



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Salisbury Parish

Archdiocese of Adelaide

Census ID: 214015



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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: 96,398

Catholic Population: 18,451

Catholics make up 19.1 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 38 years

Total Catholic families: 7,004

1,630 Catholics live alone

6,090 Catholics were born overseas

1,104 Catholics do not speak English well

1,340 Catholics need assistance with core activities

4,813 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	19,156	18,451
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	19.4	19.4
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	11.8	14.8
Catholics born in NESC ¹ (%)	26.8	28.4
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	5.8	6.0
Catholic families	7,328	7,004
Catholics living alone	1,728	1,630
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	49.1	46.9
Catholics with university degree (%)	9.7	12.2
Catholic males in labour force (%)	67.4	67.0
Catholic females in labour force (%)	56.1	57.5
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	73.2	72.8

Notes:

1. NESC = 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	96,398	88,113	1,511,576	23,401,892	1	1
Catholic population	18,451	19,156	274,135	5,291,834	1	1
Per cent Catholic	19.1	21.7	18.1	22.6	2	4
At same address since previous Census (%)	62.3	60.0	62.8	57.3	3	2
Median age ⁴ (years)	38	36	43	40	5	4
Aged 0-14 (%)	19.4	19.4	17.2	19.8	1	3
Aged 65+ (%)	14.8	11.8	19.5	16.6	5	4
Males per 100 females	92.6	93.6	88.5	90.6	2	2

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 (%)	7.3	5.9	6.9	5.8	2	2
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	13.0	11.7	13.6	12.5	4	3

Notes:

1. All figures in this report refer to Catholics only, except for Total Population and certain other clearly indicated figures.
2. A Diocesan (or Australian) Group value of 1 signifies that the parish is in the 20% of parishes with the highest value for this item in the diocese (or in Australia); a value of 5 signifies that the parish is in the 20% of parishes with the lowest value for this item in the diocese (or in Australia).
3. The population figures for the parish, diocese and Australia do not include overseas visitors.
4. Median Age: Half the Catholic population are above this age, half are below it. A Diocesan (or Australian) Group value of 1 signifies that the parish is in the 20% of parishes with the highest median age.
5. The Census asked whether a person had provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability in the two weeks prior to the Census.



Parish Overview

Table 3: Employment (for more details on Occupation and Employment see pages 23-25).

The extent to which people are involved in the labour force, and the type of work they are doing, influences and shapes many aspects of the community's life.

How might the changes in the employment status of Catholics over the last five years have affected your parish?

Table 3: Employment	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Managers and Professionals ¹ (% of those recording an occupation)	21.9	21.3	32.8	34.1	5	5
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	40.1	41.6	29.1	29.6	1	1
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	67.0	67.4	65.9	69.7	3	4
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	57.5	56.1	58.2	60.6	3	4
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	8.2	6.7	6.2	5.8	1	1
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	16.5	13.0	13.3	12.2	1	1

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

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

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

Table 4: Birthplace, Indigenous Status & Language	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Born overseas in English-speaking country ⁶	4.7	5.5	5.9	5.6	3	3
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	28.4	26.8	20.9	19.1	1	1
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	423	453	5,341	106,428	1	1
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	275	236	2,725	133,528	1	1
Speak language other than English at home (%)	33.3	31.2	23.0	20.4	1	1
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	6.0	5.8	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 (%)	12.2	9.7	18.8	20.6	4	4
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution ²	95.0	82.0	94.7	92.2	3	2
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution ²	55.4	47.1	65.5	62.9	4	4
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution ²	34.8	27.5	41.7	38.2	3	3
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	47.0	50.4	52.6	53.1	3	4
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	46.6	43.7	38.9	41.0	2	2
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	46.7	47.2	53.3	54.5	4	4
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	39.4	43.1	33.7	35.1	3	3
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	50.8	44.4	43.4	28.1	2	1
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	57.3	50.9	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 (%)	33.3	34.3	31.0	33.3	2	3
Married (%)	47.7	47.7	50.1	49.7	4	4
Divorced or Separated (%)	13.3	12.5	11.9	11.2	2	1
Widowed (%)	5.8	5.4	7.0	5.8	4	3

Table 7: Families¹

in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	7,004	7,328	106,000	1,997,833	1	1
One-parent families	1,068	1,114	12,698	231,370	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	15.2	15.2	12.0	11.6	1	1
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	51.4	53.7	55.9	55.9	4	4
De facto couples ³ (%)	18.7	17.7	15.7	17.1	2	2
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	77,328	68,099	91,176	100,270	4	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	8,897	9,360	140,213	2,548,354	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	204	331	2,952	53,499	1	1
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	1,426	1,397	26,439	407,684	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	1,630	1,728	29,391	461,183	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	8.8	9.0	10.7	8.7	5	4
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	72.8	73.2	75.0	71.2	4	3
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	1,411	1,461	1,595	1,873	4	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

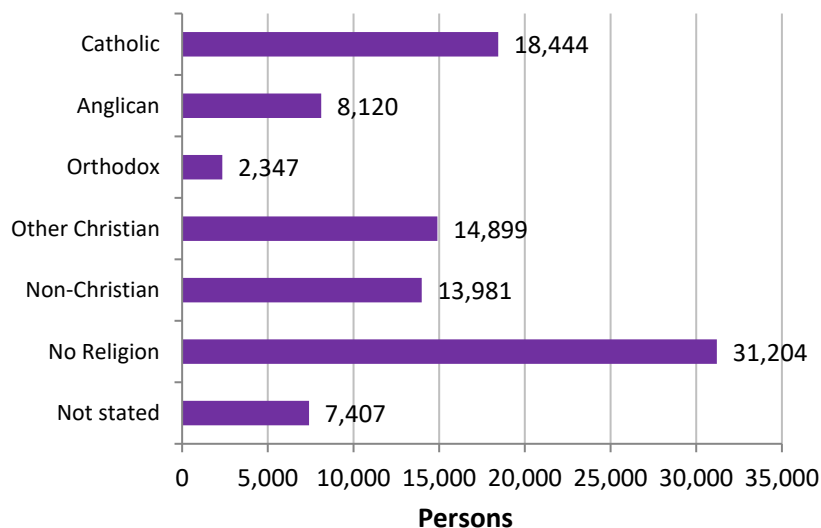
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under ten per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to be 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	2,328	2,356	2,371	2,532	2,417	2,558	1,970	1,156	641	18,329
Maronite Catholic	4	-	-	6	-	4	4	-	-	18
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	4	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	16
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	33	9	5	20	14	-	-	-	-	81
Total Catholic	2,365	2,369	2,376	2,558	2,431	2,562	1,982	1,160	641	18,444
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	17.2	19.5	16.2	17.3	19.5	21.4	22.5	22.9	23.2	19.1
Anglican	566	662	680	683	978	1,540	1,372	1,032	607	8,120
Orthodox	331	293	289	330	356	289	225	154	80	2,347
Other Christian	1,828	1,818	1,654	1,835	1,835	2,080	1,938	1,234	677	14,899
Non-Christian	2,632	1,909	2,428	3,103	1,774	1,151	661	230	93	13,981
No Religion	4,988	4,217	6,099	5,141	4,142	3,408	1,955	844	410	31,204
Not Stated	1,018	896	1,145	1,147	923	943	675	410	250	7,407
Total Population	13,728	12,164	14,671	14,797	12,439	11,973	8,808	5,064	2,758	96,402

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	91	98	189	202
1	116	102	218	248
2	133	103	236	231
3	129	88	217	263
4	135	109	244	238
5	117	114	231	233
6	126	121	247	250
7	136	119	255	244
8	141	137	278	238
9	122	116	238	280
10	138	128	266	231
11	100	125	225	264
12	111	126	237	249
13	114	120	234	253
14	137	119	256	291
15	115	116	231	269
16	112	117	229	274
17	120	104	224	277
18	105	118	223	283
19	137	107	244	252
20-24	596	607	1,203	1,373
25-29	543	631	1,174	1,421
30-34	587	723	1,310	1,404
35-39	607	646	1,253	1,348
40-44	609	626	1,235	1,346
45-49	600	600	1,200	1,409
50-54	609	725	1,334	1,307
55-59	554	677	1,231	1,183
60-64	487	567	1,054	1,040
65-69	436	486	922	716
70-74	300	335	635	601
75-79	232	285	517	429
80+	271	375	646	508
Total	8,866	9,570	18,436	19,155

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.

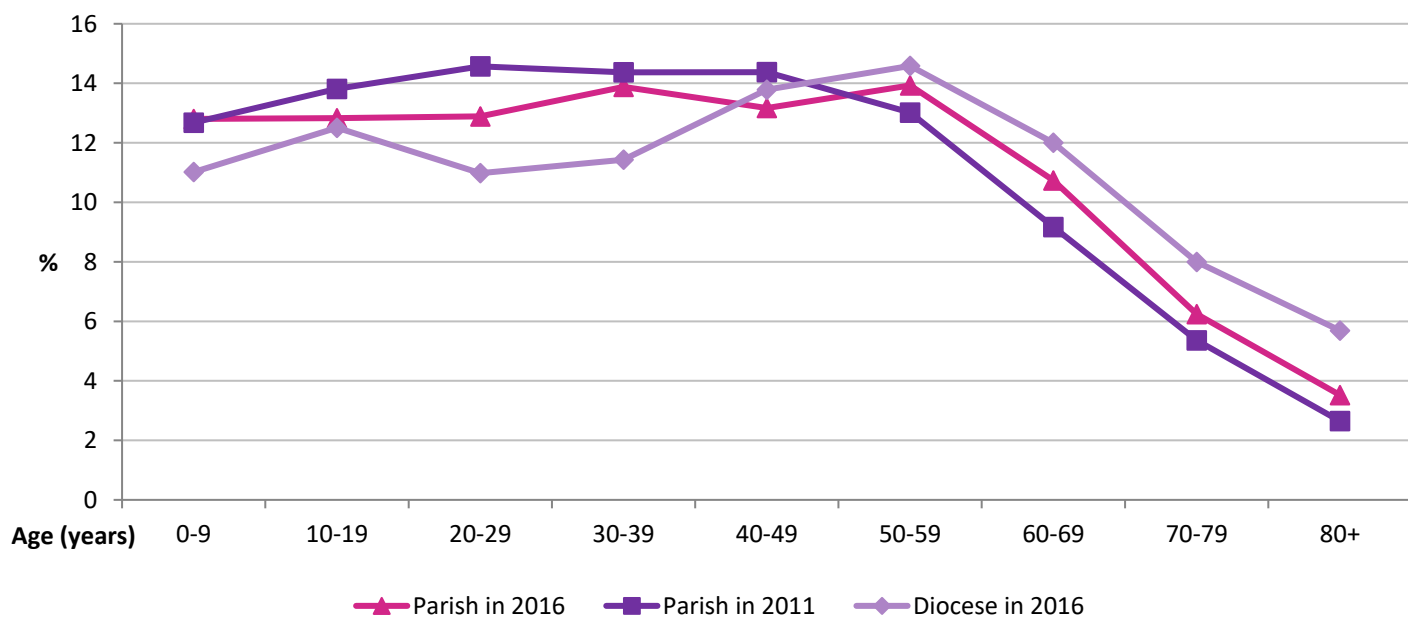
In 2016, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 52 per cent were female and 48 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such as the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

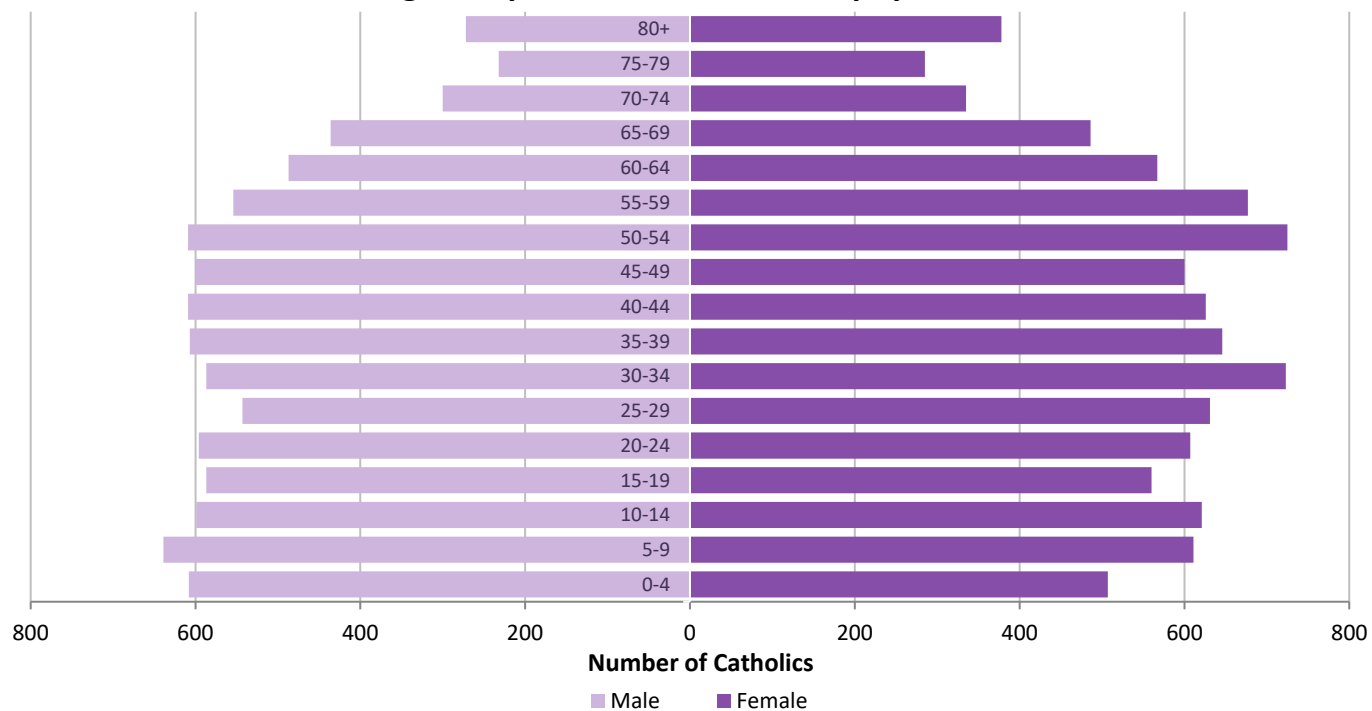


Age and sex

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	108	74	116	86	73	37	494
Females	55	60	131	88	90	47	471

Lone Persons:

Males	-	8	23	13	16	8	68
Females	-	12	21	7	39	34	113

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

Males	-	6	20	6	23	21	76
Females	-	3	12	18	33	54	120

Total							
Males	108	88	159	105	112	66	638
Females	55	75	164	113	162	135	704

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	79	61	127	178	151	148	744
Females	77	149	205	283	270	192	1,176

Notes:

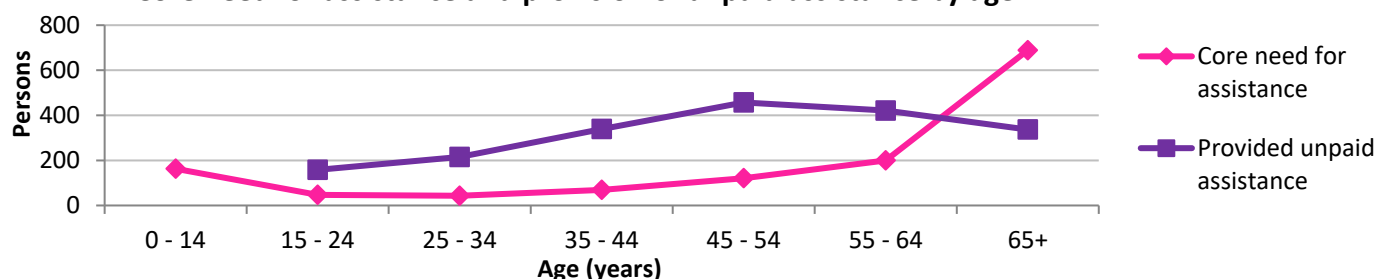
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016. *Census Dictionary Australia 2016*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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	1,160	694	365	250	89	26	11	2,595
Married	18	400	722	710	704	546	347	3,447
Separated/Divorced	3	37	135	243	234	120	46	818
Widowed	-	-	-	7	13	43	95	158
Total	1,181	1,131	1,222	1,210	1,040	735	499	7,018
Females								
Never married	1,118	650	298	196	65	14	3	2,344
Married	50	608	761	761	765	498	200	3,643
Separated/Divorced	4	90	196	329	318	156	70	1,163
Widowed	-	4	13	40	98	162	388	705
Total	1,172	1,352	1,268	1,326	1,246	830	661	7,855

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

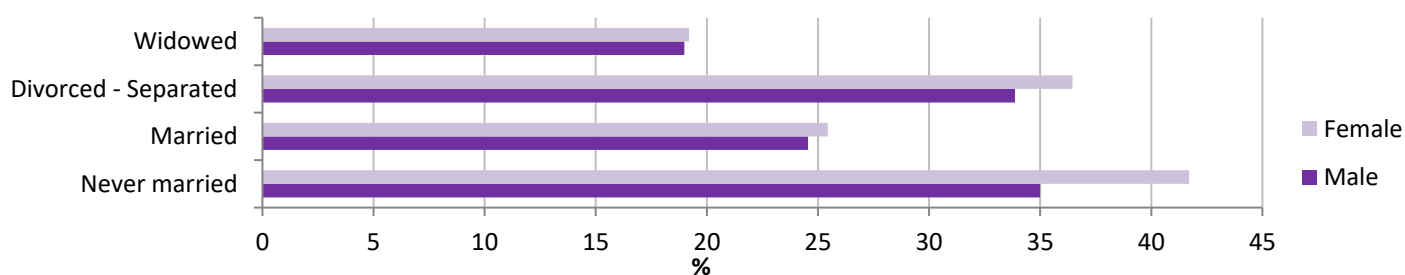


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	2,212	301	2,513	12.0
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	1,201	308	1,509	20.4
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	948	395	1,343	29.4
Total	4,361	1,004	5,365	18.7



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	46	94	231	480	414	113	62	114	1,554	1,795
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	6	26	96	216	214	81	35	67	741	1,975
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	15	28	95	266	239	74	30	55	802	1,914
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both persons Catholic	101	283	168	179	152	42	3	39	967	1,014
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	74	144	167	187	132	25	17	25	771	1,217
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	32	69	80	153	143	25	4	19	525	1,602
One-parent families:	154	274	266	192	69	9	4	100	1,068	894
Parent is Catholic										
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	46	63	87	93	59	27	5	29	409	1,218
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	167	-
Total	474	981	1,190	1,766	1,422	396	160	615	7,004	1,483

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	258	89	90	33	14	484
\$500-\$799	605	177	130	44	25	981
\$800-\$1,249	648	225	215	66	34	1,188
\$1,250-\$1,999	859	376	367	131	38	1,771
\$2,000-\$2,999	699	273	326	92	33	1,423
\$3,000-\$3,999	193	88	79	25	3	388
\$4,000 or more	75	38	31	6	-	150
Income not fully stated	346	98	109	51	20	624
Total Families	3,683	1,364	1,347	448	167	7,009
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	1,387	1,533	1,626	1,567	1,259	1,478

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)**

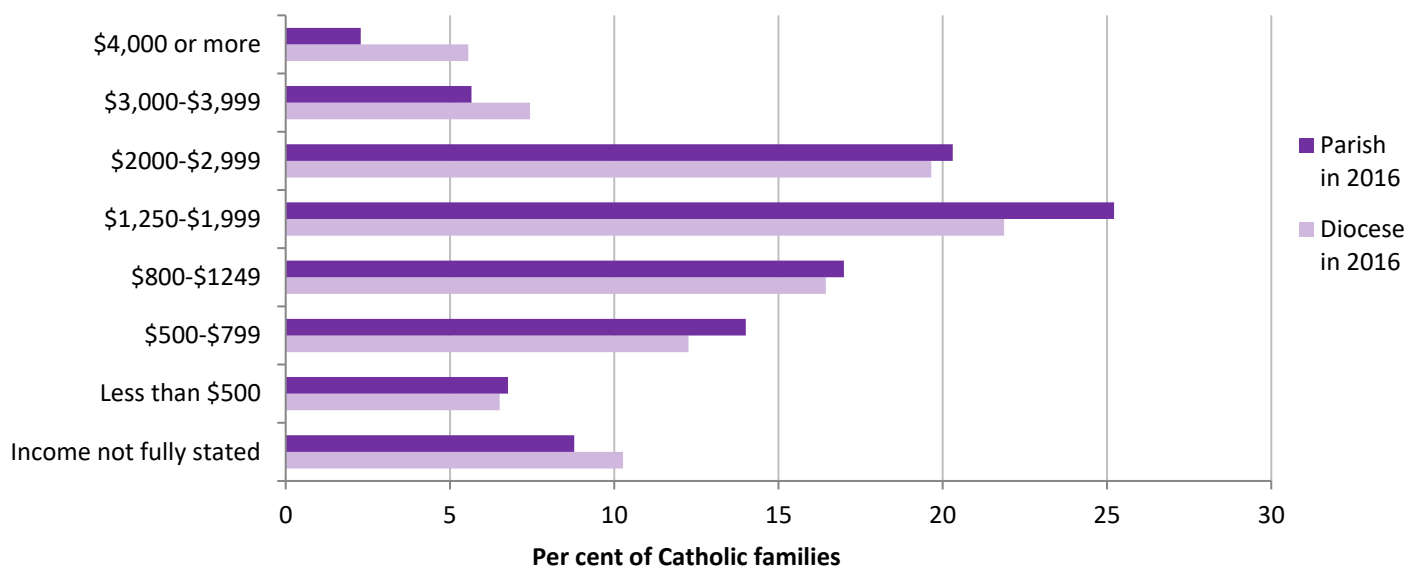


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	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)	2,491	724	863	326	93	4,497
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	589	210	163	50	31	1,043
One parent family, parent Catholic	399	335	251	62	36	1,083
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	189	71	85	32	12	389
Total families	3,668	1,340	1,362	470	172	7,012



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	5,324	223	1,263	180	6,990	76.2
Lone person aged under 35 years	112	6	77	10	205	54.6
Lone person aged 35 years or over	907	166	248	104	1,425	63.6
Group households	130	6	134	7	277	46.9
Total households	6,473	401	1,722	301	8,897	72.8

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	281	435	1,234	933	190	169	1,440
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	6	52	20	6	4	1,438
Lone person aged 35 years or over	67	69	128	50	5	5	1,121
Group households	5	9	29	24	4	-	1,444
Total households	353	519	1,443	1,027	205	178	1,411

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

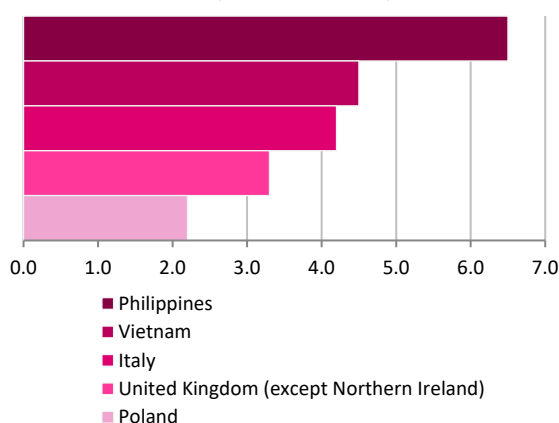
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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)

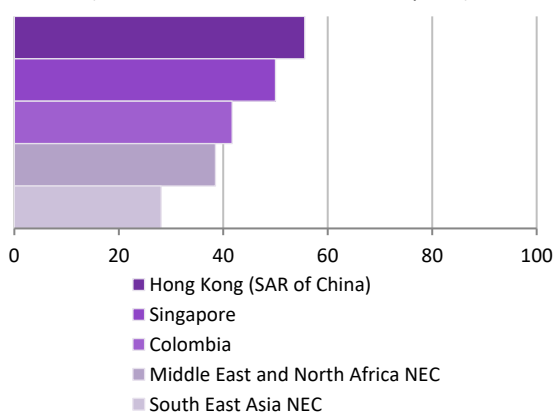


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	11,928	64.7	-
New Zealand	79	0.4	3.9
Other Oceania	25	0.1	-
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	608	3.3	1.3
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	136	0.7	3.7
Italy	769	4.2	-
Malta	112	0.6	-
Spain and Portugal	66	0.4	4.5
France	15	0.1	-
Netherlands	103	0.6	-
Germany	116	0.6	-
Austria	36	0.2	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	183	1.0	1.6
Poland	398	2.2	-
Hungary	33	0.2	9.7
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	131	0.7	3.1
Other Europe NEC	26	0.1	-
Vietnam	825	4.5	7.0
Philippines	1,207	6.5	15.7
Indonesia	25	0.1	20.0
Malaysia	45	0.2	15.7
Singapore	10	0.1	50.0
South East Asia NEC	90	0.5	28.1
India	245	1.3	17.8
Sri Lanka	35	0.2	12.5
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	29	0.2	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	10	0.1	55.6
Korea, Republic of (South)	11	0.1	-
Egypt	17	0.1	-
Lebanon	22	0.1	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	100	0.5	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	31	0.2	38.5
South Africa	19	0.1	-
Mauritius	4	0.0	-
United States of America	17	0.1	18.2
Canada	6	0.0	-
Argentina	25	0.1	-
Brazil	13	0.1	-
Colombia	12	0.1	41.7
Chile	81	0.4	-
Central America and South America NEC	189	1.0	1.6
Other countries	208	1.1	11.8
Inadequately described/Not stated	394	2.1	-
Total	18,434	100.0	2.4

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	12,097	51,217	63,314	19.1
Italian	1,198	139	1,337	89.6
Maltese	102	16	118	86.4
Spanish	430	350	780	55.1
Croatian	189	44	233	81.1
Polish	497	163	660	75.3
Dutch	39	69	108	36.1
French	21	77	98	21.4
German	73	185	258	28.3
Portuguese	61	25	86	70.9
Hungarian	50	36	86	58.1
Ukrainian	19	23	42	45.2
Vietnamese	1,371	2,891	4,262	32.2
Filipino languages	1,062	311	1,373	77.3
Chinese languages	81	1,964	2,045	4.0
Malayalam	204	176	380	53.7
Sinhalese	16	111	127	12.6
Korean	9	119	128	7.0
Indonesian and Malay	11	141	152	7.2
Arabic	77	858	935	8.2
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	9	96	105	8.6
Australian Indigenous languages	-	63	63	-
Other European languages NEC	143	2,146	2,289	6.2
Other Asian languages NEC	209	8,310	8,519	2.5
Other languages NEC	270	3,576	3,846	7.0
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	203	4,817	5,020	4.0
Total	18,441	77,923	96,364	19.1

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	820	1,329	1,305	1,721	3,145	2,345	1,435	12,100	-
Italian	9	21	27	56	244	289	557	1,203	15.3
Maltese	-	-	-	3	11	27	55	96	7.2
Spanish	13	30	38	47	125	87	98	438	17.1
Croatian	3	5	6	9	48	39	77	187	13.2
Polish	9	13	23	32	105	166	139	487	21.3
Dutch	-	3	-	-	9	11	24	47	-
French	-	-	-	5	7	4	13	29	-
German	-	-	-	4	8	12	48	72	8.3
Portuguese	-	5	3	5	22	13	9	57	10.2
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	14	9	19	42	18.0
Ukrainian	-	4	5	-	3	3	8	23	-
Vietnamese	90	143	188	196	414	245	87	1,363	32.9
Filipino languages	32	59	142	132	436	215	48	1,064	4.2
Chinese languages	8	5	8	26	24	11	10	92	20.5
Malayalam	29	39	21	13	101	7	-	210	7.7
Sinhalese	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	8	28.6
Korean	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	8	42.9
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	-	4	3	3	4	14	16.7
Arabic	3	-	9	7	30	14	9	72	7.8
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	-	-	-	5	9	-	14	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other European languages NEC	4	8	14	10	36	37	37	146	14.3
Other Asian languages NEC	21	31	28	21	82	16	5	204	28.9
Other languages NEC	21	36	45	61	84	17	4	268	16.4
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	44	16	23	9	25	39	47	203	16.9
Total	1,106	1,747	1,885	2,367	4,991	3,618	2,733	18,447	6.0

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?

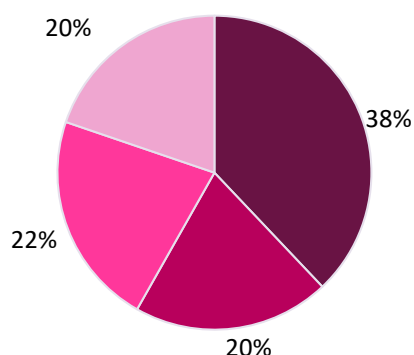
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	858	5,321	6,179	13.9
Infants/Primary – Catholic	866	895	1,761	49.2
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	118	1,140	1,258	9.4
Secondary – Government	454	2,790	3,244	14.0
Secondary – Catholic	538	723	1,261	42.7
Secondary – Other Non-Government	159	994	1,153	13.8
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	376	2,027	2,403	15.6
University or other Tertiary Institutions	707	3,291	3,998	17.7
Other (including pre-school)	345	1,967	2,312	14.9
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	14,024	58,804	72,828	19.3
Total	18,445	77,952	96,397	19.1

Note:

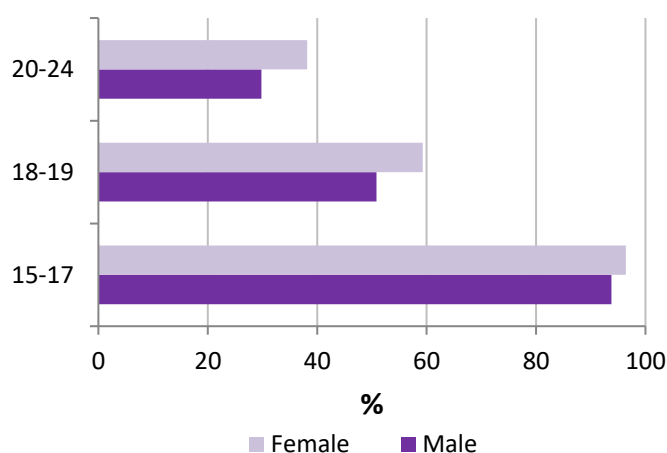
1. This table includes the total population of the parish and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

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

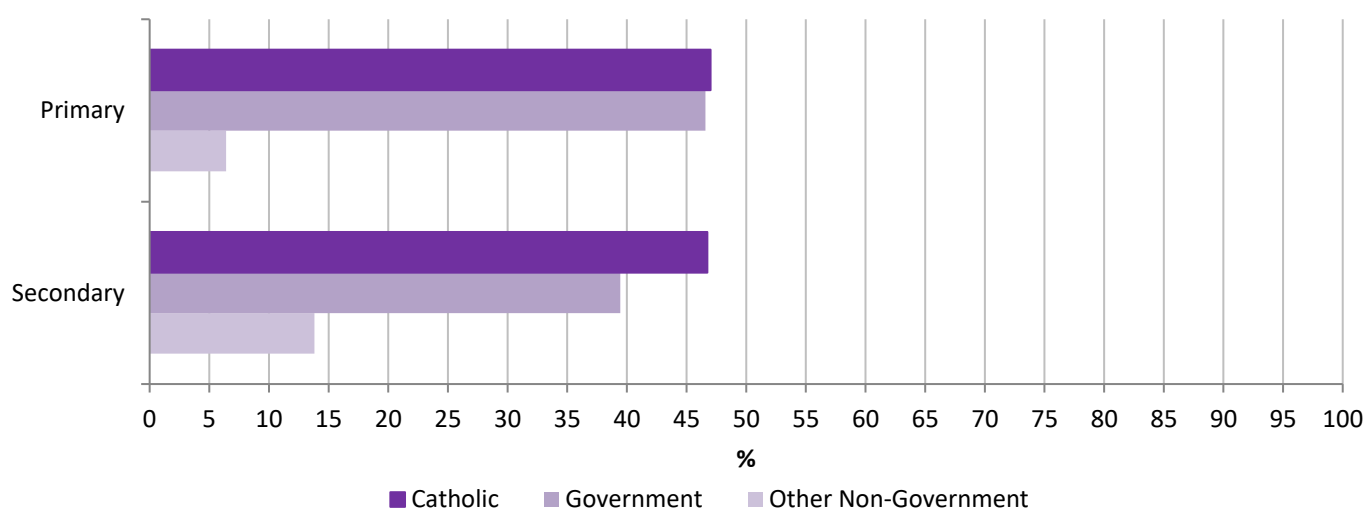
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	67	135	145	240	145	22	10	827	70,856
Infants/Primary – Catholic	33	97	120	226	225	65	22	840	90,070
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	7	3	24	28	39	5	-	109	91,689
Secondary – Government	44	55	76	118	63	12	9	404	69,627
Secondary – Catholic	34	47	83	120	124	42	10	515	86,661
Secondary – Other Non-Government	4	-	28	25	51	23	8	154	117,040
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	18	27	43	79	81	36	22	346	97,329
Other (including pre-school)	7	13	19	15	10	5	-	73	59,595
Not stated/Not applicable	25	30	18	44	11	5	5	165	59,938
Total	239	407	556	895	749	215	86	3,433	81,385

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	4	35	45	20	10	5	119
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	44	175	186	92	56	45	598
Advanced diploma or diploma level	25	74	106	63	76	46	390
Certificate level	189	350	354	424	342	302	1,961
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	919	493	538	617	562	838	3,967
Total	1,181	1,127	1,229	1,216	1,046	1,236	7,035
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>10.2</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	7	46	33	19	-	9	114
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	68	332	276	144	111	51	982
Advanced diploma or diploma level	38	138	165	145	105	46	637
Certificate level	201	371	283	232	178	90	1,355
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	844	461	514	785	847	1,285	4,736
Total	1,158	1,348	1,271	1,325	1,241	1,481	7,824
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>14.0</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	11	81	78	39	10	14	233
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	112	507	462	236	167	96	1,580
Advanced diploma or diploma level	63	212	271	208	181	92	1,027
Certificate level	390	721	637	656	520	392	3,316
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,763	954	1,052	1,402	1,409	2,123	8,703
Total	2,339	2,475	2,500	2,541	2,287	2,717	14,859
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>12.2</i>

Salisbury Parish, Archdiocese of Adelaide, Census ID: 214015

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

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



Employment

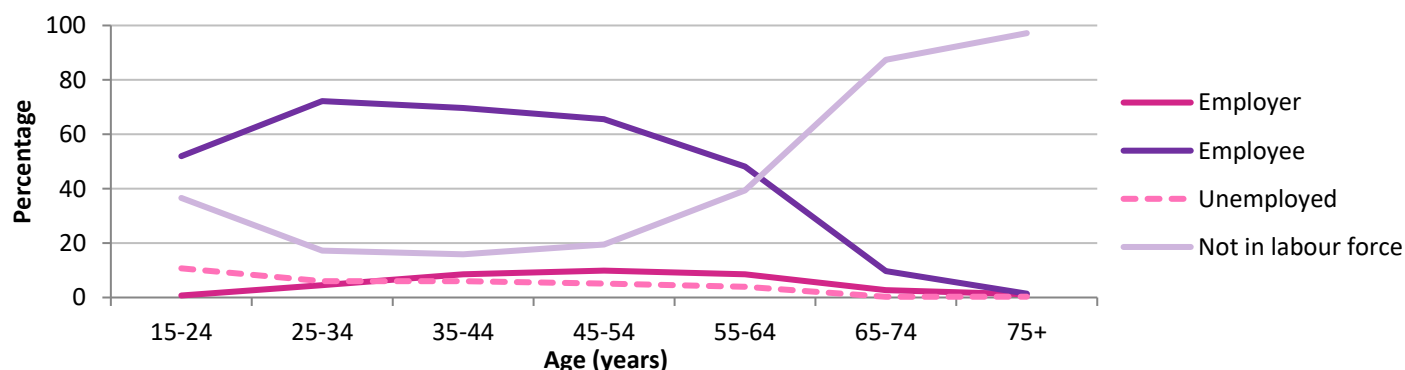
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by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

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

Table 25: Labour force status by age and sex

	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+					
Males					
Employer	16	227	307	40	590
Employee	564	1,692	1,284	91	3,631
Unemployed	144	154	116	7	421
Not in the labour force	442	235	502	1,068	2,247
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	16	33	46	32	127
Total	1,182	2,341	2,255	1,238	7,016
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>66.2</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>9.1</i>
Females					
Employer	7	98	131	16	252
Employee	641	1,784	1,425	63	3,913
Unemployed	102	135	98	3	338
Not in the labour force	405	571	865	1,362	3,203
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	18	27	41	41	127
Total	1,173	2,615	2,560	1,485	7,830
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>77.1</i>	<i>64.6</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>57.5</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>7.5</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	19	72	126	130	73	9	429
Professionals	20	126	113	62	51	11	383
Technicians & Trade Workers	170	251	214	225	169	34	1,063
Community & Personal Service Workers	45	62	77	56	41	3	284
Clerical & Administrative Workers	17	45	69	52	47	15	245
Sales Workers	105	72	43	42	29	9	300
Machinery operators & Drivers	54	152	181	227	140	27	781
Labourers	149	155	151	140	99	21	715
ID / NS / NA ¹	603	204	243	261	407	1,109	2,827
Total	1,182	1,139	1,217	1,195	1,056	1,238	7,027
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>24.5</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>19.3</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>64.4</i>	<i>59.7</i>	<i>56.1</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>63.6</i>	<i>60.9</i>
Females							
Managers	17	65	83	94	38	12	309
Professionals	48	224	207	128	92	10	709
Technicians & Trade Workers	34	62	54	35	28	-	213
Community & Personal Service Workers	142	193	181	187	124	11	838
Clerical & Administrative Workers	114	224	192	220	128	17	895
Sales Workers	238	111	97	99	76	7	628
Machinery operators & Drivers	3	7	5	21	17	-	53
Labourers	57	65	99	151	121	12	505
ID / NS / NA ¹	524	407	339	380	623	1,407	3,680
Total	1,177	1,358	1,257	1,315	1,247	1,476	7,830
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>24.5</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>18.6</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	36	137	209	224	111	21	738
Professionals	68	350	320	190	143	21	1,092
Technicians & Trade Workers	204	313	268	260	197	34	1,276
Community & Personal Service Workers	187	255	258	243	165	14	1,122
Clerical & Administrative Workers	131	269	261	272	175	32	1,140
Sales Workers	343	183	140	141	105	16	928
Machinery operators & Drivers	57	159	186	248	157	27	834
Labourers	206	220	250	291	220	33	1,220
ID / NS / NA ¹	1,127	611	582	641	1,030	2,516	6,507
Total	2,359	2,497	2,474	2,510	2,303	2,714	14,857
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>21.9</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>45.1</i>	<i>47.5</i>	<i>39.9</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'.

Salisbury Parish, Archdiocese of Adelaide, Census ID: 214015

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Occupation

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

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

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

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

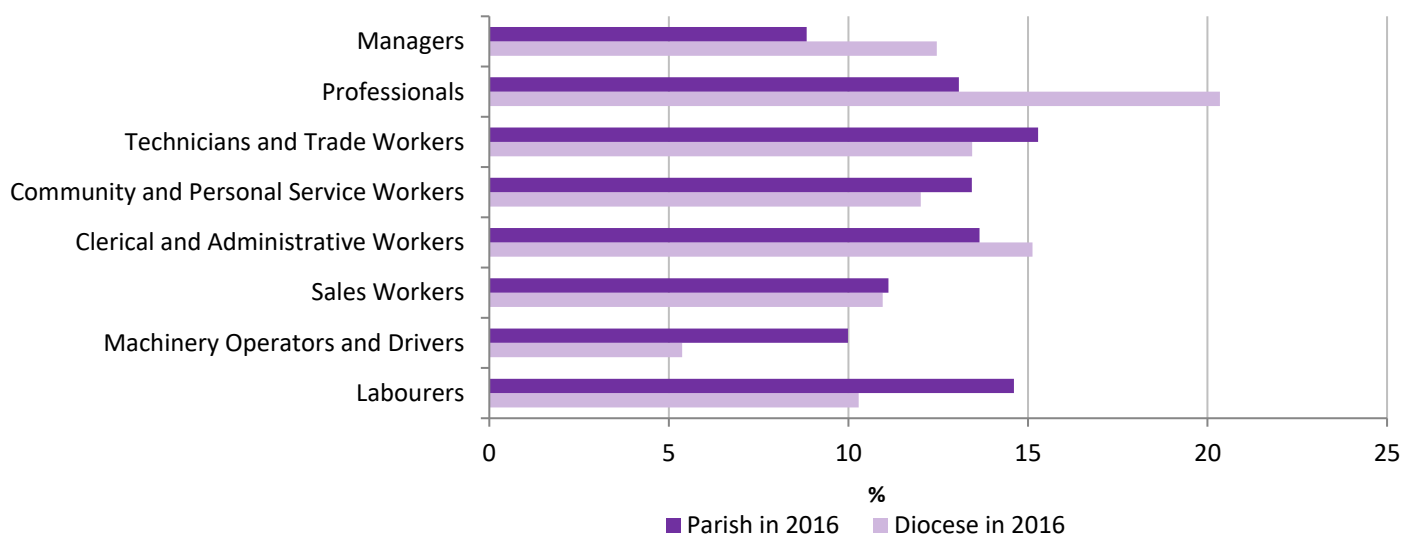
Table 27: Occupation of parents of students attending Catholic schools

	Primary School	Secondary School
Both parents in professional occupation	59	20
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	262	147
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	217	150
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	559	340
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation	82	84
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	237	172
Not applicable and not stated	348	345
Total	1,764	1,258
% with professional parent(s)	18.2	13.3
% with blue collar parent(s)	18.1	20.3

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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