



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Diocese of Wagga Wagga



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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: 219,967

Catholic Population: 58,388

Catholics make up 26.5 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 41 years

Total Catholic families: 22,269

6,180 Catholics live alone

5,509 Catholics were born overseas

525 Catholics do not speak English well

3,821 Catholics need assistance with core activities

19,785 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	61,770	62,082	63,231	63,613	60,674	58,388
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	27.2	26.1	24.4	23.2	22.1	20.2
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	10.2	11.7	13.2	14.9	17.6	20.4
Catholics born in NESC ² (%)	7.1	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.8	7.6
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Catholic families	20,769	21,736	22,570	22,767	22,137	22,269
Catholics living alone	4,358	5,050	5,426	5,961	5,815	6,180
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	52.3	50.8	51.2	51.1	52.6	54.6
Catholics with university degree (%)	6.5	7.9	9.5	11.0	13.5	16.2
Catholic males in labour force (%)	73.5	63.3	70.1	68.4	68.6	68.6
Catholic females in labour force (%)	54.3	51.9	56.6	57.1	60.1	61.4
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	67.4	68.8	71.7	71.9	71.8	74.7

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	219,967	205,332	25,422,788	23,401,892	23	23
Catholic population	58,388	60,674	5,075,910	5,291,834	20	22
Per cent Catholic	26.5	29.5	20.0	22.6	1	1
At same address since previous Census (%)	58.8	57.7	59.4	57.3	15	12
Median age ⁴ (years)	41	39	43	40	19	18
Aged 0-14 (%)	20.2	22.1	17.9	19.8	6	8
Aged 65+ (%)	20.4	17.6	19.9	16.6	12	11
Males per 100 females	91.4	92.3	89.1	90.6	4	10

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 (%)	6.5	5.8	6.7	5.8	14	12
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	14.0	13.2	13.5	12.5	13	7

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)	33.3	32.1	37.1	34.1	14	13
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	32.1	33.0	28.1	29.6	14	16
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	68.6	68.6	66.5	69.7	6	14
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	61.4	60.1	59.7	60.6	10	11
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	2.9	4.5	4.2	5.8	28	27
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	5.8	9.5	8.9	12.2	28	27

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	1.8	1.8	5.5	5.6	26	26
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	7.6	6.8	21.4	19.1	23	21
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries & arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	579	611	97,457	106,428	22	22
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	2,517	2,333	135,686	133,528	23	23
Speak language other than English at home (%)	7.8	7.7	21.5	20.4	20	17
Not proficient in English ^{7, 8} (%)	0.9	1.0	2.7	2.6	15	14

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 (%)	16.2	13.5	24.6	20.6	20	20
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	90.9	88.5	94.9	92.2	21	20
Aged 18-19	55.8	49.7	67.2	62.9	15	16
Aged 20-24	34.0	29.9	43.4	38.2	13	12
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	55.5	54.0	55.5	53.1	12	10
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	37.8	41.0	38.4	41.0	18	18
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	53.5	50.7	55.3	54.5	13	15
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	34.4	40.2	33.4	35.1	17	13
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	32.8	26.5	36.6	28.1	21	21
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	36.1	29.4	41.3	35.7	24	25

Notes:

1. 'Students ... who are not Catholic' includes a small proportion whose religion was not stated in the Census. Some of these may be Catholic.



Overview

Table 6, 7 & 8: Marital Status, Families & Households (for more detail see pages 13-16).

In 2021, 84 per cent of Australia's Catholics lived in a family setting, with a further ten per cent living alone. The most common type of Catholic family was a couple family with children (44 per cent of all families where at least one person was a Catholic), followed by couple families without children (38%) and one-parent families (parent Catholic, 11%).

Have you observed changes to marriage and family life in recent years? Do you think these changes are common to Australia as a whole, or are they particularly prevalent in this diocese?

What programs and strategies does the diocese have in place to support families with children? One-parent families? Catholics living alone? Catholics who are separated or divorced?

Table 6: Marital Status of Catholics aged 15+

	Diocese 2021	Diocese 2016	Australia 2021	Australia 2016	Diocese 2021 Rank	Diocese 2016 Rank
Never married (%)	32.6	32.6	32.9	33.3	12	15
Married (%)	49.8	50.2	49.3	49.7	13	11
Divorced or Separated (%)	10.9	10.5	11.7	11.2	23	23
Widowed (%)	6.6	6.6	6.1	5.8	10	7

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	22,269	22,140	1,995,658	1,997,833	22	22
One-parent families	2,380	2,442	225,180	231,370	21	22
One-parent families (% of all families)	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.6	17	18
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	59.8	57.6	58.1	55.9	19	19
De facto couples (%)	17.8	16.7	17.7	17.7	19	21
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	109,709	89,147	120,943	100,270	15	19

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	29,365	29,022	2,567,362	2,548,354	22	22
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	721	741	51,145	53,499	17	19
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	5,459	5,074	442,080	407,684	20	22
Persons living alone (total)	6,180	5,815	493,225	461,183	19	20
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	10.6	9.6	9.7	8.7	11	12
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	74.7	71.8	73.0	71.2	14	15
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	1,531	1,499	1,948	1,873	22	22

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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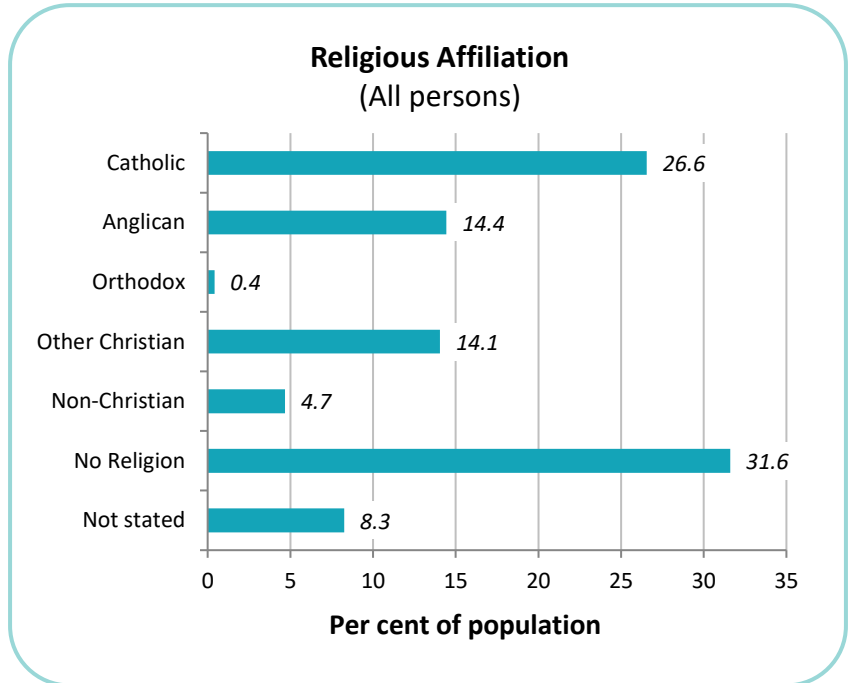
Religious Affiliation

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	7,208	8,634	6,038	6,299	6,582	7,562	7,186	5,362	3,302	58,173
Maronite Catholic	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	10
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ukrainian Catholic	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Chaldean Catholic	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Syro-Malabar Catholic	70	37	9	44	34	10	10	-	-	214
Total Catholic	7,286	8,671	6,052	6,346	6,621	7,572	7,196	5,362	3,302	58,408
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	26.2	30.7	22.1	23.3	26.4	28.5	26.9	27.7	28.7	26.6
Anglican	2,204	3,014	2,190	2,540	3,621	4,702	5,734	4,817	2,939	31,761
Orthodox	120	117	87	123	124	132	94	67	56	920
Other Christian	2,637	3,028	2,394	3,046	3,342	4,320	5,164	4,187	2,795	30,913
Non-Christian	1,659	1,087	1,866	2,581	1,457	921	492	183	55	10,301
No Religion	11,788	10,182	12,218	10,239	7,762	6,919	5,938	3,210	1,235	69,491
Not Stated	2,132	2,169	2,545	2,371	2,170	2,042	2,085	1,532	1,119	18,165
Total Population	27,826	28,268	27,352	27,246	25,097	26,608	26,703	19,358	11,501	219,959

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**

Age (years)	Males 2021	Females 2021	Total 2021	Total 2016
0	306	270	576	714
1	283	290	573	803
2	345	317	662	811
3	343	322	665	846
4	360	364	724	832
5	402	399	801	834
6	393	402	795	934
7	404	408	812	962
8	452	398	850	962
9	411	412	823	920
10	421	408	829	945
11	447	434	881	983
12	477	476	953	944
13	473	431	904	967
14	477	447	924	935
15	438	448	886	919
16	470	450	920	925
17	402	420	822	962
18	411	394	805	827
19	383	363	746	748
20-24	1,529	1,591	3,120	3,573
25-29	1,386	1,541	2,927	3,342
30-34	1,437	1,734	3,171	3,327
35-39	1,461	1,710	3,171	3,208
40-44	1,502	1,672	3,174	3,562
45-49	1,665	1,781	3,446	3,910
50-54	1,721	1,996	3,717	3,998
55-59	1,856	2,003	3,859	3,934
60-64	1,842	2,074	3,916	3,354
65-69	1,560	1,715	3,275	3,122
70-74	1,465	1,583	3,048	2,567
75-79	1,037	1,273	2,310	2,086
80+	1,326	1,976	3,302	2,915
Total	27,885	30,502	58,387	60,671

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?

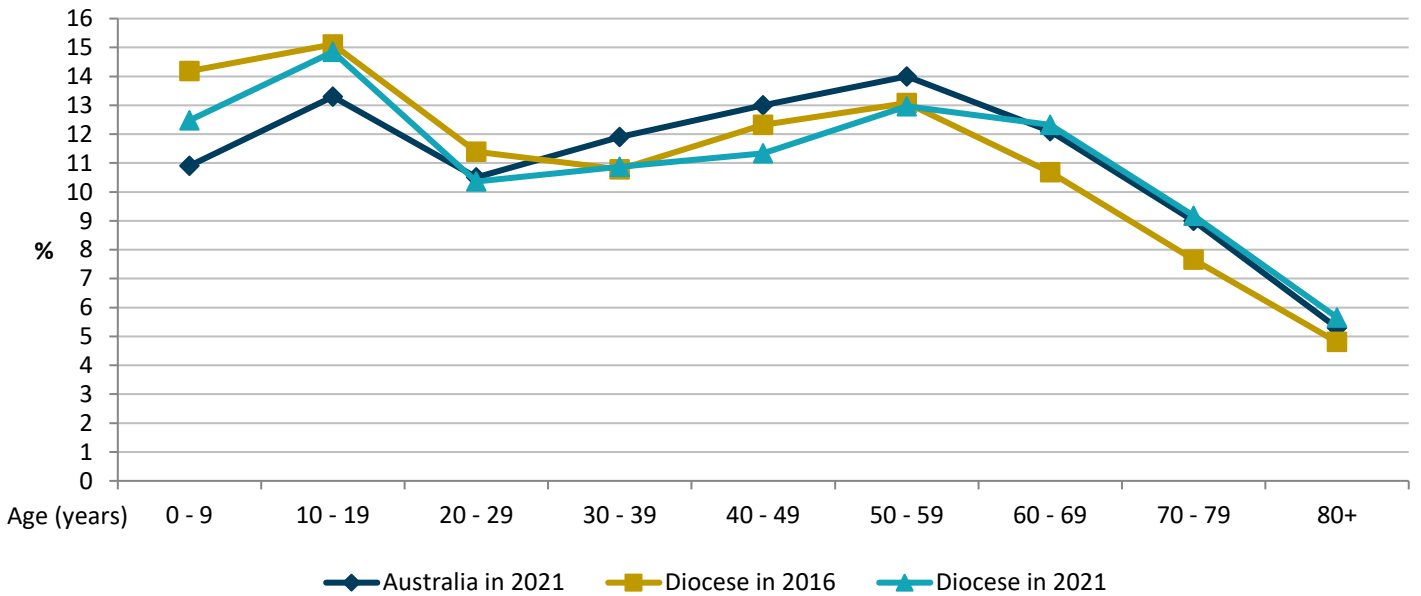
Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

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.

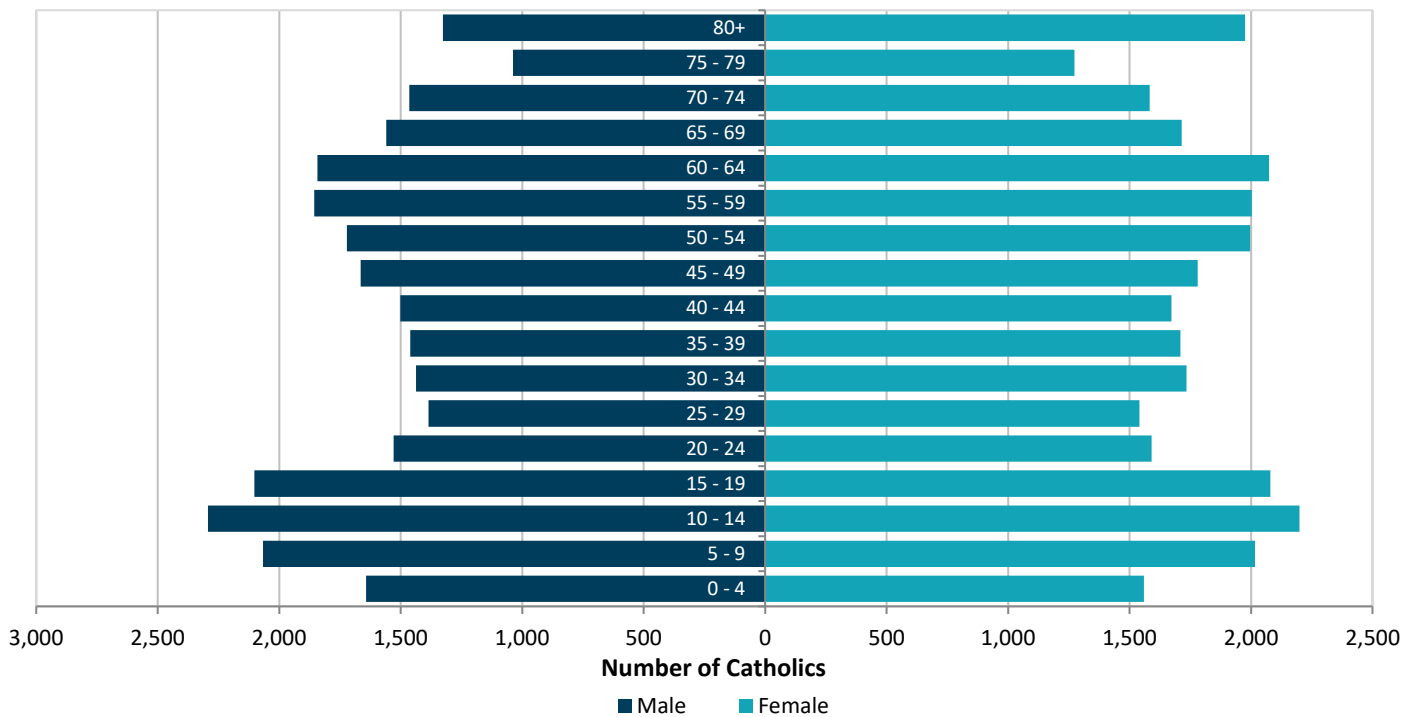


Age and Sex

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	252	228	181	181	197	104	1,143
Females	149	180	231	192	208	148	1,108
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	26	74	47	56	50	253
Females	-	15	74	71	148	189	497
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	-	31	42	70	63	98	304
Females	-	33	56	58	134	235	516
Total							
Males	252	285	297	298	316	252	1,700
Females	149	228	361	321	490	572	2,121

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	167	187	319	488	578	686	2,425
Females	256	369	606	891	1,021	948	4,091

Notes:

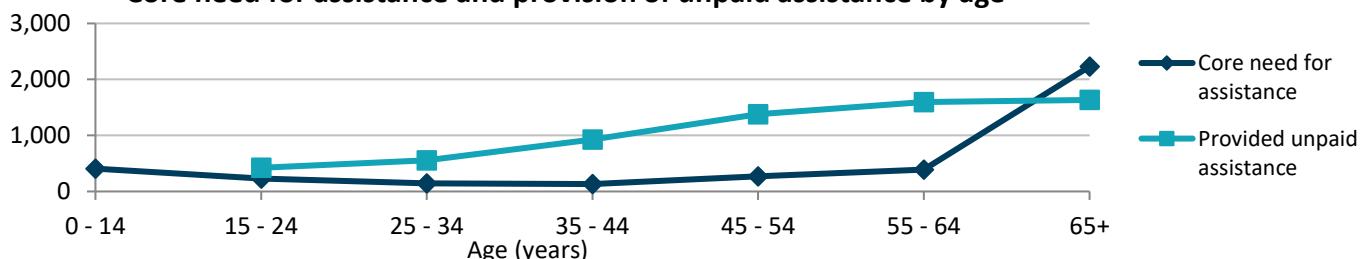
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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	3,603	1,777	817	692	516	267	119	7,791
Married	25	973	1,898	2,157	2,464	2,076	1,642	11,235
Divorced or Separated	4	67	238	521	648	542	218	2,238
Widowed	3	5	6	22	63	146	379	624
Total	3,635	2,822	2,959	3,392	3,691	3,031	2,358	21,888
Females								
Never married	3,605	1,794	768	577	389	167	126	7,426
Married	56	1,355	2,228	2,442	2,649	2,030	1,249	12,009
Divorced or Separated	12	128	364	688	836	578	247	2,853
Widowed	-	9	26	73	207	520	1,630	2,465
Total	3,673	3,286	3,386	3,780	4,081	3,295	3,252	24,753

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

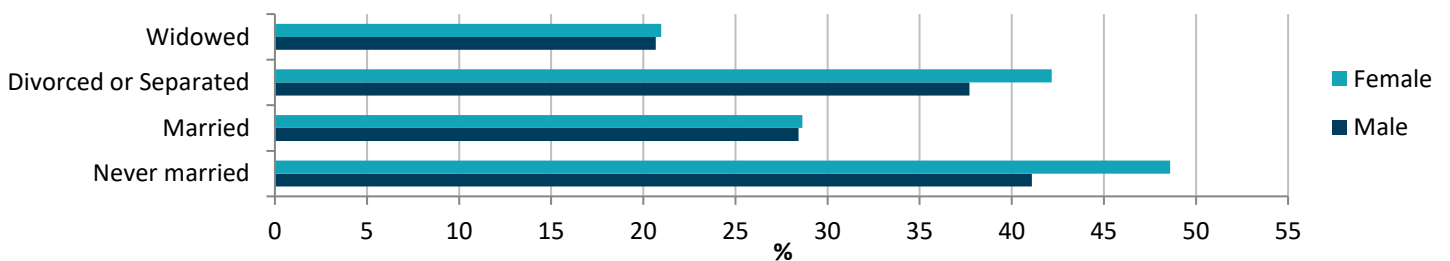


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	6,303	847	7,150	11.8
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	6,061	1,175	7,236	16.2
One Catholic, the other non-Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	3,177	1,341	4,518	29.7
Total	15,541	3,363	18,904	17.8



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	20	44	171	635	1,177	717	622	242	3,628	2,699
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	26	39	100	563	1,029	763	612	273	3,405	2,814
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	20	27	98	431	774	435	356	130	2,271	2,638
Couples with no children living at home:										
Both partners Catholic	236	508	590	787	751	286	225	130	3,513	1,590
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	228	553	631	889	868	310	223	122	3,824	1,620
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	60	123	213	406	600	212	125	45	1,784	2,112
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	208	382	582	572	319	82	33	202	2,380	1,185
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	451	451	-
Total	852	1,764	2,575	4,509	5,733	2,908	2,259	1,669	22,269	2,104

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	598	134	81	45	9	867
\$500-\$799	1,283	223	162	83	34	1,785
\$800-\$1,249	1,838	300	259	119	70	2,586
\$1,250-\$1,999	2,710	612	713	346	143	4,524
\$2,000-\$2,999	2,925	896	1,194	550	172	5,737
\$3,000-\$3,999	1,269	461	698	384	95	2,907
\$4,000 or more	1,002	376	491	304	83	2,256
Income not fully stated	887	266	286	151	78	1,668
Total Families	12,512	3,268	3,884	1,982	684	22,330
Median Family Income (\$)	1,866	2,306	2,575	2,659	2,308	2,104

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)**

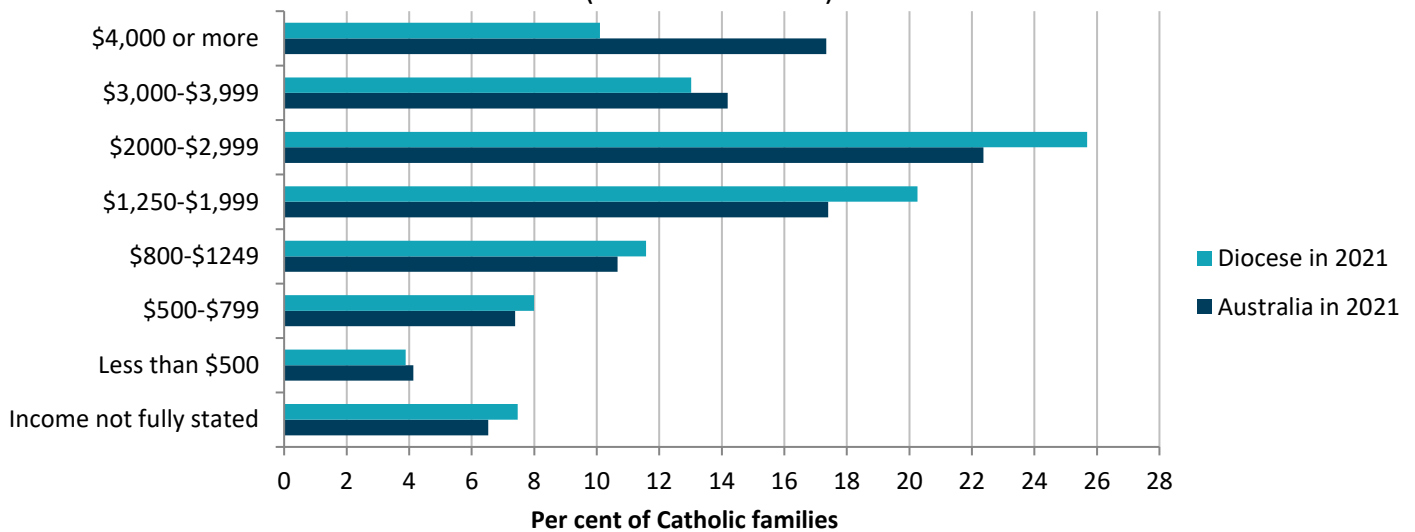


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	9,106	1,810	2,636	1,485	491	15,528
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	2,072	536	492	197	66	3,363
One parent family, parent Catholic	879	711	521	190	72	2,373
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	436	205	234	102	45	1,022
Total families	12,493	3,262	3,883	1,974	674	22,286



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	17,684	316	3,727	525	22,252	79.5
Lone person aged under 35 years	306	21	359	35	721	42.4
Lone person aged 35 years or over	3,577	215	1,366	301	5,459	65.5
Group households	357	22	507	47	933	38.3
Total households	21,924	574	5,959	908	29,365	74.7

	\$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	490	1,051	2,941	2,510	813	946	1,578
Lone person aged under 35 years	8	48	129	47	9	5	1,311
Lone person aged 35 years or over	108	191	251	133	35	24	1,172
Group households	17	41	69	30	9	5	1,239
Total households	623	1,331	3,390	2,720	866	980	1,531

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.



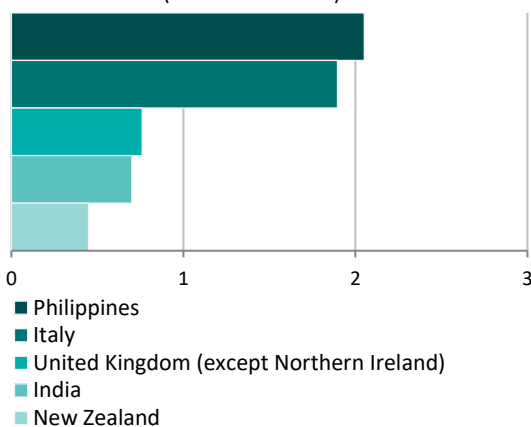
Birthplace

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)

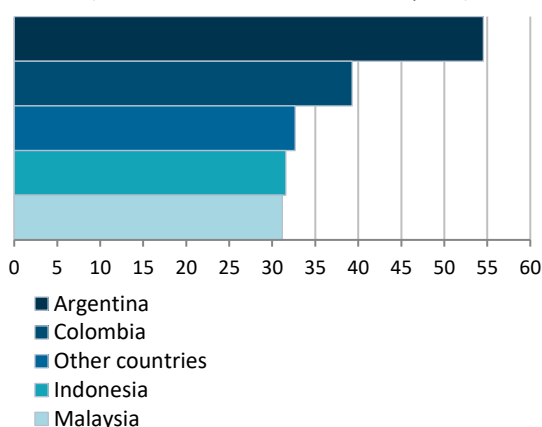


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	52,118	89.2	-
New Zealand	262	0.4	5.3
Other Oceania	154	0.3	25.3
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	444	0.8	2.5
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	165	0.3	5.5
Italy	1,107	1.9	2.6
Malta	40	0.1	-
Spain and Portugal	71	0.1	-
France	30	0.1	-
Netherlands	170	0.3	-
Germany	169	0.3	3.0
Austria	41	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	99	0.2	-
Poland	36	0.1	-
Hungary	16	0.0	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	79	0.1	-
Other Europe NEC	37	0.1	-
Vietnam	43	0.1	9.3
Philippines	1,198	2.1	23.6
Indonesia	19	0.0	31.6
Malaysia	77	0.1	31.2
Singapore	21	0.0	-
South East Asia NEC	45	0.1	13.3
India	409	0.7	17.8
Sri Lanka	60	0.1	18.3
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	26	0.0	19.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	12	0.0	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	25	0.0	20.0
Egypt	22	0.0	-
Lebanon	15	0.0	-
Iraq	13	0.0	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	36	0.1	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	39	0.1	17.9
South Africa	60	0.1	15.0
Mauritius	24	0.0	-
United States of America	75	0.1	8.0
Canada	38	0.1	7.9
Argentina	22	0.0	54.5
Brazil	24	0.0	12.5
Colombia	28	0.0	39.3
Chile	43	0.1	16.3
Central America and South America NEC	65	0.1	-
Other countries	150	0.3	32.7
Inadequately described/Not stated	772	1.3	-
Total	58,399	100.0	1.1

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	53,316	131,186	184,502	28.9
Italian	1,710	182	1,892	90.4
Maltese	32	5	37	86.5
Spanish	221	179	400	55.3
Croatian	77	13	90	85.6
Polish	45	16	61	73.8
Dutch	47	92	139	33.8
French	53	89	142	37.3
German	69	218	287	24.0
Portuguese	39	38	77	50.6
Hungarian	11	19	30	36.7
Ukrainian	14	9	23	60.9
Vietnamese	41	183	224	18.3
Filipino languages	930	363	1,293	71.9
Chinese languages	57	1,382	1,439	4.0
Malayalam	478	306	784	61.0
Sinhalese	35	170	205	17.1
Korean	16	102	118	13.6
Indonesian & Malay	40	327	367	10.9
Arabic	57	462	519	11.0
Assyrian and Chaldean	4	5	9	44.4
Oceanic and Papuan languages	145	1,058	1,203	12.1
Australian Indigenous Languages	64	276	340	18.8
Other European languages NEC	97	823	920	10.5
Other Asian languages NEC	141	6,766	6,907	2.0
Other languages NEC	148	1,839	1,987	7.4
Inadequately described/Non-verbal/Not stated	520	15,452	15,972	3.3
Total	58,407	161,560	219,967	26.6

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	2,932	5,485	6,653	5,671	11,450	10,611	10,510	53,312	-
Italian	30	29	32	61	252	419	888	1,711	14.8
Maltese	-	4	-	-	11	6	7	28	20.6
Spanish	10	10	14	23	76	36	54	223	11.8
Croatian	-	4	6	3	10	19	41	83	8.5
Polish	-	-	-	-	13	13	10	36	-
Dutch	-	7	6	-	11	10	11	45	-
French	-	3	7	6	18	14	9	57	-
German	-	4	-	8	10	15	35	72	8.1
Portuguese	4	-	3	8	15	5	7	42	14.0
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-
Ukrainian	3	-	-	-	5	5	-	13	-
Vietnamese	-	-	5	5	16	9	-	35	27.0
Filipino languages	27	49	82	87	500	135	42	922	4.1
Chinese languages	3	9	5	4	25	10	-	56	23.6
Malayalam	66	83	43	26	215	29	14	476	11.0
Sinhalese	3	-	9	-	16	-	-	28	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	21.4
Indonesian & Malay	-	-	-	7	24	9	-	40	42.9
Arabic	-	-	6	3	28	11	9	57	11.5
Assyrian and Chaldean	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	7	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	10	11	19	33	48	17	3	141	4.2
Australian Indigenous Languages	5	13	10	8	12	18	-	66	-
Other European languages NEC	14	7	9	15	22	8	25	100	-
Other Asian languages NEC	21	25	17	20	50	10	5	148	14.2
Other languages NEC	7	18	15	20	62	17	6	145	12.0
Inadequately described/Non-verbal/ Not stated	60	32	37	25	70	74	227	525	6.7
Total	3,198	5,793	6,978	6,033	12,975	11,500	11,911	58,388	0.9

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Attendance at Educational Institutions

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

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

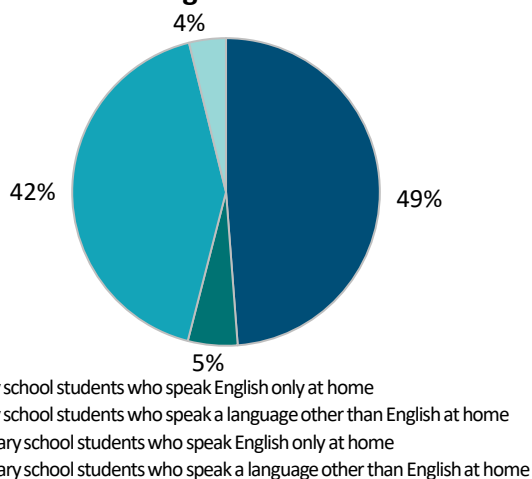
How does the diocese connect with Catholic students at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, especially those not attending Catholic schools?

Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

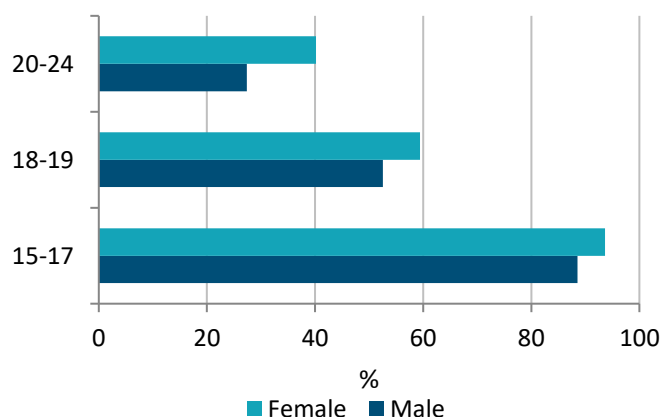
	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	2,169	9,274	11,443	19.0
Infants/Primary – Catholic	3,187	1,555	4,742	67.2
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	384	1,671	2,055	18.7
Secondary – Government	1,659	6,238	7,897	21.0
Secondary – Catholic	2,582	1,461	4,043	63.9
Secondary – Other Non-Government	587	1,728	2,315	25.4
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	1,509	4,451	5,960	25.3
University or other Tertiary Institutions	1,638	4,672	6,310	26.0
Other (including pre-school)	1,714	4,604	6,318	27.1
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	42,959	125,925	168,884	25.4
Total	58,388	161,579	219,967	26.5

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

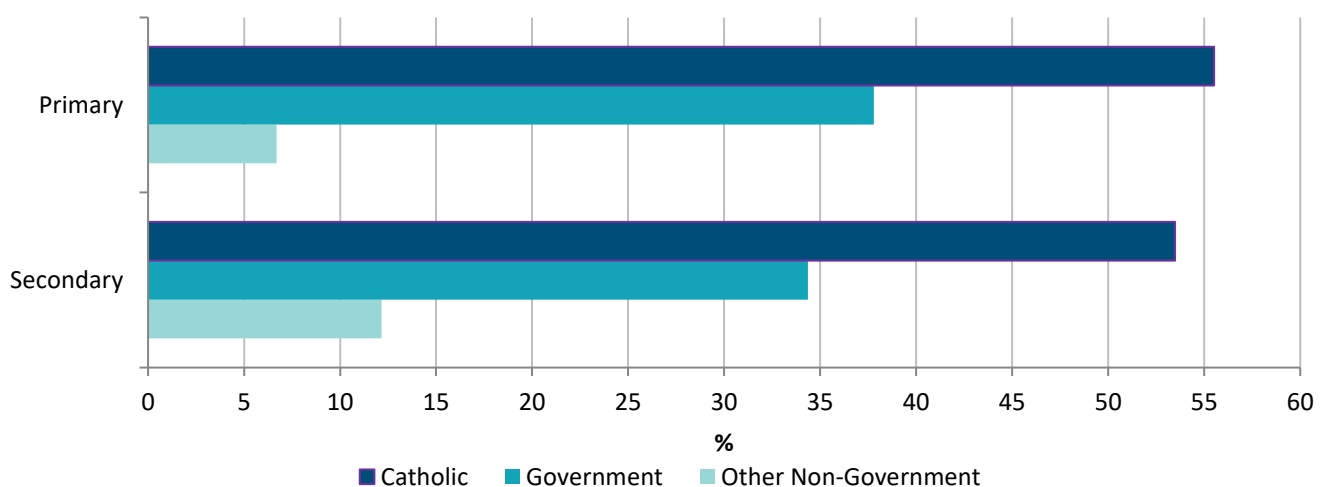
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	70	150	229	468	646	277	174	2,135	111,534
Infants/Primary – Catholic	57	93	208	492	933	675	490	3,144	139,117
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	3	7	21	56	87	78	88	374	154,030
Secondary – Government	35	73	167	314	419	223	157	1,519	117,321
Secondary – Catholic	25	63	134	312	565	581	484	2,379	154,812
Secondary – Other Non-Government	6	13	27	58	91	108	152	531	172,071
TAFE, University or other Tertiary institution	6	4	17	38	95	99	122	420	172,489
Other (including pre-school)	15	23	35	77	147	89	57	448	129,627
Not stated or not applicable	10	8	14	24	38	5	19	171	108,353
Total	227	434	852	1,839	3,021	2,135	1,743	11,121	134,894

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	5	59	94	85	88	88	419
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	73	463	494	442	342	328	2,142
Advanced diploma or diploma level	35	166	272	330	250	273	1,326
Certificate level	654	1,244	1,248	1,279	1,305	1,347	7,077
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	2,872	890	855	1,261	1,708	3,359	10,945
Total	3,639	2,822	2,963	3,397	3,693	5,395	21,909
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>11.7</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	8	124	148	139	114	79	612
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	213	1,111	1,111	829	562	562	4,388
Advanced diploma or diploma level	126	394	450	561	480	481	2,492
Certificate level	527	923	847	962	925	598	4,782
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	2,799	735	830	1,290	1,992	4,826	12,472
Total	3,673	3,287	3,386	3,781	4,073	6,546	24,746
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>20.2</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	13	183	242	224	202	167	1,031
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	286	1,574	1,605	1,271	904	890	6,530
Advanced diploma or diploma level	161	560	722	891	730	754	3,818
Certificate level	1,181	2,167	2,095	2,241	2,230	1,945	11,859
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	5,671	1,625	1,685	2,551	3,700	8,185	23,417
Total	7,312	6,109	6,349	7,178	7,766	11,941	46,655
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>16.2</i>

Note:

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



Employment

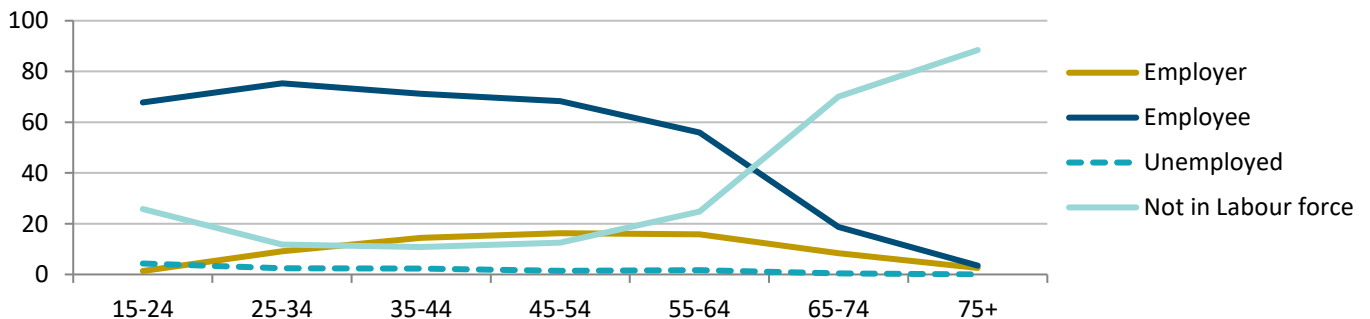
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	52	996	1,592	480	3,120
Employee	2,466	4,075	4,169	704	11,414
Unemployed	158	169	124	24	475
Not in the labour force	922	450	1,066	3,986	6,424
Other, Not stated, Not applicable	27	93	121	195	436
Total	3,625	5,783	7,072	5,389	21,869
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	73.8	90.6	83.2	22.4	68.6
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	5.9	3.2	2.1	2.0	3.2
Females					
Employer	43	481	809	192	1,525
Employee	2,486	5,039	5,079	665	13,269
Unemployed	150	128	106	3	387
Not in the labour force	964	953	1,749	5,409	9,075
Other, Not stated, Not applicable	27	64	115	275	481
Total	3,670	6,665	7,858	6,544	24,737
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	73.0	84.7	76.3	13.1	61.4
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	5.6	2.3	1.8	0.3	2.5

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	133	399	598	727	748	416	3,021
Professionals	97	371	384	370	338	139	1,699
Technicians & Trade Workers	936	792	687	559	516	153	3,643
Community & Personal Service Workers	204	159	132	180	108	32	815
Clerical & Administrative Workers	59	72	96	158	164	58	607
Sales Workers	378	106	122	186	130	65	987
Machinery Operators & Drivers	154	218	285	386	462	167	1,672
Labourers	524	334	273	341	368	139	1,979
ID / NS / NA ¹	1,148	368	380	480	858	4,215	7,449
Total	3,633	2,819	2,957	3,387	3,692	5,384	21,872
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	9.3	31.4	38.1	37.7	38.3	47.5	32.7
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	64.9	54.8	48.3	44.2	47.5	39.3	50.6
Females							
Managers	51	199	356	442	331	194	1,573
Professionals	201	944	904	728	502	136	3,415
Technicians & Trade Workers	148	157	125	136	90	28	684
Community & Personal Service Workers	796	524	456	535	493	111	2,915
Clerical & Administrative Workers	285	480	604	760	708	226	3,063
Sales Workers	758	193	175	252	252	64	1,694
Machinery Operators & Drivers	21	30	24	35	37	13	160
Labourers	251	134	177	234	312	90	1,198
ID / NS / NA ¹	1,158	618	559	661	1,339	5,688	10,023
Total	3,669	3,279	3,380	3,783	4,064	6,550	24,725
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	10.0	43.0	44.7	37.5	30.6	38.3	33.9
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	16.7	12.1	11.6	13.0	16.1	15.2	13.9
All Catholics							
Managers	184	598	954	1,169	1,079	610	4,594
Professionals	298	1,315	1,288	1,098	840	275	5,114
Technicians & Trade Workers	1,084	949	812	695	606	181	4,327
Community & Personal Service Workers	1,000	683	588	715	601	143	3,730
Clerical & Administrative Workers	344	552	700	918	872	284	3,670
Sales Workers	1,136	299	297	438	382	129	2,681
Machinery Operators & Drivers	175	248	309	421	499	180	1,832
Labourers	775	468	450	575	680	229	3,177
ID / NS / NA ¹	2,306	986	939	1,141	2,197	9,903	17,472
Total	7,302	6,098	6,337	7,170	7,756	11,934	46,597
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	9.6	37.4	41.5	37.6	34.5	43.6	33.3
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	40.7	32.6	29.1	28.0	32.1	29.0	32.1

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?

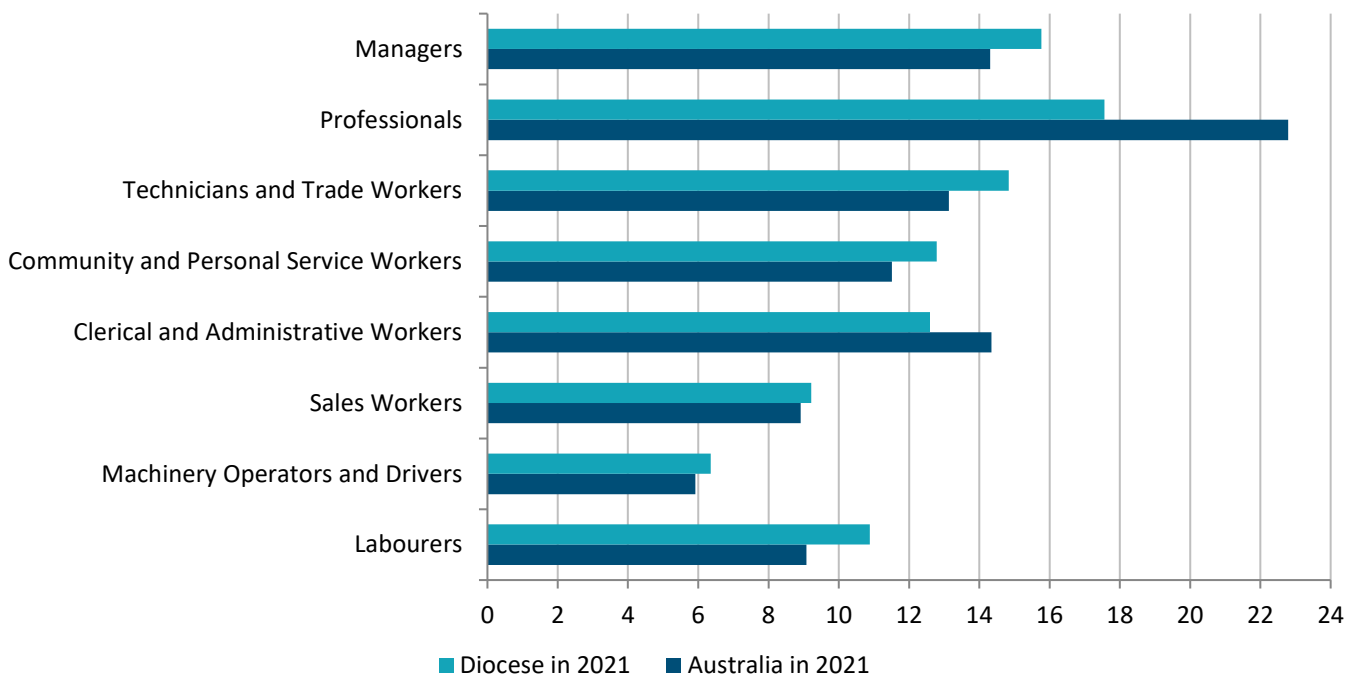
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	15.8	14.4
Professionals	17.6	17.5
Technicians & Trade Workers	14.8	14.5
Community & Personal Service Workers	12.8	13.1
Clerical & Administrative Workers	12.6	11.0
Sales Workers	9.2	8.4
Machinery Operators & Drivers	6.4	7.3
Labourers	10.9	13.8
Total	100.0	100.0

Note:

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

Occupation
(Catholics aged 15+ with an occupation)



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The National Centre for Pastoral Research website allows you to view the Social Profiles online.

Visit the website to obtain:

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- A Social Profile for the Catholic population of Australia
- Helpful hints on using the Census data
- Reports on the National Count of Attendance
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This profile has been created by the staff of the ACBC National Centre for Pastoral Research as part of the National Catholic Census Project 1991-2021.

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