



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Archdiocese of Perth



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AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE

Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

September 2019

Dear readers,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

(Professor) Gabrielle McMullen AM

Chair, Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

Diocesan Social Profile

At a Glance (pages 2 and 3)

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

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.

Diocesan Details (pages 9-25)

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

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Know the diocesan community

Pastoral planning is the process of a Catholic community organising itself to carry out the mission of the Church in its own locality. It is a process built upon a diocese's knowledge in three areas:

- Knowing its vision—its aspiration for itself.
- Knowing what sort of people make up the Catholic community and the general community.
- Knowing the resources (strengths, gifts and circumstances) available to the diocese to realise the vision.

This Diocesan Social Profile has been developed as a resource for pastoral planning, and it focuses on the second two of these three areas of knowledge.

The Church strongly encourages pastoral planning. As Pope John Paul II said:

"I earnestly exhort the Pastors of the particular Churches, with the help of all sectors of God's People, confidently to plan the stages of the journey ahead, harmonising the choices of each diocesan community with those of neighbouring Churches and of the universal Church ... It is not a matter of inventing a 'new program'. The program already exists: it is the plan found in the Gospel and in the living Tradition."

Novo Millennio Ineunte #29

By giving a clear picture of the diocese's demographic reality, this profile helps the diocesan leaders name its strengths and shortcomings and better understand how it might use the resources it has to pursue the mission of the Church.

A SNAPSHOT OF THE DIOCESE (2016)

Total Population: 1,948,734

Catholic Population: 429,715

Catholics make up 22.1 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 38 years

Total Catholic families: 164,553

36,069 Catholics live alone

154,989 Catholics were born overseas

9,812 Catholics do not speak English well

19,029 Catholics need assistance with core activities

134,391 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	346,419	363,362	379,329	426,872	429,715
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	22.3	21.6	20.2	20.3	19.9
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	10.2	11.3	12.6	12.8	14.9
Catholics born in NESCS ¹ (%)	23.1	21.7	21.1	21.8	23.8
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3
Catholic families	123,956	134,503	142,999	160,355	164,553
Catholics living alone	26,454	31,945	34,463	36,488	36,081
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	52.1	54.5	57.1	56.8	54.8
Catholics with university degree (%)	10.4	12.8	16.0	19.4	23.1
Catholic males in labour force (%)	73.0	63.1	72.3	73.9	73.0
Catholic females in labour force (%)	55.2	52.9	58.0	60.7	62.7
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	72.6	74.3	75.3	74.1	75.0

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: Population ¹	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank ²	Diocese 2011 Rank ²
Total population ³	1,948,734	1,748,767	23,401,892	21,507,719	4	4
Catholic population	429,715	426,872	5,291,834	5,439,267	4	4
Per cent Catholic	22.1	24.4	22.6	25.3	17	18
At same address since previous Census (%)	54.2	54.6	57.3	57.5	20	19
Median age ⁴ (years)	38	37	40	38	21	20
Aged 0-14 (%)	19.9	20.3	19.8	20.5	21	21
Aged 65+ (%)	14.9	12.8	16.6	14.1	22	22
Males per 100 females	91.2	92.5	90.6	92.1	16	19

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 (%)	4.4	3.9	5.8	4.9	25	25
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	11.1	10.4	12.5	11.7	26	24

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)	33.7	32.7	34.1	33.0	7	8
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	30.9	31.6	29.6	30.6	21	21
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	73.0	73.9	69.7	69.6	4	5
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	62.7	60.7	60.6	58.5	6	8
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	7.0	4.2	5.8	5.0	3	24
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	14.0	8.4	12.2	10.2	3	23

Table 4: Birthplace and Language (for more details on Birthplace and Language see pages 17-19).

This table begins to explore the ethnic balance of the diocese's Catholic community, which in itself may raise issues of communication and inclusiveness.

Is there a need for the diocese to review the way it addresses the needs of recently arrived Catholic migrants? How does the cultural mix of the diocese compare to that in the rest of Australia?

Table 4: Birthplace, Indigenous Status & Language	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Born overseas in English-speaking country ⁶	12.2	12.2	5.6	5.7	1	1
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	23.8	21.8	19.1	17.9	4	4
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	12,868	13,689	106,428	98,723	3	3
Indigenous Australians	6,836	7,530	133,528	124,610	4	3
Speak language other than English at home (%)	22.1	19.8	20.4	19.0	6	7
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	7	7

Notes:

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



Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5: Education ¹	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	23.1	19.4	20.6	17.6	5	5
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	93.6	85.7	92.2	87.2	5	16
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	64.9	56.1	62.9	57.8	6	7
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	38.8	32.9	38.2	34.3	6	9
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	53.0	53.4	53.1	52.8	12	11
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	41.6	40.9	41.0	41.2	17	20
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	57.1	61.4	54.5	52.8	7	1
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	32.3	27.4	35.1	37.2	24	28
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	22.2	16.4	28.1	24.1	25	26
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	33.3	29.0	35.7	31.5	21	21

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 (%)	33.5	34.4	33.3	33.9	10	9
Married (%)	51.0	50.2	49.7	49.6	6	10
Divorced or Separated (%)	10.6	10.3	11.2	10.8	22	21
Widowed (%)	4.9	5.1	5.8	5.7	24	21

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	164,533	160,355	1,997,833	2,019,556	4	4
One-parent families	17,044	17,203	231,370	239,340	4	4
One-parent families (% of all families)	10.4	10.7	11.6	11.9	25	23
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	54.5	57.3	55.9	55.1	23	24
De facto couples (%)	17.5	17.0	17.7	16.2	18	16
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	112,562	100,323	100,270	86,401	6	4

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	208,411	206,024	2,548,354	2,594,239	4	4
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	4,998	6,145	53,499	68,455	4	4
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	31,083	30,343	407,684	402,158	4	4
Persons living alone (total)	36,081	36,488	461,183	470,613	4	4
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.7	19	18
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	75.0	74.1	71.2	71.4	4	9
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	2,052	2,000	1,873	1,861	6	6

Notes:

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



Diocesan Details

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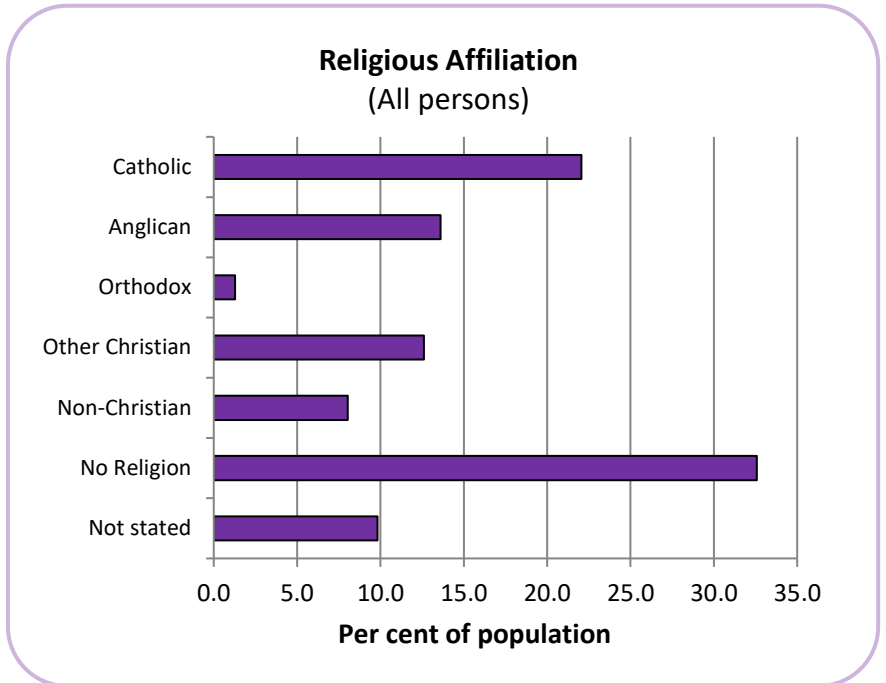
Religious affiliation

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

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

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

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



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

Not Stated also includes Inadequately Described.

Table 9: Religious affiliation by age

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite) Catholic	55,588	58,249	52,699	58,892	61,006	55,515	43,513	26,782	16,312	428,556
Maronite Catholic	11	17	10	18	23	13	9	9	-	110
Melkite Catholic	3	3	3	-	6	7	5	3	3	33
Ukrainian Catholic	18	31	24	34	27	30	64	15	18	261
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	236	136	37	138	157	36	12	-	-	752
Total Catholic	55,856	58,436	52,773	59,082	61,219	55,601	43,603	26,809	16,333	429,712
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	21.9	24.7	18.5	19.9	22.6	23.1	23.1	24.7	24.6	22.1
Anglican	19,939	26,701	19,030	23,512	39,523	44,689	42,935	30,045	18,636	265,010
Orthodox	2,954	2,893	2,739	3,654	3,839	3,373	2,700	1,672	1,261	25,085
Other Christian	28,398	30,239	28,247	31,754	33,491	34,131	29,906	18,716	10,922	245,804
Non-Christian	24,382	17,369	29,843	36,257	20,720	13,970	9,257	3,488	1,499	156,785
No Religion	101,066	81,832	121,994	111,309	85,882	65,679	42,105	16,859	8,146	634,872
Not Stated	22,479	18,862	31,254	31,230	26,442	22,859	18,028	10,820	9,485	191,459
Total Population	255,074	236,332	285,880	296,798	271,116	240,302	188,534	108,409	66,282	1,948,727

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	2,275	2,099	4,374	4,806
1	2,556	2,343	4,899	5,351
2	2,648	2,683	5,331	5,621
3	2,809	2,618	5,427	5,829
4	2,830	2,720	5,550	5,936
5	2,854	2,945	5,799	5,976
6	3,071	2,842	5,913	5,631
7	3,113	2,942	6,055	5,804
8	3,232	3,052	6,284	5,756
9	3,165	3,062	6,227	5,651
10	3,153	3,058	6,211	5,854
11	3,043	2,873	5,916	6,025
12	3,160	2,900	6,060	6,165
13	2,962	2,938	5,900	6,096
14	2,981	2,792	5,773	6,152
15	2,972	2,877	5,849	6,153
16	2,989	2,947	5,936	6,221
17	2,862	2,866	5,728	5,935
18	2,853	2,734	5,587	5,858
19	2,758	2,730	5,488	5,749
20-24	12,398	13,105	25,503	29,038
25-29	12,618	14,646	27,264	29,576
30-34	14,247	15,862	30,109	27,776
35-39	13,705	15,277	28,982	30,186
40-44	14,286	16,087	30,373	31,770
45-49	14,687	16,154	30,841	31,227
50-54	13,897	15,346	29,243	28,301
55-59	12,114	14,238	26,352	24,926
60-64	10,418	12,398	22,816	22,745
65-69	9,568	11,214	20,782	16,174
70-74	6,871	7,842	14,713	13,673
75-79	5,412	6,693	12,105	10,596
80+	6,511	9,822	16,333	14,323
Total	205,018	224,705	429,723	426,880

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?

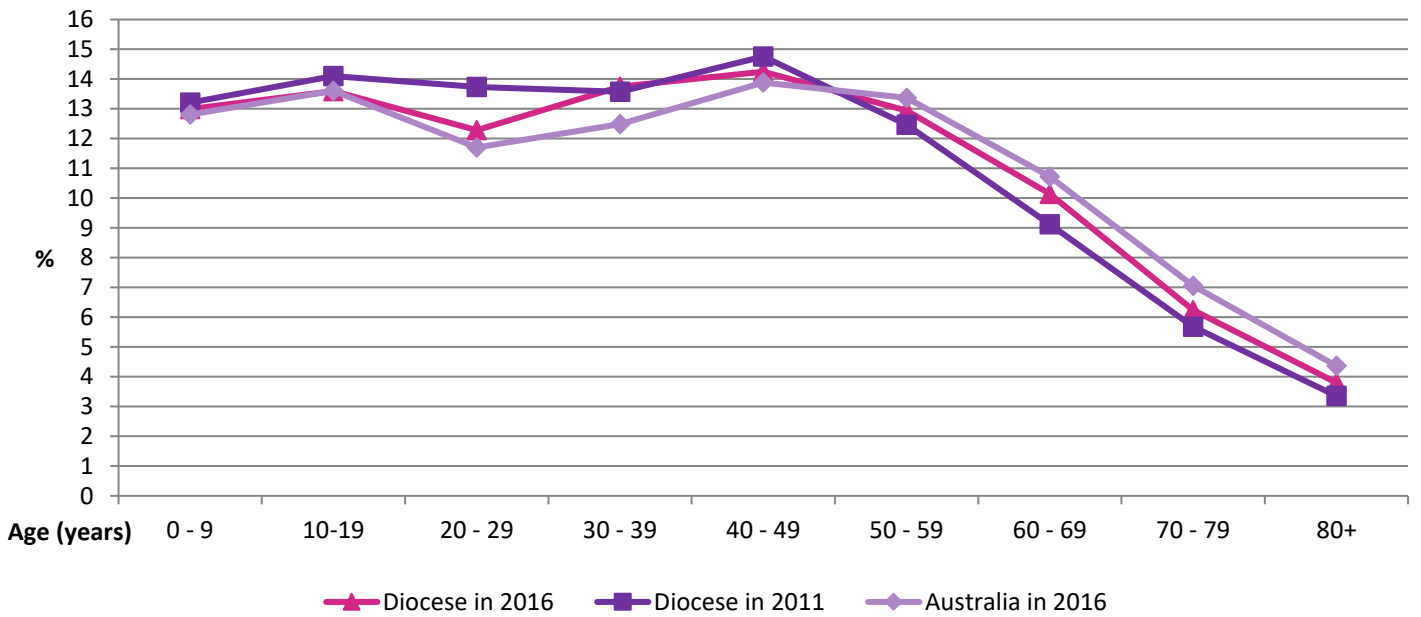
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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.

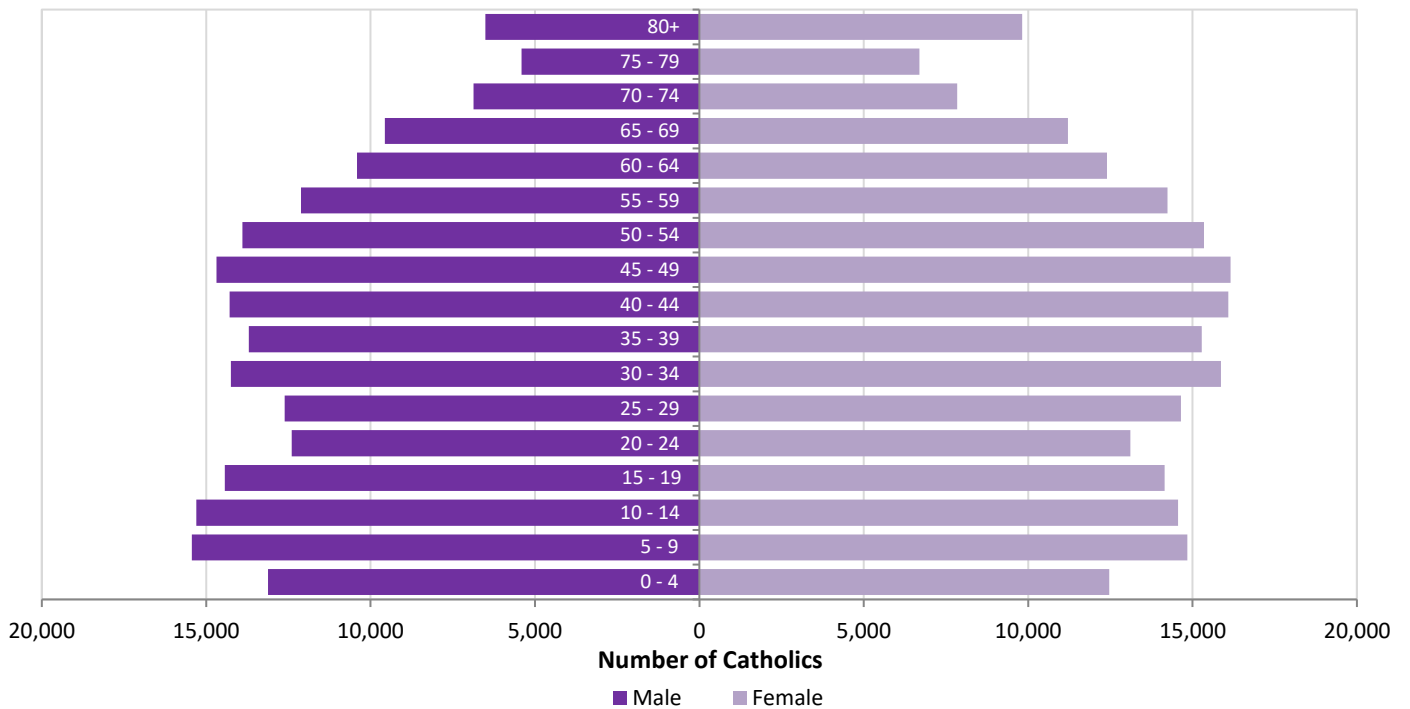


Age and sex

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	1,223	1,391	1,533	1,310	1,659	1,217	8,333
Females	576	1,169	1,889	1,452	2,808	2,797	10,691
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	117	291	141	227	234	1,010
Females	-	69	322	302	836	940	2,469
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	16	140	150	73	83	54	516
Females	11	101	155	98	142	125	632
Total							
Males	1,239	1,648	1,974	1,524	1,969	1,505	9,859
Females	587	1,339	2,366	1,852	3,786	3,862	13,792

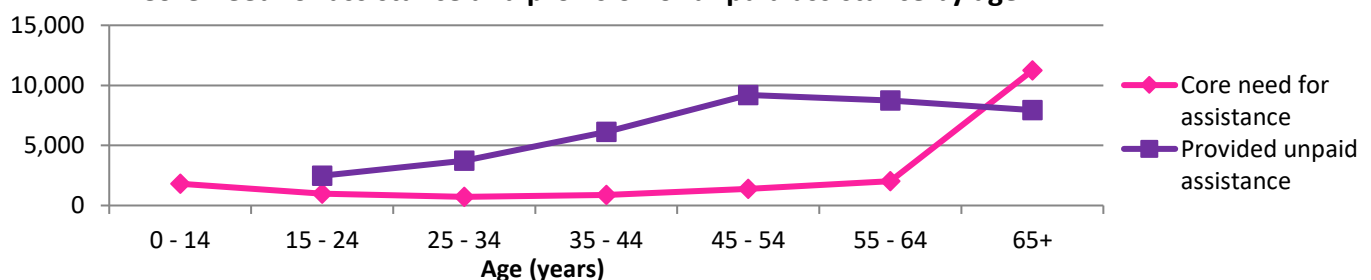
Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability⁴							
Males	1,070	1,302	2,154	3,258	2,982	3,182	13,948
Females	1,413	2,429	3,967	5,941	5,759	4,754	24,263

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	26,546	17,201	7,168	4,896	2,337	986	565	59,699
Married	250	8,958	18,445	19,404	15,733	12,213	8,486	83,489
Separated/Divorced	35	679	2,319	4,116	4,126	2,601	1,086	14,962
Widowed	7	21	60	174	331	643	1,781	3,017
Total	26,838	26,859	27,992	28,590	22,527	16,443	11,918	161,167
Females								
Never married	26,560	15,714	6,178	3,822	1,874	788	639	55,575
Married	610	13,428	21,508	21,214	17,714	11,658	5,754	91,886
Separated/Divorced	75	1,317	3,496	5,933	5,573	3,521	1,441	21,356
Widowed	14	51	178	531	1,466	3,086	8,675	14,001
Total	27,259	30,510	31,360	31,500	26,627	19,053	16,509	182,818

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

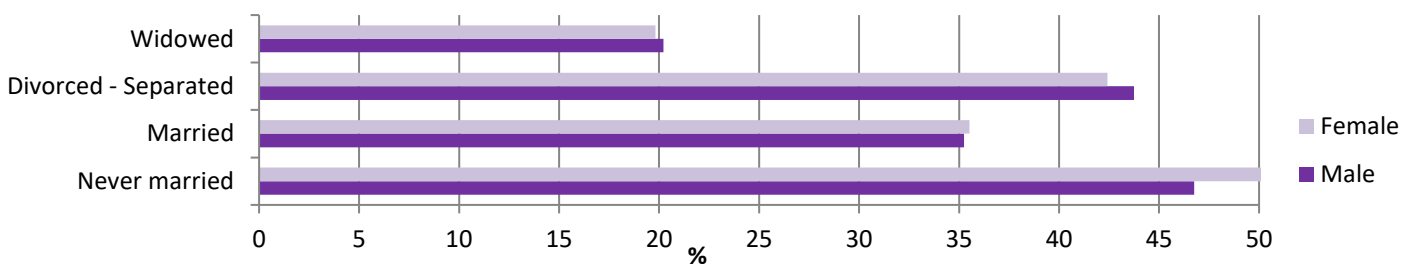


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	48,875	6,822	55,697	12.2
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	34,556	6,393	40,949	15.6
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	25,222	9,760	34,982	27.9
Total	108,653	22,975	131,628	17.5



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	504	710	2,264	6,229	9,276	5,115	5,614	2,597	32,309	2,555
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	249	319	1,075	3,346	5,972	3,939	4,866	1,864	21,630	2,819
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	280	420	1,253	3,680	5,964	3,526	3,878	1,344	20,345	2,648
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both Catholic	2,044	3,842	3,727	4,204	4,787	2,121	1,722	958	23,405	1,537
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	1,267	2,688	3,141	3,690	4,174	1,979	1,753	612	19,304	1,707
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	629	994	1,559	2,770	4,307	2,251	1,700	420	14,630	2,267
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	2,389	2,779	3,404	3,502	2,096	592	336	1,947	17,045	1,149
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,743	7,743	-
Total	8,033	12,517	17,650	29,133	38,242	20,248	20,595	18,115	164,533	2,153

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	4,825	1,524	1,119	411	159	8,038
\$500-\$799	8,769	1,664	1,389	486	216	12,524
\$800-\$1,249	11,161	2,726	2,562	925	280	17,654
\$1,250-\$1,999	15,011	5,286	6,122	2,130	591	29,140
\$2,000-\$2,999	18,246	7,012	9,181	3,130	681	38,250
\$3,000-\$3,999	9,243	3,896	5,118	1,656	336	20,249
\$4,000 or more	8,382	3,894	5,695	2,189	427	20,587
Income not fully stated	9,448	3,503	3,411	1,343	406	18,111
Total Families	85,085	29,505	34,597	12,270	3,096	164,553
Median Family Income (\$)	\$1,902	\$2,256	\$2,479	\$2,482	\$2,145	\$2,153

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)**

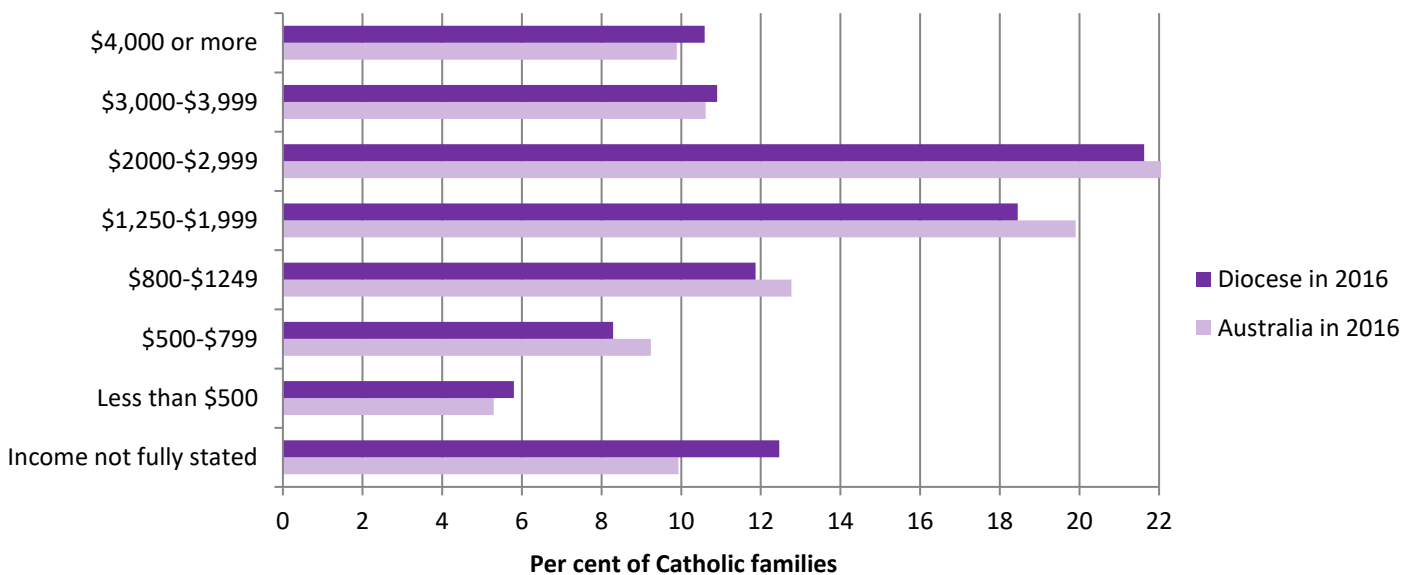


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	58,540	18,511	26,035	9,455	2,137	114,678
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	16,024	4,048	3,219	1,032	373	24,696
One parent family, parent Catholic	6,706	5,246	3,550	1,173	377	17,052
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	3,810	1,700	1,795	608	204	8,117
Total families	85,080	29,505	34,599	12,268	3,091	164,543



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?

	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	129,353	2,443	29,155	3,597	164,548	78.6
Lone person aged under 35 years	2,640	100	1,908	350	4,998	52.8
Lone person aged 35 years or over	21,527	2,327	5,213	2,016	31,083	69.3
Group households	2,757	175	4,413	437	7,782	35.4
Total households	156,277	5,045	40,689	6,400	208,411	75.0

	\$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	3,644	4,811	12,807	20,333	14,323	20,365	2,098
Lone person aged under 35 years	42	80	431	852	406	287	1,949
Lone person aged 35 years or over	692	791	1,657	1,639	701	738	1,588
Group households	82	154	307	522	274	250	1,889
Total households	4,460	5,836	15,202	23,346	15,704	21,640	2,052

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.



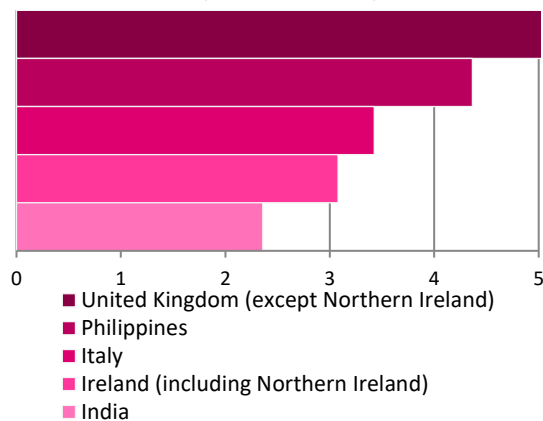
Birthplace

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)

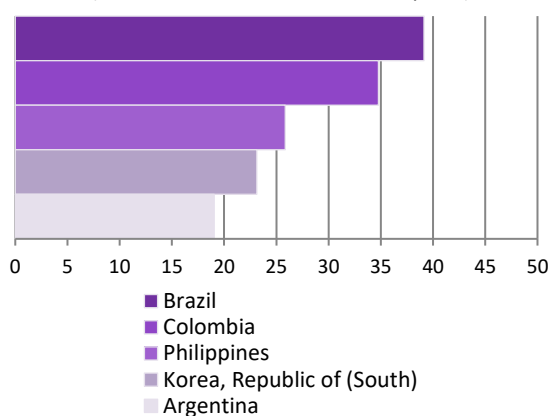


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	268,698	62.5	-
New Zealand	7,863	1.8	8.8
Other Oceania	812	0.2	10.1
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	24,471	5.7	6.7
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	13,231	3.1	13.3
Italy	14,721	3.4	5.4
Malta	568	0.1	1.1
Spain and Portugal	2629	0.6	5.3
France	1230	0.3	18.9
Netherlands	1,934	0.5	2.6
Germany	2,363	0.5	4.4
Austria	559	0.1	2.1
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	3,631	0.8	1.9
Poland	3,920	0.9	7.3
Hungary	534	0.1	6.6
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	1,590	0.4	9.5
Other Europe NEC	827	0.2	11.4
Vietnam	3,492	0.8	13.3
Philippines	18,759	4.4	25.8
Indonesia	2,603	0.6	10.8
Malaysia	4,560	1.1	9.2
Singapore	3,373	0.8	7.4
South East Asia NEC	3,632	0.8	3.7
India	10,133	2.4	11.2
Sri Lanka	1,390	0.3	13.5
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	656	0.2	13.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	607	0.1	10.5
Korea, Republic of (South)	921	0.2	23.1
Egypt	401	0.1	3.5
Lebanon	218	0.1	7.8
Iraq	93	0.0	9.7
Sudan (including South Sudan)	982	0.2	5.8
Middle East and North Africa NEC	1,073	0.2	15.0
South Africa	4,756	1.1	8.1
Mauritius	2,414	0.6	9.2
United States of America	1,449	0.3	15.6
Canada	741	0.2	10.4
Argentina	357	0.1	19.0
Brazil	1,615	0.4	39.1
Colombia	1,067	0.2	34.8
Chile	766	0.2	9.7
Central America and South America NEC	2,305	0.5	11.5
Other countries	5,743	1.3	14.6
Inadequately described/Not stated	6,028	1.4	0.1
Total	429,715	100.0	4.1

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	330,605	1,096,815	1,427,420	23.2
Italian	22,381	4,265	26,646	84.0
Maltese	311	32	343	90.7
Spanish	5,390	4,216	9,606	56.1
Croatian	4,332	959	5,291	81.9
Polish	4,373	1,121	5,494	79.6
Dutch	1,047	3,109	4,156	25.2
French	3,631	4,938	8,569	42.4
German	1,928	5,644	7,572	25.5
Portuguese	4,241	2,343	6,584	64.4
Hungarian	588	572	1,160	50.7
Ukrainian	290	287	577	50.3
Vietnamese	5,136	14,283	19,419	26.4
Filipino languages	16,531	5,351	21,882	75.5
Chinese languages	4,583	64,394	68,977	6.6
Malayalam	3,588	3,360	6,948	51.6
Sinhalese	629	3,941	4,570	13.8
Korean	993	5,570	6,563	15.1
Indonesian and Malay	2,973	11,998	14,971	19.9
Arabic	1,185	12,559	13,744	8.6
Assyrian and Chaldean	16	105	121	13.2
Oceanic and Papuan languages	724	3,906	4,630	15.6
Australian Indigenous Languages	159	1,069	1,228	12.9
Other European languages NEC	2,544	37,296	39,840	6.4
Other Asian languages NEC	3,980	69,832	73,812	5.4
Other languages NEC	3,367	30,085	33,452	10.1
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	4,193	130,982	135,175	3.1
Total	429,718	1,519,032	1,948,750	22.1

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	21,159	36,310	39,014	42,209	42,260	88,780	60,868	330,600	-
Italian	277	546	617	1,117	1,801	6,852	11,169	22,379	11.8
Maltese	3	6	6	22	18	71	188	314	4.1
Spanish	307	360	325	683	1,362	1,466	886	5,389	10.2
Croatian	83	128	152	275	435	1,173	2,085	4,331	11.4
Polish	137	181	156	374	656	1,134	1,739	4,377	9.6
Dutch	18	31	29	29	64	299	580	1,050	1.8
French	144	237	282	480	589	971	925	3,628	3.5
German	101	117	102	144	258	504	690	1,916	3.0
Portuguese	176	150	145	593	1,016	1,196	973	4,249	13.9
Hungarian	18	31	28	45	81	175	208	586	9.6
Ukrainian	17	12	25	23	41	57	118	293	6.8
Vietnamese	313	488	695	885	818	1,391	542	5,132	26.7
Filipino languages	537	1,344	2,262	2,094	4,017	5,373	905	16,532	3.7
Chinese languages	242	295	315	691	749	1,194	1,092	4,578	10.7
Malayalam	405	650	364	307	929	846	91	3,592	9.1
Sinhalese	31	43	43	100	134	198	90	639	4.4
Korean	97	86	54	170	342	199	47	995	30.2
Indonesian and Malay	132	180	270	487	685	795	432	2,981	6.0
Arabic	39	86	129	196	225	325	193	1,193	10.2
Assyrian and Chaldean	3	-	-	10	-	7	-	20	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	27	56	76	118	179	218	50	724	2.6
Australian Indigenous Languages	10	14	50	24	18	44	12	172	4.1
Other European languages NEC	113	141	129	332	517	757	560	2,549	5.5
Other Asian languages NEC	179	267	286	371	695	1,216	951	3,965	9.8
Other languages NEC	202	323	433	650	826	750	188	3,372	7.1
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	805	301	341	357	380	850	1,161	4,195	14.5
Total	25,575	42,383	46,328	52,786	59,095	116,841	86,743	429,751	2.3

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.

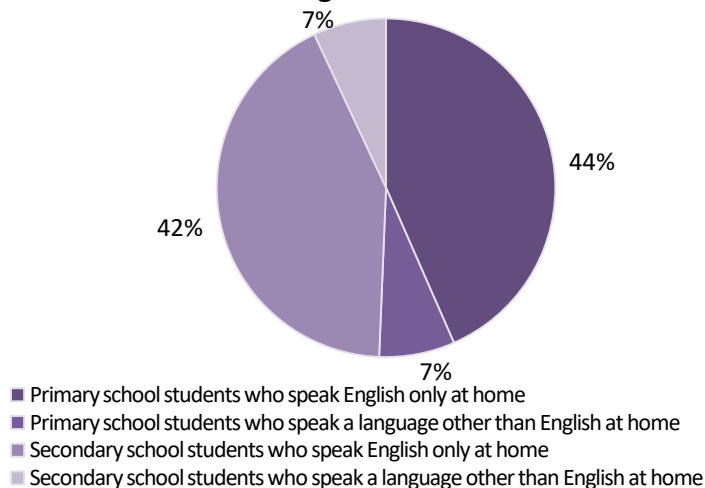
How does the diocese connect with Catholic students at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, especially those not attending Catholic schools?

Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

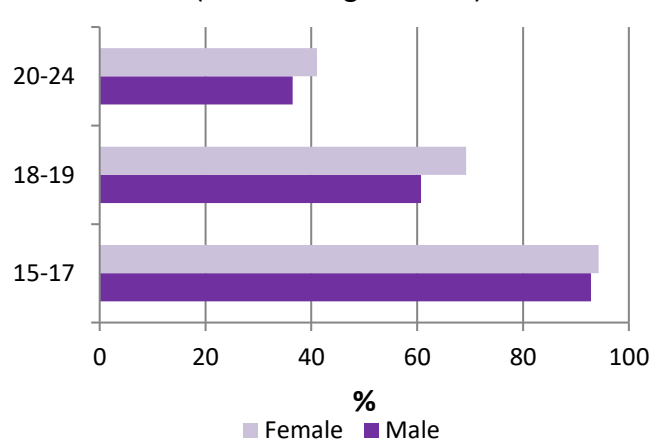
	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	17,781	94,940	112,721	15.8
Infants/Primary – Catholic	22,689	6,461	29,150	77.8
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	2,300	20,220	22,520	10.2
Secondary – Government	10,730	56,336	67,066	16.0
Secondary – Catholic	18,942	9,472	28,414	66.7
Secondary – Other Non-Government	3,515	25,838	29,353	12.0
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	7,672	30,460	38,132	20.1
University or other Tertiary Institutions	20,262	78,448	98,710	20.5
Other (including pre-school)	7,931	31,901	39,832	19.9
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	317,893	1,164,943	1,482,836	21.4
Total	429,715	1,519,019	1,948,734	22.1

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

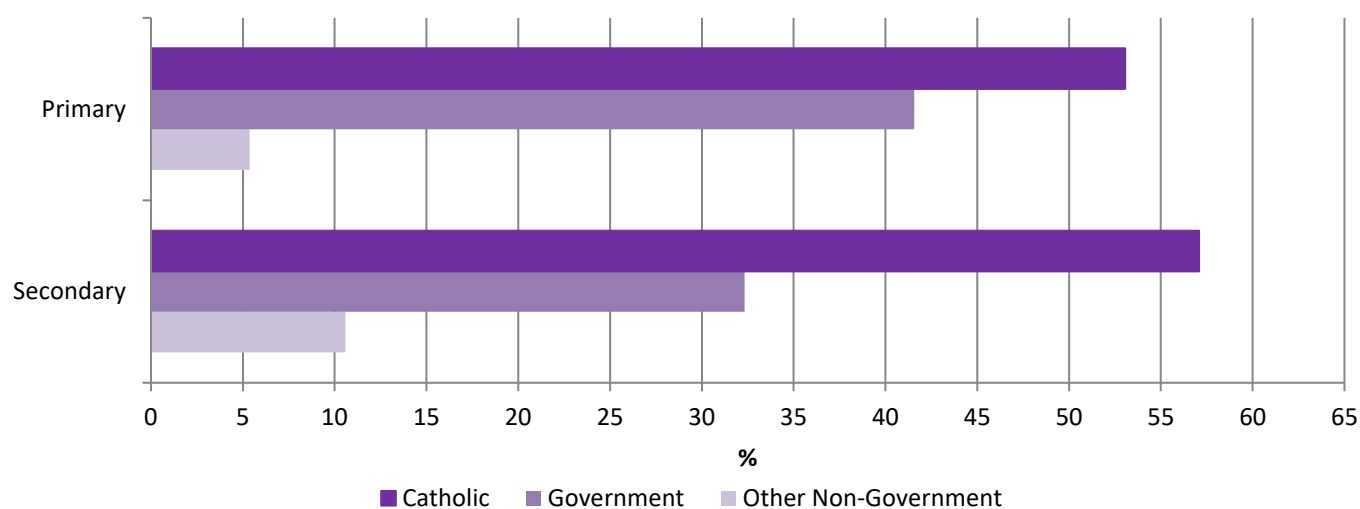
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	923	1,128	1,717	3,383	4,209	1,802	1,764	16,654	108,421
Infants/Primary – Catholic	593	711	1,424	3,287	5,725	3,314	3,854	20,864	135,953
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	60	54	101	284	407	390	632	2,151	164,282
Secondary – Government	580	652	1,112	2,060	2,417	1,045	761	10,007	102,823
Secondary – Catholic	480	599	1,222	2,533	4,294	2,782	3,759	18,072	141,081
Secondary – Other Non-Government	96	88	161	315	590	472	1,019	3,173	170,179
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	203	262	602	1,312	2,057	1,457	2,397	9,717	149,434
Other (including pre-school)	97	115	138	298	398	177	201	1,583	112,953
Not stated/Not applicable	197	231	275	425	446	185	169	2,377	89,413
Total	3,229	3,840	6,752	13,897	20,543	11,624	14,556	84,598	128,731

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	66	1,120	1,716	1,581	1,023	752	6,258
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	1,765	6,617	6,628	5,325	3,438	2,661	26,434
Advanced diploma or diploma level	693	2,359	3,153	2,915	2,292	2,196	13,608
Certificate level	4,178	9,319	8,688	9,215	7,185	7,543	46,128
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	20,136	7,451	7,807	9,560	8,600	15,215	68,769
Total	26,838	26,866	27,992	28,596	22,538	28,367	161,197
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>20.3</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	109	1,690	1,979	1,449	817	455	6,499
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	3,043	11,795	10,544	7,327	4,333	3,109	40,151
Advanced diploma or diploma level	1,260	3,716	4,253	4,180	3,312	2,644	19,365
Certificate level	3,426	5,575	5,258	5,366	3,783	2,603	26,011
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	19,409	7,736	9,325	13,186	14,391	26,747	90,794
Total	27,247	30,512	31,359	31,508	26,636	35,558	182,820
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>44.2</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>25.5</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	175	2,810	3,695	3,030	1,840	1,207	12,757
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	4,808	18,412	17,172	12,652	7,771	5,770	66,585
Advanced diploma or diploma level	1,953	6,075	7,406	7,095	5,604	4,840	32,973
Certificate level	7,604	14,894	13,946	14,581	10,968	10,146	72,139
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	39,545	15,187	17,132	22,746	22,991	41,962	159,563
Total	54,085	57,378	59,351	60,104	49,174	63,925	344,017
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>23.1</i>



Employment

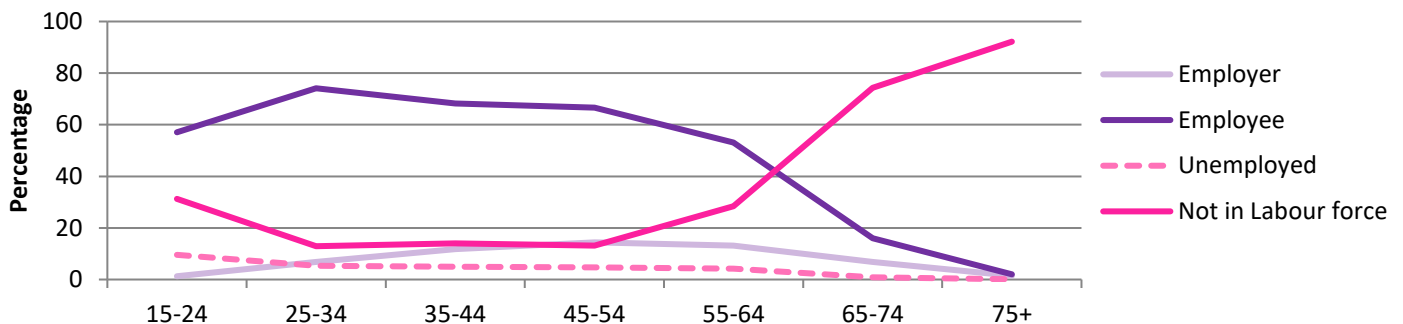
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	468	7,058	10,302	2,095	19,923
Employee	14,490	40,875	30,285	3,211	88,861
Unemployed	2,830	2,905	2,873	237	8,845
Not in the labour force	8,801	3,419	6,987	22,041	41,248
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	245	615	687	769	2,316
Total	26,834	54,872	51,134	28,353	161,193
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>66.3</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>73.0</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>7.5</i>
Females					
Employer	221	3,802	4,833	770	9,626
Employee	16,356	42,167	35,800	3,052	97,375
Unemployed	2,346	3,130	2,041	84	7,601
Not in the labour force	8,139	12,325	14,854	30,546	65,864
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	206	442	604	1,107	2,359
Total	27,268	61,866	58,132	35,559	182,825
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>69.4</i>	<i>79.4</i>	<i>73.4</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>62.7</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>6.6</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	409	2,355	4,392	5,111	3,246	1,113	16,626
Professionals	1,003	4,597	4,868	4,249	2,829	1,033	18,579
Technicians & Trade Workers	4,122	8,023	7,048	6,096	3,545	869	29,703
Community & Personal Service Workers	1,586	1,332	1,189	1,102	729	216	6,154
Clerical & Administrative Workers	598	1,287	1,377	1,554	1,234	397	6,447
Sales Workers	2,887	1,094	1,007	1,170	895	423	7,476
Machinery operators & Drivers	970	2,081	2,554	2,954	2,236	606	11,401
Labourers	3,281	2,373	1,878	1,871	1,471	613	11,487
ID / NS / NA ¹	11,983	3,700	3,679	4,480	6,347	23,084	53,273
Total	26,839	26,842	27,992	28,587	22,532	28,354	161,146
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>38.1</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>37.5</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>32.6</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>56.4</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>47.2</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>44.8</i>	<i>39.6</i>	<i>48.8</i>
Females							
Managers	571	2,114	2,511	2,565	1,486	369	9,616
Professionals	1,834	8,023	7,141	6,067	3,581	738	27,384
Technicians & Trade Workers	829	1,326	1,021	1,024	655	165	5,020
Community & Personal Service Workers	3,927	3,485	3,065	3,510	2,503	527	17,017
Clerical & Administrative Workers	2,283	4,900	5,448	6,725	4,704	1,137	25,197
Sales Workers	5,771	1,734	1,816	2,283	1,637	409	13,650
Machinery operators & Drivers	133	265	277	396	264	65	1,400
Labourers	1,172	1,059	1,504	1,666	1,411	403	7,215
ID / NS / NA ¹	10,737	7,601	8,565	7,265	10,388	31,761	76,317
Total	27,257	30,507	31,348	31,501	26,629	35,574	182,816
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>34.7</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>12.8</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	980	4,469	6,903	7,676	4,732	1,482	26,242
Professionals	2,837	12,620	12,009	10,316	6,410	1,771	45,963
Technicians & Trade Workers	4,951	9,349	8,069	7,120	4,200	1,034	34,723
Community & Personal Service Workers	5,513	4,817	4,254	4,612	3,232	743	23,171
Clerical & Administrative Workers	2,881	6,187	6,825	8,279	5,938	1,534	31,644
Sales Workers	8,658	2,828	2,823	3,453	2,532	832	21,126
Machinery operators & Drivers	1,103	2,346	2,831	3,350	2,500	671	12,801
Labourers	4,453	3,432	3,382	3,537	2,882	1,016	18,702
ID / NS / NA ¹	22,720	11,301	12,244	11,745	16,735	54,845	129,590
Total	54,096	57,349	59,340	60,088	49,161	63,928	343,962
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>37.1</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>33.7</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>30.9</i>

Notes:

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

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



Occupation

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

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

Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	12.2	11.9
Professionals	21.4	22.7
Technicians & Trade Workers	16.2	15.7
Community & Personal Service Workers	10.8	10.9
Clerical & Administrative Workers	14.8	13.5
Sales Workers	9.9	8.9
Machinery operators & Drivers	6.0	7.1
Labourers	8.7	9.3
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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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
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This profile has been created by the staff of the ACBC National Centre for Pastoral Research as part of the National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016.

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