



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Tweed Heads Parish

Diocese of Lismore

Census ID: 50801



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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: 48,926

Catholic Population: 10,125

Catholics make up 20.7 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 52 years

Total Catholic families: 4,330

1,352 Catholics live alone

1,697 Catholics were born overseas

53 Catholics do not speak English well

988 Catholics need assistance with core activities

4,418 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	10,864	10,125
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	15.4	14.0
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	28.7	31.5
Catholics born in NES ¹ (%)	8.5	10.9
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	0.4	0.3
Catholic families	4,440	4,330
Catholics living alone	1,338	1,352
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	47.2	53.9
Catholics with university degree (%)	12.0	16.7
Catholic males in labour force (%)	56.2	56.0
Catholic females in labour force (%)	49.4	52.2
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	71.4	75.1

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	48,926	46,422	543,186	25,422,788	1	1
Catholic population	10,125	10,864	97,971	5,075,910	1	1
Per cent Catholic	20.7	23.4	18.0	20.0	1	3
At same address since previous Census (%)	56.4	55.9	58.8	59.4	4	4
Median age ⁴ (years)	52	49	50	43	2	1
Aged 0-14 (%)	14.0	15.4	16.2	17.9	4	5
Aged 65+ (%)	31.5	28.7	27.5	19.9	1	1
Males per 100 females	81.9	84.1	85.8	89.1	5	5

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 (%)	9.7	8.7	8.4	6.7	2	1
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	14.4	12.1	14.7	13.5	4	3

Notes:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

Table 3: Employment	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Managers and Professionals ¹ (% of those recording an occupation)	28.9	25.0	32.0	37.1	4	4
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	31.7	33.0	30.2	28.1	3	3
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	55.3	56.2	57.1	66.5	4	5
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	51.7	49.4	53.3	59.7	4	5
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	4.4	6.6	4.3	4.2	3	2
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	7.1	12.5	7.6	8.9	3	4

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

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

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

Table 4: Birthplace, Indigenous Status & Language	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Born overseas in English-speaking country ⁶ (%)	5.8	6.4	4.0	5.5	1	2
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	10.9	8.5	7.4	21.4	1	4
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	93	85	719	97,457	1	2
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	417	408	5,259	135,686	1	1
Speak language other than English at home (%)	8.2	6.5	5.6	21.5	1	4
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.7	2	5

Notes:

1. This group includes, for example, farmers and farm managers, sales, marketing and production managers, education and health service managers, retail managers, school principals and school teachers, medical practitioners, nurses, scientists, arts and media professionals, accountants, engineers and IT professionals.
2. This group includes, for example, toolmakers, technicians, electricians, carpenters, plumbers, bakers and chefs, veterinary nurses, hairdressers, machinery operators, drivers, cleaners and labourers.
3. The percentage of Catholics aged 15+ who are in the labour force (i.e. employed or seeking employment).
4. The percentage of Catholics aged 15+ who are in the labour force and were unemployed at the time of the Census.
5. The percentage of Catholics aged 15-24 who are in the labour force and were unemployed at the time of the Census.
6. New Zealand, United Kingdom, Ireland, United States, Canada and South Africa.
7. Percentage of all Catholics who reported that they spoke English not well, or not at all.



Parish Overview

Table 5: Education (for more details on Education and Qualifications see pages 20-22).

Knowing the proportions of students in your parish and the type of educational institution they are attending can be important even if your parish does not have its own school, for these figures are relevant to the exercise of planning deeper connections with young people and their families. It is also important to be aware of the educational retention rates of your young Catholic adults (aged 15-24).

Has anything changed in these areas over the last five years?

Why do you think this is so?

How does your parish compare to the rest of the diocese?

Table 5: Education ¹	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	16.7	12.0	17.0	24.6	3	4
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	93.7	91.7	92.3	94.9	3	4
Aged 18-19	54.7	54.1	52.1	67.2	3	4
Aged 20-24	35.6	29.8	32.6	43.4	2	4
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	53.6	47.4	61.0	55.5	4	3
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	39.2	46.2	33.4	38.4	2	3
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	53.4	46.9	61.7	55.3	4	3
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	35.5	42.1	30.3	33.4	2	3
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	38.2	32.7	43.5	36.6	5	3
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	44.4	40.8	48.7	41.3	4	3

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 (%)	28.3	28.4	29.2	32.9	4	4
Married (%)	46.6	46.9	48.1	49.3	4	4
Divorced or Separated (%)	15.7	14.9	14.7	11.7	2	1
Widowed (%)	9.4	9.7	7.9	6.1	1	1

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

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	4,330	4,440	42,410	1,995,658	1	1
One-parent families	513	594	4,758	225,180	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	11.8	13.4	11.2	11.3	3	2
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	65.9	64.0	68.5	58.1	5	2
De facto couples ³ (%)	17.8	16.7	18.6	17.7	4	3
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	90,937	73,782	93,440	120,943	3	5

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

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	5,921	6,004	55,606	2,567,362	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	46	55	545	51,145	1	2
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	1,306	1,283	10,778	442,080	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	1,352	1,338	11,323	493,225	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	13.4	12.3	11.6	9.7	1	2
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	75.1	71.4	75.6	73.0	4	3
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	1,867	1,790	1,766	1,948	2	3

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

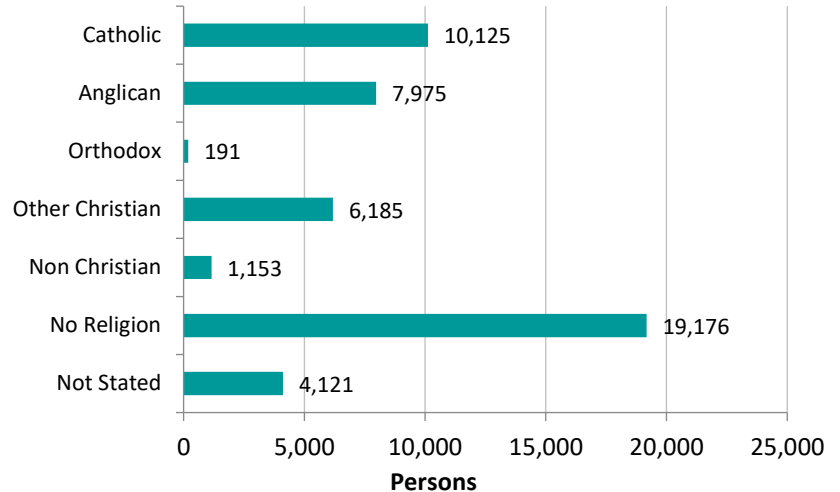
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under seven per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to 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	860	1,081	820	955	1,046	1,383	1,516	1,445	1,010	10,116
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	9
Total Catholic	860	1,084	820	955	1,052	1,383	1,516	1,445	1,010	10,125
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	18.7	21.8	17.9	18.2	19.7	23.5	21.7	21.9	21.2	20.7
Anglican	284	450	299	374	725	1,016	1,553	1,831	1,443	7,975
Orthodox	17	21	7	20	24	26	28	30	18	191
Other Christian	397	488	332	479	587	793	1,111	1,149	849	6,185
Non-Christian	76	102	202	214	178	159	135	64	23	1,153
No Religion	2,578	2,453	2,501	2,723	2,309	2,068	2,171	1,599	774	19,176
Not Stated	381	379	412	470	461	430	463	482	643	4,121
Total Population	4,593	4,977	4,573	5,235	5,336	5,875	6,977	6,600	4,760	48,926

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	30	23	53	79
1	25	25	50	82
2	48	29	77	81
3	41	33	74	97
4	34	50	84	111
5	43	49	92	102
6	51	38	89	112
7	47	67	114	114
8	55	56	111	114
9	60	59	119	131
10	63	52	115	142
11	59	62	121	140
12	56	47	103	125
13	60	46	106	128
14	59	53	112	142
15	54	59	113	119
16	60	52	112	158
17	55	45	100	128
18	47	55	102	123
19	54	51	105	130
20-24	213	234	447	511
25-29	169	203	372	417
30-34	168	230	398	538
35-39	245	315	560	481
40-44	197	265	462	610
45-49	278	318	596	677
50-54	282	379	661	729
55-59	308	417	725	744
60-64	327	448	775	708
65-69	310	425	735	810
70-74	353	424	777	724
75-79	308	369	677	655
80+	407	600	1,007	916
Total	4,566	5,578	10,144	10,878

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.

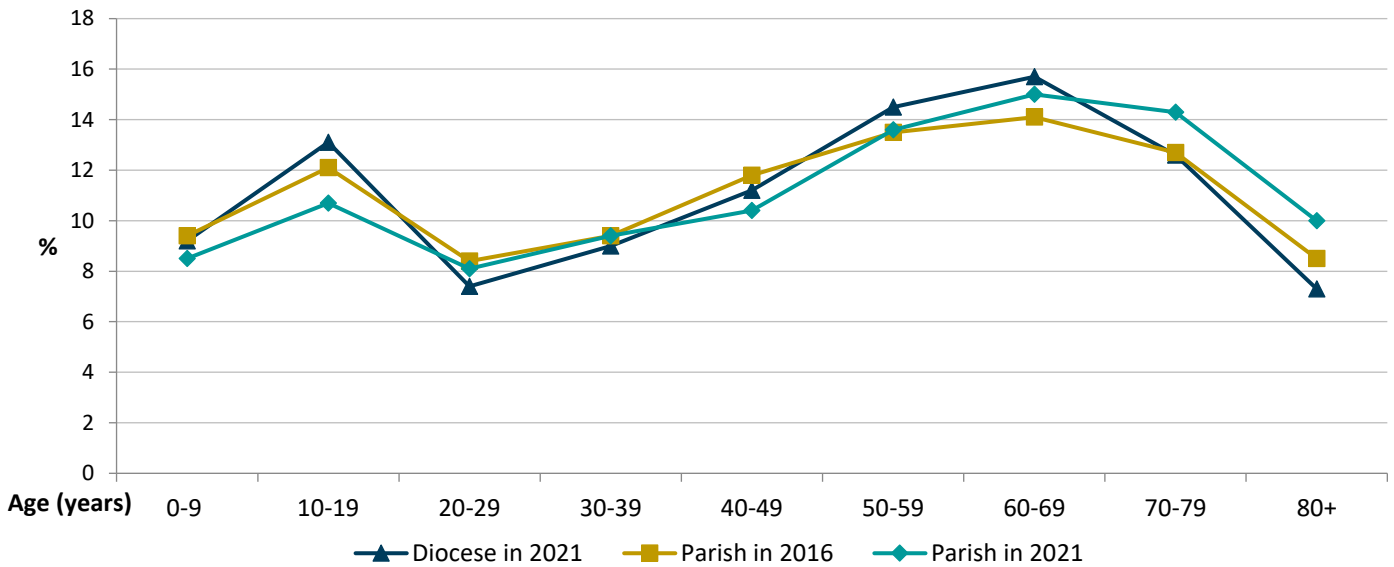
In 2021, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 53 per cent were female and 47 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males slightly outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such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

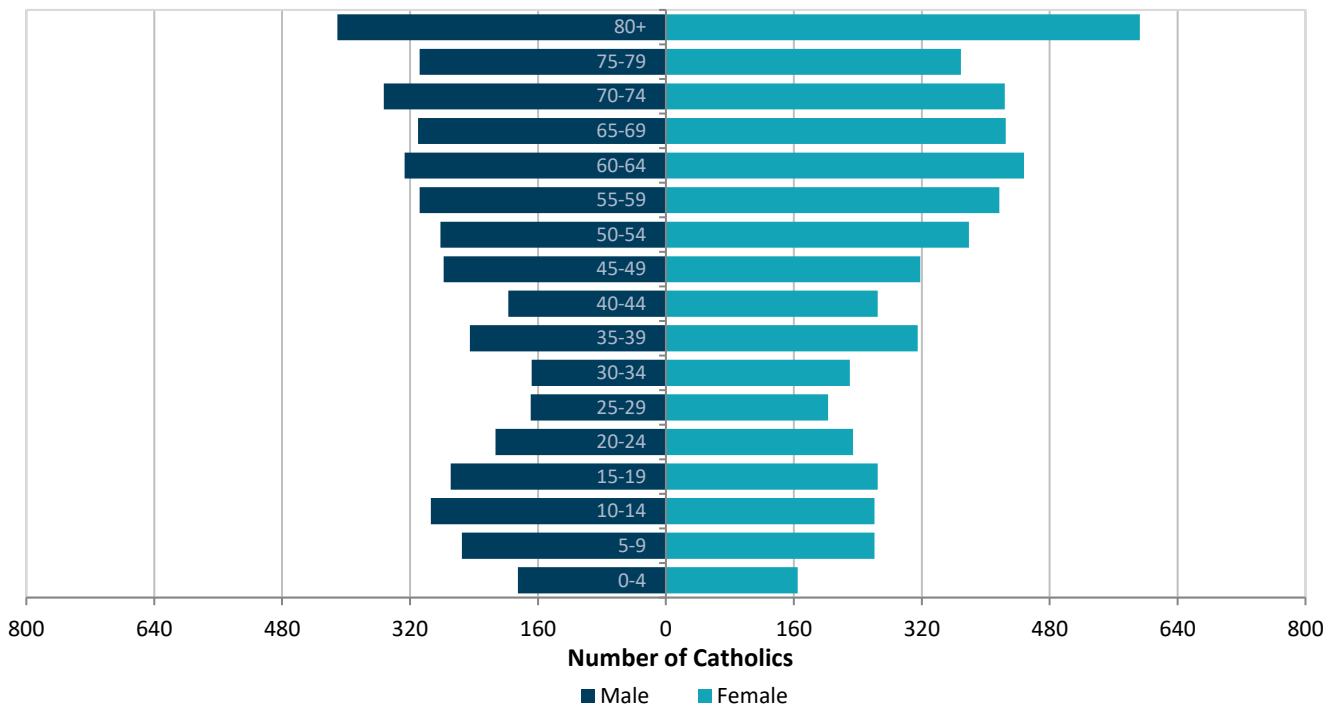


Age and Sex

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

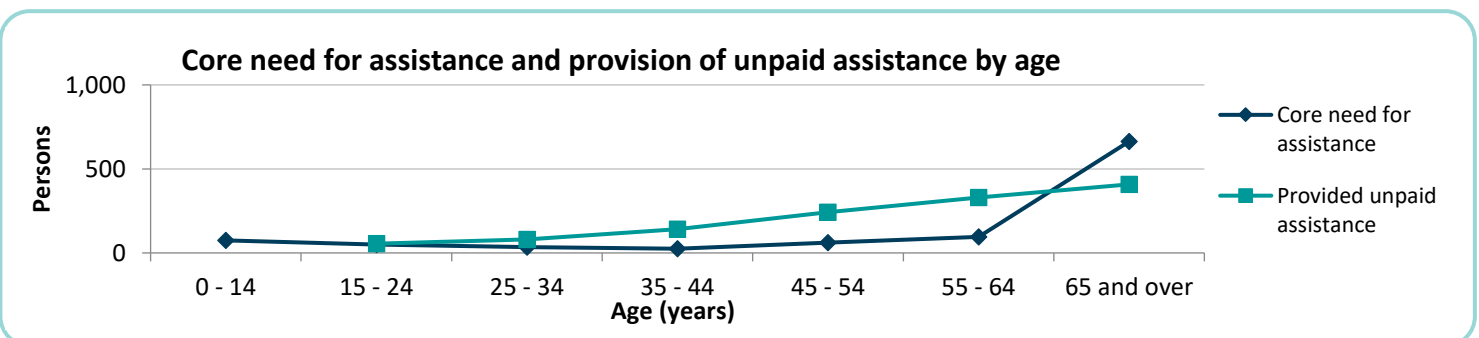
	0-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Total
Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities							
Family members:							
Males	46	48	55	59	86	43	337
Females	30	38	51	65	68	52	304
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	5	12	8	23	16	64
Females	-	-	18	23	45	57	143
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	-	4	-	10	12	22	48
Females	-	4	18	13	26	41	102
Total							
Males	46	57	67	77	121	81	449
Females	30	42	87	101	139	150	549

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	22	29	37	75	124	164	451
Females	29	54	102	168	200	249	802

Notes:

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



Marital Status

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

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

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

Table 12: Registered marital status by sex and age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15 and over								
Males								
Never married	481	255	130	157	114	54	33	1,224
Married	5	77	264	322	370	424	449	1,911
Separated or Divorced	-	9	45	85	138	153	106	536
Widowed	-	-	-	-	13	32	129	174
Total	486	341	439	564	635	663	717	3,845
Females								
Never married	492	270	163	139	103	49	35	1,251
Married	5	138	341	380	484	456	356	2,160
Separated or Divorced	-	26	75	160	222	226	131	840
Widowed	-	-	4	18	59	118	446	645
Total	497	434	583	697	868	849	968	4,896

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

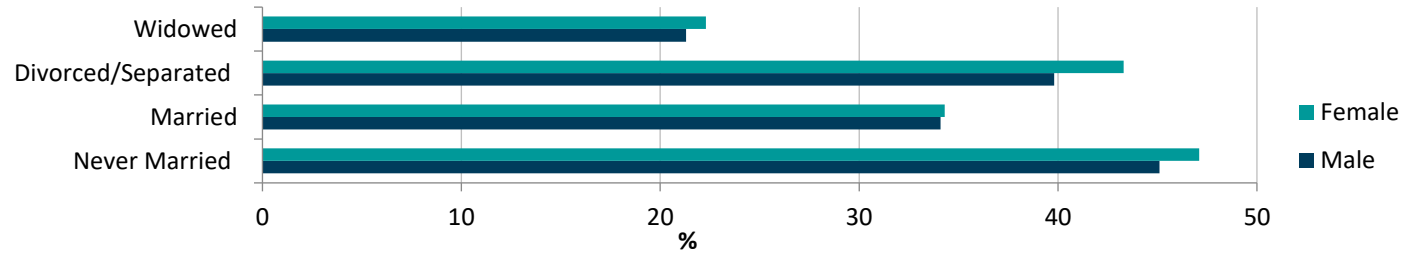


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	966	166	1,132	14.7
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	1,260	209	1,469	14.2
One Catholic, the other not Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	686	255	941	27.1
Total	2,912	630	3,542	17.8



Families

The table on this page shows family composition by weekly family income, with the median weekly family income for each type of family shown in the last column. Couple families are divided into three categories: both partners Catholic, Catholics with non-Catholic Christian partners, and Catholics with partners identifying with other religious traditions or none. The table includes partners in registered and de facto marriages.

Couples without children include those who have never had children as well as those whose children no longer live at home.

Take time to study the table. Does it suggest that Catholic families in the parish are mostly well off, OK or struggling financially?

How do the incomes of families with children living at home compare with those with no children living at home? How well does the parish connect with one-parent families? Note that the income of one-parent families is likely to be much lower than that of two-parent families.

Are families with both parents Catholic a majority or a minority of Catholic families in your parish? What implications might this have for the way the parish connects to families?

Table 14: Family composition ¹ by weekly family income	Less than \$500	\$500 - \$799	\$800 - \$1,249	\$1,250 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Income not fully stated	Total families	Median Weekly Family Income ² (\$)
Two-parent families with children at home:										
Both parents Catholic	3	11	25	109	147	92	73	35	495	2,557
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	9	8	25	90	169	115	99	34	549	2,742
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	4	4	27	84	145	95	65	29	453	2,641
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both partners Catholic	43	128	157	139	90	33	33	18	641	1,202
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	66	187	186	227	152	37	30	30	915	1,261
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	24	50	75	100	107	25	26	17	424	1,658
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	41	72	158	107	60	11	3	61	513	1,121
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	73	-
Total	199	484	714	931	921	430	343	308	4,330	1,744

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	149	25	13	3	-	190
\$500-\$799	403	58	16	9	-	486
\$800-\$1,249	574	69	50	19	-	712
\$1,250-\$1,999	631	117	121	43	9	921
\$2,000-\$2,999	505	158	200	53	10	926
\$3,000-\$3,999	182	93	110	41	13	439
\$4,000 or more	154	64	87	32	7	344
Income not fully stated	198	52	43	6	-	299
Total Families	2,796	636	640	206	39	4,317
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	1,455	2,145	2,492	2,490	3,038	1,744

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)

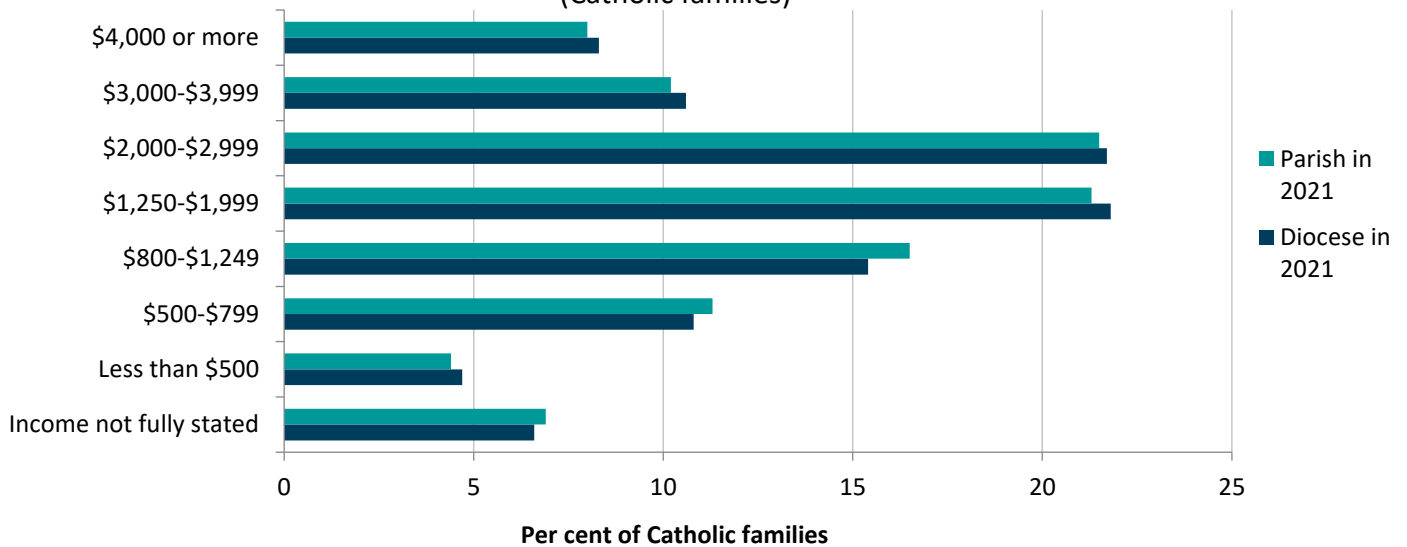


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	1,975	344	427	141	31	2,918
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	418	101	76	31	13	639
One parent family, parent Catholic	244	142	86	34	4	510
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	141	48	55	9	6	259
Total families	2,778	635	644	215	54	4,326



Households

The Australian Bureau of Statistics defines a household as one or more persons, at least one of whom is at least 15 years of age, usually resident in the same private dwelling.¹ Non-private dwellings such as motels, guest houses, prisons, religious institutions and nursing homes are not included in household statistics. A household can consist of one or more families, non-family groups or persons living alone.

The figures on this page refer to households in which at least one person is Catholic.²

There were 9,808,428 households in Australia in 2021. At least one Catholic person lived in 2,567,352 households, or 26 per cent of all households. Seventy-seven per cent of these Catholic households were family households and, of the Catholic family households, 77 per cent were occupied dwellings that were owned or being purchased.

What is the current housing situation in this parish? For example, is there a sufficient stock of rental properties available? Are there areas with large numbers of new houses? Are families under stress to pay rent or meet mortgage repayments? What aspects of the parish's pastoral strategies relate to housing issues?

	Fully owned or being purchased	Rented from State or Territory Housing Authority	Rented from other landlord, or landlord not stated	Other households	Total households	Per cent owned or being purchased
Family households	3,370	54	807	77	4,308	78.2
Lone person aged under 35 years	21	-	18	7	46	45.7
Lone person aged 35 years or over	930	85	229	62	1,306	71.2
Group households	127	5	119	10	261	48.7
Total households	4,448	144	1,173	156	5,921	75.1

	\$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	84	115	297	461	268	278	1,932
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	10	5	-	-	1,450
Lone person aged 35 years or over	23	25	48	38	4	13	1,343
Group households	5	7	8	10	-	3	1,337
Total households	112	147	363	514	272	294	1,867

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021. *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary*.
2. For Census purposes, a Catholic household is any household in which at least one person is Catholic.



Birthplace

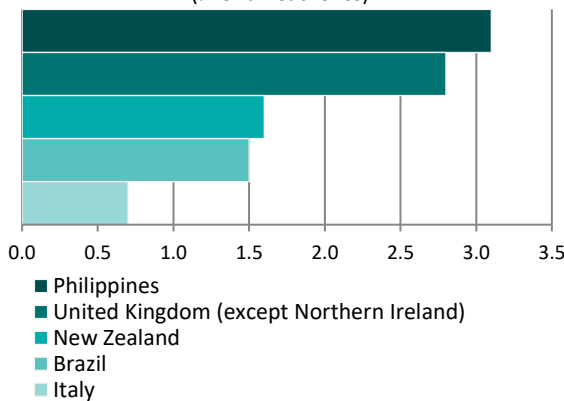
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

What are the major groups of overseas-born Catholics in your parish?

What difference does their presence make to the parish?

How might the parish better connect with those who have only recently arrived?

Top 5 birthplaces of Catholics born overseas
(% of all Catholics)



Top 5 birthplaces with highest proportions of recent arrivals
(% of all Catholics from that birthplace)

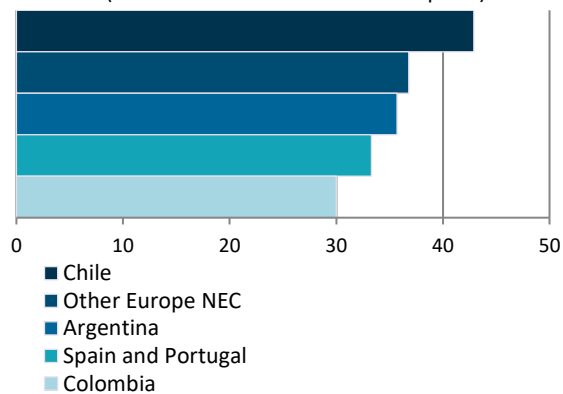


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	8,272	81.6	-
New Zealand	158	1.6	-
Other Oceania	39	0.4	-
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	279	2.8	1.1
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	73	0.7	-
Italy	76	0.7	4.1
Malta	41	0.4	-
Spain and Portugal	17	0.2	33.3
France	25	0.2	-
Netherlands	43	0.4	-
Germany	53	0.5	7.4
Austria	12	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	19	0.2	-
Poland	30	0.3	-
Hungary	13	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	23	0.2	-
Other Europe NEC	16	0.2	36.8
Vietnam	13	0.1	-
Philippines	314	3.1	9.5
Indonesia	16	0.2	-
Malaysia	11	0.1	-
Singapore	8	0.1	-
South East Asia NEC	5	0.0	-
India	66	0.7	-
Sri Lanka	3	0.0	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	3	0.0	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	6	0.1	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	4	0.0	-
Egypt	9	0.1	-
Lebanon	4	0.0	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	-	-	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	7	0.1	-
South Africa	35	0.3	20.0
Mauritius	7	0.1	-
United States of America	32	0.3	-
Canada	15	0.1	23.1
Argentina	10	0.1	35.7
Brazil	147	1.5	16.6
Colombia	14	0.1	30.0
Chile	10	0.1	42.9
Central America and South America NEC	22	0.2	-
Other countries	19	0.2	22.2
Inadequately described/Not stated	166	1.6	-
Total	10,135	100.0	1.1

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

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

How many Catholics in this parish speak a language other than English at home? How many have difficulty with English? Difficulty in speaking English can affect how well a person can participate in parish life.

Does this parish need to review the pastoral support it offers to parishioners who do not speak English well in relation to, for example, prayer and liturgy, inclusiveness in parish events, translation of written material, and access to priests and other pastoral ministers who speak their language?

Table 20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic (or not stated)	All persons	% Catholics among speakers ²
English only	9,192	33,718	42,910	21.4
Italian	74	52	126	58.7
Maltese	6	6	12	50.0
Spanish	61	92	153	39.9
Croatian	15	3	18	83.3
Polish	31	12	43	72.1
Dutch	6	18	24	25.0
French	45	82	127	35.4
German	31	114	145	21.4
Portuguese	164	199	363	45.2
Hungarian	3	3	6	50.0
Ukrainian	-	3	3	-
Vietnamese	14	41	55	25.5
Filipino languages	211	51	262	80.5
Chinese languages	7	230	237	3.0
Malayalam	77	44	121	63.6
Sinhalese	-	4	4	-
Korean	-	33	33	-
Indonesian and Malay	11	36	47	23.4
Arabic	9	9	18	50.0
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	10	52	62	16.1
Australian Indigenous languages	13	57	70	18.6
Other European languages NEC	24	175	199	12.1
Other Asian languages NEC	10	594	604	1.7
Other languages NEC	7	96	103	6.8
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	122	3,076	3,198	3.8
Total	10,143	38,800	48,943	20.7

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	303	691	803	760	1,669	2,021	2,946	9,193	-
Italian	4	-	4	4	15	17	26	70	11.8
Maltese	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-
Spanish	-	-	6	3	20	9	21	59	9.4
Croatian	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	11	30.0
Polish	4	-	-	-	7	6	13	30	-
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	13	-
French	6	-	-	4	9	7	19	45	-
German	-	5	5	-	6	9	9	34	-
Portuguese	12	20	5	25	94	10	6	172	-
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	-	-	3	-	7	6	-	16	-
Filipino languages	5	4	13	12	106	43	28	211	1.9
Chinese languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Malayalam	10	17	7	-	29	5	-	68	4.1
Sinhalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesian and Malay	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	8	-
Arabic	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	6	-
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	4	5	-	-	-	6	15	-
Other European languages NEC	-	-	3	-	8	4	9	24	-
Other Asian languages NEC	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	7	-
Other languages NEC	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	8	5	4	-	6	18	76	117	5.8
Total	352	749	861	808	1,987	2,163	3,205	10,125	0.3

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?

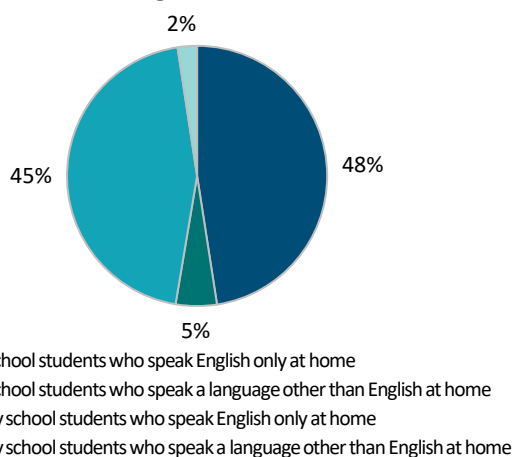
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	291	1,778	2,069	14.1
Infants/Primary – Catholic	398	246	644	61.8
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	54	330	384	14.1
Secondary – Government	215	1,277	1,492	14.4
Secondary – Catholic	323	258	581	55.6
Secondary – Other Non-Government	67	432	499	13.4
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	206	869	1,075	19.2
University or other Tertiary Institutions	285	1,031	1,316	21.7
Other (including pre-school)	233	856	1,089	21.4
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	8,065	31,716	39,781	20.3
Total	10,137	38,793	48,930	20.7

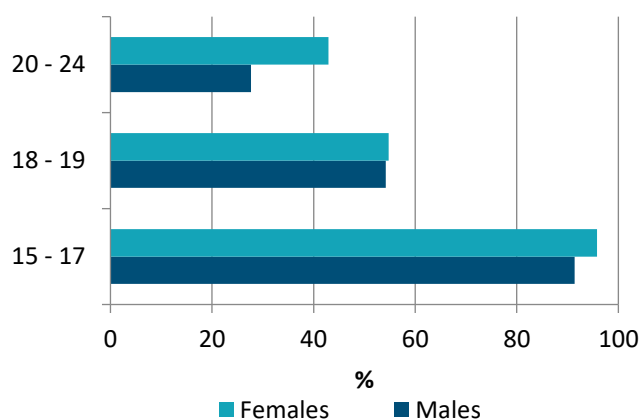
Note:

- 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

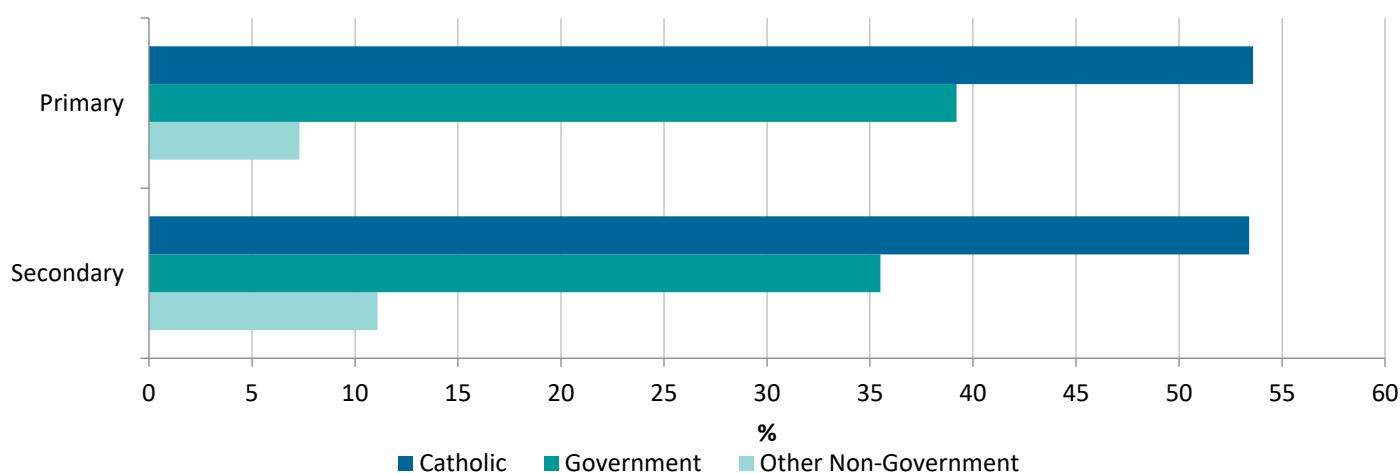
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	9	29	17	74	91	35	13	279	107,101
Infants/Primary – Catholic	7	4	36	52	107	83	83	382	146,678
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	-	4	4	11	5	14	18	56	171,289
Secondary – Government	10	14	28	50	52	26	19	214	102,304
Secondary – Catholic	4	4	20	45	71	73	66	312	154,551
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	4	3	13	3	11	20	60	175,356
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	-	6	4	18	19	14	36	106	162,008
Other (including pre-school)	-	4	-	16	9	7	9	49	118,729
Not stated/Not applicable	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	130,357
Total	30	69	112	279	364	263	264	1,465	132,964

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	-	10	25	17	14	37	103
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	18	63	104	74	64	92	415
Advanced diploma or diploma level	5	33	53	48	63	81	283
Certificate level	76	112	164	229	244	379	1,204
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	381	121	97	191	247	782	1,819
Total	480	339	443	559	632	1,371	3,824
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>13.5</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	4	24	27	21	21	30	127
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	41	162	198	161	124	122	808
Advanced diploma or diploma level	13	51	90	108	108	138	508
Certificate level	82	80	130	185	224	171	872
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	353	112	139	230	392	1,354	2,580
Total	493	429	584	705	869	1,815	4,895
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>38.5</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>19.1</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	4	34	52	38	35	67	230
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	59	225	302	235	188	214	1,223
Advanced diploma or diploma level	18	84	143	156	171	219	791
Certificate level	158	192	294	414	468	550	2,076
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	734	233	236	421	639	2,136	4,399
Total	973	768	1,027	1,264	1,501	3,186	8,719
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>16.7</i>

Note:

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



Employment

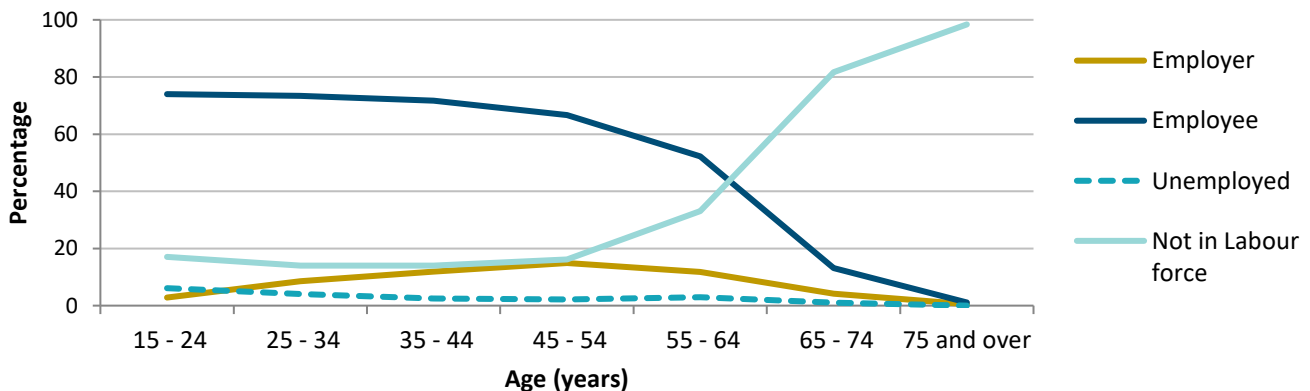
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	13	107	229	50	399
Employee	334	559	639	82	1,614
Unemployed	34	26	42	8	110
Not in the labour force	102	76	268	1,196	1,642
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	3	16	18	34	71
Total	486	784	1,196	1,370	3,836
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>78.4</i>	<i>88.3</i>	<i>76.1</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>55.3</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.2</i>
Females					
Employer	14	81	126	26	247
Employee	380	730	951	126	2,187
Unemployed	27	30	38	8	103
Not in the labour force	69	166	429	1,591	2,255
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	9	9	26	71	115
Total	499	1,016	1,570	1,822	4,907
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>84.4</i>	<i>82.8</i>	<i>71.0</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>51.7</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.1</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	14	22	71	70	57	26	260
Professionals	15	40	64	58	58	28	263
Technicians & Trade Workers	104	87	110	132	88	25	546
Community & Personal Service Workers	26	13	37	37	45	3	161
Clerical & Administrative Workers	4	13	15	17	29	9	87
Sales Workers	70	17	20	17	26	6	156
Machinery operators & Drivers	12	31	23	60	50	20	196
Labourers	94	39	45	61	56	20	315
ID / NS / NA ¹	144	67	50	103	224	1,242	1,830
Total	483	329	435	555	633	1,379	3,814
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	8.6	23.7	35.1	28.3	28.1	39.4	26.4
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	61.9	59.9	46.2	56.0	47.4	47.4	53.3
Females							
Managers	8	25	38	52	38	17	178
Professionals	31	124	141	142	108	25	571
Technicians & Trade Workers	20	18	36	17	17	8	116
Community & Personal Service Workers	117	71	88	111	114	28	529
Clerical & Administrative Workers	42	57	86	115	136	28	464
Sales Workers	138	31	41	53	53	18	334
Machinery operators & Drivers	-	-	6	8	11	-	25
Labourers	33	17	22	35	63	23	193
ID / NS / NA ¹	103	92	120	155	333	1,662	2,465
Total	492	435	578	688	873	1,809	4,875
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	10.0	43.4	39.1	36.4	27.0	28.6	31.1
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	13.6	10.2	14.0	11.3	16.9	21.1	13.9
All Catholics							
Managers	22	47	109	122	95	43	438
Professionals	46	164	205	200	166	53	834
Technicians & Trade Workers	124	105	146	149	105	33	662
Community & Personal Service Workers	143	84	125	148	159	31	690
Clerical & Administrative Workers	46	70	101	132	165	37	551
Sales Workers	208	48	61	70	79	24	490
Machinery operators & Drivers	12	31	29	68	61	20	221
Labourers	127	56	67	96	119	43	508
ID / NS / NA ¹	247	159	170	258	557	2,904	4,295
Total	975	764	1,013	1,243	1,506	3,188	8,689
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	9.3	34.9	37.2	32.7	27.5	33.8	28.9
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	36.1	31.7	28.7	31.8	30.0	33.8	31.7

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?

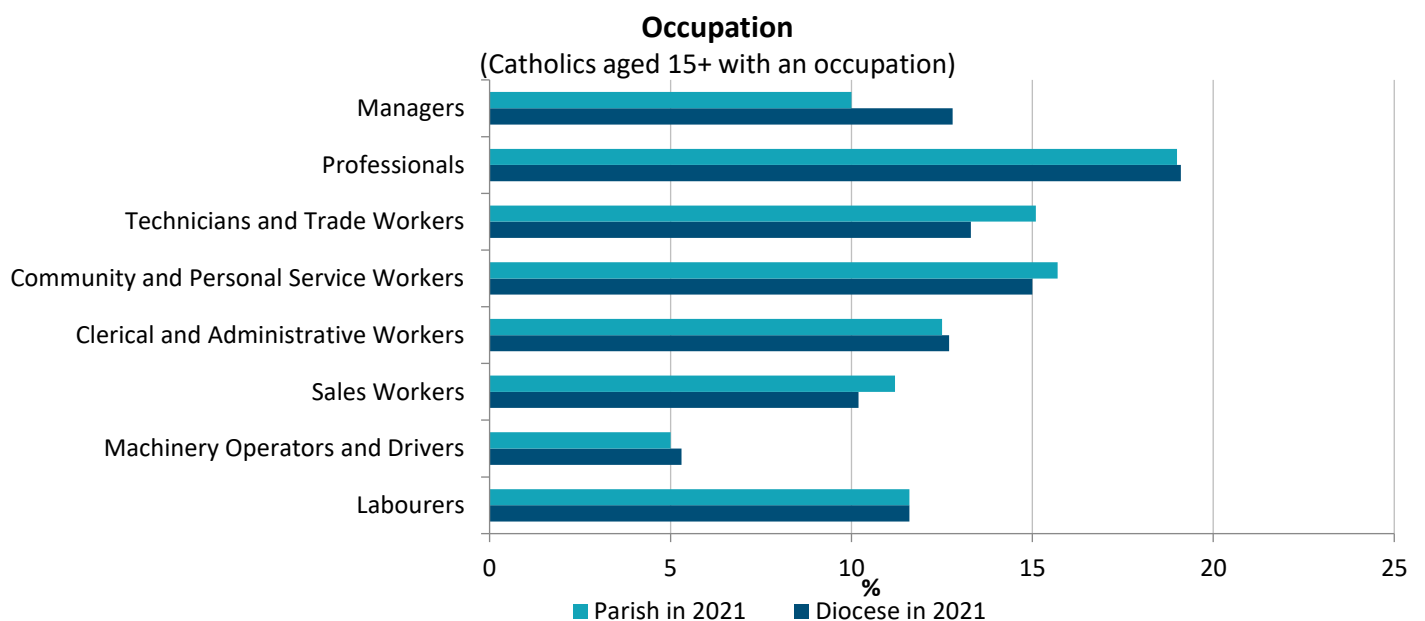
Are there any figures that strike you as being unexpectedly large or small? How can this information help the parish connect more effectively with parishioners?

Table 27: Occupation of parents of students attending Catholic schools

	Primary School (%)	Secondary School (%)
Both parents in professional occupation	38	29
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	202	147
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	106	103
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	188	190
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation ²	15	16
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	20	26
Not applicable and not stated	69	61
Total	638	572
% with professional parent(s)	37.6	30.8
% with blue collar parent(s)	5.5	7.3

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
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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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