



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Caloundra Parish

Archdiocese of Brisbane

Census ID: 163024



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AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE

Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

May 2020

Dear readers,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

(Professor) Gabrielle McMullen AM

Chair, Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

Your Parish Social Profile

At a Glance (pages 2 and 3)

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

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Parish Overview (pages 4-7)

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

Overview Tables

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Parish Details (pages 9-25)

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

Detailed Topics

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Your parish community in 2016

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

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

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

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

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

Novo Millennio Ineunte #29

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

A SNAPSHOT OF YOUR PARISH (2016)

Total Population: 113,384

Catholic Population: 21,273

Catholics make up 18.8 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 45 years

Total Catholic families: 9,213

1,874 Catholics live alone

3,478 Catholics were born overseas

97 Catholics do not speak English well

1,414 Catholics need assistance with core activities

9,203 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	20,248	21,273
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	19.4	17.9
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	18.9	22.4
Catholics born in NESC ¹ (%)	7.9	8.0
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	0.4	0.5
Catholic families	8,700	9,213
Catholics living alone	1,663	1,874
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	31.2	32.8
Catholics with university degree (%)	13.1	15.6
Catholic males in labour force (%)	64.9	63.9
Catholic females in labour force (%)	53.4	55.1
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	70.3	72.0

Notes:

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

Note on comparability with 2011 figures:

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

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

Table 1: Population¹

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group ²	Australian Group ²
Total population ³	113,384	100,466	3,418,901	23,401,892	1	1
Catholic population	21,273	20,248	708,701	5,291,834	1	1
Per cent Catholic	18.8	20.2	20.7	22.6	4	4
At same address since previous Census (%)	47.9	46.9	51.4	57.3	4	5
Median age ⁴ (years)	45	42	39	40	1	2
Aged 0-14 (%)	17.9	19.4	20.2	19.8	4	4
Aged 65+ (%)	22.4	18.9	15.8	16.6	1	1
Males per 100 females	88.1	89.8	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 (%)	6.6	5.3	5.5	5.8	2	2
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	12.5	11.8	12.0	12.5	2	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)	29.8	29.2	34.1	34.1	4	4
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	32.1	33.1	28.4	29.6	2	3
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	63.9	64.9	70.0	69.7	5	4
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	55.1	53.4	62.0	60.6	5	4
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	6.7	6.8	6.5	5.8	2	2
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	14.7	14.2	13.7	12.2	2	2

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

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

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

Table 4: Birthplace, Indigenous Status & Language	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Born overseas in English-speaking country ⁶	8.4	8.4	8.3	5.6	2	1
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	8.0	7.9	13.9	19.1	4	4
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	145	155	12,772	106,428	2	1
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	402	334	15,397	133,528	1	1
Speak language other than English at home (%)	5.7	5.3	12.7	20.4	5	4
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	0.5	0.4	1.4	2.6	5	5

Notes:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

Why do you think this is so?

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

Table 5: Education¹

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	15.6	13.1	21.5	20.6	4	3
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution ²	91.0	83.7	91.9	92.2	4	4
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution ²	47.9	35.9	58.2	62.9	4	4
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution ²	29.9	22.7	37.3	38.2	4	4
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	32.4	33.8	48.6	53.1	5	5
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	53.5	51.8	43.3	41.0	1	2
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	33.2	27.4	47.6	54.5	5	5
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	50.0	51.2	38.3	35.1	2	2
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	39.7	33.9	28.7	28.1	1	2
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	45.9	36.4	38.4	35.7	2	2

Notes:

1. The data in this table relates to the students who live in your parish and not necessarily to the schools in your parish. Students may be attending schools outside your parish.
2. Percentage of all Catholics in each age group.
3. 'Students ... who are not Catholic' includes a small proportion whose religion was not stated in the Census. Some of these may be Catholic.



Parish Overview

Tables 6, 7 and 8: Marital status, Families and Households (for more details see pages 13-16).

In 2016, 82 per cent of Australia's Catholics lived in a family setting, with a further nine per cent living alone. The most common type of Catholic family was a couple family with children (45 per cent of all families where at least one person was a Catholic), followed by couple families without children (35%) and one-parent families (parent Catholic, 12%).

What areas below show significant change over the last five years? What might this mean?

In what areas is the parish quite distinctive compared to the rest of the diocese? The rest of Australia?

What possible opportunities or concerns for the parish do you see here?

Table 6: Marital Status of Catholics aged 15+

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Never married (%)	26.6	27.2	33.4	33.3	5	5
Married (%)	52.9	53.5	48.7	49.7	2	2
Divorced or Separated (%)	13.8	13.0	12.7	11.2	2	1
Widowed (%)	6.7	6.3	5.2	5.8	1	2

Table 7: Families¹

in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	9,213	8,700	281,392	1,997,833	1	1
One-parent families	978	915	32,197	231,370	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	10.6	10.5	11.4	11.6	3	3
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	65.4	66.8	62.0	55.9	1	1
De facto couples ³ (%)	16.7	17.0	19.0	17.1	4	3
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	84,732	66,639	99,484	100,270	5	4

Table 8: Households⁵

in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	11,524	10,795	357,345	2,548,354	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	114	153	6,526	53,499	1	1
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	1,760	1,510	51,876	407,684	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	1,874	1,663	58,402	461,183	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.7	3	4
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	72.0	70.3	67.9	71.2	2	3
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	1,912	1,964	1,912	1,873	3	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

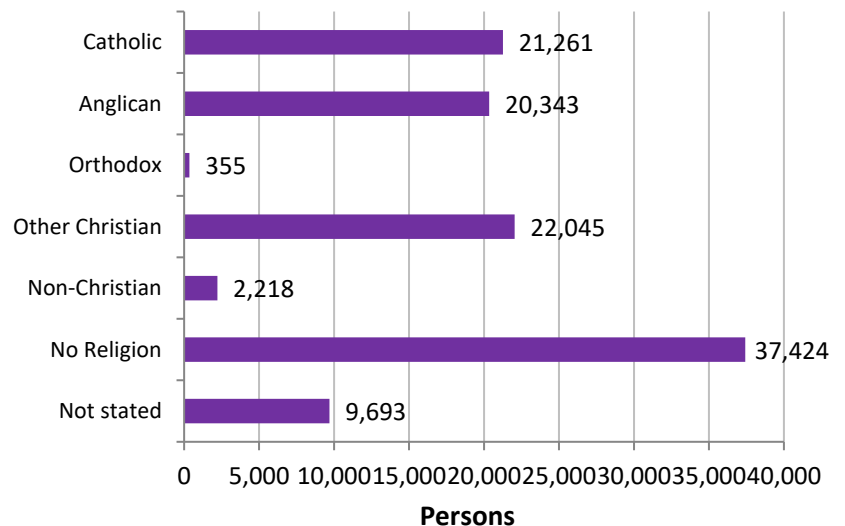
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under ten per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to be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

**Religious Affiliation
(All persons)**



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

Not Stated also includes Inadequately Described.

Table 9: Religious affiliation by age

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite) Catholic	2,326	2,784	1,745	2,158	3,037	3,059	2,836	2,080	1,208	21,233
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	9	6	-	8	5	-	-	-	-	28
Total Catholic	2,335	2,790	1,745	2,166	3,042	3,059	2,836	2,080	1,208	21,261
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	17.8	19.8	16.6	17.6	19.6	19.9	18.8	18.9	19.0	18.8
Anglican	1,319	2,007	1,010	1,382	2,802	3,101	3,610	3,138	1,974	20,343
Orthodox	35	43	31	39	63	60	44	28	12	355
Other Christian	2,064	2,473	1,426	1,937	2,715	3,123	3,637	2,937	1,733	22,045
Non-Christian	236	227	294	431	379	275	255	105	16	2,218
No Religion	6,014	5,422	5,054	5,264	5,207	4,436	3,415	1,824	788	37,424
Not Stated	1,088	1,100	979	1,086	1,292	1,331	1,288	904	625	9,693
Total Population	13,091	14,062	10,539	12,305	15,500	15,385	15,085	11,016	6,356	113,339

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



Age and sex

**Table 10:
Age by sex**

	Males 2016	Females 2016	Total 2016	Total 2011
Age (years)				
0	79	72	151	181
1	86	98	184	210
2	97	80	177	230
3	100	105	205	206
4	127	120	247	265
5	144	127	271	255
6	142	148	290	256
7	119	132	251	277
8	140	139	279	287
9	154	131	285	262
10	160	143	303	321
11	146	137	283	283
12	137	163	300	328
13	156	153	309	275
14	159	132	291	296
15	162	165	327	292
16	139	133	272	295
17	138	149	287	251
18	119	113	232	222
19	92	103	195	215
20-24	448	430	878	919
25-29	393	472	865	908
30-34	457	556	1,013	1,009
35-39	524	620	1,144	1,330
40-44	644	797	1,441	1,544
45-49	754	849	1,603	1,530
50-54	714	836	1,550	1,386
55-59	685	820	1,505	1,259
60-64	598	754	1,352	1,337
65-69	673	814	1,487	1,224
70-74	561	654	1,215	930
75-79	398	474	872	786
80+	502	704	1,206	880
Total	9,947	11,323	21,270	20,249

NOTE REGARDING THE RANDOMISATION OF CENSUS DATA:

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

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

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

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

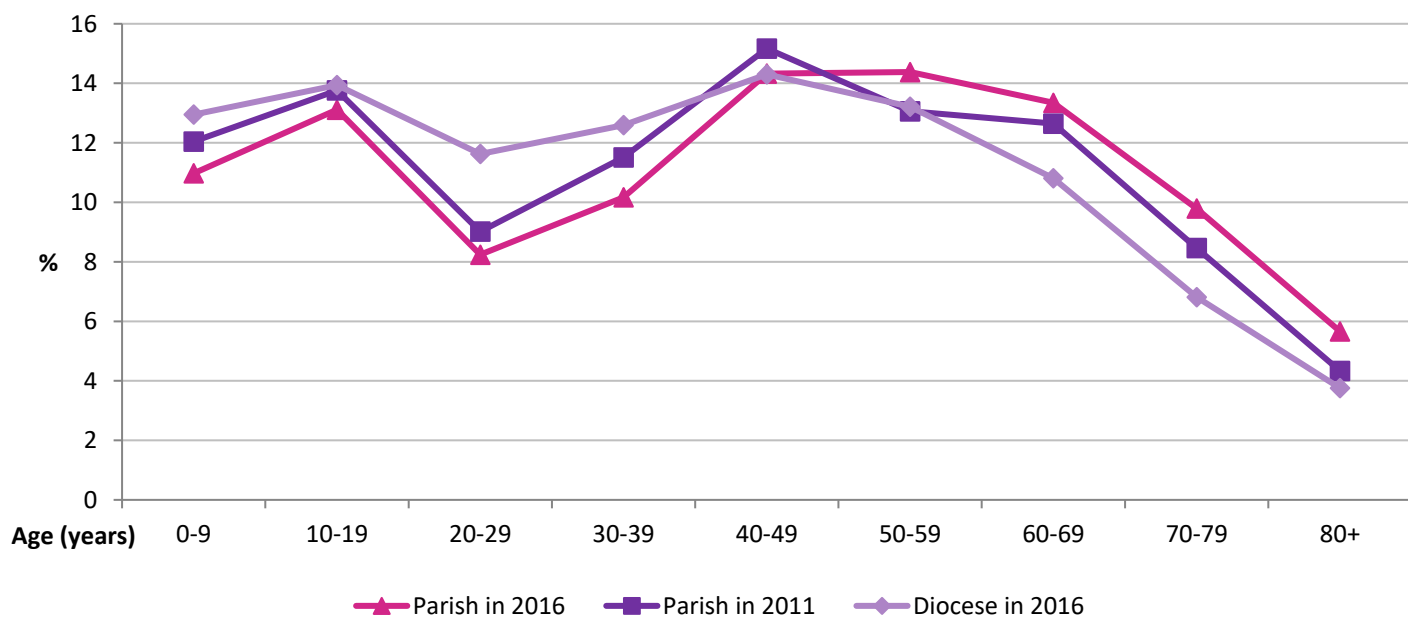
In 2016, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 52 per cent were female and 48 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such as the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

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

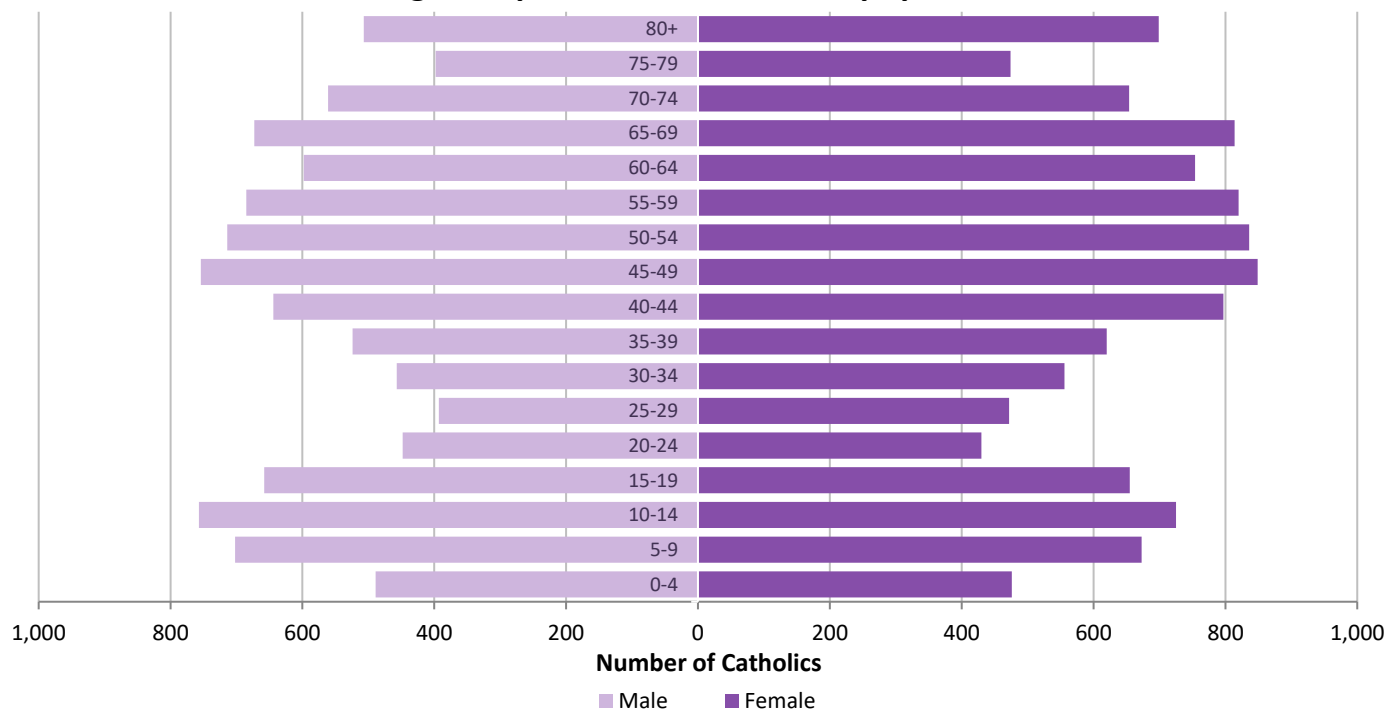


Age and sex

Age profile of the Catholic population, 2011 & 2016



Age-sex profile of the Catholic population, 2016



Disability

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

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

How might the parish respond pastorally to this information?

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

0-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Total
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Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities

Family members:

Males	79	70	87	114	77	49	476
Females	31	65	83	81	101	69	430

Lone Persons:

Males	-	5	14	10	19	11	59
Females	-	-	19	15	43	46	123

Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³

Males	4	9	15	26	34	42	130
Females	-	16	13	21	49	82	181

Total

Males	83	84	116	150	130	102	665
Females	31	81	115	117	193	197	734

Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age

15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
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Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability⁴

Males	32	57	108	145	187	236	765
Females	63	119	227	298	348	370	1,425

Notes:

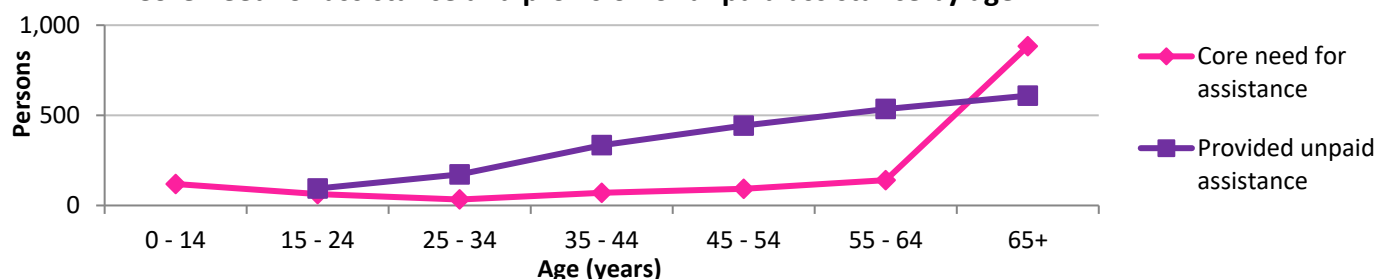
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016. *Census Dictionary Australia 2016*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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



Caloundra Parish, Archdiocese of Brisbane, Census ID: 163024

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



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	1,095	515	348	222	113	59	30	2,382
Married	8	300	671	958	866	944	637	4,384
Separated/Divorced	-	39	153	281	284	181	81	1,019
Widowed	-	6	4	12	23	53	156	254
Total	1,103	860	1,176	1,473	1,286	1,237	904	8,039
Females								
Never married	1,065	493	310	200	130	44	22	2,264
Married	17	469	870	1,065	994	952	480	4,847
Separated/Divorced	-	62	218	398	375	245	96	1,394
Widowed	-	-	15	26	79	232	580	932
Total	1,082	1,024	1,413	1,689	1,578	1,473	1,178	9,437

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

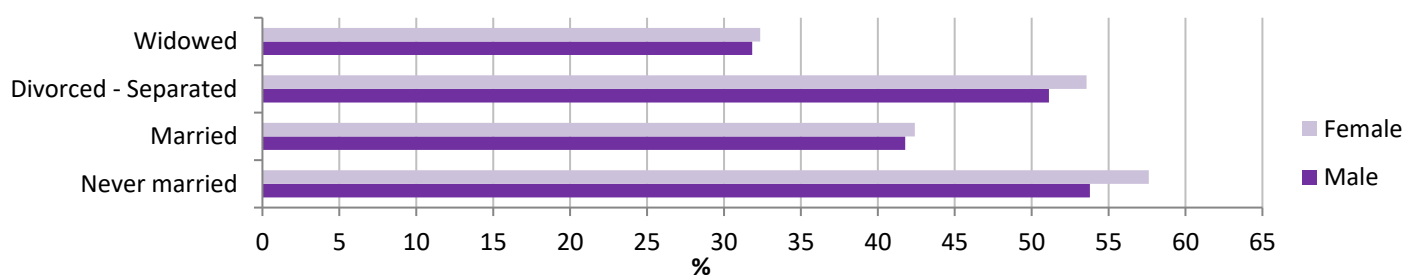


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	2,057	312	2,369	13.2
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	2,948	522	3,470	15.0
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	1,239	417	1,656	25.2
Total	6,244	1,251	7,495	16.7



Families

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

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

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

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

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

Table 14: Family composition¹ by weekly family income

	Less than \$500	\$500 - \$799	\$800 - \$1,249	\$1,250 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Income not fully stated	Total families	Median Weekly Family Income ² (\$)
Two-parent families with children at home:										
Both parents Catholic	20	26	111	291	313	137	106	94	1,098	2,172
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	25	35	138	371	431	227	185	117	1,529	2,317
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	7	17	73	234	282	120	108	60	901	2,317
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both persons Catholic	111	274	323	249	171	53	53	34	1,268	1,123
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	162	393	415	417	318	91	88	61	1,945	1,219
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	51	90	128	202	168	55	37	25	756	1,608
One-parent families:	132	210	235	222	64	14	5	96	978	989
Parent is Catholic										
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	23	47	84	109	66	27	15	22	393	1,466
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	345	345	-
Total	531	1,092	1,507	2,095	1,813	724	597	854	9,213	1,625

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	365	77	59	16	3	520
\$500-\$799	816	121	118	32	3	1,090
\$800-\$1,249	1,080	171	166	74	29	1,520
\$1,250-\$1,999	1,207	308	369	160	51	2,095
\$2,000-\$2,999	892	296	446	140	28	1,802
\$3,000-\$3,999	306	135	206	55	15	717
\$4,000 or more	255	115	157	58	7	592
Income not fully stated	439	156	156	65	25	841
Total Families	5,360	1,379	1,677	600	161	9,177
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	1,373	1,840	2,108	1,932	1,735	1,621

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)**

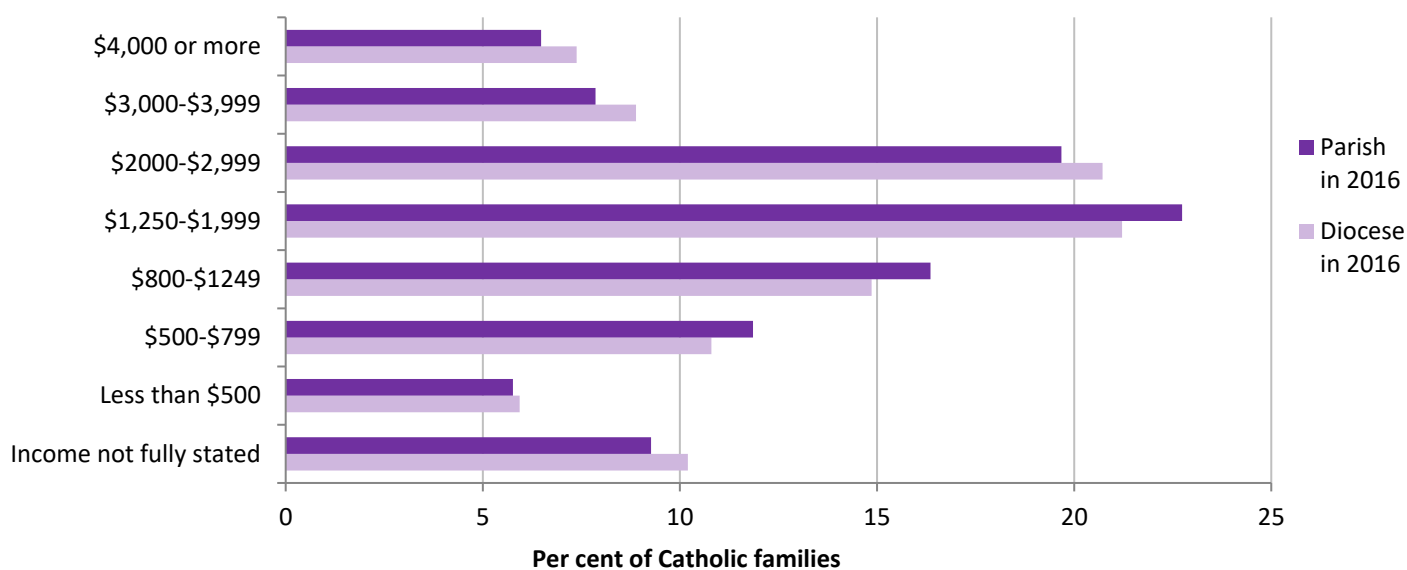


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	4,012	773	1,172	441	101	6,499
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	819	227	211	60	27	1,344
One parent family, parent Catholic	347	310	222	71	18	968
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	196	81	68	39	12	396
Total families	5,374	1,391	1,673	611	158	9,207



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	6,858	88	2,078	203	9,227	74.3
Lone person aged under 35 years	54	6	51	6	117	46.2
Lone person aged 35 years or over	1,185	90	389	99	1,763	67.2
Group households	195	3	200	19	417	46.8
Total households	8,292	187	2,718	327	11,524	72.0

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	206	264	674	1,101	642	657	1,942
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	13	20	8	-	1,825
Lone person aged 35 years or over	29	35	68	55	24	18	1,445
Group households	5	7	21	32	16	9	1,825
Total households	240	306	776	1,208	690	684	1,912

Notes:

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



Birthplace

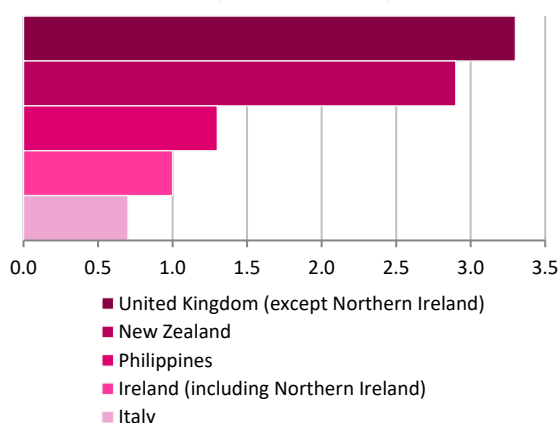
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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

What difference does their presence make to the parish?

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

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



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

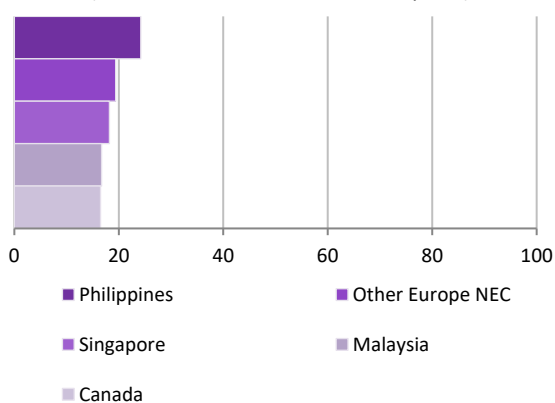


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	17,420	81.9	-
New Zealand	606	2.9	6.9
Other Oceania	109	0.5	5.9
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	711	3.3	5.5
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	202	1.0	3.0
Italy	152	0.7	4.5
Malta	49	0.2	-
Spain and Portugal	34	0.2	-
France	34	0.2	8.6
Netherlands	138	0.6	-
Germany	140	0.7	4.3
Austria	54	0.3	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	58	0.3	-
Poland	69	0.3	4.9
Hungary	32	0.2	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	45	0.2	-
Other Europe NEC	38	0.2	19.4
Vietnam	9	0.0	-
Philippines	279	1.3	24.2
Indonesia	17	0.1	-
Malaysia	28	0.1	16.7
Singapore	23	0.1	18.2
South East Asia NEC	3	0.0	-
India	104	0.5	10.8
Sri Lanka	18	0.1	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	-	-	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	12	0.1	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	10	0.0	-
Egypt	15	0.1	-
Lebanon	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	-	-	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	20	0.1	13.6
South Africa	102	0.5	10.2
Mauritius	22	0.1	-
United States of America	72	0.3	9.5
Canada	79	0.4	16.5
Argentina	16	0.1	-
Brazil	35	0.2	-
Colombia	11	0.1	-
Chile	14	0.1	-
Central America and South America NEC	40	0.2	-
Other countries	102	0.5	5.8
Inadequately described/Not stated	340	1.6	-
Total	21,262	100.0	1.3

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

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

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

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

Table 20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic (or not stated)	All persons	% Catholics among speakers ²
English only	19,839	82,641	102,480	19.4
Italian	193	95	288	67.0
Maltese	13	3	16	81.3
Spanish	89	126	215	41.4
Croatian	35	14	49	71.4
Polish	42	27	69	60.9
Dutch	78	206	284	27.5
French	103	190	293	35.2
German	125	397	522	23.9
Portuguese	53	45	98	54.1
Hungarian	17	39	56	30.4
Ukrainian	-	8	8	-
Vietnamese	7	51	58	12.1
Filipino languages	184	62	246	74.8
Chinese languages	24	347	371	6.5
Malayalam	102	29	131	77.9
Sinhalese	5	8	13	38.5
Korean	8	60	68	11.8
Indonesian and Malay	15	63	78	19.2
Arabic	6	42	48	12.5
Assyrian and Chaldean	4	3	7	57.1
Oceanic and Papuan languages	17	100	117	14.5
Australian Indigenous languages	-	6	6	-
Other European languages NEC	35	661	696	5.0
Other Asian languages NEC	24	768	792	3.0
Other languages NEC	40	96	136	29.4
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	227	6,020	6,247	3.6
Total	21,285	92,107	113,392	18.8

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	908	1,876	2,131	1,664	4,798	4,132	4,325	19,834	-
Italian	-	10	3	8	28	52	87	188	10.7
Maltese	-	-	-	-	5	3	6	14	-
Spanish	4	4	9	3	38	18	12	88	-
Croatian	-	-	-	-	6	5	24	35	11.1
Polish	-	-	-	5	7	7	23	42	-
Dutch	-	3	-	-	9	17	44	73	8.9
French	3	7	3	10	25	22	39	109	5.9
German	9	9	6	5	21	25	55	130	2.5
Portuguese	5	10	-	-	31	8	6	60	5.3
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	7	3	9	19	25.0
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	45.5
Filipino languages	-	7	12	24	85	39	9	176	5.3
Chinese languages	-	-	-	-	9	8	6	23	14.8
Malayalam	11	19	11	9	50	6	-	106	14.3
Sinhalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-
Indonesian and Malay	-	6	-	-	9	5	-	20	-
Arabic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	-	-	-	7	5	7	19	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	-	-	-	-	13	10	19	42	8.3
Other Asian languages NEC	-	-	5	-	12	4	3	24	-
Other languages NEC	-	-	4	5	11	7	16	43	-
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	19	13	14	18	38	38	88	228	5.9
Total	959	1,964	2,198	1,755	5,214	4,414	4,778	21,282	0.5

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?

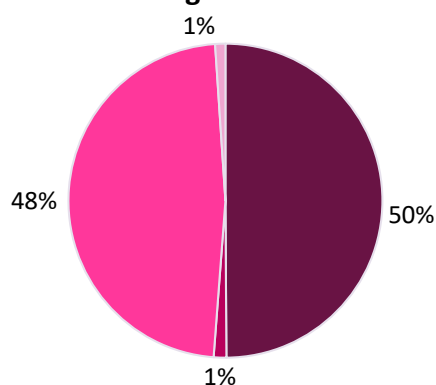
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	1,012	5,707	6,719	15.1
Infants/Primary – Catholic	613	403	1,016	60.3
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	265	1,432	1,697	15.6
Secondary – Government	798	4,051	4,849	16.5
Secondary – Catholic	530	449	979	54.1
Secondary – Other Non-Government	268	1,264	1,532	17.5
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	285	1,213	1,498	19.0
University or other Tertiary Institutions	661	2,825	3,486	19.0
Other (including pre-school)	369	1,604	1,973	18.7
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	16,472	73,151	89,623	18.4
Total	21,273	92,099	113,372	18.8

Note:

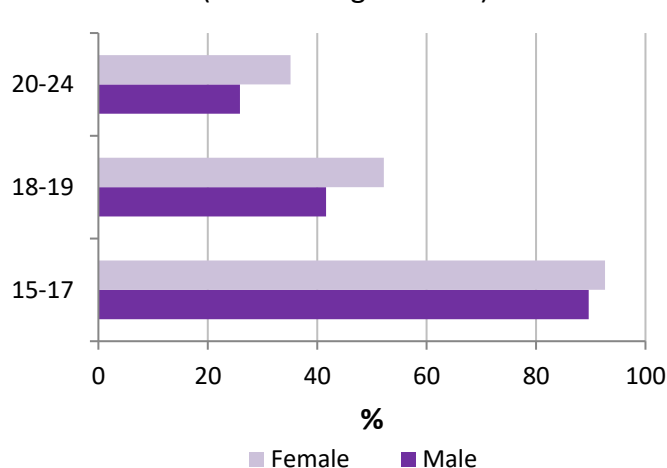
1. This table includes the total population of the parish and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

Language background of all students attending Catholic schools



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

Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)



Attendance at Educational Institutions

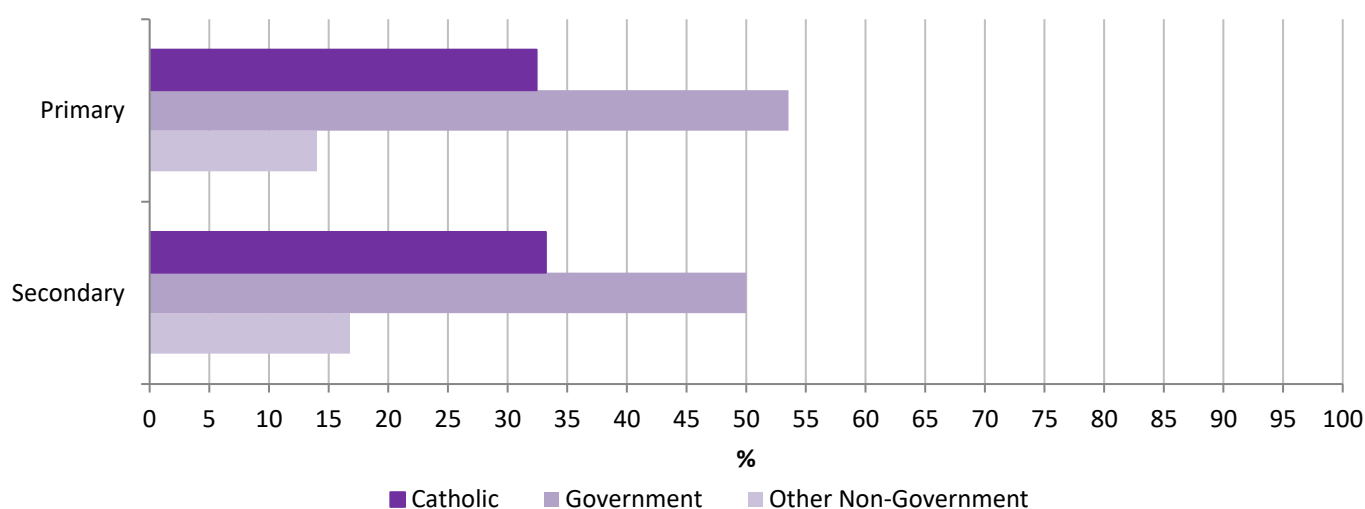
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	Less than \$500	\$500-\$799	\$800-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Total ²	Median annual family income ³ (\$)
Infants/Primary - Government	51	105	141	246	251	59	34	991	88,442
Infants/Primary – Catholic	12	29	61	136	168	82	69	606	116,830
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	9	19	16	37	52	39	63	263	140,860
Secondary – Government	41	48	112	183	160	63	39	769	91,224
Secondary – Catholic	4	24	40	94	121	90	63	501	128,392
Secondary – Other Non-Government	9	10	21	50	49	43	50	262	131,927
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	8	11	22	47	66	37	29	250	121,641
Other (including pre-school)	-	7	9	14	15	10	11	76	114,688
Not stated/Not applicable	8	10	19	33	18	-	11	117	79,966
Total	142	263	441	840	900	423	369	3,835	104,433

Notes:

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

Type of school being attended by Catholic students



Educational Qualifications

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

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

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

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

Table 24: Highest qualification attained by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Postgraduate degree	-	15	32	44	38	47	176
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	27	127	178	188	164	187	871
Advanced diploma or diploma level	23	62	127	147	125	151	635
Certificate level	220	382	483	618	449	631	2,783
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	838	270	349	475	511	1,120	3,563
Total	1,108	856	1,169	1,472	1,287	2,136	8,028
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>13.0</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	4	28	48	54	57	26	217
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	58	266	391	307	229	213	1,464
Advanced diploma or diploma level	53	156	226	277	190	171	1,073
Certificate level	193	281	308	347	287	200	1,616
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	771	297	442	710	820	2,029	5,069
Total	1,079	1,028	1,415	1,695	1,583	2,639	9,439
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>17.8</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	4	43	80	98	95	73	393
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	85	393	569	495	393	400	2,335
Advanced diploma or diploma level	76	218	353	424	315	322	1,708
Certificate level	413	663	791	965	736	831	4,399
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,609	567	791	1,185	1,331	3,149	8,632
Total	2,187	1,884	2,584	3,167	2,870	4,775	17,467
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>15.6</i>



Employment

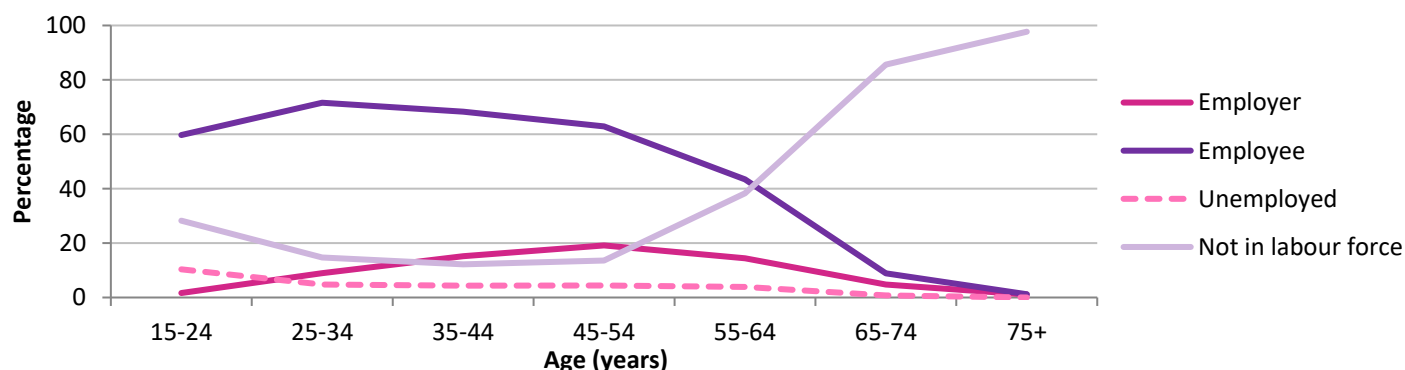
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by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

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

Table 25: Labour force status by age and sex

	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+					
Males					
Employer	25	341	639	105	1,110
Employee	634	1,426	1,404	128	3,592
Unemployed	124	79	138	20	361
Not in the labour force	305	158	543	1,835	2,841
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	19	37	40	45	141
Total	1,107	2,041	2,764	2,133	8,045
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>70.7</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>78.9</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>62.9</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>7.1</i>
Females					
Employer	8	216	377	41	642
Employee	664	1,651	1,788	129	4,232
Unemployed	100	116	108	6	330
Not in the labour force	307	430	959	2,412	4,108
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	3	30	38	65	136
Total	1,082	2,443	3,270	2,653	9,442
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>71.3</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>69.5</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>55.1</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>6.3</i>

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



Notes:

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



Occupation

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

Table 26: Occupation by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Managers	19	74	166	222	159	55	695
Professionals	32	106	165	196	130	44	673
Technicians & Trade Workers	220	274	307	315	180	26	1,322
Community & Personal Service Workers	55	41	57	67	33	10	263
Clerical & Administrative Workers	14	25	48	51	44	15	197
Sales Workers	117	54	72	74	59	40	416
Machinery operators & Drivers	38	65	108	154	106	23	494
Labourers	158	85	102	155	92	23	615
ID / NS / NA ¹	458	120	158	241	480	1,897	3,354
Total	1,111	844	1,183	1,475	1,283	2,133	8,029
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>32.3</i>	<i>33.9</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>29.3</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>63.7</i>	<i>58.6</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>52.0</i>
Females							
Managers	19	51	111	151	74	23	429
Professionals	45	206	287	281	181	34	1,034
Technicians & Trade Workers	31	42	55	57	23	-	208
Community & Personal Service Workers	197	173	203	210	129	26	938
Clerical & Administrative Workers	91	144	262	354	203	30	1,084
Sales Workers	235	85	108	150	119	28	725
Machinery operators & Drivers	3	6	11	14	6	3	43
Labourers	49	33	69	92	103	16	362
ID / NS / NA ¹	417	274	322	366	736	2,479	4,594
Total	1,087	1,014	1,428	1,675	1,574	2,639	9,417
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>30.3</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>12.7</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	38	125	277	373	233	78	1,124
Professionals	77	312	452	477	311	78	1,707
Technicians & Trade Workers	251	316	362	372	203	26	1,530
Community & Personal Service Workers	252	214	260	277	162	36	1,201
Clerical & Administrative Workers	105	169	310	405	247	45	1,281
Sales Workers	352	139	180	224	178	68	1,141
Machinery operators & Drivers	41	71	119	168	112	26	537
Labourers	207	118	171	247	195	39	977
ID / NS / NA ¹	875	394	480	607	1,216	4,376	7,948
Total	2,198	1,858	2,611	3,150	2,857	4,772	17,446
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>29.8</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>32.0</i>

Notes:

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

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

Caloundra Parish, Archdiocese of Brisbane, Census ID: 163024

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

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



Occupation

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

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

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

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

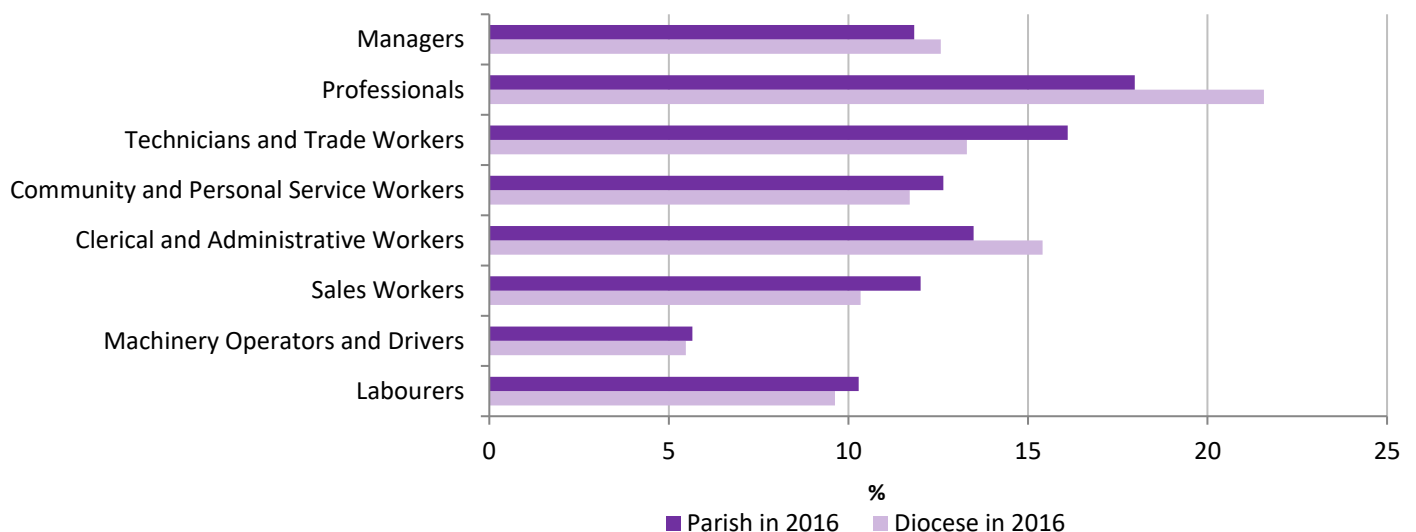
Table 27: Occupation of parents of students attending Catholic schools

	Primary School	Secondary School
Both parents in professional occupation	77	48
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	262	253
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	168	151
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	304	288
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation	22	18
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	64	55
Not applicable and not stated	129	158
Total	1,026	971
% with professional parent(s)	33.0	31.0
% with blue collar parent(s)	8.4	7.5

Note:

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

Occupation
(Catholics aged 15+ with an occupation)



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www.ncpr.catholic.org.au

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

Visit the website to obtain:

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



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

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