



# DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

**Diocese of Cairns**



Date of report:	September 2019
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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: 277,411

Catholic Population: 60,977

Catholics make up 22 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 40 years

Total Catholic families: 23,669

5,782 Catholics live alone

10,650 Catholics were born overseas

767 Catholics do not speak English well

3,298 Catholics need assistance with core activities

21,110 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	59,755	59,887	57,157	62,247	<b>60,977</b>
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	23.8	23.5	22.6	21.8	<b>21.3</b>
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	10.0	11.4	11.9	13.0	<b>15.8</b>
Catholics born in NESC <sup>1</sup> (%)	13.3	12.6	12.2	12.5	<b>13.1</b>
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	<b>1.3</b>
Catholic families	19,941	20,943	21,989	23,927	<b>23,669</b>
Catholics living alone	4,112	4,958	5,015	5,899	<b>5,773</b>
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	47.5	45.3	47.4	48.6	<b>52.3</b>
Catholics with university degree (%)	7.3	8.9	10.3	11.9	<b>14.3</b>
Catholic males in labour force (%)	74.3	62.5	71.5	70.1	<b>70.1</b>
Catholic females in labour force (%)	58.7	54.8	61.0	62.1	<b>64.2</b>
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	59.5	59.9	65.2	65.2	<b>66.8</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>277,411</b>	259,344	23,401,892	21,507,719	19	20
Catholic population	<b>60,977</b>	62,247	5,291,834	5,439,267	21	22
Per cent Catholic	<b>22.0</b>	24.0	22.6	25.3	18	19
At same address since previous Census (%)	<b>54.5</b>	52.1	57.3	57.5	19	20
Median age <sup>4</sup> (years)	<b>40</b>	37	40	38	12	13
Aged 0-14 (%)	<b>21.3</b>	21.8	19.8	20.5	12	13
Aged 65+ (%)	<b>15.8</b>	13.0	16.6	14.1	21	19
Males per 100 females	<b>93.0</b>	94.7	90.6	92.1	7	8

**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>5.2</b>	4.2	5.8	4.9	20	20
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability <sup>5</sup> (% of Catholics aged 15+)	<b>11.8</b>	10.7	12.5	11.7	22	22

**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>30.7</b>	29.7	34.1	33.0	17	17
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations <sup>2</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	<b>33.5</b>	34.9	29.6	30.6	14	12
Men, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>70.1</b>	70.1	69.7	69.6	8	11
Women, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>64.2</b>	62.1	60.6	58.5	4	5
Unemployed at time of Census <sup>4</sup> (%)	<b>5.9</b>	5.3	5.8	5.0	14	8
Youth unemployed at time of Census <sup>5</sup> (%)	<b>11.3</b>	10.4	12.2	10.2	17	11

**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>4.4</b>	4.6	5.6	5.7	12	11
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	<b>13.1</b>	12.5	19.1	17.9	12	11
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	<b>829</b>	928	106,428	98,723	15	15
Indigenous Australians	<b>4,732</b>	4,623	133,528	124,610	14	12
Speak language other than English at home (%)	<b>12.5</b>	11.8	20.4	19.0	13	11
Not proficient in English <sup>7</sup> (%)	<b>1.3</b>	1.4	2.6	2.6	14	10

**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>14.3</b>	11.9	20.6	17.6	12	15
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	<b>87.2</b>	80.8	92.2	87.2	24	23
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	<b>32.8</b>	30.5	62.9	57.8	25	24
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	<b>20.0</b>	17.0	38.2	34.3	21	22
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	<b>54.7</b>	53.0	53.1	52.8	9	13
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	<b>42.4</b>	43.9	41.0	41.2	15	13
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	<b>49.0</b>	42.3	54.5	52.8	17	23
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	<b>47.8</b>	53.9	35.1	37.2	6	3
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>1</sup> (%)	<b>40.2</b>	37.4	28.1	24.1	5	4
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>1</sup> (%)	<b>44.9</b>	45.9	35.7	31.5	6	3

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 (%)	34.1	35.3	33.3	33.9	8	6
Married (%)	47.8	47.9	49.7	49.6	22	21
Divorced or Separated (%)	12.5	11.7	11.2	10.8	5	5
Widowed (%)	5.6	5.2	5.8	5.7	18	20

**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	23,628	23,927	1,997,833	2,019,556	21	21
One-parent families	2,763	2,791	231,370	239,340	19	19
One-parent families (% of all families)	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.9	15	13
Couples of mixed religions <sup>2</sup> (%)	58.8	61.8	55.9	55.1	17	17
De facto couples (%)	22.3	21.6	17.7	16.2	5	5
Median annual family income <sup>3</sup> (\$)	89,773	76,494	100,270	86,401	17	18

**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	30,663	31,205	2,548,354	2,594,239	21	21
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	666	922	53,499	68,455	20	18
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	5,107	4,977	407,684	402,158	21	20
Persons living alone (total)	5,773	5,899	461,183	470,613	21	21
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	9.5	9.5	8.7	8.7	13	10
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	66.8	65.2	71.2	71.4	22	24
Median monthly housing loan repayment <sup>5</sup> (\$)	1,692	1,706	1,873	1,861	16	16

### 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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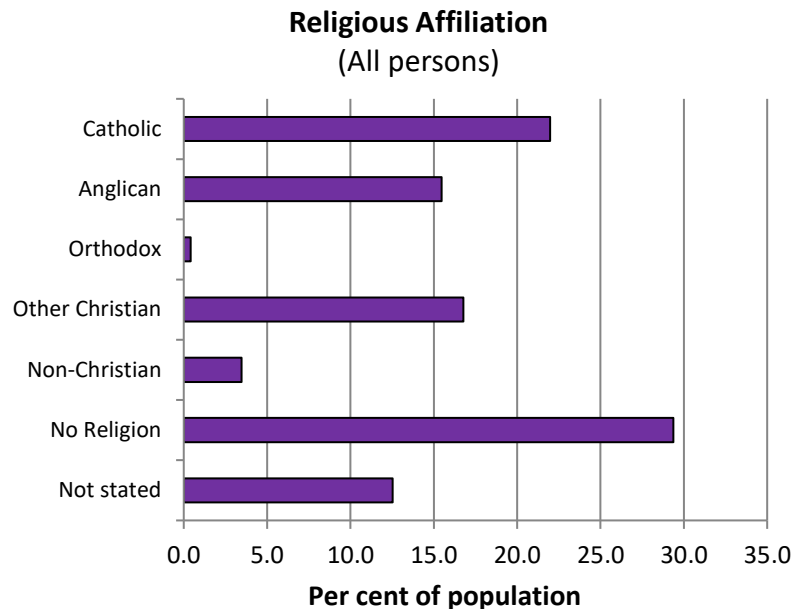
# Religious affiliation

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	8,323	8,546	6,360	7,267	8,500	8,649	6,799	4,114	2,385	60,943
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	9	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	-	19
<b>Total Catholic</b>	<b>8,332</b>	<b>8,546</b>	<b>6,360</b>	<b>7,274</b>	<b>8,503</b>	<b>8,649</b>	<b>6,799</b>	<b>4,114</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>60,962</b>
<b>Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>22.0</b>
Anglican	4,885	4,993	3,702	4,337	6,055	6,732	6,423	3,937	1,837	42,901
Orthodox	109	137	111	131	174	188	134	84	91	1,159
Other Christian	6,366	6,316	4,595	5,132	6,360	6,759	6,135	3,379	1,503	46,545
Non-Christian	1,304	920	1,657	2,028	1,508	1,121	730	284	81	9,633
No Religion	12,927	11,028	12,138	11,972	11,589	10,374	7,185	3,121	1,118	81,452
Not Stated	4,369	3,979	4,949	4,622	4,813	4,776	3,849	2,239	1,152	34,748
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>38,292</b>	<b>35,919</b>	<b>33,512</b>	<b>35,496</b>	<b>39,002</b>	<b>38,599</b>	<b>31,255</b>	<b>17,158</b>	<b>8,167</b>	<b>277,400</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	323	293	<b>616</b>	724
1	365	349	<b>714</b>	811
2	382	370	<b>752</b>	808
3	379	368	<b>747</b>	840
4	407	422	<b>829</b>	859
5	460	398	<b>858</b>	989
6	469	460	<b>929</b>	939
7	461	473	<b>934</b>	929
8	456	502	<b>958</b>	929
9	526	481	<b>1,007</b>	955
10	498	503	<b>1,001</b>	970
11	491	466	<b>957</b>	972
12	426	470	<b>896</b>	996
13	473	461	<b>934</b>	961
14	462	414	<b>876</b>	936
15	473	469	<b>942</b>	979
16	426	413	<b>839</b>	1,030
17	433	400	<b>833</b>	953
18	339	307	<b>646</b>	751
19	304	314	<b>618</b>	768
20-24	1,493	1,507	<b>3,000</b>	3,374
25-29	1,569	1,791	<b>3,360</b>	3,765
30-34	1,699	1,960	<b>3,659</b>	3,688
35-39	1,631	1,985	<b>3,616</b>	4,280
40-44	1,877	2,235	<b>4,112</b>	4,674
45-49	2,134	2,257	<b>4,391</b>	4,718
50-54	2,181	2,327	<b>4,508</b>	4,354
55-59	1,925	2,213	<b>4,138</b>	3,917
60-64	1,735	1,945	<b>3,680</b>	3,368
65-69	1,547	1,581	<b>3,128</b>	2,568
70-74	1,103	1,234	<b>2,337</b>	2,043
75-79	874	901	<b>1,775</b>	1,526
80+	1061	1,324	<b>2,385</b>	1,904
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,382</b>	<b>31,593</b>	<b>60,975</b>	<b>62,278</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?*

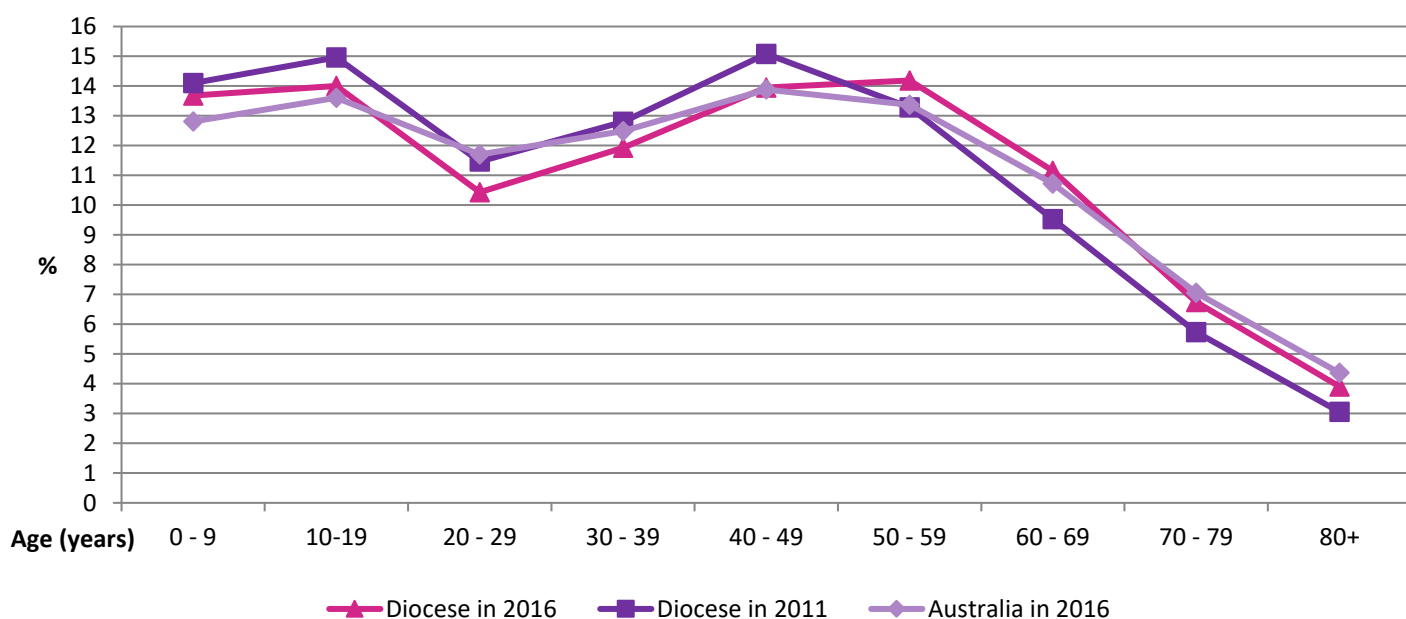
*Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?*

**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.

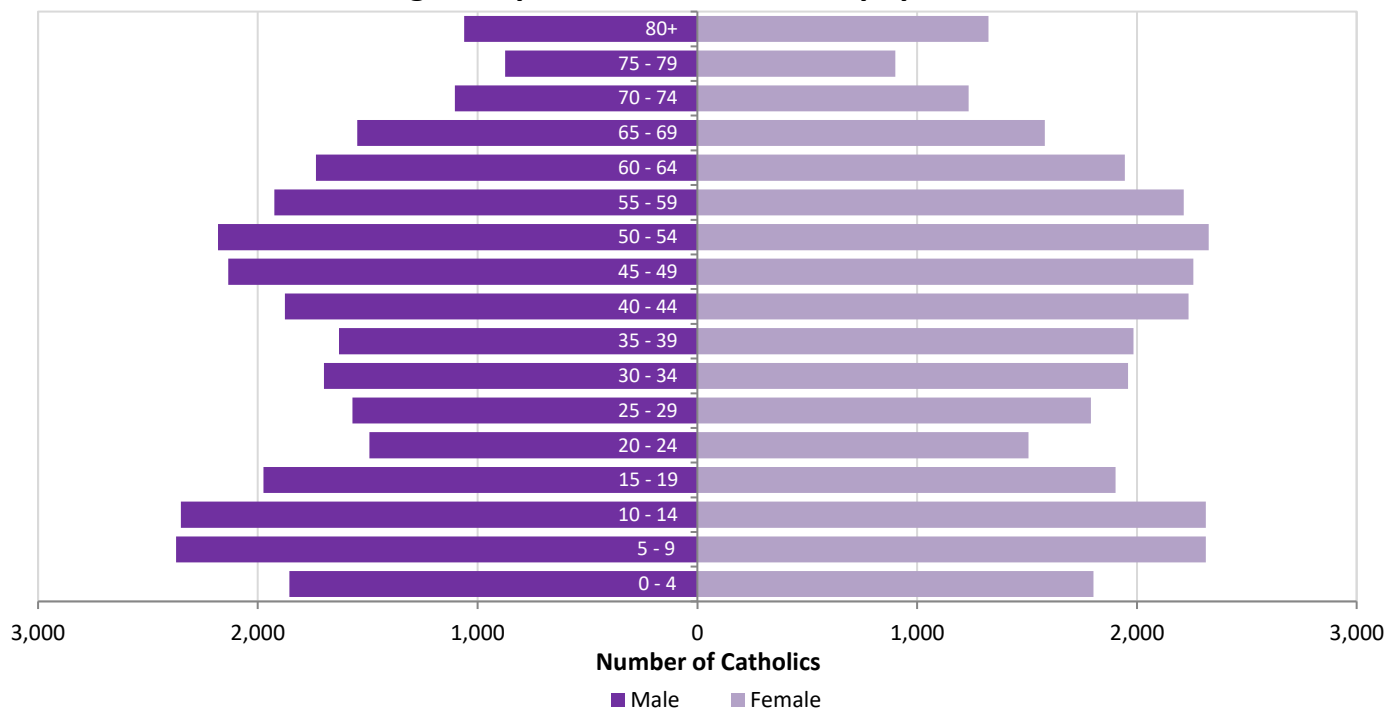


# Age and sex

**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
<b>Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities</b>							
<b>Family members:</b>							
Males	190	228	358	277	299	211	1,563
Females	87	200	345	265	429	413	1,739
<b>Lone Persons:</b>							
Males	-	27	83	39	44	39	232
Females	-	9	61	50	107	109	336
<b>Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night <sup>3</sup></b>							
Males	4	14	46	49	16	16	145
Females	-	29	49	24	30	21	153
<b>Total</b>							
Males	194	269	487	365	359	266	1,940
Females	87	238	455	339	566	543	2,228

**Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age**

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
<b>Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability <sup>4</sup></b>							
Males	184	220	319	509	500	412	2,144
Females	195	378	642	840	802	656	3,513

**Notes:**

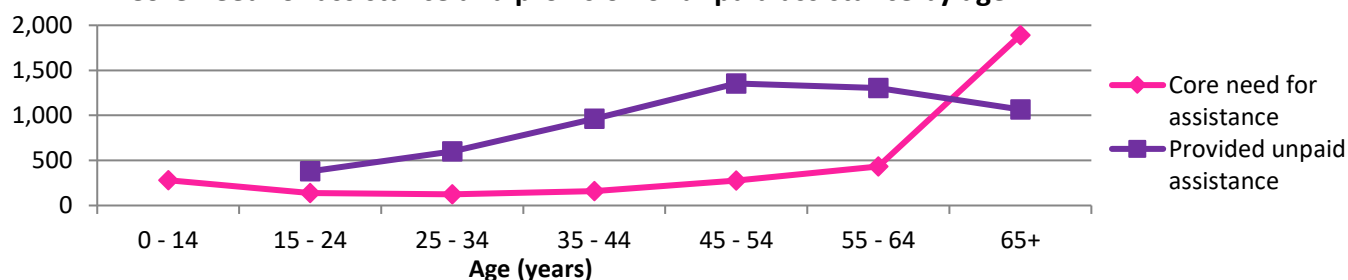
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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.

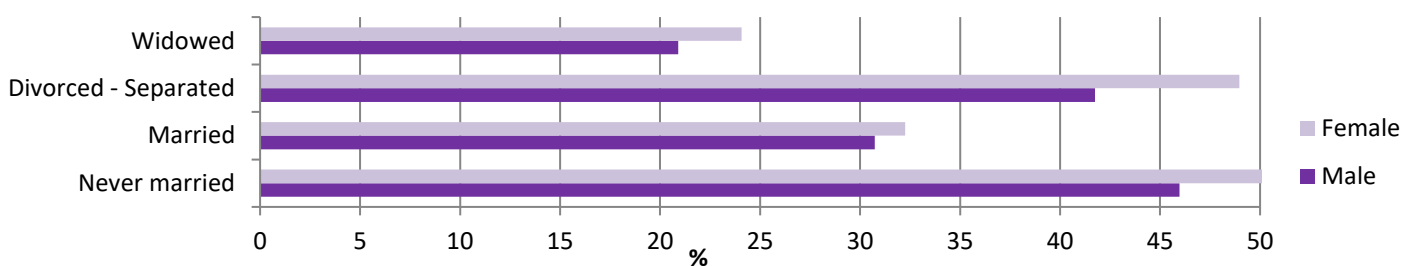
*How might changes in marital status patterns affect the life of the Church in this diocese? Do they result in the need for new pastoral services and programs?*

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	3,419	2,124	1,164	1,057	505	255	132	8,656
Married	51	1,042	1,985	2,508	2,300	1,749	1,261	10,896
Separated/Divorced	7	101	350	718	803	521	225	2,725
Widowed	-	-	10	28	51	122	316	527
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,477</b>	<b>3,267</b>	<b>3,509</b>	<b>4,311</b>	<b>3,659</b>	<b>2,647</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>22,804</b>
<b>Females</b>								
Never married	3,320	2,002	1,108	723	347	125	61	7,686
Married	80	1,565	2,473	2,768	2,657	1,704	757	12,004
Separated/Divorced	6	174	600	976	878	490	169	3,293
Widowed	3	7	30	120	271	499	1,242	2,172
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>3,748</b>	<b>4,211</b>	<b>4,587</b>	<b>4,153</b>	<b>2,818</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>25,155</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	5,881	1,229	7,110	17.3
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	5,734	1,514	7,248	20.9
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	2,875	1,419	4,294	33.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,490</b>	<b>4,162</b>	<b>18,652</b>	<b>22.3</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	71	128	306	981	1,073	440	271	336	3,606	2,138
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	46	96	291	836	1,104	431	305	306	3,415	2,258
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	50	78	227	565	696	277	179	162	2,234	2,166
<b>Couple with no children living at home:</b>										
Both Catholic	328	541	625	773	661	215	169	172	3,484	1,407
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	303	588	728	828	821	252	139	151	3,810	1,440
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	120	207	290	526	528	178	102	94	2,045	1,761
<b>One-parent families:</b>										
Parent is Catholic	391	568	667	555	210	44	31	301	2,767	1,005
<b>Other families where at least one person is Catholic</b>										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	959	959	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>2,369</b>	<b>3,379</b>	<b>5,398</b>	<b>5,306</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>2,603</b>	<b>23,628</b>	<b>1,716</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.



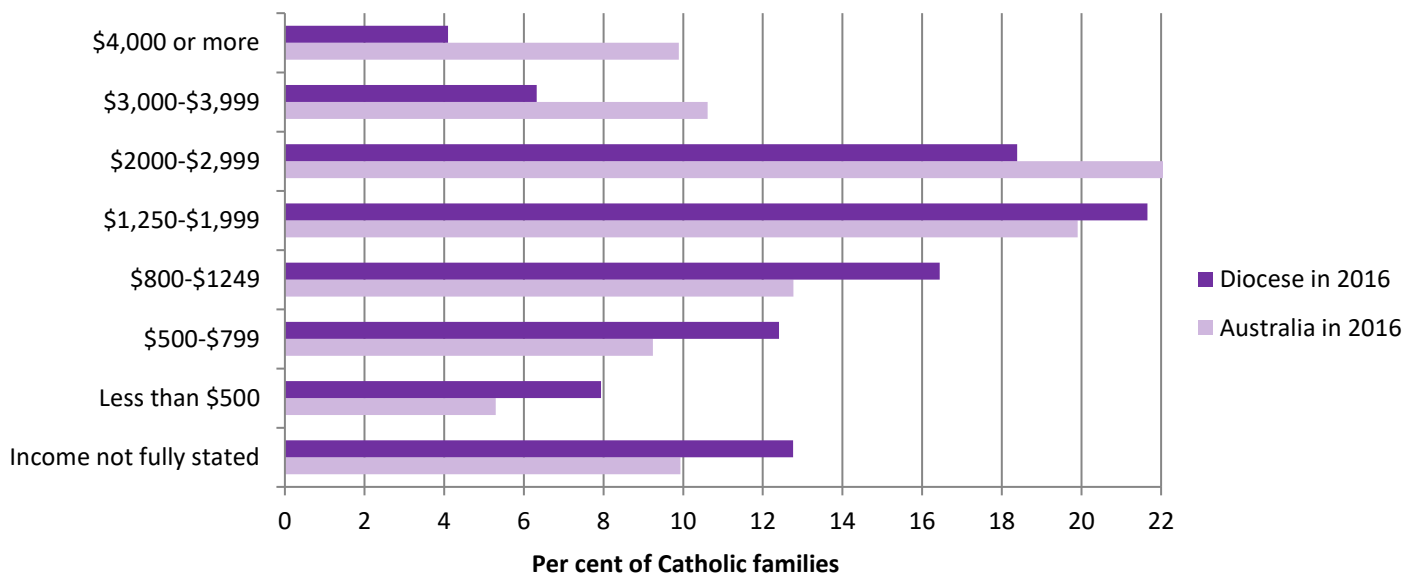
# Families

**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	867	275	183	70	26	1,421
\$500-\$799	1,557	345	288	118	55	2,363
\$800-\$1,249	2,094	525	475	210	84	3,388
\$1,250-\$1,999	2,806	951	1,087	403	159	5,406
\$2,000-\$2,999	2,660	887	1,259	422	103	5,331
\$3,000-\$3,999	940	359	421	159	38	1,917
\$4,000 or more	648	212	266	95	36	1,257
Income not fully stated	1,300	474	494	223	95	2,586
<b>Total Families</b>	<b>12,872</b>	<b>4,028</b>	<b>4,473</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>23,669</b>
<b>Median Family Income (\$)</b>	<b>\$1,588</b>	<b>\$1,748</b>	<b>\$1,969</b>	<b>\$1,883</b>	<b>\$1,653</b>	<b>\$1,716</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)	8,827	2,082	2,861	1,095	324	15,189
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	2,641	708	669	280	131	4,429
One parent family, parent Catholic	883	927	629	212	103	2,754
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	546	299	311	107	45	1,308
<b>Total families</b>	<b>12,897</b>	<b>4,016</b>	<b>4,470</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>23,680</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	16,768	543	5,509	829	23,649	70.9
Lone person aged under 35 years	232	25	346	63	666	34.8
Lone person aged 35 years or over	3,009	317	1,325	456	5,107	58.9
Group households	467	32	652	90	1,241	37.6
<b>Total households</b>	<b>20,476</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>7,832</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>30,663</b>	<b>66.8</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	441	906	2,407	2,898	1,014	1,086	1,728
Lone person aged under 35 years	5	22	60	57	14	11	1,575
Lone person aged 35 years or over	95	148	234	163	43	45	1,310
Group households	26	37	58	70	23	12	1,517
<b>Total households</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>2,759</b>	<b>3,188</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>1,692</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.



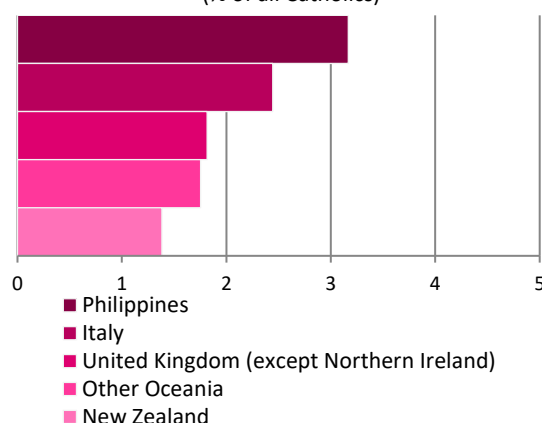
# Birthplace

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.

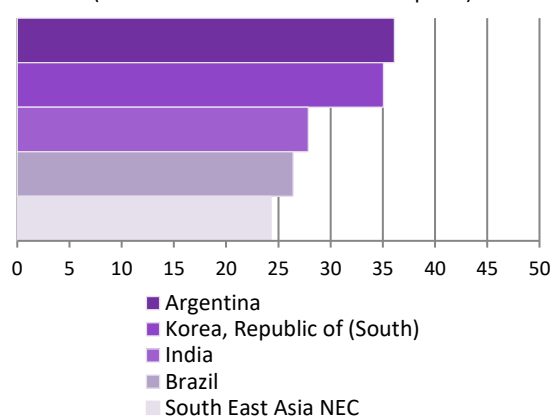
*How does the diocese support Catholics born in non-English-speaking countries in matters such as chaplaincy, education, pastoral care and so on?*

*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	49,126	80.6	-
New Zealand	843	1.4	5.3
Other Oceania	1069	1.8	9.0
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	1,107	1.8	6.0
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	370	0.6	14.9
Italy	1,490	2.4	4.8
Malta	131	0.2	-
Spain and Portugal	138	0.2	4.3
France	160	0.3	15.0
Netherlands	206	0.3	-
Germany	363	0.6	6.3
Austria	112	0.2	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	242	0.4	-
Poland	139	0.2	2.2
Hungary	94	0.2	14.9
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	148	0.2	6.8
Other Europe NEC	145	0.2	4.8
Vietnam	47	0.1	-
Philippines	1,931	3.2	17.5
Indonesia	80	0.1	3.8
Malaysia	62	0.1	6.5
Singapore	39	0.1	-
South East Asia NEC	107	0.2	24.3
India	244	0.4	27.9
Sri Lanka	84	0.1	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	37	0.1	13.5
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	38	0.1	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	154	0.3	35.1
Egypt	18	0.0	-
Lebanon	11	0.0	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	5	0.0	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	46	0.1	6.5
South Africa	110	0.2	12.7
Mauritius	68	0.1	-
United States of America	139	0.2	10.1
Canada	111	0.2	7.2
Argentina	36	0.1	36.1
Brazil	53	0.1	26.4
Colombia	37	0.1	8.1
Chile	21	0.0	-
Central America and South America NEC	106	0.2	10.4
Other countries	309	0.5	10.7
Inadequately described/Not stated	1,187	1.9	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,963</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.7</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	52,420	158,238	210,658	24.9
Italian	2,415	419	2,834	85.2
Maltese	84	7	91	92.3
Spanish	286	240	526	54.4
Croatian	178	33	211	84.4
Polish	125	51	176	71.0
Dutch	150	413	563	26.6
French	289	487	776	37.2
German	359	1,199	1,558	23.0
Portuguese	128	98	226	56.6
Hungarian	78	64	142	54.9
Ukrainian	9	37	46	19.6
Vietnamese	52	289	341	15.2
Filipino languages	1,358	410	1,768	76.8
Chinese languages	181	1,992	2,173	8.3
Malayalam	204	72	276	73.9
Sinhalese	30	116	146	20.5
Korean	161	932	1,093	14.7
Indonesian and Malay	32	255	287	11.1
Arabic	19	138	157	12.1
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	307	1,390	1,697	18.1
Australian Indigenous Languages	601	10,708	11,309	5.3
Other European languages NEC	162	1,540	1,702	9.5
Other Asian languages NEC	293	7,514	7,807	3.8
Other languages NEC	92	469	561	16.4
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	967	29,321	30,288	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,980</b>	<b>216,432</b>	<b>277,412</b>	<b>22.0</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	3,262	6,060	5,953	5,629	6,157	14,827	10,530	52,418	-
Italian	31	29	50	116	148	626	1,416	2,416	12.9
Maltese	3	-	3	-	3	19	55	83	4.8
Spanish	17	11	9	31	60	78	85	291	14.1
Croatian	-	3	-	3	8	42	115	171	10.5
Polish	4	4	-	7	32	34	47	128	6.3
Dutch	3	8	7	4	7	39	79	147	3.4
French	8	21	12	26	49	76	105	297	7.7
German	18	29	21	27	35	87	147	364	1.6
Portuguese	7	3	9	9	30	44	25	127	11.8
Hungarian	5	3	-	4	14	21	26	73	21.9
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Vietnamese	-	-	4	13	-	20	11	48	6.3
Filipino languages	36	70	131	136	272	537	169	1,351	3.6
Chinese languages	10	17	13	17	18	44	59	178	11.8
Malayalam	21	43	9	17	59	50	-	199	6.0
Sinhalese	3	-	-	-	8	10	11	32	-
Korean	11	15	7	25	74	22	-	154	33.1
Indonesian and Malay	-	3	-	-	8	11	3	25	-
Arabic	-	3	-	3	5	7	-	18	-
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	11	27	45	36	61	96	41	317	4.7
Australian Indigenous Languages	59	93	109	101	63	122	55	602	7.0
Other European languages NEC	11	3	11	21	25	34	58	163	5.5
Other Asian languages NEC	25	75	41	31	34	66	18	290	10.7
Other languages NEC	3	8	10	13	13	26	14	87	12.6
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	103	110	152	84	88	197	231	965	7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,651</b>	<b>6,638</b>	<b>6,596</b>	<b>6,353</b>	<b>7,271</b>	<b>17,135</b>	<b>13,303</b>	<b>60,947</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?*

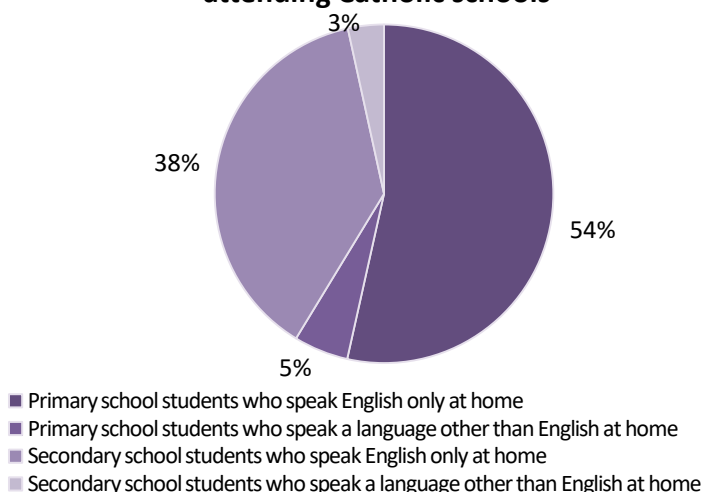
**Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation**

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	2,695	14,434	17,129	15.7
Infants/Primary – Catholic	3,475	2,332	5,807	59.8
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	187	1,608	1,795	10.4
Secondary – Government	2,254	9,528	11,782	19.1
Secondary – Catholic	2,314	1,882	4,196	55.1
Secondary – Other Non-Government	151	1,175	1,326	11.4
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	821	3,023	3,844	21.4
University or other Tertiary Institutions	1,555	5,185	6,740	23.1
Other (including pre-school)	1,054	3,887	4,941	21.3
Not stated/Not applicable <sup>1</sup>	46,471	173,380	219,851	21.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,977</b>	<b>216,434</b>	<b>277,411</b>	<b>22.0</b>

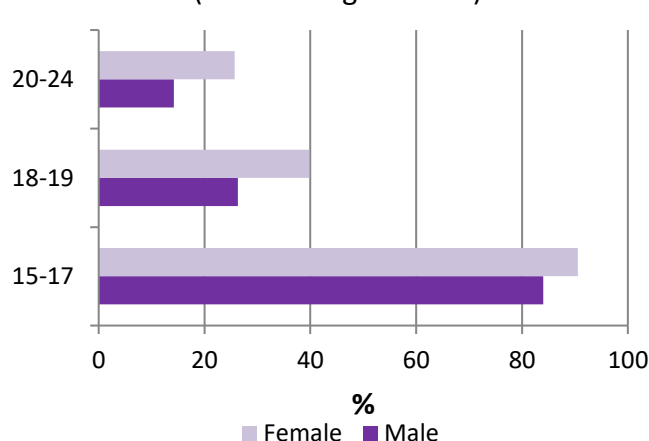
Note:

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**



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



# Attendance at Educational Institutions

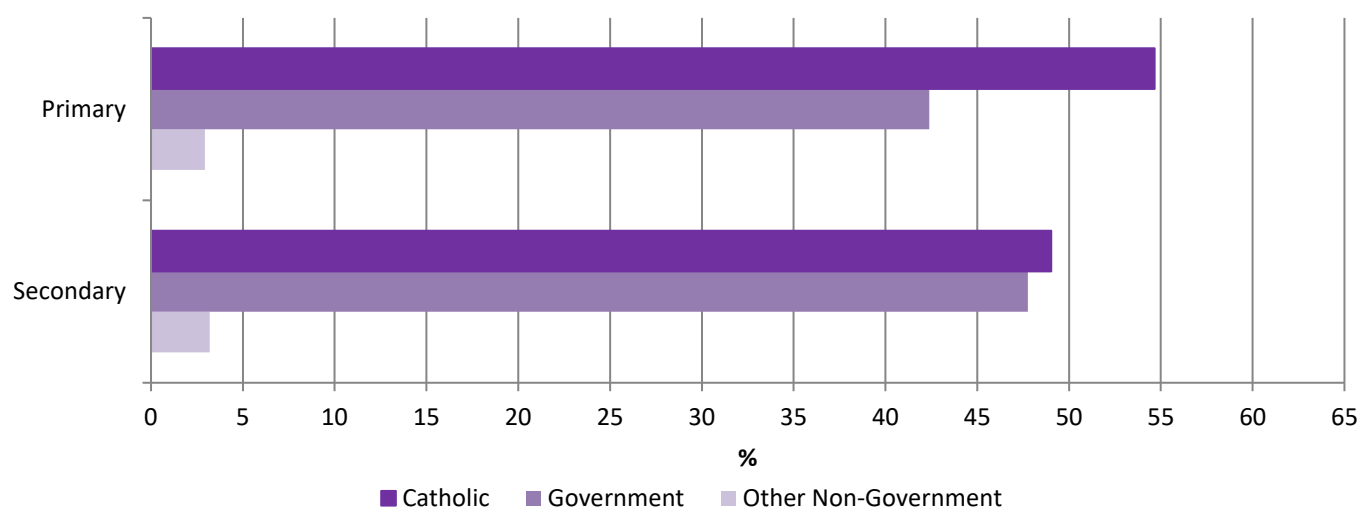
**Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family<sup>1</sup>**

	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	169	304	403	677	546	148	73	2,597	81,781
Infants/Primary – Catholic	82	159	312	806	1,008	371	251	3,391	111,574
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	11	7	14	26	37	19	16	156	114,437
Secondary – Government	109	198	297	484	402	169	79	2,108	86,802
Secondary – Catholic	46	77	151	407	600	302	186	2,101	122,279
Secondary – Other Non-Government	12	3	13	17	29	6	10	112	104,545
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	3	3	36	72	85	51	37	332	122,692
Other (including pre-school)	9	18	17	56	28	18	8	167	88,439
Not stated/Not applicable	55	69	42	101	70	47	7	476	76,785
<b>Total</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>2,646</b>	<b>2,805</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>11,440</b>	<b>99,640</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	4	35	75	103	82	56	355
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	87	431	469	462	315	239	2,003
Advanced diploma or diploma level	43	221	307	419	278	218	1,486
Certificate level	676	1,516	1,534	1,700	1,428	1,202	8,056
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	2,669	1,042	1,119	1,637	1,562	2,856	10,885
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,479</b>	<b>3,245</b>	<b>3,504</b>	<b>4,321</b>	<b>3,665</b>	<b>4,571</b>	<b>22,785</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>10.3</i>
<b>Females</b>							
Postgraduate degree	5	98	146	142	97	45	533
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	225	993	1,036	820	560	340	3,974
Advanced diploma or diploma level	122	435	618	602	457	293	2,527
Certificate level	634	995	962	929	630	310	4,460
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	2,418	1,228	1,451	2,094	2,406	4,053	13,650
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,404</b>	<b>3,749</b>	<b>4,213</b>	<b>4,587</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>5,041</b>	<b>25,144</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>17.9</i>
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Postgraduate degree	9	133	221	245	179	101	888
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	312	1,424	1,505	1,282	875	579	5,977
Advanced diploma or diploma level	165	656	925	1,021	735	511	4,013
Certificate level	1,310	2,511	2,496	2,629	2,058	1,512	12,516
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	5,087	2,270	2,570	3,731	3,968	6,909	24,535
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,883</b>	<b>6,994</b>	<b>7,717</b>	<b>8,908</b>	<b>7,815</b>	<b>9,612</b>	<b>47,929</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>14.3</i>



# Employment

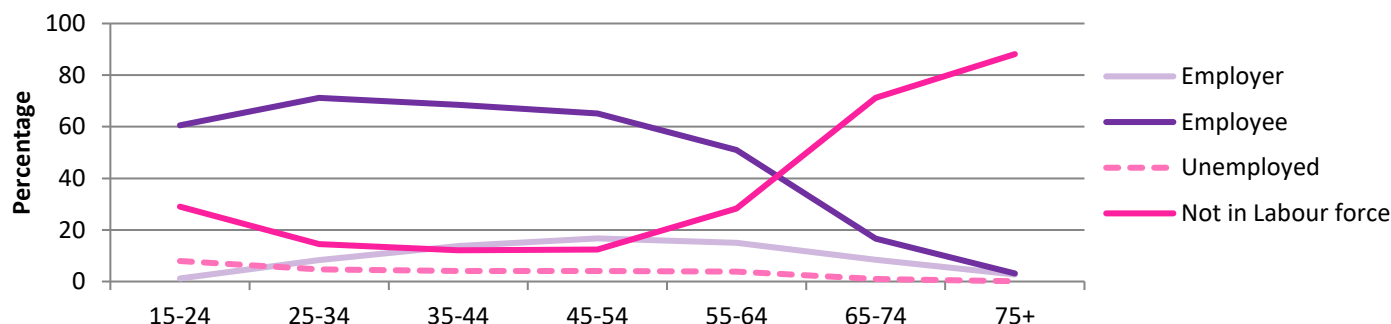
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by women. A third major change has been the rise in participation in the labour force by older workers, following the removal of incentives to early retirement and resulting in the continuing availability of their skills, experience and maturity in the workplace.<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	49	1,025	1,749	394	3,217
Employee	2,055	4,795	4,360	539	11,749
Unemployed	294	319	378	43	1,034
Not in the labour force	1,019	513	1,337	3,445	6,314
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	70	114	160	152	496
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>6,766</b>	<b>7,984</b>	<b>4,573</b>	<b>22,810</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>68.8</i>	<i>90.7</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>70.1</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>6.5</i>
<b>Females</b>					
Employer	35	615	914	181	1,745
Employee	2,114	5,497	5,422	501	13,534
Unemployed	251	316	291	15	873
Not in the labour force	983	1,442	1,973	4,110	8,508
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	27	103	140	226	496
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,410</b>	<b>7,973</b>	<b>8,740</b>	<b>5,033</b>	<b>25,156</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>70.4</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>64.2</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>5.4</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	69	333	550	790	632	352	2,726
Professionals	93	356	386	488	291	120	1,734
Technicians & Trade Workers	687	947	851	799	529	103	3,916
Community & Personal Service Workers	178	212	252	227	127	30	1,026
Clerical & Administrative Workers	44	114	127	171	122	44	622
Sales Workers	354	137	135	166	121	67	980
Machinery operators & Drivers	118	320	343	510	385	106	1,782
Labourers	540	363	355	424	322	116	2,120
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	1,389	480	519	755	1,139	3,646	7,928
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,472</b>	<b>3,262</b>	<b>3,518</b>	<b>4,330</b>	<b>3,668</b>	<b>4,584</b>	<b>22,834</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>24.8</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>36.5</i>	<i>50.3</i>	<i>29.9</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>64.6</i>	<i>58.6</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>48.5</i>	<i>48.9</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>52.4</i>
<b>Females</b>							
Managers	88	240	381	469	291	145	1,614
Professionals	214	804	827	779	483	95	3,202
Technicians & Trade Workers	121	145	157	122	85	27	657
Community & Personal Service Workers	470	482	576	593	395	80	2,596
Clerical & Administrative Workers	340	589	821	969	642	148	3,509
Sales Workers	700	273	287	386	338	93	2,077
Machinery operators & Drivers	22	41	45	49	34	12	203
Labourers	196	200	244	336	374	81	1,431
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	1,268	974	883	885	1,514	4,360	9,884
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,419</b>	<b>3,748</b>	<b>4,221</b>	<b>4,588</b>	<b>4,156</b>	<b>5,041</b>	<b>25,173</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>31.5</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>15.0</i>
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Managers	157	573	931	1,259	923	497	4,340
Professionals	307	1,160	1,213	1,267	774	215	4,936
Technicians & Trade Workers	808	1,092	1,008	921	614	130	4,573
Community & Personal Service Workers	648	694	828	820	522	110	3,622
Clerical & Administrative Workers	384	703	948	1,140	764	192	4,131
Sales Workers	1,054	410	422	552	459	160	3,057
Machinery operators & Drivers	140	361	388	559	419	118	1,985
Labourers	736	563	599	760	696	197	3,551
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	2,657	1,454	1,402	1,640	2,653	8,006	17,812
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,891</b>	<b>7,010</b>	<b>7,739</b>	<b>8,918</b>	<b>7,824</b>	<b>9,625</b>	<b>48,007</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>33.9</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>30.7</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>39.8</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>33.5</i>

**Notes:**

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

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





# Occupation

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

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

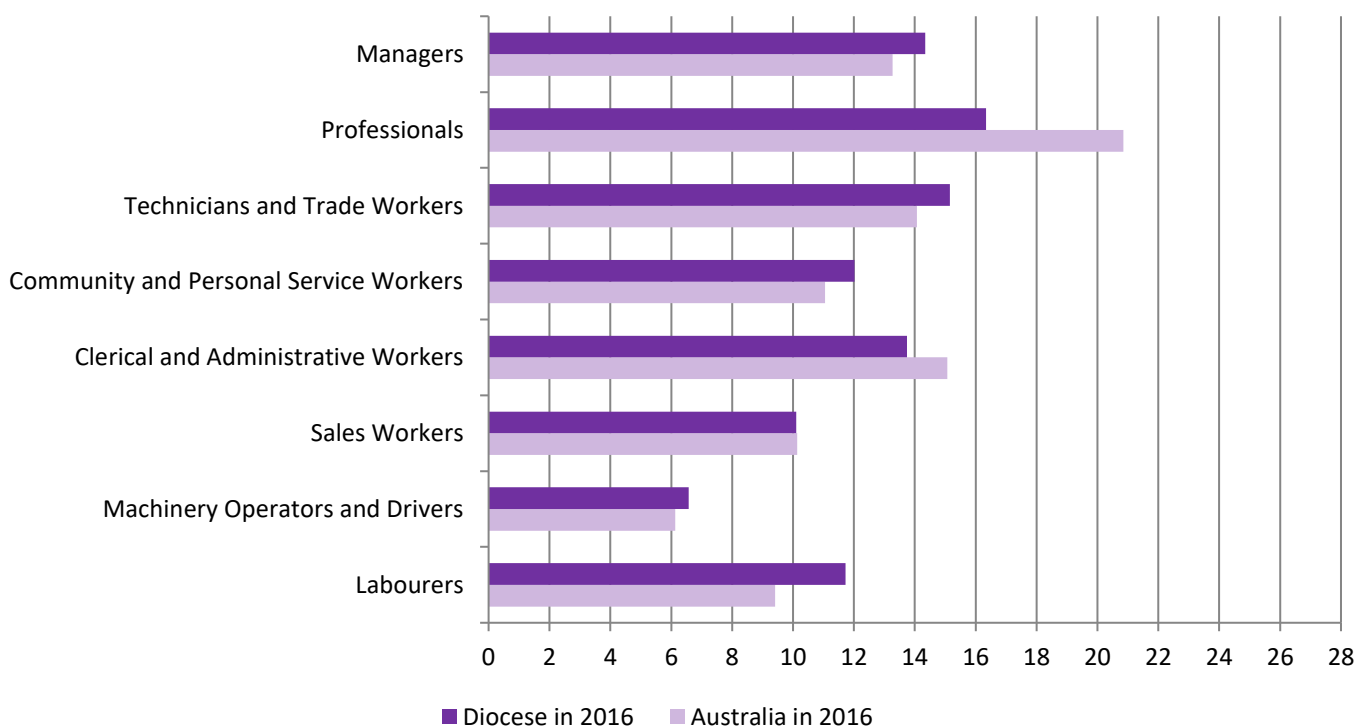
**Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation<sup>1</sup> (%)**

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
<b>All persons aged 15+ with an occupation</b>		
Managers	14.3	12.0
Professionals	16.3	17.7
Technicians & Trade Workers	15.1	14.9
Community & Personal Service Workers	12.0	14.1
Clerical & Administrative Workers	13.7	12.0
Sales Workers	10.1	9.6
Machinery operators & Drivers	6.6	6.8
Labourers	11.7	12.8
<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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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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