



# PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2021 Australian Census

**Rosemeadow Parish**

Diocese of Wollongong

Census ID: 101632



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# AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE

## Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

December 2023

Dear readers,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

(Professor) Gabrielle McMullen AM

Chair, Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

# Your Parish Social Profile

## At a Glance (pages 2 and 3)

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

## Parish Overview (pages 4-7)

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

## Parish Details (pages 9-25)

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

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# Your Parish Community

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

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

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

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

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

Pope Francis reminds that all renewal must be grounded in:

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

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

## A SNAPSHOT OF YOUR PARISH (2021)

Total Population: 37,342

Catholic Population: 9,853

Catholics make up 26.4 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 39 years

Total Catholic families: 3,979

578 Catholics live alone

2,562 Catholics were born overseas

225 Catholics do not speak English well

700 Catholics need assistance with core activities

3,610 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	9,706	<b>9,853</b>
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	22.2	<b>20.5</b>
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	11.9	<b>16.2</b>
Catholics born in NESC <sup>1</sup> (%)	19.2	<b>21.4</b>
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	2.0	<b>2.4</b>
Catholic families	3,645	<b>3,979</b>
Catholics living alone	432	<b>578</b>
Catholic students attending Catholic schools <sup>2</sup> (%)	51.0	<b>49.2</b>
Catholics with university degree (%)	13.6	<b>17.4</b>
Catholic males in labour force (%)	72.4	<b>65.7</b>
Catholic females in labour force (%)	60.9	<b>58.3</b>
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	74.0	<b>76.2</b>

**Notes:**

1. NESC = 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 <sup>1</sup>	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group <sup>2</sup>	Australian Group <sup>2</sup>
Total population <sup>3</sup>	<b>37,342</b>	31,634	834,977	25,422,788	2	1
Catholic population	<b>9,853</b>	9,706	197,844	5,075,910	2	1
Per cent Catholic	<b>26.4</b>	30.7	23.7	20.0	2	1
At same address since previous Census (%)	<b>63.4</b>	59.2	58.0	59.4	3	2
Median age <sup>4</sup> (years)	<b>39</b>	35	41	43	4	5
Aged 0-14 (%)	<b>20.5</b>	22.2	19.4	17.9	2	2
Aged 65+ (%)	<b>16.2</b>	11.9	19.3	19.9	4	4
Males per 100 females	<b>91.9</b>	92.4	90.1	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 (%)	<b>7.1</b>	5.8	7.0	6.7	3	2
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability <sup>5</sup> (% of Catholics aged 15+)	<b>13.1</b>	12.7	13.2	13.5	4	4

**Notes:**

1. All figures in this report refer to Catholics only, except for Total Population and certain other clearly indicated figures.
2. A Diocesan (or Australian) Group value of 1 signifies that the parish is in the 20% of parishes with the highest value for this item in the diocese (or in Australia); a value of 5 signifies that the parish is in the 20% of parishes with the lowest value for this item in the diocese (or in Australia).
3. The population figures for the parish, diocese and Australia do not include overseas visitors.
4. Median Age: Half the Catholic population are above this age, half are below it. A Diocesan (or Australian) Group value of 1 signifies that the parish is in the 20% of parishes with the highest median age.
5. The Census asked whether a person had provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability in the two weeks prior to the Census.





# Parish Overview

**Table 3: Employment** (for more details on Occupation and Employment see pages 23-25).

The extent to which people are involved in the labour force, and the type of work they are doing, influences and shapes many aspects of the community's life.

*How might the changes in the employment status of Catholics over the last five years have affected your parish?*

Table 3: Employment	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Managers and Professionals <sup>1</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	<b>30.7</b>	25.3	32.2	37.1	3	4
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations <sup>2</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	<b>33.9</b>	35.9	31.6	28.1	3	2
Men, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>65.4</b>	72.4	64.3	66.5	2	3
Women, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>58.2</b>	60.9	57.4	59.7	2	4
Unemployed at time of Census <sup>4</sup> (%)	<b>3.6</b>	5.9	3.8	4.2	3	4
Youth unemployed at time of Census <sup>5</sup> (%)	<b>7.7</b>	13.0	8.3	8.9	4	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 <sup>6</sup> (%)	<b>4.5</b>	4.3	4.3	5.5	3	3
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	<b>21.4</b>	19.2	17.6	21.4	2	2
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	<b>86</b>	79	1,696	97,457	2	2
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	<b>403</b>	355	6,657	135,686	1	1
Speak language other than English at home (%)	<b>20.8</b>	19.6	17.5	21.5	2	2
Not proficient in English <sup>7</sup> (%)	<b>2.4</b>	2.0	1.9	2.7	2	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 <sup>1</sup>	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	<b>17.4</b>	13.6	19.0	24.6	3	3
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	<b>93.3</b>	91.5	92.1	94.9	3	4
Aged 18-19	<b>60.1</b>	57.6	64.7	67.2	4	4
Aged 20-24	<b>39.0</b>	33.1	38.8	43.4	2	3
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	<b>39.8</b>	42.7	49.3	55.5	5	5
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	<b>53.2</b>	50.7	45.1	38.4	2	1
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	<b>60.6</b>	61.2	56.3	55.3	2	2
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	<b>30.7</b>	34.0	35.4	33.4	4	3
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>2</sup> (%)	<b>23.7</b>	17.5	25.1	36.6	4	5
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>2</sup> (%)	<b>41.2</b>	35.5	38.0	41.3	2	3

**Notes:**

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



# Parish Overview

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 6: Marital Status of Catholics aged 15+**

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Never married (%)	33.0	34.8	31.3	32.9	2	3
Married (%)	51.1	49.4	50.8	49.3	3	3
Divorced or Separated (%)	11.0	11.5	12.0	11.7	4	3
Widowed (%)	4.9	4.2	5.9	6.1	4	4

**Table 7: Families<sup>1</sup>**

*in which at least one person is Catholic*

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	3,979	3,645	79,500	1,995,658	2	1
One-parent families	531	536	9,559	225,180	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	13.3	14.7	12.0	11.3	3	1
Couples of mixed religions <sup>2</sup> (%)	55.8	53.8	58.4	58.1	4	4
De facto couples <sup>3</sup> (%)	16.7	16.6	16.6	17.7	3	4
Median annual family income <sup>4</sup> (\$)	116,487	99,749	116,748	120,943	3	3

**Table 8: Households<sup>5</sup>**

*in which at least one person is Catholic*

	Parish 2021	Parish 2016	Diocese 2021	Australia 2021	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	4,526	4,060	97,018	2,567,362	2	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	46	51	1,298	51,145	2	2
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	532	381	14,850	442,080	2	2
Persons living alone (total)	578	432	16,148	493,225	2	2
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	5.9	4.5	8.2	9.7	4	5
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	76.2	74.0	75.6	73.0	3	3
Median monthly housing loan repayment <sup>6</sup> (\$)	2,159	1,945	2,193	1,948	3	2

**Notes:**

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



# Parish Details

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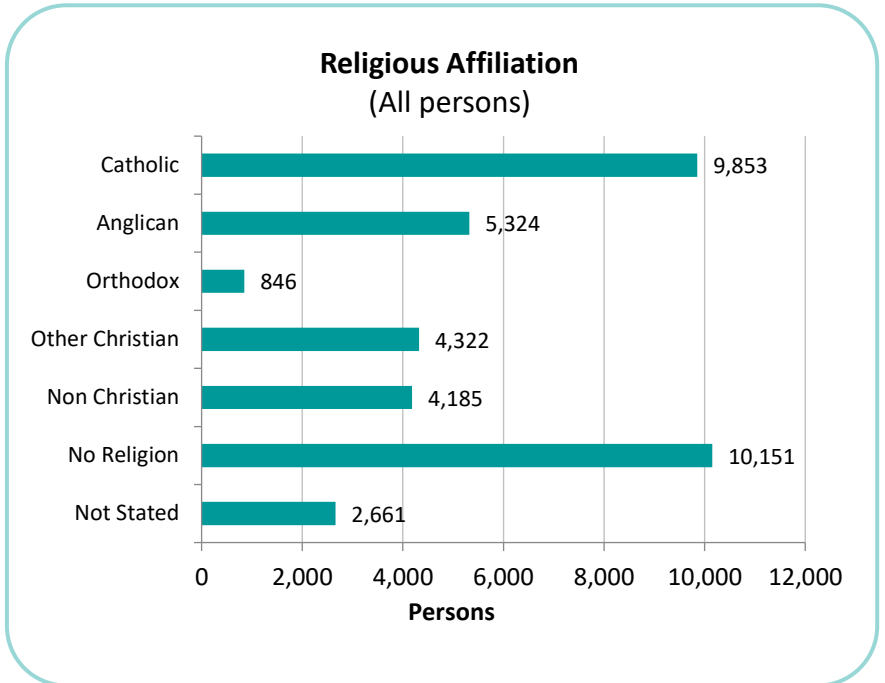
# Religious Affiliation

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

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

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

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



Notes: No Religion also includes Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation

Not Stated also includes Inadequately Described.

Table 9: Religious affiliation by age

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite) Catholic	1,227	1,444	1,101	1,211	1,257	1,271	1,148	770	293	9,722
Maronite Catholic	4	10	5	9	4	3	4	-	-	39
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Syro-Malabar Catholic	21	22	9	4	21	12	-	-	-	89
<b>Total Catholic</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>9,853</b>
<b>Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>26.4</b>
Anglican	479	579	454	588	714	808	879	619	204	5,324
Orthodox	115	101	109	130	106	115	100	54	16	846
Other Christian	574	588	510	545	493	580	558	358	116	4,322
Non-Christian	741	589	547	810	654	354	304	136	50	4,185
No Religion	2,040	1,551	1,697	1,775	1,144	887	644	326	87	10,151
Not Stated	414	342	326	420	304	252	225	205	173	2,661
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>5,615</b>	<b>5,226</b>	<b>4,761</b>	<b>5,492</b>	<b>4,697</b>	<b>4,282</b>	<b>3,862</b>	<b>2,468</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>37,342</b>

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



# Age and Sex

**Table 10:  
Age by sex**

Age (years)	Males 2021	Females 2021	Total 2021	Total 2016
0	40	47	87	111
1	65	56	121	130
2	66	60	126	128
3	54	56	110	129
4	48	67	115	152
5	81	61	142	132
6	66	59	125	170
7	68	64	132	153
8	75	62	137	150
9	83	69	152	147
10	67	80	147	158
11	67	81	148	159
12	89	61	150	127
13	76	72	148	170
14	84	75	159	148
15	79	76	155	144
16	78	70	148	162
17	84	49	133	134
18	80	74	154	158
19	52	67	119	150
20-24	298	278	576	689
25-29	251	291	542	596
30-34	253	329	582	620
35-39	301	349	650	576
40-44	289	331	620	659
45-49	308	359	667	648
50-54	302	312	614	690
55-59	301	368	669	659
60-64	302	326	628	515
65-69	241	287	528	446
70-74	205	258	463	298
75-79	135	177	312	202
80+	130	164	294	204
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,718</b>	<b>5,135</b>	<b>9,853</b>	<b>9,714</b>

**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.

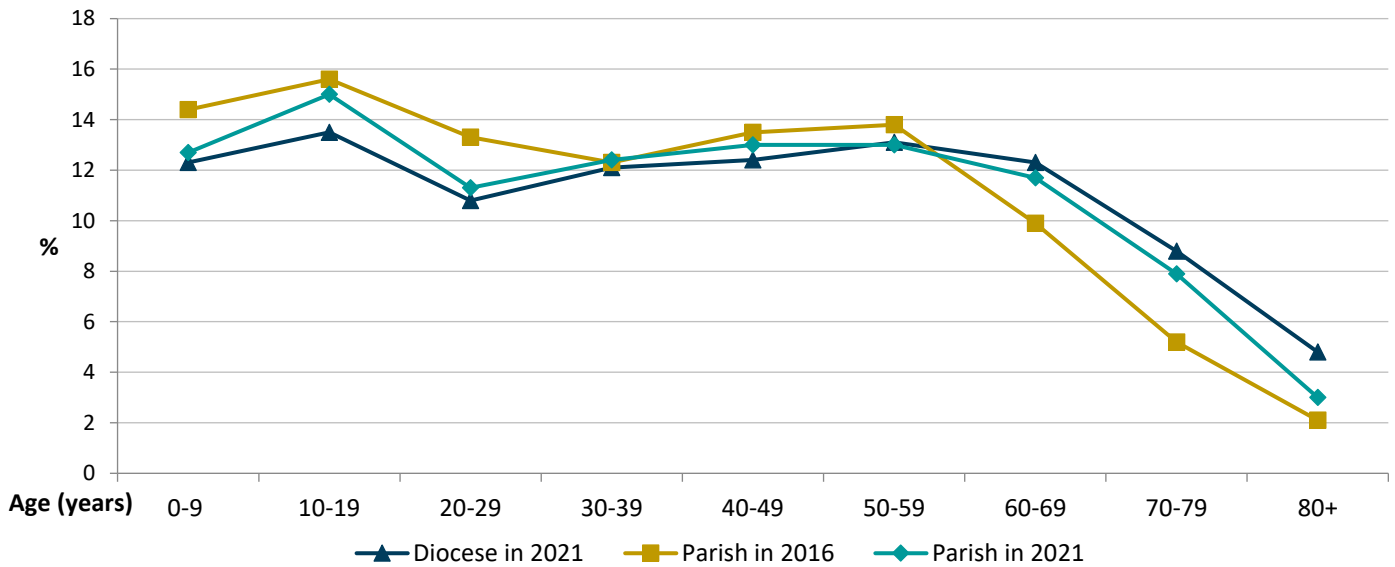
In 2021, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 53 per cent were female and 47 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males slightly outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such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

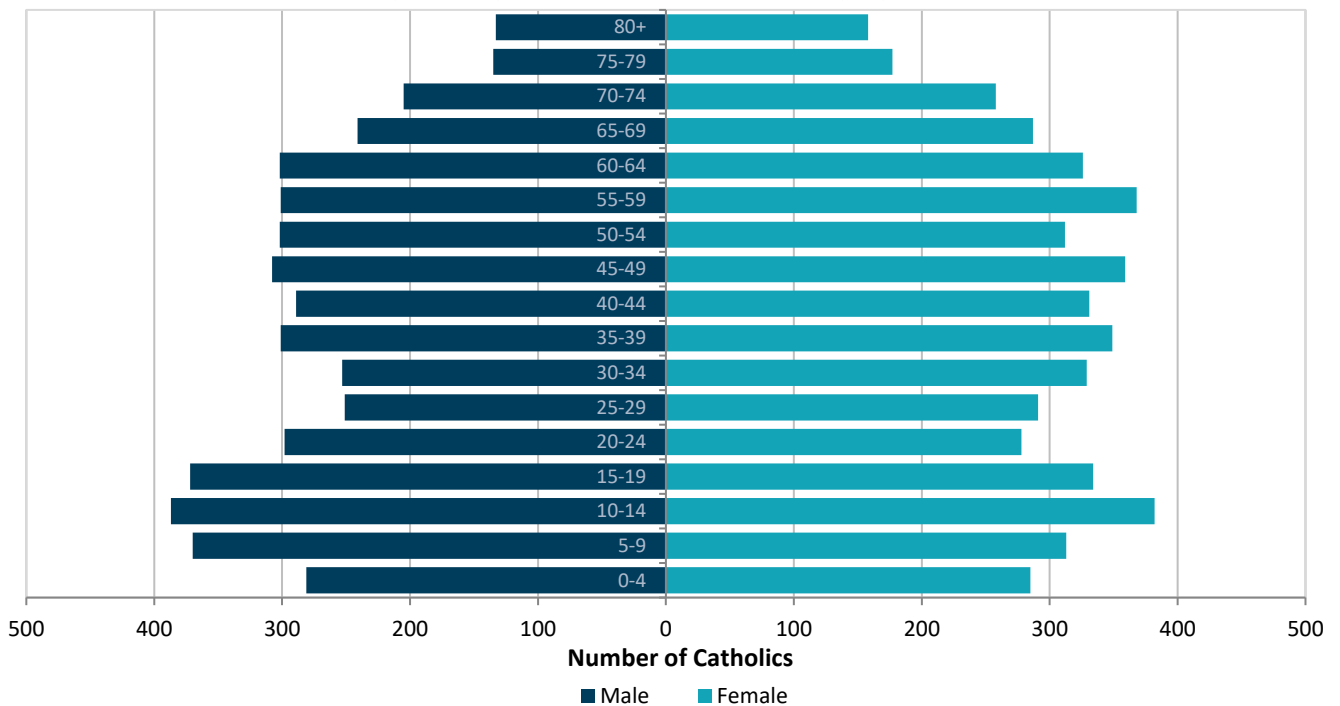


# Age and Sex

## 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”.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

*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
<b>Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities</b>							
<b>Family members:</b>							
Males	67	56	56	42	49	16	286
Females	43	49	80	54	60	26	312
<b>Lone Persons:</b>							
Males	-	-	6	-	4	8	18
Females	-	-	11	15	16	14	56
<b>Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night<sup>3</sup></b>							
Males	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
Females	-	6	12	6	6	3	33
<b>Total</b>							
Males	67	56	68	42	53	24	310
Females	43	55	103	75	82	43	401

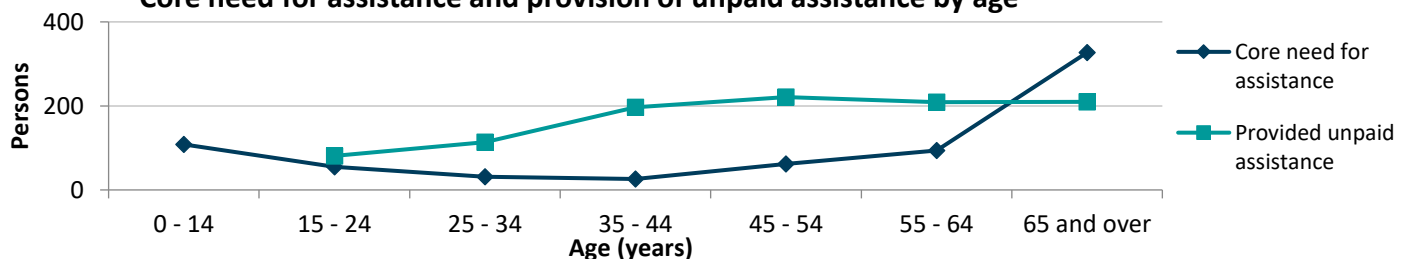
**Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age**

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
<b>Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability<sup>4</sup></b>							
Males	35	40	77	82	74	92	400
Females	39	71	116	134	126	119	605

**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

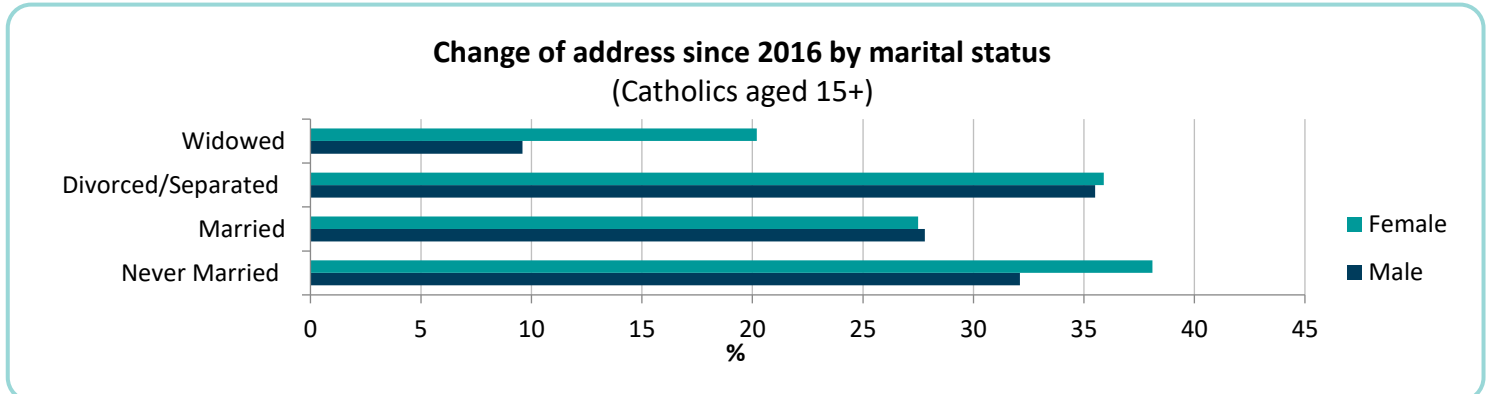
The marital status patterns of Australian Catholics have changed noticeably over the last two decades. At the time of the 1991 Census, 31 per cent of Australian Catholics aged 15 and over had never been married, 55 per cent were married, seven per cent were separated or divorced and six per cent were 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
<b>Catholics aged 15 and over</b>								
<b>Males</b>								
Never married	667	301	150	91	55	24	17	1,305
Married	-	186	370	434	451	336	187	1,964
Separated or Divorced	-	17	63	81	87	67	27	342
Widowed	-	-	4	4	13	19	44	84
<b>Total</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>3,695</b>
<b>Females</b>								
Never married	610	334	134	102	61	23	13	1,277
Married	7	252	457	429	451	329	123	2,048
Separated or Divorced	-	34	79	129	143	116	35	536
Widowed	-	-	3	14	41	75	169	302
<b>Total</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>4,163</b>



**Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status**

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	1,213	151	1,364	11.1
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	927	174	1,101	15.8
One Catholic, the other not Christian, not stated or temporarily absent	564	218	782	27.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,704</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>16.7</b>



# 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 <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> (\$)
<b>Two-parent families with children at home:</b>										
Both parents Catholic	8	10	24	127	261	190	181	44	845	2,886
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	4	13	25	75	170	126	161	41	615	3,000
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	3	6	28	88	134	84	82	17	442	2,652
<b>Couple with no children living at home:</b>										
Both partners Catholic	43	86	83	98	102	67	29	11	519	1,571
One partner Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	31	70	94	116	92	47	28	9	487	1,534
One partner Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	13	20	34	62	79	29	21	4	262	2,000
<b>One-parent families:</b>										
Parent is Catholic	50	72	120	129	90	17	12	41	531	1,267
<b>Other families where at least one person is Catholic</b>										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	65	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>3,979</b>	<b>2,234</b>

**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.



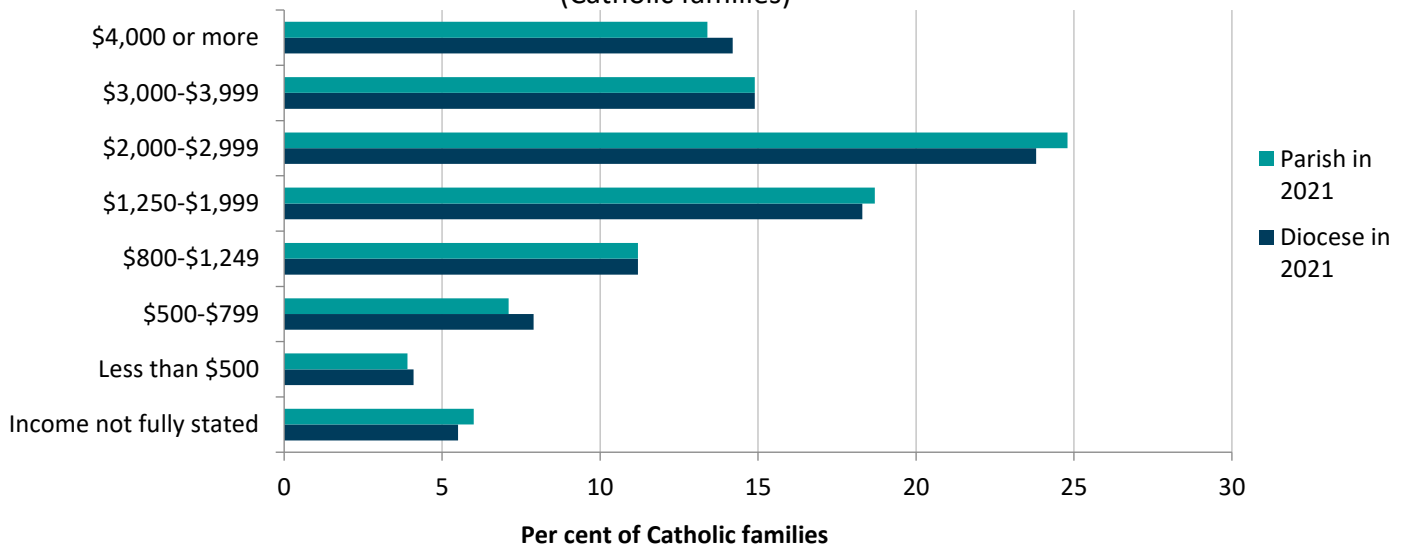
# Families

**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	99	33	14	9	-	155
\$500-\$799	201	41	31	9	-	282
\$800-\$1,249	295	51	53	31	13	443
\$1,250-\$1,999	423	121	117	62	20	743
\$2,000-\$2,999	436	186	224	106	33	985
\$3,000-\$3,999	249	115	155	59	13	591
\$4,000 or more	205	126	129	57	14	531
Income not fully stated	110	46	48	27	9	240
<b>Total Families</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>3,970</b>
<b>Median Weekly Family Income (\$)</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>2,486</b>	<b>2,654</b>	<b>2,523</b>	<b>2,409</b>	<b>2,234</b>

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
<b>Family Composition:</b>						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	1,459	414	521	228	69	2,691
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	276	126	76	46	14	538
One parent family, parent Catholic	212	158	109	37	17	533
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	97	41	55	26	6	225
<b>Total families</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>3,987</b>



# 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

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

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

	Fully owned or being purchased	Rented from State or Territory Housing Authority	Rented from other landlord, or landlord not stated	Other households	Total households	Per cent owned or being purchased
Family households	3,027	146	651	48	3,872	78.2
Lone person aged under 35 years	24	-	22	-	46	52.2
Lone person aged 35 years or over	361	43	96	32	532	67.9
Group households	39	9	24	4	76	51.3
<b>Total households</b>	<b>3,451</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>4,526</b>	<b>76.2</b>

	\$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	86	96	263	468	380	524	2,194
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	-	4	6	-	2,300
Lone person aged 35 years or over	15	18	29	21	6	14	1,382
Group households	4	-	-	3	3	7	2,500
<b>Total households</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>2,159</b>

**Notes:**

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



# Birthplace

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

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

*What difference does their presence make to the parish?*

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

**Table 19: Birthplace**

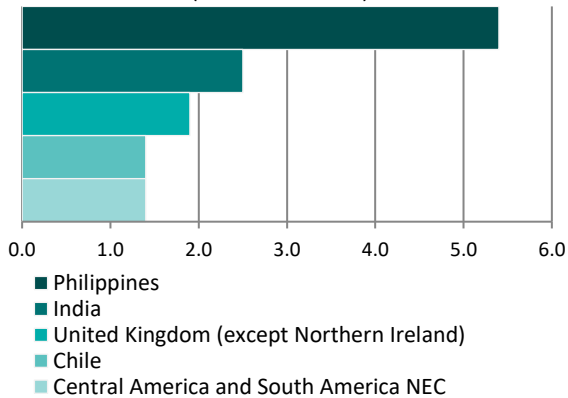
	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals <sup>1</sup>
Australia	7,239	73.4	-
New Zealand	100	1.0	2.9
Other Oceania	80	0.8	12.0
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	190	1.9	-
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	66	0.7	-
Italy	80	0.8	-
Malta	47	0.5	-
Spain and Portugal	49	0.5	-
France	14	0.1	-
Netherlands	17	0.2	-
Germany	29	0.3	-
Austria	16	0.2	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	73	0.7	-
Poland	81	0.8	-
Hungary	8	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	38	0.4	-
Other Europe NEC	6	0.1	-
Vietnam	85	0.9	-
Philippines	537	5.4	7.1
Indonesia	27	0.3	-
Malaysia	6	0.1	-
Singapore	12	0.1	-
South East Asia NEC	36	0.4	-
India	250	2.5	2.4
Sri Lanka	42	0.4	8.3
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	4	0.0	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	10	0.1	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	5	0.1	42.9
Egypt	21	0.2	-
Lebanon	44	0.4	-
Iraq	14	0.1	42.9
Sudan (including South Sudan)	-	-	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	34	0.3	12.5
South Africa	47	0.5	-
Mauritius	57	0.6	-
United States of America	32	0.3	-
Canada	14	0.1	41.7
Argentina	31	0.3	-
Brazil	10	0.1	-
Colombia	15	0.2	-
Chile	143	1.4	-
Central America and South America NEC	136	1.4	2.2
Other countries	56	0.6	12.1
Inadequately described/Not stated	67	0.7	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,868</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>

Notes:

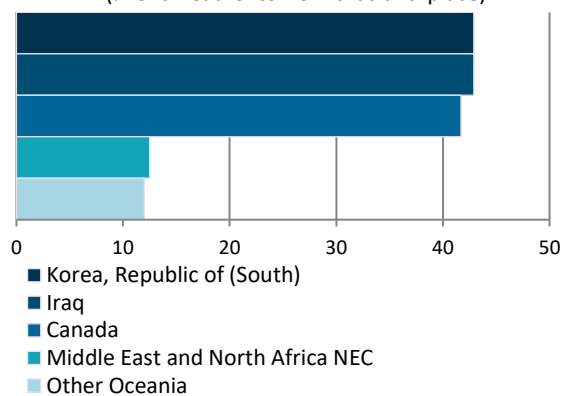
1. % recent arrivals = the percentage of Catholics who were born in the named country and who arrived in Australia between 2018 and 2021 inclusive.

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified

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



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



# Language

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

*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 <sup>2</sup>
English only	7,723	19,252	26,975	28.6
Italian	107	23	130	82.3
Maltese	22	8	30	73.3
Spanish	404	237	641	63.0
Croatian	86	12	98	87.8
Polish	91	16	107	85.0
Dutch	-	8	8	-
French	41	20	61	67.2
German	16	36	52	30.8
Portuguese	44	10	54	81.5
Hungarian	14	3	17	82.4
Ukrainian	3	-	3	100.0
Vietnamese	148	186	334	44.3
Filipino languages	419	120	539	77.7
Chinese languages	26	425	451	5.8
Malayalam	218	48	266	82.0
Sinhalese	6	112	118	5.1
Korean	5	17	22	22.7
Indonesian and Malay	16	146	162	9.9
Arabic	109	885	994	11.0
Assyrian and Chaldean	13	15	28	46.4
Oceanic and Papuan languages	97	540	637	15.2
Australian Indigenous languages	3	23	26	11.5
Other European languages NEC	50	591	641	7.8
Other Asian languages NEC	87	2,224	2,311	3.8
Other languages NEC	32	336	368	8.7
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	90	2,178	2,268	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,870</b>	<b>27,471</b>	<b>37,341</b>	<b>26.4</b>

**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.<sup>1</sup>

*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	480	860	1,002	899	1,879	1,467	1,121	7,708	-
Italian	3	6	3	9	22	33	40	116	6.9
Maltese	-	-	-	-	3	-	13	16	-
Spanish	17	28	22	36	117	82	109	411	17.0
Croatian	-	10	-	4	24	18	35	91	14.1
Polish	-	6	-	4	15	27	34	86	14.7
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French	-	-	-	-	-	16	21	37	-
German	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	15	-
Portuguese	4	-	-	5	19	13	4	45	19.1
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	8	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Vietnamese	7	11	6	18	60	32	15	149	27.5
Filipino languages	3	6	31	49	138	123	65	415	3.5
Chinese languages	-	3	-	5	5	-	9	22	30.8
Malayalam	13	36	42	20	93	26	-	230	4.1
Sinhalese	-	-	-	4	5	7	-	16	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	4	7	3	3	17	15.8
Arabic	4	10	8	25	30	17	22	116	11.5
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	6	36.4
Oceanic and Papuan languages	3	9	14	20	30	17	9	102	7.0
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Other European languages NEC	-	-	10	-	12	15	14	51	9.8
Other Asian languages NEC	7	4	10	12	25	16	13	87	4.8
Other languages NEC	-	-	7	9	14	6	-	36	18.9
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	12	5	11	12	10	10	32	92	12.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>2,515</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>9,878</b>	<b>2.4</b>

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?*

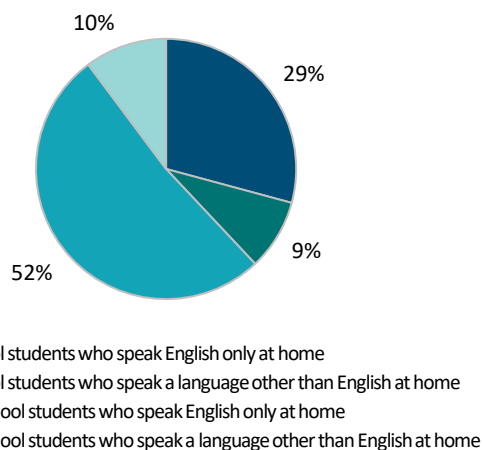
**Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation**

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	522	2,176	2,698	19.3
Infants/Primary – Catholic	390	121	511	76.3
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	69	411	480	14.4
Secondary – Government	251	1,210	1,461	17.2
Secondary – Catholic	496	348	844	58.8
Secondary – Other Non-Government	71	345	416	17.1
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	242	644	886	27.3
University or other Tertiary Institutions	368	1,059	1,427	25.8
Other (including pre-school)	287	929	1,216	23.6
Not stated/Not applicable <sup>1</sup>	7,163	20,241	27,404	26.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,859</b>	<b>27,484</b>	<b>37,343</b>	<b>26.4</b>

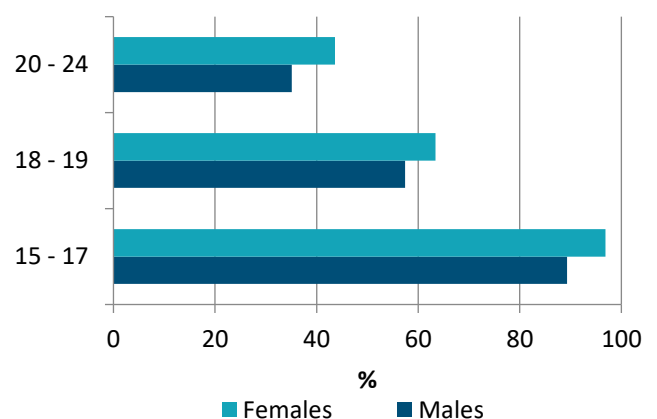
Note:

1. 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

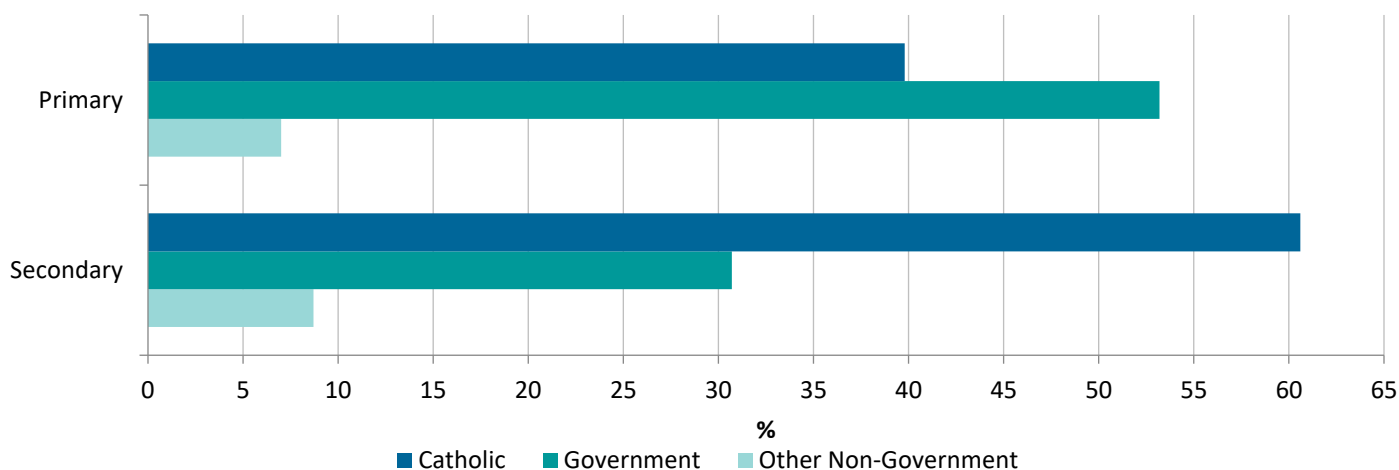
**Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family<sup>1</sup>**

	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 <sup>2</sup>	Median annual family income <sup>3</sup> (\$)
Infants/Primary - Government	19	28	38	91	157	93	47	500	124,361
Infants/Primary – Catholic	10	21	27	52	124	64	77	389	136,875
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	-	-	6	6	4	19	30	69	201,689
Secondary – Government	10	15	35	45	58	36	18	228	107,414
Secondary – Catholic	9	13	29	60	137	102	96	487	146,886
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	-	-	11	7	13	39	74	213,890
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	-	-	14	18	47	45	69	205	176,660
Other (including pre-school)	-	-	3	9	20	10	15	63	147,304
Not stated/Not applicable	-	-	-	3	-	-	9	12	225,935
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>140,212</b>

**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.<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>							
<b>Males</b>							
Postgraduate degree	-	15	23	22	23	10	93
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	25	92	91	88	57	57	410
Advanced diploma or diploma level	13	42	59	78	68	47	307
Certificate level	77	199	218	204	230	234	1,162
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	558	152	191	217	232	360	1,710
<b>Total</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>3,682</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>13.7</i>
<b>Females</b>							
Postgraduate degree	6	37	34	27	15	18	137
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	50	182	190	139	85	78	724
Advanced diploma or diploma level	35	87	84	95	88	75	464
Certificate level	76	137	175	150	149	98	785
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	459	173	187	267	356	612	2,054
<b>Total</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>4,164</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>24.5</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>20.7</i>
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Postgraduate degree	6	52	57	49	38	28	230
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	75	274	281	227	142	135	1,134
Advanced diploma or diploma level	48	129	143	173	156	122	771
Certificate level	153	336	393	354	379	332	1,947
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,017	325	378	484	588	972	3,764
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>7,846</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>17.4</i>

Note:

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



# Employment

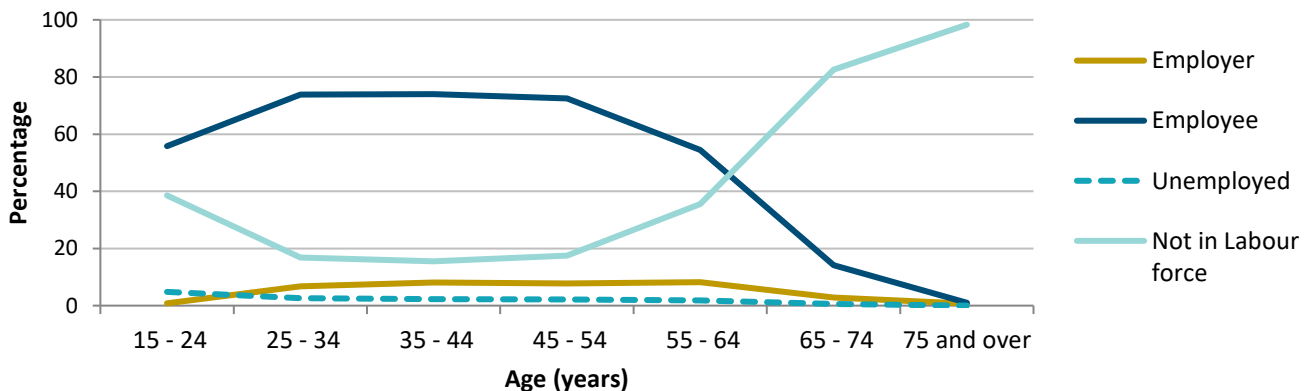
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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.<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>					
<b>Males</b>					
Employer	7	119	138	24	288
Employee	371	806	784	74	2,035
Unemployed	27	31	29	9	96
Not in the labour force	258	126	253	602	1,239
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	3	15	15	9	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>3,700</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>60.8</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>78.0</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>65.4</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>4.0</i>
<b>Females</b>					
Employer	-	63	68	10	141
Employee	345	947	841	66	2,199
Unemployed	25	30	24	3	82
Not in the labour force	236	255	427	787	1,705
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	4	4	13	17	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>4,165</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>60.7</i>	<i>80.1</i>	<i>68.0</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>58.2</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.4</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
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>							
<b>Males</b>							
Managers	15	42	84	83	74	22	320
Professionals	16	79	65	59	46	7	272
Technicians & Trade Workers	125	121	111	106	94	13	570
Community & Personal Service Workers	27	28	30	25	17	6	133
Clerical & Administrative Workers	15	23	35	44	35	9	161
Sales Workers	48	16	32	33	21	3	153
Machinery operators & Drivers	42	53	73	88	84	18	358
Labourers	80	50	58	48	55	19	310
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	299	80	107	122	189	618	1,415
<b>Total</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>3,692</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>26.0</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>67.1</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>49.6</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>54.7</i>	<i>51.5</i>	<i>54.4</i>
<b>Females</b>							
Managers	15	48	69	71	30	6	239
Professionals	44	156	158	123	75	16	572
Technicians & Trade Workers	6	21	27	17	10	-	81
Community & Personal Service Workers	71	56	76	86	60	7	356
Clerical & Administrative Workers	50	98	131	112	123	27	541
Sales Workers	109	36	37	50	36	5	273
Machinery operators & Drivers	5	7	8	13	18	-	51
Labourers	41	25	27	36	39	12	180
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	277	161	137	163	310	802	1,850
<b>Total</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>4,143</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>45.6</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>35.4</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>13.6</i>
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Managers	30	90	153	154	104	28	559
Professionals	60	235	223	182	121	23	844
Technicians & Trade Workers	131	142	138	123	104	13	651
Community & Personal Service Workers	98	84	106	111	77	13	489
Clerical & Administrative Workers	65	121	166	156	158	36	702
Sales Workers	157	52	69	83	57	8	426
Machinery operators & Drivers	47	60	81	101	102	18	409
Labourers	121	75	85	84	94	31	490
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	576	241	244	285	499	1,420	3,265
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>7,835</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>30.7</i>
<i>Per cent ‘blue collar workers’<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>36.5</i>	<i>33.9</i>

**Notes:**

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



# Occupation

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

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

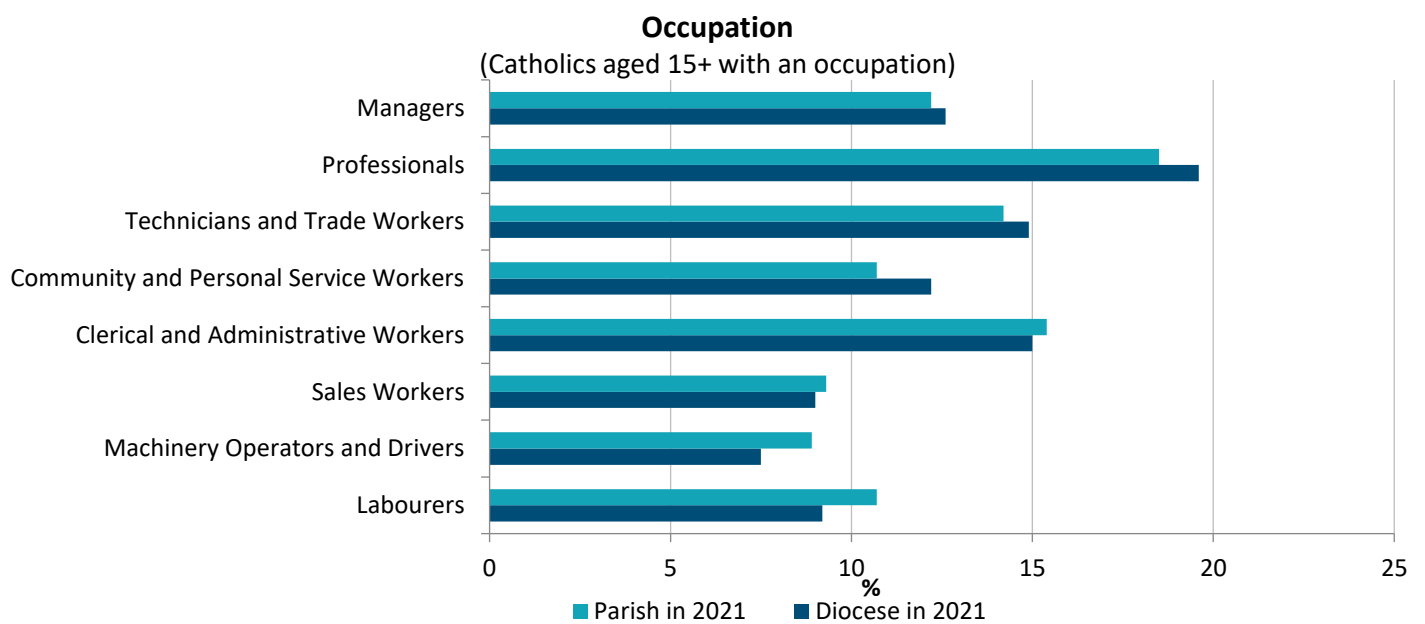
*What are the major occupations of younger people? Middle-aged people? Older people? What do you think accounts for differences in occupation between the different age groups?*

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

**Table 27: Occupation of parents of students attending Catholic schools**

	Primary School (%)	Secondary School (%)
Both parents in professional occupation	37	31
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	146	192
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation <sup>1</sup>	71	105
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	150	281
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation <sup>2</sup>	16	31
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	30	71
Not applicable and not stated	68	146
<b>Total</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>857</b>
% with professional parent(s)	35.3	26.0
% with blue collar parent(s)	8.9	11.9

- 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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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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