



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Ipswich Catholic Community Parish

Archdiocese of Brisbane

Census ID: 163061



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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: 101,340

Catholic Population: 17,038

Catholics make up 16.8 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 40 years

Total Catholic families: 7,461

1,479 Catholics live alone

2,332 Catholics were born overseas

100 Catholics do not speak English well

1,252 Catholics need assistance with core activities

8,001 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	17,751	17,038
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	22.7	20.1
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	13.2	16.4
Catholics born in NESC ¹ (%)	5.7	8.7
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	0.7	0.5
Catholic families	7,264	7,461
Catholics living alone	1,330	1,479
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	45.7	48.8
Catholics with university degree (%)	12.5	16.5
Catholic males in labour force (%)	70.8	69.4
Catholic females in labour force (%)	63.1	63.7
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	62.5	70.9

Notes:

1. NESC = 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	101,340	87,500	3,815,443	25,422,788	1	1
Catholic population	17,038	17,751	684,423	5,075,910	1	1
Per cent Catholic	16.8	20.3	17.9	20.0	4	4
At same address since previous Census (%)	53.0	52.4	52.8	59.4	4	5
Median age ⁴ (years)	40	36	43	43	4	4
Aged 0-14 (%)	20.1	22.7	17.9	17.9	2	2
Aged 65+ (%)	16.4	13.2	19.6	19.9	3	4
Males per 100 females	86.6	90.5	86.6	89.1	3	4

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 (%)	7.3	6.6	6.7	6.7	2	2
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	13.8	12.9	13.0	13.5	2	3

Notes:

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



Parish Overview

Table 3: Employment (for more details on Occupation and Employment see pages 23-25).

The extent to which people are involved in the labour force, and the type of work they are doing, influences and shapes many aspects of the community's life.

How might the changes in the employment status of Catholics over the last five years have affected your parish?

Table 3: Employment	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Managers and Professionals ¹ (% of those recording an occupation)	28.6	24.9	37.4	37.1	5	4
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	32.7	35.4	26.8	28.1	1	2
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	69.2	70.8	67.5	66.5	3	2
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	63.4	63.1	61.4	59.7	3	2
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	4.8	6.9	4.6	4.2	2	2
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	9.9	15.0	9.7	8.9	2	2

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 (%)	5.0	4.5	8.2	5.5	5	2
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	8.7	5.7	16.7	21.4	5	4
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	122	74	13,384	97,457	2	1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	870	769	16,474	135,686	1	1
Speak language other than English at home (%)	7.7	4.5	15.0	21.5	5	4
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	0.5	0.7	1.5	2.7	4	4

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 (%)	16.5	12.5	25.9	24.6	5	4
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	92.6	88.5	95.7	94.9	5	4
Aged 18-19	54.7	44.3	65.0	67.2	4	4
Aged 20-24	26.0	26.4	42.9	43.4	5	5
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	46.3	44.3	51.4	55.5	4	4
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	43.6	47.9	40.2	38.4	2	2
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	51.8	47.6	48.9	55.3	3	3
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	31.0	35.2	36.3	33.4	3	3
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	46.8	38.6	38.8	36.6	2	2
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	56.9	52.4	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 (%)	33.8	35.5	32.4	32.9	3	2
Married (%)	47.1	46.0	48.9	49.3	4	4
Divorced or Separated (%)	13.8	13.3	13.1	11.7	2	2
Widowed (%)	5.3	5.2	5.6	6.1	3	4

Table 7: Families¹

in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	7,461	7,264	285,557	1,995,658	1	1
One-parent families	1,005	1,006	31,606	225,180	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	13.5	13.8	11.1	11.3	1	1
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	68.2	65.7	64.6	58.1	1	1
De facto couples ³ (%)	20.7	21.8	19.1	17.7	2	2
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	113,463	93,440	119,564	120,943	4	3

Table 8: Households⁵

in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	9,171	8,837	364,726	2,567,362	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	157	159	6,225	51,145	1	1
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	1,322	1,171	57,258	442,080	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	1,479	1,330	63,483	493,225	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	8.7	7.5	9.3	9.7	3	4
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	70.9	67.4	70.8	73.0	3	4
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	1,644	1,628	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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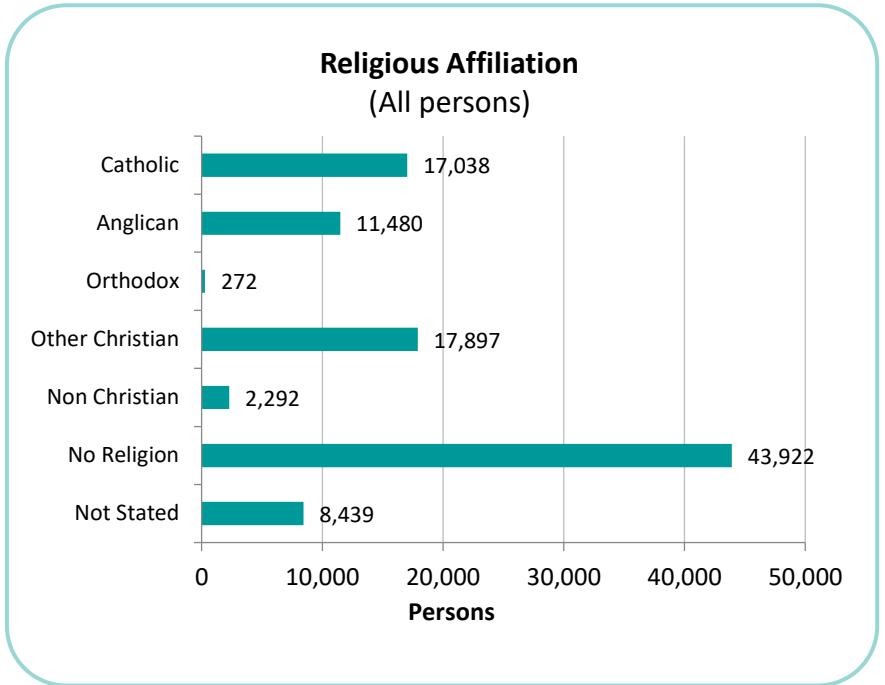
Religious Affiliation

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	2,068	2,456	1,804	2,141	2,219	2,434	1,873	1,291	641	16,927
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	29	23	4	22	22	8	-	-	-	108
Total Catholic	2,100	2,479	1,808	2,163	2,241	2,442	1,873	1,291	641	17,038
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	15.1	17.8	12.9	14.7	18.0	19.9	18.8	19.4	18.4	16.8
Anglican	850	1,197	869	1,074	1,543	1,949	1,835	1,413	750	11,480
Orthodox	39	28	27	59	40	30	25	11	13	272
Other Christian	1,853	2,055	1,562	2,023	2,198	2,559	2,569	1,987	1,091	17,897
Non-Christian	320	225	338	575	363	249	143	65	14	2,292
No Religion	7,796	7,007	7,902	7,369	5,032	4,184	2,855	1,330	447	43,922
Not Stated	987	948	1,467	1,441	1,016	845	642	560	533	8,439
Total Population	13,945	13,939	13,973	14,704	12,433	12,258	9,942	6,657	3,489	101,340

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



Age and Sex

**Table 10:
Age by sex**

	Males 2021	Females 2021	Total 2021	Total 2016
Age (years)				
0	74	62	136	207
1	75	75	150	232
2	99	74	173	247
3	105	98	203	289
4	86	84	170	280
5	101	133	234	276
6	122	109	231	288
7	116	127	243	265
8	131	143	274	316
9	143	130	273	292
10	127	133	260	279
11	123	111	234	262
12	132	122	254	281
13	157	151	308	249
14	127	137	264	266
15	107	129	236	271
16	140	110	250	287
17	131	112	243	253
18	106	115	221	227
19	125	76	201	261
20-24	430	476	906	1,125
25-29	394	506	900	1,077
30-34	404	623	1,027	1,192
35-39	502	635	1,137	1,127
40-44	487	603	1,090	1,161
45-49	521	628	1,149	1,220
50-54	587	635	1,222	1,242
55-59	571	647	1,218	1,057
60-64	472	550	1,022	882
65-69	377	471	848	801
70-74	332	462	794	548
75-79	239	269	508	455
80+	252	392	644	544
Total	7,895	9,128	17,023	17,759

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.

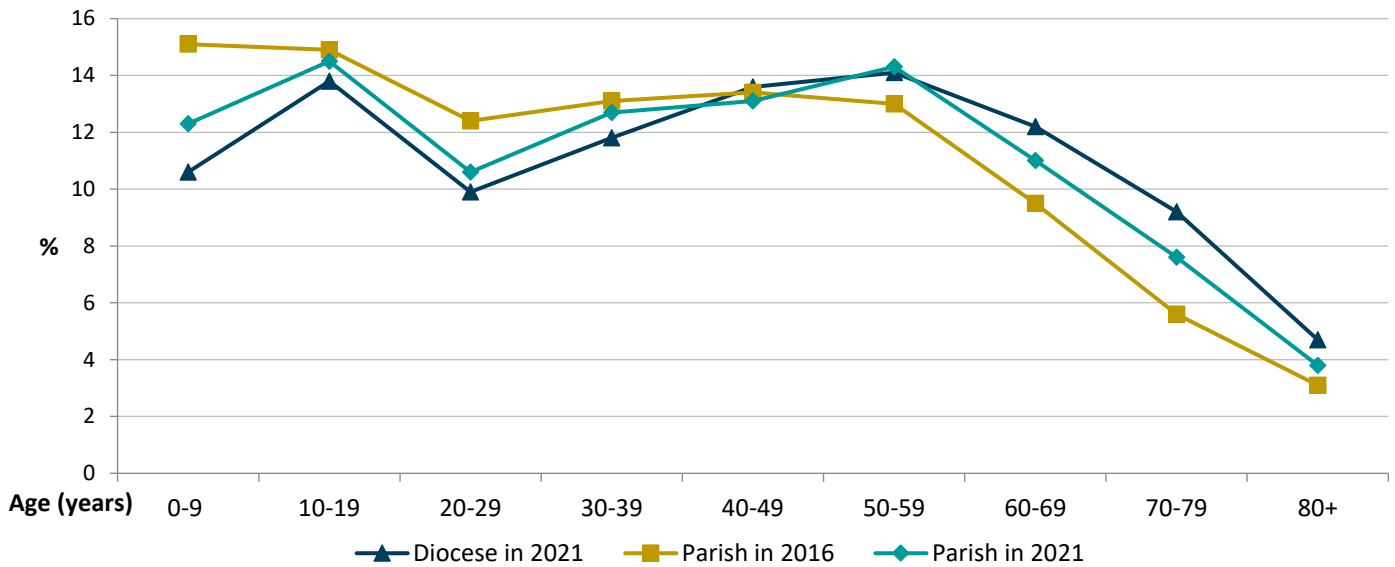
In 2021, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 53 per cent were female and 47 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males slightly outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such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

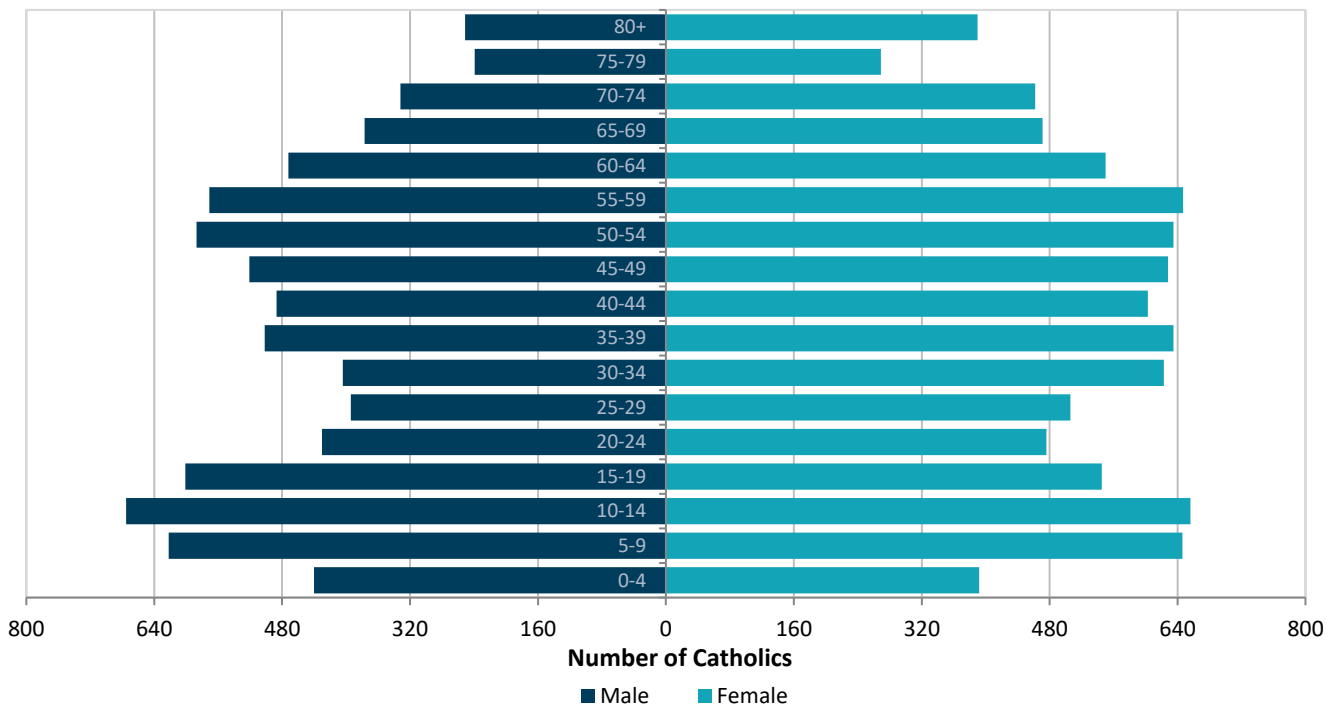


Age and Sex

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	109	119	83	66	61	26	464
Females	38	82	94	77	71	42	404
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	8	19	15	17	6	65
Females	-	4	19	15	30	21	89
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	5	13	23	19	20	9	89
Females	-	11	27	29	24	41	132
Total							
Males	114	140	125	100	98	41	618
Females	38	97	140	121	125	104	625

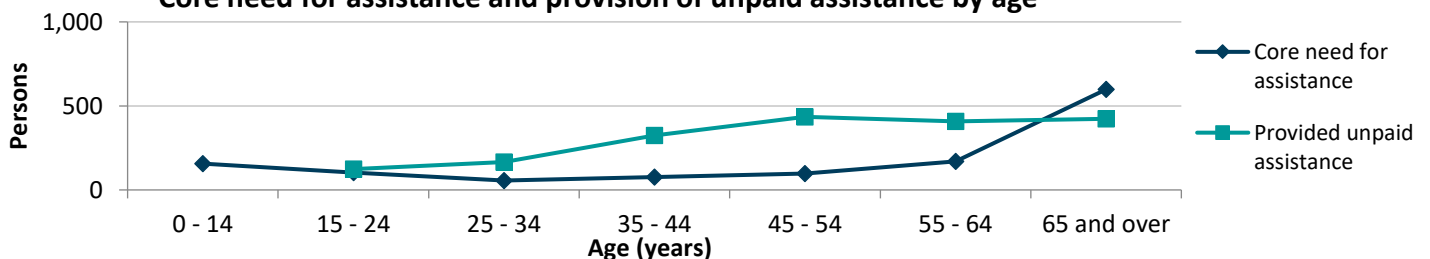
Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age

	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	55	50	107	153	161	169	695
Females	71	117	226	274	245	257	1,190

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	1,032	504	312	234	147	50	29	2,308
Married	3	257	589	646	671	483	317	2,966
Separated or Divorced	-	38	85	212	208	133	64	740
Widowed	-	-	-	11	23	40	74	148
Total	1,035	799	986	1,103	1,049	706	484	6,162
Females								
Never married	1,011	599	301	194	126	51	21	2,303
Married	10	469	742	729	719	527	237	3,433
Separated or Divorced	-	55	188	322	278	210	78	1,131
Widowed	-	-	11	23	72	150	324	580
Total	1,021	1,123	1,242	1,268	1,195	938	660	7,447

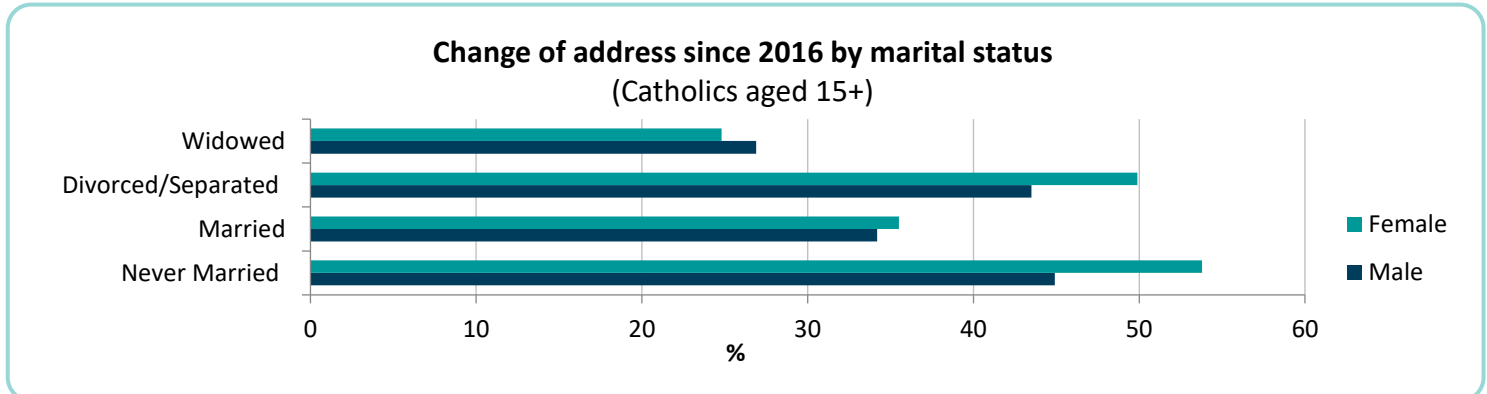


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	1,478	239	1,717	13.9
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	1,882	372	2,254	16.5
One Catholic, the other not Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	1,349	618	1,967	31.4
Total	4,709	1,229	5,938	20.7



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	3	9	43	162	300	229	155	50	951	2,778
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	13	11	48	169	331	302	247	52	1,173	2,965
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	4	8	53	190	356	233	140	54	1,038	2,665
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both partners Catholic	53	114	155	160	155	70	56	11	774	1,528
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	58	162	184	234	260	120	48	21	1,087	1,663
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	28	55	93	171	221	108	61	12	749	2,097
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	68	164	237	262	160	40	17	57	1,005	1,264
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	160	-
Total	240	555	892	1,483	1,904	1,166	771	450	7,461	2,176

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	160	42	19	12	-	233
\$500-\$799	368	75	67	35	10	555
\$800-\$1,249	588	129	118	37	23	895
\$1,250-\$1,999	823	253	268	97	53	1,494
\$2,000-\$2,999	901	350	425	169	58	1,903
\$3,000-\$3,999	489	248	304	119	17	1,177
\$4,000 or more	333	151	195	76	17	772
Income not fully stated	209	91	85	43	23	451
Total Families	3,871	1,339	1,481	588	201	7,480
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	1,901	2,357	2,531	2,541	2,051	2,176

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)**

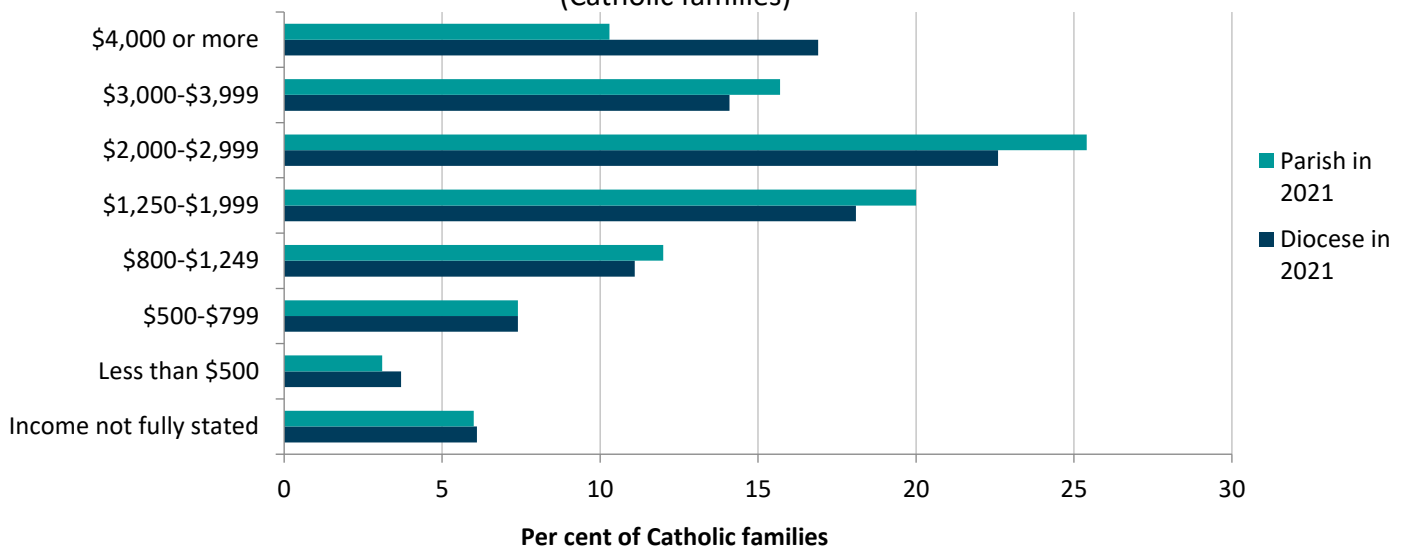


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	2,578	700	934	383	106	4,701
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	699	240	185	77	31	1,232
One parent family, parent Catholic	355	299	233	91	34	1,012
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	229	102	130	52	23	536
Total families	3,861	1,341	1,482	603	194	7,481



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	5,513	94	1,724	91	7,422	74.3
Lone person aged under 35 years	65	3	89	-	157	41.4
Lone person aged 35 years or over	806	65	409	42	1,322	61.0
Group households	121	14	131	4	270	44.8
Total households	6,505	176	2,353	137	9,171	70.9

	\$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	154	257	1,119	1,093	404	352	1,687
Lone person aged under 35 years	3	9	27	24	-	3	1,466
Lone person aged 35 years or over	27	58	98	55	10	6	1,257
Group households	8	5	30	23	4	-	1,440
Total households	192	329	1,274	1,195	418	361	1,644

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

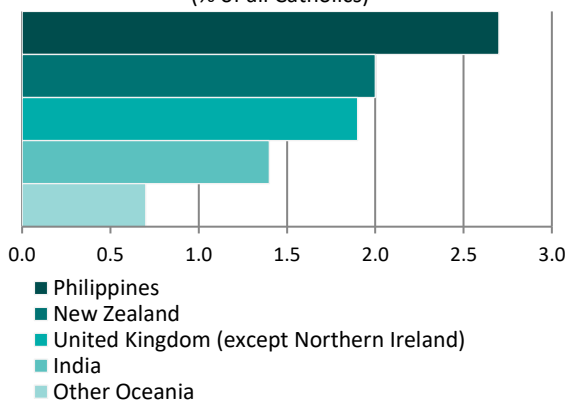
	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	14,583	85.5	-
New Zealand	333	2.0	7.0
Other Oceania	112	0.7	2.6
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	327	1.9	0.9
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	87	0.5	-
Italy	33	0.2	-
Malta	28	0.2	-
Spain and Portugal	19	0.1	-
France	22	0.1	-
Netherlands	63	0.4	-
Germany	66	0.4	-
Austria	12	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	17	0.1	-
Poland	24	0.1	-
Hungary	22	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	22	0.1	-
Other Europe NEC	3	0.0	-
Vietnam	11	0.1	-
Philippines	454	2.7	11.2
Indonesia	4	0.0	-
Malaysia	45	0.3	-
Singapore	10	0.1	-
South East Asia NEC	16	0.1	-
India	244	1.4	18.3
Sri Lanka	18	0.1	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	4	0.0	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	-	-	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	15	0.1	-
Egypt	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	28	0.2	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	18	0.1	16.7
South Africa	39	0.2	10.0
Mauritius	12	0.1	-
United States of America	39	0.2	-
Canada	19	0.1	-
Argentina	-	-	-
Brazil	24	0.1	-
Colombia	23	0.1	-
Chile	17	0.1	-
Central America and South America NEC	41	0.2	-
Other countries	61	0.4	8.2
Inadequately described/Not stated	133	0.8	-
Total	17,048	100.0	0.9

Notes:

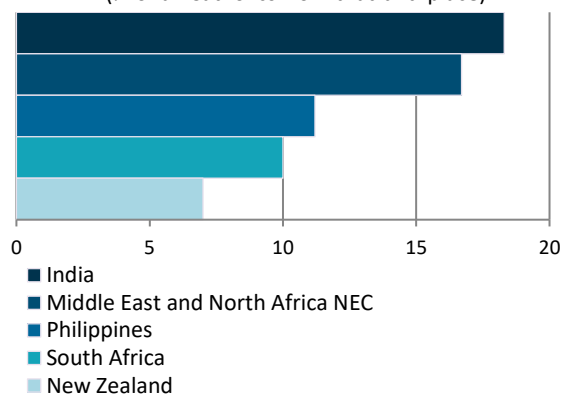
1. % recent arrivals = the percentage of Catholics who were born in the named country and who arrived in Australia between 2018 and 2021 inclusive.

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified

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.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	15,612	73,679	89,291	17.5
Italian	43	28	71	60.6
Maltese	16	-	16	100.0
Spanish	85	114	199	42.7
Croatian	12	18	30	40.0
Polish	19	18	37	51.4
Dutch	12	64	76	15.8
French	32	54	86	37.2
German	16	115	131	12.2
Portuguese	32	21	53	60.4
Hungarian	26	15	41	63.4
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	22	107	129	17.1
Filipino languages	343	135	478	71.8
Chinese languages	25	364	389	6.4
Malayalam	292	129	421	69.4
Sinhalese	11	39	50	22.0
Korean	18	73	91	19.8
Indonesian and Malay	3	33	36	8.3
Arabic	19	95	114	16.7
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	111	552	663	16.7
Australian Indigenous languages	14	105	119	11.8
Other European languages NEC	32	413	445	7.2
Other Asian languages NEC	33	1,126	1,159	2.8
Other languages NEC	93	471	564	16.5
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	121	6,554	6,675	1.8
Total	17,042	84,322	101,364	16.8

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	743	1,631	1,846	1,690	3,823	3,253	2,625	15,611	-
Italian	-	6	-	-	14	11	12	43	-
Maltese	-	-	-	-	5	-	9	14	-
Spanish	4	5	3	7	38	11	12	80	7.0
Croatian	-	-	-	6	6	-	4	16	33.3
Polish	-	-	-	-	12	-	11	23	-
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	-
French	4	-	-	3	8	5	6	26	-
German	-	-	-	-	7	5	3	15	-
Portuguese	-	4	5	9	16	-	-	34	-
Hungarian	-	-	4	-	8	4	7	23	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	3	4	-	8	4	3	-	22	21.1
Filipino languages	6	16	27	28	167	68	29	341	2.6
Chinese languages	-	3	-	-	5	4	11	23	14.3
Malayalam	31	55	39	12	137	25	5	304	8.5
Sinhalese	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	44.4
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Arabic	-	3	-	6	8	4	-	21	-
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	6	15	14	20	34	14	15	118	2.8
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	4	3	6	4	-	17	-
Other European languages NEC	-	7	8	4	5	6	3	33	-
Other Asian languages NEC	3	5	-	-	12	11	-	31	-
Other languages NEC	4	19	12	10	37	8	4	94	18.4
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	17	3	11	4	28	12	39	114	9.6
Total	821	1,776	1,973	1,810	4,404	3,452	2,798	17,034	0.5

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?

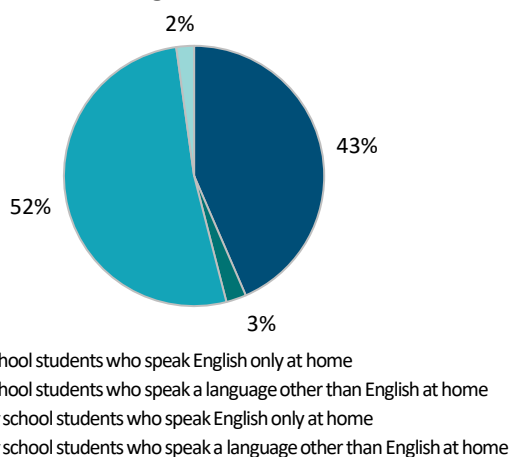
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	753	5,850	6,603	11.4
Infants/Primary – Catholic	799	704	1,503	53.2
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	174	1,005	1,179	14.8
Secondary – Government	458	3,642	4,100	11.2
Secondary – Catholic	764	1,008	1,772	43.1
Secondary – Other Non-Government	254	1,312	1,566	16.2
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	337	1,764	2,101	16.0
University or other Tertiary Institutions	577	2,777	3,354	17.2
Other (including pre-school)	402	2,345	2,747	14.6
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	12,529	63,912	76,441	16.4
Total	17,047	84,319	101,366	16.8

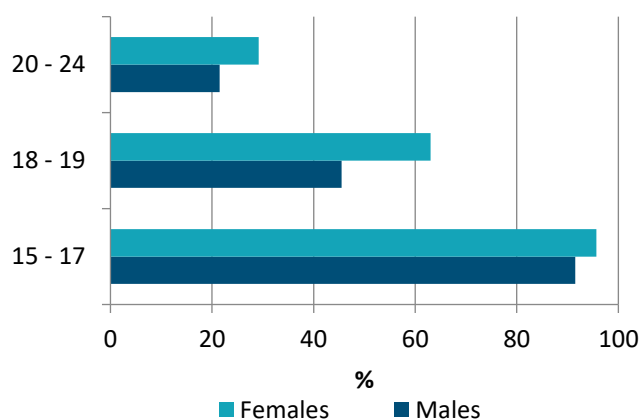
Note:

- 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

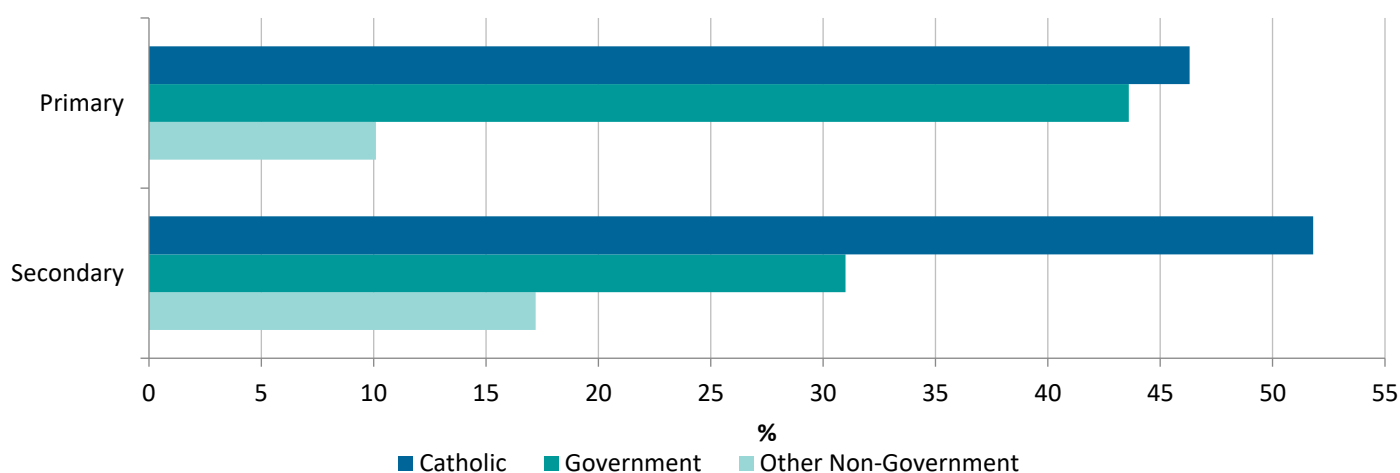
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	22	61	83	167	194	100	42	734	104,651
Infants/Primary – Catholic	14	46	31	121	259	174	106	792	137,188
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	-	5	7	16	36	35	57	174	177,286
Secondary – Government	14	34	62	77	113	52	12	419	101,731
Secondary – Catholic	12	27	46	116	191	164	123	736	142,089
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	8	6	26	49	49	63	215	168,630
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	-	4	6	17	47	56	62	214	176,869
Other (including pre-school)	-	9	6	12	19	11	5	65	115,236
Not stated/Not applicable	-	4	3	3	10	3	4	27	122,536
Total	62	198	250	555	918	644	474	3,376	131,817

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	-	14	39	30	31	18	132
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	29	84	144	131	101	91	580
Advanced diploma or diploma level	22	63	126	125	107	94	537
Certificate level	211	389	407	428	367	381	2,183
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	766	248	273	393	438	608	2,726
Total	1,028	798	989	1,107	1,044	1,192	6,158
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>11.6</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	3	43	62	49	38	28	223
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	77	326	347	267	154	134	1,305
Advanced diploma or diploma level	47	151	204	185	152	134	873
Certificate level	228	302	326	348	252	159	1,615
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	666	316	297	414	596	1,143	3,432
Total	1,021	1,138	1,236	1,263	1,192	1,598	7,448
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>32.4</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>20.5</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	3	57	101	79	69	46	355
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	106	410	491	398	255	225	1,885
Advanced diploma or diploma level	69	214	330	310	259	228	1,410
Certificate level	439	691	733	776	619	540	3,798
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,432	564	570	807	1,034	1,751	6,158
Total	2,049	1,936	2,225	2,370	2,236	2,790	13,606
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>24.1</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>16.5</i>

Note:

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



Employment

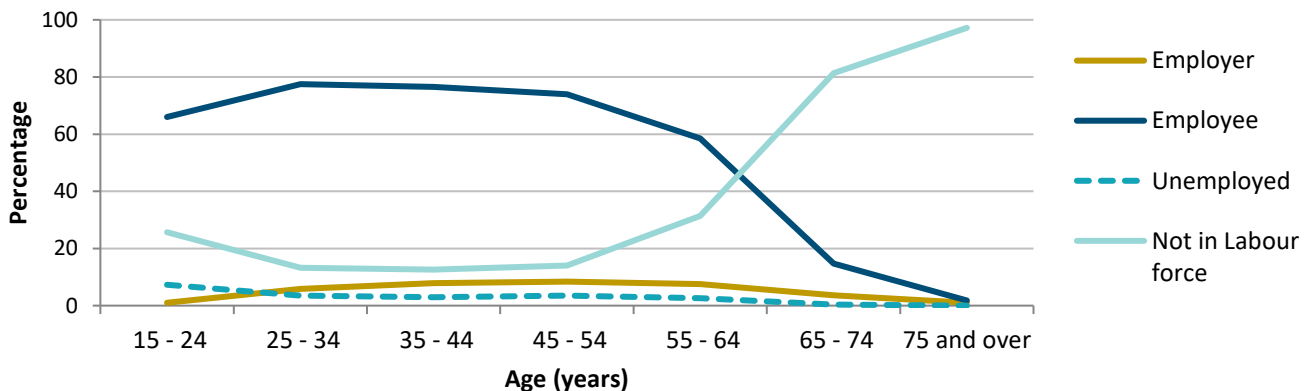
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	18	175	231	47	471
Employee	656	1,373	1,422	128	3,579
Unemployed	84	69	70	4	227
Not in the labour force	276	156	408	1,004	1,844
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	-	18	25	18	61
Total	1,034	1,791	2,156	1,201	6,182
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	73.3	90.3	79.9	14.9	69.2
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	11.1	4.3	4.1	2.2	5.3
Females					
Employer	9	114	136	19	278
Employee	698	1,798	1,611	128	4,235
Unemployed	70	61	68	6	205
Not in the labour force	246	376	617	1,404	2,643
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	3	19	22	35	79
Total	1,026	2,368	2,454	1,592	7,440
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	75.7	83.3	74.0	9.6	63.4
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	9.0	3.1	3.7	3.9	4.3

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	23	43	121	147	115	35	484
Professionals	12	69	131	128	101	36	477
Technicians & Trade Workers	201	244	214	208	153	24	1,044
Community & Personal Service Workers	60	73	86	98	49	14	380
Clerical & Administrative Workers	21	44	53	53	49	12	232
Sales Workers	119	28	33	37	33	6	256
Machinery operators & Drivers	52	79	123	146	122	32	554
Labourers	161	95	93	98	86	21	554
ID / NS / NA ¹	382	121	138	192	333	1,024	2,190
Total	1,031	796	992	1,107	1,041	1,204	6,171
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>24.1</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>63.8</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>49.4</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>54.1</i>
Females							
Managers	22	67	115	116	77	23	420
Professionals	61	266	306	240	140	31	1,044
Technicians & Trade Workers	49	57	39	34	29	3	211
Community & Personal Service Workers	168	190	182	185	146	24	895
Clerical & Administrative Workers	89	203	239	276	213	43	1,063
Sales Workers	229	59	55	62	47	10	462
Machinery operators & Drivers	14	23	10	20	13	3	83
Labourers	68	33	53	74	82	20	330
ID / NS / NA ¹	325	227	250	260	456	1,447	2,965
Total	1,025	1,125	1,249	1,267	1,203	1,604	7,473
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>37.1</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>35.4</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>32.5</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>13.8</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	45	110	236	263	192	58	904
Professionals	73	335	437	368	241	67	1,521
Technicians & Trade Workers	250	301	253	242	182	27	1,255
Community & Personal Service Workers	228	263	268	283	195	38	1,275
Clerical & Administrative Workers	110	247	292	329	262	55	1,295
Sales Workers	348	87	88	99	80	16	718
Machinery operators & Drivers	66	102	133	166	135	35	637
Labourers	229	128	146	172	168	41	884
ID / NS / NA ¹	707	348	388	452	789	2,471	5,155
Total	2,056	1,921	2,241	2,374	2,244	2,808	13,644
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>37.1</i>	<i>28.6</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>32.7</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?

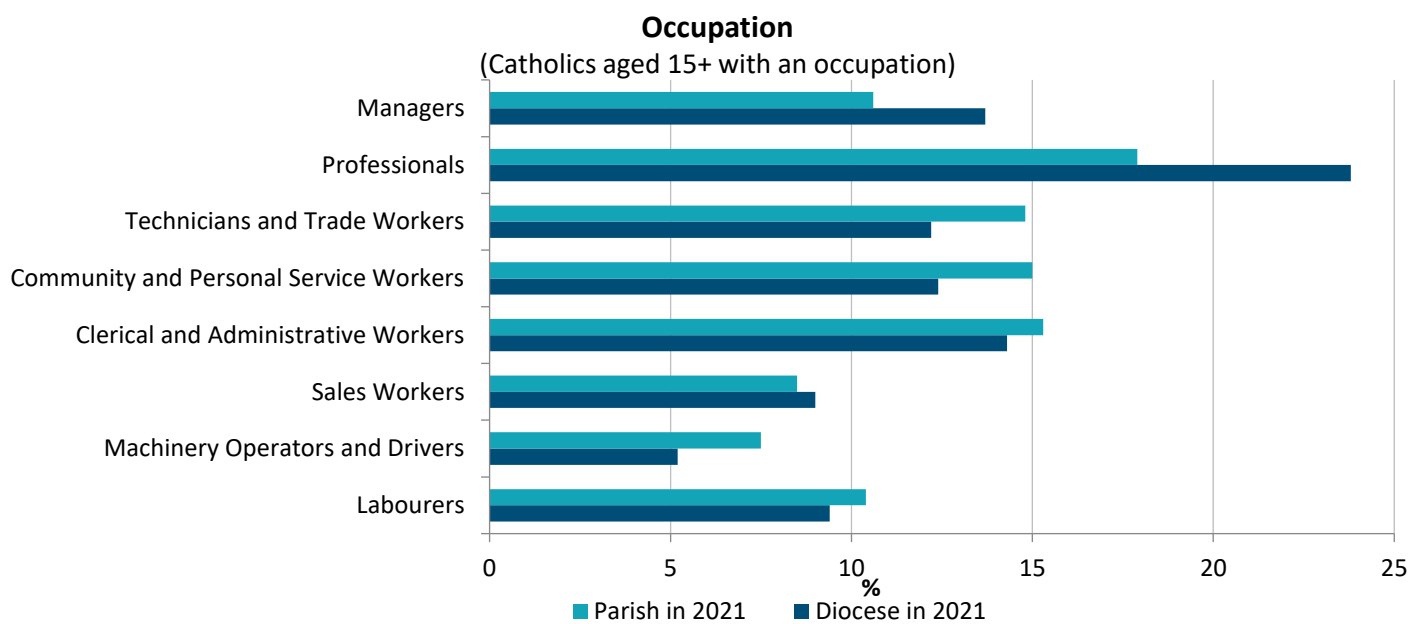
What are the major occupations of younger people? Middle-aged people? Older people? What do you think accounts for differences in occupation between the different age groups?

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	66	56
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	378	398
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	182	283
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	543	656
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation ²	36	53
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	88	105
Not applicable and not stated	220	212
Total	1,513	1,763
% with professional parent(s)	29.3	25.8
% with blue collar parent(s)	8.2	9.0

- 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:

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

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