



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Diocese of Armidale



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AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE

Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

July 2023

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 has 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 2021 Census, but some comparisons are provided with 2016 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 informs 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.

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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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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 (2021)

Total Population: 187,686

Catholic Population: 37,973

Catholics make up 20.2 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 43 years

Total Catholic families: 15,816

4,224 Catholics live alone

2,754 Catholics were born overseas

198 Catholics do not speak English well

2,467 Catholics need assistance with core activities

13,071 Catholics have changed address since 2016



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 2021 and may alert you to possible trends that are occurring. The 2016 and 2021 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.

RANDOMISATION OF CENSUS DATA

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.

	Diocese in 1996	Diocese in 2001	Diocese in 2006	Diocese in 2011	Diocese in 2016	Diocese in 2021 ¹
Catholic population	45,295	45,075	44,284	44,238	42,490	37,973
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	26.8	25.8	24.2	22.8	22.2	19.7
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	10.4	11.7	13.6	15.2	17.3	21.0
Catholics born in NESC ² (%)	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	4.3	5.5
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
Catholic families	16,231	16,824	16,872	17,146	16,637	15,816
Catholics living alone	3,428	3,867	4,057	4,291	4,290	4,224
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	40.5	40.9	41.3	41.0	42.7	45.6
Catholics with university degree (%)	6.6	8.1	9.4	10.7	13.1	15.6
Catholic males in labour force (%)	70.7	59.6	66.0	65.3	67.4	67.3
Catholic females in labour force (%)	51.4	48.6	53.4	55.4	58.6	60.5
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	64.5	64.8	68.8	68.7	67.9	71.3

Notes:

1. Prior to 2021, persons living on Australian Defence Force bases were excluded from the Diocesan Social Profiles figures, but rather were counted within the Military Ordinariate of Australia figures. For 2021, such persons have been included in the geographical diocese in which the military base is located. The overall result of inclusion in 2021 figures is negligible.
2. NESC = Non-English-Speaking Country.



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: Population ¹	Diocese 2021	Diocese 2016	Australia 2021	Australia 2016	Diocese 2021 Rank ²	Diocese 2016 Rank ²
Total population ³	187,686	184,229	25,422,788	23,401,892	24	24
Catholic population	37,973	42,490	5,075,910	5,291,834	24	24
Per cent Catholic	20.2	23.1	20.0	22.6	14	14
At same address since previous Census (%)	58.7	57.1	59.4	57.3	16	15
Median age ⁴ (years)	43	39	43	40	15	17
Aged 0-14 (%)	19.7	22.2	17.9	19.8	9	7
Aged 65+ (%)	21.0	17.3	19.9	16.6	10	12
Males per 100 females	88.9	91.4	89.1	90.6	18	13

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: Disability	Diocese 2021	Diocese 2016	Australia 2021	Australia 2016	Diocese 2021 Rank	Diocese 2016 Rank
Need assistance with core activities (%)	6.5	5.6	6.7	5.8	15	14
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	14.2	12.9	13.5	12.5	8	12

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 had 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 detail 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 2021	Diocese 2016	Australia 2021	Australia 2016	Diocese 2021 Rank	Diocese 2016 Rank
Managers and Professionals ¹ (% of those recording an occupation)	33.2	32.7	37.1	34.1	15	11
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	33.8	34.5	28.1	29.6	9	10
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	67.3	67.4	66.5	69.7	13	17
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	60.5	58.6	59.7	60.6	12	18
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	4.0	5.3	4.2	5.8	14	20
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	8.2	10.8	8.9	12.2	13	21

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 may highlight greater needs related to 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 of the rest of Australia?

Table 4: Birthplace, Indigenous Status & Language	Diocese 2021	Diocese 2016	Australia 2021	Australia 2016	Diocese 2021 Rank	Diocese 2016 Rank
Born overseas in English-speaking country ⁶	1.7	1.7	5.5	5.6	27	27
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	5.5	4.3	21.4	19.1	26	27
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries & arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	421	440	97,457	106,428	24	24
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	4,166	4,292	135,686	133,528	16	15
Speak language other than English at home (%)	4.9	3.3	21.5	20.4	26	28
Not proficient in English ^{7, 8} (%)	0.5	0.3	2.7	2.6	25	28

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.
8. The figures and rankings for some dioceses were slightly incorrect in the 2016 Social Profile and have been amended in this 2021 Social Profile.



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 levels of all Catholics, the participation of young Catholics and to the percentage of non-Catholics in Catholic schools.

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

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

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

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

Table 5: Education ¹	Diocese 2021	Diocese 2016	Australia 2021	Australia 2016	Diocese 2021 Rank	Diocese 2016 Rank
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	15.6	13.1	24.6	20.6	24	23
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	88.8	87.4	94.9	92.2	24	23
Aged 18-19	49.1	44.5	67.2	62.9	19	19
Aged 20-24	28.8	26.2	43.4	38.2	19	18
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	53.5	48.9	55.5	53.1	14	17
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	41.6	46.6	38.4	41.0	11	11
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	35.5	33.9	55.3	54.5	27	27
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	50.4	54.2	33.4	35.1	5	4
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	43.1	38.4	36.6	28.1	11	6
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	47.1	39.5	41.3	35.7	14	14

Notes:

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

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

In 2021, 84 per cent of Australia's Catholics lived in a family setting, with a further ten per cent living alone. The most common type of Catholic family was a couple family with children (44 per cent of all families where at least one person was a Catholic), followed by couple families without children (38%) and one-parent families (parent Catholic, 11%).

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 2021	Diocese 2016	Australia 2021	Australia 2016	Diocese 2021 Rank	Diocese 2016 Rank
Never married (%)	33.7	34.3	32.9	33.3	7	7
Married (%)	47.5	47.8	49.3	49.7	22	20
Divorced or Separated (%)	11.9	11.3	11.7	11.2	15	14
Widowed (%)	6.9	6.6	6.1	5.8	8	8

Table 7: Families¹
in which at least one person is Catholic

	Diocese 2021	Diocese 2016	Australia 2021	Australia 2016	Diocese 2021 Rank	Diocese 2016 Rank
Families	15,816	16,608	1,995,658	1,997,833	23	23
One-parent families	1,818	2,014	225,180	231,370	24	23
One-parent families (% of all families)	11.5	12.1	11.3	11.6	10	10
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	68.4	66.2	58.1	55.9	4	3
De facto couples (%)	20.6	19.6	17.7	17.7	7	10
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	101,105	82,310	120,943	100,270	23	24

Table 8: Households⁴
in which at least one person is Catholic

	Diocese 2021	Diocese 2016	Australia 2021	Australia 2016	Diocese 2021 Rank	Diocese 2016 Rank
Households	20,679	21,616	2,567,362	2,548,354	23	23
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	477	525	51,145	53,499	24	24
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	3,747	3,765	442,080	407,684	23	23
Persons living alone (total)	4,224	4,290	493,225	461,183	23	23
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	11.1	10.1	9.7	8.7	8	8
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	71.3	67.9	73.0	71.2	19	20
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	1,508	1,488	1,948	1,873	23	23

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, 50 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, 50 per cent a lower figure.



Diocesan Details

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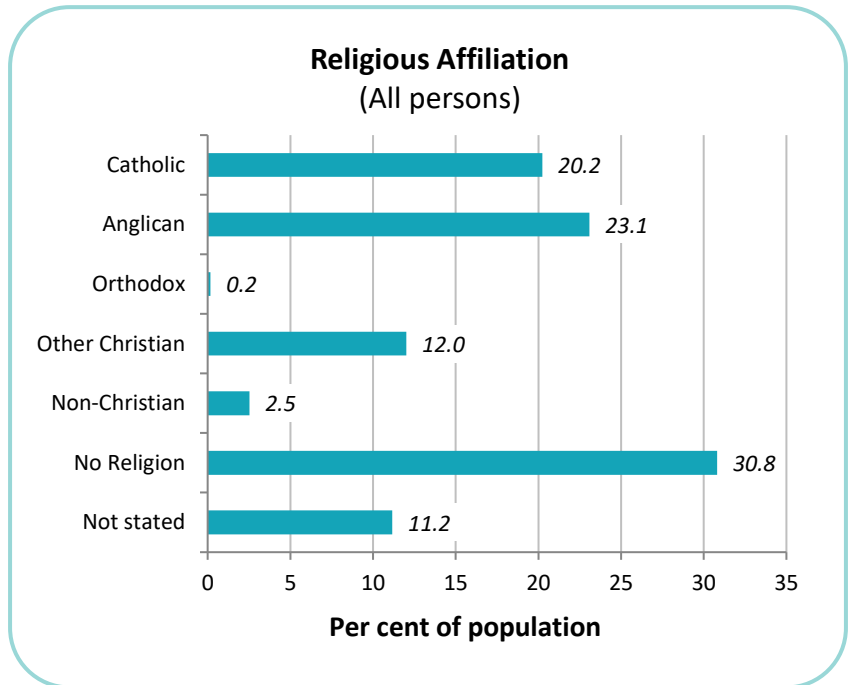
Religious Affiliation

The Census question about religion is optional, and just over seven 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, where it remained in 2021. 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 2012-2021?

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?



Notes: 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	4,553	5,478	3,763	4,114	4,348	5,178	4,759	3,634	2,123	37,950
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	10	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	23
Total Catholic	4,563	5,478	3,763	4,127	4,348	5,178	4,762	3,634	2,123	37,976
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	19.6	22.4	17.5	19.0	20.9	21.9	19.9	20.0	20.9	20.2
Anglican	3,100	4,315	2,931	3,588	4,943	6,658	7,491	6,448	3,852	43,326
Orthodox	27	29	34	41	48	43	39	52	24	337
Other Christian	1,723	2,135	1,517	1,926	2,438	3,452	3,993	3,380	1,983	22,547
Non-Christian	675	498	1,005	1,214	606	363	258	95	36	4,750
No Religion	10,481	9,122	9,491	8,303	6,061	5,455	5,123	2,807	967	57,810
Not Stated	2,667	2,899	2,758	2,543	2,334	2,496	2,297	1,781	1,160	20,935
Total Population	23,236	24,476	21,499	21,742	20,778	23,645	23,963	18,197	10,145	187,681

Note: Since the 1996 Census, following consultation with the Eastern Catholic Bishops, Eastern Catholics have been counted separately from Western (or Latin Rite) Catholics. Catholics belonging to the Chaldean, Maronite, Melkite, Syro-Malabar or Ukrainian Catholic Churches have been requested by their Bishops NOT to tick the box marked 'Catholic' on the Census form, but rather to write, for example, 'Maronite Catholic' in the space provided. Those Eastern Catholics who were unaware of this request and who ticked the 'Catholic' box are counted as Western Catholics.



Age and Sex

**Table 10:
Age by sex**

	Males 2021	Females 2021	Total 2021	Total 2016
Age (years)				
0	172	161	333	457
1	173	157	330	536
2	185	167	352	521
3	205	194	399	617
4	234	203	437	639
5	250	237	487	642
6	259	270	529	648
7	242	261	503	688
8	342	251	593	686
9	307	296	603	735
10	305	281	586	711
11	279	284	563	583
12	306	296	602	686
13	280	282	562	613
14	301	304	605	656
15	304	301	605	609
16	243	241	484	607
17	279	293	572	622
18	235	225	460	564
19	212	227	439	543
20-24	927	914	1,841	2,443
25-29	871	1,050	1,921	2,293
30-34	899	1,130	2,029	2,356
35-39	932	1,158	2,090	2,291
40-44	945	1,099	2,044	2,544
45-49	1,047	1,260	2,307	2,780
50-54	1,228	1,334	2,562	2,826
55-59	1,230	1,399	2,629	2,783
60-64	1,203	1,337	2,540	2,426
65-69	992	1,232	2,224	2,295
70-74	953	1,114	2,067	1,850
75-79	698	870	1,568	1,483
80+	837	1,283	2,120	1,736
Total	17,875	20,111	37,986	42,469

The table on this page shows the number of Catholics in the diocese in 2021, by age and sex, and compares the total number of Catholics in each age group with those in 2016.

In 1996, the median age of Catholics in Australia was 33 years; by 2021, this had risen to 43 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 2016?

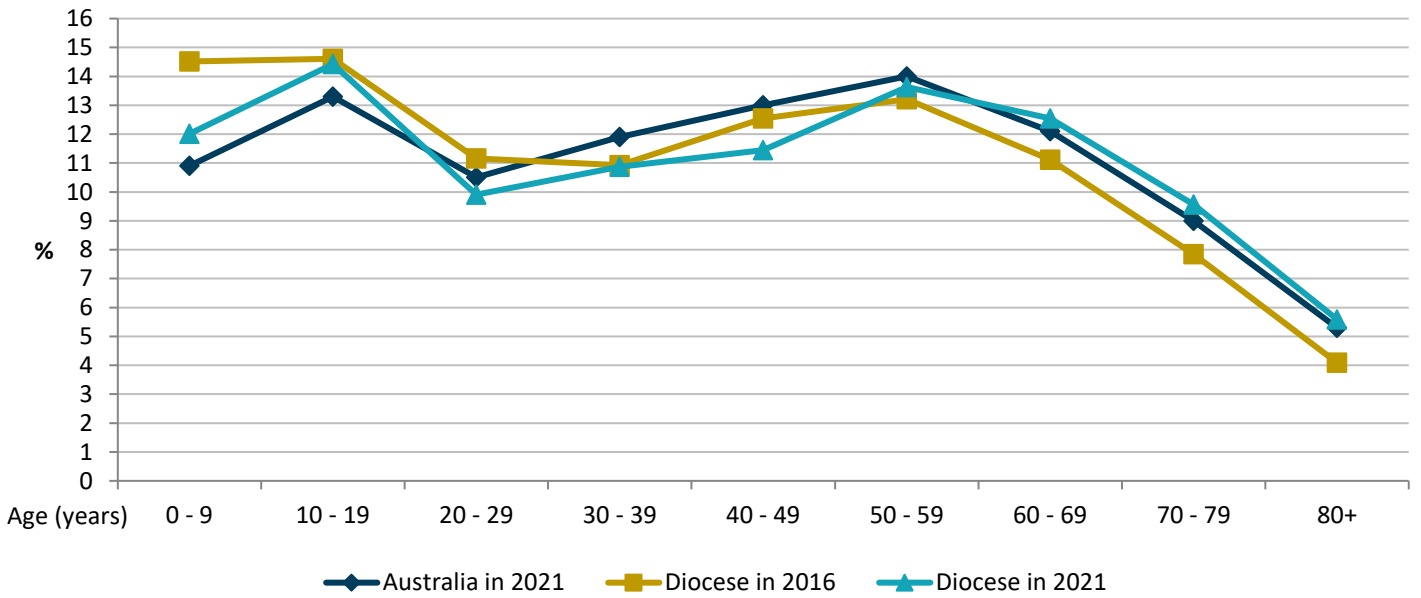
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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.

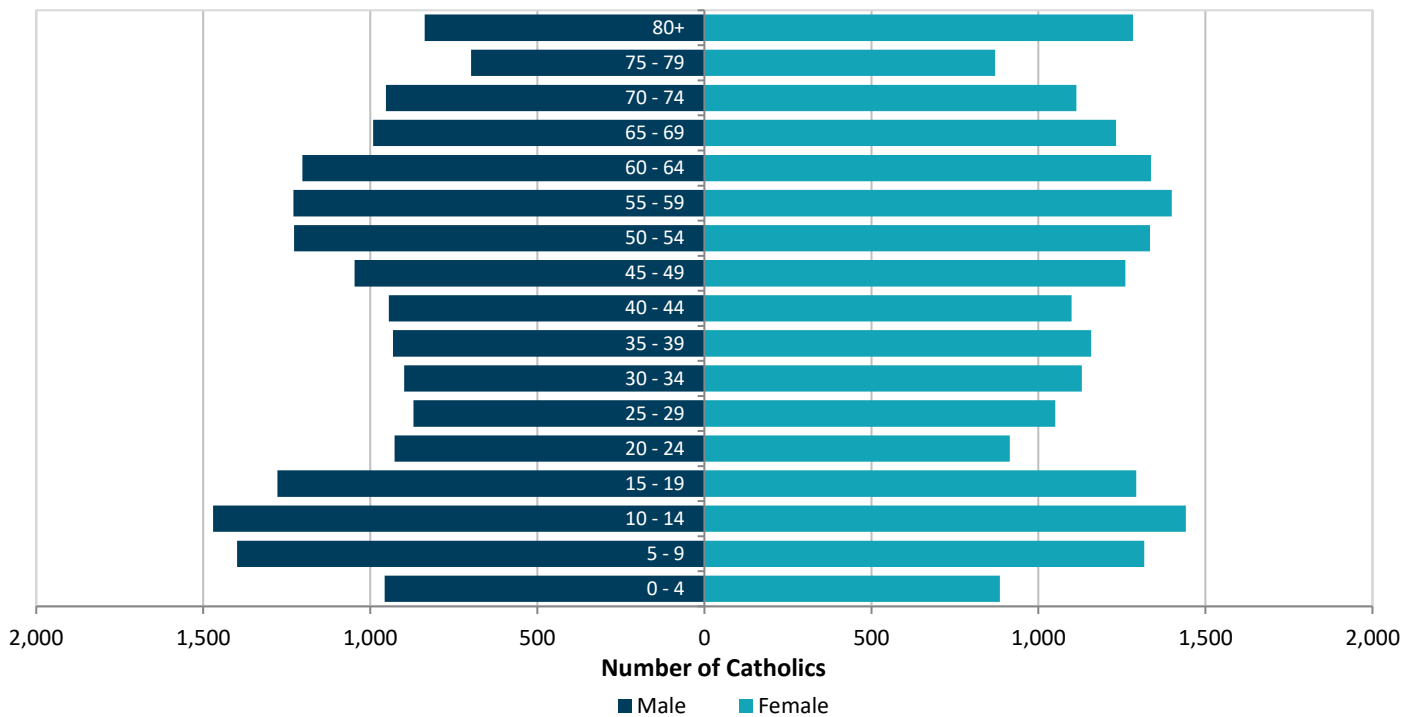


Age and Sex

Age profile of the Catholic population, 2016 & 2021



Age-sex profile of the Catholic population, 2021



Disability

The 2006 Census was the first to include the variable Core Activity Need for Assistance. The variable was developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability. ABS defines the profound or severe disability population as: “those people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a long-term health condition (lasting six months or more), a disability (lasting six months or more), or old age”.¹ Most people who need assistance with core activities live either in a family or in a place such as a nursing home, where the care they need is provided. But many live alone. Often people with a disability have fewer opportunities for social interaction.²

How does the diocese support people who need assistance with core activities? How well are Catholic schools in the diocese equipped to meet the needs of students with a disability?

How does the diocese support and encourage Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to people with a disability?

Table 11a: Need for assistance with core activities by age

	0-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Total
Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities							
Family members:							
Males	177	134	130	135	139	62	777
Females	72	125	150	120	158	96	721
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	24	54	28	45	28	179
Females	-	10	41	42	93	87	273
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	5	22	36	39	59	58	219
Females	3	13	43	36	78	125	298
Total							
Males	182	180	220	202	243	148	1,175
Females	75	148	234	198	329	308	1,292

Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability⁴							
Males	116	145	192	318	371	392	1,534
Females	174	284	397	590	720	635	2,800

Notes:

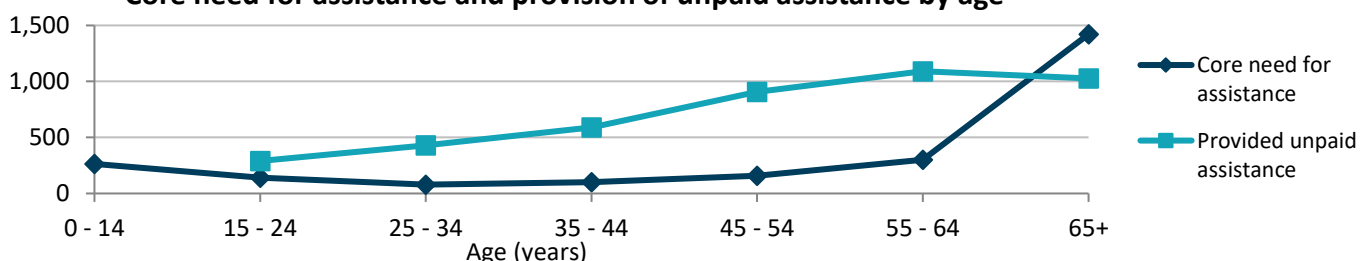
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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 noticeably over the last two decades. At the time of the 1991 Census, 31 per cent of Australian Catholics aged 15 and over had never been married, 55 per cent were married, seven per cent were separated or divorced and six per cent were widowed. By the 2021 Census, these figures were respectively 33 per cent, 49 per cent, 12 per cent and six per cent. Since 1991, there has been a decline in the percentage of married Catholics and a rise in the percentage of those never married and those 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 below shows, for each marital status, the percentage of Catholic men and women aged 15 years and older who lived in the diocese at the time of the 2021 Census and who had changed address in the previous five years. Across Australia in 2021, 35 per cent of Catholics aged 15 and over had changed address since the previous Census.

Table 12: Registered marital status by sex and age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15 and over								
Males								
Never married	2,182	1,155	577	574	438	169	99	5,194
Married	16	556	1,108	1,330	1,501	1,294	1,001	6,806
Divorced or Separated	4	58	197	355	441	385	163	1,603
Widowed	3	-	-	10	45	92	281	431
Total	2,205	1,769	1,882	2,269	2,425	1,940	1,544	14,034
Females								
Never married	2,167	1,240	612	512	308	126	101	5,066
Married	34	809	1,340	1,572	1,690	1,442	787	7,674
Divorced or Separated	-	120	275	456	583	417	172	2,023
Widowed	-	4	20	51	148	359	1,094	1,676
Total	2,201	2,173	2,247	2,591	2,729	2,344	2,154	16,439

Change of address since 2016 by marital status (Catholics aged 15+)

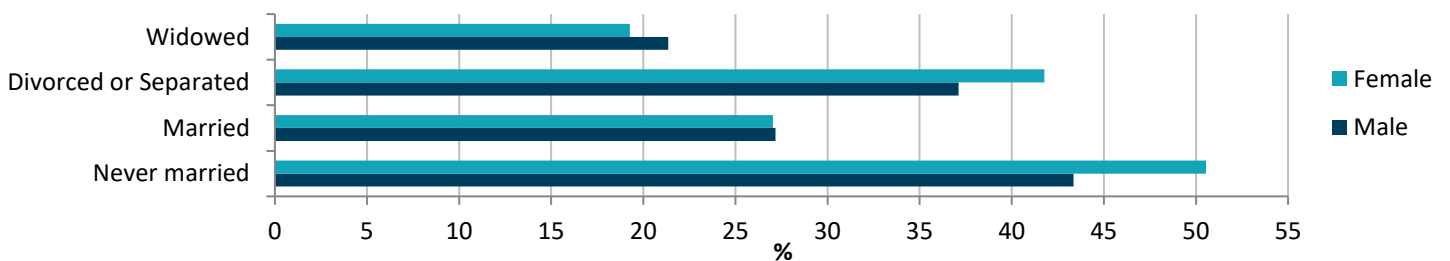


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	3,265	580	3,845	15.1
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	5,280	1,115	6,395	17.4
One Catholic, the other non-Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	1,891	1,017	2,908	35.0
Total	10,436	2,712	13,148	20.6



Families

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

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

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

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

Table 14: Family composition ¹ by weekly family income	Less than \$500	\$500 - 799	\$800 - \$1,249	\$1,250 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Income not fully stated	Total families	Median Family Income ² (\$)
Two-parent families with children at home:										
Both parents Catholic	20	21	93	314	568	337	284	153	1,790	2,652
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	34	50	181	510	841	573	458	221	2,868	2,652
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	15	30	79	295	486	274	189	65	1,433	2,545
Couples with no children living at home:										
Both partners Catholic	167	364	312	438	409	169	129	68	2,056	1,508
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	232	589	584	793	741	292	189	115	3,535	1,538
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	49	120	128	266	343	123	100	44	1,173	2,004
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	203	361	460	379	192	45	32	146	1,818	1,066
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	57	75	157	194	161	67	52	58	821	1,607
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	322	322	-
Total	777	1,610	1,994	3,189	3,741	1,880	1,433	1,192	15,816	1,939

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: 50 per cent of families have a higher income, 50 per cent 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 dependent children	Total
Less than \$500	516	120	79	28	16	759
\$500-\$799	1,171	176	145	79	35	1,606
\$800-\$1,249	1,347	261	224	103	52	1,987
\$1,250-\$1,999	1,922	426	529	229	99	3,205
\$2,000-\$2,999	1,959	555	754	374	102	3,744
\$3,000-\$3,999	858	283	449	210	70	1,870
\$4,000 or more	667	256	281	172	57	1,433
Income not fully stated	616	216	207	133	25	1,197
Total Families	9,056	2,293	2,668	1,328	456	15,801
Median Family Income (\$)	1,712	2,100	2,336	2,423	2,132	1,939

Note: Table population is Catholic families. Dependent children include all children aged 0-14 and dependent students aged 15-24. Some figures may differ from figures in other similar tables (i.e. Table 14) due to the randomisation process used by the ABS – see note at the bottom of page 10.

**Weekly Family Income
(Catholic families)**

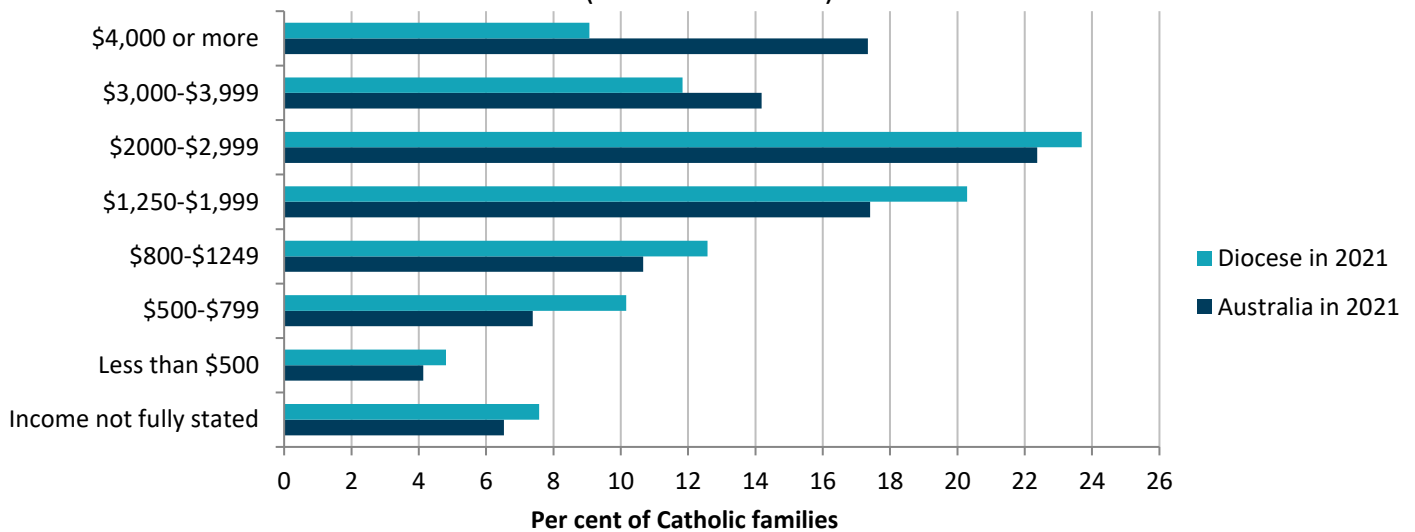


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more dependent children	Total
Family Composition:						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	6,470	1,153	1,686	875	262	10,446
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	1,616	470	374	171	77	2,708
One parent family, parent Catholic	611	516	436	180	82	1,825
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	350	166	175	86	36	813
Total families	9,047	2,305	2,671	1,312	457	15,792



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 9,808,428 households in Australia in 2021. At least one Catholic person lived in 2,567,352 households, or 26 per cent of all households. Seventy-seven per cent of these Catholic households were family households and, of the Catholic family households, 77 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	Rented from other landlord, or landlord not stated	Other households	Total households	Per cent owned or being purchased
Family households	11,913	250	3,027	609	15,799	75.4
Lone person aged under 35 years	173	4	260	40	477	36.3
Lone person aged 35 years or over	2,365	143	989	250	3,747	63.1
Group households	303	22	293	38	656	46.2
Total households	14,754	419	4,569	937	20,679	71.3

	\$1-\$599	\$600-\$999	\$1,000-1,599	\$1,600-\$2,199	\$2,200-\$2,799	\$2,800 or more	Median monthly household loan payment
Family households	339	729	1,918	1,490	554	632	1,551
Lone person aged under 35 years	4	33	64	27	3	4	1,285
Lone person aged 35 years or over	68	108	183	68	13	24	1,183
Group households	9	31	44	27	4	9	1,300
Total households	420	901	2,209	1,612	574	669	1,508

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016. *Census Dictionary Australia 2016. Catalogue No. 2901.0.*
2. For Census purposes, a Catholic household is any household in which at least one person is Catholic.



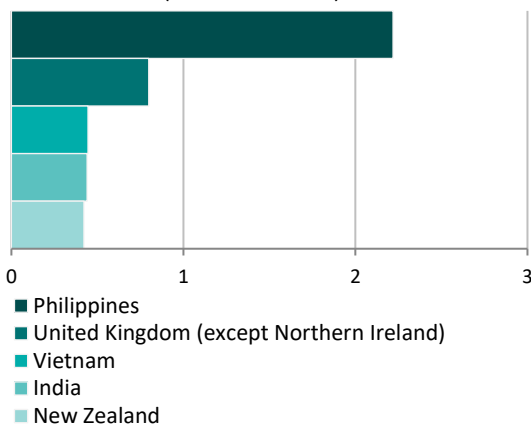
Birthplace

Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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

Is there a need for the diocese to review the way it addresses the needs of Catholics who have arrived in Australia in recent years?

Top 5 birthplaces of Catholics born overseas
(% of all Catholics)



Top 5 birthplaces with highest proportions of recent arrivals
(% of all Catholics from that birthplace)

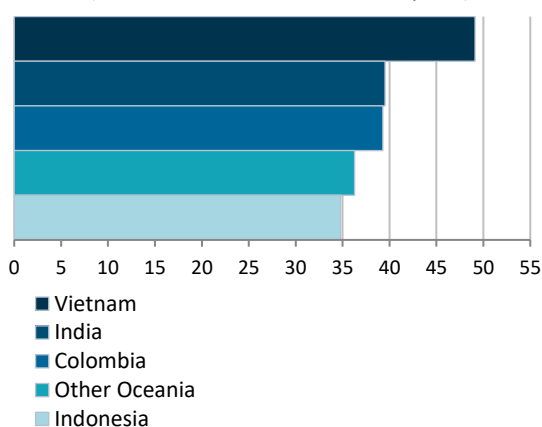


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	34,561	91.1	-
New Zealand	160	0.4	5.6
Other Oceania	102	0.3	36.3
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	303	0.8	3.6
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	103	0.3	-
Italy	67	0.2	-
Malta	29	0.1	-
Spain and Portugal	12	0.0	-
France	20	0.1	-
Netherlands	74	0.2	-
Germany	80	0.2	-
Austria	29	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	31	0.1	-
Poland	29	0.1	-
Hungary	10	0.0	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	26	0.1	-
Other Europe NEC	20	0.1	-
Vietnam	169	0.4	49.1
Philippines	842	2.2	19.8
Indonesia	23	0.1	34.8
Malaysia	39	0.1	10.3
Singapore	11	0.0	-
South East Asia NEC	28	0.1	28.6
India	167	0.4	39.5
Sri Lanka	21	0.1	14.3
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	5	0.0	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	15	0.0	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	13	0.0	-
Egypt	5	0.0	-
Lebanon	24	0.1	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	6	0.0	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	12	0.0	33.3
South Africa	21	0.1	-
Mauritius	3	0.0	-
United States of America	47	0.1	8.5
Canada	28	0.1	-
Argentina	8	0.0	-
Brazil	38	0.1	7.9
Colombia	28	0.1	39.3
Chile	11	0.0	-
Central America and South America NEC	22	0.1	27.3
Other countries	73	0.2	28.8
Inadequately described/Not stated	638	1.7	-
Total	37,953	100.0	1.2

Notes:

1. % recent arrivals = the percentage of Catholics who were born in the named country and who arrived in Australia between 2018 and 2021 inclusive.

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

In 2021, around 22 per cent of Australia's Catholics spoke a language other than English at home, and three per cent were not proficient in English. People who do not speak English well can face practical problems in education, employment and access to services. On the other hand, it is important to many people from a non-English-speaking background to maintain and promote, for reasons of cultural continuity and identity, the use of their home language.¹

What provisions does this diocese make for people who do not speak English well in terms of availability of Masses in languages other than English, interpreters at diocesan events, translation of written material, access to priests and other pastoral ministers who speak their language, and so on?

Is there a need for current services to be reviewed in the light of recent changes to the non-English-speaking Catholic population?

Table 20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic (or not stated)	All persons	% Catholics among speakers ²
English	35,740	123,943	159,683	22.4
Italian	98	49	147	66.7
Maltese	29	8	37	78.4
Spanish	90	136	226	39.8
Croatian	13	3	16	81.3
Polish	16	13	29	55.2
Dutch	14	74	88	15.9
French	36	149	185	19.5
German	42	226	268	15.7
Portuguese	52	57	109	47.7
Hungarian	11	4	15	73.3
Ukrainian	-	13	13	-
Vietnamese	182	331	513	35.5
Filipino languages	690	213	903	76.4
Chinese languages	45	1,035	1,080	4.2
Malayalam	157	106	263	59.7
Sinhalese	9	121	130	6.9
Korean	4	89	93	4.3
Indonesian & Malay	31	94	125	24.8
Arabic	32	225	257	12.5
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	8	8	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	65	369	434	15.0
Australian Indigenous Languages	69	406	475	14.5
Other European languages NEC	40	522	562	7.1
Other Asian languages NEC	53	2,174	2,227	2.4
Other languages NEC	65	740	805	8.1
Inadequately described/Non-verbal/Not stated	376	18,589	18,965	2.0
Total	37,959	149,697	187,656	20.2

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. *Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.11.*

2. *The percentage of Catholics among the speakers of these languages in Australia.*

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

Why does the proportion of people not speaking English well vary for different languages spoken at home? Part of the explanation lies in differences in average period of residence of the various language groups. Another factor is 'cultural distance': the more people from a particular culture who share the customs, beliefs and lifestyles with the majority Australian culture, the easier it will be for them to overcome language barriers. A third factor is the size of the language group and the pattern of settlement. The concentration of large numbers of speakers in a region tends to reinforce the use of that language.¹

What are the most commonly spoken languages other than English among the Catholics of this diocese? Are speakers of some languages more likely than others to have difficulty with English? Can you see the influence of the three factors outlined above reflected in the figures on this page?

Table 21: Language spoken at home by age

	0-4	5-11	12-19	20-29	30-39	40-59	60 and over	Total	% who do not speak English well
English	1,727	3,675	4,142	3,500	7,681	7,401	7,616	35,742	-
Italian	4	-	-	4	17	27	41	93	7.7
Maltese	-	5	3	-	4	5	10	27	-
Spanish	5	12	3	14	29	16	11	90	7.5
Croatian	-	-	-	-	4	5	5	14	-
Polish	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	18	-
Dutch	-	-	-	-	3	3	11	17	-
French	-	5	3	3	11	10	3	35	-
German	6	8	6	-	12	4	6	42	-
Portuguese	-	3	5	4	28	6	-	46	24.1
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	13	31	8	28	88	14	4	186	41.4
Filipino languages	13	38	89	98	324	105	32	699	2.7
Chinese languages	-	3	5	9	17	7	8	49	13.6
Malayalam	27	22	4	12	91	-	6	162	13.5
Sinhalese	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	8	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	9	-
Indonesian & Malay	4	-	-	10	6	4	3	27	-
Arabic	-	4	-	3	13	8	8	36	13.9
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	3	7	9	13	33	12	-	77	9.2
Australian Indigenous Languages	8	17	12	11	21	6	5	80	-
Other European languages NEC	-	-	3	8	11	3	6	31	-
Other Asian languages NEC	-	4	8	11	17	9	4	53	14.8
Other languages NEC	10	4	5	7	30	11	-	67	20.9
Inadequately described/Non-verbal/ Not stated	25	23	26	20	41	54	180	369	4.2
Total	1,845	3,861	4,331	3,755	8,500	7,720	7,971	37,983	0.5

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 2021 Census, more than 767,800 Australians attended Catholic schools, accounting for almost 21 per cent of all school students in Australia. In 2021, there were 847,500 Catholic students—almost one in six of all Catholics—attending Government, Catholic, and other non-Government schools. A further 326,700 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.

The pie-chart below shows the language background of all primary and secondary school students in your diocese, both Catholic and non-Catholic, attending Catholic schools. Nationally, around 17 per cent of all students in Catholic schools speak a language other than English at home. The adjacent bar-chart shows the educational participation rate of Catholic males and females in each of the three age groups.

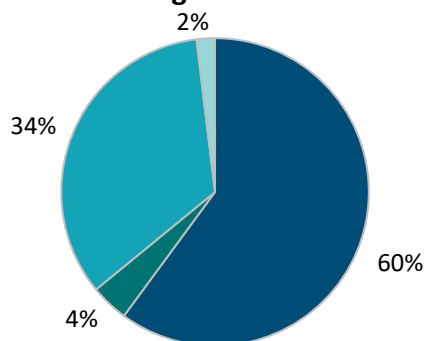
How does the diocese connect with Catholic students at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, especially those not attending Catholic schools?

Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	1,602	8,778	10,380	15.4
Infants/Primary – Catholic	2,061	1,561	3,622	56.9
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	186	1,231	1,417	13.1
Secondary – Government	1,532	6,204	7,736	19.8
Secondary – Catholic	1,079	960	2,039	52.9
Secondary – Other Non-Government	429	1,535	1,964	21.8
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	907	3,356	4,263	21.3
University or other Tertiary Institutions	940	3,859	4,799	19.6
Other (including pre-school)	1,015	3,681	4,696	21.6
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	28,222	118,548	146,770	19.2
Total	37,973	149,713	187,686	20.2

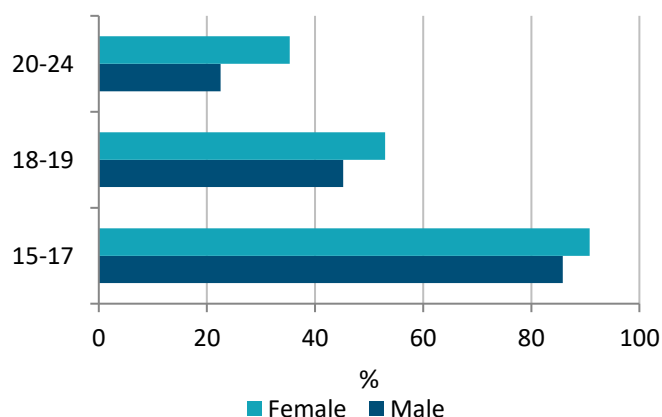
Note:
1. This table includes the total population of the diocese and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

Language background of all students attending Catholic schools



- Primary school students who speak English only at home
- Primary school students who speak a language other than English at home
- Secondary school students who speak English only at home
- Secondary school students who speak a language other than English at home

Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)



Attendance at Educational Institutions

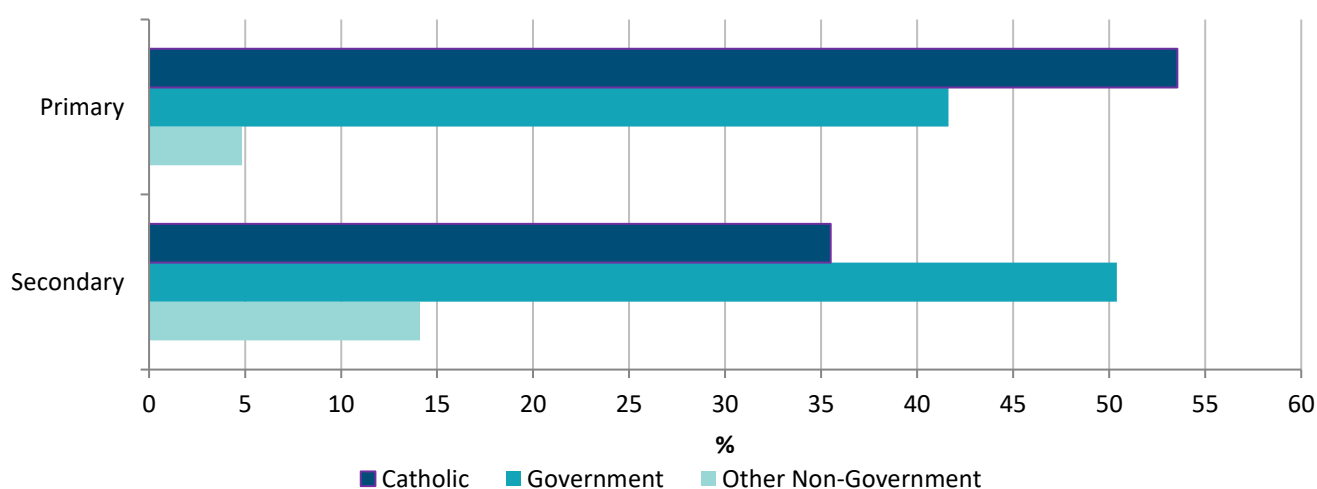
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	Less than \$500	\$500-\$799	\$800-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Total ²	Median annual family income ³ (\$)
Infants/Primary – Government	92	137	165	341	382	209	106	1,562	102,096
Infants/Primary – Catholic	34	98	182	322	556	367	325	1,997	132,964
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	3	8	14	26	31	39	50	182	213,212
Secondary – Government	60	80	147	252	344	206	126	1,366	114,662
Secondary – Catholic	11	34	59	145	287	197	195	1,025	143,341
Secondary – Other Non-Government	20	11	13	42	64	74	95	344	163,103
TAFE, University or other Tertiary institution	-	5	5	24	45	40	43	198	159,036
Other (including pre-school)	14	12	22	38	69	46	19	221	122,379
Not stated or not applicable	10	19	16	25	14	8	11	124	75,346
Total	244	404	623	1,215	1,792	1,186	970	7,019	125,508

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 2021, that figure had reached 25 per cent. Among Catholics aged 15 to 34 years in 2021, 30 per cent of women had a degree compared to 19 per cent of men. In contrast, among Catholics aged 55 and over, just under 17 per cent of both men and 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	-	32	66	66	59	74	297
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	45	242	283	265	183	231	1,249
Advanced diploma or diploma level	20	89	143	196	158	152	758
Certificate level	381	775	768	842	844	929	4,539
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	1,757	639	625	906	1,186	2,094	7,207
Total	2,203	1,777	1,885	2,275	2,430	3,480	14,050
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>11.0</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	-	96	125	115	75	57	468
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	122	615	647	559	380	417	2,740
Advanced diploma or diploma level	59	239	278	333	401	336	1,646
Certificate level	375	587	647	609	609	459	3,286
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	1,642	649	550	970	1,268	3,224	8,303
Total	2,198	2,186	2,247	2,586	2,733	4,493	16,443
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>19.5</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	-	128	191	181	134	131	765
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	167	857	930	824	563	648	3,989
Advanced diploma or diploma level	79	328	421	529	559	488	2,404
Certificate level	756	1,362	1,415	1,451	1,453	1,388	7,825
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	3,399	1,288	1,175	1,876	2,454	5,318	15,510
Total	4,401	3,963	4,132	4,861	5,163	7,973	30,493
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>15.6</i>

Note:

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



Employment

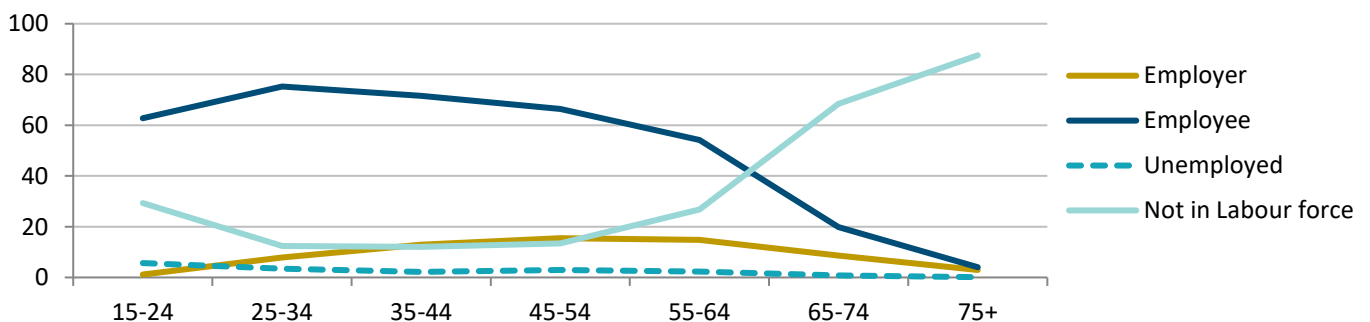
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by women. A third major change has been the rise in participation in the labour force by older workers, following the removal of incentives to early retirement and resulting in the continuing availability of their skills, experience and maturity in the workplace.¹ Changes in labour force participation also influence the availability and size of the volunteer workforce, and can both reduce and change the pattern of workers' leisure time.

Have any of the changes described above had a noticeable impact on Catholic life in this diocese?

Table 25: Labour force status by age and sex

	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+					
Males					
Employer	31	549	985	326	1,891
Employee	1,396	2,650	2,630	479	7,155
Unemployed	138	106	150	17	411
Not in the labour force	603	300	835	2,542	4,280
Other, Not stated, Not applicable	30	51	107	125	313
Total	2,198	3,656	4,707	3,489	14,050
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>71.2</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>67.3</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Females					
Employer	20	298	534	155	1,007
Employee	1,369	3,295	3,391	527	8,582
Unemployed	112	118	118	16	364
Not in the labour force	687	684	1,203	3,628	6,202
Other, Not stated, Not applicable	19	41	82	161	303
Total	2,207	4,436	5,328	4,487	16,458
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>68.0</i>	<i>83.7</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>60.5</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.7</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; 39 per cent of Catholic women and 35 per cent of Catholic men aged 15 and over who reported their occupation in the 2021 Census worked as managers or professionals. But men were much more likely than women—45 per cent compared to 12 per cent—to have a ‘blue collar’ occupation. The largest occupational category for Catholic men in Australia is Technicians and Trades Workers. For women, it is Professionals.

Table 26: Occupation by age and sex	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Managers	75	216	342	460	460	321	1,874
Professionals	37	166	196	218	174	96	887
Technicians & Trade Workers	467	436	376	354	307	101	2,041
Community & Personal Service Workers	98	91	109	112	79	28	517
Clerical & Administrative Workers	37	48	60	74	97	20	336
Sales Workers	212	77	67	101	86	39	582
Machinery Operators & Drivers	115	206	233	299	309	123	1,285
Labourers	379	300	237	248	243	87	1,494
ID / NS / NA ¹	783	226	267	406	682	2,676	5,040
Total	2,203	1,766	1,887	2,272	2,437	3,491	14,056
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	7.9	24.8	33.2	36.3	36.1	51.2	30.6
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	67.7	61.2	52.2	48.3	48.9	38.2	53.5
Females							
Managers	31	128	209	288	254	177	1,087
Professionals	129	557	586	525	377	118	2,292
Technicians & Trade Workers	82	79	96	91	68	17	433
Community & Personal Service Workers	412	354	309	354	313	70	1,812
Clerical & Administrative Workers	131	289	348	456	439	162	1,825
Sales Workers	401	131	137	173	143	57	1,042
Machinery Operators & Drivers	31	27	27	27	23	17	152
Labourers	143	135	141	181	198	60	858
ID / NS / NA ¹	835	475	393	497	917	3,821	6,938
Total	2,195	2,175	2,246	2,592	2,732	4,499	16,439
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	11.8	40.3	42.9	38.8	34.8	43.5	35.6
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	18.8	14.2	14.2	14.3	15.9	13.9	15.2
All Catholics							
Managers	106	344	551	748	714	498	2,961
Professionals	166	723	782	743	551	214	3,179
Technicians & Trade Workers	549	515	472	445	375	118	2,474
Community & Personal Service Workers	510	445	418	466	392	98	2,329
Clerical & Administrative Workers	168	337	408	530	536	182	2,161
Sales Workers	613	208	204	274	229	96	1,624
Machinery Operators & Drivers	146	233	260	326	332	140	1,437
Labourers	522	435	378	429	441	147	2,352
ID / NS / NA ¹	1,618	701	660	903	1,599	6,497	11,978
Total	4,398	3,941	4,133	4,864	5,169	7,990	30,495
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	9.8	32.9	38.4	37.6	35.4	47.7	33.2
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	43.8	36.5	32.0	30.3	32.2	27.1	33.8

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 of the many indicators 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?

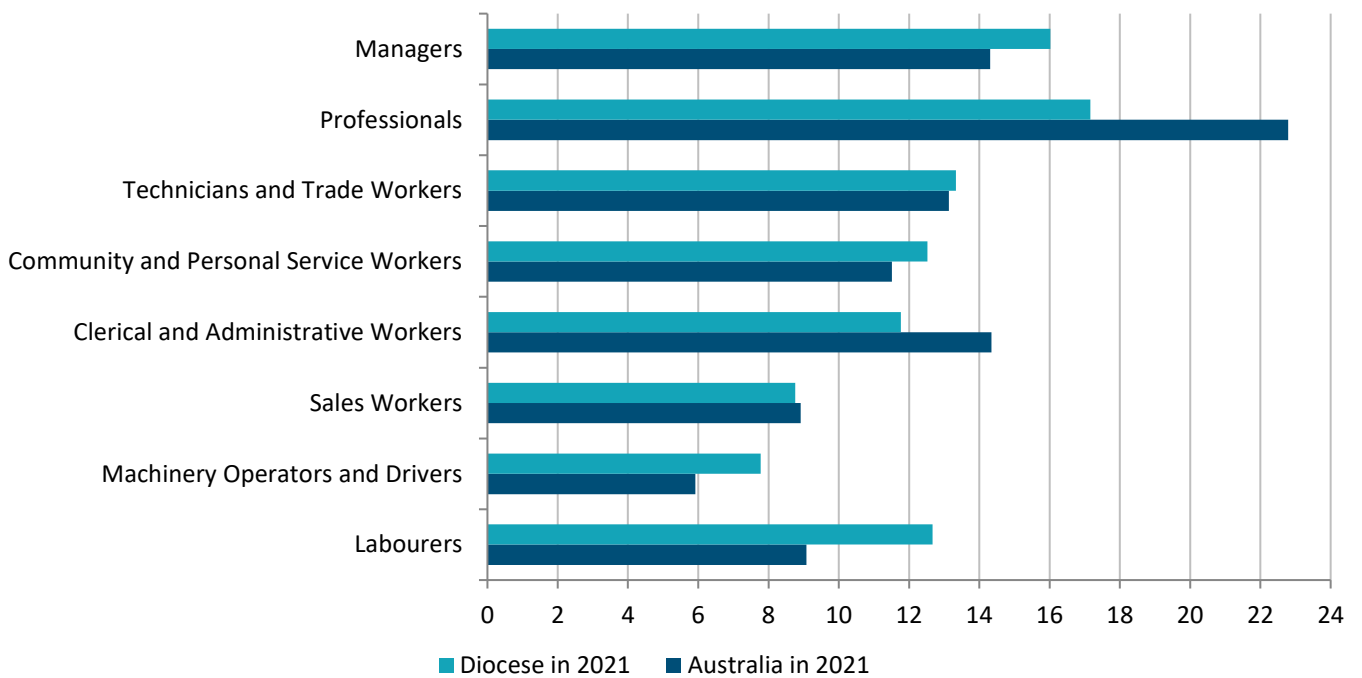
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	16.0	16.9
Professionals	17.2	17.0
Technicians & Trade Workers	13.3	12.7
Community & Personal Service Workers	12.5	12.2
Clerical & Administrative Workers	11.8	10.8
Sales Workers	8.8	8.2
Machinery Operators & Drivers	7.8	8.2
Labourers	12.7	14.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Note:

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

Occupation
(Catholics aged 15+ with an occupation)



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www.ncpr.catholic.org.au

The National Centre for Pastoral Research website allows you to view the Social Profiles online.

Visit the website to obtain:

- Social Profiles for any diocese or parish in Australia
- A Social Profile for the Catholic population of Australia
- Helpful hints on using the Census data
- Reports on the National Count of Attendance
- Research reports from the Fifth Plenary Council of Australia
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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 1991-2021.

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