



# **PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE**

**Based on the 2016 Australian Census**

**St Marys (NSW) Parish**

**Diocese of Parramatta**

**Census ID: 071241**



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# AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE

## Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

May 2020

Dear readers,

*The Australian Catholic Bishops Conference is pleased to make available to you this profile of the Catholic population of your parish.*

*I hope that you will find it to be a valuable tool for your parish's pastoral planning by helping you understand the local Catholic community and assess its needs. Parish pastoral councils in particular will find it a useful resource.*

*The data in this profile have been sourced from the Australian Census, which is carried out every five years by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Most of the data comes from the 2016 Census, but some comparisons are provided with 2011 and earlier years.*

*It is important to remember that most of the data in this profile applies to all those people living within the boundaries of your parish who identified themselves as Catholic in the Census. Census data inform us about a population's demographic characteristics, but not about their religious practice.*

*This social profile, produced for every Catholic parish in Australia, is an outcome of the National Catholic Census Project established by the Bishops Conference at the time of the 1991 Census. This project is managed by the ACBC National Centre for Pastoral Research. The Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research is most grateful to the Centre's staff for the work that they do in providing demographic resources for parishes and dioceses, including this social profile.*

*This profile is provided to you free of charge by the Bishops Conference as part of its commitment to the support of parish life. I trust that you find it informative, useful and thought-provoking.*

Yours sincerely,

(Professor) Gabrielle McMullen AM

Chair, Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

# Your Parish Social Profile

## At a Glance (pages 2 and 3)

Provides a brief glance at some key demographic indicators for your parish.

## Parish Overview (pages 4-7)

Provides a clear overview of the Catholic community of your parish and how it is changing – a useful tool for parishes in their pastoral planning.

## Parish Details (pages 9-25)

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

### 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: 38,389

Catholic Population: 11,607

Catholics make up 30.2 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 37 years

Total Catholic families: 4,147

967 Catholics live alone

3,500 Catholics were born overseas

309 Catholics do not speak English well

816 Catholics need assistance with core activities

3,374 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	12,214	<b>11,607</b>
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	22.2	<b>20.4</b>
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	11.4	<b>14.2</b>
Catholics born in NESC <sup>1</sup> (%)	24.3	<b>25.9</b>
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	2.9	<b>2.7</b>
Catholic families	4,352	<b>4,147</b>
Catholics living alone	989	<b>967</b>
Catholic students attending Catholic schools <sup>2</sup> (%)	43.2	<b>42.2</b>
Catholics with university degree (%)	8.6	<b>11.1</b>
Catholic males in labour force (%)	68.5	<b>69.9</b>
Catholic females in labour force (%)	54.9	<b>57.0</b>
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	68.2	<b>62.9</b>

**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>	<b>38,389</b>	35,492	1,155,462	23,401,892	1	1
Catholic population	<b>11,607</b>	12,214	322,677	5,291,834	1	1
Per cent Catholic	<b>30.2</b>	34.4	27.9	22.6	2	1
At same address since previous Census (%)	<b>59.2</b>	59.6	62.2	57.3	4	3
Median age <sup>4</sup> (years)	<b>37</b>	34	37	40	4	4
Aged 0-14 (%)	<b>20.4</b>	22.2	21.7	19.8	4	3
Aged 65+ (%)	<b>14.2</b>	11.4	13.9	16.6	4	4
Males per 100 females	<b>93.1</b>	95.1	92.7	90.6	3	2

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

Table 2 shows the percentage of Catholics who are disabled to the extent that they require assistance for some core activities (i.e. they need help or assistance with self-care, communication or mobility). It also shows the percentage of Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with some form of disability.

*In what particular ways does the parish support disabled persons and their carers?*

**Table 2: Disability**

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Need assistance with core activities (%)	<b>7.0</b>	5.2	5.6	5.8	2	2
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability <sup>5</sup> (% of Catholics aged 15+)	<b>12.3</b>	11.0	12.2	12.5	3	4

**Notes:**

1. All figures in this report refer to Catholics only, except for Total Population and certain other clearly indicated figures.
2. A Diocesan (or Australian) Group value of 1 signifies that the parish is in the 20% of parishes with the highest value for this item in the diocese (or in Australia); a value of 5 signifies that the parish is in the 20% of parishes with the lowest value for this item in the diocese (or in Australia).
3. The population figures for the parish, diocese and Australia do not include overseas visitors.
4. Median Age: Half the Catholic population are above this age, half are below it. A Diocesan (or Australian) Group value of 1 signifies that the parish is in the 20% of parishes with the highest median age.
5. The Census asked whether a person had provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability in the two weeks prior to the Census.



# Parish Overview

**Table 3: Employment** (for more details on Occupation and Employment see pages 23-25).

The extent to which people are involved in the labour force, and the type of work they are doing, influences and shapes many aspects of the community's life.

*How might the changes in the employment status of Catholics over the last five years have affected your parish?*

Table 3: Employment	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Managers and Professionals <sup>1</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	19.9	18.4	31.3	34.1	5	5
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations <sup>2</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	41.3	42.5	31.0	29.6	1	1
Men, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	69.9	68.5	71.0	69.7	3	3
Women, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	57.0	54.9	61.0	60.6	4	4
Unemployed at time of Census <sup>4</sup> (%)	7.8	6.6	5.2	5.8	1	1
Youth unemployed at time of Census <sup>5</sup> (%)	13.6	12.8	10.7	12.2	2	2

**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>	4.4	4.6	3.9	5.6	2	3
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	25.9	24.3	26.6	19.1	3	2
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	207	185	5,732	106,428	1	1
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	442	366	6,703	133,528	1	1
Speak language other than English at home (%)	27.3	25.5	29.2	20.4	3	2
Not proficient in English <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.6	3	2

**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: 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 (%)	<b>11.1</b>	8.6	20.1	20.6	5	4
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution <sup>2</sup>	<b>87.2</b>	82.4	91.9	92.2	5	5
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution <sup>2</sup>	<b>50.8</b>	52.0	66.4	62.9	5	4
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution <sup>2</sup>	<b>28.1</b>	26.1	37.8	38.2	5	4
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	<b>38.6</b>	41.9	51.6	53.1	5	5
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	<b>54.0</b>	51.7	43.1	41.0	1	2
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	<b>47.2</b>	44.8	60.6	54.5	5	4
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	<b>46.7</b>	48.4	31.4	35.1	1	2
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>30.0</b>	19.9	23.1	28.1	2	3
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>37.0</b>	32.7	31.3	35.7	2	3

**Notes:**

1. The data in this table relates to the students who live in your parish and not necessarily to the schools in your parish. Students may be attending schools outside your parish.
2. Percentage of all Catholics in each age group.
3. 'Students ... who are not Catholic' includes a small proportion whose religion was not stated in the Census. Some of these may be Catholic.



# Parish Overview

## Tables 6, 7 and 8: Marital status, Families and Households (for more details see pages 13-16).

In 2016, 82 per cent of Australia's Catholics lived in a family setting, with a further nine per cent living alone. The most common type of Catholic family was a couple family with children (45 per cent of all families where at least one person was a Catholic), followed by couple families without children (35%) and one-parent families (parent Catholic, 12%).

*What areas below show significant change over the last five years? What might this mean?*

*In what areas is the parish quite distinctive compared to the rest of the diocese? The rest of Australia?*

*What possible opportunities or concerns for the parish do you see here?*

**Table 6: Marital Status of Catholics aged 15+**

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Never married (%)	37.5	36.5	32.9	33.3	1	1
Married (%)	42.2	44.0	51.7	49.7	5	5
Divorced or Separated (%)	14.4	14.0	10.3	11.2	1	1
Widowed (%)	5.9	5.4	5.1	5.8	3	3

**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	4,147	4,352	113,472	1,997,833	1	1
One-parent families	774	829	14,811	231,370	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	18.7	19.0	13.1	11.6	1	1
Couples of mixed religions <sup>2</sup> (%)	48.6	49.7	45.4	55.9	2	5
De facto couples <sup>3</sup> (%)	20.9	18.0	13.1	17.1	1	2
Median annual family income <sup>4</sup> (\$)	87,913	74,408	107,004	100,270	5	4

**Table 8: Households<sup>5</sup>**  
*in which at least one person is Catholic*

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	5,184	5,458	133,242	2,548,354	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	118	151	1,776	53,499	1	1
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	849	838	17,253	407,684	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	967	989	19,029	461,183	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	8.3	8.1	5.9	8.7	2	4
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	62.9	68.2	72.5	71.2	4	5
Median monthly housing loan repayment <sup>6</sup> (\$)	1,833	1,837	2,101	1,873	5	3

### Notes:

1. A family is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Family members who live elsewhere are not included in the Census definition.
2. Married or de facto couples where only one partner is Catholic as a percentage of all couples where at least one partner is Catholic.
3. De facto couples as a percentage of all married couples.
4. Fifty per cent of families have a higher income, fifty per cent a lower income. Family income is the sum of the incomes of all family members aged 15 and over.
5. A household can consist of one or more families, non-family groups or persons living alone.
6. Fifty per cent of households with a housing loan pay a higher repayment, fifty per cent a lower figure.



# Parish Details

## CONTENTS OF THE DETAILED PROFILE

<b>Tables</b>	<b>Page</b>
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
 <b>Graphs</b>	 <b>Page</b>
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

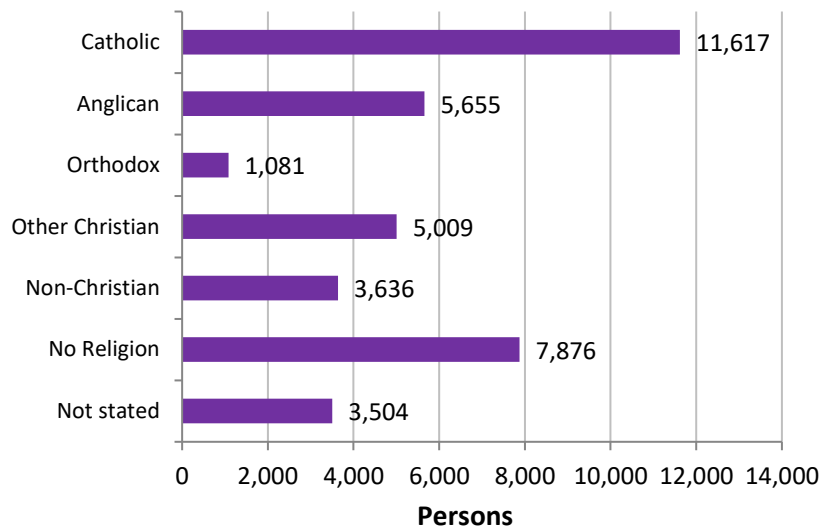
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under ten per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to be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

**Religious Affiliation  
(All persons)**



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

Not Stated also includes Inadequately Described.

**Table 9: Religious affiliation by age**

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite) Catholic	1,593	1,500	1,555	1,539	1,537	1,422	1,167	700	368	11,381
Maronite Catholic	33	30	31	22	22	18	9	7	-	172
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	10
Chaldean Catholic	6	15	13	5	6	9	-	-	-	54
Syro-Malabar Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Catholic</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>11,617</b>
<b>Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>30.3</b>
Anglican	594	589	596	707	816	868	789	466	230	5,655
Orthodox	116	144	119	143	159	134	123	96	47	1,081
Other Christian	754	647	758	717	631	645	444	265	148	5,009
Non-Christian	686	411	622	861	432	329	211	58	26	3,636
No Religion	1,497	1,099	1,735	1,243	1,037	694	370	140	61	7,876
Not Stated	551	372	610	573	416	391	334	172	85	3,504
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>5,830</b>	<b>4,807</b>	<b>6,045</b>	<b>5,810</b>	<b>5,056</b>	<b>4,510</b>	<b>3,451</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>38,378</b>

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**

	<b>Males 2016</b>	<b>Females 2016</b>	<b>Total 2016</b>	<b>Total 2011</b>
<b>Age (years)</b>				
0	62	65	<b>127</b>	169
1	98	81	<b>179</b>	185
2	82	78	<b>160</b>	216
3	83	73	<b>156</b>	186
4	71	105	<b>176</b>	197
5	81	82	<b>163</b>	203
6	80	95	<b>175</b>	184
7	88	92	<b>180</b>	146
8	83	81	<b>164</b>	159
9	83	83	<b>166</b>	160
10	74	74	<b>148</b>	183
11	81	72	<b>153</b>	170
12	80	64	<b>144</b>	197
13	79	59	<b>138</b>	174
14	76	77	<b>153</b>	181
15	92	73	<b>165</b>	175
16	65	81	<b>146</b>	196
17	76	82	<b>158</b>	176
18	89	72	<b>161</b>	165
19	92	77	<b>169</b>	187
20-24	414	414	<b>828</b>	831
25-29	365	412	<b>777</b>	860
30-34	373	425	<b>798</b>	839
35-39	369	406	<b>775</b>	877
40-44	384	404	<b>788</b>	856
45-49	394	376	<b>770</b>	785
50-54	345	373	<b>718</b>	806
55-59	331	397	<b>728</b>	668
60-64	276	325	<b>601</b>	683
65-69	277	303	<b>580</b>	506
70-74	216	208	<b>424</b>	345
75-79	124	157	<b>281</b>	274
80+	125	235	<b>360</b>	273
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,608</b>	<b>6,001</b>	<b>11,609</b>	<b>12,212</b>

**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.

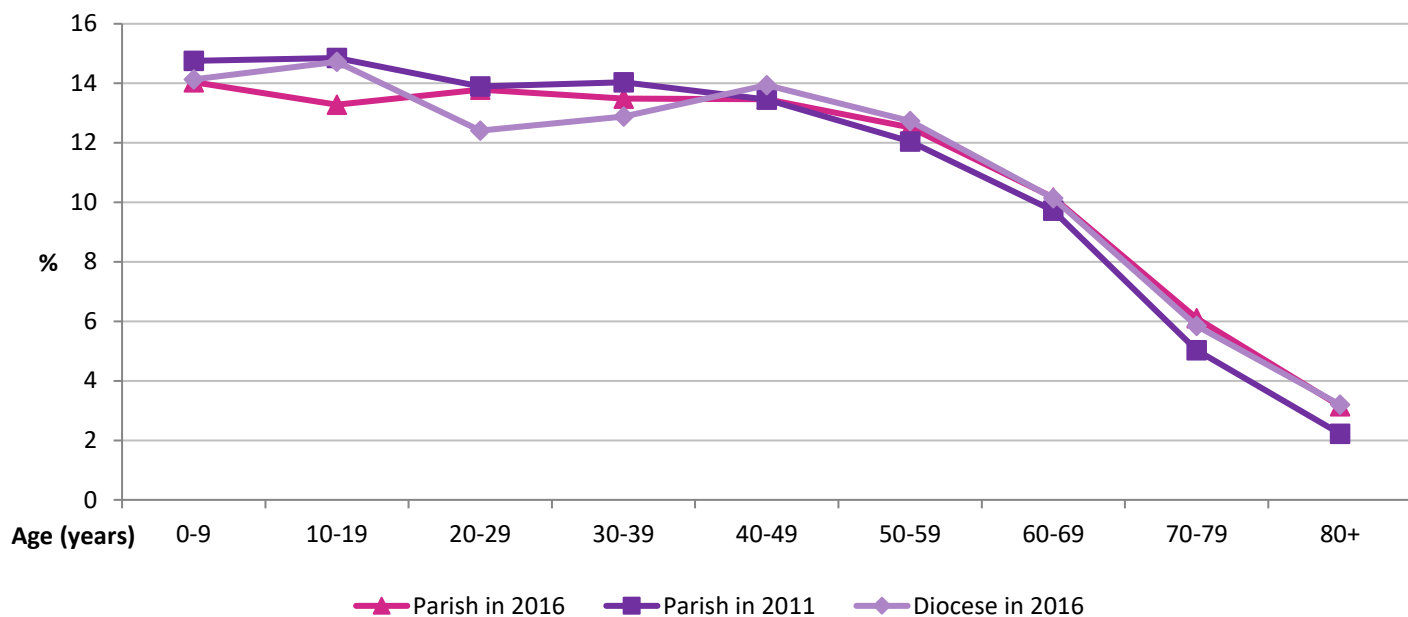
In 2016, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 52 per cent were female and 48 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such as the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

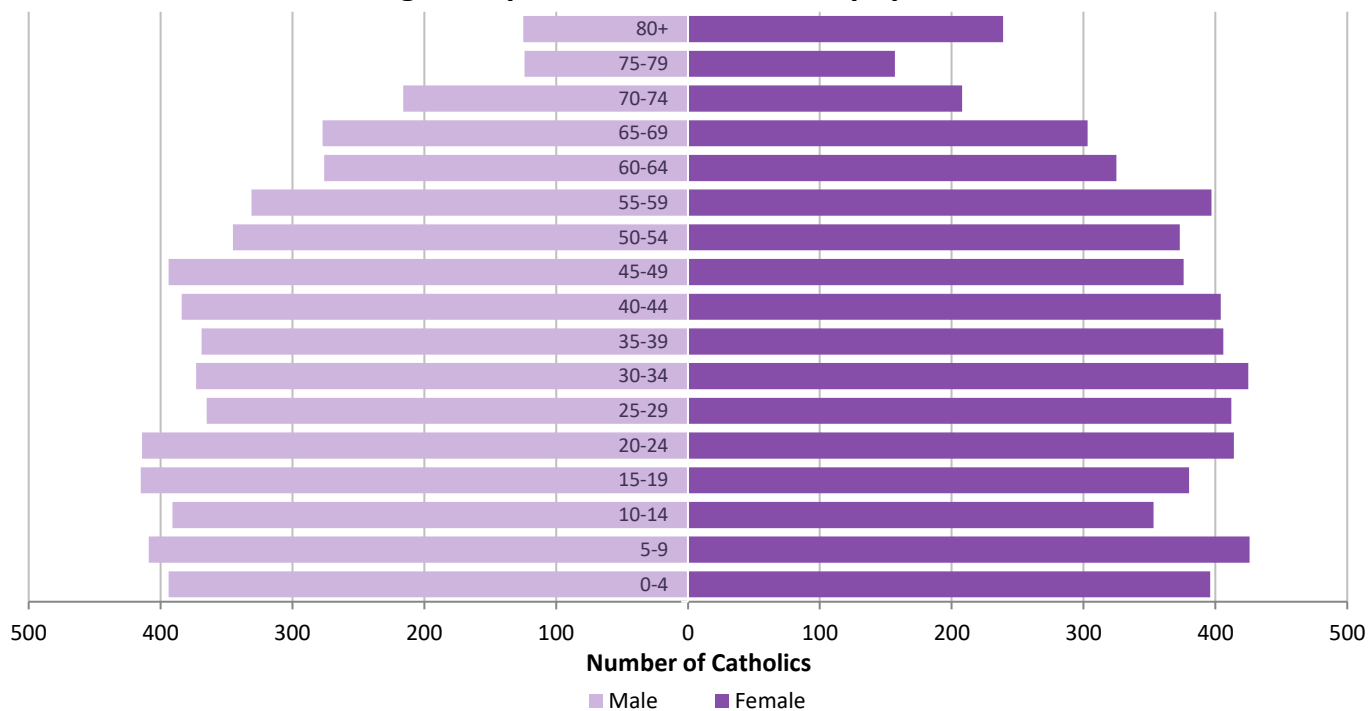


# Age and sex

**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”.<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 activities**

**Family members:**

Males	53	52	55	53	40	15	268
Females	29	67	69	55	58	29	307

**Lone Persons:**

Males	-	8	13	11	6	3	41
Females	-	3	10	13	24	27	77

**Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night <sup>3</sup>**

Males	-	5	3	-	4	7	19
Females	-	9	17	8	16	27	77

**Total**

Males	53	65	71	64	50	25	328
Females	29	79	96	76	98	83	461

**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 disability <sup>4</sup>**

Males	49	48	84	103	64	86	434
Females	59	90	146	146	147	113	701

**Notes:**

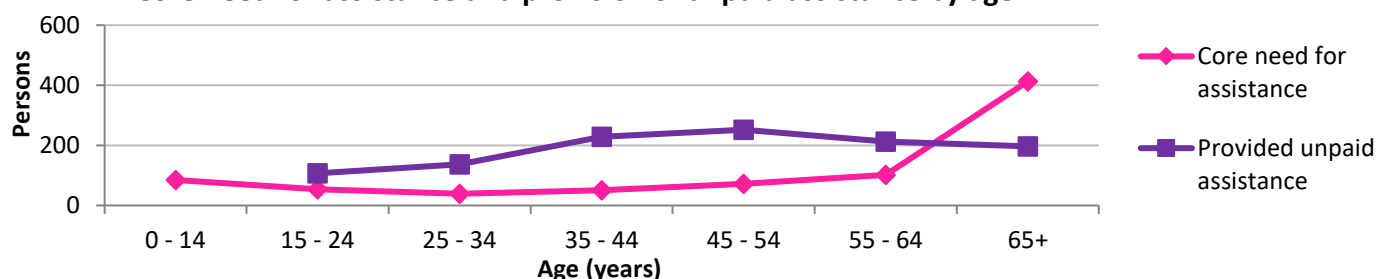
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016. *Census Dictionary Australia 2016*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

2. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2004. *Australian Social Trends 2004*. Catalogue No. 4102.0.

3. Among people aged 75 and over, being in hospital or a nursing home is a major reason for not being in a household on Census night.

4. The Census question asked whether the respondent had provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability in the two weeks prior to the Census. The question is not applicable to persons aged 0-14.

## Core need for assistance and provision of unpaid assistance by age



# Marital Status

The marital status patterns of Australian Catholics have changed quite dramatically over the last two decades. At the time of the 1991 Census, 31.4 per cent of Australian Catholics aged 15 and over had never been married, 55.4 per cent were married, 7.4 per cent were separated or divorced and 5.8 per cent were widowed. By the 2016 Census, these figures were respectively 33.3 per cent, 49.7 per cent, 11.2 per cent and 5.8 per cent. Since 1991, there has been a substantial fall in the percentage of married Catholics and a rise in the percentage of the never married and separated and divorced.

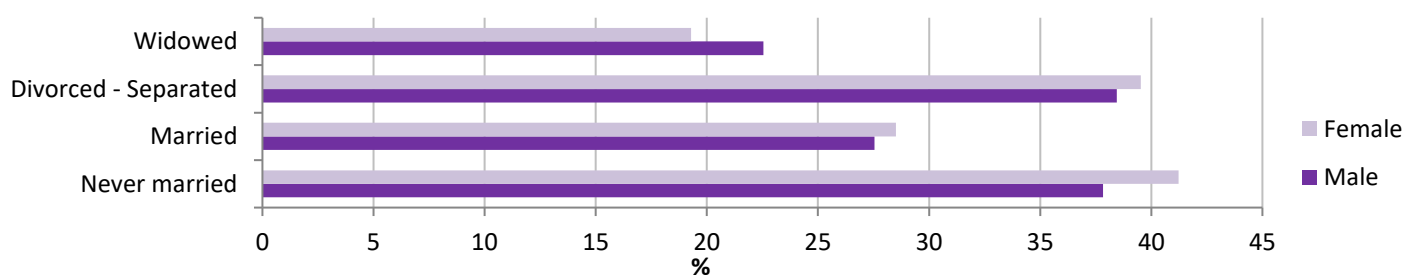
*How might changes in marital status patterns affect the life of the Church in this parish? Do they result in the need for new pastoral services and programs?*

The graph shows the percentage of Catholic men and women aged 15 years and older who lived in the parish at the time of the 2016 Census and who had changed address in the previous five years. Across Australia in 2016, 36.6 per cent of Catholics aged 15 and over had changed address since the previous Census.

**Table 12: Registered marital status by sex and age**

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
<b>Catholics aged 15 and over</b>								
<b>Males</b>								
Never married	821	465	257	179	94	27	8	1,851
Married	13	244	405	387	337	329	164	1,879
Separated/Divorced	-	24	85	162	160	102	29	562
Widowed	-	-	5	8	12	31	45	101
<b>Total</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>4,393</b>
<b>Females</b>								
Never married	762	415	206	140	68	16	4	1,611
Married	27	370	454	403	376	290	94	2,014
Separated/Divorced	9	55	147	186	210	114	46	767
Widowed	-	-	6	22	73	98	246	445
<b>Total</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>4,837</b>

**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	1,288	227	1,515	15.0
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	761	223	984	22.7
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	330	177	507	34.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>3,006</b>	<b>20.9</b>



# 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 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> (\$)
<b>Two-parent families with children at home:</b>										
Both parents Catholic	10	29	98	234	288	122	60	85	926	2,171
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	6	16	49	153	181	74	37	49	565	2,187
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	10	8	31	95	112	30	21	32	339	2,084
<b>Couple with no children living at home:</b>										
Both persons Catholic	59	125	94	116	109	32	11	38	584	1,226
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	41	77	73	82	108	15	10	17	423	1,359
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	3	16	21	52	54	17	3	8	174	1,870
<b>One-parent families:</b>	100	138	162	191	80	19	5	79	774	1,104
Parent is Catholic										
<b>Other families</b> where at least one person is Catholic	31	33	62	65	50	9	6	26	282	1,273
<b>Other:</b> Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	80	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>4,147</b>	<b>1,686</b>

## 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.



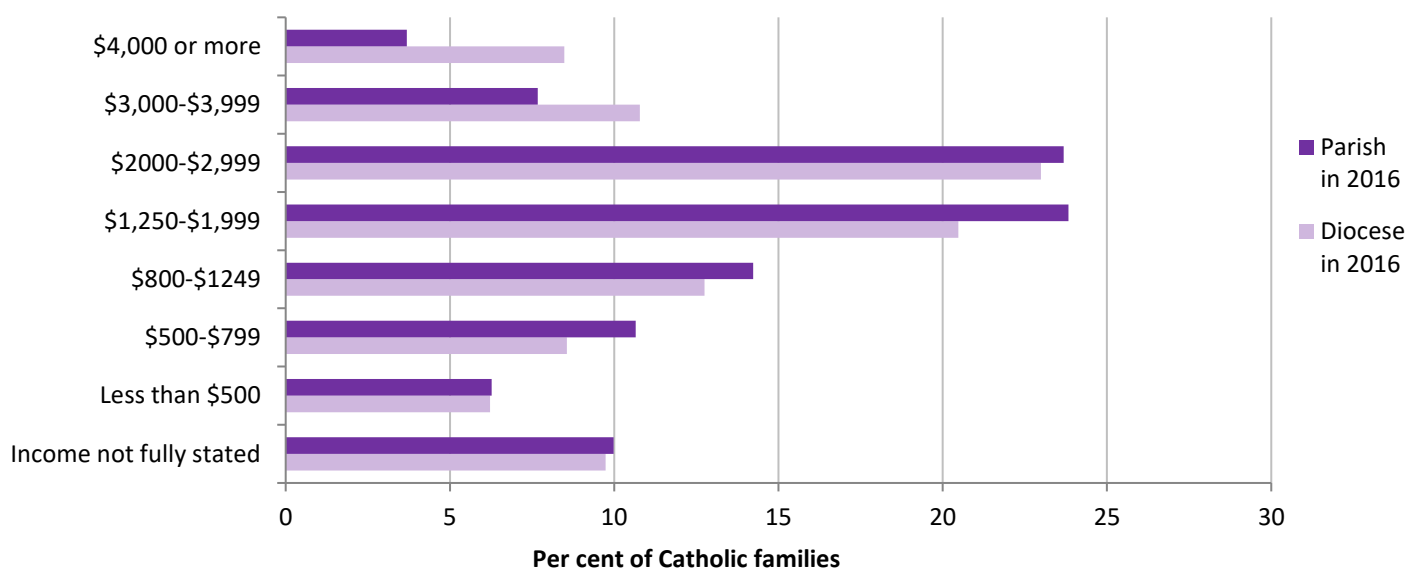
# Families

**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	131	61	35	12	18	257
\$500-\$799	268	81	61	26	17	453
\$800-\$1,249	331	112	92	44	26	605
\$1,250-\$1,999	474	206	199	82	32	993
\$2,000-\$2,999	477	202	193	61	28	961
\$3,000-\$3,999	146	68	78	21	11	324
\$4,000 or more	74	36	28	10	5	153
Income not fully stated	243	77	47	27	22	416
<b>Total Families</b>	<b>2,144</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>4,162</b>
<b>Median Weekly Family Income (\$)</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>1,671</b>

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

**Weekly Family Income  
(Catholic families)**



**Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children**

	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more	Total
<b>Family Composition:</b>						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	1,271	405	491	177	93	2,437
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	374	139	86	41	21	661
One parent family, parent Catholic	340	219	133	47	31	770
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	161	62	44	12	3	282
<b>Total families</b>	<b>2,146</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>4,150</b>



# 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.<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	2,672	160	1,109	103	4,044	66.1
Lone person aged under 35 years	48	4	53	12	117	41.0
Lone person aged 35 years or over	470	102	222	58	852	55.2
Group households	71	5	83	12	171	41.5
<b>Total households</b>	<b>3,261</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>62.9</b>

**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	77	111	343	591	255	209	1,865
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	3	10	18	5	3	1,816
Lone person aged 35 years or over	16	19	42	40	8	-	1,392
Group households	-	3	10	14	5	3	1,792
<b>Total households</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>1,833</b>

**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

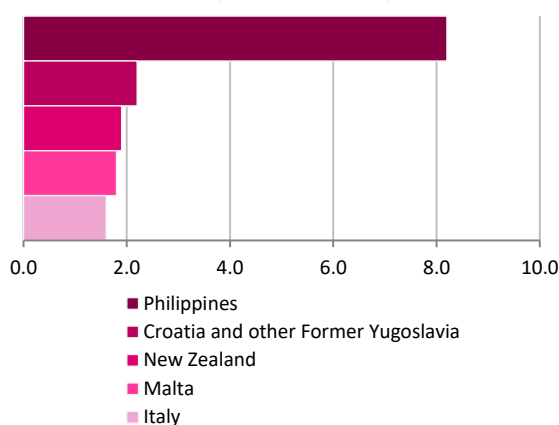
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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

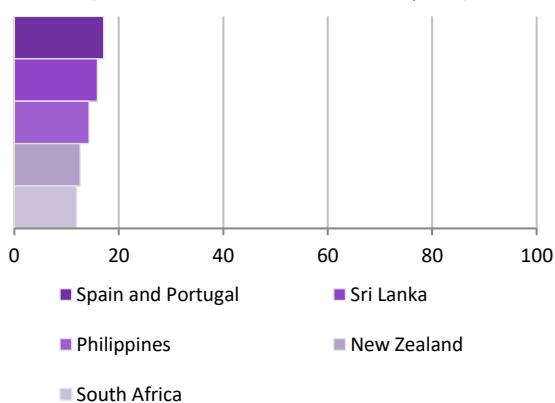
*What difference does their presence make to the parish?*

*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 <sup>1</sup>
Australia	7,868	67.9	-
New Zealand	216	1.9	12.6
Other Oceania	141	1.2	7.6
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	140	1.2	3.5
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	87	0.8	10.6
Italy	183	1.6	-
Malta	208	1.8	-
Spain and Portugal	35	0.3	17.1
France	12	0.1	-
Netherlands	38	0.3	-
Germany	64	0.6	-
Austria	25	0.2	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	258	2.2	-
Poland	68	0.6	-
Hungary	30	0.3	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	54	0.5	-
Other Europe NEC	5	0.0	-
Vietnam	31	0.3	-
Philippines	947	8.2	14.3
Indonesia	12	0.1	-
Malaysia	17	0.1	-
Singapore	4	0.0	-
South East Asia NEC	23	0.2	-
India	145	1.3	5.0
Sri Lanka	56	0.5	15.9
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	8	0.1	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	10	0.1	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	13	0.1	-
Egypt	35	0.3	-
Lebanon	124	1.1	-
Iraq	51	0.4	6.7
Sudan (including South Sudan)	120	1.0	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	32	0.3	10.7
South Africa	47	0.4	11.9
Mauritius	40	0.3	-
United States of America	14	0.1	-
Canada	-	-	-
Argentina	16	0.1	-
Brazil	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-
Chile	32	0.3	-
Central America and South America NEC	78	0.7	10.3
Other countries	89	0.8	14.6
Inadequately described/Not stated	220	1.9	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,596</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>

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



St Marys (NSW) Parish, Diocese of Parramatta, Census ID: 071241

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

# 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.<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	8,279	17,707	25,986	31.9
Italian	242	35	277	87.4
Maltese	209	9	218	95.9
Spanish	172	98	270	63.7
Croatian	333	18	351	94.9
Polish	89	17	106	84.0
Dutch	27	6	33	81.8
French	40	34	74	54.1
German	19	45	64	29.7
Portuguese	10	9	19	52.6
Hungarian	51	33	84	60.7
Ukrainian	14	7	21	66.7
Vietnamese	50	106	156	32.1
Filipino languages	894	294	1,188	75.3
Chinese languages	16	300	316	5.1
Malayalam	30	32	62	48.4
Sinhalese	22	76	98	22.4
Korean	13	55	68	19.1
Indonesian and Malay	16	109	125	12.8
Arabic	327	712	1,039	31.5
Assyrian and Chaldean	71	41	112	63.4
Oceanic and Papuan languages	189	784	973	19.4
Australian Indigenous languages	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	53	622	675	7.9
Other Asian languages NEC	82	2,275	2,357	3.5
Other languages NEC	211	735	946	22.3
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	160	2,608	2,768	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,619</b>	<b>26,767</b>	<b>38,386</b>	<b>30.3</b>

**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.<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	642	982	976	1,216	2,119	1,374	969	8,278	-
Italian	3	3	3	8	54	61	113	245	13.4
Maltese	6	-	3	5	44	52	93	203	3.0
Spanish	3	3	3	21	50	48	48	176	14.5
Croatian	11	10	19	29	79	77	109	334	17.0
Polish	-	-	5	7	16	22	39	89	12.8
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	8	15	23	-
French	-	-	5	3	9	10	17	44	-
German	-	-	-	-	4	-	12	16	-
Portuguese	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	8	-
Hungarian	-	-	-	3	10	18	23	54	5.9
Ukrainian	-	-	-	6	5	-	8	19	28.6
Vietnamese	-	6	5	10	24	6	-	51	25.0
Filipino languages	28	38	65	111	374	210	81	907	3.1
Chinese languages	-	-	-	-	7	7	3	17	-
Malayalam	4	3	7	-	19	3	-	36	-
Sinhalese	4	3	-	-	8	3	-	18	-
Korean	-	-	3	-	5	-	-	8	20.0
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	9	-
Arabic	8	18	40	72	94	53	37	322	10.1
Assyrian and Chaldean	5	5	15	15	18	13	-	71	12.3
Oceanic and Papuan languages	13	16	16	37	69	40	3	194	4.3
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	-	-	3	7	9	9	23	51	12.3
Other Asian languages NEC	-	4	5	9	27	22	12	79	8.6
Other languages NEC	24	32	40	29	71	10	9	215	13.7
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	34	14	18	14	17	28	36	161	14.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>3,140</b>	<b>2,077</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>11,628</b>	<b>2.7</b>

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?*

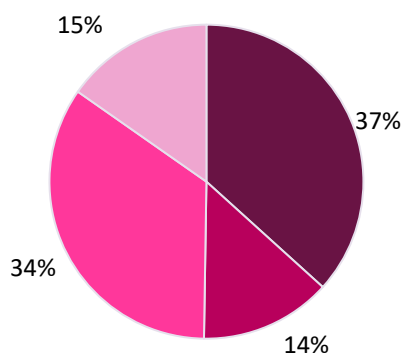
**Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation**

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	600	1,891	2,491	24.1
Infants/Primary – Catholic	429	184	613	70.0
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	82	197	279	29.4
Secondary – Government	380	1,156	1,536	24.7
Secondary – Catholic	384	226	610	63.0
Secondary – Other Non-Government	50	171	221	22.6
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	263	609	872	30.2
University or other Tertiary Institutions	362	843	1,205	30.0
Other (including pre-school)	315	710	1,025	30.7
Not stated/Not applicable <sup>1</sup>	8,738	20,794	29,532	29.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,603</b>	<b>26,781</b>	<b>38,384</b>	<b>30.2</b>

Note:

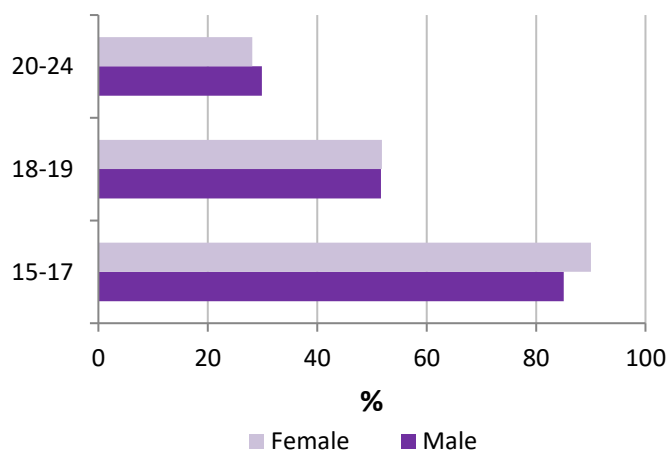
1. This table includes the total population of the parish and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

**Language background of all students attending Catholic schools**



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

**Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)**



# Attendance at Educational Institutions

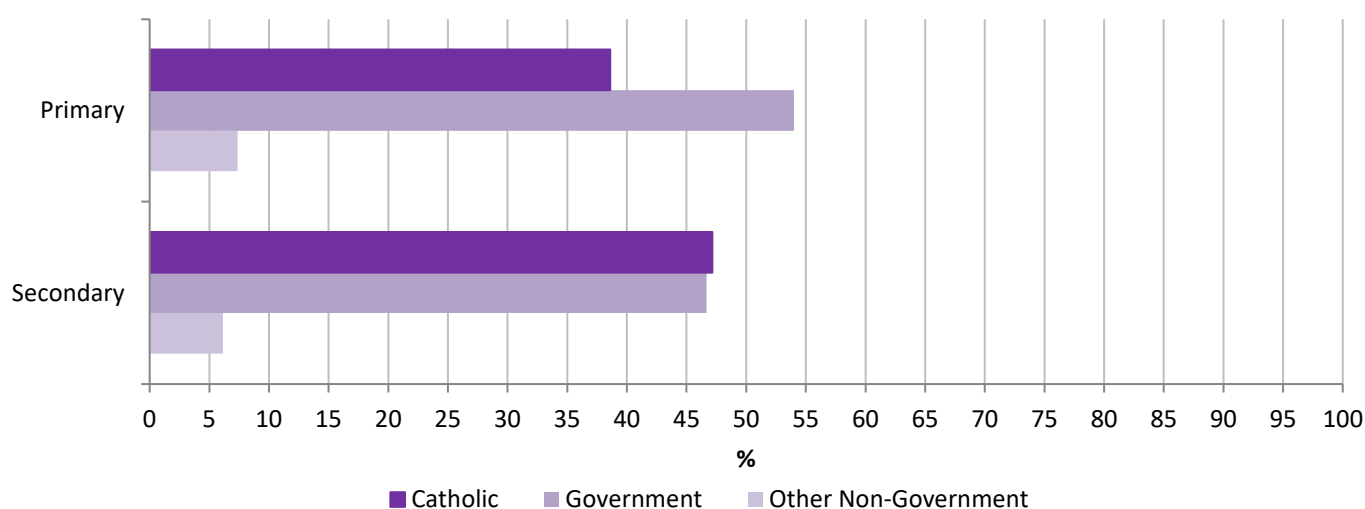
**Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family<sup>1</sup>**

	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	29	67	95	165	123	45	8	585	82,928
Infants/Primary – Catholic	22	20	56	97	120	41	30	420	103,453
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	-	7	9	13	34	15	5	87	123,430
Secondary – Government	28	41	50	86	75	25	12	363	83,115
Secondary – Catholic	16	25	35	84	109	37	21	363	105,934
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	-	5	8	19	4	4	48	123,470
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	8	6	14	26	57	38	26	194	134,905
Other (including pre-school)	7	3	5	14	4	3	3	48	77,723
Not stated/Not applicable	12	6	10	22	13	3	3	93	76,707
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>96,134</b>

**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.<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
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>							
<b>Males</b>							
Postgraduate degree	-	12	22	21	7	7	69
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	25	93	87	54	48	39	346
Advanced diploma or diploma level	29	55	54	45	29	26	238
Certificate level	131	258	267	238	194	194	1,282
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	638	312	315	370	329	473	2,437
<b>Total</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>4,372</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>9.5</i>
<b>Females</b>							
Postgraduate degree	6	30	24	14	3	-	77
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	59	138	134	84	63	37	515
Advanced diploma or diploma level	41	103	117	85	56	31	433
Certificate level	127	219	188	133	121	50	838
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	567	351	343	432	479	785	2,957
<b>Total</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>4,820</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>12.3</i>
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Postgraduate degree	6	42	46	35	10	7	146
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	84	231	221	138	111	76	861
Advanced diploma or diploma level	70	158	171	130	85	57	671
Certificate level	258	477	455	371	315	244	2,120
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,205	663	658	802	808	1,258	5,394
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>9,192</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>11.0</i>



# Employment

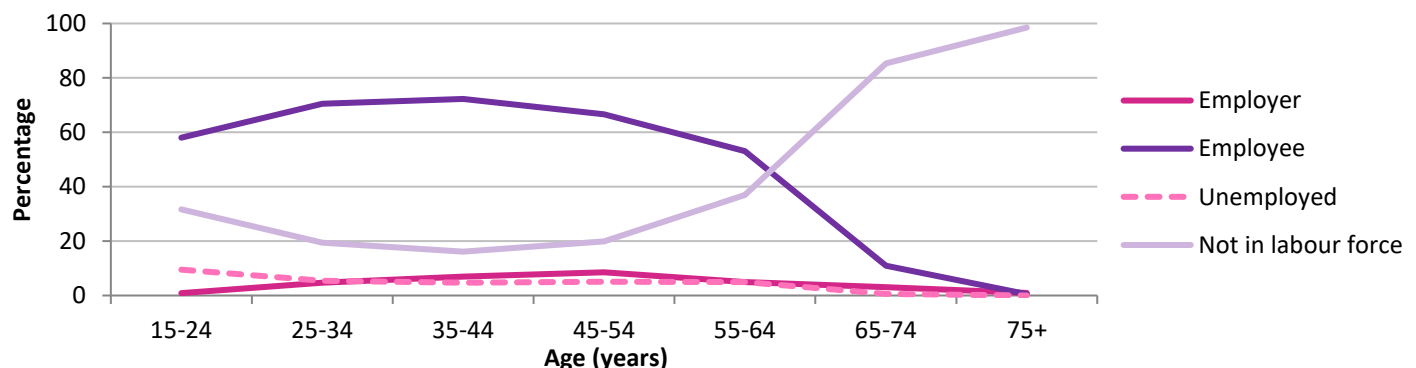
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by women. A third major change has been the rise in participation in the labour force by older workers, following the removal of incentives to early retirement and resulting in the continuing availability of their skills, experience and maturity in the workplace.<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
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>					
<b>Males</b>					
Employer	14	133	139	24	310
Employee	483	1,127	838	70	2,518
Unemployed	73	69	76	6	224
Not in the labour force	252	128	277	608	1,265
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	8	22	25	21	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>4,393</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>68.7</i>	<i>89.9</i>	<i>77.7</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>69.5</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>7.3</i>
<b>Females</b>					
Employer	3	43	56	9	111
Employee	445	1,078	836	39	2,398
Unemployed	80	89	67	3	239
Not in the labour force	254	411	496	814	1,975
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	8	20	24	43	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>4,819</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>66.8</i>	<i>73.7</i>	<i>64.8</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>57.0</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>8.7</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
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>							
<b>Males</b>							
Managers	10	56	72	56	44	15	253
Professionals	20	60	57	50	23	13	223
Technicians & Trade Workers	164	162	135	123	81	20	685
Community & Personal Service Workers	45	27	36	36	17	8	169
Clerical & Administrative Workers	17	44	60	42	20	9	192
Sales Workers	76	35	38	22	22	-	193
Machinery operators & Drivers	51	128	143	169	116	26	633
Labourers	105	89	91	82	64	18	449
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	338	128	125	161	217	634	1,603
<b>Total</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>4,400</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>17.0</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>65.6</i>	<i>63.1</i>	<i>58.4</i>	<i>64.5</i>	<i>67.4</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>63.2</i>
<b>Females</b>							
Managers	19	47	54	45	25	3	193
Professionals	33	132	111	71	47	7	401
Technicians & Trade Workers	19	16	35	13	11	5	99
Community & Personal Service Workers	103	83	81	81	61	6	415
Clerical & Administrative Workers	94	161	164	165	127	10	721
Sales Workers	147	59	54	49	32	5	346
Machinery operators & Drivers	5	19	23	25	19	-	91
Labourers	31	29	51	73	47	8	239
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	346	302	228	233	357	861	2,327
<b>Total</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>4,832</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>23.7</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>17.1</i>
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Managers	29	103	126	101	69	18	446
Professionals	53	192	168	121	70	20	624
Technicians & Trade Workers	183	178	170	136	92	25	784
Community & Personal Service Workers	148	110	117	117	78	14	584
Clerical & Administrative Workers	111	205	224	207	147	19	913
Sales Workers	223	94	92	71	54	5	539
Machinery operators & Drivers	56	147	166	194	135	26	724
Labourers	136	118	142	155	111	26	688
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	684	430	353	394	574	1,495	3,930
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>9,232</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>24.8</i>	<i>20.2</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>38.6</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>44.7</i>	<i>50.3</i>	<i>41.4</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'.

St Marys (NSW) Parish, Diocese of Parramatta, Census ID: 071241

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

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?*

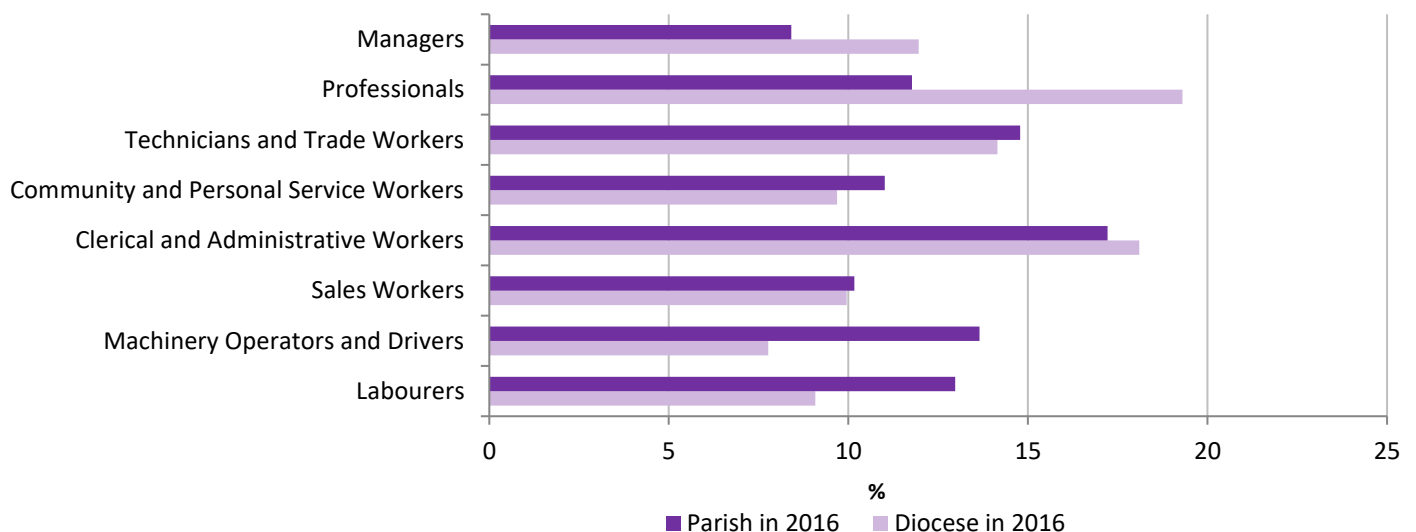
**Table 27: Occupation of parents of students attending Catholic schools**

	Primary School	Secondary School
Both parents in professional occupation	9	14
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	110	103
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation <sup>1</sup>	71	62
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	189	218
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation	23	23
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	108	86
Not applicable and not stated	113	102
<b>Total</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>608</b>
% with professional parent(s)	19.1	19.2
% with blue collar parent(s)	21.0	17.9

Note:

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

**Occupation**  
(Catholics aged 15+ with an occupation)



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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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