



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Glenwood-Stanhope Gardens Parish

Diocese of Parramatta

Census ID: 071253



Date of report: May 2020

Report prepared by: National Centre for Pastoral Research
Australian Catholic Bishops Conference
GPO Box 368
Canberra ACT 2601
Australia

Telephone: +61 (02) 6201 9812

Email: ncpr@catholic.org.au

Web: www.ncpr.catholic.org.au

IMPORTANT COPYRIGHT INFORMATION

Most statistics in this profile have been derived by the National Centre for Pastoral Research of the Australian Catholic Bishops Conference from customised Census tables purchased from the Australian Bureau of Statistics as part of the National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016.

All Census data is copyright © Commonwealth of Australia.

You are free to reproduce this document or any part of it. If any tables, graphs or individual items of data are extracted from this document for use in reports or presentations or in any other way, please attribute the source of the material as follows:

'This material was prepared by the National Centre for Pastoral Research of the Australian Catholic Bishops Conference from Census data obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.' A shorter form is also acceptable: 'Prepared by the ACBC National Centre for Pastoral Research from ABS data.'



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Glenwood-Stanhope Gardens Parish

Diocese of Parramatta

Census ID: 071253



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.

Page

Your parish community in 2016	2
What has changed in your parish since 2011?	3

Overview Tables

Page

1. Population	4
2. Disability	4
3. Occupation and employment.....	5
4. Birthplace, Indigenous status and language	5
5. Education.....	6
6. Marital status	7
7. Families.....	7
8. Households.....	7

Detailed Topics

Page

Religious affiliation	9
Age and sex.....	10
Disability	12
Marital status	13
Families.....	14
Households.....	16
Birthplace	17
Language	18
Attendance at educational institutions.....	20
Educational qualifications	22
Employment	23
Occupation	24



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: 43,319

Catholic Population: 11,391

Catholics make up 26.3 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 33 years

Total Catholic families: 3,906

294 Catholics live alone

3,820 Catholics were born overseas

179 Catholics do not speak English well

352 Catholics need assistance with core activities

3,249 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	11,548	11,391
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	30.2	28.0
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	4.6	7.6
Catholics born in NESC ¹ (%)	29.2	29.8
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	1.6	1.6
Catholic families	4,016	3,906
Catholics living alone	315	294
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	59.2	58.9
Catholics with university degree (%)	27.1	29.7
Catholic males in labour force (%)	82.4	80.2
Catholic females in labour force (%)	72.1	70.9
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	81.9	79.6

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	43,319	37,732	1,155,462	23,401,892	1	1
Catholic population	11,391	11,548	322,677	5,291,834	1	1
Per cent Catholic	26.3	30.6	27.9	22.6	4	2
At same address since previous Census (%)	59.0	44.9	62.2	57.3	4	3
Median age ⁴ (years)	33	30	37	40	5	5
Aged 0-14 (%)	28.0	30.2	21.7	19.8	1	1
Aged 65+ (%)	7.6	4.6	13.9	16.6	5	5
Males per 100 females	91.7	93.8	92.7	90.6	4	3

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 (%)	3.1	2.2	5.6	5.8	5	5
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	10.2	9.2	12.2	12.5	5	5

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)	39.4	38.9	31.3	34.1	2	2
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	21.5	22.6	31.0	29.6	5	4
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	80.2	82.4	71.0	69.7	1	1
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	70.9	72.1	61.0	60.6	1	1
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	3.9	3.9	5.2	5.8	4	5
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	9.1	10.5	10.7	12.2	4	4

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	3.9	4.6	3.9	5.6	3	3
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	29.8	29.2	26.6	19.1	2	1
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	192	207	5,732	106,428	2	1
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	107	81	6,703	133,528	3	2
Speak language other than English at home (%)	29.7	29.4	29.2	20.4	3	1
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	1.6	1.6	3.0	2.6	4	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 (%)	29.7	27.1	20.1	20.6	1	2
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution ²	94.8	89.3	91.9	92.2	1	2
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution ²	78.5	69.6	66.4	62.9	1	2
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution ²	45.1	36.1	37.8	38.2	2	2
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	57.8	59.8	51.6	53.1	2	2
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	38.4	36.6	43.1	41.0	4	3
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	60.3	58.3	60.6	54.5	3	2
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	33.0	35.1	31.4	35.1	3	3
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	21.9	18.1	23.1	28.1	3	4
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	31.5	31.2	31.3	35.7	3	4

Notes:

1. The data in this table relates to the students who live in your parish and not necessarily to the schools in your parish. Students may be attending schools outside your parish.
2. 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 (%)	29.0	26.9	32.9	33.3	5	4
Married (%)	60.5	62.9	51.7	49.7	1	1
Divorced or Separated (%)	7.9	8.0	10.3	11.2	5	5
Widowed (%)	2.6	2.2	5.1	5.8	5	5

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

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	3,906	4,016	113,472	1,997,833	1	1
One-parent families	322	328	14,811	231,370	3	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	8.2	8.2	13.1	11.6	5	5
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	42.3	45.4	45.4	55.9	4	5
De facto couples ³ (%)	10.1	9.7	13.1	17.1	4	5
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	135,415	120,450	107,004	100,270	1	1

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

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	4,162	4,338	133,242	2,548,354	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	44	80	1,776	53,499	2	2
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	250	235	17,253	407,684	4	3
Persons living alone (total)	294	315	19,029	461,183	3	3
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	2.6	2.7	5.9	8.7	5	5
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	79.6	81.9	72.5	71.2	2	2
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	2,527	2,600	2,101	1,873	1	1

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

CONTENTS OF THE DETAILED PROFILE

Tables	Page
9: Religious affiliation by age.....	9
10: Age by sex.....	10
11a: Need for assistance with core activities by age	12
11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age.....	12
12: Registered marital status by sex and age.....	13
13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status	13
14: Family composition by weekly family income.....	14
15: Weekly family income by number of dependent children.....	15
16: Social marital status by number of dependent children.....	15
17: Household composition by tenure type.....	16
18: Household composition by monthly housing loan repayment.....	16
19: Birthplace	17
20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation.....	18
21: Language spoken at home by age	19
22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation	20
23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family	21
24: Highest qualification attained by age and sex	22
25: Labour force status by age and sex.....	23
26: Occupation by age and sex.....	24
27: Occupation of parents of students attending Catholic schools	25

Graphs	Page
Religious affiliation	9
Age profile of the Catholic population, 2011 & 2016.....	11
Age-sex profile of the Catholic population, 2016.....	11
Core need for assistance and provision of unpaid assistance by age	12
Change of address since 2011 by marital status	13
Weekly family income	15
Top 5 birthplaces of Catholics born overseas	17
Top 5 birthplaces with highest proportions of recent arrivals.....	17
Language background of all students attending Catholic schools	20
Education participation rate.....	20
Type of school being attended by Catholic students	21
Labour force status by age	23
Occupation	25



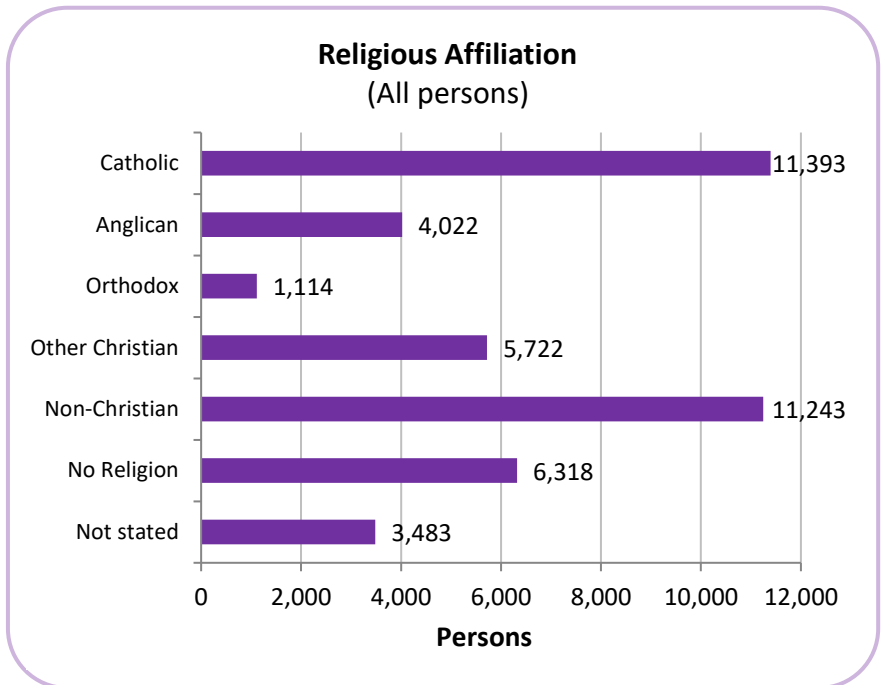
Religious affiliation

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?



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	2,072	1,987	1,132	1,689	1,903	1,226	766	375	126	11,276
Maronite Catholic	20	14	10	11	16	6	4	-	-	81
Melkite Catholic	5	-	-	3	-	-	3	4	-	15
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Syro-Malabar Catholic	4	7	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	17
Total Catholic	2,101	2,012	1,142	1,706	1,922	1,232	773	379	126	11,393
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	28.0	30.6	22.6	22.0	25.9	27.2	27.2	30.7	34.0	26.3
Anglican	578	578	294	634	859	431	352	221	75	4,022
Orthodox	185	182	128	183	186	124	74	40	12	1,114
Other Christian	833	936	804	816	939	729	457	168	40	5,722
Non-Christian	2,000	1,663	1,224	2,367	1,883	1,140	665	237	64	11,243
No Religion	1,335	860	882	1,277	987	521	310	116	30	6,318
Not Stated	470	335	584	782	648	354	214	72	24	3,483
Total Population	7,502	6,566	5,058	7,765	7,424	4,531	2,845	1,233	371	43,295

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



Age and sex

**Table 10:
Age by sex**

Age (years)	Males 2016	Females 2016	Total 2016	Total 2011
0	76	69	145	211
1	101	87	188	242
2	101	105	206	271
3	110	115	225	267
4	111	113	224	281
5	109	109	218	268
6	111	102	213	279
7	115	126	241	234
8	109	115	224	222
9	122	111	233	229
10	131	105	236	219
11	100	138	238	218
12	135	91	226	196
13	91	113	204	170
14	98	103	201	177
15	111	81	192	193
16	97	112	209	147
17	115	93	208	156
18	78	71	149	145
19	78	85	163	118
20-24	320	297	617	610
25-29	233	285	518	790
30-34	311	427	738	1,018
35-39	439	535	974	1,164
40-44	473	579	1,052	993
45-49	411	468	879	770
50-54	340	356	696	573
55-59	262	276	538	473
60-64	197	226	423	380
65-69	164	196	360	220
70-74	91	130	221	162
75-79	80	76	156	72
80+	58	68	126	79
Total	5,478	5,963	11,441	11,547

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.

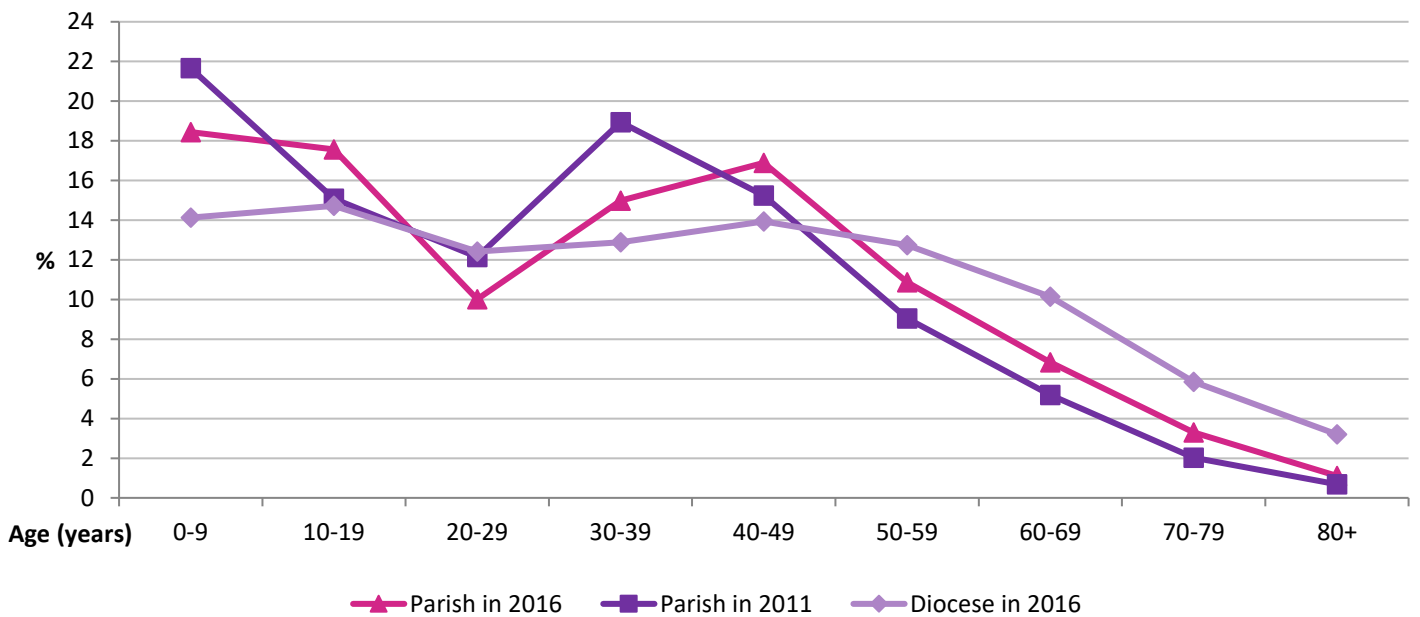
In 2016, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 52 per cent were female and 48 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such as the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

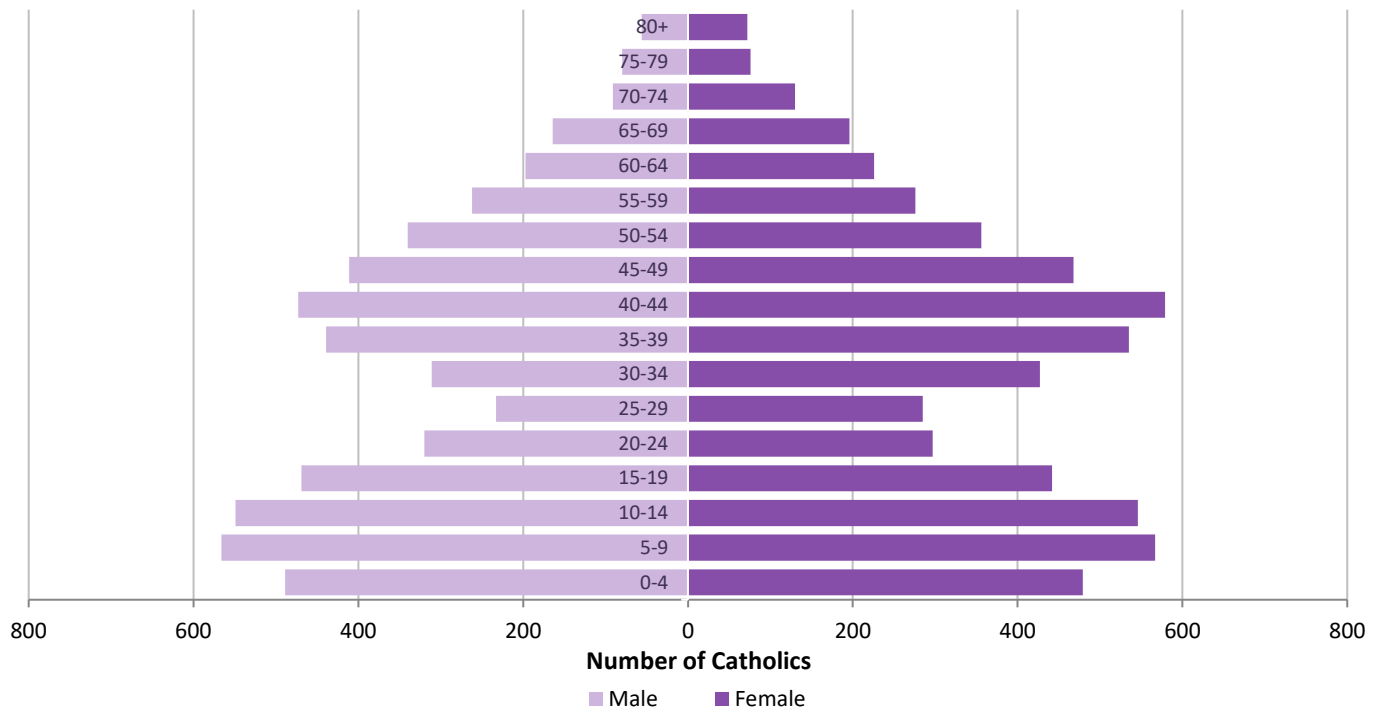


Age and sex

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?

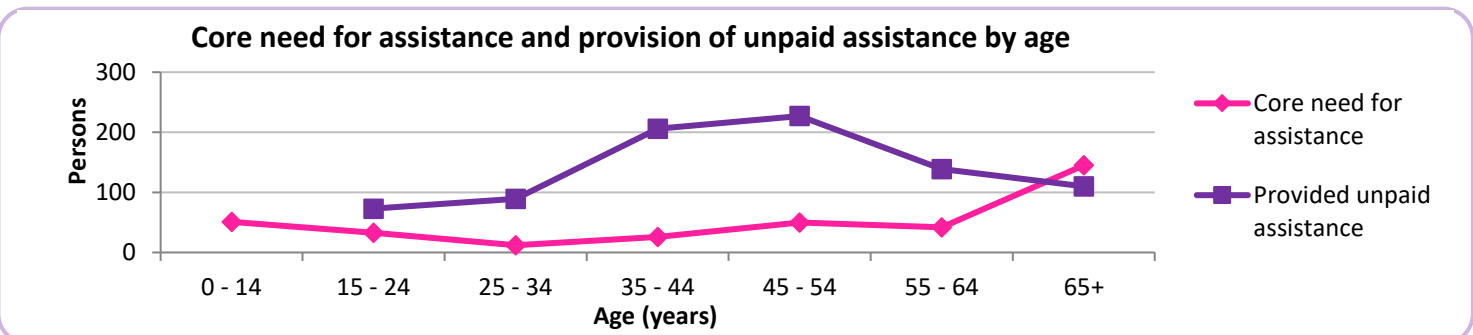
How might the parish respond pastorally to this information?

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	35	31	17	17	27	7	134
Females	15	34	46	33	17	22	167
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Females	-	-	-	6	6	4	16
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	-	3	13	-	-	3	19
Females	-	3	6	4	5	-	18
Total							
Males	35	34	30	17	30	10	156
Females	15	37	52	43	28	26	201

Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability⁴							
Males	34	31	67	78	49	47	306
Females	36	59	139	145	90	62	531

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.



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	778	263	98	40	19	4	4	1,206
Married	8	273	771	640	375	213	109	2,389
Separated/Divorced	-	9	42	73	57	35	18	234
Widowed	-	-	3	-	5	9	14	31
Total	786	545	914	753	456	261	145	3,860
Females								
Never married	726	276	97	51	24	5	4	1,183
Married	13	419	902	614	368	202	56	2,574
Separated/Divorced	-	22	99	141	86	48	12	408
Widowed	-	-	6	15	30	69	76	196
Total	739	717	1,104	821	508	324	148	4,361

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

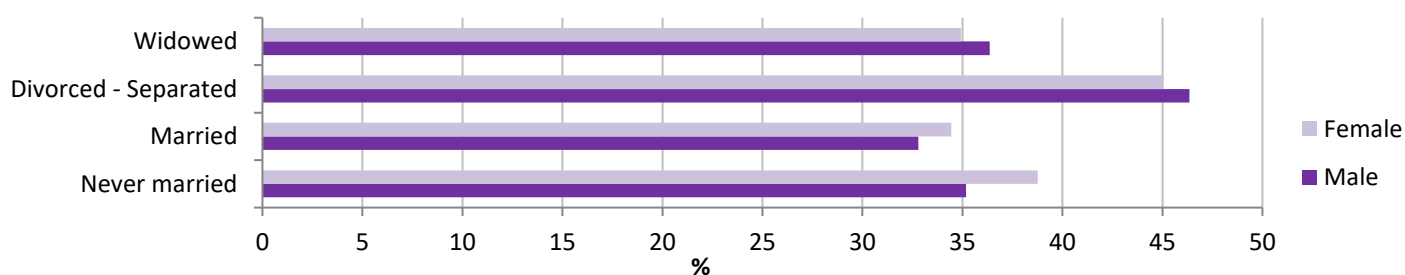


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	1,735	107	1,842	5.8
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	773	134	907	14.8
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	441	92	533	17.3
Total	2,949	333	3,282	10.1



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	12	12	46	200	436	327	269	103	1,405	2,873
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	4	6	21	98	205	161	159	28	682	2,965
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	9	4	17	59	115	89	81	21	395	2,852
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both persons Catholic	50	64	60	77	109	55	22	12	449	1,683
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	8	27	24	32	68	33	25	7	224	2,257
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	3	6	7	15	50	26	28	6	141	2,730
One-parent families:	26	41	63	81	60	17	9	25	322	1,421
Parent is Catholic										
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	11	14	8	31	47	28	19	18	176	2,319
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	112	-
Total	123	174	246	593	1,090	736	612	332	3,906	2,597

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	64	22	16	7	3	112
\$500-\$799	109	28	17	4	3	161
\$800-\$1,249	117	55	57	17	8	254
\$1,250-\$1,999	197	104	192	78	13	584
\$2,000-\$2,999	328	243	361	119	24	1,075
\$3,000-\$3,999	203	160	246	85	24	718
\$4,000 or more	184	117	192	91	15	599
Income not fully stated	146	61	59	44	13	323
Total Families	1,348	790	1,140	445	103	3,826
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	2,347	2,639	2,716	2,794	2,750	2,595

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.

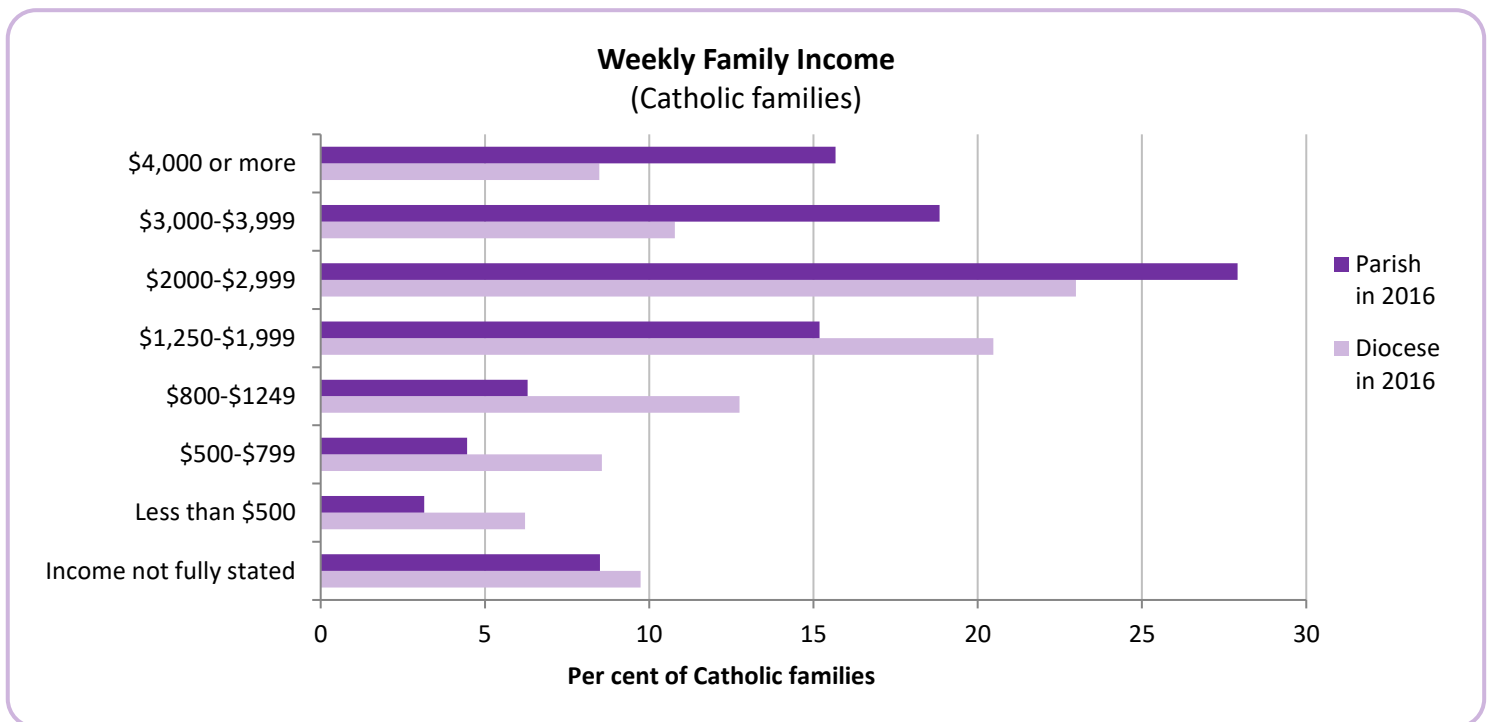


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	1,010	603	963	368	102	3,046
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	184	58	74	28	9	353
One parent family, parent Catholic	112	90	84	24	5	315
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	52	38	42	16	9	157
Total families	1,358	789	1,163	436	125	3,871



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?

	Fully owned or being purchased	Rented from State or Territory Housing Authority	Rented from other landlord, or landlord not stated	Other households	Total households	Per cent owned or being purchased
Family households	3,055	4	693	66	3,818	80.0
Lone person aged under 35 years	26	-	11	3	40	65.0
Lone person aged 35 years or over	208	-	32	10	250	83.2
Group households	26	-	25	3	54	48.1
Total households	3,315	4	761	82	4,162	79.6

	\$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	72	79	230	476	480	936	2,549
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	4	3	11	-	2,309
Lone person aged 35 years or over	4	6	6	17	11	13	2,041
Group households	-	-	4	5	3	3	2,020
Total households	76	85	244	501	505	952	2,527

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

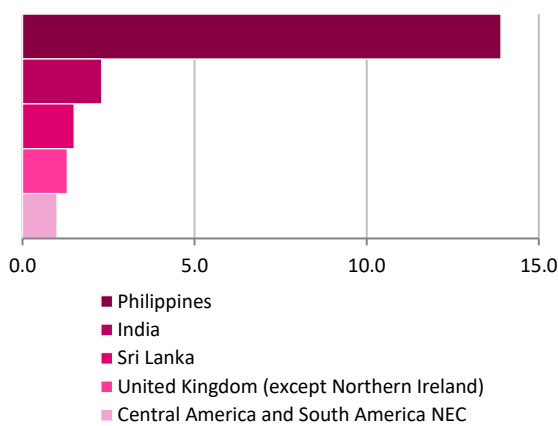
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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)

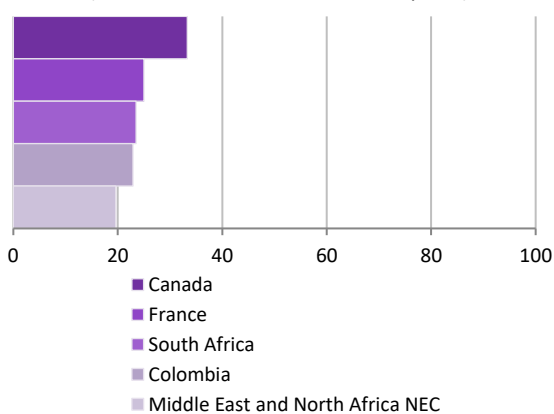


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	7,401	64.9	-
New Zealand	99	0.9	-
Other Oceania	39	0.3	-
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	144	1.3	14.5
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	83	0.7	4.9
Italy	103	0.9	-
Malta	109	1.0	-
Spain and Portugal	26	0.2	11.5
France	16	0.1	25.0
Netherlands	15	0.1	-
Germany	37	0.3	-
Austria	-	-	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	96	0.8	-
Poland	70	0.6	-
Hungary	8	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	39	0.3	-
Other Europe NEC	7	0.1	-
Vietnam	21	0.2	-
Philippines	1,581	13.9	7.0
Indonesia	86	0.8	4.3
Malaysia	37	0.3	-
Singapore	36	0.3	13.9
South East Asia NEC	22	0.2	-
India	257	2.3	4.7
Sri Lanka	172	1.5	1.8
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	15	0.1	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	31	0.3	9.4
Korea, Republic of (South)	92	0.8	7.2
Egypt	17	0.1	-
Lebanon	61	0.5	-
Iraq	15	0.1	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	9	0.1	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	47	0.4	19.6
South Africa	88	0.8	23.5
Mauritius	69	0.6	-
United States of America	21	0.2	-
Canada	12	0.1	33.3
Argentina	17	0.1	-
Brazil	14	0.1	-
Colombia	27	0.2	22.9
Chile	58	0.5	-
Central America and South America NEC	109	1.0	6.3
Other countries	74	0.6	13.3
Inadequately described/Not stated	120	1.1	-
Total	11,400	100.0	2.1

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	7,940	14,535	22,475	35.3
Italian	223	30	253	88.1
Maltese	138	7	145	95.2
Spanish	272	182	454	59.9
Croatian	120	20	140	85.7
Polish	86	15	101	85.1
Dutch	7	10	17	41.2
French	78	48	126	61.9
German	23	53	76	30.3
Portuguese	38	28	66	57.6
Hungarian	24	9	33	72.7
Ukrainian	4	9	13	30.8
Vietnamese	19	68	87	21.8
Filipino languages	1,426	440	1,866	76.4
Chinese languages	85	1,734	1,819	4.7
Malayalam	60	149	209	28.7
Sinhalese	118	543	661	17.9
Korean	114	315	429	26.6
Indonesian and Malay	123	267	390	31.5
Arabic	165	538	703	23.5
Assyrian and Chaldean	14	15	29	48.3
Oceanic and Papuan languages	17	122	139	12.2
Australian Indigenous languages	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	51	650	701	7.3
Other Asian languages NEC	137	8,126	8,263	1.7
Other languages NEC	73	1,633	1,706	4.3
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	72	2,376	2,448	2.9
Total	11,427	31,922	43,349	26.4

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	847	1,439	1,297	851	2,358	756	394	7,942	-
Italian	4	7	-	19	70	67	48	215	3.6
Maltese	4	-	-	7	45	32	44	132	2.9
Spanish	20	21	20	10	105	40	50	266	7.5
Croatian	10	8	6	9	49	28	18	128	8.4
Polish	3	7	3	3	25	23	15	79	11.8
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French	-	-	7	7	12	21	23	70	-
German	6	-	4	-	7	3	5	25	-
Portuguese	4	-	3	7	16	7	-	37	-
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	21	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	-	-	5	-	5	-	4	14	-
Filipino languages	22	37	85	138	539	472	138	1,431	1.3
Chinese languages	-	5	8	9	25	23	11	81	10.2
Malayalam	3	8	3	-	34	-	-	48	7.6
Sinhalese	6	5	15	13	34	33	15	121	5.2
Korean	6	18	17	3	46	16	14	120	36.6
Indonesian and Malay	10	16	15	4	55	17	3	120	9.2
Arabic	7	9	9	16	72	29	25	167	6.5
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	4	-	5	6	5	20	46.7
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	-	-	3	8	6	-	17	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	4	6	8	5	15	9	7	54	11.5
Other Asian languages NEC	4	3	11	16	58	44	11	147	-
Other languages NEC	3	3	13	11	24	15	-	69	4.2
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	20	8	8	3	16	3	7	65	12.7
Total	983	1,600	1,541	1,134	3,623	1,660	848	11,389	1.6

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?

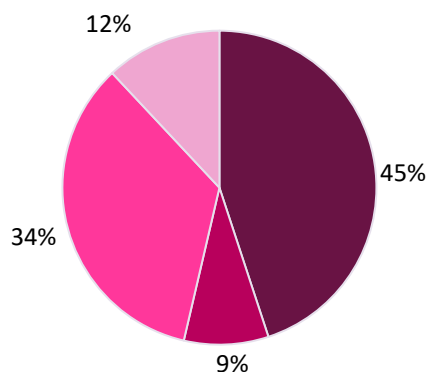
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	600	2,905	3,505	17.1
Infants/Primary – Catholic	904	254	1,158	78.1
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	59	435	494	11.9
Secondary – Government	374	1,788	2,162	17.3
Secondary – Catholic	684	315	999	68.5
Secondary – Other Non-Government	77	341	418	18.4
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	178	517	695	25.6
University or other Tertiary Institutions	551	1,852	2,403	22.9
Other (including pre-school)	399	1,011	1,410	28.3
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	7,569	22,507	30,076	25.2
Total	11,395	31,925	43,320	26.3

Note:

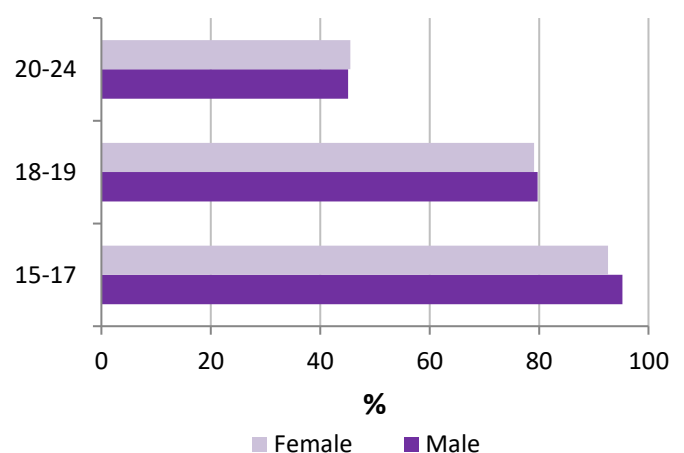
- This table includes the total population of the parish and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

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

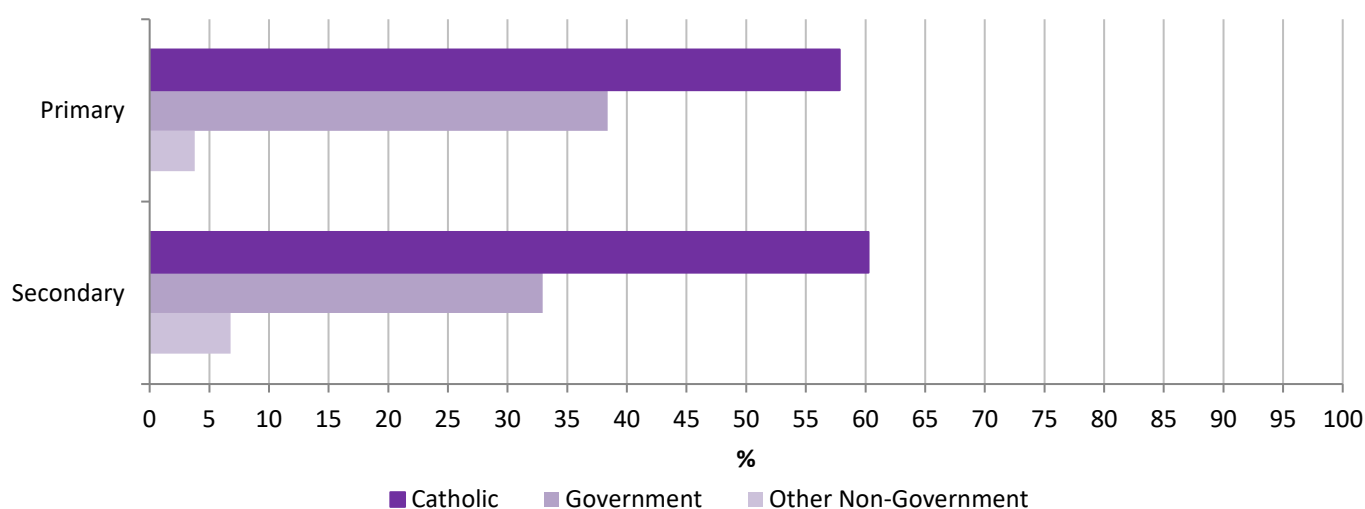
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	18	12	37	122	173	121	64	604	129,728
Infants/Primary – Catholic	6	24	31	111	266	220	200	903	154,638
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	-	3	-	9	14	10	11	54	147,091
Secondary – Government	11	13	22	64	109	53	49	369	128,418
Secondary – Catholic	15	15	49	76	159	114	160	654	149,844
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	-	-	9	16	21	11	67	165,093
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	5	7	21	42	77	68	89	333	158,320
Other (including pre-school)	-	5	3	22	24	22	13	89	135,763
Not stated/Not applicable	3	4	4	24	19	11	9	87	109,748
Total	58	83	167	479	857	640	606	3,160	144,295

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	-	20	66	78	30	15	209
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	53	150	252	200	93	71	819
Advanced diploma or diploma level	23	68	147	95	63	34	430
Certificate level	58	158	239	187	123	91	856
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	660	151	206	197	137	188	1,539
Total	794	547	910	757	446	399	3,853
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>26.7</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	6	57	77	43	7	10	200
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	73	285	405	242	139	64	1,208
Advanced diploma or diploma level	37	98	199	112	46	15	507
Certificate level	67	124	177	132	71	53	624
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	555	151	248	282	231	332	1,799
Total	738	715	1,106	811	494	474	4,338
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>47.8</i>	<i>43.6</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>32.5</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	6	77	143	121	37	25	409
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	126	435	657	442	232	135	2,027
Advanced diploma or diploma level	60	166	346	207	109	49	937
Certificate level	125	282	416	319	194	144	1,480
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,215	302	454	479	368	520	3,338
Total	1,532	1,262	2,016	1,568	940	873	8,191
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>29.7</i>



Employment

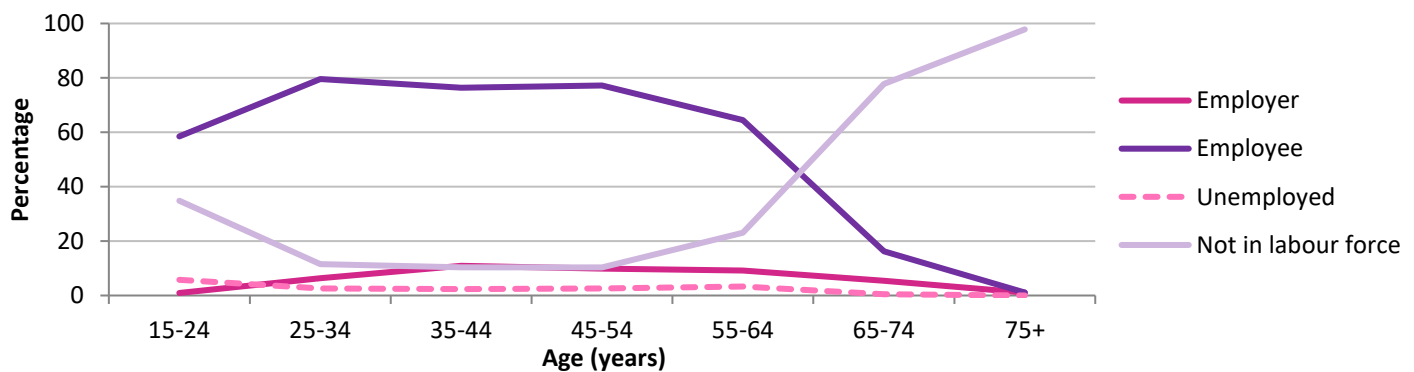
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by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

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

Table 25: Labour force status by age and sex

	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+					
Males					
Employer	11	180	170	20	381
Employee	424	1,198	875	57	2,554
Unemployed	51	27	45	-	123
Not in the labour force	294	47	110	301	752
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	12	-	5	8	25
Total	792	1,452	1,205	386	3,835
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>96.8</i>	<i>90.5</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>79.7</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Females					
Employer	9	111	74	6	200
Employee	455	1,342	938	36	2,771
Unemployed	41	52	29	-	122
Not in the labour force	235	304	277	421	1,237
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	3	8	7	14	32
Total	743	1,817	1,325	477	4,365
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>68.0</i>	<i>82.8</i>	<i>78.6</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>70.9</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3.9</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	21	76	217	167	64	7	552
Professionals	37	139	208	148	48	19	599
Technicians & Trade Workers	91	102	164	116	64	14	551
Community & Personal Service Workers	53	32	42	21	7	-	155
Clerical & Administrative Workers	34	51	98	63	49	10	305
Sales Workers	123	40	47	47	19	8	284
Machinery operators & Drivers	11	36	46	70	58	10	231
Labourers	58	34	37	45	33	12	219
ID / NS / NA ¹	357	45	48	56	111	311	928
Total	785	555	907	733	453	391	3,824
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>39.7</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>34.6</i>
Females							
Managers	17	80	122	68	26	8	321
Professionals	60	228	313	147	81	9	838
Technicians & Trade Workers	13	24	28	21	12	3	101
Community & Personal Service Workers	103	47	85	75	32	4	346
Clerical & Administrative Workers	69	136	224	249	125	18	821
Sales Workers	169	48	71	55	34	3	380
Machinery operators & Drivers	-	-	6	13	16	-	35
Labourers	24	3	20	41	26	-	114
ID / NS / NA ¹	273	151	243	155	157	429	1,408
Total	728	717	1,112	824	509	474	4,364
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>50.1</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>39.2</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>8.5</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	38	156	339	235	90	15	873
Professionals	97	367	521	295	129	28	1,437
Technicians & Trade Workers	104	126	192	137	76	17	652
Community & Personal Service Workers	156	79	127	96	39	4	501
Clerical & Administrative Workers	103	187	322	312	174	28	1,126
Sales Workers	292	88	118	102	53	11	664
Machinery operators & Drivers	11	36	52	83	74	10	266
Labourers	82	37	57	86	59	12	333
ID / NS / NA ¹	630	196	291	211	268	740	2,336
Total	1,513	1,272	2,019	1,557	962	865	8,188
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>39.5</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>21.4</i>

Notes:

1. ID = Inadequately described; NS = Not stated; NA = Not applicable.

2. See Notes 1 and 2 on page 5 for the type of occupations covered by the terms 'Managers & Professionals' and 'blue collar'.



Occupation

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

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

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

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

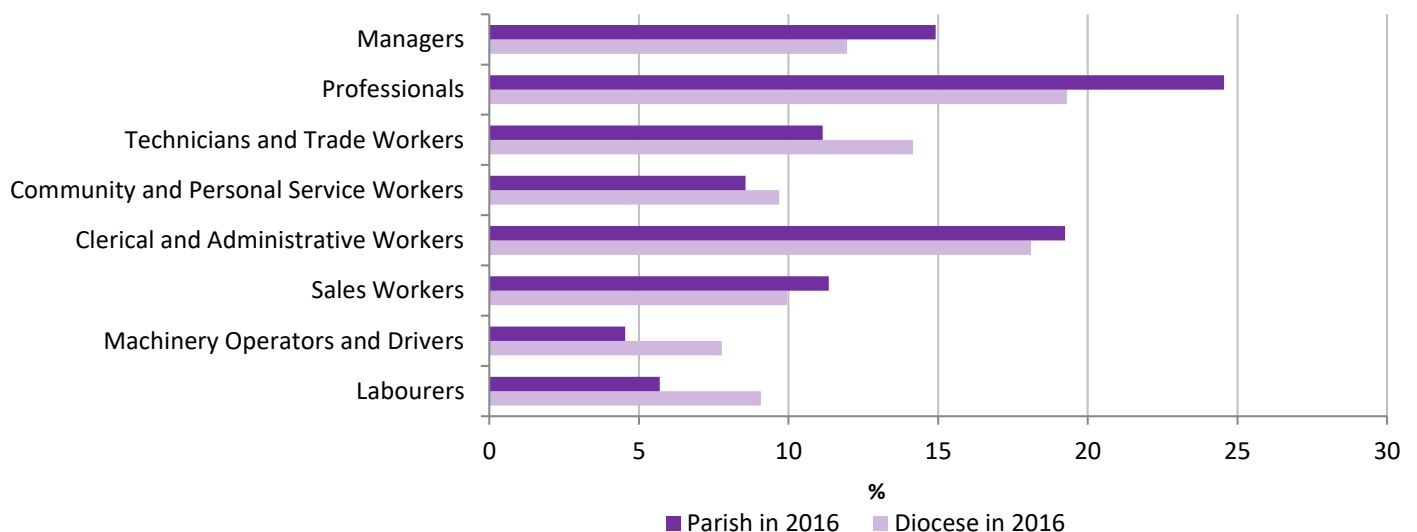
Table 27: Occupation of parents of students attending Catholic schools

	Primary School	Secondary School
Both parents in professional occupation	111	61
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	406	290
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	224	197
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	261	286
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation	14	19
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	52	41
Not applicable and not stated	83	106
Total	1,151	1,000
% with professional parent(s)	44.9	35.1
% with blue collar parent(s)	5.7	6.0

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)



This page is intentionally left blank

This page is intentionally left blank

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.

National Centre for Pastoral Research Staff:
Trudy Dantis (Director), Stephen Reid, Leith Dudfield,
Marilyn Chee, Paul Bowell and Lavina Thomas.

Thank you to Mr Paul Murrin from the ABS Information Consultancy Office for his expertise.

**Australian Catholic Bishops Conference
National Centre for Pastoral Research
GPO Box 368 Canberra ACT 2601**

**Phone: +61 2 6201 9812
Email: ncpr@catholic.org.au**

