



# DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

**Diocese of Broome**



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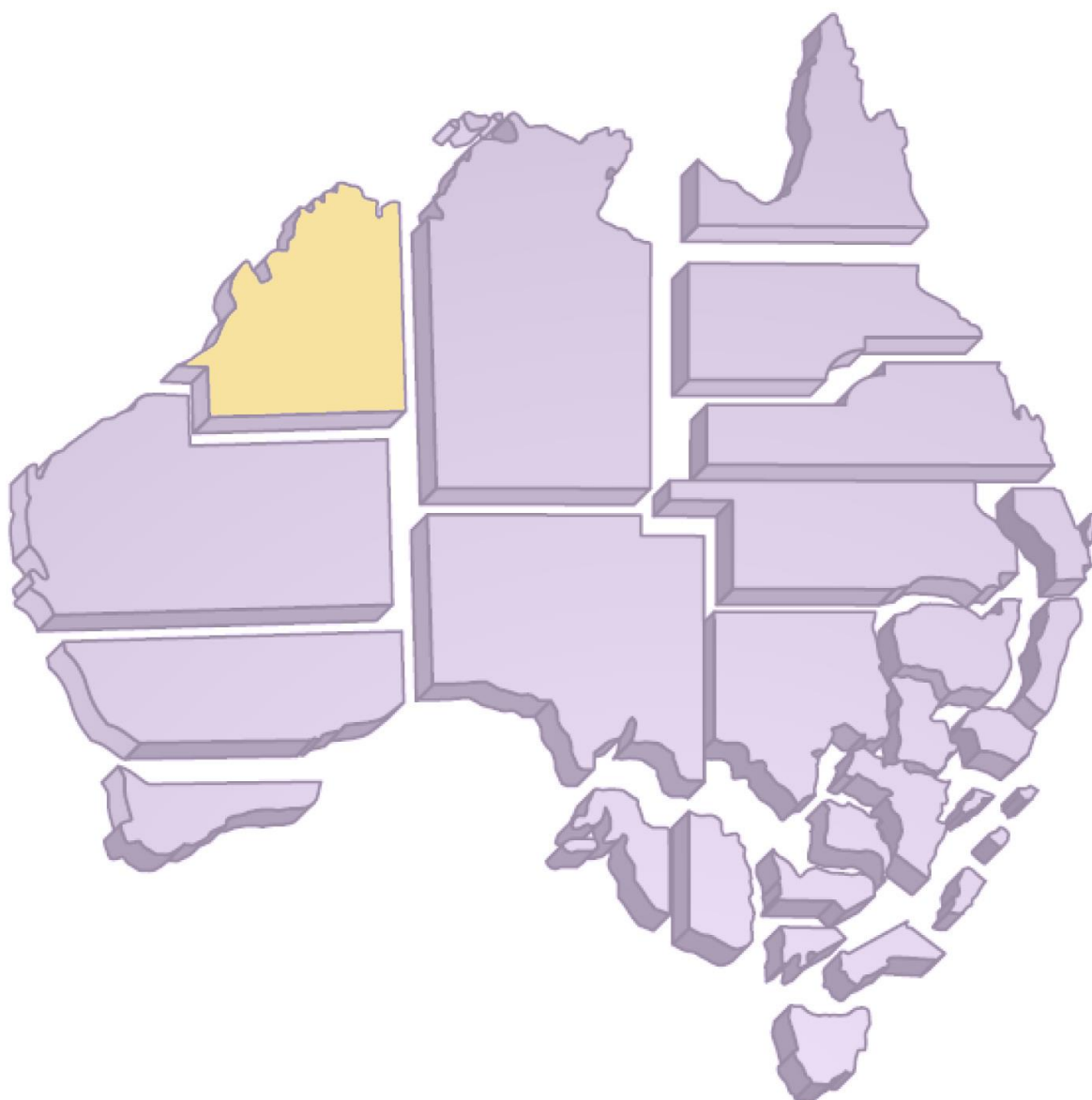
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# AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE

## 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.

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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: 35,487

Catholic Population: 8,480

Catholics make up 23.9 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 32 years

Total Catholic families: 2,655

644 Catholics live alone

939 Catholics were born overseas

113 Catholics do not speak English well

334 Catholics need assistance with core activities

3,082 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	8,928	10,917	8,308	9,779	<b>8,480</b>
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	28.6	27.7	28.5	27.1	<b>25.4</b>
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	6.5	7.0	4.9	4.5	<b>5.8</b>
Catholics born in NESC <sup>1</sup> (%)	4.1	4.3	2.9	4.8	<b>7.3</b>
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	3.5	3.4	2.4	2.5	<b>1.3</b>
Catholic families	2,124	2,678	2,436	2,914	<b>2,655</b>
Catholics living alone	345	480	459	567	<b>652</b>
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	49.9	51.1	48.7	48.4	<b>40.8</b>
Catholics with university degree (%)	8.2	10.2	9.2	11.7	<b>13.4</b>
Catholic males in labour force (%)	69.1	63.7	68.6	65.1	<b>64.4</b>
Catholic females in labour force (%)	53.8	51.2	56.5	55.5	<b>58.1</b>
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	22.3	33.2	30.2	30.6	<b>30.2</b>

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: Population<sup>1</sup>**

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank <sup>2</sup>	Diocese 2011 Rank <sup>2</sup>
Total population <sup>3</sup>	<b>35,487</b>	36,266	23,401,892	21,507,719	28	28
Catholic population	<b>8,480</b>	9,779	5,291,834	5,439,267	28	28
Per cent Catholic	<b>23.9</b>	27.0	22.6	25.3	10	9
At same address since previous Census (%)	<b>49.4</b>	50.2	57.3	57.5	26	23
Median age <sup>4</sup> (years)	<b>32</b>	29	40	38	28	28
Aged 0-14 (%)	<b>25.6</b>	27.1	19.8	20.5	1	1
Aged 65+ (%)	<b>5.8</b>	4.5	16.6	14.1	28	28
Males per 100 females	<b>92.0</b>	97.5	90.6	92.1	11	5

**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 (%)	<b>3.3</b>	3.1	5.8	4.9	26	26
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability <sup>5</sup> (% of Catholics aged 15+)	<b>13.1</b>	10.9	12.5	11.7	9	21

**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 <sup>1</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	<b>33.5</b>	31.5	34.1	33.0	8	12
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations <sup>2</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	<b>29.1</b>	35.4	29.6	30.6	23	11
Men, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>64.4</b>	65.1	69.7	69.6	25	24
Women, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>58.1</b>	55.5	60.6	58.5	21	23
Unemployed at time of Census <sup>4</sup> (%)	<b>11.1</b>	7.3	5.8	5.0	1	1
Youth unemployed at time of Census <sup>5</sup> (%)	<b>22.4</b>	14.6	12.2	10.2	1	1

**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 <sup>6</sup>	<b>3.8</b>	3.7	5.6	5.7	16	16
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	<b>7.3</b>	4.8	19.1	17.9	20	25
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	<b>179</b>	159	106,428	98,723	27	27
Indigenous Australians	<b>5,014</b>	5,964	133,528	124,610	12	5
Speak language other than English at home (%)	<b>21.0</b>	20.8	20.4	19.0	7	6
Not proficient in English <sup>7</sup> (%)	<b>1.4</b>	2.5	2.6	2.6	12	6

**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: Education<sup>1</sup>**

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	<b>13.4</b>	11.7	20.6	17.6	21	17
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	<b>67.9</b>	54.5	92.2	87.2	28	28
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	<b>9.7</b>	7.6	62.9	57.8	28	28
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	<b>7.3</b>	9.7	38.2	34.3	28	28
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	<b>44.4</b>	51.0	53.1	52.8	24	17
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	<b>53.6</b>	47.4	41.0	41.2	2	9
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	<b>35.6</b>	41.2	54.5	52.8	25	25
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	<b>59.7</b>	51.9	35.1	37.2	3	5
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>1</sup> (%)	<b>41.2</b>	33.9	28.1	24.1	4	9
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>1</sup> (%)	<b>28.9</b>	31.8	35.7	31.5	27	19

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 (%)	55.3	56.1	33.3	33.9	1	1
Married (%)	31.7	31.9	49.7	49.6	28	28
Divorced or Separated (%)	9.6	8.7	11.2	10.8	28	28
Widowed (%)	3.4	3.4	5.8	5.7	28	26

**Table 7: Families<sup>1</sup>**  
*in which at least one person is Catholic*

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Families	2,654	2,914	1,997,833	2,019,556	28	28
One-parent families	577	630	231,370	239,340	28	28
One-parent families (% of all families)	21.7	21.6	11.6	11.9	1	1
Couples of mixed religions <sup>2</sup> (%)	53.2	54.8	55.9	55.1	25	25
De facto couples (%)	44.8	41.3	17.7	16.2	1	1
Median annual family income <sup>3</sup> (\$)	96,041	76,546	100,270	86,401	13	17

**Table 8: Households<sup>4</sup>**  
*in which at least one person is Catholic*

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Households	3,383	3,438	2,548,354	2,594,239	28	28
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	132	111	53,499	68,455	28	28
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	520	456	407,684	402,158	28	28
Persons living alone (total)	652	567	461,183	470,613	28	28
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	7.7	5.8	8.7	8.7	23	28
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	30.2	30.6	71.2	71.4	28	28
Median monthly housing loan repayment <sup>5</sup> (\$)	2,395	2,330	1,873	1,861	1	2

### 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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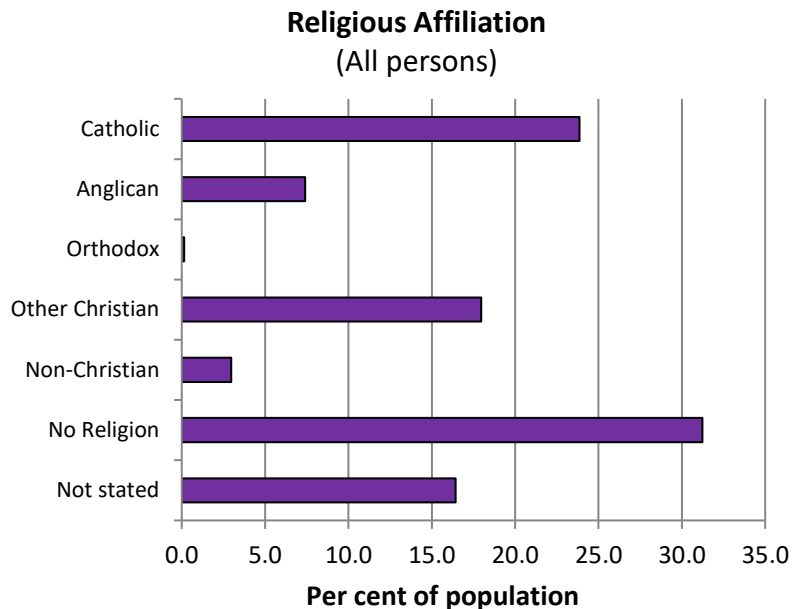
# Religious affiliation

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	1,412	1,316	1,298	1,266	1,191	1,112	588	202	78	8,463
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	5	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	16
<b>Total Catholic</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>8,479</b>
<b>Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>23.9</b>
Anglican	235	190	217	341	457	535	426	193	34	2,628
Orthodox	-	-	6	10	13	8	3	-	-	40
Other Christian	1,081	1,011	931	871	831	841	558	185	59	6,368
Non-Christian	160	90	163	246	160	147	63	22	4	1,055
No Religion	2,137	1,308	1,923	2,175	1,517	1,159	656	161	41	11,077
Not Stated	938	728	963	1,072	835	678	410	147	55	5,826
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>5,968</b>	<b>4,643</b>	<b>5,501</b>	<b>5,992</b>	<b>5,004</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>2,704</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>35,473</b>

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**

	<b>Males 2016</b>	<b>Females 2016</b>	<b>Total 2016</b>	<b>Total 2011</b>
<b>Age (years)</b>				
0	73	46	<b>119</b>	147
1	75	63	<b>138</b>	153
2	70	67	<b>137</b>	181
3	79	67	<b>146</b>	186
4	64	77	<b>141</b>	179
5	66	81	<b>147</b>	202
6	78	71	<b>149</b>	181
7	72	59	<b>131</b>	199
8	78	83	<b>161</b>	184
9	77	74	<b>151</b>	188
10	95	87	<b>182</b>	207
11	78	71	<b>149</b>	193
12	75	73	<b>148</b>	153
13	72	82	<b>154</b>	159
14	63	60	<b>123</b>	158
15	64	54	<b>118</b>	145
16	62	61	<b>123</b>	126
17	52	56	<b>108</b>	155
18	48	59	<b>107</b>	119
19	59	50	<b>109</b>	156
20-24	285	316	<b>601</b>	863
25-29	321	375	<b>696</b>	855
30-34	304	362	<b>666</b>	784
35-39	268	346	<b>614</b>	747
40-44	272	312	<b>584</b>	729
45-49	292	310	<b>602</b>	596
50-54	284	322	<b>606</b>	581
55-59	240	271	<b>511</b>	475
60-64	170	200	<b>370</b>	307
65-69	113	102	<b>215</b>	178
70-74	63	63	<b>126</b>	130
75-79	33	40	<b>73</b>	77
80+	32	45	<b>77</b>	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,077</b>	<b>4,405</b>	<b>8,482</b>	<b>9,791</b>

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?*

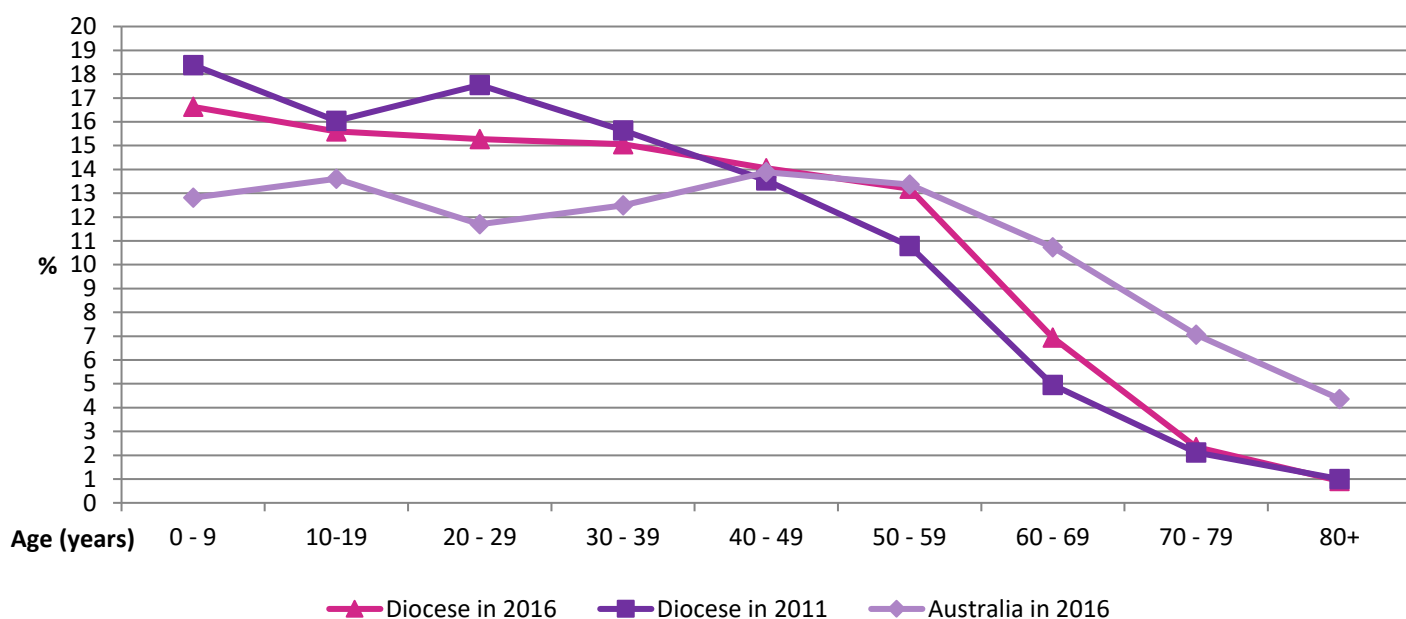
*Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?*

**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.

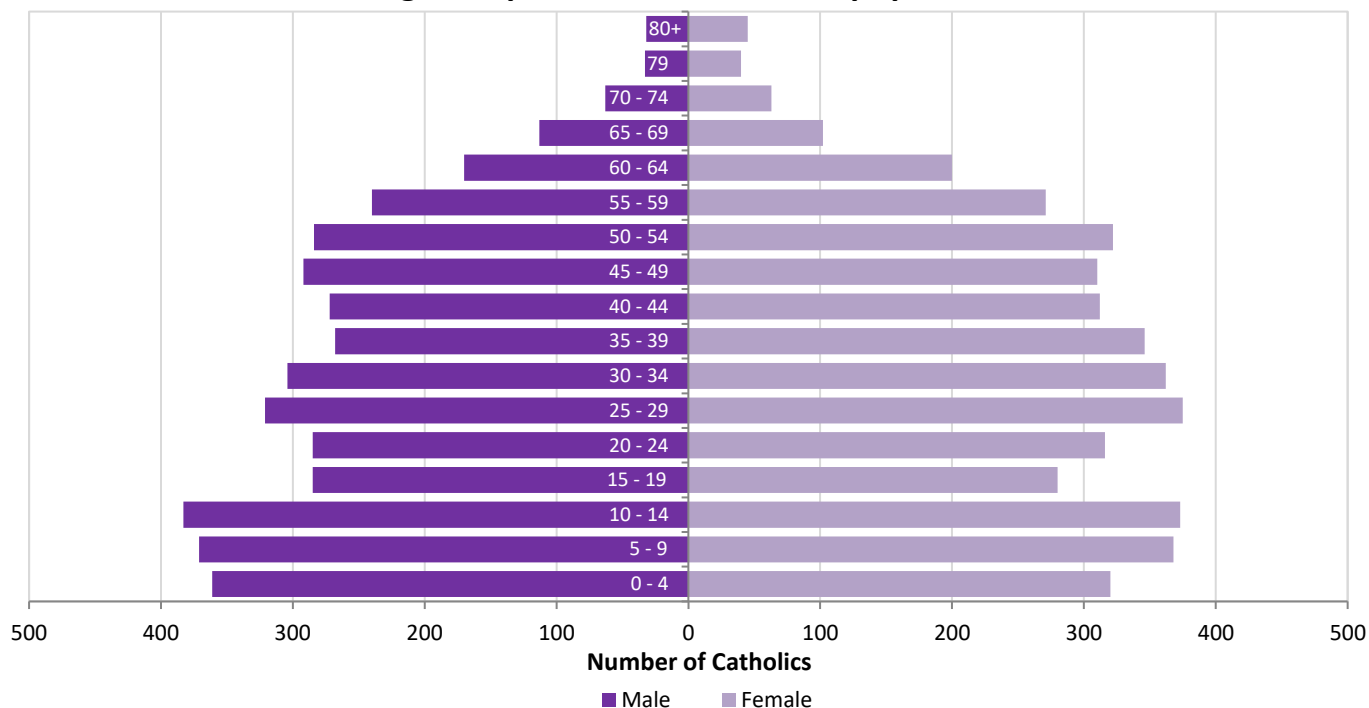


# Age and sex

**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”.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

*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	20	28	33	40	22	5	148
Females	12	32	61	39	24	18	186

**Lone Persons:**

Males	-	-	7	4	3	-	14
Females	-	3	10	-	-	3	16

**Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night<sup>3</sup>**

Males	-	-	8	23	6	3	40
Females	-	3	6	10	3	5	27

**Total**

Males	20	28	48	67	31	8	202
Females	12	38	77	49	27	26	229

**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<sup>4</sup>**

Males	60	73	67	62	27	22	311
Females	79	108	104	103	74	36	504

**Notes:**

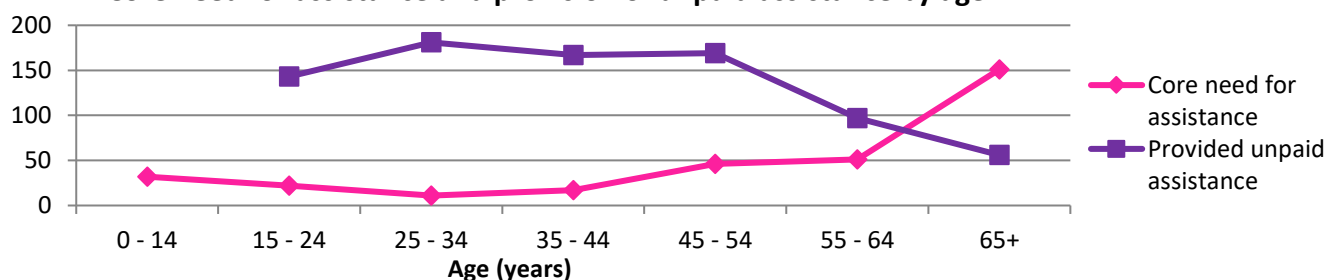
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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.

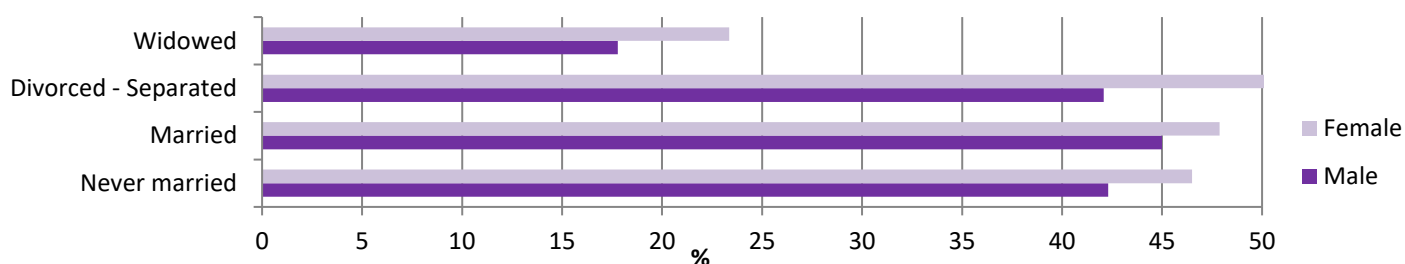
*How might changes in marital status patterns affect the life of the Church in this diocese? Do they result in the need for new pastoral services and programs?*

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
<b>Catholics aged 15 and over</b>								
<b>Males</b>								
Never married	539	455	248	229	122	39	15	1,647
Married	24	148	244	250	191	89	28	974
Separated/Divorced	4	20	46	93	80	37	3	283
Widowed	-	-	-	5	10	12	13	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>2,944</b>
<b>Females</b>								
Never married	564	510	343	265	121	34	13	1,850
Married	31	198	260	262	193	81	14	1,039
Separated/Divorced	3	24	51	86	110	17	14	305
Widowed	-	9	8	20	51	37	51	176
<b>Total</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>3,370</b>

**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	441	365	806	45.3
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	333	219	552	39.7
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	237	236	473	49.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>44.8</b>



# 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 <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> (\$)
<b>Two-parent families with children at home:</b>										
Both parents Catholic	39	50	81	85	115	53	32	73	528	1,757
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	14	18	14	30	73	47	31	39	266	2,513
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	5	10	13	39	84	40	33	16	240	2,535
<b>Couple with no children living at home:</b>										
Both Catholic	44	32	33	41	76	30	18	13	287	1,762
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	28	15	34	55	72	37	24	15	280	2,006
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	11	10	21	46	74	45	23	5	235	2,364
<b>One-parent families:</b>										
Parent is Catholic	139	93	107	88	26	9	9	100	571	816
<b>Other families where at least one person is Catholic</b>										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	90	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>2,654</b>	<b>1,711</b>

## 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.



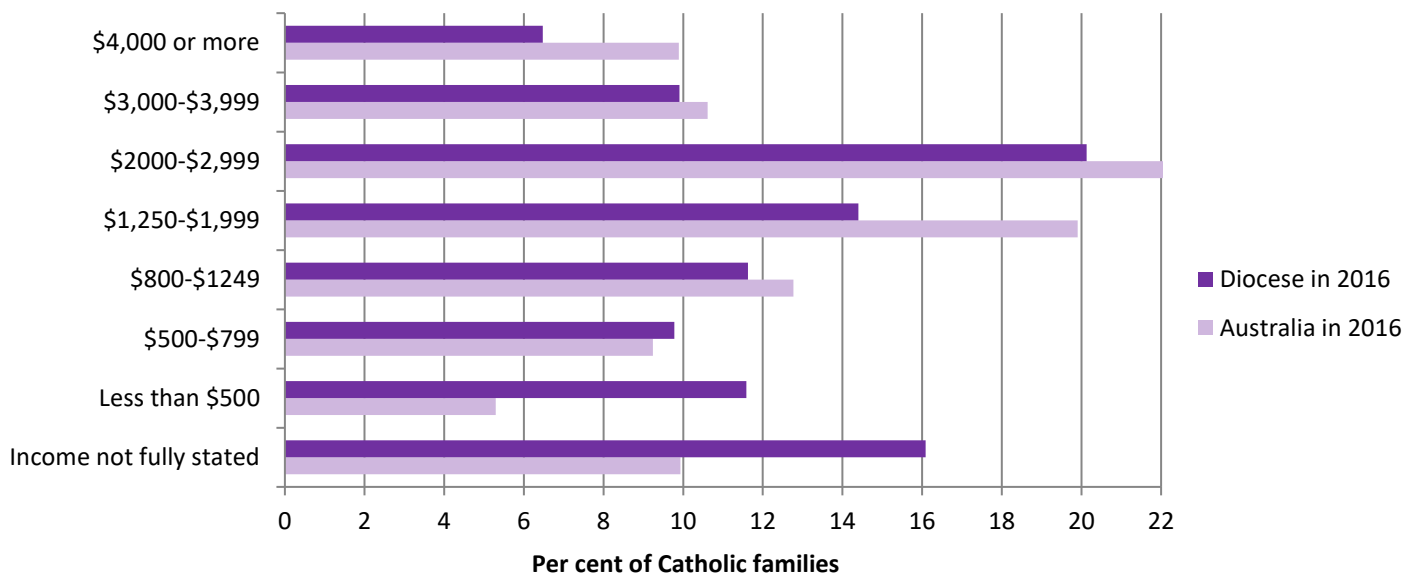
# Families

**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	114	79	72	30	11	306
\$500-\$799	112	61	41	19	16	249
\$800-\$1,249	139	84	60	28	35	346
\$1,250-\$1,999	192	75	72	33	23	395
\$2,000-\$2,999	277	96	113	48	11	545
\$3,000-\$3,999	144	50	58	22	6	280
\$4,000 or more	80	26	33	6	-	145
Income not fully stated	142	76	73	54	44	389
<b>Total Families</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>2,655</b>
<b>Median Family Income (\$)</b>	<b>\$1,890</b>	<b>\$1,365</b>	<b>\$1,786</b>	<b>\$1,613</b>	<b>\$1,142</b>	<b>\$1,711</b>

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
<b>Family Composition:</b>						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	556	170	224	86	29	1,065
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	422	175	141	85	58	881
One parent family, parent Catholic	139	188	132	74	40	573
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	96	20	35	13	13	177
<b>Total families</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>2,696</b>



# 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

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	815	801	772	198	2,586	31.5
Lone person aged under 35 years	12	38	55	27	132	9.1
Lone person aged 35 years or over	152	146	130	92	520	29.2
Group households	41	6	81	17	145	28.3
<b>Total households</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>3,383</b>	<b>30.2</b>

**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	21	20	67	92	80	190	2,462
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	-	3	4	-	2,275
Lone person aged 35 years or over	4	7	14	13	9	3	1,600
Group households	-	-	3	8	4	3	2,050
<b>Total households</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>2,395</b>

**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.



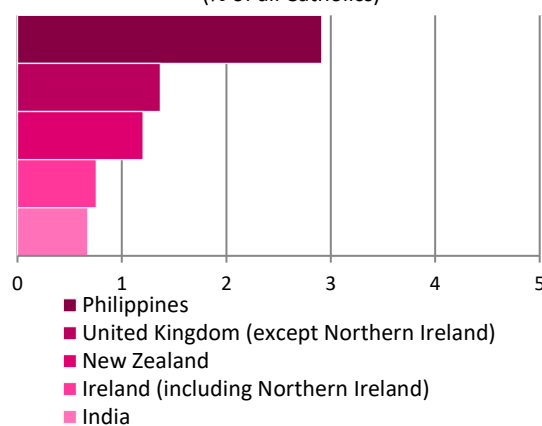
# Birthplace

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.

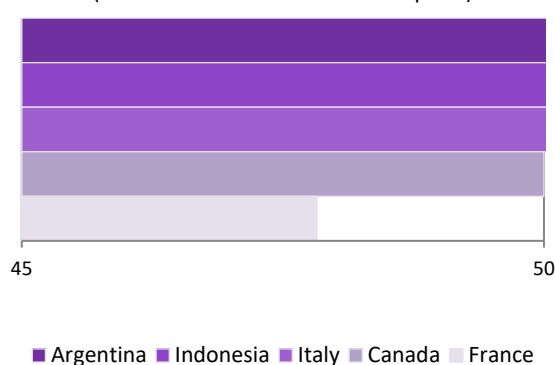
*How does the diocese support Catholics born in non-English-speaking countries in matters such as chaplaincy, education, pastoral care and so on?*

*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 <sup>1</sup>
Australia	7,344	86.6	-
New Zealand	102	1.2	9.8
Other Oceania	20	0.2	-
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	116	1.4	6.0
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	64	0.8	9.4
Italy	38	0.4	52.6
Malta	3	0.0	-
Spain and Portugal	3	0.0	-
France	23	0.3	47.8
Netherlands	7	0.1	-
Germany	38	0.4	23.7
Austria	3	0.0	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	11	0.1	-
Poland	11	0.1	-
Hungary	-	-	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	3	0.0	-
Other Europe NEC	15	0.2	20.0
Vietnam	11	0.1	27.3
Philippines	247	2.9	35.6
Indonesia	14	0.2	57.1
Malaysia	6	0.1	-
Singapore	4	0.0	-
South East Asia NEC	21	0.2	28.6
India	57	0.7	36.8
Sri Lanka	7	0.1	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	-	-	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	-	-	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	7	0.1	-
Egypt	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	-	-	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	6	0.1	-
South Africa	22	0.3	13.6
Mauritius	3	0.0	-
United States of America	12	0.1	-
Canada	6	0.1	50.0
Argentina	10	0.1	70.0
Brazil	-	-	-
Colombia	12	0.1	-
Chile	3	0.0	-
Central America and South America NEC	8	0.1	-
Other countries	26	0.3	11.5
Inadequately described/Not stated	194	2.3	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,477</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>

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.<sup>1</sup>

*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 <sup>2</sup>
English	6,534	16,816	23,350	28.0
Italian	73	34	107	68.2
Maltese	-	-	-	-
Spanish	33	19	52	63.5
Croatian	9	-	9	100.0
Polish	8	5	13	61.5
Dutch	3	51	54	5.6
French	32	72	104	30.8
German	41	127	168	24.4
Portuguese	3	10	13	23.1
Hungarian	-	3	3	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	15	30	45	33.3
Filipino languages	203	70	273	74.4
Chinese languages	3	208	211	1.4
Malayalam	52	20	72	72.2
Sinhalese	3	32	35	8.6
Korean	8	45	53	15.1
Indonesian and Malay	10	63	73	13.7
Arabic	6	12	18	33.3
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	6	81	87	6.9
Australian Indigenous Languages	1,216	4,184	5,400	22.5
Other European languages NEC	13	122	135	9.6
Other Asian languages NEC	37	319	356	10.4
Other languages NEC	10	56	66	15.2
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	172	4,615	4,787	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,490</b>	<b>26,994</b>	<b>35,484</b>	<b>23.9</b>

**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.<sup>1</sup>

*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	545	822	719	979	958	1,819	693	6,535	-
Italian	7	6	5	18	7	29	3	75	14.7
Maltese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish	3	-	-	10	6	10	3	32	-
Croatian	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	6	-
Polish	-	-	-	3	7	-	-	10	-
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French	-	3	-	10	13	3	3	32	-
German	3	-	-	13	3	13	5	37	-
Portuguese	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	9	-
Filipino languages	8	13	29	28	55	62	4	199	3.0
Chinese languages	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Malayalam	8	5	-	4	22	7	-	46	8.7
Sinhalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	7	-
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
Arabic	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	9	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	73	179	216	192	147	295	113	1,215	5.3
Other European languages NEC	3	-	-	-	3	4	-	10	-
Other Asian languages NEC	-	3	3	3	19	10	-	38	7.9
Other languages NEC	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	9	-
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	30	24	14	17	13	39	25	162	16.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>2,303</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>8,443</b>	<b>1.3</b>

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?*

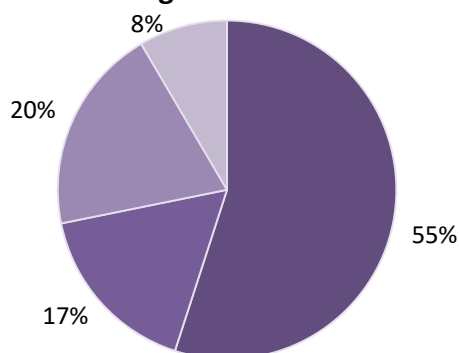
**Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation**

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	524	1,961	2,485	21.1
Infants/Primary – Catholic	434	304	738	58.8
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	19	186	205	9.3
Secondary – Government	342	1,102	1,444	23.7
Secondary – Catholic	204	83	287	71.1
Secondary – Other Non-Government	27	112	139	19.4
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	112	435	547	20.5
University or other Tertiary Institutions	142	379	521	27.3
Other (including pre-school)	164	463	627	26.2
Not stated/Not applicable <sup>1</sup>	6,512	21,982	28,494	22.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,480</b>	<b>27,007</b>	<b>35,487</b>	<b>23.9</b>

Note:

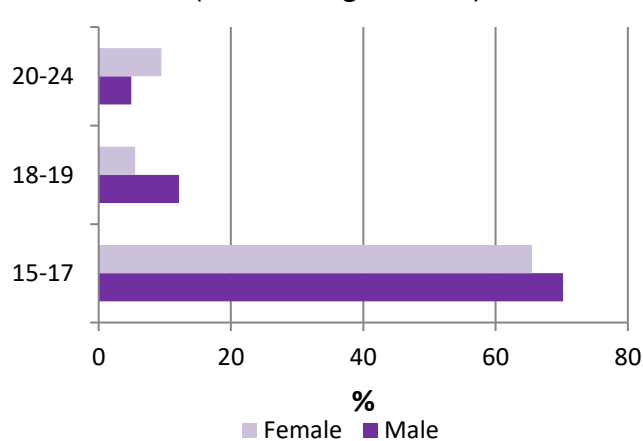
1. This table includes the total population of the diocese and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

**Language background of all students attending Catholic schools**



- Primary school students who speak English only at home
- Primary school students who speak a language other than English at home
- Secondary school students who speak English only at home
- Secondary school students who speak a language other than English at home

**Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)**



# Attendance at Educational Institutions

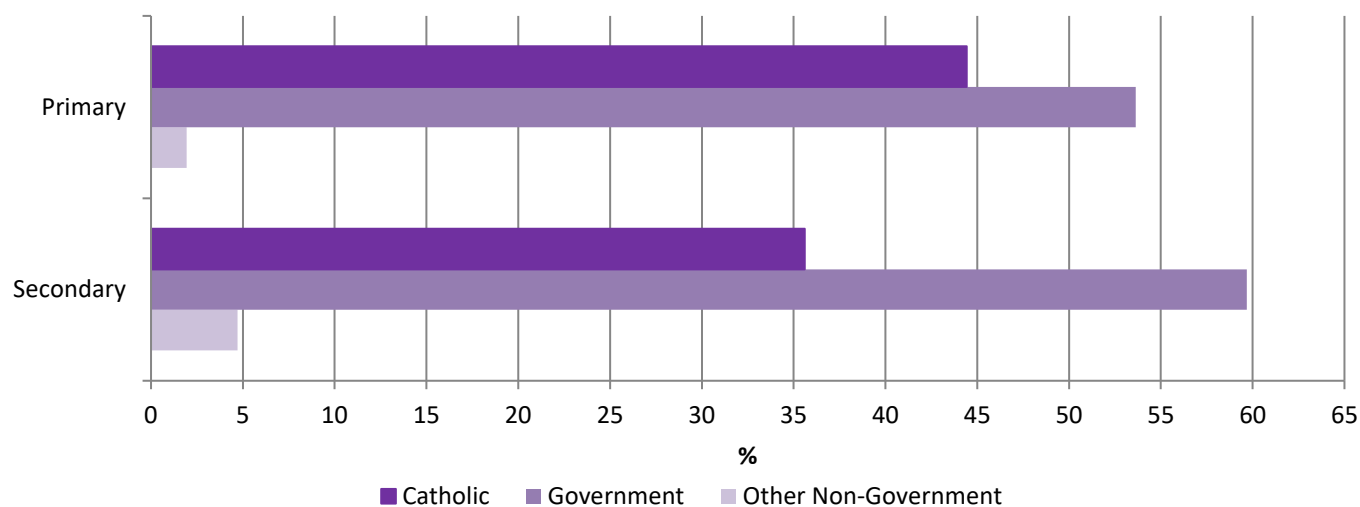
**Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family<sup>1</sup>**

	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 <sup>2</sup>	Median annual family income <sup>3</sup> (\$)
Infants/Primary - Government	73	55	72	99	71	25	11	491	66,519
Infants/Primary – Catholic	42	47	43	54	65	33	19	379	79,492
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	84,938
Secondary – Government	34	25	44	45	37	15	14	287	68,817
Secondary – Catholic	17	16	18	25	21	15	6	150	77,880
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Other (including pre-school)	5	4	8	-	6	-	3	30	54,874
Not stated/Not applicable	23	33	42	10	20	9	17	210	54,874
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>67,492</b>

**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.<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>							
<b>Males</b>							
Postgraduate degree	-	10	7	13	7	3	40
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	10	70	62	37	38	10	227
Advanced diploma or diploma level	8	30	29	41	25	9	142
Certificate level	101	202	182	198	123	53	859
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	441	309	254	279	224	159	1,666
<b>Total</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>2,934</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>9.1</i>
<b>Females</b>							
Postgraduate degree	-	19	10	21	16	8	74
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	26	139	145	83	70	19	482
Advanced diploma or diploma level	17	69	66	71	40	21	284
Certificate level	102	140	104	89	64	10	509
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	458	361	337	363	272	191	1,982
<b>Total</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>3,331</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>16.7</i>
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Postgraduate degree	-	29	17	34	23	11	114
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	36	209	207	120	108	29	709
Advanced diploma or diploma level	25	99	95	112	65	30	426
Certificate level	203	342	286	287	187	63	1,368
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	899	670	591	642	496	350	3,648
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>6,265</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>13.4</i>



# Employment

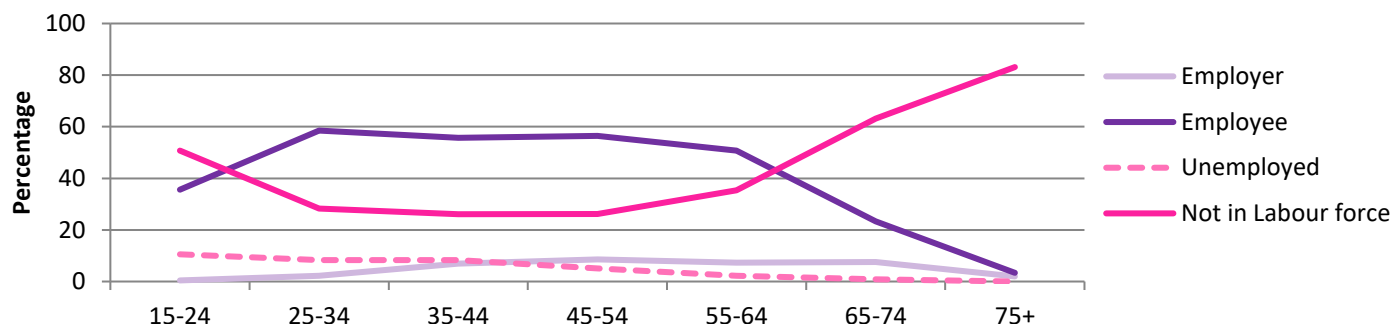
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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.<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>					
<b>Males</b>					
Employer	-	64	109	16	189
Employee	196	687	522	52	1,457
Unemployed	81	115	55	6	257
Not in the labour force	271	261	270	145	947
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	17	38	31	18	104
<b>Total</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>2,954</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>69.5</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>64.4</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>13.5</i>
<b>Females</b>					
Employer	3	44	64	10	121
Employee	219	777	610	38	1,644
Unemployed	45	98	35	3	181
Not in the labour force	317	436	352	185	1,290
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	16	36	45	19	116
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>3,352</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>66.1</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>58.1</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>9.3</i>

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



**Notes:**

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



# Occupation

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

Table 26: Occupation by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>							
<b>Males</b>							
Managers	8	48	52	74	56	19	257
Professionals	18	59	63	51	37	8	236
Technicians & Trade Workers	51	109	80	92	35	12	379
Community & Personal Service Workers	33	58	30	39	32	12	204
Clerical & Administrative Workers	6	7	13	27	18	3	74
Sales Workers	20	12	8	10	8	-	58
Machinery operators & Drivers	6	39	40	55	29	7	176
Labourers	52	54	45	42	30	4	227
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	369	230	197	198	171	172	1,337
<b>Total</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>2,948</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>41.5</i>	<i>30.1</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>56.2</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>48.5</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>35.4</i>	<i>48.7</i>
<b>Females</b>							
Managers	3	29	46	48	47	5	178
Professionals	36	120	116	105	65	7	449
Technicians & Trade Workers	11	10	15	11	11	-	58
Community & Personal Service Workers	71	97	73	66	46	8	361
Clerical & Administrative Workers	41	107	89	91	64	13	405
Sales Workers	38	29	30	31	17	8	153
Machinery operators & Drivers	-	3	3	7	3	-	16
Labourers	18	18	29	32	23	3	123
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	383	321	253	246	191	210	1,604
<b>Total</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>3,347</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>39.1</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>36.3</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>11.8</i>
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Managers	11	77	98	122	103	24	435
Professionals	54	179	179	156	102	15	685
Technicians & Trade Workers	62	119	95	103	46	12	437
Community & Personal Service Workers	104	155	103	105	78	20	565
Clerical & Administrative Workers	47	114	102	118	82	16	479
Sales Workers	58	41	38	41	25	8	211
Machinery operators & Drivers	6	42	43	62	32	7	192
Labourers	70	72	74	74	53	7	350
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	752	551	450	444	362	382	2,941
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>6,295</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>33.5</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>29.1</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?*

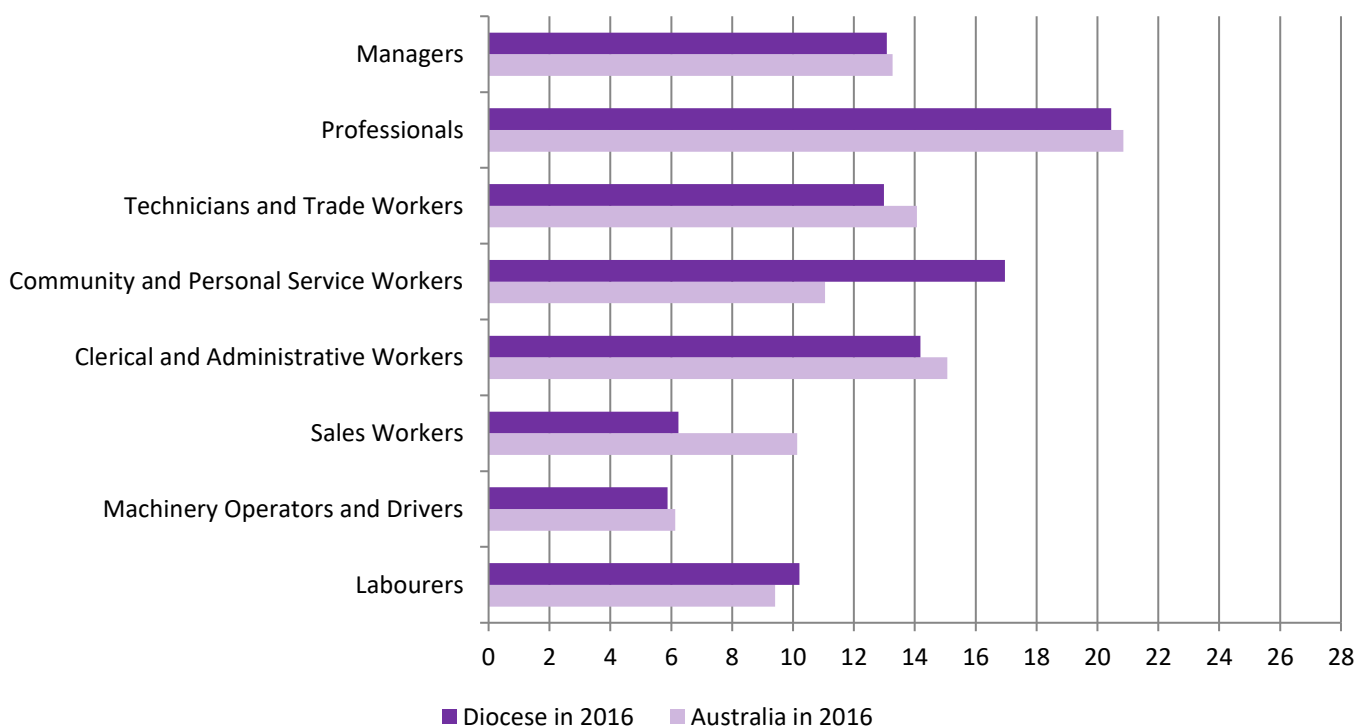
**Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation<sup>1</sup> (%)**

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
<b>All persons aged 15+ with an occupation</b>		
Managers	13.1	13.2
Professionals	20.5	21.2
Technicians & Trade Workers	13.0	15.5
Community & Personal Service Workers	17.0	14.7
Clerical & Administrative Workers	14.2	12.1
Sales Workers	6.2	6.4
Machinery operators & Drivers	5.9	6.2
Labourers	10.2	10.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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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- Reports on the National Count of Attendance
- Results from the 2016 National Church Life Survey
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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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