



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Archdiocese of Brisbane



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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: 3,418,901

Catholic Population: 708,701

Catholics make up 20.7 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 39 years

Total Catholic families: 281,437

58,407 Catholics live alone

157,076 Catholics were born overseas

9,939 Catholics do not speak English well

39,635 Catholics need assistance with core activities

263,283 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	550,993	598,336	645,765	716,434	708,701
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	22.6	21.9	21.0	20.7	20.2
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	11.1	11.8	12.1	13.0	15.8
Catholics born in NESCS ¹ (%)	12.1	11.8	11.9	12.6	13.9
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Catholic families	197,969	223,809	252,636	279,735	281,437
Catholics living alone	39,990	49,831	52,914	58,489	58,402
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	47.8	45.1	45.2	47.4	48.2
Catholics with university degree (%)	10.3	12.8	15.9	18.7	21.5
Catholic males in labour force (%)	71.8	62.6	71.3	71.3	70.0
Catholic females in labour force (%)	55.3	53.1	59.4	61.2	62.0
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	67.2	66.5	69.0	67.9	67.9

Notes:

1. NESCS = 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	3,418,901	3,100,241	23,401,892	21,507,719	2	2
Catholic population	708,701	716,434	5,291,834	5,439,267	2	2
Per cent Catholic	20.7	23.1	22.6	25.3	23	23
At same address since previous Census (%)	51.4	50.1	57.3	57.5	24	24
Median age ⁴ (years)	39	37	40	38	16	18
Aged 0-14 (%)	20.2	20.7	19.8	20.5	18	20
Aged 65+ (%)	15.8	13.0	16.6	14.1	19	19
Males per 100 females	88.5	90.2	90.6	92.1	26	25

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 (%)	5.5	4.5	5.8	4.9	17	18
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	12.0	11.0	12.5	11.7	21	20

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)	34.1	33.2	34.1	33.0	5	7
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	28.4	29.1	29.6	30.6	24	24
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	70.0	71.3	69.7	69.6	9	7
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	62.0	61.2	60.6	58.5	8	6
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.0	8	4
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	13.7	11.9	12.2	10.2	4	7

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	8.3	8.6	5.6	5.7	3	3
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	13.9	12.6	19.1	17.9	10	10
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	12,772	12,676	106,428	98,723	4	4
Indigenous Australians	15,397	13,050	133,528	124,610	1	1
Speak language other than English at home (%)	12.7	11.3	20.4	19.0	12	13
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	1.4	1.3	2.6	2.6	11	12

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 (%)	21.5	18.7	20.6	17.6	6	6
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	91.9	86.3	92.2	87.2	9	12
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	58.2	52.7	62.9	57.8	10	12
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	37.3	33.0	38.2	34.3	8	7
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	48.6	48.8	53.1	52.8	18	19
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	43.3	42.9	41.0	41.2	12	14
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	47.6	45.5	54.5	52.8	18	18
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	38.3	40.0	35.1	37.2	16	16
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	28.7	25.2	28.1	24.1	19	18
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	38.4	34.4	35.7	31.5	16	14

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 (%)	33.4	34.5	33.3	33.9	11	8
Married (%)	48.7	48.3	49.7	49.6	16	18
Divorced or Separated (%)	12.7	12.1	11.2	10.8	4	4
Widowed (%)	5.2	5.1	5.8	5.7	21	21

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	281,392	279,735	1,997,833	2,019,556	2	2
One-parent families	32,197	32,484	231,370	239,340	2	2
One-parent families (% of all families)	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.9	16	14
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	62.0	63.8	55.9	55.1	9	10
De facto couples (%)	19.0	18.4	17.7	16.2	11	12
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	99,484	86,922	100,270	86,401	10	11

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	357,345	358,467	2,548,354	2,594,239	2	2
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	6,526	8,352	53,499	68,455	2	3
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	51,876	50,137	407,684	402,158	2	2
Persons living alone (total)	58,402	58,489	461,183	470,613	2	2
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	8.2	8.2	8.7	8.7	21	19
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	67.9	67.9	71.2	71.4	21	21
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	1,912	1,971	1,873	1,861	9	7

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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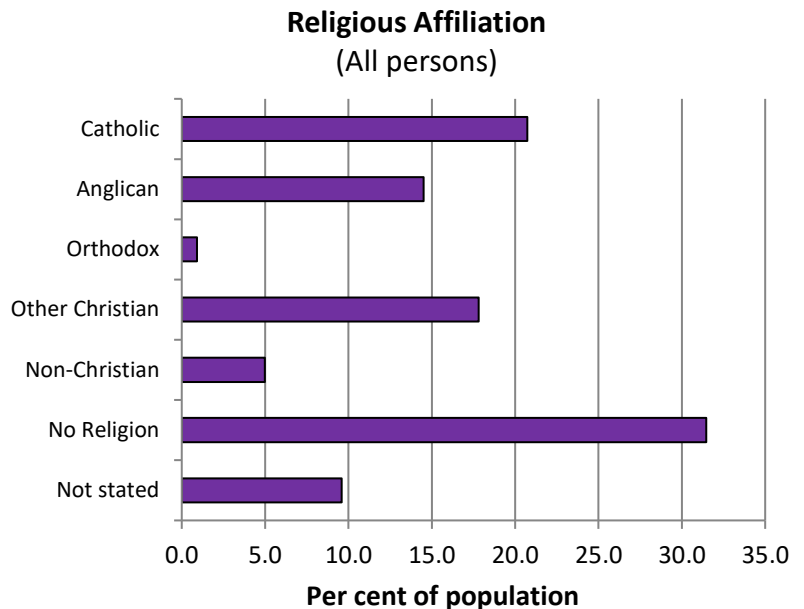
Religious affiliation

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	91,315	98,432	82,229	88,941	100,955	93,492	76,526	48,253	26,593	706,736
Maronite Catholic	49	60	64	38	59	57	24	13	6	370
Melkite Catholic	8	23	17	20	9	22	19	7	9	134
Ukrainian Catholic	16	12	11	11	15	12	26	14	15	132
Chaldean Catholic	7	15	7	3	8	3	-	-	-	43
Syro-Malabar Catholic	385	253	54	240	287	57	7	3	-	1,286
Total Catholic	91,780	98,795	82,382	89,253	101,333	93,643	76,602	48,290	26,623	708,701
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	21.0	23.1	17.4	19.1	21.4	21.9	21.1	21.6	21.2	20.7
Anglican	40,387	51,841	36,035	46,430	73,926	77,471	79,303	57,930	32,747	496,070
Orthodox	3,548	3,870	3,542	4,055	4,721	4,409	3,226	2,366	1,499	31,236
Other Christian	66,104	73,596	60,844	68,347	81,451	87,468	83,606	55,654	31,641	608,711
Non-Christian	23,981	17,867	33,653	37,584	23,277	16,951	11,059	4,196	1,626	170,194
No Religion	171,816	146,313	207,371	174,830	143,983	107,892	74,964	33,779	14,961	1,075,909
Not Stated	38,575	35,547	49,770	46,727	44,341	40,200	34,920	21,683	16,306	328,069
Total Population	436,191	427,829	473,597	467,226	473,032	428,034	363,680	223,898	125,403	3,418,890

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.



Archdiocese of Brisbane

National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016

Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics – 2016 Census of Population and Housing

Age and sex

**Table 10:
Age by sex**

	Males 2016	Females 2016	Total 2016	Total 2011
Age (years)				
0	3,212	3,292	6,504	7,903
1	3,923	3,799	7,722	9,061
2	4,240	4,034	8,274	9,257
3	4,450	4,133	8,583	9,534
4	4,675	4,445	9,120	10,118
5	4,893	4,732	9,625	10,184
6	5,206	5,060	10,266	10,094
7	5,209	5,103	10,312	9,987
8	5,381	5,148	10,529	9,829
9	5,477	5,365	10,842	10,047
10	5,438	5,107	10,545	10,489
11	5,216	5,070	10,286	10,331
12	5,253	5,082	10,335	10,591
13	5,091	4,897	9,988	10,424
14	5,043	4,907	9,950	10,366
15	5,103	5,021	10,124	10,351
16	4,963	4,949	9,912	10,840
17	4,902	4,622	9,524	10,260
18	4,581	4,543	9,124	10,188
19	4,394	4,586	8,980	10,120
20-24	20,214	21,931	42,145	46,629
25-29	18,434	21,802	40,236	46,251
30-34	20,470	23,825	44,295	45,568
35-39	20,665	24,288	44,953	50,687
40-44	23,172	26,849	50,021	53,419
45-49	23,746	27,571	51,317	52,077
50-54	22,679	26,531	49,210	47,190
55-59	20,092	24,339	44,431	41,647
60-64	17,383	21,878	39,261	39,670
65-69	16,848	20,484	37,332	30,331
70-74	12,853	15,143	27,996	22,961
75-79	9,285	11,013	20,298	16,983
80+	10,261	16,367	26,628	22,999
Total	332,752	375,916	708,668	716,386

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?

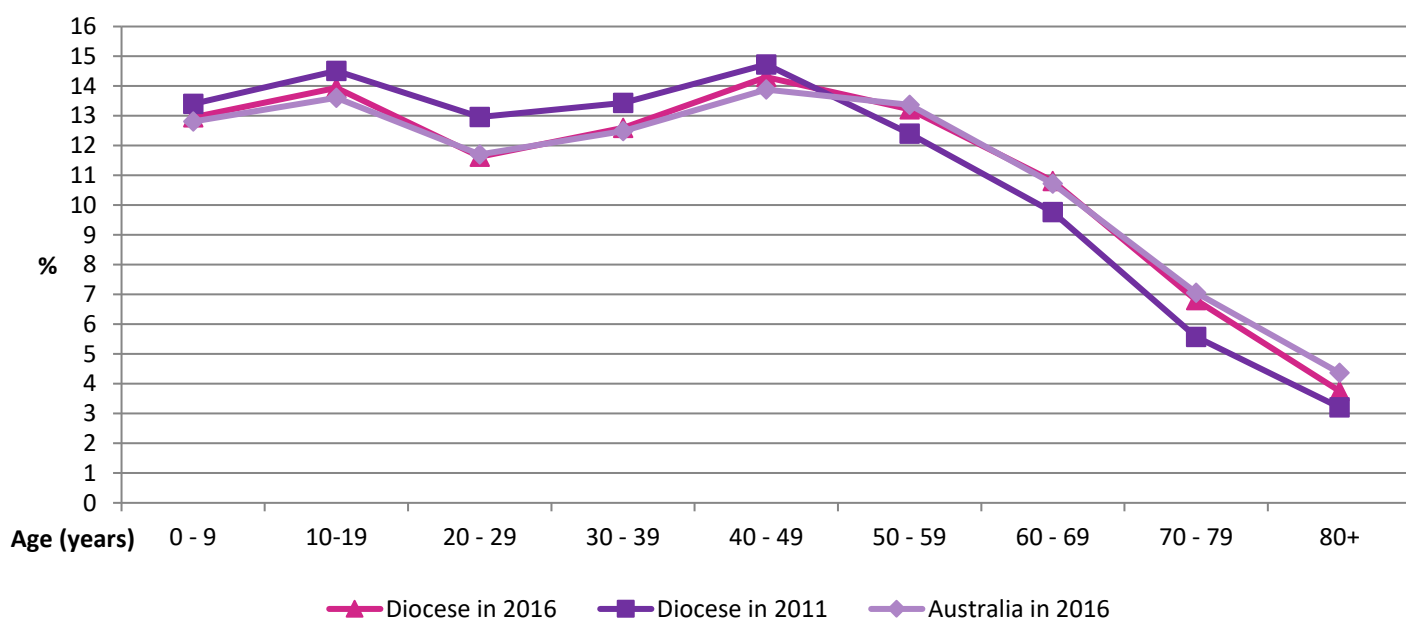
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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.

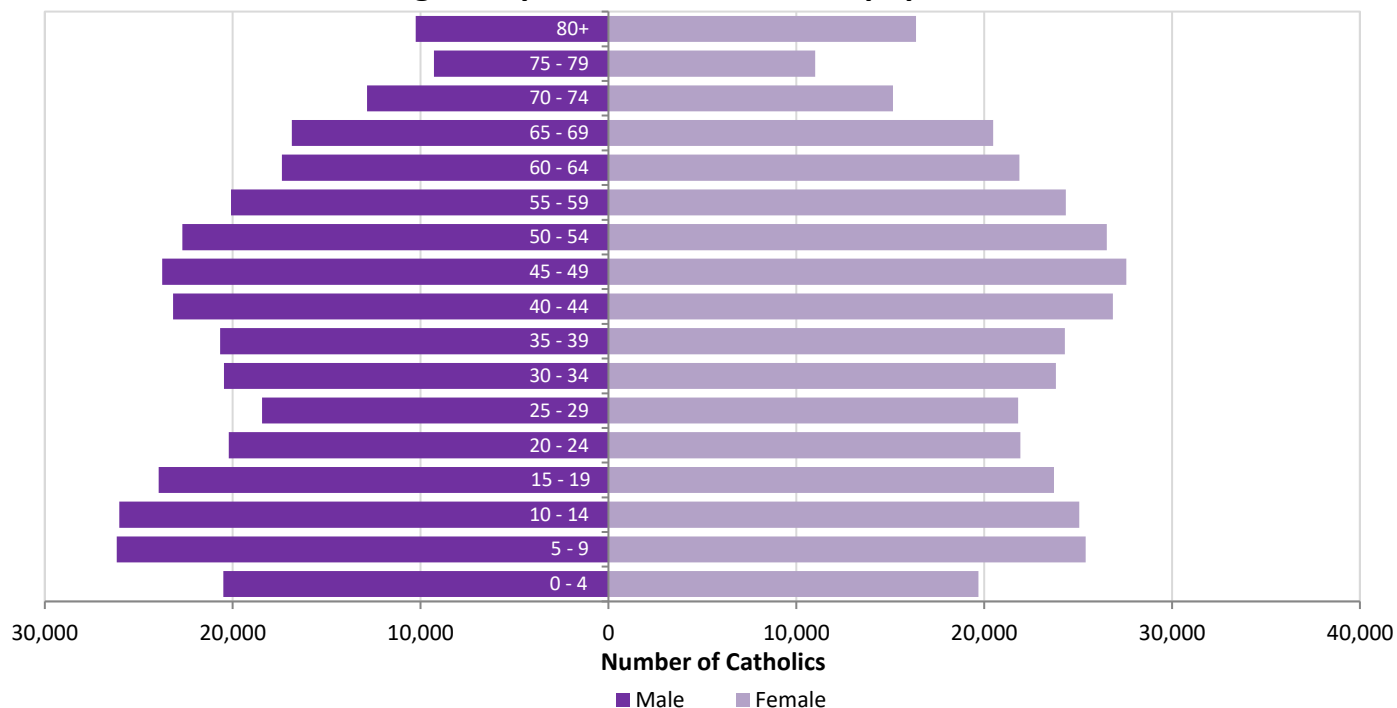


Age and sex

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	2,727	3,258	3,880	3,296	3,124	1,962	18,247
Females	1,326	2,708	4,656	3,269	4,500	4,915	21,374
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	228	638	373	385	321	1,945
Females	-	156	631	510	1,043	1,272	3,612
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	49	329	486	293	192	99	1,448
Females	28	259	535	263	296	219	1,600
Total							
Males	2,776	3,815	5,004	3,962	3,701	2,382	21,640
Females	1,354	3,123	5,822	4,042	5,839	6,406	26,586

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 disability⁴							
Males	1,846	2,333	3,988	5,438	5,237	5,840	24,682
Females	2,405	4,212	7,448	10,242	10,077	8,617	43,001

Notes:

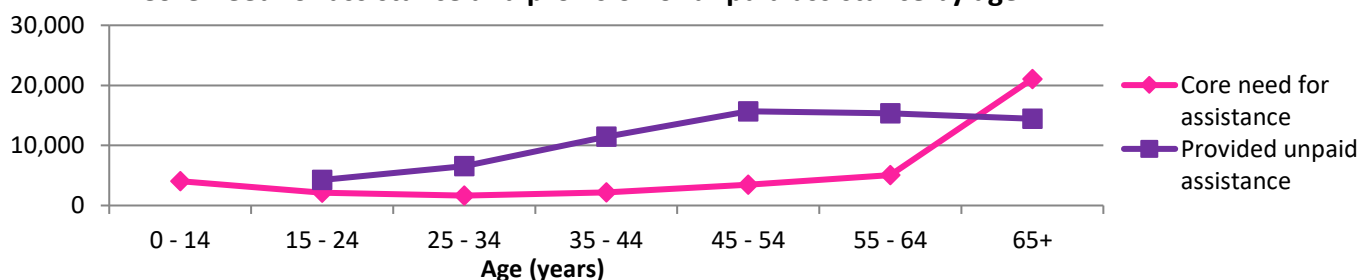
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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	43,670	24,589	12,070	8,382	3,944	1,812	1028	95,495
Married	414	12,933	27,074	29,846	25,379	21,217	13,119	129,982
Separated/Divorced	66	1,352	4,597	7,923	7,525	5,349	2,157	28,969
Widowed	20	36	97	274	629	1,334	3,248	5,638
Total	44,170	38,910	43,838	46,425	37,477	29,712	19,552	260,084
Females								
Never married	44,491	24,032	11,372	7,220	3,545	1,642	1,265	93,567
Married	981	19,077	32,408	33,832	28,771	21,088	9,299	145,456
Separated/Divorced	150	2,435	7,015	12,088	11,159	7,123	2,703	42,673
Widowed	22	87	343	958	2,741	5,778	14,109	24,038
Total	45,644	45,631	51,138	54,098	46,216	35,631	27,376	305,734

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

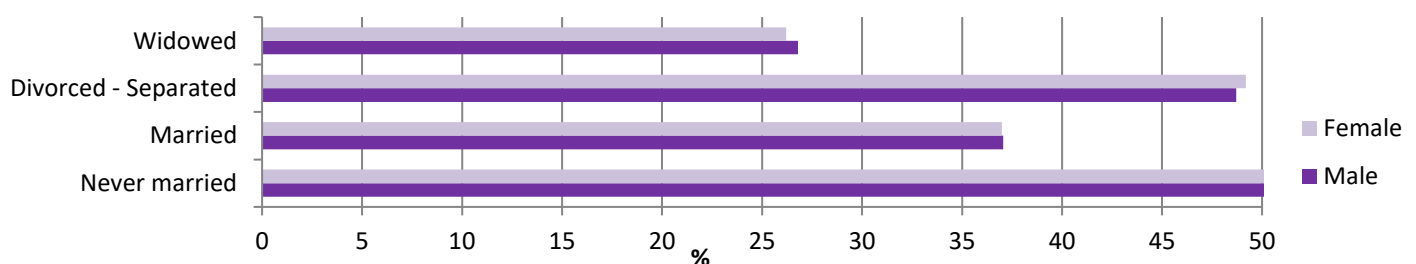


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	68,309	11,799	80,108	14.7
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	76,535	15,551	92,086	16.9
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	37,578	15,316	52,894	29.0
Total	182,422	42,666	225,088	19.0



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	649	1,134	3,725	9,532	12,709	6,845	6,660	3,317	44,571	2,439
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	519	990	3,371	9,704	14,262	8,042	7,791	3,593	48,272	2,543
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	362	719	2,428	6,426	8,945	4,766	4,247	1,988	29,881	2,448
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both Catholic	2,786	6,257	6,613	7,213	6,711	2,533	2,052	1,366	35,531	1,398
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	2,999	7,325	8,140	9,429	8,807	3,269	2,526	1,309	43,804	1,471
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	1,177	2,241	3,066	5,204	6,318	2,538	1,789	676	23,009	1,924
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	3,954	6,078	7,480	7,007	3,254	800	394	3,227	32,194	1,097
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,837	8,837	-
Total	13,445	26,372	37,618	58,118	64,022	30,086	26,413	25,318	281,392	1,903

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	8,174	2,624	1,791	580	282	13,451
\$500-\$799	18,158	3,637	2,875	1,216	478	26,364
\$800-\$1,249	23,774	5,790	5,086	2,046	924	37,620
\$1,250-\$1,999	30,574	10,220	11,497	4,233	1,607	58,131
\$2,000-\$2,999	30,386	11,889	15,409	5,034	1,299	64,017
\$3,000-\$3,999	12,638	6,014	8,130	2,739	591	30,112
\$4,000 or more	10,121	4,942	7,433	3,172	764	26,432
Income not fully stated	13,091	4,733	4,704	1,989	793	25,310
Total Families	146,916	49,849	56,925	21,009	6,738	281,437
Median Family Income (\$)	\$1,662	\$2,024	\$2,315	\$2,285	\$1,851	\$1,903

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)**

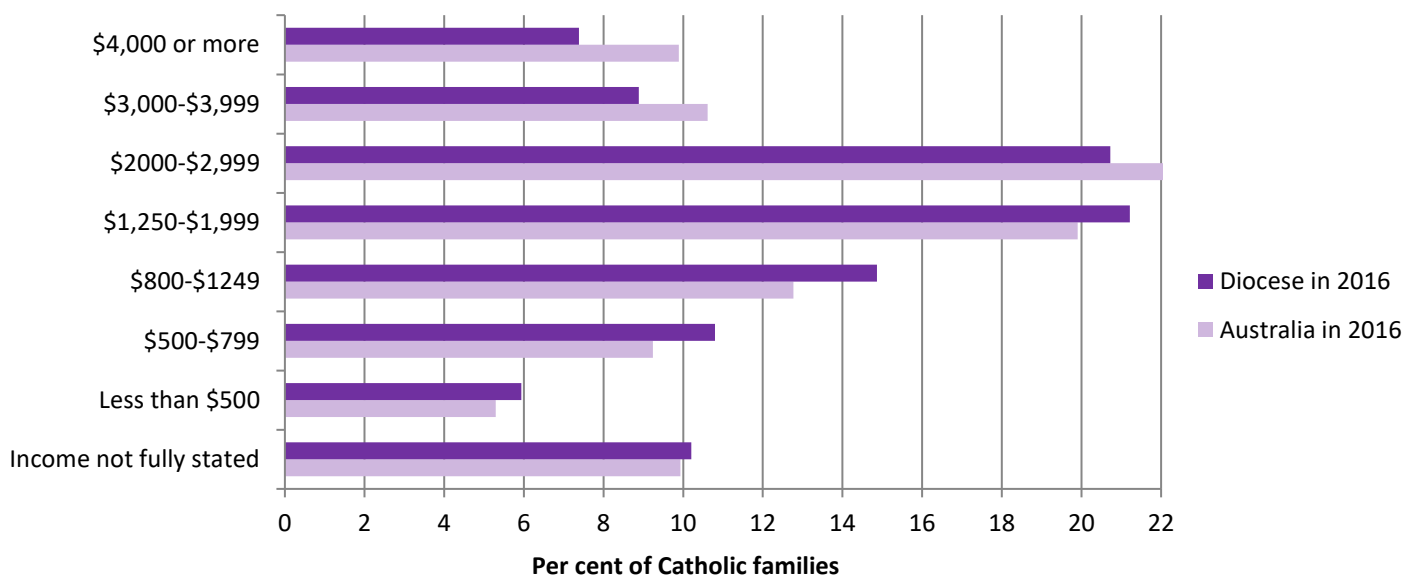


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	100,307	28,860	40,412	15,241	4,437	189,257
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	27,993	7,396	6,207	2,140	929	44,665
One parent family, parent Catholic	11,393	10,407	7,065	2,419	914	32,198
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	7,200	3,186	3,234	1,228	462	15,310
Total families	146,893	49,849	56,918	21,028	6,742	281,430



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	202,647	4,367	68,562	5,912	281,488	72.0
Lone person aged under 35 years	2,494	148	3,396	488	6,526	38.2
Lone person aged 35 years or over	32,140	3,695	12,510	3,531	51,876	62.0
Group households	5,488	361	10,742	864	17,455	31.4
Total households	242,769	8,571	95,210	10,795	357,345	67.9

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	6,237	8,225	23,798	35,277	19,660	24,386	1,949
Lone person aged under 35 years	30	92	560	714	233	181	1,787
Lone person aged 35 years or over	1,033	1,212	2,585	2,121	749	689	1,452
Group households	185	299	727	943	372	336	1,739
Total households	7,485	9,828	27,670	39,055	21,014	25,592	1,912

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.



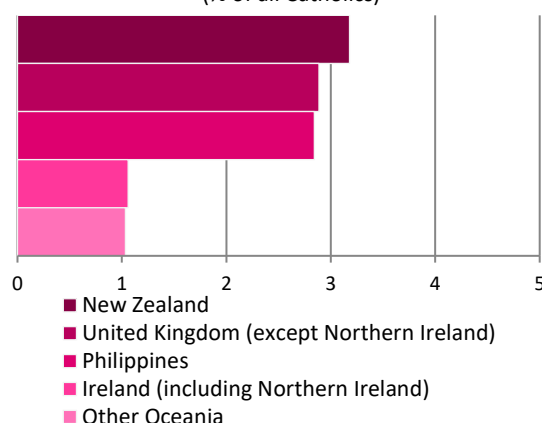
Birthplace

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)

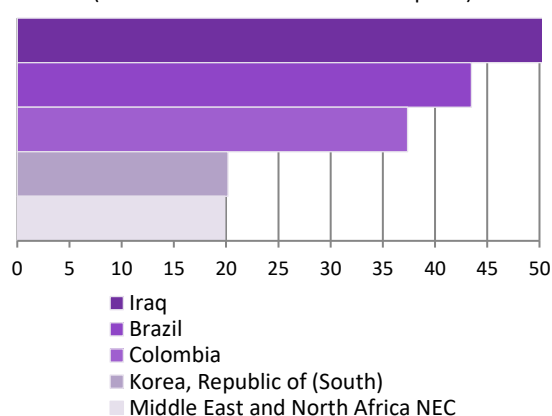


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	542,008	76.5	-
New Zealand	22,532	3.2	8.7
Other Oceania	7,325	1.0	9.1
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	20,459	2.9	5.9
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	7,510	1.1	10.1
Italy	7,037	1.0	7.3
Malta	1,379	0.2	1.2
Spain and Portugal	1,794	0.3	11.6
France	1,816	0.3	12.1
Netherlands	2,971	0.4	1.9
Germany	4,047	0.6	3.9
Austria	1,083	0.2	2.6
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	3,017	0.4	1.6
Poland	3,088	0.4	5.8
Hungary	1,486	0.2	7.9
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	2,282	0.3	5.1
Other Europe NEC	1,139	0.2	9.9
Vietnam	4,028	0.6	10.0
Philippines	20,145	2.8	15.6
Indonesia	1,308	0.2	11.3
Malaysia	1,777	0.3	9.3
Singapore	1,110	0.2	13.5
South East Asia NEC	980	0.1	15.1
India	4,904	0.7	17.1
Sri Lanka	1,702	0.2	10.2
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	922	0.1	17.8
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	1,185	0.2	12.4
Korea, Republic of (South)	2,335	0.3	20.2
Egypt	393	0.1	0.8
Lebanon	495	0.1	3.6
Iraq	491	0.1	54.4
Sudan (including South Sudan)	922	0.1	6.2
Middle East and North Africa NEC	1,032	0.1	19.9
South Africa	4,118	0.6	8.7
Mauritius	824	0.1	3.5
United States of America	2,421	0.3	16.1
Canada	1,531	0.2	17.9
Argentina	696	0.1	14.2
Brazil	2,847	0.4	43.5
Colombia	2,799	0.4	37.4
Chile	963	0.1	13.2
Central America and South America NEC	4,038	0.6	16.8
Other countries	4,145	0.6	14.6
Inadequately described/Not stated	9,619	1.4	0.2
Total	708,703	100.0	2.5

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	612,110	2,129,223	2,741,333	22.3
Italian	10,378	3,434	13,812	75.1
Maltese	715	126	841	85.0
Spanish	10,560	8,457	19,017	55.5
Croatian	2,717	834	3,551	76.5
Polish	3,441	1,242	4,683	73.5
Dutch	1,508	4,216	5,724	26.3
French	3,846	6,227	10,073	38.2
German	3,191	9,619	12,810	24.9
Portuguese	3,884	3,589	7,473	52.0
Hungarian	1,567	1,539	3,106	50.5
Ukrainian	203	403	606	33.5
Vietnamese	6,202	17,765	23,967	25.9
Filipino languages	15,467	5,095	20,562	75.2
Chinese languages	4,139	87,585	91,724	4.5
Malayalam	3,252	2,611	5,863	55.5
Sinhalese	739	4,180	4,919	15.0
Korean	2,548	14,824	17,372	14.7
Indonesian and Malay	1,100	5,364	6,464	17.0
Arabic	1,911	10,141	12,052	15.9
Assyrian and Chaldean	179	111	290	61.7
Oceanic and Papuan languages	4,394	21,671	26,065	16.9
Australian Indigenous Languages	152	844	996	15.3
Other European languages NEC	3,044	42,049	45,093	6.8
Other Asian languages NEC	2,632	85,571	88,203	3.0
Other languages NEC	2,350	23,875	26,225	9.0
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	6,473	219,607	226,080	2.9
Total	708,702	2,710,202	3,418,904	20.7

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	35,561	66,050	70,924	70,591	72,758	167,578	128,649	612,111	-
Italian	166	303	326	632	848	3,196	4,903	10,374	9.5
Maltese	10	3	7	21	41	183	445	710	4.5
Spanish	616	647	570	1,857	2,545	2,557	1,773	10,565	12.7
Croatian	66	106	114	185	256	831	1,155	2,713	11.4
Polish	129	163	113	249	529	854	1,392	3,429	8.7
Dutch	38	45	24	47	91	377	877	1,499	1.7
French	146	229	264	390	495	1,051	1,262	3,837	4.9
German	105	135	182	223	334	845	1,372	3,196	2.9
Portuguese	197	256	162	977	1,238	776	284	3,890	10.3
Hungarian	26	68	58	92	215	476	632	1,567	9.2
Ukrainian	3	10	4	8	24	44	108	201	9.0
Vietnamese	349	586	801	1,002	968	1,789	702	6,197	28.8
Filipino languages	311	682	1,267	2,005	3,178	5,982	2,032	15,457	2.9
Chinese languages	178	265	328	648	626	1,027	1,067	4,139	11.8
Malayalam	344	652	316	248	824	811	65	3,260	7.9
Sinhalese	30	50	46	111	167	220	120	744	4.0
Korean	172	228	225	475	679	626	144	2,549	27.7
Indonesian and Malay	45	68	78	147	260	309	193	1,100	6.1
Arabic	113	202	217	277	315	534	250	1,908	19.5
Assyrian and Chaldean	24	28	29	23	23	51	7	185	34.1
Oceanic and Papuan languages	212	372	480	697	811	1,327	493	4,392	5.6
Australian Indigenous Languages	13	21	31	20	22	32	11	150	4.0
Other European languages NEC	147	184	144	277	511	910	872	3,045	7.8
Other Asian languages NEC	177	283	341	328	487	743	281	2,640	11.1
Other languages NEC	176	282	370	399	505	483	139	2,354	14.9
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	844	489	513	466	495	1,369	2,297	6,473	11.6
Total	40,198	72,407	77,934	82,395	89,245	194,981	151,525	708,685	1.4

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?

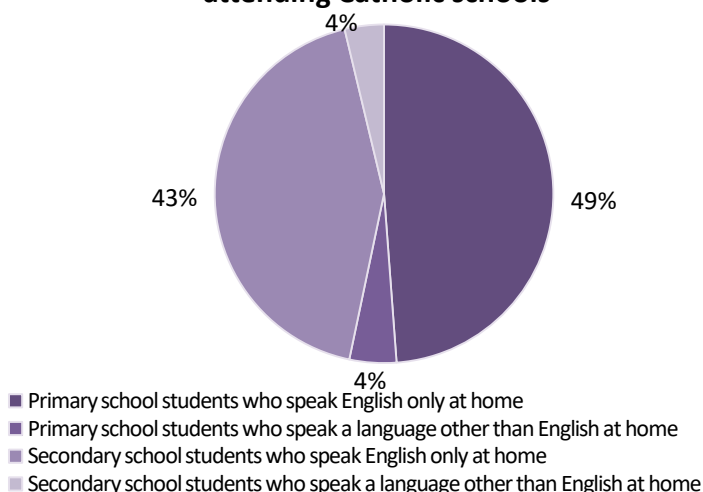
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	30,379	167,989	198,368	15.3
Infants/Primary – Catholic	34,113	13,701	47,814	71.3
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	5,725	33,951	39,676	14.4
Secondary – Government	20,723	104,915	125,638	16.5
Secondary – Catholic	25,804	16,114	41,918	61.6
Secondary – Other Non-Government	7,628	39,887	47,515	16.1
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	11,810	46,774	58,584	20.2
University or other Tertiary Institutions	34,725	141,218	175,943	19.7
Other (including pre-school)	15,618	55,761	71,379	21.9
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	522,176	2,089,890	2,612,066	20.0
Total	708,701	2,710,200	3,418,901	20.7

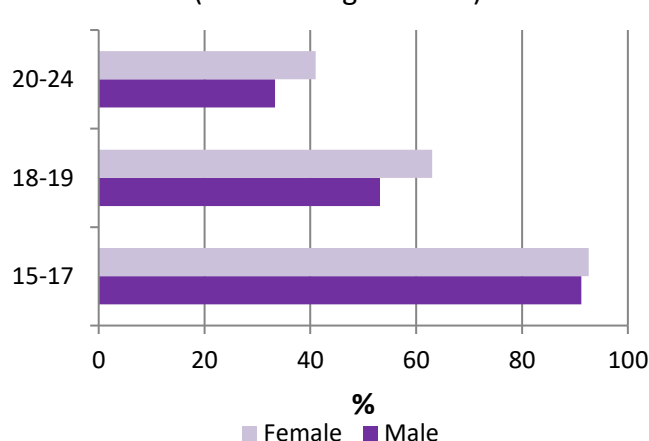
Note:

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

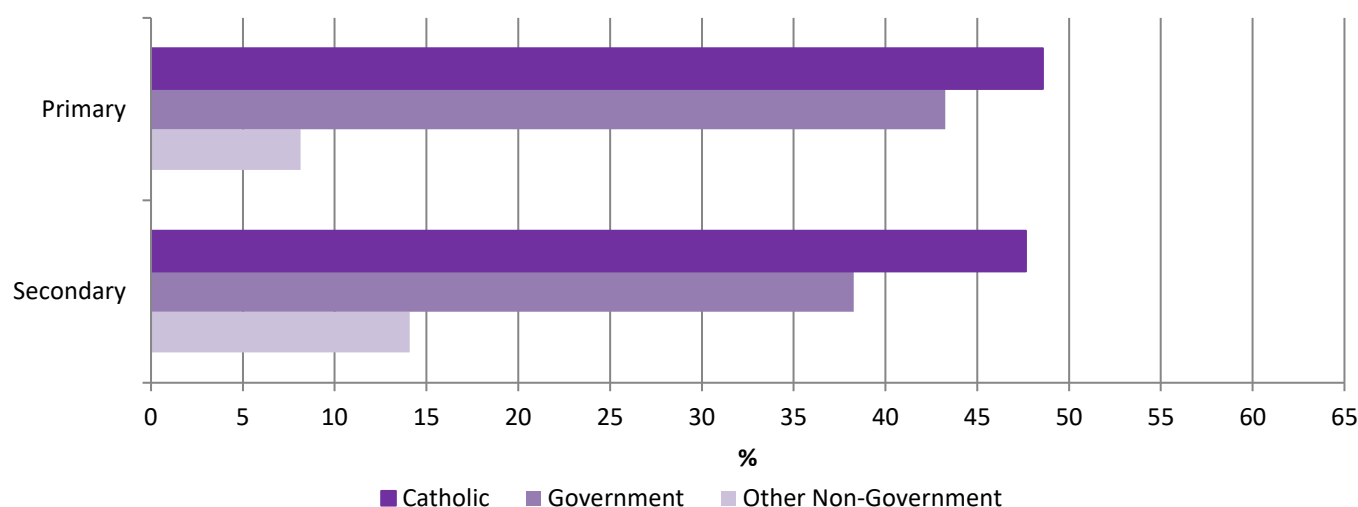
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	1,586	2,883	4,175	7,114	6,907	2,561	1,977	29,535	92,658
Infants/Primary – Catholic	801	1,239	2,315	5,816	9,430	5,584	5,682	33,391	133,724
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	144	227	359	715	1,217	949	1,301	5,381	104,803
Secondary – Government	1,039	1,795	2,809	4,681	4,366	1,570	925	19,530	90,040
Secondary – Catholic	498	832	1,710	3,810	5,964	4,232	4,820	24,692	140,340
Secondary – Other Non-Government	196	239	422	971	1,465	1,095	1,794	7,083	149,622
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	269	415	890	2,026	2,879	2,178	3,160	13,594	146,470
Other (including pre-school)	105	172	218	415	496	283	220	2,080	109,236
Not stated/Not applicable	279	416	481	721	718	329	309	3,861	89,833
Total	4,917	8,218	13,379	26,269	33,442	18,781	20,188	139,147	119,889

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	78	1,481	2,673	2,546	1,816	1,382	9,976
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	2,397	8,530	9,454	8,135	5,526	4,646	38,688
Advanced diploma or diploma level	1,261	3,140	4,688	5,121	3,676	3,467	21,353
Certificate level	7,190	13,806	14,293	14,758	11,597	13,501	75,145
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	33,235	11,954	12,737	15,866	14,868	26,254	114,914
Total	44,161	38,911	43,845	46,426	37,483	49,250	260,076
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>18.7</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	158	2,470	3,014	2,637	1,795	995	11,069
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	4,404	15,750	16,388	12,052	7,814	5,713	62,121
Advanced diploma or diploma level	2,594	6,100	7,325	7,598	5,353	4,443	33,413
Certificate level	6,855	8,948	9,231	9,781	7,240	4,674	46,729
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	31,635	12,361	15,178	22,038	24,015	47,180	152,407
Total	45,646	45,629	51,136	54,106	46,217	63,005	305,739
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>23.9</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	236	3,951	5,687	5,183	3,611	2,377	21,045
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	6,801	24,280	25,842	20,187	13,340	10,359	100,809
Advanced diploma or diploma level	3,855	9,240	12,013	12,719	9,029	7,910	54,766
Certificate level	14,045	22,754	23,524	24,539	18,837	18,175	121,874
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	64,870	24,315	27,915	37,904	38,883	73,434	267,321
Total	89,807	84,540	94,981	100,532	83,700	112,255	565,815
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>21.5</i>



Employment

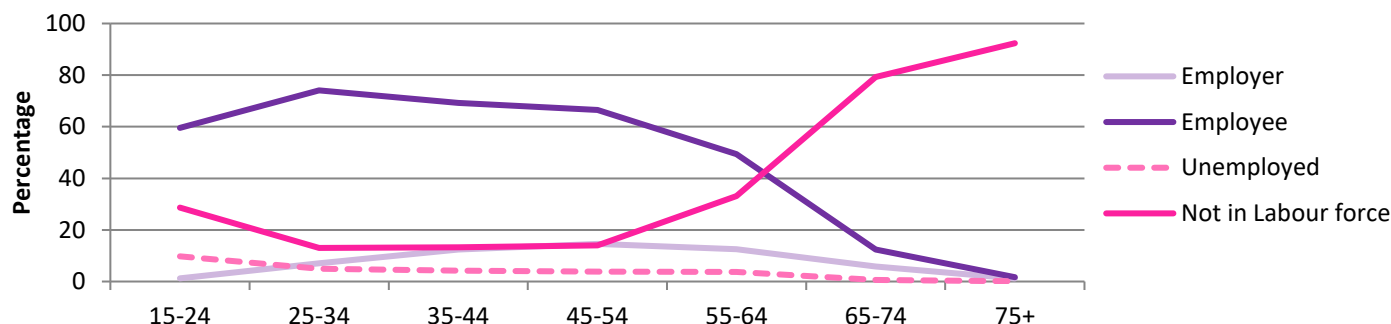
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	728	11,204	16,441	3,059	31,432
Employee	25,019	60,520	48,132	4,446	138,117
Unemployed	4,751	3,872	3,509	315	12,447
Not in the labour force	13,274	6,209	14,787	40,108	74,378
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	401	944	1,025	1,327	3,697
Total	44,173	82,749	83,894	49,255	260,071
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>69.0</i>	<i>91.4</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>70.0</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>6.8</i>
Females					
Employer	411	6,551	8,739	1,329	17,030
Employee	28,495	67,843	60,042	4,431	160,811
Unemployed	4,021	4,216	3,430	134	11,801
Not in the labour force	12,410	17,364	27,066	54,989	111,829
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	315	776	1,057	2,108	4,256
Total	45,652	96,750	100,334	62,991	305,727
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>72.1</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>72.0</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>62.0</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>6.2</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	756	3,787	7,275	8,118	4,786	1,556	26,278
Professionals	1,801	6,072	7,809	7,254	4,666	1,641	29,243
Technicians & Trade Workers	6,491	9,785	8,782	8,004	4,901	998	38,961
Community & Personal Service Workers	3,029	2,426	2,233	2,324	1,342	312	11,666
Clerical & Administrative Workers	1,435	2,080	2,476	2,847	1,924	516	11,278
Sales Workers	4,643	2,077	2,100	2,249	1,602	706	13,377
Machinery operators & Drivers	1,692	3,011	3,639	4,407	3,282	865	16,896
Labourers	5,743	4,071	3,526	3,704	2,732	835	20,611
ID / NS / NA ¹	18,568	5,612	5,997	7,498	12,227	41,816	91,718
Total	44,158	38,921	43,837	46,405	37,462	49,245	260,028
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>39.5</i>	<i>37.5</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>33.0</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>45.4</i>
Females							
Managers	1,000	3,557	4,705	4,716	2,497	677	17,152
Professionals	3,101	11,559	12,346	10,888	6,140	1,229	45,263
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,260	1,601	1,568	1,495	867	179	6,970
Community & Personal Service Workers	7,176	5,394	5,494	6,144	3,899	669	28,776
Clerical & Administrative Workers	4,359	7,487	9,599	11,426	7,445	1,613	41,929
Sales Workers	9,460	2,984	2,830	3,695	2,629	724	22,322
Machinery operators & Drivers	298	312	387	531	409	73	2,010
Labourers	2,124	1,914	2,195	3,196	2,611	586	12,626
ID / NS / NA ¹	16,880	10,827	12,008	12,002	19,725	57,265	128,707
Total	45,658	45,635	51,132	54,093	46,222	63,015	305,755
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>43.6</i>	<i>37.1</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>35.3</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>12.2</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	1,756	7,344	11,980	12,834	7,283	2,233	43,430
Professionals	4,902	17,631	20,155	18,142	10,806	2,870	74,506
Technicians & Trade Workers	7,751	11,386	10,350	9,499	5,768	1,177	45,931
Community & Personal Service Workers	10,205	7,820	7,727	8,468	5,241	981	40,442
Clerical & Administrative Workers	5,794	9,567	12,075	14,273	9,369	2,129	53,207
Sales Workers	14,103	5,061	4,930	5,944	4,231	1,430	35,699
Machinery operators & Drivers	1,990	3,323	4,026	4,938	3,691	938	18,906
Labourers	7,867	5,985	5,721	6,900	5,343	1,421	33,237
ID / NS / NA ¹	35,448	16,439	18,005	19,500	31,952	99,081	220,425
Total	89,816	84,556	94,969	100,498	83,684	112,260	565,783
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>34.1</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>32.4</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>28.4</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?

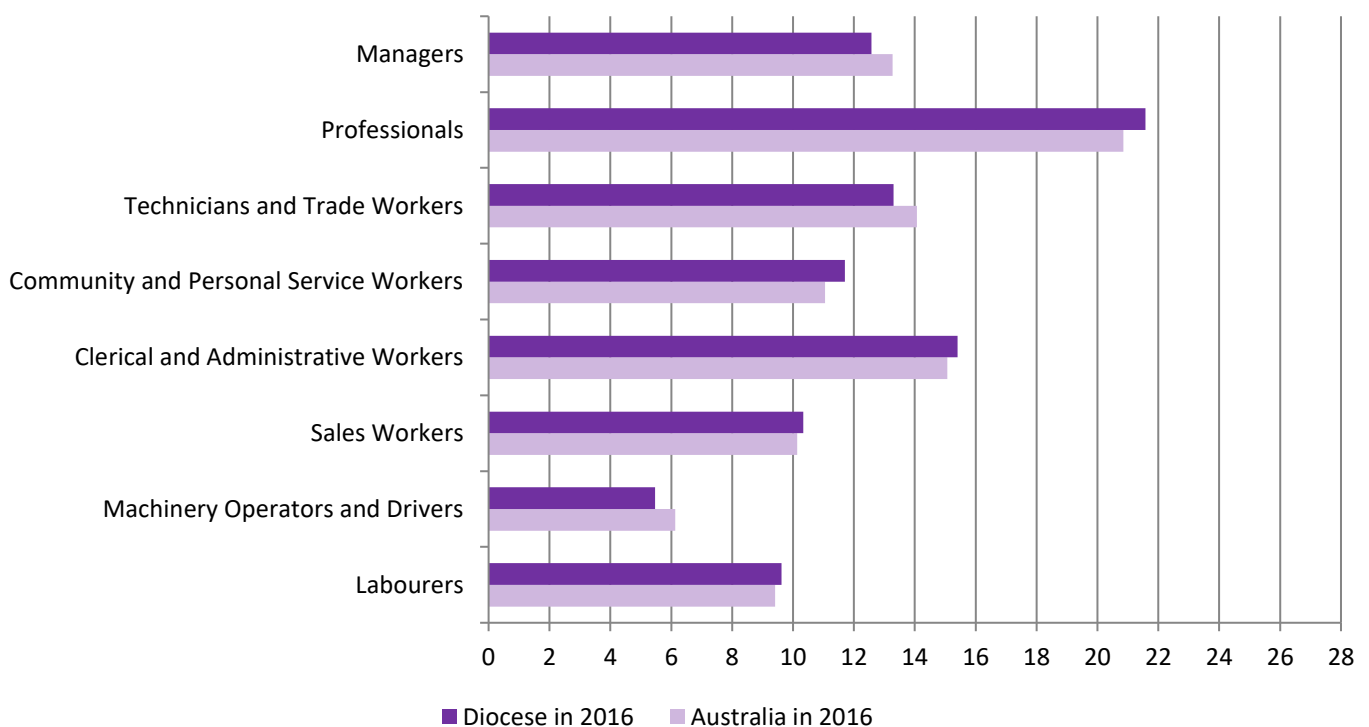
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	12.6	12.1
Professionals	21.6	21.7
Technicians & Trade Workers	13.3	14.0
Community & Personal Service Workers	11.7	11.4
Clerical & Administrative Workers	15.4	14.1
Sales Workers	10.3	10.1
Machinery operators & Drivers	5.5	6.3
Labourers	9.6	10.2
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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- A Social Profile for the Catholic population of Australia
- Helpful hints on using the Census data
- Reports on the National Count of Attendance
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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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