



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Diocese of Bunbury



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Diocese of Bunbury



AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE

Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

September 2019

Dear readers,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

(Professor) Gabrielle McMullen AM

Chair, Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

Diocesan Social Profile

At a Glance (pages 2 and 3)

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

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Diocesan Overview (pages 4-7)

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

Overview Tables

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Diocesan Details (pages 9-25)

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

Detailed Topics

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Know the diocesan community

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

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

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

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

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

Novo Millennio Ineunte #29

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

A SNAPSHOT OF THE DIOCESE (2016)

Total Population: 363,104

Catholic Population: 64,296

Catholics make up 17.7 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 42 years

Total Catholic families: 26,602

5,771 Catholics live alone

13,675 Catholics were born overseas

482 Catholics do not speak English well

3,013 Catholics need assistance with core activities

22,965 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	45,658	50,176	53,640	63,112	64,296
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	26.3	24.1	21.2	21.7	20.3
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	10.5	11.8	14.0	14.6	18.0
Catholics born in NESC ¹ (%)	10.4	9.4	9.3	10.5	11.8
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Catholic families	17,895	20,436	22,289	25,816	26,602
Catholics living alone	3,197	4,229	4,642	5,526	5,763
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	43.0	44.7	49.0	51.8	50.2
Catholics with university degree (%)	6.2	7.7	9.2	10.9	13.0
Catholic males in labour force (%)	73.7	60.7	68.9	69.3	68.1
Catholic females in labour force (%)	53.1	48.8	52.9	55.6	58.0
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	70.6	71.2	72.9	71.3	74.7

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	363,104	327,609	23,401,892	21,507,719	17	17
Catholic population	64,296	63,112	5,291,834	5,439,267	20	21
Per cent Catholic	17.7	19.3	22.6	25.3	26	26
At same address since previous Census (%)	53.0	52.1	57.3	57.5	22	20
Median age ⁴ (years)	42	39	40	38	6	6
Aged 0-14 (%)	20.3	21.7	19.8	20.5	15	14
Aged 65+ (%)	18.0	14.6	16.6	14.1	9	14
Males per 100 females	90.4	93.9	90.6	92.1	22	12

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 (%)	4.8	4.0	5.8	4.9	24	23
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	11.3	10.5	12.5	11.7	24	23

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)	27.5	28.0	34.1	33.0	25	22
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	39.8	40.7	29.6	30.6	3	3
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	68.1	69.3	69.7	69.6	16	13
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	58.0	55.6	60.6	58.5	23	22
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	6.6	4.6	5.8	5.0	6	17
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	13.1	8.9	12.2	10.2	8	18

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	9.5	9.2	5.6	5.7	2	2
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	11.8	10.5	19.1	17.9	14	13
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	1,142	1,201	106,428	98,723	13	13
Indigenous Australians	1,267	1,423	133,528	124,610	26	24
Speak language other than English at home (%)	10.3	9.3	20.4	19.0	15	14
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	0.8	0.8	2.6	2.6	17	17

Notes:

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



Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5: Education¹

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	13.0	10.9	20.6	17.6	25	23
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	91.2	80.8	92.2	87.2	14	23
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	39.3	34.1	62.9	57.8	22	22
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	18.7	15.9	38.2	34.3	22	23
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	52.1	55.6	53.1	52.8	15	6
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	41.7	38.9	41.0	41.2	16	24
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	47.5	45.2	54.5	52.8	19	19
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	42.6	44.0	35.1	37.2	12	13
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	32.6	27.8	28.1	24.1	14	15
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	34.9	34.5	35.7	31.5	17	13

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 (%)	28.7	29.6	33.3	33.9	28	28
Married (%)	53.9	53.6	49.7	49.6	1	1
Divorced or Separated (%)	11.9	11.5	11.2	10.8	7	7
Widowed (%)	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.7	19	17

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	26,619	25,816	1,997,833	2,019,556	18	18
One-parent families	2,546	2,504	231,370	239,340	21	22
One-parent families (% of all families)	9.6	9.7	11.6	11.9	28	27
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	63.0	67.7	55.9	55.1	5	6
De facto couples (%)	17.8	18.5	17.7	16.2	16	10
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	91,715	81,030	100,270	86,401	14	12

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	33,354	32,426	2,548,354	2,594,239	18	19
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	646	781	53,499	68,455	21	22
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	5,117	4,745	407,684	402,158	20	22
Persons living alone (total)	5,763	5,526	461,183	470,613	22	22
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.7	15	16
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	74.7	71.3	71.2	71.4	5	15
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	1,821	1,788	1,873	1,861	12	13

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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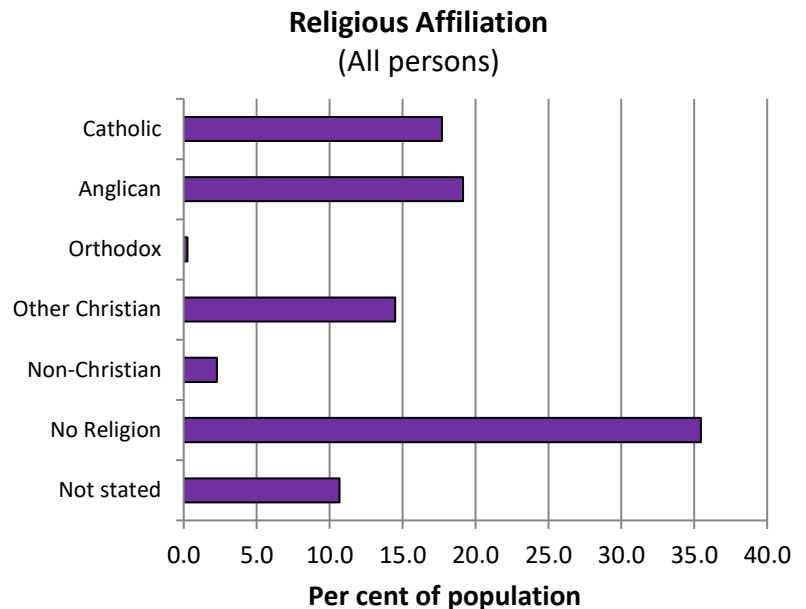
Religious affiliation

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	8,281	8,972	5,764	7,532	8,951	9,127	8,009	5,028	2,599	64,263
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	4	6	-	4	6	3	-	-	-	23
Total Catholic	8,285	8,978	5,764	7,536	8,957	9,130	8,012	5,028	2,599	64,289
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	17.7	19.5	16.0	17.9	18.4	18.2	17.0	16.7	16.1	17.7
Anglican	4,523	6,279	3,490	4,899	9,147	11,756	13,289	10,382	5,771	69,536
Orthodox	95	77	68	122	142	148	152	90	54	948
Other Christian	5,593	6,062	3,765	4,957	6,538	7,825	8,581	5,988	3,284	52,593
Non-Christian	1,079	837	1,066	1,760	1,401	1,061	728	244	63	8,239
No Religion	22,549	19,461	17,817	18,209	17,202	14,887	11,300	5,089	2,227	128,741
Not Stated	4,653	4,223	4,044	4,634	5,198	5,465	4,959	3,374	2,183	38,733
Total Population	46,777	45,917	36,014	42,117	48,585	50,272	47,021	30,195	16,181	363,079

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	294	290	584	615
1	345	356	701	823
2	358	348	706	805
3	411	356	767	896
4	413	413	826	961
5	439	385	824	946
6	473	500	973	879
7	498	447	945	933
8	476	468	944	934
9	521	495	1,016	919
10	488	478	966	986
11	503	475	978	1,018
12	471	523	994	1,026
13	471	439	910	1,013
14	477	463	940	943
15	485	480	965	978
16	471	487	958	957
17	456	428	884	888
18	413	372	785	818
19	316	272	588	626
20-24	1,362	1,379	2,741	3,185
25-29	1,342	1,678	3,020	3,303
30-34	1,623	2,074	3,697	3,553
35-39	1,773	2,058	3,831	4,197
40-44	1,966	2,305	4,271	4,722
45-49	2,211	2,483	4,694	4,796
50-54	2,168	2,552	4,720	4,430
55-59	2,040	2,366	4,406	3,967
60-64	1,872	2,204	4,076	3,772
65-69	1,864	2,076	3,940	2,911
70-74	1,383	1,445	2,828	2,427
75-79	1,040	1,166	2,206	1,698
80+	1,101	1,497	2,598	2,206
Total	30,524	33,758	64,282	63,131

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?

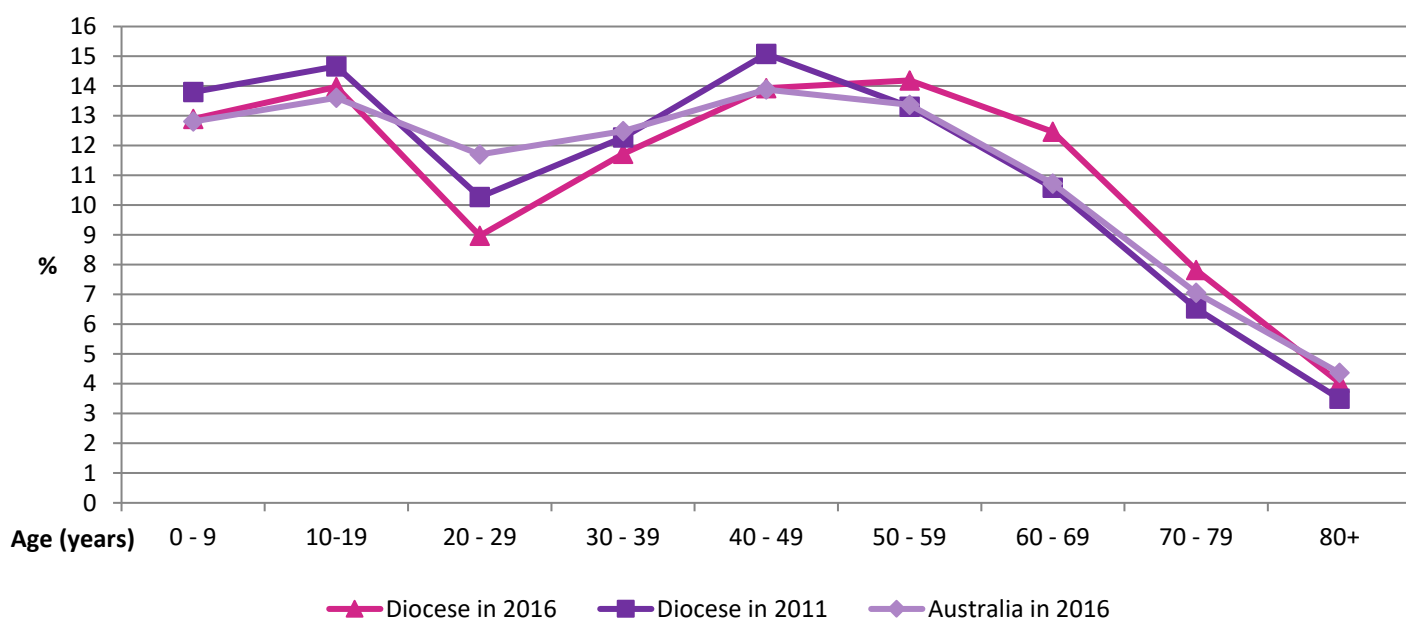
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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.

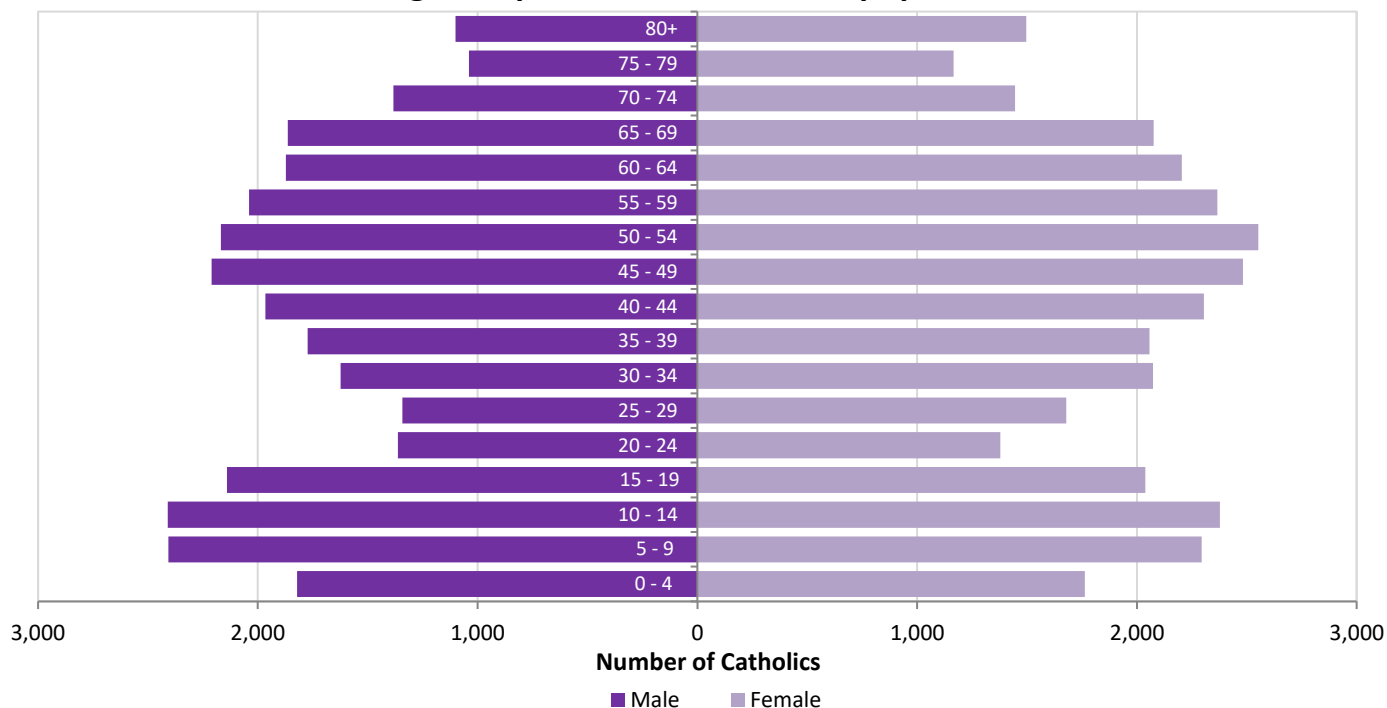


Age and sex

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	174	209	312	274	246	194	1,409
Females	77	171	342	248	363	392	1,593
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	21	55	36	42	37	191
Females	-	16	57	49	110	132	364
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night ³							
Males	8	25	36	17	7	8	101
Females	-	13	38	13	14	21	99
Total							
Males	182	255	403	327	295	239	1,701
Females	77	200	437	310	487	545	2,056

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	171	168	296	429	480	525	2,069
Females	191	364	544	897	904	804	3,704

Notes:

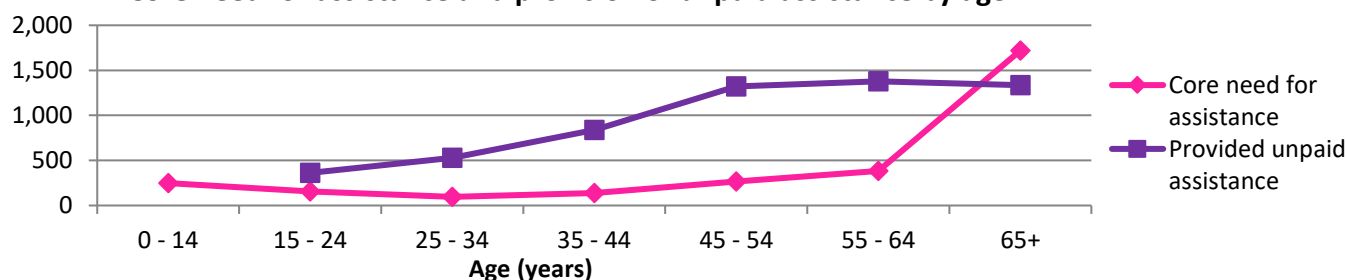
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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	3,477	1,793	1,016	791	385	160	74	7,696
Married	31	1,074	2,378	2,813	2,693	2,413	1,518	12,920
Separated/Divorced	-	96	341	737	752	516	201	2,643
Widowed	-	3	6	27	82	160	347	625
Total	3,508	2,966	3,741	4,368	3,912	3,249	2,140	23,884
Females								
Never married	3,319	1,711	900	648	250	99	53	6,980
Married	100	1,836	2,874	3,260	3,189	2,355	1,062	14,676
Separated/Divorced	3	195	564	1,030	929	525	216	3,462
Widowed	-	10	27	94	207	542	1,326	2,206
Total	3,422	3,752	4,365	5,032	4,575	3,521	2,657	27,324

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

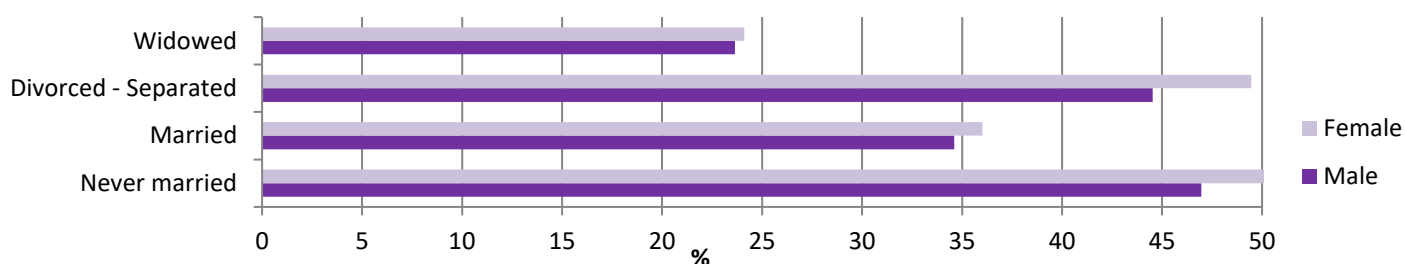


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	6,015	992	7,007	14.2
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	7,647	1,336	8,983	14.9
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	3,974	1,480	5,454	27.1
Total	17,636	3,808	21,444	17.8



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	60	99	298	897	1,098	451	392	318	3,613	2,267
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	55	93	297	691	1,176	544	474	419	3,749	2,449
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	53	82	266	724	941	405	289	245	3,005	2,270
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both Catholic	335	625	595	668	602	250	167	151	3,393	1,324
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	428	967	995	1,090	943	371	244	199	5,237	1,338
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	149	275	391	555	577	264	159	79	2,449	1,750
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	457	601	551	419	166	44	25	286	2,549	866
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,470	1,470	-
Total	1,642	2,885	3,581	5,272	5,719	2,426	1,824	3,270	26,619	1,757

Notes:

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



Families

Table 15: Weekly family income by number of dependent children

	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more	Total
Less than \$500	1,025	325	212	68	25	1,655
\$500-\$799	2,082	339	284	143	40	2,888
\$800-\$1,249	2,384	490	460	176	79	3,589
\$1,250-\$1,999	2,874	813	1,048	399	120	5,254
\$2,000-\$2,999	2,694	941	1,387	548	140	5,710
\$3,000-\$3,999	1,251	365	537	215	55	2,423
\$4,000 or more	893	276	409	185	52	1,815
Income not fully stated	1,659	574	655	282	98	3,268
Total Families	14,862	4,123	4,992	2,016	609	26,602
Median Family Income (\$)	\$1,539	\$1,822	\$2,118	\$2,147	\$1,946	\$1,757

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)**

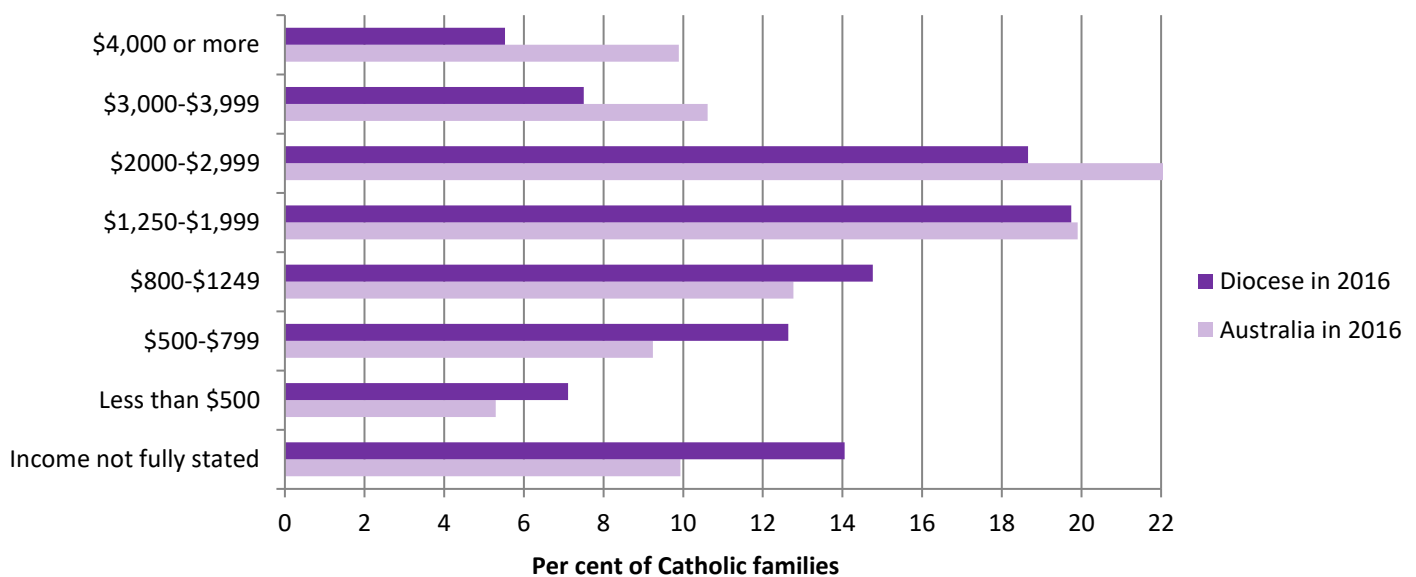


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	11,205	2,298	3,395	1,476	383	18,757
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	2,447	697	661	243	99	4,147
One parent family, parent Catholic	773	853	616	222	80	2,544
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	427	278	309	100	37	1,151
Total families	14,852	4,126	4,981	2,041	599	26,599



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	20,801	442	4,627	860	26,730	77.8
Lone person aged under 35 years	333	28	237	48	646	51.5
Lone person aged 35 years or over	3,383	320	998	416	5,117	66.1
Group households	413	25	368	55	861	48.0
Total households	24,930	815	6,230	1,379	33,354	74.7

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	624	941	2,510	3,519	1,725	1,834	1,856
Lone person aged under 35 years	4	17	70	93	37	18	1,783
Lone person aged 35 years or over	130	138	255	207	57	65	1,371
Group households	11	33	58	74	13	18	1,612
Total households	769	1,129	2,893	3,893	1,832	1,935	1,821

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.



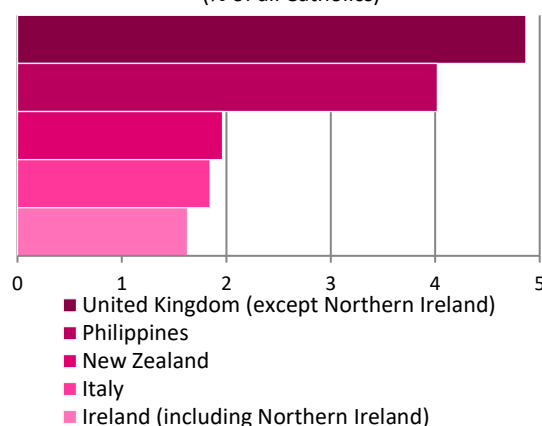
Birthplace

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)

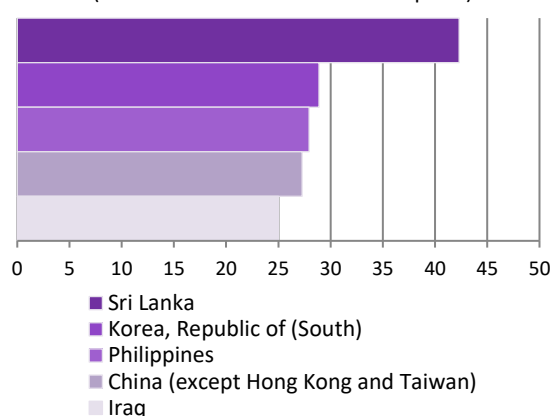


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	49,279	76.7	-
New Zealand	1,262	2.0	6.7
Other Oceania	90	0.1	-
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	3,129	4.9	6.5
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	1,046	1.6	15.2
Italy	1,185	1.8	4.0
Malta	48	0.1	-
Spain and Portugal	90	0.1	5.6
France	109	0.2	23.9
Netherlands	401	0.6	0.7
Germany	471	0.7	1.3
Austria	81	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	118	0.2	5.1
Poland	270	0.4	4.1
Hungary	37	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	111	0.2	3.6
Other Europe NEC	103	0.2	6.8
Vietnam	104	0.2	24.0
Philippines	2,584	4.0	27.9
Indonesia	66	0.1	16.7
Malaysia	96	0.1	12.5
Singapore	110	0.2	8.2
South East Asia NEC	89	0.1	3.4
India	383	0.6	22.2
Sri Lanka	52	0.1	42.3
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	22	0.0	27.3
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	23	0.0	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	45	0.1	28.9
Egypt	19	0.0	-
Lebanon	12	0.0	-
Iraq	12	0.0	25.0
Sudan (including South Sudan)	12	0.0	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	53	0.1	-
South Africa	445	0.7	8.1
Mauritius	90	0.1	3.3
United States of America	144	0.2	6.9
Canada	89	0.1	16.9
Argentina	22	0.0	-
Brazil	76	0.1	23.7
Colombia	42	0.1	19.0
Chile	36	0.1	25.0
Central America and South America NEC	109	0.2	21.1
Other countries	384	0.6	14.3
Inadequately described/Not stated	1,322	2.1	-
Total	64,271	100.0	2.6

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

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

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

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

Table 20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic (or not stated)	All persons	% Catholics among speakers ²
English	56,986	256,223	313,209	18.2
Italian	1,847	392	2,239	82.5
Maltese	16	4	20	80.0
Spanish	282	259	541	52.1
Croatian	113	29	142	79.6
Polish	308	87	395	78.0
Dutch	145	598	743	19.5
French	211	425	636	33.2
German	217	957	1,174	18.5
Portuguese	139	143	282	49.3
Hungarian	22	18	40	55.0
Ukrainian	18	14	32	56.3
Vietnamese	142	225	367	38.7
Filipino languages	2,175	658	2,833	76.8
Chinese languages	92	1,498	1,590	5.8
Malayalam	188	132	320	58.8
Sinhalese	46	160	206	22.3
Korean	50	345	395	12.7
Indonesian and Malay	83	843	926	9.0
Arabic	32	211	243	13.2
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	3	3	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	66	489	555	11.9
Australian Indigenous Languages	27	127	154	17.5
Other European languages NEC	163	3,087	3,250	5.0
Other Asian languages NEC	111	2,812	2,923	3.8
Other languages NEC	131	1,121	1,252	10.5
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	692	27,927	28,619	2.4
Total	64,302	298,787	363,089	17.7

Notes:

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

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

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

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

Table 21: Language spoken at home by age

	0-4	5-11	12-19	20-29	30-39	40-59	60 and over	Total	% who do not speak English well
English	3,264	6,148	6,446	5,216	6,327	16,031	13,552	56,984	-
Italian	18	43	53	59	103	563	1,003	1,842	8.8
Maltese	-	-	-	-	4	4	14	22	-
Spanish	19	31	29	15	67	83	34	278	6.1
Croatian	-	-	3	6	10	33	60	112	9.8
Polish	16	13	3	8	43	54	163	300	7.0
Dutch	3	3	-	6	7	39	93	151	2.0
French	7	13	7	14	30	66	71	208	2.4
German	5	11	11	8	21	68	94	218	3.7
Portuguese	12	13	5	13	45	40	14	142	3.5
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	5	5	13	23	21.7
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	-
Vietnamese	13	16	20	20	30	37	4	140	42.1
Filipino languages	75	203	311	254	559	670	103	2,175	3.2
Chinese languages	6	3	8	11	7	31	26	92	15.2
Malayalam	22	25	11	21	66	32	3	180	12.8
Sinhalese	3	9	-	10	16	8	-	46	8.7
Korean	5	3	3	11	18	4	3	47	38.3
Indonesian and Malay	3	8	8	3	17	21	13	73	4.1
Arabic	-	-	5	6	5	9	4	29	13.8
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	3	3	13	11	6	29	3	68	5.9
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	3	7	3	3	9	3	28	-
Other European languages NEC	6	20	12	13	28	39	41	159	5.0
Other Asian languages NEC	8	10	7	10	21	32	18	106	5.7
Other languages NEC	4	20	20	9	28	43	9	133	2.3
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	85	50	47	43	56	133	277	691	6.9
Total	3,577	6,648	7,029	5,770	7,522	18,083	15,632	64,261	0.7

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Attendance at Educational Institutions

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

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

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

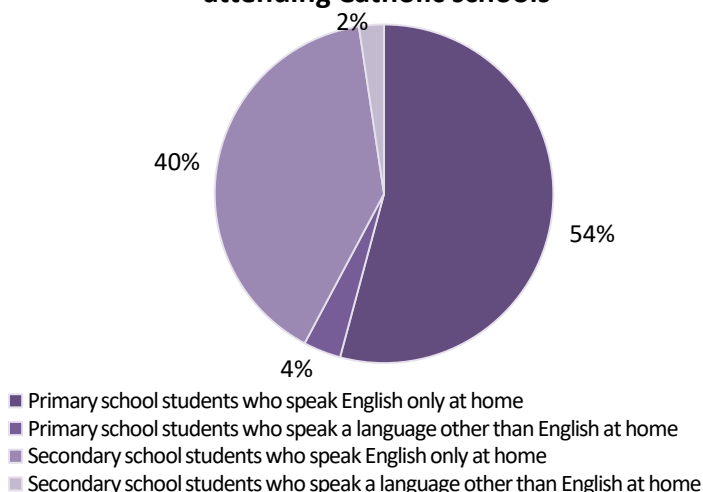
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	2,746	18,984	21,730	12.6
Infants/Primary – Catholic	3,432	1,662	5,094	67.4
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	409	4,068	4,477	9.1
Secondary – Government	2,191	13,168	15,359	14.3
Secondary – Catholic	2,444	1,311	3,755	65.1
Secondary – Other Non-Government	506	4,173	4,679	10.8
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	1,095	4,959	6,054	18.1
University or other Tertiary Institutions	1,206	4,634	5,840	20.7
Other (including pre-school)	993	5,160	6,153	16.1
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	49,274	240,689	289,963	17.0
Total	64,296	298,808	363,104	17.7

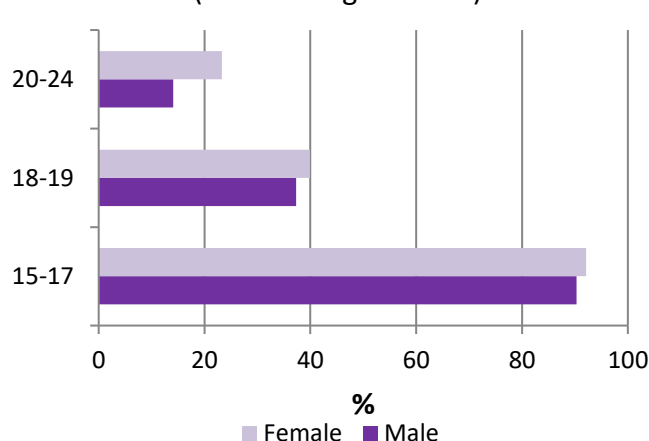
Note:

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

Language background of all students attending Catholic schools



Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)



Attendance at Educational Institutions

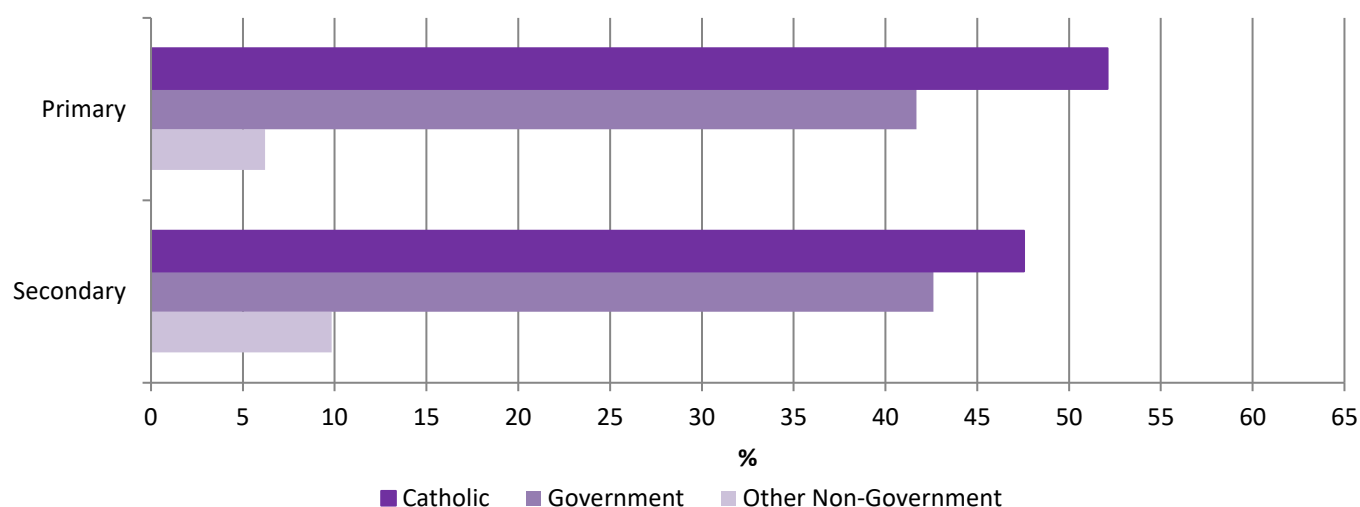
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	Less than \$500	\$500-\$799	\$800-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Total ²	Median annual family income ³ (\$)
Infants/Primary - Government	192	248	274	565	633	182	121	2,542	92,642
Infants/Primary – Catholic	84	129	243	587	971	398	323	3,138	122,019
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	8	17	21	53	113	51	49	380	130,919
Secondary – Government	121	188	223	359	474	173	110	2,022	97,227
Secondary – Catholic	71	98	167	320	620	322	314	2,352	129,845
Secondary – Other Non-Government	12	20	34	48	105	65	73	450	136,664
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	13	12	39	66	102	72	62	435	131,713
Other (including pre-school)	19	32	33	56	71	25	25	305	97,893
Not stated/Not applicable	47	39	55	108	81	34	31	473	85,846
Total	567	783	1,089	2,162	3,170	1,322	1,108	12,097	112,784

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	-	34	71	81	56	63	305
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	49	327	480	438	338	313	1,945
Advanced diploma or diploma level	43	175	293	411	323	336	1,581
Certificate level	788	1,442	1,566	1,621	1,320	1,371	8,108
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	2,633	995	1,327	1,824	1,869	3,292	11,940
Total	3,513	2,973	3,737	4,375	3,906	5,375	23,879
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>9.4</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	4	78	121	107	61	28	399
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	165	904	1,100	822	564	442	3,997
Advanced diploma or diploma level	145	454	512	635	522	453	2,721
Certificate level	636	1,079	1,055	1,105	716	439	5,030
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	2,460	1,246	1,572	2,353	2,707	4,826	15,164
Total	3,410	3,761	4,360	5,022	4,570	6,188	27,311
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>16.1</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	4	112	192	188	117	91	704
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	214	1,231	1,580	1,260	902	755	5,942
Advanced diploma or diploma level	188	629	805	1,046	845	789	4,302
Certificate level	1,424	2,521	2,621	2,726	2,036	1,810	13,138
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	5,093	2,241	2,899	4,177	4,576	8,118	27,104
Total	6,923	6,734	8,097	9,397	8,476	11,563	51,190
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>13.0</i>



Employment

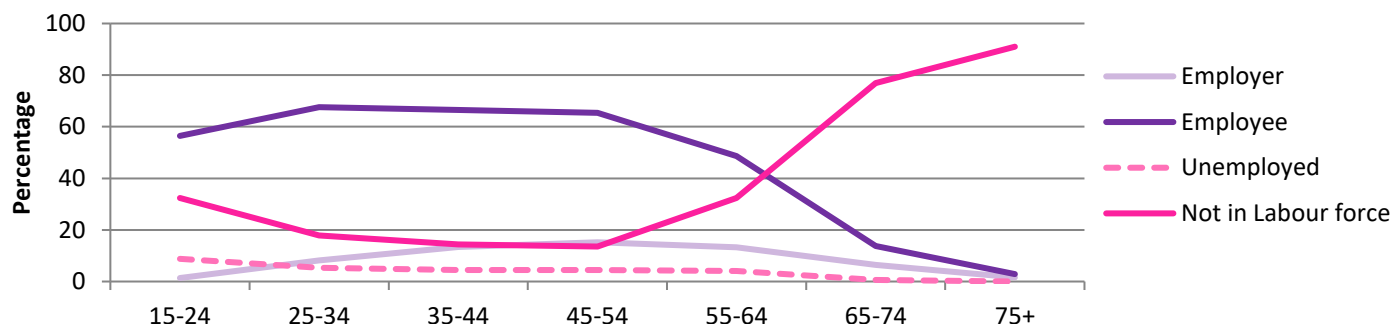
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	59	992	1,638	345	3,034
Employee	1,932	4,806	4,779	588	12,105
Unemployed	340	357	415	27	1,139
Not in the labour force	1,134	449	1,323	4,263	7,169
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	36	111	144	148	439
Total	3,501	6,715	8,299	5,371	23,886
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>82.3</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>68.1</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>7.0</i>
Females					
Employer	26	638	923	166	1,753
Employee	1,979	5,135	5,507	493	13,114
Unemployed	265	368	350	10	993
Not in the labour force	1,112	1,918	2,707	5,309	11,046
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	32	71	124	212	439
Total	3,414	8,130	9,611	6,190	27,345
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>66.5</i>	<i>75.5</i>	<i>70.5</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>58.0</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>6.3</i>

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



Notes:

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



Occupation

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

Table 26: Occupation by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Managers	68	284	551	742	554	327	2,526
Professionals	53	223	314	399	277	94	1,360
Technicians & Trade Workers	741	1,020	1,030	1,013	615	124	4,543
Community & Personal Service Workers	126	84	120	143	101	23	597
Clerical & Administrative Workers	35	61	103	123	119	34	475
Sales Workers	337	107	124	170	139	73	950
Machinery operators & Drivers	138	362	559	696	580	121	2,456
Labourers	502	401	419	420	280	132	2,154
ID / NS / NA ¹	1,523	432	514	667	1,246	4,445	8,827
Total	3,523	2,974	3,734	4,373	3,911	5,373	23,888
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>45.4</i>	<i>25.8</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>69.1</i>	<i>70.1</i>	<i>62.4</i>	<i>57.4</i>	<i>55.3</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>60.8</i>
Females							
Managers	44	236	324	431	323	161	1,519
Professionals	131	644	761	703	476	81	2,796
Technicians & Trade Workers	138	185	199	203	121	34	880
Community & Personal Service Workers	432	413	536	653	442	80	2,556
Clerical & Administrative Workers	265	531	713	915	599	139	3,162
Sales Workers	745	236	308	443	255	63	2,050
Machinery operators & Drivers	15	37	44	84	54	21	255
Labourers	231	256	339	412	306	78	1,622
ID / NS / NA ¹	1,418	1,224	1,140	1,183	1,991	5,529	12,485
Total	3,419	3,762	4,364	5,027	4,567	6,186	27,325
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>29.1</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>18.5</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	112	520	875	1,173	877	488	4,045
Professionals	184	867	1,075	1,102	753	175	4,156
Technicians & Trade Workers	879	1,205	1,229	1,216	736	158	5,423
Community & Personal Service Workers	558	497	656	796	543	103	3,153
Clerical & Administrative Workers	300	592	816	1,038	718	173	3,637
Sales Workers	1,082	343	432	613	394	136	3,000
Machinery operators & Drivers	153	399	603	780	634	142	2,711
Labourers	733	657	758	832	586	210	3,776
ID / NS / NA ¹	2,941	1,656	1,654	1,850	3,237	9,974	21,312
Total	6,942	6,736	8,098	9,400	8,478	11,559	51,213
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>27.5</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>44.6</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>37.5</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>39.8</i>

Notes:

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

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



Occupation

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

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

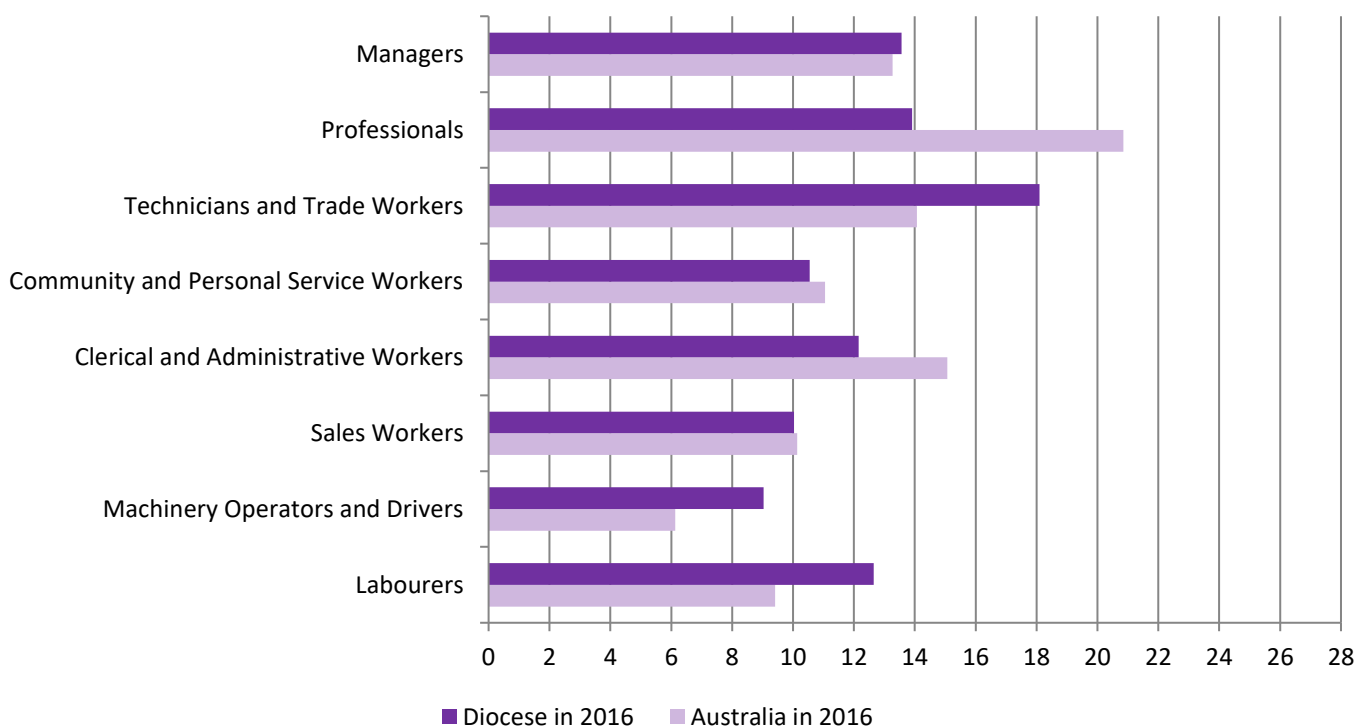
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	13.6	13.8
Professionals	13.9	14.2
Technicians & Trade Workers	18.1	18.1
Community & Personal Service Workers	10.5	10.9
Clerical & Administrative Workers	12.2	10.8
Sales Workers	10.0	9.3
Machinery operators & Drivers	9.0	9.6
Labourers	12.6	13.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Note:

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

Occupation
(Catholics aged 15+ with an occupation)



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www.ncpr.catholic.org.au

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

Visit the website to obtain:

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



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

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