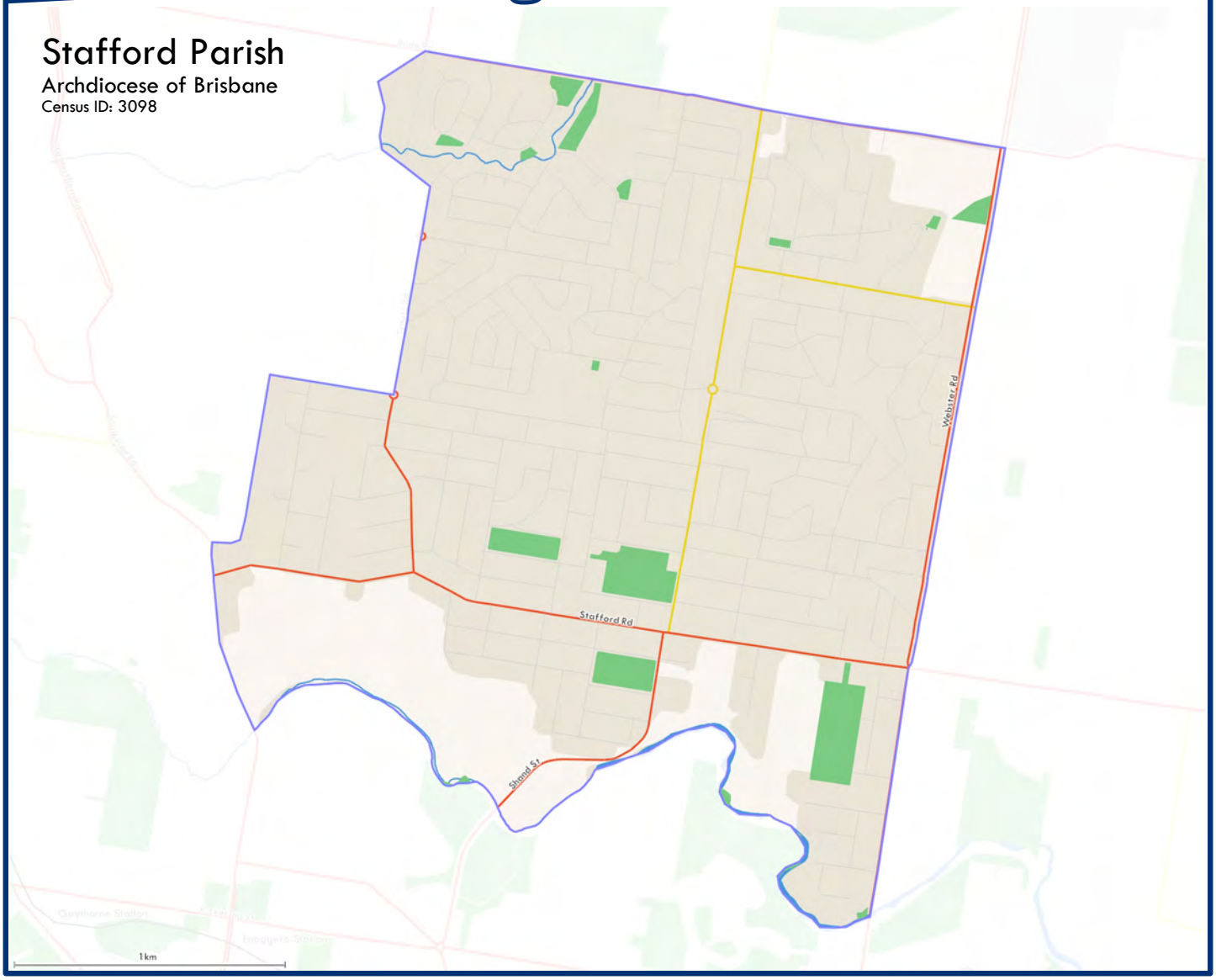
Parish Social Profile

Based on 2006 Australian Census

Stafford Parish

Archdiocese of Brisbane

Census ID: 3098



Australian Catholic Bishops Conference
Pastoral Projects Office

February 2009

Dear Father and people of the parish,

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 figures in this profile all come from the Australian Census, which is carried out every five years by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Most of the figures come from the 2006 Census, but some comparisons are provided with 2001.

It is important to remember that 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 tells us a lot about a population's demographic characteristics, but nothing at all about their religious practice.

This parish 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, and it is managed by the ACBC Pastoral Projects Office located at the Melbourne campus of the Australian Catholic University. I am very grateful to that office for the work they do in providing demographic resources for parishes and dioceses. I also thank the team at NCLS Research for contributing their expertise to the technical production of this 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 useful and thought provoking.

Yours sincerely in Christ,

Gerard Hanna
Bishop of Wagga Wagga
Chair, Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research.

The parish boundaries shown in the map on the front cover of this profile probably do not precisely coincide with the actual boundaries of the parish. This is because Census data can only be acquired for areas which are made up of the basic area used in the Census, the Census Collection District (CD). For the National Catholic Census Project, each parish is defined in terms of its component CDs in such a way that the area matches as closely as possible the actual boundaries of the parish. Nationally, there are, on average, about 225 dwellings in each CD, although the number tends to be smaller in rural areas.

Your Parish Social Profile

At a glance (pages 2 and 3)

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

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Parish Overview (pages 4-7)

Gives you a clear overview of the Catholic community of your parish and how it is changing - a useful tool for parishes in their pastoral planning.

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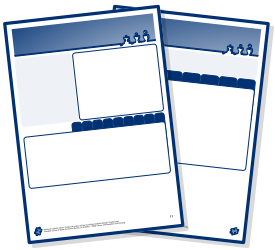
Parish Details (pages 8-25)

Gives you much more detail about the Catholics of your parish which allows for deeper analysis of the nature of your Catholic Parish community as you plan in particular areas of ministry.



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Know 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, which grows from the parish vision.
- Knowing what sort of people make up the Catholic community and the general community.
- Knowing the resources (strengths, gifts & circumstances) available to the diocese 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

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 (2006)

Total Population: 11,537

Catholic Population: 3,797

Catholics make up 32.9 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 38 years

Total Catholic families: 1,441

317 Catholics live alone

579 Catholics were born overseas

49 Catholics do not speak English well

154 Catholics need assistance with core activities

1,052 Catholics have changed address since 2001

IMPORTANT COPYRIGHT INFORMATION

Most statistics in this profile have been derived by the Pastoral Projects Office of the Australian Catholic Bishops Conference from customised Census tables purchased from the Australian Bureau of Statistics as part of the National Catholic Census Project 1991 - 2006. The percentage of Catholics in each Collection District, shown in the map on page 9, was obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics website, www.abs.gov.au. All Census data is copyright © Commonwealth of Australia. All map images are drawn with data © MapData Sciences Pty Ltd and PSMA. Terms of use: http://www.nowwhere.com.au/lic/NowwhereLic1.htm

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What has changed in your parish community since 2001?

This chart will help you identify at a glance changes in some of the key indicators for Catholics in the parish between 2001 and 2006, and may alert you to possible trends that are occurring. The 2001 and 2006 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 2001	Parish in 2006
Catholic population	4,022	3,797
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	20	19
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	15	18
Catholics born in NESC[1] (%)	13	11
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	2	1
Catholic families	1,489	1,441
Catholics living alone	330	317
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	58	66
Catholics with university degree (%)	13	17
Catholic males in labour force (%)	60	68
Catholic females in labour force (%)	51	56
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	71	72

Notes:
1. NESC = Non-English Speaking Country.

Parish Overview

Table 1: Population (for more detail 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.

Table 1	Parish 2006	Parish 2001[1]	Diocese 2006	Australia 2006	Diocesan Group[2]	Australian Group[2]
Population[3]						
Total population[4]	**11,537**	11,474	2,773,077	19,855,287	4	3
Catholic population	**3,797**	4,022	645,765	5,126,862	3	2
Per cent Catholic	**32.9**	35.1	23.3	25.8	1	1
At same address since previous Census (%)	**68.6**	65.1	49.6	59.2	1	1
Median age[5] (years)	**38**	36	36	37	2	3
Aged 0-14 (%)	**19.4**	20.4	21.0	21.1	4	4
Aged 65+ (%)	**17.5**	15.4	12.1	13.2	1	2
Males per 100 females	**88.5**	84.6	90.6	92.4	4	4

Table 2: Disability (for more detail on Disability and Carers see page 12)
The 2006 Census included new questions on disability and provision of unpaid assistance to people with disability, and so there is no comparable data for 2001. Table 2 shows the percentage of Catholics who are disabled 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 with some form of disability.

In what particular ways does the parish support disabled Catholics and their carers?

Table 2	Parish 2006	Parish 2001[1]	Diocese 2006	Australia 2006	Diocesan Group[2]	Australian Group[2]
Disability						
Need assistance with core activities (%)	**4.1**	na	4.1	4.3	3	3
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability[6] (% of Catholics aged 15+)	**9.1**	na	10.3	10.8	2	2

Notes:
1. *For the 2006 Census, the Australian Bureau of Statistics changed its normal method of reporting Census results from counts based on where people were on Census night (Place of Enumeration) to counts based on Place of Usual Residence. Census counts compiled on the basis of Place of Usual Residence are less likely to be influenced by seasonal factors such as school holidays and the flight of people from winter in southern Australia to warmer regions of the country. The change means that Census figures can now give a more accurate profile of the usual population of an area. However, it also means that the 2001 figures provided in this report are not directly comparable with the 2006 figures. For most areas, the impact of the change is negligible, but it can be quite significant in places where there are large numbers of visitors in August. To give you a sense of the difference, the 2006 Catholic population of this parish counted by Place of Usual Residence was 3,804, while counted by Place of Enumeration it was 3,748.*
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. *All figures in this report refer to Catholics only, except for Total Population and certain other clearly-indicated figures.*
4. *The population figures for the parish, diocese and Australia do not include overseas visitors.*
5. *Median Age: Half the Catholic population of the diocese (or Australia) 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.*
6. *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 detail on Occupation and Employment see pages 23-25)
The extent to which people are involved in the work force and the type of work they are doing influences and shapes many aspects of the community's life.

Have the changes in the employment status of Catholics over the last five years affected your parish?

Table 3	Parish 2006	Parish 2001	Diocese 2006	Australia 2006	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Occupation & Employment						
Managers and Professionals[1] (% of those recording an occupation)	**32.5**	na[6]	31.5	32.1	3	3
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations[2] (% of those recording an occupation)	**28.4**	27.6	30.8	31.7	3	4
Men, employed or seeking work[3] (%)	**67.6**	60.1	71.3	69.4	4	3
Women, employed or seeking work[3] (%)	**55.7**	50.6	59.4	56.7	4	3
Unemployed at time of Census[4] (%)	**3.7**	6.6	4.5	4.8	4	4
Youth unemployed at time of Census[5] (%)	**7.9**	14.4	8.2	8.8	3	3

Table 4: Birthplace and Language (for more detail on Birthplace and Language see pages 17-19).
This table begins to explore the ethnic balance of the parish's Catholic community, which in itself may raise issues of communication and inclusiveness.

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	Parish 2006	Parish 2001	Diocese 2006	Australia 2006	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Birthplace, Indigenous Status & Language						
Born overseas in English-speaking country[7]	**4.2**	3.6	7.4	5.1	5	3
Born in non-English speaking country (%)	**11.4**	12.5	11.9	17.6	2	3
Immigrants from non-English speaking countries & arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	**32**	12	7,963	69,463	4	3
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	**54**	74	9,880	101,113	3	2
Speak language other than English at home (%)	**10.9**	11.5	10.1	18.6	2	3
Not proficient in English[8] (%)	**1.3**	1.5	1.3	2.8	2	3

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. *Due to a change in the Classification of Occupations used by ABS, no directly comparable data from the 2001 Census is available for Managers and Professionals.*
7. *New Zealand, United Kingdom, Ireland, United States, Canada and South Africa.*
8. *Percentage of all Catholics who reported that they spoke English not well, or not at all.*

Parish Overview

Table 5: Education (for more detail on Education and Qualifications see pages 20-22)
Knowing the proportion 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's 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[1]	Parish 2006	Parish 2001	Diocese 2006	Australia 2006	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Education						
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	**16.7**	12.7	15.9	15.0	3	2
Catholics attending an educational institution (% of all Catholics in each age group)						
Aged 15-17	**89.4**	91.5	82.9	83.9	2	2
Aged 18-19	**53.8**	61.9	49.5	54.4	3	3
Aged 20-24	**30.2**	38.0	30.9	31.6	3	3
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	**65.7**	61.8	45.7	52.3	1	1
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	**33.0**	36.7	46.9	42.6	4	4
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	**65.5**	53.3	44.4	52.3	2	1
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	**34.5**	41.2	42.3	38.8	3	4
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic[2] (%)	**19.0**	16.6	22.7	21.6	4	3
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic[2] (%)	**20.0**	17.1	30.0	28.0	5	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.*

Stafford Parish, Archdiocese of Brisbane, Census ID: 3098
National Catholic Census Project (A project of the Australian Catholic Bishops' Conference)
Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics - 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Parish Overview

Tables 6, 7 & 8: Marital Status, Families & Households (for more detail see pages 13-16)
In 2006, 83 per cent of Australia's Catholics lived in a family setting, with a further nine per cent living alone. The most common type of Catholic family was a couple family with children (46 per cent of all families where at least one person was a Catholic), followed by couple families without children (34%) and one-parent families (parent Catholic, 12%).

What areas 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	Parish 2006	Parish 2001	Diocese 2006	Australia 2006	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Marital Status *of Catholics aged 15+*						
Never married (%)	**33.5**	32.7	33.7	33.1	3	2
Married (%)	**49.6**	49.8	49.0	50.6	3	4
Divorced or Separated (%)	**10.5**	10.7	11.9	10.5	4	3
Widowed (%)	**6.5**	6.9	5.3	5.9	2	3

Table 7	Parish 2006	Parish 2001	Diocese 2006	Australia 2006	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families[1] *in which at least one person is Catholic*						
Families	**1,441**	1,489	252,636	1,893,776	3	2
One parent families	**211**	243	29,176	220,616	3	2
One parent families (% of all families)	**14.6**	16.3	11.5	11.6	1	1
Couples of mixed religion[2] (%)	**52.2**	50.0	64.3	56.7	5	4
De facto couples (%)	**15.4**	10.9	17.3	14.8	4	3
Median annual family income[3] ($)	**68,810**	49,820	67,575	67,338	3	2

Table 8	Parish 2006	Parish 2001	Diocese 2006	Australia 2006	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households[4] *in which at least one person is Catholic*						
Households	**1,842**	1,956	323,344	2,424,008	3	2
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	**29**	52	8,375	70,792	5	3
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	**288**	278	44,539	367,515	3	2
Persons living alone (total)	**317**	330	52,914	438,307	4	3
Persons living alone (% of all Catholics)	**8.3**	8.1	8.2	8.5	3	3
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	**71.5**	71.3	69.0	72.0	3	3
Median monthly housing loan repayment[5] ($)	**1,374**	896	1,417	1,385	4	3

Notes:
1. *A family is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Family members who live elsewhere are not included in the Census definition. For Census purposes, a Catholic family is defined as a family in which at least one person is Catholic.*
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. *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.*
4. *A household can consist of one or more families, non-family groups or persons living alone.*
5. *Fifty per cent of households with a housing loan pay a higher repayment, fifty per cent a lower figure.*

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Parish Details

Religious affiliation

The Census question about religion is optional, and 11 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.

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 1997-2006?

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 increasing number of people who report that they have no religion?

Location of Catholics
(All persons)

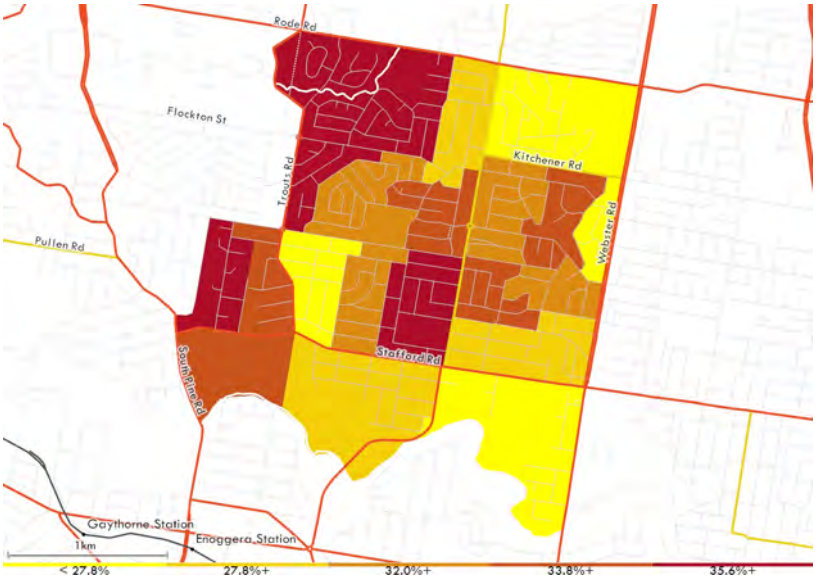


Table 9: Religious affiliation by age

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite) Catholic	485	485	466	560	535	444	343	344	133	**3,796**
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total Catholic	485	486	466	560	535	444	343	344	133	**3,796**
Per cent Catholic *(of total population in age group)*	*33.7*	*33.8*	*31.0*	*30.4*	*34.1*	*33.9*	*34.6*	*37.1*	*26.1*	***32.9***
Anglican	197	198	204	318	256	251	263	243	142	**2,072**
Orthodox	6	6	3	12	16	5	7	6	3	**64**
Other Christian	211	255	254	299	290	277	233	209	135	**2,163**
Non Christian	29	37	44	44	42	30	10	11	3	**250**
No Religion	333	259	343	410	260	148	68	47	31	**1,899**
Not Stated	178	198	191	199	172	156	67	66	62	**1,289**
Total Population	1,439	1,439	1,505	1,842	1,571	1,311	991	926	509	**11,533**

Notes:
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 or Ukrainian Rites 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 2006	Females 2006	Total 2006	Total 2001
0	31	24	**55**	47
1	19	22	**41**	51
2	24	22	**46**	50
3	28	27	**55**	36
4	21	27	**48**	63
5	31	30	**61**	61
6	22	23	**45**	57
7	22	25	**47**	60
8	18	21	**39**	60
9	18	31	**49**	53
10	25	21	**46**	57
11	30	31	**61**	57
12	14	27	**41**	58
13	26	27	**53**	64
14	32	17	**49**	62
15	23	18	**41**	49
16	24	23	**47**	50
17	25	19	**44**	65
18	22	28	**50**	58
19	30	13	**43**	55
20-24	120	122	**242**	258
25-29	119	105	**224**	276
30-34	145	150	**295**	296
35-39	133	134	**267**	308
40-44	129	163	**292**	259
45-49	111	133	**244**	273
50-54	96	140	**236**	221
55-59	88	118	**206**	198
60-64	74	86	**160**	219
65-69	79	107	**186**	235
70-74	82	104	**186**	187
75-79	76	84	**160**	136
80+	43	90	**133**	79
Total	1,780	2,012	**3,792**	4,058

Note:
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 always be taken in interpreting small counts in tables.

Table 10 shows the number of Catholics in this parish in 2006, by age and sex, and compares the total number of Catholics in each age group with the 2001 figure.

In 1991, the median age of Catholics in Australia was 30.7 years; by 2006, this had risen to 36.6 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.

Among Australian Catholics as a whole, 52 per cent are female and 48 per cent are male. But it's not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 25, males outnumber females, whereas females account for 60 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.

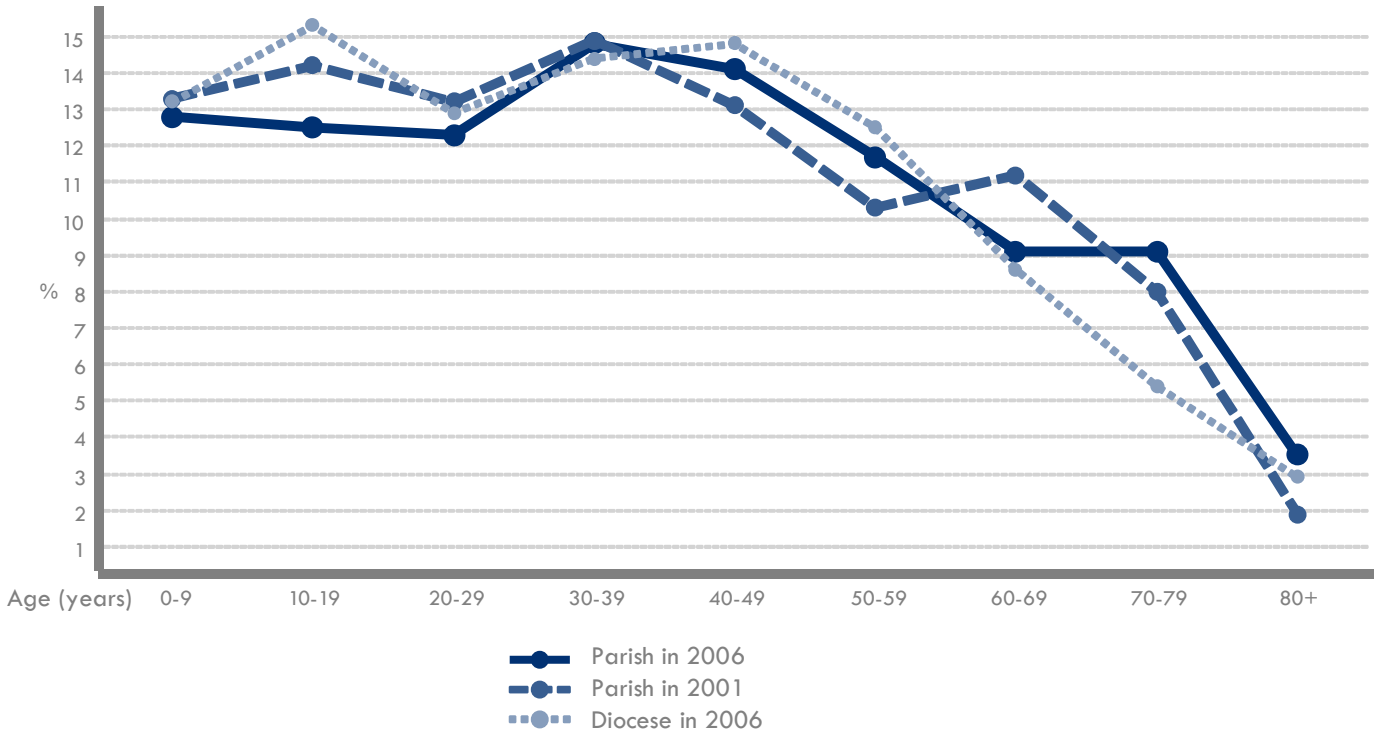
Take time to study the table. Are there any surprises in it? Is there anything that calls for a new or modified response from the parish? What are the major changes since 2001? Can you get a sense from the table of what the parish age profile might look like in 2011, the year of the next Census?

Stafford Parish, Archdiocese of Brisbane, Census ID: 3098
National Catholic Census Project (A project of the Australian Catholic Bishops' Conference)
Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics - 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

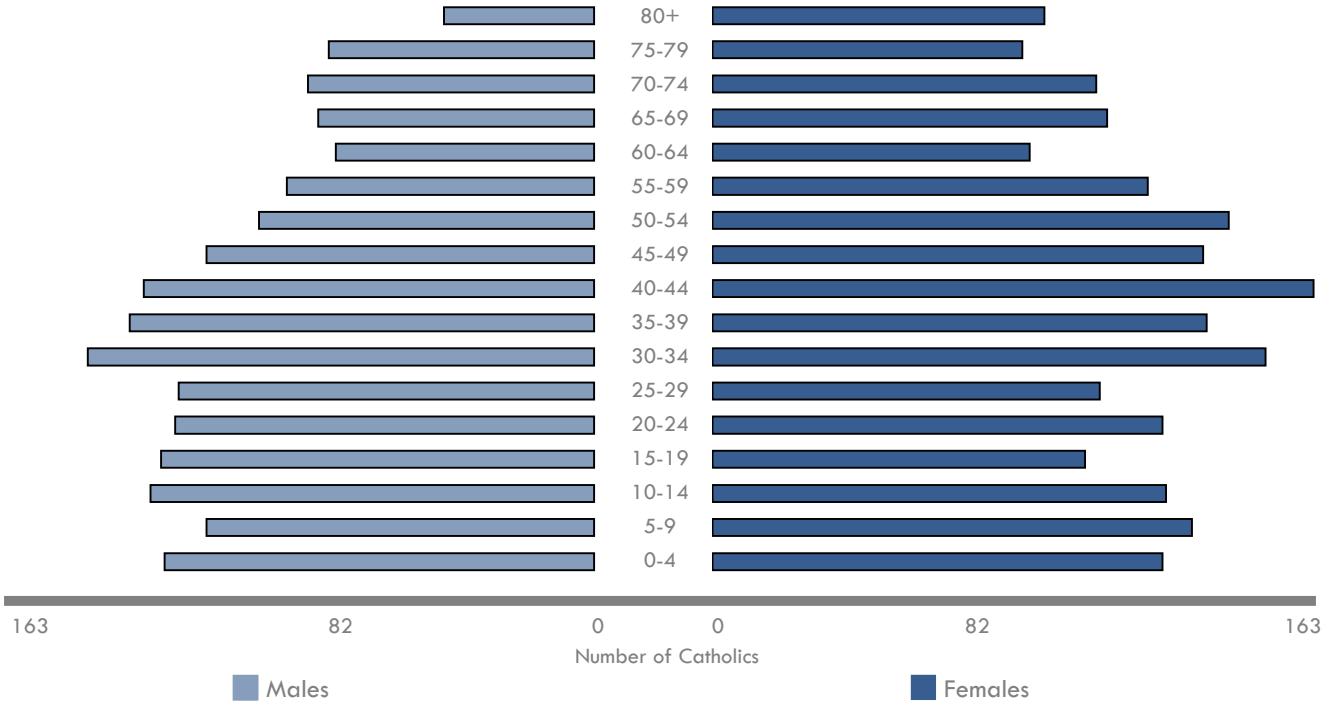
Parish Details

Age and sex

Age profile
(Catholic population)



Age-sex profile
(Catholic population 2006)



Parish Details

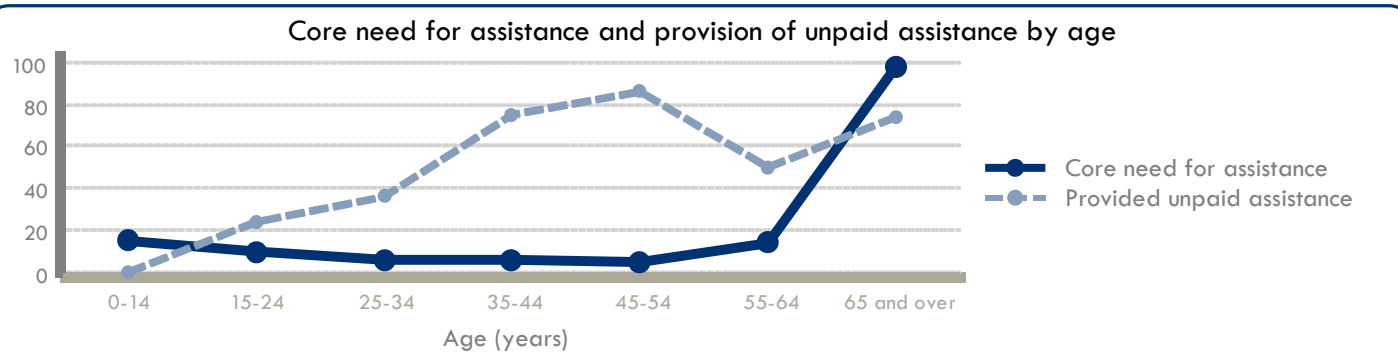
Disability

The 2006 Census is the first to include the variable Core Activity Need for Assistance. The variable was developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability. ABS defines the profound or severe disability 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 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 with a disability?
How might the parish respond pastorally to this information?

Table 11: Need for assistance and provision of unpaid assistance 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	6	4	10	9	9	4	**42**
Females	9	12	3	12	19	3	**58**
Lone Persons:							
Males	na	3	-	-	4	3	**10**
Females	na	-	3	6	7	6	**22**
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night[3]							
Males	-	-	-	-	6	-	**6**
Females	-	3	3	-	-	10	**16**
Total							
Males	6	7	10	9	19	7	**58**
Females	9	15	9	18	26	19	**96**
	15-24	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65 and over**	**Total**
Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability[4]							
Males	12	15	33	23	18	26	**127**
Females	12	21	42	63	32	48	**218**



Notes:
1. *Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006.* Census Dictionary Australia 2006. *Catalogue No. 2901.0.*
2. *Australian Bureau of Statistics 2004.* Australian Social Trends 2004. *Catalogue No. 4102.0.*
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.*

Stafford Parish, Archdiocese of Brisbane, Census ID: 3098
National Catholic Census Project (A project of the Australian Catholic Bishops' Conference)
Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics - 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Parish Details

Marital Status

The marital status patterns of Australian Catholics have changed quite dramatically over the last two decades. At the time of the 1991 Census, 31.4 per cent of Australian Catholics aged 15 and over had never been married, 55.4 per cent were married, 7.4 per cent were separated or divorced and 5.8 per cent were widowed. By the 2006 Census, these figures were respectively 33.1 per cent, 50.6 per cent, 10.5 per cent and 10.5 per cent. In other words, there has been a substantial fall in the percentage of married Catholics and a rise in percentage of all other groups.

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 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 2006 Census and who had changed address in the previous 5 years. Across Australia in 2006, 38 per cent of Catholics aged 15 and over had changed address since the previous Census, and almost two-thirds of these had come from a different locality or State. ('Locality' in this context refers to a Statistical Local Area (SLA).)

Table 12: Registered marital status by sex and age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15 and over								
Males								
Never married	242	156	88	33	10	10	3	**542**
Married	3	95	134	137	121	140	94	**724**
Separated/Divorced	-	10	31	36	33	9	4	**123**
Widowed	-	3	-	4	-	5	20	**32**
Total	245	264	253	210	164	164	121	**1,421**
Females								
Never married	224	127	67	35	12	10	10	**485**
Married	4	114	192	159	133	136	58	**796**
Separated/Divorced	-	21	44	67	42	19	5	**198**
Widowed	-	-	-	9	11	45	101	**166**
Total	228	262	303	270	198	210	174	**1,645**

Change of address since 2001 by marital status
(Catholics aged 15+)

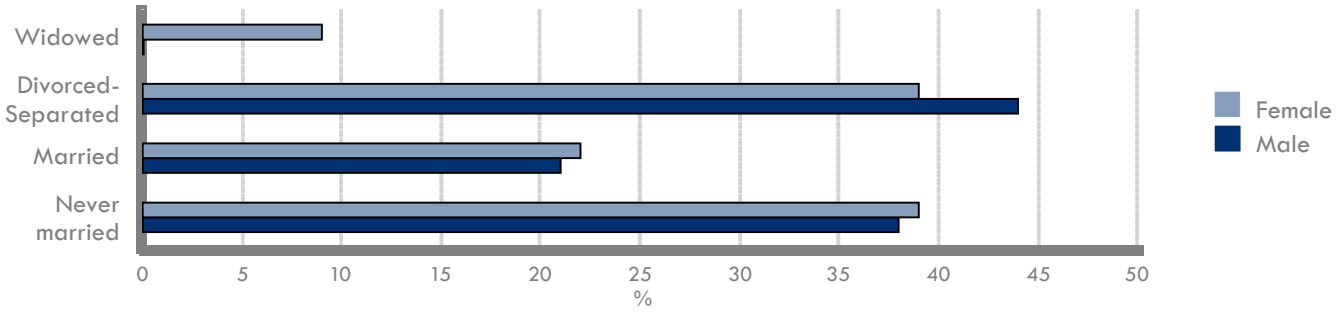


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	Per cent couples in de facto marriage
Both persons Catholic	494	38	532	7.1
One person Catholic the other non-Catholic Christian	356	76	432	17.6
One Catholic, the other not Christian or NS	125	60	185	32.4
Total	975	174	1,149	15.1

Families

Table 14 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 $350**	**$350-$649**	**$650-$999**	**$1,000-$1,399**	**$1,400-$1,999**	**$2,000-$2,999**	**$3,000 or more**	**Income not fully stated**	**Total families**	**Median Family Income[2] ($)**
Two parent families with children at home:										
Both parents Catholic	6	11	28	44	76	65	20	28	278	1,684
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	-	7	11	39	69	53	21	18	218	1,773
One parent Catholic the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not Stated	-	7	4	20	19	28	-	6	84	1,652
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both Catholic	4	86	32	53	34	27	3	15	254	972
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	5	52	20	45	35	44	9	4	214	1,248
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not Stated	-	4	6	11	15	18	12	-	66	1,879
One parent family - parent is Catholic	34	51	39	37	14	10	-	26	211	717
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	4	11	16	15	10	12	3	10	81	1,120
Other - spouse temporarily absent[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	35	-
Total	53	229	156	264	272	257	68	142	1,441	1,320

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 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.*

Stafford Parish, Archdiocese of Brisbane, Census ID: 3098
National Catholic Census Project (A project of the Australian Catholic Bishops' Conference)
Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics - 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

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 $350	16	21	10	3	3	53
$350-$649	172	18	26	13	-	229
$650-$999	90	36	21	6	3	156
$1,000-$1,399	161	42	43	18	-	264
$1,400-$1,999	131	47	61	26	7	272
$2,000-$2,999	123	57	55	16	6	257
$3,000 or more	35	10	15	5	3	68
Income not fully stated	77	28	28	-	9	142
Total Families	805	259	259	87	31	1,441
Median Family Income ($)	*$1,213*	*$1,385*	*$1,552*	*$1,481*	*$1,828*	*$1,320*

Table population: Catholic families. Note that dependent children include all children aged 0-14 and dependent students aged 15-24.

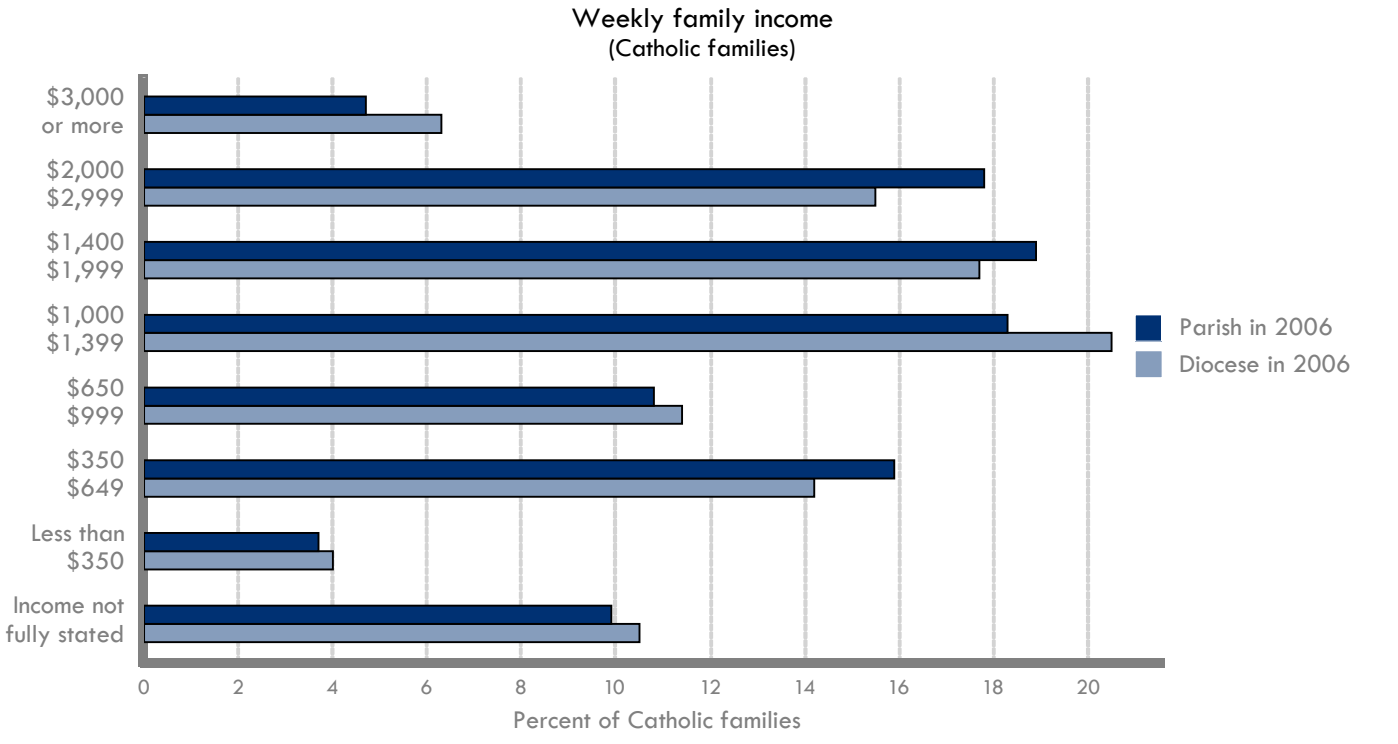


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more	Total
Family Composition						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	560	142	179	72	22	975
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	118	28	22	3	3	174
One parent family, parent Catholic	88	68	40	9	6	211
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	39	21	18	3	-	81
Total families	805	259	259	87	31	1,441

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 7,596,000 households in Australia in 2006. At least one Catholic person lived in 2,424,000 households, or 32 per cent of all households. Seventy-eight per cent of these Catholic households were family households and, of the Catholic family households, 60 per cent 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?

Table 17: Household composition by tenure type	Fully owned or being purchased	Rented from State or Territory Housing Authority	Rented from other landlord, or landlord not stated	Other households	Total households	Percent owned or being purchased
Family households	1,067	133	215	31	1,446	73.8
Lone person aged under 35 years	13	3	13	-	29	44.8
Lone person aged 35 years or over	206	32	34	16	288	71.5
Group households	31	6	36	6	79	39.2
Total households	1,317	174	298	53	1,842	71.5

Table 18: Household composition by monthly housing loan repayment	$1-$399	$400-$749	$750-$1,049	$1,050-$1,599	$1,600-$2,399	$2,400 or more	Median monthly household loan repayment
Family households	30	60	82	145	163	41	1,385
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	-	6	-	-	1,325
Lone person aged 35 years or over	-	10	7	20	11	-	1,242
Group households	-	6	-	6	9	3	1,644
Total households	30	76	89	177	183	44	1,374

Notes:
1. *Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. Census Dictionary Australia 2006. Catalogue No. 2901.0.*
2. *For Census purposes, a Catholic household is any household in which at least one person is Catholic.*

Stafford Parish, Archdiocese of Brisbane, Census ID: 3098
National Catholic Census Project (A project of the Australian Catholic Bishops' Conference)
Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics - 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Birthplace

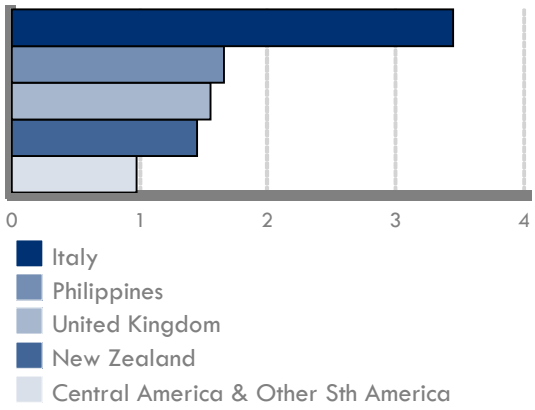
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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



Top 5 birthplaces with highest proportions of recent arrivals

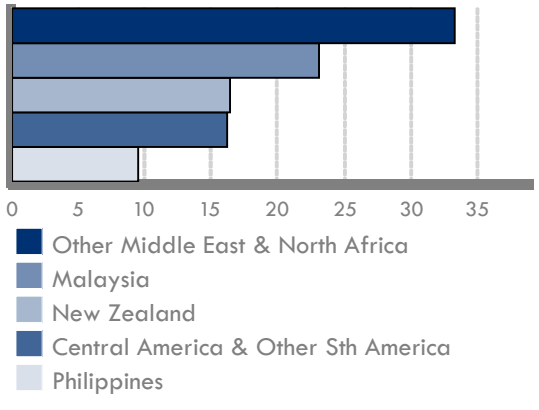


Table 19: Birthplace

Birthplace	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals[1]
Australia	3,121	82.2	-
New Zealand	55	1.4	16.4
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	59	1.6	5.1
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	24	0.6	-
Italy	131	3.5	-
Malta	3	0.1	-
Netherlands	6	0.2	-
Germany	12	0.3	-
Austria	3	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	3	0.1	-
Poland	25	0.7	-
Hungary	8	0.2	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation & Baltic States	10	0.3	-
Other Europe	13	0.3	-
Vietnam	-	-	-
Philippines	63	1.7	9.5
Indonesia	-	-	-
Malaysia	13	0.3	23.1
Other South East Asia	4	0.1	-
India	9	0.2	-
Sri Lanka	6	0.2	-
Chinese Asia including Hong Kong and Taiwan	6	0.2	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	3	0.1	-
Egypt	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Other Mid East & North Africa	9	0.2	33.3
South Africa	3	0.1	-
Mauritius	-	-	-
North America	13	0.3	-
Chile	6	0.2	-
Central America & other South America	37	1.0	16.2
Other	55	1.4	25.5
ID/At Sea/NEC/NS[2]	97	2.6	-
Total	3,797	100.0	1.2

Notes:
1. *% recent arrivals = the percentage of Catholics who were born in the named country and who arrived in Australia between 2003 and 2006 inclusive.*
2. *ID = Inadequately Described; NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified; NS = Not Stated.*

Language

In 2006, 19 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 don't 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	3,342	6,762	10,104	33.1
Italian	216	7	223	96.9
Maltese	-	-	-	-
Spanish	37	15	52	71.2
Croatian	8	-	8	100.0
Polish	24	-	24	100.0
Dutch	4	15	19	21.1
French	7	8	15	46.7
German	12	12	24	50.0
Portuguese	3	12	15	20.0
Hungarian	4	3	7	57.1
Ukrainian	-	3	3	-
Vietnamese	-	21	21	-
Filipino languages	49	13	62	79.0
Chinese languages	12	66	78	15.4
Korean	-	-	-	-
Indonesian & Malay	3	21	24	12.5
Arabic	-	36	36	-
Assyrian[3]	-	-	-	-
Oceanic & Papuan languages	13	32	45	28.9
Australian Indigenous languages	-	-	-	-
Other European languages	4	66	70	5.7
Other Asian languages	12	53	65	18.5
Other languages	6	33	39	15.4
ID/Non-Verbal/NS[4]	41	562	603	6.8
Total	3,797	7,740	11,537	32.9

Notes:
1. *Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.11.*
2. *The percentage of Catholics among the speakers of these languages in the parish.*
3. *Also called Chaldean. The language of Catholics from Iraq.*
4. *NS = Not Stated; ID = Inadequately Described.*

Stafford Parish, Archdiocese of Brisbane, Census ID: 3098
National Catholic Census Project (A project of the Australian Catholic Bishops' Conference)
Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics - 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

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 only	226	339	354	417	969	502	535	3,342	-
Italian	3	3	-	21	58	47	84	216	11.1
Maltese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish	-	-	-	11	10	11	5	37	8.1
Croatian	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	8	62.5
Polish	-	-	3	-	4	5	12	24	12.5
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
French	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	7	-
German	-	-	-	6	3	3	-	12	-
Portuguese	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filipino languages	3	3	3	7	20	13	-	49	-
Chinese languages	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	12	33.3
Korean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesian & Malay	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
Arabic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assyrian[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic & Papuan languages	-	3	3	3	4	-	-	13	-
Australian Indigenous languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-
Other Asian languages	-	-	3	3	3	-	3	12	-
Other languages	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	6	50.0
ID/Non-Verbal/NS[3]	8	-	4	-	6	8	15	41	17.1
Total	240	351	377	468	1,098	604	659	3,797	1.3

Notes:
1. *Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.12-13.*
2. *Also called Chaldean. The language of Catholics from Iraq.*
3. *NS = Not Stated; ID = Inadequately Described.*

Parish Details

Attendance at Educational Institutions

According to the 2006 Census, more than 617,000 Australians attended Catholic schools, accounting for almost 21 per cent of all school students in Australia.

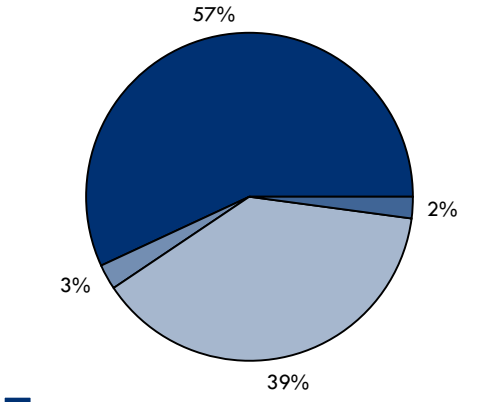
In 2006, there were 890,000 Catholic students - more than one in six of all Catholics - attending government, Catholic, and other non-Government schools. They constitute a very large sub-group of Australian Catholics, considerably larger than the 700,000 or so who attend Mass every Sunday. A further 393,000 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.

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

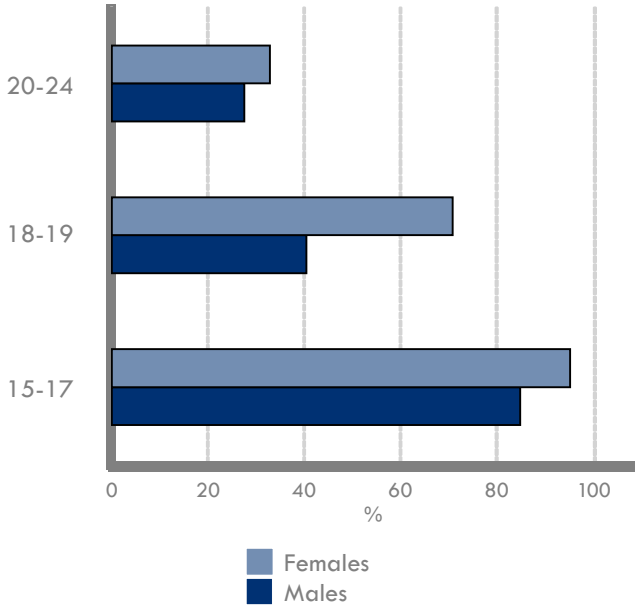
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary - Government	107	424	531	20.2
Infants/Primary - Catholic	213	50	263	81.0
Infants/Primary - Other non-Government	4	32	36	11.1
Secondary - Government	76	284	360	21.1
Secondary - Catholic	144	36	180	80.0
Secondary - Other non-Government	-	53	53	-
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	58	124	182	31.9
University or other Tertiary Institutions	161	266	427	37.7
Other (including pre-school)	89	169	258	34.5
Not stated/Not applicable[1]	2,940	6,300	6,300	31.8
Total	3,792	7,738	11,530	32.9

Language background of students attending Catholic schools



Education participation rate
(Catholics aged 15-24)



Notes:
1. *This table includes the total population of the parish and so there are high numbers for whom the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.*

Stafford Parish, Archdiocese of Brisbane, Census ID: 3098
National Catholic Census Project (A project of the Australian Catholic Bishops' Conference)
Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics - 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

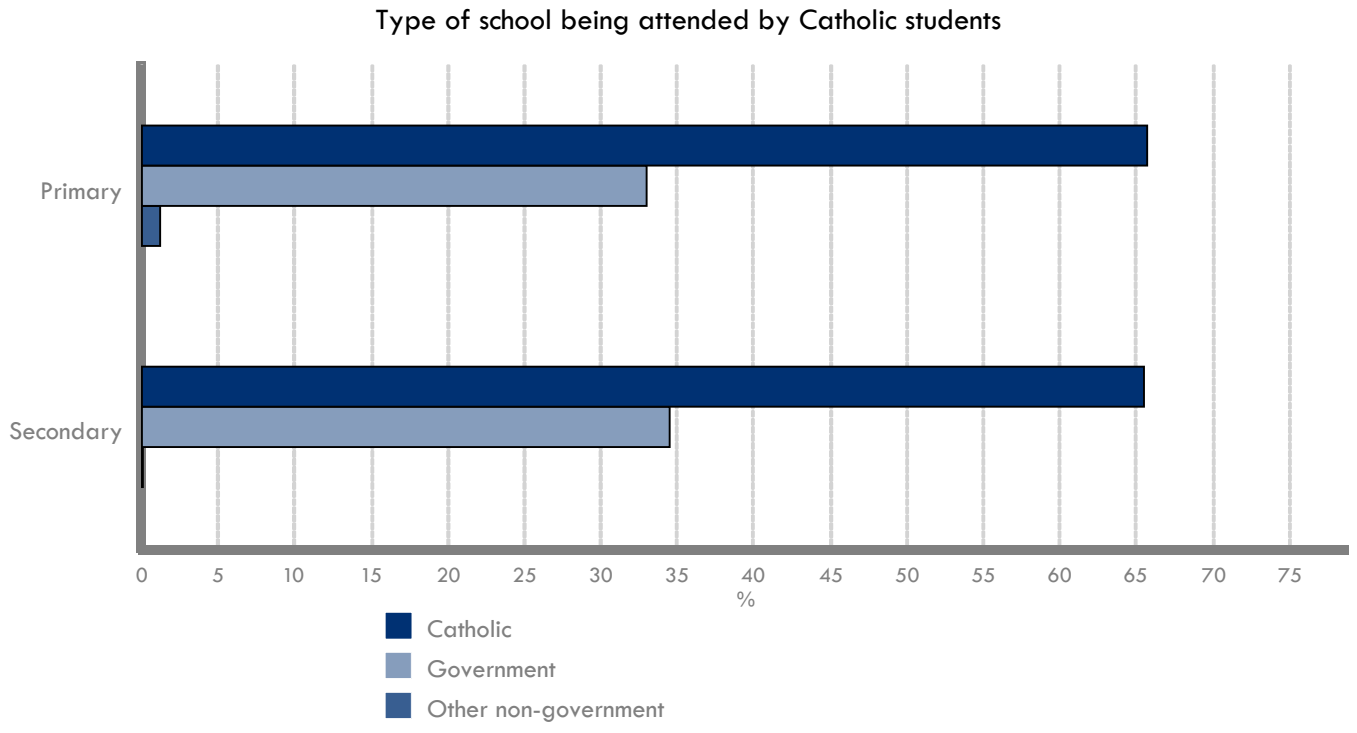
Parish Details

Attendance at Educational Institutions

Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family[1]

	under $350	$350-$649	$650-$999	$1,000-$1,399	$1,400-$1,999	$2000-$2999	$3000 or more	Total[2]	Median Annual Family Income[3] ($)
Infants/Primary - Government	15	16	11	16	20	21	-	103	61,892
Infants/Primary - Catholic	14	14	14	35	63	48	10	210	83,902
Infants/Primary - Other non-Government	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	7	110,791
Secondary - Government	-	11	15	6	4	6	-	51	46,022
Secondary - Catholic	-	5	10	13	30	32	5	110	93,297
Secondary - Other non-Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TAFE, university or other tertiary institution	-	-	6	-	-	7	3	19	119,162
Other (includes pre-school)	-	-	3	6	7	11	3	33	99,766
NS/NA[4]	16	9	10	3	12	6	-	73	39,350
Total	45	55	69	82	136	135	21	606	77,704

Table population: Catholic children aged 5-14 and Catholic dependent students aged 15-24



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 $1,000-$1,399. 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" 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)*
4. *NS = Not Stated; NA = Not applicable.*

Parish Details

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 7 per cent of Australian Catholics aged 15 or more had a degree; by 2006, that figure had reached 15 per cent. Among Catholics aged 15 to 34 years in 2006, 19.8 per cent of women had a degree compared to 12.7 per cent of men. In contrast, among Catholics aged 55 and over, 9.0 per cent of men and 7.6 per cent of 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	-	12	10	6	-	5	33
Graduate diploma/ bachelor degree	12	68	48	41	21	7	197
Advanced diploma or diploma level	9	12	24	23	8	22	98
Certificate level	30	56	73	44	39	67	309
NS/NA/ID[2]	194	116	104	90	96	179	779
Total	245	264	259	204	164	280	1,416
Per cent with degree or higher	*4.9*	*30.3*	*22.4*	*23.0*	*12.8*	*4.3*	*16.2*
Females							
Postgraduate degree	3	8	4	7	-	-	22
Graduate diploma/ bachelor degree	24	84	74	44	11	23	260
Advanced diploma or diploma level	8	30	29	23	14	12	116
Certificate level	28	28	38	30	15	8	147
NS/NA/ID[2]	169	107	158	169	159	339	1,101
Total	232	257	303	273	199	382	1,646
Per cent with degree or higher	*11.6*	*35.8*	*25.7*	*18.7*	*5.5*	*6.0*	*17.1*
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	3	20	14	13	-	5	55
Graduate diploma/ bachelor degree	36	152	122	85	32	30	457
Advanced diploma or diploma level	17	42	53	46	22	34	214
Certificate level	58	84	111	74	54	75	456
NS/NA/ID[2]	363	223	262	259	255	518	1,880
Total	477	521	562	477	363	662	3,062
Per cent with degree or higher	*8.2*	*33.0*	*24.2*	*20.5*	*8.8*	*5.3*	*16.7*

Notes:
1. *Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.83.*
2. *NS = Not Stated; NA = Not Applicable; ID = Inadequately Described.*

Stafford Parish, Archdiocese of Brisbane, Census ID: 3098
National Catholic Census Project (A project of the Australian Catholic Bishops' Conference)
Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics - 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

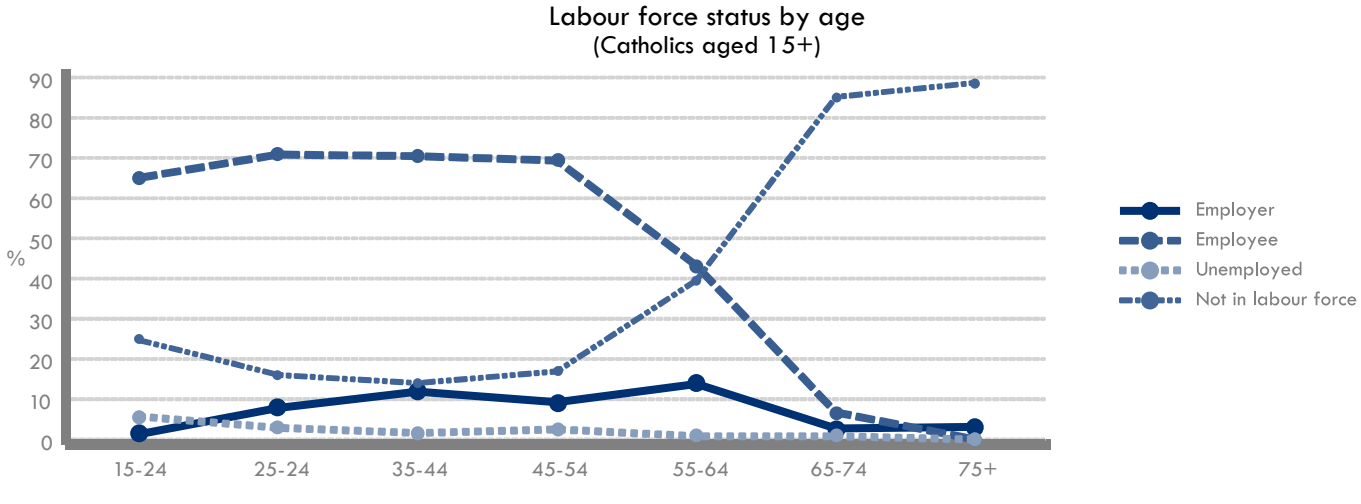
Employment

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 percentage 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 work place.[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	75	71	12	164
Employee	148	373	222	15	758
Unemployed	15	15	6	3	39
Not in the labour force	63	43	66	243	415
Other/NS/NA[2]	13	11	9	12	45
Total	245	517	374	285	1,421
Per cent in labour force[3]	*69.0*	*89.6*	*79.9*	*10.5*	*67.6*
Per cent unemployed[4]	*8.9*	*3.2*	*2.0*	*10.0*	*4.1*
Females					
Employer	-	32	23	7	62
Employee	159	390	266	10	825
Unemployed	12	9	9	-	30
Not in the labour force	54	119	158	336	667
Other/NS/NA[2]	3	15	12	31	61
Total	228	565	468	384	1,645
Per cent in labour force[3]	*75.0*	*76.3*	*63.7*	*4.4*	*55.7*
Per cent unemployed[4]	*7.0*	*2.1*	*3.0*	-	*3.3*



Notes:
1. *Australian Bureau of Statistics 2004. Australian Social Trends 2004. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.115.*
2. *NS = Not Stated; NA = Not Applicable.*
3. *The percentage of Catholics in each age group who are in the labour force (i.e. employed or seeking employment).*
4. *The percentage of Catholics in each age group who were in the labour force and were unemployed at the time of the Census.*

Parish Details

Occupation

Catholic men and women are equally likely to be employed as managers or professionals; 37 per cent of Catholic men and women who reported their occupation in the 2006 Census worked as managers or professionals. But men were almost four times more likely than women-41 per cent compared to 11 per cent-to have a 'blue collar' occupation. The largest occupational category for Catholic men in Australia is Technicians and Trade Workers. For women, it is Clerical and Administrative Workers.

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	4	37	43	36	13	-	133
Professionals	13	57	50	32	15	6	173
Technicians & Trade Workers	49	61	52	26	28	12	228
Community & Personal Service Workers	12	11	9	9	9	-	50
Clerical & Administrative Workers	14	20	13	22	5	6	80
Sales Workers	33	18	13	8	10	-	82
Machinery Operators & Drivers	6	11	20	18	23	-	78
Labourers	23	14	26	14	11	7	95
ID/NS/NA[1]	91	35	33	39	50	249	497
Total	245	264	259	204	164	280	1,416
Per cent Managers & professionals[2]	*11.0*	*41.0*	*41.2*	*41.2*	*24.6*	*19.4*	*33.3*
Per cent 'blue collar' workers[2]	*50.6*	*37.6*	*43.4*	*35.2*	*54.4*	*61.3*	*43.6*
Females							
Managers	4	15	23	11	6	-	59
Professionals	26	61	73	49	13	3	225
Technicians & Trade Workers	10	7	13	7	4	3	44
Community & Personal Service Workers	24	26	25	37	17	-	129
Clerical & Administrative Workers	35	52	66	56	30	7	246
Sales Workers	53	22	25	15	8	-	123
Machinery Operators & Drivers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labourers	11	5	12	27	11	5	71
ID/NS/NA[1]	69	69	66	71	110	364	749
Total	232	257	303	273	199	382	1,646
Per cent Managers & professionals[2]	*18.4*	*40.4*	*40.5*	*29.7*	*21.3*	*16.7*	*31.7*
Per cent 'blue collar' workers[2]	*12.9*	*6.4*	*10.5*	*16.8*	*16.9*	*44.4*	*12.8*
All Catholics							
Managers	8	52	66	47	19	-	192
Professionals	39	118	123	81	28	9	398
Technicians & Trade Workers	59	68	65	33	32	15	272
Community & Personal Service Workers	36	37	34	46	26	-	179
Clerical & Administrative Workers	49	72	79	78	35	13	326
Sales Workers	86	40	38	23	18	-	205
Machinery Operators & Drivers	6	11	20	18	23	-	78
Labourers	34	19	38	41	22	12	166
ID/NS/NA[1]	160	104	99	110	160	613	1,246
Total	477	521	562	477	363	662	3,062
Per cent Managers & professionals[2]	*14.8*	*40.8*	*40.8*	*34.9*	*23.2*	*18.4*	*32.5*
Per cent 'blue collar' workers[2]	*31.2*	*23.5*	*26.6*	*25.1*	*37.9*	*55.1*	*28.4*

Notes:
1. *NS = Not Stated; NA = Not Applicable; ID = Inadequately Described.*
2. *See Notes 1 and 2 on page 5 for the type of occupations covered by the terms 'Managers and professionals' and 'blue collar'.*

Stafford Parish, Archdiocese of Brisbane, Census ID: 3098
National Catholic Census Project (A project of the Australian Catholic Bishops' Conference)
Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics - 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

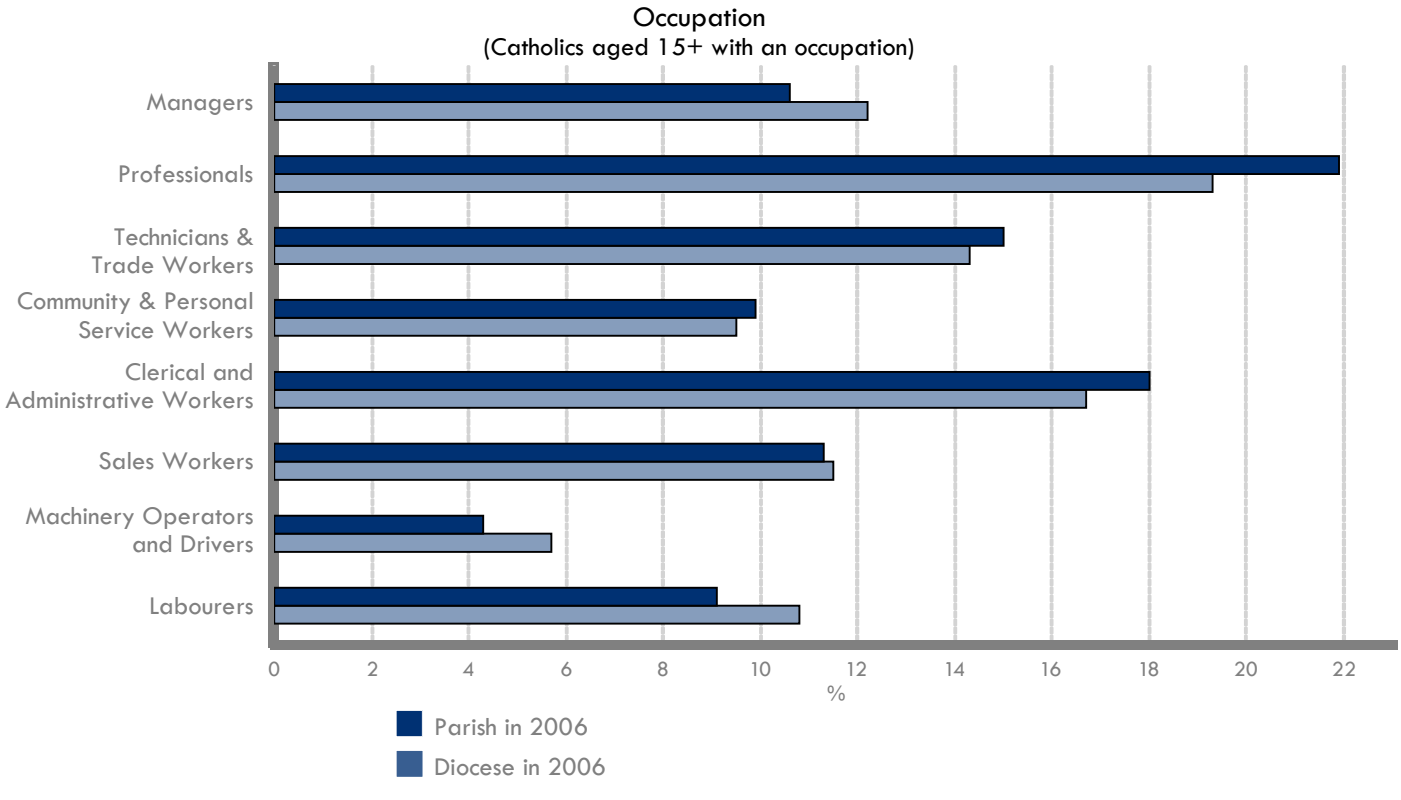
Occupation

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

What are the major occupations of 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

Parental occupation	Primary School	Secondary School
Both parents in professional occupations	14	14
One parent or lone parent in professional	82	33
Both parents in 'white collar' occupations	36	35
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar'	59	64
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation	6	3
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar'	21	3
Not applicable and not stated	44	25
Total	262	177
% with professional parent(s)	*36.6*	*26.6*
% with blue collar parent(s)	*10.3*	*3.4*



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This profile has been created by the staff of the Pastoral Projects Office of the Australian Catholic Bishops Conference as part of the National Catholic Census Project 1991 – 2006. The Pastoral Projects Office gratefully acknowledges the team at NCLS Research (www.ncls.org.au) for their work and expertise in relation to the production of this profile, especially with regard to design and layout, data management and report generation.

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