



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Diocese of Broken Bay



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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.

Page

Diocesan snapshot.....	2
What has changed since 1996?	3

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

Page

1. Population	4
2. Disability	4
3. Occupation and employment.....	5
4. Birthplace, Indigenous status and language	5
5. Education.....	6
6. Marital status	7
7. Families.....	7
8. Households.....	7

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

Page

Religious affiliation	9
Age and sex.....	10
Disability	12
Marital status	13
Families.....	14
Households.....	16
Birthplace	17
Language	18
Attendance at educational institutions.....	20
Educational qualifications	22
Employment	23
Occupation	24

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: 942,438

Catholic Population: 215,449

Catholics make up 22.9 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 41 years

Total Catholic families: 83,824

15,994 Catholics live alone

51,103 Catholics were born overseas

3,252 Catholics do not speak English well

10,755 Catholics need assistance with core activities

66,850 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	191,937	204,439	213,285	223,240	215,449
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	22.6	22.9	22.7	22.5	21.7
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	12.4	13.3	14.1	15.3	17.6
Catholics born in NESC ¹ (%)	15.0	14.6	14.8	15.5	16.6
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Catholic families	70,870	77,616	81,150	85,605	83,824
Catholics living alone	13,002	14,784	15,823	16,806	15,998
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	50.8	46.9	47.3	46.8	47.9
Catholics with university degree (%)	14.2	17.1	21.1	24.0	27.4
Catholic males in labour force (%)	72.5	63.2	70.3	69.5	68.6
Catholic females in labour force (%)	56.2	53.1	57.6	58.2	59.9
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	72.7	73.5	74.8	74.4	74.5

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	942,438	887,195	23,401,892	21,507,719	7	7
Catholic population	215,449	223,240	5,291,834	5,439,267	7	7
Per cent Catholic	22.9	25.2	22.6	25.3	15	13
At same address since previous Census (%)	57.8	58.1	57.3	57.5	11	12
Median age ⁴ (years)	41	38	40	38	9	10
Aged 0-14 (%)	21.7	22.5	19.8	20.5	9	11
Aged 65+ (%)	17.6	15.3	16.6	14.1	10	9
Males per 100 females	88.7	89.3	90.6	92.1	25	28

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 (%)	5.0	4.2	5.8	4.9	22	20
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	12.8	12.1	12.5	11.7	13	11

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)	42.1	41.0	34.1	33.0	1	1
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	22.1	22.6	29.6	30.6	28	28
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	68.6	69.5	69.7	69.6	13	12
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	59.9	58.2	60.6	58.5	13	10
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	4.7	4.8	5.8	5.0	25	14
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	10.4	10.3	12.2	10.2	24	13

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	7.2	7.3	5.6	5.7	5	5
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	16.6	15.5	19.1	17.9	8	8
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	3,497	3,534	106,428	98,723	7	7
Indigenous Australians	3,556	2,885	133,528	124,610	19	21
Speak language other than English at home (%)	16.4	15.0	20.4	19.0	9	9
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	1.5	1.5	2.6	2.6	8	9

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 (%)	27.4	24.0	20.6	17.6	1	1
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	94.6	91.1	92.2	87.2	2	1
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	69.0	66.9	62.9	57.8	3	3
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	46.2	43.3	38.2	34.3	2	1
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	43.2	43.6	53.1	52.8	26	26
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	48.8	48.8	41.0	41.2	7	6
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	53.7	50.9	54.5	52.8	10	12
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	32.1	36.0	35.1	37.2	25	23
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	14.2	10.1	28.1	24.1	28	28
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	26.5	24.5	35.7	31.5	28	27

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 (%)	30.3	30.7	33.3	33.9	26	25
Married (%)	52.9	53.0	49.7	49.6	2	2
Divorced or Separated (%)	10.9	10.4	11.2	10.8	20	17
Widowed (%)	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	14	14

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	83,820	85,605	1,997,833	2,019,556	7	7
One-parent families	8,667	9,236	231,370	239,340	8	8
One-parent families (% of all families)	10.3	10.8	11.6	11.9	26	22
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	60.2	61.4	55.9	55.1	13	15
De facto couples (%)	13.8	12.8	17.7	16.2	27	27
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	120,140	101,053	100,270	86,401	3	3

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	102,422	105,564	2,548,354	2,594,239	7	7
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	1,191	1,837	53,499	68,455	11	9
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	14,807	14,969	407,684	402,158	7	7
Persons living alone (total)	15,998	16,806	461,183	470,613	7	7
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	7.4	7.5	8.7	8.7	26	24
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	74.5	74.4	71.2	71.4	8	6
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	2,263	2,295	1,873	1,861	3	3

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

CONTENTS OF THE DETAILED PROFILE

Tables	Page
9: Religious affiliation by age.....	9
10: Age by sex.....	10
11a: Need for assistance with core activities by age	12
11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age.....	12
12: Registered marital status by sex and age.....	13
13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status	13
14: Family composition by weekly family income.....	14
15: Weekly family income by number of dependent children.....	15
16: Social marital status by number of dependent children.....	15
17: Household composition by tenure type.....	16
18: Household composition by monthly housing loan repayment.....	16
19: Birthplace	17
20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation.....	18
21: Language spoken at home by age	19
22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation	20
23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family	21
24: Highest qualification attained by age and sex	22
25: Labour force status by age and sex.....	23
26: Occupation by age and sex.....	24
27: Occupation by religious affiliation	25
 Graphs	 Page
Religious affiliation	9
Age profile of the Catholic population, 2011 & 2016.....	11
Age-sex profile of the Catholic population, 2016.....	11
Core need for assistance and provision of unpaid assistance by age	12
Change of address since 2011 by marital status	13
Weekly family income	15
Top 5 birthplaces of Catholics born overseas	17
Top 5 birthplaces with highest proportions of recent arrivals.....	17
Language background of all students attending Catholic schools	20
Education participation rate.....	20
Type of school being attended by Catholic students	21
Labour force status by age	23
Occupation	25



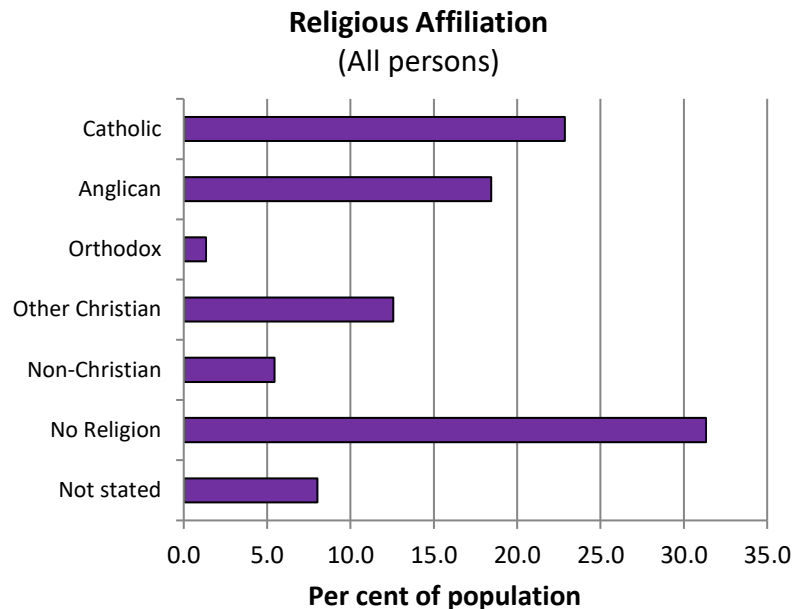
Religious affiliation

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	29,161	32,344	20,201	23,433	31,047	28,571	22,509	16,341	10,498	214,105
Maronite Catholic	145	188	148	107	161	141	76	56	33	1,055
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Ukrainian Catholic	7	3	-	6	3	7	15	3	10	54
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	9
Syro-Malabar Catholic	57	25	14	47	39	5	11	3	-	201
Total Catholic	29,370	32,560	20,366	23,597	31,256	28,724	22,611	16,403	10,541	215,428
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	24.4	27.1	20.1	20.2	22.8	22.9	22.2	23.3	21.6	22.9
Anglican	15,898	19,680	12,062	14,759	25,172	25,807	24,489	20,707	15,200	173,774
Orthodox	1,443	1,563	1,140	1,426	2,097	1,784	1,290	1,144	771	12,658
Other Christian	11,435	13,758	10,889	11,945	16,076	17,644	15,834	12,010	8,920	118,511
Non-Christian	6,151	5,190	6,526	10,620	8,433	6,702	4,682	2,028	977	51,309
No Religion	47,002	39,078	41,715	44,996	43,705	35,157	24,965	12,060	6,586	295,264
Not Stated	8,937	8,280	8,506	9,598	10,330	9,654	8,184	6,133	5,856	75,478
Total Population	120,236	120,109	101,204	116,941	137,069	125,472	102,055	70,485	48,851	942,422

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	956	931	1,887	2,460
1	1,180	1,138	2,318	2,883
2	1,276	1,222	2,498	2,954
3	1,459	1,323	2,782	3,178
4	1,459	1,361	2,820	3,369
5	1,572	1,510	3,082	3,453
6	1,760	1,651	3,411	3,465
7	1,690	1,600	3,290	3,421
8	1,882	1,704	3,586	3,568
9	1,911	1,802	3,713	3,531
10	1,821	1,787	3,608	3,614
11	1,805	1,672	3,477	3,641
12	1,773	1,713	3,486	3,633
13	1,781	1,709	3,490	3,541
14	1,696	1,666	3,362	3,431
15	1,661	1,614	3,275	3,465
16	1,680	1,638	3,318	3,275
17	1,560	1,596	3,156	3,235
18	1,445	1,410	2,855	3,018
19	1,329	1,219	2,548	2,789
20-24	5,535	5,525	11,060	12,278
25-29	4,398	4,906	9,304	10,545
30-34	4,964	5,855	10,819	12,234
35-39	5,852	6,926	12,778	15,235
40-44	6,984	8,253	15,237	16,717
45-49	7,297	8,718	16,015	16,777
50-54	7,114	8,218	15,332	14,930
55-59	6,019	7,381	13,400	12,657
60-64	5,108	6,461	11,569	11,729
65-69	4,898	6,136	11,034	9,884
70-74	4,033	5,088	9,121	8,259
75-79	3,320	3,957	7,277	6,389
80+	4,072	6,460	10,532	9,714
Total	101,290	114,150	215,440	223,272

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?

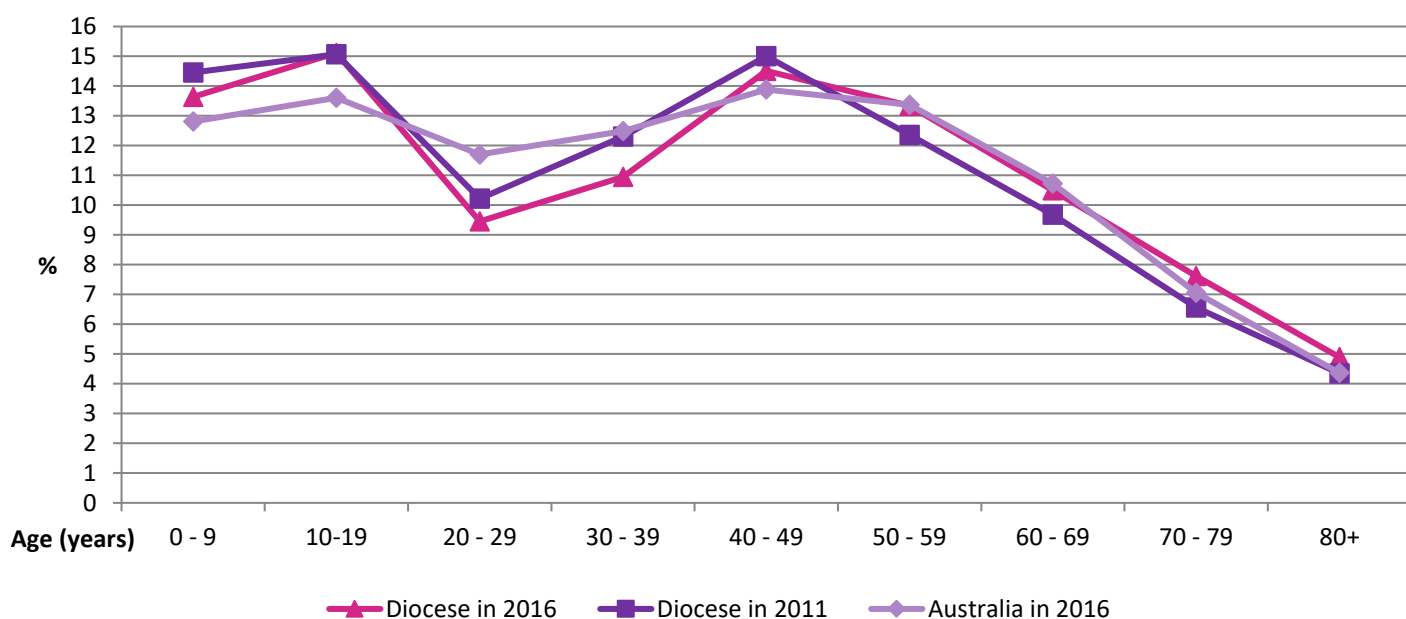
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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.

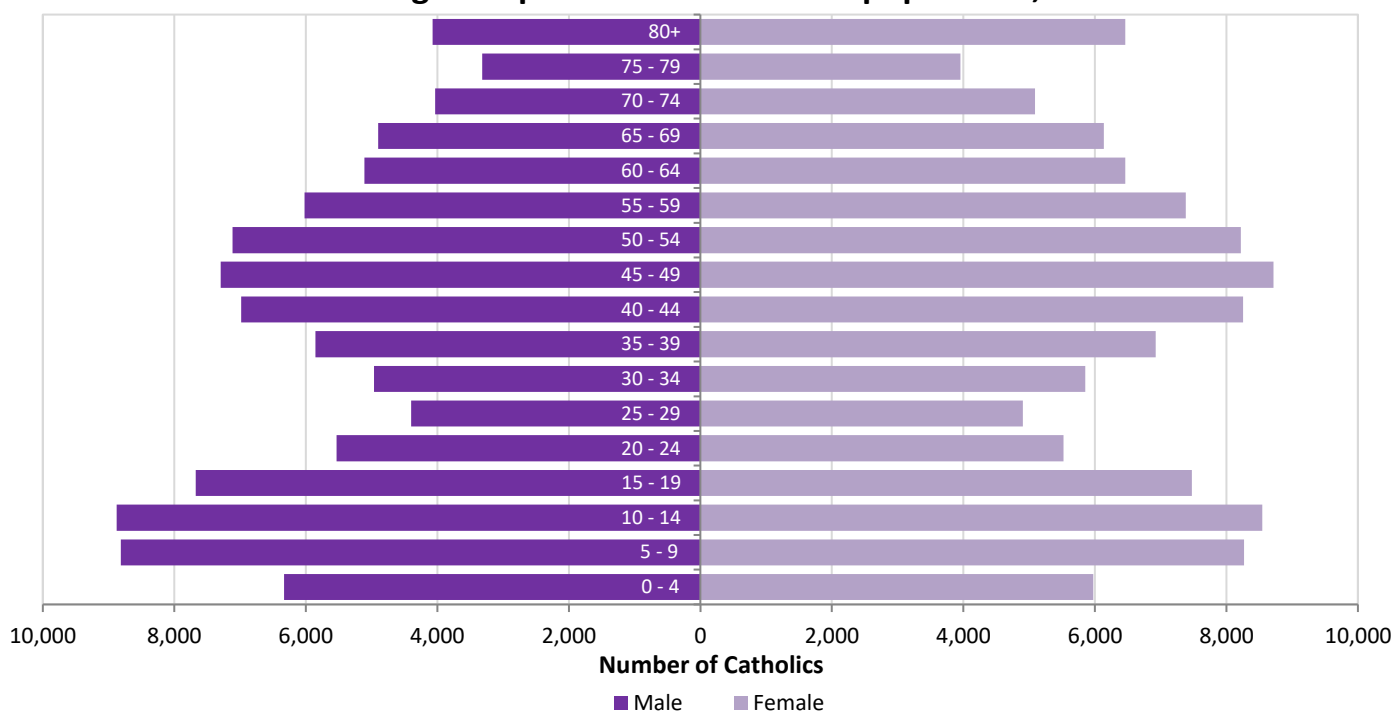


Age and sex

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	699	806	798	710	903	734	4,650
Females	338	658	991	804	1,451	1,855	6,097
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	54	124	87	102	107	474
Females	-	34	162	124	318	468	1,106
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night ³							
Males	9	65	88	56	34	17	269
Females	7	45	93	50	73	70	338
Total							
Males	708	925	1,010	853	1,039	858	5,393
Females	345	737	1,246	978	1,842	2,393	7,541

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	599	552	1,130	1,922	1,757	2,054	8,014
Females	668	1,026	2,069	3,481	3,348	3,031	13,623

Notes:

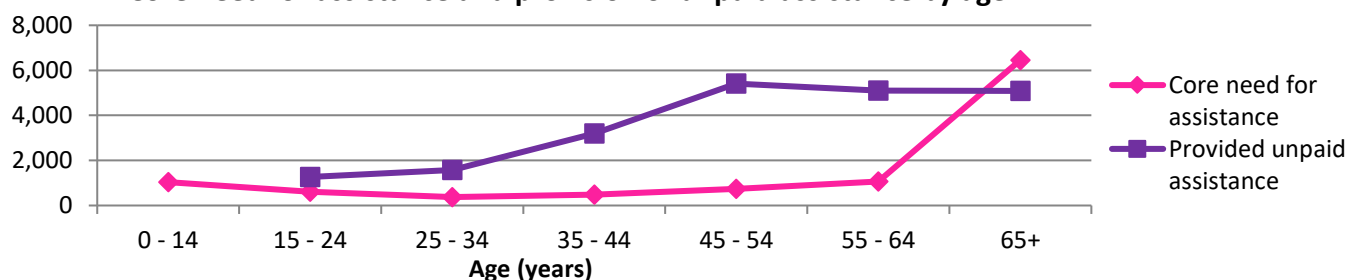
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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	13,106	5,897	2,897	2,242	1,192	543	340	26,217
Married	83	3,218	8,850	10,183	7,944	6,632	5,235	42,145
Separated/Divorced	13	244	1,067	1,917	1,812	1,344	642	7,039
Widowed	3	7	19	80	182	424	1,178	1,893
Total	13,205	9,366	12,833	14,422	11,130	8,943	7,395	77,294
Females								
Never married	12,834	5,550	2,689	1,929	1,044	495	405	24,946
Married	145	4,773	10,827	11,590	9,082	6,906	3,780	47,103
Separated/Divorced	19	431	1,618	3,141	2,989	2,116	967	11,281
Widowed	3	8	52	279	734	1,711	5,275	8,062
Total	13,001	10,762	15,186	16,939	13,849	11,228	10,427	91,392

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

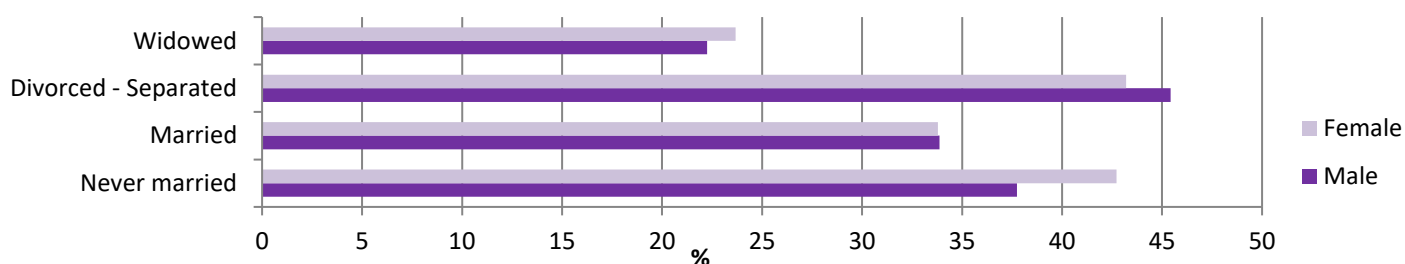


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	23,375	2,413	25,788	9.4
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	22,625	3,443	26,068	13.2
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	12,942	3,557	16,499	21.6
Total	58,942	9,413	68,355	13.8

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	173	244	837	2,350	3,733	2,599	4,061	1,430	15,427	2,000
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	107	174	731	2,304	3,756	2,648	4,542	1,371	15,633	3,022
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	109	153	476	1,546	2,481	1,876	3,016	792	10,449	3,033
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both Catholic	932	1,719	1,855	1,895	1,857	811	874	441	10,384	1,434
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	690	1,602	1,854	2,069	2,002	879	957	374	10,427	1,569
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	284	416	694	1,184	1,550	824	910	196	6,058	2,227
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	908	1,327	1,783	1,901	1,118	369	219	1,036	8,661	1,242
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,401	2,401	-
Total	3,441	6,035	8,884	14,185	17,367	10,439	15,092	8,377	83,820	2,298

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	2,260	617	387	140	34	3,438
\$500-\$799	4,299	738	632	282	77	6,028
\$800-\$1,249	5,927	1,204	1,163	430	156	8,880
\$1,250-\$1,999	7,521	2,547	2,806	1,032	283	14,189
\$2,000-\$2,999	8,036	3,171	4,296	1,509	381	17,393
\$3,000-\$3,999	3,981	2,081	3,037	1,069	252	10,420
\$4,000 or more	4,687	2,716	5,071	2,164	459	15,097
Income not fully stated	4,221	1,622	1,587	744	205	8,379
Total Families	40,932	14,696	18,979	7,370	1,847	83,824
Median Family Income (\$)	\$1,835	\$2,451	\$2,863	\$2,946	\$2,711	\$2,298

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)**

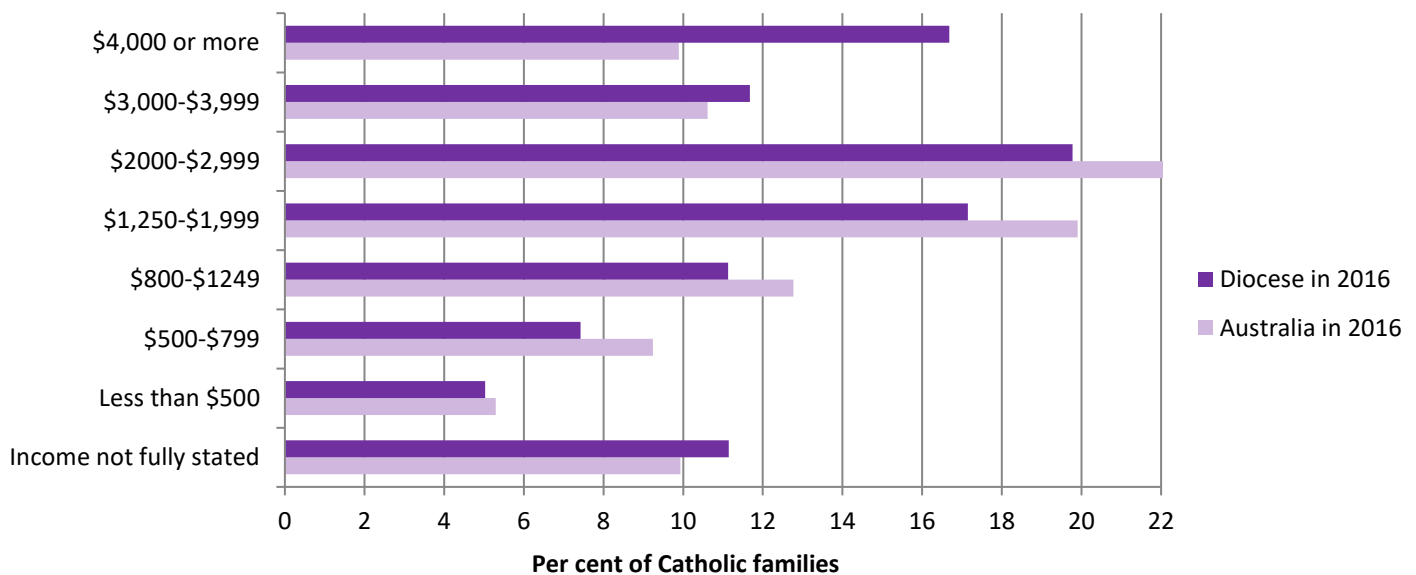


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	29,522	9,377	14,733	5,928	1,385	60,945
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	5,964	1,718	1,449	506	173	9,810
One parent family, parent Catholic	3,656	2,585	1,695	574	150	8,660
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	1,774	1,000	1,073	416	130	4,393
Total families	40,916	14,680	18,950	7,424	1,838	83,808



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	64,591	730	16,151	1,866	83,338	77.5
Lone person aged under 35 years	518	26	548	99	1,191	43.5
Lone person aged 35 years or over	10,051	821	2,819	1,116	14,807	67.9
Group households	1,172	59	1,698	157	3,086	38.0
Total households	76,332	1,636	21,216	3,238	102,422	74.5

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	1,517	1,782	5,182	7,672	4,771	13,608	2,339
Lone person aged under 35 years	6	13	79	98	56	68	1,979
Lone person aged 35 years or over	215	202	489	512	206	290	1,659
Group households	26	53	98	121	51	95	1,823
Total households	1,764	2,050	5,848	8,403	5,084	14,061	2,263

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.



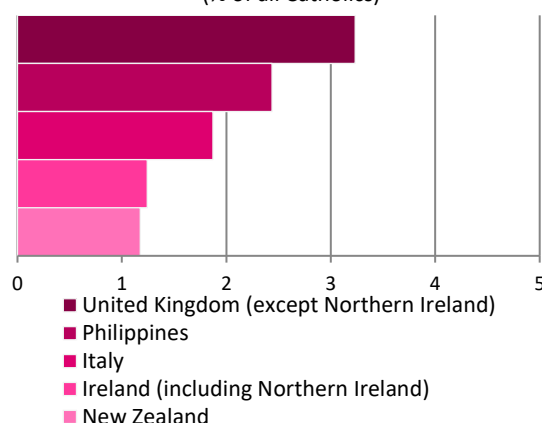
Birthplace

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)

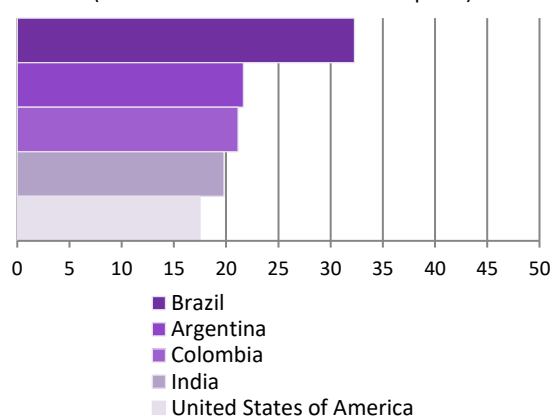


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	161,428	74.9	-
New Zealand	2,533	1.2	5.2
Other Oceania	934	0.4	3.6
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	6,966	3.2	7.4
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	2,677	1.2	6.5
Italy	4,032	1.9	3.6
Malta	787	0.4	0.4
Spain and Portugal	569	0.3	14.8
France	712	0.3	15.4
Netherlands	796	0.4	3.5
Germany	1,170	0.5	7.9
Austria	373	0.2	3.2
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	1,234	0.6	1.1
Poland	1,096	0.5	6.7
Hungary	413	0.2	1.9
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	942	0.4	7.4
Other Europe NEC	463	0.2	8.6
Vietnam	395	0.2	9.4
Philippines	5,251	2.4	15.9
Indonesia	771	0.4	6.1
Malaysia	759	0.4	5.4
Singapore	553	0.3	13.6
South East Asia NEC	218	0.1	9.2
India	1,617	0.8	19.8
Sri Lanka	533	0.2	6.2
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	969	0.4	9.9
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	1,641	0.8	5.0
Korea, Republic of (South)	2,269	1.1	8.7
Egypt	321	0.1	-
Lebanon	804	0.4	1.4
Iraq	53	0.0	13.2
Sudan (including South Sudan)	17	0.0	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	435	0.2	14.5
South Africa	1,417	0.7	9.3
Mauritius	256	0.1	-
United States of America	1,286	0.6	17.5
Canada	536	0.2	10.1
Argentina	471	0.2	21.7
Brazil	1,310	0.6	32.3
Colombia	421	0.2	21.1
Chile	612	0.3	11.3
Central America and South America NEC	1,635	0.8	9.5
Other countries	856	0.4	9.6
Inadequately described/Not stated	2,906	1.3	-
Total	215,437	100.0	2.2

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	178,256	538,638	716,894	24.9
Italian	5,807	1,246	7,053	82.3
Maltese	494	29	523	94.5
Spanish	3,933	2,519	6,452	61.0
Croatian	1,399	250	1,649	84.8
Polish	1,133	424	1,557	72.8
Dutch	511	1,574	2,085	24.5
French	1,539	2,738	4,277	36.0
German	1,234	3,492	4,726	26.1
Portuguese	1,723	1,717	3,440	50.1
Hungarian	402	438	840	47.9
Ukrainian	68	165	233	29.2
Vietnamese	508	1,679	2,187	23.2
Filipino languages	3,951	1,062	5,013	78.8
Chinese languages	4,140	61,224	65,364	6.3
Malayalam	665	773	1,438	46.2
Sinhalese	169	1,531	1,700	9.9
Korean	2,648	9,978	12,626	21.0
Indonesian and Malay	713	1,870	2,583	27.6
Arabic	1,577	1,839	3,416	46.2
Assyrian and Chaldean	40	80	120	33.3
Oceanic and Papuan languages	325	1,282	1,607	20.2
Australian Indigenous Languages	13	65	78	16.7
Other European languages NEC	1,110	13,237	14,347	7.7
Other Asian languages NEC	860	25,155	26,015	3.3
Other languages NEC	337	8,969	9,306	3.6
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	1,894	45,003	46,897	4.0
Total	215,449	726,977	942,426	22.9

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	10,659	21,539	23,155	17,281	17,680	49,009	38,927	178,250	-
Italian	97	153	169	264	473	1,806	2,841	5,803	11.2
Maltese	6	7	3	12	40	93	333	494	1.8
Spanish	232	341	233	333	764	1,186	843	3,932	7.3
Croatian	38	45	51	70	124	410	662	1,400	9.5
Polish	44	65	52	75	203	316	391	1,146	7.1
Dutch	23	41	22	14	37	150	220	507	2.2
French	89	196	149	84	205	494	318	1,535	3.0
German	60	103	131	60	120	384	373	1,231	2.2
Portuguese	144	135	70	279	652	333	112	1,725	6.9
Hungarian	11	24	16	20	41	98	203	413	5.3
Ukrainian	7	3	-	-	12	11	46	79	3.8
Vietnamese	23	51	69	72	82	156	53	506	14.2
Filipino languages	95	168	204	478	1,003	1,405	598	3,951	2.2
Chinese languages	122	382	315	380	556	1,109	1,273	4,137	10.2
Malayalam	82	115	27	58	234	122	23	661	10.7
Sinhalese	-	3	12	18	36	70	37	176	-
Korean	115	303	261	279	440	864	395	2,657	26.2
Indonesian and Malay	32	37	53	91	138	253	105	709	4.5
Arabic	32	44	131	161	193	583	438	1,582	9.5
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	4	4	8	12	12	40	15.0
Oceanic and Papuan languages	17	20	38	55	32	124	37	323	3.4
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	4	3	3	3	-	3	16	-
Other European languages NEC	63	107	51	68	186	315	315	1,105	4.5
Other Asian languages NEC	49	106	102	69	156	252	132	866	5.5
Other languages NEC	16	30	29	39	61	108	48	331	4.5
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	243	141	141	96	119	329	818	1,887	10.8
Total	12,299	24,163	25,491	20,363	23,598	59,992	49,556	215,462	1.5

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?

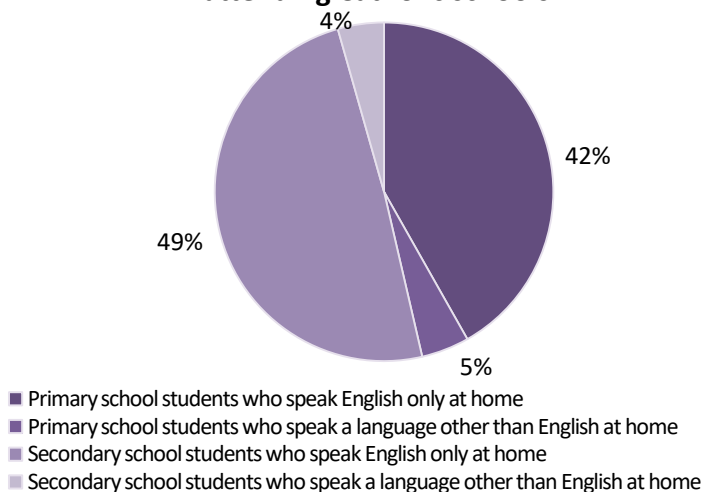
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	11,659	49,838	61,497	19.0
Infants/Primary – Catholic	10,310	1,700	12,010	85.8
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	1,920	9,159	11,079	17.3
Secondary – Government	6,089	29,807	35,896	17.0
Secondary – Catholic	10,191	3,681	13,872	73.5
Secondary – Other Non-Government	2,684	14,189	16,873	15.9
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	3,573	12,482	16,055	22.3
University or other Tertiary Institutions	9,609	36,033	45,642	21.1
Other (including pre-school)	6,189	19,343	25,532	24.2
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	153,225	550,757	703,982	21.8
Total	215,449	726,989	942,438	22.9

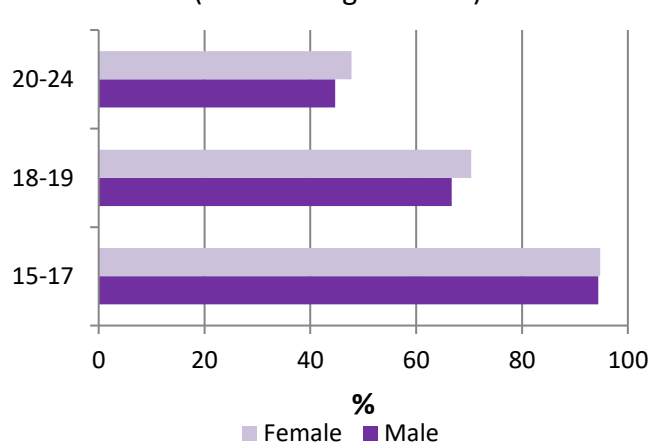
Note:

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

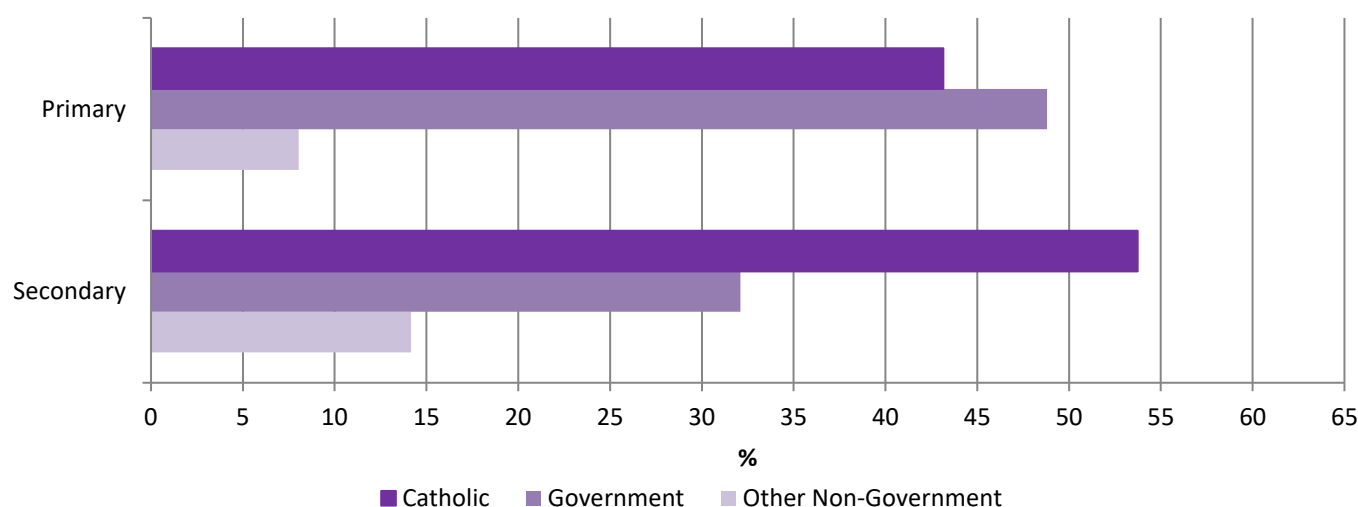
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	354	668	953	1,915	2,537	1,581	2,635	11,456	134,047
Infants/Primary – Catholic	179	332	546	1,314	2,383	1,788	2,879	10,139	155,877
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	35	41	72	154	246	368	782	1,866	199,597
Secondary – Government	211	369	620	1,182	1,357	633	771	5,803	111,847
Secondary – Catholic	144	221	494	1,140	1,975	1,549	3,068	9,846	167,683
Secondary – Other Non-Government	43	56	103	178	301	372	1,095	2,516	210,119
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	78	97	228	551	829	677	1,712	4,866	180,232
Other (including pre-school)	38	45	63	150	234	182	265	1,025	147,558
Not stated/Not applicable	78	91	94	172	217	114	209	1,130	117,195
Total	1,160	1,920	3,173	6,756	10,079	7,264	13,416	48,647	150,585

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	22	510	1,309	1,466	936	824	5,067
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	732	2,593	3,696	3,387	2,313	2,255	14,976
Advanced diploma or diploma level	241	905	1,523	1,657	1,130	1,170	6,626
Certificate level	1,316	2,806	3,403	4,109	3,274	4,318	19,226
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	10,897	2,543	2,903	3,794	3,472	7,758	31,367
Total	13,208	9,357	12,834	14,413	11,125	16,325	77,262
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>39.0</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>25.9</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	44	883	1,546	1,298	804	455	5,030
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	1,102	4,247	5,807	4,684	2,966	2,248	21,054
Advanced diploma or diploma level	473	1,494	2,291	2,688	1,990	1,937	10,873
Certificate level	1,265	1,858	2,325	3,001	2,197	2,013	12,659
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	10,106	2,291	3,222	5,266	5,882	14,991	41,758
Total	12,990	10,773	15,191	16,937	13,839	21,644	91,374
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>47.6</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>28.5</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	66	1,393	2,855	2,764	1,740	1,279	10,097
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	1,834	6,840	9,503	8,071	5,279	4,503	36,030
Advanced diploma or diploma level	714	2,399	3,814	4,345	3,120	3,107	17,499
Certificate level	2,581	4,664	5,728	7,110	5,471	6,331	31,885
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	21,003	4,834	6,125	9,060	9,354	22,749	73,125
Total	26,198	20,130	28,025	31,350	24,964	37,969	168,636
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>40.9</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>27.4</i>



Employment

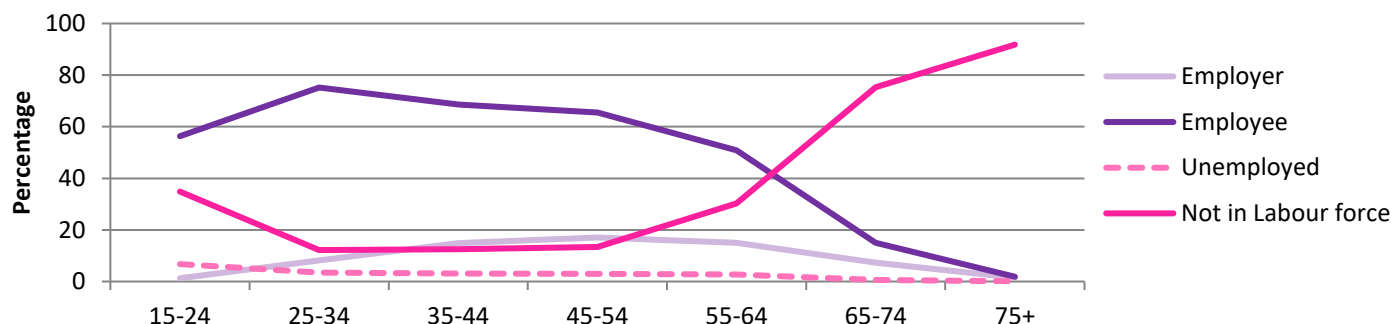
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	206	3,725	5,981	1,258	11,170
Employee	7,071	16,144	14,556	1,553	39,324
Unemployed	941	692	787	89	2,509
Not in the labour force	4,887	1,356	3,887	13,002	23,132
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	95	274	326	424	1,119
Total	13,200	22,191	25,537	16,326	77,254
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>62.3</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>68.6</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>
Females					
Employer	129	2,086	3,115	496	5,826
Employee	7,686	18,187	18,667	1,800	46,340
Unemployed	834	884	824	49	2,591
Not in the labour force	4,259	4,592	7,882	18,541	35,274
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	105	186	288	758	1,337
Total	13,013	25,935	30,776	21,644	91,368
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>66.5</i>	<i>81.6</i>	<i>73.5</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>59.9</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>4.7</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	249	1,184	2,973	3,336	1,724	536	10,002
Professionals	647	1,970	3,014	3,080	1,954	860	11,525
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,790	2,128	2,236	2,190	1,341	361	10,046
Community & Personal Service Workers	1,049	600	600	571	373	121	3,314
Clerical & Administrative Workers	367	469	727	827	660	226	3,276
Sales Workers	1,335	581	648	724	497	233	4,018
Machinery operators & Drivers	380	497	623	815	727	232	3,274
Labourers	1,426	778	702	899	688	229	4,722
ID / NS / NA ¹	5,964	1,137	1,322	1,970	3,168	13,532	27,093
Total	13,207	9,344	12,845	14,412	11,132	16,330	77,270
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>51.6</i>	<i>46.2</i>	<i>49.9</i>	<i>42.9</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>49.6</i>	<i>41.5</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>36.0</i>
Females							
Managers	265	1,040	1,909	1,834	916	200	6,164
Professionals	856	3,158	4,267	3,975	2,396	587	15,239
Technicians & Trade Workers	335	388	397	452	267	71	1,910
Community & Personal Service Workers	2,190	1,274	1,191	1,550	1,024	224	7,453
Clerical & Administrative Workers	985	1,541	2,633	3,651	2,454	812	12,076
Sales Workers	2,683	724	821	1,133	811	236	6,408
Machinery operators & Drivers	45	60	84	109	81	19	398
Labourers	442	259	367	583	450	148	2,249
ID / NS / NA ¹	5,215	2,321	3,512	3,650	5,447	19,361	39,506
Total	13,016	10,765	15,181	16,937	13,846	21,658	91,403
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>41.3</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>8.8</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	514	2,224	4,882	5,170	2,640	736	16,166
Professionals	1,503	5,128	7,281	7,055	4,350	1,447	26,764
Technicians & Trade Workers	2,125	2,516	2,633	2,642	1,608	432	11,956
Community & Personal Service Workers	3,239	1,874	1,791	2,121	1,397	345	10,767
Clerical & Administrative Workers	1,352	2,010	3,360	4,478	3,114	1,038	15,352
Sales Workers	4,018	1,305	1,469	1,857	1,308	469	10,426
Machinery operators & Drivers	425	557	707	924	808	251	3,672
Labourers	1,868	1,037	1,069	1,482	1,138	377	6,971
ID / NS / NA ¹	11,179	3,458	4,834	5,620	8,615	32,893	66,599
Total	26,223	20,109	28,026	31,349	24,978	37,988	168,673
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>44.2</i>	<i>52.4</i>	<i>47.5</i>	<i>42.7</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>42.1</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>22.1</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?

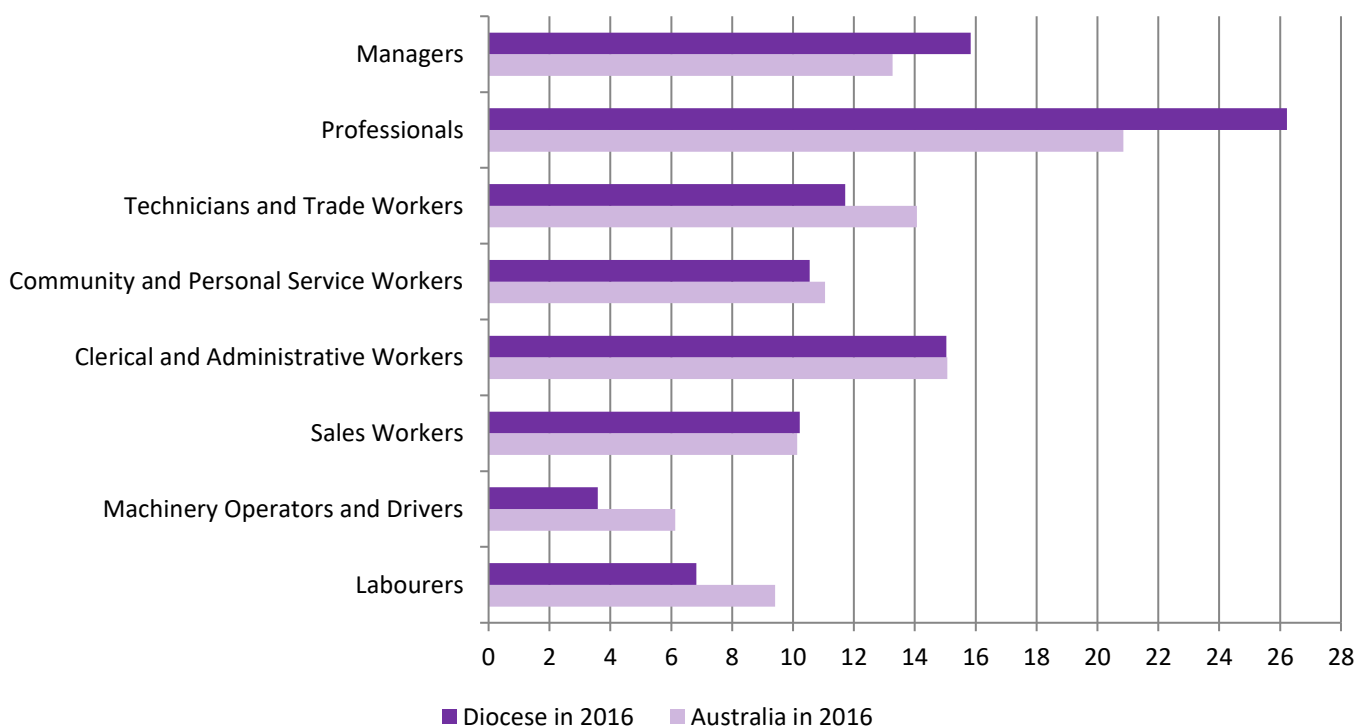
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	15.8	16.3
Professionals	26.2	30.2
Technicians & Trade Workers	11.7	11.2
Community & Personal Service Workers	10.5	9.8
Clerical & Administrative Workers	15.0	13.5
Sales Workers	10.2	9.1
Machinery operators & Drivers	3.6	3.5
Labourers	6.8	6.4
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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- 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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