



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

Mascot Parish
Archdiocese of Sydney

Census ID: 10087



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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: 30,370

Catholic Population: 7,387

Catholics make up 24.3 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 34 years

Total Catholic families: 2,730

635 Catholics live alone

3,914 Catholics were born overseas

349 Catholics do not speak English well

340 Catholics need assistance with core activities

3,818 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	6,360	7,387
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	18.3	14.5
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	15.0	14.4
Catholics born in NES ¹ (%)	39.8	43.2
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	5.3	4.5
Catholic families	2,245	2,730
Catholics living alone	552	635
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	78.4	75.9
Catholics with university degree (%)	25.9	33.3
Catholic males in labour force (%)	73.1	70.6
Catholic females in labour force (%)	64.1	65.0
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	56.3	46.8

Notes:

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

NOTE ON COMPARABILITY WITH 2016 FIGURES:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

Table 1: Population ¹	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group ²	Australian Group ²
Total population ³	30,370	24,269	2,582,298	25,422,788	1	2
Catholic population	7,387	6,360	590,175	5,075,910	1	1
Per cent Catholic	24.3	26.2	22.9	20.0	3	2
At same address since previous Census (%)	48.3	54.1	58.9	59.4	4	5
Median age ⁴ (years)	34	36	40	43	5	5
Aged 0-14 (%)	14.5	18.3	17.3	17.9	4	4
Aged 65+ (%)	14.4	15.0	18.1	19.9	5	5
Males per 100 females	92.8	89.7	91.2	89.1	2	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 (%)	4.6	4.9	6.5	6.7	4	4
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	9.7	10.6	12.0	13.5	5	5

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)	36.0	32.4	45.0	37.1	4	3
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	30.5	30.0	22.1	28.1	1	3
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	70.1	73.1	63.5	66.5	2	2
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	64.8	64.1	57.2	59.7	2	2
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.2	2	2
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	7.6	7.5	8.1	8.9	3	4

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

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

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

Table 4: Birthplace, Indigenous Status & Language	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Born overseas in English-speaking country ⁶ (%)	9.8	5.9	5.4	5.5	2	1
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	43.2	39.8	33.5	21.4	1	1
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	638	367	20,093	97,457	1	1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	129	114	6,364	135,686	1	2
Speak language other than English at home (%)	43.1	42.8	38.0	21.5	2	1
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	4.5	5.3	6.5	2.7	3	1

Notes:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

Why do you think this is so?

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

Table 5: Education ¹	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	33.3	25.9	31.1	24.6	3	2
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	98.1	93.8	96.3	94.9	3	2
Aged 18-19	77.9	78.0	78.1	67.2	3	2
Aged 20-24	48.3	48.3	48.7	43.4	3	2
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	79.2	75.5	58.3	55.5	1	1
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	17.4	23.4	35.8	38.4	5	5
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	71.7	82.2	61.9	55.3	1	1
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	21.7	15.2	26.9	33.4	3	4
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	27.7	23.5	26.9	36.6	3	4
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ² (%)	33.0	29.9	32.0	41.3	3	4

Notes:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

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

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

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Never married (%)	48.6	39.6	37.2	32.9	1	1
Married (%)	38.1	44.6	46.8	49.3	5	5
Divorced or Separated (%)	9.1	10.4	10.4	11.7	4	5
Widowed (%)	4.2	5.4	5.6	6.1	4	5

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	2,730	2,245	210,680	1,995,658	1	1
One-parent families	293	265	25,087	225,180	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	10.7	11.8	11.9	11.3	3	3
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	48.5	46.1	48.7	58.1	3	5
De facto couples ³ (%)	32.9	20.8	18.6	17.7	1	1
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	131,817	108,770	137,657	120,943	4	2

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	3,701	2,983	277,764	2,567,362	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	129	71	7,400	51,145	1	1
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	506	481	49,234	442,080	1	2
Persons living alone (total)	635	552	56,634	493,225	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	8.6	8.7	9.6	9.7	4	4
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	46.8	56.3	62.7	73.0	5	5
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	2,781	2,492	2,682	1,948	3	1

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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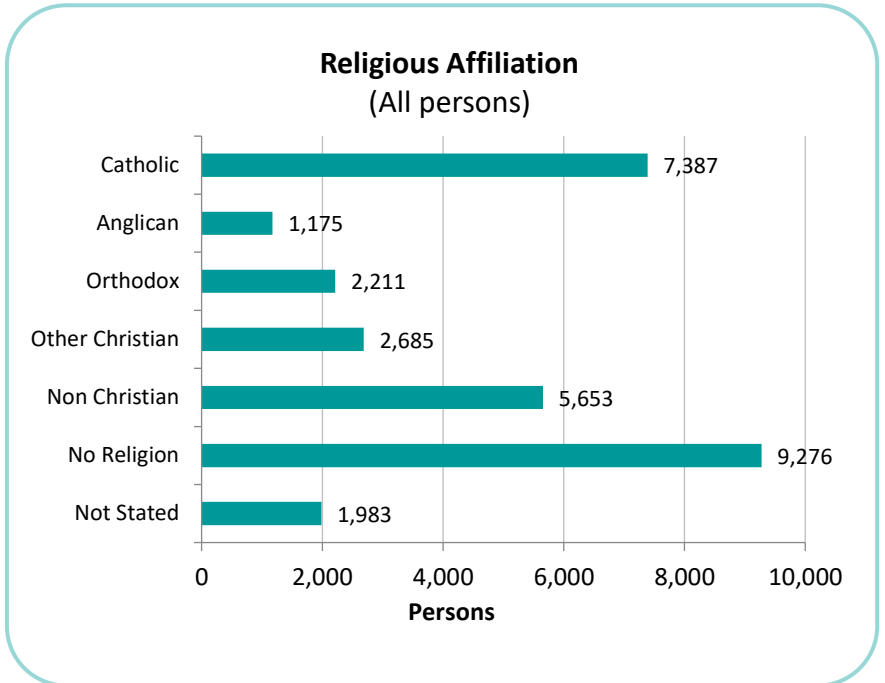
Religious Affiliation

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	704	725	1,553	1,381	865	760	621	454	283	7,346
Maronite Catholic	5	-	-	5	10	4	4	10	3	41
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Catholic	709	725	1,553	1,386	875	764	625	464	286	7,387
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	24.7	32.7	19.2	21.0	25.4	28.6	29.8	32.0	31.4	24.3
Anglican	57	79	162	173	167	176	169	116	76	1,175
Orthodox	170	242	190	187	323	307	235	295	262	2,211
Other Christian	235	216	670	564	349	249	189	137	76	2,685
Non-Christian	552	356	1,566	1,435	680	456	334	197	77	5,653
No Religion	946	489	3,347	2,394	855	579	418	169	79	9,276
Not Stated	202	108	616	459	195	145	129	73	56	1,983
Total Population	2,871	2,215	8,104	6,598	3,444	2,676	2,099	1,451	912	30,370

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	33	29	62	53
1	23	30	53	70
2	35	25	60	80
3	32	31	63	84
4	35	29	64	85
5	54	31	85	79
6	38	30	68	97
7	29	46	75	94
8	41	40	81	79
9	37	43	80	84
10	30	33	63	75
11	41	38	79	85
12	39	37	76	82
13	35	36	71	75
14	40	29	69	64
15	36	34	70	77
16	33	44	77	83
17	35	30	65	83
18	34	45	79	68
19	27	36	63	71
20-24	307	303	610	406
25-29	453	496	949	556
30-34	433	399	832	557
35-39	285	275	560	482
40-44	207	229	436	450
45-49	207	230	437	406
50-54	196	228	424	365
55-59	170	170	340	328
60-64	142	177	319	313
65-69	114	193	307	256
70-74	119	126	245	230
75-79	87	129	216	213
80+	113	177	290	263
Total	3,540	3,828	7,368	6,393

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.

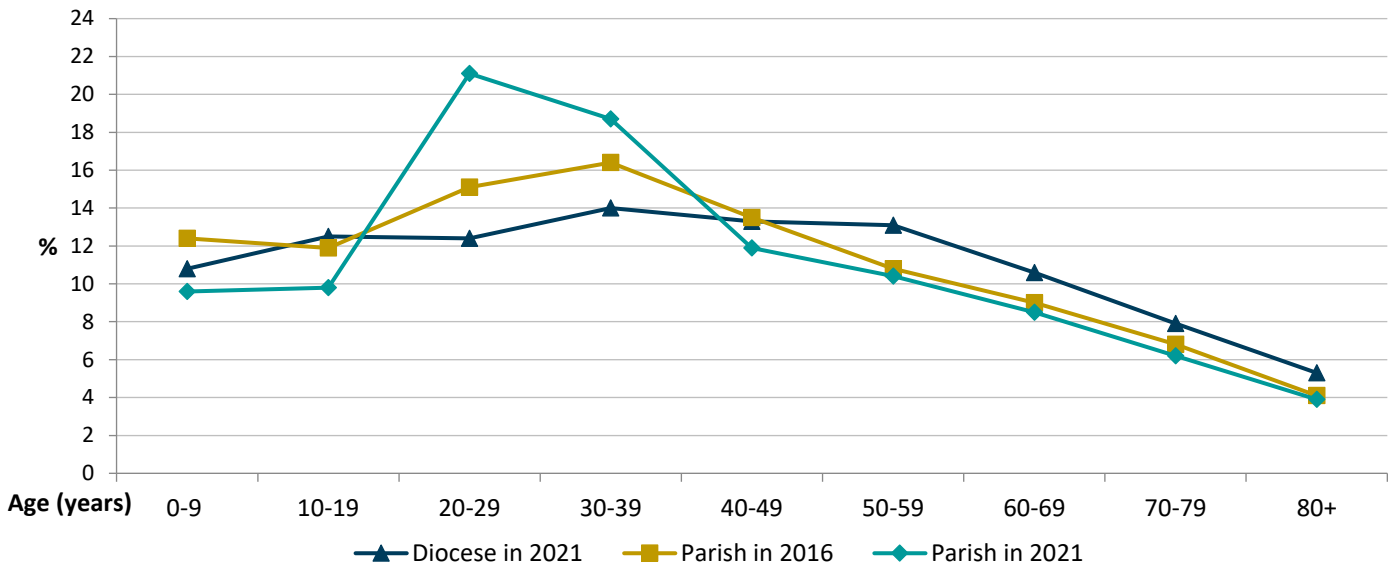
In 2021, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 53 per cent were female and 47 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males slightly outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such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

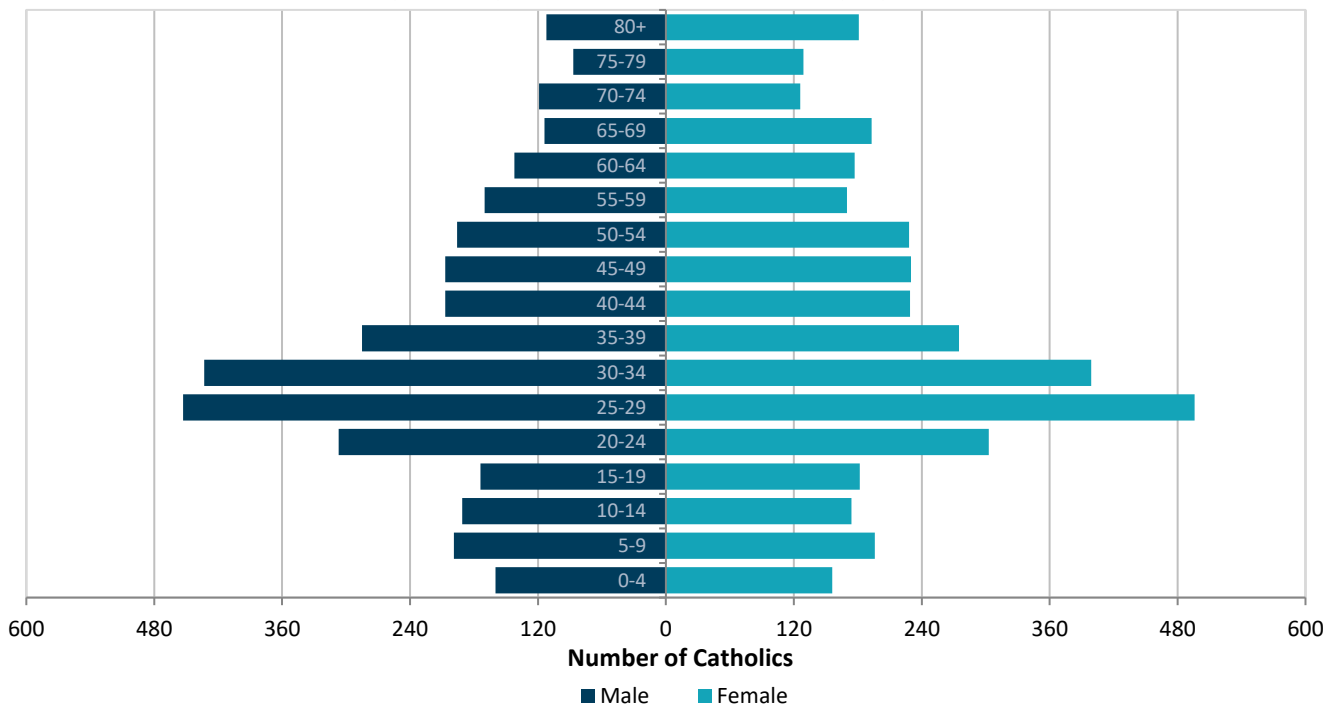


Age and Sex

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	15	14	19	19	27	16	110
Females	11	10	13	18	37	29	118
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	-	8	3	8	8	27
Females	-	-	7	6	21	19	53
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	3	-	3	-	-	-	6
Females	-	-	3	3	-	3	9
Total							
Males	18	14	30	22	35	24	143
Females	11	10	23	27	58	51	180

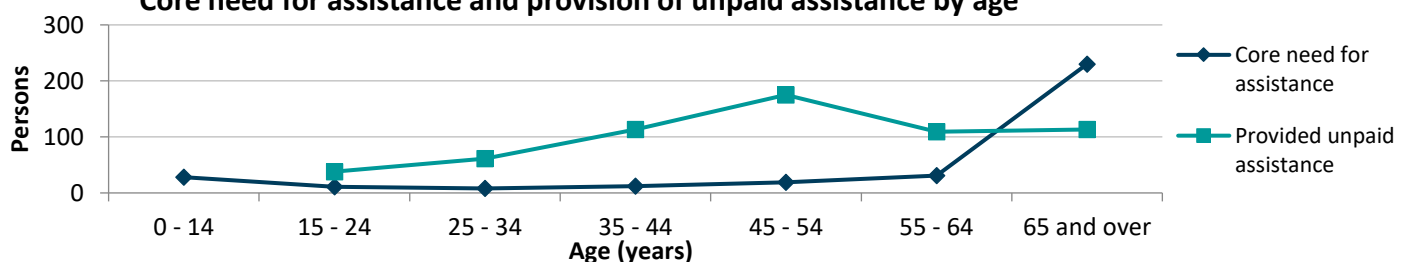
Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age

	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	25	43	68	36	32	224
Females	20	36	71	111	71	85	394

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



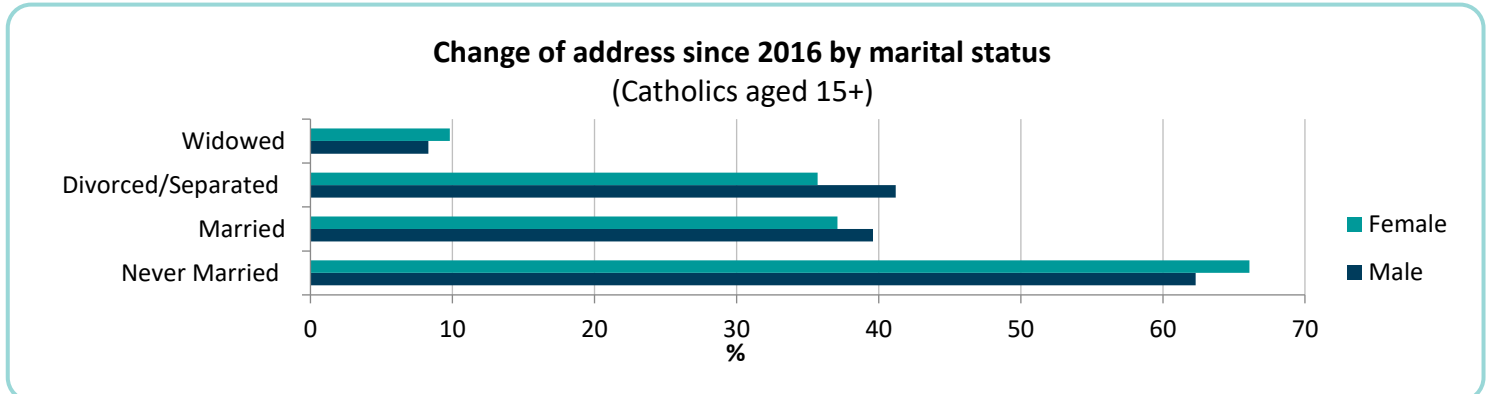
Marital Status

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.

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15 and over								
Males								
Never married	473	702	198	110	64	32	15	1,594
Married	12	171	255	257	192	149	123	1,159
Separated or Divorced	-	16	38	39	53	43	25	214
Widowed	-	-	-	-	-	10	32	42
Total	485	889	491	406	309	234	195	3,009
Females								
Never married	474	665	148	82	48	39	16	1,472
Married	9	198	302	289	185	164	104	1,251
Separated or Divorced	-	30	54	80	92	62	45	363
Widowed	-	-	3	8	17	54	136	218
Total	483	893	507	459	342	319	301	3,304



	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	804	306	1,110	27.6
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	307	125	432	28.9
One Catholic, the other not Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	361	291	652	44.6
Total	1,472	722	2,194	32.9



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	8	8	25	89	134	122	147	25	558	3,020
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	-	-	6	29	54	47	85	11	232	3,457
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	-	3	12	30	61	54	83	11	254	3,287
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both partners Catholic	24	69	72	85	154	79	61	13	557	2,142
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	10	16	21	37	47	39	33	4	207	2,372
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	10	8	20	73	106	89	61	13	380	2,683
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	26	25	59	74	53	21	14	21	293	1,513
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	-
Total	101	138	242	470	663	476	513	127	2,730	2,528

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	71	17	8	-	-	96
\$500-\$799	107	16	3	-	3	129
\$800-\$1,249	179	34	27	-	-	240
\$1,250-\$1,999	285	91	59	18	8	461
\$2,000-\$2,999	421	123	85	25	-	654
\$3,000-\$3,999	267	87	104	26	-	484
\$4,000 or more	225	106	145	25	3	504
Income not fully stated	72	20	17	-	-	109
Total Families	1,627	494	448	94	14	2,677
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	2,321	2,642	3,322	3,153	1,625	2,528

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)**

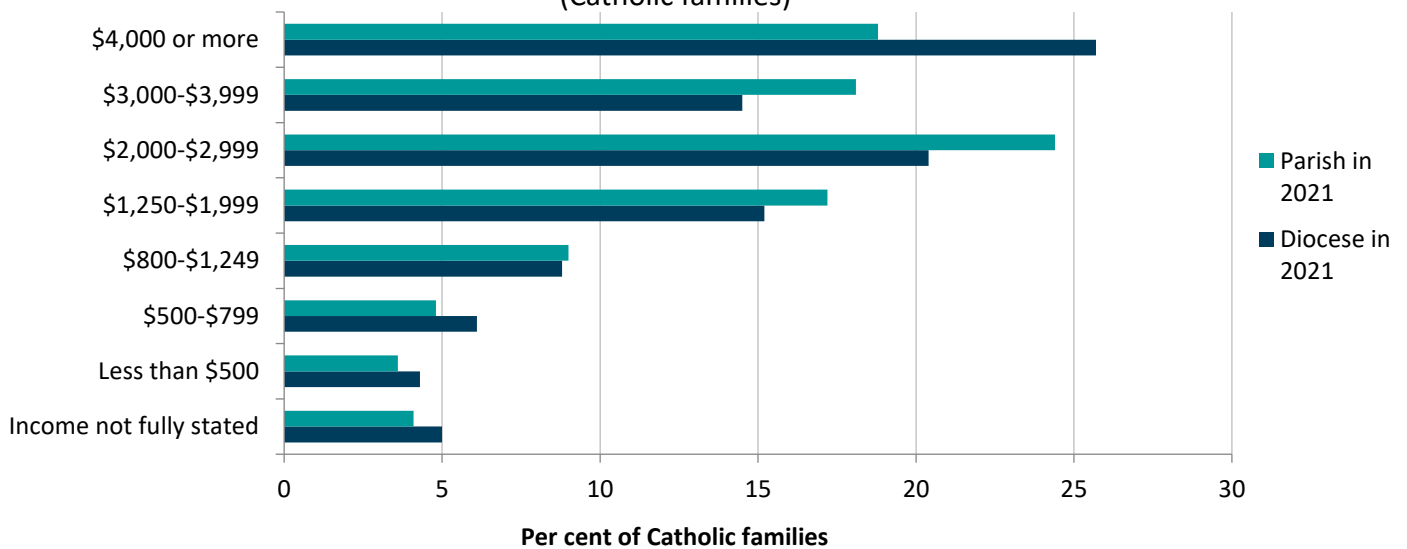


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	765	285	316	80	14	1,460
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	586	80	44	9	-	719
One parent family, parent Catholic	154	75	39	14	3	285
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	128	36	32	4	-	200
Total families	1,633	476	431	107	17	2,664



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	1,389	52	1,242	39	2,722	51.0
Lone person aged under 35 years	19	-	107	3	129	14.7
Lone person aged 35 years or over	279	78	125	24	506	55.1
Group households	45	6	283	10	344	13.1
Total households	1,732	136	1,757	76	3,701	46.8

	\$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	20	23	66	127	111	386	2,892
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	-	4	3	-	2,125
Lone person aged 35 years or over	6	-	10	12	13	7	2,000
Group households	-	3	3	6	4	10	2,350
Total households	26	26	79	149	131	403	2,781

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

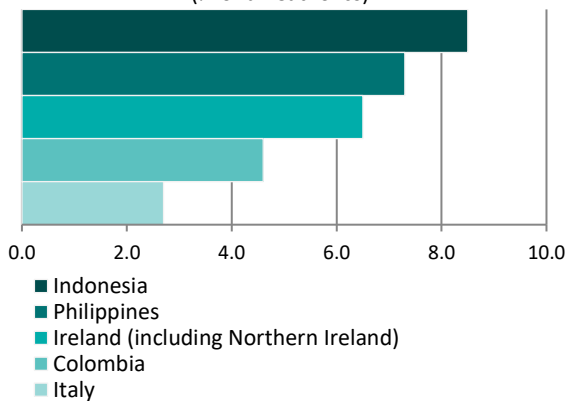
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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)

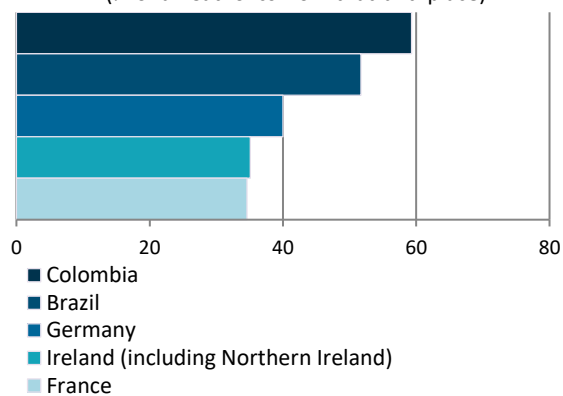


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	3,410	46.3	-
New Zealand	66	0.9	4.6
Other Oceania	47	0.6	-
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	139	1.9	17.9
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	477	6.5	35.1
Italy	200	2.7	6.4
Malta	84	1.1	-
Spain and Portugal	124	1.7	5.6
France	22	0.3	34.6
Netherlands	3	0.0	-
Germany	10	0.1	40.0
Austria	4	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	65	0.9	-
Poland	35	0.5	16.7
Hungary	10	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	45	0.6	10.9
Other Europe NEC	9	0.1	-
Vietnam	42	0.6	7.0
Philippines	538	7.3	16.5
Indonesia	626	8.5	20.2
Malaysia	32	0.4	17.1
Singapore	22	0.3	-
South East Asia NEC	38	0.5	10.8
India	65	0.9	21.5
Sri Lanka	11	0.1	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	46	0.6	25.9
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	46	0.6	5.9
Korea, Republic of (South)	29	0.4	-
Egypt	33	0.4	-
Lebanon	44	0.6	-
Iraq	19	0.3	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	25	0.3	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	17	0.2	-
South Africa	13	0.2	-
Mauritius	11	0.1	-
United States of America	15	0.2	23.1
Canada	11	0.1	33.3
Argentina	45	0.6	22.7
Brazil	188	2.6	51.7
Colombia	337	4.6	59.3
Chile	105	1.4	10.1
Central America and South America NEC	171	2.3	13.0
Other countries	45	0.6	15.2
Inadequately described/Not stated	48	0.7	-
Total	7,372	100.0	11.5

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



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	4,103	7,674	11,777	34.8
Italian	245	65	310	79.0
Maltese	63	3	66	95.5
Spanish	742	344	1,086	68.3
Croatian	73	19	92	79.3
Polish	33	21	54	61.1
Dutch	5	13	18	27.8
French	34	73	107	31.8
German	9	26	35	25.7
Portuguese	287	200	487	58.9
Hungarian	3	18	21	14.3
Ukrainian	-	16	16	-
Vietnamese	51	336	387	13.2
Filipino languages	422	99	521	81.0
Chinese languages	204	4,075	4,279	4.8
Malayalam	13	34	47	27.7
Sinhalese	7	40	47	14.9
Korean	26	147	173	15.0
Indonesian and Malay	568	1,658	2,226	25.5
Arabic	106	347	453	23.4
Assyrian and Chaldean	19	126	145	13.1
Oceanic and Papuan languages	40	123	163	24.5
Australian Indigenous languages	-	4	4	-
Other European languages NEC	58	1,852	1,910	3.0
Other Asian languages NEC	154	3,166	3,320	4.6
Other languages NEC	17	729	746	2.3
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	96	1,769	1,865	5.1
Total	7,378	22,977	30,355	24.3

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	221	403	453	804	1,180	632	413	4,106	-
Italian	3	6	-	22	58	46	110	245	11.6
Maltese	-	3	-	-	10	8	43	64	7.8
Spanish	14	26	20	203	257	58	163	741	14.6
Croatian	5	-	3	5	16	10	30	69	12.5
Polish	-	-	-	3	15	4	9	31	-
Dutch	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
French	-	-	-	8	8	9	-	25	-
German	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	10	-
Portuguese	3	4	6	76	108	34	48	279	15.6
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	4	-	3	15	15	9	4	50	15.4
Filipino languages	4	9	18	68	175	84	53	411	2.4
Chinese languages	7	14	20	38	63	31	41	214	14.4
Malayalam	-	-	-	6	8	-	-	14	-
Sinhalese	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-
Korean	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	20	28.0
Indonesian and Malay	18	30	35	202	186	67	31	569	6.7
Arabic	-	-	4	6	21	26	50	107	10.0
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	6	4	-	3	11	-	24	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	6	3	3	3	17	8	4	44	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	7	9	3	18	13	9	8	67	4.7
Other Asian languages NEC	8	14	3	56	67	15	-	163	10.7
Other languages NEC	-	-	-	-	8	-	3	11	-
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	7	6	6	12	26	12	22	91	14.3
Total	307	533	581	1,555	2,271	1,083	1,040	7,370	4.5

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Attendance at Educational Institutions

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

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

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

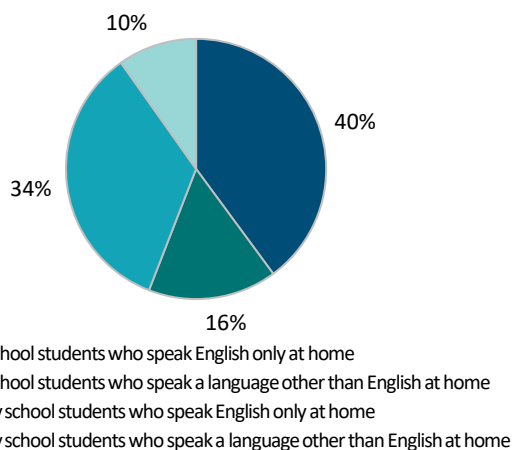
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	92	755	847	10.9
Infants/Primary – Catholic	418	160	578	72.3
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	18	108	126	14.3
Secondary – Government	92	489	581	15.8
Secondary – Catholic	304	150	454	67.0
Secondary – Other Non-Government	28	112	140	20.0
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	418	983	1,401	29.8
University or other Tertiary Institutions	398	2,207	2,605	15.3
Other (including pre-school)	358	1,077	1,435	24.9
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	5,269	16,918	22,187	23.7
Total	7,395	22,959	30,354	24.4

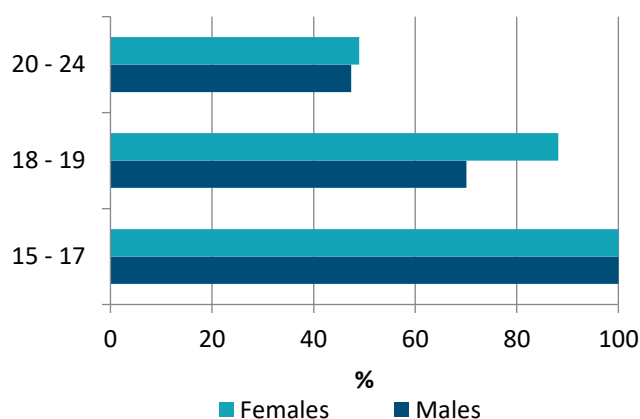
Note:

- 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

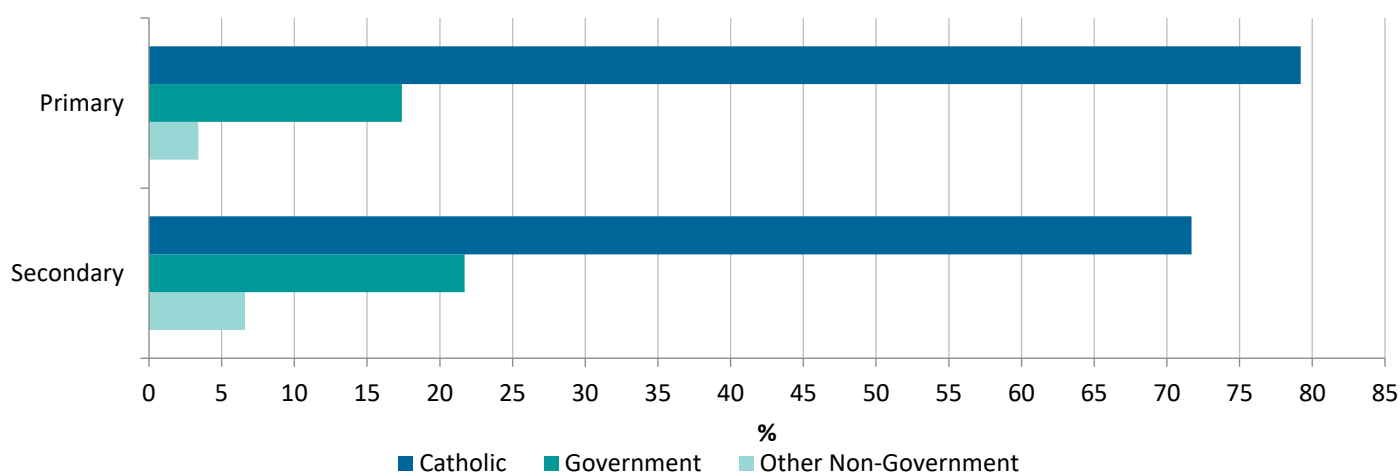
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	7	-	12	27	20	13	9	92	101,366
Infants/Primary – Catholic	7	11	20	59	75	102	132	409	172,228
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	-	-	-	-	11	-	3	14	137,449
Secondary – Government	6	-	12	16	23	16	7	89	117,843
Secondary – Catholic	5	9	10	48	64	67	85	295	162,634
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	-	-	4	-	6	16	30	218,322
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	4	-	6	21	26	27	40	131	166,075
Other (including pre-school)	-	-	-	4	11	8	7	34	156,429
Not stated/Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	182,500
Total	29	20	60	179	230	245	299	1,100	159,192

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	63	55	41	17	13	195
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	45	338	151	70	53	31	688
Advanced diploma or diploma level	45	105	63	56	36	22	327
Certificate level	61	189	109	126	93	104	682
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	325	195	108	112	122	263	1,125
Total	482	890	486	405	321	433	3,017
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>45.1</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>29.3</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	7	104	83	41	13	7	255
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	93	438	192	123	61	56	963
Advanced diploma or diploma level	51	121	92	84	43	43	434
Certificate level	45	82	67	77	55	49	375
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	293	149	73	127	167	461	1,270
Total	489	894	507	452	339	616	3,297
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>60.6</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>36.9</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	13	167	138	82	30	20	450
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	138	776	343	193	114	87	1,651
Advanced diploma or diploma level	96	226	155	140	79	65	761
Certificate level	106	271	176	203	148	153	1,057
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	618	344	181	239	289	724	2,395
Total	971	1,784	993	857	660	1,049	6,314
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>33.3</i>

Note:

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



Employment

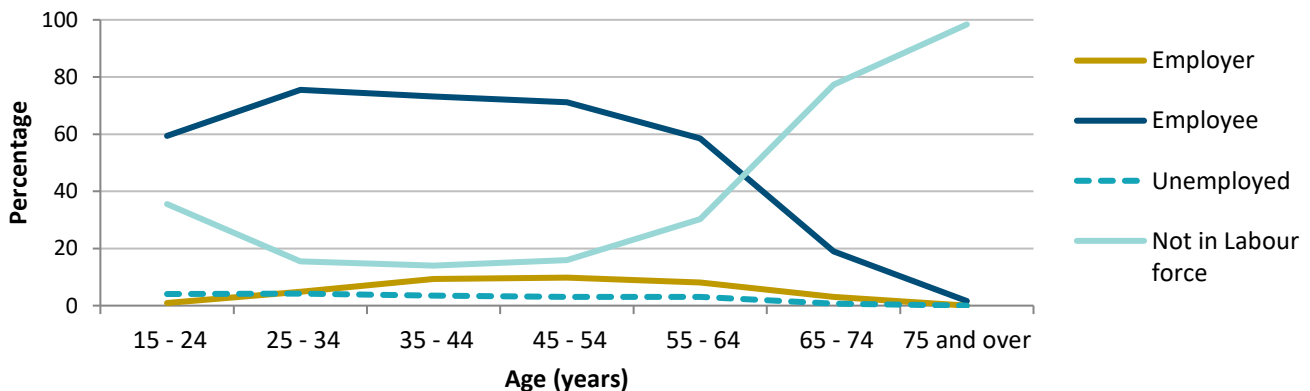
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	6	122	91	15	234
Employee	275	982	451	49	1,757
Unemployed	20	63	23	6	112
Not in the labour force	164	185	137	356	842
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	9	19	16	10	54
Total	474	1,371	718	436	2,999
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	63.5	85.1	78.7	16.1	70.1
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	6.6	5.4	4.1	8.6	5.3
Females					
Employer	4	50	42	3	99
Employee	288	1,059	538	68	1,953
Unemployed	18	43	21	-	82
Not in the labour force	169	222	193	535	1,119
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	4	15	7	12	38
Total	483	1,389	801	618	3,291
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	64.2	82.9	75.0	11.5	64.8
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	5.8	3.7	3.5	-	3.8

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	7	74	54	58	37	4	234
Professionals	20	151	118	75	25	8	397
Technicians & Trade Workers	71	185	83	55	41	18	453
Community & Personal Service Workers	40	38	17	13	8	4	120
Clerical & Administrative Workers	23	33	40	45	32	3	176
Sales Workers	47	26	21	22	8	3	127
Machinery operators & Drivers	19	64	31	36	35	6	191
Labourers	57	107	39	27	29	8	267
ID / NS / NA ¹	190	209	89	80	98	369	1,035
Total	474	887	492	411	313	423	3,000
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	9.5	33.2	42.7	40.2	28.8	22.2	32.1
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	51.8	52.5	38.0	35.6	48.8	59.3	46.4
Females							
Managers	15	80	60	58	23	4	240
Professionals	45	255	141	87	25	17	570
Technicians & Trade Workers	25	40	18	8	10	-	101
Community & Personal Service Workers	84	90	34	45	32	9	294
Clerical & Administrative Workers	29	96	97	112	83	19	436
Sales Workers	63	36	31	29	18	9	186
Machinery operators & Drivers	7	14	5	6	4	3	39
Labourers	24	85	17	15	23	6	170
ID / NS / NA ¹	192	191	110	95	132	555	1,275
Total	484	887	513	455	350	622	3,311
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	20.5	48.1	49.9	40.3	22.0	31.3	39.8
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	19.2	20.0	9.9	8.1	17.0	13.4	15.2
All Catholics							
Managers	22	154	114	116	60	8	474
Professionals	65	406	259	162	50	25	967
Technicians & Trade Workers	96	225	101	63	51	18	554
Community & Personal Service Workers	124	128	51	58	40	13	414
Clerical & Administrative Workers	52	129	137	157	115	22	612
Sales Workers	110	62	52	51	26	12	313
Machinery operators & Drivers	26	78	36	42	39	9	230
Labourers	81	192	56	42	52	14	437
ID / NS / NA ¹	382	400	199	175	230	924	2,310
Total	958	1,774	1,005	866	663	1,045	6,311
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	15.1	40.8	46.3	40.2	25.4	27.3	36.0
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’²</i>	35.2	36.0	23.9	21.3	32.8	33.9	30.5

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?

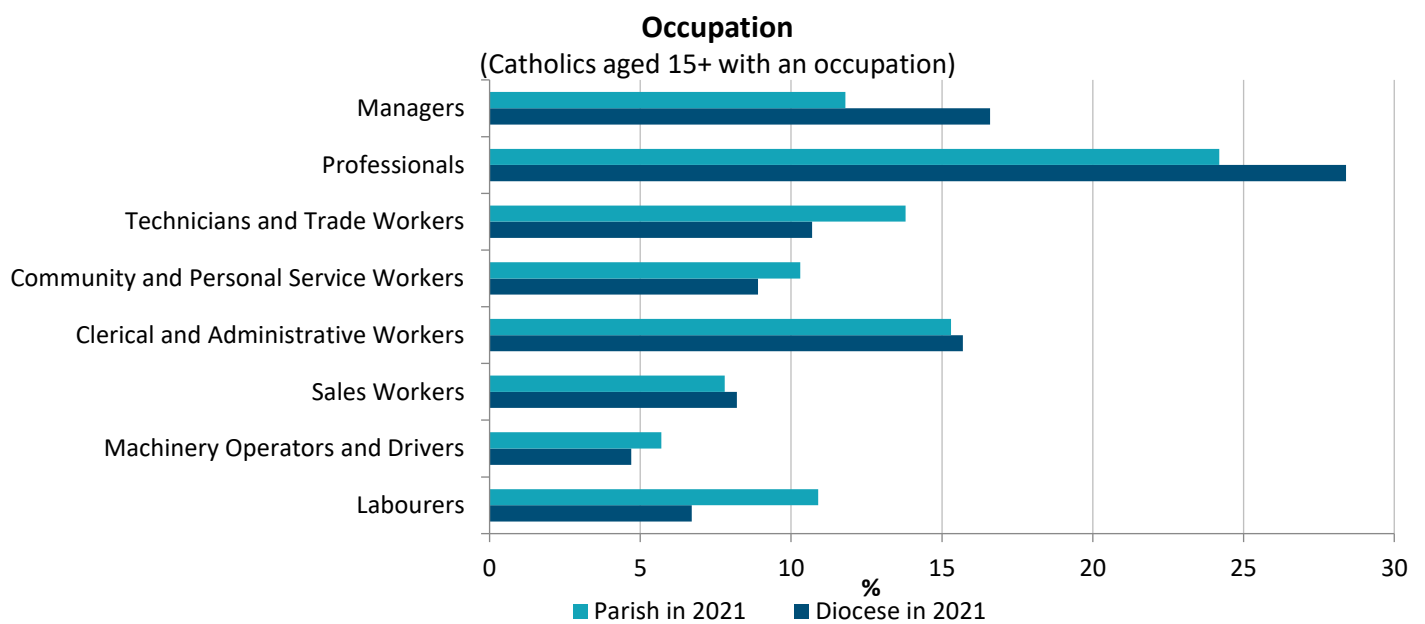
What are the major occupations of younger people? Middle-aged people? Older people? What do you think accounts for differences in occupation between the different age groups?

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	50	27
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	171	99
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	115	90
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	132	147
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation ²	7	9
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	33	26
Not applicable and not stated	63	66
Total	571	464
% with professional parent(s)	38.7	27.2
% with blue collar parent(s)	7.0	7.5

- 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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