



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Albert Park - Pennington Parish

Archdiocese of Adelaide

Census ID: 214101



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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: 37,948

Catholic Population: 10,149

Catholics make up 26.7 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 44 years

Total Catholic families: 3,684

1,286 Catholics live alone

3,027 Catholics were born overseas

573 Catholics do not speak English well

933 Catholics need assistance with core activities

2,618 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	10,709	10,149
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	16.2	15.9
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	19.4	22.0
Catholics born in NESCS ¹ (%)	26.8	26.4
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	6.2	5.6
Catholic families	3,730	3,684
Catholics living alone	1,455	1,286
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	63.2	63.5
Catholics with university degree (%)	11.3	14.6
Catholic males in labour force (%)	64.1	62.6
Catholic females in labour force (%)	51.6	54.8
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	72.3	73.2

Notes:

1. NESCS = 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	37,948	37,022	1,511,576	23,401,892	1	1
Catholic population	10,149	10,709	274,135	5,291,834	1	1
Per cent Catholic	26.7	28.9	18.1	22.6	1	2
At same address since previous Census (%)	64.7	65.6	62.8	57.3	3	2
Median age ⁴ (years)	44	41	43	40	3	2
Aged 0-14 (%)	15.9	16.2	17.2	19.8	4	5
Aged 65+ (%)	22.0	19.4	19.5	16.6	2	1
Males per 100 females	88.7	91.5	88.5	90.6	3	4

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

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

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

Table 2: Disability

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Need assistance with core activities (%)	9.2	8.0	6.9	5.8	1	1
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	13.4	12.8	13.6	12.5	3	2

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)	27.1	24.7	32.8	34.1	5	4
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	33.1	34.6	29.1	29.6	3	3
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	62.6	64.1	65.9	69.7	4	5
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	54.8	51.6	58.2	60.6	4	4
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	6.9	5.4	6.2	5.8	1	2
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	14.8	10.3	13.3	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	3.5	3.7	5.9	5.6	4	4
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	26.4	26.8	20.9	19.1	1	1
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	191	224	5,341	106,428	1	1
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	96	108	2,725	133,528	1	2
Speak language other than English at home (%)	31.9	32.7	23.0	20.4	2	1
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	5.6	6.2	3.1	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 (%)	14.6	11.3	18.8	20.6	4	3
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution ²	95.1	87.8	94.7	92.2	3	2
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution ²	64.3	58.3	65.5	62.9	3	3
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution ²	33.7	31.3	41.7	38.2	4	3
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	65.0	65.2	52.6	53.1	2	2
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	29.8	31.8	38.9	41.0	4	4
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	61.1	60.2	53.3	54.5	2	2
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	33.6	35.0	33.7	35.1	3	3
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	42.3	41.6	43.4	28.1	3	1
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	44.9	43.1	49.4	35.7	4	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 (%)	31.2	31.9	31.0	33.3	3	3
Married (%)	46.4	45.6	50.1	49.7	4	4
Divorced or Separated (%)	13.1	13.0	11.9	11.2	2	2
Widowed (%)	9.3	9.4	7.0	5.8	1	1

Table 7: Families¹

in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	3,684	3,730	106,000	1,997,833	1	1
One-parent families	549	573	12,698	231,370	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	14.9	15.4	12.0	11.6	1	1
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	49.0	48.0	55.9	55.9	5	5
De facto couples ³ (%)	16.5	14.3	15.7	17.1	3	3
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	85,149	70,341	91,176	100,270	4	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	5,129	5,367	140,213	2,548,354	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	96	146	2,952	53,499	1	1
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	1,190	1,309	26,439	407,684	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	1,286	1,455	29,391	461,183	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	12.7	13.6	10.7	8.7	2	1
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	73.2	72.3	75.0	71.2	4	3
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	1,694	1,626	1,595	1,873	3	4

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

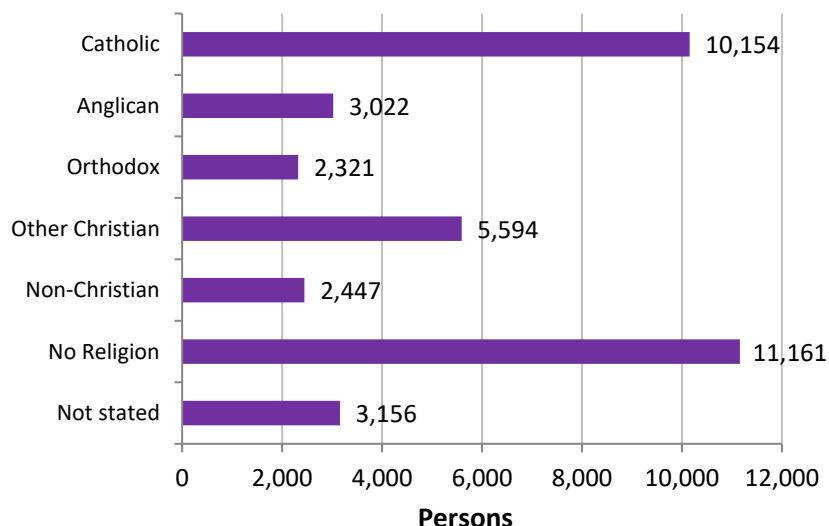
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under ten per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to be 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	1,013	1,117	1,152	1,126	1,352	1,404	1,197	842	785	9,988
Maronite Catholic	7	-	3	3	3	4	-	-	-	20
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	7	8	8	11	5	10	16	6	14	85
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	23	4	-	23	7	4	-	-	-	61
Total Catholic	1,050	1,129	1,163	1,163	1,367	1,422	1,213	848	799	10,154
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	27.5	28.1	24.1	24.0	27.4	26.4	26.4	28.8	32.9	26.8
Anglican	140	196	168	204	346	524	641	414	389	3,022
Orthodox	231	284	205	243	352	335	238	240	193	2,321
Other Christian	370	480	549	494	656	897	909	688	551	5,594
Non-Christian	380	303	380	552	311	249	171	67	34	2,447
No Religion	1,331	1,309	1,958	1,781	1,561	1,498	1,029	423	271	11,161
Not Stated	318	320	403	409	399	453	399	267	188	3,156
Total Population	3,820	4,021	4,826	4,846	4,992	5,378	4,600	2,947	2,425	37,855

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	38	43	81	90
1	48	51	99	116
2	55	49	104	115
3	45	54	99	129
4	50	44	94	107
5	51	45	96	111
6	56	56	112	109
7	64	64	128	111
8	59	64	123	113
9	56	57	113	114
10	55	77	132	123
11	58	57	115	113
12	40	54	94	136
13	53	49	102	128
14	61	55	116	116
15	60	56	116	131
16	66	47	113	129
17	62	53	115	134
18	61	50	111	153
19	51	58	109	154
20-24	275	273	548	652
25-29	316	294	610	648
30-34	260	324	584	608
35-39	286	289	575	656
40-44	292	346	638	786
45-49	351	382	733	748
50-54	347	367	714	793
55-59	329	370	699	664
60-64	290	330	620	648
65-69	273	317	590	413
70-74	188	193	381	468
75-79	181	282	463	445
80+	283	510	793	751
Total	4,760	5,360	10,120	10,712

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.

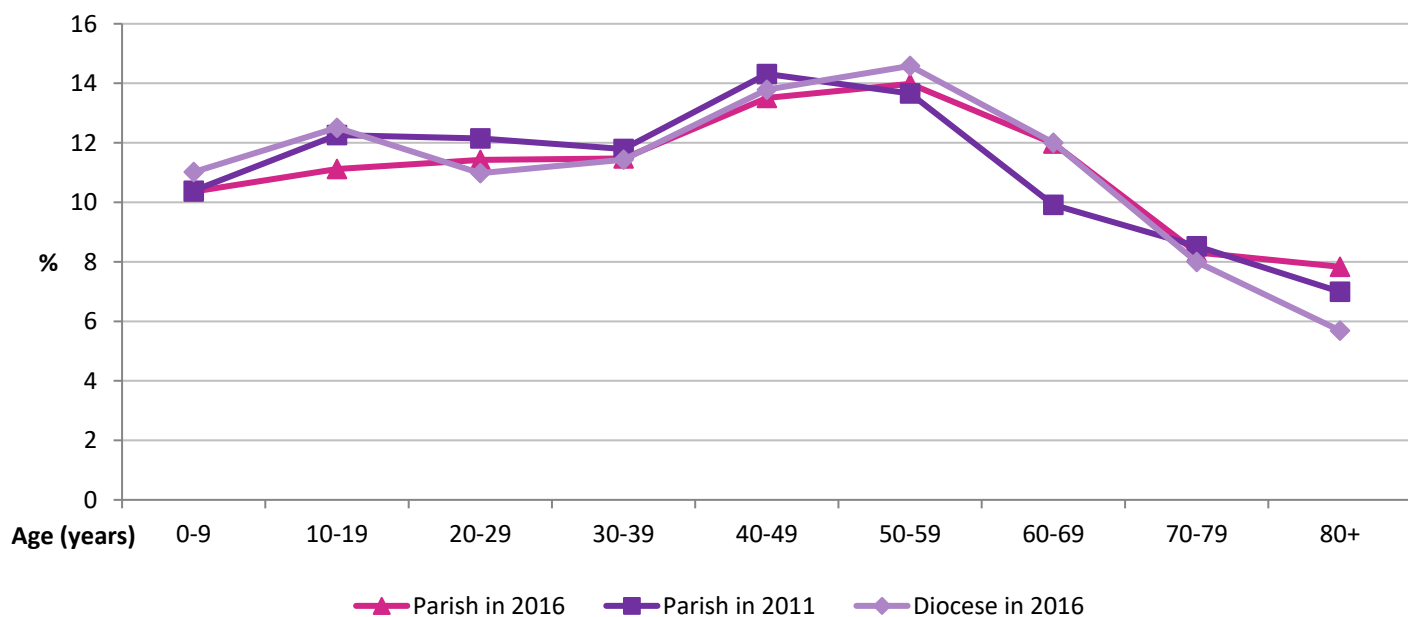
In 2016, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 52 per cent were female and 48 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such as the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

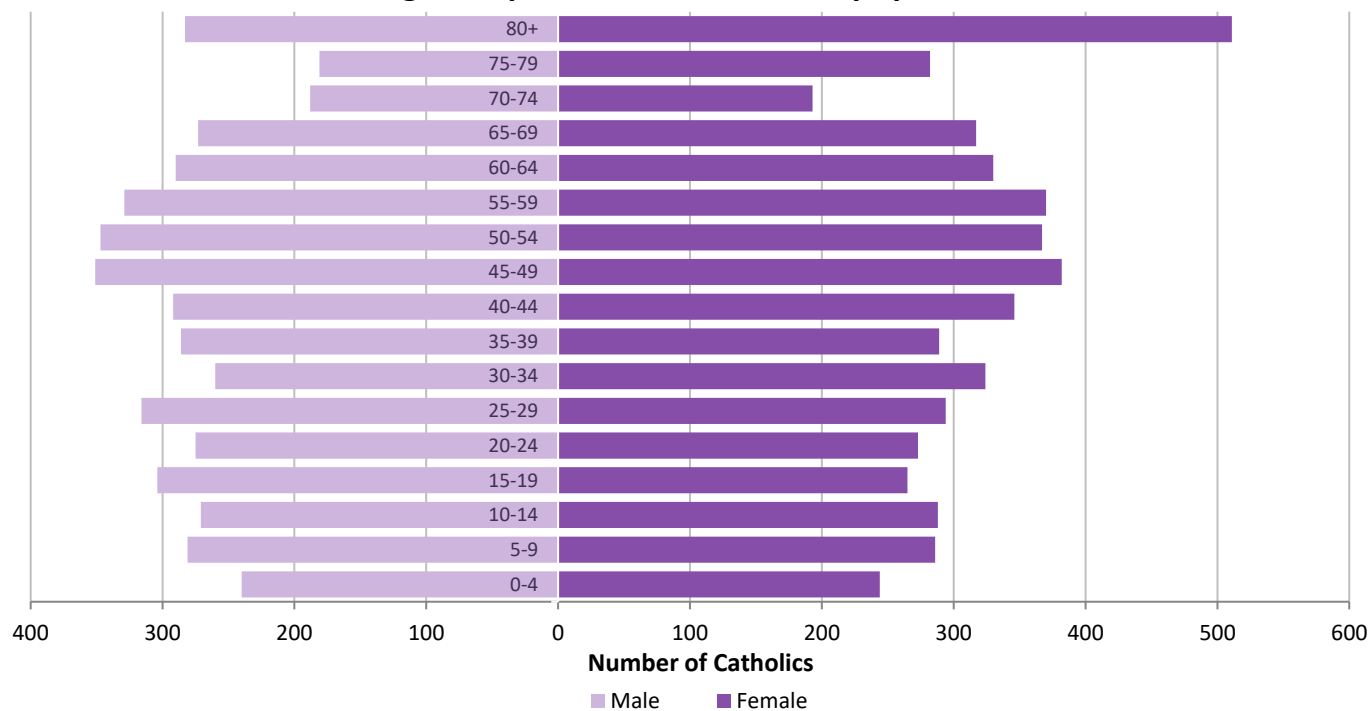


Age and sex

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	29	41	34	28	57	33	222
Females	16	25	44	28	79	42	234

Lone Persons:

Males	-	9	25	7	8	14	63
Females	-	-	13	10	59	59	141

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

Males	-	7	5	11	36	46	105
Females	-	7	19	12	31	103	172

Total

Males	29	57	64	46	101	93	390
Females	16	32	76	50	169	204	547

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	30	36	69	104	91	112	442
Females	28	52	123	176	167	144	690

Notes:

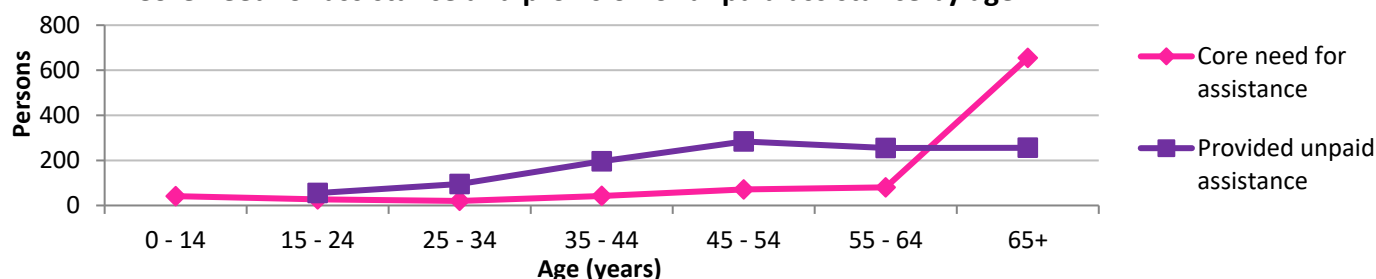
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016. *Census Dictionary Australia 2016*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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



Albert Park - Pennington Parish, Archdiocese of Adelaide, Census ID: 214101

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

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



Marital Status

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

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

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

Table 12: Registered marital status by sex and age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15 and over								
Males								
Never married	571	386	184	169	86	32	14	1,442
Married	5	174	351	386	378	313	326	1,933
Separated/Divorced	-	8	45	131	136	92	37	449
Widowed	-	-	-	9	16	26	81	132
Total	576	568	580	695	616	463	458	3,956
Females								
Never married	528	303	152	114	72	29	22	1,220
Married	11	279	379	439	409	264	235	2,016
Separated/Divorced	-	40	101	179	185	111	51	667
Widowed	-	-	4	15	42	106	487	654
Total	539	622	636	747	708	510	795	4,557

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

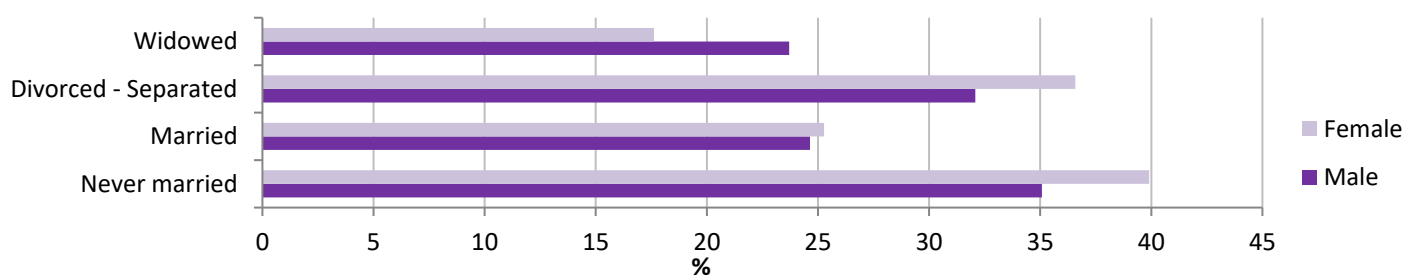


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	1,276	120	1,396	8.6
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	660	149	809	18.4
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	435	201	636	31.6
Total	2,371	470	2,841	16.5



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	11	25	98	204	242	86	38	57	761	2,057
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	9	10	49	94	120	52	40	41	415	2,208
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	4	9	36	93	98	45	22	28	335	2,117
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both persons Catholic	81	158	117	99	97	34	8	33	627	1,023
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	27	69	71	94	82	31	13	8	395	1,461
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	7	30	41	65	96	37	5	10	291	1,971
One-parent families:	66	108	129	118	59	4	-	65	549	1,037
Parent is Catholic										
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	17	30	45	41	34	13	10	17	207	1,304
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	104	-
Total	222	439	586	808	828	302	136	363	3,684	1,633

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	141	32	29	8	6	216
\$500-\$799	311	52	39	15	3	420
\$800-\$1,249	353	105	90	23	9	580
\$1,250-\$1,999	420	155	181	51	6	813
\$2,000-\$2,999	408	159	193	47	6	813
\$3,000-\$3,999	153	67	78	11	-	309
\$4,000 or more	71	33	35	3	-	142
Income not fully stated	217	56	66	20	-	359
Total Families	2,074	659	711	178	30	3,652
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	1,470	1,794	1,931	1,735	1,100	1,647

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)**

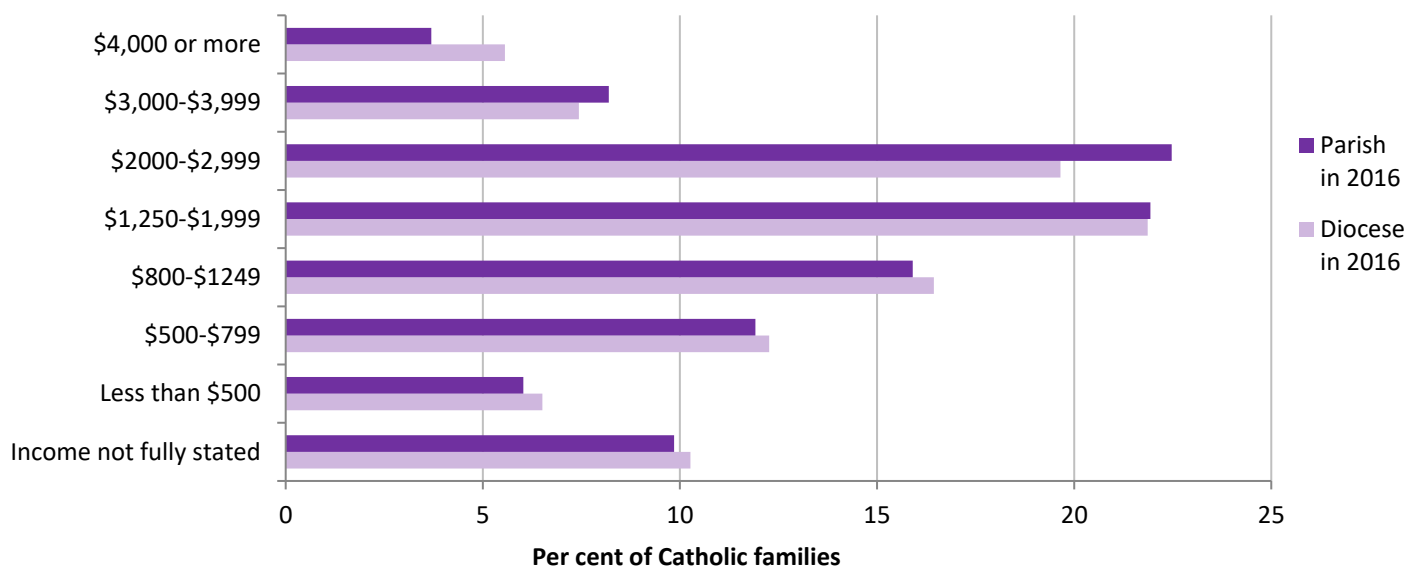


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	1,369	394	526	134	28	2,451
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	347	88	50	16	6	507
One parent family, parent Catholic	267	159	95	23	8	552
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	110	37	47	12	4	210
Total families	2,093	678	718	185	46	3,720



Households

The Australian Bureau of Statistics defines a household as one or more persons, at least one of whom is at least 15 years of age, usually resident in the same private dwelling.¹ Non-private dwellings such as motels, guest houses, prisons, religious institutions and nursing homes are not included in household statistics. A household can consist of one or more families, non-family groups or persons living alone.

The figures on this page refer to households in which at least one person is Catholic.²

There were 8,861,600 households in Australia in 2016. At least one Catholic person lived in 2,548,400 households, or 29 per cent of all households. Seventy-eight per cent of these Catholic households were family households and, of the Catholic family households, 75 per cent were occupied dwellings that were owned or being purchased.

What is the current housing situation in this parish? For example, is there a sufficient stock of rental properties available? Are there areas with large numbers of new houses? Are families under stress to pay rent or meet mortgage repayments? What aspects of the parish's pastoral strategies relate to housing issues?

Table 17: Household composition by tenure type

	Fully owned or being purchased	Rented from State or Territory Housing Authority	Rented from other landlord, or landlord not stated	Other households	Total households	Per cent owned or being purchased
Family households	2,882	137	589	98	3,706	77.8
Lone person aged under 35 years	48	6	33	3	90	53.3
Lone person aged 35 years or over	754	197	159	77	1,187	63.5
Group households	68	15	59	4	146	46.6
Total households	3,752	355	840	182	5,129	73.2

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	130	154	363	493	218	178	1,747
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	5	9	17	7	-	1,776
Lone person aged 35 years or over	24	28	71	37	9	3	1,287
Group households	-	3	17	11	3	3	1,547
Total households	154	190	460	558	237	184	1,694

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

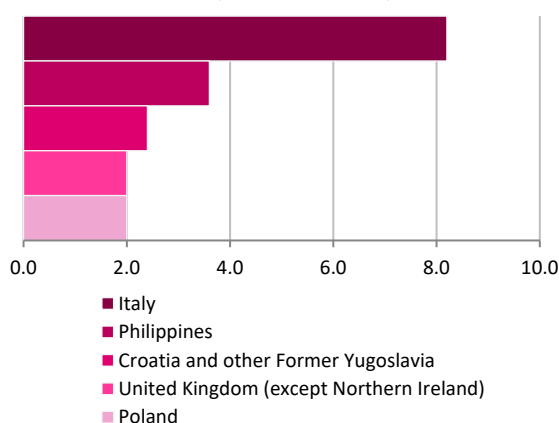
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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)

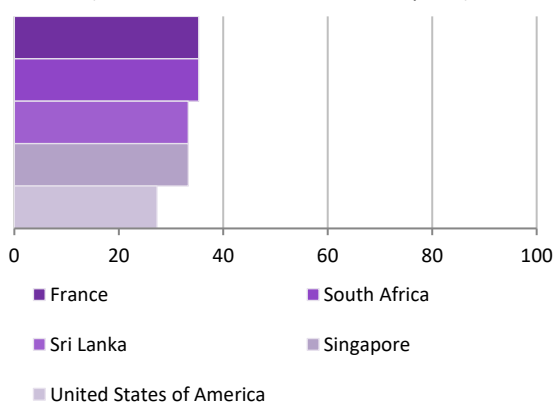


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	6,820	67.3	-
New Zealand	35	0.3	-
Other Oceania	3	0.0	-
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	207	2.0	4.3
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	64	0.6	5.7
Italy	833	8.2	0.6
Malta	49	0.5	-
Spain and Portugal	61	0.6	-
France	14	0.1	35.3
Netherlands	39	0.4	-
Germany	109	1.1	-
Austria	35	0.3	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	245	2.4	-
Poland	200	2.0	1.5
Hungary	22	0.2	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	129	1.3	6.2
Other Europe NEC	9	0.1	-
Vietnam	161	1.6	12.3
Philippines	367	3.6	22.7
Indonesia	4	0.0	-
Malaysia	14	0.1	-
Singapore	9	0.1	33.3
South East Asia NEC	9	0.1	-
India	157	1.5	21.1
Sri Lanka	9	0.1	33.3
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	9	0.1	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	3	0.0	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	11	0.1	-
Egypt	12	0.1	-
Lebanon	15	0.1	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	26	0.3	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	10	0.1	-
South Africa	20	0.2	35.3
Mauritius	3	0.0	-
United States of America	15	0.1	27.3
Canada	23	0.2	19.0
Argentina	3	0.0	-
Brazil	8	0.1	-
Colombia	7	0.1	25.0
Chile	4	0.0	-
Central America and South America NEC	36	0.4	-
Other countries	59	0.6	17.2
Inadequately described/Not stated	272	2.7	-
Total	10,140	100.0	2.2

Notes:

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

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

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

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

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

Table 20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic (or not stated)	All persons	% Catholics among speakers ²
English only	6,781	19,748	26,529	25.6
Italian	1,328	163	1,491	89.1
Maltese	24	-	24	100.0
Spanish	82	48	130	63.1
Croatian	277	28	305	90.8
Polish	246	59	305	80.7
Dutch	9	40	49	18.4
French	27	30	57	47.4
German	44	92	136	32.4
Portuguese	63	33	96	65.6
Hungarian	21	17	38	55.3
Ukrainian	109	68	177	61.6
Vietnamese	243	804	1,047	23.2
Filipino languages	331	49	380	87.1
Chinese languages	36	571	607	5.9
Malayalam	129	128	257	50.2
Sinhalese	5	28	33	15.2
Korean	14	24	38	36.8
Indonesian and Malay	4	24	28	14.3
Arabic	36	234	270	13.3
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	14	14	-
Australian Indigenous languages	3	25	28	10.7
Other European languages NEC	100	2,317	2,417	4.1
Other Asian languages NEC	28	836	864	3.2
Other languages NEC	58	507	565	10.3
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	129	1,921	2,050	6.3
Total	10,127	27,808	37,935	26.7

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	386	644	689	894	1,703	1,376	1,079	6,771	-
Italian	11	20	41	61	267	307	627	1,334	19.5
Maltese	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	18	-
Spanish	3	7	4	11	35	12	6	78	3.6
Croatian	-	6	6	20	48	60	125	265	18.7
Polish	4	7	3	13	52	40	116	235	17.3
Dutch	-	-	-	-	6	-	8	14	-
French	-	4	-	5	9	3	5	26	12.1
German	-	-	-	-	3	9	34	46	-
Portuguese	3	-	4	3	25	17	10	62	23.8
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	4	16	20	19.0
Ukrainian	4	9	-	3	21	25	51	113	28.7
Vietnamese	7	18	33	49	54	56	23	240	31.0
Filipino languages	10	24	47	44	128	56	27	336	4.1
Chinese languages	5	-	3	-	14	6	14	42	20.0
Malayalam	19	25	8	-	62	5	4	123	13.8
Sinhalese	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	50.0
Korean	-	-	3	-	9	-	-	12	-
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-
Arabic	-	4	-	6	23	4	9	46	13.0
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	5	15	-	3	19	21	33	96	23.5
Other Asian languages NEC	-	7	-	7	8	4	-	26	12.5
Other languages NEC	-	6	8	11	20	3	3	51	18.6
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	19	15	7	16	22	16	33	128	12.9
Total	476	811	856	1,146	2,537	2,027	2,238	10,091	5.6

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?

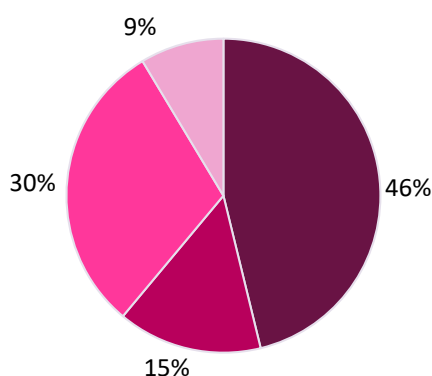
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	263	1,332	1,595	16.5
Infants/Primary – Catholic	574	420	994	57.7
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	46	200	246	18.7
Secondary – Government	190	882	1,072	17.7
Secondary – Catholic	346	282	628	55.1
Secondary – Other Non-Government	30	184	214	14.0
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	159	555	714	22.3
University or other Tertiary Institutions	366	1,129	1,495	24.5
Other (including pre-school)	132	461	593	22.3
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	8,043	22,350	30,393	26.5
Total	10,149	27,795	37,944	26.7

Note:

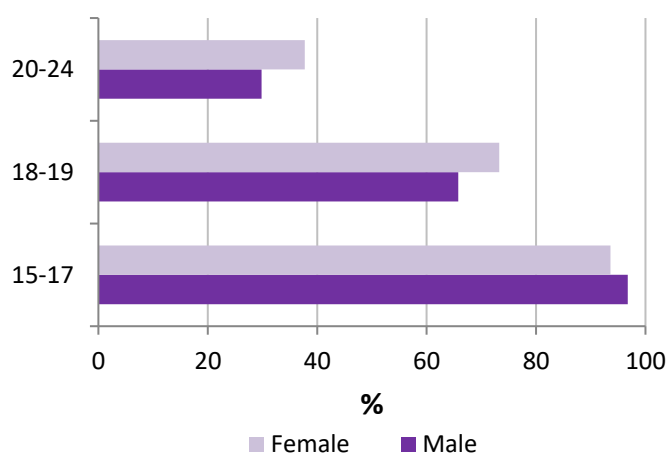
1. This table includes the total population of the parish and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

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

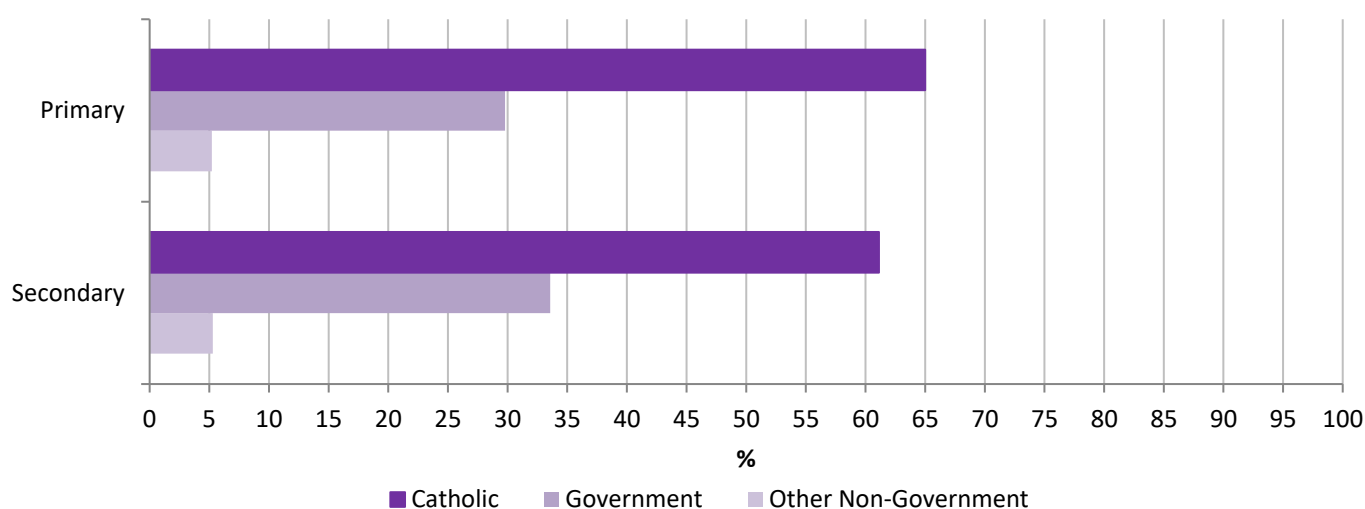
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	14	36	48	74	62	3	3	257	76,779
Infants/Primary – Catholic	26	35	52	163	162	62	24	562	100,901
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	-	-	6	-	11	3	3	36	130,331
Secondary – Government	16	19	22	51	26	7	4	173	77,038
Secondary – Catholic	11	40	43	71	79	42	15	334	96,273
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	-	4	4	5	-	3	20	104,260
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	6	5	28	22	55	32	19	191	125,591
Other (including pre-school)	-	4	7	7	3	-	-	25	63,476
Not stated/Not applicable	7	11	8	17	4	9	3	64	73,204
Total	80	150	218	409	407	158	74	1,662	93,837

Notes:

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

Type of school being attended by Catholic students



Educational Qualifications

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

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

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

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

Table 24: Highest qualification attained by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Postgraduate degree	3	26	15	13	13	5	75
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	26	115	102	65	70	48	426
Advanced diploma or diploma level	13	52	56	48	41	49	259
Certificate level	88	191	190	225	187	229	1,110
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	445	188	221	345	311	605	2,115
Total	575	572	584	696	622	936	3,985
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>12.6</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	-	34	28	29	13	8	112
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	53	224	164	96	59	55	651
Advanced diploma or diploma level	28	65	77	93	68	49	380
Certificate level	68	137	136	142	107	60	650
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	396	157	231	395	469	1,136	2,784
Total	545	617	636	755	716	1,308	4,577
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>16.7</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	3	60	43	42	26	13	187
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	79	339	266	161	129	103	1,077
Advanced diploma or diploma level	41	117	133	141	109	98	639
Certificate level	156	328	326	367	294	289	1,760
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	841	345	452	740	780	1,741	4,899
Total	1,120	1,189	1,220	1,451	1,338	2,244	8,562
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>14.8</i>



Employment

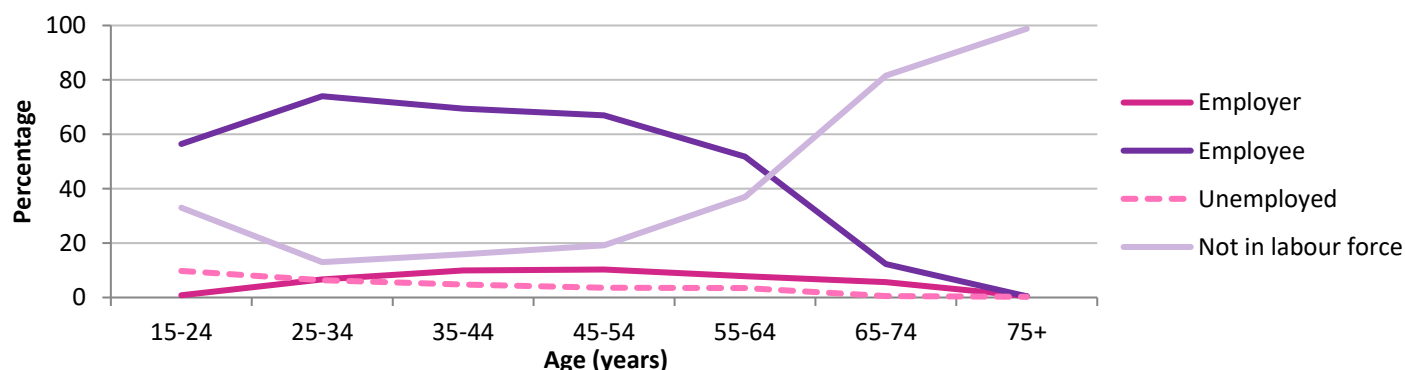
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	11	142	187	46	386
Employee	291	799	724	64	1,878
Unemployed	56	76	59	5	196
Not in the labour force	219	125	323	772	1,439
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	-	11	22	41	74
Total	577	1,153	1,315	928	3,973
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>62.0</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>61.9</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>8.0</i>
Females					
Employer	5	52	62	19	138
Employee	329	914	906	57	2,206
Unemployed	52	55	38	-	145
Not in the labour force	146	221	434	1,158	1,959
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	9	10	15	64	98
Total	541	1,252	1,455	1,298	4,550
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>71.3</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>69.1</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>54.8</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5.8</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	75	84	50	21	285
Professionals	14	87	69	47	42	16	275
Technicians & Trade Workers	79	148	144	127	89	22	609
Community & Personal Service Workers	30	40	25	18	25	4	142
Clerical & Administrative Workers	11	39	30	51	31	11	173
Sales Workers	59	29	32	40	27	10	197
Machinery operators & Drivers	24	35	58	91	62	10	280
Labourers	89	54	44	67	54	12	320
ID / NS / NA ¹	277	105	101	175	239	818	1,715
Total	590	585	578	700	619	924	3,996
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>24.6</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>49.4</i>	<i>51.6</i>	<i>54.3</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>41.5</i>	<i>53.0</i>
Females							
Managers	10	39	39	52	33	3	176
Professionals	35	168	133	91	67	7	501
Technicians & Trade Workers	17	24	25	26	17	-	109
Community & Personal Service Workers	77	84	65	98	75	9	408
Clerical & Administrative Workers	39	112	135	169	121	24	600
Sales Workers	130	37	44	71	36	11	329
Machinery operators & Drivers	3	5	4	8	5	-	25
Labourers	22	17	22	51	48	11	171
ID / NS / NA ¹	201	137	159	175	308	1,231	2,211
Total	534	623	626	741	710	1,296	4,530
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>29.2</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>13.2</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	17	87	114	136	83	24	461
Professionals	49	255	202	138	109	23	776
Technicians & Trade Workers	96	172	169	153	106	22	718
Community & Personal Service Workers	107	124	90	116	100	13	550
Clerical & Administrative Workers	50	151	165	220	152	35	773
Sales Workers	189	66	76	111	63	21	526
Machinery operators & Drivers	27	40	62	99	67	10	305
Labourers	111	71	66	118	102	23	491
ID / NS / NA ¹	478	242	260	350	547	2,049	3,926
Total	1,124	1,208	1,204	1,441	1,329	2,220	8,526
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>35.4</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>26.9</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>33.9</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>32.9</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'.

Albert Park - Pennington Parish, Archdiocese of Adelaide, Census ID: 214101

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

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



Occupation

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

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

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

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

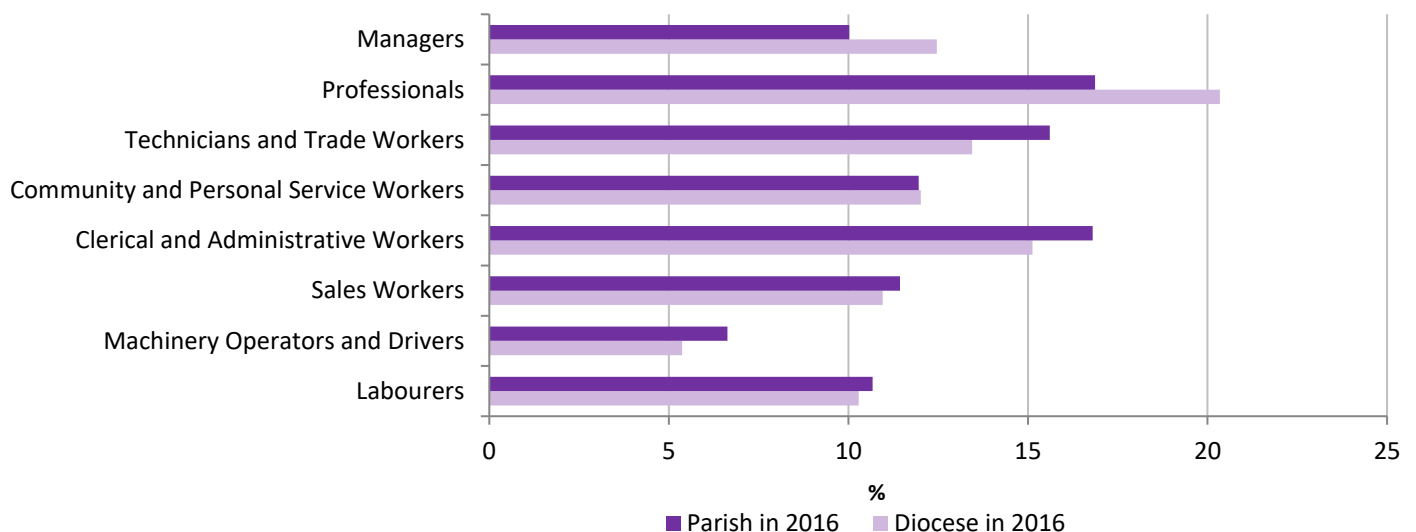
Table 27: Occupation of parents of students attending Catholic schools

	Primary School	Secondary School
Both parents in professional occupation	46	11
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	236	119
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	145	74
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	296	219
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation	36	26
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	93	58
Not applicable and not stated	141	121
Total	993	628
% with professional parent(s)	28.4	20.7
% with blue collar parent(s)	13.0	13.4

Note:

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

Occupation
(Catholics aged 15+ with an occupation)



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www.ncpr.catholic.org.au

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

Visit the website to obtain:

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



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

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