



# PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

**Caboolture Parish**

Archdiocese of Brisbane

Census ID: 163023



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# AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE

## Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

May 2020

Dear readers,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

(Professor) Gabrielle McMullen AM

Chair, Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

# Your Parish Social Profile

## At a Glance (pages 2 and 3)

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

## Parish Overview (pages 4-7)

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

## Parish Details (pages 9-25)

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

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# Your parish community in 2016

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

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

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

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

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

Novo Millennio Ineunte #29

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

## A SNAPSHOT OF YOUR PARISH (2016)

Total Population: 107,338

Catholic Population: 20,759

Catholics make up 19.3 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 43 years

Total Catholic families: 9,017

1,769 Catholics live alone

3,456 Catholics were born overseas

152 Catholics do not speak English well

1,597 Catholics need assistance with core activities

8,616 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	19,249	<b>20,759</b>
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	19.1	<b>19.0</b>
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	17.6	<b>20.5</b>
Catholics born in NESCS <sup>1</sup> (%)	9.3	<b>9.7</b>
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	0.6	<b>0.7</b>
Catholic families	8,317	<b>9,017</b>
Catholics living alone	1,616	<b>1,769</b>
Catholic students attending Catholic schools <sup>2</sup> (%)	33.0	<b>32.9</b>
Catholics with university degree (%)	8.1	<b>9.1</b>
Catholic males in labour force (%)	62.0	<b>61.1</b>
Catholic females in labour force (%)	51.7	<b>52.6</b>
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	65.8	<b>65.8</b>

**Notes:**

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

**Note on comparability with 2011 figures:**

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

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



# Parish Overview

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

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

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

**Table 1: 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>107,338</b>	95,302	3,418,901	23,401,892	1	1
Catholic population	<b>20,759</b>	19,249	708,701	5,291,834	1	1
Per cent Catholic	<b>19.3</b>	20.2	20.7	22.6	4	4
At same address since previous Census (%)	<b>48.9</b>	48.9	51.4	57.3	4	5
Median age <sup>4</sup> (years)	<b>43</b>	40	39	40	1	2
Aged 0-14 (%)	<b>19.0</b>	19.1	20.2	19.8	4	3
Aged 65+ (%)	<b>20.5</b>	17.6	15.8	16.6	1	2
Males per 100 females	<b>87.1</b>	90.2	88.5	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>7.7</b>	6.4	5.5	5.8	1	1
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability <sup>5</sup> (% of Catholics aged 15+)	<b>13.9</b>	12.4	12.0	12.5	1	2

**Notes:**

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





# Parish Overview

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

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

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

Table 3: Employment	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Managers and Professionals <sup>1</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	<b>20.9</b>	21.9	34.1	34.1	5	5
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations <sup>2</sup> (% of those recording an occupation)	<b>40.3</b>	39.1	28.4	29.6	1	1
Men, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>61.1</b>	62.0	70.0	69.7	5	5
Women, employed or seeking work <sup>3</sup> (%)	<b>52.6</b>	51.7	62.0	60.6	5	5
Unemployed at time of Census <sup>4</sup> (%)	<b>8.9</b>	7.6	6.5	5.8	1	1
Youth unemployed at time of Census <sup>5</sup> (%)	<b>15.4</b>	13.7	13.7	12.2	2	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 <sup>6</sup>	<b>7.0</b>	6.9	8.3	5.6	3	2
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	<b>9.7</b>	9.3	13.9	19.1	4	3
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	<b>161</b>	175	12,772	106,428	2	1
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	<b>765</b>	549	15,397	133,528	1	1
Speak language other than English at home (%)	<b>7.3</b>	6.1	12.7	20.4	4	4
Not proficient in English <sup>7</sup> (%)	<b>0.7</b>	0.6	1.4	2.6	4	4

**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 (%)	9.1	8.1	21.5	20.6	5	5
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution <sup>2</sup>	85.2	77.2	91.9	92.2	5	5
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution <sup>2</sup>	37.1	34.5	58.2	62.9	5	5
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution <sup>2</sup>	22.9	19.5	37.3	38.2	5	4
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	30.7	29.8	48.6	53.1	5	5
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	60.7	62.1	43.3	41.0	1	1
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	36.0	37.9	47.6	54.5	4	5
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	56.3	56.1	38.3	35.1	1	2
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>3</sup> (%)	40.0	35.1	28.7	28.1	1	2
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic <sup>3</sup> (%)	54.4	42.0	38.4	35.7	1	1

**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 (%)	29.4	29.4	33.4	33.3	5	4
Married (%)	49.4	50.2	48.7	49.7	3	3
Divorced or Separated (%)	15.2	14.7	12.7	11.2	1	1
Widowed (%)	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.8	2	3

**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	9,017	8,317	281,392	1,997,833	1	1
One-parent families	1,131	1,067	32,197	231,370	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	12.5	12.8	11.4	11.6	1	2
Couples of mixed religions <sup>2</sup> (%)	65.3	67.3	62.0	55.9	1	1
De facto couples <sup>3</sup> (%)	20.1	18.5	19.0	17.1	3	2
Median annual family income <sup>4</sup> (\$)	74,512	63,614	99,484	100,270	5	5

**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	11,173	10,289	357,345	2,548,354	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	138	151	6,526	53,499	1	1
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	1,631	1,465	51,876	407,684	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	1,769	1,616	58,402	461,183	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.7	3	4
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	65.8	65.8	67.9	71.2	3	4
Median monthly housing loan repayment <sup>6</sup> (\$)	1,738	1,801	1,912	1,873	5	3

**Notes:**

1. A family is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Family members who live elsewhere are not included in the Census definition.
2. Married or de facto couples where only one partner is Catholic as a percentage of all couples where at least one partner is Catholic.
3. De facto couples as a percentage of all married couples.
4. Fifty per cent of families have a higher income, fifty per cent a lower income. Family income is the sum of the incomes of all family members aged 15 and over.
5. A household can consist of one or more families, non-family groups or persons living alone.
6. Fifty per cent of households with a housing loan pay a higher repayment, fifty per cent a lower figure.



# Parish Details

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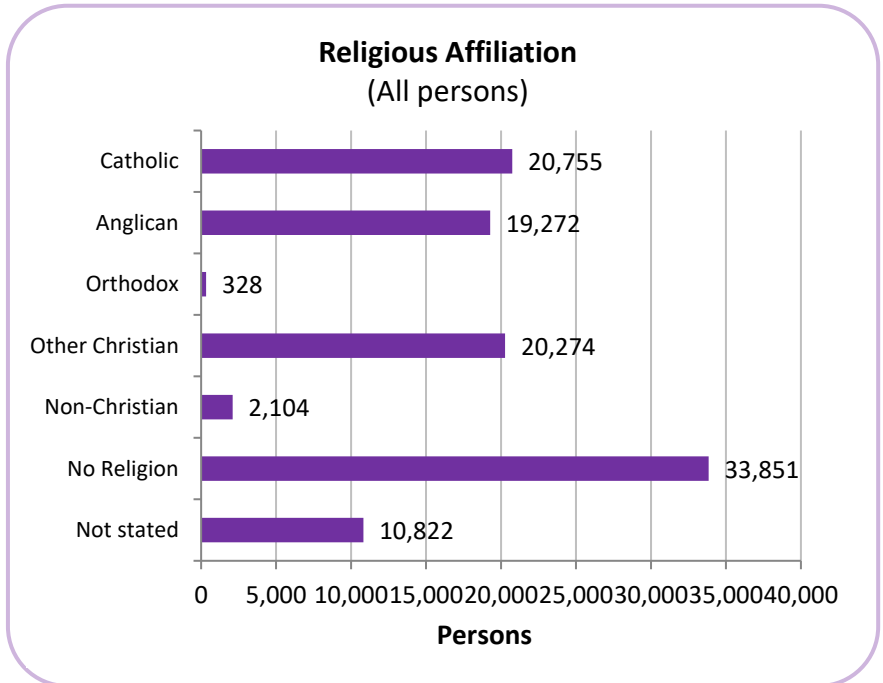
# Religious affiliation

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

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

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

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



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

Not Stated also includes Inadequately Described.

**Table 9: Religious affiliation by age**

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite) Catholic	2,549	2,586	2,266	2,319	2,709	2,712	2,781	2,019	784	20,725
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	12	3	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	30
<b>Total Catholic</b>	<b>2,561</b>	<b>2,589</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>2,324</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>2,712</b>	<b>2,781</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>20,755</b>
<b>Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>
Anglican	1,520	1,848	1,354	1,562	2,432	2,887	3,563	2,810	1,296	19,272
Orthodox	38	46	37	26	37	53	52	32	7	328
Other Christian	2,183	2,305	1,658	1,915	2,341	2,901	3,379	2,498	1,094	20,274
Non-Christian	270	211	339	374	341	273	211	75	10	2,104
No Religion	6,252	5,208	5,872	4,615	4,041	3,242	2,664	1,434	523	33,851
Not Stated	1,359	1,108	1,266	1,171	1,149	1,281	1,412	1,018	1,058	10,822
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>14,183</b>	<b>13,315</b>	<b>12,792</b>	<b>11,987</b>	<b>13,060</b>	<b>13,349</b>	<b>14,062</b>	<b>9,886</b>	<b>4,772</b>	<b>107,406</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

Age (years)	Males 2016	Females 2016	Total 2016	Total 2011
0	94	102	196	157
1	106	104	210	233
2	124	109	233	244
3	132	116	248	228
4	159	124	283	245
5	134	133	267	260
6	122	142	264	250
7	131	156	287	248
8	131	149	280	258
9	132	149	281	247
10	160	149	309	242
11	142	151	293	267
12	140	142	282	277
13	108	129	237	241
14	117	134	251	272
15	123	119	242	266
16	115	125	240	271
17	150	122	272	280
18	107	110	217	280
19	110	126	236	251
20-24	546	643	1,189	1,104
25-29	497	580	1,077	1,034
30-34	539	623	1,162	1,030
35-39	562	601	1,163	1,166
40-44	599	680	1,279	1,303
45-49	641	796	1,437	1,394
50-54	598	764	1,362	1,230
55-59	584	766	1,350	1,259
60-64	588	755	1,343	1,320
65-69	656	787	1,443	1,183
70-74	570	654	1,224	876
75-79	402	394	796	620
80+	346	447	793	706
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,665</b>	<b>11,081</b>	<b>20,746</b>	<b>19,242</b>

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

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

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

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

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

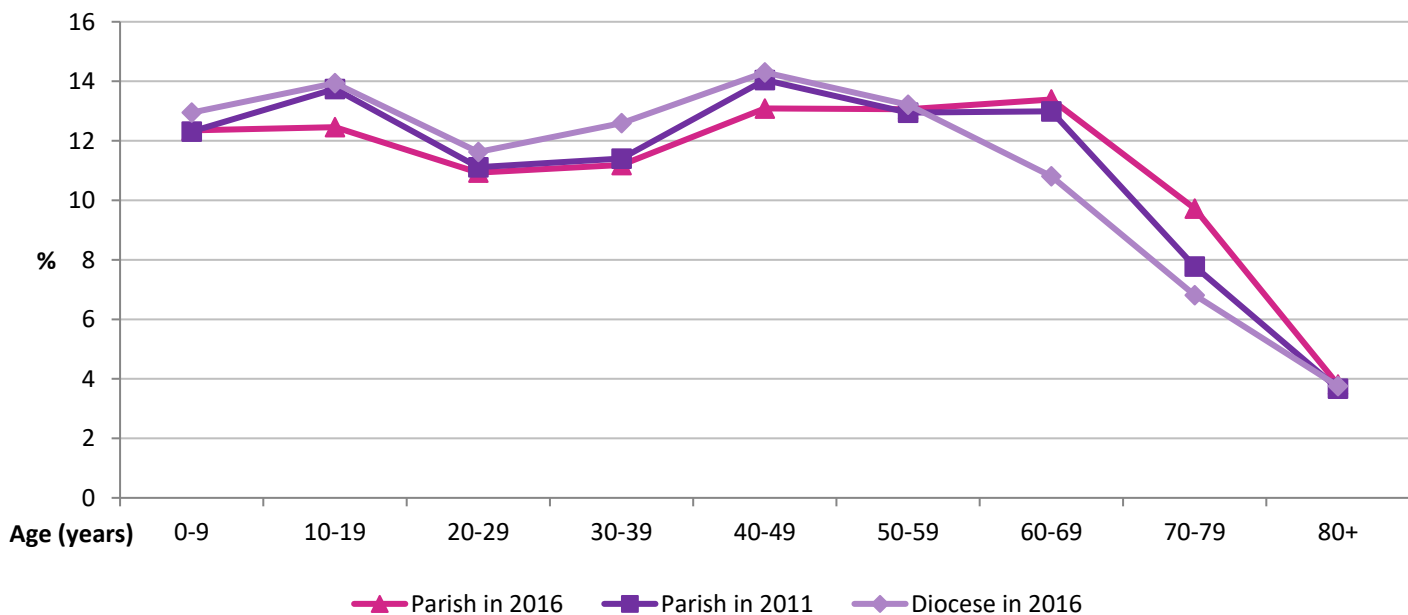
In 2016, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 52 per cent were female and 48 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such as the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

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

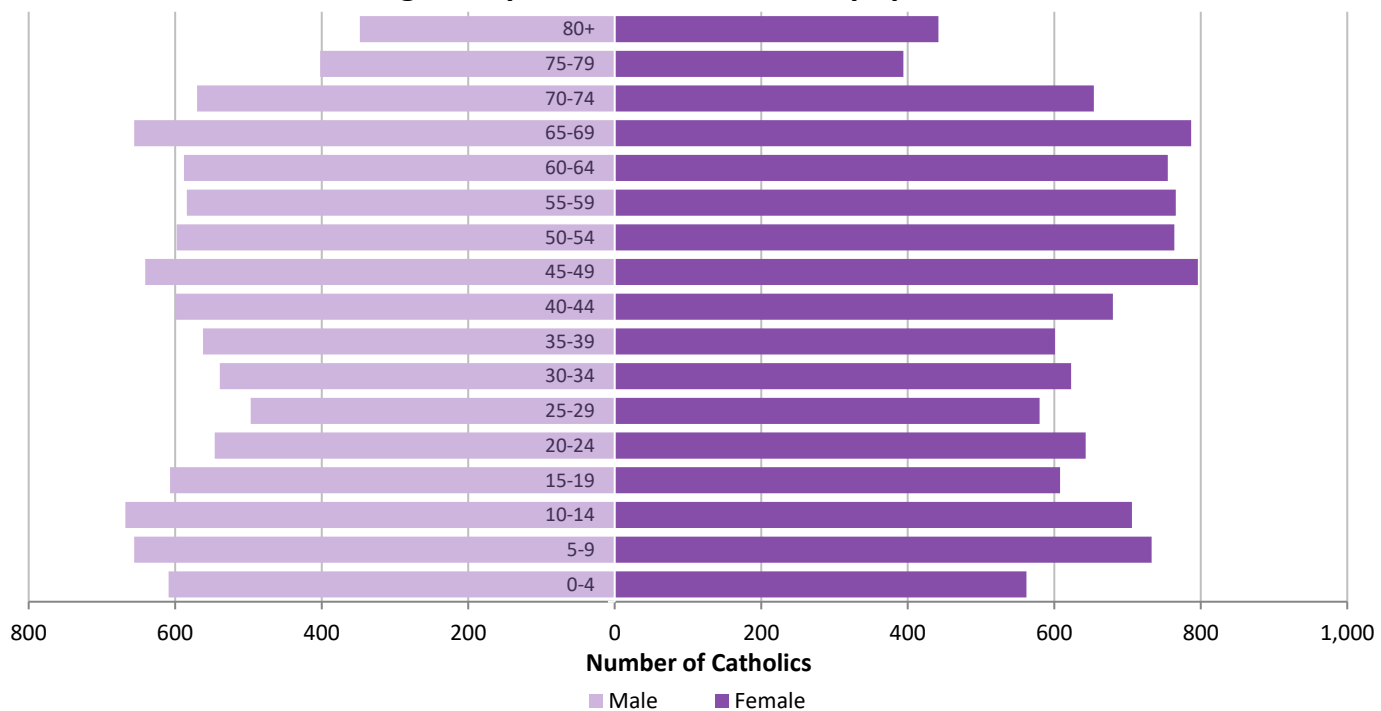


# Age and sex

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



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



# Disability

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

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

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

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

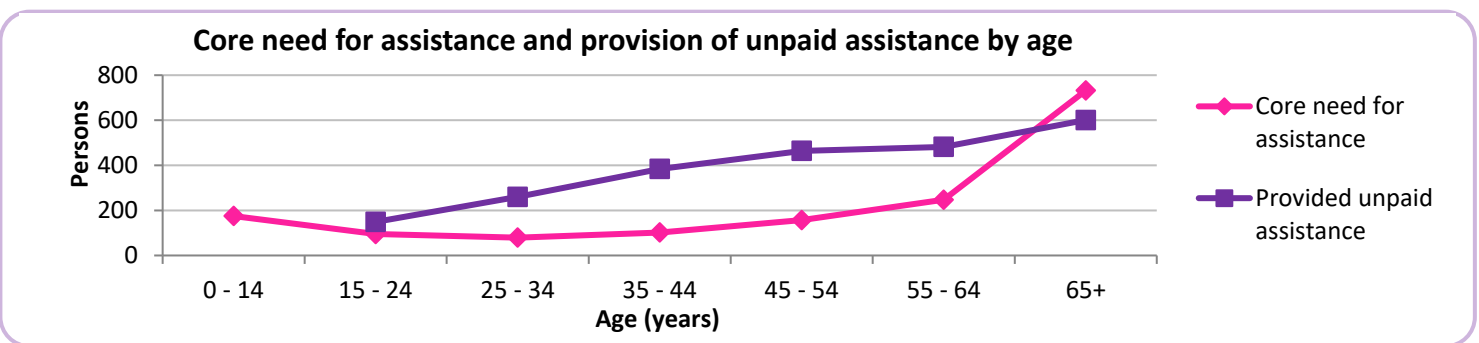
	0-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Total
<b>Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities</b>							
<b>Family members:</b>							
Males	99	132	139	131	87	34	622
Females	70	104	169	126	100	40	609
<b>Lone Persons:</b>							
Males	-	6	24	18	14	14	76
Females	-	3	23	21	39	25	111
<b>Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night<sup>3</sup></b>							
Males	-	24	25	18	8	10	85
Females	3	10	31	25	21	13	103
<b>Total</b>							
Males	99	162	188	167	109	58	783
Females	73	117	223	172	160	78	823

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

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
<b>Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability<sup>4</sup></b>							
Males	59	92	140	137	141	257	826
Females	90	171	244	328	337	343	1,513

**Notes:**

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





# Marital Status

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

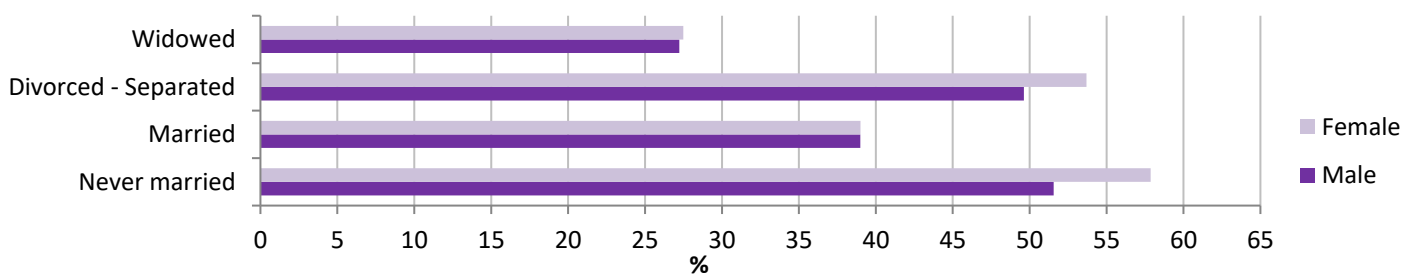
*How might changes in marital status patterns affect the life of the Church in this parish? Do they result in the need for new pastoral services and programs?*

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

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

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
<b>Catholics aged 15 and over</b>								
<b>Males</b>								
Never married	1,132	607	360	274	90	57	33	2,553
Married	26	373	632	703	802	859	514	3,909
Separated/Divorced	-	51	164	259	256	236	86	1,052
Widowed	-	-	3	9	20	65	114	211
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>7,725</b>
<b>Females</b>								
Never married	1,188	578	306	202	81	43	8	2,406
Married	53	530	724	904	972	875	343	4,401
Separated/Divorced	4	94	239	415	373	290	85	1,500
Widowed	-	11	11	42	94	233	396	787
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>9,094</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	1,941	403	2,344	17.2
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	2,712	613	3,325	18.4
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	1,066	426	1,492	28.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,719</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>7,161</b>	<b>20.1</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	33	59	154	352	306	110	67	79	1,160	1,877
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	25	50	180	421	422	154	100	120	1,472	2,000
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	4	38	124	209	236	77	53	54	795	1,983
<b>Couple with no children living at home:</b>										
Both persons Catholic	109	302	257	232	158	31	26	67	1,182	1,056
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	176	445	401	417	244	62	42	67	1,854	1,105
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	61	123	134	182	133	33	7	35	708	1,326
<b>One-parent families:</b>	160	279	286	224	64	16	3	99	1,131	921
Parent is Catholic										
<b>Other families</b> where at least one person is Catholic	34	72	95	109	85	32	23	42	492	1,415
<b>Other:</b> Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223	223	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>2,146</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>9,017</b>	<b>1,429</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.



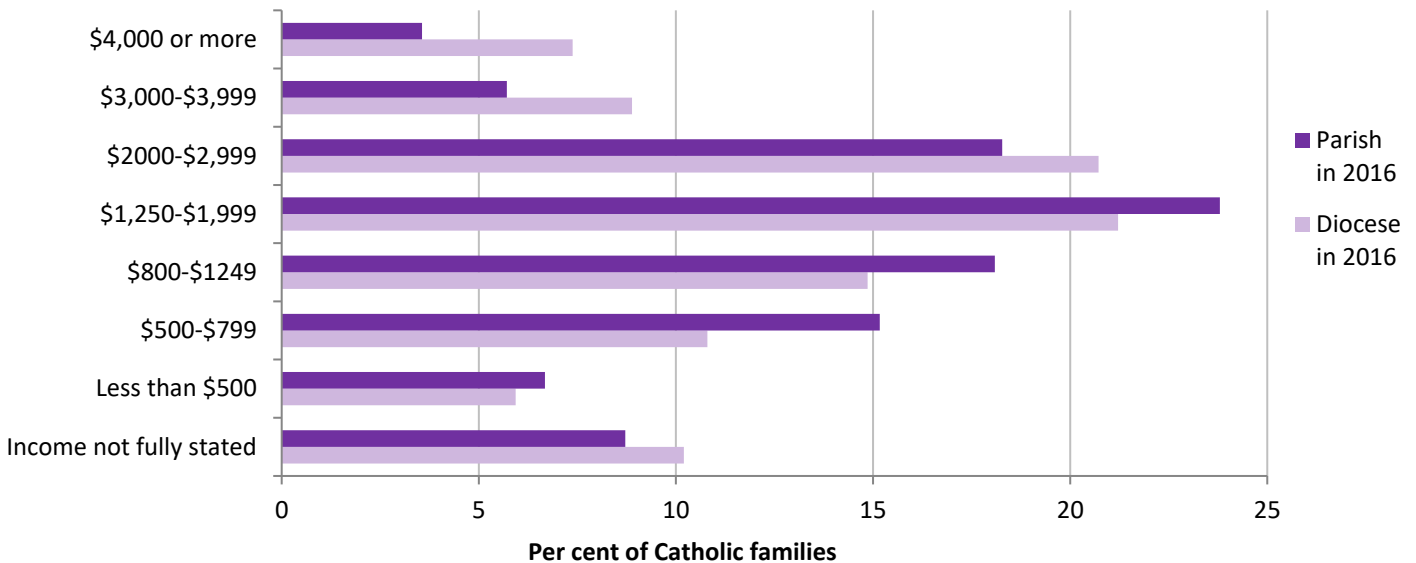
# Families

**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	386	111	66	21	11	595
\$500-\$799	980	155	125	70	28	1,358
\$800-\$1,249	1,022	226	212	109	58	1,627
\$1,250-\$1,999	1,138	362	403	164	77	2,144
\$2,000-\$2,999	810	269	378	140	38	1,635
\$3,000-\$3,999	245	101	119	58	-	523
\$4,000 or more	136	62	77	28	3	306
Income not fully stated	501	136	87	44	35	803
<b>Total Families</b>	<b>5,218</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>8,991</b>
<b>Median Weekly Family Income (\$)</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>1,784</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,429</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)	3,800	718	873	377	133	5,901
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	841	256	246	105	45	1,493
One parent family, parent Catholic	377	354	249	105	46	1,131
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	213	112	94	46	24	489
<b>Total families</b>	<b>5,231</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>9,014</b>



# Households

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

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

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

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

	Fully owned or being purchased	Rented from State or Territory Housing Authority	Rented from other landlord, or landlord not stated	Other households	Total households	Per cent owned or being purchased
Family households	6,148	149	2,520	182	8,999	68.3
Lone person aged under 35 years	67	11	56	10	144	46.5
Lone person aged 35 years or over	956	97	477	108	1,638	58.4
Group households	177	23	162	30	392	45.2
<b>Total households</b>	<b>7,348</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>3,215</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>11,173</b>	<b>65.8</b>

	\$1-\$599	\$600-\$999	\$1,000-1,599	\$1,600-\$2,199	\$2,200-\$2,799	\$2,800 or more	Median monthly household loan repayment (\$)
Family households	205	252	869	1,072	459	415	1,773
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	22	17	4	3	1,635
Lone person aged 35 years or over	48	35	67	40	17	6	1,210
Group households	5	10	27	27	9	3	1,566
<b>Total households</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>1,738</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

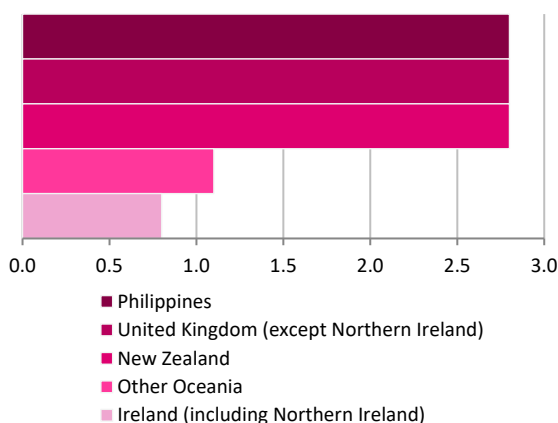
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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

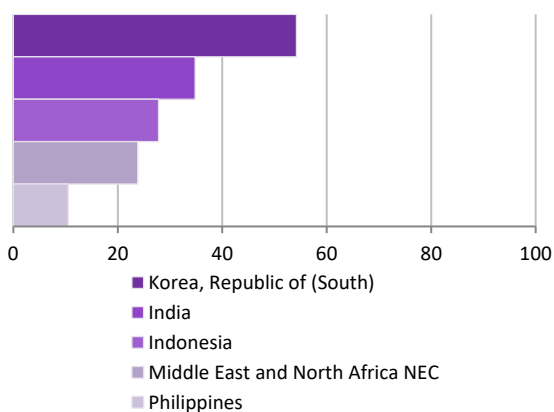
*What difference does their presence make to the parish?*

*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	16,880	81.3	-
New Zealand	571	2.8	5.1
Other Oceania	230	1.1	5.7
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	578	2.8	4.0
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	173	0.8	4.1
Italy	131	0.6	-
Malta	51	0.2	-
Spain and Portugal	45	0.2	-
France	47	0.2	9.8
Netherlands	128	0.6	-
Germany	115	0.6	-
Austria	27	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	62	0.3	-
Poland	52	0.3	7.3
Hungary	56	0.3	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	38	0.2	10.3
Other Europe NEC	27	0.1	-
Vietnam	17	0.1	-
Philippines	586	2.8	10.5
Indonesia	21	0.1	27.8
Malaysia	26	0.1	-
Singapore	10	0.0	-
South East Asia NEC	14	0.1	-
India	97	0.5	34.8
Sri Lanka	22	0.1	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	5	0.0	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	11	0.1	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	33	0.2	54.2
Egypt	3	0.0	-
Lebanon	6	0.0	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	4	0.0	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	18	0.1	23.8
South Africa	57	0.3	6.7
Mauritius	36	0.2	-
United States of America	41	0.2	7.1
Canada	15	0.1	-
Argentina	4	0.0	-
Brazil	7	0.0	-
Colombia	5	0.0	-
Chile	15	0.1	-
Central America and South America NEC	44	0.2	8.7
Other countries	53	0.3	-
Inadequately described/Not stated	392	1.9	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,753</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.1</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	18,993	74,846	93,839	20.2
Italian	155	71	226	68.6
Maltese	21	3	24	87.5
Spanish	99	83	182	54.4
Croatian	44	10	54	81.5
Polish	62	18	80	77.5
Dutch	54	118	172	31.4
French	102	68	170	60.0
German	57	243	300	19.0
Portuguese	29	12	41	70.7
Hungarian	64	20	84	76.2
Ukrainian	4	7	11	36.4
Vietnamese	18	148	166	10.8
Filipino languages	431	135	566	76.1
Chinese languages	39	801	840	4.6
Malayalam	79	9	88	89.8
Sinhalese	6	14	20	30.0
Korean	29	301	330	8.8
Indonesian and Malay	14	75	89	15.7
Arabic	4	112	116	3.4
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	135	622	757	17.8
Australian Indigenous languages	8	34	42	19.0
Other European languages NEC	30	436	466	6.4
Other Asian languages NEC	32	678	710	4.5
Other languages NEC	13	169	182	7.1
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	254	7,543	7,797	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,776</b>	<b>86,576</b>	<b>107,352</b>	<b>19.4</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	1,095	1,881	1,868	2,113	4,519	3,689	3,828	18,993	-
Italian	-	4	4	6	19	39	77	149	7.0
Maltese	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	19	-
Spanish	11	-	6	4	32	21	23	97	16.2
Croatian	-	-	4	-	15	13	11	43	7.5
Polish	-	3	4	3	11	14	23	58	12.1
Dutch	3	3	-	-	-	9	28	43	-
French	-	8	9	9	21	28	37	112	6.0
German	3	-	3	5	15	11	22	59	-
Portuguese	-	-	-	-	12	8	7	27	20.0
Hungarian	-	-	5	3	15	13	23	59	15.4
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	-	-	-	-	9	-	6	15	23.8
Filipino languages	11	15	38	55	164	103	45	431	6.4
Chinese languages	-	-	5	3	5	8	10	31	15.4
Malayalam	6	18	4	4	40	-	-	72	7.5
Sinhalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	-	-	9	13	-	-	22	55.2
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	37.5
Arabic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	4	19	10	18	43	28	11	133	2.3
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-
Other European languages NEC	-	-	-	9	8	8	10	35	8.3
Other Asian languages NEC	5	4	6	-	12	10	-	37	21.6
Other languages NEC	-	-	-	3	7	5	-	15	-
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	24	22	22	22	51	45	71	257	9.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>1,988</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>5,020</b>	<b>4,060</b>	<b>4,243</b>	<b>20,716</b>	<b>0.7</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?*

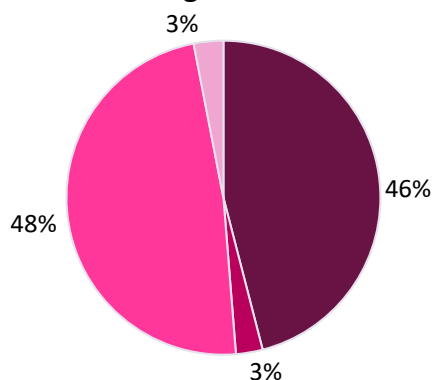
**Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation**

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	1,167	5,842	7,009	16.7
Infants/Primary – Catholic	590	394	984	60.0
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	165	1,096	1,261	13.1
Secondary – Government	736	3,888	4,624	15.9
Secondary – Catholic	471	563	1,034	45.6
Secondary – Other Non-Government	100	668	768	13.0
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	396	1,388	1,784	22.2
University or other Tertiary Institutions	491	1,853	2,344	20.9
Other (including pre-school)	447	1,768	2,215	20.2
Not stated/Not applicable <sup>1</sup>	16,181	69,116	85,297	19.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,744</b>	<b>86,576</b>	<b>107,320</b>	<b>19.3</b>

Note:

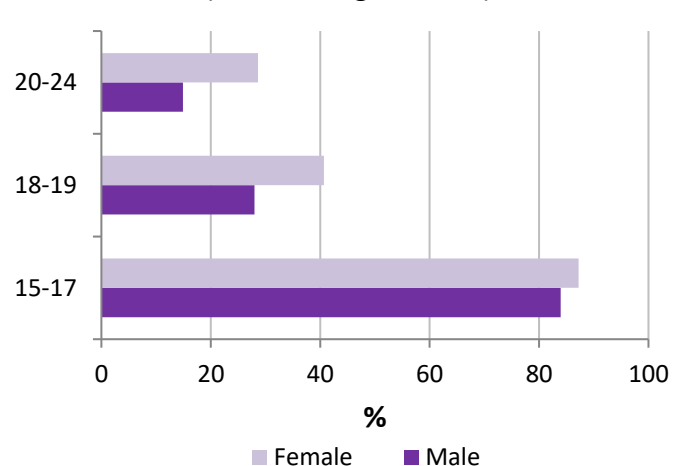
- This table includes the total population of the parish and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

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



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

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





# Attendance at Educational Institutions

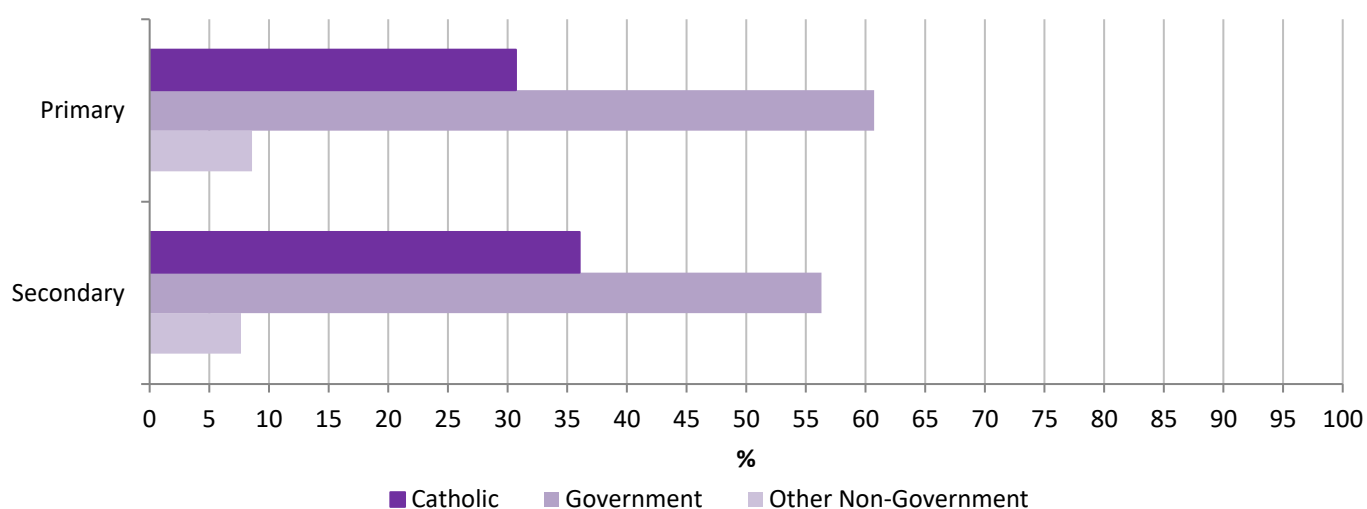
**Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family<sup>1</sup>**

	Less than \$500	\$500-\$799	\$800-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Total <sup>2</sup>	Median annual family income <sup>3</sup> (\$)
Infants/Primary - Government	81	173	253	313	172	41	22	1,138	67,714
Infants/Primary – Catholic	15	30	57	160	188	51	46	582	107,449
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	7	16	15	27	39	17	10	142	104,928
Secondary – Government	42	89	127	196	120	41	14	696	76,426
Secondary – Catholic	15	20	37	104	115	65	49	453	116,275
Secondary – Other Non-Government	4	7	8	19	31	4	7	96	107,624
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	8	10	27	43	58	40	26	230	120,442
Other (including pre-school)	3	10	3	16	16	3	-	59	88,372
Not stated/Not applicable	13	23	19	36	16	-	3	129	65,153
<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>3,525</b>	<b>86,460</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	-	12	16	18	15	28	89
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	15	48	73	65	65	101	367
Advanced diploma or diploma level	26	60	92	104	111	113	506
Certificate level	275	503	506	481	422	583	2,770
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	834	411	490	583	558	1,143	4,019
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>7,751</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>5.9</i>
<b>Females</b>							
Postgraduate degree	-	18	22	34	25	25	124
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	55	177	193	184	165	173	947
Advanced diploma or diploma level	95	164	206	196	157	141	959
Certificate level	302	381	333	394	296	192	1,898
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	792	452	523	753	886	1,746	5,152
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>9,080</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>11.8</i>
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Postgraduate degree	-	30	38	52	40	53	213
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	70	225	266	249	230	274	1,314
Advanced diploma or diploma level	121	224	298	300	268	254	1,465
Certificate level	577	884	839	875	718	775	4,668
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,626	863	1,013	1,336	1,444	2,889	9,171
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,394</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>4,245</b>	<b>16,831</b>
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>9.1</i>



# Employment

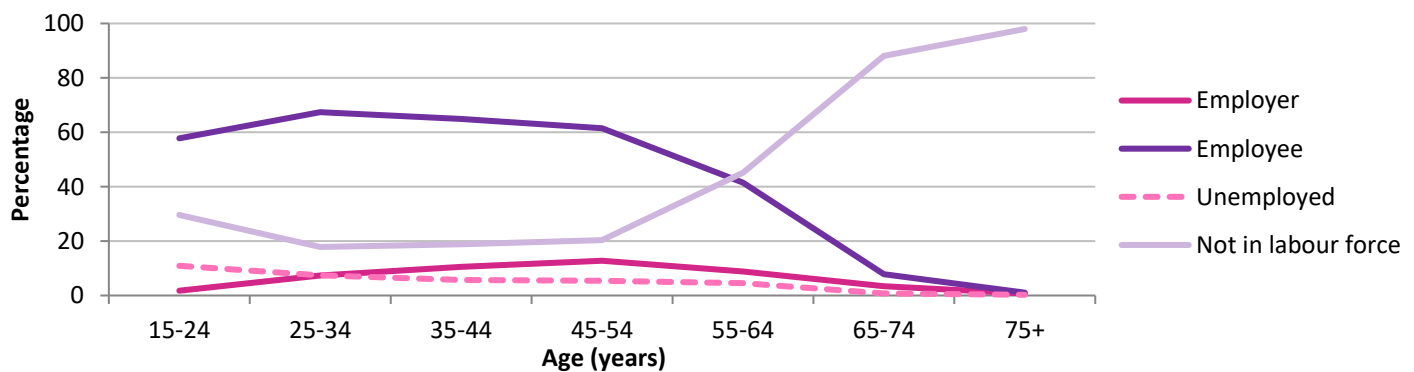
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	17	277	370	65	729
Employee	653	1,497	1,248	105	3,503
Unemployed	146	152	120	11	429
Not in the labour force	321	243	645	1,722	2,931
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	18	23	29	61	131
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>2,412</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>7,723</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>87.9</i>	<i>72.1</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>60.4</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>9.2</i>
<b>Females</b>					
Employer	16	138	215	34	403
Employee	721	1,559	1,561	115	3,956
Unemployed	115	151	151	9	426
Not in the labour force	386	611	1,112	2,068	4,177
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	13	25	39	59	136
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>3,078</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>9,091</b>
<i>Per cent in labour force<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>62.6</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>52.6</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>8.9</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	20	70	114	141	86	30	461
Professionals	20	43	66	90	72	26	317
Technicians & Trade Workers	204	327	258	217	152	22	1,180
Community & Personal Service Workers	49	49	55	49	36	8	246
Clerical & Administrative Workers	9	23	53	62	42	9	198
Sales Workers	109	41	43	51	49	22	315
Machinery operators & Drivers	50	134	178	183	135	28	708
Labourers	201	155	151	158	93	27	785
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	479	188	242	292	511	1,784	3,496
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>1,956</b>	<b>7,706</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>18.5</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>68.7</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>57.1</i>	<i>44.8</i>	<i>63.5</i>
<b>Females</b>							
Managers	20	83	75	115	48	19	360
Professionals	55	134	176	170	101	21	657
Technicians & Trade Workers	49	51	42	36	31	7	216
Community & Personal Service Workers	178	172	179	212	146	20	907
Clerical & Administrative Workers	104	189	214	273	179	52	1,011
Sales Workers	246	103	85	110	71	16	631
Machinery operators & Drivers	4	15	17	23	11	-	70
Labourers	64	57	93	140	92	17	463
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	517	400	395	471	842	2,136	4,761
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>9,076</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>23.6</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>17.4</i>
<b>All Catholics</b>							
Managers	40	153	189	256	134	49	821
Professionals	75	177	242	260	173	47	974
Technicians & Trade Workers	253	378	300	253	183	29	1,396
Community & Personal Service Workers	227	221	234	261	182	28	1,153
Clerical & Administrative Workers	113	212	267	335	221	61	1,209
Sales Workers	355	144	128	161	120	38	946
Machinery operators & Drivers	54	149	195	206	146	28	778
Labourers	265	212	244	298	185	44	1,248
ID / NS / NA <sup>1</sup>	996	588	637	763	1,353	3,920	8,257
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,378</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>2,793</b>	<b>2,697</b>	<b>4,244</b>	<b>16,782</b>
<i>Per cent Managers &amp; Professionals<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>21.1</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>44.9</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>40.1</i>

**Notes:**

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

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



# Occupation

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

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

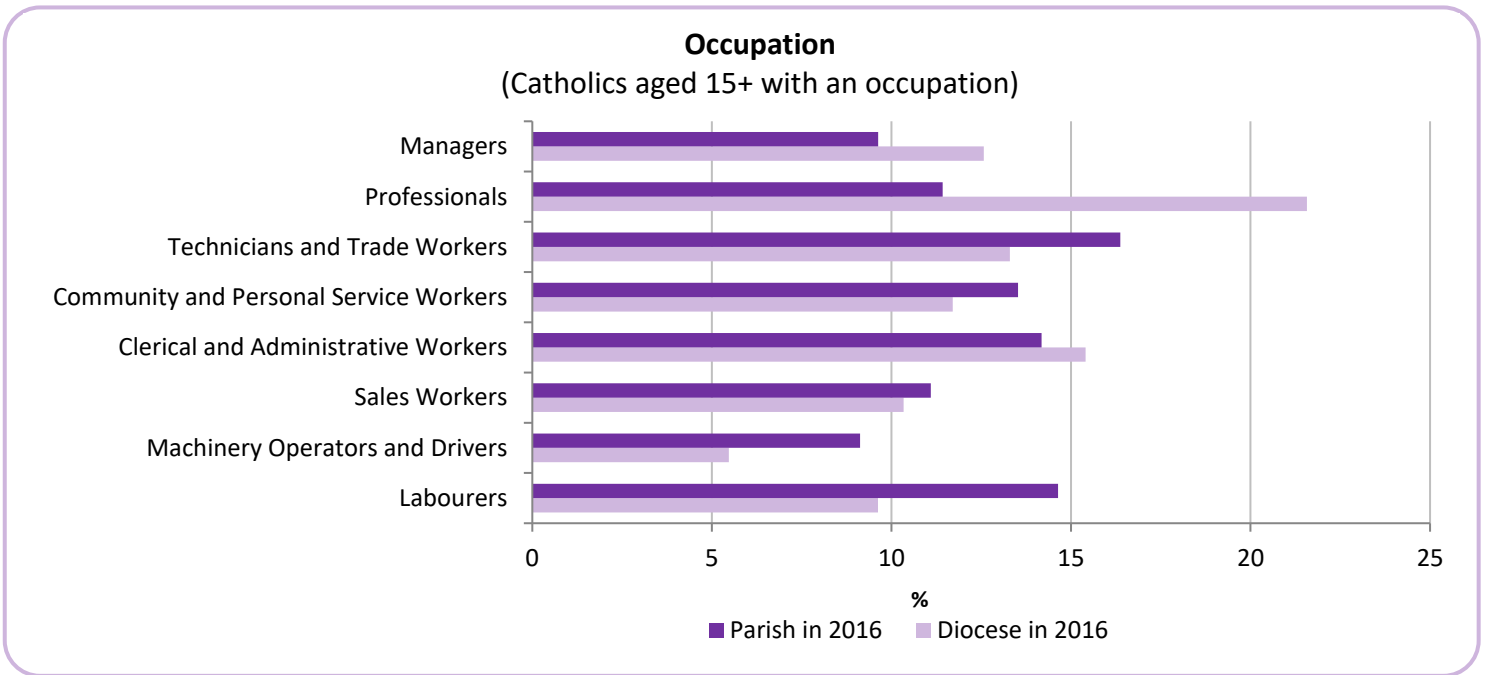
*What are the major occupations of younger people? Middle-aged people? Older people? What do you think accounts for differences in occupation between the different age groups?*

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

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

	Primary School	Secondary School
Both parents in professional occupation	37	21
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	155	217
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation <sup>1</sup>	148	144
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	360	359
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation	27	33
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	127	84
Not applicable and not stated	130	175
<b>Total</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>1,033</b>
% with professional parent(s)	19.5	23.0
% with blue collar parent(s)	15.7	11.3

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



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

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