



City of
Norwood
Payneham
& St Peters

Profile & Policy Paper Young People & Young Adults

October 2004

Young people and younger adults

Part 1: Introduction & Policy Background

The lives of youth and younger adults are journeys of **transition** and **formation**. The transition from child to adolescent, from adolescent to adult, the transition from dependence to independence, the transition from school to post-school education or training, the transition from education to employment. The formation of identity, the formation of citizenship, the formation of households, and the formation of families. Policy making for youth and younger adults is often aimed at helping to make these processes of transition and formation as continuous, smooth and trouble-free as possible.

The Federal government contributes vital elements to the environment for youth and younger adults to successfully negotiate their way through these transitions and formations. It does this through its management of the economy (and as a consequence, employment), and its policy-setting and financing roles in the areas of education, health and income support. Responsibility for youth policy at the Federal level is shared between the Department of Education, Science and Training and the Department of Family and Community Services. The Department of Family and Community Services also runs a number of funding programs that relate to the welfare needs of younger people.

State governments generally play a more "hands-on" role in youth policy and youth services. The newly-formed South Australian **Department for Families and Communities** has two sections with explicit responsibilities for youth: the division of *Children, Youth and Family Services*, with responsibility for family support and child protection, and the *Office for Youth*, with responsibility for youth policy development, youth participation and a number of funding programs. The Office for Youth is currently in the process of preparing a **Youth Action Plan**, involving extensive consultations with young people and youth workers.

The South Australian Youth Action Plan will detail the government's commitment, targets and priorities for action during 2005-2010..

The South Australian Youth Action Plan will identify:

- *the Government's vision for young people*
- *the rationale for current and future responses*
- *current Government responses to youth issues*
- *future Government priorities for action.*

(Office for Youth, Department for Families and Communities)

The Youth Action Plan will consist of two documents: a Policy Framework and an Action Plan. The Policy Framework is due to be released towards the end of 2004.

In addition to these agencies, the **Social Inclusion Board**, set up by the Premier under the chairmanship of Monsignor David Cappo, is performing a key policy development function in a number of areas affecting youth and younger adults: *youth employment, school retention, drugs and homelessness*. The work of the Social Inclusion Board on youth employment is aimed at lifting the employment options for younger people in the State; a high priority task given the structure of youth employment ¹ and the level of youth unemployment in South Australia, which is higher than the national average. In April 2004, the unemployment rate amongst 15-24 year olds was 16.4% compared to the national average of 13.8%. The rate for 15-19 year olds was much higher at 25.9%, compared to the national average of 21.9% (*Social Inclusion Initiative, Youth Employment: South Australia's Youth Profile*). There has been a decline in school retention over the last decade in South Australia and leaving school early is recognised as a contributor to the comparatively high levels of youth unemployment in the State. The work of the Social Inclusion Board on school retention resulted in a number of new initiatives being announced by the Premier in January 2004. ²

¹ "Young people in South Australia are highly concentrated in a few occupational groups. Over 45% of young people work in clerical, sales and service occupations, at either elementary or intermediate levels. Many of these are part-time jobs." *Social Inclusion Initiative, Youth Employment: South Australia's Youth Profile*

² Government of South Australia, 2004, *Making the Connections*.

Part 2: A Profile of Youth & Younger Adults in the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters

One-third of the population of Norwood Payneham & St Peters in 2001 consisted of young people and younger adults. Young people between the ages of 12 years and 24 years (generally defined as **youth**, see for example Australian Clearinghouse for Youth Studies www.acys.utas.edu.au/) constituted 17% of the population. Younger adults, aged 25-34, years made up an additional 17%. In both age groups, males marginally outnumbered females.

Youth and Younger Adults in NPSP 2001

URP data

	Males	Females	Total	% of pop.	Adel. MSR %
12-14	521	429	950	2.9	3.9
15-19	984	908	1,892	5.8	7.1
20-24	1,300	1,384	2,684	8.2	6.7
12-24	2,805	2,721	5,526	16.9	17.7
%	50.8	49.2			
25-29	1,435	1,422	2,857	8.8	6.7
30-34	1,341	1,299	2,640	8.1	7.2
25-34	2,776	2,721	5,497	16.9	13.9
%	50.5	49.5			

The proportion of youth in the local population was slightly lower than for Adelaide as a whole. However, this was reversed in the younger adult age group, where an additional 3% of the total population were aged 25-34 compared to the Adelaide MSR. The relatively high numbers of older people (without dependent children) in the Norwood Payneham & St Peters population helps explain the lower proportion of youth. The existence of comparatively large numbers of younger adults in the municipality is likely to be the result of a number of factors, including the

availability of rental accommodation, NPSP’s lifestyle attributes, and it’s centrality and proximity to the City of Adelaide.

Half of all 15-24 year olds in Norwood Payneham & St Peters were either living with their parents as *dependent students*, or living in a *group household* – a mode of accommodation often favoured by students in higher education. Less than 1 in 10 young people (15-24 years) lived with a married or de facto partner. With age this situation changes, with nearly 5 out of 10 young adults (25-34 years) living with a married or de facto partner. Compared to the youth population, fewer young adults lived as group household members, but twice as many lived alone.

Relationship in Household – NPSP 2001

	15-24	%	25-34	%
Husband or wife	105	2	1702	32
De facto partner	297	7	738	14
Lone parent	36	1	126	2
Dependent student (15-24)	1196	28	n/a	n/a
Non-dependent child	620	14	506	9
Other related individual	320	7	162	3
Unrelated ind. living in family h/h	95	2	70	1
Group H/H member	968	22	812	15
Lone person	407	9	977	18

Across the population as a whole nearly 10% of households contained lone parent families. Yet a striking feature of the above table on *relationship in household* is that there were comparatively very few lone parents in either the youth or young adult populations. This challenges the view sometimes promulgated in the media that the bulk of lone parents are young, single women.

One of the most significant changes in social behaviour over the past thirty years has been the way that marriage has been **deferred** until later in life, by both men and women. This trend is reflected in Norwood Payneham & St Peters, as elsewhere across the country, and this can readily be seen in the following chart on marital status. 98 out of every 100 male youths and 96 out of every hundred female youths had never been married. Even by the age of 34 years, 65 out of every 100 males had never been married and the majority of females likewise had been married.

Marital Status – NPSP 2001

	<i>Married</i>		<i>Separated</i>		<i>Divorced</i>		<i>Widowed</i>		<i>Never married</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
15-24	1.7	3.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	98.0	95.9
25-34	30.2	37.0	2.2	2.7	2.5	4.8	0.1	0.1	65.0	55.4
<i>Total 15 yrs & over</i>	44.5	38.9	3.2	3.1	7.3	9.8	3.3	14.7	41.8	33.5

The deferral of marriage also often means that child-bearing is delayed. In 2001, only 1 in 5 young adults in the municipality were part of a family with children. 18% of all 25-34 year olds were a husband, wife or partner in a **couple family with children** and (as was seen previously) a further 2% were a lone parent in a one parent family.

In another field of changed attitudes, young people aged 15-24 years and young adults aged 25-34 years had the highest proportions who indicated **no religious affiliation** – 27% and 25% respectively – compared to 19% in the population overall.

Education has always been central to economic and social success in society, but the premium placed on formal education for young adults has appreciated in value over recent decades. The importance of education to the youth of Norwood Payneham & St Peters is illustrated in the following table. 8 out of 10 young people aged 15-19 years were participating in formal education in 2001, while almost half the 20-24 year old population were engaged in education.

Participation in Education – NPSP 2001

Age cohort	Secondary school	TAFE	University	Other	Total
15-19	50	6	22	1	79
20-24	1	7	36	3	47

The financial costs associated with the pursuit of education have increased over time. Parents are often required to bear all or part of these costs. Many young people themselves also contribute to meeting these education and living-related costs. In Norwood Payneham & St Peters, 23% of 15-19 year olds and 28% of 20-24 year olds were undertaking a combination of study and employment in 2001 (XCP Table X15).

The emphasis that has been given in recent years to **school completion** as a passport to further education and careers is reflected in the table below. The proportion of the adult local population completing Year 12 or equivalent has increased in inverse relationship to age; i.e. the younger the adult the more likely they are to have completed Year 12.

**Education: Highest Level of Schooling completed
NPSP 2001**

URP data

	Year 12 or equiv.
	%
20-24 yrs	81
25-29 yrs	79
30-34 yrs	70
<i>Average for NPSP pop. 15 years & over</i>	50

The importance that formal education has assumed is given further reinforcement in the Census data on *non-school qualifications*. In 2001, the proportion of 25-34 years olds in Norwood Payneham & St Peters with a Bachelors degree & above was 55%. This was comfortably above the average of 45% for the local population as a whole (15 years & over with a qualification), which was itself highly qualified compared to places elsewhere.

Even though quite a number of young people engaged in education work part-time, one of the consequences of greater levels of participation in the later years of schooling and in tertiary education has been a decline in the proportions of young people in the labour force. This can be seen in the chart below which tracks the change in labour force participation between 1991 and 2001. Over the decade the proportion of youth (15-24 years) involved in the labour market has dropped. Whereas the level of participation of younger adults aged 25-34 years over the same period has remained constant.

Young people in the Labour Force 1991-2001 - NPSP

% of pop. 15 years & over

Age group	1991	1996	2001
15-19	48	46	43
20-24	83	80	79
25-29	88	86	87
30-34	83	82	83

A more detailed breakdown of youth and younger adult participation in the labour force is provided on the next page. The importance of part-time work for youth in the municipality (many of whom would also be studying) is immediately apparent from these figures. Interestingly more younger women aged 15-19 years of age were in employment compared to their male counterparts. This may reflect either that more males in this age group are studying full-time, or that more females in the age group work part-time as well as study. Alternatively, it may arise from the combined effect of both of these features.

The data also illustrate that part-time employment appears to be almost as much age-related, as it is **gendered**, for high proportions of youth of both sexes in the labour force worked part-time. Male part-time work starts to drop away substantially from age 25. Conversely, women's participation in part-time work picks up again from age 30 (38%) and strengthens in the female age cohorts 35-39 years (49%) & 40-44 years (45%), as does withdrawal from the labour force. These changes in the pattern of women's employment is the result in large part of the impact of child-rearing on women in their late- young adult to middle adult years.

Young males in the Labour Force – NPSP 2001

URP data
% of males 15 years & over

	Employed, working	Not in Labour Force
15-19	29 f/t: 27 p/t: 68	61
20-24	66 f/t: 57 p/t: 41	21
25-29	80 f/t: 78 p/t: 20	10
30-34	83 f/t: 83 p/t: 15	9

Young females in the Labour Force – NPSP 2001

URP data
% of females 15 years & over

	Employed, working	Not in Labour Force
15-19	41 f/t: 17 p/t: 79	47
20-24	73 f/t: 50 p/t: 47	18
25-29	82 f/t: 71 p/t: 28	13
30-34	75 f/t: 60 p/t: 38	20

It is well-documented that youth unemployment rates are almost invariably higher than overall rates of adult unemployment. This was certainly the case in Norwood Payneham & St Peters in 2001. The unemployment rate for females aged 15-19 years was more than **three times higher** than the average for all women over 15 years of age. And the unemployment rate for males aged 15-19 years was **almost three times as high** as the male average.

Unemployment - NPSP 2001

URP data

% of labour force for each age & sex cohort

	Males	Females	Total
15-19 years	21.2	18.1	19.5
20-24 years	13.5	9.1	11.2
25-29 years	9.0	4.5	6.8
30-34 years	6.3	4.8	5.6
NPSP Average	7.6	5.6	6.6

An analysis of the industries where young people from the municipality were employed in 2001 reveals an interesting picture of the youth employment market (see next page). Six in every ten males and females aged 15-19 years worked in either the retail trade sector or in the accommodation, cafes and restaurant sector. These are industries where the opportunities for part-time and casual work are highest. They are also industries where wage rates are comparatively low. The industries in which young adults aged 25-34 worked were more diverse, and broadly mirrored the pattern for all workers in the municipality. *Property & business services* and *Health & community services* were the leading industry sectors for males and females, respectively.

Major industries where young men in NPSP worked in 2001

URP data

% of employed males in each age cohort

	15-19	20-24	25-34	All Ages
Retail trade	42	17	11	11
Accom. cafes & restr.	17	16	7	6
Manufacturing	11	11	16	13
Property & business services	5	16	19	17

Major industries where young women in NPSP worked in 2001

URP data

% of employed females in each age cohort

	15-19	20-24	25-34	All Ages
Retail trade	44	20	10	12
Accom. cafes & restr.	22	13	5	6
Property & business services	5	13	15	14
Health & comm. services	5	15	21	22
Education	1	7	11	14

The next two charts show the **occupations** of youth and young adult male and females in Norwood Payneham & St Peters in 2001. It can be noted that younger people are generally more prominent in less “prestigious” occupations (in some cases because they are in part-time work only while pursuing higher education), whereas the older young adult age group (25-34) exceeds the average participation rate in more “prestigious” occupations, with the exception of management.

Occupations of young males in NPSP in 2001

	15-24	25-34	All Males
	%	%	%
Managers & Administrators	2	9	11
Professionals	17	32	30
Associate Professionals	11	15	14
Tradespersons	15	14	14
Advanced Clerical & Service Workers	2	1	1
Intermediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	17	11	10
Intermediate Production & Transport Workers	8	6	6
Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	14	6	6
Labourers & Related Workers	12	6	7

Occupations of young females in NPSP in 2001

	15-24 %	25-34 %	All Females %
Managers & Administrators	1	5	6
Professionals	17	37	33
Associate Professionals	8	15	12
Tradespersons	3	4	3
Advanced Clerical & Service Workers	3	7	6
Intermediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	36	24	24
Intermediate Production & Transport Workers	1	1	1
Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	26	7	10
Labourers & Related Workers	4	2	4

Level of labour force participation as well as type of occupation held have direct effects on the quantum of individual income earned. The part-time and low paid character of the youth employment market means that younger people are likely to have lower levels of income than other age groups, with the possible exception of older people on fixed incomes. The table below shows this have been the case in 2001. On the other hand, the weekly individual income of younger adults aged 25-34 years is well above the municipal norm.

Weekly Individual Income – NPSP 2001

URP data

	15-19	20-24	25-34	All Ages
Below NPSP median ³ %	82	43	21	40
Above NPSP median %	4	42	69	47

³ In 2001, the median weekly individual income for people living in NPSP was \$300-\$399.

The method that the overwhelming majority of Norwood Payneham & St Peters residents used to get to work on Census day 2001 was by car, as driver. The section of the population that had the lowest level of car use was young people aged 15-24 years. As a consequence, they had the highest level of bus usage, as well having a marginally higher recourse to walking to work. The explanation for this slightly different profile of travel to work may have less to do with environmental, exercise, or other value-based preferences, and more to do with the fact that fewer young people own a motor vehicle, or indeed in the youngest age groups, are able to drive. This seems to be confirmed in the travel to work practices of younger adults (25-34 years), whose behaviour was indistinguishable from the rest of the employed.

Method of Travel to Work – NPSP 2001

Employed persons
One method only ⁴

	15-24 %	25-34 %	All ages %
Car, as driver	64	72	73
Car, as passenger	9	8	7
Bicycle	3	3	3
Bus	15	10	10
Walked	7	5	6

⁴ 12,693 employed residents of NPSP travelled to work on Census day (Tuesday 2nd August 2001) and only 323 used multiple methods of travel.

Young people and younger adults

Part 1: Introduction & Policy Background

The lives of youth and younger adults are journeys of **transition** and **formation**. The transition from child to adolescent, from adolescent to adult, the transition from dependence to independence, the transition from school to post-school education or training, the transition from education to employment. The formation of identity, the formation of citizenship, the formation of households, and the formation of families. Policy making for youth and younger adults is often aimed at helping to make these processes of transition and formation as continuous, smooth and trouble-free as possible.

The Federal government contributes vital elements to the environment for youth and younger adults to successfully negotiate their way through these transitions and formations. It does this through its management of the economy (and as a consequence, employment), and its policy-setting and financing roles in the areas of education, health and income support. Responsibility for youth policy at the Federal level is shared between the Department of Education, Science and Training and the Department of Family and Community Services. The Department of Family and Community Services also runs a number of funding programs that relate to the welfare needs of younger people.

State governments generally play a more “hands-on” role in youth policy and youth services. The newly-formed South Australian **Department for Families and Communities** has two sections with explicit responsibilities for youth: the division of *Children, Youth and Family Services*, with responsibility for family support and child protection, and the *Office for Youth*, with responsibility for youth policy development, youth participation and a number of funding programs. The Office for Youth is currently in the process of preparing a **Youth Action Plan**, involving extensive consultations with young people and youth workers.

The South Australian Youth Action Plan will detail the government's commitment, targets and priorities for action during 2005-2010..

The South Australian Youth Action Plan will identify:

- *the Government's vision for young people*
- *the rationale for current and future responses*
- *current Government responses to youth issues*
- *future Government priorities for action.*

(Office for Youth, Department for Families and Communities)

The Youth Action Plan will consist of two documents: a Policy Framework and an Action Plan. The Policy Framework is due to be released towards the end of 2004.

In addition to these agencies, the ***Social Inclusion Board***, set up by the Premier under the chairmanship of Monsignor David Cappo, is performing a key policy development function in a number of areas affecting youth and younger adults: *youth employment, school retention, drugs and homelessness*. The work of the Social Inclusion Board on youth employment is aimed at lifting the employment options for younger people in the State; a high priority task given the structure of youth employment ¹ and the level of youth unemployment in South Australia, which is higher than the national average. In April 2004, the unemployment rate amongst 15-24 year olds was 16.4% compared to the national average of 13.8%. The rate for 15-19 year olds was much higher at 25.9%, compared to the national average of 21.9% (*Social Inclusion Initiative, Youth Employment: South Australia's Youth Profile*). There has been a decline in school retention over the last decade in South Australia and leaving school early is recognised as a contributor to the comparatively high levels of youth unemployment in the State. The work of the Social Inclusion Board on school retention resulted in a number of new initiatives being announced by the Premier in January 2004. ²

¹ "Young people in South Australia are highly concentrated in a few occupational groups. Over 45% of young people work in clerical, sales and service occupations, at either elementary or intermediate levels. Many of these are part-time jobs." *Social Inclusion Initiative, Youth Employment: South Australia's Youth Profile*

² Government of South Australia, 2004, *Making the Connections*.

Part 2: A Profile of Youth & Younger Adults in the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters

One-third of the population of Norwood Payneham & St Peters in 2001 consisted of young people and younger adults. Young people between the ages of 12 years and 24 years (generally defined as **youth**, see for example Australian Clearinghouse for Youth Studies www.acys.utas.edu.au/) constituted 17% of the population. Younger adults, aged 25-34, years made up an additional 17%. In both age groups, males marginally outnumbered females.

Youth and Younger Adults in NPSP 2001

URP data

	Males	Females	Total	% of pop.	Adel. MSR %
12-14	521	429	950	2.9	3.9
15-19	984	908	1,892	5.8	7.1
20-24	1,300	1,384	2,684	8.2	6.7
12-24	2,805	2,721	5,526	16.9	17.7
%	50.8	49.2			
25-29	1,435	1,422	2,857	8.8	6.7
30-34	1,341	1,299	2,640	8.1	7.2
25-34	2,776	2,721	5,497	16.9	13.9
%	50.5	49.5			

The proportion of youth in the local population was slightly lower than for Adelaide as a whole. However, this was reversed in the younger adult age group, where an additional 3% of the total population were aged 25-34 compared to the Adelaide MSR. The relatively high numbers of older people (without dependent children) in the Norwood Payneham & St Peters population helps explain the lower proportion of youth. The existence of comparatively large numbers of younger adults in the municipality is likely to be the result of a number of factors, including the

availability of rental accommodation, NPSP's lifestyle attributes, and its centrality and proximity to the City of Adelaide.

Half of all 15-24 year olds in Norwood Payneham & St Peters were either living with their parents as *dependent students*, or living in a *group household* – a mode of accommodation often favoured by students in higher education. Less than 1 in 10 young people (15-24 years) lived with a married or de facto partner. With age this situation changes, with nearly 5 out of 10 young adults (25-34 years) living with a married or de facto partner. Compared to the youth population, fewer young adults lived as group household members, but twice as many lived alone.

Relationship in Household – NPSP 2001

	15-24	%	25-34	%
Husband or wife	105	2	1702	32
De facto partner	297	7	738	14
Lone parent	36	1	126	2
Dependent student (15-24)	1196	28	n/a	n/a
Non-dependent child	620	14	506	9
Other related individual	320	7	162	3
Unrelated ind. living in family h/h	95	2	70	1
Group H/H member	968	22	812	15
Lone person	407	9	977	18

Across the population as a whole nearly 10% of households contained lone parent families. Yet a striking feature of the above table on *relationship in household* is that there were comparatively very few lone parents in either the youth or young adult populations. This challenges the view sometimes promulgated in the media that the bulk of lone parents are young, single women.

One of the most significant changes in social behaviour over the past thirty years has been the way that marriage has been **deferred** until later in life, by both men and women. This trend is reflected in Norwood Payneham & St Peters, as elsewhere across the country, and this can readily be seen in the following chart on marital status. 98 out of every 100 male youths and 96 out of every hundred female youths had never been married. Even by the age of 34 years, 65 out of every 100 males had never been married and the majority of females likewise had been married.

Marital Status – NPSP 2001

	<i>Married</i>		<i>Separated</i>		<i>Divorced</i>		<i>Widowed</i>		<i>Never married</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
15-24	1.7	3.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	98.0	95.9
25-34	30.2	37.0	2.2	2.7	2.5	4.8	0.1	0.1	65.0	55.4
<i>Total 15 yrs & over</i>	44.5	38.9	3.2	3.1	7.3	9.8	3.3	14.7	41.8	33.5

The deferral of marriage also often means that child-bearing is delayed. In 2001, only 1 in 5 young adults in the municipality were part of a family with children. 18% of all 25-34 year olds were a husband, wife or partner in a **couple family with children** and (as was seen previously) a further 2% were a lone parent in a one parent family.

In another field of changed attitudes, young people aged 15-24 years and young adults aged 25-34 years had the highest proportions who indicated **no religious affiliation** – 27% and 25% respectively – compared to 19% in the population overall.

Education has always been central to economic and social success in society, but the premium placed on formal education for young adults has appreciated in value over recent decades. The importance of education to the youth of Norwood Payneham & St Peters is illustrated in the following table. 8 out of 10 young people aged 15-19 years were participating in formal education in 2001, while almost half the 20-24 year old population were engaged in education.

Participation in Education – NPSP 2001

Age cohort	Secondary school	TAFE	University	Other	Total
15-19	50	6	22	1	79
20-24	1	7	36	3	47

The financial costs associated with the pursuit of education have increased over time. Parents are often required to bear all or part of these costs. Many young people themselves also contribute to meeting these education and living-related costs. In Norwood Payneham & St Peters, 23% of 15-19 year olds and 28% of 20-24 year olds were undertaking a combination of study and employment in 2001 (XCP Table X15).

The emphasis that has been given in recent years to **school completion** as a passport to further education and careers is reflected in the table below. The proportion of the adult local population completing Year 12 or equivalent has increased in inverse relationship to age; i.e. the younger the adult the more likely they are to have completed Year 12.

**Education: Highest Level of Schooling completed
NPSP 2001**

URP data

	Year 12 or equiv.
	%
20-24 yrs	81
25-29 yrs	79
30-34 yrs	70
 <i>Average for NPSP pop. 15 years & over</i>	 50

The importance that formal education has assumed is given further reinforcement in the Census data on *non-school qualifications*. In 2001, the proportion of 25-34 years olds in Norwood Payneham & St Peters with a Bachelors degree & above was 55%. This was comfortably above the average of 45% for the local population as a whole (15 years & over with a qualification), which was itself highly qualified compared to places elsewhere.

Even though quite a number of young people engaged in education work part-time, one of the consequences of greater levels of participation in the later years of schooling and in tertiary education has been a decline in the proportions of young people in the labour force. This can be seen in the chart below which tracks the change in labour force participation between 1991 and 2001. Over the decade the proportion of youth (15-24 years) involved in the labour market has dropped. Whereas the level of participation of younger adults aged 25-34 years over the same period has remained constant.

Young people in the Labour Force 1991-2001 - NPSP

% of pop. 15 years & over

Age group	1991	1996	2001
15-19	48	46	43
20-24	83	80	79
25-29	88	86	87
30-34	83	82	83

A more detailed breakdown of youth and younger adult participation in the labour force is provided on the next page. The importance of part-time work for youth in the municipality (many of whom would also be studying) is immediately apparent from these figures. Interestingly more younger women aged 15-19 years of age were in employment compared to their male counterparts. This may reflect either that more males in this age group are studying full-time, or that more females in the age group work part-time as well as study. Alternatively, it may arise from the combined effect of both of these features.

The data also illustrate that part-time employment appears to be almost as much age-related, as it is **gendered**, for high proportions of youth of both sexes in the labour force worked part-time. Male part-time work starts to drop away substantially from age 25. Conversely, women's participation in part-time work picks up again from age 30 (38%) and strengthens in the female age cohorts 35-39 years (49%) & 40-44 years (45%), as does withdrawal from the labour force. These changes in the pattern of women's employment is the result in large part of the impact of child-rearing on women in their late- young adult to middle adult years.

Young males in the Labour Force – NPSP 2001

URP data
 % of males 15 years & over

	Employed, working	Not in Labour Force
15-19	29 f/t: 27 p/t: 68	61
20-24	66 f/t: 57 p/t: 41	21
25-29	80 f/t: 78 p/t: 20	10
30-34	83 f/t: 83 p/t: 15	9

Young females in the Labour Force – NPSP 2001

URP data
 % of females 15 years & over

	Employed, working	Not in Labour Force
15-19	41 f/t: 17 p/t: 79	47
20-24	73 f/t: 50 p/t: 47	18
25-29	82 f/t: 71 p/t: 28	13
30-34	75 f/t: 60 p/t: 38	20

It is well-documented that youth unemployment rates are almost invariably higher than overall rates of adult unemployment. This was certainly the case in Norwood Payneham & St Peters in 2001. The unemployment rate for females aged 15-19 years was more than **three times higher** than the average for all women over 15 years of age. And the unemployment rate for males aged 15-19 years was **almost three times as high** as the male average.

Unemployment - NPSP 2001

URP data

% of labour force for each age & sex cohort

	Males	Females	Total
15-19 years	21.2	18.1	19.5
20-24 years	13.5	9.1	11.2
25-29 years	9.0	4.5	6.8
30-34 years	6.3	4.8	5.6
NPSP Average	7.6	5.6	6.6

An analysis of the industries where young people from the municipality were employed in 2001 reveals an interesting picture of the youth employment market (see next page). Six in every ten males and females aged 15-19 years worked in either the retail trade sector or in the accommodation, cafes and restaurant sector. These are industries where the opportunities for part-time and casual work are highest. They are also industries where wage rates are comparatively low. The industries in which young adults aged 25-34 worked were more diverse, and broadly mirrored the pattern for all workers in the municipality. *Property & business services* and *Health & community services* were the leading industry sectors for males and females, respectively.

Major industries where young men in NPSP worked in 2001

URP data

% of employed males in each age cohort

	15-19	20-24	25-34	All Ages
Retail trade	42	17	11	11
Accom. cafes & restr.	17	16	7	6
Manufacturing	11	11	16	13
Property & business services	5	16	19	17

Major industries where young women in NPSP worked in 2001

URP data

% of employed females in each age cohort

	15-19	20-24	25-34	All Ages
Retail trade	44	20	10	12
Accom. cafes & restr.	22	13	5	6
Property & business services	5	13	15	14
Health & comm. services	5	15	21	22
Education	1	7	11	14

The next two charts show the **occupations** of youth and young adult male and females in Norwood Payneham & St Peters in 2001. It can be noted that younger people are generally more prominent in less “prestigious” occupations (in some cases because they are in part-time work only while pursuing higher education), whereas the older young adult age group (25-34) exceeds the average participation rate in more “prestigious” occupations, with the exception of management.

Occupations of young males in NPSP in 2001

	15-24	25-34	All Males
	%	%	%
Managers & Administrators	2	9	11
Professionals	17	32	30
Associate Professionals	11	15	14
Tradespersons	15	14	14
Advanced Clerical & Service Workers	2	1	1
Intermediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	17	11	10
Intermediate Production & Transport Workers	8	6	6
Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	14	6	6
Labourers & Related Workers	12	6	7

Occupations of young females in NPSP in 2001

	15-24 %	25-34 %	All Females %
Managers & Administrators	1	5	6
Professionals	17	37	33
Associate Professionals	8	15	12
Tradespersons	3	4	3
Advanced Clerical & Service Workers	3	7	6
Intermediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	36	24	24
Intermediate Production & Transport Workers	1	1	1
Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	26	7	10
Labourers & Related Workers	4	2	4

Level of labour force participation as well as type of occupation held have direct effects on the quantum of individual income earned. The part-time and low paid character of the youth employment market means that younger people are likely to have lower levels of income than other age groups, with the possible exception of older people on fixed incomes. The table below shows this have been the case in 2001. On the other hand, the weekly individual income of younger adults aged 25-34 years is well above the municipal norm.

Weekly Individual Income – NPSP 2001

URP data

	15-19	20-24	25-34	All Ages
Below NPSP median ³ %	82	43	21	40
Above NPSP median %	4	42	69	47

³ In 2001, the median weekly individual income for people living in NPSP was \$300-\$399.

The method that the overwhelming majority of Norwood Payneham & St Peters residents used to get to work on Census day 2001 was by car, as driver. The section of the population that had the lowest level of car use was young people aged 15-24 years. As a consequence, they had the highest level of bus usage, as well having a marginally higher recourse to walking to work. The explanation for this slightly different profile of travel to work may have less to do with environmental, exercise, or other value-based preferences, and more to do with the fact that fewer young people own a motor vehicle, or indeed in the youngest age groups, are able to drive. This seems to be confirmed in the travel to work practices of younger adults (25-34 years), whose behaviour was indistinguishable from the rest of the employed.

Method of Travel to Work – NPSP 2001

Employed persons

One method only ⁴

	15-24 %	25-34 %	All ages %
Car, as driver	64	72	73
Car, as passenger	9	8	7
Bicycle	3	3	3
Bus	15	10	10
Walked	7	5	6

⁴ 12,693 employed residents of NPSP travelled to work on Census day (Tuesday 2nd August 2001) and only 323 used multiple methods of travel.