



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Diocese of Sandhurst



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Diocese of Sandhurst



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: 380,580

Catholic Population: 90,189

Catholics make up 23.7 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 42 years

Total Catholic families: 34,869

9,220 Catholics live alone

8,583 Catholics were born overseas

746 Catholics do not speak English well

5,442 Catholics need assistance with core activities

28,315 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	86,073	88,854	90,218	93,803	90,189
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	25.9	24.5	22.4	21.3	20.2
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	11.1	12.5	14.5	16.1	19.0
Catholics born in NESC ¹ (%)	8.1	7.4	6.9	7.0	7.3
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
Catholic families	29,484	31,991	33,698	35,250	34,869
Catholics living alone	6,159	7,566	8,162	9,178	9,230
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	54.8	51.9	53.5	57.0	61.0
Catholics with university degree (%)	6.3	8.5	9.8	11.4	13.8
Catholic males in labour force (%)	71.4	61.5	67.6	66.5	66.4
Catholic females in labour force (%)	52.7	50.0	55.3	56.1	58.8
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	71.5	72.5	75.0	74.5	74.6

Notes:

1. NESC = Non-English-Speaking Country.



Overview

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

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

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

Table 1: Population¹

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank ²	Diocese 2011 Rank ²
Total population ³	380,580	358,159	23,401,892	21,507,719	16	16
Catholic population	90,189	93,803	5,291,834	5,439,267	15	15
Per cent Catholic	23.7	26.2	22.6	25.3	11	11
At same address since previous Census (%)	59.4	59.7	57.3	57.5	8	8
Median age ⁴ (years)	42	39	40	38	5	5
Aged 0-14 (%)	20.1	21.3	19.8	20.5	19	16
Aged 65+ (%)	19.0	16.1	16.6	14.1	5	5
Males per 100 females	91.3	92.8	90.6	92.1	14	16

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

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

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

Table 2: Disability

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Need assistance with core activities (%)	6.1	5.5	5.8	4.9	8	7
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	14.0	13.2	12.5	11.7	1	2

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)	32.1	31.7	34.1	33.0	12	10
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	33.7	34.8	29.6	30.6	12	13
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	66.4	66.5	69.7	69.6	21	20
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	58.8	56.1	60.6	58.5	17	19
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	4.7	4.4	5.8	5.0	24	21
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	10.7	8.8	12.2	10.2	22	19

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	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.7	24	24
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	7.3	7.0	19.1	17.9	18	18
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	633	560	106,428	98,723	19	19
Indigenous Australians	1,348	1,193	133,528	124,610	24	26
Speak language other than English at home (%)	7.1	6.8	20.4	19.0	19	19
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	0.8	0.9	2.6	2.6	16	15

Notes:

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



Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5: Education¹

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	13.8	11.4	20.6	17.6	17	18
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	92.0	87.6	92.2	87.2	8	8
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	54.4	53.7	62.9	57.8	13	11
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	28.7	29.6	38.2	34.3	14	12
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	62.1	59.4	53.1	52.8	1	1
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	33.6	37.7	41.0	41.2	28	25
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	59.6	54.1	54.5	52.8	3	7
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	32.8	39.6	35.1	37.2	23	18
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	35.5	29.4	28.1	24.1	9	12
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	41.6	37.0	35.7	31.5	9	11

Note:

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



Overview

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

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

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

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

Table 6: Marital status of Catholics aged 15+

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Never married (%)	31.2	31.7	33.3	33.9	23	23
Married (%)	50.5	50.9	49.7	49.6	9	7
Divorced or Separated (%)	11.9	10.8	11.2	10.8	10	12
Widowed (%)	6.5	6.6	5.8	5.7	9	7

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

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Families	34,889	35,250	1,997,833	2,019,556	15	16
One-parent families	3,943	4,089	231,370	239,340	15	15
One-parent families (% of all families)	11.3	11.6	11.6	11.9	17	14
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	60.1	61.4	55.9	55.1	14	14
De facto couples (%)	17.2	15.6	17.7	16.2	20	22
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	82,751	68,464	100,270	86,401	23	24

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

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Households	45,723	46,203	2,548,354	2,594,239	15	16
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	1,001	1,187	53,499	68,455	15	16
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	8,229	7,991	407,684	402,158	15	14
Persons living alone (total)	9,230	9,178	461,183	470,613	15	15
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	10.2	9.8	8.7	8.7	7	7
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	74.6	74.5	71.2	71.4	7	4
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	1,415	1,383	1,873	1,861	24	24

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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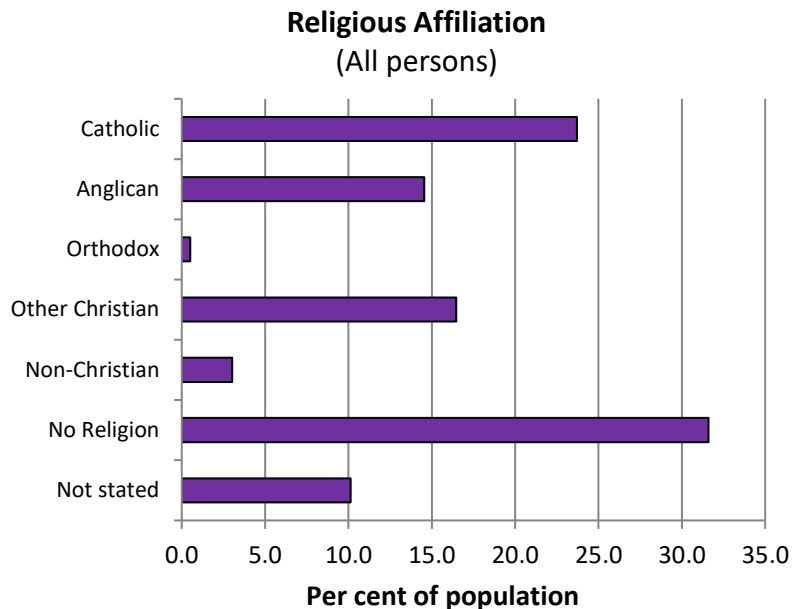
Religious affiliation

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	11,492	12,831	9,206	9,392	11,656	12,682	10,995	7,429	4,360	90,043
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	9
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Syro-Malabar Catholic	43	9	14	37	17	5	6	-	-	131
Total Catholic	11,535	12,840	9,220	9,432	11,673	12,687	11,005	7,434	4,360	90,186
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	24.5	27.2	22.1	22.8	24.5	24.0	22.0	22.9	21.5	23.7
Anglican	3,805	5,059	3,343	4,071	7,144	9,212	10,180	7,585	5,007	55,406
Orthodox	226	200	189	234	288	319	235	173	101	1,965
Other Christian	4,970	6,109	4,379	4,929	6,987	10,068	11,105	8,372	5,778	62,697
Non-Christian	1,975	1,465	1,923	2,511	1,592	1,078	657	278	75	11,554
No Religion	20,257	17,350	18,440	16,076	15,254	14,206	11,536	4,975	2,156	120,250
Not Stated	4,379	4,138	4,180	4,194	4,623	5,250	5,327	3,655	2,767	38,513
Total Population	47,147	47,161	41,674	41,447	47,561	52,820	50,045	32,472	20,244	380,571

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



Age and sex

Table 10:
Age by sex

	Males 2016	Females 2016	Total 2016	Total 2011
Age (years)				
0	435	404	839	950
1	471	461	932	1,117
2	530	539	1,069	1,133
3	569	529	1,098	1,252
4	584	575	1,159	1,338
5	571	554	1,125	1,311
6	667	619	1,286	1,290
7	647	642	1,289	1,333
8	652	645	1,297	1,327
9	713	721	1,434	1,418
10	714	651	1,365	1,431
11	637	651	1,288	1,469
12	670	645	1,315	1,544
13	673	661	1,334	1,521
14	662	667	1,329	1,526
15	658	632	1,290	1,574
16	676	670	1,346	1,473
17	674	660	1,334	1,496
18	640	564	1,204	1,407
19	551	487	1,038	1,224
20-24	2,351	2,329	4,680	5,269
25-29	2,061	2,473	4,534	4,753
30-34	2,115	2,537	4,652	4,795
35-39	2,204	2,583	4,787	5,671
40-44	2,647	2,878	5,525	6,476
45-49	2,893	3,257	6,150	6,792
50-54	3,008	3,483	6,491	6,446
55-59	2,923	3,273	6,196	5,826
60-64	2,669	2,992	5,661	5,551
65-69	2,533	2,805	5,338	4,553
70-74	2,000	2,194	4,194	3,756
75-79	1,526	1,715	3,241	2,847
80+	1,717	2,644	4,361	3,936
Total	43,041	47,140	90,181	93,805

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?

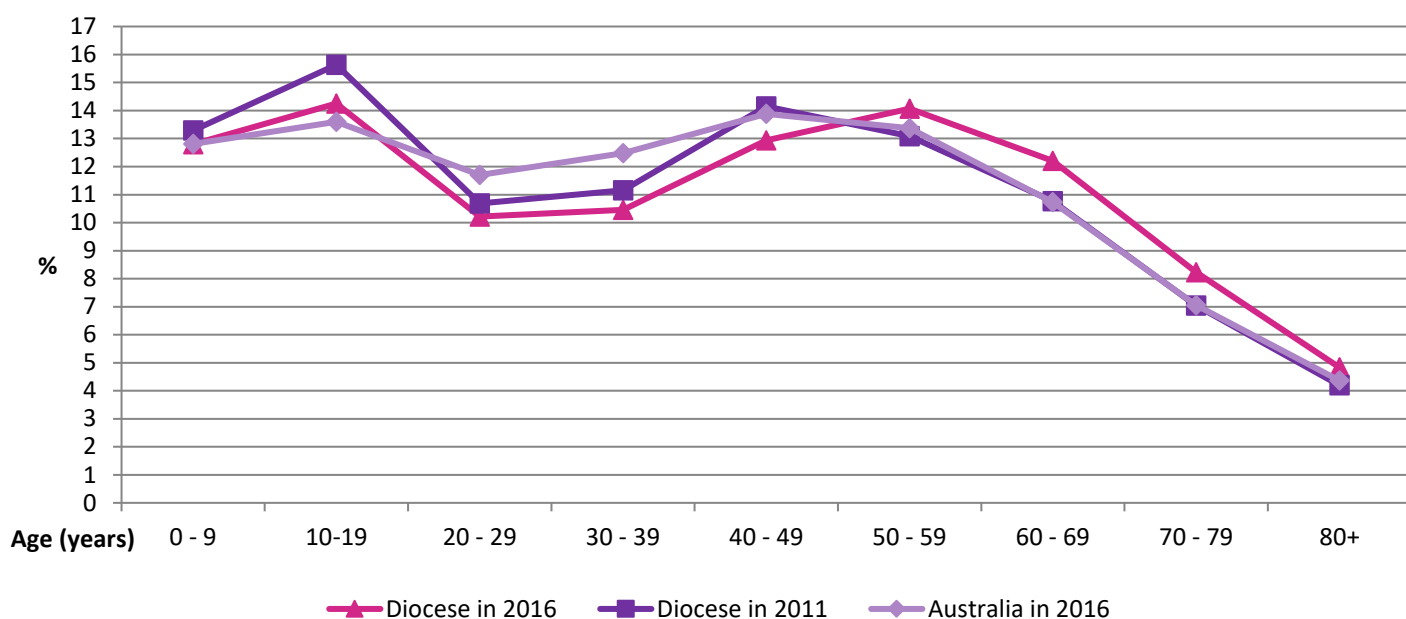
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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.

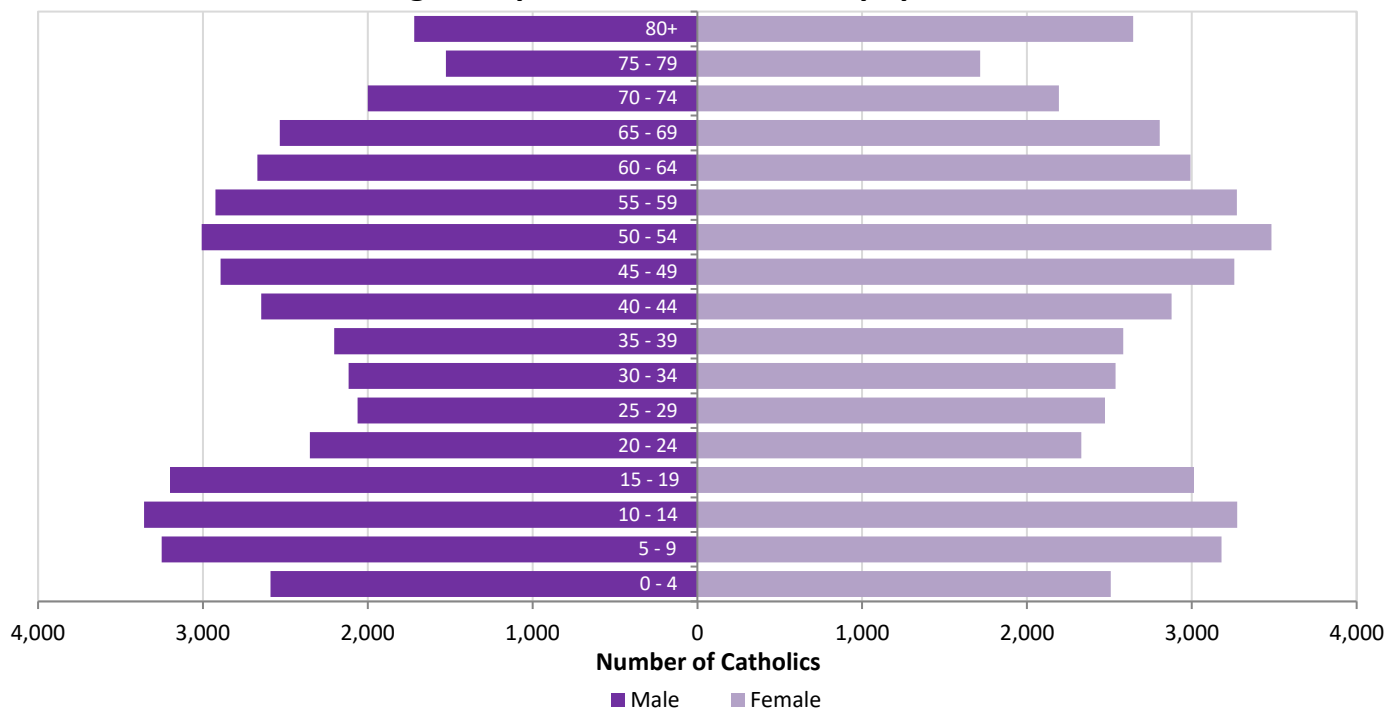


Age and sex

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	366	468	528	453	450	319	2,584
Females	156	358	584	426	639	706	2,869
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	40	107	55	65	53	320
Females	-	23	78	71	173	213	558
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night ³							
Males	3	39	36	23	24	17	142
Females	-	33	76	23	34	30	196
Total							
Males	369	547	671	531	539	389	3,046
Females	156	414	738	520	846	949	3,623

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	282	347	539	851	879	910	3,808
Females	341	663	987	1,476	1,536	1,285	6,288

Notes:

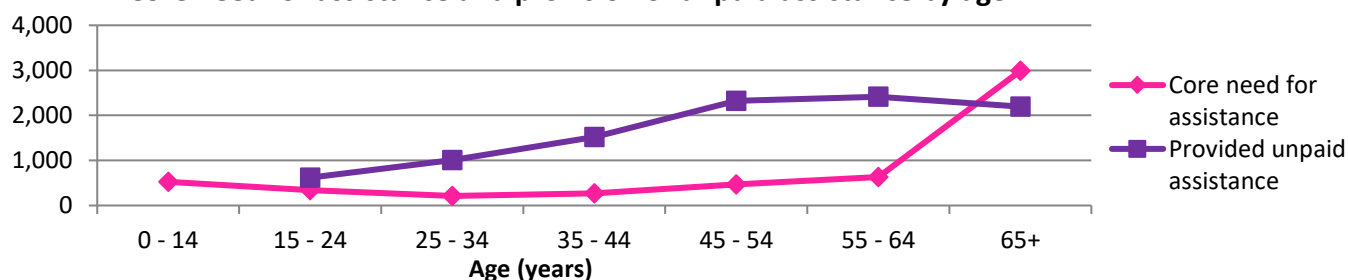
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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	5,489	2,625	1,356	1,122	602	304	190	11,688
Married	54	1,436	3,005	3,720	3,738	3,246	2,201	17,400
Separated/Divorced	7	112	475	1,019	1,112	746	294	3,765
Widowed	3	-	15	43	133	235	553	982
Total	5,553	4,173	4,851	5,904	5,585	4,531	3,238	33,835
Females								
Never married	5,233	2,571	1,233	905	436	188	190	10,756
Married	98	2,192	3,431	4,310	4,122	3,234	1,571	18,958
Separated/Divorced	15	239	750	1,406	1,326	740	303	4,779
Widowed	-	8	49	116	385	838	2,292	3,688
Total	5,346	5,010	5,463	6,737	6,269	5,000	4,356	38,181

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

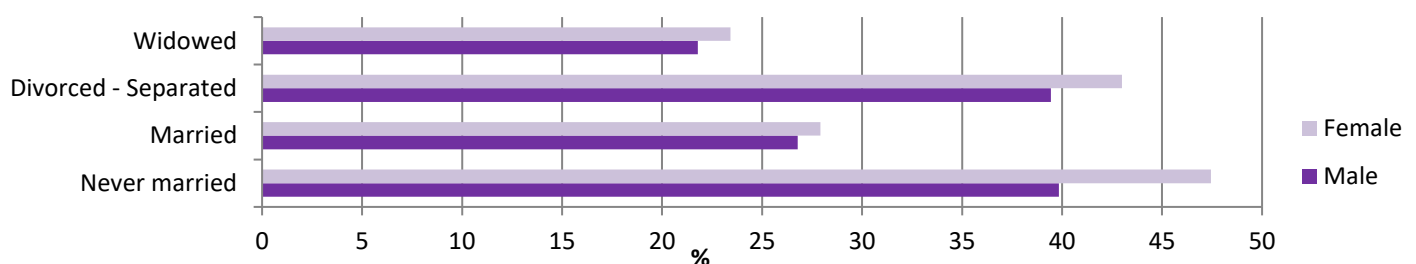


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	9,353	1,415	10,768	13.1
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	8,983	1,626	10,609	15.3
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	5,163	1,825	6,988	26.1
Total	23,499	4,866	28,365	17.2



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	93	177	654	1,492	1,550	535	324	541	5,366	1,998
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	73	160	496	1,343	1,541	564	327	591	5,095	2,116
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	55	113	443	1,223	1,279	416	225	334	4,088	2,033
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both Catholic	527	1,102	1,156	1,154	843	216	126	279	5,403	1,223
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	439	1,059	1,128	1,345	979	223	125	226	5,524	1,262
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	162	338	484	761	757	158	104	131	2,895	1,642
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	594	901	935	697	247	37	19	524	3,954	917
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	906	906	-
Total	2,087	4,102	5,658	8,395	7,461	2,206	1,293	3,687	34,889	1,585

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	1,287	368	288	100	37	2,080
\$500-\$799	2,837	538	457	201	86	4,119
\$800-\$1,249	3,513	779	840	386	154	5,672
\$1,250-\$1,999	4,303	1,324	1,738	773	254	8,392
\$2,000-\$2,999	3,515	1,267	1,700	776	203	7,461
\$3,000-\$3,999	984	399	516	242	47	2,188
\$4,000 or more	591	239	269	147	40	1,286
Income not fully stated	1,871	631	662	356	151	3,671
Total Families	18,901	5,545	6,470	2,981	972	34,869
Median Family Income (\$)	\$1,403	\$1,687	\$1,819	\$1,856	\$1,644	\$1,585

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)**

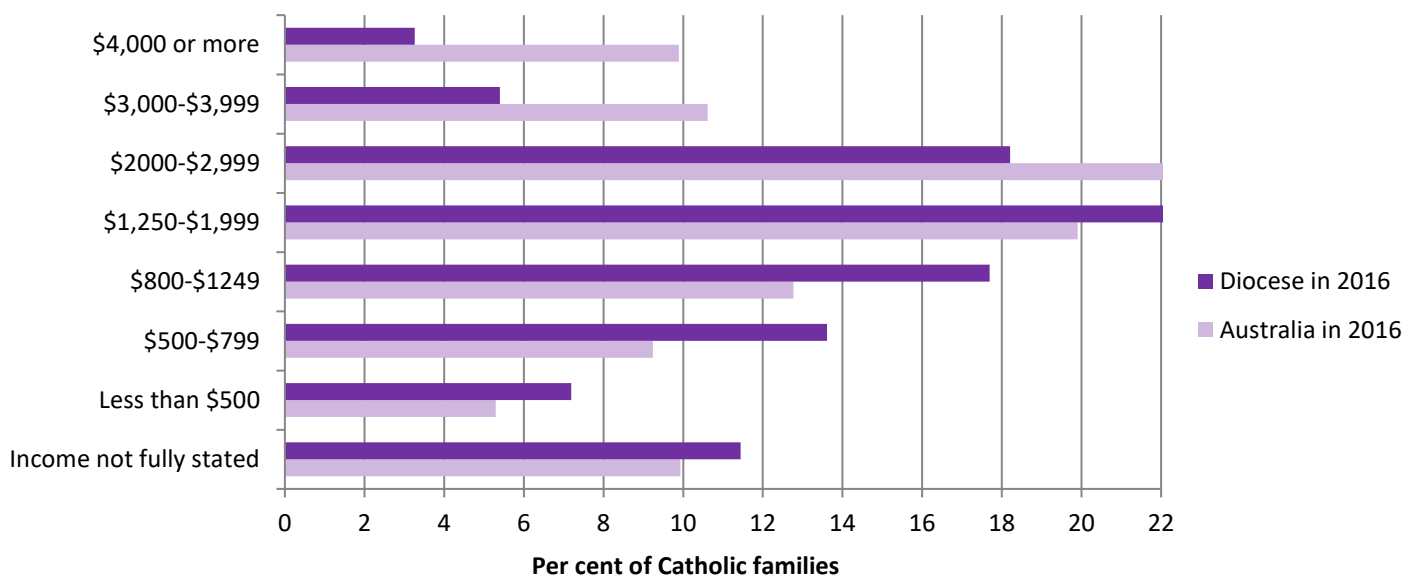


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	13,925	3,055	4,379	2,174	660	24,193
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	2,989	841	813	309	113	5,065
One parent family, parent Catholic	1,293	1,286	915	320	130	3,944
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	687	371	363	179	61	1,661
Total families	18,894	5,553	6,470	2,982	964	34,863



Households

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

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

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

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

Table 17: Household composition by tenure type

	Fully owned or being purchased	Rented from State or Territory Housing Authority	Rented from other landlord, or landlord not stated	Other households	Total households	Per cent owned or being purchased
Family households	27,563	631	5,695	1,071	34,960	78.8
Lone person aged under 35 years	461	25	425	90	1,001	46.1
Lone person aged 35 years or over	5,433	467	1,632	697	8,229	66.0
Group households	663	53	733	84	1,533	43.2
Total households	34,120	1,176	8,485	1,942	45,723	74.6

Table 18: Household composition by monthly housing loan repayment

	\$1-\$599	\$600-\$999	\$1,000-1,599	\$1,600-\$2,199	\$2,200-\$2,799	\$2,800 or more	Median monthly household loan repayment
Family households	1,099	2,217	5,325	3,931	1,046	970	1,448
Lone person aged under 35 years	4	69	195	83	5	11	1,340
Lone person aged 35 years or over	225	335	486	187	40	43	1,120
Group households	36	61	141	79	11	7	1,300
Total households	1,364	2,682	6,147	4,280	1,102	1,031	1,415

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.



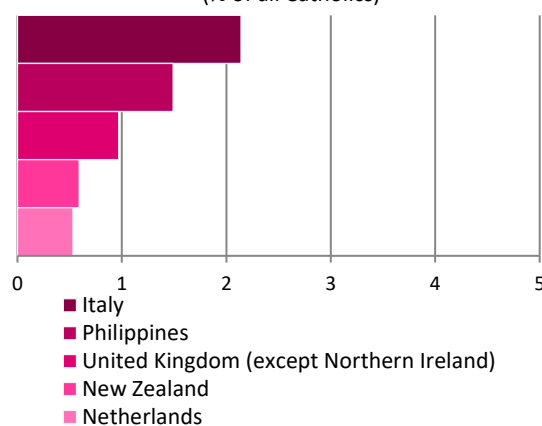
Birthplace

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)

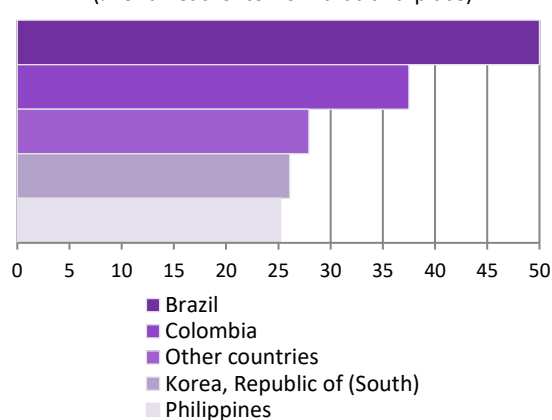


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	79,313	88.0	-
New Zealand	533	0.6	7.3
Other Oceania	72	0.1	18.1
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	874	1.0	3.1
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	326	0.4	6.7
Italy	1,930	2.1	1.0
Malta	150	0.2	-
Spain and Portugal	90	0.1	10.0
France	64	0.1	9.4
Netherlands	479	0.5	0.6
Germany	358	0.4	0.8
Austria	125	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	313	0.3	-
Poland	97	0.1	-
Hungary	63	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	164	0.2	1.8
Other Europe NEC	64	0.1	9.4
Vietnam	36	0.0	13.9
Philippines	1344	1.5	25.2
Indonesia	23	0.0	-
Malaysia	55	0.1	16.4
Singapore	17	0.0	-
South East Asia NEC	79	0.1	19.0
India	439	0.5	24.8
Sri Lanka	97	0.1	12.4
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	33	0.0	18.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	10	0.0	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	23	0.0	26.1
Egypt	30	0.0	-
Lebanon	23	0.0	-
Iraq	6	0.0	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	80	0.1	5.0
Middle East and North Africa NEC	41	0.0	-
South Africa	66	0.1	9.1
Mauritius	48	0.1	14.6
United States of America	117	0.1	10.3
Canada	55	0.1	5.5
Argentina	18	0.0	-
Brazil	12	0.0	50.0
Colombia	8	0.0	37.5
Chile	16	0.0	-
Central America and South America NEC	51	0.1	11.8
Other countries	154	0.2	27.9
Inadequately described/Not stated	2,275	2.5	0.2
Total	90,171	100.0	0.8

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

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

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

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

Table 20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic (or not stated)	All persons	% Catholics among speakers ²
English	82,682	246,661	329,343	25.1
Italian	2,906	406	3,312	87.7
Maltese	62	11	73	84.9
Spanish	149	138	287	51.9
Croatian	230	42	272	84.6
Polish	90	42	132	68.2
Dutch	112	220	332	33.7
French	137	244	381	36.0
German	180	588	768	23.4
Portuguese	37	19	56	66.1
Hungarian	72	40	112	64.3
Ukrainian	22	16	38	57.9
Vietnamese	60	148	208	28.8
Filipino languages	1,012	319	1,331	76.0
Chinese languages	127	1,670	1,797	7.1
Malayalam	437	197	634	68.9
Sinhalese	61	289	350	17.4
Korean	23	130	153	15.0
Indonesian and Malay	45	217	262	17.2
Arabic	58	1,607	1,665	3.5
Assyrian and Chaldean	9	4	13	69.2
Oceanic and Papuan languages	64	389	453	14.1
Australian Indigenous Languages	10	76	86	11.6
Other European languages NEC	145	2,120	2,265	6.4
Other Asian languages NEC	154	4,769	4,923	3.1
Other languages NEC	169	2,355	2,524	6.7
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	1,156	27,671	28,827	4.0
Total	90,209	290,388	380,597	23.7

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	4,777	8,699	9,752	8,691	8,518	22,469	19,773	82,679	-
Italian	27	49	54	78	179	822	1,695	2,904	13.6
Maltese	-	3	-	3	-	15	38	59	-
Spanish	8	10	9	7	33	36	50	153	15.7
Croatian	3	4	-	8	18	53	150	236	12.3
Polish	3	5	6	6	7	15	45	87	6.9
Dutch	-	4	3	-	8	18	77	110	-
French	6	7	14	17	28	32	36	140	7.1
German	4	3	3	4	10	38	116	178	2.2
Portuguese	3	-	-	4	8	3	9	27	33.3
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	3	11	52	66	7.6
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	20	-
Vietnamese	3	-	-	21	14	20	-	58	31.0
Filipino languages	35	80	96	124	267	298	110	1,010	3.4
Chinese languages	4	12	21	22	16	36	25	136	12.5
Malayalam	64	64	23	57	135	79	10	432	12.0
Sinhalese	11	3	11	7	16	17	-	65	10.8
Korean	-	3	3	5	8	6	-	25	12.0
Indonesian and Malay	3	5	10	3	7	14	-	42	-
Arabic	-	6	9	11	12	14	12	64	-
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	6	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	3	3	9	12	14	13	3	57	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	7	-
Other European languages NEC	9	8	11	14	10	32	72	156	5.8
Other Asian languages NEC	15	16	25	25	22	38	12	153	29.4
Other languages NEC	8	20	33	28	32	39	3	163	11.7
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	109	87	98	78	69	229	475	1,145	4.9
Total	5,095	9,095	10,190	9,225	9,437	24,356	22,780	90,178	0.8

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Attendance at Educational Institutions

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

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

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

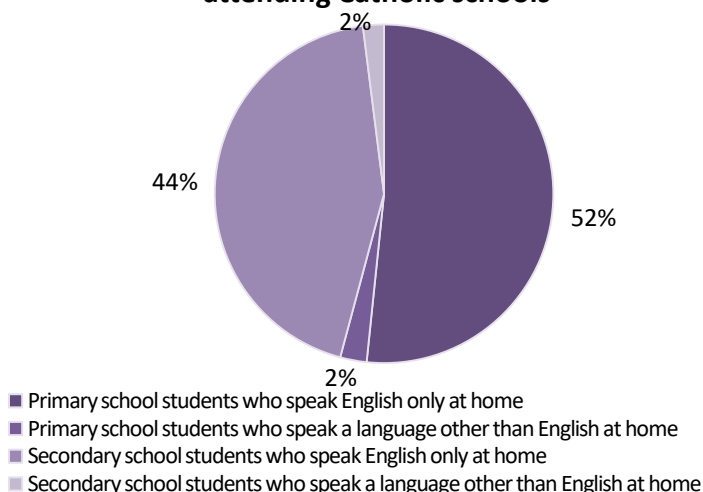
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	3,018	16,710	19,728	15.3
Infants/Primary – Catholic	5,585	3,072	8,657	64.5
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	384	2,177	2,561	15.0
Secondary – Government	2,356	11,679	14,035	16.8
Secondary – Catholic	4,273	3,039	7,312	58.4
Secondary – Other Non-Government	543	2,542	3,085	17.6
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	1,535	5,168	6,703	22.9
University or other Tertiary Institutions	2,155	6,159	8,314	25.9
Other (including pre-school)	2,028	6,164	8,192	24.8
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	68,312	233,681	301,993	22.6
Total	90,189	290,391	380,580	23.7

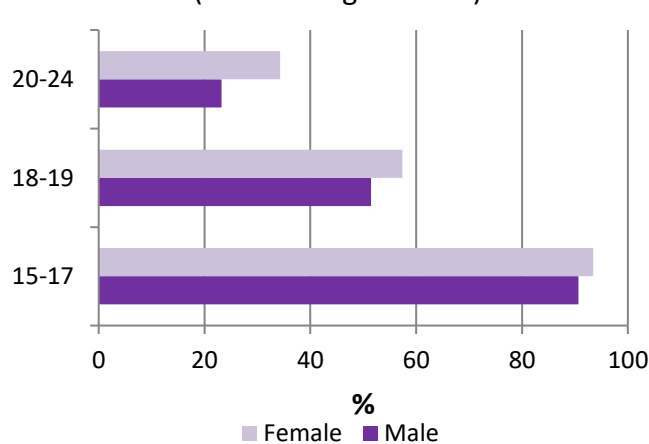
Note:

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

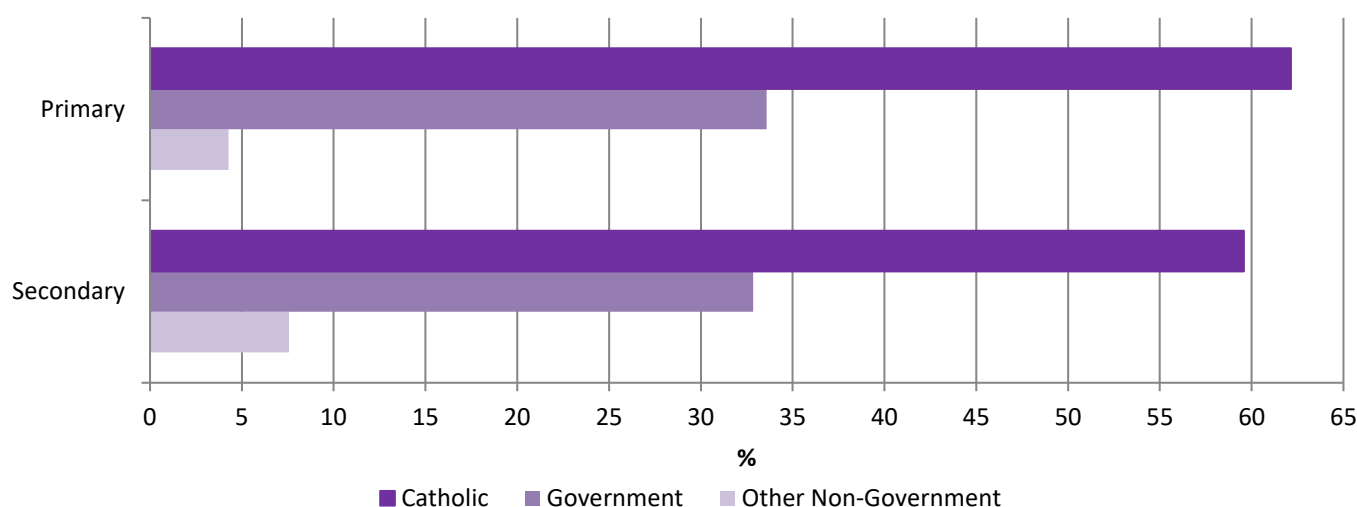
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	186	319	518	794	623	145	63	2,908	80,197
Infants/Primary – Catholic	207	352	650	1,402	1,509	519	319	5,455	100,853
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	5	18	44	66	116	42	44	369	120,096
Secondary – Government	139	196	323	536	426	128	59	2,194	83,292
Secondary – Catholic	105	201	402	879	1,118	466	267	4,123	110,719
Secondary – Other Non-Government	8	25	32	69	132	82	82	515	136,630
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	17	30	66	122	171	84	57	632	116,317
Other (including pre-school)	24	43	91	144	155	37	27	568	93,244
Not stated/Not applicable	69	63	132	125	134	26	25	692	72,546
Total	760	1,247	2,258	4,137	4,384	1,529	943	17,456	97,218

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	76	117	110	118	67	503
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	134	605	663	530	511	355	2,798
Advanced diploma or diploma level	72	295	422	532	476	362	2,159
Certificate level	1,008	1,899	1,947	2,242	1,729	1,676	10,501
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	4,318	1,307	1,698	2,498	2,753	5,306	17,880
Total	5,547	4,182	4,847	5,912	5,587	7,766	33,841
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>9.8</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	30	158	158	165	124	56	691
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	299	1,534	1,498	1,131	894	593	5,949
Advanced diploma or diploma level	223	663	825	916	744	670	4,041
Certificate level	828	1,313	1,252	1,411	1,003	587	6,394
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	3,973	1,352	1,725	3,122	3,501	7,461	21,134
Total	5,353	5,020	5,458	6,745	6,266	9,367	38,209
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>17.4</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	45	234	275	275	242	123	1,194
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	433	2,139	2,161	1,661	1,405	948	8,747
Advanced diploma or diploma level	295	958	1,247	1,448	1,220	1,032	6,200
Certificate level	1,836	3,212	3,199	3,653	2,732	2,263	16,895
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	8,291	2,659	3,423	5,620	6,254	12,767	39,014
Total	10,900	9,202	10,305	12,657	11,853	17,133	72,050
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>13.8</i>



Employment

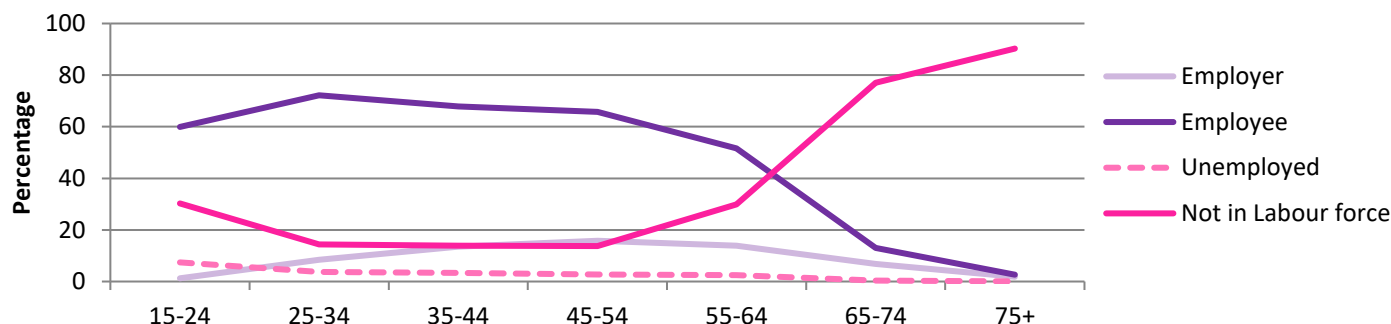
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	102	1,427	2,482	567	4,578
Employee	3,234	6,356	6,390	806	16,786
Unemployed	416	344	335	29	1,124
Not in the labour force	1,724	736	2,005	6,108	10,573
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	84	146	280	277	787
Total	5,560	9,009	11,492	7,787	33,848
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>67.5</i>	<i>90.2</i>	<i>80.1</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>66.4</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>5.0</i>
Females					
Employer	38	745	1,164	227	2,174
Employee	3,292	7,256	8,053	633	19,234
Unemployed	392	327	295	4	1,018
Not in the labour force	1,568	2,002	3,284	8,091	14,945
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	55	125	222	391	793
Total	5,345	10,455	13,018	9,346	38,164
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>73.1</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>58.8</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>4.5</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	156	529	911	1,165	912	500	4,173
Professionals	127	508	518	536	511	148	2,348
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,081	1,173	1,005	1,034	645	158	5,096
Community & Personal Service Workers	262	160	214	313	198	57	1,204
Clerical & Administrative Workers	75	136	202	275	239	63	990
Sales Workers	557	185	246	259	220	93	1,560
Machinery operators & Drivers	199	351	514	719	671	189	2,643
Labourers	851	555	547	653	578	164	3,348
ID / NS / NA ¹	2,241	579	683	959	1,626	6,400	12,488
Total	5,549	4,176	4,840	5,913	5,600	7,772	33,850
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>47.2</i>	<i>30.6</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>64.4</i>	<i>57.8</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>47.7</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>51.9</i>
Females							
Managers	88	331	466	603	443	230	2,161
Professionals	271	1,305	1,249	1,198	893	138	5,054
Technicians & Trade Workers	170	242	199	246	140	31	1,028
Community & Personal Service Workers	858	637	682	897	616	117	3,807
Clerical & Administrative Workers	354	675	870	1,295	820	163	4,177
Sales Workers	1,193	326	390	545	380	73	2,907
Machinery operators & Drivers	18	27	40	77	58	16	236
Labourers	368	252	302	567	480	97	2,066
ID / NS / NA ¹	2,017	1,211	1,257	1,318	2,429	8,495	16,727
Total	5,337	5,006	5,455	6,746	6,259	9,360	38,163
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>43.1</i>	<i>40.9</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>33.7</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>15.6</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	244	860	1,377	1,768	1,355	730	6,334
Professionals	398	1,813	1,767	1,734	1,404	286	7,402
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,251	1,415	1,204	1,280	785	189	6,124
Community & Personal Service Workers	1,120	797	896	1,210	814	174	5,011
Clerical & Administrative Workers	429	811	1,072	1,570	1,059	226	5,167
Sales Workers	1,750	511	636	804	600	166	4,467
Machinery operators & Drivers	217	378	554	796	729	205	2,879
Labourers	1,219	807	849	1,220	1,058	261	5,414
ID / NS / NA ¹	4,258	1,790	1,940	2,277	4,055	14,895	29,215
Total	10,886	9,182	10,295	12,659	11,859	17,132	72,013
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>35.4</i>	<i>45.6</i>	<i>32.1</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>33.7</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?

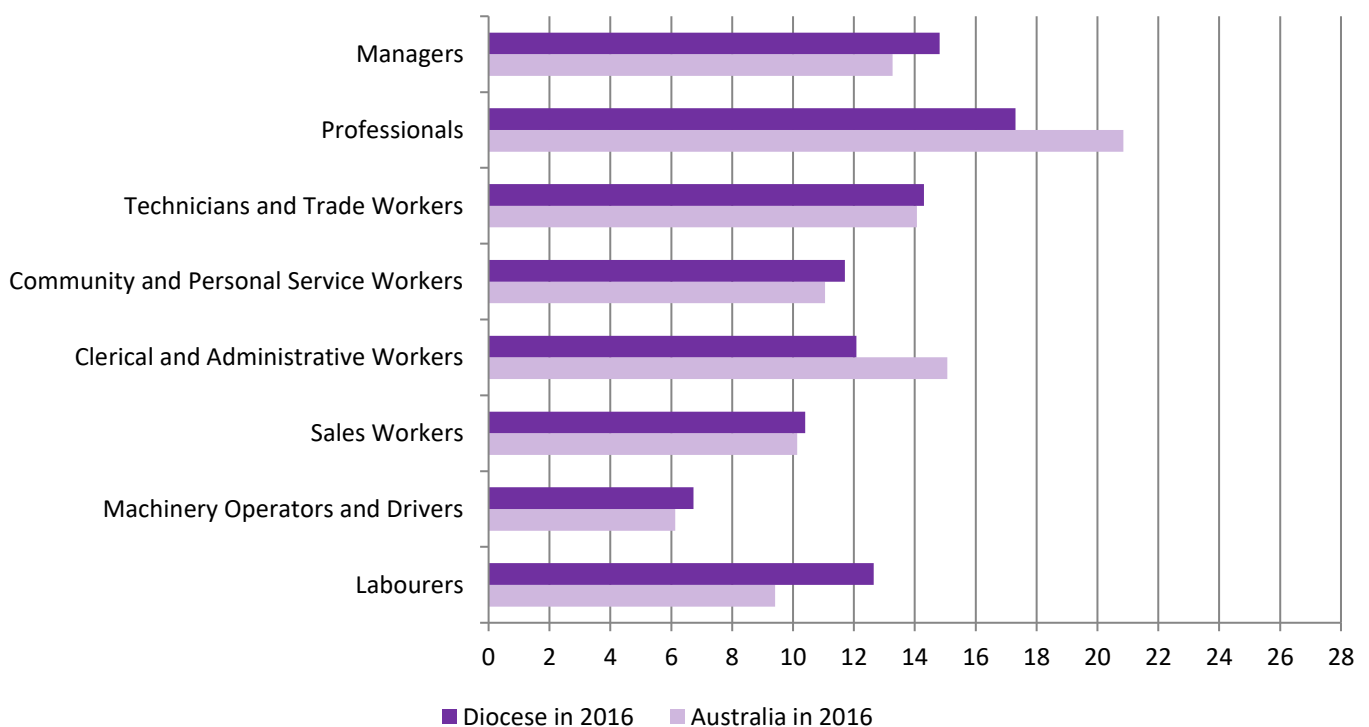
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	14.8	15.2
Professionals	17.3	17.0
Technicians & Trade Workers	14.3	14.8
Community & Personal Service Workers	11.7	11.5
Clerical & Administrative Workers	12.1	11.3
Sales Workers	10.4	9.7
Machinery operators & Drivers	6.7	7.0
Labourers	12.7	13.6
Total	100.0	100.0

Note:

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

Occupation
(Catholics aged 15+ with an occupation)



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

Visit the website to obtain:

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



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

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