UNDERSIAND

The Catholic Church: Strengths and Vulnerabilities

Based on National Church Life Surveys: 1996 to 2016

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The Australian religious context



The religious context is diverse and (mostly) tolerant.

There has been a decline in the religiosity of Australians.

Community attitude shifting from apathy to signs of hostility





16% attend services frequently



28% pray or meditate



21% had mystical experiences



50% belief in God/higher power



36% say faith/spirituality is important in life decisions

Source: 2020 ACS run by NCLS Research (n=1,306). © NCLS Research

Catholic population: 1996 to 2016



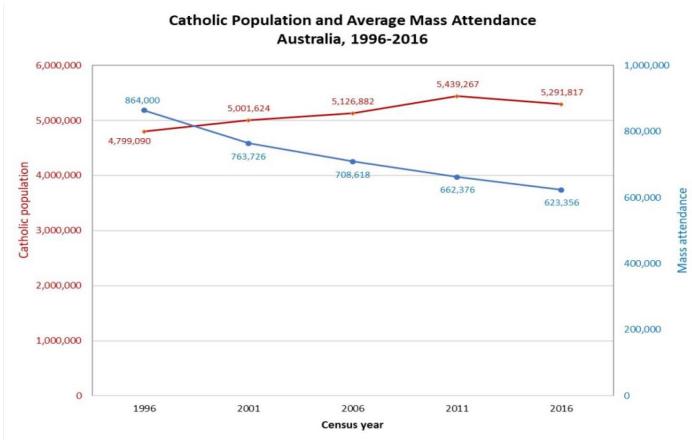
There has been decline in: the percent of Australians who are Catholic, in Mass attendance and the number of parishes.



Catholic population: 1996 to 2016



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National Church Life Surveys Largest, longest-running survey of local church life



- Multiple types of surveys: Attenders, Leaders, and Operations Surveys.
- In 2016 ~250,000+ individuals from 3000 local churches in 20 denominations and over 7000 leaders
- In ten languages: English, Chinese,
 Vietnamese, Korean, Tongan, Arabic, Dinka (Sudanese), Burmese Chin, Burmese Karen.

















National Sample of Catholic parishes

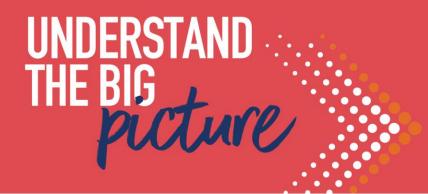


In each National Church Life Survey since 1996, a statistically representative sample group of around 200-250 parishes was selected from across Australia's 28 territorial dioceses.

The aim: a credible research foundation to build a profile of Catholic parishes.

Other 'non-sample parishes' also took part in each NCLS. In some dioceses all parishes took part.

Demographic changes: gender & education



Gender: stable over time

Education: more university educated mass attenders



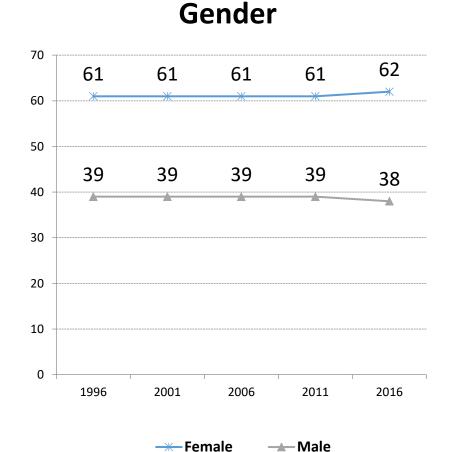


Demographic changes: gender & education

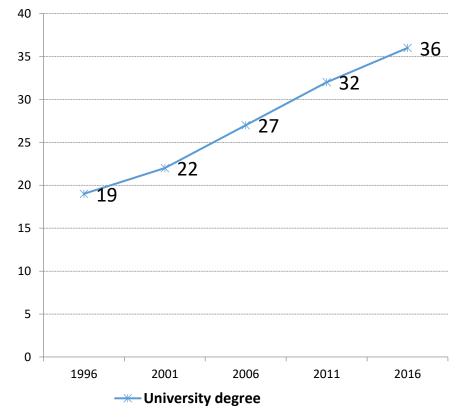


Gender: stable over time

Education: more university educated mass attenders

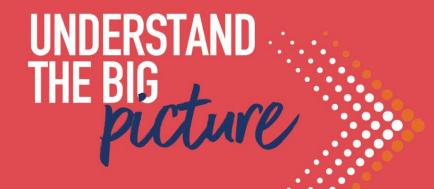


University degree





Age: a key driver for the future

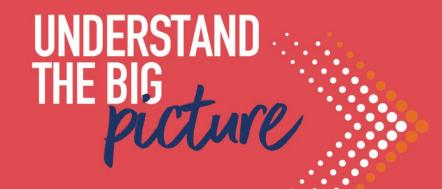


Mass attenders have an ageing profile

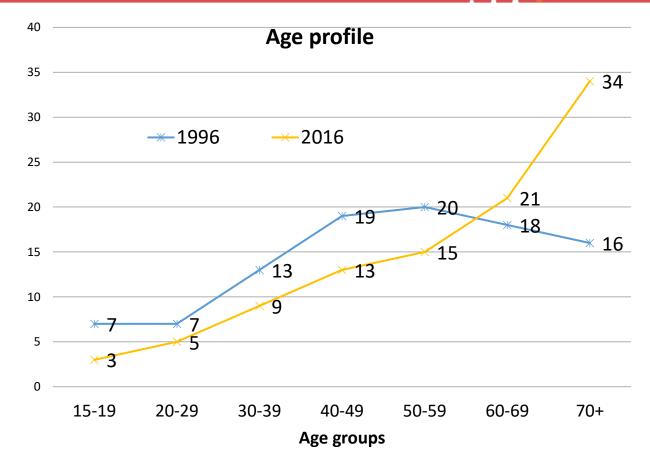




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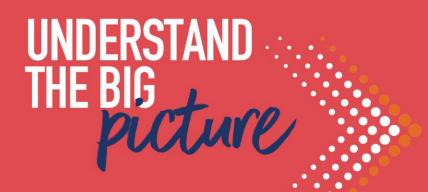


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Ethnicity - A key driver for future



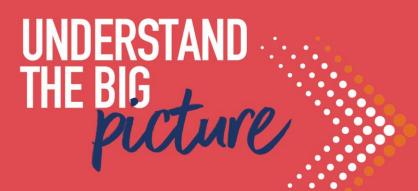
Parishes have increasing ethnic diversity

- 37% of Catholic attenders were born in Non-English speaking country in 2016 (vs 23% for Australia)
- 51% of Catholic parishes are multicultural (vs 28% overall)





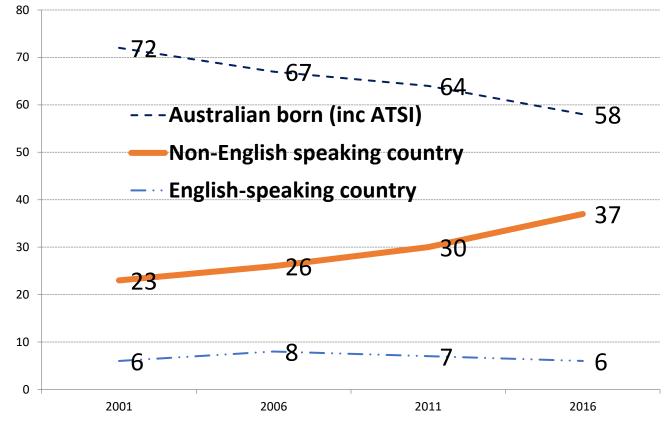
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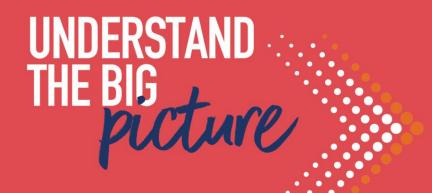
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Country of Birth



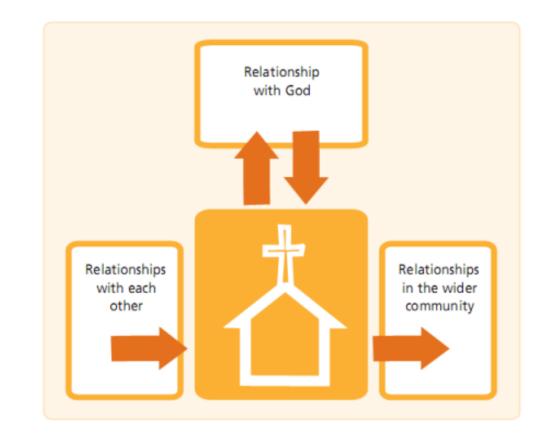


Mass attenders view of church health



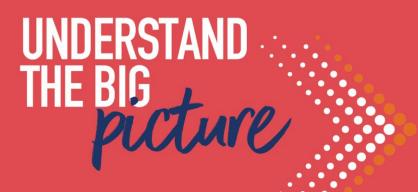
Healthy churches help people in their relationship with God, with each other and with the wider community.

How do attender assess churches over time? (1996 to 2016)





Parishes help growth in faith



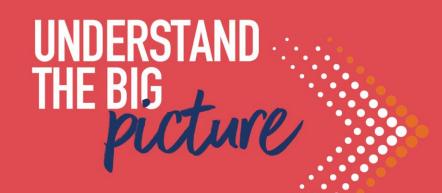
Local parishes continue to help attenders grow in faith

% who have had much growth in faith increased from 33% in 1996 to 44% in 2016



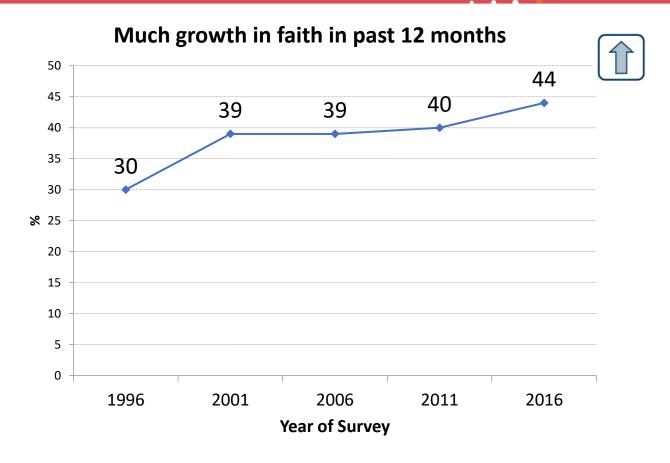


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Worship services see positive assessment



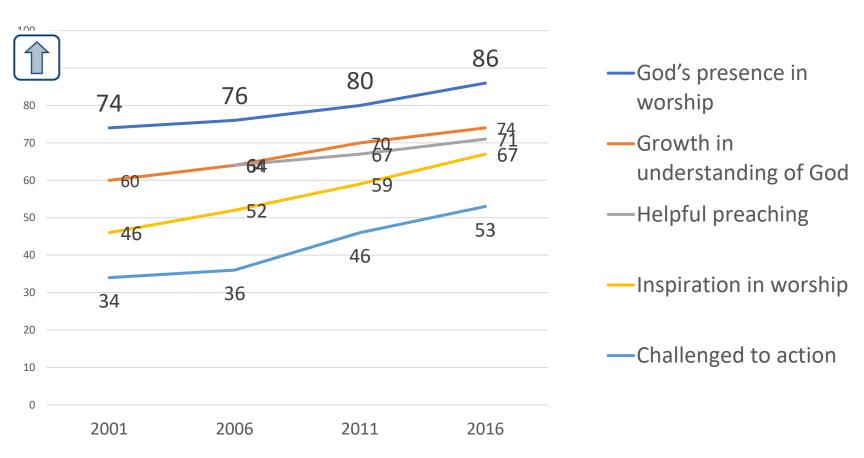
There is an upward trend in attenders' assessment of aspects of worship services.



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Parishes offer a sense of community



Belonging: stable, with increase in 2016

Involvement in groups: stable



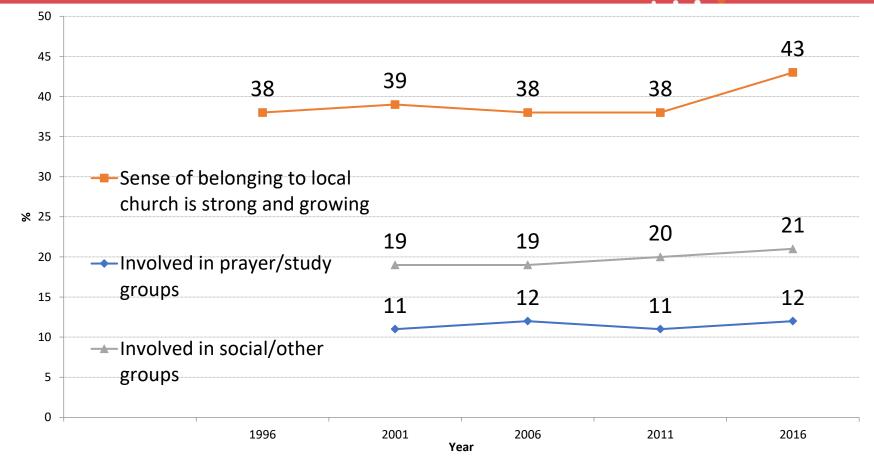


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Church attenders serve others informally



The percent of informal acts of service by mass attenders has increased

Attenders who helped others in three or more of the ways below: Lent or gave money outside family; Cared for someone who was very sick; Helped someone through a crisis; Visited someone in hospital; Gave possessions to a needy person; Tried to stop someone abusing alcohol or drugs; Donated money to charity; Contacted a parliamentarian or councillor about an issue





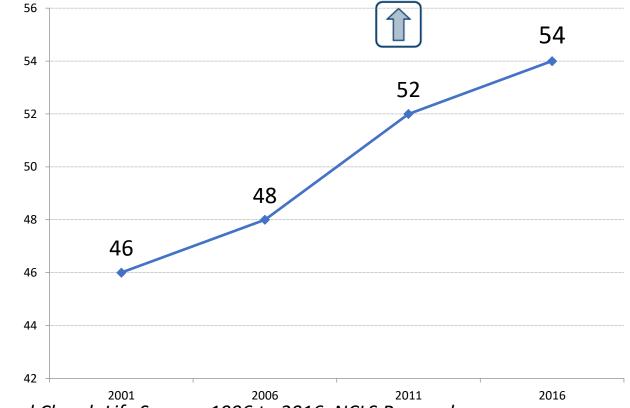
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Informal helping (3 or more ways)

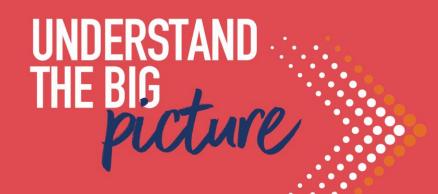




Source: Catholic Church: National Church Life Surveys 1996 to 2016. NCLS Research

© NCLS Research

Churches reach out to others in groups



% in community-based service groups has been stable

% in church-based service groups has increased



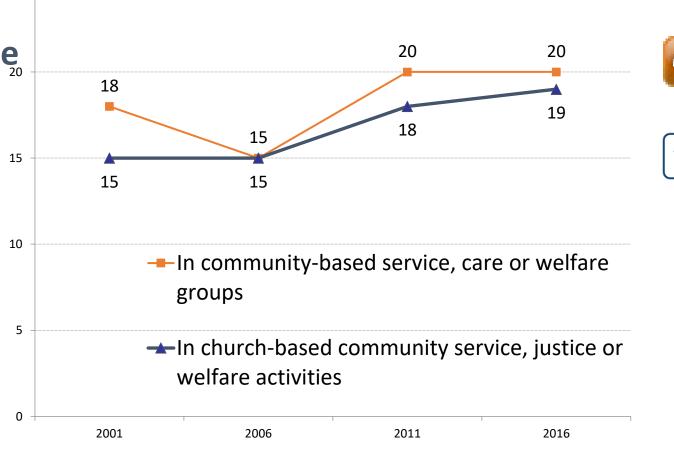


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Attenders more at ease to share faith



Those at ease with sharing faith has increased.

% who invited others to church is stable, with slight increase

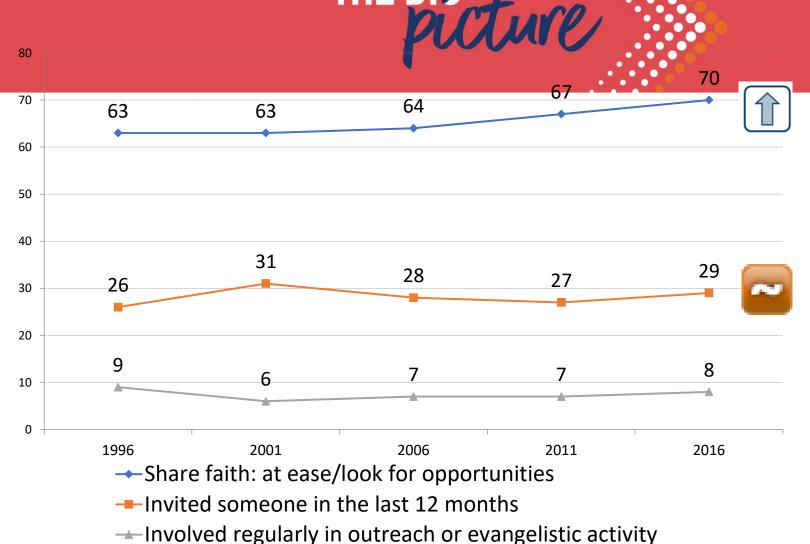




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Positioning for the future? Vision, innovation and leadership culture



When a local church community shows a readiness to act or a culture of 'collective confidence', other signs of health are often present.

Clues can be found in:

- levels of commitment to the vision,
- openness to new possibilities and
- the presence of an inspiring, equipping leadership culture.





Vision: aware, committed and confident?



% committed to the church's vision is stable, but confidence that vision can be achieved has increased



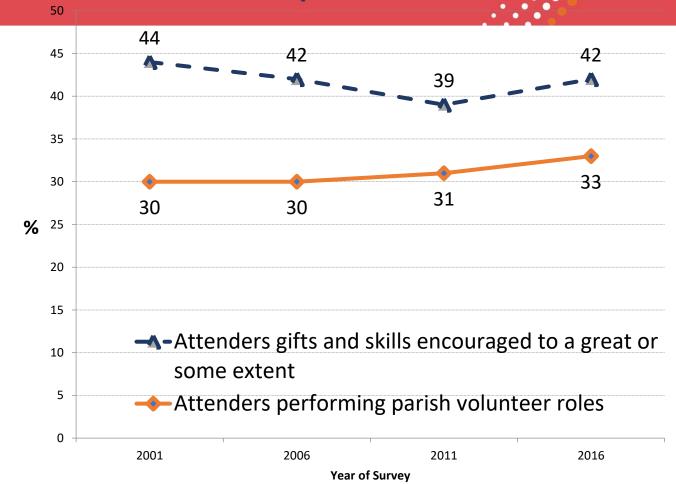


Empowering leadership stable



% who agree gifts & skills are encouraged is (largely) stable

% with parish volunteer roles has increased





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Openness to innovation increased

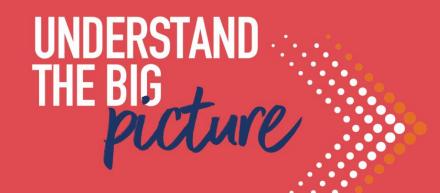


The percent who agree their local parish is ready for something new has increased

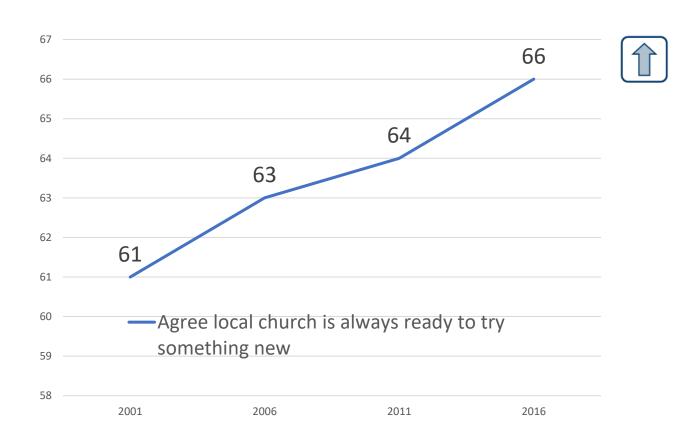




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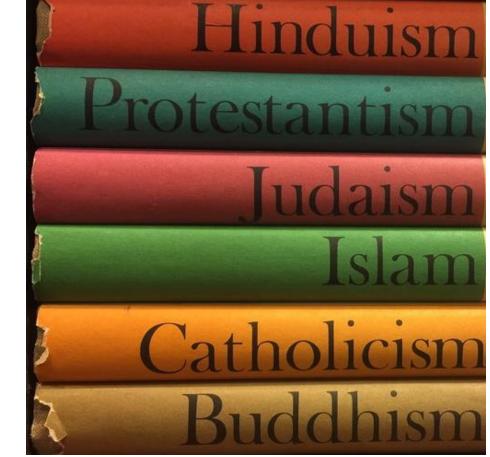


In Summary



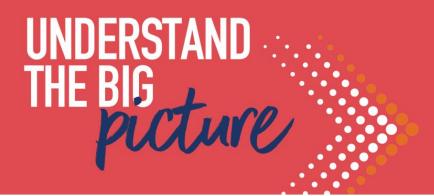
Some sources of vulnerability for Catholic parishes include

- 1. Declining affiliation and attendance
 - 2. Contested role in society
- 3. Changing demographics: education, age and ethnicity (key drivers for future)





In Summary

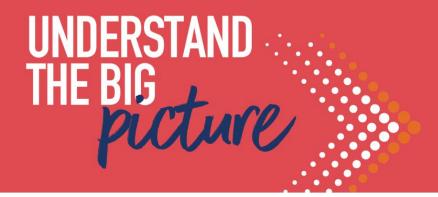


Yet...National Church Life
Surveys across 20 years
suggest that Catholic parishes
are positioning for the future





In Summary



A higher percent
of mass attenders are now
committed to a vision for the future
and open to new possibilities
than previously





Conclusion

Age and ethnicity remain key drivers for the future of Catholic parishes.

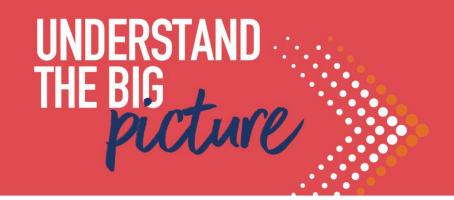
Attention has turned to sharpening clarity about the core practices related to mission, discipleship, service and worship.

There is evidence of a degree of intentionality about the work of the church in mission.



Whether or not the hoped-for outcomes are forthcoming is yet to be seen.





References

Powell, R. (2021). A Profile of the Catholic Church: 1996 to 2016. August 2021, NCLS Research: Sydney. Powell, R., Pepper, M., Sterland, S., and Hancock. N., (2016). *NCLS Attender Surveys: 1996 - 2016*. [Data file]. Sydney, Australia: NCLS Research.



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