



PARISH SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Clarkson Parish

Archdiocese of Perth

Census ID: 235104



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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: 73,873

Catholic Population: 14,270

Catholics make up 19.3 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 33 years

Total Catholic families: 5,841

737 Catholics live alone

6,373 Catholics were born overseas

193 Catholics do not speak English well

441 Catholics need assistance with core activities

5,581 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	9,930	14,270
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	26.2	23.7
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	7.5	9.0
Catholics born in NES ¹ (%)	14.2	16.6
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	1.2	1.4
Catholic families	4,031	5,841
Catholics living alone	491	737
Catholic students attending Catholic schools ² (%)	53.3	49.3
Catholics with university degree (%)	13.1	16.3
Catholic males in labour force (%)	78.2	79.4
Catholic females in labour force (%)	63.1	66.4
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	73.6	75.2

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	73,873	48,423	1,948,734	23,401,892	1	1
Catholic population	14,270	9,930	429,715	5,291,834	1	1
Per cent Catholic	19.3	20.5	22.1	22.6	4	4
At same address since previous Census (%)	43.0	39.8	54.2	57.3	5	5
Median age ⁴ (years)	33	31	38	40	5	5
Aged 0-14 (%)	23.7	26.2	19.9	19.8	1	1
Aged 65+ (%)	9.0	7.5	14.9	16.6	5	5
Males per 100 females	87.9	89.1	91.2	90.6	4	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 (%)	3.1	2.7	4.4	5.8	5	5
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	8.8	8.0	11.1	12.5	5	5

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)	26.7	24.9	33.7	34.1	4	4
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	34.8	37.7	30.9	29.6	2	2
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	79.4	78.2	73.0	69.7	1	1
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	66.4	63.1	62.7	60.6	1	1
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	8.9	5.6	7.0	5.8	1	1
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	16.5	12.0	14.0	12.2	2	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	28.2	27.3	12.2	5.6	1	1
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	16.6	14.2	23.8	19.1	4	2
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	253	192	12,868	106,428	1	1
Catholics of Australian Indigenous origin	242	220	6,836	133,528	1	1
Speak language other than English at home (%)	15.1	12.2	22.1	20.4	4	3
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.6	3	3

Notes:

1. This group includes, for example, farmers and farm managers, sales, marketing and production managers, education and health service managers, retail managers, school principals and school teachers, medical practitioners, nurses, scientists, arts and media professionals, accountants, engineers and IT professionals.
2. This group includes, for example, toolmakers, technicians, electricians, carpenters, plumbers, bakers and chefs, veterinary nurses, hairdressers, machinery operators, drivers, cleaners and labourers.
3. The percentage of Catholics aged 15+ who are in the labour force (i.e. employed or seeking employment).
4. The percentage of Catholics aged 15+ who are in the labour force and were unemployed at the time of the Census.
5. The percentage of Catholics aged 15-24 who are in the labour force and were unemployed at the time of the Census.
6. New Zealand, United Kingdom, Ireland, United States, Canada and South Africa.
7. Percentage of all Catholics who reported that they spoke English not well, or not at all.



Parish Overview

Table 5: Education (for more details on Education and Qualifications see pages 20-22).

Knowing the proportions of students in your parish and the type of educational institution they are attending can be important even if your parish does not have its own school, for these figures are relevant to the exercise of planning deeper connections with young people and their families. It is also important to be aware of the educational retention rates of your young Catholic adults (aged 15-24).

Has anything changed in these areas over the last five years?

Why do you think this is so?

How does your parish compare to the rest of the diocese?

Table 5: Education¹

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	16.3	13.1	23.1	20.6	4	3
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution ²	91.8	84.0	93.6	92.2	4	3
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution ²	58.1	44.5	64.9	62.9	4	3
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution ²	32.7	24.9	38.8	38.2	4	3
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	49.9	48.1	53.0	53.1	4	3
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	44.9	46.4	41.6	41.0	2	3
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	48.6	61.1	57.1	54.5	4	4
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	42.2	27.9	32.3	35.1	2	2
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	24.2	20.1	22.2	28.1	3	4
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ³ (%)	46.7	44.9	33.3	35.7	1	2

Notes:

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



Parish Overview

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6: Marital Status of Catholics aged 15+

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Never married (%)	34.9	34.4	33.5	33.3	2	2
Married (%)	51.6	52.5	51.0	49.7	3	3
Divorced or Separated (%)	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.2	3	3
Widowed (%)	2.9	2.7	4.9	5.8	5	5

Table 7: Families¹

in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Families	5,841	4,031	164,533	1,997,833	1	1
One-parent families	688	485	17,044	231,370	1	1
One-parent families (% of all families)	11.8	12.0	10.4	11.6	2	2
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	58.2	64.2	54.5	55.9	2	3
De facto couples ³ (%)	19.8	19.9	17.5	17.1	2	2
Median annual family income ⁴ (\$)	107,675	92,919	112,562	100,270	3	2

Table 8: Households⁵

in which at least one person is Catholic

	Parish 2016	Parish 2011	Diocese 2016	Australia 2016	Diocesan Group	Australian Group
Households	6,743	4,661	208,411	2,548,354	1	1
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	141	128	4,998	53,499	1	1
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	596	363	31,083	407,684	1	1
Persons living alone (total)	737	491	36,081	461,183	1	1
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	5.2	4.9	8.4	8.7	5	5
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	75.2	73.6	75.0	71.2	3	3
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁶ (\$)	2,095	2,148	2,052	1,873	3	2

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

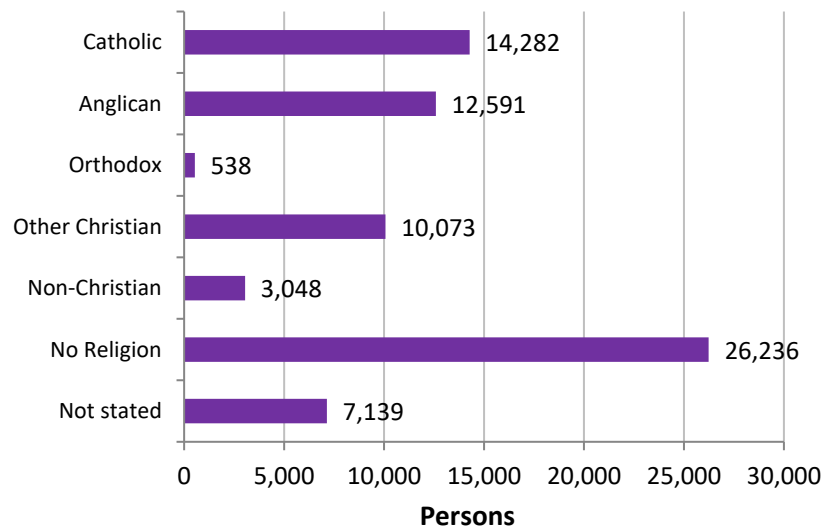
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under ten per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to be 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	2,206	2,313	1,909	2,046	2,269	1,683	1,025	564	262	14,277
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Catholic	2,206	2,313	1,909	2,046	2,269	1,683	1,030	564	262	14,282
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	19.0	20.3	17.5	19.1	18.9	20.1	21.9	21.0	17.5	19.3
Anglican	1,249	1,827	1,109	1,202	2,364	2,060	1,237	961	582	12,591
Orthodox	71	82	57	81	103	80	42	22	-	538
Other Christian	1,435	1,548	1,226	1,300	1,715	1,319	796	462	272	10,073
Non-Christian	474	375	542	691	493	278	147	31	17	3,048
No Religion	5,022	4,255	4,973	4,305	3,926	2,202	982	404	167	26,236
Not Stated	1,148	978	1,099	1,108	1,137	770	459	244	196	7,139
Total Population	11,605	11,378	10,915	10,733	12,007	8,392	4,693	2,688	1,496	73,907

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	81	91	172	162
1	99	94	193	189
2	112	116	228	161
3	105	112	217	159
4	111	101	212	183
5	105	116	221	172
6	121	114	235	160
7	117	122	239	184
8	117	106	223	170
9	141	129	270	183
10	116	117	233	201
11	134	95	229	152
12	126	126	252	189
13	103	116	219	178
14	121	121	242	162
15	122	124	246	181
16	124	107	231	171
17	120	118	238	161
18	102	114	216	158
19	87	125	212	143
20-24	459	506	965	646
25-29	427	512	939	713
30-34	429	588	1,017	723
35-39	463	565	1,028	822
40-44	489	616	1,105	854
45-49	519	647	1,166	779
50-54	511	489	1,000	530
55-59	305	377	682	366
60-64	241	322	563	327
65-69	209	253	462	235
70-74	124	175	299	220
75-79	127	136	263	155
80+	109	150	259	135
Total	6,676	7,600	14,276	9,924

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.

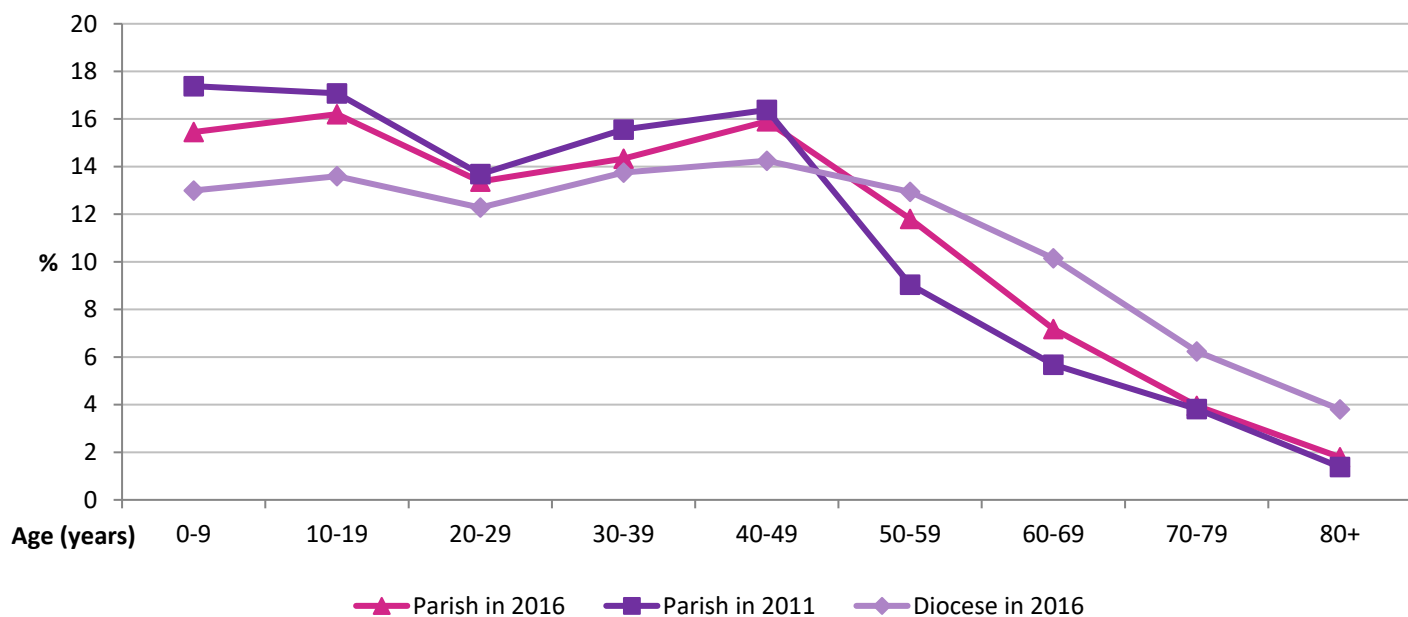
In 2016, among Australian Catholics as a whole, 52 per cent were female and 48 per cent were male. But it is not always like this. Among Catholics aged under 20, males outnumbered females, whereas females accounted for 58 per cent of Catholics aged 75 or more. There are also local factors, such as the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

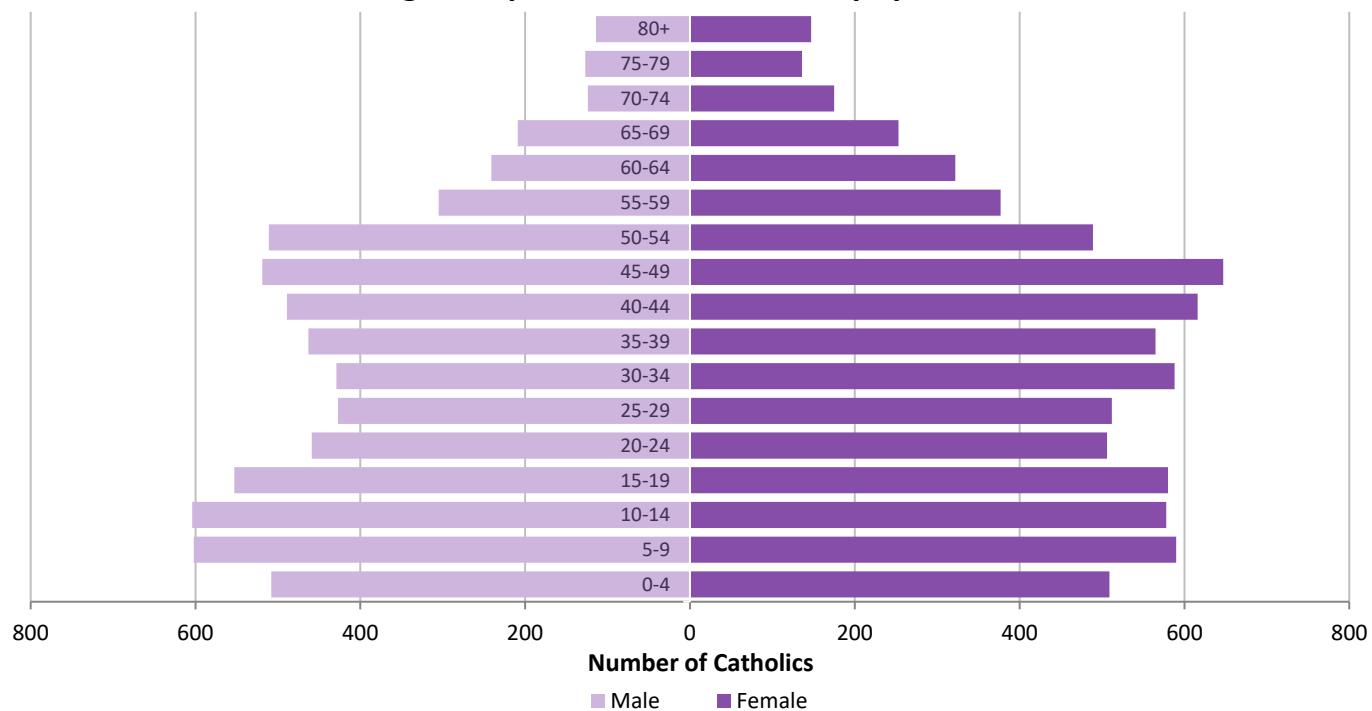


Age and sex

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	65	35	37	27	23	9	196
Females	26	37	38	22	19	8	150

Lone Persons:

Males	-	3	3	-	7	5	18
Females	-	-	11	6	5	4	26

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

Males	-	4	3	-	3	4	14
Females	-	-	4	6	8	19	37

Total

Males	65	42	43	27	33	18	228
Females	26	37	53	34	32	31	213

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	46	58	89	54	60	328
Females	53	92	144	146	103	84	622

Notes:

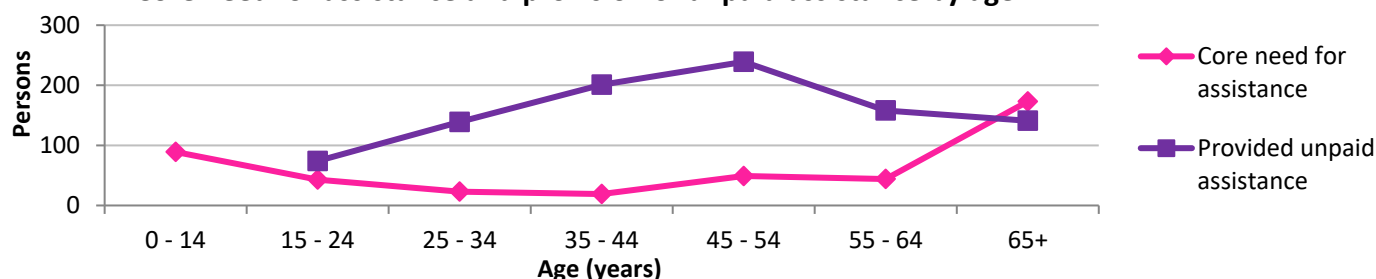
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016. *Census Dictionary Australia 2016*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

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	1,006	498	216	124	26	4	7	1,881
Married	10	333	663	732	414	272	189	2,613
Separated/Divorced	6	27	74	160	104	44	12	427
Widowed	-	-	-	9	3	14	30	56
Total	1,022	858	953	1,025	547	334	238	4,977
Females								
Never married	1,060	517	184	101	36	15	7	1,920
Married	24	518	837	768	476	252	128	3,003
Separated/Divorced	-	67	151	243	157	96	24	738
Widowed	-	-	7	21	36	69	122	255
Total	1,084	1,102	1,179	1,133	705	432	281	5,916

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

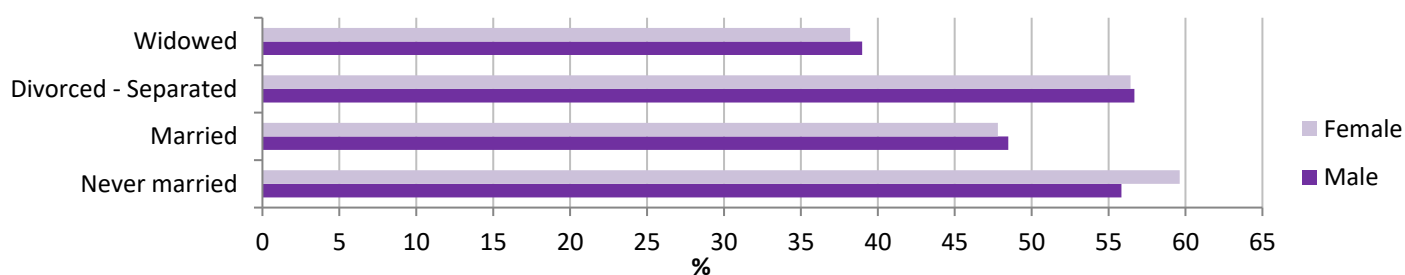


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	1,445	246	1,691	14.5
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	1,306	266	1,572	16.9
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	872	381	1,253	30.4
Total	3,623	893	4,516	19.8



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	28	22	71	227	349	147	137	82	1,063	2,408
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	10	11	41	172	305	162	140	81	922	2,611
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	9	21	67	163	307	124	85	45	821	2,416
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both persons Catholic	49	83	95	123	172	46	37	25	630	1,710
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	41	94	100	121	167	56	37	24	640	1,702
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	19	28	43	97	164	51	17	15	434	2,137
One-parent families:	120	138	137	144	54	5	10	80	688	951
Parent is Catholic										
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	32	42	46	70	60	17	21	23	311	1,507
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332	332	-
Total	308	439	600	1,117	1,578	608	484	707	5,841	2,065

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	131	72	62	28	15	308
\$500-\$799	232	76	80	31	13	432
\$800-\$1,249	325	100	120	42	22	609
\$1,250-\$1,999	487	250	254	116	33	1,140
\$2,000-\$2,999	645	311	426	154	38	1,574
\$3,000-\$3,999	233	128	163	63	8	595
\$4,000 or more	164	117	140	35	18	474
Income not fully stated	313	155	162	56	28	714
Total Families	2,530	1,209	1,407	525	175	5,846
Median Weekly Family Income (\$)	1,897	2,093	2,250	2,113	1,784	2,048

Note: Table population is Catholic families. Dependent children include all children aged 0-14 and dependent students aged 15-24. Some figures may differ from figures in other similar tables (i.e. Table 14) due to the randomisation process used by the ABS – see note at the bottom of page 10.

**Weekly Family Income
(Catholic families)**

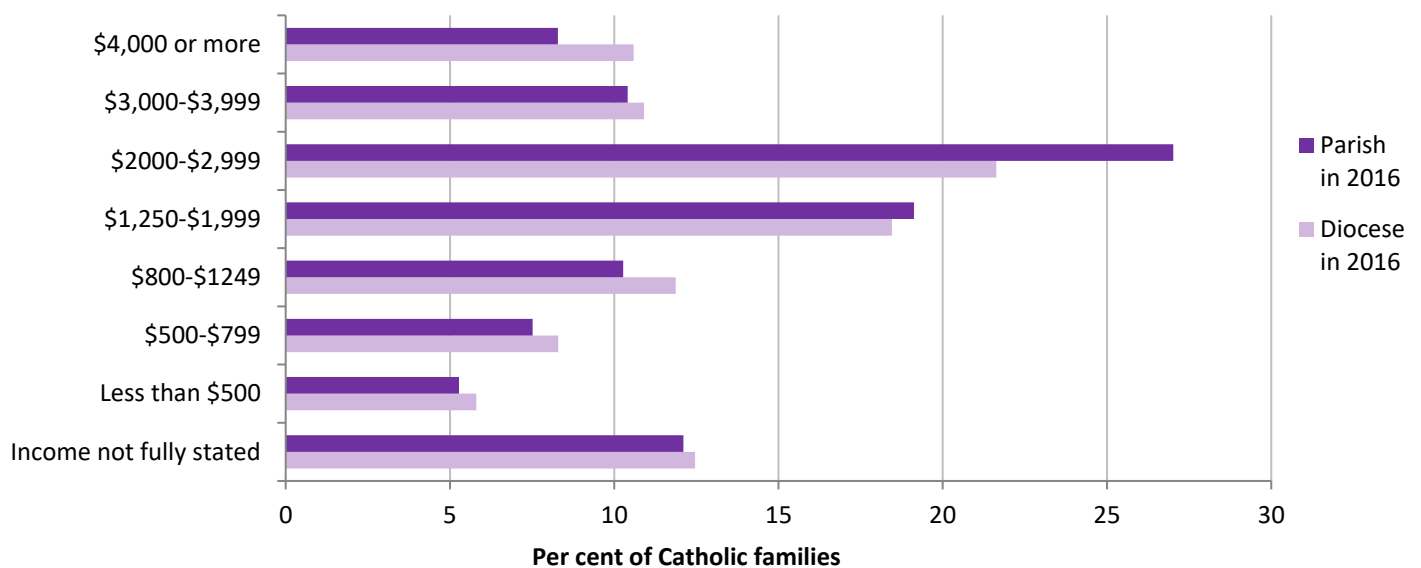


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more	Total
Family Composition:						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	1,718	711	971	366	115	3,881
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	526	207	166	60	16	975
One parent family, parent Catholic	178	227	182	71	28	686
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	112	79	79	26	9	305
Total families	2,534	1,224	1,398	523	168	5,847



Households

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

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

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

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

	Fully owned or being purchased	Rented from State or Territory Housing Authority	Rented from other landlord, or landlord not stated	Other households	Total households	Per cent owned or being purchased
Family households	4,485	106	1,161	105	5,857	76.6
Lone person aged under 35 years	84	3	40	15	142	59.2
Lone person aged 35 years or over	419	26	110	40	595	70.4
Group households	80	3	60	6	149	53.7
Total households	5,068	138	1,371	166	6,743	75.2

	\$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	112	180	502	1,037	783	772	2,120
Lone person aged under 35 years	-	-	12	35	22	3	2,011
Lone person aged 35 years or over	20	14	54	67	34	22	1,756
Group households	3	-	10	16	15	8	2,087
Total households	135	194	578	1,155	854	805	2,095

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

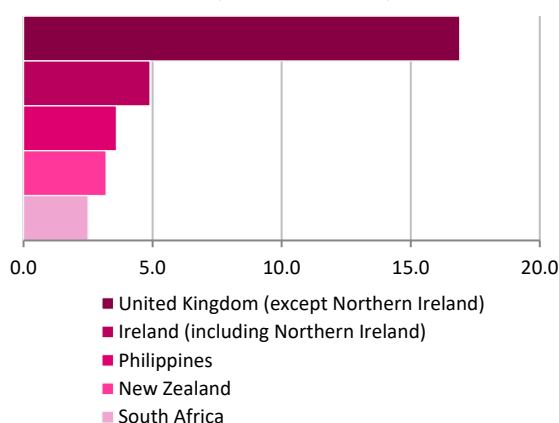
Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

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)

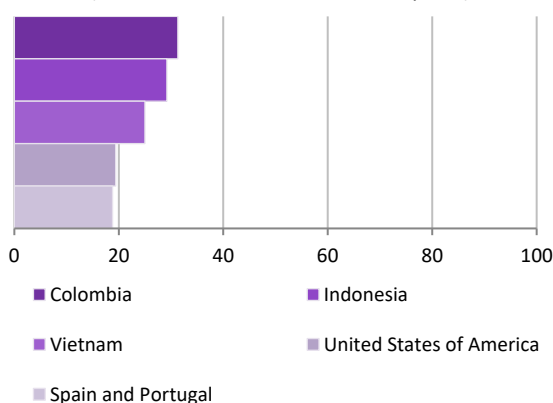


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	7,596	53.2	-
New Zealand	450	3.2	6.4
Other Oceania	21	0.1	-
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	2,410	16.9	9.3
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	705	4.9	8.5
Italy	145	1.0	6.9
Malta	26	0.2	-
Spain and Portugal	51	0.4	18.8
France	22	0.2	-
Netherlands	49	0.3	-
Germany	69	0.5	5.8
Austria	12	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	62	0.4	16.2
Poland	182	1.3	17.7
Hungary	25	0.2	12.0
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	71	0.5	10.0
Other Europe NEC	40	0.3	16.7
Vietnam	23	0.2	25.0
Philippines	513	3.6	16.8
Indonesia	21	0.1	29.2
Malaysia	68	0.5	10.4
Singapore	82	0.6	15.9
South East Asia NEC	33	0.2	14.7
India	88	0.6	-
Sri Lanka	11	0.1	-
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	11	0.1	-
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	4	0.0	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	20	0.1	-
Egypt	17	0.1	-
Lebanon	3	0.0	-
Iraq	11	0.1	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	134	0.9	4.5
Middle East and North Africa NEC	34	0.2	11.1
South Africa	357	2.5	12.8
Mauritius	92	0.6	5.3
United States of America	56	0.4	19.4
Canada	28	0.2	-
Argentina	11	0.1	-
Brazil	46	0.3	16.7
Colombia	28	0.2	31.3
Chile	21	0.1	-
Central America and South America NEC	71	0.5	5.9
Other countries	283	2.0	14.5
Inadequately described/Not stated	264	1.9	-
Total	14,266	100.0	4.4

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	11,982	47,566	59,548	20.1
Italian	207	71	278	74.5
Maltese	17	-	17	100.0
Spanish	166	230	396	41.9
Croatian	62	22	84	73.8
Polish	193	51	244	79.1
Dutch	19	78	97	19.6
French	110	103	213	51.6
German	56	181	237	23.6
Portuguese	117	55	172	68.0
Hungarian	24	24	48	50.0
Ukrainian	-	5	5	-
Vietnamese	26	203	229	11.4
Filipino languages	440	101	541	81.3
Chinese languages	67	682	749	8.9
Malayalam	11	11	22	50.0
Sinhalese	-	19	19	-
Korean	20	46	66	30.3
Indonesian and Malay	24	238	262	9.2
Arabic	105	369	474	22.2
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	16	16	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	40	200	240	16.7
Australian Indigenous languages	6	19	25	24.0
Other European languages NEC	153	2,231	2,384	6.4
Other Asian languages NEC	37	1,339	1,376	2.7
Other languages NEC	250	910	1,160	21.6
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	135	4,836	4,971	2.7
Total	14,267	59,606	73,873	19.3

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	883	1,480	1,587	1,658	3,476	1,850	1,045	11,979	-
Italian	8	12	14	15	77	44	37	207	5.3
Maltese	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	10	-
Spanish	15	15	4	16	68	37	19	174	11.1
Croatian	-	6	-	6	19	11	15	57	5.2
Polish	-	4	11	24	62	62	22	185	11.4
Dutch	-	-	-	3	7	-	8	18	-
French	6	6	10	14	25	21	18	100	3.6
German	-	3	8	-	14	12	14	51	-
Portuguese	9	-	16	3	62	16	9	115	9.1
Hungarian	-	4	-	-	11	5	4	24	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	-	-	3	-	14	4	-	21	27.3
Filipino languages	14	37	63	38	203	58	23	436	4.3
Chinese languages	6	9	-	14	30	9	3	71	11.9
Malayalam	-	-	6	-	4	3	-	13	-
Sinhalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korean	6	-	-	-	9	3	-	18	57.1
Indonesian and Malay	-	-	3	-	12	7	-	22	17.4
Arabic	7	3	17	21	27	16	9	100	11.4
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	9	6	8	21	5	-	49	-
Australian Indigenous Languages	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Other European languages NEC	8	9	15	8	65	30	13	148	8.9
Other Asian languages NEC	-	-	4	-	14	9	6	33	-
Other languages NEC	23	35	48	50	66	20	8	250	15.4
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	26	17	21	19	25	4	23	135	7.5
Total	1,011	1,654	1,836	1,897	4,311	2,229	1,283	14,221	1.3

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?

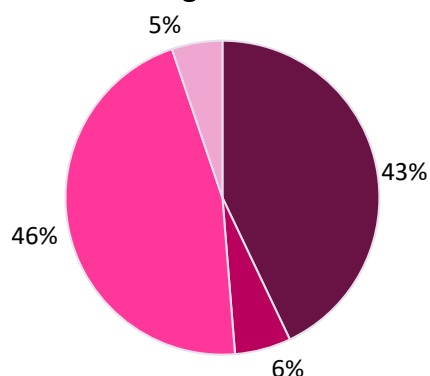
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	754	4,481	5,235	14.4
Infants/Primary – Catholic	838	268	1,106	75.8
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	86	1,144	1,230	7.0
Secondary – Government	541	2,808	3,349	16.2
Secondary – Catholic	623	546	1,169	53.3
Secondary – Other Non-Government	119	1,314	1,433	8.3
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	302	1,198	1,500	20.1
University or other Tertiary Institutions	559	2,289	2,848	19.6
Other (including pre-school)	281	1,270	1,551	18.1
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	10,164	44,281	54,445	18.7
Total	14,267	59,599	73,866	19.3

Note:

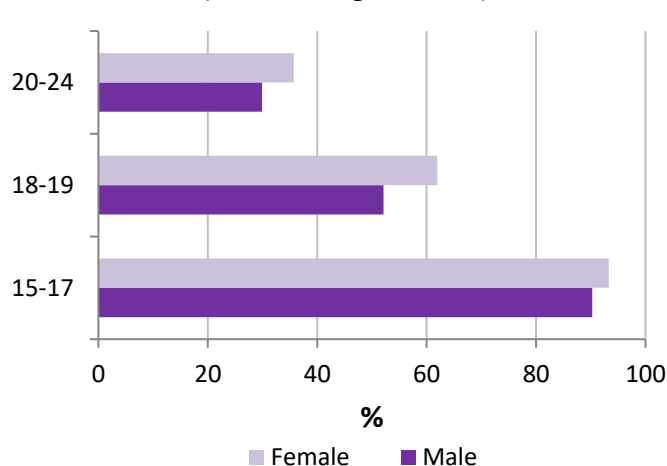
1. This table includes the total population of the parish and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

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

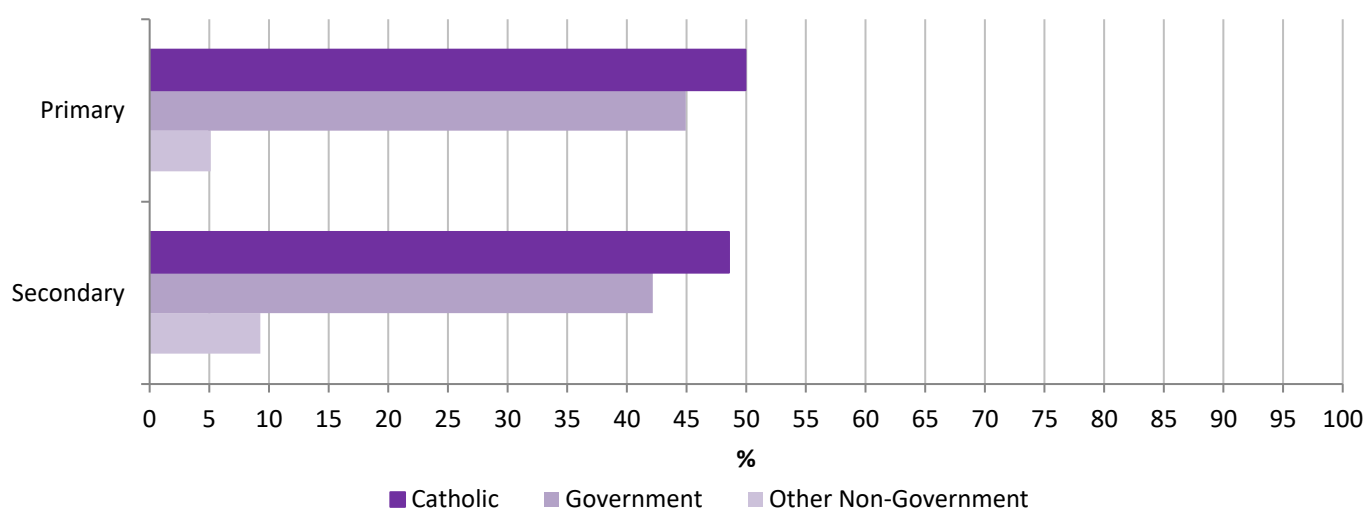
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	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	64	67	81	147	194	41	33	718	92,155
Infants/Primary – Catholic	38	34	49	134	235	113	82	762	123,675
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	5	3	3	6	29	9	13	77	134,826
Secondary – Government	28	38	59	104	136	36	29	511	98,995
Secondary – Catholic	15	28	50	80	139	103	94	598	134,833
Secondary – Other Non-Government	-	3	5	21	27	19	27	117	146,746
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	8	12	20	57	67	40	72	334	136,168
Other (including pre-school)	8	3	4	17	20	5	4	65	100,809
Not stated/Not applicable	12	26	13	22	15	3	8	130	62,445
Total	178	214	284	588	862	369	362	3,312	114,210

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	40	25	16	5	102
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	39	122	159	143	49	35	547
Advanced diploma or diploma level	20	65	114	137	68	47	451
Certificate level	171	385	352	398	211	193	1,710
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	789	275	290	331	193	291	2,169
Total	1,019	863	955	1,034	537	571	4,979
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>13.0</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	5	32	31	31	10	10	119
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	70	282	310	216	80	60	1,018
Advanced diploma or diploma level	69	179	192	176	90	55	761
Certificate level	148	289	239	244	134	80	1,134
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	796	332	405	467	384	518	2,902
Total	1,088	1,114	1,177	1,134	698	723	5,934
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>19.2</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	5	48	71	56	26	15	221
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	109	404	469	359	129	95	1,565
Advanced diploma or diploma level	89	244	306	313	158	102	1,212
Certificate level	319	674	591	642	345	273	2,844
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,585	607	695	798	577	809	5,071
Total	2,107	1,977	2,132	2,168	1,235	1,294	10,913
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>22.9</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>16.4</i>

Clarkson Parish, Archdiocese of Perth, Census ID: 235104

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

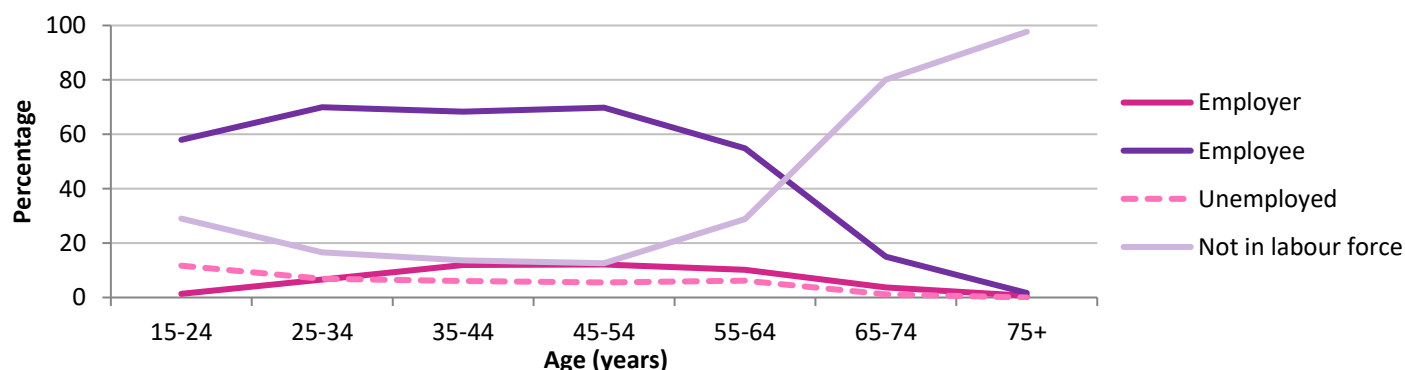
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by 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	22	253	265	27	567
Employee	568	1,336	1,023	69	2,996
Unemployed	124	115	96	9	344
Not in the labour force	289	83	171	449	992
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	11	24	21	14	70
Total	1,014	1,811	1,576	568	4,969
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>70.4</i>	<i>94.1</i>	<i>87.8</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>78.6</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>8.8</i>
Females					
Employer	10	130	124	8	272
Employee	633	1,458	1,151	54	3,296
Unemployed	122	143	100	-	365
Not in the labour force	307	527	447	627	1,908
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	13	25	17	27	82
Total	1,085	2,283	1,839	716	5,919
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>70.5</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>74.8</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>66.4</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>9.3</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	9	59	146	176	64	16	470
Professionals	22	95	113	119	46	20	415
Technicians & Trade Workers	185	304	267	268	107	13	1,144
Community & Personal Service Workers	58	44	55	46	17	-	220
Clerical & Administrative Workers	14	31	48	55	30	4	182
Sales Workers	121	40	35	29	20	7	252
Machinery operators & Drivers	30	65	91	91	57	12	346
Labourers	144	92	83	79	52	14	464
ID / NS / NA ¹	433	118	112	153	145	471	1,432
Total	1,016	848	950	1,016	538	557	4,925
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>25.3</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>61.6</i>	<i>63.2</i>	<i>52.6</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>55.0</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>55.9</i>
Females							
Managers	23	51	76	77	33	-	260
Professionals	42	203	209	194	78	9	735
Technicians & Trade Workers	27	48	32	44	15	-	166
Community & Personal Service Workers	170	147	145	151	69	8	690
Clerical & Administrative Workers	82	172	215	235	103	16	823
Sales Workers	234	62	80	94	57	8	535
Machinery operators & Drivers	8	13	14	11	4	-	50
Labourers	55	29	76	63	45	9	277
ID / NS / NA ¹	449	366	351	267	300	658	2,391
Total	1,090	1,091	1,198	1,136	704	708	5,927
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>28.1</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>13.9</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	32	110	222	253	97	16	730
Professionals	64	298	322	313	124	29	1,150
Technicians & Trade Workers	212	352	299	312	122	13	1,310
Community & Personal Service Workers	228	191	200	197	86	8	910
Clerical & Administrative Workers	96	203	263	290	133	20	1,005
Sales Workers	355	102	115	123	77	15	787
Machinery operators & Drivers	38	78	105	102	61	12	396
Labourers	199	121	159	142	97	23	741
ID / NS / NA ¹	882	484	463	420	445	1,129	3,823
Total	2,106	1,939	2,148	2,152	1,242	1,265	10,852
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>32.3</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>26.7</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>35.3</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'.

Clarkson Parish, Archdiocese of Perth, Census ID: 235104

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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?

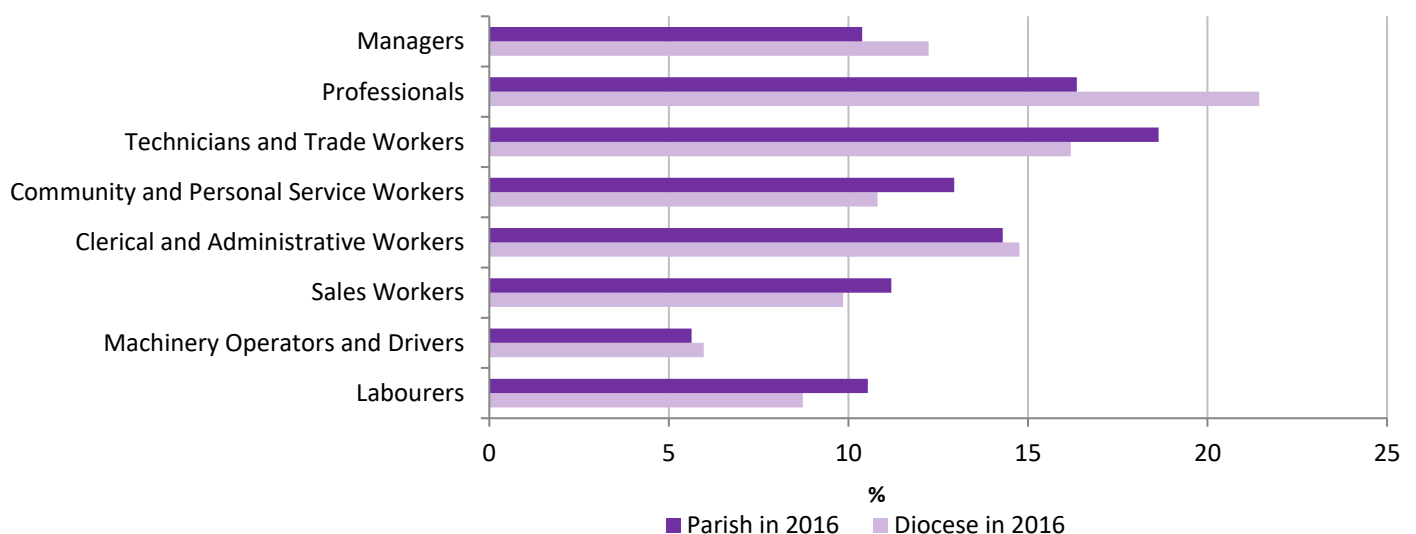
Table 27: Occupation of parents of students attending Catholic schools

	Primary School	Secondary School
Both parents in professional occupation	50	52
One parent or lone parent in professional occupation	275	231
Both parents in 'white collar' occupation ¹	139	167
One parent or lone parent in 'white collar' occupation	319	352
Both parents in 'blue collar' occupation	27	46
One parent or lone parent in 'blue collar' occupation	98	83
Not applicable and not stated	192	229
Total	1,100	1,160
% with professional parent(s)	29.5	24.4
% with blue collar parent(s)	11.4	11.1

Note:

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

Occupation
(Catholics aged 15+ with an occupation)



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www.ncpr.catholic.org.au

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

Visit the website to obtain:

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



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

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