



## **PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE**

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

## **Greystanes Parish**

**Diocese of Parramatta** 

Census ID: 071214



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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,

Gabrielle M' Malen

(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.

### Page

### 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: 27,668

Catholic Population: 12,191

Catholics make up 44.1 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 38 years

Total Catholic families: 4,137

575 Catholics live alone

3,630 Catholics were born overseas

416 Catholics do not speak English well

722 Catholics need assistance with core activities

2,740 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	11,900	12,191
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	22.2	23.0
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	13.7	17.3
Catholics born in NESC <sup>1</sup> (%)	27.9	27.4
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	3.2	3.4
Catholic families	4,082	4,137
Catholics living alone	511	575
Catholic students attending Catholic schools <sup>2</sup> (%)	66.7	66.4
Catholics with university degree (%)	14.3	18.2
Catholic males in labour force (%)	69.7	68.4
Catholic females in labour force (%)	57.2	58.1
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	83.9	82.9

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: Population <sup>1</sup>	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group <sup>2</sup>	Australian Group <sup>2</sup>
Total population <sup>3</sup>	27,668	24,708	1,155,462	23,401,892	2	1
Catholic population	12,191	11,900	322,677	5,291,834	1	1
Per cent Catholic	44.1	48.2	27.9	22.6	1	1
At same address since previous Census (%)	67.0	64.4	62.2	57.3	2	1
Median age <sup>4</sup> (years)	38	36	37	40	3	4
Aged 0-14 (%)	23.0	22.2	21.7	19.8	2	1
Aged 65+ (%)	17.3	13.7	13.9	16.6	2	3
Males per 100 females	92.4	92.4	92.7	90.6	3	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 (%)	5.9	4.5	5.6	5.8	3	3
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability <sup>5</sup> (% of Catholics aged 15+)	13.5	12.3	12.2	12.5	1	2

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.





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 <sup>1</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	32.6	29.8	31.3	34.1	3	3
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations <sup>2</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	28.4	30.5	31.0	29.6	4	4
Men, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	68.4	69.7	71.0	69.7	4	3
Women, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	58.1	57.2	61.0	60.6	4	4
Unemployed at time of Census <sup>4</sup> (%)	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.8	3	4
Youth unemployed at time of Census <sup>5</sup> (%)	9.5	11.1	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 <sup>6</sup>	2.5	2.7	3.9	5.6	5	4
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	27.4	27.9	26.6	19.1	3	1
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	96	71	5,732	106,428	3	2
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	103	66	6,703	133,528	3	2
Speak language other than English at home (%)	36.1	34.9	29.2	20.4	2	1
Not proficient in English <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.6	2	2

Notes:

 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.



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



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: Education <sup>1</sup>	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%) Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution <sup>2</sup>	18.2 89.7	14.3 90.1	20.1 91.9	20.6 92.2	4	3
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution <sup>2</sup> Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution <sup>2</sup>	65.1 38.2	71.0 40.7	66.4 37.8	62.9 38.2	3	3
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	61.6	64.6	51.6	53.1	2	2
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	36.2	33.1	43.1	41.0	4	4
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	74.6	69.5	60.6	54.5	1	1
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	22.2	27.6	31.4	35.1	5	5
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>3</sup> (%)	14.4	11.7	23.1	28.1	5	5
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>3</sup> (%)	25.7	20.1	31.3	35.7	5	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.





### 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 (%)	27.1	28.5	32.9	33.3	5	5
Married (%)	59.1	58.7	51.7	49.7	1	1
Divorced or Separated (%)	8.3	7.7	10.3	11.2	5	5
Widowed (%)	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.8	3	4

Table 7: Families <sup>1</sup> in which at least one person is Catholic	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	4,137	4,082	113,472	1,997,833	1	1
One-parent families	488	484	14,811	231,370	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	11.8	11.9	13.1	11.6	4	2
Couples of mixed religions <sup>2</sup> (%)	33.2	34.8	45.4	55.9	5	5
De facto couples <sup>3</sup> (%)	7.4	7.2	13.1	17.1	5	5
Median annual family income <sup>4</sup> (\$)	102,565	86,296	107,004	100,270	3	2

<b>Table 8: Households<sup>5</sup></b> in which at least one person is Catholic	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	4,626	4,591	133,242	2,548,354	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	50	58	1,776	53,499	2	2
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	525	453	17,253	407,684	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	575	511	19,029	461,183	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	4.7	4.3	5.9	8.7	4	5
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	82.9	83.9	72.5	71.2	2	1
Median monthly housing loan repayment <sup>6</sup> (\$)	2,266	2,383	2,101	1,873	2	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.



Greystanes Parish, Diocese of Parramatta, Census ID: 071214

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

**Parish Details** 

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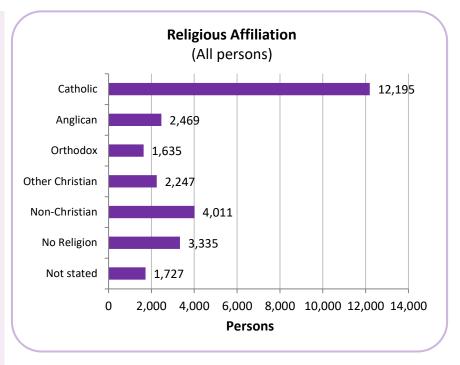
## **Religious affiliation**

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?



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	1,638	1,328	1,143	1,484	1,439	1,214	1,256	938	412	10,852
Maronite Catholic	303	179	171	250	162	94	41	28	9	1,237
Melkite Catholic	24	19	9	19	15	3	4	-	-	93
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	5	-	-	5	3	-	-	13
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Catholic	1,965	1,526	1,328	1,753	1,616	1,316	1,304	966	421	12,195
Per cent Catholic										
(of total population	46.0	46.3	41.8	39.9	42.4	44.0	45.0	49.7	50.8	44.2
in age group)										
Anglican	184	189	168	256	321	319	518	364	150	2,469
Orthodox	256	213	180	270	260	161	125	115	55	1,635
Other Christian	290	261	235	305	354	263	285	197	57	2,247
Non-Christian	754	538	512	916	589	386	213	61	42	4,011
No Religion	561	414	543	598	429	360	276	114	40	3,335
Not Stated	264	154	211	300	245	187	174	128	64	1,727
Total Population	4,274	3,295	3,177	4,398	3,814	2,992	2,895	1,945	829	27,619

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	87	77	164	188
1	90	86	176	218
2	103	106	209	185
3	100	108	208	228
4	95	102	197	181
5	99	106	205	214
6	115	103	218	172
7	92	80	172	162
8	112	108	220	182
9	88	99	187	148
10	100	104	204	142
11	88	88	176	154
12	76	79	155	153
13	76	89	165	165
14	71	66	137	145
15	61	54	115	166
16	64	87	151	161
17	68	71	139	168
18	70	80	150	149
19	65	59	124	168
20-24	338	342	680	701
25-29	312	331	643	722
30-34	348	458	806	926
35-39	446	505	951	872
40-44	411	443	854	767
45-49	369	385	754	773
50-54	361	373	734	626
55-59	262	323	585	628
60-64	266	318	584	804
65-69	329	389	718	607
70-74	308	275	583	439
75-79	197	190	387	289
80+	175	253	428	296
Total	5,842	6,337	12,179	11,899

### 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.

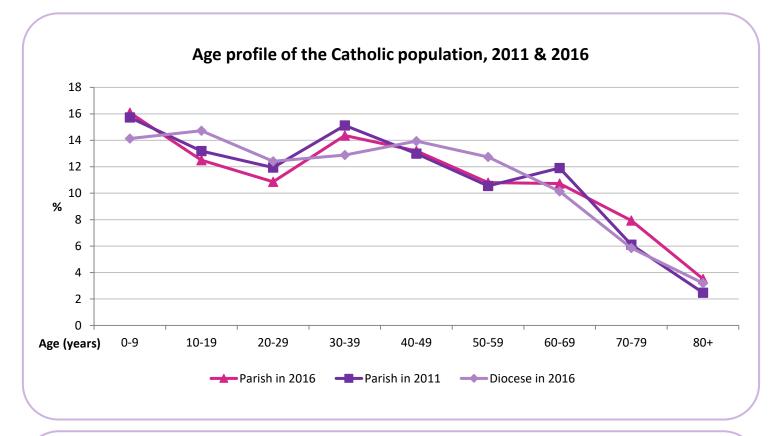
The age profile of parishioners is important information for parishes to take into account as it plans its activities. It is also important to keep an eye on how the age profile is changing over time—is the parish becoming older, younger or staying about the same? Each of these possibilities may require different pastoral responses.

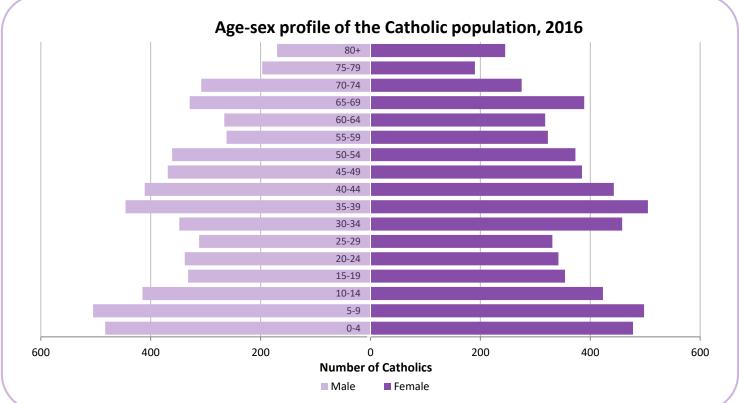
In 2016, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 52 per cent were female and 48 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such as the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





Greystanes Parish, Diocese of Parramatta, Census ID: 071214

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

## 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".<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

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 activi	ities					
Family members:							
Males	34	37	49	63	50	15	248
Females	16	41	59	61	59	27	263
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	-	4	5	12	5	26
Females	-	-	3	-	17	22	42
Other non-family members or perso	ons not preser	nt in a housel	nold on Censu	Is night <sup>3</sup>			
Males	-	-	6	10	16	16	48
Females	-	3	4	11	29	43	90
Total							
Males	34	37	59	78	78	36	322
Females	16	44	66	72	105	92	395
Table 11b: Provision of unpaid	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and	Total
assistance by age						over	
Catholics who provide unpaid assis	tance to a pe	rson with a d	isability <sup>4</sup>				
Males	36	55	81	100	74	120	466
Females	39	111	159	167	163	157	796

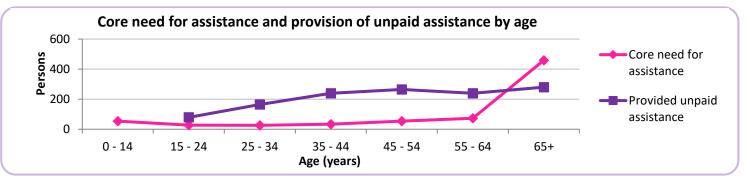
Notes:

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.



Greystanes Parish, Diocese of Parramatta, Census ID: 071214

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





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	663	350	136	105	35	18	9	1,316
Married	9	297	657	542	423	519	276	2,723
Separated/Divorced	-	15	62	84	70	69	22	322
Widowed	-	-	5	3	6	23	61	98
Total	672	662	860	734	534	629	368	4,459
Females								
Never married	675	293	127	77	34	14	6	1,226
Married	17	466	711	540	453	473	172	2,832
Separated/Divorced	6	30	100	125	109	68	22	460
Widowed	-	-	12	12	47	101	239	411
Total	698	789	950	754	643	656	439	4,929

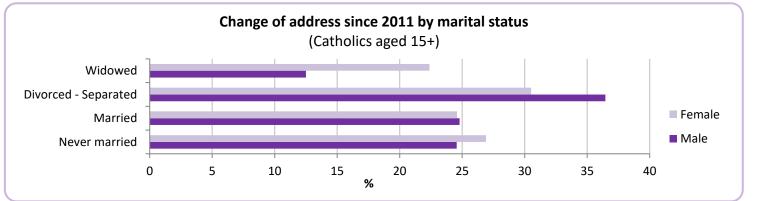


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	2,116	103	2,219	4.6
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	693	82	775	10.6
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	312	66	378	17.5
Total	3,121	251	3,372	7.4

Greystanes Parish, Diocese of Parramatta, Census ID: 071214

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



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 composition <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> (\$)
Two-parent families with children at home:										
Both parents Catholic	26	37	119	283	430	247	207	125	1,474	2,487
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	7	8	35	84	165	73	72	37	481	2,533
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	3	10	12	54	75	58	25	17	254	2,526
Couple with no children living at ho	me:									
Both persons Catholic	106	163	148	118	108	43	30	36	752	1,070
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	16	55	54	62	72	21	4	14	298	1,455
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	11	5	19	34	39	7	10	3	128	1,856
<b>One-parent families:</b> Parent is Catholic	40	60	111	123	76	25	4	49	488	1,301
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	8	22	29	43	31	9	4	6	152	1,494
Other: Reference person Catholic										
but spouse temporarily absent <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	110	-
Total	217	360	527	801	996	483	356	397	4,137	1,967

Notes:

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.



<sup>1.</sup> 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.

## 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	152	20	27	9	-	208
\$500-\$799	257	24	38	16	9	344
\$800-\$1,249	304	76	88	48	17	533
\$1,250-\$1,999	381	137	180	82	21	801
\$2,000-\$2,999	418	195	254	98	26	991
\$3,000-\$3,999	166	92	147	46	10	461
\$4,000 or more	146	81	94	35	10	366
Income not fully stated	235	85	57	11	14	402
Total Families	2,059	710	885	345	107	4,106
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	1,641	2,284	2,318	2,122	1,982	1,968

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.

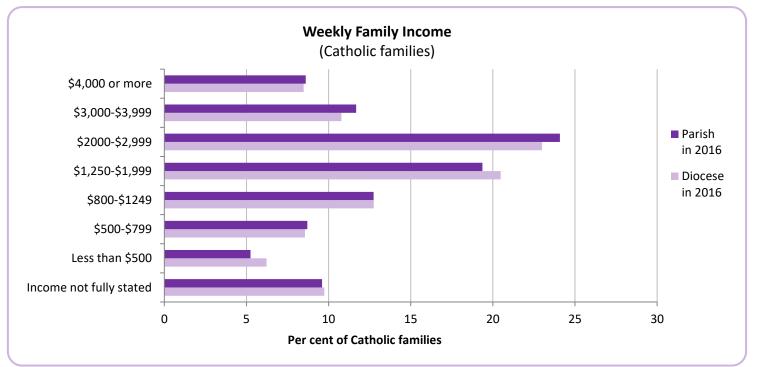


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more	Total
Family Composition:						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	1,597	506	723	293	74	3,193
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	163	51	36	7	8	265
One parent family, parent Catholic	226	117	96	32	11	482
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	72	26	22	12	3	135
Total families	2,058	700	877	344	96	4,075



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



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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

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	3,371	47	511	82	4,011	84.0
Lone person aged under 35 years	23	-	17	9	49	46.9
Lone person aged 35 years or ove	r 411	9	62	34	516	79.7
Group households	29	-	21	-	50	58.0
Total households	3,834	56	611	125	4,626	82.9

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	63	81	236	434	353	545	2,271
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	-	4	8	4	2,500
Lone person aged 35 years or over	5	5	12	18	5	18	1,916
Group households	-	-	-	-	4	3	2,725
Total households	68	86	248	456	370	570	2,266

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.



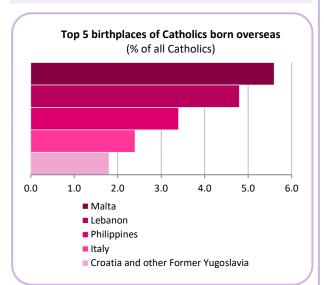
## **Birthplace**

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?



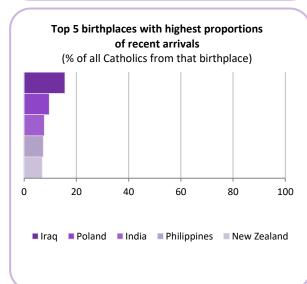


Table 19: Birthplace	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals <sup>1</sup>
Australia	8,296	68.1	-
New Zealand	63	0.5	6.9
Other Oceania	82	0.7	-
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	94	0.8	4.1
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	102	0.8	2.9
Italy	287	2.4	-
Malta	683	5.6	-
Spain and Portugal	34	0.3	-
France	8	0.1	-
Netherlands	17	0.1	-
Germany	51	0.4	-
Austria	9	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	223	1.8	-
Poland	52	0.4	9.6
Hungary	10	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation	35	0.3	_
and Baltic States	55	0.5	
Other Europe NEC	10	0.1	-
Vietnam	37	0.3	-
Philippines	415	3.4	7.3
Indonesia	31	0.3	-
Malaysia	11	0.1	-
Singapore	5	0.0	-
South East Asia NEC	11	0.1	-
India	168	1.4	7.7
Sri Lanka	88	0.7	3.1
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	17	0.1	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	25	0.2	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	15	0.1	-
Egypt	33	0.3	-
Lebanon	589	4.8	2.7
Iraq	43	0.4	15.6
Sudan (including South Sudan)	3	0.0	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	91	0.7	6.4
South Africa	13	0.1	-
Mauritius	45	0.4	-
United States of America	13	0.1	-
Canada	8	0.1	-
Argentina	22	0.2	-
Brazil	4	0.0	-
Colombia	15	0.1	-
Chile	61	0.5	-
Central America and South America NEC	81	0.7	-
Other countries	44	0.4	8.9
Inadequately described/Not stated	235	1.9	-
Total	12,179	100.0	0.9

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



Greystanes Parish, Diocese of Parramatta, Census ID: 071214

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



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.<sup>1</sup>

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 <sup>2</sup>
English only	7,700	7,894	15,594	49.4
Italian	493	31	524	94.1
Maltese	708	22	730	97.0
Spanish	230	92	322	71.4
Croatian	368	11	379	97.1
Polish	64	18	82	78.0
Dutch	3	8	11	27.3
French	51	15	66	77.3
German	23	21	44	52.3
Portuguese	20	7	27	74.1
Hungarian	17	7	24	70.8
Ukrainian	11	14	25	44.0
Vietnamese	59	125	184	32.1
Filipino languages	359	65	424	84.7
Chinese languages	64	874	938	6.8
Malayalam	16	43	59	27.1
Sinhalese	35	41	76	46.1
Korean	20	71	91	22.0
Indonesian and Malay	40	48	88	45.5
Arabic	1,499	1,040	2,539	59.0
Assyrian and Chaldean	36	71	107	33.6
Oceanic and Papuan languages	59	141	200	29.5
Australian Indigenous languages	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	77	761	838	9.2
Other Asian languages NEC	122	1,861	1,983	6.2
Other languages NEC	21	1,068	1,089	1.9
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	88	1,133	1,221	7.2
Total	12,183	15,482	27,665	44.0

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



Greystanes Parish, Diocese of Parramatta, Census ID: 071214 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



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.<sup>1</sup>

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	775	1,152	888	909	1,959	1,045	965	7,693	-
Italian	3	6	25	25	118	119	193	489	9.5
Maltese	-	9	3	10	92	118	471	703	10.3
Spanish	12	10	18	12	70	53	55	230	14.9
Croatian	22	31	30	26	129	52	87	377	13.7
Polish	-	5	-	5	20	17	19	66	14.5
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
French	-	-	-	-	9	11	27	47	-
German	-	-	-	-	6	-	14	20	-
Portuguese	-	-	-	3	8	4	-	15	16.7
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	18	20.0
Ukrainian	-	-	-	5	-	10	7	22	-
Vietnamese	5	-	7	9	19	8	4	52	19.3
Filipino languages	8	14	22	36	152	92	35	359	3.3
Chinese languages	-	4	9	5	16	19	9	62	16.7
Malayalam	-	3	-	-	9	-	-	12	-
Sinhalese	-	3	-	-	18	4	3	28	13.2
Korean	7	-	-	7	11	4	-	29	24.0
Indonesian and Malay	5	4	-	-	23	4	5	41	8.1
Arabic	66	127	93	237	601	252	116	1,492	7.5
Assyrian and Chaldean	4	7	4	4	10	11	7	47	12.2
Oceanic and Papuan languages	6	-	16	7	18	15	-	62	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	-	-	5	3	16	10	38	72	4.1
Other Asian languages NEC	5	10	9	10	45	30	14	123	-
Other languages NEC	-	-	3	8	9	3	-	23	-
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/ Not stated	28	3	8	6	7	15	24	91	26.6
Total	946	1,388	1,140	1,327	3,365	1,901	2,109	12,176	3.4

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.12-13. NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Greystanes Parish, Diocese of Parramatta, Census ID: 071214

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



## **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.

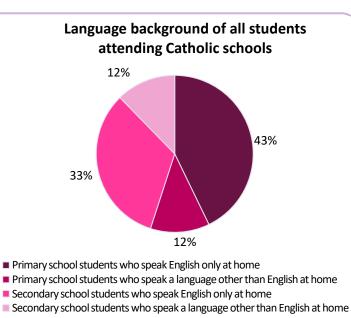
In 2016, there were 915,100 Catholic students — almost one in six of all Catholics — attending Government, Catholic, and other non-Government schools. They constitute a very large sub-group of Australian Catholics, considerably larger than the 623,400 or so who attend Mass every Sunday. A further 317,600 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.

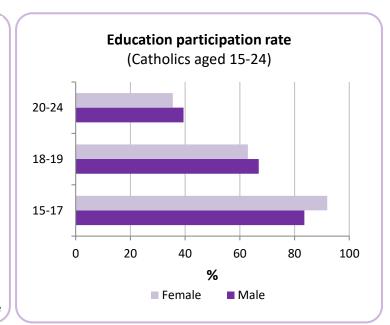
How does the parish connect with Catholic students at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, especially those not attending Catholic schools?

Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by     religious affiliation	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	485	1,143	1,628	29.8
Infants/Primary – Catholic	825	139	964	85.6
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	30	91	121	24.8
Secondary – Government	176	603	779	22.6
Secondary – Catholic	591	204	795	74.3
Secondary – Other Non-Government	25	82	107	23.4
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	166	248	414	40.1
University or other Tertiary Institutions	453	703	1,156	39.2
Other (including pre-school)	380	403	783	48.5
Not stated/Not applicable <sup>1</sup>	9,061	11,868	20,929	43.3
Total	12,192	15,484	27,676	44.1

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.





Greystanes Parish, Diocese of Parramatta, Census ID: 071214



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



## **Attendance at Educational Institutions**

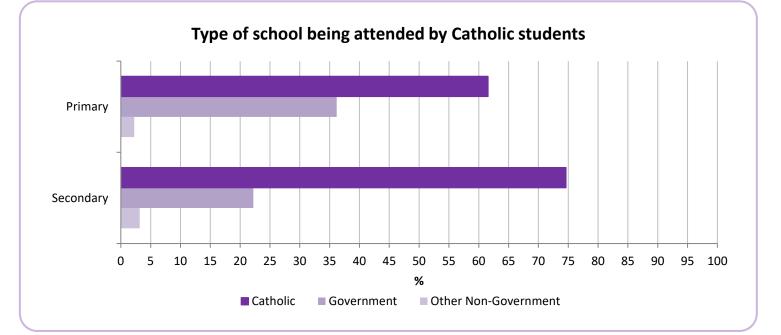
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family <sup>1</sup>	Less than \$500	\$500- \$799	\$800- \$1,249	\$1,250- \$1,999	\$2,000- \$2,999	\$3,000- \$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Total <sup>2</sup>	Median annual family income <sup>3</sup> (\$)
Infants/Primary - Government	26	28	55	119	137	63	32	487	105,021
Infants/Primary – Catholic	11	44	99	162	224	157	81	813	121,253
Infants/Primary – Other Non- Government	3	-	4	9	3	3	-	28	82,533
Secondary – Government	8	14	31	38	35	19	6	165	88,308
Secondary – Catholic	18	21	56	112	146	105	55	574	121,938
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	-	-	5	-	-	6	16	212,891
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	7	15	13	40	69	53	48	261	140,155
Other (including pre-school)	3	-	7	12	22	3	6	60	114,925
Not stated/Not applicable	5	7	12	18	16	13	3	83	93,397
Total	81	129	277	515	652	416	237	2,487	116,376

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).





Greystanes Parish, Diocese of Parramatta, Census ID: 071214

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

## **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.<sup>1</sup> 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	-	17	31	29	22	10	109
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	41	138	160	97	78	48	562
Advanced diploma or diploma level	17	71	104	81	41	31	345
Certificate level	94	219	286	251	169	269	1,288
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	519	198	266	266	221	656	2,126
Total	671	643	847	724	531	1,014	4,430
Per cent with degree or higher	6.1	24.1	22.6	17.4	18.8	5.7	15.1
Females							
Postgraduate degree	12	48	36	22	17	8	143
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	89	290	270	134	65	30	878
Advanced diploma or diploma level	37	111	143	110	75	51	527
Certificate level	63	126	190	156	82	62	679
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	515	215	302	319	396	959	2,706
Total	716	790	941	741	635	1,110	4,933
Per cent with degree or higher	14.1	42.8	32.5	21.1	12.9	3.4	20.7
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	12	65	67	51	39	18	252
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	130	428	430	231	143	78	1,440
Advanced diploma or diploma level	54	182	247	191	116	82	872
Certificate level	157	345	476	407	251	331	1,967
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,034	413	568	585	617	1,615	4,832
Total	1,387	1,433	1,788	1,465	1,166	2,124	9,363
Per cent with degree or higher	10.2	34.4	27.8	19.2	15.6	4.5	18.1

Greystanes Parish, Diocese of Parramatta, Census ID: 071214

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

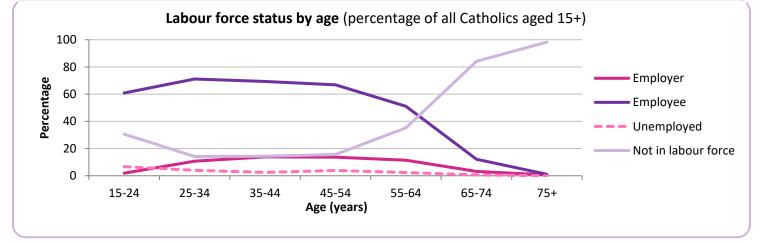




In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by women. A third major change has been the rise in participation in the labour force by women. A third major change 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.<sup>1</sup> 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	15	312	243	35	605	
Employee	407	1,037	744	82	2,270	
Unemployed	38	45	45	8	136	
Not in the labour force	203	93	201	848	1,345	
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	12	26	18	41	97	
Total	675	1,513	1,251	1,014	4,453	
Per cent in labour force <sup>2</sup>	68.1	92.1	82.5	12.3	67.6	
Per cent unemployed <sup>3</sup>	8.3	3.2	4.4	6.4	4.5	
Females						
Employer	4	91	82	8	185	
Employee	425	1,208	832	80	2,545	
Unemployed	52	51	32	-	135	
Not in the labour force	207	372	436	962	1,977	
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	5	12	17	51	85	
Total	693	1,734	1,399	1,101	4,929	
Per cent in labour force <sup>2</sup>	69.4	77.9	67.6	8.0	58.1	
Per cent unemployed <sup>3</sup>	10.8	3.8	3.4	-	4.7	



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.

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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
atholics aged 15+			_				
Males							
Managers	18	102	146	117	55	14	452
Professionals	41	111	133	80	55	8	428
Technicians & Trade Workers	116	149	198	155	82	20	720
Community & Personal Service Workers	27	31	23	30	12	12	135
Clerical & Administrative Workers	28	47	74	51	35	14	249
Sales Workers	70	38	38	35	30	13	224
Machinery operators & Drivers	32	42	86	92	60	29	341
Labourers	72	53	65	60	40	14	304
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	260	92	82	118	156	896	1,604
Total	664	665	845	738	525	1,020	4,457
Per cent Managers & Professionals <sup>2</sup>	14.6	37.2	36.6	31.8	29.8	17.7	30.8
Per cent 'blue collar workers' <sup>2</sup>	54.5	42.6	45.7	49.5	49.3	50.8	47.8
Females							
Managers	18	67	86	56	24	3	254
Professionals	62	219	207	110	59	16	673
Technicians & Trade Workers	13	12	17	28	11	4	85
Community & Personal Service Workers	67	58	69	72	39	8	313
Clerical & Administrative Workers	80	159	252	227	136	33	887
Sales Workers	157	57	50	56	40	9	369
Machinery operators & Drivers	8	-	7	7	6	-	28
Labourers	20	11	14	15	32	7	99
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	274	210	246	197	290	1,016	2,233
Total	699	793	948	768	637	1,096	4,94
Per cent Managers & Professionals <sup>2</sup>	18.8	49.1	41.7	29.1	23.9	23.8	34.2
Per cent 'blue collar workers' <sup>2</sup>	9.6	3.9	5.4	8.8	14.1	13.8	7.
All Catholics							
Managers	36	169	232	173	79	17	70
Professionals	103	330	340	190	114	24	1,10
Technicians & Trade Workers	129	161	215	183	93	24	, 80
Community & Personal Service Workers	94	89	92	102	51	20	448
Clerical & Administrative Workers	108	206	326	278	171	47	1,130
Sales Workers	227	95	88	91	70	22	593
Machinery operators & Drivers	40	42	93	99	66	29	369
Labourers	92	64	79	75	72	21	403
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	534	302	328	315	446	1,912	3,83
Total	1,363	1,458	1,793	1,506	1,162	2,116	9,398
Per cent Managers & Professionals <sup>2</sup>	16.8	43.2	39.0	30.5	27.0	20.1	32.5
Per cent 'blue collar workers' <sup>2</sup>	31.5	23.1	26.4	30.0	32.3	36.3	28.4

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'.



Greystanes Parish, Diocese of Parramatta, Census ID: 071214 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



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?

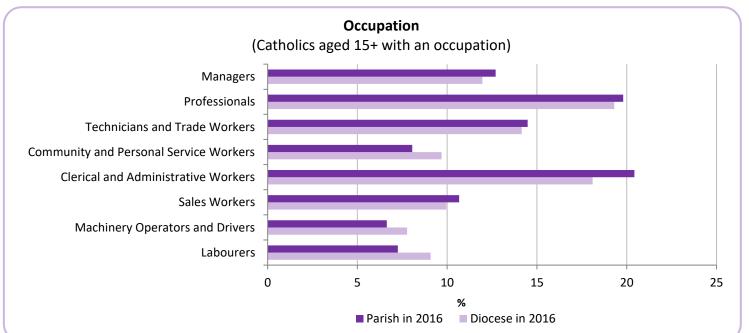
What are the major occupations of younger people? Middle-aged people? Older people? What do you think accounts for differences in occupation between the different age groups?

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
	40	27
Both parents in professional occupation	49	27
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	250	187
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation <sup>1</sup>	149	112
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	286	261
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation	14	11
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	137	81
Not applicable and not stated	82	109
Total	967	788
% with professional parent(s)	30.9	27.2
% with blue collar parent(s)	15.6	11.7

Note:

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



Greystanes Parish, Diocese of Parramatta, Census ID: 071214

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

Visit the website to obtain:

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



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

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