



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

BASED ON THE 2011 AUSTRALIAN CENSUS

Diocese of Broken Bay



AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE

Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

October 2013

My Dear Brother Bishops,

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 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 figures in this profile all come from the Australian Census, which is carried out every five years by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Most of the figures come from the 2011 Census, but some comparisons are provided with 2006 and earlier census 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 tells us a lot about a population's demographic characteristics, but nothing at all 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, and it is managed by the ACBC Pastoral Research Office located at the Melbourne campus of the Australian Catholic University. I am very grateful to the staff of that office for the work they do in providing demographic resources for parishes and dioceses. I also thank the team at NCLS Research for contributing their expertise to the technical production of this 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 useful and thought provoking.

Yours sincerely in Christ,

Julian Porteous
Archbishop of Hobart
Chair, Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research.

Diocesan Social Profile

At a glance (pages 2 and 3)

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

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Diocesan Overview (pages 4-7)

Provides a clear overview of the Catholic community of the diocese, how it is changing, and how it compares to other dioceses.



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Diocesan Details (pages 9-25)

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



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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 & 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 (2011)

Total Population: 887,195

Catholic Population: 223,240

Catholics make up 25.2 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 38 years

Total Catholic families: 85,605

16,806 Catholics live alone

50,913 Catholics were born overseas

3,354 Catholics do not speak English well

9,484 Catholics need assistance with core activities

74,915 Catholics have changed address since 2001

IMPORTANT COPYRIGHT INFORMATION

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'This material was prepared by the Pastoral Research Office 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 Pastoral Research Office from ABS data.'



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 2011, and may alert you to possible trends that are occurring. The 2006 and 2011 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
Catholic population	191,937	204,439	213,285	223,240
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	22.6	22.9	22.7	22.5
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	12.4	13.3	14.1	15.3
Catholics born in NES ¹ (%)	15.0	14.6	14.8	15.5
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Catholic families	70,870	77,616	81,150	85,605
Catholics living alone	13,002	14,784	15,823	16,806
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	50.8	46.9	47.3	46.8
Catholics with university degree (%)	14.2	17.1	21.1	24.0
Catholic males in labour force (%)	72.5	63.2	70.3	69.5
Catholic females in labour force (%)	56.2	53.1	57.6	58.2
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	72.7	73.5	74.8	74.4

Notes:

1. NES¹ = Non-English Speaking Country.



Diocesan Overview

Table 1: Population (for more detail 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 the most significant for the life of the diocese?

Table 1

	Diocese 2011	Diocese 2006	Australia 2011	Australia 2006	Diocese 2011 Rank ¹	Diocese 2006 Rank ¹
Population²						
Total population ³	887,195	840,250	21,507,719	19,855,287	7	7
Catholic population	223,240	213,285	5,439,267	5,126,862	7	7
Per cent Catholic	25.2	25.4	25.3	25.8	13	13
At same address since previous Census (%)	58.1	56.2	57.5	59.2	12	9
Median age ⁴ (years)	38	37	38	37	10	10
Aged 0-14 (%)	22.5	22.7	20.5	21.1	11	13
Aged 65+ (%)	15.3	14.1	14.1	13.2	9	8
Males per 100 females	89.3	90.2	92.1	92.4	28	28

Table 2: Disability (for more detail 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

	Diocese 2011	Diocese 2006	Australia 2011	Australia 2006	Diocese 2011 Rank	Diocese 2006 Rank
Disability						
Need assistance with core activities (%)	4.2	3.6	4.9	4.3	20	25
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	12.1	11.3	11.7	10.8	11	10

Notes:

1. 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.
2. All figures in this report refer to Catholics only, except for Total Population and certain other clearly-indicated figures.
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.



Diocesan Overview

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

The extent to which people are involved in the work 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

	Diocese 2011	Diocese 2006	Australia 2011	Australia 2006	Diocese 2011 Rank	Diocese 2006 Rank
Occupation & Employment						
Managers and Professionals ¹ (% of those recording an occupation)	41.0	39.8	33.0	32.1	1	1
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	22.6	23.4	30.6	31.7	28	28
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	69.5	70.3	69.6	69.4	12	11
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	58.2	57.6	58.5	56.7	10	10
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	4.8	4.3	5.0	4.8	14	20
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	10.3	8.4	10.2	8.8	13	18

Table 4: Birthplace and Language (for more detail 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

	Diocese 2011	Diocese 2006	Australia 2011	Australia 2006	Diocese 2011 Rank	Diocese 2006 Rank
Birthplace, Indigenous Status & Language						
Born overseas in English-speaking country ⁶	7.3	6.9	5.7	5.1	5	4
Born in non-English speaking country (%)	15.5	14.8	17.9	17.6	8	8
Immigrants from non-English speaking countries & arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	3,534	2,704	98,723	69,463	7	7
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	2,885	2,035	124,610	101,113	21	21
Speak language other than English at home (%)	15.0	14.0	19.0	18.6	9	9
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	1.5	1.5	2.6	2.8	9	10

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.



Diocesan Overview

Table 5: Education (for more detail 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 5¹

	Diocese 2011	Diocese 2006	Australia 2011	Australia 2006	Diocese 2011 Rank	Diocese 2006 Rank
Education						
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	24.0	21.1	17.6	15.0	1	1
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	91.1	87.9	87.2	83.9	1	1
Aged 18-19	66.9	61.8	57.8	54.4	3	3
Aged 20-24	43.3	38.6	34.3	31.6	1	1
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	43.6	43.6	52.8	52.3	26	25
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	48.8	48.4	41.2	42.6	6	9
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	50.9	51.9	52.8	52.3	12	7
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	36.0	36.4	37.2	38.8	23	23
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	10.1	8.6	24.1	21.6	28	28
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	24.5	22.3	31.5	28.0	27	26

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.



Diocesan Overview

Tables 6, 7 & 8: Marital Status, Families & Households (for more detail see pages 13-16)

In 2011, 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

	Diocese 2011	Diocese 2006	Australia 2011	Australia 2006	Diocese 2011 Rank	Diocese 2006 Rank
Marital Status of Catholics aged 15+						
Never married (%)	30.7	30.5	33.9	33.1	25	23
Married (%)	53.0	53.5	49.6	50.6	2	3
Divorced or Separated (%)	10.4	10.0	10.8	10.5	17	21
Widowed (%)	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.9	14	14

Table 7

	Diocese 2011	Diocese 2006	Australia 2011	Australia 2006	Diocese 2011 Rank	Diocese 2006 Rank
Families¹ in which at least one person is Catholic						
Families	85,605	81,150	2,019,556	1,893,776	7	7
One parent families	9,236	8,540	239,340	220,616	8	8
One parent families (% of all families)	10.8	10.5	11.9	11.6	22	22
Couples of mixed religion ² (%)	61.4	60.8	57.2	56.7	15	16
De facto couples (%)	12.8	12.3	16.2	14.9	27	27
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	101,053	82,148	86,401	67,338	3	1

Table 8

	Diocese 2011	Diocese 2006	Australia 2011	Australia 2006	Diocese 2011 Rank	Diocese 2006 Rank
Households⁴ in which at least one person is Catholic						
Households	105,564	99,990	2,594,239	2,424,008	7	7
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	1,837	2,040	68,455	70,792	9	8
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	14,969	13,783	402,158	367,515	7	7
Persons living alone (total)	16,806	15,823	470,613	438,307	7	7
Persons living alone (% of all Catholics)	7.5	7.4	8.7	8.5	24	24
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	74.4	74.8	71.4	72.0	6	7
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	2,295	1,940	1,861	1,385	3	2

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. 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.



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Religious affiliation

The Census question about religion is optional, and 9 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.

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 2002-2011?

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

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

Religious affiliation
(All persons)

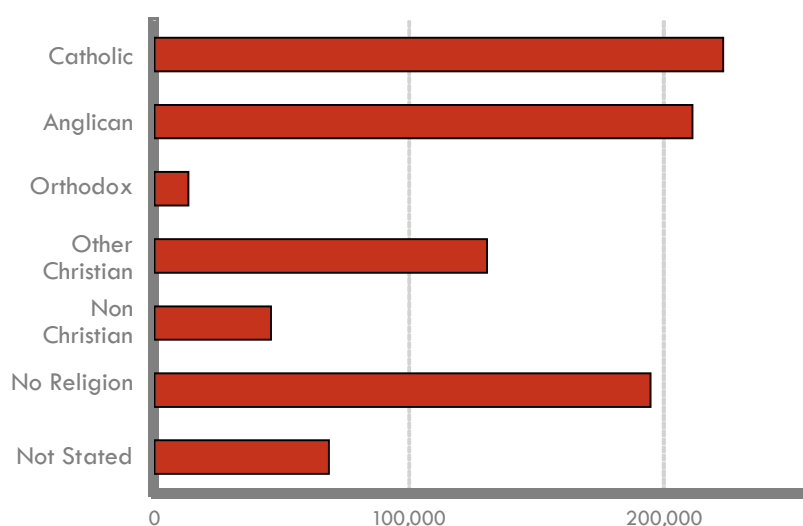


Table 9: Religious affiliation by age

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite)										
Catholic	32,119	33,490	22,714	27,346	33,392	27,511	21,562	14,603	9,679	222,416
Maronite Catholic	137	132	110	99	123	68	53	42	25	789
Melkite Catholic	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Ukrainian Catholic	-	7	10	-	6	12	18	6	12	71
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Catholic	32,259	33,639	22,834	27,445	33,521	27,591	21,633	14,651	9,716	223,289
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	28.0	28.7	23.6	24.2	25.4	23.8	23.5	25.0	21.1	25.2
Anglican	22,157	25,130	16,580	23,094	31,605	29,262	27,661	19,063	16,648	211,200
Orthodox	1,651	1,598	1,205	1,778	2,261	1,624	1,445	1,175	597	13,334
Other Christian	13,416	16,382	12,687	13,971	18,820	18,997	16,041	10,969	9,198	130,481
Non Christian	4,871	5,376	6,781	8,200	7,881	6,533	3,596	1,528	879	45,645
No Religion	31,884	26,552	28,220	29,850	28,697	23,379	15,088	6,847	4,294	194,811
Not Stated	9,031	8,341	8,611	8,986	9,359	8,557	6,635	4,311	4,635	68,466
Total Population	115,269	117,018	96,918	113,324	132,144	115,943	92,099	58,544	45,967	887,226

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 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.



DIOCESAN DETAILS

Age and sex

Table 10: Age by sex

	Males 2011	Females 2011	Total 2011	Total 2006
Age (years)				
0	1,228	1,232	2,460	2,527
1	1,444	1,439	2,883	2,790
2	1,491	1,463	2,954	2,900
3	1,674	1,504	3,178	3,066
4	1,749	1,620	3,369	3,108
5	1,750	1,703	3,453	3,250
6	1,778	1,687	3,465	3,407
7	1,771	1,650	3,421	3,395
8	1,880	1,688	3,568	3,366
9	1,752	1,779	3,531	3,335
10	1,849	1,765	3,614	3,446
11	1,851	1,790	3,641	3,506
12	1,846	1,787	3,633	3,433
13	1,798	1,743	3,541	3,462
14	1,726	1,705	3,431	3,498
15	1,753	1,712	3,465	3,374
16	1,654	1,621	3,275	3,390
17	1,584	1,651	3,235	3,170
18	1,545	1,473	3,018	2,895
19	1,394	1,395	2,789	2,703
20-24	6,110	6,168	12,278	12,001
25-29	4,994	5,551	10,545	10,746
30-34	5,572	6,662	12,234	13,288
35-39	7,038	8,197	15,235	15,538
40-44	7,677	9,040	16,717	16,684
45-49	7,773	9,004	16,777	15,414
50-54	6,822	8,108	14,930	13,114
55-59	5,712	6,945	12,657	12,155
60-64	5,338	6,391	11,729	10,301
65-69	4,432	5,452	9,884	8,695
70-74	3,839	4,420	8,259	7,174
75-79	2,836	3,553	6,389	6,372
80+	3,649	6,065	9,714	7,790
Total	105,309	117,963	223,272	213,293

The table on this page shows the number of Catholics in this diocese in 2011, by age and sex, and compares the total number of Catholics in each age group with the figure in 2006.

In 1991, the median age of Catholics in Australia was 30.7 years; by 2011, this had risen to 37.6 years.

Several factors can influence the age profile of a diocese, including fertility rates in the past and mortality rates, but in many dioceses the key factor is migration, related either to people moving to other parts of the country or to people arriving from other 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? And which age groups have seen the greatest changes since 2006? Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

Note:

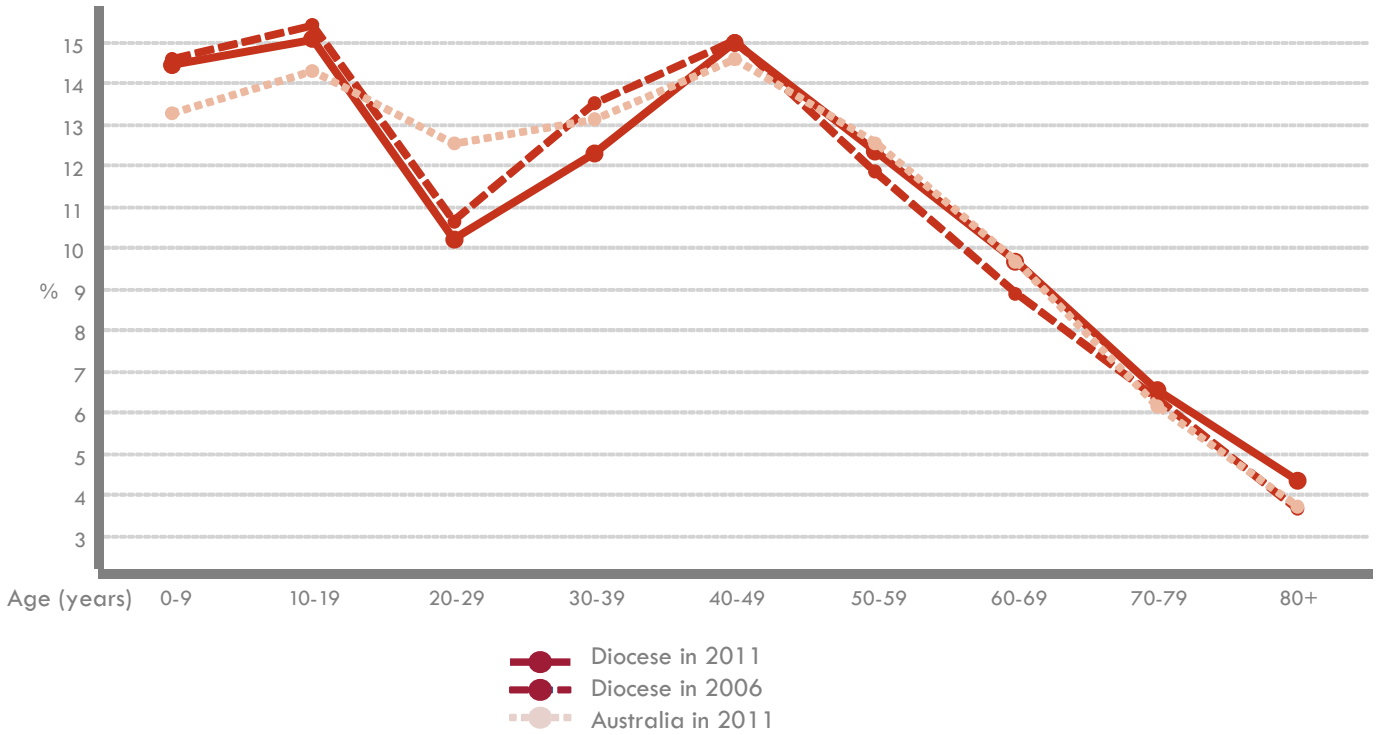
The Catholic population of the diocese may be slightly different in different tables in this profile as a result of the randomisation procedure used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in carrying out its statutory obligation to protect the confidentiality of individuals. This variation in figures 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.



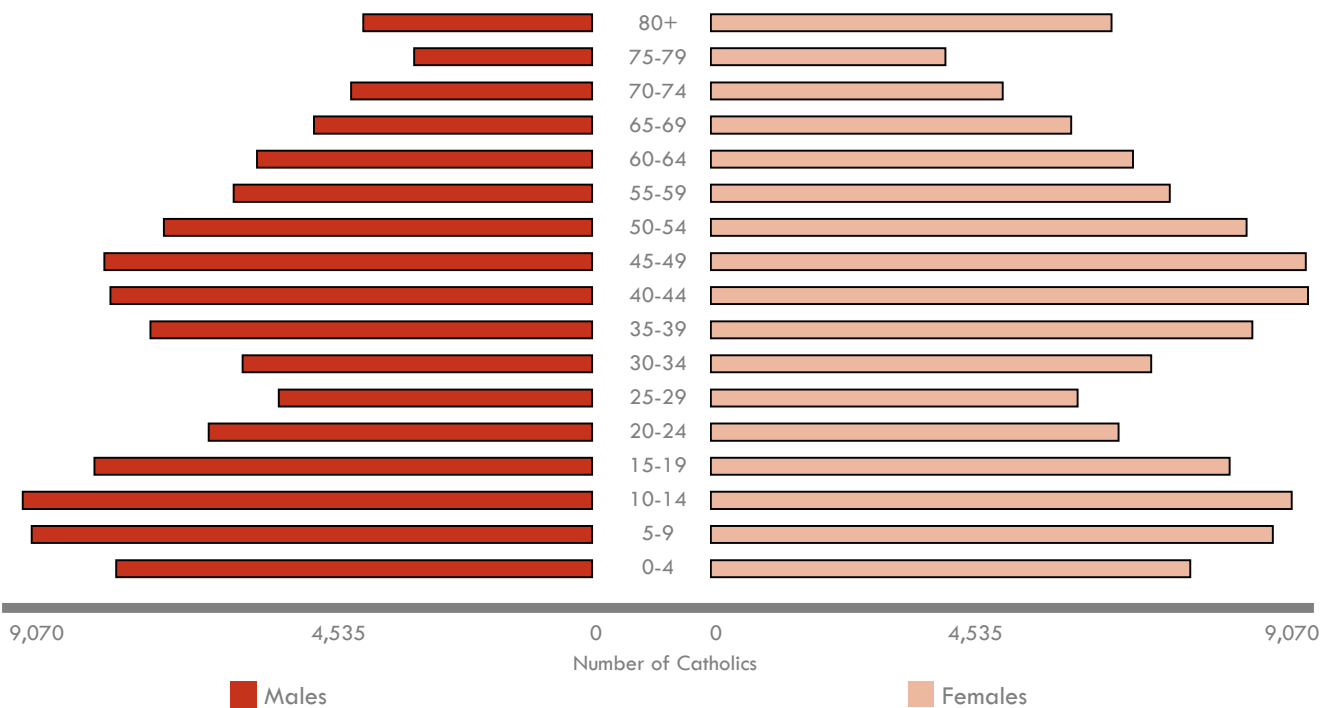
DIOCESAN DETAILS

Age and sex

Age profile
(Catholic population)



Age-sex profile
(Catholic population 2006)



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 11: Need for assistance and provision of unpaid assistance by age

Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities

Family members:

	0-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Total
Males	593	521	518	456	551	259	2,898
Females	309	446	635	413	682	491	2,976

Lone Persons:

	0-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Total
Males	na	67	137	70	90	97	461
Females	na	58	119	108	325	353	963

Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³

	0-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Total
Males	6	88	133	72	208	245	752
Females	9	62	136	113	363	751	1,434

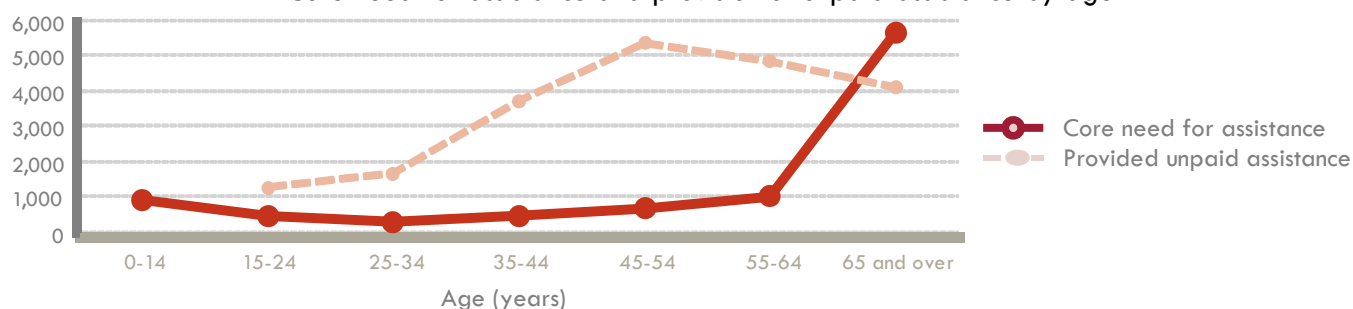
Total

	0-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Total
Males	599	676	788	598	849	601	4,111
Females	318	566	890	634	1,370	1,595	5,373

Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability⁴

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Males	588	565	1,314	1,864	1,639	1,715	7,685
Females	693	1,111	2,405	3,481	3,191	2,381	13,262

Core need for assistance and provision of unpaid assistance by age



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.



DIOCESAN DETAILS

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 2011 Census, these figures were respectively 33.9 per cent, 49.6 per cent, 10.8 per cent and 5.7 per cent. There has been a substantial fall in the percentage of married Catholics and a rise in 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 2006 Census and who had changed address in the previous 5 years. Across Australia in 2011, 36 per cent of Catholics aged 15 and over had changed address since the previous Census, and 60 per cent of these had come from a different locality or State. ('Locality' in this context refers to a Statistical Local Area (SLA).)

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	13,915	6,447	3,327	1,999	928	446	270	27,332
Married	130	3,793	10,138	10,433	8,173	6,347	4,501	43,515
Separated/Divorced	9	307	1,251	2,070	1,777	1,058	473	6,945
Widowed	-	6	18	90	199	389	1,229	1,931
Total	14,054	10,553	14,734	14,592	11,077	8,240	6,473	79,723
Females								
Never married	13,703	5,924	2,789	1,708	797	406	433	25,760
Married	262	5,690	12,199	11,832	9,002	6,124	3,184	48,293
Separated/Divorced	33	569	2,136	3,262	2,731	1,563	740	11,034
Widowed	7	24	100	328	822	1,791	5,255	8,327
Total	14,005	12,207	17,224	17,130	13,352	9,884	9,612	93,414

Change of address since 2006 by marital status (Catholics aged 15+)

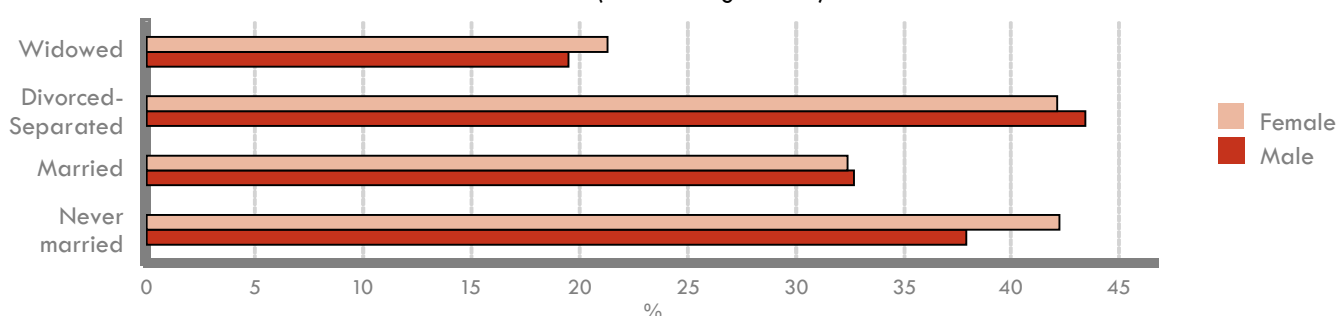


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	Per cent couples in de facto marriage
Both persons Catholic	24,750	2,203	26,953	8.2
One person Catholic the other non-Catholic Christian	26,322	4,026	30,348	13.3
One Catholic, the other not Christian or NS	9,750	2,696	12,446	21.7
Total	60,822	8,925	69,747	12.8



Families

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

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

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

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

Table 14: Family composition¹ by weekly family income

	Less than \$400	\$400-\$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	210	580	1,306	3,043	4,413	2,724	1,939	1,621	15,836	2,446
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	138	513	1,503	3,471	5,428	3,421	2,159	1,780	18,413	2,495
One parent Catholic the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not Stated	89	235	635	1,410	2,227	1,478	1,089	616	7,779	2,544
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both Catholic	601	2,870	2,121	1,892	1,780	880	509	464	11,117	1,193
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	395	2,688	2,081	2,283	2,278	1,150	668	392	11,935	1,449
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not Stated	137	483	571	919	1,207	740	453	157	4,667	2,120
One parent family - parent is Catholic	936	2,385	1,836	1,635	917	241	58	1,228	9,236	967
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	233	698	721	876	642	364	181	426	4,141	1,426
Other - spouse temporarily absent³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,481	2,481	-
Total	2,739	10,452	10,774	15,529	18,892	10,998	7,056	9,165	85,605	1,938

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.



DIOCESAN DETAILS

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 \$400	1,410	681	462	153	33	2,739
\$400-\$799	7,188	1,418	1,204	468	174	10,452
\$800-\$1,249	6,415	1,729	1,730	690	210	10,774
\$1,250-\$1,999	7,512	2,716	3,535	1,393	373	15,529
\$2,000-\$2,999	7,615	3,301	5,186	2,226	564	18,892
\$3,000-\$3,999	4,213	2,045	3,182	1,284	274	10,998
\$4,000 or more	2,740	1,463	1,949	740	164	7,056
Income not fully stated	4,257	1,789	1,927	873	319	9,165
Total Families	41,350	15,142	19,175	7,827	2,111	85,605
Median Family Income (\$)	\$1,602	\$2,040	\$2,326	\$2,347	\$2,188	\$1,938

Table population: Catholic families. Note that dependent children include all children aged 0-14 and dependent students aged 15-24.

Weekly family income
(Catholic families)

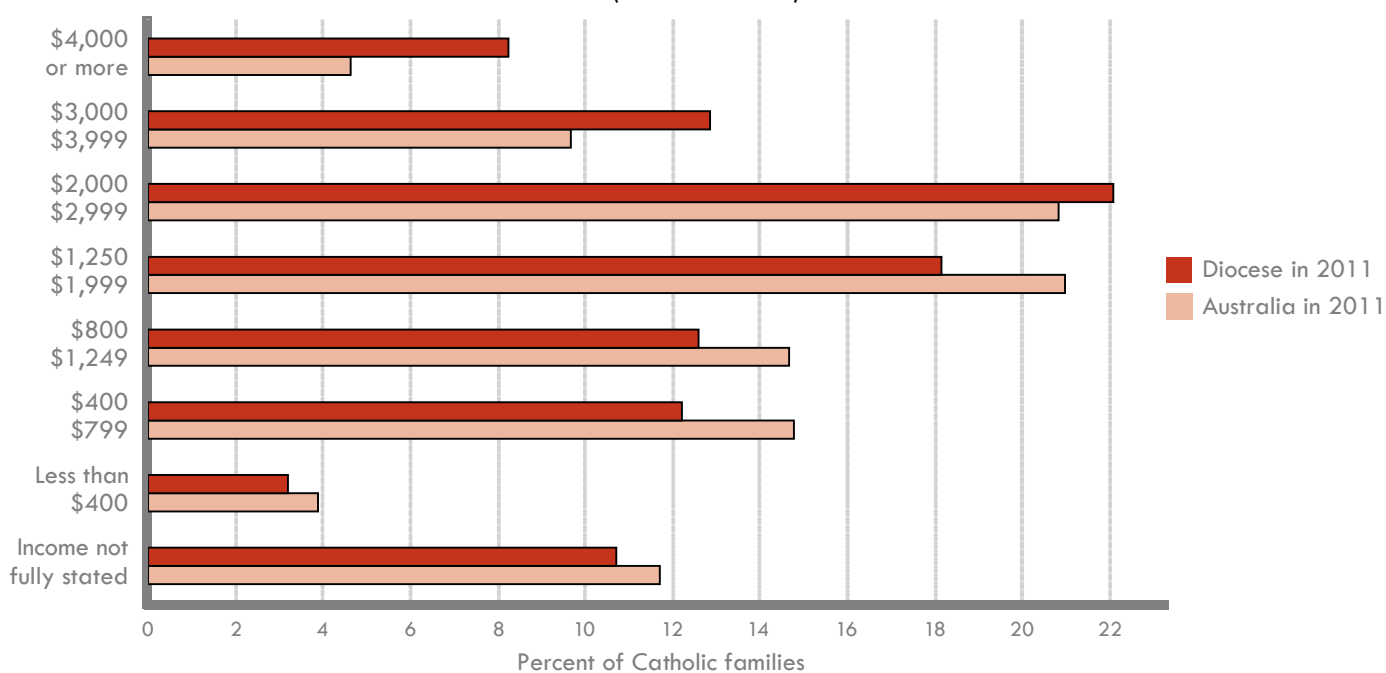


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	30,258	9,695	15,101	6,310	1,618	62,982
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	5,801	1,583	1,231	480	151	9,246
One parent family, parent Catholic	3,477	2,949	1,937	682	191	9,236
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	1,814	915	906	355	151	4,141
Total families	41,350	15,142	19,175	7,827	2,111	85,605



DIOCESAN DETAILS

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 8,182,600 households in Australia in 2011. At least one Catholic person lived in 2,594,200 households, or 32 per cent of all households. Seventy-eight per cent of these Catholic households were family households and, of the Catholic family households, 76 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	Percent owned or being purchased
Family households	66,425	967	16,253	1,763	85,408	77.8
Lone person aged under 35 years	754	37	939	107	1,837	41.0
Lone person aged 35 years or over	10,061	897	2,944	1,067	14,969	67.2
Group households	1,264	62	1,894	130	3,350	37.7
Total households	78,504	1,963	22,030	3,067	105,564	74.4

Table 18: Household composition by monthly housing loan repayment	\$1-\$449	\$450-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,599	\$1,600-\$2,199	\$2,200-\$2,599	\$2,600 or more	Median monthly household loan repayment
Family households	1,858	2,376	5,024	7,752	3,421	16,483	2,369
Lone person aged under 35 years	6	20	103	181	62	139	2,019
Lone person aged 35 years or over	229	307	503	480	163	433	1,623
Group households	30	61	94	141	42	177	1,972
Total households	2,123	2,764	5,724	8,554	3,688	17,232	2,295

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011. *Census Dictionary Australia 2011*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.
2. For Census purposes, a Catholic household is any household in which at least one person is Catholic.



DIOCESAN DETAILS

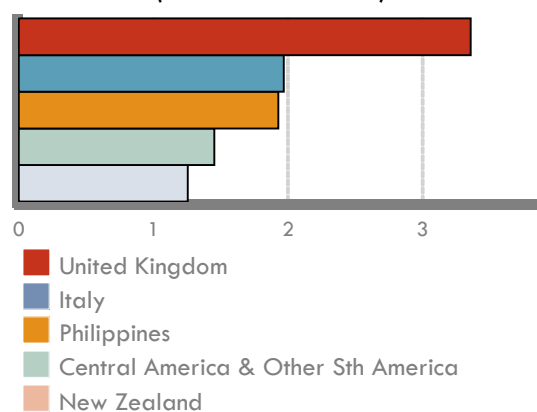
Birthplace

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)

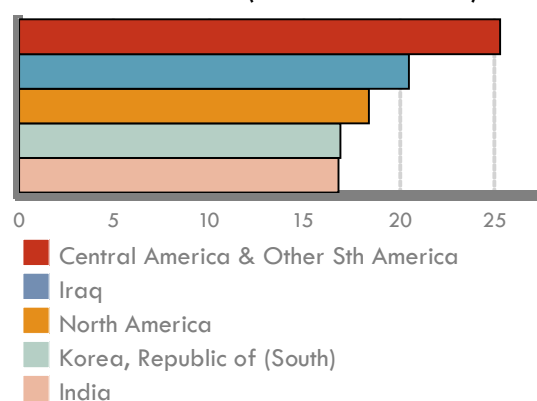


Table 19: Birthplace

Birthplace	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	169,348	75.8	-
New Zealand	2,808	1.3	7.9
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	7,506	3.4	10.2
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	2,597	1.2	11.2
Italy	4,403	2.0	2.0
Malta	803	0.4	0.4
Netherlands	938	0.4	6.9
Germany	1,292	0.6	10.6
Austria	435	0.2	3.9
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	1,397	0.6	1.1
Poland	1,106	0.5	5.9
Hungary	472	0.2	5.5
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation & Baltic States	1,007	0.5	5.6
Other Europe	1,756	0.8	12.6
Vietnam	303	0.1	15.8
Philippines	4,312	1.9	15.8
Indonesia	791	0.4	10.1
Malaysia	762	0.3	8.9
Other South East Asia	773	0.3	11.1
India	1,134	0.5	16.8
Sri Lanka	505	0.2	11.1
Chinese Asia including Hong Kong and Taiwan	2,607	1.2	5.4
Korea, Republic of (South)	2,360	1.1	16.9
Egypt	357	0.2	0.8
Lebanon	807	0.4	1.5
Iraq	44	0.0	20.5
Other Mid East & North Africa	352	0.2	8.0
South Africa	1,476	0.7	15.1
Mauritius	270	0.1	5.6
North America	1,866	0.8	18.4
Chile	545	0.2	6.8
Central America & other South America	3,250	1.5	25.3
Other	1,879	0.8	8.6
ID/At Sea/NEC/NS ²	3,007	1.3	-
Total	223,268	100.0	2.4

Notes:
 1. % recent arrivals = the percentage of Catholics who were born in the named country and who arrived in Australia between 2008 and 2011 inclusive.
 2. ID = Inadequately Described; NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified; NS = Not Stated.



DIOCESAN DETAILS

Language

In 2011, 19 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 don't 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 provision 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, and 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 only	187,937	523,685	711,622	26.4
Italian	6,534	946	7,480	87.4
Maltese	515	15	530	97.2
Spanish	3,237	1,702	4,939	65.5
Croatian	1,550	234	1,784	86.9
Polish	1,180	366	1,546	76.3
Dutch	616	1,560	2,176	28.3
French	1,350	1,813	3,163	42.7
German	1,358	3,375	4,733	28.7
Portuguese	1,295	858	2,153	60.1
Hungarian	424	409	833	50.9
Ukrainian	107	101	208	51.4
Vietnamese	444	1,151	1,595	27.8
Filipino languages	3,150	711	3,861	81.6
Chinese languages	4,121	40,632	44,753	9.2
Korean	2,626	8,092	10,718	24.5
Indonesian & Malay	690	1,534	2,224	31.0
Arabic	1,753	1,681	3,434	51.0
Assyrian ³	12	38	50	24.0
Oceanic & Papuan languages	272	1,200	1,472	18.5
Australian Indigenous languages	17	72	89	19.1
Other European languages	1,020	12,073	13,093	7.8
Other Asian languages	1,024	19,734	20,758	4.9
Other languages	285	7,419	7,704	3.7
ID/Non-Verbal/NS ⁴	1,723	34,554	36,277	4.7
Total	223,240	663,955	887,195	25.2

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 the diocese.
3. Also called Chaldean. The language of Catholics from Iraq.
4. NS = Not Stated; ID = Inadequately Described.



DIOCESAN DETAILS

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	30-49	50-64	65 and over	Total	% who do not speak English well
English only	13,229	22,474	23,990	19,329	49,720	32,015	27,180	187,937	-
Italian	81	163	230	373	1,717	1,582	2,388	6,534	11.8
Maltese	9	-	6	17	99	168	216	515	7.2
Spanish	187	232	189	327	1,311	538	453	3,237	9.7
Croatian	24	62	74	93	423	352	522	1,550	10.1
Polish	52	40	82	129	289	397	191	1,180	6.4
Dutch	31	39	22	12	149	120	243	616	1.3
French	86	134	109	100	492	225	204	1,350	3.3
German	74	144	86	50	450	200	354	1,358	1.8
Portuguese	82	56	36	329	641	94	57	1,295	5.6
Hungarian	9	12	9	22	80	88	204	424	5.7
Ukrainian	4	-	7	6	21	31	38	107	5.6
Vietnamese	35	52	44	64	150	77	22	444	11.9
Filipino languages	85	153	179	376	1,367	752	238	3,150	2.5
Chinese languages	145	290	448	491	1,050	1,132	565	4,121	9.1
Korean	166	258	278	408	922	436	158	2,626	30.5
Indonesian & Malay	25	50	62	129	252	133	39	690	4.5
Arabic	57	131	142	205	615	326	277	1,753	7.1
Assyrian ²	-	-	3	-	3	6	-	12	-
Oceanic & Papuan languages	7	19	25	30	122	47	22	272	5.5
Australian Indigenous languages	-	3	10	-	-	-	4	17	17.6
Other European languages	60	82	39	90	315	221	213	1,020	5.7
Other Asian languages	85	97	103	92	418	158	71	1,024	4.5
Other languages	16	22	40	37	110	41	19	285	6.7
ID/Non-Verbal/NS ³	276	154	172	135	238	205	543	1,723	12.4
Total	14,825	24,667	26,385	22,844	60,954	39,344	34,221	223,240	1.5

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.12-13.
2. Also called Chaldean. The language of Catholics from Iraq.
3. NS = Not Stated; ID = Inadequately Described.



DIOCESAN DETAILS

Attendance at Educational Institutions

According to the 2011 Census, more than 666,000 Australians attended Catholic schools, accounting for almost 22 per cent of all school students in Australia.

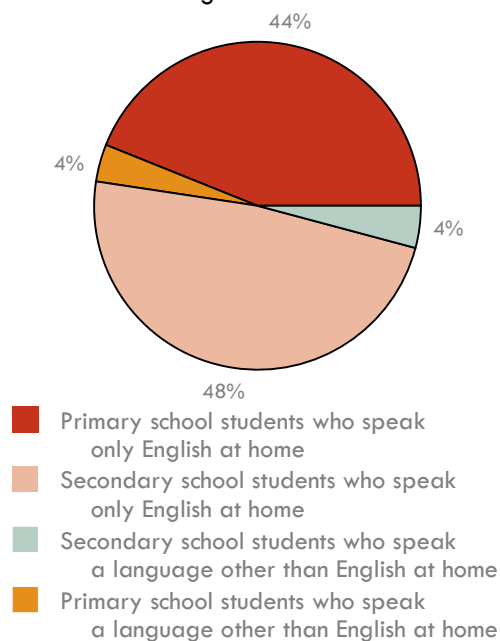
In 2011, there were 914,000 Catholic students - almost one in six of all Catholics - attending government, Catholic, and other non-Government schools. They constitute a very large sub-group of Australian Catholics, considerably larger than the 662,000 or so who attend Mass every Sunday. A further 330,000 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 level, especially those not attending Catholic schools?

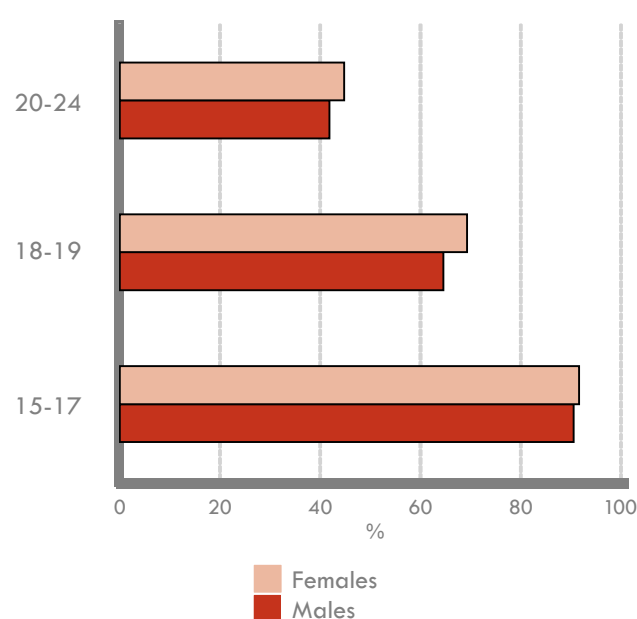
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary - Government	11,578	42,193	53,771	21.5
Infants/Primary - Catholic	10,341	1,168	11,509	89.9
Infants/Primary - Other non-Government	1,825	8,809	10,634	17.2
Secondary - Government	6,749	28,773	35,522	19.0
Secondary - Catholic	9,540	3,102	12,642	75.5
Secondary - Other non-Government	2,437	13,172	15,609	15.6
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	4,583	13,615	18,198	25.2
University or other Tertiary Institutions	9,679	31,049	40,728	23.8
Other (including pre-school)	6,798	18,138	24,936	27.3
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	159,742	503,928	503,928	24.1
Total	223,272	663,947	887,219	25.2

Language background of students attending Catholic schools



Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)



Notes:

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



DIOCESAN DETAILS

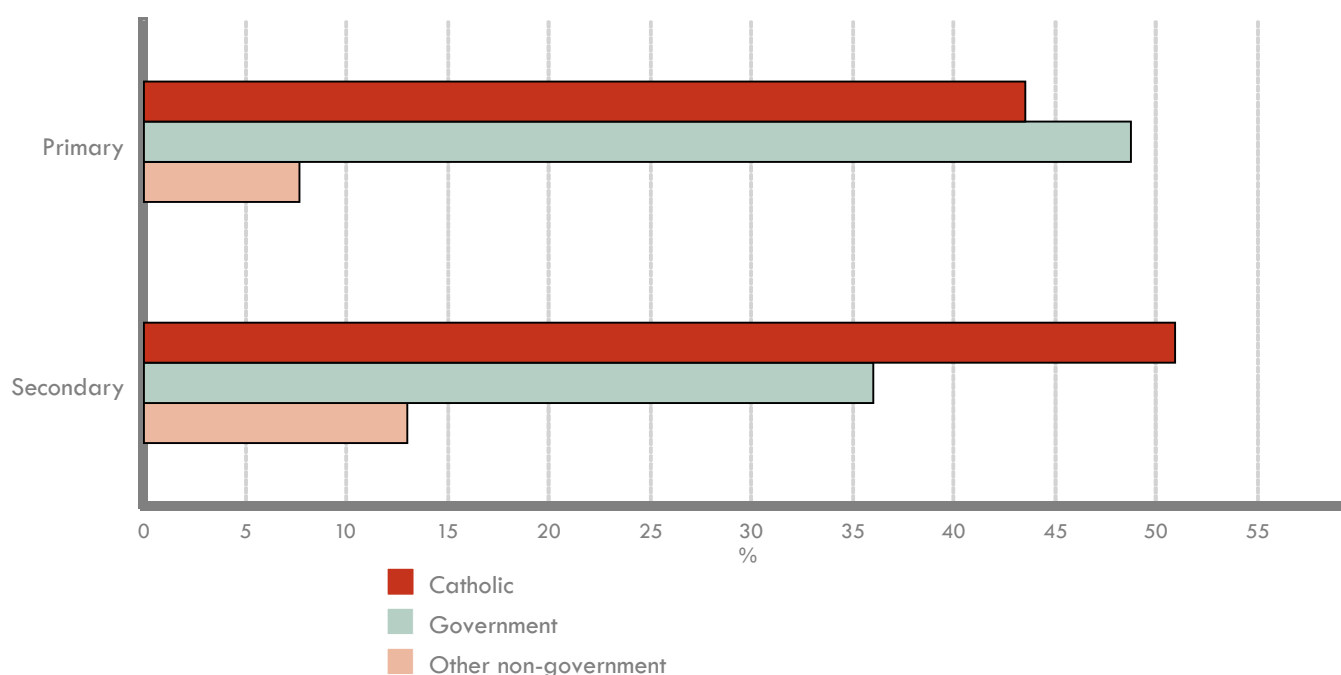
Attendance at Educational Institutions

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

	Less than \$400	\$400-\$799	\$800-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3000-\$3999	\$4000 or more	Total ²	Median Annual Family Income ³ (\$)
Infants/Primary - Government	373	1,136	1,306	2,155	2,911	1,518	906	11,219	107,552
Infants/Primary - Catholic	210	510	826	1,817	3,215	1,830	922	10,196	125,381
Infants/Primary - Other non-Government	12	75	76	175	569	373	285	1,710	144,979
Secondary - Government	251	722	911	1,353	1,307	621	250	6,325	88,949
Secondary - Catholic	146	374	642	1,373	2,389	1,837	1,002	9,170	133,645
Secondary - Other non-Government	36	66	67	197	512	493	398	2,138	157,115
TAFE, university or other tertiary institution	135	193	292	646	954	920	865	4,813	144,501
Other (includes pre-school)	56	69	95	192	334	182	112	1,115	121,130
NS/NA ⁴	157	262	253	365	432	225	130	2,187	90,859
Total	1,376	3,407	4,468	8,273	12,623	7,999	4,870	48,873	120,726

Table population: Catholic children aged 5-14 and Catholic dependent students aged 15-24

Type of school being attended by Catholic students



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" 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. (Refer to the definition of family on page 7)
4. NS = Not Stated; NA = Not applicable.



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 7 per cent of Australian Catholics aged 15 or more had a degree; by 2011, that figure had reached 18 per cent. Among Catholics aged 15 to 34 years in 2011, 22.5 per cent of women had a degree compared to 13.9 per cent of men. In contrast, among Catholics aged 55 and over, 11.3 per cent of men and 10.5 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?

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	42	554	1,282	1,279	764	517	4,438
Graduate diploma/ bachelor degree	723	2,573	3,836	3,210	2,181	1,715	14,238
Advanced diploma or diploma level	315	1,035	1,755	1,432	958	1,006	6,501
Certificate level	1,532	3,087	3,887	4,184	2,926	3,647	19,263
NS/NA/ID ²	11,446	3,293	3,992	4,475	4,224	7,856	35,286
Total	14,058	10,542	14,752	14,580	11,053	14,741	79,726
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	5.4	29.7	34.7	30.8	26.6	15.1	23.4
Females							
Postgraduate degree	46	766	1,260	1,021	538	255	3,886
Graduate diploma/ bachelor degree	1,111	4,560	5,470	4,074	2,343	1,478	19,036
Advanced diploma or diploma level	641	1,562	2,728	2,522	1,718	1,446	10,617
Certificate level	1,425	2,064	2,537	2,656	1,662	1,234	11,578
NS/NA/ID ²	10,790	3,253	5,230	6,873	7,078	15,085	48,309
Total	14,013	12,205	17,225	17,146	13,339	19,498	93,426
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	8.3	43.6	39.1	29.7	21.6	8.9	24.5
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	88	1,320	2,542	2,300	1,302	772	8,324
Graduate diploma/ bachelor degree	1,834	7,133	9,306	7,284	4,524	3,193	33,274
Advanced diploma or diploma level	956	2,597	4,483	3,954	2,676	2,452	17,118
Certificate level	2,957	5,151	6,424	6,840	4,588	4,881	30,841
NS/NA/ID ²	22,236	6,546	9,222	11,348	11,302	22,941	83,595
Total	28,071	22,747	31,977	31,726	24,392	34,239	173,152
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	6.8	37.2	37.1	30.2	23.9	11.6	24.0

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.83.

2. NS = Not Stated; NA = Not Applicable; ID = Inadequately Described.



DIOCESAN DETAILS

Employment

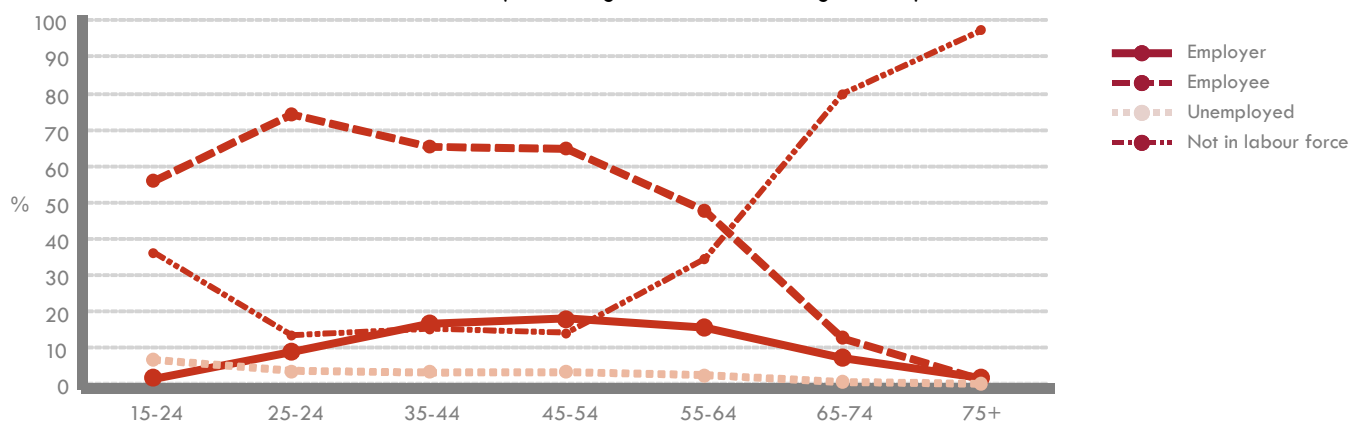
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentage of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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 work place.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	272	4,585	6,208	1,078	12,143
Employee	7,438	17,894	14,008	1,202	40,542
Unemployed	998	834	805	53	2,690
Not in the labour force	5,129	1,532	3,984	11,730	22,375
Other/NS/NA ²	233	438	626	679	1,976
Total	14,070	25,283	25,631	14,742	79,726
Per cent in labour force ³	61.9	92.2	82.0	15.8	69.5
Per cent unemployed ⁴	11.5	3.6	3.8	2.3	4.9
Females					
Employer	120	2,549	3,063	417	6,149
Employee	7,973	19,134	17,382	1,163	45,652
Unemployed	825	938	737	32	2,532
Not in the labour force	4,856	6,224	8,556	16,897	36,533
Other/NS/NA ²	211	572	781	993	2,557
Total	13,985	29,417	30,519	19,502	93,423
Per cent in labour force ³	63.8	76.9	69.4	8.3	58.2
Per cent unemployed ⁴	9.3	4.1	3.5	2.0	4.7

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. NS = Not Stated; NA = Not Applicable.
3. The percentage of Catholics in each age group who are in the labour force (i.e. employed or seeking employment).
4. The percentage of Catholics in each age group who were in the labour force and were unemployed at the time of the Census.



DIOCESAN DETAILS

Occupation

Catholic women are more likely to be employed as managers or professionals; 34 per cent of Catholic women and 32 per cent of Catholic men who reported their occupation in the 2011 Census worked as managers or professionals. But men were much more likely than women - 48 per cent compared to 13 per cent - to have a 'blue collar' occupation. The largest occupational category for Catholic men in Australia is Technicians and Trade Workers. For women, it is Clerical and Administrative Workers.

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	264	1,442	3,301	3,190	1,637	467	10,301
Professionals	746	2,245	3,500	3,129	1,960	679	12,259
Technicians & Trade Workers	2,080	2,338	2,502	2,287	1,241	329	10,777
Community & Personal							
Service Workers	1,013	651	679	533	315	77	3,268
Clerical & Administrative Workers	477	635	808	937	611	220	3,688
Sales Workers	1,378	707	760	679	491	172	4,187
Machinery Operators & Drivers	322	539	726	904	708	186	3,385
Labourers	1,430	732	869	910	679	266	4,886
ID/NS/NA ¹	6,348	1,253	1,607	2,011	3,411	12,345	26,975
Total	14,058	10,542	14,752	14,580	11,053	14,741	79,726
<i>Per cent Managers & professionals²</i>	13.1	39.7	51.7	50.3	47.1	47.8	42.8
<i>Per cent 'blue collar' workers²</i>	49.7	38.9	31.2	32.6	34.4	32.6	36.1
Females							
Managers	336	1,118	1,886	1,633	699	155	5,827
Professionals	947	3,442	4,035	3,814	2,014	375	14,627
Technicians & Trade Workers	374	401	429	487	242	38	1,971
Community & Personal							
Service Workers	2,089	1,149	1,380	1,577	835	177	7,207
Clerical & Administrative Workers	1,284	2,075	3,211	3,756	2,385	591	13,302
Sales Workers	2,693	778	1,064	1,191	766	174	6,666
Machinery Operators & Drivers	40	48	109	109	57	27	390
Labourers	379	237	427	646	483	117	2,289
ID/NS/NA ¹	5,871	2,957	4,684	3,933	5,858	17,844	41,147
Total	14,013	12,205	17,225	17,146	13,339	19,498	93,426
<i>Per cent Managers & professionals²</i>	15.8	49.3	47.2	41.2	36.3	32.0	39.1
<i>Per cent 'blue collar' workers²</i>	9.7	7.4	7.7	9.4	10.5	11.0	8.9
All Catholics							
Managers	600	2,560	5,187	4,823	2,336	622	16,128
Professionals	1,693	5,687	7,535	6,943	3,974	1,054	26,886
Technicians & Trade Workers	2,454	2,739	2,931	2,774	1,483	367	12,748
Community & Personal							
Service Workers	3,102	1,800	2,059	2,110	1,150	254	10,475
Clerical & Administrative Workers	1,761	2,710	4,019	4,693	2,996	811	16,990
Sales Workers	4,071	1,485	1,824	1,870	1,257	346	10,853
Machinery Operators & Drivers	362	587	835	1,013	765	213	3,775
Labourers	1,809	969	1,296	1,556	1,162	383	7,175
ID/NS/NA ¹	12,219	4,210	6,291	5,944	9,269	30,189	68,122
Total	28,071	22,747	31,977	31,726	24,392	34,239	173,152
<i>Per cent Managers & professionals²</i>	14.5	44.5	49.5	45.6	41.7	41.4	41.0
<i>Per cent 'blue collar' workers²</i>	29.2	23.2	19.7	20.7	22.5	23.8	22.6

Notes:

1. NS = Not Stated; NA = Not Applicable; ID = Inadequately Described.

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



DIOCESAN DETAILS

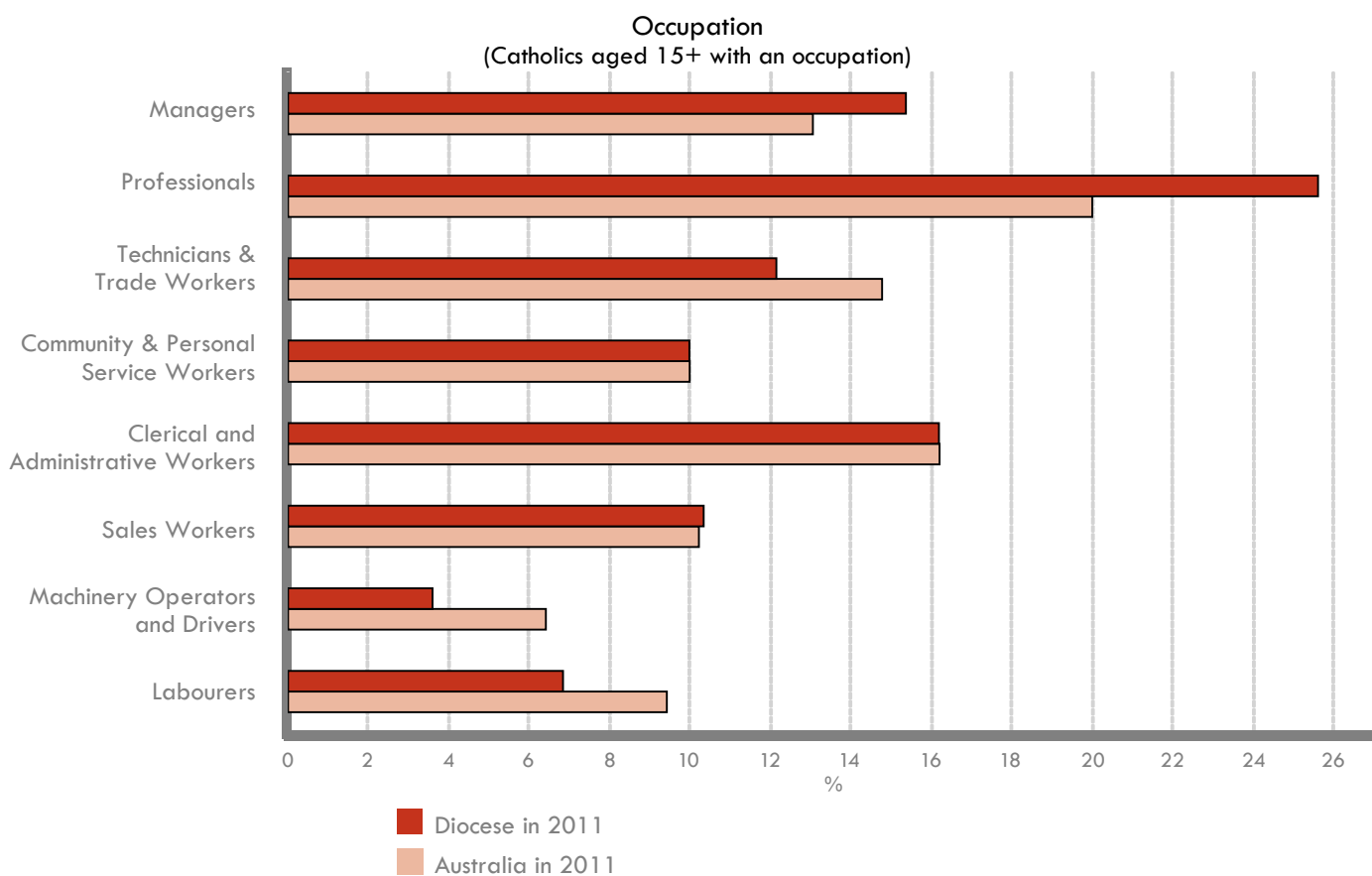
Occupation

Occupation is one indicator of socioeconomic status.

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	Not Catholic
Managers	15.3	15.7
Professionals	25.6	29.7
Technicians and Trade Workers	12.1	11.6
Community and Personal Service Workers	10.0	9.0
Clerical and Administrative Workers	16.1	14.9
Sales Workers	10.4	9.4
Machinery Operators and Drivers	3.6	3.5
Labourers	6.8	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0



Notes:

1. In this table, 'Not Catholic' includes those who did not answer the question about religious affiliation.



The Pastoral Research Office website allows you to view the Social Profiles online.



Visit the website to obtain:

- Social Profiles for any diocese or parish in Australia.
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- A link to Australian Catholic Mapping Online.

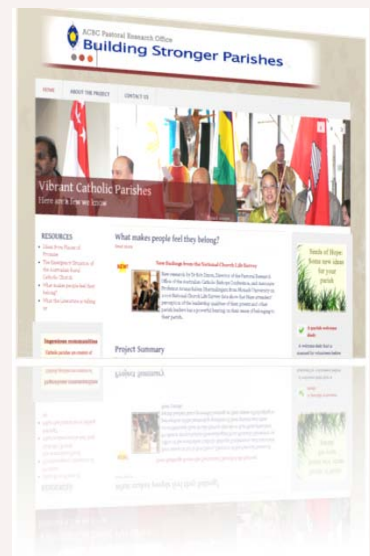
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BUILDING STRONGER PARISHES www.buildingstrongerparishes.catholic.org.au

The Building Stronger Parishes website has been developed to be the primary source of information on the Building Stronger Parishes project throughout its duration and beyond.

Although still in its development stage, the website has many academic and research-based resources available, along with practical ideas that parishes can implement. The intended audiences are bishops, diocesan pastoral planners, parish priests and other parish leaders and all those interested in creating vital parishes throughout Australia.

The resources available on the site will be updated and expanded over the course of the project. We are working on making it more interactive and user-friendly and it is our hope that it will be a rich source of information for parishes that wish to increase their vitality.



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