



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Inala Parish
Archdiocese of Brisbane

Census ID: 163059



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AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE

Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

May 2020

Dear readers,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

(Professor) Gabrielle McMullen AM

Chair, Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

Your Parish Social Profile

At a Glance (pages 2 and 3)

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

Parish Overview (pages 4-7)

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

Parish Details (pages 9-25)

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

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Your parish community in 2016

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

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

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

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

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

Novo Millennio Ineunte #29

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

A SNAPSHOT OF YOUR PARISH (2016)

Total Population: 60,156

Catholic Population: 12,053

Catholics make up 20.0 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 36 years

Total Catholic families: 4,474

870 Catholics live alone

5,078 Catholics were born overseas

1,255 Catholics do not speak English well

702 Catholics need assistance with core activities

3,731 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	12,256	12,053
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	22.9	21.4
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	10.1	12.4
Catholics born in NES ¹ (%)	29.3	35.3
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	9.0	10.4
Catholic families	4,577	4,474
Catholics living alone	819	870
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	32.6	36.9
Catholics with university degree (%)	13.1	16.6
Catholic males in labour force (%)	69.6	68.3
Catholic females in labour force (%)	55.9	57.5
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	61.1	61.3

Notes:

1. NES¹ = 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	60,156	53,347	3,418,901	23,401,892	1	1
Catholic population	12,053	12,256	708,701	5,291,834	1	1
Per cent Catholic	20.0	23.0	20.7	22.6	3	4
At same address since previous Census (%)	55.3	50.1	51.4	57.3	2	4
Median age ⁴ (years)	36	33	39	40	4	5
Aged 0-14 (%)	21.4	22.9	20.2	19.8	3	2
Aged 65+ (%)	12.4	10.1	15.8	16.6	4	5
Males per 100 females	89.8	89.6	88.5	90.6	3	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 (%)	5.8	4.7	5.5	5.8	2	3
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	11.6	11.0	12.0	12.5	4	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)	25.6	25.0	34.1	34.1	5	5
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	37.0	38.3	28.4	29.6	1	2
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	68.3	69.6	70.0	69.7	4	3
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	57.5	55.9	62.0	60.6	5	4
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	9.3	7.2	6.5	5.8	1	1
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	21.4	15.4	13.7	12.2	1	1

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

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

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

Table 4: Birthplace, Indigenous Status & Language	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Born overseas in English-speaking country ⁶	6.9	8.0	8.3	5.6	3	2
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	35.3	29.3	13.9	19.1	1	1
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	392	396	12,772	106,428	1	1
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	337	424	15,397	133,528	1	1
Speak language other than English at home (%)	43.2	36.7	12.7	20.4	1	1
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	10.4	9.0	1.4	2.6	1	1

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 (%)	16.6	13.1	21.5	20.6	4	3
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution ²	89.6	82.3	91.9	92.2	4	4
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution ²	57.7	54.1	58.2	62.9	3	3
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution ²	38.0	27.5	37.3	38.2	3	3
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	44.4	33.7	48.6	53.1	4	4
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	49.9	60.2	43.3	41.0	2	2
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	27.5	31.1	47.6	54.5	5	5
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	62.6	61.2	38.3	35.1	1	1
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	36.0	36.0	28.7	28.1	2	2
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	48.3	44.9	38.4	35.7	1	2

Notes:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6: Marital Status of Catholics aged 15+

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Never married (%)	33.5	34.7	33.4	33.3	3	2
Married (%)	47.7	46.7	48.7	49.7	3	4
Divorced or Separated (%)	13.8	13.4	12.7	11.2	2	1
Widowed (%)	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.8	3	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	4,474	4,577	281,392	1,997,833	1	1
One-parent families	734	771	32,197	231,370	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	16.4	16.8	11.4	11.6	1	1
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	50.8	54.6	62.0	55.9	5	4
De facto couples ³ (%)	17.2	19.1	19.0	17.1	4	3
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	83,064	74,512	99,484	100,270	5	4

Table 8: Households⁵

in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	5,473	5,553	357,345	2,548,354	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	90	103	6,526	53,499	1	1
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	780	716	51,876	407,684	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	870	819	58,402	461,183	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	7.2	6.7	8.2	8.7	4	4
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	61.3	61.1	67.9	71.2	4	5
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	1,777	1,848	1,912	1,873	5	3

Notes:

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



Parish Details

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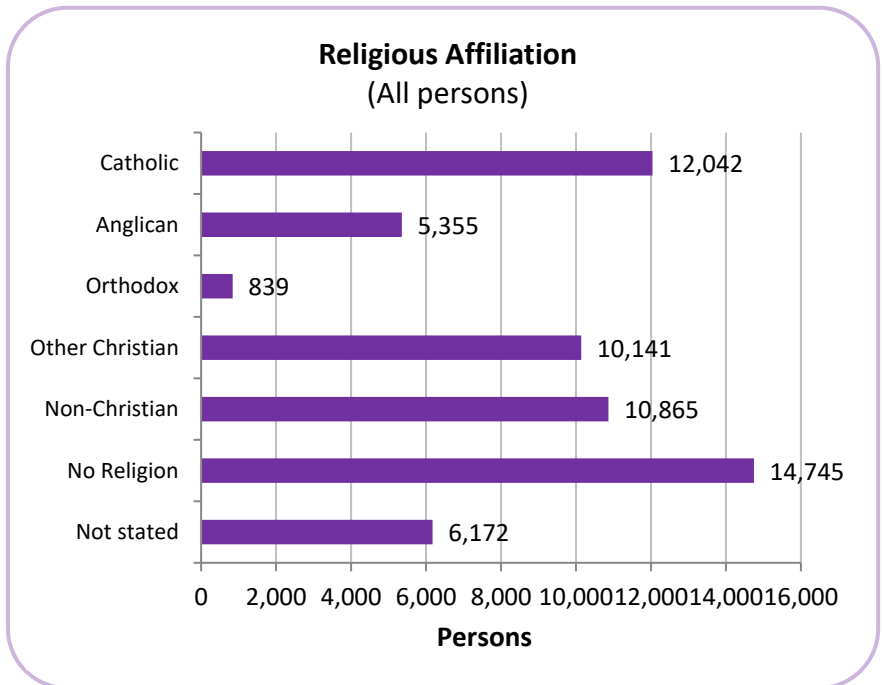
Religious affiliation

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

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

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

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



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

Not Stated also includes Inadequately Described.

Table 9: Religious affiliation by age

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite) Catholic	1,705	1,705	1,526	1,650	1,734	1,597	1,068	641	355	11,981
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melkite Catholic	3	4	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	14
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	11	10	-	9	10	4	-	-	-	44
Total Catholic	1,719	1,719	1,526	1,662	1,751	1,601	1,068	641	355	12,042
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	18.4	19.8	17.7	18.9	20.4	22.5	22.9	22.8	22.7	20.0
Anglican	461	639	453	505	850	890	648	563	346	5,355
Orthodox	137	128	119	126	134	91	58	23	23	839
Other Christian	1,339	1,589	1,322	1,196	1,395	1,372	945	630	353	10,141
Non-Christian	1,977	1,585	1,581	2,043	1,603	1,105	638	232	101	10,865
No Religion	2,659	2,246	2,701	2,300	2,023	1,429	841	385	161	14,745
Not Stated	1,064	783	912	946	813	619	472	338	225	6,172
Total Population	9,356	8,689	8,614	8,778	8,569	7,107	4,670	2,812	1,564	60,159

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	54	55	109	158
1	83	87	170	184
2	94	79	173	189
3	82	88	170	195
4	107	77	184	208
5	82	88	170	172
6	94	72	166	185
7	99	102	201	191
8	100	81	181	182
9	105	83	188	188
10	79	99	178	187
11	93	83	176	199
12	92	82	174	203
13	89	77	166	189
14	85	92	177	179
15	76	83	159	193
16	111	83	194	199
17	92	84	176	189
18	87	91	178	181
19	71	70	141	187
20-24	336	421	757	810
25-29	382	386	768	860
30-34	370	467	837	857
35-39	372	459	831	924
40-44	400	460	860	958
45-49	417	470	887	932
50-54	399	469	868	765
55-59	341	391	732	622
60-64	259	325	584	536
65-69	220	269	489	395
70-74	160	193	353	315
75-79	123	158	281	231
80+	144	218	362	295
Total	5,698	6,342	12,040	12,258

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.

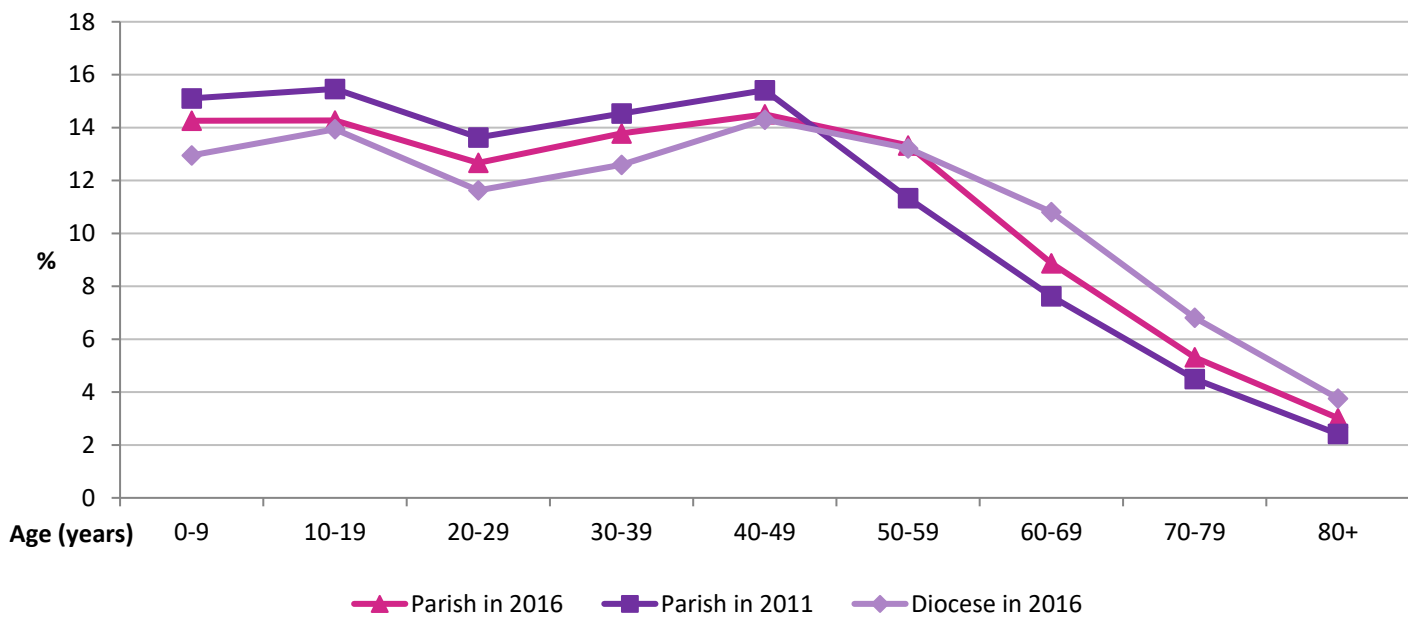
In 2016, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 52 per cent were female and 48 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such as the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

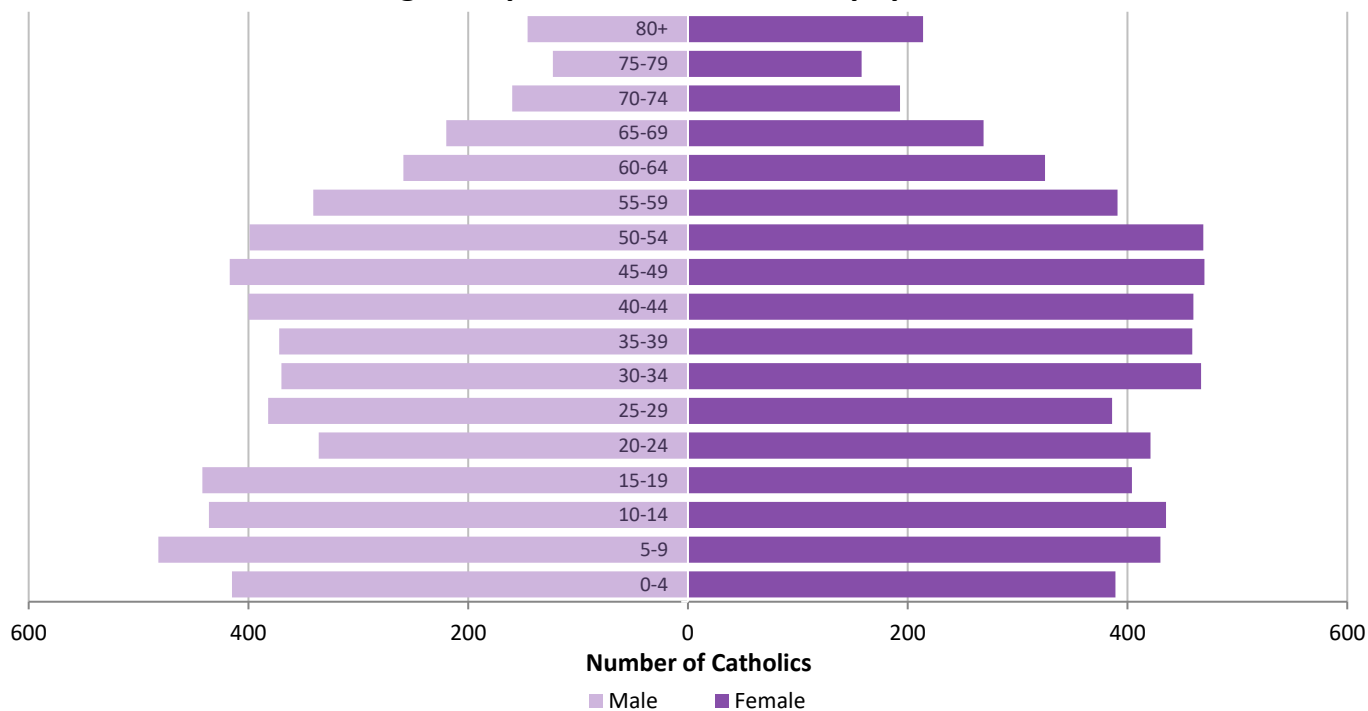


Age and sex

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
Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities							
Family members:							
Males	43	51	60	33	55	22	264
Females	20	37	83	45	42	33	260
Lone Persons:							
Males	-	8	8	4	4	4	28
Females	-	3	17	9	3	18	50
Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night³							
Males	-	7	19	4	11	-	41
Females	-	6	19	7	11	11	54
Total							
Males	43	66	87	41	70	26	333
Females	20	46	119	61	56	62	364

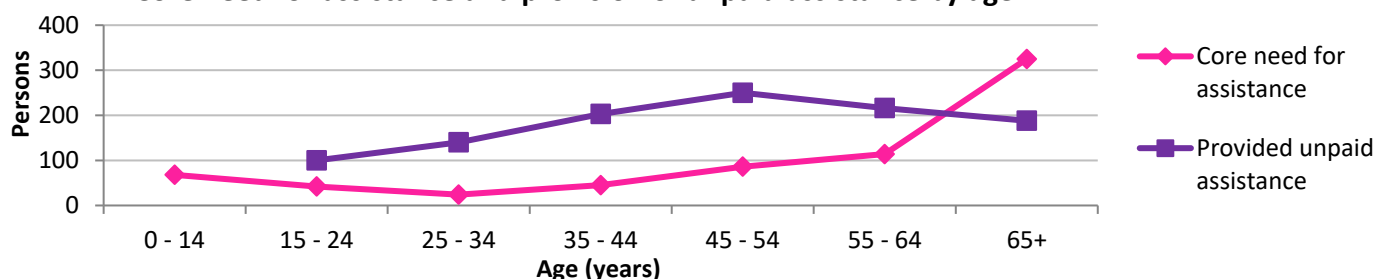
Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability⁴							
Males	41	50	84	88	72	84	419
Females	61	91	122	167	142	106	689

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	763	429	173	126	45	26	14	1,576
Married	14	283	497	540	412	254	184	2,184
Separated/Divorced	-	33	91	150	133	83	24	514
Widowed	-	-	3	6	3	17	49	78
Total	777	745	764	822	593	380	271	4,352
Females								
Never married	789	389	183	146	54	20	15	1,596
Married	43	405	570	547	392	245	126	2,328
Separated/Divorced	4	56	149	225	204	102	40	780
Widowed	-	4	17	24	62	100	195	402
Total	836	854	919	942	712	467	376	5,106

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

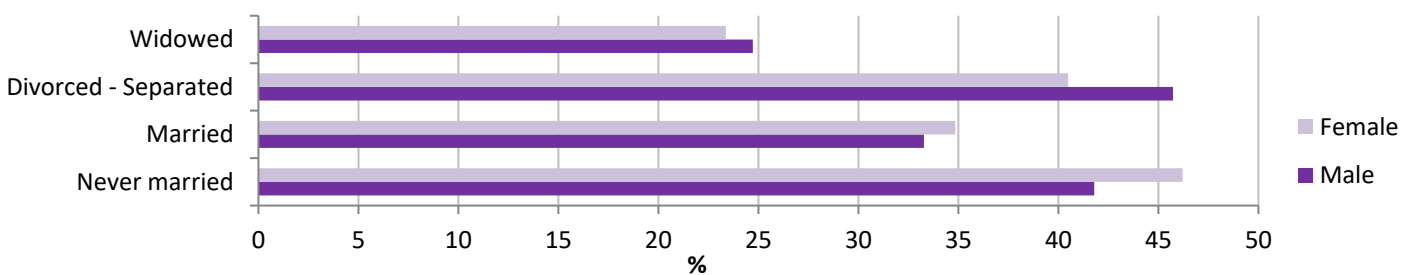


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	1,393	174	1,567	11.1
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	769	177	946	18.7
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	577	218	795	27.4
Total	2,739	569	3,308	17.2



Families

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

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

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

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

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

Table 14: Family composition ¹ by weekly family income	Less than \$500	\$500 - \$799	\$800 - \$1,249	\$1,250 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Income not fully stated	Total families	Median Weekly Family Income ² (\$)
Two-parent families with children at home:										
Both parents Catholic	53	69	137	279	279	112	64	64	1,057	1,888
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	6	16	47	122	163	77	49	44	524	2,300
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	18	32	60	126	102	60	24	44	466	1,851
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both persons Catholic	51	115	89	120	97	26	7	17	522	1,237
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	37	62	71	91	104	24	16	21	426	1,517
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	30	35	51	76	94	25	11	5	327	1,694
One-parent families:	119	132	203	126	57	8	10	79	734	969
Parent is Catholic										
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	38	49	54	64	53	25	3	24	310	1,273
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	108	-
Total	352	510	712	1,004	949	357	184	406	4,474	1,593

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	156	78	70	31	14	349
\$500-\$799	277	103	69	32	14	495
\$800-\$1,249	362	137	134	40	29	702
\$1,250-\$1,999	461	215	211	89	44	1,020
\$2,000-\$2,999	431	178	240	82	22	953
\$3,000-\$3,999	143	82	87	18	6	336
\$4,000 or more	76	52	35	15	3	181
Income not fully stated	172	118	71	30	16	407
Total Families	2,078	963	917	337	148	4,443
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	1,507	1,614	1,783	1,675	1,403	1,597

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)**

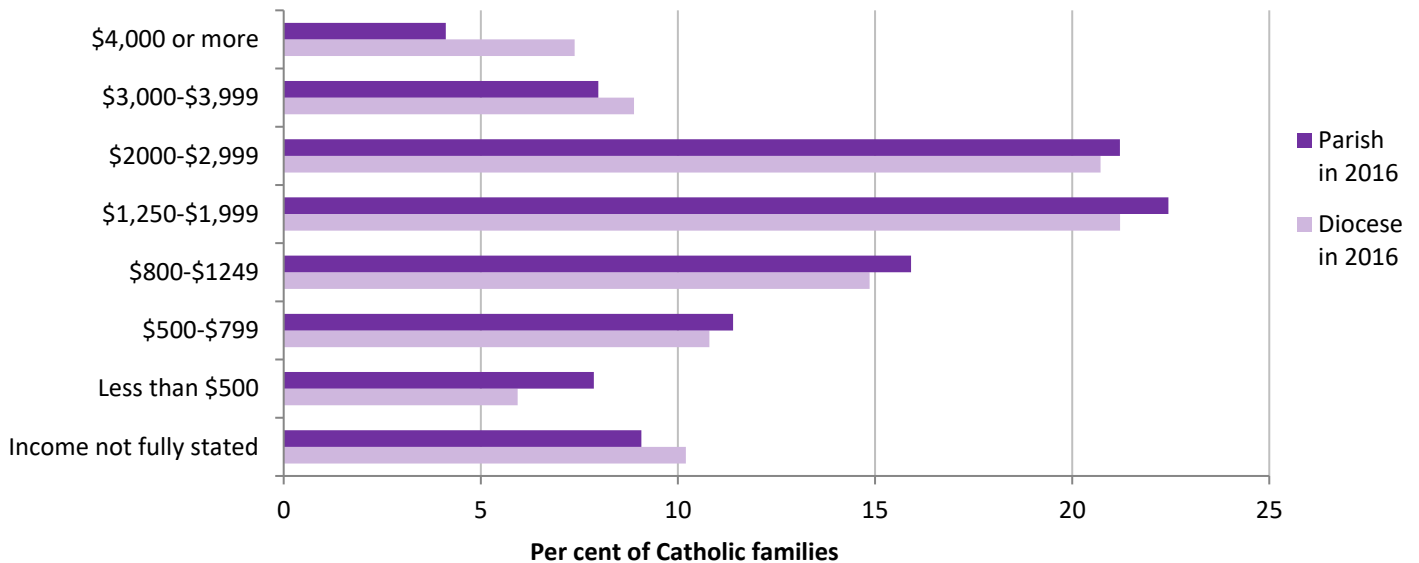


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	1,301	571	643	215	105	2,835
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	338	116	84	33	19	590
One parent family, parent Catholic	254	229	162	55	32	732
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	150	53	53	23	16	295
Total families	2,043	969	942	326	172	4,452



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?

	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	2,814	311	1,182	115	4,422	63.6
Lone person aged under 35 years	37	5	29	14	85	43.5
Lone person aged 35 years or over	436	108	173	61	778	56.0
Group households	69	16	87	16	188	36.7
Total households	3,356	440	1,471	206	5,473	61.3

	\$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	111	123	430	616	268	201	1,805
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	12	10	5	-	1,690
Lone person aged 35 years or over	17	22	42	35	7	7	1,371
Group households	3	3	8	15	3	3	1,740
Total households	131	148	492	676	283	211	1,777

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

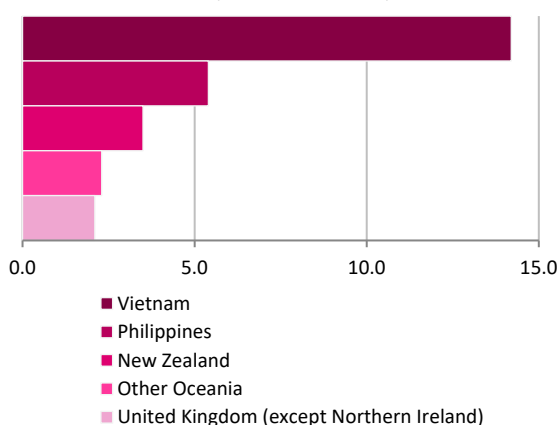
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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)

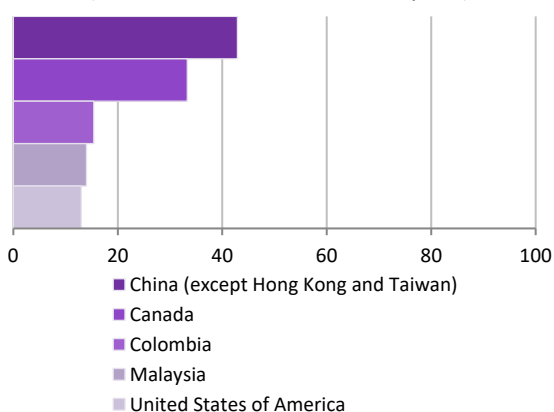


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	6,754	56.1	-
New Zealand	419	3.5	10.8
Other Oceania	273	2.3	8.3
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	249	2.1	-
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	86	0.7	4.7
Italy	85	0.7	-
Malta	17	0.1	-
Spain and Portugal	40	0.3	10.8
France	15	0.1	-
Netherlands	39	0.3	-
Germany	54	0.4	-
Austria	8	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	51	0.4	-
Poland	94	0.8	4.2
Hungary	23	0.2	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	54	0.4	8.0
Other Europe NEC	8	0.1	-
Vietnam	1,710	14.2	10.4
Philippines	655	5.4	10.2
Indonesia	29	0.2	-
Malaysia	46	0.4	14.0
Singapore	12	0.1	-
South East Asia NEC	29	0.2	-
India	173	1.4	7.2
Sri Lanka	54	0.4	5.9
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	12	0.1	42.9
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	16	0.1	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	41	0.3	-
Egypt	8	0.1	-
Lebanon	9	0.1	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	89	0.7	7.4
Middle East and North Africa NEC	23	0.2	-
South Africa	35	0.3	7.5
Mauritius	7	0.1	-
United States of America	24	0.2	13.0
Canada	21	0.2	33.3
Argentina	20	0.2	-
Brazil	20	0.2	-
Colombia	40	0.3	15.4
Chile	55	0.5	-
Central America and South America NEC	131	1.1	6.1
Other countries	299	2.5	19.3
Inadequately described/Not stated	217	1.8	-
Total	12,044	100.0	3.8

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	6,706	25,378	32,084	20.9
Italian	116	32	148	78.4
Maltese	3	-	3	100.0
Spanish	320	244	564	56.7
Croatian	40	8	48	83.3
Polish	97	23	120	80.8
Dutch	17	63	80	21.3
French	51	80	131	38.9
German	30	77	107	28.0
Portuguese	42	35	77	54.5
Hungarian	17	13	30	56.7
Ukrainian	3	3	6	50.0
Vietnamese	2,752	6,582	9,334	29.5
Filipino languages	559	185	744	75.1
Chinese languages	54	1,393	1,447	3.7
Malayalam	130	146	276	47.1
Sinhalese	30	493	523	5.7
Korean	47	242	289	16.3
Indonesian and Malay	11	150	161	6.8
Arabic	94	549	643	14.6
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	341	1,707	2,048	16.7
Australian Indigenous languages	4	23	27	14.8
Other European languages NEC	61	692	753	8.1
Other Asian languages NEC	81	3,148	3,229	2.5
Other languages NEC	290	2,263	2,553	11.4
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	141	4,554	4,695	3.0
Total	12,037	48,083	60,120	20.0

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	495	758	743	807	1,701	1,242	960	6,706	-
Italian	-	3	-	4	24	28	56	115	12.3
Maltese	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-
Spanish	6	17	19	26	112	66	64	310	18.4
Croatian	-	-	-	4	5	10	17	36	16.2
Polish	5	3	-	10	26	32	25	101	8.2
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-
French	-	9	-	7	20	4	15	55	5.8
German	-	-	3	-	5	6	13	27	-
Portuguese	-	-	3	-	24	12	7	46	7.0
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	6	8	7	21	19.0
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Vietnamese	161	284	375	437	836	466	182	2,741	35.3
Filipino languages	14	26	54	79	233	127	29	562	3.1
Chinese languages	3	-	5	4	13	15	11	51	23.1
Malayalam	17	27	11	10	52	10	-	127	3.1
Sinhalese	-	-	5	3	18	7	-	33	-
Korean	7	-	3	4	21	4	7	46	36.7
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-
Arabic	8	8	16	15	36	9	9	101	9.6
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	16	27	54	54	100	70	18	339	9.5
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-
Other European languages NEC	4	5	3	9	17	12	23	73	6.0
Other Asian languages NEC	9	10	6	9	38	14	4	90	8.8
Other languages NEC	24	55	60	39	91	19	3	291	16.7
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	36	15	11	15	23	16	30	146	17.9
Total	805	1,247	1,371	1,536	3,413	2,183	1,496	12,051	10.5

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Attendance at Educational Institutions

According to the 2016 Census, more than 719,000 Australians attended Catholic schools, accounting for almost 21 per cent of all school students in Australia.

In 2016, there were 915,100 Catholic students—almost one in six of all Catholics—attending Government, Catholic, and other non-Government schools. They constitute a very large sub-group of Australian Catholics, considerably larger than the 623,400 or so who attend Mass every Sunday. A further 317,600 Catholics were involved in some form of post-secondary education. The Church of today, not just of tomorrow, is being shaped by the attitudes, beliefs and lifestyles of these young people.

How does the parish connect with Catholic students at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, especially those not attending Catholic schools?

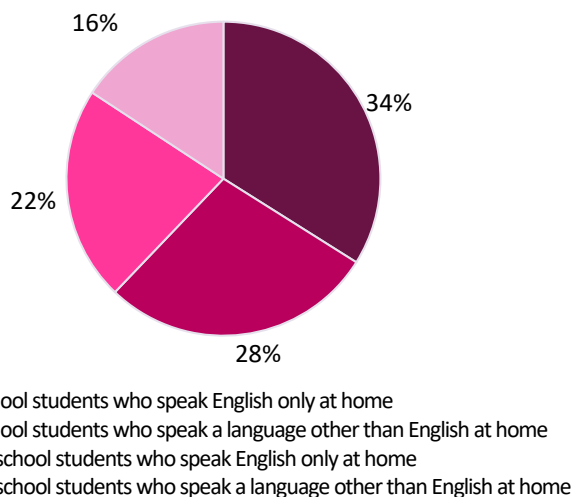
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	596	3,496	4,092	14.6
Infants/Primary – Catholic	530	298	828	64.0
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	68	456	524	13.0
Secondary – Government	594	2,742	3,336	17.8
Secondary – Catholic	261	244	505	51.7
Secondary – Other Non-Government	94	546	640	14.7
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	247	1,170	1,417	17.4
University or other Tertiary Institutions	564	2,240	2,804	20.1
Other (including pre-school)	254	1,142	1,396	18.2
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	8,845	35,764	44,609	19.8
Total	12,053	48,098	60,151	20.0

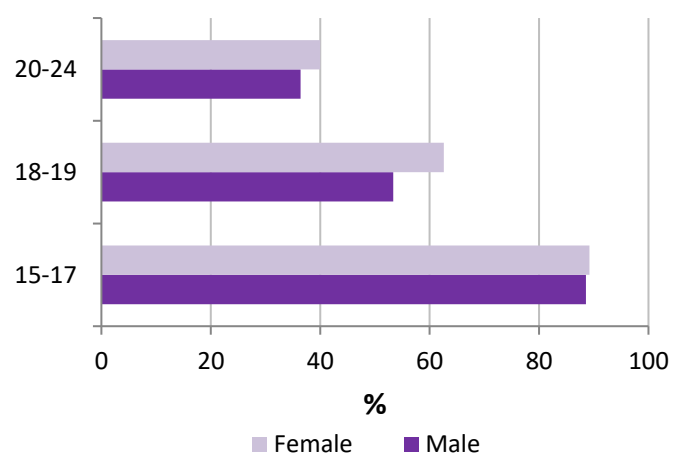
Note:

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

Language background of all students attending Catholic schools



Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)



Attendance at Educational Institutions

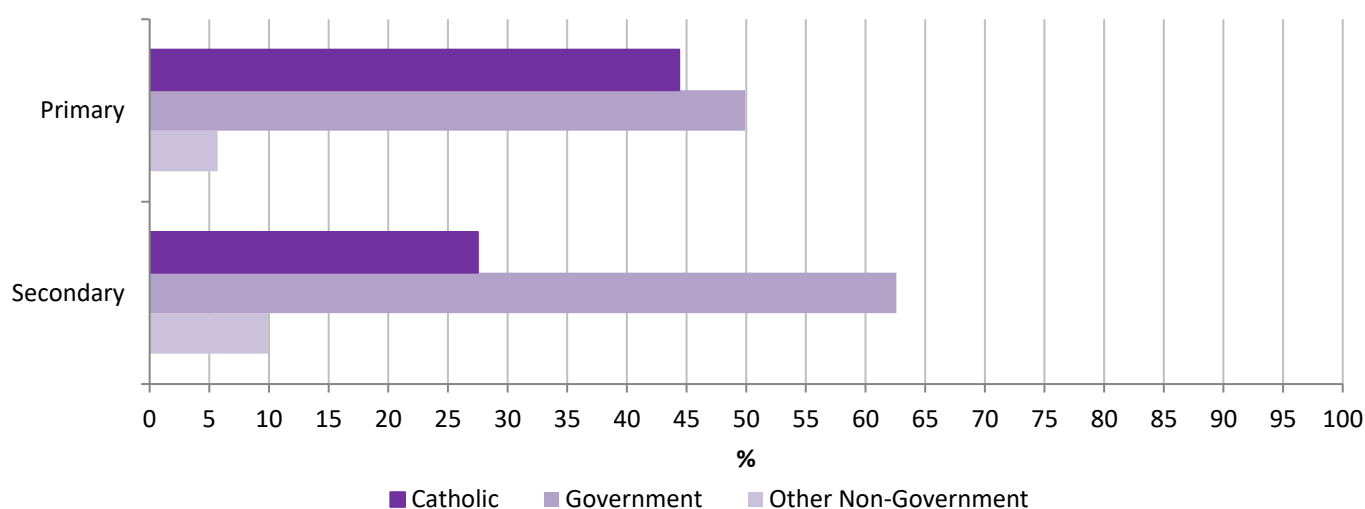
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	68	65	82	137	129	35	6	572	78,283
Infants/Primary – Catholic	37	48	67	127	129	44	17	510	90,557
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	3	-	4	8	13	9	12	55	142,364
Secondary – Government	71	59	95	118	97	24	16	547	70,124
Secondary – Catholic	20	13	21	48	65	30	21	245	109,875
Secondary – Other Non-Government	5	7	8	14	20	15	11	85	119,903
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	22	19	51	79	55	37	25	334	90,894
Other (including pre-school)	12	9	3	5	7	-	-	36	36,474
Not stated/Not applicable	14	25	22	16	11	4	3	113	50,754
Total	252	245	353	552	526	198	111	2,497	84,175

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	-	30	33	23	14	8	108
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	25	149	148	102	69	38	531
Advanced diploma or diploma level	41	85	92	56	47	37	358
Certificate level	102	214	193	209	136	133	987
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	605	286	306	436	332	428	2,393
Total	773	764	772	826	598	644	4,377
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>14.6</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	3	44	37	32	23	9	148
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	94	215	217	137	73	67	803
Advanced diploma or diploma level	68	118	119	106	52	30	493
Certificate level	123	175	151	138	94	45	726
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	548	306	400	538	472	686	2,950
Total	836	858	924	951	714	837	5,120
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>18.6</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	3	74	70	55	37	17	256
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	119	364	365	239	142	105	1,334
Advanced diploma or diploma level	109	203	211	162	99	67	851
Certificate level	225	389	344	347	230	178	1,713
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,153	592	706	974	804	1,114	5,343
Total	1,609	1,622	1,696	1,777	1,312	1,481	9,497
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>16.7</i>



Employment

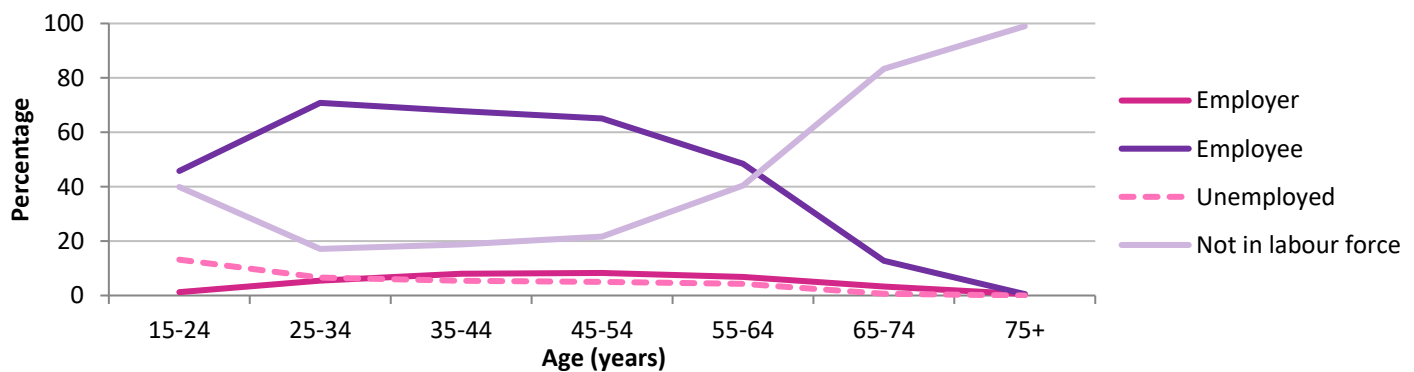
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	7	101	153	23	284
Employee	307	1,147	863	65	2,382
Unemployed	112	98	61	5	276
Not in the labour force	327	139	322	529	1,317
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	25	30	31	23	109
Total	778	1,515	1,430	645	4,368
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>54.8</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>75.3</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>67.4</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>9.4</i>
Females					
Employer	8	113	78	9	208
Employee	415	1,098	890	46	2,449
Unemployed	98	90	82	-	270
Not in the labour force	298	446	576	743	2,063
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	14	22	25	39	100
Total	833	1,769	1,651	837	5,088
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>62.5</i>	<i>73.5</i>	<i>63.6</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>57.5</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>9.2</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	7	48	83	97	39	12	286
Professionals	19	77	93	70	33	9	301
Technicians & Trade Workers	64	176	137	160	63	21	621
Community & Personal Service Workers	25	49	46	31	24	6	181
Clerical & Administrative Workers	16	58	48	51	31	6	210
Sales Workers	65	41	32	32	17	6	193
Machinery operators & Drivers	41	87	94	123	82	15	442
Labourers	85	83	95	83	62	15	423
ID / NS / NA ¹	452	132	142	168	237	559	1,690
Total	774	751	770	815	588	649	4,347
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>22.1</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>59.0</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>51.9</i>	<i>56.6</i>	<i>59.0</i>	<i>56.7</i>	<i>55.9</i>
Females							
Managers	12	43	62	59	32	3	211
Professionals	51	164	152	110	57	12	546
Technicians & Trade Workers	24	29	30	21	9	3	116
Community & Personal Service Workers	99	127	120	108	65	6	525
Clerical & Administrative Workers	64	120	127	150	90	15	566
Sales Workers	132	50	46	60	29	8	325
Machinery operators & Drivers	5	10	22	24	23	-	84
Labourers	33	32	67	83	59	17	291
ID / NS / NA ¹	412	280	297	334	358	786	2,467
Total	832	855	923	949	722	850	5,131
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>24.5</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>28.4</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>18.4</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	19	91	145	156	71	15	497
Professionals	70	241	245	180	90	21	847
Technicians & Trade Workers	88	205	167	181	72	24	737
Community & Personal Service Workers	124	176	166	139	89	12	706
Clerical & Administrative Workers	80	178	175	201	121	21	776
Sales Workers	197	91	78	92	46	14	518
Machinery operators & Drivers	46	97	116	147	105	15	526
Labourers	118	115	162	166	121	32	714
ID / NS / NA ¹	864	412	439	502	595	1,345	4,157
Total	1,606	1,606	1,693	1,764	1,310	1,499	9,478
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>25.3</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>34.0</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>35.5</i>	<i>39.1</i>	<i>41.7</i>	<i>46.1</i>	<i>37.2</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'.



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?

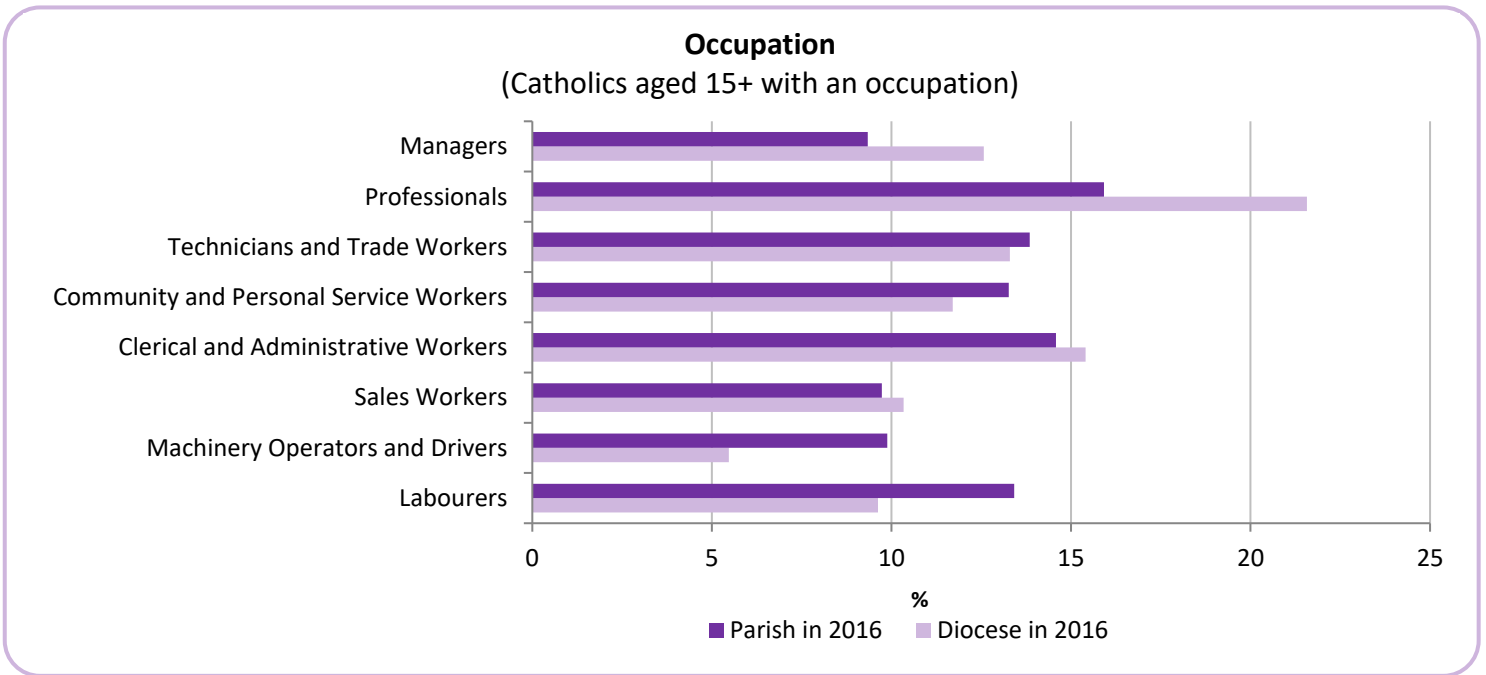
What are the major occupations of younger people? Middle-aged people? Older people? What do you think accounts for differences in occupation between the different age groups?

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	33	11
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	167	104
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	84	68
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	226	139
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation	34	18
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	99	44
Not applicable and not stated	187	119
Total	830	503
% with professional parent(s)	24.1	22.9
% with blue collar parent(s)	16.0	12.3

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



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

Visit the website to obtain:

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



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

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