



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Craigieburn Parish

Archdiocese of Melbourne

Census ID: 122058



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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: 116,153

Catholic Population: 31,149

Catholics make up 26.8 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 33 years

Total Catholic families: 9,860

1,249 Catholics live alone

15,703 Catholics were born overseas

4,190 Catholics do not speak English well

2,537 Catholics need assistance with core activities

16,162 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	23,815	31,149
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	25.0	23.6
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	7.1	8.9
Catholics born in NES ¹ (%)	41.2	48.2
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	11.1	13.5
Catholic families	7,477	9,860
Catholics living alone	849	1,249
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	48.7	49.5
Catholics with university degree (%)	12.5	15.6
Catholic males in labour force (%)	68.0	64.3
Catholic females in labour force (%)	53.3	52.9
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	77.0	75.5

Notes:

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

NOTE ON COMPARABILITY WITH 2016 FIGURES:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

Table 1: Population ¹	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group ²	Australian Group ²
Total population ³	116,153	76,510	4,962,398	25,422,788	1	1
Catholic population	31,149	23,815	1,038,276	5,075,910	1	1
Per cent Catholic	26.8	31.1	20.9	20.0	1	1
At same address since previous Census (%)	48.1	53.1	62.4	59.4	5	5
Median age ⁴ (years)	33	32	43	43	5	5
Aged 0-14 (%)	23.6	25.0	16.8	17.9	1	1
Aged 65+ (%)	8.9	7.1	20.1	19.9	5	5
Males per 100 females	95.0	96.2	89.1	89.1	1	2

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 (%)	8.1	6.7	7.4	6.7	2	2
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	13.1	12.7	14.9	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)	23.3	20.4	38.5	37.1	5	5
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	39.7	40.7	26.6	28.1	1	1
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	63.8	68.0	67.6	66.5	4	4
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	52.5	53.3	59.6	59.7	5	5
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	8.0	7.8	4.5	4.2	1	1
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	16.7	16.5	10.3	8.9	1	1

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 (%)	2.2	2.6	4.3	5.5	5	5
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	48.2	41.2	27.6	21.4	1	1
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	1,880	1,519	23,189	97,457	1	1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	143	150	5,285	135,686	1	2
Speak language other than English at home (%)	57.0	51.9	28.3	21.5	1	1
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	13.5	11.1	3.9	2.7	1	1

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 (%)	15.6	12.5	27.6	24.6	5	4
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	94.6	91.5	97.1	94.9	5	4
Aged 18-19	72.8	68.5	77.0	67.2	4	2
Aged 20-24	43.8	35.8	50.5	43.4	4	3
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	56.4	51.6	62.3	55.5	4	3
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	38.0	42.1	32.7	38.4	2	3
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	41.4	45.0	58.5	55.3	5	4
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	48.5	44.4	30.4	33.4	1	2
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	26.9	22.9	29.8	36.6	4	4
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	32.3	24.2	35.0	41.3	4	4

Notes:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

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

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

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Never married (%)	34.7	33.9	33.8	32.9	2	2
Married (%)	52.9	53.4	49.1	49.3	2	2
Divorced or Separated (%)	8.5	9.0	10.8	11.7	5	5
Widowed (%)	3.8	3.6	6.3	6.1	5	5

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	9,860	7,477	391,626	1,995,658	1	1
One-parent families	1,301	1,007	45,151	225,180	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	13.2	13.5	11.5	11.3	2	2
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	31.6	32.7	52.6	58.1	5	5
De facto couples ³ (%)	12.0	12.3	17.1	17.7	4	5
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	97,038	82,594	125,195	120,943	5	4

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	10,934	8,169	510,989	2,567,362	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	231	127	11,882	51,145	1	1
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	1,018	722	92,102	442,080	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	1,249	849	103,984	493,225	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	4.0	3.6	10.0	9.7	5	5
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	75.5	77.0	75.1	73.0	3	3
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	1,851	1,760	1,996	1,948	4	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

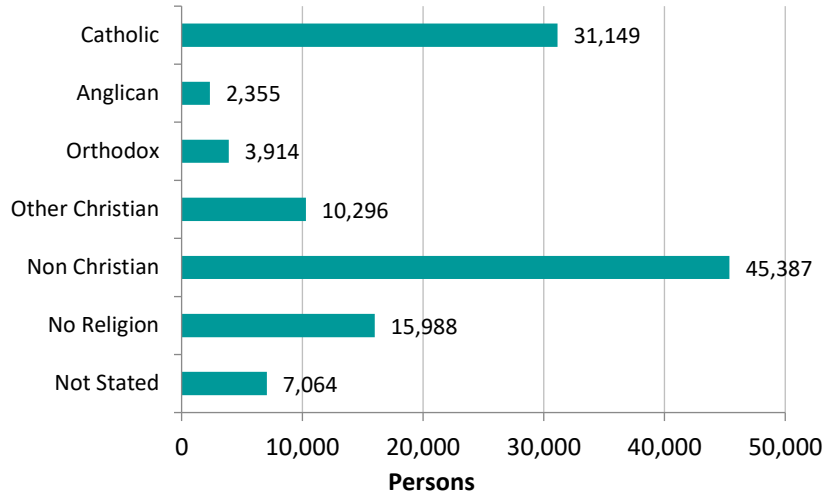
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under seven per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to 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	4,026	4,176	3,856	4,051	3,715	3,663	2,207	1,140	424	27,258
Maronite Catholic	24	11	9	24	12	17	11	6	4	118
Melkite Catholic	17	6	17	13	7	9	7	5	5	86
Ukrainian Catholic	-	4	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	13
Chaldean Catholic	619	624	471	505	440	322	222	127	41	3,371
Syro-Malabar Catholic	71	83	4	33	98	11	3	-	-	303
Total Catholic	4,757	4,904	4,357	4,630	4,272	4,027	2,450	1,278	474	31,149
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	22.4	30.4	24.9	20.0	28.2	35.1	35.3	39.5	39.0	26.8
Anglican	174	174	226	267	308	439	409	251	107	2,355
Orthodox	554	538	567	626	576	533	340	132	48	3,914
Other Christian	1,476	1,646	1,484	1,537	1,394	1,305	831	416	207	10,296
Non-Christian	10,192	5,789	6,632	11,663	5,805	2,927	1,617	622	140	45,387
No Religion	2,772	2,065	3,111	3,081	1,944	1,575	959	364	117	15,988
Not Stated	1,334	1,014	1,156	1,393	868	671	335	170	123	7,064
Total Population	21,259	16,130	17,533	23,197	15,167	11,477	6,941	3,233	1,216	116,153

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	228	192	420	333
1	221	197	418	381
2	224	214	438	407
3	236	237	473	387
4	228	242	470	438
5	245	217	462	409
6	255	235	490	402
7	266	252	518	403
8	262	243	505	431
9	292	257	549	436
10	259	257	516	385
11	252	275	527	412
12	278	243	521	401
13	288	235	523	370
14	265	258	523	359
15	264	221	485	420
16	241	248	489	391
17	234	212	446	370
18	213	247	460	391
19	200	208	408	358
20-24	1,067	1,171	2,238	1,677
25-29	1,011	1,112	2,123	1,645
30-34	1,067	1,265	2,332	1,699
35-39	1,082	1,218	2,300	1,847
40-44	1,044	1,183	2,227	1,740
45-49	1,012	1,024	2,036	1,837
50-54	1,009	1,098	2,107	1,660
55-59	948	973	1,921	1,210
60-64	697	717	1,414	915
65-69	465	572	1,037	682
70-74	376	406	782	446
75-79	209	289	498	267
80+	206	264	470	315
Total	15,144	15,982	31,126	23,824

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.

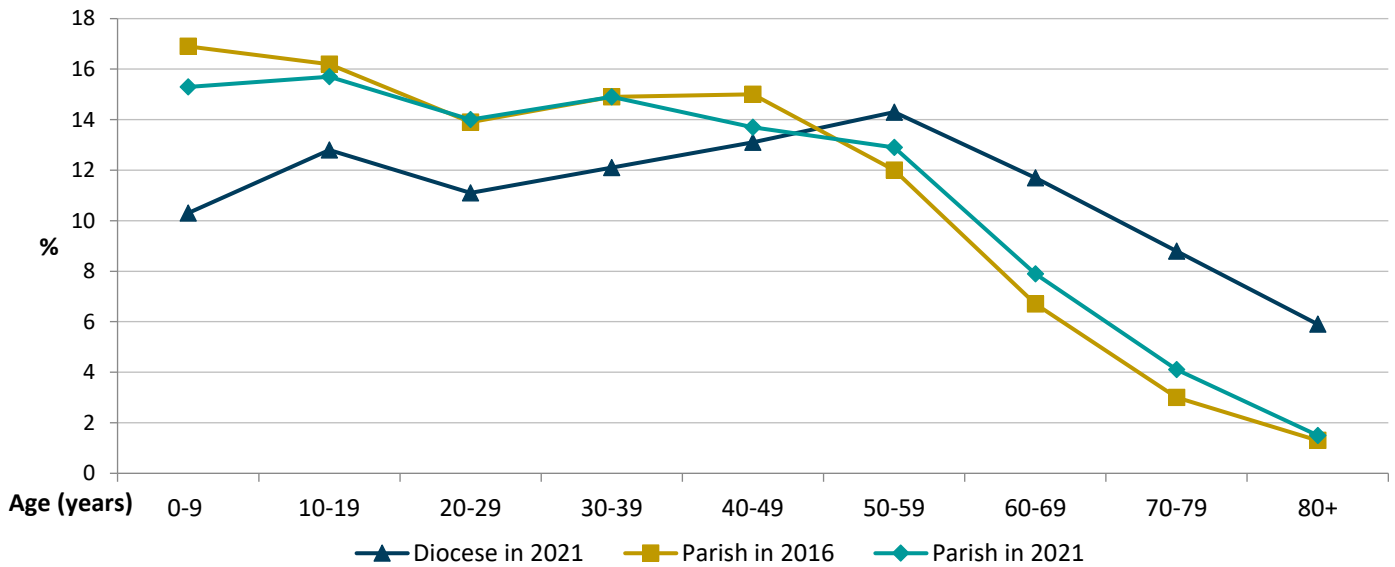
In 2021, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 53 per cent were female and 47 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males slightly outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such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

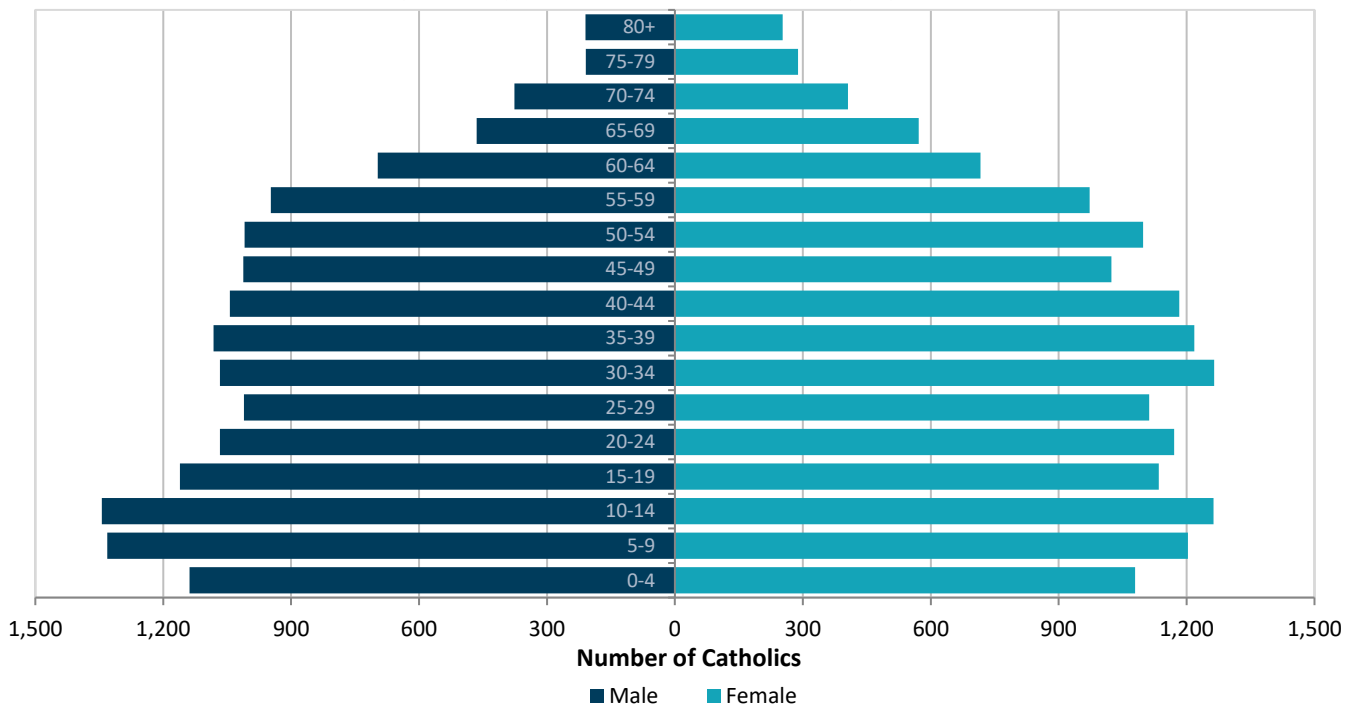


Age and Sex

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	151	194	400	221	121	40	1,127
Females	86	179	434	247	179	54	1,179
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	4	20	3	14	-	41
Females	-	4	11	24	34	14	87
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	-	13	11	-	10	11	45
Females	-	5	11	14	14	10	54
Total							
Males	151	211	431	224	145	51	1,213
Females	86	188	456	285	227	78	1,320

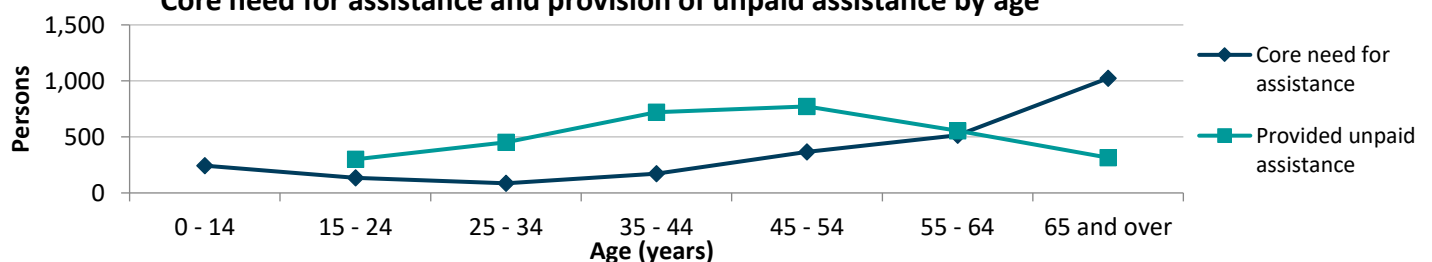
Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age

	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	114	164	258	280	206	134	1,156
Females	185	285	462	487	351	183	1,953

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	2,213	1,296	387	215	101	27	10	4,249
Married	8	745	1,587	1,574	1,264	658	303	6,139
Separated or Divorced	3	36	144	224	240	109	34	790
Widowed	-	-	3	16	36	42	70	167
Total	2,224	2,077	2,121	2,029	1,641	836	417	11,345
Females								
Never married	2,219	1,003	394	230	121	35	13	4,015
Married	78	1,250	1,764	1,494	1,114	545	180	6,425
Separated or Divorced	5	117	229	357	311	154	51	1,224
Widowed	-	6	13	50	147	234	302	752
Total	2,302	2,376	2,400	2,131	1,693	968	546	12,416

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

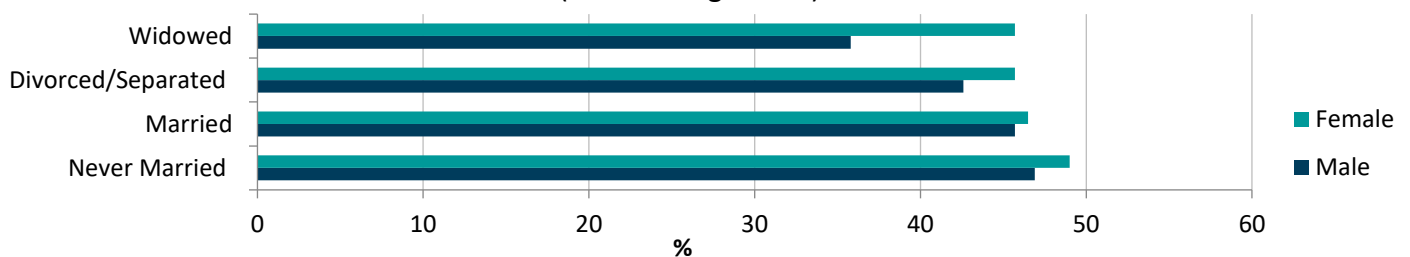


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	5,113	362	5,475	6.6
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	1,019	215	1,234	17.4
One Catholic, the other not Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	1,081	410	1,491	27.5
Total	7,213	987	8,200	12.0



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	226	334	561	948	994	554	343	205	4,165	1,929
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	17	35	56	168	231	134	104	41	786	2,417
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	8	17	43	194	294	163	86	45	850	2,477
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both partners Catholic	125	275	194	253	278	91	53	39	1,308	1,370
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	21	55	60	104	129	38	19	13	439	1,805
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	23	34	41	109	174	90	32	12	515	2,255
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	133	187	303	320	196	53	35	74	1,301	1,235
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	128	-
Total	568	968	1,322	2,190	2,381	1,162	695	574	9,860	1,861

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	224	101	102	81	50	558
\$500-\$799	432	129	188	131	71	951
\$800-\$1,249	535	223	257	195	89	1,299
\$1,250-\$1,999	904	397	517	255	114	2,187
\$2,000-\$2,999	1,035	496	576	221	61	2,389
\$3,000-\$3,999	482	261	264	118	27	1,152
\$4,000 or more	326	175	136	57	7	701
Income not fully stated	254	108	113	60	23	558
Total Families	4,192	1,890	2,153	1,118	442	9,795
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	1,895	2,082	1,936	1,608	1,247	1,861

Note: Table population is Catholic families. Dependent children include all children aged 0-14 and dependent students aged 15-24. Some figures may differ from figures in other similar tables (i.e. Table 14) due to the randomisation process used by the ABS – see note at the bottom of page 10.

**Weekly Family Income
(Catholic families)**

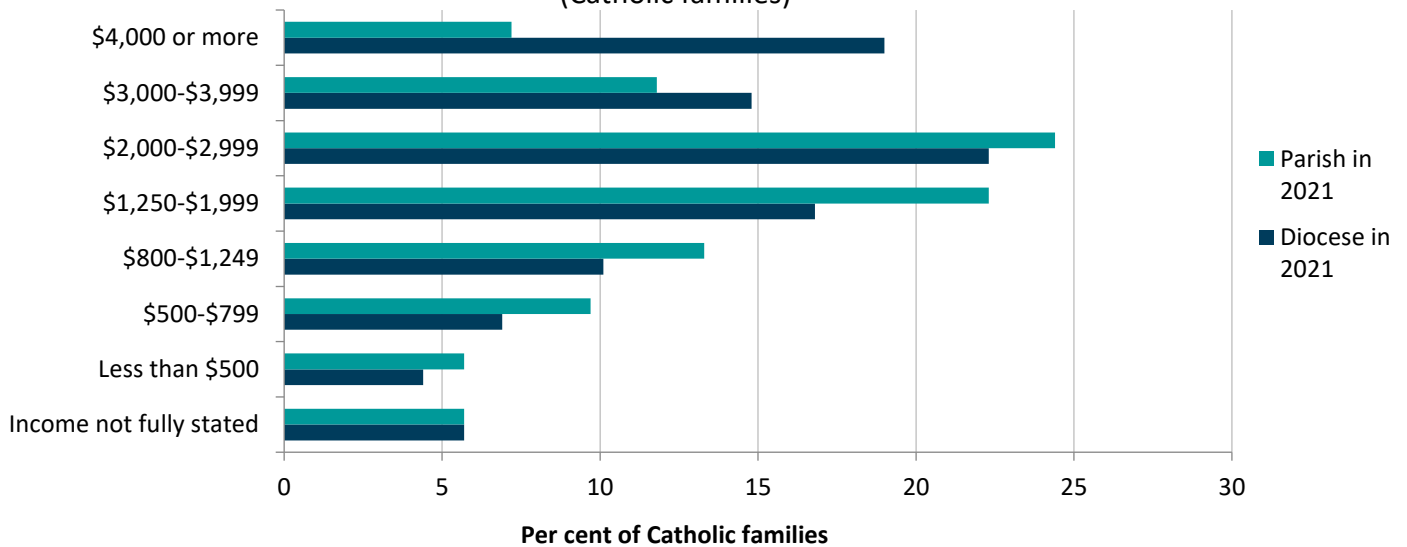


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more	Total
Family Composition:						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	2,790	1,316	1,754	968	393	7,221
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	612	185	136	53	18	1,004
One parent family, parent Catholic	596	325	240	105	32	1,298
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	193	70	53	21	3	340
Total families	4,191	1,896	2,183	1,147	446	9,863



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	7,188	31	2,141	153	9,513	75.6
Lone person aged under 35 years	174	-	48	9	231	75.3
Lone person aged 35 years or over	796	6	176	40	1,018	78.2
Group households	94	-	67	11	172	54.7
Total households	8,252	37	2,432	213	10,934	75.5

	\$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	158	281	1,133	1,975	822	595	1,876
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	40	76	16	6	1,828
Lone person aged 35 years or over	33	40	126	98	14	21	1,442
Group households	3	-	22	20	5	5	1,675
Total households	194	321	1,321	2,169	857	627	1,851

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

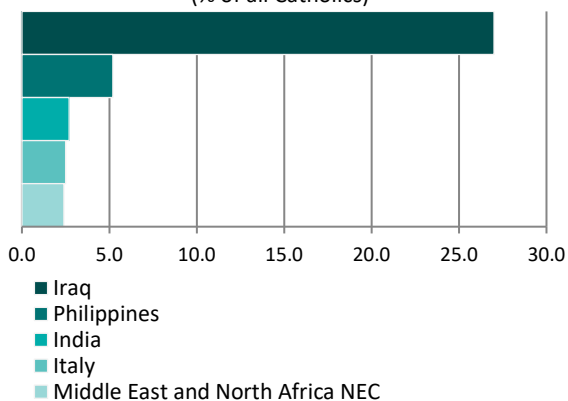
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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)

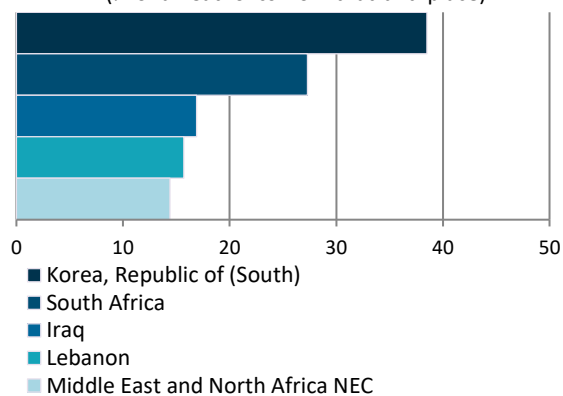


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	15,309	49.1	-
New Zealand	391	1.3	10.4
Other Oceania	188	0.6	11.0
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	158	0.5	-
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	55	0.2	-
Italy	776	2.5	-
Malta	309	1.0	-
Spain and Portugal	96	0.3	-
France	19	0.1	-
Netherlands	16	0.1	-
Germany	46	0.1	-
Austria	8	0.0	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	204	0.7	-
Poland	93	0.3	-
Hungary	11	0.0	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	75	0.2	5.1
Other Europe NEC	14	0.0	-
Vietnam	109	0.3	3.8
Philippines	1,610	5.2	8.6
Indonesia	33	0.1	-
Malaysia	36	0.1	-
Singapore	36	0.1	11.4
South East Asia NEC	126	0.4	3.1
India	832	2.7	7.2
Sri Lanka	466	1.5	9.2
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	8	0.0	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	5	0.0	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	10	0.0	38.5
Egypt	47	0.2	-
Lebanon	204	0.7	15.7
Iraq	8,423	27.0	16.9
Sudan (including South Sudan)	16	0.1	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	759	2.4	14.4
South Africa	12	0.0	27.3
Mauritius	68	0.2	-
United States of America	38	0.1	7.9
Canada	28	0.1	-
Argentina	39	0.1	14.0
Brazil	7	0.0	-
Colombia	33	0.1	12.5
Chile	47	0.2	6.0
Central America and South America NEC	136	0.4	-
Other countries	116	0.4	18.8
Inadequately described/Not stated	139	0.4	-
Total	31,151	100.0	6.2

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	12,605	25,984	38,589	32.7
Italian	1,325	228	1,553	85.3
Maltese	268	14	282	95.0
Spanish	316	203	519	60.9
Croatian	179	21	200	89.5
Polish	91	21	112	81.3
Dutch	5	8	13	38.5
French	59	82	141	41.8
German	15	19	34	44.1
Portuguese	137	36	173	79.2
Hungarian	22	11	33	66.7
Ukrainian	21	6	27	77.8
Vietnamese	167	405	572	29.2
Filipino languages	1,430	430	1,860	76.9
Chinese languages	61	808	869	7.0
Malayalam	629	557	1,186	53.0
Sinhalese	446	2,503	2,949	15.1
Korean	6	75	81	7.4
Indonesian and Malay	37	346	383	9.7
Arabic	2,975	8,244	11,219	26.5
Assyrian and Chaldean	8,865	3,044	11,909	74.4
Oceanic and Papuan languages	224	1,495	1,719	13.0
Australian Indigenous languages	-	9	9	-
Other European languages NEC	83	1,744	1,827	4.5
Other Asian languages NEC	252	23,729	23,981	1.1
Other languages NEC	148	8,429	8,577	1.7
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	780	6,559	7,339	10.6
Total	31,146	85,010	116,156	26.8

Notes:

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

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

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

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

Table 21: Language spoken at home by age	0-4	5-11	12-19	20-29	30-49	50-64	65 and over	Total	% who do not speak English well
English	1,037	1,608	1,626	1,903	3,177	2,210	1,050	12,611	-
Italian	24	25	47	75	339	414	389	1,313	9.4
Maltese	-	7	3	15	45	75	123	268	7.2
Spanish	18	19	8	27	90	91	59	312	13.6
Croatian	5	6	7	17	42	52	55	184	11.8
Polish	4	5	5	3	26	27	32	102	13.3
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French	-	5	4	3	18	9	9	48	-
German	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	-
Portuguese	3	3	9	14	39	50	20	138	13.5
Hungarian	-	5	5	4	6	3	-	23	20.0
Ukrainian	-	3	-	-	4	6	4	17	12.5
Vietnamese	12	18	16	26	49	38	11	170	25.1
Filipino languages	42	56	74	162	613	367	113	1,427	2.3
Chinese languages	3	4	-	3	20	22	5	57	13.8
Malayalam	54	106	102	32	288	44	13	639	5.1
Sinhalese	27	27	52	89	144	101	22	462	9.1
Korean	-	-	-	-	3	5	3	11	45.5
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	4	3	16	8	-	31	11.1
Arabic	140	254	358	450	1,053	500	210	2,965	30.9
Assyrian and Chaldean	651	1,264	1,367	1,355	2,462	1,199	564	8,862	29.3
Oceanic and Papuan languages	3	18	30	42	80	45	10	228	5.7
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	9	4	6	12	20	20	17	88	13.8
Other Asian languages NEC	18	23	13	27	112	55	14	262	5.0
Other languages NEC	11	15	13	14	70	22	-	145	11.4
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	155	116	109	75	182	90	54	781	29.2
Total	2,216	3,591	3,858	4,351	8,898	5,456	2,780	31,150	13.5

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?

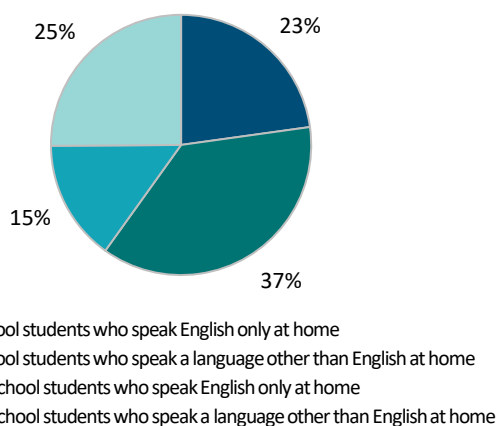
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	1,298	6,935	8,233	15.8
Infants/Primary – Catholic	1,925	709	2,634	73.1
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	189	1,695	1,884	10.0
Secondary – Government	1,403	3,742	5,145	27.3
Secondary – Catholic	1,198	572	1,770	67.7
Secondary – Other Non-Government	293	1,466	1,759	16.7
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	905	2,740	3,645	24.8
University or other Tertiary Institutions	1,257	3,820	5,077	24.8
Other (including pre-school)	1,523	4,336	5,859	26.0
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	21,156	58,983	80,139	26.4
Total	31,147	84,998	116,145	26.8

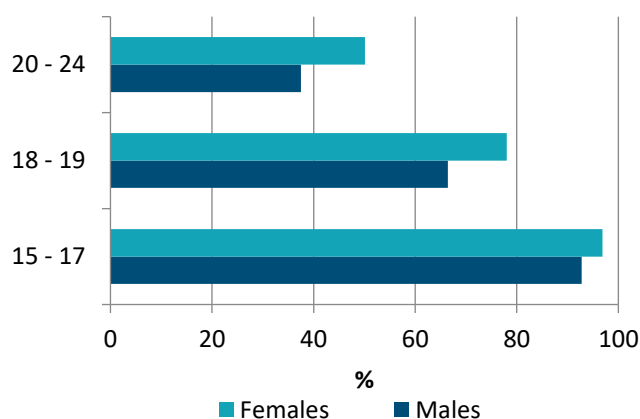
Note:

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

Language background of all students attending Catholic schools



Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)



Attendance at Educational Institutions

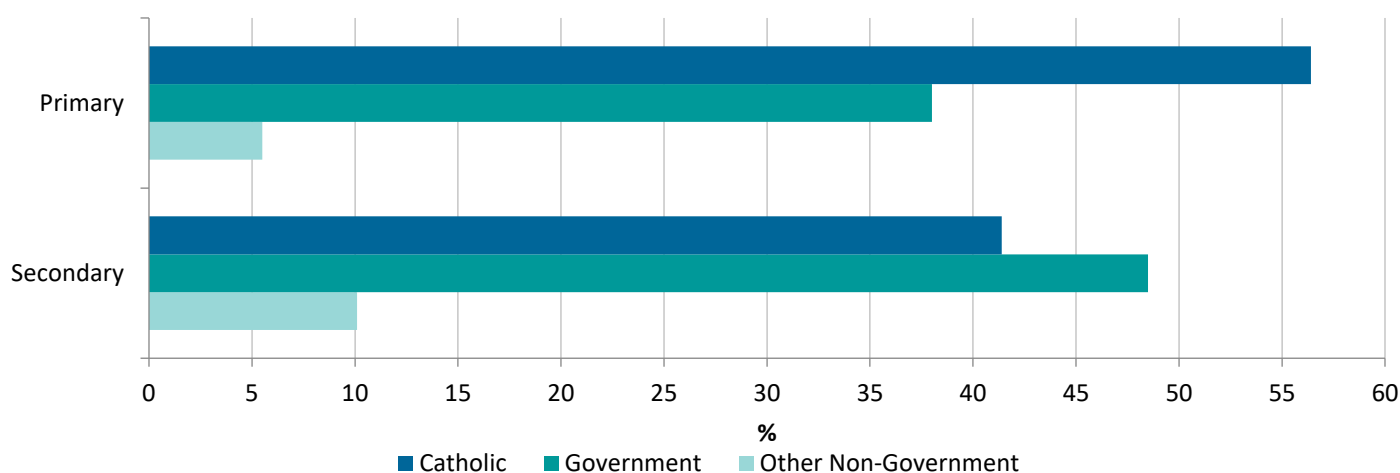
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	Less than \$500	\$500 - \$799	\$800 - \$1,249	\$1,250 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Total ²	Median annual family income ³ (\$)
Infants/Primary - Government	116	210	241	291	268	84	24	1,286	71,853
Infants/Primary – Catholic	174	246	298	450	378	213	94	1,928	83,272
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	7	14	17	36	43	38	28	193	125,456
Secondary – Government	86	168	252	320	274	112	55	1,337	80,717
Secondary – Catholic	76	100	158	270	287	124	77	1,165	95,839
Secondary – Other Non-Government	15	25	28	57	63	61	29	297	115,861
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	23	42	93	234	263	154	125	991	119,146
Other (including pre-school)	22	38	46	82	58	29	13	303	83,272
Not stated/Not applicable	24	19	37	46	21	13	-	176	65,179
Total	543	862	1,170	1,786	1,655	828	445	7,676	88,591

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	-	76	82	44	26	16	244
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	97	321	318	230	166	86	1,218
Advanced diploma or diploma level	79	195	232	212	132	71	921
Certificate level	251	531	482	460	396	224	2,344
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,793	961	1,015	1,086	926	863	6,644
Total	2,220	2,084	2,129	2,032	1,646	1,260	11,371
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>12.9</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	11	101	95	30	37	6	280
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	194	655	531	312	207	74	1,973
Advanced diploma or diploma level	123	365	341	280	144	63	1,316
Certificate level	220	428	441	338	247	116	1,790
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,753	823	992	1,160	1,061	1,272	7,061
Total	2,301	2,372	2,400	2,120	1,696	1,531	12,420
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>18.1</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	11	177	177	74	63	22	524
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	291	976	849	542	373	160	3,191
Advanced diploma or diploma level	202	560	573	492	276	134	2,237
Certificate level	471	959	923	798	643	340	4,134
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	3,546	1,784	2,007	2,246	1,987	2,135	13,705
Total	4,521	4,456	4,529	4,152	3,342	2,791	23,791
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>15.6</i>

Note:

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



Employment

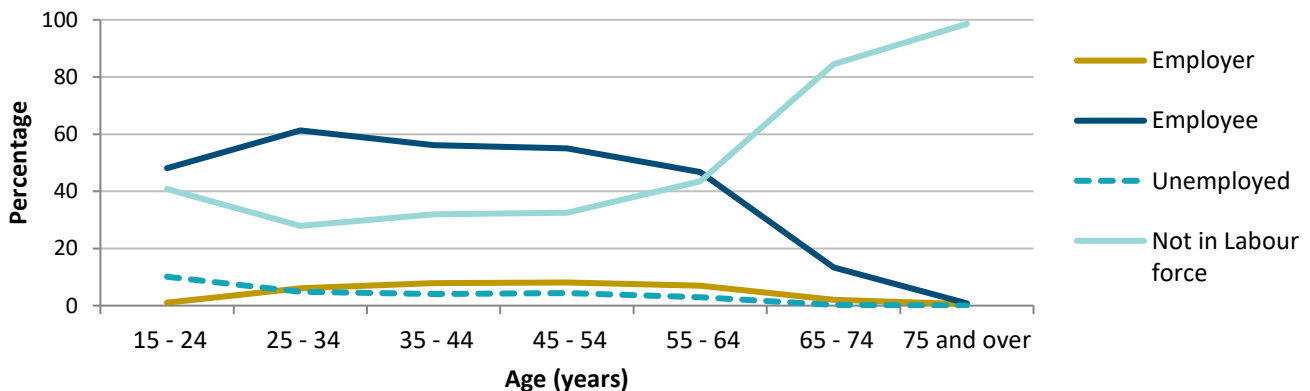
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	29	459	437	35	960
Employee	1,023	2,622	1,920	128	5,693
Unemployed	219	202	160	-	581
Not in the labour force	927	824	1,110	1,064	3,925
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	24	93	37	24	178
Total	2,222	4,200	3,664	1,251	11,337
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	57.2	78.2	68.7	13.0	63.8
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	17.2	6.2	6.4	-	8.0
Females					
Employer	19	156	129	8	312
Employee	1,135	2,564	1,872	114	5,685
Unemployed	226	183	116	-	525
Not in the labour force	906	1,827	1,650	1,370	5,753
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	27	47	44	27	145
Total	2,313	4,777	3,811	1,519	12,420
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	59.7	60.8	55.5	8.0	52.5
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	16.4	6.3	5.5	-	8.0

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	32	133	174	163	104	14	620
Professionals	41	201	189	119	48	22	620
Technicians & Trade Workers	295	467	409	337	226	33	1,767
Community & Personal Service Workers	74	108	86	77	64	10	419
Clerical & Administrative Workers	47	122	90	103	77	6	445
Sales Workers	171	84	62	60	47	12	436
Machinery operators & Drivers	100	193	259	291	230	37	1,110
Labourers	266	227	221	223	151	33	1,121
ID / NS / NA ¹	1,203	544	634	655	699	1,088	4,823
Total	2,229	2,079	2,124	2,028	1,646	1,255	11,361
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	7.1	21.8	24.4	20.5	16.1	21.6	19.0
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	64.4	57.8	59.7	62.0	64.1	61.7	61.2
Females							
Managers	50	131	120	94	69	3	467
Professionals	110	428	356	197	89	19	1,199
Technicians & Trade Workers	54	62	75	54	34	-	279
Community & Personal Service Workers	220	247	253	238	169	19	1,146
Clerical & Administrative Workers	132	291	280	281	208	39	1,231
Sales Workers	464	120	113	122	90	16	925
Machinery operators & Drivers	35	20	24	42	36	3	160
Labourers	72	66	89	141	118	19	505
ID / NS / NA ¹	1,178	1,005	1,092	943	886	1,400	6,504
Total	2,315	2,370	2,402	2,112	1,699	1,518	12,416
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	14.1	41.0	36.3	24.9	19.4	18.6	28.2
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	14.2	10.8	14.4	20.3	23.1	18.6	16.0
All Catholics							
Managers	82	264	294	257	173	17	1,087
Professionals	151	629	545	316	137	41	1,819
Technicians & Trade Workers	349	529	484	391	260	33	2,046
Community & Personal Service Workers	294	355	339	315	233	29	1,565
Clerical & Administrative Workers	179	413	370	384	285	45	1,676
Sales Workers	635	204	175	182	137	28	1,361
Machinery operators & Drivers	135	213	283	333	266	40	1,270
Labourers	338	293	310	364	269	52	1,626
ID / NS / NA ¹	2,381	1,549	1,726	1,598	1,585	2,488	11,327
Total	4,544	4,449	4,526	4,140	3,345	2,773	23,777
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	10.8	30.8	30.0	22.5	17.6	20.4	23.3
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	38.0	35.7	38.5	42.8	45.2	43.9	39.7

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?

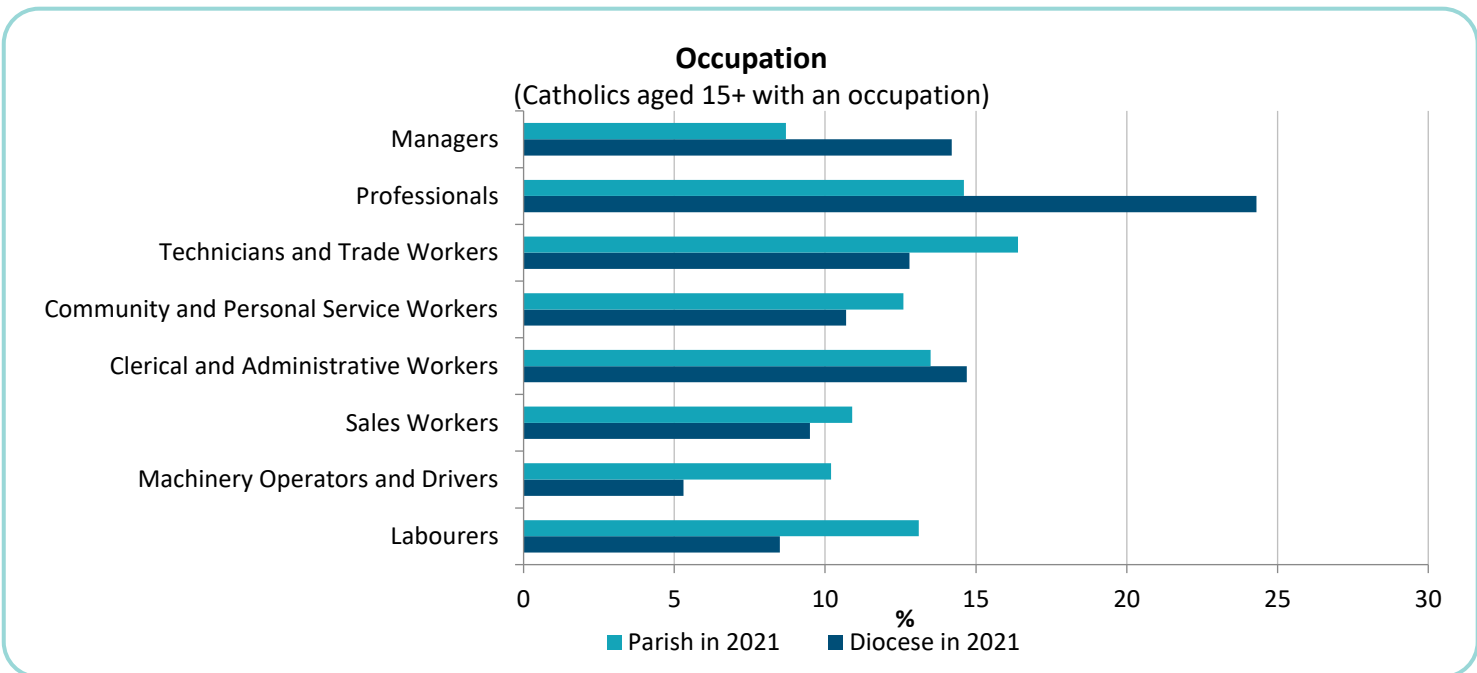
What are the major occupations of younger people? Middle-aged people? Older people? What do you think accounts for differences in occupation between the different age groups?

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	56	32
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	414	260
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	231	124
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	623	489
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation ²	79	91
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	524	269
Not applicable and not stated	713	497
Total	2,640	1,762
% with professional parent(s)	17.8	16.6
% with blue collar parent(s)	22.8	20.4

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



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

Visit the website to obtain:

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



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

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