures in this report refer to Catholics only, except for Total Population and certain other clearly indicated figures.
2. A Diocesan Rank of 1 indicates that the diocese had the highest score of any diocese, while the diocese with the lowest score will have a Diocesan Rank of 28.
3. The population figures for the diocese and Australia do not include overseas visitors.
4. Median Age: Half the Catholic population of the diocese (or Australia) are above this age, half are below it. A Diocesan Rank of 1 signifies that the diocese has the highest median age of all dioceses.
5. The Census asked whether a person had provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability in the two weeks prior to the Census.



Overview

Table 3: Employment (for more details on Occupation and Employment see pages 23-25).

The extent to which people are involved in the labour force, and the type of work they are doing, influences and shapes many aspects of the community's life.

How might the changes in the employment status of Catholics over the last five years have affected the diocese?

Table 3: Employment	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Managers and Professionals ¹ (% of those recording an occupation)	34.0	33.8	34.1	33.0	6	5
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	31.9	33.0	29.6	30.6	19	18
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	66.6	65.9	69.7	69.6	20	21
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	58.3	55.8	60.6	58.5	19	20
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	4.6	4.4	5.8	5.0	26	21
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	9.5	8.7	12.2	10.2	26	20

Table 4: Birthplace and Language (for more details on Birthplace and Language see pages 17-19).

This table begins to explore the ethnic balance of the diocese's Catholic community, which in itself may raise issues of communication and inclusiveness.

Is there a need for the diocese to review the way it addresses the needs of recently arrived Catholic migrants? How does the cultural mix of the diocese compare to that in the rest of Australia?

Table 4: Birthplace, Indigenous Status & Language	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Born overseas in English-speaking country ⁶	2.3	2.3	5.6	5.7	23	22
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	6.5	6.0	19.1	17.9	23	22
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	624	645	106,428	98,723	20	20
Indigenous Australians	1,310	1,305	133,528	124,610	25	25
Speak language other than English at home (%)	5.8	5.3	20.4	19.0	22	21
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	0.6	0.6	2.6	2.6	22	21

Notes:

1. This group includes, for example, farmers and farm managers, sales, marketing and production managers, education and health service managers, retail managers, school principals and school teachers, medical practitioners, nurses, scientists, arts and media professionals, accountants, engineers and IT professionals.
2. This group includes, for example, toolmakers, technicians, electricians, carpenters, plumbers, bakers and chefs, veterinary nurses, hairdressers, machinery operators, drivers, cleaners and labourers.
3. The percentage of Catholics aged 15+ who are in the labour force (i.e. employed or seeking employment).
4. The percentage of Catholics aged 15+ who are in the labour force and were unemployed at the time of the Census.
5. The percentage of Catholics aged 15-24 who are in the labour force and were unemployed at the time of the Census.
6. New Zealand, United Kingdom, Ireland, United States, Canada and South Africa.
7. Percentage of all Catholics who reported that they spoke English not well, or not at all.



Overview

Table 5: Education (for more details on Education and Qualifications see pages 20-22).

Catholic schools are a very important part of every diocese in Australia. This table is primarily devoted to the educational participation of young Catholics and to the percentage of non-Catholics in Catholic schools.

What are the implications for the diocese, if any, of changes in the percentage of Catholics with a university degree?

Has there been any change in the percentage of young Catholics continuing their education in the post-compulsory years?

What challenges for the diocese are associated with the percentage of Catholic students attending Catholic schools? And what challenges are associated with the percentage of non-Catholics among students at Catholic schools?

In relation to the topics covered in this table, how does this diocese compare with other dioceses in Australia?

Table 5: Education¹

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	14.3	11.8	20.6	17.6	13	16
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	91.9	87.9	92.2	87.2	10	6
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	53.5	54.1	62.9	57.8	14	10
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	27.3	28.1	38.2	34.3	17	13
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	61.0	56.6	53.1	52.8	2	5
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	35.6	39.8	41.0	41.2	26	22
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	57.4	53.1	54.5	52.8	6	10
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	36.1	39.8	35.1	37.2	19	17
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	32.6	29.2	28.1	24.1	15	13
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	42.9	38.8	35.7	31.5	8	10

Note:

1. 'Students ... who are not Catholic' includes a small proportion whose religion was not stated in the Census. Some of these may be Catholic.



Overview

Tables 6, 7 and 8: Marital status, Families and Households (for more details see pages 13-16).

In 2016, 82 per cent of Australia's Catholics lived in a family setting, with a further nine per cent living alone. The most common type of Catholic family was a couple family with children (45 per cent of all families where at least one person was a Catholic), followed by couple families without children (35%) and one-parent families (parent Catholic, 12%).

Have you observed changes to marriage and family life in recent years? Do you think these changes are common to Australia as a whole, or are they particularly prevalent in this diocese?

What programs and strategies does the diocese have in place to support families with children? One-parent families? Catholics living alone? Catholics who are separated or divorced?

Table 6: Marital status of Catholics aged 15+

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Never married (%)	31.9	32.9	33.3	33.9	19	18
Married (%)	50.0	50.1	49.7	49.6	14	12
Divorced or Separated (%)	11.2	10.4	11.2	10.8	17	17
Widowed (%)	6.8	6.7	5.8	5.7	5	4

Table 7: Families¹
in which at least one person is Catholic

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Families	36,032	37,407	1,997,833	2,019,556	14	15
One-parent families	3,904	4,293	231,370	239,340	16	14
One-parent families (% of all families)	10.8	11.5	11.6	11.9	19	17
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	59.2	59.6	55.9	55.1	16	18
De facto couples (%)	17.2	15.9	17.7	16.2	19	20
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	83,187	68,672	100,270	86,401	22	23

Table 8: Households⁴
in which at least one person is Catholic

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Households	48,063	49,987	2,548,354	2,594,239	14	14
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	1,165	1,444	53,499	68,455	12	11
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	9,171	9,145	407,684	402,158	12	12
Persons living alone (total)	10,336	10,589	461,183	470,613	12	12
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	10.8	10.4	8.7	8.7	4	5
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	75.4	74.5	71.2	71.4	2	4
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	1,374	1,330	1,873	1,861	26	26

Notes:

1. A family is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Family members who live elsewhere are not included in the Census definition.
2. Married or de facto couples where only one partner is Catholic as a percentage of all couples where at least one partner is Catholic.
3. Fifty per cent of families have a higher income, fifty per cent a lower income. Family income is the sum of the incomes of all family members aged 15 and over.
4. A household can consist of one or more families, non-family groups or persons living alone.
5. Fifty per cent of households with a housing loan pay a higher repayment, fifty per cent a lower figure.



Diocesan Details

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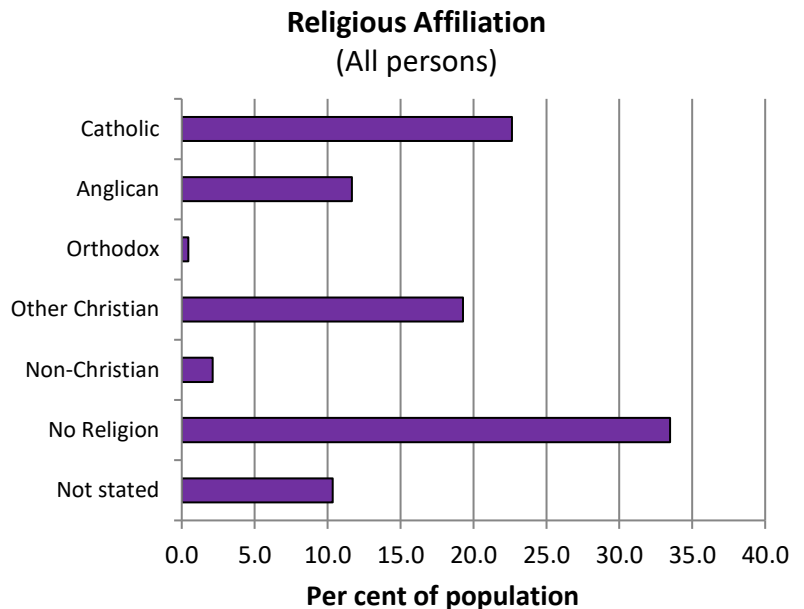
Religious affiliation

The Census question about religion is optional, and just under ten per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to be the first response category in the religion question. Prior to 2016, it was the last response category.

How does the number of Catholics in the 0-9 age group compare with the number of children baptised in the diocese in the period 2007-2016?

What are the largest non-Catholic religious groups? What involvement does the diocese have in ecumenical and interfaith activities and programs?

What challenges to the diocese are associated with the increase in the number of people who report that they have no religion?



Note: No Religion also includes Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation

Not Stated also includes Inadequately Described.

Table 9: Religious affiliation by age

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite) Catholic	12,440	13,592	9,804	9,935	12,353	13,542	11,557	7,819	4,593	95,635
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	-	13
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	13	-	4	22	4	-	-	-	-	43
Total Catholic	12,456	13,592	9,808	9,957	12,357	13,545	11,560	7,823	4,593	95,691
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	24.6	26.3	20.9	22.2	23.2	22.6	20.4	21.8	20.0	22.6
Anglican	2,960	4,191	2,814	3,439	6,134	8,516	9,700	6,755	4,783	49,292
Orthodox	213	225	166	206	327	273	223	188	114	1,935
Other Christian	6,370	7,907	5,155	6,077	9,227	13,556	14,398	10,863	7,979	81,532
Non-Christian	1,237	864	1,504	1,982	1,359	1,044	701	231	48	8,970
No Religion	22,829	20,309	22,422	18,645	18,413	16,975	13,685	5,812	2,531	141,621
Not Stated	4,568	4,608	4,957	4,551	5,440	6,156	6,341	4,291	2,890	43,802
Total Population	50,633	51,696	46,826	44,857	53,257	60,065	56,608	35,963	22,938	422,843

Note: Since the 1996 Census, following consultation with the Eastern Catholic Bishops, Eastern Catholics have been counted separately from Western (or Latin Rite) Catholics. Catholics belonging to the Chaldean, Maronite, Melkite, Syro-Malabar or Ukrainian Catholic Churches have been requested by their Bishops NOT to tick the box marked 'Catholic' on the Census form, but rather to write, for example, 'Maronite Catholic' in the space provided. Those Eastern Catholics who were unaware of this request and who ticked the 'Catholic' box are counted as Western Catholics.



Age and sex

**Table 10:
Age by sex**

	Males 2016	Females 2016	Total 2016	Total 2011
Age (years)				
0	463	425	888	1,130
1	556	541	1,097	1,225
2	527	546	1,073	1,343
3	656	553	1,209	1,300
4	620	617	1,237	1,433
5	652	637	1,289	1,402
6	688	668	1,356	1,377
7	721	690	1,411	1,479
8	698	686	1,384	1,438
9	788	737	1,525	1,438
10	709	712	1,421	1,621
11	699	657	1,356	1,533
12	753	704	1,457	1,625
13	671	658	1,329	1,634
14	699	684	1,383	1,702
15	743	702	1,445	1,684
16	671	696	1,367	1,758
17	726	681	1,407	1,681
18	707	634	1,341	1,554
19	536	560	1,096	1,444
20-24	2,545	2,558	5,103	5,927
25-29	2,228	2,476	4,704	5,127
30-34	2,152	2,682	4,834	5,295
35-39	2,388	2,740	5,128	6,114
40-44	2,682	3,016	5,698	7,119
45-49	3,110	3,552	6,662	7,284
50-54	3,175	3,657	6,832	7,034
55-59	3,107	3,604	6,711	6,204
60-64	2,855	3,121	5,976	5,959
65-69	2,639	2,948	5,587	4,879
70-74	2,024	2,352	4,376	4,054
75-79	1,594	1,850	3,444	3,115
80+	1,759	2,833	4,592	4,121
Total	45,541	50,177	95,718	102,033

The table on this page shows the number of Catholics in Australia in 2016, by age and sex, and compares the total number of Catholics in each age group with the figure in 2011.

In 1996, the median age of Catholics in Australia was 33 years; by 2016, this had risen to 40 years.

Several factors can influence the age profile, including fertility rates in the past and mortality rates, but in many parishes and dioceses the key factor is migration, related either to people moving to other parts of the country or to people arriving from other parishes or dioceses, or from overseas.

It is important to keep an eye on how the diocesan age profile changes over time, as different age groups have different needs and require different pastoral responses.

In this diocese, which age group has the largest Catholic population?

Which age groups have seen the greatest changes since 2011?

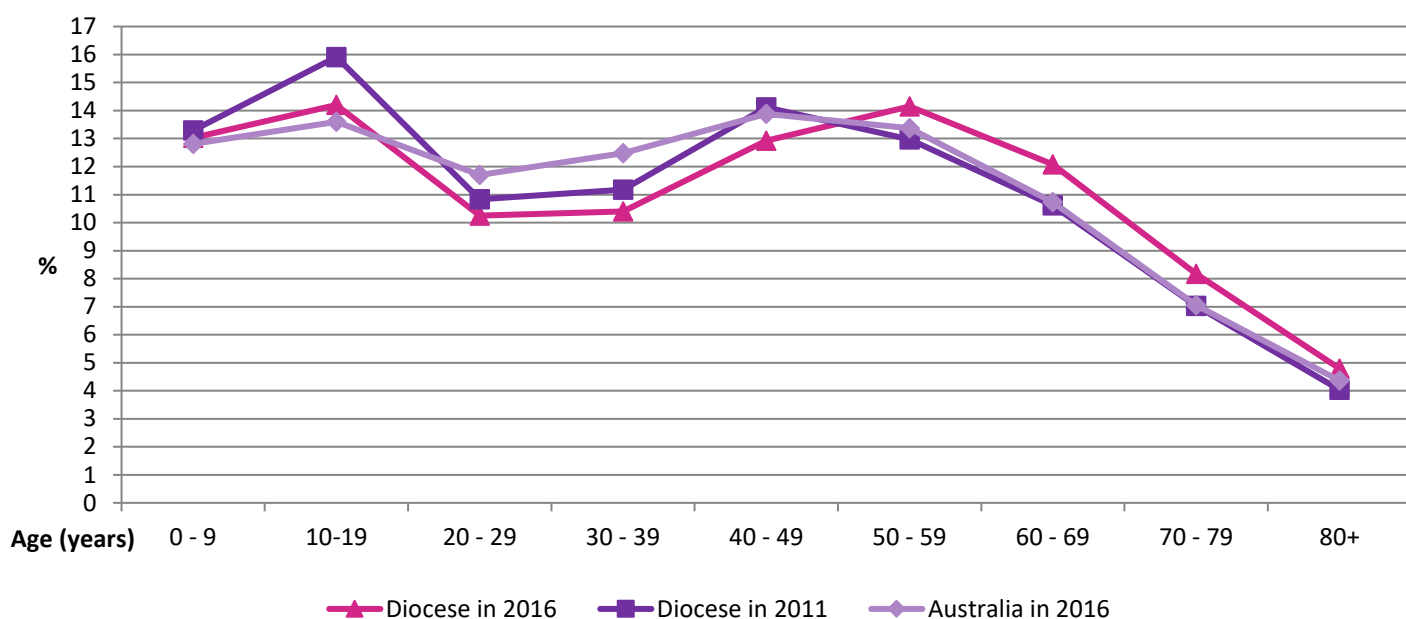
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

Note: The Catholic population of the diocese may be slightly different in different tables in this profile as a result of the randomization procedure used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in carrying out its statutory obligation to protect the confidentiality of individuals. This variation in figures does not impair the value of Census data as the Census is intended to be an instrument that paints a broad picture rather than a precise measurement of a particular locality. Care should always be taken in interpreting small counts in tables.

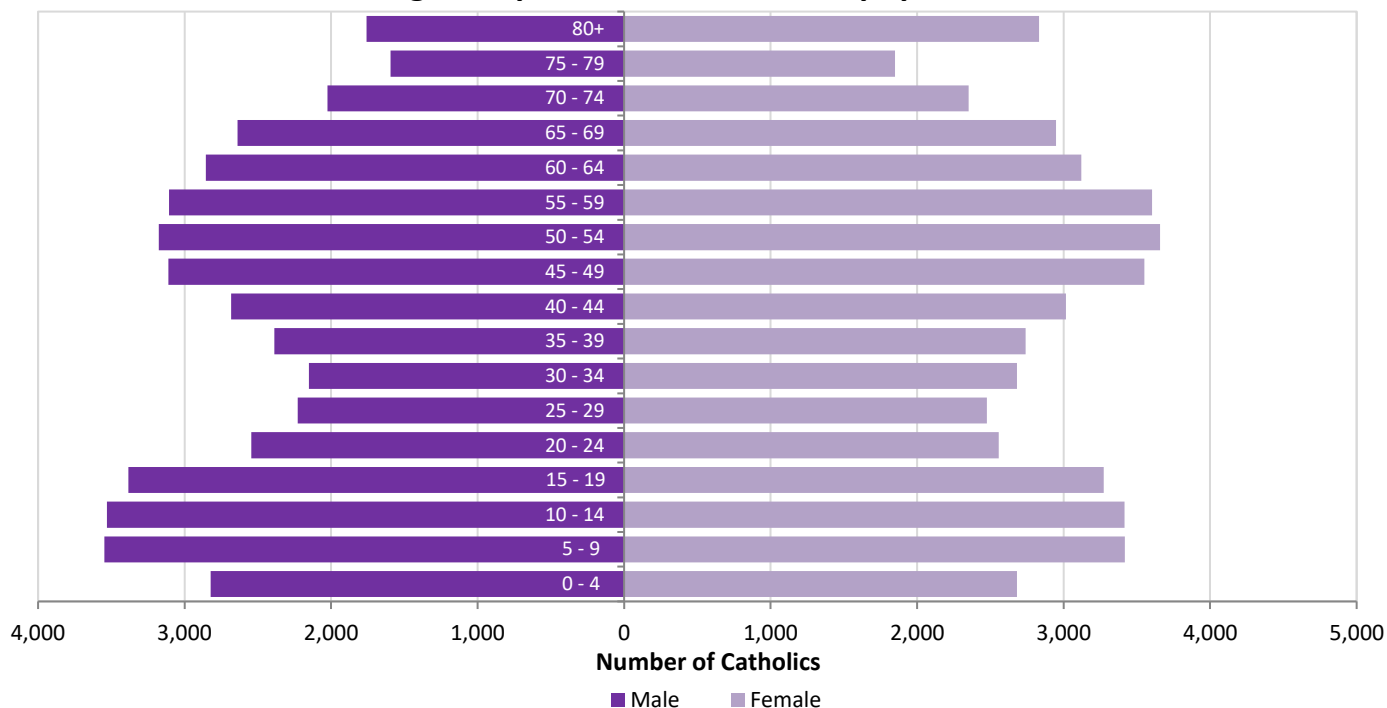


Age and sex

Age profile of the Catholic population, 2011 & 2016



Age-sex profile of the Catholic population, 2016



Disability

The 2006 Census was the first to include the variable Core Activity Need for Assistance. The variable was developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability. ABS defines the profound or severe disability population as: “those people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a long-term health condition (lasting six months or more), a disability (lasting six months or more), or old age”.¹ Most people who need assistance with core activities live either in a family or in a place such as a nursing home, where the care they need is provided. But many live alone. Often people with a disability have fewer opportunities for social interaction.²

How does the diocese support people who need assistance with core activities? How well are Catholic schools in the diocese equipped to meet the needs of students with a disability?

How does the diocese support and encourage Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to people with a disability?

Table 11a: Need for assistance with core activities by age

	0-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Total
Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities							
Family members:							
Males	353	434	619	477	428	315	2,626
Females	142	417	659	425	658	779	3,080
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	35	118	68	65	52	338
Females	-	38	108	100	188	232	666
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night ³							
Males	9	50	73	34	25	13	204
Females	5	43	60	18	27	31	184
Total							
Males	362	519	810	579	518	380	3,168
Females	147	498	827	543	873	1,042	3,930

Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁴							
Males	271	306	554	868	884	905	3,788
Females	377	651	949	1,671	1,666	1,287	6,601

Notes:

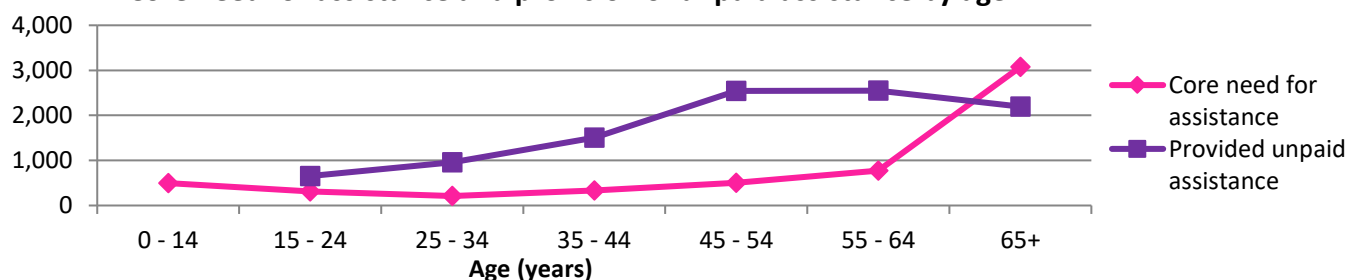
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

2. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2004. *Australian Social Trends 2004*. Catalogue No. 4102.0.

3. Among people aged 75 and over, being in hospital or a nursing home is a major reason for not being in a household on Census night.

4. The Census question asked whether the respondent had provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability in the two weeks prior to the Census. The question is not applicable to persons aged 0-14.

Core need for assistance and provision of unpaid assistance by age



Marital Status

The marital status patterns of Australian Catholics have changed quite dramatically over the last two decades. At the time of the 1991 Census, 31.4 per cent of Australian Catholics aged 15 and over had never been married, 55.4 per cent were married, 7.4 per cent were separated or divorced and 5.8 per cent were widowed. By the 2016 Census, these figures were respectively 33.3 per cent, 49.7 per cent, 11.2 per cent and 5.8 per cent. Since 1991, there has been a substantial fall in the percentage of married Catholics and a rise in the percentage of the never married and separated and divorced.

How might changes in marital status patterns affect the life of the Church in this diocese? Do they result in the need for new pastoral services and programs?

The graph shows the percentage of Catholic men and women aged 15 years and older who lived in the diocese at the time of the 2016 Census and who had changed address in the previous five years. Across Australia in 2016, 36.6 per cent of Catholics aged 15 and over had changed address since the previous Census.

Table 12: Registered marital status by sex and age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15 and over								
Males								
Never married	5,861	2,698	1,466	1,246	795	431	239	12,736
Married	48	1,567	3,168	3,939	3,979	3,230	2,206	18,137
Separated/Divorced	13	112	427	1,061	1,080	750	287	3,730
Widowed	4	3	10	39	112	256	619	1,043
Total	5,926	4,380	5,071	6,285	5,966	4,667	3,351	35,646
Females								
Never married	5,701	2,605	1,317	946	524	252	237	11,582
Married	115	2,303	3,667	4,672	4,470	3,282	1,547	20,056
Separated/Divorced	13	231	745	1,463	1,321	800	283	4,856
Widowed	3	14	25	138	404	967	2,619	4,170
Total	5,832	5,153	5,754	7,219	6,719	5,301	4,686	40,664

Change of address since 2011 by marital status (Catholics aged 15+)

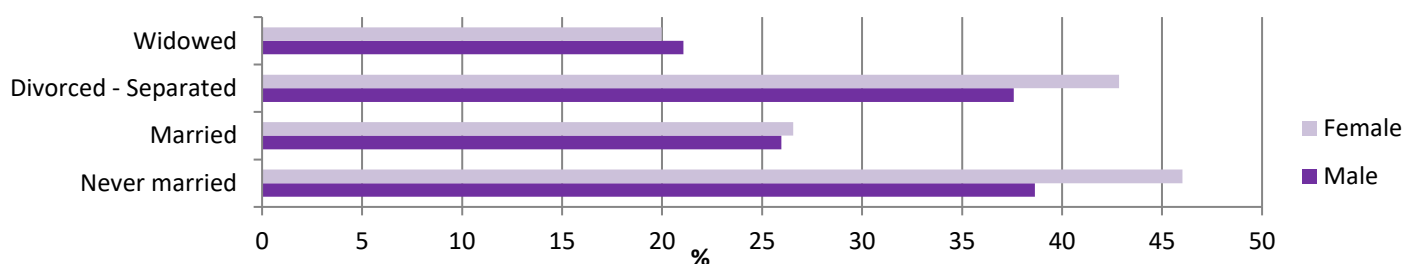


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	10,089	1,397	11,486	12.2
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	8,872	1,625	10,497	15.5
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	5,444	2,054	7,498	27.4
Total	24,405	5,076	29,481	17.2



Families

The table on this page shows family composition by weekly family income, with the median weekly family income for each type of family shown in the last column. Couple families are divided into three categories: both partners Catholic, Catholics with non-Catholic Christian partners, and Catholics with partners identifying with other religious traditions or none. The table includes partners in registered and de facto marriages.

Couples without children include those who have never had children as well as those whose children no longer live at home.

What is the proportion of 'mixed marriages' among couple families in this diocese? It is likely to be higher now than previously. How does this alter the pastoral needs of families, and how does it affect diocesan services, including Catholic education?

Is this a particularly difficult time, financially, for families in the diocese? What assistance is the diocese able to give struggling families? Note that the income of one-parent families is likely to be much lower than that of two-parent families. What support services can the diocese offer one-parent families?

Table 14: Family composition ¹ by weekly family income	Less than \$500	\$500 - 799	\$800 - \$1,249	\$1,250 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Income not fully stated	Total families	Median Family Income ² (\$)
Two-parent families with children at home:										
Both parents Catholic	101	194	677	1,574	1,597	567	381	624	5,715	1,999
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	93	173	596	1,401	1,529	566	342	564	5,264	2,056
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	75	135	535	1,316	1,285	431	262	401	4,440	1,976
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both Catholic	540	1,266	1,169	1,181	903	230	175	320	5,784	1,196
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	391	943	1,076	1,217	980	249	164	214	5,234	1,311
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	186	355	510	813	771	184	112	124	3,055	1,632
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	549	957	887	695	247	51	22	497	3,905	911
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	931	931	-
Total	2,084	4,256	5,827	8,585	7,593	2,358	1,505	3,824	36,032	1,593

Notes:

1. A family is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Family members who live elsewhere are not included in the Census definition. For Census purposes, a Catholic family is defined as a family in which at least one person is Catholic.
2. Median weekly family income: fifty percent of families have a higher income, fifty percent a lower income. Family income is the sum of the incomes of all family members aged 15 and over.
3. The religious affiliation of a temporarily absent spouse is not recorded, hence families in this category could belong to any one of the first six categories above.



Families

Table 15: Weekly family income by number of dependent children

	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more	Total
Less than \$500	1,291	381	251	111	59	2,093
\$500-\$799	2,942	562	464	211	76	4,255
\$800-\$1,249	3,551	834	867	426	151	5,829
\$1,250-\$1,999	4,294	1,364	1,699	878	319	8,554
\$2,000-\$2,999	3,649	1,207	1,661	821	241	7,579
\$3,000-\$3,999	1,049	450	544	242	63	2,348
\$4,000 or more	709	230	295	188	59	1,481
Income not fully stated	1,944	660	665	404	167	3,840
Total Families	19,429	5,688	6,446	3,281	1,135	35,979
Median Family Income (\$)	\$1,417	\$1,655	\$1,827	\$1,839	\$1,715	\$1,593

Note: Table population is Catholic families. Dependent children include all children aged 0-14 and dependent students aged 15-24.

**Weekly Family Income
(Catholic families)**

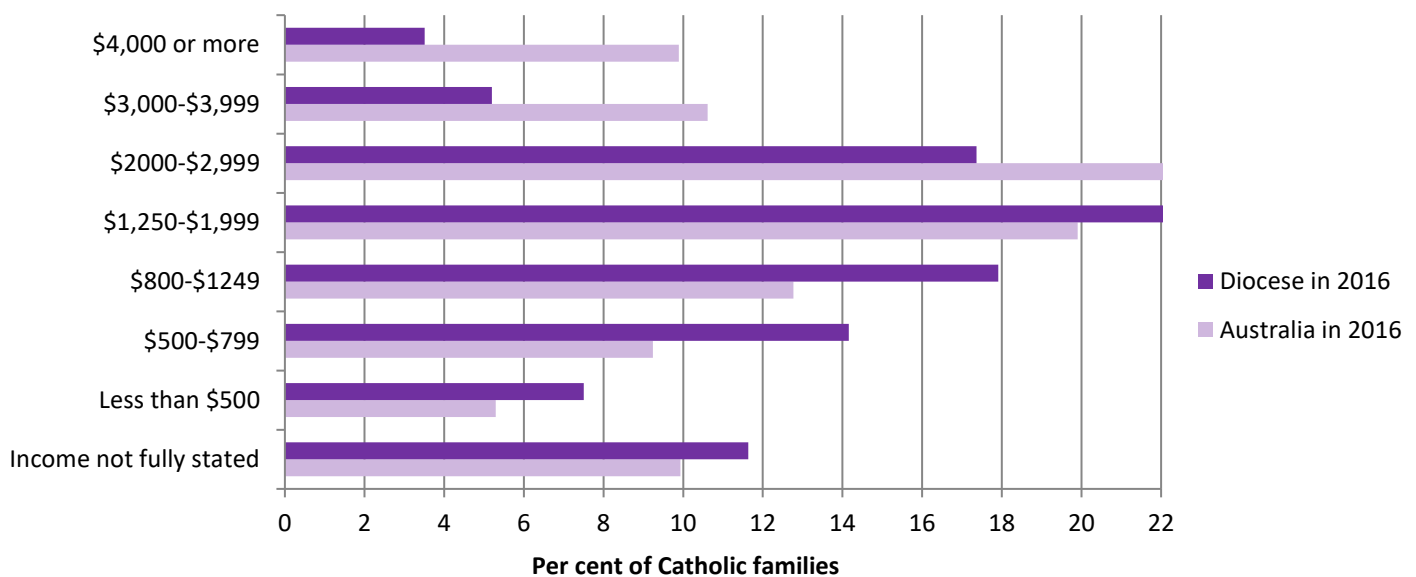


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more	Total
Family Composition:						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	14,167	3,236	4,498	2,431	796	25,128
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	3,108	886	775	362	143	5,274
One parent family, parent Catholic	1,422	1,209	827	325	125	3,908
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	747	365	355	170	69	1,706
Total families	19,444	5,696	6,455	3,288	1,133	36,016



Households

The Australian Bureau of Statistics defines a household as one or more persons, at least one of whom is at least 15 years of age, usually resident in the same private dwelling.¹ Non-private dwellings such as motels, guest houses, prisons, religious institutions and nursing homes are not included in household statistics. A household can consist of one or more families, non-family groups or persons living alone.

The figures on this page refer to households in which at least one person is Catholic.²

There were 8,861,600 households in Australia in 2016. At least one Catholic person lived in 2,548,400 households, or 29 per cent of all households. Seventy-eight per cent of these Catholic households were family households and, of the Catholic family households, 75 per cent were occupied dwellings that were owned or being purchased.

What is the current housing situation in this diocese? For example, is there a sufficient stock of rental properties available? Are there areas with large numbers of new houses? Are families under stress to pay rent or meet mortgage repayments? What aspects of the diocese's pastoral strategies relate to housing issues?

Table 17: Household composition by tenure type

	Fully owned or being purchased	Rented from State or Territory Housing Authority	Rented from other landlord, or landlord not stated	Other households	Total households	Per cent owned or being purchased
Family households	29,011	553	5,349	1,200	36,113	80.3
Lone person aged under 35 years	497	21	532	115	1,165	42.7
Lone person aged 35 years or over	6,087	492	1,822	770	9,171	66.4
Group households	661	58	801	94	1,614	41.0
Total households	36,256	1,124	8,504	2,179	48,063	75.4

Table 18: Household composition by monthly housing loan repayment

	\$1-\$599	\$600-\$999	\$1,000-1,599	\$1,600-\$2,199	\$2,200-\$2,799	\$2,800 or more	Median monthly household loan repayment
Family households	1,282	2,487	5,228	3,668	1,021	1,050	1,413
Lone person aged under 35 years	31	77	202	57	11	8	1,252
Lone person aged 35 years or over	309	338	446	176	31	36	1,028
Group households	52	71	142	68	5	6	1,207
Total households	1,674	2,973	6,018	3,969	1,068	1,100	1,374

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016. *Census Dictionary Australia 2016. Catalogue No. 2901.0.*
2. For Census purposes, a Catholic household is any household in which at least one person is Catholic.



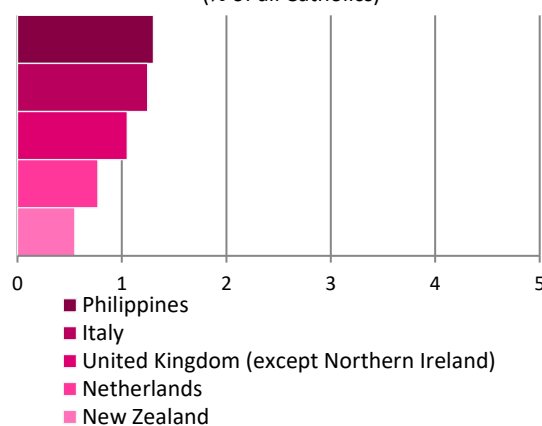
Birthplace

Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

How does the diocese support Catholics born in non-English-speaking countries in matters such as chaplaincy, education, pastoral care and so on?

Is there a need for the diocese to review the way it addresses the needs of Catholics who have arrived in Australia in recent years?

Top 5 birthplaces of Catholics born overseas
(% of all Catholics)



Top 5 birthplaces with highest proportions of recent arrivals
(% of all Catholics from that birthplace)

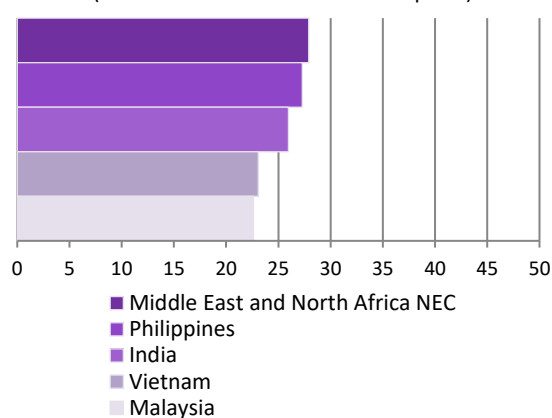


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	84,809	88.6	-
New Zealand	525	0.5	7.8
Other Oceania	120	0.1	5.0
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	1,006	1.1	3.6
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	379	0.4	11.3
Italy	1,193	1.2	1.8
Malta	222	0.2	1.4
Spain and Portugal	35	0.0	-
France	71	0.1	11.3
Netherlands	737	0.8	-
Germany	295	0.3	3.1
Austria	74	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	330	0.3	-
Poland	107	0.1	2.8
Hungary	91	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	208	0.2	-
Other Europe NEC	64	0.1	6.3
Vietnam	91	0.1	23.1
Philippines	1246	1.3	27.3
Indonesia	31	0.0	22.6
Malaysia	84	0.1	22.6
Singapore	24	0.0	12.5
South East Asia NEC	42	0.0	14.3
India	466	0.5	26.0
Sri Lanka	86	0.1	7.0
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	23	0.0	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	21	0.0	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	19	0.0	21.1
Egypt	22	0.0	-
Lebanon	15	0.0	-
Iraq	12	0.0	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	83	0.1	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	43	0.0	27.9
South Africa	89	0.1	7.9
Mauritius	50	0.1	-
United States of America	130	0.1	6.9
Canada	54	0.1	5.6
Argentina	33	0.0	9.1
Brazil	17	0.0	17.6
Colombia	17	0.0	-
Chile	27	0.0	-
Central America and South America NEC	68	0.1	8.8
Other countries	143	0.1	13.3
Inadequately described/Not stated	2,497	2.6	-
Total	95,699	100.0	0.8

Notes:

1. % recent arrivals = the percentage of Catholics who were born in the named country and who arrived in Australia between 2013 and 2016 inclusive.

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

In 2016, 20 per cent of Australia's Catholics spoke a language other than English at home, and three per cent were not proficient in English. People who do not speak English well can face practical problems in education, employment and access to services. On the other hand, it is important to many people from a non-English-speaking background to maintain and promote, for reasons of cultural continuity and identity, the use of their home language.¹

What provisions does this diocese make for people who do not speak English well in terms of availability of Masses in languages other than English, interpreters at diocesan events, translation of written material, access to priests and other pastoral ministers who speak their language and so on?

Is there a need for current services to be reviewed in the light of recent changes to the non-English-speaking Catholic population?

Table 20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic (or not stated)	All persons	% Catholics among speakers ²
English	88,937	280,963	369,900	24.0
Italian	1,774	328	2,102	84.4
Maltese	158	40	198	79.8
Spanish	174	166	340	51.2
Croatian	277	48	325	85.2
Polish	110	52	162	67.9
Dutch	191	323	514	37.2
French	128	305	433	29.6
German	132	559	691	19.1
Portuguese	18	32	50	36.0
Hungarian	134	72	206	65.0
Ukrainian	19	27	46	41.3
Vietnamese	126	530	656	19.2
Filipino languages	940	301	1,241	75.7
Chinese languages	115	2,739	2,854	4.0
Malayalam	413	235	648	63.7
Sinhalese	48	265	313	15.3
Korean	17	224	241	7.1
Indonesian and Malay	40	349	389	10.3
Arabic	104	394	498	20.9
Assyrian and Chaldean	3	8	11	27.3
Oceanic and Papuan languages	118	786	904	13.1
Australian Indigenous Languages	18	63	81	22.2
Other European languages NEC	172	1,875	2,047	8.4
Other Asian languages NEC	140	3,287	3,427	4.1
Other languages NEC	155	1,818	1,973	7.9
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	1,217	31,364	32,581	3.7
Total	95,678	327,153	422,831	22.6

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.11.

2. The percentage of Catholics among the speakers of these languages in Australia.

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

Why does the proportion of people not speaking English well vary for different languages spoken at home? Part of the explanation lies in differences in average period of residence of the various language groups. Another factor is 'cultural distance': the more people from a particular culture share the customs, beliefs and lifestyles with the majority Australian culture, the easier it will be for them to overcome language barriers. A third factor is the size of the language group and the pattern of settlement. The concentration of large numbers of speakers in a region tends to reinforce the use of that language.¹

What are the most commonly spoken languages other than English among the Catholics of this diocese? Are speakers of some languages more likely than others to have difficulty with English? Can you see the influence of the three factors outlined above reflected in the figures on this page?

Table 21: Language spoken at home by age

	0-4	5-11	12-19	20-29	30-39	40-59	60 and over	Total	% who do not speak English well
English	5,213	9,341	10,395	9,272	9,112	24,182	21,432	88,947	-
Italian	10	33	49	70	78	525	1,009	1,774	12.2
Maltese	-	3	-	10	13	51	82	159	5.7
Spanish	16	17	3	19	39	40	40	174	10.3
Croatian	7	4	-	6	22	64	168	271	11.4
Polish	5	4	-	3	15	19	60	106	7.5
Dutch	3	-	-	9	8	36	138	194	-
French	4	4	15	15	12	39	38	127	2.4
German	4	8	9	12	14	31	66	144	-
Portuguese	-	3	-	5	3	4	-	15	-
Hungarian	-	-	-	4	-	31	101	136	11.8
Ukrainian	-	3	-	-	3	3	13	22	-
Vietnamese	10	8	12	16	26	42	12	126	37.3
Filipino languages	31	73	103	114	233	308	78	940	4.6
Chinese languages	3	3	10	18	17	38	28	117	13.7
Malayalam	71	44	23	54	134	68	10	404	12.9
Sinhalese	4	7	-	7	15	8	4	45	6.7
Korean	-	3	-	3	3	3	-	12	-
Indonesian and Malay	-	3	5	5	12	7	3	35	8.6
Arabic	5	13	11	24	19	33	7	112	3.6
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	7	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	10	6	13	15	17	39	18	118	13.6
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	12	-
Other European languages NEC	7	19	3	7	18	38	77	169	3.6
Other Asian languages NEC	15	29	19	16	30	29	5	143	10.5
Other languages NEC	9	23	26	18	30	36	4	146	9.6
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	78	77	102	87	70	220	574	1,208	5.1
Total	5,505	9,735	10,810	9,809	9,943	25,894	23,967	95,663	0.6

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. *Australian Social Trends 1999*. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.12-13.

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Attendance at Educational Institutions

According to the 2016 Census, more than 719,000 Australians attended Catholic schools, accounting for almost 21 per cent of all school students in Australia.

In 2016, there were 915,100 Catholic students—almost one in six of all Catholics—attending Government, Catholic, and other non-Government schools. They constitute a very large sub-group of Australian Catholics, considerably larger than the 623,400 or so who attend Mass every Sunday. A further 317,600 Catholics were involved in some form of post-secondary education. The Church of today, not just of tomorrow, is being shaped by the attitudes, beliefs and lifestyles of these young people.

How does the diocese connect with Catholic students at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, especially those not attending Catholic schools?

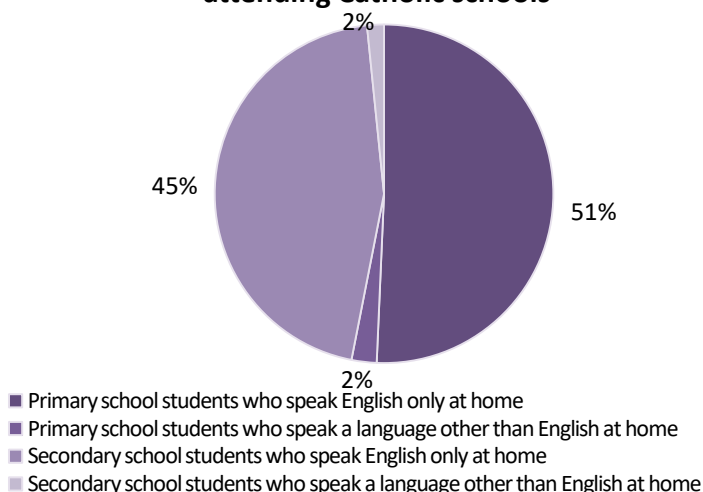
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	3,414	19,076	22,490	15.2
Infants/Primary – Catholic	5,842	2,825	8,667	67.4
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	326	2,383	2,709	12.0
Secondary – Government	2,764	13,190	15,954	17.3
Secondary – Catholic	4,394	3,298	7,692	57.1
Secondary – Other Non-Government	498	2,562	3,060	16.3
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	1,325	4,596	5,921	22.4
University or other Tertiary Institutions	2,457	7,949	10,406	23.6
Other (including pre-school)	2,236	6,746	8,982	24.9
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	72,440	264,529	336,969	21.5
Total	95,696	327,154	422,850	22.6

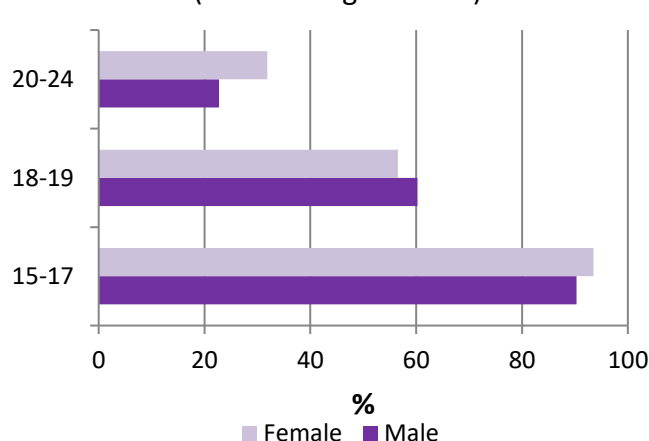
Note:

1. This table includes the total population of the diocese and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

Language background of all students attending Catholic schools



Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)



Attendance at Educational Institutions

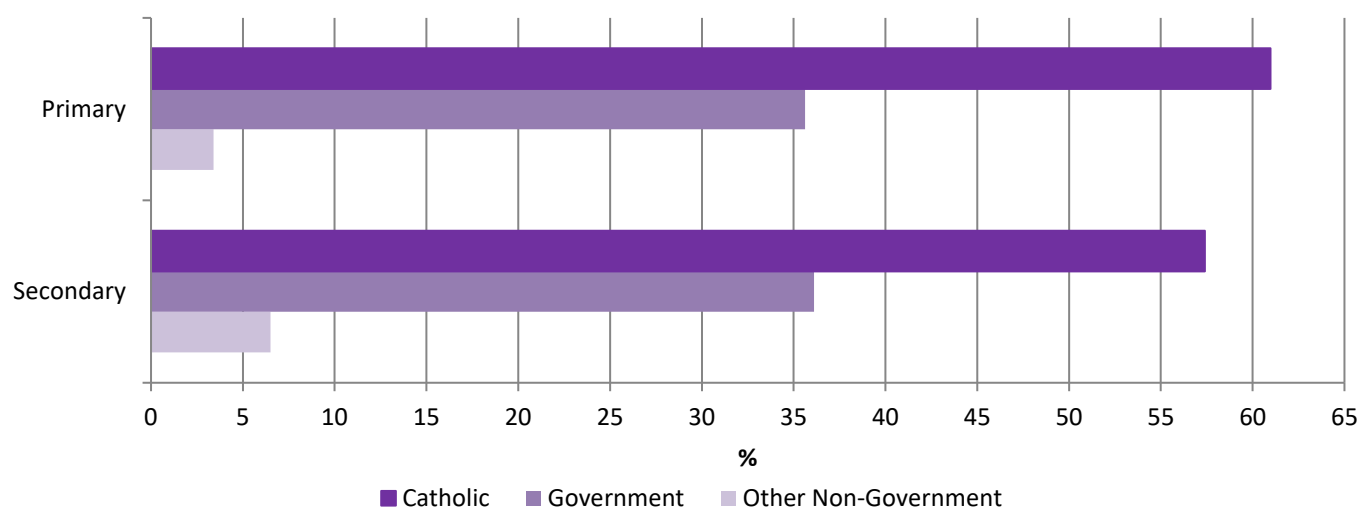
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	Less than \$500	\$500-\$799	\$800-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Total ²	Median annual family income ³ (\$)
Infants/Primary - Government	229	375	512	925	637	162	130	3,294	80,974
Infants/Primary – Catholic	188	350	623	1,545	1,705	492	290	5,708	101,766
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	6	6	18	51	61	69	59	308	150,831
Secondary – Government	128	254	403	622	502	120	71	2,560	82,038
Secondary – Catholic	98	193	395	912	1,101	500	337	4,185	112,618
Secondary – Other Non-Government	3	11	40	40	77	58	62	363	139,516
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	17	27	59	132	172	124	52	705	121,721
Other (including pre-school)	33	49	105	183	166	32	23	632	88,581
Not stated/Not applicable	71	70	89	135	137	34	32	702	81,017
Total	773	1,335	2,244	4,545	4,558	1,591	1,056	18,457	97,246

Notes:

1. Because the population of this table is dependent children aged 5-14 and dependent students aged 15-24, the figures in the table refer to individuals, not families. The table shows, for example, the number of Catholic students attending Catholic primary schools whose families have a weekly income in the range \$1,250-\$1,999. A brother and sister at the same school would account for TWO of the cases in this category.
2. A column of figures for "Family income not fully stated, or not stated at all" has been omitted from the table, but the missing figures are included in the Total column.
3. Family income is the sum of the incomes of all family members aged 15 and over.

Type of school being attended by Catholic students



Educational Qualifications

Both the percentage of Catholics with university degrees and the gender balance of Catholics with degrees have changed dramatically in recent decades due to the upsurge in young people, especially women, undertaking tertiary study and the upgrading of courses such as nursing to degree status. In 1991, less than seven per cent of Australian Catholics aged 15 or over had a degree; by 2016, that figure had reached 21 per cent. Among Catholics aged 15 to 34 years in 2016, 25.8 per cent of women had a degree compared to 15.6 per cent of men. In contrast, among Catholics aged 55 and over, 13.8 per cent of men and 13.6 per cent of women had degrees.

To what extent has participation in higher education in theology and related fields kept pace in this diocese with participation in higher education in general? What new challenges and opportunities are presented to the diocese as a result of the increase in the number of Catholics with a university education?

The increased level of participation in higher education by women is a reflection of significant changes in women's roles and responsibilities in society.¹ How have women's roles and responsibilities in the diocese changed in the last two decades?

Note:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.83.

Table 24: Highest qualification attained by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Postgraduate degree	8	70	117	138	128	103	564
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	155	633	753	622	508	414	3,085
Advanced diploma or diploma level	82	284	482	519	409	389	2,165
Certificate level	1,085	1,984	1,903	2,166	1,746	1,649	10,533
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	4,584	1,404	1,817	2,833	3,184	5,470	19,292
Total	5,914	4,375	5,072	6,278	5,975	8,025	35,639
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>10.2</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	29	134	188	198	172	69	790
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	387	1,551	1,592	1,266	1,006	688	6,490
Advanced diploma or diploma level	243	656	777	966	774	704	4,120
Certificate level	850	1,439	1,362	1,412	1,035	588	6,686
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	4,332	1,382	1,841	3,376	3,738	7,937	22,606
Total	5,841	5,162	5,760	7,218	6,725	9,986	40,692
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>17.9</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	37	204	305	336	300	172	1,354
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	542	2,184	2,345	1,888	1,514	1,102	9,575
Advanced diploma or diploma level	325	940	1,259	1,485	1,183	1,093	6,285
Certificate level	1,935	3,423	3,265	3,578	2,781	2,237	17,219
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	8,916	2,786	3,658	6,209	6,922	13,407	41,898
Total	11,755	9,537	10,832	13,496	12,700	18,011	76,331
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>24.5</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>14.3</i>



Employment

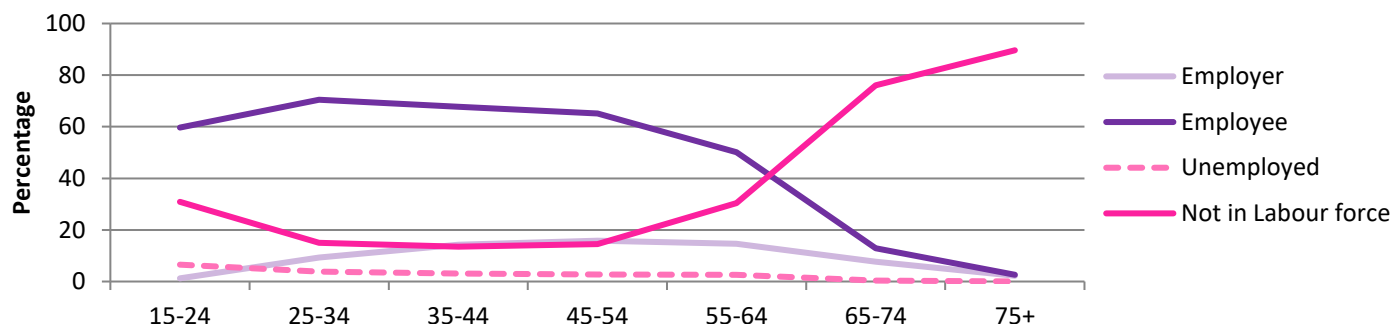
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by women. A third major change has been the rise in participation in the labour force by older workers, following the removal of incentives to early retirement and resulting in the continuing availability of their skills, experience and maturity in the workplace.¹ Changes in labour force participation also influence the availability and size of the volunteer workforce, and can both reduce and change the pattern of workers' leisure time.

Have any of the changes described above had a noticeable impact on Catholic life in this diocese?

Table 25: Labour force status by age and sex

	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+					
Males					
Employer	100	1,625	2,710	668	5,103
Employee	3,416	6,543	6,630	812	17,401
Unemployed	419	361	381	40	1,201
Not in the labour force	1,875	762	2,232	6,179	11,048
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	105	153	287	311	856
Total	5,915	9,444	12,240	8,010	35,609
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>66.5</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>79.4</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>66.6</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>5.1</i>
Females					
Employer	41	797	1,273	274	2,385
Employee	3,603	7,503	8,522	682	20,310
Unemployed	348	348	313	7	1,016
Not in the labour force	1,753	2,135	3,573	8,600	16,061
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	82	119	252	418	871
Total	5,827	10,902	13,933	9,981	40,643
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>68.5</i>	<i>79.3</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>58.3</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>4.3</i>

Labour force status by age (percentage of all Catholics aged 15+)



Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2004. *Australian Social Trends 2004. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.115.*
2. The percentage of Catholics in each age group who are in the labour force (i.e. employed or seeking employment).
3. The percentage of Catholics in each age group who were in the labour force and were unemployed at the time of the Census.



Occupation

Catholic women are more likely to be employed as managers or professionals; 35 per cent of Catholic women and 33 per cent of Catholic men who reported their occupation in the 2016 Census worked as managers or professionals. But men were much more likely than women—47 per cent compared to 12 per cent—to have a 'blue collar' occupation. The largest occupational category for Catholic men in Australia is Technicians and Trades Workers. For women, it is Professionals.

Table 26: Occupation by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Managers	242	655	1,104	1,324	1,107	651	5,083
Professionals	156	499	612	643	518	160	2,588
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,071	1,179	979	995	685	141	5,050
Community & Personal Service Workers	299	198	229	304	201	44	1,275
Clerical & Administrative Workers	74	117	163	242	229	50	875
Sales Workers	564	220	253	291	248	96	1,672
Machinery operators & Drivers	177	367	522	731	606	182	2,585
Labourers	937	539	517	664	558	169	3,384
ID / NS / NA ¹	2,407	600	679	1,089	1,798	6,527	13,100
Total	5,927	4,374	5,058	6,283	5,950	8,020	35,612
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>39.2</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>39.1</i>	<i>54.3</i>	<i>34.1</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>62.1</i>	<i>55.2</i>	<i>46.1</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>49.0</i>
Females							
Managers	96	314	518	711	572	262	2,473
Professionals	353	1,270	1,268	1,299	932	130	5,252
Technicians & Trade Workers	191	243	244	271	171	28	1,148
Community & Personal Service Workers	922	630	702	965	735	144	4,098
Clerical & Administrative Workers	387	694	1,002	1,330	831	188	4,432
Sales Workers	1,315	369	390	571	341	66	3,052
Machinery operators & Drivers	14	25	28	66	40	7	180
Labourers	381	271	327	533	448	127	2,087
ID / NS / NA ¹	2,172	1,344	1,276	1,482	2,646	9,031	17,951
Total	5,831	5,160	5,755	7,228	6,716	9,983	40,673
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>41.5</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>41.2</i>	<i>34.0</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>15.1</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	338	969	1,622	2,035	1,679	913	7,556
Professionals	509	1,769	1,880	1,942	1,450	290	7,840
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,262	1,422	1,223	1,266	856	169	6,198
Community & Personal Service Workers	1,221	828	931	1,269	936	188	5,373
Clerical & Administrative Workers	461	811	1,165	1,572	1,060	238	5,307
Sales Workers	1,879	589	643	862	589	162	4,724
Machinery operators & Drivers	191	392	550	797	646	189	2,765
Labourers	1,318	810	844	1,197	1,006	296	5,471
ID / NS / NA ¹	4,579	1,944	1,955	2,571	4,444	15,558	31,051
Total	11,758	9,534	10,813	13,511	12,666	18,003	76,285
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>39.5</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>34.0</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>26.5</i>	<i>31.9</i>

Notes:

1. ID = Inadequately described; NS = Not stated; NA = Not applicable.

2. See Notes 1 and 2 on page 5 for the type of occupations covered by the terms 'Managers and Professionals' and 'blue collar'.



Occupation

Occupation is one indicator of socioeconomic status. The table on this page shows the occupation of all persons aged 15 years and over by religious affiliation.

Does the following table suggest that the socioeconomic status of Catholics in this diocese is different from that of non-Catholics? If there are differences, how might they have arisen?

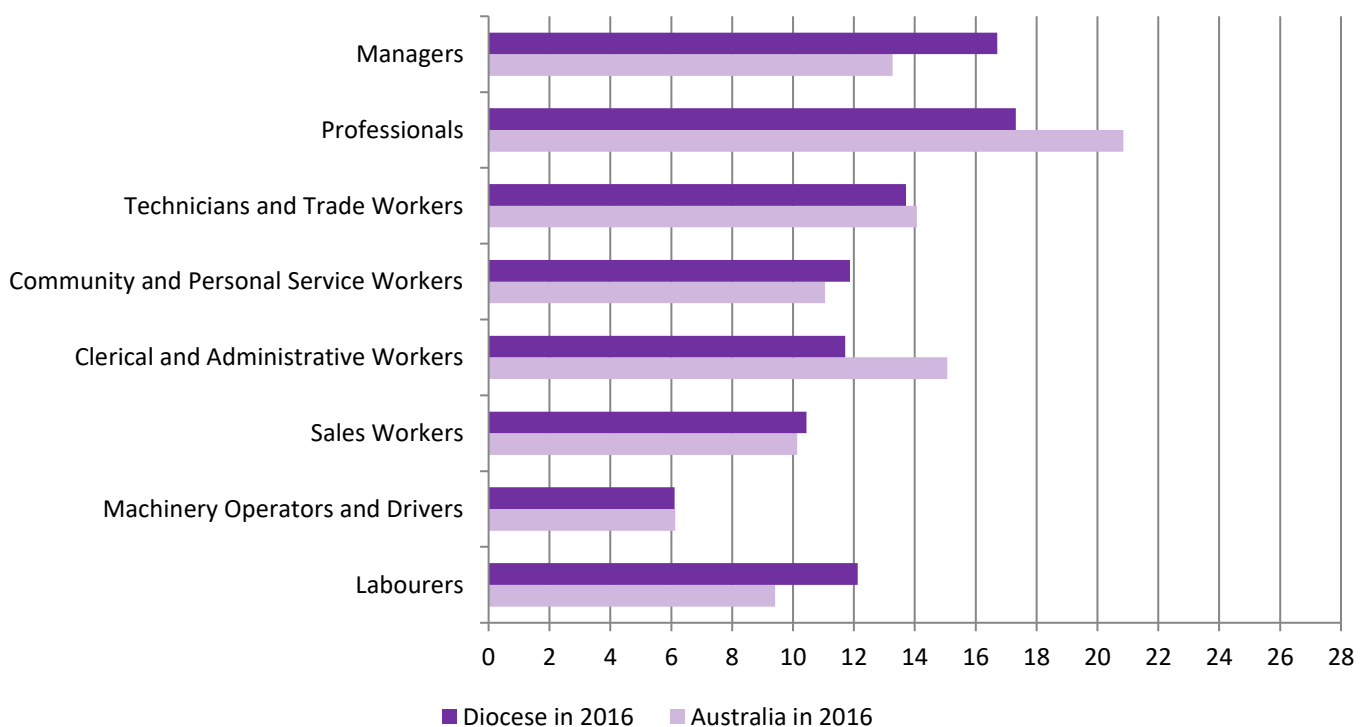
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	16.7	16.8
Professionals	17.3	16.7
Technicians & Trade Workers	13.7	14.2
Community & Personal Service Workers	11.9	11.6
Clerical & Administrative Workers	11.7	10.7
Sales Workers	10.4	9.6
Machinery operators & Drivers	6.1	6.7
Labourers	12.1	13.8
Total	100.0	100.0

Note:

1. In this table, 'Not Catholic' includes those who did not answer the question about religious affiliation.

Occupation
(Catholics aged 15+ with an occupation)



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The National Centre for Pastoral Research website allows you to view the Social Profiles online.

Visit the website to obtain:

- Social Profiles for any diocese or parish in Australia
- A Social Profile for the Catholic population of Australia
- Helpful hints on using the Census data
- Reports on the National Count of Attendance
- Results from the 2016 National Church Life Survey
- Results of other research projects conducted by the National Centre for Pastoral Research



This profile has been created by the staff of the ACBC National Centre for Pastoral Research as part of the National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016.

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