



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Gosford Parish

Diocese of Broken Bay

Census ID: 040633



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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.

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.

Parish Details (pages 9-25)

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

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Your parish community 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: 36,117

Catholic Population: 8,120

Catholics make up 22.5 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 43 years

Total Catholic families: 3,220

910 Catholics live alone

1,491 Catholics were born overseas

90 Catholics do not speak English well

510 Catholics need assistance with core activities

2,674 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	8,678	8,120
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	19.7	18.4
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	17.0	19.3
Catholics born in NESC ¹ (%)	10.7	12.4
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	1.0	1.1
Catholic families	3,320	3,220
Catholics living alone	1,028	910
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	39.8	43.6
Catholics with university degree (%)	14.0	17.6
Catholic males in labour force (%)	66.8	66.9
Catholic females in labour force (%)	55.7	58.0
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	67.8	67.1

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	36,117	35,095	942,438	23,401,892	2	1
Catholic population	8,120	8,678	215,449	5,291,834	2	1
Per cent Catholic	22.5	24.7	22.9	22.6	3	3
At same address since previous Census (%)	57.8	58.2	57.8	57.3	3	3
Median age ⁴ (years)	43	39	41	40	2	2
Aged 0-14 (%)	18.4	19.7	21.7	19.8	5	4
Aged 65+ (%)	19.3	17.0	17.6	16.6	2	2
Males per 100 females	86.5	84.6	88.7	90.6	4	5

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 (%)	6.3	5.4	5.0	5.8	1	2
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	12.4	11.7	12.8	12.5	4	3

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)	33.9	31.7	42.1	34.1	4	3
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	26.6	28.0	22.1	29.6	2	4
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	66.9	66.8	68.6	69.7	5	4
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	58.0	55.7	59.9	60.6	4	4
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	5.1	5.8	4.7	5.8	2	3
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	11.9	11.8	10.4	12.2	2	3

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

This table begins to explore the ethnic balance of the parish's Catholic community, which 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	6.0	6.6	7.2	5.6	4	2
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	12.4	10.7	16.6	19.1	4	3
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	71	67	3,497	106,428	3	3
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	217	167	3,556	133,528	1	1
Speak language other than English at home (%)	11.6	9.4	16.4	20.4	4	3
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.6	3	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. 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 (%)	17.6	14.0	27.4	20.6	4	3
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution ²	91.8	83.3	94.6	92.2	5	3
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution ²	52.3	57.4	69.0	62.9	5	4
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution ²	36.1	31.3	46.2	38.2	4	3
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	41.7	38.0	43.2	53.1	3	4
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	49.7	56.3	48.8	41.0	3	2
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	46.0	41.9	53.7	54.5	5	4
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	45.1	50.3	32.1	35.1	1	2
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	18.1	9.0	14.2	28.1	2	4
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	23.9	18.8	26.5	35.7	4	5

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 (%)	31.5	32.4	30.3	33.3	2	3
Married (%)	47.4	46.2	52.9	49.7	5	4
Divorced or Separated (%)	14.3	14.4	10.9	11.2	1	1
Widowed (%)	6.8	7.1	5.9	5.8	1	2

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

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	3,220	3,320	83,820	1,997,833	1	1
One-parent families	433	468	8,667	231,370	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	13.4	14.1	10.3	11.6	1	2
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	61.7	63.7	60.2	55.9	3	2
De facto couples ³ (%)	17.8	16.2	13.8	17.1	2	3
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	93,544	79,466	120,140	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	4,280	4,488	102,422	2,548,354	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	68	123	1,191	53,499	1	1
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	842	905	14,807	407,684	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	910	1,028	15,998	461,183	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	11.2	11.8	7.4	8.7	1	2
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	67.1	67.8	74.5	71.2	5	4
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	1,932	1,893	2,263	1,873	5	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.
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

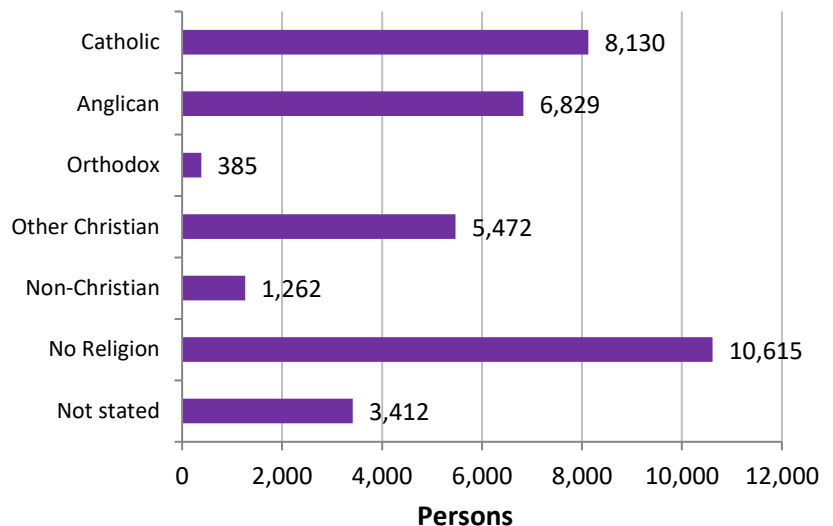
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under ten per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to be 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	934	1,066	831	866	1,136	1,206	916	699	443	8,097
Maronite Catholic	4	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	13
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	3	-	6	6	5	-	-	-	-	20
Total Catholic	941	1,069	837	872	1,147	1,206	916	699	443	8,130
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	22.5	25.3	19.9	20.2	23.3	23.3	22.0	24.0	22.1	22.5
Anglican	473	670	473	637	912	1,145	1,080	843	596	6,829
Orthodox	36	47	43	51	59	56	38	25	30	385
Other Christian	559	636	501	539	726	814	730	578	389	5,472
Non-Christian	167	109	185	244	205	178	100	59	15	1,262
No Religion	1,641	1,337	1,740	1,559	1,444	1,311	910	429	244	10,615
Not Stated	357	354	431	417	424	465	393	284	287	3,412
Total Population	4,174	4,222	4,210	4,319	4,917	5,175	4,167	2,917	2,004	36,105

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	34	38	72	80
1	57	34	91	103
2	48	35	83	108
3	51	42	93	101
4	47	41	88	103
5	52	41	93	122
6	59	50	109	114
7	48	50	98	109
8	51	54	105	121
9	66	56	122	107
10	56	60	116	129
11	69	44	113	128
12	51	61	112	107
13	66	47	113	118
14	49	48	97	157
15	51	48	99	107
16	58	56	114	133
17	42	58	100	132
18	48	42	90	108
19	52	55	107	122
20-24	194	237	431	579
25-29	191	209	400	436
30-34	199	227	426	477
35-39	196	253	449	550
40-44	264	285	549	616
45-49	263	325	588	678
50-54	275	354	629	575
55-59	257	318	575	521
60-64	206	266	472	454
65-69	200	237	437	448
70-74	184	216	400	341
75-79	125	170	295	257
80+	152	285	437	432
Total	3,761	4,342	8,103	8,673

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.

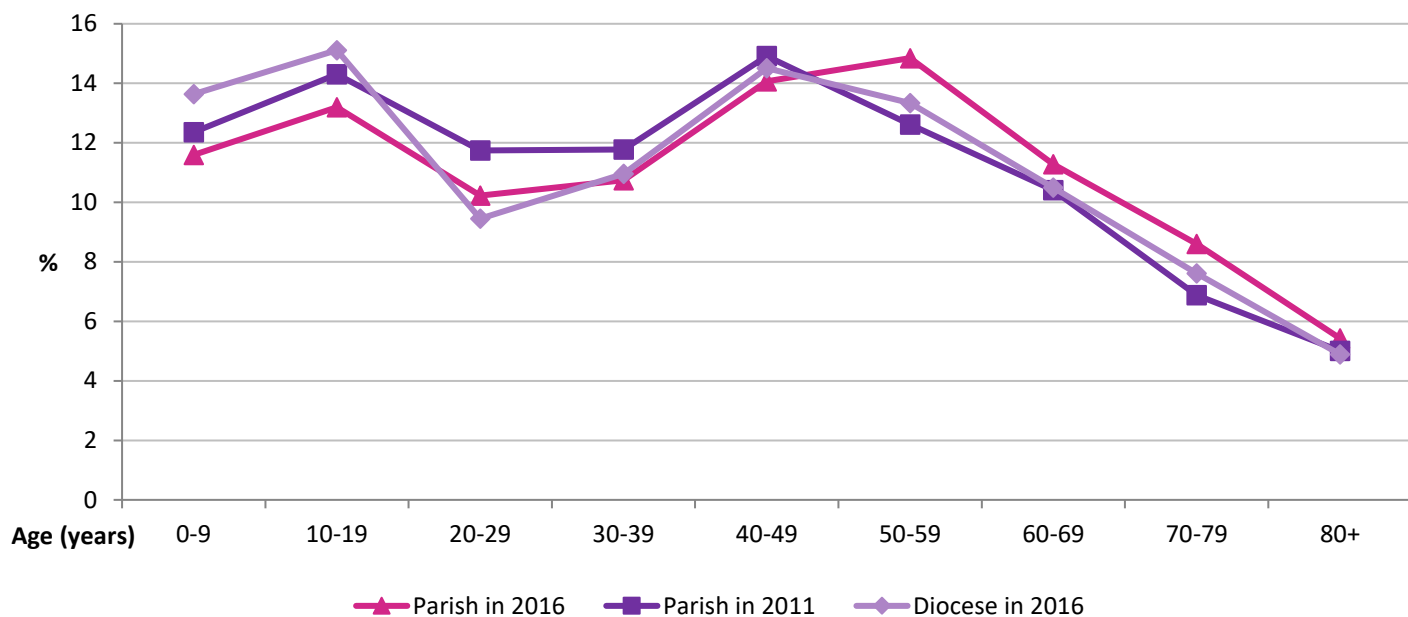
In 2016, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 52 per cent were female and 48 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such as the 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?

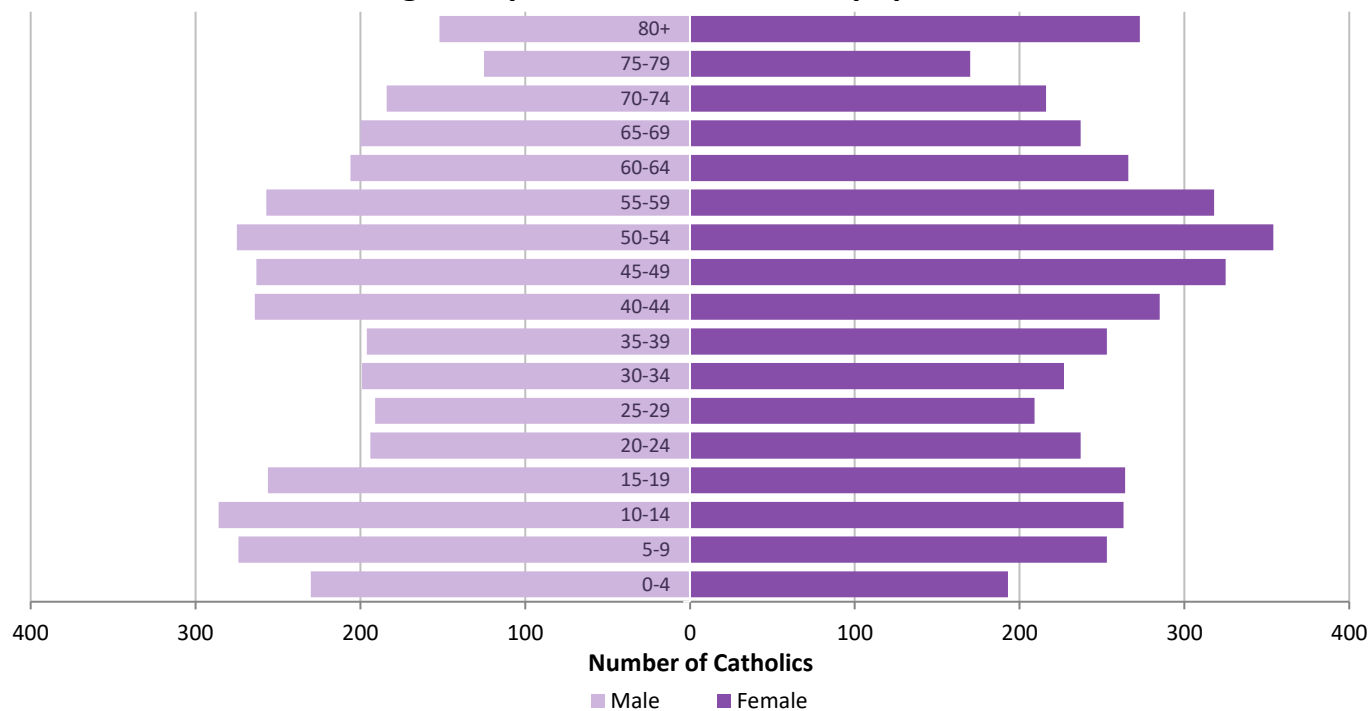


Age and sex

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
------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------------	-------

Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities

Family members:

Males	30	35	25	23	22	15	150
Females	10	34	39	26	35	22	166

Lone Persons:

Males	-	5	11	5	5	3	29
Females	-	3	11	7	11	29	61

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

Males	-	6	9	5	5	9	34
Females	-	4	8	6	17	33	68

Total

Males	30	46	45	33	32	27	213
Females	10	41	58	39	63	84	295

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	19	15	60	68	51	82	295
Females	36	55	87	140	115	93	526

Notes:

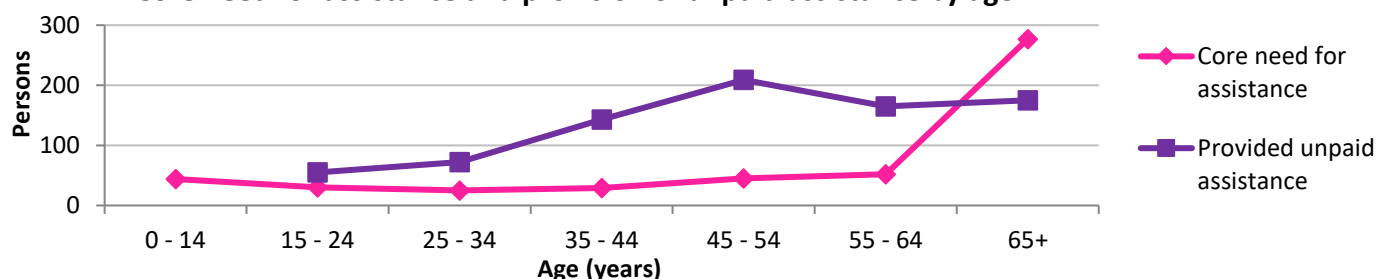
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016. *Census Dictionary Australia 2016*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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	450	232	136	101	68	16	13	1,016
Married	4	143	270	339	296	257	182	1,491
Separated/Divorced	-	15	55	95	85	88	41	379
Widowed	-	-	-	3	14	23	49	89
Total	454	390	461	538	463	384	285	2,975
Females								
Never married	492	236	122	118	57	32	15	1,072
Married	6	184	332	384	341	252	143	1,642
Separated/Divorced	-	20	72	162	148	96	62	560
Widowed	-	-	-	9	37	81	232	359
Total	498	440	526	673	583	461	452	3,633

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

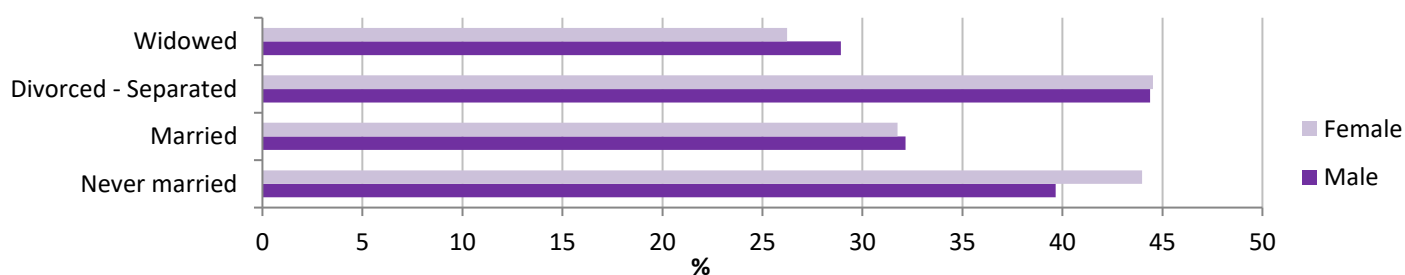


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	803	114	917	12.4
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	885	186	1,071	17.4
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	425	156	581	26.9
Total	2,113	456	2,569	17.8



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	8	46	109	165	60	56	50	503	2,330
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	-	4	39	113	187	99	65	54	561	2,521
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	4	10	25	84	92	51	31	36	333	2,277
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both persons Catholic	29	80	98	92	67	20	19	22	427	1,229
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	29	88	90	100	112	39	22	19	499	1,497
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	11	23	35	72	69	19	12	3	244	1,786
One-parent families:	55	98	103	94	35	9	-	39	433	992
Parent is Catholic										
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	8	14	36	41	20	8	3	4	134	1,378
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	86	-
Total	145	325	472	705	747	305	208	313	3,220	1,794

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	88	31	19	8	-	146
\$500-\$799	230	53	24	15	-	322
\$800-\$1,249	314	81	52	21	6	474
\$1,250-\$1,999	385	119	138	55	16	713
\$2,000-\$2,999	343	157	177	53	16	746
\$3,000-\$3,999	139	56	85	24	6	310
\$4,000 or more	100	41	50	15	3	209
Income not fully stated	168	46	61	25	-	300
Total Families	1,767	584	606	216	47	3,220
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	1,576	1,905	2,223	1,952	2,093	1,794

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)**

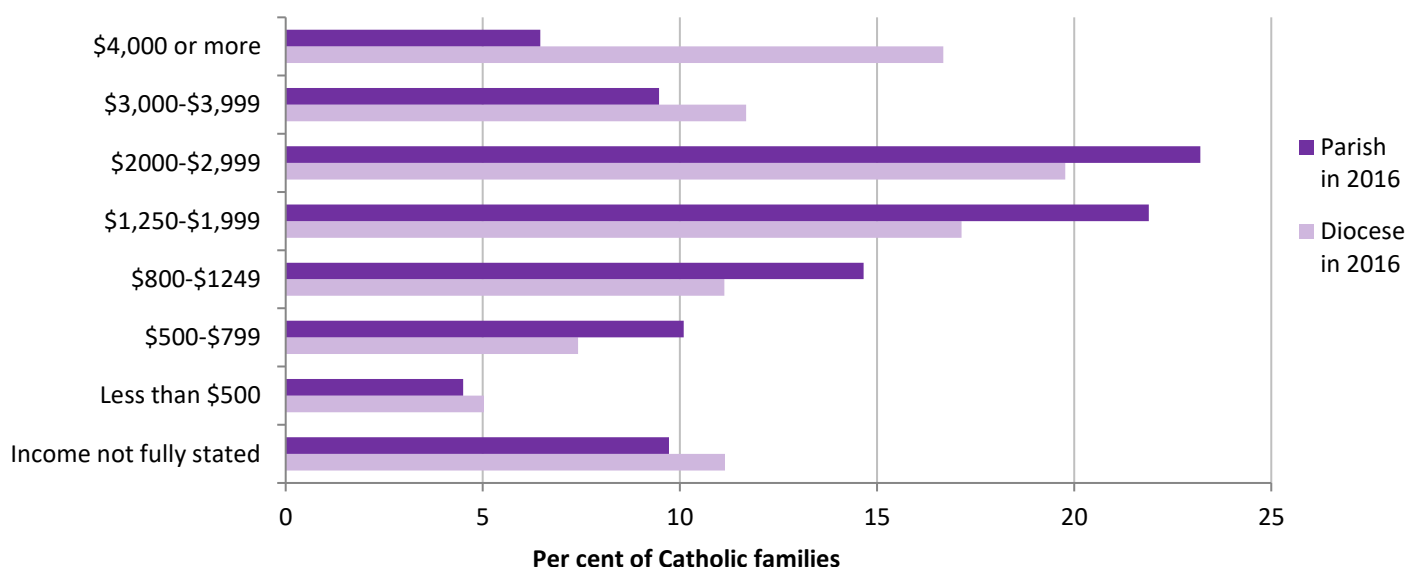


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	1,214	323	439	171	39	2,186
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	303	86	52	23	6	470
One parent family, parent Catholic	181	148	65	28	7	429
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	52	34	44	11	3	144
Total families	1,750	591	600	233	55	3,229



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	2,318	84	732	101	3,235	71.7
Lone person aged under 35 years	25	-	37	4	66	37.9
Lone person aged 35 years or over	478	83	210	73	844	56.6
Group households	52	4	73	6	135	38.5
Total households	2,873	171	1,052	184	4,280	67.1

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	64	89	244	423	233	262	1,969
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	5	5	3	4	2,020
Lone person aged 35 years or over	11	8	40	31	7	5	1,480
Group households	-	3	3	5	-	4	1,780
Total households	75	100	292	464	243	275	1,932

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

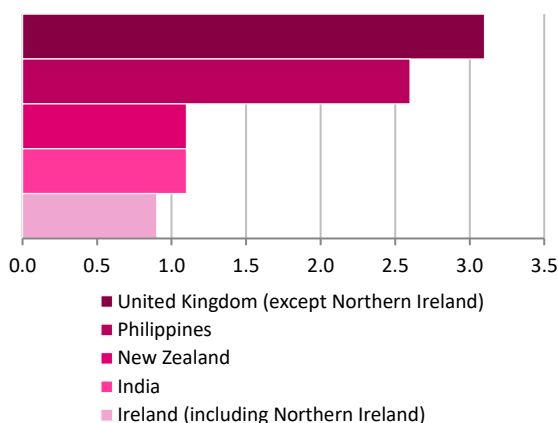
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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)

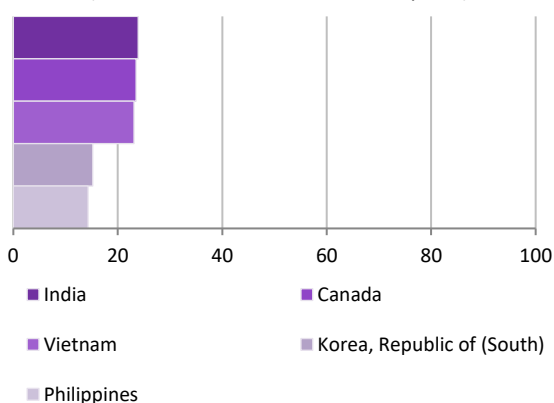


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	6,470	79.7	-
New Zealand	92	1.1	7.4
Other Oceania	24	0.3	-
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	250	3.1	2.8
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	75	0.9	-
Italy	68	0.8	-
Malta	49	0.6	-
Spain and Portugal	28	0.3	-
France	10	0.1	-
Netherlands	32	0.4	-
Germany	42	0.5	-
Austria	15	0.2	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	33	0.4	-
Poland	36	0.4	-
Hungary	14	0.2	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	33	0.4	13.9
Other Europe NEC	17	0.2	-
Vietnam	12	0.1	23.1
Philippines	212	2.6	14.3
Indonesia	7	0.1	-
Malaysia	6	0.1	-
Singapore	4	0.0	-
South East Asia NEC	5	0.1	-
India	90	1.1	23.9
Sri Lanka	16	0.2	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	8	0.1	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	12	0.1	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	44	0.5	15.2
Egypt	22	0.3	-
Lebanon	18	0.2	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	-	-	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	10	0.1	-
South Africa	30	0.4	-
Mauritius	11	0.1	-
United States of America	23	0.3	-
Canada	13	0.2	23.5
Argentina	7	0.1	-
Brazil	18	0.2	-
Colombia	17	0.2	-
Chile	23	0.3	-
Central America and South America NEC	47	0.6	-
Other countries	28	0.3	-
Inadequately described/Not stated	145	1.8	-
Total	8,116	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	7,099	22,956	30,055	23.6
Italian	138	25	163	84.7
Maltese	49	3	52	94.2
Spanish	136	77	213	63.8
Croatian	31	6	37	83.8
Polish	32	8	40	80.0
Dutch	13	32	45	28.9
French	36	60	96	37.5
German	40	99	139	28.8
Portuguese	18	25	43	41.9
Hungarian	16	20	36	44.4
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	9	63	72	12.5
Filipino languages	147	54	201	73.1
Chinese languages	24	582	606	4.0
Malayalam	73	47	120	60.8
Sinhalese	-	29	29	-
Korean	42	170	212	19.8
Indonesian and Malay	3	41	44	6.8
Arabic	35	81	116	30.2
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	3	3	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	9	79	88	10.2
Australian Indigenous languages	-	7	7	-
Other European languages NEC	44	458	502	8.8
Other Asian languages NEC	20	544	564	3.5
Other languages NEC	11	145	156	7.1
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	80	2,395	2,475	3.2
Total	8,105	28,009	36,114	22.4

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	375	704	794	764	1,673	1,465	1,341	7,116	-
Italian	-	6	5	7	30	38	45	131	8.0
Maltese	-	-	-	3	18	3	10	34	-
Spanish	5	4	7	8	42	27	38	131	14.2
Croatian	-	-	-	3	12	12	7	34	-
Polish	-	-	-	-	16	10	4	30	8.6
Dutch	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	-
French	-	-	3	5	16	9	8	41	10.3
German	-	4	7	-	9	9	6	35	-
Portuguese	-	-	-	-	13	5	4	22	-
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	12	20.0
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	11	-
Filipino languages	-	3	5	15	54	46	23	146	3.4
Chinese languages	-	-	-	-	10	4	8	22	10.7
Malayalam	14	9	-	14	38	-	-	75	10.8
Sinhalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korean	6	6	-	-	15	12	6	45	34.9
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-
Arabic	-	4	3	3	13	3	8	34	-
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	-	3	-	3	8	-	14	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	-	-	-	-	12	16	11	39	-
Other Asian languages NEC	-	-	4	3	12	6	-	25	-
Other languages NEC	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	8	3	5	7	11	6	33	73	6.6
Total	412	743	836	832	2,015	1,687	1,569	8,094	1.1

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?

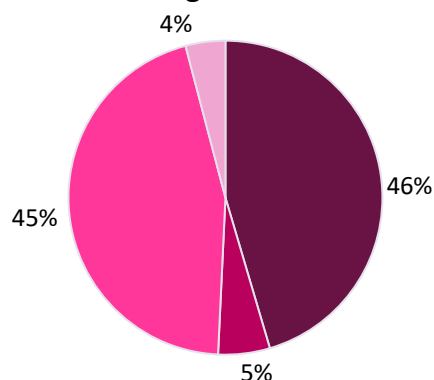
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	361	1,639	2,000	18.1
Infants/Primary – Catholic	303	67	370	81.9
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	63	309	372	16.9
Secondary – Government	269	1,193	1,462	18.4
Secondary – Catholic	274	86	360	76.1
Secondary – Other Non-Government	53	331	384	13.8
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	162	578	740	21.9
University or other Tertiary Institutions	323	1,106	1,429	22.6
Other (including pre-school)	194	695	889	21.8
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	6,110	21,996	28,106	21.7
Total	8,112	28,000	36,112	22.5

Note:

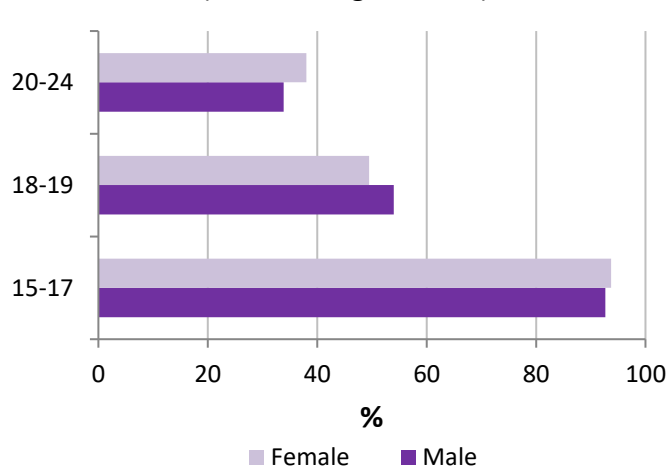
1. This table includes the total population of the parish and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

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

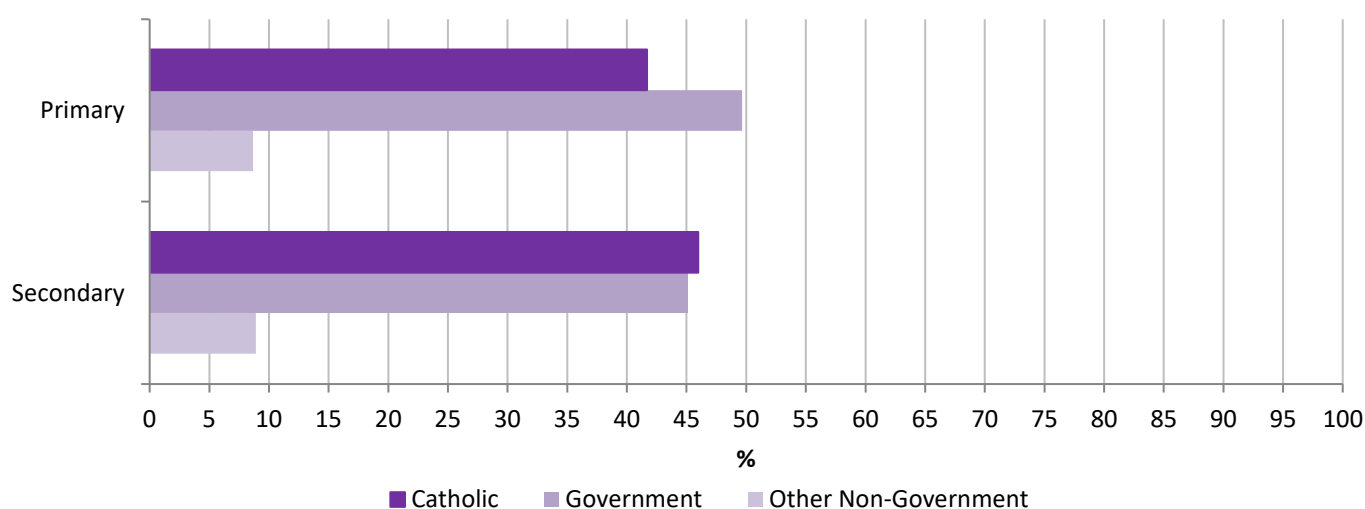
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	23	38	45	85	94	20	5	343	87,697
Infants/Primary – Catholic	5	13	23	68	83	40	41	297	121,536
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	3	8	8	11	8	18	8	64	117,295
Secondary – Government	14	17	32	55	65	27	10	248	98,571
Secondary – Catholic	9	6	12	54	71	45	33	267	129,229
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	3	6	7	6	10	8	46	139,022
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	-	7	10	28	29	23	20	132	128,533
Other (including pre-school)	3	5	3	9	12	6	3	44	106,432
Not stated/Not applicable	7	7	6	11	8	-	-	49	63,197
Total	64	104	145	328	376	189	128	1,490	107,865

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	-	11	24	15	20	6	76
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	13	82	93	80	55	81	404
Advanced diploma or diploma level	6	36	61	63	55	49	270
Certificate level	63	135	142	196	155	185	876
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	372	125	148	199	185	345	1,374
Total	454	389	468	553	470	666	3,000
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>16.0</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	3	16	28	31	20	13	111
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	33	137	161	100	112	64	607
Advanced diploma or diploma level	22	65	89	119	74	56	425
Certificate level	74	113	122	151	108	85	653
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	365	111	143	279	273	701	1,872
Total	497	442	543	680	587	919	3,668
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>19.6</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	3	27	52	46	40	19	187
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	46	219	254	180	167	145	1,011
Advanced diploma or diploma level	28	101	150	182	129	105	695
Certificate level	137	248	264	347	263	270	1,529
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	737	236	291	478	458	1,046	3,246
Total	951	831	1,011	1,233	1,057	1,585	6,668
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>18.0</i>



Employment

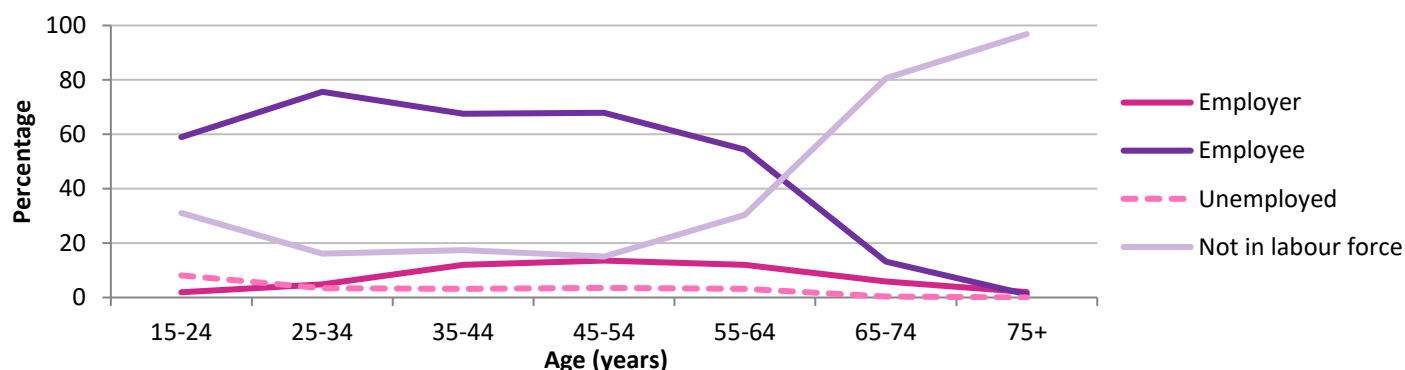
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	14	104	183	40	341
Employee	244	628	603	61	1,536
Unemployed	39	28	30	3	100
Not in the labour force	155	85	170	544	954
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	7	14	20	25	66
Total	459	859	1,006	673	2,997
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>88.5</i>	<i>81.1</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>66.0</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>5.1</i>
Females					
Employer	4	56	107	20	187
Employee	314	672	785	57	1,828
Unemployed	41	27	41	-	109
Not in the labour force	136	217	328	788	1,469
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	5	4	15	44	68
Total	500	976	1,276	909	3,651
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>73.1</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>58.0</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5.1</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	10	41	91	105	57	22	326
Professionals	16	69	74	76	49	20	304
Technicians & Trade Workers	64	91	80	109	66	16	426
Community & Personal Service Workers	27	34	27	35	24	5	152
Clerical & Administrative Workers	11	18	26	39	29	8	131
Sales Workers	47	18	33	36	24	6	164
Machinery operators & Drivers	16	27	33	24	49	13	162
Labourers	63	24	26	47	35	6	201
ID / NS / NA ¹	197	61	70	81	138	564	1,111
Total	451	383	460	552	471	660	2,977
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>33.8</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>36.5</i>	<i>42.3</i>
Females							
Managers	16	33	46	49	31	14	189
Professionals	22	121	123	125	91	9	491
Technicians & Trade Workers	17	13	4	22	11	5	72
Community & Personal Service Workers	79	53	55	70	60	11	328
Clerical & Administrative Workers	38	67	99	158	100	22	484
Sales Workers	121	34	23	43	45	7	273
Machinery operators & Drivers	-	-	3	9	10	-	22
Labourers	32	8	22	44	26	12	144
ID / NS / NA ¹	175	109	151	149	218	828	1,630
Total	500	438	526	669	592	908	3,633
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>45.1</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>33.9</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>11.9</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	26	74	137	154	88	36	515
Professionals	38	190	197	201	140	29	795
Technicians & Trade Workers	81	104	84	131	77	21	498
Community & Personal Service Workers	106	87	82	105	84	16	480
Clerical & Administrative Workers	49	85	125	197	129	30	615
Sales Workers	168	52	56	79	69	13	437
Machinery operators & Drivers	16	27	36	33	59	13	184
Labourers	95	32	48	91	61	18	345
ID / NS / NA ¹	372	170	221	230	356	1,392	2,741
Total	951	821	986	1,221	1,063	1,568	6,610
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>33.9</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>26.5</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?

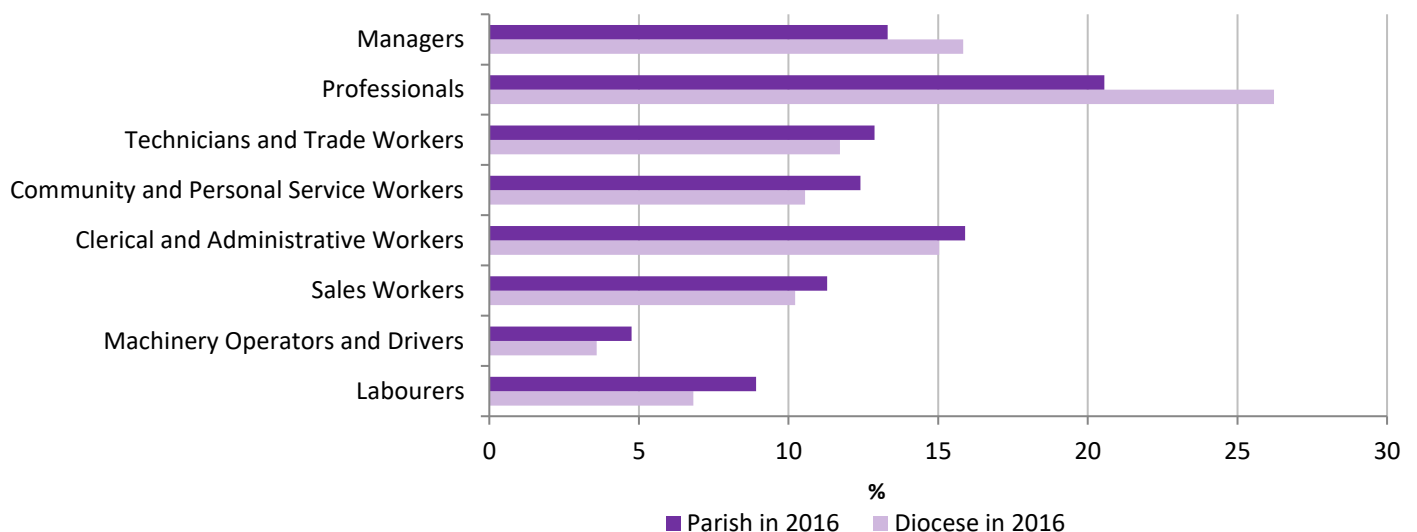
Table 27: Occupation of parents of students attending Catholic schools

	Primary School	Secondary School
Both parents in professional occupation	27	27
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	135	92
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	68	72
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	75	92
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation	3	7
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	20	7
Not applicable and not stated	42	64
Total	370	361
% with professional parent(s)	43.8	33.0
% with blue collar parent(s)	6.2	3.9

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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