DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Archdiocese of Canberra & Goulburn

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Archdiocese of Canberra & Goulburn

AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE
Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

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.

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.

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.

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: 655,891

Catholic Population: 155,088

Catholics make up 23.6 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 40 years

Total Catholic families: 60,223

15,148 Catholics live alone

26,287 Catholics were born overseas

2,004 Catholics do not speak English well

8,197 Catholics need assistance with core activities

49,420 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	157,284	160,195	160,206	163,247	**155,088**
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	25.3	24.1	21.9	20.9	**20.0**
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	8.9	10.4	12.2	13.8	**16.9**
Catholics born in NESC[1] (%)	12.3	11.7	11.3	12.0	**13.4**
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	**1.3**
Catholic families	53,206	56,713	59,815	61,955	**60,223**
Catholics living alone	11,345	13,048	13,747	14,893	**15,155**
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	53.8	53.7	54.8	54.7	**54.6**
Catholics with university degree (%)	12.7	15.2	18.2	20.7	**23.5**
Catholic males in labour force (%)	74.4	64.9	71.6	71.2	**69.4**
Catholic females in labour force (%)	60.2	57.7	61.7	63.2	**63.2**
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	67.8	69.8	72.3	72.2	**72.6**

Notes:
1.   NESC = Non-English-Speaking Country.

Archdiocese of Canberra & Goulburn
National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016
Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics – 2016 Census of Population and Housing

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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[1]	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank[2]	Diocese 2011 Rank[2]
Total population[3]	**655,891**	605,773	23,401,892	21,507,719	10	10
Catholic population	**155,088**	163,247	5,291,834	5,439,267	9	9
Per cent Catholic	**23.6**	26.9	22.6	25.3	12	10
At same address since previous Census (%)	**57.2**	57.3	57.3	57.5	13	14
Median age[4] (years)	**40**	37	40	38	13	14
Aged 0-14 (%)	**20.0**	20.9	19.8	20.5	20	18
Aged 65+ (%)	**16.9**	13.8	16.6	14.1	16	17
Males per 100 females	**91.0**	93.0	90.6	92.1	18	15

Table 2: Disability (for more details on Disability and Carers see page 12).

Table 2 shows the percentage of Catholics who are disabled to the extent that they require assistance for some core activities (i.e. they need help or assistance with self-care, communication or mobility). It also shows the percentage of Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with some form of disability.

In what particular ways does the diocese support disabled persons and their carers?

Table 2: Disability	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Need assistance with core activities (%)	**5.3**	4.4	5.8	4.9	19	19
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability[5] (% of Catholics aged 15+)	**13.1**	12.1	12.5	11.7	8	11

Notes:
1. All figures in this report refer to Catholics only, except for Total Population and certain other clearly indicated figures.
2. A Diocesan Rank of 1 indicates that the diocese had the highest score of any diocese, while the diocese with the lowest score will have a Diocesan Rank of 28.
3. The population figures for the diocese and Australia do not included 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)	**38.0**	37.1	34.1	33.0	3	3
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations[2] (% of those recording an occupation)	**24.8**	25.6	29.6	30.6	26	26
Men, employed or seeking work[3] (%)	**69.4**	71.2	69.7	69.6	11	8
Women, employed or seeking work[3] (%)	**63.2**	63.2	60.6	58.5	5	4
Unemployed at time of Census[4] (%)	**4.0**	3.5	5.8	5.0	28	28
Youth unemployed at time of Census[5] (%)	**8.6**	7.0	12.2	10.2	28	28

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]	**3.6**	3.5	5.6	5.7	18	19
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	**13.4**	12.0	19.1	17.9	11	12
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	**2,436**	2,016	106,428	98,723	8	8
Indigenous Australians	**4,092**	3,679	133,528	124,610	17	18
Speak language other than English at home (%)	**13.4**	11.8	20.4	19.0	11	11
Not proficient in English[7] (%)	**1.3**	1.2	2.6	2.6	13	13

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.

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National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016
Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics – 2016 Census of Population and Housing

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Overview

Table 5: Education[1]	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	**23.5**	20.7	20.6	17.6	4	3
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	**92.6**	89.7	92.2	87.2	6	4
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	**60.5**	55.4	62.9	57.8	9	9
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	**39.4**	36.6	38.2	34.3	5	5
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	**55.4**	55.6	53.1	52.8	6	6
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	**40.0**	39.7	41.0	41.2	22	23
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	**53.6**	53.5	54.5	52.8	11	8
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	**38.3**	39.5	35.1	37.2	15	19
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic[1] (%)	**33.0**	28.3	28.1	24.1	13	14
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic[1] (%)	**40.0**	34.3	35.7	31.5	13	15

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 (%)	32.6	34.0	33.3	33.9	16	12
Married (%)	50.6	49.7	49.7	49.6	8	15
Divorced or Separated (%)	11.1	10.8	11.2	10.8	18	12
Widowed (%)	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.7	17	17

Table 7: Families[1] *in which at least one person is Catholic*	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Families	60,209	61,955	1,997,833	2,019,556	10	10
One-parent families	6,352	6,793	231,370	239,340	10	10
One-parent families (% of all families)	10.5	11.0	11.6	11.9	21	21
Couples of mixed religions[2] (%)	60.2	62.0	55.9	55.1	12	13
De facto couples (%)	17.7	17.1	17.7	16.2	17	15
Median annual family income[3] ($)	114,474	99,593	100,270	86,401	5	5

Table 8: Households[4] *in which at least one person is Catholic*	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Households	78,007	80,440	2,548,354	2,594,239	10	10
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	1,966	2,177	53,499	68,455	6	7
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	13,189	12,716	407,684	402,158	9	9
Persons living alone (total)	15,155	14,893	461,183	470,613	8	8
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	9.8	9.1	8.7	8.7	10	14
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	72.6	72.2	71.2	71.4	11	11
Median monthly housing loan repayment[5] ($)	1,938	1,937	1,873	1,861	8	8

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.

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

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Diocesan Details

CONTENTS OF THE DETAILED PROFILE

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?

Religious Affiliation
(All persons)

Per cent of population
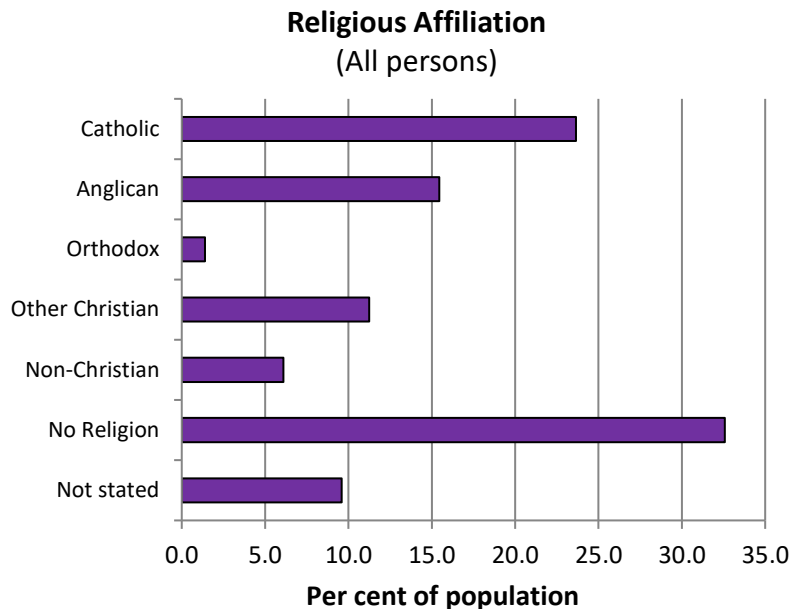
Note: No Religion also includes Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation

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	20,064	21,012	17,469	18,704	21,256	20,787	17,162	11,350	6,360	**154,164**
Maronite Catholic	10	-	8	16	3	3	3	3	-	**46**
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	**3**
Ukrainian Catholic	10	13	8	15	8	15	34	6	16	**125**
Chaldean Catholic	4	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	**11**
Syro-Malabar Catholic	239	102	44	200	138	23	15	-	-	**761**
Total Catholic	**20,327**	**21,127**	**17,532**	**18,942**	**21,405**	**20,828**	**17,214**	**11,359**	**6,376**	**155,110**
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	*24.6*	*27.3*	*20.0*	*20.8*	*24.1*	*24.3*	*23.4*	*25.8*	*25.3*	*23.6*
Anglican	8,748	10,191	7,777	9,619	13,964	16,172	16,360	11,371	7,151	**101,353**
Orthodox	1,169	1,068	929	1,176	1,513	1,154	919	798	451	**9,177**
Other Christian	7,157	7,653	6,693	8,597	9,700	11,274	10,893	7,273	4,496	**73,736**
Non-Christian	6,414	3,946	6,589	9,965	5,525	3,774	2,491	970	324	**39,998**
No Religion	31,822	26,914	39,093	33,763	28,287	24,215	18,519	7,859	3,179	**213,651**
Not Stated	7,071	6,473	9,050	8,821	8,378	8,153	7,256	4,435	3,249	**62,886**
Total Population	**82,708**	**77,372**	**87,663**	**90,883**	**88,772**	**85,570**	**73,652**	**44,065**	**25,226**	**655,911**

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.

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

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Age and sex

Table 10: Age by sex	Males 2016	Females 2016	Total 2016	Total 2011
Age (years)				
0	744	747	**1,491**	1,784
1	941	881	**1,822**	2,111
2	962	886	**1,848**	2,129
3	956	997	**1,953**	2,227
4	1,033	931	**1,964**	2,286
5	1,073	1,011	**2,084**	2,232
6	1,220	1,085	**2,305**	2,230
7	1,178	1,114	**2,292**	2,226
8	1,167	1,122	**2,289**	2,275
9	1,155	1,120	**2,275**	2,260
10	1,183	1,106	**2,289**	2,410
11	1,120	1,053	**2,173**	2,415
12	1,092	1,048	**2,140**	2,563
13	1,052	1,023	**2,075**	2,488
14	1,055	1,028	**2,083**	2,474
15	1,103	1,059	**2,162**	2,490
16	1,031	1,008	**2,039**	2,550
17	1,161	1,032	**2,193**	2,402
18	1,010	1,023	**2,033**	2,329
19	975	971	**1,946**	2,178
20-24	4,268	4,399	**8,667**	10,600
25-29	4,069	4,791	**8,860**	9,908
30-34	4,321	5,060	**9,381**	9,681
35-39	4,368	5,192	**9,560**	11,038
40-44	4,898	5,583	**10,481**	11,764
45-49	5,098	5,822	**10,920**	11,900
50-54	5,135	5,792	**10,927**	10,898
55-59	4,683	5,224	**9,907**	9,545
60-64	4,047	4,705	**8,752**	9,319
65-69	3,939	4,524	**8,463**	7,150
70-74	3,050	3,422	**6,472**	5,722
75-79	2,238	2,650	**4,888**	4,192
80+	2,551	3,825	**6,376**	5,492
Total	**73,876**	**81,234**	**155,110**	**163,268**

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

Legend: Diocese in 2016, Diocese in 2011, Australia in 2016
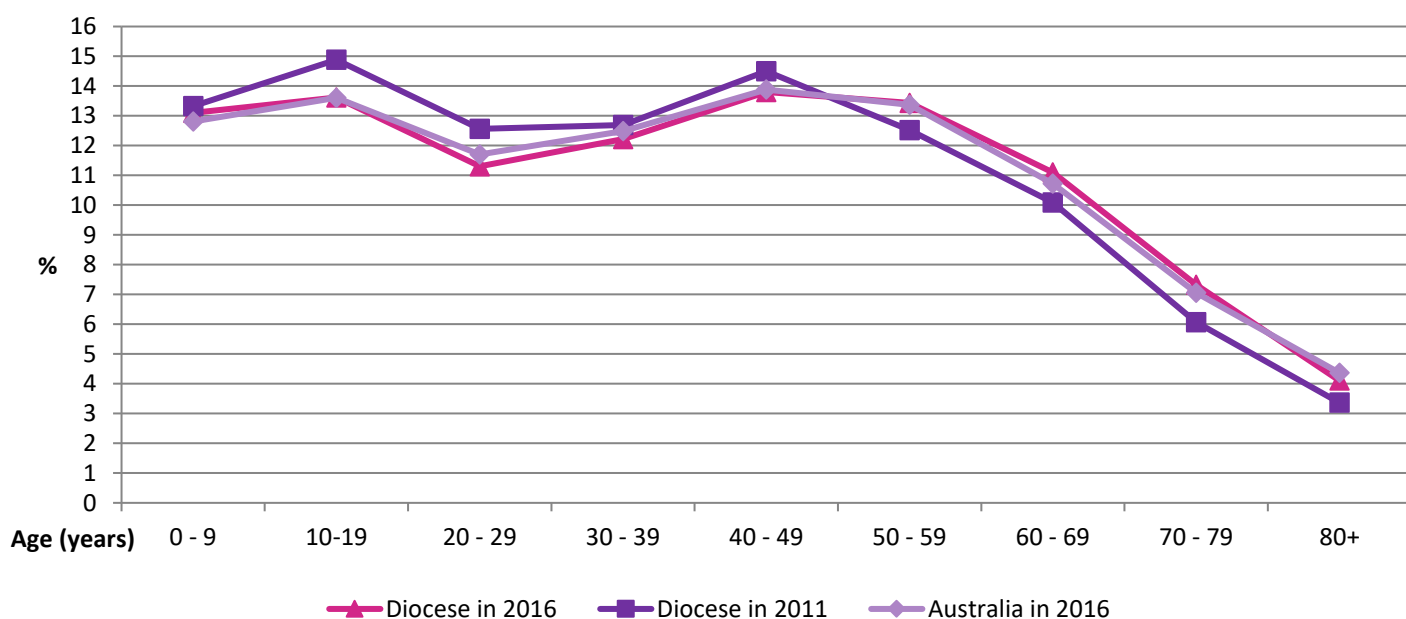
Age-sex profile of the Catholic population, 2016

Number of Catholics

Legend: Male, Female

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

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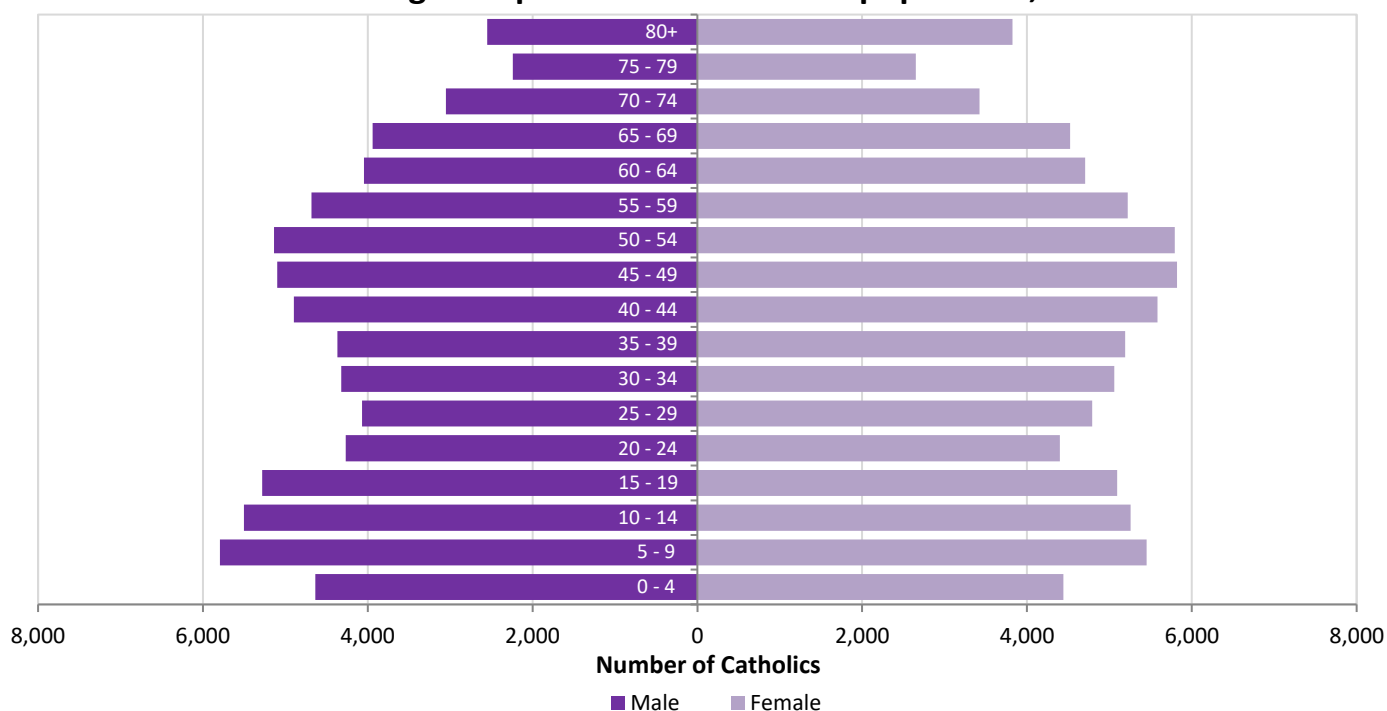
Disability

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	513	681	814	597	666	449	3,720
Females	257	602	918	632	949	1122	4,480
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	91	178	86	98	77	530
Females	-	49	145	127	265	349	935
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night [3]							
Males	12	83	87	34	39	20	275
Females	4	55	96	30	42	32	259
Total							
Males	525	855	1,079	717	803	546	4,525
Females	261	706	1,159	789	1,256	1,503	5,674

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	450	559	937	1466	1317	1,479	6,208
Females	579	970	1647	2473	2327	2,063	10,059

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

Archdiocese of Canberra & Goulburn
National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016
Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics – 2016 Census of Population and Housing
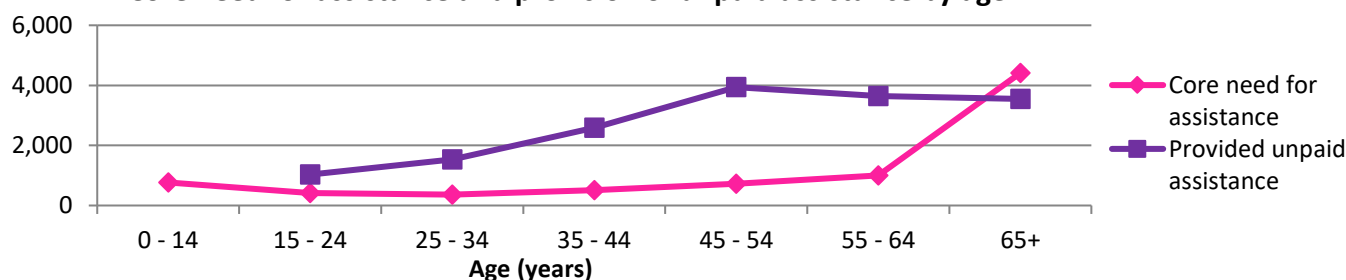
Marital Status

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	9,459	5,093	2,489	1,941	1120	469	250	20,821
Married	77	3,052	5,966	6,630	5,854	5,053	3,237	29,869
Separated/Divorced	16	231	795	1,585	1,598	1096	471	5,792
Widowed	3	7	17	67	159	371	835	1,459
Total	**9,555**	**8,383**	**9,267**	**10,223**	**8,731**	**6,989**	**4,793**	**57,941**
Females								
Never married	9,261	5,024	2,362	1,598	819	331	245	19,640
Married	204	4,388	7,124	7,533	6,427	4,902	2,298	32,876
Separated/Divorced	24	424	1,221	2,292	2,089	1384	528	7,962
Widowed	-	8	65	195	597	1,323	3,407	5,595
Total	**9,489**	**9,844**	**10,772**	**11,618**	**9,932**	**7,940**	**6,478**	**66,073**

Change of address since 2011 by marital status
(Catholics aged 15+)
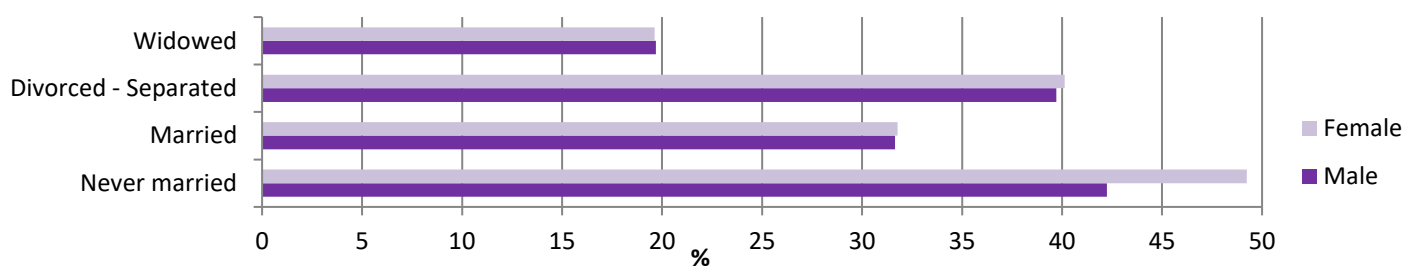
Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	16,212	2,316	18,528	12.5
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	16,017	3,147	19,164	16.4
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	8,302	3,228	11,530	28.0
Total	**40,531**	**8,691**	**49,222**	**17.7**

Archdiocese of Canberra & Goulburn
National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016
Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics – 2016 Census of Population and Housing

13

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	98	201	592	1,660	2,719	1,848	2,014	849	9,981	2,741
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	88	149	605	1,720	2,687	1,953	2,077	854	10,133	2,773
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	65	91	334	933	1,723	1,393	1,557	440	6,536	2,943
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both Catholic	609	1,257	1,466	1,808	1,706	767	630	321	8,564	1,577
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	540	1,263	1,604	1,907	1,889	836	670	314	9,023	1,622
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	170	306	530	939	1,433	823	645	141	4,987	2,333
One-parent families: Parent is Catholic	769	969	1,161	1,446	905	268	126	706	6,350	1,266
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	157	258	397	579	616	298	319	237	2,861	1,897
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,774	1,774	-
Total	2,496	4,494	6,689	10,992	13,678	8,186	8,038	5,636	60,209	2,191

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	1,509	496	325	128	50	2,508
$500-$799	3,213	510	451	223	104	4,501
$800-$1,249	4,536	864	820	335	137	6,692
$1,250-$1,999	6,209	1,775	1,903	816	290	10,993
$2,000-$2,999	6,813	2,363	3,004	1,178	305	13,663
$3,000-$3,999	3,429	1,613	2,181	777	185	8,185
$4,000 or more	3,183	1,574	2,227	862	189	8,035
Income not fully stated	2,882	1,096	1,018	477	173	5,646
Total Families	**31,774**	**10,291**	**11,929**	**4,796**	**1,433**	**60,223**
Median Family Income ($)	*$1,876*	*$2,403*	*$2,651*	*$2,558*	*$2,160*	*$2,191*

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)
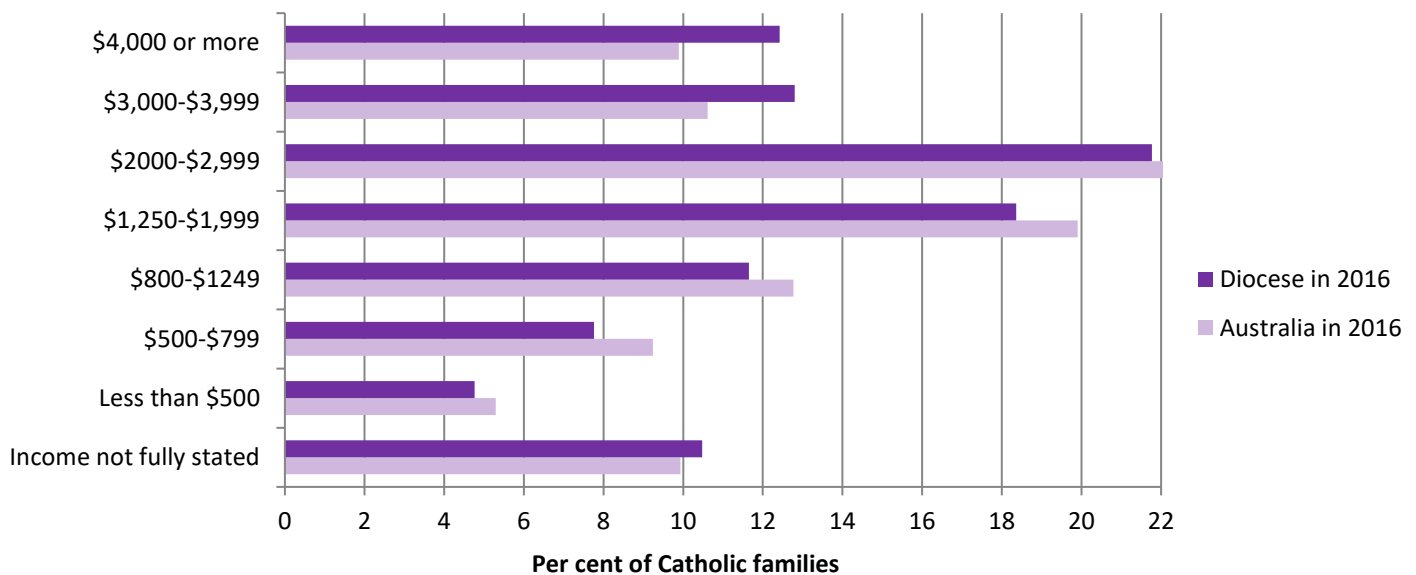
Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more	Total
Family Composition:						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	22,479	6,171	8,695	3,647	973	41,965
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	5,627	1,554	1,228	429	207	9,045
One parent family, parent Catholic	2,362	1,977	1,379	459	184	6,361
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	1,306	595	622	252	88	2,863
Total families	**31,774**	**10,297**	**11,924**	**4,787**	**1,452**	**60,234**

Archdiocese of Canberra & Goulburn
National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016
Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics – 2016 Census of Population and Housing

15

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	46,369	1,824	10,413	1,568	60,174	77.1
Lone person aged under 35 years	785	84	978	119	1,966	39.9
Lone person aged 35 years or over	8,509	1,266	2,406	1,008	13,189	64.5
Group households	933	97	1,503	145	2,678	34.8
Total households	**56,596**	**3,271**	**15,300**	**2,840**	**78,007**	**72.6**

Table 18: Household composition by monthly housing loan repayment	$1-$599	$600-$999	$1,000-1,599	$1,600-$2,199	$2,200-$2,799	$2,800 or more	Median monthly household loan repayment
Family households	1,387	2,071	5,006	6,784	4,322	6,168	1,989
Lone person aged under 35 years	17	45	195	238	63	50	1,718
Lone person aged 35 years or over	259	333	635	543	214	189	1,467
Group households	30	65	110	153	74	53	1,747
Total households	**1,693**	**2,514**	**5,946**	**7,718**	**4,673**	**6,460**	**1,938**

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.*
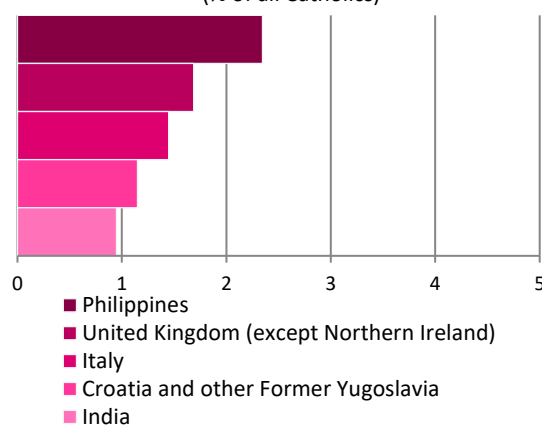
Birthplace

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)

- Philippines
- United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)
- Italy
- Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia
- India

Top 5 birthplaces with highest proportions of recent arrivals
(% of all Catholics from that birthplace)

- Iraq
- Middle East and North Africa NEC
- India
- Indonesia
- Other countries
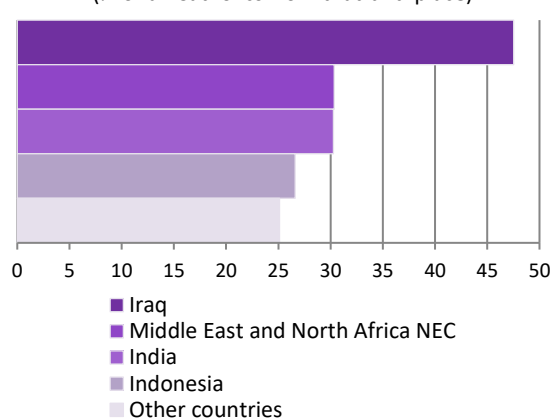
Table 19: Birthplace	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals[1]
Australia	126,114	81.3	-
New Zealand	976	0.6	8.1
Other Oceania	511	0.3	13.7
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	2,616	1.7	5.1
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	924	0.6	8.1
Italy	2,245	1.4	2.2
Malta	410	0.3	-
Spain and Portugal	686	0.4	5.5
France	268	0.2	7.5
Netherlands	566	0.4	1.1
Germany	978	0.6	3.3
Austria	352	0.2	2.3
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	1,782	1.1	1.1
Poland	816	0.5	2.0
Hungary	253	0.2	1.2
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	480	0.3	3.3
Other Europe NEC	212	0.1	6.1
Vietnam	773	0.5	7.6
Philippines	3,638	2.3	22.6
Indonesia	233	0.2	26.6
Malaysia	388	0.3	11.6
Singapore	202	0.1	16.3
South East Asia NEC	154	0.1	3.9
India	1470	0.9	30.3
Sri Lanka	443	0.3	13.8
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	188	0.1	18.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	221	0.1	10.9
Korea, Republic of (South)	416	0.3	16.3
Egypt	59	0.0	8.5
Lebanon	157	0.1	4.5
Iraq	162	0.1	47.5
Sudan (including South Sudan)	84	0.1	7.1
Middle East and North Africa NEC	201	0.1	30.3
South Africa	260	0.2	13.1
Mauritius	159	0.1	3.8
United States of America	545	0.4	20.2
Canada	231	0.1	14.3
Argentina	155	0.1	7.1
Brazil	177	0.1	15.3
Colombia	147	0.1	15.6
Chile	496	0.3	3.2
Central America and South America NEC	560	0.4	12.7
Other countries	693	0.4	25.1
Inadequately described/Not stated	2,680	1.7	-
Total	**155,081**	**100.0**	**1.9**

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

Archdiocese of Canberra & Goulburn
National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016
Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics – 2016 Census of Population and Housing

17

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	132,744	380,945	513,689	25.8
Italian	3,441	889	4,330	79.5
Maltese	240	26	266	90.2
Spanish	2,018	1,712	3,730	54.1
Croatian	2,447	300	2,747	89.1
Polish	943	358	1,301	72.5
Dutch	227	715	942	24.1
French	649	1,792	2,441	26.6
German	707	2,104	2,811	25.2
Portuguese	505	306	811	62.3
Hungarian	226	197	423	53.4
Ukrainian	93	97	190	48.9
Vietnamese	1,101	3,365	4,466	24.7
Filipino languages	3,015	898	3,913	77.1
Chinese languages	646	17,593	18,239	3.5
Malayalam	1,205	984	2,189	55.0
Sinhalese	209	1,637	1,846	11.3
Korean	409	2,129	2,538	16.1
Indonesian and Malay	236	1,571	1,807	13.1
Arabic	509	3,074	3,583	14.2
Assyrian and Chaldean	21	37	58	36.2
Oceanic and Papuan languages	326	1,263	1,589	20.5
Australian Indigenous Languages	40	167	207	19.3
Other European languages NEC	596	9,806	10,402	5.7
Other Asian languages NEC	579	22,690	23,269	2.5
Other languages NEC	421	4,295	4,716	8.9
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	1,530	41,871	43,401	3.5
Total	**155,083**	**500,821**	**655,904**	**23.6**

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	8,005	14,319	15,241	15,298	15,408	36,019	28,453	132,743	-
Italian	59	89	125	183	282	1,107	1,598	3,443	10.1
Maltese	10	5	3	11	14	42	148	233	-
Spanish	86	113	87	182	385	583	575	2,011	11.3
Croatian	79	96	123	157	247	705	1,040	2,447	10.3
Polish	32	56	26	58	132	209	418	931	8.4
Dutch	5	3	3	5	9	54	144	223	2.7
French	28	79	73	49	101	193	127	650	2.8
German	28	24	28	38	56	158	375	707	2.3
Portuguese	26	27	21	40	99	162	131	506	10.1
Hungarian	3	4	3	6	21	43	143	223	3.1
Ukrainian	3	-	6	4	10	22	55	100	3.0
Vietnamese	56	92	140	161	171	360	126	1,106	19.2
Filipino languages	65	160	288	492	689	987	339	3,020	1.7
Chinese languages	36	34	38	130	112	147	139	636	12.4
Malayalam	152	220	91	89	398	231	20	1,201	10.3
Sinhalese	13	15	23	20	39	65	36	211	5.2
Korean	27	37	23	79	127	101	23	417	29.5
Indonesian and Malay	12	16	15	34	55	77	21	230	8.7
Arabic	27	48	45	67	96	149	81	513	20.5
Assyrian and Chaldean	4	3	3	6	5	-	-	21	14.3
Oceanic and Papuan languages	17	36	26	70	67	86	34	336	6.3
Australian Indigenous Languages	3	8	4	3	5	10	3	36	-
Other European languages NEC	24	40	26	52	73	136	238	589	6.1
Other Asian languages NEC	28	56	52	83	125	166	70	580	5.9
Other languages NEC	39	33	43	96	104	90	16	421	6.2
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/ Not stated	211	82	120	105	114	304	594	1,530	10.6
Total	**9,078**	**15,695**	**16,676**	**17,518**	**18,944**	**42,206**	**34,947**	**155,064**	**1.3**

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified

Archdiocese of Canberra & Goulburn
National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016
Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics – 2016 Census of Population and Housing

19

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?
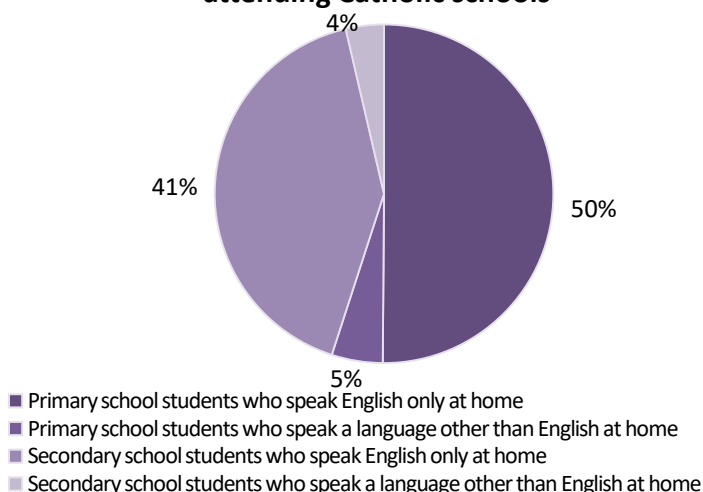
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	6,198	29,596	35,794	17.3
Infants/Primary – Catholic	8,582	4,225	12,807	67.0
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	722	4,490	5,212	13.9
Secondary – Government	4,501	19,218	23,719	19.0
Secondary – Catholic	6,302	4,204	10,506	60.0
Secondary – Other Non-Government	955	4,698	5,653	16.9
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	3,070	9,728	12,798	24.0
University or other Tertiary Institutions	6,974	32,169	39,143	17.8
Other (including pre-school)	3,440	10,948	14,388	23.9
Not stated/Not applicable[1]	114,344	381,527	495,871	23.1
Total	**155,088**	**500,803**	**655,891**	**23.6**

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

- 50%
- 5%
- 41%
- 4%

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

Education participation rate
(Catholics aged 15-24)

%
■ Female ■ Male
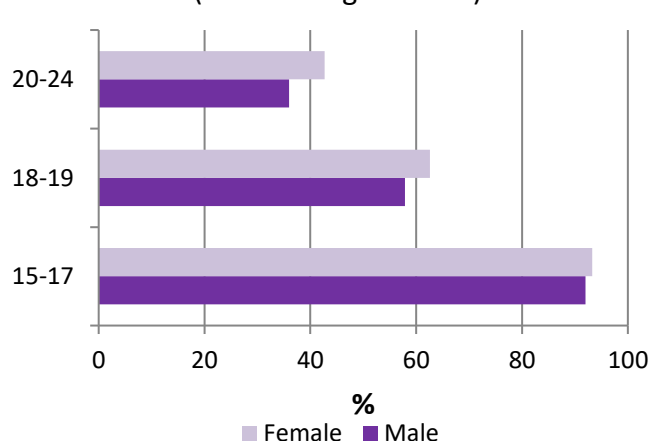
Attendance at Educational Institutions

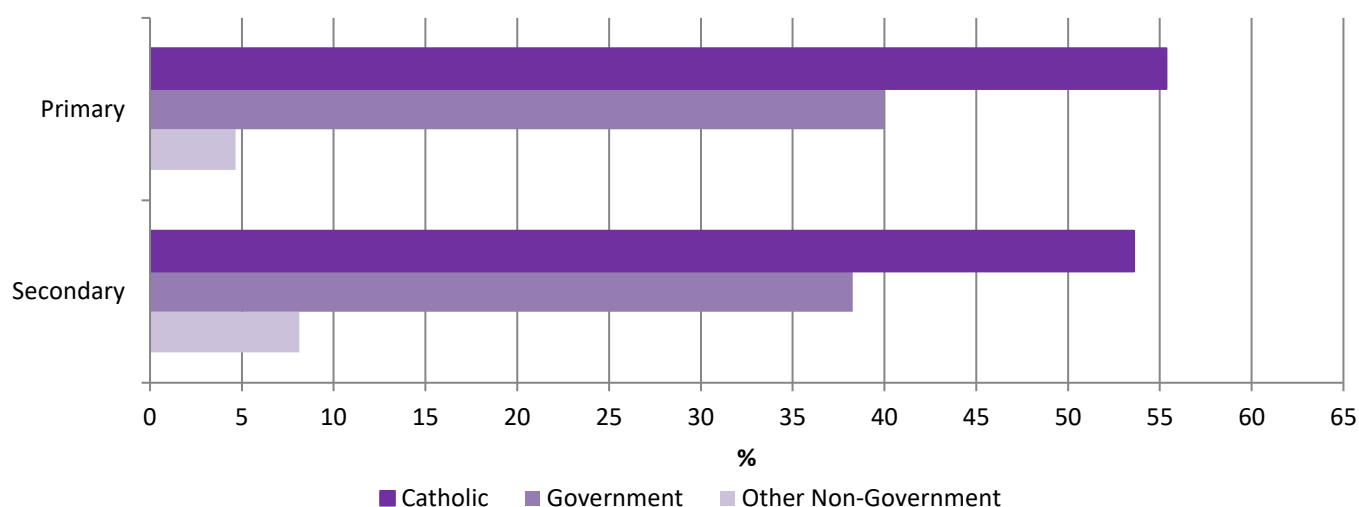| Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family[1]	Less than $500	$500-$799	$800-$1,249	$1,250-$1,999	$2,000-$2,999	$3,000-$3,999	$4,000 or more	Total[2]	Median annual family income[3] ($)
Infants/Primary - Government	299	503	613	1,265	1,525	733	599	6,018	107,580
Infants/Primary – Catholic	170	244	445	1,265	2,242	1,716	1,741	8,413	146,232
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	14	16	16	89	108	129	251	680	184,595
Secondary – Government	194	293	450	862	934	554	379	4,227	106,449
Secondary – Catholic	94	147	276	720	1,256	1,191	1,600	6,055	163,372
Secondary – Other Non-Government	10	24	25	80	116	134	349	857	201,313
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	13	40	59	216	357	366	681	2,002	182,688
Other (including pre-school)	24	40	57	137	207	117	97	729	125,131
Not stated/Not applicable	85	59	106	140	103	73	52	757	81,857
Total	**903**	**1,366**	**2,047**	**4,774**	**6,848**	**5,013**	**5,749**	**29,738**	**137,071**

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

Catholic ■ Government ■ Other Non-Government

Archdiocese of Canberra & Goulburn
National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016
Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics – 2016 Census of Population and Housing

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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	12	417	786	832	582	472	3,101
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	424	1,819	2,051	1,806	1,392	1,352	8,844
Advanced diploma or diploma level	134	705	1,054	1,138	726	736	4,493
Certificate level	1,391	2,853	2,745	2,954	2,574	2,990	15,507
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	7,590	2,588	2,642	3,503	3,450	6,222	25,995
Total	**9,551**	**8,382**	**9,278**	**10,233**	**8,724**	**11,772**	**57,940**
Per cent with degree or higher	*4.6*	*26.7*	*30.6*	*25.8*	*22.6*	*15.5*	*20.6*
Females							
Postgraduate degree	34	634	894	744	494	256	3,056
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	723	3,562	3,527	2,760	1,950	1,600	14,122
Advanced diploma or diploma level	393	1,232	1,577	1,611	1,219	1,162	7,194
Certificate level	1,232	1,812	1,933	2,072	1,594	1,214	9,857
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	7,093	2,602	2,840	4,423	4,661	10,172	31,791
Total	**9,475**	**9,842**	**10,771**	**11,610**	**9,918**	**14,404**	**66,020**
Per cent with degree or higher	*8.0*	*42.6*	*41.0*	*30.2*	*24.6*	*12.9*	*26.0*
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	46	1,051	1,680	1,576	1,076	728	6,157
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	1,147	5,381	5,578	4,566	3,342	2,952	22,966
Advanced diploma or diploma level	527	1,937	2,631	2,749	1,945	1,898	11,687
Certificate level	2,623	4,665	4,678	5,026	4,168	4,204	25,364
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	14,683	5,190	5,482	7,926	8,111	16,394	57,786
Total	**19,026**	**18,224**	**20,049**	**21,843**	**18,642**	**26,176**	**123,960**
Per cent with degree or higher	*6.3*	*35.3*	*36.2*	*28.1*	*23.7*	*14.1*	*23.5*

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	177	2,473	3,488	819	6,957
Employee	5,766	13,220	11,214	1,279	31,479
Unemployed	641	539	535	71	1,786
Not in the labour force	2,856	1,210	3,435	9,198	16,699
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	103	226	294	417	1,040
Total	**9,543**	**17,668**	**18,966**	**11,784**	**57,961**
Per cent in labour force[2]	*69.0*	*91.9*	*80.3*	*18.4*	*69.4*
Per cent unemployed[3]	*9.7*	*3.3*	*3.5*	*3.3*	*4.4*
Females					
Employer	86	1,084	1,580	327	3,077
Employee	6,202	15,935	14,011	1,026	37,174
Unemployed	519	537	420	35	1,511
Not in the labour force	2,603	2,895	5,307	12,393	23,198
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	77	162	232	632	1,103
Total	**9,487**	**20,613**	**21,550**	**14,413**	**66,063**
Per cent in labour force[2]	*71.8*	*85.2*	*74.3*	*9.6*	*63.2*
Per cent unemployed[3]	*7.6*	*3.1*	*2.6*	*2.5*	*3.6*

Labour force status by age (percentage of all Catholics aged 15+)
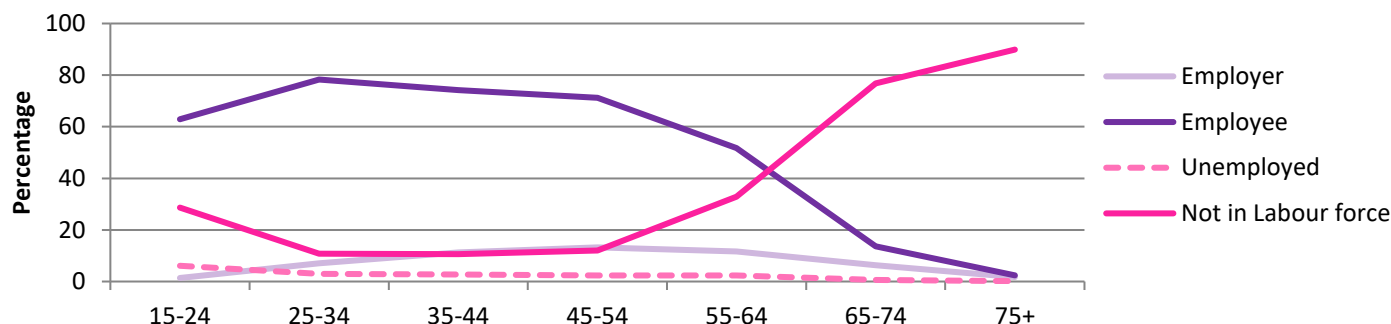
Notes:
1. *Australian Bureau of Statistics 2004. Australian Social Trends 2004. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.115.*
2. *The percentage of Catholics in each age group who are in the labour force (i.e. employed or seeking employment).*
3. *The percentage of Catholics in each age group who were in the labour force and were unemployed at the time of the Census.*

Archdiocese of Canberra & Goulburn
National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016
Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics – 2016 Census of Population and Housing

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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	269	1,011	1,855	2,249	1,398	613	7,395
Professionals	303	1,512	1,713	1,571	999	348	6,446
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,718	2,138	1,630	1,562	1,013	282	8,343
Community & Personal Service Workers	855	576	578	600	333	98	3,040
Clerical & Administrative Workers	327	612	719	806	520	141	3,125
Sales Workers	1,056	321	325	354	274	142	2,472
Machinery operators & Drivers	273	476	580	817	694	273	3,113
Labourers	1,086	707	699	732	594	195	4,013
ID / NS / NA[1]	3,666	1,031	1,168	1,539	2,897	9,690	19,991
Total	**9,553**	**8,384**	**9,267**	**10,230**	**8,722**	**11,782**	**57,938**
Per cent Managers & Professionals[2]	*9.7*	*34.3*	*44.1*	*44.0*	*41.2*	*45.9*	*36.5*
Per cent 'blue collar workers'[2]	*52.3*	*45.2*	*35.9*	*35.8*	*39.5*	*35.9*	*40.7*
Females							
Managers	194	878	1,489	1,584	811	296	5,252
Professionals	627	2,871	2,850	2,424	1,414	260	10,446
Technicians & Trade Workers	322	313	336	358	176	33	1,538
Community & Personal Service Workers	1,787	1,089	974	1,180	756	124	5,910
Clerical & Administrative Workers	1,065	2,039	2,292	2,793	1,725	377	10,291
Sales Workers	1,837	520	507	620	471	138	4,093
Machinery operators & Drivers	35	23	43	68	48	16	233
Labourers	373	235	284	521	454	129	1,996
ID / NS / NA[1]	3,246	1,878	2,002	2,072	4,064	13,058	26,320
Total	**9,486**	**9,846**	**10,777**	**11,620**	**9,919**	**14,431**	**66,079**
Per cent Managers & Professionals[2]	*13.2*	*47.1*	*49.4*	*42.0*	*38.0*	*40.5*	*39.5*
Per cent 'blue collar workers'[2]	*11.7*	*7.2*	*7.6*	*9.9*	*11.6*	*13.0*	*9.5*
All Catholics							
Managers	463	1,889	3,344	3,833	2,209	909	12,647
Professionals	930	4,383	4,563	3,995	2,413	608	16,892
Technicians & Trade Workers	2,040	2,451	1,966	1,920	1,189	315	9,881
Community & Personal Service Workers	2,642	1,665	1,552	1,780	1,089	222	8,950
Clerical & Administrative Workers	1,392	2,651	3,011	3,599	2,245	518	13,416
Sales Workers	2,893	841	832	974	745	280	6,565
Machinery operators & Drivers	308	499	623	885	742	289	3,346
Labourers	1,459	942	983	1,253	1,048	324	6,009
ID / NS / NA[1]	6,912	2,909	3,170	3,611	6,961	22,748	46,311
Total	**19,039**	**18,230**	**20,044**	**21,850**	**18,641**	**26,213**	**124,017**
Per cent Managers & Professionals[2]	*11.5*	*40.9*	*46.9*	*42.9*	*39.6*	*44.0*	*38.0*
Per cent 'blue collar workers'[2]	*31.4*	*25.4*	*21.1*	*22.2*	*25.5*	*26.7*	*24.8*

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?
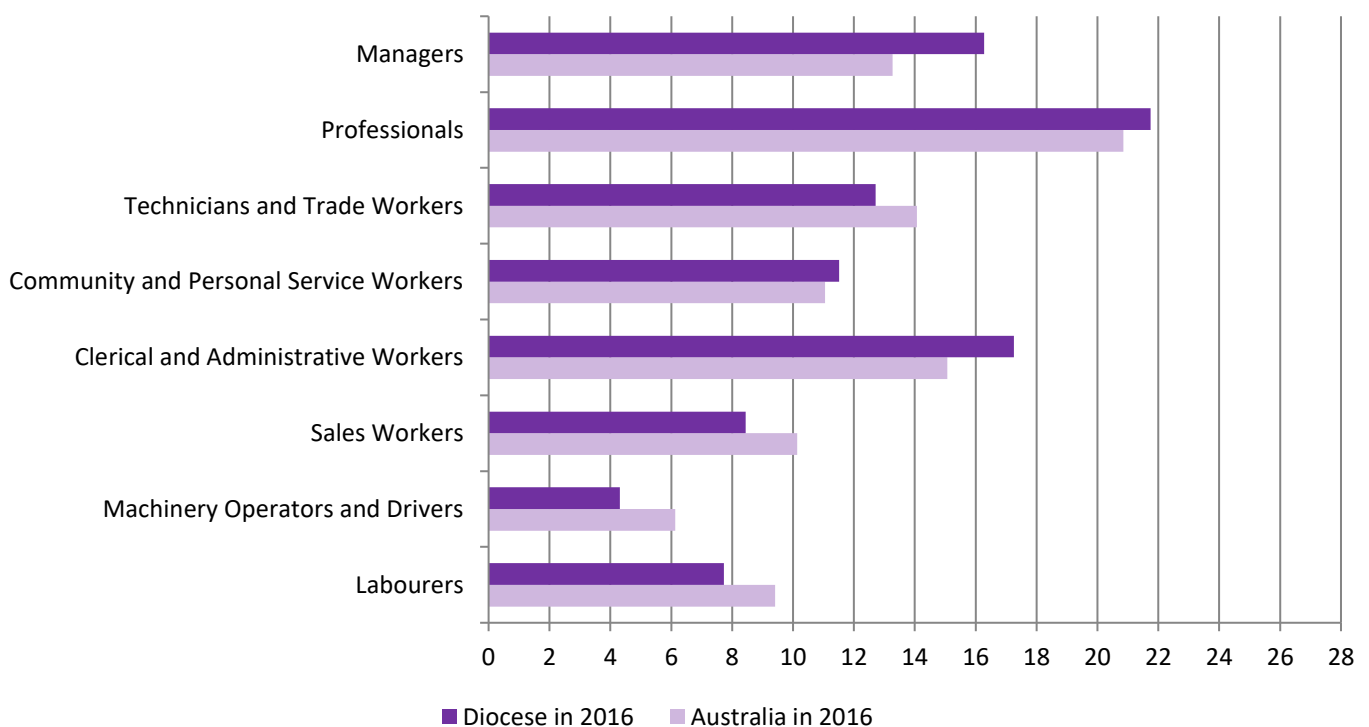
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation[1] (%)	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	16.3	16.5
Professionals	21.7	27.4
Technicians & Trade Workers	12.7	11.1
Community & Personal Service Workers	11.5	10.9
Clerical & Administrative Workers	17.3	15.6
Sales Workers	8.4	7.5
Machinery operators & Drivers	4.3	3.6
Labourers	7.7	7.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

Occupation
(Catholics aged 15+ with an occupation)

Legend: Diocese in 2016 ■ Australia in 2016 ■

Archdiocese of Canberra & Goulburn
National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016
Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics – 2016 Census of Population and Housing

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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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