



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Diocese of Bathurst



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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: 245,232

Catholic Population: 62,141

Catholics make up 25.3 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 42 years

Total Catholic families: 24,896

6,537 Catholics live alone

4,534 Catholics were born overseas

232 Catholics do not speak English well

4,084 Catholics need assistance with core activities

21,384 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	65,076	66,857	66,394	67,877	65,677	62,141
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	27.5	26.7	24.8	23.8	22.7	20.7
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	10.3	11.6	13.1	14.8	17.2	20.2
Catholics born in NESC ² (%)	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.8	4.3	5.4
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Catholic families	22,924	24,132	24,654	25,362	24,906	24,896
Catholics living alone	4,722	5,493	5,905	6,465	6,445	6,537
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	50.1	49.7	51.5	51.5	51.9	53.6
Catholics with university degree (%)	5.7	7.6	9.3	10.8	13.3	16.1
Catholic males in labour force (%)	71.2	61.2	66.9	66.7	66.8	66.7
Catholic females in labour force (%)	52.2	49.7	54.5	56.5	59.1	60.6
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	68.4	69.2	71.7	70.9	71.5	74.2

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	245,232	232,699	25,422,788	23,401,892	21	21
Catholic population	62,141	65,677	5,075,910	5,291,834	18	18
Per cent Catholic	25.3	28.2	20.0	22.6	2	2
At same address since previous Census (%)	58.2	56.1	59.4	57.3	17	18
Median age ⁴ (years)	42	38	43	40	18	19
Aged 0-14 (%)	20.7	22.7	17.9	19.8	2	3
Aged 65+ (%)	20.2	17.2	19.9	16.6	15	14
Males per 100 females	91.3	91.9	89.1	90.6	6	12

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 (%)	6.6	5.8	6.7	5.8	13	11
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	13.7	12.8	13.5	12.5	15	14

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)	31.9	30.1	37.1	34.1	22	18
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	33.6	34.5	28.1	29.6	10	11
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	66.7	66.8	66.5	69.7	14	19
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	60.6	59.1	59.7	60.6	11	15
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	3.4	5.3	4.2	5.8	24	19
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	6.9	11.0	8.9	12.2	23	19

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	1.9	1.8	5.5	5.6	25	25
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	5.4	4.3	21.4	19.1	27	26
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries & arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	492	329	97,457	106,428	23	25
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	5,595	5,212	135,686	133,528	9	11
Speak language other than English at home (%)	4.7	3.7	21.5	20.4	27	26
Not proficient in English ^{7, 8} (%)	0.4	0.4	2.7	2.6	27	26

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 (%)	16.1	13.3	24.6	20.6	21	22
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	90.6	88.7	94.9	92.2	23	19
Aged 18-19	50.4	49.1	67.2	62.9	17	17
Aged 20-24	30.5	28.0	43.4	38.2	17	15
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	57.7	56.0	55.5	53.1	9	5
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	38.4	40.4	38.4	41.0	16	20
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	48.4	46.7	55.3	54.5	20	21
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	41.0	45.1	33.4	35.1	9	10
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	31.2	24.4	36.6	28.1	23	22
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	37.2	30.1	41.3	35.7	23	24

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 (%)	33.2	33.9	32.9	33.3	10	9
Married (%)	47.7	47.7	49.3	49.7	21	23
Divorced or Separated (%)	12.5	11.9	11.7	11.2	9	8
Widowed (%)	6.6	6.5	6.1	5.8	11	10

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	24,896	24,960	1,995,658	1,997,833	18	19
One-parent families	2,825	3,098	225,180	231,370	18	18
One-parent families (% of all families)	11.3	12.4	11.3	11.6	12	5
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	64.1	62.4	58.1	55.9	9	8
De facto couples (%)	19.9	18.9	17.7	17.7	9	12
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	109,969	88,177	120,943	100,270	14	21

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	32,288	32,343	2,567,362	2,548,354	18	19
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	668	758	51,145	53,499	18	18
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	5,869	5,687	442,080	407,684	17	17
Persons living alone (total)	6,537	6,445	493,225	461,183	18	18
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	10.5	9.8	9.7	8.7	12	9
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	74.2	71.5	73.0	71.2	15	16
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	1,698	1,635	1,948	1,873	15	19

Notes:

1. A family is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Family members who live elsewhere are not included in the Census definition.
2. Married or de facto couples where only one partner is Catholic as a percentage of all couples where at least one partner is Catholic.
3. Fifty per cent of families have a higher income, 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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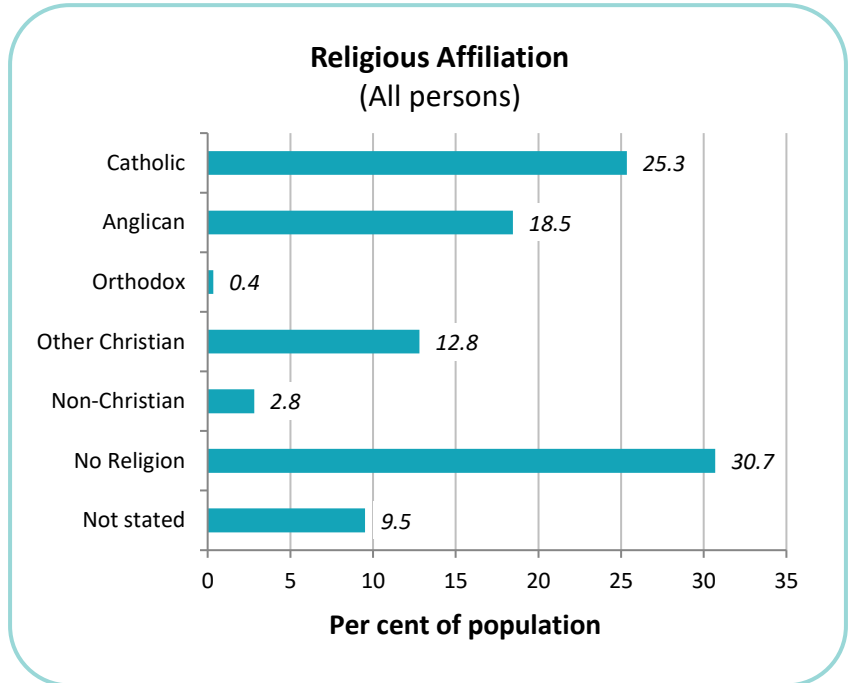
Religious Affiliation

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	7,855	9,092	6,090	6,901	6,859	8,566	7,568	5,803	3,231	61,965
Maronite Catholic	3	5	4	5	4	7	6	3	-	37
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Syro-Malabar Catholic	45	14	9	33	21	8	-	-	-	130
Total Catholic	7,908	9,111	6,103	6,939	6,884	8,581	7,574	5,806	3,231	62,137
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	25.2	29.1	21.7	22.9	24.6	27.7	25.4	25.4	26.0	25.3
Anglican	3,204	4,413	3,104	3,755	5,380	7,029	7,544	6,771	4,064	45,264
Orthodox	80	72	77	113	117	130	100	112	56	857
Other Christian	2,656	3,229	2,184	3,084	3,508	4,494	5,398	4,364	2,524	31,441
Non-Christian	1,068	471	1,419	1,943	886	506	372	181	62	6,908
No Religion	13,631	11,375	12,020	10,952	8,379	7,559	6,428	3,695	1,239	75,278
Not Stated	2,810	2,673	3,198	3,453	2,817	2,728	2,437	1,955	1,259	23,330
Total Population	31,357	31,344	28,105	30,239	27,971	31,027	29,853	22,884	12,435	245,215

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	297	272	569	809
1	318	299	617	900
2	347	327	674	931
3	377	364	741	968
4	386	421	807	954
5	444	434	878	1,017
6	467	418	885	1,014
7	434	484	918	1,094
8	484	425	909	1,086
9	448	464	912	1,112
10	473	455	928	1,039
11	479	481	960	998
12	496	538	1,034	948
13	543	497	1,040	1,026
14	499	515	1,014	1,017
15	482	447	929	1,008
16	440	429	869	995
17	451	406	857	971
18	425	356	781	915
19	372	342	714	798
20-24	1,532	1,482	3,014	3,700
25-29	1,435	1,650	3,085	3,583
30-34	1,557	1,865	3,422	3,643
35-39	1,631	1,893	3,524	3,327
40-44	1,453	1,755	3,208	3,882
45-49	1,744	1,928	3,672	4,294
50-54	2,025	2,161	4,186	4,477
55-59	2,082	2,315	4,397	4,223
60-64	1,911	2,154	4,065	3,682
65-69	1,649	1,852	3,501	3,492
70-74	1,553	1,770	3,323	2,821
75-79	1,157	1,332	2,489	2,176
80+	1,266	1,967	3,233	2,785
Total	29,657	32,498	62,155	65,685

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?

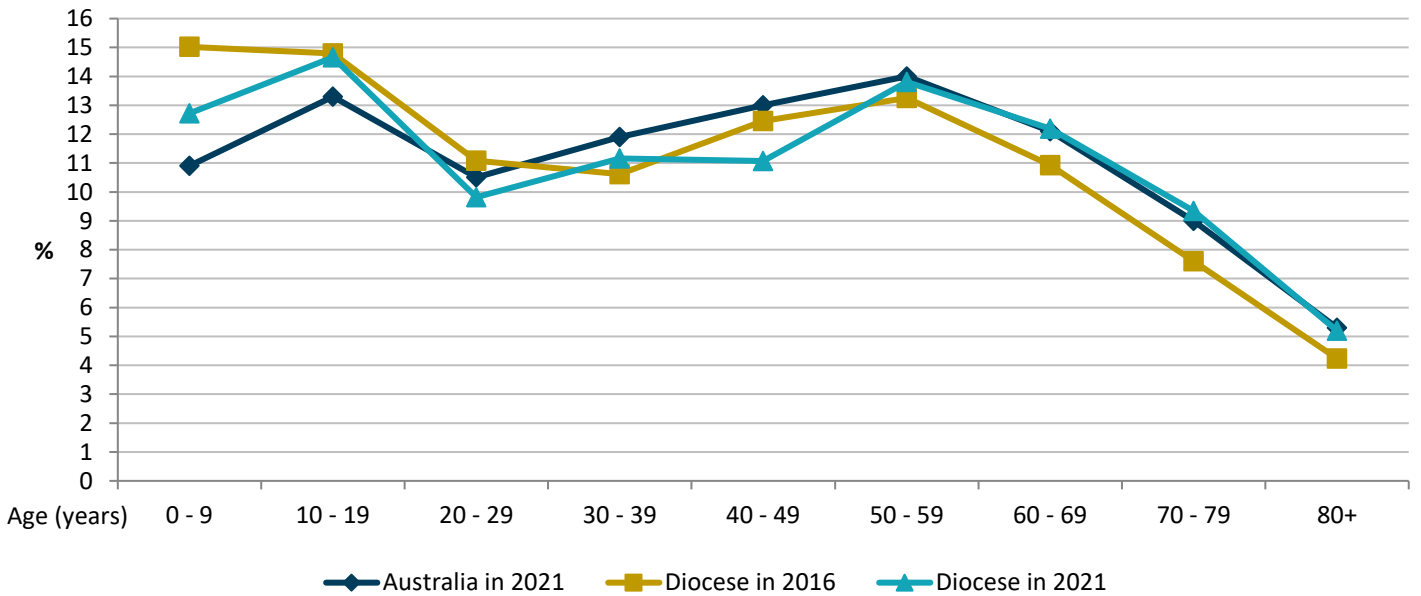
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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.

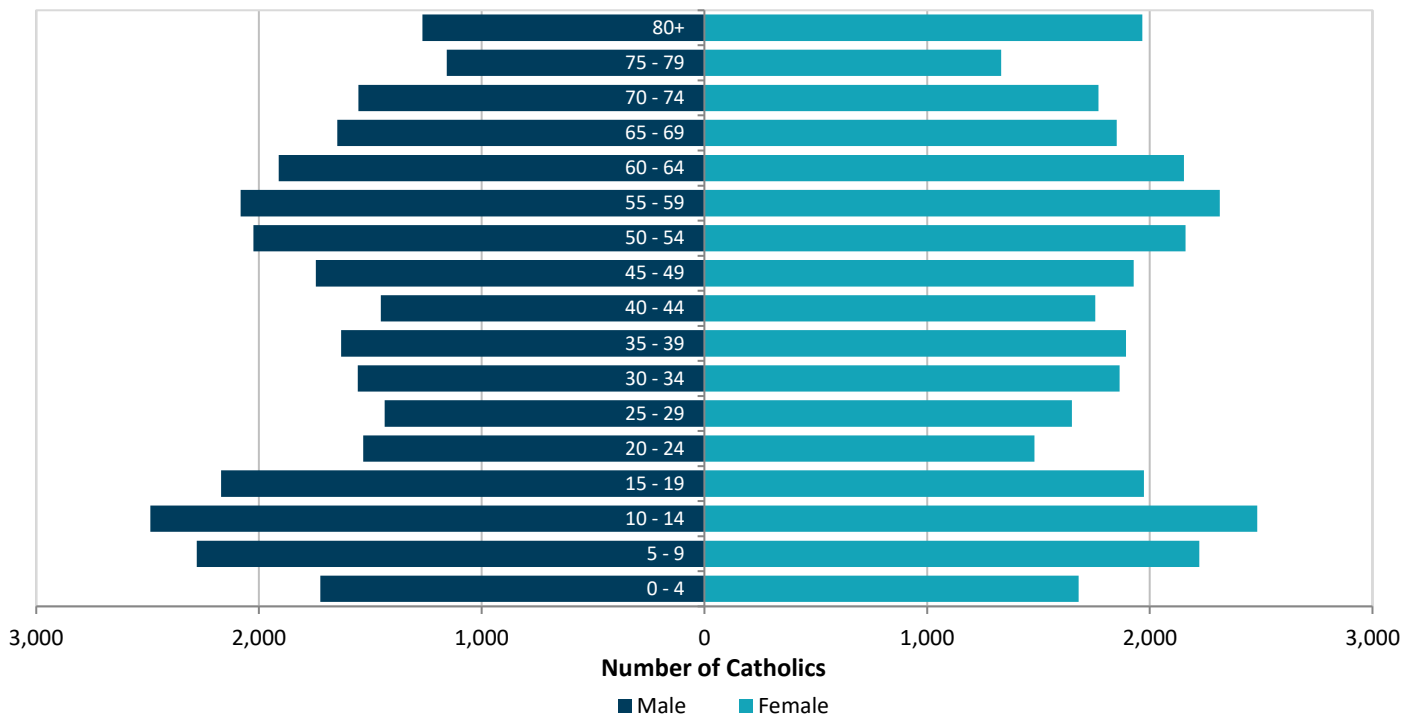


Age and Sex

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	258	278	240	217	224	99	1,316
Females	141	199	243	183	234	131	1,131
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	25	69	54	48	53	249
Females	-	19	67	64	142	151	443
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	3	29	80	71	103	94	380
Females	4	25	72	61	150	253	565
Total							
Males	261	332	389	342	375	246	1,945
Females	145	243	382	308	526	535	2,139

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	182	189	323	538	639	628	2,499
Females	247	385	647	967	1,075	942	4,263

Notes:

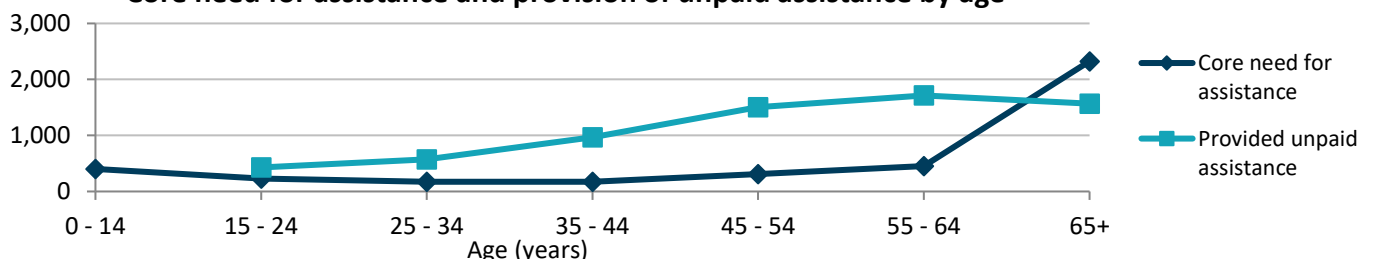
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

2. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2004. *Australian Social Trends 2004*. Catalogue No. 4102.0.

3. Among people aged 75 and over, being in hospital or a nursing home is a major reason for not being in a household on Census night.

4. The Census question asked whether the respondent had provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability in the two weeks prior to the Census. The question is not applicable to persons aged 0-14.

Core need for assistance and provision of unpaid assistance by age



Marital Status

The marital status patterns of Australian Catholics have changed 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	3,671	1,876	982	881	655	292	158	8,515
Married	24	1,022	1,822	2,258	2,431	2,102	1,545	11,204
Divorced or Separated	6	92	273	602	837	623	282	2,715
Widowed	-	-	5	33	72	180	436	726
Total	3,701	2,990	3,082	3,774	3,995	3,197	2,421	23,160
Females								
Never married	3,388	1,904	963	699	525	185	164	7,828
Married	51	1,419	2,223	2,485	2,747	2,194	1,180	12,299
Divorced or Separated	9	186	446	831	965	681	331	3,449
Widowed	-	4	23	69	235	561	1,629	2,521
Total	3,448	3,513	3,655	4,084	4,472	3,621	3,304	26,097

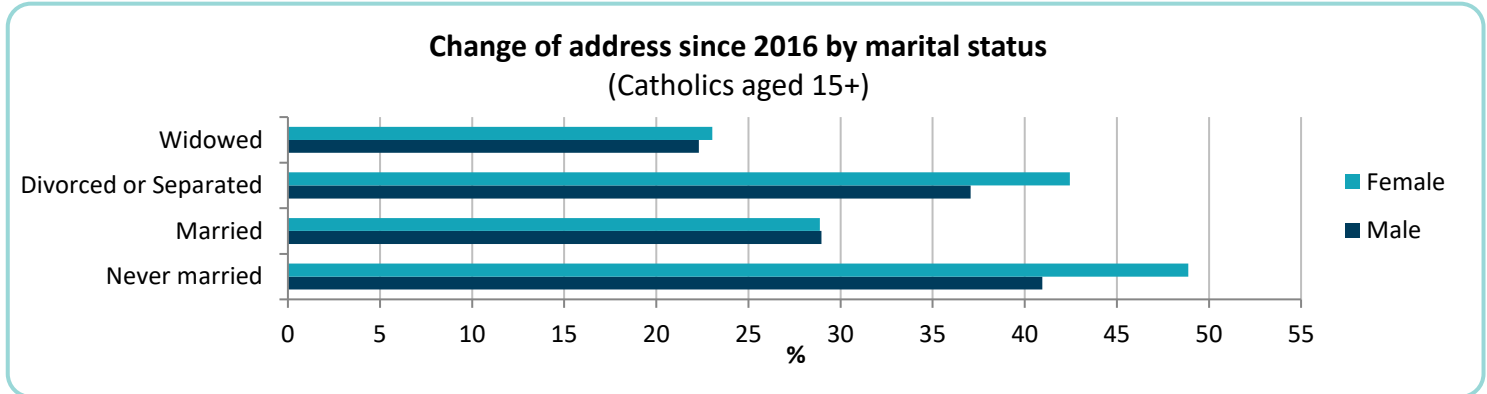


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	5,816	1,031	6,847	15.1
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	7,468	1,571	9,039	17.4
One Catholic, the other non-Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	3,245	1,496	4,741	31.6
Total	16,529	4,098	20,627	19.9



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	31	53	141	530	1,018	717	641	245	3,376	2,796
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	43	62	163	661	1,282	866	854	318	4,249	2,808
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	23	33	109	358	747	484	437	137	2,328	2,766
Couples with no children living at home:										
Both partners Catholic	241	533	546	729	713	339	255	119	3,475	1,618
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	339	740	779	1,040	969	431	334	171	4,803	1,580
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	77	156	207	373	523	268	190	61	1,855	2,160
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	251	466	659	677	368	106	57	241	2,825	1,192
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	58	117	295	329	293	115	103	107	1,417	1,671
Total	1,063	2,160	2,899	4,697	5,913	3,326	2,871	1,967	24,896	2,109

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	740	156	101	39	13	1,049
\$500-\$799	1,577	227	189	106	55	2,154
\$800-\$1,249	2,019	365	294	154	62	2,894
\$1,250-\$1,999	2,831	668	707	344	140	4,690
\$2,000-\$2,999	2,954	937	1,238	558	200	5,887
\$3,000-\$3,999	1,472	555	784	381	132	3,324
\$4,000 or more	1,275	507	666	341	87	2,876
Income not fully stated	1,034	336	341	183	76	1,970
Total Families	13,902	3,751	4,320	2,106	765	24,844
Median Family Income (\$)	1,805	2,311	2,564	2,570	2,372	2,109

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)**

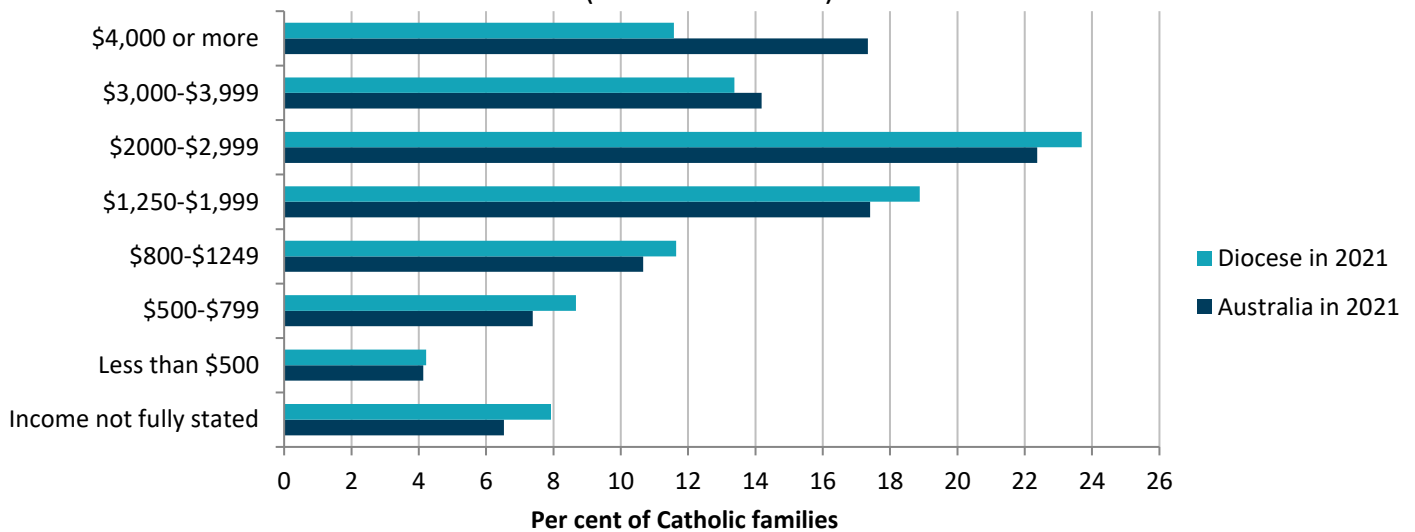


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	9,898	1,929	2,826	1,419	451	16,523
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	2,384	691	586	287	140	4,088
One parent family, parent Catholic	1,030	837	583	275	106	2,831
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	601	290	336	129	51	1,407
Total families	13,913	3,747	4,331	2,110	748	24,849



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	19,389	477	4,386	579	24,831	78.1
Lone person aged under 35 years	275	15	340	38	668	41.2
Lone person aged 35 years or over	3,877	339	1,325	328	5,869	66.1
Group households	423	23	440	34	920	46.0
Total households	23,964	854	6,491	979	32,288	74.2

	\$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	509	924	2,743	3,051	1,171	1,454	1,747
Lone person aged under 35 years	11	20	122	56	13	3	1,400
Lone person aged 35 years or over	122	149	282	161	38	47	1,273
Group households	6	41	55	58	11	13	1,490
Total households	648	1,134	3,202	3,326	1,233	1,517	1,698

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.



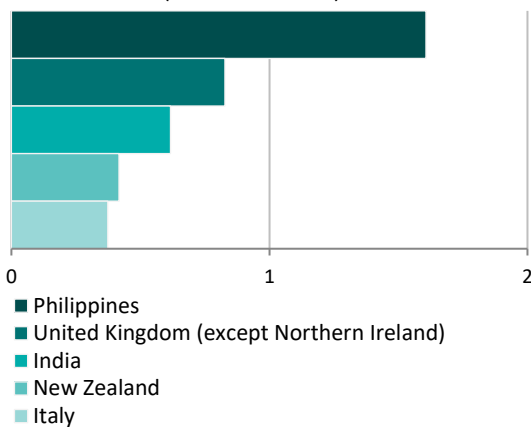
Birthplace

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)

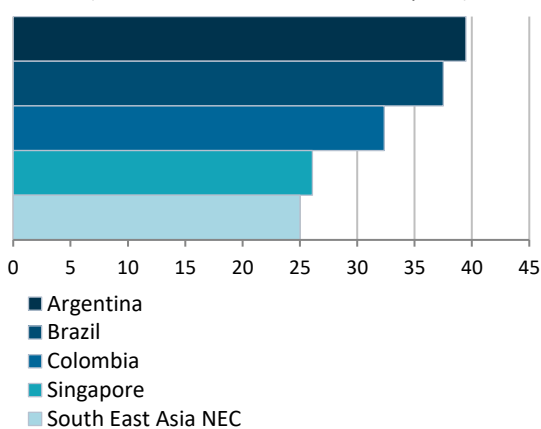


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	56,654	91.2	-
New Zealand	259	0.4	2.7
Other Oceania	84	0.1	10.7
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	514	0.8	5.1
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	216	0.3	7.9
Italy	232	0.4	5.2
Malta	80	0.1	-
Spain and Portugal	39	0.1	-
France	56	0.1	19.6
Netherlands	139	0.2	-
Germany	164	0.3	2.4
Austria	47	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	123	0.2	-
Poland	68	0.1	4.4
Hungary	38	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	71	0.1	4.2
Other Europe NEC	38	0.1	-
Vietnam	92	0.1	22.8
Philippines	998	1.6	24.0
Indonesia	24	0.0	12.5
Malaysia	44	0.1	-
Singapore	23	0.0	26.1
South East Asia NEC	20	0.0	25.0
India	383	0.6	23.2
Sri Lanka	56	0.1	16.1
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	22	0.0	13.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	15	0.0	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	31	0.0	16.1
Egypt	10	0.0	-
Lebanon	65	0.1	-
Iraq	17	0.0	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	15	0.0	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	35	0.1	20.0
South Africa	79	0.1	15.2
Mauritius	15	0.0	-
United States of America	79	0.1	8.9
Canada	26	0.0	-
Argentina	38	0.1	39.5
Brazil	16	0.0	37.5
Colombia	34	0.1	32.4
Chile	34	0.1	20.6
Central America and South America NEC	85	0.1	8.2
Other countries	110	0.2	14.5
Inadequately described/Not stated	933	1.5	-
Total	62,121	100.0	0.9

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	58,649	153,529	212,178	27.6
Italian	259	86	345	75.1
Maltese	60	8	68	88.2
Spanish	211	210	421	50.1
Croatian	90	28	118	76.3
Polish	66	34	100	66.0
Dutch	39	91	130	30.0
French	45	131	176	25.6
German	107	231	338	31.7
Portuguese	32	31	63	50.8
Hungarian	34	34	68	50.0
Ukrainian	4	8	12	33.3
Vietnamese	108	171	279	38.7
Filipino languages	732	228	960	76.3
Chinese languages	68	945	1,013	6.7
Malayalam	437	215	652	67.0
Sinhalese	30	184	214	14.0
Korean	36	153	189	19.0
Indonesian & Malay	14	100	114	12.3
Arabic	154	261	415	37.1
Assyrian and Chaldean	6	4	10	60.0
Oceanic and Papuan languages	37	256	293	12.6
Australian Indigenous Languages	87	333	420	20.7
Other European languages NEC	83	974	1,057	7.9
Other Asian languages NEC	97	4,285	4,382	2.2
Other languages NEC	118	667	785	15.0
Inadequately described/Non-verbal/Not stated	544	19,886	20,430	2.7
Total	62,147	183,083	245,230	25.3

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	3,200	6,123	6,970	5,789	12,671	12,092	11,807	58,652	-
Italian	11	5	11	9	55	62	121	274	12.1
Maltese	5	-	-	8	8	24	21	66	-
Spanish	-	14	17	34	72	34	41	212	10.2
Croatian	4	7	-	9	16	17	37	90	14.9
Polish	6	3	-	4	10	8	32	63	-
Dutch	4	-	-	-	7	6	18	35	-
French	-	-	-	12	16	3	16	47	-
German	-	7	4	6	19	29	40	105	3.8
Portuguese	-	-	-	3	14	7	5	29	16.2
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	4	5	15	24	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	9	10	8	20	41	14	3	105	18.1
Filipino languages	24	43	66	74	357	121	43	728	1.7
Chinese languages	3	3	7	3	17	17	15	65	19.4
Malayalam	56	69	30	32	215	28	7	437	7.5
Sinhalese	-	9	-	7	12	3	-	31	-
Korean	5	3	-	4	20	5	-	37	29.4
Indonesian & Malay	-	-	-	3	8	5	3	19	-
Arabic	6	11	17	19	41	27	28	149	7.1
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	4	7	7	13	8	6	45	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	6	18	18	13	18	16	-	89	-
Other European languages NEC	5	3	-	6	25	18	35	92	5.9
Other Asian languages NEC	-	3	15	9	42	17	3	89	5.3
Other languages NEC	16	16	18	3	51	8	4	116	14.6
Inadequately described/Non-verbal/ Not stated	45	37	46	28	62	82	239	539	5.5
Total	3,405	6,391	7,234	6,102	13,814	12,656	12,539	62,141	0.4

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.

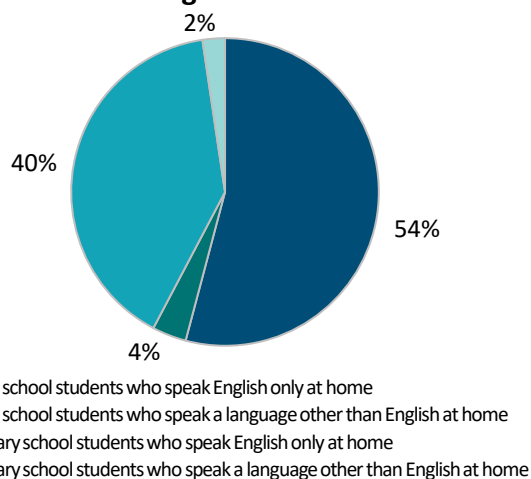
How does the diocese connect with Catholic students at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, especially those not attending Catholic schools?

Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

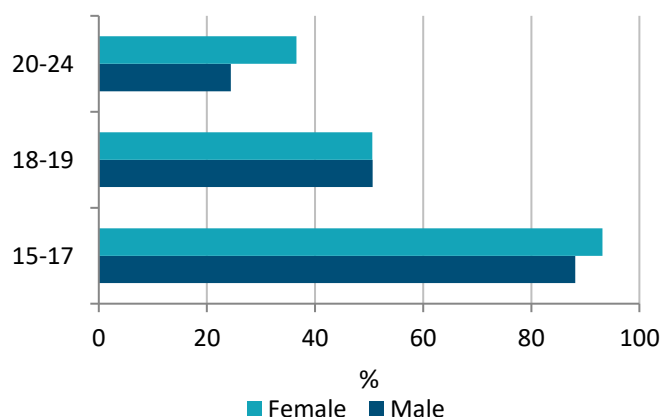
	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	2,463	11,272	13,735	17.9
Infants/Primary – Catholic	3,698	1,680	5,378	68.8
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	247	1,442	1,689	14.6
Secondary – Government	2,092	7,227	9,319	22.4
Secondary – Catholic	2,470	1,466	3,936	62.8
Secondary – Other Non-Government	545	2,076	2,621	20.8
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	1,555	4,544	6,099	25.5
University or other Tertiary Institutions	1,474	4,277	5,751	25.6
Other (including pre-school)	1,829	4,829	6,658	27.5
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	45,768	144,278	190,046	24.1
Total	62,141	183,091	245,232	25.3

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

Language background of all students attending Catholic schools



Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)



Attendance at Educational Institutions

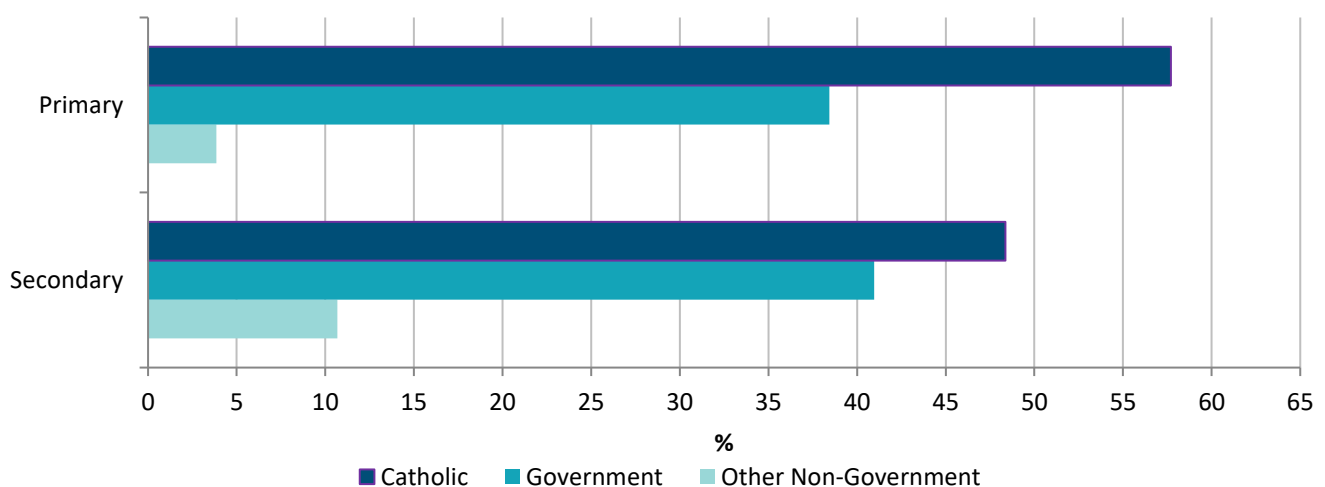
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	Less than \$500	\$500-\$799	\$800-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Total ²	Median annual family income ³ (\$)
Infants/Primary – Government	104	228	256	456	609	361	211	2,388	110,126
Infants/Primary – Catholic	55	132	234	504	1,018	751	679	3,628	143,289
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	4	7	17	25	51	44	81	244	220,981
Secondary – Government	71	115	203	379	483	300	182	1,953	114,871
Secondary – Catholic	26	44	94	271	560	536	583	2,395	162,425
Secondary – Other Non-Government	7	14	13	57	91	70	124	407	160,861
TAFE, University or other Tertiary institution	-	-	10	53	59	81	118	368	181,196
Other (including pre-school)	13	18	27	76	147	64	51	413	126,968
Not stated or not applicable	12	20	17	26	32	17	14	179	95,213
Total	292	578	871	1,847	3,050	2,224	2,043	11,975	136,145

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	-	67	117	116	105	94	499
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	79	426	483	424	338	354	2,104
Advanced diploma or diploma level	20	142	262	354	293	269	1,340
Certificate level	645	1,453	1,321	1,499	1,506	1,545	7,969
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	2,954	911	897	1,375	1,750	3,357	11,244
Total	3,698	2,999	3,080	3,768	3,992	5,619	23,156
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>11.2</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	15	156	185	145	135	72	708
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	201	1,105	1,092	902	659	666	4,625
Advanced diploma or diploma level	127	410	507	590	562	543	2,739
Certificate level	568	1,014	965	1,081	1,031	685	5,344
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	2,546	840	898	1,372	2,085	4,963	12,704
Total	3,457	3,525	3,647	4,090	4,472	6,929	26,120
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>20.4</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	15	223	302	261	240	166	1,207
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	280	1,531	1,575	1,326	997	1,020	6,729
Advanced diploma or diploma level	147	552	769	944	855	812	4,079
Certificate level	1,213	2,467	2,286	2,580	2,537	2,230	13,313
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	5,500	1,751	1,795	2,747	3,835	8,320	23,948
Total	7,155	6,524	6,727	7,858	8,464	12,548	49,276
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>16.1</i>

Note:

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



Employment

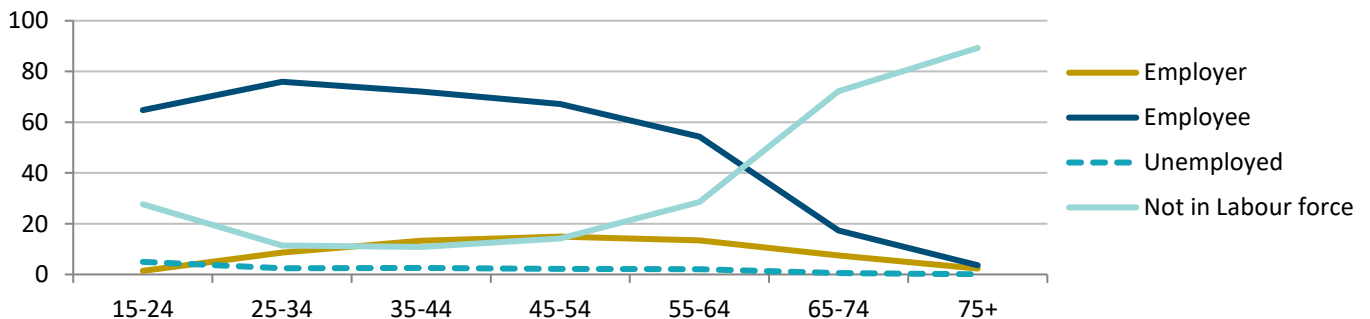
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	63	941	1,501	462	2,967
Employee	2,341	4,405	4,430	713	11,889
Unemployed	192	171	195	35	593
Not in the labour force	1,053	458	1,479	4,215	7,205
Other, Not stated, Not applicable	47	102	160	192	501
Total	3,696	6,077	7,765	5,617	23,155
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	70.2	90.8	78.9	21.5	66.7
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	7.4	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.8
Females					
Employer	38	522	798	171	1,529
Employee	2,294	5,386	5,444	670	13,794
Unemployed	161	163	154	5	483
Not in the labour force	926	1,011	2,050	5,829	9,816
Other, Not stated, Not applicable	29	90	113	250	482
Total	3,448	7,172	8,559	6,925	26,104
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	72.3	84.6	74.7	12.2	60.6
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	6.5	2.7	2.4	0.6	3.1

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	98	332	480	649	624	434	2,617
Professionals	79	324	381	363	311	127	1,585
Technicians & Trade Workers	884	890	707	691	529	138	3,839
Community & Personal Service Workers	204	194	185	231	172	49	1,035
Clerical & Administrative Workers	46	96	121	155	163	58	639
Sales Workers	340	123	102	137	125	60	887
Machinery Operators & Drivers	180	351	417	555	524	177	2,204
Labourers	555	330	270	348	353	143	1,999
ID / NS / NA ¹	1,324	353	430	638	1,192	4,434	8,371
Total	3,710	2,993	3,093	3,767	3,993	5,620	23,176
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	7.4	24.8	32.3	32.3	33.4	47.3	28.4
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	67.9	59.5	52.3	50.9	50.2	38.6	54.3
Females							
Managers	54	261	362	436	354	199	1,666
Professionals	232	953	896	843	628	160	3,712
Technicians & Trade Workers	138	148	144	134	101	21	686
Community & Personal Service Workers	773	575	561	546	488	125	3,068
Clerical & Administrative Workers	240	484	663	840	775	181	3,183
Sales Workers	623	224	195	232	240	56	1,570
Machinery Operators & Drivers	31	34	38	37	34	12	186
Labourers	212	164	178	231	305	75	1,165
ID / NS / NA ¹	1,146	677	620	785	1,546	6,090	10,864
Total	3,449	3,520	3,657	4,084	4,471	6,919	26,100
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	12.4	42.7	41.4	38.8	33.6	43.3	35.3
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	16.5	12.2	11.9	12.2	15.0	13.0	13.4
All Catholics							
Managers	152	593	842	1,085	978	633	4,283
Professionals	311	1,277	1,277	1,206	939	287	5,297
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,022	1,038	851	825	630	159	4,525
Community & Personal Service Workers	977	769	746	777	660	174	4,103
Clerical & Administrative Workers	286	580	784	995	938	239	3,822
Sales Workers	963	347	297	369	365	116	2,457
Machinery Operators & Drivers	211	385	455	592	558	189	2,390
Labourers	767	494	448	579	658	218	3,164
ID / NS / NA ¹	2,470	1,030	1,050	1,423	2,738	10,524	19,235
Total	7,159	6,513	6,750	7,851	8,464	12,539	49,276
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	9.9	34.1	37.2	35.6	33.5	45.7	31.9
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	42.7	35.0	30.8	31.1	32.2	28.1	33.6

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?

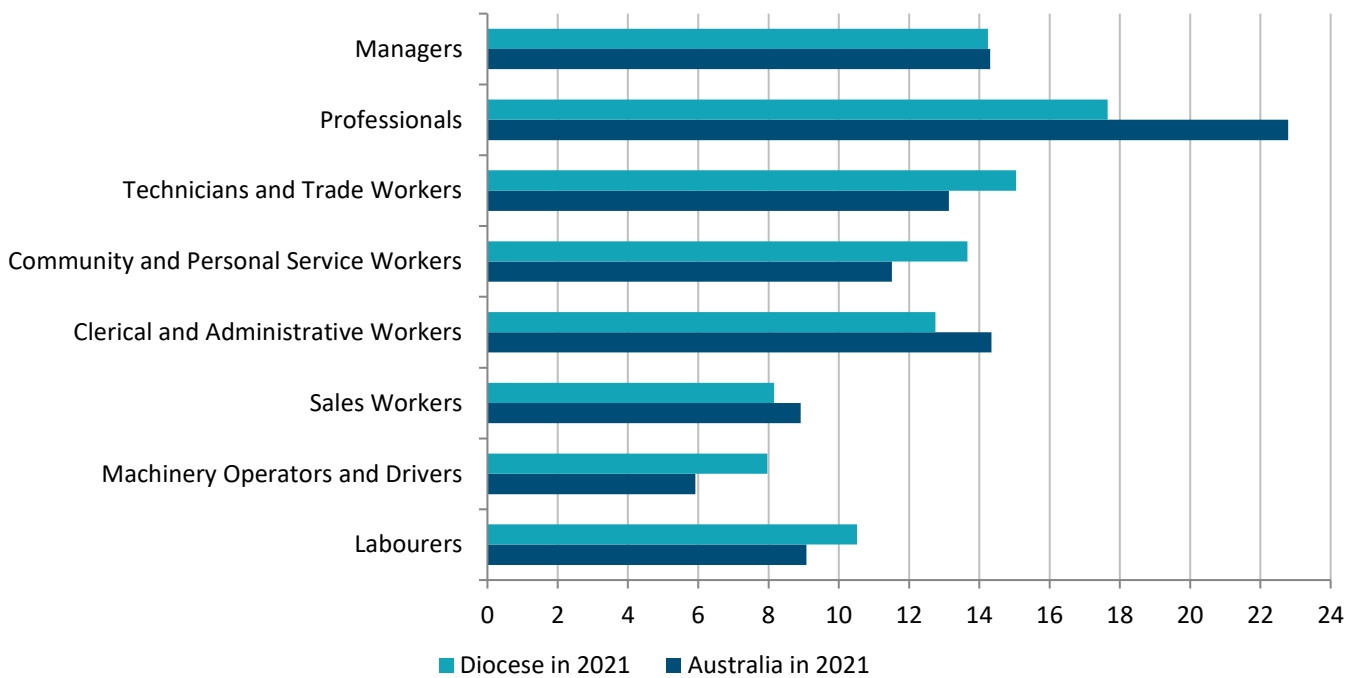
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	14.2	14.4
Professionals	17.7	18.0
Technicians & Trade Workers	15.1	14.6
Community & Personal Service Workers	13.7	13.5
Clerical & Administrative Workers	12.7	11.4
Sales Workers	8.2	8.2
Machinery Operators & Drivers	8.0	8.1
Labourers	10.5	11.7
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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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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