



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Croydon Park Parish

Archdiocese of Adelaide

Census ID: 214102



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AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE

Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

May 2020

Dear readers,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

(Professor) Gabrielle McMullen AM

Chair, Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

Your Parish Social Profile

At a Glance (pages 2 and 3)

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

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Parish Overview (pages 4-7)

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

Overview Tables

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Parish Details (pages 9-25)

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

Detailed Topics

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Your parish community in 2016

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

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

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

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

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

Novo Millennio Ineunte #29

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

A SNAPSHOT OF YOUR PARISH (2016)

Total Population: 31,242

Catholic Population: 6,950

Catholics make up 22.2 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 42 years

Total Catholic families: 2,315

784 Catholics live alone

2,995 Catholics were born overseas

789 Catholics do not speak English well

647 Catholics need assistance with core activities

1,614 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	7,420	6,950
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	18.4	17.6
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	17.0	18.7
Catholics born in NES ¹ (%)	39.1	40.9
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	10.5	11.4
Catholic families	2,407	2,315
Catholics living alone	899	784
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	67.9	72.7
Catholics with university degree (%)	12.7	15.5
Catholic males in labour force (%)	60.1	62.3
Catholic females in labour force (%)	48.4	50.7
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	66.4	67.0

Notes:

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

Note on comparability with 2011 figures:

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

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

Table 1: Population¹

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group ²	Australian Group ²
Total population ³	31,242	29,578	1,511,576	23,401,892	2	1
Catholic population	6,950	7,420	274,135	5,291,834	2	1
Per cent Catholic	22.2	25.1	18.1	22.6	2	3
At same address since previous Census (%)	63.7	60.7	62.8	57.3	3	2
Median age ⁴ (years)	42	39	43	40	4	3
Aged 0-14 (%)	17.6	18.4	17.2	19.8	3	4
Aged 65+ (%)	18.7	17.0	19.5	16.6	3	2
Males per 100 females	88.7	92.3	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 (%)	9.3	8.2	6.9	5.8	1	1
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	13.6	13.0	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)	28.3	26.7	32.8	34.1	4	4
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	35.1	37.2	29.1	29.6	2	2
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	62.3	60.1	65.9	69.7	5	5
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	50.7	48.4	58.2	60.6	5	5
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	8.0	7.2	6.2	5.8	1	1
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	13.2	16.7	13.3	12.2	3	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	2.2	2.6	5.9	5.6	5	5
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	40.9	39.1	20.9	19.1	1	1
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	262	418	5,341	106,428	1	1
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	53	65	2,725	133,528	2	3
Speak language other than English at home (%)	51.7	48.7	23.0	20.4	1	1
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	11.4	10.5	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 (%)	15.5	12.7	18.8	20.6	3	3
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution ²	95.7	84.5	94.7	92.2	3	2
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution ²	77.4	67.5	65.5	62.9	1	2
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution ²	46.4	44.6	41.7	38.2	2	2
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	73.9	72.1	52.6	53.1	1	1
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	22.9	24.6	38.9	41.0	5	5
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	70.9	62.0	53.3	54.5	1	1
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	25.2	31.6	33.7	35.1	4	4
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	54.1	50.8	43.4	28.1	1	1
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	56.0	48.3	49.4	35.7	2	1

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 (%)	33.4	33.2	31.0	33.3	2	2
Married (%)	45.7	46.2	50.1	49.7	5	4
Divorced or Separated (%)	12.1	11.7	11.9	11.2	3	2
Widowed (%)	8.7	8.9	7.0	5.8	2	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	2,315	2,407	106,000	1,997,833	2	2
One-parent families	369	365	12,698	231,370	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	15.9	15.2	12.0	11.6	1	1
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	42.2	40.3	55.9	55.9	5	5
De facto couples ³ (%)	15.8	14.3	15.7	17.1	3	4
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	76,494	65,700	91,176	100,270	5	5

Table 8: Households⁵

in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	3,259	3,458	140,213	2,548,354	2	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	68	94	2,952	53,499	2	1
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	716	805	26,439	407,684	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	784	899	29,391	461,183	2	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	11.3	12.1	10.7	8.7	3	2
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	67.0	66.4	75.0	71.2	5	4
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	1,661	1,737	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.



Croydon Park Parish, Archdiocese of Adelaide, Census ID: 214102

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

Parish Details

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Religious affiliation

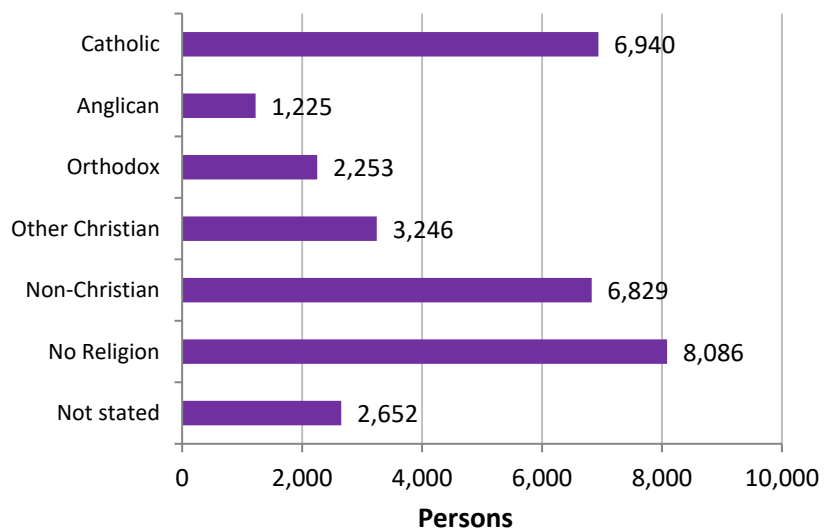
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under ten per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to be 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	722	853	819	824	952	925	700	499	461	6,755
Maronite Catholic	-	-	5	9	5	-	3	-	-	22
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	9	20
Chaldean Catholic	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Syro-Malabar Catholic	29	34	3	25	36	8	3	-	-	138
Total Catholic	756	887	827	858	993	937	713	499	470	6,940
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	19.9	23.9	17.1	18.4	22.9	24.5	25.1	28.9	31.2	22.2
Anglican	66	63	88	116	162	225	239	131	135	1,225
Orthodox	209	251	197	238	361	290	253	252	202	2,253
Other Christian	361	358	365	374	444	406	401	270	267	3,246
Non-Christian	1,075	908	1,102	1,341	975	680	446	194	108	6,829
No Religion	1,010	936	1,824	1,357	1,061	926	560	240	172	8,086
Not Stated	317	306	428	372	345	361	232	140	151	2,652
Total Population	3,794	3,709	4,831	4,656	4,341	3,825	2,844	1,726	1,505	31,231

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	28	31	59	89
1	36	28	64	79
2	34	45	79	96
3	41	30	71	86
4	37	31	68	98
5	41	49	90	98
6	45	40	85	96
7	46	39	85	97
8	35	50	85	98
9	41	46	87	89
10	57	37	94	96
11	60	34	94	85
12	41	51	92	82
13	52	51	103	76
14	31	46	77	101
15	52	39	91	101
16	41	41	82	118
17	37	47	84	98
18	34	40	74	93
19	44	51	95	98
20-24	234	204	438	426
25-29	170	212	382	501
30-34	213	244	457	473
35-39	177	223	400	484
40-44	237	217	454	574
45-49	248	291	539	563
50-54	233	244	477	499
55-59	228	230	458	405
60-64	183	204	387	354
65-69	149	173	322	245
70-74	98	139	237	275
75-79	105	163	268	268
80+	154	316	470	476
Total	3,262	3,686	6,948	7,417

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.

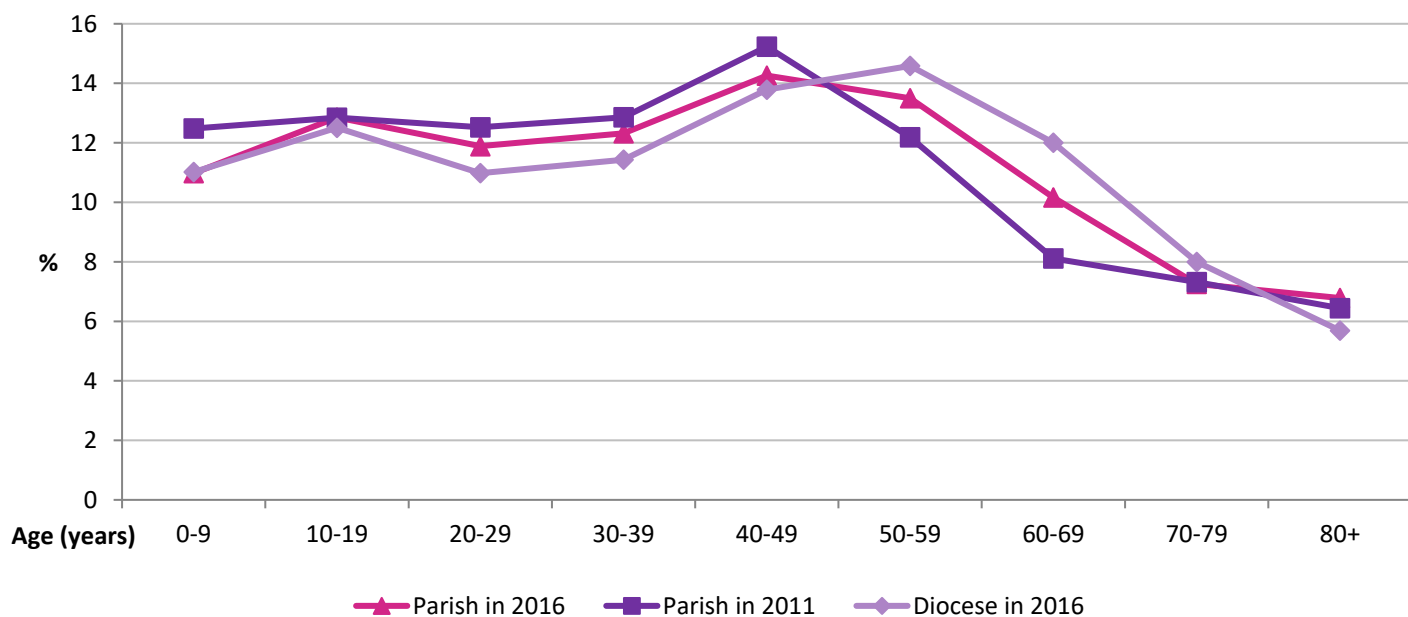
In 2016, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 52 per cent were female and 48 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such as the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

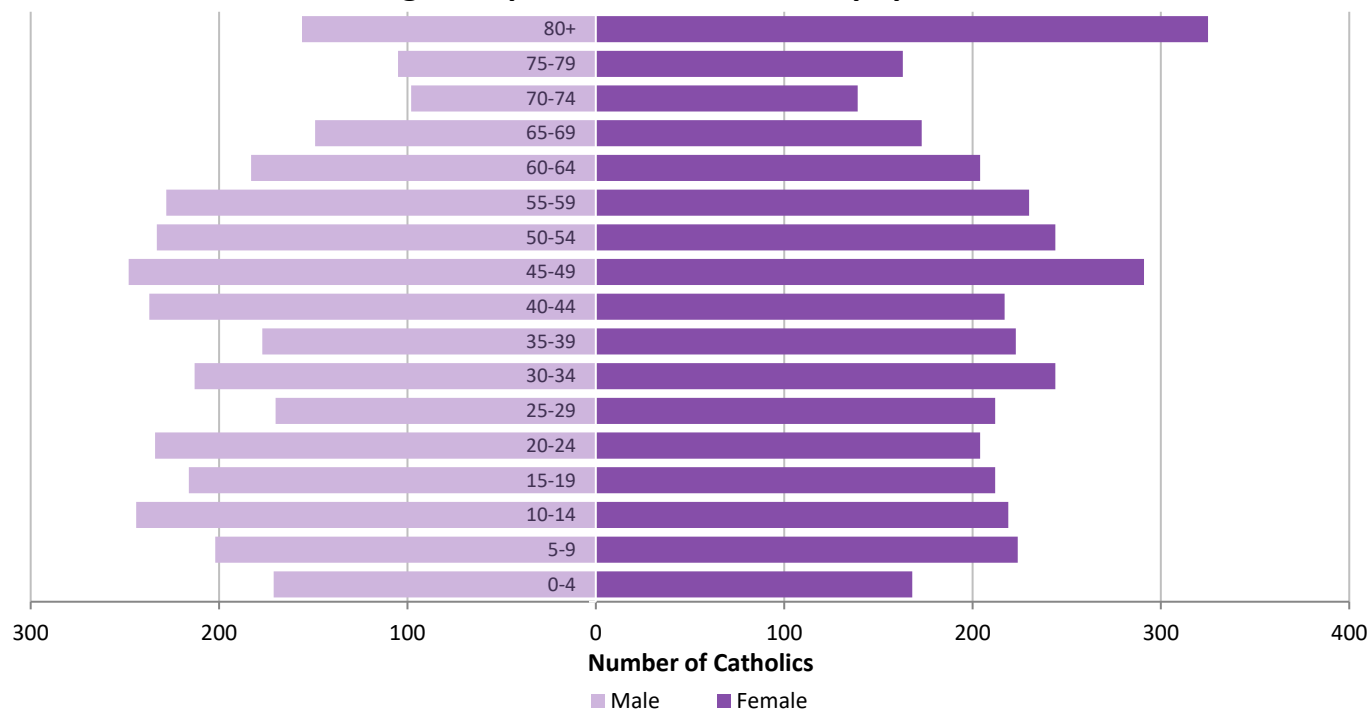


Age and sex

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	23	23	31	29	38	28	172
Females	9	26	60	29	53	22	199

Lone Persons:

Males	-	4	10	7	6	8	35
Females	-	-	8	10	43	47	108

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

Males	-	7	3	13	13	17	53
Females	-	-	7	14	24	52	97

Total

Males	23	34	44	49	57	53	260
Females	9	26	75	53	120	121	404

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	21	40	42	79	58	61	301
Females	26	61	73	106	94	111	471

Notes:

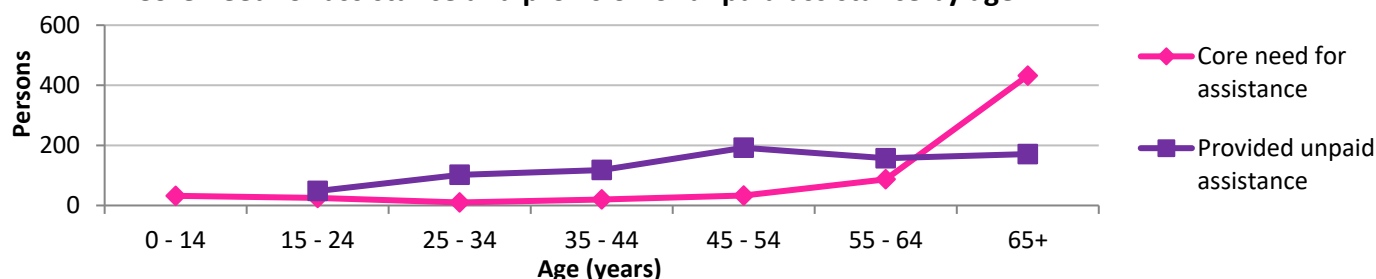
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016. *Census Dictionary Australia 2016*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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	435	231	119	99	77	24	14	999
Married	8	141	269	304	251	148	159	1,280
Separated/Divorced	-	11	29	75	82	65	32	294
Widowed	-	-	-	6	8	7	47	68
Total	443	383	417	484	418	244	252	2,641
Females								
Never married	404	230	86	99	43	22	22	906
Married	15	203	286	321	250	140	121	1,336
Separated/Divorced	-	18	68	100	105	73	34	398
Widowed	-	4	7	13	35	73	304	436
Total	419	455	447	533	433	308	481	3,076

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

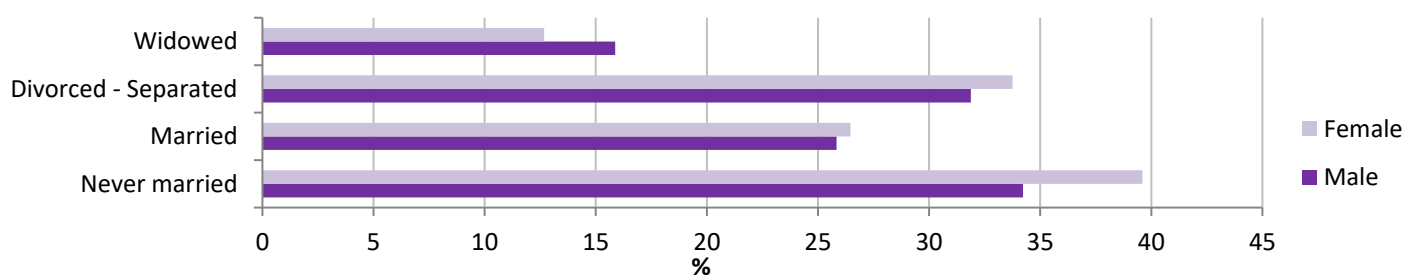


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	903	85	988	8.6
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	271	71	342	20.8
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	318	125	443	28.2
Total	1,492	281	1,773	15.8



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	21	38	109	163	164	59	20	50	624	1,797
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	8	5	16	43	53	30	10	11	176	2,198
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	10	9	39	69	67	34	13	16	257	1,929
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both persons Catholic	56	119	60	64	41	10	4	13	367	815
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	6	35	19	36	34	11	7	6	154	1,541
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	8	24	28	47	52	19	-	3	181	1,712
One-parent families:	63	79	85	80	21	10	-	31	369	942
Parent is Catholic										
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	13	25	29	25	24	-	-	12	128	1,110
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	59	-
Total	185	334	385	527	456	173	54	201	2,315	1,467

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	91	42	37	7	-	177
\$500-\$799	239	38	39	22	-	338
\$800-\$1,249	187	71	101	20	3	382
\$1,250-\$1,999	253	113	117	39	9	531
\$2,000-\$2,999	197	88	145	30	-	460
\$3,000-\$3,999	75	32	44	19	-	170
\$4,000 or more	26	14	9	3	-	52
Income not fully stated	90	39	31	23	6	189
Total Families	1,158	437	523	163	18	2,299
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	1,300	1,568	1,692	1,653	1,500	1,473

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)**

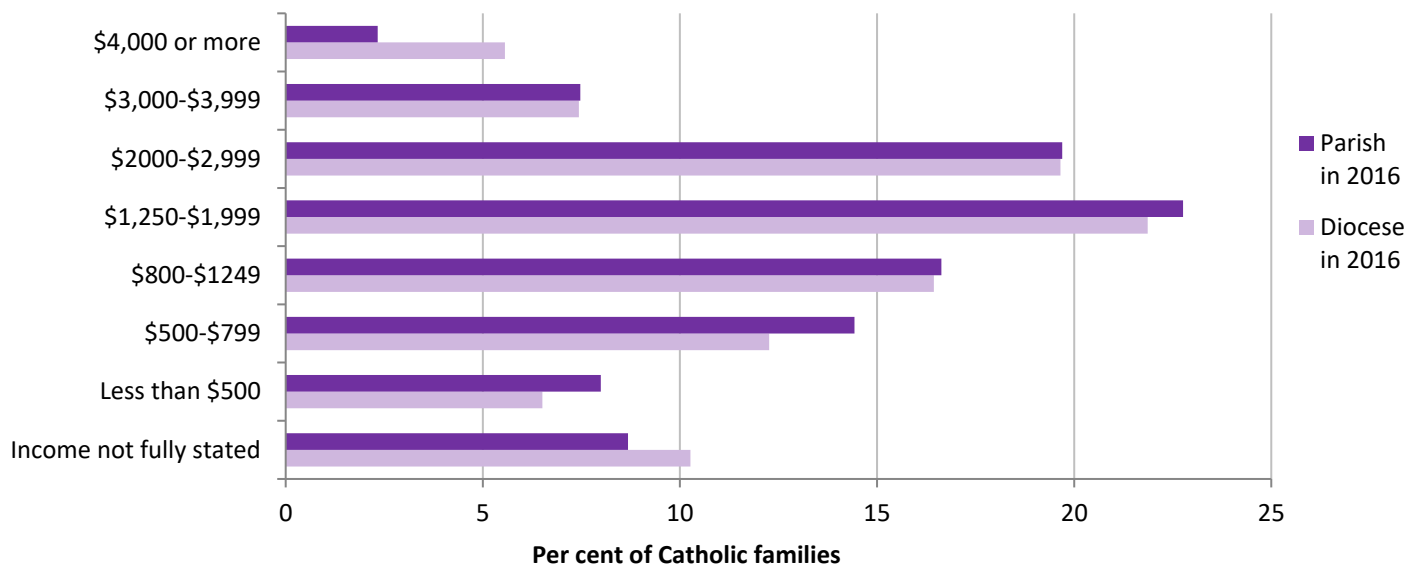


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	755	252	368	123	19	1,517
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	170	52	39	17	3	281
One parent family, parent Catholic	175	90	74	22	8	369
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	69	36	23	7	-	135
Total families	1,169	430	504	169	30	2,302



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	1,693	169	394	74	2,330	72.7
Lone person aged under 35 years	31	3	29	-	63	49.2
Lone person aged 35 years or over	408	140	111	59	718	56.8
Group households	51	8	78	11	148	34.5
Total households	2,183	320	612	144	3,259	67.0

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	50	89	240	281	121	91	1,721
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	7	14	4	-	-	1,235
Lone person aged 35 years or over	13	16	30	14	3	7	1,250
Group households	3	3	8	12	4	-	1,650
Total households	66	115	292	311	128	98	1,661

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

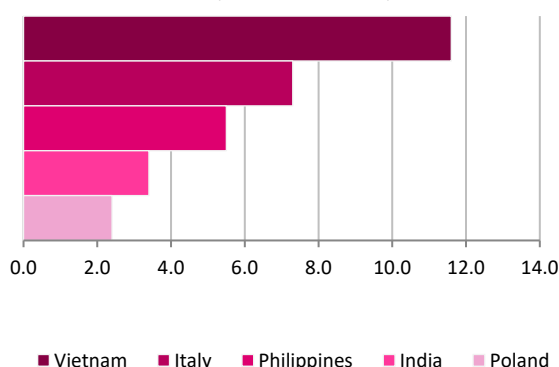
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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)

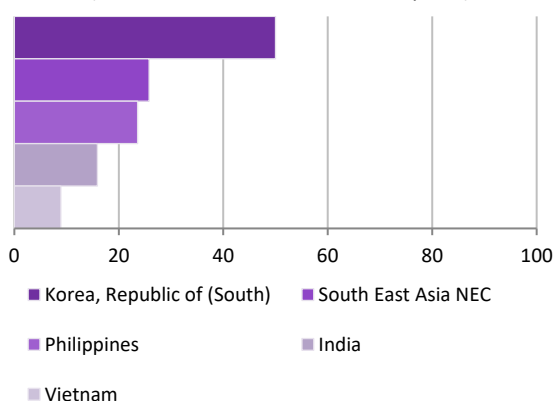


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	3,799	54.6	-
New Zealand	30	0.4	-
Other Oceania	4	0.1	-
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	79	1.1	3.9
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	25	0.4	-
Italy	505	7.3	1.2
Malta	27	0.4	-
Spain and Portugal	53	0.8	-
France	12	0.2	-
Netherlands	12	0.2	-
Germany	55	0.8	-
Austria	8	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	133	1.9	2.2
Poland	169	2.4	5.6
Hungary	3	0.0	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	91	1.3	-
Other Europe NEC	7	0.1	-
Vietnam	806	11.6	8.9
Philippines	386	5.5	23.6
Indonesia	8	0.1	-
Malaysia	17	0.2	-
Singapore	4	0.1	-
South East Asia NEC	34	0.5	25.8
India	240	3.4	15.9
Sri Lanka	16	0.2	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	18	0.3	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	-	-	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	6	0.1	50.0
Egypt	9	0.1	-
Lebanon	15	0.2	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	31	0.4	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	23	0.3	-
South Africa	11	0.2	-
Mauritius	3	0.0	-
United States of America	7	0.1	-
Canada	4	0.1	-
Argentina	9	0.1	-
Brazil	3	0.0	-
Colombia	6	0.1	-
Chile	10	0.1	-
Central America and South America NEC	44	0.6	7.0
Other countries	96	1.4	12.6
Inadequately described/Not stated	144	2.1	-
Total	6,962	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	3,256	10,571	13,827	23.5
Italian	808	93	901	89.7
Maltese	21	3	24	87.5
Spanish	102	66	168	60.7
Croatian	132	27	159	83.0
Polish	194	55	249	77.9
Dutch	6	14	20	30.0
French	12	35	47	25.5
German	19	58	77	24.7
Portuguese	35	16	51	68.6
Hungarian	9	11	20	45.0
Ukrainian	31	36	67	46.3
Vietnamese	1,245	3,761	5,006	24.9
Filipino languages	353	84	437	80.8
Chinese languages	35	1,469	1,504	2.3
Malayalam	246	162	408	60.3
Sinhalese	3	49	52	5.8
Korean	3	41	44	6.8
Indonesian and Malay	4	57	61	6.6
Arabic	31	399	430	7.2
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	13	13	-
Australian Indigenous languages	-	48	48	-
Other European languages NEC	109	2,159	2,268	4.8
Other Asian languages NEC	75	2,298	2,373	3.2
Other languages NEC	112	1,026	1,138	9.8
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	100	1,741	1,841	5.4
Total	6,941	24,292	31,233	22.2

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	203	334	344	424	812	656	483	3,256	-
Italian	10	19	12	36	177	181	373	808	18.8
Maltese	-	-	-	-	3	9	14	26	-
Spanish	-	10	7	4	31	17	23	92	9.0
Croatian	-	-	8	14	19	40	49	130	19.1
Polish	5	8	8	6	19	40	110	196	24.2
Dutch	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-
German	-	-	-	-	4	-	15	19	19.2
Portuguese	-	6	-	4	8	6	11	35	14.7
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	11	40.0
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	9	10	17	36	12.1
Vietnamese	49	124	174	197	358	237	102	1,241	32.6
Filipino languages	10	22	44	53	166	54	9	358	2.8
Chinese languages	3	3	8	3	8	-	4	29	34.2
Malayalam	21	50	32	13	114	16	3	249	9.0
Sinhalese	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-
Arabic	-	-	-	-	13	7	7	27	-
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	3	10	16	11	18	23	32	113	16.8
Other Asian languages NEC	8	5	3	11	36	8	5	76	12.3
Other languages NEC	4	14	23	27	32	8	-	108	20.0
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	23	10	3	6	21	15	23	101	31.3
Total	339	615	689	809	1,851	1,334	1,295	6,932	11.4

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?

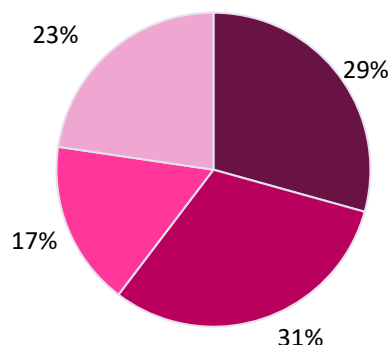
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	153	1,168	1,321	11.6
Infants/Primary – Catholic	493	582	1,075	45.9
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	21	164	185	11.4
Secondary – Government	110	761	871	12.6
Secondary – Catholic	310	395	705	44.0
Secondary – Other Non-Government	17	141	158	10.8
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	147	700	847	17.4
University or other Tertiary Institutions	364	1,625	1,989	18.3
Other (including pre-school)	141	595	736	19.2
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	5,190	18,152	23,342	22.2
Total	6,946	24,283	31,229	22.2

Note:

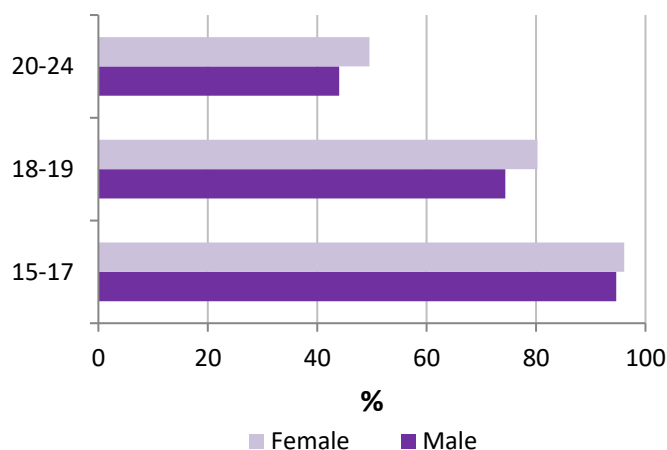
1. This table includes the total population of the parish and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

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

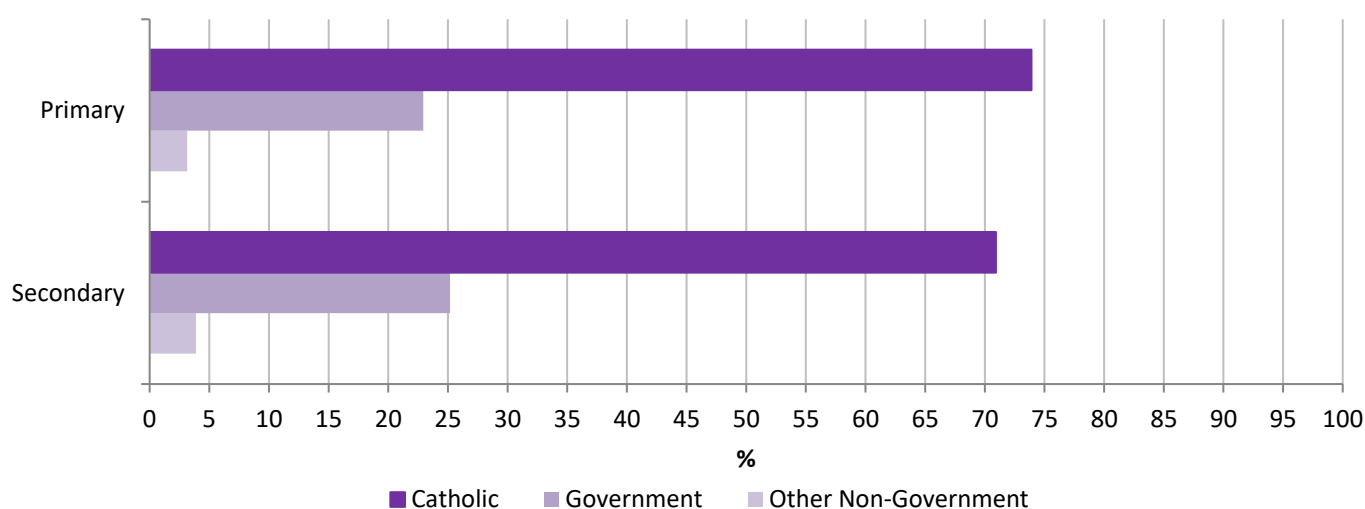
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	22	10	34	42	15	7	3	145	65,618
Infants/Primary – Catholic	24	35	83	113	146	43	8	492	94,223
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	3	-	-	9	-	-	-	12	78,188
Secondary – Government	20	7	16	21	11	4	5	99	63,686
Secondary – Catholic	13	29	41	73	73	27	6	297	90,867
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	-	-	4	9	-	-	21	118,744
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	4	10	36	42	51	22	13	200	101,466
Other (including pre-school)	4	12	7	4	11	-	-	38	51,744
Not stated/Not applicable	6	7	12	11	-	3	-	42	54,398
Total	96	110	229	319	316	106	35	1,346	86,055

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	-	16	23	9	6	4	58
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	29	83	83	58	40	12	305
Advanced diploma or diploma level	14	37	38	40	32	16	177
Certificate level	63	99	132	130	106	103	633
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	347	160	145	254	228	373	1,507
Total	453	395	421	491	412	508	2,680
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>13.5</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	-	34	15	13	5	9	76
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	39	135	119	85	50	28	456
Advanced diploma or diploma level	20	62	65	66	46	27	286
Certificate level	51	77	72	82	47	25	354
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	305	147	169	299	284	697	1,901
Total	415	455	440	545	432	786	3,073
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>37.1</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>17.3</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	-	50	38	22	11	13	134
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	68	218	202	143	90	40	761
Advanced diploma or diploma level	34	99	103	106	78	43	463
Certificate level	114	176	204	212	153	128	987
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	652	307	314	553	512	1,070	3,408
Total	868	850	861	1,036	844	1,294	5,753
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>15.6</i>



Employment

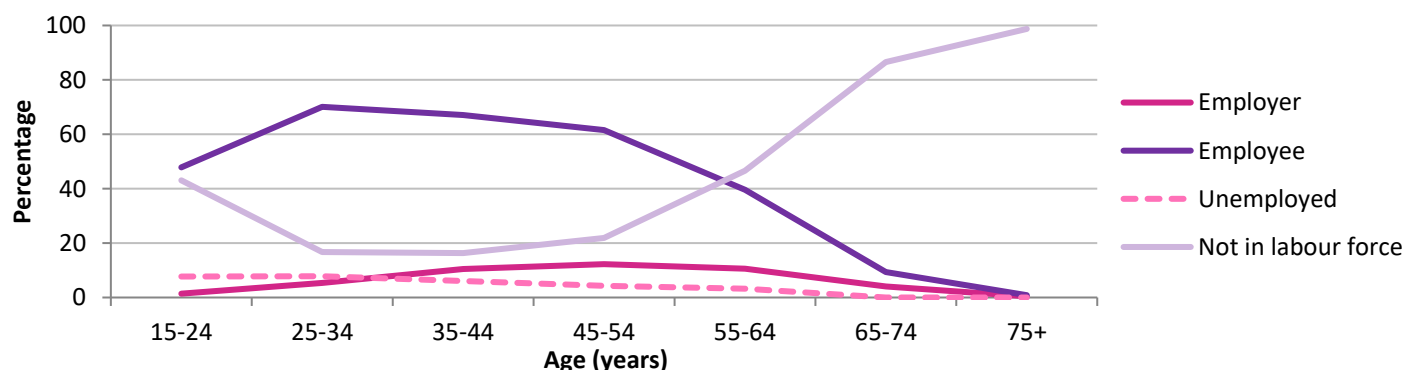
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	6	100	139	21	266
Employee	186	550	442	35	1,213
Unemployed	43	59	47	-	149
Not in the labour force	203	77	256	429	965
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	3	17	15	18	53
Total	441	803	899	503	2,646
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>53.3</i>	<i>88.3</i>	<i>69.9</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>61.5</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>9.2</i>
Females					
Employer	4	39	70	4	117
Employee	219	584	508	30	1,341
Unemployed	24	51	23	-	98
Not in the labour force	167	198	359	736	1,460
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	-	21	14	20	55
Total	414	893	974	790	3,071
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>59.7</i>	<i>75.5</i>	<i>61.7</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>50.7</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>6.3</i>

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



Notes:

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



Occupation

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

Table 26: Occupation by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Managers	14	32	36	56	30	3	171
Professionals	10	55	67	44	29	4	209
Technicians & Trade Workers	40	65	96	91	45	14	351
Community & Personal Service Workers	21	20	23	17	19	6	106
Clerical & Administrative Workers	11	28	23	23	13	10	108
Sales Workers	31	26	10	18	19	3	107
Machinery operators & Drivers	16	27	45	57	42	6	193
Labourers	47	41	38	48	34	6	214
ID / NS / NA ¹	250	92	67	125	189	447	1,170
Total	440	386	405	479	420	499	2,629
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>26.0</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>45.2</i>	<i>53.0</i>	<i>55.4</i>	<i>52.4</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>52.0</i>
Females							
Managers	7	18	32	24	6	-	87
Professionals	26	108	79	89	43	6	351
Technicians & Trade Workers	12	14	23	26	14	3	92
Community & Personal Service Workers	55	63	62	72	30	3	285
Clerical & Administrative Workers	20	71	64	70	49	7	281
Sales Workers	93	19	27	41	12	5	197
Machinery operators & Drivers	-	-	6	9	5	-	20
Labourers	16	21	22	49	31	6	145
ID / NS / NA ¹	194	132	138	149	241	760	1,614
Total	423	446	453	529	431	790	3,072
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>29.7</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>30.0</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>17.6</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	21	50	68	80	36	3	258
Professionals	36	163	146	133	72	10	560
Technicians & Trade Workers	52	79	119	117	59	17	443
Community & Personal Service Workers	76	83	85	89	49	9	391
Clerical & Administrative Workers	31	99	87	93	62	17	389
Sales Workers	124	45	37	59	31	8	304
Machinery operators & Drivers	16	27	51	66	47	6	213
Labourers	63	62	60	97	65	12	359
ID / NS / NA ¹	444	224	205	274	430	1,207	2,784
Total	863	832	858	1,008	851	1,289	5,701
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>28.0</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>38.1</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>42.7</i>	<i>34.8</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'.

Croydon Park Parish, Archdiocese of Adelaide, Census ID: 214102

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?

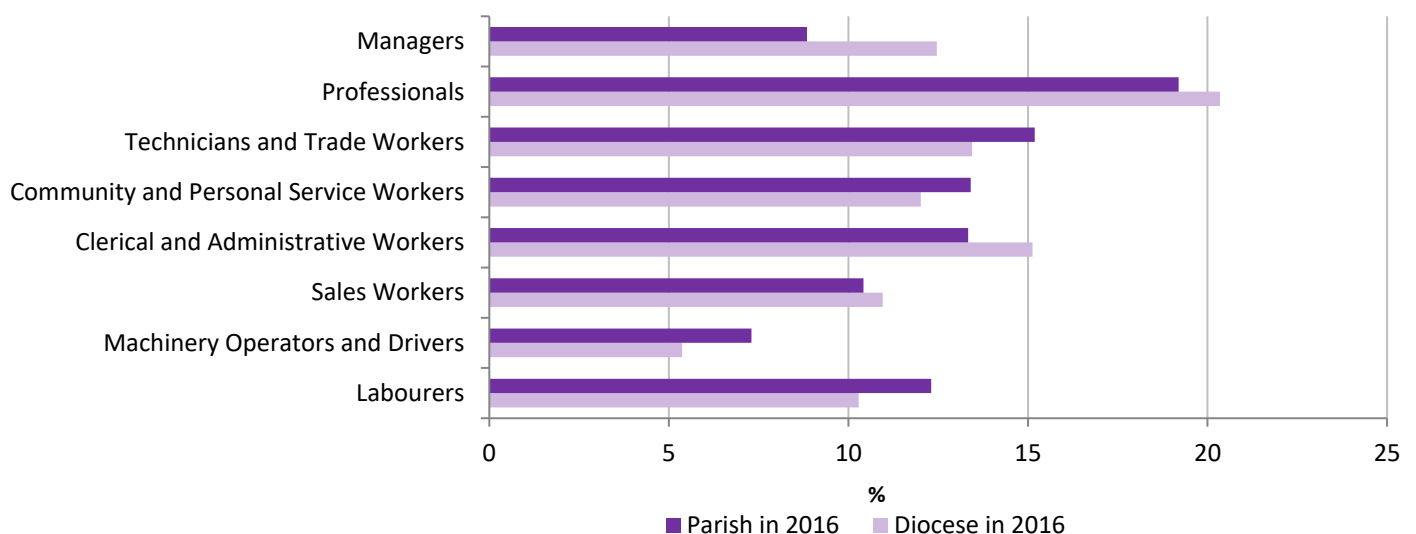
Table 27: Occupation of parents of students attending Catholic schools

	Primary School	Secondary School
Both parents in professional occupation	53	23
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	251	104
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	116	71
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	283	176
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation	44	50
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	132	90
Not applicable and not stated	201	186
Total	1,080	700
% with professional parent(s)	28.1	18.1
% with blue collar parent(s)	16.3	20.0

Note:

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

Occupation
(Catholics aged 15+ with an occupation)



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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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