



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Diocese of Sandhurst



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

Telephone: +61 (02) 6201 9812

Email: ncpr@catholic.org.au

Web: www.ncpr.catholic.org.au

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Diocese of Sandhurst



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: 409,994

Catholic Population: 84,607

Catholics make up 20.6 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 46 years

Total Catholic families: 34,909

9,621 Catholics live alone

9,536 Catholics were born overseas

808 Catholics do not speak English well

6,419 Catholics need assistance with core activities

27,863 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	86,073	88,854	90,218	93,803	90,189	84,607
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	25.9	24.5	22.4	21.3	20.2	17.7
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	11.1	12.5	14.5	16.1	19.0	23.5
Catholics born in NESC ² (%)	8.1	7.4	6.9	7.0	7.3	9.0
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0
Catholic families	29,484	31,991	33,698	35,250	34,869	34,909
Catholics living alone	6,159	7,566	8,162	9,178	9,230	9,621
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	54.8	51.9	53.5	57.0	61.0	65.0
Catholics with university degree (%)	6.3	8.5	9.8	11.4	13.8	16.9
Catholic males in labour force (%)	71.4	61.5	67.6	66.5	66.4	64.4
Catholic females in labour force (%)	52.7	50.0	55.3	56.1	58.8	59.1
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	71.5	72.5	75.0	74.5	74.6	77.6

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	409,994	380,580	25,422,788	23,401,892	16	16
Catholic population	84,607	90,189	5,075,910	5,291,834	15	15
Per cent Catholic	20.6	23.7	20.0	22.6	10	11
At same address since previous Census (%)	60.7	59.4	59.4	57.3	9	8
Median age ⁴ (years)	46	42	43	40	5	5
Aged 0-14 (%)	17.7	20.1	17.9	19.8	20	19
Aged 65+ (%)	23.5	19.0	19.9	16.6	6	5
Males per 100 females	89.2	91.3	89.1	90.6	16	14

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 (%)	7.6	6.1	6.7	5.8	5	8
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	15.7	14.0	13.5	12.5	1	1

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)	33.8	32.1	37.1	34.1	13	12
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	32.5	33.7	28.1	29.6	12	12
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	64.4	66.4	66.5	69.7	20	21
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	59.1	58.8	59.7	60.6	15	17
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	3.1	4.7	4.2	5.8	26	24
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	6.2	10.7	8.9	12.2	25	22

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	2.3	2.2	5.5	5.6	24	24
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	9.0	7.3	21.4	19.1	18	18
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries & arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	979	633	97,457	106,428	16	19
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	1,581	1,348	135,686	133,528	24	24
Speak language other than English at home (%)	8.4	7.1	21.5	20.4	18	19
Not proficient in English ^{7, 8} (%)	1.0	0.8	2.7	2.6	14	15

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 (%)	16.9	13.8	24.6	20.6	19	17
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	94.4	92.0	94.9	92.2	9	8
Aged 18-19	58.0	54.4	67.2	62.9	13	13
Aged 20-24	32.8	28.7	43.4	38.2	15	14
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	66.8	62.1	55.5	53.1	2	1
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	28.9	33.6	38.4	41.0	27	28
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	62.8	59.6	55.3	54.5	1	3
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	28.2	32.8	33.4	35.1	27	23
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	45.8	35.5	36.6	28.1	8	9
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	49.2	41.6	41.3	35.7	10	9

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 (%)	30.3	31.2	32.9	33.3	23	23
Married (%)	50.1	50.5	49.3	49.7	11	9
Divorced or Separated (%)	12.7	11.9	11.7	11.2	8	10
Widowed (%)	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.8	7	9

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	34,909	34,889	1,995,658	1,997,833	15	15
One-parent families	3,696	3,943	225,180	231,370	15	15
One-parent families (% of all families)	10.6	11.3	11.3	11.6	18	17
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	63.8	60.1	58.1	55.9	10	14
De facto couples (%)	18.4	17.2	17.7	17.7	17	20
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	101,626	82,751	120,943	100,270	22	23

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	45,699	45,723	2,567,362	2,548,354	15	15
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	841	1,001	51,145	53,499	15	15
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	8,780	8,229	442,080	407,684	14	15
Persons living alone (total)	9,621	9,230	493,225	461,183	14	15
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	11.4	10.2	9.7	8.7	7	7
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	77.6	74.6	73.0	71.2	4	7
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	1,469	1,415	1,948	1,873	24	24

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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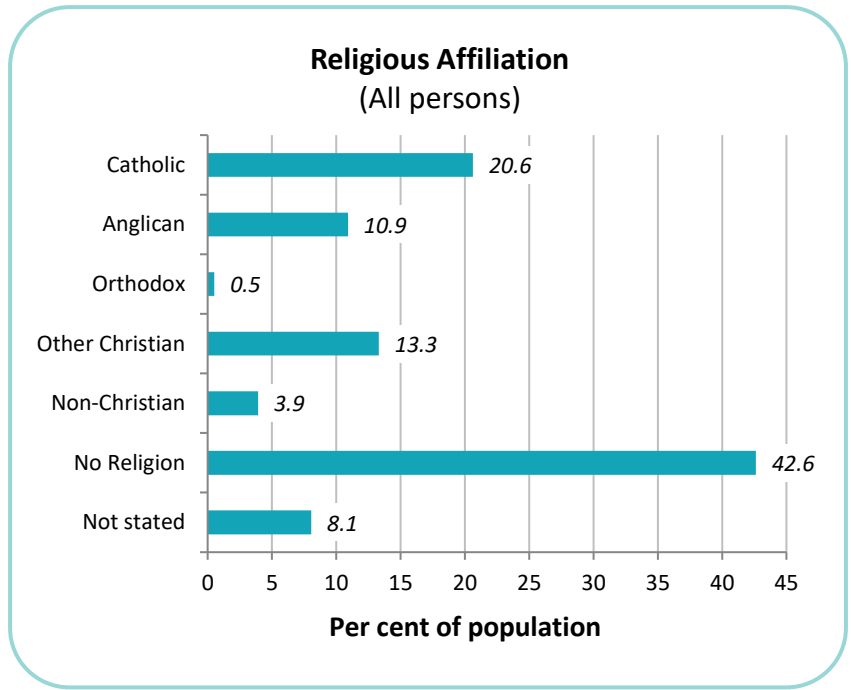
Religious Affiliation

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	8,850	11,406	7,297	8,500	9,893	12,262	11,890	8,978	5,188	84,264
Maronite Catholic	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	8
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	7
Chaldean Catholic	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Syro-Malabar Catholic	105	55	12	71	69	9	4	-	-	325
Total Catholic	8,958	11,461	7,313	8,571	9,966	12,271	11,898	8,981	5,188	84,607
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	18.9	23.1	16.4	18.0	21.0	22.9	21.5	21.7	22.2	20.6
Anglican	1,970	3,211	2,019	2,466	4,573	7,240	9,134	8,668	5,435	44,716
Orthodox	213	213	212	251	288	372	272	206	126	2,153
Other Christian	3,834	4,731	3,420	4,067	5,227	7,834	10,101	9,391	5,993	54,598
Non-Christian	2,581	1,901	2,593	3,652	2,336	1,478	956	478	126	16,101
No Religion	26,095	24,409	25,319	24,605	21,154	20,261	18,649	10,297	3,994	174,783
Not Stated	3,704	3,754	3,665	3,886	3,850	4,058	4,260	3,346	2,508	33,031
Total Population	47,355	49,680	44,541	47,498	47,394	53,514	55,270	41,367	23,370	409,989

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	286	277	563	839
1	310	347	657	932
2	343	370	713	1,069
3	404	421	825	1,098
4	411	425	836	1,159
5	495	481	976	1,125
6	506	497	1,003	1,286
7	551	561	1,112	1,289
8	535	570	1,105	1,297
9	584	574	1,158	1,434
10	559	549	1,108	1,365
11	627	583	1,210	1,288
12	608	609	1,217	1,315
13	606	638	1,244	1,334
14	637	643	1,280	1,329
15	643	598	1,241	1,290
16	543	555	1,098	1,346
17	559	527	1,086	1,334
18	547	496	1,043	1,204
19	483	435	918	1,038
20-24	1,887	1,857	3,744	4,680
25-29	1,643	1,926	3,569	4,534
30-34	1,847	2,328	4,175	4,652
35-39	1,986	2,411	4,397	4,787
40-44	2,149	2,507	4,656	5,525
45-49	2,503	2,816	5,319	6,150
50-54	2,791	3,167	5,958	6,491
55-59	2,892	3,420	6,312	6,196
60-64	2,913	3,277	6,190	5,661
65-69	2,676	3,035	5,711	5,338
70-74	2,423	2,758	5,181	4,194
75-79	1,754	2,043	3,797	3,241
80+	2,187	3,004	5,191	4,361
Total	39,888	44,705	84,593	90,181

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?

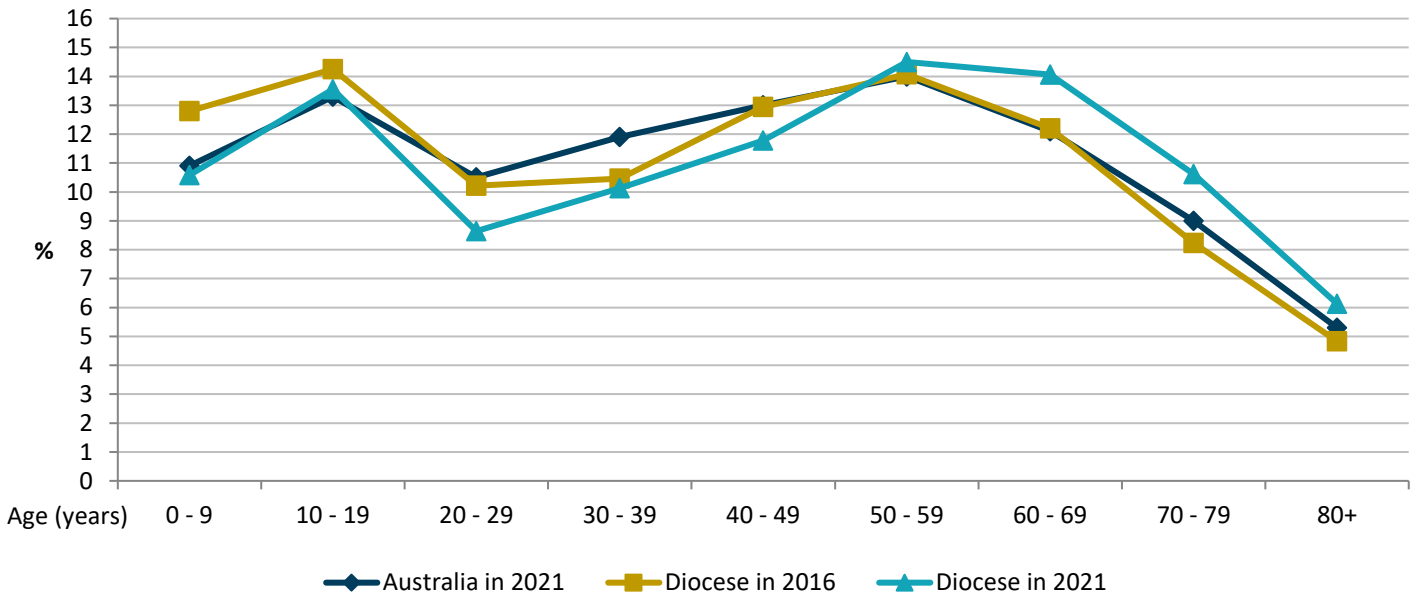
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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.

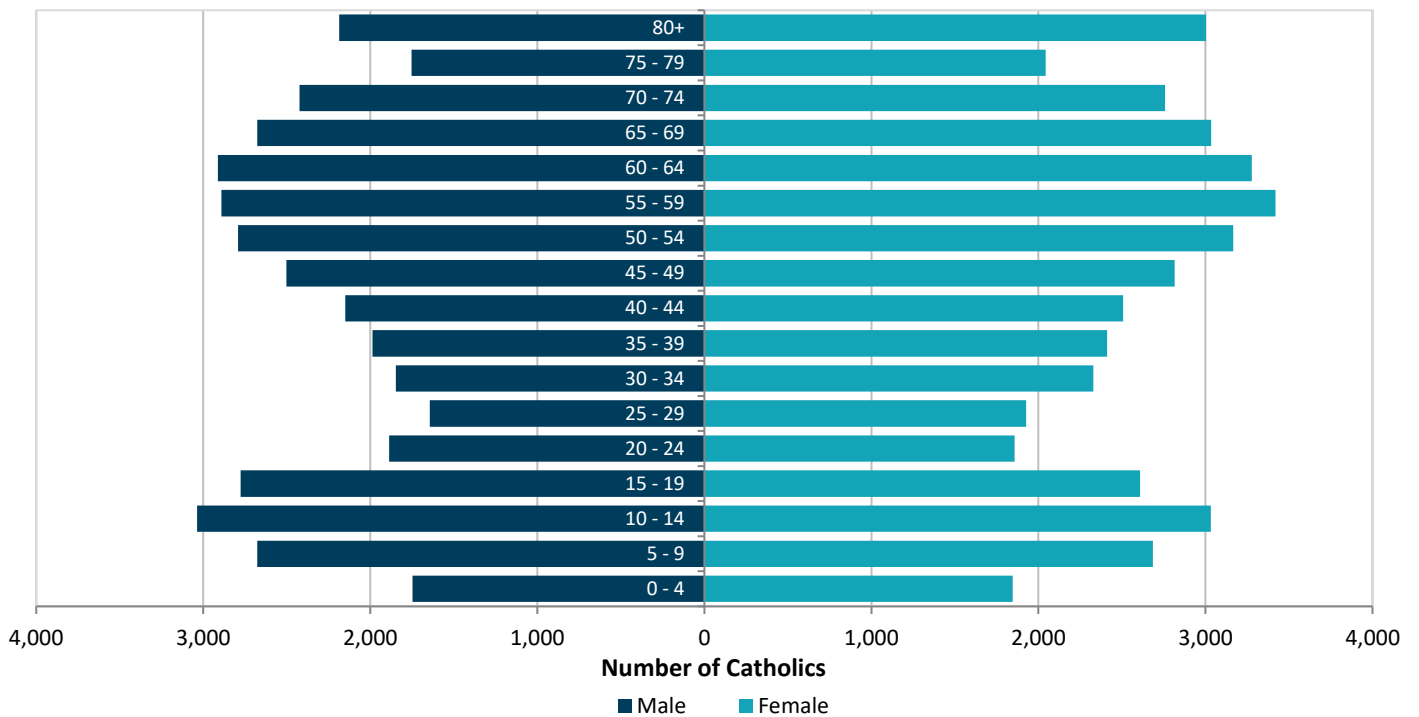


Age and Sex

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	394	410	354	345	395	193	2,091
Females	200	280	396	366	421	218	1,881
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	47	133	70	100	74	424
Females	-	29	134	116	219	261	759
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	6	48	78	100	115	147	494
Females	6	39	84	91	190	360	770
Total							
Males	400	505	565	515	610	414	3,009
Females	206	348	614	573	830	839	3,410

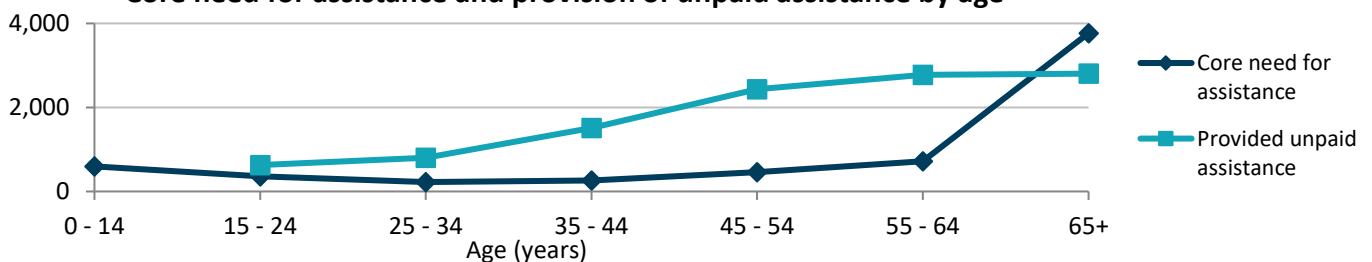
Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age

	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	275	274	512	832	995	1,141	4,029
Females	354	526	1000	1604	1782	1,663	6,929

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	4,644	2,361	1,229	1,136	811	412	197	10,790
Married	18	1,039	2,526	3,199	3,647	3,516	2,656	16,601
Divorced or Separated	4	96	363	916	1,231	931	409	3,950
Widowed	5	6	7	41	109	236	682	1,086
Total	4,671	3,502	4,125	5,292	5,798	5,095	3,944	32,427
Females								
Never married	4,419	2,436	1,269	1,016	636	295	197	10,268
Married	43	1,643	3,020	3,642	4,253	3,606	2,043	18,250
Divorced or Separated	-	171	596	1,229	1,460	1,048	397	4,901
Widowed	4	4	37	97	346	852	2,406	3,746
Total	4,466	4,254	4,922	5,984	6,695	5,801	5,043	37,165

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

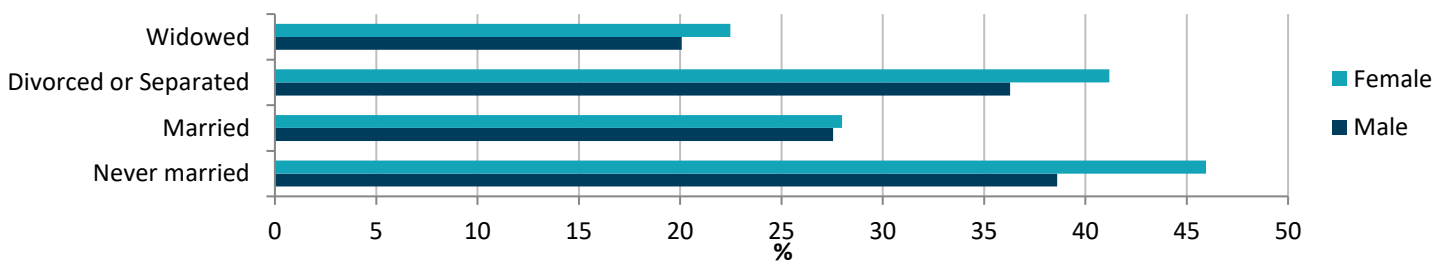


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	8,815	1,255	10,070	12.5
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	8,121	1,444	9,565	15.1
One Catholic, the other non-Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	7,105	2,714	9,819	27.6
Total	24,041	5,413	29,454	18.4



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	42	66	266	904	1,547	836	706	314	4,681	2,585
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	29	61	212	670	1,181	845	659	308	3,965	2,725
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	36	79	219	1,032	1,715	1,047	684	314	5,126	2,606
Couples with no children living at home:										
Both partners Catholic	416	936	1,066	1,113	956	400	287	214	5,388	1,363
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	386	934	1,089	1,317	1,026	408	276	169	5,605	1,425
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	194	431	548	942	1,199	441	232	125	4,112	1,903
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	302	581	979	855	474	101	59	345	3,696	1,164
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	76	159	301	457	366	158	107	108	1,732	1,702
Total	1,481	3,247	4,680	7,290	8,464	4,236	3,010	2,501	34,909	1,949

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	1,110	206	100	45	13	1,474
\$500-\$799	2,495	320	293	97	44	3,249
\$800-\$1,249	3,424	573	419	204	75	4,695
\$1,250-\$1,999	4,414	1,048	1,158	513	165	7,298
\$2,000-\$2,999	4,312	1,306	1,822	814	212	8,466
\$3,000-\$3,999	1,908	756	1,022	449	103	4,238
\$4,000 or more	1,345	545	663	349	91	2,993
Income not fully stated	1,422	400	415	201	73	2,511
Total Families	20,430	5,154	5,892	2,672	776	34,924
Median Family Income (\$)	1,670	2,176	2,421	2,462	2,257	1,949

Note: Table population is Catholic families. Dependent children include all children aged 0-14 and dependent students aged 15-24. Some figures may differ from figures in other similar tables (i.e. Table 14) due to the randomisation process used by the ABS – see note at the bottom of page 10.

**Weekly Family Income
(Catholic families)**

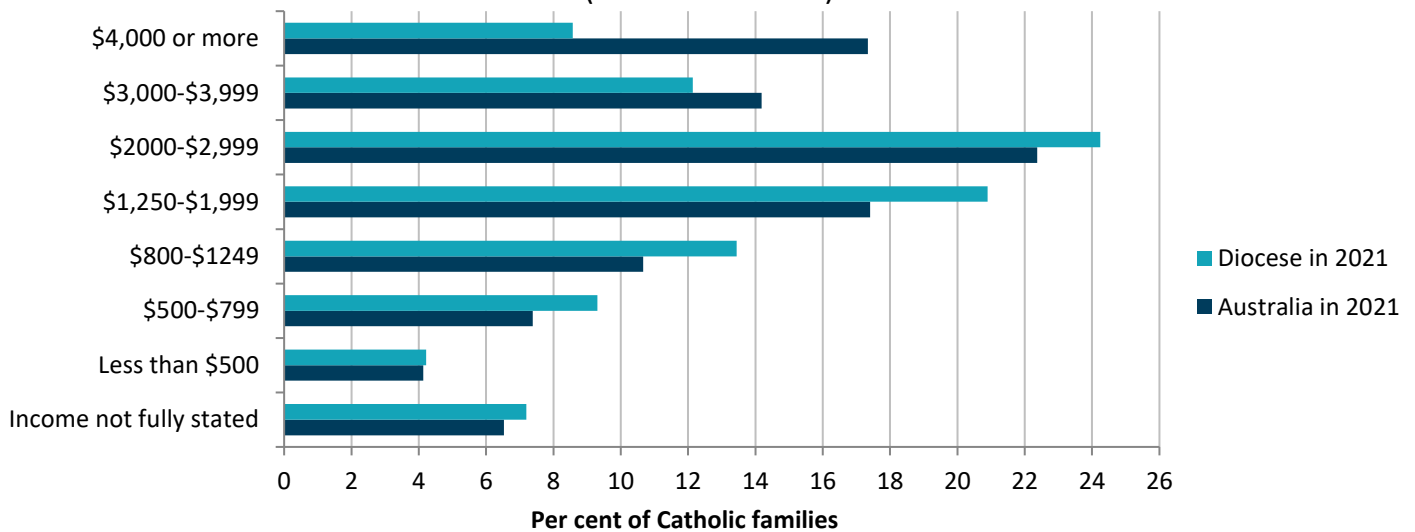


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more dependent children	Total
Family Composition:						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	14,980	2,777	3,854	1,933	495	24,039
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	3,302	894	798	304	121	5,419
One parent family, parent Catholic	1,439	1,081	790	285	90	3,685
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	692	376	422	169	66	1,725
Total families	20,413	5,128	5,864	2,691	772	34,868



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	28,371	507	5,216	730	34,824	81.5
Lone person aged under 35 years	389	27	370	55	841	46.3
Lone person aged 35 years or over	6,090	426	1,779	485	8,780	69.4
Group households	607	44	549	54	1,254	48.4
Total households	35,457	1,004	7,914	1,324	45,699	77.6

	\$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	997	1,872	4,733	3,871	1,050	1,298	1,512
Lone person aged under 35 years	11	39	185	62	3	10	1,340
Lone person aged 35 years or over	214	319	509	190	47	57	1,159
Group households	24	50	122	54	8	19	1,317
Total households	1,246	2,280	5,549	4,177	1,108	1,384	1,469

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.



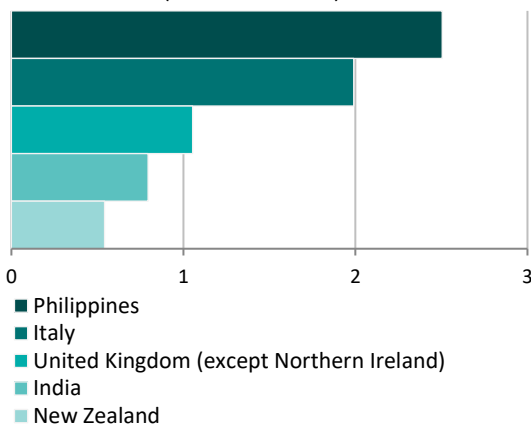
Birthplace

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)

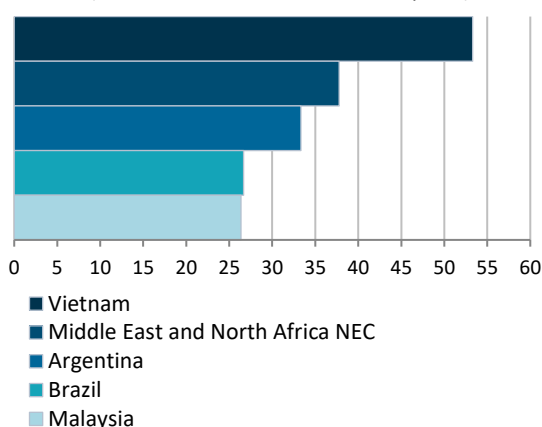


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	73,674	87.1	-
New Zealand	458	0.5	4.8
Other Oceania	74	0.1	16.2
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	891	1.1	2.1
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	341	0.4	8.2
Italy	1,683	2.0	0.6
Malta	161	0.2	-
Spain and Portugal	69	0.1	-
France	82	0.1	12.2
Netherlands	408	0.5	-
Germany	320	0.4	0.9
Austria	101	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	311	0.4	-
Poland	87	0.1	-
Hungary	59	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	137	0.2	2.2
Other Europe NEC	58	0.1	6.9
Vietnam	182	0.2	53.3
Philippines	2,118	2.5	24.2
Indonesia	52	0.1	11.5
Malaysia	110	0.1	26.4
Singapore	17	0.0	17.6
South East Asia NEC	84	0.1	19.0
India	672	0.8	21.0
Sri Lanka	120	0.1	8.3
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	34	0.0	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	12	0.0	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	18	0.0	-
Egypt	18	0.0	-
Lebanon	30	0.0	13.3
Iraq	15	0.0	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	51	0.1	5.9
Middle East and North Africa NEC	45	0.1	37.8
South Africa	79	0.1	7.6
Mauritius	44	0.1	9.1
United States of America	114	0.1	6.1
Canada	70	0.1	17.1
Argentina	27	0.0	33.3
Brazil	45	0.1	26.7
Colombia	33	0.0	12.1
Chile	26	0.0	15.4
Central America and South America NEC	56	0.1	10.7
Other countries	224	0.3	26.3
Inadequately described/Not stated	1,366	1.6	-
Total	84,576	100.0	1.3

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	76,521	276,126	352,647	21.7
Italian	2,351	372	2,723	86.3
Maltese	76	21	97	78.4
Spanish	189	228	417	45.3
Croatian	209	54	263	79.5
Polish	75	49	124	60.5
Dutch	92	208	300	30.7
French	109	283	392	27.8
German	136	479	615	22.1
Portuguese	65	69	134	48.5
Hungarian	69	29	98	70.4
Ukrainian	11	13	24	45.8
Vietnamese	205	397	602	34.1
Filipino languages	1,672	522	2,194	76.2
Chinese languages	118	2,283	2,401	4.9
Malayalam	799	442	1,241	64.4
Sinhalese	91	460	551	16.5
Korean	10	128	138	7.2
Indonesian & Malay	71	675	746	9.5
Arabic	54	1,821	1,875	2.9
Assyrian and Chaldean	7	-	7	100.0
Oceanic and Papuan languages	82	457	539	15.2
Australian Indigenous Languages	29	188	217	13.4
Other European languages NEC	139	2,184	2,323	6.0
Other Asian languages NEC	197	8,135	8,332	2.4
Other languages NEC	312	3,310	3,622	8.6
Inadequately described/Non-verbal/Not stated	925	26,468	27,393	3.4
Total	84,614	325,401	410,015	20.6

Notes:

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

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

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

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

Table 21: Language spoken at home by age

	0-4	5-11	12-19	20-29	30-39	40-59	60 and over	Total	% who do not speak English well
English	3,221	7,105	8,656	6,751	16,133	17,151	17,501	76,518	-
Italian	26	54	34	63	321	573	1,281	2,352	12.6
Maltese	-	6	-	-	15	19	37	77	6.5
Spanish	9	10	6	17	68	25	47	182	11.3
Croatian	4	4	9	-	29	34	126	206	14.4
Polish	-	3	3	8	16	15	25	70	8.7
Dutch	-	6	-	-	15	25	46	92	-
French	4	6	14	13	40	11	20	108	2.7
German	6	7	10	3	27	28	61	142	2.2
Portuguese	-	8	-	-	27	3	17	55	10.8
Hungarian	-	4	3	3	10	11	40	71	12.9
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	10	-
Vietnamese	10	36	16	35	80	19	3	199	36.8
Filipino languages	60	103	133	167	881	223	94	1,661	3.6
Chinese languages	4	14	10	12	43	21	19	123	30.8
Malayalam	111	158	73	42	385	31	6	806	7.3
Sinhalese	6	10	4	17	36	7	4	84	8.5
Korean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.5
Indonesian & Malay	5	3	4	15	36	14	-	77	22.2
Arabic	-	3	7	7	10	7	6	40	9.6
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	6	8	14	17	25	10	4	84	11.9
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	8	9	7	5	-	-	29	11.5
Other European languages NEC	4	12	8	5	34	17	60	140	5.8
Other Asian languages NEC	11	20	20	26	84	24	11	196	20.6
Other languages NEC	29	54	50	49	95	26	11	314	17.3
Inadequately described/Non-verbal/ Not stated	65	48	58	32	121	150	454	928	5.2
Total	3,581	7,690	9,141	7,289	18,543	18,444	19,879	84,567	1.0

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.

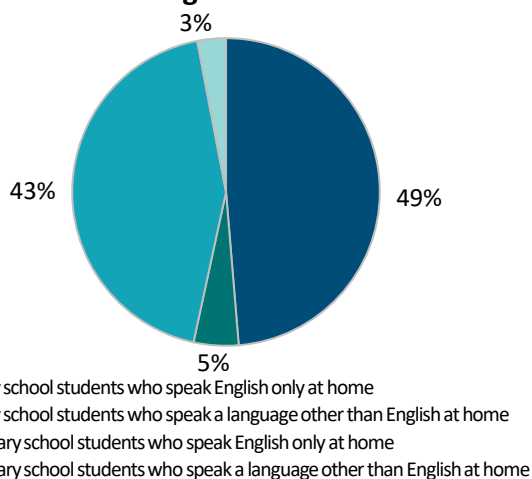
How does the diocese connect with Catholic students at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, especially those not attending Catholic schools?

Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

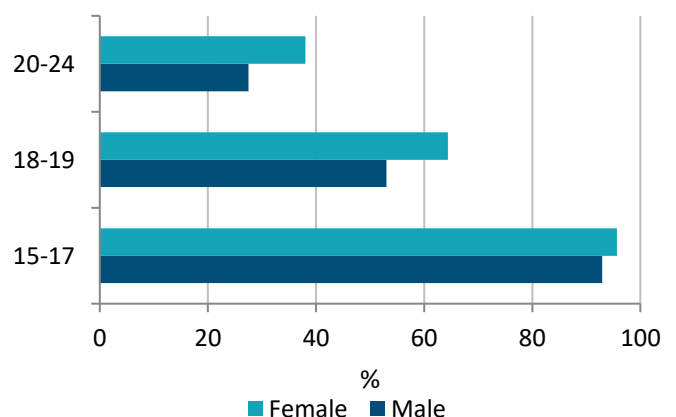
	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	2,227	18,298	20,525	10.9
Infants/Primary – Catholic	5,146	4,350	9,496	54.2
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	325	2,250	2,575	12.6
Secondary – Government	1,890	12,144	14,034	13.5
Secondary – Catholic	4,208	4,083	8,291	50.8
Secondary – Other Non-Government	602	3,010	3,612	16.7
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	1,848	7,909	9,757	18.9
University or other Tertiary Institutions	1,972	7,206	9,178	21.5
Other (including pre-school)	2,162	8,902	11,064	19.5
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	64,227	257,235	321,462	20.0
Total	84,607	325,387	409,994	20.6

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

Language background of all students attending Catholic schools



Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)



Attendance at Educational Institutions

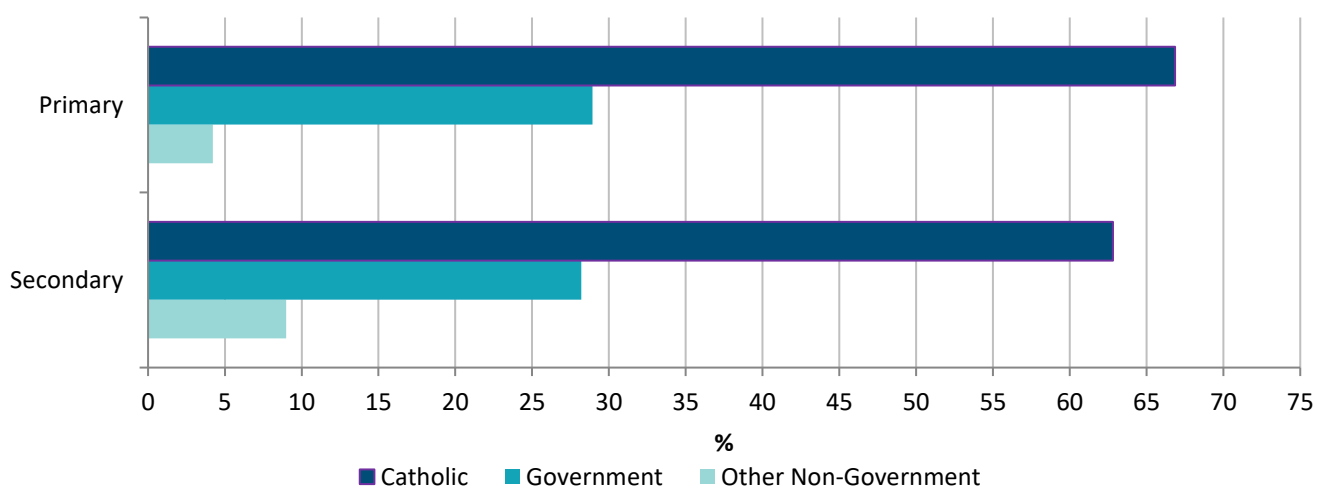
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	Less than \$500	\$500-\$799	\$800-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Total ²	Median annual family income ³ (\$)
Infants/Primary – Government	77	163	248	498	633	297	154	2,173	108,301
Infants/Primary – Catholic	98	214	401	904	1,615	933	660	5,074	129,940
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	3	10	17	29	105	58	78	323	149,441
Secondary – Government	51	124	226	389	459	213	121	1,754	104,442
Secondary – Catholic	69	127	264	619	1,119	819	739	4,078	141,516
Secondary – Other Non-Government	4	14	20	58	127	104	170	572	169,204
TAFE, University or other Tertiary institution	5	8	28	84	129	147	163	624	166,336
Other (including pre-school)	14	38	47	110	195	82	51	560	120,189
Not stated or not applicable	9	23	18	39	52	23	15	213	104,755
Total	330	721	1,269	2,730	4,434	2,676	2,151	15,371	129,001

Notes:

1. Because the population of this table is dependent children aged 5-14 and dependent students aged 15-24, the figures in the table refer to individuals, not families. The table shows, for example, the number of Catholic students attending Catholic primary schools whose families have a weekly income in the range \$1,250-\$1,999. A brother and sister at the same school would account for TWO of the cases in this category.
2. A column of figures for "Family income not fully stated, or not stated at all" has been omitted from the table, but the missing figures are included in the Total column.
3. Family income is the sum of the incomes of all family members aged 15 and over.

Type of school being attended by Catholic students



Educational Qualifications

Both the percentage of Catholics with university degrees and the gender balance of Catholics with degrees have changed dramatically in recent decades due to the upsurge in young people, especially women, undertaking tertiary study and the upgrading of courses, such as nursing, to degree status. In 1991, less than seven per cent of Australian Catholics aged 15 or over had a degree; by 2021, that figure had reached 25 per cent. Among Catholics aged 15 to 34 years in 2021, 30 per cent of women had a degree compared to 19 per cent of men. In contrast, among Catholics aged 55 and over, just under 17 per cent of both men and women had degrees.

To what extent has participation in higher education in theology and related fields kept pace in this diocese with participation in higher education in general? What new challenges and opportunities are presented to the diocese as a result of the increase in the number of Catholics with a university education?

The increased level of participation in higher education by women is a reflection of significant changes in women's roles and responsibilities in society.¹ How have women's roles and responsibilities in the diocese changed in the last two decades?

Table 24: Highest qualification attained by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Postgraduate degree	13	109	141	138	134	129	664
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	102	646	766	643	494	597	3,248
Advanced diploma or diploma level	62	234	410	495	508	570	2,279
Certificate level	740	1,490	1,635	2,011	1,959	2,059	9,894
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	3,753	1,011	1,176	2,008	2,702	5,679	16,329
Total	4,670	3,490	4,128	5,295	5,797	9,034	32,414
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>12.1</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	29	241	216	226	171	133	1,016
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	261	1,573	1,655	1,399	997	921	6,806
Advanced diploma or diploma level	190	545	768	891	845	860	4,099
Certificate level	584	1,010	1,167	1,358	1,326	887	6,332
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	3,401	886	1,109	2,097	3,360	8,040	18,893
Total	4,465	4,255	4,915	5,971	6,699	10,841	37,146
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>38.1</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>21.1</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	42	350	357	364	305	262	1,680
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	363	2,219	2,421	2,042	1,491	1,518	10,054
Advanced diploma or diploma level	252	779	1,178	1,386	1,353	1,430	6,378
Certificate level	1,324	2,500	2,802	3,369	3,285	2,946	16,226
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	7,154	1,897	2,285	4,105	6,062	13,719	35,222
Total	9,135	7,745	9,043	11,266	12,496	19,875	69,560
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>30.7</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>16.9</i>

Note:

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



Employment

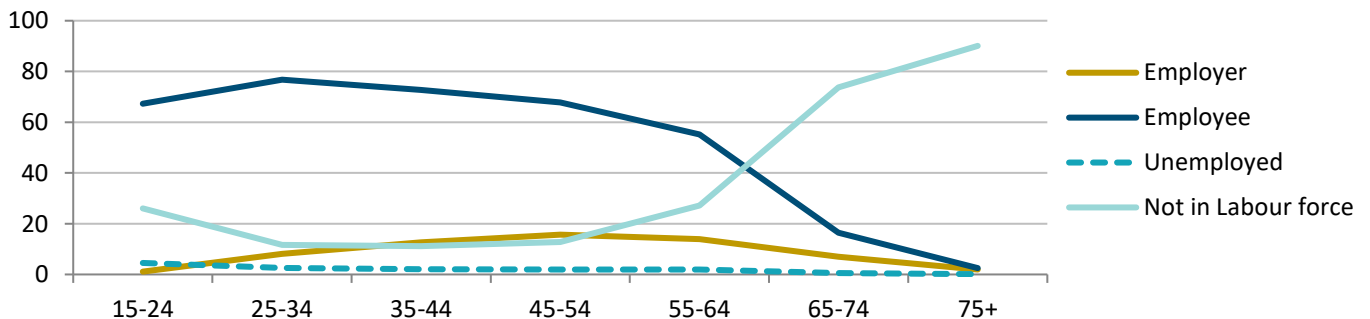
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	65	1,131	2,354	680	4,230
Employee	3,070	5,518	6,263	1,076	15,927
Unemployed	233	220	235	31	719
Not in the labour force	1,255	631	1,981	6,948	10,815
Other, Not stated, Not applicable	41	115	264	308	728
Total	4,664	7,615	11,097	9,043	32,419
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	72.2	90.2	79.8	19.8	64.4
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	6.9	3.2	2.7	1.7	3.4
Females					
Employer	40	644	1,146	257	2,087
Employee	3,079	6,991	8,268	940	19,278
Unemployed	178	165	221	27	591
Not in the labour force	1,123	1,270	2,852	9,186	14,431
Other, Not stated, Not applicable	51	92	188	432	763
Total	4,471	9,162	12,675	10,842	37,150
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	73.7	85.1	76.0	11.3	59.1
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	5.4	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.7

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	144	377	763	1,031	1,071	636	4,022
Professionals	106	529	564	527	427	221	2,374
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,031	981	885	927	761	200	4,785
Community & Personal Service Workers	247	196	198	294	228	71	1,234
Clerical & Administrative Workers	77	98	163	209	223	86	856
Sales Workers	497	143	165	256	191	106	1,358
Machinery Operators & Drivers	187	258	377	620	683	225	2,350
Labourers	801	432	457	582	599	217	3,088
ID / NS / NA ¹	1,571	476	557	851	1,615	7,279	12,349
Total	4,661	3,490	4,129	5,297	5,798	9,041	32,416
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>31.9</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>65.3</i>	<i>55.4</i>	<i>48.1</i>	<i>47.9</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>50.9</i>
Females							
Managers	78	229	479	646	510	273	2,215
Professionals	281	1,340	1,380	1,217	920	232	5,370
Technicians & Trade Workers	154	201	192	213	153	32	945
Community & Personal Service Workers	841	671	694	838	781	158	3,983
Clerical & Administrative Workers	328	539	753	1,130	1,039	230	4,019
Sales Workers	1,045	244	271	384	420	96	2,460
Machinery Operators & Drivers	38	42	32	61	80	24	277
Labourers	331	242	283	444	555	145	2,000
ID / NS / NA ¹	1,367	743	833	1,033	2,230	9,655	15,861
Total	4,463	4,251	4,917	5,966	6,688	10,845	37,130
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>44.7</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>35.7</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>15.1</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	222	606	1,242	1,677	1,581	909	6,237
Professionals	387	1,869	1,944	1,744	1,347	453	7,744
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,185	1,182	1,077	1,140	914	232	5,730
Community & Personal Service Workers	1,088	867	892	1,132	1,009	229	5,217
Clerical & Administrative Workers	405	637	916	1,339	1,262	316	4,875
Sales Workers	1,542	387	436	640	611	202	3,818
Machinery Operators & Drivers	225	300	409	681	763	249	2,627
Labourers	1,132	674	740	1,026	1,154	362	5,088
ID / NS / NA ¹	2,938	1,219	1,390	1,884	3,845	16,934	28,210
Total	9,124	7,741	9,046	11,263	12,486	19,886	69,546
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>36.5</i>	<i>33.9</i>	<i>46.1</i>	<i>33.8</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>32.5</i>

Notes:

1. ID = Inadequately described; NS = Not stated; NA = Not applicable.

2. See Notes 1 and 2 on page 5 for the type of occupations covered by the terms ‘managers and professionals’ and ‘blue collar’.



Occupation

Occupation is one of the many indicators of socioeconomic status.

Does the following table suggest that the socioeconomic status of Catholics in this diocese is different from that of non-Catholics? If there are differences, how might they have arisen?

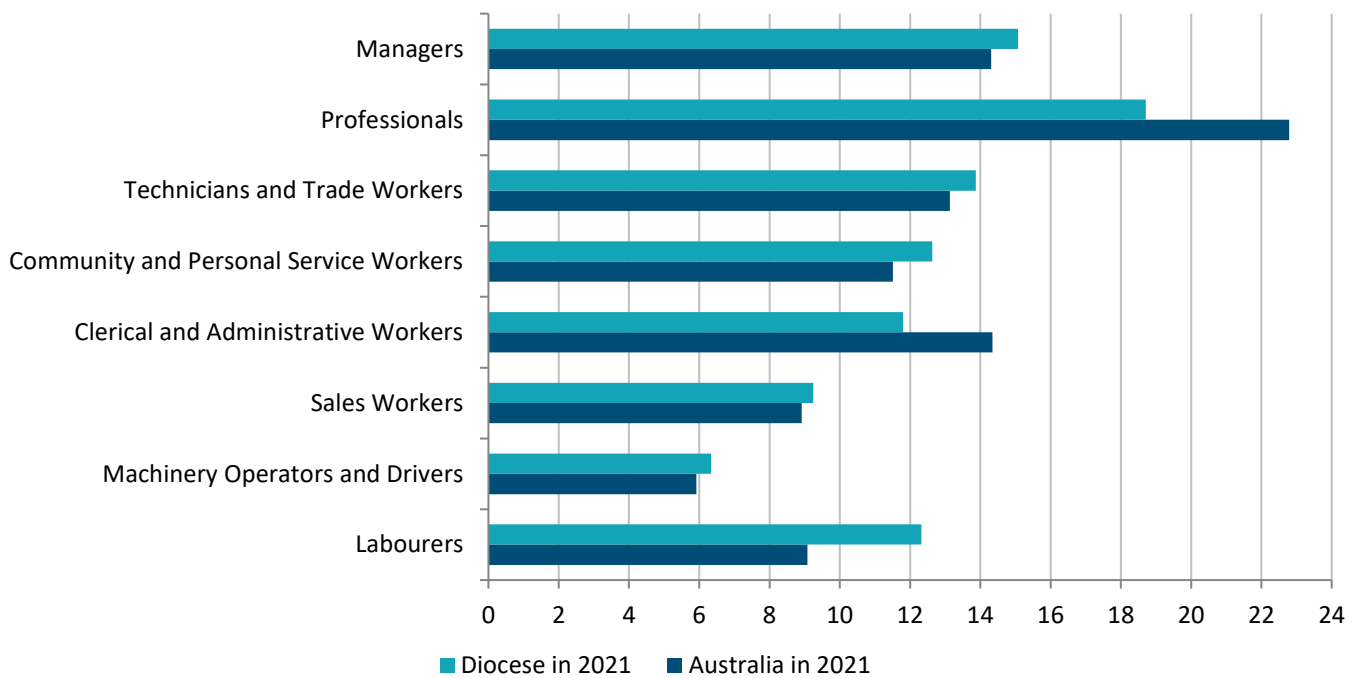
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	15.1	14.7
Professionals	18.7	18.0
Technicians & Trade Workers	13.9	14.7
Community & Personal Service Workers	12.6	12.9
Clerical & Administrative Workers	11.8	10.7
Sales Workers	9.2	8.6
Machinery Operators & Drivers	6.3	7.0
Labourers	12.3	13.4
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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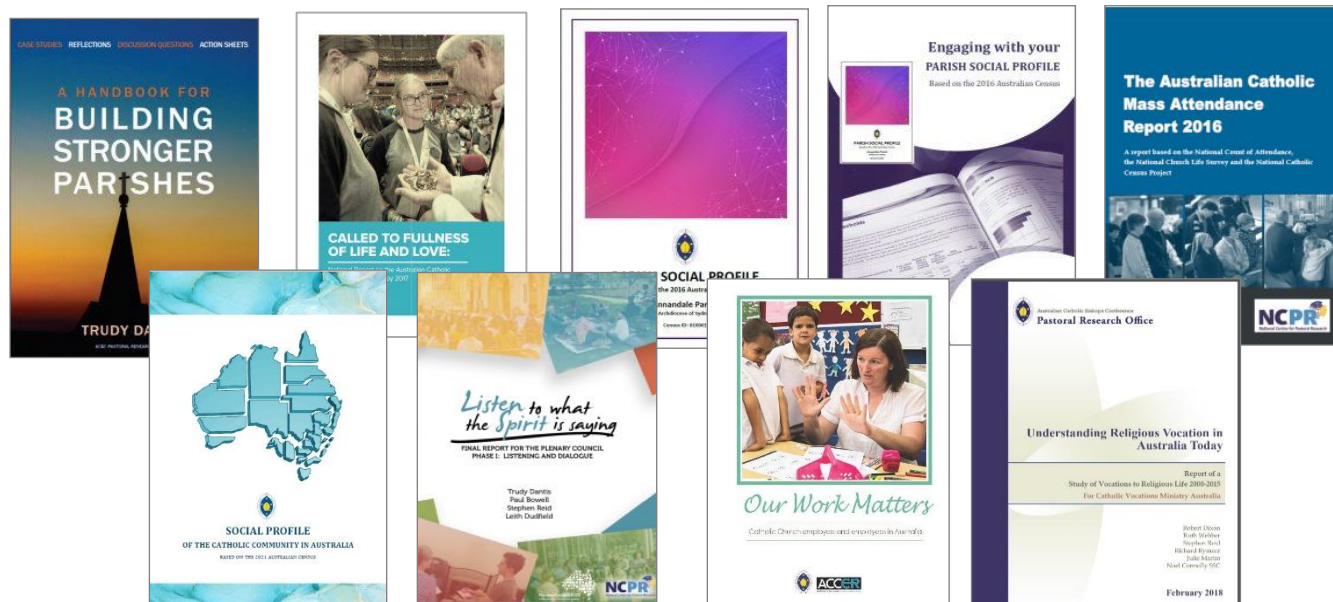
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Visit the website to obtain:

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

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

