



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Archdiocese of Hobart



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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: 557,572

Catholic Population: 71,045

Catholics make up 12.7 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 50 years

Total Catholic families: 32,396

9,025 Catholics live alone

10,290 Catholics were born overseas

481 Catholics do not speak English well

5,725 Catholics need assistance with core activities

22,395 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	89,319	87,685	87,782	88,842	79,454	71,045
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	23.7	22.2	19.9	18.9	17.3	13.9
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	10.7	12.0	13.9	15.7	19.9	25.5
Catholics born in NESC ² (%)	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.4	10.5
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7
Catholic families	35,427	35,943	36,763	37,590	34,339	32,396
Catholics living alone	7,779	9,125	9,070	9,853	9,478	9,025
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	49.7	49.2	48.9	53.7	54.9	60.3
Catholics with university degree (%)	7.3	9.0	10.8	12.4	14.4	18.7
Catholic males in labour force (%)	69.5	60.7	65.7	64.4	62.2	60.6
Catholic females in labour force (%)	52.3	50.1	55.4	56.3	56.2	55.9
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	71.5	72.3	74.2	74.1	74.6	77.1

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	557,572	509,965	25,422,788	23,401,892	12	12
Catholic population	71,045	79,454	5,075,910	5,291,834	16	16
Per cent Catholic	12.7	15.6	20.0	22.6	28	28
At same address since previous Census (%)	63.3	61.8	59.4	57.3	3	4
Median age ⁴ (years)	50	45	43	40	2	2
Aged 0-14 (%)	13.9	17.3	17.9	19.8	28	27
Aged 65+ (%)	25.5	19.9	19.9	16.6	3	2
Males per 100 females	84.1	87.1	89.1	90.6	28	28

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 (%)	8.1	7.1	6.7	5.8	2	2
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	14.2	12.6	13.5	12.5	7	16

Notes:

1. All figures in this report refer to Catholics only, except for Total Population and certain other clearly indicated figures.
2. A diocesan rank of 1 indicates that the diocese had the highest score of any diocese, while the diocese with the lowest score had a diocesan rank of 28.
3. The population figures for the diocese and Australia do not include overseas visitors.
4. Median age: Half the Catholic population of the diocese (or Australia) are above this age, half are below it. A diocesan rank of 1 signifies that the diocese has the highest median age of all dioceses.
5. The Census asked whether a person had provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability in the two weeks prior to the Census.



Overview

Table 3: Employment (for more detail on Occupation and Employment see pages 23-25).

The extent to which people are involved in the labour force, and the type of work they are doing, influences and shapes many aspects of the community's life.

How might the changes in the employment status of Catholics over the last five years have affected the diocese?

Table 3: Employment	Diocese 2021	Diocese 2016	Australia 2021	Australia 2016	Diocese 2021 Rank	Diocese 2016 Rank
Managers and Professionals ¹ (% of those recording an occupation)	31.9	29.2	37.1	34.1	20	21
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	30.5	32.1	28.1	29.6	17	18
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	60.6	62.2	66.5	69.7	27	27
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	55.9	56.2	59.7	60.6	27	26
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	4.6	6.0	4.2	5.8	4	12
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	9.6	13.3	8.9	12.2	7	7

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	4.0	3.7	5.5	5.6	15	17
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	10.5	7.4	21.4	19.1	16	17
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries & arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	1,107	559	97,457	106,428	13	23
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	3,512	3,703	135,686	133,528	18	18
Speak language other than English at home (%)	8.1	5.8	21.5	20.4	19	21
Not proficient in English ^{7, 8} (%)	0.7	0.5	2.7	2.6	21	24

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 (%)	18.7	14.4	24.6	20.6	11	11
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	93.5	91.5	94.9	92.2	12	12
Aged 18-19	58.2	56.8	67.2	62.9	12	11
Aged 20-24	34.9	29.1	43.4	38.2	12	13
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	60.8	54.8	55.5	53.1	5	8
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	33.9	40.7	38.4	41.0	24	19
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	59.8	55.0	55.3	54.5	6	9
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	31.0	36.1	33.4	35.1	22	20
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	59.9	48.5	36.6	28.1	2	2
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	62.0	55.5	41.3	35.7	1	1

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 (%)	30.0	31.2	32.9	33.3	25	22
Married (%)	48.2	47.8	49.3	49.7	18	21
Divorced or Separated (%)	14.3	13.9	11.7	11.2	2	2
Widowed (%)	7.6	7.1	6.1	5.8	3	3

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	32,396	34,349	1,995,658	1,997,833	16	16
One-parent families	3,610	4,020	225,180	231,370	16	14
One-parent families (% of all families)	11.1	11.7	11.3	11.6	14	14
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	73.9	71.7	58.1	55.9	1	1
De facto couples (%)	18.9	19.6	17.7	17.7	13	9
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	97,820	81,800	120,943	100,270	24	25

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	42,822	45,255	2,567,362	2,548,354	16	16
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	581	926	51,145	53,499	19	16
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	8,444	8,552	442,080	407,684	15	14
Persons living alone (total)	9,025	9,478	493,225	461,183	15	14
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	12.7	11.9	9.7	8.7	2	2
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	77.1	74.6	73.0	71.2	7	6
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	1,453	1,387	1,948	1,873	25	25

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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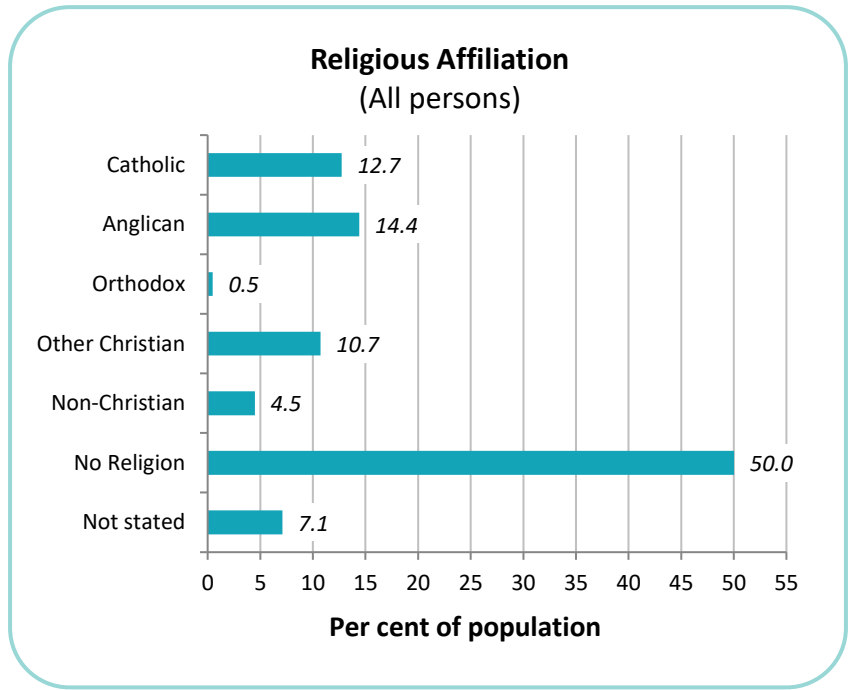
Religious Affiliation

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	5,622	8,153	6,160	7,181	8,429	11,227	11,428	8,288	4,493	70,981
Maronite Catholic	6	6	7	10	6	5	-	-	-	40
Melkite Catholic	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	3	4	-	7	5	-	-	-	-	19
Total Catholic	5,634	8,163	6,167	7,198	8,443	11,232	11,428	8,288	4,493	71,046
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	9.5	12.9	8.8	9.9	13.1	15.4	15.5	15.4	16.3	12.7
Anglican	2,623	4,831	3,646	4,339	7,984	13,743	17,764	16,097	9,354	80,381
Orthodox	299	336	280	313	346	426	276	243	174	2,693
Other Christian	4,671	5,501	4,393	5,305	6,264	8,334	10,601	9,242	5,490	59,801
Non-Christian	2,777	1,415	7,694	7,373	2,308	1,567	1,152	601	159	25,046
No Religion	39,454	38,872	42,702	42,919	34,702	32,539	27,105	15,331	5,383	279,007
Not Stated	3,966	4,157	4,885	5,168	4,426	5,127	5,205	4,074	2,556	39,564
Total Population	59,424	63,275	69,767	72,615	64,473	72,968	73,531	53,876	27,609	557,538

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	168	146	314	548
1	197	167	364	690
2	212	217	429	685
3	264	245	509	808
4	276	271	547	806
5	304	308	612	909
6	337	349	686	949
7	345	338	683	1,033
8	375	344	719	1,019
9	354	413	767	1,062
10	425	365	790	1,053
11	425	403	828	1,044
12	416	449	865	1,048
13	423	433	856	1,042
14	451	443	894	1,034
15	453	413	866	1,040
16	418	420	838	1,022
17	430	401	831	1,099
18	372	370	742	984
19	334	321	655	878
20-24	1,552	1,557	3,109	3,998
25-29	1,425	1,645	3,070	3,723
30-34	1,467	1,915	3,382	4,139
35-39	1,641	2,167	3,808	4,305
40-44	1,705	2,245	3,950	4,944
45-49	1,991	2,491	4,482	5,716
50-54	2,415	2,913	5,328	6,195
55-59	2,636	3,265	5,901	6,325
60-64	2,794	3,332	6,126	5,527
65-69	2,376	2,927	5,303	5,122
70-74	2,184	2,613	4,797	3,964
75-79	1,531	1,963	3,494	2,967
80+	1,759	2,734	4,493	3,802
Total	32,455	38,583	71,038	79,480

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?

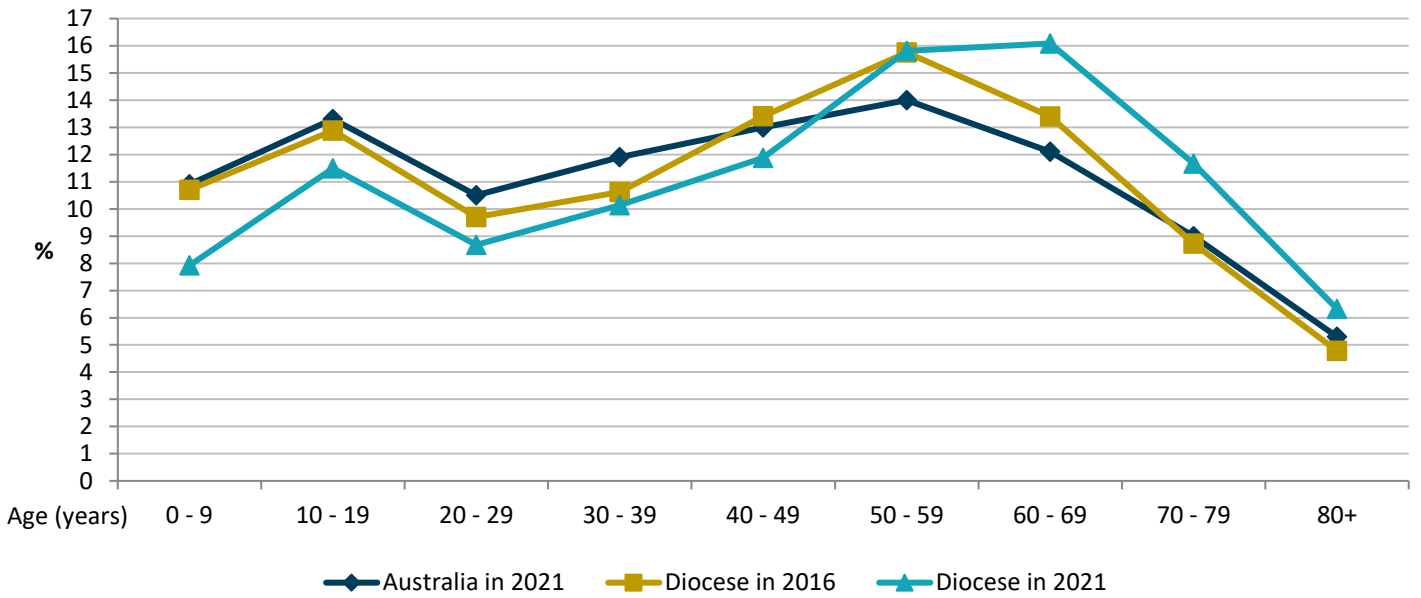
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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.

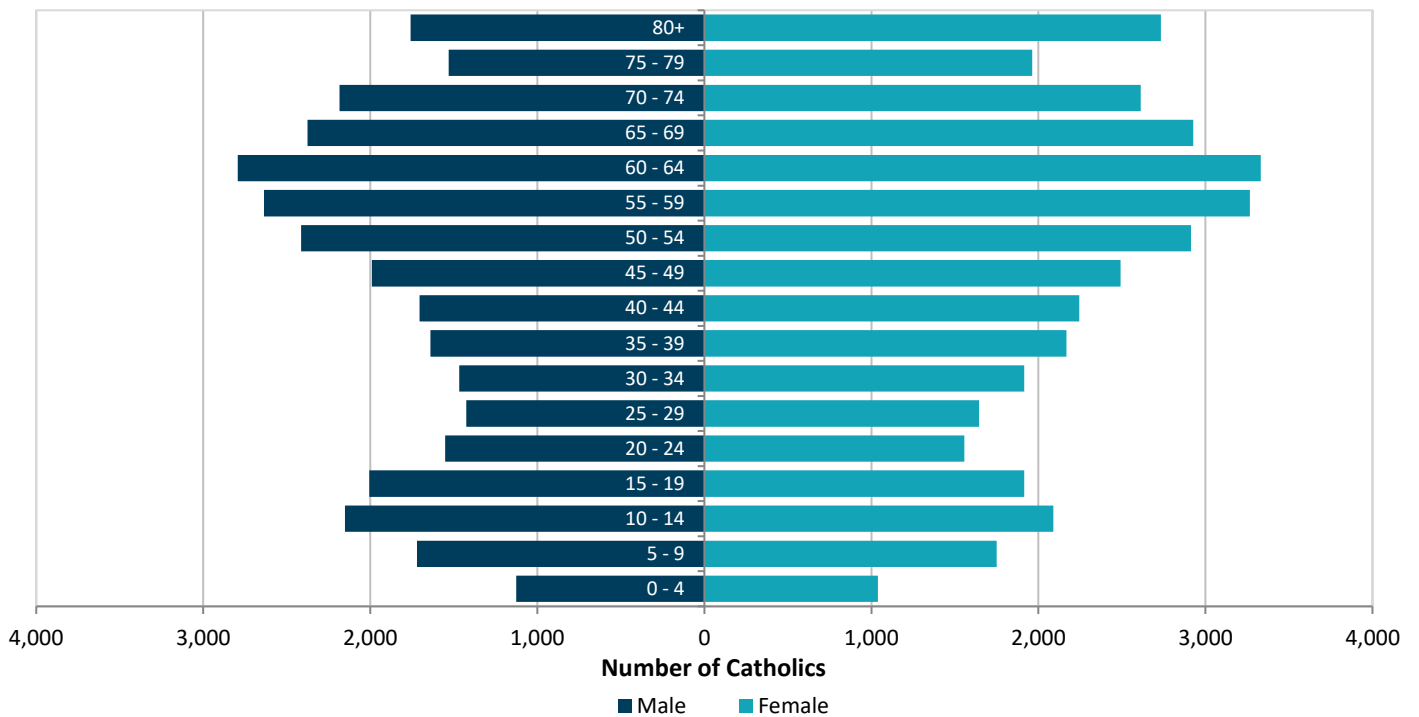


Age and Sex

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	257	276	368	340	308	176	1,725
Females	128	247	441	388	376	202	1,782
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	33	133	63	74	54	357
Females	-	16	124	100	224	248	712
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	10	30	90	82	110	96	418
Females	4	30	76	100	190	331	731
Total							
Males	267	339	591	485	492	326	2,500
Females	132	293	641	588	790	781	3,225

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	171	164	310	667	813	969	3,094
Females	241	392	786	1,159	1,574	1,455	5,607

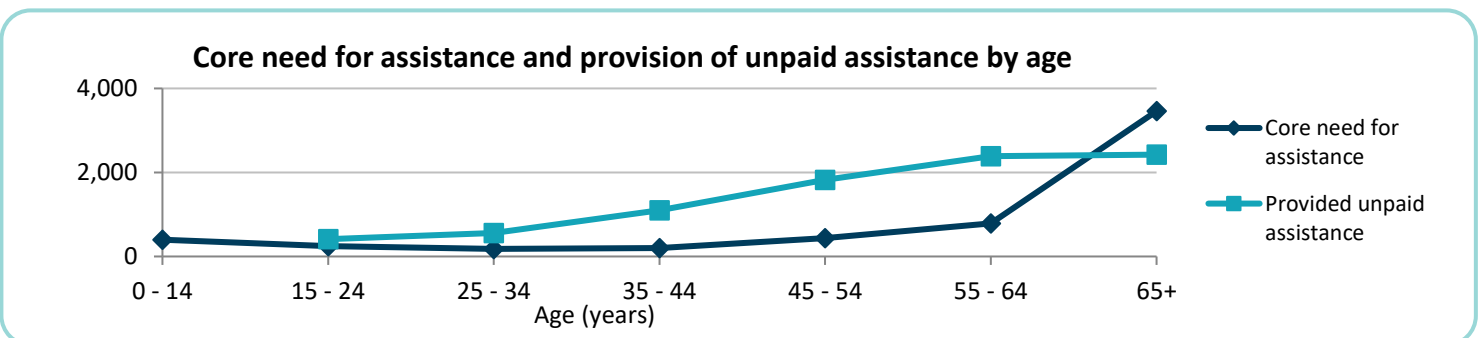
Notes:

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.



Marital Status

The marital status patterns of Australian Catholics have changed noticeably over the last two decades. At the time of the 1991 Census, 31 per cent of Australian Catholics aged 15 and over had never been married, 55 per cent were married, seven per cent were separated or divorced and six per cent were widowed. By the 2021 Census, these figures were respectively 33 per cent, 49 per cent, 12 per cent and six per cent. Since 1991, there has been a decline in the percentage of married Catholics and a rise in the percentage of those never married and those separated and divorced.

How might changes in marital status patterns affect the life of the Church in this diocese? Do they result in the need for new pastoral services and programs?

The graph below shows, for each marital status, the percentage of Catholic men and women aged 15 years and older who lived in the diocese at the time of the 2021 Census and who had changed address in the previous five years. Across Australia in 2021, 35 per cent of Catholics aged 15 and over had changed address since the previous Census.

Table 12: Registered marital status by sex and age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15 and over								
Males								
Never married	3,534	2,074	1,177	1,091	874	376	138	9,264
Married	13	747	1,853	2,527	3,269	3,103	2,156	13,668
Divorced or Separated	4	64	304	753	1,182	870	426	3,603
Widowed	3	5	8	38	116	217	574	961
Total	3,554	2,890	3,342	4,409	5,441	4,566	3,294	27,496
Females								
Never married	3,421	2,128	1,292	1,064	704	274	187	9,070
Married	40	1,241	2,510	3,101	4,002	3,263	1,633	15,790
Divorced or Separated	-	183	571	1,145	1,564	1,167	502	5,132
Widowed	-	3	39	98	325	842	2,370	3,677
Total	3,461	3,555	4,412	5,408	6,595	5,546	4,692	33,669

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

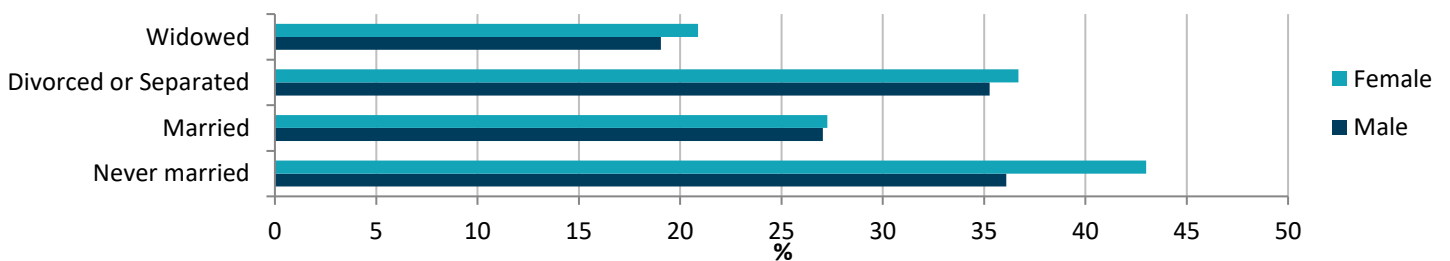


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	5,634	854	6,488	13.2
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	9,449	1,638	11,087	14.8
One Catholic, the other non-Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	6,834	2,618	9,452	27.7
Total	21,917	5,110	27,027	18.9



Families

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

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

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

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

Table 14: Family composition ¹ by weekly family income	Less than \$500	\$500 - 799	\$800 - \$1,249	\$1,250 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Income not fully stated	Total families	Median Family Income ² (\$)
Two-parent families with children at home:										
Both parents Catholic	26	61	186	586	815	572	483	187	2,916	2,620
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	31	70	220	711	1,221	862	771	328	4,214	2,746
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	39	98	261	854	1,426	909	795	299	4,681	2,658
Couples with no children living at home:										
Both partners Catholic	217	682	733	828	583	231	188	102	3,564	1,339
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	439	1,366	1,420	1,512	1,194	407	351	185	6,874	1,309
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	194	467	604	947	1,116	447	342	84	4,201	1,878
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	344	567	925	869	430	105	58	312	3,610	1,159
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	78	135	317	424	385	184	121	102	1,746	1,766
Total	1,368	3,446	4,666	6,731	7,170	3,717	3,109	2,189	32,396	1,876

Notes:

1. A family is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Family members who live elsewhere are not included in the Census definition. For Census purposes, a Catholic family is defined as a family in which at least one person is Catholic.
2. Median weekly family income: 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	955	220	119	45	28	1,367
\$500-\$799	2,727	317	265	98	44	3,451
\$800-\$1,249	3,541	508	416	160	41	4,666
\$1,250-\$1,999	4,353	980	935	364	100	6,732
\$2,000-\$2,999	3,958	1,212	1,405	460	122	7,157
\$3,000-\$3,999	1,745	696	928	293	53	3,715
\$4,000 or more	1,485	596	744	241	57	3,123
Income not fully stated	1,228	404	343	137	61	2,173
Total Families	19,992	4,933	5,155	1,798	506	32,384
Median Family Income (\$)	1,621	2,197	2,477	2,355	2,077	1,876

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)**

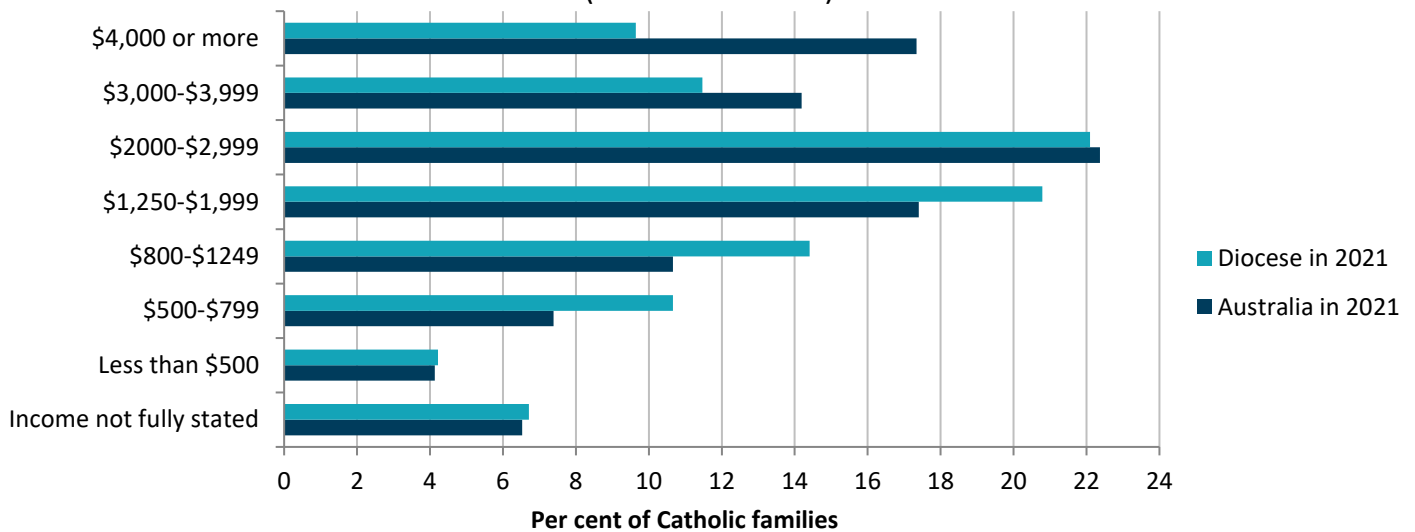


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	14,581	2,625	3,261	1,128	321	21,916
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	3,221	874	687	253	80	5,115
One parent family, parent Catholic	1,479	1,045	770	255	67	3,616
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	736	392	438	136	53	1,755
Total families	20,017	4,936	5,156	1,772	521	32,402



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	26,505	717	4,720	554	32,496	81.6
Lone person aged under 35 years	246	30	274	31	581	42.3
Lone person aged 35 years or over	5,690	683	1,670	401	8,444	67.4
Group households	559	63	635	44	1,301	43.0
Total households	33,000	1,493	7,299	1,030	42,822	77.1

	\$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	1,073	1,744	4,247	3,378	1,024	1,165	1,494
Lone person aged under 35 years	3	35	103	47	3	8	1,358
Lone person aged 35 years or over	256	314	429	190	44	62	1,108
Group households	29	41	87	39	10	19	1,293
Total households	1,361	2,134	4,866	3,654	1,081	1,254	1,453

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.



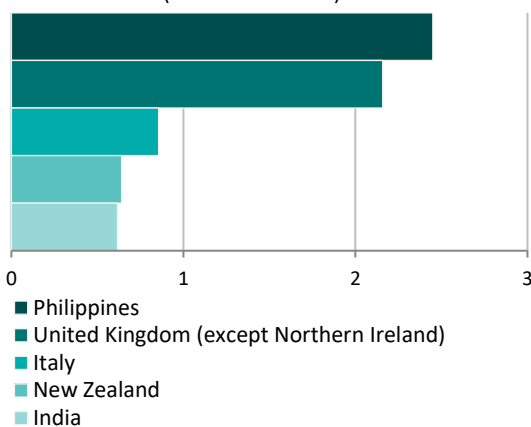
Birthplace

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)

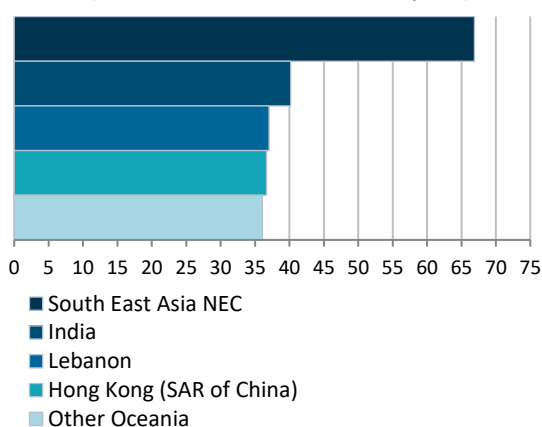


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	59,408	83.6	-
New Zealand	455	0.6	2.6
Other Oceania	172	0.2	36.0
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	1,533	2.2	1.8
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	413	0.6	4.1
Italy	608	0.9	3.1
Malta	75	0.1	-
Spain and Portugal	76	0.1	9.2
France	103	0.1	10.7
Netherlands	359	0.5	-
Germany	345	0.5	2.0
Austria	120	0.2	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	224	0.3	-
Poland	373	0.5	1.1
Hungary	70	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	172	0.2	2.3
Other Europe NEC	89	0.1	3.4
Vietnam	208	0.3	22.1
Philippines	1,740	2.4	16.4
Indonesia	90	0.1	22.2
Malaysia	145	0.2	10.3
Singapore	80	0.1	18.8
South East Asia NEC	154	0.2	66.9
India	438	0.6	40.2
Sri Lanka	213	0.3	13.6
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	92	0.1	25.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	60	0.1	36.7
Korea, Republic of (South)	112	0.2	10.7
Egypt	13	0.0	-
Lebanon	27	0.0	37.0
Iraq	25	0.0	36.0
Sudan (including South Sudan)	84	0.1	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	89	0.1	32.6
South Africa	162	0.2	11.1
Mauritius	26	0.0	-
United States of America	173	0.2	4.6
Canada	82	0.1	6.1
Argentina	51	0.1	21.6
Brazil	165	0.2	32.7
Colombia	188	0.3	25.0
Chile	86	0.1	8.1
Central America and South America NEC	231	0.3	9.1
Other countries	369	0.5	15.2
Inadequately described/Not stated	1,330	1.9	0.2
Total	71,028	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	64,463	415,406	479,869	13.4
Italian	643	313	956	67.3
Maltese	21	8	29	72.4
Spanish	621	954	1,575	39.4
Croatian	164	52	216	75.9
Polish	416	203	619	67.2
Dutch	90	664	754	11.9
French	148	664	812	18.2
German	208	1,242	1,450	14.3
Portuguese	163	310	473	34.5
Hungarian	37	89	126	29.4
Ukrainian	12	48	60	20.0
Vietnamese	228	1,236	1,464	15.6
Filipino languages	1,145	416	1,561	73.4
Chinese languages	257	9,600	9,857	2.6
Malayalam	334	285	619	54.0
Sinhalese	162	957	1,119	14.5
Korean	94	594	688	13.7
Indonesian & Malay	70	479	549	12.8
Arabic	118	857	975	12.1
Assyrian and Chaldean	3	9	12	25.0
Oceanic and Papuan languages	90	348	438	20.5
Australian Indigenous Languages	9	179	188	4.8
Other European languages NEC	158	3,126	3,284	4.8
Other Asian languages NEC	250	16,944	17,194	1.5
Other languages NEC	307	2,600	2,907	10.6
Inadequately described/Non-verbal/Not stated	824	28,955	29,779	2.8
Total	71,035	486,538	557,573	12.7

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	1,919	4,747	6,191	5,387	13,434	16,308	16,486	64,472	-
Italian	3	11	15	19	86	180	322	636	7.8
Maltese	-	-	-	-	4	3	12	19	13.6
Spanish	20	30	30	69	295	89	79	612	6.5
Croatian	4	-	-	6	23	27	90	150	11.4
Polish	5	13	8	20	86	89	198	419	10.6
Dutch	5	-	3	-	7	18	57	90	-
French	3	3	8	11	41	33	45	144	2.7
German	4	10	14	13	36	39	92	208	4.3
Portuguese	9	6	-	27	106	8	7	163	7.2
Hungarian	-	4	-	3	3	5	27	42	10.5
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-
Vietnamese	20	24	16	52	89	18	6	225	17.4
Filipino languages	20	39	101	143	526	205	109	1,143	2.1
Chinese languages	13	15	14	62	94	29	36	263	8.6
Malayalam	33	51	19	56	162	12	-	333	6.7
Sinhalese	15	7	5	49	81	13	-	170	4.9
Korean	-	8	3	9	45	20	8	93	14.7
Indonesian & Malay	-	6	10	16	25	12	5	74	-
Arabic	-	13	9	17	46	21	4	110	19.3
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	-	-	33	40	11	9	93	16.1
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	7	-
Other European languages NEC	3	12	5	5	41	28	70	164	5.8
Other Asian languages NEC	8	20	12	86	108	16	11	261	20.7
Other languages NEC	19	31	32	53	126	36	9	306	10.3
Inadequately described/Non-verbal/ Not stated	54	38	32	30	109	145	414	822	4.5
Total	2,157	5,092	6,530	6,166	15,613	17,365	18,103	71,026	0.7

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. *Australian Social Trends 1999*. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.12-13.

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Attendance at Educational Institutions

According to the 2021 Census, more than 767,800 Australians attended Catholic schools, accounting for almost 21 per cent of all school students in Australia. In 2021, there were 847,500 Catholic students—almost one in six of all Catholics—attending Government, Catholic, and other non-Government schools. A further 326,700 Catholics were involved in some form of post-secondary education. The Church of today, not just of tomorrow, is being shaped by the attitudes, beliefs and lifestyles of these young people.

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

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

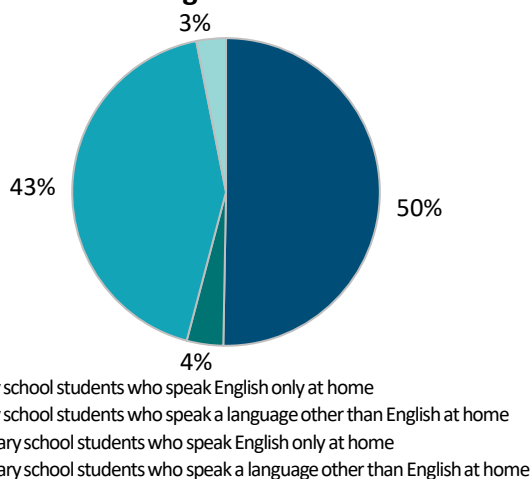
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	1,876	30,127	32,003	5.9
Infants/Primary – Catholic	3,363	5,025	8,388	40.1
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	293	4,484	4,777	6.1
Secondary – Government	1,404	18,166	19,570	7.2
Secondary – Catholic	2,708	4,410	7,118	38.0
Secondary – Other Non-Government	419	5,034	5,453	7.7
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	1,542	13,218	14,760	10.4
University or other Tertiary Institutions	2,108	17,703	19,811	10.6
Other (including pre-school)	1,182	10,243	11,425	10.3
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	56,150	378,117	434,267	12.9
Total	71,045	486,527	557,572	12.7

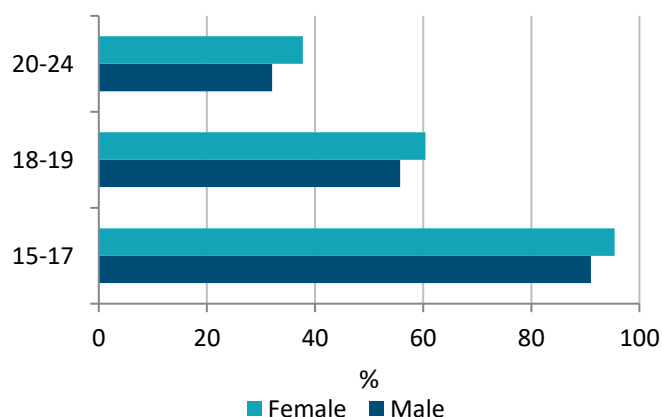
Note:

- 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

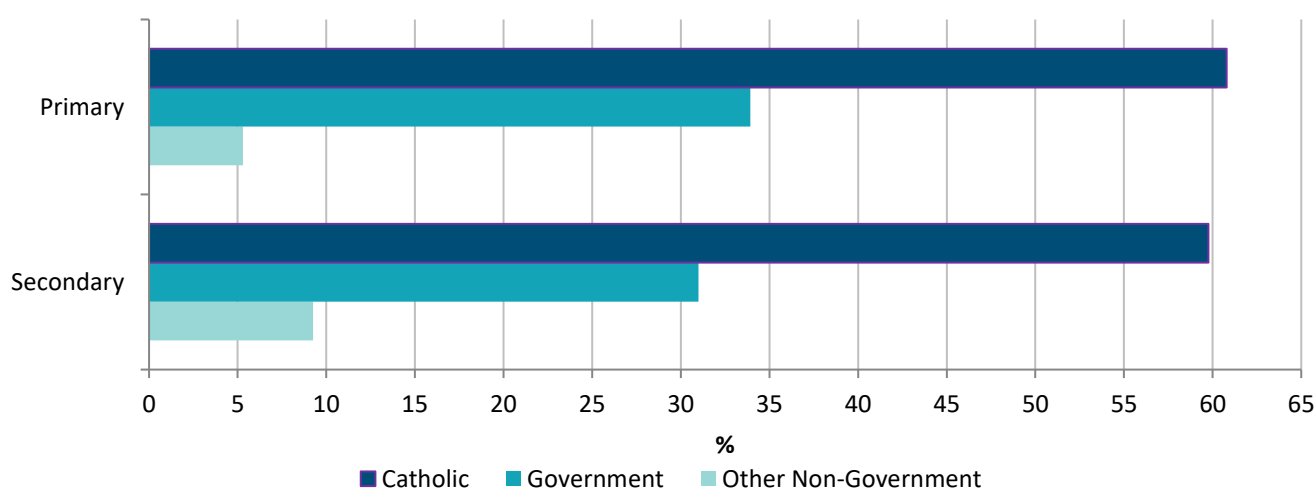
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	81	148	228	378	436	259	143	1,768	104,442
Infants/Primary – Catholic	69	140	249	561	959	694	402	3,213	132,443
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	9	-	14	43	55	48	95	279	168,369
Secondary – Government	53	107	148	300	305	172	99	1,288	102,200
Secondary – Catholic	40	94	136	348	722	540	470	2,611	144,488
Secondary – Other Non-Government	8	13	16	43	67	70	140	385	179,893
TAFE, University or other Tertiary institution	5	27	27	80	143	142	166	660	161,174
Other (including pre-school)	18	20	20	59	62	33	28	249	106,789
Not stated or not applicable	27	10	19	40	26	14	5	181	79,309
Total	310	559	857	1,852	2,775	1,972	1,548	10,634	129,784

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	185	202	191	196	198	981
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	131	595	674	648	565	641	3,254
Advanced diploma or diploma level	37	151	300	430	507	560	1,985
Certificate level	498	1,051	1,162	1,543	1,805	2,020	8,079
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	2,885	906	1,013	1,598	2,371	4,431	13,204
Total	3,560	2,888	3,351	4,410	5,444	7,850	27,503
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>15.4</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	6	305	322	273	227	183	1,316
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	230	1,116	1,379	1,085	1,027	1,042	5,879
Advanced diploma or diploma level	83	329	481	701	736	875	3,205
Certificate level	505	965	1,122	1,256	1,286	903	6,037
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	2,642	848	1,107	2,085	3,319	7,239	17,240
Total	3,466	3,563	4,411	5,400	6,595	10,242	33,677
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>38.6</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>21.4</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	15	490	524	464	423	381	2,297
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	361	1,711	2,053	1,733	1,592	1,683	9,133
Advanced diploma or diploma level	120	480	781	1,131	1,243	1,435	5,190
Certificate level	1,003	2,016	2,284	2,799	3,091	2,923	14,116
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	5,527	1,754	2,120	3,683	5,690	11,670	30,444
Total	7,026	6,451	7,762	9,810	12,039	18,092	61,180
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>18.7</i>

Note:

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



Employment

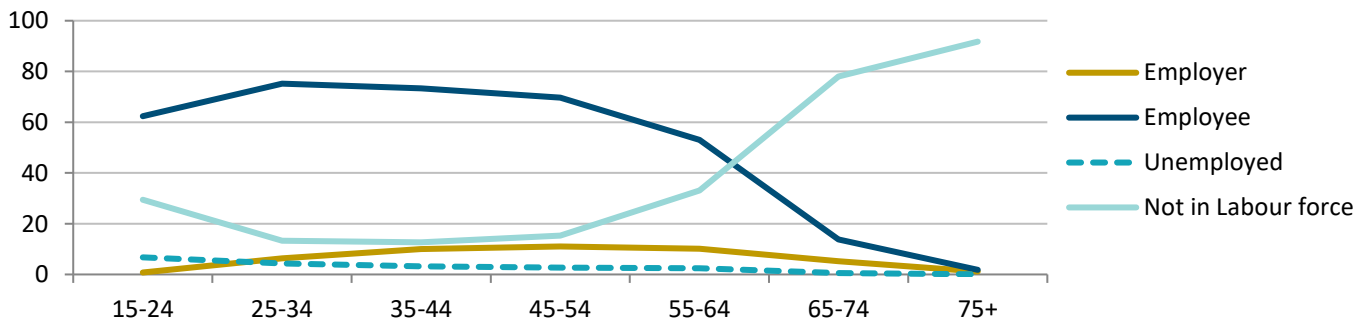
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	30	704	1,486	439	2,659
Employee	2,108	4,612	5,679	700	13,099
Unemployed	275	294	296	34	899
Not in the labour force	1,107	561	2,238	6,400	10,306
Other, Not stated, Not applicable	31	66	150	271	518
Total	3,551	6,237	9,849	7,844	27,481
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>68.0</i>	<i>89.9</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>60.6</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>5.4</i>
Females					
Employer	22	477	812	174	1,485
Employee	2,274	5,941	7,538	837	16,590
Unemployed	196	237	270	25	728
Not in the labour force	959	1,267	3,245	8,819	14,290
Other, Not stated, Not applicable	16	48	135	374	573
Total	3,467	7,970	12,000	10,229	33,666
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>71.9</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>55.9</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.9</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	92	302	512	767	661	273	2,607
Professionals	87	356	471	547	493	209	2,163
Technicians & Trade Workers	637	702	666	728	735	188	3,656
Community & Personal Service Workers	273	193	231	291	229	49	1,266
Clerical & Administrative Workers	77	143	165	251	245	71	952
Sales Workers	362	124	143	173	172	73	1,047
Machinery Operators & Drivers	144	214	324	428	591	175	1,876
Labourers	440	372	333	354	434	112	2,045
ID / NS / NA ¹	1,438	479	496	860	1,871	6,702	11,846
Total	3,550	2,885	3,341	4,399	5,431	7,852	27,458
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	8.5	27.3	34.6	37.1	32.4	41.9	30.6
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	57.8	53.5	46.5	42.7	49.4	41.3	48.5
Females							
Managers	52	201	428	508	392	119	1,700
Professionals	205	889	1,100	1,009	836	201	4,240
Technicians & Trade Workers	112	164	147	174	158	45	800
Community & Personal Service Workers	639	607	627	775	750	162	3,560
Clerical & Administrative Workers	278	491	741	1,045	1,009	245	3,809
Sales Workers	750	226	215	362	345	67	1,965
Machinery Operators & Drivers	26	32	36	42	46	13	195
Labourers	205	199	278	408	437	136	1,663
ID / NS / NA ¹	1,197	755	850	1,080	2,612	9,230	15,724
Total	3,464	3,564	4,422	5,403	6,585	10,218	33,656
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	11.3	38.8	42.8	35.1	30.9	32.4	33.1
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	15.1	14.1	12.9	14.4	16.1	19.6	14.8
All Catholics							
Managers	144	503	940	1,275	1,053	392	4,307
Professionals	292	1,245	1,571	1,556	1,329	410	6,403
Technicians & Trade Workers	749	866	813	902	893	233	4,456
Community & Personal Service Workers	912	800	858	1,066	979	211	4,826
Clerical & Administrative Workers	355	634	906	1,296	1,254	316	4,761
Sales Workers	1,112	350	358	535	517	140	3,012
Machinery Operators & Drivers	170	246	360	470	637	188	2,071
Labourers	645	571	611	762	871	248	3,708
ID / NS / NA ¹	2,635	1,234	1,346	1,940	4,483	15,932	27,570
Total	7,014	6,449	7,763	9,802	12,016	18,070	61,114
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	10.0	33.5	39.1	36.0	31.6	37.5	31.9
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	35.7	32.3	27.8	27.1	31.9	31.3	30.5

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?

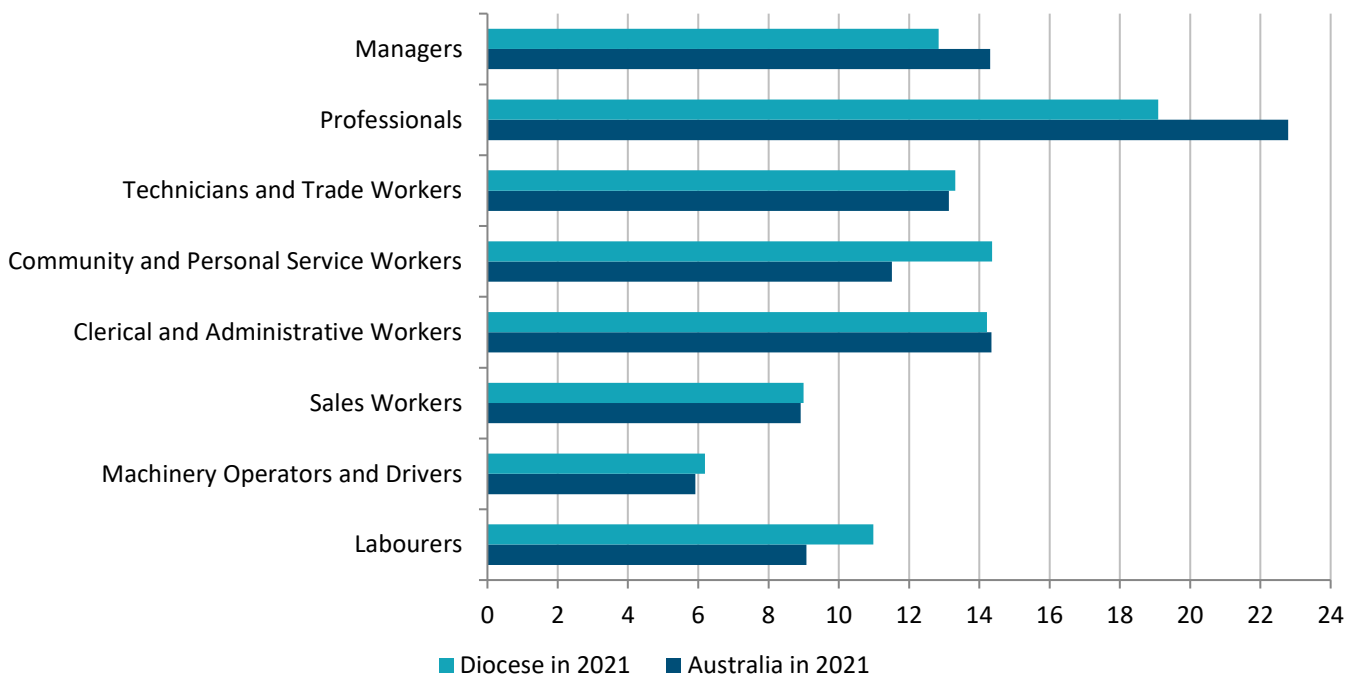
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	12.8	13.0
Professionals	19.1	20.6
Technicians & Trade Workers	13.3	14.3
Community & Personal Service Workers	14.4	13.8
Clerical & Administrative Workers	14.2	11.6
Sales Workers	9.0	8.7
Machinery Operators & Drivers	6.2	6.5
Labourers	11.0	11.5
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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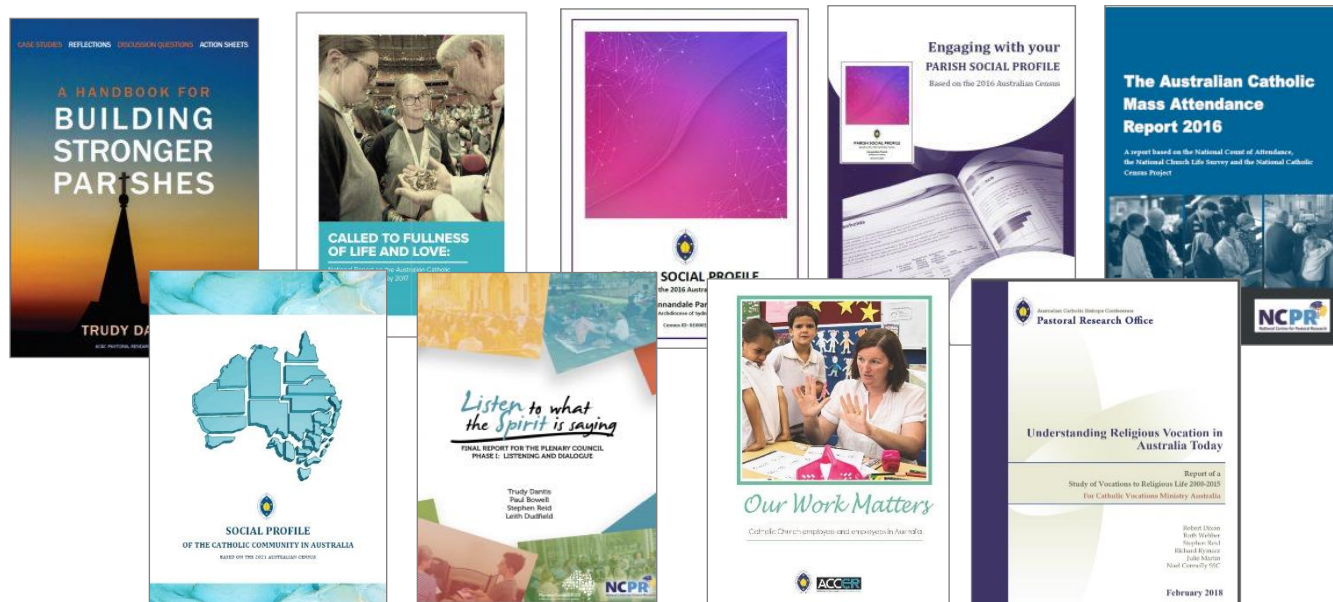
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The National Centre for Pastoral Research website allows you to view the Social Profiles online.

Visit the website to obtain:

- Social Profiles for any diocese or parish in Australia
- A Social Profile for the Catholic population of Australia
- Helpful hints on using the Census data
- Reports on the National Count of Attendance
- Research reports from the Fifth Plenary Council of Australia
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This profile has been created by the staff of the ACBC National Centre for Pastoral Research as part of the National Catholic Census Project 1991-2021.

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