



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Wentworthville Parish

Diocese of Parramatta

Census ID: 071244



Date of report:	May 2020
Report prepared by:	National Centre for Pastoral Research Australian Catholic Bishops Conference GPO Box 368 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
Telephone:	+61 (02) 6201 9812
Email:	ncpr@catholic.org.au
Web:	www.ncpr.catholic.org.au

IMPORTANT COPYRIGHT INFORMATION

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

All Census data is copyright © Commonwealth of Australia.

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

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



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Wentworthville Parish

Diocese of Parramatta

Census ID: 071244



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: 32,702

Catholic Population: 7,675

Catholics make up 23.5 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 40 years

Total Catholic families: 2,492

661 Catholics live alone

3,015 Catholics were born overseas

411 Catholics do not speak English well

546 Catholics need assistance with core activities

1,742 Catholics have changed address since 2011



What has changed in your parish since 2011?

This chart will help you identify at a glance changes in some of the key indicators for Catholics in the parish between 2011 and 2016, and may alert you to possible trends that are occurring. The 2011 and 2016 figures are drawn from the Parish Overview tables on pages 4-7. All figures in this table refer to Catholics only. The term 'Catholic' in this report refers to all persons who identified themselves as Catholics in the Census, not only those who have some form of active association with the Church.

	Parish in 2011	Parish in 2016
Catholic population	8,463	7,675
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	20.3	18.9
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	15.8	18.3
Catholics born in NESC ¹ (%)	34.2	36.8
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	5.2	5.4
Catholic families	2,751	2,492
Catholics living alone	790	661
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	63.0	64.8
Catholics with university degree (%)	16.6	20.8
Catholic males in labour force (%)	64.9	65.1
Catholic females in labour force (%)	52.2	54.4
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	66.5	64.7

Notes:

1. NESC = Non-English-Speaking Country as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
2. The percentage of all students who are Catholic attending Catholic schools.

Note on comparability with 2011 figures:

The boundaries of some parishes changed between 2011 and 2016. These boundary changes mean that, in these parishes, figures for 2011 and 2016 may not be comparable.

Where parishes have been amalgamated between 2011 and 2016, the 2016 figures in this profile refer to the overall figures for the parishes involved.



Parish Overview

Table 1: Population (for more details on Population and Religion see page 9).

The Parish Profile begins by looking at the total population living within the parish boundaries, and the percentage who identified as Catholic. The rest of the figures in this overview refer only to these Catholics, except where otherwise indicated.

How has the make-up of the parish population changed over the last five years? Of the changes identified here, which do you think have been particularly significant for the life of the parish?

Table 1: Population¹

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group ²	Australian Group ²
Total population ³	32,702	30,114	1,155,462	23,401,892	2	1
Catholic population	7,675	8,463	322,677	5,291,834	2	1
Per cent Catholic	23.5	28.1	27.9	22.6	4	3
At same address since previous Census (%)	64.4	63.3	62.2	57.3	2	2
Median age ⁴ (years)	40	37	37	40	2	3
Aged 0-14 (%)	18.9	20.3	21.7	19.8	4	3
Aged 65+ (%)	18.3	15.8	13.9	16.6	1	3
Males per 100 females	89.4	90.9	92.7	90.6	4	4

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

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

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

Table 2: Disability

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Need assistance with core activities (%)	7.1	6.2	5.6	5.8	2	2
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	13.0	12.8	12.2	12.5	2	3

Notes:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

Table 3: Employment	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Managers and Professionals ¹ (% of those recording an occupation)	33.9	29.7	31.3	34.1	3	3
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	30.0	31.4	31.0	29.6	3	3
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	65.1	64.9	71.0	69.7	5	4
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	54.4	52.2	61.0	60.6	5	4
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	6.8	6.7	5.2	5.8	2	2
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	14.2	12.5	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 ⁶	2.7	3.0	3.9	5.6	5	4
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	36.8	34.2	26.6	19.1	2	1
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	239	249	5,732	106,428	1	1
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	104	112	6,703	133,528	3	2
Speak language other than English at home (%)	44.6	40.9	29.2	20.4	2	1
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	5.4	5.2	3.0	2.6	1	1

Notes:

1. This group includes, for example, farmers and farm managers, sales, marketing and production managers, education and health service managers, retail managers, school principals and school teachers, medical practitioners, nurses, scientists, arts and media professionals, accountants, engineers and IT professionals.
2. This group includes, for example, toolmakers, technicians, electricians, carpenters, plumbers, bakers and chefs, veterinary nurses, hairdressers, machinery operators, drivers, cleaners and labourers.
3. The percentage of Catholics aged 15+ who are in the labour force (i.e. employed or seeking employment).
4. The percentage of Catholics aged 15+ who are in the labour force and were unemployed at the time of the Census.
5. The percentage of Catholics aged 15-24 who are in the labour force and were unemployed at the time of the Census.
6. New Zealand, United Kingdom, Ireland, United States, Canada and South Africa.
7. Percentage of all Catholics who reported that they spoke English not well, or not at all.



Parish Overview

Table 5: Education (for more details on Education and Qualifications see pages 20-22).

Knowing the proportions of students in your parish and the type of educational institution they are attending can be important even if your parish does not have its own school, for these figures are relevant to the exercise of planning deeper connections with young people and their families. It is also important to be aware of the educational retention rates of your young Catholic adults (aged 15-24).

Has anything changed in these areas over the last five years?

Why do you think this is so?

How does your parish compare to the rest of the diocese?

Table 5: Education¹

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	20.8	16.6	20.1	20.6	3	2
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution ²	90.4	87.1	91.9	92.2	4	4
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution ²	60.2	69.5	66.4	62.9	5	3
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution ²	40.1	39.3	37.8	38.2	3	3
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	62.8	61.5	51.6	53.1	1	2
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	34.0	37.0	43.1	41.0	5	4
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	67.4	65.0	60.6	54.5	2	1
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	29.6	30.8	31.4	35.1	3	4
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	27.9	20.4	23.1	28.1	2	3
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	33.6	27.4	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 (%)	32.2	32.6	32.9	33.3	3	3
Married (%)	49.3	49.7	51.7	49.7	4	3
Divorced or Separated (%)	11.4	11.0	10.3	11.2	2	3
Widowed (%)	7.1	6.7	5.1	5.8	1	2

Table 7: Families¹

in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	2,492	2,751	113,472	1,997,833	2	1
One-parent families	412	424	14,811	231,370	2	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	16.5	15.4	13.1	11.6	2	1
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	34.7	35.9	45.4	55.9	4	5
De facto couples ³ (%)	10.0	10.5	13.1	17.1	4	5
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	93,179	77,328	107,004	100,270	4	3

Table 8: Households⁵

in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	3,187	3,598	133,242	2,548,354	2	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	37	91	1,776	53,499	2	3
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	624	699	17,253	407,684	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	661	790	19,029	461,183	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	8.6	9.3	5.9	8.7	2	4
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	64.7	66.5	72.5	71.2	4	4
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	2,011	2,070	2,101	1,873	3	2

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.



Wentworthville Parish, Diocese of Parramatta, Census ID: 071244

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

CONTENTS OF THE DETAILED PROFILE

Tables	Page
9: Religious affiliation by age.....	9
10: Age by sex.....	10
11a: Need for assistance with core activities by age	12
11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age.....	12
12: Registered marital status by sex and age.....	13
13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status	13
14: Family composition by weekly family income.....	14
15: Weekly family income by number of dependent children.....	15
16: Social marital status by number of dependent children.....	15
17: Household composition by tenure type.....	16
18: Household composition by monthly housing loan repayment.....	16
19: Birthplace	17
20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation.....	18
21: Language spoken at home by age	19
22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation	20
23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family	21
24: Highest qualification attained by age and sex	22
25: Labour force status by age and sex.....	23
26: Occupation by age and sex.....	24
27: Occupation of parents of students attending Catholic schools	25
 Graphs	 Page
Religious affiliation	9
Age profile of the Catholic population, 2011 & 2016.....	11
Age-sex profile of the Catholic population, 2016.....	11
Core need for assistance and provision of unpaid assistance by age	12
Change of address since 2011 by marital status	13
Weekly family income	15
Top 5 birthplaces of Catholics born overseas	17
Top 5 birthplaces with highest proportions of recent arrivals.....	17
Language background of all students attending Catholic schools	20
Education participation rate.....	20
Type of school being attended by Catholic students	21
Labour force status by age	23
Occupation	25



Religious affiliation

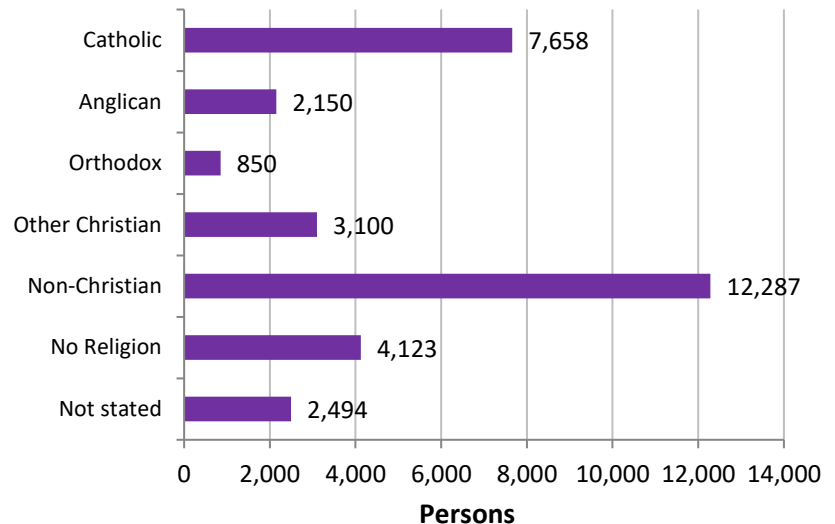
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under ten per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to be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

How does the number of Catholics in the 0-9 age group compare with the number of children baptised in the parish in the period 2007-2016?

What are the largest non-Catholic religious groups? What involvement does the parish have in ecumenical and interfaith activities and programs?

What challenges to the parish are associated with the increase in the number of people who report that they have no religion?

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	765	786	787	822	892	848	748	567	406	6,621
Maronite Catholic	197	154	149	140	130	96	57	21	12	956
Melkite Catholic	9	3	11	6	5	3	-	3	-	40
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Syro-Malabar Catholic	18	-	4	13	3	-	-	-	-	38
Total Catholic	992	943	951	981	1,030	947	805	591	418	7,658
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	20.5	28.0	19.6	15.5	25.2	26.7	29.7	34.9	34.1	23.4
Anglican	133	145	151	182	278	333	358	290	280	2,150
Orthodox	100	89	119	94	139	113	73	89	34	850
Other Christian	396	351	369	436	395	405	348	242	158	3,100
Non-Christian	2,342	1,140	2,144	3,540	1,421	859	553	211	77	12,287
No Religion	502	443	795	587	558	625	374	144	95	4,123
Not Stated	369	254	335	507	271	267	201	126	164	2,494
Total Population	4,834	3,365	4,864	6,327	4,092	3,549	2,712	1,693	1,226	32,662

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	24	45	69	106
1	54	42	96	115
2	41	48	89	104
3	58	54	112	134
4	57	43	100	116
5	59	42	101	120
6	49	49	98	115
7	49	43	92	108
8	62	53	115	116
9	53	60	113	99
10	39	55	94	128
11	49	50	99	135
12	54	39	93	110
13	47	46	93	107
14	46	43	89	108
15	45	48	93	116
16	51	60	111	109
17	43	58	101	108
18	35	44	79	110
19	46	43	89	110
20-24	233	244	477	517
25-29	243	243	486	536
30-34	233	267	500	569
35-39	223	270	493	612
40-44	254	254	508	603
45-49	255	271	526	571
50-54	216	253	469	517
55-59	207	276	483	456
60-64	184	220	404	472
65-69	179	226	405	325
70-74	126	146	272	375
75-79	131	180	311	269
80+	179	237	416	365
Total	3,624	4,052	7,676	8,461

NOTE REGARDING THE RANDOMISATION OF CENSUS DATA:

The Catholic population of the parish may be slightly different in different tables in this profile as a result of the randomization procedure used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in carrying out its statutory obligation to protect the confidentiality of individuals. This variation in figures does not impair the value of Census data as the Census is intended to be an instrument that paints a broad picture rather than a precise measurement of a particular locality. Care should always be taken in interpreting small counts in tables.

The table on this page shows the number of Catholics in this parish in 2016, by age and sex, and compares the total number of Catholics in each age group with the figure in 2011.

In 1996, the median age of Catholics in Australia was 33 years; by 2016, this had risen to 40 years.

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

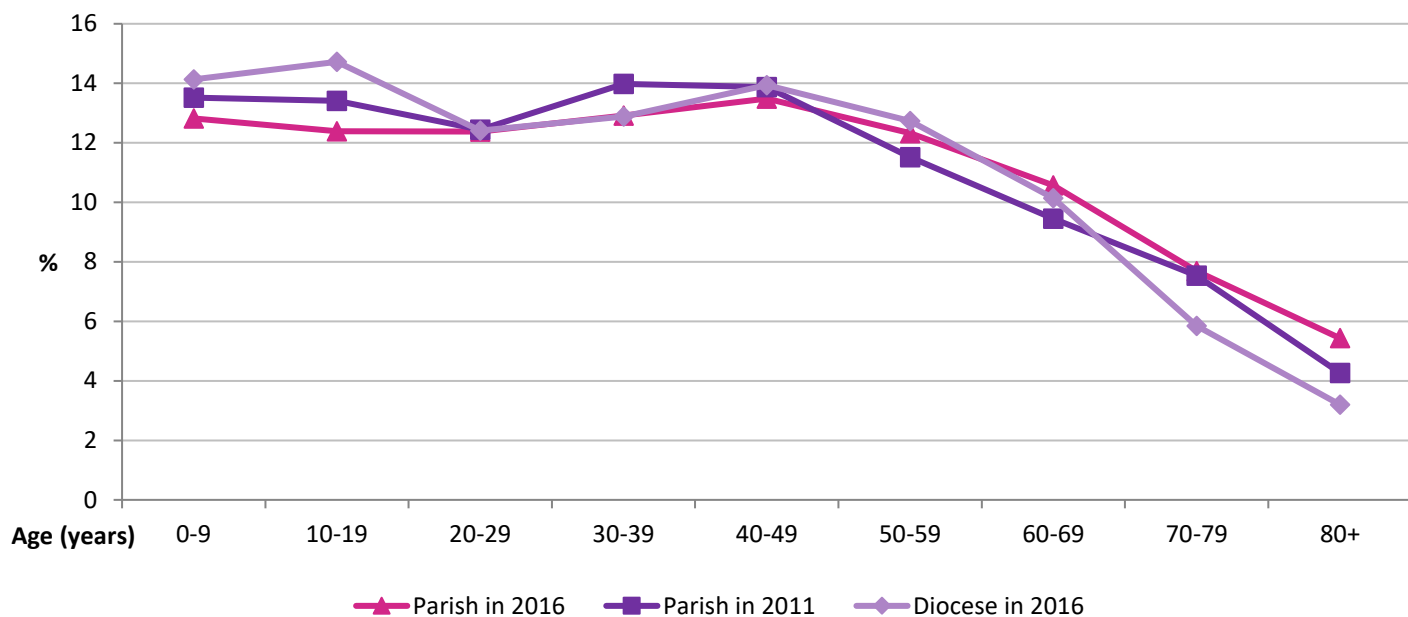
In 2016, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 52 per cent were female and 48 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such as the presence of particular industries or the different rates of movement to the cities by young men and women, that can affect the proportion of men and women in the Catholic population of the parish. These variations also raise pastoral issues.

Take time to study the table. Are there any surprises in it? Is there anything that calls for a new or modified response from the parish? What are the major changes since 2011? Can you get a sense from the table of what the parish age profile might look like in 2021, the year of the next Census?

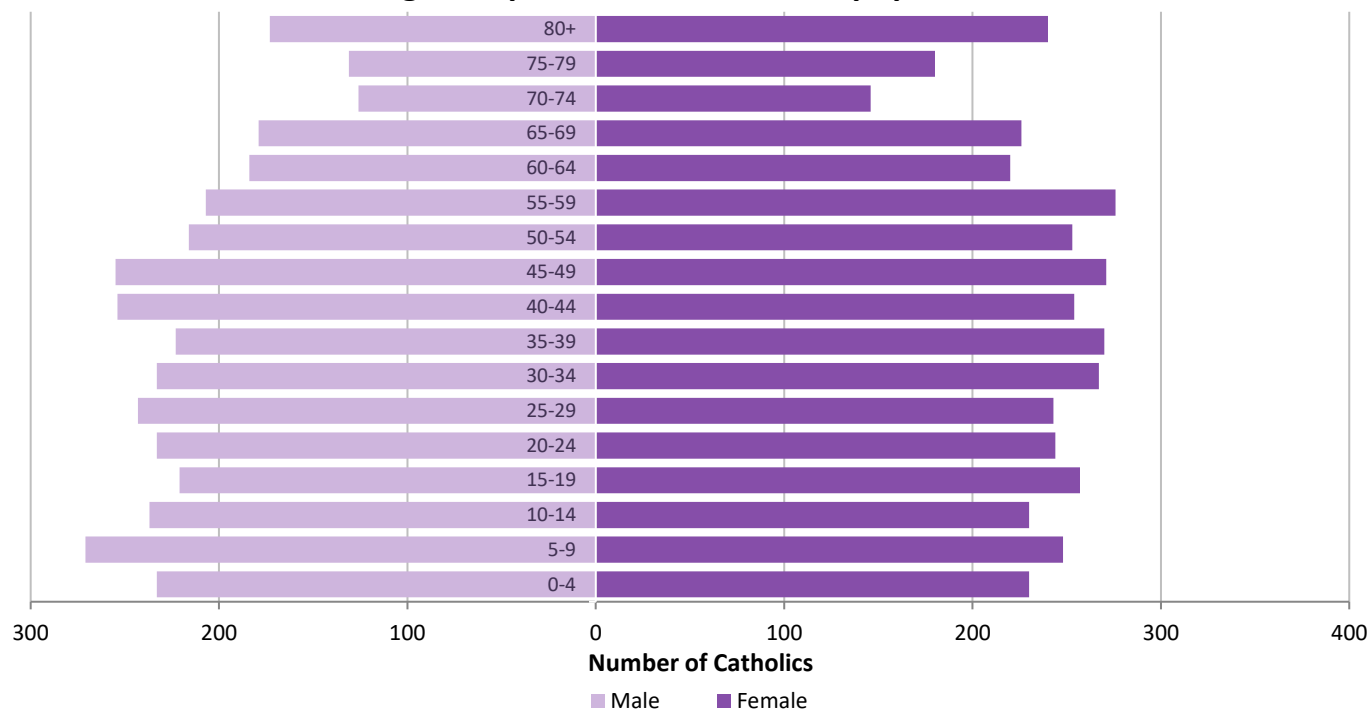


Age and sex

Age profile of the Catholic population, 2011 & 2016



Age-sex profile of the Catholic population, 2016



Disability

The 2006 Census was the first to include the variable Core Activity Need for Assistance. The variable was developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability. ABS defines the profound or severe disability population as: “those people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a long-term health condition (lasting six months or more), a disability (lasting six months or more), or old age”.¹ Most people who need assistance with core activities live either in a family or in a place such as a nursing home, where the care they need is provided. But many live alone. Often people with a disability have fewer opportunities for social interaction.²

How many Catholics in your parish require assistance with core activities? How many of these live alone? How many are in the younger age groups? How many of your parishioners provide unpaid assistance to people with a disability?

How might the parish respond pastorally to this information?

Table 11a: Need for assistance with core activities by age

0-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Total
------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------------	-------

Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities

Family members:

Males	20	31	29	37	30	23	170
Females	15	21	47	29	44	27	183

Lone Persons:

Males	-	-	8	4	5	6	23
Females	-	6	12	7	19	18	62

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

Males	-	6	5	9	16	15	51
Females	-	-	5	8	19	32	64

Total

Males	20	37	42	50	51	44	244
Females	15	27	64	44	82	77	309

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 ⁴

Males	23	41	53	76	56	72	321
Females	39	58	95	100	115	81	488

Notes:

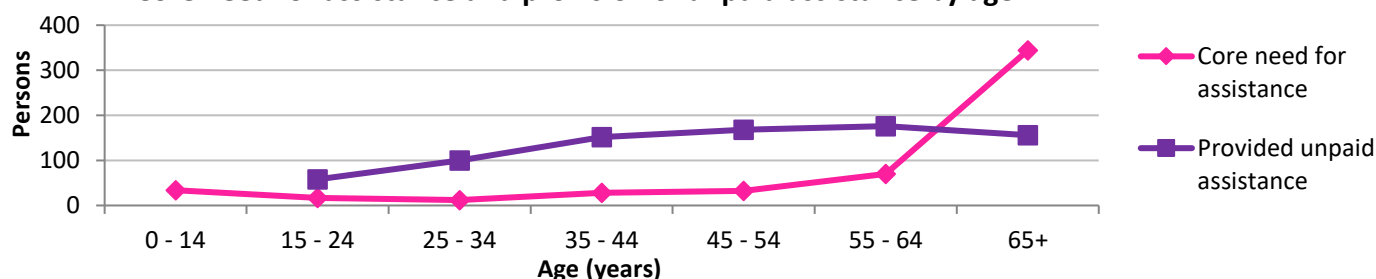
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016. *Census Dictionary Australia 2016*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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

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

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

Core need for assistance and provision of unpaid assistance by age



Marital Status

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

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

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

Table 12: Registered marital status by sex and age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15 and over								
Males								
Never married	444	268	116	99	50	19	18	1,014
Married	6	188	318	301	266	219	199	1,497
Separated/Divorced	-	16	41	69	73	50	27	276
Widowed	-	-	3	-	4	20	70	97
Total	450	472	478	469	393	308	314	2,884
Females								
Never married	488	215	98	87	57	27	12	984
Married	12	263	343	331	282	207	137	1,575
Separated/Divorced	-	17	76	97	129	76	33	428
Widowed	-	-	-	6	32	61	242	341
Total	500	495	517	521	500	371	424	3,328

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

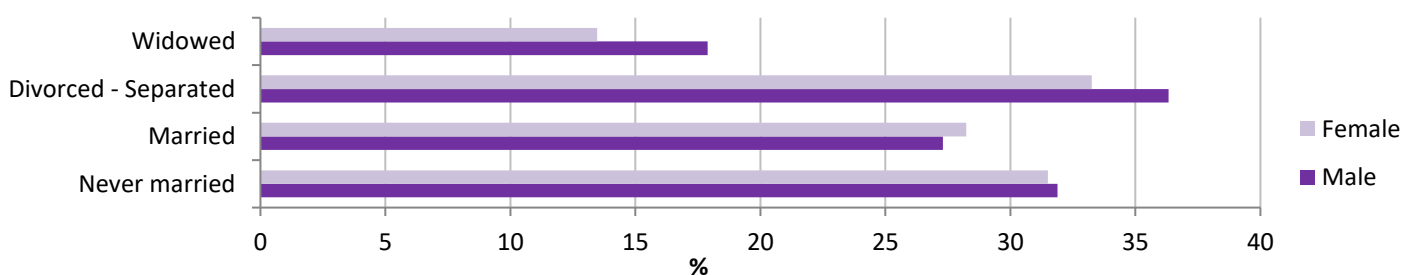


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	1,130	70	1,200	5.8
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	339	53	392	13.5
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	216	64	280	22.9
Total	1,685	187	1,872	10.0



Families

The table on this page shows family composition by weekly family income, with the median weekly family income for each type of family shown in the last column. Couple families are divided into three categories: both partners Catholic, Catholics with non-Catholic Christian partners, and Catholics with partners identifying with other religious traditions or none. The table includes partners in registered and de facto marriages.

Couples without children include those who have never had children as well as those whose children no longer live at home.

Take time to study the table. Does it suggest that Catholic families in the parish are mostly well off, OK or struggling financially?

How do the incomes of families with children living at home compare with those with no children living at home? How well does the parish connect with one-parent families? Note that the income of one-parent families is likely to be much lower than that of two-parent families.

Are families with both parents Catholic a majority or a minority of Catholic families in your parish? What implications might this have for the way the parish connects to families?

Table 14: Family composition¹ by weekly family income

	Less than \$500	\$500 - \$799	\$800 - \$1,249	\$1,250 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Income not fully stated	Total families	Median Weekly Family Income ² (\$)
Two-parent families with children at home:										
Both parents Catholic	18	21	81	192	181	95	119	83	790	2,229
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	3	5	22	35	72	49	23	21	230	2,548
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	-	7	18	34	41	33	17	13	163	2,390
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both persons Catholic	61	105	63	73	59	19	16	20	416	1,028
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	18	35	25	31	39	11	5	10	174	1,346
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	7	10	9	23	32	14	8	7	110	2,078
One-parent families:	62	41	64	100	66	14	9	56	412	1,332
Parent is Catholic										
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	10	16	25	37	24	5	3	8	128	1,432
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	69	-
Total	179	240	307	525	514	240	200	287	2,492	1,787

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	114	30	13	11	-	168
\$500-\$799	174	27	18	9	4	232
\$800-\$1,249	170	45	53	34	10	312
\$1,250-\$1,999	259	90	85	57	19	510
\$2,000-\$2,999	257	111	107	36	-	511
\$3,000-\$3,999	100	56	56	15	3	230
\$4,000 or more	84	36	51	13	6	190
Income not fully stated	175	46	41	11	3	276
Total Families	1,333	441	424	186	45	2,429
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	1,600	2,049	2,210	1,690	1,526	1,786

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

**Weekly Family Income
(Catholic families)**

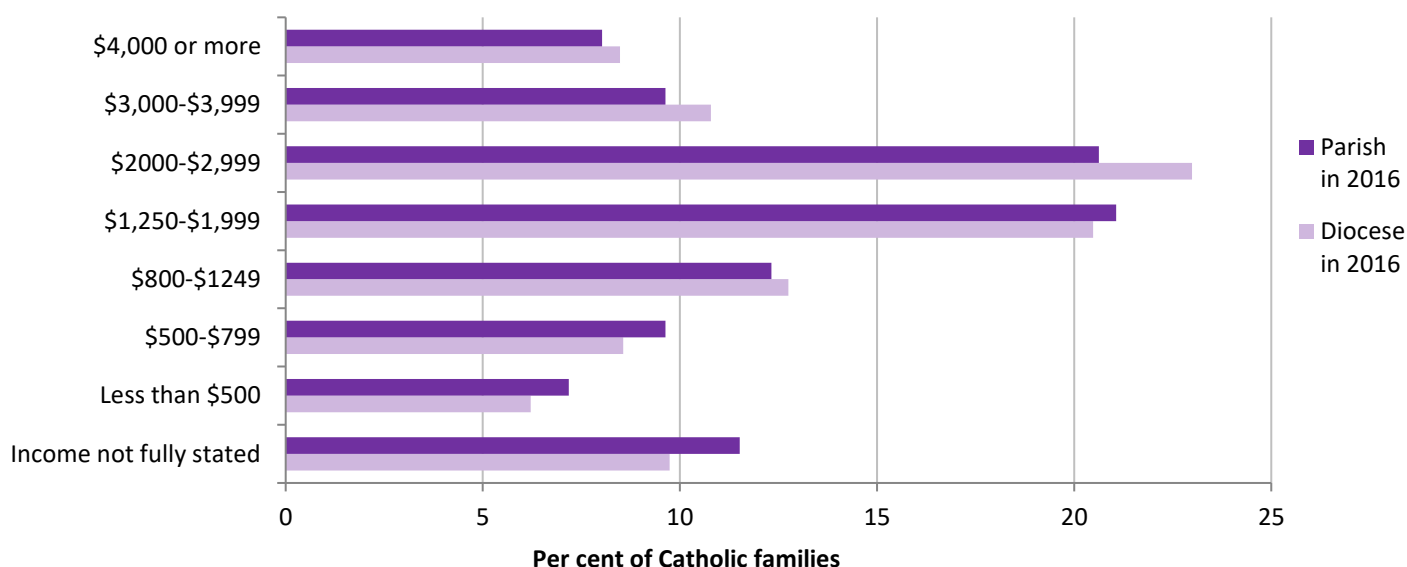


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more	Total
Family Composition:						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	891	291	349	174	52	1,757
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	126	38	14	11	-	189
One parent family, parent Catholic	219	97	56	28	15	415
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	94	22	9	-	3	128
Total families	1,330	448	428	213	70	2,489



Households

The Australian Bureau of Statistics defines a household as one or more persons, at least one of whom is at least 15 years of age, usually resident in the same private dwelling.¹ Non-private dwellings such as motels, guest houses, prisons, religious institutions and nursing homes are not included in household statistics. A household can consist of one or more families, non-family groups or persons living alone.

The figures on this page refer to households in which at least one person is Catholic.²

There were 8,861,600 households in Australia in 2016. At least one Catholic person lived in 2,548,400 households, or 29 per cent of all households. Seventy-eight per cent of these Catholic households were family households and, of the Catholic family households, 75 per cent were occupied dwellings that were owned or being purchased.

What is the current housing situation in this parish? For example, is there a sufficient stock of rental properties available? Are there areas with large numbers of new houses? Are families under stress to pay rent or meet mortgage repayments? What aspects of the parish's pastoral strategies relate to housing issues?

Table 17: Household composition by tenure type

	Fully owned or being purchased	Rented from State or Territory Housing Authority	Rented from other landlord, or landlord not stated	Other households	Total households	Per cent owned or being purchased
Family households	1,652	112	594	73	2,431	68.0
Lone person aged under 35 years	20	3	13	-	36	55.6
Lone person aged 35 years or over	370	96	104	46	616	60.1
Group households	21	6	74	3	104	20.2
Total households	2,063	217	785	122	3,187	64.7

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	45	39	141	195	125	215	2,076
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	4	4	-	-	1,600
Lone person aged 35 years or over	8	7	25	22	10	4	1,552
Group households	-	-	3	-	-	-	1,300
Total households	53	46	173	221	135	219	2,011

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016. *Census Dictionary Australia 2016. Catalogue No. 2901.0.*
2. For Census purposes, a Catholic household is any household in which at least one person is Catholic.



Birthplace

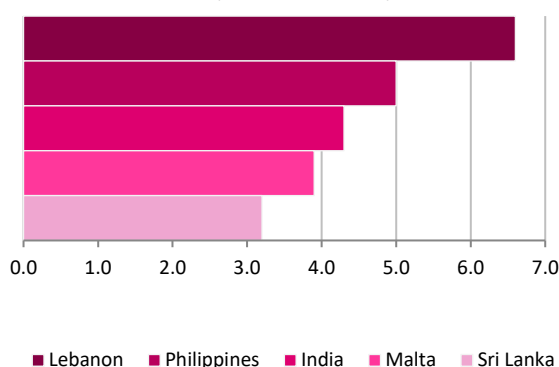
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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

What difference does their presence make to the parish?

How might the parish better connect with those who have only recently arrived?

Top 5 birthplaces of Catholics born overseas
(% of all Catholics)



Top 5 birthplaces with highest proportions of recent arrivals
(% of all Catholics from that birthplace)

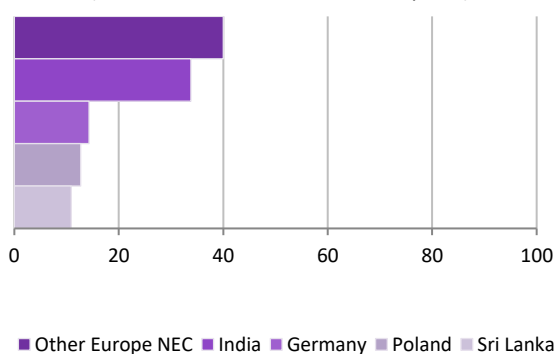


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	4,489	58.4	-
New Zealand	60	0.8	8.6
Other Oceania	61	0.8	-
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	86	1.1	8.1
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	41	0.5	9.3
Italy	166	2.2	3.1
Malta	300	3.9	-
Spain and Portugal	29	0.4	-
France	9	0.1	-
Netherlands	17	0.2	-
Germany	23	0.3	14.3
Austria	13	0.2	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	81	1.1	8.8
Poland	52	0.7	12.7
Hungary	7	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	32	0.4	-
Other Europe NEC	11	0.1	40.0
Vietnam	24	0.3	-
Philippines	386	5.0	9.8
Indonesia	37	0.5	-
Malaysia	30	0.4	-
Singapore	11	0.1	-
South East Asia NEC	16	0.2	-
India	327	4.3	33.8
Sri Lanka	243	3.2	10.9
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	34	0.4	9.1
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	10	0.1	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	35	0.5	-
Egypt	23	0.3	-
Lebanon	509	6.6	3.8
Iraq	17	0.2	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	14	0.2	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	61	0.8	7.5
South Africa	9	0.1	-
Mauritius	37	0.5	-
United States of America	9	0.1	-
Canada	3	0.0	-
Argentina	11	0.1	-
Brazil	6	0.1	-
Colombia	23	0.3	-
Chile	32	0.4	-
Central America and South America NEC	88	1.1	-
Other countries	76	1.0	3.9
Inadequately described/Not stated	139	1.8	-
Total	7,687	100.0	3.3

Notes:

1. % recent arrivals = the percentage of Catholics who were born in the named country and who arrived in Australia between 2013 and 2016 inclusive.

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Wentworthville Parish, Diocese of Parramatta, Census ID: 071244

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.¹

How many Catholics in this parish speak a language other than English at home? How many have difficulty with English? Difficulty in speaking English can affect how well a person can participate in parish life.

Does this parish need to review the pastoral support it offers to parishioners who do not speak English well in relation to, for example, prayer and liturgy, inclusiveness in parish events, translation of written material, and access to priests and other pastoral ministers who speak their language?

Table 20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic (or not stated)	All persons	% Catholics among speakers ²
English only	4,173	7,848	12,021	34.7
Italian	230	28	258	89.1
Maltese	293	7	300	97.7
Spanish	180	106	286	62.9
Croatian	88	13	101	87.1
Polish	57	11	68	83.8
Dutch	7	5	12	58.3
French	51	26	77	66.2
German	24	33	57	42.1
Portuguese	23	7	30	76.7
Hungarian	16	7	23	69.6
Ukrainian	-	14	14	-
Vietnamese	33	91	124	26.6
Filipino languages	349	159	508	68.7
Chinese languages	98	1,798	1,896	5.2
Malayalam	140	226	366	38.3
Sinhalese	31	146	177	17.5
Korean	49	235	284	17.3
Indonesian and Malay	45	99	144	31.3
Arabic	1,161	967	2,128	54.6
Assyrian and Chaldean	19	20	39	48.7
Oceanic and Papuan languages	54	211	265	20.4
Australian Indigenous languages	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	47	428	475	9.9
Other Asian languages NEC	348	9,829	10,177	3.4
Other languages NEC	81	944	1,025	7.9
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	79	1,761	1,840	4.3
Total	7,676	25,019	32,695	23.5

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. *Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.11.*

2. The percentage of Catholics among the speakers of these languages in Australia.

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

Why does the proportion of people not speaking English well vary for different languages spoken at home? Part of the explanation lies in differences in average period of residence of the various language groups. Another factor is 'cultural distance': the more people from a particular culture share the customs, beliefs and lifestyles with the majority Australian culture, the easier it will be for them to overcome language barriers. A third factor is the size of the language group and the pattern of settlement. The concentration of large numbers of speakers in a region tends to reinforce the use of that language.¹

What are the most commonly spoken languages other than English among the Catholics of this parish? Are speakers of some languages more likely than others to have difficulty with English? Can you see the influence of the three factors outlined above reflected in the figures on this page?

Table 21: Language spoken at home by age

	0-4	5-11	12-19	20-29	30-49	50-64	65 and over	Total	% who do not speak English well
English	326	481	500	555	908	702	699	4,171	-
Italian	3	-	5	7	45	64	99	223	13.8
Maltese	-	-	-	7	16	59	211	293	10.2
Spanish	12	12	9	13	53	34	43	176	18.2
Croatian	3	5	3	10	27	15	26	89	18.0
Polish	-	6	-	3	18	19	9	55	12.1
Dutch	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	8	-
French	8	-	3	3	6	17	14	51	-
German	-	-	-	-	3	-	19	22	-
Portuguese	-	5	4	-	4	3	9	25	-
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	8	5	5	18	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	-	-	7	3	14	8	-	32	26.3
Filipino languages	11	16	25	25	140	100	38	355	4.5
Chinese languages	-	6	17	10	22	26	11	92	24.5
Malayalam	16	22	4	13	71	6	-	132	13.0
Sinhalese	-	4	-	6	16	8	-	34	-
Korean	3	4	3	10	12	13	9	54	36.7
Indonesian and Malay	-	7	7	-	15	4	12	45	8.5
Arabic	38	85	112	181	422	186	126	1,150	9.2
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	3	4	-	8	5	-	20	14.3
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	-	11	9	18	13	9	60	6.7
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	3	6	-	-	5	7	21	42	16.7
Other Asian languages NEC	17	24	23	67	156	41	25	353	15.6
Other languages NEC	5	10	11	10	28	7	4	75	14.8
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	30	9	6	4	7	10	18	84	25.6
Total	475	705	754	940	2,022	1,352	1,411	7,659	5.3

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?

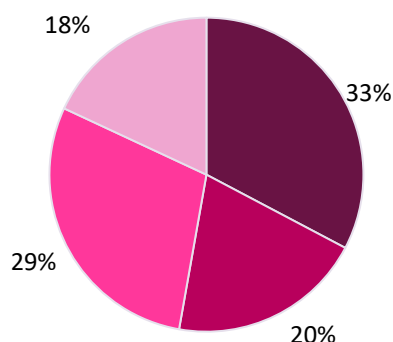
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	238	1,724	1,962	12.1
Infants/Primary – Catholic	439	170	609	72.1
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	22	123	145	15.2
Secondary – Government	159	977	1,136	14.0
Secondary – Catholic	362	183	545	66.4
Secondary – Other Non-Government	16	100	116	13.8
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	120	418	538	22.3
University or other Tertiary Institutions	325	1,480	1,805	18.0
Other (including pre-school)	203	707	910	22.3
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	5,787	19,141	24,928	23.2
Total	7,671	25,023	32,694	23.5

Note:

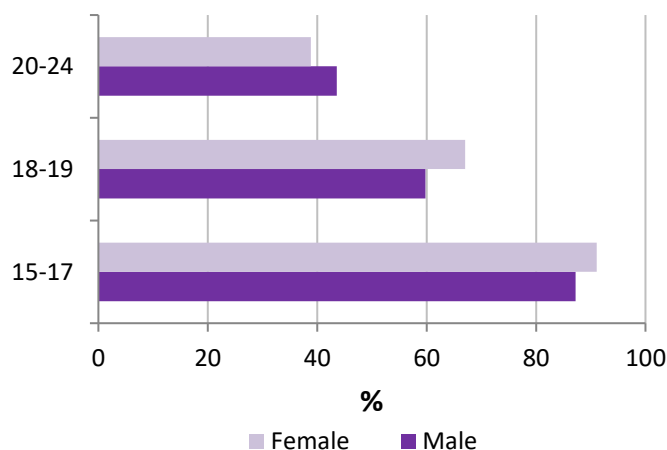
1. This table includes the total population of the parish and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

Language background of all students attending Catholic schools



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

Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)



Attendance at Educational Institutions

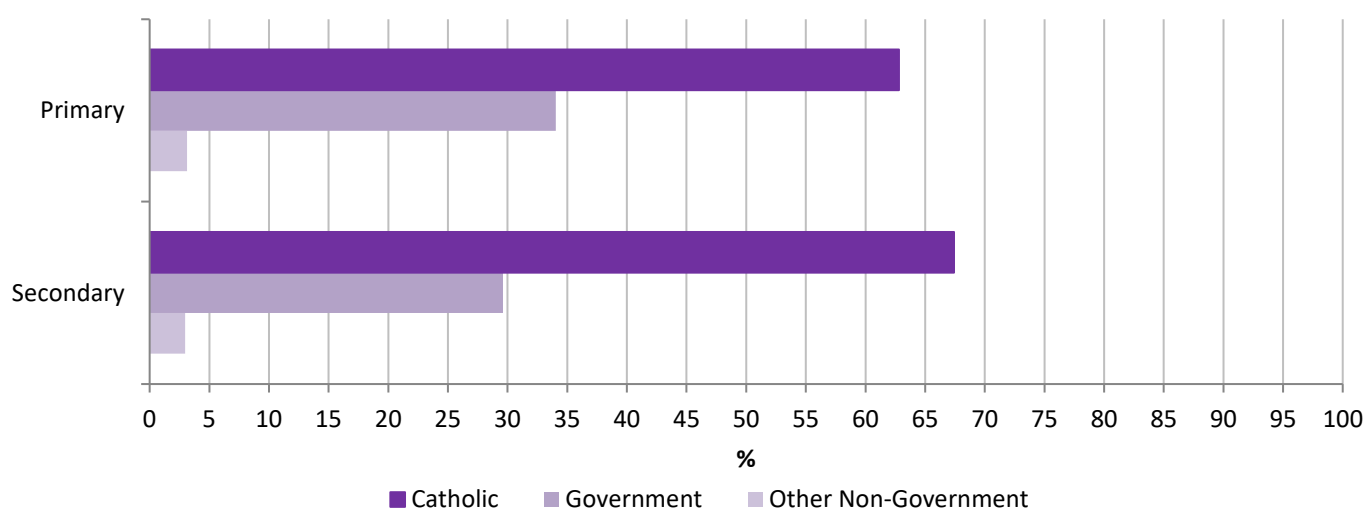
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	Less than \$500	\$500-\$799	\$800-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Total ²	Median annual family income ³ (\$)
Infants/Primary - Government	13	25	36	63	50	16	12	225	85,948
Infants/Primary – Catholic	21	15	64	128	76	41	44	425	94,025
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	3	4	-	-	4	4	3	18	130,331
Secondary – Government	11	15	20	47	21	10	5	139	80,546
Secondary – Catholic	13	22	39	58	84	43	52	357	118,847
Secondary – Other Non-Government	3	-	-	-	3	3	8	20	199,855
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	6	7	19	38	33	16	30	173	111,370
Other (including pre-school)	-	-	-	10	3	6	5	24	139,022
Not stated/Not applicable	10	4	13	12	7	5	7	68	71,670
Total	80	92	191	356	281	144	166	1,449	97,229

Notes:

1. Because the population of this table is dependent children aged 5-14 and dependent students aged 15-24, the figures in the table refer to individuals, not families. The table shows, for example, the number of Catholic students attending Catholic primary schools whose families have a weekly income in the range \$1,250-\$1,999. A brother and sister at the same school would account for TWO of the cases in this category.
2. A column of figures for "Family income not fully stated, or not stated at all" has been omitted from the table, but the missing figures are included in the Total column.
3. Family income is the sum of the incomes of all family members aged 15 and over (refer to the definition of family on page 7).

Type of school being attended by Catholic students



Educational Qualifications

Both the percentage of Catholics with university degrees and the gender balance of Catholics with degrees have changed dramatically in recent decades due to the upsurge in young people, especially women, undertaking tertiary study and the upgrading of courses such as nursing to degree status. In 1991, less than seven per cent of Australian Catholics aged 15 or over had a degree; by 2016, that figure had reached 21 per cent. Among Catholics aged 15 to 34 years in 2016, 25.8 per cent of women had a degree compared to 15.6 per cent of men. In contrast, among Catholics aged 55 and over, 13.8 per cent of men and 13.6 per cent of women had degrees.

To what extent has participation in higher education in theology and related fields kept pace in this parish with participation in higher education in general? What new challenges and opportunities are presented to the parish as a result of the increase in the number of Catholics with a university education?

The increased level of participation in higher education by women is a reflection of significant changes in women's roles and responsibilities in society.¹ How have women's roles and responsibilities in the parish changed in the last two decades?

Note: 1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.83.

Table 24: Highest qualification attained by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Postgraduate degree	-	35	40	20	17	7	119
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	27	121	100	60	50	41	399
Advanced diploma or diploma level	14	48	54	41	26	30	213
Certificate level	62	123	122	159	127	135	728
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	353	136	162	176	173	408	1,408
Total	456	463	478	456	393	621	2,867
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>18.1</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	7	50	49	21	16	8	151
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	62	188	147	113	75	37	622
Advanced diploma or diploma level	38	73	69	76	46	37	339
Certificate level	38	79	78	95	60	45	395
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	363	108	174	211	308	664	1,828
Total	508	498	517	516	505	791	3,335
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>47.8</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>26.0</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>23.2</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	7	85	89	41	33	15	270
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	89	309	247	173	125	78	1,021
Advanced diploma or diploma level	52	121	123	117	72	67	552
Certificate level	100	202	200	254	187	180	1,123
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	716	244	336	387	481	1,072	3,236
Total	964	961	995	972	898	1,412	6,202
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>20.8</i>



Employment

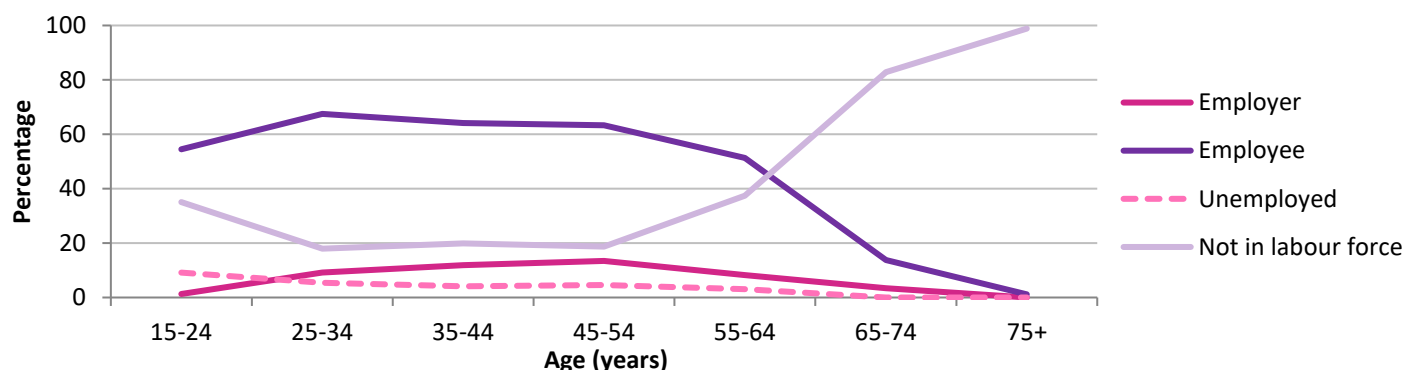
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by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

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

Table 25: Labour force status by age and sex

	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+					
Males					
Employer	11	165	148	20	344
Employee	236	627	478	46	1,387
Unemployed	43	34	40	6	123
Not in the labour force	160	115	177	527	979
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	4	17	24	15	60
Total	454	958	867	614	2,893
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>86.2</i>	<i>76.8</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>64.1</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>6.6</i>
Females					
Employer	3	46	56	4	109
Employee	282	652	584	54	1,572
Unemployed	41	56	31	-	128
Not in the labour force	174	253	337	701	1,465
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	-	10	8	31	49
Total	500	1,017	1,016	790	3,328
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>65.2</i>	<i>74.1</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>54.4</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>7.1</i>

Labour force status by age (percentage of all Catholics aged 15+)



Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2004. *Australian Social Trends 2004*. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.115.
2. The percentage of Catholics in each age group who are in the labour force (i.e. employed or seeking employment).
3. The percentage of Catholics in each age group who were in the labour force and were unemployed at the time of the Census.



Occupation

Catholic women are more likely to be employed as managers or professionals; 35 per cent of Catholic women and 33 per cent of Catholic men who reported their occupation in the 2016 Census worked as managers or professionals. But men were much more likely than women—47 per cent compared to 12 per cent—to have a 'blue collar' occupation. The largest occupational category for Catholic men in Australia is Technicians and Trades Workers. For women, it is Professionals.

Table 26: Occupation by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Managers	13	50	65	58	37	8	231
Professionals	29	96	79	62	38	12	316
Technicians & Trade Workers	73	96	95	84	57	10	415
Community & Personal Service Workers	21	17	9	10	12	9	78
Clerical & Administrative Workers	13	26	35	38	33	3	148
Sales Workers	30	24	16	13	11	5	99
Machinery operators & Drivers	16	33	47	50	46	13	205
Labourers	45	38	44	39	41	11	218
ID / NS / NA ¹	212	87	77	112	133	546	1,167
Total	452	467	467	466	408	617	2,877
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>33.9</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>32.0</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>55.8</i>	<i>43.9</i>	<i>47.7</i>	<i>48.9</i>	<i>52.4</i>	<i>47.9</i>	<i>49.0</i>
Females							
Managers	11	44	41	32	15	5	148
Professionals	35	126	134	96	59	12	462
Technicians & Trade Workers	16	17	9	10	6	-	58
Community & Personal Service Workers	44	47	47	55	29	8	230
Clerical & Administrative Workers	60	86	95	128	74	19	462
Sales Workers	91	24	16	25	33	4	193
Machinery operators & Drivers	4	-	4	8	4	-	20
Labourers	13	5	5	33	36	-	92
ID / NS / NA ¹	217	154	168	138	238	736	1,651
Total	491	503	519	525	494	784	3,316
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>48.7</i>	<i>49.9</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>35.4</i>	<i>36.6</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>10.2</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	24	94	106	90	52	13	379
Professionals	64	222	213	158	97	24	778
Technicians & Trade Workers	89	113	104	94	63	10	473
Community & Personal Service Workers	65	64	56	65	41	17	308
Clerical & Administrative Workers	73	112	130	166	107	22	610
Sales Workers	121	48	32	38	44	9	292
Machinery operators & Drivers	20	33	51	58	50	13	225
Labourers	58	43	49	72	77	11	310
ID / NS / NA ¹	429	241	245	250	371	1,282	2,818
Total	943	970	986	991	902	1,401	6,193
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>34.3</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>29.9</i>

Notes:

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

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



Occupation

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

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

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

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

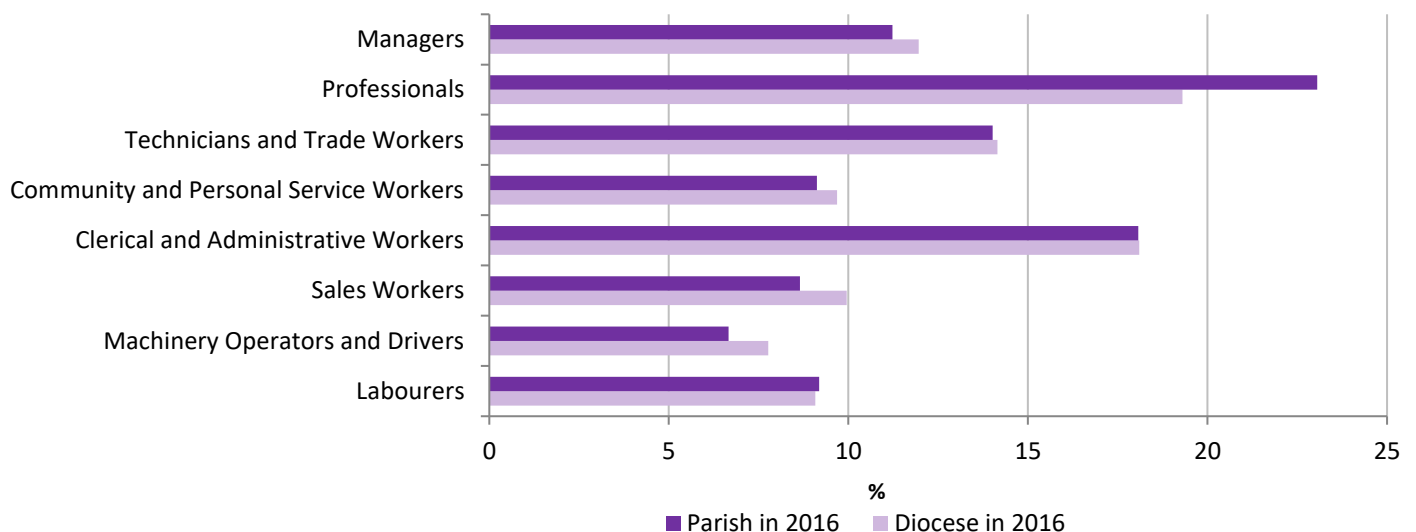
Table 27: Occupation of parents of students attending Catholic schools

	Primary School	Secondary School
Both parents in professional occupation	34	15
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	163	127
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	64	63
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	154	161
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation	8	14
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	93	61
Not applicable and not stated	92	89
Total	608	530
% with professional parent(s)	32.4	26.8
% with blue collar parent(s)	16.6	14.2

Note:

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

Occupation
(Catholics aged 15+ with an occupation)



This page is intentionally left blank

This page is intentionally left blank

www.ncpr.catholic.org.au

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

Visit the website to obtain:

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



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

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

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

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

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

NCPR
National Centre for Pastoral Research