



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Archdiocese of Canberra & Goulburn



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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: 734,694

Catholic Population: 151,053

Catholics make up 20.6 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 43 years

Total Catholic families: 60,866

15,869 Catholics live alone

28,551 Catholics were born overseas

1,959 Catholics do not speak English well

9,291 Catholics need assistance with core activities

52,877 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	157,284	160,195	160,206	163,247	155,088	151,053
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	25.3	24.1	21.9	20.9	20.0	18.4
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	8.9	10.4	12.2	13.8	16.9	20.0
Catholics born in NESC ² (%)	12.3	11.7	11.3	12.0	13.4	15.3
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Catholic families	53,206	56,713	59,815	61,955	60,223	60,866
Catholics living alone	11,345	13,048	13,747	14,893	15,155	15,869
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	53.8	53.7	54.8	54.7	54.6	55.7
Catholics with university degree (%)	12.7	15.2	18.2	20.7	23.5	27.4
Catholic males in labour force (%)	74.4	64.9	71.6	71.2	69.4	68.3
Catholic females in labour force (%)	60.2	57.7	61.7	63.2	63.2	63.6
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	67.8	69.8	72.3	72.2	72.6	75.4

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	734,694	655,891	25,422,788	23,401,892	10	10
Catholic population	151,053	155,088	5,075,910	5,291,834	9	9
Per cent Catholic	20.6	23.6	20.0	22.6	12	12
At same address since previous Census (%)	58.9	57.2	59.4	57.3	12	13
Median age ⁴ (years)	43	40	43	40	14	13
Aged 0-14 (%)	18.4	20.0	17.9	19.8	15	20
Aged 65+ (%)	20.0	16.9	19.9	16.6	17	16
Males per 100 females	89.8	91.0	89.1	90.6	13	18

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 (%)	6.2	5.3	6.7	5.8	22	19
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	14.1	13.1	13.5	12.5	11	8

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)	41.7	38.0	37.1	34.1	3	3
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	23.8	24.8	28.1	29.6	26	26
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	68.3	69.4	66.5	69.7	7	11
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	63.6	63.2	59.7	60.6	5	5
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	3.1	4.0	4.2	5.8	25	28
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	7.0	8.6	8.9	12.2	22	28

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	3.6	5.5	5.6	18	18
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	15.3	13.4	21.4	19.1	11	11
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries & arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	2,008	2,436	97,457	106,428	8	8
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	4,587	4,092	135,686	133,528	15	17
Speak language other than English at home (%)	14.8	13.4	21.5	20.4	12	11
Not proficient in English ^{7, 8} (%)	1.3	1.3	2.7	2.6	12	12

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 (%)	27.4	23.5	24.6	20.6	4	4
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	94.4	92.6	94.9	92.2	10	6
Aged 18-19	65.8	60.5	67.2	62.9	7	9
Aged 20-24	44.2	39.4	43.4	38.2	6	5
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	56.5	55.4	55.5	53.1	10	6
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	38.5	40.0	38.4	41.0	15	22
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	54.6	53.6	55.3	54.5	12	11
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	36.6	38.3	33.4	35.1	14	15
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	41.2	33.0	36.6	28.1	15	13
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	46.2	40.0	41.3	35.7	16	13

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 (%)	32.4	32.6	32.9	33.3	14	16
Married (%)	50.2	50.6	49.3	49.7	9	8
Divorced or Separated (%)	11.4	11.1	11.7	11.2	19	18
Widowed (%)	6.0	5.7	6.1	5.8	17	17

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	60,866	60,209	1,995,658	1,997,833	10	10
One-parent families	6,198	6,352	225,180	231,370	10	10
One-parent families (% of all families)	10.2	10.5	11.3	11.6	25	21
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	62.3	60.2	58.1	55.9	15	12
De facto couples (%)	18.1	17.7	17.7	17.7	18	17
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	137,084	114,474	120,943	100,270	3	5

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	79,230	78,007	2,567,362	2,548,354	10	10
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	1,827	1,966	51,145	53,499	7	6
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	14,042	13,189	442,080	407,684	10	9
Persons living alone (total)	15,869	15,155	493,225	461,183	9	8
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	10.5	9.8	9.7	8.7	13	10
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	75.4	72.6	73.0	71.2	10	11
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	2,004	1,938	1,948	1,873	7	8

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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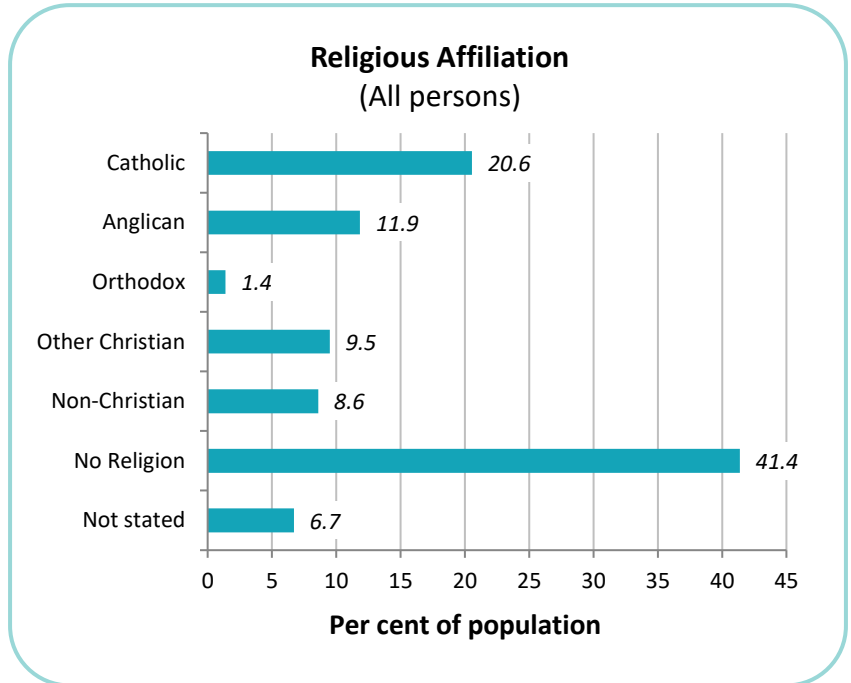
Religious Affiliation

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	16,729	20,077	15,380	17,753	19,474	21,066	18,045	13,945	7,720	150,189
Maronite Catholic	11	6	22	14	13	12	7	-	5	90
Melkite Catholic	4	-	3	3	3	5	-	5	-	23
Ukrainian Catholic	10	10	4	5	14	14	13	29	9	108
Chaldean Catholic	7	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	13
Syro-Malabar Catholic	172	129	27	126	116	33	4	6	-	613
Total Catholic	16,933	20,222	15,436	17,907	19,620	21,130	18,069	13,985	7,734	151,036
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	19.4	23.5	15.3	16.6	20.8	23.5	22.4	23.9	26.1	20.6
Anglican	5,676	7,769	5,693	7,055	10,348	14,074	15,005	13,626	7,818	87,064
Orthodox	1,117	1,264	1,117	1,175	1,490	1,484	1,061	903	654	10,265
Other Christian	6,169	6,793	6,117	7,940	8,700	9,850	10,678	8,644	4,954	69,845
Non-Christian	9,603	5,896	12,368	15,659	9,121	4,832	3,443	1,714	539	63,175
No Religion	42,278	38,619	52,567	50,748	38,940	32,872	27,009	15,598	5,350	303,981
Not Stated	5,404	5,447	7,569	7,257	6,010	5,788	5,289	3,929	2,612	49,305
Total Population	87,180	86,010	100,867	107,741	94,229	90,030	80,554	58,399	29,661	734,671

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	619	566	1,185	1,491
1	704	687	1,391	1,822
2	733	681	1,414	1,848
3	738	749	1,487	1,953
4	878	838	1,716	1,964
5	900	909	1,809	2,084
6	973	945	1,918	2,305
7	1,011	998	2,009	2,292
8	967	1,009	1,976	2,289
9	1,034	973	2,007	2,275
10	1,105	1,010	2,115	2,289
11	1,171	1,069	2,240	2,173
12	1,122	1,098	2,220	2,140
13	1,077	1,096	2,173	2,075
14	1,082	1,036	2,118	2,083
15	1,051	989	2,040	2,162
16	991	931	1,922	2,039
17	964	906	1,870	2,193
18	912	884	1,796	2,033
19	895	825	1,720	1,946
20-24	3,998	4,009	8,007	8,667
25-29	3,558	3,882	7,440	8,860
30-34	3,812	4,666	8,478	9,381
35-39	4,305	5,129	9,434	9,560
40-44	4,320	5,149	9,469	10,481
45-49	4,735	5,414	10,149	10,920
50-54	4,906	5,689	10,595	10,927
55-59	4,939	5,591	10,530	9,907
60-64	4,455	5,105	9,560	8,752
65-69	3,904	4,608	8,512	8,463
70-74	3,676	4,486	8,162	6,472
75-79	2,709	3,112	5,821	4,888
80+	3,221	4,509	7,730	6,376
Total	71,465	79,548	151,013	155,110

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?

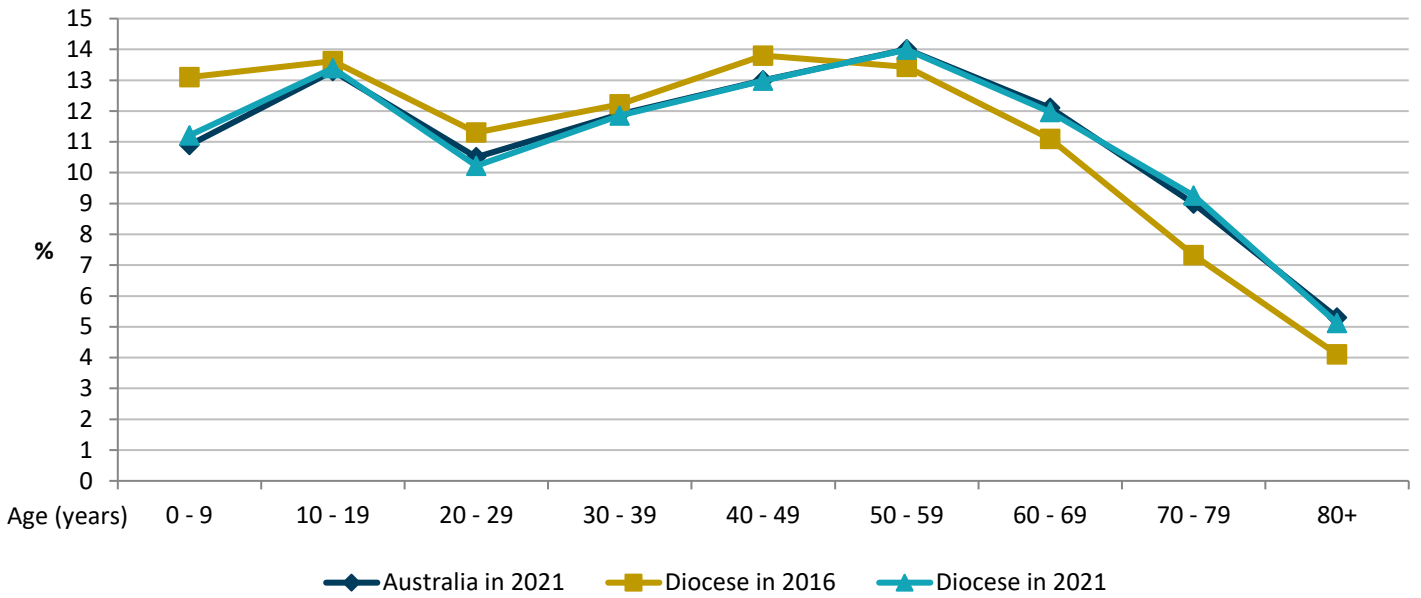
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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.

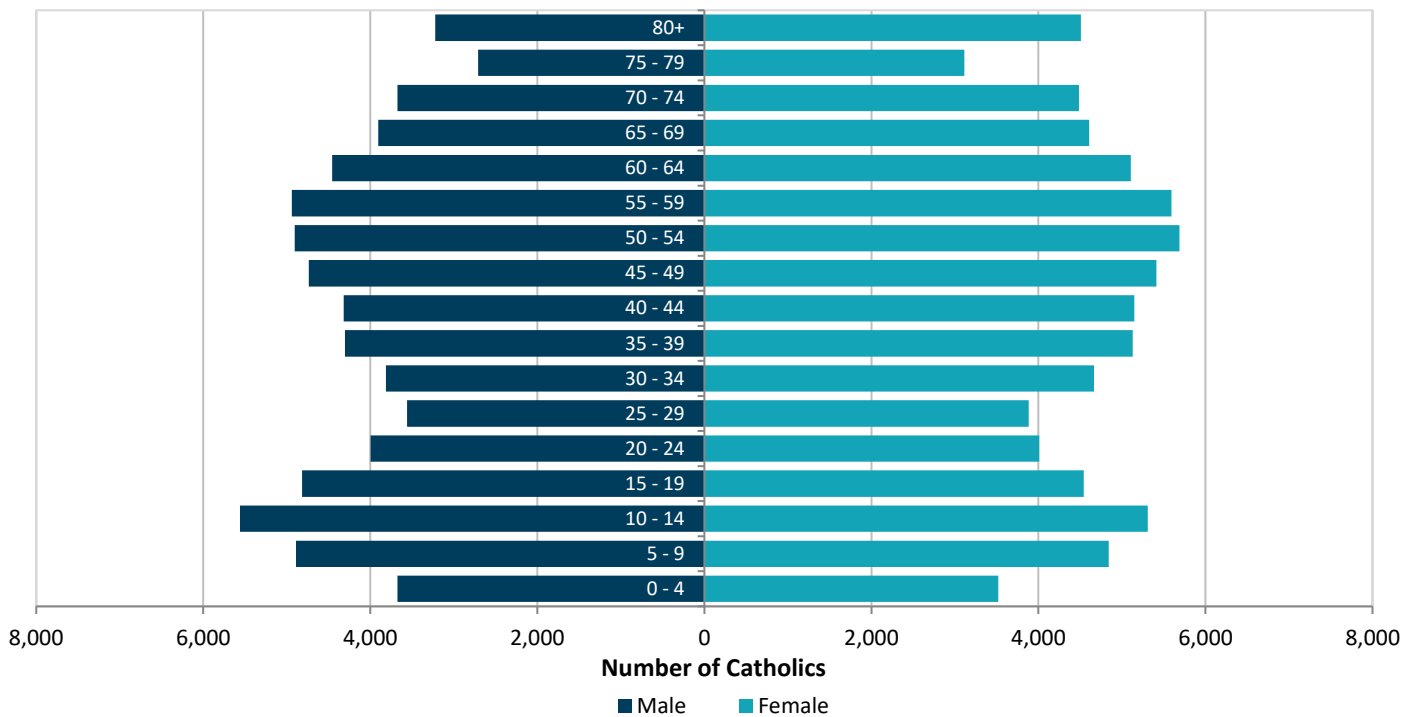


Age and Sex

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	573	552	443	484	540	320	2,912
Females	290	457	580	529	598	399	2,853
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	63	175	102	119	127	586
Females	-	65	190	180	350	398	1,183
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	3	92	138	100	148	180	661
Females	3	72	122	106	271	522	1,096
Total							
Males	576	707	756	686	807	627	4,159
Females	293	594	892	815	1,219	1,319	5,132

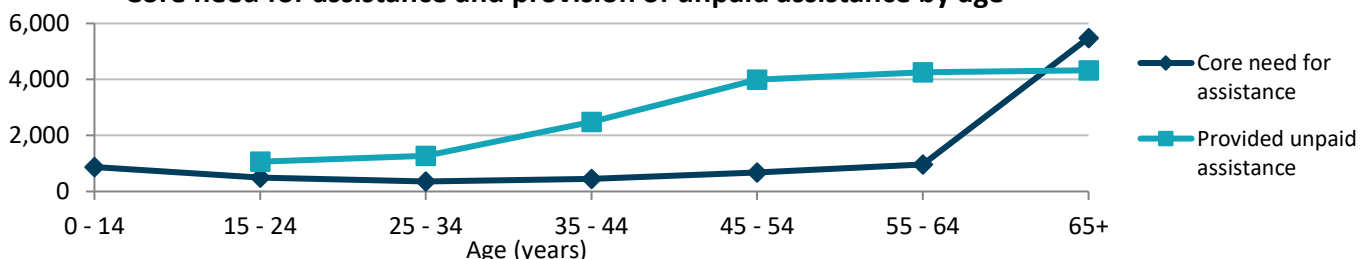
Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age

	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	501	482	872	1483	1583	1,776	6,697
Females	562	790	1612	2513	2669	2,550	10,696

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	8,770	5,025	2,416	2,059	1,434	610	301	20,615
Married	44	2,128	5,514	6,146	6,152	5,308	4,016	29,308
Divorced or Separated	6	213	675	1,391	1,667	1,316	638	5,906
Widowed	-	-	18	44	131	353	980	1,526
Total	8,820	7,366	8,623	9,640	9,384	7,587	5,935	57,355
Females								
Never married	8,443	4,850	2,480	1,748	1,066	465	280	19,332
Married	88	3,343	6,688	7,172	6,733	5,636	2,879	32,539
Divorced or Separated	14	335	1,061	2,001	2,334	1,683	745	8,173
Widowed	-	13	45	176	564	1,312	3,720	5,830
Total	8,545	8,541	10,274	11,097	10,697	9,096	7,624	65,874

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

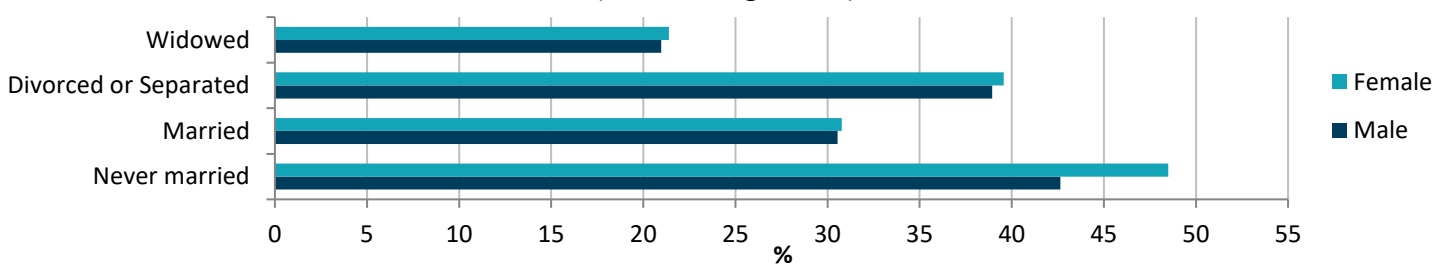


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	16,229	2,217	18,446	12.0
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	14,966	2,716	17,682	15.4
One Catholic, the other non-Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	11,145	4,419	15,564	28.4
Total	42,340	9,352	51,692	18.1



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	55	93	295	1,048	2,251	2,120	3,374	492	9,728	3,413
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	47	75	237	889	1,904	1,899	3,083	498	8,632	3,481
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	32	66	194	706	1,676	1,826	3,088	390	7,978	3,613
Couples with no children living at home:										
Both partners Catholic	504	1,052	1,273	1,852	1,766	1,026	1,026	204	8,703	1,825
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	447	1,109	1,349	1,982	1,886	1,001	1,063	219	9,056	1,822
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	164	318	535	1,150	1,786	1,193	1,286	110	6,542	2,587
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	472	628	1,067	1,488	1,266	409	353	515	6,198	1,589
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,043	1,043	-
Total	1,816	3,508	5,312	9,666	13,208	9,892	13,819	3,645	60,866	2,629

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	1,281	266	181	58	30	1,816
\$500-\$799	2,714	341	273	124	52	3,504
\$800-\$1,249	4,008	577	429	203	89	5,306
\$1,250-\$1,999	6,350	1,266	1,275	559	204	9,654
\$2,000-\$2,999	7,272	2,178	2,497	962	288	13,197
\$3,000-\$3,999	4,524	1,814	2,473	884	199	9,894
\$4,000 or more	5,521	2,661	3,881	1,425	332	13,820
Income not fully stated	1,908	657	644	320	128	3,657
Total Families	33,578	9,760	11,653	4,535	1,322	60,848
Median Family Income (\$)	2,203	2,964	3,119	2,227	2,770	2,629

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)**

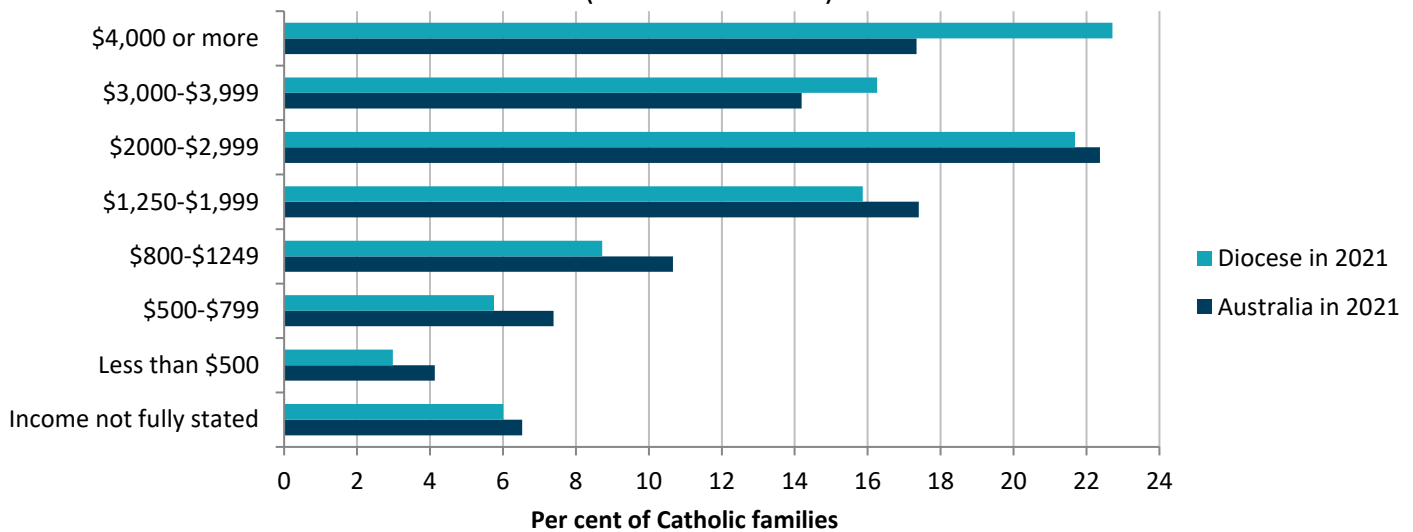


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	23,829	5,837	8,380	3,399	909	42,354
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	6,004	1,443	1,300	417	190	9,354
One parent family, parent Catholic	2,512	1,868	1,231	456	129	6,196
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	1,267	617	739	261	102	2,986
Total families	33,612	9,765	11,650	4,533	1,330	60,890



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	48,232	1,538	9,952	1,037	60,759	79.4
Lone person aged under 35 years	862	56	822	87	1,827	47.2
Lone person aged 35 years or over	9,681	1,198	2,586	577	14,042	68.9
Group households	955	92	1,472	83	2,602	36.7
Total households	59,730	2,884	14,832	1,784	79,230	75.4

	\$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	1,151	1,713	4,633	6,851	4,450	6,973	2,071
Lone person aged under 35 years	20	58	283	246	72	53	1,612
Lone person aged 35 years or over	280	319	705	656	214	234	1,514
Group households	32	40	129	138	68	54	1,728
Total households	1,483	2,130	5,750	7,891	4,804	7,314	2,004

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.



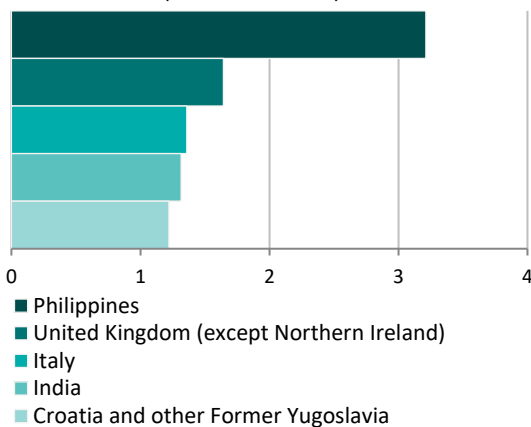
Birthplace

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)

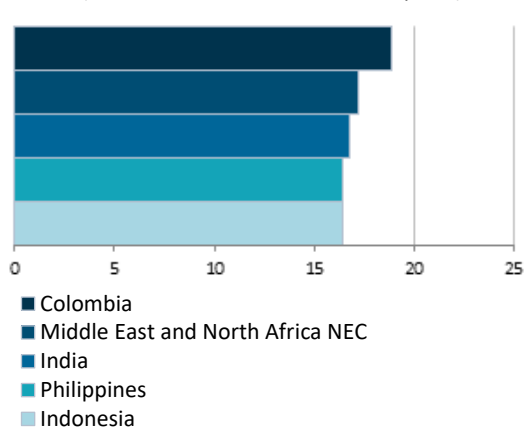


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	121,022	80.1	-
New Zealand	957	0.6	5.6
Other Oceania	546	0.4	7.9
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	2,482	1.6	2.8
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	901	0.6	3.9
Italy	2,053	1.4	2.0
Malta	372	0.2	-
Spain and Portugal	648	0.4	1.7
France	271	0.2	14.4
Netherlands	457	0.3	0.9
Germany	913	0.6	1.5
Austria	317	0.2	1.9
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	1,844	1.2	0.3
Poland	834	0.6	3.1
Hungary	210	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	456	0.3	2.2
Other Europe NEC	211	0.1	7.1
Vietnam	884	0.6	5.1
Philippines	4,852	3.2	16.5
Indonesia	286	0.2	16.4
Malaysia	431	0.3	7.0
Singapore	233	0.2	6.0
South East Asia NEC	172	0.1	5.2
India	1,987	1.3	16.8
Sri Lanka	529	0.4	5.3
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	226	0.1	14.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	234	0.2	7.3
Korea, Republic of (South)	397	0.3	7.8
Egypt	62	0.0	-
Lebanon	168	0.1	1.8
Iraq	178	0.1	9.6
Sudan (including South Sudan)	90	0.1	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	273	0.2	17.2
South Africa	266	0.2	7.1
Mauritius	187	0.1	7.5
United States of America	560	0.4	15.9
Canada	263	0.2	14.4
Argentina	177	0.1	7.9
Brazil	300	0.2	16.3
Colombia	334	0.2	18.9
Chile	518	0.3	6.0
Central America and South America NEC	704	0.5	13.2
Other countries	768	0.5	9.9
Inadequately described/Not stated	1,469	1.0	-
Total	151,042	100.0	1.5

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	127,309	439,674	566,983	22.5
Italian	2,877	948	3,825	75.2
Maltese	173	32	205	84.4
Spanish	2,316	2,461	4,777	48.5
Croatian	2,336	323	2,659	87.9
Polish	872	381	1,253	69.6
Dutch	121	622	743	16.3
French	632	2,145	2,777	22.8
German	576	1,987	2,563	22.5
Portuguese	626	533	1,159	54.0
Hungarian	173	202	375	46.1
Ukrainian	77	93	170	45.3
Vietnamese	1,201	4,131	5,332	22.5
Filipino languages	4,039	1,308	5,347	75.5
Chinese languages	709	19,804	20,513	3.5
Malayalam	1,721	1,458	3,179	54.1
Sinhalese	266	2,061	2,327	11.4
Korean	429	2,568	2,997	14.3
Indonesian & Malay	266	1,453	1,719	15.5
Arabic	539	4,085	4,624	11.7
Assyrian and Chaldean	61	58	119	51.3
Oceanic and Papuan languages	370	1,642	2,012	18.4
Australian Indigenous Languages	119	503	622	19.1
Other European languages NEC	616	10,567	11,183	5.5
Other Asian languages NEC	753	40,360	41,113	1.8
Other languages NEC	537	5,964	6,501	8.3
Inadequately described/Non-verbal/Not stated	1,330	38,284	39,614	3.4
Total	151,044	583,647	734,691	20.6

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	6,042	12,384	14,345	13,325	29,740	26,568	24,898	127,302	-
Italian	64	102	100	129	566	695	1,215	2,871	9.8
Maltese	-	9	5	8	24	34	98	178	2.9
Spanish	113	173	126	179	800	406	522	2,319	11.6
Croatian	45	114	119	123	547	429	958	2,335	10.6
Polish	33	59	41	41	224	158	321	877	8.0
Dutch	-	-	8	4	21	16	72	121	3.4
French	32	76	73	52	206	117	78	634	2.5
German	21	37	23	33	110	102	240	566	1.8
Portuguese	34	50	31	39	271	97	108	630	6.7
Hungarian	4	8	3	5	19	34	100	173	5.7
Ukrainian	-	3	3	-	15	20	30	71	3.9
Vietnamese	48	93	95	198	368	271	124	1,197	18.1
Filipino languages	155	179	292	491	1,922	686	315	4,040	2.7
Chinese languages	37	59	36	88	237	106	137	700	11.5
Malayalam	185	247	204	153	787	113	25	1,714	7.6
Sinhalese	13	20	13	27	104	52	31	260	1.2
Korean	28	50	34	56	189	54	22	433	23.9
Indonesian & Malay	11	24	20	44	94	48	28	269	3.8
Arabic	17	33	48	82	173	107	77	537	13.5
Assyrian and Chaldean	3	15	6	4	25	5	5	63	24.2
Oceanic and Papuan languages	19	44	31	59	127	64	29	373	5.3
Australian Indigenous Languages	7	20	16	9	43	21	9	125	-
Other European languages NEC	35	47	37	45	145	105	196	610	6.3
Other Asian languages NEC	33	69	50	101	326	113	59	751	7.4
Other languages NEC	50	81	40	61	221	61	12	526	7.3
Inadequately described/Non-verbal/ Not stated	144	93	80	81	211	204	508	1,321	8.1
Total	7,173	14,089	15,879	15,437	37,515	30,686	30,217	150,996	1.3

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.

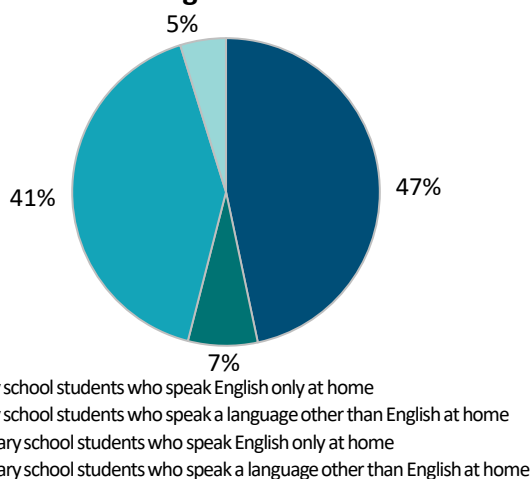
How does the diocese connect with Catholic students at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, especially those not attending Catholic schools?

Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

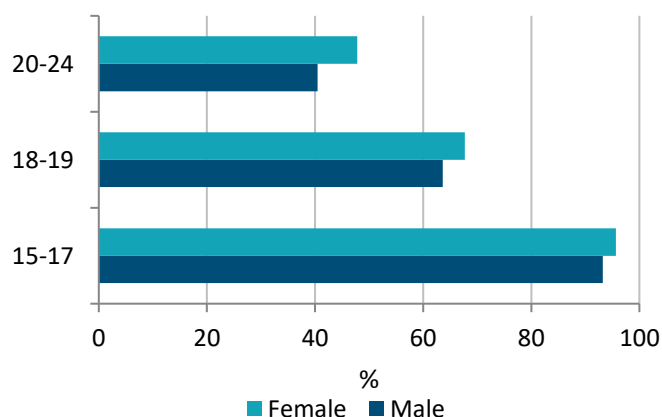
	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	5,442	34,793	40,235	13.5
Infants/Primary – Catholic	7,988	5,591	13,579	58.8
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	710	5,305	6,015	11.8
Secondary – Government	4,164	22,313	26,477	15.7
Secondary – Catholic	6,217	5,343	11,560	53.8
Secondary – Other Non-Government	1,004	5,522	6,526	15.4
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	3,518	14,905	18,423	19.1
University or other Tertiary Institutions	6,780	36,083	42,863	15.8
Other (including pre-school)	3,972	17,668	21,640	18.4
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	111,258	436,118	547,376	20.3
Total	151,053	583,641	734,694	20.6

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

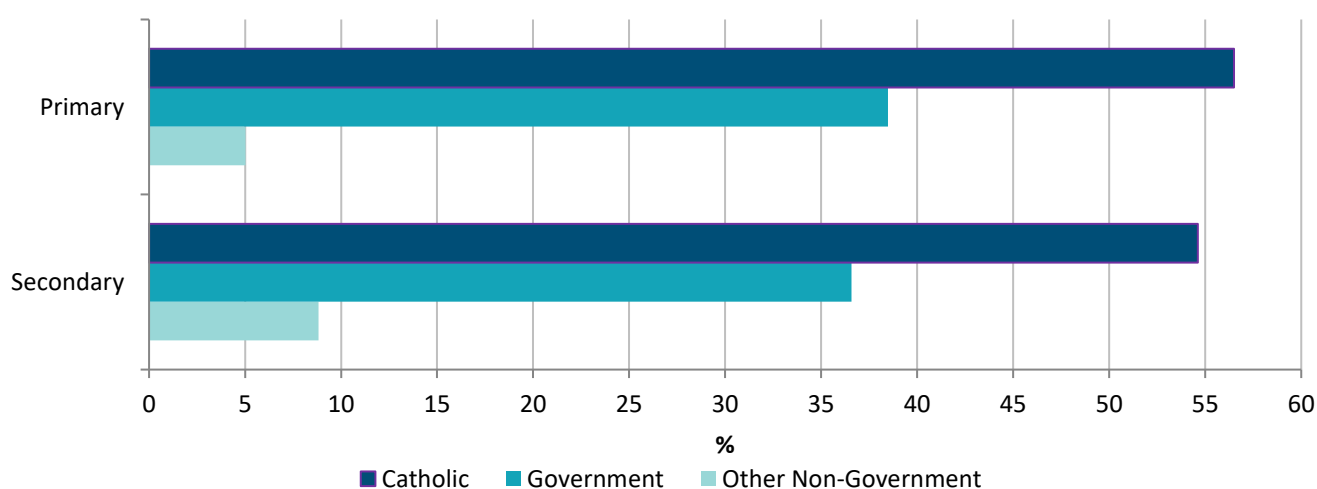
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	166	242	380	843	1,367	984	1,094	5,357	138,856
Infants/Primary – Catholic	75	129	284	776	1,588	1,810	2,868	7,859	182,709
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	12	13	9	62	73	109	394	694	216,236
Secondary – Government	122	178	294	601	926	714	792	3,961	139,065
Secondary – Catholic	43	79	155	513	1,043	1,170	2,577	6,006	199,029
Secondary – Other Non-Government	15	13	22	62	112	130	534	959	165,189
TAFE, University or other Tertiary institution	17	14	44	117	309	353	978	1,984	211,856
Other (including pre-school)	16	19	33	111	210	174	213	802	156,168
Not stated or not applicable	20	22	33	44	54	31	36	261	105,224
Total	486	709	1,254	3,129	5,682	5,475	9,486	27,883	174,001

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	9	481	917	1,021	797	723	3,948
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	519	1,920	2,107	1,977	1,463	1,913	9,899
Advanced diploma or diploma level	124	538	1,039	1,193	918	922	4,734
Certificate level	1,239	2,447	2,560	2,705	2,830	3,396	15,177
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	6,918	1,979	1,997	2,740	3,384	6,556	23,574
Total	8,809	7,365	8,620	9,636	9,392	13,510	57,332
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>24.1</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>24.2</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	34	695	1,121	1,019	674	479	4,022
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	826	3,418	3,851	3,208	2,266	2,336	15,905
Advanced diploma or diploma level	342	1,044	1,509	1,689	1,442	1,550	7,576
Certificate level	996	1,555	1,714	2,090	2,001	1,706	10,062
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	6,349	1,842	2,086	3,094	4,313	10,642	28,326
Total	8,547	8,554	10,281	11,100	10,696	16,713	65,891
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>48.1</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>38.1</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>30.2</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	43	1,176	2,038	2,040	1,471	1,202	7,970
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	1,345	5,338	5,958	5,185	3,729	4,249	25,804
Advanced diploma or diploma level	466	1,582	2,548	2,882	2,360	2,472	12,310
Certificate level	2,235	4,002	4,274	4,795	4,831	5,102	25,239
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	13,267	3,821	4,083	5,834	7,697	17,198	51,900
Total	17,356	15,919	18,901	20,736	20,088	30,223	123,223
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>40.9</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>27.4</i>

Note:

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



Employment

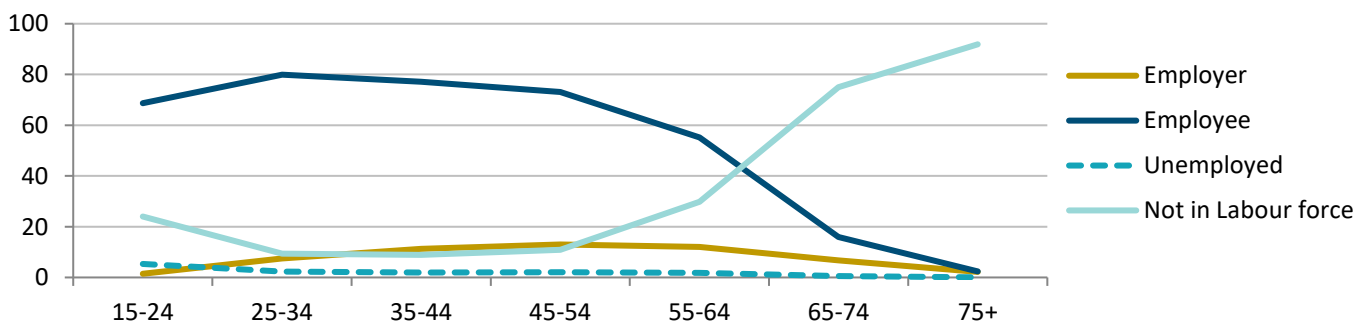
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	164	2,258	3,436	991	6,849
Employee	5,797	12,143	11,499	1,538	30,977
Unemployed	498	372	417	66	1,353
Not in the labour force	2,299	1,040	3,422	10,572	17,333
Other, Not stated, Not applicable	61	185	259	348	853
Total	8,819	15,998	19,033	13,515	57,365
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	73.2	92.3	80.7	19.2	68.3
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	7.7	2.5	2.7	2.5	3.5
Females					
Employer	86	1,069	1,679	416	3,250
Employee	6,136	15,151	14,742	1,439	37,468
Unemployed	420	345	361	35	1,161
Not in the labour force	1,863	2,130	4,831	14,379	23,203
Other, Not stated, Not applicable	36	126	183	442	787
Total	8,541	18,821	21,796	16,711	65,869
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	77.8	88.0	77.0	11.3	63.6
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	6.3	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.8

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	340	917	1,896	2,300	1,608	758	7,819
Professionals	450	1,527	1,683	1,655	1,157	482	6,954
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,729	1,897	1,653	1,449	1,135	348	8,211
Community & Personal Service Workers	811	505	559	571	390	132	2,968
Clerical & Administrative Workers	352	463	597	685	512	156	2,765
Sales Workers	915	250	249	296	262	150	2,122
Machinery Operators & Drivers	270	352	495	674	765	282	2,838
Labourers	1,014	606	564	624	698	238	3,744
ID / NS / NA ¹	2,937	849	926	1,389	2,871	10,967	19,939
Total	8,818	7,366	8,622	9,643	9,398	13,513	57,360
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>37.5</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>47.9</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>48.7</i>	<i>39.5</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>39.8</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>39.5</i>
Females							
Managers	274	950	1,791	1,923	1,130	325	6,393
Professionals	740	2,710	3,046	2,656	1,587	413	11,152
Technicians & Trade Workers	317	319	296	317	218	58	1,525
Community & Personal Service Workers	1,818	1,006	993	1,130	956	210	6,113
Clerical & Administrative Workers	1,033	1,580	1,960	2,463	1,898	493	9,427
Sales Workers	1,520	375	348	492	494	169	3,398
Machinery Operators & Drivers	43	35	35	64	64	20	261
Labourers	399	218	301	346	490	149	1,903
ID / NS / NA ¹	2,409	1,356	1,497	1,697	3,864	14,879	25,702
Total	8,553	8,549	10,267	11,088	10,701	16,716	65,874
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>55.2</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>43.7</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>9.2</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	614	1,867	3,687	4,223	2,738	1,083	14,212
Professionals	1,190	4,237	4,729	4,311	2,744	895	18,106
Technicians & Trade Workers	2,046	2,216	1,949	1,766	1,353	406	9,736
Community & Personal Service Workers	2,629	1,511	1,552	1,701	1,346	342	9,081
Clerical & Administrative Workers	1,385	2,043	2,557	3,148	2,410	649	12,192
Sales Workers	2,435	625	597	788	756	319	5,520
Machinery Operators & Drivers	313	387	530	738	829	302	3,099
Labourers	1,413	824	865	970	1,188	387	5,647
ID / NS / NA ¹	5,346	2,205	2,423	3,086	6,735	25,846	45,641
Total	17,371	15,915	18,889	20,731	20,099	30,229	123,234
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>51.1</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>45.1</i>	<i>41.7</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>23.8</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?

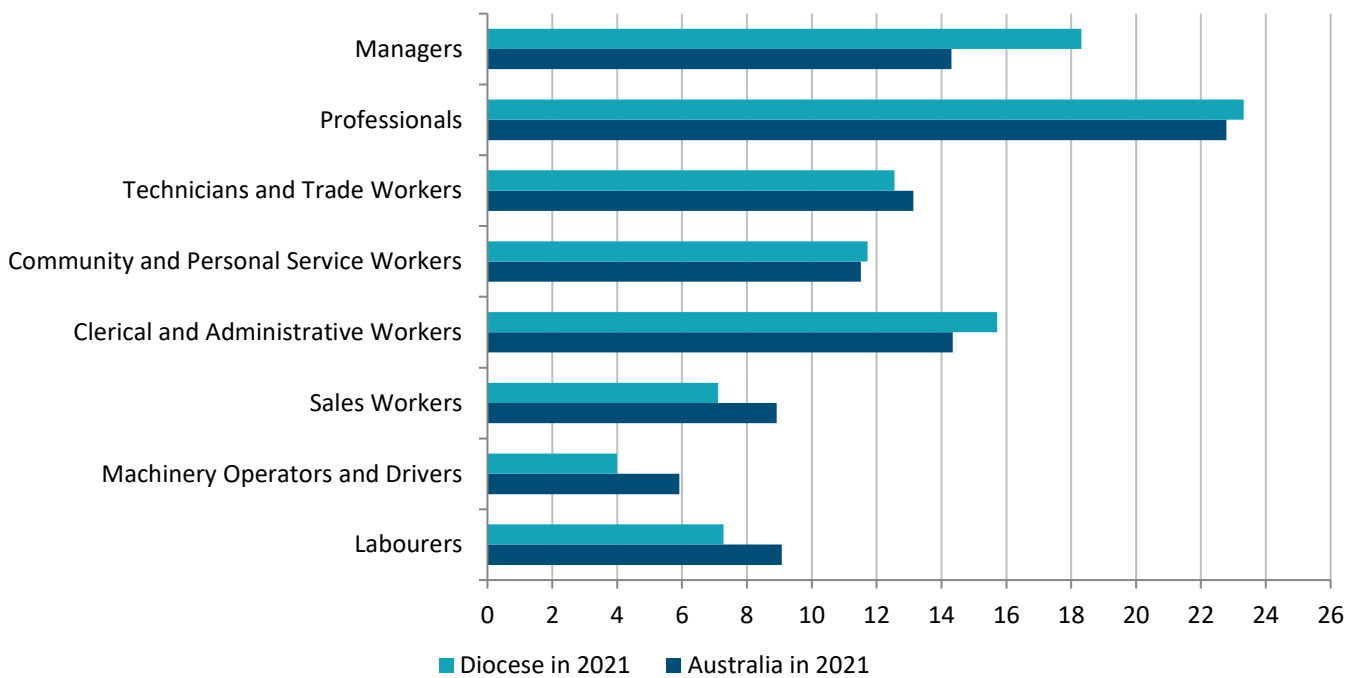
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	18.3	17.9
Professionals	23.3	28.2
Technicians & Trade Workers	12.5	11.1
Community & Personal Service Workers	11.7	11.5
Clerical & Administrative Workers	15.7	13.7
Sales Workers	7.1	6.8
Machinery Operators & Drivers	4.0	3.7
Labourers	7.3	7.1
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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Visit the website to obtain:

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- A Social Profile for the Catholic population of Australia
- Helpful hints on using the Census data
- Reports on the National Count of Attendance
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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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