DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Diocese of Rockhampton

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AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE
Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

Dear readers,

The Australian Catholic Bishops Conference is pleased to make available to you this profile of the Catholic population of your diocese.

I hope that you will find it to be a valuable tool for your diocese's pastoral planning by helping you understand the local Catholic community and assess its needs. Diocesan pastoral councils and diocesan agencies in particular will find it a useful resource.

The data in this profile have been sourced from the Australian Census, which is carried out every five years by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Most of the data comes from the 2016 Census, but some comparisons are provided with 2011 and earlier years.

It is important to remember that most of the data in this profile applies to all those people living within the boundaries of your diocese who identified themselves as Catholic in the Census. Census data inform us about a population's demographic characteristics, but not about their religious practice.

This social profile, produced for every Catholic parish and diocese in Australia, is an outcome of the National Catholic Census Project established by the Bishops Conference at the time of the 1991 Census. This project is managed by the ACBC National Centre for Pastoral Research. The Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research is most grateful to the Centre's staff for the work that they do in providing demographic resources for parishes and dioceses, including this social profile.

This profile is provided to you free of charge by the Bishops Conference as part of its commitment to the support of parish and diocesan life. I trust that you find it informative, useful and thought-provoking.

Yours sincerely,

(Professor) Gabrielle McMullen AM

Chair, Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

Diocesan Social Profile

At a Glance (pages 2 and 3)

Provides a brief glance at some key demographic indicators for the diocese.

Diocesan Overview (pages 4-7)

Provides a clear overview of the Catholic community of the diocese, how it is changing and how it compares to other dioceses.

Diocesan Details (pages 9-25)

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

Know the diocesan community

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

•   Knowing its vision—its aspiration for itself.

•   Knowing what sort of people make up the Catholic community and the general community.

•   Knowing the resources (strengths, gifts and circumstances) available to the diocese to realise the vision.

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

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

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

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Novo Millennio Ineunte #29

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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: 445,776

Catholic Population: 108,566

Catholics make up 24.4 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 36 years

Total Catholic families: 42,108

8,991 Catholics live alone

11,621 Catholics were born overseas

685 Catholics do not speak English well

5,500 Catholics need assistance with core activities

40,980 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	93,981	94,829	97,847	107,707	**108,566**
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	26.9	25.6	24.1	23.1	**23.1**
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	8.9	10.2	10.7	11.2	**13.0**
Catholics born in NESC[1] (%)	5.2	5.0	5.3	6.5	**7.3**
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	**0.6**
Catholic families	33,212	34,764	38,199	41,858	**42,108**
Catholics living alone	5,991	7,232	7,291	8,134	**8,984**
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	41.2	41.4	42.9	45.3	**44.6**
Catholics with university degree (%)	6.8	8.2	9.8	11.3	**12.6**
Catholic males in labour force (%)	75.3	65.9	73.7	75.4	**74.0**
Catholic females in labour force (%)	52.8	50.5	57.8	61.2	**62.6**
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	62.6	64.8	68.3	66.7	**66.5**

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

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

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Overview

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

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

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

Table 1: Population[1]	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank[2]	Diocese 2011 Rank[2]
Total population[3]	**445,776**	434,534	23,401,892	21,507,719	14	14
Catholic population	**108,566**	107,707	5,291,834	5,439,267	12	13
Per cent Catholic	**24.4**	24.8	22.6	25.3	7	15
At same address since previous Census (%)	**51.0**	49.4	57.3	57.5	25	26
Median age[4] (years)	**36**	34	40	38	25	24
Aged 0-14 (%)	**23.1**	23.1	19.8	20.5	2	6
Aged 65+ (%)	**13.0**	11.2	16.6	14.1	25	23
Males per 100 females	**96.0**	98.4	90.6	92.1	4	3

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 (%)	**5.0**	4.0	5.8	4.9	23	23
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability[5] (% of Catholics aged 15+)	**11.2**	10.2	12.5	11.7	25	26

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

Overview

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)	**26.3**	25.5	34.1	33.0	27	27
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations[2] (% of those recording an occupation)	**42.3**	43.8	29.6	30.6	2	2
Men, employed or seeking work[3] (%)	**74.0**	75.4	69.7	69.6	3	2
Women, employed or seeking work[3] (%)	**62.6**	61.2	60.6	58.5	7	6
Unemployed at time of Census[4] (%)	**7.3**	4.1	5.8	5.0	2	25
Youth unemployed at time of Census[5] (%)	**13.1**	7.3	12.2	10.2	9	27

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]	**3.4**	3.7	5.6	5.7	19	16
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	**7.3**	6.5	19.1	17.9	19	19
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	**1,417**	1,563	106,428	98,723	12	12
Indigenous Australians	**5,351**	4,529	133,528	124,610	10	13
Speak language other than English at home (%)	**6.2**	5.0	20.4	19.0	20	22
Not proficient in English[7] (%)	**0.6**	0.6	2.6	2.6	21	21

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

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

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Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5: Education[1]	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	12.6	11.3	20.6	17.6	26	19
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	87.5	79.3	92.2	87.2	22	25
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	34.3	28.3	62.9	57.8	24	26
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	18.6	15.0	38.2	34.3	23	24
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	43.1	43.9	53.1	52.8	27	25
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	52.7	51.7	41.0	41.2	3	4
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	46.7	47.5	54.5	52.8	20	16
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	45.5	46.1	35.1	37.2	9	9
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic[1] (%)	37.6	37.6	28.1	24.1	7	3
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic[1] (%)	46.3	44.0	35.7	31.5	5	4

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 (%)	33.4	33.7	33.3	33.9	13	15
Married (%)	50.4	51.0	49.7	49.6	10	6
Divorced or Separated (%)	11.3	10.5	11.2	10.8	16	16
Widowed (%)	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.7	23	25

Table 7: Families[1] *in which at least one person is Catholic*	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Families	42,117	41,858	1,997,833	2,019,556	13	13
One-parent families	4,365	4,005	231,370	239,340	13	16
One-parent families (% of all families)	10.4	9.6	11.6	11.9	24	28
Couples of mixed religions[2] (%)	59.7	66.0	55.9	55.1	15	9
De facto couples (%)	20.4	19.7	17.7	16.2	7	6
Median annual family income[3] ($)	97,327	93,753	100,270	86,401	11	7

Table 8: Households[4] *in which at least one person is Catholic*	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Households	53,031	52,311	2,548,354	2,594,239	13	13
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	1,513	1,373	53,499	68,455	8	13
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	7,471	6,761	407,684	402,158	16	16
Persons living alone (total)	8,984	8,134	461,183	470,613	16	16
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	8.3	7.6	8.7	8.7	20	23
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	66.5	66.7	71.2	71.4	23	22
Median monthly housing loan repayment[5] ($)	1,807	1,842	1,873	1,861	13	10

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.

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

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Diocesan Details

CONTENTS OF THE DETAILED PROFILE

Religious affiliation

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

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

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

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

Religious Affiliation
(All persons)
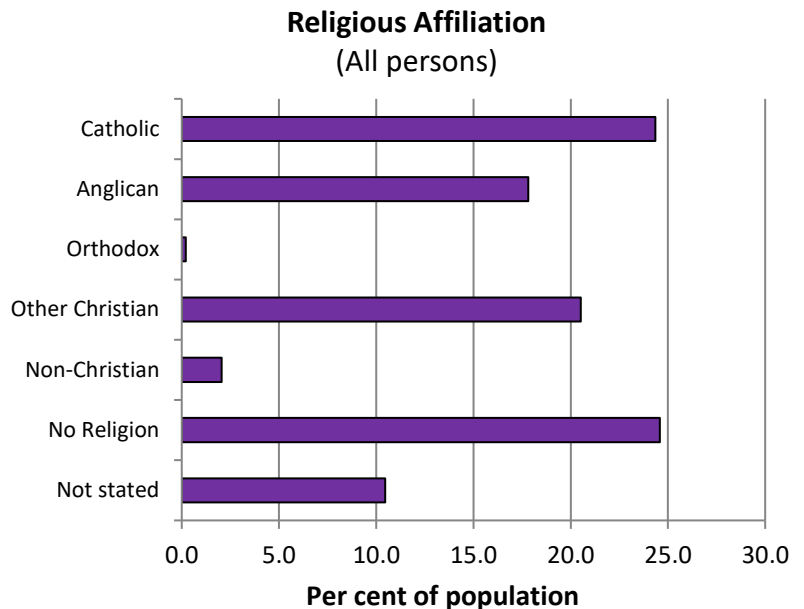
Note: No Religion also includes Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation

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	16,645	15,746	13,305	14,282	14,599	14,230	10,245	6,197	3,305	**108,554**
Maronite Catholic	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Syro-Malabar Catholic	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	**7**
Total Catholic	**16,648**	**15,746**	**13,308**	**14,282**	**14,603**	**14,230**	**10,245**	**6,197**	**3,305**	**108,564**
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	*26.5*	*27.2*	*24.3*	*24.5*	*24.2*	*23.2*	*21.8*	*22.0*	*21.8*	*24.4*
Anglican	7,914	8,986	6,304	8,679	11,754	12,906	11,276	7,399	4,226	**79,444**
Orthodox	126	97	97	142	160	136	83	53	36	**930**
Other Christian	10,090	10,483	7,742	10,173	12,491	15,076	12,860	8,012	4,516	**91,443**
Non-Christian	1,491	878	1,445	2,356	1,471	874	432	153	54	**9,154**
No Religion	20,916	16,688	19,413	16,013	13,218	11,370	7,196	3,411	1,343	**109,568**
Not Stated	5,693	5,052	6,428	6,607	6,616	6,835	4,801	2,937	1,683	**46,652**
Total Population	**62,878**	**57,930**	**54,737**	**58,252**	**60,313**	**61,427**	**46,893**	**28,162**	**15,163**	**445,755**

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.

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

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Age and sex

Table 10: Age by sex	Males 2016	Females 2016	Total 2016	Total 2011
Age (years)				
0	672	621	**1,293**	1,389
1	766	717	**1,483**	1,548
2	818	773	**1,591**	1,599
3	788	773	**1,561**	1,651
4	852	861	**1,713**	1,655
5	890	832	**1,722**	1,670
6	911	865	**1,776**	1,679
7	933	890	**1,823**	1,600
8	913	928	**1,841**	1,634
9	971	877	**1,848**	1,681
10	898	835	**1,733**	1,748
11	870	815	**1,685**	1,701
12	818	817	**1,635**	1,812
13	878	789	**1,667**	1,771
14	884	796	**1,680**	1,740
15	900	788	**1,688**	1,776
16	791	804	**1,595**	1,787
17	857	718	**1,575**	1,711
18	658	614	**1,272**	1,557
19	604	603	**1,207**	1,460
20-24	3,109	3,233	**6,342**	6,783
25-29	3,267	3,703	**6,970**	7,214
30-34	3,564	3,917	**7,481**	6,867
35-39	3,304	3,500	**6,804**	7,337
40-44	3,518	3,576	**7,094**	7,956
45-49	3,671	3,839	**7,510**	7,845
50-54	3,629	3,907	**7,536**	7,269
55-59	3,274	3,420	**6,694**	6,188
60-64	2,724	2,932	**5,656**	5,068
65-69	2,193	2,388	**4,581**	3,995
70-74	1,640	1,860	**3,500**	3,120
75-79	1,229	1,460	**2,689**	2,293
80+	1,356	1,948	**3,304**	2,640
Total	**53,150**	**55,399**	**108,549**	**107,744**

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

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

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

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

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

Which age groups have seen the greatest changes since 2011?

Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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

Age and sex

Age profile of the Catholic population, 2011 & 2016

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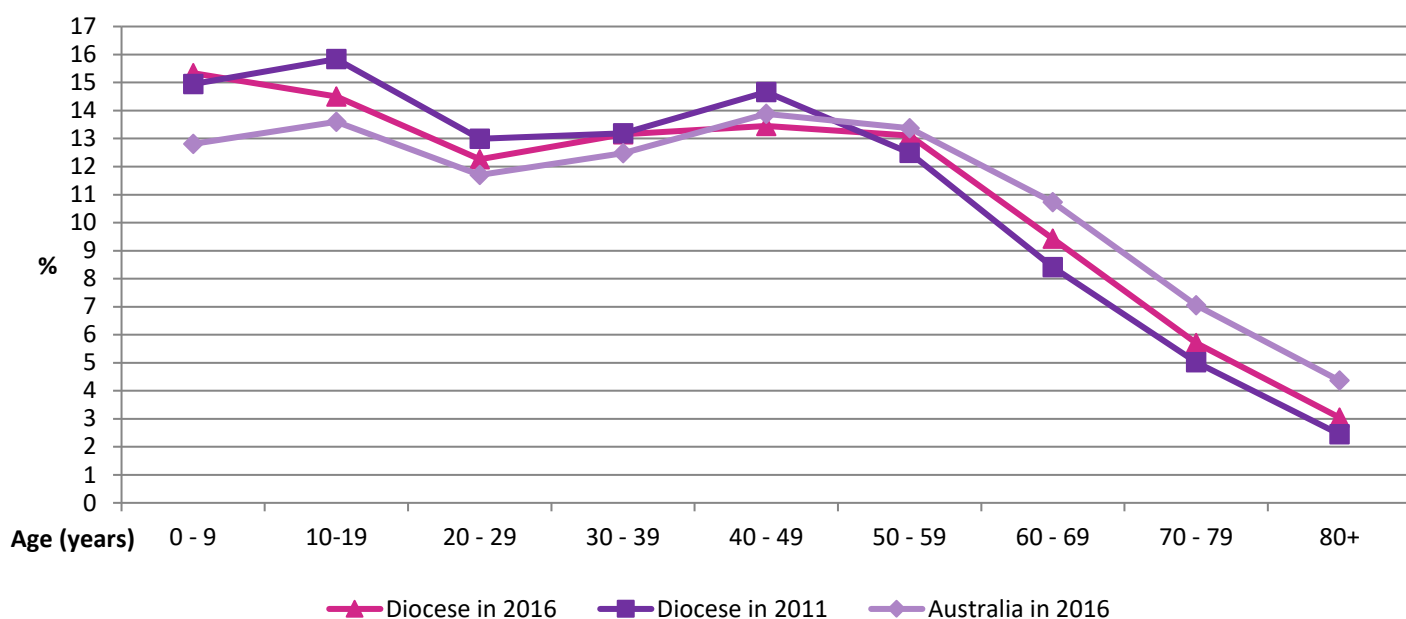
Age-sex profile of the Catholic population, 2016

X-axis: Number of Catholics

Legend: Male · Female

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

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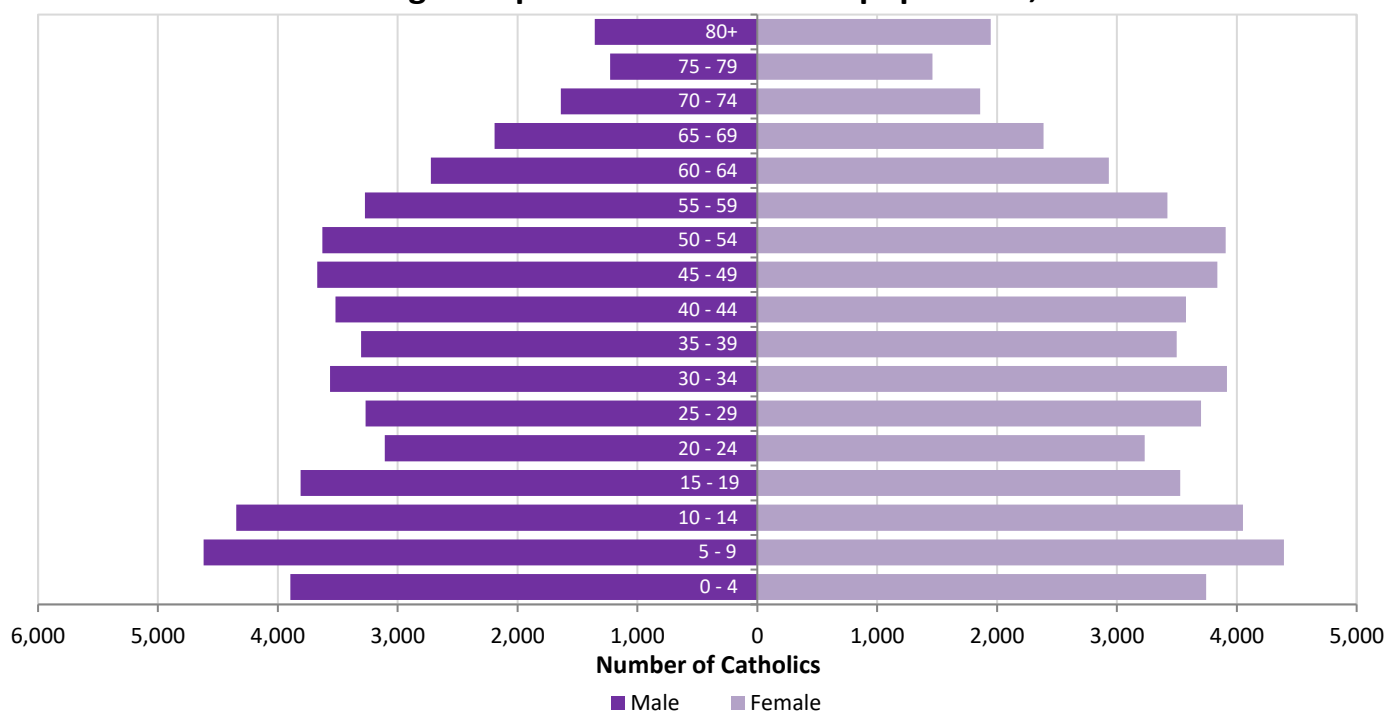
Disability

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

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

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

Table 11a: Need for assistance with core activities by age	0-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Total
Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities							
Family members:							
Males	472	493	620	459	455	257	2,756
Females	206	375	634	430	549	536	2,730
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	29	112	43	68	45	297
Females	-	17	81	66	137	153	454
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night [3]							
Males	7	62	86	77	35	14	281
Females	-	42	108	58	43	21	272
Total							
Males	479	584	818	579	558	316	3,334
Females	206	434	823	554	729	710	3,456

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	313	397	602	769	749	628	3,458
Females	389	797	1019	1374	1289	1,023	5,891

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
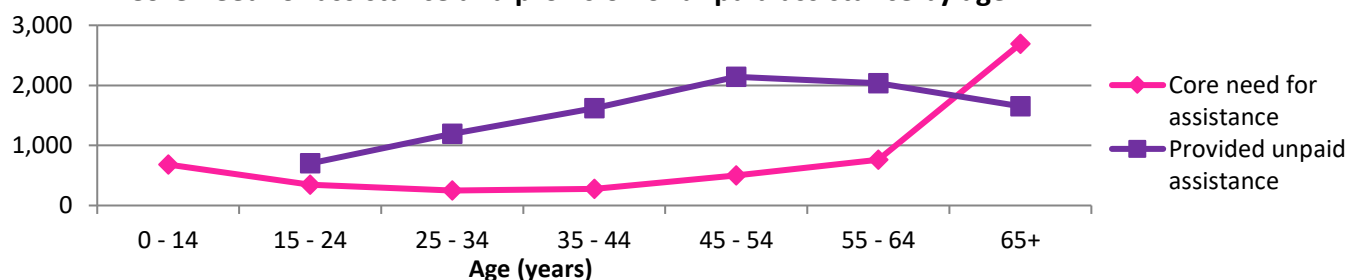
Marital Status

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	6,787	3,817	1,800	1,411	657	289	158	14,919
Married	124	2,734	4,280	4,566	4,054	2,665	1,696	20,119
Separated/Divorced	10	273	709	1,271	1,178	669	279	4,389
Widowed	6	4	21	54	112	212	451	860
Total	**6,927**	**6,828**	**6,810**	**7,302**	**6,001**	**3,835**	**2,584**	**40,287**
Females								
Never married	6,445	3,408	1,408	965	405	163	152	12,946
Married	278	3,737	4,672	5,103	4,337	2,628	1177	21,932
Separated/Divorced	30	457	927	1,514	1171	674	248	5,021
Widowed	3	16	68	172	432	789	1,834	3,314
Total	**6,756**	**7,618**	**7,075**	**7,754**	**6,345**	**4,254**	**3,411**	**43,213**

Change of address since 2011 by marital status
(Catholics aged 15+)
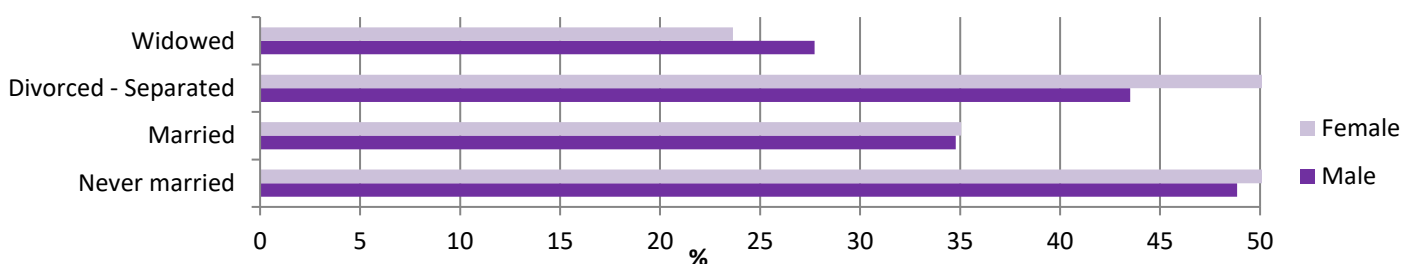
Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	9,907	2,204	12,111	18.2
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	12,756	2,803	15,559	18.0
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	3,970	1,817	5,787	31.4
Total	**26,633**	**6,824**	**33,457**	**20.4**

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

13

Families

The table on this page shows family composition by weekly family income, with the median weekly family income for each type of family shown in the last column. Couple families are divided into three categories: both partners Catholic, Catholics with non-Catholic Christian partners, and Catholics with partners identifying with other religious traditions or none. The table includes partners in registered and de facto marriages.

Couples without children include those who have never had children as well as those whose children no longer live at home.

What is the proportion of 'mixed marriages' among couple families in this diocese? It is likely to be higher now than previously. How does this alter the pastoral needs of families, and how does it affect diocesan services, including Catholic education?

Is this a particularly difficult time, financially, for families in the diocese? What assistance is the diocese able to give struggling families? Note that the income of one-parent families is likely to be much lower than that of two-parent families. What support services can the diocese offer one-parent families?

Table 14: Family composition[1] by weekly family income	Less than $500	$500 - 799	$800 - $1,249	$1,250 - $1,999	$2,000 - $2,999	$3,000 - $3,999	$4,000 or more	Income not fully stated	Total families	Median Family Income[2] ($)
Two-parent families with children at home:										
Both parents Catholic	98	156	581	1,645	2,031	923	753	555	6,742	2,302
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	145	169	579	1,599	2,486	1,165	1,001	696	7,840	2,434
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	59	105	277	748	931	443	355	228	3,146	2,290
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both Catholic	472	861	845	1,068	1,104	443	323	250	5,366	1,516
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	560	1,223	1,274	1,631	1,625	649	465	296	7,723	1,551
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	158	288	356	592	686	287	179	103	2,649	1,846
One-parent families: Parent is Catholic	751	1,026	906	722	375	98	52	443	4,373	903
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	157	226	395	441	363	131	124	144	1,981	1,488
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,297	2,297	-
Total	2,400	4,054	5,213	8,446	9,601	4,139	3,252	5,012	42,117	1,861

Notes:

1. *A family is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Family members who live elsewhere are not included in the Census definition. For Census purposes, a Catholic family is defined as a family in which at least one person is Catholic.*

2. *Median weekly family income: fifty percent of families have a higher income, fifty percent a lower income. Family income is the sum of the incomes of all family members aged 15 and over.*

3. *The religious affiliation of a temporarily absent spouse is not recorded, hence families in this category could belong to any one of the first six categories above.*

Families

Table 15: Weekly family income by number of dependent children	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more	Total
Less than $500	1,385	502	335	122	63	2,407
$500-$799	2,672	552	497	228	116	4,065
$800-$1,249	3,249	738	719	337	150	5,193
$1,250-$1,999	4,265	1,395	1,747	764	274	8,445
$2,000-$2,999	4,452	1,668	2,225	992	265	9,602
$3,000-$3,999	1,911	751	986	405	81	4,134
$4,000 or more	1,487	542	776	359	101	3,265
Income not fully stated	2,445	931	1,024	436	161	4,997
Total Families	**21,866**	**7,079**	**8,309**	**3,643**	**1,211**	**42,108**
Median Family Income ($)	*$1,672*	*$2,398*	*$2,154*	*$2,153*	*$1,786*	*$1,861*

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)
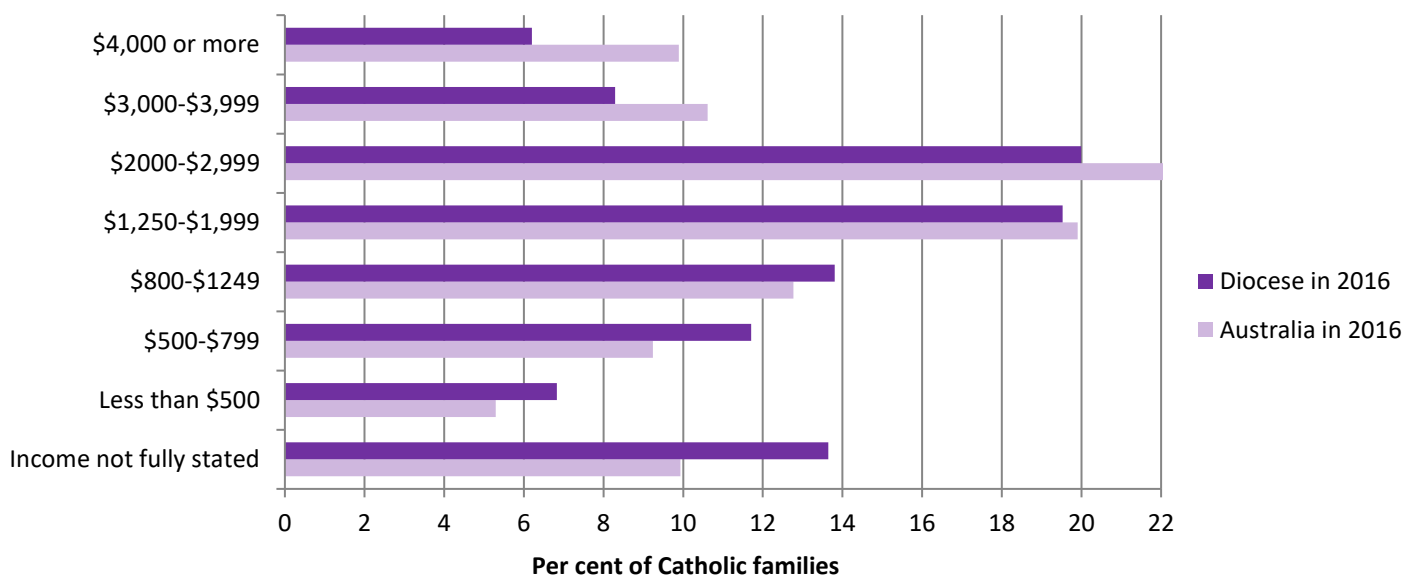
Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more	Total
Family Composition:						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	15,368	4,002	5,645	2,560	772	28,347
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	4,310	1,239	1,221	462	187	7,419
One parent family, parent Catholic	1,335	1,435	994	424	172	4,360
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	858	407	458	173	90	1,986
Total families	**21,871**	**7,083**	**8,318**	**3,619**	**1,221**	**42,112**

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

15

Households

The Australian Bureau of Statistics defines a household as one or more persons, at least one of whom is at least 15 years of age, usually resident in the same private dwelling.[1] Non-private dwellings such as motels, guest houses, prisons, religious institutions and nursing homes are not included in household statistics. A household can consist of one or more families, non-family groups or persons living alone.

The figures on this page refer to households in which at least one person is Catholic.[2]

There were 8,861,600 households in Australia in 2016. At least one Catholic person lived in 2,548,400 households, or 29 per cent of all households. Seventy-eight per cent of these Catholic households were family households and, of the Catholic family households, 75 per cent were occupied dwellings that were owned or being purchased.

What is the current housing situation in this diocese? For example, is there a sufficient stock of rental properties available? Are there areas with large numbers of new houses? Are families under stress to pay rent or meet mortgage repayments? What aspects of the diocese's pastoral strategies relate to housing issues?

Table 17: Household composition by tenure type	Fully owned or being purchased	Rented from State or Territory Housing Authority	Rented from other landlord, or landlord not stated	Other households	Total households	Per cent owned or being purchased
Family households	29,693	727	10,392	1,467	42,279	70.2
Lone person aged under 35 years	482	34	844	153	1,513	31.9
Lone person aged 35 years or over	4,424	482	1,908	657	7,471	59.2
Group households	666	40	952	110	1,768	37.7
Total households	**35,265**	**1,283**	**14,096**	**2,387**	**53,031**	**66.5**

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	797	1,463	4,087	5,049	2,621	2,739	1,841
Lone person aged under 35 years	12	19	125	127	54	25	1,718
Lone person aged 35 years or over	156	180	350	260	103	95	1,404
Group households	27	45	133	103	31	34	1,516
Total households	**992**	**1,707**	**4,695**	**5,539**	**2,809**	**2,893**	**1,807**

Notes:

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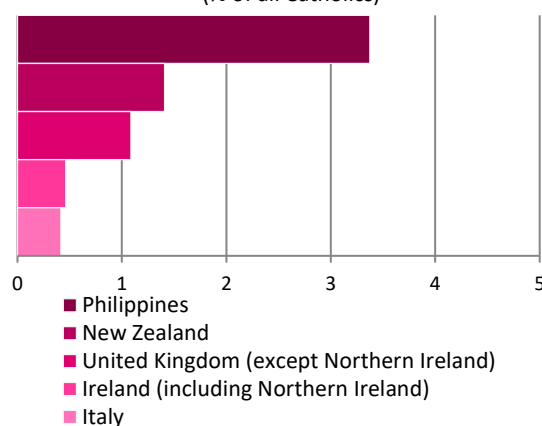
Birthplace

Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.
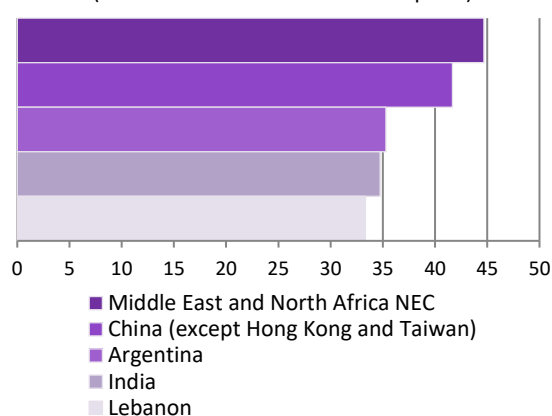
How does the diocese support Catholics born in non-English-speaking countries in matters such as chaplaincy, education, pastoral care and so on?

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

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

- Philippines
- New Zealand
- United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)
- Ireland (including Northern Ireland)
- Italy

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

- Middle East and North Africa NEC
- China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)
- Argentina
- India
- Lebanon

Table 19: Birthplace	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals[1]
Australia	95,082	87.6	-
New Zealand	1,529	1.4	6.8
Other Oceania	339	0.3	7.1
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	1,179	1.1	5.9
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	501	0.5	10.4
Italy	451	0.4	8.0
Malta	365	0.3	-
Spain and Portugal	71	0.1	11.3
France	98	0.1	7.1
Netherlands	334	0.3	0.9
Germany	289	0.3	8.0
Austria	89	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	111	0.1	9.9
Poland	107	0.1	2.8
Hungary	91	0.1	3.3
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	125	0.1	8.0
Other Europe NEC	91	0.1	16.5
Vietnam	163	0.2	11.7
Philippines	3,662	3.4	25.9
Indonesia	72	0.1	12.5
Malaysia	84	0.1	16.7
Singapore	33	0.0	18.2
South East Asia NEC	29	0.0	10.3
India	331	0.3	34.7
Sri Lanka	110	0.1	11.8
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	24	0.0	41.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	23	0.0	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	30	0.0	16.7
Egypt	8	0.0	-
Lebanon	9	0.0	33.3
Iraq	3	0.0	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	3	0.0	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	47	0.0	44.7
South Africa	242	0.2	7.0
Mauritius	29	0.0	-
United States of America	152	0.1	5.3
Canada	85	0.1	9.4
Argentina	17	0.0	35.3
Brazil	216	0.2	7.4
Colombia	61	0.1	9.8
Chile	20	0.0	20.0
Central America and South America NEC	123	0.1	22.0
Other countries	275	0.3	17.1
Inadequately described/Not stated	1,841	1.7	-
Total	**108,544**	**100.0**	**1.5**

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified

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

17

Language

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

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

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

Table 20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation	Catholic	Not Catholic (or not stated)	All persons	% Catholics among speakers[2]
English	100,825	285,891	386,716	26.1
Italian	572	177	749	76.4
Maltese	348	16	364	95.6
Spanish	279	240	519	53.8
Croatian	69	28	97	71.1
Polish	101	34	135	74.8
Dutch	124	262	386	32.1
French	150	243	393	38.2
German	235	631	866	27.1
Portuguese	269	188	457	58.9
Hungarian	83	52	135	61.5
Ukrainian	3	7	10	30.0
Vietnamese	198	643	841	23.5
Filipino languages	2,995	825	3,820	78.4
Chinese languages	99	1,689	1,788	5.5
Malayalam	298	201	499	59.7
Sinhalese	47	280	327	14.4
Korean	22	333	355	6.2
Indonesian and Malay	69	247	316	21.8
Arabic	17	219	236	7.2
Assyrian and Chaldean	3	6	9	33.3
Oceanic and Papuan languages	174	789	963	18.1
Australian Indigenous Languages	64	277	341	18.8
Other European languages NEC	188	2,551	2,739	6.9
Other Asian languages NEC	183	4,239	4,422	4.1
Other languages NEC	97	899	996	9.7
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	1,049	36,254	37,303	2.8
Total	**108,561**	**337,221**	**445,782**	**24.4**

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	7,181	11,826	11,615	12,529	12,891	26,629	18,160	100,831	-
Italian	8	10	3	45	38	155	314	573	9.2
Maltese	-	8	-	7	20	66	241	342	6.7
Spanish	24	27	16	24	82	77	28	278	12.6
Croatian	3	4	-	6	10	21	25	69	-
Polish	9	4	7	9	16	22	34	101	9.9
Dutch	-	5	3	-	4	31	76	119	-
French	3	6	7	16	21	46	50	149	5.4
German	13	10	16	22	28	63	86	238	5.0
Portuguese	21	19	39	37	64	77	7	264	23.9
Hungarian	3	4	4	3	11	21	34	80	8.8
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	21	23	25	18	44	52	6	189	44.4
Filipino languages	119	266	370	346	659	1,031	207	2,998	4.9
Chinese languages	-	9	9	17	24	26	16	101	20.8
Malayalam	39	47	28	22	100	56	5	297	9.4
Sinhalese	8	6	-	4	18	6	-	42	19.0
Korean	3	4	-	3	8	-	-	18	44.4
Indonesian and Malay	5	6	5	3	20	22	5	66	9.1
Arabic	-	-	-	3	5	3	3	14	-
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	18	8	17	41	30	51	14	179	7.8
Australian Indigenous Languages	3	11	13	3	9	13	6	58	5.2
Other European languages NEC	3	10	15	26	29	54	56	193	4.7
Other Asian languages NEC	9	21	20	22	47	43	12	174	15.5
Other languages NEC	-	10	15	14	24	34	3	100	-
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/ Not stated	149	92	90	77	78	223	341	1,050	9.9
Total	**7,642**	**12,436**	**12,317**	**13,297**	**14,280**	**28,825**	**19,729**	**108,526**	**0.6**

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified

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

19

Attendance at Educational Institutions

According to the 2016 Census, more than 719,000 Australians attended Catholic schools, accounting for almost 21 per cent of all school students in Australia.

In 2016, there were 915,100 Catholic students—almost one in six of all Catholics—attending Government, Catholic, and other non-Government schools. They constitute a very large sub-group of Australian Catholics, considerably larger than the 623,400 or so who attend Mass every Sunday. A further 317,600 Catholics were involved in some form of post-secondary education. The Church of today, not just of tomorrow, is being shaped by the attitudes, beliefs and lifestyles of these young people.

How does the diocese connect with Catholic students at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, especially those not attending Catholic schools?
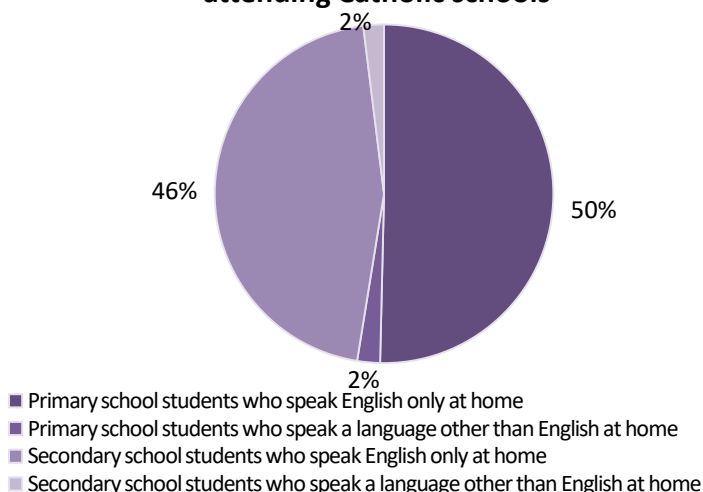
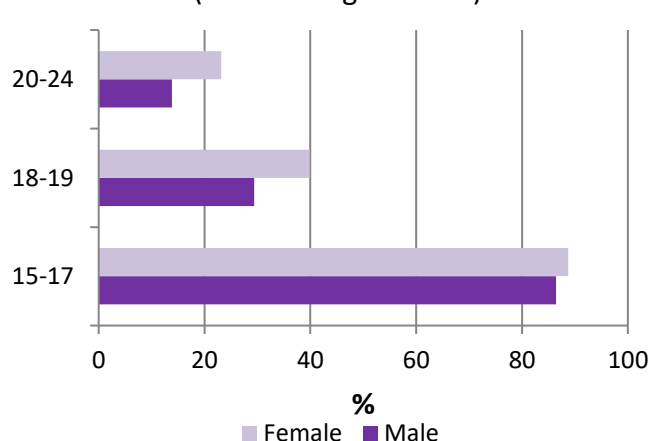| Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	6,344	22,528	28,872	22.0
Infants/Primary – Catholic	5,191	3,133	8,324	62.4
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	510	2,882	3,392	15.0
Secondary – Government	3,942	14,105	18,047	21.8
Secondary – Catholic	4,051	3,497	7,548	53.7
Secondary – Other Non-Government	676	2,889	3,565	19.0
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	1,583	4,478	6,061	26.1
University or other Tertiary Institutions	2,938	7,838	10,776	27.3
Other (including pre-school)	2,065	5,749	7,814	26.4
Not stated/Not applicable[1]	81,266	270,111	351,377	23.1
Total	**108,566**	**337,210**	**445,776**	**24.4**

Note:

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

Language background of all students attending Catholic schools

- 50%
- 46%
- 2%
- 2%

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

Education participation rate
(Catholics aged 15-24)

■ Female ■ Male

Attendance at Educational Institutions

Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family[1]	Less than $500	$500-$799	$800-$1,249	$1,250-$1,999	$2,000-$2,999	$3,000-$3,999	$4,000 or more	Total[2]	Median annual family income[3] ($)
Infants/Primary - Government	368	597	772	1,398	1,421	466	423	6,155	92,975
Infants/Primary – Catholic	127	206	346	958	1,532	716	552	5,058	124,391
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	19	32	24	62	110	80	84	459	107,772
Secondary – Government	190	268	397	742	832	323	295	3,685	100,661
Secondary – Catholic	94	145	232	613	971	568	489	3,759	129,961
Secondary – Other Non-Government	18	15	28	59	92	75	105	503	147,738
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	16	13	46	103	150	103	91	628	133,477
Other (including pre-school)	22	34	39	66	90	33	21	341	99,495
Not stated/Not applicable	62	89	78	152	140	50	49	751	86,228
Total	**916**	**1,399**	**1,962**	**4,153**	**5,338**	**2,414**	**2,109**	**21,339**	**111,554**

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

Legend: Catholic, Government, Other Non-Government
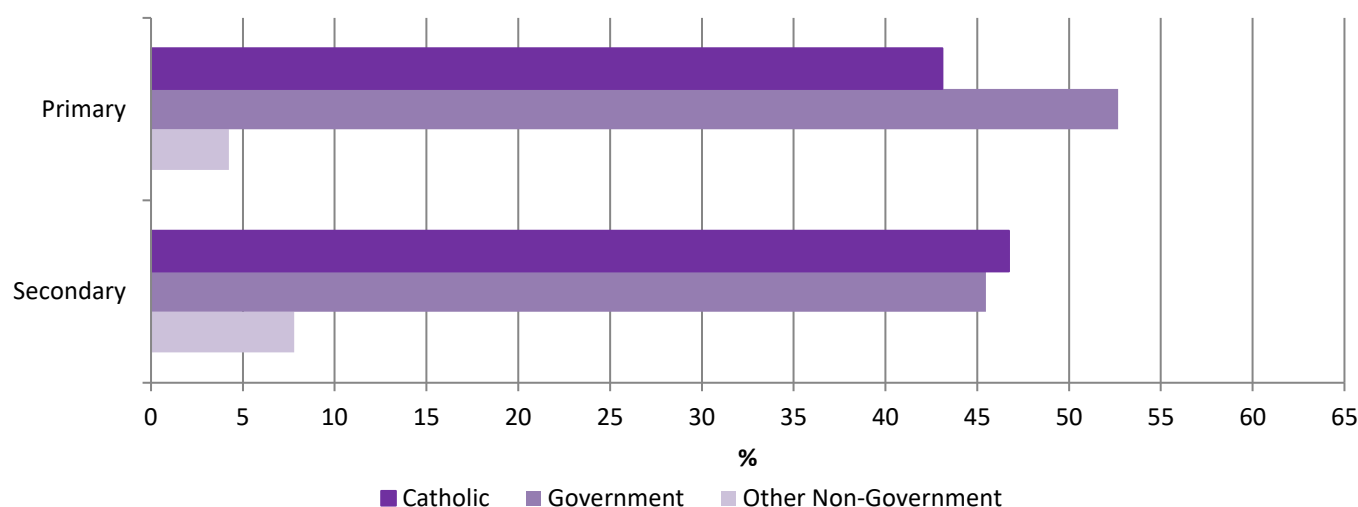
Educational Qualifications

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	3	72	117	133	100	49	474
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	131	669	748	620	444	246	2,858
Advanced diploma or diploma level	49	266	493	618	421	271	2,118
Certificate level	1,658	3,598	3,111	2,881	2,141	1,766	15,155
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	5,079	2,229	2,350	3,044	2,897	4,090	19,689
Total	**6,920**	**6,834**	**6,819**	**7,296**	**6,003**	**6,422**	**40,294**
Per cent with degree or higher	*1.9*	*10.8*	*12.7*	*10.3*	*9.1*	*4.6*	*8.3*
Females							
Postgraduate degree	5	106	165	158	108	47	589
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	456	1,856	1,727	1,241	833	492	6,605
Advanced diploma or diploma level	191	666	742	831	621	391	3,442
Certificate level	1,311	2,048	1,565	1,494	919	432	7,769
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	4,783	2,945	2,873	4,022	3,866	6,287	24,776
Total	**6,746**	**7,621**	**7,072**	**7,746**	**6,347**	**7,649**	**43,181**
Per cent with degree or higher	*6.8*	*25.7*	*26.8*	*18.1*	*14.8*	*7.0*	*16.7*
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	8	178	282	291	208	96	1,063
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	587	2,525	2,475	1,861	1,277	738	9,463
Advanced diploma or diploma level	240	932	1,235	1,449	1,042	662	5,560
Certificate level	2,969	5,646	4,676	4,375	3,060	2,198	22,924
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	9,862	5,174	5,223	7,066	6,763	10,377	44,465
Total	**13,666**	**14,455**	**13,891**	**15,042**	**12,350**	**14,071**	**83,475**
Per cent with degree or higher	*4.4*	*18.7*	*19.8*	*14.4*	*12.0*	*6.0*	*12.6*

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	88	1,352	2,046	425	3,911
Employee	4,199	10,577	8,218	640	23,634
Unemployed	740	746	728	45	2,259
Not in the labour force	1,812	794	2,103	5,079	9,788
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	84	173	196	246	699
Total	**6,923**	**13,642**	**13,291**	**6,435**	**40,291**
Per cent in labour force[2]	*72.6*	*92.9*	*82.7*	*17.2*	*74.0*
Per cent unemployed[3]	*14.7*	*5.9*	*6.6*	*4.1*	*7.6*
Females					
Employer	58	958	1,172	195	2,383
Employee	4,221	9,636	8,353	532	22,742
Unemployed	554	813	551	19	1,937
Not in the labour force	1,859	3,148	3,845	6,567	15,419
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	64	144	178	339	725
Total	**6,756**	**14,699**	**14,099**	**7,652**	**43,206**
Per cent in labour force[2]	*71.5*	*77.6*	*71.5*	*9.7*	*62.6*
Per cent unemployed[3]	*11.5*	*7.1*	*5.5*	*2.5*	*7.2*

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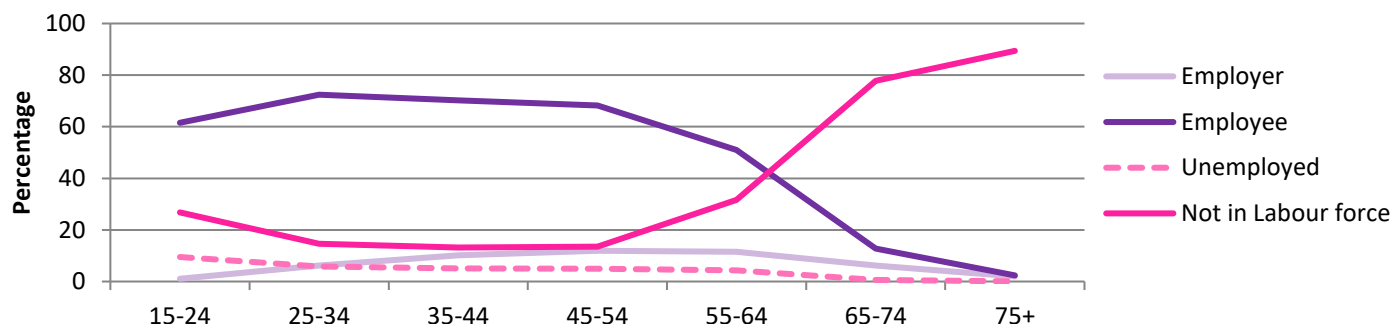
Notes:
1. *Australian Bureau of Statistics 2004. Australian Social Trends 2004. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.115.*
2. *The percentage of Catholics in each age group who are in the labour force (i.e. employed or seeking employment).*
3. *The percentage of Catholics in each age group who were in the labour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

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

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Occupation

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

Table 26: Occupation by age and sex	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Managers	99	512	892	1,062	777	395	3,737
Professionals	137	536	547	625	457	101	2,403
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,613	2,416	1,949	1,614	933	145	8,670
Community & Personal Service Workers	278	237	214	226	136	28	1,119
Clerical & Administrative Workers	78	122	204	273	198	42	917
Sales Workers	686	200	166	197	163	51	1,463
Machinery operators & Drivers	390	1,163	1,314	1,498	1,014	180	5,559
Labourers	995	783	601	619	448	116	3,562
ID / NS / NA[1]	2,654	866	925	1,193	1,890	5,363	12,891
Total	**6,930**	**6,835**	**6,812**	**7,307**	**6,016**	**6,421**	**40,321**
Per cent Managers & Professionals[2]	*5.5*	*17.6*	*24.4*	*27.6*	*29.9*	*46.9*	*22.4*
Per cent 'blue collar workers'[2]	*70.1*	*73.1*	*65.6*	*61.0*	*58.0*	*41.7*	*64.9*
Females							
Managers	144	416	508	672	506	183	2,429
Professionals	438	1,454	1,323	1,217	662	138	5,232
Technicians & Trade Workers	284	324	262	252	110	25	1,257
Community & Personal Service Workers	939	801	773	891	543	82	4,029
Clerical & Administrative Workers	642	1,223	1,232	1,462	852	147	5,558
Sales Workers	1,369	547	498	584	366	59	3,423
Machinery operators & Drivers	78	169	118	159	82	12	618
Labourers	380	390	529	675	497	86	2,557
ID / NS / NA[1]	2,493	2,305	1,837	1,832	2,730	6,925	18,122
Total	**6,767**	**7,629**	**7,080**	**7,744**	**6,348**	**7,657**	**43,225**
Per cent Managers & Professionals[2]	*13.6*	*35.1*	*34.9*	*32.0*	*32.3*	*43.9*	*30.5*
Per cent 'blue collar workers'[2]	*17.4*	*16.6*	*17.3*	*18.4*	*19.0*	*16.8*	*17.6*
All Catholics							
Managers	243	928	1,400	1,734	1,283	578	6,166
Professionals	575	1,990	1,870	1,842	1,119	239	7,635
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,897	2,740	2,211	1,866	1,043	170	9,927
Community & Personal Service Workers	1,217	1,038	987	1,117	679	110	5,148
Clerical & Administrative Workers	720	1,345	1,436	1,735	1,050	189	6,475
Sales Workers	2,055	747	664	781	529	110	4,886
Machinery operators & Drivers	468	1,332	1,432	1,657	1,096	192	6,177
Labourers	1,375	1,173	1,130	1,294	945	202	6,119
ID / NS / NA[1]	5,147	3,171	2,762	3,025	4,620	12,288	31,013
Total	**13,697**	**14,464**	**13,892**	**15,051**	**12,364**	**14,078**	**83,546**
Per cent Managers & Professionals[2]	*9.5*	*25.8*	*29.3*	*29.7*	*30.9*	*45.5*	*26.3*
Per cent 'blue collar workers'[2]	*43.7*	*46.4*	*42.9*	*40.0*	*39.8*	*31.5*	*42.3*

Notes:
1. ID = Inadequately described; NS = Not stated; NA = Not applicable.
2. See Notes 1 and 2 on page 5 for the type of occupations covered by the terms 'Managers and Professionals' and 'blue collar'.

Occupation

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

Does the following table suggest that the socioeconomic status of Catholics in this diocese is different from that of non-Catholics? If there are differences, how might they have arisen?
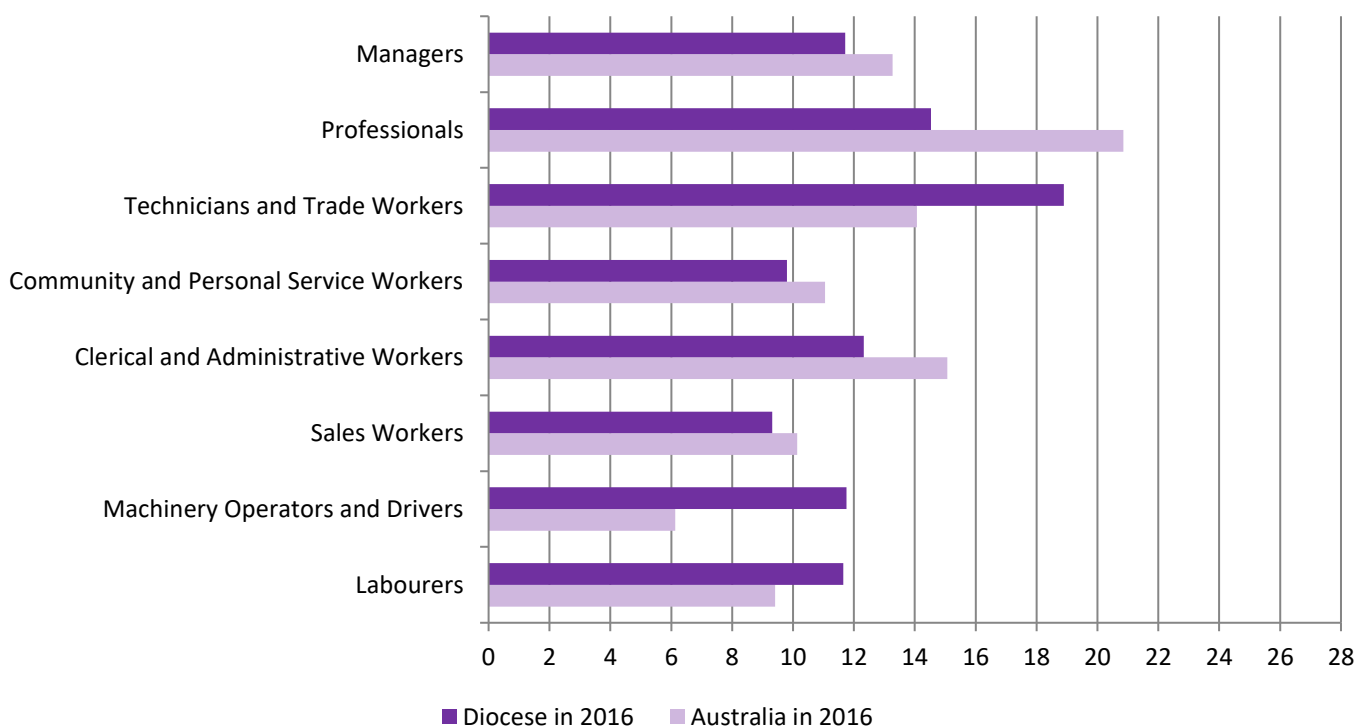
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation[1] (%)	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	11.7	11.5
Professionals	14.5	14.4
Technicians & Trade Workers	18.9	18.1
Community & Personal Service Workers	9.8	10.1
Clerical & Administrative Workers	12.3	11.7
Sales Workers	9.3	9.0
Machinery operators & Drivers	11.8	12.4
Labourers	11.7	12.8
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)

■ Diocese in 2016   ■ Australia in 2016

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

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

Visit the website to obtain:

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

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

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