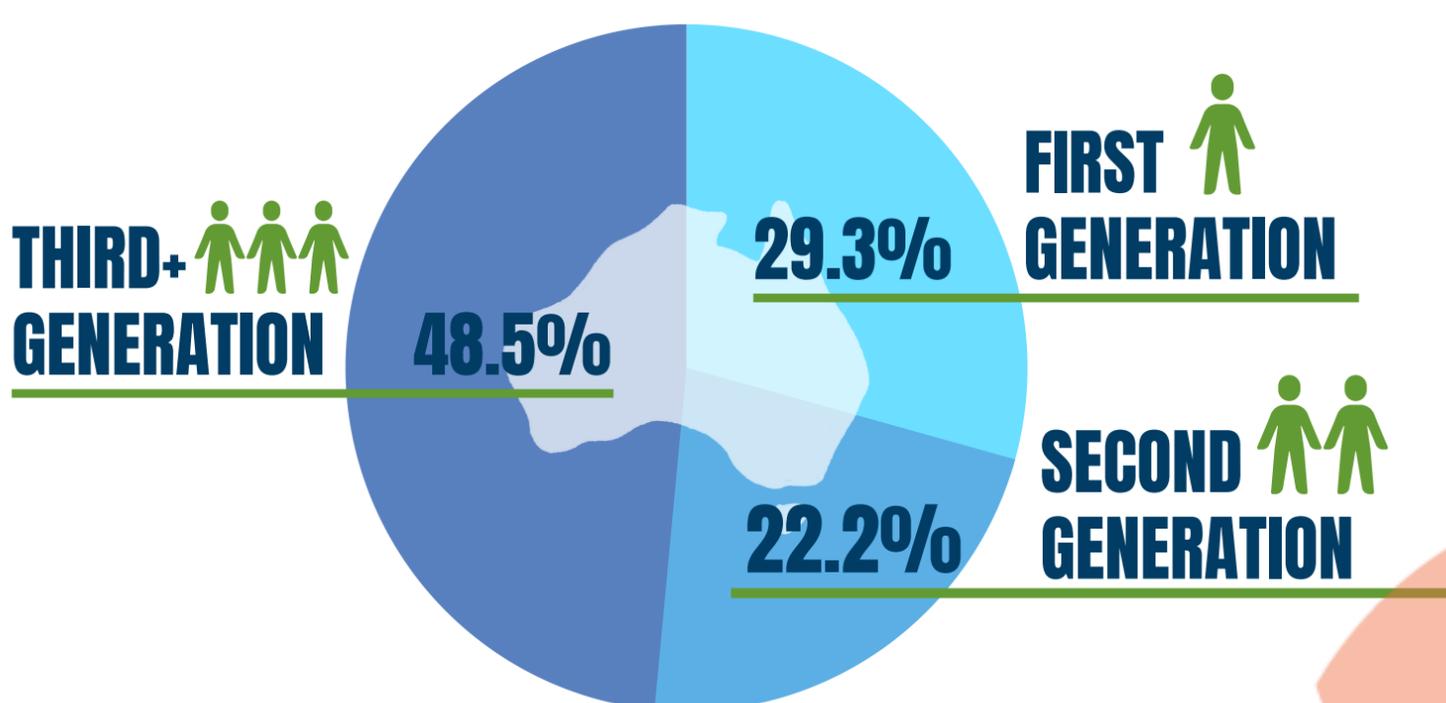


DATA SNAPSHOT:

MULTICULTURAL YOUTH IN AUSTRALIA

The proportion of Australian residents that are born overseas (first generation) or have a parent born overseas (second generation) has increased to **51.5%**¹

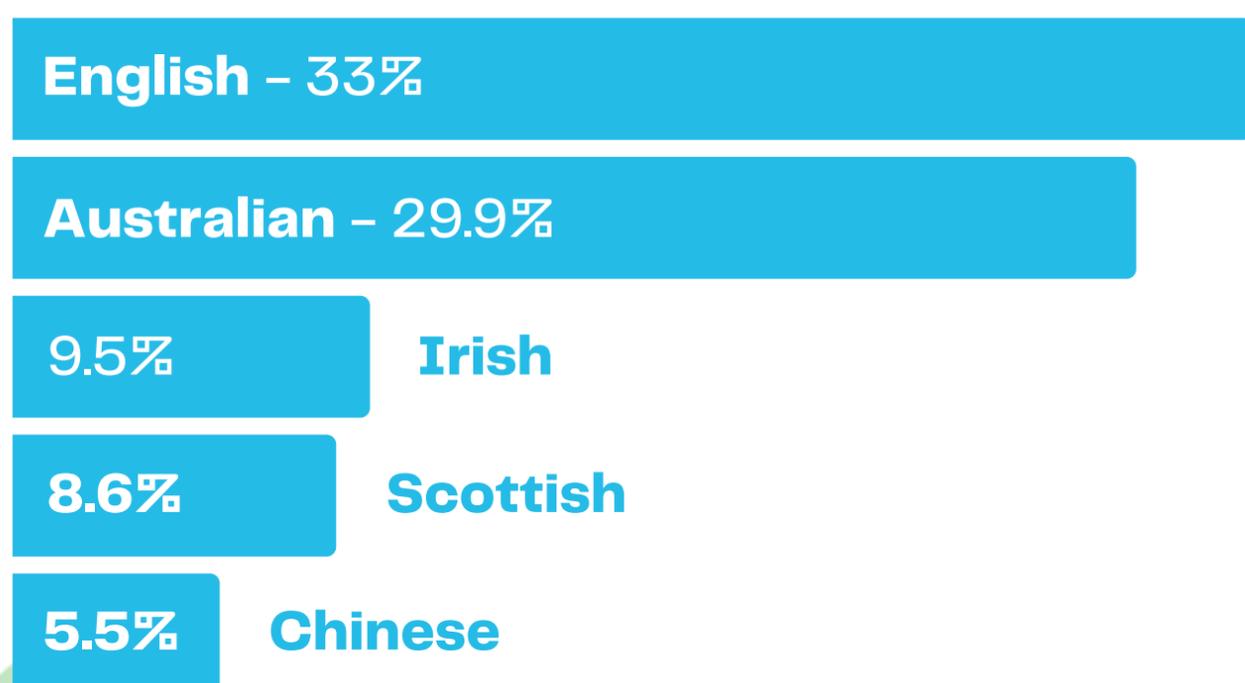


THE TOP FIVE LANGUAGES USED AT HOME OTHER THAN ENGLISH²

1. Mandarin - 2.7%
2. Arabic - 1.4%
3. Vietnamese - 1.3%
4. Cantonese - 1.2%
5. Punjabi - 0.9%



THE TOP FIVE MOST COMMONLY REPORTED ANCESTRIES IN 2021³



¹ ABS, "Snapshot of Australia, 2021," Australian Bureau of Statistics, June 2021, <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/people-and-communities/snapshot-australia/2021>.

² ABS, "Cultural Diversity: Census, 2021."

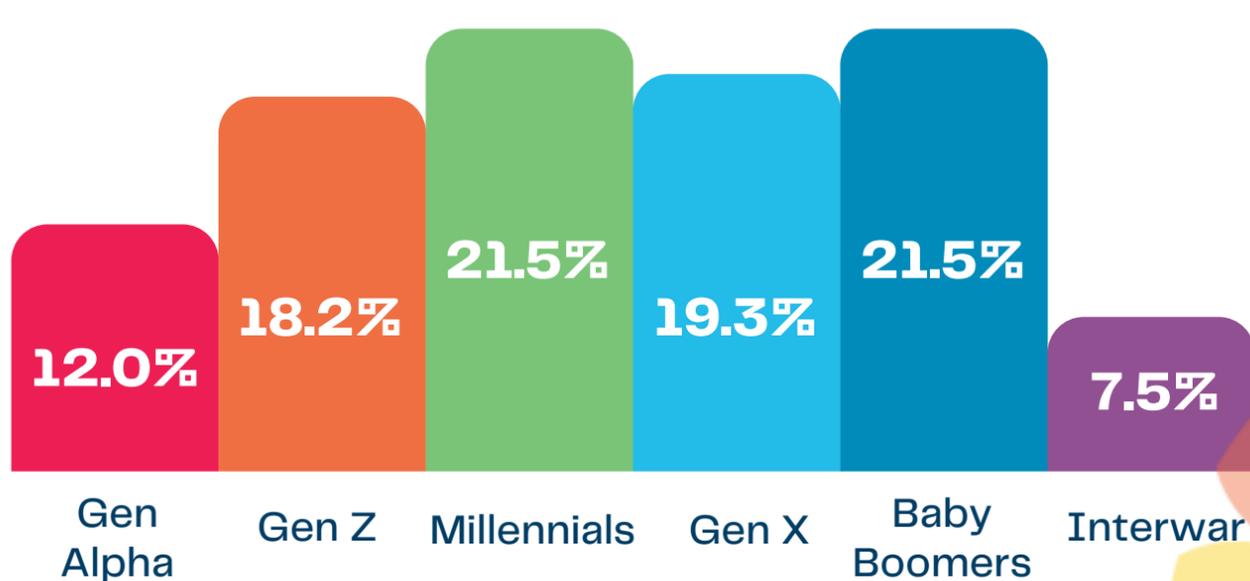
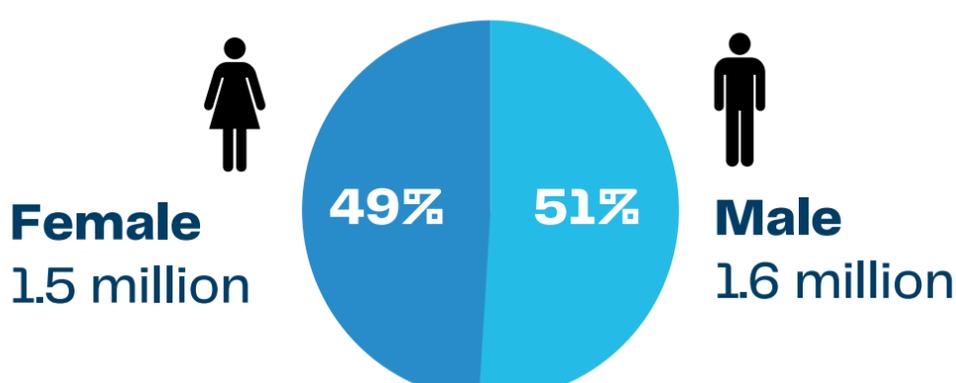
³ ABS, "Snapshot of Australia, 2021."

AUSTRALIA'S YOUTH

At 30 June 2021, an estimated **3.1 million** young people aged 15–24 lived in Australia.⁴

12% of total population

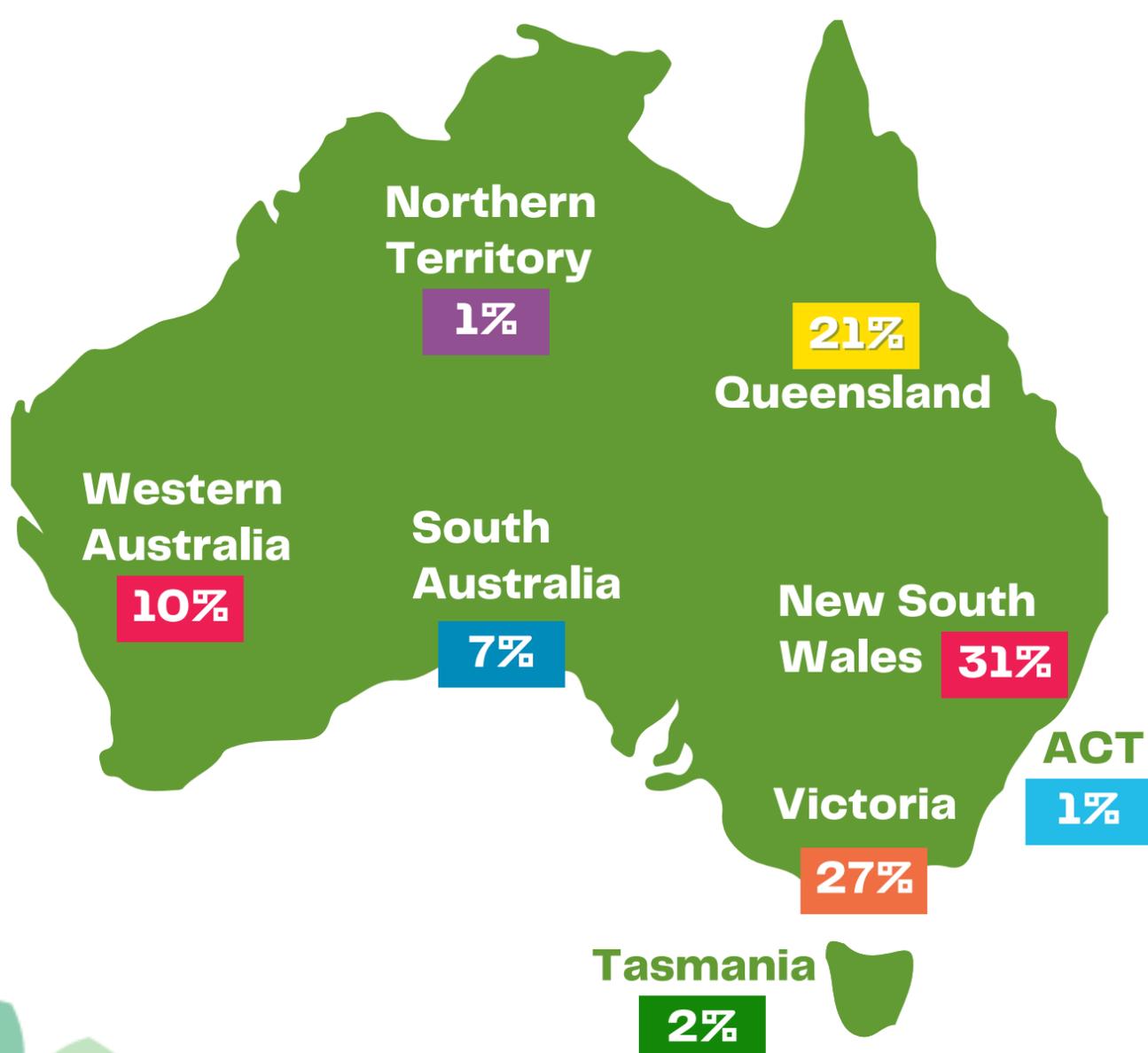
Gender Breakdown According to AIHW:



Gen Z (10–24 years old) represent **30%** of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population.⁵

WHERE DO YOUNG PEOPLE RESIDE?⁶

(% of young people in Australia)



⁴ AIHW, "Health of Young People – Profile of Young People," 2021, <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/children-youth/health-of-young-people#profile>.

⁵ ABS, "Snapshot of Australia, 2021."

⁶ AIHW, "Australia's Youth – AIHW," Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, June 2021, <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/children-youth/australias-youth/contents/demographics#how-many>.

AUSTRALIA'S YOUTH

MULTICULTURAL YOUNG PEOPLE⁷

As of 2019, **25% (or 814,000)** of young people aged 15–24 in Australia were born overseas.

Largest Populations From:



China (excluding special administrative regions and Taiwan)
– 4.5% or 148,000



India – 2.7% or 87,600



New Zealand – 1.9% or 63,200



England – 1.7% or 56,500

RACISM & DISCRIMINATION⁸



Almost **half** of multicultural young people had experienced some form of discrimination or unfair treatment in a study from 2018.



Almost **two-thirds** had witnessed someone else being unfairly treated or discriminated against.

Most common places where it took place were **educational institutions** and on the **street**.



⁷ AIHW, "Australia's Youth – AIHW," Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, June 2021, <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/children-youth/australias-youth/contents/demographics#how-many>.

⁸ Johanna Wyn, Rimi Khan, and Babak Davdand, "MULTICULTURAL YOUTH AUSTRALIA CENSUS STATUS REPORT 2017/18," 2018, viii, [https://education.unimelb.edu.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/2972036/MY-Aust-Report-17-18.pdf?utm_source=General+list+-+Experts+Alert&utm_campaign=694908d83a-Experts+Alert_COPY_01&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_c9912b2edd-694908d83a-89894305&ct=t\(Y_COPY_01\)](https://education.unimelb.edu.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/2972036/MY-Aust-Report-17-18.pdf?utm_source=General+list+-+Experts+Alert&utm_campaign=694908d83a-Experts+Alert_COPY_01&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_c9912b2edd-694908d83a-89894305&ct=t(Y_COPY_01)).

IMPACT OF COVID-19⁹

- 65%** of young people were **affected** by Covid-19 in some way
- 45%** indicated COVID-19 had an impact on their **mental health**
- 41%** felt that their **education** or **employment** was significantly impacted

Women and non-binary/gender diverse young people reported higher effects on their mental health

In 2020, **Covid-19 (39%)** and **mental health (31%)** emerged as key issues nominate by young people in Australia.



Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the most commonly cited issues identified across multiple surveys were:

1. Environment, including pollution, climate change, and water shortages
2. Education
3. Health
4. Equity and discrimination
5. Mental health
6. Employment, including getting a job and unemployment¹⁰

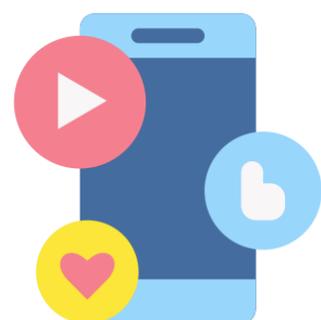
46% experienced significant stress and felt stuck in life

31% accessed mental health support

12% who sought help did not receive it¹¹

SOCIAL MEDIA & MENTAL HEALTH

52% thought that social media had a **negative impact** on their mental health, while others found social media to be a source of **connection** and **comfort**.



⁹ Lucas Walsh et al, "2021 Australian Youth Barometer: Understanding Young People in Australia Today," 2021, 5, doi:10.26180/16910956.

¹⁰ Walsh et al, 53.

¹¹ Walsh et al, 6.

¹² Walsh et al, 6.

IMPACT OF COVID-19

Since early 2020, COVID-19 has emerged as a major health threat to young people in Australia. While COVID-19 affects people in different ways, the social and economic impacts on young people have been **substantial**.

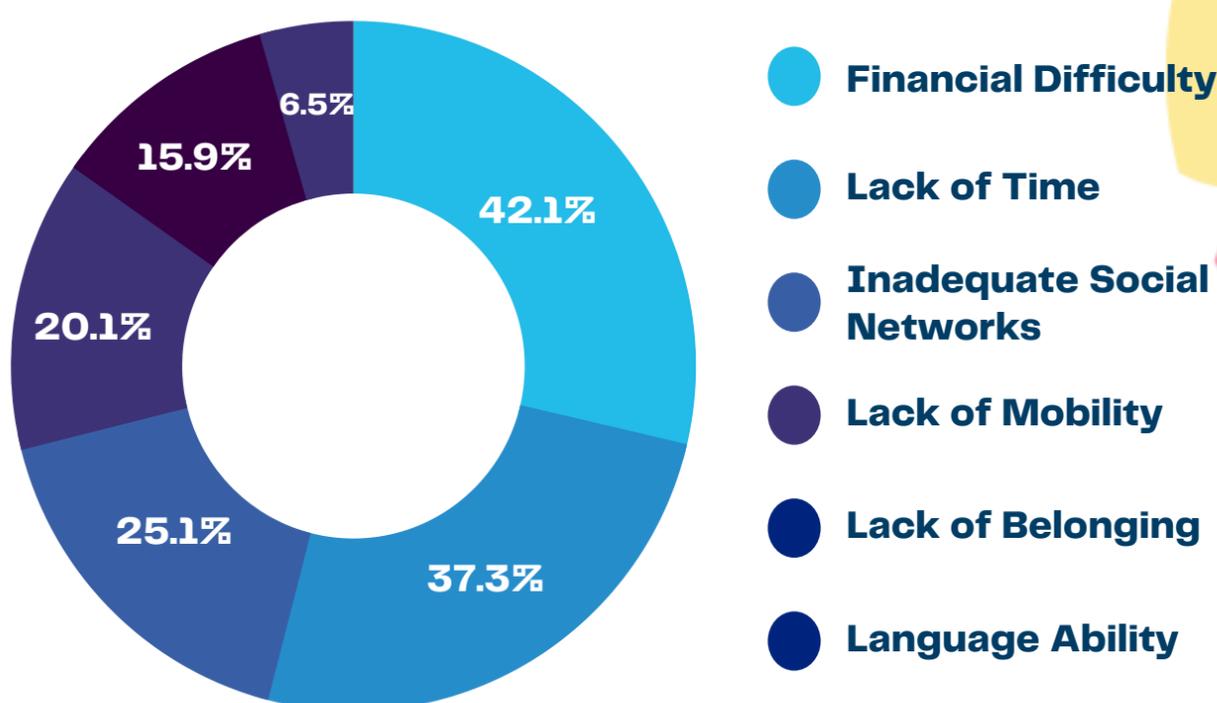


In the initial months following the emergence of COVID-19 in Australia, young people experienced greater levels of:



- psychological distress
- loneliness
- educational disruption
- unemployment
- housing stress
- domestic violence¹³

BARRIERS TO CULTURAL PARTICIPATION¹⁴



- **Financial difficulties** were the most common reason why multicultural young people did not participate in these cultural and leisure activities as much as they liked
- Multicultural young people are also very **busy** – almost half stated that they do not have enough time to get involved in these cultural activities.
- Young people in this sample are also busy participating in a range of **civic activities**



¹³ AIHW, "Health of Young People – Profile of Young People."

¹⁴ Wyn, Khan, and Dadvand, "MULTICULTURAL YOUTH AUSTRALIA CENSUS STATUS REPORT 2017/18, 16