



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

BASED ON THE 2011 AUSTRALIAN CENSUS

Archdiocese of Sydney



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: 2,223,104

Catholic Population: 611,431

Catholics make up 27.5 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 37 years

Total Catholic families: 208,055

56,016 Catholics live alone

215,660 Catholics were born overseas

35,370 Catholics do not speak English well

31,663 Catholics need assistance with core activities

200,825 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	588,820	596,697	594,700	611,431
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	19.5	19.3	19.1	19.0
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	12.5	13.1	14.0	14.6
Catholics born in NES ¹ (%)	31.1	30.1	29.7	29.8
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	6.8	6.3	6.1	5.8
Catholic families	190,455	198,675	200,534	208,055
Catholics living alone	48,598	53,216	55,521	56,016
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	60.5	60.0	60.3	59.7
Catholics with university degree (%)	12.3	15.9	19.6	23.1
Catholic males in labour force (%)	70.0	63.3	69.0	68.8
Catholic females in labour force (%)	54.3	53.4	56.4	57.9
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	62.9	63.3	65.1	65.4

Notes:

1. NES = Non-English Speaking Country.



Archdiocese of Sydney
National Catholic Census Project (A project of the Australian Catholic Bishops' Conference)
Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics - 2011 Census of Population and Housing.

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	2,223,104	2,085,273	21,507,719	19,855,287	3	3
Catholic population	611,431	594,700	5,439,267	5,126,862	3	3
Per cent Catholic	27.5	28.5	25.3	25.8	7	7
At same address since previous Census (%)	58.9	58.0	57.5	59.2	10	8
Median age ⁴ (years)	37	36	38	37	15	13
Aged 0-14 (%)	19.0	19.1	20.5	21.1	26	27
Aged 65+ (%)	14.6	14.0	14.1	13.2	14	9
Males per 100 females	91.8	91.9	92.1	92.4	22	22

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 (%)	5.2	4.4	4.9	4.3	10	11
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	11.5	10.5	11.7	10.8	18	19

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)	38.9	37.0	33.0	32.1	2	2
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ²						
(% of those recording an occupation)	24.5	26.3	30.6	31.7	27	27
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	68.8	69.0	69.6	69.4	15	15
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	57.9	56.4	58.5	56.7	13	14
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.8	11	15
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	10.8	8.6	10.2	8.8	7	17

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	5.5	5.0	5.7	5.1	7	7
Born in non-English speaking country (%)	29.8	29.7	17.9	17.6	1	1
Immigrants from non-English speaking countries & arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	16,129	13,998	98,723	69,463	2	2
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	5,546	4,446	124,610	101,113	7	8
Speak language other than English at home (%)	36.6	36.2	19.0	18.6	1	1
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	5.8	6.1	2.6	2.8	1	1

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 (%)	23.1	19.6	17.6	15.0	2	2
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	90.3	86.8	87.2	83.9	2	3
Aged 18-19	71.6	65.6	57.8	54.4	1	1
Aged 20-24	42.7	36.9	34.3	31.6	2	2
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	58.3	59.1	52.8	52.3	2	1
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	36.0	36.0	41.2	42.6	27	28
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	61.4	61.8	52.8	52.3	1	1
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	29.9	30.3	37.2	38.8	27	28
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	16.8	14.5	24.1	21.6	25	26
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	26.0	23.1	31.5	28.0	24	24

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 (%)	36.7	36.1	33.9	33.1	5	5
Married (%)	47.3	47.9	49.6	50.6	23	24
Divorced or Separated (%)	10.0	9.8	10.8	10.5	25	22
Widowed (%)	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.9	14	12

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	208,055	200,534	2,019,556	1,893,776	3	3
One parent families	26,332	25,019	239,340	220,616	3	3
One parent families (% of all families)	12.7	12.5	11.9	11.6	6	5
Couples of mixed religion ² (%)	46.7	45.3	57.2	56.7	28	28
De facto couples (%)	15.1	13.9	16.2	14.9	24	23
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	97,820	77,060	86,401	67,338	6	2

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	277,310	268,483	2,594,239	2,424,008	3	3
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	8,942	9,847	68,455	70,792	2	2
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	47,074	45,674	402,158	367,515	3	2
Persons living alone (total)	56,016	55,521	470,613	438,307	3	2
Persons living alone (% of all Catholics)	9.2	9.3	8.7	8.5	13	7
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	65.4	65.1	71.4	72.0	23	25
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	2,365	1,966	1,861	1,385	1	1

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)

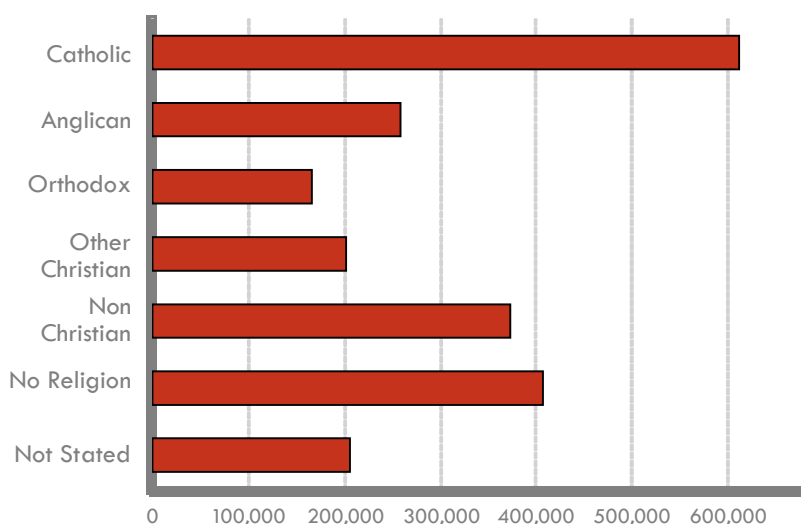


Table 9: Religious affiliation by age

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite)										
Catholic	74,676	73,649	82,369	89,333	84,709	70,036	54,844	37,448	26,255	593,319
Maronite Catholic	2,188	2,277	2,170	2,081	1,963	1,341	1,037	615	276	13,948
Melkite Catholic	131	171	165	165	162	139	128	66	44	1,171
Ukrainian Catholic	21	28	28	45	39	51	52	9	58	331
Chaldean Catholic	487	472	445	390	370	244	137	58	20	2,623
Total Catholic	77,503	76,597	85,177	92,014	87,243	71,811	56,198	38,196	26,653	611,392
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	28.8	31.1	22.9	24.9	27.7	27.3	29.6	32.9	31.5	27.5
Anglican	22,975	22,900	28,462	36,580	37,189	36,767	33,201	20,492	19,852	258,418
Orthodox	20,674	19,444	18,254	24,470	26,052	18,403	17,410	14,745	6,513	165,965
Other Christian	20,165	22,097	29,906	30,548	28,377	27,294	20,353	12,307	10,771	201,818
Non Christian	54,518	47,231	75,144	67,636	49,914	40,175	21,620	10,140	6,518	372,896
No Religion	48,922	38,431	92,245	81,393	58,070	45,498	25,218	11,036	5,961	406,774
Not Stated	23,909	19,366	42,345	36,792	27,604	22,831	15,553	9,164	8,275	205,839
Total Population	268,666	246,066	371,533	369,433	314,449	262,779	189,553	116,080	84,543	2,223,102

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	3,587	3,483	7,070	7,227
1	4,052	3,815	7,867	7,333
2	3,902	3,762	7,664	7,470
3	4,022	3,829	7,851	7,375
4	4,232	3,820	8,052	7,392
5	4,033	3,799	7,832	7,562
6	4,053	3,827	7,880	7,582
7	4,010	3,821	7,831	7,479
8	3,985	3,715	7,700	7,546
9	3,996	3,778	7,774	7,625
10	3,922	3,755	7,677	7,581
11	4,031	3,725	7,756	7,752
12	3,967	3,726	7,693	7,841
13	3,935	3,711	7,646	7,819
14	3,942	3,782	7,724	8,045
15	3,908	3,577	7,485	7,814
16	3,998	3,641	7,639	7,946
17	3,885	3,745	7,630	7,841
18	3,880	3,761	7,641	7,552
19	3,972	3,802	7,774	7,584
20-24	19,463	20,147	39,610	40,799
25-29	21,778	23,805	45,583	43,459
30-34	21,730	24,115	45,845	47,956
35-39	21,820	24,240	46,060	45,961
40-44	20,915	23,500	44,415	44,248
45-49	20,469	22,394	42,863	40,084
50-54	18,178	20,497	38,675	35,312
55-59	15,195	17,976	33,171	34,156
60-64	14,759	16,754	31,513	27,112
65-69	11,702	13,004	24,706	22,836
70-74	9,507	11,184	20,691	19,919
75-79	7,811	9,653	17,464	17,918
80+	9,905	16,724	26,629	22,655
Total	292,544	318,867	611,411	594,781

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:

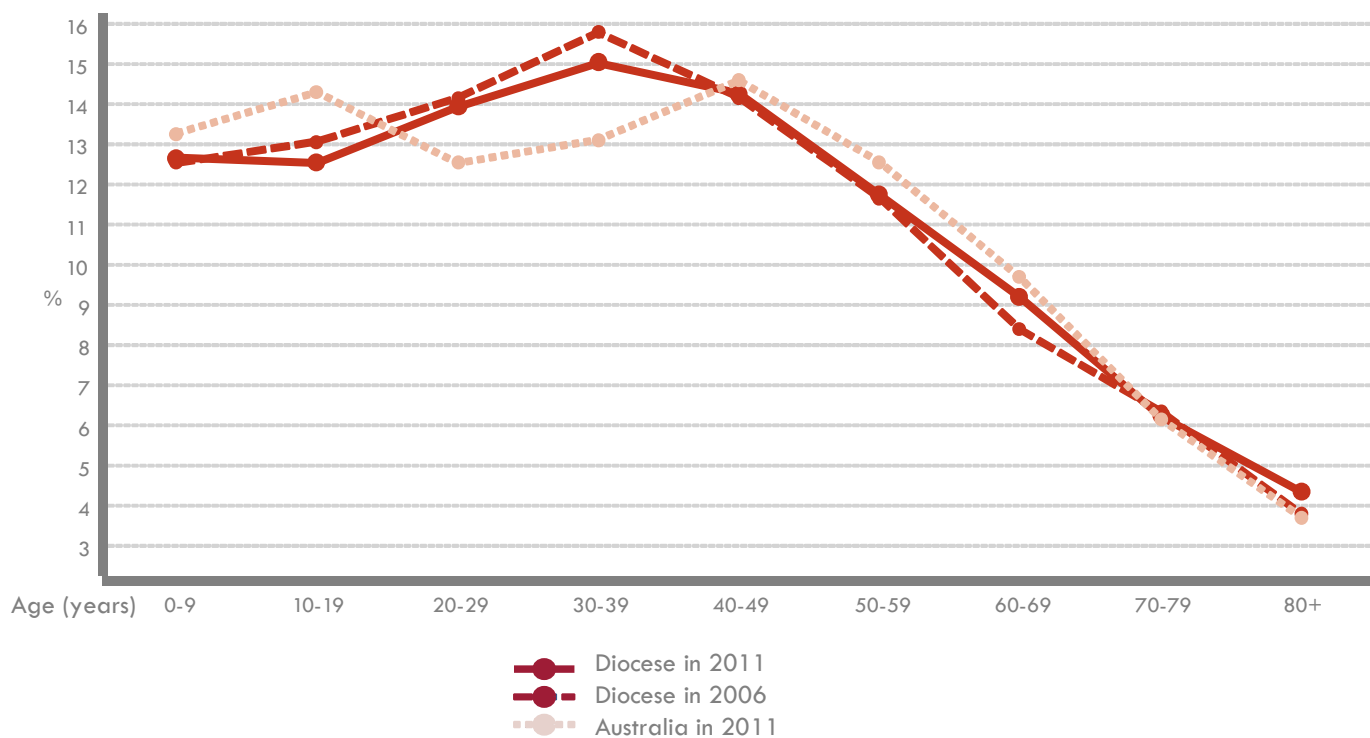
The Catholic population of the diocese may be slightly different in different tables in this profile as a result of the randomisation procedure used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in carrying out its statutory obligation to protect the confidentiality of individuals. This variation in figures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



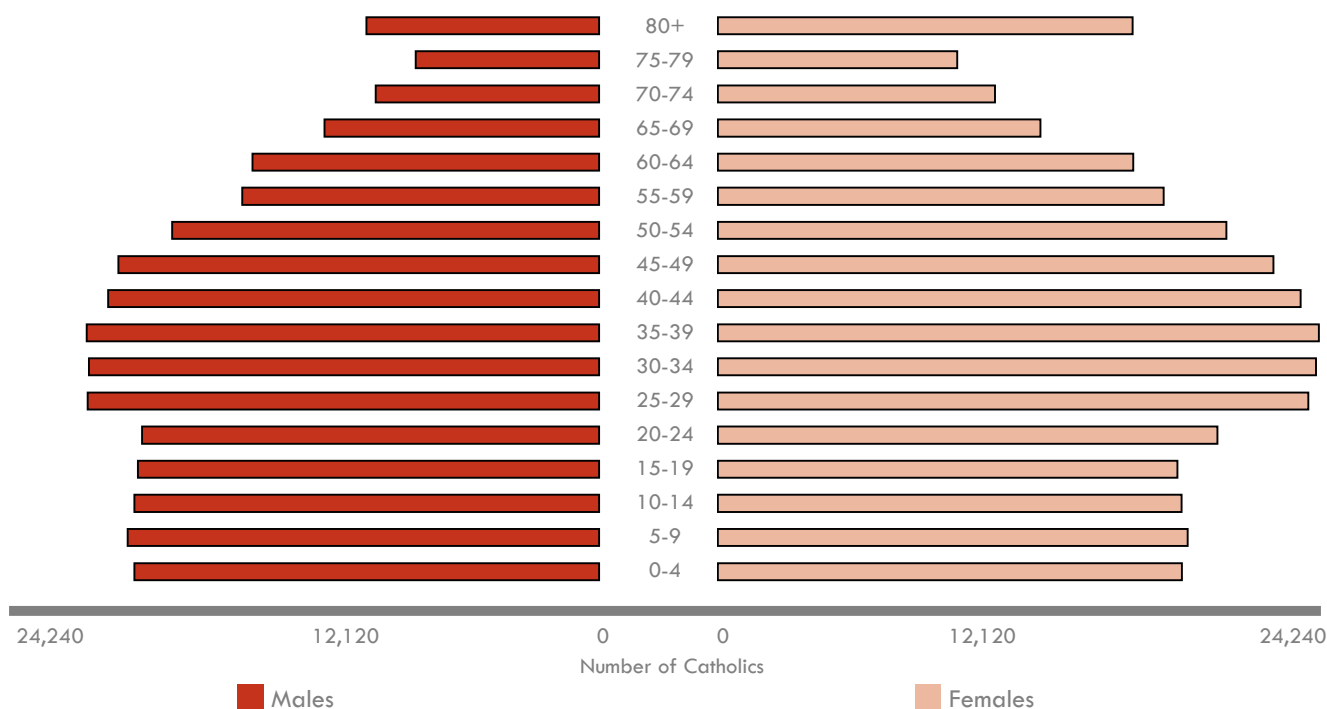
DIOCESAN DETAILS

Age and sex

Age profile
(Catholic population)



Age-sex profile
(Catholic population 2006)



DIOCESAN DETAILS

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

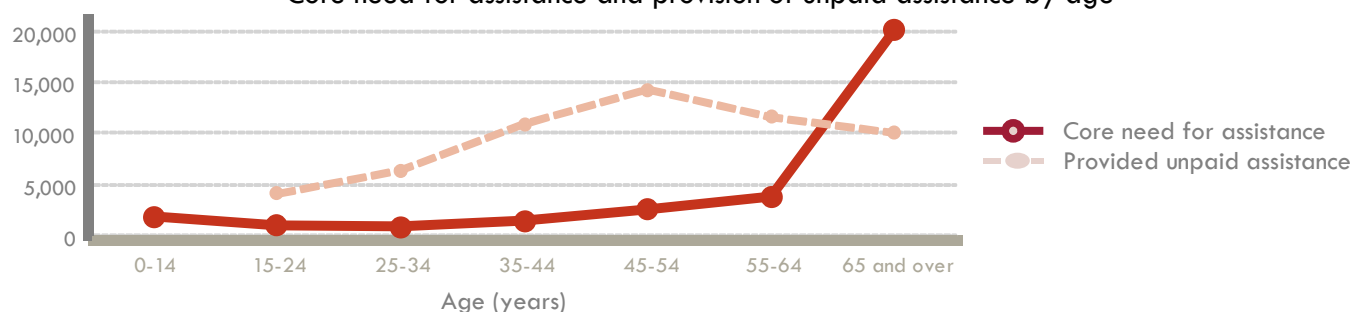
Family members:

	0-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Total
Males	1,239	1,339	1,993	1,606	2,086	951	9,214
Females	576	1,238	2,421	1,783	2,799	1,495	10,312
Lone Persons:							
Males	na	154	521	212	359	300	1,546
Females	na	107	519	519	1,265	1,142	3,552
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night ³							
Males	33	260	503	414	636	666	2,512
Females	21	221	421	384	1,221	2,259	4,527
Total							
Males	1,272	1,753	3,017	2,232	3,081	1,917	13,272
Females	597	1,566	3,361	2,686	5,285	4,896	18,391

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	1,789	2,344	3,853	5,200	3,996	4,025	21,207
Females	2,271	4,030	7,051	9,082	7,569	5,998	36,001

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.

Archdiocese of Sydney



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	38,570	28,483	12,440	7,598	3,816	2,071	1,544	94,522
Married	460	13,870	26,342	25,119	20,473	15,140	11,685	113,089
Separated/Divorced	55	1,148	3,828	5,720	5,061	3,016	1,358	20,186
Widowed	3	24	125	222	568	1,081	3,169	5,192
Total	39,088	43,525	42,735	38,659	29,918	21,308	17,756	232,989
Females								
Never married	37,347	26,097	10,853	6,249	3,245	1,732	1,928	87,451
Married	1,271	19,641	30,396	27,168	21,774	13,471	7,719	121,440
Separated/Divorced	127	2,097	6,156	8,405	7,123	3,710	1,837	29,455
Widowed	22	86	323	1,077	2,621	5,222	14,878	24,229
Total	38,767	47,921	47,728	42,899	34,763	24,135	26,362	262,575

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

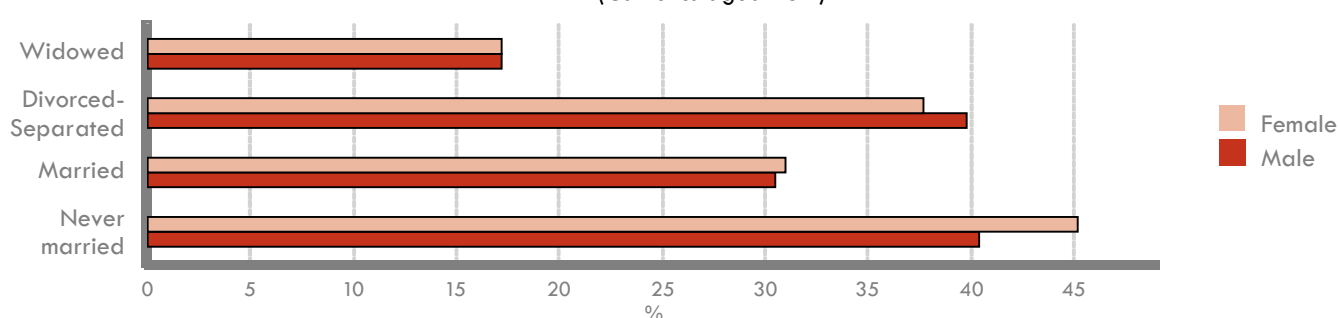


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	Per cent couples in de facto marriage
Both persons Catholic	79,910	7,786	87,696	8.9
One person Catholic the other non-Catholic Christian	40,230	8,834	49,064	18.0
One Catholic, the other not Christian or NS	19,754	7,967	27,721	28.7
Total	139,894	24,587	164,481	14.9



DIOCESAN DETAILS

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	1,074	3,470	6,299	11,513	13,195	7,465	4,727	5,681	53,424	2,115
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	287	829	2,100	5,232	8,289	5,465	3,599	2,522	28,323	2,537
One parent Catholic the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not Stated	290	698	1,311	2,602	3,944	2,669	2,018	1,048	14,580	2,472
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both Catholic	2,167	9,603	5,169	5,372	5,591	3,083	1,811	1,476	34,272	1,202
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	567	3,212	2,726	3,524	4,800	3,157	2,132	623	20,741	2,006
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not Stated	350	1,055	1,185	2,350	3516	2,547	1,792	346	13,141	2,414
One parent family - parent is Catholic	2,959	5,986	5,355	4,901	3,043	683	227	3,178	26,332	1,021
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	902	1,857	2,146	2,407	2,002	837	503	1,033	11,687	1,381
Other - spouse temporarily absent³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,555	5,555	-
Total	8,596	26,710	26,291	37,901	44,380	25,906	16,809	21,462	208,055	1,876

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	4,212	2,239	1,475	513	157	8,596
\$400-\$799	17,437	4,034	3,426	1,350	463	26,710
\$800-\$1,249	14,732	4,632	4,498	1,822	607	26,291
\$1,250-\$1,999	19,126	7,390	7,836	2,804	745	37,901
\$2,000-\$2,999	21,449	8,449	10,107	3,641	734	44,380
\$3,000-\$3,999	12,681	4,801	6,004	2,032	388	25,906
\$4,000 or more	8,526	3,334	3,573	1,123	253	16,809
Income not fully stated	11,043	4,066	3,940	1,802	611	21,462
Total Families	109,206	38,945	40,859	15,087	3,958	208,055
Median Family Income (\$)	\$1,747	\$1,912	\$2,121	\$2,042	\$1,699	\$1,876

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)

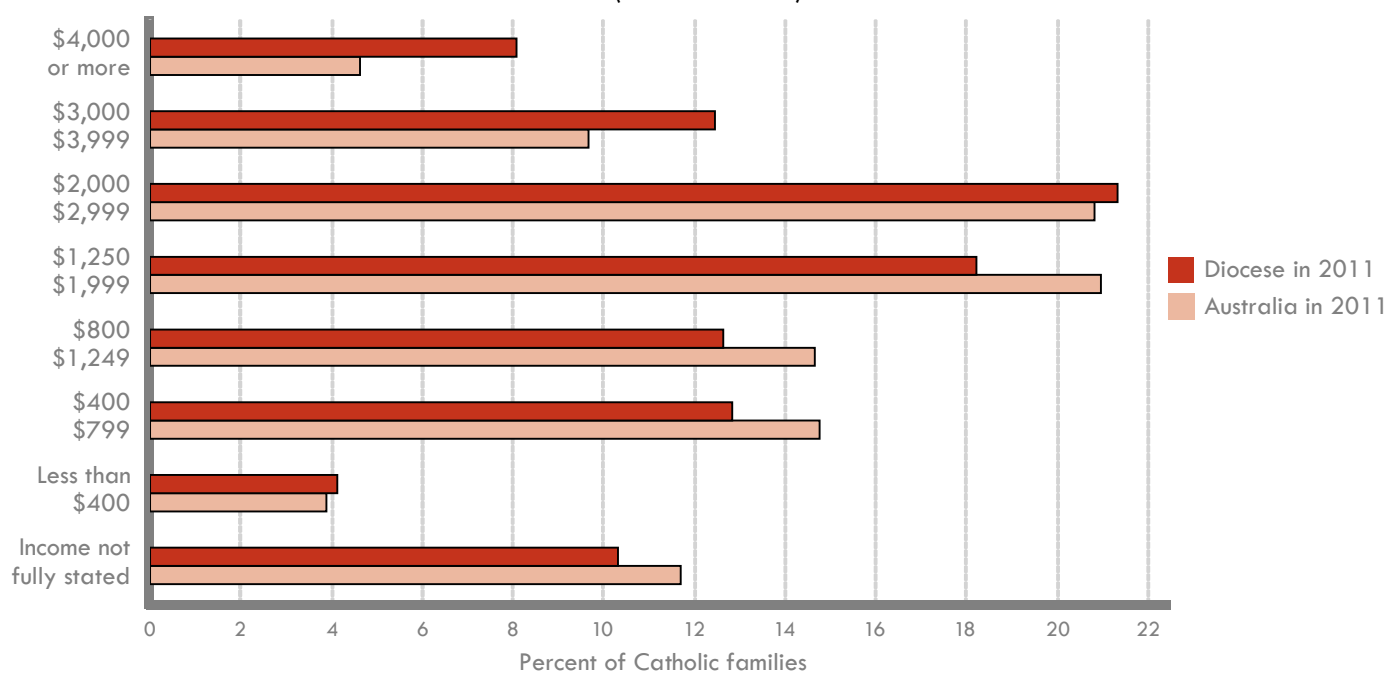


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	71,921	25,115	31,788	12,403	3,192	144,419
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	19,220	3,304	2,279	646	168	25,617
One parent family, parent Catholic	11,615	8,055	4,771	1,455	436	26,332
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	6,450	2,471	2,021	583	162	11,687
Total families	109,206	38,945	40,859	15,087	3,958	208,055



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	146,685	5,792	48,122	5,019	205,618	71.3
Lone person aged under 35 years	3,216	270	5,005	451	8,942	36.0
Lone person aged 35 years or over	27,579	6,101	10,045	3,349	47,074	58.6
Group households	3,796	389	10,941	550	15,676	24.2
Total households	181,276	12,552	74,113	9,369	277,310	65.4

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	3,641	4,634	10,132	15,293	7,188	35,723	2,456
Lone person aged under 35 years	80	75	316	723	361	755	2,167
Lone person aged 35 years or over	605	722	1,367	1,802	596	1,713	1,836
Group households	101	121	288	466	183	735	2,162
Total households	4,427	5,552	12,103	18,284	8,328	38,926	2,365

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

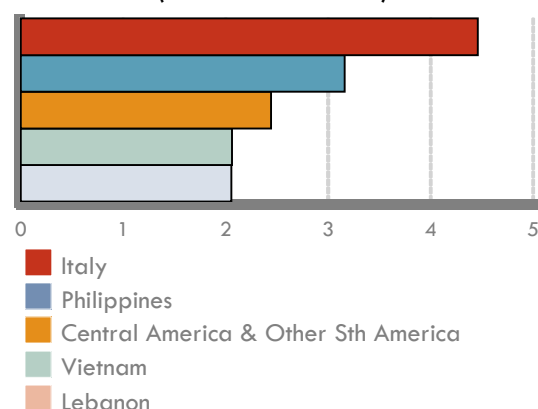
Birthplace

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)

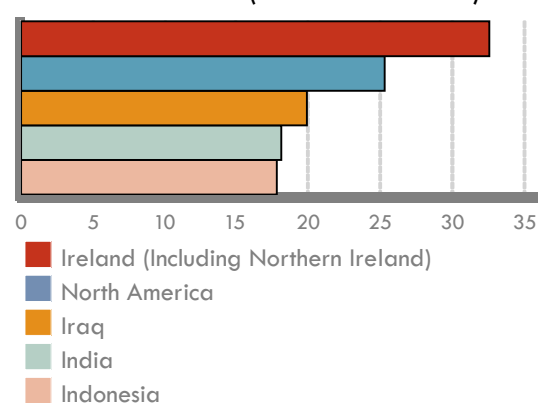


Table 19: Birthplace

Birthplace	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	385,329	63.0	-
New Zealand	7,672	1.3	12.9
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	11,160	1.8	14.0
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	9,735	1.6	32.6
Italy	27,254	4.5	1.9
Malta	4,786	0.8	0.4
Netherlands	1,002	0.2	8.0
Germany	2,768	0.5	10.8
Austria	979	0.2	5.2
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	8,738	1.4	0.8
Poland	5,130	0.8	5.7
Hungary	1,542	0.3	6.1
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation & Baltic States	3,422	0.6	7.1
Other Europe	10,356	1.7	10.4
Vietnam	12,607	2.1	6.4
Philippines	19,322	3.2	14.5
Indonesia	5,338	0.9	17.8
Malaysia	1,909	0.3	7.6
Other South East Asia	3,117	0.5	9.6
India	3,743	0.6	18.1
Sri Lanka	1,468	0.2	9.7
Chinese Asia including Hong Kong and Taiwan	7,810	1.3	10.3
Korea, Republic of (South)	5,587	0.9	17.5
Egypt	2,064	0.3	1.2
Lebanon	12,561	2.1	2.3
Iraq	8,496	1.4	19.9
Other Mid East & North Africa	3,248	0.5	5.4
South Africa	1,694	0.3	12.7
Mauritius	2,070	0.3	4.9
North America	3,354	0.5	25.3
Chile	4,912	0.8	4.5
Central America & other South America	14,923	2.4	16.7
Other	6,893	1.1	11.1
ID/At Sea/NEC/NS ²	10,383	1.7	0.2
Total	611,372	100.0	3.8

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	381,512	779,445	1,160,957	32.9
Italian	44,554	4,999	49,553	89.9
Maltese	3,803	148	3,951	96.3
Spanish	22,802	10,292	33,094	68.9
Croatian	11,209	819	12,028	93.2
Polish	5,857	1,138	6,995	83.7
Dutch	718	1,727	2,445	29.4
French	4,702	5,193	9,895	47.5
German	2,382	5,557	7,939	30.0
Portuguese	8,546	2,151	10,697	79.9
Hungarian	1,727	1,746	3,473	49.7
Ukrainian	595	413	1,008	59.0
Vietnamese	20,445	57,513	77,958	26.2
Filipino languages	16,336	3,325	19,661	83.1
Chinese languages	15,015	179,826	194,841	7.7
Korean	6,520	19,627	26,147	24.9
Indonesian & Malay	5,387	13,628	19,015	28.3
Arabic	30,556	93,538	124,094	24.6
Assyrian ³	8,229	10,483	18,712	44.0
Oceanic & Papuan languages	3,042	11,170	14,212	21.4
Australian Indigenous languages	39	152	191	20.4
Other European languages	4,595	121,716	126,311	3.6
Other Asian languages	4,715	112,383	117,098	4.0
Other languages	2,045	33,041	35,086	5.8
ID/Non-Verbal/NS ⁴	6,100	141,643	147,743	4.1
Total	611,431	1,611,673	2,223,104	27.5

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	28,421	40,564	43,390	54,672	108,746	59,307	46,412	381,512	-
Italian	751	1,176	1,552	2,783	12,395	8,924	16,973	44,554	15.0
Maltese	12	16	29	138	571	1,089	1,948	3,803	7.8
Spanish	838	1,084	1,318	3,278	7,558	4,831	3,895	22,802	14.4
Croatian	384	542	610	955	3,266	2,199	3,253	11,209	14.1
Polish	176	177	328	740	1,561	1,617	1,258	5,857	11.5
Dutch	48	45	29	48	211	126	211	718	3.9
French	194	221	258	724	1,533	927	845	4,702	5.1
German	115	108	99	272	734	335	719	2,382	3.7
Portuguese	229	286	386	1,411	2,896	1,915	1,423	8,546	20.1
Hungarian	25	50	52	107	453	409	631	1,727	10.1
Ukrainian	15	20	29	33	113	149	236	595	12.6
Vietnamese	1,295	2,427	2,897	3,125	6,354	3,277	1,070	20,445	29.1
Filipino languages	400	686	1,034	2,303	6,650	4,137	1,126	16,336	3.1
Chinese languages	551	1,281	1,989	2,914	3,925	3,017	1,338	15,015	17.9
Korean	336	528	620	1,269	2,237	1,003	527	6,520	33.8
Indonesian & Malay	266	293	583	1,473	1,887	687	198	5,387	8.4
Arabic	1,188	2,139	3,072	4,847	9,943	5,454	3,913	30,556	13.9
Assyrian ²	763	1,141	1,101	1,368	2,385	1,015	456	8,229	26.7
Oceanic & Papuan languages	132	254	452	480	1,063	520	141	3,042	6.7
Australian Indigenous languages	3	6	3	4	14	3	6	39	7.7
Other European languages	269	198	206	609	1,413	767	1,133	4,595	9.4
Other Asian languages	250	469	386	799	1,834	680	297	4,715	9.2
Other languages	124	210	278	364	655	295	119	2,045	8.7
ID/Non-Verbal/NS ³	1,781	412	455	463	883	699	1,407	6,100	17.2
Total	38,566	54,333	61,156	85,179	179,280	103,382	89,535	611,431	5.8

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.

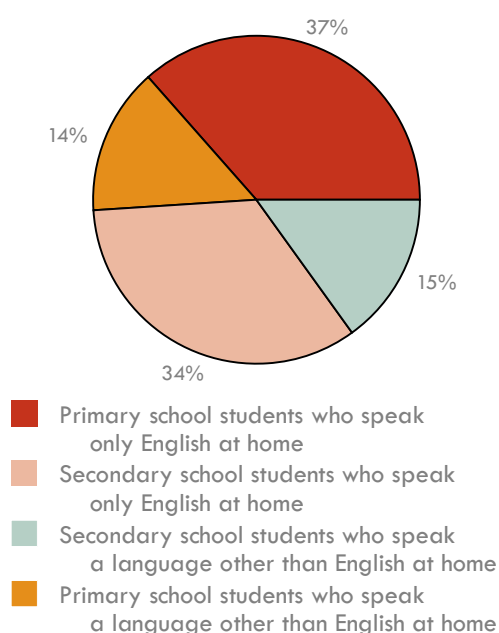
In 2011, there were 914,000 Catholic students - almost one in six of all Catholics - attending government, Catholic, and other non-Government schools. They constitute a very large sub-group of Australian Catholics, considerably larger than the 662,000 or so who attend Mass every Sunday. A further 330,000 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?

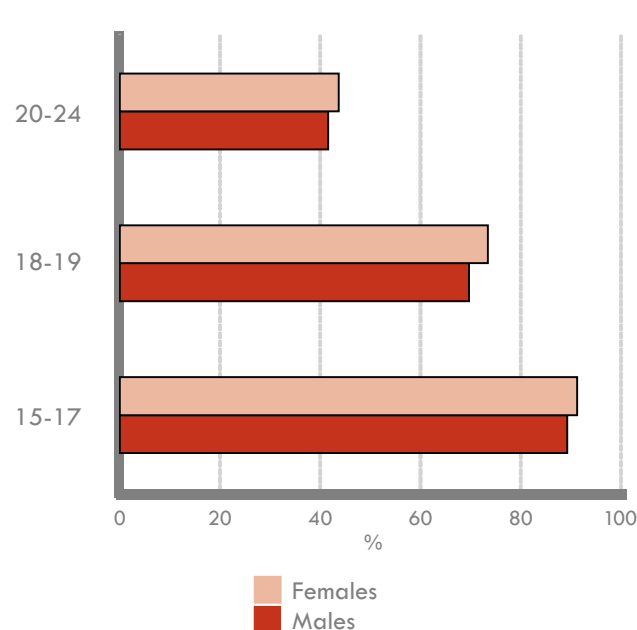
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary - Government	18,393	77,174	95,567	19.2
Infants/Primary - Catholic	29,773	6,028	35,801	83.2
Infants/Primary - Other non-Government	2,870	16,998	19,868	14.4
Secondary - Government	12,418	56,607	69,025	18.0
Secondary - Catholic	25,482	8,934	34,416	74.0
Secondary - Other non-Government	3,596	19,142	22,738	15.8
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	14,099	39,401	53,500	26.4
University or other Tertiary Institutions	30,406	107,841	138,247	22.0
Other (including pre-school)	16,140	40,782	56,922	28.4
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	458,234	1,238,740	1,238,740	27.0
Total	611,411	1,611,647	2,223,058	27.5

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

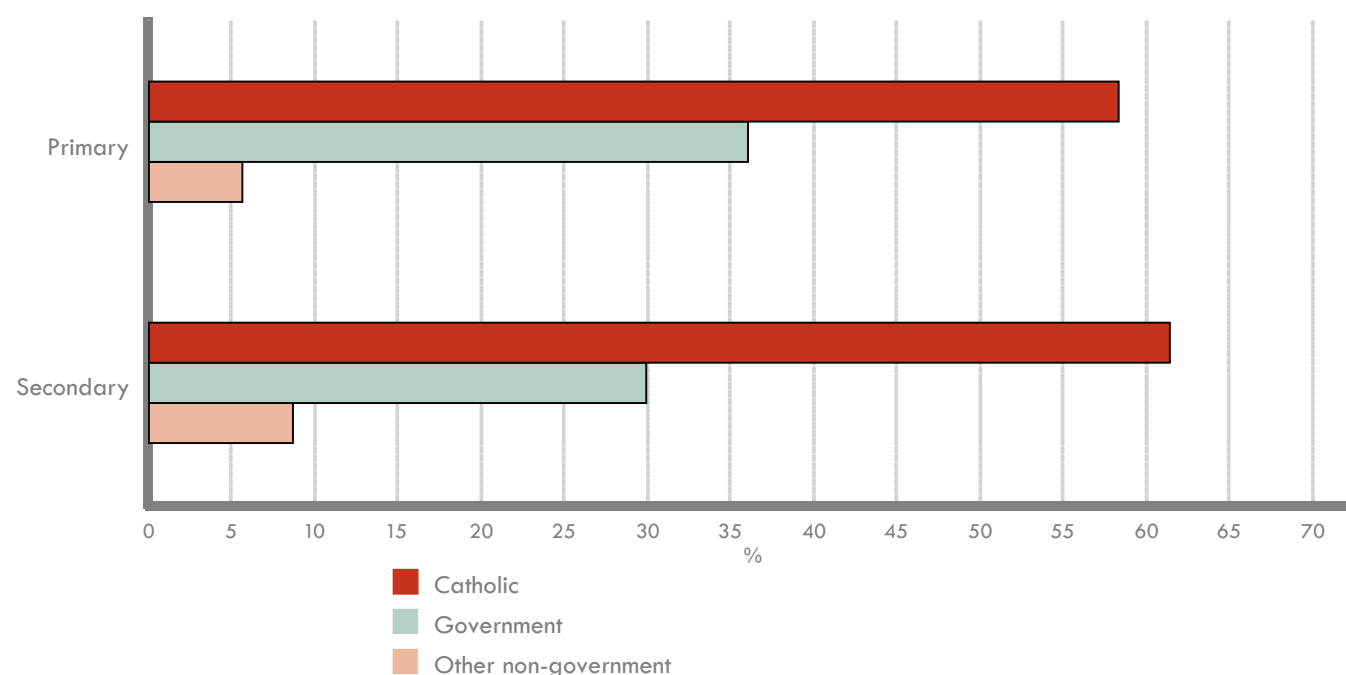
Attendance at Educational Institutions

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	1,047	2,529	2,630	3,692	3,778	1,946	960	17,970	87,234
Infants/Primary - Catholic	1,090	2,497	3,522	5,712	7,624	4,284	2,204	29,248	108,696
Infants/Primary - Other non-Government	101	139	178	321	716	433	524	2,664	138,261
Secondary - Government	730	1,704	1,814	2,419	2,004	929	371	11,602	77,086
Secondary - Catholic	769	1,904	2,664	4,536	5,324	3,455	1,702	23,775	107,260
Secondary - Other non-Government	92	106	174	353	751	617	608	3,177	147,672
TAFE, university or other tertiary institution	306	1,043	1,447	2,622	2,991	2,032	1,727	14,196	115,885
Other (includes pre-school)	78	192	261	403	489	310	131	2,042	104,040
NS/NA ⁴	545	1,074	1,025	1,188	985	494	224	6,790	69,239
Total	4,758	11,188	13,715	21,246	24,662	14,500	8,451	111,464	101,206

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	138	2,692	3,222	2,508	1,529	821	10,910
Graduate diploma/ bachelor degree	2,841	12,396	9,677	7,025	4,434	2,741	39,114
Advanced diploma or diploma level	1,441	4,740	5,007	3,533	2,277	1,552	18,550
Certificate level	4,364	9,575	10,369	10,315	7,313	8,418	50,354
NS/NA/ID ²	30,327	14,104	14,438	15,271	14,396	25,469	114,005
Total	39,111	43,507	42,713	38,652	29,949	39,001	232,933
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	7.6	34.7	30.2	24.7	19.9	9.1	21.5
Females							
Postgraduate degree	286	3,656	3,403	2,173	1,252	603	11,373
Graduate diploma/ bachelor degree	4,649	18,875	13,493	8,483	4,956	2,645	53,101
Advanced diploma or diploma level	2,519	6,403	7,159	5,385	3,382	2,688	27,536
Certificate level	3,522	6,185	6,480	5,894	3,544	2,546	28,171
NS/NA/ID ²	27,790	12,801	17,179	20,945	21,604	42,077	142,396
Total	38,766	47,920	47,714	42,880	34,738	50,559	262,577
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	12.7	47.0	35.4	24.9	17.9	6.4	24.6
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	424	6,348	6,625	4,681	2,781	1,424	22,283
Graduate diploma/ bachelor degree	7,490	31,271	23,170	15,508	9,390	5,386	92,215
Advanced diploma or diploma level	3,960	11,143	12,166	8,918	5,659	4,240	46,086
Certificate level	7,886	15,760	16,849	16,209	10,857	10,964	78,525
NS/NA/ID ²	58,117	26,905	31,617	36,216	36,000	67,546	256,401
Total	77,877	91,427	90,427	81,532	64,687	89,560	495,510
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	10.2	41.1	32.9	24.8	18.8	7.6	23.1

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

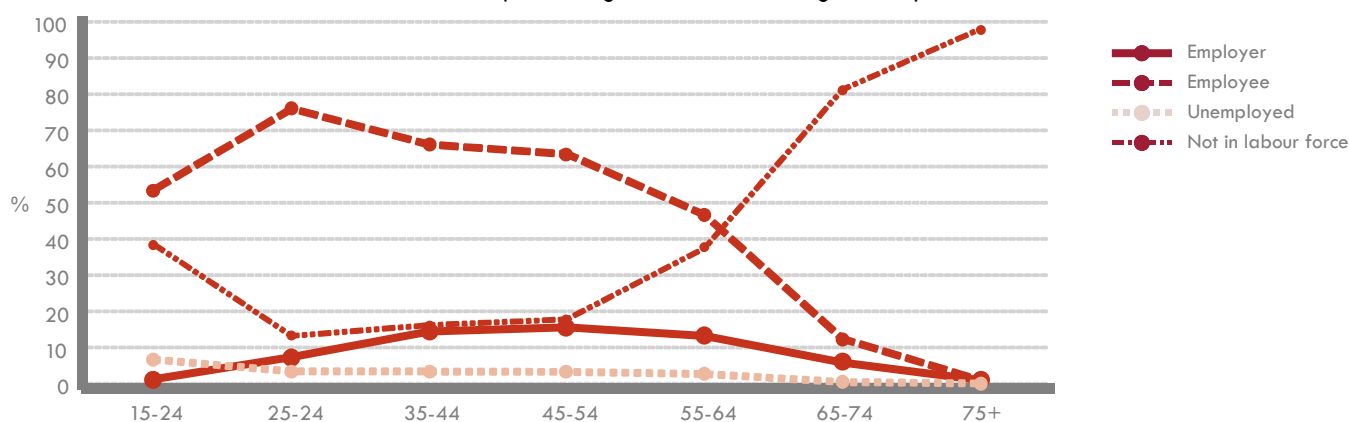
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentage of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	702	13,225	14,324	2,203	30,454
Employee	19,530	61,372	37,059	3,241	121,202
Unemployed	2,787	3,175	2,403	177	8,542
Not in the labour force	15,288	6,724	12,807	31,028	65,847
Other/NS/NA ²	789	1,811	1,945	2,374	6,919
Total	39,096	86,307	68,538	39,023	232,964
Per cent in labour force ³	58.9	90.1	78.5	14.4	68.8
Per cent unemployed ⁴	12.1	4.1	4.5	3.1	5.3
Females					
Employer	326	6,125	6,258	763	13,472
Employee	21,390	65,158	42,401	2,549	131,498
Unemployed	2,298	2,893	1,895	66	7,152
Not in the labour force	14,126	19,490	24,799	44,229	102,644
Other/NS/NA ²	625	1,948	2,311	2,857	7,741
Total	38,765	95,614	77,664	50,464	262,507
Per cent in labour force ³	61.9	77.6	65.1	6.7	57.9
Per cent unemployed ⁴	9.6	3.9	3.7	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	905	5,404	7,941	6,547	3,295	922	25,014
Professionals	2,253	10,440	8,491	6,441	3,957	1,250	32,832
Technicians & Trade Workers	5,137	7,878	7,236	6,328	3,941	971	31,491
Community & Personal Service Workers	2,893	2,493	1,873	1,396	798	258	9,711
Clerical & Administrative Workers	1,812	3,448	3,116	2,727	1,804	474	13,381
Sales Workers	3,282	2,571	2,183	1,829	1,224	402	11,491
Machinery Operators & Drivers	1,019	2,350	3,131	3,540	2,557	642	13,239
Labourers	2,893	2,767	2,783	2,928	2,149	721	14,241
ID/NS/NA ¹	18,917	6,156	5,959	6,916	10,224	33,361	81,533
Total	39,111	43,507	42,713	38,652	29,949	39,001	232,933
<i>Per cent Managers & professionals²</i>	15.6	42.4	44.7	40.9	36.8	38.5	38.2
<i>Per cent 'blue collar' workers²</i>	44.8	34.8	35.8	40.3	43.8	41.4	39.0
Females							
Managers	941	4,961	4,935	3,589	1,677	270	16,373
Professionals	3,488	14,489	10,704	7,808	4,179	796	41,464
Technicians & Trade Workers	922	1,334	1,266	1,141	663	131	5,457
Community & Personal Service Workers	4,541	3,668	3,411	3,527	1,938	365	17,450
Clerical & Administrative Workers	4,584	8,562	9,569	9,875	6,073	1,210	39,873
Sales Workers	6,330	2,961	2,825	2,615	1,646	349	16,726
Machinery Operators & Drivers	122	187	346	499	319	45	1,518
Labourers	810	875	1,188	2,098	1,515	305	6,791
ID/NS/NA ¹	17,028	10,883	13,470	11,728	16,728	47,088	116,925
Total	38,766	47,920	47,714	42,880	34,738	50,559	262,577
<i>Per cent Managers & professionals²</i>	20.4	52.5	45.7	36.6	32.5	30.7	39.7
<i>Per cent 'blue collar' workers²</i>	8.5	6.5	8.2	12.0	13.9	13.9	9.5
All Catholics							
Managers	1,846	10,365	12,876	10,136	4,972	1,192	41,387
Professionals	5,741	24,929	19,195	14,249	8,136	2,046	74,296
Technicians & Trade Workers	6,059	9,212	8,502	7,469	4,604	1,102	36,948
Community & Personal Service Workers	7,434	6,161	5,284	4,923	2,736	623	27,161
Clerical & Administrative Workers	6,396	12,010	12,685	12,602	7,877	1,684	53,254
Sales Workers	9,612	5,532	5,008	4,444	2,870	751	28,217
Machinery Operators & Drivers	1,141	2,537	3,477	4,039	2,876	687	14,757
Labourers	3,703	3,642	3,971	5,026	3,664	1,026	21,032
ID/NS/NA ¹	35,945	17,039	19,429	18,644	26,952	80,449	198,458
Total	77,877	91,427	90,427	81,532	64,687	89,560	495,510
<i>Per cent Managers & professionals²</i>	18.1	47.4	45.2	38.8	34.7	35.5	38.9
<i>Per cent 'blue collar' workers²</i>	26.0	20.7	22.5	26.3	29.5	30.9	24.5

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'.

Archdiocese of Sydney

National Catholic Census Project (A project of the Australian Catholic Bishops' Conference)

Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics - 2011 Census of Population and Housing.



DIOCESAN DETAILS

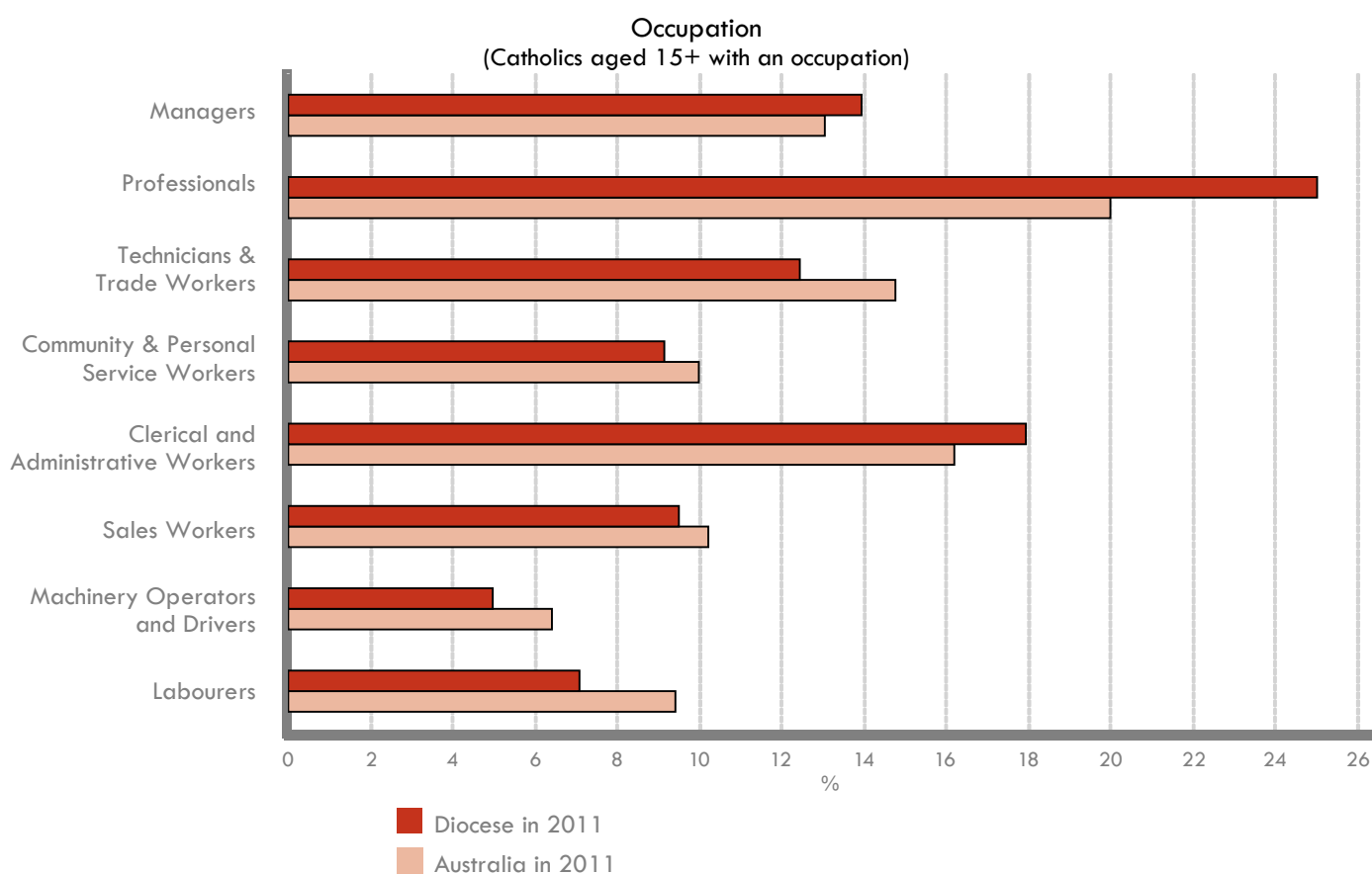
Occupation

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	13.9	13.9
Professionals	25.0	29.9
Technicians and Trade Workers	12.4	11.3
Community and Personal Service Workers	9.1	8.7
Clerical and Administrative Workers	17.9	15.4
Sales Workers	9.5	8.6
Machinery Operators and Drivers	5.0	5.2
Labourers	7.1	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0



Notes:

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



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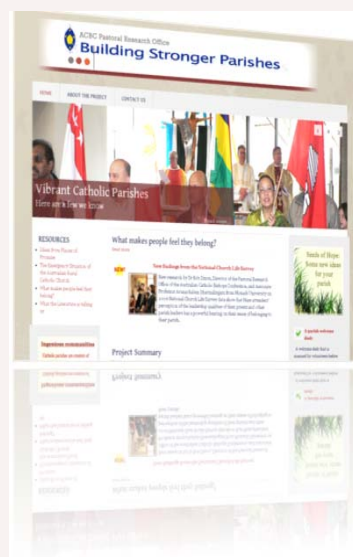
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Although still in its development stage, the website has many academic and research-based resources available, along with practical ideas that parishes can implement. The intended audiences are bishops, diocesan pastoral planners, parish priests and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



This profile has been created by the staff of the Pastoral Research Office of the Australian Catholic Bishops Conference as part of the National Catholic Census Project 1991 - 2011. The Pastoral Research Office gratefully acknowledges the team at NCLS Research (www.ncls.org.au) for their work and expertise in relation to the production of this profile, especially with regard to design and layout, data management and report generation.

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