



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Terrigal Parish

Diocese of Broken Bay

Census ID: 40635



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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: 36,119

Catholic Population: 7,985

Catholics make up 22.1 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 45 years

Total Catholic families: 3,391

598 Catholics live alone

1,391 Catholics were born overseas

40 Catholics do not speak English well

411 Catholics need assistance with core activities

3,249 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	8,182	7,985
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	21.2	19.7
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	18.7	22.3
Catholics born in NES ¹ (%)	7.4	9.3
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	0.4	0.5
Catholic families	3,217	3,391
Catholics living alone	571	598
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	49.3	51.6
Catholics with university degree (%)	22.4	26.4
Catholic males in labour force (%)	67.9	64.2
Catholic females in labour force (%)	60.2	58.1
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	80.2	83.7

Notes:

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

NOTE ON COMPARABILITY WITH 2016 FIGURES:

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



Parish Overview

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

The Parish Profile begins by looking at the total population living within the parish boundaries, and the percentage who identified as Catholic. The rest of the figures in this overview refer only to these Catholics, except where otherwise indicated.

How has the make-up of the parish population changed over the last five years? Of the changes identified here, which do you think have been particularly significant for the life of the parish?

Table 1: Population ¹	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group ²	Australian Group ²
Total population ³	36,119	32,965	998,724	25,422,788	4	1
Catholic population	7,985	8,182	205,207	5,075,910	3	1
Per cent Catholic	22.1	24.8	20.5	20.0	2	2
At same address since previous Census (%)	59.3	54.0	61.0	59.4	4	4
Median age ⁴ (years)	45	42	44	43	2	3
Aged 0-14 (%)	19.7	21.2	19.3	17.9	3	2
Aged 65+ (%)	22.3	18.7	20.6	19.9	2	2
Males per 100 females	88.3	89.9	88.1	89.1	3	3

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

Table 2 shows the percentage of Catholics living with a disability to the extent that they require assistance for some core activities (i.e. they need help or assistance with self-care, communication or mobility). It also shows the percentage of Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person living with some form of disability.

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

Table 2: Disability	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Need assistance with core activities (%)	5.1	4.8	5.8	6.7	3	4
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	13.3	12.7	12.8	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)	43.5	39.7	45.5	37.1	3	2
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	21.1	22.0	21.1	28.1	3	4
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	63.8	67.9	65.4	66.5	4	4
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	57.8	60.2	58.4	59.7	3	4
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	2.8	3.9	3.7	4.2	5	5
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	5.1	8.6	7.5	8.9	5	5

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

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

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

Table 4: Birthplace, Indigenous Status & Language	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Born overseas in English-speaking country ⁶ (%)	7.7	7.6	7.2	5.5	2	1
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	9.3	7.4	19.0	21.4	5	4
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	36	26	3,278	97,457	5	3
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	199	165	4,164	135,686	2	1
Speak language other than English at home (%)	7.4	6.3	18.0	21.5	5	4
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	0.5	0.4	1.6	2.7	5	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 (%)	26.4	22.4	31.4	24.6	4	2
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	96.1	94.7	96.0	94.9	4	3
Aged 18-19	70.4	68.9	76.4	67.2	4	3
Aged 20-24	53.2	43.1	50.5	43.4	3	2
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	54.0	51.5	43.0	55.5	1	3
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	33.0	35.4	48.9	38.4	5	4
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	49.1	46.7	52.5	55.3	3	4
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	29.0	36.1	31.4	33.4	3	4
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	15.1	10.8	23.5	36.6	5	5
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	26.4	23.2	32.0	41.3	5	5

Notes:

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



Parish Overview

Tables 6, 7 and 8: Marital Status, Families and Households (for more details see pages 13-16).

In 2021, 84 per cent of Australia's Catholics lived in a family setting, with a further ten per cent living alone. The most common type of Catholic family was a couple family with children (44 per cent of all families where at least one person was a Catholic), followed by couple families without children (38%) and one-parent families (parent Catholic, 11%).

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

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

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

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Never married (%)	27.0	28.1	30.8	32.9	5	5
Married (%)	55.6	55.0	51.9	49.3	2	1
Divorced or Separated (%)	11.6	11.1	11.3	11.7	2	3
Widowed (%)	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	3	3

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	3,391	3,217	83,207	1,995,658	2	1
One-parent families	293	294	8,427	225,180	3	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	8.6	9.1	10.1	11.3	3	4
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	65.6	62.2	62.3	58.1	2	2
De facto couples ³ (%)	13.7	12.3	15.0	17.7	3	4
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	142,402	112,889	142,298	120,943	4	2

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	4,038	3,883	102,731	2,567,362	3	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	24	38	1,115	51,145	4	3
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	574	533	16,135	442,080	3	1
Persons living alone (total)	598	571	17,250	493,225	3	2
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	7.5	7.0	8.4	9.7	3	4
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	83.7	80.2	74.9	73.0	2	1
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	2,484	2,148	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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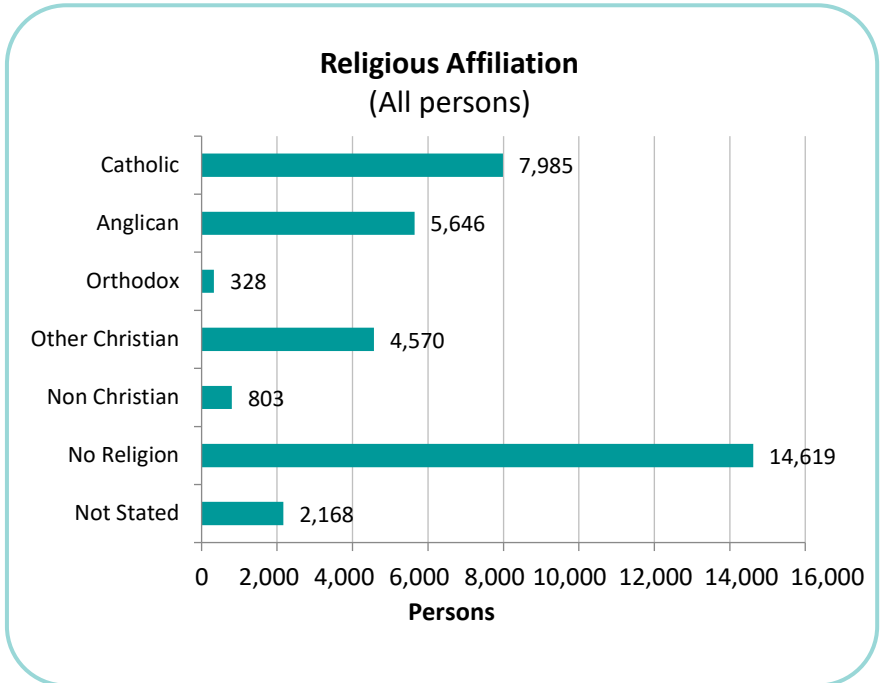
Religious Affiliation

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?



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	887	1,277	616	689	1,016	1,127	1,081	809	459	7,961
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	4	5	-	5	4	-	18
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	6
Total Catholic	890	1,277	616	696	1,021	1,127	1,086	813	459	7,985
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	21.6	25.7	18.6	18.9	21.7	23.4	24.1	21.9	19.9	22.1
Anglican	286	473	313	333	646	887	998	1,054	656	5,646
Orthodox	38	48	16	50	46	50	38	22	20	328
Other Christian	397	608	319	346	546	663	699	602	390	4,570
Non-Christian	76	77	92	96	170	136	86	53	17	803
No Religion	2,235	2,264	1,770	1,912	2,053	1,723	1,358	910	394	14,619
Not Stated	197	222	190	245	233	222	237	257	365	2,168
Total Population	4,119	4,969	3,316	3,678	4,715	4,808	4,502	3,711	2,301	36,119

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	25	23	48	75
1	23	37	60	83
2	30	36	66	99
3	38	48	86	111
4	47	39	86	102
5	60	45	105	123
6	58	39	97	123
7	61	48	109	140
8	78	62	140	118
9	54	50	104	123
10	73	69	142	141
11	72	58	130	122
12	68	68	136	152
13	77	73	150	122
14	62	63	125	109
15	68	65	133	130
16	74	65	139	123
17	69	57	126	130
18	57	55	112	132
19	48	50	98	103
20-24	200	185	385	429
25-29	119	112	231	362
30-34	128	194	322	342
35-39	160	214	374	423
40-44	208	261	469	514
45-49	255	295	550	596
50-54	249	311	560	564
55-59	269	292	561	591
60-64	251	323	574	497
65-69	213	295	508	435
70-74	210	236	446	400
75-79	156	202	358	260
80+	192	270	462	435
Total	3,752	4,240	7,992	8,209

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.

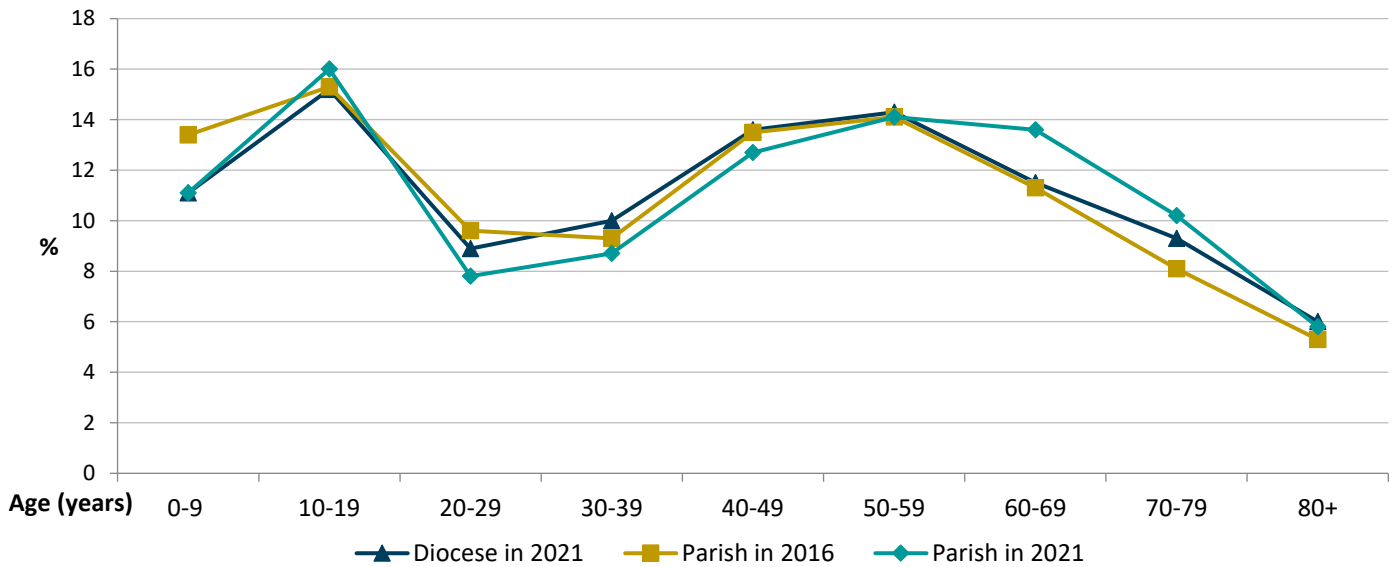
In 2021, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 53 per cent were female and 47 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males slightly outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such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

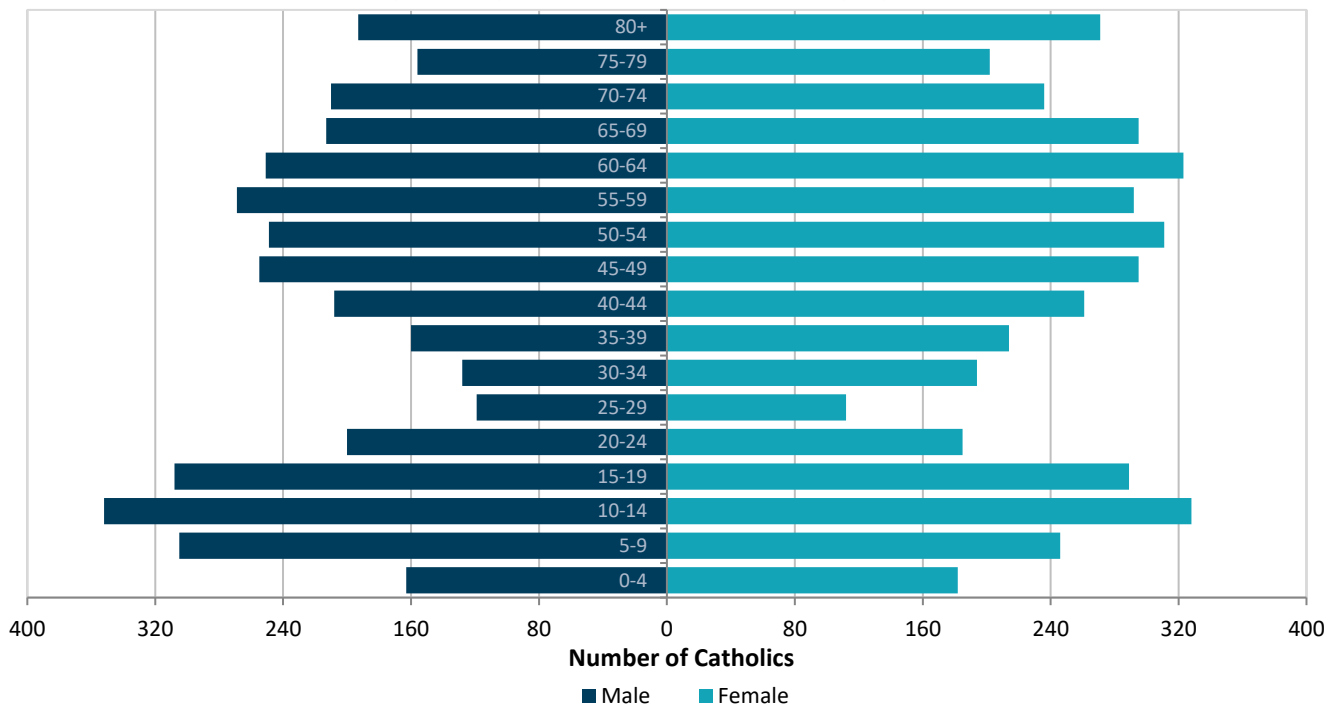


Age and Sex

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	27	16	24	28	24	158
Females	14	27	26	32	37	27	163
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	-	4	-	10	3	17
Females	-	-	-	9	17	28	54
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	-	-	-	5	-	4	9
Females	-	4	-	3	4	4	15
Total							
Males	39	27	20	29	38	31	184
Females	14	31	26	44	58	59	232

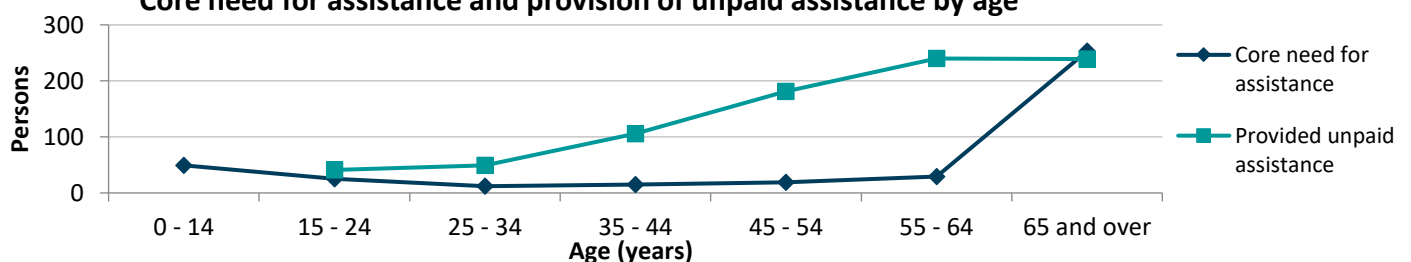
Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age

	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	14	11	38	63	81	102	309
Females	23	35	68	122	161	145	554

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	505	168	76	62	42	18	12	883
Married	-	65	271	370	399	342	263	1,710
Separated or Divorced	-	12	26	76	68	65	34	281
Widowed	-	-	-	3	11	9	45	68
Total	505	245	373	511	520	434	354	2,942
Females								
Never married	475	174	86	56	34	21	9	855
Married	-	121	350	431	417	350	199	1,868
Separated or Divorced	-	13	41	119	142	104	57	476
Widowed	-	-	-	8	22	65	210	305
Total	475	308	477	614	615	540	475	3,504

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

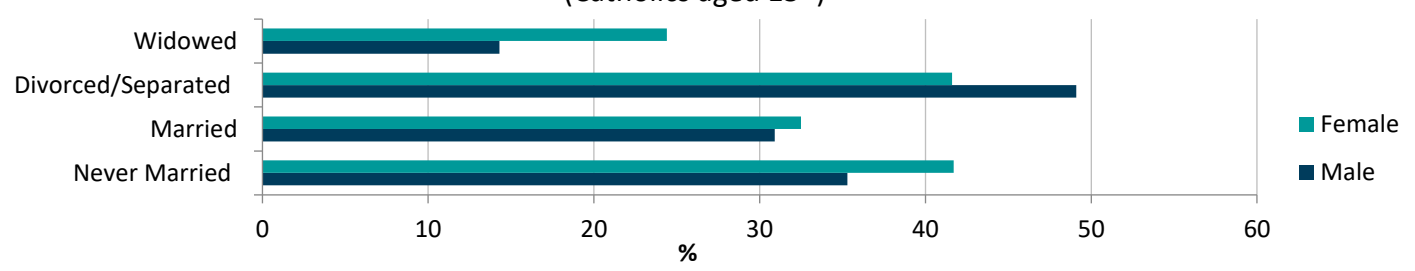


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	881	84	965	8.7
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	992	122	1,114	11.0
One Catholic, the other not Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	662	196	858	22.8
Total	2,535	402	2,937	13.7



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	5	11	12	38	103	117	195	33	514	3,611
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	4	-	11	50	114	145	219	35	578	3,637
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	3	4	5	41	108	114	193	26	494	3,640
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both partners Catholic	36	73	76	91	62	42	61	14	455	1,542
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	33	50	103	111	95	62	60	11	525	1,729
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	8	19	37	72	75	57	55	8	331	2,340
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	12	31	56	64	52	21	20	37	293	1,589
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	43	-
Total	105	194	314	507	637	582	833	219	3,391	2,731

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	81	5	3	4	-	93
\$500-\$799	151	23	8	4	-	186
\$800-\$1,249	245	35	17	4	-	301
\$1,250-\$1,999	347	63	75	27	-	512
\$2,000-\$2,999	327	99	135	69	6	636
\$3,000-\$3,999	245	85	147	80	10	567
\$4,000 or more	305	161	250	98	26	840
Income not fully stated	94	41	39	23	4	201
Total Families	1,795	512	674	309	46	3,336
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	2,081	3,123	3,540	3,437	4,192	2,731

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)**

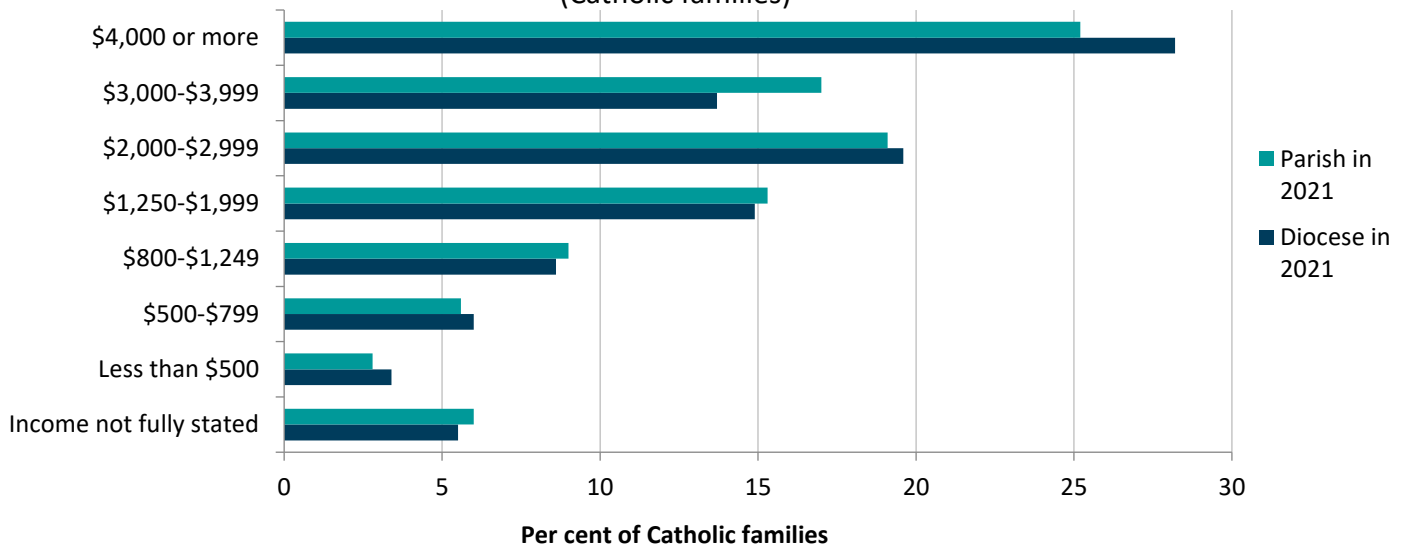


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	1,424	309	506	239	56	2,534
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	240	79	58	20	13	410
One parent family, parent Catholic	113	89	63	25	3	293
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	46	38	56	22	5	167
Total families	1,823	515	683	306	77	3,404



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	2,879	10	421	48	3,358	85.7
Lone person aged under 35 years	11	-	13	-	24	45.8
Lone person aged 35 years or over	454	5	80	35	574	79.1
Group households	34	5	43	-	82	41.5
Total households	3,378	20	557	83	4,038	83.7

	\$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	70	59	194	287	226	637	2,535
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	-	3	-	-	1,900
Lone person aged 35 years or over	11	12	12	13	7	15	1,600
Group households	-	-	-	3	-	-	1,900
Total households	81	71	206	306	233	652	2,484

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

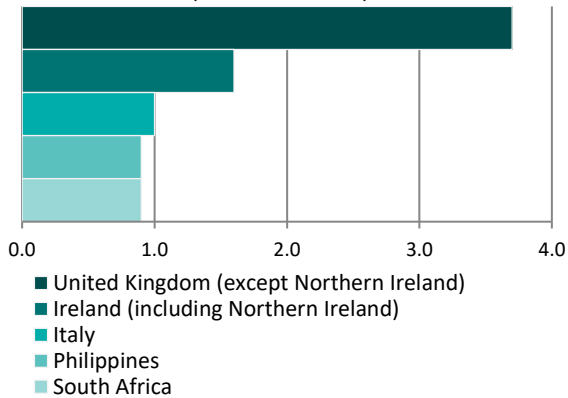
	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	6,566	82.0	-
New Zealand	66	0.8	-
Other Oceania	27	0.3	10.0
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	296	3.7	2.8
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	131	1.6	-
Italy	77	1.0	-
Malta	28	0.3	-
Spain and Portugal	14	0.2	-
France	22	0.3	-
Netherlands	26	0.3	-
Germany	38	0.5	7.3
Austria	20	0.2	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	46	0.6	-
Poland	33	0.4	-
Hungary	10	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	24	0.3	-
Other Europe NEC	16	0.2	23.5
Vietnam	-	-	-
Philippines	76	0.9	4.3
Indonesia	4	0.0	30.0
Malaysia	6	0.1	-
Singapore	8	0.1	-
South East Asia NEC	3	0.0	-
India	37	0.5	10.5
Sri Lanka	10	0.1	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	13	0.2	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	5	0.1	50.0
Korea, Republic of (South)	21	0.3	-
Egypt	21	0.3	-
Lebanon	21	0.3	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	-	-	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	10	0.1	-
South Africa	73	0.9	4.1
Mauritius	15	0.2	-
United States of America	39	0.5	8.6
Canada	19	0.2	-
Argentina	14	0.2	-
Brazil	26	0.3	-
Colombia	23	0.3	-
Chile	22	0.3	-
Central America and South America NEC	29	0.4	12.9
Other countries	22	0.3	-
Inadequately described/Not stated	47	0.6	-
Total	8,004	100.0	0.8

Notes:

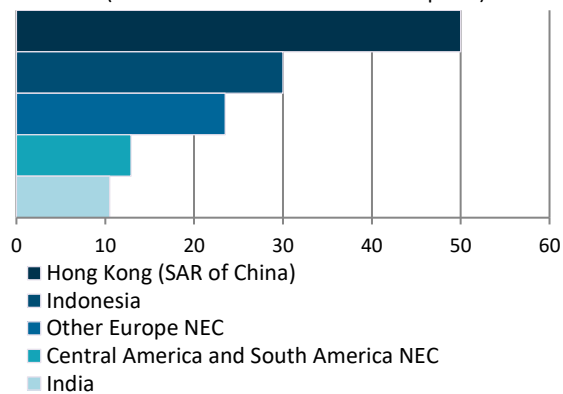
1. % recent arrivals = the percentage of Catholics who were born in the named country and who arrived in Australia between 2018 and 2021 inclusive.

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	7,326	24,631	31,957	22.9
Italian	89	39	128	69.5
Maltese	8	-	8	100.0
Spanish	100	93	193	51.8
Croatian	34	5	39	87.2
Polish	32	18	50	64.0
Dutch	14	39	53	26.4
French	36	61	97	37.1
German	34	76	110	30.9
Portuguese	41	63	104	39.4
Hungarian	9	12	21	42.9
Ukrainian	3	3	6	50.0
Vietnamese	7	39	46	15.2
Filipino languages	34	12	46	73.9
Chinese languages	12	310	322	3.7
Malayalam	32	13	45	71.1
Sinhalese	5	17	22	22.7
Korean	17	32	49	34.7
Indonesian and Malay	-	41	41	-
Arabic	24	68	92	26.1
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	9	7	16	56.3
Australian Indigenous languages	-	10	10	-
Other European languages NEC	29	395	424	6.8
Other Asian languages NEC	12	347	359	3.3
Other languages NEC	7	74	81	8.6
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	78	1,708	1,786	4.4
Total	7,992	28,113	36,105	22.1

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. *Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.11.*

2. *The percentage of Catholics among the speakers of these languages in Australia.*

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

Why does the proportion of people not speaking English well vary for different languages spoken at home? Part of the explanation lies in differences in average period of residence of the various language groups. Another factor is 'cultural distance': the more people from a particular culture share the customs, beliefs and lifestyles with the majority Australian culture, the easier it will be for them to overcome language barriers. A third factor is the size of the language group and the pattern of settlement. The concentration of large numbers of speakers in a region tends to reinforce the use of that language.¹

What are the most commonly spoken languages other than English among the Catholics of this parish? Are speakers of some languages more likely than others to have difficulty with English? Can you see the influence of the three factors outlined above reflected in the figures on this page?

Table 21: Language spoken at home by age

	0-4	5-11	12-19	20-29	30-49	50-64	65 and over	Total	% who do not speak English well
English	314	775	964	598	1,550	1,566	1,557	7,324	-
Italian	-	6	3	4	9	31	42	95	11.0
Maltese	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	11	-
Spanish	3	10	8	4	27	14	25	91	5.2
Croatian	-	-	-	-	3	5	20	28	-
Polish	3	-	-	-	8	7	10	28	12.1
Dutch	-	-	3	-	9	-	-	12	-
French	-	-	8	-	7	10	13	38	-
German	3	3	-	-	7	4	14	31	-
Portuguese	4	4	3	-	19	-	7	37	-
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	10	-
Filipino languages	-	-	-	-	15	6	6	27	-
Chinese languages	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9	30.0
Malayalam	12	8	-	-	17	-	-	37	13.5
Sinhalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	-	3	-	8	4	5	20	42.9
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arabic	-	-	-	-	3	10	8	21	15.0
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	-	3	-	-	14	7	3	27	-
Other Asian languages NEC	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	8	-
Other languages NEC	-	5	6	-	3	-	-	14	36.4
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	3	-	-	3	-	6	55	67	-
Total	342	824	1,003	609	1,702	1,680	1,781	7,941	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?

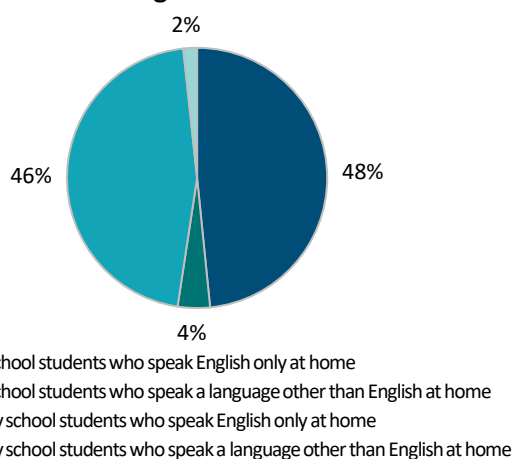
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	278	1,614	1,892	14.7
Infants/Primary – Catholic	455	81	536	84.9
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	110	597	707	15.6
Secondary – Government	216	1,178	1,394	15.5
Secondary – Catholic	365	131	496	73.6
Secondary – Other Non-Government	163	710	873	18.7
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	170	688	858	19.8
University or other Tertiary Institutions	346	1,206	1,552	22.3
Other (including pre-school)	234	855	1,089	21.5
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	5,664	21,059	26,723	21.2
Total	8,001	28,119	36,120	22.2

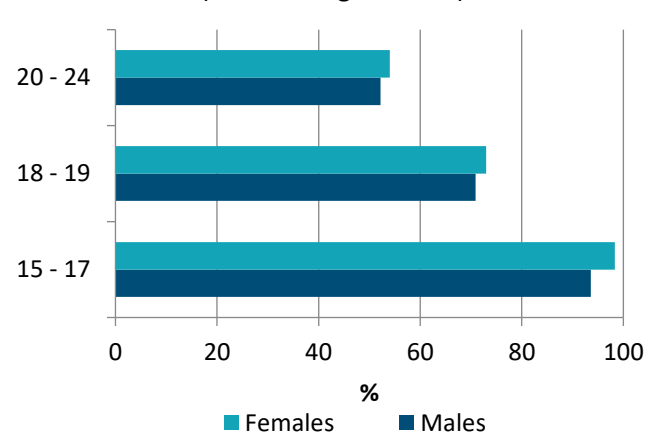
Note:

- 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

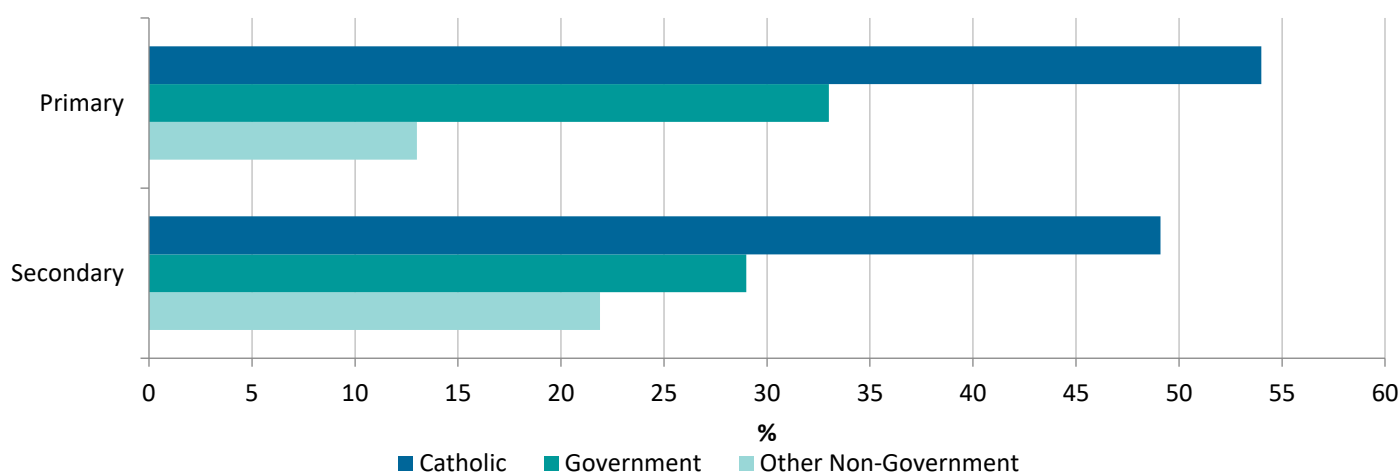
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	13	12	18	34	57	60	57	261	148,607
Infants/Primary – Catholic	5	9	18	38	86	101	189	460	190,999
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	-	-	3	6	14	21	50	101	211,700
Secondary – Government	4	8	23	24	49	40	40	202	141,516
Secondary – Catholic	-	8	9	37	50	80	131	344	191,260
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	-	5	15	23	36	69	162	201,324
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	-	-	5	11	17	25	78	148	215,246
Other (including pre-school)	-	-	3	6	9	9	20	50	188,288
Not stated/Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22	37	84	171	305	372	634	1,728	183,543

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	-	15	29	41	33	35	153
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	22	67	112	107	98	117	523
Advanced diploma or diploma level	11	19	37	102	89	68	326
Certificate level	55	77	118	164	198	221	833
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	423	64	69	88	108	334	1,086
Total	511	242	365	502	526	775	2,921
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>33.9</i>	<i>38.6</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>23.1</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	-	29	47	43	42	21	182
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	35	137	217	181	146	125	841
Advanced diploma or diploma level	21	46	76	133	98	100	474
Certificate level	41	48	82	113	107	134	525
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	381	55	63	139	219	635	1,492
Total	478	315	485	609	612	1,015	3,514
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>52.7</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>30.7</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>29.1</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	-	44	76	84	75	56	335
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	57	204	329	288	244	242	1,364
Advanced diploma or diploma level	32	65	113	235	187	168	800
Certificate level	96	125	200	277	305	355	1,358
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	804	119	132	227	327	969	2,578
Total	989	557	850	1,111	1,138	1,790	6,435
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>47.6</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>26.4</i>

Note:

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



Employment

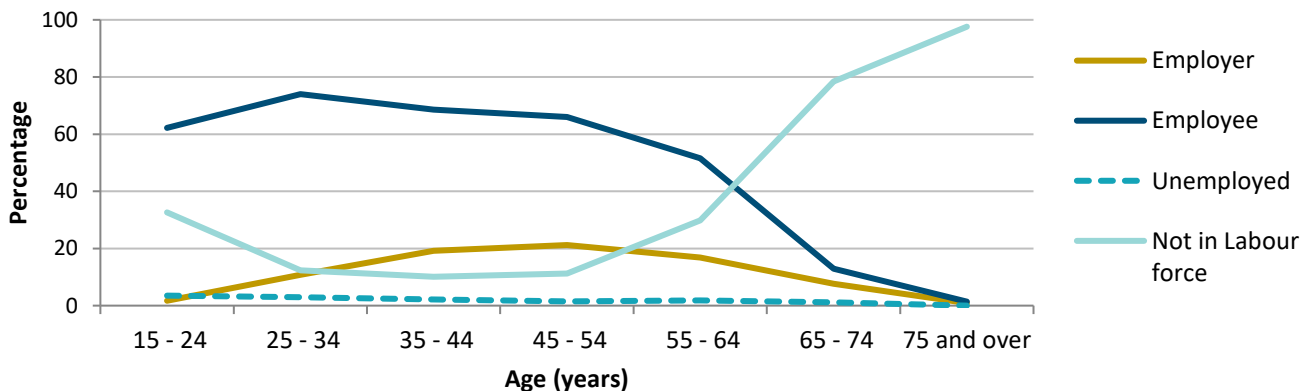
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	11	130	275	57	473
Employee	298	417	547	67	1,329
Unemployed	21	16	24	3	64
Not in the labour force	169	44	176	620	1,009
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	-	8	16	28	52
Total	499	615	1,038	775	2,927
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	66.1	91.5	81.5	16.4	63.8
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	6.4	2.8	2.8	2.4	3.4
Females					
Employer	-	95	143	21	259
Employee	312	562	770	61	1,705
Unemployed	10	18	18	-	46
Not in the labour force	142	106	282	862	1,392
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	6	-	8	60	74
Total	470	781	1,221	1,004	3,476
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	68.5	86.4	76.2	8.2	57.8
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	3.1	2.7	1.9	-	2.3

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	11	31	97	134	104	29	406
Professionals	14	58	89	102	89	31	383
Technicians & Trade Workers	96	51	69	79	61	26	382
Community & Personal Service Workers	27	18	24	29	27	12	137
Clerical & Administrative Workers	12	12	15	27	22	6	94
Sales Workers	46	11	11	36	20	11	135
Machinery operators & Drivers	26	6	11	16	27	11	97
Labourers	71	26	14	24	20	14	169
ID / NS / NA ¹	201	33	38	63	151	646	1,132
Total	504	246	368	510	521	786	2,935
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	8.3	41.8	56.4	52.8	52.2	42.9	43.8
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	63.7	39.0	28.5	26.6	29.2	36.4	35.9
Females							
Managers	10	27	65	72	34	7	215
Professionals	34	116	159	167	130	26	632
Technicians & Trade Workers	11	13	15	15	9	4	67
Community & Personal Service Workers	102	29	37	58	51	9	286
Clerical & Administrative Workers	22	46	95	151	121	37	472
Sales Workers	102	16	23	30	32	3	206
Machinery operators & Drivers	8	-	-	-	3	-	11
Labourers	27	-	6	15	19	-	67
ID / NS / NA ¹	157	54	78	97	220	926	1,532
Total	473	301	478	605	619	1,012	3,488
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	13.9	57.9	56.0	47.0	41.1	38.4	43.3
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	14.6	5.3	5.3	5.9	7.8	4.7	7.4
All Catholics							
Managers	21	58	162	206	138	36	621
Professionals	48	174	248	269	219	57	1,015
Technicians & Trade Workers	107	64	84	94	70	30	449
Community & Personal Service Workers	129	47	61	87	78	21	423
Clerical & Administrative Workers	34	58	110	178	143	43	566
Sales Workers	148	27	34	66	52	14	341
Machinery operators & Drivers	34	6	11	16	30	11	108
Labourers	98	26	20	39	39	14	236
ID / NS / NA ¹	358	87	116	160	371	1,572	2,664
Total	977	547	846	1,115	1,140	1,798	6,423
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	11.1	50.4	56.2	49.7	46.4	41.2	43.5
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	38.6	20.9	15.8	15.6	18.1	24.3	21.1

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?

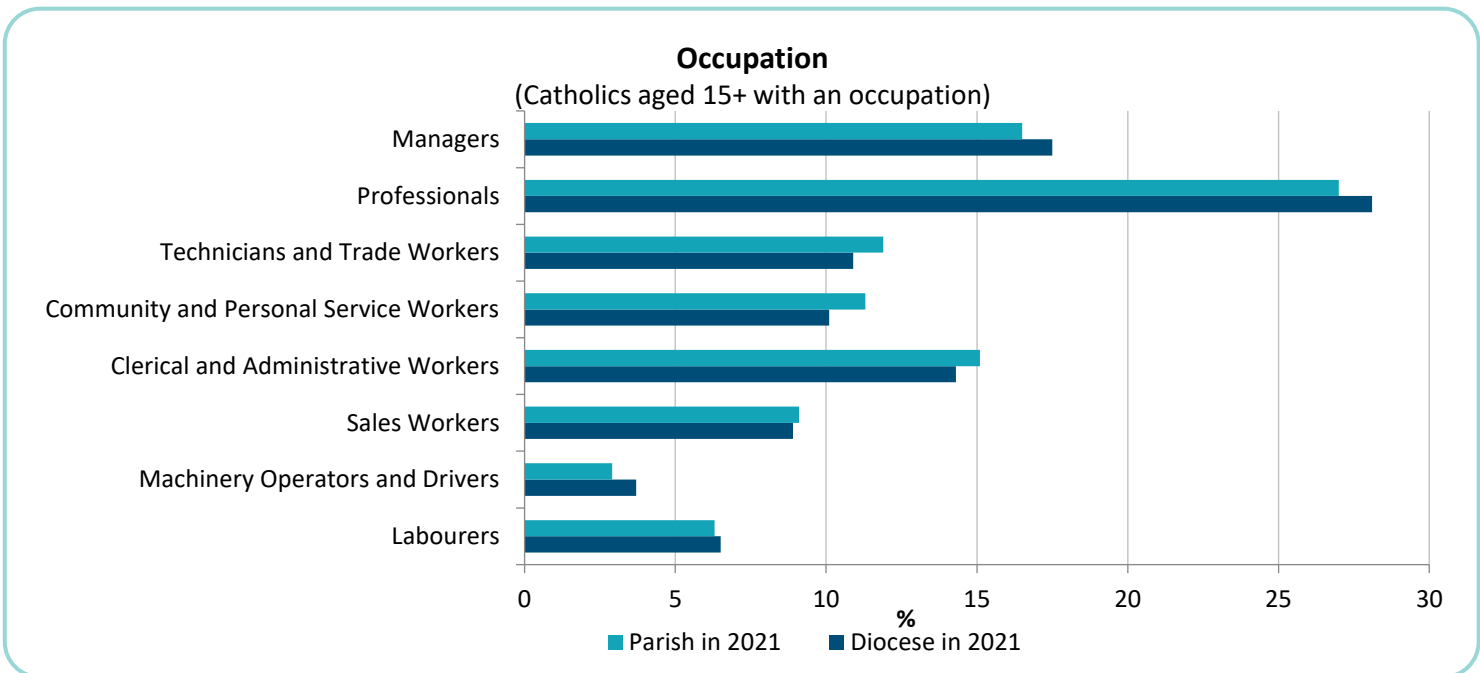
What are the major occupations of younger people? Middle-aged people? Older people? What do you think accounts for differences in occupation between the different age groups?

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	67	43
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	180	145
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	106	105
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	111	120
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation ²	9	3
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	24	13
Not applicable and not stated	40	57
Total	537	486
% with professional parent(s)	46.0	38.7
% with blue collar parent(s)	6.1	3.3

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



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The National Centre for Pastoral Research website allows you to view the Social Profiles online.

Visit the website to obtain:

- Social Profiles for any diocese or parish in Australia
- A Social Profile for the Catholic population of Australia
- Helpful hints on using the Census data
- Reports on the National Count of Attendance
- Research reports from the Fifth Plenary Council of Australia
- 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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