PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Melton South Parish

Archdiocese of Melbourne

Census ID: 122149

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

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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: 24,119

Catholic Population: 6,865

Catholics make up 28.5 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 35 years

Total Catholic families: 2,514

462 Catholics live alone

1,672 Catholics were born overseas

155 Catholics do not speak English well

488 Catholics need assistance with core activities

2,564 Catholics have changed address since 2011

What has changed in your parish since 2011?

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

	Parish in 2011	Parish in 2016
Catholic population	5,124	6,865
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	19.9	23.1
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	10.5	12.1
Catholics born in NESC[1] (%)	19.1	20.4
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	2.2	2.3
Catholic families	1,918	2,514
Catholics living alone	411	462
Catholic students attending Catholic schools[2] (%)	43.0	45.4
Catholics with university degree (%)	7.0	11.2
Catholic males in labour force (%)	69.9	68.9
Catholic females in labour force (%)	54.7	56.4
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	75.8	74.7

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

Note on comparability with 2011 figures:

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

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

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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[1]	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group[2]	Australian Group[2]
Total population[3]	**24,119**	16,455	4,554,459	23,401,892	2	2
Catholic population	**6,865**	5,124	1,067,030	5,291,834	1	1
Per cent Catholic	**28.5**	31.1	23.4	22.6	1	1
At same address since previous Census (%)	**48.9**	52.8	61.1	57.3	5	5
Median age[4] (years)	**35**	35	40	40	5	5
Aged 0-14 (%)	**23.1**	19.9	18.6	19.8	1	1
Aged 65+ (%)	**12.1**	10.5	17.3	16.6	5	5
Males per 100 females	**91.3**	96.5	89.3	90.6	2	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 (%)	**7.1**	6.3	6.3	5.8	2	2
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability[5] (% of Catholics aged 15+)	**12.5**	10.2	12.9	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[1] (% of those recording an occupation)	**20.4**	18.8	36.0	34.1	5	5
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations[2] (% of those recording an occupation)	**39.1**	42.1	27.2	29.6	1	1
Men, employed or seeking work[3] (%)	**68.9**	69.9	68.5	69.7	3	3
Women, employed or seeking work[3] (%)	**56.4**	54.7	59.0	60.6	4	4
Unemployed at time of Census[4] (%)	**7.1**	7.2	5.6	5.8	1	2
Youth unemployed at time of Census[5] (%)	**16.0**	13.8	12.8	12.2	1	1

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

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

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

Table 4: Birthplace, Indigenous Status & Language	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Born overseas in English-speaking country[6]	**4.1**	3.6	4.4	5.6	3	3
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	**20.4**	19.1	25.6	19.1	3	2
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	**124**	67	25,297	106,428	2	2
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	**74**	47	4,990	133,528	1	2
Speak language other than English at home (%)	**22.5**	18.2	28.1	20.4	3	2
Not proficient in English[7] (%)	**2.3**	2.2	4.0	2.6	3	2

Notes:

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

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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[1]	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	11.2	7.0	23.5	20.6	5	4
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution[2]	86.6	86.1	94.5	92.2	5	5
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution[2]	53.9	48.4	74.7	62.9	5	4
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution[2]	23.5	21.6	46.2	38.2	5	4
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	47.4	49.8	60.3	53.1	5	4
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	42.4	41.3	34.3	41.0	2	3
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	42.3	35.2	58.7	54.5	5	4
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	42.5	51.5	30.4	35.1	1	2
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic[3] (%)	30.4	13.8	22.9	28.1	2	3
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic[3] (%)	17.6	18.6	30.5	35.7	5	5

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

Table 6: Marital Status *of Catholics aged 15+*	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Never married (%)	35.0	37.1	33.4	33.3	2	2
Married (%)	46.6	44.3	50.1	49.7	4	4
Divorced or Separated (%)	13.5	13.5	10.3	11.2	1	1
Widowed (%)	4.9	5.0	6.1	5.8	4	4

Table 7: Families[1] *in which at least one person is Catholic*	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	2,514	1,918	388,817	1,997,833	2	1
One-parent families	391	326	45,853	231,370	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	15.6	17.0	11.8	11.6	1	1
Couples of mixed religions[2] (%)	51.5	53.3	50.0	55.9	3	4
De facto couples[3] (%)	22.1	20.4	15.6	17.1	1	1
Median annual family income[4] ($)	86,088	72,270	102,912	100,270	4	4

Table 8: Households[5] *in which at least one person is Catholic*	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	3,040	2,368	500,423	2,548,354	2	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	60	75	11,479	53,499	2	2
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	402	336	82,673	407,684	3	2
Persons living alone (total)	462	411	94,152	461,183	2	2
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	6.7	8.0	8.8	8.7	5	4
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	74.7	75.8	74.0	71.2	3	3
Median monthly housing loan repayment[6] ($)	1,650	1,474	1,860	1,873	5	4

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.

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Parish Details

CONTENTS OF THE DETAILED PROFILE

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)

Affiliation	Persons
Catholic	6,865
Anglican	2,271
Orthodox	508
Other Christian	3,225
Non-Christian	1,904
No Religion	7,066
Not stated	2,252
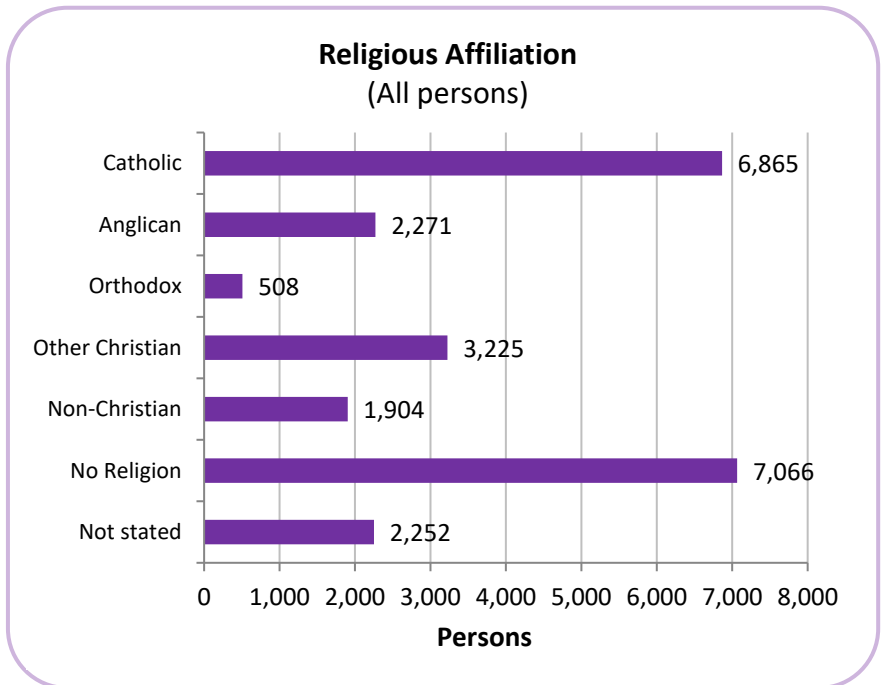
Notes: No Religion also includes Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation

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	1,104	887	945	1,033	886	773	747	322	168	**6,865**
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Catholic	**1,104**	**887**	**945**	**1,033**	**886**	**773**	**747**	**322**	**168**	**6,865**
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	*26.0*	*30.6*	*28.0*	*25.4*	*28.7*	*31.4*	*30.8*	*32.5*	*30.5*	*28.5*
Anglican	253	204	212	263	306	310	395	182	146	**2,271**
Orthodox	64	73	52	88	78	72	49	27	5	**508**
Other Christian	500	417	349	447	392	392	433	190	105	**3,225**
Non-Christian	461	159	258	607	222	94	75	22	6	**1,904**
No Religion	1,437	929	1,237	1,256	902	601	490	157	57	**7,066**
Not Stated	432	230	317	365	296	220	236	92	64	**2,252**
Total Population	**4,251**	**2,899**	**3,370**	**4,059**	**3,082**	**2,462**	**2,425**	**992**	**551**	**24,091**

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.

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Age and sex

Table 10: Age by sex	Males 2016	Females 2016	Total 2016	Total 2011
Age (years)				
0	64	57	**121**	53
1	50	50	**100**	81
2	49	55	**104**	64
3	67	51	**118**	77
4	66	70	**136**	71
5	64	64	**128**	72
6	50	48	**98**	83
7	47	64	**111**	75
8	44	66	**110**	58
9	45	53	**98**	57
10	40	55	**95**	58
11	49	54	**103**	55
12	60	46	**106**	84
13	39	47	**86**	62
14	42	39	**81**	67
15	43	42	**85**	77
16	39	40	**79**	74
17	48	42	**90**	79
18	36	39	**75**	70
19	43	41	**84**	87
20-24	196	232	**428**	384
25-29	239	274	**513**	386
30-34	248	279	**527**	379
35-39	231	265	**496**	347
40-44	223	236	**459**	337
45-49	199	226	**425**	373
50-54	192	223	**415**	312
55-59	172	181	**353**	350
60-64	184	221	**405**	313
65-69	172	171	**343**	211
70-74	115	107	**222**	127
75-79	44	56	**100**	91
80+	64	100	**164**	108
Total	**3,264**	**3,594**	**6,858**	**5,122**

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?

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.

Age and sex

Age profile of the Catholic population, 2011 & 2016

Legend: Parish in 2016 — Parish in 2011 — Diocese in 2016
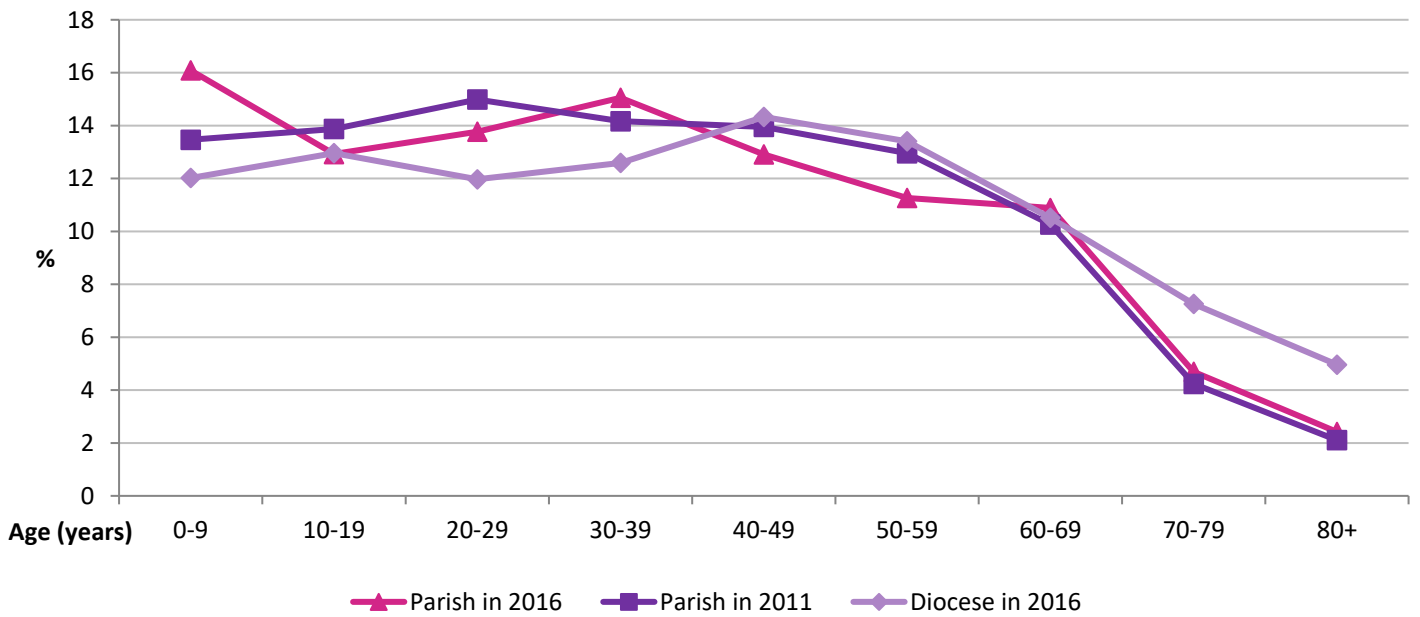
Age-sex profile of the Catholic population, 2016

Number of Catholics

Male — Female

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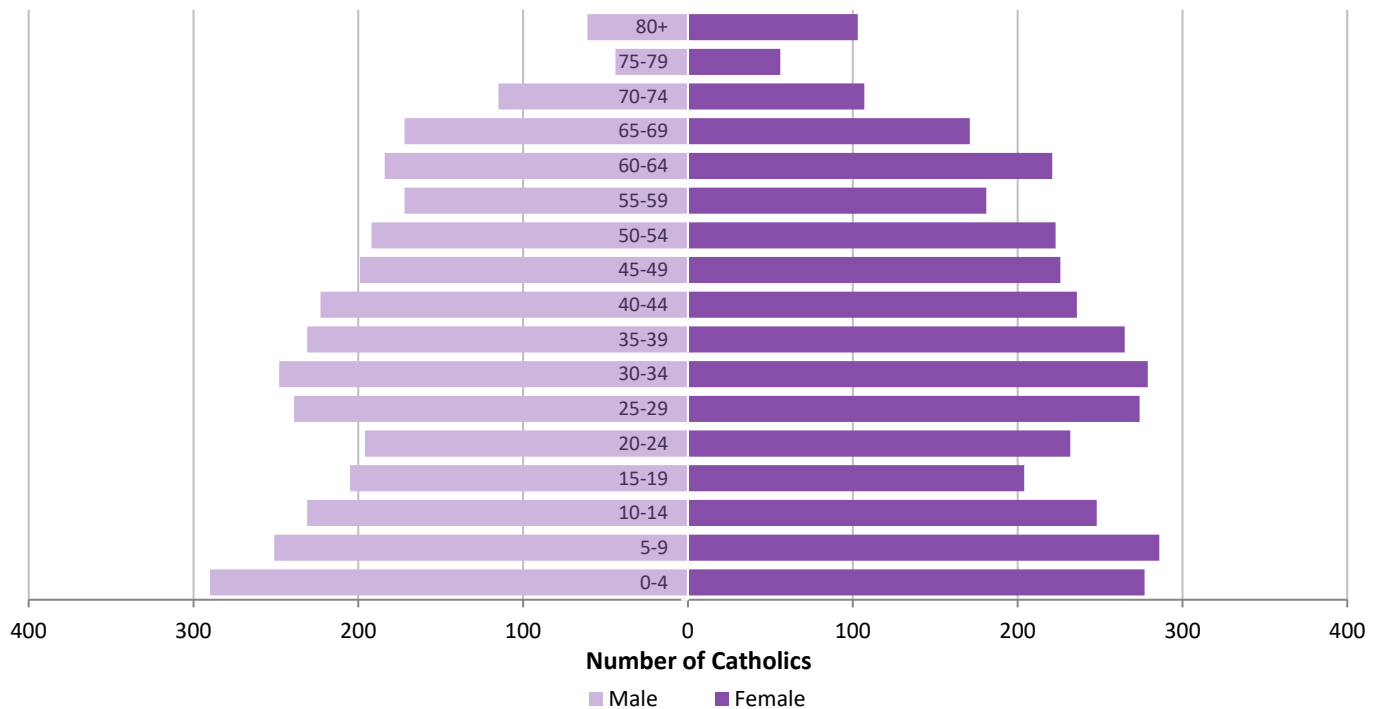
Disability

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

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

How might the parish respond pastorally to this information?

Table 11a: Need for assistance with core activities by age	0-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Total
Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities							
Family members:							
Males	41	47	29	40	3	8	168
Females	21	30	51	28	14	7	151
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	-	6	5	4	-	15
Females	-	-	7	9	8	7	31
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night [3]							
Males	-	9	15	14	10	8	56
Females	-	6	9	5	19	29	68
Total							
Males	41	56	50	59	17	16	239
Females	21	36	67	42	41	43	250

Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability [4]							
Males	25	25	60	51	41	39	241
Females	36	75	87	95	84	52	429

Notes:

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

Core need for assistance and provision of unpaid assistance by age
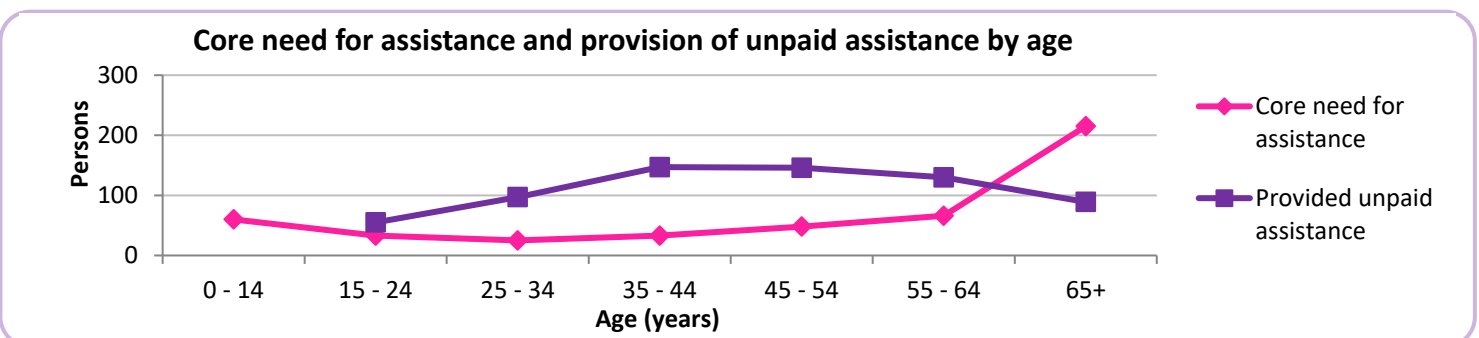
Marital Status

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

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

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

Table 12: Registered marital status by sex and age	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15 and over								
Males								
Never married	395	288	131	85	32	10	7	948
Married	9	185	277	239	243	199	57	1,209
Separated/Divorced	-	25	52	69	75	55	21	297
Widowed	-	-	-	-	3	18	24	45
Total	**404**	**498**	**460**	**393**	**353**	**282**	**109**	**2,499**
Females								
Never married	422	255	128	59	21	16	-	901
Married	19	268	286	262	243	137	46	1,261
Separated/Divorced	-	29	83	108	104	70	8	402
Widowed	-	3	7	15	37	52	100	214
Total	**441**	**555**	**504**	**444**	**405**	**275**	**154**	**2,778**

Change of address since 2011 by marital status
(Catholics aged 15+)
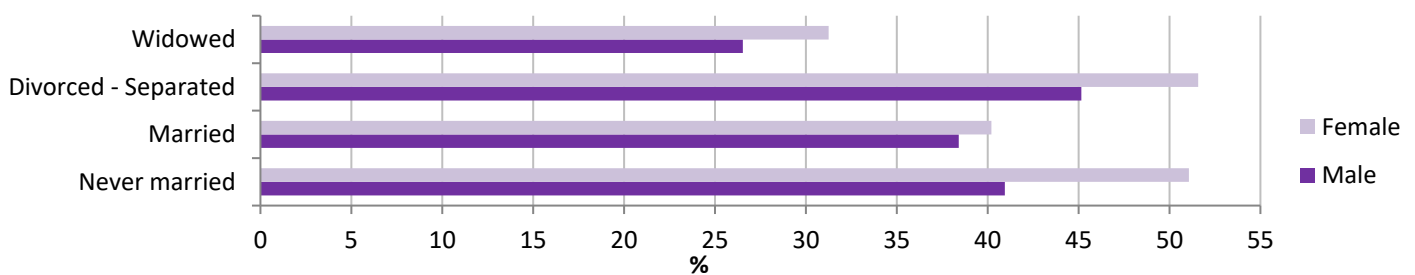
Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	776	156	932	16.7
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	416	106	522	20.3
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	325	168	493	34.1
Total	**1,517**	**430**	**1,947**	**22.1**

Melton South Parish, Archdiocese of Melbourne, Census ID: 122149
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

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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[1] by weekly family income	Less than $500	$500 - $799	$800 - $1,249	$1,250 - $1,999	$2,000 - $2,999	$3,000 - $3,999	$4,000 or more	Income not fully stated	Total families	Median Weekly Family Income[2] ($)
Two-parent families with children at home:										
Both parents Catholic	15	18	62	176	180	61	26	45	583	1,991
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	7	15	24	80	81	44	17	30	298	2,098
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	11	12	34	100	95	27	13	17	309	1,917
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both persons Catholic	42	59	57	74	62	17	11	24	346	1,280
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	14	37	47	49	55	15	7	6	230	1,464
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	12	22	20	55	55	15	3	7	189	1,754
One-parent families: Parent is Catholic	58	97	84	85	29	3	-	35	391	923
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	15	21	22	27	23	8	3	11	130	1,291
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	38	-
Total	174	281	350	646	580	190	80	213	2,514	1,651

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	85	35	29	12	12	173
$500-$799	143	44	43	25	3	258
$800-$1,249	179	65	57	25	25	351
$1,250-$1,999	289	128	150	54	15	636
$2,000-$2,999	260	111	138	60	12	581
$3,000-$3,999	81	38	44	12	-	175
$4,000 or more	43	19	19	3	-	84
Income not fully stated	120	46	38	14	12	230
Total Families	**1,200**	**486**	**518**	**205**	**79**	**2,488**
Median Weekly Family Income ($)	*1,595*	*1,695*	*1,805*	*1,715*	*1,133*	*1,659*

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

Weekly Family Income
(Catholic families)
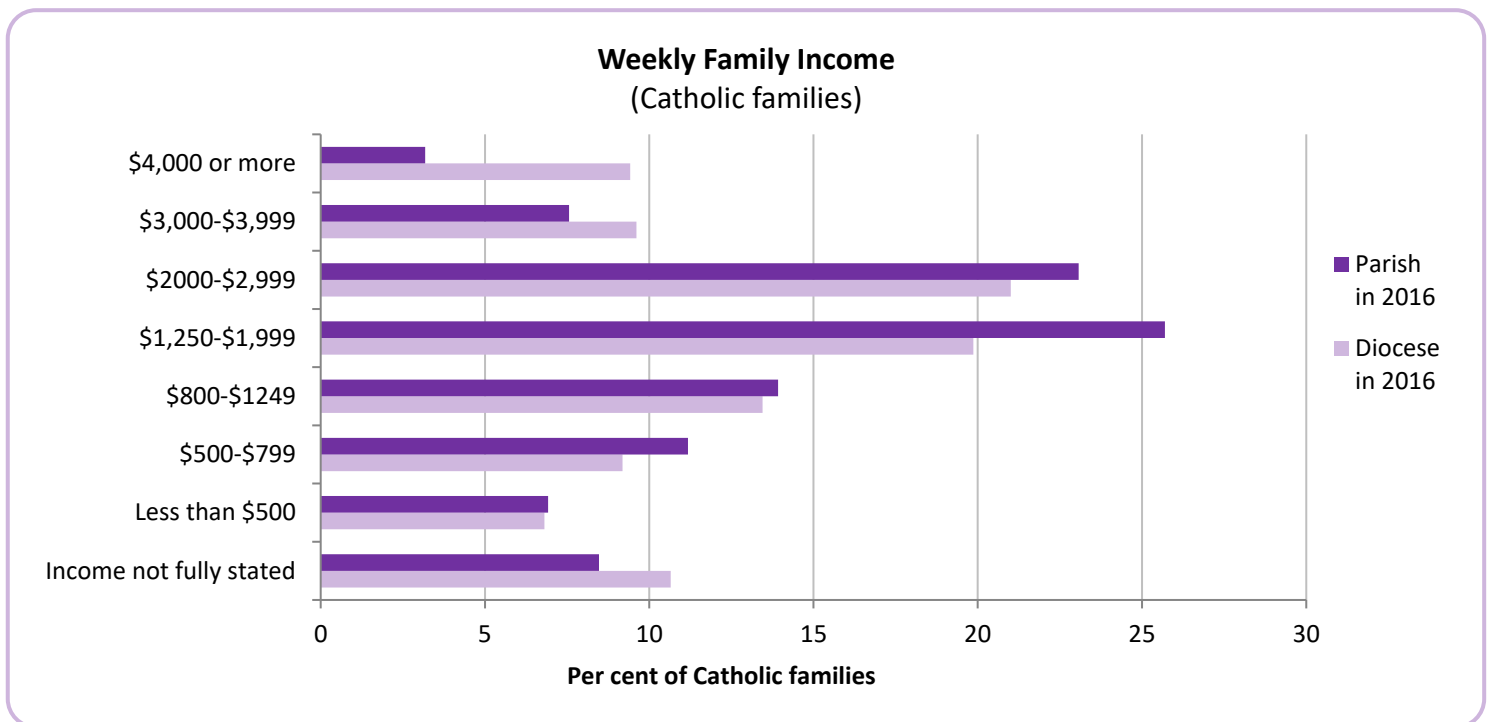
Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more	Total
Family Composition:						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	785	249	320	134	46	1,534
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	212	82	82	38	3	417
One parent family, parent Catholic	127	115	93	37	21	393
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	70	39	26	15	3	153
Total families	**1,194**	**485**	**521**	**224**	**73**	**2,497**

Melton South Parish, Archdiocese of Melbourne, Census ID: 122149
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

15

Households

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

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

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

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

Table 17: Household composition by tenure type	Fully owned or being purchased	Rented from State or Territory Housing Authority	Rented from other landlord, or landlord not stated	Other households	Total households	Per cent owned or being purchased
Family households	1,893	27	497	56	2,473	76.5
Lone person aged under 35 years	46	-	12	4	62	74.2
Lone person aged 35 years or over	268	10	88	33	399	67.2
Group households	63	3	32	8	106	59.4
Total households	**2,270**	**40**	**629**	**101**	**3,040**	**74.7**

Table 18: Household composition by monthly housing loan repayment	$1-$599	$600-$999	$1,000-1,599	$1,600-$2,199	$2,200-$2,799	$2,800 or more	Median monthly household loan repayment ($)
Family households	63	109	370	442	130	84	1,677
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	3	12	20	3	-	1,720
Lone person aged 35 years or over	10	21	31	30	-	3	1,319
Group households	3	3	13	11	-	-	1,415
Total households	**76**	**136**	**426**	**503**	**133**	**87**	**1,650**

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.*
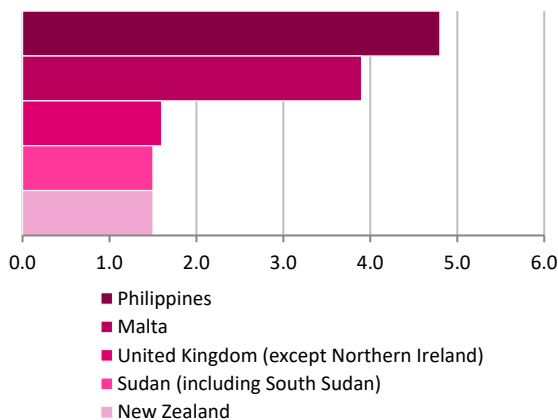
Birthplace

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)

- ■ Philippines
- ■ Malta
- ■ United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)
- ■ Sudan (including South Sudan)
- ■ New Zealand

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

- ■ United States of America   ■ Vietnam
- ■ Philippines   ■ Sri Lanka
- ■ New Zealand
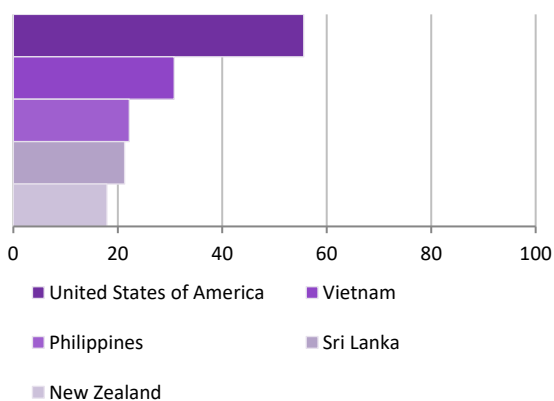
Table 19: Birthplace	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals[1]
Australia	4,956	72.2	-
New Zealand	100	1.5	17.9
Other Oceania	44	0.6	13.9
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	108	1.6	2.7
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	46	0.7	11.5
Italy	91	1.3	-
Malta	267	3.9	-
Spain and Portugal	29	0.4	-
France	9	0.1	-
Netherlands	21	0.3	-
Germany	39	0.6	-
Austria	12	0.2	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	57	0.8	-
Poland	44	0.6	-
Hungary	11	0.2	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	32	0.5	-
Other Europe NEC	4	0.1	-
Vietnam	20	0.3	30.8
Philippines	328	4.8	22.2
Indonesia	8	0.1	-
Malaysia	5	0.1	-
Singapore	7	0.1	-
South East Asia NEC	11	0.2	-
India	70	1.0	8.5
Sri Lanka	47	0.7	21.3
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	4	0.1	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	-	-	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	4	0.1	-
Egypt	16	0.2	-
Lebanon	3	0.0	-
Iraq	8	0.1	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	103	1.5	3.9
Middle East and North Africa NEC	13	0.2	-
South Africa	5	0.1	-
Mauritius	20	0.3	-
United States of America	13	0.2	55.6
Canada	6	0.1	-
Argentina	15	0.2	-
Brazil	-	-	-
Colombia	6	0.1	-
Chile	13	0.2	-
Central America and South America NEC	31	0.5	-
Other countries	50	0.7	6.3
Inadequately described/Not stated	184	2.7	-
Total	**6,860**	**100.0**	**2.2**

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

Melton South Parish, Archdiocese of Melbourne, Census ID: 122149
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

17

Language

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

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

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

Table 20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation	Catholic	Not Catholic (or not stated)	All persons	% Catholics among speakers[2]
English only	5,197	11,997	17,194	30.2
Italian	126	32	158	79.7
Maltese	311	14	325	95.7
Spanish	100	101	201	49.8
Croatian	80	11	91	87.9
Polish	53	24	77	68.8
Dutch	7	14	21	33.3
French	24	19	43	55.8
German	11	29	40	27.5
Portuguese	30	7	37	81.1
Hungarian	16	12	28	57.1
Ukrainian	-	9	9	-
Vietnamese	22	117	139	15.8
Filipino languages	307	141	448	68.5
Chinese languages	10	150	160	6.3
Malayalam	18	34	52	34.6
Sinhalese	42	102	144	29.2
Korean	9	27	36	25.0
Indonesian and Malay	12	43	55	21.8
Arabic	32	154	186	17.2
Assyrian and Chaldean	6	13	19	31.6
Oceanic and Papuan languages	78	259	337	23.1
Australian Indigenous languages	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	33	504	537	6.1
Other Asian languages NEC	30	1,290	1,320	2.3
Other languages NEC	187	511	698	26.8
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	122	1,649	1,771	6.9
Total	**6,863**	**17,263**	**24,126**	**28.4**

Notes:
1. *Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.11.*
2. *The percentage of Catholics among the speakers of these languages in Australia.*
NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified

Language

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

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

Table 21: Language spoken at home by age	0-4	5-11	12-19	20-29	30-49	50-64	65 and over	Total	% who do not speak English well
English	466	600	551	787	1,373	882	538	5,197	-
Italian	3	-	10	4	32	33	38	120	4.1
Maltese	6	9	9	16	78	90	110	318	6.3
Spanish	3	4	5	17	29	20	18	96	13.9
Croatian	-	-	4	8	25	15	26	78	21.8
Polish	3	3	-	-	10	21	15	52	14.0
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	-
French	-	-	-	4	4	8	7	23	12.0
German	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	12	-
Portuguese	-	4	-	-	10	4	3	21	10.3
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	11	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	6	-	-	6	8	-	-	20	15.4
Filipino languages	7	21	36	32	154	38	12	300	1.0
Chinese languages	-	-	-	-	3	5	3	11	21.4
Malayalam	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	11	-
Sinhalese	-	9	7	3	20	4	-	43	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	7	-
Arabic	-	4	3	-	13	4	5	29	11.4
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	12	10	14	26	6	-	68	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	-	-	-	-	9	10	10	29	15.2
Other Asian languages NEC	-	8	3	6	14	3	-	34	-
Other languages NEC	25	43	34	32	41	10	-	185	21.5
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/ Not stated	29	16	18	8	16	12	18	117	17.2
Total	**548**	**733**	**690**	**937**	**1,883**	**1,180**	**821**	**6,792**	**2.2**

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified

Melton South Parish, Archdiocese of Melbourne, Census ID: 122149
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

19

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?

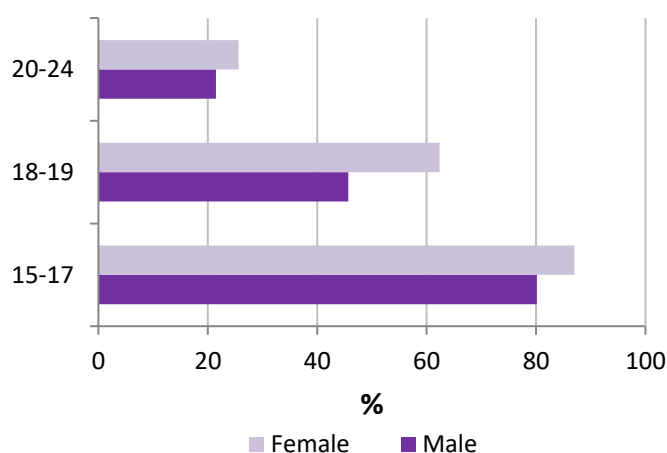| Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	295	1,209	1,504	19.6
Infants/Primary – Catholic	330	144	474	69.6
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	71	226	297	23.9
Secondary – Government	193	729	922	20.9
Secondary – Catholic	192	41	233	82.4
Secondary – Other Non-Government	69	170	239	28.9
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	111	276	387	28.7
University or other Tertiary Institutions	185	473	658	28.1
Other (including pre-school)	219	557	776	28.2
Not stated/Not applicable[1]	5,200	13,427	18,627	27.9
Total	**6,865**	**17,252**	**24,117**	**28.5**

Note:

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

Language background of all students attending Catholic schools

- 45%
- 22%
- 23%
- 10%
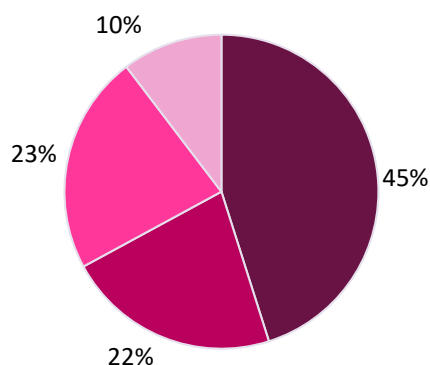
- ■ Primary school students who speak English only at home
- ■ Primary school students who speak a language other than English at home
- ■ Secondary school students who speak English only at home
- ■ Secondary school students who speak a language other than English at home

Education participation rate
(Catholics aged 15-24)

- 20-24
- 18-19
- 15-17

■ Female ■ Male
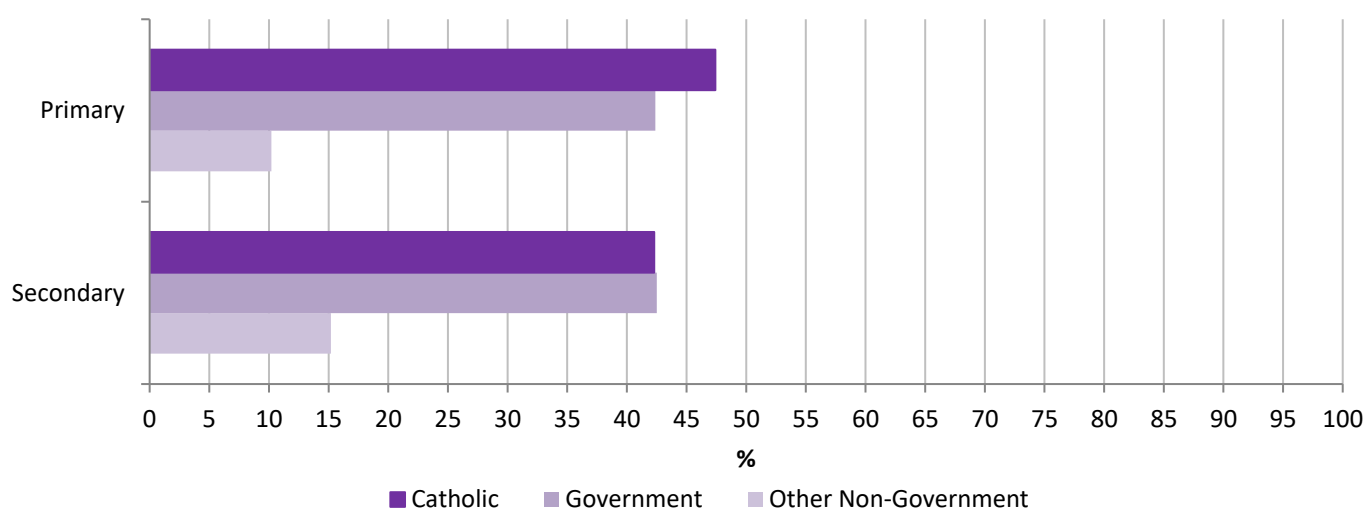
Attendance at Educational Institutions

Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family[1]	Less than $500	$500-$799	$800-$1,249	$1,250-$1,999	$2,000-$2,999	$3,000-$3,999	$4,000 or more	Total[2]	Median annual family income[3] ($)
Infants/Primary - Government	21	34	58	74	74	16	-	292	78,629
Infants/Primary – Catholic	40	33	37	92	77	17	12	327	83,856
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	6	3	3	11	25	8	6	62	120,945
Secondary – Government	12	27	30	48	27	11	8	183	75,337
Secondary – Catholic	5	4	29	51	46	20	13	191	100,426
Secondary – Other Non-Government	3	8	4	10	19	13	7	72	123,470
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	5	3	3	21	32	8	4	90	114,036
Other (including pre-school)	6	3	3	7	6	-	-	30	67,946
Not stated/Not applicable	9	6	15	16	12	4	-	82	67,597
Total	**107**	**121**	**182**	**330**	**318**	**97**	**50**	**1,329**	**87,965**

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

Catholic   Government   Other Non-Government

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

21

Educational Qualifications

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

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

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

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

Table 24: Highest qualification attained by age and sex	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Postgraduate degree	-	18	14	3	8	3	46
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	10	46	65	38	21	10	190
Advanced diploma or diploma level	7	49	35	25	17	13	146
Certificate level	79	204	160	121	116	93	773
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	304	183	184	208	189	271	1,339
Total	**400**	**500**	**458**	**395**	**351**	**390**	**2,494**
Per cent with degree or higher	*2.5*	*12.8*	*17.2*	*10.4*	*8.3*	*3.3*	*9.5*
Females							
Postgraduate degree	5	8	18	5	6	4	46
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	18	113	105	52	24	19	331
Advanced diploma or diploma level	23	75	64	45	36	14	257
Certificate level	82	144	130	90	62	32	540
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	310	209	194	256	280	371	1,620
Total	**438**	**549**	**511**	**448**	**408**	**440**	**2,794**
Per cent with degree or higher	*5.3*	*22.0*	*24.1*	*12.7*	*7.4*	*5.2*	*13.5*
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	5	26	32	8	14	7	92
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	28	159	170	90	45	29	521
Advanced diploma or diploma level	30	124	99	70	53	27	403
Certificate level	161	348	290	211	178	125	1,313
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	614	392	378	464	469	642	2,959
Total	**838**	**1,049**	**969**	**843**	**759**	**830**	**5,288**
Per cent with degree or higher	*3.9*	*17.6*	*20.8*	*11.6*	*7.8*	*4.3*	*11.6*

Melton South Parish, Archdiocese of Melbourne, Census ID: 122149
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
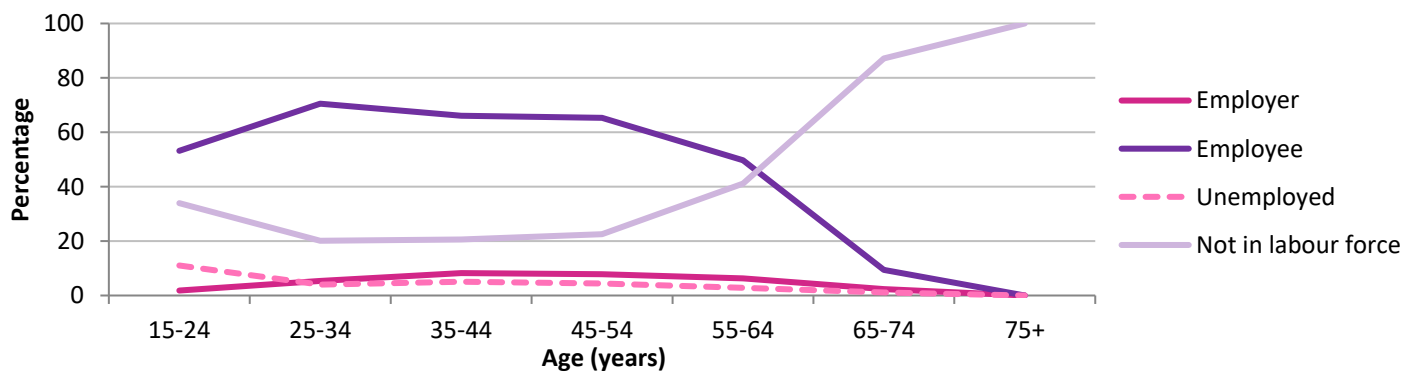
Employment

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

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

Table 25: Labour force status by age and sex	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+					
Males					
Employer	10	99	85	6	200
Employee	199	694	463	33	1,389
Unemployed	51	37	23	-	111
Not in the labour force	135	102	169	342	748
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	8	20	12	8	48
Total	**403**	**952**	**752**	**389**	**2,496**
Per cent in labour force[2]	*64.5*	*87.2*	*75.9*	*10.0*	*68.1*
Per cent unemployed[3]	*19.6*	*4.5*	*4.0*	*-*	*6.5*
Females					
Employer	6	34	33	6	79
Employee	237	660	442	22	1,361
Unemployed	42	56	27	6	131
Not in the labour force	149	295	326	390	1,160
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	11	15	17	11	54
Total	**445**	**1,060**	**845**	**435**	**2,787**
Per cent in labour force[2]	*64.0*	*70.8*	*59.4*	*7.8*	*56.4*
Per cent unemployed[3]	*14.7*	*7.5*	*5.4*	*17.6*	*8.3*

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.*

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Occupation

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

Table 26: Occupation by age and sex	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Managers	4	41	46	40	34	8	173
Professionals	-	31	48	20	18	3	120
Technicians & Trade Workers	90	136	100	70	54	3	453
Community & Personal Service Workers	18	27	21	21	14	4	105
Clerical & Administrative Workers	9	35	26	23	17	4	114
Sales Workers	34	23	22	18	14	9	120
Machinery operators & Drivers	25	61	71	76	63	11	307
Labourers	45	53	40	50	25	3	216
ID / NS / NA[1]	185	81	80	80	125	348	899
Total	**410**	**488**	**454**	**398**	**364**	**393**	**2,507**
Per cent Managers & Professionals[2]	*1.8*	*17.7*	*25.1*	*18.9*	*21.8*	*24.4*	*18.2*
Per cent 'blue collar workers'[2]	*71.1*	*61.4*	*56.4*	*61.6*	*59.4*	*37.8*	*60.7*
Females							
Managers	10	35	30	22	11	-	108
Professionals	21	80	64	36	18	5	224
Technicians & Trade Workers	12	9	11	7	3	-	42
Community & Personal Service Workers	52	75	73	59	39	4	302
Clerical & Administrative Workers	46	109	91	95	63	6	410
Sales Workers	78	45	26	34	19	5	207
Machinery operators & Drivers	8	-	9	13	5	-	35
Labourers	27	13	22	33	29	3	127
ID / NS / NA[1]	193	192	175	154	217	405	1,336
Total	**447**	**558**	**501**	**453**	**404**	**428**	**2,791**
Per cent Managers & Professionals[2]	*12.2*	*31.4*	*28.8*	*19.4*	*15.5*	*21.7*	*22.8*
Per cent 'blue collar workers'[2]	*18.5*	*6.0*	*12.9*	*17.7*	*19.8*	*13.0*	*14.0*
All Catholics							
Managers	14	76	76	62	45	8	281
Professionals	21	111	112	56	36	8	344
Technicians & Trade Workers	102	145	111	77	57	3	495
Community & Personal Service Workers	70	102	94	80	53	8	407
Clerical & Administrative Workers	55	144	117	118	80	10	524
Sales Workers	112	68	48	52	33	14	327
Machinery operators & Drivers	33	61	80	89	68	11	342
Labourers	72	66	62	83	54	6	343
ID / NS / NA[1]	378	273	255	234	342	753	2,235
Total	**857**	**1,046**	**955**	**851**	**768**	**821**	**5,298**
Per cent Managers & Professionals[2]	*7.3*	*24.2*	*26.9*	*19.1*	*19.0*	*23.5*	*20.4*
Per cent 'blue collar workers'[2]	*43.2*	*35.2*	*36.1*	*40.4*	*42.0*	*29.4*	*38.5*

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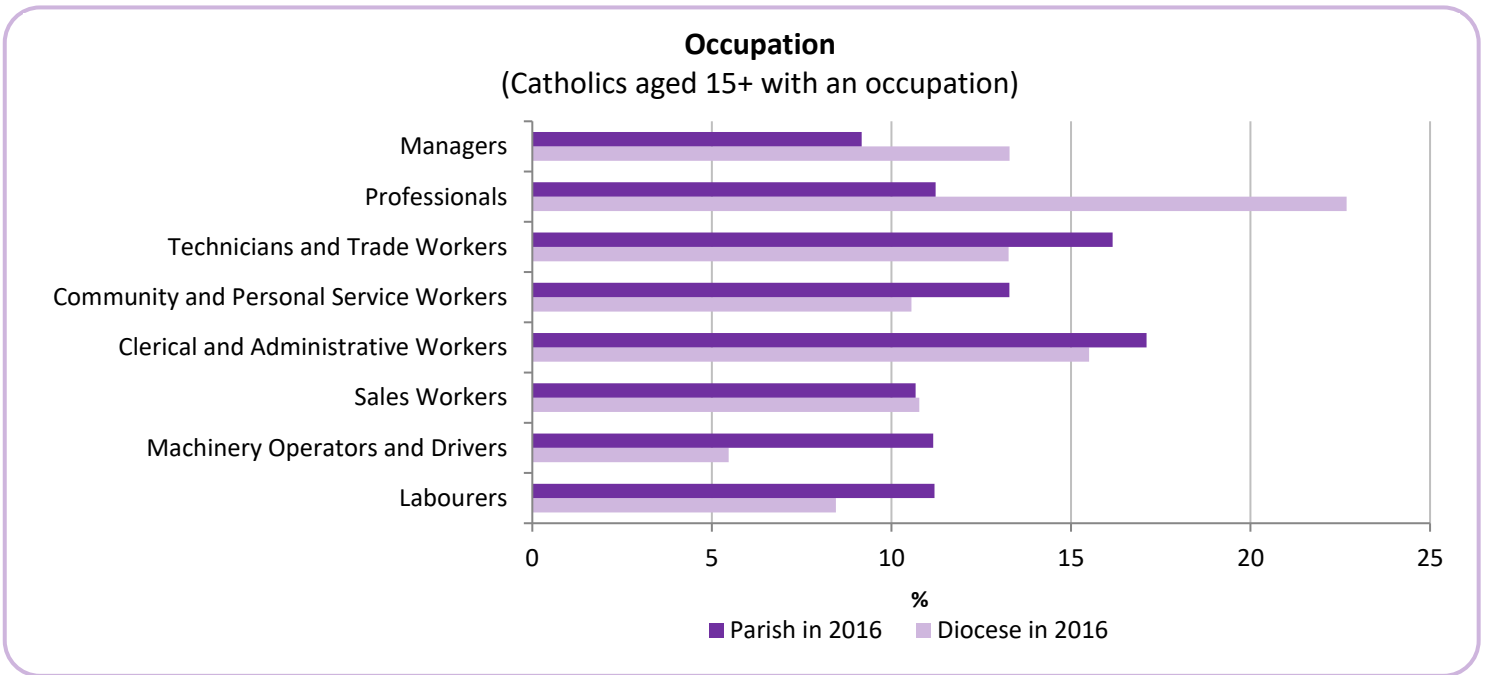
What are the major occupations of younger people? Middle-aged people? Older people? What do you think accounts for differences in occupation between the different age groups?

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	9	4
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	65	49
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation[1]	42	25
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	160	75
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation	17	6
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	74	29
Not applicable and not stated	115	42
Total	**482**	**230**
% with professional parent(s)	*15.4*	*23.0*
% with blue collar parent(s)	*18.9*	*15.2*

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

Occupation
(Catholics aged 15+ with an occupation)

■ Parish in 2016   ■ Diocese in 2016

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

Visit the website to obtain:

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

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