



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Diocese of Bathurst



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Diocese of Bathurst



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: 232,699

Catholic Population: 65,677

Catholics make up 28.2 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 38 years

Total Catholic families: 24,906

6,450 Catholics live alone

4,037 Catholics were born overseas

246 Catholics do not speak English well

3,794 Catholics need assistance with core activities

22,086 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	65,076	66,857	66,394	67,877	65,677
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	27.5	26.7	24.8	23.8	22.7
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	10.3	11.6	13.1	14.8	17.2
Catholics born in NESC ¹ (%)	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.8	4.3
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Catholic families	22,924	24,132	24,654	25,362	24,906
Catholics living alone	4,722	5,493	5,905	6,465	6,445
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	50.1	49.7	51.5	51.5	51.9
Catholics with university degree (%)	5.7	7.6	9.3	10.8	13.3
Catholic males in labour force (%)	71.2	61.2	66.9	66.7	66.8
Catholic females in labour force (%)	52.2	49.7	54.5	56.5	59.1
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	68.4	69.2	71.7	70.9	71.5

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	232,699	221,227	23,401,892	21,507,719	21	21
Catholic population	65,677	67,877	5,291,834	5,439,267	18	18
Per cent Catholic	28.2	30.7	22.6	25.3	2	3
At same address since previous Census (%)	56.1	56.7	57.3	57.5	18	17
Median age ⁴ (years)	38	37	40	38	19	19
Aged 0-14 (%)	22.7	23.8	19.8	20.5	3	3
Aged 65+ (%)	17.2	14.8	16.6	14.1	14	12
Males per 100 females	91.9	94.0	90.6	92.1	12	10

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 (%)	5.8	5.0	5.8	4.9	11	12
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	12.8	12.3	12.5	11.7	14	7

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)	30.1	29.4	34.1	33.0	18	19
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	34.5	35.9	29.6	30.6	11	9
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	66.8	66.7	69.7	69.6	19	19
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	59.1	56.5	60.6	58.5	15	17
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	5.3	4.8	5.8	5.0	19	14
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	11.0	9.8	12.2	10.2	19	15

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	1.8	1.8	5.6	5.7	25	25
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	4.3	3.8	19.1	17.9	26	26
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	329	247	106,428	98,723	25	25
Indigenous Australians	5,212	4,647	133,528	124,610	11	11
Speak language other than English at home (%)	3.7	3.2	20.4	19.0	26	26
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	0.4	0.4	2.6	2.6	27	25

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 (%)	13.3	10.8	20.6	17.6	22	24
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	88.7	84.2	92.2	87.2	19	18
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	49.1	48.4	62.9	57.8	17	16
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	28.0	27.0	38.2	34.3	15	15
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	56.0	56.8	53.1	52.8	5	4
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	40.4	40.1	41.0	41.2	20	21
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	46.7	45.1	54.5	52.8	21	20
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	45.1	47.7	35.1	37.2	10	8
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	24.4	22.9	28.1	24.1	22	21
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	30.1	24.8	35.7	31.5	24	26

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 (%)	33.9	34.4	33.3	33.9	9	9
Married (%)	47.7	47.9	49.7	49.6	23	21
Divorced or Separated (%)	11.9	11.2	11.2	10.8	8	10
Widowed (%)	6.5	6.5	5.8	5.7	10	9

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	24,960	25,362	1,997,833	2,019,556	19	19
One-parent families	3,098	3,084	231,370	239,340	18	18
One-parent families (% of all families)	12.4	12.2	11.6	11.9	5	8
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	62.4	64.3	55.9	55.1	8	7
De facto couples (%)	18.9	18.3	17.7	16.2	12	13
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	88,177	73,417	100,270	86,401	21	20

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	32,343	32,944	2,548,354	2,594,239	19	18
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	758	886	53,499	68,455	18	20
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	5,687	5,579	407,684	402,158	17	17
Persons living alone (total)	6,445	6,465	461,183	470,613	18	17
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	9.8	9.5	8.7	8.7	9	9
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	71.5	70.9	71.2	71.4	16	16
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	1,635	1,569	1,873	1,861	19	20

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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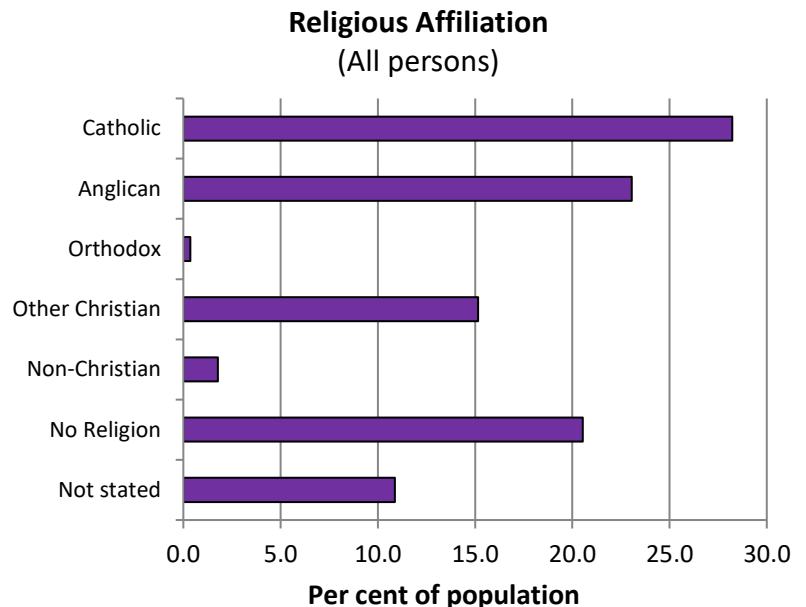
Religious affiliation

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	9,831	9,701	7,265	6,943	8,159	8,698	7,172	4,999	2,782	65,550
Maronite Catholic	-	6	7	-	3	3	-	-	-	19
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	30	11	17	29	13	8	4	-	-	112
Total Catholic	9,861	9,718	7,289	6,972	8,175	8,709	7,176	4,999	2,782	65,681
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	31.5	32.9	26.9	26.5	27.9	28.0	25.5	26.5	25.2	28.2
Anglican	5,391	5,970	4,378	5,221	7,133	8,008	7,915	5,923	3,717	53,656
Orthodox	90	77	77	113	141	121	109	83	44	855
Other Christian	3,561	3,776	2,923	3,504	4,297	5,475	5,523	3,767	2,444	35,270
Non-Christian	584	418	719	965	602	443	257	106	37	4,131
No Religion	9,029	6,915	8,024	6,370	5,697	5,105	4,046	1,882	725	47,793
Not Stated	2,774	2,718	3,707	3,128	3,209	3,290	3,142	2,077	1,270	25,315
Total Population	31,290	29,592	27,117	26,273	29,254	31,151	28,168	18,837	11,019	232,701

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	407	402	809	853
1	482	418	900	988
2	440	491	931	1,047
3	484	484	968	1,075
4	483	471	954	1,092
5	522	495	1,017	1,079
6	501	513	1,014	1,055
7	538	556	1,094	1,027
8	576	510	1,086	1,048
9	562	550	1,112	1,116
10	541	498	1,039	1,149
11	491	507	998	1,124
12	520	428	948	1,100
13	553	473	1,026	1,236
14	521	496	1,017	1,162
15	519	489	1,008	1,163
16	473	522	995	1,162
17	501	470	971	1,129
18	487	428	915	960
19	428	370	798	955
20-24	1,799	1,901	3,700	4,062
25-29	1,673	1,910	3,583	3,588
30-34	1,687	1,956	3,643	3,377
35-39	1,505	1,822	3,327	4,005
40-44	1,849	2,033	3,882	4,469
45-49	2,047	2,247	4,294	4,692
50-54	2,105	2,372	4,477	4,452
55-59	1,980	2,243	4,223	3,921
60-64	1,715	1,967	3,682	3,744
65-69	1,666	1,826	3,492	3,111
70-74	1,356	1,465	2,821	2,585
75-79	965	1,211	2,176	1,925
80+	1083	1,702	2,785	2,441
Total	31,459	34,226	65,685	67,892

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?

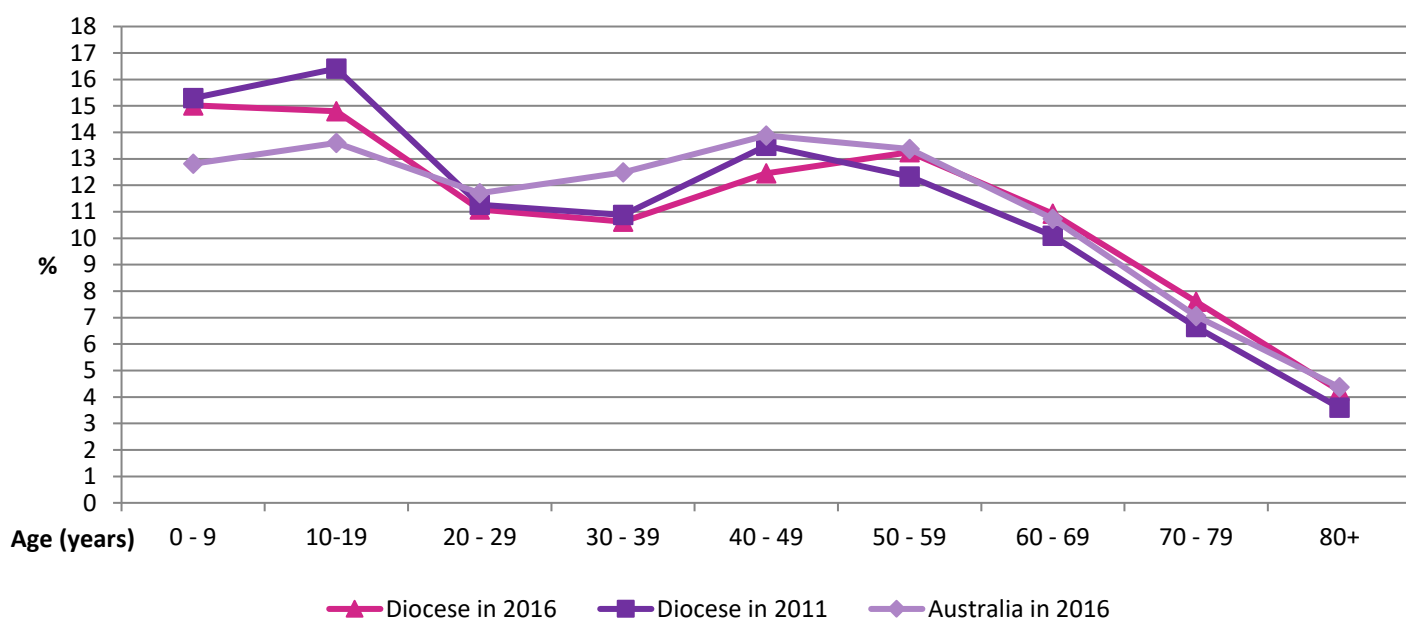
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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.

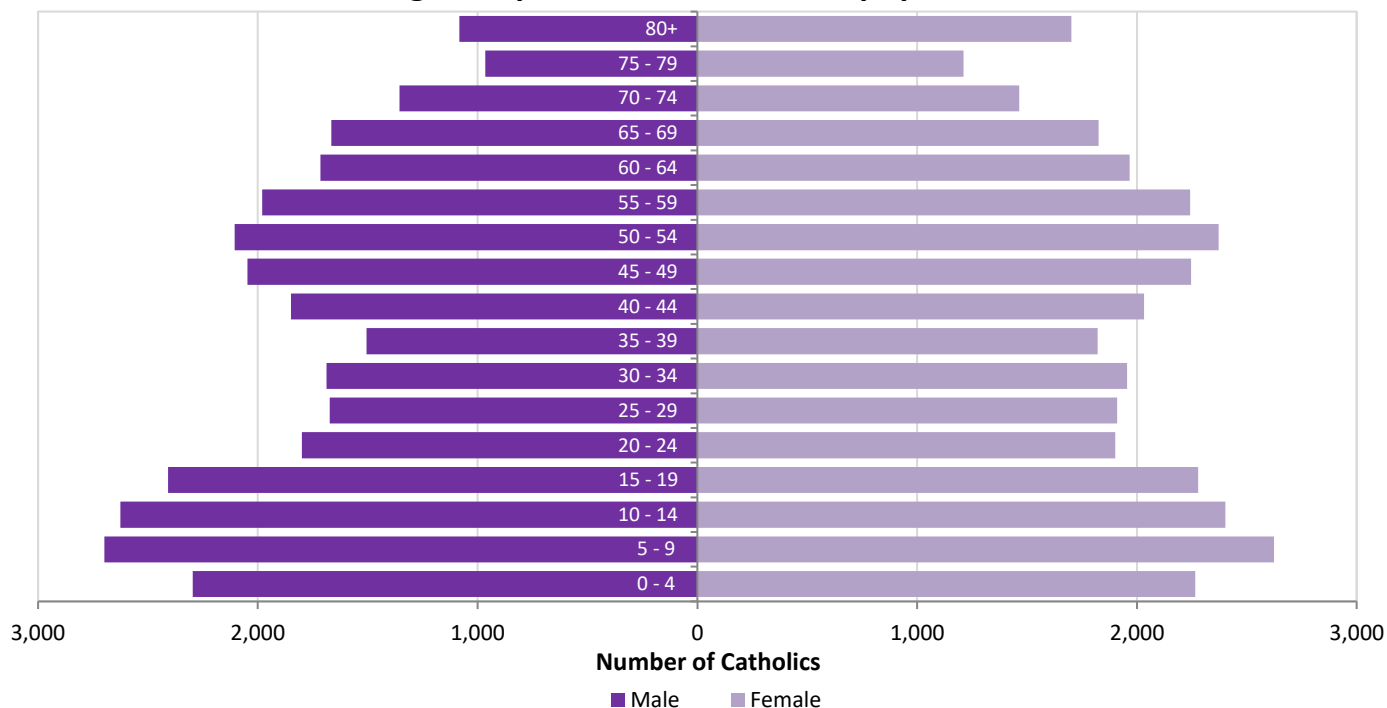


Age and sex

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	250	338	436	314	280	201	1,819
Females	134	267	412	269	458	438	1,978
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	25	72	45	47	38	227
Females	-	26	81	48	103	115	373
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night ³							
Males	4	21	45	27	10	10	117
Females	-	14	40	21	23	21	119
Total							
Males	254	384	553	386	337	249	2,163
Females	134	307	533	338	584	574	2,470

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	211	251	328	579	527	504	2,400
Females	273	464	616	946	964	811	4,074

Notes:

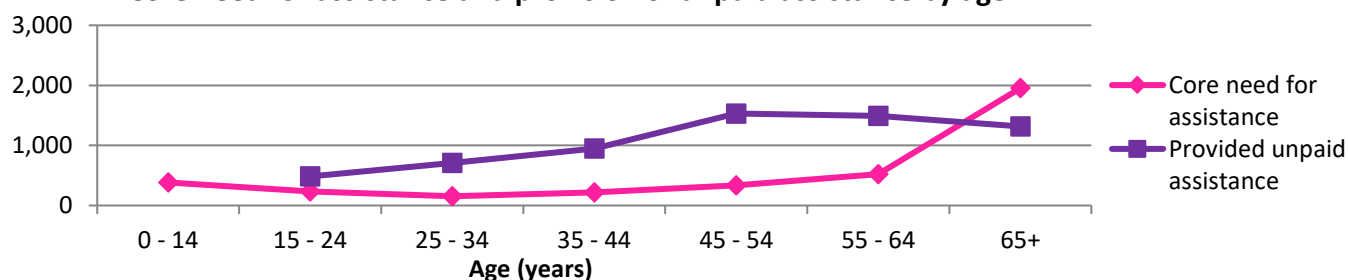
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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	4,128	1,982	984	876	507	250	171	8,898
Married	61	1,266	2,018	2,519	2,376	2,034	1,297	11,571
Separated/Divorced	9	109	346	736	739	548	204	2,691
Widowed	5	-	3	20	77	180	374	659
Total	4,203	3,357	3,351	4,151	3,699	3,012	2,046	23,819
Females								
Never married	4,067	1,950	909	685	379	180	144	8,314
Married	97	1,701	2,384	2,897	2,697	1,958	916	12,650
Separated/Divorced	15	206	538	938	854	556	249	3,356
Widowed	5	6	22	102	286	598	1,607	2,626
Total	4,184	3,863	3,853	4,622	4,216	3,292	2,916	26,946

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

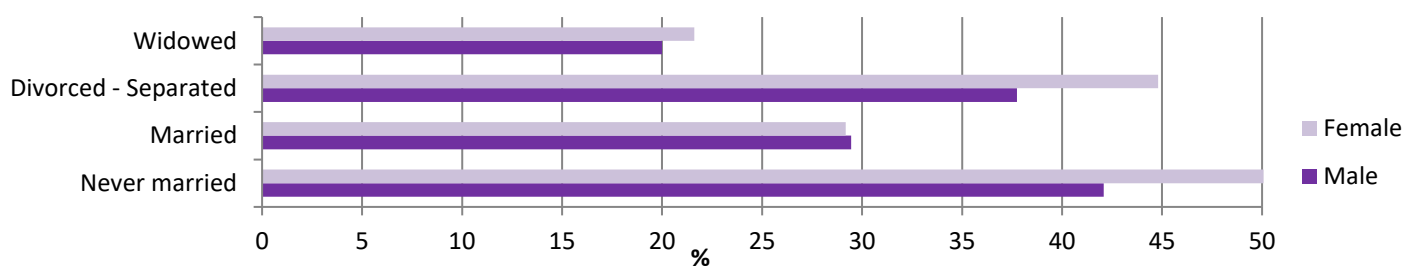


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	5,932	1,080	7,012	15.4
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	8,026	1,733	9,759	17.8
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	2,088	926	3,014	30.7
Total	16,046	3,739	19,785	18.9



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	53	98	330	870	1,050	513	330	375	3,619	2,258
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	70	148	443	1,124	1,564	693	460	546	5,048	2,297
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	24	57	170	435	497	242	147	122	1,694	2,201
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both Catholic	299	625	617	711	603	202	148	196	3,401	1,314
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	428	796	881	1,048	861	320	172	207	4,713	1,355
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	71	164	196	300	327	128	74	42	1,302	1,747
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	466	764	723	481	231	48	10	375	3,098	890
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	705	705	-
Total	1,551	2,852	3,678	5,224	5,341	2,225	1,381	2,708	24,960	1,687

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	933	324	187	85	32	1,561
\$500-\$799	1,841	396	357	177	61	2,832
\$800-\$1,249	2,286	542	478	242	123	3,671
\$1,250-\$1,999	2,740	848	967	454	198	5,207
\$2,000-\$2,999	2,478	914	1,213	541	181	5,327
\$3,000-\$3,999	984	410	527	241	68	2,230
\$4,000 or more	630	215	302	177	43	1,367
Income not fully stated	1,278	517	520	277	119	2,711
Total Families	13,170	4,166	4,551	2,194	825	24,906
Median Family Income (\$)	\$1,492	\$1,747	\$2,021	\$2,000	\$1,768	\$1,687

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)**

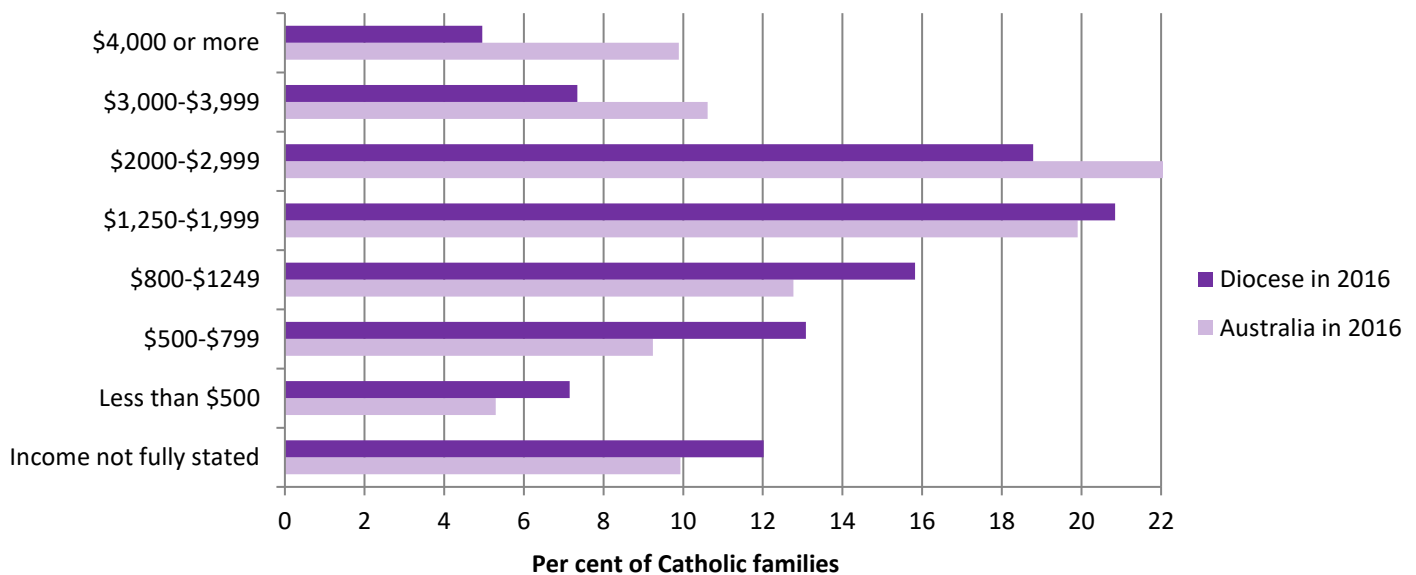


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	9,387	2,175	2,976	1,529	525	16,592
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	2,217	682	606	260	122	3,887
One parent family, parent Catholic	973	1,013	697	293	119	3,095
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	588	288	281	141	63	1,361
Total families	13,165	4,158	4,560	2,223	829	24,935



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	18,868	638	4,661	746	24,913	75.7
Lone person aged under 35 years	276	25	378	79	758	36.4
Lone person aged 35 years or over	3,573	381	1,240	493	5,687	62.8
Group households	395	33	514	43	985	40.1
Total households	23,112	1,077	6,793	1,361	32,343	71.5

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	563	1,135	2,914	3,051	1,196	1,210	1,683
Lone person aged under 35 years	3	36	72	55	12	17	1,462
Lone person aged 35 years or over	116	182	268	136	34	43	1,204
Group households	26	30	78	47	7	5	1,311
Total households	708	1,383	3,332	3,289	1,249	1,275	1,635

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.



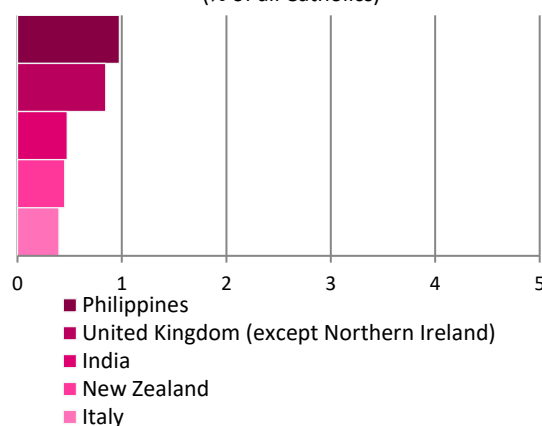
Birthplace

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)

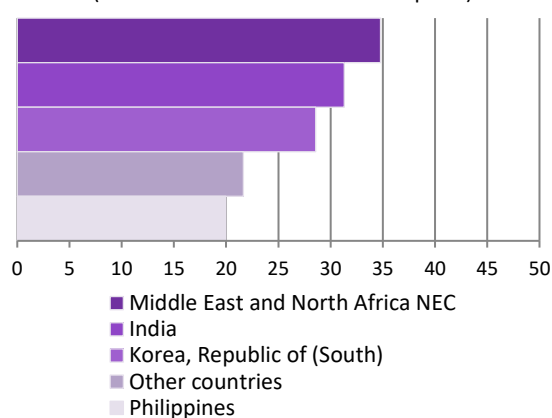


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	60,086	91.5	-
New Zealand	297	0.5	4.4
Other Oceania	72	0.1	11.1
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	555	0.8	4.9
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	202	0.3	9.4
Italy	261	0.4	3.1
Malta	85	0.1	-
Spain and Portugal	37	0.1	-
France	41	0.1	17.1
Netherlands	140	0.2	-
Germany	196	0.3	3.6
Austria	53	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	129	0.2	-
Poland	84	0.1	-
Hungary	41	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	91	0.1	3.3
Other Europe NEC	40	0.1	-
Vietnam	70	0.1	18.6
Philippines	641	1.0	20.0
Indonesia	17	0.0	17.6
Malaysia	38	0.1	10.5
Singapore	16	0.0	-
South East Asia NEC	11	0.0	-
India	313	0.5	31.3
Sri Lanka	24	0.0	16.7
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	24	0.0	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	23	0.0	13.0
Korea, Republic of (South)	21	0.0	28.6
Egypt	15	0.0	-
Lebanon	44	0.1	-
Iraq	8	0.0	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	27	0.0	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	23	0.0	34.8
South Africa	74	0.1	16.2
Mauritius	15	0.0	-
United States of America	60	0.1	5.0
Canada	25	0.0	12.0
Argentina	21	0.0	-
Brazil	4	0.0	-
Colombia	26	0.0	11.5
Chile	24	0.0	-
Central America and South America NEC	52	0.1	9.6
Other countries	97	0.1	21.6
Inadequately described/Not stated	1,558	2.4	-
Total	65,681	100.0	0.6

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	62,524	140,539	203,063	30.8
Italian	304	100	404	75.2
Maltese	55	9	64	85.9
Spanish	165	99	264	62.5
Croatian	99	22	121	81.8
Polish	70	30	100	70.0
Dutch	38	106	144	26.4
French	80	104	184	43.5
German	127	267	394	32.2
Portuguese	9	22	31	29.0
Hungarian	36	28	64	56.3
Ukrainian	9	13	22	40.9
Vietnamese	88	148	236	37.3
Filipino languages	468	146	614	76.2
Chinese languages	73	847	920	7.9
Malayalam	325	137	462	70.3
Sinhalese	14	144	158	8.9
Korean	18	145	163	11.0
Indonesian and Malay	16	66	82	19.5
Arabic	113	265	378	29.9
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	4	4	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	36	190	226	15.9
Australian Indigenous Languages	32	113	145	22.1
Other European languages NEC	69	927	996	6.9
Other Asian languages NEC	64	1,907	1,971	3.2
Other languages NEC	107	446	553	19.3
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	756	20,163	20,919	3.6
Total	65,695	166,987	232,682	28.2

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	4,381	7,122	7,424	7,006	6,532	16,034	14,030	62,529	-
Italian	-	7	6	12	20	82	166	293	12.6
Maltese	-	-	-	5	5	22	21	53	-
Spanish	7	21	8	11	36	49	34	166	9.6
Croatian	7	3	-	9	3	27	54	103	15.5
Polish	-	-	-	3	3	12	48	66	6.1
Dutch	-	-	-	-	3	12	22	37	-
French	3	11	10	8	9	18	19	78	6.4
German	9	8	4	15	6	32	51	125	7.2
Portuguese	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	50.0
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	4	29	33	9.1
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9	-
Vietnamese	8	11	7	17	14	26	9	92	20.7
Filipino languages	14	34	49	38	98	180	44	457	3.7
Chinese languages	-	3	9	9	3	22	21	67	22.4
Malayalam	38	47	16	47	105	62	8	323	9.6
Sinhalese	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	9	-
Korean	-	-	-	8	5	3	-	16	62.5
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	9	-	5	-	14	-
Arabic	-	7	12	17	11	37	22	106	13.2
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	3	3	-	10	12	12	3	43	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	3	4	6	3	9	4	29	-
Other European languages NEC	-	3	4	-	7	20	34	68	4.4
Other Asian languages NEC	3	5	7	4	19	20	4	62	4.8
Other languages NEC	4	14	29	11	17	29	-	104	5.8
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	74	64	63	29	41	162	323	756	5.4
Total	4,551	7,366	7,652	7,274	6,957	16,893	14,951	65,644	0.4

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?

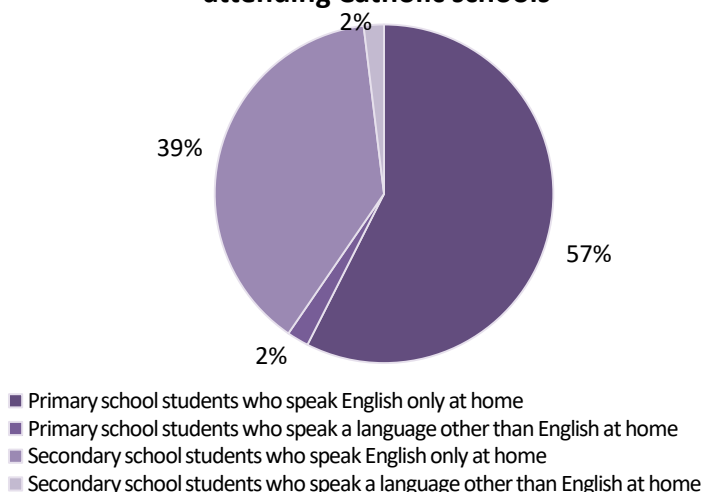
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	2,867	10,395	13,262	21.6
Infants/Primary – Catholic	3,977	1,282	5,259	75.6
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	258	1,354	1,612	16.0
Secondary – Government	2,403	6,634	9,037	26.6
Secondary – Catholic	2,489	1,070	3,559	69.9
Secondary – Other Non-Government	442	1,647	2,089	21.2
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	1,481	3,580	5,061	29.3
University or other Tertiary Institutions	1,691	4,191	5,882	28.7
Other (including pre-school)	1,750	3,606	5,356	32.7
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	48,319	133,263	181,582	26.6
Total	65,677	167,022	232,699	28.2

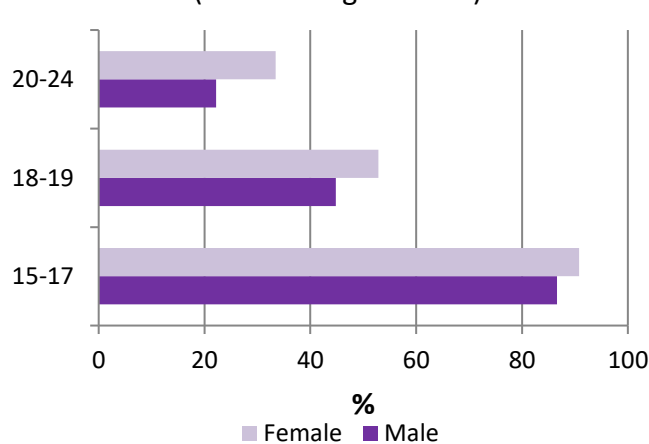
Note:

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

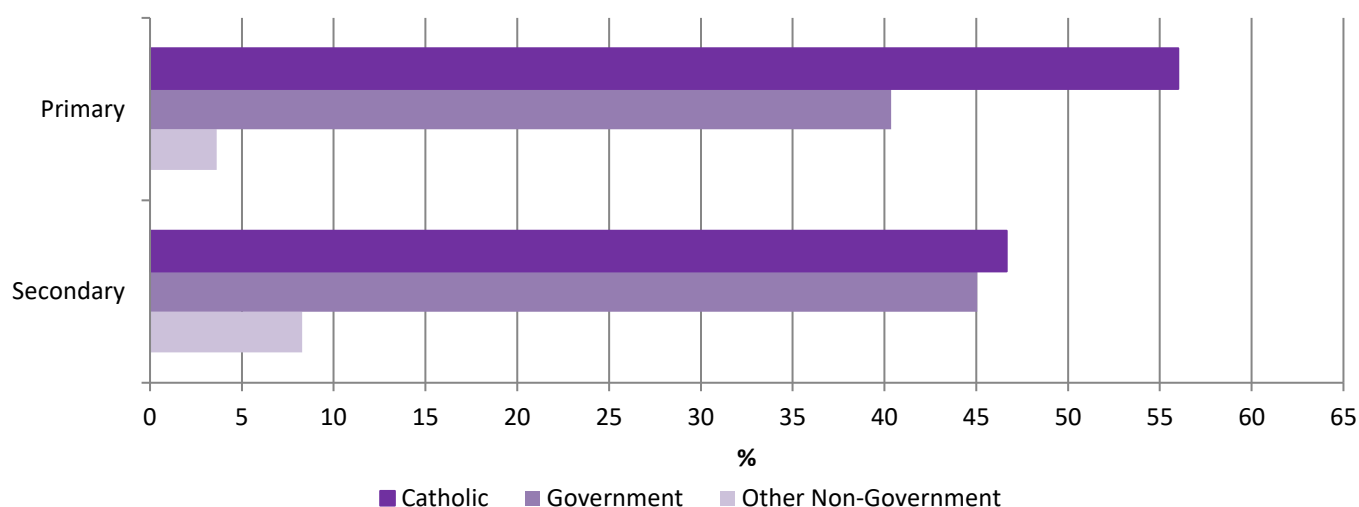
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	213	345	470	591	573	195	124	2,776	80,426
Infants/Primary – Catholic	90	225	355	777	1,186	530	366	3,901	118,543
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	12	16	18	46	38	32	45	239	120,369
Secondary – Government	130	216	290	453	453	194	87	2,229	89,180
Secondary – Catholic	42	77	169	384	593	382	290	2,322	130,688
Secondary – Other Non-Government	9	11	18	40	48	46	64	323	148,117
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	9	11	30	50	76	50	32	318	124,496
Other (including pre-school)	3	38	29	88	118	44	22	365	110,306
Not stated/Not applicable	45	83	79	111	94	32	25	600	75,046
Total	553	1,022	1,458	2,540	3,179	1,505	1,055	13,073	105,910

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	-	54	95	99	94	54	396
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	81	410	405	386	313	235	1,830
Advanced diploma or diploma level	27	182	281	339	244	199	1,272
Certificate level	820	1,610	1,415	1,663	1,240	1,275	8,023
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	3,264	1,104	1,167	1,670	1,810	3,305	12,320
Total	4,192	3,360	3,363	4,157	3,701	5,068	23,841
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>9.3</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	5	109	137	127	109	52	539
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	213	1,035	986	770	612	403	4,019
Advanced diploma or diploma level	134	494	479	557	484	425	2,573
Certificate level	756	1,062	989	1,161	723	446	5,137
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	3,078	1,170	1,269	2,015	2,290	4,883	14,705
Total	4,186	3,870	3,860	4,630	4,218	6,209	26,973
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>16.9</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	5	163	232	226	203	106	935
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	294	1,445	1,391	1,156	925	638	5,849
Advanced diploma or diploma level	161	676	760	896	728	624	3,845
Certificate level	1,576	2,672	2,404	2,824	1,963	1,721	13,160
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	6,342	2,274	2,436	3,685	4,100	8,188	27,025
Total	8,378	7,230	7,223	8,787	7,919	11,277	50,814
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>13.3</i>



Employment

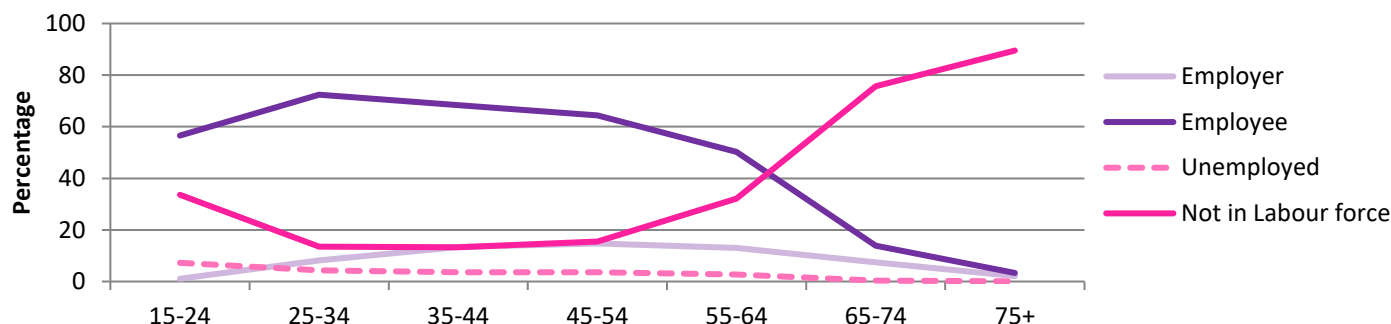
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	61	981	1,554	407	3,003
Employee	2,333	4,802	4,282	566	11,983
Unemployed	338	283	295	15	931
Not in the labour force	1,400	528	1,554	3,891	7,373
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	68	127	167	188	550
Total	4,200	6,721	7,852	5,067	23,840
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>65.0</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>66.8</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>5.8</i>
Females					
Employer	32	565	782	157	1,536
Employee	2,409	5,371	5,344	473	13,597
Unemployed	270	287	223	5	785
Not in the labour force	1,421	1,411	2,349	5,333	10,514
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	50	91	131	245	517
Total	4,182	7,725	8,829	6,213	26,949
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>64.8</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>71.9</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>59.1</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>4.9</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	89	322	544	646	556	400	2,557
Professionals	83	352	331	397	275	94	1,532
Technicians & Trade Workers	916	996	715	709	463	120	3,919
Community & Personal Service Workers	184	190	178	232	135	45	964
Clerical & Administrative Workers	41	91	121	174	145	37	609
Sales Workers	358	170	128	179	128	71	1,034
Machinery operators & Drivers	146	423	488	586	422	113	2,178
Labourers	566	368	352	437	355	108	2,186
ID / NS / NA ¹	1,800	453	488	784	1,225	4,074	8,824
Total	4,183	3,365	3,345	4,144	3,704	5,062	23,803
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>27.3</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>51.5</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>55.3</i>
Females							
Managers	77	192	304	403	309	170	1,455
Professionals	216	914	841	828	625	107	3,531
Technicians & Trade Workers	130	154	133	135	82	24	658
Community & Personal Service Workers	740	591	516	567	377	73	2,864
Clerical & Administrative Workers	248	555	727	971	603	143	3,247
Sales Workers	795	312	237	317	233	45	1,939
Machinery operators & Drivers	25	33	22	35	32	10	157
Labourers	220	156	225	333	281	57	1,272
ID / NS / NA ¹	1,744	959	849	1,031	1,673	5,582	11,838
Total	4,195	3,866	3,854	4,620	4,215	6,211	26,961
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>38.1</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>33.0</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>13.8</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	166	514	848	1,049	865	570	4,012
Professionals	299	1,266	1,172	1,225	900	201	5,063
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,046	1,150	848	844	545	144	4,577
Community & Personal Service Workers	924	781	694	799	512	118	3,828
Clerical & Administrative Workers	289	646	848	1,145	748	180	3,856
Sales Workers	1,153	482	365	496	361	116	2,973
Machinery operators & Drivers	171	456	510	621	454	123	2,335
Labourers	786	524	577	770	636	165	3,458
ID / NS / NA ¹	3,544	1,412	1,337	1,815	2,898	9,656	20,662
Total	8,378	7,231	7,199	8,764	7,919	11,273	50,764
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>47.6</i>	<i>30.1</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>36.6</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>34.5</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?

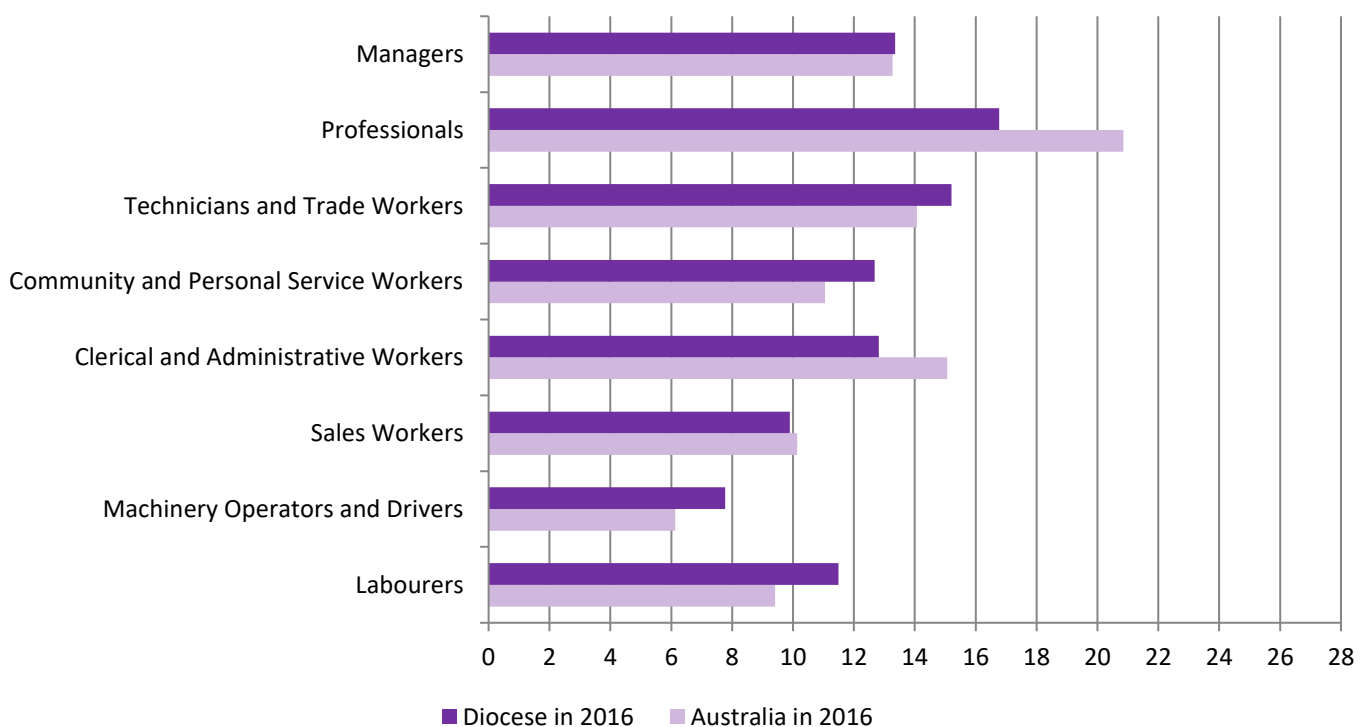
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	13.4	14.9
Professionals	16.8	17.3
Technicians & Trade Workers	15.2	14.8
Community & Personal Service Workers	12.7	11.7
Clerical & Administrative Workers	12.8	11.9
Sales Workers	9.9	9.2
Machinery operators & Drivers	7.8	8.1
Labourers	11.5	12.2
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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www.ncpr.catholic.org.au

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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