



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Diocese of Townsville



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Diocese of Townsville



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: 288,748

Catholic Population: 79,008

Catholics make up 27.4 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 35 years

Total Catholic families: 29,881

6,682 Catholics live alone

8,888 Catholics were born overseas

555 Catholics do not speak English well

4,134 Catholics need assistance with core activities

28,933 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	71,207	74,141	72,966	80,245	79,008
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	25.2	24.4	23.2	22.8	22.3
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	9.4	10.0	10.6	10.9	13.1
Catholics born in NESC ¹ (%)	8.5	7.4	7.0	7.8	8.0
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
Catholic families	24,191	26,121	27,374	30,056	29,881
Catholics living alone	4,449	5,205	5,647	6,350	6,678
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	42.6	41.5	44.5	48.1	52.9
Catholics with university degree (%)	7.4	9.0	10.8	12.3	14.0
Catholic males in labour force (%)	75.6	66.8	74.2	74.7	72.7
Catholic females in labour force (%)	55.7	54.1	60.9	63.6	65.2
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	61.6	62.1	65.8	64.4	64.9

Notes:

1. NESC = Non-English-Speaking Country.



Overview

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

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

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

Table 1: Population¹

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank ²	Diocese 2011 Rank ²
Total population ³	288,748	278,488	23,401,892	21,507,719	18	18
Catholic population	79,008	80,245	5,291,834	5,439,267	17	17
Per cent Catholic	27.4	28.8	22.6	25.3	4	5
At same address since previous Census (%)	52.7	50.0	57.3	57.5	23	25
Median age ⁴ (years)	35	33	40	38	26	26
Aged 0-14 (%)	22.3	22.8	19.8	20.5	5	8
Aged 65+ (%)	13.1	10.9	16.6	14.1	24	25
Males per 100 females	95.2	96.9	90.6	92.1	5	6

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

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

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

Table 2: Disability

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Need assistance with core activities (%)	5.1	4.1	5.8	4.9	21	22
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	11.7	10.3	12.5	11.7	23	25

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)	28.3	27.4	34.1	33.0	24	25
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	36.1	38.4	29.6	30.6	5	5
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	72.7	74.7	69.7	69.6	5	3
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	65.2	63.6	60.6	58.5	3	3
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	7.0	4.5	5.8	5.0	4	20
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	12.8	8.7	12.2	10.2	10	20

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	3.2	3.5	5.6	5.7	21	19
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	8.0	7.8	19.1	17.9	16	16
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	742	1,231	106,428	98,723	16	16
Indigenous Australians	6,453	6,191	133,528	124,610	6	4
Speak language other than English at home (%)	7.5	7.4	20.4	19.0	18	17
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	0.7	0.8	2.6	2.6	20	17

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 (%)	14.0	12.3	20.6	17.6	16	13
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	87.6	82.4	92.2	87.2	21	20
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	44.8	39.3	62.9	57.8	18	20
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	26.1	23.6	38.2	34.3	19	19
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	52.4	49.7	53.1	52.8	14	18
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	43.1	45.5	41.0	41.2	13	12
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	53.2	45.8	54.5	52.8	13	17
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	38.1	44.4	35.1	37.2	17	12
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	33.7	35.9	28.1	24.1	12	6
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	40.1	40.8	35.7	31.5	12	8

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 (%)	37.6	38.5	33.3	33.9	4	4
Married (%)	46.3	46.3	49.7	49.6	25	25
Divorced or Separated (%)	11.3	10.4	11.2	10.8	13	17
Widowed (%)	4.8	4.8	5.8	5.7	25	24

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	29,855	30,056	1,997,833	2,019,556	17	17
One-parent families	3,530	3,335	231,370	239,340	17	17
One-parent families (% of all families)	11.8	11.1	11.6	11.9	12	20
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	58.7	63.1	55.9	55.1	18	16
De facto couples (%)	22.7	22.5	17.7	16.2	4	4
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	96,163	88,695	100,270	86,401	12	9

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	38,203	38,434	2,548,354	2,594,239	17	17
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	1,128	1,242	53,499	68,455	13	15
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	5,550	5,108	407,684	402,158	18	18
Persons living alone (total)	6,678	6,350	461,183	470,613	17	18
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	8.5	7.9	8.7	8.7	18	20
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	64.9	64.4	71.2	71.4	24	25
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	1,757	1,809	1,873	1,861	15	12

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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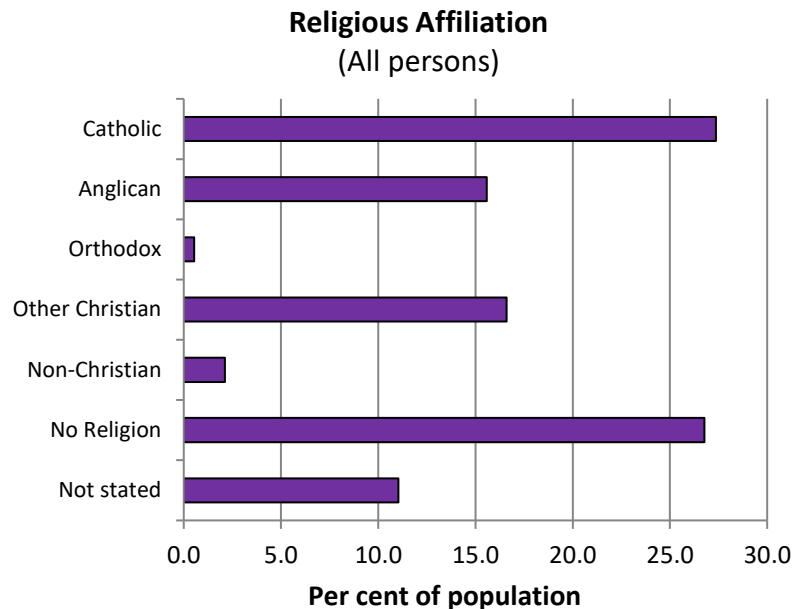
Religious affiliation

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	11,634	11,690	10,584	10,051	10,341	10,180	7,462	4,419	2,458	78,819
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	46	49	15	27	44	7	-	-	-	188
Total Catholic	11,680	11,739	10,599	10,082	10,385	10,187	7,462	4,419	2,458	79,011
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	30.0	31.0	24.5	26.1	26.8	27.4	25.4	26.9	29.4	27.4
Anglican	4,297	5,071	4,195	5,143	6,724	6,978	6,608	3,919	2,071	45,006
Orthodox	165	210	210	186	252	198	130	126	61	1,538
Other Christian	5,012	5,707	4,929	5,319	6,738	7,610	6,701	3,927	1,996	47,939
Non-Christian	811	679	1,182	1,325	956	624	343	123	37	6,080
No Religion	13,216	11,109	16,373	11,926	9,428	7,503	4,881	2,104	775	77,315
Not Stated	3,758	3,389	5,702	4,610	4,241	4,041	3,299	1,828	975	31,843
Total Population	38,939	37,904	43,190	38,591	38,724	37,141	29,424	16,446	8,373	288,732

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	481	436	917	1,061
1	525	565	1,090	1,190
2	603	530	1,133	1,214
3	613	516	1,129	1,239
4	586	587	1,173	1,227
5	573	612	1,185	1,217
6	620	598	1,218	1,206
7	631	634	1,265	1,102
8	686	618	1,304	1,234
9	653	609	1,262	1,251
10	578	597	1,175	1,275
11	634	596	1,230	1,280
12	586	534	1,120	1,273
13	638	597	1,235	1,253
14	613	583	1,196	1,222
15	682	560	1,242	1,301
16	615	552	1,167	1,259
17	561	563	1,124	1,289
18	574	542	1,116	1,254
19	557	576	1,133	1,315
20-24	2,682	2,748	5,430	6,012
25-29	2,511	2,661	5,172	5,671
30-34	2,404	2,784	5,188	5,233
35-39	2,336	2,559	4,895	5,450
40-44	2,526	2,648	5,174	5,624
45-49	2,469	2,745	5,214	5,569
50-54	2,516	2,773	5,289	5,261
55-59	2,365	2,533	4,898	4,334
60-64	1,944	2,091	4,035	3,683
65-69	1,654	1,779	3,433	2,759
70-74	1,251	1,244	2,495	2,247
75-79	862	1,058	1,920	1,657
80+	999	1,458	2,457	2,092
Total	38,528	40,486	79,014	80,254

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?

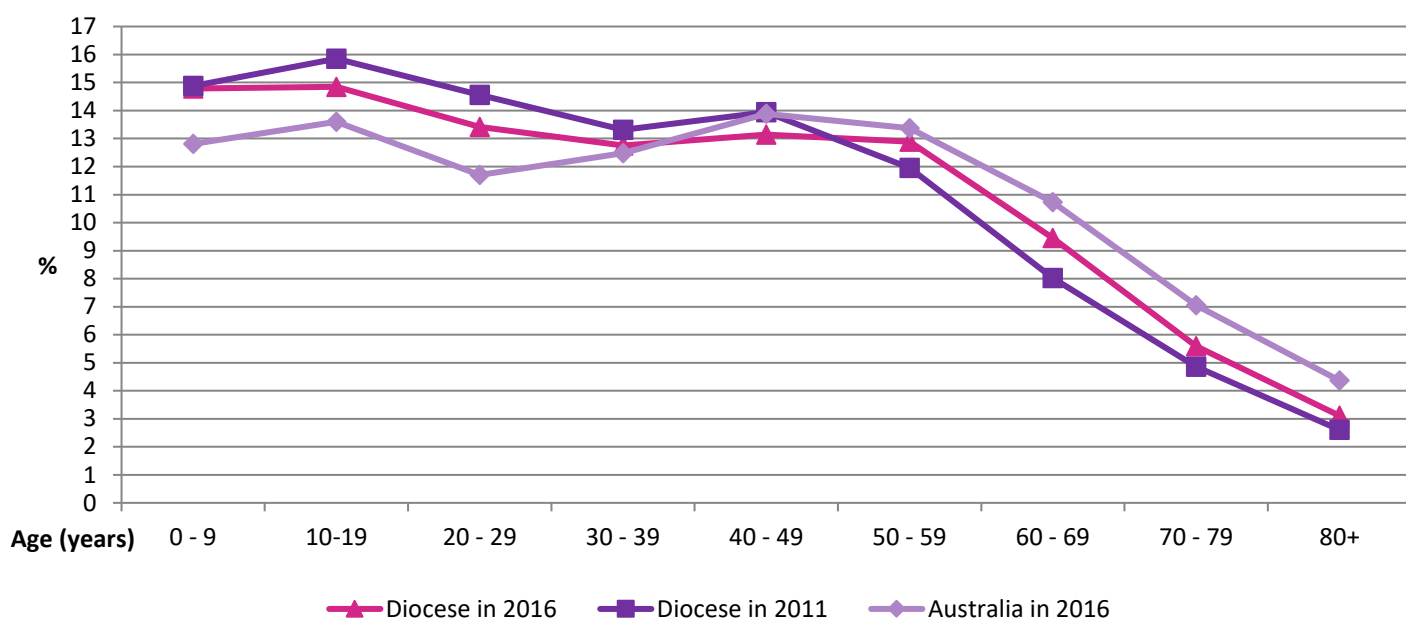
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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.

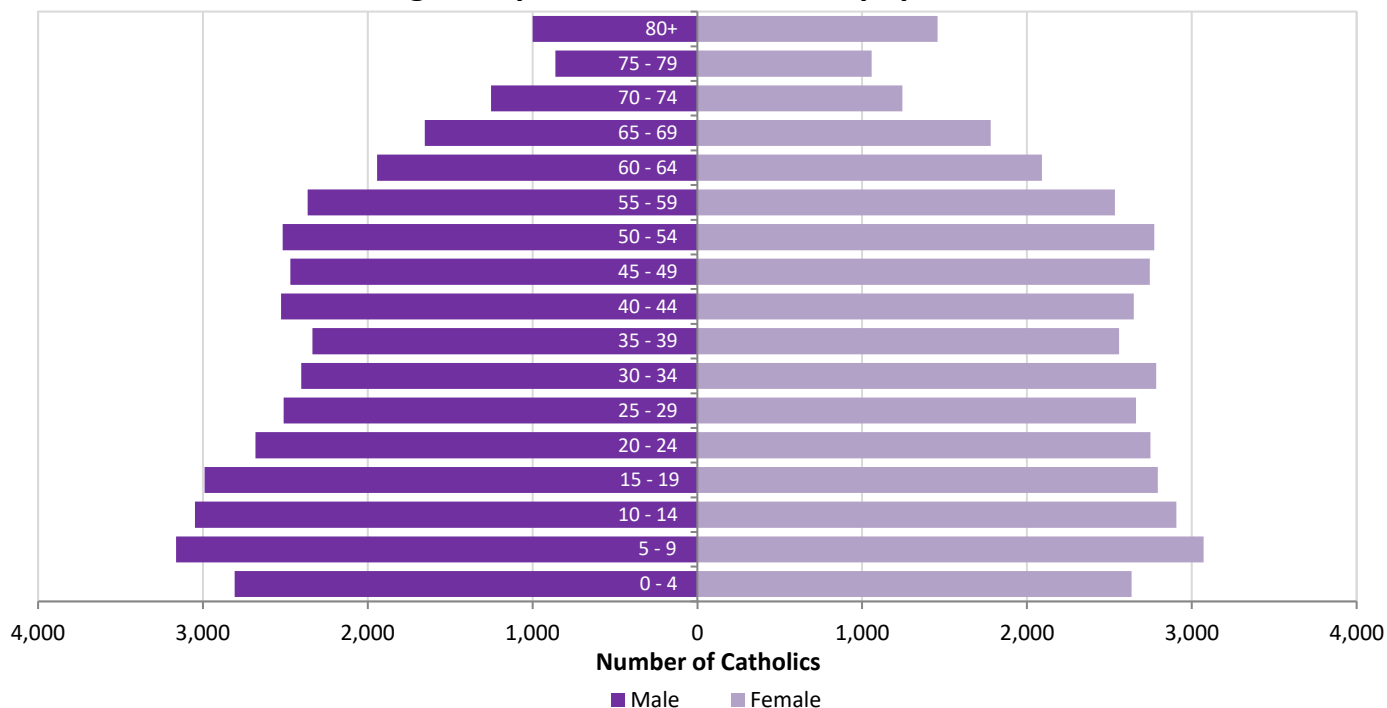


Age and sex

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	300	368	463	356	319	188	1,994
Females	135	313	479	303	453	457	2,140
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	39	96	54	40	35	264
Females	-	19	72	51	114	139	395
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night ³							
Males	6	35	56	50	27	7	181
Females	3	25	82	29	32	15	186
Total							
Males	306	442	615	460	386	230	2,439
Females	138	357	633	383	599	611	2,721

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	259	313	475	577	579	485	2,688
Females	335	579	766	1028	1023	759	4,490

Notes:

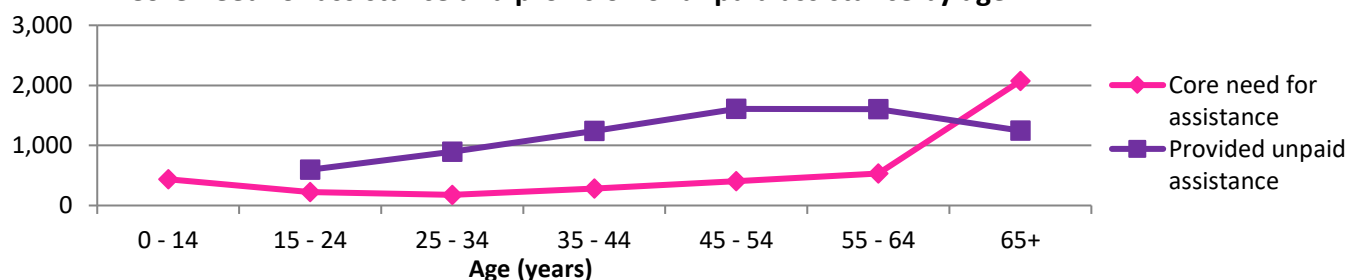
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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	5,565	3,078	1,483	1,058	635	269	140	12,228
Married	94	1,658	2,811	3,070	2,804	1,980	1,228	13,645
Separated/Divorced	11	168	551	818	798	518	195	3,059
Widowed	-	3	14	31	69	139	303	559
Total	5,670	4,907	4,859	4,977	4,306	2,906	1,866	29,491
Females								
Never married	5,323	2,773	1,268	861	387	126	85	10,823
Married	175	2,342	3,177	3,418	2,940	1,858	873	14,783
Separated/Divorced	30	316	720	1,144	1,004	504	179	3,897
Widowed	5	10	35	96	292	527	1,388	2,353
Total	5,533	5,441	5,200	5,519	4,623	3,015	2,525	31,856

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

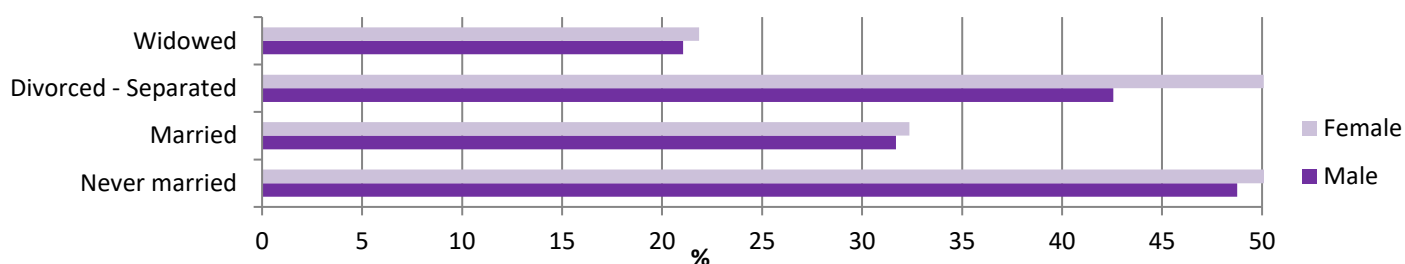


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	7,063	1,769	8,832	20.0
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	8,023	1,943	9,966	19.5
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	2,958	1,579	4,537	34.8
Total	18,044	5,291	23,335	22.7



Families

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

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

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

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

Table 14: Family composition ¹ by weekly family income	Less than \$500	\$500 - 799	\$800 - \$1,249	\$1,250 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Income not fully stated	Total families	Median Family Income ² (\$)
Two-parent families with children at home:										
Both parents Catholic	73	141	406	1,142	1,532	686	485	355	4,820	2,307
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	75	119	396	1,086	1,609	762	492	453	4,992	2,368
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	35	71	208	544	781	367	247	161	2,414	2,343
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both Catholic	291	580	692	876	882	315	195	178	4,009	1,551
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	362	720	846	1,150	1,085	403	216	201	4,983	1,551
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	115	187	260	525	630	212	109	80	2,118	1,902
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	546	744	814	655	313	54	26	370	3,522	975
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,375	1,375	-
Total	1,634	2,764	3,886	6,337	7,162	2,936	1,839	3,297	29,855	1,841

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	914	369	214	95	39	1,631
\$500-\$799	1,751	449	322	160	91	2,773
\$800-\$1,249	2,353	613	557	247	125	3,895
\$1,250-\$1,999	3,355	1,052	1,251	502	181	6,341
\$2,000-\$2,999	3,471	1,325	1,562	639	150	7,147
\$3,000-\$3,999	1,306	576	727	270	65	2,944
\$4,000 or more	817	352	441	185	43	1,838
Income not fully stated	1,621	601	646	304	140	3,312
Total Families	15,588	5,337	5,720	2,402	834	29,881
Median Family Income (\$)	\$1,689	\$1,918	\$2,123	\$2,070	\$1,631	\$1,841

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)**

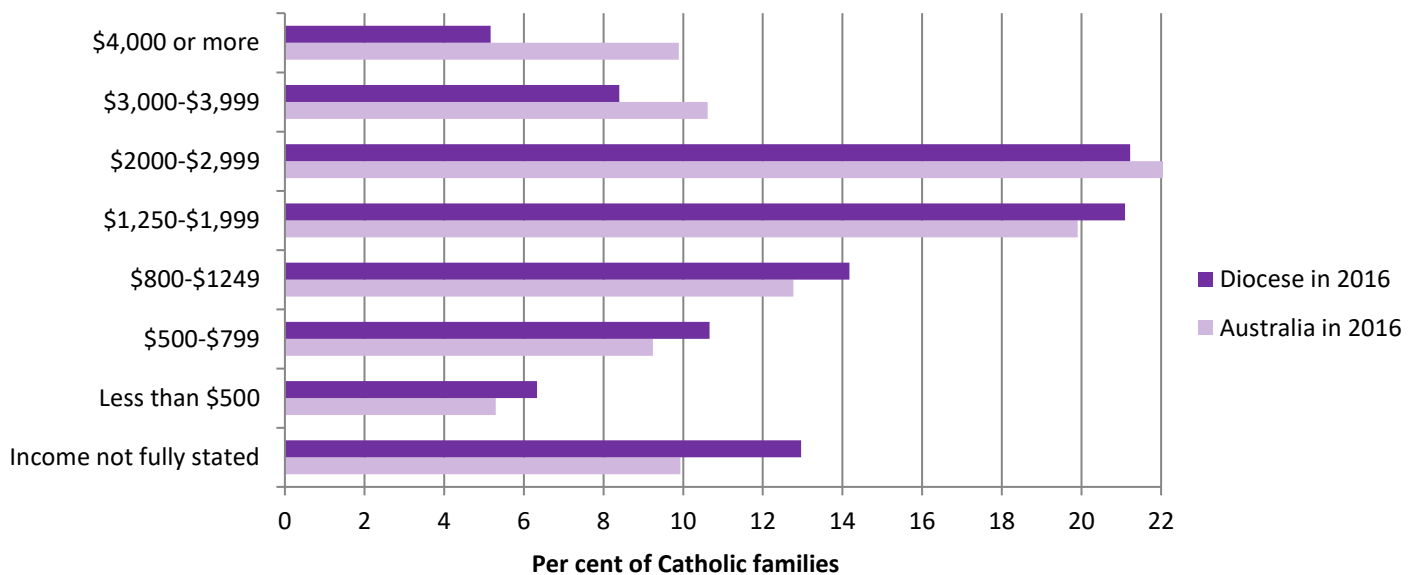


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	10,580	2,714	3,727	1,598	443	19,062
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	3,272	1,049	805	357	158	5,641
One parent family, parent Catholic	1064	1,220	784	301	153	3,522
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	661	364	383	155	80	1,643
Total families	15,577	5,347	5,699	2,411	834	29,868



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	20,793	943	7,239	948	29,923	69.5
Lone person aged under 35 years	342	29	655	102	1,128	30.3
Lone person aged 35 years or over	3,161	372	1,512	505	5,550	57.0
Group households	492	31	992	87	1,602	30.7
Total households	24,788	1,375	10,398	1,642	38,203	64.9

Table 18: Household composition by monthly housing loan repayment

	\$1-\$599	\$600-\$999	\$1,000-1,599	\$1,600-\$2,199	\$2,200-\$2,799	\$2,800 or more	Median monthly household loan repayment
Family households	573	1,083	3,049	3,914	1,713	1,538	1,788
Lone person aged under 35 years	5	19	102	103	29	8	1,640
Lone person aged 35 years or over	92	149	276	222	62	33	1,382
Group households	16	35	103	89	28	18	1,544
Total households	686	1,286	3,530	4,328	1,832	1,597	1,757

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.



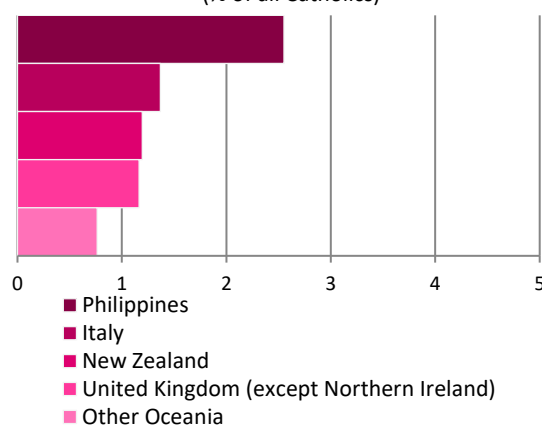
Birthplace

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)

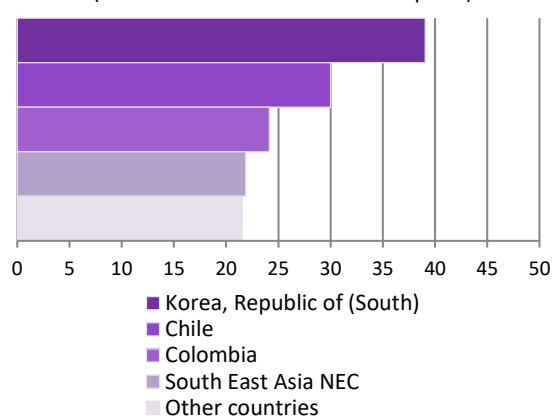


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	68,834	87.1	-
New Zealand	944	1.2	5.4
Other Oceania	603	0.8	11.8
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	920	1.2	7.7
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	325	0.4	9.8
Italy	1,081	1.4	2.7
Malta	78	0.1	3.8
Spain and Portugal	155	0.2	4.5
France	90	0.1	14.4
Netherlands	169	0.2	-
Germany	252	0.3	3.2
Austria	58	0.1	5.2
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	85	0.1	-
Poland	103	0.1	7.8
Hungary	41	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	81	0.1	8.6
Other Europe NEC	69	0.1	10.1
Vietnam	72	0.1	16.7
Philippines	2,016	2.6	17.1
Indonesia	46	0.1	17.4
Malaysia	88	0.1	-
Singapore	36	0.0	-
South East Asia NEC	32	0.0	21.9
India	400	0.5	18.5
Sri Lanka	61	0.1	19.7
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	11	0.0	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	31	0.0	9.7
Korea, Republic of (South)	64	0.1	39.1
Egypt	11	0.0	-
Lebanon	3	0.0	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	21	0.0	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	60	0.1	8.3
South Africa	133	0.2	2.3
Mauritius	37	0.0	13.5
United States of America	103	0.1	12.6
Canada	107	0.1	18.7
Argentina	19	0.0	-
Brazil	42	0.1	9.5
Colombia	29	0.0	24.1
Chile	20	0.0	30.0
Central America and South America NEC	132	0.2	12.9
Other countries	260	0.3	21.5
Inadequately described/Not stated	1,284	1.6	-
Total	79,006	100.0	1.2

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	72,168	172,084	244,252	29.5
Italian	1,779	251	2,030	87.6
Maltese	36	5	41	87.8
Spanish	307	252	559	54.9
Croatian	51	13	64	79.7
Polish	116	25	141	82.3
Dutch	76	173	249	30.5
French	128	347	475	26.9
German	179	590	769	23.3
Portuguese	73	71	144	50.7
Hungarian	25	26	51	49.0
Ukrainian	5	15	20	25.0
Vietnamese	112	368	480	23.3
Filipino languages	1,592	498	2,090	76.2
Chinese languages	89	1,355	1,444	6.2
Malayalam	382	261	643	59.4
Sinhalese	35	193	228	15.4
Korean	50	441	491	10.2
Indonesian and Malay	37	225	262	14.1
Arabic	17	267	284	6.0
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	7	7	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	266	1,050	1,316	20.2
Australian Indigenous Languages	140	581	721	19.4
Other European languages NEC	157	1,786	1,943	8.1
Other Asian languages NEC	134	2,750	2,884	4.6
Other languages NEC	141	1,017	1,158	12.2
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	909	25,097	26,006	3.5
Total	79,004	209,748	288,752	27.4

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.11.

2. The percentage of Catholics among the speakers of these languages in Australia.

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

Why does the proportion of people not speaking English well vary for different languages spoken at home? Part of the explanation lies in differences in average period of residence of the various language groups. Another factor is 'cultural distance': the more people from a particular culture share the customs, beliefs and lifestyles with the majority Australian culture, the easier it will be for them to overcome language barriers. A third factor is the size of the language group and the pattern of settlement. The concentration of large numbers of speakers in a region tends to reinforce the use of that language.¹

What are the most commonly spoken languages other than English among the Catholics of this diocese? Are speakers of some languages more likely than others to have difficulty with English? Can you see the influence of the three factors outlined above reflected in the figures on this page?

Table 21: Language spoken at home by age

	0-4	5-11	12-19	20-29	30-39	40-59	60 and over	Total	% who do not speak English well
English	5,132	8,227	8,703	9,898	9,119	18,681	12,407	72,167	-
Italian	18	25	63	76	100	428	1,068	1,778	12.2
Maltese	-	-	-	3	3	5	24	35	8.6
Spanish	13	9	22	47	61	90	72	314	9.9
Croatian	3	8	-	3	8	15	12	49	6.1
Polish	8	3	9	9	24	37	24	114	7.0
Dutch	3	-	-	4	9	14	40	70	5.7
French	6	3	3	16	17	44	35	124	6.5
German	3	9	15	23	21	54	51	176	2.3
Portuguese	-	10	-	9	26	18	15	78	12.8
Hungarian	-	-	3	-	-	4	14	21	-
Ukrainian	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	9	-
Vietnamese	9	18	14	20	18	31	9	119	23.5
Filipino languages	36	93	179	210	303	587	177	1,585	3.7
Chinese languages	3	12	5	11	14	20	24	89	5.6
Malayalam	38	54	61	38	75	110	5	381	6.3
Sinhalese	-	-	7	3	7	7	6	30	-
Korean	3	3	3	23	14	6	-	52	25.0
Indonesian and Malay	-	3	-	6	11	15	7	42	-
Arabic	-	-	3	3	5	3	-	14	21.4
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	14	23	29	38	49	83	27	263	3.8
Australian Indigenous Languages	7	23	44	20	9	27	3	133	4.5
Other European languages NEC	12	10	12	16	19	48	47	164	9.1
Other Asian languages NEC	9	14	24	28	20	31	9	135	3.0
Other languages NEC	3	10	25	27	30	38	14	147	13.6
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	119	89	111	60	98	175	252	904	8.8
Total	5,442	8,646	9,335	10,594	10,060	20,571	14,345	78,993	0.7

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?

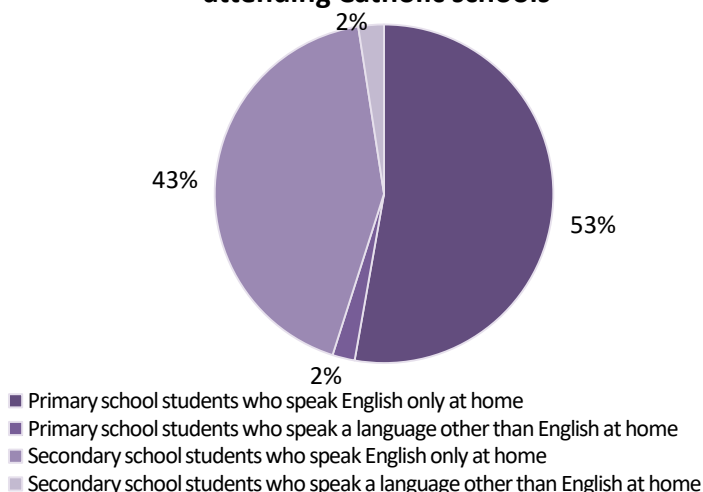
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	3,619	12,123	15,742	23.0
Infants/Primary – Catholic	4,405	2,236	6,641	66.3
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	378	1,974	2,352	16.1
Secondary – Government	2,362	7,695	10,057	23.5
Secondary – Catholic	3,297	2,203	5,500	59.9
Secondary – Other Non-Government	538	2,246	2,784	19.3
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	1,190	3,195	4,385	27.1
University or other Tertiary Institutions	3,326	8,577	11,903	27.9
Other (including pre-school)	1,517	3,626	5,143	29.5
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	58,376	165,865	224,241	26.0
Total	79,008	209,740	288,748	27.4

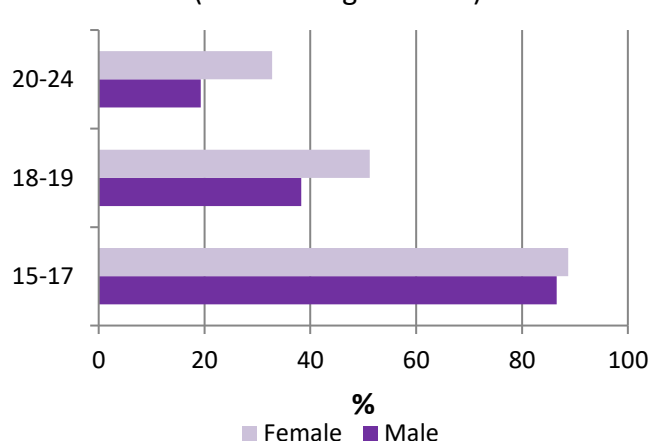
Note:

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

Language background of all students attending Catholic schools



Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)



Attendance at Educational Institutions

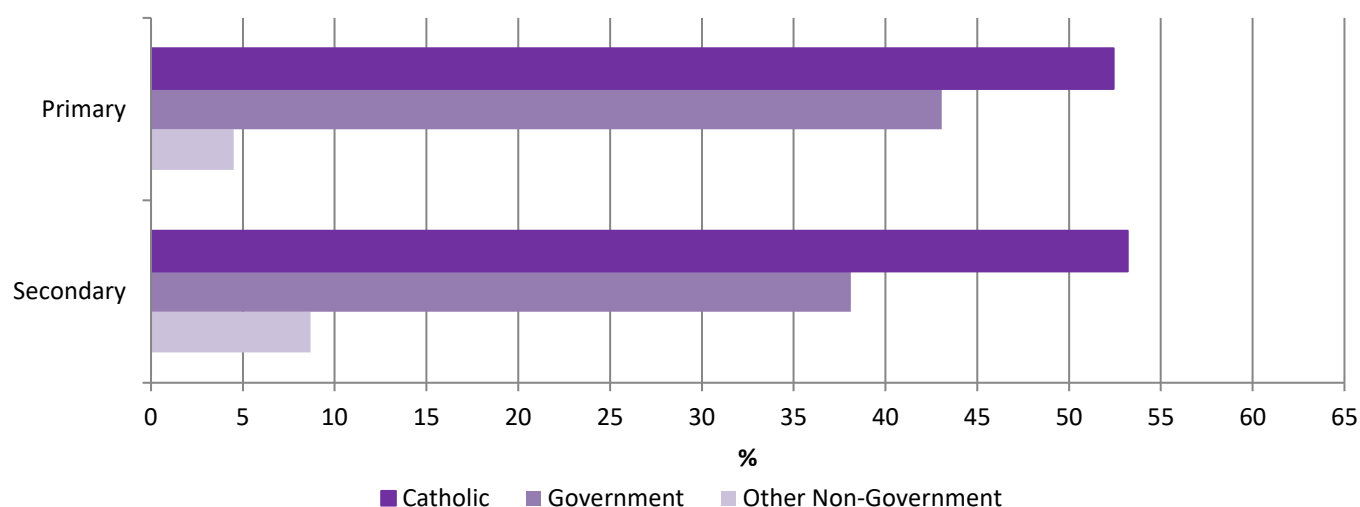
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	216	400	531	857	759	220	123	3,492	83,909
Infants/Primary – Catholic	134	191	362	802	1,294	591	415	4,277	120,930
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	21	18	18	61	66	54	48	333	124,350
Secondary – Government	119	203	262	511	487	172	85	2,191	91,077
Secondary – Catholic	93	130	236	505	854	454	308	3,062	124,504
Secondary – Other Non-Government	16	9	26	47	68	68	88	399	152,986
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	19	23	83	134	208	157	121	866	133,076
Other (including pre-school)	16	22	22	35	53	23	18	225	103,985
Not stated/Not applicable	72	76	89	70	109	24	17	570	65,448
Total	706	1,072	1,629	3,022	3,898	1,763	1,223	15,415	107,597

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	3	68	124	131	77	63	466
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	151	590	581	484	360	226	2,392
Advanced diploma or diploma level	79	247	423	451	316	210	1,726
Certificate level	1,165	2,362	2,050	1,927	1,542	1,239	10,285
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	4,271	1,640	1,686	1,993	2,009	3,039	14,638
Total	5,669	4,907	4,864	4,986	4,304	4,777	29,507
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>9.7</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	6	143	166	168	127	50	660
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	425	1,503	1,293	901	590	368	5,080
Advanced diploma or diploma level	256	605	654	600	423	298	2,836
Certificate level	980	1,305	1,076	1,011	692	286	5,350
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	3,862	1,890	2,023	2,846	2,775	4,540	17,936
Total	5,529	5,446	5,212	5,526	4,607	5,542	31,862
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>18.0</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	9	211	290	299	204	113	1,126
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	576	2,093	1,874	1,385	950	594	7,472
Advanced diploma or diploma level	335	852	1,077	1,051	739	508	4,562
Certificate level	2,145	3,667	3,126	2,938	2,234	1,525	15,635
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	8,133	3,530	3,709	4,839	4,784	7,579	32,574
Total	11,198	10,353	10,076	10,512	8,911	10,319	61,369
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>14.0</i>



Employment

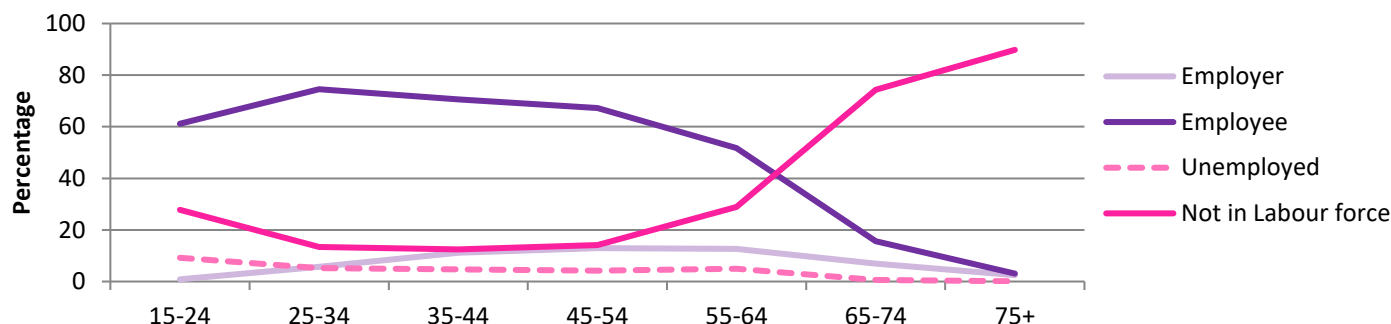
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	56	1,043	1,665	368	3,132
Employee	3,439	7,322	5,386	572	16,719
Unemployed	531	496	521	27	1,575
Not in the labour force	1,570	764	1,567	3,650	7,551
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	73	137	150	153	513
Total	5,669	9,762	9,289	4,770	29,490
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>71.0</i>	<i>90.8</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>72.7</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>7.4</i>
Females					
Employer	44	662	826	161	1,693
Employee	3,397	7,498	6,305	491	17,691
Unemployed	501	507	369	9	1,386
Not in the labour force	1,539	1,890	2,502	4,686	10,617
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	56	92	150	195	493
Total	5,537	10,649	10,152	5,542	31,880
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>71.2</i>	<i>81.4</i>	<i>73.9</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>65.2</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>6.7</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	90	390	669	840	633	359	2,981
Professionals	136	465	489	476	337	92	1,995
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,130	1,513	1,173	984	590	130	5,520
Community & Personal Service Workers	546	423	267	252	113	31	1,632
Clerical & Administrative Workers	88	125	142	209	163	46	773
Sales Workers	523	147	185	145	116	53	1,169
Machinery operators & Drivers	274	686	780	772	584	134	3,230
Labourers	702	450	410	428	381	97	2,468
ID / NS / NA ¹	2,185	708	742	880	1,387	3,825	9,727
Total	5,674	4,907	4,857	4,986	4,304	4,767	29,495
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>47.9</i>	<i>25.2</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>60.4</i>	<i>63.1</i>	<i>57.4</i>	<i>53.2</i>	<i>53.3</i>	<i>38.3</i>	<i>56.7</i>
Females							
Managers	108	357	454	483	310	123	1,835
Professionals	384	1,230	1,075	916	556	97	4,258
Technicians & Trade Workers	210	228	172	143	88	29	870
Community & Personal Service Workers	827	664	656	672	447	81	3,347
Clerical & Administrative Workers	483	901	995	1,181	706	159	4,425
Sales Workers	1,089	394	372	394	267	62	2,578
Machinery operators & Drivers	53	77	68	68	40	12	318
Labourers	305	256	326	480	455	102	1,924
ID / NS / NA ¹	2,063	1,338	1,103	1,183	1,750	4,877	12,314
Total	5,522	5,445	5,221	5,520	4,619	5,542	31,869
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>39.0</i>	<i>37.5</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>33.9</i>	<i>31.5</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>15.0</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	198	747	1,123	1,323	943	482	4,816
Professionals	520	1,695	1,564	1,392	893	189	6,253
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,340	1,741	1,345	1,127	678	159	6,390
Community & Personal Service Workers	1,373	1,087	923	924	560	112	4,979
Clerical & Administrative Workers	571	1,026	1,137	1,390	869	205	5,198
Sales Workers	1,612	541	557	539	383	115	3,747
Machinery operators & Drivers	327	763	848	840	624	146	3,548
Labourers	1,007	706	736	908	836	199	4,392
ID / NS / NA ¹	4,248	2,046	1,845	2,063	3,137	8,702	22,041
Total	11,196	10,352	10,078	10,506	8,923	10,309	61,364
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>32.0</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>28.3</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>36.5</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>36.1</i>

Notes:

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

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



Occupation

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

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

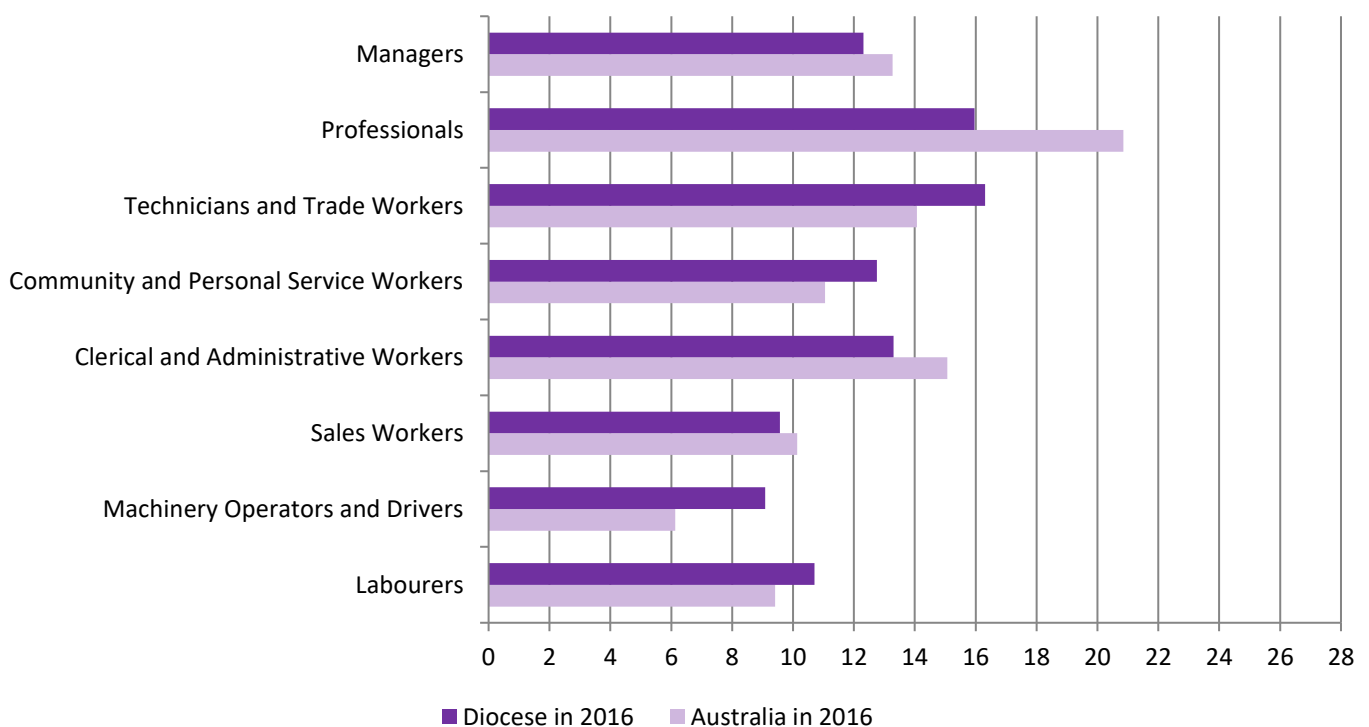
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	12.3	10.9
Professionals	16.0	17.2
Technicians & Trade Workers	16.3	15.8
Community & Personal Service Workers	12.8	13.7
Clerical & Administrative Workers	13.3	12.3
Sales Workers	9.6	9.0
Machinery operators & Drivers	9.1	9.4
Labourers	10.7	11.7
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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