



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Diocese of Sale



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Diocese of Sale



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: 566,079

Catholic Population: 123,594

Catholics make up 21.8 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 39 years

Total Catholic families: 47,949

9,696 Catholics live alone

29,242 Catholics were born overseas

1,858 Catholics do not speak English well

6,774 Catholics need assistance with core activities

40,628 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	82,678	92,746	103,645	120,341	123,594
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	27.3	25.8	22.9	21.5	20.5
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	9.1	10.4	11.9	13.0	15.8
Catholics born in NESC ¹ (%)	14.9	15.3	16.2	17.0	19.1
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Catholic families	30,440	35,028	39,728	46,131	47,949
Catholics living alone	5,441	6,700	7,871	9,342	9,697
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	56.4	54.1	50.5	50.8	52.6
Catholics with university degree (%)	6.0	7.4	9.3	11.2	13.8
Catholic males in labour force (%)	74.2	63.6	70.1	70.3	69.4
Catholic females in labour force (%)	53.7	50.9	56.1	58.0	60.1
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	77.4	79.1	79.8	78.5	78.6

Notes:

1. NESC = Non-English-Speaking Country.



Overview

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

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

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

Table 1: Population¹

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank ²	Diocese 2011 Rank ²
Total population ³	566,079	490,350	23,401,892	21,507,719	11	12
Catholic population	123,594	120,341	5,291,834	5,439,267	11	11
Per cent Catholic	21.8	24.5	22.6	25.3	21	17
At same address since previous Census (%)	56.9	56.1	57.3	57.5	16	18
Median age ⁴ (years)	39	37	40	38	15	16
Aged 0-14 (%)	20.5	21.5	19.8	20.5	14	15
Aged 65+ (%)	15.8	13.0	16.6	14.1	20	19
Males per 100 females	90.9	93.1	90.6	92.1	19	14

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

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

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

Table 2: Disability

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Need assistance with core activities (%)	5.6	4.8	5.8	4.9	16	14
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	12.5	11.6	12.5	11.7	17	16

Notes:

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



Overview

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

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

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

Table 3: Employment	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Managers and Professionals ¹ (% of those recording an occupation)	27.3	26.8	34.1	33.0	26	26
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	35.8	37.4	29.6	30.6	7	6
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	69.4	70.3	69.7	69.6	10	10
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	60.1	58.0	60.6	58.5	12	12
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	5.7	5.0	5.8	5.0	15	11
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	12.7	10.5	12.2	10.2	12	9

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	4.6	4.7	5.6	5.7	9	9
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	19.1	17.0	19.1	17.9	7	6
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	1,456	1,482	106,428	98,723	11	11
Indigenous Australians	896	802	133,528	124,610	27	27
Speak language other than English at home (%)	16.4	14.3	20.4	19.0	8	10
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	1.5	1.4	2.6	2.6	9	10

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 Sale

National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016

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

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 (%)	13.8	11.2	20.6	17.6	18	20
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	92.2	87.1	92.2	87.2	7	9
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	62.9	55.9	62.9	57.8	7	8
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	31.7	27.6	38.2	34.3	11	14
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	53.7	51.4	53.1	52.8	11	15
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	39.5	41.2	41.0	41.2	23	18
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	51.1	50.0	54.5	52.8	14	14
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	37.1	37.5	35.1	37.2	18	20
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	31.9	25.9	28.1	24.1	16	17
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	41.0	33.6	35.7	31.5	10	17

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 (%)	30.6	31.6	33.3	33.9	25	24
Married (%)	52.6	52.3	49.7	49.6	3	3
Divorced or Separated (%)	11.4	10.8	11.2	10.8	12	12
Widowed (%)	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.7	20	19

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	47,960	46,131	1,997,833	2,019,556	11	11
One-parent families	5,184	5,168	231,370	239,340	12	12
One-parent families (% of all families)	10.8	11.2	11.6	11.9	20	18
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	56.7	58.6	55.9	55.1	21	21
De facto couples (%)	16.7	16.3	17.7	16.2	22	19
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	89,797	77,589	100,270	86,401	16	16

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	58,789	56,905	2,548,354	2,594,239	11	12
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	1,079	1,386	53,499	68,455	14	12
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	8,618	7,956	407,684	402,158	13	15
Persons living alone (total)	9,697	9,342	461,183	470,613	13	14
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	7.8	7.8	8.7	8.7	22	21
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	78.6	78.5	71.2	71.4	1	1
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	1,665	1,628	1,873	1,861	17	17

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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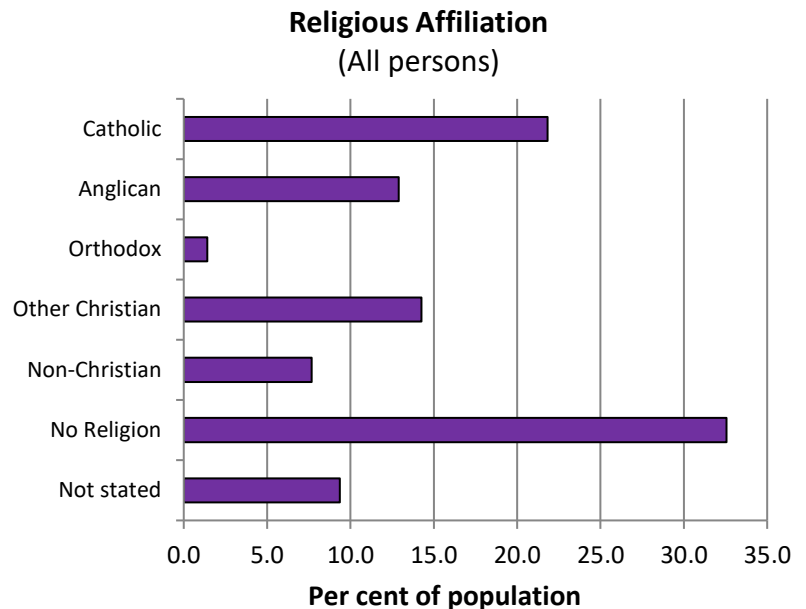
Religious affiliation

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	16,415	17,268	13,719	15,050	17,357	16,967	13,391	8,595	4,412	123,174
Maronite Catholic	13	9	4	11	15	4	-	5	-	61
Melkite Catholic	3	7	3	4	3	5	12	4	3	44
Ukrainian Catholic	3	-	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	12
Chaldean Catholic	13	10	6	10	11	11	-	3	-	64
Syro-Malabar Catholic	78	33	7	58	36	6	7	-	-	225
Total Catholic	16,525	17,327	13,744	15,133	17,422	16,993	13,414	8,607	4,415	123,580
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	20.8	23.8	20.4	20.4	23.2	23.4	21.1	22.0	20.4	21.8
Anglican	5,610	6,944	4,894	5,984	9,709	11,807	12,911	9,412	5,679	72,950
Orthodox	1,183	1,081	913	1,179	1,347	987	668	459	224	8,041
Other Christian	8,412	9,325	6,842	8,075	9,818	11,598	12,354	8,902	5,356	80,682
Non-Christian	8,949	5,547	6,317	10,715	5,947	3,307	1,866	620	195	43,463
No Religion	31,941	26,606	28,256	26,520	24,226	20,950	15,777	7,017	3,002	184,295
Not Stated	6,872	5,998	6,425	6,618	6,686	6,905	6,622	4,154	2,764	53,044
Total Population	79,492	72,828	67,391	74,224	75,155	72,547	63,612	39,171	21,635	566,055

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 Sale

National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016

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

Age and sex

**Table 10:
Age by sex**

	Males 2016	Females 2016	Total 2016	Total 2011
Age (years)				
0	626	619	1,245	1,402
1	714	715	1,429	1,520
2	782	721	1,503	1,575
3	851	863	1,714	1,697
4	859	795	1,654	1,764
5	890	843	1,733	1,779
6	906	924	1,830	1,649
7	856	902	1,758	1,758
8	909	888	1,797	1,694
9	963	912	1,875	1,780
10	938	865	1,803	1,735
11	855	880	1,735	1,872
12	938	875	1,813	1,880
13	854	896	1,750	1,888
14	870	883	1,753	1,931
15	871	861	1,732	1,967
16	853	935	1,788	1,915
17	921	871	1,792	2,004
18	842	796	1,638	1,752
19	800	729	1,529	1,618
20-24	3,411	3,626	7,037	7,116
25-29	3,095	3,614	6,709	7,117
30-34	3,370	4,112	7,482	7,125
35-39	3,536	4,123	7,659	8,216
40-44	3,895	4,545	8,440	9,122
45-49	4,210	4,770	8,980	9,143
50-54	4,270	4,579	8,849	8,319
55-59	3,884	4,265	8,149	6,930
60-64	3,167	3,773	6,940	6,520
65-69	2,999	3,477	6,476	5,113
70-74	2,396	2,545	4,941	3,948
75-79	1,760	1,907	3,667	2,876
80+	1,775	2,646	4,421	3,618
Total	58,866	64,755	123,621	120,343

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?

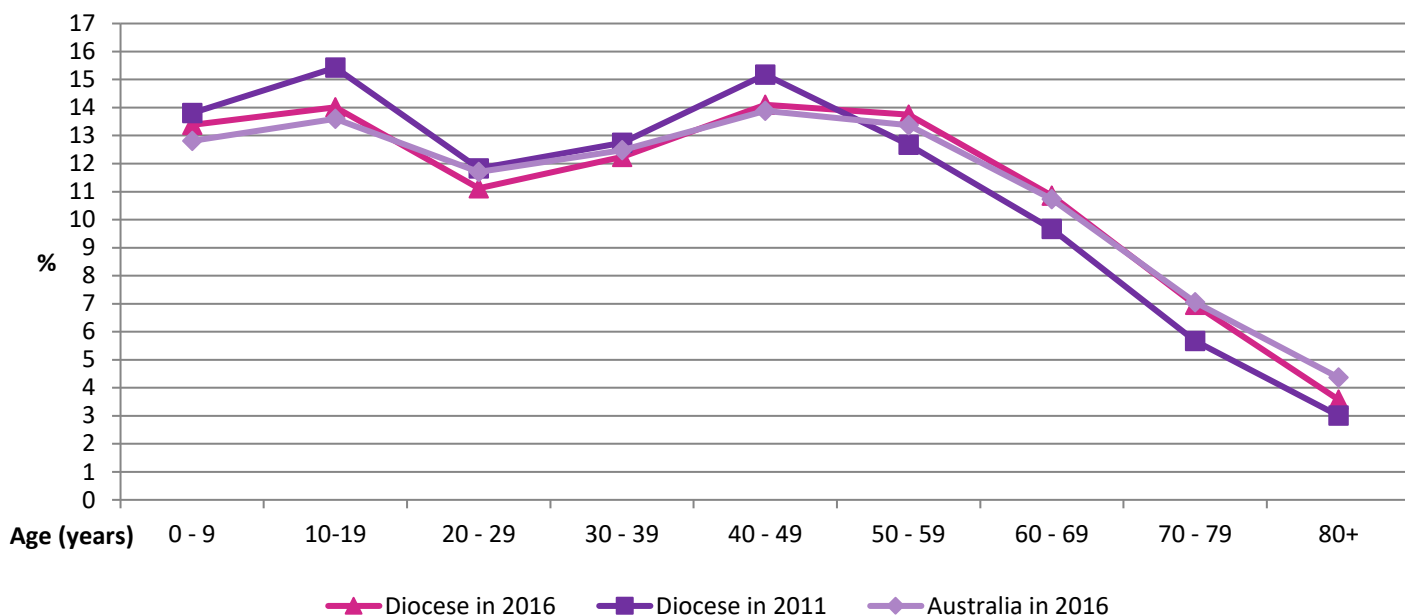
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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.

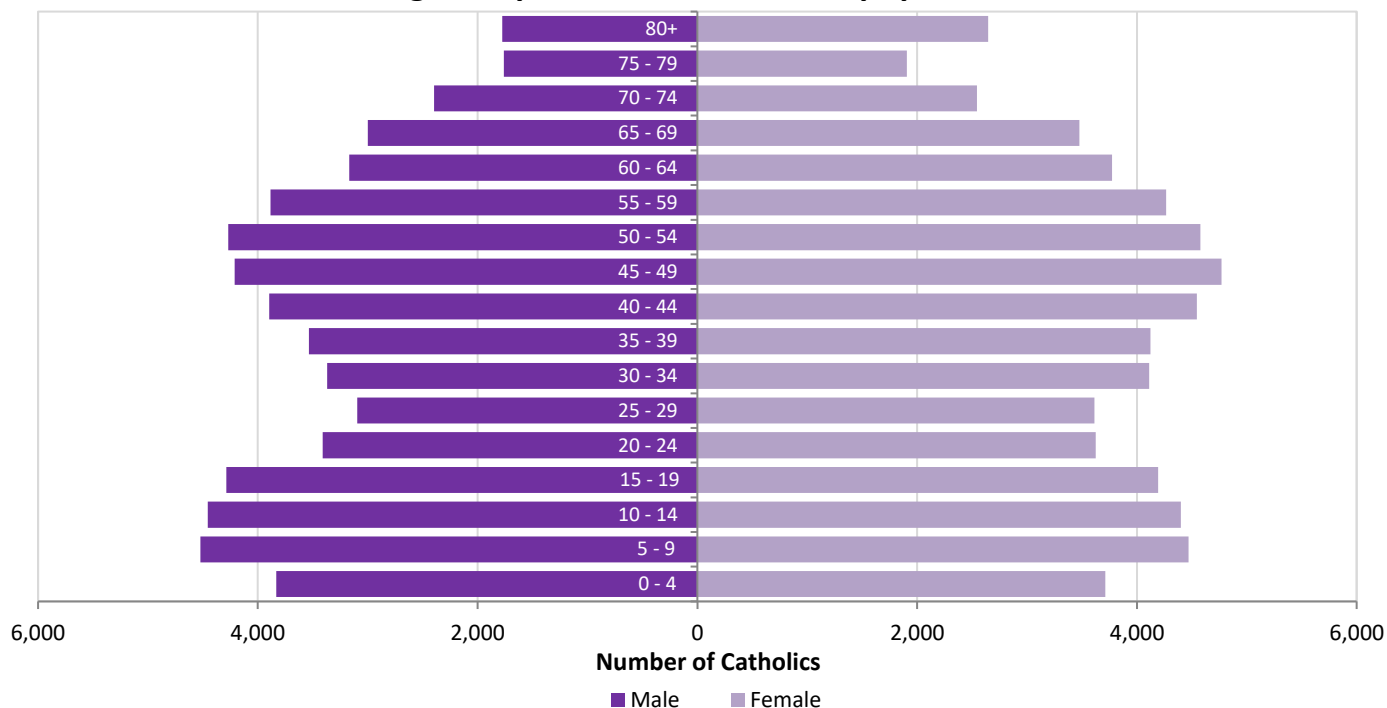


Age and sex

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	452	578	705	517	529	316	3,097
Females	246	531	812	572	763	756	3,680
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	46	114	56	65	47	328
Females	-	35	110	80	189	194	608
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night ³							
Males	-	40	71	34	26	16	187
Females	3	22	82	33	32	40	212
Total							
Males	452	664	890	607	620	379	3,612
Females	249	588	1,004	685	984	990	4,500

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	352	442	767	971	928	998	4,458
Females	501	884	1,441	1,832	1,805	1,328	7,791

Notes:

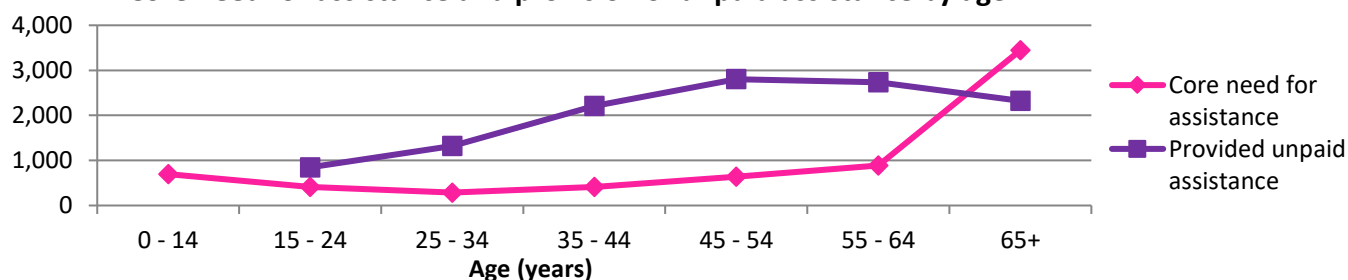
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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	7,621	3,734	1,688	1,307	657	275	137	15,419
Married	68	2,514	5,063	5,753	4,964	3,971	2,470	24,803
Separated/Divorced	10	212	662	1,369	1,312	909	328	4,802
Widowed	-	4	15	46	110	239	596	1,010
Total	7,699	6,464	7,428	8,475	7,043	5,394	3,531	46,034
Females								
Never married	7,630	3,598	1,655	1,060	450	156	104	14,653
Married	167	3,745	5,867	6,161	5,389	3,861	1,662	26,852
Separated/Divorced	14	360	1,092	1,955	1,688	982	289	6,380
Widowed	-	14	51	169	513	1,020	2,489	4,256
Total	7,811	7,717	8,665	9,345	8,040	6,019	4,544	52,141

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

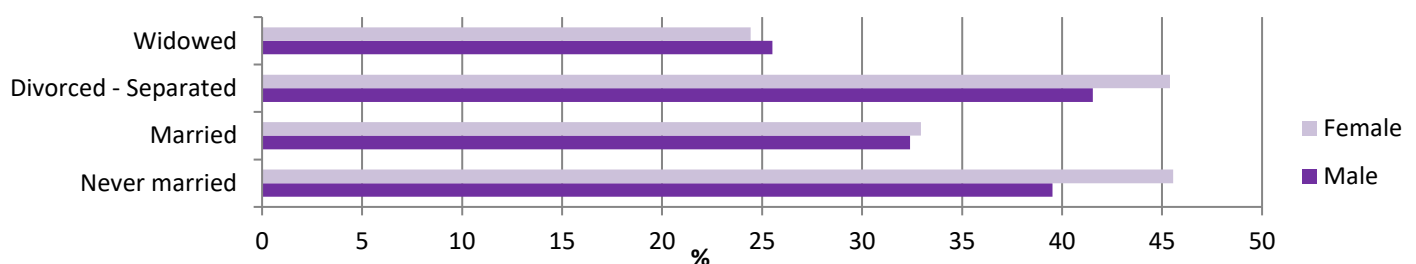


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	14,437	1,990	16,427	12.1
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	10,653	1,997	12,650	15.8
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	7,867	2,600	10,467	24.8
Total	32,957	6,587	39,544	16.7



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	168	276	1,007	2,574	3,004	1,108	703	886	9,726	2,131
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	87	151	625	1,624	1,943	822	635	629	6,516	2,234
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	85	152	735	1,819	1,993	738	497	528	6,547	2,109
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both Catholic	758	1,326	1,259	1,389	1,122	321	179	353	6,707	1,234
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	541	1,143	1,206	1,344	1,103	323	190	283	6,133	1,269
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	235	412	594	961	1,107	291	160	184	3,944	1,748
One-parent families:	806	1,090	1,134	1,006	424	100	37	585	5,182	977
Parent is Catholic										
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	161	247	377	496	339	132	69	159	1,980	1,439
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,225	1,225	-
Total	2,841	4,797	6,937	11,213	11,035	3,835	2,470	4,832	47,960	1,717

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	1,747	538	387	113	44	2,829
\$500-\$799	3,262	585	598	242	99	4,786
\$800-\$1,249	4,033	1,053	1,137	525	191	6,939
\$1,250-\$1,999	5,109	2,028	2,597	1,124	368	11,226
\$2,000-\$2,999	4,803	2,032	2,843	1,078	277	11,033
\$3,000-\$3,999	1,736	761	888	363	80	3,828
\$4,000 or more	1,128	445	563	256	83	2,475
Income not fully stated	2,482	904	889	391	167	4,833
Total Families	24,300	8,346	9,902	4,092	1,309	47,949
Median Family Income (\$)	\$1,524	\$1,821	\$1,938	\$1,897	\$1,733	\$1,717

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)**

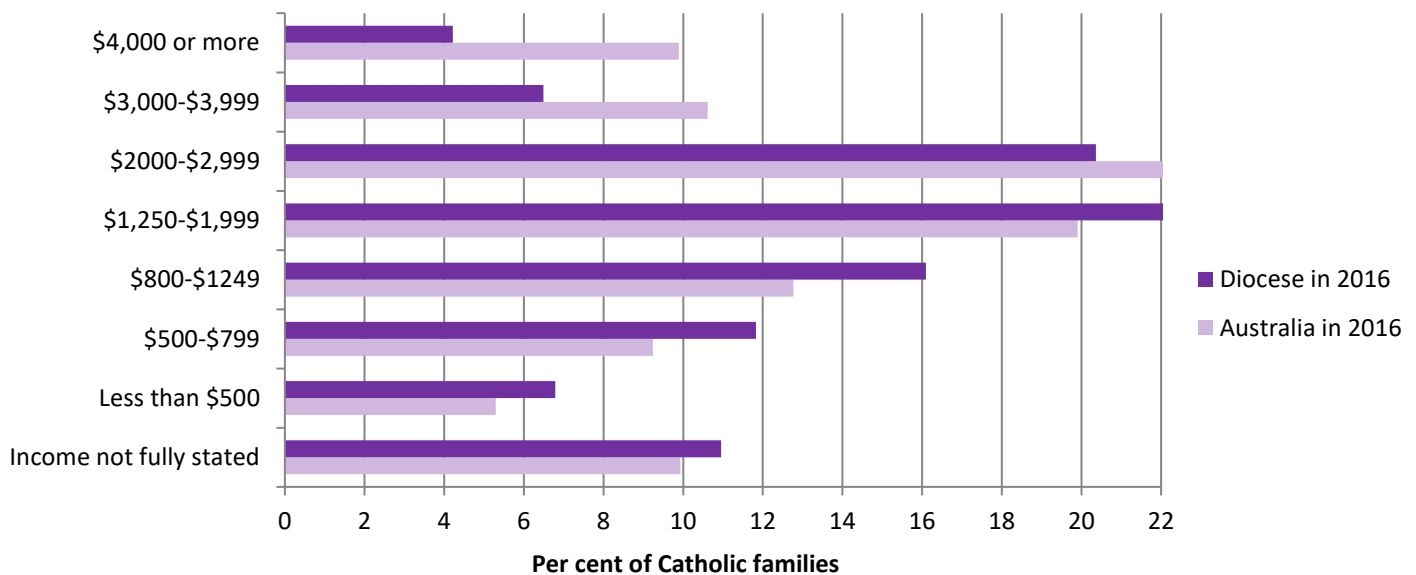


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	17,656	5,069	7,259	3,033	907	33,924
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	3,895	1,280	1,082	440	158	6,855
One parent family, parent Catholic	1,831	1,587	1,144	456	173	5,191
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	912	406	434	181	49	1,982
Total families	24,294	8,342	9,919	4,110	1,287	47,952



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	38,751	509	7,174	1,250	47,684	81.3
Lone person aged under 35 years	620	13	375	71	1,079	57.5
Lone person aged 35 years or over	6,098	355	1,532	633	8,618	70.8
Group households	726	41	561	80	1,408	51.6
Total households	46,195	918	9,642	2,034	58,789	78.6

Table 18: Household composition by monthly housing loan repayment

	\$1-\$599	\$600-\$999	\$1,000-1,599	\$1,600-\$2,199	\$2,200-\$2,799	\$2,800 or more	Median monthly household loan repayment
Family households	1,318	2,423	6,506	7,475	2,955	2,461	1,706
Lone person aged under 35 years	7	49	202	161	32	27	1,543
Lone person aged 35 years or over	290	334	554	284	81	71	1,198
Group households	46	55	142	94	28	29	1,405
Total households	1,661	2,861	7,404	8,014	3,096	2,588	1,665

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.



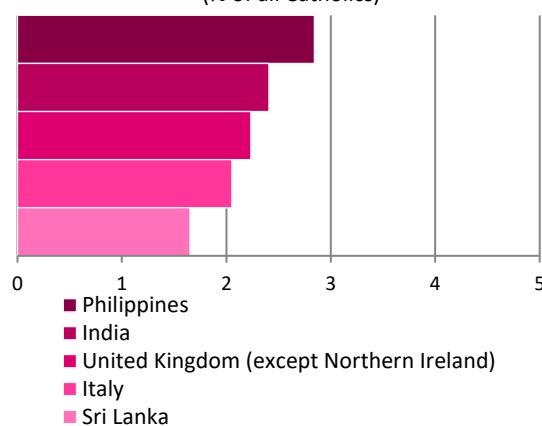
Birthplace

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)

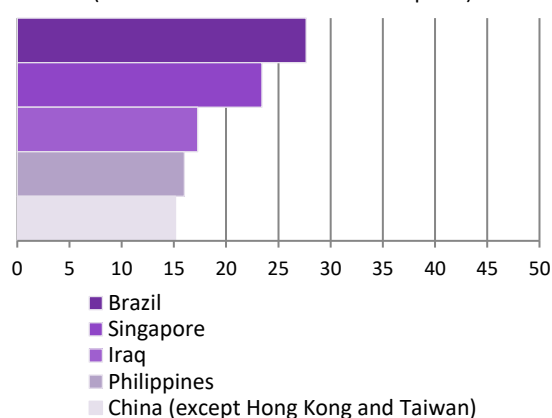


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	91,655	74.2	-
New Zealand	1,265	1.0	11.8
Other Oceania	336	0.3	12.8
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	2,761	2.2	3.3
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	833	0.7	8.2
Italy	2,537	2.1	0.6
Malta	777	0.6	-
Spain and Portugal	256	0.2	3.9
France	133	0.1	7.5
Netherlands	1,500	1.2	0.3
Germany	677	0.5	1.8
Austria	218	0.2	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	981	0.8	0.3
Poland	705	0.6	1.3
Hungary	285	0.2	2.1
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	576	0.5	1.4
Other Europe NEC	130	0.1	4.6
Vietnam	181	0.1	5.0
Philippines	3,513	2.8	16.0
Indonesia	180	0.1	11.1
Malaysia	180	0.1	12.2
Singapore	111	0.1	23.4
South East Asia NEC	380	0.3	4.2
India	2,975	2.4	8.1
Sri Lanka	2,041	1.7	8.7
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	99	0.1	15.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	47	0.0	6.4
Korea, Republic of (South)	65	0.1	13.8
Egypt	161	0.1	4.3
Lebanon	107	0.1	11.2
Iraq	110	0.1	17.3
Sudan (including South Sudan)	369	0.3	1.6
Middle East and North Africa NEC	321	0.3	9.3
South Africa	452	0.4	1.8
Mauritius	1,747	1.4	3.5
United States of America	221	0.2	14.9
Canada	113	0.1	8.8
Argentina	202	0.2	-
Brazil	47	0.0	27.7
Colombia	110	0.1	6.4
Chile	484	0.4	0.6
Central America and South America NEC	448	0.4	2.7
Other countries	608	0.5	9.4
Inadequately described/Not stated	2,684	2.2	-
Total	123,581	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 Sale

National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016

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

Language

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

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

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

Table 20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic (or not stated)	All persons	% Catholics among speakers ²
English	101,620	340,593	442,213	23.0
Italian	3,654	625	4,279	85.4
Maltese	528	31	559	94.5
Spanish	1,602	1,275	2,877	55.7
Croatian	950	162	1,112	85.4
Polish	833	310	1,143	72.9
Dutch	497	771	1,268	39.2
French	1,195	570	1,765	67.7
German	397	1,075	1,472	27.0
Portuguese	299	118	417	71.7
Hungarian	626	314	940	66.6
Ukrainian	52	63	115	45.2
Vietnamese	262	1,053	1,315	19.9
Filipino languages	2,911	918	3,829	76.0
Chinese languages	628	6,514	7,142	8.8
Malayalam	1,124	1,448	2,572	43.7
Sinhalese	1,298	5,708	7,006	18.5
Korean	69	481	550	12.5
Indonesian and Malay	219	809	1,028	21.3
Arabic	695	2,683	3,378	20.6
Assyrian and Chaldean	120	12	132	90.9
Oceanic and Papuan languages	437	2,037	2,474	17.7
Australian Indigenous Languages	3	41	44	6.8
Other European languages NEC	488	7,300	7,788	6.3
Other Asian languages NEC	754	19,435	20,189	3.7
Other languages NEC	681	11,757	12,438	5.5
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	1,659	36,359	38,018	4.4
Total	123,601	442,462	566,063	21.8

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	6,553	11,200	12,272	11,792	11,801	27,631	20,368	101,617	-
Italian	47	79	91	128	265	1,185	1,861	3,656	11.5
Maltese	3	8	14	12	25	135	326	523	4.2
Spanish	66	108	93	168	233	528	408	1,604	12.1
Croatian	21	32	39	83	100	304	367	946	10.4
Polish	18	23	61	85	76	257	301	821	10.7
Dutch	-	4	8	3	14	97	372	498	2.8
French	26	47	73	109	167	387	389	1,198	3.3
German	9	13	18	11	29	76	249	405	2.2
Portuguese	10	24	27	28	33	134	40	296	10.5
Hungarian	13	22	21	33	64	204	266	623	11.2
Ukrainian	3	-	3	6	-	12	23	47	6.4
Vietnamese	21	23	25	36	58	80	21	264	18.9
Filipino languages	83	173	280	353	645	1,105	275	2,914	3.2
Chinese languages	29	63	78	88	108	185	84	635	15.7
Malayalam	147	194	103	71	330	251	27	1,123	9.2
Sinhalese	89	93	103	183	325	403	99	1,295	5.6
Korean	5	12	4	8	20	18	-	67	41.8
Indonesian and Malay	23	21	11	33	65	60	20	233	10.7
Arabic	33	90	119	93	105	198	60	698	9.6
Assyrian and Chaldean	8	28	20	16	17	24	7	120	19.2
Oceanic and Papuan languages	28	47	52	88	61	121	34	431	6.7
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-
Other European languages NEC	20	29	29	21	62	150	179	490	7.8
Other Asian languages NEC	40	63	54	74	201	257	65	754	5.8
Other languages NEC	25	48	74	84	148	214	90	683	7.5
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	213	100	127	146	163	406	507	1,662	8.9
Total	7,533	12,544	13,803	13,752	15,115	34,422	26,438	123,607	1.5

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Attendance at Educational Institutions

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

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

How does the diocese connect with Catholic students at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, especially those not attending Catholic schools?

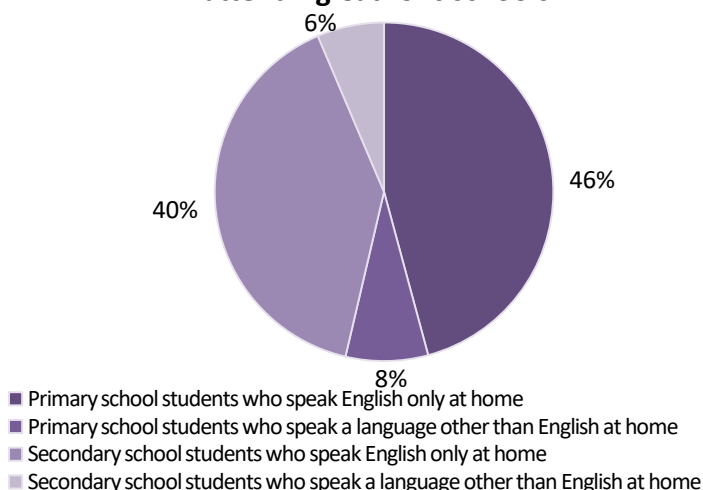
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	4,876	29,845	34,721	14.0
Infants/Primary – Catholic	6,634	3,101	9,735	68.1
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	846	5,349	6,195	13.7
Secondary – Government	3,586	18,693	22,279	16.1
Secondary – Catholic	4,941	3,439	8,380	59.0
Secondary – Other Non-Government	1,142	5,935	7,077	16.1
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	2,202	8,061	10,263	21.5
University or other Tertiary Institutions	3,642	11,856	15,498	23.5
Other (including pre-school)	2,988	11,051	14,039	21.3
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	92,737	345,155	437,892	21.2
Total	123,594	442,485	566,079	21.8

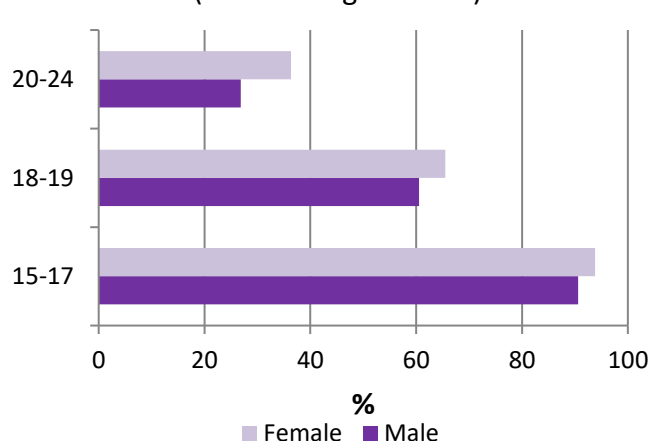
Note:

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

Language background of all students attending Catholic schools



Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)



Attendance at Educational Institutions

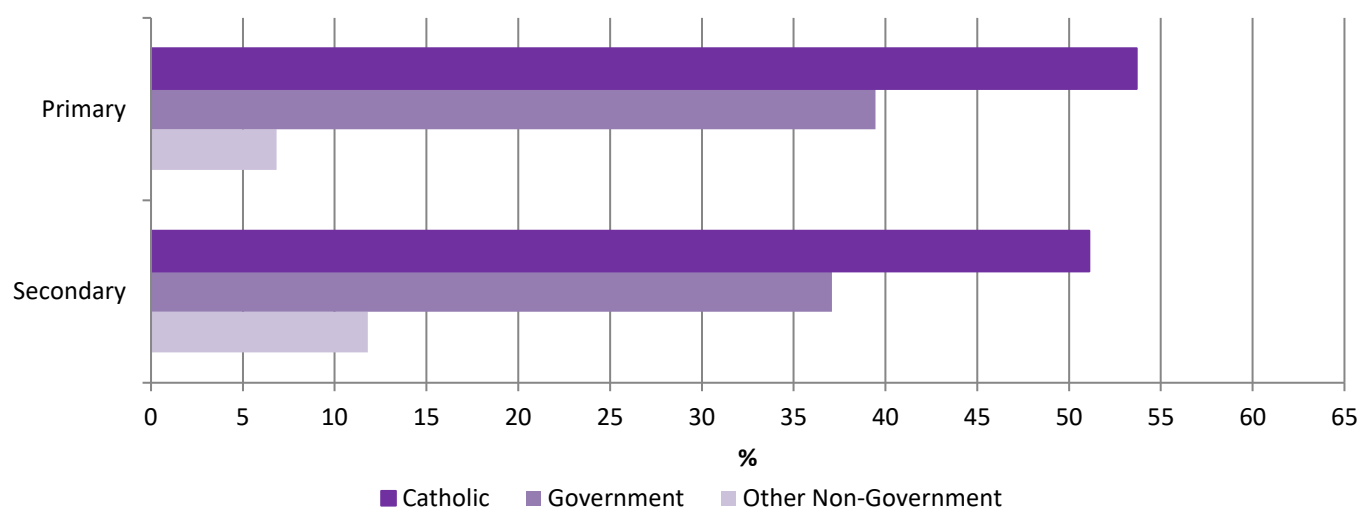
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	Less than \$500	\$500-\$799	\$800-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Total ²	Median annual family income ³ (\$)
Infants/Primary - Government	255	509	716	1,338	1,136	249	154	4,741	85,803
Infants/Primary – Catholic	223	342	703	1,738	1,982	648	368	6,501	104,455
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	22	24	42	137	233	129	160	816	137,869
Secondary – Government	195	311	487	838	773	210	122	3,391	87,559
Secondary – Catholic	121	225	440	1,036	1,355	562	387	4,796	113,845
Secondary – Other Non-Government	22	39	103	179	248	169	190	1,087	132,375
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	43	69	147	407	511	337	240	2,024	126,135
Other (including pre-school)	48	49	96	220	200	59	41	774	94,474
Not stated/Not applicable	75	61	129	184	169	53	22	855	82,700
Total	1,004	1,629	2,863	6,077	6,607	2,416	1,684	24,985	101,751

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	15	114	254	226	137	109	855
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	235	869	1,036	805	611	444	4,000
Advanced diploma or diploma level	234	606	842	766	573	457	3,478
Certificate level	1,383	2,853	2,820	3,455	2,476	2,481	15,468
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	5,829	2,022	2,482	3,229	3,250	5,433	22,245
Total	7,696	6,464	7,434	8,481	7,047	8,924	46,046
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>10.5</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	28	254	292	224	148	74	1,020
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	516	2,005	2,075	1,334	1,058	634	7,622
Advanced diploma or diploma level	458	1,302	1,420	1,235	825	596	5,836
Certificate level	1,074	2,031	1,970	1,964	1,322	762	9,123
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	5,742	2,142	2,909	4,589	4,689	8,495	28,566
Total	7,818	7,734	8,666	9,346	8,042	10,561	52,167
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>16.6</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	43	368	546	450	285	183	1,875
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	751	2,874	3,111	2,139	1,669	1,078	11,622
Advanced diploma or diploma level	692	1,908	2,262	2,001	1,398	1,053	9,314
Certificate level	2,457	4,884	4,790	5,419	3,798	3,243	24,591
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	11,571	4,164	5,391	7,818	7,939	13,928	50,811
Total	15,514	14,198	16,100	17,827	15,089	19,485	98,213
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>22.9</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>13.8</i>



Employment

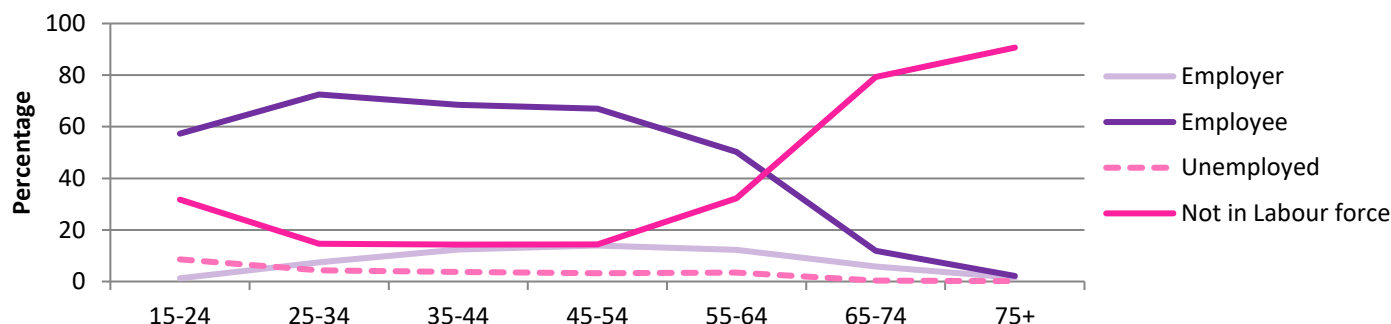
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	142	2,096	2,998	550	5,786
Employee	4,237	10,113	9,153	880	24,383
Unemployed	685	544	566	33	1,828
Not in the labour force	2,550	984	2,532	7,145	13,211
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	86	173	276	329	864
Total	7,700	13,910	15,525	8,937	46,072
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>65.8</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>81.9</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>69.4</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>5.7</i>
Females					
Employer	47	952	1,351	232	2,582
Employee	4,662	11,198	10,380	652	26,892
Unemployed	650	656	529	19	1,854
Not in the labour force	2,376	3,409	4,889	9,233	19,907
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	79	171	242	431	923
Total	7,814	16,386	17,391	10,567	52,158
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>68.6</i>	<i>78.2</i>	<i>70.5</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>60.1</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>5.9</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	193	658	1,231	1,414	909	421	4,826
Professionals	183	672	811	685	559	161	3,071
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,488	1,932	1,758	1,891	1,088	202	8,359
Community & Personal Service Workers	306	294	287	300	223	53	1,463
Clerical & Administrative Workers	170	309	399	473	320	87	1,758
Sales Workers	758	317	364	378	262	111	2,190
Machinery operators & Drivers	261	595	859	1,192	873	194	3,974
Labourers	998	807	823	910	648	190	4,376
ID / NS / NA ¹	3,345	883	902	1,234	2,161	7,508	16,033
Total	7,702	6,467	7,434	8,477	7,043	8,927	46,050
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>26.3</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>63.0</i>	<i>59.7</i>	<i>52.7</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>53.4</i>	<i>41.3</i>	<i>55.7</i>
Females							
Managers	161	487	595	674	465	203	2,585
Professionals	354	1,610	1,571	1,254	835	128	5,752
Technicians & Trade Workers	259	348	327	331	164	25	1,454
Community & Personal Service Workers	1,135	969	1,042	1,281	754	115	5,296
Clerical & Administrative Workers	571	1,341	1,651	2,025	1,172	214	6,974
Sales Workers	1,763	585	661	725	467	60	4,261
Machinery operators & Drivers	44	69	112	156	132	12	525
Labourers	412	272	465	706	561	132	2,548
ID / NS / NA ¹	3,119	2,043	2,246	2,196	3,491	9,677	22,772
Total	7,818	7,724	8,670	9,348	8,041	10,566	52,167
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>28.4</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>15.4</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	354	1,145	1,826	2,088	1,374	624	7,411
Professionals	537	2,282	2,382	1,939	1,394	289	8,823
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,747	2,280	2,085	2,222	1,252	227	9,813
Community & Personal Service Workers	1,441	1,263	1,329	1,581	977	168	6,759
Clerical & Administrative Workers	741	1,650	2,050	2,498	1,492	301	8,732
Sales Workers	2,521	902	1,025	1,103	729	171	6,451
Machinery operators & Drivers	305	664	971	1,348	1,005	206	4,499
Labourers	1,410	1,079	1,288	1,616	1,209	322	6,924
ID / NS / NA ¹	6,464	2,926	3,148	3,430	5,652	17,185	38,805
Total	15,520	14,191	16,104	17,825	15,084	19,493	98,217
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>39.3</i>	<i>27.3</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>35.8</i>

Notes:

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

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



Occupation

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

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

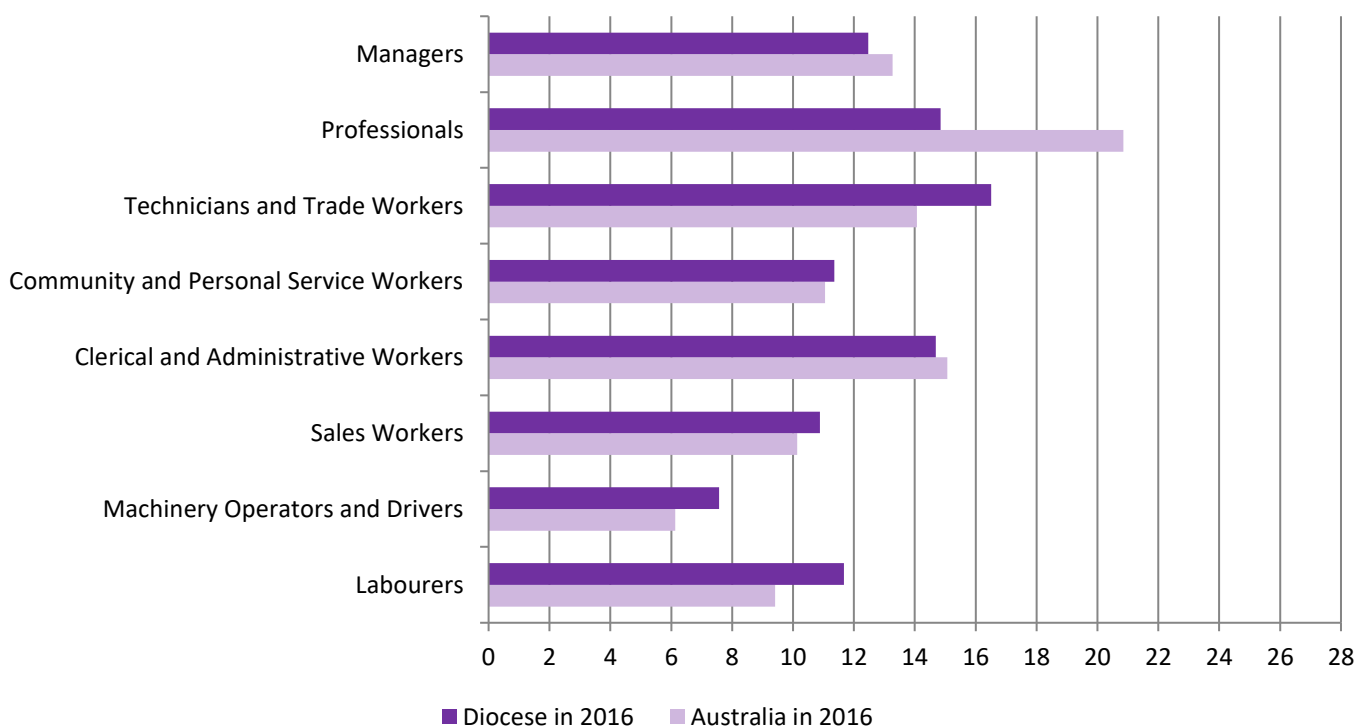
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	12.5	12.9
Professionals	14.8	15.6
Technicians & Trade Workers	16.5	16.9
Community & Personal Service Workers	11.4	11.3
Clerical & Administrative Workers	14.7	13.1
Sales Workers	10.9	10.2
Machinery operators & Drivers	7.6	8.2
Labourers	11.7	11.8
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)



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

Visit the website to obtain:

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- A Social Profile for the Catholic population of Australia
- Helpful hints on using the Census data
- Reports on the National Count of Attendance
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This profile has been created by the staff of the ACBC National Centre for Pastoral Research as part of the National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016.

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