



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Carina Parish
Archdiocese of Brisbane

Census ID: 163028



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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: 33,171

Catholic Population: 8,977

Catholics make up 27.1 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 39 years

Total Catholic families: 3,357

736 Catholics live alone

2,216 Catholics were born overseas

177 Catholics do not speak English well

442 Catholics need assistance with core activities

2,878 Catholics have changed address since 2011



What has changed in your parish since 2011?

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

	Parish in 2011	Parish in 2016
Catholic population	9,670	8,977
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	20.7	18.8
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	13.8	15.9
Catholics born in NES ¹ (%)	14.9	16.5
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	1.9	2.0
Catholic families	3,564	3,357
Catholics living alone	724	736
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	68.3	68.7
Catholics with university degree (%)	26.5	31.3
Catholic males in labour force (%)	73.7	74.5
Catholic females in labour force (%)	64.2	64.8
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	72.6	72.6

Notes:

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

Note on comparability with 2011 figures:

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

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

Table 1: Population¹

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group ²	Australian Group ²
Total population ³	33,171	31,940	3,418,901	23,401,892	2	1
Catholic population	8,977	9,670	708,701	5,291,834	2	1
Per cent Catholic	27.1	30.3	20.7	22.6	1	2
At same address since previous Census (%)	57.7	57.7	51.4	57.3	2	3
Median age ⁴ (years)	39	36	39	40	3	4
Aged 0-14 (%)	18.8	20.7	20.2	19.8	4	3
Aged 65+ (%)	15.9	13.8	15.8	16.6	2	4
Males per 100 females	84.0	84.9	88.5	90.6	5	5

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 (%)	4.9	4.2	5.5	5.8	3	4
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	12.3	10.7	12.0	12.5	3	4

Notes:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

Table 3: Employment	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Managers and Professionals ¹ (% of those recording an occupation)	42.8	41.0	34.1	34.1	2	2
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	19.9	19.9	28.4	29.6	4	5
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	74.5	73.7	70.0	69.7	3	2
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	64.8	64.2	62.0	60.6	3	2
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	5.0	3.9	6.5	5.8	4	3
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	10.1	9.0	13.7	12.2	5	4

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

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

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

Table 4: Birthplace, Indigenous Status & Language	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Born overseas in English-speaking country ⁶	8.2	7.3	8.3	5.6	2	1
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	16.5	14.9	13.9	19.1	2	2
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	128	172	12,772	106,428	2	2
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	83	113	15,397	133,528	3	2
Speak language other than English at home (%)	17.0	15.7	12.7	20.4	2	3
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	2.0	1.9	1.4	2.6	2	2

Notes:

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



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 (%)	31.3	26.5	21.5	20.6	2	1
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution ²	94.4	90.8	91.9	92.2	3	3
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution ²	75.3	69.4	58.2	62.9	2	2
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution ²	45.6	41.7	37.3	38.2	2	2
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	66.2	66.7	48.6	53.1	2	1
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	28.2	30.7	43.3	41.0	4	5
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	71.5	70.4	47.6	54.5	2	1
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	19.8	21.7	38.3	35.1	4	5
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	20.5	13.4	28.7	28.1	4	4
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	33.2	34.2	38.4	35.7	3	3

Notes:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6: Marital Status of Catholics aged 15+

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Never married (%)	34.7	35.1	33.4	33.3	3	2
Married (%)	50.2	49.6	48.7	49.7	3	3
Divorced or Separated (%)	9.1	9.2	12.7	11.2	5	4
Widowed (%)	6.0	6.1	5.2	5.8	2	3

Table 7: Families¹

in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	3,357	3,564	281,392	1,997,833	2	1
One-parent families	353	428	32,197	231,370	2	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	10.5	12.0	11.4	11.6	3	3
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	54.2	56.0	62.0	55.9	5	4
De facto couples ³ (%)	15.9	14.5	19.0	17.1	4	4
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	123,683	109,865	99,484	100,270	2	2

Table 8: Households⁵

in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	4,301	4,507	357,345	2,548,354	2	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	59	83	6,526	53,499	2	2
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	677	641	51,876	407,684	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	736	724	58,402	461,183	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	8.2	7.5	8.2	8.7	3	4
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	72.6	72.6	67.9	71.2	2	3
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	2,069	2,113	1,912	1,873	2	2

Notes:

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



Parish Details

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Religious affiliation

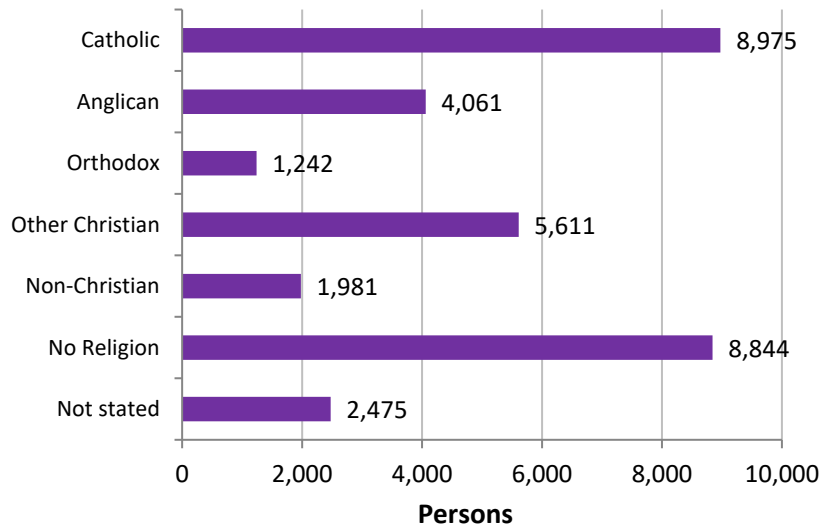
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under ten per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to be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

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

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

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

**Religious Affiliation
(All persons)**



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

Not Stated also includes Inadequately Described.

Table 9: Religious affiliation by age

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite) Catholic	1,080	1,291	1,093	1,103	1,241	1,197	918	587	445	8,955
Maronite Catholic	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Melkite Catholic	-	3	8	-	-	3	-	-	-	14
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Catholic	1,080	1,297	1,104	1,103	1,241	1,200	918	587	445	8,975
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	27.5	32.4	22.9	23.2	26.8	27.6	27.7	30.1	30.8	27.0
Anglican	288	405	326	410	545	660	594	455	378	4,061
Orthodox	144	143	167	142	165	207	139	91	44	1,242
Other Christian	549	691	621	666	808	842	701	405	328	5,611
Non-Christian	269	203	325	392	290	247	163	71	21	1,981
No Religion	1,313	973	1,913	1,636	1,226	867	567	208	141	8,844
Not Stated	281	290	364	410	356	321	232	132	89	2,475
Total Population	3,924	4,002	4,820	4,759	4,631	4,344	3,314	1,949	1,446	33,189

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	33	32	65	97
1	51	48	99	133
2	53	51	104	136
3	51	46	97	139
4	43	48	91	139
5	63	51	114	105
6	61	61	122	131
7	60	49	109	111
8	65	70	135	119
9	67	60	127	137
10	65	53	118	153
11	70	49	119	144
12	64	52	116	152
13	54	68	122	137
14	60	70	130	165
15	72	65	137	159
16	63	73	136	156
17	71	66	137	153
18	69	57	126	160
19	70	73	143	131
20-24	291	283	574	681
25-29	245	278	523	587
30-34	260	303	563	590
35-39	237	303	540	634
40-44	287	335	622	675
45-49	274	357	631	677
50-54	264	346	610	667
55-59	244	348	592	570
60-64	236	284	520	489
65-69	150	242	392	374
70-74	133	197	330	291
75-79	99	156	255	243
80+	156	292	448	424
Total	4,081	4,866	8,947	9,659

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.

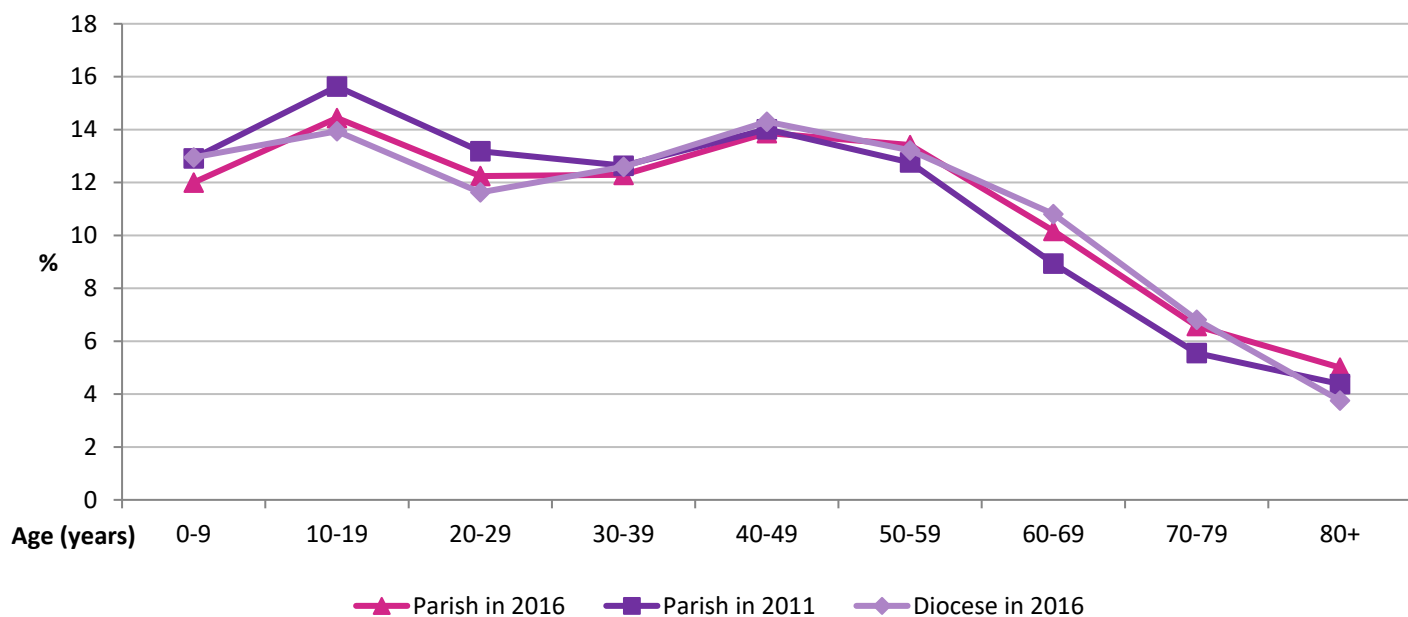
In 2016, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 52 per cent were female and 48 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such as the 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?

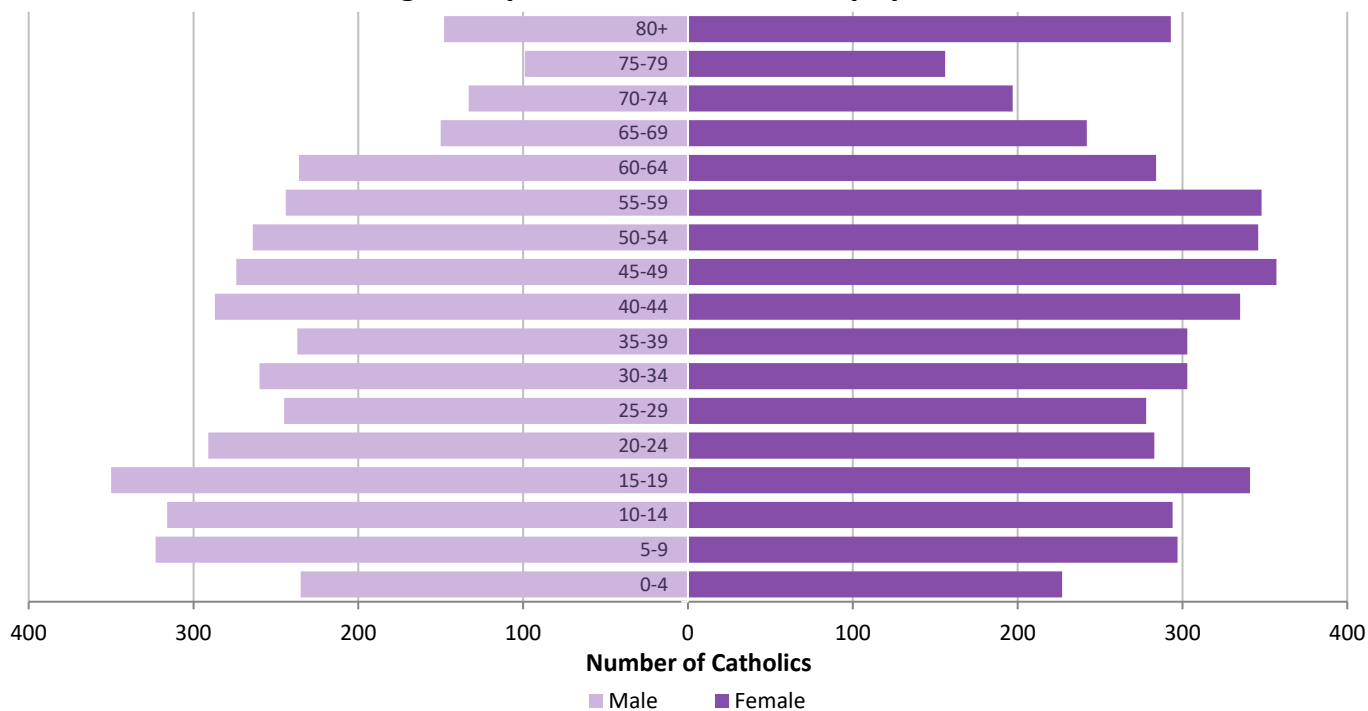


Age and sex

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	25	24	11	25	26	14	125
Females	11	20	22	23	32	25	133

Lone Persons:

Males	-	-	8	-	6	3	17
Females	-	3	9	8	30	34	84

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

Males	-	3	4	4	4	10	25
Females	-	3	6	9	14	28	60

Total							
Males	25	27	23	29	36	27	167
Females	11	26	37	40	76	87	277

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	26	25	53	82	76	71	333
Females	30	33	81	150	138	123	555

Notes:

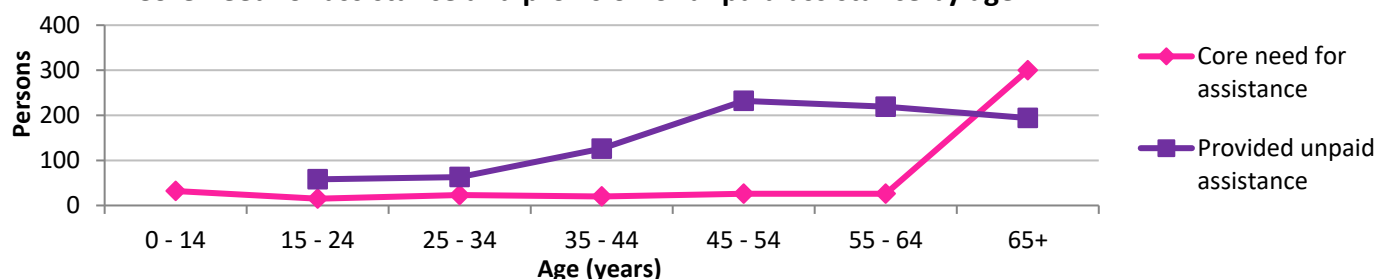
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016. *Census Dictionary Australia 2016*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

2. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2004. *Australian Social Trends 2004*. Catalogue No. 4102.0.

3. Among people aged 75 and over, being in hospital or a nursing home is a major reason for not being in a household on Census night.

4. The Census question asked whether the respondent had provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability in the two weeks prior to the Census. The question is not applicable to persons aged 0-14.

Core need for assistance and provision of unpaid assistance by age



Marital Status

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

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

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

Table 12: Registered marital status by sex and age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15 and over								
Males								
Never married	636	332	133	64	42	18	10	1,235
Married	8	167	347	403	381	226	187	1,719
Separated/Divorced	-	10	37	62	54	35	15	213
Widowed	-	-	-	-	3	8	44	55
Total	644	509	517	529	480	287	256	3,222
Females								
Never married	621	351	141	89	61	22	15	1,300
Married	4	211	420	489	419	256	140	1,939
Separated/Divorced	-	21	70	112	128	79	35	445
Widowed	-	-	-	10	24	76	263	373
Total	625	583	631	700	632	433	453	4,057

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

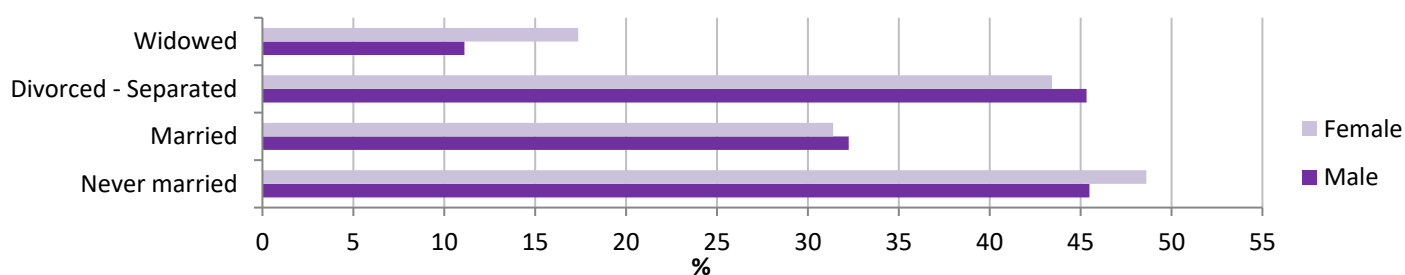


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	1,053	140	1,193	11.7
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	825	145	970	14.9
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	424	149	573	26.0
Total	2,302	434	2,736	15.9



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	3	11	45	100	176	140	167	51	693	2,920
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	3	7	13	66	143	116	157	27	532	3,176
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	-	4	17	49	100	63	79	26	338	2,860
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both persons Catholic	24	86	74	95	104	55	43	18	499	1,696
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	25	45	74	77	88	62	47	5	423	1,883
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	6	19	26	49	70	42	19	4	235	2,221
One-parent families:	35	44	72	85	59	12	10	36	353	1,316
Parent is Catholic										
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	11	16	25	40	46	17	16	12	183	1,878
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	101	-
Total	107	232	346	561	786	507	538	280	3,357	2,372

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	65	15	23	4	-	107
\$500-\$799	173	30	15	3	4	225
\$800-\$1,249	242	56	35	3	3	339
\$1,250-\$1,999	316	99	101	36	9	561
\$2,000-\$2,999	385	141	189	54	11	780
\$3,000-\$3,999	204	86	149	45	10	494
\$4,000 or more	195	93	162	67	11	528
Income not fully stated	140	66	52	20	3	281
Total Families	1,720	586	726	232	51	3,315
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	1,985	2,425	2,862	3,133	2,727	2,365

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)**

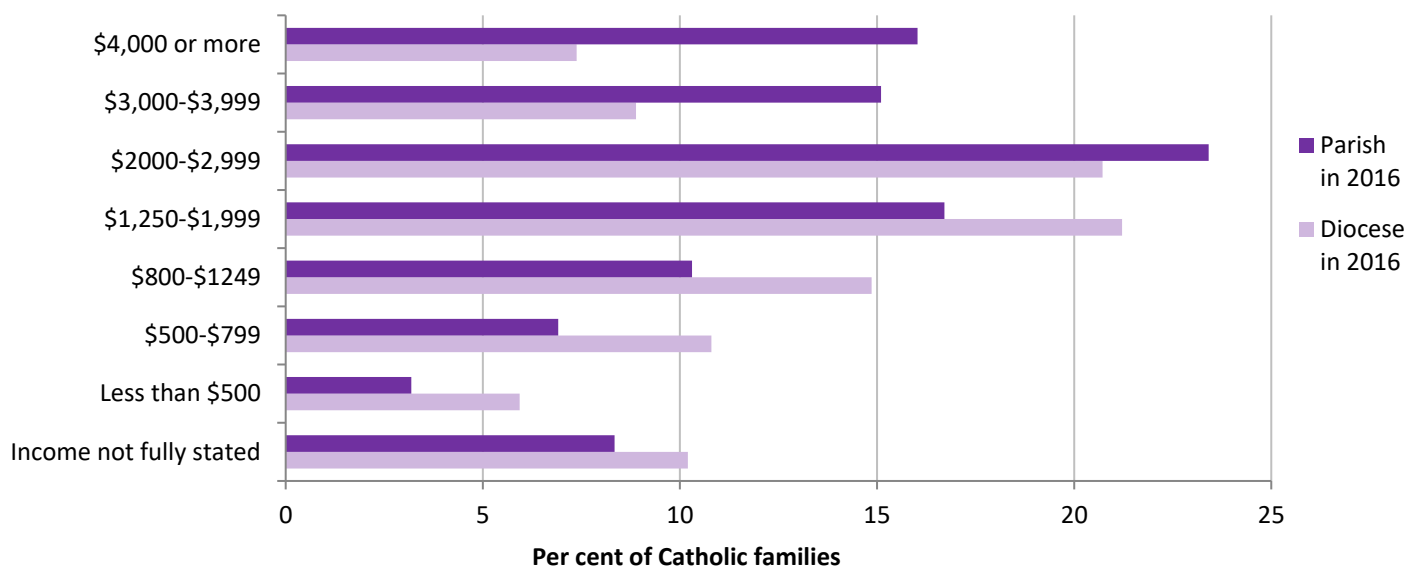


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	1,190	387	585	202	44	2,408
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	323	67	37	14	3	444
One parent family, parent Catholic	143	96	79	22	7	347
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	94	43	38	10	3	188
Total families	1,750	593	739	248	57	3,387



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	2,551	67	685	56	3,359	75.9
Lone person aged under 35 years	33	-	23	9	65	50.8
Lone person aged 35 years or over	486	61	102	30	679	71.6
Group households	51	6	133	8	198	25.8
Total households	3,121	134	943	103	4,301	72.6

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	88	84	210	349	256	377	2,115
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	3	5	5	3	3	1,780
Lone person aged 35 years or over	9	9	33	29	7	13	1,581
Group households	-	-	4	12	3	6	2,025
Total households	97	96	252	395	269	399	2,069

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

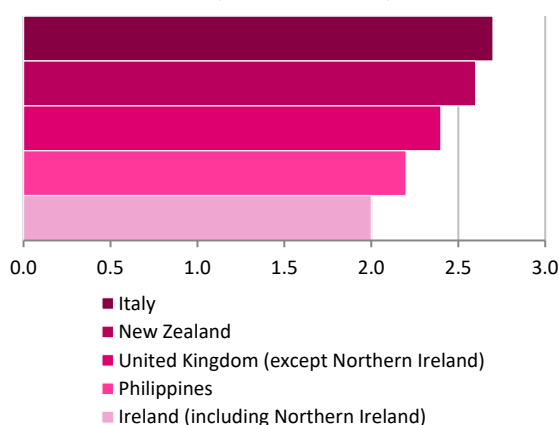
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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)

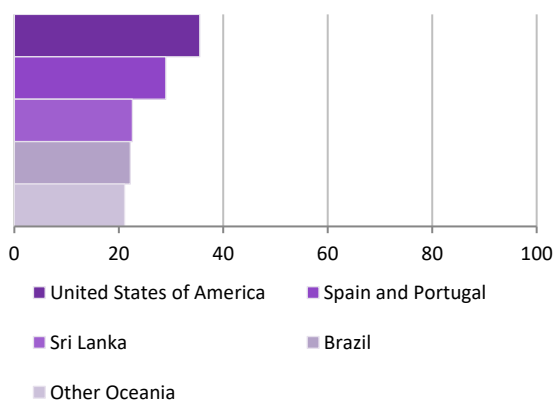


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	6,682	74.3	-
New Zealand	234	2.6	6.6
Other Oceania	76	0.8	21.1
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	218	2.4	7.1
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	176	2.0	13.0
Italy	240	2.7	-
Malta	13	0.1	-
Spain and Portugal	28	0.3	29.0
France	12	0.1	-
Netherlands	16	0.2	-
Germany	40	0.4	18.6
Austria	12	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	37	0.4	-
Poland	45	0.5	-
Hungary	28	0.3	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	32	0.4	-
Other Europe NEC	10	0.1	-
Vietnam	36	0.4	-
Philippines	201	2.2	13.4
Indonesia	27	0.3	-
Malaysia	28	0.3	-
Singapore	14	0.2	-
South East Asia NEC	27	0.3	-
India	63	0.7	14.3
Sri Lanka	55	0.6	22.6
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	28	0.3	11.5
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	26	0.3	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	62	0.7	17.7
Egypt	-	-	-
Lebanon	19	0.2	-
Iraq	3	0.0	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	5	0.1	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	16	0.2	-
South Africa	57	0.6	14.3
Mauritius	12	0.1	-
United States of America	29	0.3	35.5
Canada	18	0.2	-
Argentina	11	0.1	-
Brazil	21	0.2	22.2
Colombia	96	1.1	11.2
Chile	20	0.2	-
Central America and South America NEC	98	1.1	13.0
Other countries	32	0.4	-
Inadequately described/Not stated	95	1.1	-
Total	8,998	100.0	2.2

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



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	7,385	17,586	24,971	29.6
Italian	382	56	438	87.2
Maltese	3	-	3	100.0
Spanish	259	133	392	66.1
Croatian	30	10	40	75.0
Polish	52	8	60	86.7
Dutch	4	22	26	15.4
French	42	54	96	43.8
German	37	58	95	38.9
Portuguese	51	43	94	54.3
Hungarian	32	26	58	55.2
Ukrainian	6	-	6	100.0
Vietnamese	48	141	189	25.4
Filipino languages	172	70	242	71.1
Chinese languages	113	1,404	1,517	7.4
Malayalam	25	35	60	41.7
Sinhalese	38	107	145	26.2
Korean	71	274	345	20.6
Indonesian and Malay	15	62	77	19.5
Arabic	34	130	164	20.7
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	32	60	92	34.8
Australian Indigenous languages	-	4	4	-
Other European languages NEC	37	1,205	1,242	3.0
Other Asian languages NEC	40	1,022	1,062	3.8
Other languages NEC	8	283	291	2.7
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	64	1,396	1,460	4.4
Total	8,980	24,189	33,169	27.1

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	403	779	977	954	1,853	1,376	1,037	7,379	-
Italian	4	8	8	14	67	96	194	391	13.2
Maltese	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-
Spanish	12	18	13	27	103	54	30	257	15.1
Croatian	-	-	-	-	5	10	13	28	22.9
Polish	4	-	3	-	17	15	9	48	6.4
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-
French	-	6	-	5	10	15	14	50	-
German	-	-	4	3	12	3	10	32	-
Portuguese	-	4	3	4	22	8	6	47	6.4
Hungarian	5	-	-	-	15	3	11	34	23.5
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
Vietnamese	-	4	4	11	16	17	-	52	20.8
Filipino languages	6	7	7	26	68	42	14	170	2.4
Chinese languages	3	6	7	12	37	18	28	111	12.1
Malayalam	6	5	6	-	13	4	-	34	13.3
Sinhalese	-	3	5	3	13	10	8	42	-
Korean	3	3	10	7	30	15	-	68	23.2
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	11	-
Arabic	3	3	3	10	8	6	6	39	-
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	-	-	11	13	4	-	28	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	-	-	-	-	12	14	7	33	14.6
Other Asian languages NEC	-	-	3	-	13	8	7	31	-
Other languages NEC	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	42.9
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	10	6	8	7	11	9	22	73	18.2
Total	459	852	1,061	1,094	2,352	1,727	1,431	8,976	2.0

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?

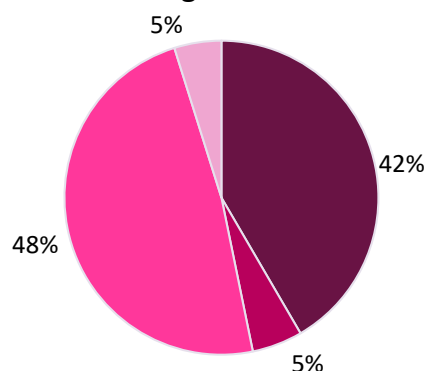
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	233	1,216	1,449	16.1
Infants/Primary – Catholic	546	141	687	79.5
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	46	343	389	11.8
Secondary – Government	146	625	771	18.9
Secondary – Catholic	528	262	790	66.8
Secondary – Other Non-Government	64	474	538	11.9
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	116	397	513	22.6
University or other Tertiary Institutions	607	1,712	2,319	26.2
Other (including pre-school)	171	447	618	27.7
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	6,520	18,567	25,087	26.0
Total	8,977	24,184	33,161	27.1

Note:

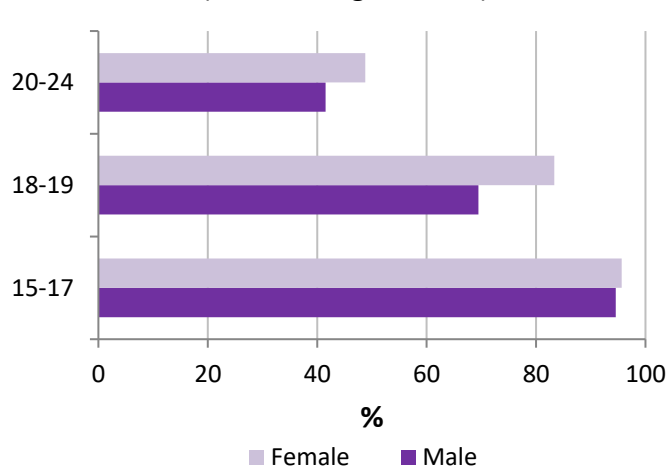
1. This table includes the total population of the parish and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

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

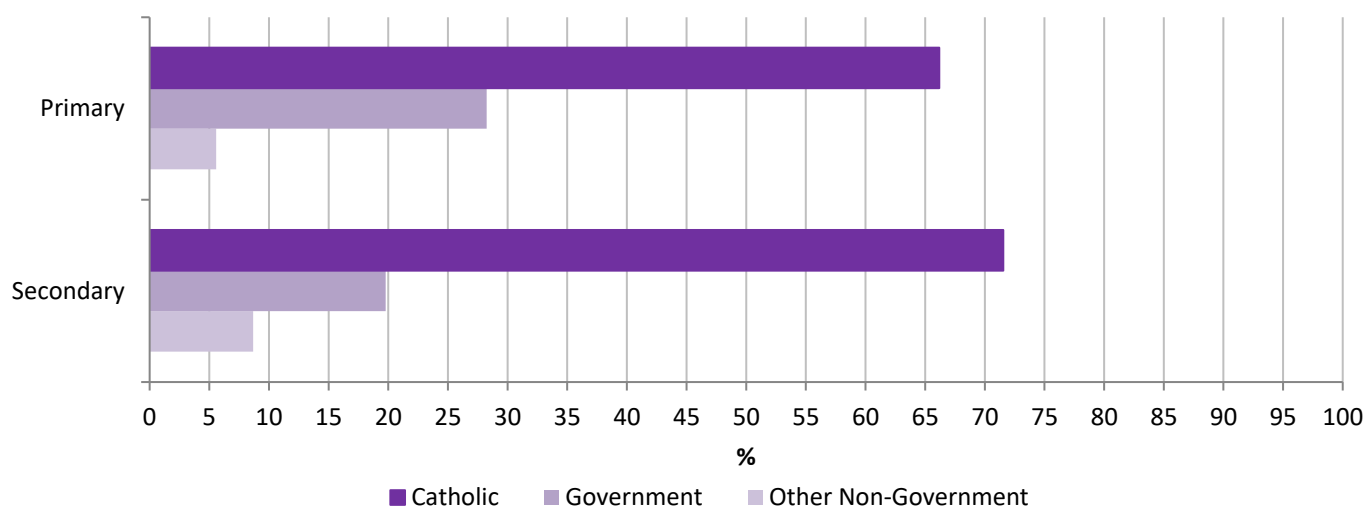
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	11	26	13	38	56	37	21	225	116,364
Infants/Primary – Catholic	6	6	26	71	134	119	130	537	157,717
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	3	3	-	-	5	13	11	38	182,474
Secondary – Government	8	17	29	32	27	18	10	155	85,317
Secondary – Catholic	8	14	21	58	131	121	116	511	157,480
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	-	4	8	10	5	30	57	211,153
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	3	9	8	30	56	66	103	310	181,289
Other (including pre-school)	-	-	-	4	9	3	-	20	127,434
Not stated/Not applicable	-	-	3	10	9	8	9	44	141,918
Total	39	75	104	251	437	390	430	1,897	151,272

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	3	17	45	54	57	22	198
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	58	188	157	169	115	63	750
Advanced diploma or diploma level	24	29	60	67	47	28	255
Certificate level	70	153	127	111	125	132	718
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	481	118	136	131	136	296	1,298
Total	636	505	525	532	480	541	3,219
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>38.5</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>29.5</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	-	50	52	41	44	10	197
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	80	279	285	233	165	85	1,127
Advanced diploma or diploma level	28	57	84	108	63	74	414
Certificate level	52	79	83	87	77	61	439
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	455	121	138	230	283	667	1,894
Total	615	586	642	699	632	897	4,071
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>56.1</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>39.2</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>32.5</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	3	67	97	95	101	32	395
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	138	467	442	402	280	148	1,877
Advanced diploma or diploma level	52	86	144	175	110	102	669
Certificate level	122	232	210	198	202	193	1,157
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	936	239	274	361	419	963	3,192
Total	1,251	1,091	1,167	1,231	1,112	1,438	7,290
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>48.9</i>	<i>46.2</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>31.2</i>



Employment

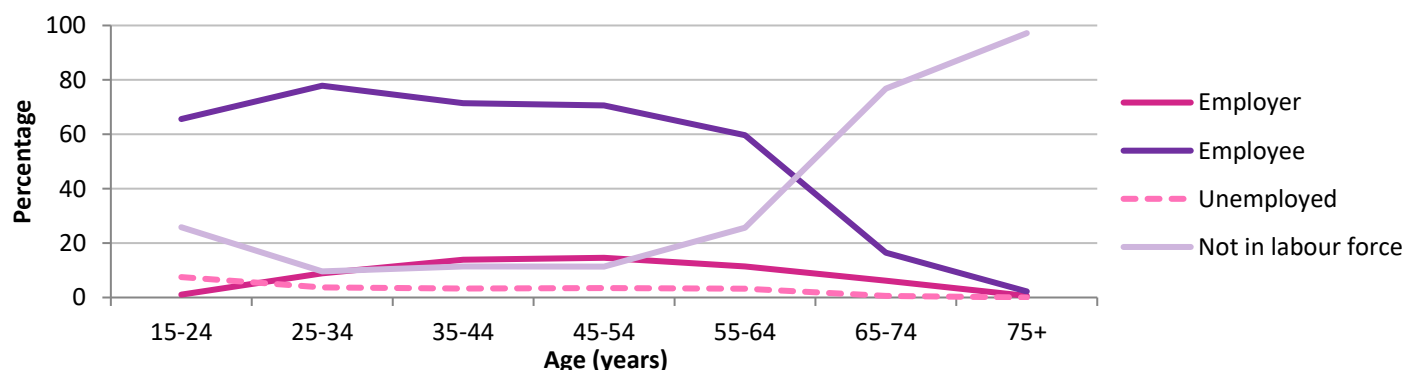
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	9	146	199	41	395
Employee	391	781	643	49	1,864
Unemployed	57	43	40	4	144
Not in the labour force	179	54	131	437	801
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	15	8	5	15	43
Total	651	1,032	1,018	546	3,247
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>70.2</i>	<i>94.0</i>	<i>86.6</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>74.0</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>6.0</i>
Females					
Employer	9	107	111	15	242
Employee	431	892	886	78	2,287
Unemployed	35	38	38	-	111
Not in the labour force	153	176	293	767	1,389
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	-	-	12	34	46
Total	628	1,213	1,340	894	4,070
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>85.5</i>	<i>77.2</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>64.8</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4.2</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	14	65	114	124	74	18	409
Professionals	45	116	133	137	85	24	540
Technicians & Trade Workers	56	110	84	70	60	10	390
Community & Personal Service Workers	71	24	16	28	9	-	148
Clerical & Administrative Workers	36	36	38	41	50	3	204
Sales Workers	99	28	28	24	30	3	212
Machinery operators & Drivers	12	30	25	25	25	8	125
Labourers	68	40	31	38	18	17	212
ID / NS / NA ¹	248	59	51	61	127	449	995
Total	649	508	520	548	478	532	3,235
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>40.3</i>	<i>52.7</i>	<i>53.6</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>42.4</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>33.9</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>32.5</i>
Females							
Managers	20	53	75	63	49	10	270
Professionals	55	213	195	183	135	31	812
Technicians & Trade Workers	11	20	19	16	7	11	84
Community & Personal Service Workers	87	55	43	66	44	10	305
Clerical & Administrative Workers	72	104	108	172	139	26	621
Sales Workers	156	33	28	39	32	5	293
Machinery operators & Drivers	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Labourers	25	11	23	24	25	7	115
ID / NS / NA ¹	196	87	136	148	195	798	1,560
Total	622	582	627	711	626	898	4,066
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>53.7</i>	<i>55.0</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>42.7</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>43.2</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>8.2</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	34	118	189	187	123	28	679
Professionals	100	329	328	320	220	55	1,352
Technicians & Trade Workers	67	130	103	86	67	21	474
Community & Personal Service Workers	158	79	59	94	53	10	453
Clerical & Administrative Workers	108	140	146	213	189	29	825
Sales Workers	255	61	56	63	62	8	505
Machinery operators & Drivers	12	36	25	25	25	8	131
Labourers	93	51	54	62	43	24	327
ID / NS / NA ¹	444	146	187	209	322	1,247	2,555
Total	1,271	1,090	1,147	1,259	1,104	1,430	7,301
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>47.4</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>43.9</i>	<i>45.4</i>	<i>42.8</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>19.6</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?

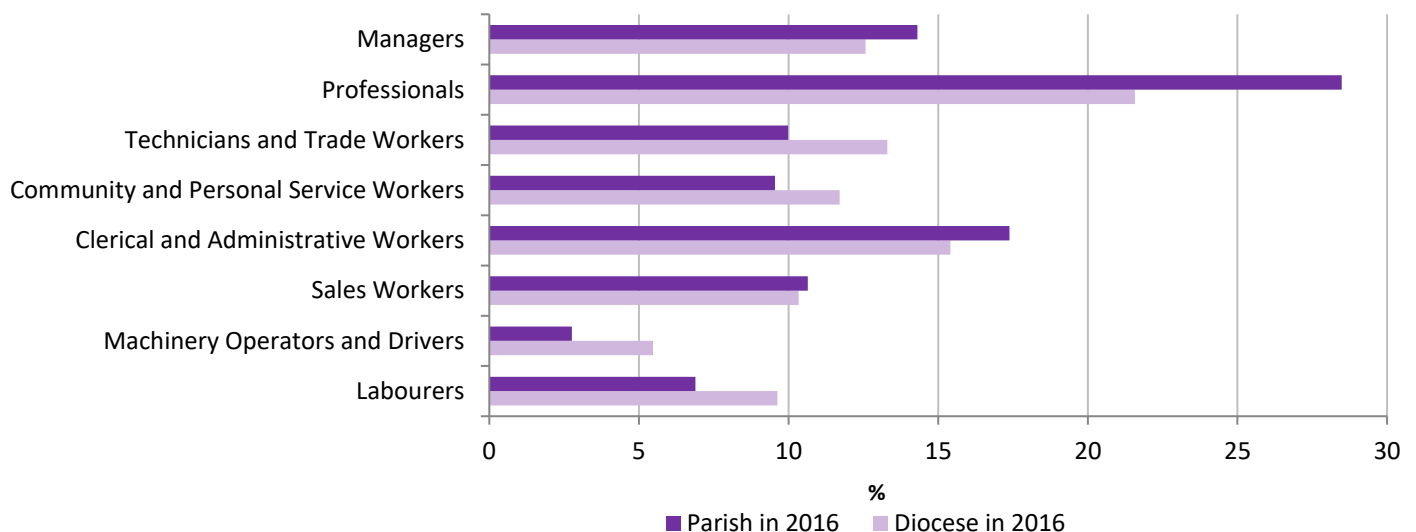
Table 27: Occupation of parents of students attending Catholic schools

	Primary School	Secondary School
Both parents in professional occupation	75	75
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	257	262
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	109	138
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	145	168
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation	8	17
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	17	15
Not applicable and not stated	69	108
Total	680	783
% with professional parent(s)	48.8	43.0
% with blue collar parent(s)	3.7	4.1

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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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
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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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