



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Diocese of Wilcannia-Forbes



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Diocese of Wilcannia-Forbes



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: 107,512

Catholic Population: 29,264

Catholics make up 27.2 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 40 years

Total Catholic families: 11,148

3,302 Catholics live alone

1,512 Catholics were born overseas

83 Catholics do not speak English well

1,662 Catholics need assistance with core activities

8,444 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	36,639	35,904	33,439	32,536	29,264
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	27.4	26.2	24.8	22.5	21.1
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	10.6	12.3	14.5	16.2	18.8
Catholics born in NESCS ¹ (%)	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.8
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Catholic families	13,042	12,955	12,479	12,245	11,148
Catholics living alone	3,066	3,495	3,376	3,607	3,300
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	38.5	37.4	33.3	36.2	41.2
Catholics with university degree (%)	4.7	6.0	6.8	8.1	9.6
Catholic males in labour force (%)	70.8	57.1	62.7	62.0	64.4
Catholic females in labour force (%)	48.5	44.7	50.3	51.8	55.4
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	66.2	66.8	70.5	69.1	69.6

Notes:

1. NESCS = 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	107,512	108,549	23,401,892	21,507,719	27	27
Catholic population	29,264	32,536	5,291,834	5,439,267	25	25
Per cent Catholic	27.2	30.0	22.6	25.3	5	4
At same address since previous Census (%)	61.2	61.9	57.3	57.5	5	4
Median age ⁴ (years)	40	39	40	38	10	7
Aged 0-14 (%)	21.1	22.5	19.8	20.5	13	11
Aged 65+ (%)	18.9	16.2	16.6	14.1	6	4
Males per 100 females	96.0	97.6	90.6	92.1	3	4

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 (%)	5.7	5.3	5.8	4.9	13	8
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	12.9	12.3	12.5	11.7	11	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)	33.4	33.7	34.1	33.0	9	6
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	35.8	35.9	29.6	30.6	8	9
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	64.4	62.0	69.7	69.6	26	27
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	55.4	51.8	60.6	58.5	27	27
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.0	13	3
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	12.5	9.8	12.2	10.2	13	15

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	1.4	1.6	5.6	5.7	28	27
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	3.8	3.5	19.1	17.9	28	27
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	141	159	106,428	98,723	28	28
Indigenous Australians	4,097	4,346	133,528	124,610	16	14
Speak language other than English at home (%)	3.7	3.2	20.4	19.0	27	26
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	3.1	0.4	2.6	2.6	5	25

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 (%)	9.6	8.1	20.6	17.6	28	28
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	86.3	81.7	92.2	87.2	26	21
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	40.3	41.6	62.9	57.8	20	19
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	18.2	17.6	38.2	34.3	24	21
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	46.0	43.5	53.1	52.8	21	27
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	51.8	55.0	41.0	41.2	5	2
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	34.2	26.7	54.5	52.8	26	28
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	60.4	68.1	35.1	37.2	1	1
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	30.3	26.1	28.1	24.1	17	16
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	33.7	33.7	35.7	31.5	20	16

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 (%)	35.3	34.7	33.3	33.9	6	7
Married (%)	46.2	47.3	49.7	49.6	26	23
Divorced or Separated (%)	11.3	11.0	11.2	10.8	15	11
Widowed (%)	7.1	7.0	5.8	5.7	2	2

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	11,159	12,245	1,997,833	2,019,556	25	25
One-parent families	1,488	1,547	231,370	239,340	25	25
One-parent families (% of all families)	13.3	12.6	11.6	11.9	2	7
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	62.6	64.5	55.9	55.1	7	7
De facto couples (%)	20.8	19.2	17.7	16.2	6	7
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	78,692	62,154	100,270	86,401	27	27

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	14,813	16,238	2,548,354	2,594,239	25	25
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	405	509	53,499	68,455	26	26
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	2,895	3,098	407,684	402,158	24	24
Persons living alone (total)	3,300	3,607	461,183	470,613	24	24
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	11.3	11.1	8.7	8.7	3	3
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	69.6	69.1	71.2	71.4	18	18
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	1,271	1,212	1,873	1,861	27	28

Notes:

1. A family is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Family members who live elsewhere are not included in the Census definition.
2. Married or de facto couples where only one partner is Catholic as a percentage of all couples where at least one partner is Catholic.
3. Fifty per cent of families have a higher income, fifty per cent a lower income. Family income is the sum of the incomes of all family members aged 15 and over.
4. A household can consist of one or more families, non-family groups or persons living alone.
5. Fifty per cent of households with a housing loan pay a higher repayment, fifty per cent a lower figure.



Diocesan Details

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Religious affiliation

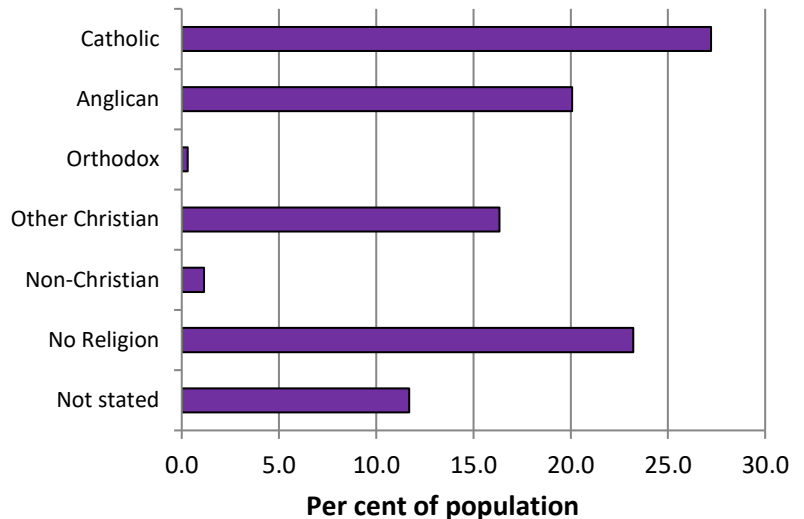
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under ten per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to be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

How does the number of Catholics in the 0-9 age group compare with the number of children baptised in the diocese in the period 2007-2016?

What are the largest non-Catholic religious groups? What involvement does the diocese have in ecumenical and interfaith activities and programs?

What challenges to the diocese are associated with the increase in the number of people who report that they have no religion?

**Religious Affiliation
(All persons)**



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

Not Stated also includes Inadequately Described.

Table 9: Religious affiliation by age

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite) Catholic	4,066	4,064	3,192	3,149	3,473	4,072	3,394	2,443	1,399	29,252
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Catholic	4,066	4,064	3,192	3,149	3,473	4,072	3,394	2,443	1,399	29,252
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	29.0	32.0	27.7	27.9	27.1	26.3	24.0	25.1	24.0	27.2
Anglican	1,945	2,012	1,601	1,902	2,700	3,555	3,614	2,582	1,662	21,573
Orthodox	36	33	24	41	46	48	29	46	24	327
Other Christian	1,539	1,599	1,247	1,434	1,994	2,949	3,108	2,262	1,441	17,573
Non-Christian	182	86	202	294	182	148	104	30	6	1,234
No Religion	4,739	3,632	3,798	3,096	2,938	2,913	2,236	1,116	498	24,966
Not Stated	1,508	1,277	1,442	1,360	1,484	1,816	1,640	1,246	801	12,574
Total Population	14,015	12,703	11,506	11,276	12,817	15,501	14,125	9,725	5,831	107,499

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	146	155	301	378
1	175	185	360	460
2	193	172	365	453
3	211	195	406	464
4	193	202	395	466
5	211	224	435	465
6	200	242	442	513
7	234	222	456	483
8	212	232	444	503
9	233	223	456	521
10	228	198	426	593
11	252	189	441	507
12	232	175	407	493
13	225	213	438	521
14	196	188	384	488
15	217	232	449	520
16	198	217	415	528
17	199	189	388	520
18	197	175	372	444
19	176	165	341	349
20-24	787	785	1,572	1,657
25-29	786	831	1,617	1,722
30-34	751	902	1,653	1,656
35-39	701	802	1,503	1,870
40-44	758	874	1,632	2,121
45-49	894	949	1,843	2,318
50-54	1,003	1,016	2,019	2,335
55-59	1,047	1,009	2,056	1,973
60-64	896	826	1,722	1,917
65-69	861	812	1,673	1,604
70-74	658	694	1,352	1,384
75-79	522	572	1,094	1,061
80+	541	861	1,402	1,266
Total	14,333	14,926	29,259	32,553

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?

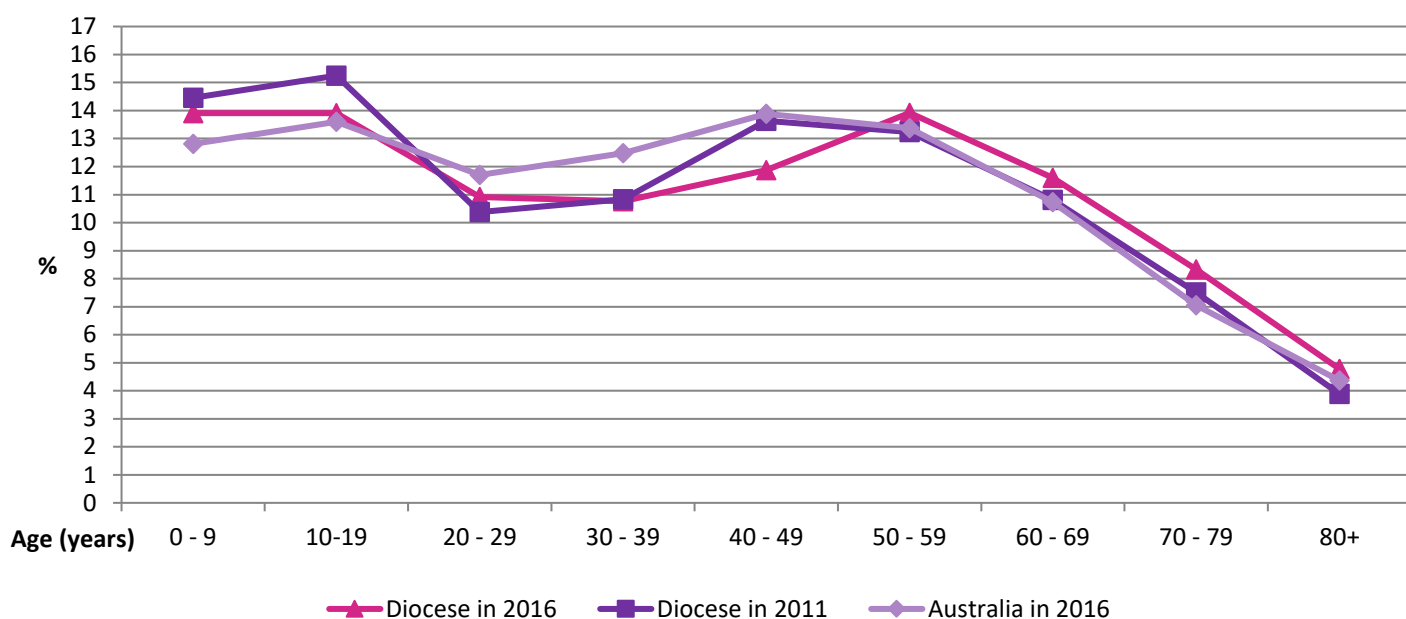
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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.

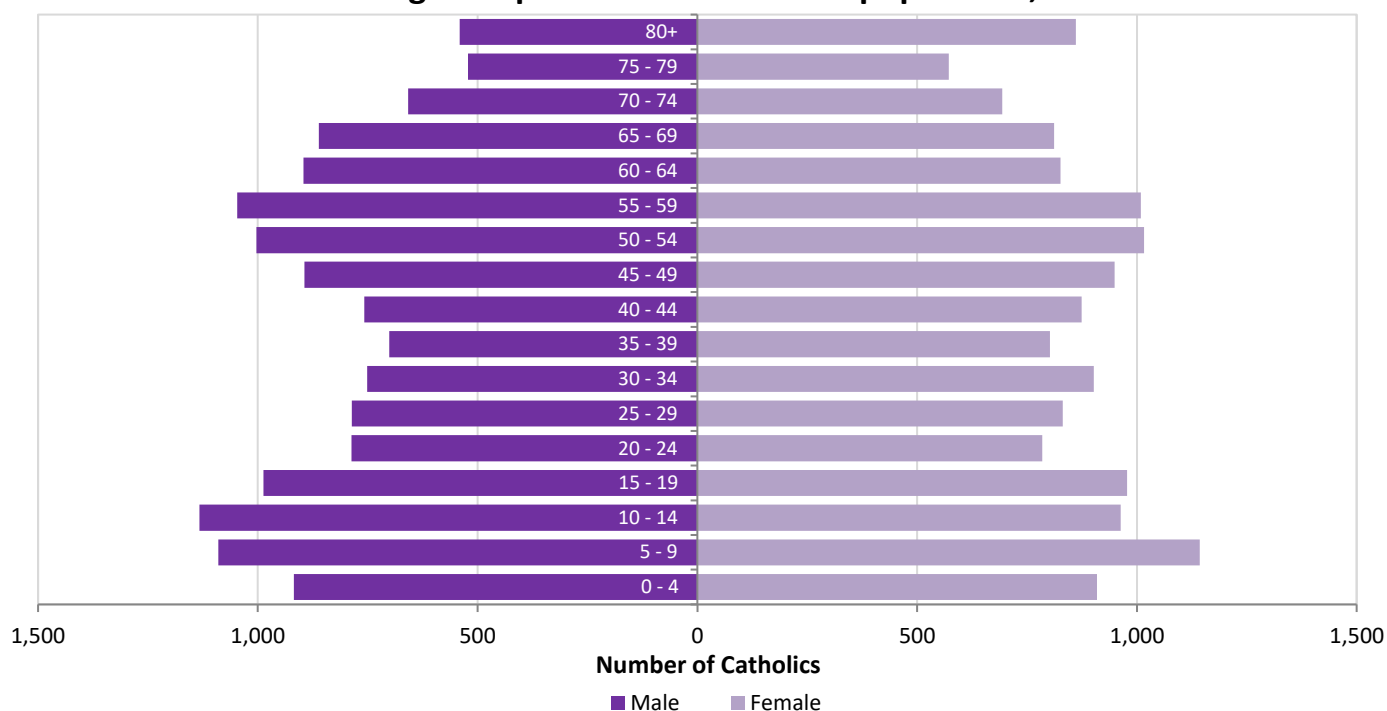


Age and sex

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	103	120	191	182	153	74	823
Females	41	80	160	142	194	212	829
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	14	45	36	30	12	137
Females	-	-	25	26	44	42	137
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night ³							
Males	3	4	23	20	8	3	61
Females	3	12	19	13	13	7	67
Total							
Males	106	138	259	238	191	89	1,021
Females	44	92	204	181	251	261	1,033

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	108	111	158	243	266	241	1,127
Females	127	221	320	427	412	333	1,840

Notes:

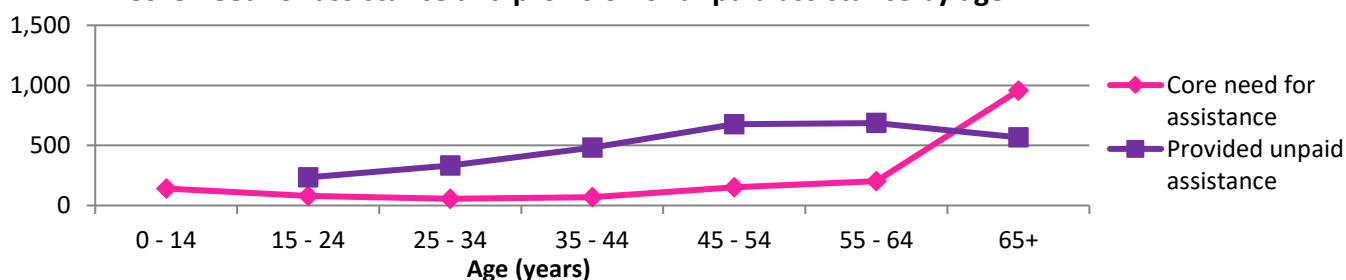
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006. Catalogue No. 2901.0.*

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	1,762	1,018	499	519	328	163	93	4,382
Married	19	476	830	1,036	1,190	951	654	5,156
Separated/Divorced	-	44	128	317	383	298	114	1,284
Widowed	-	-	3	14	42	103	197	359
Total	1,781	1,538	1,460	1,886	1,943	1,515	1,058	11,181
Females								
Never married	1,707	923	477	379	165	76	56	3,783
Married	44	719	997	1,180	1,178	913	490	5,521
Separated/Divorced	7	88	192	356	359	228	94	1,324
Widowed	-	9	12	49	137	285	791	1,283
Total	1,758	1,739	1,678	1,964	1,839	1,502	1,431	11,911

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

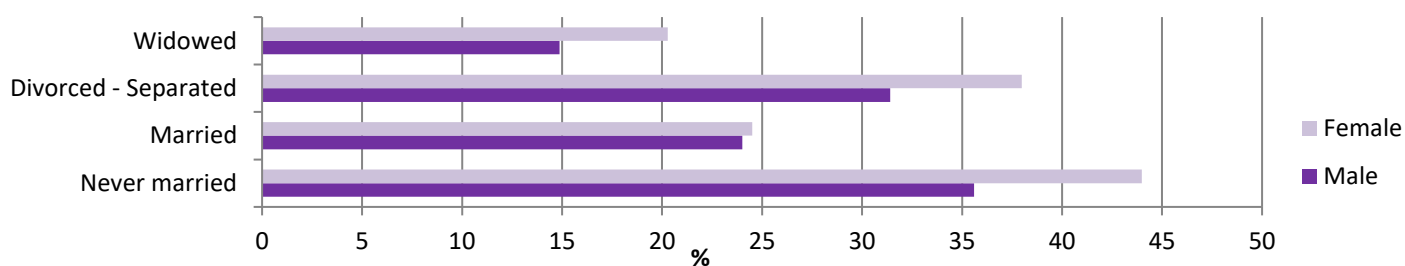


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	2,474	566	3,040	18.6
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	3,430	817	4,247	19.2
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	1,019	438	1,457	30.1
Total	6,923	1,821	8,744	20.8



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	36	48	178	370	365	161	95	225	1,478	1,988
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	47	81	202	468	532	213	147	266	1,956	2,088
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	19	30	103	195	213	89	43	82	774	1,996
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both Catholic	151	305	278	332	283	71	51	104	1,575	1,253
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	189	437	441	494	402	118	73	135	2,289	1,265
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	49	107	121	149	151	37	29	42	685	1,473
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	286	355	305	223	77	18	8	215	1,487	795
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	373	373	-
Total	841	1,453	1,761	2,343	2,082	720	453	1,506	11,159	1,496

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	461	170	123	57	31	842
\$500-\$799	976	193	151	78	42	1,440
\$800-\$1,249	1,115	255	202	120	53	1,745
\$1,250-\$1,999	1,289	325	419	234	81	2,348
\$2,000-\$2,999	1,102	306	404	222	58	2,092
\$3,000-\$3,999	339	133	153	81	25	731
\$4,000 or more	249	54	83	58	12	456
Income not fully stated	729	276	251	158	80	1,494
Total Families	6,260	1,712	1,786	1,008	382	11,148
Median Family Income (\$)	\$1,374	\$1,480	\$1,771	\$1,794	\$1,481	\$1,496

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)**

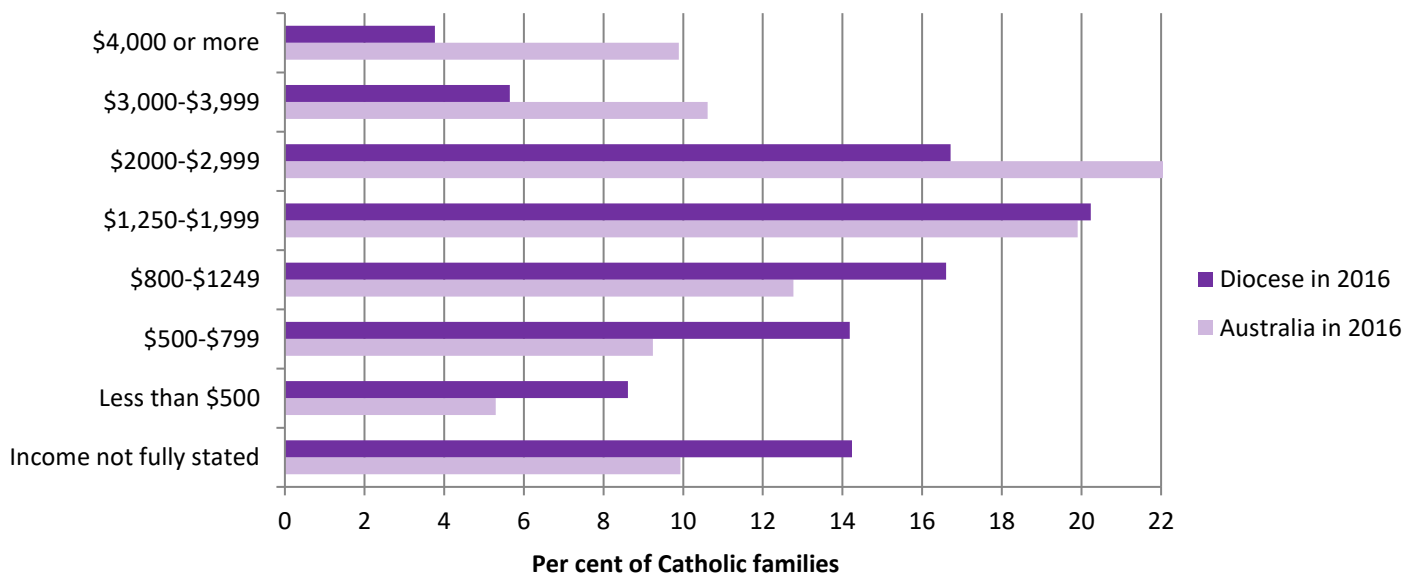


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	4,422	800	1,074	684	223	7,203
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	1,080	341	292	134	67	1,914
One parent family, parent Catholic	505	452	321	136	74	1,488
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	268	113	95	53	22	551
Total families	6,275	1,706	1,782	1,007	386	11,156



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	8,155	312	2,019	647	11,133	73.3
Lone person aged under 35 years	131	18	206	50	405	32.3
Lone person aged 35 years or over	1,830	129	646	290	2,895	63.2
Group households	188	12	140	40	380	49.5
Total households	10,304	471	3,011	1,027	14,813	69.6

Table 18: Household composition by monthly housing loan repayment

	\$1-\$599	\$600-\$999	\$1,000-1,599	\$1,600-\$2,199	\$2,200-\$2,799	\$2,800 or more	Median monthly household loan repayment
Family households	359	775	1,230	701	220	267	1,313
Lone person aged under 35 years	10	30	31	17	3	-	1,106
Lone person aged 35 years or over	82	108	79	32	5	9	879
Group households	15	16	18	10	4	-	1,016
Total households	466	929	1,358	760	232	276	1,271

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.



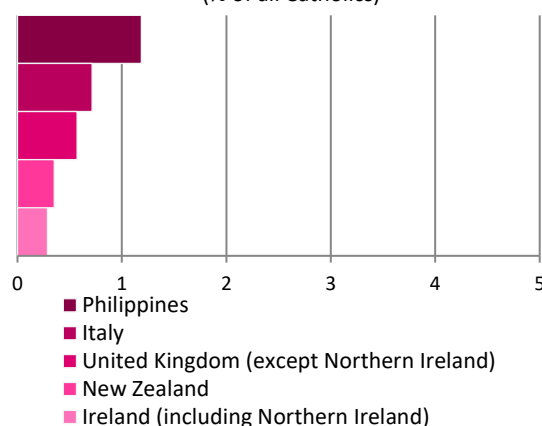
Birthplace

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)

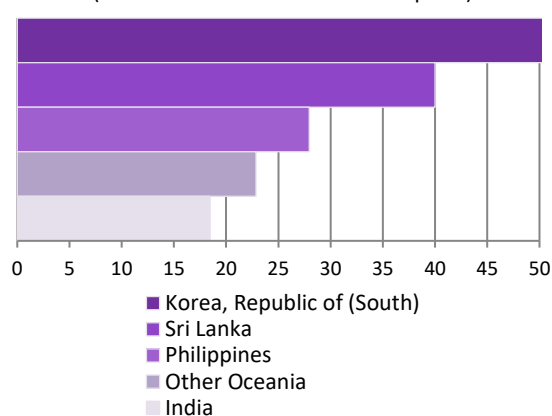


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	26,743	91.4	-
New Zealand	103	0.4	2.9
Other Oceania	35	0.1	22.9
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	167	0.6	3.6
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	84	0.3	13.1
Italy	209	0.7	3.8
Malta	44	0.2	-
Spain and Portugal	9	0.0	-
France	8	0.0	-
Netherlands	59	0.2	-
Germany	61	0.2	4.9
Austria	23	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	53	0.2	-
Poland	7	0.0	-
Hungary	17	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	37	0.1	8.1
Other Europe NEC	8	0.0	-
Vietnam	9	0.0	-
Philippines	347	1.2	28.0
Indonesia	6	0.0	-
Malaysia	9	0.0	-
Singapore	4	0.0	-
South East Asia NEC	7	0.0	-
India	65	0.2	18.5
Sri Lanka	10	0.0	40.0
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	4	0.0	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	7	0.0	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	3	0.0	100.0
Egypt	-	-	-
Lebanon	3	0.0	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	-	-	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	10	0.0	-
South Africa	25	0.1	12.0
Mauritius	7	0.0	-
United States of America	11	0.0	-
Canada	9	0.0	-
Argentina	7	0.0	-
Brazil	-	-	-
Colombia	3	0.0	-
Chile	-	-	-
Central America and South America NEC	7	0.0	-
Other countries	35	0.1	8.6
Inadequately described/Not stated	996	3.4	-
Total	29,251	100.0	0.6

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Diocese of Wilcannia-Forbes

National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016

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

Language

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

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

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

Table 20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic (or not stated)	All persons	% Catholics among speakers ²
English	27,771	65,951	93,722	29.6
Italian	332	34	366	90.7
Maltese	23	5	28	82.1
Spanish	28	29	57	49.1
Croatian	51	8	59	86.4
Polish	16	2	18	88.9
Dutch	11	26	37	29.7
French	12	32	44	27.3
German	28	70	98	28.6
Portuguese	8	3	11	72.7
Hungarian	7	1	8	87.5
Ukrainian	3	-	3	100.0
Vietnamese	17	28	45	37.8
Filipino languages	231	60	291	79.4
Chinese languages	27	288	315	8.6
Malayalam	51	46	97	52.6
Sinhalese	10	23	33	30.3
Korean	3	44	47	6.4
Indonesian and Malay	11	31	42	26.2
Arabic	9	56	65	13.8
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	37	111	148	25.0
Australian Indigenous Languages	59	152	211	28.0
Other European languages NEC	53	354	407	13.0
Other Asian languages NEC	25	505	530	4.7
Other languages NEC	17	83	100	17.0
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	442	10,277	10,719	4.1
Total	29,282	78,219	107,501	27.2

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	1,767	3,020	3,086	3,061	2,963	7,203	6,668	27,768	-
Italian	-	4	8	10	20	110	175	327	10.4
Maltese	-	-	3	-	-	9	9	21	-
Spanish	3	3	-	4	7	6	-	23	-
Croatian	-	4	-	3	3	5	35	50	16.0
Polish	-	3	-	-	3	4	7	17	-
Dutch	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	9	-
French	-	-	4	-	-	5	4	13	-
German	-	-	3	-	-	8	16	27	-
Portuguese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Vietnamese	3	7	-	5	3	3	-	21	28.6
Filipino languages	8	6	24	33	66	71	14	222	1.4
Chinese languages	-	-	3	7	4	3	7	24	-
Malayalam	9	6	-	9	18	11	-	53	13.2
Sinhalese	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	100.0
Korean	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
Arabic	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	7	3	3	6	11	5	-	35	8.6
Australian Indigenous Languages	7	6	7	8	11	8	13	60	5.0
Other European languages NEC	6	-	3	4	3	10	25	51	5.9
Other Asian languages NEC	3	7	-	3	6	5	-	24	-
Other languages NEC	-	-	4	-	-	6	-	10	-
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	20	26	37	29	18	69	239	438	1.1
Total	1,833	3,095	3,185	3,185	3,142	7,544	7,235	29,219	0.3

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?

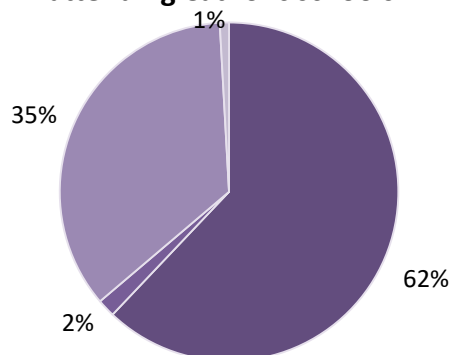
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	1,557	4,774	6,331	24.6
Infants/Primary – Catholic	1,383	602	1,985	69.7
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	68	370	438	15.5
Secondary – Government	1,306	3,167	4,473	29.2
Secondary – Catholic	741	376	1,117	66.3
Secondary – Other Non-Government	117	448	565	20.7
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	495	1,327	1,822	27.2
University or other Tertiary Institutions	471	1,005	1,476	31.9
Other (including pre-school)	730	1,672	2,402	30.4
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	22,396	64,507	86,903	25.8
Total	29,264	78,248	107,512	27.2

Note:

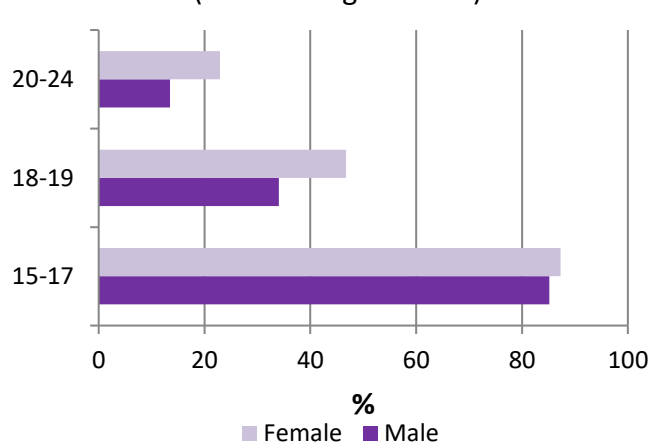
1. This table includes the total population of the diocese and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

Language background of all students attending Catholic schools



- Primary school students who speak English only at home
- Primary school students who speak a language other than English at home
- Secondary school students who speak English only at home
- Secondary school students who speak a language other than English at home

Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)



Attendance at Educational Institutions

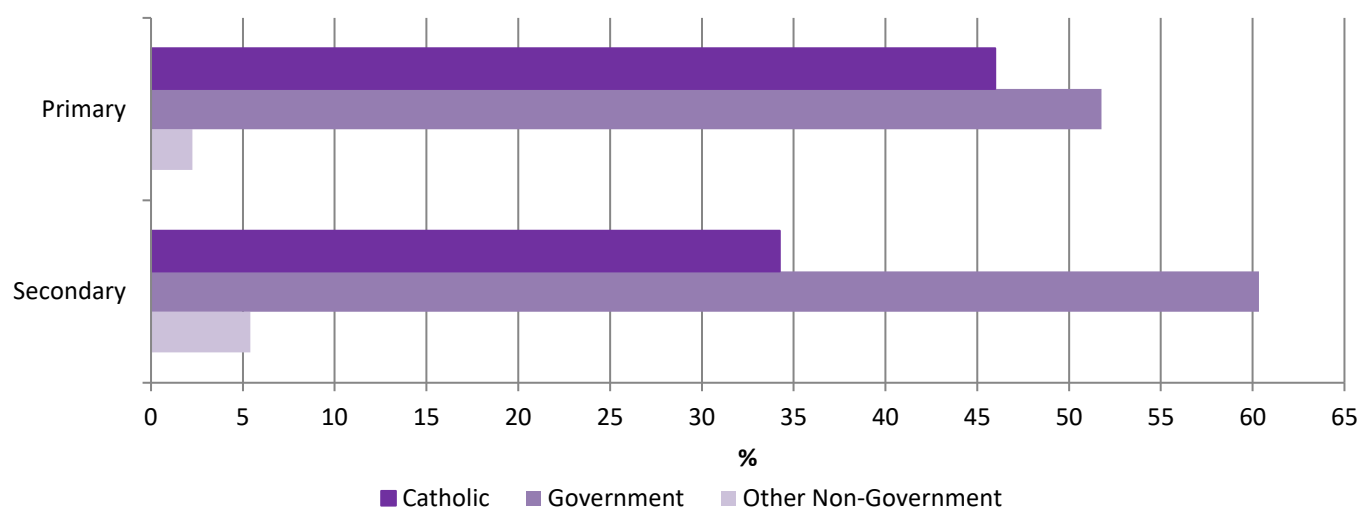
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	203	241	300	251	119	45	1,501	73,370
Infants/Primary – Catholic	52	76	139	286	379	139	94	1,340	108,615
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	7	14	7	12	14	6	3	69	76,769
Secondary – Government	92	109	135	231	197	80	59	1,169	84,938
Secondary – Catholic	18	24	61	116	131	67	43	570	108,936
Secondary – Other Non-Government	3	9	4	13	13	4	11	75	103,037
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	3	8	6	12	15	4	3	66	93,108
Other (including pre-school)	11	21	20	45	33	13	9	175	86,245
Not stated/Not applicable	20	19	29	47	30	18	9	258	80,349
Total	354	483	642	1,062	1,063	450	276	5,223	90,662

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	-	7	11	19	14	15	66
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	29	140	138	107	91	61	566
Advanced diploma or diploma level	13	78	109	131	96	66	493
Certificate level	357	651	556	642	611	525	3,342
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,389	666	636	991	1,140	1,912	6,734
Total	1,788	1,542	1,450	1,890	1,952	2,579	11,201
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	-	34	44	31	25	6	140
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	85	417	341	274	179	137	1,433
Advanced diploma or diploma level	58	190	208	229	205	162	1,052
Certificate level	275	467	388	441	318	169	2,058
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,342	633	686	984	1,113	2,462	7,220
Total	1,760	1,741	1,667	1,959	1,840	2,936	11,903
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>13.2</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	-	41	55	50	39	21	206
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	114	557	479	381	270	198	1,999
Advanced diploma or diploma level	71	268	317	360	301	228	1,545
Certificate level	632	1,118	944	1,083	929	694	5,400
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	2,731	1,299	1,322	1,975	2,253	4,374	13,954
Total	3,548	3,283	3,117	3,849	3,792	5,515	23,104
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>9.6</i>



Employment

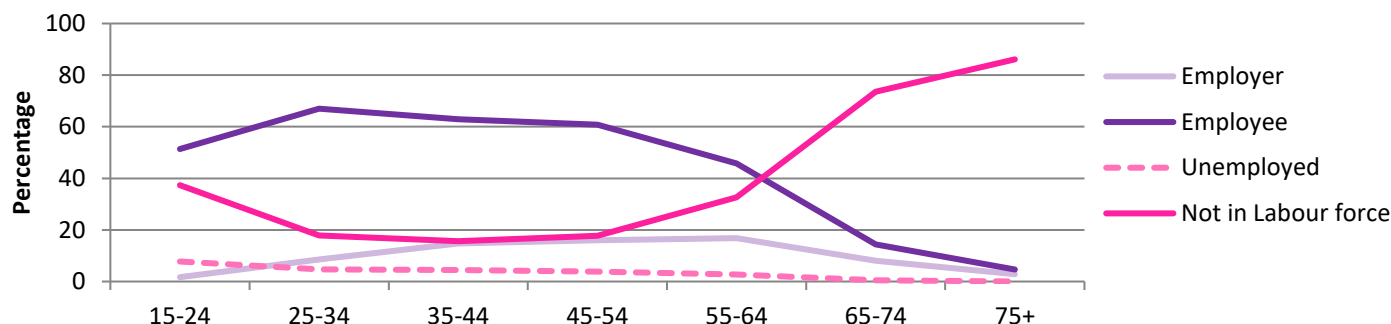
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	44	483	850	219	1,596
Employee	949	1,975	1,923	318	5,165
Unemployed	136	161	139	14	450
Not in the labour force	616	300	849	1,909	3,674
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	39	68	89	120	316
Total	1,784	2,987	3,850	2,580	11,201
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>63.3</i>	<i>87.7</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>64.4</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>6.2</i>
Females					
Employer	16	254	399	93	762
Employee	873	2,179	2,154	237	5,443
Unemployed	136	131	113	3	383
Not in the labour force	703	765	1,063	2,467	4,998
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	30	66	67	146	309
Total	1,758	3,395	3,796	2,946	11,895
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>75.5</i>	<i>70.2</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>55.4</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>5.8</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	62	218	329	425	396	245	1,675
Professionals	29	106	102	103	86	49	475
Technicians & Trade Workers	353	324	254	281	242	46	1,500
Community & Personal Service Workers	51	76	50	80	44	14	315
Clerical & Administrative Workers	17	37	35	58	50	14	211
Sales Workers	134	61	56	61	63	31	406
Machinery operators & Drivers	100	233	215	259	242	81	1,130
Labourers	247	201	163	196	171	46	1,024
ID / NS / NA ¹	783	287	252	435	657	2,049	4,463
Total	1,776	1,543	1,456	1,898	1,951	2,575	11,199
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>31.8</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>70.5</i>	<i>60.4</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>50.3</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>54.4</i>
Females							
Managers	26	112	198	240	195	104	875
Professionals	105	364	286	303	198	49	1,305
Technicians & Trade Workers	50	74	64	63	30	12	293
Community & Personal Service Workers	267	235	236	262	173	35	1,208
Clerical & Administrative Workers	95	227	232	332	226	67	1,179
Sales Workers	246	104	107	105	95	16	673
Machinery operators & Drivers	11	18	18	35	20	8	110
Labourers	87	80	83	153	133	31	567
ID / NS / NA ¹	874	520	446	474	761	2,606	5,681
Total	1,761	1,734	1,670	1,967	1,831	2,928	11,891
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>39.2</i>	<i>39.5</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>47.5</i>	<i>35.1</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>15.4</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	88	330	527	665	591	349	2,550
Professionals	134	470	388	406	284	98	1,780
Technicians & Trade Workers	403	398	318	344	272	58	1,793
Community & Personal Service Workers	318	311	286	342	217	49	1,523
Clerical & Administrative Workers	112	264	267	390	276	81	1,390
Sales Workers	380	165	163	166	158	47	1,079
Machinery operators & Drivers	111	251	233	294	262	89	1,240
Labourers	334	281	246	349	304	77	1,591
ID / NS / NA ¹	1,657	807	698	909	1,418	4,655	10,144
Total	3,537	3,277	3,126	3,865	3,782	5,503	23,090
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>52.2</i>	<i>33.4</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>45.1</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>32.4</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>35.5</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>35.8</i>

Notes:

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

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



Occupation

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

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

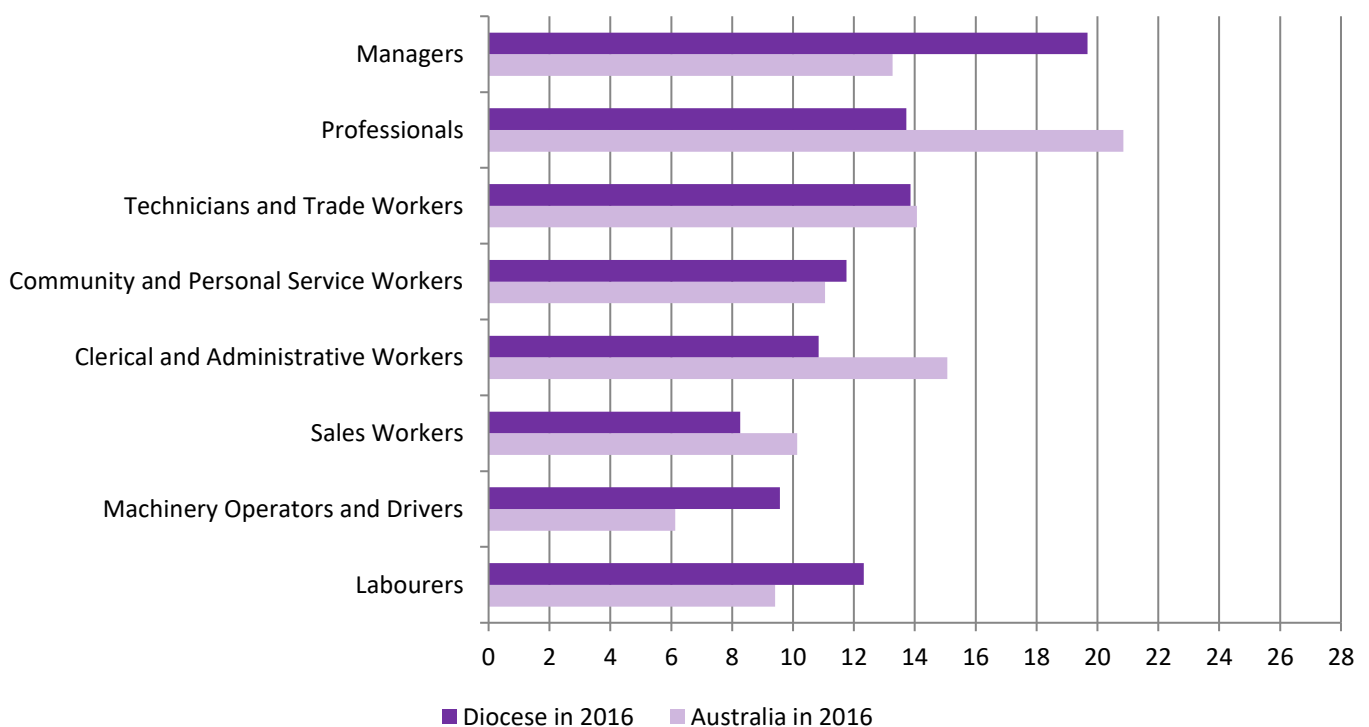
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	19.7	20.7
Professionals	13.7	13.9
Technicians & Trade Workers	13.9	13.3
Community & Personal Service Workers	11.8	11.2
Clerical & Administrative Workers	10.8	10.3
Sales Workers	8.3	7.9
Machinery operators & Drivers	9.6	9.5
Labourers	12.3	13.2
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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