



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Gungahlin Parish

Archdiocese of Canberra & Goulburn

Census ID: 111867



Date of report: December 2023
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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: 87,680

Catholic Population: 15,989

Catholics make up 18.2 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 36 years

Total Catholic families: 6,210

1,156 Catholics live alone

4,329 Catholics were born overseas

400 Catholics do not speak English well

654 Catholics need assistance with core activities

7,783 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	15,663	15,989
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	25.3	24.3
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	7.2	9.5
Catholics born in NES ¹ (%)	19.9	23.5
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	2.3	2.5
Catholic families	6,000	6,210
Catholics living alone	917	1,156
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	59.5	61.6
Catholics with university degree (%)	29.9	33.4
Catholic males in labour force (%)	82.9	80.0
Catholic females in labour force (%)	75.9	74.3
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	69.2	70.1

Notes:

1. NES¹ = Non-English-Speaking Country as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
2. The percentage of all students who are Catholic attending Catholic schools.

NOTE ON COMPARABILITY WITH 2016 FIGURES:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

Table 1: Population ¹	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group ²	Australian Group ²
Total population ³	87,680	71,522	734,694	25,422,788	1	1
Catholic population	15,989	15,663	151,053	5,075,910	1	1
Per cent Catholic	18.2	21.9	20.6	20.0	4	4
At same address since previous Census (%)	51.3	40.8	58.9	59.4	5	5
Median age ⁴ (years)	36	32	43	43	5	5
Aged 0-14 (%)	24.3	25.3	18.4	17.9	1	1
Aged 65+ (%)	9.5	7.2	20.0	19.9	5	5
Males per 100 females	90.1	90.1	89.8	89.1	4	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 (%)	4.1	2.9	6.2	6.7	5	5
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	11.8	10.5	14.1	13.5	5	4

Notes:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

Table 3: Employment	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Managers and Professionals ¹ (% of those recording an occupation)	43.9	40.1	41.7	37.1	2	2
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	19.1	19.9	23.8	28.1	4	5
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	79.8	82.9	68.3	66.5	1	1
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	74.1	75.9	63.6	59.7	1	1
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	3.2	3.2	3.1	4.2	2	4
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	8.9	7.6	7.0	8.9	2	3

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 (%)	3.4	4.1	3.6	5.5	3	4
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	23.5	19.9	15.3	21.4	1	2
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	289	286	2,008	97,457	1	1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	293	223	4,587	135,686	1	1
Speak language other than English at home (%)	26.4	23.6	14.8	21.5	1	2
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	2.5	2.3	1.3	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 (%)	33.4	29.9	27.4	24.6	2	2
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	98.6	97.0	94.4	94.9	2	2
Aged 18-19	68.5	67.8	65.8	67.2	2	3
Aged 20-24	45.0	41.5	44.2	43.4	2	3
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	65.5	64.1	56.5	55.5	1	2
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	30.2	29.7	38.5	38.4	5	4
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	56.3	52.7	54.6	55.3	2	3
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	34.7	36.3	36.6	33.4	3	3
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	46.0	35.0	41.2	36.6	2	2
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	48.4	40.8	46.2	41.3	2	2

Notes:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6: Marital Status of Catholics aged 15+

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Never married (%)	34.1	33.7	32.4	32.9	1	2
Married (%)	52.6	54.5	50.2	49.3	3	2
Divorced or Separated (%)	10.3	9.4	11.4	11.7	4	4
Widowed (%)	3.1	2.3	6.0	6.1	5	5

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

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	6,210	6,000	60,866	1,995,658	1	1
One-parent families	633	553	6,198	225,180	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	10.2	9.2	10.2	11.3	2	3
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	58.2	55.3	62.3	58.1	5	4
De facto couples ³ (%)	18.6	18.7	18.1	17.7	3	3
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	163,155	139,274	137,084	120,943	1	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	7,610	7,187	79,230	2,567,362	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	222	244	1,827	51,145	1	1
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	934	673	14,042	442,080	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	1,156	917	15,869	493,225	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	7.2	5.9	10.5	9.7	5	5
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	70.1	69.2	75.4	73.0	5	4
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	2,151	2,171	2,004	1,948	2	2

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

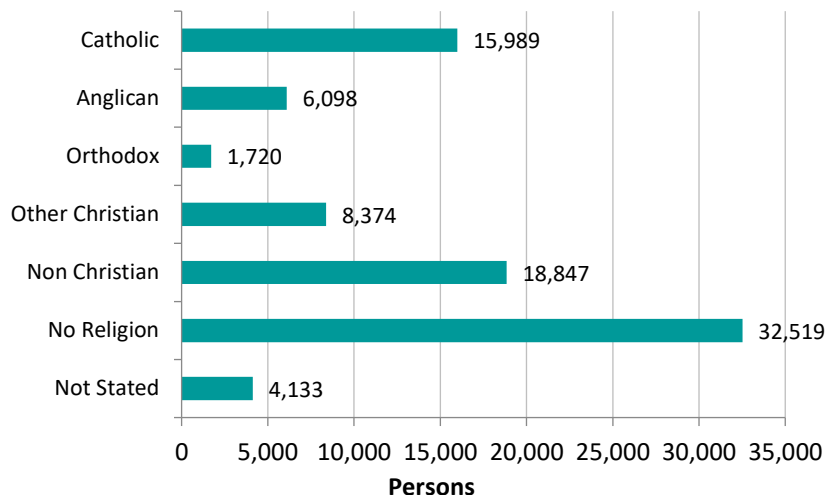
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under seven per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to 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	2,439	2,491	1,805	2,418	2,675	1,957	1,107	765	269	15,926
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	10
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	15	15	-	7	16	-	-	-	-	53
Total Catholic	2,459	2,506	1,805	2,425	2,696	1,957	1,107	765	269	15,989
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	17.4	22.7	13.2	14.0	19.6	22.7	21.6	25.8	26.2	18.2
Anglican	644	803	507	738	1,106	1,005	591	482	222	6,098
Orthodox	257	261	207	253	269	228	131	85	29	1,720
Other Christian	1,230	1,062	960	1,365	1,433	1,015	700	447	162	8,374
Non-Christian	3,465	2,013	3,231	4,684	3,035	1,268	735	319	97	18,847
No Religion	5,403	3,901	6,150	7,033	4,649	2,816	1,628	742	197	32,519
Not Stated	695	497	766	848	584	330	236	127	50	4,133
Total Population	14,153	11,043	13,626	17,346	13,772	8,619	5,128	2,967	1,026	87,680

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	66	82	148	202
1	109	84	193	283
2	96	110	206	260
3	129	119	248	289
4	157	134	291	273
5	124	132	256	284
6	162	135	297	323
7	137	136	273	283
8	115	150	265	288
9	147	138	285	262
10	157	141	298	304
11	170	147	317	230
12	145	154	299	229
13	150	126	276	237
14	128	112	240	233
15	127	135	262	245
16	102	115	217	206
17	115	107	222	217
18	95	96	191	225
19	78	87	165	219
20-24	463	464	927	943
25-29	427	451	878	1,125
30-34	460	599	1,059	1,390
35-39	633	735	1,368	1,408
40-44	637	738	1,375	1,382
45-49	604	718	1,322	1,181
50-54	529	589	1,118	907
55-59	383	462	845	636
60-64	278	340	618	494
65-69	188	299	487	443
70-74	191	273	464	288
75-79	139	172	311	210
80+	138	131	269	171
Total	7,579	8,411	15,990	15,670

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.

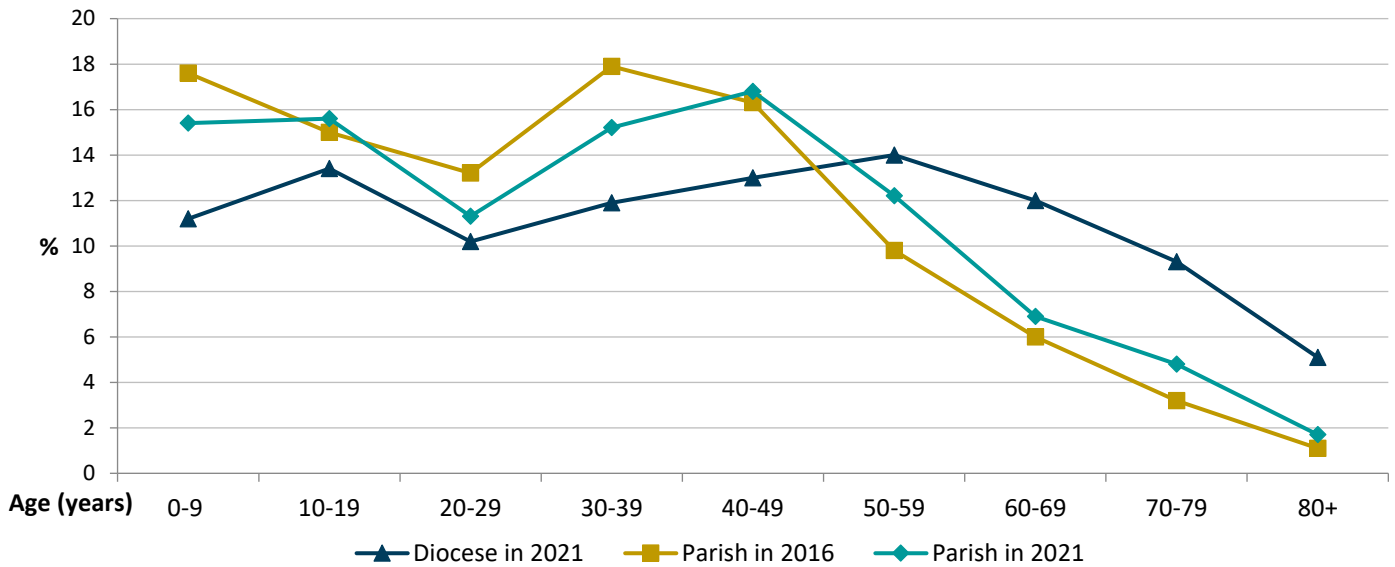
In 2021, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 53 per cent were female and 47 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males slightly outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such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

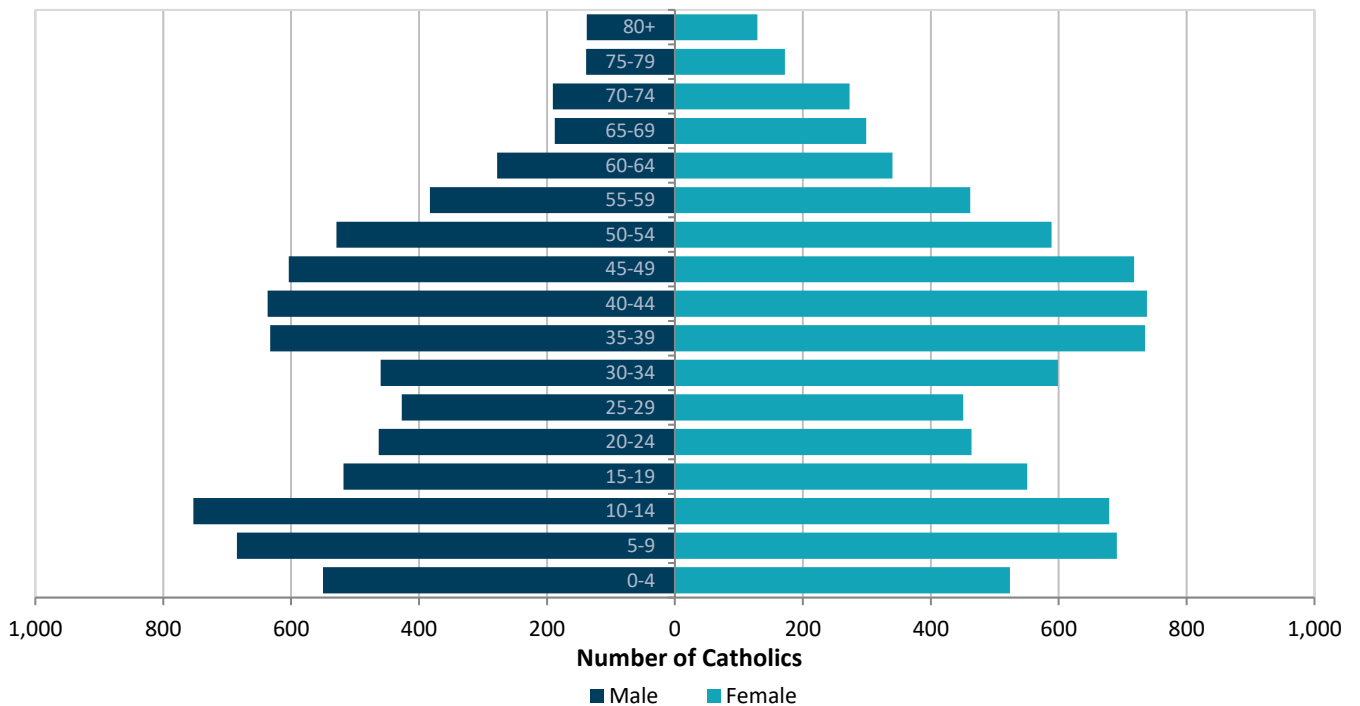


Age and Sex

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	82	59	29	20	40	22	252
Females	51	45	51	47	33	17	244
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	13	11	11	-	3	38
Females	-	9	19	10	14	9	61
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	-	10	6	-	-	-	16
Females	-	3	8	-	5	-	16
Total							
Males	82	82	46	31	40	25	306
Females	51	57	78	57	52	26	321

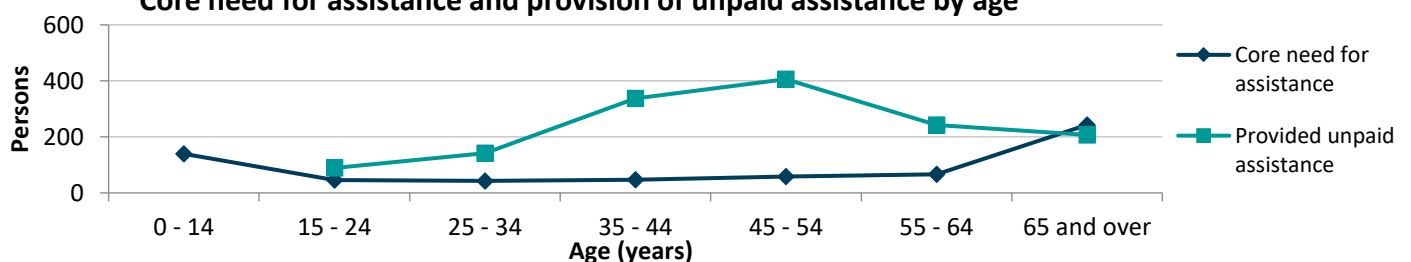
Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age

	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	38	47	120	163	96	79	543
Females	47	96	219	244	151	133	890

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	978	576	266	152	59	17	6	2,054
Married	6	287	910	829	488	286	217	3,023
Separated or Divorced	-	20	90	147	96	57	19	429
Widowed	-	-	4	3	12	22	29	70
Total	984	883	1,270	1,131	655	382	271	5,576
Females								
Never married	1,003	543	279	146	84	17	3	2,075
Married	12	465	1,029	910	475	327	138	3,356
Separated or Divorced	-	44	173	232	203	127	29	808
Widowed	-	5	5	18	41	107	126	302
Total	1,015	1,057	1,486	1,306	803	578	296	6,541

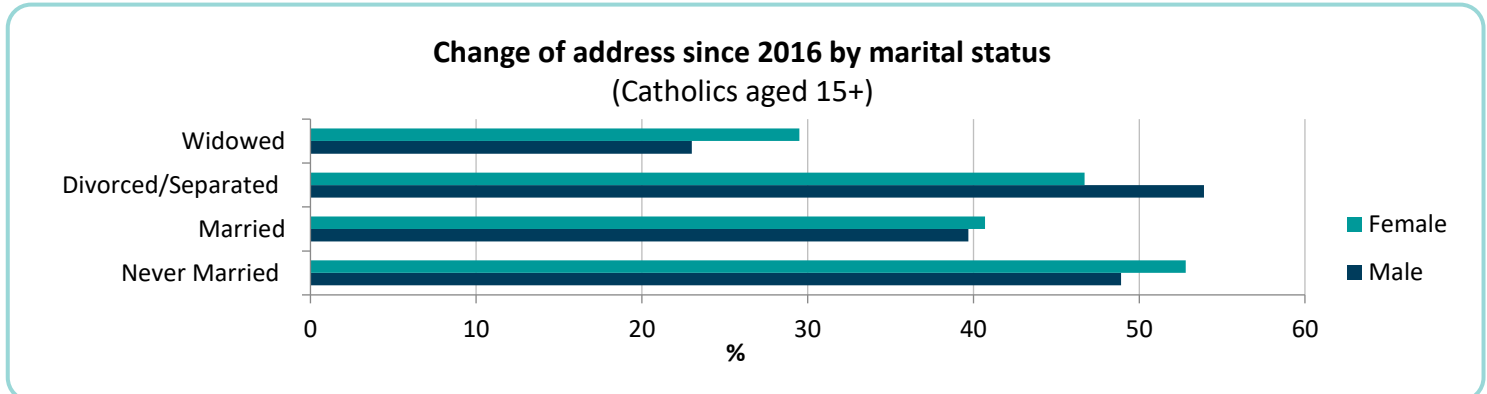


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	1,861	238	2,099	11.3
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	1,124	248	1,372	18.1
One Catholic, the other not Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	1,263	484	1,747	27.7
Total	4,248	970	5,218	18.6



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	10	26	115	317	346	563	41	1,423	3,630
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	-	-	11	61	163	246	380	33	894	3,794
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	3	5	14	50	201	256	435	36	1,000	3,816
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both partners Catholic	46	58	90	106	160	91	101	15	667	2,162
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	15	24	53	82	124	92	86	10	486	2,516
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	18	21	39	94	191	157	126	11	657	2,790
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	44	45	88	171	151	46	41	47	633	1,758
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	94	-
Total	137	181	352	730	1,386	1,301	1,821	302	6,210	3,129

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	88	19	12	-	-	119
\$500-\$799	124	23	29	10	-	186
\$800-\$1,249	222	49	38	19	11	339
\$1,250-\$1,999	379	136	141	57	14	727
\$2,000-\$2,999	628	300	317	116	32	1,393
\$3,000-\$3,999	457	255	409	153	26	1,300
\$4,000 or more	571	405	606	191	38	1,811
Income not fully stated	122	70	80	36	4	312
Total Families	2,591	1,257	1,632	582	125	6,187
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	2,671	3,260	3,584	3,464	3,134	3,129

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)**

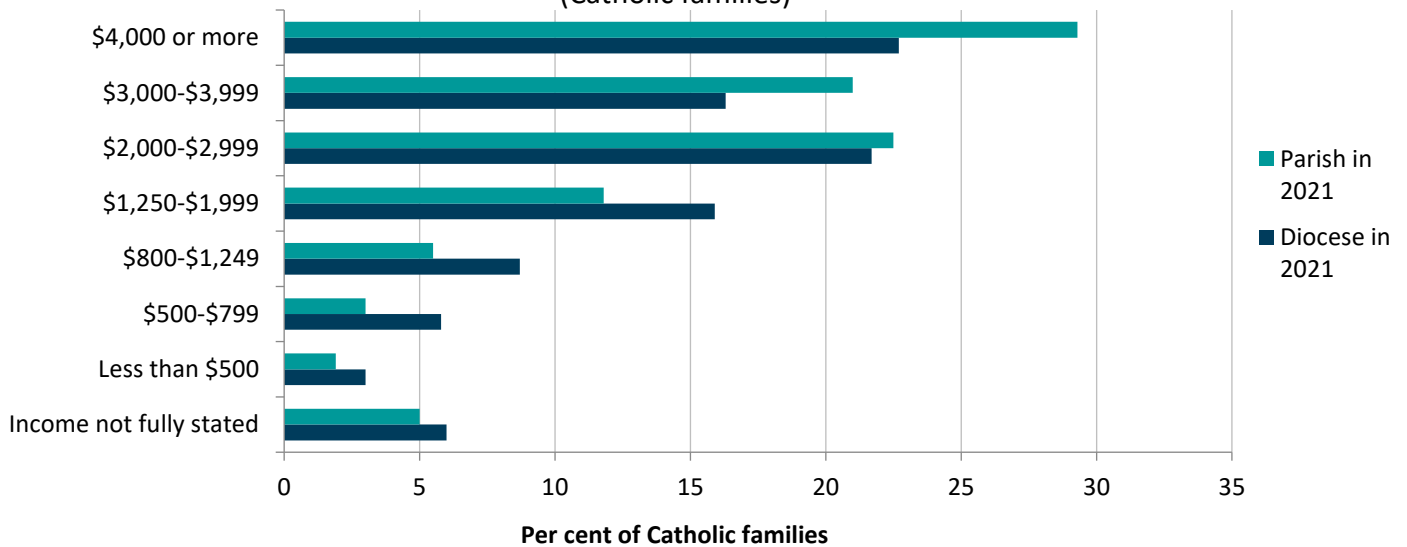


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	1,654	838	1,220	439	82	4,233
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	589	165	149	53	23	979
One parent family, parent Catholic	206	208	157	57	15	643
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	114	78	108	29	3	332
Total families	2,563	1,289	1,634	578	123	6,187



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	4,428	156	1,550	54	6,188	71.6
Lone person aged under 35 years	118	12	83	9	222	53.2
Lone person aged 35 years or over	696	54	159	25	934	74.5
Group households	93	9	157	7	266	35.0
Total households	5,335	231	1,949	95	7,610	70.1

	\$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	91	118	399	888	603	1,006	2,256
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	9	48	31	17	-	1,543
Lone person aged 35 years or over	21	15	112	102	20	30	1,611
Group households	-	-	11	24	14	9	2,050
Total households	112	142	570	1,045	654	1,045	2,151

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

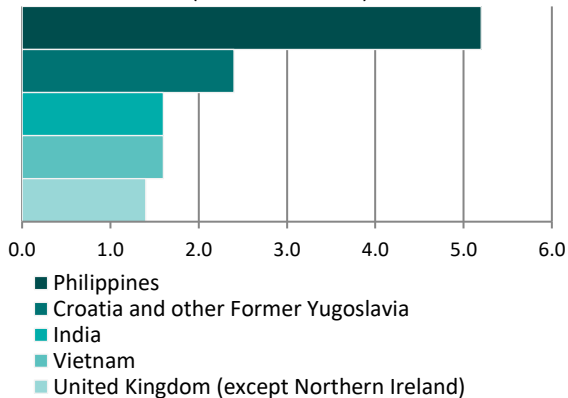
	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	11,614	72.6	-
New Zealand	104	0.6	12.5
Other Oceania	71	0.4	-
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	222	1.4	7.9
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	77	0.5	-
Italy	163	1.0	3.1
Malta	22	0.1	-
Spain and Portugal	54	0.3	-
France	23	0.1	22.7
Netherlands	23	0.1	-
Germany	57	0.4	-
Austria	20	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	382	2.4	-
Poland	104	0.6	7.7
Hungary	8	0.0	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	38	0.2	-
Other Europe NEC	8	0.0	-
Vietnam	257	1.6	8.6
Philippines	838	5.2	11.8
Indonesia	57	0.4	11.3
Malaysia	60	0.4	-
Singapore	53	0.3	5.9
South East Asia NEC	25	0.2	-
India	260	1.6	8.1
Sri Lanka	156	1.0	6.1
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	65	0.4	13.3
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	35	0.2	16.2
Korea, Republic of (South)	154	1.0	8.5
Egypt	3	0.0	-
Lebanon	22	0.1	-
Iraq	38	0.2	20.0
Sudan (including South Sudan)	33	0.2	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	34	0.2	15.8
South Africa	38	0.2	-
Mauritius	61	0.4	5.3
United States of America	55	0.3	5.5
Canada	41	0.3	7.7
Argentina	22	0.1	-
Brazil	87	0.5	10.6
Colombia	92	0.6	8.9
Chile	123	0.8	3.3
Central America and South America NEC	147	0.9	18.8
Other countries	197	1.2	6.3
Inadequately described/Not stated	62	0.4	-
Total	16,005	100.0	2.0

Notes:

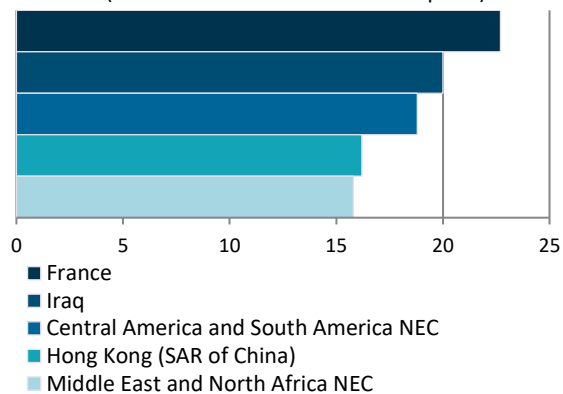
1. % recent arrivals = the percentage of Catholics who were born in the named country and who arrived in Australia between 2018 and 2021 inclusive.

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	11,641	39,211	50,852	22.9
Italian	302	85	387	78.0
Maltese	15	3	18	83.3
Spanish	484	396	880	55.0
Croatian	634	76	710	89.3
Polish	114	40	154	74.0
Dutch	4	53	57	7.0
French	79	165	244	32.4
German	37	152	189	19.6
Portuguese	158	133	291	54.3
Hungarian	7	28	35	20.0
Ukrainian	9	13	22	40.9
Vietnamese	341	1,192	1,533	22.2
Filipino languages	768	277	1,045	73.5
Chinese languages	165	6,113	6,278	2.6
Malayalam	154	333	487	31.6
Sinhalese	102	717	819	12.5
Korean	189	1,082	1,271	14.9
Indonesian and Malay	47	243	290	16.2
Arabic	87	838	925	9.4
Assyrian and Chaldean	11	25	36	30.6
Oceanic and Papuan languages	61	288	349	17.5
Australian Indigenous languages	3	49	52	5.8
Other European languages NEC	77	1,565	1,642	4.7
Other Asian languages NEC	222	13,479	13,701	1.6
Other languages NEC	155	1,830	1,985	7.8
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	141	3,301	3,442	4.1
Total	16,007	71,687	87,694	18.3

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	804	1,627	1,596	1,387	3,448	1,806	977	11,645	-
Italian	8	25	10	16	89	83	68	299	7.2
Maltese	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-
Spanish	37	47	40	34	204	69	59	490	11.9
Croatian	19	43	47	47	176	124	175	631	6.9
Polish	7	9	8	3	39	25	23	114	11.6
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-
French	7	3	5	10	31	12	4	72	5.4
German	4	3	-	-	15	8	14	44	-
Portuguese	12	10	8	5	74	21	12	142	4.6
Hungarian	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	9	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-
Vietnamese	13	30	22	53	120	62	28	328	19.2
Filipino languages	30	36	62	93	332	155	54	762	2.5
Chinese languages	11	21	7	15	68	30	17	169	19.1
Malayalam	11	25	19	13	70	16	3	157	3.9
Sinhalese	8	8	9	12	36	20	14	107	-
Korean	20	29	10	15	85	24	5	188	33.5
Indonesian and Malay	-	10	-	8	26	10	-	54	-
Arabic	-	4	12	14	32	14	13	89	9.1
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	41.7
Oceanic and Papuan languages	8	8	-	8	25	8	4	61	5.1
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Other European languages NEC	9	6	4	4	23	18	11	75	6.5
Other Asian languages NEC	18	15	13	28	106	41	13	234	6.9
Other languages NEC	17	22	3	17	72	10	-	141	7.1
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	21	16	-	12	34	30	16	129	15.3
Total	1,064	2,001	1,879	1,794	5,115	2,586	1,527	15,966	2.5

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?

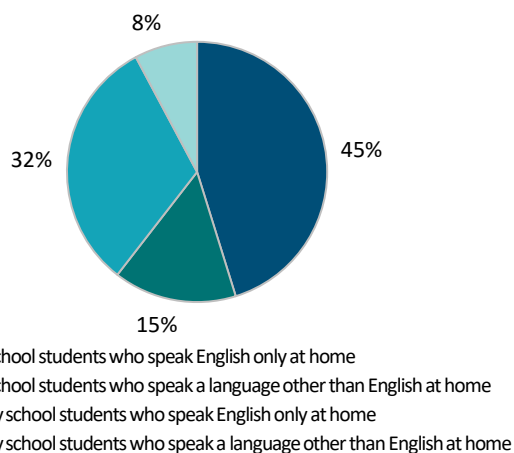
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	598	5,033	5,631	10.6
Infants/Primary – Catholic	1,299	1,106	2,405	54.0
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	86	1,205	1,291	6.7
Secondary – Government	496	2,898	3,394	14.6
Secondary – Catholic	805	754	1,559	51.6
Secondary – Other Non-Government	130	863	993	13.1
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	430	2,333	2,763	15.6
University or other Tertiary Institutions	848	4,965	5,813	14.6
Other (including pre-school)	609	3,095	3,704	16.4
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	10,696	49,420	60,116	17.8
Total	15,997	71,672	87,669	18.2

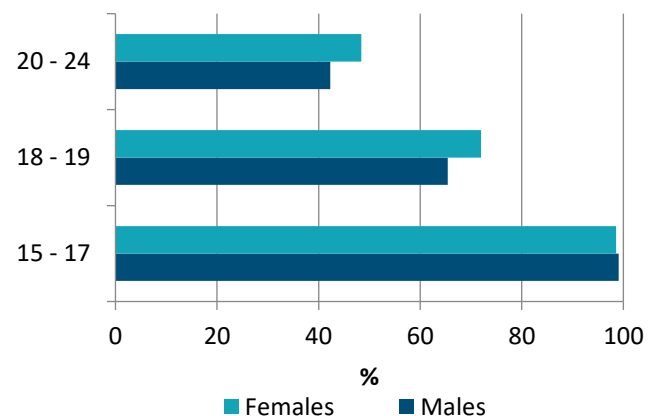
Note:

- 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

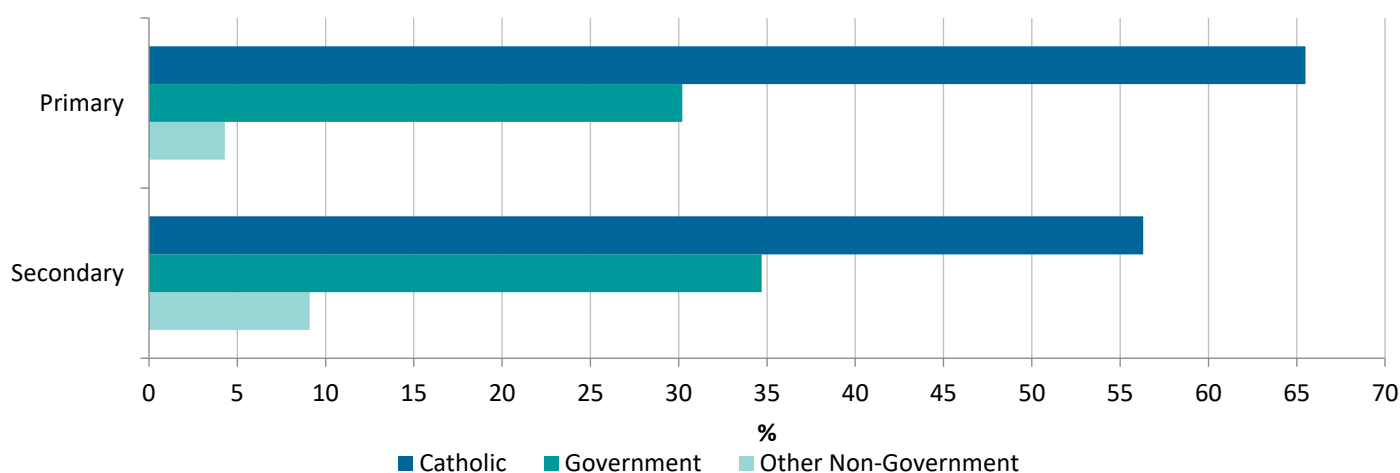
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	12	19	38	73	156	150	126	603	152,726
Infants/Primary – Catholic	9	7	21	100	214	346	538	1,273	196,579
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	-	-	3	-	11	8	57	79	224,579
Secondary – Government	11	17	35	64	116	105	120	494	152,361
Secondary – Catholic	9	3	15	74	110	181	364	804	204,504
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	-	-	4	24	25	76	139	216,445
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	7	-	8	19	49	61	147	303	209,093
Other (including pre-school)	-	-	3	11	37	23	39	119	168,891
Not stated/Not applicable	-	4	5	4	-	13	4	30	164,406
Total	48	50	128	349	717	912	1,471	3,844	187,610

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	3	53	175	144	83	47	505
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	71	274	345	293	150	108	1,241
Advanced diploma or diploma level	22	96	203	207	80	52	660
Certificate level	121	230	289	227	161	163	1,191
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	769	238	255	274	185	289	2,010
Total	986	891	1,267	1,145	659	659	5,607
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>35.4</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>31.1</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	5	86	178	122	60	26	477
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	107	441	587	416	171	112	1,834
Advanced diploma or diploma level	44	147	219	237	124	93	864
Certificate level	102	162	229	197	130	112	932
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	759	221	259	337	322	528	2,426
Total	1,017	1,057	1,472	1,309	807	871	6,533
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>49.9</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>35.4</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	8	139	353	266	143	73	982
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	178	715	932	709	321	220	3,075
Advanced diploma or diploma level	66	243	422	444	204	145	1,524
Certificate level	223	392	518	424	291	275	2,123
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,528	459	514	611	507	817	4,436
Total	2,003	1,948	2,739	2,454	1,466	1,530	12,140
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>33.4</i>

Note:

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



Employment

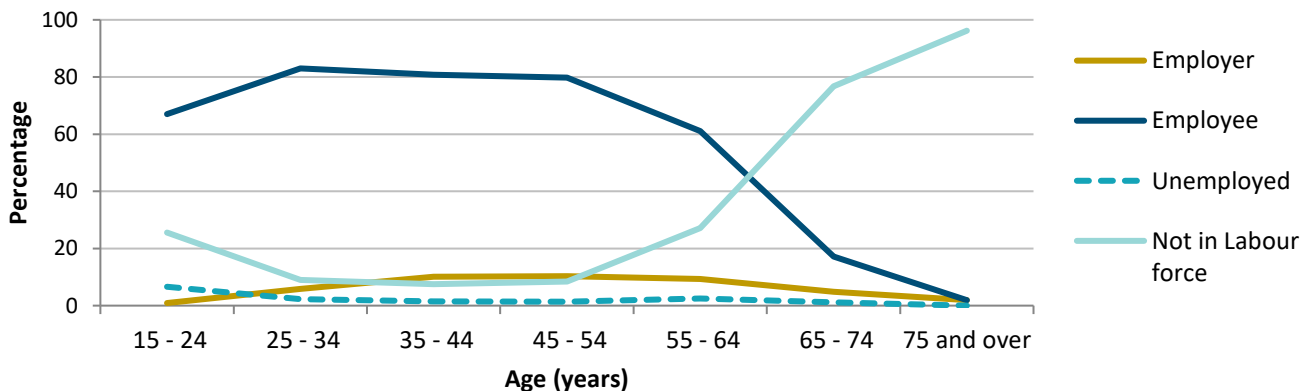
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	12	262	273	41	588
Employee	619	1,737	1,278	79	3,713
Unemployed	77	40	28	6	151
Not in the labour force	270	100	201	526	1,097
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	-	8	11	9	28
Total	978	2,147	1,791	661	5,577
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>79.8</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>3.4</i>
Females					
Employer	4	128	117	11	260
Employee	718	2,070	1,549	95	4,432
Unemployed	55	46	38	4	143
Not in the labour force	237	276	397	745	1,655
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	-	16	12	10	38
Total	1,014	2,536	2,113	865	6,528
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>88.5</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>74.1</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.0</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	22	129	321	291	120	29	912
Professionals	52	204	299	244	105	26	930
Technicians & Trade Workers	171	194	226	174	89	18	872
Community & Personal Service Workers	92	68	89	74	37	6	366
Clerical & Administrative Workers	51	61	127	112	66	3	420
Sales Workers	112	47	24	33	22	8	246
Machinery operators & Drivers	19	31	36	47	31	15	179
Labourers	98	66	49	44	33	12	302
ID / NS / NA ¹	361	89	94	108	163	545	1,360
Total	978	889	1,265	1,127	666	662	5,587
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>44.7</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>43.6</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>46.7</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>26.0</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>38.5</i>	<i>32.0</i>
Females							
Managers	33	110	248	214	94	-	699
Professionals	95	326	455	326	112	28	1,342
Technicians & Trade Workers	35	39	50	29	18	4	175
Community & Personal Service Workers	205	143	139	121	54	15	677
Clerical & Administrative Workers	134	192	322	361	168	43	1,220
Sales Workers	178	39	35	51	32	12	347
Machinery operators & Drivers	4	8	-	-	-	-	12
Labourers	32	20	28	26	30	9	145
ID / NS / NA ¹	302	175	197	180	291	760	1,905
Total	1,018	1,052	1,474	1,308	799	871	6,522
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>47.9</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>44.2</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>7.2</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	55	239	569	505	214	29	1,611
Professionals	147	530	754	570	217	54	2,272
Technicians & Trade Workers	206	233	276	203	107	22	1,047
Community & Personal Service Workers	297	211	228	195	91	21	1,043
Clerical & Administrative Workers	185	253	449	473	234	46	1,640
Sales Workers	290	86	59	84	54	20	593
Machinery operators & Drivers	23	39	36	47	31	15	191
Labourers	130	86	77	70	63	21	447
ID / NS / NA ¹	663	264	291	288	454	1,305	3,265
Total	1,996	1,941	2,739	2,435	1,465	1,533	12,109
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>50.1</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>43.9</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>19.1</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?

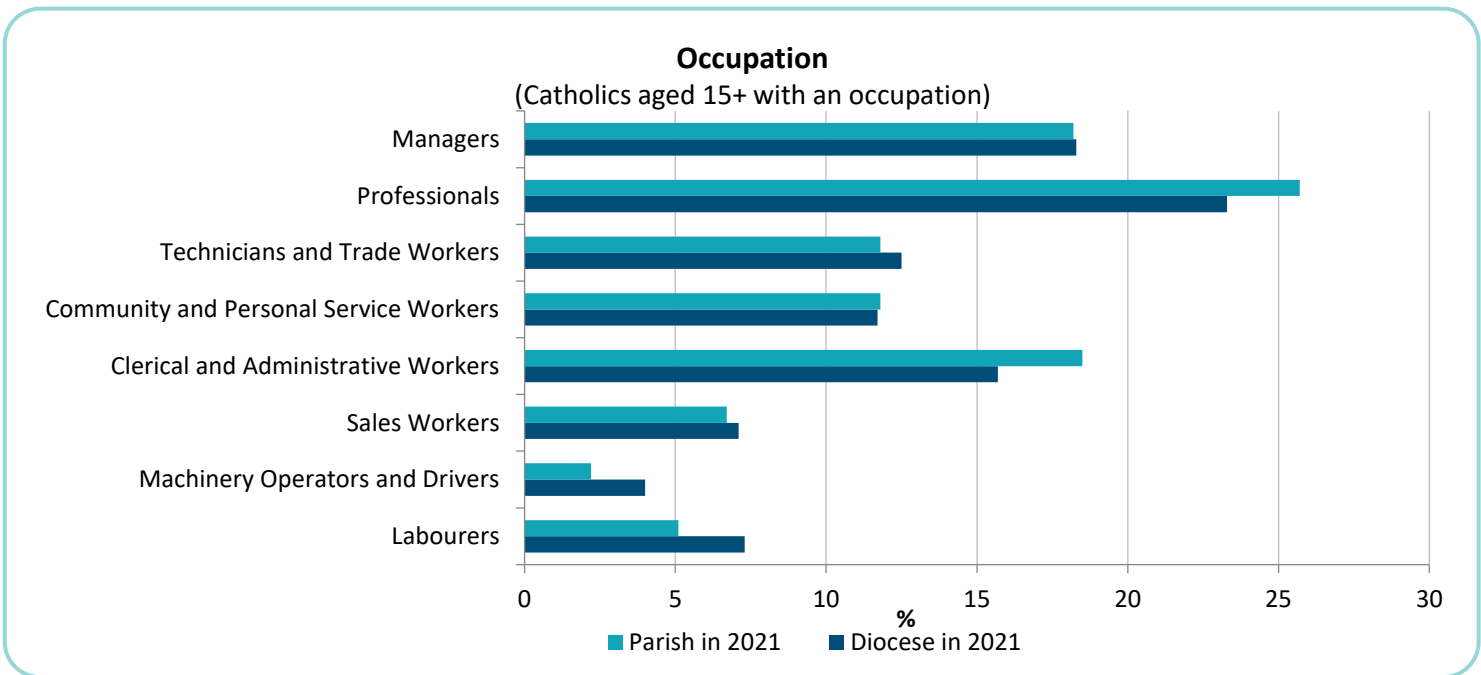
What are the major occupations of younger people? Middle-aged people? Older people? What do you think accounts for differences in occupation between the different age groups?

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	279	138
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	817	506
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	512	374
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	478	341
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation ²	27	20
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	50	44
Not applicable and not stated	231	139
Total	2,394	1,562
% with professional parent(s)	45.8	41.2
% with blue collar parent(s)	3.2	4.1

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

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

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