



A Young and Multicultural Victoria: The 2016 Census



The Centre for Multicultural Youth is a Victorian not-for-profit organisation supporting young people from migrant and refugee backgrounds to build better lives in Australia.

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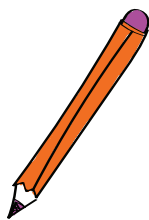
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Glossary



ABS

Australian Bureau of Statistics.

ANCP

The ABS coding of an individual's first response to the ancestry question in the Census. ANCP2 is the coding of a person's second response.

BPLP

Country of Birth of Person.

BPPP

Birth Place of Parents.

CALD

The term Culturally and Linguistically Diverse, or CALD, is generally defined as people born overseas in countries other than the main English speaking countries, those who are Australian-born and have at least one parent who was born overseas, or those who speak a language other than English at home.

It is also increasingly used to refer to religious diversity. However, the term is problematic. On the one hand, it is an inclusive term that applies to all Australians, given it describes the cultural and linguistic plurality of this country. Yet it is often used to identify those different to the 'mainstream' community, who speak a main language other than English or hold differing values/cultural norms. For these reasons we have tried to avoid the term CALD in this paper, aside from citing or referring to the work of others.¹

(For a more detailed discussion see Appendix 9).

LOTE

Language Other Than English.

MESC

Main English Speaking Countries.

Newly-arrived

People who have been in Australia for five years or less.

Overseas-born

Young people born outside Australia and its external territories.

Refugee and migrant background

This paper regularly refers to young people from 'migrant and refugee backgrounds'. This term refers to 1) young people who arrived in Australia on humanitarian visas and those who have fled their home country under similar circumstances, 2) those who arrived in Australia as a migrant, and 3) those who were born in Australia with one or both parents born overseas. However it is important to note that young people born in Australia, and whose parents were also born in Australia may also identify as being from a migrant or refugee background.

Second generation

Young people who were born in Australia and who have at least one parent who was born overseas.

Third-plus generation

Young people who were born in Australia, with both parents born in Australia.

Young people

People aged 12 to 24 years, unless otherwise stated.

Notes



Tables

All tables refer to Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, unless otherwise stated.

Figures and percentages have been calculated using the total excluding 'Not Stated', 'Supplementary' or 'Other' responses (e.g. 'Inadequately described') unless otherwise stated.

The following abbreviations have been used:

- + GEN = generation
- + POP = population

Estimates and discrepancies in totals

- + Figures have been rounded. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
- + In some tables, the totals across rows or columns may not add up to the overall total. This occurs when the ABS adjusts cell values to ensure that individuals or households cannot be identified. Although these adjustments (referred to as perturbation) lead to small, intentional, random errors, the information value of the whole table is unaffected. The ABS ensures all Census data undergoes perturbation to protect the privacy of individuals in accordance with the Census and Statistics Act 1905.³

Place of Usual Residence

Unless otherwise stated data for this report has been filtered by Victoria as the Place of Usual Residence. Please note, this:

- + **excludes** overseas visitors – those people who indicated they would be usually resident in Australia for less than a year.⁴
- + **includes** international students. (For more information see Appendix 10).

Generations

This report categorises young people according to three groups:

- + *Third-plus generation* – young people born in Australia, with both parents born in Australia. This category includes those whose families have been in Australia for a number of generations.
- + *Second generation* – young people born in Australia, with at least one parent born overseas.
- + *Overseas-born* – young people born outside of Australia.

(See Appendix 8 for more detail).

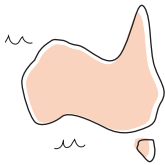
Not Stated, Supplementary Codes and 'Other' responses

- + Unless otherwise stated, throughout this document 'Not Stated' includes not stated, inadequately described and Born at sea responses for country of birth of person (BPLP) and country of birth of parents (BPPP).
- + Six per cent of Victorian young people in the 2016 Census qualify as 'not stated' for the purposes of this report, as they did not adequately describe country of birth for themselves or their parents.
- + Unless otherwise stated, percentages throughout this report have been calculated using the total excluding any 'Not Stated' responses.

Introduction

The cultural diversity of Victoria's youth population is on the rise.⁵ The 2016 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census of population and housing (the Census) data reveals that almost half (48 per cent) of young people in Victoria were either born overseas or had at least one parent born overseas, an increase from ten years earlier. The ABS Census provides a snapshot into the shifting patterns and demographics of Victoria's young people, and helps improve our understanding of the ever-changing and multicultural face of young Victorians today.

This 2016 Census report on young people from Victoria has an emphasis on those from refugee and migrant backgrounds, and aims to provide data specific to this group of young Victorians to inform good decision-making. Although often grouped together for the purposes of data collection, there can be distinct differences amongst young people from refugee and migrant backgrounds. This includes the complexities and multiplicities of self-identification. Young people from migrant and refugee backgrounds can identify with multiple ethnicities and ancestries, including adopting or discarding certain identities, regardless of whether they were born in Australia or have just recently arrived. It is important to hold this in mind when viewing the data:



“CALD youth are a highly diverse group and their specific issues and challenges may differ depending on the particular cultural group with which they identify; the number of years they have been in Australia; their pathways both to Australia and once residing in Australia, and the level of community and family support they receive once they are living in Australia. This is particularly the case for those CALD youth from a refugee background.”⁶

This report compares three groups of young people, in order to identify common and contrasting features:

1. Young people born overseas (referred to as ‘overseas-born’).
2. Young people with at least one parent born overseas (referred to as ‘second generation’).
3. Young people born in Australia with both parents born in Australia (referred to as ‘third-plus generation’).

It is important to note that this paper does not report on data specific to young people of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander background. This is due to the scope of CMY's expertise of working primarily with young people from migrant and refugee backgrounds. The ABS has also provided a level of analysis of data related to Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander communities.⁷

It must also be acknowledged that this report faces limitations, such as the challenge of aggregating data. For instance, categories such as ‘overseas-born’ are unable to capture the nuances and differing experiences of young people in this group, including whether they are on permanent or temporary visas, or the nature of their journey to Australia. Both international students and young people from refugee backgrounds can be classified as ‘born overseas’, yet their experiences and challenges may differ widely. It is important to hold this in mind when viewing the data. Relatedly, it is important to remember that as Victoria has a high number of international students, this can influence the overall data, particularly with regard to the category of ‘overseas-born’ young people. (See Annex 1 for more detail on the challenges and limitations).

What did we do?

Data from Australia's 2016 Census relating to Victorians aged 12 to 24 years was analysed using TableBuilder.⁸

Data relating to **three distinct groups was analysed and compared:**

Third-plus generation	+	young people born in Australia, with both parents born in Australia.
Second generation	+	young people born in Australia, with at least one parent born overseas.
Overseas-born	+	young people born outside of Australia. ⁹

At times, sex was also included as a filter to gather more nuanced data on particular topics, data was also compared from the last two previous Census' (2006 and 2011) in particular instances, to observe trends over a ten year period.

What did we find?

Cultural diversity

Victoria's youth population is increasingly culturally diverse. Almost half (48 per cent) of Victoria's young people aged 12 to 24 years were either born overseas or had at least one parent born overseas – an increase from 44 per cent one decade earlier.

Age

Victoria's overall youth population is also shifting in terms of age, with the 18 to 24 year old age bracket growing in number and the 12 to 15 year old age bracket decreasing.

Overseas-born

The number of overseas-born young people settling in Victoria over the past ten years is also on the rise. More than one in five (22 per cent) young people were born overseas in 2016, compared with roughly one in six (16 per cent) in 2006.

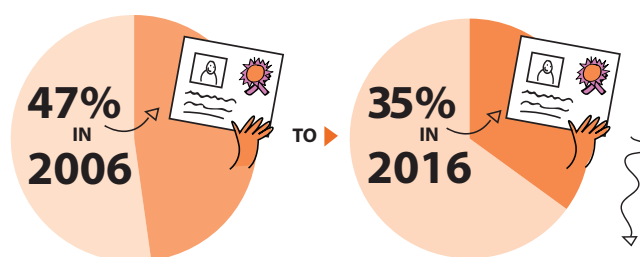
Sex

The numbers of young men and women has remained relatively similar between 2006 to 2016. Young women make up 49 per cent of the Victorian population, whilst young men make up 51 per cent across all three groups compared.

Citizenship

Overseas-born young people taking up Australian citizenship has fallen from almost half (47 per cent) in 2006, to just over a third (35 per cent) in 2016.

Percentage of young people taking up Australian Citizenship



Length of time in Australia

The 2016 census reveals that half (50 per cent) of those young people born overseas are newly-arrived, having lived in Australia for less than five years.

Countries of birth

Almost two thirds (62 per cent) of overseas-born young Victorians were born in one of ten countries, with approximately one in every five born in China and one in every ten born in India.

Language

More than one in four young people in Victoria (27 per cent) spoke a Language Other Than English (LOTE) at home. Fewer young people spoke English as the main language at home compared to a decade earlier – 79 per cent in 2006 down to 73 per cent in 2016.

In 2016, of young people who spoke a LOTE at home, one in five spoke Mandarin (20 per cent). This is followed by Vietnamese (9 per cent), Arabic (7 per cent) and Cantonese (6 per cent).

Top 4 Languages other than English spoken by young people at home



Ancestry

Overseas-born young people were most likely to report their ancestry as Chinese (30 per cent); English (11 per cent); Indian (9 per cent); Vietnamese (4 per cent); and Filipino (3 per cent). In contrast, third-plus generation young people identified with English (39 per cent); Australian (39 per cent); Irish (6 per cent); Italian (6 per cent); and Scottish (4 per cent) ancestry – reflecting Australia's broader migration patterns.

Religion

Increasing numbers of young Victorians were reporting no affiliation with a religion. In 2016, almost half (45 per cent) of third-plus generation young people, and over a third (35 per cent) of second generation and overseas-born (37 per cent) young people reported 'No religion'. The percentage of young Victorians reporting specific Christian denominations as their religion had also fallen over the last decade, with the exception of Christian, nfd (not further described). By contrast, the number of young people identifying their religion as Islam had slightly increased.

Place of residence

The majority of overseas-born (93 per cent) and second generation young people (89 per cent) live in

metropolitan cities in Victoria, with just one in ten living in rural or regional Australia. By way of contrast, more than a third of third-plus generation young people (37 per cent) reside in rural or regional areas.

For young people with at least one parent born overseas, Casey, Brimbank and Hume were consistently the top three LGAs of residence over the decade up until 2016.

Usual residence one and five years ago

Overseas-born young people were more geographically mobile compared with other young Victorians. In 2016, only 60 per cent were in the same dwelling just one year earlier. Five years earlier, roughly one quarter of young people born overseas (23 per cent) were in the same residence in 2016, compared with more than three quarters of second generation and third-plus generation young people (86 per cent and 82 per cent respectively).

Indicators of Disadvantage – SEIFA IRSAD

There was great variance in the SEIFA index for the top 10 Local Government Areas (LGAs) where overseas-born and second generation young people reside, according to SEIFA deciles.¹⁰ Three of the top 10 LGAs for both of these cohorts score very low (Brimbank, Greater Dandenong and Hume) three fall in the medium range, and four LGAs are ranked high. By contrast, Hume is the only very low-scoring suburb that appears in the top 10 LGA list for third-plus generation young people. Six of the LGAs fall into the middle ranges, whilst three score in the upper ranges.

Engagement in Education, Training and Employment

Slightly higher numbers of overseas-born young people are fully engaged in education, training and/or employment (83 per cent) compared with their Australian-born second-generation (80 per cent) and third-plus generation (78 per cent) counterparts. Conversely, third-plus generation young people were slightly more likely to be partially engaged (11 per cent), compared with only 8 per cent of overseas-born young people.

Education

A higher percentage of overseas-born young people were engaged in education (77 per cent) compared with second generation (73 per cent) and third-plus generation (69 per cent) young people. Overseas-born young people are more likely to be attending university or another tertiary institution. One out of

every two overseas-born young people (50 per cent) were in tertiary education, compared with roughly one in every three second generation (30 per cent) and just over one in five third-plus generation young people (22 per cent).

Overseas-born young people were more likely to have achieved a Bachelor degree (20 per cent) than second generation (14 per cent) and third-plus generation (10 per cent) young people. Whereas third-plus generation young people were more likely to have attained a Certificate III and IV level (18 per cent) than second generation (13 per cent) and overseas-born (6 per cent) young people.

Post-school areas of study appear to differ slightly also according to the three groups, with overseas-born young people being more likely to be enrolled in Management and Commerce (36 per cent) compared with other areas of study. Second generation and third-plus generation young people studied Society and Culture in higher numbers (17 per cent) compared with only 5 per cent of overseas-born young people.

Employment

Almost one in four third-plus generation young people (23 per cent) were employed full-time, compared with roughly one in 10 overseas-born young people (11 per cent) and one in five second-generation young people (19 per cent). Third-plus generation young people were employed part-time in higher numbers (33 per cent), compared to overseas-born young people (23 per cent).

All three groups showed similar outcomes in terms of being unemployed and looking for full-time work (3 per cent), however differences emerge in access to part-time work. Overseas-born young people as a percentage were more likely to be unemployed and looking for part-time work (9 per cent) compared with second-generation (6 per cent) and third-plus generation (5 per cent) young people. Overall, all three categories of young people were predominately employed as Sales Workers, followed by Community and Personal Service Workers. However, overseas-born young people were more likely to work as Labourers (20 per cent), and third-plus generation young people were more likely to work as Technicians and Trades Workers (17 per cent) when compared with their peers.

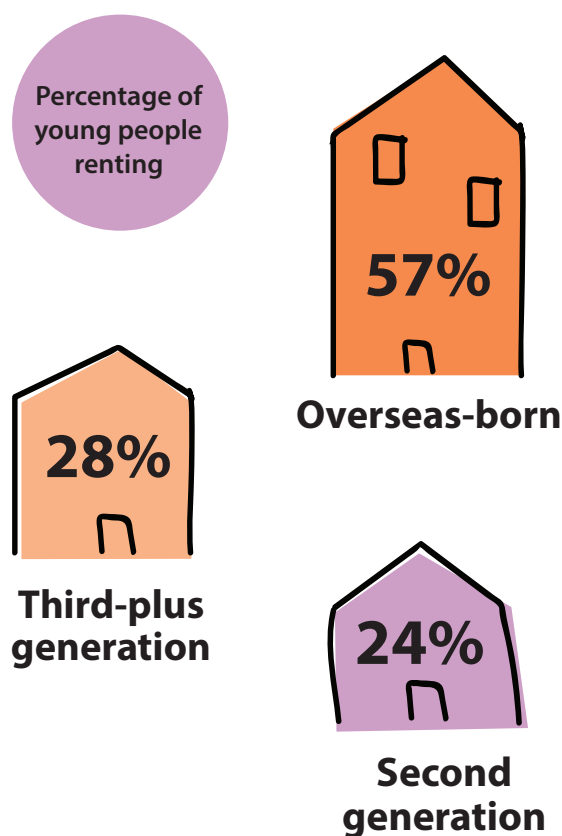
Income

A higher percentage of young people born overseas were living on no personal income compared with other young people. By the age of 20 to 24 years, approximately one in three overseas-born young people in Victoria received no personal income, compared to under one in ten third-plus generation young people.

Overseas-born young people were also more likely to be living on lower family incomes, with one in four (27 per cent) living on a family income of \$51,999 or less. Around one in five of second-generation (21 per cent) and third-plus generation (18 per cent) young people were living on a family income of less than \$51,999 per year.

Housing

A higher proportion of overseas-born young people were renting (57 per cent), compared with third-plus generation (28 per cent) and second generation (24 per cent) young people. Conversely, young people born in Australia were more likely to live in a dwelling that is owned outright or mortgage-owned.



Children and Family

Young people born in Australia were more likely to live at home with their family (80 per cent third-plus generation and 84 per cent second generation), compared with young people born overseas (49 per cent). Relatedly, young people born overseas were much more likely to be part of a share household (20 per cent) compared with Australian-born young people of a similar age (4 per cent second generation and 5 per cent third-plus generation). Overseas-born young people were also more likely to be living with unrelated family, or with a sibling or aunt/uncle. They were also more likely to be living alone (5 per cent), compared with second and third-plus generation young people (2 per cent).

Overseas-born young people were more likely to be married (5 per cent), compared with their Australian-born peers. Third-plus generation young people were more likely to be in a de facto marriage (7 per cent) compared with other young Victorians (4 per cent second generation and 5 per cent over-seas generation).



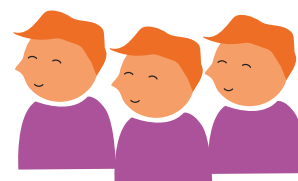
80% OF THIRD PLUS GEN

84% OF SECOND GEN YOUNG PEOPLE

born in Australia live at home with their family.

49%

young people born overseas live at home with their family



Self-care and unpaid assistance

Need for assistance

Third-plus generation young people in Victoria were slightly more likely to require assistance with core activities (3 per cent), compared with second-generation (2 per cent) and overseas-born young people (1 per cent).

+ Unpaid domestic work

Young women in Victoria were doing more unpaid domestic work compared with young men. Overseas-born young people were most likely out of the three groups to *not* be performing any unpaid domestic work – over half (53 per cent) of overseas-born young men and just under half (45 per cent) of overseas-born young women.

+ Unpaid child care

The majority of young people in Victoria do not provide unpaid child care. However amongst those who do, young women were more likely than young men to care for children without financial remuneration. Although slight in percentage terms, the gender discrepancy between those providing unpaid child care appears greatest amongst overseas-born young people, with four per cent of young women providing care for their own child compared with one per cent of young men.

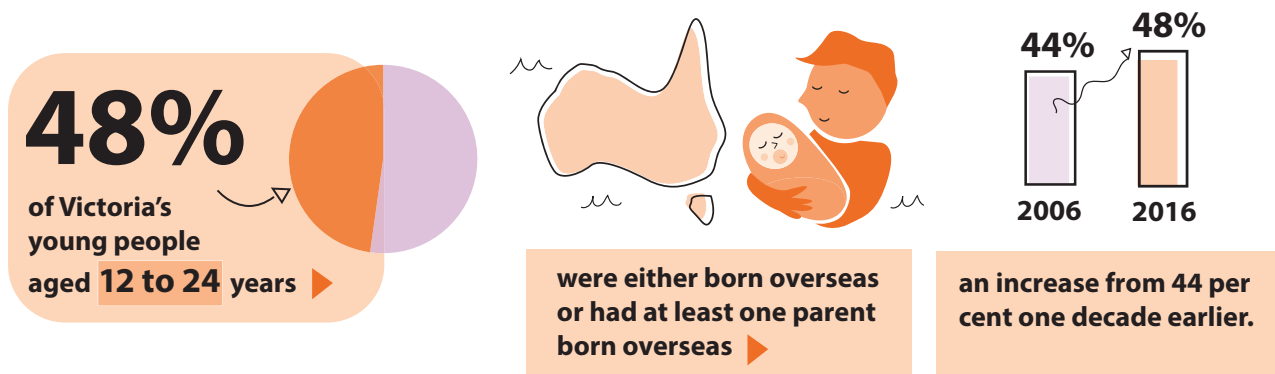
Voluntary work

Higher numbers of young women were engaged in voluntary work compared with men, with 23 per cent of young women involved in some kind of voluntary role compared with 18 per cent of young men.

Third-plus generation young people were engaged in volunteering to a greater degree compared with their peers (25 per cent of women and 20 per cent of young men). Overseas-born young people were engaged in volunteering to a slightly lesser degree (20 per cent young women and 16 per cent of young men) compared with other young Victorians.

For third-plus generation young people in 2016, four LGAs in the top ten were regional, including Greater Geelong, Greater Bendigo, Mornington Peninsula and Ballarat (Appendix 5). This corresponds with overall population growth outside of Greater Melbourne – with Surf Coast – Bellarine (Greater Geelong), Bendigo and then Ballarat making up the top three LGAs of residence for third-plus generation young people.²⁶ In contrast, for overseas-born or second generation young people, all top 10 LGAs were metropolitan suburbs.

1. Youth population



- Third-plus generation** + young people born in Australia, with both parents born in Australia.
- Second generation** + young people born in Australia, with at least one parent born overseas.
- Overseas born** + young people born outside of Australia.

Although the overall number of young people living in Victoria has grown over the last decade, this increase has been slower than growth in the broader population. Today, young people make up less of Victoria's overall population than they did a decade ago, although the percentage decrease over the last decade has been very small, just two percentage points (Table 1).

Table 1: Youth population as a percentage of Victorian population by year

Year	Total aged 12 to 24 years ¹¹	As % of pop	Total Victorian Pop
2016	971,832	16%	5,926,624
2011	918,814	17%	5,354,042
2006	872,825	18%	4,932,422

The cultural diversity of Victoria's youth population is on the rise. According to the 2016 Census, almost half (48 per cent or 439,483) of Victoria's young people aged 12 to 24 years were either born overseas or had one or more parent born overseas (Table 2). This is an increase from 44 per cent ten years earlier, in 2006. This reflects Australia-wide data, which shows 55 per cent of young people in Australia in 2016 were third-plus generation (Australian born, both parents born in Australia), while 25 per cent were second generation and 20 per cent were overseas-born.¹²

The main factor contributing to this shift has been the increase in the number of young people born overseas living in Victoria (Table 2). The percentage of Victoria's youth population born overseas has increased in the last decade from 16 per cent to 22 per cent. In the same period, there was a slight decrease of two percentage points in Victoria's second generation youth population and a four-percentage point drop in the third-plus generation of young people.

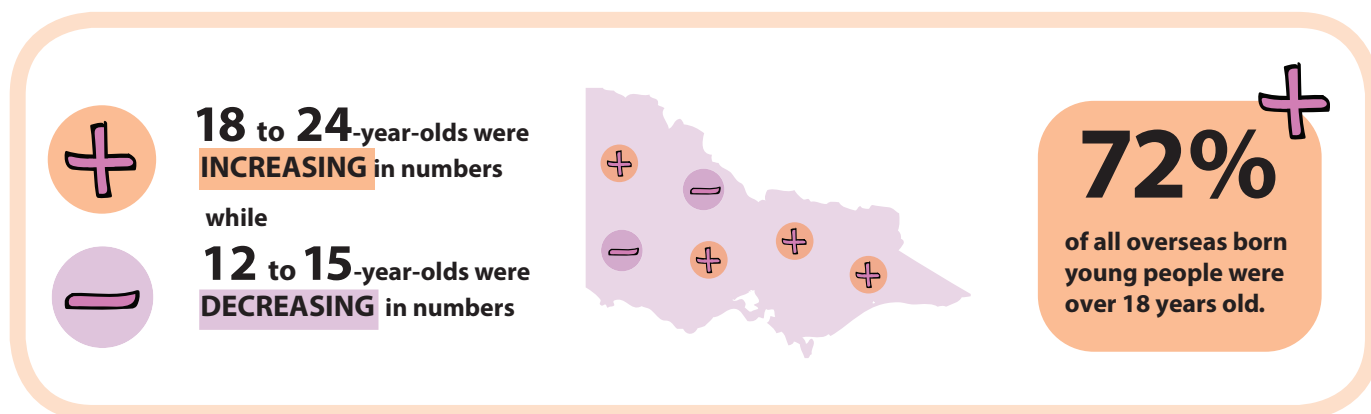
Table 2: Generation by Year for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years

Year	Third-plus gen	As % of youth pop	Second gen	As % of youth pop	Overseas Born	As % of youth pop	Total ¹³
2016	471,572	52%	234,594	26%	204,844	22%	911,010
2011	466,708	54%	234,595	27%	159,967	19%	861,270
2006	447,291	56%	226,932	28%	131,516	16%	805,739

The percentage of young Victorians who provided a 'not stated', 'inadequately described' or 'at sea' response for their country of birth in 2016 was six per cent – this was six per cent in 2011 and eight per cent in 2006. In 2016, five per cent of young Victorians recorded 'not stated', 'inadequately described' or 'at sea' responses for their country of birth and for the country of birth for at least one of their parents – this was four per cent in 2011 and five per cent in 2006.

2. Age

Victoria's overall youth population is shifting in terms of age:



The age-profile of Victoria's young people has also changed over the last decade, with the proportion of those aged 12 to 15 years decreasing, whilst the proportion aged 18 to 24 years grew (Table 3).

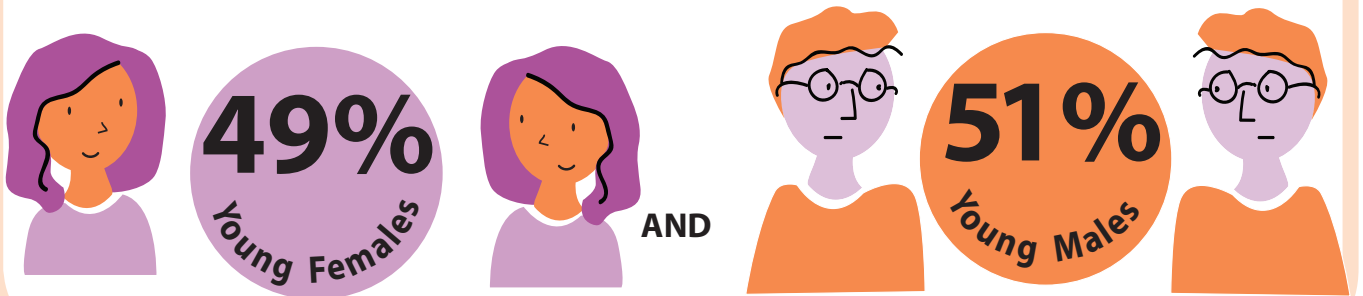
While numbers have moved in this same trajectory across all generational groups, the percentage of overseas-born young people aged over 18 years remains almost triple those under 18 years. This reflects the large number of young people born overseas who choose to migrate to Australia for further study and employment opportunities. Data from the Department of Education and Training shows a significant increase in the number of international students in Australia over the period 2006 to 2016 – with increases of two thirds in vocational education, a doubling of overseas student numbers in English Language Intensive Courses for Overseas Students (ELICOS) and an increase of one third for those in higher education over this period.¹⁴

Table 3: Age group by Generation and Year for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years

Year	Age	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	Total	As % of youth pop
2016	12 TO 15	147,907	31%	70,101	30%	36,721	15%	254,729	28%
	16 TO 17	73,882	16%	35,774	15%	21,942	11%	131,598	14%
	18 TO 24	249,780	53%	128,749	55%	146,183	71%	524,712	58%
2011	12 TO 15	150,288	32%	71,465	30%	28,957	18%	250,710	29%
	16 TO 17	76,069	16%	37,641	16%	16,996	11%	130,706	15%
	18 TO 24	240,353	51%	125,516	54%	11,4060	71%	479,929	56%
2006	12 TO 15	152,905	34%	72,938	32%	22,243	17%	248,086	31%
	16 TO 17	73,659	16%	36,591	16%	14,966	11%	125,216	16%
	18 TO 24	22,0715	49%	117,417	52%	94,367	72%	432,499	54%

3. Sex

The population of Victoria is made up of:



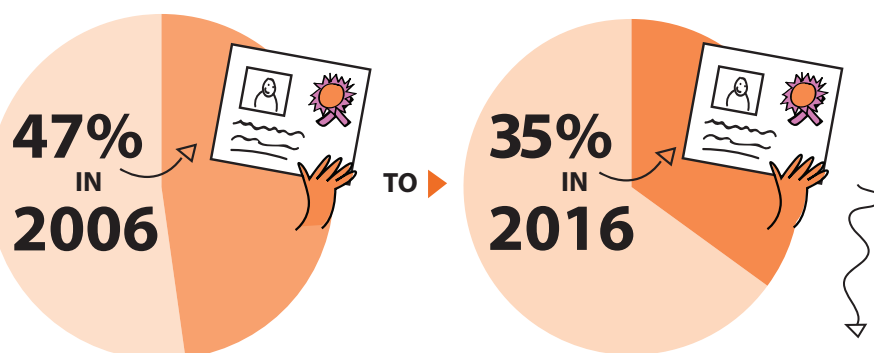
The number of male and female young people has remained evenly balanced over the ten year period from 2006 to 2016, with young females making up 49 per cent and males 51 per cent of the population across all generations (see Table 4).

Table 4: Sex by Generation and Year for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years

Year	Sex	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	Total	as % of youth pop
2016	Male	240,294	51%	119,516	51%	104,152	51%	463,962	51%
	Female	231,278	49%	115,078	49%	100,692	49%	447,048	49%
2011	Male	238,011	51%	119,171	51%	81,457	51%	438,639	51%
	Female	228,697	49%	115,424	49%	78,510	49%	422,631	49%
2006	Male	226,640	51%	114,873	51%	66,885	51%	408,398	51%
	Female	220,656	49%	112,071	49%	64,605	49%	397,332	49%

4. Citizenship

Overseas-born young people taking up Australian citizenship has fallen from ▶



Since 2006, the number of overseas-born young people taking up Australian citizenship has fallen from almost half (47 per cent) in 2006 to just over a third (35 per cent) in 2016 (Table 5). Some of these differences may be due in part to policy change.¹⁵

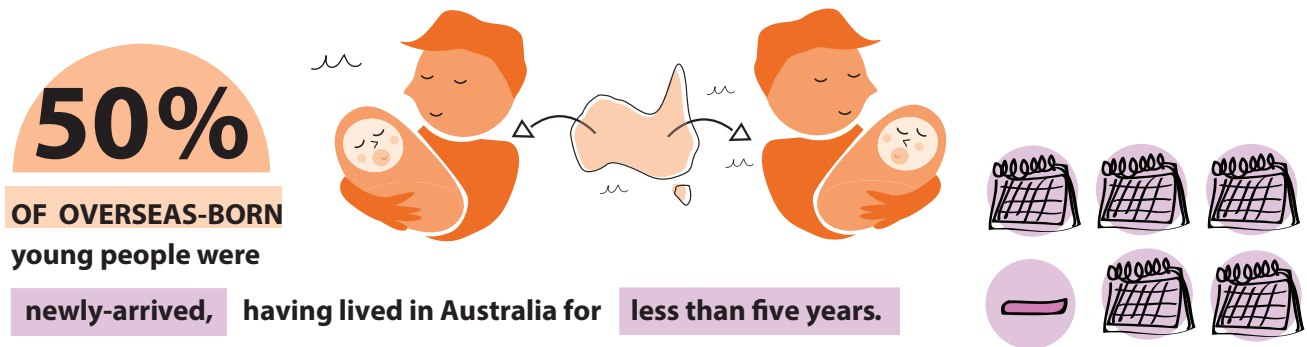
Table 5: Citizenship status by Generation and Year for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years

Year	Citizenship Status	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	As % of youth pop
2016	Australian citizen	465,731	>99%	230,172	99%	71,458	35%	767,361	85%
	Not Australian citizen	681	<1%	1,443	<1%	130,259	65%	132,383	15%
	Not stated	5,160	1%	2,985	1%	3,108	2%	11,253	1%
2011	Australian citizen	459,813	>99%	229,950	99%	61,524	39%	751,287	89%
	Not Australian citizen	701	<1%	1,520	<1%	94,368	61%	96,589	11%
	Not stated	6,197	1%	3,127	1%	4,071	3%	13,395	2%
2006	Australian citizen	440,962	>99%	222,594	99%	60,451	47%	724,007	91%
	Not Australian citizen	514	<1%	1,393	<1%	67,219	53%	69,126	9%
	Not stated	5,819	1%	2,945	1%	3,827	3%	12,591	2%

The likelihood that a young person will take up Australian citizenship increases the longer they have lived in Australia (see Appendix 1). This is not surprising given Australia has mandatory requirements around the length of time someone must live in Australia as a permanent resident in order to be eligible to apply for citizenship.

One in five (20 per cent) of young Victorians who have lived in Australia for ten years or less do not hold Australian citizenship, while this figure drops to just under one in ten (8 per cent) for those who have lived in Australia for 20 years. However the presence of international students may affect these figures, as many may only reside in Australia for a number of years before returning to their countries of origin.

5. Length of time in Australia



A considerable number of young Victorians born overseas are newly-arrived.¹⁶ One in two young Victorians born overseas (50 per cent) have lived in Australia for four years or less (Table 6). Almost a quarter have lived in Australia between five and nine years (23 per cent), and ten and twenty years (24 per cent). Just three per cent of overseas-born young people have been living in Australia for more than 20 years.

Table 6: Length of time in Australia for Overseas-born Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016

Years in Australia	Total	As % overseas born youth pop
0-4 years	98,609	50%
5-9 years	44,043	23%
10 - 14 years	31,511	16%
15-19 years	15,678	8%
20-24 years	5,466	3%
Not stated	9,556	5%

6. Country of birth

62% of overseas-born young Victorians were born in 1 of 10 countries, with approximately:

1 in 5 born in China and **1 in 10 born in India.**



Victoria's youth population has become increasingly culturally diverse over the last decade, with an increase in numbers born overseas. In 2016, more than one in five young people living in Victoria were born overseas (22 per cent), compared to approximately one in six (16 per cent) in 2006 (Table 7). In 2006, 84 per cent of young Victorians were born in Australia; this fell six percentage points to 78 per cent in 2016.

Almost two thirds (62 per cent) of overseas-born young Victorians were born in one of ten countries, with one in every five born in China and one in every ten born in India. This appears to correlate with the two top countries of birth for international students in Victoria and Australia overall – China, followed by India.¹⁷

According to ABS data on the characteristics of recent migrants, there was an increase in young people settling permanently in Victoria from non-Main English-speaking countries (non-MESC) between 2010 and 2016.¹⁸ Young people born in MESC remained at less than five per cent of the total youth population during this period, while the percentage of young people born overseas in non-MESC increased from approximately one in seven (15 per cent) in 2010 to one in five (20 per cent) by 2016.¹⁹

The top 10 countries of birth for young Victorians has remained relatively the same over the last decade, although in 2016 Afghanistan was added to the list replacing Hong Kong (SAR of China) (Table 7). Despite the relative consistency, there has been an increase in the percentage of young people settling from particular countries, most notably China.

Between 2006 and 2016, the percentage of young people born in China residing in Victoria increased from 12 per cent to 21 per cent. There was also an increase of two percentage points for those born in India. In contrast, there have been small falls in the percentage of first generation young people born in England and New Zealand for this same period.

Table 7: Top 10 Countries of birth by Year for Overseas-born Victorians aged 12 to 24 years²⁰

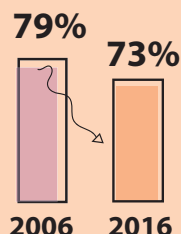
Country of birth	2016	as % of overseas born youth pop	Country of birth	2011	as % of overseas born youth pop	Country of birth	2006	as % of overseas born youth pop
China	42,768	21%	China	24,807	16%	China	15,431	12%
India	20,365	10%	India	15,983	10%	India	10,038	8%
New Zealand	14,645	7%	New Zealand	12,957	8%	New Zealand	9,662	7%
England	10,264	5%	England	8,411	5%	Malaysia	7,859	6%
Malaysia	9,646	5%	Malaysia	8,300	5%	England	6,493	5%
Vietnam	7,874	4%	Vietnam	5,877	4%	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	5,573	4%
Philippines	7,094	3%	Philippines	5,364	3%	Vietnam	5,304	4%
Sri Lanka	6,128	3%	Sri Lanka	4,755	3%	Indonesia	4,693	4%
Afghanistan	4,853	2%	Indonesia	4,326	3%	Philippines	4,306	3%
Indonesia	4,210	2%	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	4,066	3%	Sri Lanka	4,093	3%

7. Language

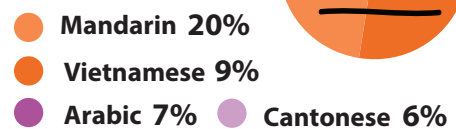


27% or over 1 in 4 speak a Language Other Than English (LOTE) at home.

Young people speaking English as the main language at home



Top 4 Languages other than English spoken by young people at home



Languages other than English

More than one in four young Victorians (27 per cent) speak a language other than English in the home (Table 8). More than three quarters of overseas-born young people (78 per cent) speak a language other than English at home.

Table 8: Language spoken at home by Generation for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016

Language	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of youth pop
LOTE	12,491	3%	61,764	28%	173,016	78%	247,083	27%
English	456,218	97%	155,462	72%	49,373	22%	661,053	73%
Not stated	188	<1%	112	<1%	48,583	18%	48,883	5%

The percentage of young Victorians who speak only English as their main language at home has fallen six percentage points over the decade from 2006 to 2016 – from 79 per cent of the youth population in 2006 to 73 per cent in 2016.²¹

In 2016, languages spoken at home vary greatly according to generational group, reflecting Victoria's broader migration trends (Table 9). For example, of overseas-born young Victorians who speak a language other than English at home, one in four speak Mandarin (25 per cent) and just under one in ten speak Arabic (9 per cent). Among the second generation cohort, the largest group of young people who speak a language other than English at home are Vietnamese speakers (23 per cent), followed by those who speak Cantonese (11 per cent). Whereas a high proportion of third-plus generation young people who speak a LOTE at home, speak Greek (45 per cent) or

Table 9: Top 10 Languages spoken at home (after English) by Generation for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016

Language	Third-plus gen	as % of generation who speak a LOTE at home	Second gen	as % of generation who speak a LOTE at home	Overseas Born	as % of generation who speak a LOTE at home	TOTAL	as % of youth pop who speak a LOTE at home
Mandarin	249	2%	5,672	9%	43,996	25%	49,917	20%
Vietnamese	104	1%	14,113	23%	8,092	5%	22,309	9%
Arabic	52	<1%	794	1%	15,330	9%	16,176	7%
Cantonese	77	1%	7,089	11%	7,753	4%	14,919	6%
Greek	5,530	45%	3,968	6%	1,060	1%	10,558	4%
Punjabi	9	<1%	775	1%	7,092	4%	7,876	3%
Hindi	11	<1%	1,176	2%	5,108	3%	6,295	3%
Turkish	31	<1%	324	1%	5,641	3%	5,996	2%
Sinhalese	5	<1%	1,773	3%	4,080	2%	5,858	2%
Italian	2,920	24%	1,946	3%	979	1%	5,845	2%

The top ten languages other than English spoken at home have remained relatively consistent between 2006 and 2016, with the exception of Mandarin (which has risen from just 12 per cent in 2006 to 20 per cent in 2016). There have been small shifts however – Macedonian and Indonesian, both top 10 languages in 2006, have been replaced by Punjabi and Sinhalese in 2016.

Table 10: Top 10 Languages Other than English spoken at home by Year for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016

Top 10 Languages	2016	as % of youth pop who speak a LOTE at home	Top 10 Languages	2011	as % of youth pop who speak a LOTE at home	Top 10 Languages	2006	as % of youth pop who speak a LOTE at home
Mandarin	49,917	20%	Mandarin	29,130	12%	Mandarin	19,505	12%
Vietnamese	22,309	9%	Vietnamese	18,075	7%	Cantonese	15,339	9%
Arabic	16,176	7%	Cantonese	15,464	6%	Vietnamese	14,061	8%
Cantonese	14,919	6%	Arabic	14,519	6%	Arabic	12,112	7%
Greek	10,558	4%	Greek	11,026	4%	Greek	11,273	7%
Punjabi	7,876	3%	Italian	7,007	3%	Italian	8,855	5%
Hindi	6,295	3%	Turkish	6,830	3%	Turkish	6,256	4%
Turkish	5,996	2%	Punjabi	6,619	3%	Macedonian	4,246	3%
Sinhalese	5,858	2%	Hindi	4,894	2%	Indonesian	4,164	3%
Italian	5,845	2%	Sinhalese	4,556	2%	Hindi	4,138	2%
% of youth pop			% of youth pop			% of youth pop		
English	661,053	73%	English	657,067	77%	English	635,132	79%
Not stated	48,883	5%	Not stated	4,545	1%	Not stated	4,724	1%

English language proficiency

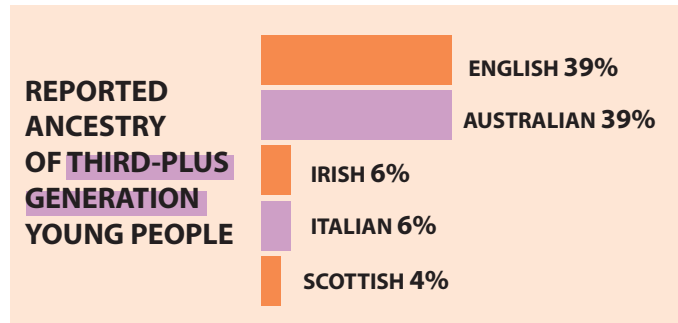
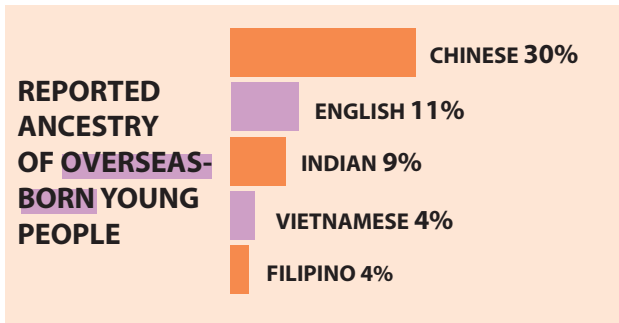
Ninety per cent of third-plus generation young people in Victoria who speak a language other than English at home, report that they speak English 'very well'. Five per cent indicate they speak English either 'not well' or 'not at all', compared with less than two per cent of second generation young people.

Over half of young people born overseas (52 per cent) reported speaking English very well, and over a third reported speaking English 'well' (38 per cent). Just under one in ten overseas-born young people reported that they do not speak English well, and less than one per cent reported not speaking English at all.

Table 11: Proficiency in Spoken English by Generation for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016²²

English Proficiency	Third-plus gen	as % of gen who speak LOTE at home	Second gen	as % of gen who speak LOTE at home	Overseas Born	as % of gen who speak LOTE at home	TOTAL (excl. not stated)	as % of youth pop who speak a LOTE at home
Very well	12,747	90%	73,566	94%	80,025	52%	166,338	68%
Well	709	5%	3,352	4%	58,931	38%	62,992	26%
Not well	530	4%	916	1%	14,099	9%	15,545	6%
Not at all	194	1%	265	<1%	966	<1%	1,425	<1%
Not stated	1,173	8%	1,042	1%	1,454	<1%	3,669	1%

8. Ancestry



A key challenge with data and statistics collected about young people from refugee and migrant backgrounds is the reliance on proxy variables to fill gaps in the demographic profile. For example, the use of country of birth to report on cultural identity or visa stream. Use of such proxies can create an inaccurate picture – for example, many young people settling in Victoria have been born or lived much of their lives in countries that do not reflect their cultural or ethnic background while others may be migrating from refugee producing countries but as skilled migrants rather than refugees. Self-reported ancestry is thus an important variable for gaining a more complete picture of the cultural diversity of Victoria's youth population.²³

Self-reported ancestry clearly reflects the pattern of Victorian migration with increased representation of new and emerging communities in the overseas-born population, while more established communities can be seen among the second and third-plus generation cohorts.

Looking at the most commonly reported ancestries of Victorian young people by generation again broadly reflects Victorian migration patterns. Third-plus generation young people were more likely to identify with Australian, English, Irish, Scottish and Greek ancestry. Second generation young Victorians were more likely to report Chinese, Vietnamese, Lebanese and Turkish ancestries. For young people born overseas, a much greater proportion identified Chinese (30 per cent) and Indian ancestry (9 per cent), in addition to Filipino, Sri Lankan, Afghan, Korean and Pakistani (Table 12).

Table 12: Top 10 Ancestries by Generation for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016

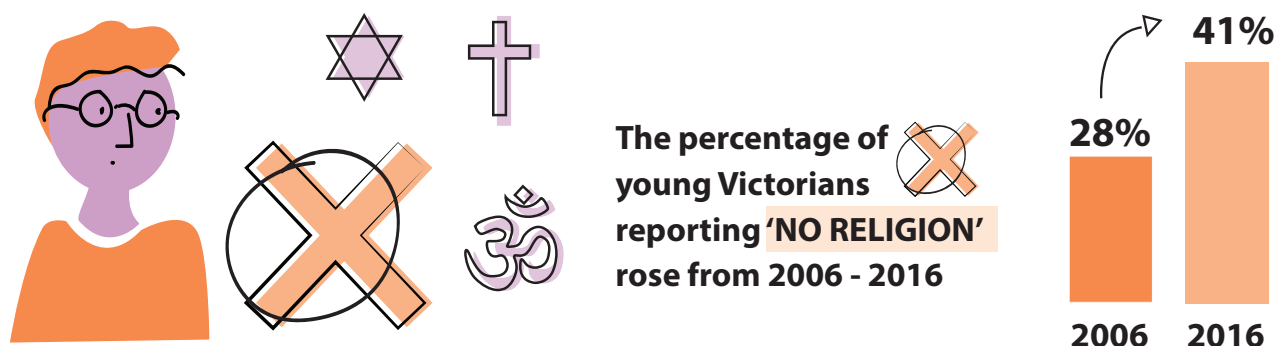
Third-plus generation			Second generation			Overseas Born		
		as % of gen			as % of gen			as % of gen
English	182,979	39%	English	60,680	26%	Chinese	61,027	30%
Australian	180,196	38%	Australian	37,388	16%	English	22,150	11%
Irish	30,057	6%	Chinese	21,398	9%	Indian	19,086	9%
Italian	28,346	6%	Vietnamese	13,258	6%	Vietnamese	7,352	4%
Scottish	16,687	4%	Italian	11,780	5%	Filipino	6,418	3%
Greek	8,927	2%	Irish	7,545	3%	Sri Lankan	4,898	2%
German	6,946	1%	Scottish	6,474	3%	Australian	4,663	2%
Maltese	2,070	<1%	Greek	6,114	3%	Afghan	4,255	2%
Dutch	1,482	<1%	Lebanese	6,073	3%	Korean	3,073	2%
Macedonian	1,037	<1%	Turkish	5,172	2%	Pakistani	2,669	1%
Not stated	5,373	1%	Not stated	2,674	1%	Not stated	3,005	1%

The percentage of young people identifying their ancestry as Australian fell from 32 per cent in 2006 to 25 per cent in 2016 (Table 13). Higher numbers of young Victorians identified with English ancestry in 2016 (30 per cent) compared with 2006 (28 per cent). Also notable is the increase in young people identifying with Chinese and Indian ancestry, and the drop in the number of young people identifying with Irish and German ancestries over the past decade.

Table 13: Top 10 Ancestries by Year for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years

Top 10 Ancestries 2016			Top 10 Ancestries 2011			Top 10 Ancestries 2006		
		as % of youth pop			as % of youth pop			as % of youth pop
English	26,5809	30%	English	249,450	30%	Australian	252,438	32%
Australian	222,247	25%	Australian	228,215	27%	English	215,559	28%
Chinese	83,348	9%	Chinese	61,303	7%	Chinese	48,231	6%
Italian	41,708	5%	Italian	42,135	5%	Italian	39,437	5%
Irish	39,875	4%	Irish	41,712	5%	Irish	37,801	5%
Scottish	24,978	3%	Scottish	21,397	3%	Scottish	21,303	3%
Indian	23,748	3%	Indian	19,065	2%	Greek	14,146	2%
Vietnamese	20,676	2%	Vietnamese	15,971	2%	Indian	13,669	2%
Greek	15,979	2%	Greek	15,196	2%	German	13,003	2%
German	11,548	1%	German	13,143	2%	Vietnamese	11,965	2%
Not stated	11,052	1%	Not stated	22,773	3%	Not stated	27,973	3%

9. Religion



Significant numbers of young people (41 per cent) reported 'no religion' in the 2016 Census (Table 14). Almost half (45 per cent) of third-plus generation young people in Victoria reported 'no religion', while more than a third of overseas-born (37 per cent) and second generation (35 per cent) young people also recorded 'no religion' in response to this question. Catholicism remains highest among third-plus generation young Victorians.

Approximately one in ten (11 per cent) overseas-born young people identified their religion as Islam, as did eight per cent of second generation young people. However less than one per cent of third-plus generation young people identify as Muslim. Other religions that are more common among second generation and overseas-born young Victorians include Buddhism and Hinduism.

Table 14: Top 10 Religions by Generation for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016

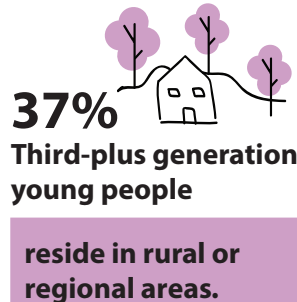
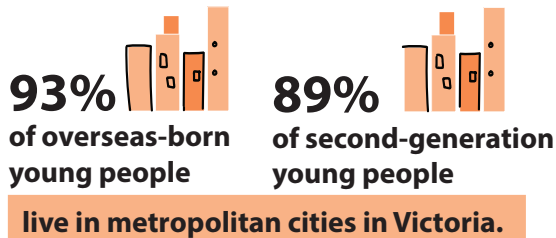
Religion	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL (excl. not stated)	as % of youth pop
No Religion, so described	207,292	45%	78,481	35%	72,198	37%	357,971	41%
Catholic	136,450	30%	58,118	26%	28,010	14%	222,572	25%
Anglican	40,143	9%	10,730	5%	5,514	3%	56,380	6%
Islam	1,248	<1%	18,123	8%	21,372	11%	40,746	5%
Buddhism	14,308	3%	11,918	5%	17,582	9%	28,701	3%
Eastern Orthodox	9,964	2%	8,017	4%	2,473	1%	25,499	3%
Christian, nfd	15,747	3%	3,218	1%	7,517	4%	20,904	2%
Uniting Church	1,647	<1%	12,287	5%	1,936	1%	17,580	2%
Hinduism	150	<1%	3,107	1%	14,210	7%	17,468	2%
Baptist	5,014	1%	2,883	1%	4,234	2%	12,137	1%

Comparing religious identification over the ten year period from 2006 to 2016, those reporting 'no religion' has increased significantly, from 28 per cent in 2006 to 41 per cent in 2016 (Table 15). The percentage of young Victorians identifying with specific Christian denominations has fallen over the last decade with the exception of the category 'Christian, nfd' (not further described), which has grown from two to three per cent. By contrast, the percentage of young people who identify their religion as Islam has increased.

Table 15: Top 10 Religions by Year for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years ²⁴

Religions	2016	as % of youth pop	Religions	2011	as % of youth pop	Religions	2006	as % of youth pop
No Religion	357,971	41%	No Religion	256,695	31%	Catholic	236,066	32%
Catholic	222,578	25%	Catholic	242,197	30%	No Religion	207,146	28%
Anglican	56,387	6%	Anglican	77,984	10%	Anglican	83,049	11%
Islam	40,743	5%	Islam	33,397	4%	Uniting Church	37,882	5%
Buddhism	31,516	4%	Buddhism	31,720	4%	Eastern Orthodox	29,738	4%
Eastern Orthodox	28,699	3%	Uniting Church	31,206	4%	Buddhism	26,385	4%
Christian, nfd	25,498	3%	Eastern Orthodox	30,880	4%	Islam	24,873	3%
Uniting Church	20,901	2%	Christian, nfd	19,862	2%	Christian, nfd	14,208	2%
Hinduism	17,467	2%	Baptist	12,976	2%	Presbyterian and Reformed	12,435	2%
Baptist	12,131	1%	Hinduism	12,649	2%	Baptist	11,732	2%
Not stated	33,472	4%	Not stated	41,575	5%	Not stated	61,021	8%

10. Place of residence



Overseas-born young people are more geographically mobile compared to other Victorians
In 2016 only 60% were in the same dwelling just one year earlier

Metropolitan versus regional/rural residence

The majority of overseas-born and second generation young people living in Victoria reside in metropolitan areas (93 and 89 per cent respectively – Table 15). The percentage of young people living in metropolitan Local Government Areas (LGAs) drops significantly for those in the third-plus generation – more than a third (37 per cent) of these young people live in rural and regional Victoria.

Table 16: Place of residence (Metropolitan versus Regional/Rural) by Generation for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016

LGA	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL (excl. not stated)	as % of youth pop
Metro	298,479	63%	207,937	89%	190,976	93%	697,392	77%
Rural / Regional	172,569	37%	26,482	11%	13,397	7%	212,448	23%
Other (No usual address (Vic.), Unincorporated (Vic))	493	<1%	174	<1%	475	<1%	1,142	<1%

Local Government Areas

Over the past ten years, the City of Casey continued to have the highest overall youth population in Victoria, with six per cent of Victorians aged 12 to 24 years in 2016 Appendix 3. This was followed by the City of Melbourne (4 per cent) in 2016, which did not appear in the top ten LGAs based on youth population in the ten years previous.

Particular LGAs appear to have a stronger presence of either overseas-born or third-plus generation young people. A high proportion of overseas-born young people live in the City of Melbourne (76 per cent), compared with only 14 per cent of third-plus generation and ten per cent of second generation youth (Table 17).

By way of contrast, third-plus generation young people live in Greater Geelong in greater numbers (72 per cent) compared with only 11 per cent of overseas-born and 17 per cent second generation young people. Higher numbers of second generation young people also reside in Brimbank and Hume.

Table 17: Top 10 LGAs by Generation for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016

LGA	Third-plus generation	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	Total (excl. not stated)	as % of youth pop
Casey	18,963	37%	17,270	34%	14,589	29%	50,822	6%
Melbourne	5,116	14%	3,751	10%	28,418	76%	37,285	4%
Greater Geelong	25,860	72%	6,166	17%	3,782	11%	35,808	4%
Monash	8,975	26%	9,372	27%	16,159	47%	34,506	4%
Hume	12,293	36%	13,950	41%	8,114	24%	34,357	4%
Wyndham	11,981	37%	8,868	28%	11,124	35%	31,973	4%
Brimbank	7,169	23%	14,697	46%	9,849	31%	31,715	3%
Boroondara	14,992	49%	8,314	27%	7,289	24%	30,595	3%
Whittlesea	13,051	43%	10,357	34%	6,940	23%	30,348	3%
Whitehorse	11,191	40%	6,992	25%	9,639	35%	27,822	3%

In both 2011 and 2016, the top three LGAs where overseas-born young people lived included the Cities of Melbourne, Monash and Casey (14, 8 and 7 per cent respectively in 2016) (Table 18). In 2006, Greater Dandenong was in the top three but was overtaken by Casey in 2011. Wyndham and Whittlesea both entered the top ten LGAs for young people born overseas in the last ten years. The Cities of Melbourne, Wyndham and Whittlesea all appear to increasingly be a place of residence for overseas-born young people, compared to the other LGAs in the top ten. Interestingly this somewhat correlates with overall population growth in Victoria – with the City of Melbourne followed by the City of Wyndham as the fastest growing in the state.²⁵

Table 18: Top 10 LGAs by Year for Overseas-born Victorians aged 12 to 24 years

LGA	2016	LGA	2011	LGA	2006
Melbourne (C)	14%	Melbourne (C)	11%	Melbourne (C)	10%
Monash (C)	8%	Monash (C)	10%	Monash (C)	8%
Casey (C)	7%	Casey (C)	8%	Greater Dandenong (C)	7%
Greater Dandenong (C)	5%	Greater Dandenong (C)	7%	Casey (C)	6%
Wyndham (C)	5%	Whitehorse (C)	6%	Brimbank (C)	6%
Brimbank (C)	5%	Brimbank (C)	6%	Boroondara (C)	5%
Whitehorse (C)	5%	Boroondara (C)	5%	Whitehorse (C)	4%
Hume (C)	4%	Wyndham (C)	4%	Hume (C)	4%
Boroondara (C)	4%	Glen Eira (C)	4%	Glen Eira (C)	3%
Whittlesea (C)	3%	Hume (C)	4%	Darebin (C)	3%

Indicators of disadvantage (SEIFA IRSAD)

Amongst the top ten LGAs where overseas-born and second generation young people resided in 2016, three were ranked very low according to the SEIFA IRSAD index²⁷ – Brimbank and Greater Dandenong (both 1), and Hume (3).²⁸ By contrast, Hume is the only very low-scoring suburb that also appears on the top ten LGA list for third-plus generation young people – the remaining LGAs for this group score between four and ten.

There is great diversity in SEIFA IRSAD scores amongst the top ten LGAs with a high percentage of young people born overseas in 2016. Deciles range from ten to one²⁹ (Table 19). Four of the LGAs – Boroondara, Melbourne, Monash and Whitehorse – all score on the highest end of the index between nine and ten. Three LGAs fall into the upper medium range – Casey and Wyndham score seven, with Whittlesea close behind on six. Three of the LGAs are on the lower end of the index – Greater Dandenong and Brimbank fall into the lowest decile, with one, followed by Hume with three.

Table 19: Top 10 LGAs by SEIFA IRSAD Decile for Overseas-born Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016

2016 SEIFA (IRSAD)	Decile	% Overseas-born
Melbourne	9	14%
Monash	9	8%
Casey	7	7%
Greater Dandenong	1	5%
Wyndham	7	5%
Brimbank	1	5%
Whitehorse	9	5%
Hume	3	4%
Boroondara	10	4%
Whittlesea	6	3%

Again, there is great variety in the SEIFA IRSAD score amongst the top 10 LGAs for second generation young people in 2016, with deciles ranging from ten to one (Table 20). Four of the LGAs – Boroondara (10), Monash (9), Moreland (8) and Knox (8) – all score in the upper range.

Three of the LGAs – Casey, Whittlesea and Wyndham – score in the upper medium range between six and seven). Three of the LGAs score very low – Hume with three, and Brimbank and Greater Dandenong with one.

Table 20: Top 10 LGAs by SEIFA IRSAD Decile for Second generation Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016

2016 SEIFA (IRSAD)	Decile	% Second generation young people
Casey	7	7%
Brimbank	1	6%
Hume	3	6%
Greater Dandenong	1	4%
Whittlesea	6	4%
Monash	9	4%
Wyndham	7	4%
Boroondara	10	4%
Moreland	8	3%
Knox	8	3%

The top ten LGAs where third-plus generation young people reside are weighted more strongly in the mid-range, with fewer on the lower end compared with their peers. Deciles for these LGAs range from ten to three. Three of the top ten LGAs where third-plus generation young people reside fall on the higher end of the index – Boroondara scores ten, while Yarra Ranges and Knox both score eight. Seven of the LGAs fall in the medium range – Greater Geelong and Whittlesea score six, while Casey and Mornington Peninsula score. Three of the LGAs are on the middle to lower end of the range – Greater Bendigo and Ballarat both score four, and Hume scores three.

Table 21: Top 10 LGAs by SEIFA IRSAD Decile for Third-plus generation Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016

2016 SEIFA (IRSAD)	Decile	% Third-plus generation young people
Greater Geelong	6	5%
Casey	7	4%
Yarra Ranges	8	3%
Boroondara	10	3%
Greater Bendigo	4	3%
Mornington Peninsula	7	3%
Ballarat	4	3%
Whittlesea	6	3%
Knox	8	3%
Hume	3	3%

Usual residence one and five years ago

According to the 2016 Census, overseas-born young people tend to move around more compared with other Victorian young people (Table 22). Only 60 per cent of overseas-born young people were in the same residence one year prior to the 2016 Census, compared with 86 per cent of second generation young people, and 82 per cent of third-plus generation young people. Just over one in six (17 per cent) young people born outside of Australia were overseas one year earlier, and almost one in four (23 per cent) were elsewhere in Australia.

Table 22: Place of Usual Residence one year ago by Generation for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016

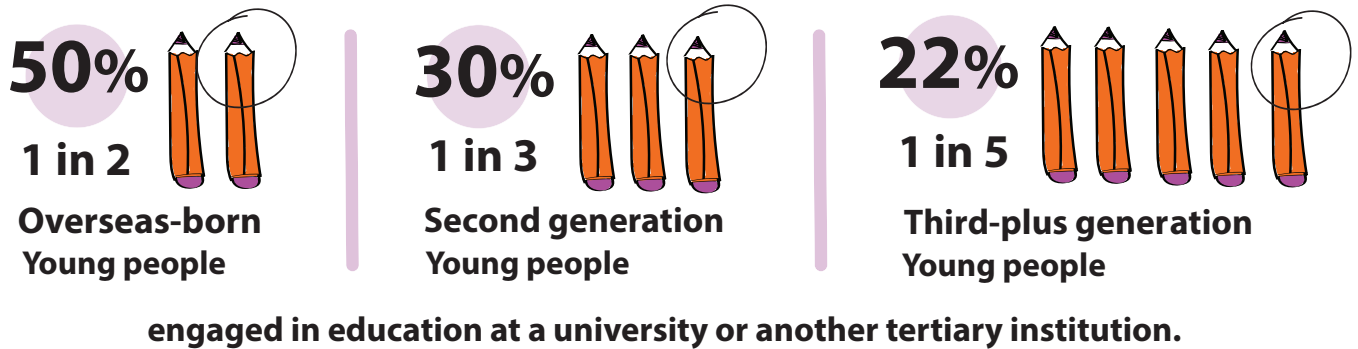
Usual residence 1 year ago	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL (excl. not stated)	as % of youth pop
Same as in 2016	38,197	82%	198,847	86%	121,222	60%	702,046	78%
Elsewhere in Australia	80,812	17%	31,213	13%	45,808	23%	157,833	18%
Overseas in 2015	1,639	<1%	1,274	1%	33,806	17%	36,719	4%
Not stated / Not applicable	7,150	2%	3,259	1%	4,019	2%	14,428	2%

One out of two (52 per cent) overseas-born young people were overseas in 2011, highlighting that a significant number of this group are either geographically mobile and/or newly-arrived (Table 23). Just under a quarter (23 per cent) of young people born overseas were in the same residence five years earlier, compared with two thirds (67 per cent) of second generation young people, and more than half (61 per cent) of third-plus generation young people.

Table 23: Place of Usual Residence five years ago by Generation for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016

Usual residence 5 yrs ago	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of youth pop
Same as in 2016	286,566	61%	155,836	67%	46,710	23%	489,112	54%
Elsewhere in Australia	178,740	38%	74,308	32%	49,871	25%	302,919	34%
Overseas in 2011	1,841	<1%	2,856	1%	104,997	52%	109,694	12%
Not stated / Not applicable	4,429	1%	1,600	1%	3,260	2%	9,289	1%

11. Education



Educational engagement

A slightly higher proportion of overseas-born young people (over three quarters or 79 per cent) were engaged in education in Victoria in 2016, compared with their Australian-born second generation and third-plus generation counterparts (74 and 70 per cent respectively) (Table 24).

Table 24: Engagement in Education by Generation for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016

Engaged in education	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of youth pop
Yes	323,113	70%	170,885	74%	157,625	79%	651,623	73%
No	139,356	30%	59,359	26%	42,520	21%	241,235	27%
<i>Not stated</i>	9,088	2%	4,358	2%	4,815	2%	18,261	2%

One out of every two overseas-born young people in Victoria (50 per cent) were engaged in education at a university or another tertiary institution, compared with a smaller proportion of second generation (30 per cent) and third-plus generation (22 per cent) young people (Table 25). This may reflect the large numbers of international students who come to study at tertiary level in Victoria.

Just under two thirds (62 per cent) of third-plus generation young people were attending secondary school, compared with slightly smaller proportion of second generation (57 per cent) and overseas-born (36 per cent) Victorian young people. This aligns with the variances in age amongst the three groups, with greater numbers of second and third-plus generation young people aged under 18, compared to those born overseas.

A higher number of third-plus generation young people were not engaged in education (just under a third, or 30 per cent) compared with one quarter (25 per cent) of second generation or one fifth (21 per cent) of overseas-born young people.

Table 25: Type of educational institution attending by Generation for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016

Type of Educational Institution Attending	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of youth pop
Primary	21,255	7%	8,959	5%	4,608	3%	34,822	5%
Secondary	199,988	62%	97,535	57%	56,065	36%	353,588	54%
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	24,773	8%	10,411	6%	12,052	8%	47,236	7%
University or other Tertiary Institution	71,301	22%	51,211	30%	78,573	50%	201,085	31%
Other	5,796	2%	2,769	2%	6,327	4%	14,892	2%
Not stated	9,088	4%	4,358	2%	4,815	1%	18,261	4%
Not engaged in education (not applicable)	139,356	30%	59,359	25%	42,520	21%	241,235	26%

Qualifications

As fitting with large numbers of overseas-born young people studying at a tertiary level in Victoria, one in five (20 per cent) had achieved a bachelor degree (Table 26). In contrast, a smaller proportion of second generation (14 per cent) and third-plus generation (10 per cent) young people had attained a degree. Overseas-born young people were also slightly more likely to have a postgraduate degree (2 per cent) compared with 1 per cent of second and third-plus generation young people.

Conversely, Australian born third-plus generation young people were more likely to have attained a Certificate III and IV level (almost one in five or 18 per cent) compared with second generation (13 per cent) and overseas-born (6 per cent) young people.

Relatively similar numbers of young people from all three groups had attained year 10 or above (between 61 – 64 per cent).

Table 26: Highest Educational Attainment by Generation for Victorians aged 18 to 24 years, 2016

Level of Highest Educational Attainment	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of youth pop
Postgraduate Degree Level	1,518	1%	1,030	1%	3,146	2%	5,694	1%
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level	1,155	<1%	618	<1%	632	<1%	2,405	<1%
Bachelor Degree Level	23,910	10%	17,229	14%	27,383	20%	68,522	14%
Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	14,219	6%	8,165	7%	11,338	8%	33,722	7%
Certificate III & IV Level	43,153	18%	16,406	13%	8,667	6%	68,226	14%
Secondary Education - Years 10 and above	150,124	63%	78,809	64%	84,144	61%	313,077	62%
Certificate I & II Level	253	<1%	84	<1%	73	<1%	410	<1%
Secondary Education - Years 9 and below	4,976	2%	1,506	1%	2,500	2%	8,982	2%
Not stated / Supplementary Codes	10,458	4%	4,882	4%	8,321	6%	23,661	5%

The focus of post-school studies also reveals some variance amongst the three groups, however it is important to note that for almost half of overseas-born young people (46 per cent), this was not stated or adequately described (Table 27).

Management and Commerce was by far the top area of study for both overseas-born young people (36 per cent) and second-generation young people (21 per cent), whilst being the second most common area of study for third-plus generation young people (16 per cent) (Table 27). Engineering and Related Technologies was also popular amongst overseas-born young people (14 per cent), whilst second-generation and third-plus generation young people studied Society and Culture in greater numbers (both 17 per cent).

Table 27: Non-school qualification: Field of study by Generation for Victorians aged 15 to 24 years, 2016

Non-school qualification: Field of study	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of youth pop
Management and Commerce	15,046	16%	9,750	21%	18,072	36%	42,868	22%
Society and Culture	15,821	17%	7,991	17%	2,541	5%	26,353	14%
Engineering and Related Technologies	10,745	11%	4,435	9%	7,066	14%	22,246	12%
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	10,993	12%	4,395	9%	3,371	7%	18,759	10%
Health	8,972	10%	4,611	10%	3,568	7%	17,151	9%
Creative Arts	8,584	9%	4,686	10%	3,494	7%	16,764	9%
Architecture and Building	10,049	11%	3,886	8%	2,375	5%	16,310	8%
Natural and Physical Sciences	3,187	3%	3,038	6%	3,396	7%	9,621	5%
Education	4,769	5%	2,124	4%	1,245	2%	8,138	4%
Information Technology	2,139	2%	1,515	3%	3,701	7%	7,355	4%
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	3,235	3%	817	2%	546	1%	4,598	2%
Mixed Field Programmes	384	<1%	225	<1%	1,137	2%	1,746	1%
Not stated / inadequately described	12,788	12%	5,064	10%	43,756	46%	61,608	24%
Not applicable	253,359	70%	129,568	71%	83,686	47%	466,613	65%

Areas of study also appear to differ according to young people's country of birth (Table 28). Young people born in China studied Management and Commerce in high numbers (45 per cent), followed by those born in Vietnam (43 per cent), Indonesia (40 per cent) and Sri Lanka (33 per cent) – compared with only 15 per cent of Australian-born young people and 16 per cent of English-born young people. In contrast, young people born in England, Australia and New Zealand were more likely to study Society and Culture (20 per cent, 15 per cent and 14 per cent respectively).

Young people born in the Philippines studied Health in greater numbers (18 per cent) compared with their peers, and almost one in four young people born in India (24 per cent) studied Engineering and related technologies (24 per cent).

Table 28: Top 10 Countries of Birth by Non-school qualification: Field of study for Victorians aged 15 to 24 years, 2016

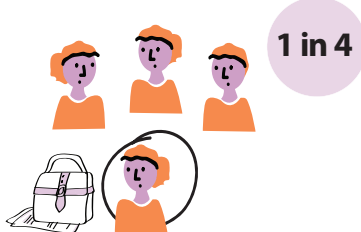
Non-school qualification: Field of study	Australia	China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	India	New Zealand	Malaysia	England	Vietnam	Philippines	Indonesia	Sri Lanka
Management and Commerce	15%	45%	26%	19%	31%	16%	43%	20%	40%	33%
Society and Culture	15%	8%	4%	14%	7%	20%	7%	12%	5%	8%
Engineering and Related Technologies	9%	11%	24%	8%	11%	7%	5%	9%	8%	13%
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	10%	1%	7%	9%	6%	8%	9%	10%	7%	4%
Health	8%	3%	5%	6%	7%	8%	5%	18%	3%	7%
Creative Arts	8%	6%	2%	10%	7%	12%	3%	7%	9%	2%
Architecture and Building	9%	3%	2%	6%	6%	5%	2%	3%	4%	2%
Natural and Physical Sciences	4%	5%	4%	4%	9%	6%	4%	5%	7%	8%
Education	4%	2%	1%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%
Information Technology	2%	6%	17%	2%	4%	3%	4%	5%	6%	10%
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	3%	1%	0%	2%	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	<1%
Mixed Field Programmes	<1%	4%	1%	1%	3%	<1%	2%	1%	3%	<1%
Not stated / Inadequately Described	12%	6%	7%	17%	6%	10%	13%	9%	4%	8%
Not applicable	70%	65%	53%	68%	69%	68%	66%	68%	58%	69%

* Percentages include 'Not Stated'/'Inadequately Described' and exclude 'Not applicable' responses.

12. Employment

YOUNG PEOPLE EMPLOYED FULL TIME:

Third-plus generation



Second-generation



Overseas-born



Engagement in Education, Training and Employment

A slightly higher proportion of young people born overseas (83 per cent) were fully engaged in Employment, Education and Training compared with their Australian-born second-generation and third-plus generation counterparts (80 and 78 per cent respectively – Table 29).³⁰ This may be due in part to high numbers of overseas-born young people coming to Victoria to study. Conversely, third-plus generation young people were slightly more likely to be partially engaged (11 per cent), compared with overseas-born young people (8 per cent). Slightly higher numbers of third-plus generation young people (9 per cent) were not engaged in any Employment, Training or Education compared with the other two groups (both 8 per cent).

Table 29: Engagement in Employment, Education and Training by Generation for Victorians aged 15 to 24 years, 2016

Engagement in Employment, Education and Training	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of youth pop
Fully engaged	281,141	78%	146,454	80%	150,191	83%	577,786	80%
Partially engaged	39,071	11%	17,438	10%	13,731	8%	70,240	10%
At least partially engaged	6,178	2%	2,533	1%	2,251	1%	10,962	2%
Not Engaged	31,833	9%	14,795	8%	15,323	8%	61,951	9%
Engagement status undetermined/Not Stated	1,850	1%	901	<1%	1,688	1%	4,439	<1%

Engagement in the labour market

Third-plus generation young people were more likely to be employed both full-time (almost one in four or 23 per cent) and part-time (one in three, or 33 per cent) compared with other young people in Victoria (Table 30). Overseas-born young people were more likely to not be in the labour force (52 per cent),³¹ compared with Australian-born second generation (38 per cent) and third-plus generation young people (31 per cent).

All three groups reported similar outcomes in terms of being unemployed and looking for full-time work (3 per cent). However overseas-born young people as a percentage were more likely to be unemployed and looking for part-time work (9 per cent) compared with other groups of young people (6 per cent for second generation young people and 5 per cent for third-plus generation young people).

Table 30: Labour Force Status³² by Generation for Victorians aged 15 to 24 years, 2016

Labour Force Status	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of youth pop
Employed, worked full-time	84,009	23%	33,704	19%	19,360	11%	137,073	19%
Employed, worked part-time	119,590	33%	56,325	31%	41,498	23%	217,413	30%
Employed, away from work	12,262	3%	5,167	3%	3,720	2%	21,149	3%
Unemployed, looking for full-time work	12,085	3%	6,013	3%	4,810	3%	22,908	3%
Unemployed, looking for part-time work	18,007	5%	11,012	6%	15,155	9%	44,174	6%
Not in the labour force	112,581	31%	69,153	38%	92,279	52%	274,013	38%
Not stated	1,536	<1%	730	<1%	1,116	1%	3,382	<1%

Status in Employment

In 2016 the majority of young Victorians were employees rather than business owners (Table 31). Overseas-born young people were slightly less likely to be an employee (96 per cent) compared with other Victorian young people (97 per cent), and were slightly more likely to run their own business (3 per cent).

Although small in percentage terms, overseas-born and second generation young people were slightly more likely to be a contributing family worker (both 1 per cent),³³ compared with third-plus generation young people (less than 1 per cent).

Table 31: Status in Employment³⁴ by Generation for Victorians aged 15 to 24 years, 2016

Status in Employment	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of youth pop
Employee	207,733	97%	91,009	97%	61,189	96%	359,931	96%
Owner manager incorporated enterprise, with or without employees	1,071	<1%	651	<1%	681	1%	2,403	1%
Owner manager unincorporated enterprise, with or without employees	3,945	2%	1,881	2%	1,413	2%	7,239	2%
Contributing family worker	1,043	<1%	748	1%	590	1%	2,381	1%
Not stated	2,075	1%	912	1%	734	1%	3,721	1%
Not applicable	144,204	40%	86,920	48%	113,355	64%	344,479	48%

Industry of Employment

In 2016, young people tended to work in both Retail Trade, and Accommodation and Food Services, compared with other industries (Table 32). Overseas-born young people were working in Accommodation and Food Services in higher percentage terms (29 per cent); whereas second-generation and third-plus generation young people were more likely to work in Retail Trade (25 per cent and 23 per cent respectively).

Table 32: Industry of employment by Generation for Victorians aged 15 to 24 years, 2016³⁵

Industry of employment	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL (excl. not stated)	as % of youth pop
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3,802	2%	580	1%	756	1%	5,138	1%
Mining	286	<1%	65	<1%	29	<1%	380	<1%
Manufacturing	11,799	6%	4,371	5%	3,454	6%	19,624	5%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	1,073	1%	423	<1%	240	<1%	1,736	<1%
Construction	22,456	11%	7,365	8%	2,919	5%	32,740	9%
Wholesale Trade	4,170	2%	2,059	2%	1,284	2%	7,513	2%
Retail Trade	48,036	23%	23,220	25%	10,736	18%	81,992	23%
Accommodation and Food Services	42,297	20%	17,947	20%	17,237	29%	77,481	22%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	4,044	2%	2,188	2%	2,183	4%	8,415	2%
Information Media and Telecommunications	3,086	1%	1,712	2%	779	1%	5,577	2%
Financial and Insurance Services	2,822	1%	2,287	3%	1,366	2%	6,475	2%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	2,599	1%	1,300	1%	709	1%	4,608	1%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	8,153	4%	4,757	5%	3,059	5%	15,969	4%
Administrative and Support Services	4,280	2%	2,045	2%	3,119	5%	9,444	3%
Public Administration and Safety	5,053	2%	2,202	2%	970	2%	8,225	2%
Education and Training	11,259	5%	5,510	6%	3,182	5%	19,951	6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	14,898	7%	6,648	7%	4,699	8%	26,245	7%
Arts and Recreation Services	8,536	4%	3,661	4%	1,332	2%	13,529	4%
Other Services	8,501	4%	3,119	3%	2,133	4%	13,753	4%
Not stated / Inadequately described	8,711	4%	3,738	4%	4,397	7%	16,846	4%

Occupation

Overall, all three groups of young people worked predominately in Sales, followed by Community and Personal Services (Table 33). However, overseas-born young people were more likely to work as Labourers (20 per cent), compared with third-generation plus (14 per cent) and second-generation (12 per cent) young people.

Third-plus generation young people were more likely to work as Technicians and Trades Workers (17 per cent) compared with only 13 per cent of second generation and 11 per cent of overseas-born young people.³⁶

Table 33: Occupation by Generation for Victorians aged 15 to 24 years, 2016

Occupation	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL (excl. not stated)	as % of youth pop
Managers	8,249	4%	3,532	4%	2,219	4%	14,000	4%
Professionals	17,591	8%	10,607	11%	7,159	11%	35,357	10%
Technicians and Trades Workers	36,416	17%	11,837	13%	6,639	11%	54,892	15%
Community and Personal Service Workers	38,894	18%	16,104	17%	11,904	19%	66,902	18%
Clerical and Administrative Workers	17,850	8%	9,965	11%	5,327	8%	33,142	9%
Sales Workers	56,222	26%	27,291	29%	13,572	22%	97,085	26%
Machinery Operators and Drivers	6,685	3%	3,094	3%	3,359	5%	13,138	4%
Labourers	30,731	14%	11,347	12%	12,848	20%	54,926	15%
Not stated / Inadequately described	3,225	1%	1,419	1%	1,556	2%	6,200	2%

Method of Travel to Work

In 2016 approximately one in four third-plus generation young people (26 per cent) and second generation young people (25 per cent) reported that they worked from home or 'did not go to work' compared with roughly one in eight (13 per cent) overseas-born young people (Table 34). Perhaps relatedly, overseas-born young people tended to use a vehicle (64 per cent) or Public Transport (17 per cent) in slightly higher numbers than other young people.

Table 34: Method of travel to work by Generation for Victorians aged 15 to 24 years, 2016

Method of Travel to Work	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of youth pop
Public Transport	6,116	8%	3,769	13%	45,605	17%	55,490	15%
Vehicle	46,371	59%	16,147	55%	169,787	64%	232,305	62%
Active Transport	5,539	7%	1,995	7%	14,427	5%	21,961	6%
Other Mode	198	<1%	61	<1%	970	<1%	1,229	<1%
Worked at home or did not go to work	20,347	26%	7,482	25%	35,574	13%	63,403	17%
Not stated	1,416	2%	416	1%	3,291	1%	5,123	1%

In 2016, overseas-born young people were travelling greater distances to work compared with other Victorian young people, with just under half (48 per cent) travelling ten kilometres or more compared with under a third (30 per cent) of third-plus generation and 29 per cent of second generation young people (Table 35).

Table 35: Distance travelled to work by Generation for Victorians aged 15 to 24 years, 2016³⁷

Distance travelled to work	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of youth pop
10km or less	53,743	70%	20,376	71%	133,141	52%	207,260	57%
More than 10 km	23,156	30%	8,496	29%	123,655	48%	155,307	43%

13. Income³⁸



**YOUNG PEOPLE LIVING
ON A FAMILY INCOME OF**

**LESS THAN
\$51,999**

1 in 4 (27%)

OVERSEAS-BORN

1 in 5 (21%)

SECOND GENERATION

AND 18%

THIRD-PLUS GENERATION

A higher percentage of young people born overseas are living on no personal income compared with other young people in Victoria in 2016 (Table 38). In the 15 to 19 year old age bracket, 60 per cent of overseas-born young people received no personal income, compared with 52 per cent of second generation and 44 per cent of third-plus generation young people (table 36A).

By the ages of 20 to 24 years, over a third of young people born overseas (34 per cent) were still living on no personal income, compared with lower rates of second generation (11 per cent) and third-plus generation (7 per cent) young people. This is most likely due to international students at times relying on family overseas to provide financial assistance. For those aged between 20 and 24 years, almost half (48 per cent) of third-plus generation young people were on an annual personal income of \$20,800-\$51,999, compared with just under a third (29 per cent) of young people born overseas (table 36B).³⁹

Table 36A: Personal Income by Generation and Age Group for Victorians aged 15 to 19 years, 2016

Age in Five Year Groups	Total Personal Income (weekly)	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of youth pop
15-19 years	Negative income	2,327	1%	1,558	2%	1,783	3%	5,668	2%
	Nil income	76,461	44%	44,695	52%	36,952	60%	158,108	49%
	\$1-\$399 (\$1-\$20,799)	75,262	44%	33,973	40%	18,140	30%	127,375	39%
	\$400-\$999 (\$20,800-\$51,999)	16,813	10%	5,207	6%	3,815	6%	25,835	8%
	\$1,000-\$1,999 (\$52,000-\$103,999)	844	<1%	296	<1%	521	1%	1,661	1%
	\$2,000-\$2,999 (\$104,000-\$155,999)	59	<1%	15	<1%	98	<1%	172	<1%
	\$3,000 or more (\$156,000 or more)	227	<1%	56	<1%	72	<1%	355	<1%
	Not stated	10,175	6%	3,816	4%	2,506	4%	16,497	9%

Table 36B: Personal Income by Generation and Age Group for Victorians aged 20 to 24 years, 2016

Age in Five Year Groups	Total Personal Income (weekly)	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of youth pop
20-24 years	Negative income	548	<1%	427	<1%	1,758	2%	2,733	1%
	Nil income	11,861	7%	10,082	11%	37,502	34%	59,445	16%
	\$1-\$399 (\$1-\$20,799)	54,738	32%	32,212	36%	31,166	28%	118,116	31%
	\$400-\$999 (\$20,800-\$51,999)	83,206	48%	36,995	41%	32,858	29%	153,059	41%
	\$1,000-\$1,999 (\$52,000-\$103,999)	21,969	13%	10,222	11%	7,535	7%	39,726	11%
	\$2,000-\$2,999 (\$104,000-\$155,999)	620	<1%	297	<1%	346	<1%	1,263	<1%
	\$3,000 or more (\$156,000 or more)	553	<1%	166	<1%	283	<1%	1,002	<1%
	Not stated	4,409	2%	2,118	2%	2,614	2%	9,141	8%

Overseas-born young people were more likely to be living on lower family incomes, with approximately one in four (27 per cent) living on a family income of \$51,999 or less (Table 37).⁴⁰ Similarly, roughly one in five second generation young people (21 per cent) were living on a family income of less than \$51,999 per year.

In contrast, a greater proportion of young people born in Australia were on higher family incomes (\$156,000 or more) – over one quarter (26 per cent) of third plus generation young people, and just under a quarter (23 per cent) of second generation young people. Only 16 per cent of overseas-born young people were in this same bracket.

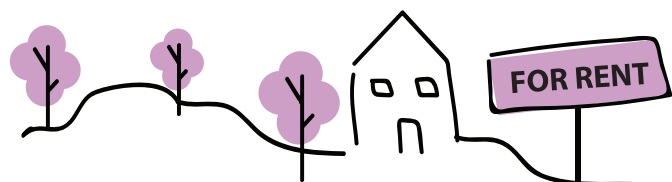
Also worth noting is that just under half (42 per cent) of overseas-born young people responded that this question was 'non applicable', perhaps related to the large numbers of this cohort residing outside the family home, such as could be the case for international students who came to Australia independently.

Table 37: Family Income by Generation for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016

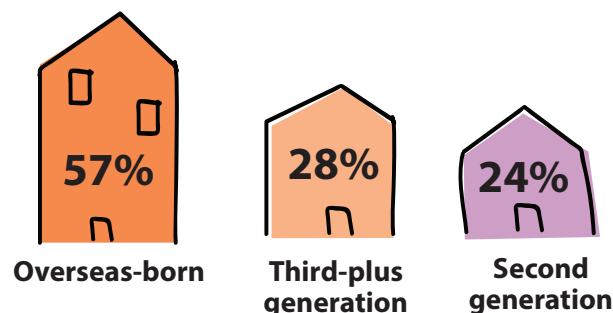
Total Family Income as Stated (weekly)	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of youth pop
Negative income	756	<1%	580	<1%	1,011	1%	2,347	<1%
Nil income	3,180	1%	2,536	1%	7,042	5%	12,758	2%
\$1-\$399 (\$1-\$20,799)	10,927	3%	7,632	4%	7,634	6%	26,193	4%
\$400-\$999 (\$20,800-\$51,999)	60,339	15%	36,426	17%	26,578	21%	123,343	17%
\$1,000-\$1,999 (\$52,000-\$103,999)	120,734	30%	66,105	32%	40,696	32%	227,535	31%
\$2,000-\$2,999 (\$104,000-\$155,999)	98,612	25%	47,745	23%	24,562	19%	170,919	23%
\$3,000 or more (\$156,000 or more)	104,758	26%	48,071	23%	21,095	16%	173,924	24%
All incomes not stated	5,079	1%	1,986	1%	1,237	1%	8,302	1%
Not applicable	67,185	14%	23,630	10%	92,763	42%	183,578	20%

14. Housing

A higher proportion of overseas-born young people were renting compared to third-plus or second generation young people.



PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG PEOPLE RENTING



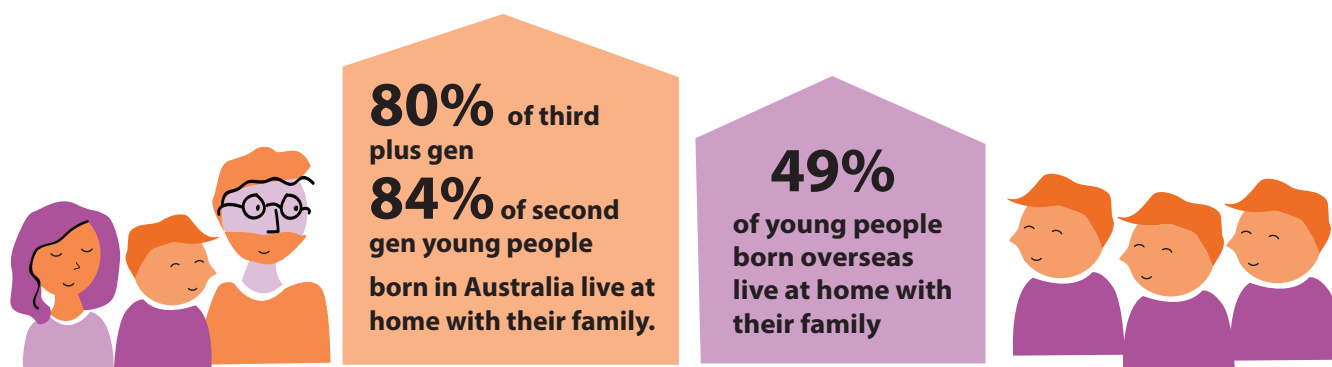
A higher proportion of overseas-born young people were renting (57 per cent), compared with third-plus generation young people (28 per cent) and second generation young people (24 per cent) in 2016 (Table 38).⁴¹ Conversely, young people born in Australia were more likely to live in a dwelling that was owned or mortgage-owned. Approximately three quarters of third-plus generation (71 per cent) and second generation young people (75 per cent) lived in a household that owned a house, either outright or with a mortgage, compared to just over half of overseas-born young people (52 per cent).

Table 38: Tenure and Landlord Type by Generation for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016

Tenure and Landlord Type	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of the youth pop
Owned outright	96,233	21%	58,843	26%	19,751	10%	174,827	20%
Owned with a mortgage	226,941	50%	112,373	49%	61,843	32%	401,157	46%
Rented: Real estate agent	88,911	20%	36,340	16%	77,783	41%	203,034	23%
Rented: State or territory housing authority	10,434	2%	6,213	3%	4,005	2%	20,652	2%
Rented: Person not in same household	23,471	5%	9,977	4%	19,201	10%	52,649	6%
Rented: Housing co-operative, community or church group	1,607	<1%	630	<1%	1,181	1%	3,418	<1%
Rented: Other landlord type	3,146	1%	1,419	1%	4,793	3%	9,358	1%
Rented: Landlord type not stated	1,665	<1%	729	<1%	894	<1%	3,288	<1%
Other tenure type	1,823	<1%	883	<1%	1,231	1%	3,937	<1%
Tenure type not stated	7,345	2%	4,097	2%	6,748	3%	18,190	2%
Not applicable	9,976	2%	3,211	1%	7,442	4%	20,629	2%

15. Children and family

Young people **BORN IN AUSTRALIA** were more likely to live at home with their family than **YOUNG PEOPLE BORN OVERSEAS**



In 2016 the majority of young women aged 15 to 24 years in Victoria did not have children. However, young women born overseas were slightly more likely (4 per cent) than Australian-born young women (3 per cent of third-plus generation and 2 per cent of second generation young people) to have a child (Table 39).

Table 39: Number of Children by Generation for Victorian females aged 15 to 24 years, 2016

Number of Children Ever Born (ranges)	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of the youth pop
No children	158,774	95%	81,235	97%	77,191	95%	317,200	95%
One child	5,836	3%	1,958	2%	2,855	4%	10,649	3%
Two children	2,200	1%	632	1%	980	1%	3,812	1%
Three or more children	663	<1%	133	<1%	320	<1%	1,116	<1%
Not stated	9,368	5%	5,572	6%	6,418	7%	21,358	6%

Overseas-born young people were also slightly more likely to be in a registered marriage (5 per cent), compared with second or third-plus generation young people (both 1 per cent) (Table 40). Third-plus generation young people were more likely to be in a de facto marriage (7 per cent) compared with only 4-5 per cent of other young Victorians. Young people born with at least one parent born overseas were most likely to not be married (95 per cent).

Table 40: Marital Status by Generation for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016

Social Marital Status	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of the youth pop
Married in a registered marriage	3,501	1%	2,342	1%	8,363	5%	14,206	2%
Married in a de facto marriage	23,469	7%	7,128	4%	8,750	5%	39,347	6%
Not married	309,555	92%	164,476	95%	149,420	90%	623,451	92%
Not applicable	135,048	29%	60,637	26%	38,316	19%	234,001	26%

Young people born in Australia were more likely to be living at home (80 per cent of third-plus generation and 84 per cent of second generation), compared with just under half (40 per cent) of overseas-born young people in 2016 (Appendix 6).⁴² Relatedly, young people born overseas were more likely to be part of a share household (20 per cent) compared with third-plus generation (5 per cent) and second generation (4 per cent) Australian-born young people. Overseas-born young people were also more likely to be living with an unrelated family (7 per cent) or with a sibling (5 per cent) or aunt/uncle (2 per cent). They were also more likely to be living alone (5 per cent), compared with second and third-plus generation young people (both 2 per cent).

16. Self-care and unpaid assistance

Young people needing assistance with core activities:



Need for assistance

A slightly higher proportion of third-plus generation young people (3 per cent) needed assistance with core activities,⁴³ compared with second generation (2 per cent) and overseas-born young people (1 per cent) (Table 41).

Table 41: Need for assistance by Generation for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016

Core Activity Need for Assistance	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of the youth pop
Does not have need for assistance with core activities	451,120	97%	226,294	98%	200,502	99%	877,916	2%
Has need for assistance with core activities	15,063	3%	5,721	2%	1,570	1%	22,354	98%
Not stated	5,389	1%	2,572	1%	2,761	1%	10,722	1%

Unpaid assistance to a person with a disability

Second generation young people were slightly more likely to provide unpaid assistance to someone with a disability (6 per cent), compared with other young Victorians (5 per cent) (Table 42). Young women were also slightly more likely to be in an unpaid caring role, with three per cent of both third-plus generation and overseas-born young women providing care, compared to two per cent of their male counterparts.

Table 42: Unpaid Assistance to a person with a disability by Generation and Sex for Victorians aged 15 to 24 years, 2016

Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability	Sex	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of the youth pop
No unpaid assistance provided	Male	168,108	48%	84,935	48%	83,147	48%	336,190	48%
	Female	160,746	46%	81,144	46%	80,830	47%	322,720	46%
Provided unpaid assistance	Male	8,198	2%	4,866	3%	3,894	2%	16,958	2%
	Female	10,369	3%	5,975	3%	4,538	3%	20,882	3%
Not stated		12,656	4%	5,196	3%	5,540	3%	23,392	3%

Unpaid domestic work

In general, young women in Victoria were performing more unpaid domestic work compared with young men in 2016 (Table 43).⁴⁴ Just under one in five young women across all three groups (17 per cent) performed five to fourteen hours of unpaid domestic work compared with only 11 per cent of second generation and third-plus generation young men, and 12 per cent of overseas-born young men.

Overseas-born young people were most likely to *not* be performing any unpaid domestic work, with over half (53 per cent) of young men and just under half (45 per cent) of young women indicating they had undertaken 'Nil hours' in the past week.

Table 43: Hours of unpaid domestic work by Generation and Sex for Victorians aged 15 to 24 years, 2016

Unpaid Domestic Work	Sex	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of the youth pop by sex
Nil hours	Male	72,399	41%	40,126	45%	46,579	53%	159,104	45%
	Female	49,852	29%	28,549	33%	38,694	45%	117,095	34%
Less than 5 hours	Male	82,475	47%	38,786	43%	27,901	32%	149,162	42%
	Female	83,099	48%	40,343	46%	27,719	32%	151,161	44%
5 to 14 hours	Male	19,011	11%	9,564	11%	10,723	12%	39,298	11%
	Female	29,878	17%	14,989	17%	14,277	17%	59,144	17%
15 to 29 hours	Male	2,080	1%	1,109	1%	1,606	2%	4,795	1%
	Female	5,159	3%	2,262	3%	3,088	4%	10,509	3%
30 hours or more	Male	975	1%	483	1%	728	1%	2,186	1%
	Female	3,564	2%	1,271	1%	1,811	2%	6,646	2%
Not stated	Male	6,270	3%	2,508	3%	2,854	3%	11,632	3%
	Female	5,270	3%	2,159	2%	2,125	2%	9,554	3%

Unpaid child care

While the vast majority of young people did not provide unpaid child care in the past two weeks, those that did were more likely to be young women than young men.⁴⁵ A greater proportion of young women (3-4 per cent) provided care for their own child, compared to young men (1-2 per cent) (Appendix 7). The gender discrepancy in terms of providing unpaid child care appears greatest among overseas-born young people, with four per cent of young women caring for their own child compared to only one per cent of young men.

17. Voluntary Work



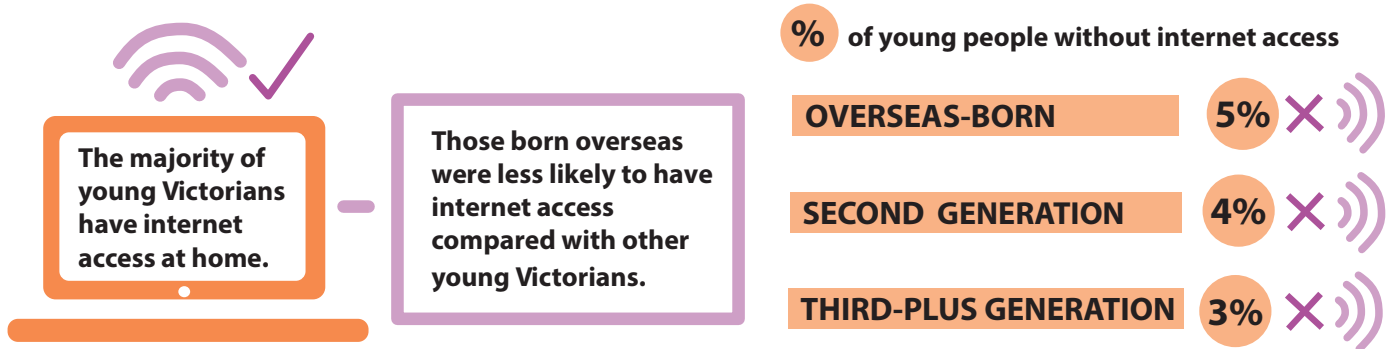
In 2016, higher numbers of young women across all groups were engaging in voluntary work compared with men, with 20-25 per cent of young women involved in some kind of voluntary role compared with 16-20 per cent of young men (Table 44).

Third-plus generation young people were engaged in volunteering to a greater degree (25 per cent of young women, and 20 per cent of young men). Overseas-born young people were engaged in volunteering to a lesser degree (20 per cent of young women and 16 per cent of young men) compared with other young Victorians.

Table 44: Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group by Generation and Sex for Victorians aged 15 to 24 years, 2016

Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group	Sex	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of the youth pop
Not a volunteer	Male	142,753	80%	74,743	83%	73,862	84%	291,358	82%
	Female	129,457	75%	67,580	77%	68,328	80%	265,365	77%
Volunteer	Male	34,784	20%	15,614	17%	13,841	16%	64,239	18%
	Female	42,691	25%	20,112	23%	17,582	20%	80,385	23%
Not stated	Male	5,687	3%	2,194	2%	2,537	3%	10,418	3%
	Female	4,674	3%	1,863	2%	1,877	2%	8,414	2%

18. Internet access



The vast majority of young Victorians reported having internet access at home (Table 45). However those born overseas were slightly less likely to have internet access in the home; five per cent of overseas young people did not have internet access at home, compared with only four per cent of third-plus generation and three per cent of second generation young people.

Table 45: Internet Connection in the home⁴⁶ by Generation for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016⁴⁷

Dwelling Internet Connection	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of the youth pop
Internet accessed from dwelling	438,110	96%	221,769	97%	180,444	95%	840,323	96%
Internet not accessed from dwelling	16,304	4%	5,729	3%	9,995	5%	32,028	4%
Not stated	7,163	2%	4,005	2%	6,975	3%	18,143	2%
Not applicable	9,976	2%	3,211	1%	7,442	4%	20,629	2%

Conclusion

This 2016 Census report on young people in Victoria provides a snapshot of the ever-changing face of young people from refugee and migrant backgrounds in our community. It highlights trends and differences across three groups of young people living in Victoria – those born overseas, those born in Australia who have at least one parent born overseas (second generation), and those born in Australia with both parents born in Australia (third-plus generation). Although this report groups young people according to these particular features, there is of course great diversity amongst young people who fall into any one of these categories. Broad analysis can still be helpful however in understanding basic trends:

“It must be remembered that there is great diversity of ethnicities within CALD and refugee population groups which not only requires a range of differing needs and services but also translates into different settlement and distribution patterns that need to be understood more fully. However, it is useful to first assess them more broadly as population groups in order to understand how youth from CALD and refugee countries, as new additions to Australia’s population, are benchmarked against the Australian-born youth population.”⁴⁸

Victoria’s young people are more culturally diverse than ever. The 2016 Census reveals that the numbers of young Victorians born overseas are on the rise; many are newly-arrived and geographically mobile. Almost two-thirds of Victorian young people who were born overseas were born in one of ten countries, with one in every five born in China and one in every ten born in India. Significant numbers of young people in Victoria identify with no religion. The majority of overseas-born and second generation young people live in metropolitan cities in Victoria, compared with more than a third of third-plus generation young people who live in rural or regional areas.

Overseas-born young people are more likely to be studying when compared with their peers, whereas third-plus generation young people are more likely to working – both full-time or part-time. Overseas-born young people are slightly more likely than their peers to be unemployed and looking for part-time work. Overseas-born young people are also more likely to be renting; living on no personal income; or living on lower family incomes overall. They are also less likely than their peers to be engaged in volunteering.

Access to accurate data and information is essential to inform good decision-making. This report provides an overview to assist us in understanding the young people who currently call Victoria home, with a particular emphasis on those from refugee and migrant backgrounds.

End notes



- 1 For more information see: ABS, 2013; FECCA, 2019; AIFS, 2008; DSS, 2015.
- 2 See: ABS, 2006; ABS, 2017, *Information Paper: Census of Population and Housing, 2016*.
- 3 For more on Visitors to Australia and Place of Usual Residence see: ABS, 2016, *2901.0 - Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016*.
- 4 See *Appendix 8* for further information.
- 5 DPC, 2017.
- 6 MYAN, 2014.
- 7 ABS, 2016. *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 2016*.
- 8 TableBuilder is an online self-help tool which enables users to create tables, graphs and maps of Census data. See ABS. (2017). *Tablebuilder*.
- 9 See *Appendix 8* for further information.
- 10 SEIFA IRSAD ranks areas in Australia from 1 to 10 where a low score indicates relatively greater disadvantage and a lack of advantage in general. For more information on SEIFA IRSAD see *Notes*.
- 11 This figure includes 'Not Stated' responses.
- 12 VicHealth, Data61, CSIRO and MYAN, 2017.
- 13 Unless otherwise stated, throughout this document 'Not Stated' includes not stated, inadequately described and at sea responses for country of birth of person (BPLP – 2 Digit Level) and country of birth of parents (BPPP).
- 14 DET, 2016.
- 15 Between 2006 and 2007 there was the highest record of citizenship approvals since 1949, attributed in part to the introduction of new residency requirements (extended from two to four years in July 2007) and a more rigorous citizenship test (in October 2007). Additionally, in more recent years significant delays in citizenship processing times have developed - what was formerly a two to four month process, has in a number of cases become a one to two year wait. See: Klapdor, Coombs and Bohm, 2009; Commonwealth Ombudsman, 2017.
- 16 'Newly arrived' is typically defined as being in Australia for 5 years or less. See *Appendix 2* for a more detailed breakdown of length of time in Australia.
- 17 SBS, 2017: Premier of Victoria, 2018.
- 18 According to the ABS: "The list of main English-speaking countries (MESC) provided here is not an attempt to classify countries on the basis of whether or not English is the predominant or official language of each country. It is a list of the main countries from which Australia receives, or has received, significant numbers of overseas settlers who are likely to speak English. These countries comprise the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, and the United States of America. It is important to note that being from a non-main English-speaking country does not imply a lack of proficiency in English." ABS, 2010, p. 49.

- 19 Dataset: Characteristics of Recent Migrants, 2016 & 2010 - Age (15 to 24) by Country of birth (MESC) by State or territory of usual residence (Victoria). The scope of the survey is restricted to people aged 15 years and over who were usual residents of private dwellings and excludes overseas residents living in Australia (among others). ABS, 2010, p. 42.
- 20 Percentages exclude 'Not Stated' responses.
- 21 This data is drawn from the LANP variable. As noted by the ABS: "This question only allows for one answer and therefore the number of responses shown in the category '1201 English' is not all persons who speak English, but specifically persons who speak only English at home." ABS, 2016, *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016*. Percentages exclude 'not stated' responses.
- 22 Based on the ENGP variable that includes only those who report a language other than English to the 'language spoken at home' question. ABS, 2016, *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016*.
- 23 Ancestry was calculated using the ANCP1 variable (first response to ancestry). ABS, 2016, *Census of Population and Housing: Understanding the Census and Census Data, Australia, 2016*.
- 24 Percentages exclude 'Not Stated' responses.
- 25 ABS, 2017, *Victoria records highest population rise of all States and Territories*.
- 26 Ibid.
- 27 SEIFA IRSAD data on LGAs has been accessed from ABS Local Government Area, Indexes, SEIFA 2016, on 10 April 2018. ABS, 2018.
- 28 Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD). A low score indicates relatively greater disadvantage and a lack of advantage in general. A high score indicates a relative lack of disadvantage and greater advantage in general.
- 29 In the case of SEIFA deciles, the ABS divides scores of LGAs into ten equal groups. The lowest scoring 10% of areas are given a decile number of 1, the second-lowest 10% of areas are given a decile number of 2 and so on, up to the highest 10% of areas which are given a decile number of 10.
- 30 For a full description of these categories see ABS, 2016, *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016*.
- 31 The population not in the labour force (that is, not currently economically active) comprises all persons not currently employed or unemployed, irrespective of age. ABS, 2018, *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods, Feb 2018*.
- 32 ABS, 2016, *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016*.
- 33 According to the ABS, a 'contributing family worker' is "a person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative". ABS, 2016, *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016*.
- 34 SIEMP was new to the Census in 2016 and defines an employed persons status in employment for the main job held in the week prior to Census night. ABS, 2016, *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016*. Percentages exclude 'Not applicable' and 'Not stated'.
- 35 The INDP variable describes the industries in which employed people aged 15 years and over work. ABS, 2016, *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016*.
- 36 ABS, 2016, *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016*.

- 37** Percentages exclude 'Not Applicable' and 'Not Stated'.
- 38** People were asked to report the total of all their wages and salaries, government benefits, pensions, allowances and any other income they *usually* receive, before deductions for tax, superannuation contributions, health insurance, amounts salary sacrificed, or any other automatic deductions. ABS, 2016, *Income Data in the Census*.
- 39** According to the Australian Council of Social Services, the poverty line for a single adult in 2016 was \$426.30 per week. ACOSS, 2016.
- 40** This data was sourced from the Census 2016, Place of Enumeration (MB). This means totals will be different to totals for Place of Usual Residence (UR). Totals were calculated by summing the personal incomes reported by all family members aged 15 years and over. Not applicable includes: Non-family/Non-classifiable households, Unoccupied private dwellings, Non-private dwellings & Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s. ABS, 2016, *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016*.
- 41** As with Table 40, this data was sourced from Place of Enumeration (MB), as such totals may differ to data sourced from Usual Place of Residence (UR).
- 42** This includes the combined categories: Child under 15; Dependent student; and Non-dependent student. ABS, 2016, *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016*.
- 43** The Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP) variable measures the number of people with a profound or severe disability. For more on this variable see ABS, 2016, *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016*.
- 44** The ABS asks how many hours people spent on unpaid domestic work for their household in the last week. The ABS asks whether people spent any unpaid time looking after children in the fortnight prior to the Census. It applies to all people aged 15 years and over. ABS, 2016, *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016*.
- 45** ABS, 2016, *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016*.
- 46** Note: Dwelling Internet Connection (NEDD) data was sourced from 2016 Census, Place of Enumeration (MB). ABS, 2016, *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016*.
- 47** Percentages exclude 'Not Applicable' and 'Not Stated'.
- 48** MYAN, 2014.
- 49** Total 'Not stated' responses for 'Length of time in Australia' and 'Citizenship Status' equals 9559 (5%).
- 50** The Relationship in Household (RLHP) variable is used to record the relationship of each person in a family to the family reference person or, where a person is not part of a family, that person's relationship to the household reference person. ABS, 2016, *Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary, 2016*.
- 51** See for example: FECCA, 2019; MYAN, 2014; Giles, 2019; Davidson, 2019.
- 52** Sitou, 2019.
- 53** Dr Tim Soutphommasane quoted in Tattersall, 2016.
- 54** Simon-Davies. (2018). *Population and migration statistics in Australia*. Retrieved from https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/rp/rp1819/Quick_Guides/PopulationStatistics

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Citizenship status by Length of time in Australia for Overseas-born Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016⁴⁹

Years in Australia	Australian citizen	Not Australian citizen
24	95%	5%
23	95%	5%
22	95%	5%
21	94%	6%
20	92%	8%
19	93%	7%
18	91%	9%
17	91%	9%
16	89%	11%
15	82%	18%
14	81%	19%
13	83%	17%
12	82%	18%
11	82%	18%
10	80%	20%
9	74%	26%
8	66%	34%
7	58%	42%
6	41%	59%
5	24%	76%
4	8%	92%
3	5%	95%
2	3%	97%
1	2%	98%
0	1%	99%

Appendix 2: Length of time in Australia for Overseas-born Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016

Years in Australia	as % of youth population
24	<1%
23	<1%
22	1%
21	1%
20	1%
19	1%
18	1%
17	2%
16	2%
15	2%
14	2%
13	3%
12	3%
11	4%
10	4%
9	4%
8	5%
7	4%
6	4%
5	5%
4	7%
3	9%
2	11%
1	14%
0	10%
Not stated	5%

Appendix 3: Top 10 LGAs by Year for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years

LGA	2016	as % of youth pop	LGA	2011	as % of youth pop	LGA	2006	as % of youth pop
Casey	50,822	6%	Casey	43,417	5%	Casey	38,194	5%
Melbourne	37,285	4%	Greater Geelong	32,435	4%	Greater Geelong	32,624	4%
Greater Geelong	35,808	4%	Monash	29,628	4%	Brimbank	29,307	4%
Monash	34,506	4%	Hume	29,442	4%	Monash	29,035	4%
Hume	34,357	4%	Brimbank	28,882	4%	Boroondara	28,252	4%
Wyndham	31,973	4%	Boroondara	28,270	3%	Hume	27,444	3%
Brimbank	31,715	3%	Knox	25,377	3%	Knox	26,817	3%
Boroondara	30,595	3%	Wyndham	25,113	3%	Yarra Ranges	24,354	3%
Whittlesea	30,348	3%	Whittlesea	24,515	3%	Whitehorse	22,594	3%
Whitehorse	27,822	3%	Whitehorse	23,983	3%	Whittlesea	21,935	3%

Appendix 4: Top 10 LGAs by Year for Second generation Victorians aged 12 to 24 years

LGA	2016	LGA	2011	LGA	2006
Casey (C)	7%	Casey (C)	7%	Brimbank (C)	6%
Brimbank (C)	6%	Brimbank (C)	6%	Casey (C)	6%
Hume (C)	6%	Hume (C)	5%	Hume (C)	5%
Greater Dandenong (C)	4%	Whittlesea (C)	4%	Whittlesea (C)	4%
Whittlesea (C)	4%	Monash (C)	4%	Monash (C)	4%
Monash (C)	4%	Greater Dandenong (C)	4%	Knox (C)	4%
Wyndham (C)	4%	Knox (C)	4%	Greater Dandenong (C)	4%
Boroondara (C)	4%	Boroondara (C)	3%	Moreland (C)	3%
Moreland (C)	3%	Wyndham (C)	3%	Boroondara (C)	3%
Knox (C)	3%	Moreland (C)	3%	Greater Geelong (C)	3%

Appendix 5: Top 10 LGAs by Year for Third-plus generation Victorians aged 12 to 24 years

LGA	2016	LGA	2011	LGA	2006
Greater Geelong (C)	5%	Greater Geelong (C)	5%	Greater Geelong (C)	5%
Casey (C)	4%	Casey (C)	4%	Casey (C)	4%
Yarra Ranges (S)	3%	Yarra Ranges (S)	4%	Yarra Ranges (S)	4%
Boroondara (C)	3%	Greater Bendigo (C)	3%	Knox (C)	3%
Greater Bendigo (C)	3%	Boroondara (C)	3%	Greater Bendigo (C)	3%
Mornington Peninsula (S)	3%	Ballarat (C)	3%	Boroondara (C)	3%
Ballarat (C)	3%	Knox (C)	3%	Ballarat (C)	3%
Whittlesea (C)	3%	Mornington Peninsula (S)	3%	Mornington Peninsula (S)	3%
Knox (C)	3%	Hume (C)	3%	Hume (C)	3%
Hume (C)	3%	Frankston (C)	3%	Banyule (C)	3%

Appendix 6: Relationship in household by Generation for Victorians aged 12 to 24 years, 2016⁵⁰

Relationship in Household	Third-plus gen	as % of gen	Second gen	as % of gen	Overseas Born	as % of gen	TOTAL	as % of the youth pop
Husband, Wife or Partner in a registered marriage	3,700	1%	2,440	1%	8,542	4%	14,682	2%
Husband, Wife or Partner in de facto marriage, opposite-sex couple	22,573	5%	6,770	3%	8,120	4%	37,463	4%
Husband, Wife or Partner in de facto marriage, male same-sex couple	697	<1%	266	<1%	471	<1%	1,434	<1%
Lone parent	3,733	1%	1,087	<1%	859	<1%	5,679	1%
Child under 15	108,968	24%	51,552	22%	26,384	13%	186,904	21%
Dependent student	156,612	34%	95,165	41%	50,496	26%	302,273	34%
Non-dependent child	99,379	22%	48,855	21%	18,925	10%	167,159	19%
Brother/sister	6,947	2%	4,009	2%	9,753	5%	20,709	2%
Cousin	387	<1%	164	<1%	2,115	1%	2,666	<1%
Uncle/aunt	10	<1%	0	<1%	35	<1%	45	<1%
Nephew/niece	1,116	<1%	661	<1%	3,641	2%	5,418	1%
Other related individual (nec)	261	<1%	109	<1%	503	<1%	873	<1%
Unrelated individual living in family household	7,107	2%	2,164	1%	13,181	7%	22,452	3%
Group household member	24,831	5%	8,326	4%	40,180	20%	73,337	8%
Lone person	9,184	2%	3,948	2%	9,743	5%	22,875	3%
Visitor (from within Australia)	16,182	4%	5,929	3%	4,356	2%	26,467	3%
Other non-classifiable relationship	230	<1%	86	<1%	99	<1%	415	<1%
Not applicable	9,677	2%	3,059	1%	7,473	4%	20,209	2%

Appendix 7: Unpaid Child Care by Generation and Sex for Victorians aged 15 to 24-year-old, 2016

Unpaid Child Care	Sex	Third-plus gen	as % of gen by sex	Second gen	as % of gen by sex	Overseas Born	as % of gen by sex	TOTAL	as % of youth pop
Did not provide child care	Male	166,535	94%	86,019	95%	83,960	96%	336,514	95%
	Female	151,359	88%	79,428	91%	78,433	91%	309,220	90%
Cared for own child/ children	Male	33,82	2%	1,035	1%	1,112	1%	5,529	2%
	Female	7,123	4%	2,336	3%	3,237	4%	12,696	4%
Cared for other child/ children	Male	7,086	4%	3,131	3%	2,383	3%	12,600	4%
	Female	13,023	8%	5,615	6%	4,008	5%	22,646	7%
Cared for own and other child/ children	Male	142	<1%	76	<1%	64	<1%	282	0%
	Female	429	<1%	146	<1%	133	<1%	708	0%
Not stated	Male	6,083	3%	2,296	2%	2,755	3%	11,134	3%
	Female	4,908	3%	2,020	2%	1,945	2%	8,873	2%
Not applicable	Male	0		0		0		0	0%
	Female	17,318	9%	9,079	9%	12,773	13%	39,170	10%

Appendix 8: First, Second and Third-plus generation young Australians in the Census

To provide a more detailed picture of the young people from refugee and migrant backgrounds who call Victoria home this report categorises young people according to three groups:

- + *Third-plus generation* – young people born in Australia, with both parents born in Australia. This category includes those whose families have been in Australia for a number of generations.
- + *Second generation* – young people born in Australia, with at least one parent born overseas.
- + *Overseas-born* – young people born outside of Australia.

It is worth noting that issues and challenges of measuring cultural background in Australia have been raised by many others, most notably in the context of the lack of data in this area serving as a significant barrier to our understanding of cultural diversity in the Australian context.⁵¹ The lack of depth and nuance within current data collection measures on cultural background, for example the exclusion of race and ethnicity from our national census and in our organisations and institutions, means that after decades of multiculturalism we still don't fully understand our cultural diversity, what it looks like and how it is impacting our society. Without a more detailed and nuanced picture of the complexity of cultural diversity in Australia we are unable identify which groups are excluded from access to opportunities, why we continue to lack cultural diversity in leadership, and where biases and discrimination are contributing to inequality.

While the case has repeatedly been made for better and more nuanced collection of data on cultural diversity, it is important to also acknowledge that a number of challenges exist when it comes to collecting accurate, timely and detailed data on cultural background. For young people from refugee and migrant backgrounds a number

of challenges are particularly pertinent. Firstly, the fluidity of identity, particularly cultural identity, can make it particularly difficult to measure. Secondly, attitudes, beliefs and experiences regarding the collection and use of personal data can influence data collection, especially when an individual holds concerns about how data on race, ethnicity and/or culture may be used as a means to further discriminate, dehumanise or persecute them. Thirdly, cultural background can be incredibly complex:

“Cultural background is as much about how a census data point defines you as it is about the way someone else defines you, and as such how you identify. This more complex way of viewing cultural diversity includes your physical appearance, accent, dress, languages spoken, name and ethno-religious affiliation or, a combination of these factors.

Illustrating this complexity is the example of a fourth-generation Australian woman who noted that she is constantly asked where she is from, as she has an Asian cultural background. She identifies as culturally diverse even though the statistics don’t capture her as such.”⁵²

Despite these challenges former Race Discrimination Commissioner, Dr Tim Soutphommasane, has argued that such concerns are precisely why we need improved data and reporting on cultural diversity because “without the data, you can’t even start improving the state of play.”⁵³ According to Dr Dimitria Groutis, Associate Professor of Work and Organisational Studies at University of Sydney Business School:

“Until we take up the challenge to count culture in a meaningful and respectful way, we will remain in the dark about how and whether or not we are capitalising on cultural diversity; which groups are excluded from access to opportunities; and how we can address the lack of cultural diversity in the senior leadership suite of our government, non-government and corporate institutions.”⁵⁴

In this report, we used available Census data (extracted from ABS TableBuilder between January and March 2018) to provide information on these three groups of young people.

All data in this report, unless otherwise stated, includes young people who reported:

- + Usual Place of Residence (UR) as Victoria
- + Age (AGEP) as between 12 and 24 years (inclusive)

The following provides information on how we used the available data to further categorise young Victorians into the three distinct groups referred to in this report.

Overseas-born	Total number of young people <u>excluding</u> those who responded to Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) with ‘Australia (incl. external territories)’
Second generation	Total number of young people who responded to Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) as ‘Australia (incl. external territories)’ <u>excluding</u> those who responded to BPPP (Country of Birth of Parents) with ‘Both parents born in Australia’
Third-plus generation	Total number of young people who responded to BPLP (Country of Birth of Person) with ‘Australia (incl. external territories)’ <u>and</u> to BPPP (Country of Birth of Parents) with ‘Both parents born in Australia’

Note: Unless otherwise stated throughout this report figures and percentages have been calculated using the total excluding any ‘Not Stated’, Supplementary or Other (e.g. ‘Inadequately Described’ & ‘Born at Sea’) responses.

Appendix 9: A note on language: the young people we work with tell us they prefer not to be defined by labels – we all have culture, we all contribute to Australia's cultural diversity.

Throughout this report we have referred to evidence of increasing cultural diversity of Victoria's youth population. This phrase is used to capture the changing demographics of all young Victorians aged 12 to 24 years over the ten years until 2016. This includes changes in the countries of birth profiles for young Victorians and their parents, the diversity of languages young people speak at home, as well as their self-reported ancestry, age profile, where they live, and their study and work profile. Cultural diversity in this sense is an inclusive term, it encapsulates all young Victorian's and describes differences across the population as a whole and how the profile of this cohort has changed over time.

By way of contrast, we have intentionally chosen not to use the term (or category) CALD – culturally and linguistically diverse. This is because, rather than accurately describing the cultural and linguistic plurality of this country, the term CALD is typically 'othering' as it serves to reinforce the inaccurate and sometimes damaging idea that there is a dominant 'mainstream' Australian cultural identity or group to which people and communities from non-Anglo-Celtic, non-Western European religions, languages, ethnicities and cultural norms do not belong. It is also noted in this report that we have chosen not to use proxy variables, such as country of birth or main language other than English spoken at home to report on cultural identity or visa stream. This is because the use of proxies can create an inaccurate or incomplete picture.

Instead, we have chosen to use generational categories to report on the diversity of Victoria's young people. These categories were determined based on the available data and CMY's experience working with young people from refugee and migrant backgrounds – particularly the impact factors such as length of time in Australia and country of birth of parents can have on a young person's experiences of services and supports, as well as how a young person identifies and sees themselves, and how they are seen by others. We do however acknowledge that there are also limitations with this approach (see p. 9) and recognise the use of a range of different methods to capture a similar picture by others.

Importantly, these decisions are an intentional effort by CMY to help young people shape the national conversation on cultural diversity. Young Australians do not want their differences to be used to categorise them into homogeneous groups and static stereotypes – they want to build on their diversity as a strength. To do this, it is essential that every Australian understands how they contribute to the nation's diversity – by recognising that each of us has culture, that this culture is a valued part of our identity, and that cultural diversity is the cornerstone of Australia's success.

Appendix 10: International students: A significant and growing cohort

The Australian Census of Population and Housing counts all people in Australia on Census night. In this report, unless otherwise stated, we have filtered data by Victoria as the 'Place of Usual Residence'. Census counts by place of usual residences are a count of people based on the place where they usually live. This information is determined from responses to the question of usual residence on the census form and excludes temporary visitors to the area (such as interstate visitors and those who indicated they would be resident in Australia for less than a year). However, all other visitors, including international students, regardless of citizenship status or visa, who are usually resident in the area, are included in the place of usual residence count.⁵⁴

This means that international students, and those on graduate visas, have been included in the data for this report. As noted throughout this report, international students make up an increasing proportion of Victoria's youth population.¹⁴ Notably, the two top countries of birth for international students in Victoria (and Australia overall) are China and India.¹⁷ This can influence the overall data, particularly with regard to the category of 'overseas-born' young people and should be kept in mind when viewing the data.

International students are important cohort for services to consider in their planning and programming. Often, international students are not eligible for the full suite of services and supports available to domestic students and yet international students are likely to also face a range of complex issues and needs.

Appendix 11: Data Snapshot



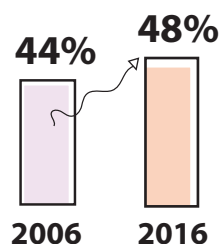
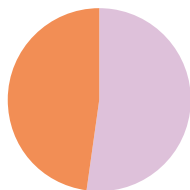
A Young and Multicultural Victoria: The 2016 Census Data Snapshot

Victoria's youth population is increasingly diverse

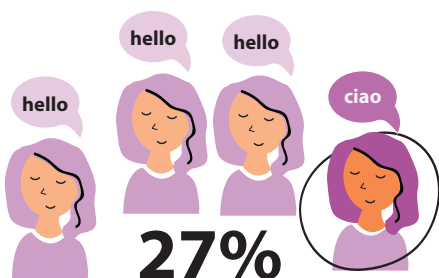
48%

of Victoria's
young people

aged 12 to 24 years were either born overseas or had at least one parent born overseas, an increase of 4% from a decade earlier.



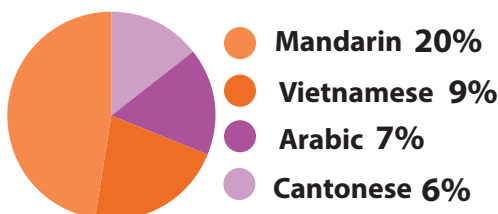
Language



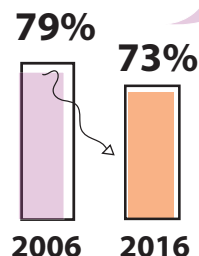
27%

of young people or over 1 in 4 speak a Language Other Than English (LOTE) at home.

Top 4 Languages other than English spoken by young people at home



Young people speaking English as the main language at home



Age

Victoria's overall youth population is shifting in terms of age:



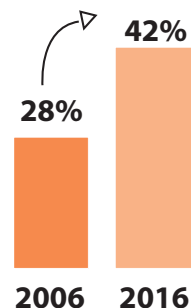
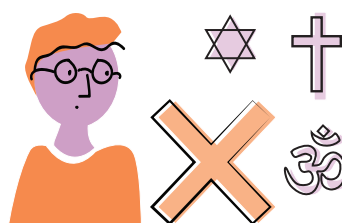
18 to 24-year-olds were **INCREASING** in numbers

while



12 to 15-year-olds were **DECREASING** in numbers

Religion



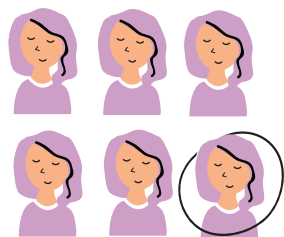
The percentage of young Victorians reporting 'No religion' rose from 2006 - 2016

Place of residence

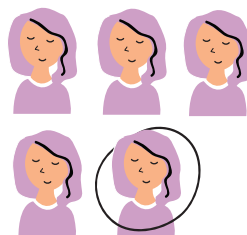


More overseas-born and second generation young people (91%) live in metropolitan areas than third-plus generation young people (63%).

More young Victorians were born overseas



16%
IN 2006
(1 in 6)

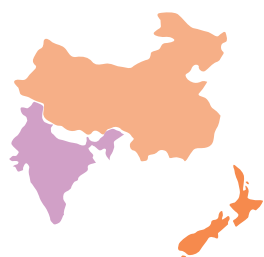


22%
IN 2016
(More than 1 in 5)

One in every five young Victorians counted in the 2016 Census were born overseas.

Countries of birth

The top 3 countries of birth for overseas-born young Victorians:



China 21%

India 10%

New Zealand 7%

Citizenship

Fewer overseas-born young people taking up Australian citizenship



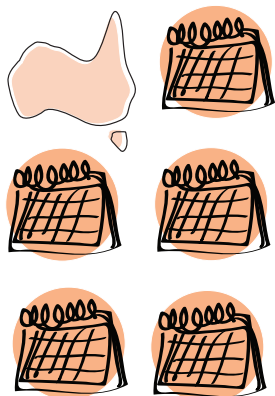
47%
IN
2006

35%
IN
2016

Length of time in Australia

50%

of overseas-born young people were newly-arrived, having lived in Australia for less than five years.



Mobility

Overseas-born young people were more geographically mobile compared to other Victorians

In 2016 only **60%** were in the same dwelling just one year earlier



** It is important to note that Victoria has a high number of international students; this can influence the overall data and should be kept in mind when viewing this data snapshot and the full report.*