A snapshot of young people (aged 15-24) in Newcastle





How many young people live in **Newcastle?**

2019

9,671

15-19 year olds, being 5.8% of total population

14,724

20-24 year olds, being 8.9% of total population1*

2007 to 2019



Number and percentage of 15-19 year olds slightly decreased (from 6.5% to 5.8%)

Number of 20-24 year olds slightly increased while the proportion slightly decreased (from 9.2% to 8.9%)

165,571



How many young people will there be in the future?





Where do young people live?



Shortland-Jesmond SA2 (including the University of Newcastle Callaghan campus):

24.7% of it were aged 20-24 and

10.7% were aged 15-19



Maryland-Fletcher-Minmi SA2 had the second highest proportion of 15-19 year olds =

7.5%



Waratah-North Lambton SA2 had the second highest proportion of 20-24 year olds = 11.6%





When it comes to learning, earning and engagement:

In 2016,

87% of 15-24 year olds

were engaged in school, work or further education/training (NSW= 85%)

This rate has increased 11% points since 2006, when the rate for the LGA was 76% (NSW=79%)4

Learning



The rate of young people learning is increasing:

45% of 15-19 year olds were studying full time (not working) in 2016. Up from 39%

25% of 15-19 year olds

were working part-time and studying full-time in 2016 and in 2011.



In 2016,

24% of 15-19 year olds

were unemployed. Highest (31%) in Newcastle - Cooks Hill and Wallsend - Elermore Vale SA2s

In 2016,

11% of 20-24 year olds

were unemployed. Highest (18%) in Beresfield - Hexham SA2



Unemployment

1,416 people **10.2%** of young people aged 16 to 21

in the Newcastle LGA received an unemployment benefit (June 2020) (NSW=8.1%) ⁵

Monthly unemployment rates since then have varied a lot, including differences between males and females per month (eg male unemployment rate Sept 2020 was 34% and females 7%) 6

Participation in the labour force

79% of 15-19 year olds not attending an educational institution in 2016

(NSW=79%) (down from 82% in 2006)

87% of 20–24 year olds not attending an educational institution in 2016

(NSW=85%) (down from 89% in 2006)

Full time and part time work

Newcastle's young people who aren't attending an educational institution are changing to more part

32% of 15-19 year olds working full time. This decreased from 2006 to 2016

(39% to 32%), while the proportion of those working part time grew (31% to 40%).

of 20–24 year olds

working full time decreased from 2006 to 2016 (62% to 57%), the % of those working part time grew (21% to 28%).

- 1 Reference: June 2019 estimated population: data for Newcastle LGA
- 2 Reference: id Population Forecast, Newcastle LGA 2016-2041 3 Reference: June 2019 estimated population: data for Newcastle SA3
- 4 Reference: Public Health Information Development Unit, 2020 and 2009: data for Newcastle LGA
- 6 Reference: Australian Bureau of Statistics Labour Market Regions monthly data: data for 15-24 year olds in Newcastle-Lake Macauarie SA4

A summary sheet of 'A demographic profile of diverse communities within the City of Newcastle'

Prepared by Jan Fallding, May 2021

- All references unless specified are: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016 Census: data for Newcastle LGA
 • SA = Statistical Area (geographical area used in Population Census)



Education

20-24 year olds in 2016:

13% have a Bachelor degree

Less likely to have a Bachelor degree level or higher (13%) than NSW (17%)

16% have a Certificate III & IV

More likely to have a Certificate III & IV Level (16%) than NSW (15%)

56% finish school

More likely to have finished their education at Secondary Education - Years 10 and above (56%)

Unpaid childcare responsibilities

young people aged 15-19 cared for their own child/ren

565 or 6.4% cared for other child/ren (NSW=5.6%)

Occupations

Of the almost 1000 15-19 year olds employed in 2016:

25% were Sales Workers

(70% of these were female)

21% _{Labourers}

(77% were male)

21% Community & Personal Service Workers

Of the 4,755 20-24 year olds employed in 2016:

19% were Technicians & Trades Workers

19% were Community & Personal Service Workers

(66% female)

17% Professionals