



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Macquarie Fields Parish

Diocese of Wollongong

Census ID: 101627



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

Macquarie Fields Parish
Diocese of Wollongong

Census ID: 101627



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: 26,882

Catholic Population: 5,685

Catholics make up 21.1 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 39 years

Total Catholic families: 2,077

428 Catholics live alone

2,302 Catholics were born overseas

215 Catholics do not speak English well

375 Catholics need assistance with core activities

1,659 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	5,806	5,685
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	19.5	20.4
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	11.7	14.8
Catholics born in NESCS ¹ (%)	31.4	36.1
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	3.6	3.8
Catholic families	2,136	2,077
Catholics living alone	458	428
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	36.8	35.4
Catholics with university degree (%)	12.6	16.8
Catholic males in labour force (%)	65.3	67.5
Catholic females in labour force (%)	53.9	55.5
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	65.8	62.3

Notes:

1. NESCS = 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	26,882	22,268	724,241	23,401,892	2	2
Catholic population	5,685	5,806	189,834	5,291,834	2	2
Per cent Catholic	21.1	26.1	26.2	22.6	5	3
At same address since previous Census (%)	57.9	64.9	57.8	57.3	4	3
Median age ⁴ (years)	39	37	40	40	4	4
Aged 0-14 (%)	20.4	19.5	20.3	19.8	3	3
Aged 65+ (%)	14.8	11.7	16.9	16.6	4	4
Males per 100 females	91.7	90.4	91.3	90.6	3	3

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

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

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

Table 2: Disability

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Need assistance with core activities (%)	6.6	6.0	6.5	5.8	3	2
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	12.4	12.4	13.5	12.5	5	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)	24.1	22.7	28.5	34.1	4	5
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	38.4	35.6	33.6	29.6	2	2
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	67.5	65.3	66.9	69.7	3	4
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	55.5	53.9	58.0	60.6	4	4
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	7.4	7.4	5.3	5.8	1	1
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	14.6	13.9	11.7	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	4.3	4.7	4.5	5.6	3	3
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	36.1	31.4	15.5	19.1	1	1
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	124	112	1,594	106,428	1	2
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	193	179	5,784	133,528	2	1
Speak language other than English at home (%)	36.0	31.8	15.8	20.4	1	1
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	3.8	3.6	1.4	2.6	1	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: Education¹

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	16.8	12.6	15.1	20.6	2	3
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution ²	86.2	81.3	90.2	92.2	5	5
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution ²	60.1	51.0	61.2	62.9	3	3
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution ²	32.9	30.2	34.7	38.2	3	3
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	35.1	37.5	47.1	53.1	5	5
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	58.3	56.8	48.2	41.0	1	1
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	35.8	36.1	55.8	54.5	5	5
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	59.0	59.0	38.3	35.1	1	2
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	28.8	10.2	18.4	28.1	1	3
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	37.4	29.6	34.0	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 (%)	33.8	35.6	31.6	33.3	2	2
Married (%)	48.4	46.1	50.8	49.7	4	4
Divorced or Separated (%)	12.5	12.8	11.7	11.2	2	2
Widowed (%)	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.8	4	4

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

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	2,077	2,136	73,813	1,997,833	3	2
One-parent families	338	387	9,260	231,370	2	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	16.3	18.1	12.5	11.6	2	1
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	45.8	49.7	57.4	55.9	5	5
De facto couples ³ (%)	13.7	13.8	15.6	17.1	4	4
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	89,529	74,669	102,318	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	2,515	2,619	89,559	2,548,354	3	2
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	38	56	1,228	53,499	2	3
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	390	402	13,170	407,684	2	2
Persons living alone (total)	428	458	14,398	461,183	2	2
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	7.5	7.9	7.6	8.7	3	4
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	62.3	65.8	74.5	71.2	5	5
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	1,889	1,820	1,969	1,873	4	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

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

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



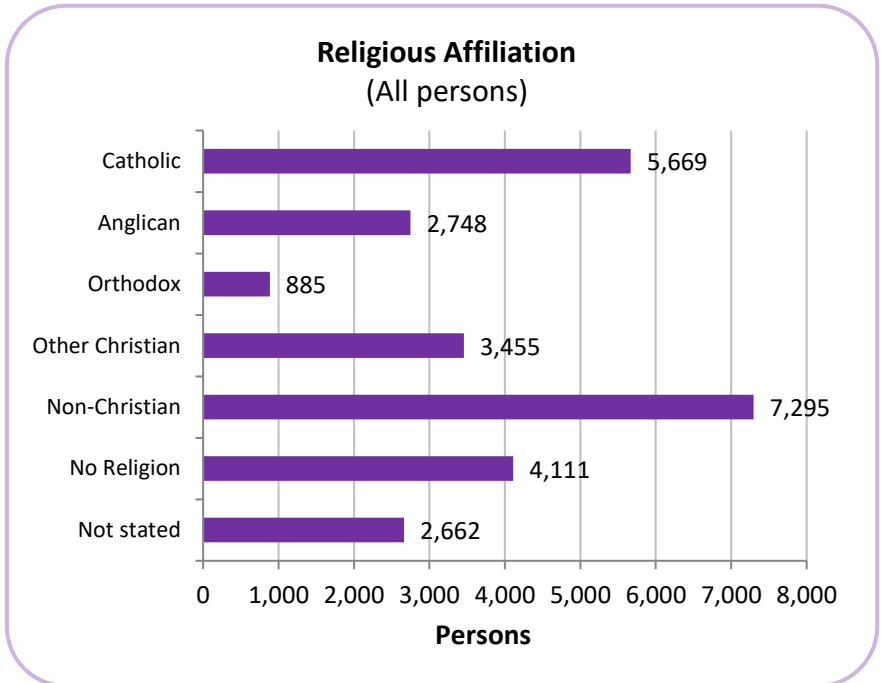
Religious affiliation

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

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

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

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



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

Not Stated also includes Inadequately Described.

Table 9: Religious affiliation by age

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite) Catholic	737	753	680	695	776	753	659	371	152	5,576
Maronite Catholic	9	4	4	3	10	-	-	3	4	37
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	20	7	4	15	7	-	-	-	-	53
Total Catholic	766	764	688	716	793	753	659	374	156	5,669
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	18.3	20.7	19.5	16.9	21.4	23.7	27.8	30.6	21.8	21.1
Anglican	219	283	276	288	377	459	463	281	102	2,748
Orthodox	97	136	117	118	129	132	89	48	19	885
Other Christian	518	521	469	463	453	430	367	153	81	3,455
Non-Christian	1,463	1,021	916	1,643	1,144	674	291	93	50	7,295
No Religion	715	604	760	651	494	458	283	114	32	4,111
Not Stated	413	355	296	361	314	265	220	161	277	2,662
Total Population	4,191	3,684	3,522	4,240	3,704	3,171	2,372	1,224	717	26,825

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	31	37	68	71
1	27	46	73	70
2	49	32	81	74
3	30	41	71	81
4	40	47	87	63
5	33	36	69	92
6	42	42	84	69
7	35	33	68	77
8	44	32	76	67
9	46	38	84	72
10	39	46	85	76
11	36	32	68	77
12	56	31	87	76
13	43	31	74	88
14	24	47	71	80
15	37	34	71	97
16	37	49	86	110
17	39	32	71	82
18	44	39	83	85
19	32	33	65	113
20-24	174	184	358	394
25-29	159	173	332	393
30-34	169	194	363	330
35-39	157	191	348	411
40-44	208	202	410	372
45-49	184	197	381	401
50-54	183	196	379	423
55-59	164	211	375	412
60-64	150	191	341	376
65-69	150	168	318	283
70-74	101	138	239	148
75-79	71	67	138	128
80+	71	87	158	120
Total	2,705	2,957	5,662	5,811

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.

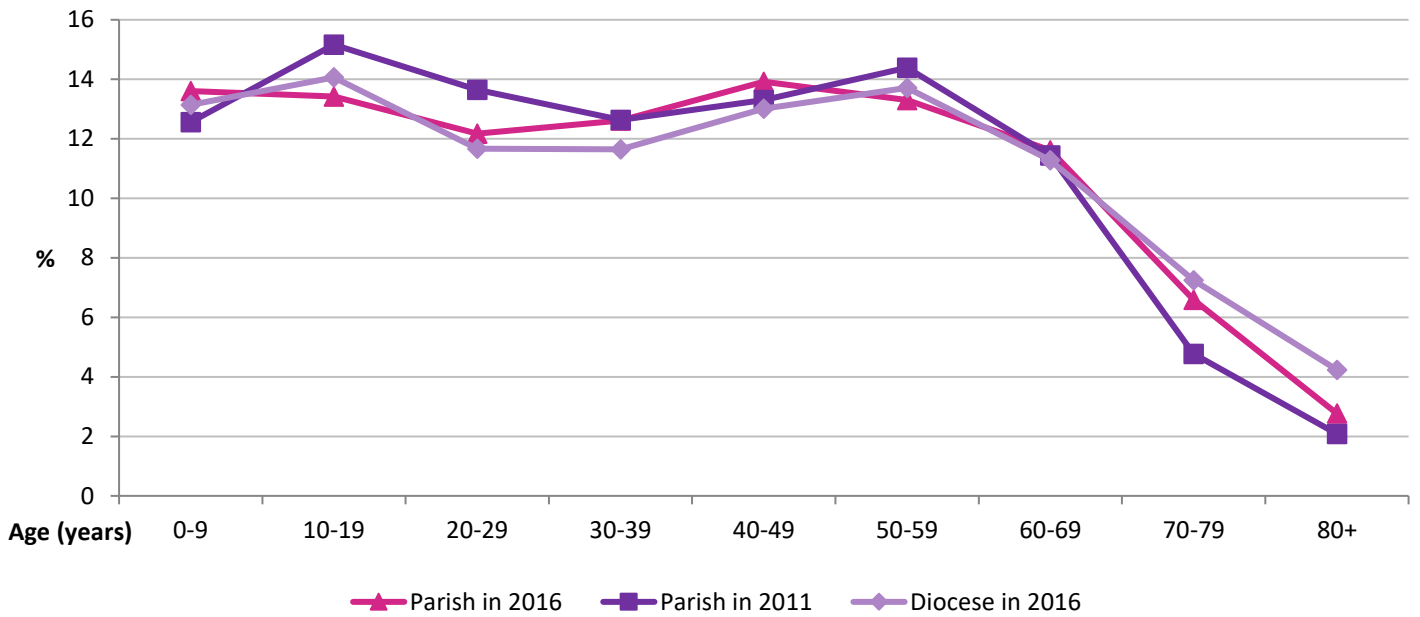
In 2016, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 52 per cent were female and 48 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such as the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

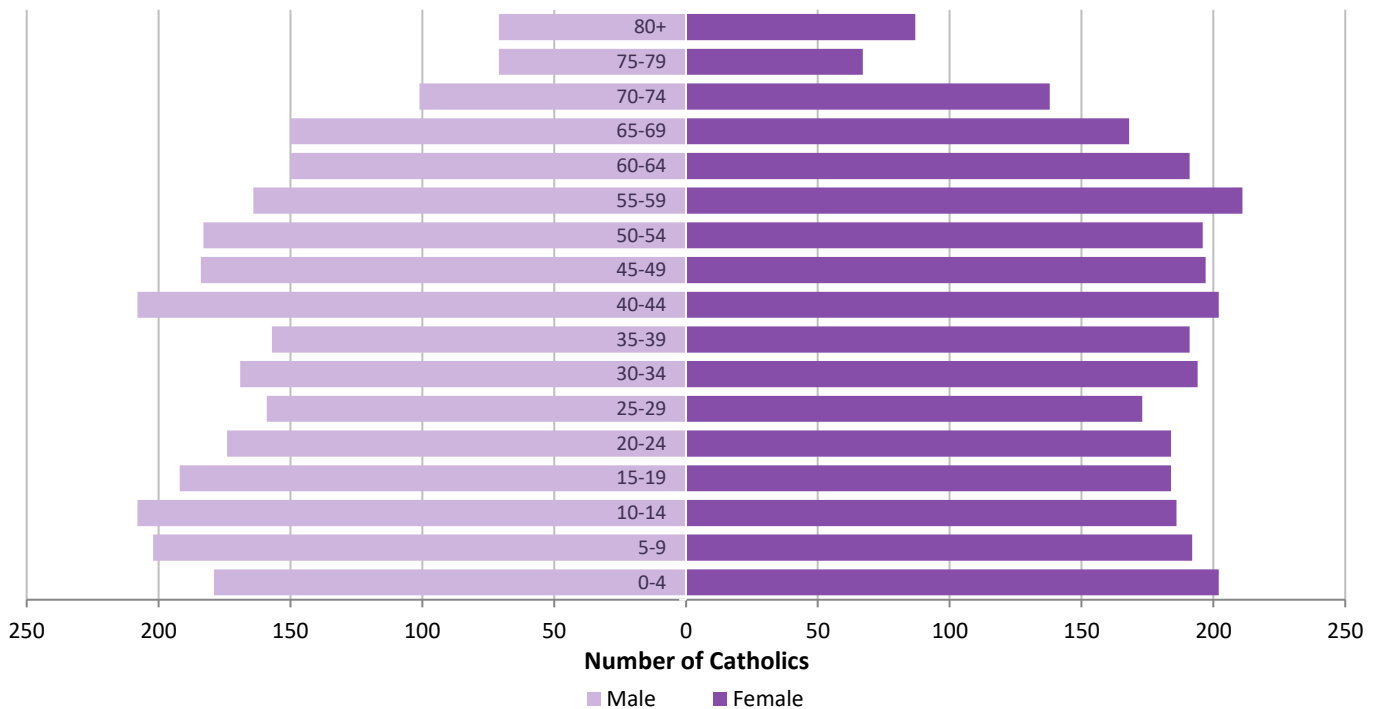


Age and sex

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

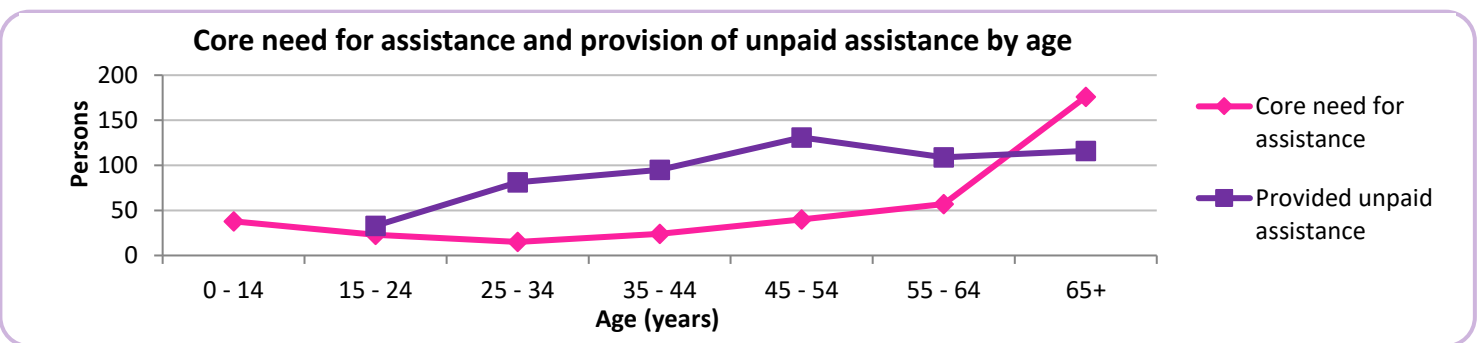
	0-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Total
Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities							
Family members:							
Males	25	31	33	24	21	3	137
Females	11	26	50	35	21	11	154
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	4	4	-	9	3	20
Females	-	-	8	12	10	11	41
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	-	-	3	4	-	5	12
Females	-	4	5	5	3	-	17
Total							
Males	25	35	40	28	30	11	169
Females	11	30	63	52	34	22	212

Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability⁴							
Males	12	26	39	48	38	47	210
Females	21	54	50	83	69	66	343

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016. *Census Dictionary Australia 2016. Catalogue No. 2901.0.*
2. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2004. *Australian Social Trends 2004. Catalogue No. 4102.0.*
3. Among people aged 75 and over, being in hospital or a nursing home is a major reason for not being in a household on Census night.
4. The Census question asked whether the respondent had provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability in the two weeks prior to the Census. The question is not applicable to persons aged 0-14.



Marital Status

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

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

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

Table 12: Registered marital status by sex and age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15 and over								
Males								
Never married	361	207	111	77	34	19	4	813
Married	4	113	221	225	223	165	81	1,032
Separated/Divorced	-	13	28	67	53	47	25	233
Widowed	-	-	-	4	5	20	24	53
Total	365	333	360	373	315	251	134	2,131
Females								
Never married	356	183	77	68	24	16	3	727
Married	9	171	262	229	274	152	40	1,137
Separated/Divorced	-	20	59	94	76	76	21	346
Widowed	-	-	-	7	29	63	83	182
Total	365	374	398	398	403	307	147	2,392

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

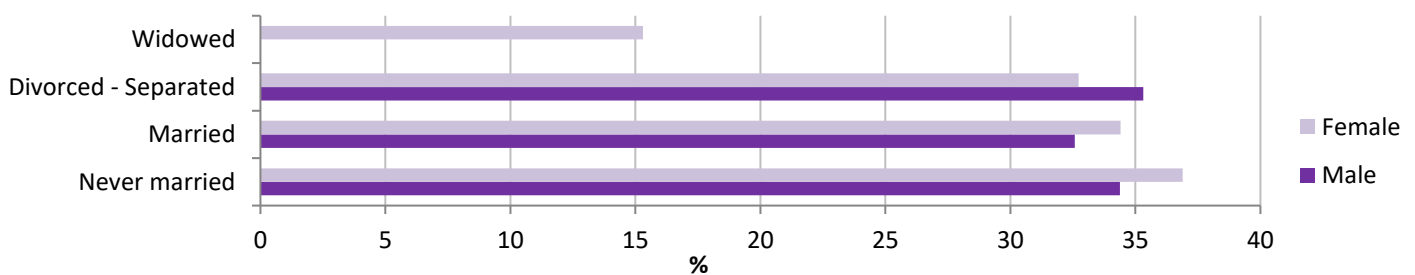


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	736	63	799	7.9
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	385	89	474	18.8
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	192	57	249	22.9
Total	1,313	209	1,522	13.7



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	13	19	49	118	169	72	40	48	528	2,242
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	3	-	28	62	90	32	27	28	270	2,311
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	-	7	16	46	46	14	17	9	155	2,086
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both persons Catholic	35	55	48	61	49	11	7	14	280	1,203
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	26	30	42	49	43	7	7	10	214	1,311
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	3	13	6	20	29	13	3	6	93	2,051
One-parent families:	41	78	69	71	31	7	6	35	338	1,011
Parent is Catholic										
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	10	29	20	35	22	9	3	11	139	1,357
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	60	-
Total	131	231	278	462	479	165	110	221	2,077	1,717

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	75	23	13	8	3	122
\$500-\$799	134	53	20	12	6	225
\$800-\$1,249	149	56	52	21	11	289
\$1,250-\$1,999	227	92	97	42	9	467
\$2,000-\$2,999	238	96	99	32	11	476
\$3,000-\$3,999	79	42	36	7	3	167
\$4,000 or more	56	12	22	5	-	95
Income not fully stated	119	45	35	7	-	206
Total Families	1,077	419	374	134	43	2,047
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	1,649	1,698	1,903	1,651	1,375	1,706

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)**

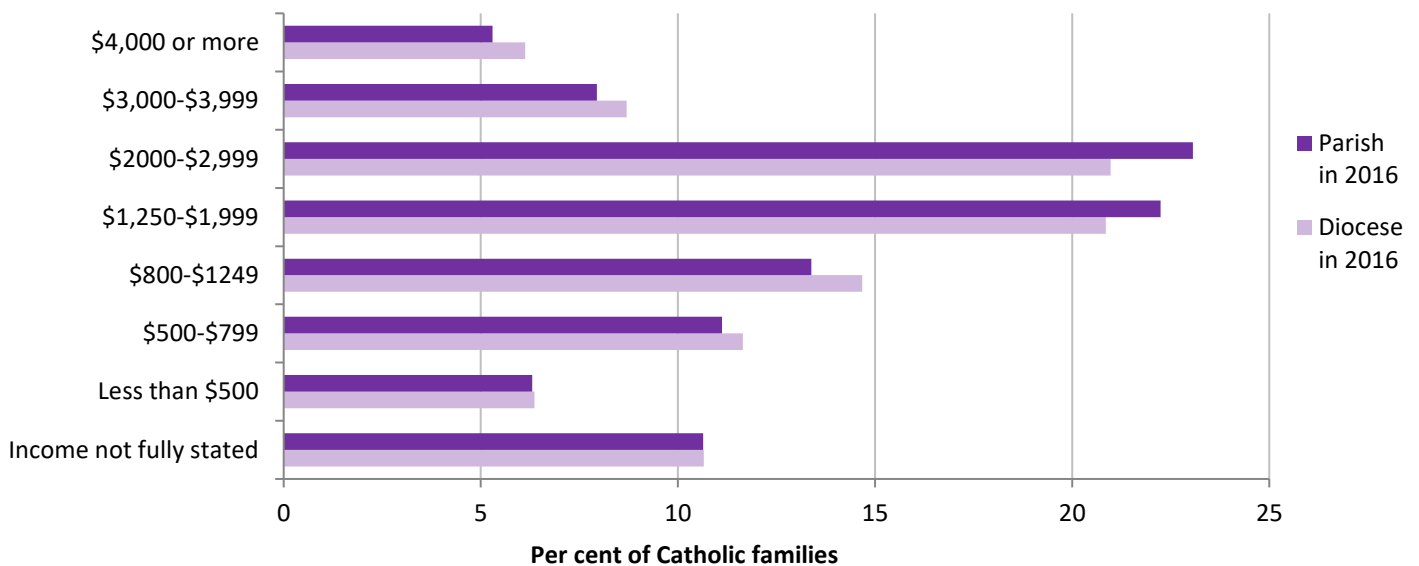


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	729	246	285	86	31	1,377
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	140	37	30	8	9	224
One parent family, parent Catholic	138	98	56	34	13	339
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	62	25	23	15	6	131
Total families	1,069	406	394	143	59	2,071



Households

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

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

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

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

	Fully owned or being purchased	Rented from State or Territory Housing Authority	Rented from other landlord, or landlord not stated	Other households	Total households	Per cent owned or being purchased
Family households	1,306	240	429	46	2,021	64.6
Lone person aged under 35 years	18	8	10	-	36	50.0
Lone person aged 35 years or over	206	86	64	23	379	54.4
Group households	36	14	26	3	79	45.6
Total households	1,566	348	529	72	2,515	62.3

	\$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	41	52	143	223	130	140	1,945
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	-	7	-	3	2,028
Lone person aged 35 years or over	11	4	24	23	-	3	1,437
Group households	-	5	5	4	-	-	1,240
Total households	52	61	172	257	130	146	1,889

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

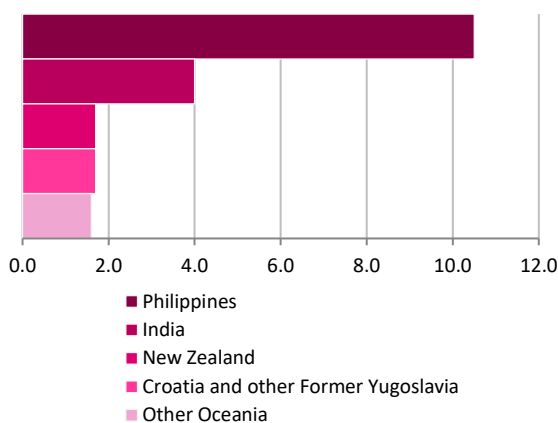
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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)

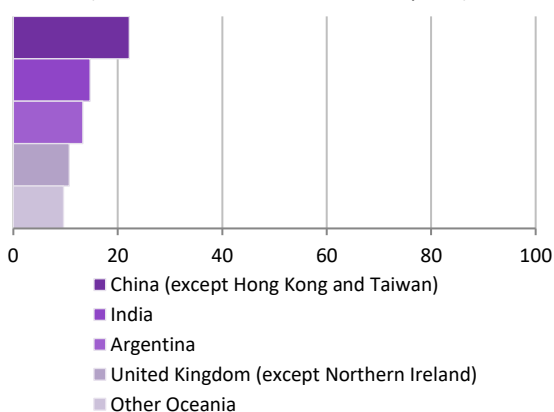


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	3,262	57.2	-
New Zealand	98	1.7	7.7
Other Oceania	94	1.6	9.6
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	87	1.5	10.7
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	38	0.7	-
Italy	92	1.6	4.3
Malta	30	0.5	-
Spain and Portugal	44	0.8	-
France	7	0.1	-
Netherlands	16	0.3	-
Germany	26	0.5	-
Austria	12	0.2	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	98	1.7	-
Poland	90	1.6	-
Hungary	14	0.2	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	34	0.6	-
Other Europe NEC	13	0.2	-
Vietnam	52	0.9	-
Philippines	599	10.5	9.4
Indonesia	37	0.6	-
Malaysia	11	0.2	-
Singapore	7	0.1	-
South East Asia NEC	15	0.3	-
India	227	4.0	14.7
Sri Lanka	52	0.9	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	11	0.2	22.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	14	0.2	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	12	0.2	-
Egypt	15	0.3	-
Lebanon	35	0.6	-
Iraq	21	0.4	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	4	0.1	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	19	0.3	-
South Africa	15	0.3	-
Mauritius	67	1.2	-
United States of America	3	0.1	-
Canada	5	0.1	-
Argentina	27	0.5	13.3
Brazil	11	0.2	-
Colombia	23	0.4	-
Chile	61	1.1	-
Central America and South America NEC	91	1.6	-
Other countries	79	1.4	5.0
Inadequately described/Not stated	132	2.3	-
Total	5,700	100.0	2.5

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

In 2016, 20 per cent of Australia's Catholics spoke a language other than English at home, and three per cent were not proficient in English. People who do not speak English well can face practical problems in education, employment and access to services. On the other hand, it is important to many people from a non-English-speaking background to maintain and promote, for reasons of cultural continuity and identity, the use of their home language.¹

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

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

Table 20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic (or not stated)	All persons	% Catholics among speakers ²
English only	3,549	9,011	12,560	28.3
Italian	128	21	149	85.9
Maltese	12	-	12	100.0
Spanish	217	188	405	53.6
Croatian	114	12	126	90.5
Polish	115	21	136	84.6
Dutch	6	5	11	54.5
French	58	20	78	74.4
German	17	27	44	38.6
Portuguese	45	18	63	71.4
Hungarian	17	6	23	73.9
Ukrainian	8	18	26	30.8
Vietnamese	78	318	396	19.7
Filipino languages	503	200	703	71.6
Chinese languages	43	854	897	4.8
Malayalam	160	215	375	42.7
Sinhalese	23	110	133	17.3
Korean	19	31	50	38.0
Indonesian and Malay	40	152	192	20.8
Arabic	81	1,026	1,107	7.3
Assyrian and Chaldean	12	13	25	48.0
Oceanic and Papuan languages	142	727	869	16.3
Australian Indigenous languages	-	4	4	-
Other European languages NEC	41	540	581	7.1
Other Asian languages NEC	102	5,208	5,310	1.9
Other languages NEC	64	394	458	14.0
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	94	2,068	2,162	4.3
Total	5,688	21,207	26,895	21.1

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	277	410	467	481	800	650	465	3,550	-
Italian	6	-	3	12	29	25	60	135	15.9
Maltese	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	15	-
Spanish	8	10	10	14	68	54	57	221	12.3
Croatian	4	3	-	7	30	24	40	108	13.8
Polish	6	12	-	8	32	27	32	117	13.6
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-
French	-	-	-	3	15	16	24	58	-
German	7	-	-	-	-	-	9	16	-
Portuguese	-	4	5	3	16	12	3	43	31.1
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	3	8	4	15	17.4
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	10	-
Vietnamese	7	3	3	12	29	15	3	72	25.6
Filipino languages	5	15	33	61	188	153	50	505	2.8
Chinese languages	3	3	5	4	12	8	6	41	16.3
Malayalam	19	25	13	11	76	14	4	162	9.8
Sinhalese	-	3	3	-	11	3	-	20	-
Korean	3	3	-	-	8	3	-	17	53.3
Indonesian and Malay	4	3	4	-	19	3	-	33	8.3
Arabic	8	4	11	3	35	11	10	82	16.3
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	7	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	11	19	11	38	31	28	9	147	9.3
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	-	3	-	3	14	10	11	41	7.0
Other Asian languages NEC	3	9	5	9	50	18	9	103	7.6
Other languages NEC	5	4	9	5	24	10	3	60	9.2
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	17	12	7	12	9	11	28	96	12.9
Total	393	545	592	686	1,506	1,106	852	5,680	3.8

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?

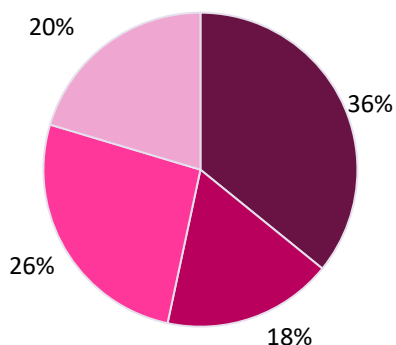
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	316	1,637	1,953	16.2
Infants/Primary – Catholic	190	77	267	71.2
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	36	288	324	11.1
Secondary – Government	237	1,191	1,428	16.6
Secondary – Catholic	144	86	230	62.6
Secondary – Other Non-Government	21	217	238	8.8
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	116	408	524	22.1
University or other Tertiary Institutions	227	1,014	1,241	18.3
Other (including pre-school)	132	528	660	20.0
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	4,269	15,759	20,028	21.3
Total	5,688	21,205	26,893	21.2

Note:

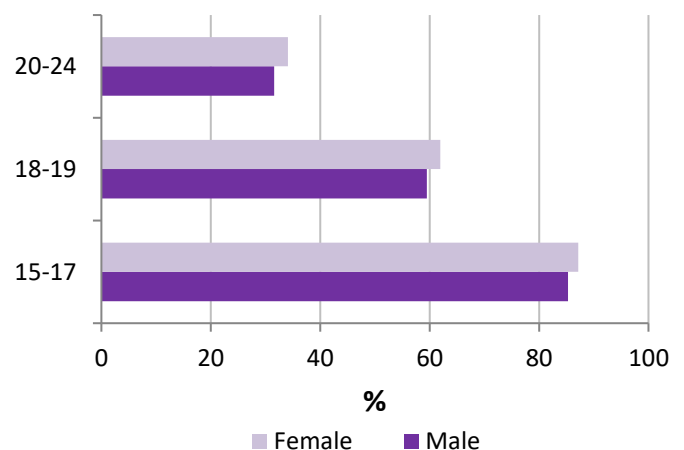
1. This table includes the total population of the parish and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

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

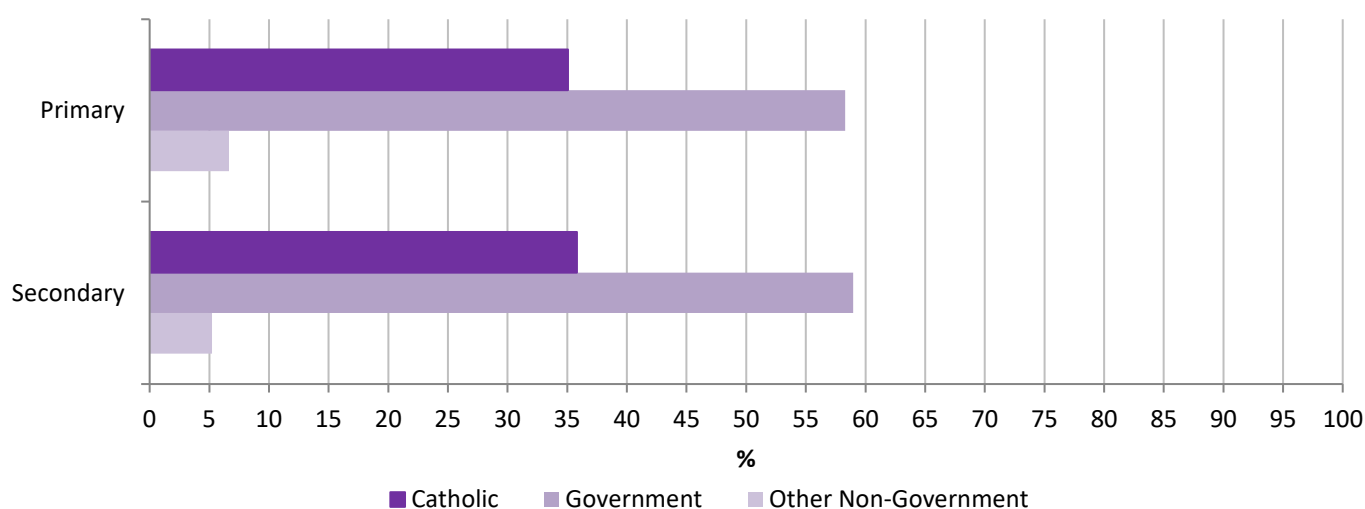
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	29	52	54	72	66	9	4	313	69,498
Infants/Primary – Catholic	10	17	14	52	60	29	11	196	107,301
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	3	-	5	5	11	9	-	33	120,851
Secondary – Government	13	18	33	56	36	12	5	195	80,865
Secondary – Catholic	5	3	20	24	41	20	9	139	115,706
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	-	-	3	12	7	-	22	139,022
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	3	3	11	27	40	27	10	141	125,769
Other (including pre-school)	-	3	3	8	3	-	-	17	77,373
Not stated/Not applicable	3	12	3	13	3	-	4	43	68,161
Total	66	108	143	260	272	113	43	1,099	93,054

Notes:

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

Type of school being attended by Catholic students



Educational Qualifications

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

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

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

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

Table 24: Highest qualification attained by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Postgraduate degree	3	11	18	8	-	6	46
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	13	60	71	54	42	17	257
Advanced diploma or diploma level	16	40	34	32	25	12	159
Certificate level	50	94	97	106	101	104	552
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	278	123	142	161	147	248	1,099
Total	360	328	362	361	315	387	2,113
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>14.3</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	-	18	19	15	8	-	60
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	32	112	76	71	66	31	388
Advanced diploma or diploma level	28	54	56	46	34	25	243
Certificate level	42	75	97	78	74	31	397
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	262	117	149	177	223	372	1,300
Total	364	376	397	387	405	459	2,388
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>18.8</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	3	29	37	23	8	6	106
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	45	172	147	125	108	48	645
Advanced diploma or diploma level	44	94	90	78	59	37	402
Certificate level	92	169	194	184	175	135	949
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	540	240	291	338	370	620	2,399
Total	724	704	759	748	720	846	4,501
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>16.7</i>



Employment

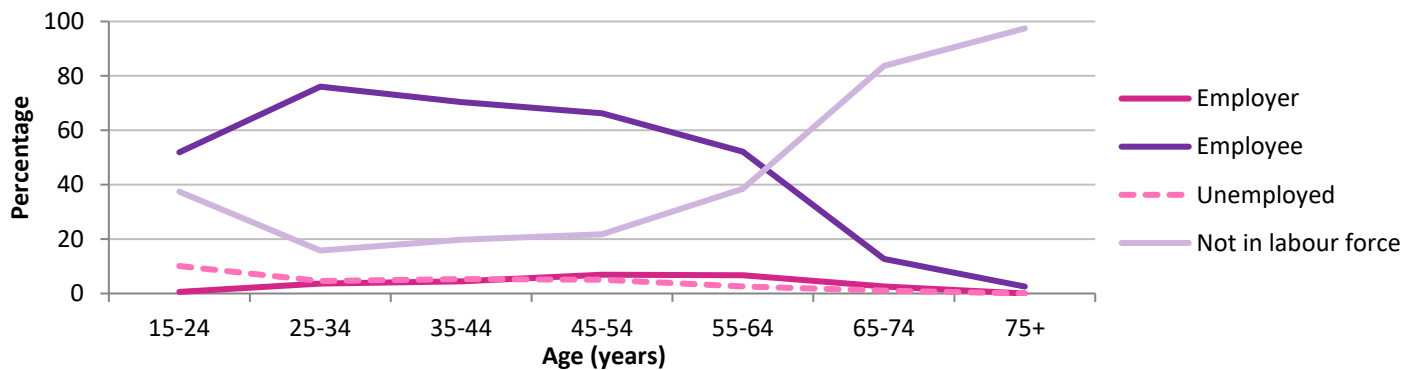
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by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

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

Table 25: Labour force status by age and sex

	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+					
Males					
Employer	3	43	73	11	130
Employee	187	535	421	48	1,191
Unemployed	33	25	29	6	93
Not in the labour force	132	68	148	318	666
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	4	15	10	9	38
Total	359	686	681	392	2,118
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>62.1</i>	<i>87.9</i>	<i>76.8</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>66.8</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>6.6</i>
Females					
Employer	-	10	25	5	40
Employee	189	520	440	27	1,176
Unemployed	40	46	30	-	116
Not in the labour force	133	192	290	405	1,020
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	6	13	11	17	47
Total	368	781	796	454	2,398
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>62.2</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>62.2</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>55.5</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>-</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
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Managers	4	18	39	23	25	5	114
Professionals	19	50	49	26	22	8	174
Technicians & Trade Workers	45	69	64	69	45	12	304
Community & Personal Service Workers	19	30	19	19	4	3	94
Clerical & Administrative Workers	6	25	29	24	18	5	107
Sales Workers	17	15	12	11	12	4	71
Machinery operators & Drivers	24	37	51	69	51	15	247
Labourers	53	41	33	44	32	10	213
ID / NS / NA ¹	180	51	66	78	111	334	820
Total	367	336	362	363	320	396	2,144
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>29.7</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>21.8</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>65.2</i>	<i>51.6</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>61.2</i>	<i>59.7</i>	<i>57.7</i>
Females							
Managers	5	16	11	5	8	-	45
Professionals	25	84	62	57	33	6	267
Technicians & Trade Workers	10	13	8	5	4	-	40
Community & Personal Service Workers	39	35	34	34	33	-	175
Clerical & Administrative Workers	29	65	87	69	73	8	331
Sales Workers	61	28	20	27	15	5	156
Machinery operators & Drivers	4	10	11	17	8	-	50
Labourers	17	13	26	33	29	7	125
ID / NS / NA ¹	180	108	145	128	192	425	1,178
Total	370	372	404	375	395	451	2,367
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>26.2</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>18.1</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	9	34	50	28	33	5	159
Professionals	44	134	111	83	55	14	441
Technicians & Trade Workers	55	82	72	74	49	12	344
Community & Personal Service Workers	58	65	53	53	37	3	269
Clerical & Administrative Workers	35	90	116	93	91	13	438
Sales Workers	78	43	32	38	27	9	227
Machinery operators & Drivers	28	47	62	86	59	15	297
Labourers	70	54	59	77	61	17	338
ID / NS / NA ¹	360	159	211	206	303	759	1,998
Total	737	708	766	738	715	847	4,511
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>23.9</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>39.0</i>

Notes:

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

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



Occupation

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

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

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

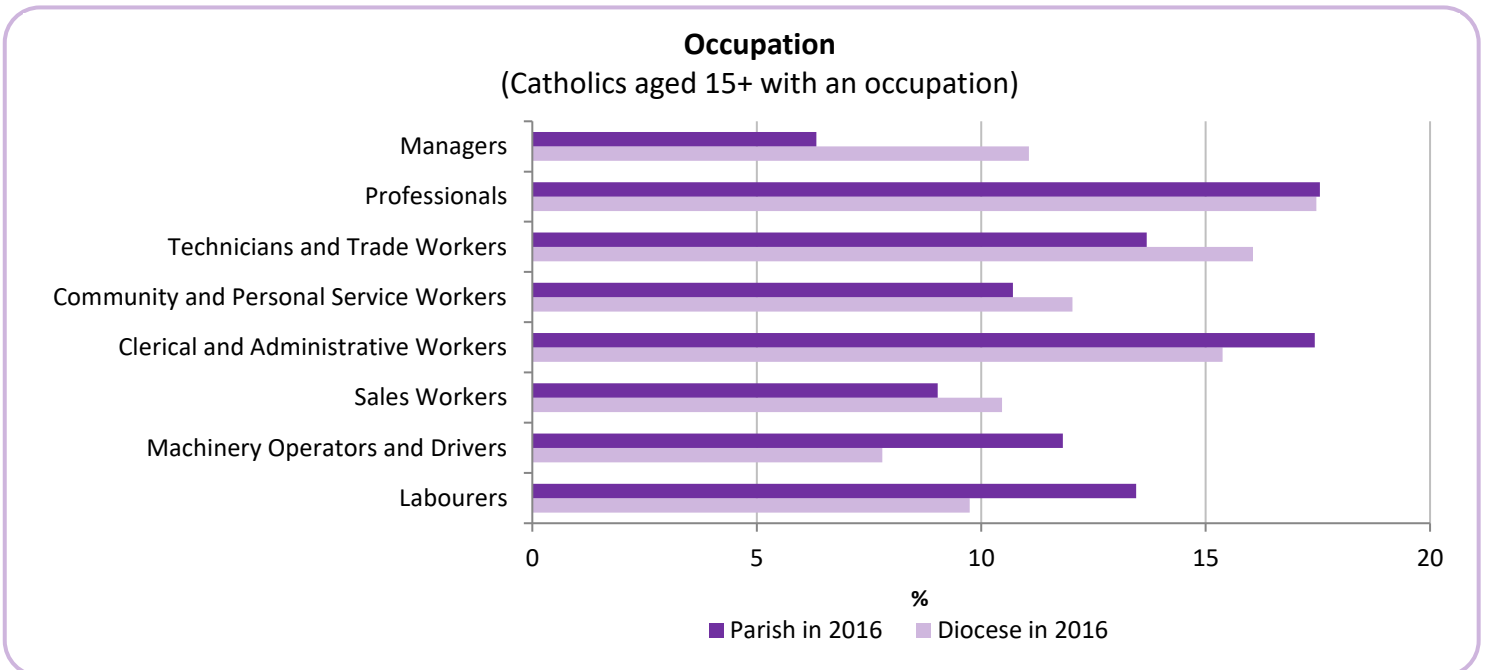
Are there any figures that strike you as being unexpectedly large or small? How can this information help the parish connect more effectively with parishioners?

Table 27: Occupation of parents of students attending Catholic schools

	Primary School	Secondary School
Both parents in professional occupation	7	12
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	77	44
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	35	21
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	68	67
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation	7	16
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	21	20
Not applicable and not stated	51	47
Total	266	227
% with professional parent(s)	31.6	24.7
% with blue collar parent(s)	10.5	15.9

Note:

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



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**

NCP
National Centre for Pastoral Research