



# DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

**Archdiocese of Adelaide**



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Report prepared by: National Centre for Pastoral Research  
Australian Catholic Bishops Conference  
GPO Box 368  
Canberra ACT 2601  
Australia

Telephone: +61 (02) 6201 9812

Email: [ncpr@catholic.org.au](mailto:ncpr@catholic.org.au)

Web: [www.ncpr.catholic.org.au](http://www.ncpr.catholic.org.au)

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# AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE

## Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

September 2019

Dear readers,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

(Professor) Gabrielle McMullen AM

Chair, Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

# Diocesan Social Profile

## At a Glance (pages 2 and 3)

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

## 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: 1,511,576

Catholic Population: 274,135

Catholics make up 18.1 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 43 years

Total Catholic families: 106,021

29,386 Catholics live alone

73,394 Catholics were born overseas

8,542 Catholics do not speak English well

18,908 Catholics need assistance with core activities

74,346 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	266,980	275,345	278,017	290,144	<b>274,135</b>
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	20.8	19.9	18.6	18.0	<b>17.2</b>
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	13.0	14.4	15.8	16.4	<b>19.5</b>
Catholics born in NESCS <sup>1</sup> (%)	22.9	21.1	20.2	20.2	<b>20.9</b>
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.3	<b>3.1</b>
Catholic families	96,928	102,360	105,180	110,373	<b>106,021</b>
Catholics living alone	23,315	27,815	29,257	30,858	<b>29,391</b>
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	52.4	53.3	55.2	54.3	<b>52.9</b>
Catholics with university degree (%)	8.6	10.7	13.3	16.1	<b>18.9</b>
Catholic males in labour force (%)	67.7	59.6	66.3	67.1	<b>65.9</b>
Catholic females in labour force (%)	52.0	50.3	55.1	57.1	<b>58.2</b>
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	72.7	74.2	75.3	74.6	<b>75.0</b>

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<sup>1</sup>**

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank <sup>2</sup>	Diocese 2011 Rank <sup>2</sup>
Total population <sup>3</sup>	<b>1,511,576</b>	1,431,760	23,401,892	21,507,719	5	5
Catholic population	<b>274,135</b>	290,144	5,291,834	5,439,267	6	6
Per cent Catholic	<b>18.1</b>	20.3	22.6	25.3	25	25
At same address since previous Census (%)	<b>62.8</b>	62.4	57.3	57.5	1	2
Median age <sup>4</sup> (years)	<b>43</b>	40	40	38	3	4
Aged 0-14 (%)	<b>17.2</b>	18.0	19.8	20.5	28	28
Aged 65+ (%)	<b>19.5</b>	16.4	16.6	14.1	4	3
Males per 100 females	<b>88.5</b>	90.0	90.6	92.1	27	26

**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 (%)	<b>6.9</b>	5.9	5.8	4.9	3	2
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability <sup>5</sup> (% of Catholics aged 15+)	<b>13.6</b>	12.7	12.5	11.7	5	5

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 <sup>1</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	<b>32.8</b>	31.6	34.1	33.0	10	11
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations <sup>2</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	<b>29.1</b>	30.6	29.6	30.6	22	23
Men, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>65.9</b>	67.1	69.7	69.6	22	17
Women, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>58.2</b>	57.1	60.6	58.5	20	15
Unemployed at time of Census <sup>4</sup> (%)	<b>6.2</b>	4.9	5.8	5.0	10	13
Youth unemployed at time of Census <sup>5</sup> (%)	<b>13.3</b>	10.4	12.2	10.2	6	11

**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 <sup>6</sup>	<b>5.9</b>	6.3	5.6	5.7	6	6
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	<b>20.9</b>	20.2	19.1	17.9	5	5
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	<b>5,341</b>	5,803	106,428	98,723	6	6
Indigenous Australians	<b>2,725</b>	2,507	133,528	124,610	22	22
Speak language other than English at home (%)	<b>23.0</b>	22.7	20.4	19.0	5	5
Not proficient in English <sup>7</sup> (%)	<b>3.1</b>	3.3	2.6	2.6	4	4

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 <sup>1</sup>	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	<b>18.8</b>	16.1	20.6	17.6	9	8
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	<b>94.7</b>	89.0	92.2	87.2	1	5
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	<b>65.5</b>	59.0	62.9	57.8	5	5
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	<b>41.7</b>	37.0	38.2	34.3	4	4
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	<b>52.6</b>	55.0	53.1	52.8	13	8
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	<b>38.9</b>	37.0	41.0	41.2	24	26
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	<b>53.3</b>	53.4	54.5	52.8	12	9
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	<b>33.7</b>	35.2	35.1	37.2	22	24
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>1</sup> (%)	<b>43.4</b>	37.0	28.1	24.1	3	5
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>1</sup> (%)	<b>49.4</b>	42.3	35.7	31.5	4	6

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



# Overview

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

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

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

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

**Table 6: Marital status of Catholics aged 15+**

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Never married (%)	31.0	31.9	33.3	33.9	24	20
Married (%)	50.1	49.9	49.7	49.6	13	14
Divorced or Separated (%)	11.9	11.4	11.2	10.8	9	8
Widowed (%)	7.0	6.7	5.8	5.7	4	4

**Table 7: Families<sup>1</sup>**  
*in which at least one person is Catholic*

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Families	106,000	110,373	1,997,833	2,019,556	6	6
One-parent families	12,698	13,375	231,370	239,340	6	6
One-parent families (% of all families)	12.0	12.1	11.6	11.9	11	10
Couples of mixed religions <sup>2</sup> (%)	55.9	56.7	55.9	55.1	22	23
De facto couples (%)	15.7	15.2	17.7	16.2	24	23
Median annual family income <sup>3</sup> (\$)	91,176	79,205	100,270	86,401	15	14

**Table 8: Households<sup>4</sup>**  
*in which at least one person is Catholic*

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Households	140,213	146,716	2,548,354	2,594,239	5	5
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	2,952	4,177	53,499	68,455	5	5
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	26,439	26,681	407,684	402,158	5	5
Persons living alone (total)	29,391	30,858	461,183	470,613	5	5
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	10.7	10.6	8.7	8.7	5	4
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	75.0	74.6	71.2	71.4	3	3
Median monthly housing loan repayment <sup>5</sup> (\$)	1,595	1,586	1,873	1,861	20	19

### 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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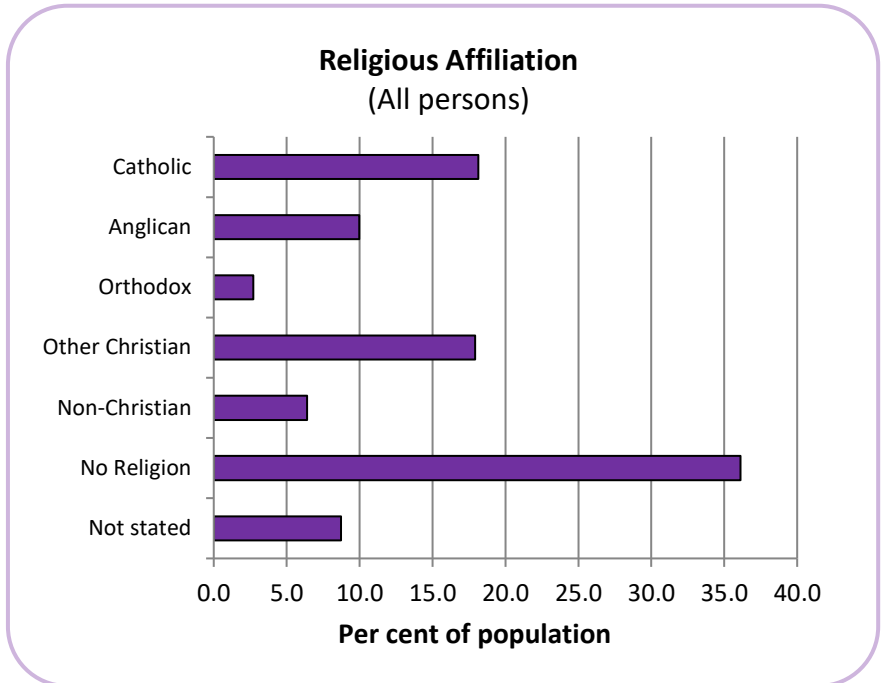
# Religious affiliation

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	29,894	34,087	29,983	31,063	37,560	39,816	32,731	21,859	15,544	<b>272,537</b>
Maronite Catholic	65	55	56	70	72	58	46	26	12	<b>460</b>
Melkite Catholic	3	5	5	3	8	11	3	3	-	<b>41</b>
Ukrainian Catholic	31	32	29	34	42	56	115	38	50	<b>427</b>
Chaldean Catholic	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	<b>6</b>
Syro-Malabar Catholic	202	89	22	172	116	40	3	3	-	<b>647</b>
<b>Total Catholic</b>	<b>30,195</b>	<b>34,271</b>	<b>30,095</b>	<b>31,342</b>	<b>37,798</b>	<b>39,984</b>	<b>32,898</b>	<b>21,929</b>	<b>15,606</b>	<b>274,118</b>
<b>Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>18.1</b>
Anglican	9,387	12,746	9,254	10,729	18,554	25,046	27,545	21,761	15,717	<b>150,739</b>
Orthodox	4,083	4,824	4,429	4,253	6,270	6,176	3,995	3,873	2,975	<b>40,878</b>
Other Christian	24,943	28,564	23,826	25,958	31,980	39,409	43,287	31,221	21,788	<b>270,976</b>
Non-Christian	15,456	11,196	17,674	23,206	12,833	8,279	5,357	1,962	879	<b>96,842</b>
No Religion	78,729	71,317	94,538	82,889	74,717	64,145	47,394	21,297	10,971	<b>545,997</b>
Not Stated	14,984	13,845	17,754	17,210	17,053	17,915	15,500	9,950	7,799	<b>132,010</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>177,777</b>	<b>176,763</b>	<b>197,570</b>	<b>195,587</b>	<b>199,205</b>	<b>200,954</b>	<b>175,976</b>	<b>111,993</b>	<b>75,735</b>	<b>1,511,560</b>

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**

	<b>Males 2016</b>	<b>Females 2016</b>	<b>Total 2016</b>	<b>Total 2011</b>
<b>Age (years)</b>				
0	1,087	1,071	<b>2,158</b>	2,703
1	1,358	1,292	<b>2,650</b>	3,045
2	1,434	1,345	<b>2,779</b>	3,131
3	1,542	1,395	<b>2,937</b>	3,329
4	1,555	1,422	<b>2,977</b>	3,353
5	1,574	1,543	<b>3,117</b>	3,552
6	1,684	1,556	<b>3,240</b>	3,491
7	1,721	1,647	<b>3,368</b>	3,563
8	1,730	1,765	<b>3,495</b>	3,521
9	1,692	1,796	<b>3,488</b>	3,598
10	1,767	1,676	<b>3,443</b>	3,590
11	1,773	1,612	<b>3,385</b>	3,783
12	1,691	1,716	<b>3,407</b>	3,825
13	1,692	1,655	<b>3,347</b>	3,798
14	1,775	1,644	<b>3,419</b>	3,987
15	1,676	1,723	<b>3,399</b>	3,998
16	1,790	1,757	<b>3,547</b>	4,208
17	1,789	1,732	<b>3,521</b>	3,922
18	1,676	1,722	<b>3,398</b>	3,903
19	1,687	1,736	<b>3,423</b>	3,918
20-24	7,834	8,038	<b>15,872</b>	17,972
25-29	6,704	7,523	<b>14,227</b>	16,635
30-34	7,102	8,370	<b>15,472</b>	16,683
35-39	7,329	8,546	<b>15,875</b>	18,810
40-44	8,490	9,433	<b>17,923</b>	21,326
45-49	9,316	10,547	<b>19,863</b>	22,344
50-54	9,748	10,889	<b>20,637</b>	21,052
55-59	8,933	10,413	<b>19,346</b>	18,252
60-64	7,594	9,261	<b>16,855</b>	17,275
65-69	7,175	8,867	<b>16,042</b>	12,992
70-74	5,252	6,654	<b>11,906</b>	11,334
75-79	4,437	5,586	<b>10,023</b>	9,392
80+	6,074	9,528	<b>15,602</b>	13,850
<b>Total</b>	<b>128,681</b>	<b>145,460</b>	<b>274,141</b>	<b>290,135</b>

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?*

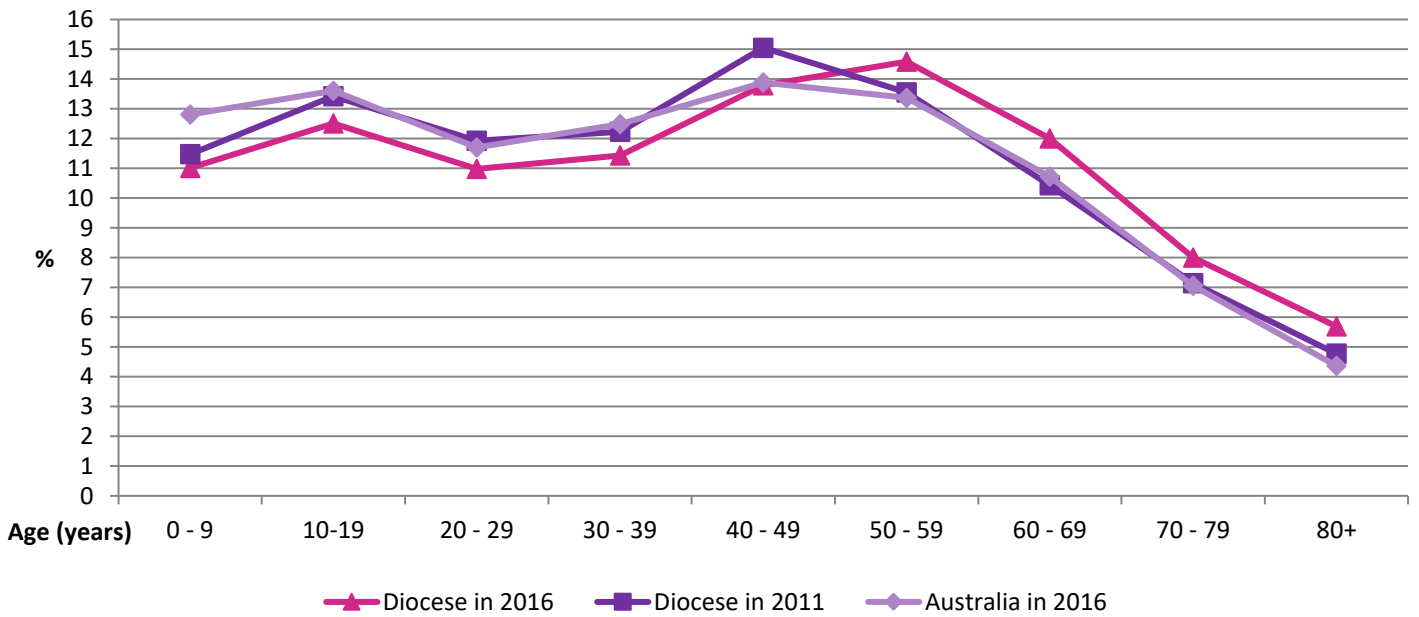
*Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?*

*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.*

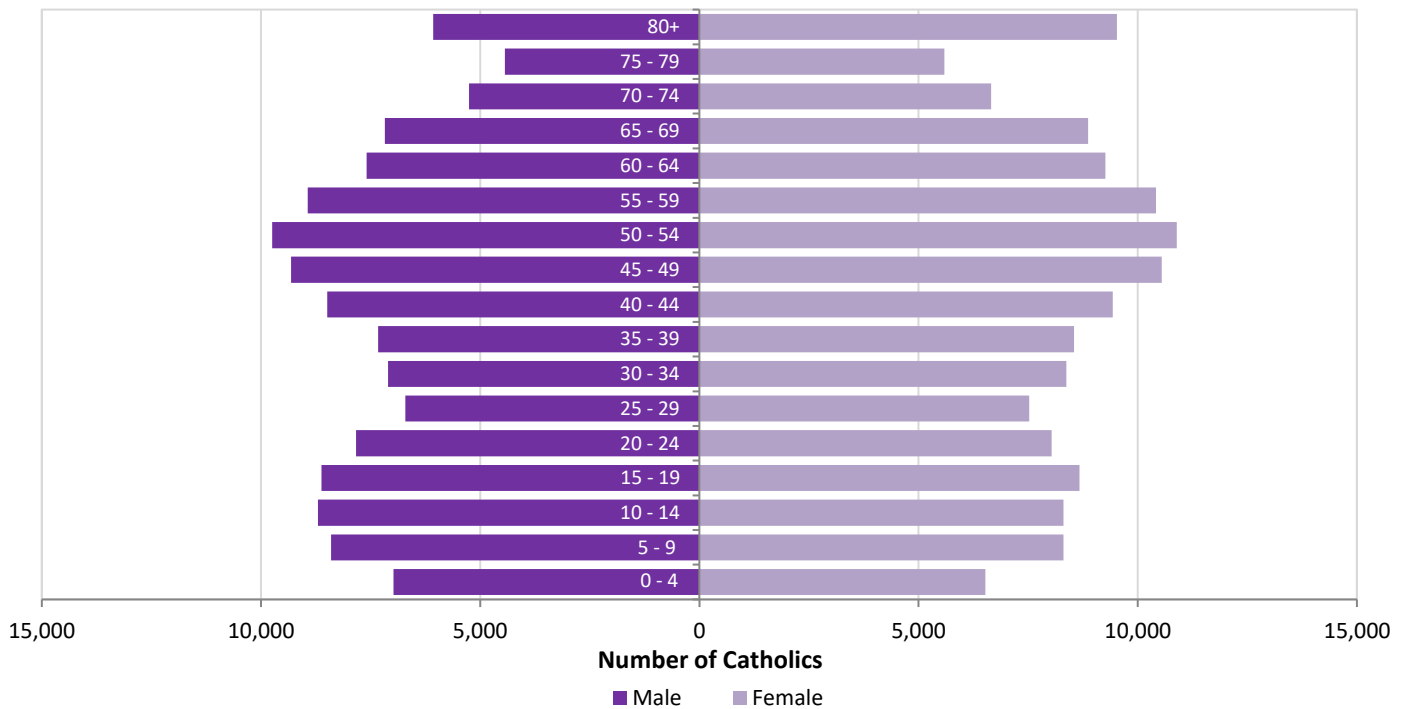


# Age and sex

### 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”.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

*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
<b>Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities</b>							
<b>Family members:</b>							
Males	1,002	1,121	1,702	1,265	1,660	1,378	8,128
Females	469	968	1,938	1,425	2,843	3,127	10,770
<b>Lone Persons:</b>							
Males	-	119	397	177	225	256	1,174
Females	-	91	320	249	855	955	2,470
<b>Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night<sup>3</sup></b>							
Males	18	99	168	79	60	36	460
Females	10	90	202	78	128	87	595
<b>Total</b>							
Males	1,020	1,339	2,267	1,521	1,945	1,670	9,762
Females	479	1,149	2,460	1,752	3,826	4,169	13,835

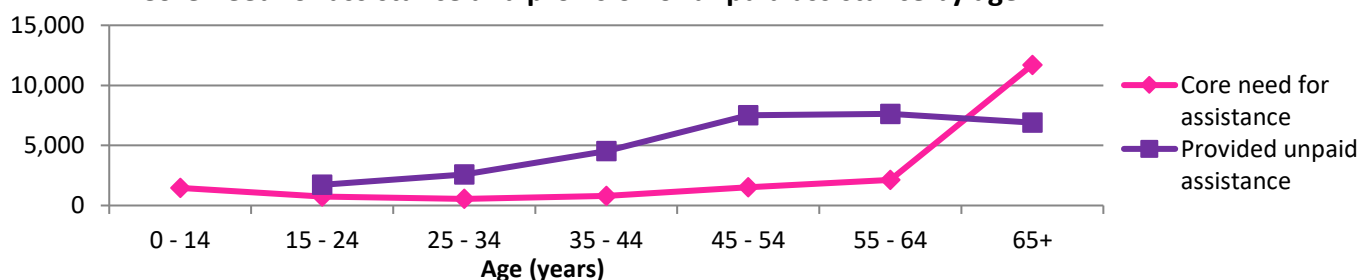
**Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age**

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
<b>Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability<sup>4</sup></b>							
Males	735	928	1,643	2,836	2,720	2,813	11,675
Females	983	1,663	2,873	4,668	4,907	4,076	19,170

**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.

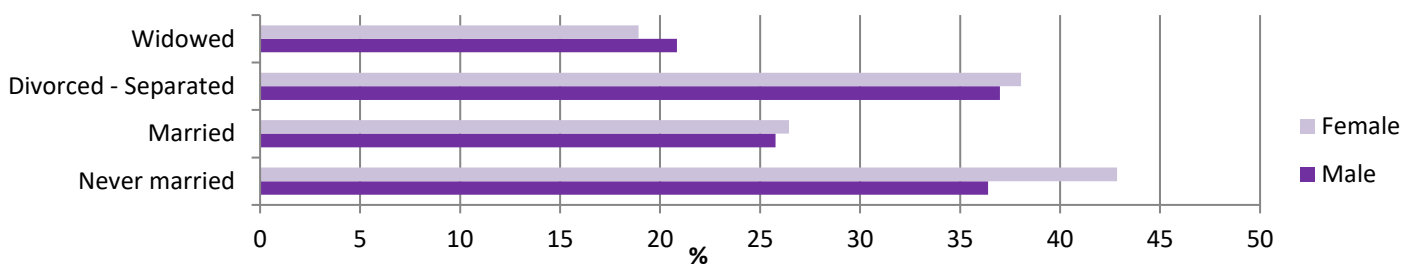
*How might changes in marital status patterns affect the life of the Church in this diocese? Do they result in the need for new pastoral services and programs?*

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
<b>Catholics aged 15 and over</b>								
<b>Males</b>								
Never married	16,284	8,789	4,447	3,818	1,940	714	432	36,424
Married	147	4,618	9,853	12,023	11,049	9,104	7,282	54,076
Separated/Divorced	18	396	1,494	3,105	3,246	1,999	864	11,122
Widowed	5	6	29	116	289	607	1,930	2,982
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,454</b>	<b>13,809</b>	<b>15,823</b>	<b>19,062</b>	<b>16,524</b>	<b>12,424</b>	<b>10,508</b>	<b>104,604</b>
<b>Females</b>								
Never married	16,330	7,966	3,842	3,017	1,640	660	488	33,943
Married	342	7,106	11,650	13,596	12,445	9,461	4,991	59,591
Separated/Divorced	30	788	2,386	4,409	4,468	2,667	1,101	15,849
Widowed	3	33	104	411	1,129	2,729	8,542	12,951
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,705</b>	<b>15,893</b>	<b>17,982</b>	<b>21,433</b>	<b>19,682</b>	<b>15,517</b>	<b>15,122</b>	<b>122,334</b>

**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	32,399	3,457	35,856	9.6
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	22,761	4,268	27,029	15.8
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	16,595	5,647	22,242	25.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,755</b>	<b>13,372</b>	<b>85,127</b>	<b>15.7</b>



# 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 <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> (\$)
<b>Two-parent families with children at home:</b>										
Both parents Catholic	364	659	2,172	4,849	5,704	2,530	1,981	1,637	19,896	2,190
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	137	306	1,127	2,962	3,984	2,077	1,746	1,185	13,524	2,411
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	146	307	1,072	2,988	3,929	1,880	1,409	918	12,649	2,344
<b>Couple with no children living at home:</b>										
Both Catholic	1,577	3,723	3,009	3,098	2,588	787	533	650	15,965	1,191
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	873	2,361	2,797	3,000	2,566	896	564	432	13,489	1,374
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	459	1,042	1,505	2,312	2,604	897	501	269	9,589	1,786
<b>One-parent families:</b>										
Parent is Catholic	1,649	2,564	2,987	2,581	1,140	232	115	1,431	12,699	1,037
<b>Other families where at least one person is Catholic</b>										
<b>Other:</b> Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,089	3,089	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,622</b>	<b>11,610</b>	<b>15,653</b>	<b>22,958</b>	<b>23,441</b>	<b>9,680</b>	<b>7,089</b>	<b>9,947</b>	<b>106,000</b>	<b>1,744</b>

**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.



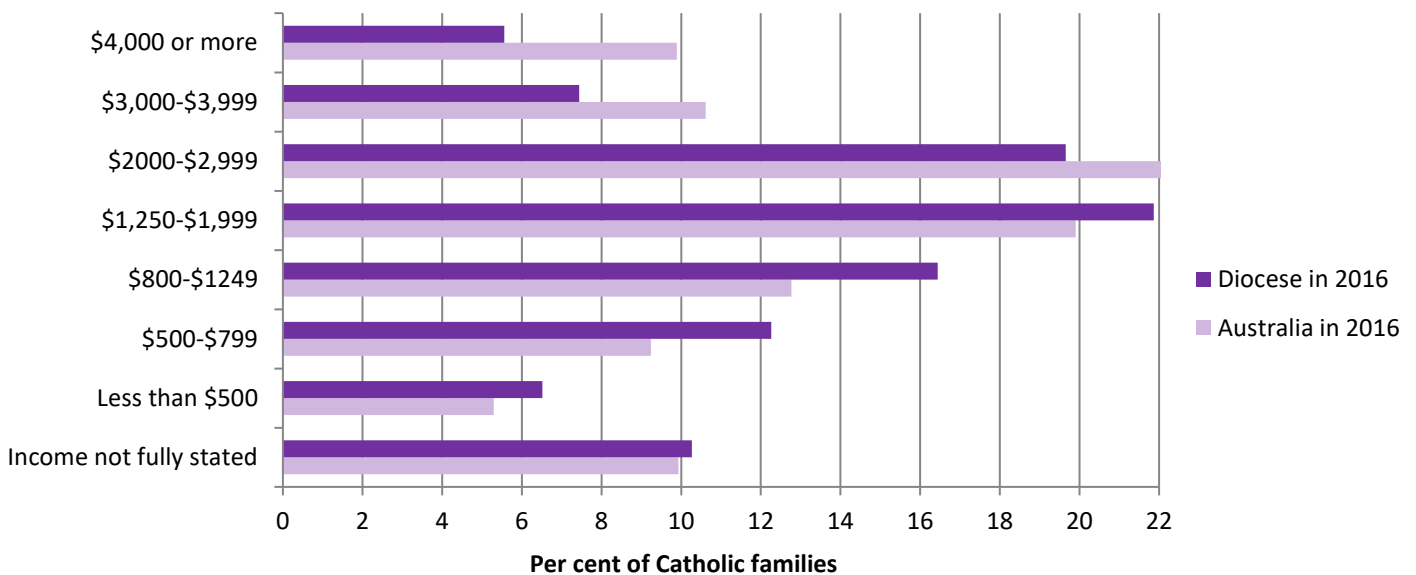
# Families

**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	3,493	1,052	761	230	90	5,626
\$500-\$799	8,287	1,468	1,258	433	179	11,625
\$800-\$1,249	10,082	2,316	2,257	737	251	15,643
\$1,250-\$1,999	12,170	3,933	4,712	1,707	444	22,966
\$2,000-\$2,999	11,260	4,342	5,708	1,765	362	23,437
\$3,000-\$3,999	4,261	1,869	2,617	791	149	9,687
\$4,000 or more	2,889	1,346	1,958	716	168	7,077
Income not fully stated	5,374	1,868	1,777	703	238	9,960
<b>Total Families</b>	<b>57,816</b>	<b>18,194</b>	<b>21,048</b>	<b>7,082</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>106,021</b>
<b>Median Family Income (\$)</b>	<b>\$1,518</b>	<b>\$1,884</b>	<b>\$2,113</b>	<b>\$2,046</b>	<b>\$1,759</b>	<b>\$1,744</b>

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
<b>Family Composition:</b>						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	41,206	11,032	15,447	5,285	1,229	74,199
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	8,949	2,301	1,908	605	233	13,996
One parent family, parent Catholic	5,159	3,836	2,637	794	267	12,693
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	2,507	1,019	1,048	392	125	5,091
<b>Total families</b>	<b>57,821</b>	<b>18,188</b>	<b>21,040</b>	<b>7,076</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>105,979</b>



# 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

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	84,529	2,299	16,871	2,425	106,124	79.7
Lone person aged under 35 years	1,362	138	1,239	213	2,952	46.1
Lone person aged 35 years or over	17,533	2,745	4,457	1,704	26,439	66.3
Group households	1,725	212	2,494	267	4,698	36.7
<b>Total households</b>	<b>105,149</b>	<b>5,394</b>	<b>25,061</b>	<b>4,609</b>	<b>140,213</b>	<b>75.0</b>

	\$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	3,568	5,408	12,848	12,842	5,139	5,988	1,650
Lone person aged under 35 years	40	90	450	344	79	67	1,540
Lone person aged 35 years or over	801	949	1,613	808	213	242	1,209
Group households	100	133	342	256	79	59	1,441
<b>Total households</b>	<b>4,509</b>	<b>6,580</b>	<b>15,253</b>	<b>14,250</b>	<b>5,510</b>	<b>6,356</b>	<b>1,595</b>

**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.



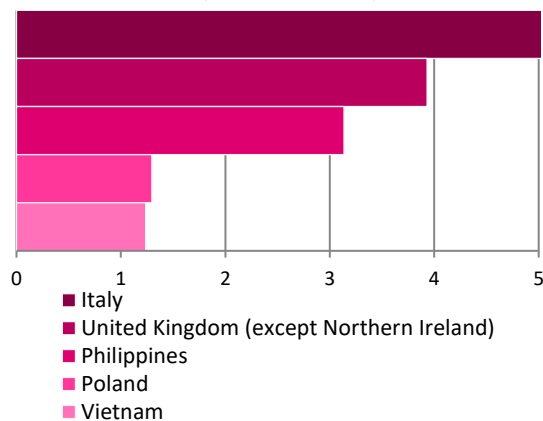
# Birthplace

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.

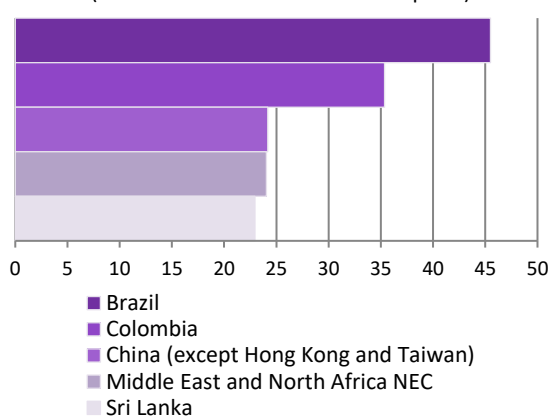
*How does the diocese support Catholics born in non-English-speaking countries in matters such as chaplaincy, education, pastoral care and so on?*

*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 <sup>1</sup>
Australia	195,883	71.5	-
New Zealand	1,370	0.5	4.2
Other Oceania	274	0.1	12.0
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	10,778	3.9	3.5
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	2,452	0.9	5.7
Italy	15,868	5.8	1.3
Malta	1,120	0.4	-
Spain and Portugal	800	0.3	10.3
France	463	0.2	11.9
Netherlands	1,817	0.7	0.7
Germany	2,400	0.9	2.1
Austria	666	0.2	0.6
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	2,348	0.9	1.0
Poland	3,553	1.3	1.8
Hungary	698	0.3	9.5
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	1,886	0.7	4.0
Other Europe NEC	408	0.1	8.1
Vietnam	3,391	1.2	9.7
Philippines	8,598	3.1	21.5
Indonesia	331	0.1	22.4
Malaysia	951	0.3	15.6
Singapore	396	0.1	20.2
South East Asia NEC	409	0.1	20.5
India	2,829	1.0	21.8
Sri Lanka	597	0.2	22.9
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	393	0.1	24.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	269	0.1	20.4
Korea, Republic of (South)	572	0.2	14.9
Egypt	207	0.1	-
Lebanon	451	0.2	3.1
Iraq	47	0.0	10.6
Sudan (including South Sudan)	516	0.2	4.3
Middle East and North Africa NEC	445	0.2	24.0
South Africa	616	0.2	7.6
Mauritius	82	0.0	9.8
United States of America	569	0.2	15.5
Canada	312	0.1	14.7
Argentina	265	0.1	16.2
Brazil	389	0.1	45.5
Colombia	362	0.1	35.4
Chile	351	0.1	2.8
Central America and South America NEC	1,383	0.5	14.7
Other countries	1,762	0.6	20.4
Inadequately described/Not stated	4,873	1.8	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>274,150</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>

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.<sup>1</sup>

*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 <sup>2</sup>
English	208,327	961,541	1,169,868	17.8
Italian	24,760	3,612	28,372	87.3
Maltese	752	75	827	90.9
Spanish	3,024	2,493	5,517	54.8
Croatian	2,361	481	2,842	83.1
Polish	4,261	1,350	5,611	75.9
Dutch	684	1,733	2,417	28.3
French	779	1,831	2,610	29.8
German	1,404	4,703	6,107	23.0
Portuguese	834	699	1,533	54.4
Hungarian	778	565	1,343	57.9
Ukrainian	529	556	1,085	48.8
Vietnamese	5,265	13,596	18,861	27.9
Filipino languages	7,059	2,189	9,248	76.3
Chinese languages	1,495	38,812	40,307	3.7
Malayalam	1,848	1,762	3,610	51.2
Sinhalese	362	2,163	2,525	14.3
Korean	549	3,004	3,553	15.5
Indonesian and Malay	297	2,474	2,771	10.7
Arabic	1,087	8,138	9,225	11.8
Assyrian and Chaldean	6	16	22	27.3
Oceanic and Papuan languages	122	724	846	14.4
Australian Indigenous Languages	71	927	998	7.1
Other European languages NEC	1,912	36,809	38,721	4.9
Other Asian languages NEC	1,118	45,989	47,107	2.4
Other languages NEC	1,732	22,311	24,043	7.2
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	2,702	78,885	81,587	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>274,118</b>	<b>1,237,438</b>	<b>1,511,556</b>	<b>18.1</b>

**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.<sup>1</sup>

*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	11,270	20,229	23,429	24,683	23,164	58,941	46,626	208,342	-
Italian	227	438	614	993	1,483	7,867	13,140	24,762	14.6
Maltese	3	3	3	19	40	136	553	757	5.2
Spanish	176	240	222	258	690	859	569	3,014	11.3
Croatian	38	68	86	145	209	683	1,134	2,363	13.3
Polish	93	149	171	291	443	1,138	1,978	4,263	13.3
Dutch	9	19	12	11	34	127	476	688	1.3
French	34	53	58	97	93	227	222	784	4.1
German	16	41	64	57	79	270	884	1,411	2.9
Portuguese	28	51	53	179	169	203	157	840	9.2
Hungarian	14	34	21	24	72	184	427	776	8.4
Ukrainian	7	20	12	16	35	119	310	519	11.2
Vietnamese	274	490	693	850	782	1,529	651	5,269	29.0
Filipino languages	199	398	741	876	1,708	2,388	752	7,062	3.1
Chinese languages	64	97	144	311	229	312	343	1,500	13.0
Malayalam	216	340	171	124	529	442	23	1,845	9.3
Sinhalese	24	35	33	52	107	88	12	351	8.0
Korean	38	58	62	79	139	164	12	552	24.6
Indonesian and Malay	5	19	24	37	70	102	43	300	8.7
Arabic	32	68	100	121	196	323	245	1,085	8.6
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	6	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	5	10	10	17	27	35	14	118	2.5
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	6	16	9	6	26	3	66	-
Other European languages NEC	62	127	114	158	203	504	744	1,912	10.4
Other Asian languages NEC	64	107	116	131	299	303	103	1,123	12.6
Other languages NEC	133	242	278	396	336	314	44	1,743	13.1
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	458	185	198	177	204	498	977	2,697	14.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,489</b>	<b>23,530</b>	<b>27,445</b>	<b>30,111</b>	<b>31,346</b>	<b>77,785</b>	<b>70,442</b>	<b>274,148</b>	<b>3.1</b>

**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.

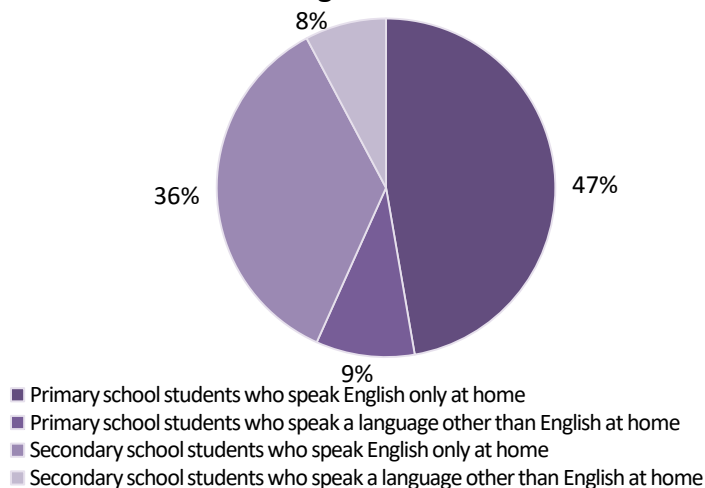
*How does the diocese connect with Catholic students at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, especially those not attending Catholic schools?*

**Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation**

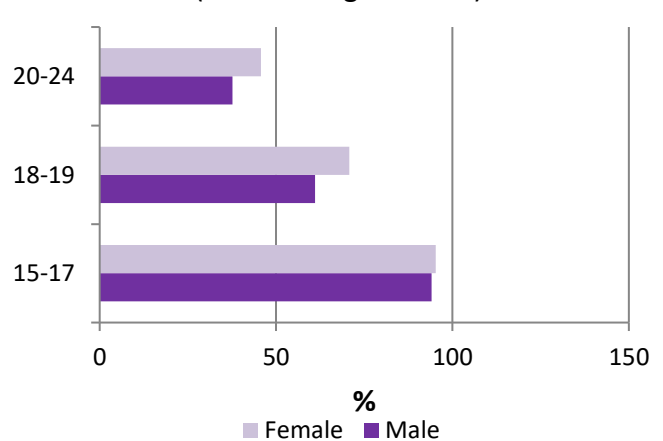
	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	9,993	73,755	83,748	11.9
Infants/Primary – Catholic	13,493	10,341	23,834	56.6
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	2,184	19,253	21,437	10.2
Secondary – Government	5,828	39,890	45,718	12.7
Secondary – Catholic	9,199	8,978	18,177	50.6
Secondary – Other Non-Government	2,246	18,272	20,518	10.9
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	4,559	24,345	28,904	15.8
University or other Tertiary Institutions	12,632	64,316	76,948	16.4
Other (including pre-school)	4,689	24,459	29,148	16.1
Not stated/Not applicable <sup>1</sup>	209,312	953,832	1,163,144	18.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>274,135</b>	<b>1,237,441</b>	<b>1,511,576</b>	<b>18.1</b>

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

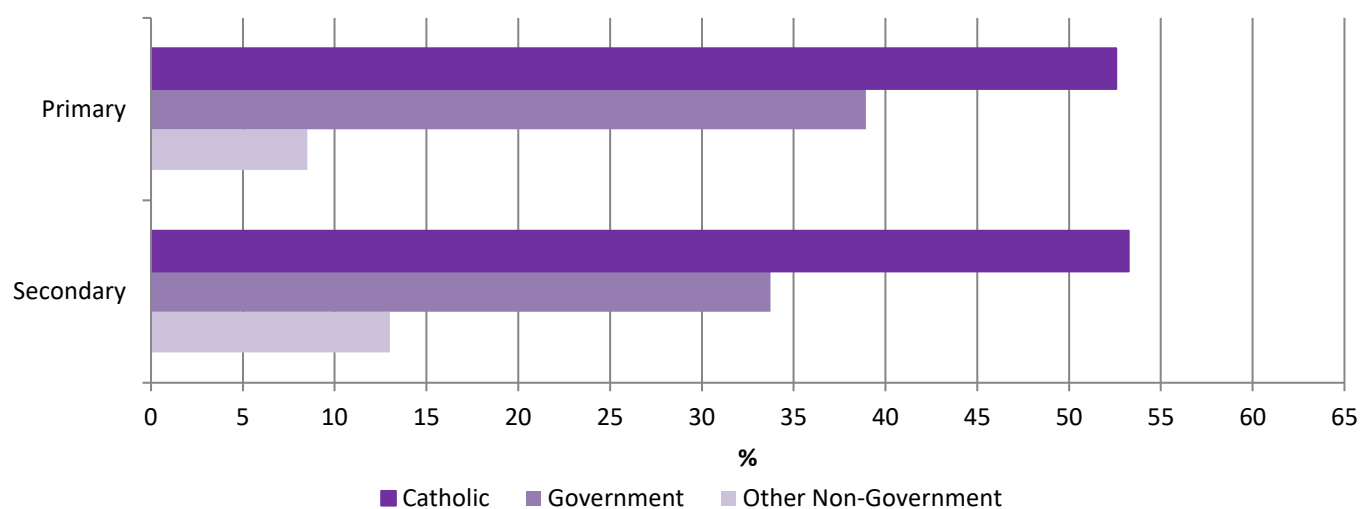
**Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family<sup>1</sup>**

	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 <sup>2</sup>	Median annual family income <sup>3</sup> (\$)
Infants/Primary - Government	612	1,103	1,427	2,577	2,131	604	432	9,656	85,128
Infants/Primary – Catholic	399	732	1,251	2,796	3,884	1,759	1,360	13,120	116,829
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	39	93	198	391	500	291	419	2,103	130,113
Secondary – Government	344	540	782	1,321	1,087	384	157	5,247	84,374
Secondary – Catholic	263	449	785	1,639	2,263	1,276	1,043	8,767	121,250
Secondary – Other Non-Government	54	65	168	319	459	287	430	2,052	137,010
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	123	208	469	940	1,353	940	925	5,697	133,103
Other (including pre-school)	40	78	120	195	164	63	38	748	87,653
Not stated/Not applicable	181	183	238	328	219	108	98	1,589	74,357
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>3,451</b>	<b>5,438</b>	<b>10,506</b>	<b>12,060</b>	<b>5,712</b>	<b>4,902</b>	<b>48,979</b>	<b>107,199</b>

**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.<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>							
<b>Males</b>							
Postgraduate degree	35	514	866	833	649	496	3,393
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	847	3,040	3,319	2,717	2,089	1,696	13,708
Advanced diploma or diploma level	245	1,032	1,626	1,902	1,599	1,310	7,714
Certificate level	2,363	4,643	4,879	6,011	4,970	5,961	28,827
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	12,949	4,578	5,131	7,599	7,220	13,468	50,945
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,439</b>	<b>13,807</b>	<b>15,821</b>	<b>19,062</b>	<b>16,527</b>	<b>22,931</b>	<b>104,587</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>26.5</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>16.4</i>
<b>Females</b>							
Postgraduate degree	59	842	995	815	587	378	3,676
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	1,512	5,584	5,622	4,060	3,022	2,187	21,987
Advanced diploma or diploma level	482	1,799	2,313	2,887	2,307	1,802	11,590
Certificate level	2,184	3,544	3,596	3,943	2,847	2,017	18,131
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	12,477	4,116	5,461	9,729	10,912	24,262	66,957
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,714</b>	<b>15,885</b>	<b>17,987</b>	<b>21,434</b>	<b>19,675</b>	<b>30,646</b>	<b>122,341</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>21.0</i>
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Postgraduate degree	94	1,356	1,861	1,648	1,236	874	7,069
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	2,359	8,624	8,941	6,777	5,111	3,883	35,695
Advanced diploma or diploma level	727	2,831	3,939	4,789	3,906	3,112	19,304
Certificate level	4,547	8,187	8,475	9,954	7,817	7,978	46,958
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	25,426	8,694	10,592	17,328	18,132	37,730	117,902
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,153</b>	<b>29,692</b>	<b>33,808</b>	<b>40,496</b>	<b>36,202</b>	<b>53,577</b>	<b>226,928</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>18.8</i>



# Employment

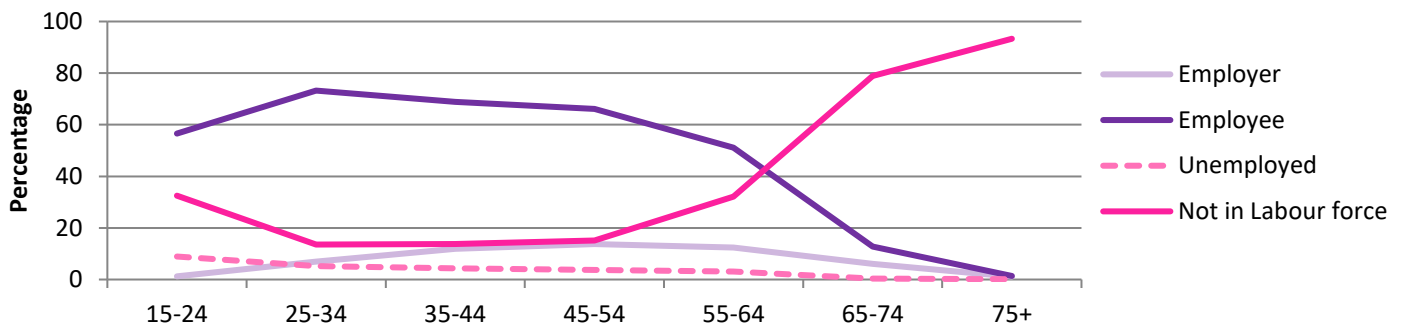
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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.<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>					
<b>Males</b>					
Employer	274	4,181	7,037	1,445	12,937
Employee	8,654	20,893	19,841	1,918	51,306
Unemployed	1,559	1,606	1,491	92	4,748
Not in the labour force	5,819	2,553	6,713	18,869	33,954
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	144	392	528	625	1,689
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,450</b>	<b>29,625</b>	<b>35,610</b>	<b>22,949</b>	<b>104,634</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>63.8</i>	<i>90.1</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>65.9</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>6.9</i>
<b>Females</b>					
Employer	119	1,912	3,023	547	5,601
Employee	10,085	24,126	25,432	1,998	61,641
Unemployed	1,393	1,404	1,153	41	3,991
Not in the labour force	4,961	6,118	11,037	27,089	49,205
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	143	313	451	955	1,862
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,701</b>	<b>33,873</b>	<b>41,096</b>	<b>30,630</b>	<b>122,300</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>69.4</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>72.0</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>58.2</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>5.6</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
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>							
<b>Males</b>							
Managers	289	1,282	2,558	3,282	2,085	756	10,252
Professionals	554	2,209	2,591	2,460	1,933	633	10,380
Technicians & Trade Workers	2,150	3,263	3,046	3,286	2,277	601	14,623
Community & Personal Service Workers	1,021	877	812	838	658	148	4,354
Clerical & Administrative Workers	400	712	901	1,133	914	243	4,303
Sales Workers	1,704	780	764	961	702	273	5,184
Machinery operators & Drivers	491	1,011	1,330	1,905	1,409	314	6,460
Labourers	2,286	1,436	1,411	1,706	1,224	362	8,425
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	7,556	2,237	2,404	3,489	5,333	19,597	40,616
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,451</b>	<b>13,807</b>	<b>15,817</b>	<b>19,060</b>	<b>16,535</b>	<b>22,927</b>	<b>104,597</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	9.5	30.2	38.4	36.9	35.9	41.7	32.3
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	55.4	49.4	43.1	44.3	43.8	38.3	46.1
<b>Females</b>							
Managers	302	1,032	1,556	1,767	1,078	326	6,061
Professionals	947	4,114	4,217	3,853	2,649	499	16,279
Technicians & Trade Workers	415	647	646	712	475	103	2,998
Community & Personal Service Workers	2,595	2,046	2,007	2,571	1,852	323	11,394
Clerical & Administrative Workers	1,174	2,575	3,236	4,567	3,259	708	15,519
Sales Workers	3,860	1,050	1,170	1,729	1,124	239	9,172
Machinery operators & Drivers	49	68	99	189	147	24	576
Labourers	859	583	845	1,293	1,169	306	5,055
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	6,525	3,774	4,197	4,762	7,929	28,105	55,292
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,726</b>	<b>15,889</b>	<b>17,973</b>	<b>21,443</b>	<b>19,682</b>	<b>30,633</b>	<b>122,346</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	12.2	42.5	41.9	33.7	31.7	32.6	33.3
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	13.0	10.7	11.5	13.2	15.2	17.1	12.9
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Managers	591	2,314	4,114	5,049	3,163	1,082	16,313
Professionals	1,501	6,323	6,808	6,313	4,582	1,132	26,659
Technicians & Trade Workers	2,565	3,910	3,692	3,998	2,752	704	17,621
Community & Personal Service Workers	3,616	2,923	2,819	3,409	2,510	471	15,748
Clerical & Administrative Workers	1,574	3,287	4,137	5,700	4,173	951	19,822
Sales Workers	5,564	1,830	1,934	2,690	1,826	512	14,356
Machinery operators & Drivers	540	1,079	1,429	2,094	1,556	338	7,036
Labourers	3,145	2,019	2,256	2,999	2,393	668	13,480
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	14,081	6,011	6,601	8,251	13,262	47,702	95,908
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,177</b>	<b>29,696</b>	<b>33,790</b>	<b>40,503</b>	<b>36,217</b>	<b>53,560</b>	<b>226,943</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	11.0	36.5	40.2	35.2	33.7	37.7	32.8
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	32.7	29.6	27.1	28.2	29.2	29.2	29.1

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?*

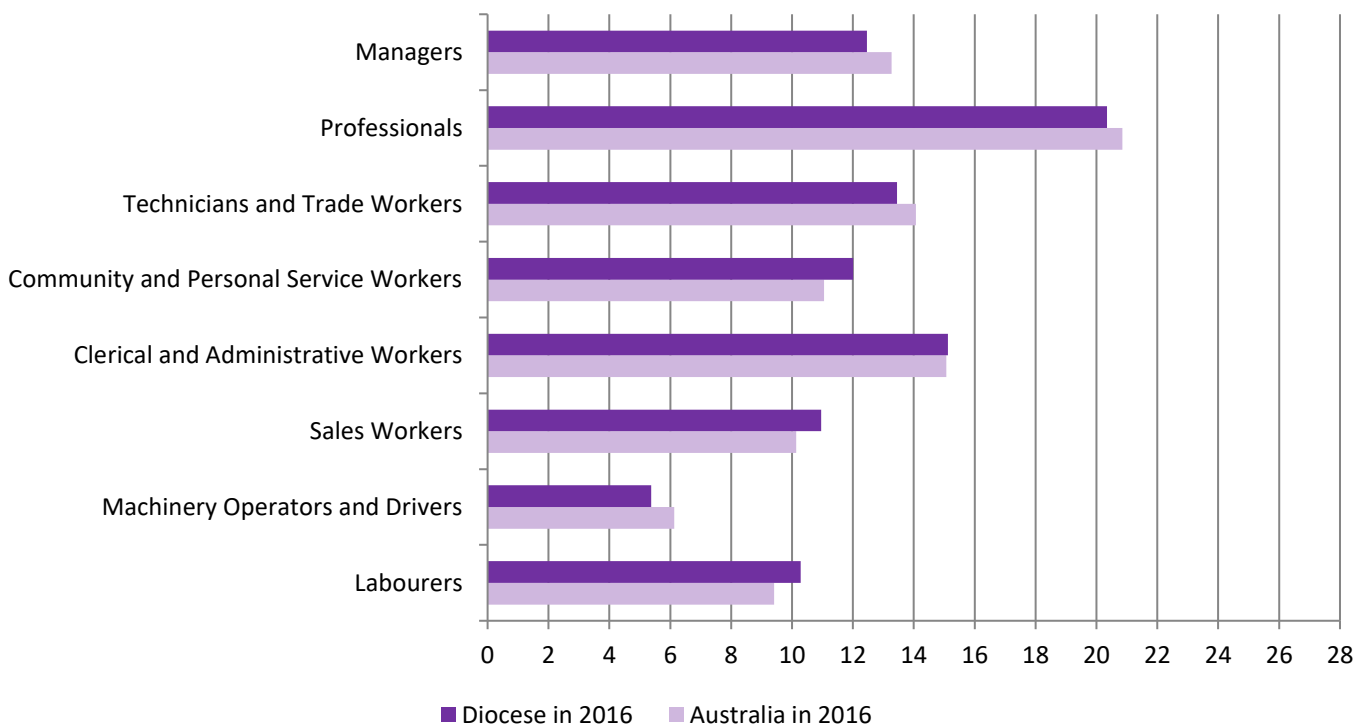
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation<sup>1</sup> (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
<b>All persons aged 15+ with an occupation</b>		
Managers	12.5	12.4
Professionals	20.3	21.5
Technicians & Trade Workers	13.4	13.5
Community & Personal Service Workers	12.0	12.3
Clerical & Administrative Workers	15.1	13.6
Sales Workers	11.0	9.6
Machinery operators & Drivers	5.4	6.0
Labourers	10.3	11.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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:

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- A Social Profile for the Catholic population of Australia
- Helpful hints on using the Census data
- Reports on the National Count of Attendance
- Results from the 2016 National Church Life Survey
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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.

National Centre for Pastoral Research Staff:  
Trudy Dantis (Director), Stephen Reid, Leith Dudfield,  
Marilyn Chee and Paul Bowell.

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

**Phone: +61 2 6201 9812  
Email: [ncpr@catholic.org.au](mailto:ncpr@catholic.org.au)**

