



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Goodna Parish
Archdiocese of Brisbane

Census ID: 163050



Date of report: December 2023
Report prepared by: National Centre for Pastoral Research
Australian Catholic Bishops Conference
GPO Box 368
Canberra ACT 2601
Australia

Telephone: +61 (02) 6201 9812
Email: ncpr@catholic.org.au
Web: www.ncpr.catholic.org.au

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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: 75,928

Catholic Population: 11,640

Catholics make up 15.3 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 37 years

Total Catholic families: 4,749

821 Catholics live alone

4,117 Catholics were born overseas

349 Catholics do not speak English well

807 Catholics need assistance with core activities

5,738 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	12,120	11,640
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	25.1	22.6
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	8.5	12.1
Catholics born in NES ¹ (%)	20.9	26.0
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	3.1	3.1
Catholic families	4,720	4,749
Catholics living alone	690	821
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	40.5	39.2
Catholics with university degree (%)	13.0	16.8
Catholic males in labour force (%)	74.6	70.6
Catholic females in labour force (%)	63.6	63.8
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	58.3	62.2

Notes:

1. NES¹ = 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	75,928	64,372	3,815,443	25,422,788	1	1
Catholic population	11,640	12,120	684,423	5,075,910	1	1
Per cent Catholic	15.3	18.8	17.9	20.0	4	5
At same address since previous Census (%)	50.7	48.5	52.8	59.4	4	5
Median age ⁴ (years)	37	32	43	43	5	5
Aged 0-14 (%)	22.6	25.1	17.9	17.9	1	1
Aged 65+ (%)	12.1	8.5	19.6	19.9	5	5
Males per 100 females	88.6	90.6	86.6	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 (%)	6.9	5.1	6.7	6.7	2	3
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	12.0	11.8	13.0	13.5	4	4

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)	24.4	21.2	37.4	37.1	5	5
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	38.2	39.9	26.8	28.1	1	1
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	70.4	74.6	67.5	66.5	3	2
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	63.6	63.6	61.4	59.7	3	2
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	6.7	9.5	4.6	4.2	1	1
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	14.3	17.8	9.7	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 (%)	9.2	9.3	8.2	5.5	2	1
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	26.0	20.9	16.7	21.4	1	2
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	199	257	13,384	97,457	1	1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	414	396	16,474	135,686	1	1
Speak language other than English at home (%)	26.8	22.7	15.0	21.5	1	2
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	3.1	3.1	1.5	2.7	1	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 (%)	16.8	13.0	25.9	24.6	5	3
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	91.9	87.3	95.7	94.9	5	4
Aged 18-19	45.1	42.2	65.0	67.2	5	5
Aged 20-24	30.4	23.8	42.9	43.4	5	4
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	42.5	40.1	51.4	55.5	4	4
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	50.5	51.2	40.2	38.4	1	2
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	34.9	41.1	48.9	55.3	4	5
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	53.8	49.5	36.3	33.4	1	2
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	49.1	39.0	38.8	36.6	1	2
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	60.5	52.8	44.0	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 (%)	36.4	38.0	32.4	32.9	2	2
Married (%)	45.4	45.1	48.9	49.3	4	4
Divorced or Separated (%)	13.8	13.2	13.1	11.7	2	2
Widowed (%)	4.4	3.8	5.6	6.1	4	5

Table 7: Families¹

in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	4,749	4,720	285,557	1,995,658	1	1
One-parent families	760	723	31,606	225,180	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	16.0	15.3	11.1	11.3	1	1
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	62.0	60.1	64.6	58.1	4	3
De facto couples ³ (%)	22.5	24.7	19.1	17.7	2	2
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	106,059	88,226	119,564	120,943	4	4

Table 8: Households⁵

in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	5,724	5,638	364,726	2,567,362	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	93	120	6,225	51,145	1	1
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	728	570	57,258	442,080	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	821	690	63,483	493,225	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	7.1	5.7	9.3	9.7	4	5
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	62.2	58.3	70.8	73.0	4	5
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	1,660	1,711	1,948	1,948	5	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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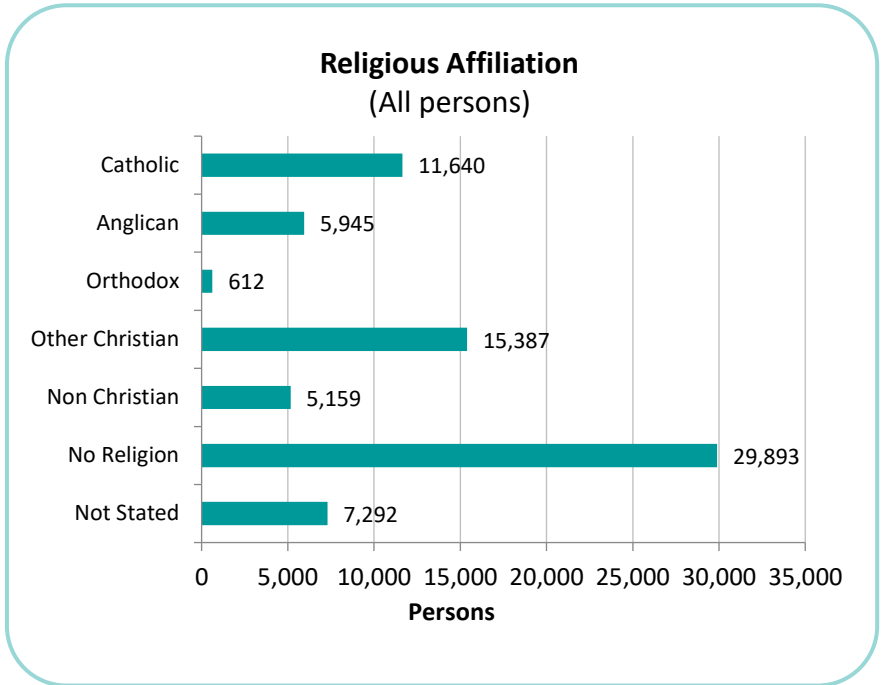
Religious Affiliation

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	1,696	1,709	1,329	1,666	1,655	1,485	1,152	647	247	11,586
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	9	18	4	7	12	4	-	-	-	54
Total Catholic	1,705	1,727	1,333	1,673	1,667	1,489	1,152	647	247	11,640
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	13.0	15.1	11.7	13.4	16.9	18.9	20.5	21.5	22.4	15.3
Anglican	601	648	481	685	832	993	853	595	257	5,945
Orthodox	108	81	77	79	103	84	40	24	16	612
Other Christian	2,696	2,590	1,966	2,189	1,883	1,685	1,367	752	259	15,387
Non-Christian	947	644	597	1,172	844	461	311	134	49	5,159
No Religion	5,814	4,777	5,691	5,275	3,539	2,495	1,453	662	187	29,893
Not Stated	1,215	995	1,251	1,418	1,020	674	430	201	88	7,292
Total Population	13,086	11,462	11,396	12,491	9,888	7,881	5,606	3,015	1,103	75,928

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



Age and Sex

**Table 10:
Age by sex**

Age (years)	Males 2021	Females 2021	Total 2021	Total 2016
0	67	52	119	154
1	73	66	139	210
2	64	76	140	222
3	77	89	166	224
4	83	80	163	228
5	80	102	182	217
6	99	125	224	223
7	87	96	183	220
8	90	99	189	207
9	91	114	205	196
10	88	85	173	195
11	107	98	205	196
12	95	106	201	170
13	102	88	190	183
14	84	78	162	204
15	104	76	180	185
16	107	76	183	185
17	68	64	132	176
18	87	73	160	155
19	68	66	134	150
20-24	335	349	684	867
25-29	304	343	647	886
30-34	348	410	758	944
35-39	401	521	922	905
40-44	417	455	872	846
45-49	345	458	803	797
50-54	385	429	814	748
55-59	285	396	681	682
60-64	280	365	645	526
65-69	233	275	508	414
70-74	201	209	410	270
75-79	113	124	237	188
80+	106	145	251	169
Total	5,474	6,188	11,662	12,142

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.

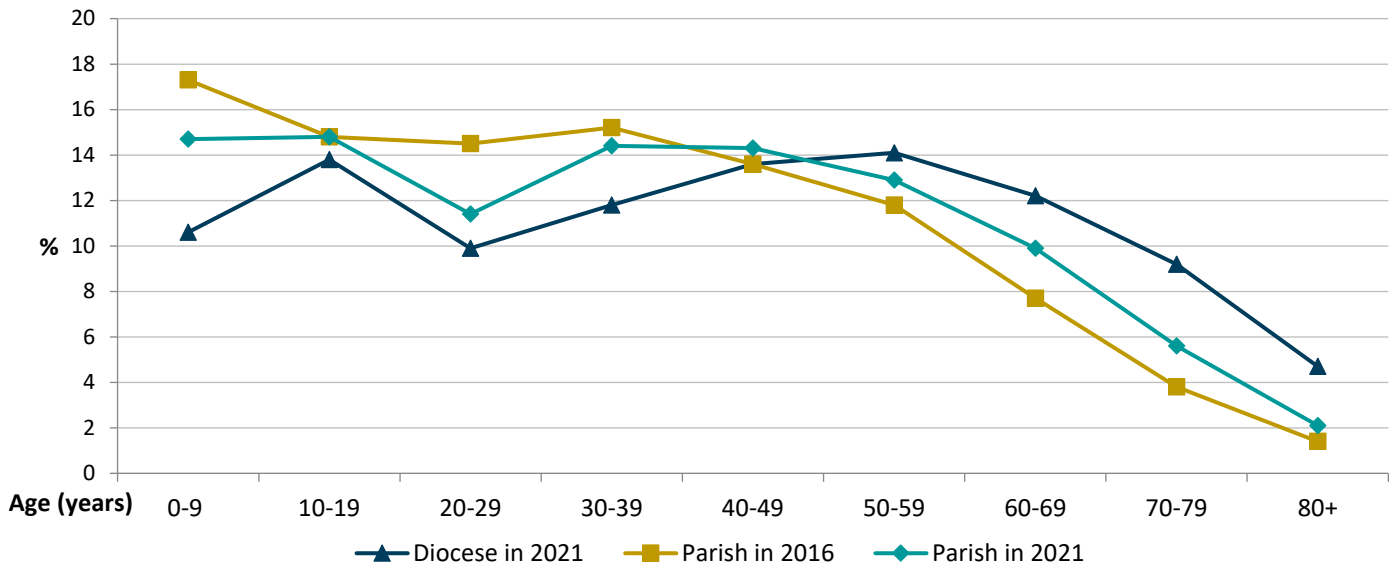
In 2021, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 53 per cent were female and 47 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males slightly outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such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

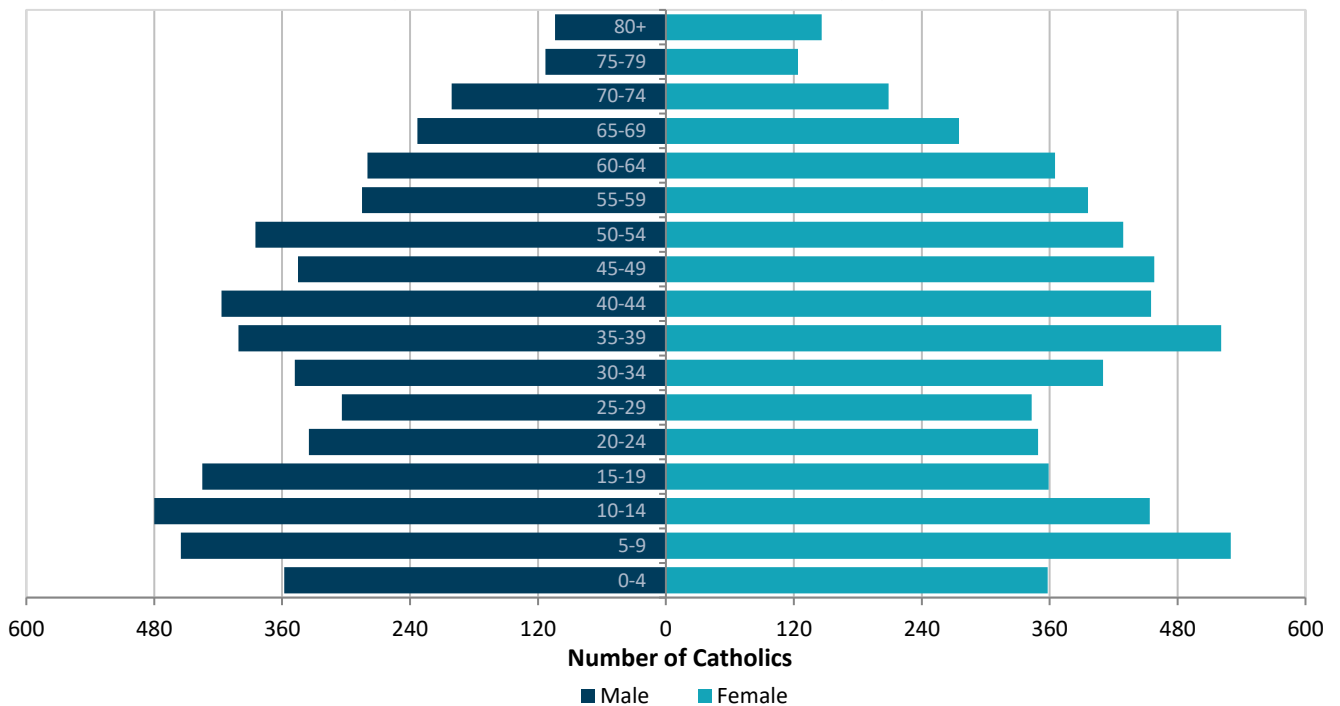


Age and Sex

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	75	75	56	49	51	11	317
Females	36	59	110	57	61	20	343
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	3	14	13	11	-	41
Females	-	5	26	11	12	11	65
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	-	7	10	4	3	-	24
Females	-	-	12	5	-	-	17
Total							
Males	75	85	80	66	65	11	382
Females	36	64	148	73	73	31	425

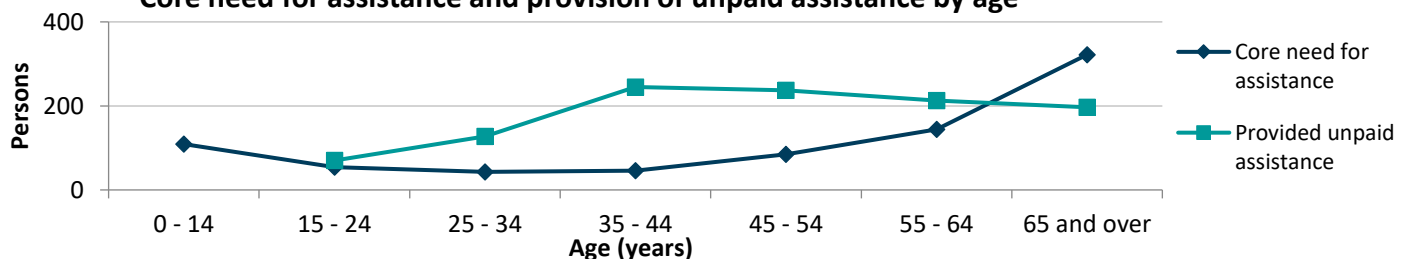
Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability⁴							
Males	43	45	81	90	70	85	414
Females	27	79	157	144	141	112	660

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
Catholics aged 15 and over								
Males								
Never married	758	428	264	142	68	30	8	1,698
Married	3	207	469	445	359	281	137	1,901
Separated or Divorced	4	18	84	138	128	97	33	502
Widowed	-	3	-	6	13	23	40	85
Total	765	656	817	731	568	431	218	4,186
Females								
Never married	689	413	235	147	72	23	4	1,583
Married	15	289	598	517	408	257	95	2,179
Separated or Divorced	-	50	129	196	215	127	36	753
Widowed	-	-	8	28	58	83	133	310
Total	704	752	970	888	753	490	268	4,825

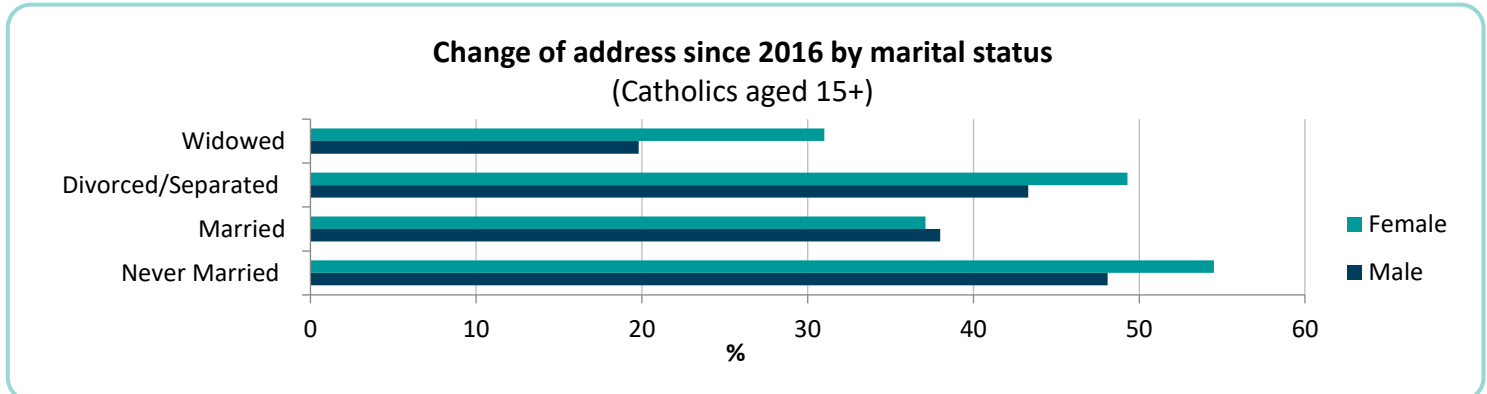


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	1,108	171	1,279	13.4
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	882	239	1,121	21.3
One Catholic, the other not Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	845	412	1,257	32.8
Total	2,835	822	3,657	22.5



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 ¹ by weekly family income	Less than \$500	\$500 - \$799	\$800 - \$1,249	\$1,250 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Income not fully stated	Total families	Median Weekly Family Income ² (\$)
Two-parent families with children at home:										
Both parents Catholic	15	19	41	170	263	160	114	39	821	2,555
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	8	15	52	115	189	123	106	32	640	2,603
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	-	6	36	179	231	126	102	35	715	2,515
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both partners Catholic	37	83	78	96	94	35	18	14	455	1,425
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	39	66	74	115	120	47	22	4	487	1,657
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	14	39	40	103	128	59	24	17	424	2,058
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	63	130	181	170	110	38	15	53	760	1,199
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	114	-
Total	189	385	559	1,039	1,208	617	431	321	4,749	2,034

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	105	29	22	21	12	189
\$500-\$799	220	65	63	16	15	379
\$800-\$1,249	299	109	84	43	32	567
\$1,250-\$1,999	478	206	200	97	68	1,049
\$2,000-\$2,999	544	239	275	99	44	1,201
\$3,000-\$3,999	250	98	186	57	27	618
\$4,000 or more	180	97	111	30	4	422
Income not fully stated	157	69	64	20	19	329
Total Families	2,233	912	1,005	383	221	4,754
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	1,899	2,052	2,369	2,045	1,713	2,034

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)

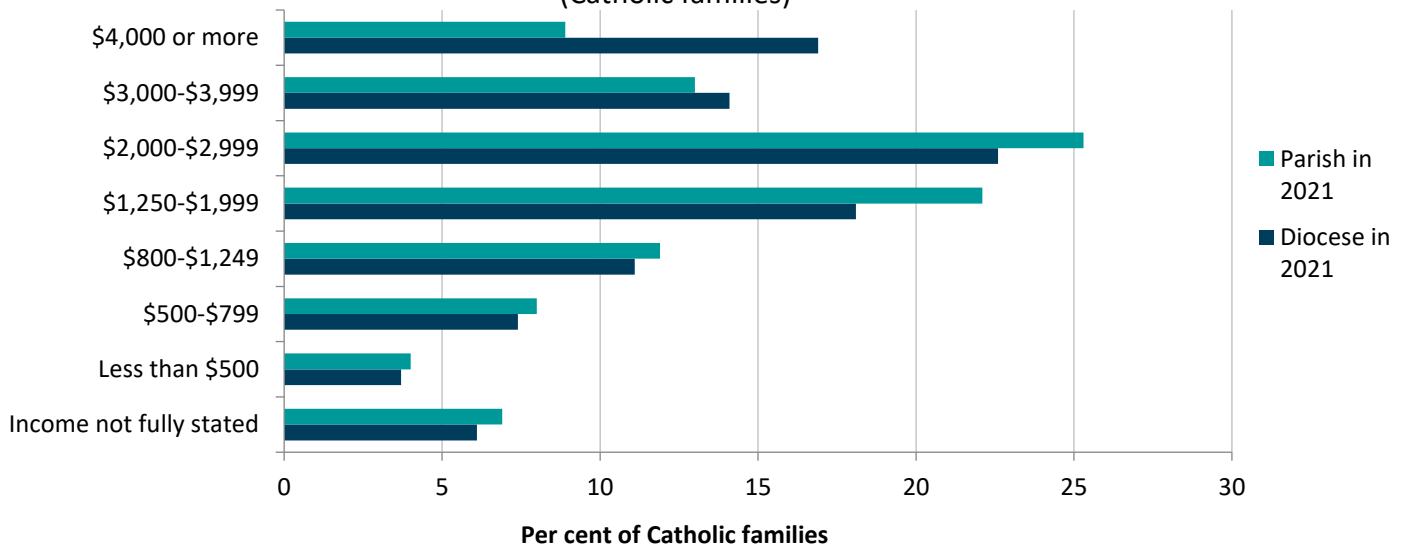


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	1,405	466	612	254	102	2,839
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	403	162	149	68	49	831
One parent family, parent Catholic	266	213	177	50	49	755
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	143	74	71	32	18	338
Total families	2,217	915	1,009	404	218	4,763



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?

	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	3,063	107	1,508	47	4,725	64.8
Lone person aged under 35 years	27	4	62	-	93	29.0
Lone person aged 35 years or over	405	42	256	25	728	55.6
Group households	67	-	102	9	178	37.6
Total households	3,562	153	1,928	81	5,724	62.2

	\$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	88	138	690	729	210	197	1,690
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	12	7	-	-	1,475
Lone person aged 35 years or over	13	25	56	34	8	7	1,358
Group households	3	11	18	8	5	6	1,383
Total households	104	174	776	778	223	210	1,660

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

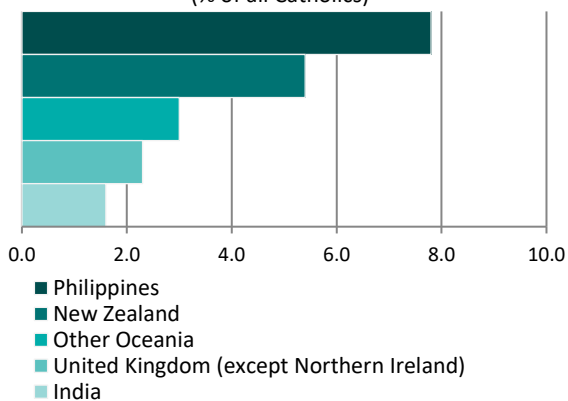
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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)

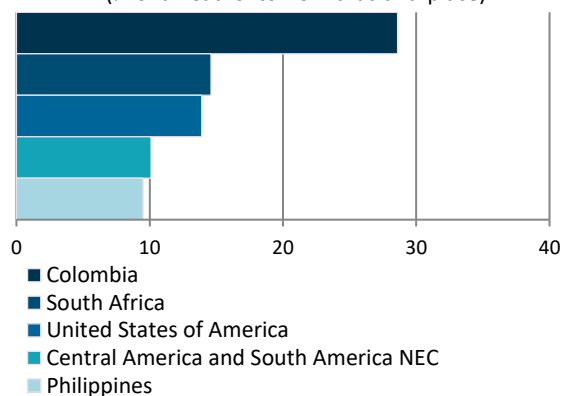


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	7,442	63.8	-
New Zealand	634	5.4	7.6
Other Oceania	345	3.0	8.1
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	263	2.3	1.9
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	89	0.8	3.8
Italy	54	0.5	-
Malta	35	0.3	-
Spain and Portugal	59	0.5	-
France	21	0.2	-
Netherlands	51	0.4	-
Germany	62	0.5	-
Austria	24	0.2	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	38	0.3	-
Poland	86	0.7	-
Hungary	28	0.2	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	34	0.3	-
Other Europe NEC	13	0.1	-
Vietnam	177	1.5	4.9
Philippines	908	7.8	9.5
Indonesia	30	0.3	-
Malaysia	24	0.2	-
Singapore	18	0.2	-
South East Asia NEC	31	0.3	-
India	184	1.6	3.3
Sri Lanka	28	0.2	9.1
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	5	0.0	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	15	0.1	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	20	0.2	-
Egypt	18	0.2	-
Lebanon	5	0.0	-
Iraq	3	0.0	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	183	1.6	1.6
Middle East and North Africa NEC	22	0.2	-
South Africa	43	0.4	14.6
Mauritius	8	0.1	-
United States of America	32	0.3	13.9
Canada	13	0.1	-
Argentina	16	0.1	-
Brazil	32	0.3	-
Colombia	11	0.1	28.6
Chile	65	0.6	-
Central America and South America NEC	139	1.2	10.1
Other countries	251	2.2	17.1
Inadequately described/Not stated	110	0.9	-
Total	11,669	100.0	2.3

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

In 2021, around 22 per cent of Australia's Catholics spoke a language other than English at home, and three per cent were not proficient in English. People who do not speak English well can face practical problems in education, employment and access to services. On the other hand, it is important to many people from a non-English-speaking background to maintain and promote, for reasons of cultural continuity and identity, the use of their home language.¹

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	8,380	45,317	53,697	15.6
Italian	57	30	87	65.5
Maltese	20	3	23	87.0
Spanish	309	365	674	45.8
Croatian	31	16	47	66.0
Polish	87	27	114	76.3
Dutch	30	48	78	38.5
French	54	97	151	35.8
German	38	103	141	27.0
Portuguese	58	118	176	33.0
Hungarian	28	29	57	49.1
Ukrainian	-	13	13	-
Vietnamese	295	1,112	1,407	21.0
Filipino languages	766	286	1,052	72.8
Chinese languages	27	622	649	4.2
Malayalam	161	154	315	51.1
Sinhalese	10	132	142	7.0
Korean	23	116	139	16.5
Indonesian and Malay	22	80	102	21.6
Arabic	127	274	401	31.7
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	490	3,363	3,853	12.7
Australian Indigenous languages	3	77	80	3.8
Other European languages NEC	37	683	720	5.1
Other Asian languages NEC	68	2,694	2,762	2.5
Other languages NEC	379	2,393	2,772	13.7
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	154	6,088	6,242	2.5
Total	11,654	64,240	75,894	15.4

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	546	1,053	1,007	927	2,249	1,580	1,014	8,376	-
Italian	-	-	6	-	14	22	12	54	16.4
Maltese	-	4	-	-	5	3	8	20	-
Spanish	12	24	6	27	90	84	68	311	15.6
Croatian	-	-	-	5	8	3	18	34	23.1
Polish	7	6	-	-	29	16	32	90	16.1
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	4	22	26	-
French	-	10	4	3	11	11	11	50	-
German	-	4	-	-	8	3	21	36	-
Portuguese	-	5	10	4	21	-	13	53	11.7
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	9	3	9	21	26.7
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	13	35	31	26	97	57	36	295	31.1
Filipino languages	25	38	85	108	319	148	44	767	2.2
Chinese languages	-	-	-	3	10	11	3	27	17.1
Malayalam	6	35	29	-	77	9	7	163	5.7
Sinhalese	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	8	-
Korean	-	6	4	-	11	6	-	27	15.0
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	14	16.7
Arabic	6	10	29	21	39	22	3	130	7.1
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	34	55	60	73	159	77	34	492	8.5
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	-	-	6	7	9	12	5	39	-
Other Asian languages NEC	-	8	3	13	20	10	11	65	8.6
Other languages NEC	30	55	59	79	114	39	8	384	14.3
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	28	18	15	21	30	14	18	144	13.7
Total	707	1,366	1,354	1,317	3,342	2,143	1,397	11,626	3.1

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?

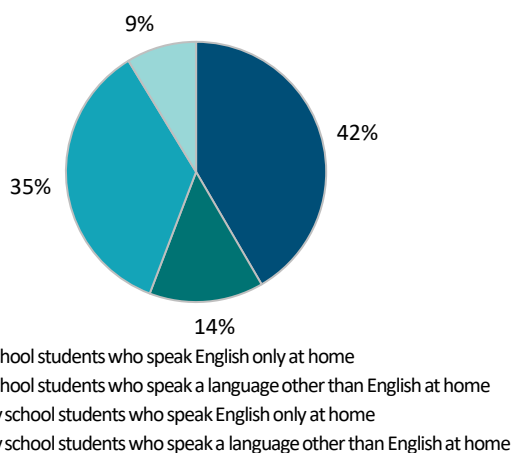
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	662	5,420	6,082	10.9
Infants/Primary – Catholic	557	538	1,095	50.9
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	91	1,006	1,097	8.3
Secondary – Government	529	3,650	4,179	12.7
Secondary – Catholic	343	526	869	39.5
Secondary – Other Non-Government	112	779	891	12.6
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	271	1,563	1,834	14.8
University or other Tertiary Institutions	398	2,158	2,556	15.6
Other (including pre-school)	341	2,148	2,489	13.7
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	8,349	46,475	54,824	15.2
Total	11,653	64,263	75,916	15.3

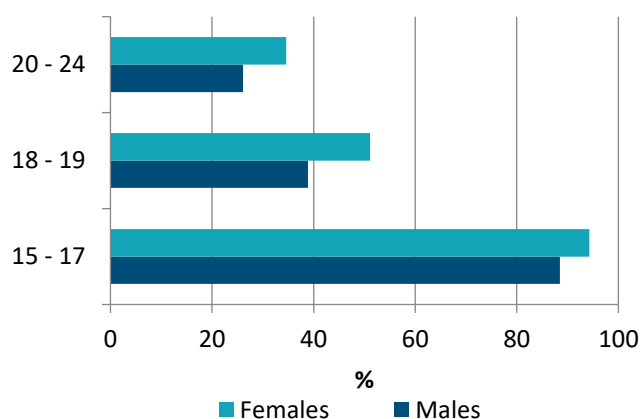
Note:

- 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

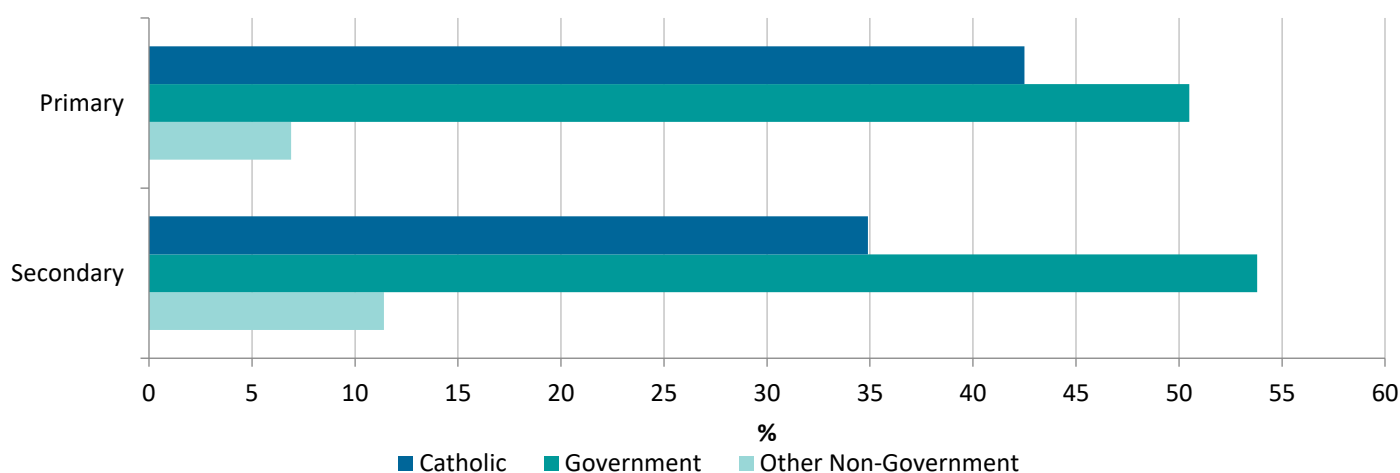
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	45	58	104	152	159	70	25	649	90,729
Infants/Primary – Catholic	19	38	38	116	149	88	64	555	120,033
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	-	3	3	11	29	28	16	94	154,604
Secondary – Government	18	41	63	108	136	72	24	502	104,651
Secondary – Catholic	14	16	23	61	83	56	55	335	129,366
Secondary – Other Non-Government	4	-	5	21	29	27	20	106	145,635
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	4	6	11	39	33	35	30	171	134,268
Other (including pre-school)	-	5	8	23	8	11	7	65	95,734
Not stated/Not applicable	3	6	-	13	23	5	-	63	111,064
Total	107	173	255	544	649	392	241	2,540	112,420

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	-	9	42	28	11	16	106
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	12	92	122	102	58	48	434
Advanced diploma or diploma level	21	55	97	89	62	41	365
Certificate level	152	230	306	233	189	207	1,317
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	583	263	263	276	246	343	1,974
Total	768	649	830	728	566	655	4,196
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>12.9</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	-	26	42	25	15	9	117
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	43	207	284	168	96	60	858
Advanced diploma or diploma level	52	111	149	118	88	61	579
Certificate level	129	181	230	210	162	63	975
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	478	223	272	374	397	552	2,296
Total	702	748	977	895	758	745	4,825
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>20.2</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	-	35	84	53	26	25	223
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	55	299	406	270	154	108	1,292
Advanced diploma or diploma level	73	166	246	207	150	102	944
Certificate level	281	411	536	443	351	270	2,292
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,061	486	535	650	643	895	4,270
Total	1,470	1,397	1,807	1,623	1,324	1,400	9,021
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>16.8</i>

Note:

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



Employment

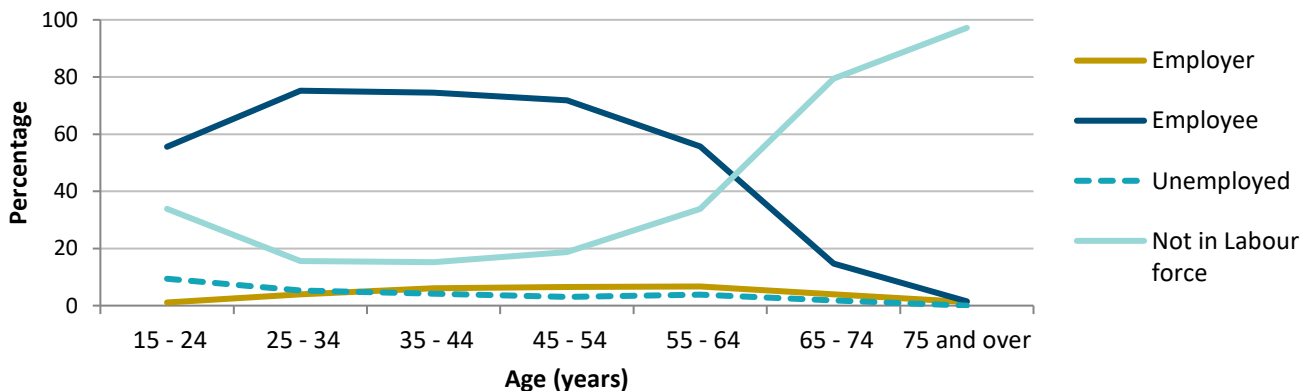
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by women. A third major change has been the rise in participation in the labour force by older workers, following the removal of incentives to early retirement and resulting in the continuing availability of their skills, experience and maturity in the workplace.¹ Changes in labour force participation also influence the availability and size of the volunteer workforce, and can both reduce and change the pattern of workers' leisure time.

Have any of the changes described above had a noticeable impact on Catholic life in this 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	11	110	113	31	265
Employee	404	1,125	861	81	2,471
Unemployed	81	65	53	11	210
Not in the labour force	272	154	249	510	1,185
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	5	21	16	14	56
Total	773	1,475	1,292	647	4,187
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>64.2</i>	<i>88.1</i>	<i>79.5</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>70.4</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>7.1</i>
Females					
Employer	3	52	80	11	146
Employee	409	1,245	1,012	62	2,728
Unemployed	58	85	47	3	193
Not in the labour force	230	333	484	655	1,702
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	3	15	17	16	51
Total	703	1,730	1,640	747	4,820
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>66.9</i>	<i>79.9</i>	<i>69.5</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>63.6</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>6.3</i>

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



Notes:

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



Occupation

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

Table 26: Occupation by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Managers	5	39	70	86	36	7	243
Professionals	9	61	110	70	37	19	306
Technicians & Trade Workers	80	147	169	135	89	17	637
Community & Personal Service Workers	32	36	64	51	28	13	224
Clerical & Administrative Workers	22	32	38	31	40	9	172
Sales Workers	77	22	28	26	12	-	165
Machinery operators & Drivers	56	101	112	105	80	31	485
Labourers	121	84	92	76	57	10	440
ID / NS / NA ¹	373	133	140	149	182	543	1,520
Total	775	655	823	729	561	649	4,192
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	3.5	19.2	26.4	26.9	19.3	24.5	20.5
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	63.9	63.6	54.6	54.5	59.6	54.7	58.5
Females							
Managers	10	38	72	76	25	7	228
Professionals	43	141	190	112	64	14	564
Technicians & Trade Workers	21	28	31	25	8	-	113
Community & Personal Service Workers	101	115	153	126	99	6	600
Clerical & Administrative Workers	66	124	157	163	95	26	631
Sales Workers	108	42	36	43	37	3	269
Machinery operators & Drivers	15	19	22	22	14	-	92
Labourers	53	33	65	98	76	8	333
ID / NS / NA ¹	300	202	241	223	341	681	1,988
Total	717	742	967	888	759	745	4,818
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	12.7	33.1	36.1	28.3	21.3	32.8	28.0
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	21.3	14.8	16.3	21.8	23.4	12.5	19.0
All Catholics							
Managers	15	77	142	162	61	14	471
Professionals	52	202	300	182	101	33	870
Technicians & Trade Workers	101	175	200	160	97	17	750
Community & Personal Service Workers	133	151	217	177	127	19	824
Clerical & Administrative Workers	88	156	195	194	135	35	803
Sales Workers	185	64	64	69	49	3	434
Machinery operators & Drivers	71	120	134	127	94	31	577
Labourers	174	117	157	174	133	18	773
ID / NS / NA ¹	673	335	381	372	523	1,224	3,508
Total	1,492	1,397	1,790	1,617	1,320	1,394	9,010
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	8.2	26.3	31.4	27.6	20.3	27.6	24.4
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	42.2	38.8	34.8	37.0	40.7	38.8	38.2

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?

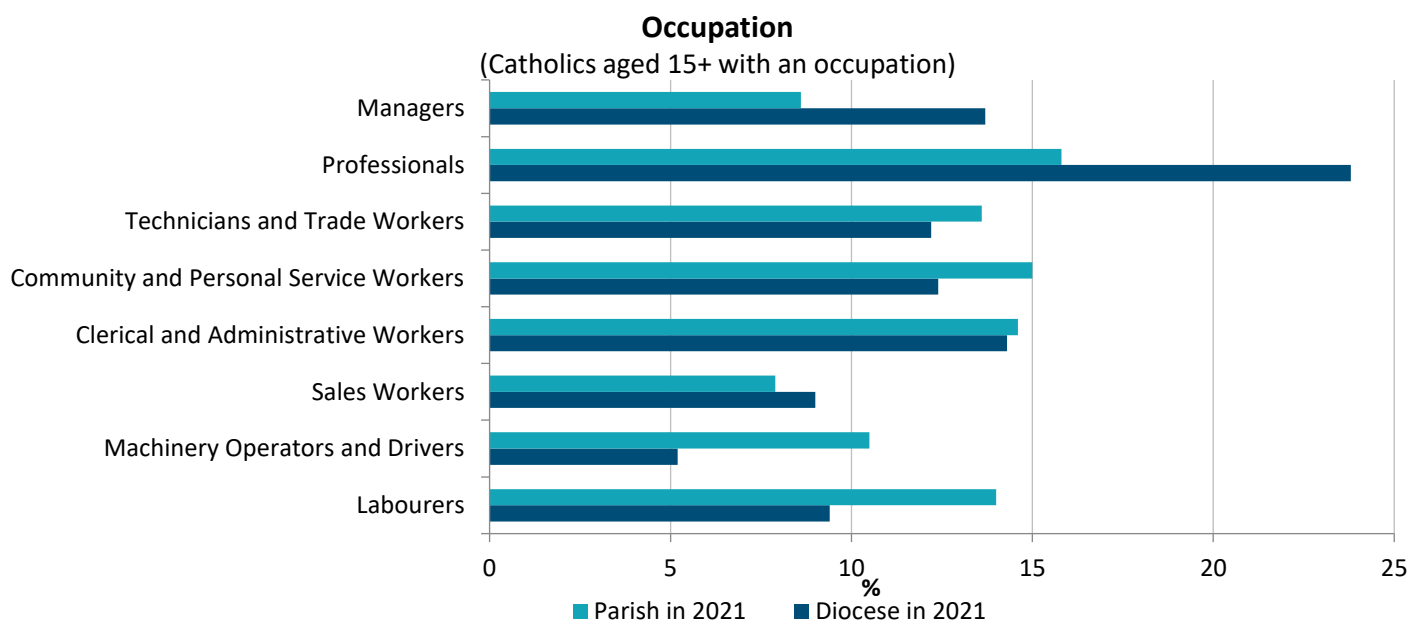
What are the major occupations of younger people? Middle-aged people? Older people? What do you think accounts for differences in occupation between the different age groups?

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	49	29
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	260	194
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	111	130
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	337	270
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation ²	46	26
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	123	86
Not applicable and not stated	183	127
Total	1,109	862
% with professional parent(s)	27.9	25.9
% with blue collar parent(s)	15.2	13.0

- 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
- Results of other research projects conducted by the National Centre for Pastoral Research



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.

Thank you to Mr Paul Murrin from the ABS Information Consultancy Office for his expertise.

**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

NCP
National Centre for Pastoral Research