



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Diocese of Sale



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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: 680,681

Catholic Population: 123,748

Catholics make up 18.2 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 43 years

Total Catholic families: 50,401

10,673 Catholics live alone

35,392 Catholics were born overseas

2,155 Catholics do not speak English well

8,390 Catholics need assistance with core activities

44,469 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	82,678	92,746	103,645	120,341	123,594	123,748
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	27.3	25.8	22.9	21.5	20.5	18.0
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	9.1	10.4	11.9	13.0	15.8	19.5
Catholics born in NESC ² (%)	14.9	15.3	16.2	17.0	19.1	23.8
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7
Catholic families	30,440	35,028	39,728	46,131	47,949	50,401
Catholics living alone	5,441	6,700	7,871	9,342	9,697	10,673
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	56.4	54.1	50.5	50.8	52.6	53.1
Catholics with university degree (%)	6.0	7.4	9.3	11.2	13.8	18.3
Catholic males in labour force (%)	74.2	63.6	70.1	70.3	69.4	67.5
Catholic females in labour force (%)	53.7	50.9	56.1	58.0	60.1	60.1
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	77.4	79.1	79.8	78.5	78.6	80.5

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	680,681	566,079	25,422,788	23,401,892	11	11
Catholic population	123,748	123,594	5,075,910	5,291,834	11	11
Per cent Catholic	18.2	21.8	20.0	22.6	20	21
At same address since previous Census (%)	57.7	56.9	59.4	57.3	19	16
Median age ⁴ (years)	43	39	43	40	13	15
Aged 0-14 (%)	18.0	20.5	17.9	19.8	18	14
Aged 65+ (%)	19.5	15.8	19.9	16.6	19	20
Males per 100 females	89.8	90.9	89.1	90.6	14	19

Table 2: Disability (for more detail on Disability and Carers see page 12).

Table 2 shows the percentage of Catholics who are disabled to the extent that they require assistance for some core activities (i.e. they need help or assistance with self-care, communication or mobility). It also shows the percentage of Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with some form of disability.

In what particular ways does the diocese support disabled persons and their carers?

Table 2: Disability	Diocese 2021	Diocese 2016	Australia 2021	Australia 2016	Diocese 2021 Rank	Diocese 2016 Rank
Need assistance with core activities (%)	6.8	5.6	6.7	5.8	10	16
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	14.2	12.5	13.5	12.5	10	17

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)	30.2	27.3	37.1	34.1	25	26
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	33.9	35.8	28.1	29.6	8	7
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	67.5	69.4	66.5	69.7	11	10
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	60.1	60.1	59.7	60.6	13	12
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	4.1	5.7	4.2	5.8	11	15
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	9.7	12.7	8.9	12.2	5	12

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	4.8	4.6	5.5	5.6	9	9
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	23.8	19.1	21.4	19.1	6	7
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries & arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	1,877	1,456	97,457	106,428	9	11
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	1,056	896	135,686	133,528	27	27
Speak language other than English at home (%)	19.7	16.4	21.5	20.4	8	8
Not proficient in English ^{7, 8} (%)	1.7	1.5	2.7	2.6	9	9

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 (%)	18.3	13.8	24.6	20.6	12	18
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	95.1	92.2	94.9	92.2	7	7
Aged 18-19	64.7	62.9	67.2	62.9	9	7
Aged 20-24	39.2	31.7	43.4	38.2	10	11
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	55.2	53.7	55.5	53.1	13	11
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	36.4	39.5	38.4	41.0	22	23
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	50.5	51.1	55.3	54.5	17	14
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	36.9	37.1	33.4	35.1	13	18
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	42.4	31.9	36.6	28.1	12	16
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	51.3	41.0	41.3	35.7	7	10

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	30.6	32.9	33.3	24	25
Married (%)	52.2	52.6	49.3	49.7	2	3
Divorced or Separated (%)	11.9	11.4	11.7	11.2	16	12
Widowed (%)	5.9	5.4	6.1	5.8	19	20

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	50,401	47,960	1,995,658	1,997,833	11	11
One-parent families	5,321	5,184	225,180	231,370	11	12
One-parent families (% of all families)	10.6	10.8	11.3	11.6	19	20
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	58.7	56.7	58.1	55.9	21	21
De facto couples (%)	17.5	16.7	17.7	17.7	21	22
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	108,979	89,797	120,943	100,270	17	16

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	62,018	58,789	2,567,362	2,548,354	11	11
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	920	1,079	51,145	53,499	14	14
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	9,753	8,618	442,080	407,684	12	13
Persons living alone (total)	10,673	9,697	493,225	461,183	12	13
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	8.6	7.8	9.7	8.7	23	22
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	80.5	78.6	73.0	71.2	1	1
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	1,778	1,665	1,948	1,873	12	17

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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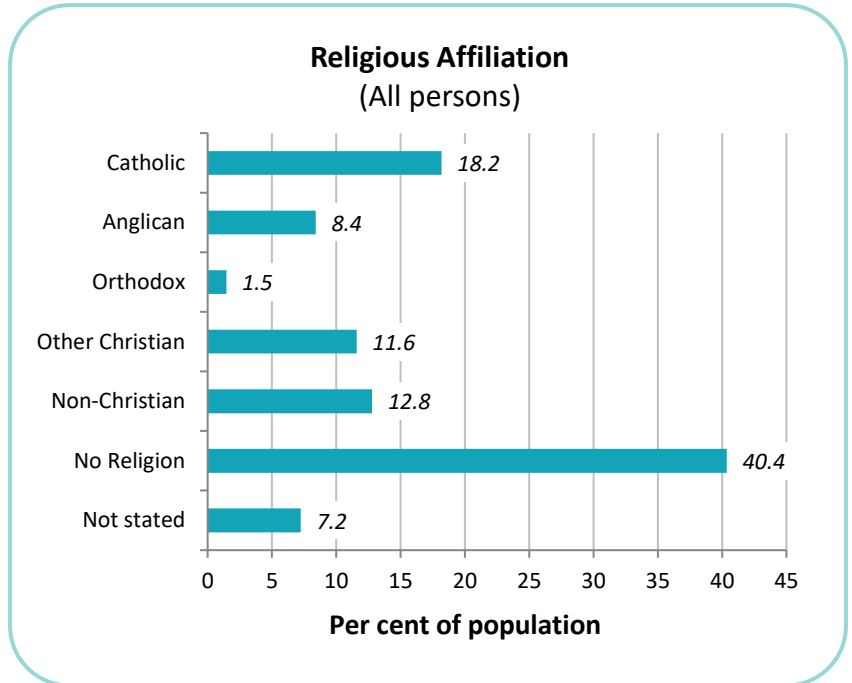
Religious Affiliation

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	13,697	16,068	12,383	14,677	15,791	17,872	15,608	11,139	5,727	122,962
Maronite Catholic	13	13	8	11	9	15	4	3	3	79
Melkite Catholic	4	4	4	6	8	4	6	10	3	49
Ukrainian Catholic	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	11
Chaldean Catholic	12	20	12	14	6	14	6	-	-	84
Syro-Malabar Catholic	163	106	37	101	117	42	5	4	-	575
Total Catholic	13,889	16,216	12,444	14,809	15,931	17,950	15,629	11,159	5,733	123,760
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	14.8	18.9	15.2	15.0	19.0	21.9	20.8	20.8	21.7	18.2
Anglican	2,666	4,110	2,783	3,463	5,775	9,303	11,504	11,186	6,387	57,177
Orthodox	1,280	1,320	1,113	1,385	1,431	1,463	911	643	335	9,881
Other Christian	7,939	8,905	6,664	8,261	8,806	10,454	11,640	10,326	5,857	78,852
Non-Christian	17,922	11,256	11,899	21,696	12,937	5,907	3,548	1,519	365	87,049
No Religion	43,580	38,022	40,826	41,785	33,258	31,204	26,277	14,600	5,161	274,713
Not Stated	6,636	5,756	6,071	7,023	5,902	5,594	5,474	4,196	2,612	49,264
Total Population	93,912	85,585	81,800	98,422	84,040	81,875	74,983	53,629	26,450	680,696

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	511	529	1,040	1,245
1	559	545	1,104	1,429
2	581	598	1,179	1,503
3	629	620	1,249	1,714
4	704	639	1,343	1,654
5	793	735	1,528	1,733
6	795	754	1,549	1,830
7	804	758	1,562	1,758
8	865	845	1,710	1,797
9	842	780	1,622	1,875
10	888	813	1,701	1,803
11	827	848	1,675	1,735
12	804	846	1,650	1,813
13	858	840	1,698	1,750
14	861	802	1,663	1,753
15	894	860	1,754	1,732
16	738	832	1,570	1,788
17	853	757	1,610	1,792
18	740	754	1,494	1,638
19	709	705	1,414	1,529
20-24	3,204	3,130	6,334	7,037
25-29	2,811	3,295	6,106	6,709
30-34	3,096	3,889	6,985	7,482
35-39	3,525	4,295	7,820	7,659
40-44	3,601	4,122	7,723	8,440
45-49	3,808	4,407	8,215	8,980
50-54	4,180	4,755	8,935	8,849
55-59	4,255	4,755	9,010	8,149
60-64	3,946	4,453	8,399	6,940
65-69	3,260	3,976	7,236	6,476
70-74	2,984	3,456	6,440	4,941
75-79	2,186	2,527	4,713	3,667
80+	2,445	3,287	5,732	4,421
Total	58,556	65,207	123,763	123,621

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?

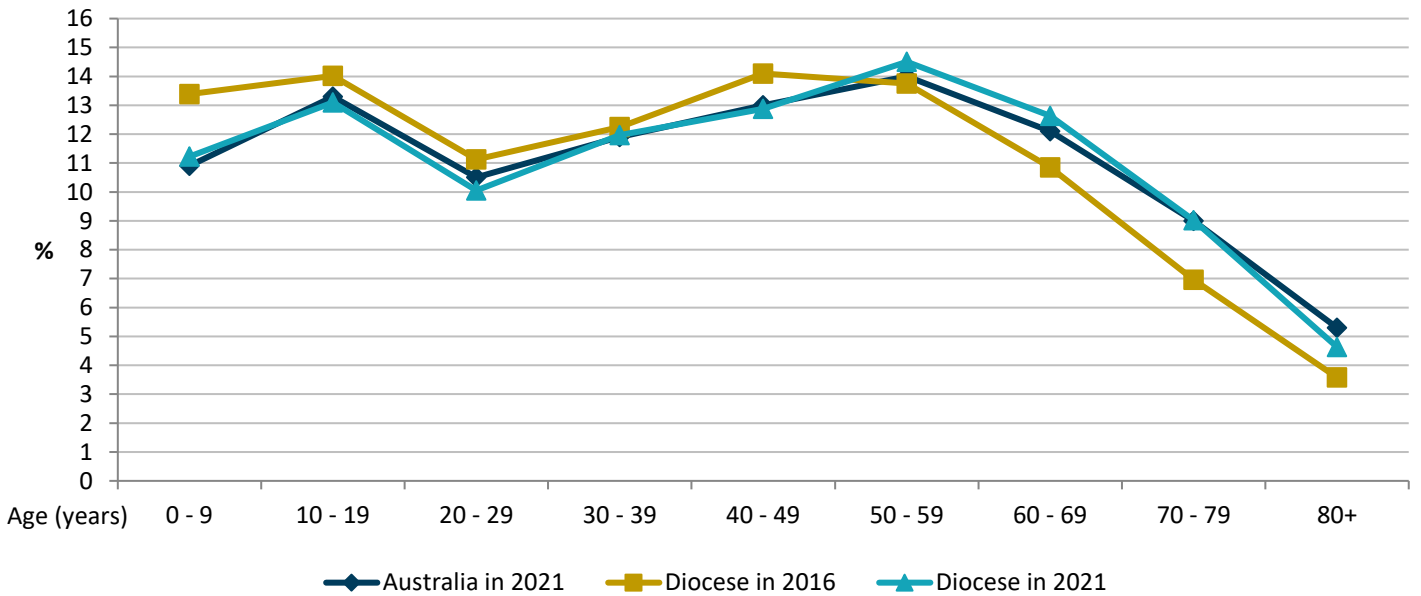
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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.

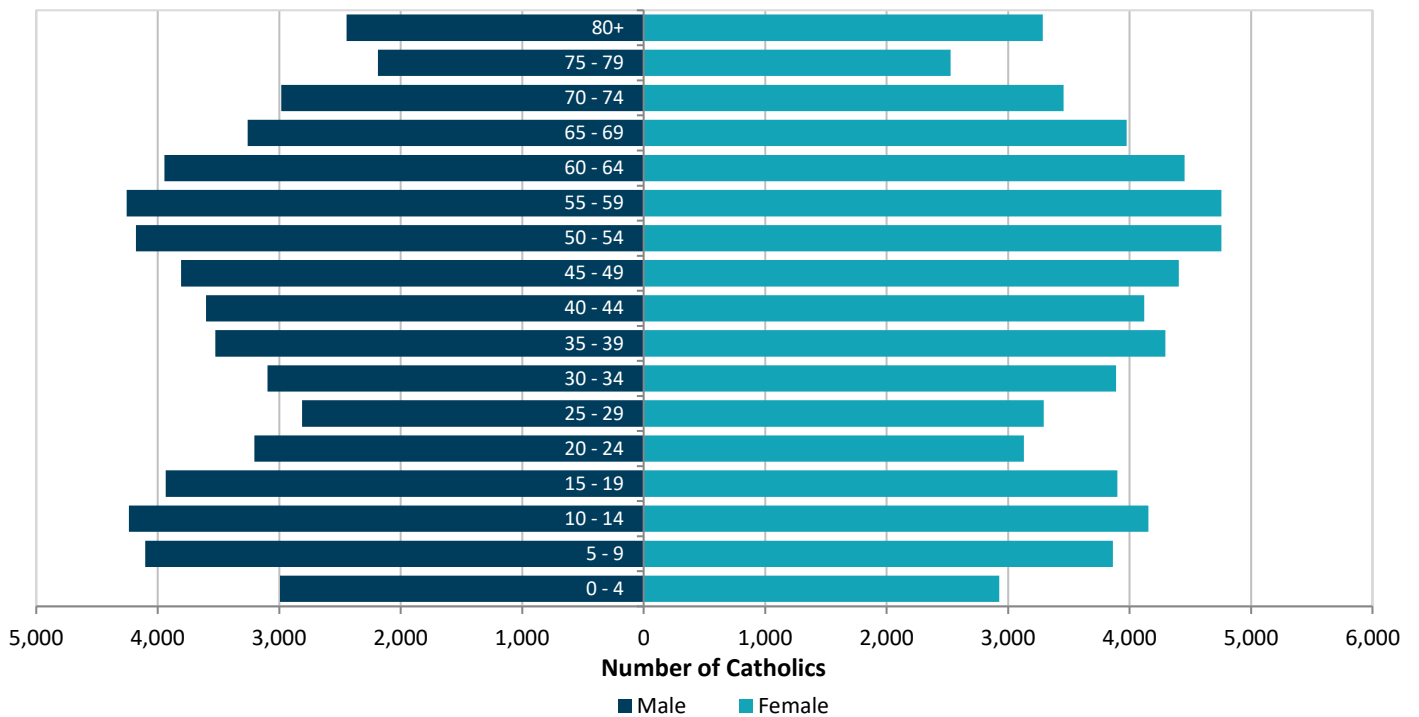


Age and Sex

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	523	558	514	464	519	239	2,817
Females	236	471	669	524	554	325	2,779
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	26	119	97	96	92	430
Females	-	26	131	168	277	275	877
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	11	43	102	111	143	145	555
Females	-	37	106	116	233	440	932
Total							
Males	534	627	735	672	758	476	3,802
Females	236	534	906	808	1,064	1,040	4,588

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	323	394	757	1,203	1,308	1,338	5,323
Females	475	775	1,464	2,115	2,294	1,935	9,058

Notes:

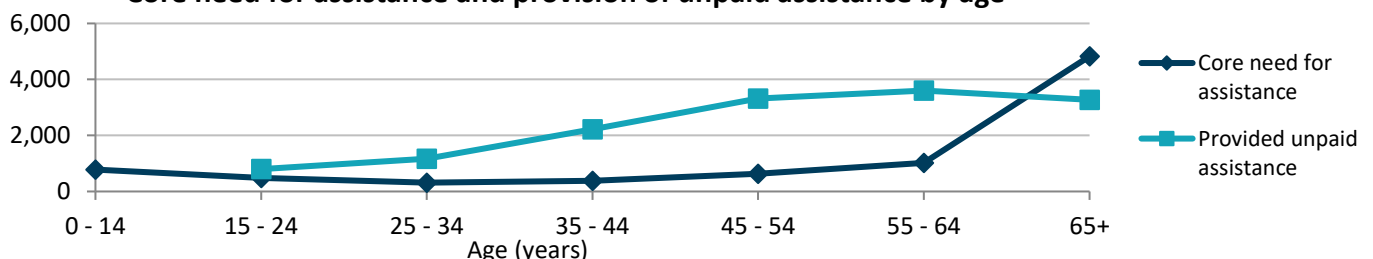
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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	7,108	3,880	1,757	1,369	942	388	170	15,614
Married	23	1,882	4,775	5,383	5,601	4,465	3,203	25,332
Divorced or Separated	3	140	579	1,195	1,532	1,102	519	5,070
Widowed	3	3	11	44	130	287	740	1,218
Total	7,137	5,905	7,122	7,991	8,205	6,242	4,632	47,234
Females								
Never married	6,970	3,921	1,660	1,212	700	259	135	14,857
Married	48	2,969	5,734	5,992	5,958	4,653	2,239	27,593
Divorced or Separated	14	282	970	1,811	2,036	1,379	503	6,995
Widowed	-	8	48	141	512	1,144	2,939	4,792
Total	7,032	7,180	8,412	9,156	9,206	7,435	5,816	54,237

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

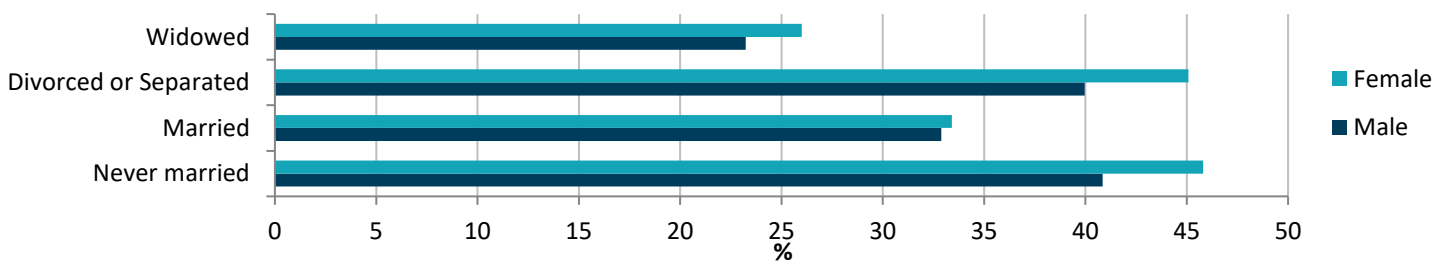


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	15,096	1,849	16,945	10.9
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	9,585	1,759	11,344	15.5
One Catholic, the other non-Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	10,752	3,886	14,638	26.5
Total	35,433	7,494	42,927	17.5



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	89	140	482	1,732	3,193	2,002	1,569	538	9,745	2,676
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	35	74	257	935	1,509	998	973	368	5,149	2,722
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	62	114	375	1,478	2,711	1,620	1,255	476	8,091	2,656
Couples with no children living at home:										
Both partners Catholic	709	1,309	1,314	1,441	1,326	518	350	233	7,200	1,328
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	481	1,047	1,208	1,318	1,146	456	349	194	6,199	1,401
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	286	555	768	1,260	1,623	677	415	178	5,762	1,954
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	500	742	1,194	1,329	797	213	109	437	5,321	1,253
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	776	776	-
Total	2,266	4,141	5,951	10,028	12,794	6,707	5,189	3,325	50,401	2,090

Notes:

1. A family is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Family members who live elsewhere are not included in the Census definition. For Census purposes, a Catholic family is defined as a family in which at least one person is Catholic.
2. Median weekly family income: 50 per cent of families have a higher income, 50 per cent a lower income. Family income is the sum of the incomes of all family members aged 15 and over.
3. The religious affiliation of a temporarily absent spouse is not recorded, hence families in this category could belong to any one of the first six categories above.



Families

Table 15: Weekly family income by number of dependent children

	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more dependent children	Total
Less than \$500	1,689	282	201	77	15	2,264
\$500-\$799	3,164	397	375	140	65	4,141
\$800-\$1,249	4,225	708	661	255	92	5,941
\$1,250-\$1,999	5,568	1,656	1,833	717	254	10,028
\$2,000-\$2,999	5,872	2,391	3,052	1,157	319	12,791
\$3,000-\$3,999	2,812	1,328	1,748	646	157	6,691
\$4,000 or more	2,342	1,009	1,173	493	143	5,160
Income not fully stated	1,820	594	567	248	110	3,339
Total Families	27,492	8,365	9,610	3,733	1,155	50,355
Median Family Income (\$)	1,756	2,352	2,475	2,478	2,302	2,090

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)**

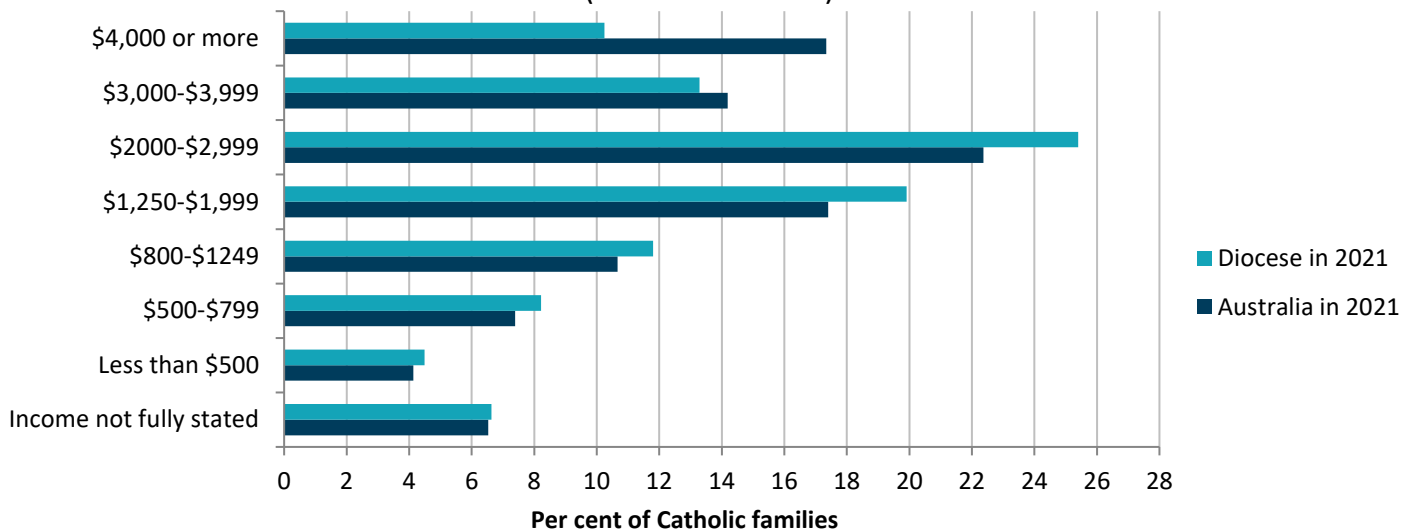


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	19,953	5,019	6,904	2,752	797	35,425
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	4,432	1,356	1,101	430	169	7,488
One parent family, parent Catholic	2,137	1,560	1,105	386	128	5,316
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	966	443	503	166	66	2,144
Total families	27,488	8,378	9,613	3,734	1,160	50,373



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	41,411	382	7,357	854	50,004	82.8
Lone person aged under 35 years	576	7	283	54	920	62.6
Lone person aged 35 years or over	7,180	306	1,812	455	9,753	73.6
Group households	739	34	515	53	1,341	55.1
Total households	49,906	729	9,967	1,416	62,018	80.5

	\$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	1,298	1,981	5,619	7,403	3,547	3,393	1,820
Lone person aged under 35 years	18	40	176	176	34	24	1,600
Lone person aged 35 years or over	259	305	608	401	90	101	1,313
Group households	31	59	101	87	30	20	1,439
Total households	1,606	2,385	6,504	8,067	3,701	3,538	1,778

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.



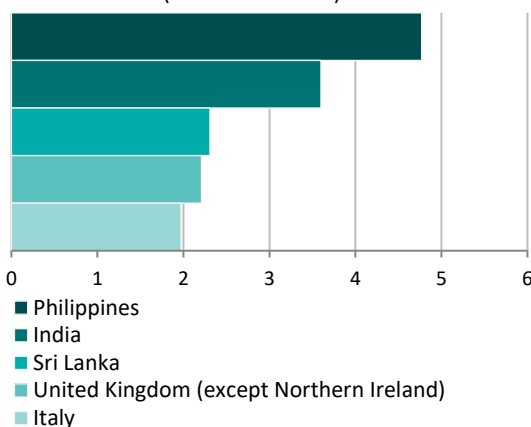
Birthplace

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)

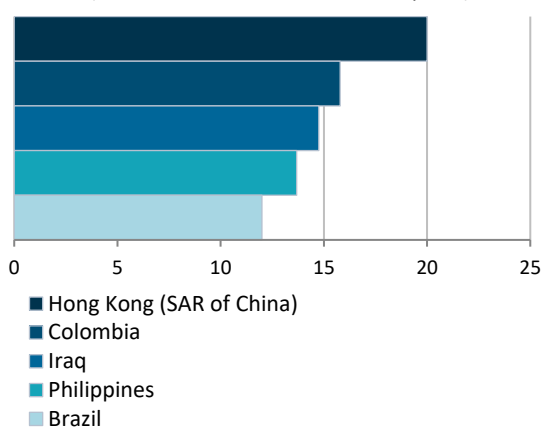


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	86,905	70.2	-
New Zealand	1,410	1.1	8.9
Other Oceania	476	0.4	10.7
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	2,736	2.2	1.0
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	930	0.8	2.2
Italy	2,441	2.0	0.7
Malta	738	0.6	-
Spain and Portugal	285	0.2	1.1
France	144	0.1	4.2
Netherlands	1,289	1.0	-
Germany	649	0.5	0.5
Austria	192	0.2	1.6
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	1,061	0.9	-
Poland	711	0.6	0.7
Hungary	250	0.2	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	485	0.4	0.8
Other Europe NEC	108	0.1	-
Vietnam	282	0.2	7.8
Philippines	5,905	4.8	13.7
Indonesia	225	0.2	9.8
Malaysia	228	0.2	6.6
Singapore	144	0.1	11.1
South East Asia NEC	486	0.4	8.2
India	4,455	3.6	7.5
Sri Lanka	2,857	2.3	7.7
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	132	0.1	8.3
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	70	0.1	20.0
Korea, Republic of (South)	112	0.1	7.1
Egypt	126	0.1	-
Lebanon	116	0.1	-
Iraq	244	0.2	14.8
Sudan (including South Sudan)	395	0.3	1.8
Middle East and North Africa NEC	451	0.4	6.7
South Africa	507	0.4	4.7
Mauritius	2,016	1.6	1.8
United States of America	236	0.2	3.0
Canada	114	0.1	10.5
Argentina	232	0.2	4.7
Brazil	75	0.1	12.0
Colombia	152	0.1	15.8
Chile	539	0.4	2.6
Central America and South America NEC	551	0.4	5.1
Other countries	837	0.7	9.2
Inadequately described/Not stated	1,510	1.2	-
Total	123,807	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	97,367	401,784	499,151	19.5
Italian	3,040	601	3,641	83.5
Maltese	419	30	449	93.3
Spanish	1,745	1,643	3,388	51.5
Croatian	943	167	1,110	85.0
Polish	747	361	1,108	67.4
Dutch	311	580	891	34.9
French	1,116	676	1,792	62.3
German	288	974	1,262	22.8
Portuguese	320	191	511	62.6
Hungarian	507	333	840	60.4
Ukrainian	30	71	101	29.7
Vietnamese	398	1,669	2,067	19.3
Filipino languages	4,969	1,571	6,540	76.0
Chinese languages	663	9,575	10,238	6.5
Malayalam	2,449	2,862	5,311	46.1
Sinhalese	2,044	10,049	12,093	16.9
Korean	150	816	966	15.5
Indonesian & Malay	233	1,116	1,349	17.3
Arabic	790	3,647	4,437	17.8
Assyrian and Chaldean	196	25	221	88.7
Oceanic and Papuan languages	562	2,890	3,452	16.3
Australian Indigenous Languages	12	90	102	11.8
Other European languages NEC	435	8,502	8,937	4.9
Other Asian languages NEC	1,182	45,317	46,499	2.5
Other languages NEC	853	21,417	22,270	3.8
Inadequately described/Non-verbal/Not stated	1,981	39,988	41,969	4.7
Total	123,750	556,945	680,695	18.2

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	4,687	9,509	11,018	10,012	22,104	21,273	18,757	97,360	-
Italian	49	64	62	114	470	802	1,483	3,044	11.1
Maltese	10	4	4	10	42	80	269	419	7.2
Spanish	71	115	107	140	536	363	409	1,741	11.7
Croatian	41	35	37	56	220	200	352	941	12.1
Polish	10	29	37	56	158	192	251	733	13.3
Dutch	-	4	3	3	24	58	215	307	5.1
French	28	49	65	83	270	261	353	1,109	1.7
German	9	14	15	10	48	52	151	299	-
Portuguese	7	11	30	31	86	98	54	317	10.0
Hungarian	7	16	26	18	94	136	215	512	12.5
Ukrainian	-	-	-	3	6	3	18	30	14.3
Vietnamese	30	54	37	52	157	52	18	400	24.0
Filipino languages	169	237	386	629	2,255	961	322	4,959	3.2
Chinese languages	38	68	52	79	214	128	90	669	19.7
Malayalam	249	428	255	190	1,112	175	27	2,436	6.8
Sinhalese	139	202	119	301	832	307	143	2,043	5.0
Korean	10	37	8	3	74	13	9	154	24.5
Indonesian & Malay	15	33	18	15	110	31	12	234	7.5
Arabic	18	49	128	137	234	164	72	802	9.8
Assyrian and Chaldean	5	21	42	29	53	34	9	193	16.8
Oceanic and Papuan languages	25	48	61	96	182	117	40	569	8.7
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	4	-	6	-	-	10	-
Other European languages NEC	20	21	19	15	119	96	145	435	9.6
Other Asian languages NEC	69	115	93	100	521	204	72	1,174	7.7
Other languages NEC	46	83	116	124	311	123	49	852	10.7
Inadequately described/Non-verbal/ Not stated	158	115	104	144	496	400	561	1,978	7.2
Total	5,910	11,361	12,846	12,450	30,734	26,323	24,096	123,720	1.7

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Diocese of Sale

National Catholic Census Project 1991-2021

Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics – 2021 Census of Population and Housing

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?

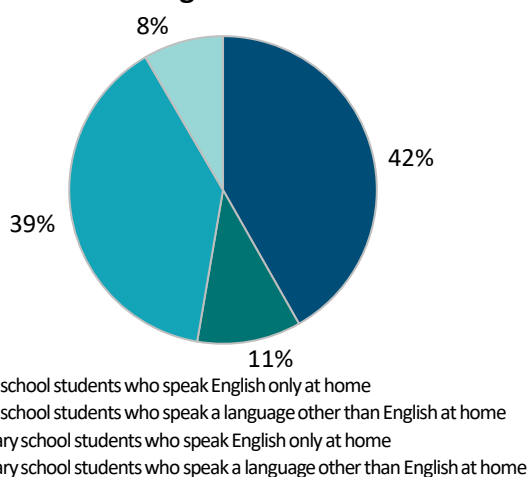
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	4,071	39,183	43,254	9.4
Infants/Primary – Catholic	6,179	4,548	10,727	57.6
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	936	6,401	7,337	12.8
Secondary – Government	3,433	24,165	27,598	12.4
Secondary – Catholic	4,694	4,940	9,634	48.7
Secondary – Other Non-Government	1,169	6,847	8,016	14.6
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	2,866	13,753	16,619	17.2
University or other Tertiary Institutions	4,127	16,912	21,039	19.6
Other (including pre-school)	3,495	19,288	22,783	15.3
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	92,778	420,896	513,674	18.1
Total	123,748	556,933	680,681	18.2

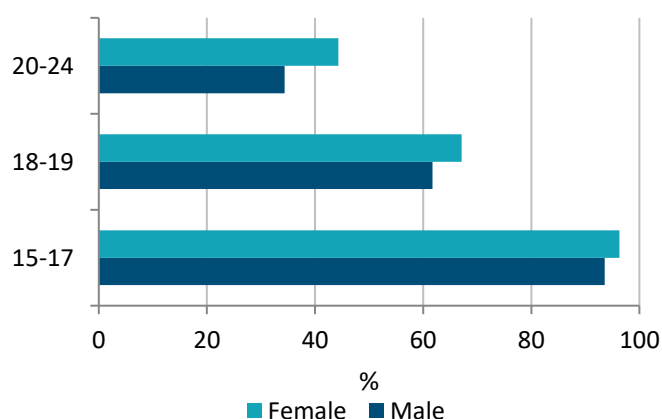
Note:

- 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

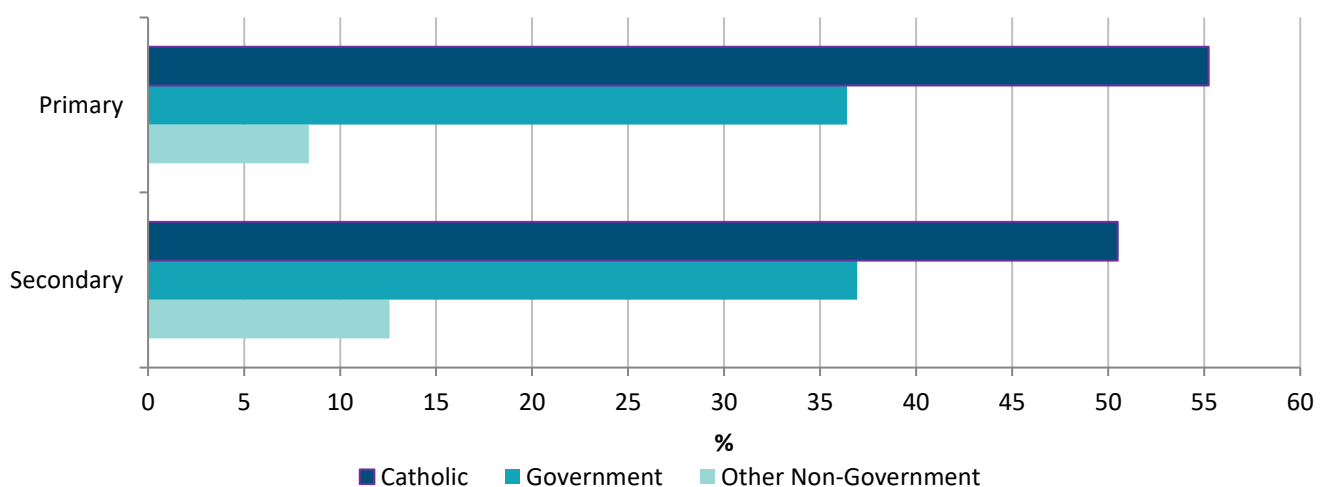
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	127	214	399	895	1,320	558	304	4,013	115,079
Infants/Primary – Catholic	146	240	427	1,106	2,004	1,167	732	6,107	130,096
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	8	24	42	113	244	203	253	934	159,609
Secondary – Government	88	168	327	706	990	462	283	3,274	116,018
Secondary – Catholic	64	119	265	736	1,295	975	792	4,592	142,089
Secondary – Other Non-Government	15	17	61	110	241	247	336	1,123	171,081
TAFE, University or other Tertiary institution	31	35	88	230	505	474	585	2,149	165,762
Other (including pre-school)	22	39	67	189	301	139	85	871	122,275
Not stated or not applicable	15	30	25	78	85	47	17	353	104,546
Total	516	886	1,701	4,163	6,985	4,272	3,387	23,416	131,817

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	15	221	378	313	214	167	1,308
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	305	1,175	1,413	1,112	767	720	5,492
Advanced diploma or diploma level	202	554	941	870	759	713	4,039
Certificate level	1,056	2,247	2,537	2,989	2,987	3,036	14,852
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	5,565	1,715	1,861	2,706	3,468	6,243	21,558
Total	7,143	5,912	7,130	7,990	8,195	10,879	47,249
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>14.4</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	31	468	551	380	247	131	1,808
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	568	2,427	2,613	1,941	1,247	1,134	9,930
Advanced diploma or diploma level	301	1,142	1,488	1,474	1,139	934	6,478
Certificate level	778	1,612	1,911	2,014	1,779	1,225	9,319
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	5,357	1,534	1,852	3,355	4,802	9,819	26,719
Total	7,035	7,183	8,415	9,164	9,214	13,243	54,254
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>40.3</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>21.6</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	46	689	929	693	461	298	3,116
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	873	3,602	4,026	3,053	2,014	1,854	15,422
Advanced diploma or diploma level	503	1,696	2,429	2,344	1,898	1,647	10,517
Certificate level	1,834	3,859	4,448	5,003	4,766	4,261	24,171
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	10,922	3,249	3,713	6,061	8,270	16,062	48,277
Total	14,178	13,095	15,545	17,154	17,409	24,122	101,503
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>18.3</i>

Note:

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



Employment

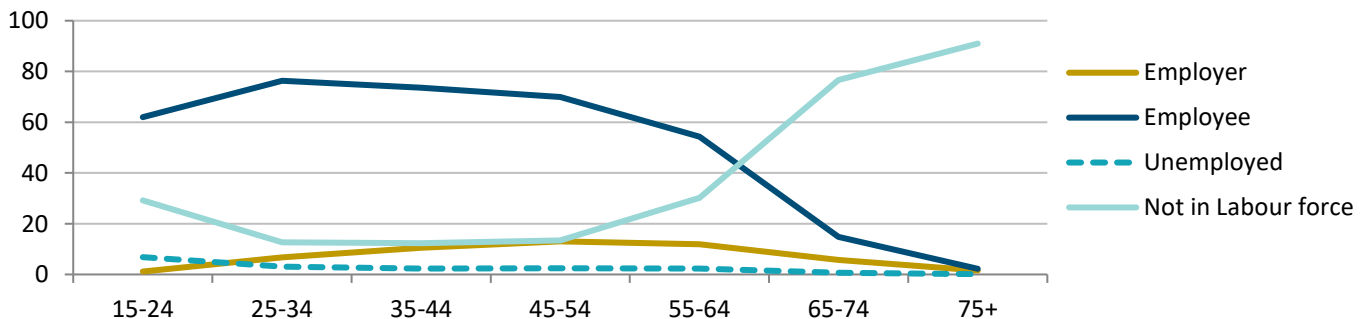
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	95	1,660	2,950	667	5,372
Employee	4,277	9,802	9,860	1,191	25,130
Unemployed	500	374	446	61	1,381
Not in the labour force	2,202	1,002	2,717	8,586	14,507
Other, Not stated, Not applicable	69	194	213	373	849
Total	7,143	13,032	16,186	10,878	47,239
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	68.2	90.8	81.9	17.6	67.5
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	10.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	4.3
Females					
Employer	58	856	1,343	290	2,547
Employee	4,518	11,628	11,586	1,063	28,795
Unemployed	463	386	370	39	1,258
Not in the labour force	1,951	2,566	4,842	11,407	20,766
Other, Not stated, Not applicable	45	157	224	454	880
Total	7,035	15,593	18,365	13,253	54,246
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	71.6	82.5	72.4	10.5	60.1
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	9.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.9

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	146	563	1,116	1,329	1,119	466	4,739
Professionals	202	830	1,008	795	615	228	3,678
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,348	1,578	1,640	1,691	1,323	316	7,896
Community & Personal Service Workers	340	329	354	338	294	75	1,730
Clerical & Administrative Workers	149	310	371	407	391	117	1,745
Sales Workers	735	292	290	369	296	119	2,101
Machinery Operators & Drivers	306	469	736	1,039	1,062	285	3,897
Labourers	1,074	700	728	829	768	230	4,329
ID / NS / NA ¹	2,830	832	886	1,195	2,335	9,027	17,105
Total	7,130	5,903	7,129	7,992	8,203	10,863	47,220
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	8.1	27.5	34.0	31.2	29.6	37.8	27.9
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	63.4	54.2	49.7	52.4	53.7	45.3	53.5
Females							
Managers	144	472	709	796	536	245	2,902
Professionals	401	2,000	2,066	1,549	906	231	7,153
Technicians & Trade Workers	209	320	312	321	224	44	1,430
Community & Personal Service Workers	1,132	1,041	1,148	1,376	1,024	189	5,910
Clerical & Administrative Workers	524	1,066	1,436	1,858	1,561	328	6,773
Sales Workers	1,578	416	473	588	520	111	3,686
Machinery Operators & Drivers	71	90	116	166	146	22	611
Labourers	469	270	424	631	646	165	2,605
ID / NS / NA ¹	2,517	1,513	1,733	1,881	3,633	11,916	23,193
Total	7,045	7,188	8,417	9,166	9,196	13,251	54,263
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	12.0	43.6	41.5	32.2	25.9	35.7	32.4
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	16.5	12.0	12.7	15.3	18.3	17.3	15.0
All Catholics							
Managers	290	1,035	1,825	2,125	1,655	711	7,641
Professionals	603	2,830	3,074	2,344	1,521	459	10,831
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,557	1,898	1,952	2,012	1,547	360	9,326
Community & Personal Service Workers	1,472	1,370	1,502	1,714	1,318	264	7,640
Clerical & Administrative Workers	673	1,376	1,807	2,265	1,952	445	8,518
Sales Workers	2,313	708	763	957	816	230	5,787
Machinery Operators & Drivers	377	559	852	1,205	1,208	307	4,508
Labourers	1,543	970	1,152	1,460	1,414	395	6,934
ID / NS / NA ¹	5,347	2,345	2,619	3,076	5,968	20,943	40,298
Total	14,175	13,091	15,546	17,158	17,399	24,114	101,483
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	10.1	36.0	37.9	31.7	27.8	36.9	30.2
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	39.4	31.9	30.6	33.2	36.5	33.5	33.9

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?

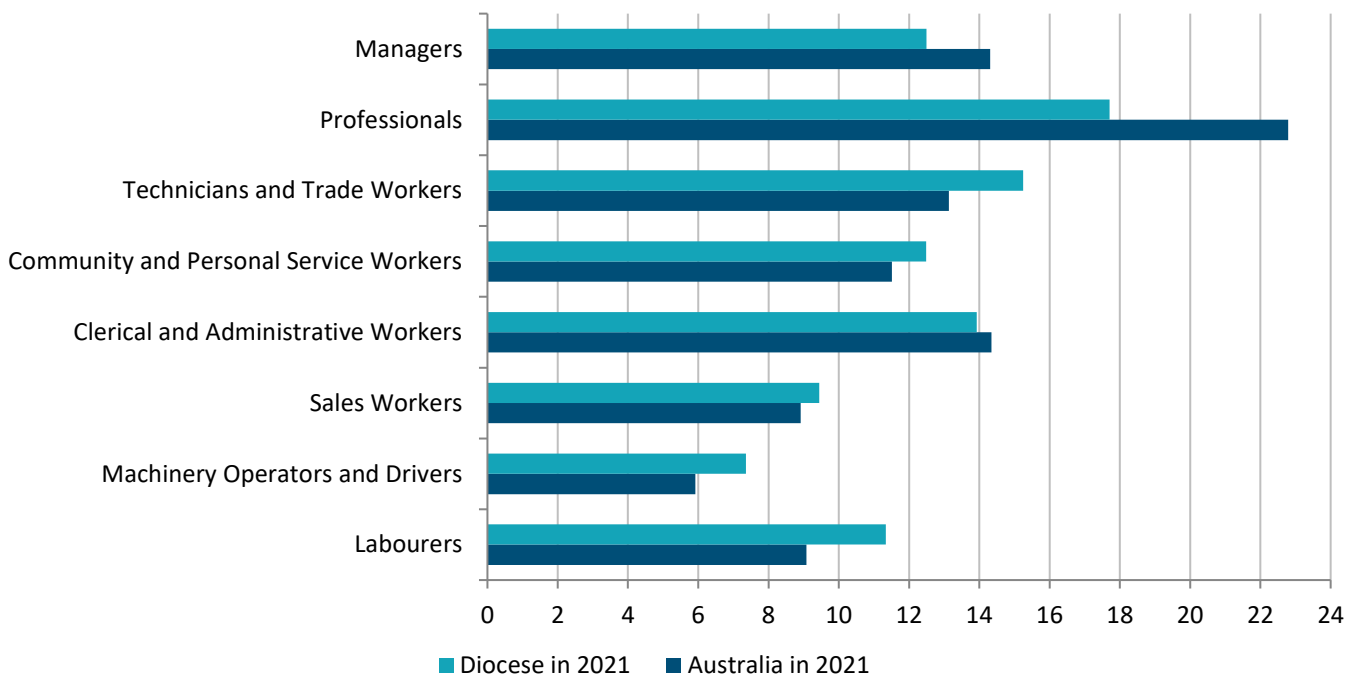
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	12.5	12.6
Professionals	17.7	17.3
Technicians & Trade Workers	15.2	16.4
Community & Personal Service Workers	12.5	12.6
Clerical & Administrative Workers	13.9	12.5
Sales Workers	9.4	8.9
Machinery Operators & Drivers	7.4	8.4
Labourers	11.3	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0

Note:

1. In this table, 'Not Catholic' includes those who did not answer the question about religious affiliation.

Occupation
(Catholics aged 15+ with an occupation)



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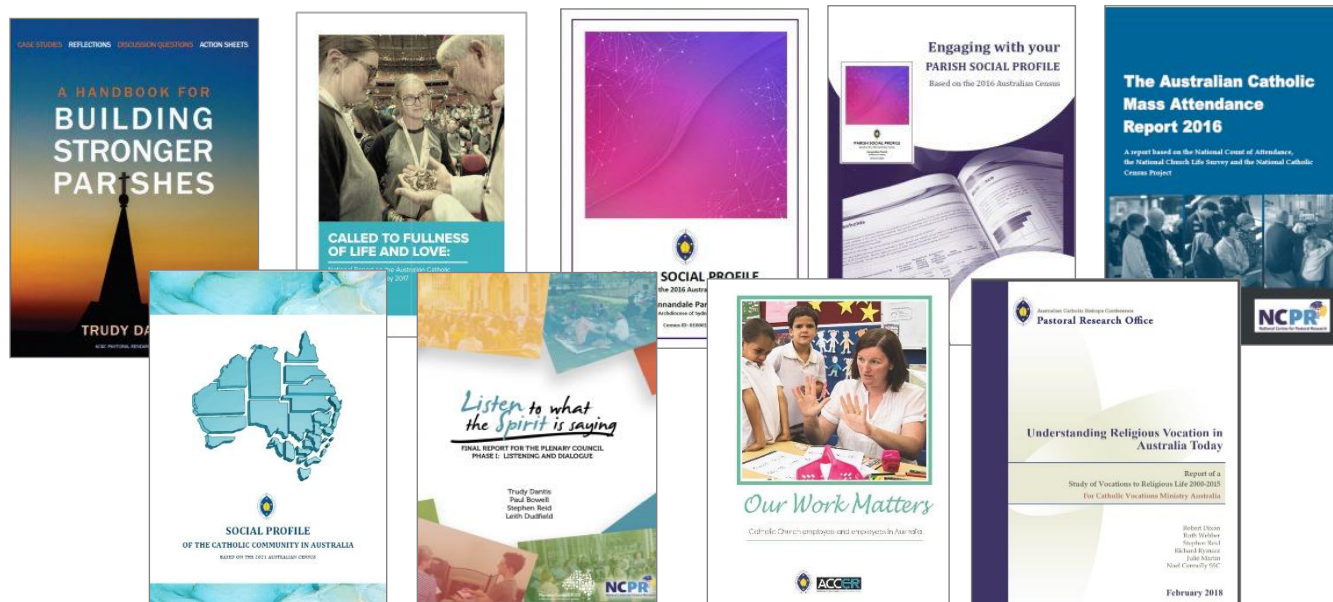
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Visit the website to obtain:

- 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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