



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Elizabeth Parish

Archdiocese of Adelaide

Census ID: 214122



Date of report: December 2023

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AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE

Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

December 2023

Dear readers,

The Australian Catholic Bishops Conference is pleased to make available to you this profile of the Catholic population of your parish.

I hope that you will find it to be a valuable tool for your parish's pastoral planning by helping you understand the local Catholic community and assess its needs. Parish pastoral councils, in particular, will find it a useful resource.

The data in this profile have 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 parish who identified themselves as Catholic in the Census. Census data inform us about a population's demographic characteristics, but not about their religious practice.

This social profile, produced for every Catholic parish 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 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

Your Parish Social Profile

At a Glance (pages 2 and 3)

Provides a brief glance at some key demographic indicators for your parish.

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Parish Overview (pages 4-7)

Provides a clear overview of the Catholic community of your parish and how it is changing – a useful tool for pastoral planning.

Overview Tables

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Parish Details (pages 9-25)

Provides much more detail about the Catholics of your parish, allowing for deeper analysis of the nature of the Catholic community as you plan in particular areas of ministry.

Detailed Topics

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Your Parish 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 parish'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 parish to realise the vision.

This Parish 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

Pope Francis reminds that all renewal must be grounded in:

"... a missionary impulse capable of transforming everything, so that the Church's customs, ways of doing things, times and schedules, language and structures can be suitably channelled for the evangelisation of today's world rather than for her self-preservation." Evangelii Gaudium #27

By giving a clear picture of the parish's demographic reality, this profile helps the parish 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 YOUR PARISH (2021)

Total Population: 91,890

Catholic Population: 10,149

Catholics make up 11.0 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 41 years

Total Catholic families: 4,231

1,147 Catholics live alone

2,839 Catholics were born overseas

280 Catholics do not speak English well

981 Catholics need assistance with core activities

4,296 Catholics have changed address since 2016



What has changed in your parish since 2016?

This chart will help you identify at a glance changes in some of the key indicators for Catholics in the parish between 2016 and 2021, and may alert you to possible trends that are occurring. The 2016 and 2021 figures are drawn from the Parish 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.

	Parish in 2016	Parish in 2021
Catholic population	12,063	10,149
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	20.9	18.3
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	14.2	18.1
Catholics born in NES ¹ (%)	15.0	19.7
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	2.3	2.7
Catholic families	4,753	4,231
Catholics living alone	1,284	1,147
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	40.3	43.5
Catholics with university degree (%)	7.2	10.3
Catholic males in labour force (%)	66.4	63.3
Catholic females in labour force (%)	53.9	54.5
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	63.3	67.7

Notes:

1. NES = Non-English-Speaking Country as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
2. The percentage of all students who are Catholic attending Catholic schools.

NOTE ON COMPARABILITY WITH 2016 FIGURES:

The boundaries of some parishes changed between 2016 and 2021. These boundary changes mean that, in these parishes, figures for 2016 and 2021 may not be comparable. Where parishes have been amalgamated between 2016 and 2021, the 2021 figures in this profile refer to the overall figures for the parishes involved. Prior to 2021, persons living on Australian Defence Force bases were excluded from the Parish Social Profiles figures and were counted within the Military Ordinariate of Australia figures. For 2021, such persons have been included in the geographical parish in which the military base is located. The overall result of inclusion in 2021 figures is negligible.



Parish Overview

Table 1: Population (for more details on Population and Religion see page 9).

The Parish Profile begins by looking at the total population living within the parish 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 parish population changed over the last five years? Of the changes identified here, which do you think have been particularly significant for the life of the parish?

Table 1: Population ¹	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group ²	Australian Group ²
Total population ³	91,890	84,386	1,615,557	25,422,788	1	1
Catholic population	10,149	12,063	253,871	5,075,910	1	1
Per cent Catholic	11.0	14.3	15.7	20.0	4	5
At same address since previous Census (%)	57.7	54.1	64.2	59.4	5	4
Median age ⁴ (years)	41	36	40	43	5	4
Aged 0-14 (%)	18.3	20.9	15.1	17.9	1	2
Aged 65+ (%)	18.1	14.2	23.7	19.9	5	4
Males per 100 females	89.9	89.2	86.4	89.1	2	3

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

Table 2 shows the percentage of Catholics living with a disability 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 living with some form of disability.

In what particular ways does the parish support people living with disabilities and their carers?

Table 2: Disability	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Need assistance with core activities (%)	9.7	8.5	7.9	6.7	1	1
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	14.1	13.8	14.7	13.5	4	3

Notes:

1. All figures in this report refer to Catholics only, except for Total Population and certain other clearly indicated figures.
2. A Diocesan (or Australian) Group value of 1 signifies that the parish is in the 20% of parishes with the highest value for this item in the diocese (or in Australia); a value of 5 signifies that the parish is in the 20% of parishes with the lowest value for this item in the diocese (or in Australia).
3. The population figures for the parish, diocese and Australia do not include overseas visitors.
4. Median Age: Half the Catholic population are above this age, half are below it. A Diocesan (or Australian) Group value of 1 signifies that the parish is in the 20% of parishes with the highest median age.
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.



Parish Overview

Table 3: Employment (for more details 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 your parish?

Table 3: Employment	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Managers and Professionals ¹ (% of those recording an occupation)	20.8	18.9	35.7	37.1	5	5
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	38.9	41.1	27.5	28.1	1	1
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	62.2	66.4	65.1	66.5	4	4
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	54.1	53.9	58.3	59.7	5	4
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	7.0	11.2	4.2	4.2	1	1
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	14.1	19.1	8.6	8.9	1	1

Table 4: Birthplace and Language (for more details on Birthplace and Language see pages 17-19).

This table begins to explore the ethnic balance of the parish's Catholic community, which may highlight greater needs related to communication and inclusiveness.

Is there a need for the parish to review the way it addresses the needs of recently arrived Catholic migrants? How does the cultural mix of the parish compare to that of the rest of the diocese and of Australia as a whole?

Table 4: Birthplace, Indigenous Status & Language	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Born overseas in English-speaking country ⁶ (%)	7.9	8.6	5.7	5.5	2	1
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	19.7	15.0	23.1	21.4	3	2
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	180	137	5,134	97,457	1	1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	320	325	2,716	135,686	1	1
Speak language other than English at home (%)	18.7	15.0	23.8	21.5	3	2
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.7	2	2

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.



Parish Overview

Table 5: Education (for more details on Education and Qualifications see pages 20-22).

Knowing the proportions of students in your parish and the type of educational institution they are attending can be important even if your parish does not have its own school, for these figures are relevant to the exercise of planning deeper connections with young people and their families. It is also important to be aware of the educational retention rates of your young Catholic adults (aged 15-24).

Has anything changed in these areas over the last five years?

Why do you think this is so?

How does your parish compare to the rest of the diocese?

Table 5: Education ¹	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	10.3	7.2	23.3	24.6	5	5
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	93.9	91.9	96.5	94.9	5	4
Aged 18-19	49.1	55.0	68.3	67.2	5	5
Aged 20-24	31.0	26.1	47.7	43.4	5	4
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	44.8	39.9	52.9	55.5	4	4
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	41.6	49.1	38.2	38.4	3	3
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	41.6	41.0	56.2	55.3	4	4
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	39.6	46.7	30.2	33.4	2	2
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	73.0	62.9	54.9	36.6	1	1
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	73.3	70.5	55.5	41.3	1	1

Notes:

1. The data in this table relates to the students who live in your parish and not necessarily to the schools in your parish. Students may be attending schools outside your parish.
2. 'Students ... who are not Catholic' includes a small proportion whose religion was not stated in the Census. Some of these may be Catholic.



Parish Overview

Tables 6, 7 and 8: Marital Status, Families and Households (for more details 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%).

What areas below show significant change over the last five years? What might this mean?

In what areas is the parish quite distinctive compared to the rest of the diocese? The rest of Australia?

What possible opportunities or concerns for the parish do you see here?

Table 6: Marital Status of Catholics aged 15+

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Never married (%)	35.7	37.0	30.4	32.9	1	2
Married (%)	41.3	41.5	49.9	49.3	5	5
Divorced or Separated (%)	15.8	15.0	12.4	11.7	1	1
Widowed (%)	7.2	6.5	7.4	6.1	3	2

Table 7: Families¹

in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	4,231	4,753	102,298	1,995,658	1	1
One-parent families	739	878	11,931	225,180	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	17.5	18.5	11.7	11.3	1	1
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	65.2	61.4	58.7	58.1	3	2
De facto couples ³ (%)	23.2	24.2	16.0	17.7	1	1
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	85,775	71,801	110,647	120,943	5	5

Table 8: Households⁵

in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	5,563	6,298	136,180	2,567,362	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	120	180	2,346	51,145	1	1
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	1,027	1,104	27,473	442,080	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	1,147	1,284	29,819	493,225	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	11.3	10.6	11.7	9.7	4	3
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	67.7	63.3	77.1	73.0	5	4
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	1,311	1,350	1,655	1,948	4	5

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. De facto couples as a percentage of all married couples.
4. Fifty per cent of families have a higher income, fifty per cent a lower income. Family income is the sum of the incomes of all family members aged 15 and over.
5. A household can consist of one or more families, non-family groups or persons living alone.
6. Fifty per cent of households with a housing loan pay a higher repayment, fifty per cent a lower figure.



Elizabeth Parish, Archdiocese of Adelaide, Census ID: 214122

National Catholic Census Project 1991-2021 – a project of the Australian Catholic Bishops Conference

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

Parish Details

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Religious Affiliation

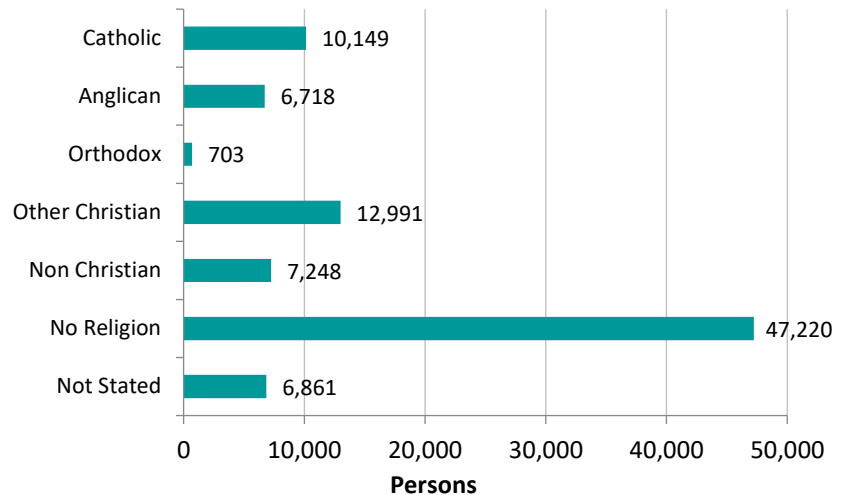
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under seven per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to be the first response category in the religion question. 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 parish in the period 2012-2021?

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

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

**Religious Affiliation
(All persons)**



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	1,224	1,191	1,184	1,304	1,227	1,485	1,196	834	468	10,113
Maronite Catholic	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	11	5	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	33
Total Catholic	1,235	1,199	1,184	1,313	1,235	1,485	1,196	834	468	10,149
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	8.6	9.6	8.3	9.6	12.0	14.0	14.5	17.1	15.5	11.0
Anglican	549	602	416	541	646	1,030	1,232	922	780	6,718
Orthodox	96	98	90	111	84	101	66	38	19	703
Other Christian	1,925	1,714	1,457	1,494	1,459	1,527	1,561	1,196	658	12,991
Non-Christian	1,441	1,156	1,106	1,441	1,021	586	320	134	43	7,248
No Religion	8,005	6,888	8,965	7,775	5,050	5,132	3,307	1,394	704	47,220
Not Stated	1,070	871	1,106	1,042	798	709	553	363	349	6,861
Total Population	14,321	12,528	14,324	13,717	10,293	10,570	8,235	4,881	3,021	91,890

Note: Since the 1996 Census, following consultation with the Eastern Catholic Bishops, Eastern Catholics have been counted separately from Western (or Latin Rite) Catholics. Catholics belonging to the Chaldean, Maronite, Melkite, Syro-Malabar or Ukrainian Catholic Churches have been requested by their Bishops NOT to tick the box marked 'Catholic' on the Census form, but rather to write, for example, 'Maronite Catholic' in the space provided. Those Eastern Catholics who were unaware of this request and who ticked the 'Catholic' box are counted as Western Catholics.



Age and Sex

Table 10:
Age by sex

	Males 2021	Females 2021	Total 2021	Total 2016
Age (years)				
0	37	42	79	149
1	61	48	109	157
2	57	55	112	184
3	60	56	116	180
4	66	59	125	196
5	70	59	129	176
6	63	72	135	159
7	76	61	137	178
8	74	73	147	179
9	71	72	143	190
10	63	67	130	164
11	74	66	140	156
12	60	58	118	154
13	51	65	116	149
14	68	59	127	143
15	72	64	136	145
16	66	41	107	152
17	62	61	123	130
18	58	51	109	141
19	57	46	103	154
20-24	310	260	570	846
25-29	305	313	618	918
30-34	288	356	644	826
35-39	298	373	671	729
40-44	269	330	599	754
45-49	302	338	640	784
50-54	324	392	716	904
55-59	357	416	773	746
60-64	319	337	656	625
65-69	252	292	544	541
70-74	226	288	514	394
75-79	139	189	328	318
80+	160	312	472	461
Total	4,815	5,371	10,186	12,082

NOTE REGARDING THE RANDOMISATION OF CENSUS DATA:

The Catholic population of the parish 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 be taken in interpreting small counts in tables. Note that figures below three are not reported.

The table on this page shows the number of Catholics in this parish in 2021, by age and sex, and compares the total number of Catholics in each age group with the figure in 2016.

In 1996, the median age of Catholics in Australia was 33 years; by 2021, this had risen to 43 years.

The age profile of parishioners is important information for parishes to take into account as it plans its activities. It is also important to keep an eye on how the age profile is changing over time—is the parish becoming older, younger or staying about the same? Each of these possibilities may require different pastoral responses.

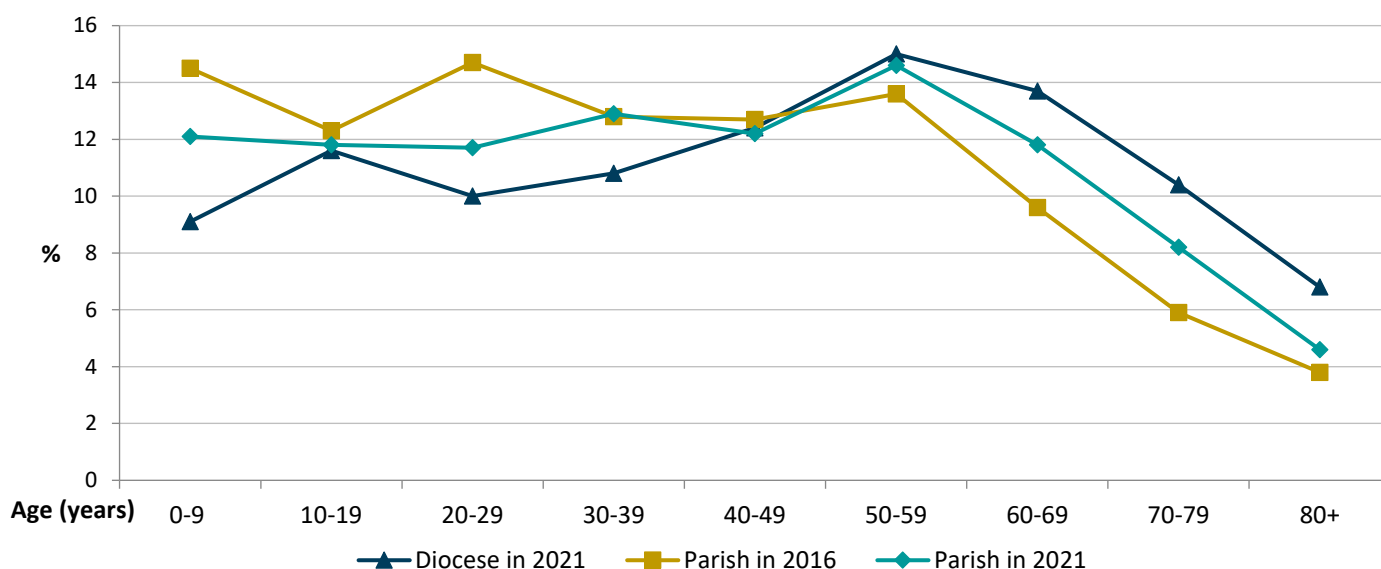
In 2021, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 53 per cent were female and 47 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males slightly outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such as the presence of particular industries or the different rates of movement to the cities by young men and women, that can affect the proportion of men and women in the Catholic population of the parish. These variations also raise pastoral issues.

Take time to study the table. Are there any surprises in it? Is there anything that calls for a new or modified response from the parish? What are the major changes since 2016? Can you get a sense from the table of what the parish age profile might look like in 2026, the year of the next Census?

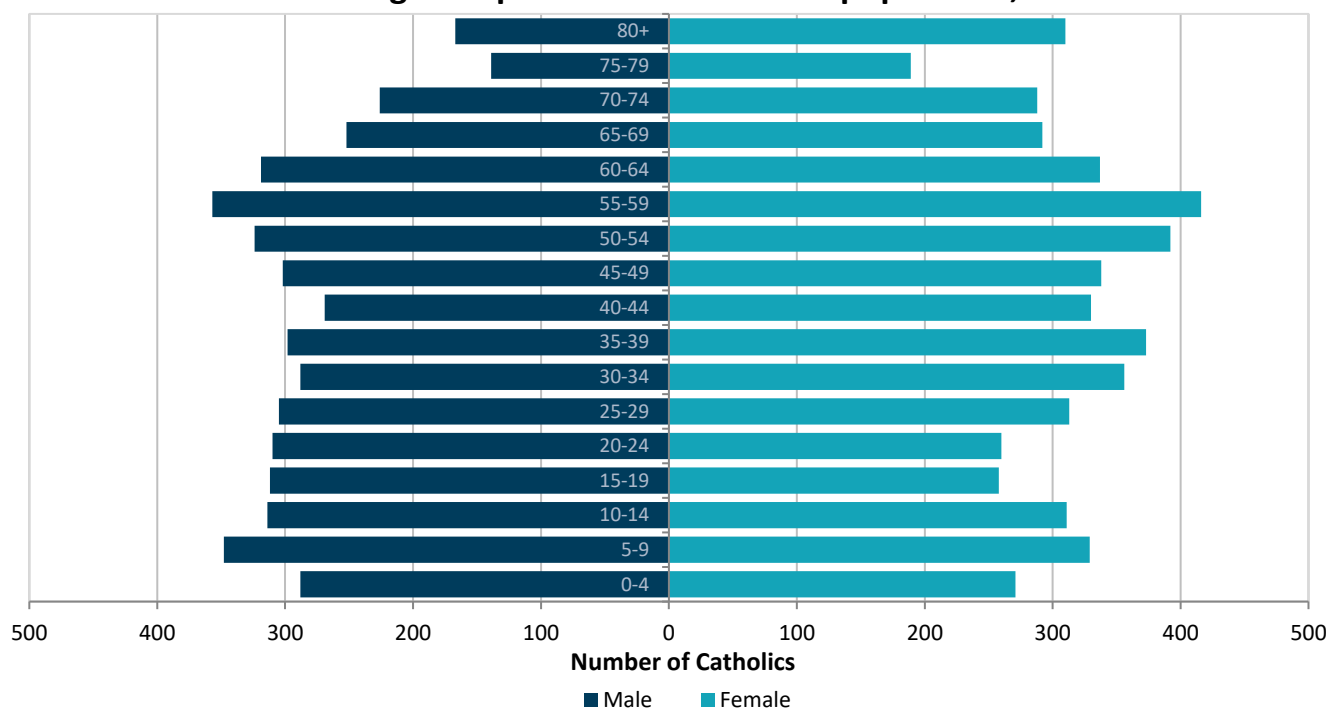


Age and Sex

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 living with a profound or severe disability. The ABS defines this 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 report have fewer opportunities for social interaction.²

How many Catholics in your parish require assistance with core activities? How many of these live alone? How many are in the younger age groups? How many of your parishioners provide unpaid assistance to people living with a disability?

How might the parish respond pastorally to this information?

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	77	87	63	45	39	18	329
Females	42	46	86	72	53	26	325
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	8	22	10	9	8	57
Females	-	6	16	19	34	36	111
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night ³							
Males	-	9	16	21	11	8	65
Females	3	8	15	7	19	52	104
Total							
Males	77	104	101	76	59	34	451
Females	45	60	117	98	106	114	540

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 disability ⁴							
Males	23	51	75	90	99	99	437
Females	36	101	138	164	193	106	738

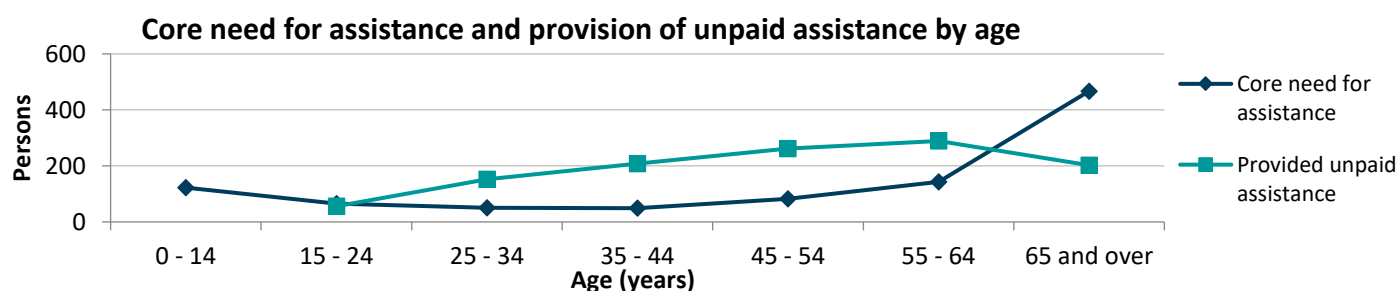
Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021. *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary*.

2. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2022. *People with disability in Australia /Social Inclusion*. <https://www.aihw.gov.au>

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.



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 or divorced.

How might changes in marital status patterns affect the life of the Church in this parish? 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 parish 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	619	418	216	178	120	40	14	1,605
Married	4	156	278	313	365	270	194	1,580
Separated or Divorced	-	16	77	128	174	150	38	583
Widowed	-	-	5	10	17	23	61	116
Total	623	590	576	629	676	483	307	3,884
Females								
Never married	507	384	200	155	79	30	8	1,363
Married	6	237	383	371	402	300	151	1,850
Separated or Divorced	-	44	114	179	212	137	43	729
Widowed	-	-	9	22	58	115	289	493
Total	513	665	706	727	751	582	491	4,435

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

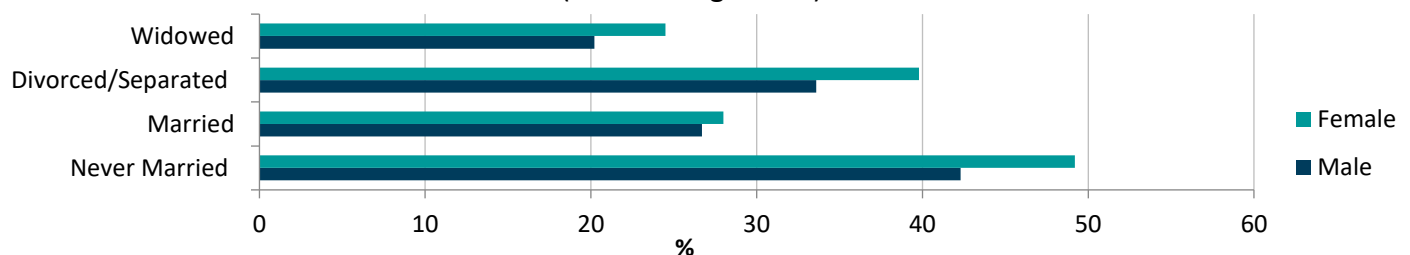


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	844	153	997	15.3
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	708	157	865	18.2
One Catholic, the other not Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	901	431	1,332	32.4
Total	2,453	741	3,194	23.2



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.

Take time to study the table. Does it suggest that Catholic families in the parish are mostly well off, OK or struggling financially?

How do the incomes of families with children living at home compare with those with no children living at home? How well does the parish connect with one-parent families? Note that the income of one-parent families is likely to be much lower than that of two-parent families.

Are families with both parents Catholic a majority or a minority of Catholic families in your parish? What implications might this have for the way the parish connects to families?

	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 Weekly Family Income ² (\$)
Two-parent families with children at home:										
Both parents Catholic	10	18	50	170	179	75	45	41	588	2,142
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	-	11	24	98	112	56	41	27	369	2,339
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	9	19	54	171	221	97	72	36	679	2,309
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both partners Catholic	39	94	93	84	67	20	8	11	416	1,136
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	30	111	113	110	87	29	-	20	500	1,194
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	32	66	81	152	129	41	26	12	539	1,666
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	87	153	191	167	70	13	7	51	739	1,045
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
	22	36	72	65	54	14	7	20	290	1,307
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent³										
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	111	-
Total	229	508	678	1,017	919	345	206	329	4,231	1,645

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: fifty percent of families have a higher income, fifty percent 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	Total
Less than \$500	129	43	40	10	11	233
\$500-\$799	320	79	70	25	12	506
\$800-\$1,249	429	101	80	50	10	670
\$1,250-\$1,999	533	181	175	81	42	1,012
\$2,000-\$2,999	449	163	201	78	22	913
\$3,000-\$3,999	179	55	71	14	3	322
\$4,000 or more	97	35	58	12	6	208
Income not fully stated	184	44	52	19	9	308
Total Families	2,320	701	747	289	115	4,172
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	1,517	1,687	1,925	1,712	1,607	1,645

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)**

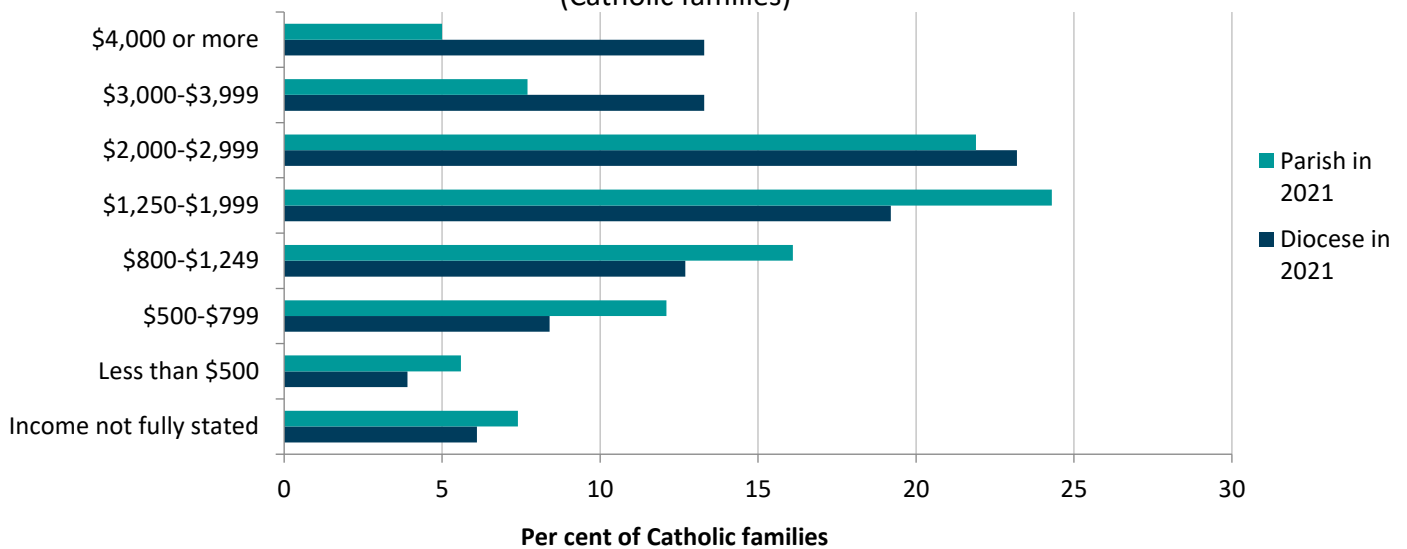


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more	Total
Family Composition:						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	1,450	331	433	164	61	2,439
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	449	131	113	39	11	743
One parent family, parent Catholic	269	207	146	69	38	729
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	139	55	69	17	13	293
Total families	2,307	724	761	289	123	4,204



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 parish? 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 parish's pastoral strategies relate to housing issues?

Table 17: Household composition by tenure type	Fully owned or being purchased	Rented from State or Territory Housing Authority	Rented from other landlord, or landlord not stated	Other households	Total households	Per cent owned or being purchased
Family households	2,998	190	967	63	4,218	71.1
Lone person aged under 35 years	63	6	51	-	120	52.5
Lone person aged 35 years or over	612	155	223	37	1,027	59.6
Group households	94	13	84	7	198	47.5
Total households	3,767	364	1,325	107	5,563	67.7

Table 18: Household composition by monthly housing loan repayment	\$1-\$599	\$600-\$999	\$1,000-1,599	\$1,600-\$2,199	\$2,200-\$2,799	\$2,800 or more	Median monthly household loan repayment (\$)
Family households	145	330	785	443	80	87	1,351
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	8	34	7	-	-	1,291
Lone person aged 35 years or over	49	63	88	28	-	5	1,030
Group households	9	19	19	6	4	-	1,015
Total households	203	420	926	484	84	92	1,311

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021. *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary*.
2. For Census purposes, a Catholic household is any household in which at least one person is Catholic.



Birthplace

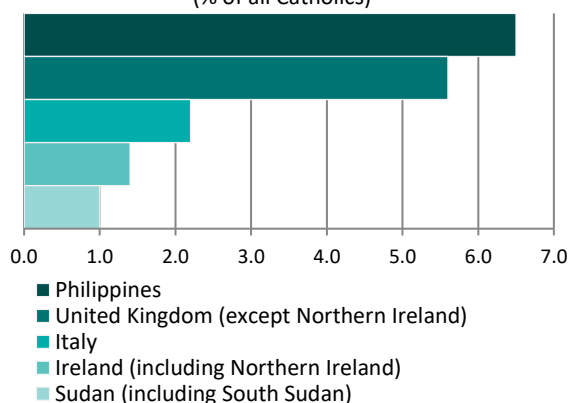
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

What are the major groups of overseas-born Catholics in your parish?

What difference does their presence make to the parish?

How might the parish better connect with those who have only recently arrived?

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)

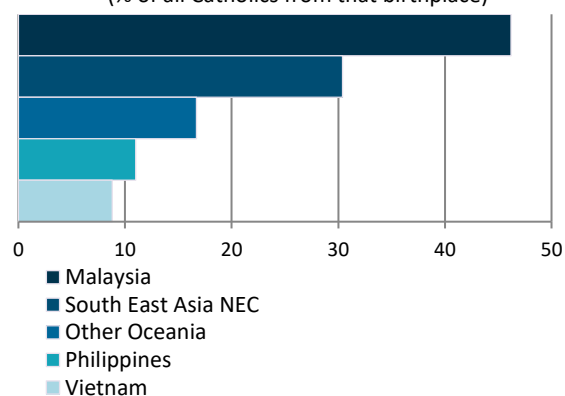


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	7,137	70.3	-
New Zealand	58	0.6	7.3
Other Oceania	14	0.1	16.7
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	571	5.6	0.5
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	141	1.4	-
Italy	220	2.2	-
Malta	40	0.4	-
Spain and Portugal	25	0.2	-
France	13	0.1	-
Netherlands	86	0.8	-
Germany	47	0.5	-
Austria	21	0.2	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	43	0.4	-
Poland	70	0.7	-
Hungary	20	0.2	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	34	0.3	-
Other Europe NEC	8	0.1	-
Vietnam	50	0.5	8.8
Philippines	661	6.5	11.0
Indonesia	4	0.0	-
Malaysia	22	0.2	46.2
Singapore	4	0.0	-
South East Asia NEC	20	0.2	30.4
India	59	0.6	6.5
Sri Lanka	10	0.1	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	4	0.0	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	6	0.1	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	3	0.0	-
Egypt	5	0.0	-
Lebanon	3	0.0	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	97	1.0	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	12	0.1	-
South Africa	17	0.2	-
Mauritius	3	0.0	-
United States of America	11	0.1	-
Canada	8	0.1	-
Argentina	6	0.1	-
Brazil	3	0.0	-
Colombia	6	0.1	-
Chile	22	0.2	-
Central America and South America NEC	64	0.6	8.7
Other countries	328	3.2	21.1
Inadequately described/Not stated	180	1.8	-
Total	10,156	100.0	1.9

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

How many Catholics in this parish speak a language other than English at home? How many have difficulty with English? Difficulty in speaking English can affect how well a person can participate in parish life.

Does this parish need to review the pastoral support it offers to parishioners who do not speak English well in relation to, for example, prayer and liturgy, inclusiveness in parish events, translation of written material, and access to priests and other pastoral ministers who speak their language?

Table 20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic (or not stated)	All persons	% Catholics among speakers ²
English only	8,098	64,539	72,637	11.1
Italian	301	57	358	84.1
Maltese	17	-	17	100.0
Spanish	114	154	268	42.5
Croatian	40	35	75	53.3
Polish	72	26	98	73.5
Dutch	19	49	68	27.9
French	24	56	80	30.0
German	19	92	111	17.1
Portuguese	8	9	17	47.1
Hungarian	24	12	36	66.7
Ukrainian	5	14	19	26.3
Vietnamese	77	354	431	17.9
Filipino languages	506	162	668	75.7
Chinese languages	16	294	310	5.2
Malayalam	43	63	106	40.6
Sinhalese	3	25	28	10.7
Korean	-	16	16	-
Indonesian and Malay	17	190	207	8.2
Arabic	39	522	561	7.0
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	9	9	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	14	82	96	14.6
Australian Indigenous languages	3	99	102	2.9
Other European languages NEC	37	923	960	3.9
Other Asian languages NEC	43	3,748	3,791	1.1
Other languages NEC	462	4,655	5,117	9.0
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	156	5,543	5,699	2.7
Total	10,157	81,728	91,885	11.1

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 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 parish? 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	30-49	50-64	65 and over	Total	% who do not speak English well
English	457	781	731	971	1,943	1,758	1,454	8,095	-
Italian	7	3	5	16	34	94	131	290	14.4
Maltese	-	3	-	-	3	-	15	21	-
Spanish	4	8	5	6	37	27	26	113	18.9
Croatian	3	5	-	-	8	12	15	43	22.5
Polish	-	-	-	6	11	19	29	65	17.8
Dutch	-	-	-	-	7	-	13	20	-
French	-	-	-	5	5	9	5	24	13.0
German	-	-	-	-	3	-	13	16	-
Portuguese	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	7	-
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	6	5	11	4	26	16	7	75	35.6
Filipino languages	17	20	41	74	210	102	44	508	4.8
Chinese languages	-	-	-	-	10	3	4	17	-
Malayalam	-	8	5	-	16	7	-	36	-
Sinhalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesian and Malay	-	4	-	-	11	4	-	19	16.7
Arabic	-	4	3	4	18	5	-	34	13.2
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	8	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Other European languages NEC	-	-	-	4	6	3	18	31	9.4
Other Asian languages NEC	-	5	3	3	13	13	-	37	26.5
Other languages NEC	33	72	105	72	144	30	13	469	20.0
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	27	19	10	8	28	28	31	151	14.0
Total	557	937	919	1,173	2,545	2,130	1,840	10,101	2.7

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 parish, 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 parish connect with Catholic students at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, especially those not attending Catholic schools?

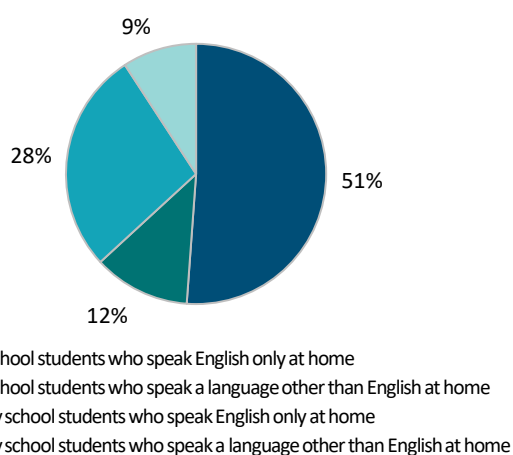
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	420	6,346	6,766	6.2
Infants/Primary – Catholic	452	1,222	1,674	27.0
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	137	1,584	1,721	8.0
Secondary – Government	249	3,367	3,616	6.9
Secondary – Catholic	261	718	979	26.7
Secondary – Other Non-Government	118	1,116	1,234	9.6
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	232	2,070	2,302	10.1
University or other Tertiary Institutions	269	2,353	2,622	10.3
Other (including pre-school)	231	2,439	2,670	8.7
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	7,791	60,520	68,311	11.4
Total	10,160	81,735	91,895	11.1

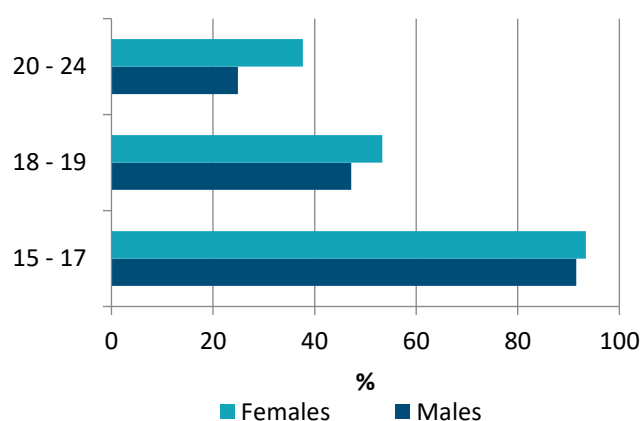
Note:

1. This table includes the total population of the parish 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

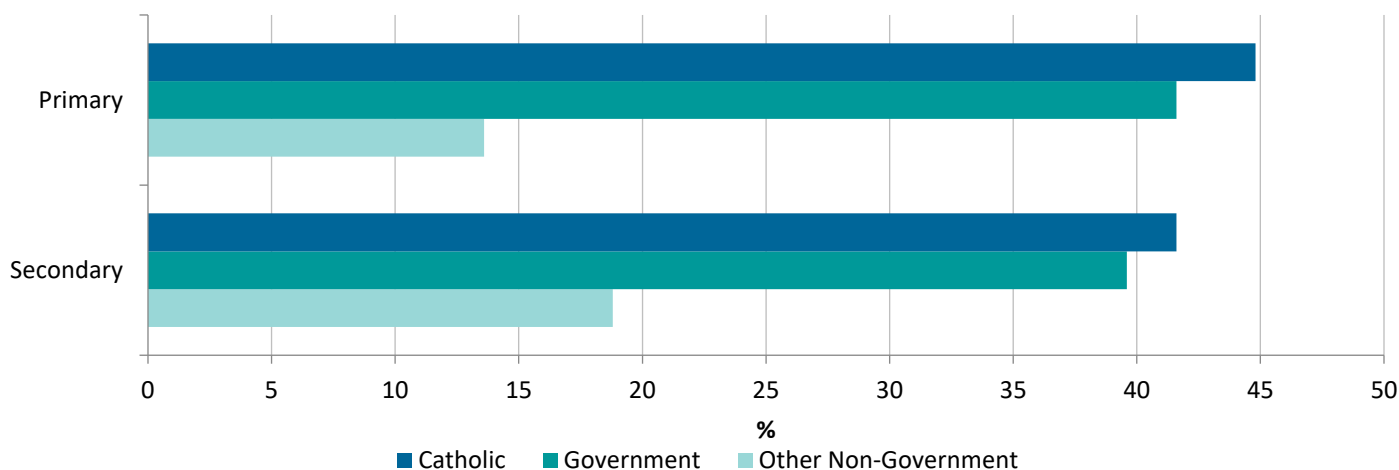
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	52	43	57	112	106	16	-	416	79,466
Infants/Primary – Catholic	21	34	66	121	110	33	15	437	90,676
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	9	4	8	44	31	19	14	134	103,816
Secondary – Government	22	25	31	51	43	16	5	216	79,361
Secondary – Catholic	14	17	25	55	60	27	23	240	103,921
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	6	9	21	34	12	14	105	122,640
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	-	5	10	21	28	13	19	117	126,603
Other (including pre-school)	-	9	-	11	7	6	-	39	91,824
Not stated/Not applicable	-	5	6	4	7	-	-	35	65,179
Total	118	148	212	440	426	142	90	1,739	92,710

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 (refer to the definition of family on page 7).

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 parish with participation in higher education in general? What new challenges and opportunities are presented to the parish 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 parish 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	-	10	10	11	10	-	41
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	24	66	54	36	35	14	229
Advanced diploma or diploma level	9	26	42	56	50	30	213
Certificate level	105	245	214	208	192	211	1,175
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	479	248	242	309	383	518	2,179
Total	617	595	562	620	670	773	3,837
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>7.0</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	-	12	25	3	12	5	57
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	47	143	118	100	64	50	522
Advanced diploma or diploma level	8	72	112	87	83	36	398
Certificate level	84	231	221	191	147	78	952
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	373	205	228	344	442	900	2,492
Total	512	663	704	725	748	1,069	4,421
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>13.1</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	-	22	35	14	22	5	98
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	71	209	172	136	99	64	751
Advanced diploma or diploma level	17	98	154	143	133	66	611
Certificate level	189	476	435	399	339	289	2,127
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	852	453	470	653	825	1,418	4,671
Total	1,129	1,258	1,266	1,345	1,418	1,842	8,258
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>10.3</i>

Note:

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

Elizabeth Parish, Archdiocese of Adelaide, Census ID: 214122

National Catholic Census Project 1991-2021 – a project of the Australian Catholic Bishops Conference

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



Employment

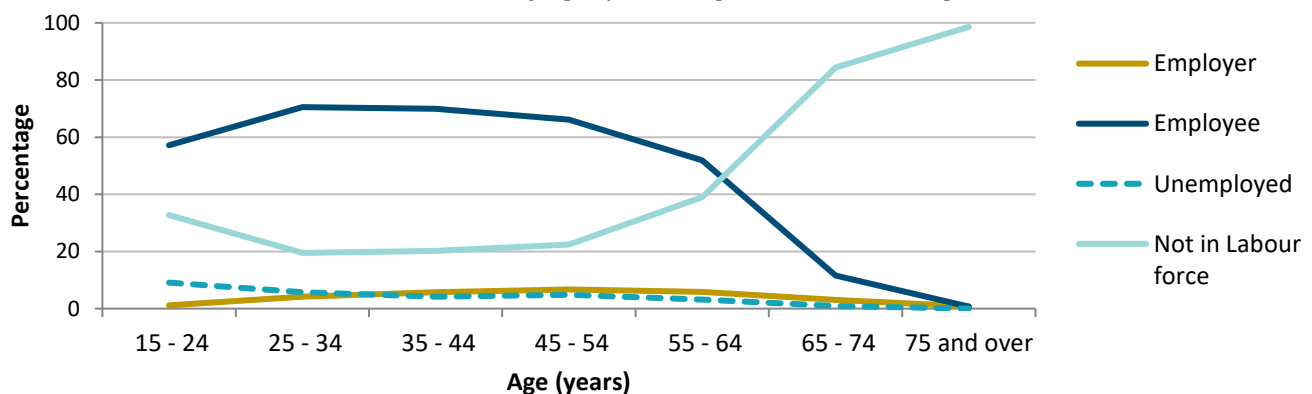
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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 parish?

Table 25: Labour force status by age and sex

	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+					
Males					
Employer	8	83	124	27	242
Employee	337	820	748	63	1,968
Unemployed	61	69	52	5	187
Not in the labour force	203	162	346	649	1,360
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	10	26	30	33	99
Total	619	1,160	1,300	777	3,856
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>65.6</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>71.1</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>62.2</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>7.8</i>
Females					
Employer	4	36	51	11	102
Employee	303	930	854	59	2,146
Unemployed	39	53	58	3	153
Not in the labour force	161	332	495	964	1,952
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	9	16	23	39	87
Total	516	1,367	1,481	1,076	4,440
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>67.1</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>65.0</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>54.1</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>6.4</i>

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



Notes:

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



Occupation

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

Table 26: Occupation by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Managers	11	38	54	61	43	15	222
Professionals	20	41	48	39	33	10	191
Technicians & Trade Workers	85	133	105	92	81	15	511
Community & Personal Service Workers	59	60	37	41	29	5	231
Clerical & Administrative Workers	12	28	28	26	36	8	138
Sales Workers	48	25	13	18	22	3	129
Machinery operators & Drivers	29	68	78	106	97	20	398
Labourers	81	65	72	72	57	11	358
ID / NS / NA ¹	280	139	132	170	272	686	1,679
Total	625	597	567	625	670	773	3,857
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>19.0</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>58.1</i>	<i>58.6</i>	<i>59.3</i>	<i>59.0</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>58.2</i>
Females							
Managers	16	38	38	38	27	9	166
Professionals	24	84	100	64	47	18	337
Technicians & Trade Workers	12	26	31	26	22	6	123
Community & Personal Service Workers	82	118	125	130	92	17	564
Clerical & Administrative Workers	29	104	107	111	87	12	450
Sales Workers	104	45	28	47	36	3	263
Machinery operators & Drivers	8	9	3	7	5	-	32
Labourers	34	34	61	76	78	10	293
ID / NS / NA ¹	214	197	212	229	353	1,006	2,211
Total	523	655	705	728	747	1,081	4,439
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>22.6</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>20.1</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	27	76	92	99	70	24	388
Professionals	44	125	148	103	80	28	528
Technicians & Trade Workers	97	159	136	118	103	21	634
Community & Personal Service Workers	141	178	162	171	121	22	795
Clerical & Administrative Workers	41	132	135	137	123	20	588
Sales Workers	152	70	41	65	58	6	392
Machinery operators & Drivers	37	77	81	113	102	20	430
Labourers	115	99	133	148	135	21	651
ID / NS / NA ¹	494	336	344	399	625	1,692	3,890
Total	1,148	1,252	1,272	1,353	1,417	1,854	8,296
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>20.8</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>38.1</i>	<i>36.6</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>38.3</i>	<i>38.9</i>

Notes:

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

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



Occupation

Occupation, like qualifications, is an indicator of socioeconomic status. It can also indicate the types of skills and interests that parishioners have.

What are the major occupations for male and female Catholics in this parish? What do you think accounts for differences in occupation between the sexes?

What are the major occupations of younger people? Middle-aged people? Older people? What do you think accounts for differences in occupation between the different age groups?

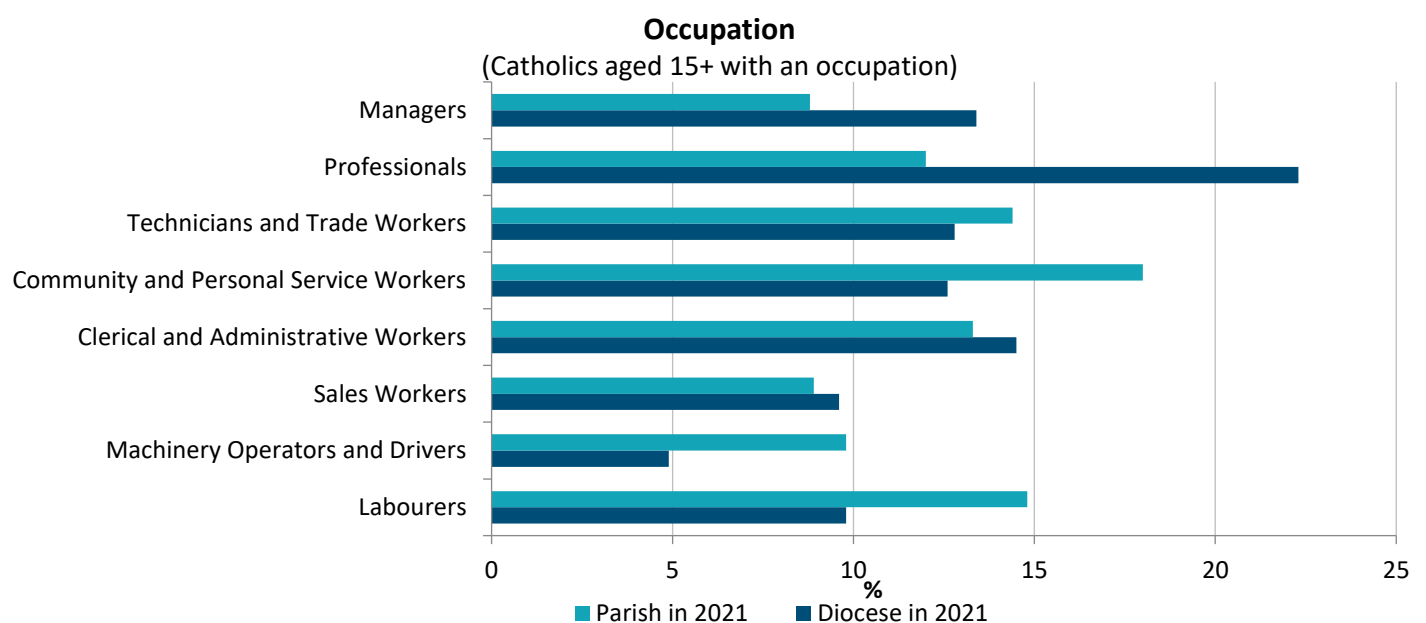
Are there any figures that strike you as being unexpectedly large or small? How can this information help the parish connect more effectively with parishioners?

Table 27: Occupation of parents of students attending Catholic schools

	Primary School (%)	Secondary School (%)
Both parents in professional occupation	22	11
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	185	116
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	161	108
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	624	338
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation ²	72	43
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	210	124
Not applicable and not stated	401	228
Total	1,675	968
% with professional parent(s)	12.4	13.1
% with blue collar parent(s)	16.8	17.3

Note:

1. 'White collar' includes occupations such as managers, community and personal service workers, clerical and administrative workers and sales workers.
2. See Note 2 on page 5 for the type of occupations covered by the term 'blue collar'.



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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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