



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Deer Park Parish
Archdiocese of Melbourne

Census ID: 122064



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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: 37,250

Catholic Population: 10,205

Catholics make up 27.4 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 39 years

Total Catholic families: 3,512

611 Catholics live alone

4,983 Catholics were born overseas

854 Catholics do not speak English well

764 Catholics need assistance with core activities

3,096 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	10,322	10,205
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	22.1	21.5
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	12.0	15.7
Catholics born in NES ¹ (%)	45.4	46.7
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	7.4	8.4
Catholic families	3,517	3,512
Catholics living alone	542	611
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	66.0	69.8
Catholics with university degree (%)	20.3	22.9
Catholic males in labour force (%)	70.4	65.6
Catholic females in labour force (%)	59.4	56.7
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	78.6	78.7

Notes:

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

NOTE ON COMPARABILITY WITH 2016 FIGURES:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

Table 1: Population ¹	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group ²	Australian Group ²
Total population ³	37,250	34,581	4,962,398	25,422,788	1	1
Catholic population	10,205	10,322	1,038,276	5,075,910	1	1
Per cent Catholic	27.4	29.8	20.9	20.0	1	1
At same address since previous Census (%)	69.7	62.1	62.4	59.4	2	1
Median age ⁴ (years)	39	36	43	43	5	5
Aged 0-14 (%)	21.5	22.1	16.8	17.9	1	1
Aged 65+ (%)	15.7	12.0	20.1	19.9	5	5
Males per 100 females	95.4	92.6	89.1	89.1	1	1

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 (%)	7.5	5.4	7.4	6.7	3	2
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	13.5	12.1	14.9	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)	27.9	25.4	38.5	37.1	5	5
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	37.0	38.7	26.6	28.1	1	2
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	65.1	70.4	67.6	66.5	4	4
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	56.4	59.4	59.6	59.7	4	4
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	5.7	7.4	4.5	4.2	1	1
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	13.9	17.2	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 (%)	2.3	2.4	4.3	5.5	5	4
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	46.7	45.4	27.6	21.4	1	1
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	355	336	23,189	97,457	1	1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	20	27	5,285	135,686	2	4
Speak language other than English at home (%)	53.6	53.3	28.3	21.5	1	1
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	8.4	7.4	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 (%)	22.9	20.3	27.6	24.6	4	3
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	97.1	90.5	97.1	94.9	4	3
Aged 18-19	77.2	74.0	77.0	67.2	4	2
Aged 20-24	48.0	43.9	50.5	43.4	4	2
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	74.2	67.8	62.3	55.5	1	1
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	24.3	30.6	32.7	38.4	4	5
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	64.1	63.3	58.5	55.3	2	2
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	31.9	34.1	30.4	33.4	3	3
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	33.3	28.4	29.8	36.6	3	4
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	38.0	36.6	35.0	41.3	3	4

Notes:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6: Marital Status of Catholics aged 15+

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Never married (%)	31.5	31.7	33.8	32.9	3	3
Married (%)	53.4	53.7	49.1	49.3	2	2
Divorced or Separated (%)	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.7	3	4
Widowed (%)	4.8	4.1	6.3	6.1	4	4

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

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	3,512	3,517	391,626	1,995,658	1	1
One-parent families	482	506	45,151	225,180	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	13.7	14.4	11.5	11.3	2	1
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	33.3	32.8	52.6	58.1	5	5
De facto couples ³ (%)	13.6	12.9	17.1	17.7	4	5
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	104,964	89,321	125,195	120,943	5	4

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

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	4,105	4,030	510,989	2,567,362	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	55	68	11,882	51,145	2	2
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	556	474	92,102	442,080	2	1
Persons living alone (total)	611	542	103,984	493,225	2	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	6.0	5.3	10.0	9.7	5	5
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	78.7	78.6	75.1	73.0	2	2
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	1,840	1,847	1,996	1,948	5	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

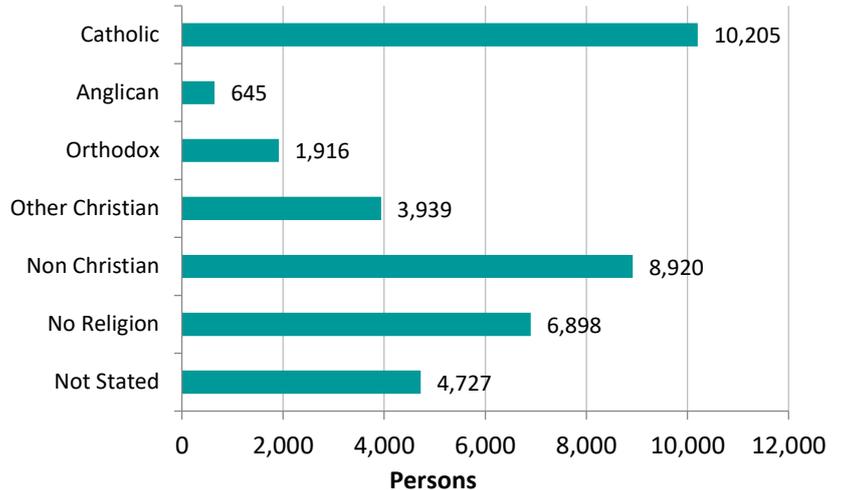
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under seven per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to 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	1,398	1,350	1,063	1,420	1,509	1,225	1,075	776	302	10,118
Maronite Catholic	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	7
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	7
Chaldean Catholic	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Syro-Malabar Catholic	21	9	5	14	15	3	3	-	-	70
Total Catholic	1,425	1,362	1,068	1,438	1,528	1,228	1,078	776	302	10,205
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	26.5	28.8	19.7	21.6	27.2	30.9	35.9	43.0	46.5	27.4
Anglican	58	64	35	78	95	87	103	83	42	645
Orthodox	304	263	162	265	298	237	195	142	50	1,916
Other Christian	623	605	501	593	568	450	327	204	68	3,939
Non-Christian	1,379	1,115	1,366	1,776	1,404	937	610	256	77	8,920
No Religion	1,173	950	1,135	1,238	970	651	492	224	65	6,898
Not Stated	425	373	1,164	1,270	749	383	198	120	45	4,727
Total Population	5,387	4,732	5,431	6,658	5,612	3,973	3,003	1,805	649	37,250

Note: Since the 1996 Census, following consultation with the Eastern Catholic Bishops, Eastern Catholics have been counted separately from Western (or Latin Rite) Catholics. Catholics belonging to the Chaldean, Maronite, Melkite, Syro-Malabar or Ukrainian Catholic Churches have been requested by their Bishops NOT to tick the box marked 'Catholic' on the Census form, but rather to write, for example, 'Maronite Catholic' in the space provided. Those Eastern Catholics who were unaware of this request and who ticked the 'Catholic' box are counted as Western Catholics.



Age and Sex

**Table 10:
Age by sex**

Age (years)	Males 2021	Females 2021	Total 2021	Total 2016
0	58	64	122	145
1	53	41	94	163
2	56	52	108	179
3	84	67	151	197
4	79	54	133	162
5	82	78	160	177
6	87	62	149	151
7	90	95	185	151
8	83	94	177	169
9	83	58	141	156
10	85	89	174	157
11	77	84	161	134
12	60	68	128	130
13	68	88	156	107
14	77	76	153	111
15	65	84	149	123
16	75	47	122	145
17	65	58	123	120
18	67	52	119	131
19	42	50	92	112
20-24	275	265	540	603
25-29	256	270	526	652
30-34	305	318	623	870
35-39	359	456	815	886
40-44	395	418	813	747
45-49	353	360	713	702
50-54	325	329	654	599
55-59	291	280	571	578
60-64	241	318	559	542
65-69	221	296	517	493
70-74	218	257	475	333
75-79	154	147	301	209
80+	143	161	304	192
Total	4,972	5,236	10,208	10,326

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.

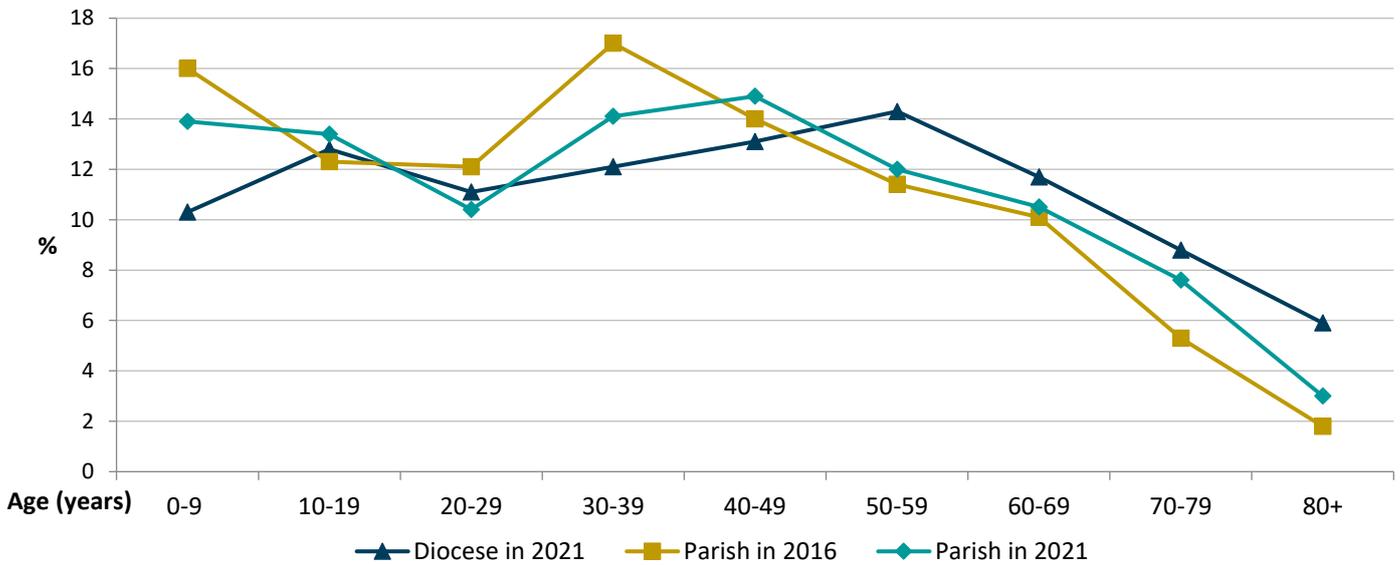
In 2021, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 53 per cent were female and 47 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males slightly outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such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

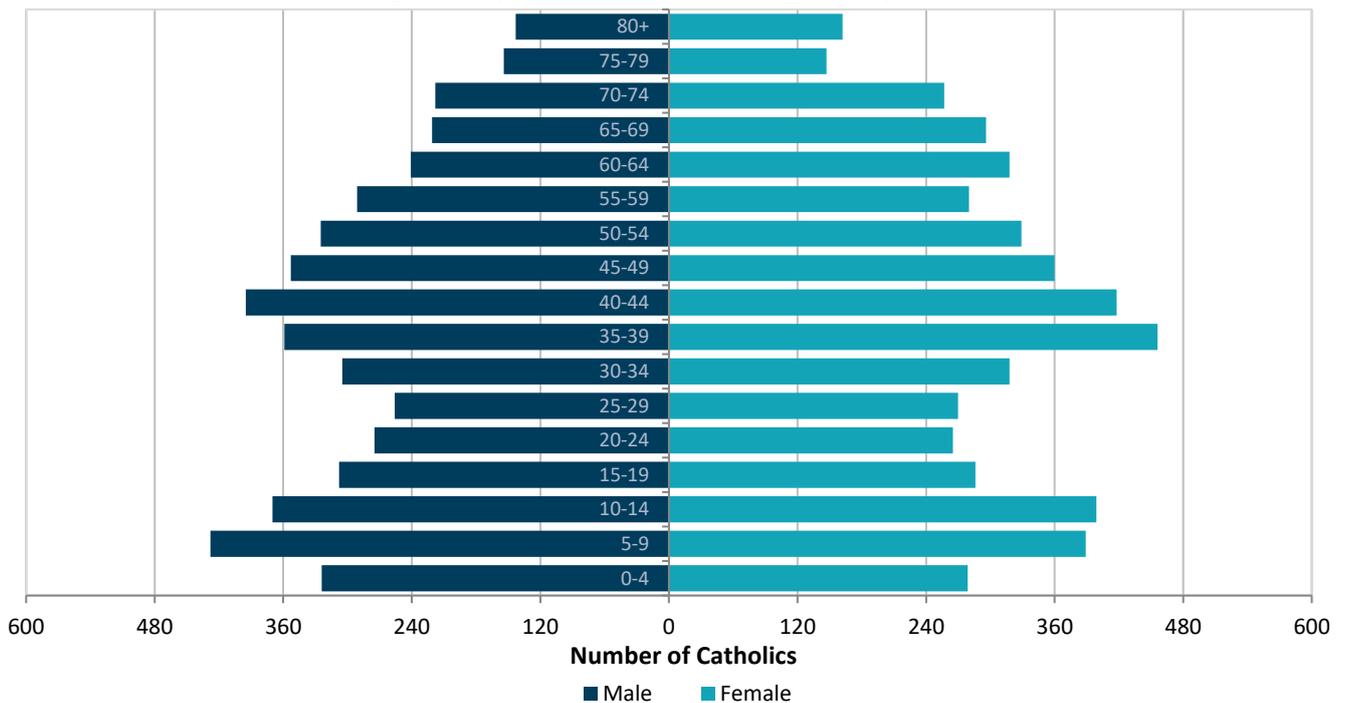


Age and Sex

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	68	52	56	57	59	21	313
Females	23	43	71	77	66	24	304
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	3	-	12	12	9	36
Females	-	-	8	15	29	19	71
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	-	4	-	-	5	-	9
Females	-	-	3	4	3	-	10
Total							
Males	68	59	56	69	76	30	358
Females	23	43	82	96	98	43	385

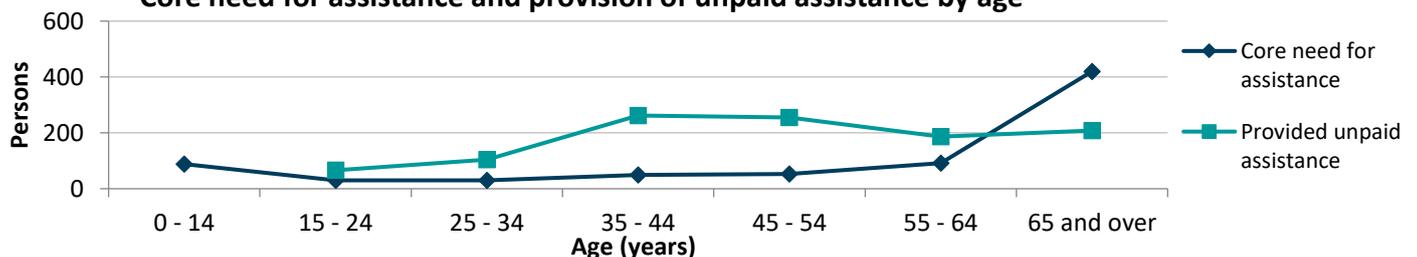
Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age

	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	19	36	90	102	70	80	397
Females	44	66	164	157	117	130	678

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	587	379	159	117	52	17	6	1,317
Married	4	156	518	473	398	344	224	2,117
Separated or Divorced	-	22	72	90	80	53	24	341
Widowed	-	-	-	4	12	26	38	80
Total	591	557	749	684	542	440	292	3,855
Females								
Never married	543	319	170	105	52	21	3	1,213
Married	6	246	605	441	390	346	125	2,159
Separated or Divorced	-	27	98	122	123	90	19	479
Widowed	-	-	-	15	37	98	157	307
Total	549	592	873	683	602	555	304	4,158

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

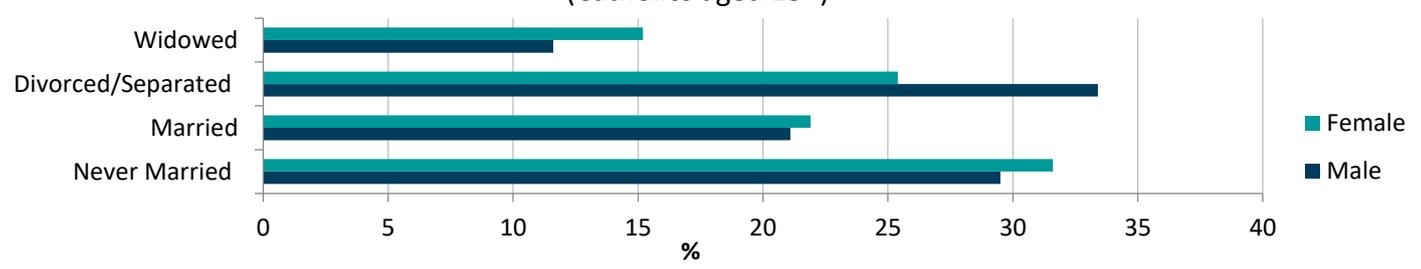


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	1,684	150	1,834	8.2
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	301	84	385	21.8
One Catholic, the other not Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	483	156	639	24.4
Total	2,468	390	2,858	13.6



Families

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

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

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

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

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

Table 14: Family composition ¹ by weekly family income	Less than \$500	\$500 - \$799	\$800 - \$1,249	\$1,250 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Income not fully stated	Total families	Median Weekly Family Income ² (\$)
Two-parent families with children at home:										
Both parents Catholic	26	49	85	236	388	194	179	52	1,209	2,470
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	-	-	22	53	69	42	35	11	232	2,514
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	7	13	21	68	106	84	52	14	365	2,627
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both partners Catholic	93	139	98	110	92	49	21	25	627	1,116
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	19	22	26	33	31	11	7	6	155	1,420
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	8	16	15	35	65	34	15	10	198	2,307
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	50	59	109	110	81	21	14	38	482	1,277
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	70	-
Total	217	316	406	688	858	460	333	234	3,512	2,013

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	142	30	33	5	6	216
\$500-\$799	206	39	51	15	4	315
\$800-\$1,249	226	63	57	23	6	375
\$1,250-\$1,999	305	133	157	54	14	663
\$2,000-\$2,999	377	153	233	62	17	842
\$3,000-\$3,999	177	86	133	50	7	453
\$4,000 or more	118	66	113	25	12	334
Income not fully stated	126	36	50	18	10	240
Total Families	1,677	606	827	252	76	3,438
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	1,745	2,130	2,388	2,322	2,176	2,013

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)**

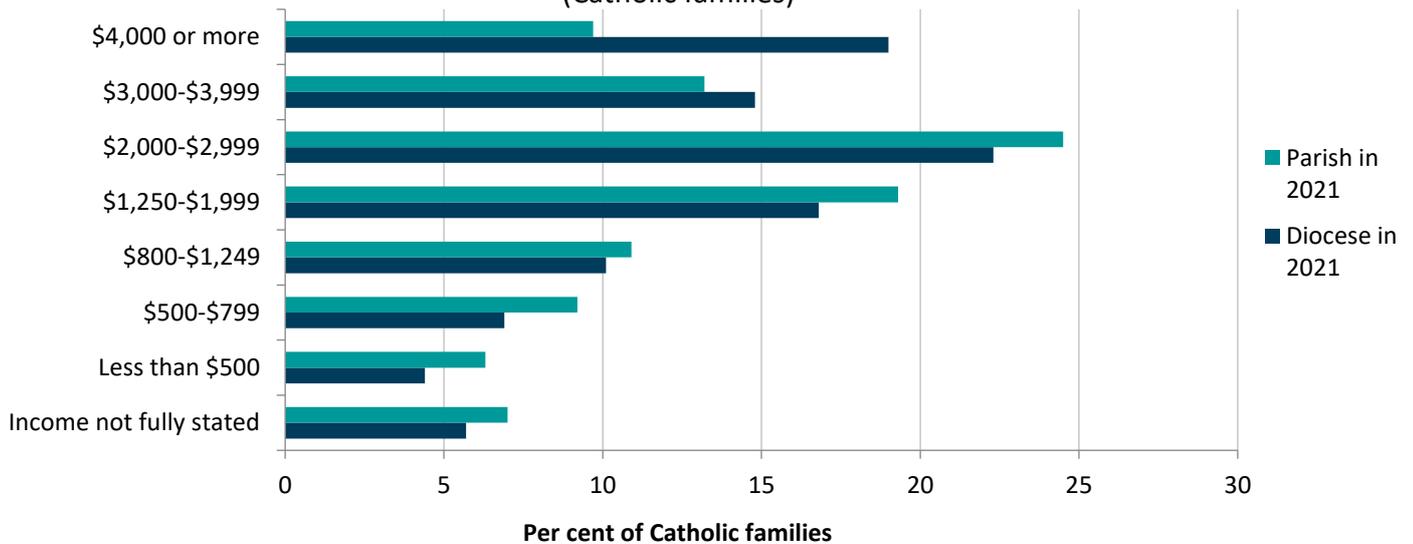


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	1,165	400	629	210	70	2,474
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	226	73	68	18	4	389
One parent family, parent Catholic	220	132	90	31	13	486
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	82	37	38	13	-	170
Total families	1,693	642	825	272	87	3,519



Households

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

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

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

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

	Fully owned or being purchased	Rented from State or Territory Housing Authority	Rented from other landlord, or landlord not stated	Other households	Total households	Per cent owned or being purchased
Family households	2,737	32	580	70	3,419	80.1
Lone person aged under 35 years	35	-	16	4	55	63.6
Lone person aged 35 years or over	424	17	90	25	556	76.3
Group households	34	5	36	-	75	45.3
Total households	3,230	54	722	99	4,105	78.7

	\$1-\$599	\$600-\$999	\$1,000-1,599	\$1,600-\$2,199	\$2,200-\$2,799	\$2,800 or more	Median monthly household loan repayment (\$)
Family households	75	105	352	507	231	251	1,870
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	8	13	5	-	1,830
Lone person aged 35 years or over	16	12	32	22	8	8	1,393
Group households	-	3	8	5	-	-	1,375
Total households	91	120	400	547	244	259	1,840

Notes:

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



Birthplace

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

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

What difference does their presence make to the parish?

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

Table 19: Birthplace

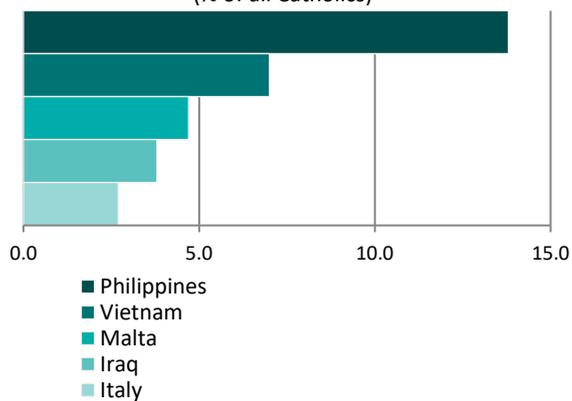
	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	5,086	50.0	-
New Zealand	115	1.1	4.2
Other Oceania	29	0.3	-
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	63	0.6	-
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	23	0.2	-
Italy	279	2.7	2.4
Malta	479	4.7	0.6
Spain and Portugal	63	0.6	-
France	-	-	-
Netherlands	11	0.1	-
Germany	25	0.2	-
Austria	9	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	216	2.1	-
Poland	129	1.3	-
Hungary	3	0.0	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	43	0.4	-
Other Europe NEC	5	0.0	-
Vietnam	710	7.0	5.6
Philippines	1,402	13.8	6.5
Indonesia	41	0.4	-
Malaysia	18	0.2	-
Singapore	10	0.1	-
South East Asia NEC	129	1.3	2.2
India	221	2.2	5.0
Sri Lanka	55	0.5	8.9
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	4	0.0	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	9	0.1	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	5	0.0	-
Egypt	24	0.2	-
Lebanon	14	0.1	28.6
Iraq	382	3.8	44.2
Sudan (including South Sudan)	86	0.8	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	38	0.4	15.8
South Africa	12	0.1	-
Mauritius	25	0.2	-
United States of America	12	0.1	17.6
Canada	-	-	-
Argentina	33	0.3	-
Brazil	5	0.0	-
Colombia	8	0.1	41.7
Chile	111	1.1	2.8
Central America and South America NEC	89	0.9	6.5
Other countries	48	0.5	12.5
Inadequately described/Not stated	99	1.0	-
Total	10,168	100.0	3.5

Notes:

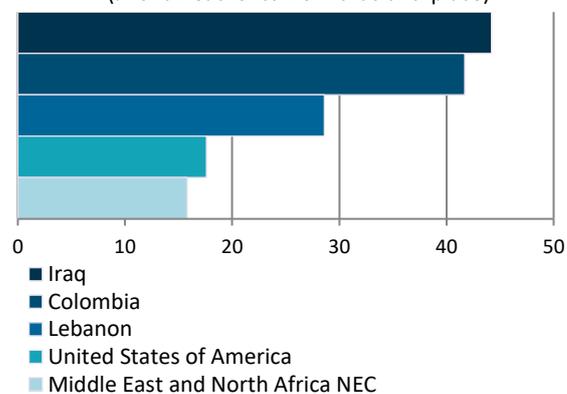
1. % recent arrivals = the percentage of Catholics who were born in the named country and who arrived in Australia between 2018 and 2021 inclusive.

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified

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



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



Language

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

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

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

Table 20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic (or not stated)	All persons	% Catholics among speakers ²
English only	4,591	7,409	12,000	38.3
Italian	383	42	425	90.1
Maltese	522	39	561	93.0
Spanish	313	304	617	50.7
Croatian	270	36	306	88.2
Polish	145	13	158	91.8
Dutch	-	6	6	-
French	16	50	66	24.2
German	5	17	22	22.7
Portuguese	46	-	46	100.0
Hungarian	14	3	17	82.4
Ukrainian	12	8	20	60.0
Vietnamese	1,190	4,625	5,815	20.5
Filipino languages	1,297	375	1,672	77.6
Chinese languages	177	1,512	1,689	10.5
Malayalam	141	60	201	70.1
Sinhalese	45	158	203	22.2
Korean	5	15	20	25.0
Indonesian and Malay	35	86	121	28.9
Arabic	169	512	681	24.8
Assyrian and Chaldean	321	60	381	84.3
Oceanic and Papuan languages	67	457	524	12.8
Australian Indigenous languages	-	4	4	-
Other European languages NEC	71	1,719	1,790	4.0
Other Asian languages NEC	92	3,315	3,407	2.7
Other languages NEC	138	1,795	1,933	7.1
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	144	4,425	4,569	3.2
Total	10,209	27,045	37,254	27.4

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	362	739	593	496	1,292	644	467	4,593	-
Italian	5	7	10	12	59	90	197	380	14.0
Maltese	3	6	5	22	70	122	289	517	6.7
Spanish	11	14	13	28	90	64	95	315	17.5
Croatian	9	13	10	10	67	63	100	272	12.5
Polish	3	3	10	12	36	34	49	147	10.3
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French	-	-	-	-	5	3	4	12	27.3
German	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
Portuguese	-	-	-	-	8	18	20	46	19.1
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	9	-
Vietnamese	87	138	133	159	415	197	57	1,186	24.9
Filipino languages	22	45	73	145	460	373	179	1,297	2.9
Chinese languages	11	22	15	12	64	20	21	165	18.2
Malayalam	11	30	15	7	60	9	7	139	10.4
Sinhalese	-	-	5	7	12	8	6	38	16.3
Korean	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	6	16	-	10	32	30.3
Arabic	3	17	28	23	56	30	10	167	28.8
Assyrian and Chaldean	23	61	40	51	97	33	19	324	36.7
Oceanic and Papuan languages	9	5	9	16	19	9	-	67	7.8
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	3	8	13	8	23	-	17	72	10.6
Other Asian languages NEC	5	5	8	8	32	19	6	83	14.9
Other languages NEC	10	25	36	16	50	13	-	150	15.7
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	25	23	13	19	30	21	23	154	26.1
Total	602	1,161	1,029	1,057	2,973	1,773	1,592	10,187	8.4

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. *Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.12-13.*

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Attendance at Educational Institutions

According to the 2021 Census, more than 767,800 Australians attended Catholic schools, accounting for almost 21 per cent of all school students in Australia. In 2021, there were 847,500 Catholic students—almost one in six of all Catholics—attending Government, Catholic, and other non-Government schools. A further 326,700 Catholics were involved in some form of post-secondary education. The Church of today, not just of tomorrow, is being shaped by the attitudes, beliefs and lifestyles of these young people.

The pie-chart below shows the language background of all primary and secondary school students in your parish, both Catholic and non-Catholic, attending Catholic schools. Nationally, around 17 per cent of all students in Catholic schools speak a language other than English at home. The adjacent bar-chart shows the educational participation rate of Catholic males and females in each of the three age groups.

How does the parish connect with Catholic students at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, especially those not attending Catholic schools?

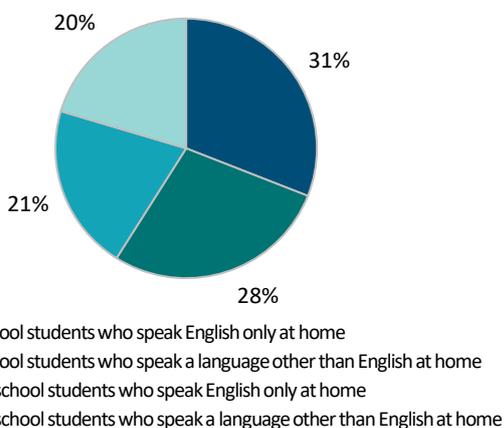
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	267	1,869	2,136	12.5
Infants/Primary – Catholic	816	408	1,224	66.7
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	17	274	291	5.8
Secondary – Government	259	1,203	1,462	17.7
Secondary – Catholic	521	319	840	62.0
Secondary – Other Non-Government	33	237	270	12.2
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	206	601	807	25.5
University or other Tertiary Institutions	399	1,126	1,525	26.2
Other (including pre-school)	411	998	1,409	29.2
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	7,275	20,022	27,297	26.7
Total	10,204	27,057	37,261	27.4

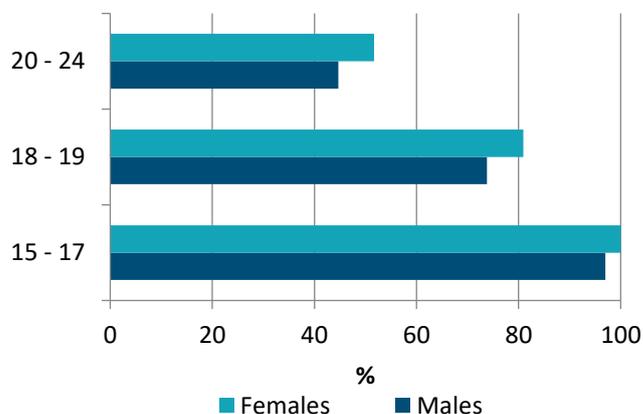
Note:

- 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

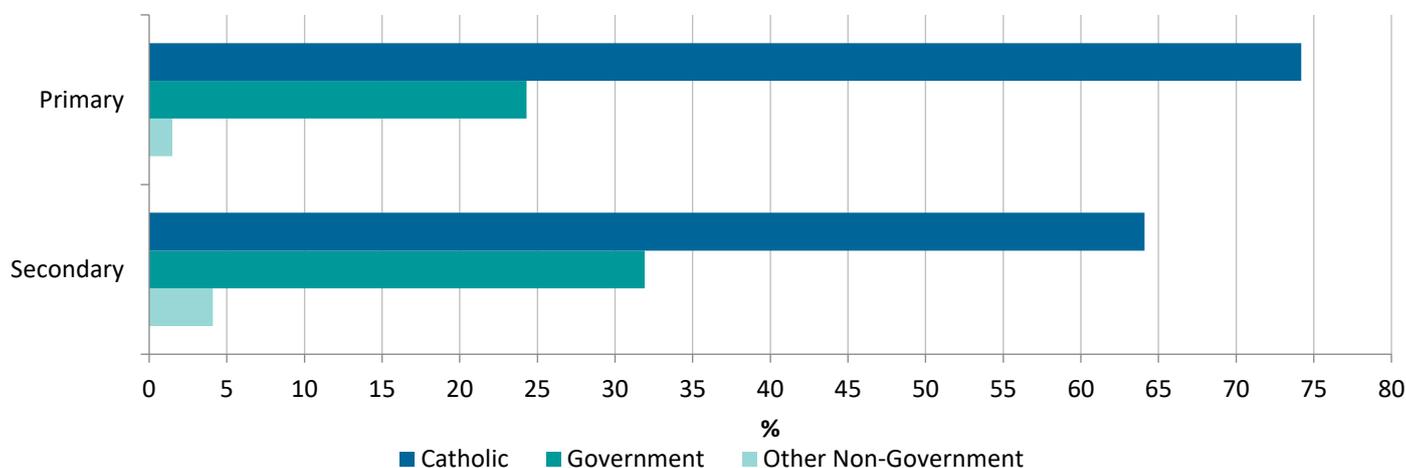
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	11	23	27	67	77	42	8	268	103,973
Infants/Primary – Catholic	30	44	88	156	208	132	112	813	121,076
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	-	-	-	3	4	3	3	13	149,911
Secondary – Government	10	20	30	60	62	25	7	230	95,786
Secondary – Catholic	28	23	46	112	132	67	67	513	115,496
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	-	-	3	4	8	16	40	210,188
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	4	10	23	51	74	33	49	264	128,219
Other (including pre-school)	-	5	5	15	23	22	12	82	140,525
Not stated/Not applicable	3	3	4	9	9	3	-	42	89,060
Total	86	128	223	476	593	335	274	2,265	116,956

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	5	26	34	17	7	-	89
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	44	152	175	139	75	39	624
Advanced diploma or diploma level	20	60	118	67	39	33	337
Certificate level	58	134	173	167	145	195	872
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	465	191	255	285	273	472	1,941
Total	592	563	755	675	539	739	3,863
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>18.5</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	3	32	39	19	7	3	103
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	66	241	333	215	83	76	1,014
Advanced diploma or diploma level	32	71	115	82	61	33	394
Certificate level	42	84	155	88	88	56	513
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	414	156	234	273	366	677	2,120
Total	557	584	876	677	605	845	4,144
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>46.7</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>27.0</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	8	58	73	36	14	3	192
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	110	393	508	354	158	115	1,638
Advanced diploma or diploma level	52	131	233	149	100	66	731
Certificate level	100	218	328	255	233	251	1,385
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	879	347	489	558	639	1,149	4,061
Total	1,149	1,147	1,631	1,352	1,144	1,584	8,007
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>39.3</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>22.9</i>

Note:

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



Employment

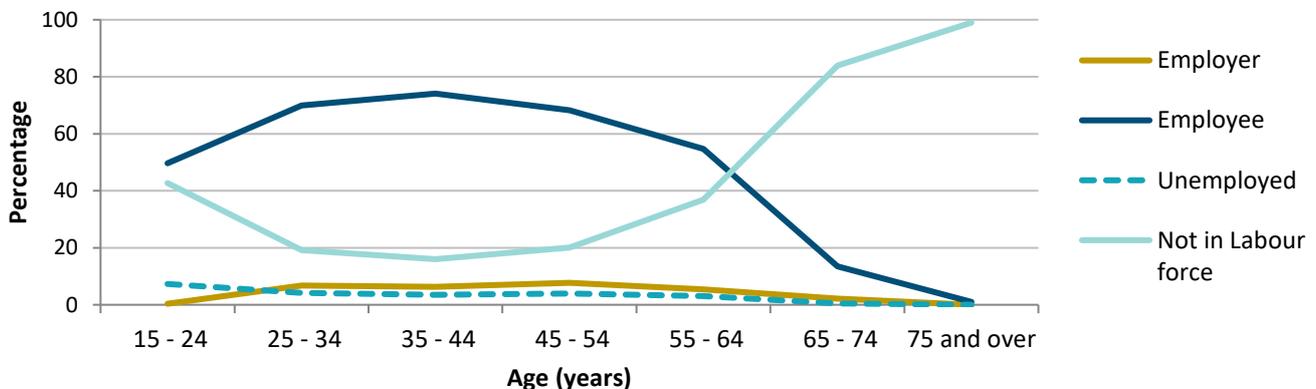
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	5	108	109	16	238
Employee	263	975	805	69	2,112
Unemployed	52	51	49	7	159
Not in the labour force	259	155	234	638	1,286
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	7	16	19	17	59
Total	586	1,305	1,216	747	3,854
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>65.1</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>6.3</i>
Females					
Employer	-	67	49	4	120
Employee	301	999	732	68	2,100
Unemployed	33	53	38	4	128
Not in the labour force	220	316	463	754	1,753
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	-	22	15	22	59
Total	554	1,457	1,297	852	4,160
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>76.8</i>	<i>63.1</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>56.4</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.5</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	13	42	82	53	28	7	225
Professionals	22	87	129	62	41	5	346
Technicians & Trade Workers	50	114	135	109	81	12	501
Community & Personal Service Workers	28	23	24	27	22	8	132
Clerical & Administrative Workers	15	65	59	46	20	7	212
Sales Workers	44	20	28	17	9	6	124
Machinery operators & Drivers	29	50	100	134	120	16	449
Labourers	56	40	73	81	55	17	322
ID / NS / NA ¹	331	117	124	150	152	661	1,535
Total	588	558	754	679	528	739	3,846
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>24.7</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>46.3</i>	<i>48.9</i>	<i>61.2</i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>57.7</i>	<i>55.0</i>
Females							
Managers	7	36	65	44	13	4	169
Professionals	39	144	187	108	36	3	517
Technicians & Trade Workers	7	19	23	19	11	4	83
Community & Personal Service Workers	56	59	89	77	62	10	353
Clerical & Administrative Workers	41	93	181	120	73	23	531
Sales Workers	95	29	33	37	30	9	233
Machinery operators & Drivers	15	8	21	25	17	9	95
Labourers	24	24	47	63	47	16	221
ID / NS / NA ¹	258	177	226	198	317	787	1,963
Total	542	589	872	691	606	865	4,165
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>39.0</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>31.2</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>26.0</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>18.1</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	20	78	147	97	41	11	394
Professionals	61	231	316	170	77	8	863
Technicians & Trade Workers	57	133	158	128	92	16	584
Community & Personal Service Workers	84	82	113	104	84	18	485
Clerical & Administrative Workers	56	158	240	166	93	30	743
Sales Workers	139	49	61	54	39	15	357
Machinery operators & Drivers	44	58	121	159	137	25	544
Labourers	80	64	120	144	102	33	543
ID / NS / NA ¹	589	294	350	348	469	1,448	3,498
Total	1,130	1,147	1,626	1,370	1,134	1,604	8,011
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>27.9</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>47.4</i>	<i>37.0</i>

Notes:

1. ID = Inadequately described; NS = Not stated; NA = Not applicable.
2. See Notes 1 and 2 on page 5 for the type of occupations covered by the terms ‘Managers & Professionals’ and ‘blue collar’.



Occupation

Occupation, like qualifications, is an indicator of socioeconomic status. It can also indicate the types of skills and interests that parishioners have.

What are the major occupations for male and female Catholics in this parish? What do you think accounts for differences in occupation between the sexes?

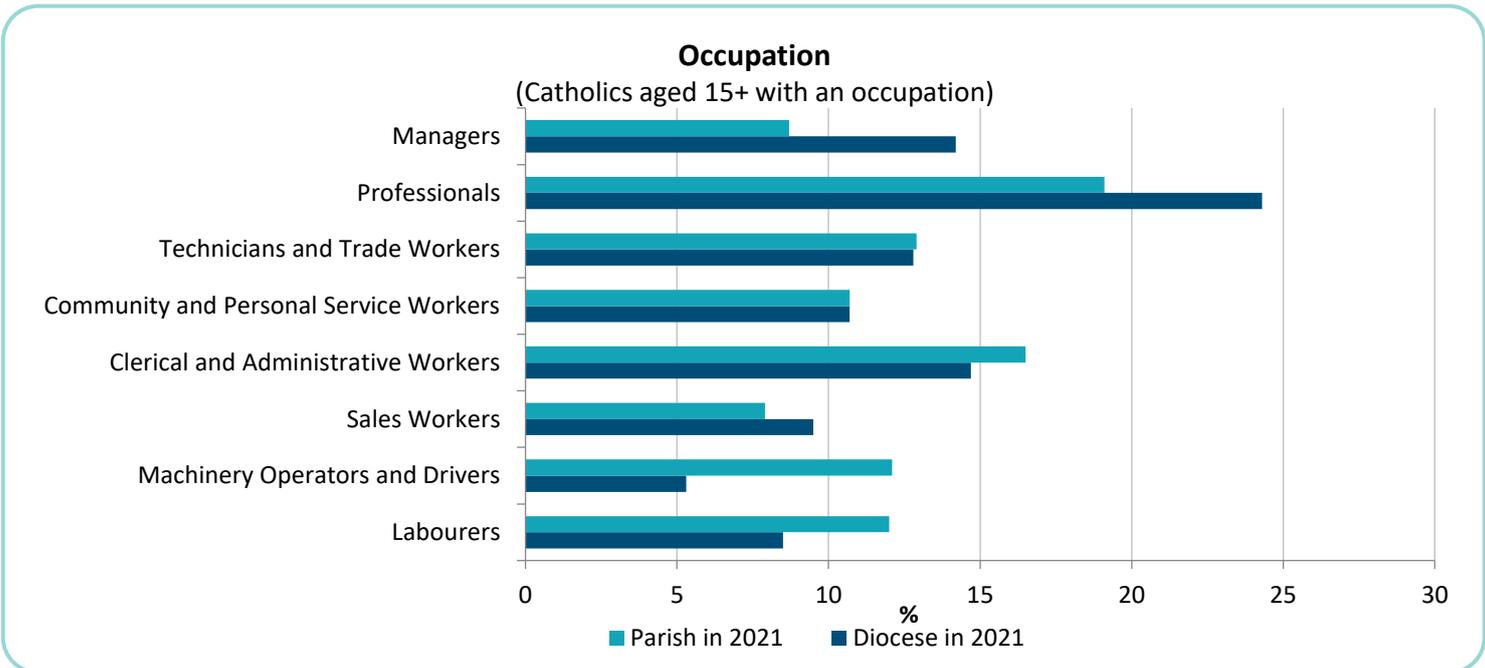
What are the major occupations of younger people? Middle-aged people? Older people? What do you think accounts for differences in occupation between the different age groups?

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

Table 27: Occupation of parents of students attending Catholic schools

	Primary School (%)	Secondary School (%)
Both parents in professional occupation	68	24
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	282	131
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	123	74
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	304	272
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation ²	43	53
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	169	132
Not applicable and not stated	232	151
Total	1,221	837
% with professional parent(s)	28.7	18.5
% with blue collar parent(s)	17.4	22.1

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



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

Visit the website to obtain:

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