



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Toukley Parish

Diocese of Broken Bay

Census ID: 040639



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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: 55,294

Catholic Population: 14,107

Catholics make up 25.5 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 43 years

Total Catholic families: 5,906

1,376 Catholics live alone

1,639 Catholics were born overseas

61 Catholics do not speak English well

1,164 Catholics need assistance with core activities

5,049 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	14,024	14,107
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	20.1	18.6
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	19.8	22.3
Catholics born in NESC ¹ (%)	6.7	7.1
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	0.4	0.4
Catholic families	5,835	5,906
Catholics living alone	1,397	1,376
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	45.4	50.7
Catholics with university degree (%)	5.8	7.8
Catholic males in labour force (%)	57.2	58.7
Catholic females in labour force (%)	48.4	50.2
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	72.2	74.3

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	55,294	51,977	942,438	23,401,892	1	1
Catholic population	14,107	14,024	215,449	5,291,834	1	1
Per cent Catholic	25.5	27.0	22.9	22.6	2	2
At same address since previous Census (%)	55.7	58.0	57.8	57.3	4	4
Median age ⁴ (years)	43	40	41	40	2	2
Aged 0-14 (%)	18.6	20.1	21.7	19.8	5	4
Aged 65+ (%)	22.3	19.8	17.6	16.6	1	1
Males per 100 females	89.2	91.2	88.7	90.6	3	4

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 (%)	8.3	7.2	5.0	5.8	1	1
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	14.6	13.5	12.8	12.5	1	1

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)	21.5	20.5	42.1	34.1	5	5
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	38.7	39.5	22.1	29.6	1	2
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	58.7	57.2	68.6	69.7	5	5
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	50.2	48.4	59.9	60.6	5	5
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	8.0	7.7	4.7	5.8	1	1
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	15.5	14.6	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	4.5	4.7	7.2	5.6	5	3
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	7.1	6.7	16.6	19.1	5	4
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	39	48	3,497	106,428	4	3
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	700	553	3,556	133,528	1	1
Speak language other than English at home (%)	5.3	4.7	16.4	20.4	5	4
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	0.4	0.4	1.5	2.6	5	5

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 (%)	7.8	5.8	27.4	20.6	5	5
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution ²	88.4	81.1	94.6	92.2	5	4
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution ²	40.3	44.2	69.0	62.9	5	5
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution ²	25.7	23.5	46.2	38.2	5	4
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	53.9	48.0	43.2	53.1	1	3
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	43.8	50.0	48.8	41.0	5	3
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	46.5	42.3	53.7	54.5	4	4
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	50.3	55.7	32.1	35.1	1	2
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	19.8	14.9	14.2	28.1	1	4
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	23.4	13.2	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 (%)	31.2	30.9	30.3	33.3	2	3
Married (%)	46.0	46.8	52.9	49.7	5	4
Divorced or Separated (%)	15.7	15.1	10.9	11.2	1	1
Widowed (%)	7.1	7.3	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	5,906	5,835	83,820	1,997,833	1	1
One-parent families	859	846	8,667	231,370	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	14.5	14.5	10.3	11.6	1	1
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	65.2	67.3	60.2	55.9	1	1
De facto couples ³ (%)	19.4	18.7	13.8	17.1	1	2
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	74,616	59,130	120,140	100,270	5	5

Table 8: Households⁵

in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	7,536	7,456	102,422	2,548,354	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	98	108	1,191	53,499	1	1
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	1,278	1,289	14,807	407,684	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	1,376	1,397	15,998	461,183	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	9.8	10.0	7.4	8.7	1	3
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	74.3	72.2	74.5	71.2	4	3
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	1,654	1,689	2,263	1,873	5	4

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

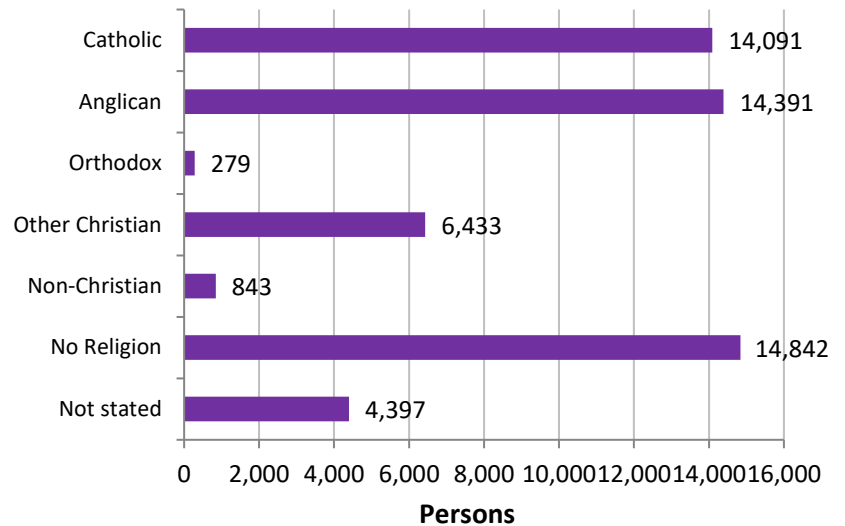
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under ten per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to be 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	1,655	1,891	1,490	1,430	1,723	1,845	1,858	1,485	708	14,085
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Catholic	1,655	1,891	1,490	1,433	1,723	1,845	1,861	1,485	708	14,091
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	24.8	29.1	23.9	24.5	26.1	26.0	25.5	25.4	22.1	25.5
Anglican	1,167	1,421	1,146	1,293	1,774	2,069	2,315	2,051	1,155	14,391
Orthodox	31	30	22	25	38	58	34	30	11	279
Other Christian	559	564	477	535	703	940	1,134	978	543	6,433
Non-Christian	98	97	98	154	140	131	88	31	6	843
No Religion	2,742	2,076	2,497	1,980	1,729	1,519	1,204	737	358	14,842
Not Stated	427	418	493	425	492	537	653	530	422	4,397
Total Population	6,679	6,497	6,223	5,845	6,599	7,099	7,289	5,842	3,203	55,276

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	50	68	118	117
1	68	66	134	154
2	74	83	157	150
3	86	67	153	172
4	89	87	176	183
5	78	71	149	175
6	86	93	179	195
7	82	81	163	188
8	105	114	219	190
9	101	105	206	219
10	89	103	192	192
11	99	96	195	212
12	90	113	203	208
13	97	80	177	225
14	103	98	201	236
15	93	107	200	222
16	88	96	184	200
17	92	85	177	223
18	98	105	203	201
19	80	91	171	170
20-24	411	398	809	729
25-29	316	369	685	693
30-34	338	382	720	698
35-39	319	387	706	843
40-44	369	447	816	929
45-49	428	480	908	920
50-54	446	483	929	907
55-59	435	484	919	819
60-64	401	505	906	871
65-69	435	519	954	835
70-74	400	429	829	737
75-79	299	355	654	545
80+	310	399	709	665
Total	6,655	7,446	14,101	14,023

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.

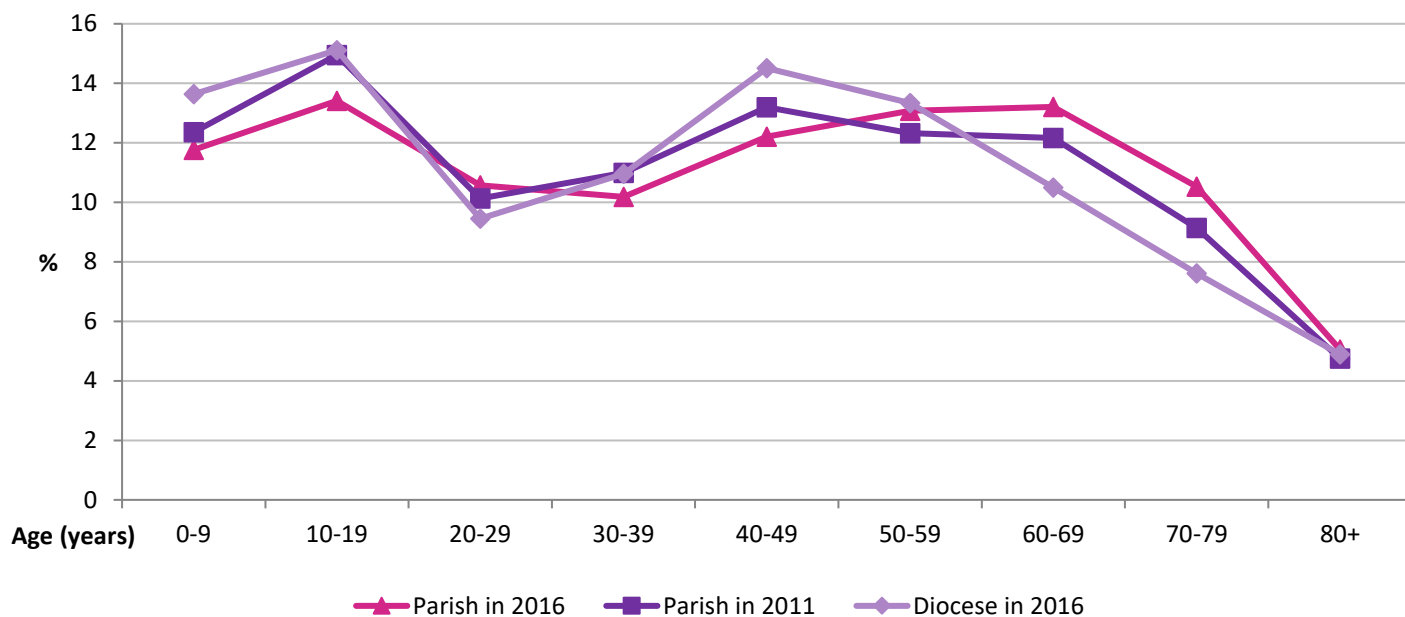
In 2016, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 52 per cent were female and 48 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such as the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

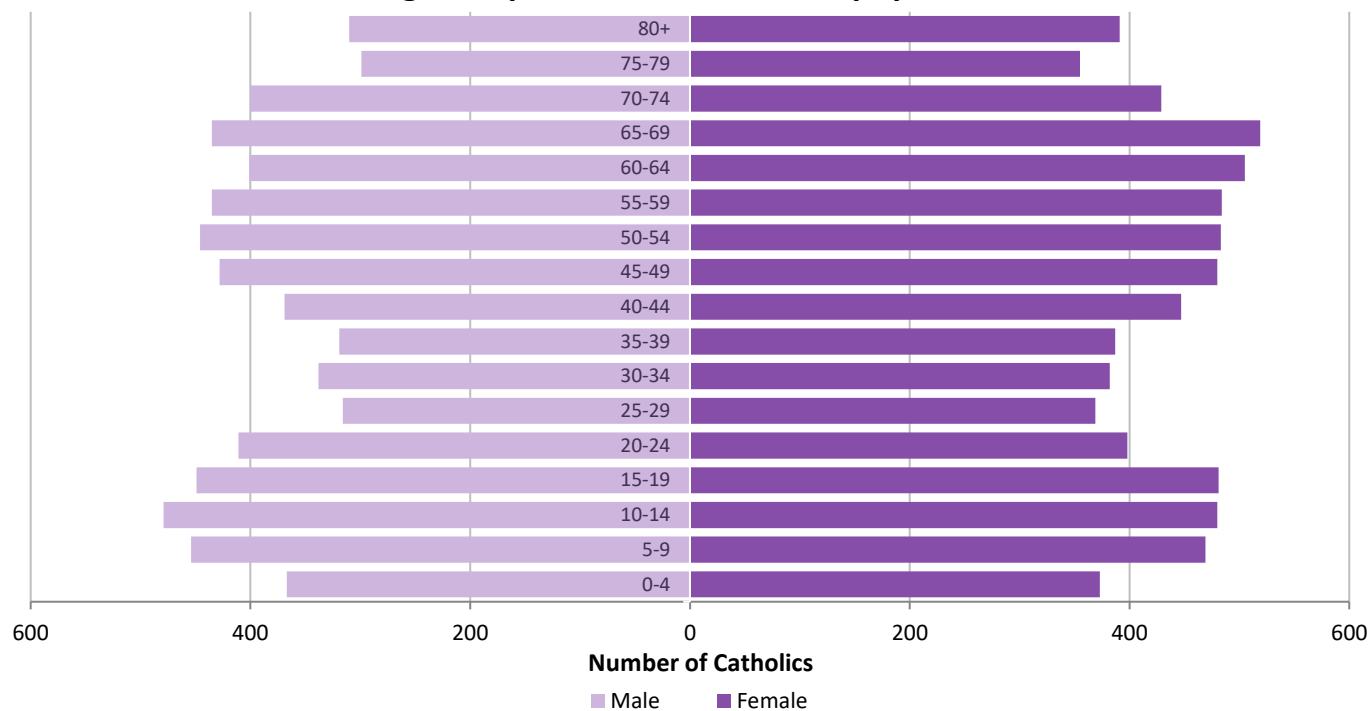


Age and sex

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	75	84	104	88	82	31	464
Females	27	59	100	88	69	55	398

Lone Persons:

Males	-	13	22	17	12	8	72
Females	-	3	15	17	35	33	103

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

Males	-	9	25	18	7	6	65
Females	-	12	12	12	15	15	66

Total

Males	75	106	151	123	101	45	601
Females	27	74	127	117	119	103	567

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	60	53	73	120	126	180	612
Females	50	133	152	253	234	230	1,052

Notes:

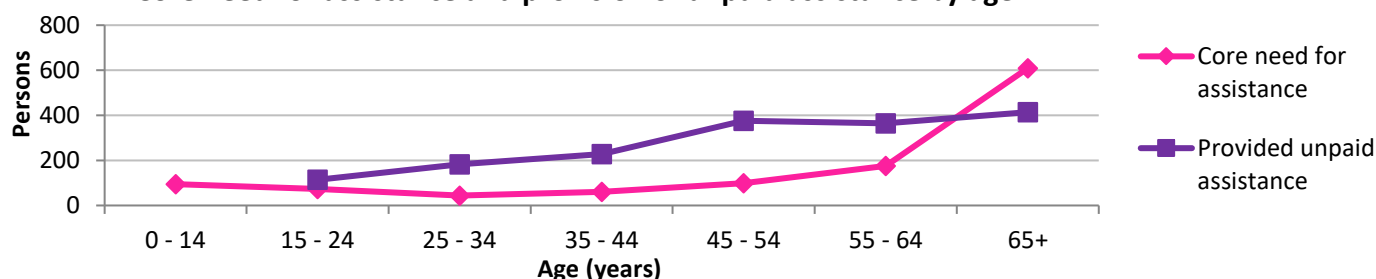
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016. *Census Dictionary Australia 2016*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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	845	403	217	227	127	52	17	1,888
Married	13	212	360	462	489	579	411	2,526
Separated/Divorced	-	35	109	170	197	151	83	745
Widowed	-	-	-	11	22	50	104	187
Total	858	650	686	870	835	832	615	5,346
Females								
Never married	854	375	219	156	63	29	20	1,716
Married	29	321	461	517	576	554	293	2,751
Separated/Divorced	5	54	158	267	264	214	88	1,050
Widowed	-	3	7	28	84	156	354	632
Total	888	753	845	968	987	953	755	6,149

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

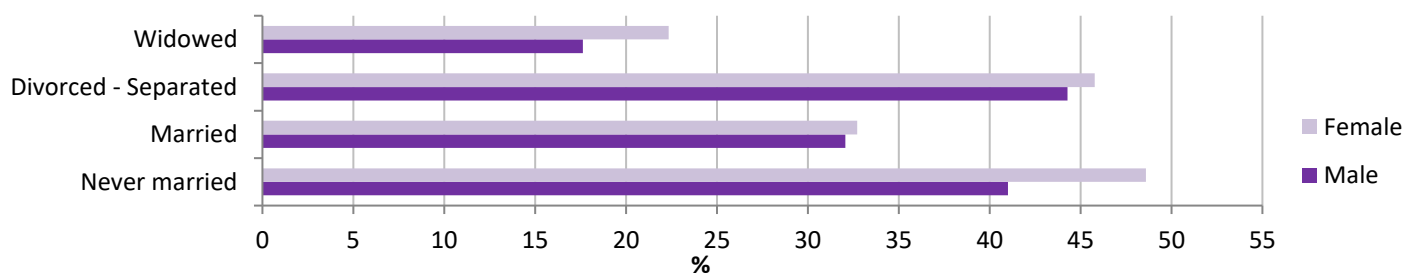


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	1,250	239	1,489	16.1
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	1,757	401	2,158	18.6
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	655	240	895	26.8
Total	3,662	880	4,542	19.4



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	11	20	90	197	184	69	39	88	698	1,950
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	8	29	104	306	299	108	49	94	997	2,015
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	4	19	51	158	139	41	37	51	500	1,964
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both persons Catholic	67	238	160	146	110	22	14	35	792	1,006
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	96	334	219	245	156	26	18	60	1,154	1,040
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	35	55	81	93	96	17	11	21	409	1,435
One-parent families:	101	183	237	152	70	11	4	101	859	980
Parent is Catholic										
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	28	56	81	92	51	10	10	27	355	1,244
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	142	-
Total	350	934	1,023	1,389	1,105	304	182	619	5,906	1,431

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	217	72	35	18	3	345
\$500-\$799	687	110	79	50	17	943
\$800-\$1,249	659	158	139	61	14	1,031
\$1,250-\$1,999	715	260	266	99	34	1,374
\$2,000-\$2,999	525	204	250	97	26	1,102
\$3,000-\$3,999	130	72	75	31	3	311
\$4,000 or more	102	34	35	9	-	180
Income not fully stated	346	120	87	41	17	611
Total Families	3,381	1,030	966	406	114	5,897
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	1,218	1,581	1,775	1,655	1,569	1,426

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)**

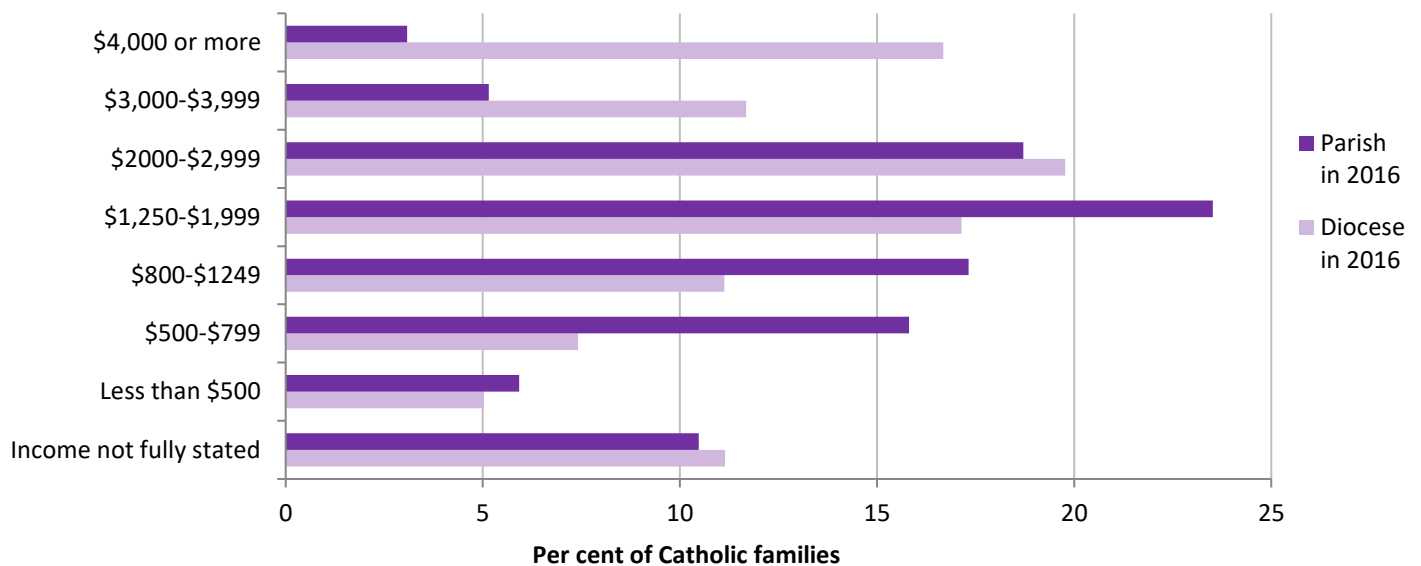


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	2,431	464	587	225	69	3,776
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	496	173	161	57	19	906
One parent family, parent Catholic	318	301	150	62	20	851
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	147	90	65	40	19	361
Total families	3,392	1,028	963	384	127	5,894



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	4,495	59	1,174	170	5,898	76.2
Lone person aged under 35 years	46	-	43	5	94	48.9
Lone person aged 35 years or over	904	40	250	91	1,285	70.4
Group households	153	3	100	3	259	59.1
Total households	5,598	102	1,567	269	7,536	74.3

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	138	232	733	852	271	212	1,681
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	20	12	3	-	1,525
Lone person aged 35 years or over	32	31	60	40	7	6	1,250
Group households	3	5	16	29	4	3	1,724
Total households	173	268	829	933	285	221	1,654

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

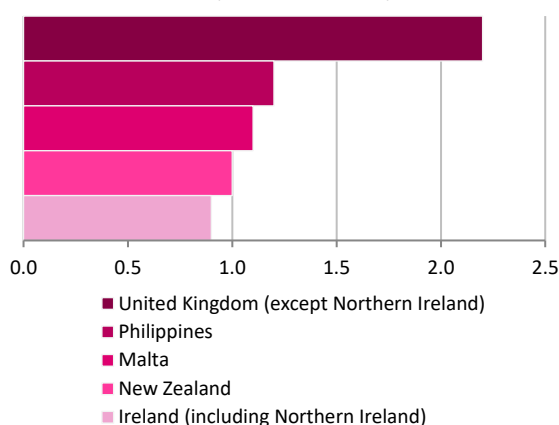
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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)

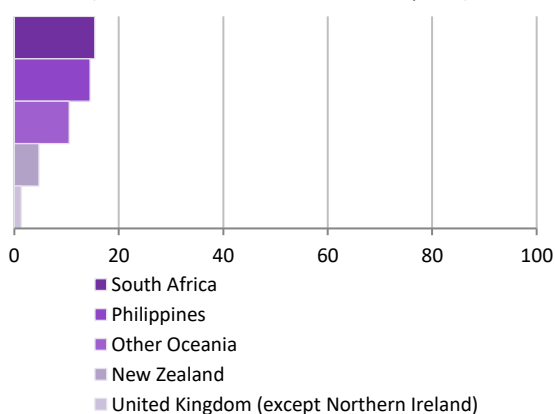


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	12,068	85.4	-
New Zealand	143	1.0	4.7
Other Oceania	38	0.3	10.5
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	309	2.2	1.3
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	121	0.9	-
Italy	115	0.8	-
Malta	151	1.1	-
Spain and Portugal	29	0.2	-
France	13	0.1	-
Netherlands	53	0.4	-
Germany	51	0.4	-
Austria	25	0.2	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	42	0.3	-
Poland	30	0.2	-
Hungary	21	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	30	0.2	-
Other Europe NEC	11	0.1	-
Vietnam	5	0.0	-
Philippines	168	1.2	14.5
Indonesia	7	0.0	-
Malaysia	10	0.1	-
Singapore	6	0.0	-
South East Asia NEC	9	0.1	-
India	21	0.1	-
Sri Lanka	5	0.0	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	3	0.0	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	5	0.0	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	3	0.0	-
Egypt	27	0.2	-
Lebanon	17	0.1	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	-	-	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	8	0.1	-
South Africa	27	0.2	15.4
Mauritius	11	0.1	-
United States of America	33	0.2	-
Canada	10	0.1	-
Argentina	11	0.1	-
Brazil	5	0.0	-
Colombia	7	0.0	-
Chile	34	0.2	-
Central America and South America NEC	36	0.3	-
Other countries	12	0.1	-
Inadequately described/Not stated	393	2.8	-
Total	14,123	100.0	0.3

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	13,159	36,916	50,075	26.3
Italian	123	35	158	77.8
Maltese	112	3	115	97.4
Spanish	100	53	153	65.4
Croatian	18	17	35	51.4
Polish	24	17	41	58.5
Dutch	12	48	60	20.0
French	28	38	66	42.4
German	32	62	94	34.0
Portuguese	27	3	30	90.0
Hungarian	25	6	31	80.6
Ukrainian	3	-	3	100.0
Vietnamese	7	35	42	16.7
Filipino languages	108	28	136	79.4
Chinese languages	12	127	139	8.6
Malayalam	9	9	18	50.0
Sinhalese	-	5	5	-
Korean	5	11	16	31.3
Indonesian and Malay	-	42	42	-
Arabic	26	48	74	35.1
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	40	75	115	34.8
Australian Indigenous languages	-	12	12	-
Other European languages NEC	17	230	247	6.9
Other Asian languages NEC	12	151	163	7.4
Other languages NEC	4	26	30	13.3
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	192	3,183	3,375	5.7
Total	14,095	41,180	55,275	25.5

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	715	1,260	1,472	1,441	2,931	2,546	2,789	13,154	-
Italian	-	5	-	4	18	39	59	125	8.2
Maltese	-	-	-	3	12	24	69	108	4.6
Spanish	-	5	-	6	27	18	46	102	10.9
Croatian	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	16	-
Polish	-	-	-	-	3	9	9	21	-
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-
French	-	-	3	-	4	8	10	25	25.7
German	-	-	-	-	4	12	15	31	-
Portuguese	-	-	-	-	7	-	4	11	-
Hungarian	-	-	-	3	-	5	11	19	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Vietnamese	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-
Filipino languages	-	-	5	5	61	28	15	114	-
Chinese languages	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	9	33.3
Malayalam	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-
Sinhalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arabic	-	-	-	3	8	7	4	22	14.8
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	5	4	9	11	8	7	-	44	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	4	-	-	-	7	4	-	15	-
Other Asian languages NEC	-	-	5	-	8	-	-	13	-
Other languages NEC	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	10	21	16	9	27	25	86	194	3.6
Total	734	1,295	1,510	1,485	3,143	2,739	3,144	14,050	0.5

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Attendance at Educational Institutions

According to the 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?

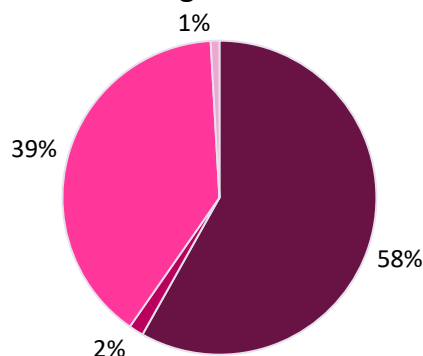
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	574	2,679	3,253	17.6
Infants/Primary – Catholic	706	174	880	80.2
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	30	238	268	11.2
Secondary – Government	490	1,768	2,258	21.7
Secondary – Catholic	453	138	591	76.6
Secondary – Other Non-Government	32	229	261	12.3
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	280	765	1,045	26.8
University or other Tertiary Institutions	348	906	1,254	27.8
Other (including pre-school)	357	1,032	1,389	25.7
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	10,833	33,264	44,097	24.6
Total	14,103	41,193	55,296	25.5

Note:

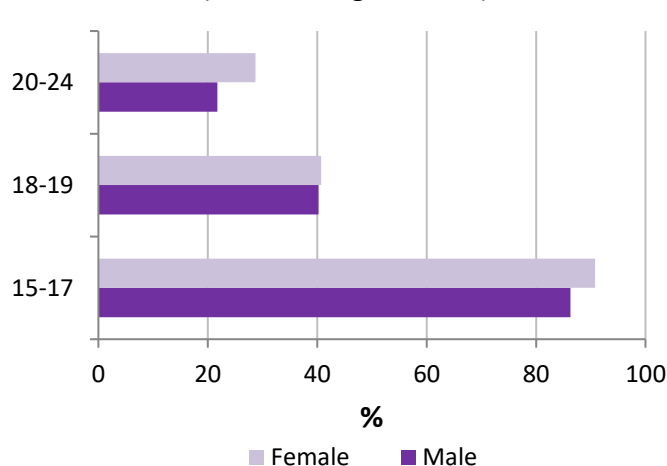
1. This table includes the total population of the parish and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

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

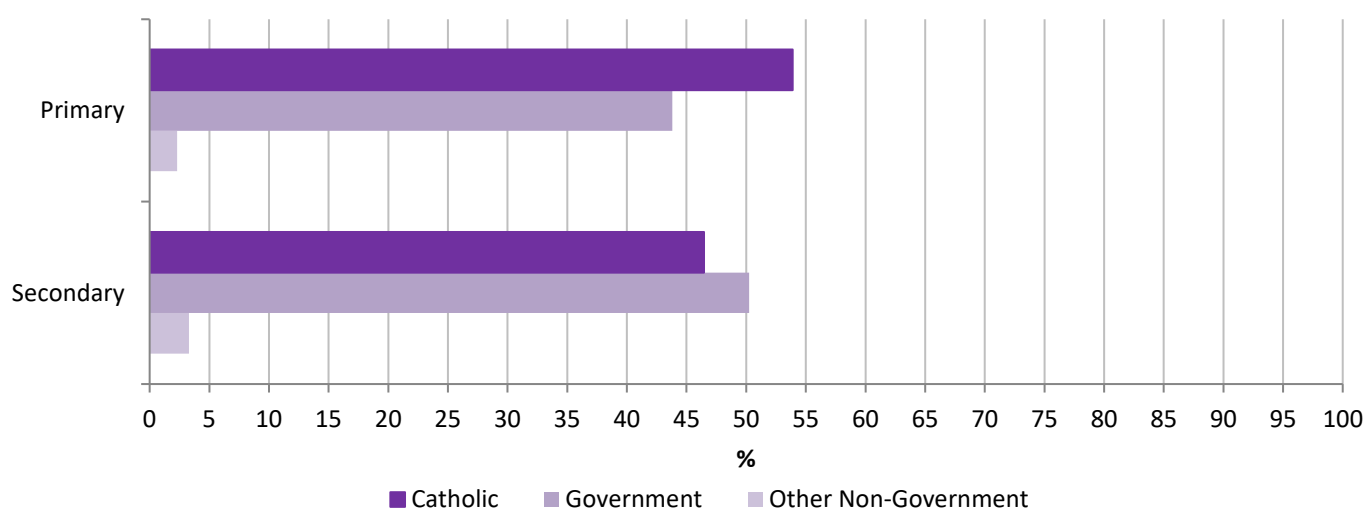
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	39	88	106	158	104	11	7	565	70,969
Infants/Primary – Catholic	23	51	70	174	205	70	30	684	102,799
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	-	-	5	11	3	10	3	35	104,260
Secondary – Government	19	58	74	119	107	13	13	463	81,748
Secondary – Catholic	5	19	41	91	134	48	27	437	114,571
Secondary – Other Non-Government	3	-	3	5	7	8	4	36	134,056
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	4	3	14	41	44	12	19	151	111,963
Other (including pre-school)	8	5	8	14	10	3	-	51	73,533
Not stated/Not applicable	4	15	8	18	23	-	4	87	84,706
Total	105	239	329	631	637	175	107	2,509	92,329

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	17	16	39
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	19	22	35	47	50	49	222
Advanced diploma or diploma level	9	36	56	63	43	59	266
Certificate level	148	304	322	360	338	473	1,945
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	683	292	272	389	391	852	2,879
Total	859	654	688	862	839	1,449	5,351
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.9</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	-	7	17	19	10	7	60
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	23	140	142	87	94	74	560
Advanced diploma or diploma level	40	99	119	134	99	89	580
Certificate level	190	257	264	249	182	136	1,278
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	626	245	296	480	603	1,405	3,655
Total	879	748	838	969	988	1,711	6,133
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>10.1</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	-	7	20	22	27	23	99
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	42	162	177	134	144	123	782
Advanced diploma or diploma level	49	135	175	197	142	148	846
Certificate level	338	561	586	609	520	609	3,223
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,309	537	568	869	994	2,257	6,534
Total	1,738	1,402	1,526	1,831	1,827	3,160	11,484
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>7.7</i>

Toukley Parish, Diocese of Broken Bay, Census ID: 040639

National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016 – a project of the Australian Catholic Bishops Conference

Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics – 2016 Census of Population and Housing



Employment

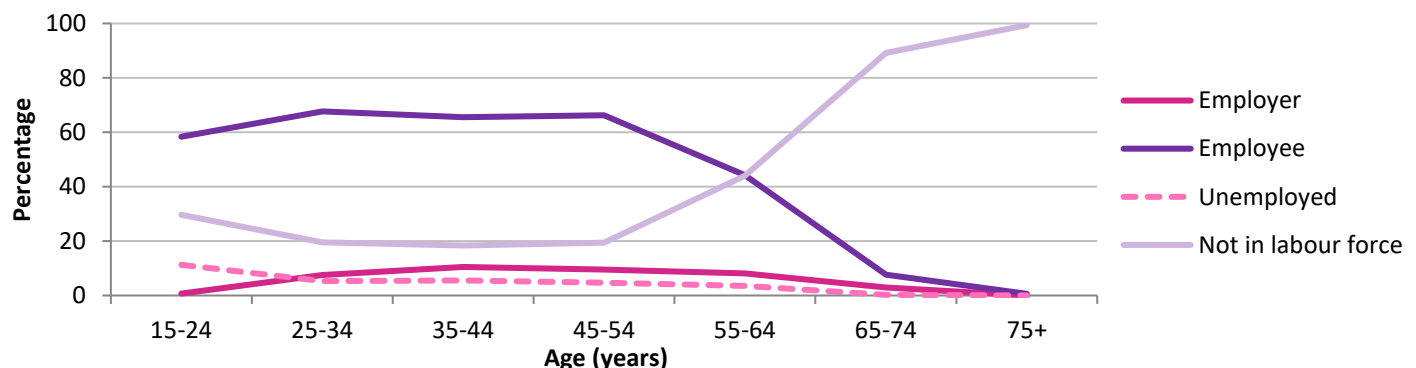
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	13	168	226	35	442
Employee	485	936	934	69	2,424
Unemployed	94	66	71	8	239
Not in the labour force	251	138	441	1,287	2,117
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	12	37	33	46	128
Total	855	1,345	1,705	1,445	5,350
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>69.2</i>	<i>87.0</i>	<i>72.2</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>58.0</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.7</i>
Females					
Employer	-	91	94	11	196
Employee	510	989	1,057	66	2,622
Unemployed	98	86	79	-	263
Not in the labour force	257	405	700	1,546	2,908
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	19	21	33	80	153
Total	884	1,592	1,963	1,703	6,146
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>68.8</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>62.7</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>50.2</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>8.5</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	11	49	87	66	55	11	279
Professionals	15	33	36	66	45	15	210
Technicians & Trade Workers	163	193	174	201	111	18	860
Community & Personal Service Workers	48	36	41	49	29	7	210
Clerical & Administrative Workers	9	14	22	39	30	4	118
Sales Workers	64	36	26	51	25	17	219
Machinery operators & Drivers	39	85	97	104	86	19	430
Labourers	137	100	72	104	79	17	509
ID / NS / NA ¹	371	108	121	192	369	1,345	2,506
Total	857	654	676	872	829	1,453	5,341
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>24.1</i>	<i>17.2</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>69.2</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>60.1</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>63.5</i>
Females							
Managers	17	46	52	49	44	9	217
Professionals	34	111	127	122	92	18	504
Technicians & Trade Workers	34	27	26	32	10	-	129
Community & Personal Service Workers	139	125	114	143	79	17	617
Clerical & Administrative Workers	54	106	140	167	123	25	615
Sales Workers	191	58	49	94	57	4	453
Machinery operators & Drivers	12	7	16	11	11	3	60
Labourers	43	14	43	64	43	6	213
ID / NS / NA ¹	368	252	273	279	526	1,618	3,316
Total	892	746	840	961	985	1,700	6,124
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>25.7</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>14.3</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	28	95	139	115	99	20	496
Professionals	49	144	163	188	137	33	714
Technicians & Trade Workers	197	220	200	233	121	18	989
Community & Personal Service Workers	187	161	155	192	108	24	827
Clerical & Administrative Workers	63	120	162	206	153	29	733
Sales Workers	255	94	75	145	82	21	672
Machinery operators & Drivers	51	92	113	115	97	22	490
Labourers	180	114	115	168	122	23	722
ID / NS / NA ¹	739	360	394	471	895	2,963	5,822
Total	1,749	1,400	1,516	1,833	1,814	3,153	11,465
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>21.4</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>38.1</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>39.0</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?

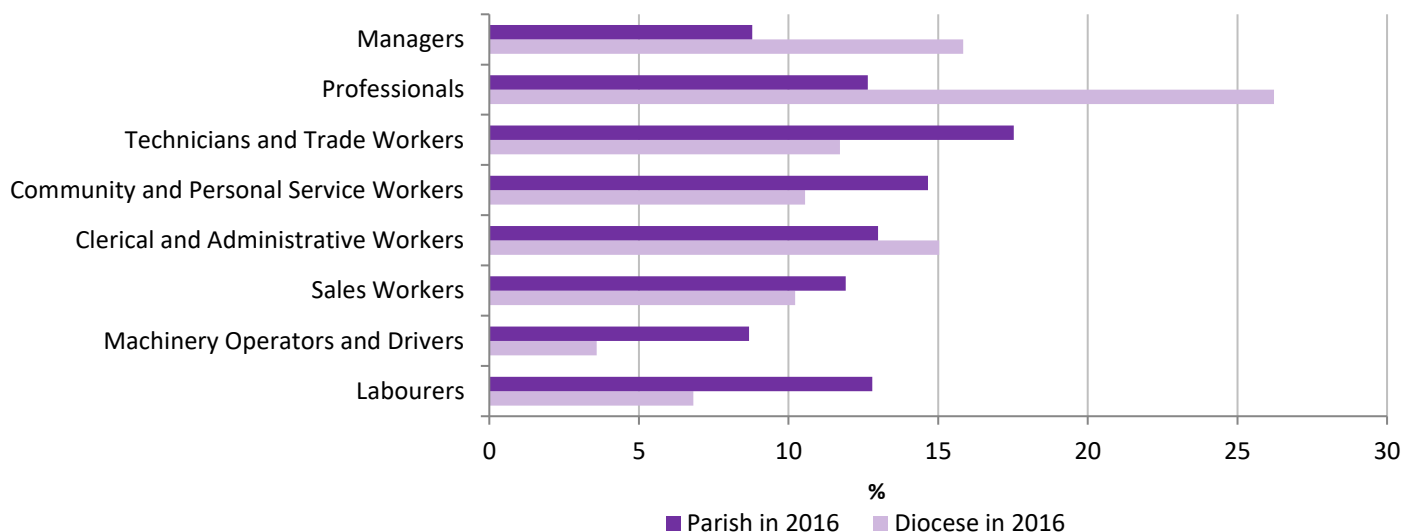
Table 27: Occupation of parents of students attending Catholic schools

	Primary School	Secondary School
Both parents in professional occupation	27	13
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	181	133
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	119	62
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	302	237
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation	27	11
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	91	38
Not applicable and not stated	135	90
Total	882	584
% with professional parent(s)	23.6	25.0
% with blue collar parent(s)	13.4	8.4

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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www.ncpr.catholic.org.au

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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