



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Diocese of Broome



Date of report: July 2023

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

Telephone: +61 (02) 6201 9812

Email: ncpr@catholic.org.au

Web: www.ncpr.catholic.org.au

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Diocese of Broome



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: 35,998

Catholic Population: 7,454

Catholics make up 20.7 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 33 years

Total Catholic families: 2,452

543 Catholics live alone

776 Catholics were born overseas

142 Catholics do not speak English well

341 Catholics need assistance with core activities 2,744

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	8,928	10,917	8,308	9,779	8,480	7,454
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	28.6	27.7	28.5	27.1	25.4	24.4
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	6.5	7.0	4.9	4.5	5.8	7.7
Catholics born in NESC ² (%)	4.1	4.3	2.9	4.8	7.3	6.8
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	3.5	3.4	2.4	2.5	1.3	1.9
Catholic families	2,124	2,678	2,436	2,914	2,655	2,452
Catholics living alone	345	480	459	567	652	543
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	49.9	51.1	48.7	48.4	40.8	47.8
Catholics with university degree (%)	8.2	10.2	9.2	11.7	13.4	15.4
Catholic males in labour force (%)	69.1	63.7	68.6	65.1	64.4	61.5
Catholic females in labour force (%)	53.8	51.2	56.5	55.5	58.1	56.9
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	22.3	33.2	30.2	30.6	30.2	31.4

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	35,998	35,487	25,422,788	23,401,892	28	28
Catholic population	7,454	8,480	5,075,910	5,291,834	28	28
Per cent Catholic	20.7	23.9	20.0	22.6	9	10
At same address since previous Census (%)	53.0	49.4	59.4	57.3	25	26
Median age ⁴ (years)	33	32	43	40	28	28
Aged 0-14 (%)	24.4	25.6	17.9	19.8	1	1
Aged 65+ (%)	7.7	5.8	19.9	16.6	28	28
Males per 100 females	87.0	92.0	89.1	90.6	23	11

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 (%)	4.6	3.3	6.7	5.8	26	26
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	13.9	13.1	13.5	12.5	14	9

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)	36.8	33.5	37.1	34.1	6	8
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	26.4	29.1	28.1	29.6	25	23
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	61.5	64.4	66.5	69.7	25	25
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	56.9	58.1	59.7	60.6	24	21
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	10.7	11.1	4.2	5.8	1	1
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	25.4	22.4	8.9	12.2	1	1

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	3.6	3.8	5.5	5.6	17	16
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	6.8	7.3	21.4	19.1	25	20
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries & arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	113	179	97,457	106,428	28	27
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	4,682	5,014	135,686	133,528	14	12
Speak language other than English at home (%)	25.7	21.0	21.5	20.4	5	7
Not proficient in English ^{7, 8} (%)	1.9	1.3	2.7	2.6	7	11

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 (%)	15.4	13.4	24.6	20.6	25	21
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	63.9	67.9	94.9	92.2	28	28
Aged 18-19	14.7	9.7	67.2	62.9	28	28
Aged 20-24	5.9	7.3	43.4	38.2	28	28
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	51.7	44.4	55.5	53.1	18	24
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	46.5	53.6	38.4	41.0	4	2
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	40.8	35.6	55.3	54.5	25	25
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	54.9	59.7	33.4	35.1	1	3
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	40.6	41.2	36.6	28.1	16	4
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	47.1	28.9	41.3	35.7	13	27

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 (%)	57.1	55.3	32.9	33.3	1	1
Married (%)	30.5	31.7	49.3	49.7	28	28
Divorced or Separated (%)	9.0	9.6	11.7	11.2	28	28
Widowed (%)	3.4	3.4	6.1	5.8	28	28

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	2,452	2,654	1,995,658	1,997,833	28	28
One-parent families	604	577	225,180	231,370	28	28
One-parent families (% of all families)	24.6	21.7	11.3	11.6	1	1
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	49.6	53.2	58.1	55.9	26	25
De facto couples (%)	41.2	44.8	17.7	17.7	1	1
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	95,317	96,041	120,943	100,270	26	13

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	2,933	3,383	2,567,362	2,548,354	28	28
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	115	132	51,145	53,499	28	28
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	428	520	442,080	407,684	28	28
Persons living alone (total)	543	652	493,225	461,183	28	28
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	7.3	7.7	9.7	8.7	27	23
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	31.4	30.2	73.0	71.2	28	28
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	2,195	2,395	1,948	1,873	4	1

Notes:

1. A family is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Family members who live elsewhere are not included in the Census definition.
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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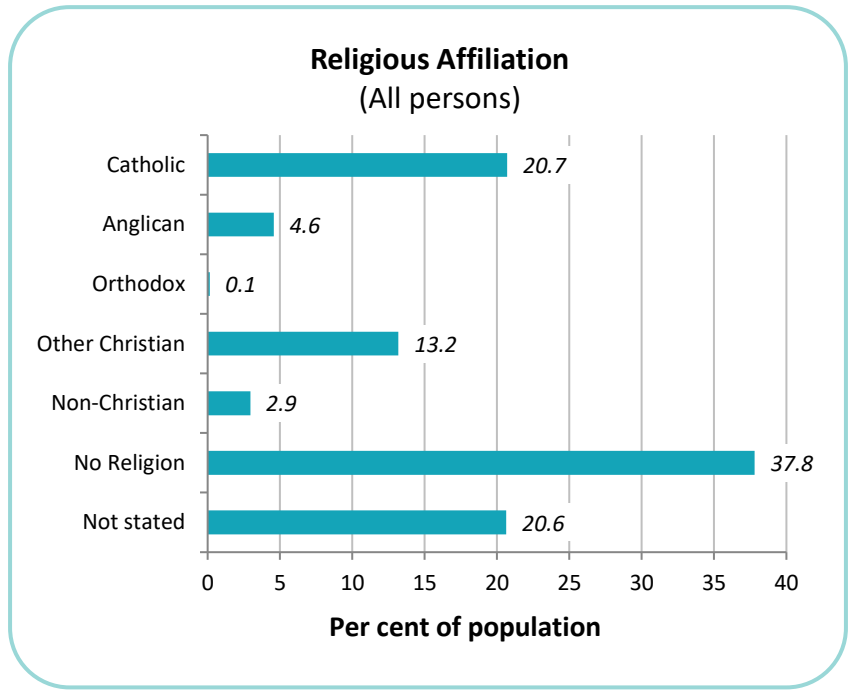
Religious Affiliation

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	1,189	1,157	1,002	1,218	1,006	950	598	272	67	7,459
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Catholic	1,189	1,157	1,002	1,218	1,006	950	598	272	67	7,459
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	21.2	23.3	19.1	19.2	20.7	21.2	19.8	24.0	19.7	20.7
Anglican	111	122	100	152	231	378	322	182	41	1,639
Orthodox	3	3	9	10	9	8	5	-	-	47
Other Christian	701	761	632	702	617	623	452	187	71	4,746
Non-Christian	150	118	152	256	176	114	71	15	12	1,064
No Religion	2,297	1,778	2,220	2,644	1,812	1,508	1,020	260	61	13,600
Not Stated	1,147	1,034	1,141	1,353	1,000	898	553	219	88	7,433
Total Population	5,598	4,973	5,256	6,335	4,851	4,479	3,021	1,135	340	35,988

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	53	39	92	119
1	48	48	96	138
2	52	58	110	137
3	65	56	121	146
4	59	54	113	141
5	74	61	135	147
6	65	58	123	149
7	72	68	140	131
8	63	62	125	161
9	79	57	136	151
10	70	79	149	182
11	66	66	132	149
12	47	61	108	148
13	66	60	126	154
14	59	56	115	123
15	53	65	118	118
16	44	55	99	123
17	59	45	104	108
18	42	53	95	107
19	47	54	101	109
20-24	225	255	480	601
25-29	219	301	520	696
30-34	283	340	623	666
35-39	276	319	595	614
40-44	236	302	538	584
45-49	193	278	471	602
50-54	240	262	502	606
55-59	195	255	450	511
60-64	163	207	370	370
65-69	108	124	232	215
70-74	85	97	182	126
75-79	43	50	93	73
80+	23	47	70	77
Total	3,472	3,992	7,464	8,482

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?

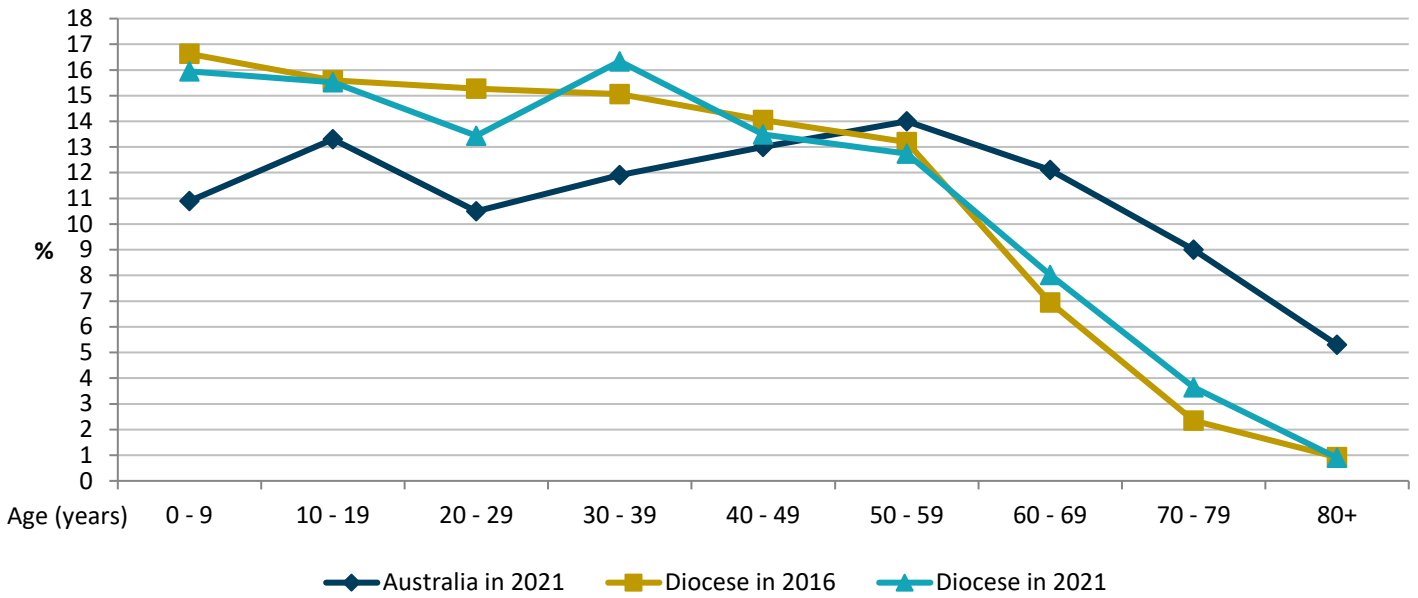
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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.

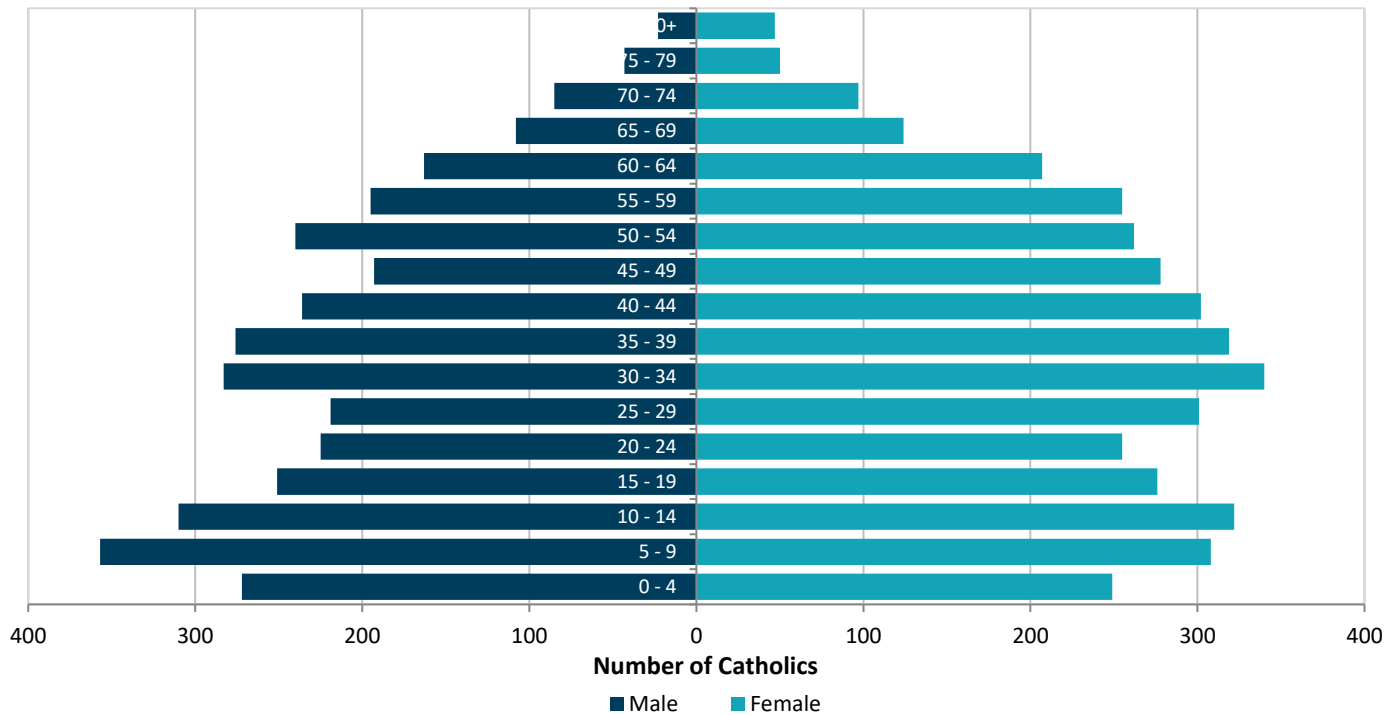


Age and Sex

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	24	35	18	16	9	3	105
Females	14	20	35	27	15	5	116
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	3	8	4	6	-	21
Females	-	9	3	4	-	5	21
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	-	-	14	4	9	3	30
Females	-	3	15	9	12	9	48
Total							
Males	24	38	40	24	24	6	156
Females	14	32	53	40	27	19	185

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	54	63	73	52	26	26	294
Females	71	106	99	104	66	44	490

Notes:

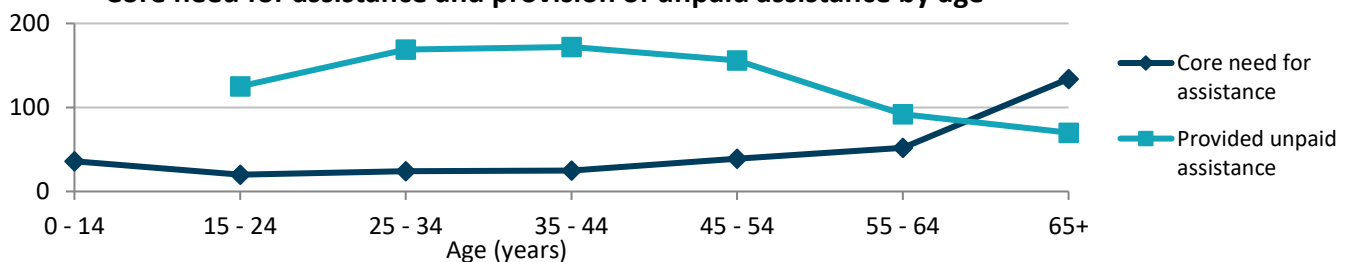
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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	448	383	265	195	108	41	12	1,452
Married	27	110	207	201	166	98	25	834
Divorced or Separated	-	14	31	44	69	37	16	211
Widowed	-	-	-	-	19	14	13	46
Total	475	507	503	440	362	190	66	2,543
Females								
Never married	500	486	324	263	146	40	14	1,773
Married	26	130	240	186	194	89	22	887
Divorced or Separated	-	20	52	77	91	42	18	300
Widowed	-	4	7	7	36	51	41	146
Total	526	640	623	533	467	222	95	3,106

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

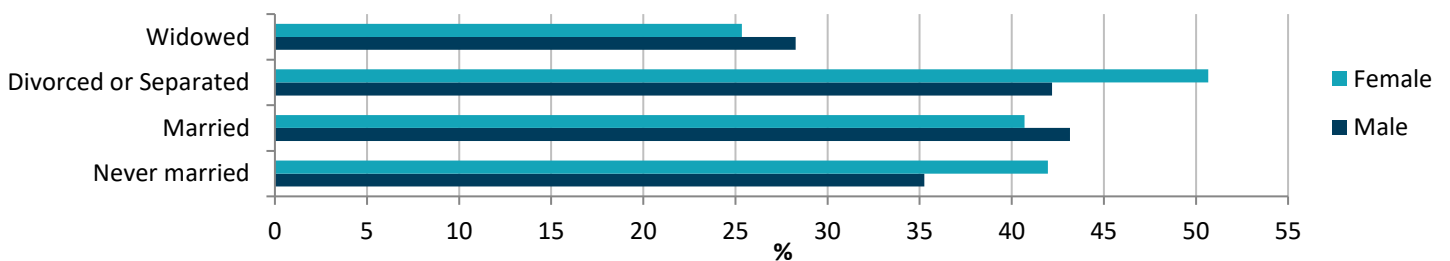


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	429	298	727	41.0
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	206	113	319	35.4
One Catholic, the other non-Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	352	280	632	44.3
Total	987	691	1,678	41.2



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	44	68	67	60	90	62	59	56	506	1,825
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	6	9	8	14	26	27	33	20	143	2,942
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	9	3	8	31	65	85	55	21	277	3,141
Couples with no children living at home:										
Both partners Catholic	31	37	30	26	50	27	26	15	242	1,697
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	17	16	8	28	36	34	26	3	168	2,375
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	9	15	17	32	75	61	36	11	256	2,660
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	142	109	106	89	60	6	9	83	604	840
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	24	16	28	22	24	7	12	12	145	1,225
Total	282	273	272	302	426	309	256	332	2,452	1,828

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	87	95	55	33	7	277
\$500-\$799	116	68	41	27	17	269
\$800-\$1,249	120	59	56	17	18	270
\$1,250-\$1,999	130	66	58	37	5	296
\$2,000-\$2,999	206	81	69	35	18	409
\$3,000-\$3,999	142	50	63	31	6	292
\$4,000 or more	120	39	52	27	5	243
Income not fully stated	155	61	69	37	24	346
Total Families	1,076	519	463	244	100	2,402
Median Family Income (\$)	2,036	1,329	1,831	1,787	1,150	1,828

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)**

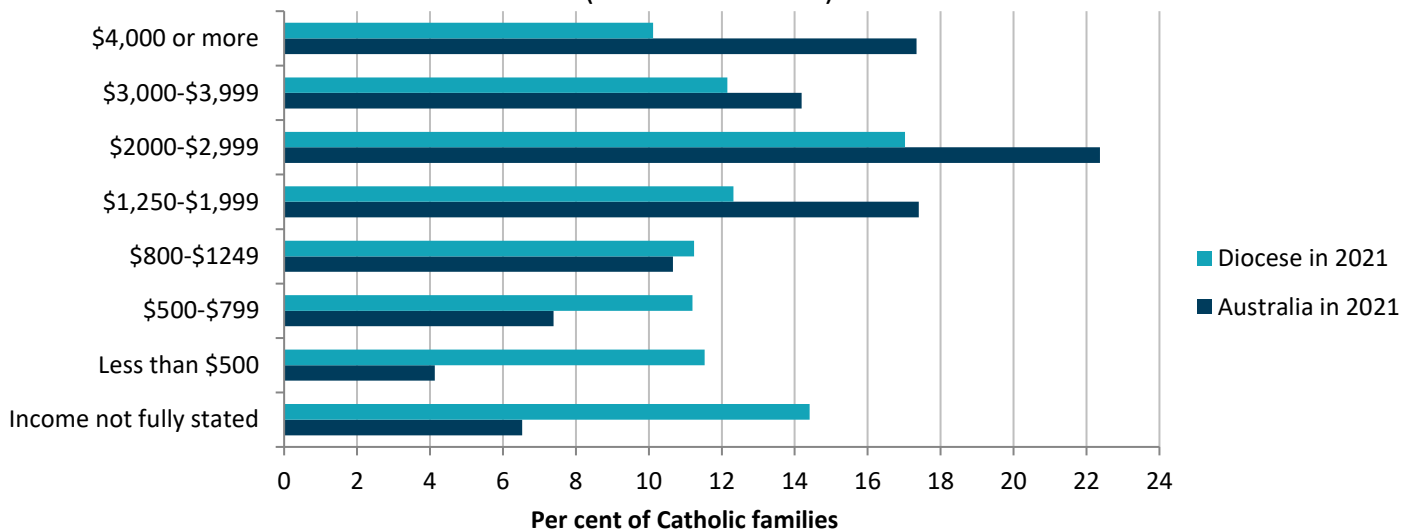


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	488	167	196	99	34	984
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	345	146	120	60	31	702
One parent family, parent Catholic	170	206	122	70	42	610
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	79	25	29	16	5	154
Total families	1,082	544	467	245	112	2,450



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	769	599	796	127	2,291	33.6
Lone person aged under 35 years	12	24	52	27	115	10.4
Lone person aged 35 years or over	116	109	139	64	428	27.1
Group households	25	6	64	4	99	25.3
Total households	922	738	1,051	222	2,933	31.4

	\$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	3	24	63	114	67	153	2,271
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lone person aged 35 years or over	3	6	7	8	8	4	1,750
Group households	-	-	4	6	-	4	1,900
Total households	6	30	74	128	75	161	2,195

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.



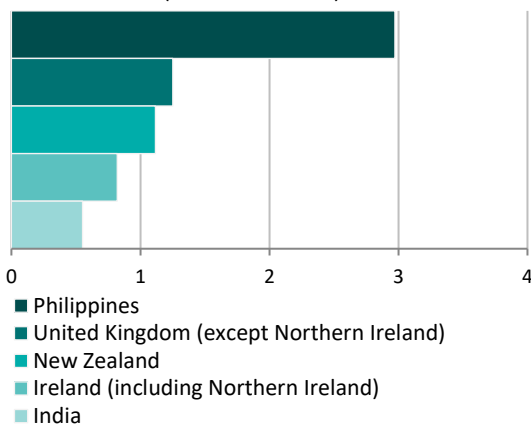
Birthplace

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)

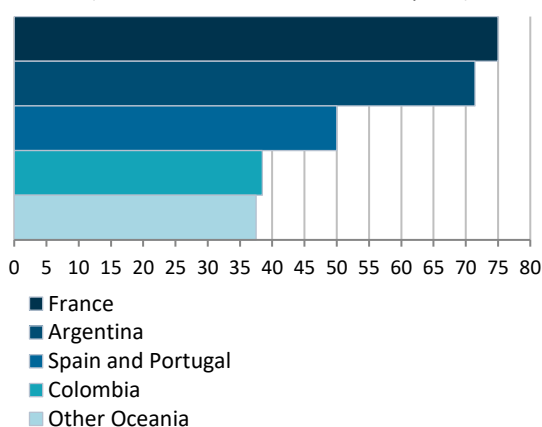


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	6,536	87.9	-
New Zealand	83	1.1	3.6
Other Oceania	16	0.2	37.5
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	93	1.3	5.4
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	61	0.8	11.5
Italy	35	0.5	31.4
Malta	4	0.1	-
Spain and Portugal	6	0.1	50.0
France	16	0.2	75.0
Netherlands	6	0.1	-
Germany	18	0.2	16.7
Austria	5	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	7	0.1	-
Poland	4	0.1	-
Hungary	-	-	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	9	0.1	33.3
Other Europe NEC	4	0.1	-
Vietnam	3	0.0	-
Philippines	221	3.0	18.6
Indonesia	4	0.1	-
Malaysia	8	0.1	-
Singapore	4	0.1	-
South East Asia NEC	10	0.1	-
India	41	0.6	26.8
Sri Lanka	3	0.0	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	-	-	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	-	-	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	-	-	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	-	-	-
South Africa	11	0.1	-
Mauritius	6	0.1	-
United States of America	20	0.3	-
Canada	-	-	-
Argentina	14	0.2	71.4
Brazil	8	0.1	-
Colombia	13	0.2	38.5
Chile	-	-	-
Central America and South America NEC	16	0.2	25.0
Other countries	27	0.4	14.8
Inadequately described/Not stated	123	1.7	-
Total	7,435	100.0	1.7

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	5,278	17,249	22,527	23.4
Italian	60	57	117	51.3
Maltese	-	-	-	-
Spanish	51	105	156	32.7
Croatian	7	6	13	53.8
Polish	10	6	16	62.5
Dutch	4	38	42	9.5
French	30	128	158	19.0
German	16	118	134	11.9
Portuguese	6	16	22	27.3
Hungarian	-	3	3	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	3	44	47	6.4
Filipino languages	191	81	272	70.2
Chinese languages	6	223	229	2.6
Malayalam	26	27	53	49.1
Sinhalese	-	35	35	-
Korean	3	14	17	17.6
Indonesian & Malay	3	41	44	6.8
Arabic	5	19	24	20.8
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	11	84	95	11.6
Australian Indigenous Languages	1,469	3,956	5,425	27.1
Other European languages NEC	21	138	159	13.2
Other Asian languages NEC	18	304	322	5.6
Other languages NEC	24	123	147	16.3
Inadequately described/Non-verbal/Not stated	233	5,741	5,974	3.9
Total	7,475	28,556	36,031	20.7

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	379	670	605	653	1,490	1,030	456	5,283	-
Italian	4	4	4	11	26	8	3	60	4.6
Maltese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish	-	-	-	15	21	-	-	36	5.6
Croatian	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-
Polish	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French	-	5	-	8	9	-	-	22	-
German	-	-	-	5	6	3	-	14	-
Portuguese	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Filipino languages	8	10	17	31	95	33	3	197	-
Chinese languages	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-
Malayalam	-	3	4	-	15	-	-	22	-
Sinhalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Indonesian & Malay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arabic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	3	-	-	-	9	-	-	12	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	96	204	212	235	432	202	86	1,467	5.6
Other European languages NEC	-	3	-	-	13	-	-	16	-
Other Asian languages NEC	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	11	40.0
Other languages NEC	-	-	-	-	14	5	-	19	-
Inadequately described/Non-verbal/ Not stated	28	49	29	36	60	30	15	247	19.7
Total	518	948	871	994	2,233	1,311	563	7,438	1.9

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.

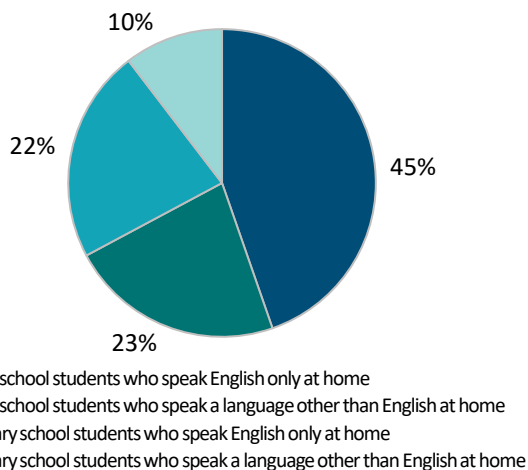
How does the diocese connect with Catholic students at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, especially those not attending Catholic schools?

Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

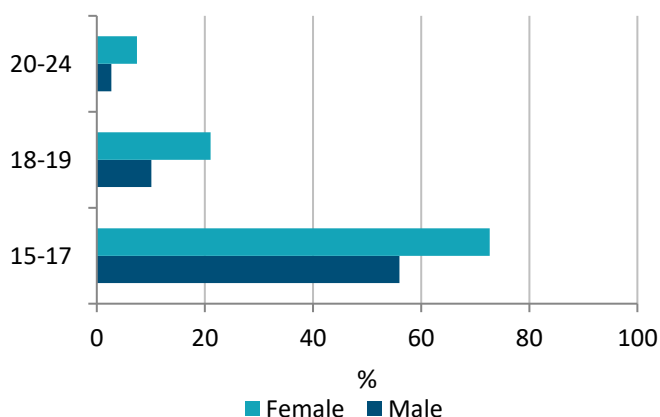
	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	413	1,992	2,405	17.2
Infants/Primary – Catholic	459	314	773	59.4
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	16	182	198	8.1
Secondary – Government	269	1,102	1,371	19.6
Secondary – Catholic	200	178	378	52.9
Secondary – Other Non-Government	21	156	177	11.9
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	105	438	543	19.3
University or other Tertiary Institutions	114	440	554	20.6
Other (including pre-school)	169	557	726	23.3
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	5,688	23,185	28,873	19.7
Total	7,454	28,544	35,998	20.7

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

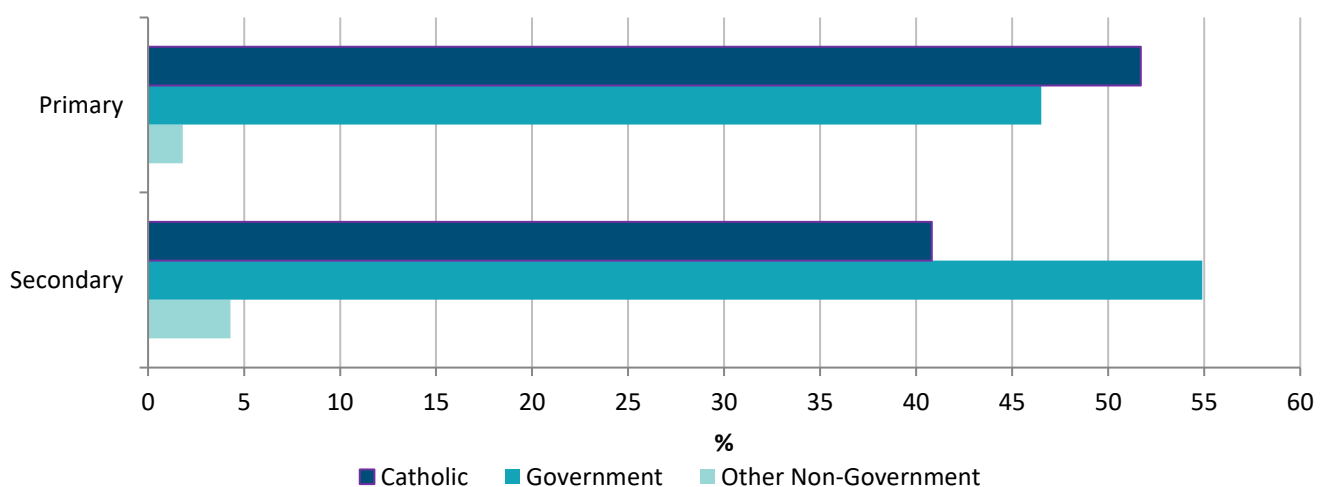
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	53	40	59	48	62	40	39	383	80,248
Infants/Primary – Catholic	48	64	58	45	58	55	52	432	82,542
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	3	-	6	5	3	-	-	13	63,197
Secondary – Government	34	29	34	27	40	25	20	241	76,024
Secondary – Catholic	10	21	16	16	30	16	28	172	113,828
Secondary – Other Non-Government	7	-	4	-	-	-	-	11	20,492
TAFE, University or other Tertiary institution	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	12	62,206
Other (including pre-school)	7	3	-	10	9	5	9	43	112,941
Not stated or not applicable	25	21	17	12	6	3	-	114	38,690
Total	187	178	198	163	208	144	151	1,421	77,484

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	-	17	6	5	12	-	40
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	9	60	53	46	38	16	222
Advanced diploma or diploma level	5	20	43	26	30	15	139
Certificate level	77	151	151	149	103	59	690
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	383	259	248	216	186	161	1,453
Total	474	507	501	442	369	251	2,544
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>10.3</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	-	22	26	32	17	9	106
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	25	133	129	108	78	26	499
Advanced diploma or diploma level	11	40	58	44	61	22	236
Certificate level	65	137	133	82	72	24	513
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	430	304	270	281	232	228	1,745
Total	531	636	616	547	460	309	3,099
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>19.5</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	-	39	32	37	29	9	146
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	34	193	182	154	116	42	721
Advanced diploma or diploma level	16	60	101	70	91	37	375
Certificate level	142	288	284	231	175	83	1,203
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	813	563	518	497	418	389	3,198
Total	1,005	1,143	1,117	989	829	560	5,643
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>15.4</i>

Note:

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



Employment

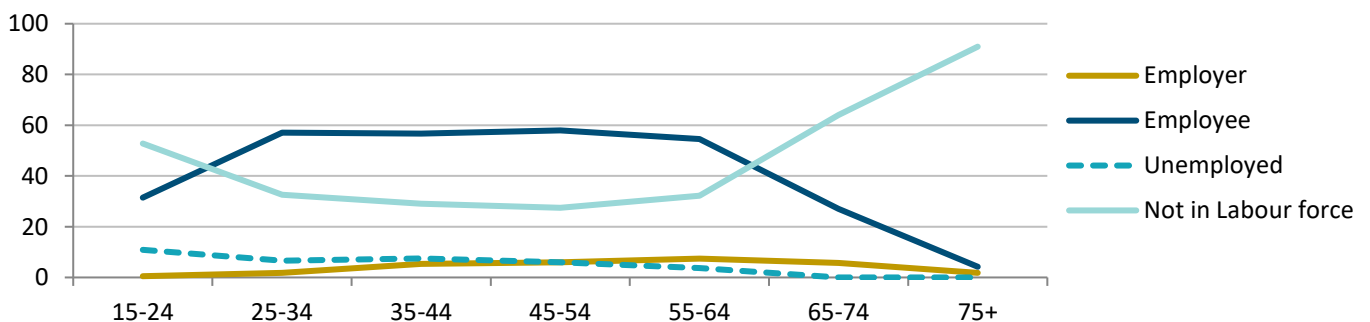
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	-	56	79	22	157
Employee	138	567	444	54	1,203
Unemployed	64	88	50	-	202
Not in the labour force	248	290	208	165	911
Other, Not stated, Not applicable	21	21	17	7	66
Total	471	1,022	798	248	2,539
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>61.5</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>12.9</i>
Females					
Employer	5	30	45	3	83
Employee	177	729	566	60	1,532
Unemployed	45	71	37	-	153
Not in the labour force	287	408	328	240	1,263
Other, Not stated, Not applicable	16	23	26	13	78
Total	530	1,261	1,002	316	3,109
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>65.8</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>56.9</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>8.7</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	3	22	59	58	43	22	207
Professionals	14	58	50	38	34	9	203
Technicians & Trade Workers	19	74	69	64	37	14	277
Community & Personal Service Workers	16	50	41	34	33	4	178
Clerical & Administrative Workers	14	17	20	18	9	4	82
Sales Workers	19	7	3	3	3	3	38
Machinery Operators & Drivers	6	35	36	44	29	13	163
Labourers	42	33	33	31	18	6	163
ID / NS / NA ¹	332	214	196	151	136	182	1,211
Total	465	510	507	441	342	257	2,522
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>41.3</i>	<i>31.3</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>48.0</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>47.9</i>	<i>40.8</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>46.0</i>
Females							
Managers	10	40	55	58	50	9	222
Professionals	27	134	103	94	73	15	446
Technicians & Trade Workers	8	9	9	4	9	-	39
Community & Personal Service Workers	38	91	87	65	58	6	345
Clerical & Administrative Workers	30	57	80	74	50	20	311
Sales Workers	39	24	22	16	19	4	124
Machinery Operators & Drivers	-	4	-	6	3	-	13
Labourers	24	20	26	19	20	9	118
ID / NS / NA ¹	353	272	241	206	181	250	1,503
Total	529	651	623	542	463	313	3,121
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>45.2</i>	<i>43.6</i>	<i>38.1</i>	<i>41.3</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>10.5</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	13	62	114	116	93	31	429
Professionals	41	192	153	132	107	24	649
Technicians & Trade Workers	27	83	78	68	46	14	316
Community & Personal Service Workers	54	141	128	99	91	10	523
Clerical & Administrative Workers	44	74	100	92	59	24	393
Sales Workers	58	31	25	19	22	7	162
Machinery Operators & Drivers	6	39	36	50	32	13	176
Labourers	66	53	59	50	38	15	281
ID / NS / NA ¹	685	486	437	357	317	432	2,714
Total	994	1,161	1,130	983	805	570	5,643
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>38.5</i>	<i>39.6</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>36.8</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>32.0</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>26.4</i>

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?

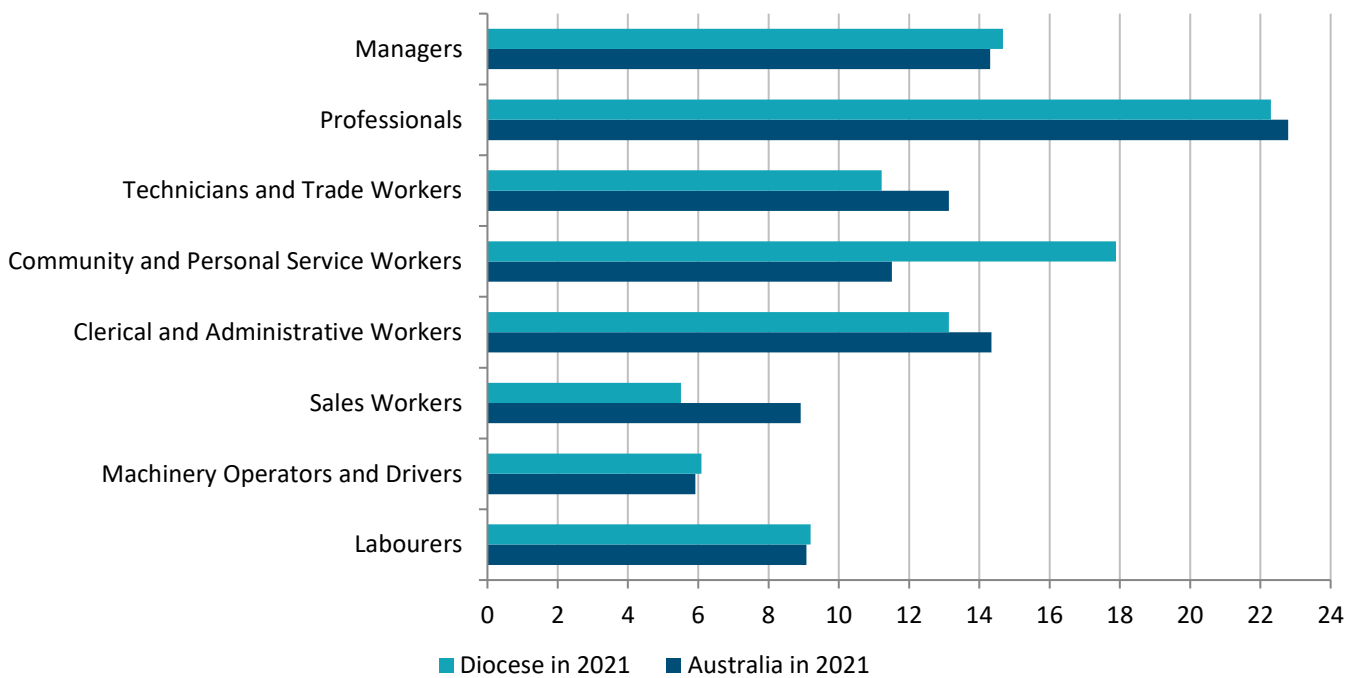
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	14.7	13.9
Professionals	22.3	22.9
Technicians & Trade Workers	11.2	13.4
Community & Personal Service Workers	17.9	15.7
Clerical & Administrative Workers	13.1	11.7
Sales Workers	5.5	6.0
Machinery Operators & Drivers	6.1	6.0
Labourers	9.2	10.4
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
- Results of other research projects conducted by the National Centre for Pastoral Research



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.

National Centre for Pastoral Research Staff:
Trudy Dantis (Director), Stephen Reid, Katherine Jelavic,
Leith Dudfield, Marilyn Chee and Dragan Lancuski.

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

Phone: +61 2 6201 9812
Email: ncpr@catholic.org.au

