



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Diocese of Wollongong



Date of report:	September 2019
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

IMPORTANT COPYRIGHT INFORMATION

Most statistics in this profile have been derived by the National Centre for Pastoral Research of the Australian Catholic Bishops Conference from customised Census tables purchased from the Australian Bureau of Statistics as part of the National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016.

All Census data is copyright © Commonwealth of Australia.

You are free to reproduce this document or any part of it. If any tables, graphs or individual items of data are extracted from this document for use in reports or presentations or in any other way, please attribute the source of the material as follows:

'This material was prepared by the National Centre for Pastoral Research of the Australian Catholic Bishops Conference from Census data obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.' A shorter form is also acceptable: 'Prepared by the ACBC National Centre for Pastoral Research from ABS data.'



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Diocese of Wollongong



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.

Page

Diocesan snapshot.....	2
What has changed since 1996?	3

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

Page

1. Population	4
2. Disability	4
3. Occupation and employment.....	5
4. Birthplace, Indigenous status and language	5
5. Education.....	6
6. Marital status	7
7. Families.....	7
8. Households.....	7

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

Page

Religious affiliation	9
Age and sex.....	10
Disability	12
Marital status	13
Families.....	14
Households.....	16
Birthplace	17
Language	18
Attendance at educational institutions.....	20
Educational qualifications	22
Employment	23
Occupation	24

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: 724,241

Catholic Population: 189,834

Catholics make up 26.2 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 40 years

Total Catholic families: 73,854

14,398 Catholics live alone

38,087 Catholics were born overseas

3,525 Catholics do not speak English well

12,246 Catholics need assistance with core activities

61,626 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	168,331	178,752	179,447	186,841	189,834
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	26.3	24.6	22.3	20.9	20.3
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	9.3	10.9	12.8	14.5	16.9
Catholics born in NESCS ¹ (%)	17.4	16.2	15.6	15.2	15.5
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9
Catholic families	61,289	66,767	68,280	71,575	73,854
Catholics living alone	9,422	11,611	12,971	14,367	14,398
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	44.7	45.3	47.2	48.0	50.9
Catholics with university degree (%)	7.0	8.6	10.7	12.5	15.1
Catholic males in labour force (%)	71.0	62.6	67.5	67.0	66.9
Catholic females in labour force (%)	51.3	50.2	54.3	55.7	58.0
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	70.9	72.5	74.3	74.2	74.5

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	724,241	657,171	23,401,892	21,507,719	8	9
Catholic population	189,834	186,841	5,291,834	5,439,267	8	8
Per cent Catholic	26.2	28.4	22.6	25.3	6	6
At same address since previous Census (%)	57.8	62.0	57.3	57.5	10	3
Median age ⁴ (years)	40	38	40	38	14	12
Aged 0-14 (%)	20.3	20.9	19.8	20.5	16	18
Aged 65+ (%)	16.9	14.5	16.6	14.1	15	16
Males per 100 females	91.3	92.8	90.6	92.1	15	16

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

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

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

Table 2: Disability

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Need assistance with core activities (%)	6.5	5.6	5.8	4.9	5	6
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	13.5	13.0	12.5	11.7	6	3

Notes:

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



Overview

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

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

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

Table 3: Employment	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Managers and Professionals ¹ (% of those recording an occupation)	28.5	27.7	34.1	33.0	23	24
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	33.6	34.4	29.6	30.6	13	14
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	66.9	67.0	69.7	69.6	18	18
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	58.0	55.7	60.6	58.5	22	21
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.0	18	4
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	11.7	12.5	12.2	10.2	15	3

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	4.5	4.7	5.6	5.7	10	9
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	15.5	15.2	19.1	17.9	9	9
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	1,594	1,261	106,428	98,723	10	10
Indigenous Australians	5,784	4,752	133,528	124,610	8	10
Speak language other than English at home (%)	15.8	15.1	20.4	19.0	10	8
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	1.4	1.9	2.6	2.6	10	8

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 (%)	15.1	12.5	20.6	17.6	10	10
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	90.2	86.3	92.2	87.2	16	12
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	61.2	57.7	62.9	57.8	8	6
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	34.7	33.0	38.2	34.3	9	7
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	47.1	46.1	53.1	52.8	19	23
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	48.2	49.0	41.0	41.2	8	5
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	55.8	50.3	54.5	52.8	8	13
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	38.3	43.9	35.1	37.2	14	14
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	18.4	14.7	28.1	24.1	27	27
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	34.0	29.1	35.7	31.5	19	20

Note:

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



Overview

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

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

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

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

Table 6: Marital status of Catholics aged 15+

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Never married (%)	31.6	31.9	33.3	33.9	20	20
Married (%)	50.8	50.8	49.7	49.6	7	8
Divorced or Separated (%)	11.7	11.4	11.2	10.8	11	8
Widowed (%)	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	13	14

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	73,813	71,575	1,997,833	2,019,556	8	8
One-parent families	9,260	9,343	231,370	239,340	7	7
One-parent families (% of all families)	12.5	13.1	11.6	11.9	4	4
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	57.4	58.6	55.9	55.1	20	20
De facto couples (%)	15.6	14.1	17.7	16.2	25	26
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	102,318	80,300	100,270	86,401	9	13

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	89,559	87,674	2,548,354	2,594,239	8	8
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	1,228	1,734	53,499	68,455	10	10
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	13,170	12,633	407,684	402,158	10	10
Persons living alone (total)	14,398	14,367	461,183	470,613	10	10
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	7.6	7.7	8.7	8.7	24	22
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	74.5	74.2	71.2	71.4	9	7
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	1,969	1,923	1,873	1,861	7	9

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

CONTENTS OF THE DETAILED PROFILE

Tables	Page
9: Religious affiliation by age.....	9
10: Age by sex.....	10
11a: Need for assistance with core activities by age	12
11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age.....	12
12: Registered marital status by sex and age.....	13
13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status	13
14: Family composition by weekly family income.....	14
15: Weekly family income by number of dependent children.....	15
16: Social marital status by number of dependent children.....	15
17: Household composition by tenure type.....	16
18: Household composition by monthly housing loan repayment.....	16
19: Birthplace	17
20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation.....	18
21: Language spoken at home by age	19
22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation	20
23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family	21
24: Highest qualification attained by age and sex	22
25: Labour force status by age and sex.....	23
26: Occupation by age and sex.....	24
27: Occupation by religious affiliation	25
 Graphs	 Page
Religious affiliation	9
Age profile of the Catholic population, 2011 & 2016.....	11
Age-sex profile of the Catholic population, 2016.....	11
Core need for assistance and provision of unpaid assistance by age	12
Change of address since 2011 by marital status	13
Weekly family income	15
Top 5 birthplaces of Catholics born overseas	17
Top 5 birthplaces with highest proportions of recent arrivals.....	17
Language background of all students attending Catholic schools	20
Education participation rate.....	20
Type of school being attended by Catholic students	21
Labour force status by age	23
Occupation	25



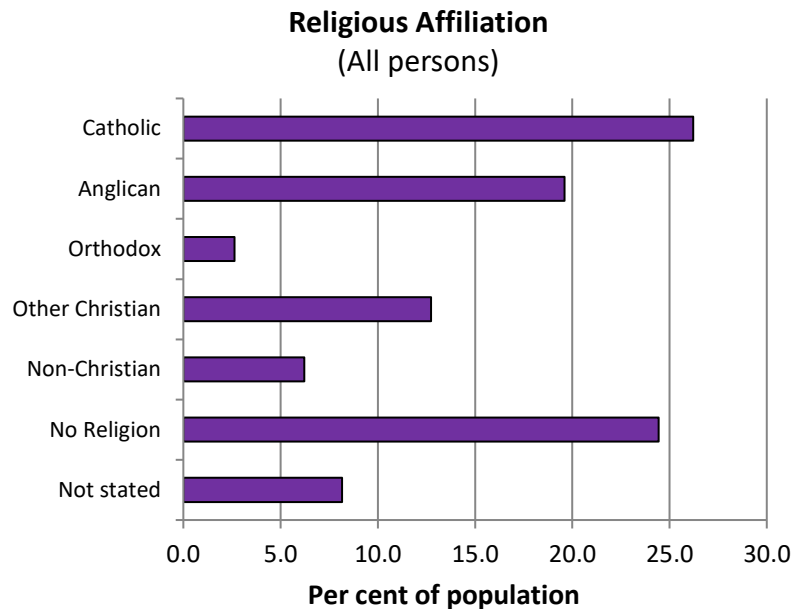
Religious affiliation

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	24,713	26,539	22,036	21,879	24,552	25,916	21,357	13,718	8,015	188,725
Maronite Catholic	93	88	62	109	78	78	38	24	10	580
Melkite Catholic	9	11	12	7	6	6	-	3	4	58
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	5	3	11	14	3	6	42
Chaldean Catholic	10	3	12	8	3	3	-	3	-	42
Syro-Malabar Catholic	112	59	17	104	65	12	5	4	-	378
Total Catholic	24,937	26,700	22,139	22,112	24,707	26,026	21,414	13,755	8,035	189,825
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	26.2	28.7	24.3	24.5	26.4	27.6	25.7	25.9	26.1	26.2
Anglican	13,177	15,517	11,882	14,038	19,077	21,007	22,145	15,615	9,492	141,950
Orthodox	2,326	2,395	2,096	2,405	3,000	2,381	2,145	1,506	813	19,067
Other Christian	9,855	10,822	9,168	9,720	11,243	13,372	13,199	9,370	5,528	92,277
Non-Christian	8,138	5,878	6,666	9,257	6,466	4,420	2,698	1,112	375	45,010
No Religion	29,442	25,061	31,096	25,069	21,834	19,560	14,793	6,920	3,206	176,981
Not Stated	7,305	6,635	7,869	7,514	7,089	7,452	7,038	4,846	3,361	59,109
Total Population	95,180	93,008	90,916	90,115	93,416	94,218	83,432	53,124	30,810	724,219

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	992	936	1,928	1,935
1	1,072	1,101	2,173	2,323
2	1,258	1,121	2,379	2,386
3	1,243	1,175	2,418	2,487
4	1,291	1,218	2,509	2,575
5	1,244	1,239	2,483	2,553
6	1,393	1,364	2,757	2,518
7	1,419	1,327	2,746	2,621
8	1,353	1,378	2,731	2,643
9	1,441	1,396	2,837	2,722
10	1,417	1,365	2,782	2,760
11	1,324	1,304	2,628	2,881
12	1,426	1,355	2,781	2,851
13	1,400	1,267	2,667	2,945
14	1,339	1,382	2,721	2,880
15	1,354	1,346	2,700	2,920
16	1,364	1,365	2,729	2,984
17	1,352	1,301	2,653	2,877
18	1,334	1,270	2,604	2,851
19	1,217	1,220	2,437	2,706
20-24	5,656	5,851	11,507	11,696
25-29	5,084	5,551	10,635	10,485
30-34	5,065	5,921	10,986	10,337
35-39	5,237	5,897	11,134	12,037
40-44	5,919	6,460	12,379	12,493
45-49	5,754	6,576	12,330	13,772
50-54	6,253	7,051	13,304	13,322
55-59	5,893	6,822	12,715	11,417
60-64	5,004	6,033	11,037	10,808
65-69	4,845	5,523	10,368	8,229
70-74	3,541	4,186	7,727	6,702
75-79	2,805	3,223	6,028	5,429
80+	3,292	4,746	8,038	6,711
Total	90,581	99,270	189,851	186,856

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?

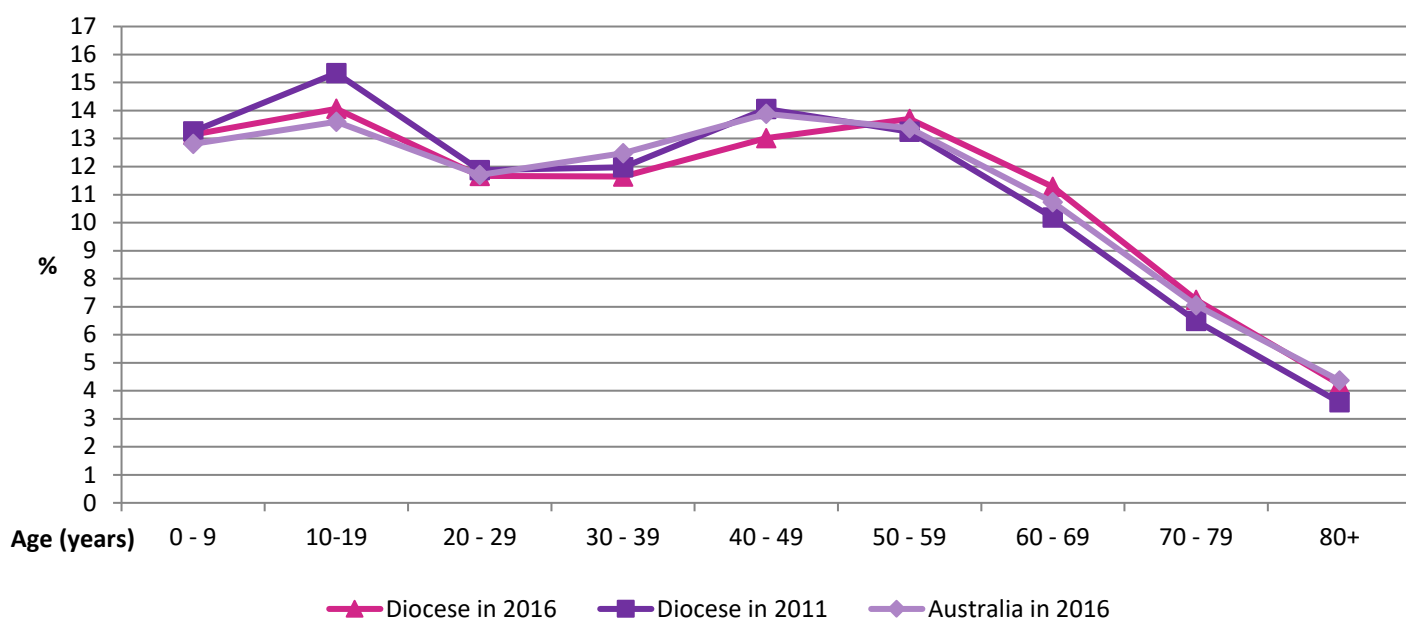
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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.

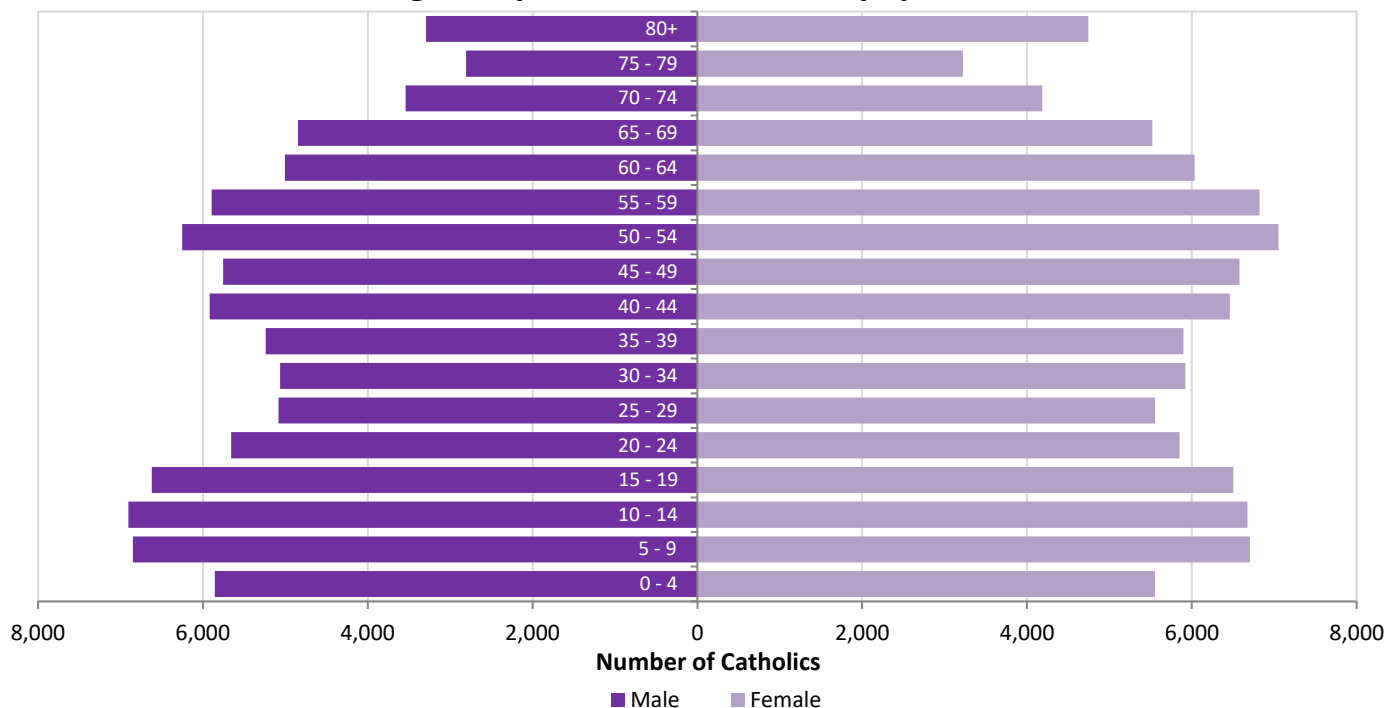


Age and sex

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	890	1,010	1,171	927	1,002	674	5,674
Females	375	848	1,426	1,004	1,535	1,386	6,574
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	57	182	98	118	125	580
Females	-	44	187	152	382	393	1,158
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night ³							
Males	9	91	122	56	50	30	358
Females	6	70	120	76	84	57	413
Total							
Males	899	1,158	1,475	1,081	1,170	829	6,612
Females	381	962	1,733	1,232	2,001	1,836	8,145

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	582	647	1,174	1,724	1,707	1,819	7,653
Females	758	1,356	2,216	3,104	3,062	2,346	12,842

Notes:

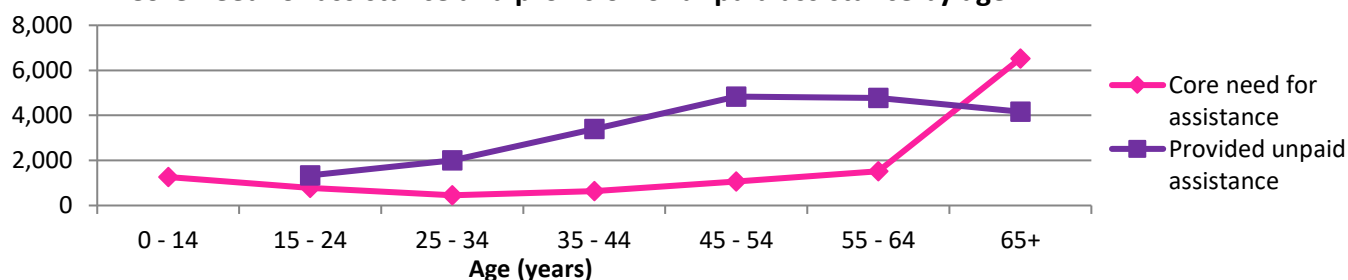
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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	12,130	5,936	2,862	2,085	1,095	507	244	24,859
Married	126	3,893	7,172	7,883	7,591	6,160	4,185	37,010
Separated/Divorced	14	310	1,090	1,952	2,020	1,305	569	7,260
Widowed	4	5	25	86	189	419	1,100	1,828
Total	12,274	10,144	11,149	12,006	10,895	8,391	6,098	70,957
Females								
Never married	12,021	5,370	2,456	1,661	840	351	212	22,911
Married	282	5,502	8,083	8,806	8,389	5,995	2,861	39,918
Separated/Divorced	40	584	1,738	2,856	2,802	1,724	633	10,377
Widowed	8	22	71	293	832	1,636	4,265	7,127
Total	12,351	11,478	12,348	13,616	12,863	9,706	7,971	80,333

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

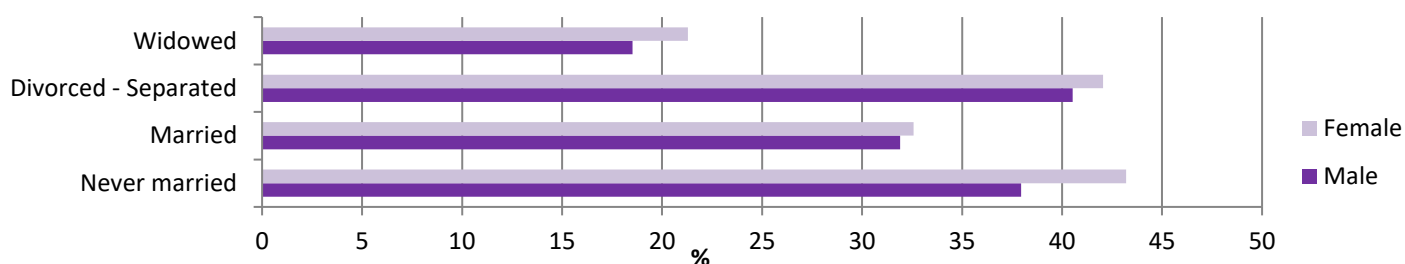


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	21,551	2,590	24,141	10.7
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	20,189	3,658	23,847	15.3
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	8,067	2,971	11,038	26.9
Total	49,807	9,219	59,026	15.6



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	175	318	1,097	3,092	4,265	2,146	1,657	1,271	14,021	2,396
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	119	256	938	2,828	4,108	2,215	1,600	1,169	13,233	2,460
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	92	175	537	1,542	2,009	1,008	749	499	6,611	2,353
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both Catholic	1,040	2,248	1,805	1,889	1,759	576	356	443	10,116	1,513
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	842	1,936	2,058	2,276	2,046	694	376	391	10,619	1,341
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	230	493	644	1,011	1,196	460	231	164	4,429	1,817
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	1,226	1,824	2,061	1,828	908	241	107	1,061	9,256	1,054
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,803	1,803	-
Total	4,004	7,701	9,819	15,341	16,976	7,592	5,279	7,101	73,813	1,828

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	2,482	766	514	184	63	4,009
\$500-\$799	5,409	984	820	344	146	7,703
\$800-\$1,249	6,245	1,464	1,319	591	213	9,832
\$1,250-\$1,999	7,750	2,635	3,196	1,296	470	15,347
\$2,000-\$2,999	7,779	3,105	4,159	1,515	417	16,975
\$3,000-\$3,999	3,274	1,476	1,926	745	165	7,586
\$4,000 or more	2,278	1,042	1,272	541	145	5,278
Income not fully stated	3,953	1,281	1,154	530	206	7,124
Total Families	39,170	12,753	14,360	5,746	1,825	73,854
Median Family Income (\$)	\$1,586	\$1,967	\$2,181	\$2,127	\$1,868	\$1,828

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)

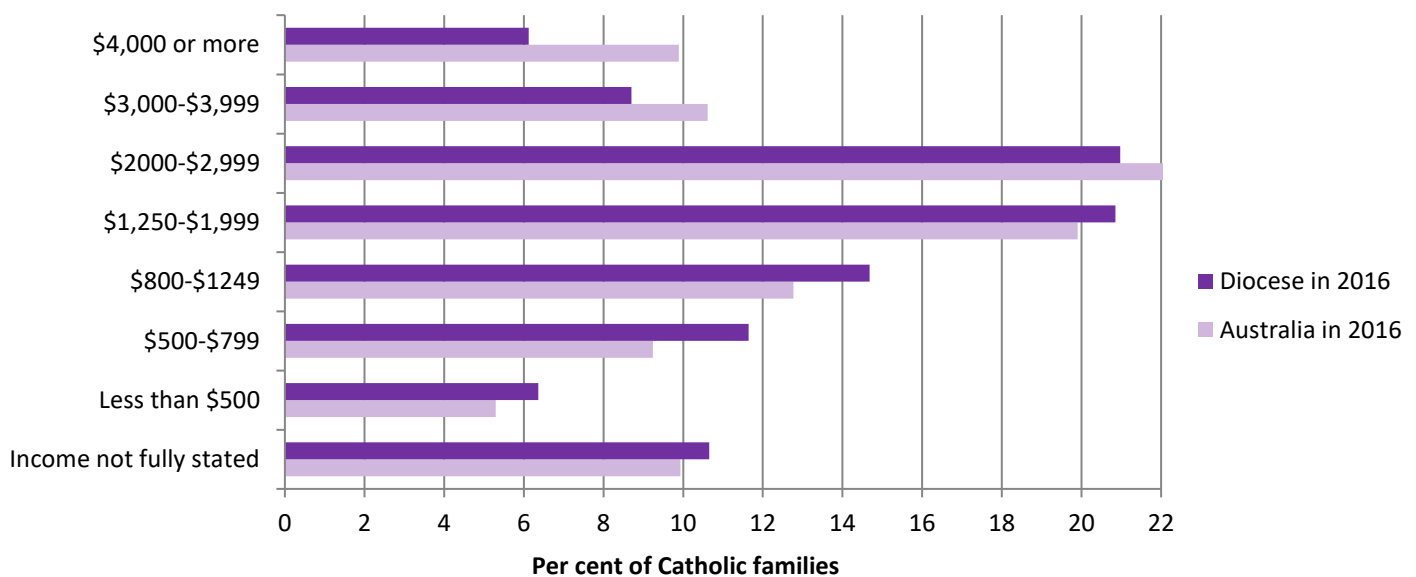


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	28,143	7,506	10,238	4,179	1,197	51,263
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	5,661	1,751	1,372	549	237	9,570
One parent family, parent Catholic	3,661	2,722	1,959	677	251	9,270
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	1,702	759	779	344	145	3,729
Total families	39,167	12,738	14,348	5,749	1,830	73,832



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	56,682	2,574	11,911	1,630	72,797	77.9
Lone person aged under 35 years	564	64	518	82	1,228	45.9
Lone person aged 35 years or over	8,463	1,419	2,292	996	13,170	64.3
Group households	985	116	1,145	118	2,364	41.7
Total households	66,694	4,173	15,866	2,826	89,559	74.5

Table 18: Household composition by monthly housing loan repayment

	\$1-\$599	\$600-\$999	\$1,000-1,599	\$1,600-\$2,199	\$2,200-\$2,799	\$2,800 or more	Median monthly household loan repayment
Family households	1,500	2,016	5,908	9,303	5,665	6,905	2,001
Lone person aged under 35 years	9	24	105	156	64	62	1,876
Lone person aged 35 years or over	213	237	533	527	143	156	1,511
Group households	29	46	107	135	43	46	1,693
Total households	1,751	2,323	6,653	10,121	5,915	7,169	1,969

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.



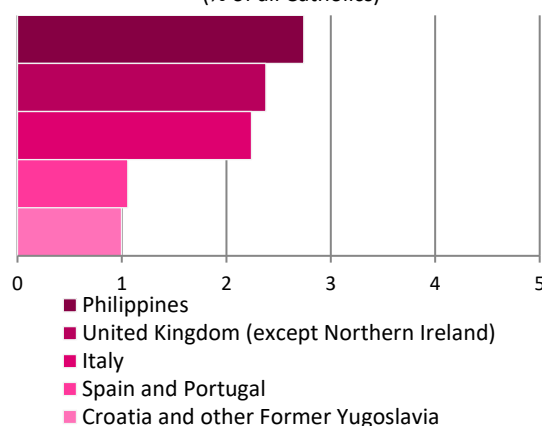
Birthplace

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)

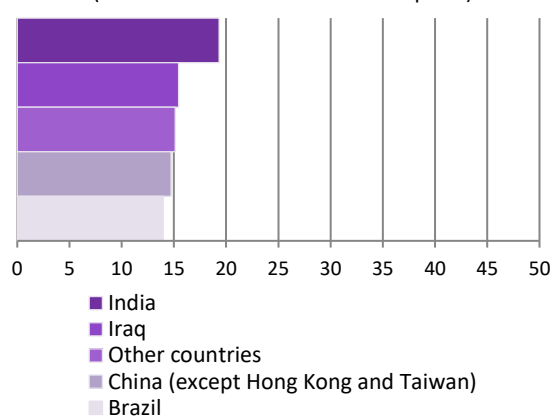


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	147,987	78.0	-
New Zealand	1,669	0.9	8.7
Other Oceania	874	0.5	9.2
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	4,515	2.4	2.9
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	1,484	0.8	4.4
Italy	4,254	2.2	1.3
Malta	1,538	0.8	-
Spain and Portugal	2,005	1.1	1.8
France	246	0.1	2.4
Netherlands	724	0.4	-
Germany	1,038	0.5	1.4
Austria	399	0.2	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	1,891	1.0	0.6
Poland	1,020	0.5	1.7
Hungary	343	0.2	3.5
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	684	0.4	2.3
Other Europe NEC	174	0.1	5.2
Vietnam	580	0.3	9.5
Philippines	5,204	2.7	11.2
Indonesia	276	0.1	9.1
Malaysia	188	0.1	8.0
Singapore	96	0.1	9.4
South East Asia NEC	269	0.1	11.5
India	1454	0.8	19.3
Sri Lanka	283	0.1	9.5
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	129	0.1	14.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	115	0.1	5.2
Korea, Republic of (South)	128	0.1	11.7
Egypt	262	0.1	1.1
Lebanon	651	0.3	1.1
Iraq	246	0.1	15.4
Sudan (including South Sudan)	55	0.0	9.1
Middle East and North Africa NEC	302	0.2	11.6
South Africa	383	0.2	4.2
Mauritius	578	0.3	0.5
United States of America	362	0.2	11.3
Canada	194	0.1	7.2
Argentina	346	0.2	2.6
Brazil	136	0.1	14.0
Colombia	152	0.1	9.2
Chile	1,170	0.6	1.1
Central America and South America NEC	1,055	0.6	2.9
Other countries	615	0.3	15.1
Inadequately described/Not stated	3,763	2.0	-
Total	189,837	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	157,750	413,551	571,301	27.6
Italian	6,265	878	7,143	87.7
Maltese	1,243	83	1,326	93.7
Spanish	4,055	2,581	6,636	61.1
Croatian	2,082	252	2,334	89.2
Polish	1,187	241	1,428	83.1
Dutch	255	585	840	30.4
French	702	643	1,345	52.2
German	639	1,531	2,170	29.4
Portuguese	1,404	332	1,736	80.9
Hungarian	355	162	517	68.7
Ukrainian	90	77	167	53.9
Vietnamese	861	2,147	3,008	28.6
Filipino languages	4,210	1,181	5,391	78.1
Chinese languages	469	8,801	9,270	5.1
Malayalam	904	826	1,730	52.3
Sinhalese	118	678	796	14.8
Korean	113	574	687	16.4
Indonesian and Malay	282	1,107	1,389	20.3
Arabic	1,556	8,641	10,197	15.3
Assyrian and Chaldean	209	406	615	34.0
Oceanic and Papuan languages	1,120	4,735	5,855	19.1
Australian Indigenous Languages	15	120	135	11.1
Other European languages NEC	823	16,786	17,609	4.7
Other Asian languages NEC	689	22,890	23,579	2.9
Other languages NEC	379	4,487	4,866	7.8
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	2,045	40,117	42,162	4.9
Total	189,820	534,412	724,232	26.2

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	10,237	17,450	19,450	19,495	18,013	41,129	31,980	157,754	-
Italian	76	106	152	268	444	2,020	3,197	6,263	13.2
Maltese	22	30	25	35	102	292	748	1,254	5.1
Spanish	152	190	226	322	544	1,228	1,402	4,064	14.6
Croatian	56	71	90	135	220	584	931	2,087	12.4
Polish	41	70	53	77	161	291	504	1,197	11.1
Dutch	6	6	5	6	13	37	180	253	1.6
French	8	19	33	54	58	221	304	697	2.9
German	16	23	16	19	45	137	389	645	2.5
Portuguese	27	32	36	122	186	499	506	1,408	22.4
Hungarian	3	6	10	13	29	91	213	365	6.0
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	5	18	55	78	6.4
Vietnamese	53	55	90	143	162	246	113	862	24.9
Filipino languages	61	153	305	472	776	1,646	793	4,206	3.4
Chinese languages	23	34	53	55	56	118	132	471	13.8
Malayalam	104	167	63	94	281	173	22	904	8.4
Sinhalese	5	5	16	22	17	44	10	119	4.2
Korean	10	14	8	6	32	24	16	110	36.4
Indonesian and Malay	21	20	23	38	56	86	44	288	6.9
Arabic	66	84	136	191	278	499	306	1,560	11.8
Assyrian and Chaldean	25	16	26	33	45	45	21	211	10.0
Oceanic and Papuan languages	46	102	140	219	151	371	90	1,119	8.1
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	9	-
Other European languages NEC	29	50	32	58	97	217	336	819	9.2
Other Asian languages NEC	30	63	74	87	132	217	87	690	11.0
Other languages NEC	25	26	51	56	68	115	34	375	7.2
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	256	160	196	136	143	363	792	2,046	11.2
Total	11,398	18,952	21,315	22,156	22,117	50,711	43,205	189,854	1.9

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?

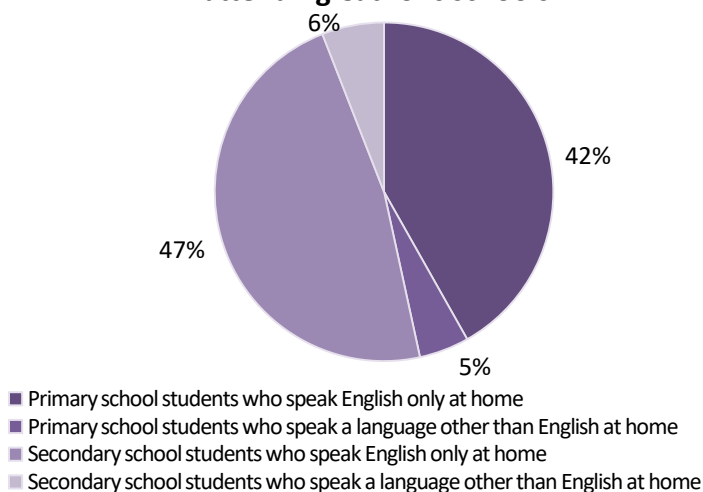
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	8,971	36,785	45,756	19.6
Infants/Primary – Catholic	8,765	1,971	10,736	81.6
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	868	5,357	6,225	13.9
Secondary – Government	5,599	23,834	29,433	19.0
Secondary – Catholic	8,144	4,189	12,333	66.0
Secondary – Other Non-Government	858	5,113	5,971	14.4
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	3,564	10,076	13,640	26.1
University or other Tertiary Institutions	7,088	22,937	30,025	23.6
Other (including pre-school)	5,051	13,644	18,695	27.0
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	140,926	410,501	551,427	25.6
Total	189,834	534,407	724,241	26.2

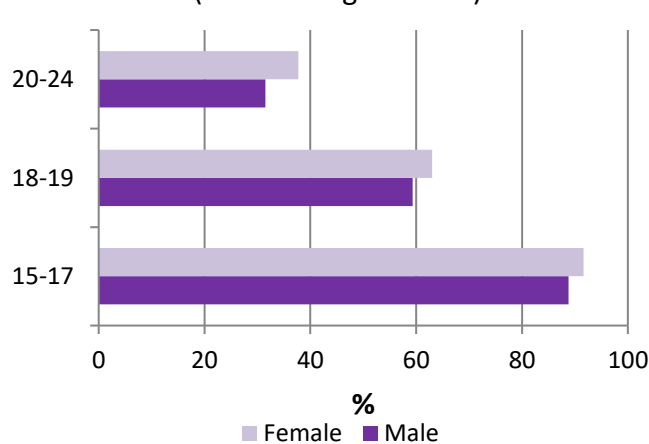
Note:

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



Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)



Attendance at Educational Institutions

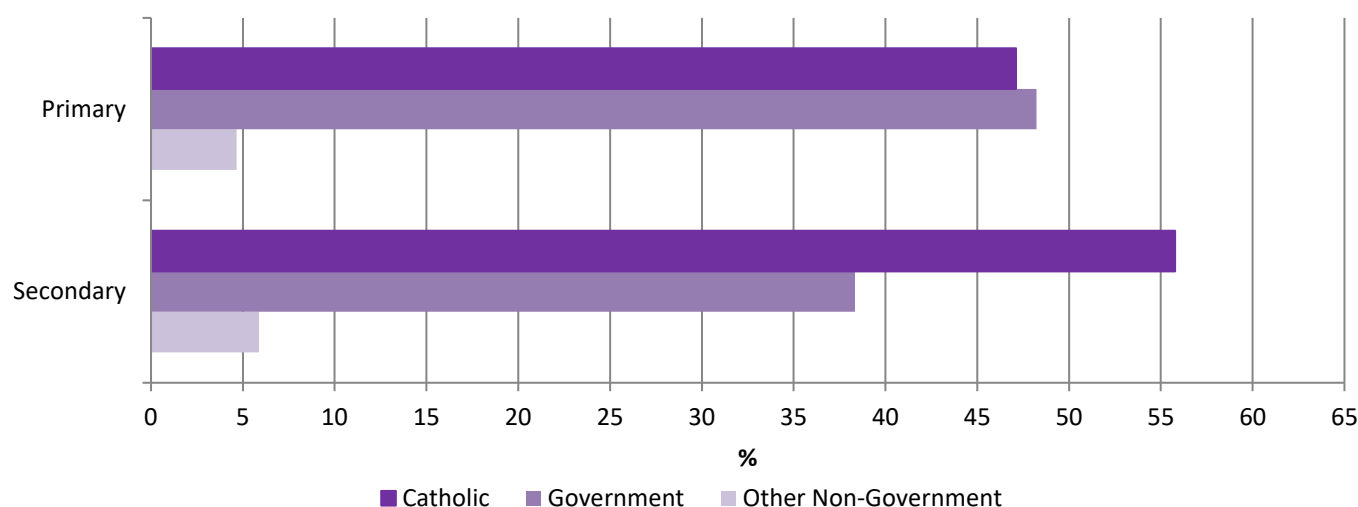
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	477	926	1,159	2,152	2,171	799	418	8,768	92,464
Infants/Primary – Catholic	219	345	680	1,762	2,715	1,338	957	8,605	123,842
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	23	23	67	131	176	137	181	803	141,680
Secondary – Government	308	489	739	1,244	1,104	475	252	5,239	89,588
Secondary – Catholic	173	322	605	1,378	2,122	1,306	994	7,840	106,940
Secondary – Other Non-Government	27	28	60	129	184	107	159	783	133,814
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	42	102	245	513	749	590	559	3,180	139,309
Other (including pre-school)	39	57	86	191	244	108	70	850	109,795
Not stated/Not applicable	120	121	175	219	231	90	75	1,239	83,148
Total	1,428	2,413	3,816	7,719	9,696	4,950	3,665	37,307	112,459

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	19	291	383	412	378	293	1,776
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	495	1,436	1,597	1,275	1,229	898	6,930
Advanced diploma or diploma level	259	951	1,251	1,244	919	757	5,381
Certificate level	2,057	4,268	4,335	4,698	4,155	4,469	23,982
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	9,437	3,199	3,597	4,377	4,221	8,065	32,896
Total	12,267	10,145	11,163	12,006	10,902	14,482	70,965
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>12.3</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	65	583	553	466	347	207	2,221
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	897	3,026	3,003	2,090	1,737	1,133	11,886
Advanced diploma or diploma level	692	1,715	1,963	1,883	1,556	1,098	8,907
Certificate level	1,863	2,876	2,813	3,036	2,404	1,412	14,404
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	8,833	3,276	4,020	6,144	6,810	13,820	42,903
Total	12,350	11,476	12,352	13,619	12,854	17,670	80,321
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>17.6</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	84	874	936	878	725	500	3,997
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	1,392	4,462	4,600	3,365	2,966	2,031	18,816
Advanced diploma or diploma level	951	2,666	3,214	3,127	2,475	1,855	14,288
Certificate level	3,920	7,144	7,148	7,734	6,559	5,881	38,386
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	18,270	6,475	7,617	10,521	11,031	21,885	75,799
Total	24,617	21,621	23,515	25,625	23,756	32,152	151,286
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>15.1</i>



Employment

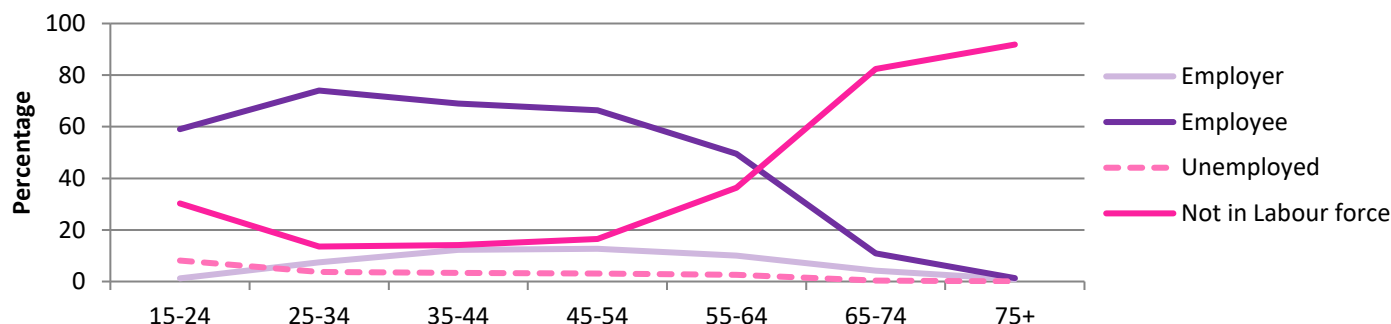
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	212	3,031	3,825	630	7,698
Employee	7,071	15,645	13,409	1,170	37,295
Unemployed	1,059	730	678	54	2,521
Not in the labour force	3,763	1,619	4,657	12,141	22,180
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	175	278	345	504	1,302
Total	12,280	21,303	22,914	14,499	70,996
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>67.9</i>	<i>91.1</i>	<i>78.2</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>66.9</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Females					
Employer	96	1,486	1,817	245	3,644
Employee	7,475	16,583	15,375	995	40,428
Unemployed	937	873	744	16	2,570
Not in the labour force	3,704	4,655	8,189	15,674	32,222
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	141	242	360	750	1,493
Total	12,353	23,839	26,485	17,680	80,357
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>68.9</i>	<i>79.5</i>	<i>67.7</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>58.0</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>5.5</i>

Labour force status by age (percentage of all Catholics aged 15+)



Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2004. *Australian Social Trends 2004. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.115.*
2. The percentage of Catholics in each age group who are in the labour force (i.e. employed or seeking employment).
3. The percentage of Catholics in each age group who were in the labour force and were unemployed at the time of the Census.



Occupation

Catholic women are more likely to be employed as managers or professionals; 35 per cent of Catholic women and 33 per cent of Catholic men who reported their occupation in the 2016 Census worked as managers or professionals. But men were much more likely than women—47 per cent compared to 12 per cent—to have a 'blue collar' occupation. The largest occupational category for Catholic men in Australia is Technicians and Trades Workers. For women, it is Professionals.

Table 26: Occupation by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Managers	221	908	1,605	1,830	1,220	329	6,113
Professionals	380	1,225	1,334	1,237	1,026	316	5,518
Technicians & Trade Workers	2,620	2,893	2,590	2,377	1,579	295	12,354
Community & Personal Service Workers	678	656	640	543	352	100	2,969
Clerical & Administrative Workers	231	497	609	655	524	120	2,636
Sales Workers	1,065	519	487	514	400	134	3,119
Machinery operators & Drivers	483	1,135	1,448	1,702	1,282	292	6,342
Labourers	1,581	998	977	1,099	804	196	5,655
ID / NS / NA ¹	5,012	1,316	1,460	2,055	3,717	12,710	26,270
Total	12,271	10,147	11,150	12,012	10,904	14,492	70,976
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>26.0</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>64.5</i>	<i>56.9</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>43.9</i>	<i>54.5</i>
Females							
Managers	275	796	952	967	571	129	3,690
Professionals	799	2,645	2,592	2,144	1,518	246	9,944
Technicians & Trade Workers	380	425	383	391	250	46	1,875
Community & Personal Service Workers	1,942	1,415	1,388	1,671	1,110	164	7,690
Clerical & Administrative Workers	1,116	2,071	2,530	2,875	2,000	387	10,979
Sales Workers	2,447	875	874	1,140	690	127	6,153
Machinery operators & Drivers	53	88	103	161	145	17	567
Labourers	530	338	464	835	680	118	2,965
ID / NS / NA ¹	4,824	2,818	3,065	3,448	5,899	16,439	36,493
Total	12,366	11,471	12,351	13,632	12,863	17,673	80,356
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>39.8</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>31.1</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>12.3</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	496	1,704	2,557	2,797	1,791	458	9,803
Professionals	1,179	3,870	3,926	3,381	2,544	562	15,462
Technicians & Trade Workers	3,000	3,318	2,973	2,768	1,829	341	14,229
Community & Personal Service Workers	2,620	2,071	2,028	2,214	1,462	264	10,659
Clerical & Administrative Workers	1,347	2,568	3,139	3,530	2,524	507	13,615
Sales Workers	3,512	1,394	1,361	1,654	1,090	261	9,272
Machinery operators & Drivers	536	1,223	1,551	1,863	1,427	309	6,909
Labourers	2,111	1,336	1,441	1,934	1,484	314	8,620
ID / NS / NA ¹	9,836	4,134	4,525	5,503	9,616	29,149	62,763
Total	24,637	21,618	23,501	25,644	23,767	32,165	151,332
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>30.7</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>34.0</i>	<i>28.5</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>32.0</i>	<i>33.6</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?

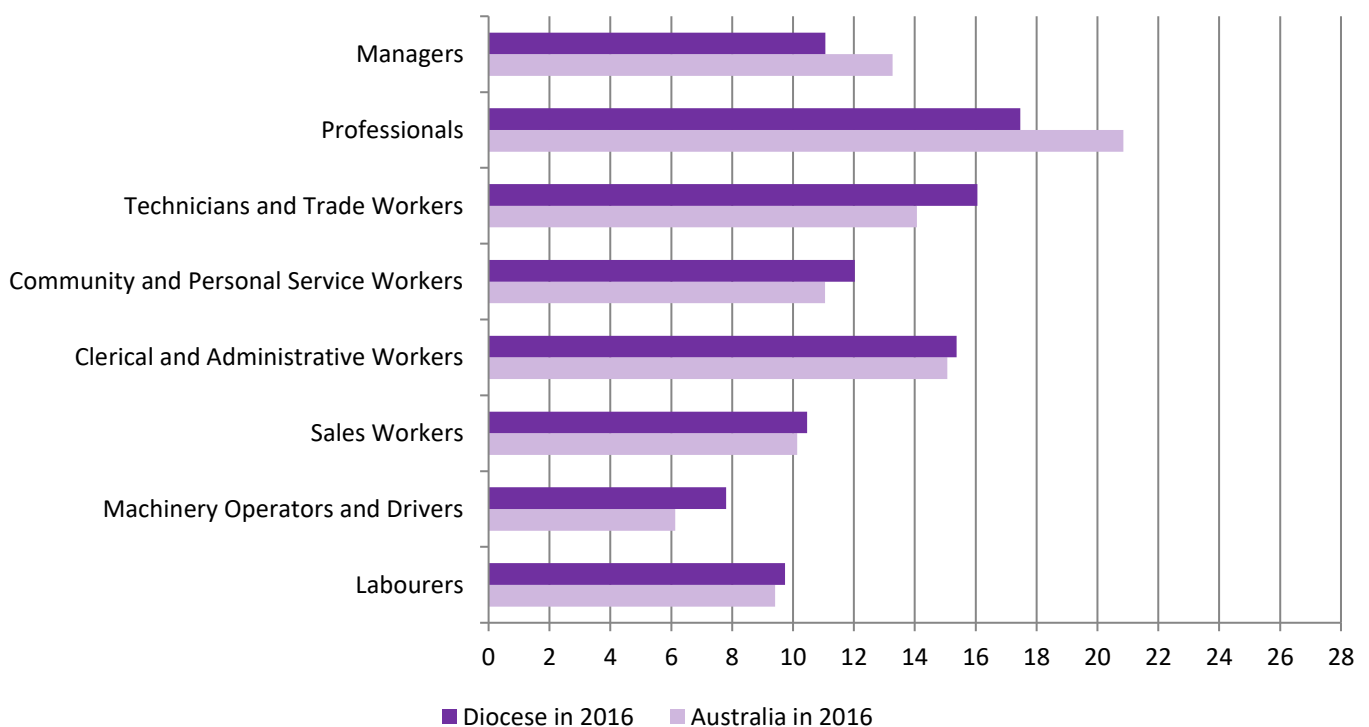
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	11.1	11.0
Professionals	17.5	19.5
Technicians & Trade Workers	16.1	15.6
Community & Personal Service Workers	12.0	12.0
Clerical & Administrative Workers	15.4	14.0
Sales Workers	10.5	9.6
Machinery operators & Drivers	7.8	8.3
Labourers	9.7	10.0
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)



This page is intentionally left blank

This page is intentionally left blank

www.ncpr.catholic.org.au

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