



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Archdiocese of Hobart



Date of report:	September 2019
Report prepared by:	National Centre for Pastoral Research Australian Catholic Bishops Conference GPO Box 368 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
Telephone:	+61 (02) 6201 9812
Email:	ncpr@catholic.org.au
Web:	www.ncpr.catholic.org.au

IMPORTANT COPYRIGHT INFORMATION

Most statistics in this profile have been derived by the National Centre for Pastoral Research of the Australian Catholic Bishops Conference from customised Census tables purchased from the Australian Bureau of Statistics as part of the National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016.

All Census data is copyright © Commonwealth of Australia.

You are free to reproduce this document or any part of it. If any tables, graphs or individual items of data are extracted from this document for use in reports or presentations or in any other way, please attribute the source of the material as follows:

'This material was prepared by the National Centre for Pastoral Research of the Australian Catholic Bishops Conference from Census data obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.' A shorter form is also acceptable: 'Prepared by the ACBC National Centre for Pastoral Research from ABS data.'



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Archdiocese of Hobart



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.

Page

Diocesan snapshot.....	2
What has changed since 1996?	3

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

Page

1. Population	4
2. Disability	4
3. Occupation and employment.....	5
4. Birthplace, Indigenous status and language	5
5. Education.....	6
6. Marital status	7
7. Families.....	7
8. Households.....	7

Diocesan Details (pages 9-25)

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

Detailed Topics

Page

Religious affiliation	9
Age and sex.....	10
Disability	12
Marital status	13
Families.....	14
Households.....	16
Birthplace	17
Language	18
Attendance at educational institutions.....	20
Educational qualifications	22
Employment	23
Occupation	24

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: 509,965

Catholic Population: 79,454

Catholics make up 15.6 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 45 years

Total Catholic families: 34,339

9,482 Catholics live alone

8,817 Catholics were born overseas

382 Catholics do not speak English well

5,530 Catholics need assistance with core activities

23,707 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	89,319	87,685	87,782	88,842	79,454
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	23.7	22.2	19.9	18.9	17.3
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	10.7	12.0	13.9	15.7	19.9
Catholics born in NESC ¹ (%)	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.4
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
Catholic families	35,427	35,943	36,763	37,590	34,339
Catholics living alone	7,779	9,125	9,070	9,853	9,478
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	49.7	49.2	48.9	53.7	54.9
Catholics with university degree (%)	7.3	9.0	10.8	12.4	14.4
Catholic males in labour force (%)	69.5	60.7	65.7	64.4	62.2
Catholic females in labour force (%)	52.3	50.1	55.4	56.3	56.2
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	71.5	72.3	74.2	74.1	74.6

Notes:

1. NESC = Non-English-Speaking Country.



Overview

Table 1: Population (for more details on Population and Religion see page 9).

The Diocesan Profile begins by looking at the total population living within the diocesan boundaries, and the percentage who identified as Catholic. The rest of the figures in this overview refer only to these Catholics, except where otherwise indicated.

How has the make-up of the diocesan population changed over the last five years? Of the changes identified here, which do you think have been particularly significant for the life of the diocese?

Table 1: Population¹

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank ²	Diocese 2011 Rank ²
Total population ³	509,965	495,353	23,401,892	21,507,719	12	11
Catholic population	79,454	88,842	5,291,834	5,439,267	16	16
Per cent Catholic	15.6	17.9	22.6	25.3	28	27
At same address since previous Census (%)	61.8	60.0	57.3	57.5	4	7
Median age ⁴ (years)	45	40	40	38	2	3
Aged 0-14 (%)	17.3	18.9	19.8	20.5	27	27
Aged 65+ (%)	19.9	15.7	16.6	14.1	2	8
Males per 100 females	87.1	89.8	90.6	92.1	28	27

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 (%)	7.1	5.9	5.8	4.9	2	2
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	12.6	12.0	12.5	11.7	16	13

Notes:

1. All figures in this report refer to Catholics only, except for Total Population and certain other clearly indicated figures.
2. A Diocesan Rank of 1 indicates that the diocese had the highest score of any diocese, while the diocese with the lowest score will have a Diocesan Rank of 28.
3. The population figures for the diocese and Australia do not include overseas visitors.
4. Median Age: Half the Catholic population of the diocese (or Australia) are above this age, half are below it. A Diocesan Rank of 1 signifies that the diocese has the highest median age of all dioceses.
5. The Census asked whether a person had provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability in the two weeks prior to the Census.



Overview

Table 3: Employment (for more details on Occupation and Employment see pages 23-25).

The extent to which people are involved in the labour force, and the type of work they are doing, influences and shapes many aspects of the community's life.

How might the changes in the employment status of Catholics over the last five years have affected the diocese?

Table 3: Employment	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Managers and Professionals ¹ (% of those recording an occupation)	29.2	29.0	34.1	33.0	21	20
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	32.1	33.2	29.6	30.6	18	17
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	62.2	64.4	69.7	69.6	27	26
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	56.2	56.3	60.6	58.5	26	18
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.0	12	4
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	13.3	11.9	12.2	10.2	7	4

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	3.7	3.7	5.6	5.7	17	16
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	7.4	7.1	19.1	17.9	17	17
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	559	737	106,428	98,723	23	23
Indigenous Australians	3,703	3,456	133,528	124,610	18	19
Speak language other than English at home (%)	5.8	5.7	20.4	19.0	21	20
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	0.5	0.6	2.6	2.6	25	21

Notes:

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



Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5: Education¹

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	14.4	12.4	20.6	17.6	11	11
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	91.5	85.7	92.2	87.2	12	16
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	56.8	49.3	62.9	57.8	11	15
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	29.1	26.8	38.2	34.3	13	16
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	54.8	53.2	53.1	52.8	8	12
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	40.7	42.5	41.0	41.2	19	15
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	55.0	54.3	54.5	52.8	9	6
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	36.1	36.5	35.1	37.2	20	22
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	48.5	43.0	28.1	24.1	2	1
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	55.5	49.2	35.7	31.5	1	1

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 (%)	31.2	32.4	33.3	33.9	22	19
Married (%)	47.8	48.0	49.7	49.6	21	20
Divorced or Separated (%)	13.9	13.0	11.2	10.8	2	2
Widowed (%)	7.1	6.6	5.8	5.7	3	7

Table 7: Families¹
in which at least one person is Catholic

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Families	34,349	37,590	1,997,833	2,019,556	16	14
One-parent families	4,020	4,354	231,370	239,340	14	13
One-parent families (% of all families)	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.9	14	14
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	71.7	73.1	55.9	55.1	1	1
De facto couples (%)	19.6	19.1	17.7	16.2	9	8
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	81,800	70,236	100,270	86,401	25	22

Table 8: Households⁴
in which at least one person is Catholic

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Households	45,255	49,142	2,548,354	2,594,239	16	15
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	926	1,266	53,499	68,455	16	14
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	8,552	8,587	407,684	402,158	14	13
Persons living alone (total)	9,478	9,853	461,183	470,613	14	13
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	11.9	11.1	8.7	8.7	2	2
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	74.6	74.1	71.2	71.4	6	9
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	1,387	1,382	1,873	1,861	25	25

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

CONTENTS OF THE DETAILED PROFILE

Tables	Page
9: Religious affiliation by age.....	9
10: Age by sex.....	10
11a: Need for assistance with core activities by age	12
11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age.....	12
12: Registered marital status by sex and age.....	13
13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status	13
14: Family composition by weekly family income.....	14
15: Weekly family income by number of dependent children.....	15
16: Social marital status by number of dependent children.....	15
17: Household composition by tenure type.....	16
18: Household composition by monthly housing loan repayment.....	16
19: Birthplace	17
20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation.....	18
21: Language spoken at home by age	19
22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation	20
23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family	21
24: Highest qualification attained by age and sex	22
25: Labour force status by age and sex.....	23
26: Occupation by age and sex.....	24
27: Occupation by religious affiliation	25
 Graphs	 Page
Religious affiliation	9
Age profile of the Catholic population, 2011 & 2016.....	11
Age-sex profile of the Catholic population, 2016.....	11
Core need for assistance and provision of unpaid assistance by age	12
Change of address since 2011 by marital status	13
Weekly family income	15
Top 5 birthplaces of Catholics born overseas	17
Top 5 birthplaces with highest proportions of recent arrivals.....	17
Language background of all students attending Catholic schools	20
Education participation rate.....	20
Type of school being attended by Catholic students	21
Labour force status by age	23
Occupation	25



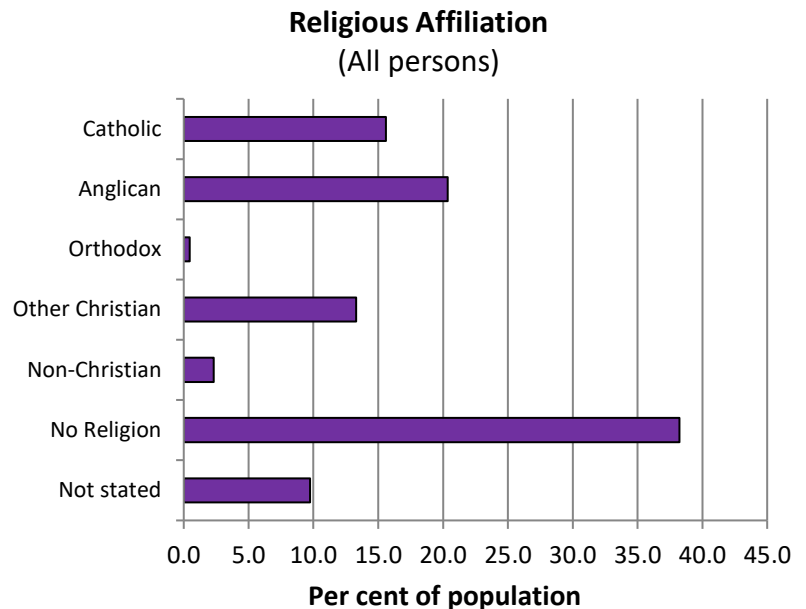
Religious affiliation

The Census question about religion is optional, and just under ten per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to be the first response category in the religion question. Prior to 2016, it was the last response category.

How does the number of Catholics in the 0-9 age group compare with the number of children baptised in the diocese in the period 2007-2016?

What are the largest non-Catholic religious groups? What involvement does the diocese have in ecumenical and interfaith activities and programs?

What challenges to the diocese are associated with the increase in the number of people who report that they have no religion?



Note: No Religion also includes Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation

Not Stated also includes Inadequately Described.

Table 9: Religious affiliation by age

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite) Catholic	8,495	10,234	7,710	8,439	10,654	12,507	10,643	6,931	3,795	79,408
Maronite Catholic	6	7	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	18
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	6
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Catholic	8,501	10,241	7,710	8,439	10,659	12,507	10,646	6,931	3,798	79,432
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	14.2	16.7	13.2	14.6	16.1	17.2	15.7	16.5	16.0	15.6
Anglican	6,160	8,622	6,395	7,811	13,612	18,598	19,804	14,270	8,559	103,831
Orthodox	275	326	219	268	362	341	246	236	122	2,395
Other Christian	5,967	6,887	5,247	5,894	7,878	10,513	11,739	8,417	5,265	67,807
Non-Christian	1,410	1,304	2,393	2,278	1,676	1,298	938	331	105	11,733
No Religion	32,210	28,533	30,879	27,472	25,567	22,395	17,441	7,421	3,111	195,029
Not Stated	5,463	5,381	5,720	5,487	6,249	7,258	6,900	4,431	2,801	49,690
Total Population	59,986	61,294	58,563	57,649	66,003	72,910	67,714	42,037	23,761	509,917

Note: Since the 1996 Census, following consultation with the Eastern Catholic Bishops, Eastern Catholics have been counted separately from Western (or Latin Rite) Catholics. Catholics belonging to the Chaldean, Maronite, Melkite, Syro-Malabar or Ukrainian Catholic Churches have been requested by their Bishops NOT to tick the box marked 'Catholic' on the Census form, but rather to write, for example, 'Maronite Catholic' in the space provided. Those Eastern Catholics who were unaware of this request and who ticked the 'Catholic' box are counted as Western Catholics.



Age and sex

**Table 10:
Age by sex**

	Males 2016	Females 2016	Total 2016	Total 2011
Age (years)				
0	264	284	548	780
1	348	342	690	902
2	360	325	685	982
3	420	388	808	1,041
4	379	427	806	1,110
5	493	416	909	1,104
6	483	466	949	1,103
7	526	507	1,033	1,100
8	504	515	1,019	1,165
9	535	527	1,062	1,120
10	553	500	1,053	1,188
11	503	541	1,044	1,211
12	555	493	1,048	1,308
13	522	520	1,042	1,296
14	527	507	1,034	1,335
15	522	518	1,040	1,333
16	510	512	1,022	1,317
17	551	548	1,099	1,275
18	481	503	984	1,172
19	444	434	878	1,129
20-24	1,934	2,064	3,998	5,073
25-29	1,663	2,060	3,723	4,728
30-34	1,860	2,279	4,139	4,712
35-39	1,902	2,403	4,305	5,544
40-44	2,208	2,736	4,944	6,375
45-49	2,652	3,064	5,716	6,893
50-54	2,851	3,344	6,195	6,828
55-59	2,934	3,391	6,325	6,073
60-64	2,522	3,005	5,527	5,677
65-69	2,376	2,746	5,122	4,439
70-74	1,804	2,160	3,964	3,574
75-79	1,319	1,648	2,967	2,602
80+	1,487	2,315	3,802	3,348
Total	36,992	42,488	79,480	88,837

The table on this page shows the number of Catholics in Australia in 2016, by age and sex, and compares the total number of Catholics in each age group with the figure in 2011.

In 1996, the median age of Catholics in Australia was 33 years; by 2016, this had risen to 40 years.

Several factors can influence the age profile, including fertility rates in the past and mortality rates, but in many parishes and dioceses the key factor is migration, related either to people moving to other parts of the country or to people arriving from other parishes or dioceses, or from overseas.

It is important to keep an eye on how the diocesan age profile changes over time, as different age groups have different needs and require different pastoral responses.

In this diocese, which age group has the largest Catholic population?

Which age groups have seen the greatest changes since 2011?

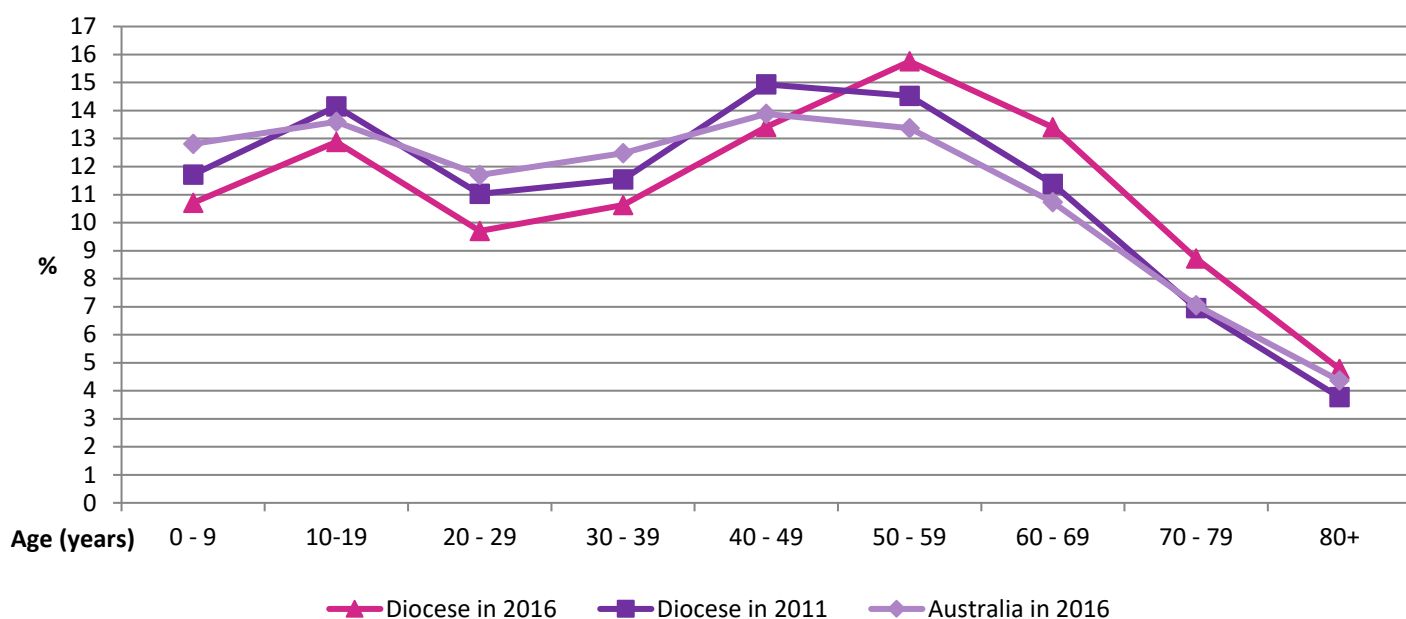
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

Note: The Catholic population of the diocese may be slightly different in different tables in this profile as a result of the randomization procedure used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in carrying out its statutory obligation to protect the confidentiality of individuals. This variation in figures does not impair the value of Census data as the Census is intended to be an instrument that paints a broad picture rather than a precise measurement of a particular locality. Care should always be taken in interpreting small counts in tables.

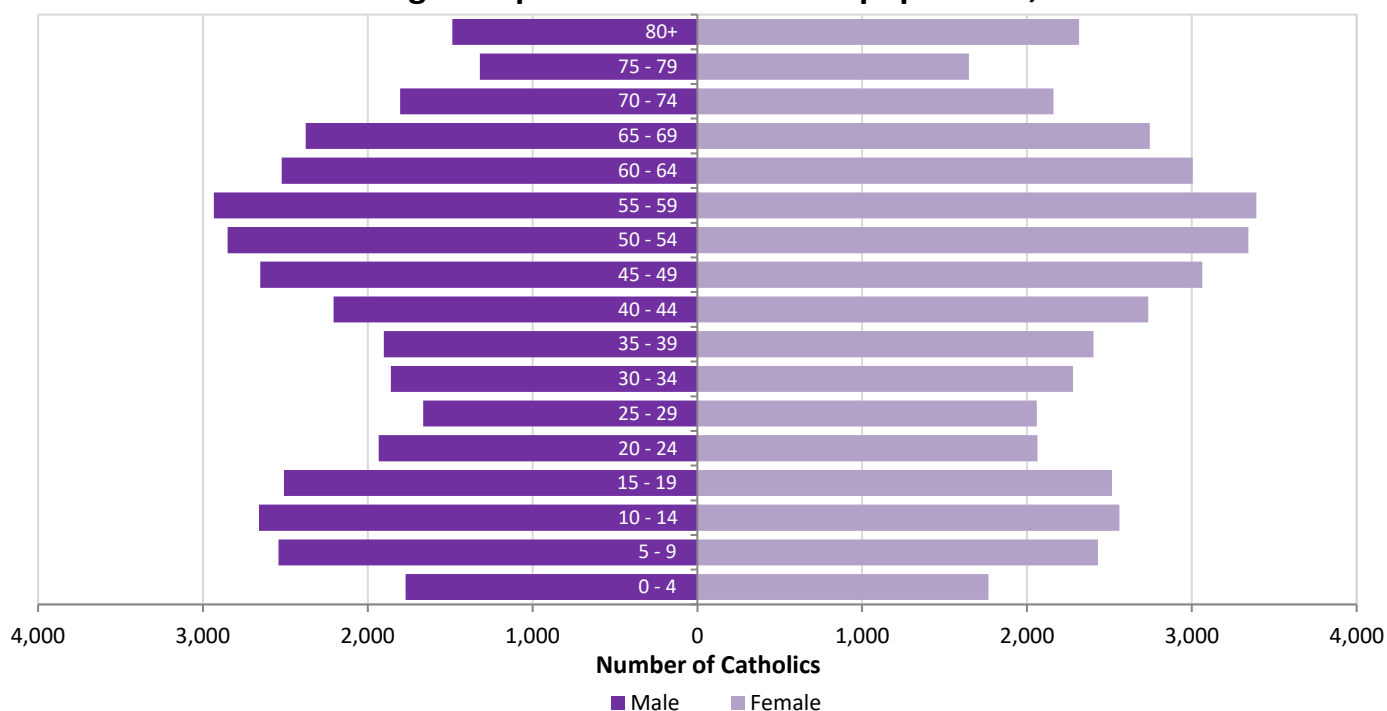


Age and sex

Age profile of the Catholic population, 2011 & 2016



Age-sex profile of the Catholic population, 2016



Disability

The 2006 Census was the first to include the variable Core Activity Need for Assistance. The variable was developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability. ABS defines the profound or severe disability population as: “those people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a long-term health condition (lasting six months or more), a disability (lasting six months or more), or old age”.¹ Most people who need assistance with core activities live either in a family or in a place such as a nursing home, where the care they need is provided. But many live alone. Often people with a disability have fewer opportunities for social interaction.²

How does the diocese support people who need assistance with core activities? How well are Catholic schools in the diocese equipped to meet the needs of students with a disability?

How does the diocese support and encourage Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to people with a disability?

Table 11a: Need for assistance with core activities by age

	0-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Total
Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities							
Family members:							
Males	272	410	657	463	437	263	2,502
Females	142	331	711	497	666	670	3,017
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	59	139	42	79	68	387
Females	-	32	137	101	206	208	684
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night ³							
Males	-	43	65	30	17	5	160
Females	4	25	58	25	18	24	154
Total							
Males	272	512	861	535	533	336	3,049
Females	146	388	906	623	890	902	3,855

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	177	244	412	659	779	752	3,023
Females	230	474	840	1230	1400	1,106	5,280

Notes:

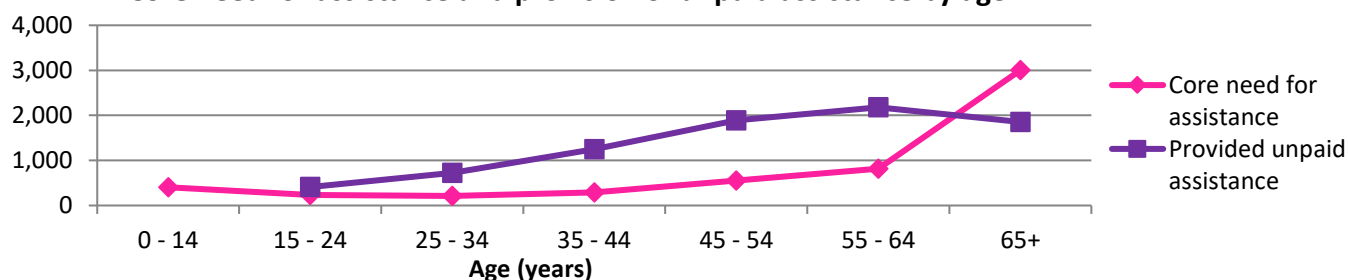
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

2. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2004. *Australian Social Trends 2004*. Catalogue No. 4102.0.

3. Among people aged 75 and over, being in hospital or a nursing home is a major reason for not being in a household on Census night.

4. The Census question asked whether the respondent had provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability in the two weeks prior to the Census. The question is not applicable to persons aged 0-14.

Core need for assistance and provision of unpaid assistance by age



Marital Status

The marital status patterns of Australian Catholics have changed quite dramatically over the last two decades. At the time of the 1991 Census, 31.4 per cent of Australian Catholics aged 15 and over had never been married, 55.4 per cent were married, 7.4 per cent were separated or divorced and 5.8 per cent were widowed. By the 2016 Census, these figures were respectively 33.3 per cent, 49.7 per cent, 11.2 per cent and 5.8 per cent. Since 1991, there has been a substantial fall in the percentage of married Catholics and a rise in the percentage of the never married and separated and divorced.

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

The graph shows the percentage of Catholic men and women aged 15 years and older who lived in the diocese at the time of the 2016 Census and who had changed address in the previous five years. Across Australia in 2016, 36.6 per cent of Catholics aged 15 and over had changed address since the previous Census.

Table 12: Registered marital status by sex and age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15 and over								
Males								
Never married	4,399	2,309	1,340	1,253	676	262	144	10,383
Married	33	1,080	2,244	3,136	3,504	2,943	1,834	14,774
Separated/Divorced	7	122	512	1,069	1,165	744	284	3,903
Widowed	3	4	13	40	109	231	546	946
Total	4,442	3,515	4,109	5,498	5,454	4,180	2,808	30,006
Females								
Never married	4,462	2,375	1,413	993	499	196	174	10,112
Married	93	1,720	2,931	3,729	3,977	2,867	1,303	16,620
Separated/Divorced	13	230	748	1,528	1,511	911	314	5,255
Widowed	-	11	49	159	404	926	2,171	3,720
Total	4,568	4,336	5,141	6,409	6,391	4,900	3,962	35,707

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

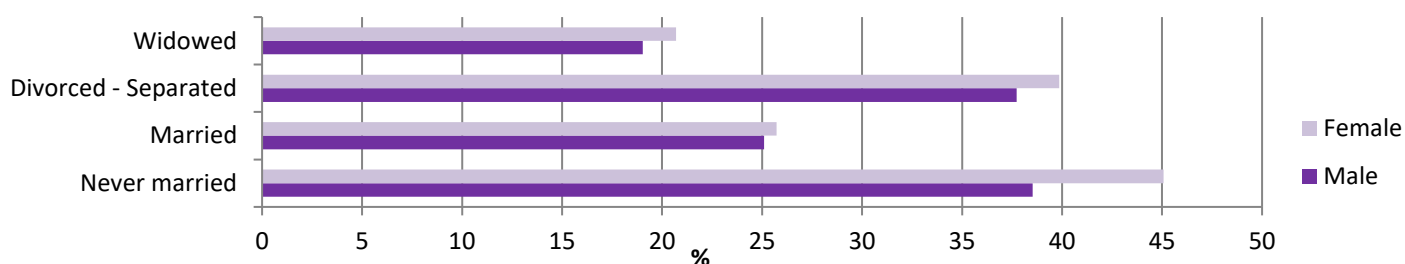


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	6,012	1,193	7,205	16.6
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	11,127	2,112	13,239	16.0
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	5,073	2,124	7,197	29.5
Total	22,212	5,429	27,641	19.6



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	74	136	414	973	1,020	394	228	313	3,552	2,022
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	62	174	610	1,464	1,789	738	488	572	5,897	2,197
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	48	144	479	1,050	1,154	480	318	296	3,969	2,100
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both Catholic	294	800	769	838	525	155	105	163	3,649	1,221
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	613	1,608	1,531	1,623	1,138	335	199	288	7,335	1,225
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	175	431	573	772	787	256	148	90	3,232	1,630
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	588	972	976	688	281	41	22	460	4,028	914
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	864	864	-
Total	1,986	4,546	5,720	7,824	7,011	2,501	1,568	3,193	34,349	1,568

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	1,217	407	251	101	35	2,011
\$500-\$799	3,228	573	517	169	58	4,545
\$800-\$1,249	3,728	808	749	307	137	5,729
\$1,250-\$1,999	4,272	1,336	1,476	553	198	7,835
\$2,000-\$2,999	3,437	1,301	1,619	527	113	6,997
\$3,000-\$3,999	1,159	485	614	194	38	2,490
\$4,000 or more	713	281	347	174	29	1,544
Income not fully stated	1,721	579	572	219	97	3,188
Total Families	19,475	5,770	6,145	2,244	705	34,339
Median Family Income (\$)	\$1,373	\$1,703	\$1,895	\$1,840	\$1,250	\$1,568

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)**

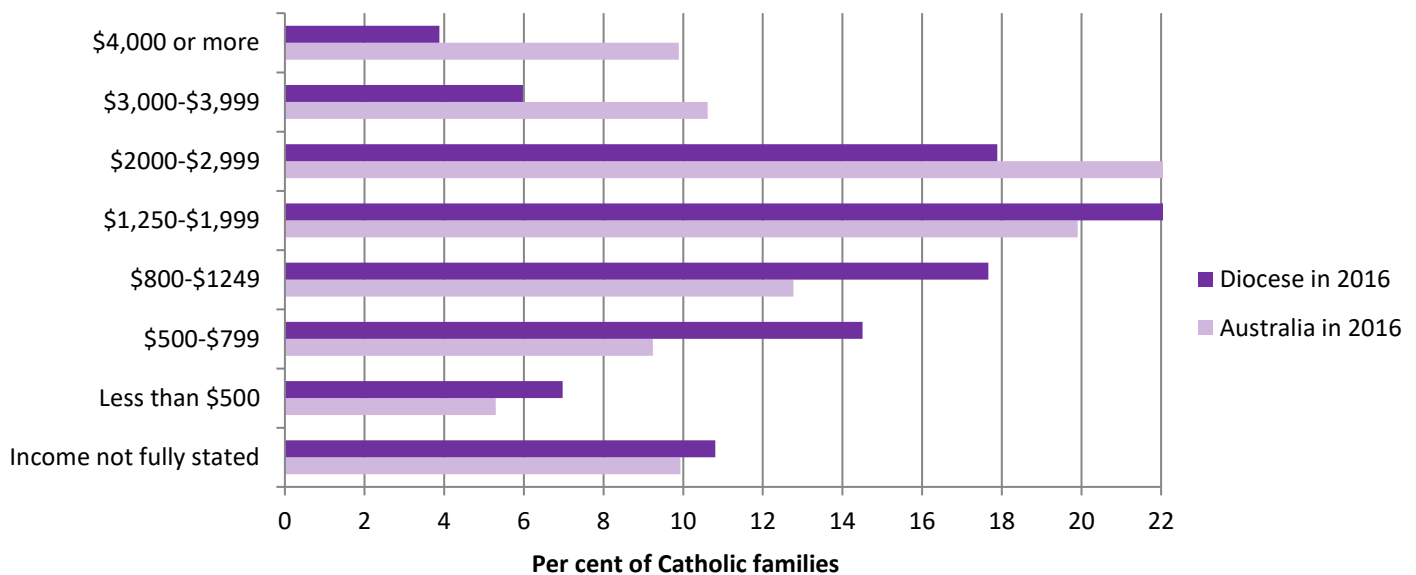


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	14,105	3,005	3,900	1,449	400	22,859
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	3,243	1,021	912	315	140	5,631
One parent family, parent Catholic	1,324	1,345	946	301	107	4,023
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	792	417	388	159	64	1,820
Total families	19,464	5,788	6,146	2,224	711	34,333



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	27,360	924	5,289	848	34,421	79.5
Lone person aged under 35 years	408	54	384	80	926	44.1
Lone person aged 35 years or over	5,411	771	1,822	548	8,552	63.3
Group households	602	71	614	69	1,356	44.4
Total households	33,781	1,820	8,109	1,545	45,255	74.6

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	1,357	2,319	5,042	3,564	1,073	1,042	1,419
Lone person aged under 35 years	10	49	182	73	9	3	1,342
Lone person aged 35 years or over	299	298	466	190	37	47	1,092
Group households	37	61	112	66	10	18	1,289
Total households	1,703	2,727	5,802	3,893	1,129	1,110	1,387

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016. *Census Dictionary Australia 2016. Catalogue No. 2901.0.*
2. For Census purposes, a Catholic household is any household in which at least one person is Catholic.



Birthplace

Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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

Is there a need for the diocese to review the way it addresses the needs of Catholics who have arrived in Australia in recent years?

Top 5 birthplaces of Catholics born overseas
(% of all Catholics)



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

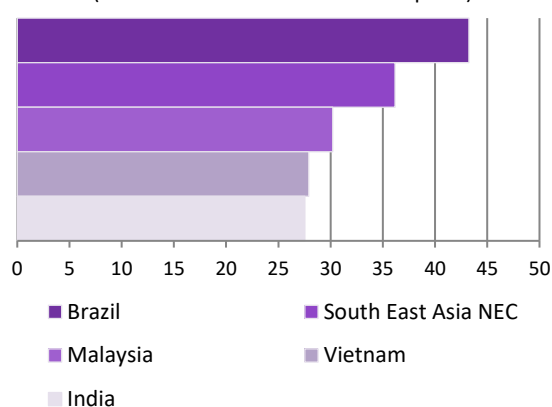


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	68,697	86.4	-
New Zealand	473	0.6	4.7
Other Oceania	114	0.1	4.4
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	1,653	2.1	1.9
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	395	0.5	10.6
Italy	666	0.8	0.9
Malta	69	0.1	-
Spain and Portugal	66	0.1	4.5
France	101	0.1	15.8
Netherlands	431	0.5	-
Germany	387	0.5	2.6
Austria	145	0.2	2.8
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	257	0.3	-
Poland	440	0.6	2.7
Hungary	91	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	173	0.2	3.5
Other Europe NEC	94	0.1	3.2
Vietnam	86	0.1	27.9
Philippines	1189	1.5	15.0
Indonesia	40	0.1	7.5
Malaysia	149	0.2	30.2
Singapore	67	0.1	22.4
South East Asia NEC	47	0.1	36.2
India	207	0.3	27.5
Sri Lanka	86	0.1	19.8
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	46	0.1	17.4
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	39	0.0	20.5
Korea, Republic of (South)	71	0.1	8.5
Egypt	20	0.0	-
Lebanon	12	0.0	-
Iraq	19	0.0	21.1
Sudan (including South Sudan)	94	0.1	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	51	0.1	27.5
South Africa	143	0.2	2.8
Mauritius	23	0.0	-
United States of America	166	0.2	12.0
Canada	80	0.1	7.5
Argentina	28	0.0	10.7
Brazil	37	0.0	43.2
Colombia	26	0.0	23.1
Chile	90	0.1	6.7
Central America and South America NEC	182	0.2	12.6
Other countries	259	0.3	17.0
Inadequately described/Not stated	1,962	2.5	-
Total	79,471	100.0	0.9

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 Hobart

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.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	73,826	376,585	450,411	16.4
Italian	784	312	1,096	71.5
Maltese	13	6	19	68.4
Spanish	399	537	936	42.6
Croatian	217	53	270	80.4
Polish	528	157	685	77.1
Dutch	155	748	903	17.2
French	198	622	820	24.1
German	259	1,317	1,576	16.4
Portuguese	43	66	109	39.4
Hungarian	50	79	129	38.8
Ukrainian	18	34	52	34.6
Vietnamese	102	340	442	23.1
Filipino languages	749	259	1,008	74.3
Chinese languages	211	5,012	5,223	4.0
Malayalam	132	122	254	52.0
Sinhalese	37	185	222	16.7
Korean	62	444	506	12.3
Indonesian and Malay	48	392	440	10.9
Arabic	92	737	829	11.1
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	3	3	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	46	182	228	20.2
Australian Indigenous Languages	8	62	70	11.4
Other European languages NEC	175	2,739	2,914	6.0
Other Asian languages NEC	109	5,408	5,517	2.0
Other languages NEC	181	1,895	2,076	8.7
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	1,005	32,211	33,216	3.0
Total	79,447	430,507	509,954	15.6

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	3,349	6,782	7,808	7,196	7,772	21,686	19,239	73,832	-
Italian	7	8	15	31	31	225	461	778	7.5
Maltese	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	13	30.8
Spanish	18	25	24	51	68	122	89	397	10.6
Croatian	5	4	5	14	9	48	130	215	13.0
Polish	10	11	17	27	46	145	271	527	8.5
Dutch	-	-	-	11	8	31	102	152	2.6
French	3	8	14	21	23	55	70	194	1.5
German	3	4	6	14	21	55	152	255	3.1
Portuguese	3	3	4	5	8	9	12	44	9.1
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	10	35	45	6.7
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	14.3
Vietnamese	6	14	3	17	29	18	9	96	18.8
Filipino languages	15	31	47	89	145	280	144	751	2.9
Chinese languages	-	12	25	60	26	37	47	207	7.2
Malayalam	11	14	16	22	46	31	-	140	5.7
Sinhalese	-	4	8	3	8	17	-	40	-
Korean	-	8	3	12	12	18	3	56	23.2
Indonesian and Malay	3	4	-	8	15	12	4	46	6.5
Arabic	3	18	15	9	19	34	6	104	9.6
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	3	6	-	4	12	18	-	43	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	7	-
Other European languages NEC	8	6	3	9	26	39	74	165	9.1
Other Asian languages NEC	4	13	12	22	28	29	8	116	12.1
Other languages NEC	7	16	34	38	38	36	12	181	8.3
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	58	70	82	59	58	204	473	1,004	5.0
Total	3,516	7,065	8,141	7,722	8,448	23,165	21,372	79,429	0.5

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?

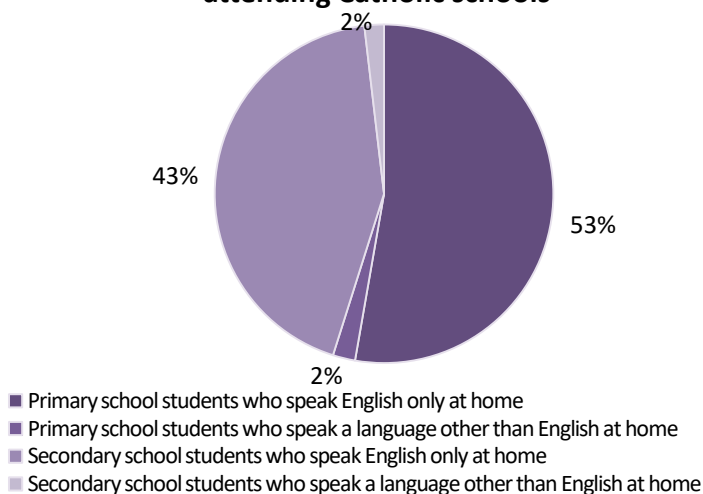
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	3,091	28,143	31,234	9.9
Infants/Primary – Catholic	4,158	3,919	8,077	51.5
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	340	4,127	4,467	7.6
Secondary – Government	1,935	16,036	17,971	10.8
Secondary – Catholic	2,950	3,680	6,630	44.5
Secondary – Other Non-Government	477	4,363	4,840	9.9
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	1,529	9,101	10,630	14.4
University or other Tertiary Institutions	2,405	15,845	18,250	13.2
Other (including pre-school)	865	5,684	6,549	13.2
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	61,704	339,613	401,317	15.4
Total	79,454	430,511	509,965	15.6

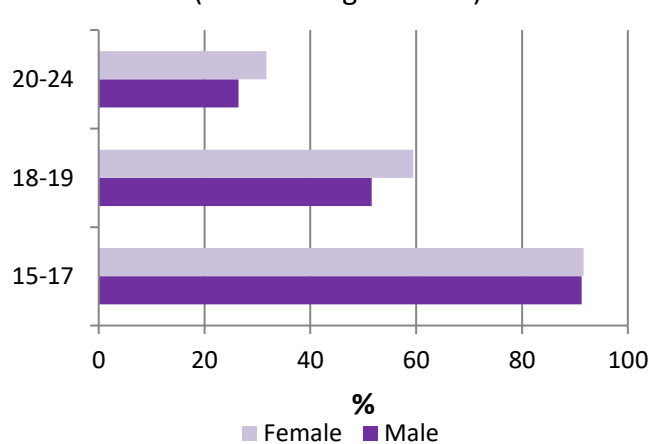
Note:

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



Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)



Attendance at Educational Institutions

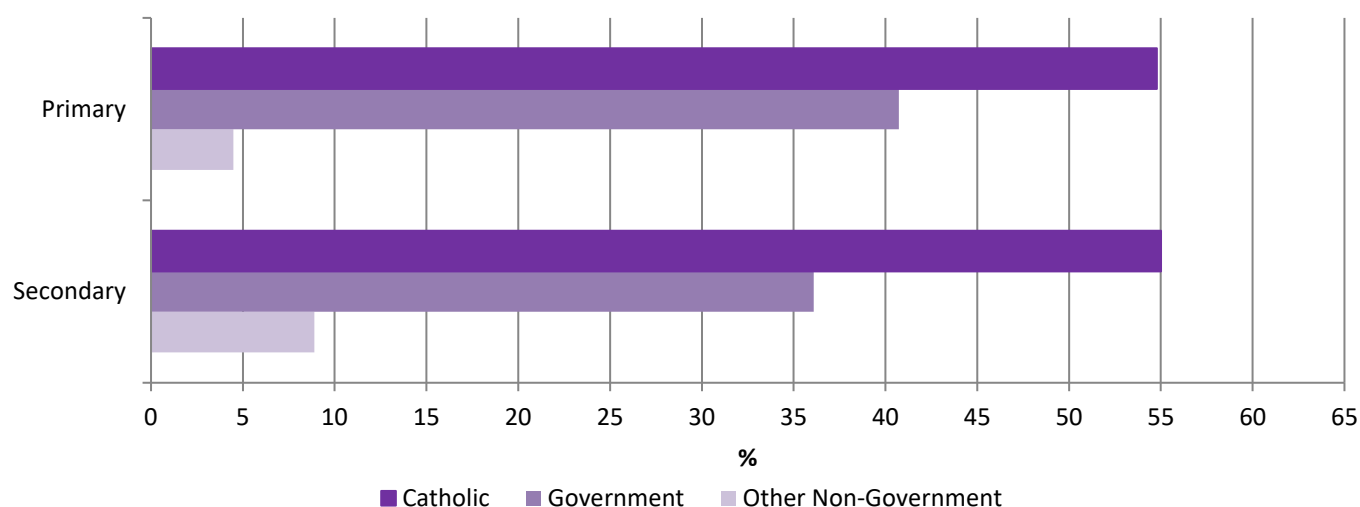
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	Less than \$500	\$500-\$799	\$800-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Total ²	Median annual family income ³ (\$)
Infants/Primary - Government	207	358	497	769	583	154	95	2,915	79,074
Infants/Primary – Catholic	124	262	420	990	1,152	433	228	3,901	104,931
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	13	4	27	57	61	32	83	296	136,688
Secondary – Government	109	167	290	391	372	121	54	1,777	83,985
Secondary – Catholic	67	136	246	612	774	367	244	2,811	115,489
Secondary – Other Non-Government	18	9	32	46	84	51	122	435	151,851
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	25	56	108	178	214	119	105	943	113,219
Other (including pre-school)	21	22	21	47	26	20	6	178	79,932
Not stated/Not applicable	59	68	50	109	71	24	-	464	70,188
Total	643	1,082	1,691	3,199	3,337	1,321	937	13,720	98,294

Notes:

1. Because the population of this table is dependent children aged 5-14 and dependent students aged 15-24, the figures in the table refer to individuals, not families. The table shows, for example, the number of Catholic students attending Catholic primary schools whose families have a weekly income in the range \$1,250-\$1,999. A brother and sister at the same school would account for TWO of the cases in this category.
2. A column of figures for "Family income not fully stated, or not stated at all" has been omitted from the table, but the missing figures are included in the Total column.
3. Family income is the sum of the incomes of all family members aged 15 and over.

Type of school being attended by Catholic students



Educational Qualifications

Both the percentage of Catholics with university degrees and the gender balance of Catholics with degrees have changed dramatically in recent decades due to the upsurge in young people, especially women, undertaking tertiary study and the upgrading of courses such as nursing to degree status. In 1991, less than seven per cent of Australian Catholics aged 15 or over had a degree; by 2016, that figure had reached 21 per cent. Among Catholics aged 15 to 34 years in 2016, 25.8 per cent of women had a degree compared to 15.6 per cent of men. In contrast, among Catholics aged 55 and over, 13.8 per cent of men and 13.6 per cent of women had degrees.

To what extent has participation in higher education in theology and related fields kept pace in this diocese with participation in higher education in general? What new challenges and opportunities are presented to the diocese as a result of the increase in the number of Catholics with a university education?

The increased level of participation in higher education by women is a reflection of significant changes in women's roles and responsibilities in society.¹ How have women's roles and responsibilities in the diocese changed in the last two decades?

Note:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.83.

Table 24: Highest qualification attained by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Postgraduate degree	10	92	133	180	159	127	701
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	109	480	591	611	517	453	2,761
Advanced diploma or diploma level	35	190	338	486	431	454	1,934
Certificate level	746	1,514	1,480	1,903	1,719	1,786	9,148
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	3,543	1,245	1,565	2,314	2,632	4,162	15,461
Total	4,443	3,521	4,107	5,494	5,458	6,982	30,005
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>11.5</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	16	173	208	205	185	97	884
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	246	1,017	1,166	1,086	917	706	5,138
Advanced diploma or diploma level	100	377	584	733	670	646	3,110
Certificate level	760	1,210	1,233	1,253	1,008	619	6,083
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	3,458	1,553	1,952	3,126	3,612	6,789	20,490
Total	4,580	4,330	5,143	6,403	6,392	8,857	35,705
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>16.9</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	26	265	341	385	344	224	1,585
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	355	1,497	1,757	1,697	1,434	1,159	7,899
Advanced diploma or diploma level	135	567	922	1,219	1,101	1,100	5,044
Certificate level	1,506	2,724	2,713	3,156	2,727	2,405	15,231
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	7,001	2,798	3,517	5,440	6,244	10,951	35,951
Total	9,023	7,851	9,250	11,897	11,850	15,839	65,710
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>22.6</i>	<i>22.6</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>14.4</i>



Employment

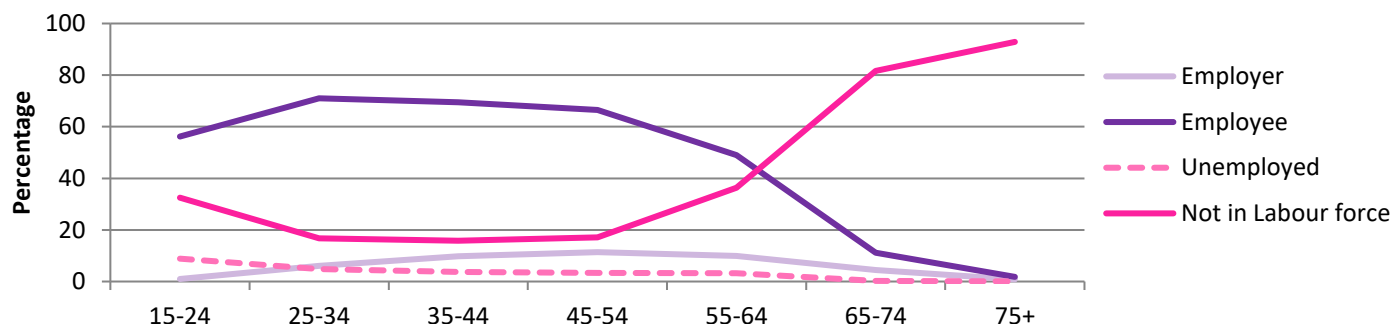
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by women. A third major change has been the rise in participation in the labour force by older workers, following the removal of incentives to early retirement and resulting in the continuing availability of their skills, experience and maturity in the workplace.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	55	851	1,690	321	2,917
Employee	2,360	5,455	6,075	571	14,461
Unemployed	456	376	437	21	1,290
Not in the labour force	1,505	840	2,550	5,860	10,755
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	62	111	211	214	598
Total	4,438	7,633	10,963	6,987	30,021
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>74.8</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>62.2</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>6.9</i>
Females					
Employer	35	531	838	133	1,537
Employee	2,707	6,558	7,653	559	17,477
Unemployed	344	350	342	7	1,043
Not in the labour force	1,426	1,937	3,786	7,847	14,996
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	52	103	173	316	644
Total	4,564	9,479	12,792	8,862	35,697
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>67.6</i>	<i>78.5</i>	<i>69.1</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>56.2</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>5.2</i>

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



Notes:

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



Occupation

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

Table 26: Occupation by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Managers	86	334	590	791	615	229	2,645
Professionals	94	400	543	621	496	143	2,297
Technicians & Trade Workers	690	899	801	947	640	132	4,109
Community & Personal Service Workers	230	183	248	344	208	50	1,263
Clerical & Administrative Workers	88	199	246	318	253	49	1,153
Sales Workers	464	155	174	221	193	66	1,273
Machinery operators & Drivers	167	333	404	649	564	120	2,237
Labourers	581	370	377	479	381	111	2,299
ID / NS / NA ¹	2,041	640	724	1,132	2,106	6,088	12,731
Total	4,441	3,513	4,107	5,502	5,456	6,988	30,007
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>32.3</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>41.3</i>	<i>28.6</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>55.8</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>47.5</i>	<i>47.3</i>	<i>40.3</i>	<i>50.1</i>
Females							
Managers	68	227	402	474	364	83	1,618
Professionals	211	877	981	1,061	769	142	4,041
Technicians & Trade Workers	169	193	179	189	142	35	907
Community & Personal Service Workers	677	618	678	860	632	92	3,557
Clerical & Administrative Workers	339	672	951	1,238	883	165	4,248
Sales Workers	1,025	337	337	454	316	67	2,536
Machinery operators & Drivers	21	23	34	53	42	10	183
Labourers	249	201	343	530	457	103	1,883
ID / NS / NA ¹	1,819	1,191	1,225	1,540	2,778	8,175	16,728
Total	4,578	4,339	5,130	6,399	6,383	8,872	35,701
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>35.4</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>32.3</i>	<i>29.9</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>15.6</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	154	561	992	1,265	979	312	4,263
Professionals	305	1,277	1,524	1,682	1,265	285	6,338
Technicians & Trade Workers	859	1,092	980	1,136	782	167	5,016
Community & Personal Service Workers	907	801	926	1,204	840	142	4,820
Clerical & Administrative Workers	427	871	1,197	1,556	1,136	214	5,401
Sales Workers	1,489	492	511	675	509	133	3,809
Machinery operators & Drivers	188	356	438	702	606	130	2,420
Labourers	830	571	720	1,009	838	214	4,182
ID / NS / NA ¹	3,860	1,831	1,949	2,672	4,884	14,263	29,459
Total	9,019	7,852	9,237	11,901	11,839	15,860	65,708
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>37.5</i>	<i>29.2</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>32.1</i>

Notes:

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

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



Occupation

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

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

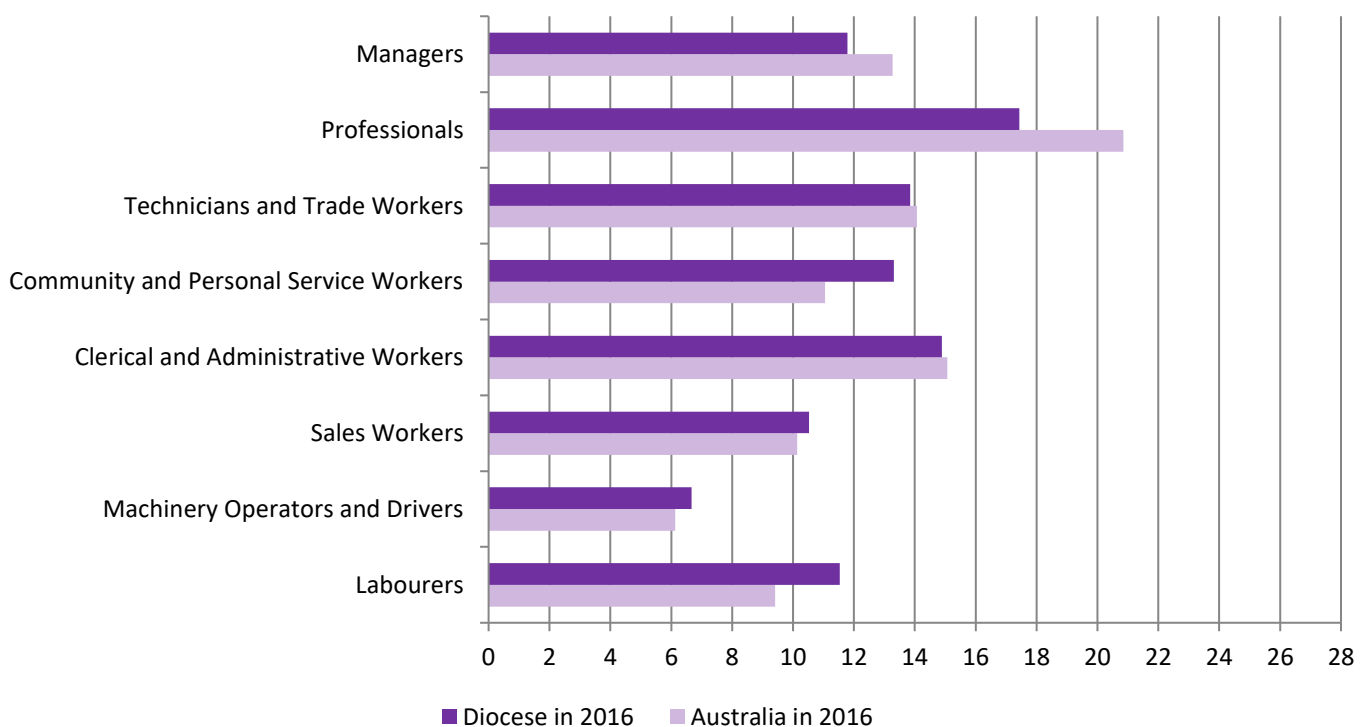
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	11.8	12.6
Professionals	17.4	19.5
Technicians & Trade Workers	13.9	14.3
Community & Personal Service Workers	13.3	12.4
Clerical & Administrative Workers	14.9	12.9
Sales Workers	10.5	10.0
Machinery operators & Drivers	6.7	6.4
Labourers	11.5	11.9
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)



This page is intentionally left blank

This page is intentionally left blank

www.ncpr.catholic.org.au

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

Visit the website to obtain:

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



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

National Centre for Pastoral Research Staff:

Trudy Dantis (Director), Stephen Reid, Leith Dudfield, Marilyn Chee and Paul Bowell.

**Australian Catholic Bishops Conference
National Centre for Pastoral Research
GPO Box 368 Canberra ACT 2601**

Phone: +61 2 6201 9812

Email: ncpr@catholic.org.au

NCPR
National Centre for Pastoral Research