



# DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

**Diocese of Toowoomba**



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Based on the 2016 Australian Census

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# AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE

## Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

September 2019

Dear readers,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

(Professor) Gabrielle McMullen AM

Chair, Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

# Diocesan Social Profile

## At a Glance (pages 2 and 3)

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

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## Diocesan Overview (pages 4-7)

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

### Overview Tables

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## Diocesan Details (pages 9-25)

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

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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: 272,114

Catholic Population: 65,212

Catholics make up 24 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 38 years

Total Catholic families: 24,859

6,053 Catholics live alone

5,677 Catholics were born overseas

356 Catholics do not speak English well

3,474 Catholics need assistance with core activities

23,874 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	60,541	62,272	62,822	66,288	<b>65,212</b>
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	26.8	25.6	24.6	24.2	<b>22.6</b>
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	10.5	11.1	12.6	13.8	<b>16.2</b>
Catholics born in NESC <sup>1</sup> (%)	3.9	3.7	4.1	5.2	<b>6.2</b>
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	<b>0.5</b>
Catholic families	20,820	22,207	23,498	24,791	<b>24,859</b>
Catholics living alone	4,572	5,138	5,264	5,920	<b>6,053</b>
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	48.9	46.8	44.5	45.9	<b>44.0</b>
Catholics with university degree (%)	7.1	9.2	10.7	12.4	<b>14.3</b>
Catholic males in labour force (%)	73.3	63.3	70.6	70.5	<b>71.2</b>
Catholic females in labour force (%)	53.5	51.3	57.4	58.2	<b>61.2</b>
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	66.9	66.8	70.0	69.1	<b>68.2</b>

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: Population<sup>1</sup>**

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank <sup>2</sup>	Diocese 2011 Rank <sup>2</sup>
Total population <sup>3</sup>	<b>272,114</b>	260,108	23,401,892	21,507,719	20	19
Catholic population	<b>65,212</b>	66,288	5,291,834	5,439,267	19	19
Per cent Catholic	<b>24.0</b>	25.5	22.6	25.3	9	12
At same address since previous Census (%)	<b>53.1</b>	51.7	57.3	57.5	21	22
Median age <sup>4</sup> (years)	<b>38</b>	36	40	38	22	22
Aged 0-14 (%)	<b>22.6</b>	24.2	19.8	20.5	4	2
Aged 65+ (%)	<b>16.1</b>	13.8	16.6	14.1	18	17
Males per 100 females	<b>93.4</b>	94.0	90.6	92.1	6	10

**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 (%)	<b>5.3</b>	4.7	5.8	4.9	18	16
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability <sup>5</sup> (% of Catholics aged 15+)	<b>12.2</b>	11.2	12.5	11.7	18	19

**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 <sup>1</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	<b>31.3</b>	31.4	34.1	33.0	16	14
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations <sup>2</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	<b>35.9</b>	36.6	29.6	30.6	6	7
Men, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>71.2</b>	70.5	69.7	69.6	6	9
Women, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>61.2</b>	58.2	60.6	58.5	9	10
Unemployed at time of Census <sup>4</sup> (%)	<b>5.2</b>	3.9	5.8	5.0	21	27
Youth unemployed at time of Census <sup>5</sup> (%)	<b>11.0</b>	8.4	12.2	10.2	20	23

**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 <sup>6</sup>	<b>2.5</b>	2.3	5.6	5.7	22	22
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	<b>6.2</b>	5.2	19.1	17.9	24	24
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	<b>739</b>	851	106,428	98,723	17	17
Indigenous Australians	<b>3,196</b>	2,983	133,528	124,610	21	20
Speak language other than English at home (%)	<b>5.3</b>	4.4	20.4	19.0	24	24
Not proficient in English <sup>7</sup> (%)	<b>0.6</b>	0.7	2.6	2.6	23	20

**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: Education<sup>1</sup>**

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	<b>14.3</b>	12.4	20.6	17.6	14	11
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	<b>89.0</b>	81.3	92.2	87.2	18	22
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	<b>37.4</b>	31.7	62.9	57.8	23	23
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	<b>21.2</b>	19.3	38.2	34.3	20	20
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	<b>45.6</b>	48.3	53.1	52.8	22	20
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	<b>48.0</b>	45.9	41.0	41.2	9	11
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	<b>41.9</b>	42.2	54.5	52.8	23	24
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	<b>43.9</b>	45.3	35.1	37.2	11	10
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>1</sup> (%)	<b>37.3</b>	35.3	28.1	24.1	8	7
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>1</sup> (%)	<b>40.6</b>	41.3	35.7	31.5	11	7

Note:

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



# Overview

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

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

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

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

**Table 6: Marital status of Catholics aged 15+**

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Never married (%)	32.3	31.9	33.3	33.9	18	20
Married (%)	51.0	51.9	49.7	49.6	5	4
Divorced or Separated (%)	11.0	10.1	11.2	10.8	19	23
Widowed (%)	5.7	6.1	5.8	5.7	16	12

**Table 7: Families<sup>1</sup>**  
*in which at least one person is Catholic*

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Families	24,834	24,791	1,997,833	2,019,556	20	20
One-parent families	2,585	2,622	231,370	239,340	20	20
One-parent families (% of all families)	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.9	23	24
Couples of mixed religions <sup>2</sup> (%)	60.2	63.2	55.9	55.1	11	11
De facto couples (%)	17.9	16.6	17.7	16.2	14	18
Median annual family income <sup>3</sup> (\$)	88,483	74,825	100,270	86,401	20	19

**Table 8: Households<sup>4</sup>**  
*in which at least one person is Catholic*

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Households	31,996	31,904	2,548,354	2,594,239	20	20
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	833	876	53,499	68,455	17	21
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	5,220	5,044	407,684	402,158	19	19
Persons living alone (total)	6,053	5,920	461,183	470,613	19	20
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	9.3	8.9	8.7	8.7	14	15
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	68.2	69.1	71.2	71.4	19	18
Median monthly housing loan repayment <sup>5</sup> (\$)	1,586	1,531	1,873	1,861	21	21

### 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

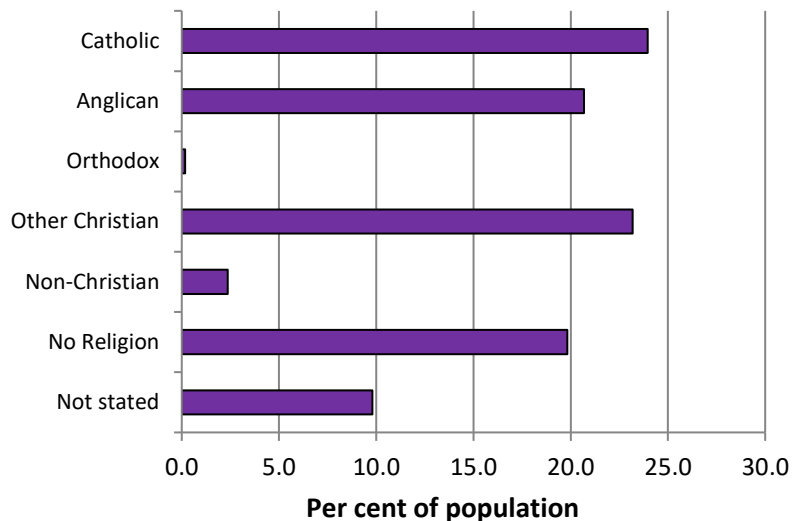
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under ten per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to be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

**Religious Affiliation  
(All persons)**



Note: No Religion also includes Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation

Not Stated also includes Inadequately Described.

**Table 9: Religious affiliation by age**

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite) Catholic	9,548	9,732	7,375	7,512	8,540	8,377	6,912	4,616	2,566	65,178
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	9
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	3	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	12
<b>Total Catholic</b>	<b>9,551</b>	<b>9,735</b>	<b>7,378</b>	<b>7,512</b>	<b>8,543</b>	<b>8,380</b>	<b>6,915</b>	<b>4,619</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>65,199</b>
<b>Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>24.0</b>
Anglican	6,121	6,441	4,714	5,705	7,430	8,410	8,103	5,785	3,581	56,290
Orthodox	56	64	63	64	74	54	61	25	24	485
Other Christian	7,455	7,507	5,954	6,610	8,154	9,268	8,669	5,956	3,502	63,075
Non-Christian	1,069	666	1,398	1,373	871	506	355	131	43	6,412
No Religion	9,782	8,201	9,624	7,272	6,338	5,633	4,225	2,023	857	53,955
Not Stated	3,261	3,145	3,270	3,015	3,361	3,449	3,304	2,285	1,584	26,674
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>37,295</b>	<b>35,759</b>	<b>32,401</b>	<b>31,551</b>	<b>34,771</b>	<b>35,700</b>	<b>31,632</b>	<b>20,824</b>	<b>12,157</b>	<b>272,090</b>

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**

	<b>Males 2016</b>	<b>Females 2016</b>	<b>Total 2016</b>	<b>Total 2011</b>
<b>Age (years)</b>				
0	368	338	<b>706</b>	900
1	426	389	<b>815</b>	1,018
2	427	403	<b>830</b>	1,004
3	434	472	<b>906</b>	1,062
4	463	456	<b>919</b>	1,136
5	507	489	<b>996</b>	1,069
6	528	547	<b>1,075</b>	1,039
7	557	527	<b>1,084</b>	985
8	597	499	<b>1,096</b>	1,047
9	584	546	<b>1,130</b>	1,136
10	539	525	<b>1,064</b>	1,157
11	509	489	<b>998</b>	1,131
12	523	499	<b>1,022</b>	1,107
13	515	495	<b>1,010</b>	1,136
14	574	518	<b>1,092</b>	1,103
15	564	530	<b>1,094</b>	1,174
16	511	517	<b>1,028</b>	1,094
17	492	482	<b>974</b>	1,037
18	397	357	<b>754</b>	885
19	375	334	<b>709</b>	857
20-24	1,851	1,916	<b>3,767</b>	3,740
25-29	1,724	1,884	<b>3,608</b>	3,683
30-34	1,767	2,079	<b>3,846</b>	3,648
35-39	1,747	1,919	<b>3,666</b>	4,270
40-44	1,937	2,181	<b>4,118</b>	4,502
45-49	2,091	2,332	<b>4,423</b>	4,436
50-54	2,093	2,133	<b>4,226</b>	4,381
55-59	2,014	2,141	<b>4,155</b>	3,774
60-64	1,645	1,922	<b>3,567</b>	3,541
65-69	1,614	1,738	<b>3,352</b>	2,917
70-74	1,200	1,439	<b>2,639</b>	2,310
75-79	903	1,073	<b>1,976</b>	1,742
80+	1,008	1,559	<b>2,567</b>	2,236
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,484</b>	<b>33,728</b>	<b>65,212</b>	<b>66,257</b>

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?*

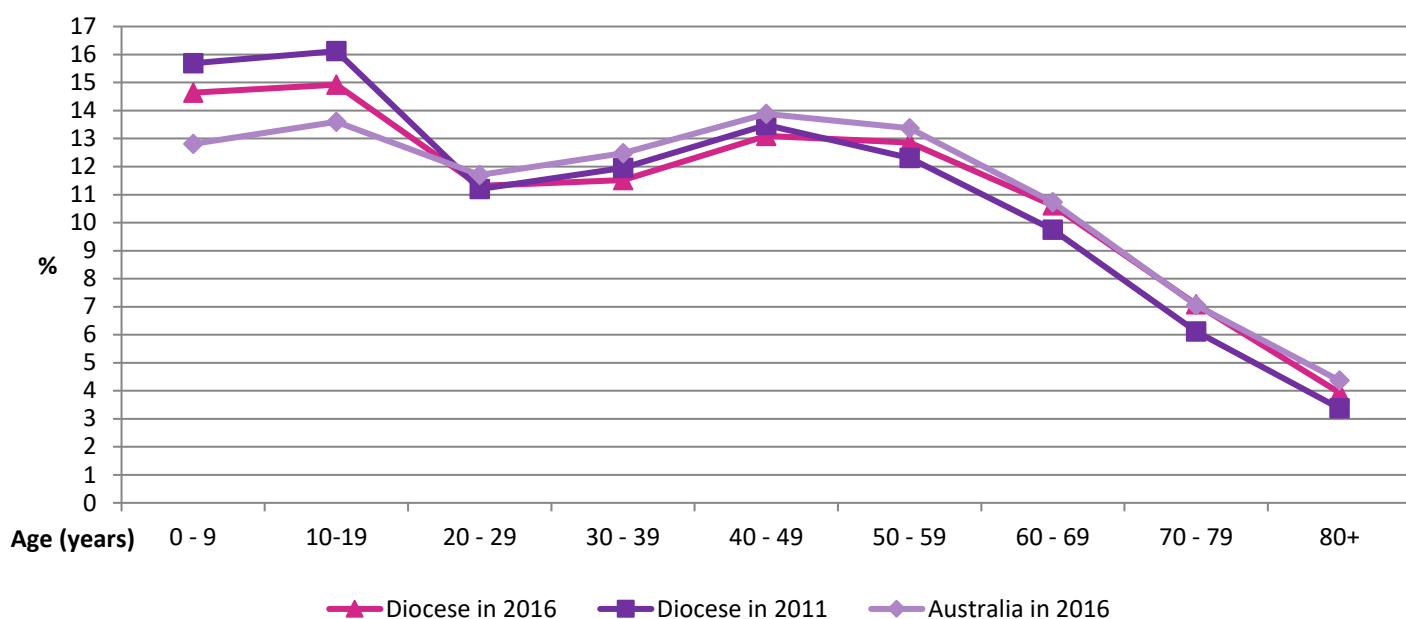
*Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?*

**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.

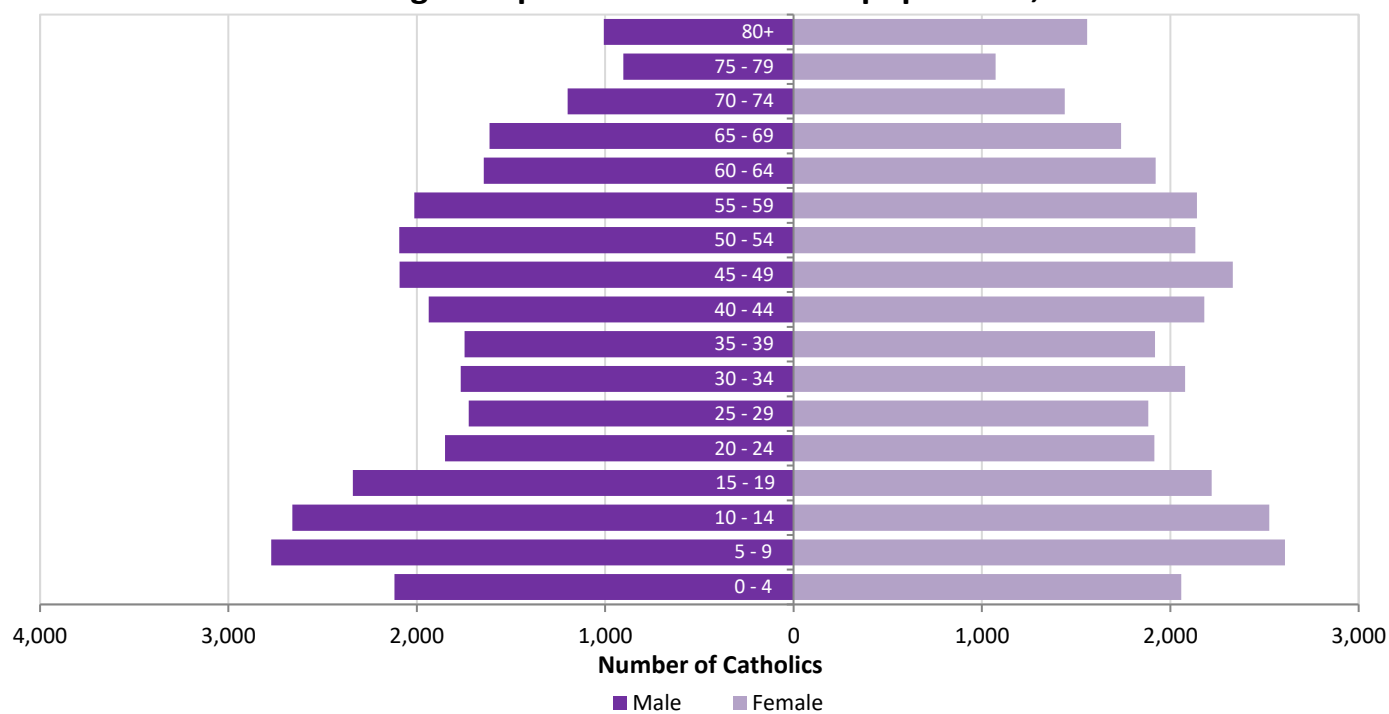


# Age and sex

## 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”.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

*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
<b>Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities</b>							
<b>Family members:</b>							
Males	240	317	389	277	270	183	1,676
Females	105	221	384	272	400	425	1,807
<b>Lone Persons:</b>							
Males	-	23	77	33	34	39	206
Females	-	8	51	51	117	140	367
<b>Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night <sup>3</sup></b>							
Males	-	31	42	24	13	8	118
Females	-	21	53	38	19	19	150
<b>Total</b>							
Males	240	371	508	334	317	230	2,000
Females	105	250	488	361	536	584	2,324

**Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age**

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
<b>Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability <sup>4</sup></b>							
Males	181	259	360	495	484	525	2,304
Females	267	456	630	906	902	707	3,868

**Notes:**

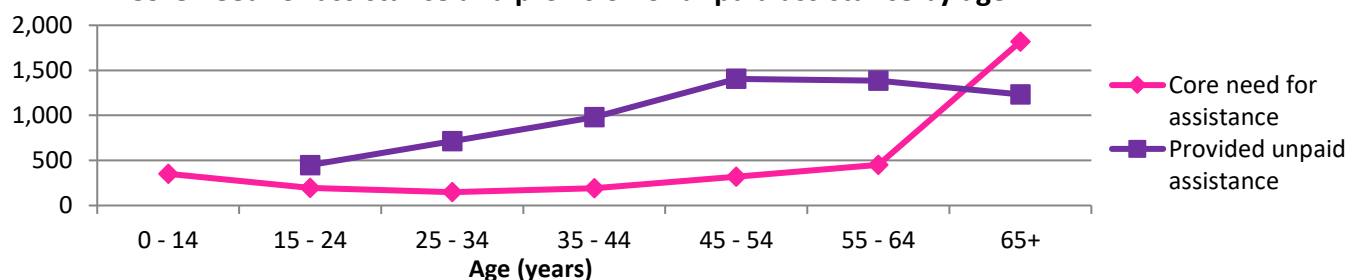
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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.

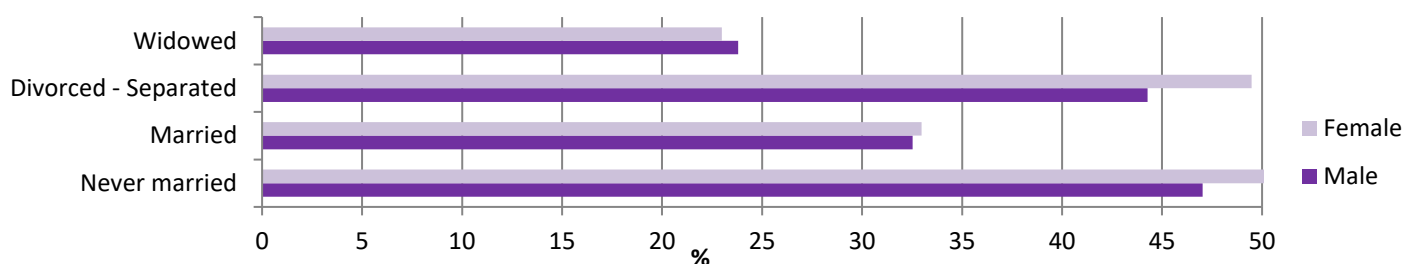
*How might changes in marital status patterns affect the life of the Church in this diocese? Do they result in the need for new pastoral services and programs?*

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
<b>Catholics aged 15 and over</b>								
<b>Males</b>								
Never married	4,105	1,962	922	735	455	219	148	8,546
Married	71	1,383	2,383	2,720	2,493	2,033	1,277	12,360
Separated/Divorced	9	140	374	694	659	425	178	2,479
Widowed	-	3	7	29	55	135	311	540
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,185</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>3,686</b>	<b>4,178</b>	<b>3,662</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>23,925</b>
<b>Females</b>								
Never married	3,973	1,801	836	557	309	142	126	7,744
Married	151	1,938	2,712	2,989	2,722	1,983	914	13,409
Separated/Divorced	12	216	525	846	797	492	173	3,061
Widowed	4	13	34	77	236	561	1,415	2,340
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,140</b>	<b>3,968</b>	<b>4,107</b>	<b>4,469</b>	<b>4,064</b>	<b>3,178</b>	<b>2,628</b>	<b>26,554</b>

**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	6,433	1,052	7,485	14.1
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	8,181	1,748	9,929	17.6
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	1,993	823	2,816	29.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,607</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>20,230</b>	<b>17.9</b>



# 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 <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> (\$)
<b>Two-parent families with children at home:</b>										
Both parents Catholic	70	114	426	963	1,093	456	307	335	3,764	2,129
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	79	151	494	1,332	1,586	606	432	454	5,134	2,179
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	27	42	166	452	440	170	124	100	1,521	2,053
<b>Couple with no children living at home:</b>										
Both Catholic	312	673	697	776	710	213	176	168	3,725	1,343
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	335	738	868	1,189	996	291	176	184	4,777	1,474
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	71	149	194	314	345	106	64	52	1,295	1,745
<b>One-parent families:</b>										
Parent is Catholic	360	612	653	481	162	30	19	266	2,583	942
<b>Other families where at least one person is Catholic</b>										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	926	926	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>2,654</b>	<b>3,744</b>	<b>5,753</b>	<b>5,529</b>	<b>1,928</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>24,834</b>	<b>1,693</b>

## 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.



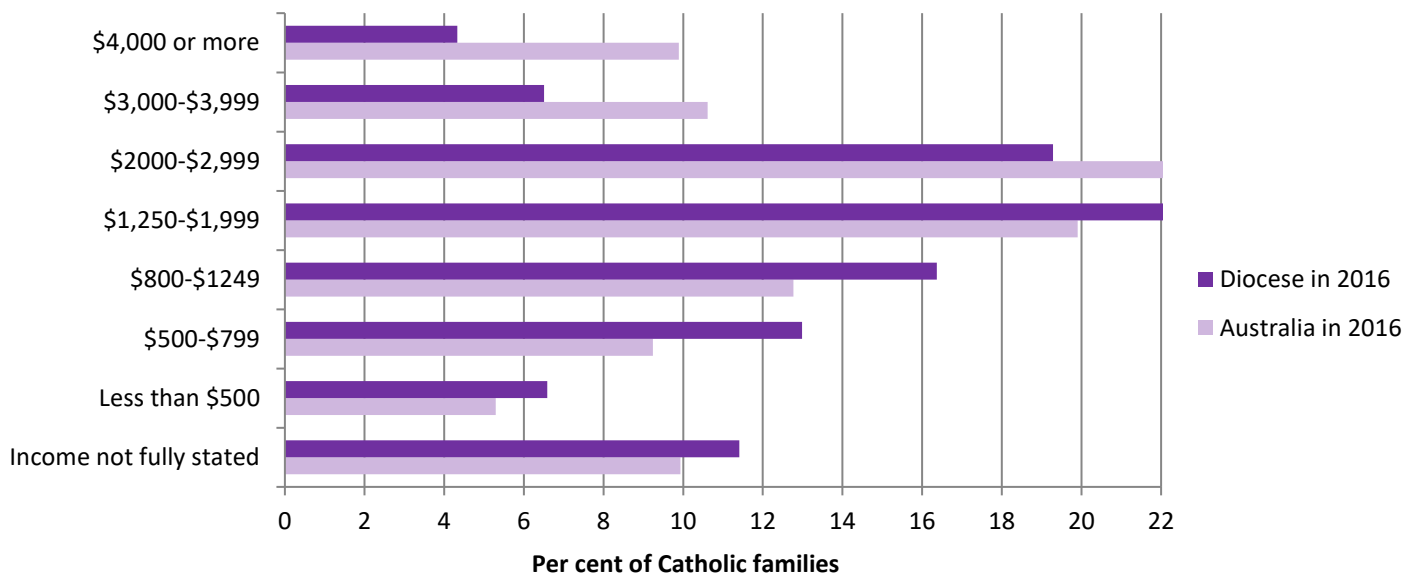
# Families

**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	810	255	171	69	36	1,341
\$500-\$799	1,771	378	289	155	71	2,664
\$800-\$1,249	2,261	540	570	252	125	3,748
\$1,250-\$1,999	2,914	956	1,109	528	246	5,753
\$2,000-\$2,999	2,687	860	1,215	591	184	5,537
\$3,000-\$3,999	910	356	418	190	45	1,919
\$4,000 or more	637	233	265	158	44	1,337
Income not fully stated	1,239	446	495	261	119	2,560
<b>Total Families</b>	<b>13,229</b>	<b>4,024</b>	<b>4,532</b>	<b>2,204</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>24,859</b>
<b>Median Family Income (\$)</b>	<b>\$1,546</b>	<b>\$1,733</b>	<b>\$1,918</b>	<b>\$1,953</b>	<b>\$1,687</b>	<b>\$1,693</b>

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
<b>Family Composition:</b>						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	9,681	2,289	3,177	1,612	584	17,343
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	2,257	656	552	236	126	3,827
One parent family, parent Catholic	821	833	583	243	108	2,588
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	485	240	226	113	42	1,106
<b>Total families</b>	<b>13,244</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>4,538</b>	<b>2,204</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>24,864</b>



# 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

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	17,983	309	5,594	1,018	24,904	72.2
Lone person aged under 35 years	273	17	441	102	833	32.8
Lone person aged 35 years or over	3,216	232	1,325	447	5,220	61.6
Group households	364	36	574	65	1,039	35.0
<b>Total households</b>	<b>21,836</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>7,934</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>31,996</b>	<b>68.2</b>

**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	584	1,089	2,888	2,842	991	1,012	1,629
Lone person aged under 35 years	7	30	91	55	10	5	1,408
Lone person aged 35 years or over	110	150	237	119	32	37	1,208
Group households	21	26	76	43	5	4	1,319
<b>Total households</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>3,292</b>	<b>3,059</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1,586</b>

**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.



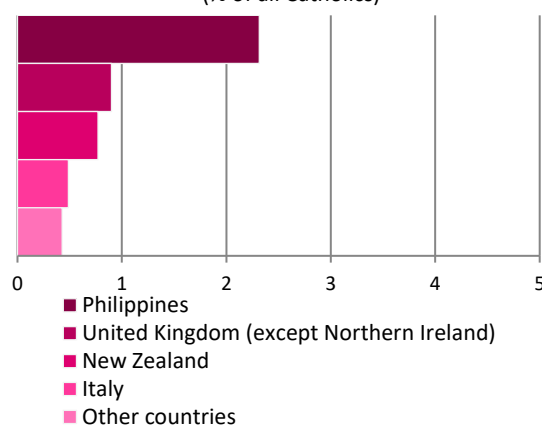
# Birthplace

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.

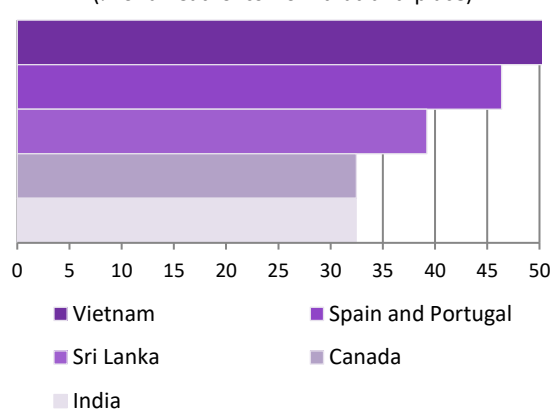
*How does the diocese support Catholics born in non-English-speaking countries in matters such as chaplaincy, education, pastoral care and so on?*

*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 <sup>1</sup>
Australia	58,362	89.5	-
New Zealand	503	0.8	3.6
Other Oceania	222	0.3	19.4
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	587	0.9	6.5
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	273	0.4	8.8
Italy	318	0.5	4.7
Malta	31	0.0	-
Spain and Portugal	69	0.1	46.4
France	32	0.0	9.4
Netherlands	168	0.3	-
Germany	173	0.3	6.9
Austria	27	0.0	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	68	0.1	-
Poland	58	0.1	10.3
Hungary	35	0.1	11.4
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	53	0.1	5.7
Other Europe NEC	47	0.1	6.4
Vietnam	61	0.1	57.4
Philippines	1,510	2.3	25.7
Indonesia	21	0.0	28.6
Malaysia	62	0.1	4.8
Singapore	36	0.1	-
South East Asia NEC	5	0.0	-
India	188	0.3	32.4
Sri Lanka	51	0.1	39.2
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	7	0.0	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	8	0.0	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	28	0.0	10.7
Egypt	12	0.0	-
Lebanon	15	0.0	-
Iraq	3	0.0	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	147	0.2	5.4
Middle East and North Africa NEC	25	0.0	32.0
South Africa	102	0.2	2.9
Mauritius	14	0.0	-
United States of America	88	0.1	19.3
Canada	77	0.1	32.5
Argentina	20	0.0	-
Brazil	118	0.2	16.1
Colombia	30	0.0	-
Chile	24	0.0	-
Central America and South America NEC	82	0.1	25.6
Other countries	279	0.4	16.5
Inadequately described/Not stated	1,178	1.8	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,217</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>

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.<sup>1</sup>

*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 <sup>2</sup>
English	61,044	176,426	237,470	25.7
Italian	475	117	592	80.2
Maltese	12	4	16	75.0
Spanish	218	162	380	57.4
Croatian	61	31	92	66.3
Polish	49	28	77	63.6
Dutch	54	169	223	24.2
French	82	190	272	30.1
German	140	350	490	28.6
Portuguese	149	183	332	44.9
Hungarian	30	18	48	62.5
Ukrainian	-	26	26	-
Vietnamese	71	212	283	25.1
Filipino languages	1,220	469	1,689	72.2
Chinese languages	56	1,446	1,502	3.7
Malayalam	177	162	339	52.2
Sinhalese	28	260	288	9.7
Korean	27	286	313	8.6
Indonesian and Malay	18	91	109	16.5
Arabic	73	847	920	7.9
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	86	274	360	23.9
Australian Indigenous Languages	24	86	110	21.8
Other European languages NEC	65	1,278	1,343	4.8
Other Asian languages NEC	72	2,495	2,567	2.8
Other languages NEC	287	1,361	1,648	17.4
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	698	19,929	20,627	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,216</b>	<b>206,900</b>	<b>272,116</b>	<b>24.0</b>

**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.<sup>1</sup>

*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	3,945	7,114	7,240	6,921	6,766	15,827	13,234	61,047	-
Italian	-	3	4	17	30	129	290	473	15.2
Maltese	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	9	-
Spanish	29	14	10	14	51	59	35	212	13.2
Croatian	-	3	-	-	4	19	36	62	14.5
Polish	3	-	-	6	18	9	18	54	5.6
Dutch	-	5	3	3	10	18	19	58	-
French	-	4	11	16	13	19	20	83	-
German	7	8	14	19	13	30	51	142	4.9
Portuguese	5	9	22	19	33	45	7	140	32.1
Hungarian	-	-	-	3	4	10	14	31	9.7
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	6	5	9	27	20	10	-	77	33.8
Filipino languages	47	95	156	147	303	414	64	1,226	2.9
Chinese languages	3	9	3	8	8	19	10	60	6.7
Malayalam	21	24	14	37	53	31	3	183	5.5
Sinhalese	-	4	4	7	12	6	-	33	-
Korean	4	-	-	3	12	3	-	22	13.6
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	5	7	6	3	21	-
Arabic	-	5	17	11	7	24	3	67	9.0
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	8	-	18	20	16	21	11	94	5.3
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	12	-	-	8	-	20	-
Other European languages NEC	-	5	11	12	6	20	16	70	4.3
Other Asian languages NEC	9	13	7	14	13	9	5	70	12.9
Other languages NEC	23	41	49	48	57	50	10	278	17.6
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	76	65	72	39	64	139	258	713	6.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,186</b>	<b>7,426</b>	<b>7,676</b>	<b>7,399</b>	<b>7,523</b>	<b>16,925</b>	<b>14,110</b>	<b>65,245</b>	<b>0.5</b>

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?*

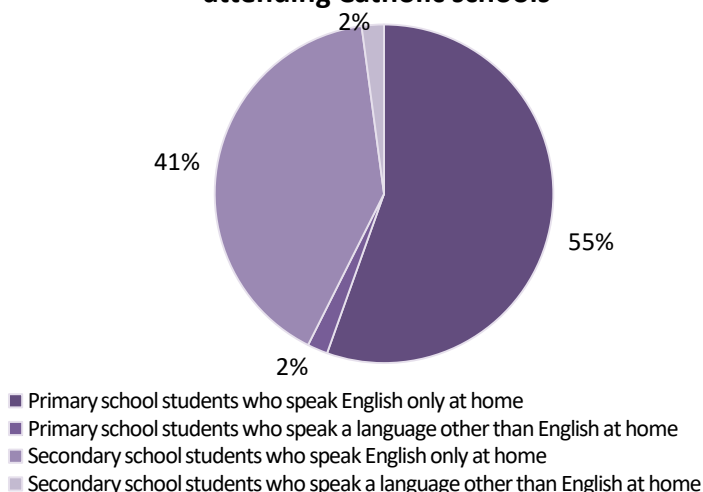
**Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation**

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	3,470	12,889	16,359	21.2
Infants/Primary – Catholic	3,297	1,963	5,260	62.7
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	460	2,531	2,991	15.4
Secondary – Government	2,430	8,185	10,615	22.9
Secondary – Catholic	2,320	1,587	3,907	59.4
Secondary – Other Non-Government	781	2,955	3,736	20.9
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	951	3,155	4,106	23.2
University or other Tertiary Institutions	1,831	6,018	7,849	23.3
Other (including pre-school)	1,266	3,607	4,873	26.0
Not stated/Not applicable <sup>1</sup>	48,406	164,012	212,418	22.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,212</b>	<b>206,902</b>	<b>272,114</b>	<b>24.0</b>

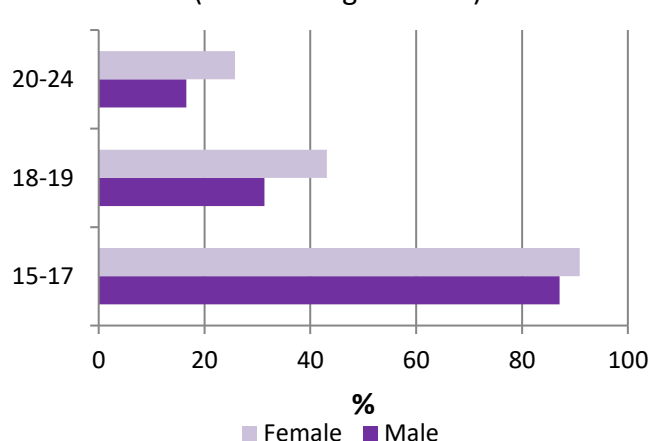
Note:

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

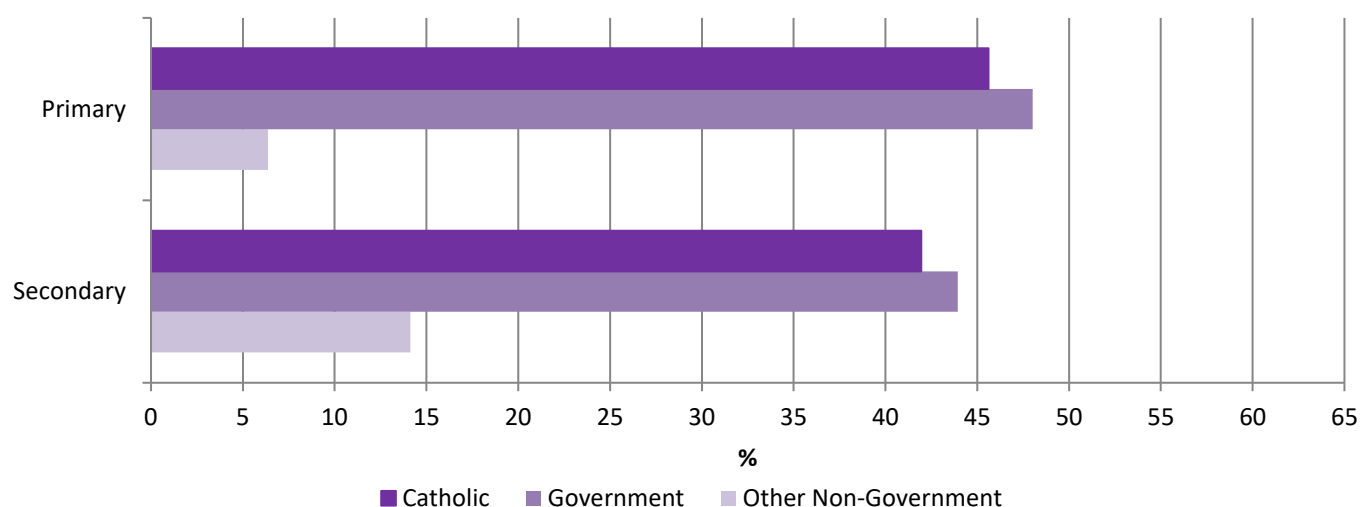
**Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family<sup>1</sup>**

	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 <sup>2</sup>	Median annual family income <sup>3</sup> (\$)
Infants/Primary - Government	188	362	573	900	725	177	126	3,372	82,869
Infants/Primary – Catholic	94	162	279	749	990	342	236	3,201	112,045
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	9	9	43	55	107	57	96	405	139,728
Secondary – Government	97	240	303	519	503	159	64	2,257	88,187
Secondary – Catholic	47	85	201	379	635	292	186	2,141	121,054
Secondary – Other Non-Government	12	8	40	71	115	90	116	546	147,738
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	12	12	27	65	95	52	45	372	125,460
Other (including pre-school)	-	17	22	53	52	11	5	173	95,667
Not stated/Not applicable	34	44	79	98	87	14	25	482	78,736
<b>Total</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>2,889</b>	<b>3,309</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>12,949</b>	<b>101,247</b>

**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.<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>							
<b>Males</b>							
Postgraduate degree	-	52	80	101	85	79	397
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	83	422	482	463	336	248	2,034
Advanced diploma or diploma level	52	196	332	383	284	214	1,461
Certificate level	952	1,593	1,415	1,339	1,018	947	7,264
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	3,099	1,232	1,377	1,905	1,931	3,241	12,785
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,186</b>	<b>3,495</b>	<b>3,686</b>	<b>4,191</b>	<b>3,654</b>	<b>4,729</b>	<b>23,941</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>10.2</i>
<b>Females</b>							
Postgraduate degree	6	93	163	164	102	50	578
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	234	1,078	1,044	789	611	432	4,188
Advanced diploma or diploma level	146	454	473	571	434	362	2,440
Certificate level	897	1,040	868	888	593	302	4,588
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	2,846	1,301	1,551	2,044	2,318	4,663	14,723
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,129</b>	<b>3,966</b>	<b>4,099</b>	<b>4,456</b>	<b>4,058</b>	<b>5,809</b>	<b>26,517</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>18.0</i>
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Postgraduate degree	6	145	243	265	187	129	975
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	317	1,500	1,526	1,252	947	680	6,222
Advanced diploma or diploma level	198	650	805	954	718	576	3,901
Certificate level	1,849	2,633	2,283	2,227	1,611	1,249	11,852
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	5,945	2,533	2,928	3,949	4,249	7,904	27,508
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,315</b>	<b>7,461</b>	<b>7,785</b>	<b>8,647</b>	<b>7,712</b>	<b>10,538</b>	<b>50,458</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>14.3</i>



# Employment

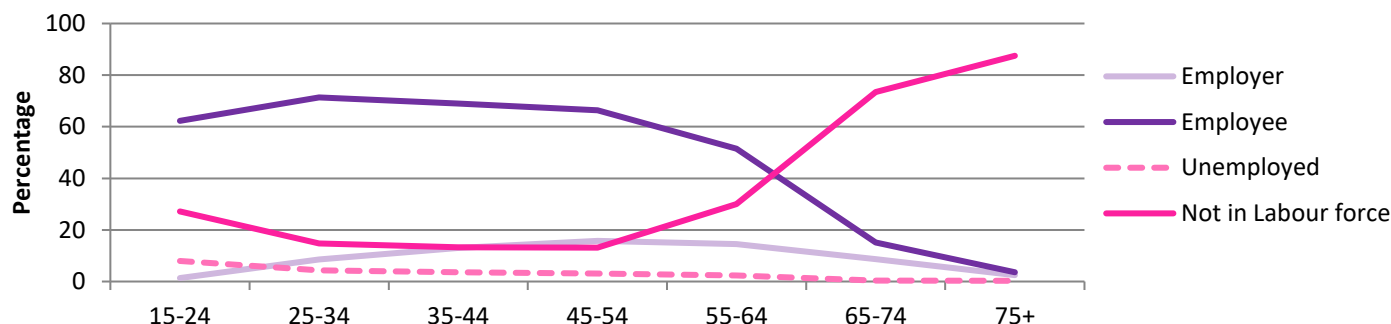
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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.<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>					
<b>Males</b>					
Employer	85	1,075	1,630	421	3,211
Employee	2,578	5,207	4,517	579	12,881
Unemployed	363	305	247	31	946
Not in the labour force	1,106	505	1,296	3,515	6,422
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	52	90	146	176	464
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,184</b>	<b>7,182</b>	<b>7,836</b>	<b>4,722</b>	<b>23,924</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>72.3</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>81.6</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>71.2</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>5.6</i>
<b>Females</b>					
Employer	31	577	849	205	1,662
Employee	2,606	5,484	5,192	488	13,770
Unemployed	300	296	198	8	802
Not in the labour force	1,161	1,619	2,149	4,859	9,788
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	48	84	133	260	525
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,146</b>	<b>8,060</b>	<b>8,521</b>	<b>5,820</b>	<b>26,547</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>70.8</i>	<i>78.9</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>61.2</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>4.9</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
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>							
<b>Males</b>							
Managers	130	409	674	806	630	423	3,072
Professionals	93	307	395	448	324	104	1,671
Technicians & Trade Workers	904	1,014	778	720	451	97	3,964
Community & Personal Service Workers	170	123	150	183	123	32	781
Clerical & Administrative Workers	65	94	130	171	141	52	653
Sales Workers	384	138	154	172	129	67	1,044
Machinery operators & Drivers	152	416	479	546	460	118	2,171
Labourers	750	522	445	480	360	115	2,672
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	1,539	459	477	652	1,031	3,734	7,892
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,187</b>	<b>3,482</b>	<b>3,682</b>	<b>4,178</b>	<b>3,649</b>	<b>4,742</b>	<b>23,920</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>29.6</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>64.6</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>48.5</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>54.9</i>
<b>Females</b>							
Managers	77	246	345	437	366	205	1,676
Professionals	270	829	807	841	551	99	3,397
Technicians & Trade Workers	150	160	127	153	105	26	721
Community & Personal Service Workers	628	475	459	543	349	71	2,525
Clerical & Administrative Workers	404	704	817	881	580	120	3,506
Sales Workers	763	234	258	300	195	68	1,818
Machinery operators & Drivers	23	37	34	42	19	7	162
Labourers	311	223	300	379	321	90	1,624
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	1,510	1,059	945	886	1,574	5,121	11,095
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,136</b>	<b>3,967</b>	<b>4,092</b>	<b>4,462</b>	<b>4,060</b>	<b>5,807</b>	<b>26,524</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>36.6</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>33.0</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>16.2</i>
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Managers	207	655	1,019	1,243	996	628	4,748
Professionals	363	1,136	1,202	1,289	875	203	5,068
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,054	1,174	905	873	556	123	4,685
Community & Personal Service Workers	798	598	609	726	472	103	3,306
Clerical & Administrative Workers	469	798	947	1,052	721	172	4,159
Sales Workers	1,147	372	412	472	324	135	2,862
Machinery operators & Drivers	175	453	513	588	479	125	2,333
Labourers	1,061	745	745	859	681	205	4,296
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	3,049	1,518	1,422	1,538	2,605	8,855	18,987
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,323</b>	<b>7,449</b>	<b>7,774</b>	<b>8,640</b>	<b>7,709</b>	<b>10,549</b>	<b>50,444</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>31.3</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>43.6</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>35.9</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?*

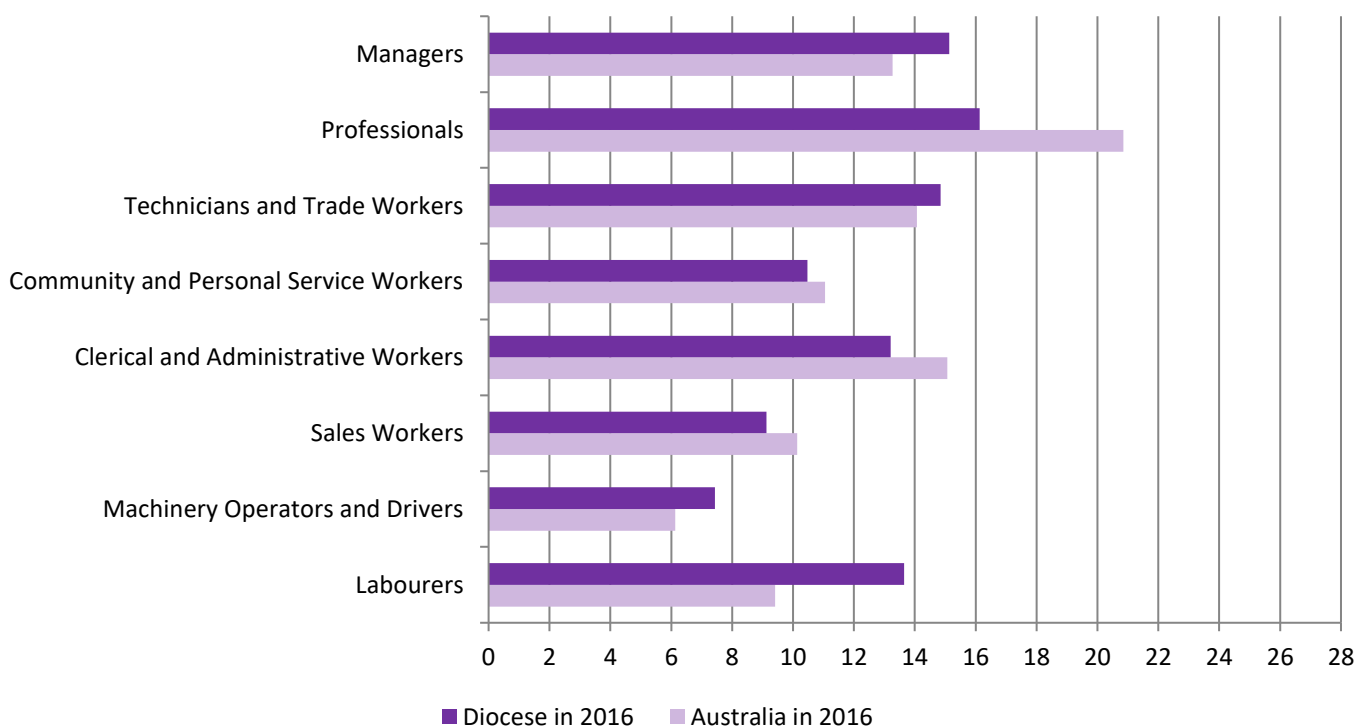
**Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation<sup>1</sup> (%)**

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
<b>All persons aged 15+ with an occupation</b>		
Managers	15.1	15.7
Professionals	16.1	16.3
Technicians & Trade Workers	14.8	14.9
Community & Personal Service Workers	10.5	10.5
Clerical & Administrative Workers	13.2	12.4
Sales Workers	9.1	8.6
Machinery operators & Drivers	7.4	8.0
Labourers	13.7	13.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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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Visit the website to obtain:

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- A Social Profile for the Catholic population of Australia
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- Reports on the National Count of Attendance
- Results from the 2016 National Church Life Survey
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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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