



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Grovely Parish
Archdiocese of Brisbane

Census ID: 163053



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Report prepared by:	National Centre for Pastoral Research Australian Catholic Bishops Conference GPO Box 368 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
Telephone:	+61 (02) 6201 9812
Email:	ncpr@catholic.org.au
Web:	www.ncpr.catholic.org.au

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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: 47,054

Catholic Population: 11,572

Catholics make up 24.6 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 39 years

Total Catholic families: 4,678

654 Catholics live alone

1,731 Catholics were born overseas

70 Catholics do not speak English well

565 Catholics need assistance with core activities

3,446 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	12,134	11,572
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	23.8	23.3
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	11.4	15.4
Catholics born in NES ¹ (%)	7.9	8.1
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	0.5	0.6
Catholic families	4,830	4,678
Catholics living alone	650	654
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	54.3	58.4
Catholics with university degree (%)	22.9	27.0
Catholic males in labour force (%)	75.0	72.5
Catholic females in labour force (%)	64.3	65.1
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	80.7	81.5

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	47,054	45,025	3,418,901	23,401,892	2	1
Catholic population	11,572	12,134	708,701	5,291,834	1	1
Per cent Catholic	24.6	26.9	20.7	22.6	2	2
At same address since previous Census (%)	60.5	59.4	51.4	57.3	1	3
Median age ⁴ (years)	39	37	39	40	3	4
Aged 0-14 (%)	23.3	23.8	20.2	19.8	1	1
Aged 65+ (%)	15.4	11.4	15.8	16.6	2	4
Males per 100 females	91.8	91.4	88.5	90.6	2	3

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

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

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

Table 2: Disability

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Need assistance with core activities (%)	4.9	3.9	5.5	5.8	3	4
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	12.5	12.0	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)	40.0	37.2	34.1	34.1	3	2
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	22.1	24.1	28.4	29.6	4	4
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	72.5	75.0	70.0	69.7	3	2
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	65.1	64.3	62.0	60.6	3	2
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	5.6	4.5	6.5	5.8	4	3
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	14.0	11.3	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	6.9	6.8	8.3	5.6	3	2
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	8.1	7.9	13.9	19.1	4	4
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	68	50	12,772	106,428	3	3
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	183	151	15,397	133,528	2	1
Speak language other than English at home (%)	7.2	6.3	12.7	20.4	4	4
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	0.6	0.5	1.4	2.6	4	4

Notes:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

Why do you think this is so?

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

Table 5: Education¹

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	27.0	22.9	21.5	20.6	3	2
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution ²	93.6	88.5	91.9	92.2	3	3
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution ²	59.5	55.2	58.2	62.9	3	3
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution ²	39.5	32.8	37.3	38.2	3	3
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	59.7	55.1	48.6	53.1	2	2
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	36.2	41.7	43.3	41.0	4	4
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	56.6	53.2	47.6	54.5	3	3
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	37.2	39.6	38.3	35.1	3	3
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	22.2	22.3	28.7	28.1	4	4
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	31.9	28.2	38.4	35.7	4	4

Notes:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6: Marital Status of Catholics aged 15+

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Never married (%)	29.1	29.3	33.4	33.3	5	4
Married (%)	56.7	56.9	48.7	49.7	1	1
Divorced or Separated (%)	9.6	9.4	12.7	11.2	5	4
Widowed (%)	4.6	4.4	5.2	5.8	4	4

Table 7: Families¹

in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	4,678	4,830	281,392	1,997,833	1	1
One-parent families	407	480	32,197	231,370	2	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	8.7	9.9	11.4	11.6	5	4
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	60.6	61.6	62.0	55.9	3	3
De facto couples ³ (%)	14.5	13.2	19.0	17.1	5	4
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	120,606	105,954	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	5,435	5,613	357,345	2,548,354	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	47	63	6,526	53,499	3	2
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	607	587	51,876	407,684	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	654	650	58,402	461,183	2	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	5.7	5.4	8.2	8.7	5	5
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	81.5	80.7	67.9	71.2	1	1
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	2,076	2,052	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

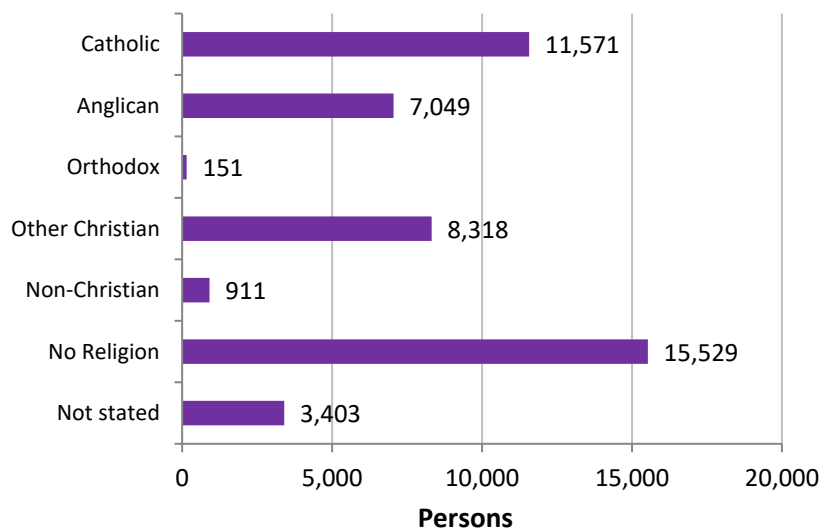
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under ten per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to be 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	1,737	1,790	1,046	1,391	1,779	1,435	1,259	717	393	11,547
Maronite Catholic	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Syro-Malabar Catholic	-	7	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	15
Total Catholic	1,741	1,802	1,046	1,395	1,783	1,435	1,259	717	393	11,571
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	25.3	28.0	22.5	22.5	23.1	24.6	25.1	25.1	28.2	24.7
Anglican	615	856	457	670	1,271	1,065	1,046	723	346	7,049
Orthodox	17	14	12	23	23	26	16	10	10	151
Other Christian	970	1,024	674	860	1,312	1,163	1,234	751	330	8,318
Non-Christian	103	95	100	196	188	120	88	21	-	911
No Religion	2,928	2,230	2,003	2,625	2,564	1,590	1,017	401	171	15,529
Not Stated	497	405	352	419	568	427	353	238	144	3,403
Total Population	6,871	6,426	4,644	6,188	7,709	5,826	5,013	2,861	1,394	46,932

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	63	65	128	154
1	84	57	141	160
2	98	74	172	169
3	67	78	145	186
4	85	81	166	193
5	92	79	171	196
6	87	97	184	218
7	114	90	204	202
8	115	98	213	217
9	115	109	224	200
10	108	91	199	173
11	99	86	185	203
12	112	79	191	214
13	115	92	207	184
14	89	87	176	219
15	100	79	179	191
16	91	93	184	196
17	80	86	166	197
18	78	70	148	176
19	73	75	148	152
20-24	263	294	557	589
25-29	233	255	488	559
30-34	272	345	617	755
35-39	339	429	768	991
40-44	437	499	936	965
45-49	400	446	846	931
50-54	368	430	798	716
55-59	297	339	636	716
60-64	270	338	608	723
65-69	296	366	662	511
70-74	223	231	454	322
75-79	120	143	263	214
80+	147	255	402	335
Total	5,530	6,036	11,566	12,127

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.

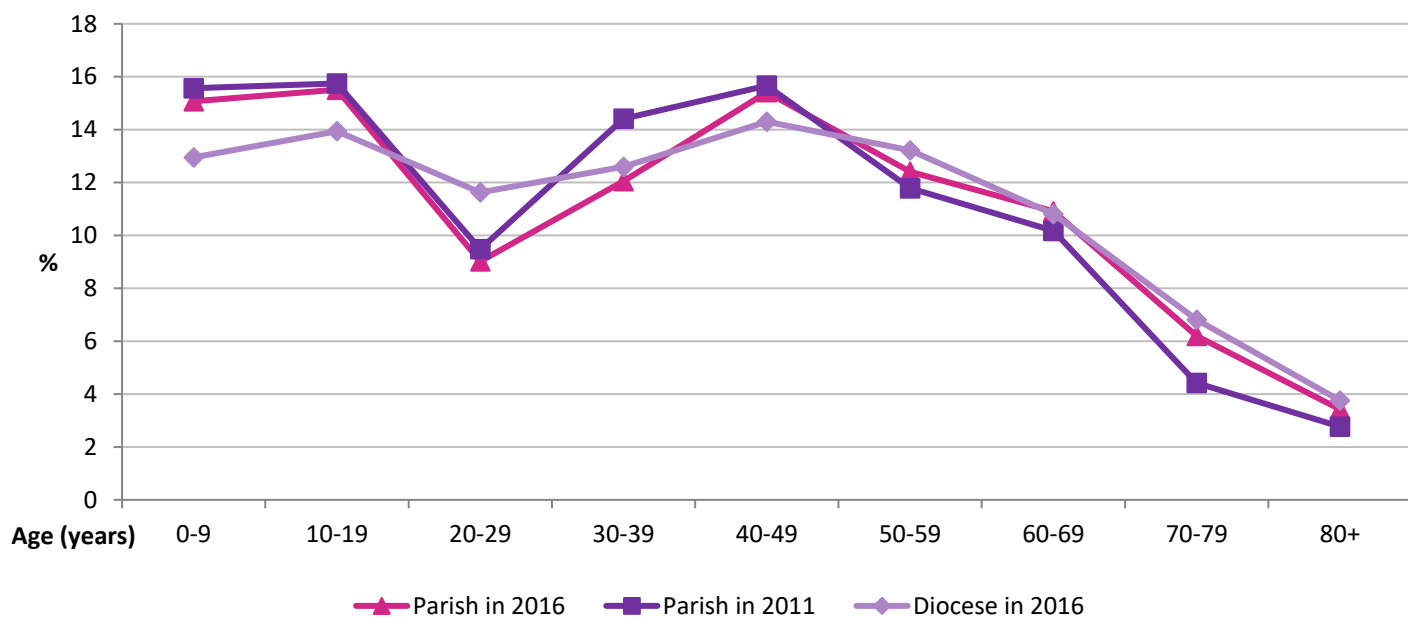
In 2016, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 52 per cent were female and 48 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such as the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

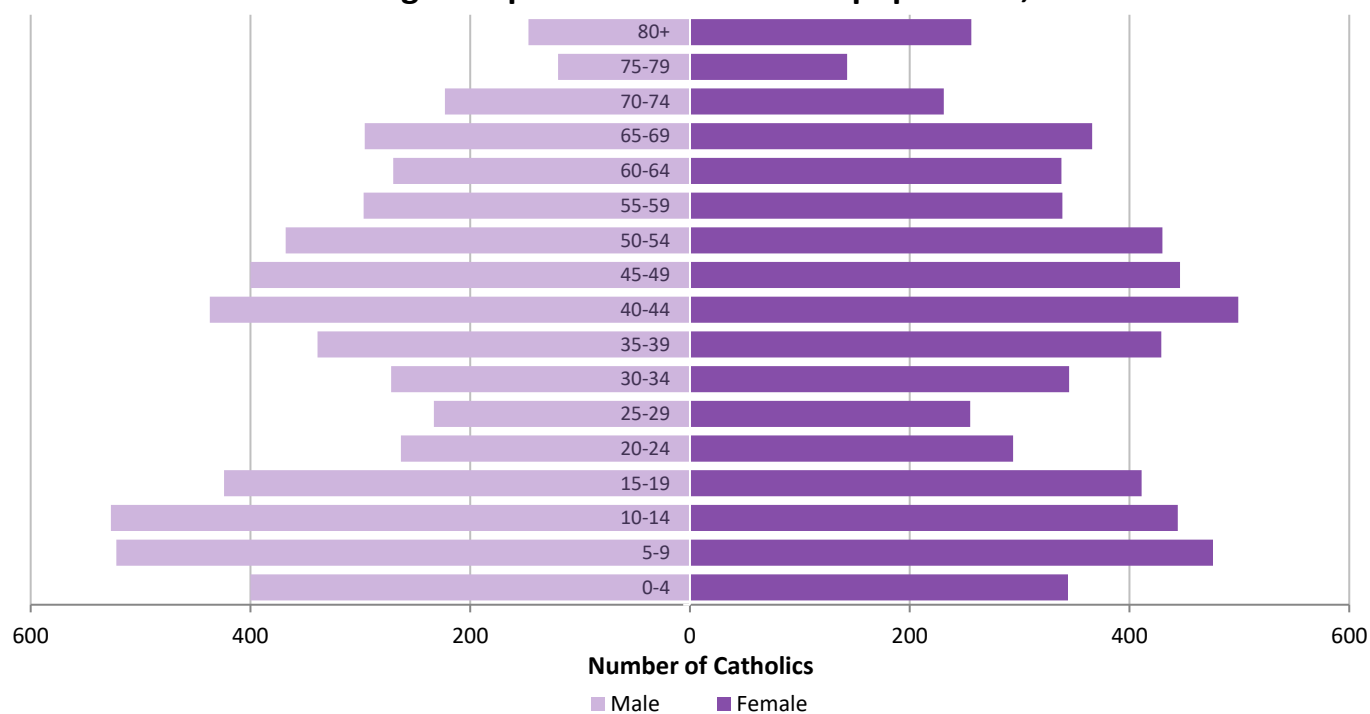


Age and sex

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	39	49	26	37	34	16	201
Females	24	37	34	28	27	21	171

Lone Persons:

Males	-	-	3	3	-	-	6
Females	-	-	5	8	9	23	45

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

Males	-	-	4	6	12	17	39
Females	-	-	5	4	16	59	84

Total							
Males	39	49	33	46	46	33	246
Females	24	37	44	40	52	103	300

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	25	36	65	96	90	119	431
Females	29	43	145	156	153	153	679

Notes:

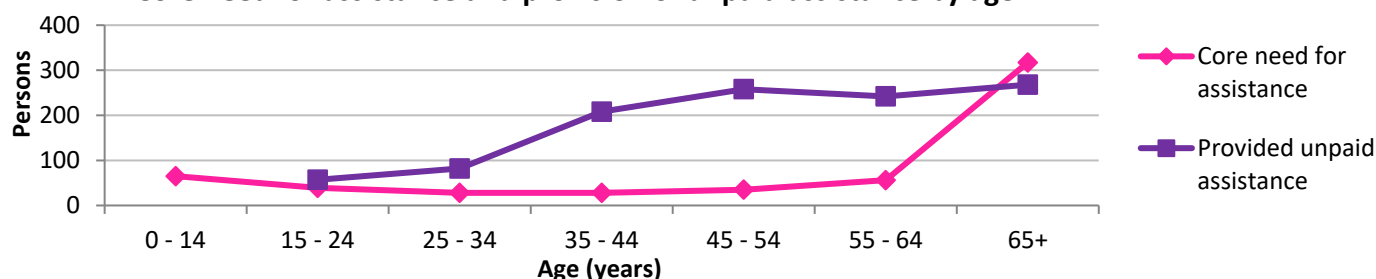
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016. *Census Dictionary Australia 2016*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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	673	282	161	94	57	17	8	1,292
Married	5	200	556	575	420	432	199	2,387
Separated/Divorced	4	25	56	102	87	50	16	340
Widowed	-	-	-	5	7	26	39	77
Total	682	507	773	776	571	525	262	4,096
Females								
Never married	691	264	157	97	29	19	31	1,288
Married	12	314	668	621	482	413	133	2,643
Separated/Divorced	4	26	95	150	134	82	29	520
Widowed	-	-	8	6	35	72	208	329
Total	707	604	928	874	680	586	401	4,780

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

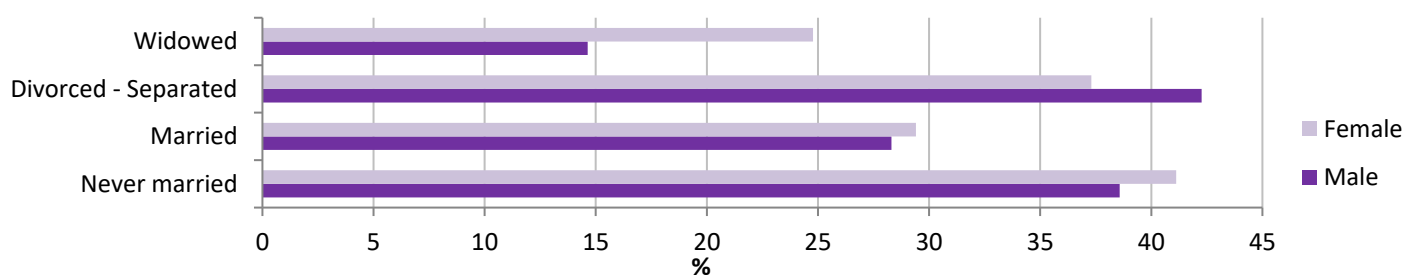


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	1,299	146	1,445	10.1
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	1,326	191	1,517	12.6
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	723	230	953	24.1
Total	3,348	567	3,915	14.5



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	8	11	35	120	291	179	141	59	844	2,750
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	3	13	43	141	296	192	197	78	963	2,819
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	4	4	26	103	201	113	99	34	584	2,686
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both persons Catholic	25	101	121	140	121	51	37	20	616	1,523
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	34	64	96	121	125	61	36	14	551	1,711
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	7	20	39	65	114	67	38	9	359	2,385
One-parent families:	33	59	96	111	54	12	4	38	407	1,233
Parent is Catholic										
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	12	15	31	46	49	29	25	12	219	1,991
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	135	-
Total	126	287	487	847	1,251	704	577	399	4,678	2,313

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	79	20	24	4	6	133
\$500-\$799	207	31	24	11	3	276
\$800-\$1,249	327	69	64	26	7	493
\$1,250-\$1,999	438	131	188	65	26	848
\$2,000-\$2,999	507	238	362	105	24	1,236
\$3,000-\$3,999	257	145	215	87	7	711
\$4,000 or more	195	126	176	66	14	577
Income not fully stated	187	69	85	39	16	396
Total Families	2,197	829	1,138	403	103	4,670
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	1,921	2,542	2,625	2,723	2,062	2,313

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)**

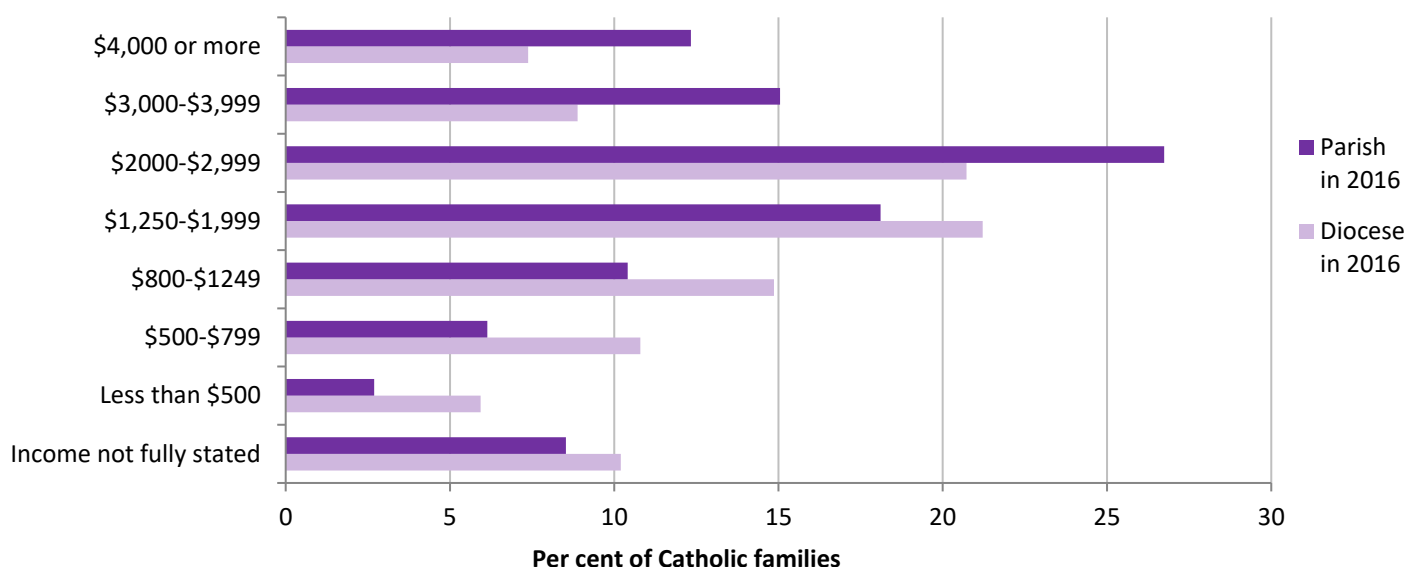


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	1,652	570	847	306	67	3,442
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	335	104	110	28	14	591
One parent family, parent Catholic	134	132	104	31	12	413
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	78	44	49	26	9	206
Total families	2,199	850	1,110	391	102	4,652



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	3,876	74	646	82	4,678	82.9
Lone person aged under 35 years	28	-	17	3	48	58.3
Lone person aged 35 years or over	475	25	63	39	602	78.9
Group households	51	-	52	4	107	47.7
Total households	4,430	99	778	128	5,435	81.5

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	122	132	344	622	501	544	2,115
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	3	7	-	-	1,771
Lone person aged 35 years or over	13	14	30	40	12	8	1,622
Group households	4	4	6	11	3	4	1,709
Total households	139	150	383	680	516	556	2,076

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

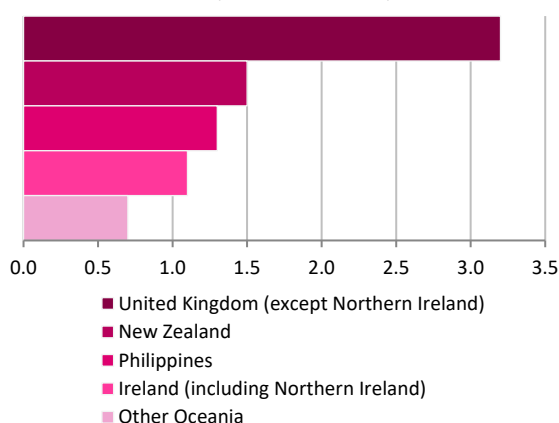
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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)

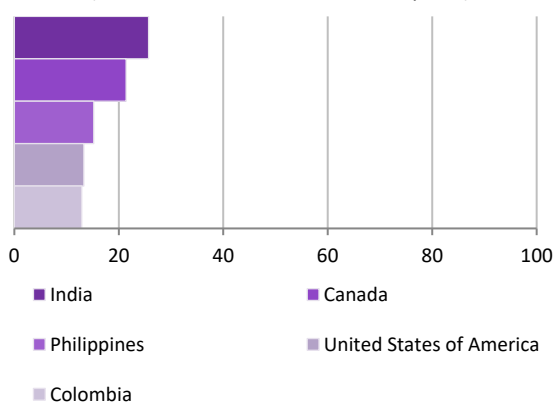


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	9,703	83.8	-
New Zealand	169	1.5	2.4
Other Oceania	86	0.7	11.8
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	367	3.2	8.9
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	124	1.1	8.5
Italy	74	0.6	4.2
Malta	13	0.1	-
Spain and Portugal	16	0.1	-
France	17	0.1	-
Netherlands	44	0.4	-
Germany	71	0.6	-
Austria	17	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	13	0.1	-
Poland	38	0.3	-
Hungary	19	0.2	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	22	0.2	-
Other Europe NEC	16	0.1	-
Vietnam	3	0.0	-
Philippines	148	1.3	15.2
Indonesia	15	0.1	-
Malaysia	38	0.3	-
Singapore	8	0.1	-
South East Asia NEC	7	0.1	-
India	64	0.6	25.7
Sri Lanka	22	0.2	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	5	0.0	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	7	0.1	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	5	0.0	-
Egypt	-	-	-
Lebanon	3	0.0	-
Iraq	43	0.4	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	7	0.1	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	9	0.1	-
South Africa	64	0.6	4.8
Mauritius	15	0.1	-
United States of America	35	0.3	13.3
Canada	24	0.2	21.4
Argentina	9	0.1	-
Brazil	13	0.1	-
Colombia	25	0.2	12.9
Chile	-	-	-
Central America and South America NEC	45	0.4	6.7
Other countries	43	0.4	-
Inadequately described/Not stated	106	0.9	-
Total	11,572	100.0	1.1

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	10,644	31,720	42,364	25.1
Italian	121	48	169	71.6
Maltese	-	-	-	-
Spanish	116	96	212	54.7
Croatian	4	4	8	50.0
Polish	59	14	73	80.8
Dutch	30	72	102	29.4
French	32	82	114	28.1
German	50	166	216	23.1
Portuguese	13	33	46	28.3
Hungarian	24	38	62	38.7
Ukrainian	4	3	7	57.1
Vietnamese	3	34	37	8.1
Filipino languages	105	23	128	82.0
Chinese languages	19	257	276	6.9
Malayalam	32	20	52	61.5
Sinhalese	-	14	14	-
Korean	3	21	24	12.5
Indonesian and Malay	11	31	42	26.2
Arabic	38	41	79	48.1
Assyrian and Chaldean	35	-	35	100.0
Oceanic and Papuan languages	29	59	88	33.0
Australian Indigenous languages	-	5	5	-
Other European languages NEC	47	377	424	11.1
Other Asian languages NEC	24	479	503	4.8
Other languages NEC	20	139	159	12.6
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	91	1,703	1,794	5.1
Total	11,554	35,479	47,033	24.6

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	684	1,324	1,330	993	2,883	1,815	1,607	10,636	-
Italian	4	-	5	4	37	38	32	120	7.4
Maltese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish	9	8	8	10	46	17	16	114	12.1
Croatian	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	6	-
Polish	-	6	-	4	12	18	12	52	-
Dutch	-	-	-	-	9	9	6	24	-
French	-	-	4	-	6	14	3	27	-
German	-	4	10	-	10	18	16	58	-
Portuguese	5	-	-	-	14	4	-	23	26.3
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	5	10	10	25	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-
Filipino languages	-	3	8	8	38	36	13	106	-
Chinese languages	-	-	-	-	9	5	10	24	-
Malayalam	5	8	5	-	14	-	-	32	9.4
Sinhalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	9	-
Arabic	3	9	3	9	9	6	4	43	12.8
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	8	8	-	10	3	5	34	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	-	3	3	8	7	5	26	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	-	3	-	6	16	11	5	41	-
Other Asian languages NEC	6	-	-	-	4	5	-	15	14.3
Other languages NEC	-	6	3	-	8	6	-	23	-
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	17	8	9	8	10	18	23	93	11.7
Total	733	1,387	1,396	1,045	3,164	2,043	1,773	11,541	0.6

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?

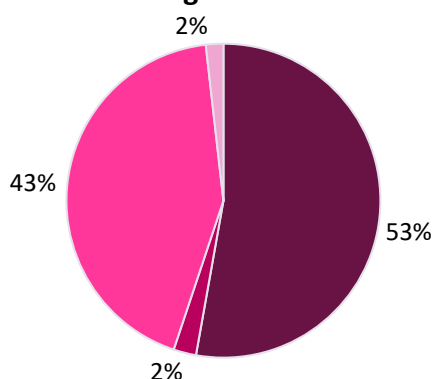
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	496	2,743	3,239	15.3
Infants/Primary – Catholic	818	233	1,051	77.8
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	57	409	466	12.2
Secondary – Government	376	1,640	2,016	18.7
Secondary – Catholic	573	269	842	68.1
Secondary – Other Non-Government	63	535	598	10.5
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	142	593	735	19.3
University or other Tertiary Institutions	564	1,750	2,314	24.4
Other (including pre-school)	230	799	1,029	22.4
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	8,248	26,507	34,755	23.7
Total	11,567	35,478	47,045	24.6

Note:

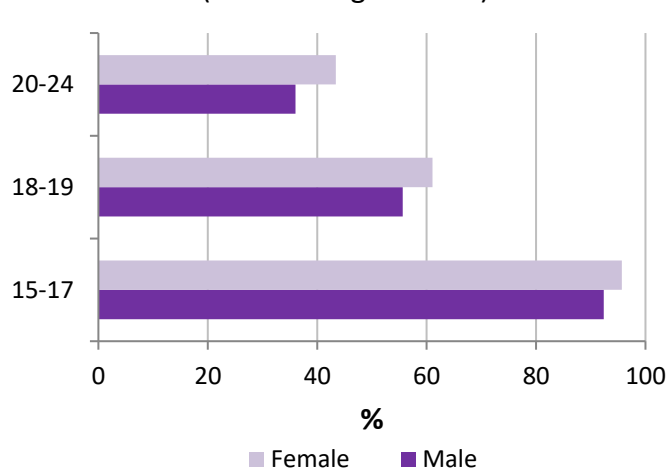
1. This table includes the total population of the parish and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

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

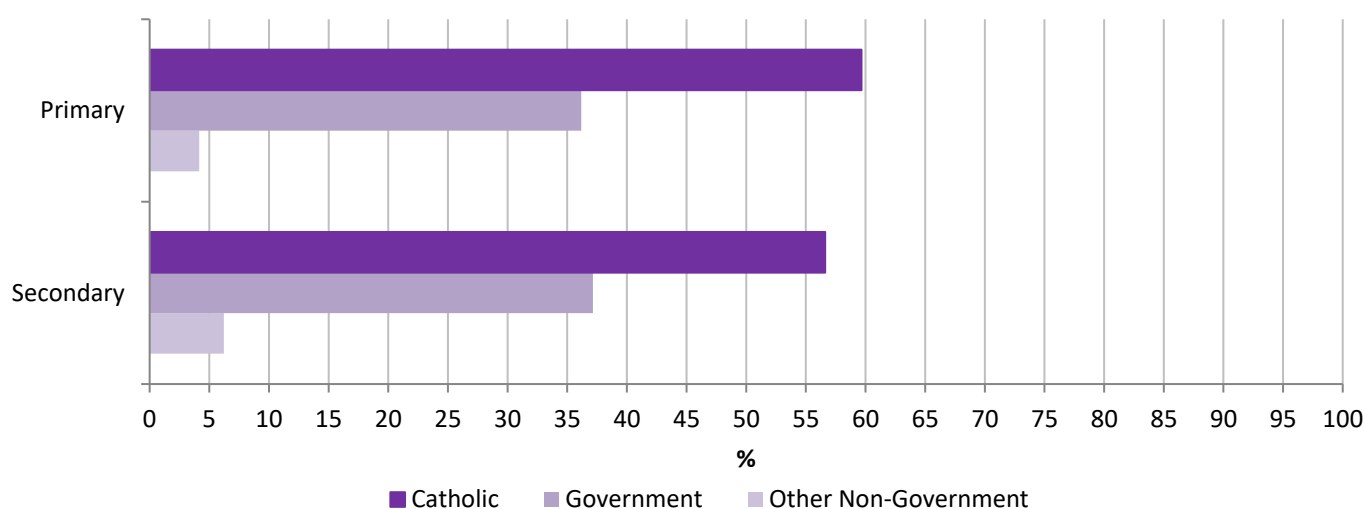
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	15	14	25	99	156	56	75	491	126,654
Infants/Primary – Catholic	7	19	48	99	249	177	144	803	145,827
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	-	-	7	7	15	7	15	54	144,236
Secondary – Government	11	13	32	86	93	46	27	370	110,988
Secondary – Catholic	6	16	41	71	133	114	123	564	150,522
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	5	9	11	7	5	16	56	115,433
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	9	7	13	33	71	55	62	292	150,527
Other (including pre-school)	-	3	-	5	8	8	3	27	140,108
Not stated/Not applicable	3	-	5	4	10	5	10	42	138,153
Total	51	77	180	415	742	473	475	2,699	138,237

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	-	17	59	57	37	34	204
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	25	124	214	196	99	98	756
Advanced diploma or diploma level	13	53	100	103	71	61	401
Certificate level	113	193	238	223	166	193	1,126
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	522	121	162	200	188	398	1,591
Total	673	508	773	779	561	784	4,078
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>23.5</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	5	37	66	37	33	27	205
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	73	258	384	259	157	109	1,240
Advanced diploma or diploma level	37	79	121	141	96	75	549
Certificate level	94	111	145	130	103	74	657
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	496	117	209	309	298	700	2,129
Total	705	602	925	876	687	985	4,780
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>30.2</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	5	54	125	94	70	61	409
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	98	382	598	455	256	207	1,996
Advanced diploma or diploma level	50	132	221	244	167	136	950
Certificate level	207	304	383	353	269	267	1,783
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,018	238	371	509	486	1,098	3,720
Total	1,378	1,110	1,698	1,655	1,248	1,769	8,858
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>39.3</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>27.2</i>

Grovely Parish, Archdiocese of Brisbane, Census ID: 163053

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

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



Employment

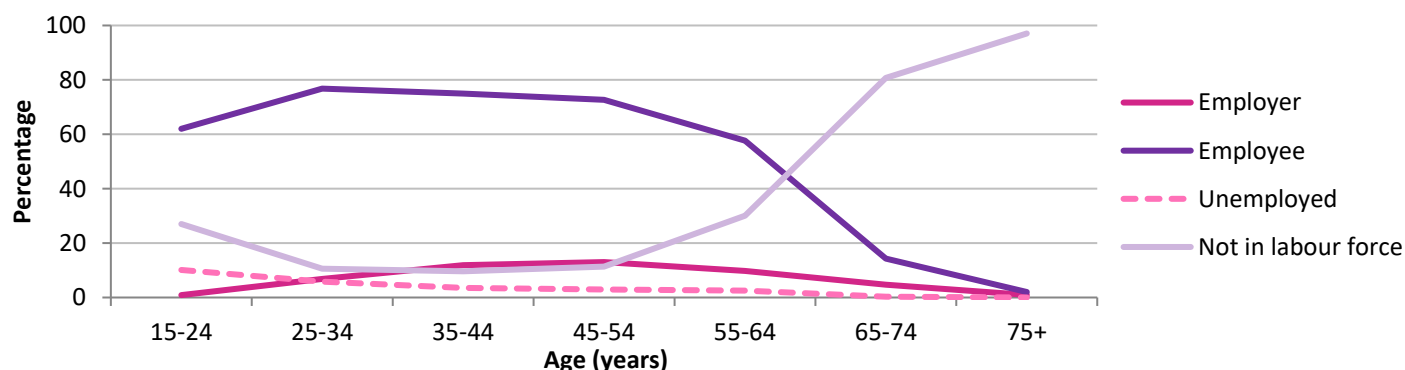
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by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

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

Table 25: Labour force status by age and sex

	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+					
Males					
Employer	7	167	227	37	438
Employee	390	989	859	81	2,319
Unemployed	77	69	53	-	199
Not in the labour force	198	65	187	654	1,104
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	3	7	11	8	29
Total	675	1,297	1,337	780	4,089
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>70.2</i>	<i>94.4</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>72.3</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>6.7</i>
Females					
Employer	7	113	106	17	243
Employee	465	1,136	1,030	89	2,720
Unemployed	58	54	35	-	147
Not in the labour force	174	217	369	858	1,618
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	3	10	11	25	49
Total	707	1,530	1,551	989	4,781
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>75.5</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>65.1</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4.7</i>

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



Notes:

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



Occupation

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

Table 26: Occupation by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Managers	7	60	174	168	86	15	510
Professionals	24	85	190	147	81	41	568
Technicians & Trade Workers	103	143	156	138	74	16	630
Community & Personal Service Workers	51	53	49	39	24	4	220
Clerical & Administrative Workers	24	37	50	75	42	12	240
Sales Workers	92	23	22	25	19	4	185
Machinery operators & Drivers	19	15	31	50	35	11	161
Labourers	83	21	38	35	42	15	234
ID / NS / NA ¹	294	72	69	95	160	670	1,360
Total	697	509	779	772	563	788	4,108
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>51.3</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>47.5</i>	<i>39.2</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>37.5</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>37.3</i>
Females							
Managers	15	54	92	78	42	4	285
Professionals	49	210	284	224	132	18	917
Technicians & Trade Workers	17	19	35	28	11	3	113
Community & Personal Service Workers	128	56	89	105	48	13	439
Clerical & Administrative Workers	56	106	198	198	133	40	731
Sales Workers	167	31	47	47	29	17	338
Machinery operators & Drivers	-	-	4	4	-	-	8
Labourers	36	11	18	27	16	11	119
ID / NS / NA ¹	230	116	169	157	255	882	1,809
Total	698	603	936	868	666	988	4,759
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>40.7</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>8.1</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	22	114	266	246	128	19	795
Professionals	73	295	474	371	213	59	1,485
Technicians & Trade Workers	120	162	191	166	85	19	743
Community & Personal Service Workers	179	109	138	144	72	17	659
Clerical & Administrative Workers	80	143	248	273	175	52	971
Sales Workers	259	54	69	72	48	21	523
Machinery operators & Drivers	19	15	35	54	35	11	169
Labourers	119	32	56	62	58	26	353
ID / NS / NA ¹	524	188	238	252	415	1,552	3,169
Total	1,395	1,112	1,715	1,640	1,229	1,776	8,867
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>50.1</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>40.0</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>22.6</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>22.2</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'.

Grovely Parish, Archdiocese of Brisbane, Census ID: 163053

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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?

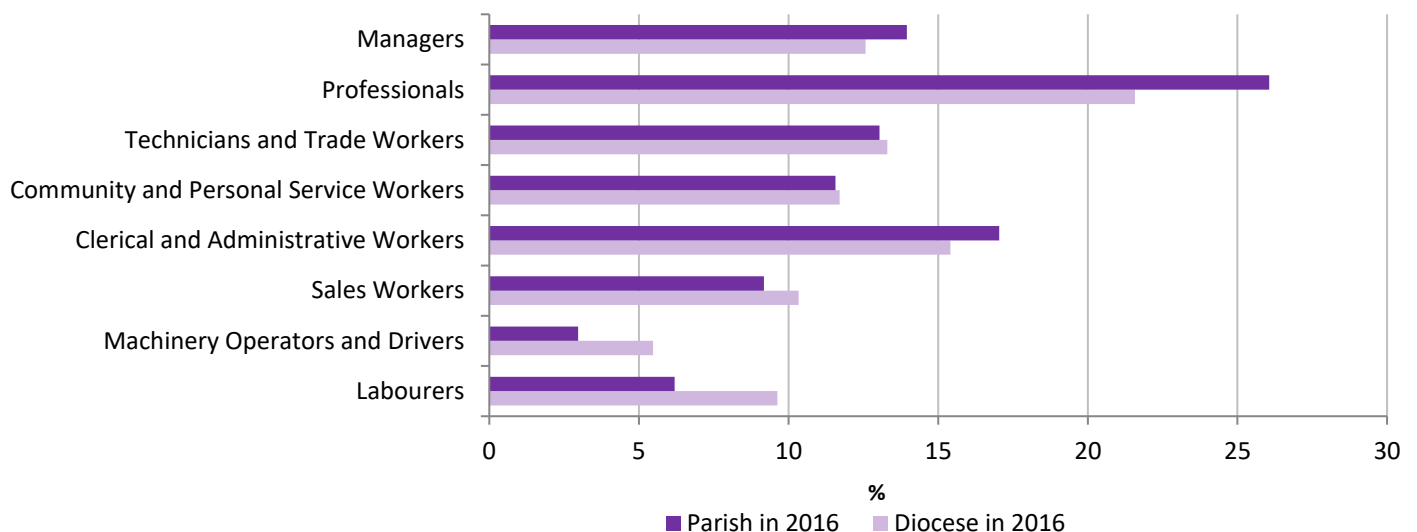
Table 27: Occupation of parents of students attending Catholic schools

	Primary School	Secondary School
Both parents in professional occupation	108	64
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	366	263
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	179	166
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	227	214
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation	11	12
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	36	30
Not applicable and not stated	125	95
Total	1,052	844
% with professional parent(s)	45.1	38.7
% with blue collar parent(s)	4.5	5.0

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.

National Centre for Pastoral Research Staff:
Trudy Dantis (Director), Stephen Reid, Leith Dudfield,
Marilyn Chee, Paul Bowell and Lavina Thomas.

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**Australian Catholic Bishops Conference
National Centre for Pastoral Research
GPO Box 368 Canberra ACT 2601**

**Phone: +61 2 6201 9812
Email: ncpr@catholic.org.au**

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