



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Diocese of Parramatta



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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.

Detailed Topics

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Know the diocesan community

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

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

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

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

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

Novo Millennio Ineunte #29

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

A SNAPSHOT OF THE DIOCESE (2016)

Total Population: 1,155,462

Catholic Population: 322,677

Catholics make up 27.9 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 37 years

Total Catholic families: 113,417

19,024 Catholics live alone

98,379 Catholics were born overseas

9,808 Catholics do not speak English well

18,020 Catholics need assistance with core activities

86,544 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	288,773	307,292	319,319	332,120	322,677
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	25.5	24.6	23.6	22.8	21.7
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	7.6	8.5	9.7	11.2	13.9
Catholics born in NESC ¹ (%)	25.3	25.0	25.3	25.5	26.6
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0
Catholic families	98,015	105,834	111,088	115,818	113,417
Catholics living alone	13,254	16,386	18,598	19,738	19,029
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	55.5	56.6	56.7	55.1	55.6
Catholics with university degree (%)	9.2	11.6	14.2	16.6	20.1
Catholic males in labour force (%)	74.7	67.2	72.6	71.4	71.0
Catholic females in labour force (%)	56.1	55.6	58.3	59.4	61.0
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	72.5	72.6	73.6	74.2	72.5

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	1,155,462	1,050,870	23,401,892	21,507,719	6	6
Catholic population	322,677	332,120	5,291,834	5,439,267	5	5
Per cent Catholic	27.9	31.6	22.6	25.3	3	2
At same address since previous Census (%)	62.2	62.8	57.3	57.5	2	1
Median age ⁴ (years)	37	35	40	38	23	23
Aged 0-14 (%)	21.7	22.8	19.8	20.5	10	8
Aged 65+ (%)	13.9	11.2	16.6	14.1	23	23
Males per 100 females	92.7	93.9	90.6	92.1	9	12

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

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

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

Table 2: Disability

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Need assistance with core activities (%)	5.6	4.6	5.8	4.9	15	17
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	12.2	11.6	12.5	11.7	20	16

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)	31.3	29.7	34.1	33.0	15	17
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	31.0	32.0	29.6	30.6	20	20
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	71.0	71.4	69.7	69.6	7	6
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	61.0	59.4	60.6	58.5	10	9
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	5.2	5.3	5.8	5.0	22	8
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	10.7	10.6	12.2	10.2	23	8

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	3.9	4.2	5.6	5.7	14	14
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	26.6	25.5	19.1	17.9	2	2
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	5,732	5,327	106,428	98,723	5	5
Indigenous Australians	6,703	5,866	133,528	124,610	5	6
Speak language other than English at home (%)	29.2	28.4	20.4	19.0	3	2
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	6	5

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 (%)	20.1	16.6	20.6	17.6	7	7
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	91.9	87.9	92.2	87.2	11	6
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	66.4	62.4	62.9	57.8	4	4
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	37.8	34.8	38.2	34.3	7	6
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	51.6	52.3	53.1	52.8	16	14
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	43.1	42.4	41.0	41.2	14	16
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	60.6	44.8	54.5	52.8	2	21
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	31.4	48.0	35.1	37.2	26	7
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	23.1	18.1	28.1	24.1	23	23
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	31.3	27.0	35.7	31.5	22	23

Note:

1. 'Students ... who are not Catholic' includes a small proportion whose religion was not stated in the Census. Some of these may be Catholic.



Overview

Tables 6, 7 and 8: Marital status, Families and Households (for more details see pages 13-16).

In 2016, 82 per cent of Australia's Catholics lived in a family setting, with a further nine per cent living alone. The most common type of Catholic family was a couple family with children (45 per cent of all families where at least one person was a Catholic), followed by couple families without children (35%) and one-parent families (parent Catholic, 12%).

Have you observed changes to marriage and family life in recent years? Do you think these changes are common to Australia as a whole, or are they particularly prevalent in this diocese?

What programs and strategies does the diocese have in place to support families with children? One-parent families? Catholics living alone? Catholics who are separated or divorced?

Table 6: Marital status of Catholics aged 15+

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Never married (%)	32.9	33.0	33.3	33.9	14	16
Married (%)	51.7	51.8	49.7	49.6	4	5
Divorced or Separated (%)	10.3	10.1	11.2	10.8	25	23
Widowed (%)	5.1	5.0	5.8	5.7	22	23

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	113,472	115,818	1,997,833	2,019,556	5	5
One-parent families	14,811	15,643	231,370	239,340	5	5
One-parent families (% of all families)	13.1	13.5	11.6	11.9	3	2
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	45.4	46.7	55.9	55.1	28	27
De facto couples (%)	13.1	11.9	17.7	16.2	28	28
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	107,004	89,999	100,270	86,401	7	8

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	133,242	136,806	2,548,354	2,594,239	6	6
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	1,776	2,603	53,499	68,455	7	6
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	17,253	17,135	407,684	402,158	6	6
Persons living alone (total)	19,029	19,738	461,183	470,613	6	6
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	5.9	5.9	8.7	8.7	28	27
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	72.5	74.2	71.2	71.4	12	7
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	2,101	2,096	1,873	1,861	5	4

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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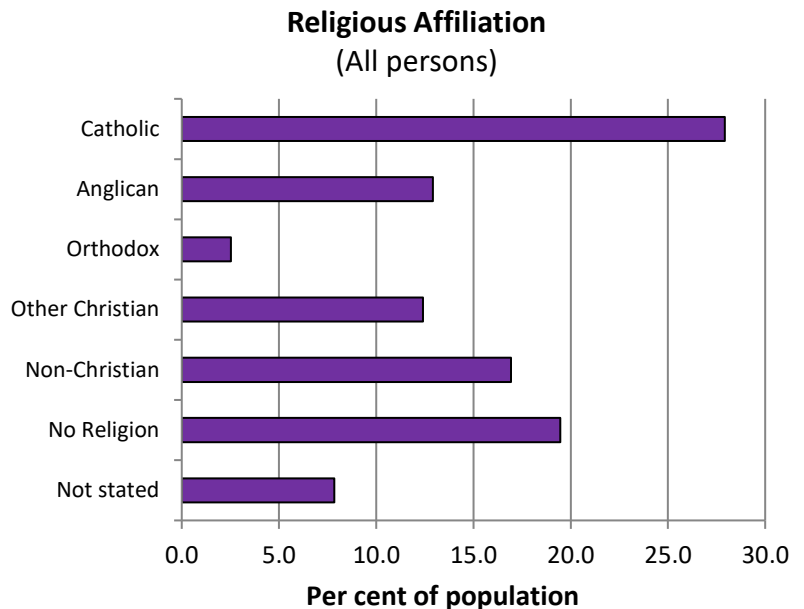
Religious affiliation

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	42,608	44,785	37,764	39,054	42,742	39,456	31,591	18,321	10,070	306,391
Maronite Catholic	2,604	2,419	2,018	2,198	1,974	1,446	950	489	221	14,319
Melkite Catholic	96	80	85	96	58	58	72	33	14	592
Ukrainian Catholic	6	7	15	17	15	21	51	14	12	158
Chaldean Catholic	139	140	136	93	93	90	50	18	10	769
Syro-Malabar Catholic	133	63	31	113	80	25	4	-	-	449
Total Catholic	45,586	47,494	40,049	41,571	44,962	41,096	32,718	18,875	10,327	322,678
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	26.9	31.8	25.3	23.1	28.5	29.7	30.1	31.6	31.0	27.9
Anglican	14,882	17,191	13,304	16,354	22,144	21,941	21,052	13,739	8,503	149,110
Orthodox	3,798	3,764	3,486	3,985	4,379	3,626	2,898	2,218	1,079	29,233
Other Christian	17,784	19,108	17,974	18,273	19,527	19,841	16,137	9,416	5,313	143,373
Non-Christian	36,842	22,273	31,643	48,333	24,803	16,181	10,114	3,864	1,462	195,515
No Religion	37,620	29,564	38,435	36,892	30,152	25,173	17,189	6,819	3,110	224,954
Not Stated	12,824	10,042	13,595	14,891	11,748	10,631	8,488	4,888	3,469	90,576
Total Population	169,336	149,436	158,486	180,299	157,715	138,489	108,596	59,819	33,263	1,155,439

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	1,812	1,749	3,561	4,251
1	2,200	2,005	4,205	4,840
2	2,190	2,072	4,262	4,853
3	2,154	2,146	4,300	5,094
4	2,349	2,307	4,656	5,112
5	2,378	2,265	4,643	5,317
6	2,463	2,413	4,876	5,046
7	2,520	2,416	4,936	4,987
8	2,549	2,540	5,089	5,040
9	2,559	2,499	5,058	5,045
10	2,589	2,471	5,060	5,087
11	2,451	2,363	4,814	5,250
12	2,527	2,349	4,876	5,339
13	2,394	2,362	4,756	5,217
14	2,450	2,326	4,776	5,245
15	2,473	2,269	4,742	5,298
16	2,466	2,350	4,816	5,178
17	2,463	2,280	4,743	5,038
18	2,315	2,225	4,540	4,941
19	2,200	2,182	4,382	4,751
20-24	10,283	10,372	20,655	22,218
25-29	9,388	10,011	19,399	20,735
30-34	9,449	10,695	20,144	21,697
35-39	10,116	11,312	21,428	23,755
40-44	10,786	11,968	22,754	23,762
45-49	10,455	11,760	22,215	23,238
50-54	10,136	11,250	21,386	21,714
55-59	9,119	10,593	19,712	19,086
60-64	7,924	9,137	17,061	17,727
65-69	7,256	8,398	15,654	12,568
70-74	5,261	5,798	11,059	9,097
75-79	3,556	4,255	7,811	6,621
80+	4,008	6,320	10,328	8,974
Total	155,239	167,458	322,697	332,121

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?

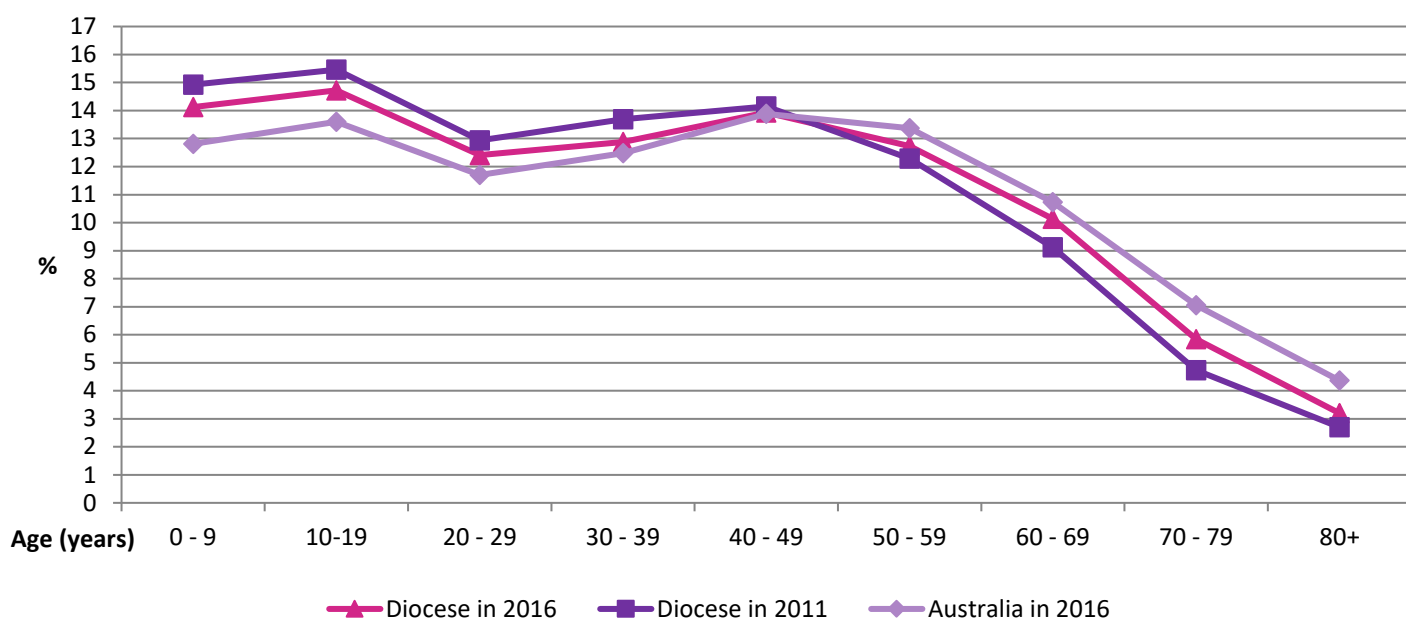
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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.

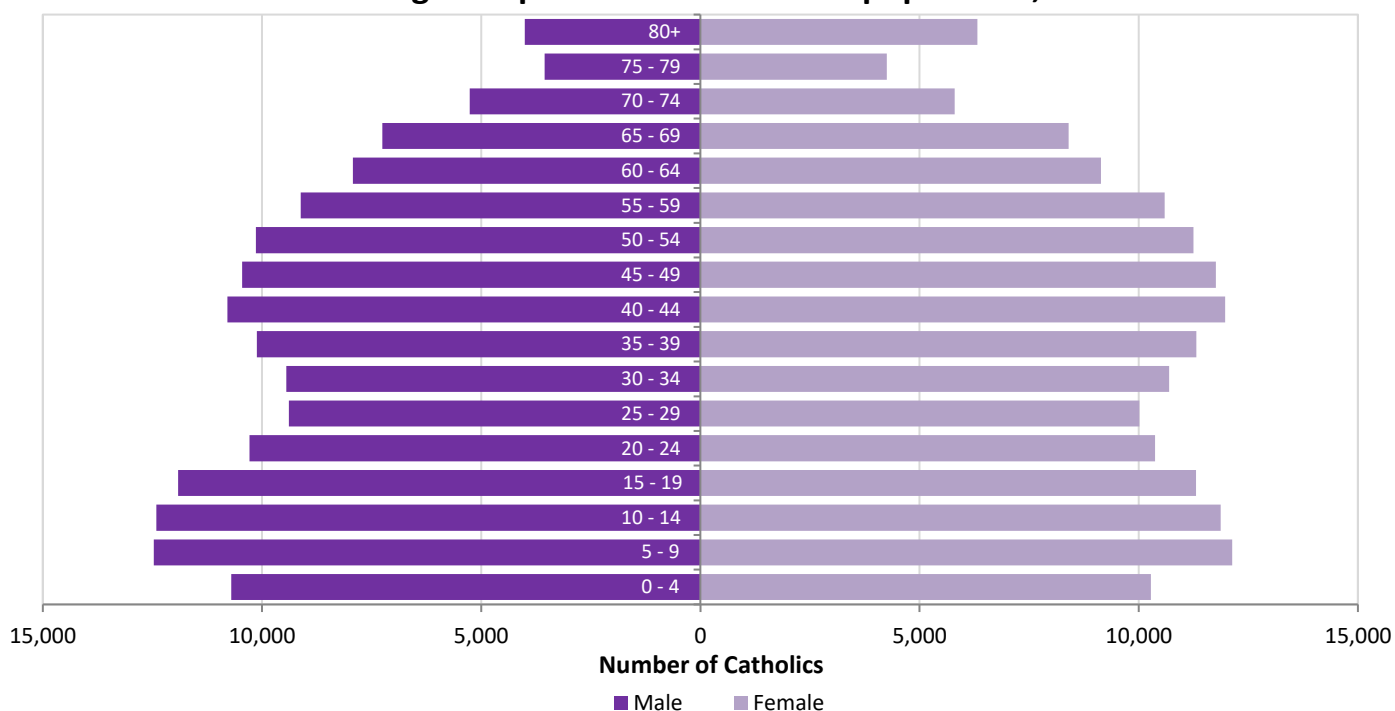


Age and sex

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	1,321	1,470	1,662	1,397	1,377	907	8,134
Females	613	1,203	2,085	1,620	2,155	2,217	9,893
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	62	238	118	150	142	710
Females	-	51	271	223	439	477	1,461
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night ³							
Males	18	79	165	73	65	32	432
Females	3	91	150	91	117	102	554
Total							
Males	1,339	1,611	2,065	1,588	1,592	1,081	9,276
Females	616	1,345	2,506	1,934	2,711	2,796	11,908

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	1,063	1,214	2,056	2,563	2,287	2,331	11,514
Females	1,289	2,183	3,736	4,611	4,261	3,204	19,284

Notes:

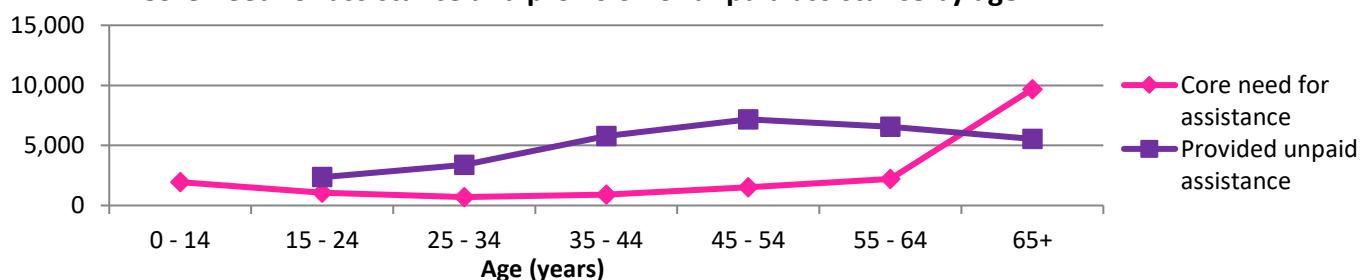
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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	21,936	11,081	4,703	3,212	1,622	672	333	43,559
Married	228	7,213	14,430	14,438	12,395	9,437	5,121	63,262
Separated/Divorced	26	537	1,725	2,816	2,719	1,808	710	10,341
Widowed	9	5	50	115	306	596	1,397	2,478
Total	22,199	18,836	20,908	20,581	17,042	12,513	7,561	119,640
Females								
Never married	21,044	9,589	4,084	2,697	1,343	586	363	39,706
Married	565	10,125	16,086	15,570	13,019	8,615	3,361	67,341
Separated/Divorced	56	957	2,951	4,240	4,068	2,413	929	15,614
Widowed	6	35	154	503	1,307	2,578	5,918	10,501
Total	21,671	20,706	23,275	23,010	19,737	14,192	10,571	133,162

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

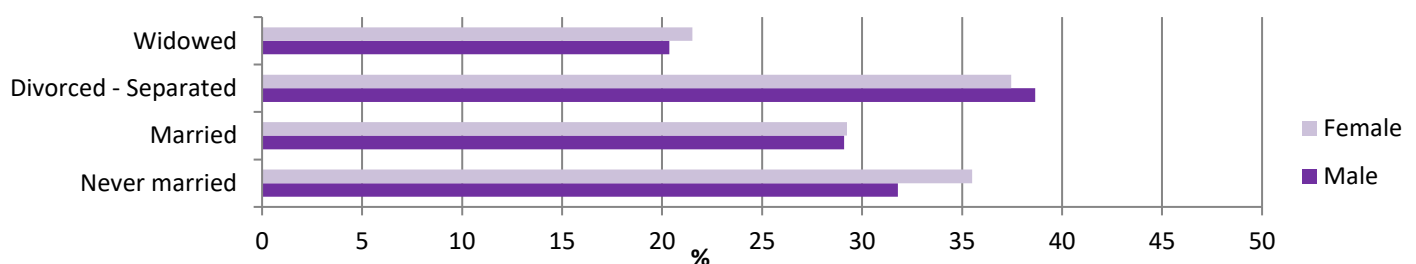


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	43,899	3,951	47,850	8.3
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	22,788	4,167	26,955	15.5
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	11,437	3,670	15,107	24.3
Total	78,124	11,788	89,912	13.1



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	468	820	2,403	6,396	9,267	5,153	4,672	2,785	31,964	2,485
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	154	278	1,006	3,120	5,158	3,033	2,811	1,357	16,917	2,624
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	119	201	644	1,937	2,920	1,682	1,371	701	9,575	2,526
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both Catholic	1,787	2,886	2,640	2,900	3,143	1,153	712	659	15,880	1,326
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	685	1,421	1,696	2,124	2,307	919	548	344	10,044	1,620
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	260	458	632	1,214	1,686	672	406	198	5,526	2,059
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	1,820	2,312	2,897	3,360	1,969	556	288	1,619	14,821	1,226
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,699	2,699	-
Total	5,711	8,966	12,869	22,454	27,726	13,706	11,223	10,817	113,472	2,047

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	3,314	1,148	769	322	162	5,715
\$500-\$799	5,770	1,220	1,169	546	250	8,955
\$800-\$1,249	7,405	2,115	1,974	948	428	12,870
\$1,250-\$1,999	10,607	4,133	4,760	2,101	859	22,460
\$2,000-\$2,999	12,188	5,457	6,696	2,583	769	27,693
\$3,000-\$3,999	5,627	2,777	3,632	1,325	321	13,682
\$4,000 or more	4,640	2,277	2,847	1,159	307	11,230
Income not fully stated	5,772	2,082	1,771	789	398	10,812
Total Families	55,323	21,209	23,618	9,773	3,494	113,417
Median Family Income (\$)	\$1,835	\$2,173	\$2,336	\$2,222	\$1,868	\$2,047

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)**

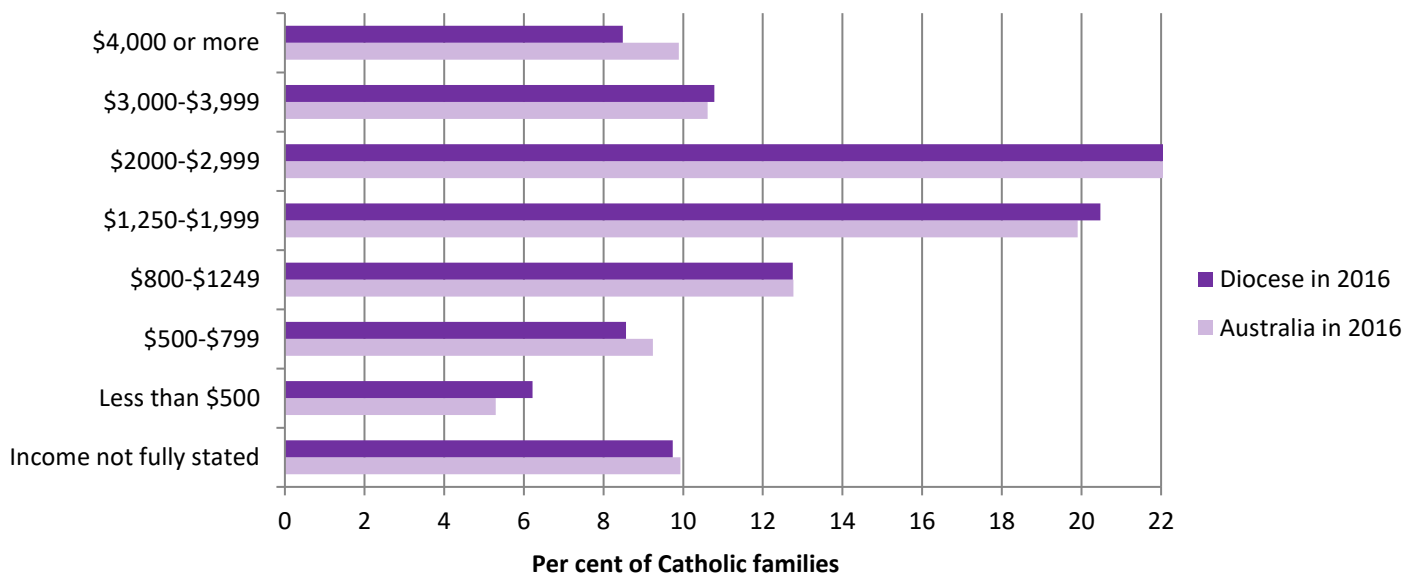


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	39,006	13,451	17,826	7,581	2,529	80,393
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	7,038	2,308	1,836	715	327	12,224
One parent family, parent Catholic	6,303	4,193	2,818	1,036	465	14,815
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	2,983	1,286	1,142	465	180	6,056
Total families	55,330	21,238	23,622	9,797	3,501	113,488



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	83,629	3,386	21,329	2,613	110,957	75.4
Lone person aged under 35 years	850	85	699	142	1,776	47.9
Lone person aged 35 years or over	10,904	2,117	3,007	1,225	17,253	63.2
Group households	1,253	196	1,605	202	3,256	38.5
Total households	96,636	5,784	26,640	4,182	133,242	72.5

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	1,980	2,529	7,701	13,009	8,857	13,647	2,137
Lone person aged under 35 years	11	24	127	213	120	106	1,990
Lone person aged 35 years or over	257	323	784	772	268	286	1,585
Group households	35	52	116	175	90	112	1,898
Total households	2,283	2,928	8,728	14,169	9,335	14,151	2,101

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.



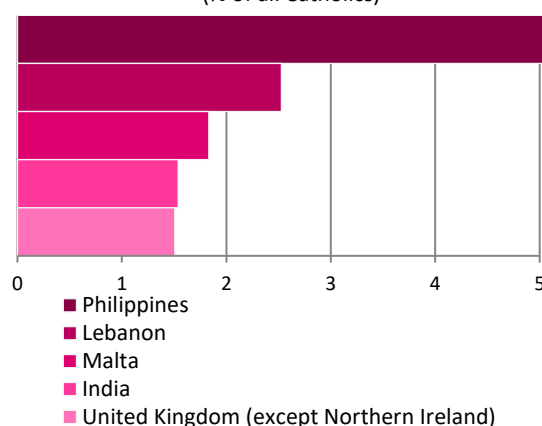
Birthplace

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)

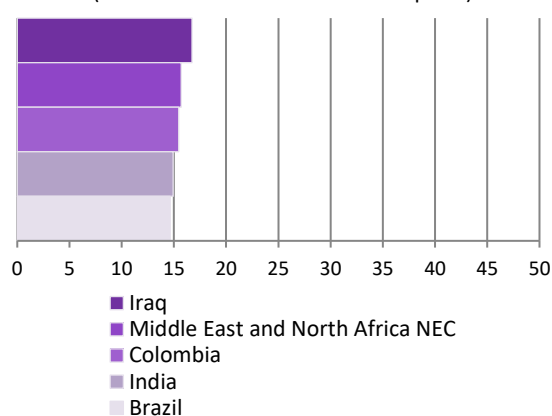


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	219,327	68.0	-
New Zealand	3,273	1.0	9.2
Other Oceania	2,273	0.7	7.7
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	4,860	1.5	3.9
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	2,453	0.8	7.1
Italy	4,802	1.5	2.0
Malta	5,911	1.8	0.1
Spain and Portugal	939	0.3	3.6
France	341	0.1	8.5
Netherlands	808	0.3	1.0
Germany	1,375	0.4	1.7
Austria	444	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	3,466	1.1	0.8
Poland	2,098	0.7	2.5
Hungary	577	0.2	1.6
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	1,331	0.4	2.6
Other Europe NEC	269	0.1	3.7
Vietnam	1,018	0.3	4.3
Philippines	25,665	8.0	10.2
Indonesia	1,178	0.4	5.6
Malaysia	731	0.2	3.1
Singapore	462	0.1	11.3
South East Asia NEC	437	0.1	5.7
India	4,965	1.5	14.9
Sri Lanka	2,524	0.8	9.0
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	1,189	0.4	10.3
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	934	0.3	3.9
Korea, Republic of (South)	2,013	0.6	5.5
Egypt	726	0.2	1.7
Lebanon	8,154	2.5	2.1
Iraq	1,309	0.4	16.7
Sudan (including South Sudan)	855	0.3	3.9
Middle East and North Africa NEC	1,561	0.5	15.7
South Africa	1,216	0.4	8.1
Mauritius	1,071	0.3	1.0
United States of America	563	0.2	11.9
Canada	257	0.1	7.8
Argentina	467	0.1	1.3
Brazil	239	0.1	14.6
Colombia	427	0.1	15.5
Chile	1,180	0.4	1.8
Central America and South America NEC	2,255	0.7	5.1
Other countries	1,763	0.5	12.1
Inadequately described/Not stated	4,973	1.5	0.1
Total	322,679	100.0	2.0

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

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

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

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

Table 20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic (or not stated)	All persons	% Catholics among speakers ²
English	225,410	466,441	691,851	32.6
Italian	7,240	1,036	8,276	87.5
Maltese	6,247	241	6,488	96.3
Spanish	5,735	3,539	9,274	61.8
Croatian	4,521	449	4,970	91.0
Polish	2,502	567	3,069	81.5
Dutch	341	746	1,087	31.4
French	1,381	1,043	2,424	57.0
German	858	1,711	2,569	33.4
Portuguese	864	498	1,362	63.4
Hungarian	875	454	1,329	65.8
Ukrainian	219	255	474	46.2
Vietnamese	1,520	3,589	5,109	29.8
Filipino languages	23,146	7,736	30,882	74.9
Chinese languages	3,590	54,429	58,019	6.2
Malayalam	1,544	2,746	4,290	36.0
Sinhalese	899	4,412	5,311	16.9
Korean	2,528	9,273	11,801	21.4
Indonesian and Malay	1,268	3,344	4,612	27.5
Arabic	18,597	31,221	49,818	37.3
Assyrian and Chaldean	1,413	818	2,231	63.3
Oceanic and Papuan languages	2,414	9,572	11,986	20.1
Australian Indigenous Languages	25	108	133	18.8
Other European languages NEC	1,428	16,519	17,947	8.0
Other Asian languages NEC	3,118	118,438	121,556	2.6
Other languages NEC	1,992	32,279	34,271	5.8
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	3,009	61,310	64,319	4.7
Total	322,684	832,774	1,155,458	27.9

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	17,433	29,056	30,833	29,769	26,914	55,292	36,116	225,413	-
Italian	97	120	183	350	605	2,482	3,400	7,237	10.9
Maltese	50	99	116	281	481	1,506	3,713	6,246	8.2
Spanish	234	347	332	527	871	1,719	1,708	5,738	13.4
Croatian	135	223	286	370	514	1,382	1,619	4,529	12.8
Polish	60	113	92	183	278	663	1,118	2,507	12.2
Dutch	3	5	7	14	11	78	222	340	1.2
French	31	31	64	108	125	404	616	1,379	3.7
German	23	33	36	36	60	179	499	866	2.1
Portuguese	43	50	41	70	153	327	183	867	12.1
Hungarian	12	26	18	29	65	194	531	875	16.5
Ukrainian	3	5	4	14	18	43	129	216	9.3
Vietnamese	74	111	176	231	230	476	222	1,520	21.8
Filipino languages	460	815	1,482	2,644	4,108	9,150	4,475	23,134	2.9
Chinese languages	175	286	300	511	484	1,014	814	3,584	18.7
Malayalam	167	236	134	122	475	380	24	1,538	7.7
Sinhalese	37	38	56	91	200	323	156	901	3.7
Korean	124	278	265	229	341	833	455	2,525	31.9
Indonesian and Malay	67	109	119	104	262	439	173	1,273	7.8
Arabic	564	1,334	1,734	2,637	3,224	5,668	3,430	18,591	11.0
Assyrian and Chaldean	73	172	202	252	191	357	164	1,411	25.2
Oceanic and Papuan languages	124	167	272	445	416	721	271	2,416	7.8
Australian Indigenous Languages	7	4	4	8	3	-	3	29	-
Other European languages NEC	52	70	61	106	156	417	564	1,426	8.1
Other Asian languages NEC	133	222	237	400	708	1,017	400	3,117	8.3
Other languages NEC	141	254	341	270	432	442	118	1,998	14.0
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	676	268	232	241	245	556	795	3,013	17.2
Total	20,998	34,472	37,627	40,042	41,570	86,062	61,918	322,689	3.0

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?

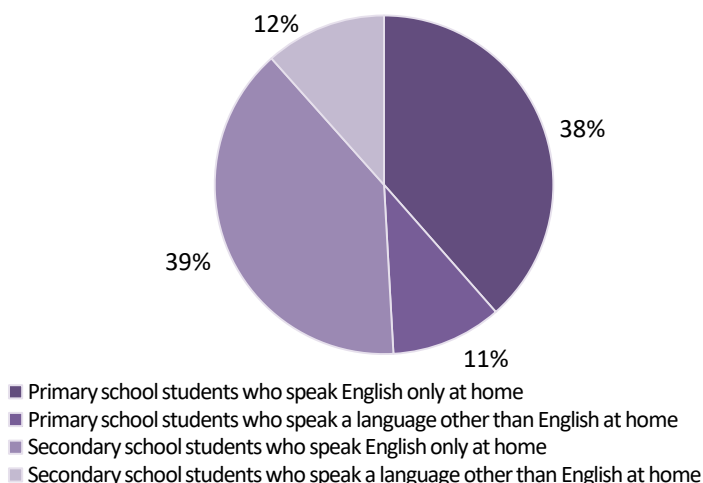
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	14,482	58,444	72,926	19.9
Infants/Primary – Catholic	17,347	5,212	22,559	76.9
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	1,799	9,258	11,057	16.3
Secondary – Government	8,316	35,804	44,120	18.8
Secondary – Catholic	16,035	7,316	23,351	68.7
Secondary – Other Non-Government	2,094	9,766	11,860	17.7
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	5,908	16,832	22,740	26.0
University or other Tertiary Institutions	14,033	41,378	55,411	25.3
Other (including pre-school)	8,778	23,320	32,098	27.3
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	233,885	625,455	859,340	27.2
Total	322,677	832,785	1,155,462	27.9

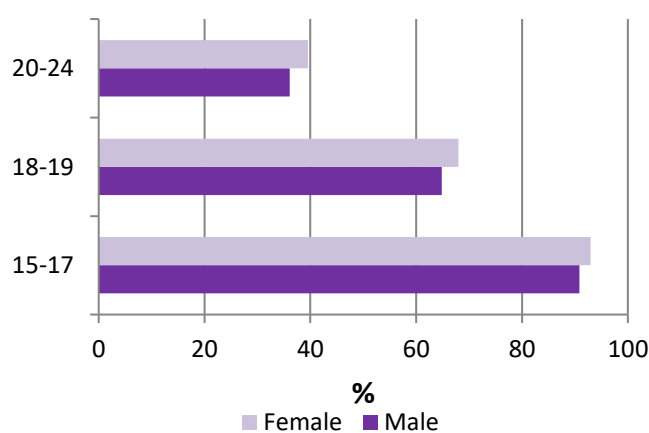
Note:

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

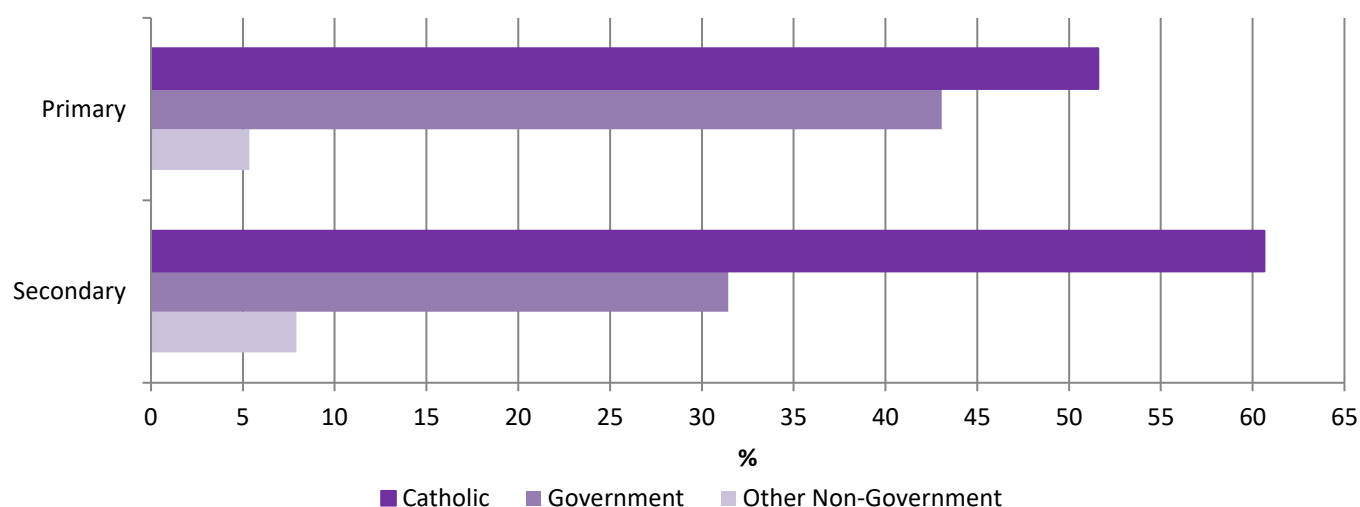
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	760	1,115	1,646	3,374	3,649	1,697	1,018	14,174	101,460
Infants/Primary – Catholic	533	791	1,652	3,453	4,849	2,562	2,122	17,102	121,280
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	37	39	106	277	410	329	402	1,729	148,032
Secondary – Government	387	658	936	1,733	1,912	820	513	7,809	99,239
Secondary – Catholic	456	632	1,269	2,941	4,072	2,368	2,143	15,583	125,635
Secondary – Other Non-Government	52	51	131	247	433	349	498	1,980	152,786
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	150	223	474	1,174	1,844	1,328	1,642	7,768	144,142
Other (including pre-school)	60	86	131	324	403	187	182	1,464	115,638
Not stated/Not applicable	171	203	245	445	416	158	141	2,131	89,168
Total	2,606	3,798	6,590	13,968	17,988	9,798	8,661	69,740	118,330

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	69	722	1,024	980	743	442	3,980
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	1,180	3,855	3,978	3,280	2,580	1,795	16,668
Advanced diploma or diploma level	572	1,859	2,462	2,090	1,489	1,072	9,544
Certificate level	3,075	6,089	6,657	6,640	5,160	5,188	32,809
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	17,293	6,315	6,780	7,597	7,074	11,583	56,642
Total	22,189	18,840	20,901	20,587	17,046	20,080	119,643
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>17.3</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	167	1,302	1,330	921	559	335	4,614
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	2,084	6,505	6,640	4,676	3,444	2,140	25,489
Advanced diploma or diploma level	1,214	2,974	3,433	3,045	2,151	1,486	14,303
Certificate level	2,490	4,103	4,393	4,338	2,912	1,732	19,968
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	15,721	5,821	7,474	10,027	10,669	19,063	68,775
Total	21,676	20,705	23,270	23,007	19,735	24,756	133,149
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>22.6</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	236	2,024	2,354	1,901	1,302	777	8,594
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	3,264	10,360	10,618	7,956	6,024	3,935	42,157
Advanced diploma or diploma level	1,786	4,833	5,895	5,135	3,640	2,558	23,847
Certificate level	5,565	10,192	11,050	10,978	8,072	6,920	52,777
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	33,014	12,136	14,254	17,624	17,743	30,646	125,417
Total	43,865	39,545	44,171	43,594	36,781	44,836	252,792
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>22.6</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>20.1</i>



Employment

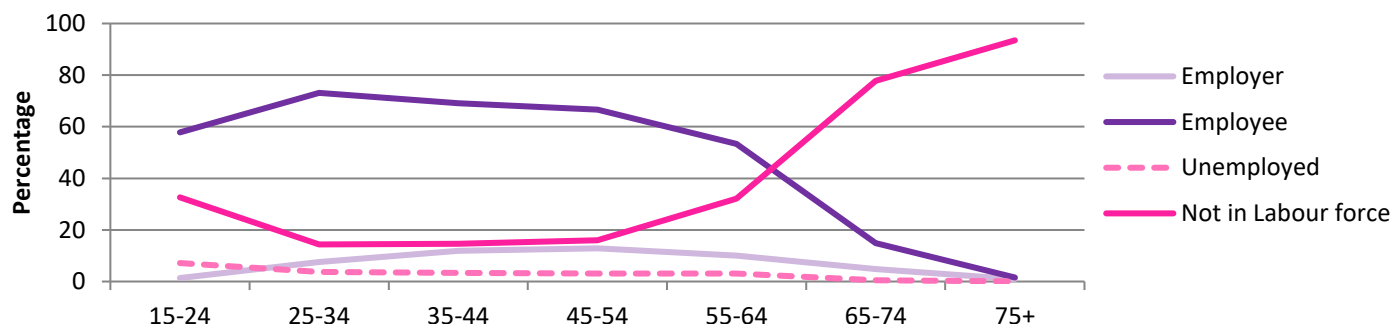
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	440	5,792	6,619	1,098	13,949
Employee	12,361	29,102	22,833	2,270	66,566
Unemployed	1,653	1,333	1,306	91	4,383
Not in the labour force	7,503	2,956	6,296	16,104	32,859
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	234	560	560	527	1,881
Total	22,191	39,743	37,614	20,090	119,638
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>91.2</i>	<i>81.8</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>71.0</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>5.2</i>
Females					
Employer	166	2,422	2,683	364	5,635
Employee	13,020	30,356	25,861	1,974	71,211
Unemployed	1,486	1,618	1,190	39	4,333
Not in the labour force	6,805	9,171	12,519	21,639	50,134
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	199	426	491	740	1,856
Total	21,676	43,993	42,744	24,756	133,169
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>67.7</i>	<i>78.2</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>61.0</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>5.3</i>

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



Notes:

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



Occupation

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

Table 26: Occupation by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Managers	514	1,948	3,419	3,387	1,987	532	11,787
Professionals	901	3,058	3,198	2,463	1,751	545	11,916
Technicians & Trade Workers	3,815	4,325	4,176	3,804	2,368	563	19,051
Community & Personal Service Workers	1,124	964	884	782	537	186	4,477
Clerical & Administrative Workers	719	1,282	1,560	1,464	1,088	300	6,413
Sales Workers	2,076	1,092	986	892	666	256	5,968
Machinery operators & Drivers	1,017	1,859	2,461	2,704	2,139	530	10,710
Labourers	2,490	1,646	1,643	1,802	1,428	446	9,455
ID / NS / NA ¹	9,543	2,660	2,561	3,295	5,089	16,720	39,868
Total	22,199	18,834	20,888	20,593	17,053	20,078	119,645
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>29.7</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>57.9</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>45.2</i>	<i>48.0</i>	<i>49.6</i>	<i>45.8</i>	<i>49.2</i>
Females							
Managers	521	1,610	2,011	1,672	842	200	6,856
Professionals	1,597	5,107	4,948	3,625	2,435	472	18,184
Technicians & Trade Workers	627	651	659	635	369	87	3,028
Community & Personal Service Workers	2,831	1,974	1,869	2,247	1,443	267	10,631
Clerical & Administrative Workers	2,296	4,001	5,229	5,731	3,722	830	21,809
Sales Workers	4,268	1,339	1,329	1,432	987	198	9,553
Machinery operators & Drivers	143	196	303	401	305	53	1,401
Labourers	778	439	752	1,358	1,151	237	4,715
ID / NS / NA ¹	8,607	5,404	6,183	5,907	8,469	22,428	56,998
Total	21,668	20,721	23,283	23,008	19,723	24,772	133,175
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>43.9</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>32.9</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>12.0</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	1,035	3,558	5,430	5,059	2,829	732	18,643
Professionals	2,498	8,165	8,146	6,088	4,186	1,017	30,100
Technicians & Trade Workers	4,442	4,976	4,835	4,439	2,737	650	22,079
Community & Personal Service Workers	3,955	2,938	2,753	3,029	1,980	453	15,108
Clerical & Administrative Workers	3,015	5,283	6,789	7,195	4,810	1,130	28,222
Sales Workers	6,344	2,431	2,315	2,324	1,653	454	15,521
Machinery operators & Drivers	1,160	2,055	2,764	3,105	2,444	583	12,111
Labourers	3,268	2,085	2,395	3,160	2,579	683	14,170
ID / NS / NA ¹	18,150	8,064	8,744	9,202	13,558	39,148	96,866
Total	43,867	39,555	44,171	43,601	36,776	44,850	252,820
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>38.3</i>	<i>32.4</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>30.7</i>	<i>31.3</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>31.0</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?

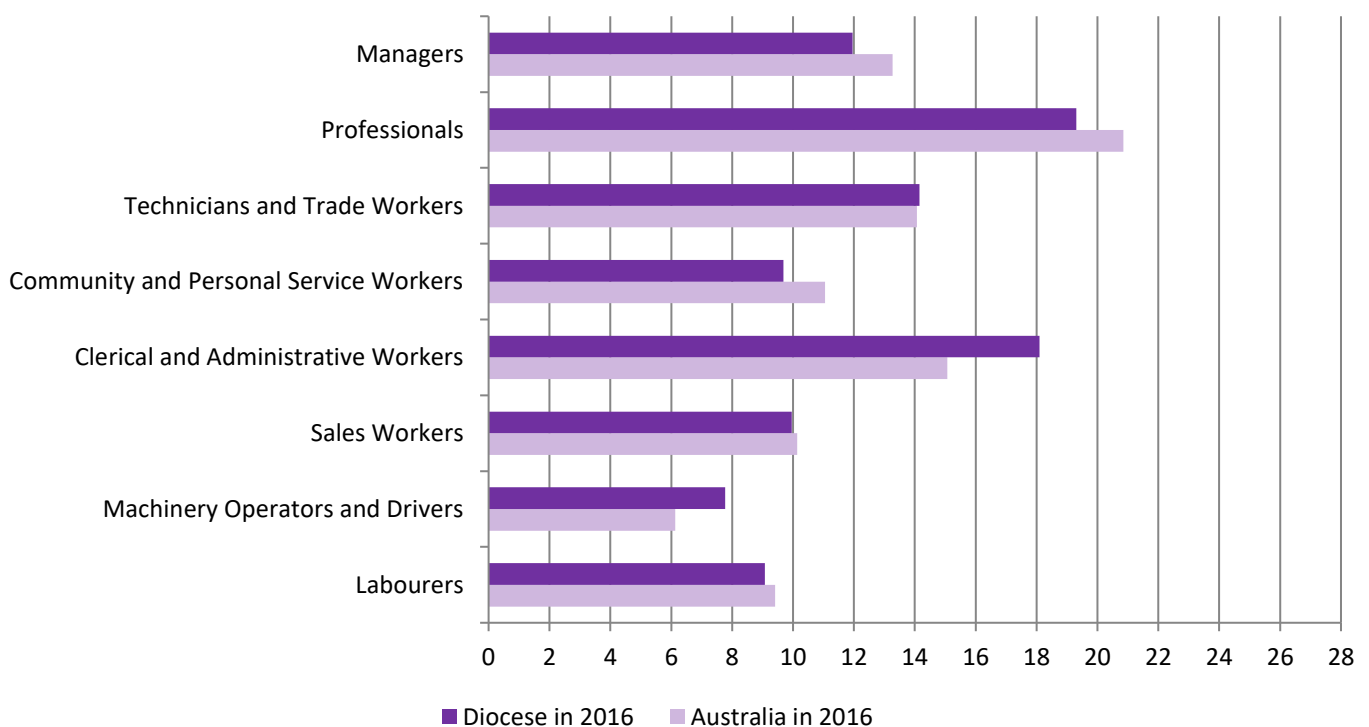
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	12.0	11.9
Professionals	19.3	23.5
Technicians & Trade Workers	14.2	12.9
Community & Personal Service Workers	9.7	9.8
Clerical & Administrative Workers	18.1	15.8
Sales Workers	10.0	9.0
Machinery operators & Drivers	7.8	8.4
Labourers	9.1	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0

Note:

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

Occupation
(Catholics aged 15+ with an occupation)



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- Helpful hints on using the Census data
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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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