



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Diocese of Port Pirie



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Diocese of Port Pirie



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: 166,872

Catholic Population: 27,069

Catholics make up 16.2 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 43 years

Total Catholic families: 10,627

3,249 Catholics live alone

3,730 Catholics were born overseas

212 Catholics do not speak English well

1,660 Catholics need assistance with core activities

7,621 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	28,766	28,678	27,176	28,056	27,069
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	24.5	23.4	22.1	19.7	19.2
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	11.6	13.4	15.2	17.1	19.7
Catholics born in NESC ¹ (%)	11.6	10.3	9.6	9.6	9.7
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8
Catholic families	10,686	11,037	10,783	11,149	10,627
Catholics living alone	2,570	3,024	3,078	3,315	3,260
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	44.7	48.2	50.9	48.1	41.2
Catholics with university degree (%)	5.3	6.8	7.6	9.2	10.1
Catholic males in labour force (%)	68.7	57.5	63.4	64.8	65.3
Catholic females in labour force (%)	50.7	47.4	53.5	54.4	57.0
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	66.3	67.7	70.5	69.3	69.9

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	166,872	166,707	23,401,892	21,507,719	25	25
Catholic population	27,069	28,056	5,291,834	5,439,267	27	27
Per cent Catholic	16.2	16.8	22.6	25.3	27	28
At same address since previous Census (%)	62.0	60.2	57.3	57.5	3	6
Median age ⁴ (years)	43	41	40	38	4	2
Aged 0-14 (%)	19.1	19.7	19.8	20.5	23	24
Aged 65+ (%)	19.6	17.1	16.6	14.1	3	2
Males per 100 females	93.0	95.0	90.6	92.1	8	7

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 (%)	6.2	5.8	5.8	4.9	7	5
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	12.8	11.8	12.5	11.7	15	15

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)	30.0	30.0	34.1	33.0	19	16
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	38.0	38.6	29.6	30.6	4	4
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	65.3	64.8	69.7	69.6	23	25
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	57.0	54.4	60.6	58.5	24	26
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	6.1	4.6	5.8	5.0	11	17
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	11.6	8.2	12.2	10.2	16	25

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	4.1	4.6	5.6	5.7	13	11
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	9.7	9.6	19.1	17.9	15	14
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	289	281	106,428	98,723	26	26
Indigenous Australians	875	651	133,528	124,610	28	28
Speak language other than English at home (%)	8.3	8.4	20.4	19.0	16	16
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	0.7	1.0	2.6	2.6	19	14

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 (%)	10.1	9.2	20.6	17.6	27	27
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	91.2	86.1	92.2	87.2	13	14
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	40.2	36.0	62.9	57.8	21	21
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	14.3	14.8	38.2	34.3	26	25
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	43.5	51.1	53.1	52.8	25	16
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	52.7	46.3	41.0	41.2	4	10
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	37.5	43.2	54.5	52.8	24	22
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	59.7	53.3	35.1	37.2	2	4
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	48.9	42.5	28.1	24.1	1	2
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	50.8	48.9	35.7	31.5	2	2

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 (%)	31.3	30.7	33.3	33.9	21	25
Married (%)	50.0	50.8	49.7	49.6	15	8
Divorced or Separated (%)	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	6	6
Widowed (%)	6.8	6.9	5.8	5.7	6	3

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	10,648	11,149	1,997,833	2,019,556	26	26
One-parent families	1,123	1,140	231,370	239,340	26	26
One-parent families (% of all families)	10.5	10.2	11.6	11.9	22	25
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	62.9	67.2	55.9	55.1	6	5
De facto couples (%)	20.0	18.6	17.7	16.2	8	9
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	79,789	68,255	100,270	86,401	26	25

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	14,338	14,985	2,548,354	2,594,239	26	26
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	432	528	53,499	68,455	25	25
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	2,828	2,787	407,684	402,158	25	25
Persons living alone (total)	3,260	3,315	461,183	470,613	25	25
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	12.0	11.8	8.7	8.7	1	1
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	69.9	69.3	71.2	71.4	17	17
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	1,256	1,219	1,873	1,861	28	27

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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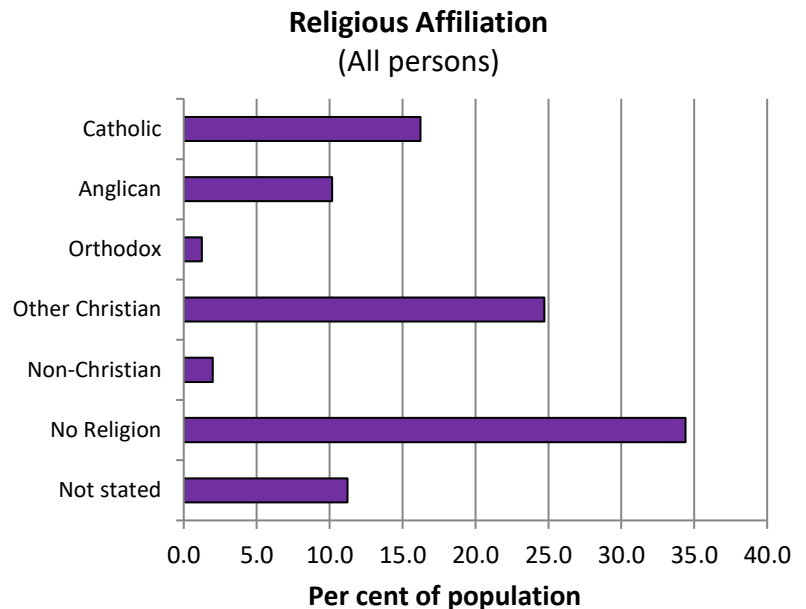
Religious affiliation

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	3,361	3,408	2,881	2,900	3,560	3,881	3,443	2,351	1,277	27,062
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Catholic	3,361	3,408	2,881	2,900	3,560	3,881	3,443	2,351	1,277	27,062
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	16.9	17.5	15.8	15.8	16.7	15.9	15.3	16.2	15.7	16.2
Anglican	1,002	1,332	922	1,151	2,070	3,194	3,470	2,458	1,391	16,990
Orthodox	183	248	164	160	328	304	230	262	180	2,059
Other Christian	3,675	4,183	2,931	3,427	4,820	6,668	7,340	5,136	3,072	41,252
Non-Christian	456	354	501	756	521	369	247	93	20	3,317
No Religion	9,189	8,017	8,532	7,622	7,633	7,349	5,325	2,633	1,115	57,415
Not Stated	2,079	1,962	2,352	2,300	2,362	2,669	2,391	1,540	1,084	18,739
Total Population	19,945	19,504	18,283	18,316	21,294	24,434	22,446	14,473	8,139	166,834

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	142	146	288	270
1	128	138	266	285
2	155	167	322	322
3	176	171	347	316
4	161	167	328	373
5	184	166	350	347
6	179	191	370	370
7	180	183	363	368
8	191	187	378	380
9	177	181	358	393
10	174	180	354	414
11	200	170	370	441
12	183	192	375	388
13	197	167	364	411
14	185	179	364	438
15	183	187	370	430
16	192	176	368	414
17	174	169	343	413
18	128	125	253	323
19	142	114	256	271
20-24	691	663	1,354	1,403
25-29	710	820	1,530	1,509
30-34	669	788	1,457	1,505
35-39	684	760	1,444	1,679
40-44	784	871	1,655	2,038
45-49	945	970	1,915	2,166
50-54	920	1,052	1,972	2,056
55-59	920	997	1,917	1,835
60-64	859	899	1,758	1,735
65-69	796	887	1,683	1,494
70-74	638	703	1,341	1,226
75-79	489	530	1,019	864
80+	526	754	1,280	1,177
Total	13,062	14,050	27,112	28,054

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?

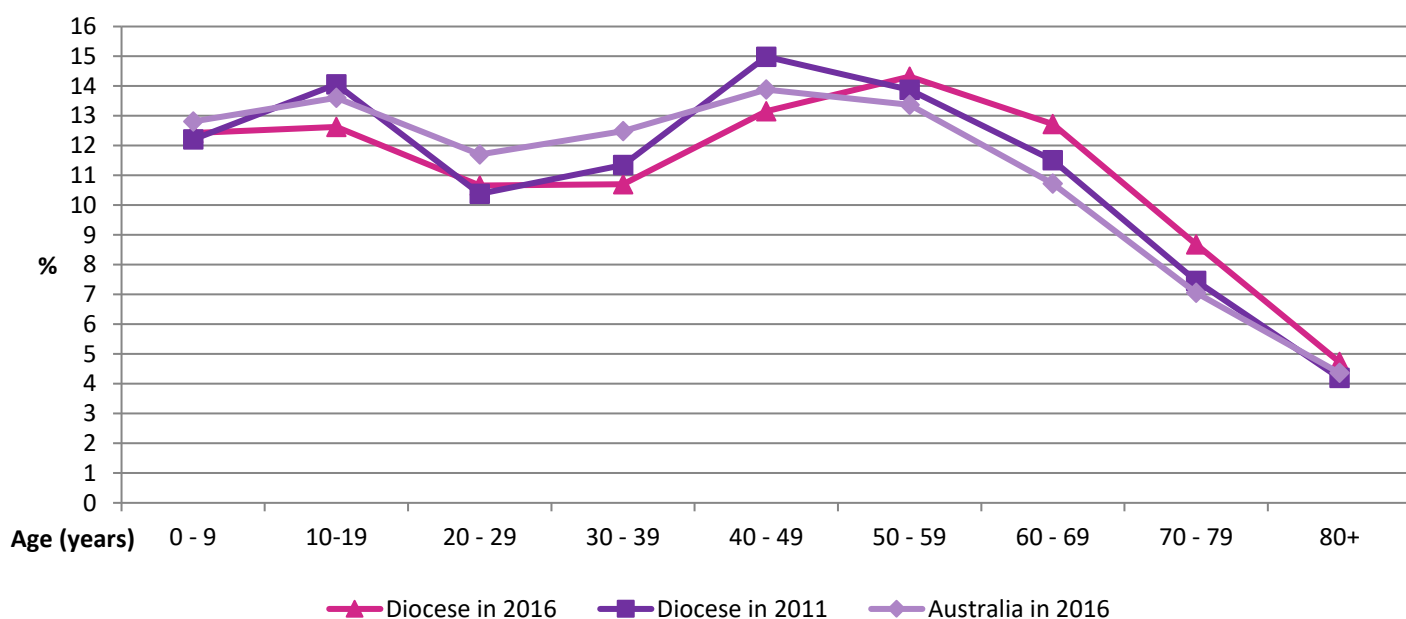
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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.

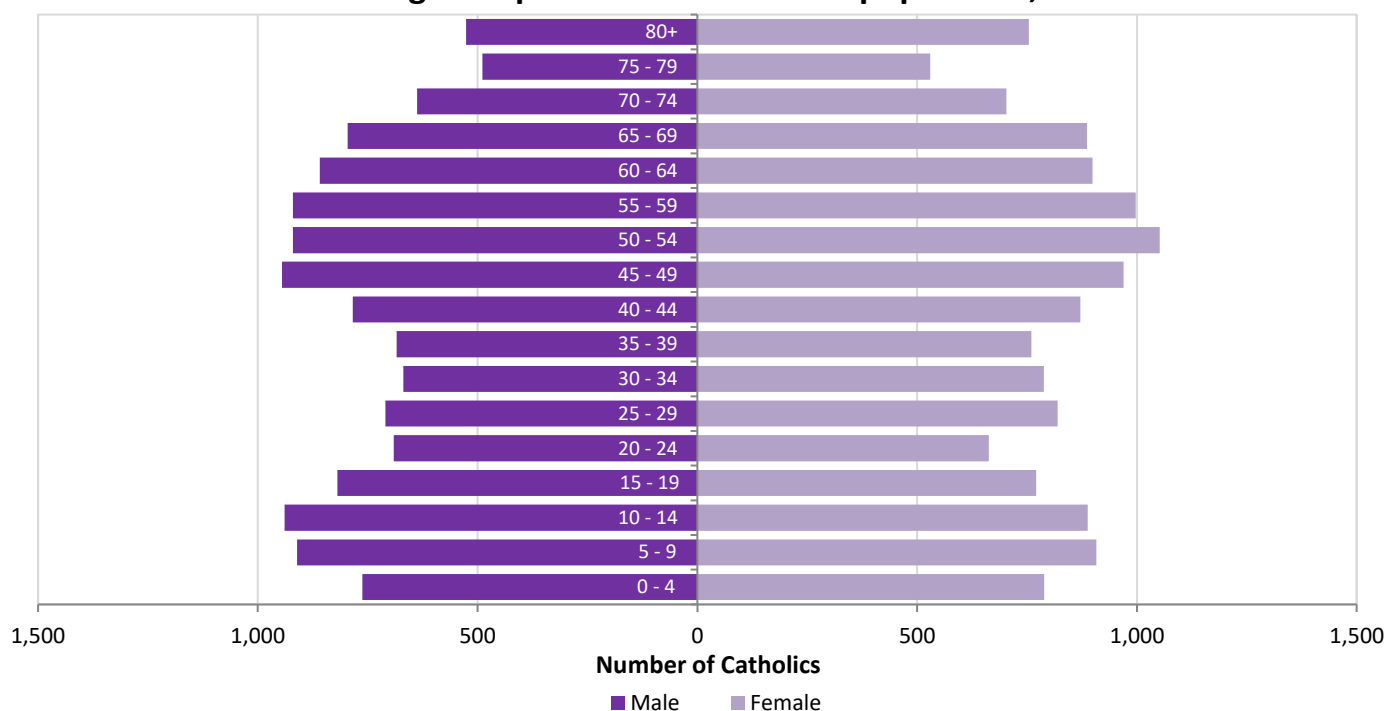


Age and sex

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	84	93	192	176	121	99	765
Females	53	85	205	160	203	196	902
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	8	42	17	19	24	110
Females	-	3	25	33	53	62	176
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night ³							
Males	4	12	17	18	3	6	60
Females	-	4	21	19	3	3	50
Total							
Males	88	113	251	211	143	129	935
Females	53	92	251	212	259	261	1,128

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	73	105	148	243	212	235	1,016
Females	100	192	290	414	438	349	1,783

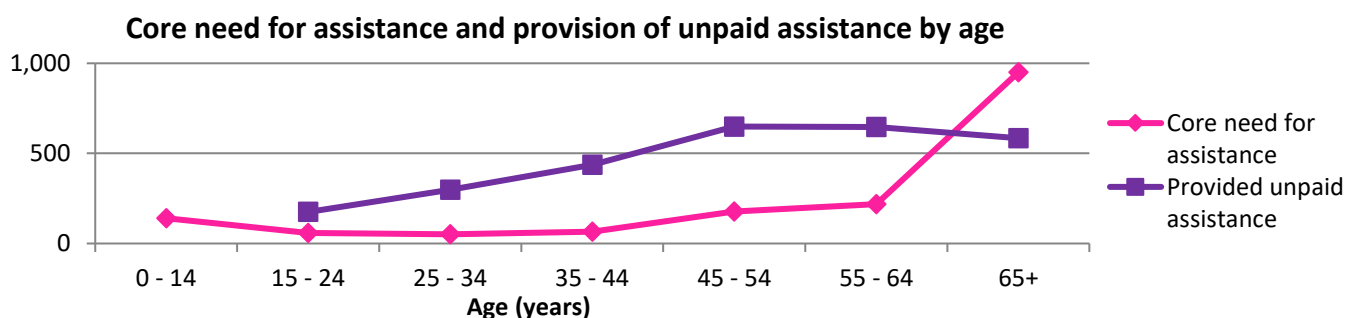
Notes:

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.



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	1,499	859	466	478	230	118	65	3,715
Married	14	463	843	1,043	1,107	985	677	5,132
Separated/Divorced	-	44	157	326	399	247	95	1,268
Widowed	3	-	3	9	38	79	178	310
Total	1,516	1,366	1,469	1,856	1,774	1,429	1,015	10,425
Females								
Never married	1,383	839	424	311	105	47	32	3,141
Married	48	700	1,003	1,275	1,293	1001	487	5,807
Separated/Divorced	-	73	197	388	389	231	62	1,340
Widowed	-	-	12	42	106	308	697	1,165
Total	1,431	1,612	1,636	2,016	1,893	1,587	1,278	11,453

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

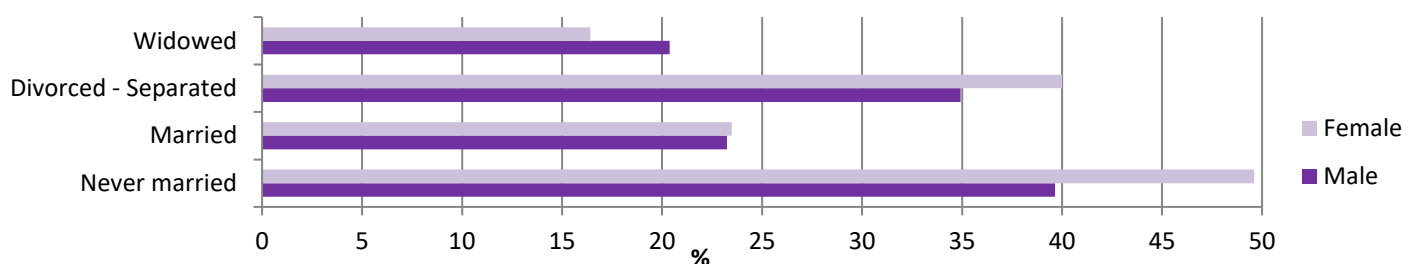


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	2,486	496	2,982	16.6
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	2,912	600	3,512	17.1
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	1,578	646	2,224	29.0
Total	6,976	1,742	8,718	20.0



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	18	65	183	324	381	144	97	128	1,340	2,041
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	26	60	180	344	465	176	79	163	1,493	2,118
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	15	51	154	281	367	152	81	84	1,185	2,134
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both Catholic	158	352	321	341	237	92	49	86	1,636	1,212
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	169	427	412	421	334	98	62	89	2,012	1,243
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	68	161	177	230	249	61	49	39	1,034	1,548
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	213	287	240	167	60	20	9	128	1,124	797
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	401	401	-
Total	713	1,465	1,753	2,190	2,162	769	443	1,153	10,648	1,529

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	447	155	80	31	7	720
\$500-\$799	1,030	174	147	63	39	1,453
\$800-\$1,249	1,147	222	216	119	50	1,754
\$1,250-\$1,999	1,257	335	380	165	60	2,197
\$2,000-\$2,999	1,062	328	497	222	46	2,155
\$3,000-\$3,999	370	141	159	69	17	756
\$4,000 or more	235	66	96	31	11	439
Income not fully stated	597	195	210	105	46	1,153
Total Families	6,145	1,616	1,785	805	276	10,627
Median Family Income (\$)	\$1,339	\$1,607	\$1,949	\$1,872	\$1,487	\$1,529

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)**

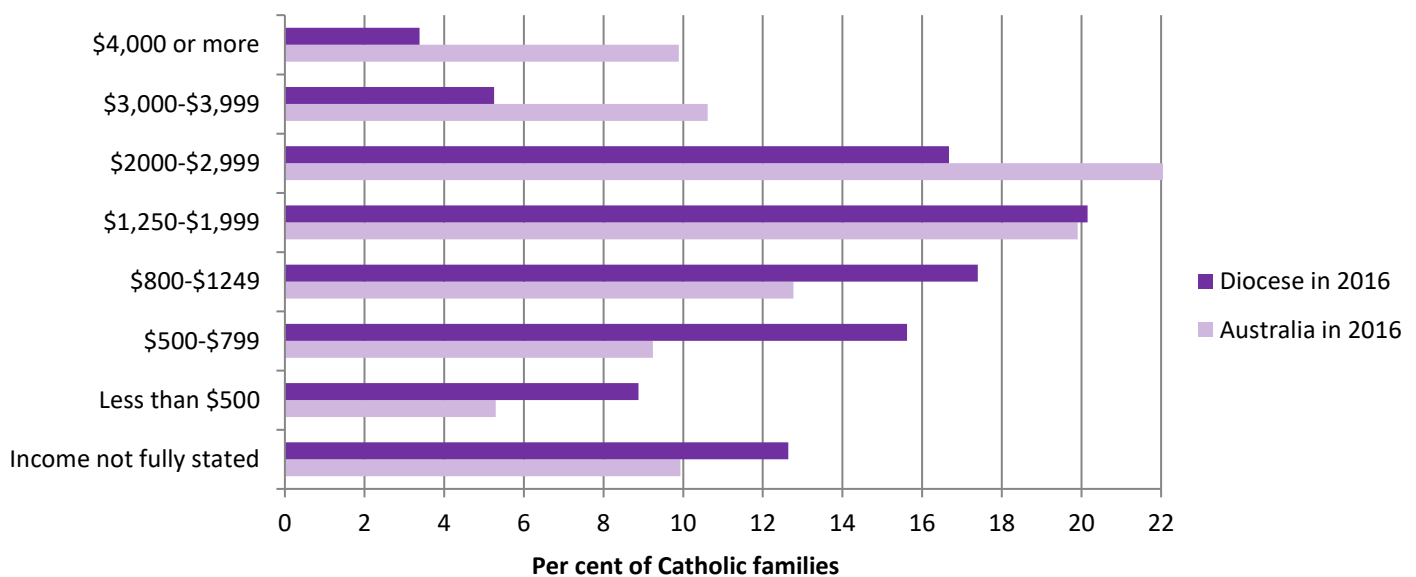


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	4,535	838	1,196	563	153	7,285
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	1,067	302	286	119	51	1,825
One parent family, parent Catholic	361	401	227	87	53	1,129
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	191	86	87	34	17	415
Total families	6,154	1,627	1,796	803	274	10,654



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	8,075	377	1,807	419	10,678	75.6
Lone person aged under 35 years	142	22	224	44	432	32.9
Lone person aged 35 years or over	1,642	361	561	264	2,828	58.1
Group households	166	17	178	39	400	41.5
Total households	10,025	777	2,770	766	14,338	69.9

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	405	864	1,392	810	229	196	1,292
Lone person aged under 35 years	5	24	43	21	5	-	1,279
Lone person aged 35 years or over	117	108	138	38	6	8	935
Group households	18	24	30	11	-	-	1,000
Total households	545	1,020	1,603	880	240	204	1,256

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.



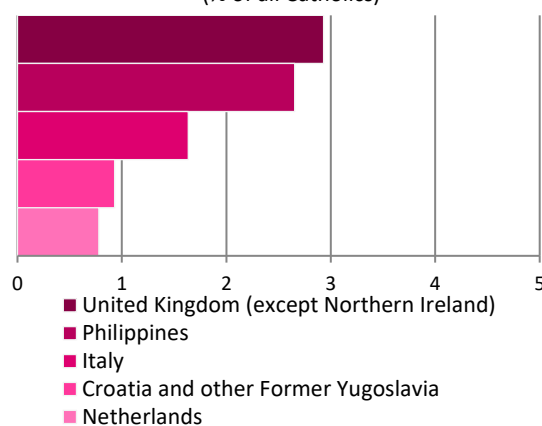
Birthplace

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)

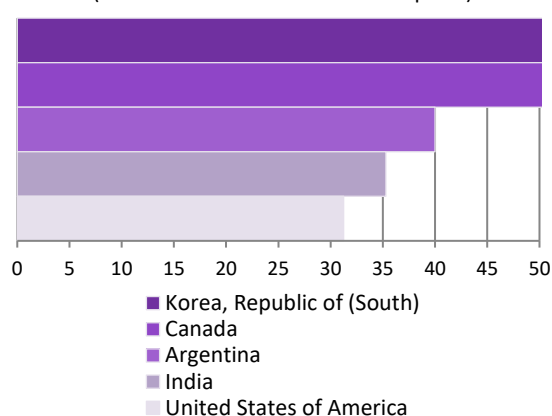


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	22,718	83.9	-
New Zealand	138	0.5	3.6
Other Oceania	20	0.1	-
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	794	2.9	2.1
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	107	0.4	14.0
Italy	443	1.6	4.7
Malta	38	0.1	-
Spain and Portugal	53	0.2	-
France	40	0.1	10.0
Netherlands	211	0.8	-
Germany	194	0.7	2.1
Austria	45	0.2	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	252	0.9	-
Poland	67	0.2	4.5
Hungary	49	0.2	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	82	0.3	3.7
Other Europe NEC	26	0.1	11.5
Vietnam	38	0.1	15.8
Philippines	719	2.7	26.7
Indonesia	15	0.1	-
Malaysia	19	0.1	21.1
Singapore	3	0.0	-
South East Asia NEC	16	0.1	-
India	68	0.3	35.3
Sri Lanka	42	0.2	9.5
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	4	0.0	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	3	0.0	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	9	0.0	88.9
Egypt	3	0.0	-
Lebanon	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	6	0.0	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	21	0.1	14.3
South Africa	34	0.1	8.8
Mauritius	8	0.0	-
United States of America	16	0.1	31.3
Canada	18	0.1	55.6
Argentina	10	0.0	40.0
Brazil	8	0.0	-
Colombia	9	0.0	-
Chile	13	0.0	-
Central America and South America NEC	29	0.1	-
Other countries	60	0.2	10.0
Inadequately described/Not stated	641	2.4	-
Total	27,089	100.0	1.3

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	24,522	117,814	142,336	17.2
Italian	644	99	743	86.7
Maltese	11	7	18	61.1
Spanish	99	55	154	64.3
Croatian	212	23	235	90.2
Polish	62	10	72	86.1
Dutch	45	94	139	32.4
French	54	73	127	42.5
German	99	264	363	27.3
Portuguese	12	4	16	75.0
Hungarian	45	25	70	64.3
Ukrainian	3	12	15	20.0
Vietnamese	58	117	175	33.1
Filipino languages	520	180	700	74.3
Chinese languages	34	387	421	8.1
Malayalam	48	27	75	64.0
Sinhalese	27	88	115	23.5
Korean	14	52	66	21.2
Indonesian and Malay	7	56	63	11.1
Arabic	4	65	69	5.8
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	8	88	96	8.3
Australian Indigenous Languages	74	2,842	2,916	2.5
Other European languages NEC	83	1,928	2,011	4.1
Other Asian languages NEC	33	1,391	1,424	2.3
Other languages NEC	55	389	444	12.4
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	321	13,694	14,015	2.3
Total	27,094	139,784	166,878	16.2

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	1,465	2,414	2,558	2,653	2,574	6,770	6,075	24,509	-
Italian	5	7	13	44	28	178	367	642	12.1
Maltese	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-
Spanish	5	9	8	7	12	26	38	105	14.3
Croatian	-	-	3	3	10	51	141	208	11.5
Polish	3	-	-	3	13	4	34	57	5.3
Dutch	-	3	-	-	-	5	37	45	-
French	-	-	-	17	3	8	22	50	-
German	-	-	3	10	9	17	60	99	-
Portuguese	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	6	-
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	9	29	38	13.2
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	6	4	8	5	4	22	9	58	25.9
Filipino languages	17	41	42	66	130	171	50	517	3.5
Chinese languages	-	-	3	5	8	6	11	33	15.2
Malayalam	7	10	4	-	19	10	-	50	6.0
Sinhalese	-	5	5	3	6	8	3	30	-
Korean	-	-	-	7	-	4	-	11	63.6
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
Arabic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	9	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	3	4	9	16	12	24	-	68	5.9
Other European languages NEC	3	5	-	6	9	17	40	80	5.0
Other Asian languages NEC	5	-	-	3	12	6	-	26	19.2
Other languages NEC	7	8	10	3	13	16	7	64	-
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	29	19	22	21	26	70	133	320	4.1
Total	1,555	2,529	2,688	2,872	2,894	7,428	7,071	27,037	0.8

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?

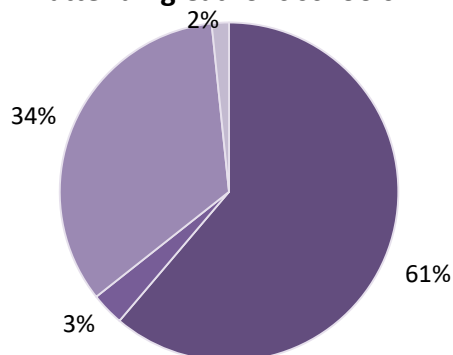
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	1,462	9,420	10,882	13.4
Infants/Primary – Catholic	1,207	1,156	2,363	51.1
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	107	1,048	1,155	9.3
Secondary – Government	1,026	6,002	7,028	14.6
Secondary – Catholic	645	667	1,312	49.2
Secondary – Other Non-Government	47	513	560	8.4
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	460	2,065	2,525	18.2
University or other Tertiary Institutions	339	1,546	1,885	18.0
Other (including pre-school)	436	2,231	2,667	16.3
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	21,340	115,155	136,495	15.6
Total	27,069	139,803	166,872	16.2

Note:

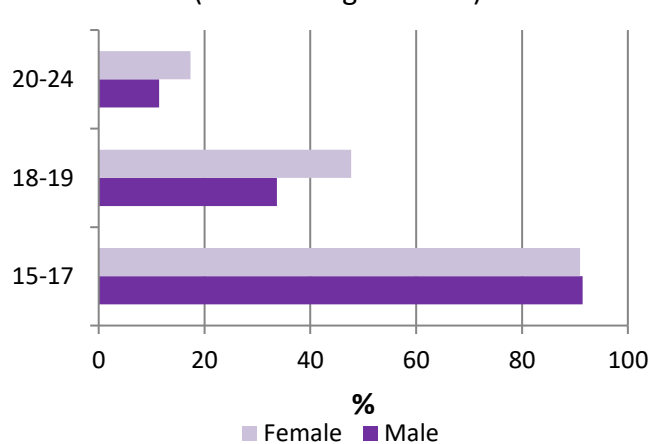
1. This table includes the total population of the diocese and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

Language background of all students attending Catholic schools



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

Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)



Attendance at Educational Institutions

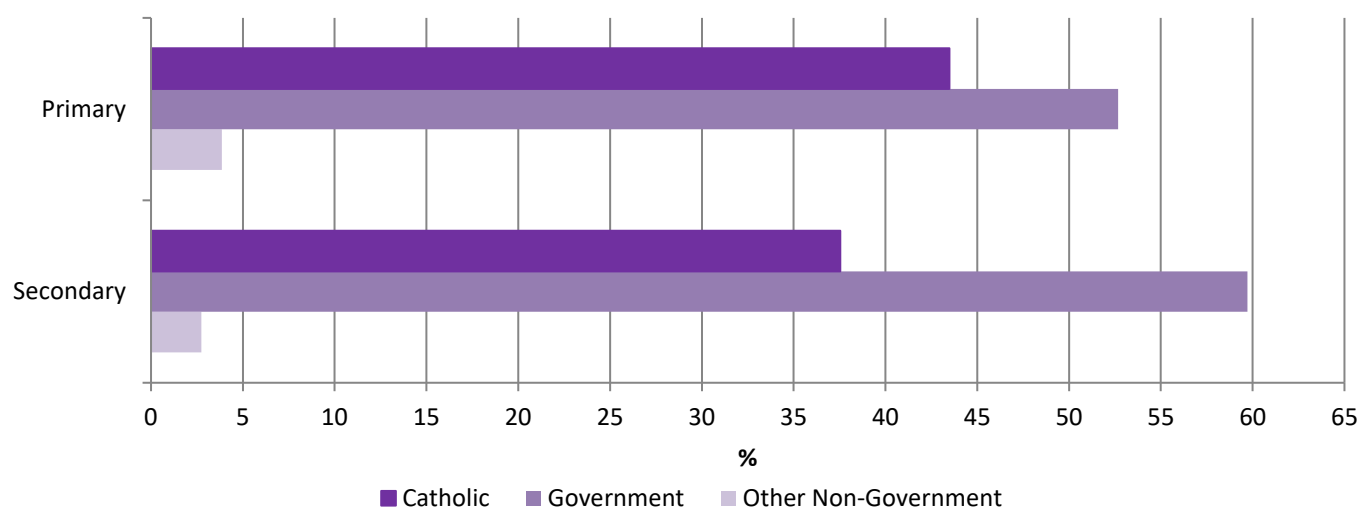
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	95	187	215	309	319	87	51	1,395	82,400
Infants/Primary – Catholic	54	80	112	192	370	142	76	1,157	115,144
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	8	9	18	18	24	11	4	113	89,295
Secondary – Government	41	98	109	179	215	73	46	934	94,358
Secondary – Catholic	22	25	48	97	159	81	47	585	104,545
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	5	3	8	11	4	-	40	102,094
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	3	3	4	10	19	6	5	62	118,305
Other (including pre-school)	-	16	17	29	21	3	8	98	84,262
Not stated/Not applicable	20	20	15	26	22	24	7	176	83,430
Total	243	443	541	868	1,160	431	244	4,560	98,672

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	6	11	27	18	16	12	90
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	26	142	148	110	96	58	580
Advanced diploma or diploma level	11	72	94	137	125	94	533
Certificate level	328	634	627	711	601	652	3,553
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,154	505	579	888	931	1,634	5,691
Total	1,525	1,364	1,475	1,864	1,769	2,450	10,447
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>6.4</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	6	38	22	22	20	12	120
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	92	441	316	257	183	157	1,446
Advanced diploma or diploma level	38	140	196	237	217	144	972
Certificate level	261	458	437	418	297	156	2,027
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,026	531	653	1,081	1,175	2,399	6,865
Total	1,423	1,608	1,624	2,015	1,892	2,868	11,430
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>13.7</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	12	49	49	40	36	24	210
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	118	583	464	367	279	215	2,026
Advanced diploma or diploma level	49	212	290	374	342	238	1,505
Certificate level	589	1,092	1,064	1,129	898	808	5,580
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	2,180	1,036	1,232	1,969	2,106	4,033	12,556
Total	2,948	2,972	3,099	3,879	3,661	5,318	21,877
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>10.1</i>



Employment

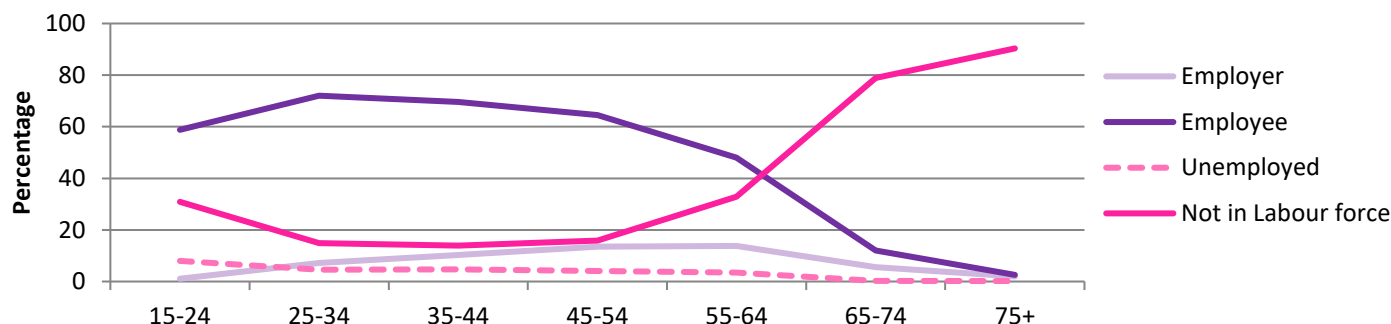
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	23	331	685	153	1,192
Employee	875	2,095	1,966	236	5,172
Unemployed	131	144	181	10	466
Not in the labour force	460	233	748	1,951	3,392
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	27	28	73	108	236
Total	1,516	2,831	3,653	2,458	10,458
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>67.9</i>	<i>90.8</i>	<i>77.5</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>65.3</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>6.8</i>
Females					
Employer	8	195	342	59	604
Employee	853	2,206	2,309	189	5,557
Unemployed	99	138	113	4	354
Not in the labour force	445	640	1,078	2,507	4,670
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	22	51	69	111	253
Total	1,427	3,230	3,911	2,870	11,438
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>67.3</i>	<i>78.6</i>	<i>70.7</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>57.0</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>5.4</i>

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



Notes:

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



Occupation

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

Table 26: Occupation by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Managers	49	168	251	363	290	153	1,274
Professionals	35	115	119	135	124	37	565
Technicians & Trade Workers	324	378	341	353	207	56	1,659
Community & Personal Service Workers	38	56	64	84	65	16	323
Clerical & Administrative Workers	17	31	33	47	50	14	192
Sales Workers	112	50	50	62	38	15	327
Machinery operators & Drivers	86	212	228	252	233	45	1,056
Labourers	253	171	135	184	140	48	931
ID / NS / NA ¹	617	197	244	382	625	2,064	4,129
Total	1,531	1,378	1,465	1,862	1,772	2,448	10,456
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>29.1</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>64.4</i>	<i>57.7</i>	<i>53.3</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>57.5</i>
Females							
Managers	22	96	132	184	172	66	672
Professionals	106	362	273	276	200	31	1,248
Technicians & Trade Workers	51	62	70	82	47	6	318
Community & Personal Service Workers	187	207	223	285	194	36	1,132
Clerical & Administrative Workers	89	201	293	360	207	43	1,193
Sales Workers	287	120	128	171	109	8	823
Machinery operators & Drivers	16	10	18	18	11	10	83
Labourers	113	99	100	179	165	39	695
ID / NS / NA ¹	568	451	396	462	796	2,621	5,294
Total	1,439	1,608	1,633	2,017	1,901	2,860	11,458
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>39.6</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>31.0</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>17.9</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	71	264	383	547	462	219	1,946
Professionals	141	477	392	411	324	68	1,813
Technicians & Trade Workers	375	440	411	435	254	62	1,977
Community & Personal Service Workers	225	263	287	369	259	52	1,455
Clerical & Administrative Workers	106	232	326	407	257	57	1,385
Sales Workers	399	170	178	233	147	23	1,150
Machinery operators & Drivers	102	222	246	270	244	55	1,139
Labourers	366	270	235	363	305	87	1,626
ID / NS / NA ¹	1,185	648	640	844	1,421	4,685	9,423
Total	2,970	2,986	3,098	3,879	3,673	5,308	21,914
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>30.0</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>36.5</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>38.0</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	15.7	16.6
Professionals	14.4	13.3
Technicians & Trade Workers	15.8	14.4
Community & Personal Service Workers	11.7	12.1
Clerical & Administrative Workers	11.1	10.2
Sales Workers	9.2	8.7
Machinery operators & Drivers	9.0	9.5
Labourers	13.1	15.2
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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The National Centre for Pastoral Research website allows you to view the Social Profiles online.

Visit the website to obtain:

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



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

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