



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Lurnea Parish
Archdiocese of Sydney

Census ID: 010081



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AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE

Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

May 2020

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 2016 Census, but some comparisons are provided with 2011 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.

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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 parishes in their pastoral planning.

Overview Tables

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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.

Detailed Topics

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Your parish community in 2016

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 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 (2016)

Total Population: 20,312

Catholic Population: 4,638

Catholics make up 22.8 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 38 years

Total Catholic families: 1,525

280 Catholics live alone

1,887 Catholics were born overseas

269 Catholics do not speak English well

345 Catholics need assistance with core activities

946 Catholics have changed address since 2011



What has changed in your parish since 2011?

This chart will help you identify at a glance changes in some of the key indicators for Catholics in the parish between 2011 and 2016, and may alert you to possible trends that are occurring. The 2011 and 2016 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 2011	Parish in 2016
Catholic population	5,155	4,638
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	24.0	20.8
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	11.8	14.6
Catholics born in NESC ¹ (%)	35.7	37.8
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	5.7	5.8
Catholic families	1,736	1,525
Catholics living alone	277	280
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	58.7	64.6
Catholics with university degree (%)	12.4	14.7
Catholic males in labour force (%)	67.5	68.0
Catholic females in labour force (%)	55.6	55.5
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	75.2	75.1

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 2011 figures:

The boundaries of some parishes changed between 2011 and 2016. These boundary changes mean that, in these parishes, figures for 2011 and 2016 may not be comparable.

Where parishes have been amalgamated between 2011 and 2016, the 2016 figures in this profile refer to the overall figures for the parishes involved.



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: Population¹

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group ²	Australian Group ²
Total population ³	20,312	18,477	2,455,169	23,401,892	2	2
Catholic population	4,638	5,155	594,145	5,291,834	2	2
Per cent Catholic	22.8	27.9	24.2	22.6	3	3
At same address since previous Census (%)	70.2	63.3	57.9	57.3	1	1
Median age ⁴ (years)	38	34	38	40	4	4
Aged 0-14 (%)	20.8	24.0	18.5	19.8	1	2
Aged 65+ (%)	14.6	11.8	16.4	16.6	4	4
Males per 100 females	92.9	93.8	91.0	90.6	2	2

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

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 persons and their carers?

Table 2: Disability

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Need assistance with core activities (%)	7.4	6.3	6.1	5.8	2	1
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	11.8	12.3	12.2	12.5	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 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Managers and Professionals ¹ (% of those recording an occupation)	25.7	22.9	40.5	34.1	5	5
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	38.2	37.8	24.1	29.6	1	2
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	68.0	67.5	69.0	69.7	4	4
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	55.5	55.6	59.6	60.6	4	4
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	7.0	5.4	5.0	5.8	1	2
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	18.4	12.1	10.4	12.2	1	1

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

This table begins to explore the ethnic balance of the parish's Catholic community, which 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: Birthplace, Indigenous Status & Language	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Born overseas in English-speaking country ⁶	2.6	3.1	5.4	5.6	5	4
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	37.8	35.7	31.4	19.1	2	1
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	56	64	22,315	106,428	4	3
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	97	99	5,992	133,528	1	2
Speak language other than English at home (%)	45.6	43.6	37.8	20.4	2	1
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	5.8	5.7	6.1	2.6	2	1

Notes:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

Why do you think this is so?

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

Table 5: Education¹

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	14.7	12.4	27.3	20.6	5	3
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution ²	88.4	85.0	94.0	92.2	5	4
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution ²	67.7	52.0	75.7	62.9	5	3
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution ²	40.2	35.1	46.9	38.2	5	3
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	60.3	58.9	57.6	53.1	2	2
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	35.3	36.1	36.8	41.0	3	4
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	69.8	58.5	62.8	54.5	2	1
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	25.9	39.4	27.5	35.1	3	4
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	29.3	18.2	21.4	28.1	2	3
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	37.9	32.2	29.0	35.7	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. Percentage of all Catholics in each age group.
3. '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 2016, 82 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 (45 per cent of all families where at least one person was a Catholic), followed by couple families without children (35%) and one-parent families (parent Catholic, 12%).

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 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Never married (%)	33.5	31.9	36.5	33.3	3	2
Married (%)	50.8	52.2	47.5	49.7	2	3
Divorced or Separated (%)	10.3	10.5	10.2	11.2	3	4
Widowed (%)	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.8	3	4

Table 7: Families¹
in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	1,525	1,736	204,910	1,997,833	2	2
One-parent families	240	277	24,975	231,370	2	2
One-parent families (% of all families)	15.7	16.0	12.2	11.6	1	1
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	36.4	37.7	46.5	55.9	4	5
De facto couples ³ (%)	10.2	10.4	16.5	17.1	4	5
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	93,701	80,456	117,208	100,270	5	3

Table 8: Households⁵
in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	1,822	2,008	268,797	2,548,354	3	3
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	24	35	6,389	53,499	4	3
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	256	242	45,312	407,684	4	3
Persons living alone (total)	280	277	51,701	461,183	4	3
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	6.0	5.4	8.7	8.7	5	5
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	75.1	75.2	63.4	71.2	1	3
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	2,093	2,213	2,390	1,873	5	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

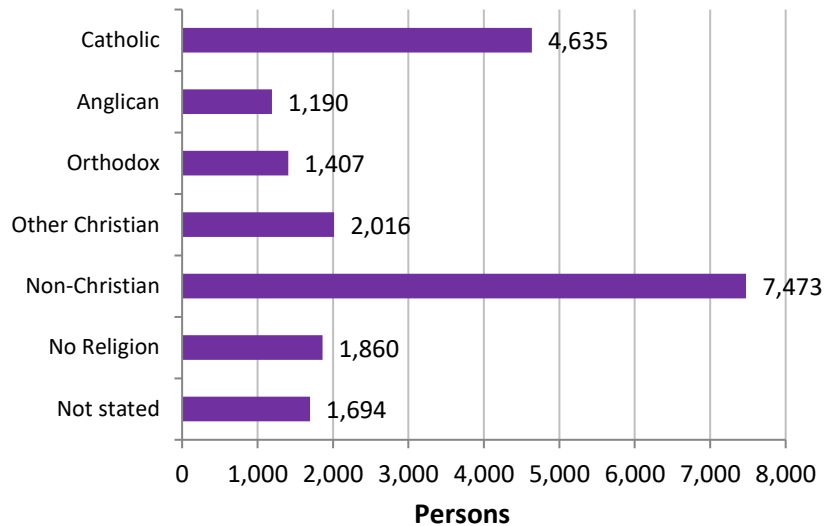
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under ten per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to be 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 2007-2016?

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

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

Religious Affiliation
(All persons)



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

Not Stated also includes Inadequately Described.

Table 9: Religious affiliation by age

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite) Catholic	597	660	527	542	641	590	428	294	161	4,440
Maronite Catholic	17	27	25	14	21	24	15	6	-	149
Melkite Catholic	3	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	10
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	3	5	6	-	-	3	3	-	-	20
Syro-Malabar Catholic	6	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	16
Total Catholic	626	697	561	556	667	621	446	300	161	4,635
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	18.4	21.4	20.4	19.8	22.7	26.2	29.9	34.5	39.8	22.9
Anglican	97	99	117	118	166	216	155	137	85	1,190
Orthodox	219	199	162	212	223	152	134	83	23	1,407
Other Christian	303	303	282	295	310	242	173	76	32	2,016
Non-Christian	1,504	1,419	1,069	1,108	1,112	735	330	148	48	7,473
No Religion	349	268	338	293	228	226	109	39	10	1,860
Not Stated	297	265	219	227	229	181	143	87	46	1,694
Total Population	3,395	3,250	2,748	2,809	2,935	2,373	1,490	870	405	20,275

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



Age and sex

**Table 10:
Age by sex**

	Males 2016	Females 2016	Total 2016	Total 2011
Age (years)				
0	19	21	40	60
1	33	37	70	92
2	29	27	56	76
3	26	23	49	80
4	36	26	62	91
5	45	35	80	83
6	30	39	69	79
7	33	26	59	81
8	27	38	65	81
9	34	51	85	86
10	36	31	67	81
11	31	40	71	88
12	31	29	60	90
13	40	27	67	79
14	34	37	71	91
15	39	34	73	88
16	42	32	74	72
17	37	43	80	73
18	33	38	71	75
19	31	23	54	73
20-24	153	165	318	302
25-29	115	126	241	325
30-34	134	155	289	347
35-39	127	151	278	378
40-44	125	202	327	390
45-49	171	166	337	365
50-54	176	148	324	328
55-59	143	160	303	253
60-64	118	121	239	244
65-69	99	114	213	182
70-74	82	83	165	157
75-79	56	76	132	133
80+	67	101	168	138
Total	2,232	2,425	4,657	5,161

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 randomization 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.

The table on this page shows the number of Catholics in this parish in 2016, by age and sex, and compares the total number of Catholics in each age group with the figure in 2011.

In 1996, the median age of Catholics in Australia was 33 years; by 2016, this had risen to 40 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.

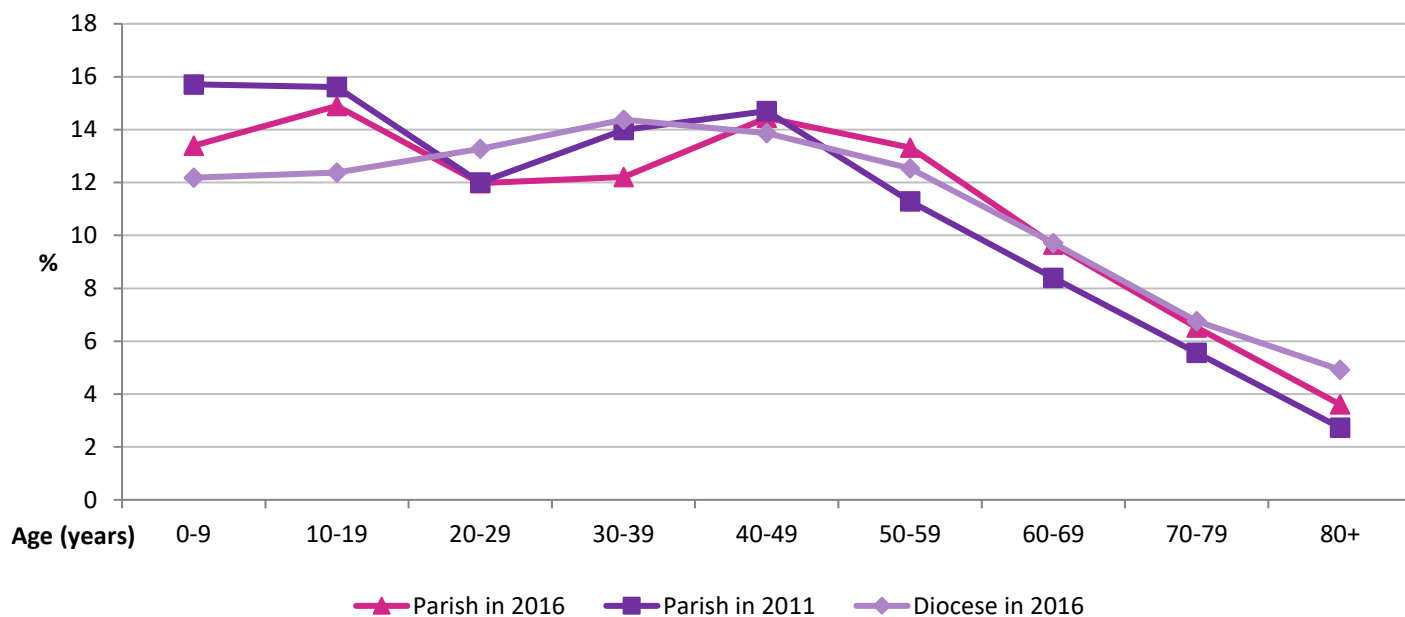
In 2016, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 52 per cent were female and 48 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such as the 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 2011? Can you get a sense from the table of what the parish age profile might look like in 2021, the year of the next Census?

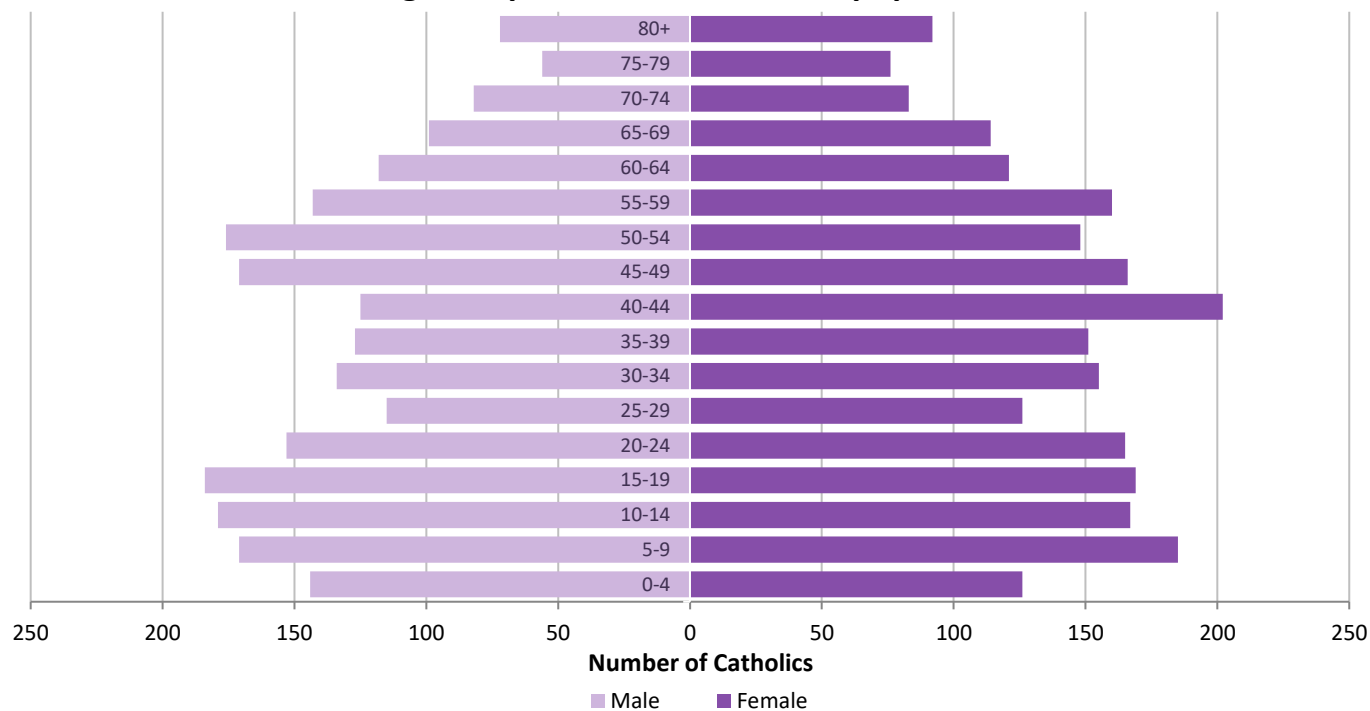


Age and sex

Age profile of the Catholic population, 2011 & 2016



Age-sex profile of the Catholic population, 2016



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 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 11a: Need for assistance with core activities by age

0-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Total
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Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities

Family members:

Males	16	37	31	28	20	21	153
Females	4	16	43	22	32	14	131

Lone Persons:

Males	-	-	7	5	9	3	24
Females	-	-	3	5	4	15	27

Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night ³

Males	-	-	4	-	4	-	8
Females	-	3	-	-	4	-	7

Total

Males	16	37	42	33	33	24	185
Females	4	19	46	27	40	29	165

Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age

15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
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Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁴

Males	12	16	23	50	28	31	160
Females	23	28	58	62	52	64	287

Notes:

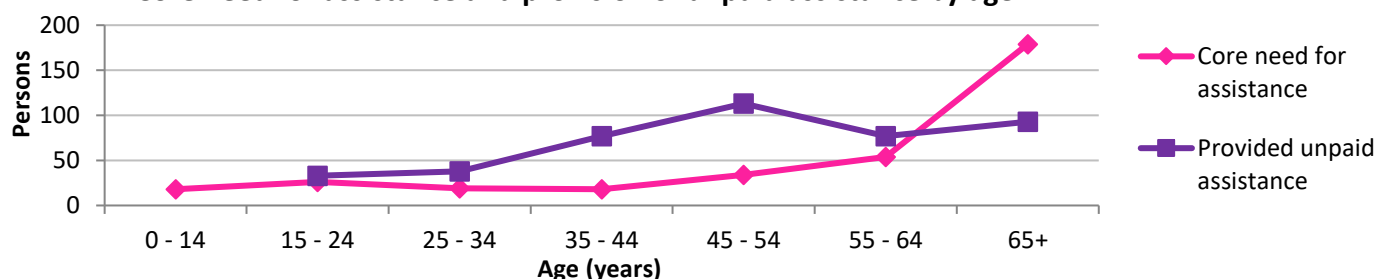
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016. *Census Dictionary Australia 2016*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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.

Core need for assistance and provision of unpaid assistance by age



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 2016 Census, these figures were respectively 33.3 per cent, 49.7 per cent, 11.2 per cent and 5.8 per cent. Since 1991, there has been a substantial fall in the percentage of married Catholics and a rise in the percentage of the never married and separated and 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 shows the percentage of Catholic men and women aged 15 years and older who lived in the parish at the time of the 2016 Census and who had changed address in the previous five years. Across Australia in 2016, 36.6 per cent of Catholics aged 15 and over had changed address since the previous Census.

Table 12: Registered marital status by sex and age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15 and over								
Males								
Never married	333	154	52	58	33	8	5	643
Married	-	90	190	241	168	134	91	914
Separated/Divorced	-	6	14	44	52	25	14	155
Widowed	-	-	-	-	3	11	20	34
Total	333	250	256	343	256	178	130	1,746
Females								
Never married	323	146	53	35	31	4	4	596
Married	4	122	253	218	163	122	64	946
Separated/Divorced	-	18	47	52	60	32	8	217
Widowed	-	-	-	9	22	45	92	168
Total	327	286	353	314	276	203	168	1,927

Change of address since 2011 by marital status
(Catholics aged 15+)

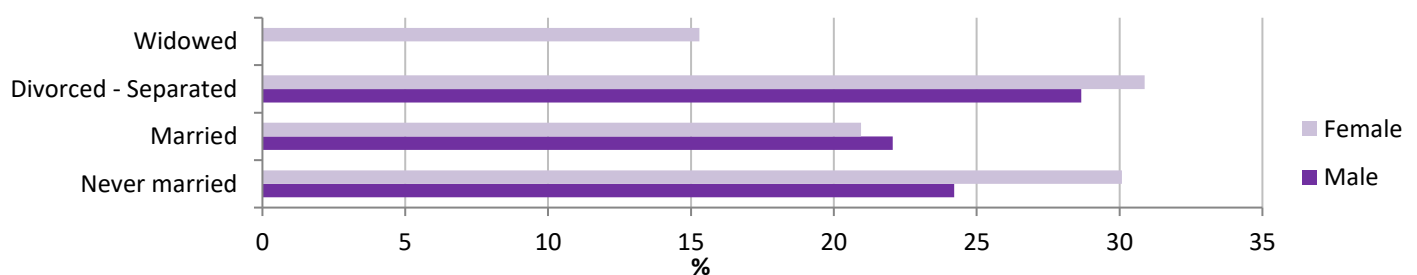


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	695	51	746	6.8
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	245	30	275	10.9
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	123	40	163	24.5
Total	1,063	121	1,184	10.2



Families

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

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

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

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

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

Table 14: Family composition¹ by weekly family income

	Less than \$500	\$500 - \$799	\$800 - \$1,249	\$1,250 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Income not fully stated	Total families	Median Weekly Family Income ² (\$)
Two-parent families with children at home:										
Both parents Catholic	9	12	45	117	162	64	54	53	516	2,299
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	-	-	15	46	59	24	15	5	164	2,313
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	-	-	9	27	33	19	11	11	110	2,409
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both persons Catholic	36	55	25	33	33	3	3	15	203	854
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	12	18	21	21	16	9	5	8	110	1,250
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	-	9	7	13	8	8	-	3	48	1,625
One-parent families:										
Parent is Catholic	36	38	60	41	28	8	3	26	240	1,047
Other families where at least one person is Catholic										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	14	12	16	19	19	4	7	8	99	1,388
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	35	-
Total	107	144	198	317	358	139	98	164	1,525	1,797

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	58	33	16	10	-	117
\$500-\$799	107	25	9	3	-	144
\$800-\$1,249	114	35	39	15	6	209
\$1,250-\$1,999	146	60	79	29	6	320
\$2,000-\$2,999	138	69	92	47	12	358
\$3,000-\$3,999	59	31	33	12	3	138
\$4,000 or more	45	22	25	5	-	97
Income not fully stated	94	17	33	6	3	153
Total Families	761	292	326	127	30	1,536
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	1,529	1,806	2,038	2,074	2,125	1,769

Note: Table population is Catholic families. Dependent children include all children aged 0-14 and dependent students aged 15-24. Some figures may differ from figures in other similar tables (i.e. Table 14) due to the randomisation process used by the ABS – see note at the bottom of page 10.

**Weekly Family Income
(Catholic families)**

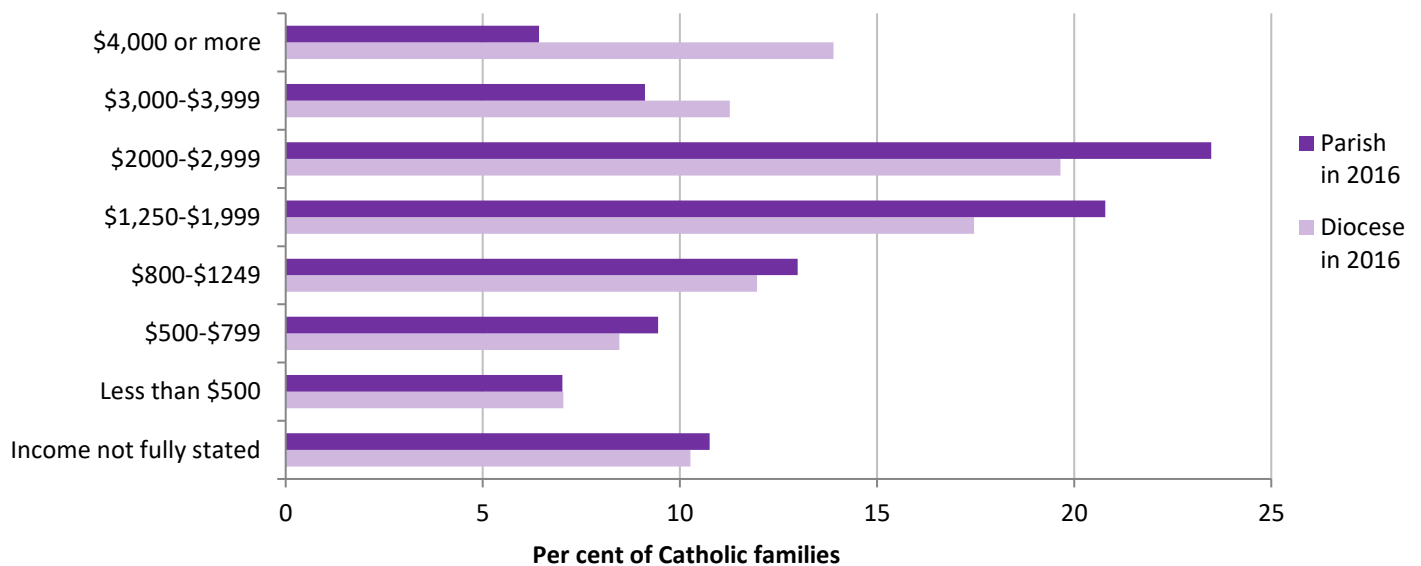


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more	Total
Family Composition:						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	532	169	262	96	37	1,096
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	57	20	24	10	6	117
One parent family, parent Catholic	116	68	39	16	3	242
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	49	26	9	3	3	90
Total families	754	283	334	125	49	1,545



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 8,861,600 households in Australia in 2016. At least one Catholic person lived in 2,548,400 households, or 29 per cent of all households. Seventy-eight per cent of these Catholic households were family households and, of the Catholic family households, 75 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?

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	Per cent owned or being purchased
Family households	1,173	87	198	43	1,501	78.1
Lone person aged under 35 years	16	-	6	7	29	55.2
Lone person aged 35 years or over	169	45	31	23	268	63.1
Group households	11	3	7	3	24	45.8
Total households	1,369	135	242	76	1,822	75.1

Table 18: Household composition by monthly housing loan repayment

	\$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	27	35	97	211	145	161	2,109
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	-	5	-	7	2,950
Lone person aged 35 years or over	3	5	7	15	6	4	1,800
Group households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total households	30	40	104	231	151	172	2,093

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016. *Census Dictionary Australia 2016. Catalogue No. 2901.0.*
2. For Census purposes, a Catholic household is any household in which at least one person is Catholic.



Birthplace

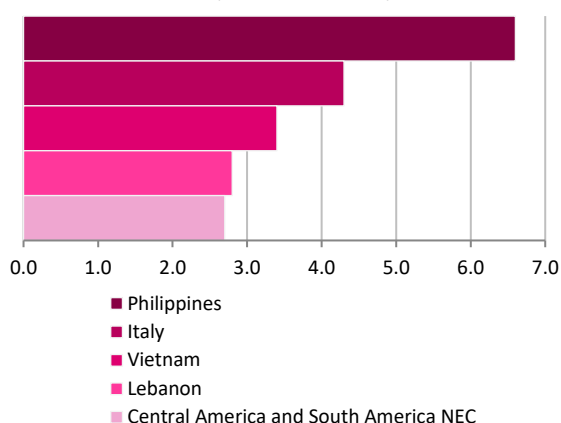
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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

What difference does their presence make to the parish?

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

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



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

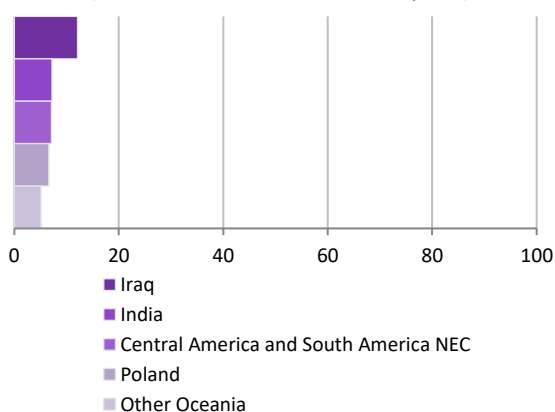


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	2,683	57.5	-
New Zealand	54	1.2	-
Other Oceania	73	1.6	5.1
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	28	0.6	-
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	17	0.4	-
Italy	202	4.3	2.0
Malta	32	0.7	-
Spain and Portugal	35	0.7	-
France	4	0.1	-
Netherlands	4	0.1	-
Germany	18	0.4	-
Austria	8	0.2	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	108	2.3	-
Poland	60	1.3	6.6
Hungary	3	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	28	0.6	-
Other Europe NEC	3	0.1	-
Vietnam	158	3.4	1.9
Philippines	310	6.6	3.6
Indonesia	31	0.7	-
Malaysia	13	0.3	-
Singapore	-	-	-
South East Asia NEC	20	0.4	-
India	92	2.0	7.2
Sri Lanka	25	0.5	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	3	0.1	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	3	0.1	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	4	0.1	-
Egypt	13	0.3	-
Lebanon	133	2.8	-
Iraq	56	1.2	12.1
Sudan (including South Sudan)	9	0.2	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	33	0.7	-
South Africa	11	0.2	-
Mauritius	19	0.4	-
United States of America	7	0.1	-
Canada	7	0.1	-
Argentina	23	0.5	-
Brazil	3	0.1	-
Colombia	7	0.1	-
Chile	71	1.5	-
Central America and South America NEC	127	2.7	7.1
Other countries	32	0.7	-
Inadequately described/Not stated	98	2.1	-
Total	4,668	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 2013 and 2016 inclusive.

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

In 2016, 20 per cent of Australia's Catholics spoke a language other than English at home, and three per cent were not proficient in English. People who do not speak English well can face practical problems in education, employment and access to services. On the other hand, it is important to many people from a non-English-speaking background to maintain and promote, for reasons of cultural continuity and identity, the use of their home language.¹

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

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

Table 20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic (or not stated)	All persons	% Catholics among speakers ²
English only	2,487	4,699	7,186	34.6
Italian	303	27	330	91.8
Maltese	22	3	25	88.0
Spanish	315	180	495	63.6
Croatian	122	8	130	93.8
Polish	83	16	99	83.8
Dutch	-	3	3	-
French	25	6	31	80.6
German	12	24	36	33.3
Portuguese	39	7	46	84.8
Hungarian	8	6	14	57.1
Ukrainian	3	-	3	100.0
Vietnamese	250	469	719	34.8
Filipino languages	298	76	374	79.7
Chinese languages	25	382	407	6.1
Malayalam	49	43	92	53.3
Sinhalese	7	43	50	14.0
Korean	-	21	21	-
Indonesian and Malay	16	76	92	17.4
Arabic	274	3,513	3,787	7.2
Assyrian and Chaldean	46	67	113	40.7
Oceanic and Papuan languages	62	313	375	16.5
Australian Indigenous languages	6	4	10	60.0
Other European languages NEC	44	1,264	1,308	3.4
Other Asian languages NEC	92	2,355	2,447	3.8
Other languages NEC	23	879	902	2.5
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	35	1,191	1,226	2.9
Total	4,646	15,675	20,321	22.9

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. *Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.11.*

2. *The percentage of Catholics among the speakers of these languages in Australia.*

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

Why does the proportion of people not speaking English well vary for different languages spoken at home? Part of the explanation lies in differences in average period of residence of the various language groups. Another factor is 'cultural distance': the more people from a particular culture share the customs, beliefs and lifestyles with the majority Australian culture, the easier it will be for them to overcome language barriers. A third factor is the size of the language group and the pattern of settlement. The concentration of large numbers of speakers in a region tends to reinforce the use of that language.¹

What are the most commonly spoken languages other than English among the Catholics of this parish? Are speakers of some languages more likely than others to have difficulty with English? Can you see the influence of the three factors outlined above reflected in the figures on this page?

Table 21: Language spoken at home by age

	0-4	5-11	12-19	20-29	30-49	50-64	65 and over	Total	% who do not speak English well
English	196	378	359	335	573	361	284	2,486	-
Italian	4	10	7	15	78	61	127	302	16.6
Maltese	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	23	-
Spanish	7	12	32	28	96	72	65	312	15.6
Croatian	4	4	8	14	28	21	39	118	17.4
Polish	3	3	3	11	23	29	10	82	16.9
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French	4	-	-	-	6	16	3	29	-
German	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-
Portuguese	4	7	-	3	18	11	4	47	16.3
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	100.0
Vietnamese	15	23	30	27	90	45	23	253	25.3
Filipino languages	7	4	15	40	106	93	27	292	1.4
Chinese languages	-	-	-	8	8	3	4	23	-
Malayalam	3	7	6	4	24	4	3	51	7.7
Sinhalese	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	3	9	3	-	15	-
Arabic	6	14	37	34	85	76	25	277	10.5
Assyrian and Chaldean	5	7	4	6	14	9	-	45	15.7
Oceanic and Papuan languages	4	6	9	12	25	5	-	61	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	-	3	3	-	10	12	13	41	19.0
Other Asian languages NEC	3	6	12	7	38	23	3	92	4.4
Other languages NEC	-	-	-	6	8	4	-	18	-
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	8	3	-	7	10	6	9	43	18.9
Total	273	487	525	560	1,254	865	675	4,639	5.9

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 2016 Census, more than 719,000 Australians attended Catholic schools, accounting for almost 21 per cent of all school students in Australia.

In 2016, there were 915,100 Catholic students—almost 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 623,400 or so who attend Mass every Sunday. A further 317,600 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 levels, especially those not attending Catholic schools?

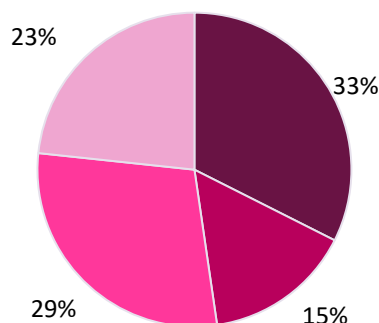
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	169	1,166	1,335	12.7
Infants/Primary – Catholic	289	120	409	70.7
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	21	425	446	4.7
Secondary – Government	102	800	902	11.3
Secondary – Catholic	275	168	443	62.1
Secondary – Other Non-Government	17	365	382	4.5
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	89	358	447	19.9
University or other Tertiary Institutions	199	785	984	20.2
Other (including pre-school)	110	432	542	20.3
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	3,376	11,057	14,433	23.4
Total	4,647	15,676	20,323	22.9

Note:

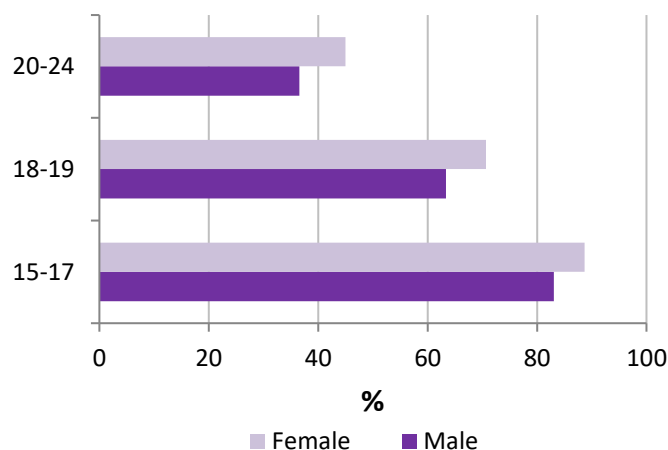
1. This table includes the total population of the parish and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

Language background of all students attending Catholic schools



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

Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)



Attendance at Educational Institutions

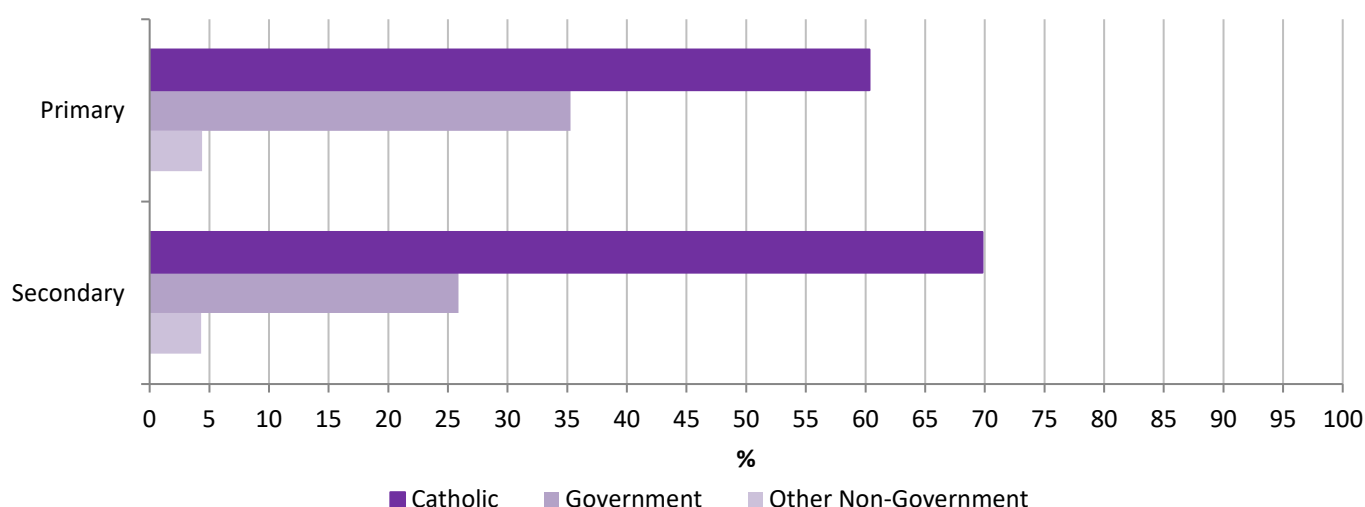
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	Less than \$500	\$500-\$799	\$800-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Total ²	Median annual family income ³ (\$)
Infants/Primary - Government	5	12	25	40	46	4	9	163	93,016
Infants/Primary – Catholic	18	18	32	61	89	22	20	283	104,846
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	-	-	-	-	8	5	3	16	156,403
Secondary – Government	15	7	12	26	18	6	8	100	83,202
Secondary – Catholic	20	6	25	63	83	39	19	275	112,741
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	9	130,331
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	3	4	5	23	44	20	10	124	127,368
Other (including pre-school)	-	3	3	6	3	-	3	21	84,706
Not stated/Not applicable	4	3	4	3	12	3	-	29	106,432
Total	65	53	106	225	306	102	72	1,020	106,901

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 2016, that figure had reached 21 per cent. Among Catholics aged 15 to 34 years in 2016, 25.8 per cent of women had a degree compared to 15.6 per cent of men. In contrast, among Catholics aged 55 and over, 13.8 per cent of men and 13.6 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?

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

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	3	3	7	11	3	-	27
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	16	46	40	50	27	15	194
Advanced diploma or diploma level	6	27	20	32	20	9	114
Certificate level	34	73	77	114	81	75	454
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	274	107	104	132	129	200	946
Total	333	256	248	339	260	299	1,735
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>12.7</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	-	13	9	5	3	-	30
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	32	72	91	44	39	11	289
Advanced diploma or diploma level	23	54	58	33	24	18	210
Certificate level	33	44	61	73	39	25	275
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	236	105	138	157	170	320	1,126
Total	324	288	357	312	275	374	1,930
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>16.5</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	3	16	16	16	6	-	57
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	48	118	131	94	66	26	483
Advanced diploma or diploma level	29	81	78	65	44	27	324
Certificate level	67	117	138	187	120	100	729
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	510	212	242	289	299	520	2,072
Total	657	544	605	651	535	673	3,665
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>14.7</i>



Employment

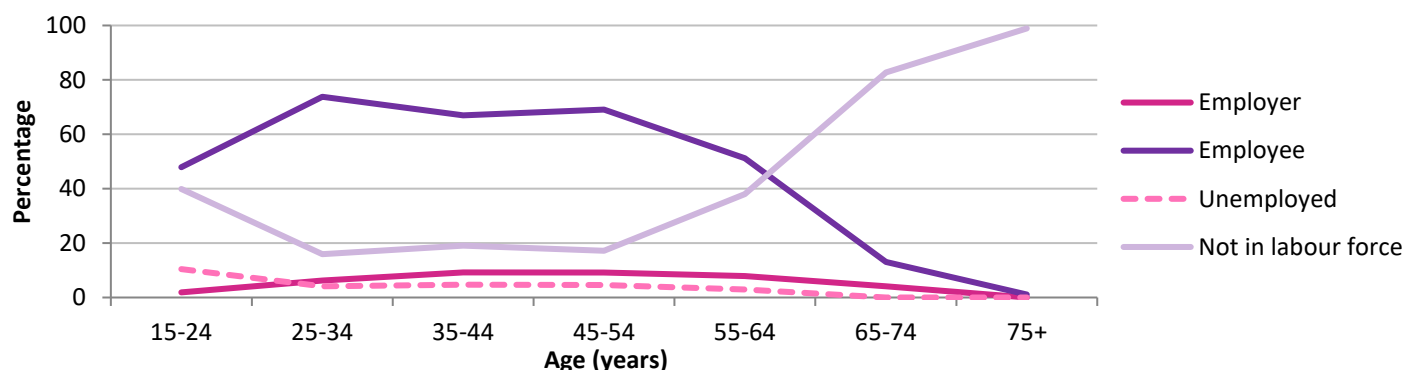
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by women. A third major change has been the rise in participation in the labour force by older workers, following the removal of incentives to early retirement and resulting in the continuing availability of their skills, experience and maturity in the workplace.¹ Changes in labour force participation also influence the availability and size of the volunteer workforce, and can both reduce and change the pattern of workers' leisure time.

Have any of the changes described above had a noticeable impact on Catholic life in this parish?

Table 25: Labour force status by age and sex

	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+					
Males					
Employer	3	65	83	15	166
Employee	154	367	376	31	928
Unemployed	38	15	24	-	77
Not in the labour force	127	45	109	241	522
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	7	15	7	18	47
Total	329	507	599	305	1,740
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>59.3</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>67.3</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>6.6</i>
Females					
Employer	-	25	21	-	46
Employee	155	412	343	26	936
Unemployed	31	30	22	-	83
Not in the labour force	132	153	201	332	818
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	3	13	10	11	37
Total	321	633	597	369	1,919
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>57.9</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>55.5</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>7.8</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; 35 per cent of Catholic women and 33 per cent of Catholic men who reported their occupation in the 2016 Census worked as managers or professionals. But men were much more likely than women—47 per cent compared to 12 per cent—to have a 'blue collar' occupation. The largest occupational category for Catholic men in Australia is Technicians and Trades Workers. For women, it is Professionals.

Table 26: Occupation by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Managers	6	16	33	36	16	4	111
Professionals	10	46	23	30	13	-	122
Technicians & Trade Workers	44	52	57	70	39	13	275
Community & Personal Service Workers	11	15	5	14	6	3	54
Clerical & Administrative Workers	13	18	18	27	19	4	99
Sales Workers	24	16	11	4	10	-	65
Machinery operators & Drivers	15	28	33	58	49	11	194
Labourers	32	19	26	40	21	7	145
ID / NS / NA ¹	174	34	41	67	93	259	668
Total	329	244	247	346	266	301	1,733
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>21.9</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>63.0</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>57.7</i>
Females							
Managers	5	24	24	15	7	-	75
Professionals	22	55	79	33	26	3	218
Technicians & Trade Workers	9	6	3	19	5	-	42
Community & Personal Service Workers	27	40	24	35	28	9	163
Clerical & Administrative Workers	20	36	68	75	33	5	237
Sales Workers	57	18	22	19	13	-	129
Machinery operators & Drivers	-	11	4	11	4	-	30
Labourers	9	-	16	27	19	5	76
ID / NS / NA ¹	169	94	113	89	139	345	949
Total	318	284	353	323	274	367	1,919
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>30.2</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>15.3</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	11	40	57	51	23	4	186
Professionals	32	101	102	63	39	3	340
Technicians & Trade Workers	53	58	60	89	44	13	317
Community & Personal Service Workers	38	55	29	49	34	12	217
Clerical & Administrative Workers	33	54	86	102	52	9	336
Sales Workers	81	34	33	23	23	-	194
Machinery operators & Drivers	15	39	37	69	53	11	224
Labourers	41	19	42	67	40	12	221
ID / NS / NA ¹	343	128	154	156	232	604	1,617
Total	647	528	600	669	540	668	3,652
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>25.8</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>43.9</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>37.4</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?

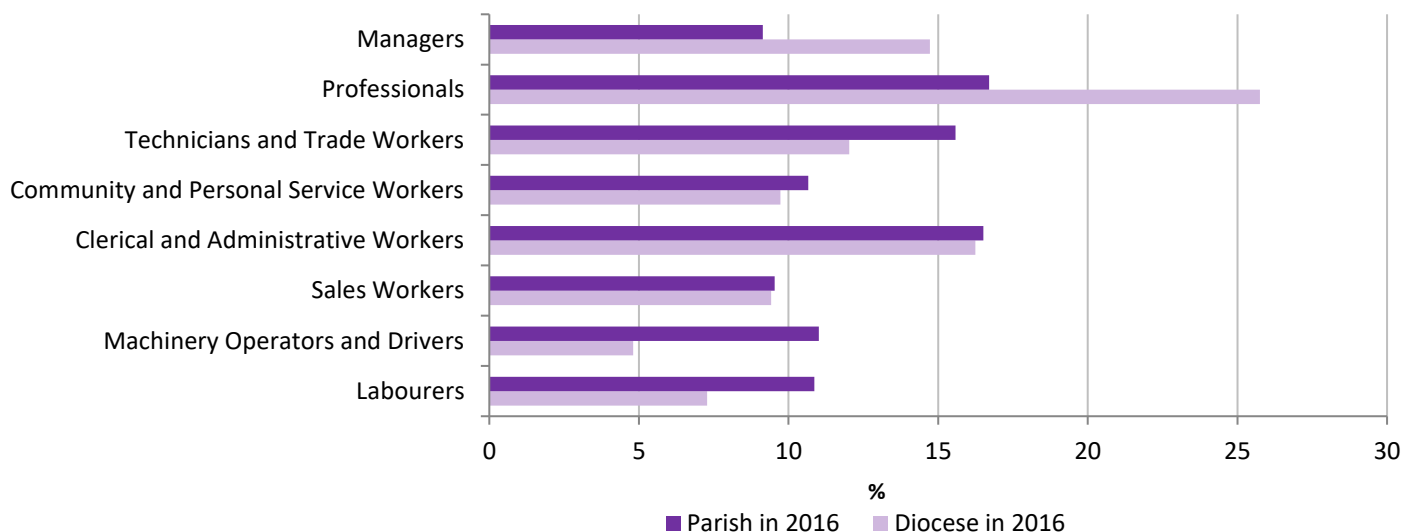
Table 27: Occupation of parents of students attending Catholic schools

	Primary School	Secondary School
Both parents in professional occupation	21	8
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	102	82
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	53	58
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	113	133
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation	11	35
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	57	43
Not applicable and not stated	66	73
Total	423	432
% with professional parent(s)	29.1	20.8
% with blue collar parent(s)	16.1	18.1

Note:

1. 'White collar' includes occupations such as managers, community and personal service workers, clerical and administrative workers and sales workers.

Occupation
(Catholics aged 15+ with an occupation)



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

Visit the website to obtain:

- Social Profiles for any diocese or parish in Australia
- A Social Profile for the Catholic population of Australia
- Helpful hints on using the Census data
- Reports on the National Count of Attendance
- Results from the 2016 National Church Life Survey
- Results of other research projects conducted by the National Centre for Pastoral Research



This profile has been created by the staff of the ACBC National Centre for Pastoral Research as part of the National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016.

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