



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Shepparton South Parish

Diocese of Sandhurst

Census ID: 142633



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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: 25,302

Catholic Population: 5,298

Catholics make up 20.9 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 44 years

Total Catholic families: 2,043

574 Catholics live alone

828 Catholics were born overseas

135 Catholics do not speak English well

416 Catholics need assistance with core activities

1,995 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	5,244	5,298
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	18.6	17.8
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	19.4	22.8
Catholics born in NES ¹ (%)	12.2	14.1
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	1.9	2.6
Catholic families	2,003	2,043
Catholics living alone	496	574
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	55.5	54.9
Catholics with university degree (%)	11.1	13.0
Catholic males in labour force (%)	67.7	65.9
Catholic females in labour force (%)	57.5	58.3
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	74.2	76.2

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	25,302	22,865	409,994	25,422,788	1	2
Catholic population	5,298	5,244	84,607	5,075,910	1	2
Per cent Catholic	20.9	22.9	20.6	20.0	2	3
At same address since previous Census (%)	62.3	62.8	60.7	59.4	4	3
Median age ⁴ (years)	44	42	46	43	4	3
Aged 0-14 (%)	17.8	18.6	17.7	17.9	2	3
Aged 65+ (%)	22.8	19.4	23.5	19.9	4	2
Males per 100 females	89.0	89.6	89.2	89.1	3	3

Table 2: Disability (for more details on Disability and Carers see page 12).

Table 2 shows the percentage of Catholics living with a disability to the extent that they require assistance for some core activities (i.e. they need help or assistance with self-care, communication or mobility). It also shows the percentage of Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person living with some form of disability.

In what particular ways does the parish support people living with disabilities and their carers?

Table 2: Disability	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Need assistance with core activities (%)	7.9	6.8	7.6	6.7	2	2
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	15.3	13.7	15.7	13.5	4	2

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)	29.1	30.1	33.8	37.1	5	4
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	33.9	33.7	32.5	28.1	3	2
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	65.2	67.7	64.4	66.5	2	4
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	58.1	57.5	59.1	59.7	3	4
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	3.6	5.4	3.1	4.2	2	4
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	8.8	11.5	6.2	8.9	2	3

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

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

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

Table 4: Birthplace, Indigenous Status & Language	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Born overseas in English-speaking country ⁶ (%)	1.4	1.7	2.3	5.5	5	5
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	14.1	12.2	9.0	21.4	1	3
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	115	66	979	97,457	1	2
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	130	111	1,581	135,686	1	2
Speak language other than English at home (%)	15.2	14.3	8.4	21.5	1	3
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	2.6	1.9	1.0	2.7	1	2

Notes:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

Why do you think this is so?

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

Table 5: Education ¹	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	13.0	11.1	16.9	24.6	4	4
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	92.7	91.9	94.4	94.9	5	4
Aged 18-19	66.2	57.6	58.0	67.2	1	3
Aged 20-24	34.8	23.1	32.8	43.4	2	4
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	41.4	43.5	66.8	55.5	5	5
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	56.9	55.0	28.9	38.4	1	1
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	70.6	68.5	62.8	55.3	2	1
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	22.5	24.3	28.2	33.4	4	4
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	53.4	37.0	45.8	36.6	3	1
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	56.3	49.1	49.2	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 (%)	30.9	30.9	30.3	32.9	2	3
Married (%)	49.6	51.1	50.1	49.3	4	3
Divorced or Separated (%)	12.4	11.6	12.7	11.7	4	2
Widowed (%)	7.0	6.3	6.9	6.1	3	2

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	2,043	2,003	34,909	1,995,658	1	2
One-parent families	263	262	3,696	225,180	1	2
One-parent families (% of all families)	12.9	13.1	10.6	11.3	1	2
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	57.3	54.9	63.8	58.1	5	4
De facto couples ³ (%)	16.0	15.3	18.4	17.7	5	4
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	97,924	80,874	101,626	120,943	3	4

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	2,714	2,584	45,699	2,567,362	1	2
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	52	66	841	51,145	1	2
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	522	430	8,780	442,080	1	2
Persons living alone (total)	574	496	9,621	493,225	1	2
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	10.8	9.5	11.4	9.7	4	3
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	76.2	74.2	77.6	73.0	4	3
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	1,450	1,405	1,469	1,948	3	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

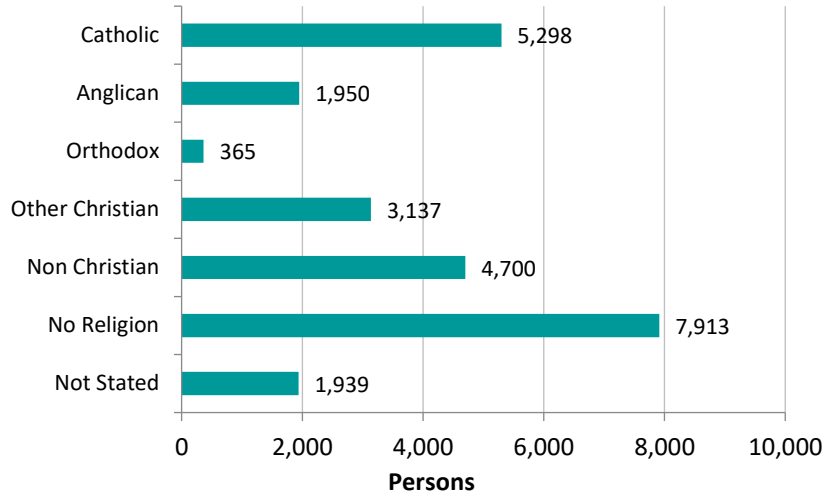
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under seven per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to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

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	575	705	528	614	602	714	671	562	324	5,295
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Total Catholic	575	705	528	614	605	714	671	562	324	5,298
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	16.4	21.8	16.4	18.0	20.9	24.7	25.2	25.4	25.5	20.9
Anglican	87	174	93	102	240	270	354	398	232	1,950
Orthodox	46	27	31	39	38	58	54	38	34	365
Other Christian	284	266	245	258	266	421	482	557	358	3,137
Non-Christian	934	758	738	950	613	386	202	93	26	4,700
No Religion	1,317	1,080	1,287	1,156	910	844	703	426	190	7,913
Not Stated	266	227	295	287	223	197	197	141	106	1,939
Total Population	3,509	3,237	3,217	3,406	2,895	2,890	2,663	2,215	1,270	25,302

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



Age and Sex

**Table 10:
Age by sex**

	Males 2021	Females 2021	Total 2021	Total 2016
Age (years)				
0	17	21	38	53
1	20	29	49	53
2	21	24	45	69
3	26	33	59	57
4	25	24	49	67
5	41	35	76	60
6	26	30	56	60
7	35	37	72	63
8	25	35	60	72
9	38	28	66	64
10	39	28	67	81
11	31	43	74	65
12	45	44	89	81
13	41	35	76	80
14	30	36	66	63
15	41	39	80	87
16	27	25	52	74
17	37	39	76	87
18	37	30	67	88
19	33	29	62	58
20-24	124	136	260	287
25-29	123	142	265	290
30-34	128	181	309	300
35-39	144	157	301	265
40-44	127	146	273	314
45-49	166	155	321	407
50-54	179	188	367	340
55-59	148	200	348	324
60-64	173	167	340	313
65-69	140	187	327	303
70-74	148	170	318	244
75-79	117	126	243	204
80+	137	188	325	274
Total	2,489	2,787	5,276	5,247

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.

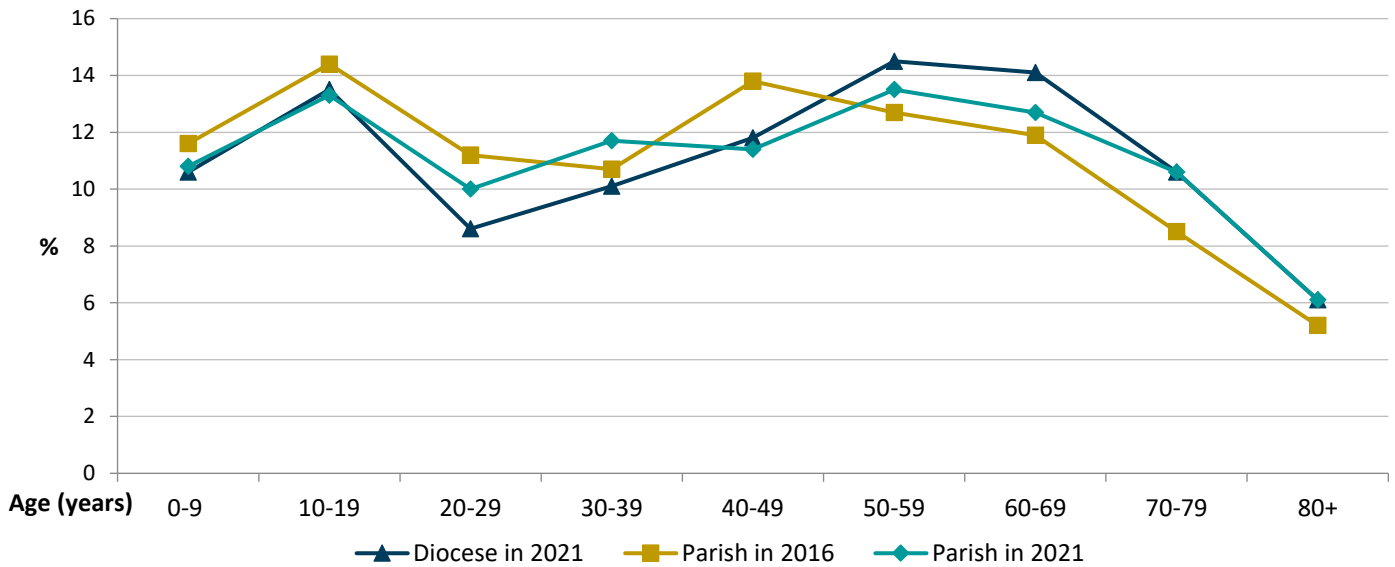
In 2021, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 53 per cent were female and 47 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males slightly outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such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

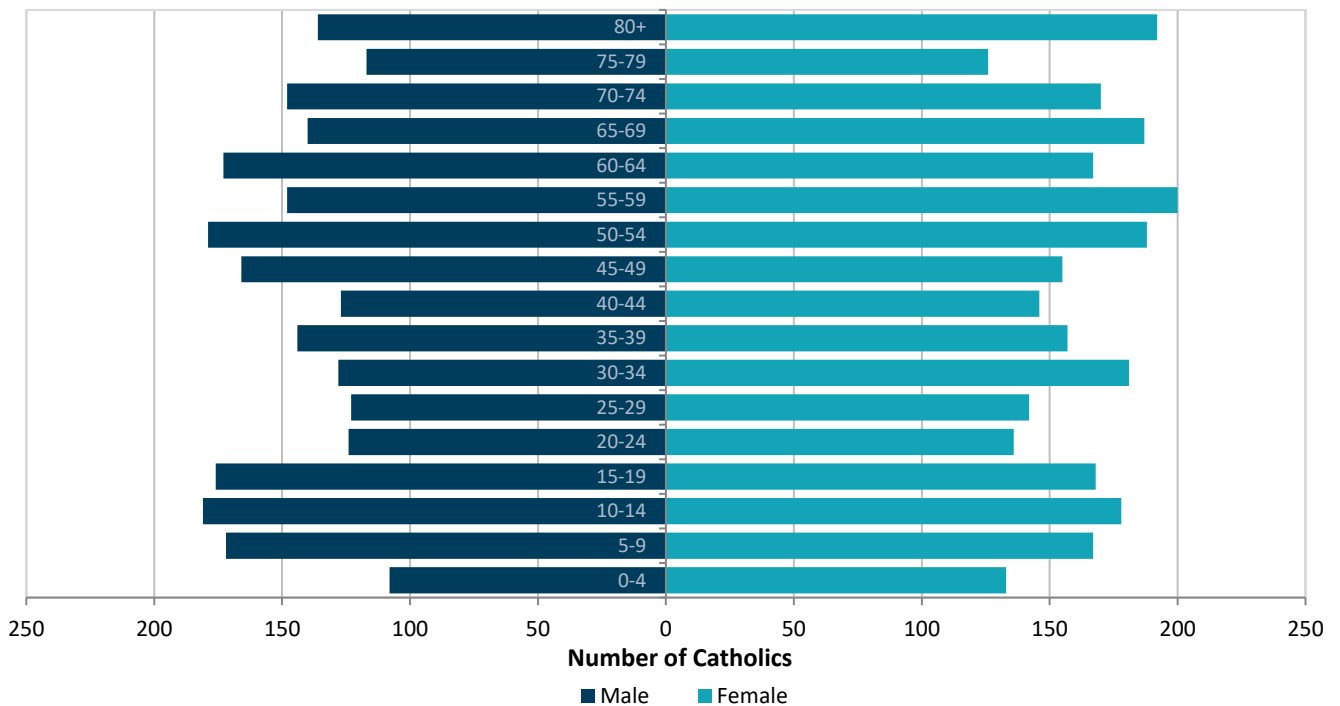


Age and Sex

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	20	27	21	18	29	15	130
Females	14	17	23	25	32	15	126
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	4	9	4	11	5	33
Females	-	-	9	11	15	25	60
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	-	-	8	6	5	11	30
Females	-	4	5	5	6	23	43
Total							
Males	20	31	38	28	45	31	193
Females	14	21	37	41	53	63	229

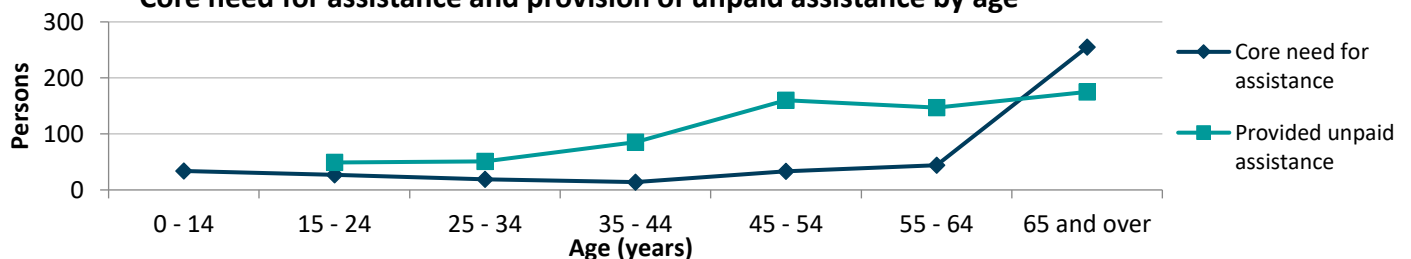
Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age

	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	20	18	24	54	58	68	242
Females	32	29	59	108	93	106	427

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	296	176	98	64	40	13	9	696
Married	-	72	159	219	219	214	185	1,068
Separated or Divorced	-	3	17	57	54	42	25	198
Widowed	-	-	-	8	5	17	41	71
Total	296	251	274	348	318	286	260	2,033
Females								
Never married	303	193	71	42	31	10	13	663
Married	8	120	181	223	206	239	132	1,109
Separated or Divorced	-	16	54	81	108	54	32	345
Widowed	-	-	4	5	22	49	152	232
Total	311	329	310	351	367	352	329	2,349

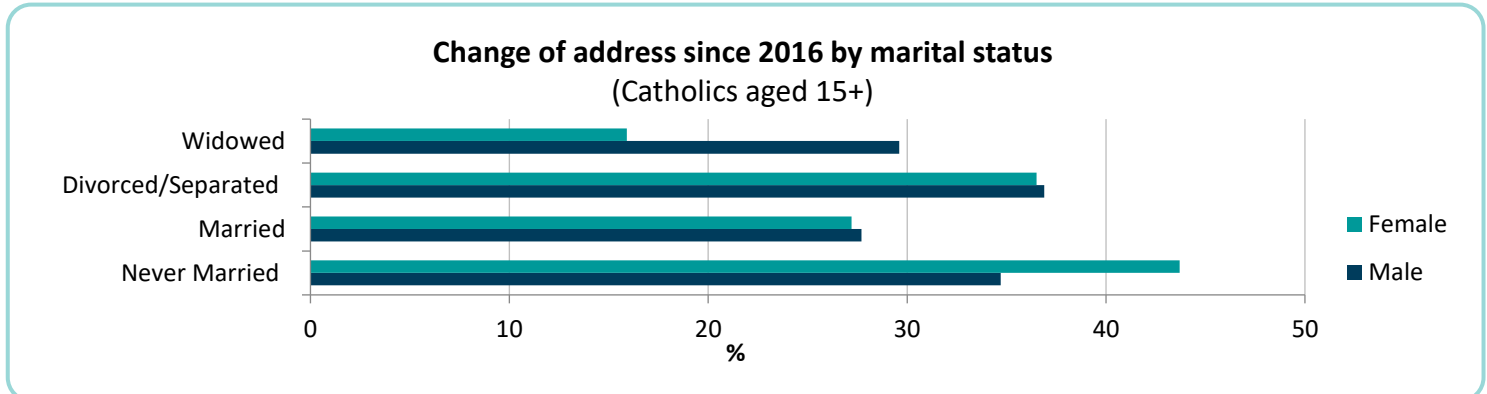


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	620	73	693	10.5
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	412	60	472	12.7
One Catholic, the other not Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	389	138	527	26.2
Total	1,421	271	1,692	16.0



Families

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

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

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

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

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

Table 14: Family composition ¹ by weekly family income	Less than \$500	\$500 - \$799	\$800 - \$1,249	\$1,250 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Income not fully stated	Total families	Median Weekly Family Income ² (\$)
Two-parent families with children at home:										
Both parents Catholic	3	9	17	80	111	67	35	24	346	2,468
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	-	-	12	33	63	48	34	13	203	2,793
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	-	4	12	79	84	45	26	24	274	2,357
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both partners Catholic	23	61	78	68	61	27	14	10	342	1,294
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	19	52	50	55	48	17	10	10	261	1,311
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	10	20	26	44	67	22	25	9	223	2,104
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	21	37	85	55	28	5	3	29	263	1,112
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	3	7	28	23	17	12	3	9	102	1,527
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	29	-
Total	79	190	308	437	479	243	150	157	2,043	1,878

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	56	15	5	3	-	79
\$500-\$799	145	12	26	9	-	192
\$800-\$1,249	199	48	25	7	10	289
\$1,250-\$1,999	247	81	95	25	9	457
\$2,000-\$2,999	244	91	98	33	7	473
\$3,000-\$3,999	100	39	56	26	3	224
\$4,000 or more	74	22	36	14	3	149
Income not fully stated	74	21	27	14	4	140
Total Families	1,139	329	368	131	36	2,003
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	1,652	1,981	2,198	2,439	1,750	1,878

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)

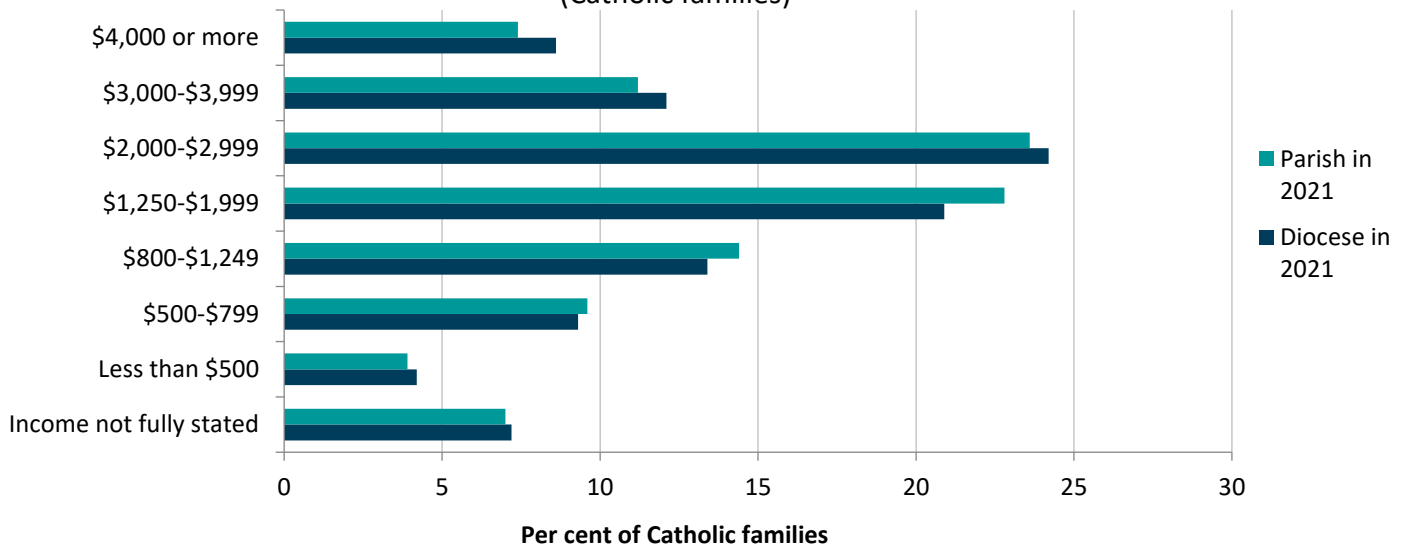


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	870	174	239	94	30	1,407
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	174	46	38	19	4	281
One parent family, parent Catholic	109	78	57	27	13	284
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	30	27	17	12	6	92
Total families	1,183	325	351	152	53	2,064



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	1,643	35	328	44	2,050	80.1
Lone person aged under 35 years	27	-	22	3	52	51.9
Lone person aged 35 years or over	374	24	90	34	522	71.6
Group households	25	6	56	3	90	27.8
Total households	2,069	65	496	84	2,714	76.2

	\$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	58	117	296	238	65	71	1,501
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	3	12	3	-	-	1,300
Lone person aged 35 years or over	7	22	41	11	-	6	1,212
Group households	4	8	-	-	-	-	700
Total households	69	150	349	252	65	77	1,450

Notes:

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



Birthplace

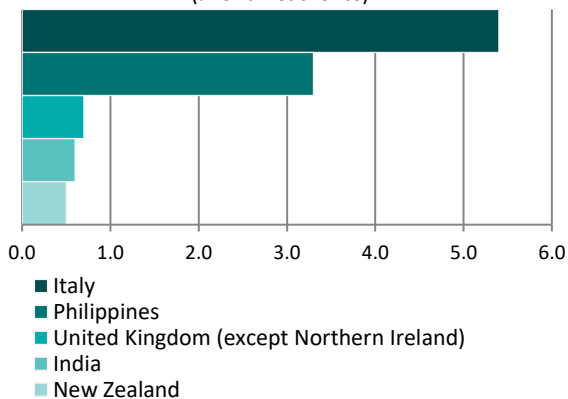
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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

What difference does their presence make to the parish?

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

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



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

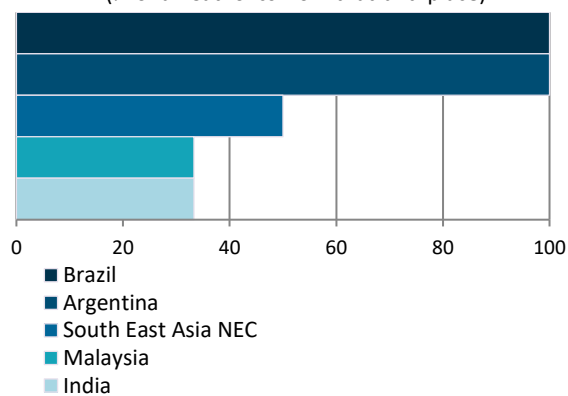


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	4,398	83.2	-
New Zealand	27	0.5	12.5
Other Oceania	17	0.3	25.0
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	37	0.7	-
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	11	0.2	-
Italy	283	5.4	-
Malta	8	0.2	-
Spain and Portugal	6	0.1	-
France	-	-	-
Netherlands	27	0.5	-
Germany	11	0.2	-
Austria	-	-	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	16	0.3	-
Poland	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	6	0.1	-
Other Europe NEC	4	0.1	-
Vietnam	6	0.1	-
Philippines	177	3.3	26.4
Indonesia	5	0.1	-
Malaysia	13	0.2	33.3
Singapore	-	-	-
South East Asia NEC	9	0.2	50.0
India	30	0.6	33.3
Sri Lanka	8	0.2	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	15	0.3	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	-	-	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	-	-	-
Egypt	4	0.1	-
Lebanon	-	-	-
Iraq	3	0.1	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	14	0.3	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	-	-	-
South Africa	3	0.1	-
Mauritius	-	-	-
United States of America	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-
Argentina	4	0.1	100.0
Brazil	3	0.1	100.0
Colombia	7	0.1	-
Chile	-	-	-
Central America and South America NEC	4	0.1	-
Other countries	70	1.3	44.0
Inadequately described/Not stated	62	1.2	-
Total	5,288	100.0	2.2

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

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

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

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

Table 20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation	Catholic	Not Catholic (or not stated)	All persons	% Catholics among speakers ²
English only	4,420	12,732	17,152	25.8
Italian	399	57	456	87.5
Maltese	3	-	3	100.0
Spanish	20	7	27	74.1
Croatian	5	-	5	100.0
Polish	-	-	-	-
Dutch	8	6	14	57.1
French	3	14	17	17.6
German	-	11	11	-
Portuguese	3	6	9	33.3
Hungarian	4	-	4	100.0
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	4	39	43	9.3
Filipino languages	146	62	208	70.2
Chinese languages	27	390	417	6.5
Malayalam	5	7	12	41.7
Sinhalese	6	29	35	17.1
Korean	-	7	7	-
Indonesian and Malay	10	218	228	4.4
Arabic	11	1,182	1,193	0.9
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	22	128	150	14.7
Australian Indigenous languages	3	31	34	8.8
Other European languages NEC	3	455	458	0.7
Other Asian languages NEC	31	1,371	1,402	2.2
Other languages NEC	91	1,551	1,642	5.5
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	51	1,687	1,738	2.9
Total	5,275	19,990	25,265	20.9

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	201	418	506	457	999	902	941	4,424	-
Italian	4	14	4	17	43	94	222	398	17.1
Maltese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish	-	3	-	-	3	3	-	9	27.3
Croatian	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
Polish	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	12	-
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portuguese	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-
Filipino languages	5	5	10	12	89	16	6	143	2.7
Chinese languages	-	4	-	4	8	6	-	22	61.3
Malayalam	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	9	-
Sinhalese	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	50.0
Arabic	-	-	3	4	7	4	-	18	33.3
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	3	6	-	7	5	-	21	15.8
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-
Other European languages NEC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asian languages NEC	5	5	-	8	11	4	-	33	12.1
Other languages NEC	9	14	24	15	19	5	-	86	18.4
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	15	4	6	5	4	9	9	52	17.6
Total	239	470	559	529	1,214	1,055	1,191	5,257	2.6

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?

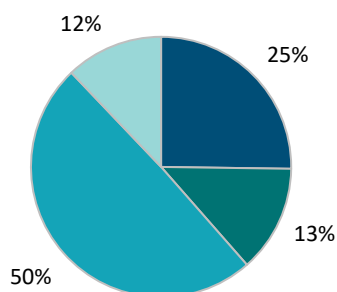
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	261	1,457	1,718	15.2
Infants/Primary – Catholic	190	218	408	46.6
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	8	113	121	6.6
Secondary – Government	92	801	893	10.3
Secondary – Catholic	288	371	659	43.7
Secondary – Other Non-Government	28	146	174	16.1
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	121	527	648	18.7
University or other Tertiary Institutions	122	387	509	24.0
Other (including pre-school)	156	701	857	18.2
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	4,018	15,283	19,301	20.8
Total	5,284	20,004	25,288	20.9

Note:

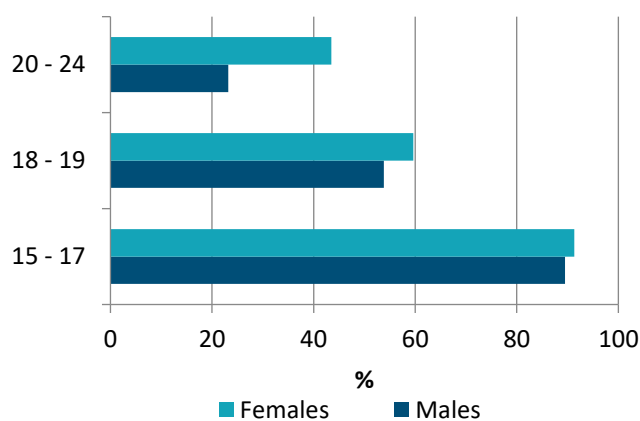
- This table includes the total population of the parish and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

Language background of all students attending Catholic schools



- Primary school students who speak English only at home
- Primary school students who speak a language other than English at home
- Secondary school students who speak English only at home
- Secondary school students who speak a language other than English at home

Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)



Attendance at Educational Institutions

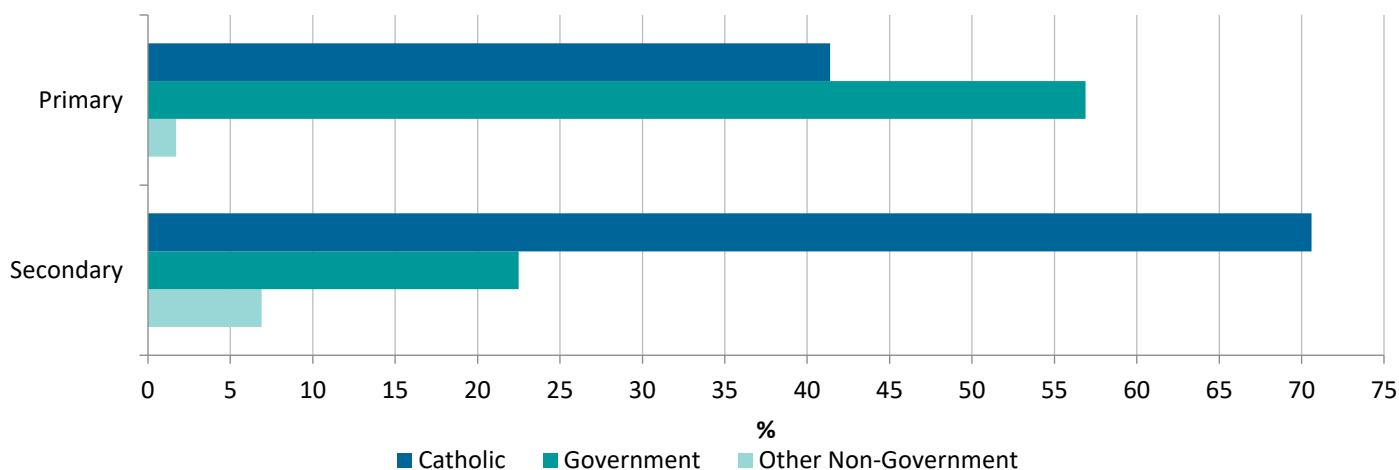
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	Less than \$500	\$500 - \$799	\$800 - \$1,249	\$1,250 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Total ²	Median annual family income ³ (\$)
Infants/Primary - Government	12	13	34	58	64	51	14	263	109,135
Infants/Primary – Catholic	5	12	19	40	58	26	20	190	116,852
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Secondary – Government	3	12	14	14	25	3	3	85	87,496
Secondary – Catholic	-	8	29	60	66	63	41	287	133,121
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	-	-	-	5	9	-	19	168,004
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	-	-	4	5	11	5	9	39	142,194
Other (including pre-school)	-	5	-	9	6	9	9	38	147,721
Not stated/Not applicable	5	3	-	-	4	-	-	16	31,286
Total	25	53	100	186	239	166	96	941	119,199

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	-	6	7	5	9	4	31
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	7	31	48	51	24	24	185
Advanced diploma or diploma level	4	26	27	23	33	22	135
Certificate level	48	104	98	116	105	129	600
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	231	90	90	146	150	358	1,065
Total	290	257	270	341	321	537	2,016
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>10.7</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	-	13	3	6	9	-	31
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	17	95	80	54	35	38	319
Advanced diploma or diploma level	28	48	61	52	51	46	286
Certificate level	44	78	77	82	64	43	388
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	218	89	90	145	217	542	1,301
Total	307	323	311	339	376	669	2,325
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>15.1</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	-	19	10	11	18	4	62
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	24	126	128	105	59	62	504
Advanced diploma or diploma level	32	74	88	75	84	68	421
Certificate level	92	182	175	198	169	172	988
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	449	179	180	291	367	900	2,366
Total	597	580	581	680	697	1,206	4,341
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>13.0</i>

Note:

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



Employment

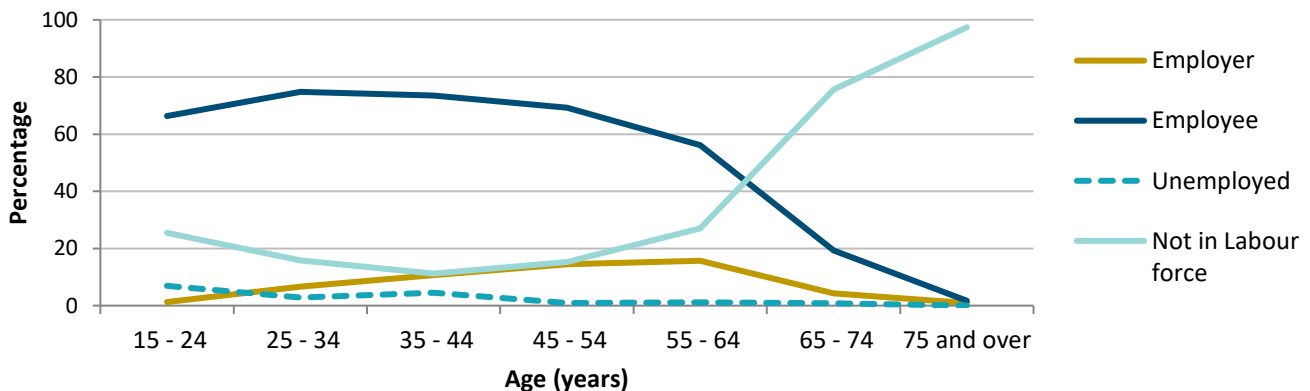
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	72	144	25	246
Employee	190	369	392	71	1,022
Unemployed	25	20	7	-	52
Not in the labour force	77	56	115	428	676
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	-	12	8	8	28
Total	297	529	666	532	2,024
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>74.1</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>65.2</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Females					
Employer	4	32	60	6	102
Employee	207	479	463	59	1,208
Unemployed	16	15	6	4	41
Not in the labour force	76	103	172	575	926
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	-	7	10	30	47
Total	303	636	711	674	2,324
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>82.7</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>58.1</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>

Labour force status by age (percentage of all Catholics aged 15+)



Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2004. Australian Social Trends 2004. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.115.
2. The percentage of Catholics in each age group who are in the labour force (i.e. employed or seeking employment).
3. The percentage of Catholics in each age group who were in the labour force and were unemployed at the time of the Census.



Occupation

Catholic women are more likely to be employed as managers or professionals; 39 per cent of Catholic women and 35 per cent of Catholic men aged 15 and over who reported their occupation in the 2021 Census worked as managers or professionals. But men were much more likely than women—45 per cent compared to 12 per cent—to have a ‘blue collar’ occupation. The largest occupational category for Catholic men in Australia is Technicians and Trades Workers. For women, it is Professionals.

Table 26: Occupation by age and sex	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Managers	8	26	37	70	60	12	213
Professionals	11	27	27	38	31	8	142
Technicians & Trade Workers	65	74	63	53	53	20	328
Community & Personal Service Workers	12	11	7	15	8	4	57
Clerical & Administrative Workers	7	6	11	14	13	8	59
Sales Workers	38	11	16	21	16	8	110
Machinery operators & Drivers	6	14	25	36	28	24	133
Labourers	50	32	39	36	37	17	211
ID / NS / NA ¹	106	38	50	66	82	441	783
Total	303	239	275	349	328	542	2,036
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	9.6	26.4	28.4	38.2	37.0	19.8	28.3
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	61.4	59.7	56.4	44.2	48.0	60.4	53.6
Females							
Managers	6	14	28	39	18	7	112
Professionals	20	73	72	53	42	9	269
Technicians & Trade Workers	10	14	11	16	14	-	65
Community & Personal Service Workers	54	56	37	50	44	12	253
Clerical & Administrative Workers	22	50	56	70	52	23	273
Sales Workers	79	25	27	23	29	3	186
Machinery operators & Drivers	4	-	-	4	-	-	8
Labourers	12	20	17	23	37	4	113
ID / NS / NA ¹	97	73	50	66	125	610	1,021
Total	304	325	298	344	361	668	2,300
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	12.6	34.5	40.3	33.1	25.4	27.6	29.8
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	12.6	13.5	11.3	15.5	21.6	6.9	14.5
All Catholics							
Managers	14	40	65	109	78	19	325
Professionals	31	100	99	91	73	17	411
Technicians & Trade Workers	75	88	74	69	67	20	393
Community & Personal Service Workers	66	67	44	65	52	16	310
Clerical & Administrative Workers	29	56	67	84	65	31	332
Sales Workers	117	36	43	44	45	11	296
Machinery operators & Drivers	10	14	25	40	28	24	141
Labourers	62	52	56	59	74	21	324
ID / NS / NA ¹	203	111	100	132	207	1,051	1,804
Total	607	564	573	693	689	1,210	4,336
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	11.1	30.9	34.7	35.7	31.3	22.6	29.1
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	36.4	34.0	32.8	29.9	35.1	40.9	33.9

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?

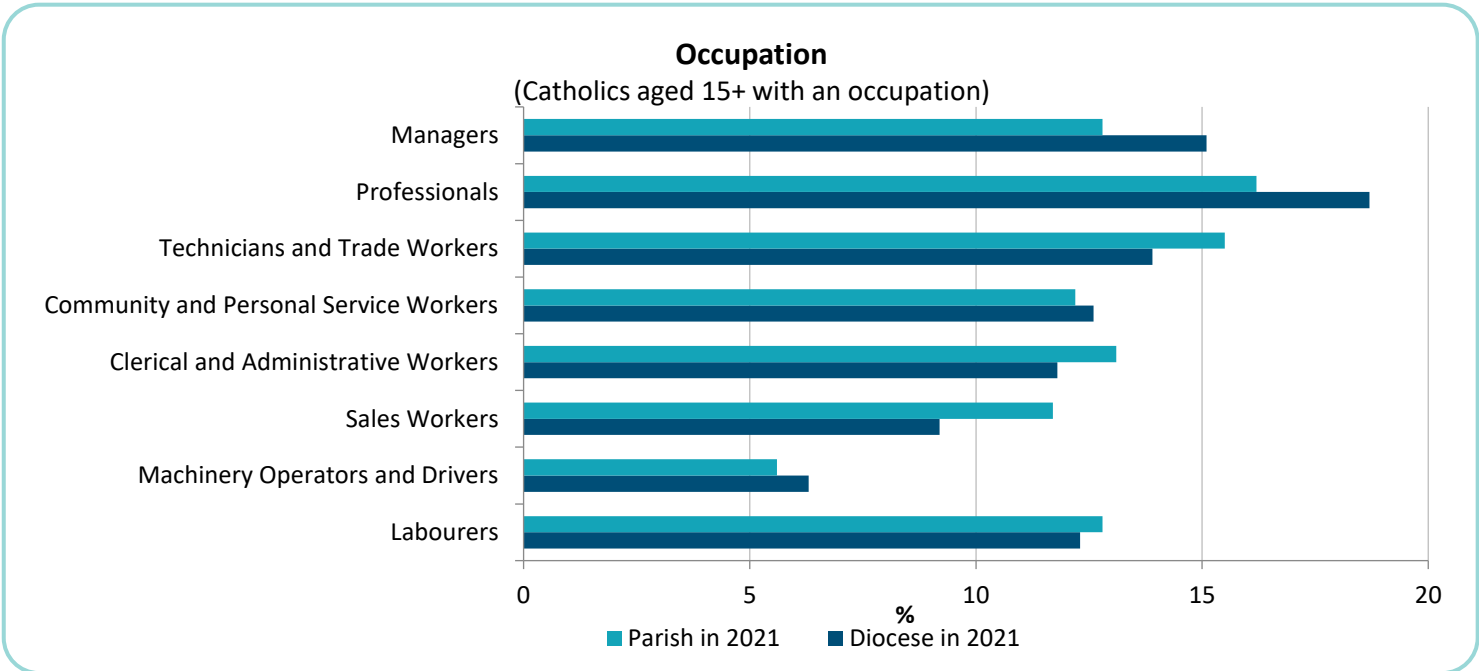
What are the major occupations of younger people? Middle-aged people? Older people? What do you think accounts for differences in occupation between the different age groups?

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	25	16
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	97	140
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	67	130
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	116	214
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation ²	22	28
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	34	39
Not applicable and not stated	58	85
Total	419	652
% with professional parent(s)	29.1	23.9
% with blue collar parent(s)	13.4	10.3

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



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

Visit the website to obtain:

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