



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Diocese of Port Pirie



Date of report: July 2023

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

Telephone: +61 (02) 6201 9812

Email: ncpr@catholic.org.au

Web: www.ncpr.catholic.org.au

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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: 167,681

Catholic Population: 22,150

Catholics make up 13.2 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 49 years

Total Catholic families: 9,280

3,144 Catholics live alone

3,413 Catholics were born overseas

198 Catholics do not speak English well

1,640 Catholics need assistance with core activities

6,381 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	28,766	28,678	27,176	28,056	27,069	22,150
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	24.5	23.4	22.1	19.7	19.2	15.7
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	11.6	13.4	15.2	17.1	19.7	25.8
Catholics born in NESC ² (%)	11.6	10.3	9.6	9.6	9.7	11.4
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9
Catholic families	10,686	11,037	10,783	11,149	10,627	9,280
Catholics living alone	2,570	3,024	3,078	3,315	3,260	3,144
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	44.7	48.2	50.9	48.1	41.2	47.2
Catholics with university degree (%)	5.3	6.8	7.6	9.2	10.1	12.6
Catholic males in labour force (%)	68.7	57.5	63.4	64.8	65.3	61.0
Catholic females in labour force (%)	50.7	47.4	53.5	54.4	57.0	56.5
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	66.3	67.7	70.5	69.3	69.9	72.8

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	167,681	166,872	25,422,788	23,401,892	25	25
Catholic population	22,150	27,069	5,075,910	5,291,834	26	27
Per cent Catholic	13.2	16.2	20.0	22.6	27	27
At same address since previous Census (%)	65.0	62.0	59.4	57.3	1	3
Median age ⁴ (years)	49	43	43	40	3	4
Aged 0-14 (%)	15.7	19.1	17.9	19.8	26	23
Aged 65+ (%)	25.8	19.6	19.9	16.6	2	3
Males per 100 females	89.4	93.0	89.1	90.6	15	8

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 (%)	7.4	6.2	6.7	5.8	6	7
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	14.5	12.8	13.5	12.5	6	15

Notes:

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



Overview

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

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

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

Table 3: Employment	Diocese 2021	Diocese 2016	Australia 2021	Australia 2016	Diocese 2021 Rank	Diocese 2016 Rank
Managers and Professionals ¹ (% of those recording an occupation)	31.9	30.0	37.1	34.1	21	19
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	35.4	38.0	28.1	29.6	4	4
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	61.0	65.3	66.5	69.7	26	23
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	56.5	57.0	59.7	60.6	26	24
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	3.8	6.1	4.2	5.8	17	11
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	6.1	11.6	8.9	12.2	26	16

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	4.1	4.1	5.5	5.6	13	13
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	11.4	9.7	21.4	19.1	15	15
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries & arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	309	289	97,457	106,428	26	26
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	748	875	135,686	133,528	28	28
Speak language other than English at home (%)	8.9	8.3	21.5	20.4	17	16
Not proficient in English ^{7, 8} (%)	0.9	0.8	2.7	2.6	16	16

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 (%)	12.6	10.1	24.6	20.6	27	27
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	93.3	91.2	94.9	92.2	13	13
Aged 18-19	43.6	40.2	67.2	62.9	24	21
Aged 20-24	20.5	14.3	43.4	38.2	26	26
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	48.9	43.5	55.5	53.1	25	25
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	45.3	52.7	38.4	41.0	5	4
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	44.8	37.5	55.3	54.5	23	24
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	51.2	59.7	33.4	35.1	4	2
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	62.9	48.9	36.6	28.1	1	1
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	57.1	50.8	41.3	35.7	3	2

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 (%)	29.2	31.3	32.9	33.3	27	21
Married (%)	50.2	50.0	49.3	49.7	10	15
Divorced or Separated (%)	13.0	12.0	11.7	11.2	7	6
Widowed (%)	7.6	6.8	6.1	5.8	2	6

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	9,280	10,648	1,995,658	1,997,833	26	26
One-parent families	933	1,123	225,180	231,370	26	26
One-parent families (% of all families)	10.1	10.5	11.3	11.6	27	22
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	66.6	62.9	58.1	55.9	5	6
De facto couples (%)	19.5	20.0	17.7	17.7	10	8
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	94,952	79,789	120,943	100,270	27	26

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	12,851	14,338	2,567,362	2,548,354	26	26
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	332	432	51,145	53,499	26	25
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	2,812	2,828	442,080	407,684	25	25
Persons living alone (total)	3,144	3,260	493,225	461,183	25	25
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	14.2	12.0	9.7	8.7	1	1
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	72.8	69.9	73.0	71.2	17	17
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	1,215	1,256	1,948	1,873	28	28

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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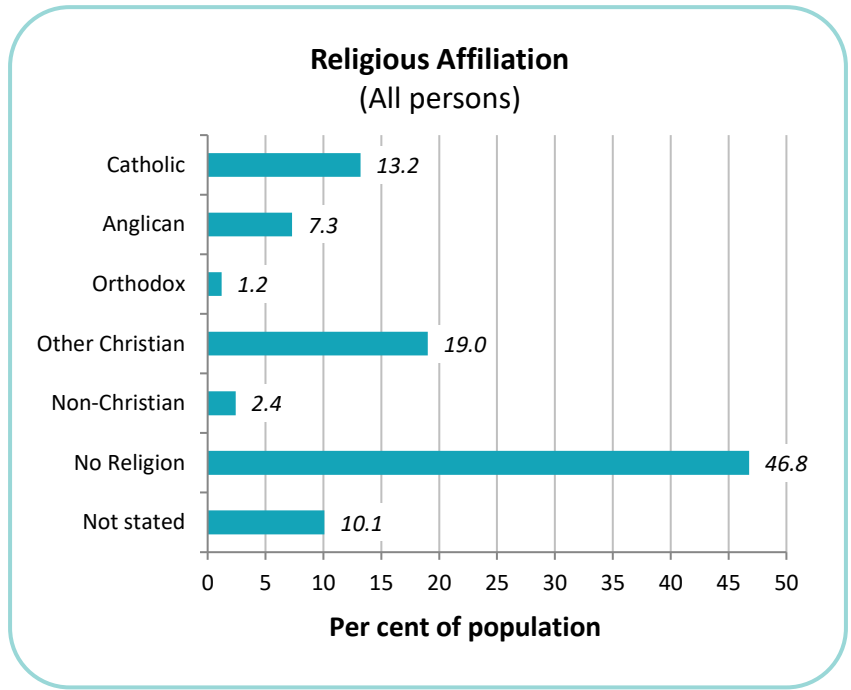
Religious Affiliation

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	2,070	2,525	1,875	2,251	2,486	3,454	3,405	2,634	1,437	22,137
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	4	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	15
Total Catholic	2,074	2,525	1,875	2,262	2,486	3,454	3,405	2,634	1,437	22,152
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	11.0	13.2	10.5	11.7	13.4	14.8	14.1	15.1	15.7	13.2
Anglican	455	656	452	600	995	2,130	2,839	2,591	1,507	12,225
Orthodox	187	217	184	152	224	350	262	217	217	2,010
Other Christian	2,285	2,862	1,992	2,428	3,110	4,634	6,147	5,280	3,150	31,888
Non-Christian	533	335	715	932	592	434	317	156	37	4,051
No Religion	11,433	10,639	10,722	10,695	9,101	10,073	8,953	5,042	1,790	78,448
Not Stated	1,807	1,842	2,000	2,263	2,046	2,250	2,185	1,524	992	16,909
Total Population	18,774	19,076	17,940	19,332	18,554	23,325	24,108	17,444	9,130	167,683

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	73	64	137	288
1	86	77	163	266
2	78	68	146	322
3	94	101	195	347
4	81	83	164	328
5	133	125	258	350
6	116	105	221	370
7	138	138	276	363
8	149	123	272	378
9	132	119	251	358
10	145	141	286	354
11	149	129	278	370
12	139	132	271	375
13	145	142	287	364
14	141	129	270	364
15	114	135	249	370
16	121	114	235	368
17	122	141	263	343
18	110	98	208	253
19	102	74	176	256
20-24	412	426	838	1,354
25-29	477	563	1,040	1,530
30-34	458	650	1,108	1,457
35-39	504	643	1,147	1,444
40-44	527	631	1,158	1,655
45-49	624	711	1,335	1,915
50-54	790	857	1,647	1,972
55-59	831	975	1,806	1,917
60-64	846	910	1,756	1,758
65-69	786	861	1,647	1,683
70-74	704	806	1,510	1,341
75-79	513	609	1,122	1,019
80+	619	813	1,432	1,280
Total	10,459	11,693	22,152	27,112

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?

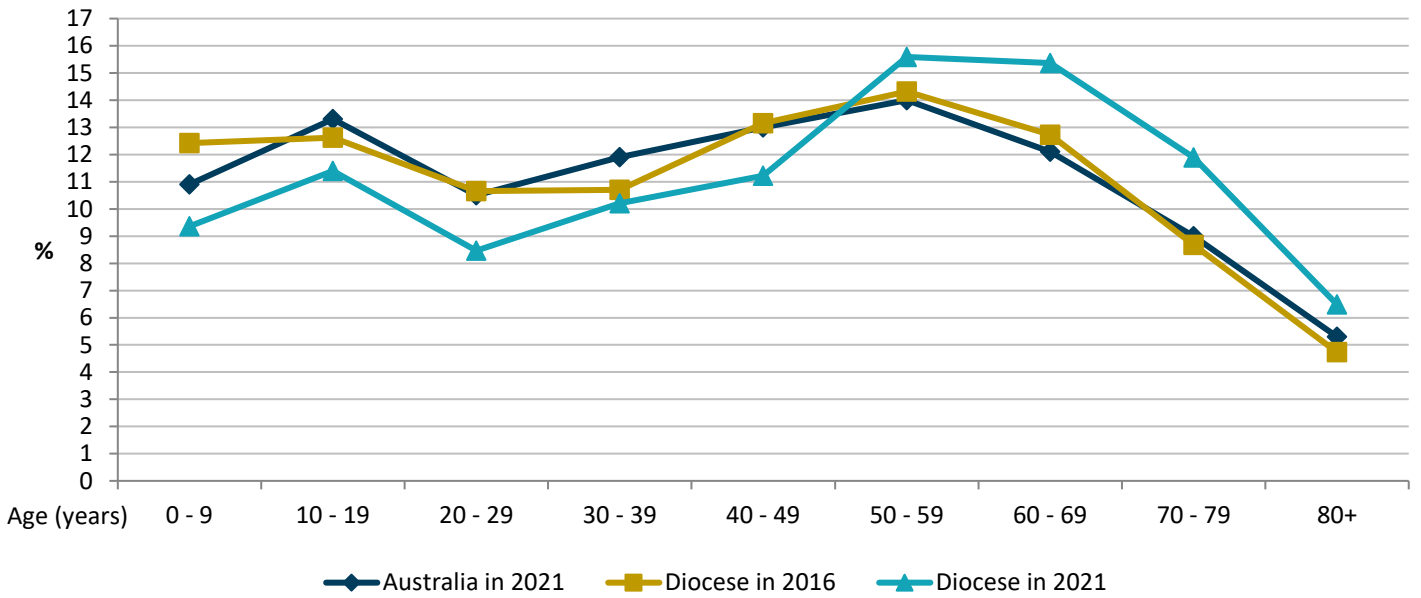
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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.

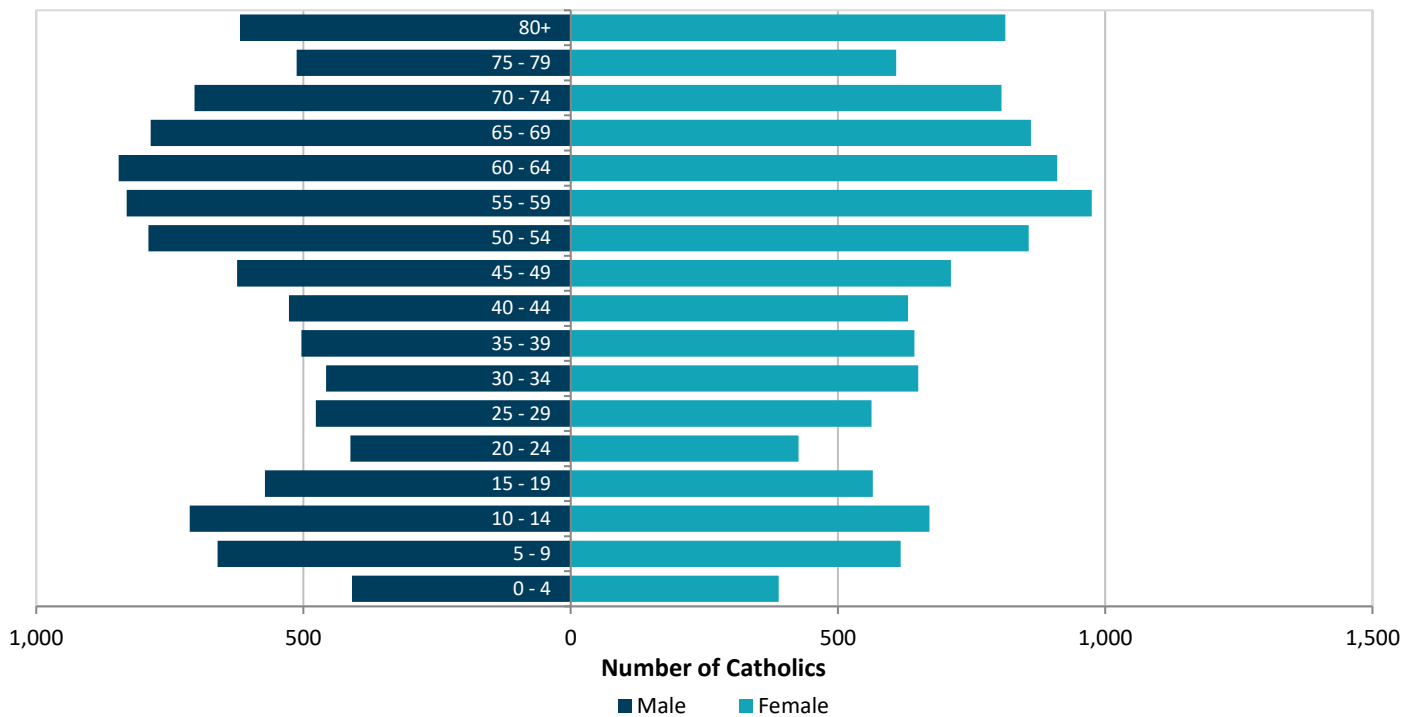


Age and Sex

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	64	69	91	104	92	49	469
Females	40	71	114	95	100	62	482
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	15	40	18	34	23	130
Females	-	6	41	32	68	69	216
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	3	10	19	19	45	39	135
Females	-	9	29	30	48	92	208
Total							
Males	67	94	150	141	171	111	734
Females	40	86	184	157	216	223	906

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	52	58	119	196	256	286	967
Females	77	138	217	356	521	433	1,742

Notes:

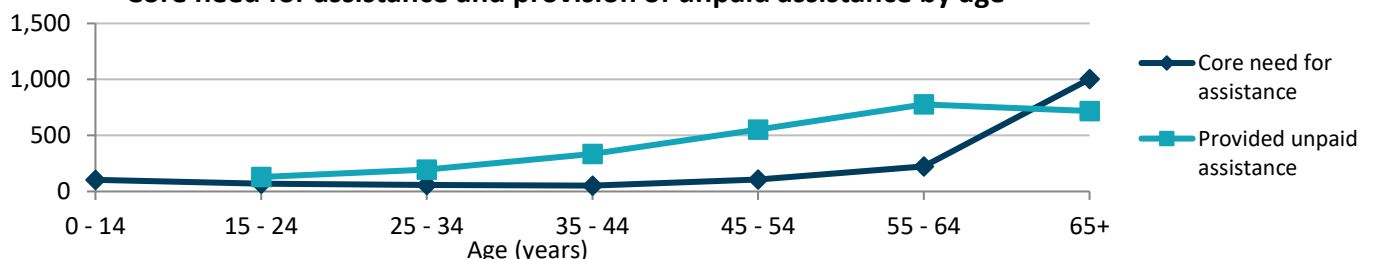
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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	981	668	369	379	309	143	67	2,916
Married	6	251	560	804	981	950	747	4,299
Divorced or Separated	5	24	104	227	360	307	129	1,156
Widowed	-	-	5	11	35	79	195	325
Total	992	943	1,038	1,421	1,685	1,479	1,138	8,696
Females								
Never married	969	692	348	289	164	66	21	2,549
Married	18	474	767	948	1,233	1,049	594	5,083
Divorced or Separated	-	40	150	300	396	270	117	1,273
Widowed	-	-	3	27	92	279	699	1,100
Total	987	1,206	1,268	1,564	1,885	1,664	1,431	10,005

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

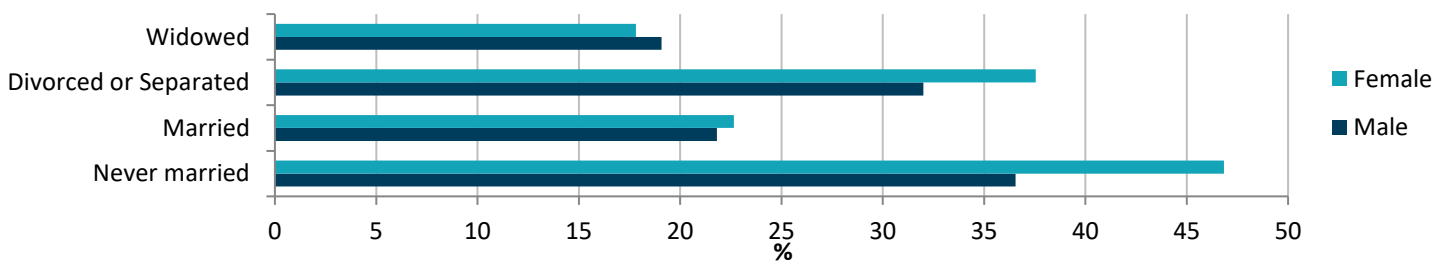


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	2,025	312	2,337	13.4
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	2,219	419	2,638	15.9
One Catholic, the other non-Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	2,199	830	3,029	27.4
Total	6,443	1,561	8,004	19.5



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	10	19	55	182	262	163	108	96	895	2,509
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	14	19	74	162	276	163	124	120	952	2,532
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	12	34	59	269	417	275	188	104	1,358	2,606
Couples with no children living at home:										
Both partners Catholic	104	314	257	293	228	121	86	52	1,455	1,317
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	107	325	365	327	271	107	112	57	1,671	1,272
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	72	169	185	289	352	156	73	45	1,341	1,826
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	105	142	250	198	109	19	13	97	933	1,107
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	17	35	59	92	64	33	31	26	357	1,694
Total	441	1,057	1,304	1,812	1,979	1,037	735	915	9,280	1,821

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	309	63	36	14	4	426
\$500-\$799	868	75	67	34	11	1,055
\$800-\$1,249	1,009	111	96	61	28	1,305
\$1,250-\$1,999	1,150	261	241	120	41	1,813
\$2,000-\$2,999	1,111	288	381	162	50	1,992
\$3,000-\$3,999	524	145	233	118	21	1,041
\$4,000 or more	406	110	142	60	5	723
Income not fully stated	491	153	163	81	27	915
Total Families	5,868	1,206	1,359	650	187	9,270
Median Family Income (\$)	1,577	2,057	2,414	2,342	1,926	1,821

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)**

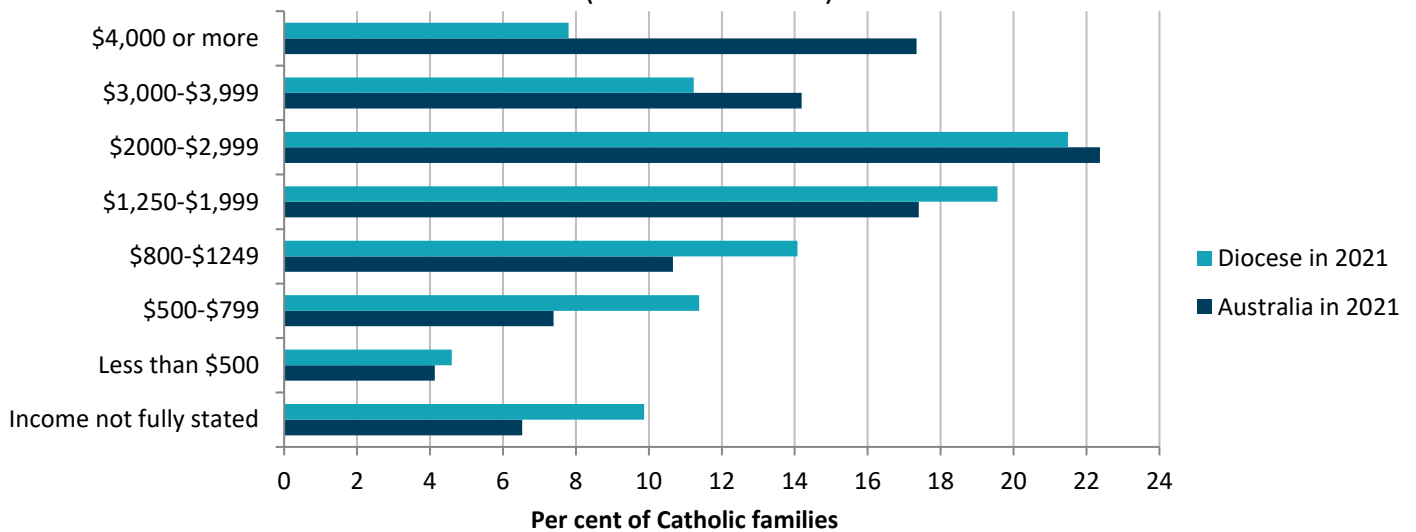


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	4,332	620	897	463	134	6,446
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	970	245	226	95	31	1,567
One parent family, parent Catholic	393	253	177	58	28	909
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	152	88	75	43	9	367
Total families	5,847	1,206	1,375	659	202	9,289



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	7,340	286	1,404	295	9,325	78.7
Lone person aged under 35 years	110	36	172	14	332	33.1
Lone person aged 35 years or over	1,739	308	574	191	2,812	61.8
Group households	166	20	165	31	382	43.5
Total households	9,355	650	2,315	531	12,851	72.8

	\$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	356	742	1,138	629	167	152	1,260
Lone person aged under 35 years	8	37	24	5	5	-	940
Lone person aged 35 years or over	101	122	109	41	11	15	922
Group households	18	21	25	13	-	-	990
Total households	483	922	1,296	688	183	167	1,215

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.



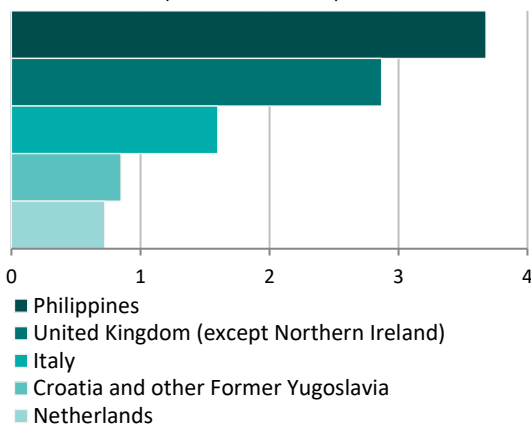
Birthplace

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)

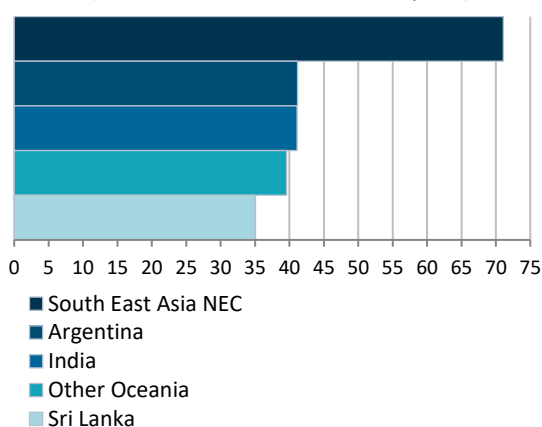


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	18,228	82.4	-
New Zealand	115	0.5	4.3
Other Oceania	48	0.2	39.6
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	635	2.9	-
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	83	0.4	6.0
Italy	354	1.6	1.4
Malta	32	0.1	-
Spain and Portugal	53	0.2	-
France	36	0.2	-
Netherlands	160	0.7	-
Germany	155	0.7	-
Austria	41	0.2	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	188	0.8	-
Poland	51	0.2	-
Hungary	30	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	69	0.3	-
Other Europe NEC	17	0.1	-
Vietnam	62	0.3	16.1
Philippines	814	3.7	17.8
Indonesia	15	0.1	26.7
Malaysia	25	0.1	32.0
Singapore	3	0.0	-
South East Asia NEC	83	0.4	71.1
India	90	0.4	41.1
Sri Lanka	20	0.1	35.0
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	-	-	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	-	-	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	9	0.0	-
Egypt	5	0.0	-
Lebanon	3	0.0	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	7	0.0	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	11	0.0	-
South Africa	29	0.1	10.3
Mauritius	3	0.0	-
United States of America	24	0.1	12.5
Canada	14	0.1	-
Argentina	17	0.1	41.2
Brazil	19	0.1	15.8
Colombia	18	0.1	-
Chile	14	0.1	-
Central America and South America NEC	12	0.1	-
Other countries	49	0.2	10.2
Inadequately described/Not stated	488	2.2	-
Total	22,129	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	19,871	122,643	142,514	13.9
Italian	454	91	545	83.3
Maltese	3	5	8	37.5
Spanish	89	92	181	49.2
Croatian	178	33	211	84.4
Polish	39	22	61	63.9
Dutch	30	72	102	29.4
French	26	84	110	23.6
German	45	223	268	16.8
Portuguese	23	20	43	53.5
Hungarian	18	14	32	56.3
Ukrainian	7	4	11	63.6
Vietnamese	76	134	210	36.2
Filipino languages	550	212	762	72.2
Chinese languages	28	395	423	6.6
Malayalam	41	37	78	52.6
Sinhalese	20	149	169	11.8
Korean	13	41	54	24.1
Indonesian & Malay	37	150	187	19.8
Arabic	5	113	118	4.2
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	26	257	283	9.2
Australian Indigenous Languages	81	3,577	3,658	2.2
Other European languages NEC	59	1,738	1,797	3.3
Other Asian languages NEC	111	1,926	2,037	5.4
Other languages NEC	43	379	422	10.2
Inadequately described/Non-verbal/Not stated	279	13,129	13,408	2.1
Total	22,152	145,540	167,692	13.2

Notes:

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

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

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

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

Table 21: Language spoken at home by age

	0-4	5-11	12-19	20-29	30-39	40-59	60 and over	Total	% who do not speak English well
English	743	1,714	1,849	1,663	4,090	4,798	5,011	19,868	-
Italian	-	9	4	8	46	128	251	446	10.5
Maltese	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Spanish	-	-	-	6	31	22	24	83	15.4
Croatian	-	-	-	-	23	31	117	171	6.9
Polish	3	4	-	-	6	8	20	41	7.3
Dutch	-	-	-	-	3	9	16	28	-
French	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	23	-
German	3	3	-	-	9	10	27	52	6.5
Portuguese	4	-	-	-	16	-	3	23	26.9
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	7	3	10	20	27.3
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-
Vietnamese	3	13	9	17	25	8	4	79	22.2
Filipino languages	6	26	51	72	246	94	47	542	1.1
Chinese languages	-	-	3	-	6	5	11	25	26.9
Malayalam	6	8	-	4	24	5	-	47	6.8
Sinhalese	-	-	-	4	7	-	-	11	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-
Indonesian & Malay	-	-	-	11	23	4	-	38	18.9
Arabic	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	4	-	8	15	4	-	31	57.7
Australian Indigenous Languages	3	9	7	17	28	11	4	79	9.8
Other European languages NEC	-	6	7	3	9	16	15	56	6.6
Other Asian languages NEC	4	7	-	22	62	4	-	99	10.3
Other languages NEC	3	9	-	7	18	7	-	44	11.4
Inadequately described/Non-verbal/ Not stated	16	33	11	16	33	46	125	280	7.8
Total	794	1,845	1,941	1,858	4,735	5,216	5,717	22,106	0.9

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Attendance at Educational Institutions

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

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

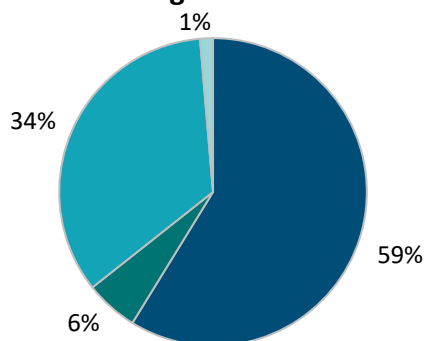
How does the diocese connect with Catholic students at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, especially those not attending Catholic schools?

Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	882	9,295	10,177	8.7
Infants/Primary – Catholic	951	1,614	2,565	37.1
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	112	1,069	1,181	9.5
Secondary – Government	699	6,086	6,785	10.3
Secondary – Catholic	612	815	1,427	42.9
Secondary – Other Non-Government	54	573	627	8.6
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	342	2,212	2,554	13.4
University or other Tertiary Institutions	360	1,843	2,203	16.3
Other (including pre-school)	310	2,815	3,125	9.9
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	17,828	119,209	137,037	13.0
Total	22,150	145,531	167,681	13.2

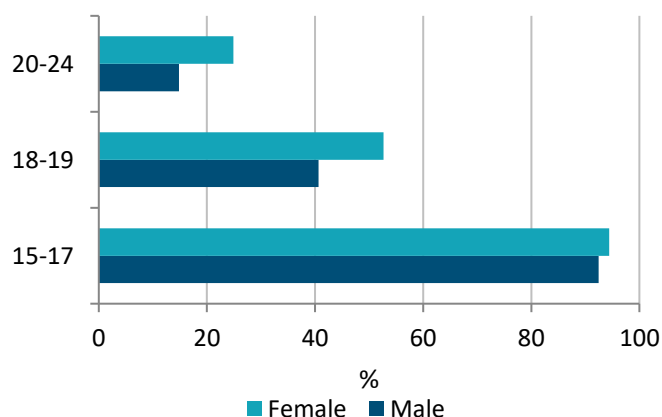
Note:
1. This table includes the total population of the diocese and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

Language background of all students attending Catholic schools



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

Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)



Attendance at Educational Institutions

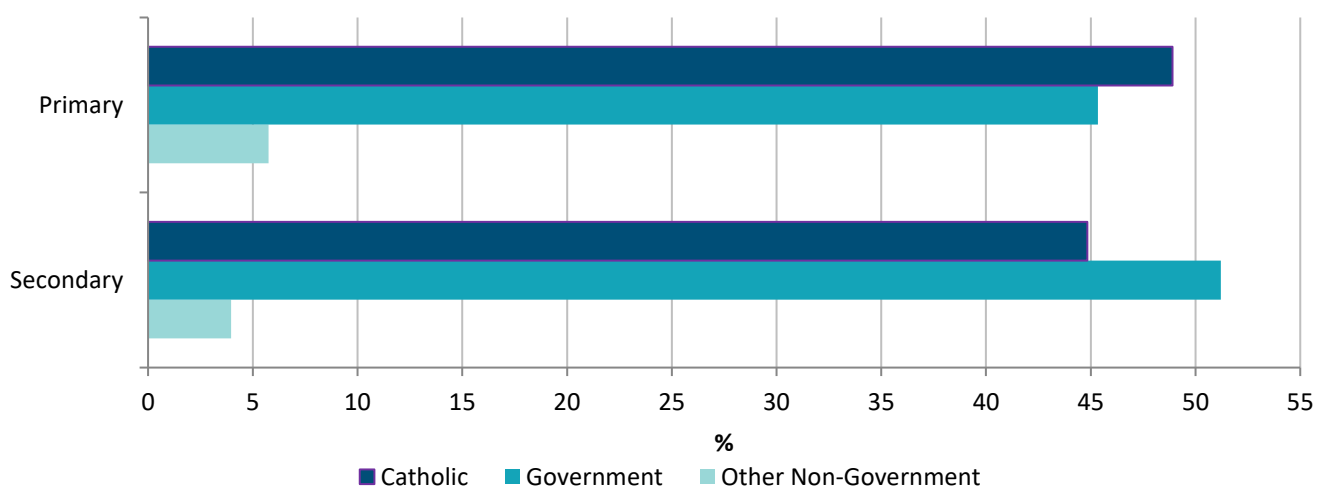
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	Less than \$500	\$500-\$799	\$800-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Total ²	Median annual family income ³ (\$)
Infants/Primary – Government	45	61	124	155	235	107	72	859	107,466
Infants/Primary – Catholic	18	45	67	124	243	235	100	925	139,013
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	8	11	11	15	25	15	12	105	111,586
Secondary – Government	23	39	49	99	137	114	58	631	123,109
Secondary – Catholic	9	16	47	68	133	103	96	566	141,881
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	3	-	10	12	3	3	44	115,131
TAFE, University or other Tertiary institution	-	-	-	8	11	15	22	62	187,714
Other (including pre-school)	3	3	6	12	14	6	-	60	97,768
Not stated or not applicable	3	12	13	13	16	4	-	74	72,687
Total	109	190	317	504	826	602	363	3,326	125,456

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	4	13	17	19	27	22	102
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	25	132	129	111	92	86	575
Advanced diploma or diploma level	6	42	92	111	112	125	488
Certificate level	178	441	429	553	566	667	2,834
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	775	303	372	627	885	1,732	4,694
Total	988	931	1,039	1,421	1,682	2,632	8,693
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>7.8</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	6	51	35	38	36	23	189
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	80	399	346	253	224	194	1,496
Advanced diploma or diploma level	29	96	161	187	244	196	913
Certificate level	157	318	342	390	385	242	1,834
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	714	345	387	699	989	2,445	5,579
Total	986	1,209	1,271	1,567	1,878	3,100	10,011
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>16.8</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	10	64	52	57	63	45	291
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	105	531	475	364	316	280	2,071
Advanced diploma or diploma level	35	138	253	298	356	321	1,401
Certificate level	335	759	771	943	951	909	4,668
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	1,489	648	759	1,326	1,874	4,177	10,273
Total	1,974	2,140	2,310	2,988	3,560	5,732	18,704
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>12.6</i>

Note:

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



Employment

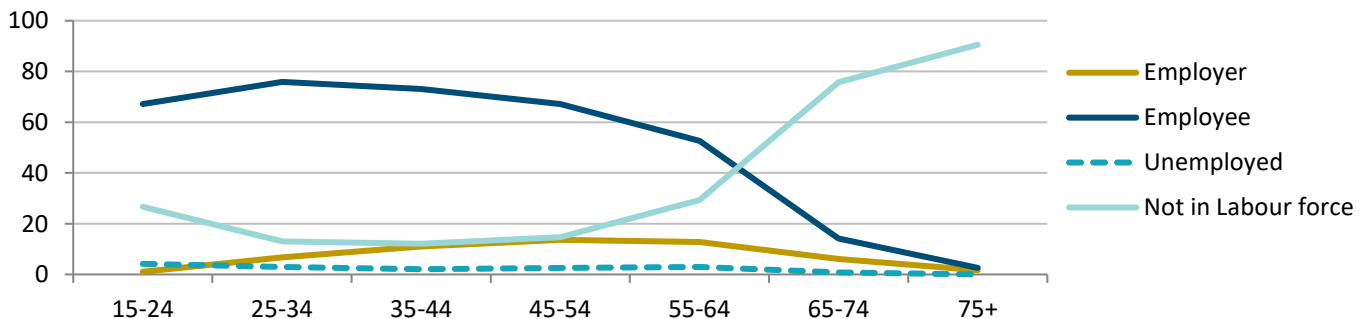
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by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

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

Table 25: Labour force status by age and sex

	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+					
Males					
Employer	13	239	540	171	963
Employee	651	1,442	1,733	259	4,085
Unemployed	53	64	111	17	245
Not in the labour force	260	181	644	2,065	3,150
Other, Not stated, Not applicable	17	38	71	111	237
Total	994	1,964	3,099	2,623	8,680
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>72.1</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>76.9</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>61.0</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Females					
Employer	7	152	323	61	543
Employee	674	1,878	2,137	260	4,949
Unemployed	35	45	79	14	173
Not in the labour force	266	378	842	2,639	4,125
Other, Not stated, Not applicable	7	31	67	123	228
Total	989	2,484	3,448	3,097	10,018
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>56.5</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.1</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	18	97	215	312	285	151	1,078
Professionals	16	105	106	103	97	55	482
Technicians & Trade Workers	232	277	234	257	223	70	1,293
Community & Personal Service Workers	38	47	43	65	60	22	275
Clerical & Administrative Workers	14	20	28	35	55	16	168
Sales Workers	87	32	30	57	40	19	265
Machinery Operators & Drivers	56	102	122	181	212	50	723
Labourers	196	109	113	124	158	53	753
ID / NS / NA ¹	328	142	149	274	556	2,192	3,641
Total	985	931	1,040	1,408	1,686	2,628	8,678
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	5.2	25.6	36.0	36.6	33.8	47.2	31.0
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	73.7	61.9	52.6	49.6	52.5	39.7	55.0
Females							
Managers	10	62	107	168	183	66	596
Professionals	90	335	290	237	201	43	1,196
Technicians & Trade Workers	31	52	46	53	51	12	245
Community & Personal Service Workers	200	200	179	245	245	52	1,121
Clerical & Administrative Workers	52	134	214	260	261	62	983
Sales Workers	198	86	69	139	110	20	622
Machinery Operators & Drivers	10	17	18	22	17	6	90
Labourers	75	88	124	126	147	53	613
ID / NS / NA ¹	311	233	223	312	674	2,780	4,533
Total	977	1,207	1,270	1,562	1,889	3,094	9,999
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	15.0	40.8	37.9	32.4	31.6	34.7	32.8
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	17.4	16.1	18.0	16.1	17.7	22.6	17.3
All Catholics							
Managers	28	159	322	480	468	217	1,674
Professionals	106	440	396	340	298	98	1,678
Technicians & Trade Workers	263	329	280	310	274	82	1,538
Community & Personal Service Workers	238	247	222	310	305	74	1,396
Clerical & Administrative Workers	66	154	242	295	316	78	1,151
Sales Workers	285	118	99	196	150	39	887
Machinery Operators & Drivers	66	119	140	203	229	56	813
Labourers	271	197	237	250	305	106	1,366
ID / NS / NA ¹	639	375	372	586	1,230	4,972	8,174
Total	1,962	2,138	2,310	2,970	3,575	5,722	18,677
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	10.1	34.0	37.0	34.4	32.7	42.0	31.9
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	45.4	36.6	33.9	32.0	34.5	32.5	35.4

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?

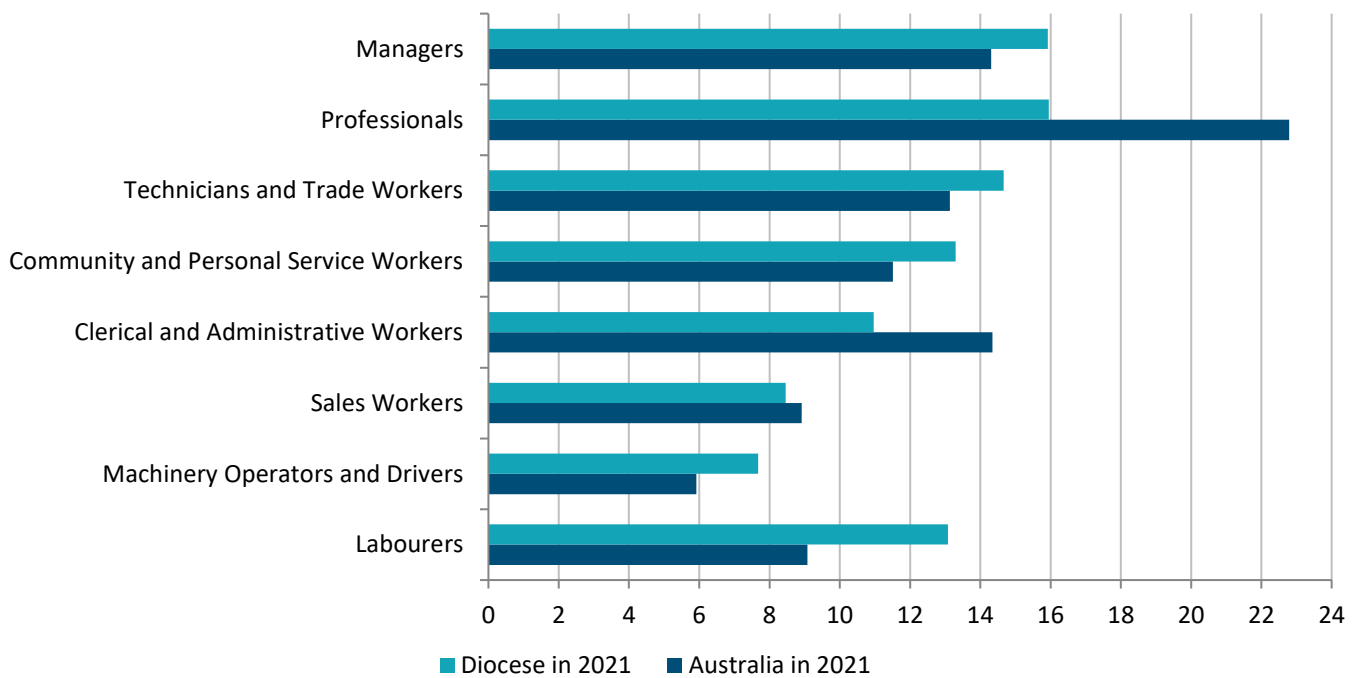
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	15.9	16.0
Professionals	15.9	13.5
Technicians & Trade Workers	14.7	14.4
Community & Personal Service Workers	13.3	13.7
Clerical & Administrative Workers	11.0	9.7
Sales Workers	8.5	8.2
Machinery Operators & Drivers	7.7	9.6
Labourers	13.1	14.8
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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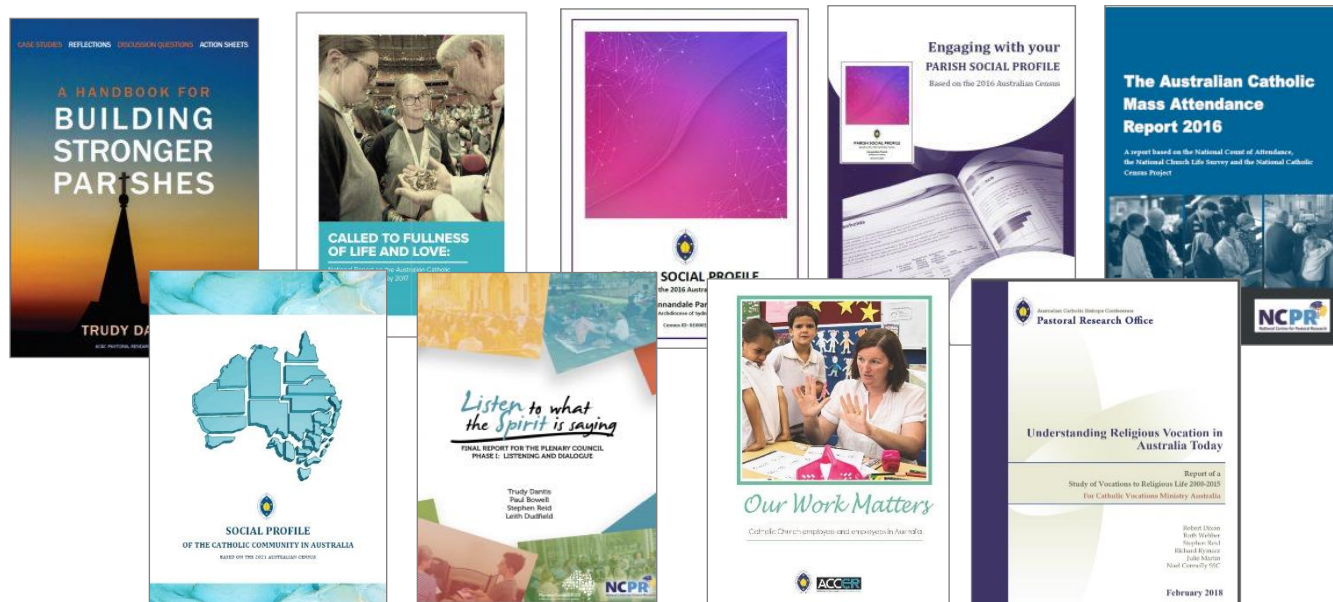
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The National Centre for Pastoral Research website allows you to view the Social Profiles online.

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
- Results of other research projects conducted by the National Centre for Pastoral Research



This profile has been created by the staff of the ACBC National Centre for Pastoral Research as part of the National Catholic Census Project 1991-2021.

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

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

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

