



# **PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE**

**Based on the 2016 Australian Census**

**Grovedale Parish**

**Archdiocese of Melbourne**

**Census ID: 122103**



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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.

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## 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.

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## Parish Details (pages 9-25)

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

### Detailed Topics

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# Your parish community in 2016

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

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

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

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

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

Novo Millennio Ineunte #29

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

## A SNAPSHOT OF YOUR PARISH (2016)

Total Population: 47,915

Catholic Population: 10,796

Catholics make up 22.5 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 37 years

Total Catholic families: 4,231

760 Catholics live alone

1,313 Catholics were born overseas

58 Catholics do not speak English well

509 Catholics need assistance with core activities

4,342 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	9,505	<b>10,796</b>
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	22.5	<b>23.1</b>
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	13.8	<b>15.7</b>
Catholics born in NES <sup>1</sup> (%)	8.1	<b>8.1</b>
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	0.4	<b>0.5</b>
Catholic families	3,615	<b>4,231</b>
Catholics living alone	695	<b>760</b>
Catholic students attending Catholic schools <sup>2</sup> (%)	54.3	<b>63.6</b>
Catholics with university degree (%)	18.7	<b>23.0</b>
Catholic males in labour force (%)	71.1	<b>72.2</b>
Catholic females in labour force (%)	60.2	<b>62.5</b>
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	78.2	<b>77.6</b>

**Notes:**

1. NES = 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>47,915</b>	37,448	4,554,459	23,401,892	1	1
Catholic population	<b>10,796</b>	9,505	1,067,030	5,291,834	1	1
Per cent Catholic	<b>22.5</b>	25.4	23.4	22.6	3	3
At same address since previous Census (%)	<b>49.1</b>	51.4	61.1	57.3	5	5
Median age <sup>4</sup> (years)	<b>37</b>	37	40	40	5	4
Aged 0-14 (%)	<b>23.1</b>	22.5	18.6	19.8	1	1
Aged 65+ (%)	<b>15.7</b>	13.8	17.3	16.6	4	4
Males per 100 females	<b>86.8</b>	87.8	89.3	90.6	4	4

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

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

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

**Table 2: Disability**

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Need assistance with core activities (%)	<b>4.7</b>	5.0	6.3	5.8	4	4
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability <sup>5</sup> (% of Catholics aged 15+)	<b>12.0</b>	12.0	12.9	12.5	5	4

**Notes:**

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





# Parish Overview

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

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

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

Table 3: Employment	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Managers and Professionals <sup>1</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	36.8	34.3	36.0	34.1	3	2
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations <sup>2</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	27.3	28.5	27.2	29.6	3	4
Men, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	72.2	71.1	68.5	69.7	2	2
Women, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	62.5	60.2	59.0	60.6	2	2
Unemployed at time of Census <sup>4</sup> (%)	4.6	3.8	5.6	5.8	4	4
Youth unemployed at time of Census <sup>5</sup> (%)	10.7	9.3	12.8	12.2	4	4

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

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

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

Table 4: Birthplace, Indigenous Status & Language	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Born overseas in English-speaking country <sup>6</sup>	4.0	3.8	4.4	5.6	3	3
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	8.1	8.1	25.6	19.1	5	4
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	65	57	25,297	106,428	4	3
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	94	84	4,990	133,528	1	2
Speak language other than English at home (%)	7.4	6.3	28.1	20.4	5	4
Not proficient in English <sup>7</sup> (%)	0.5	0.4	4.0	2.6	5	5

**Notes:**

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



# Parish Overview

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

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

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

*Why do you think this is so?*

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

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

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	<b>23.0</b>	18.7	23.5	20.6	3	2
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution <sup>2</sup>	<b>95.4</b>	89.5	94.5	92.2	3	2
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution <sup>2</sup>	<b>67.1</b>	58.2	74.7	62.9	4	3
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution <sup>2</sup>	<b>48.8</b>	39.5	46.2	38.2	3	2
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	<b>65.0</b>	57.3	60.3	53.1	2	2
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	<b>30.1</b>	37.6	34.3	41.0	4	4
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	<b>61.5</b>	50.1	58.7	54.5	3	2
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	<b>25.6</b>	36.9	30.4	35.1	4	4
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>13.2</b>	12.5	22.9	28.1	5	5
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>26.2</b>	24.7	30.5	35.7	4	4

**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 (%)	31.5	30.8	33.4	33.3	3	3
Married (%)	53.7	53.8	50.1	49.7	2	2
Divorced or Separated (%)	9.5	9.2	10.3	11.2	3	4
Widowed (%)	5.3	6.2	6.1	5.8	4	4

**Table 7: Families<sup>1</sup>**

*in which at least one person is Catholic*

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	4,231	3,615	388,817	1,997,833	1	1
One-parent families	369	328	45,853	231,370	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	8.7	9.1	11.8	11.6	4	4
Couples of mixed religions <sup>2</sup> (%)	62.9	62.7	50.0	55.9	1	2
De facto couples <sup>3</sup> (%)	17.4	14.6	15.6	17.1	2	3
Median annual family income <sup>4</sup> (\$)	102,669	87,391	102,912	100,270	3	2

**Table 8: Households<sup>5</sup>**

*in which at least one person is Catholic*

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	5,214	4,518	500,423	2,548,354	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	94	89	11,479	53,499	1	1
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	666	606	82,673	407,684	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	760	695	94,152	461,183	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	7.0	7.3	8.8	8.7	4	4
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	77.6	78.2	74.0	71.2	2	2
Median monthly housing loan repayment <sup>6</sup> (\$)	1,804	1,771	1,860	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.



Grovedale Parish, Archdiocese of Melbourne, Census ID: 122103

National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016 – a project of the Australian Catholic Bishops Conference

Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics – 2016 Census of Population and Housing

# Parish Details

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# Religious affiliation

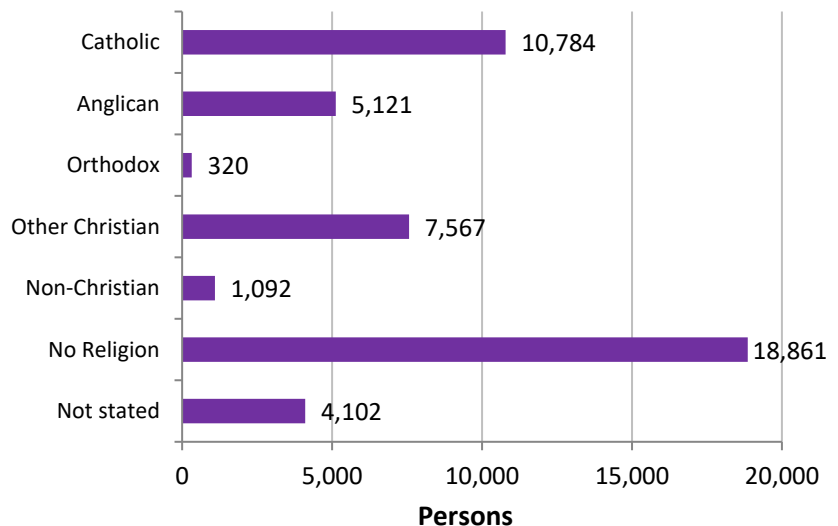
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under ten per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to be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

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

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

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

**Religious Affiliation**  
(All persons)



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

Not Stated also includes Inadequately Described.

**Table 9: Religious affiliation by age**

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite) Catholic	1,678	1,474	1,214	1,409	1,515	1,214	1,148	666	454	10,772
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	7
<b>Total Catholic</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>10,784</b>
<b>Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>22.5</b>
Anglican	401	445	313	434	726	704	868	687	543	5,121
Orthodox	43	33	31	43	65	48	29	16	12	320
Other Christian	719	784	606	758	921	1,028	1,136	877	738	7,567
Non-Christian	143	105	247	255	163	103	72	4	-	1,092
No Religion	3,322	2,486	3,061	3,214	2,655	1,879	1,430	570	244	18,861
Not Stated	495	435	521	518	562	487	463	343	278	4,102
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>6,805</b>	<b>5,762</b>	<b>5,993</b>	<b>6,636</b>	<b>6,607</b>	<b>5,466</b>	<b>5,146</b>	<b>3,163</b>	<b>2,269</b>	<b>47,847</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	58	54	<b>112</b>	110
1	82	73	<b>155</b>	143
2	97	82	<b>179</b>	150
3	100	79	<b>179</b>	129
4	76	82	<b>158</b>	143
5	83	83	<b>166</b>	153
6	85	101	<b>186</b>	155
7	90	92	<b>182</b>	134
8	87	96	<b>183</b>	171
9	105	83	<b>188</b>	141
10	97	79	<b>176</b>	147
11	76	90	<b>166</b>	141
12	79	68	<b>147</b>	161
13	87	93	<b>180</b>	127
14	79	82	<b>161</b>	130
15	82	74	<b>156</b>	140
16	65	65	<b>130</b>	142
17	75	85	<b>160</b>	145
18	65	48	<b>113</b>	115
19	42	60	<b>102</b>	105
20-24	310	331	<b>641</b>	509
25-29	243	336	<b>579</b>	574
30-34	324	373	<b>697</b>	566
35-39	331	391	<b>722</b>	735
40-44	362	431	<b>793</b>	717
45-49	324	398	<b>722</b>	632
50-54	294	350	<b>644</b>	619
55-59	260	311	<b>571</b>	538
60-64	250	316	<b>566</b>	524
65-69	250	334	<b>584</b>	381
70-74	193	197	<b>390</b>	274
75-79	126	153	<b>279</b>	218
80+	150	301	<b>451</b>	438
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,027</b>	<b>5,791</b>	<b>10,818</b>	<b>9,507</b>

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

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

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

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

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

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

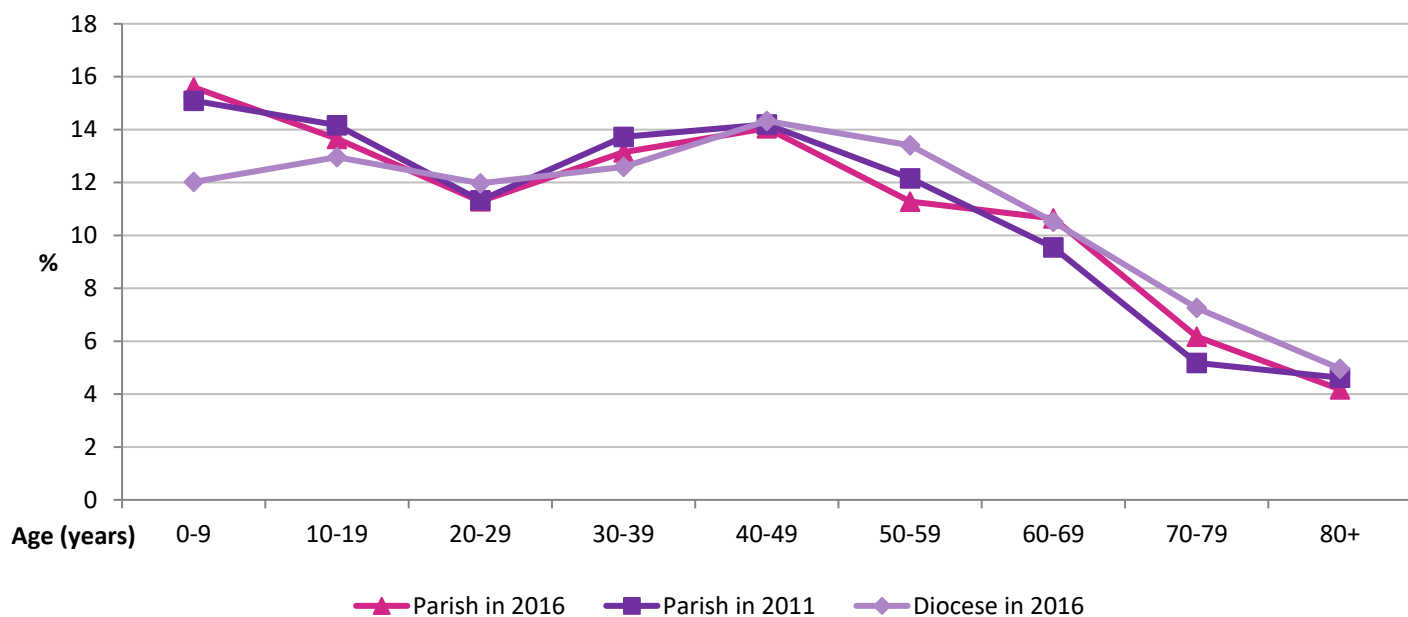
*Take time to study the table. Are there any surprises in it? Is there anything that calls for a new or modified response from the parish? What are the major changes since 2011? Can you get a sense from the table of what the parish age profile might look like in 2021, the year of the next Census?*



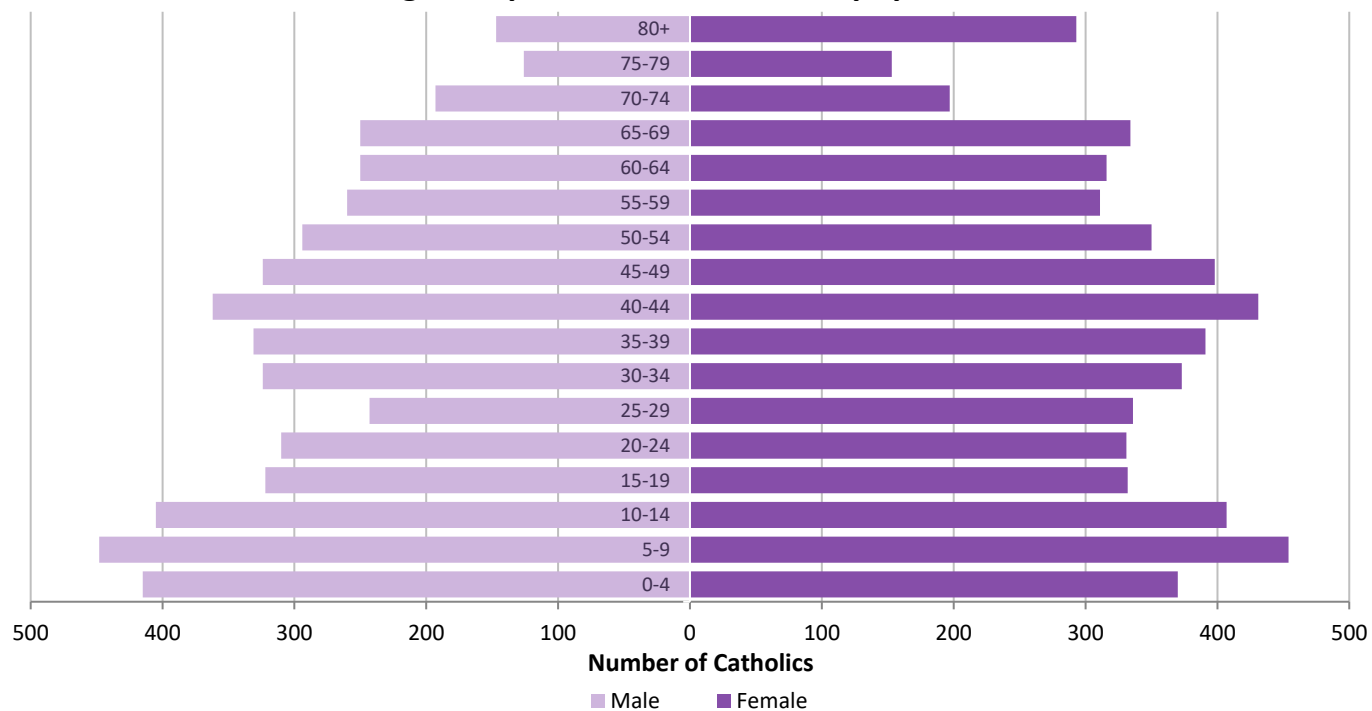


# Age and sex

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



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



# Disability

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

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

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

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

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

**Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities**

**Family members:**

Males	43	21	21	38	21	14	158
Females	23	27	33	23	24	14	144

**Lone Persons:**

Males	-	3	3	5	10	-	21
Females	-	9	7	7	7	16	46

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

Males	3	4	12	13	11	10	53
Females	-	4	8	-	23	68	103

**Total**

Males	46	28	36	56	42	24	232
Females	23	40	48	30	54	98	293

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

15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------------	-------

**Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability<sup>4</sup>**

Males	24	41	55	83	90	81	374
Females	34	67	108	161	144	118	632

**Notes:**

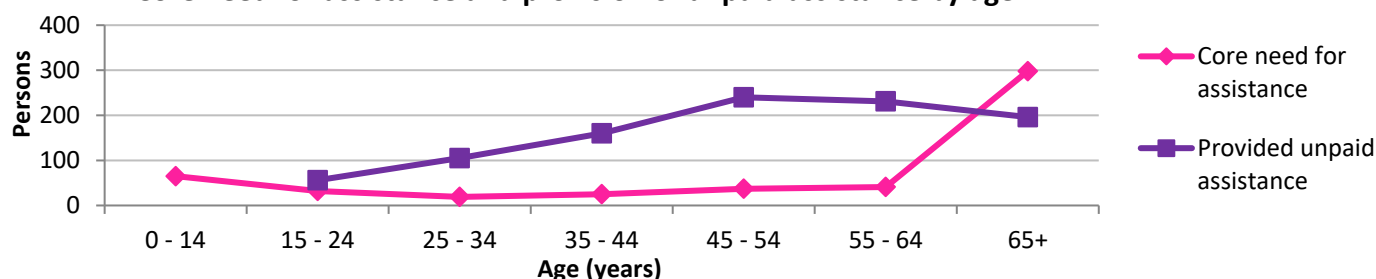
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016. *Census Dictionary Australia 2016*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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.

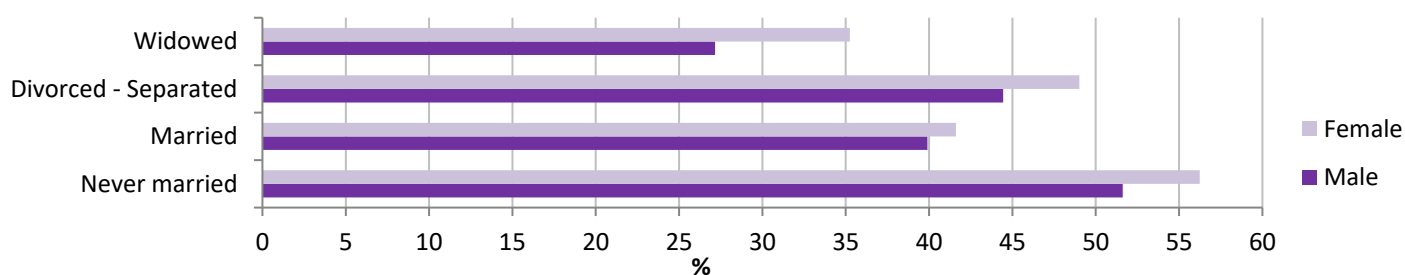
*How might changes in marital status patterns affect the life of the Church in this parish? Do they result in the need for new pastoral services and programs?*

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	635	328	147	84	37	20	12	1,263
Married	-	222	488	457	391	350	198	2,106
Separated/Divorced	-	18	56	79	80	47	11	291
Widowed	-	-	5	4	13	19	55	96
<b>Total</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>3,756</b>
<b>Females</b>								
Never married	658	346	167	91	42	13	33	1,350
Married	4	331	562	490	422	377	155	2,341
Separated/Divorced	-	27	84	162	130	77	24	504
Widowed	-	-	3	12	37	56	247	355
<b>Total</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>4,550</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	1,081	171	1,252	13.7
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	1,008	148	1,156	12.8
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	881	307	1,188	25.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>3,596</b>	<b>17.4</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	8	9	51	175	248	108	70	61	730	2,368
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	11	8	44	144	224	90	61	48	630	2,375
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	7	8	56	183	274	104	72	47	751	2,357
<b>Couple with no children living at home:</b>										
Both persons Catholic	47	96	112	93	111	30	16	30	535	1,239
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	40	86	92	117	102	39	27	11	514	1,464
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	17	33	51	84	154	50	21	14	424	2,129
<b>One-parent families:</b>										
Parent is Catholic	34	80	83	78	26	5	7	56	369	1,030
<b>Other families where at least one person is Catholic</b>										
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	105	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>4,231</b>	<b>1,969</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.



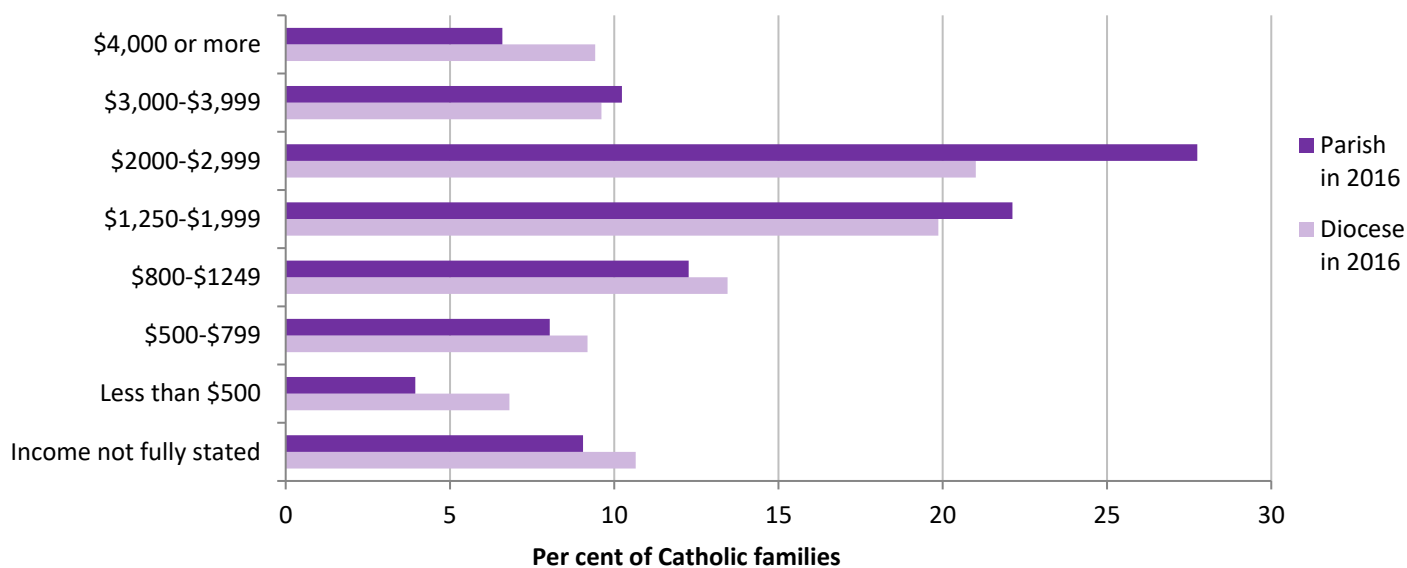
# Families

**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	109	27	22	-	3	161
\$500-\$799	241	38	25	27	-	331
\$800-\$1,249	309	72	89	40	7	517
\$1,250-\$1,999	404	160	231	115	23	933
\$2,000-\$2,999	475	176	334	151	24	1,160
\$3,000-\$3,999	171	78	106	61	9	425
\$4,000 or more	100	37	88	32	11	268
Income not fully stated	208	68	83	41	7	407
<b>Total Families</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>4,202</b>
<b>Median Weekly Family Income (\$)</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>1,964</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)	1,452	416	742	373	74	3,057
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	400	108	100	36	16	660
One parent family, parent Catholic	121	116	86	41	13	377
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	65	40	45	11	3	164
<b>Total families</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>4,258</b>



# Households

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

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

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

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

Table 17: Household composition by tenure type	Fully owned or being purchased	Rented from State or Territory Housing Authority	Rented from other landlord, or landlord not stated	Other households	Total households	Per cent owned or being purchased
Family households	3,439	32	706	89	4,266	80.6
Lone person aged under 35 years	52	3	32	6	93	55.9
Lone person aged 35 years or over	489	13	120	42	664	73.6
Group households	64	-	120	7	191	33.5
<b>Total households</b>	<b>4,044</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>5,214</b>	<b>77.6</b>

Table 18: Household composition by monthly housing loan repayment	\$1-\$599	\$600-\$999	\$1,000-1,599	\$1,600-\$2,199	\$2,200-\$2,799	\$2,800 or more	Median monthly household loan repayment (\$)
Family households	125	162	470	712	287	317	1,835
Lone person aged under 35 years	3	3	22	20	-	-	1,490
Lone person aged 35 years or over	20	21	40	41	15	8	1,472
Group households	-	3	11	15	3	-	1,680
<b>Total households</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>1,804</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

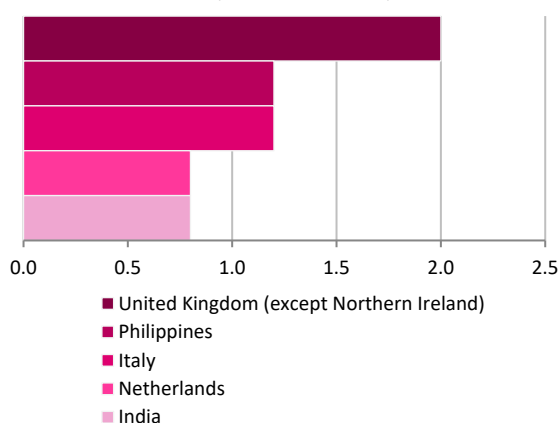
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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

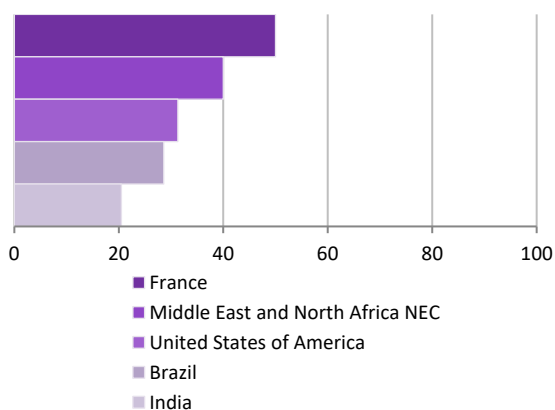
*What difference does their presence make to the parish?*

*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	9,331	86.5	-
New Zealand	58	0.5	13.8
Other Oceania	5	0.0	-
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	215	2.0	4.2
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	62	0.6	12.3
Italy	126	1.2	4.5
Malta	35	0.3	-
Spain and Portugal	35	0.3	-
France	11	0.1	50.0
Netherlands	88	0.8	-
Germany	61	0.6	-
Austria	20	0.2	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	62	0.6	-
Poland	25	0.2	-
Hungary	12	0.1	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	26	0.2	-
Other Europe NEC	10	0.1	-
Vietnam	14	0.1	-
Philippines	134	1.2	10.4
Indonesia	7	0.1	-
Malaysia	10	0.1	-
Singapore	8	0.1	-
South East Asia NEC	3	0.0	-
India	82	0.8	20.5
Sri Lanka	8	0.1	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	8	0.1	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	13	0.1	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	6	0.1	-
Egypt	3	0.0	-
Lebanon	10	0.1	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	-	-	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	13	0.1	40.0
South Africa	36	0.3	-
Mauritius	5	0.0	-
United States of America	37	0.3	31.3
Canada	21	0.2	-
Argentina	3	0.0	-
Brazil	11	0.1	28.6
Colombia	-	-	-
Chile	3	0.0	-
Central America and South America NEC	18	0.2	-
Other countries	21	0.2	-
Inadequately described/Not stated	131	1.2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,787</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.9</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	9,897	32,461	42,358	23.4
Italian	190	51	241	78.8
Maltese	15	3	18	83.3
Spanish	51	40	91	56.0
Croatian	55	11	66	83.3
Polish	33	11	44	75.0
Dutch	37	65	102	36.3
French	27	66	93	29.0
German	43	160	203	21.2
Portuguese	33	29	62	53.2
Hungarian	8	17	25	32.0
Ukrainian	13	3	16	81.3
Vietnamese	22	44	66	33.3
Filipino languages	99	30	129	76.7
Chinese languages	20	385	405	4.9
Malayalam	63	36	99	63.6
Sinhalese	3	68	71	4.2
Korean	3	27	30	10.0
Indonesian and Malay	5	62	67	7.5
Arabic	13	65	78	16.7
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	3	12	15	20.0
Australian Indigenous languages	-	9	9	-
Other European languages NEC	32	308	340	9.4
Other Asian languages NEC	12	474	486	2.5
Other languages NEC	14	159	173	8.1
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	104	2,521	2,625	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,795</b>	<b>37,117</b>	<b>47,912</b>	<b>22.5</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	732	1,175	1,081	1,147	2,681	1,618	1,462	9,896	-
Italian	-	10	11	8	39	63	62	193	6.8
Maltese	-	-	-	-	7	6	5	18	-
Spanish	5	3	4	6	11	10	16	55	-
Croatian	5	6	-	4	19	7	13	54	6.9
Polish	3	-	-	-	9	9	17	38	8.1
Dutch	-	-	-	-	10	-	22	32	-
French	-	3	3	-	9	4	3	22	-
German	3	3	5	-	8	5	24	48	-
Portuguese	6	-	3	-	15	-	4	28	9.1
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	5	-	6	11	17.6
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-
Vietnamese	-	-	7	7	9	6	-	29	19.2
Filipino languages	-	-	6	19	37	25	6	93	-
Chinese languages	-	-	3	-	12	5	4	24	-
Malayalam	10	6	-	11	22	5	-	54	11.5
Sinhalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-
Arabic	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	-	-	-	-	14	3	9	26	-
Other Asian languages NEC	3	-	3	4	5	-	-	15	25.0
Other languages NEC	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	7	25.0
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	17	10	5	8	24	3	32	99	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>10,757</b>	<b>0.5</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?*

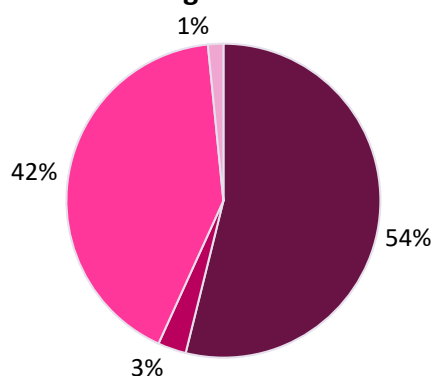
**Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation**

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	361	2,512	2,873	12.6
Infants/Primary – Catholic	781	119	900	86.8
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	59	454	513	11.5
Secondary – Government	211	1,425	1,636	12.9
Secondary – Catholic	507	180	687	73.8
Secondary – Other Non-Government	106	623	729	14.5
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	177	626	803	22.0
University or other Tertiary Institutions	482	1,795	2,277	21.2
Other (including pre-school)	298	976	1,274	23.4
Not stated/Not applicable <sup>1</sup>	7,799	28,407	36,206	21.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,781</b>	<b>37,117</b>	<b>47,898</b>	<b>22.5</b>

Note:

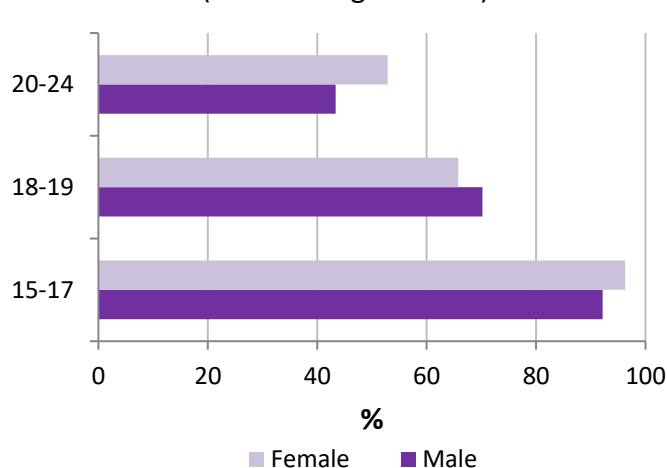
1. This table includes the total population of the parish and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

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



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

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



# Attendance at Educational Institutions

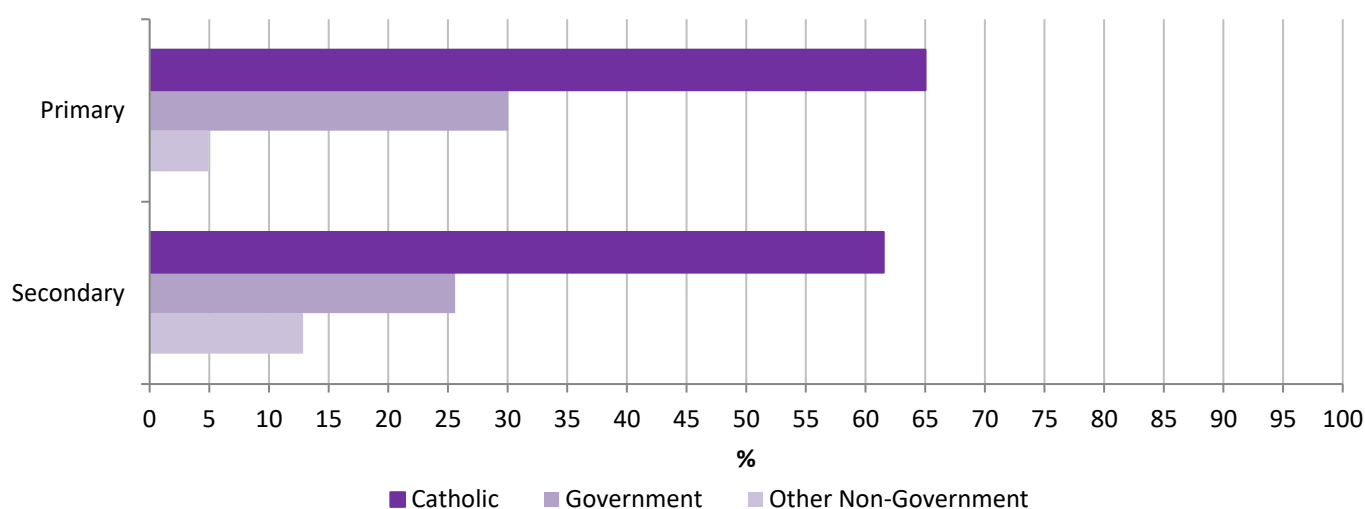
**Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family<sup>1</sup>**

	Less than \$500	\$500-\$799	\$800-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Total <sup>2</sup>	Median annual family income <sup>3</sup> (\$)
Infants/Primary - Government	15	24	37	90	93	40	15	346	100,349
Infants/Primary – Catholic	16	29	46	202	244	106	90	771	119,967
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	-	-	4	7	15	6	12	51	142,498
Secondary – Government	9	16	36	40	43	22	9	200	91,061
Secondary – Catholic	5	18	26	112	130	73	52	477	123,111
Secondary – Other Non-Government	4	3	10	17	11	14	26	105	144,552
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	5	3	15	22	57	32	13	182	130,331
Other (including pre-school)	3	-	6	15	38	11	7	92	126,215
Not stated/Not applicable	3	4	3	13	12	3	-	49	92,227
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>117,072</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	-	21	32	33	19	14	119
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	46	122	141	102	74	98	583
Advanced diploma or diploma level	8	62	96	76	61	54	357
Certificate level	89	240	250	222	173	192	1,166
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	491	116	171	175	184	359	1,496
<b>Total</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>3,721</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>18.9</i>
<b>Females</b>							
Postgraduate degree	5	33	60	22	17	19	156
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	50	304	286	193	111	98	1,042
Advanced diploma or diploma level	28	104	145	107	70	103	557
Certificate level	84	134	131	143	117	79	688
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	492	141	195	272	313	690	2,103
<b>Total</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>4,546</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>26.4</i>
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Postgraduate degree	5	54	92	55	36	33	275
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	96	426	427	295	185	196	1,625
Advanced diploma or diploma level	36	166	241	183	131	157	914
Certificate level	173	374	381	365	290	271	1,854
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	983	257	366	447	497	1,049	3,599
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>8,267</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>26.0</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>23.0</i>





# Employment

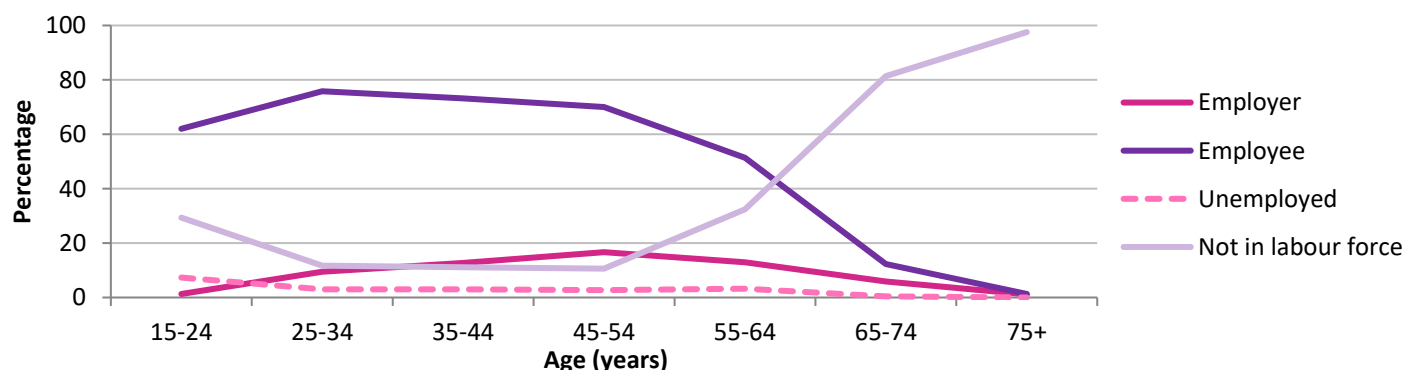
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by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

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

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

	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>					
<b>Males</b>					
Employer	10	206	255	41	512
Employee	369	944	674	65	2,052
Unemployed	54	39	35	-	128
Not in the labour force	199	55	166	597	1,017
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	3	12	5	15	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>3,744</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>94.7</i>	<i>84.9</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>71.9</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4.8</i>
<b>Females</b>					
Employer	5	105	117	23	250
Employee	427	1,104	862	64	2,457
Unemployed	47	46	36	4	133
Not in the labour force	178	259	347	863	1,647
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	12	10	8	25	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>4,552</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>71.6</i>	<i>82.3</i>	<i>74.1</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>62.5</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.7</i>

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



**Notes:**

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



# Occupation

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

**Table 26: Occupation by age and sex**

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
<b>Catholics aged 15+</b>							
<b>Males</b>							
Managers	14	56	130	132	63	22	417
Professionals	21	103	139	93	66	25	447
Technicians & Trade Workers	119	182	142	121	76	10	650
Community & Personal Service Workers	48	44	44	46	25	8	215
Clerical & Administrative Workers	12	26	33	28	24	9	132
Sales Workers	60	22	48	37	26	5	198
Machinery operators & Drivers	14	24	49	48	42	14	191
Labourers	86	52	55	49	43	13	298
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	259	45	56	67	154	611	1,192
<b>Total</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>3,740</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>33.9</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>58.6</i>	<i>50.7</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>44.7</i>
<b>Females</b>							
Managers	15	55	83	70	25	12	260
Professionals	35	252	221	176	95	23	802
Technicians & Trade Workers	23	26	37	25	13	-	124
Community & Personal Service Workers	131	94	72	90	53	11	451
Clerical & Administrative Workers	41	87	150	151	106	30	565
Sales Workers	162	39	42	68	31	7	349
Machinery operators & Drivers	3	7	6	4	3	-	23
Labourers	33	8	29	42	29	10	151
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	240	144	183	128	263	890	1,848
<b>Total</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>4,573</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>47.5</i>	<i>39.3</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>39.0</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>10.9</i>
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Managers	29	111	213	202	88	34	677
Professionals	56	355	360	269	161	48	1,249
Technicians & Trade Workers	142	208	179	146	89	10	774
Community & Personal Service Workers	179	138	116	136	78	19	666
Clerical & Administrative Workers	53	113	183	179	130	39	697
Sales Workers	222	61	90	105	57	12	547
Machinery operators & Drivers	17	31	55	52	45	14	214
Labourers	119	60	84	91	72	23	449
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	499	189	239	195	417	1,501	3,040
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>8,313</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>44.8</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>41.2</i>	<i>36.5</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>34.0</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>24.8</i>	<i>24.5</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>27.3</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'.

Grovedale Parish, Archdiocese of Melbourne, Census ID: 122103

National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016 – a project of the Australian Catholic Bishops Conference

Principal source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics – 2016 Census of Population and Housing



# Occupation

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

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

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

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

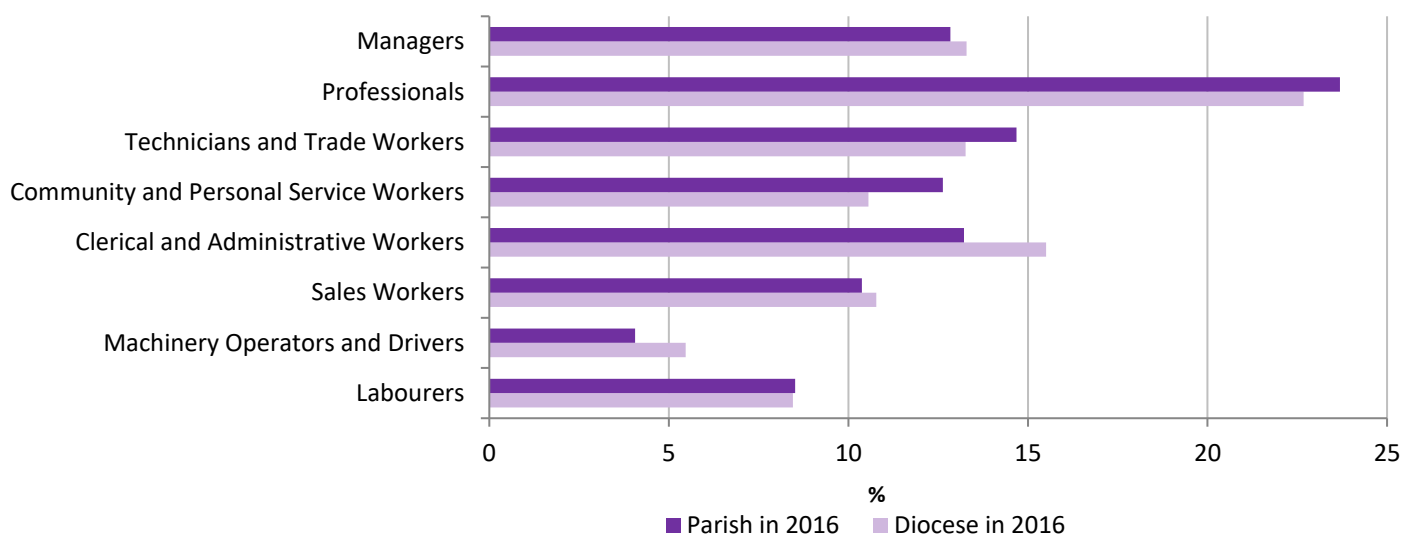
**Table 27: Occupation of parents of students attending Catholic schools**

	Primary School	Secondary School
Both parents in professional occupation	80	54
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	262	193
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation <sup>1</sup>	163	122
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	234	175
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation	21	29
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	41	30
Not applicable and not stated	99	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>684</b>
% with professional parent(s)	38.0	36.1
% with blue collar parent(s)	6.9	8.6

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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