



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Diocese of Wagga Wagga



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Report prepared by:	National Centre for Pastoral Research Australian Catholic Bishops Conference GPO Box 368 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
Telephone:	+61 (02) 6201 9812
Email:	ncpr@catholic.org.au
Web:	www.ncpr.catholic.org.au

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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.

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: 205,332

Catholic Population: 60,674

Catholics make up 29.5 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 39 years

Total Catholic families: 22,137

5,820 Catholics live alone

5,253 Catholics were born overseas

606 Catholics do not speak English well

3,470 Catholics need assistance with core activities

19,333 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	61,770	62,082	63,231	63,613	60,674
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	27.2	26.1	24.4	23.2	22.1
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	10.2	11.7	13.2	14.9	17.6
Catholics born in NESC ¹ (%)	7.1	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.8
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0
Catholic families	20,769	21,736	22,570	22,767	22,137
Catholics living alone	4,358	5,050	5,426	5,961	5,815
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	52.3	50.8	51.2	51.1	52.6
Catholics with university degree (%)	6.5	7.9	9.5	11.0	13.5
Catholic males in labour force (%)	73.5	63.3	70.1	68.4	68.6
Catholic females in labour force (%)	54.3	51.9	56.6	57.1	60.1
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	67.4	68.8	71.7	71.9	71.8

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	205,332	196,979	23,401,892	21,507,719	23	23
Catholic population	60,674	63,613	5,291,834	5,439,267	22	20
Per cent Catholic	29.5	32.3	22.6	25.3	1	1
At same address since previous Census (%)	57.7	58.0	57.3	57.5	12	13
Median age ⁴ (years)	39	36	40	38	18	21
Aged 0-14 (%)	22.1	23.2	19.8	20.5	8	5
Aged 65+ (%)	17.6	14.9	16.6	14.1	11	11
Males per 100 females	92.3	94.1	90.6	92.1	10	9

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 (%)	5.8	4.8	5.8	4.9	12	14
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	13.2	12.3	12.5	11.7	7	7

Notes:

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



Overview

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

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

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

Table 3: Employment	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Managers and Professionals ¹ (% of those recording an occupation)	32.1	31.5	34.1	33.0	13	12
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	33.0	34.1	29.6	30.6	16	16
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	68.6	68.4	69.7	69.6	14	16
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	60.1	57.1	60.6	58.5	11	15
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	4.5	4.3	5.8	5.0	27	23
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	9.5	8.5	12.2	10.2	27	22

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	1.8	1.7	5.6	5.7	26	26
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	6.8	6.1	19.1	17.9	21	21
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	611	358	106,428	98,723	22	22
Indigenous Australians	2,333	2,181	133,528	124,610	23	23
Speak language other than English at home (%)	7.7	7.2	20.4	19.0	17	18
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	1.0	0.9	2.6	2.6	15	15

Notes:

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



Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5: Education¹

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	13.5	11.0	20.6	17.6	20	22
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	88.5	86.4	92.2	87.2	20	11
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	49.7	49.6	62.9	57.8	16	14
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	29.9	30.6	38.2	34.3	12	11
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	54.0	53.9	53.1	52.8	10	10
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.2	18	19
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	50.7	47.7	54.5	52.8	15	15
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	40.2	45.2	35.1	37.2	13	11
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	26.5	23.4	28.1	24.1	21	20
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	29.4	23.7	35.7	31.5	25	28

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 (%)	32.6	33.8	33.3	33.9	15	14
Married (%)	50.2	50.1	49.7	49.6	11	12
Divorced or Separated (%)	10.5	9.7	11.2	10.8	23	27
Widowed (%)	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.7	7	11

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	22,140	22,767	1,997,833	2,019,556	22	22
One-parent families	2,442	2,548	231,370	239,340	22	21
One-parent families (% of all families)	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.9	18	18
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	57.6	59.5	55.9	55.1	19	19
De facto couples (%)	16.7	15.8	17.7	16.2	21	21
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	89,147	73,000	100,270	86,401	19	21

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	29,022	29,954	2,548,354	2,594,239	22	22
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	741	1,007	53,499	68,455	19	17
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	5,074	4,954	407,684	402,158	22	21
Persons living alone (total)	5,815	5,961	461,183	470,613	20	19
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	9.6	9.4	8.7	8.7	12	11
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	71.8	71.9	71.2	71.4	15	12
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	1,499	1,474	1,873	1,861	22	22

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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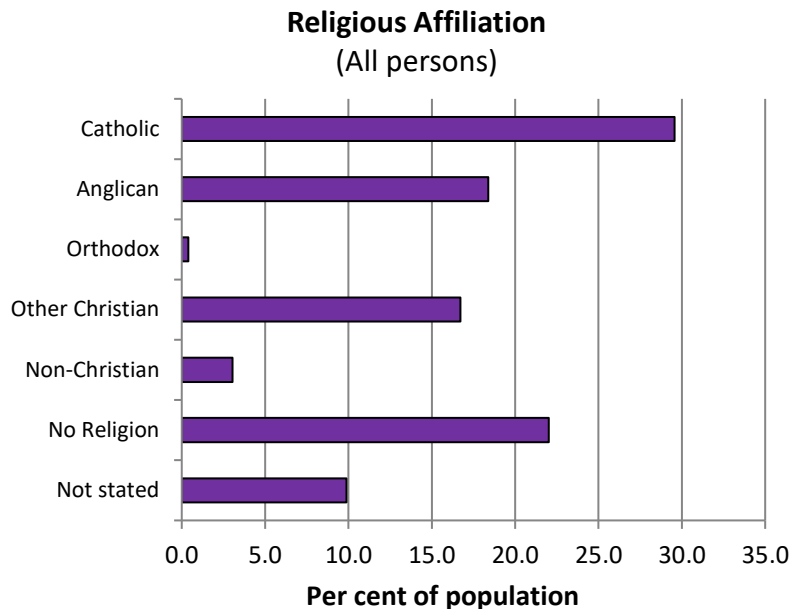
Religious affiliation

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	8,535	9,142	6,893	6,504	7,441	7,928	6,474	4,649	2,917	60,483
Maronite Catholic	6	3	4	3	-	-	3	-	-	19
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	60	15	13	33	30	3	5	-	-	159
Total Catholic	8,601	9,160	6,910	6,540	7,471	7,931	6,482	4,649	2,917	60,661
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	31.9	34.3	27.3	27.3	29.5	29.5	26.9	29.2	28.5	29.5
Anglican	3,410	4,122	3,146	3,626	4,907	5,802	5,992	4,057	2,680	37,742
Orthodox	106	104	65	108	117	101	90	65	47	803
Other Christian	3,166	3,760	3,016	3,326	4,169	5,192	5,384	3,775	2,549	34,337
Non-Christian	1,080	643	1,027	1,619	931	517	294	104	38	6,253
No Religion	8,199	6,631	8,495	6,217	5,196	4,713	3,420	1,605	738	45,214
Not Stated	2,378	2,248	2,673	2,541	2,509	2,608	2,434	1,650	1,256	20,297
Total Population	26,940	26,668	25,332	23,977	25,300	26,864	24,096	15,905	10,225	205,307

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	372	342	714	729
1	402	401	803	946
2	413	398	811	929
3	429	417	846	913
4	442	390	832	967
5	422	412	834	972
6	469	465	934	1,018
7	489	473	962	962
8	492	470	962	1,013
9	465	455	920	1,024
10	469	476	945	1,048
11	502	481	983	1,017
12	461	483	944	1,084
13	477	490	967	1,084
14	458	477	935	1,121
15	493	426	919	1,083
16	449	476	925	1,072
17	471	491	962	1,077
18	418	409	827	989
19	400	348	748	964
20-24	1,740	1,833	3,573	4,119
25-29	1,531	1,811	3,342	3,456
30-34	1,578	1,749	3,327	3,365
35-39	1,543	1,665	3,208	3,717
40-44	1,714	1,848	3,562	4,108
45-49	1,809	2,101	3,910	4,264
50-54	1,949	2,049	3,998	4,179
55-59	1,873	2,061	3,934	3,609
60-64	1,582	1,772	3,354	3,335
65-69	1,508	1,614	3,122	2,715
70-74	1,158	1,409	2,567	2,381
75-79	966	1,120	2,086	1,845
80+	1,156	1,759	2,915	2,494
Total	29,100	31,571	60,671	63,599

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?

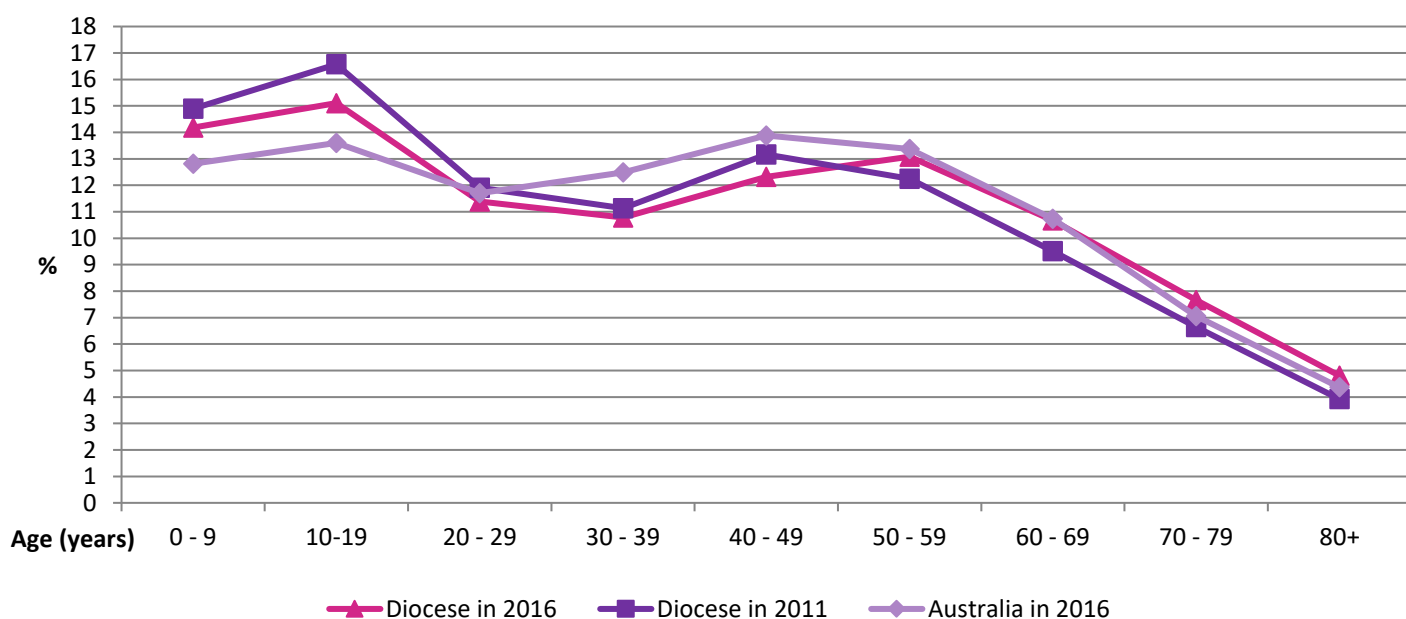
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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.

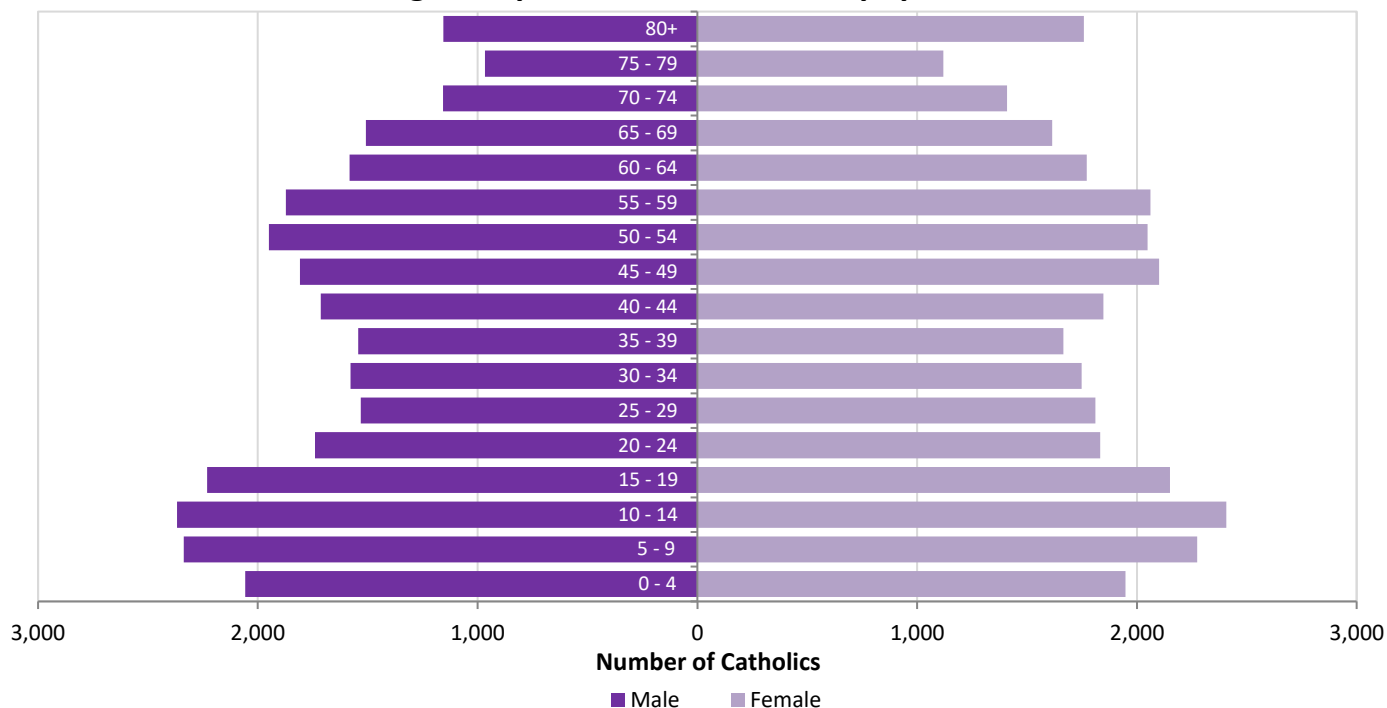


Age and sex

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	238	269	325	251	281	222	1,586
Females	120	240	337	236	396	530	1,859
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	23	63	30	41	30	187
Females	-	18	63	30	114	154	379
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night ³							
Males	3	20	49	12	17	6	107
Females	-	21	32	12	21	24	110
Total							
Males	241	312	437	293	339	258	1,880
Females	120	279	432	278	531	708	2,348

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	204	213	334	520	518	514	2,303
Females	271	420	595	904	961	761	3,912

Notes:

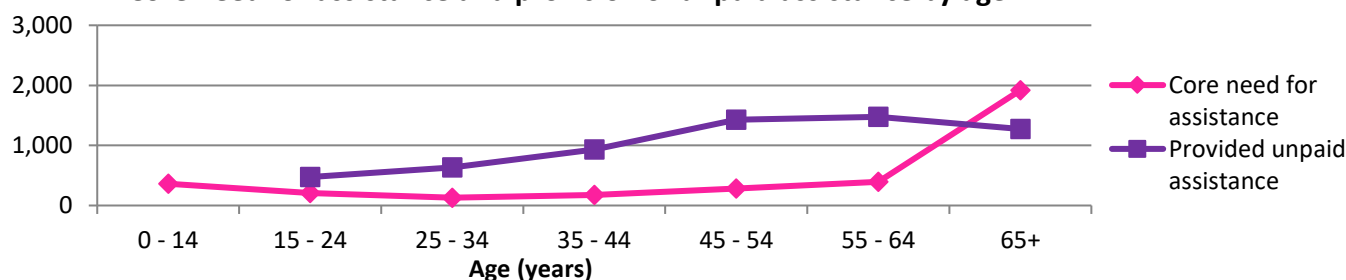
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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	3,927	1,846	866	703	394	196	123	8,055
Married	37	1,183	2,079	2,402	2,403	1,928	1,414	11,446
Separated/Divorced	7	70	303	625	594	413	187	2,199
Widowed	-	5	6	23	68	130	397	629
Total	3,971	3,104	3,254	3,753	3,459	2,667	2,121	22,329
Females								
Never married	3,867	1,714	735	558	274	118	115	7,381
Married	103	1,689	2,320	2,713	2,586	1,908	984	12,303
Separated/Divorced	11	153	441	792	766	431	174	2,768
Widowed	3	7	23	88	210	563	1,608	2,502
Total	3,984	3,563	3,519	4,151	3,836	3,020	2,881	24,954

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

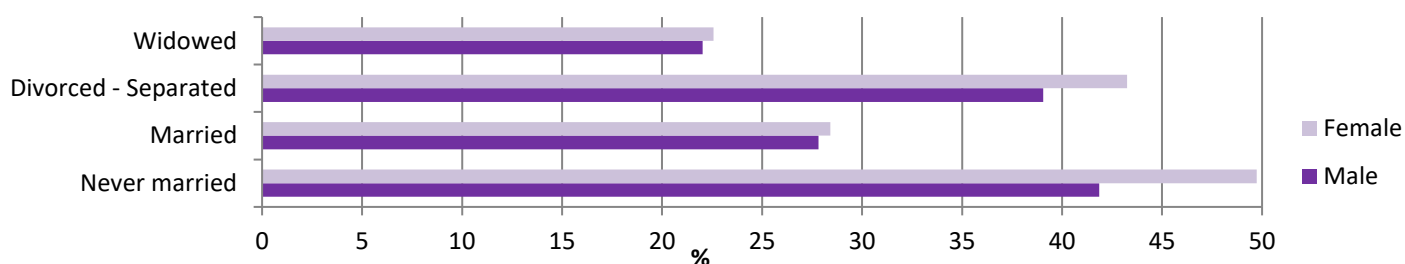


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	6,455	838	7,293	11.5
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	6,580	1,309	7,889	16.6
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	2,020	864	2,884	30.0
Total	15,055	3,011	18,066	16.7



Families

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

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

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

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

Table 14: Family composition ¹ by weekly family income	Less than \$500	\$500 - 799	\$800 - \$1,249	\$1,250 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Income not fully stated	Total families	Median Family Income ² (\$)
Two-parent families with children at home:										
Both parents Catholic	41	106	413	1,009	1,130	489	286	383	3,857	2,148
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	45	95	370	1,056	1,308	518	278	380	4,050	2,205
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	25	45	163	470	511	210	111	133	1,668	2,126
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both Catholic	315	633	628	773	603	168	125	186	3,431	1,295
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	282	569	716	991	761	208	142	169	3,838	1,452
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	68	122	172	318	329	100	55	53	1,217	1,768
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	366	493	558	487	195	29	19	288	2,435	992
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	629	629	-
Total	1,234	2,214	3,231	5,338	4,985	1,767	1,045	2,326	22,140	1,703

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	763	250	134	48	20	1,215
\$500-\$799	1,525	287	223	140	41	2,216
\$800-\$1,249	1,962	474	469	238	99	3,242
\$1,250-\$1,999	2,741	817	1,056	515	200	5,329
\$2,000-\$2,999	2,363	817	1,099	541	170	4,990
\$3,000-\$3,999	774	325	407	208	51	1,765
\$4,000 or more	521	150	219	132	40	1,062
Income not fully stated	1,194	399	388	241	96	2,318
Total Families	11,843	3,519	3,995	2,063	717	22,137
Median Family Income (\$)	\$1,544	\$1,753	\$1,944	\$1,956	\$1,814	\$1,703

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)**

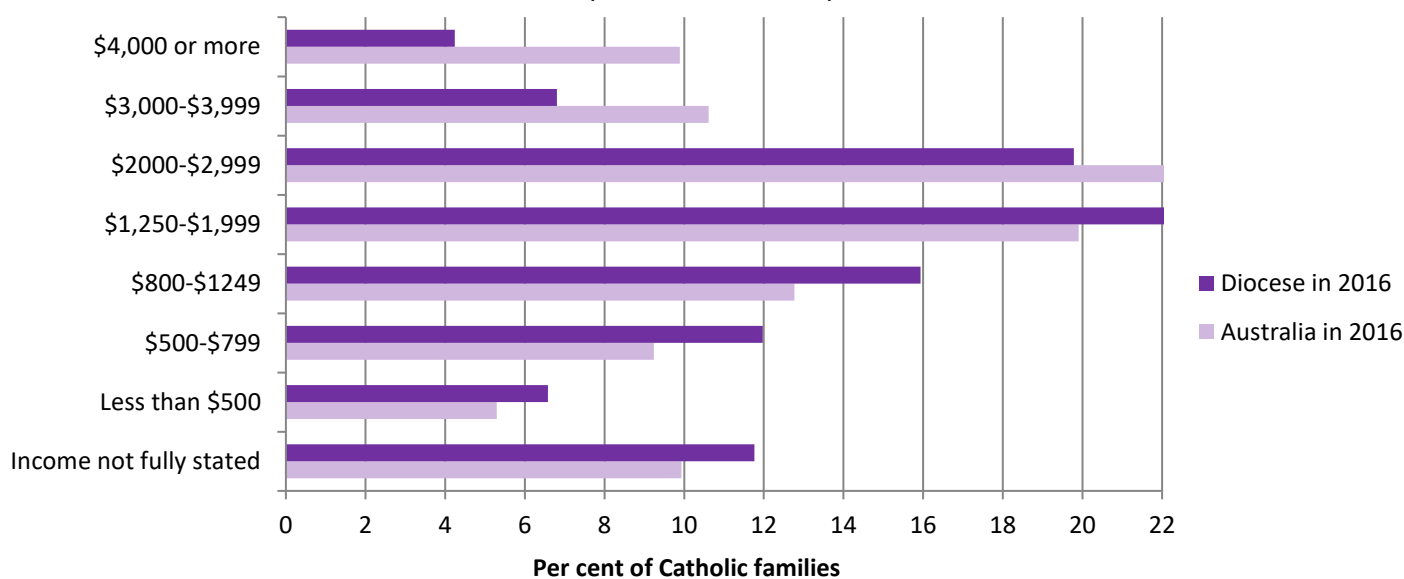


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	8,676	1,971	2,804	1,552	542	15,545
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	1,856	564	460	184	66	3,130
One parent family, parent Catholic	848	774	515	214	82	2,433
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	455	220	218	85	42	1,020
Total families	11,835	3,529	3,997	2,035	732	22,128



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	17,007	392	4,046	734	22,179	76.7
Lone person aged under 35 years	265	18	388	70	741	35.8
Lone person aged 35 years or over	3,228	257	1,178	411	5,074	63.6
Group households	345	33	591	59	1,028	33.6
Total households	20,845	700	6,203	1,274	29,022	71.8

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	530	1,111	3,040	2,584	700	783	1,539
Lone person aged under 35 years	4	48	88	42	4	5	1,296
Lone person aged 35 years or over	126	174	258	107	18	23	1,123
Group households	12	21	79	46	8	3	1,391
Total households	672	1,354	3,465	2,779	730	814	1,499

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)

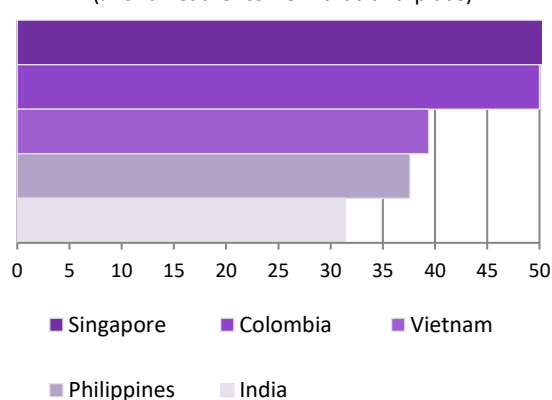


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	54,128	89.2	-
New Zealand	312	0.5	8.7
Other Oceania	116	0.2	14.7
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	474	0.8	6.5
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	182	0.3	8.8
Italy	1,333	2.2	1.7
Malta	46	0.1	-
Spain and Portugal	64	0.1	15.6
France	33	0.1	12.1
Netherlands	188	0.3	-
Germany	171	0.3	1.8
Austria	60	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	101	0.2	-
Poland	59	0.1	-
Hungary	27	0.0	14.8
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	92	0.2	6.5
Other Europe NEC	43	0.1	7.0
Vietnam	33	0.1	39.4
Philippines	875	1.4	37.6
Indonesia	15	0.0	-
Malaysia	41	0.1	17.1
Singapore	15	0.0	53.3
South East Asia NEC	31	0.1	19.4
India	331	0.5	31.4
Sri Lanka	48	0.1	22.9
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	16	0.0	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	6	0.0	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	20	0.0	15.0
Egypt	14	0.0	21.4
Lebanon	17	0.0	-
Iraq	14	0.0	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	45	0.1	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	28	0.0	25.0
South Africa	37	0.1	-
Mauritius	15	0.0	-
United States of America	68	0.1	10.3
Canada	30	0.0	13.3
Argentina	10	0.0	-
Brazil	18	0.0	16.7
Colombia	14	0.0	50.0
Chile	31	0.1	19.4
Central America and South America NEC	65	0.1	6.2
Other countries	115	0.2	26.1
Inadequately described/Not stated	1,314	2.2	-
Total	60,695	100.0	1.1

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	55,323	118,936	174,259	31.7
Italian	2,349	199	2,548	92.2
Maltese	28	4	32	87.5
Spanish	180	113	293	61.4
Croatian	61	18	79	77.2
Polish	40	18	58	69.0
Dutch	60	116	176	34.1
French	68	101	169	40.2
German	97	239	336	28.9
Portuguese	21	30	51	41.2
Hungarian	26	8	34	76.5
Ukrainian	18	11	29	62.1
Vietnamese	48	83	131	36.6
Filipino languages	697	241	938	74.3
Chinese languages	46	1,189	1,235	3.7
Malayalam	367	190	557	65.9
Sinhalese	27	156	183	14.8
Korean	12	123	135	8.9
Indonesian and Malay	10	113	123	8.1
Arabic	72	374	446	16.1
Assyrian and Chaldean	5	-	5	100.0
Oceanic and Papuan languages	120	777	897	13.4
Australian Indigenous Languages	37	81	118	31.4
Other European languages NEC	110	785	895	12.3
Other Asian languages NEC	96	3,967	4,063	2.4
Other languages NEC	106	979	1,085	9.8
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	648	15,790	16,438	3.9
Total	60,672	144,641	205,313	29.5

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	3,773	6,261	6,978	6,457	5,883	13,991	11,986	55,329	-
Italian	19	40	49	102	127	668	1,351	2,356	15.1
Maltese	-	-	-	11	-	7	7	25	12.0
Spanish	11	11	12	15	26	52	51	178	10.7
Croatian	-	3	-	-	7	21	36	67	9.0
Polish	-	-	-	3	3	10	27	43	20.9
Dutch	3	3	-	-	-	10	39	55	5.5
French	8	4	-	10	11	18	15	66	7.6
German	4	-	3	4	10	15	58	94	9.6
Portuguese	-	-	-	3	7	5	3	18	16.7
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	3	4	10	17	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	3	4	9	16	-
Vietnamese	4	3	3	14	13	8	3	48	33.3
Filipino languages	24	51	56	103	185	218	58	695	3.2
Chinese languages	-	7	3	8	7	11	12	48	18.8
Malayalam	67	59	19	42	97	70	5	359	13.9
Sinhalese	-	3	3	4	7	10	-	27	-
Korean	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	11	-
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-
Arabic	3	7	3	11	21	18	7	70	14.3
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	3	9	21	24	11	38	14	120	11.7
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	3	3	8	4	10	5	33	21.2
Other European languages NEC	4	8	-	10	10	22	48	102	5.9
Other Asian languages NEC	13	12	5	14	35	18	-	97	18.6
Other languages NEC	3	13	15	18	23	27	4	103	6.8
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	64	32	45	43	36	137	291	648	6.2
Total	4,003	6,529	7,218	6,912	6,532	15,400	14,039	60,633	1.0

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?

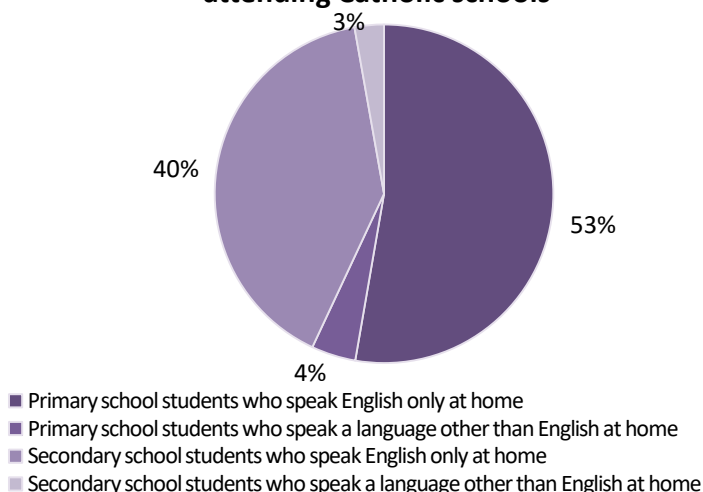
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	2,638	8,476	11,114	23.7
Infants/Primary – Catholic	3,469	1,248	4,717	73.5
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	322	1,378	1,700	18.9
Secondary – Government	1,997	5,978	7,975	25.0
Secondary – Catholic	2,520	1,049	3,569	70.6
Secondary – Other Non-Government	449	1,509	1,958	22.9
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	1,174	3,094	4,268	27.5
University or other Tertiary Institutions	1,758	4,270	6,028	29.2
Other (including pre-school)	1,629	3,167	4,796	34.0
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	44,718	114,489	159,207	28.1
Total	60,674	144,658	205,332	29.5

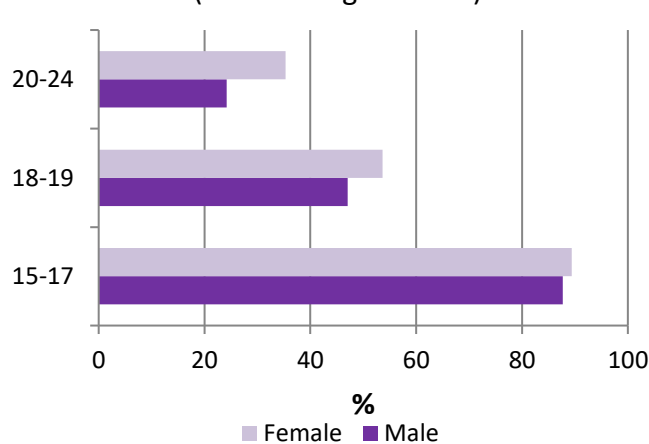
Note:

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

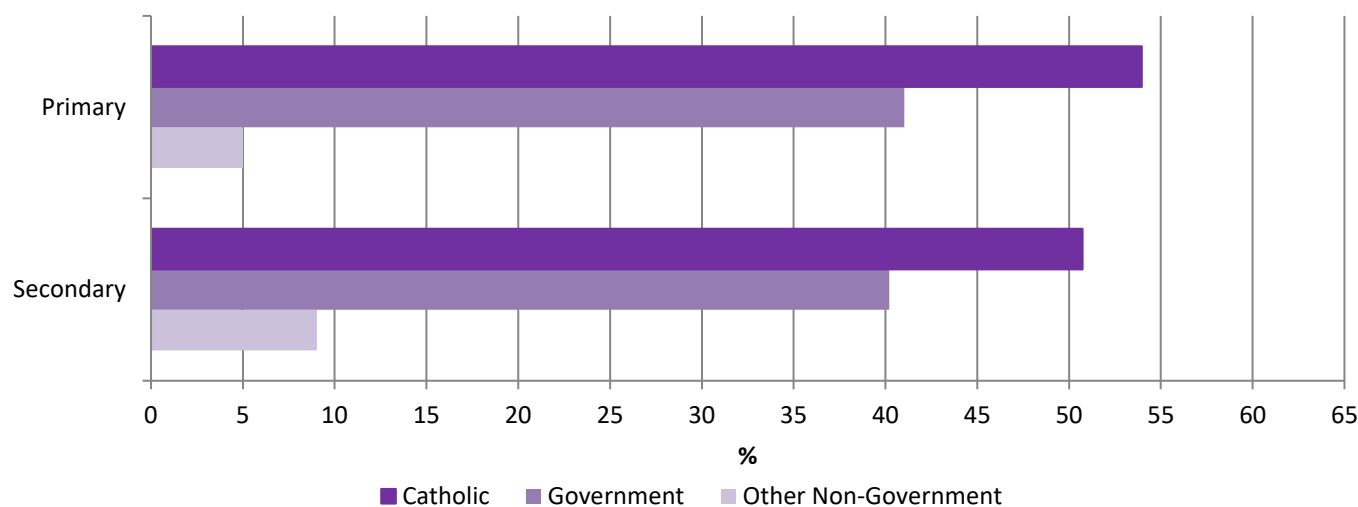
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	148	230	433	701	562	178	92	2,559	85,526
Infants/Primary – Catholic	96	189	333	793	1,010	425	263	3,390	111,974
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	3	32	12	60	69	51	62	319	132,961
Secondary – Government	87	124	259	441	439	137	36	1,783	91,252
Secondary – Catholic	33	76	219	463	622	324	182	2,295	104,503
Secondary – Other Non-Government	6	12	30	66	115	65	48	408	130,461
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	3	9	18	70	87	51	22	307	122,575
Other (including pre-school)	11	23	36	123	89	28	20	358	95,618
Not stated/Not applicable	27	61	56	98	64	37	9	465	87,739
Total	414	756	1,396	2,815	3,057	1,296	734	11,884	102,498

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	-	41	77	59	84	46	307
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	84	440	481	366	274	203	1,848
Advanced diploma or diploma level	45	199	289	306	219	201	1,259
Certificate level	792	1,450	1,332	1,369	1,160	1,100	7,203
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	3,054	971	1,083	1,656	1,721	3,232	11,717
Total	3,975	3,101	3,262	3,756	3,458	4,782	22,334
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>9.6</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	9	87	107	108	75	48	434
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	207	1,032	974	707	472	372	3,764
Advanced diploma or diploma level	145	434	432	525	419	326	2,281
Certificate level	657	980	846	1,027	708	411	4,629
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	2,958	1,031	1,159	1,798	2,168	4,741	13,855
Total	3,976	3,564	3,518	4,165	3,842	5,898	24,963
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>30.7</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>16.8</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	9	128	184	167	159	94	741
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	291	1,472	1,455	1,073	746	575	5,612
Advanced diploma or diploma level	190	633	721	831	638	527	3,540
Certificate level	1,449	2,430	2,178	2,396	1,868	1,511	11,832
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	6,012	2,002	2,242	3,454	3,889	7,973	25,572
Total	7,951	6,665	6,780	7,921	7,300	10,680	47,297
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>24.1</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>13.5</i>



Employment

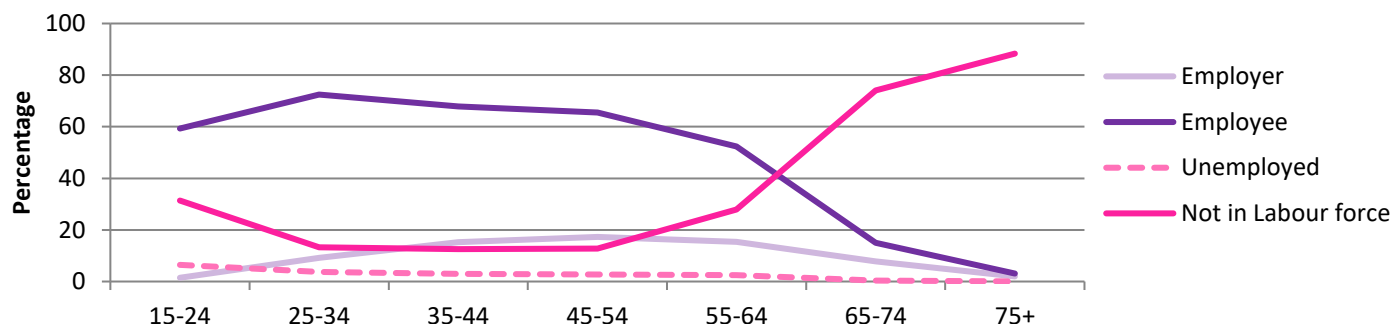
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	83	1,103	1,707	377	3,270
Employee	2,311	4,468	3,981	559	11,319
Unemployed	253	231	230	21	735
Not in the labour force	1,262	463	1,162	3,633	6,520
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	62	103	142	197	504
Total	3,971	6,368	7,222	4,787	22,348
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>66.7</i>	<i>91.1</i>	<i>81.9</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>68.6</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>4.8</i>
Females					
Employer	30	539	786	170	1,525
Employee	2,403	4,963	5,021	443	12,830
Unemployed	257	223	160	3	643
Not in the labour force	1,232	1,269	1,888	4,995	9,384
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	56	88	130	284	558
Total	3,978	7,082	7,985	5,895	24,940
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>67.6</i>	<i>80.8</i>	<i>74.7</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>60.1</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>4.3</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	114	411	665	807	668	372	3,037
Professionals	93	383	380	361	291	105	1,613
Technicians & Trade Workers	933	861	698	621	448	121	3,682
Community & Personal Service Workers	165	150	194	165	94	23	791
Clerical & Administrative Workers	39	83	104	173	140	40	579
Sales Workers	359	141	142	196	153	62	1,053
Machinery operators & Drivers	150	283	322	456	394	129	1,734
Labourers	539	412	330	384	316	92	2,073
ID / NS / NA ¹	1,572	386	431	580	958	3,832	7,759
Total	3,964	3,110	3,266	3,743	3,462	4,776	22,321
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>38.3</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>32.0</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>67.8</i>	<i>57.1</i>	<i>47.6</i>	<i>46.2</i>	<i>46.2</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>51.5</i>
Females							
Managers	59	189	293	388	298	175	1,402
Professionals	241	883	831	710	470	86	3,221
Technicians & Trade Workers	118	167	122	130	83	20	640
Community & Personal Service Workers	644	484	406	538	363	63	2,498
Clerical & Administrative Workers	258	538	655	928	654	136	3,169
Sales Workers	849	287	247	333	267	48	2,031
Machinery operators & Drivers	22	14	29	44	32	10	151
Labourers	235	166	204	296	278	75	1,254
ID / NS / NA ¹	1,557	839	746	788	1,381	5,280	10,591
Total	3,983	3,567	3,533	4,155	3,826	5,893	24,957
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>39.3</i>	<i>40.3</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>32.1</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>14.3</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	173	600	958	1,195	966	547	4,439
Professionals	334	1,266	1,211	1,071	761	191	4,834
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,051	1,028	820	751	531	141	4,322
Community & Personal Service Workers	809	634	600	703	457	86	3,289
Clerical & Administrative Workers	297	621	759	1,101	794	176	3,748
Sales Workers	1,208	428	389	529	420	110	3,084
Machinery operators & Drivers	172	297	351	500	426	139	1,885
Labourers	774	578	534	680	594	167	3,327
ID / NS / NA ¹	3,129	1,225	1,177	1,368	2,339	9,112	18,350
Total	7,947	6,677	6,799	7,898	7,288	10,669	47,278
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>38.6</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>47.2</i>	<i>32.1</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>33.0</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	15.3	15.0
Professionals	16.7	16.9
Technicians & Trade Workers	15.0	14.4
Community & Personal Service Workers	11.3	11.2
Clerical & Administrative Workers	12.9	11.7
Sales Workers	10.6	9.4
Machinery operators & Drivers	6.5	7.3
Labourers	11.5	13.9
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.

National Centre for Pastoral Research Staff:

Trudy Dantis (Director), Stephen Reid, Leith Dudfield, Marilyn Chee and Paul Bowell.

**Australian Catholic Bishops Conference
National Centre for Pastoral Research
GPO Box 368 Canberra ACT 2601**

Phone: +61 2 6201 9812

Email: ncpr@catholic.org.au

NCPR
National Centre for Pastoral Research