



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Gladstone Parish

Diocese of Rockhampton

Census ID: 183517



Date of report: December 2023
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AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE

Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

December 2023

Dear readers,

The Australian Catholic Bishops Conference is pleased to make available to you this profile of the Catholic population of your parish.

I hope that you will find it to be a valuable tool for your parish's pastoral planning by helping you understand the local Catholic community and assess its needs. Parish pastoral councils, in particular, will find it a useful resource.

The data in this profile have been sourced from the Australian Census, which is carried out every five years by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Most of the data comes from the 2021 Census, but some comparisons are provided with 2016 and earlier years.

It is important to remember that most of the data in this profile applies to all those people living within the boundaries of your parish who identified themselves as Catholic in the Census. Census data inform us about a population's demographic characteristics, but not about their religious practice.

This social profile, produced for every Catholic parish in Australia, is an outcome of the National Catholic Census Project established by the Bishops Conference at the time of the 1991 Census. This project is managed by the ACBC National Centre for Pastoral Research. The Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research is most grateful to the Centre's staff for the work that they do in providing demographic resources for parishes and dioceses, including this social profile.

This profile is provided to you free of charge by the Bishops Conference as part of its commitment to the support of parish life. I trust that you find it informative, useful and thought-provoking.

Yours sincerely,

(Professor) Gabrielle McMullen AM

Chair, Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

Your Parish Social Profile

At a Glance (pages 2 and 3)

Provides a brief glance at some key demographic indicators for your parish.

Parish Overview (pages 4-7)

Provides a clear overview of the Catholic community of your parish and how it is changing – a useful tool for pastoral planning.

Parish Details (pages 9-25)

Provides much more detail about the Catholics of your parish, allowing for deeper analysis of the nature of the Catholic community as you plan in particular areas of ministry.

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Your Parish Community

Pastoral planning is the process of a Catholic community organising itself to carry out the mission of the Church in its own locality. It is a process built upon a parish's knowledge in three areas:

- Knowing its vision—its aspiration for itself.
- Knowing what sort of people make up the Catholic community and the general community.
- Knowing the resources (strengths, gifts and circumstances) available to the parish to realise the vision.

This Parish Social Profile has been developed as a resource for pastoral planning, and it focuses on the second two of these three areas of knowledge.

The Church strongly encourages pastoral planning. As Pope John Paul II said:

"I earnestly exhort the Pastors of the particular Churches, with the help of all sectors of God's People, confidently to plan the stages of the journey ahead, harmonising the choices of each diocesan community with those of neighbouring Churches and of the universal Church ... It is not a matter of inventing a 'new program'. The program already exists: it is the plan found in the Gospel and in the living Tradition." Novo Millennio Ineunte #29

Pope Francis reminds that all renewal must be grounded in:

"... a missionary impulse capable of transforming everything, so that the Church's customs, ways of doing things, times and schedules, language and structures can be suitably channelled for the evangelisation of today's world rather than for her self-preservation." Evangelii Gaudium #27

By giving a clear picture of the parish's demographic reality, this profile helps the parish leaders name its strengths and shortcomings and better understand how it might use the resources it has to pursue the mission of the Church.

A SNAPSHOT OF YOUR PARISH (2021)

Total Population: 63,546

Catholic Population: 10,428

Catholics make up 16.4 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 42 years

Total Catholic families: 4,588

1,051 Catholics live alone

1,707 Catholics were born overseas

69 Catholics do not speak English well

623 Catholics need assistance with core activities

4,562 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	13,040	10,428
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	23.1	20.3
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	9.8	15.7
Catholics born in NES ¹ (%)	9.6	11.1
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	0.7	0.7
Catholic families	5,326	4,588
Catholics living alone	1,004	1,051
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	34.8	42.4
Catholics with university degree (%)	13.1	15.2
Catholic males in labour force (%)	77.7	71.6
Catholic females in labour force (%)	62.6	60.9
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	66.1	71.4

Notes:

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

NOTE ON COMPARABILITY WITH 2016 FIGURES:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

Table 1: Population ¹	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group ²	Australian Group ²
Total population ³	63,546	61,642	465,676	25,422,788	1	1
Catholic population	10,428	13,040	93,451	5,075,910	1	1
Per cent Catholic	16.4	21.2	20.1	20.0	5	4
At same address since previous Census (%)	56.3	46.4	55.9	59.4	3	4
Median age ⁴ (years)	42	35	41	43	2	4
Aged 0-14 (%)	20.3	23.1	20.3	17.9	3	2
Aged 65+ (%)	15.7	9.8	17.7	19.9	4	5
Males per 100 females	94.9	98.7	91.4	89.1	3	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 (%)	6.0	3.9	6.3	6.7	3	3
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	12.0	9.3	12.8	13.5	3	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)	25.4	23.7	28.0	37.1	4	5
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	44.8	46.8	40.0	28.1	2	1
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	71.1	77.7	70.6	66.5	4	2
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	60.7	62.6	63.4	59.7	5	3
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	6.2	10.1	3.9	4.2	1	1
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	13.6	14.6	7.9	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 (%)	5.0	5.5	3.3	5.5	1	2
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	11.1	9.6	8.9	21.4	1	3
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	116	316	1,032	97,457	1	2
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	483	525	5,188	135,686	1	1
Speak language other than English at home (%)	9.0	8.1	7.3	21.5	2	4
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.7	3	4

Notes:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

Why do you think this is so?

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

Table 5: Education ¹	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	15.2	13.1	15.1	24.6	3	4
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	94.9	89.2	91.4	94.9	2	4
Aged 18-19	47.5	33.6	40.9	67.2	2	5
Aged 20-24	23.9	18.7	23.9	43.4	3	5
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	48.1	40.5	51.1	55.5	4	4
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	47.2	55.4	44.3	38.4	3	2
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	35.7	27.3	52.4	55.3	4	5
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	59.4	68.9	40.4	33.4	2	1
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	51.9	44.3	45.5	36.6	2	1
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	58.7	39.9	52.6	41.3	2	1

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 (%)	30.2	33.6	31.5	32.9	4	4
Married (%)	51.7	50.8	50.4	49.3	2	2
Divorced or Separated (%)	13.3	11.6	12.3	11.7	2	2
Widowed (%)	4.9	4.0	5.7	6.1	4	4

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	4,588	5,326	38,735	1,995,658	1	1
One-parent families	424	504	3,990	225,180	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	9.2	9.5	10.3	11.3	3	4
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	67.9	63.4	63.2	58.1	1	2
De facto couples ³ (%)	21.2	22.8	19.9	17.7	3	2
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	118,260	109,969	116,748	120,943	4	3

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	5,796	6,546	49,212	2,567,362	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	156	230	1,151	51,145	1	1
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	895	774	7,813	442,080	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	1,051	1,004	8,964	493,225	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	10.1	7.7	9.6	9.7	2	3
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	71.4	66.1	71.3	73.0	3	4
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	1,731	1,995	1,653	1,948	2	4

Notes:

1. A family is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Family members who live elsewhere are not included in the Census definition.
2. Married or de facto couples where only one partner is Catholic as a percentage of all couples where at least one partner is Catholic.
3. De facto couples as a percentage of all married couples.
4. Fifty per cent of families have a higher income, fifty per cent a lower income. Family income is the sum of the incomes of all family members aged 15 and over.
5. A household can consist of one or more families, non-family groups or persons living alone.
6. Fifty per cent of households with a housing loan pay a higher repayment, fifty per cent a lower figure.



Parish Details

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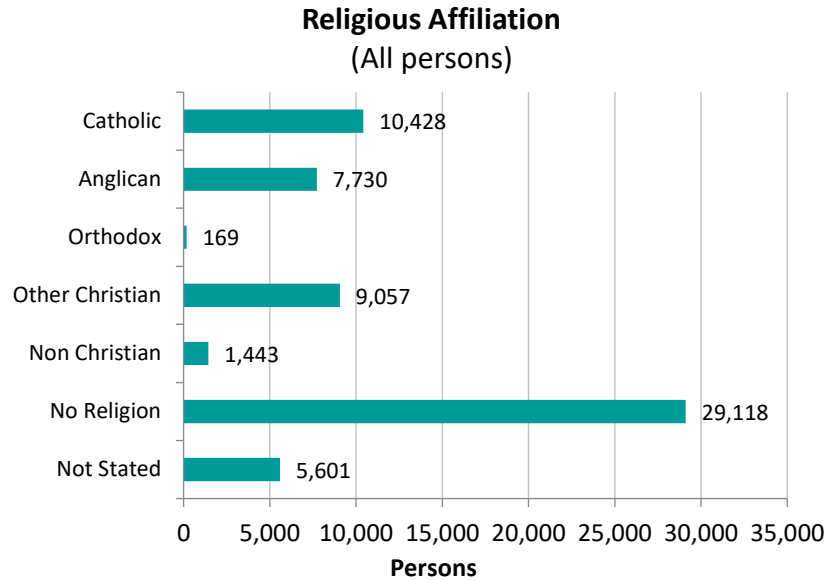
Religious Affiliation

The Census question about religion is optional, and just under seven per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to be the first response category in the religion question. Prior to 2016, it was the last response category.

How does the number of Catholics in the 0-9 age group compare with the number of children baptised in the parish in the period 2012-2021?

What are the largest non-Catholic religious groups? What involvement does the parish have in ecumenical and interfaith activities and programs?

What challenges to the parish are associated with the increase in the number of people who report that they have no religion?



Notes: No Religion also includes Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation
Not Stated also includes Inadequately Described.

Table 9: Religious affiliation by age

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite) Catholic	1,293	1,475	880	1,230	1,485	1,672	1,394	715	284	10,428
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Catholic	1,293	1,475	880	1,230	1,485	1,672	1,394	715	284	10,428
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	14.8	16.5	12.7	14.8	17.3	18.4	19.0	17.7	18.2	16.4
Anglican	445	753	387	589	1,103	1,587	1,420	1,005	441	7,730
Orthodox	10	16	14	18	22	31	29	15	14	169
Other Christian	866	1,000	559	907	1,222	1,597	1,574	983	349	9,057
Non-Christian	227	163	141	337	300	149	83	28	15	1,443
No Religion	5,250	4,857	4,318	4,474	3,640	3,211	2,163	935	270	29,118
Not Stated	650	657	634	783	820	835	672	359	191	5,601
Total Population	8,741	8,921	6,933	8,338	8,592	9,082	7,335	4,040	1,564	63,546

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	51	41	92	148
1	51	43	94	201
2	44	71	115	168
3	48	52	100	189
4	75	69	144	208
5	79	59	138	222
6	75	71	146	195
7	70	76	146	206
8	84	81	165	241
9	77	72	149	208
10	95	89	184	222
11	78	74	152	192
12	74	69	143	207
13	91	93	184	209
14	74	85	159	207
15	88	72	160	208
16	70	79	149	195
17	62	70	132	194
18	54	58	112	125
19	58	39	97	130
20-24	212	173	385	783
25-29	229	266	495	901
30-34	273	330	603	894
35-39	275	356	631	884
40-44	319	359	678	1,003
45-49	384	415	799	1,009
50-54	411	414	825	947
55-59	443	397	840	810
60-64	362	402	764	673
65-69	302	329	631	463
70-74	206	235	441	326
75-79	135	141	276	234
80+	123	161	284	247
Total	5,072	5,341	10,413	13,049

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.

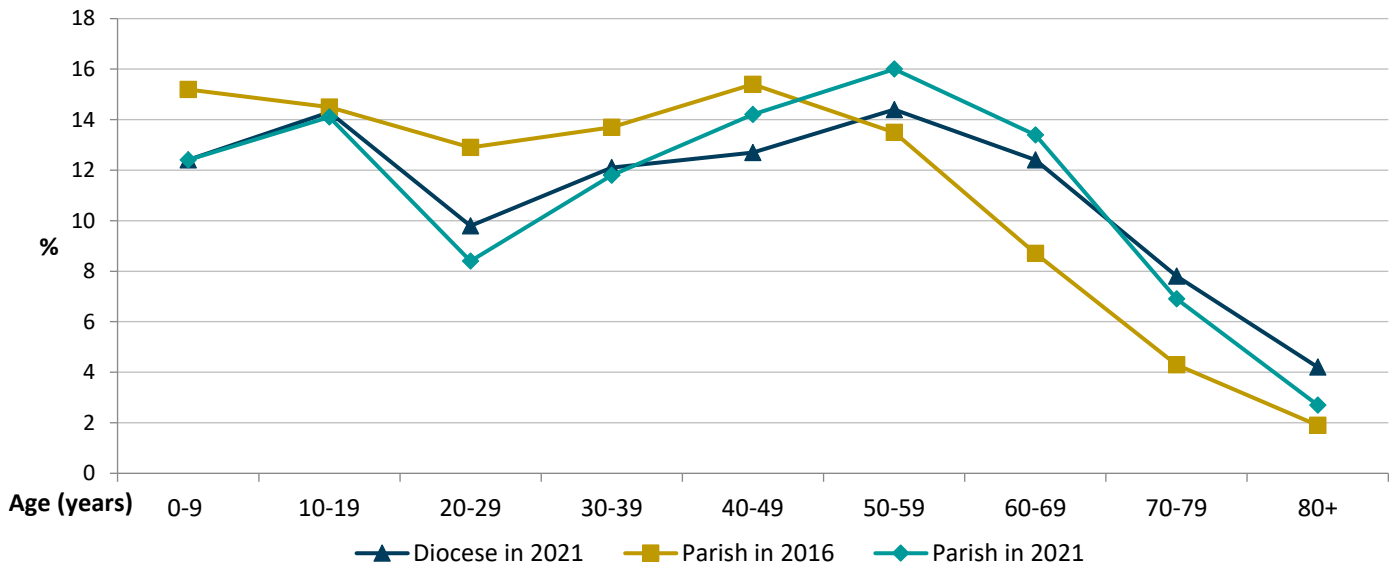
In 2021, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 53 per cent were female and 47 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males slightly outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such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

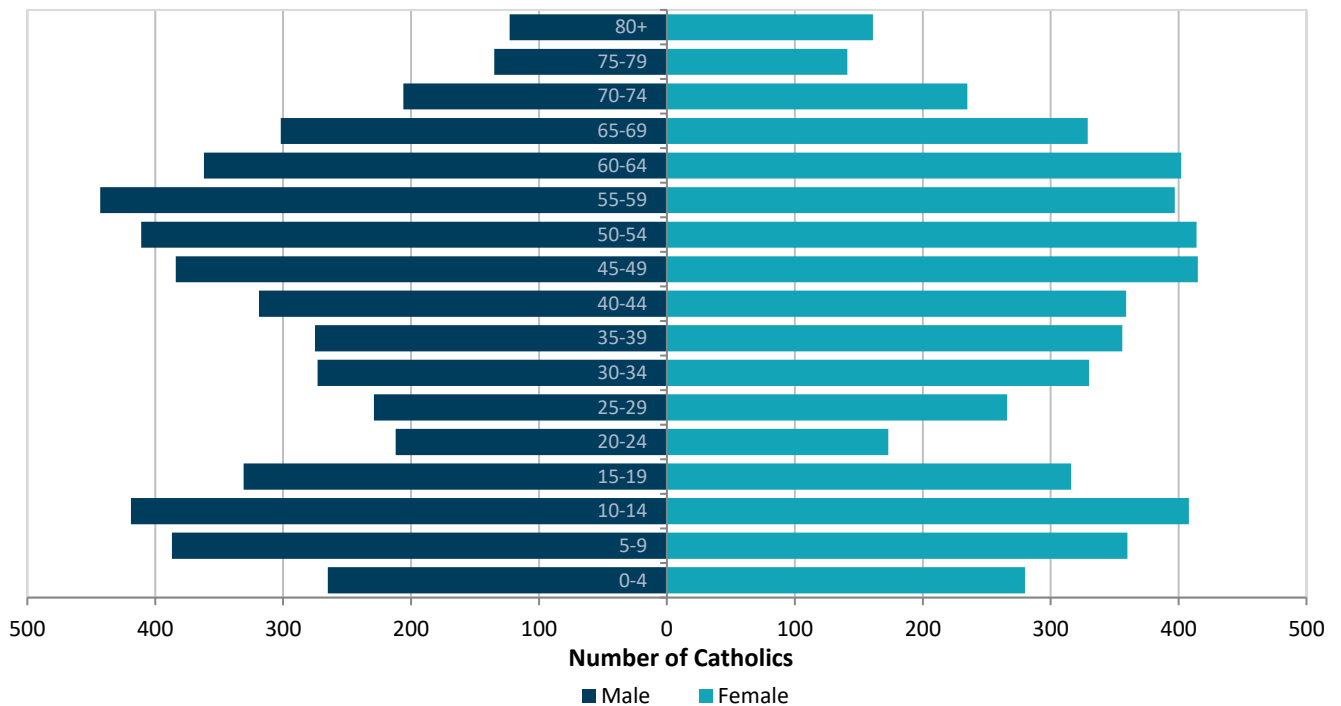


Age and Sex

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

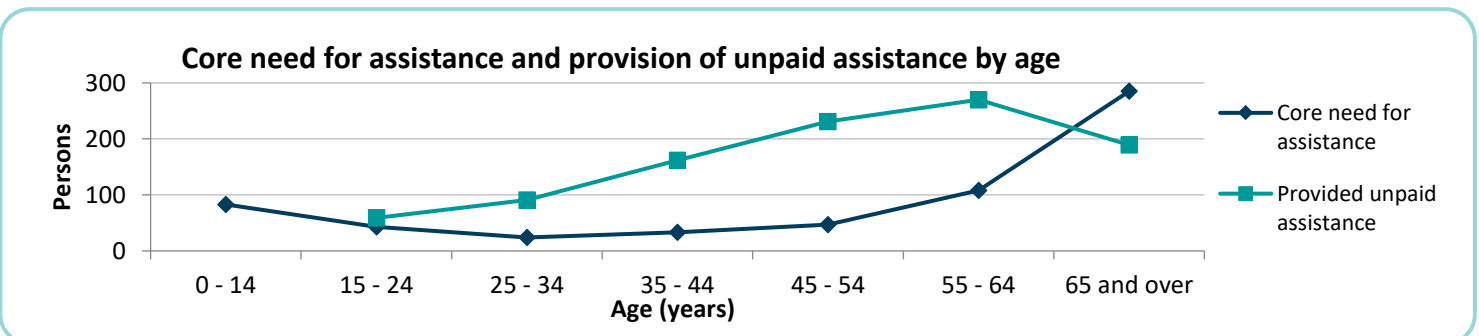
	0-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Total
Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities							
Family members:							
Males	57	56	44	33	35	19	244
Females	31	30	60	46	32	16	215
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	3	17	3	6	6	35
Females	-	-	18	8	24	12	62
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	-	11	5	4	-	4	24
Females	-	7	11	8	7	20	53
Total							
Males	57	70	66	40	41	29	303
Females	31	37	89	62	63	48	330

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	29	32	43	85	95	65	349
Females	24	55	119	141	177	126	642

Notes:

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



Marital Status

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

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

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

Table 12: Registered marital status by sex and age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15 and over								
Males								
Never married	545	295	196	168	133	33	11	1,381
Married	4	179	345	489	511	335	164	2,027
Separated or Divorced	-	19	53	145	161	110	35	523
Widowed	-	-	-	7	13	30	42	92
Total	549	493	594	809	818	508	252	4,023
Females								
Never married	476	291	183	121	42	10	3	1,126
Married	10	270	444	537	547	357	110	2,275
Separated or Divorced	-	35	91	164	166	96	30	582
Widowed	-	-	6	6	46	102	156	316
Total	486	596	724	828	801	565	299	4,299

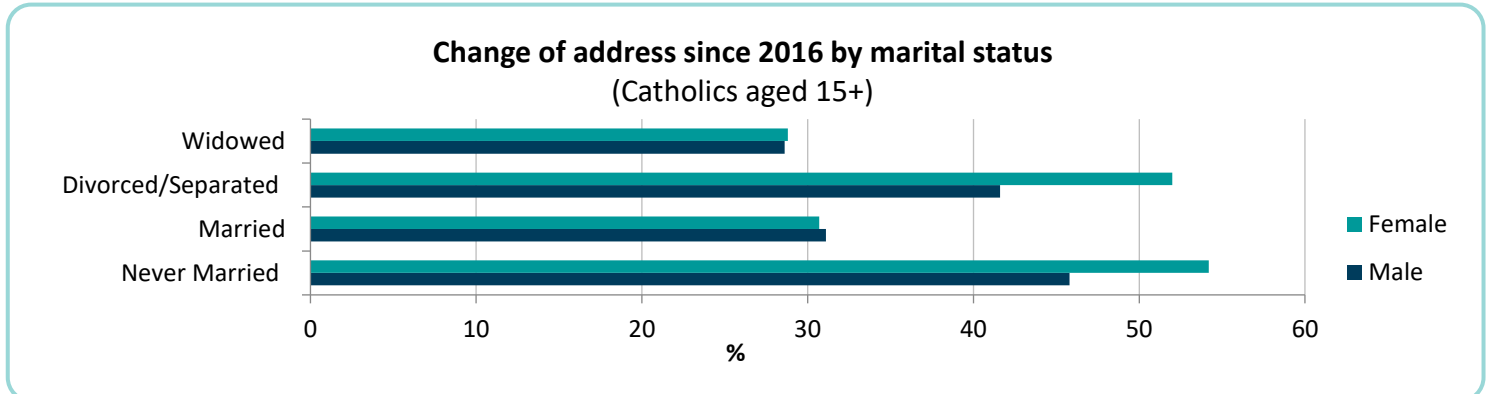


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	905	165	1,070	15.4
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	1,298	268	1,566	17.1
One Catholic, the other not Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	897	399	1,296	30.8
Total	3,100	832	3,932	21.2



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	6	3	32	89	202	102	124	47	605	2,737
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	7	7	20	88	147	140	177	59	645	3,171
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	-	7	26	95	170	145	129	27	599	2,929
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both partners Catholic	41	72	74	70	94	51	43	20	465	1,630
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	75	138	130	167	202	101	92	17	922	1,741
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	31	43	68	75	135	89	49	11	501	2,207
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	40	81	91	103	57	17	3	32	424	1,170
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	193	-
Total	214	375	472	742	1,046	677	642	420	4,588	2,268

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	156	32	14	6	-	208
\$500-\$799	282	41	24	8	13	368
\$800-\$1,249	337	66	50	14	-	467
\$1,250-\$1,999	410	123	137	50	21	741
\$2,000-\$2,999	510	140	256	101	34	1,041
\$3,000-\$3,999	304	136	160	56	21	677
\$4,000 or more	289	137	154	49	13	642
Income not fully stated	183	70	81	40	10	384
Total Families	2,471	745	876	324	112	4,528
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	1,925	2,539	2,673	2,633	2,500	2,268

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)**

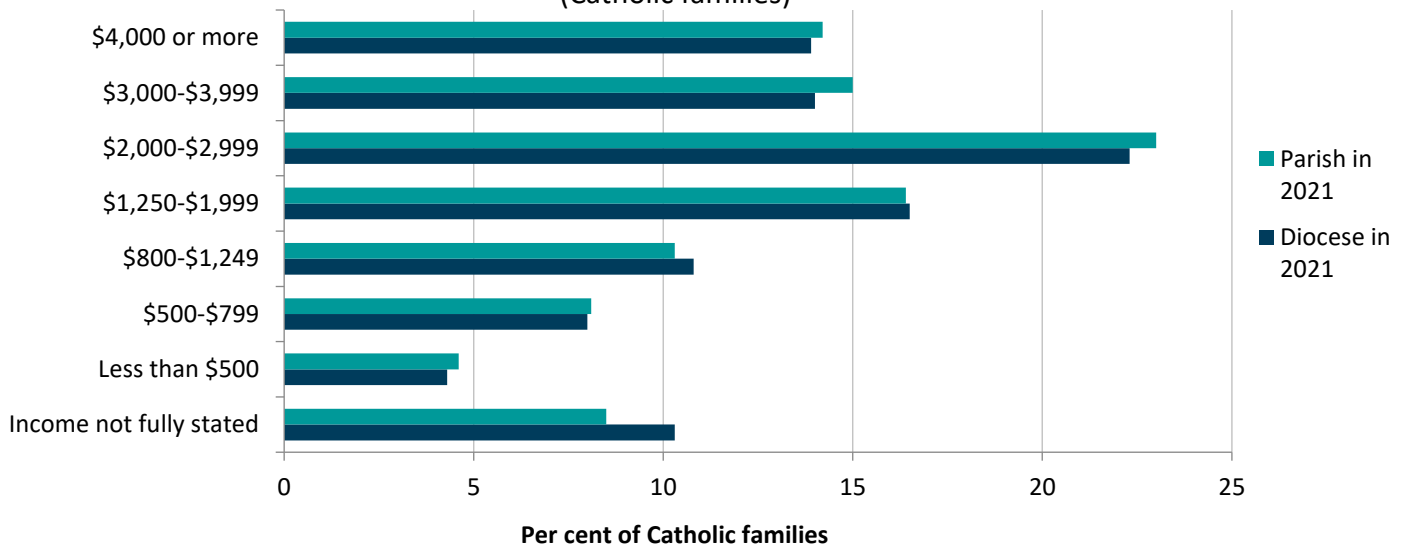


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	1,799	415	570	227	77	3,088
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	471	140	157	55	17	840
One parent family, parent Catholic	133	144	102	28	16	423
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	80	46	60	28	18	232
Total families	2,483	745	889	338	128	4,583



Households

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

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

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

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

	Fully owned or being purchased	Rented from State or Territory Housing Authority	Rented from other landlord, or landlord not stated	Other households	Total households	Per cent owned or being purchased
Family households	3,494	54	984	57	4,589	76.1
Lone person aged under 35 years	62	3	88	3	156	39.7
Lone person aged 35 years or over	508	58	289	40	895	56.8
Group households	72	7	77	-	156	46.2
Total households	4,136	122	1,438	100	5,796	71.4

	\$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	99	220	498	626	278	268	1,770
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	17	16	4	8	-	1,206
Lone person aged 35 years or over	13	27	39	42	10	3	1,415
Group households	3	5	11	8	-	-	1,300
Total households	115	269	564	680	296	271	1,731

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	8,638	82.7	-
New Zealand	209	2.0	3.9
Other Oceania	51	0.5	-
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	163	1.6	5.4
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	58	0.6	-
Italy	28	0.3	-
Malta	9	0.1	-
Spain and Portugal	4	0.0	-
France	24	0.2	15.8
Netherlands	26	0.2	-
Germany	36	0.3	-
Austria	13	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	24	0.2	-
Poland	27	0.3	-
Hungary	13	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	33	0.3	-
Other Europe NEC	13	0.1	-
Vietnam	8	0.1	37.5
Philippines	656	6.3	10.4
Indonesia	8	0.1	-
Malaysia	8	0.1	-
Singapore	8	0.1	-
South East Asia NEC	3	0.0	-
India	59	0.6	28.8
Sri Lanka	10	0.1	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	7	0.1	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	5	0.0	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	6	0.1	-
Egypt	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	-	-	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	4	0.0	-
South Africa	54	0.5	18.5
Mauritius	3	0.0	-
United States of America	30	0.3	-
Canada	12	0.1	38.5
Argentina	7	0.1	100.0
Brazil	6	0.1	44.4
Colombia	12	0.1	-
Chile	9	0.1	-
Central America and South America NEC	29	0.3	-
Other countries	32	0.3	-
Inadequately described/Not stated	97	0.9	-
Total	10,442	100.0	1.4

Notes:

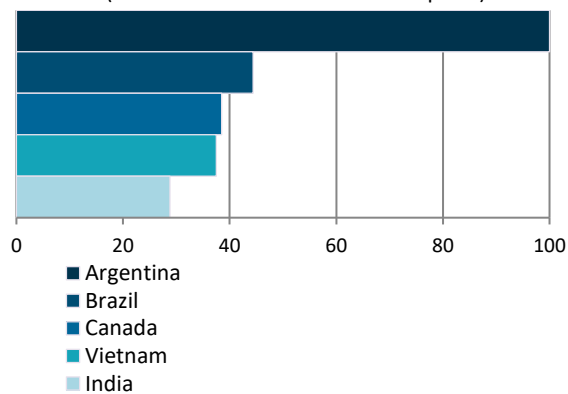
1. % recent arrivals = the percentage of Catholics who were born in the named country and who arrived in Australia between 2018 and 2021 inclusive.

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	9,425	46,113	55,538	17.0
Italian	38	46	84	45.2
Maltese	-	-	-	-
Spanish	59	99	158	37.3
Croatian	20	11	31	64.5
Polish	34	8	42	81.0
Dutch	9	27	36	25.0
French	25	34	59	42.4
German	20	76	96	20.8
Portuguese	14	9	23	60.9
Hungarian	12	6	18	66.7
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	12	48	60	20.0
Filipino languages	537	210	747	71.9
Chinese languages	4	158	162	2.5
Malayalam	37	17	54	68.5
Sinhalese	4	41	45	8.9
Korean	6	18	24	25.0
Indonesian and Malay	7	55	62	11.3
Arabic	-	70	70	-
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	28	155	183	15.3
Australian Indigenous languages	-	29	29	-
Other European languages NEC	31	613	644	4.8
Other Asian languages NEC	19	754	773	2.5
Other languages NEC	19	123	142	13.4
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	76	4,373	4,449	1.7
Total	10,436	53,093	63,529	16.4

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	489	1,006	1,029	800	2,348	2,233	1,515	9,420	-
Italian	-	-	-	-	7	9	12	28	13.2
Maltese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish	5	6	5	4	30	3	6	59	6.9
Croatian	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	9	22.2
Polish	-	3	-	-	6	11	10	30	13.3
Dutch	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	6	-
French	-	3	-	4	9	4	10	30	-
German	-	4	-	-	5	5	10	24	-
Portuguese	-	3	-	-	7	4	-	14	17.6
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	13	17.6
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	-	3	-	-	4	3	3	13	31.3
Filipino languages	21	33	70	53	224	104	31	536	5.6
Chinese languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malayalam	6	8	-	-	24	3	-	41	9.5
Sinhalese	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	8	-
Korean	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-
Arabic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	5	-	4	13	3	6	31	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	-	-	3	3	7	5	8	26	-
Other Asian languages NEC	-	-	4	4	6	5	-	19	-
Other languages NEC	-	3	3	-	-	7	-	13	-
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	15	6	4	8	17	16	19	85	12.0
Total	536	1,089	1,124	880	2,718	2,430	1,637	10,414	0.7

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?

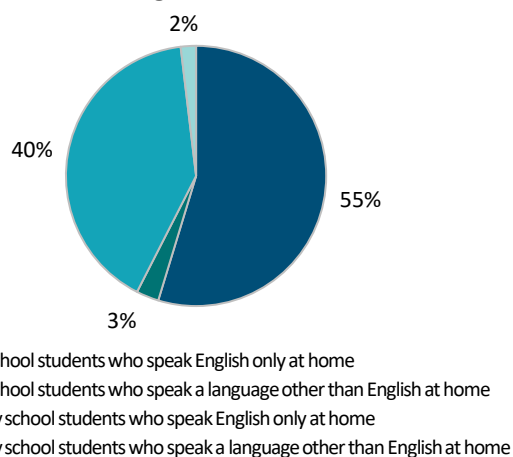
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	496	4,037	4,533	10.9
Infants/Primary – Catholic	505	545	1,050	48.1
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	49	369	418	11.7
Secondary – Government	529	3,192	3,721	14.2
Secondary – Catholic	318	452	770	41.3
Secondary – Other Non-Government	44	357	401	11.0
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	204	895	1,099	18.6
University or other Tertiary Institutions	237	1,164	1,401	16.9
Other (including pre-school)	240	1,344	1,584	15.2
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	7,814	40,732	48,546	16.1
Total	10,436	53,087	63,523	16.4

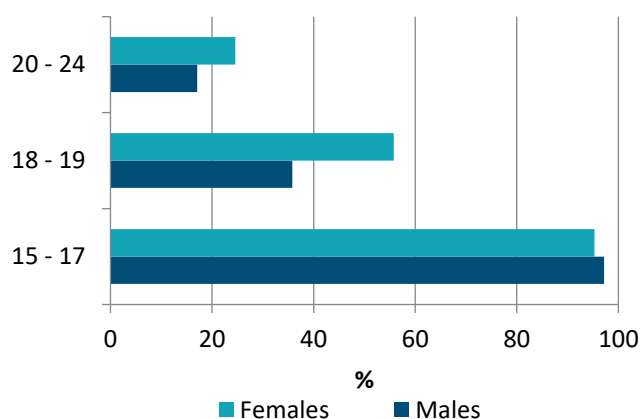
Note:

- 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

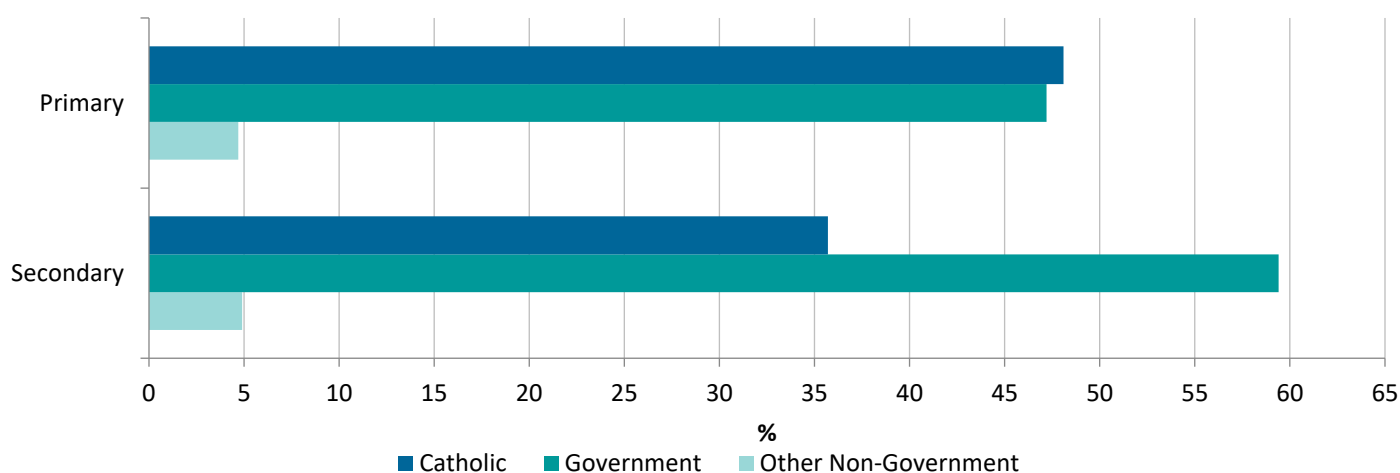
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	25	28	35	78	144	81	50	484	123,996
Infants/Primary – Catholic	5	17	21	53	140	114	104	488	153,039
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	-	4	-	8	18	7	12	52	140,473
Secondary – Government	11	24	37	73	143	71	77	514	130,879
Secondary – Catholic	-	5	12	30	76	67	91	306	170,038
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	-	-	10	15	6	3	43	128,584
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	-	-	-	4	7	6	17	46	208,571
Other (including pre-school)	-	-	-	11	11	5	7	34	132,704
Not stated/Not applicable	4	-	6	5	5	4	-	29	80,821
Total	45	78	111	272	559	361	361	1,996	140,421

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	-	8	17	26	24	11	86
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	18	63	72	88	58	48	347
Advanced diploma or diploma level	-	19	63	88	62	39	271
Certificate level	100	287	316	362	342	232	1,639
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	432	125	136	235	327	426	1,681
Total	550	502	604	799	813	756	4,024
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>10.8</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	-	16	33	16	17	4	86
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	21	165	198	169	95	96	744
Advanced diploma or diploma level	5	51	75	87	105	61	384
Certificate level	103	180	195	228	142	77	925
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	348	182	226	335	446	631	2,168
Total	477	594	727	835	805	869	4,307
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>19.3</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	-	24	50	42	41	15	172
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	39	228	270	257	153	144	1,091
Advanced diploma or diploma level	5	70	138	175	167	100	655
Certificate level	203	467	511	590	484	309	2,564
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	780	307	362	570	773	1,057	3,849
Total	1,027	1,096	1,331	1,634	1,618	1,625	8,331
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>15.2</i>

Note:

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



Employment

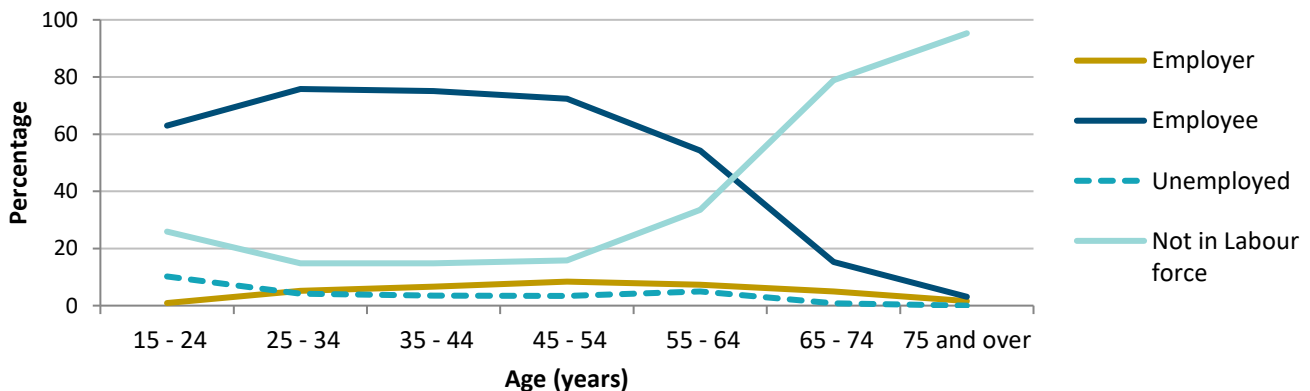
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	9	58	135	45	247
Employee	343	897	1,071	93	2,404
Unemployed	60	46	77	8	191
Not in the labour force	139	74	302	595	1,110
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	7	8	19	11	45
Total	558	1,083	1,604	752	3,997
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	73.8	92.4	80.0	19.4	71.1
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	14.6	4.6	6.0	5.5	6.7
Females					
Employer	4	79	120	16	219
Employee	305	899	952	77	2,233
Unemployed	48	45	57	-	150
Not in the labour force	127	278	487	756	1,648
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	-	7	10	17	34
Total	484	1,308	1,626	866	4,284
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	73.8	78.2	69.4	10.7	60.7
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	13.4	4.4	5.0	-	5.8

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	9	14	61	98	69	30	281
Professionals	12	45	49	63	61	14	244
Technicians & Trade Workers	126	190	188	227	155	29	915
Community & Personal Service Workers	28	18	21	21	21	7	116
Clerical & Administrative Workers	4	17	27	26	28	3	105
Sales Workers	58	11	12	3	17	3	104
Machinery operators & Drivers	30	83	90	142	150	30	525
Labourers	87	50	56	68	42	14	317
ID / NS / NA ¹	205	65	92	143	269	631	1,405
Total	559	493	596	791	812	761	4,012
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>24.8</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>20.1</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>68.6</i>	<i>75.5</i>	<i>66.3</i>	<i>67.4</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>56.2</i>	<i>67.4</i>
Females							
Managers	8	36	48	57	53	16	218
Professionals	25	129	145	131	86	22	538
Technicians & Trade Workers	22	36	31	42	15	-	146
Community & Personal Service Workers	79	82	91	122	75	15	464
Clerical & Administrative Workers	27	72	96	119	97	21	432
Sales Workers	99	22	42	69	50	3	285
Machinery operators & Drivers	10	24	19	24	11	4	92
Labourers	39	25	66	74	54	13	271
ID / NS / NA ¹	176	163	181	201	366	770	1,857
Total	485	589	719	839	807	864	4,303
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>30.9</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>20.8</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	17	50	109	155	122	46	499
Professionals	37	174	194	194	147	36	782
Technicians & Trade Workers	148	226	219	269	170	29	1,061
Community & Personal Service Workers	107	100	112	143	96	22	580
Clerical & Administrative Workers	31	89	123	145	125	24	537
Sales Workers	157	33	54	72	67	6	389
Machinery operators & Drivers	40	107	109	166	161	34	617
Labourers	126	75	122	142	96	27	588
ID / NS / NA ¹	381	228	273	344	635	1,401	3,262
Total	1,044	1,082	1,315	1,630	1,619	1,625	8,315
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>26.2</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>36.6</i>	<i>25.4</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	<i>47.4</i>	<i>47.8</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>44.9</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>44.8</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?

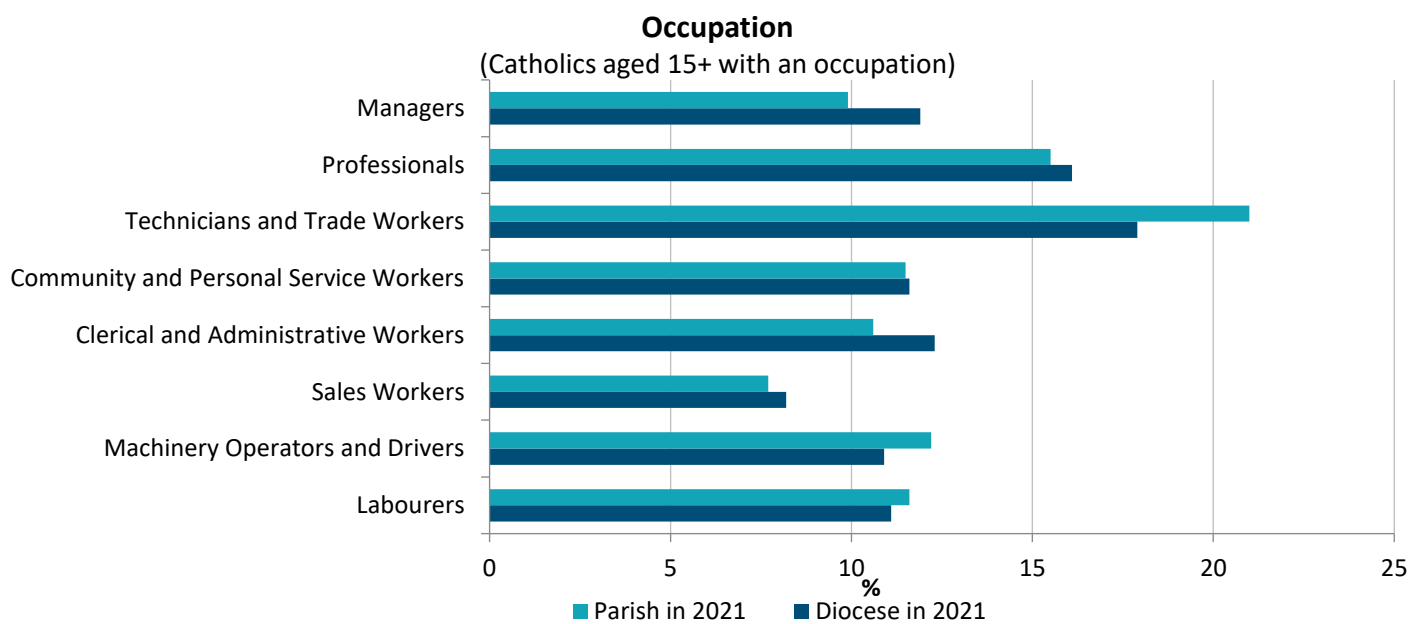
What are the major occupations of younger people? Middle-aged people? Older people? What do you think accounts for differences in occupation between the different age groups?

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	31	19
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	320	217
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	92	64
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	299	249
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation ²	47	39
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	87	66
Not applicable and not stated	176	110
Total	1,052	764
% with professional parent(s)	33.4	30.9
% with blue collar parent(s)	12.7	13.7

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

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