



# DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Diocese of Wilcannia-Forbes



Date of report: July 2023

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Based on the 2021 Australian Census

**Diocese of Wilcannia-Forbes**



# 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: 105,894

Catholic Population: 25,271

Catholics make up 23.9 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 45 years

Total Catholic families: 10,201

3,175 Catholics live alone

1,620 Catholics were born overseas

89 Catholics do not speak English well

1,634 Catholics need assistance with core activities

7,573 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 <sup>1</sup>
Catholic population	36,639	35,904	33,439	32,536	29,264	<b>25,271</b>
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	27.4	26.2	24.8	22.5	21.1	<b>18.7</b>
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	10.6	12.3	14.5	16.2	18.8	<b>22.5</b>
Catholics born in NESC <sup>2</sup> (%)	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.8	<b>5.0</b>
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	<b>0.4</b>
Catholic families	13,042	12,955	12,479	12,245	11,148	<b>10,201</b>
Catholics living alone	3,066	3,495	3,376	3,607	3,300	<b>3,175</b>
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	38.5	37.4	33.3	36.2	41.2	<b>46.4</b>
Catholics with university degree (%)	4.7	6.0	6.8	8.1	9.6	<b>12.3</b>
Catholic males in labour force (%)	70.8	57.1	62.7	62.0	64.4	<b>64.1</b>
Catholic females in labour force (%)	48.5	44.7	50.3	51.8	55.4	<b>57.5</b>
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	66.2	66.8	70.5	69.1	69.6	<b>72.8</b>

### 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 <sup>1</sup>	Diocese 2021	Diocese 2016	Australia 2021	Australia 2016	Diocese 2021 Rank <sup>2</sup>	Diocese 2016 Rank <sup>2</sup>
Total population <sup>3</sup>	<b>105,894</b>	107,512	25,422,788	23,401,892	27	27
Catholic population	<b>25,271</b>	29,264	5,075,910	5,291,834	25	25
Per cent Catholic	<b>23.9</b>	27.2	20.0	22.6	4	5
At same address since previous Census (%)	<b>62.5</b>	61.2	59.4	57.3	4	5
Median age <sup>4</sup> (years)	<b>45</b>	40	43	40	8	10
Aged 0-14 (%)	<b>18.7</b>	21.1	17.9	19.8	14	13
Aged 65+ (%)	<b>22.5</b>	18.9	19.9	16.6	9	6
Males per 100 females	<b>93.5</b>	96.0	89.1	90.6	2	3

**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 (%)	<b>6.5</b>	5.7	6.7	5.8	17	13
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability <sup>5</sup> (% of Catholics aged 15+)	<b>14.1</b>	12.9	13.5	12.5	12	11

**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 <sup>1</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	<b>34.6</b>	33.4	37.1	34.1	11	9
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations <sup>2</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	<b>35.0</b>	35.8	28.1	29.6	5	8
Men, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>64.1</b>	64.4	66.5	69.7	22	26
Women, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>57.5</b>	55.4	59.7	60.6	20	27
Unemployed at time of Census <sup>4</sup> (%)	<b>3.7</b>	5.9	4.2	5.8	22	13
Youth unemployed at time of Census <sup>5</sup> (%)	<b>6.7</b>	12.5	8.9	12.2	24	13

**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 <sup>6</sup>	<b>1.5</b>	1.4	5.5	5.6	28	28
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	<b>5.0</b>	3.8	21.4	19.1	28	28
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries & arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	<b>280</b>	141	97,457	106,428	27	28
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	<b>3,501</b>	4,097	135,686	133,528	19	16
Speak language other than English at home (%)	<b>4.1</b>	3.7	21.5	20.4	28	27
Not proficient in English <sup>7, 8</sup> (%)	<b>0.3</b>	0.3	2.7	2.6	28	27

**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 <sup>1</sup>	Diocese 2021	Diocese 2016	Australia 2021	Australia 2016	Diocese 2021 Rank	Diocese 2016 Rank
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	<b>12.3</b>	9.6	24.6	20.6	28	28
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	<b>87.4</b>	86.3	94.9	92.2	26	26
Aged 18-19	<b>45.2</b>	40.3	67.2	62.9	21	20
Aged 20-24	<b>23.4</b>	18.2	43.4	38.2	25	24
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	<b>51.1</b>	46.0	55.5	53.1	22	21
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	<b>45.3</b>	51.8	38.4	41.0	6	5
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	<b>40.0</b>	34.2	55.3	54.5	26	26
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	<b>52.5</b>	60.4	33.4	35.1	2	1
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>1</sup> (%)	<b>38.2</b>	30.3	36.6	28.1	20	17
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>1</sup> (%)	<b>42.7</b>	33.7	41.3	35.7	20	20

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 (%)	<b>33.7</b>	35.3	32.9	33.3	8	6
Married (%)	<b>47.3</b>	46.2	49.3	49.7	23	26
Divorced or Separated (%)	<b>11.7</b>	11.3	11.7	11.2	17	15
Widowed (%)	<b>7.4</b>	7.1	6.1	5.8	4	2

**Table 7: Families<sup>1</sup>**  
*in which at least one person is Catholic*

	Diocese 2021	Diocese 2016	Australia 2021	Australia 2016	Diocese 2021 Rank	Diocese 2016 Rank
Families	<b>10,201</b>	11,159	1,995,658	1,997,833	25	25
One-parent families	<b>1,131</b>	1,488	225,180	231,370	25	25
One-parent families (% of all families)	<b>11.1</b>	13.3	11.3	11.6	15	2
Couples of mixed religions <sup>2</sup> (%)	<b>65.0</b>	62.6	58.1	55.9	7	7
De facto couples (%)	<b>21.5</b>	20.8	17.7	17.7	6	6
Median annual family income <sup>3</sup> (\$)	<b>96,621</b>	78,692	120,943	100,270	25	27

**Table 8: Households<sup>4</sup>**  
*in which at least one person is Catholic*

	Diocese 2021	Diocese 2016	Australia 2021	Australia 2016	Diocese 2021 Rank	Diocese 2016 Rank
Households	<b>13,690</b>	14,813	2,567,362	2,548,354	25	25
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	<b>360</b>	405	51,145	53,499	25	26
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	<b>2,815</b>	2,895	442,080	407,684	24	24
Persons living alone (total)	<b>3,175</b>	3,300	493,225	461,183	24	24
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	<b>12.6</b>	11.3	9.7	8.7	3	3
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	<b>72.8</b>	69.6	73.0	71.2	16	18
Median monthly housing loan repayment <sup>5</sup> (\$)	<b>1,295</b>	1,271	1,948	1,873	27	27

**Notes:**

1. A family is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Family members who live elsewhere are not included in the Census definition.
2. Married or de facto couples where only one partner is Catholic as a percentage of all couples where at least one partner is Catholic.
3. Fifty per cent of families have a higher income, 50 per cent a lower income. Family income is the sum of the incomes of all family members aged 15 and over.
4. A household can consist of one or more families, non-family groups or persons living alone.
5. Fifty per cent of households with a housing loan pay a higher repayment, 50 per cent a lower figure.



# Diocesan Details

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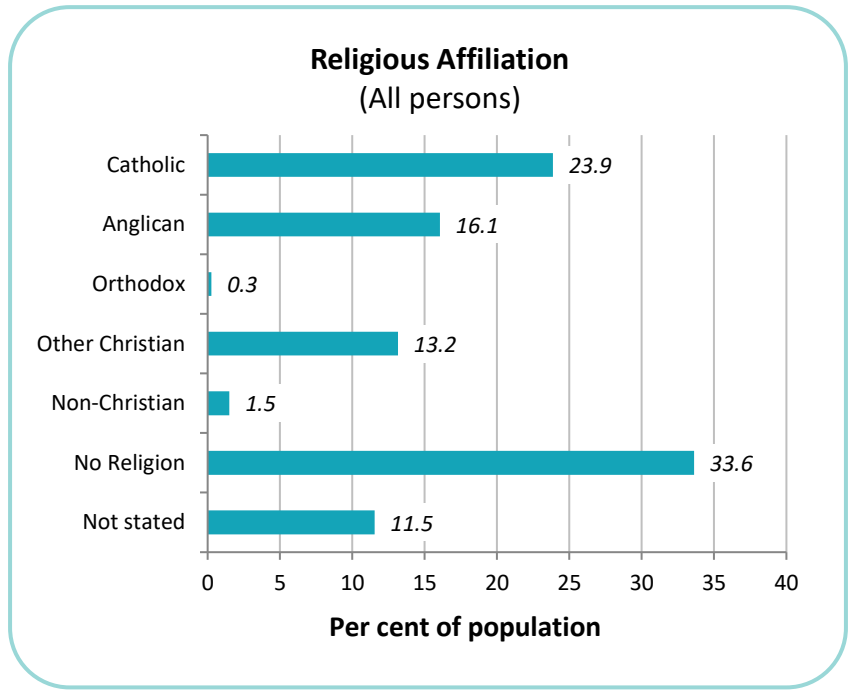
# Religious Affiliation

The Census question about religion is optional, and just over seven per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to be the first response category in the religion question, where it remained in 2021. Prior to 2016, it was the last response category.

*How does the number of Catholics in the 0-9 age group compare with the number of children baptised in the diocese in the period 2012-2021?*

*What are the largest non-Catholic religious groups? What involvement does the diocese have in ecumenical and interfaith activities and programs?*

*What challenges to the diocese are associated with the increase in the number of people who report that they have no religion?*



Notes: No Religion also includes Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs, and No Religious Affiliation.  
Not Stated also includes Inadequately Described.

**Table 9: Religious affiliation by age**

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite) Catholic	2,936	3,304	2,458	2,658	2,753	3,513	3,567	2,571	1,511	25,271
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<b>Total Catholic</b>	<b>2,939</b>	<b>3,304</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>2,658</b>	<b>2,753</b>	<b>3,513</b>	<b>3,567</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>25,274</b>
<b>Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>23.9</b>
Anglican	1,015	1,396	1,020	1,268	1,786	2,735	3,321	2,785	1,677	17,003
Orthodox	22	28	21	29	39	55	22	40	19	275
Other Christian	973	1,203	862	1,116	1,425	2,048	2,703	2,185	1,413	13,928
Non-Christian	201	98	290	407	244	172	130	42	7	1,591
No Religion	6,368	5,213	5,104	4,984	3,771	3,988	3,467	1,998	708	35,601
Not Stated	1,513	1,513	1,369	1,522	1,328	1,556	1,393	1,132	898	12,224
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>13,031</b>	<b>12,755</b>	<b>11,124</b>	<b>11,984</b>	<b>11,346</b>	<b>14,067</b>	<b>14,603</b>	<b>10,753</b>	<b>6,233</b>	<b>105,896</b>

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**

	<b>Males 2021</b>	<b>Females 2021</b>	<b>Total 2021</b>	<b>Total 2016</b>
<b>Age (years)</b>				
0	103	110	<b>213</b>	301
1	130	119	<b>249</b>	360
2	126	126	<b>252</b>	365
3	156	117	<b>273</b>	406
4	141	145	<b>286</b>	395
5	165	145	<b>310</b>	435
6	153	157	<b>310</b>	442
7	163	156	<b>319</b>	456
8	184	168	<b>352</b>	444
9	187	180	<b>367</b>	456
10	160	204	<b>364</b>	426
11	178	208	<b>386</b>	441
12	194	170	<b>364</b>	407
13	164	192	<b>356</b>	438
14	163	171	<b>334</b>	384
15	166	154	<b>320</b>	449
16	198	132	<b>330</b>	415
17	166	144	<b>310</b>	388
18	149	132	<b>281</b>	372
19	136	116	<b>252</b>	341
20-24	615	558	<b>1,173</b>	1,572
25-29	605	681	<b>1,286</b>	1,617
30-34	593	727	<b>1,320</b>	1,653
35-39	582	757	<b>1,339</b>	1,503
40-44	607	708	<b>1,315</b>	1,632
45-49	666	782	<b>1,448</b>	1,843
50-54	794	867	<b>1,661</b>	2,019
55-59	885	967	<b>1,852</b>	2,056
60-64	982	978	<b>1,960</b>	1,722
65-69	832	776	<b>1,608</b>	1,673
70-74	743	730	<b>1,473</b>	1,352
75-79	521	578	<b>1,099</b>	1,094
80+	605	903	<b>1,508</b>	1,402
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,212</b>	<b>13,058</b>	<b>25,270</b>	<b>29,259</b>

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?*

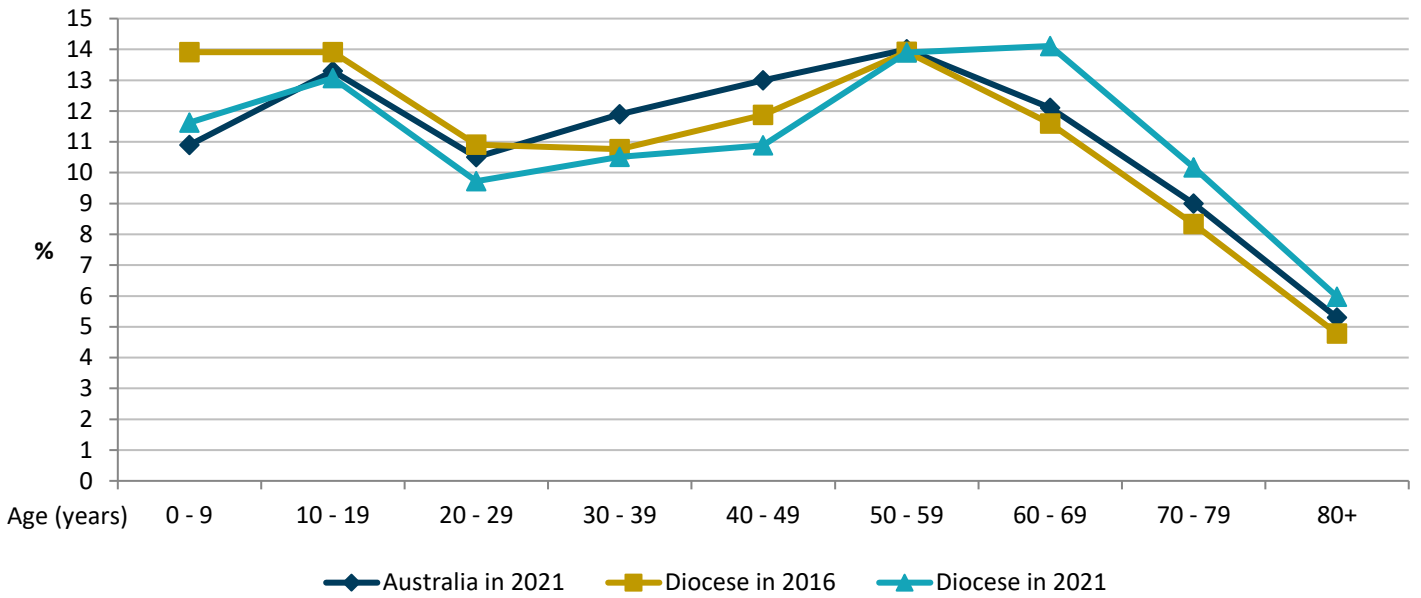
*Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?*

*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.*

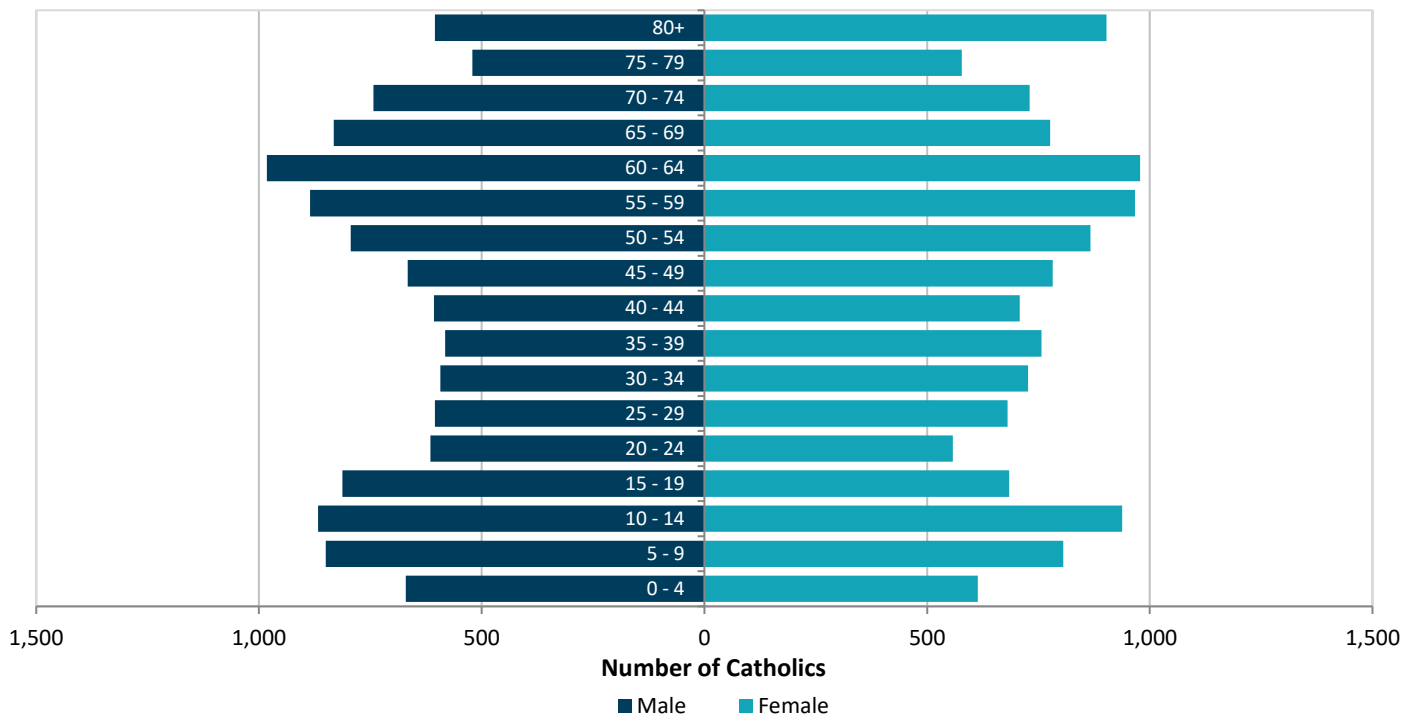


# Age and Sex

### 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”.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

*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
<b>Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities</b>							
<b>Family members:</b>							
Males	94	96	102	80	88	52	512
Females	49	58	119	80	82	58	446
<b>Lone Persons:</b>							
Males	-	12	44	32	38	15	141
Females	-	3	30	25	71	67	196
<b>Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night<sup>3</sup></b>							
Males	3	8	22	20	41	38	132
Females	-	12	22	20	57	96	207
<b>Total</b>							
Males	97	116	168	132	167	105	785
Females	49	73	171	125	210	221	849

**Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age**

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
<b>Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability<sup>4</sup></b>							
Males	66	83	114	230	278	291	1,062
Females	103	185	285	376	492	383	1,824

Notes:

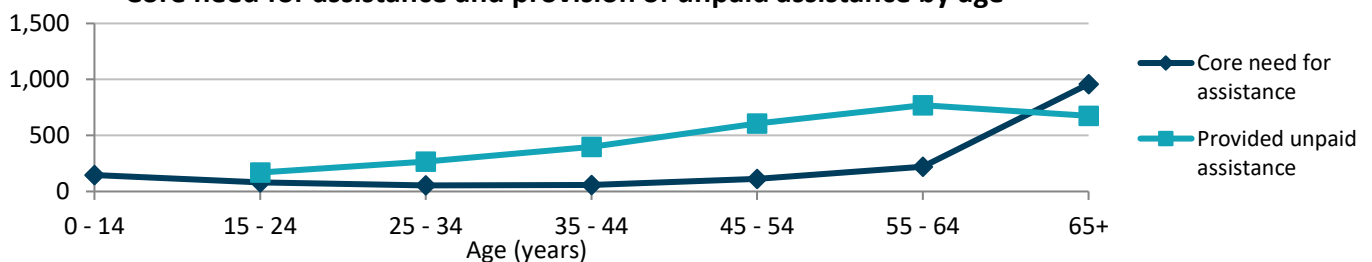
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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.

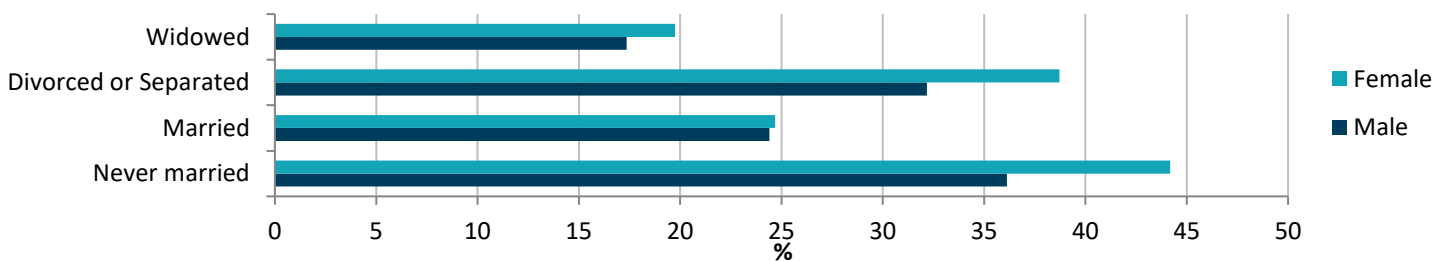
*How might changes in marital status patterns affect the life of the Church in this diocese? Do they result in the need for new pastoral services and programs?*

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
<b>Catholics aged 15 and over</b>								
<b>Males</b>								
Never married	1,418	821	415	388	386	173	70	3,671
Married	9	343	674	853	1,079	993	703	4,654
Divorced or Separated	-	29	95	204	354	317	129	1,128
Widowed	-	-	-	11	42	88	222	363
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>9,816</b>
<b>Females</b>								
Never married	1,210	826	456	369	233	81	50	3,225
Married	22	516	831	990	1,203	935	537	5,034
Divorced or Separated	5	59	162	261	395	265	124	1,271
Widowed	-	3	13	24	111	223	771	1,145
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>1,942</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>10,675</b>

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



**Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status**

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	2,243	460	2,703	17.0
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	2,930	664	3,594	18.5
One Catholic, the other non-Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	1,526	709	2,235	31.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,699</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>8,532</b>	<b>21.5</b>



# 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 <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> (\$)
<b>Two-parent families with children at home:</b>										
Both parents Catholic	16	34	76	249	334	252	198	131	1,290	2,612
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	34	25	100	257	408	250	240	149	1,463	2,590
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	10	30	71	201	300	218	132	59	1,021	2,563
<b>Couples with no children living at home:</b>										
Both partners Catholic	113	225	275	270	268	111	95	47	1,404	1,431
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	178	365	374	450	407	165	121	88	2,148	1,438
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	65	119	131	179	220	109	62	30	915	1,784
<b>One-parent families:</b>										
Parent is Catholic	145	184	262	229	126	34	22	129	1,131	1,095
<b>Other families where at least one person is Catholic</b>										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	297	297	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>2,166</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>10,201</b>	<b>1,853</b>

**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.



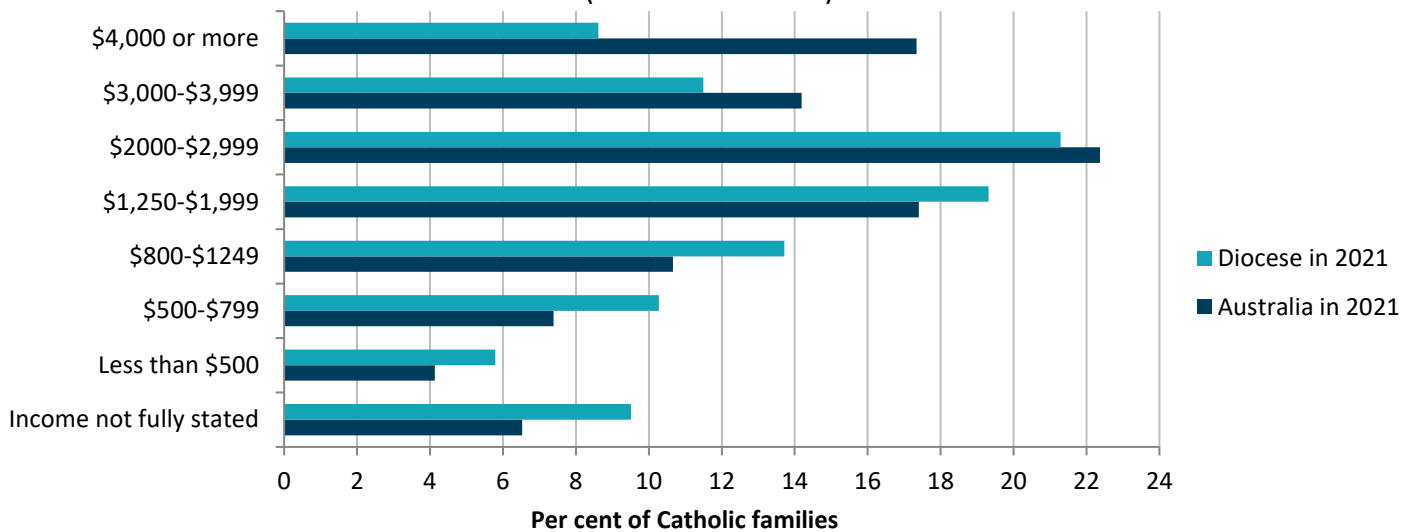
# Families

**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	406	84	62	35	4	591
\$500-\$799	796	88	92	53	20	1,049
\$800-\$1,249	1,007	157	137	65	35	1,401
\$1,250-\$1,999	1,171	267	315	160	60	1,973
\$2,000-\$2,999	1,156	340	380	233	65	2,174
\$3,000-\$3,999	543	193	260	145	33	1,174
\$4,000 or more	429	155	168	83	45	880
Income not fully stated	504	172	160	94	41	971
<b>Total Families</b>	<b>6,012</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>10,213</b>
<b>Median Family Income (\$)</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>2,135</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>2,317</b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>1,853</b>

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
<b>Family Composition:</b>						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	4,309	707	938	578	176	6,708
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	1,054	308	287	126	59	1,834
One parent family, parent Catholic	412	321	251	110	44	1,138
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	243	123	90	59	19	534
<b>Total families</b>	<b>6,018</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>10,214</b>



# 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

There were 9,808,428 households in Australia in 2021. At least one Catholic person lived in 2,567,352 households, or 26 per cent of all households. Seventy-seven per cent of these Catholic households were family households and, of the Catholic family households, 77 per cent were occupied dwellings that were owned or being purchased.

*What is the current housing situation in this diocese? For example, is there a sufficient stock of rental properties available? Are there areas with large numbers of new houses? Are families under stress to pay rent or meet mortgage repayments? What aspects of the diocese's pastoral strategies relate to housing issues?*

	Fully owned or being purchased	Rented from State or Territory Housing	Rented from other landlord, or landlord not stated	Other households	Total households	Per cent owned or being purchased
Family households	7,827	212	1,711	451	10,201	76.7
Lone person aged under 35 years	137	12	164	47	360	38.1
Lone person aged 35 years or over	1,829	101	657	228	2,815	65.0
Group households	178	5	103	28	314	56.7
<b>Total households</b>	<b>9,971</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>13,690</b>	<b>72.8</b>

	\$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	312	703	1,141	726	190	256	1,341
Lone person aged under 35 years	10	37	34	7	5	-	994
Lone person aged 35 years or over	73	109	78	33	17	20	937
Group households	14	22	13	9	-	-	872
<b>Total households</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>1,295</b>

**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.



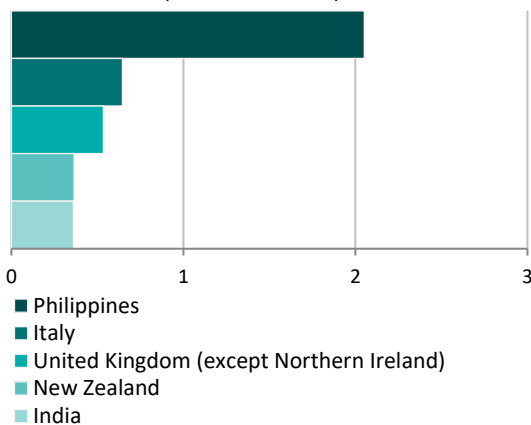
# Birthplace

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.

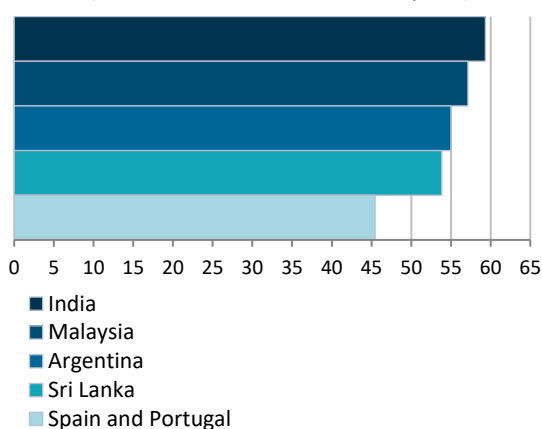
*How does the diocese support Catholics born in non-English-speaking countries in matters such as chaplaincy, education, pastoral care, and so on?*

*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 <sup>1</sup>
Australia	23,107	91.5	-
New Zealand	92	0.4	6.5
Other Oceania	53	0.2	37.7
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	135	0.5	7.4
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	90	0.4	8.9
Italy	163	0.6	-
Malta	39	0.2	-
Spain and Portugal	11	0.0	45.5
France	9	0.0	-
Netherlands	51	0.2	-
Germany	60	0.2	-
Austria	21	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	35	0.1	-
Poland	6	0.0	-
Hungary	14	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	19	0.1	-
Other Europe NEC	8	0.0	-
Vietnam	9	0.0	-
Philippines	518	2.1	31.1
Indonesia	3	0.0	-
Malaysia	21	0.1	57.1
Singapore	-	-	-
South East Asia NEC	8	0.0	-
India	91	0.4	59.3
Sri Lanka	13	0.1	53.8
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	4	0.0	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	5	0.0	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	12	0.0	41.7
Egypt	-	-	-
Lebanon	6	0.0	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	-	-	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	3	0.0	-
South Africa	15	0.1	-
Mauritius	-	-	-
United States of America	27	0.1	14.8
Canada	9	0.0	33.3
Argentina	20	0.1	55.0
Brazil	-	-	-
Colombia	8	0.0	-
Chile	3	0.0	-
Central America and South America NEC	16	0.1	31.3
Other countries	23	0.1	-
Inadequately described/Not stated	523	2.1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,250</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>

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.<sup>1</sup>

*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 <sup>2</sup>
English	23,893	67,233	91,126	26.2
Italian	228	39	267	85.4
Maltese	15	-	15	100.0
Spanish	53	53	106	50.0
Croatian	28	7	35	80.0
Polish	7	-	7	100.0
Dutch	7	29	36	19.4
French	15	29	44	34.1
German	29	74	103	28.2
Portuguese	3	3	6	50.0
Hungarian	3	3	6	50.0
Ukrainian	5	-	5	100.0
Vietnamese	18	59	77	23.4
Filipino languages	383	96	479	80.0
Chinese languages	19	312	331	5.7
Malayalam	87	79	166	52.4
Sinhalese	6	52	58	10.3
Korean	3	32	35	8.6
Indonesian & Malay	13	140	153	8.5
Arabic	8	61	69	11.6
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	46	192	238	19.3
Australian Indigenous Languages	45	159	204	22.1
Other European languages NEC	37	365	402	9.2
Other Asian languages NEC	17	775	792	2.1
Other languages NEC	14	124	138	10.1
Inadequately described/Non-verbal/Not stated	295	10,699	10,994	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,277</b>	<b>80,615</b>	<b>105,892</b>	<b>23.9</b>

**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.<sup>1</sup>

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

**Table 21: Language spoken at home by age**

	0-4	5-11	12-19	20-29	30-39	40-59	60 and over	Total	% who do not speak English well
English	1,229	2,309	2,475	2,339	4,954	5,259	5,333	23,898	-
Italian	-	5	6	9	27	55	121	223	8.8
Maltese	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	9	-
Spanish	5	3	-	12	34	7	-	61	16.4
Croatian	-	-	-	-	3	3	21	27	19.2
Polish	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German	-	-	-	4	7	4	7	22	-
Portuguese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	8	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	-	7	4	3	4	-	-	18	29.4
Filipino languages	10	22	29	38	200	51	24	374	5.8
Chinese languages	-	-	-	4	7	3	5	19	-
Malayalam	10	10	-	6	48	5	-	79	17.8
Sinhalese	-	-	-	4	10	-	-	14	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesian & Malay	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	66.7
Arabic	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	8	-	3	17	11	4	43	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	3	5	9	-	13	7	9	46	-
Other European languages NEC	-	-	-	4	11	5	14	34	-
Other Asian languages NEC	-	3	3	4	9	4	-	23	-
Other languages NEC	3	3	-	-	5	4	-	15	-
Inadequately described/Non-verbal/ Not stated	8	22	18	15	42	60	125	290	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>2,544</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>5,409</b>	<b>5,482</b>	<b>5,681</b>	<b>25,226</b>	<b>0.3</b>

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



# Attendance at Educational Institutions

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

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

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

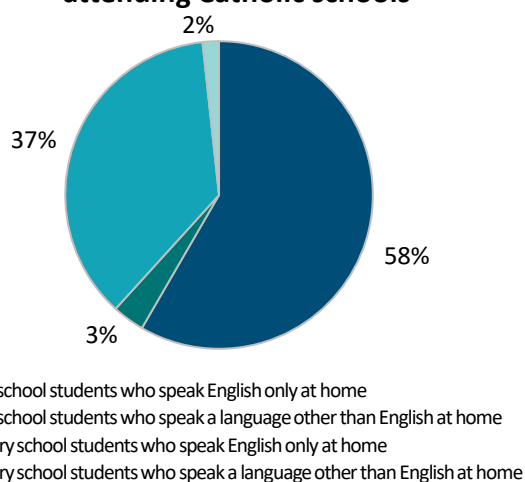
**Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation**

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	1,081	4,757	5,838	18.5
Infants/Primary – Catholic	1,221	755	1,976	61.8
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	86	428	514	16.7
Secondary – Government	921	3,196	4,117	22.4
Secondary – Catholic	701	522	1,223	57.3
Secondary – Other Non-Government	131	485	616	21.3
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	532	1,635	2,167	24.6
University or other Tertiary Institutions	415	1,105	1,520	27.3
Other (including pre-school)	643	1,946	2,589	24.8
Not stated/Not applicable <sup>1</sup>	19,540	65,794	85,334	22.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,271</b>	<b>80,623</b>	<b>105,894</b>	<b>23.9</b>

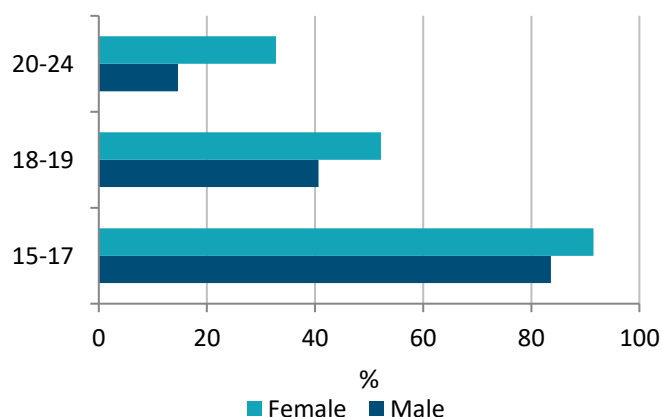
Note:

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

**Language background of all students attending Catholic schools**



**Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)**





# Attendance at Educational Institutions

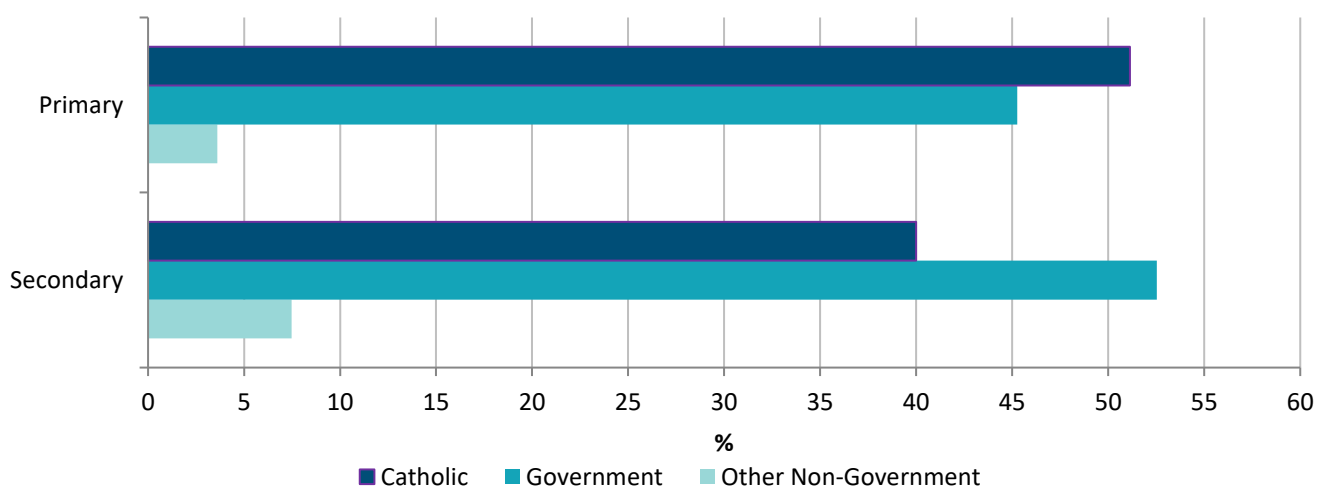
**Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family<sup>1</sup>**

	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 <sup>2</sup>	Median annual family income <sup>3</sup> (\$)
Infants/Primary – Government	59	83	129	219	262	117	75	1,049	101,053
Infants/Primary – Catholic	29	52	80	193	278	269	187	1,195	139,899
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	-	6	4	18	19	9	20	92	131,713
Secondary – Government	43	58	108	143	182	107	92	862	108,405
Secondary – Catholic	11	31	25	99	137	149	110	639	148,034
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	-	3	13	20	24	23	117	168,369
TAFE, University or other Tertiary institution	-	-	-	9	17	21	18	89	172,541
Other (including pre-school)	10	4	14	19	44	24	22	137	129,731
Not stated or not applicable	6	12	11	19	12	4	6	94	77,484
<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>4,274</b>	<b>124,100</b>

**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.<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>							
<b>Males</b>							
Postgraduate degree	-	18	24	23	12	24	101
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	27	160	145	117	91	85	625
Advanced diploma or diploma level	13	54	90	127	115	74	473
Certificate level	233	536	464	522	608	609	2,972
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	1,160	429	457	670	1,047	1,910	5,673
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>2,702</b>	<b>9,844</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>7.4</i>
<b>Females</b>							
Postgraduate degree	3	50	51	30	35	22	191
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	72	408	418	306	237	176	1,617
Advanced diploma or diploma level	39	152	182	230	213	196	1,012
Certificate level	160	359	345	391	388	255	1,898
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	962	432	462	690	1,067	2,344	5,957
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>2,993</b>	<b>10,675</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>16.9</i>
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Postgraduate degree	3	68	75	53	47	46	292
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	99	568	563	423	328	261	2,242
Advanced diploma or diploma level	52	206	272	357	328	270	1,485
Certificate level	393	895	809	913	996	864	4,870
Inadequately described, Not stated or Not applicable	2,122	861	919	1,360	2,114	4,254	11,630
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,669</b>	<b>2,598</b>	<b>2,638</b>	<b>3,106</b>	<b>3,813</b>	<b>5,695</b>	<b>20,519</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>24.5</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>12.3</i>

Note:

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



# Employment

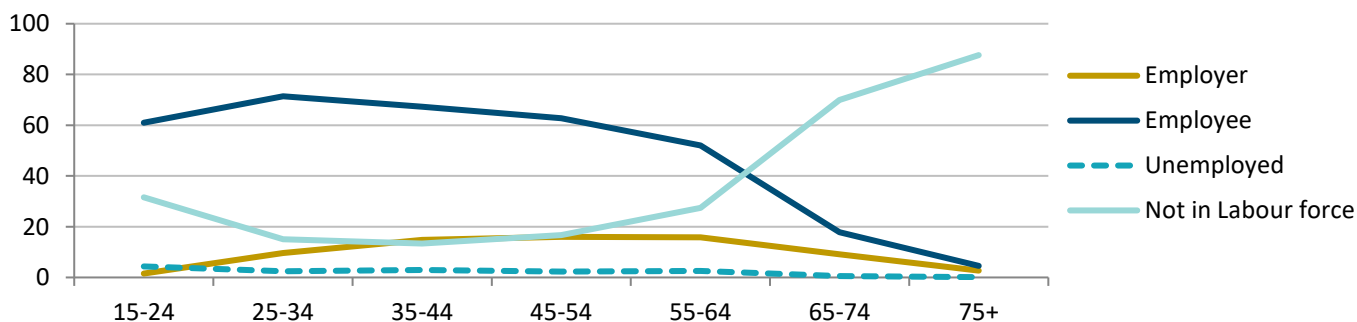
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by women. A third major change has been the rise in participation in the labour force by older workers, following the removal of incentives to early retirement and resulting in the continuing availability of their skills, experience and maturity in the workplace.<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>					
<b>Males</b>					
Employer	28	413	732	260	1,433
Employee	867	1,618	1,759	376	4,620
Unemployed	67	75	104	12	258
Not in the labour force	433	230	660	1,971	3,294
Other, Not stated, Not applicable	24	49	78	85	236
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>3,333</b>	<b>2,704</b>	<b>9,841</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>67.8</i>	<i>88.3</i>	<i>77.9</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>64.1</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>4.1</i>
<b>Females</b>					
Employer	10	228	367	97	702
Employee	757	2,031	2,168	291	5,247
Unemployed	52	67	74	9	202
Not in the labour force	408	518	902	2,475	4,303
Other, Not stated, Not applicable	16	30	75	117	238
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>2,874</b>	<b>3,586</b>	<b>2,989</b>	<b>10,692</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>65.9</i>	<i>80.9</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>57.5</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>

**Labour force status by age (percentage of all Catholics aged 15+)**



**Notes:**

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2004. *Australian Social Trends 2004. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.115.*
2. *The percentage of Catholics in each age group who are in the labour force (i.e. employed or seeking employment).*
3. *The percentage of Catholics in each age group who were in the labour force and were unemployed at the time of the Census.*



# Occupation

Catholic women are more likely to be employed as managers or professionals; 39 per cent of Catholic women and 35 per cent of Catholic men aged 15 and over who reported their occupation in the 2021 Census worked as managers or professionals. But men were much more likely than women—45 per cent compared to 12 per cent—to have a ‘blue collar’ occupation. The largest occupational category for Catholic men in Australia is Technicians and Trades Workers. For women, it is Professionals.

Table 26: Occupation by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>							
<b>Males</b>							
Managers	60	193	264	355	437	270	1,579
Professionals	27	97	83	97	83	40	427
Technicians & Trade Workers	313	322	234	216	238	79	1,402
Community & Personal Service Workers	62	51	50	60	48	10	281
Clerical & Administrative Workers	22	23	29	56	39	16	185
Sales Workers	118	26	37	29	47	33	290
Machinery Operators & Drivers	80	170	180	215	255	98	998
Labourers	209	139	116	139	186	72	861
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	543	178	187	298	529	2,079	3,814
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>1,862</b>	<b>2,697</b>	<b>9,837</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	9.8	28.4	34.9	38.7	39.0	50.2	33.3
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’<sup>2</sup></i>	67.6	61.8	53.4	48.8	50.9	40.3	54.1
<b>Females</b>							
Managers	30	86	172	250	190	122	850
Professionals	75	340	320	242	243	56	1,276
Technicians & Trade Workers	27	59	48	55	44	10	243
Community & Personal Service Workers	255	229	201	242	223	44	1,194
Clerical & Administrative Workers	85	168	236	280	282	86	1,137
Sales Workers	168	89	81	80	103	27	548
Machinery Operators & Drivers	25	35	12	9	24	8	113
Labourers	91	83	90	110	147	40	561
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	484	326	303	372	688	2,608	4,781
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>3,001</b>	<b>10,703</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	13.9	39.1	42.4	38.8	34.5	45.3	35.9
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’<sup>2</sup></i>	18.9	16.3	12.9	13.7	17.1	14.8	15.5
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Managers	90	279	436	605	627	392	2,429
Professionals	102	437	403	339	326	96	1,703
Technicians & Trade Workers	340	381	282	271	282	89	1,645
Community & Personal Service Workers	317	280	251	302	271	54	1,475
Clerical & Administrative Workers	107	191	265	336	321	102	1,322
Sales Workers	286	115	118	109	150	60	838
Machinery Operators & Drivers	105	205	192	224	279	106	1,111
Labourers	300	222	206	249	333	112	1,422
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	1,027	504	490	670	1,217	4,687	8,595
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>2,614</b>	<b>2,643</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>3,806</b>	<b>5,698</b>	<b>20,540</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	11.7	33.9	39.0	38.8	36.8	48.3	34.6
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’<sup>2</sup></i>	45.2	38.3	31.6	30.6	34.5	30.4	35.0

**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?*

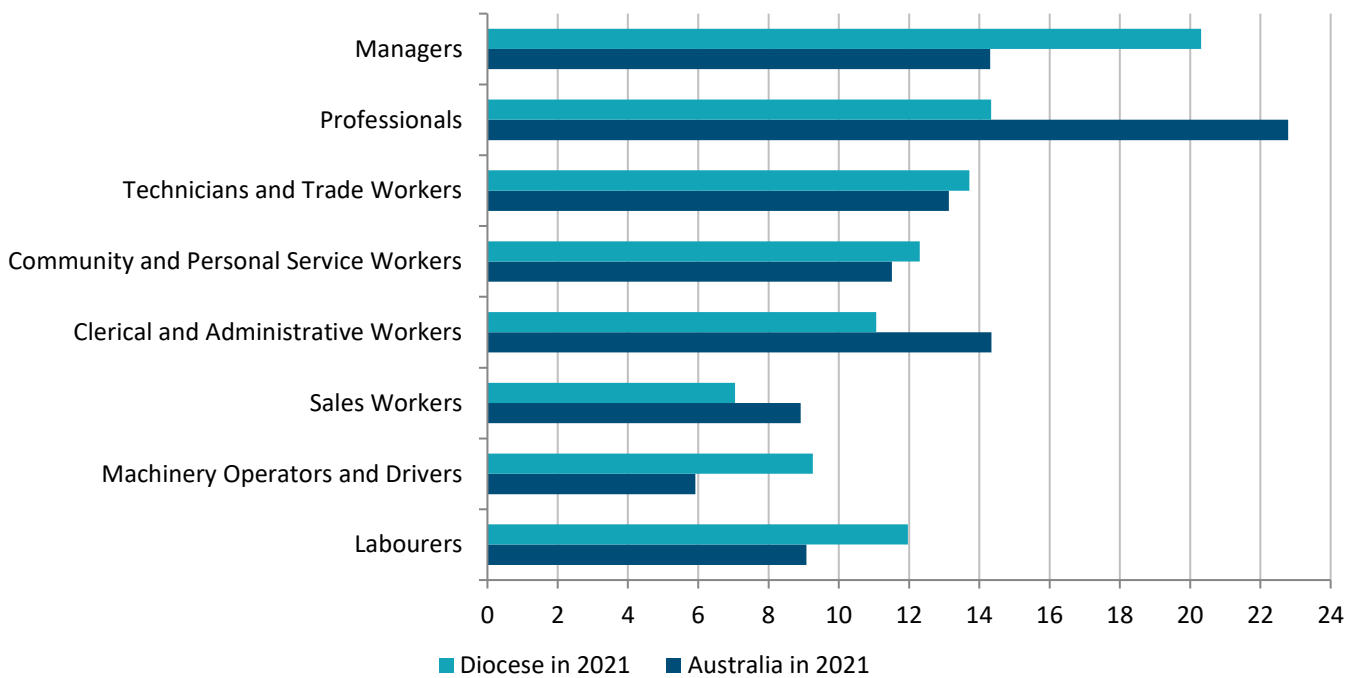
**Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation<sup>1</sup> (%)**

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
<b>All persons aged 15+ with an occupation</b>		
Managers	20.3	19.8
Professionals	14.3	14.2
Technicians & Trade Workers	13.7	13.5
Community & Personal Service Workers	12.3	12.3
Clerical & Administrative Workers	11.1	10.3
Sales Workers	7.0	7.4
Machinery Operators & Drivers	9.3	9.7
Labourers	12.0	12.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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:

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

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