



# PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

**St Ann's Parish**  
Archdiocese of Adelaide

Census ID: 214131



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

Telephone: +61 (02) 6201 9812  
Email: [ncpr@catholic.org.au](mailto:ncpr@catholic.org.au)  
Web: [www.ncpr.catholic.org.au](http://www.ncpr.catholic.org.au)

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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.

## 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.

## 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.

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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: 38,916

Catholic Population: 5,670

Catholics make up 14.6 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 45 years

Total Catholic families: 2,204

786 Catholics live alone

2,007 Catholics were born overseas

127 Catholics do not speak English well

455 Catholics need assistance with core activities

2,218 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	6,052	<b>5,670</b>
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	14.9	<b>14.1</b>
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	23.1	<b>25.7</b>
Catholics born in NES <sup>1</sup> (%)	25.7	<b>28.9</b>
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	2.3	<b>2.2</b>
Catholic families	2,270	<b>2,204</b>
Catholics living alone	786	<b>786</b>
Catholic students attending Catholic schools <sup>2</sup> (%)	55.6	<b>57.9</b>
Catholics with university degree (%)	20.9	<b>27.0</b>
Catholic males in labour force (%)	61.4	<b>61.9</b>
Catholic females in labour force (%)	53.9	<b>55.8</b>
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	67.7	<b>69.4</b>

**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 <sup>1</sup>	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group <sup>2</sup>	Australian Group <sup>2</sup>
Total population <sup>3</sup>	<b>38,916</b>	36,344	1,615,557	25,422,788	1	1
Catholic population	<b>5,670</b>	6,052	253,871	5,075,910	2	2
Per cent Catholic	<b>14.6</b>	16.7	15.7	20.0	3	5
At same address since previous Census (%)	<b>60.9</b>	61.5	64.2	59.4	4	3
Median age <sup>4</sup> (years)	<b>45</b>	44	40	43	4	2
Aged 0-14 (%)	<b>14.1</b>	14.9	15.1	17.9	4	4
Aged 65+ (%)	<b>25.7</b>	23.1	23.7	19.9	2	2
Males per 100 females	<b>82.5</b>	82.8	86.4	89.1	4	5

**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 (%)	<b>8.0</b>	7.8	7.9	6.7	2	2
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability <sup>5</sup> (% of Catholics aged 15+)	<b>13.8</b>	14.0	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 <sup>1</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	<b>38.1</b>	31.8	35.7	37.1	2	3
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations <sup>2</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	<b>25.7</b>	26.9	27.5	28.1	4	4
Men, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>61.3</b>	61.4	65.1	66.5	5	4
Women, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>55.4</b>	53.9	58.3	59.7	4	4
Unemployed at time of Census <sup>4</sup> (%)	<b>5.2</b>	6.4	4.2	4.2	1	1
Youth unemployed at time of Census <sup>5</sup> (%)	<b>12.3</b>	14.8	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 <sup>6</sup> (%)	<b>5.9</b>	5.9	5.7	5.5	2	2
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	<b>28.9</b>	25.7	23.1	21.4	1	1
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	<b>212</b>	248	5,134	97,457	1	1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	<b>59</b>	62	2,716	135,686	2	3
Speak language other than English at home (%)	<b>27.7</b>	24.3	23.8	21.5	2	2
Not proficient in English <sup>7</sup> (%)	<b>2.2</b>	2.3	2.9	2.7	3	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 <sup>1</sup>	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	<b>27.0</b>	20.9	23.3	24.6	2	2
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	<b>97.6</b>	96.8	96.5	94.9	3	3
Aged 18-19	<b>75.5</b>	73.4	68.3	67.2	2	2
Aged 20-24	<b>60.7</b>	54.3	47.7	43.4	1	1
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	<b>59.8</b>	57.3	52.9	55.5	2	3
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	<b>33.6</b>	36.7	38.2	38.4	4	4
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	<b>55.3</b>	53.2	56.2	55.3	3	3
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	<b>31.8</b>	37.3	30.2	33.4	3	3
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>2</sup> (%)	<b>57.3</b>	41.6	54.9	36.6	2	1
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>2</sup> (%)	<b>54.3</b>	49.5	55.5	41.3	3	2

**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?*

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Never married (%)	34.8	34.0	30.4	32.9	1	2
Married (%)	44.4	45.8	49.9	49.3	5	5
Divorced or Separated (%)	12.6	12.1	12.4	11.7	3	2
Widowed (%)	8.2	8.1	7.4	6.1	2	1

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	2,204	2,270	102,298	1,995,658	2	2
One-parent families	295	299	11,931	225,180	2	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	13.4	13.2	11.7	11.3	2	1
Couples of mixed religions <sup>2</sup> (%)	57.7	55.3	58.7	58.1	4	4
De facto couples <sup>3</sup> (%)	19.0	15.8	16.0	17.7	2	3
Median annual family income <sup>4</sup> (\$)	106,267	84,732	110,647	120,943	3	4

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	3,163	3,271	136,180	2,567,362	2	2
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	54	64	2,346	51,145	2	2
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	732	722	27,473	442,080	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	786	786	29,819	493,225	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	13.9	13.0	11.7	9.7	2	1
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	69.4	67.7	77.1	73.0	5	4
Median monthly housing loan repayment <sup>6</sup> (\$)	1,737	1,672	1,655	1,948	3	4

**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.



# Parish Details

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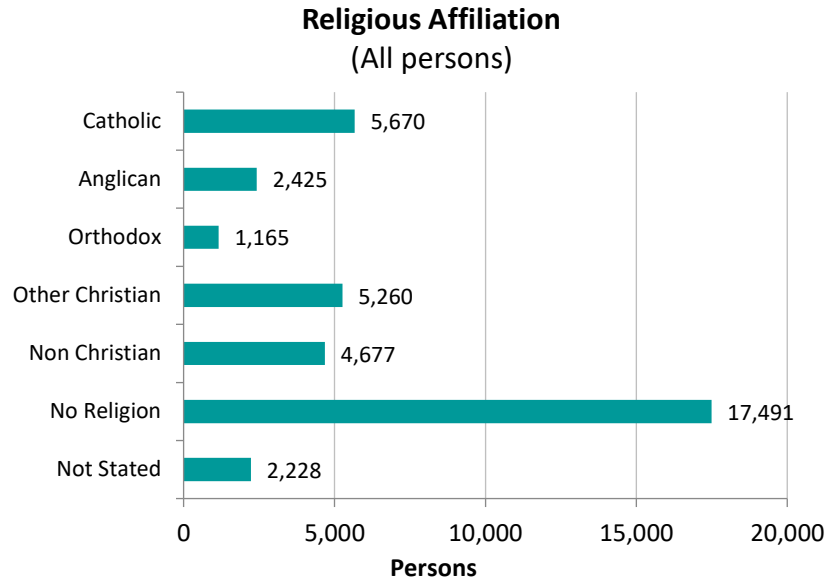
# Religious Affiliation

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?*



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	464	606	671	661	655	688	729	607	462	5,543
Maronite Catholic	7	7	8	8	10	8	13	8	3	72
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	15	15	4	3	8	5	5	-	-	55
<b>Total Catholic</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>5,670</b>
<b>Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>14.6</b>
Anglican	84	129	154	154	223	326	398	514	443	2,425
Orthodox	84	105	109	138	133	165	150	139	142	1,165
Other Christian	382	465	536	584	553	616	711	806	607	5,260
Non-Christian	742	496	927	1,183	679	302	190	121	37	4,677
No Religion	2,102	1,937	3,481	3,105	2,201	1,735	1,545	949	436	17,491
Not Stated	197	226	388	313	291	256	226	170	161	2,228
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>4,077</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>6,278</b>	<b>6,149</b>	<b>4,753</b>	<b>4,101</b>	<b>3,967</b>	<b>3,314</b>	<b>2,291</b>	<b>38,916</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	20	24	<b>44</b>	43
1	16	18	<b>34</b>	57
2	21	24	<b>45</b>	53
3	18	23	<b>41</b>	60
4	14	26	<b>40</b>	65
5	28	27	<b>55</b>	58
6	33	27	<b>60</b>	64
7	24	32	<b>56</b>	70
8	20	26	<b>46</b>	69
9	32	34	<b>66</b>	67
10	24	38	<b>62</b>	62
11	30	27	<b>57</b>	62
12	38	24	<b>62</b>	72
13	35	29	<b>64</b>	65
14	28	35	<b>63</b>	52
15	32	23	<b>55</b>	63
16	26	23	<b>49</b>	86
17	30	28	<b>58</b>	67
18	26	26	<b>52</b>	82
19	45	45	<b>90</b>	100
20-24	166	179	<b>345</b>	407
25-29	169	170	<b>339</b>	332
30-34	142	193	<b>335</b>	371
35-39	150	188	<b>338</b>	356
40-44	153	183	<b>336</b>	364
45-49	143	198	<b>341</b>	377
50-54	172	173	<b>345</b>	387
55-59	153	197	<b>350</b>	379
60-64	160	206	<b>366</b>	390
65-69	171	202	<b>373</b>	364
70-74	138	200	<b>338</b>	306
75-79	103	166	<b>269</b>	292
80+	186	277	<b>463</b>	430
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,546</b>	<b>3,091</b>	<b>5,637</b>	<b>6,072</b>

**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.

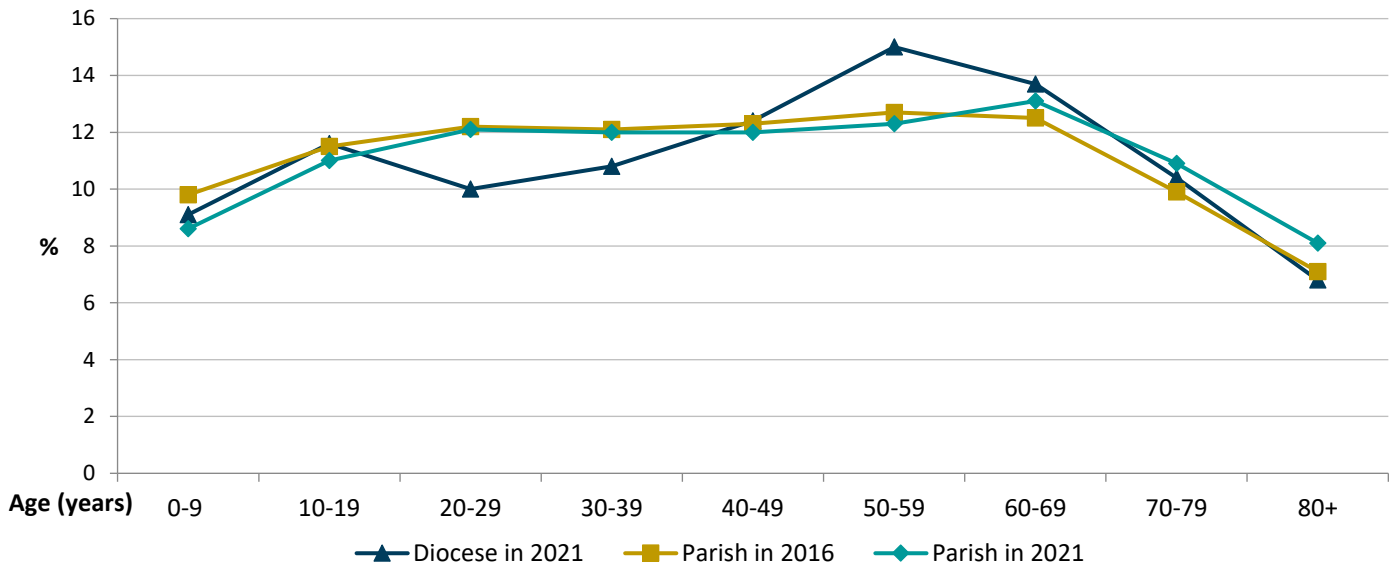
In 2021, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 53 per cent were female and 47 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males slightly outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such 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?*

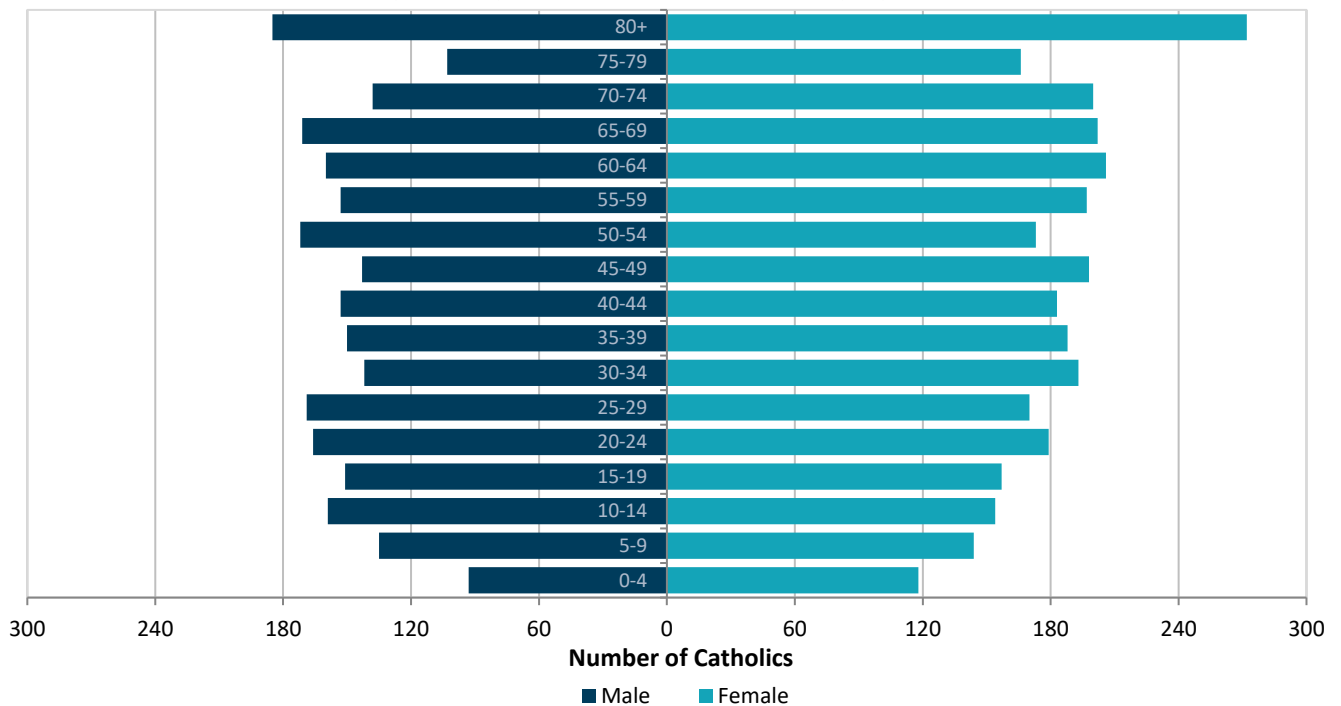


# Age and Sex

## 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”.<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 report have fewer opportunities for social interaction.<sup>2</sup>

*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
<b>Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities</b>							
<b>Family members:</b>							
Males	20	15	15	12	29	23	114
Females	13	25	20	26	31	27	142
<b>Lone Persons:</b>							
Males	-	8	15	11	7	6	47
Females	-	4	10	7	23	37	81
<b>Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night<sup>3</sup></b>							
Males	-	-	4	3	-	7	14
Females	-	4	8	4	14	14	44
<b>Total</b>							
Males	20	23	34	26	36	36	175
Females	13	33	38	37	68	78	267

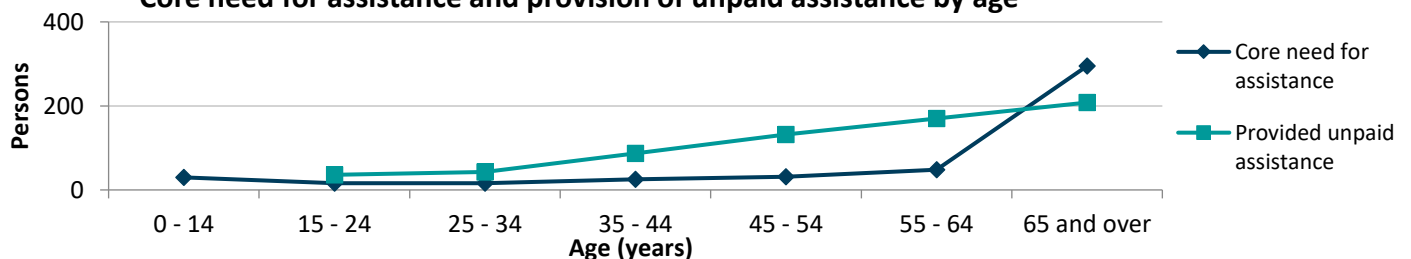
**Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age**

	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	20	16	29	41	66	77	249
Females	13	29	55	91	100	126	414

**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.

**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 or divorced.

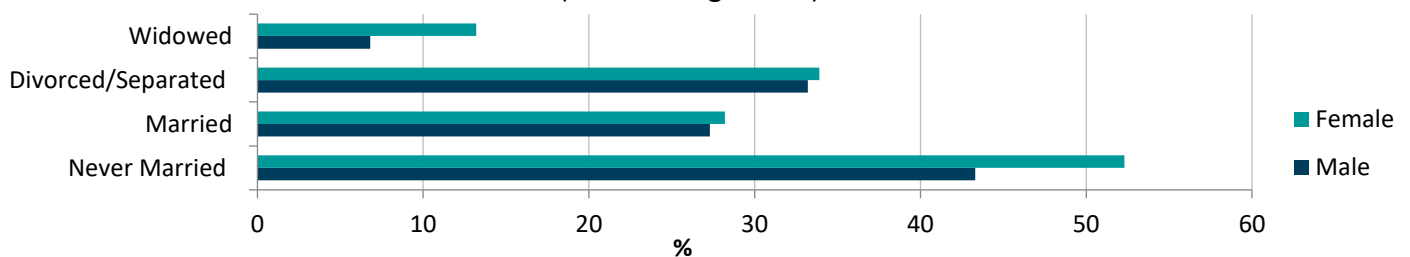
*How might changes in marital status patterns affect the life of the Church in this parish? Do they result in the need for new pastoral services and programs?*

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
<b>Catholics aged 15 and over</b>								
<b>Males</b>								
Never married	320	233	99	87	78	33	4	854
Married	-	77	188	185	177	188	204	1,019
Separated or Divorced	-	6	22	43	55	74	29	229
Widowed	-	-	-	-	3	17	51	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>2,173</b>
<b>Females</b>								
Never married	330	225	105	81	48	22	18	829
Married	3	133	225	201	209	213	164	1,148
Separated or Divorced	-	3	37	82	121	96	45	384
Widowed	-	-	3	8	16	83	211	321
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>2,682</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	632	66	698	9.5
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	354	81	435	18.6
One Catholic, the other not Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	436	186	622	29.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>19.0</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.

*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?*

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 Weekly Family Income <sup>2</sup> (\$)
<b>Two-parent families with children at home:</b>										
Both parents Catholic	9	-	14	68	118	75	52	19	355	2,652
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	4	3	15	28	68	43	38	7	206	2,727
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	-	4	14	60	94	68	47	21	308	2,696
<b>Couple with no children living at home:</b>										
Both partners Catholic	30	62	88	70	58	23	6	10	347	1,191
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	8	42	45	51	33	22	11	14	226	1,411
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	17	25	37	48	89	37	26	3	282	2,140
<b>One-parent families:</b>										
Parent is Catholic	26	37	60	75	59	17	6	15	295	1,420
<b>Other families where at least one person is Catholic</b>										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	47	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>2,204</b>	<b>2,038</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: 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.





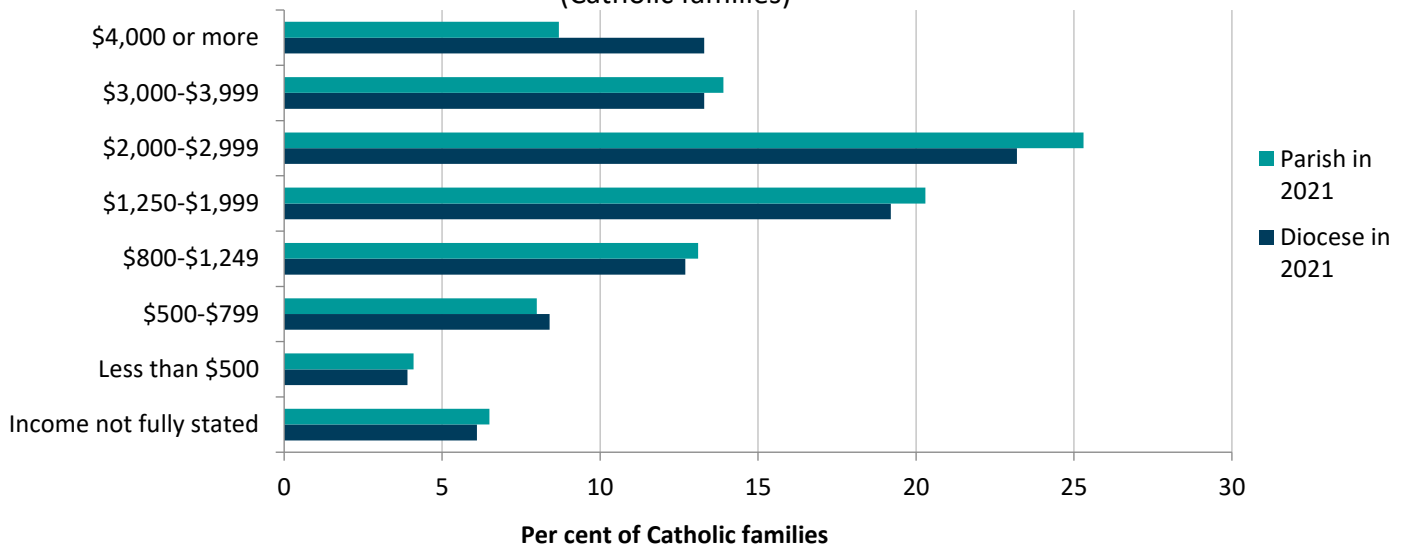
# Families

**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	71	14	-	3	-	88
\$500-\$799	136	24	7	3	-	170
\$800-\$1,249	225	19	21	14	-	279
\$1,250-\$1,999	281	70	65	16	-	432
\$2,000-\$2,999	275	111	124	18	9	537
\$3,000-\$3,999	135	61	73	21	6	296
\$4,000 or more	73	48	48	15	-	184
Income not fully stated	92	24	18	4	-	138
<b>Total Families</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2,124</b>
<b>Median Weekly Family Income (\$)</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>2,612</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,833</b>	<b>2,038</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	Total
<b>Family Composition:</b>						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	839	221	279	78	10	1,427
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	233	50	37	14	3	337
One parent family, parent Catholic	147	81	41	23	-	292
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	68	31	27	7	-	133
<b>Total families</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2,189</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 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?*

	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	1,671	69	428	27	2,195	76.1
Lone person aged under 35 years	22	3	29	-	54	40.7
Lone person aged 35 years or over	456	114	129	33	732	62.3
Group households	47	13	117	5	182	25.8
<b>Total households</b>	<b>2,196</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3,163</b>	<b>69.4</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 repayment (\$)
Family households	44	78	208	324	125	101	1,803
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	5	11	9	-	-	1,409
Lone person aged 35 years or over	15	28	33	22	8	4	1,218
Group households	-	4	11	6	-	3	1,436
<b>Total households</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1,737</b>

**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?*

**Table 19: Birthplace**

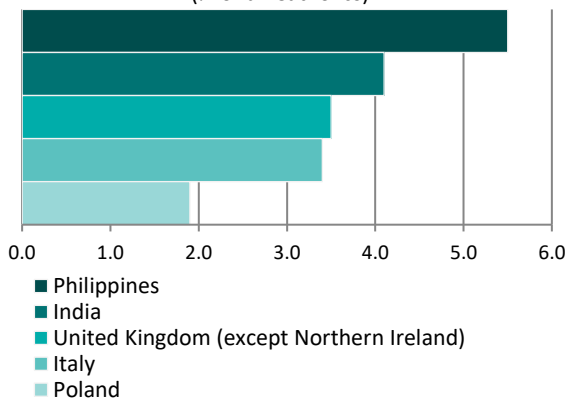
	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals <sup>1</sup>
Australia	3,600	63.4	-
New Zealand	32	0.6	-
Other Oceania	15	0.3	-
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	198	3.5	2.5
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	52	0.9	6.3
Italy	195	3.4	-
Malta	24	0.4	-
Spain and Portugal	26	0.5	-
France	13	0.2	-
Netherlands	43	0.8	-
Germany	60	1.1	-
Austria	16	0.3	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	77	1.4	-
Poland	109	1.9	-
Hungary	21	0.4	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	28	0.5	-
Other Europe NEC	4	0.1	-
Vietnam	23	0.4	16.0
Philippines	314	5.5	14.6
Indonesia	21	0.4	22.7
Malaysia	49	0.9	22.4
Singapore	24	0.4	20.0
South East Asia NEC	14	0.2	23.8
India	230	4.1	21.0
Sri Lanka	17	0.3	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	20	0.4	13.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	3	0.1	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	20	0.4	47.4
Egypt	6	0.1	-
Lebanon	57	1.0	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	-	-	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	42	0.7	9.8
South Africa	15	0.3	-
Mauritius	8	0.1	-
United States of America	18	0.3	-
Canada	19	0.3	27.8
Argentina	7	0.1	100.0
Brazil	41	0.7	40.5
Colombia	23	0.4	58.3
Chile	7	0.1	-
Central America and South America NEC	41	0.7	34.4
Other countries	75	1.3	25.4
Inadequately described/Not stated	68	1.2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,675</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>

Notes:

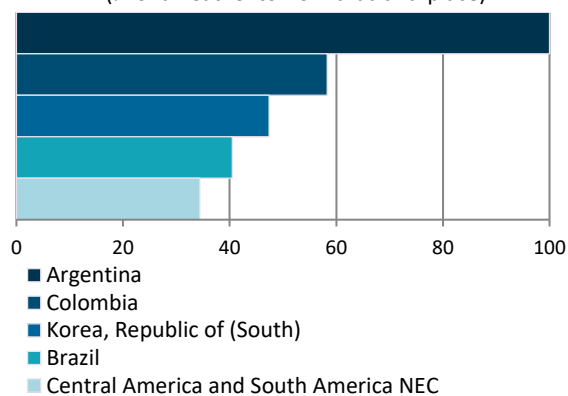
1. % recent arrivals = the percentage of Catholics who were born in the named country and who arrived in Australia between 2018 and 2021 inclusive.

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified

**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)



# 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>

*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 <sup>2</sup>
English only	4,027	23,064	27,091	14.9
Italian	228	47	275	82.9
Maltese	10	-	10	100.0
Spanish	106	100	206	51.5
Croatian	88	12	100	88.0
Polish	121	54	175	69.1
Dutch	18	37	55	32.7
French	20	69	89	22.5
German	29	112	141	20.6
Portuguese	44	60	104	42.3
Hungarian	16	22	38	42.1
Ukrainian	4	7	11	36.4
Vietnamese	26	260	286	9.1
Filipino languages	266	129	395	67.3
Chinese languages	81	1,963	2,044	4.0
Malayalam	206	106	312	66.0
Sinhalese	10	141	151	6.6
Korean	16	152	168	9.5
Indonesian and Malay	25	127	152	16.4
Arabic	109	490	599	18.2
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	3	43	46	6.5
Australian Indigenous languages	5	32	37	13.5
Other European languages NEC	26	989	1,015	2.6
Other Asian languages NEC	50	2,838	2,888	1.7
Other languages NEC	66	741	807	8.2
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	70	1,619	1,689	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,670</b>	<b>33,214</b>	<b>38,884</b>	<b>14.6</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 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 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	142	298	384	471	872	798	1,057	4,022	-
Italian	5	3	7	8	22	46	133	224	7.1
Maltese	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-
Spanish	9	13	6	17	36	10	12	103	16.0
Croatian	-	-	7	9	7	25	38	86	8.6
Polish	4	4	6	10	17	39	41	121	10.6
Dutch	-	-	3	-	3	-	13	19	-
French	-	-	-	-	9	6	4	19	-
German	-	-	-	-	6	3	13	22	-
Portuguese	-	-	-	7	25	-	9	41	20.8
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	6	3	8	17	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	-	5	4	3	9	3	-	24	10.3
Filipino languages	12	5	18	47	104	52	21	259	3.5
Chinese languages	-	11	5	20	28	8	9	81	3.8
Malayalam	12	22	26	49	85	16	-	210	4.8
Sinhalese	-	-	-	6	6	6	-	18	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	10	27.8
Indonesian and Malay	3	-	-	5	13	5	-	26	-
Arabic	5	5	6	9	34	17	29	105	17.0
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	4	-	-	-	4	3	15	26	-
Other Asian languages NEC	-	13	7	-	29	4	-	53	-
Other languages NEC	3	-	10	14	25	3	5	60	8.7
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	8	11	5	4	10	11	20	69	8.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>5,625</b>	<b>2.2</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 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?*

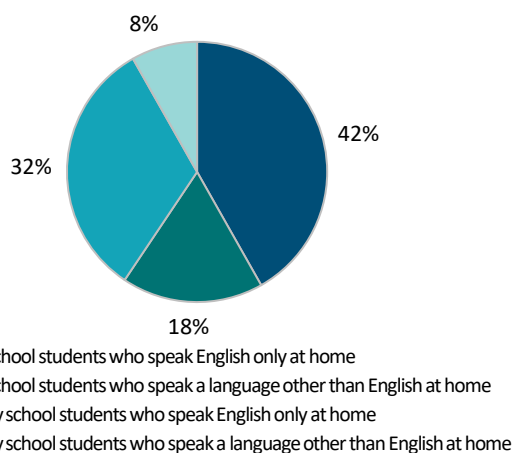
**Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation**

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	141	1,819	1,960	7.2
Infants/Primary – Catholic	251	337	588	42.7
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	28	332	360	7.8
Secondary – Government	106	1,025	1,131	9.4
Secondary – Catholic	184	219	403	45.7
Secondary – Other Non-Government	43	344	387	11.1
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	107	804	911	11.7
University or other Tertiary Institutions	429	2,971	3,400	12.6
Other (including pre-school)	95	910	1,005	9.5
Not stated/Not applicable <sup>1</sup>	4,279	24,476	28,755	14.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,663</b>	<b>33,237</b>	<b>38,900</b>	<b>14.6</b>

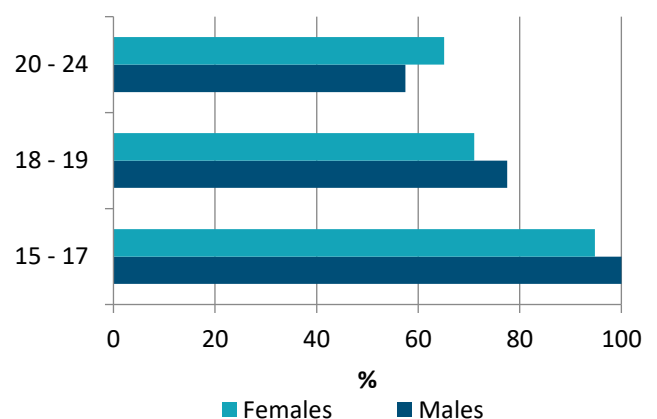
Note:

- 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

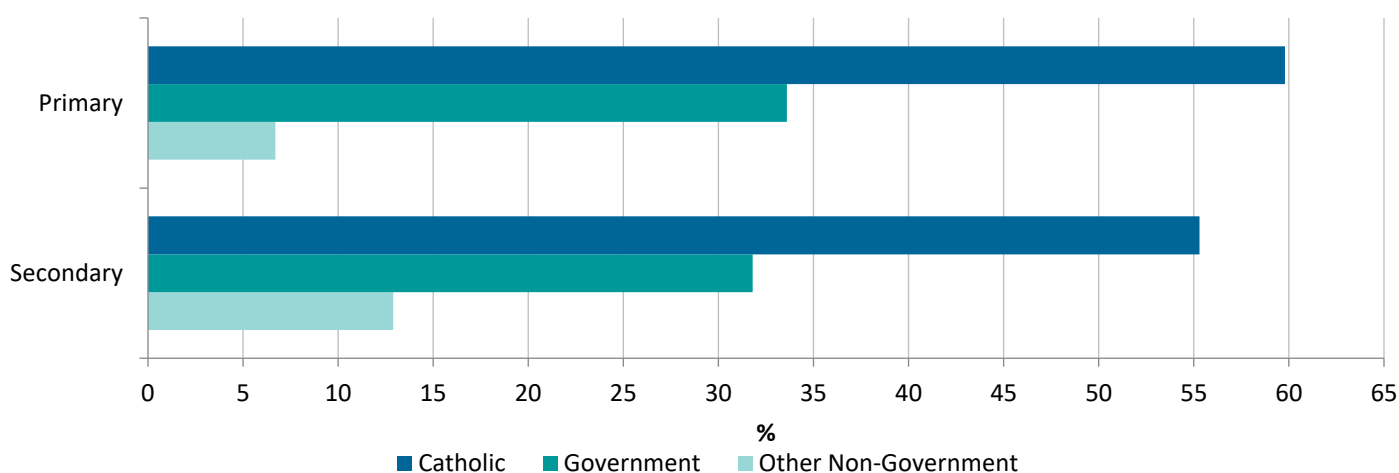
**Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family<sup>1</sup>**

	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	5	13	7	32	36	30	11	140	118,729
Infants/Primary – Catholic	5	7	22	31	74	56	34	245	139,117
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	3	-	-	6	10	-	7	26	125,143
Secondary – Government	-	3	10	12	24	17	6	82	128,167
Secondary – Catholic	5	5	17	13	61	41	30	183	143,601
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	-	3	-	6	6	10	25	186,828
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	3	-	14	18	38	17	18	111	130,357
Other (including pre-school)	7	3	-	-	7	-	-	17	33,893
Not stated/Not applicable	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13,036
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>134,007</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 (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.<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>							
<b>Males</b>							
Postgraduate degree	9	32	23	22	17	19	122
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	23	99	109	73	43	51	398
Advanced diploma or diploma level	4	26	32	32	30	53	177
Certificate level	39	67	61	97	105	162	531
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	248	77	79	92	128	319	943
<b>Total</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>2,171</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>43.5</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>24.0</i>
<b>Females</b>							
Postgraduate degree	3	42	38	23	18	22	146
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	43	177	158	124	67	78	647
Advanced diploma or diploma level	8	26	54	52	54	60	254
Certificate level	52	59	54	51	63	71	350
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	229	62	73	112	202	616	1,294
<b>Total</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>2,691</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>59.8</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>29.5</i>
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Postgraduate degree	12	74	61	45	35	41	268
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	66	276	267	197	110	129	1,045
Advanced diploma or diploma level	12	52	86	84	84	113	431
Certificate level	91	126	115	148	168	233	881
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	477	139	152	204	330	935	2,237
<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>4,862</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>48.2</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>27.0</i>

Note:

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



# Employment

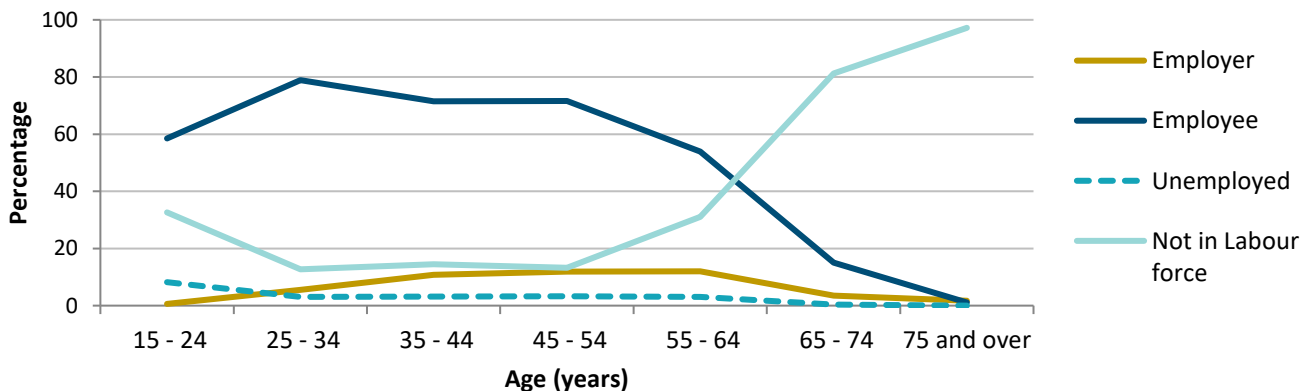
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by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

**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	-	73	103	30	206
Employee	178	444	372	57	1,051
Unemployed	30	22	17	3	72
Not in the labour force	106	71	124	495	796
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	-	7	16	19	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>2,167</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	66.2	87.4	77.8	14.9	61.3
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	14.4	4.1	3.5	3.3	5.4
<b>Females</b>					
Employer	3	38	61	7	109
Employee	203	569	498	51	1,321
Unemployed	23	20	23	-	66
Not in the labour force	105	106	186	762	1,159
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	-	5	13	25	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>2,698</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	68.6	85.0	74.5	6.9	55.4
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	10.0	3.2	4.0	-	4.4

**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	9	25	37	48	30	21	170
Professionals	20	69	81	51	44	16	281
Technicians & Trade Workers	33	53	48	51	50	17	252
Community & Personal Service Workers	27	28	16	22	18	11	122
Clerical & Administrative Workers	10	18	18	13	13	5	77
Sales Workers	26	19	5	8	9	7	74
Machinery operators & Drivers	8	18	25	29	30	8	118
Labourers	40	29	23	34	21	5	152
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	144	51	52	59	107	518	931
<b>Total</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>2,177</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>36.2</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>38.6</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>41.9</i>
<b>Females</b>							
Managers	5	27	36	31	17	-	116
Professionals	27	129	116	99	64	6	441
Technicians & Trade Workers	9	11	14	8	8	3	53
Community & Personal Service Workers	54	56	50	52	47	9	268
Clerical & Administrative Workers	19	42	54	58	65	15	253
Sales Workers	71	19	23	21	24	5	163
Machinery operators & Drivers	-	3	-	4	-	-	7
Labourers	16	17	6	24	26	8	97
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	130	65	78	72	152	783	1,280
<b>Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>2,678</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>51.3</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>32.3</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>39.8</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>11.2</i>
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Managers	14	52	73	79	47	21	286
Professionals	47	198	197	150	108	22	722
Technicians & Trade Workers	42	64	62	59	58	20	305
Community & Personal Service Workers	81	84	66	74	65	20	390
Clerical & Administrative Workers	29	60	72	71	78	20	330
Sales Workers	97	38	28	29	33	12	237
Machinery operators & Drivers	8	21	25	33	30	8	125
Labourers	56	46	29	58	47	13	249
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	274	116	130	131	259	1,301	2,211
<b>Total</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>4,855</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>48.9</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>38.1</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>25.7</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?*

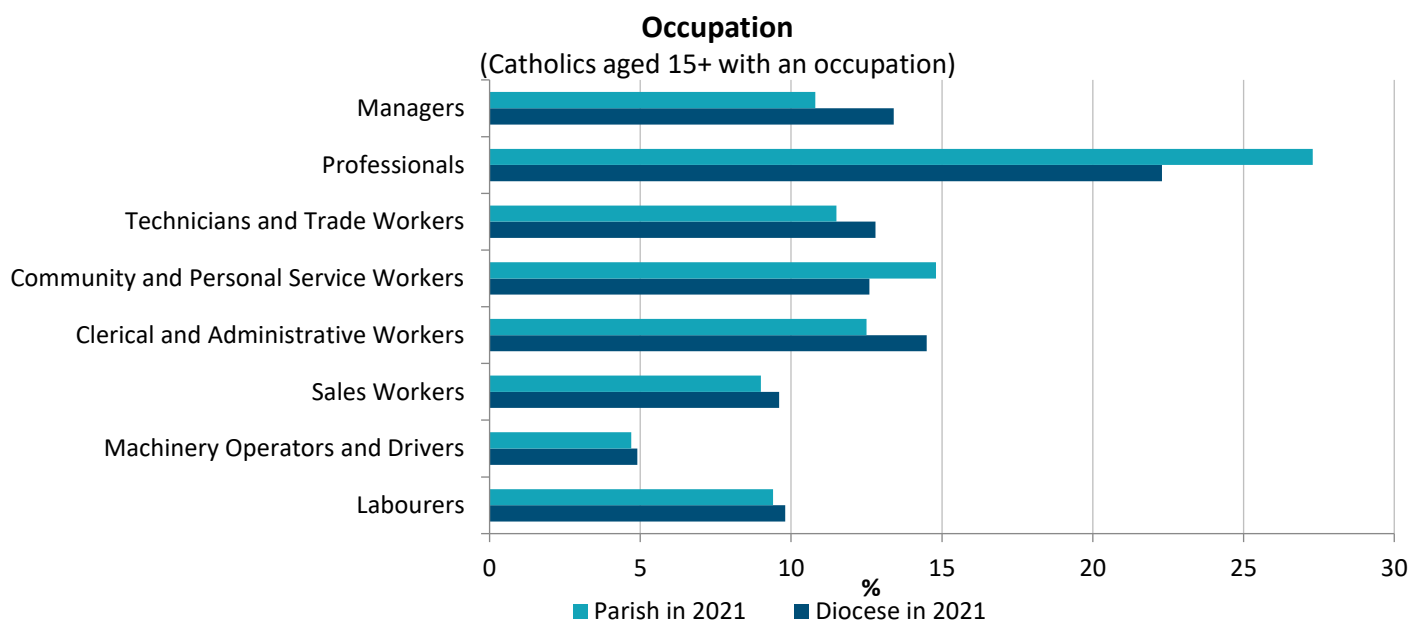
*What are the major occupations of younger people? Middle-aged people? Older people? What do you think accounts for differences in occupation between the different age groups?*

*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	63	20
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	196	119
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation <sup>1</sup>	74	78
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	148	104
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation <sup>2</sup>	7	6
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	22	21
Not applicable and not stated	84	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>406</b>
% with professional parent(s)	43.6	34.2
% with blue collar parent(s)	4.9	6.7

- 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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This profile has been created by the staff of the ACBC National Centre for Pastoral Research as part of the National Catholic Census Project 1991-2021.

National Centre for Pastoral Research staff:

Trudy Dantis (Director), Stephen Reid, Katherine Jelavic, Leith Dudfield and Marilyn Chee.

Assistants: Dragan Lancuski and Raifiel Cyril.

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**Australian Catholic Bishops Conference  
National Centre for Pastoral Research  
GPO Box 368 Canberra ACT 2601**

**Phone: +61 2 6201 9812**

**Email: [ncpr@catholic.org.au](mailto:ncpr@catholic.org.au)**

**NCP**  
National Centre for Pastoral Research