



# **PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE**

**Based on the 2016 Australian Census**

**South Tuggeranong Parish**

**Archdiocese of Canberra & Goulburn**

**Census ID: 111868**



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# AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE

## Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

May 2020

Dear readers,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

(Professor) Gabrielle McMullen AM

Chair, Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

# Your Parish Social Profile

## At a Glance (pages 2 and 3)

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

## Parish Overview (pages 4-7)

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

## Parish Details (pages 9-25)

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

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# Your parish community in 2016

**Pastoral planning** is the process of a Catholic community organising itself to carry out the mission of the Church in its own locality. It is a process built upon a parish's knowledge in three areas:

- Knowing its vision—its aspiration for itself.
- Knowing what sort of people make up the Catholic community and the general community.
- Knowing the resources (strengths, gifts and circumstances) available to the diocese to realise the vision.

This Parish Social Profile has been developed as a resource for pastoral planning, and it focuses on the second two of these three areas of knowledge.

The Church strongly encourages pastoral planning. As Pope John Paul II said:

*"I earnestly exhort the Pastors of the particular Churches, with the help of all sectors of God's People, confidently to plan the stages of the journey ahead, harmonising the choices of each diocesan community with those of neighbouring Churches and of the universal Church ... It is not a matter of inventing a 'new program'. The program already exists: it is the plan found in the Gospel and in the living Tradition."*

Novo Millennio Ineunte #29

By giving a clear picture of the parish's demographic reality, this profile helps the parish leaders name its strengths and shortcomings and better understand how it might use the resources it has to pursue the mission of the Church.

## A SNAPSHOT OF YOUR PARISH (2016)

Total Population: 49,810

Catholic Population: 13,847

Catholics make up 27.8 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 36 years

Total Catholic families: 5,536

861 Catholics live alone

2,353 Catholics were born overseas

170 Catholics do not speak English well

625 Catholics need assistance with core activities

3,543 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	16,032	<b>13,847</b>
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	23.4	<b>21.2</b>
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	5.9	<b>9.8</b>
Catholics born in NESC <sup>1</sup> (%)	12.0	<b>13.8</b>
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	1.1	<b>1.2</b>
Catholic families	6,168	<b>5,536</b>
Catholics living alone	815	<b>861</b>
Catholic students attending Catholic schools <sup>2</sup> (%)	70.6	<b>67.8</b>
Catholics with university degree (%)	16.9	<b>19.5</b>
Catholic males in labour force (%)	81.8	<b>77.8</b>
Catholic females in labour force (%)	74.9	<b>72.6</b>
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	79.6	<b>80.6</b>

**Notes:**

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

**Note on comparability with 2011 figures:**

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

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



# Parish Overview

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

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

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

**Table 1: Population<sup>1</sup>**

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group <sup>2</sup>	Australian Group <sup>2</sup>
Total population <sup>3</sup>	<b>49,810</b>	51,420	655,891	23,401,892	1	1
Catholic population	<b>13,847</b>	16,032	155,088	5,291,834	1	1
Per cent Catholic	<b>27.8</b>	31.2	23.6	22.6	2	2
At same address since previous Census (%)	<b>65.4</b>	63.5	57.2	57.3	2	2
Median age <sup>4</sup> (years)	<b>36</b>	31	40	40	5	5
Aged 0-14 (%)	<b>21.2</b>	23.4	20.0	19.8	3	2
Aged 65+ (%)	<b>9.8</b>	5.9	16.9	16.6	5	5
Males per 100 females	<b>89.7</b>	92.8	91.0	90.6	4	3

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

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

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

**Table 2: Disability**

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Need assistance with core activities (%)	<b>4.5</b>	3.0	5.3	5.8	5	4
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability <sup>5</sup> (% of Catholics aged 15+)	<b>12.9</b>	11.4	13.1	12.5	4	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 <sup>1</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	<b>32.6</b>	31.6	38.0	34.1	4	3
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations <sup>2</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	<b>24.1</b>	24.6	24.8	29.6	4	4
Men, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>77.8</b>	81.8	69.4	69.7	1	1
Women, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>72.6</b>	74.9	63.2	60.6	1	1
Unemployed at time of Census <sup>4</sup> (%)	<b>3.5</b>	2.6	4.0	5.8	4	5
Youth unemployed at time of Census <sup>5</sup> (%)	<b>9.0</b>	6.4	8.6	12.2	2	4

**Table 4: Birthplace and Language** (for more details on Birthplace and Language see pages 17-19).

This table begins to explore the ethnic balance of the parish's Catholic community, which in itself may raise issues of communication and inclusiveness.

*How does the cultural mix of the parish compare to that of the rest of the diocese and of Australia as a whole?*

Table 4: Birthplace, Indigenous Status & Language	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Born overseas in English-speaking country <sup>6</sup>	<b>3.2</b>	3.3	3.6	5.6	3	4
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	<b>13.8</b>	12.0	13.4	19.1	2	3
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	<b>74</b>	127	2,436	106,428	2	2
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	<b>339</b>	307	4,092	133,528	1	1
Speak language other than English at home (%)	<b>13.6</b>	12.3	13.4	20.4	2	3
Not proficient in English <sup>7</sup> (%)	<b>1.2</b>	1.1	1.3	2.6	3	3

**Notes:**

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



# Parish Overview

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

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

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

*Why do you think this is so?*

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

**Table 5: Education<sup>1</sup>**

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	19.5	16.9	23.5	20.6	2	2
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution <sup>2</sup>	93.4	90.0	92.6	92.2	3	3
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution <sup>2</sup>	62.1	57.3	60.5	62.9	3	3
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution <sup>2</sup>	37.2	31.8	39.4	38.2	2	3
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	70.6	71.2	55.4	53.1	1	1
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	27.0	26.8	40.0	41.0	5	5
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	64.5	70.0	53.6	54.5	1	2
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	31.2	26.8	38.3	35.1	4	4
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>3</sup> (%)	34.8	30.0	33.0	28.1	3	2
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>3</sup> (%)	39.8	31.2	40.0	35.7	3	2

**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 (%)	34.7	37.3	32.6	33.3	1	2
Married (%)	50.9	49.3	50.6	49.7	4	3
Divorced or Separated (%)	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.2	3	3
Widowed (%)	3.3	2.4	5.7	5.8	5	5

**Table 7: Families<sup>1</sup>**  
*in which at least one person is Catholic*

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	5,536	6,168	60,209	1,997,833	1	1
One-parent families	646	779	6,352	231,370	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	11.7	12.6	10.5	11.6	2	2
Couples of mixed religions <sup>2</sup> (%)	59.8	61.4	60.2	55.9	4	3
De facto couples <sup>3</sup> (%)	17.8	16.8	17.7	17.1	3	3
Median annual family income <sup>4</sup> (\$)	131,035	121,910	114,474	100,270	2	1

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

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	6,473	7,158	78,007	2,548,354	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	115	121	1,966	53,499	1	1
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	746	694	13,189	407,684	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	861	815	15,155	461,183	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	6.2	5.1	9.8	8.7	5	5
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	80.6	79.6	72.6	71.2	1	1
Median monthly housing loan repayment <sup>6</sup> (\$)	2,040	2,062	1,938	1,873	2	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.



# Parish Details

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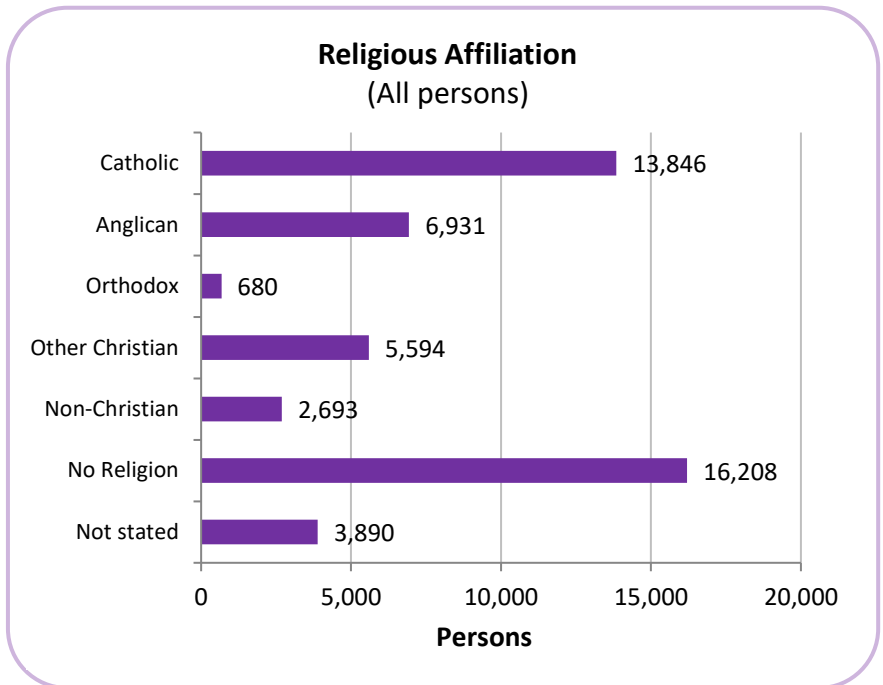
# Religious affiliation

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

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

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

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



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

Not Stated also includes Inadequately Described.

**Table 9: Religious affiliation by age**

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite) Catholic	1,837	2,166	1,869	1,613	1,907	2,134	1,304	588	251	13,669
Maronite Catholic	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	3	3	-	5	-	4	4	-	-	19
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	53	30	-	32	28	5	6	-	-	154
<b>Total Catholic</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>2,203</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>13,846</b>
<b>Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>27.8</b>
Anglican	597	812	687	733	1,158	1,419	898	439	188	6,931
Orthodox	110	81	40	102	122	95	71	34	25	680
Other Christian	606	651	542	633	798	1,085	771	339	169	5,594
Non-Christian	395	305	341	491	378	399	282	88	14	2,693
No Religion	2,764	2,339	2,833	2,542	2,199	2,023	1,068	325	115	16,208
Not Stated	523	505	553	514	582	568	370	180	95	3,890
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>6,888</b>	<b>6,896</b>	<b>6,865</b>	<b>6,665</b>	<b>7,172</b>	<b>7,732</b>	<b>4,774</b>	<b>1,993</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>49,842</b>

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



# Age and sex

**Table 10:  
Age by sex**

	<b>Males 2016</b>	<b>Females 2016</b>	<b>Total 2016</b>	<b>Total 2011</b>
<b>Age (years)</b>				
0	51	70	<b>121</b>	173
1	98	98	<b>196</b>	239
2	89	94	<b>183</b>	228
3	91	96	<b>187</b>	219
4	94	88	<b>182</b>	242
5	74	85	<b>159</b>	256
6	120	104	<b>224</b>	218
7	113	102	<b>215</b>	223
8	113	87	<b>200</b>	256
9	119	104	<b>223</b>	223
10	127	112	<b>239</b>	242
11	107	93	<b>200</b>	300
12	100	95	<b>195</b>	304
13	104	107	<b>211</b>	281
14	101	92	<b>193</b>	343
15	111	100	<b>211</b>	356
16	130	114	<b>244</b>	310
17	131	113	<b>244</b>	333
18	107	102	<b>209</b>	301
19	119	134	<b>253</b>	298
20-24	493	497	<b>990</b>	1,310
25-29	415	459	<b>874</b>	1,054
30-34	402	458	<b>860</b>	932
35-39	343	438	<b>781</b>	1,044
40-44	426	479	<b>905</b>	1,268
45-49	441	606	<b>1,047</b>	1,357
50-54	454	670	<b>1,124</b>	1,226
55-59	455	558	<b>1,013</b>	888
60-64	389	397	<b>786</b>	656
65-69	236	292	<b>528</b>	357
70-74	160	169	<b>329</b>	268
75-79	124	140	<b>264</b>	176
80+	100	152	<b>252</b>	152
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,537</b>	<b>7,305</b>	<b>13,842</b>	<b>16,033</b>

**NOTE REGARDING THE RANDOMISATION OF CENSUS DATA:**

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

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

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

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

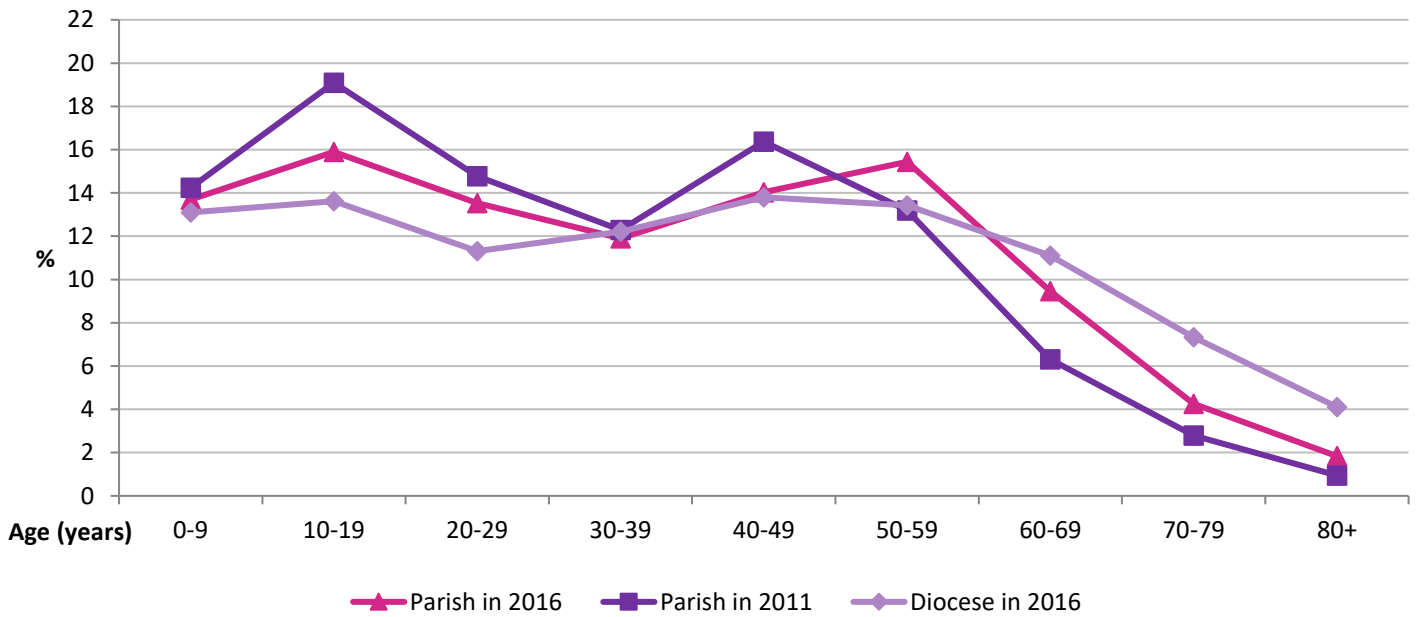
In 2016, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 52 per cent were female and 48 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such as the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

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

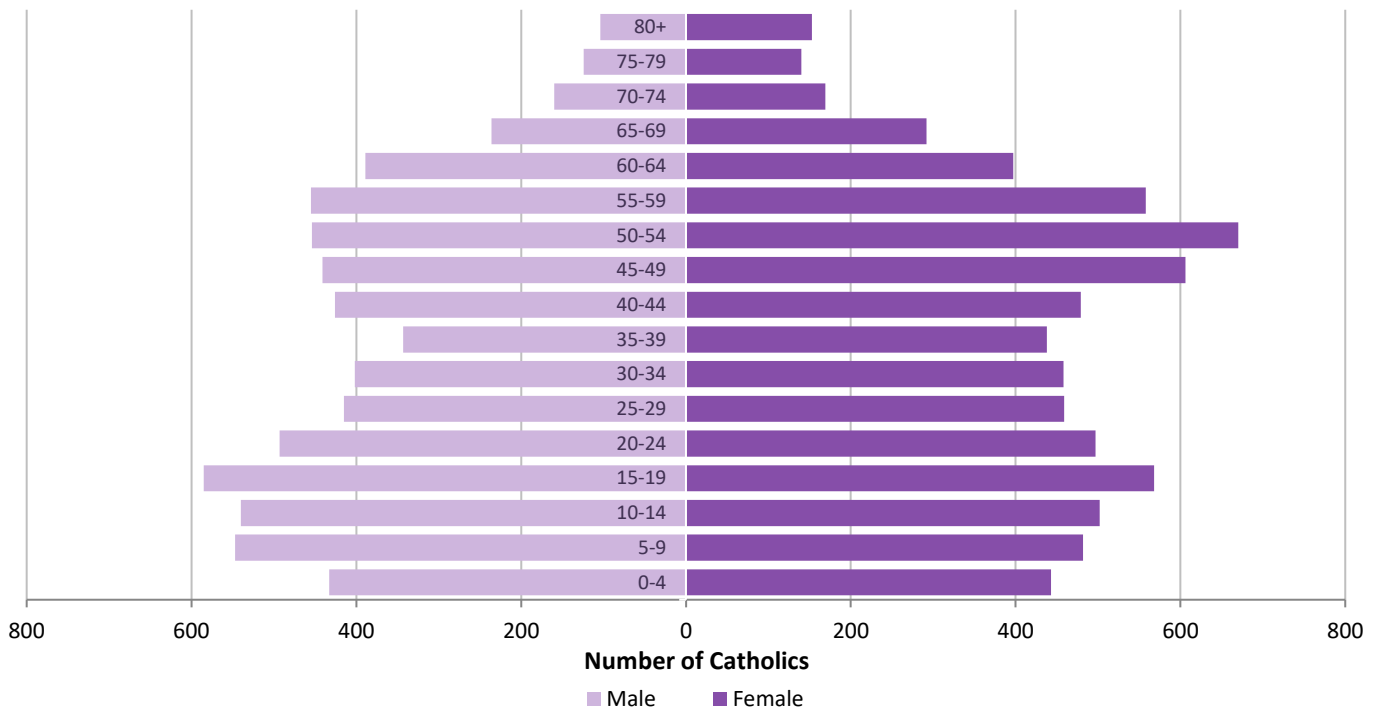


# Age and sex

## Age profile of the Catholic population, 2011 & 2016



## Age-sex profile of the Catholic population, 2016



# Disability

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

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

*How might the parish respond pastorally to this information?*

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

	0-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Total
<b>Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities</b>							
<b>Family members:</b>							
Males	61	61	56	24	27	12	241
Females	33	56	70	30	35	13	237
<b>Lone Persons:</b>							
Males	-	5	8	6	7	3	29
Females	-	3	10	7	14	15	49
<b>Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night<sup>3</sup></b>							
Males	-	8	3	5	10	3	29
Females	-	4	4	6	4	15	33
<b>Total</b>							
Males	61	74	67	35	44	18	299
Females	33	63	84	43	53	43	319

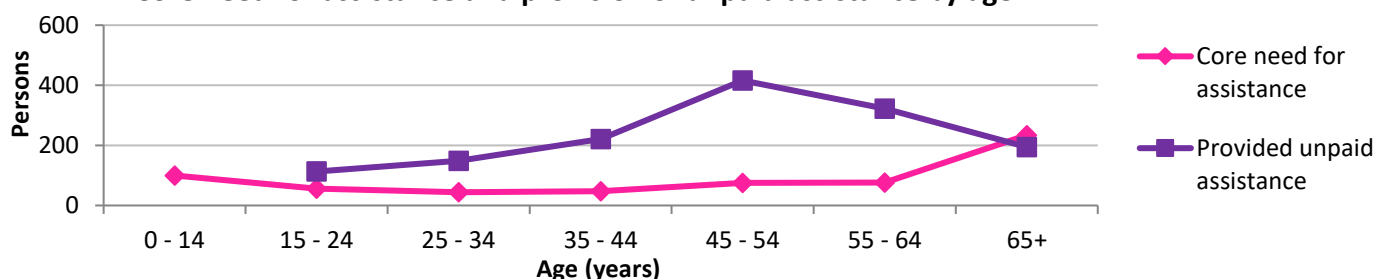
**Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age**

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
<b>Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability<sup>4</sup></b>							
Males	48	60	86	128	115	86	523
Females	66	82	137	286	206	115	892

**Notes:**

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

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





# Marital Status

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

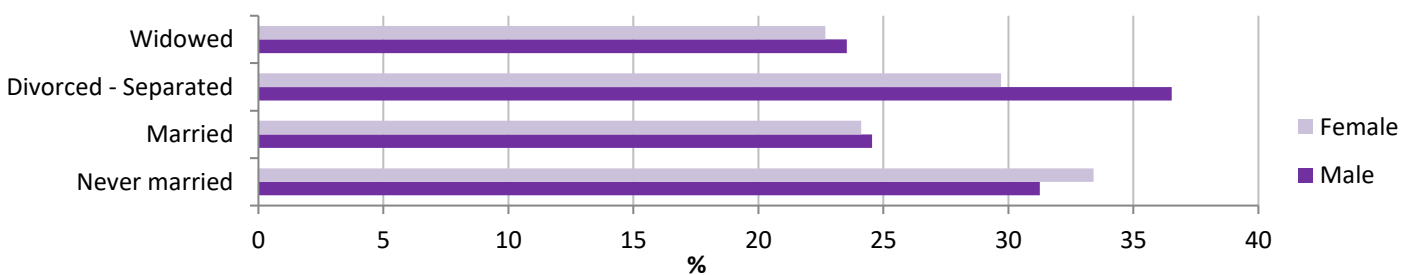
*How might changes in marital status patterns affect the life of the Church in this parish? Do they result in the need for new pastoral services and programs?*

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

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

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
<b>Catholics aged 15 and over</b>								
<b>Males</b>								
Never married	1,075	478	177	96	57	10	6	1,899
Married	3	307	536	664	625	315	167	2,617
Separated/Divorced	-	27	54	133	153	49	15	431
Widowed	-	-	-	3	16	20	39	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>5,025</b>
<b>Females</b>								
Never married	1,041	447	181	133	58	8	10	1,878
Married	21	423	613	865	633	282	110	2,947
Separated/Divorced	-	52	115	255	213	101	34	770
Widowed	-	-	7	24	53	54	143	281
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>5,876</b>

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



**Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status**

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	1,466	221	1,687	13.1
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	1,337	228	1,565	14.6
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	848	341	1,189	28.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,651</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>4,441</b>	<b>17.8</b>



# Families

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 14: Family composition<sup>1</sup> by weekly family income**

	Less than \$500	\$500 - \$799	\$800 - \$1,249	\$1,250 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Income not fully stated	Total families	Median Weekly Family Income <sup>2</sup> (\$)
<b>Two-parent families with children at home:</b>										
Both parents Catholic	3	9	47	146	283	234	233	101	1,056	2,962
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	4	5	37	100	275	242	257	75	995	3,161
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	-	5	42	91	248	178	134	60	758	2,850
<b>Couple with no children living at home:</b>										
Both persons Catholic	29	66	94	129	176	86	35	18	633	1,938
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	20	42	91	109	173	73	41	13	562	2,072
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	8	10	35	82	142	82	56	5	420	2,510
<b>One-parent families:</b>	47	77	105	169	127	25	21	75	646	1,500
Parent is Catholic										
<b>Other families</b> where at least one person is Catholic	8	21	40	63	85	42	37	21	317	2,188
<b>Other:</b> Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	149	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>5,536</b>	<b>2,513</b>

**Notes:**

1. A family is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Family members who live elsewhere are not included in the Census definition. For Census purposes, a Catholic family is defined as a family in which at least one person is Catholic.
2. Median weekly family income: fifty percent of families have a higher income, fifty percent a lower income. Family income is the sum of the incomes of all family members aged 15 and over.
3. The religious affiliation of a temporarily absent spouse is not recorded, hence families in this category could belong to any one of the first six categories above.



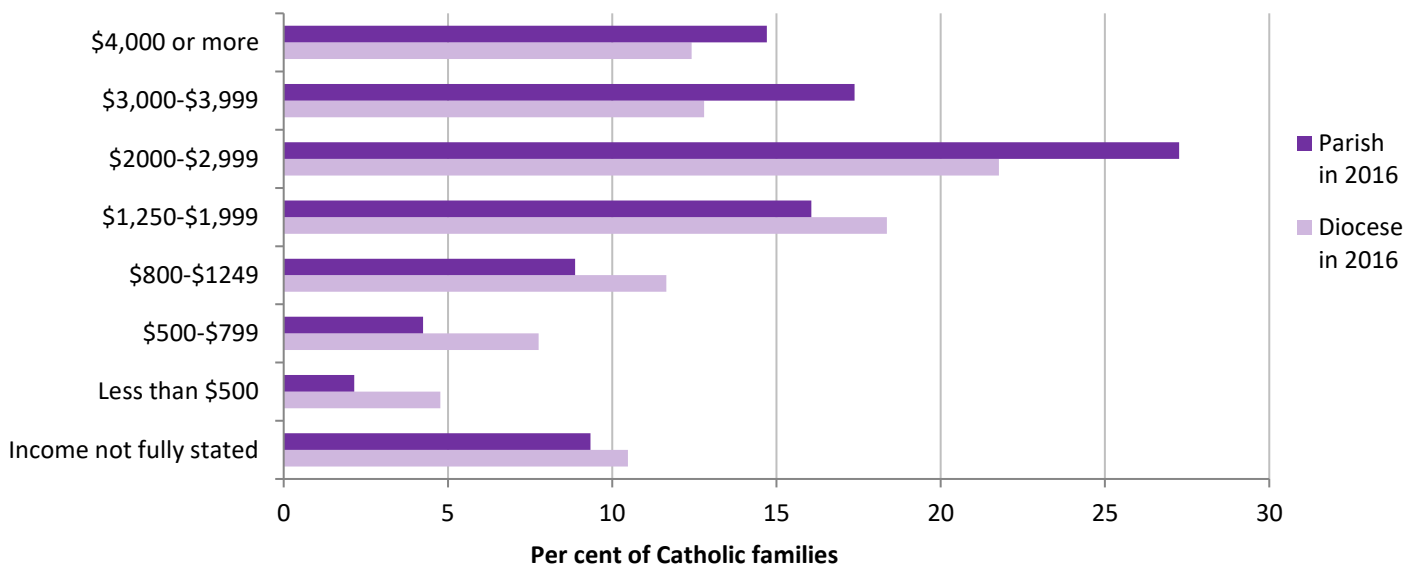
# Families

**Table 15: Weekly family income by number of dependent children**

	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more	Total
Less than \$500	64	23	13	7	6	113
\$500-\$799	138	35	36	16	11	236
\$800-\$1,249	297	77	76	29	11	490
\$1,250-\$1,999	456	170	165	73	24	888
\$2,000-\$2,999	722	276	359	129	30	1,516
\$3,000-\$3,999	363	198	283	79	24	947
\$4,000 or more	347	193	212	54	12	818
Income not fully stated	251	129	99	29	11	519
<b>Total Families</b>	<b>2,638</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>5,527</b>
<b>Median Weekly Family Income (\$)</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>2,655</b>	<b>2,785</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>2,233</b>	<b>2,512</b>

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

**Weekly Family Income  
(Catholic families)**



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

	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more	Total
<b>Family Composition:</b>						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	1,823	676	885	314	85	3,783
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	455	165	120	35	17	792
One parent family, parent Catholic	228	207	145	44	17	641
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	140	69	78	26	3	316
<b>Total families</b>	<b>2,646</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>5,532</b>



# Households

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

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

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

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

	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	4,542	204	679	105	5,530	82.1
Lone person aged under 35 years	71	3	30	7	111	64.0
Lone person aged 35 years or over	562	73	65	40	740	75.9
Group households	42	4	40	6	92	45.7
<b>Total households</b>	<b>5,217</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>6,473</b>	<b>80.6</b>

	\$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	132	170	463	934	642	693	2,083
Lone person aged under 35 years	4	-	18	34	-	3	1,732
Lone person aged 35 years or over	24	36	61	59	29	18	1,526
Group households	-	-	3	9	10	-	2,133
<b>Total households</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>2,040</b>

**Notes:**

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



# Birthplace

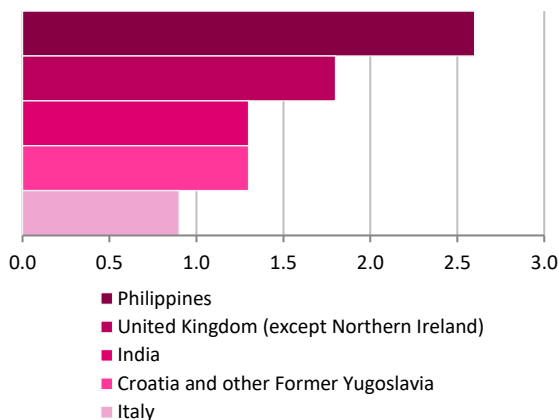
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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

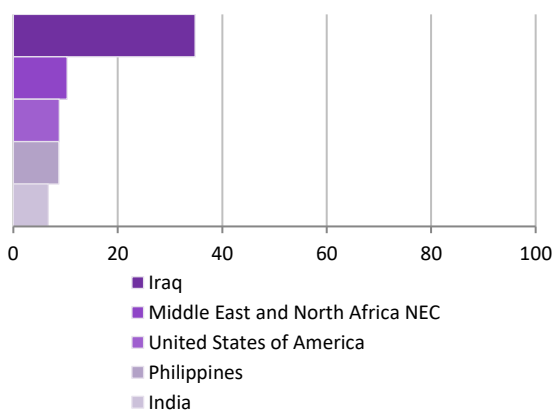
*What difference does their presence make to the parish?*

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

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



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



**Table 19: Birthplace**

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals <sup>1</sup>
Australia	11,330	81.8	-
New Zealand	76	0.5	3.8
Other Oceania	42	0.3	-
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	248	1.8	4.1
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	62	0.4	4.8
Italy	126	0.9	2.4
Malta	47	0.3	-
Spain and Portugal	110	0.8	-
France	11	0.1	-
Netherlands	52	0.4	-
Germany	56	0.4	-
Austria	27	0.2	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	178	1.3	-
Poland	101	0.7	-
Hungary	24	0.2	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	38	0.3	-
Other Europe NEC	19	0.1	-
Vietnam	75	0.5	-
Philippines	358	2.6	8.7
Indonesia	8	0.1	-
Malaysia	39	0.3	-
Singapore	17	0.1	-
South East Asia NEC	18	0.1	-
India	179	1.3	6.7
Sri Lanka	52	0.4	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	10	0.1	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	23	0.2	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	11	0.1	-
Egypt	9	0.1	-
Lebanon	37	0.3	-
Iraq	44	0.3	34.8
Sudan (including South Sudan)	6	0.0	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	34	0.2	10.3
South Africa	7	0.1	-
Mauritius	10	0.1	-
United States of America	35	0.3	8.8
Canada	23	0.2	-
Argentina	11	0.1	-
Brazil	14	0.1	-
Colombia	12	0.1	-
Chile	39	0.3	-
Central America and South America NEC	52	0.4	-
Other countries	44	0.3	7.1
Inadequately described/Not stated	142	1.0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,856</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



# Language

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

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

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

**Table 20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation**

	Catholic	Not Catholic (or not stated)	All persons	% Catholics among speakers <sup>2</sup>
English only	11,858	29,277	41,135	28.8
Italian	214	49	263	81.4
Maltese	44	-	44	100.0
Spanish	206	120	326	63.2
Croatian	202	32	234	86.3
Polish	91	36	127	71.7
Dutch	19	40	59	32.2
French	37	75	112	33.0
German	47	139	186	25.3
Portuguese	63	13	76	82.9
Hungarian	18	12	30	60.0
Ukrainian	10	5	15	66.7
Vietnamese	106	267	373	28.4
Filipino languages	309	64	373	82.8
Chinese languages	40	538	578	6.9
Malayalam	175	101	276	63.4
Sinhalese	15	141	156	9.6
Korean	5	43	48	10.4
Indonesian and Malay	5	58	63	7.9
Arabic	132	400	532	24.8
Assyrian and Chaldean	4	4	8	50.0
Oceanic and Papuan languages	19	118	137	13.9
Australian Indigenous languages	3	6	9	33.3
Other European languages NEC	59	609	668	8.8
Other Asian languages NEC	46	1,387	1,433	3.2
Other languages NEC	34	211	245	13.9
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	94	2,202	2,296	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,855</b>	<b>35,947</b>	<b>49,802</b>	<b>27.8</b>

**Notes:**

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

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



# Language

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

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

**Table 21: Language spoken at home by age**

	0-4	5-11	12-19	20-29	30-49	50-64	65 and over	Total	% who do not speak English well
English	776	1,326	1,615	1,713	3,010	2,417	997	11,854	-
Italian	4	-	4	12	56	78	52	206	8.0
Maltese	3	-	3	4	8	11	13	42	-
Spanish	7	6	4	22	64	50	54	207	10.7
Croatian	6	7	3	11	51	47	65	190	12.4
Polish	4	-	4	8	16	36	27	95	9.8
Dutch	-	-	-	-	3	4	12	19	-
French	3	5	3	3	7	4	-	25	-
German	5	-	-	8	4	13	13	43	-
Portuguese	-	3	-	5	18	16	19	61	5.1
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	8	3	8	19	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	8	-
Vietnamese	4	5	16	14	26	35	7	107	17.8
Filipino languages	3	22	30	31	107	89	34	316	1.6
Chinese languages	4	-	-	8	11	16	8	47	13.9
Malayalam	23	36	24	3	77	5	-	168	9.1
Sinhalese	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	11	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arabic	13	15	13	12	38	36	8	135	20.0
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	-	-	-	7	-	5	12	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	-	4	-	7	17	10	23	61	-
Other Asian languages NEC	-	3	3	7	11	13	3	40	-
Other languages NEC	-	3	4	6	12	7	3	35	-
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	18	7	12	7	24	16	7	91	25.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>3,582</b>	<b>2,909</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>13,795</b>	<b>1.2</b>

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.12-13.

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



# Attendance at Educational Institutions

According to the 2016 Census, more than 719,000 Australians attended Catholic schools, accounting for almost 21 per cent of all school students in Australia.

In 2016, there were 915,100 Catholic students—almost one in six of all Catholics—attending Government, Catholic, and other non-Government schools. They constitute a very large sub-group of Australian Catholics, considerably larger than the 623,400 or so who attend Mass every Sunday. A further 317,600 Catholics were involved in some form of post-secondary education. The Church of today, not just of tomorrow, is being shaped by the attitudes, beliefs and lifestyles of these young people.

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

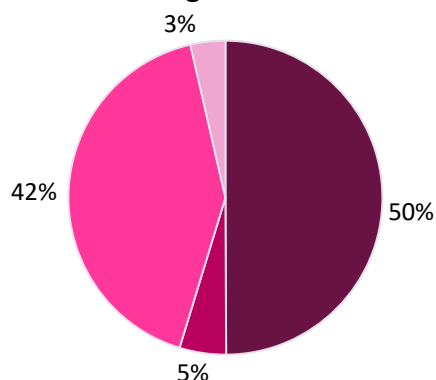
**Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation**

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	396	2,092	2,488	15.9
Infants/Primary – Catholic	1,035	553	1,588	65.2
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	35	347	382	9.2
Secondary – Government	384	1,645	2,029	18.9
Secondary – Catholic	793	524	1,317	60.2
Secondary – Other Non-Government	53	345	398	13.3
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	332	889	1,221	27.2
University or other Tertiary Institutions	629	1,490	2,119	29.7
Other (including pre-school)	262	785	1,047	25.0
Not stated/Not applicable <sup>1</sup>	9,925	27,293	37,218	26.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,844</b>	<b>35,963</b>	<b>49,807</b>	<b>27.8</b>

Note:

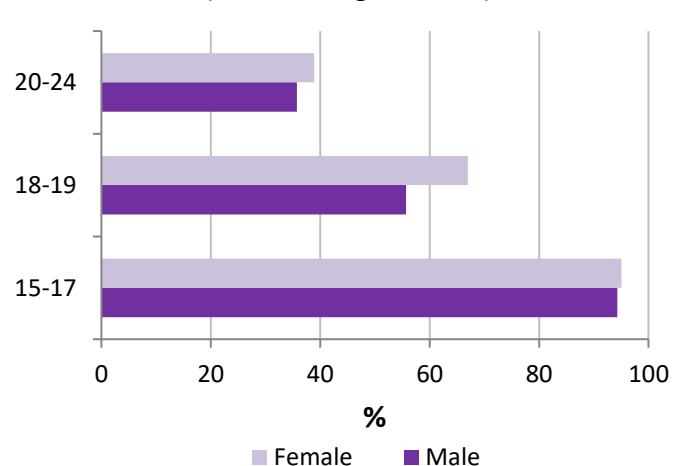
- This table includes the total population of the parish and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

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



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

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





# Attendance at Educational Institutions

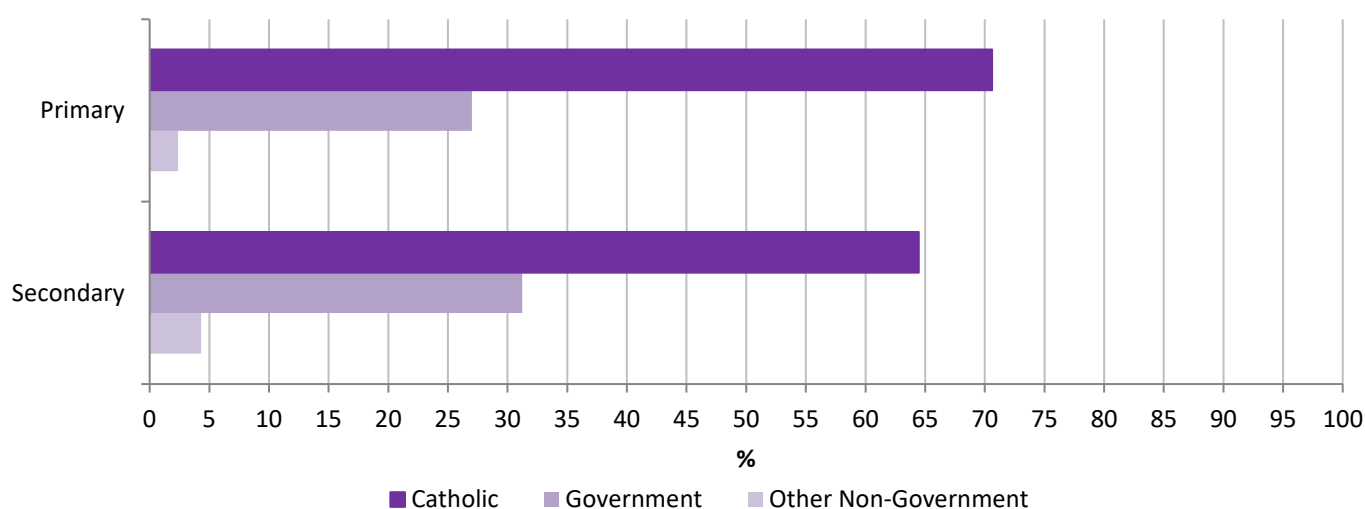
**Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family<sup>1</sup>**

	Less than \$500	\$500-\$799	\$800-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Total <sup>2</sup>	Median annual family income <sup>3</sup> (\$)
Infants/Primary - Government	7	27	28	89	118	65	32	382	118,400
Infants/Primary – Catholic	12	22	50	130	322	252	161	1,014	146,444
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	-	-	-	3	4	13	8	28	184,479
Secondary – Government	14	16	35	77	84	51	47	363	116,675
Secondary – Catholic	4	21	37	80	163	176	214	768	168,994
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	7	-	9	4	17	13	54	171,739
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	4	-	5	29	55	76	100	323	184,875
Other (including pre-school)	-	-	10	14	7	14	6	51	115,433
Not stated/Not applicable	3	12	-	12	10	3	3	50	86,336
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>3,033</b>	<b>147,123</b>

**Notes:**

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

## Type of school being attended by Catholic students



# Educational Qualifications

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

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

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

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

**Table 24: Highest qualification attained by age and sex**

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>							
<b>Males</b>							
Postgraduate degree	-	14	43	44	56	30	187
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	38	109	137	163	140	67	654
Advanced diploma or diploma level	20	71	90	128	113	43	465
Certificate level	163	318	253	266	228	166	1,394
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	853	305	237	292	308	312	2,307
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>5,007</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>16.8</i>
<b>Females</b>							
Postgraduate degree	3	25	49	52	41	7	177
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	79	230	267	258	209	69	1,112
Advanced diploma or diploma level	54	153	154	202	123	56	742
Certificate level	150	197	183	226	144	70	970
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	783	319	261	534	450	546	2,893
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>5,894</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>21.9</i>
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Postgraduate degree	3	39	92	96	97	37	364
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	117	339	404	421	349	136	1,766
Advanced diploma or diploma level	74	224	244	330	236	99	1,207
Certificate level	313	515	436	492	372	236	2,364
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,636	624	498	826	758	858	5,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>10,901</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>19.5</i>



# Employment

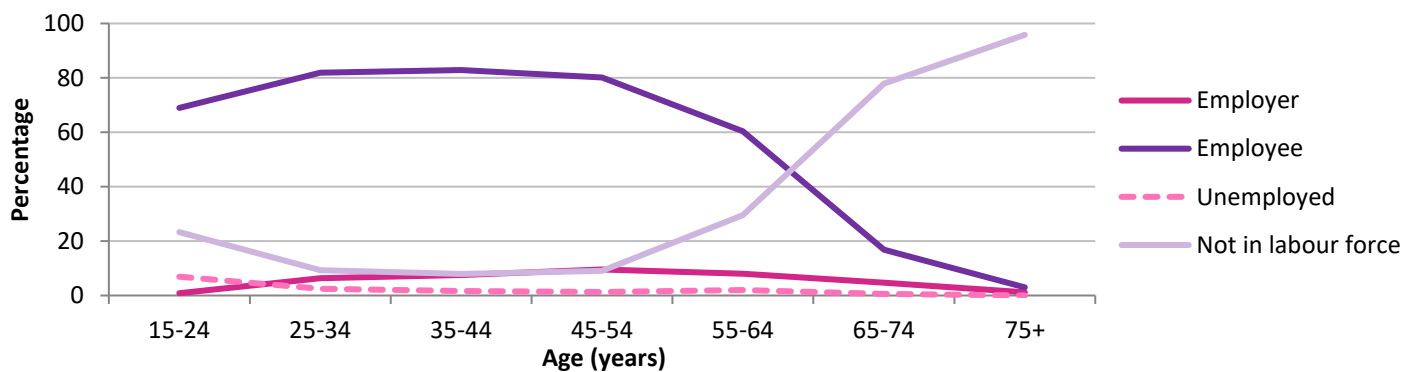
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by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

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

**Table 25: Labour force status by age and sex**

	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>					
<b>Males</b>					
Employer	12	182	234	37	465
Employee	700	1,283	1,190	85	3,258
Unemployed	85	30	38	5	158
Not in the labour force	270	82	260	476	1,088
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	6	14	18	9	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>5,016</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>94.0</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>77.4</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.1</i>
<b>Females</b>					
Employer	-	50	114	7	171
Employee	769	1,516	1,612	70	3,967
Unemployed	62	38	31	-	131
Not in the labour force	229	212	460	657	1,558
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	-	16	19	20	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>5,882</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>78.4</i>	<i>87.6</i>	<i>78.6</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>72.6</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3.1</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
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>							
<b>Males</b>							
Managers	12	91	123	201	110	13	550
Professionals	35	116	127	146	95	23	542
Technicians & Trade Workers	214	263	154	145	108	22	906
Community & Personal Service Workers	125	46	58	58	40	13	340
Clerical & Administrative Workers	45	79	98	105	85	13	425
Sales Workers	134	21	35	29	17	10	246
Machinery operators & Drivers	35	62	50	78	74	17	316
Labourers	96	57	43	46	53	15	310
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	376	84	79	83	259	494	1,375
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>5,010</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>30.0</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>49.6</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>42.1</i>
<b>Females</b>							
Managers	18	76	137	173	76	9	489
Professionals	69	198	236	250	160	16	929
Technicians & Trade Workers	38	31	36	42	13	-	160
Community & Personal Service Workers	212	87	72	133	81	11	596
Clerical & Administrative Workers	170	306	238	402	206	14	1,336
Sales Workers	226	31	37	51	46	13	404
Machinery operators & Drivers	4	6	-	3	3	-	16
Labourers	24	15	29	30	33	6	137
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	304	172	127	196	342	673	1,814
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>5,881</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>36.5</i>	<i>47.5</i>	<i>39.0</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>34.9</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Managers	30	167	260	374	186	22	1,039
Professionals	104	314	363	396	255	39	1,471
Technicians & Trade Workers	252	294	190	187	121	22	1,066
Community & Personal Service Workers	337	133	130	191	121	24	936
Clerical & Administrative Workers	215	385	336	507	291	27	1,761
Sales Workers	360	52	72	80	63	23	650
Machinery operators & Drivers	39	68	50	81	77	17	332
Labourers	120	72	72	76	86	21	447
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	680	256	206	279	601	1,167	3,189
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,137</b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>10,891</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>32.4</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>32.6</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>24.0</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?*

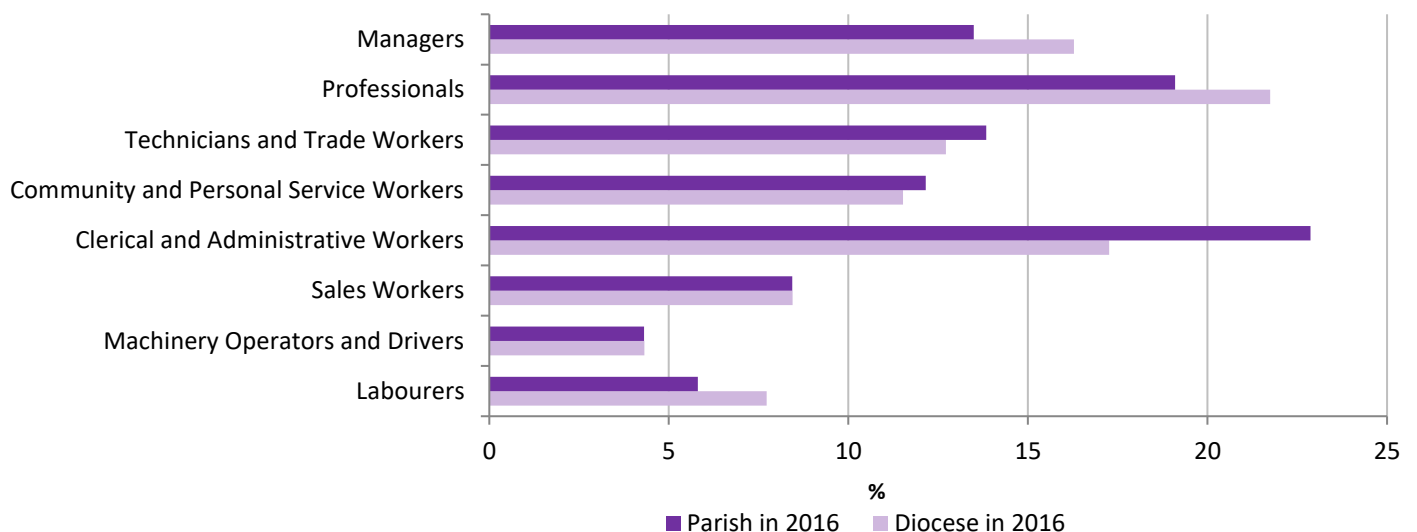
*Are there any figures that strike you as being unexpectedly large or small? How can this information help the parish connect more effectively with parishioners?*

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

	Primary School	Secondary School
Both parents in professional occupation	110	77
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	441	397
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation <sup>1</sup>	358	275
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	391	323
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation	32	21
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	63	32
Not applicable and not stated	205	191
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,316</b>
% with professional parent(s)	34.4	36.0
% with blue collar parent(s)	5.9	4.0

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

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



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

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