



# DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

**Diocese of Darwin**



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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: 224,610

Catholic Population: 45,151

Catholics make up 20.1 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 34 years

Total Catholic families: 15,797

3,019 Catholics live alone

11,964 Catholics were born overseas

1,602 Catholics do not speak English well

1,570 Catholics need assistance with core activities

16,245 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	42,583	44,231	40,782	45,559	<b>45,151</b>
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	26.2	25.3	25.3	23.7	<b>22.2</b>
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.8	<b>7.5</b>
Catholics born in NESCS <sup>1</sup> (%)	13.4	12.8	13.1	15.9	<b>20.8</b>
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	4.2	4.9	3.8	4.3	<b>3.5</b>
Catholic families	13,184	13,931	14,141	15,658	<b>15,797</b>
Catholics living alone	2,227	2,881	2,931	3,114	<b>3,013</b>
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	38.7	35.2	34.7	33.8	<b>34.8</b>
Catholics with university degree (%)	10.0	11.9	13.6	16.1	<b>19.2</b>
Catholic males in labour force (%)	73.2	68.5	74.7	74.4	<b>74.5</b>
Catholic females in labour force (%)	61.7	60.6	65.9	67.7	<b>67.4</b>
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	42.3	47.0	51.0	49.3	<b>48.8</b>

Notes:

1. NESCS = 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>224,610</b>	210,070	23,401,892	21,507,719	22	22
Catholic population	<b>45,151</b>	45,559	5,291,834	5,439,267	23	23
Per cent Catholic	<b>20.1</b>	21.7	22.6	25.3	24	24
At same address since previous Census (%)	<b>47.0</b>	47.4	57.3	57.5	27	27
Median age <sup>4</sup> (years)	<b>34</b>	31	40	38	27	27
Aged 0-14 (%)	<b>22.2</b>	23.7	19.8	20.5	6	4
Aged 65+ (%)	<b>7.5</b>	5.8	16.6	14.1	27	27
Males per 100 females	<b>97.3</b>	99.0	90.6	92.1	2	2

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

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

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

**Table 2: Disability**

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Need assistance with core activities (%)	<b>3.2</b>	2.8	5.8	4.9	27	27
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability <sup>5</sup> (% of Catholics aged 15+)	<b>9.5</b>	8.8	12.5	11.7	27	27

**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>31.4</b>	30.7	34.1	33.0	14	15
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations <sup>2</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	<b>33.0</b>	31.2	29.6	30.6	15	22
Men, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>74.5</b>	74.4	69.7	69.6	2	4
Women, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>67.4</b>	67.7	60.6	58.5	1	1
Unemployed at time of Census <sup>4</sup> (%)	<b>6.6</b>	4.6	5.8	5.0	7	17
Youth unemployed at time of Census <sup>5</sup> (%)	<b>14.3</b>	9.1	12.2	10.2	2	17

**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>5.7</b>	4.9	5.6	5.7	7	8
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	<b>20.8</b>	15.9	19.1	17.9	6	7
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	<b>2,061</b>	1,757	106,428	98,723	9	9
Indigenous Australians	<b>11,286</b>	12,028	133,528	124,610	2	2
Speak language other than English at home (%)	<b>33.9</b>	28.2	20.4	19.0	2	3
Not proficient in English <sup>7</sup> (%)	<b>3.5</b>	4.3	2.6	2.6	3	2

**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>19.2</b>	16.1	20.6	17.6	8	8
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	<b>81.2</b>	75.7	92.2	87.2	27	26
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	<b>32.4</b>	28.4	62.9	57.8	26	25
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	<b>17.4</b>	14.5	38.2	34.3	25	26
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	<b>35.8</b>	35.6	53.1	52.8	28	28
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	<b>55.2</b>	56.4	41.0	41.2	1	1
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	<b>33.4</b>	31.2	54.5	52.8	28	27
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	<b>50.7</b>	51.7	35.1	37.2	5	6
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>1</sup> (%)	<b>34.7</b>	32.2	28.1	24.1	11	10
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>1</sup> (%)	<b>49.7</b>	42.9	35.7	31.5	3	5

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 (%)	43.1	44.3	33.3	33.9	2	2
Married (%)	43.6	41.5	49.7	49.6	27	27
Divorced or Separated (%)	9.9	10.8	11.2	10.8	27	12
Widowed (%)	3.5	3.3	5.8	5.7	27	27

**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	15,749	15,658	1,997,833	2,019,556	24	24
One-parent families	1,920	2,076	231,370	239,340	24	23
One-parent families (% of all families)	12.2	13.3	11.6	11.9	7	3
Couples of mixed religions <sup>2</sup> (%)	54.2	59.7	55.9	55.1	24	22
De facto couples (%)	30.6	29.5	17.7	16.2	2	2
Median annual family income <sup>3</sup> (\$)	121,974	101,261	100,270	86,401	1	2

**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	19,447	19,672	2,548,354	2,594,239	24	24
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	558	621	53,499	68,455	23	24
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	2,455	2,493	407,684	402,158	26	26
Persons living alone (total)	3,013	3,114	461,183	470,613	26	26
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	6.7	6.8	8.7	8.7	27	26
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	48.8	49.3	71.2	71.4	27	27
Median monthly housing loan repayment <sup>5</sup> (\$)	2,204	2,049	1,873	1,861	4	5

### 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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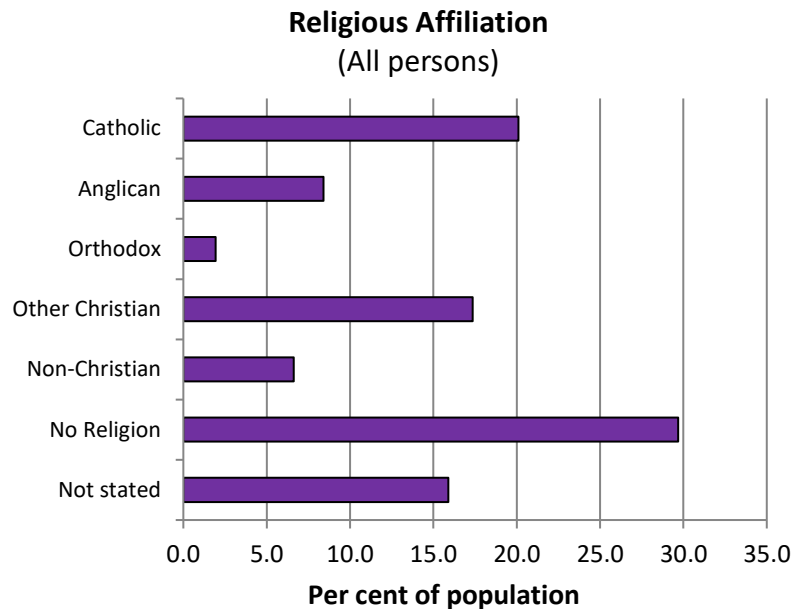
# Religious affiliation

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	6,683	6,082	6,779	7,833	6,585	5,623	3,491	1,357	516	44,949
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	69	27	11	54	39	9	5	-	-	214
<b>Total Catholic</b>	<b>6,752</b>	<b>6,109</b>	<b>6,790</b>	<b>7,887</b>	<b>6,624</b>	<b>5,632</b>	<b>3,496</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>45,163</b>
<b>Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>20.1</b>
Anglican	1,876	1,938	2,026	2,436	3,207	3,325	2,570	1,164	360	18,902
Orthodox	763	598	515	717	679	456	356	208	68	4,360
Other Christian	6,145	5,906	5,361	5,699	5,641	4,992	3,346	1,406	474	38,970
Non-Christian	2,302	1,569	2,925	3,598	1,944	1,361	794	268	104	14,865
No Religion	11,277	8,604	12,560	11,821	9,212	7,267	4,282	1,337	325	66,685
Not Stated	4,841	3,987	6,609	6,403	5,304	4,374	2,791	1,049	341	35,699
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>33,956</b>	<b>28,711</b>	<b>36,786</b>	<b>38,561</b>	<b>32,611</b>	<b>27,407</b>	<b>17,635</b>	<b>6,789</b>	<b>2,188</b>	<b>224,644</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	289	307	<b>596</b>	621
1	331	320	<b>651</b>	687
2	353	347	<b>700</b>	689
3	311	316	<b>627</b>	715
4	345	329	<b>674</b>	744
5	368	339	<b>707</b>	794
6	367	349	<b>716</b>	729
7	367	343	<b>710</b>	759
8	358	326	<b>684</b>	729
9	371	316	<b>687</b>	722
10	380	323	<b>703</b>	777
11	374	322	<b>696</b>	719
12	329	305	<b>634</b>	710
13	325	322	<b>647</b>	712
14	296	313	<b>609</b>	692
15	310	326	<b>636</b>	726
16	306	305	<b>611</b>	719
17	283	274	<b>557</b>	653
18	289	266	<b>555</b>	662
19	237	229	<b>466</b>	628
20-24	1,428	1,494	<b>2,922</b>	3,468
25-29	1,853	2,018	<b>3,871</b>	3,955
30-34	1,983	2,189	<b>4,172</b>	3,688
35-39	1,817	1,894	<b>3,711</b>	3,597
40-44	1,649	1,731	<b>3,380</b>	3,445
45-49	1,614	1,636	<b>3,250</b>	3,198
50-54	1,485	1,531	<b>3,016</b>	3,013
55-59	1,293	1,322	<b>2,615</b>	2,372
60-64	953	1,040	<b>1,993</b>	1,949
65-69	739	770	<b>1,509</b>	1,086
70-74	413	401	<b>814</b>	754
75-79	260	282	<b>542</b>	469
80+	205	313	<b>518</b>	369
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,281</b>	<b>22,898</b>	<b>45,179</b>	<b>45,550</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?*

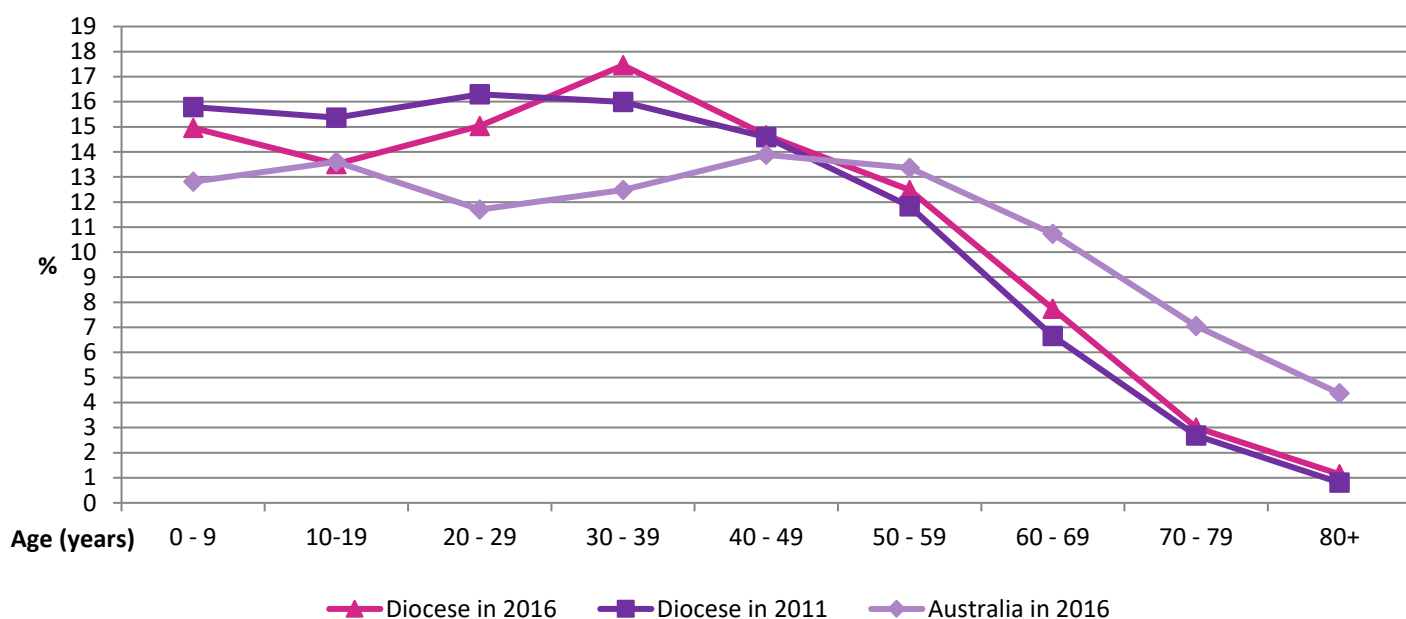
*Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?*

**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.

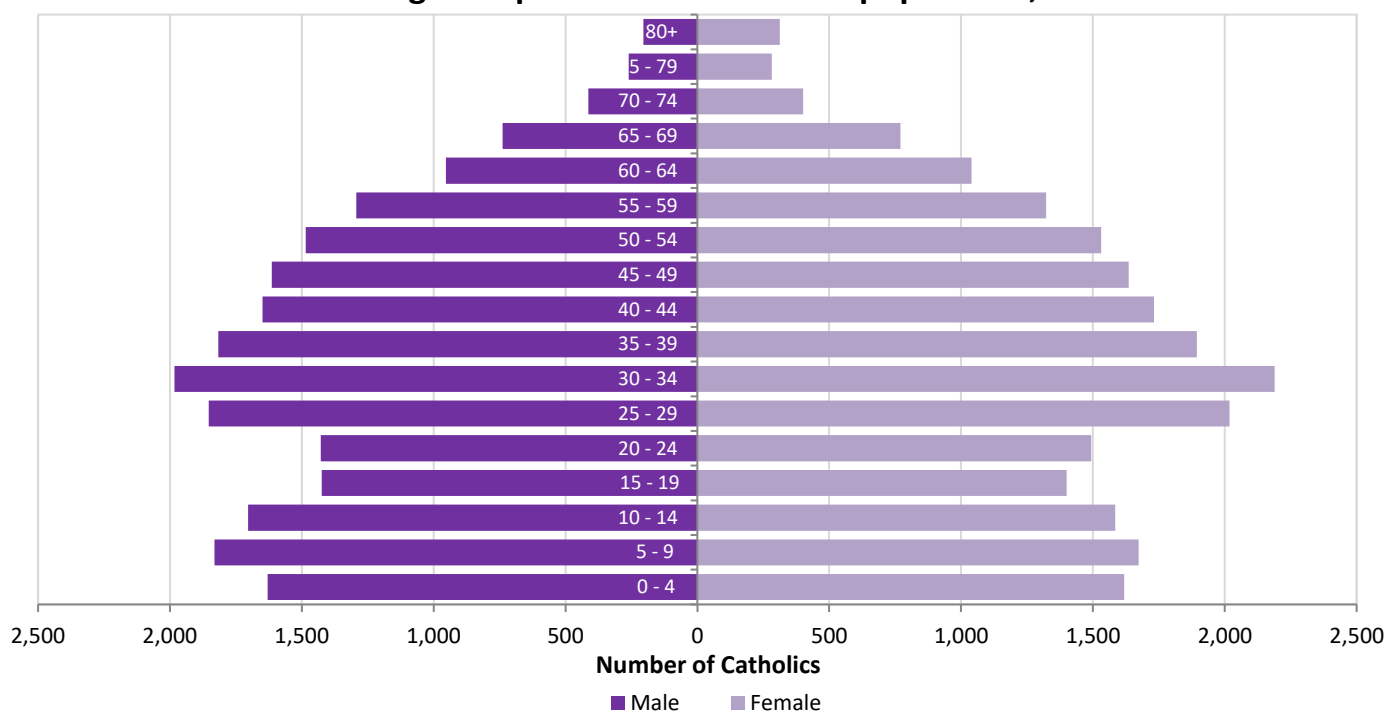


# Age and sex

## 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	121	139	207	152	101	33	753
Females	46	127	240	157	164	87	821
<b>Lone Persons:</b>							
Males	-	12	29	20	10	8	79
Females	-	6	33	25	48	10	122
<b>Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night <sup>3</sup></b>							
Males	7	25	36	33	13	3	117
Females	3	20	24	27	12	7	93
<b>Total</b>							
Males	128	176	272	205	124	44	949
Females	49	153	297	209	224	104	1,036

**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	197	230	273	281	196	157	1,334
Females	218	359	454	424	359	195	2,009

**Notes:**

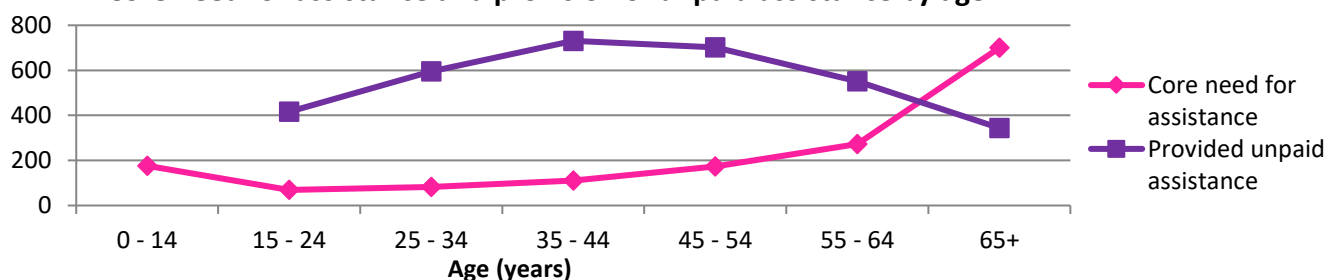
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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.

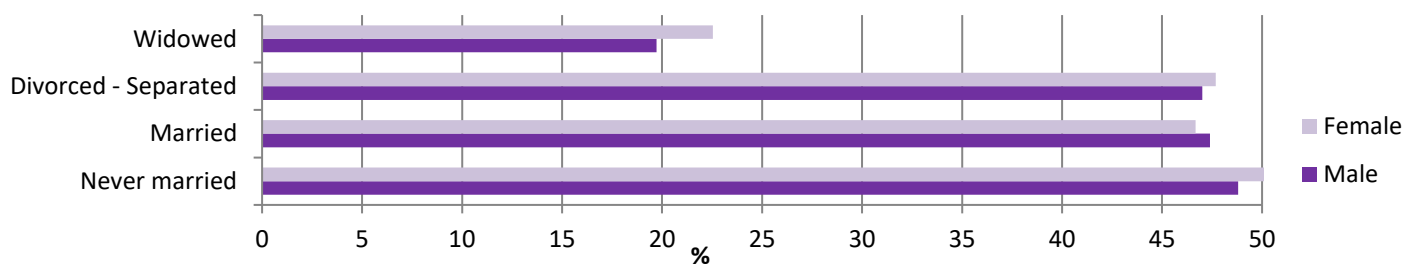
*How might changes in marital status patterns affect the life of the Church in this diocese? Do they result in the need for new pastoral services and programs?*

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	2,693	2,485	1,195	792	440	163	58	7,826
Married	154	1,255	2,009	1,791	1,306	679	265	7,459
Separated/Divorced	8	97	246	485	446	256	69	1,607
Widowed	-	-	8	28	55	56	71	218
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,855</b>	<b>3,837</b>	<b>3,458</b>	<b>3,096</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>17,110</b>
<b>Females</b>								
Never married	2,625	2,335	1,152	758	319	86	37	7,312
Married	247	1,700	2,097	1,774	1,289	577	155	7,839
Separated/Divorced	27	158	340	504	501	254	77	1,861
Widowed	0	13	36	130	241	256	315	991
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,899</b>	<b>4,206</b>	<b>3,625</b>	<b>3,166</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>18,003</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	3,860	1,472	5,332	27.6
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	2,636	951	3,587	26.5
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	2,126	1,374	3,500	39.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,622</b>	<b>3,797</b>	<b>12,419</b>	<b>30.6</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	267	197	272	516	856	564	459	269	3,400	2,366
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	31	28	76	226	485	411	423	177	1,857	2,987
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	19	41	81	276	527	402	403	129	1,878	2,868
<b>Couple with no children living at home:</b>										
Both Catholic	170	132	211	291	570	272	207	70	1,923	2,214
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	81	104	177	303	459	293	256	48	1,721	2,373
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	38	69	96	267	540	291	261	49	1,611	2,575
<b>One-parent families:</b>										
Parent is Catholic	393	252	336	403	233	53	37	216	1,923	1,110
<b>Other families where at least one person is Catholic</b>										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	651	651	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>2,441</b>	<b>3,841</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>2,127</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>15,749</b>	<b>2,338</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.



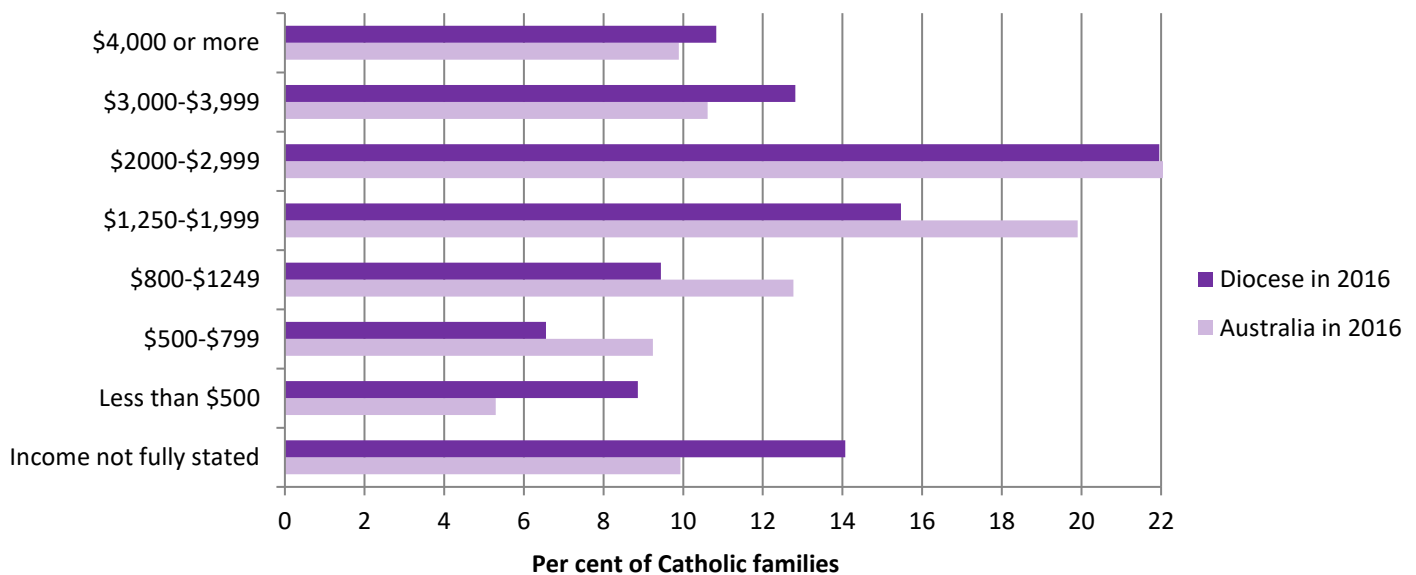
# Families

**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	411	300	223	103	54	1,091
\$500-\$799	433	166	137	91	61	888
\$800-\$1,249	670	305	213	88	70	1,346
\$1,250-\$1,999	1,170	537	466	194	91	2,458
\$2,000-\$2,999	1,946	740	777	273	98	3,834
\$3,000-\$3,999	1,114	481	522	214	48	2,379
\$4,000 or more	1,020	384	489	177	56	2,126
Income not fully stated	778	326	321	148	102	1,675
<b>Total Families</b>	<b>7,542</b>	<b>3,239</b>	<b>3,148</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>15,797</b>
<b>Median Family Income (\$)</b>	<b>\$2,358</b>	<b>\$2,200</b>	<b>\$2,481</b>	<b>\$2,344</b>	<b>\$1,695</b>	<b>\$2,338</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)	4,241	1,723	1,994	828	305	9,091
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	2,311	703	592	233	124	3,963
One parent family, parent Catholic	557	688	429	153	92	1,919
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	434	125	134	56	33	782
<b>Total families</b>	<b>7,543</b>	<b>3,239</b>	<b>3,149</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>15,755</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	8,002	1,490	5,028	836	15,356	52.1
Lone person aged under 35 years	132	26	295	105	558	23.7
Lone person aged 35 years or over	1,062	422	666	305	2,455	43.3
Group households	302	31	660	85	1,078	28.0
<b>Total households</b>	<b>9,498</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>6,649</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>19,447</b>	<b>48.8</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	145	258	781	1,316	1,007	1,776	2,284
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	7	19	32	15	24	2,021
Lone person aged 35 years or over	22	53	123	123	66	63	1,731
Group households	7	9	29	57	32	39	2,036
<b>Total households</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>2,204</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.



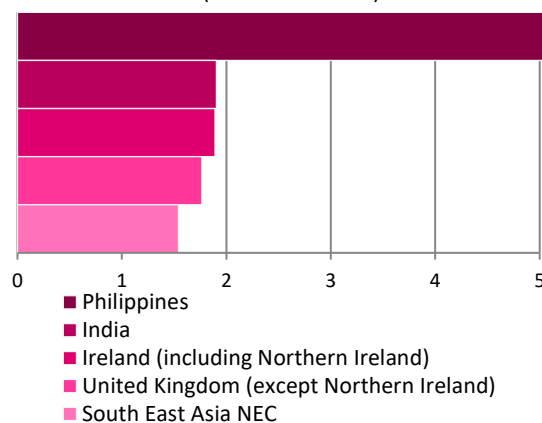
# Birthplace

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.

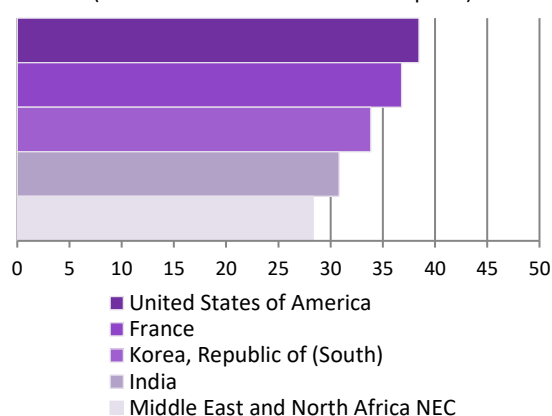
*How does the diocese support Catholics born in non-English-speaking countries in matters such as chaplaincy, education, pastoral care and so on?*

*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	32,386	71.7	-
New Zealand	594	1.3	11.3
Other Oceania	329	0.7	6.4
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	797	1.8	15.2
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	854	1.9	21.4
Italy	345	0.8	12.2
Malta	22	0.0	-
Spain and Portugal	164	0.4	6.7
France	125	0.3	36.8
Netherlands	103	0.2	4.9
Germany	198	0.4	14.1
Austria	52	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	56	0.1	8.9
Poland	75	0.2	16.0
Hungary	37	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	89	0.2	22.5
Other Europe NEC	72	0.2	19.4
Vietnam	207	0.5	18.8
Philippines	4,550	10.1	27.1
Indonesia	186	0.4	20.4
Malaysia	128	0.3	6.3
Singapore	68	0.2	14.7
South East Asia NEC	696	1.5	7.2
India	860	1.9	30.8
Sri Lanka	129	0.3	25.6
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	31	0.1	19.4
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	29	0.1	27.6
Korea, Republic of (South)	65	0.1	33.8
Egypt	12	0.0	-
Lebanon	4	0.0	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	86	0.2	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	60	0.1	28.3
South Africa	91	0.2	11.0
Mauritius	23	0.1	-
United States of America	169	0.4	38.5
Canada	62	0.1	14.5
Argentina	15	0.0	-
Brazil	42	0.1	23.8
Colombia	36	0.1	19.4
Chile	31	0.1	-
Central America and South America NEC	81	0.2	24.7
Other countries	386	0.9	23.3
Inadequately described/Not stated	804	1.8	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,149</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.6</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



Diocese of Darwin

National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016

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



# 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	29,156	100,870	130,026	22.4
Italian	539	206	745	72.3
Maltese	6	-	6	100.0
Spanish	241	231	472	51.1
Croatian	33	13	46	71.7
Polish	73	44	117	62.4
Dutch	52	192	244	21.3
French	205	416	621	33.0
German	184	639	823	22.4
Portuguese	386	143	529	73.0
Hungarian	40	49	89	44.9
Ukrainian	4	14	18	22.2
Vietnamese	258	942	1,200	21.5
Filipino languages	4,074	1,184	5,258	77.5
Chinese languages	342	3,177	3,519	9.7
Malayalam	776	498	1,274	60.9
Sinhalese	88	442	530	16.6
Korean	53	291	344	15.4
Indonesian and Malay	178	1,151	1,329	13.4
Arabic	51	304	355	14.4
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	164	658	822	20.0
Australian Indigenous Languages	6,672	27,761	34,433	19.4
Other European languages NEC	153	4,094	4,247	3.6
Other Asian languages NEC	466	6,612	7,078	6.6
Other languages NEC	265	1,326	1,591	16.7
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	689	28,208	28,897	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,148</b>	<b>179,465</b>	<b>224,613</b>	<b>20.1</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	2,141	3,227	2,821	4,412	4,752	8,088	3,715	29,156	-
Italian	13	17	20	58	68	173	189	538	9.3
Maltese	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Spanish	17	20	7	28	55	79	41	247	8.5
Croatian	-	-	-	3	3	13	11	30	10.0
Polish	3	3	4	3	19	17	24	73	11.0
Dutch	-	-	-	5	3	28	11	47	-
French	12	16	12	29	41	56	43	209	7.7
German	11	13	-	34	33	41	55	187	1.6
Portuguese	15	14	4	34	62	135	118	382	11.3
Hungarian	-	3	5	-	3	11	16	38	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
Vietnamese	10	14	29	54	55	73	26	261	29.1
Filipino languages	151	305	470	570	1,022	1,254	296	4,068	3.5
Chinese languages	8	12	33	46	44	117	86	346	18.8
Malayalam	105	137	48	76	251	137	24	778	9.4
Sinhalese	3	6	7	16	29	14	9	84	3.6
Korean	8	-	3	8	20	14	-	53	18.9
Indonesian and Malay	10	13	11	30	39	51	25	179	10.1
Arabic	-	-	6	14	11	12	-	43	9.3
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	9	11	15	19	34	66	18	172	2.9
Australian Indigenous Languages	540	987	1,051	1,132	1,049	1,461	454	6,674	13.1
Other European languages NEC	4	9	6	29	42	35	28	153	5.9
Other Asian languages NEC	15	27	38	66	97	155	66	464	11.4
Other languages NEC	11	23	47	39	71	66	11	268	4.9
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	160	53	79	70	76	145	115	698	14.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,246</b>	<b>4,910</b>	<b>4,716</b>	<b>6,778</b>	<b>7,879</b>	<b>12,241</b>	<b>5,384</b>	<b>45,154</b>	<b>3.5</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?*

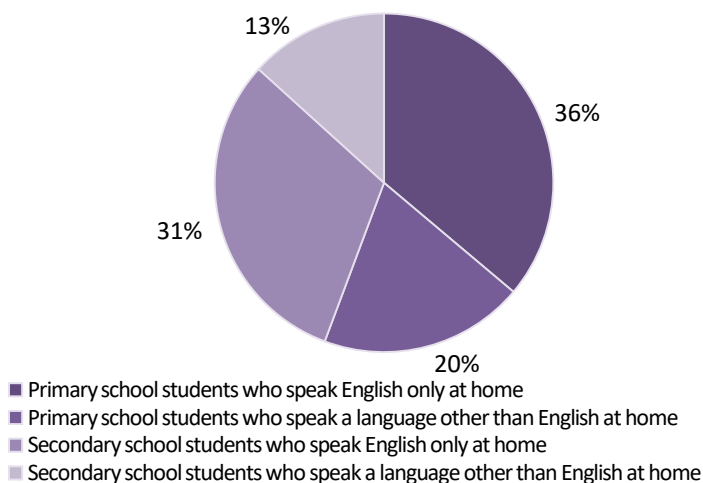
**Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation**

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	2,612	12,307	14,919	17.5
Infants/Primary – Catholic	1,693	901	2,594	65.3
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	424	2,133	2,557	16.6
Secondary – Government	1,571	6,588	8,159	19.3
Secondary – Catholic	1,035	1,022	2,057	50.3
Secondary – Other Non-Government	492	2,395	2,887	17.0
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	665	2,320	2,985	22.3
University or other Tertiary Institutions	1,710	6,217	7,927	21.6
Other (including pre-school)	1,079	4,195	5,274	20.5
Not stated/Not applicable <sup>1</sup>	33,870	141,381	175,251	19.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,151</b>	<b>179,459</b>	<b>224,610</b>	<b>20.1</b>

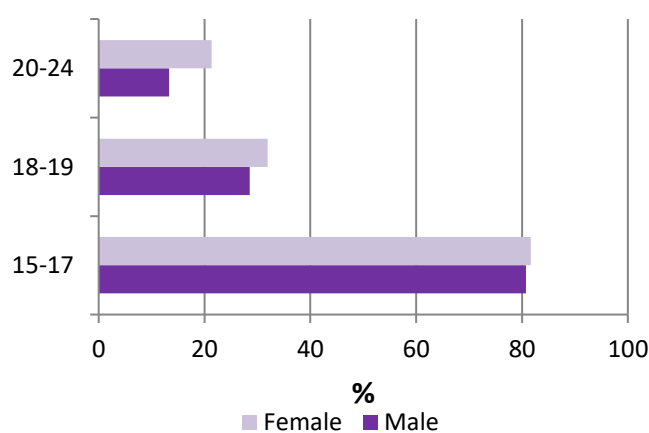
Note:

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

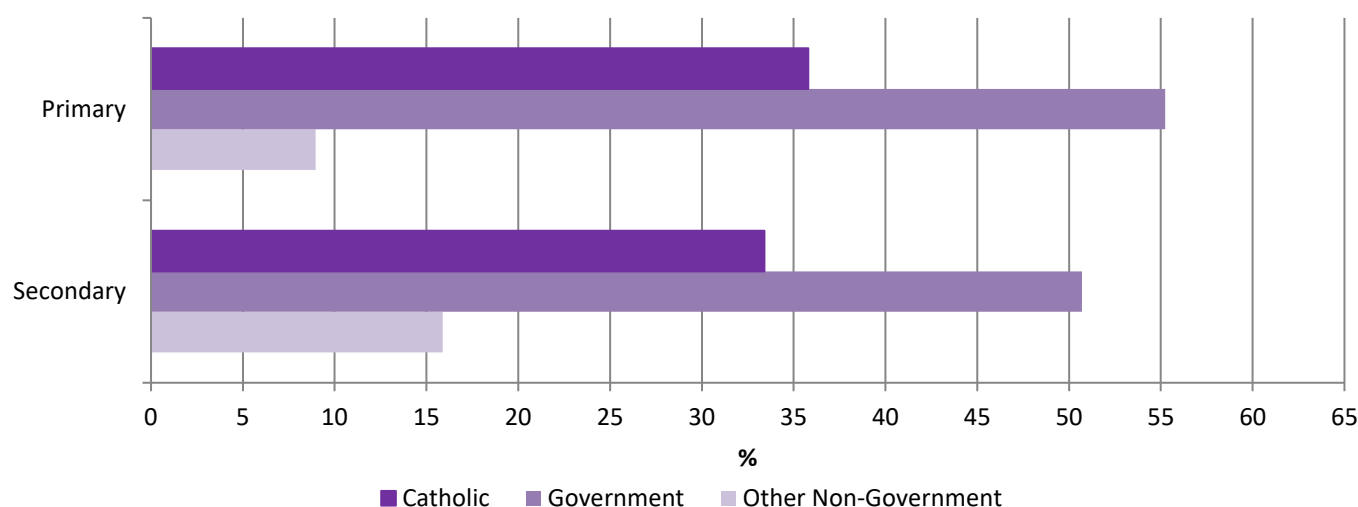
**Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family<sup>1</sup>**

	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	258	177	265	451	577	309	257	2,492	104,197
Infants/Primary – Catholic	205	136	152	180	330	252	192	1,613	112,547
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	9	10	15	44	92	91	98	401	162,289
Secondary – Government	85	79	138	228	348	177	120	1,392	113,184
Secondary – Catholic	94	56	86	129	185	119	119	909	112,741
Secondary – Other Non-Government	8	6	18	65	72	79	115	425	165,104
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	6	4	5	26	56	46	50	225	156,364
Other (including pre-school)	33	7	21	26	39	23	18	187	99,266
Not stated/Not applicable	105	59	61	73	66	35	22	513	61,731
<b>Total</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>8,157</b>	<b>112,944</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	-	118	135	92	81	33	459
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	82	603	533	366	284	135	2,003
Advanced diploma or diploma level	46	253	348	307	217	115	1,286
Certificate level	498	1,474	1,210	1,110	693	451	5,436
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	2,226	1,380	1,248	1,208	971	873	7,906
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,852</b>	<b>3,828</b>	<b>3,474</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>2,246</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>17,090</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>14.4</i>
<b>Females</b>							
Postgraduate degree	8	156	163	126	112	43	608
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	162	1,235	971	641	439	202	3,650
Advanced diploma or diploma level	100	356	425	386	262	129	1,658
Certificate level	437	791	657	525	324	135	2,869
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	2,191	1,670	1,411	1,476	1,217	1,241	9,206
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,898</b>	<b>4,208</b>	<b>3,627</b>	<b>3,154</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>17,991</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>23.7</i>
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Postgraduate degree	8	274	298	218	193	76	1,067
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	244	1,838	1,504	1,007	723	337	5,653
Advanced diploma or diploma level	146	609	773	693	479	244	2,944
Certificate level	935	2,265	1,867	1,635	1,017	586	8,305
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	4,417	3,050	2,659	2,684	2,188	2,114	17,112
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,750</b>	<b>8,036</b>	<b>7,101</b>	<b>6,237</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>3,357</b>	<b>35,081</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>26.5</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>19.2</i>



# Employment

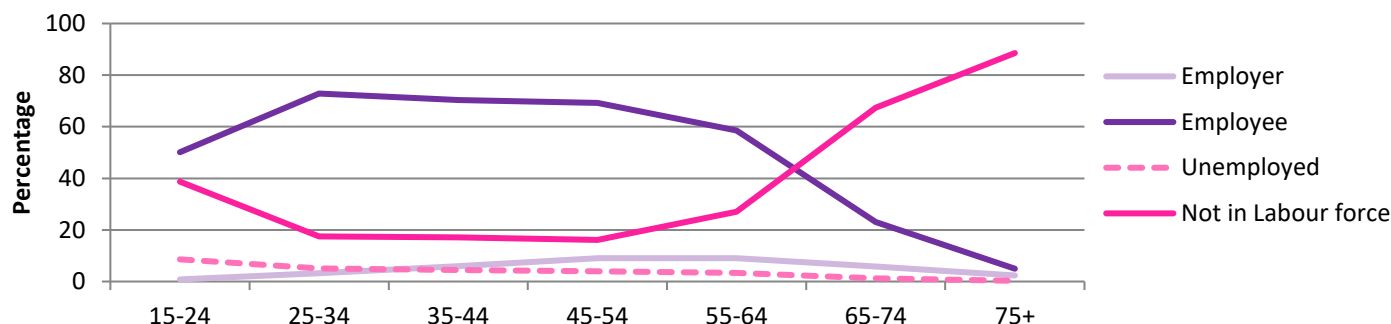
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	39	400	632	116	1,187
Employee	1,435	5,487	3,450	294	10,666
Unemployed	272	353	234	22	881
Not in the labour force	1,053	917	917	1,139	4,026
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	51	133	104	45	333
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>7,290</b>	<b>5,337</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>17,093</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>80.9</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>74.5</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>6.9</i>
<b>Females</b>					
Employer	5	276	356	47	684
Employee	1,439	5,366	3,583	294	10,682
Unemployed	226	367	169	5	767
Not in the labour force	1,176	1,697	1,337	1,346	5,556
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	44	128	86	64	322
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,890</b>	<b>7,834</b>	<b>5,531</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>18,011</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>57.8</i>	<i>76.7</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>67.4</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>6.3</i>

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



**Notes:**

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



# Occupation

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

Table 26: Occupation by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>							
<b>Males</b>							
Managers	38	270	426	450	302	86	1,572
Professionals	87	460	378	334	254	66	1,579
Technicians & Trade Workers	419	1,076	866	656	350	77	3,444
Community & Personal Service Workers	211	386	290	240	110	25	1,262
Clerical & Administrative Workers	69	137	153	160	123	36	678
Sales Workers	200	106	90	70	48	17	531
Machinery operators & Drivers	102	285	245	291	230	50	1,203
Labourers	332	370	292	246	174	42	1,456
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	1,393	754	715	652	653	1,224	5,391
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,851</b>	<b>3,844</b>	<b>3,455</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>2,244</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>17,116</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>32.0</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>38.1</i>	<i>26.8</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>58.5</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>47.4</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>52.0</i>
<b>Females</b>							
Managers	46	302	312	331	200	32	1,223
Professionals	145	891	757	592	381	73	2,839
Technicians & Trade Workers	89	135	90	74	36	10	434
Community & Personal Service Workers	326	475	387	344	232	56	1,820
Clerical & Administrative Workers	314	714	658	629	359	106	2,780
Sales Workers	370	237	214	170	106	26	1,123
Machinery operators & Drivers	18	31	19	24	18	3	113
Labourers	116	186	204	243	158	30	937
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	1,471	1,247	990	774	869	1,423	6,774
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,895</b>	<b>4,218</b>	<b>3,631</b>	<b>3,181</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>18,043</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>38.3</i>	<i>39.0</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>36.0</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>13.3</i>
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Managers	84	572	738	781	502	118	2,795
Professionals	232	1,351	1,135	926	635	139	4,418
Technicians & Trade Workers	508	1,211	956	730	386	87	3,878
Community & Personal Service Workers	537	861	677	584	342	81	3,082
Clerical & Administrative Workers	383	851	811	789	482	142	3,458
Sales Workers	570	343	304	240	154	43	1,654
Machinery operators & Drivers	120	316	264	315	248	53	1,316
Labourers	448	556	496	489	332	72	2,393
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	2,864	2,001	1,705	1,426	1,522	2,647	12,165
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,746</b>	<b>8,062</b>	<b>7,086</b>	<b>6,280</b>	<b>4,603</b>	<b>3,382</b>	<b>35,159</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>31.4</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>33.0</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?*

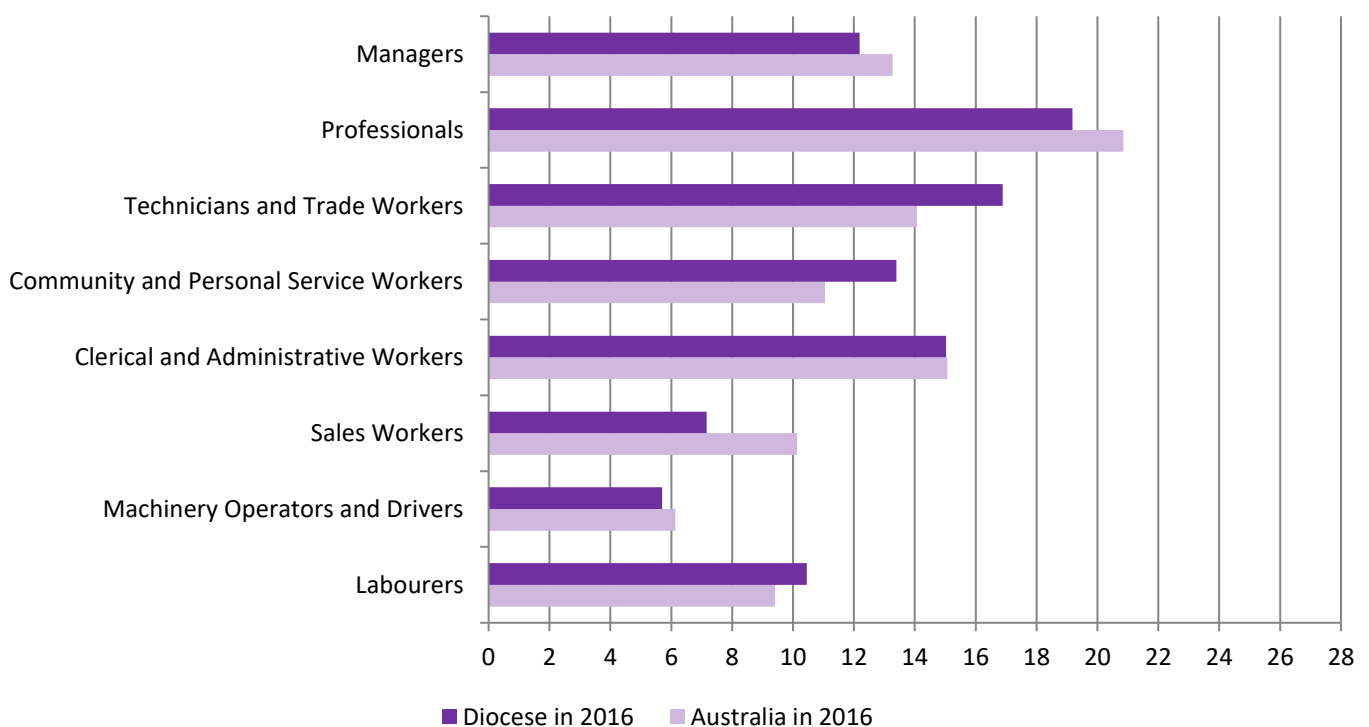
**Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation<sup>1</sup> (%)**

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
<b>All persons aged 15+ with an occupation</b>		
Managers	12.2	12.6
Professionals	19.2	21.4
Technicians & Trade Workers	16.9	15.9
Community & Personal Service Workers	13.4	13.8
Clerical & Administrative Workers	15.0	14.0
Sales Workers	7.2	7.1
Machinery operators & Drivers	5.7	5.9
Labourers	10.5	9.4
<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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- 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
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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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