



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Hornsby Cathedral Parish

Diocese of Broken Bay

Census ID: 40652



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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: 45,690

Catholic Population: 8,232

Catholics make up 18.0 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 43 years

Total Catholic families: 3,072

761 Catholics live alone

3,392 Catholics were born overseas

283 Catholics do not speak English well

548 Catholics need assistance with core activities

3,345 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	8,901	8,232
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	22.6	19.5
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	15.3	19.4
Catholics born in NESC ¹ (%)	32.1	35.0
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	3.3	3.4
Catholic families	3,228	3,072
Catholics living alone	692	761
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	49.6	46.3
Catholics with university degree (%)	38.3	42.4
Catholic males in labour force (%)	71.1	67.2
Catholic females in labour force (%)	61.0	59.2
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	77.6	67.2

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	45,690	43,101	998,724	25,422,788	2	1
Catholic population	8,232	8,901	205,207	5,075,910	3	1
Per cent Catholic	18.0	20.7	20.5	20.0	4	4
At same address since previous Census (%)	59.4	54.5	61.0	59.4	4	4
Median age ⁴ (years)	43	39	44	43	4	3
Aged 0-14 (%)	19.5	22.6	19.3	17.9	3	2
Aged 65+ (%)	19.4	15.3	20.6	19.9	3	3
Males per 100 females	88.0	85.8	88.1	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 (%)	6.6	5.2	5.8	6.7	2	3
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	11.3	12.9	12.8	13.5	5	5

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)	51.3	47.6	45.5	37.1	3	1
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	18.3	17.4	21.1	28.1	3	5
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	67.0	71.1	65.4	66.5	3	3
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	58.7	61.0	58.4	59.7	3	3
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.2	2	2
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	11.2	9.4	7.5	8.9	1	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 (%)	6.0	6.2	7.2	5.5	4	2
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	35.0	32.1	19.0	21.4	1	1
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	265	361	3,278	97,457	1	1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	50	67	4,164	135,686	3	3
Speak language other than English at home (%)	34.8	33.6	18.0	21.5	1	1
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	3.4	3.3	1.6	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 (%)	42.4	38.3	31.4	24.6	2	1
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	98.9	97.4	96.0	94.9	2	2
Aged 18-19	85.7	78.7	76.4	67.2	2	1
Aged 20-24	54.5	55.5	50.5	43.4	3	1
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	41.1	43.7	43.0	55.5	3	5
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	52.0	49.8	48.9	38.4	2	2
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	53.6	56.6	52.5	55.3	3	3
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	31.6	29.0	31.4	33.4	3	3
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	25.7	14.0	23.5	36.6	2	4
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	36.7	29.2	32.0	41.3	1	4

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 (%)	29.7	30.6	30.8	32.9	4	4
Married (%)	54.1	53.7	51.9	49.3	3	2
Divorced or Separated (%)	10.2	10.0	11.3	11.7	3	4
Widowed (%)	6.0	5.6	6.0	6.1	3	3

Table 7: Families¹
in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	3,072	3,228	83,207	1,995,658	3	1
One-parent families	309	387	8,427	225,180	3	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	10.1	12.0	10.1	11.3	2	3
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	52.5	52.2	62.3	58.1	5	4
De facto couples ³ (%)	10.6	9.4	15.0	17.7	4	5
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	147,825	127,698	142,298	120,943	3	1

Table 8: Households⁵
in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	3,930	3,960	102,731	2,567,362	3	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	74	61	1,115	51,145	1	1
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	687	631	16,135	442,080	2	1
Persons living alone (total)	761	692	17,250	493,225	2	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	9.2	7.8	8.4	9.7	2	4
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	67.2	66.0	74.9	73.0	5	4
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	2,620	2,501	2,585	1,948	4	1

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

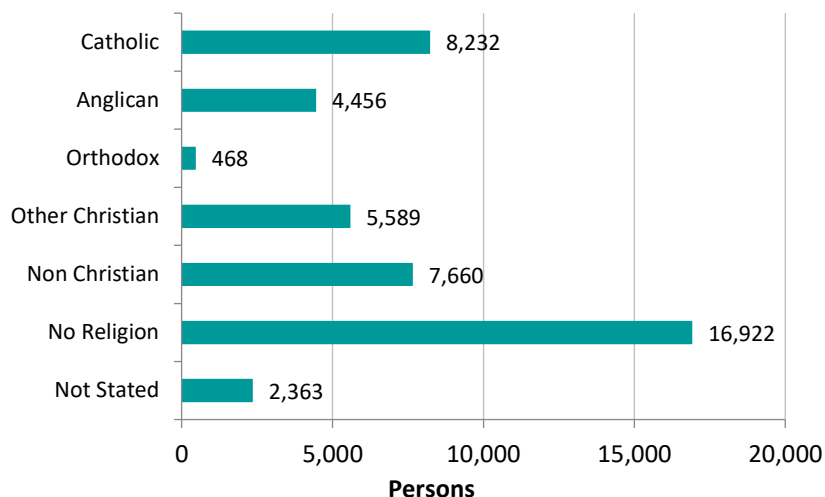
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under seven per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to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

Religious Affiliation
(All persons)



Notes: No Religion also includes Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation

Not Stated also includes Inadequately Described.

Table 9: Religious affiliation by age

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite) Catholic	952	1,156	652	930	1,274	1,070	814	673	506	8,027
Maronite Catholic	23	19	27	34	10	31	25	16	9	194
Melkite Catholic	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	7
Total Catholic	975	1,183	679	964	1,287	1,101	839	689	515	8,232
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	16.9	22.7	13.7	13.1	18.1	20.4	19.4	21.8	21.6	18.0
Anglican	311	588	284	336	643	683	512	561	538	4,456
Orthodox	49	36	42	77	54	81	56	37	36	468
Other Christian	558	628	508	689	829	779	641	535	422	5,589
Non-Christian	1,165	648	1,062	2,079	1,307	579	408	278	134	7,660
No Religion	2,419	1,935	2,137	2,848	2,674	1,928	1,653	881	447	16,922
Not Stated	296	190	248	379	328	245	210	176	291	2,363
Total Population	5,773	5,208	4,960	7,372	7,122	5,396	4,319	3,157	2,383	45,690

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	35	35	70	81
1	34	32	66	111
2	37	46	83	120
3	41	44	85	121
4	53	46	99	129
5	55	47	102	152
6	66	47	113	163
7	60	74	134	147
8	49	54	103	139
9	59	64	123	140
10	59	53	112	141
11	68	64	132	138
12	74	79	153	148
13	57	50	107	133
14	73	47	120	148
15	74	48	122	158
16	55	65	120	146
17	51	63	114	154
18	49	48	97	106
19	37	46	83	91
20-24	192	189	381	390
25-29	147	156	303	375
30-34	170	213	383	566
35-39	278	300	578	639
40-44	293	326	619	768
45-49	303	360	663	689
50-54	270	352	622	520
55-59	241	237	478	506
60-64	200	244	444	419
65-69	163	230	393	386
70-74	149	220	369	308
75-79	130	195	325	266
80+	213	301	514	410
Total	3,835	4,375	8,210	8,908

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.

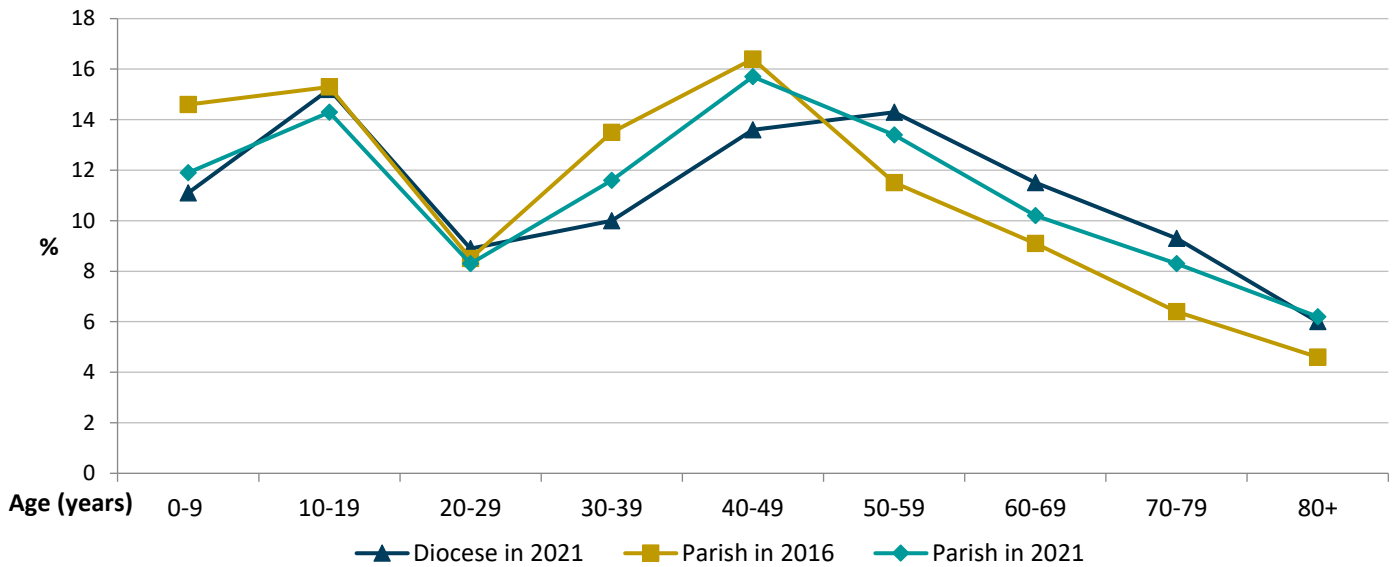
In 2021, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 53 per cent were female and 47 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males slightly outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such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

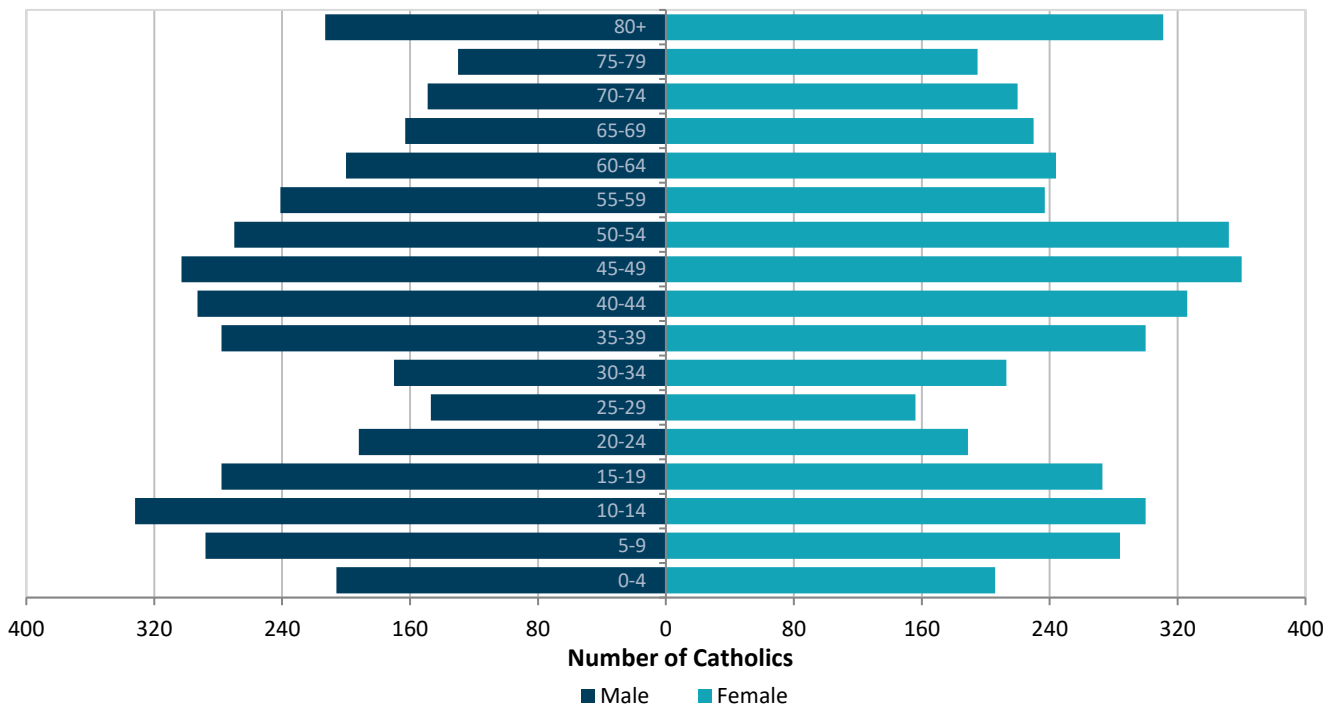


Age and Sex

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

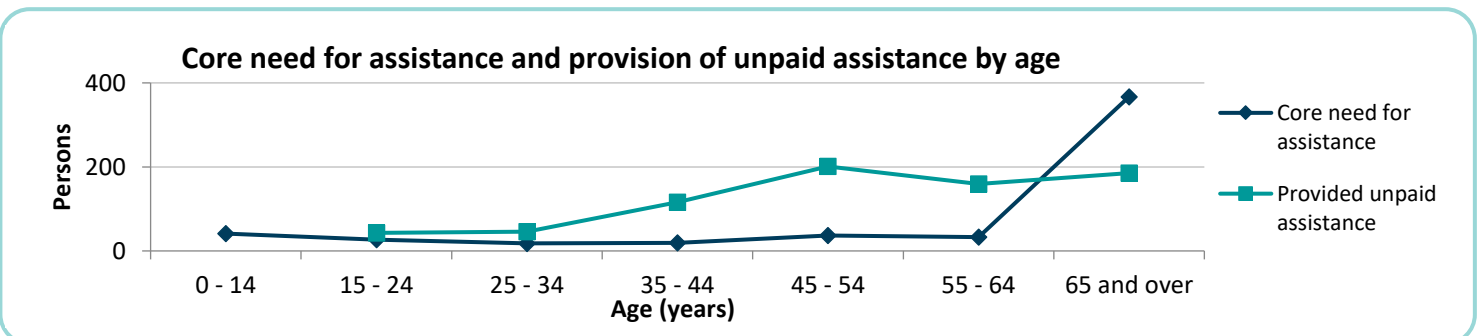
	0-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Total
Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities							
Family members:							
Males	39	29	20	12	26	20	146
Females	10	22	17	23	48	31	151
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	4	18	3	7	4	36
Females	-	3	6	13	16	21	59
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	-	6	4	8	14	34	66
Females	-	-	3	10	21	70	104
Total							
Males	39	39	42	23	47	58	248
Females	10	25	26	46	85	122	314

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	21	30	44	72	59	69	295
Females	24	24	68	132	99	118	465

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021. *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary*.
2. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2022. *People with disability in Australia /Social Inclusion*. <https://www.aihw.gov.au>
3. Among people aged 75 and over, being in hospital or a nursing home is a major reason for not being in a household on Census night.
4. The Census question asked whether the respondent had provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability in the two weeks prior to the Census. The question is not applicable to persons aged 0-14.



Marital Status

The marital status patterns of Australian Catholics have changed noticeably over the last two decades. At the time of the 1991 Census, 31 per cent of Australian Catholics aged 15 and over had never been married, 55 per cent were married, seven per cent were separated or divorced and six per cent were widowed. By the 2021 Census, these figures were respectively 33 per cent, 49 per cent, 12 per cent and six per cent. Since 1991, there has been a decline in the percentage of married Catholics and a rise in the percentage of those never married and those separated or divorced.

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

The graph below shows, for each marital status, the percentage of Catholic men and women aged 15 years and older who lived in the parish at the time of the 2021 Census and who had changed address in the previous five years. Across Australia in 2021, 35 per cent of Catholics aged 15 and over had changed address since the previous Census.

Table 12: Registered marital status by sex and age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15 and over								
Males								
Never married	465	196	123	93	64	35	18	994
Married	-	122	406	425	303	225	233	1,714
Separated or Divorced	-	9	41	59	70	44	35	258
Widowed	-	-	-	3	3	10	59	75
Total	465	327	570	580	440	314	345	3,041
Females								
Never married	456	189	101	106	60	31	31	974
Married	-	171	473	476	297	280	188	1,885
Separated or Divorced	-	7	52	121	108	79	55	422
Widowed	-	-	-	11	21	56	222	310
Total	456	367	626	714	486	446	496	3,591

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

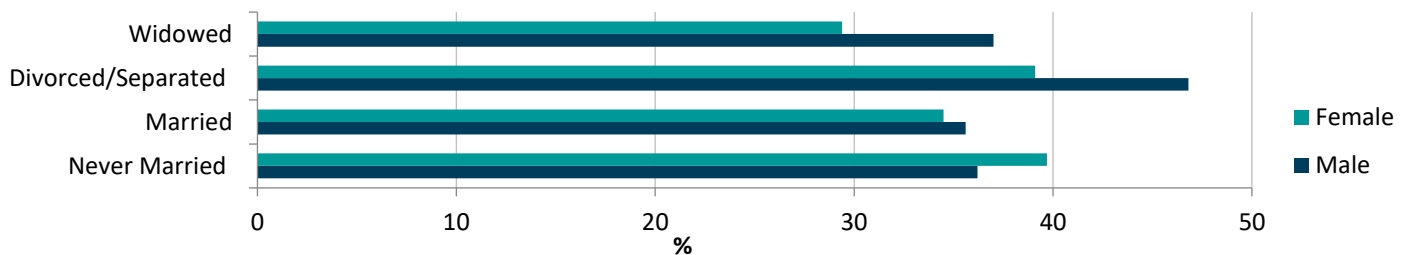


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	1,138	60	1,198	5.0
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	570	82	652	12.6
One Catholic, the other not Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	615	133	748	17.8
Total	2,323	275	2,598	10.6



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	5	11	26	79	162	147	293	33	756	3,534
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	-	3	8	28	61	92	182	11	385	3,945
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	-	-	13	38	94	79	199	15	438	3,841
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both partners Catholic	46	53	58	85	89	43	54	11	439	1,752
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	20	28	22	53	59	26	43	7	258	2,042
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	7	18	21	56	78	45	43	7	275	2,410
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	30	28	47	70	69	21	18	26	309	1,641
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	33	-
Total	114	147	219	448	638	478	878	150	3,072	2,835

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	90	15	9	-	-	114
\$500-\$799	117	17	10	-	-	144
\$800-\$1,249	152	35	14	4	-	205
\$1,250-\$1,999	252	98	77	19	4	450
\$2,000-\$2,999	320	124	136	36	10	626
\$3,000-\$3,999	183	101	146	39	3	472
\$4,000 or more	246	187	336	81	21	871
Income not fully stated	78	27	23	10	3	141
Total Families	1,438	604	751	189	41	3,023
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	2,215	2,995	3,808	3,782	4,095	2,835

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)**

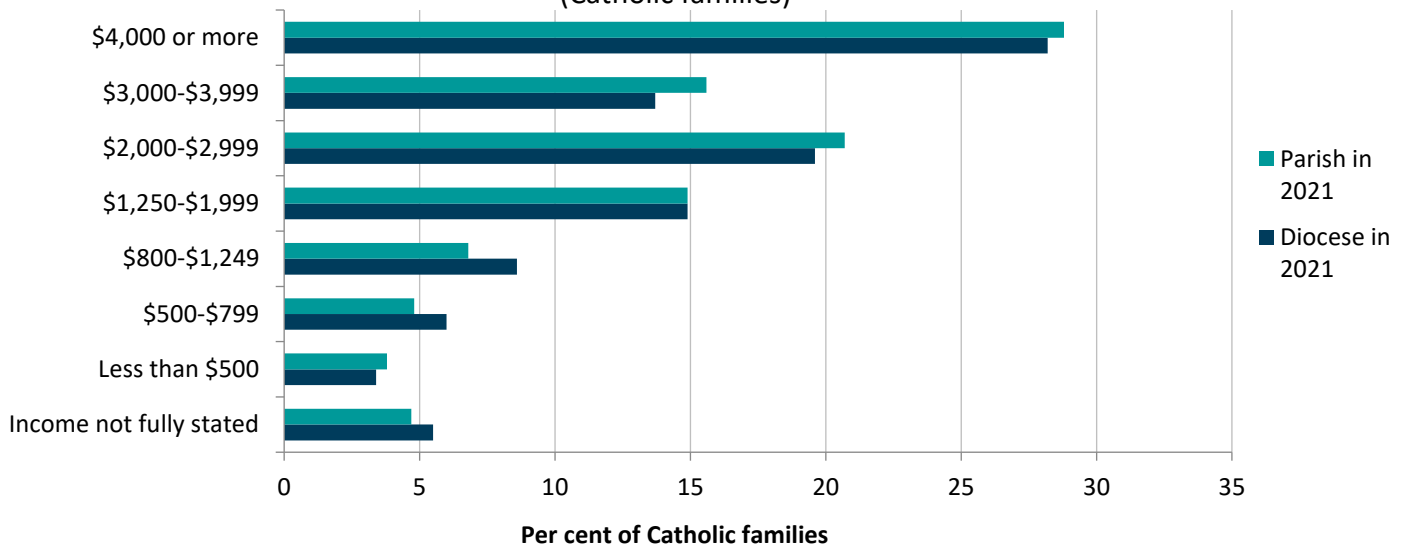


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	1,063	441	622	164	37	2,327
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	188	34	34	8	-	264
One parent family, parent Catholic	148	87	61	14	-	310
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	69	36	53	11	7	176
Total families	1,468	598	770	197	44	3,077



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	2,180	36	821	35	3,072	71.0
Lone person aged under 35 years	21	7	40	6	74	28.4
Lone person aged 35 years or over	405	61	205	16	687	59.0
Group households	35	-	62	-	97	36.1
Total households	2,641	104	1,128	57	3,930	67.2

	\$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	40	33	121	216	206	575	2,740
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	-	10	3	6	2,170
Lone person aged 35 years or over	8	12	24	25	15	14	1,720
Group households	-	-	10	3	8	-	1,700
Total households	48	45	155	254	232	595	2,620

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

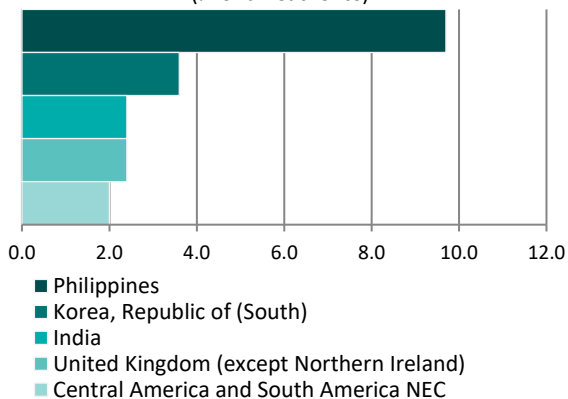
	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	4,812	58.4	-
New Zealand	74	0.9	5.6
Other Oceania	40	0.5	-
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	196	2.4	-
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	81	1.0	-
Italy	114	1.4	-
Malta	13	0.2	-
Spain and Portugal	18	0.2	-
France	14	0.2	-
Netherlands	18	0.2	-
Germany	42	0.5	-
Austria	13	0.2	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	23	0.3	-
Poland	115	1.4	6.3
Hungary	23	0.3	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	62	0.8	6.9
Other Europe NEC	10	0.1	-
Vietnam	47	0.6	10.0
Philippines	796	9.7	15.5
Indonesia	71	0.9	-
Malaysia	93	1.1	6.7
Singapore	58	0.7	12.3
South East Asia NEC	18	0.2	13.0
India	199	2.4	25.9
Sri Lanka	45	0.5	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	83	1.0	4.9
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	135	1.6	4.4
Korea, Republic of (South)	298	3.6	2.0
Egypt	19	0.2	-
Lebanon	106	1.3	2.8
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	3	0.0	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	51	0.6	25.0
South Africa	78	0.9	5.3
Mauritius	10	0.1	-
United States of America	40	0.5	-
Canada	20	0.2	-
Argentina	25	0.3	-
Brazil	22	0.3	-
Colombia	43	0.5	19.5
Chile	37	0.4	7.9
Central America and South America NEC	166	2.0	3.6
Other countries	73	0.9	16.0
Inadequately described/Not stated	39	0.5	-
Total	8,243	100.0	3.4

Notes:

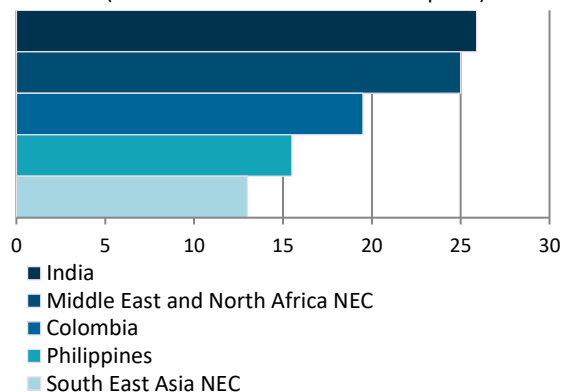
1. % recent arrivals = the percentage of Catholics who were born in the named country and who arrived in Australia between 2018 and 2021 inclusive.

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	5,294	18,554	23,848	22.2
Italian	148	42	190	77.9
Maltese	10	-	10	100.0
Spanish	343	194	537	63.9
Croatian	16	4	20	80.0
Polish	118	46	164	72.0
Dutch	12	17	29	41.4
French	31	89	120	25.8
German	36	107	143	25.2
Portuguese	34	70	104	32.7
Hungarian	21	20	41	51.2
Ukrainian	-	36	36	-
Vietnamese	63	177	240	26.3
Filipino languages	677	223	900	75.2
Chinese languages	352	7,173	7,525	4.7
Malayalam	100	180	280	35.7
Sinhalese	29	179	208	13.9
Korean	374	1,056	1,430	26.2
Indonesian and Malay	68	202	270	25.2
Arabic	239	167	406	58.9
Assyrian and Chaldean	3	8	11	27.3
Oceanic and Papuan languages	9	58	67	13.4
Australian Indigenous languages	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	82	743	825	9.9
Other Asian languages NEC	93	5,343	5,436	1.7
Other languages NEC	13	1,094	1,107	1.2
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	76	1,677	1,753	4.3
Total	8,241	37,459	45,700	18.0

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	268	603	725	479	1,148	1,020	1,043	5,286	-
Italian	-	-	3	13	33	36	64	149	6.7
Maltese	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	-
Spanish	18	35	36	19	123	63	53	347	8.7
Croatian	-	-	-	-	8	-	6	14	-
Polish	3	4	-	5	29	27	51	119	5.2
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French	-	-	-	-	12	8	13	33	13.5
German	-	-	4	-	9	12	12	37	-
Portuguese	-	-	-	-	15	4	8	27	-
Hungarian	3	-	-	-	4	5	6	18	23.5
Ukrainian	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Vietnamese	9	-	8	7	22	12	8	66	23.5
Filipino languages	22	26	36	65	359	109	56	673	3.0
Chinese languages	12	37	20	13	84	73	110	349	14.7
Malayalam	10	10	9	10	58	8	4	109	3.0
Sinhalese	3	4	-	-	15	9	5	36	-
Korean	19	41	46	17	145	69	46	383	23.9
Indonesian and Malay	6	3	3	3	34	3	8	60	7.5
Arabic	10	6	13	30	60	65	56	240	9.2
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	16	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	10	8	9	3	28	14	15	87	6.8
Other Asian languages NEC	9	12	7	9	46	3	17	103	3.3
Other languages NEC	-	6	-	-	10	-	-	16	-
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	15	3	9	-	22	8	17	74	9.0
Total	417	801	928	676	2,269	1,559	1,604	8,254	3.4

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?

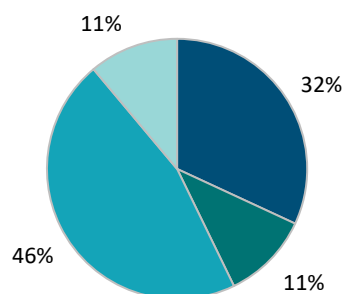
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	431	2,880	3,311	13.0
Infants/Primary – Catholic	341	118	459	74.3
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	57	354	411	13.9
Secondary – Government	228	1,458	1,686	13.5
Secondary – Catholic	387	224	611	63.3
Secondary – Other Non-Government	107	549	656	16.3
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	176	1,099	1,275	13.8
University or other Tertiary Institutions	400	2,241	2,641	15.1
Other (including pre-school)	255	1,260	1,515	16.8
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	5,853	27,280	33,133	17.7
Total	8,235	37,463	45,698	18.0

Note:

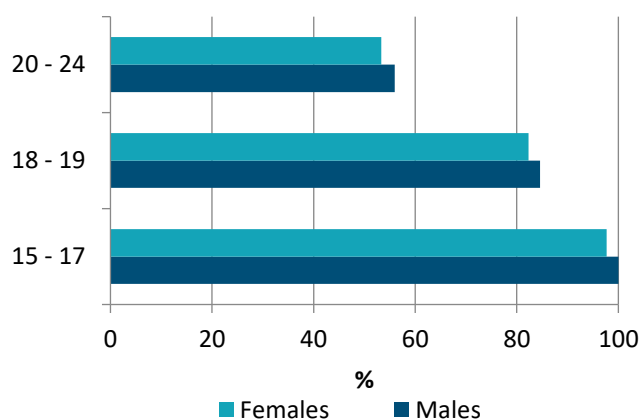
- This table includes the total population of the parish and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

Language background of all students attending Catholic schools



- Primary school students who speak English only at home
- Primary school students who speak a language other than English at home
- Secondary school students who speak English only at home
- Secondary school students who speak a language other than English at home

Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)



Attendance at Educational Institutions

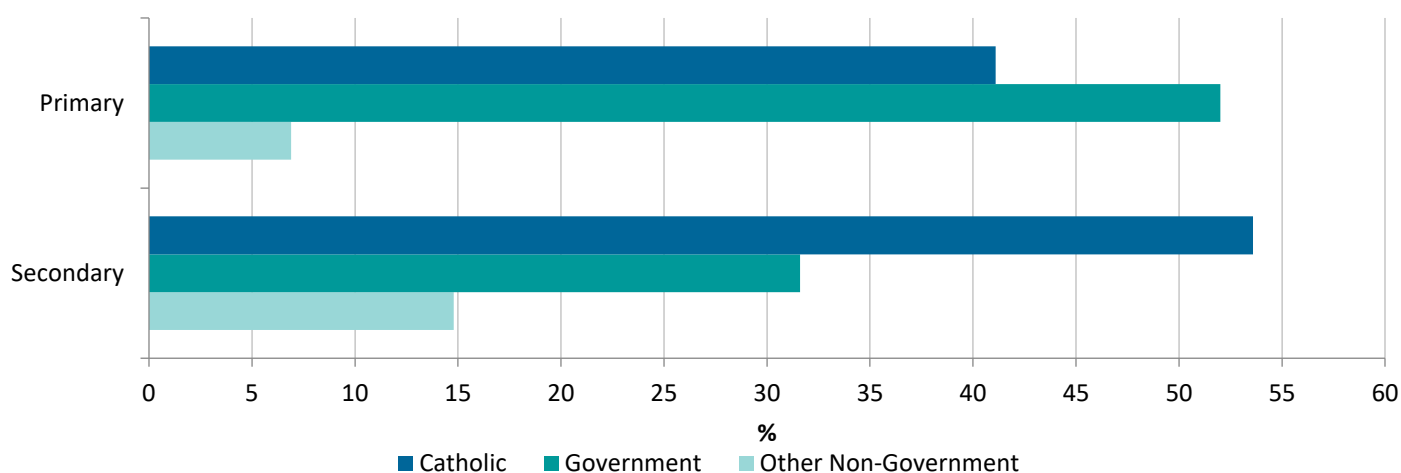
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	8	9	13	58	81	89	165	438	181,301
Infants/Primary – Catholic	3	-	17	23	69	64	147	331	196,735
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	-	-	-	3	15	9	32	59	212,639
Secondary – Government	6	9	13	41	43	43	64	225	153,352
Secondary – Catholic	-	4	15	23	62	55	179	350	211,439
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	-	-	3	5	10	67	88	227,604
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	-	5	13	27	37	37	96	221	192,355
Other (including pre-school)	-	3	-	3	6	10	20	42	203,357
Not stated/Not applicable	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	130,357
Total	17	30	71	181	324	317	770	1,760	194,545

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	-	29	102	98	61	61	351
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	26	141	232	194	140	157	890
Advanced diploma or diploma level	10	20	58	78	56	68	290
Certificate level	30	59	91	104	91	117	492
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	393	63	82	101	93	243	975
Total	459	312	565	575	441	646	2,998
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>54.5</i>	<i>59.1</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>45.6</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>41.4</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	-	53	97	103	43	31	327
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	53	200	354	287	154	182	1,230
Advanced diploma or diploma level	14	27	65	109	73	129	417
Certificate level	28	38	46	102	73	87	374
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	358	47	68	111	141	524	1,249
Total	453	365	630	712	484	953	3,597
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>69.3</i>	<i>71.6</i>	<i>54.8</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>43.3</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	-	82	199	201	104	92	678
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	79	341	586	481	294	339	2,120
Advanced diploma or diploma level	24	47	123	187	129	197	707
Certificate level	58	97	137	206	164	204	866
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	751	110	150	212	234	767	2,224
Total	912	677	1,195	1,287	925	1,599	6,595
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>62.5</i>	<i>65.7</i>	<i>53.0</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>42.4</i>

Note:

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



Employment

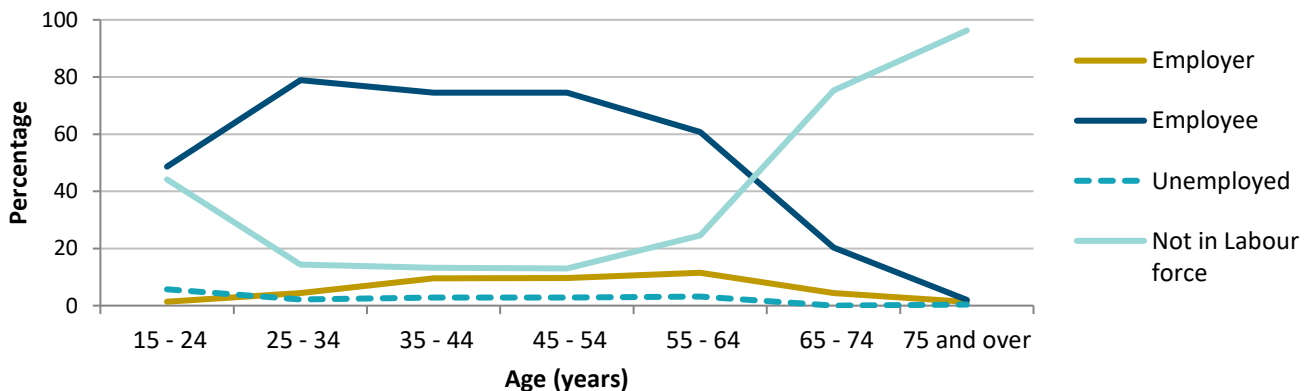
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	8	84	139	20	251
Employee	213	682	693	87	1,675
Unemployed	33	28	37	5	103
Not in the labour force	213	88	138	527	966
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	-	11	11	11	33
Total	467	893	1,018	650	3,028
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>67.0</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.1</i>
Females					
Employer	3	59	90	15	167
Employee	235	737	812	80	1,864
Unemployed	20	25	27	3	75
Not in the labour force	195	173	255	825	1,448
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	-	6	6	24	36
Total	453	1,000	1,190	947	3,590
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>57.0</i>	<i>82.1</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>58.7</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.6</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	3	28	103	142	78	26	380
Professionals	29	106	200	171	101	25	632
Technicians & Trade Workers	51	57	75	55	50	15	303
Community & Personal Service Workers	31	25	18	22	13	4	113
Clerical & Administrative Workers	21	17	28	41	22	9	138
Sales Workers	46	11	27	18	12	8	122
Machinery operators & Drivers	4	12	20	29	26	9	100
Labourers	45	18	20	24	30	17	154
ID / NS / NA ¹	245	55	85	81	106	545	1,117
Total	475	329	576	583	438	658	3,059
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>48.9</i>	<i>61.7</i>	<i>62.4</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>45.1</i>	<i>52.1</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>43.5</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>28.7</i>
Females							
Managers	9	23	75	106	38	7	258
Professionals	48	143	234	216	100	21	762
Technicians & Trade Workers	5	16	15	20	13	-	69
Community & Personal Service Workers	59	43	50	50	40	7	249
Clerical & Administrative Workers	28	38	85	134	92	47	424
Sales Workers	58	18	19	33	23	5	156
Machinery operators & Drivers	6	-	-	6	3	-	15
Labourers	14	15	16	10	17	11	83
ID / NS / NA ¹	224	75	130	137	162	848	1,576
Total	451	371	624	712	488	946	3,592
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>56.1</i>	<i>62.6</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>50.6</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>8.3</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	12	51	178	248	116	33	638
Professionals	77	249	434	387	201	46	1,394
Technicians & Trade Workers	56	73	90	75	63	15	372
Community & Personal Service Workers	90	68	68	72	53	11	362
Clerical & Administrative Workers	49	55	113	175	114	56	562
Sales Workers	104	29	46	51	35	13	278
Machinery operators & Drivers	10	12	20	35	29	9	115
Labourers	59	33	36	34	47	28	237
ID / NS / NA ¹	469	130	215	218	268	1,393	2,693
Total	926	700	1,200	1,295	926	1,604	6,651
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>52.6</i>	<i>62.1</i>	<i>59.0</i>	<i>48.2</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>51.3</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>18.3</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?

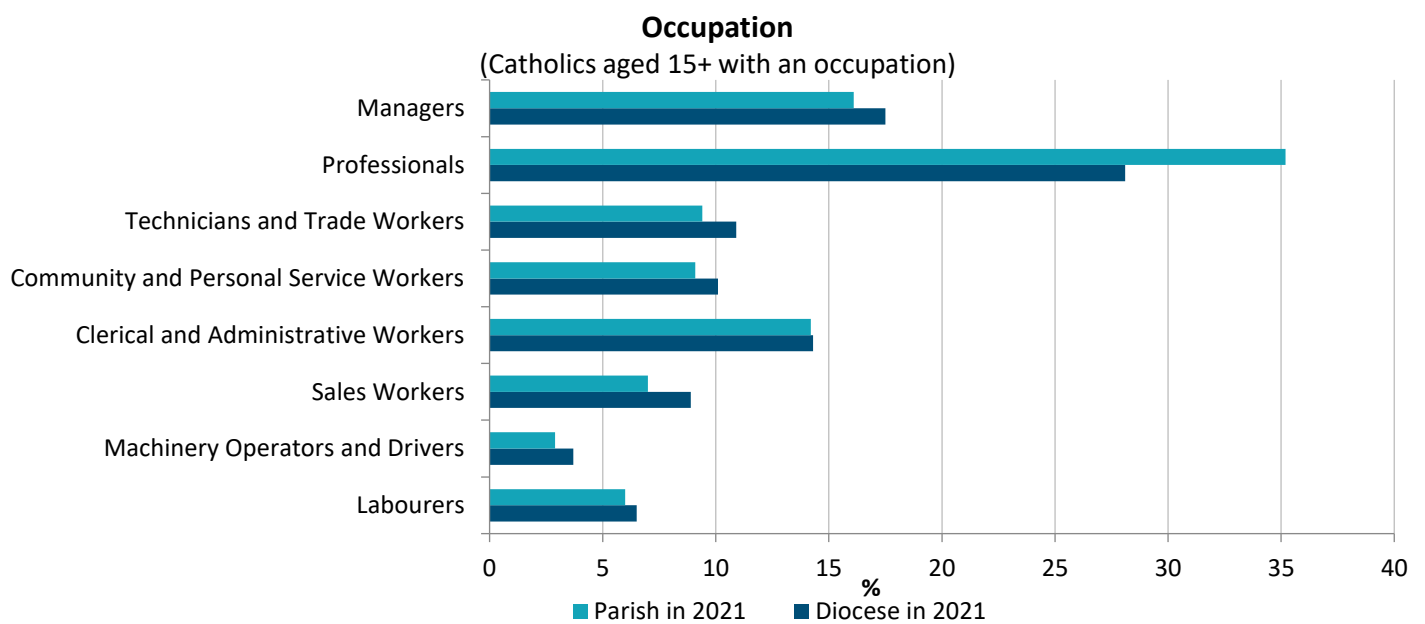
What are the major occupations of younger people? Middle-aged people? Older people? What do you think accounts for differences in occupation between the different age groups?

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	71	77
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	168	185
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	84	132
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	67	107
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation ²	5	10
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	15	12
Not applicable and not stated	45	76
Total	455	599
% with professional parent(s)	52.5	43.7
% with blue collar parent(s)	4.4	3.7

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



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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.

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