



Moreland
City Council

Early Years & Youth Data Profile

Moreland City Council

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To contact Moreland Youth Services

Phone: 9389 8645

Email: oxygen@moreland.vic.gov.au

To contact Moreland Early Years Services

Phone: 9240 1111

Email: children@moreland.vic.gov.au

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Key Insights

The following is a list of key insights formed from analysis of the data and research produced for this profile and other important findings.

Current & future population

- Children & young people make up nearly one third of the total population of Moreland. This is expected to remain the case in 2036.
- One in ten people in Moreland are aged 18 – 24 years old.
- By 2036, over 20,000 more children and young people are forecasted in Moreland.

Culturally & linguistically diverse children & young people

- One third of children and young people in Moreland speak a language other than English at home. The most common languages spoken are Arabic, Urdu, and Greek,
- English proficiency is very high among children and young people. Of those not proficient, over half are recent arrivals.
- Over half of children and young people have a religious affiliation.
- One in five young people aged 18-24 are new arrivals.
- A slightly lower proportion of young people in Moreland are Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islanders compared with the metropolitan average.

Education & employment

- Moreland has a lower Kindergarten participation rate than the Victorian average.
- Year 12 completion rates are low in Hadfield and Fawkner for young people aged 18-24.
- Nearly one in ten young people aged 14-24 are disengaged, meaning they are neither working nor studying.
- Coburg North, Fawkner, and Coburg have the highest levels of youth unemployment.

Housing & homelessness

- Two in five children and young people in Moreland live in rented households.
- Over half of young people aged 18-24 live in rented households.
- Moreland has a higher percentage of young people experiencing homelessness than the metropolitan average.
- Approximately 1,300 young people in Moreland do not have access to the Internet from their home.

Health & wellbeing

- A slightly lower percentage of children and young people report being bullied than the metropolitan average.
- Just over two thirds of children beginning primary school had attended a Maternal & Child Health Centre for their 3.5-year-old check, which is lower than the metropolitan average.
- Nearly one quarter of family violence incidents recorded a child or children being present.
- A much higher proportion of young people take public transport to get to work in Moreland than the metropolitan average.

Current & future population

Early Years & Youth

Current & Future Population: Key Insights

Current Population:

- In 2019 there were an estimated 55,256 people 24 years and younger in Moreland, making up nearly on third (30%) of Moreland's population.
- Young people aged 18-24 are the largest cohort of young people in Moreland, making up 10% of the total Moreland population. There is a large concentration of young people of this age group in the South of Moreland in Brunswick, Brunswick East, and Brunswick West.
- In 2019 there were an estimated 12,338 children aged 0-4 living across the Moreland community, accounting for 6.6% of the total population. Suburbs with the highest number of 0-4-year-olds were Glenroy (2,133) and Pascoe Vale & Oak Park (1,915)
- Birth notification data is reported on a monthly basis directly from Maternal & Child Health (MCH) centres in Moreland. In the 2019-20 financial year, 2,749 were reported at MCH centres in Moreland. In the five years prior, birth notifications remained consistently between 2,700 and 2,900 births per year. So far in the 2020-21 financial year, birth notifications have been lower than for the same months in the previous year.

Future Population:

- In 2036¹, there will be a forecasted 66,285 people 24 years and younger in Moreland, which adds an additional 20,197 children and young people to the community. This makes up just under one third (29%) of the total Moreland population forecasted in 2036.
- 18-24-year-olds are expected to remain the largest cohort in 2036, with substantial growth forecasted in Brunswick and Coburg. Brunswick is also expected to see the highest growth of children aged 0-11, whereas Glenroy is projected to have the highest growth in young people aged 12-17.
- Brunswick is expected to see the largest increase of children aged 0-4, with over 1,000 additional children expected in 2036.

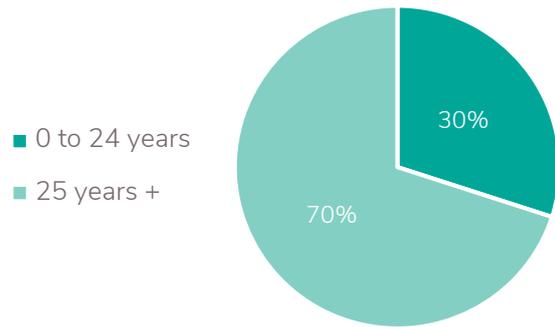
¹ These forecasts were developed by ID (consultants) for Moreland City Council and are a pre-Covid version of the forecasts developed in 2017. This forecast data is available for publication publicly, however where they are used it must be noted that these forecasts do not take into account the impacts of Covid-19. Any Application of this forecast data should include a mechanism to review and apply revised forecast data that takes into account the impacts of Covid19 as soon as further and reliable information becomes available.

Current population

Estimated resident population

In 2019, the estimated resident population of people aged 0-24 in Moreland was 55,256, making up 30% of Moreland's population.

This is slightly lower than the Greater Melbourne average (32%) and the North-West Metropolitan Region (33%) in 2016.



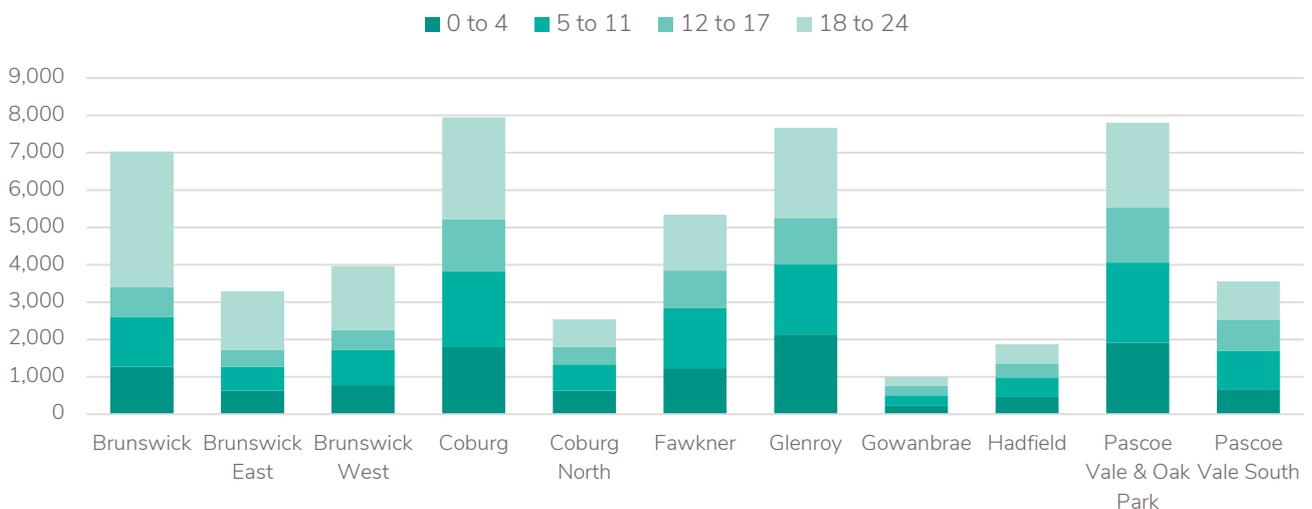
Service age groups

Service age groups are a tool used to break down a population into age groups based on life-stages. It is a useful tool to understand population and the services they are likely to need. In the Early Years and Youth Profile, there are four service age groups: 0-4-year-olds, 5-11-year-olds, 12-17-year-olds, and 18-24-year-olds. It is important to note that while these age breakdowns are descriptive of different life-stages, there are some limitations. For example, not all 5-year-olds will necessarily be in primary school, and not all 12-year-olds will necessarily be in secondary school.

Table. Estimated resident population in Moreland 2019 by service age group and 2016 population for North-Western Region and Greater Melbourne

Age group	Moreland Population 2019	Moreland (%) 2019	North-Western Region (%) 2016	Greater Melbourne (%) 2016
0-4 years	12,338	6.6%	6.9%	6.4%
5-11 years	13,921	7.5%	8.5%	8.5%
12-17 years	9,449	5.1%	6.3%	6.7%
18-24 years	19,548	10.5%	10.8%	10.0%
Total	55,525	29.7%	32.5%	31.6%

Service age group population by suburb (2019)



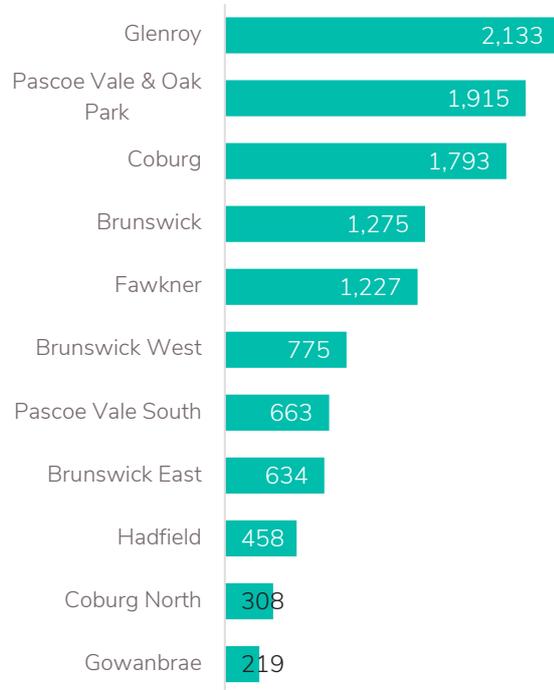
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimated Resident Population 2019

0-4-year-old estimated population

Overall, in 2019 there were an estimated 12,338 0-4-year-olds living across the Moreland Community, accounting for 6.6% of the total population. Suburbs with the highest number of these 0-4-year-olds were Glenroy (2,133) and Pascoe Vale & Oak Park (1,915). Suburbs with the highest percentage of this age group were Glenroy (8.6%), Fawkner (8.0%), and Pascoe Vale & Oak Park (7.2%).

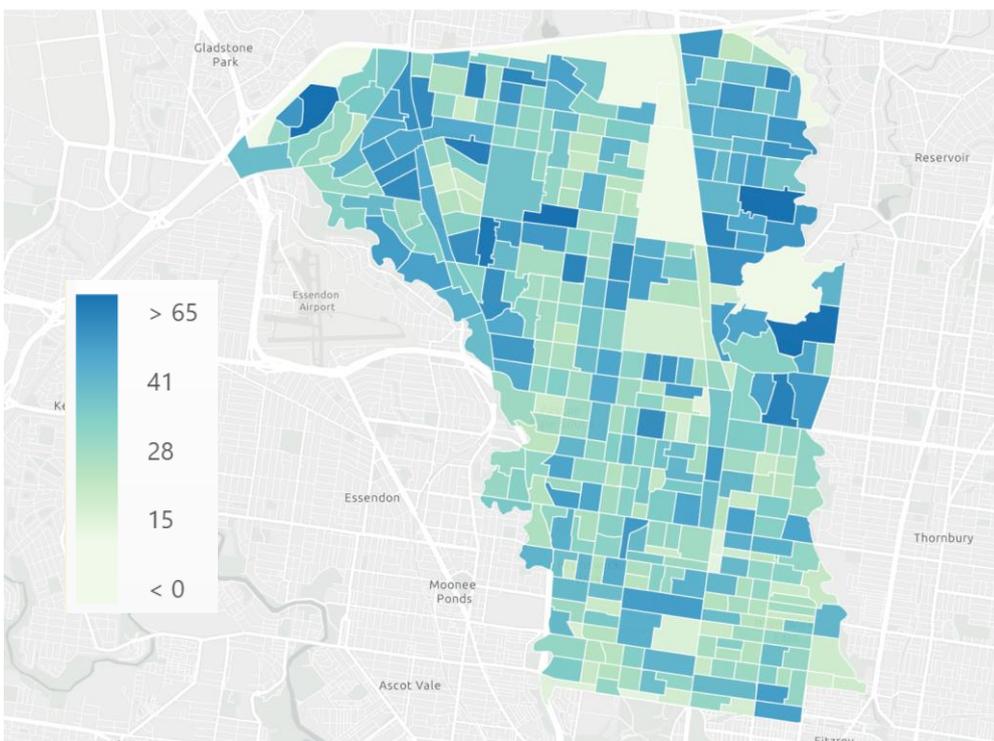
0-4-year-olds by suburb (2019)

Suburb	Population	%
Glenroy	2,133	8.6%
Pascoe Vale & Oak Park	1,915	7.2%
Coburg	1,793	6.1%
Brunswick	1,275	4.5%
Fawkner	1,227	8.0%
Brunswick West	775	5.8%
Pascoe Vale South	663	5.8%
Brunswick East	634	4.1%
Hadfield	458	7.0%
Coburg North	308	3.5%
Gowanbrae	219	7.0%
Total	12,338	6.6%



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimated Resident Population 2019

0-4-year-olds population density by Statistical Area 1 (2016)



Note: The Australian Bureau of Statistics' Estimated Resident Population for 2019 are not available by statistical area 1 (SA1), therefore this map was generated using 2016 Population Census data.

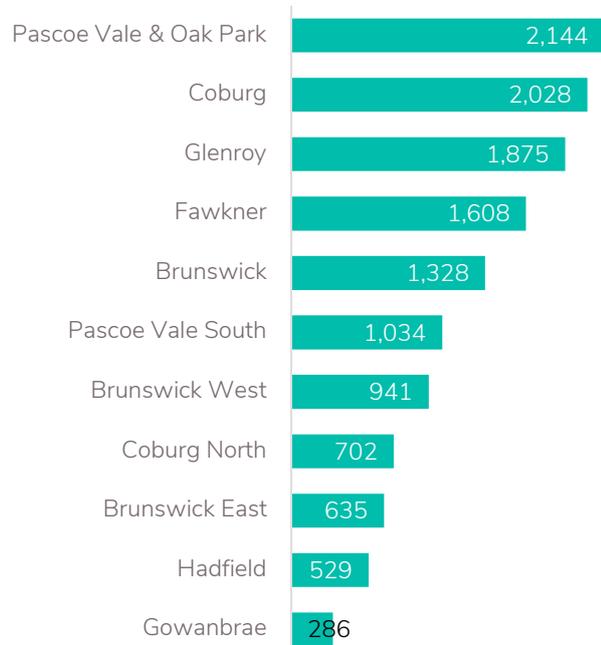
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016, heatmap created in PowerBi by MCC Research Team

5-11-years-old estimated population

In 2019, there were an estimated 13,921 5-11-year-olds in Moreland, making up 7.5% of the total Moreland population. Suburbs with the highest number of children aged 5-11 were Pascoe Vale & Oak Park (2,144), Coburg (2,028), and Glenroy (1,875). Suburbs with the highest percentage of this age group were Fawkner (10.5%), Gowanbrae (9.1%), and Pascoe Vale & Oak Park (9.1%).

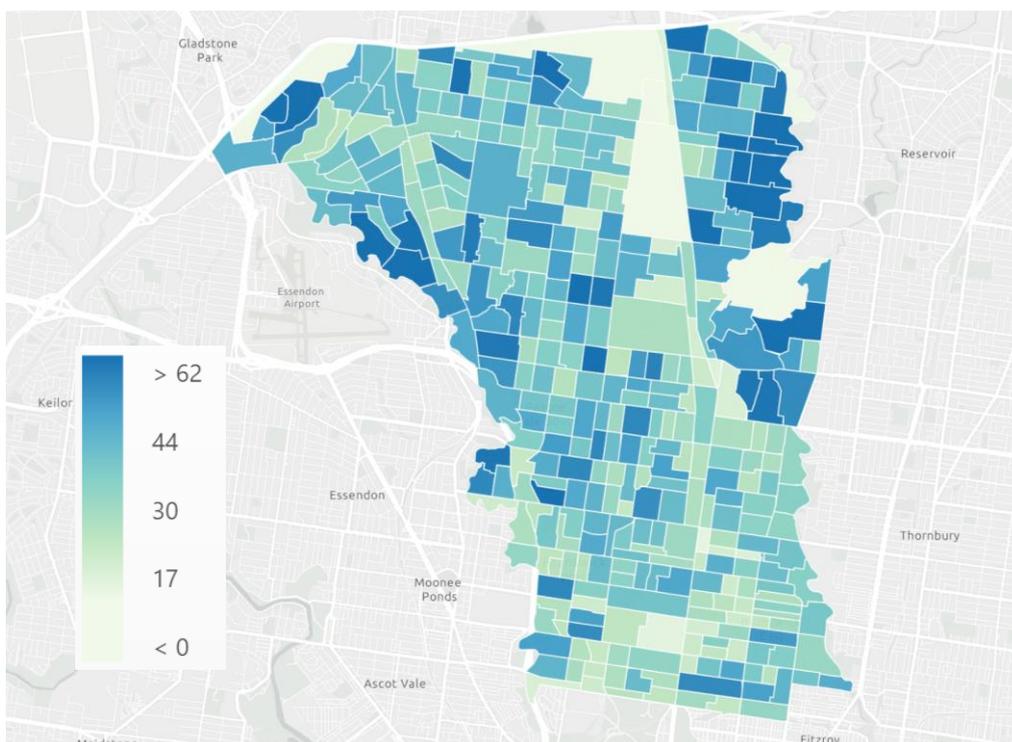
5-11-year-olds by suburb (2019)

Suburb	Population	%
Pascoe Vale & Oak Park	2,144	8.1%
Coburg	2,028	6.9%
Glenroy	1,875	7.6%
Fawkner	1,608	10.5%
Brunswick	1,328	4.6%
Pascoe Vale South	1,034	9.1%
Brunswick West	941	5.8%
Coburg North	702	8.0%
Brunswick East	635	4.1%
Hadfield	529	8.1%
Gowanbrae	286	9.1%
Total	13,921	7.5%



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimated Resident Population 2019

5-11-year-olds population density by Statistical Area 1 (2016)



Note: The Australian Bureau of Statistics' Estimated Resident Population for 2019 are not available by statistical area 1 (SA1), therefore this map was generated using 2016 Population Census data

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016, heatmap created in PowerBi by MCC Research Team

12-17-year-old estimated population

In 2019, there were an estimated 9,449 12-17-year-olds in Moreland, making up 5.1% of the total population. Suburbs with the highest number of secondary schoolers were Pascoe Vale & Oak Park (1,468), Coburg (1,400) and Glenroy (1,246). Suburbs with the highest percentage of this age group were Gowanbrae (8.3%), Pascoe Vale South (7.3%), and Fawkner (6.6%).

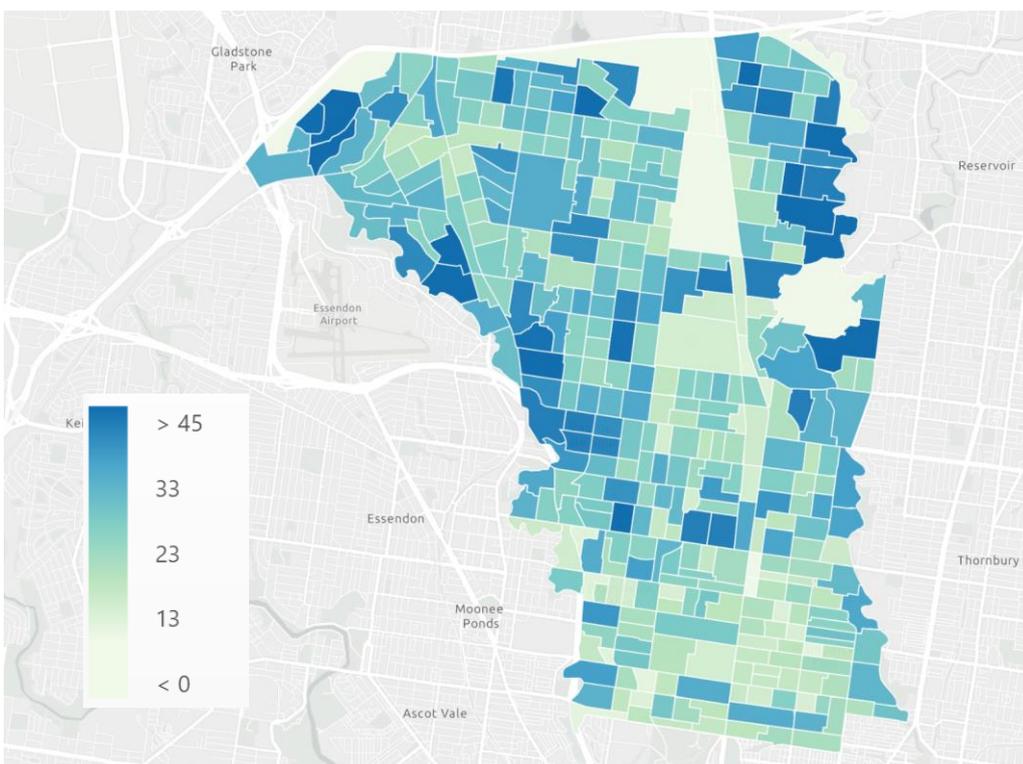
12-17-year-olds by suburb (2019)

Suburb	Population	%
Pascoe Vale & Oak Park	1,468	5.5%
Coburg	1,400	4.8%
Glenroy	1,246	5.0%
Fawkner	1,010	6.6%
Pascoe Vale South	829	7.3%
Brunswick	810	2.8%
Brunswick West	538	3.3%
Coburg North	473	5.4%
Brunswick East	446	2.9%
Hadfield	375	5.7%
Gowanbrae	259	8.3%
Total	9,449	5.1%



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimated Resident Population 2019

12-17-year-olds population density by Statistical Area 1 (2016)



Note: The Australian Bureau of Statistics' Estimated Resident Population for 2019 are not available by statistical area 1 (SA1), therefore this map was generated using 2016 Population Census data

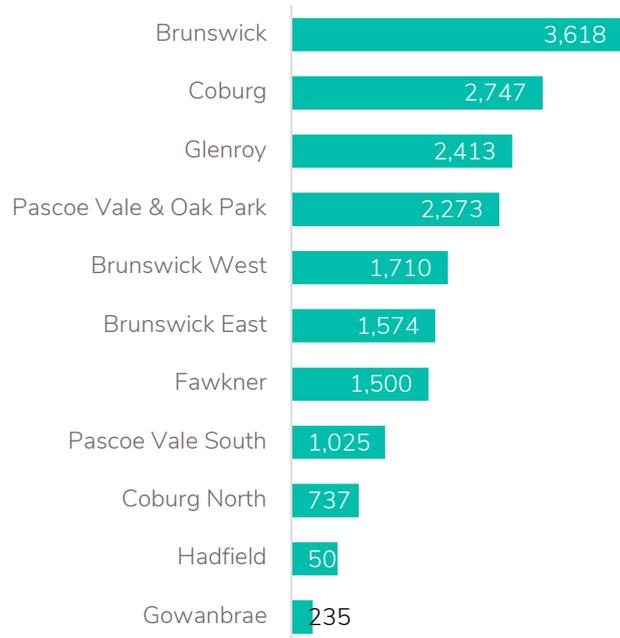
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016, heatmap created in PowerBi by MCC Research Team

18-24-year-old estimated population

In 2019, there were an estimated 19,548 18-24-year-olds in Moreland, making up 10.5% of the population. Suburbs with the highest number of 18-24-year-olds in 2016 were Brunswick (3,618), Coburg (2,747), and Glenroy (2,413). Suburbs with the highest percentage of this age group were Brunswick (12.6%), Brunswick West (10.6%), and Brunswick East (10.2%).

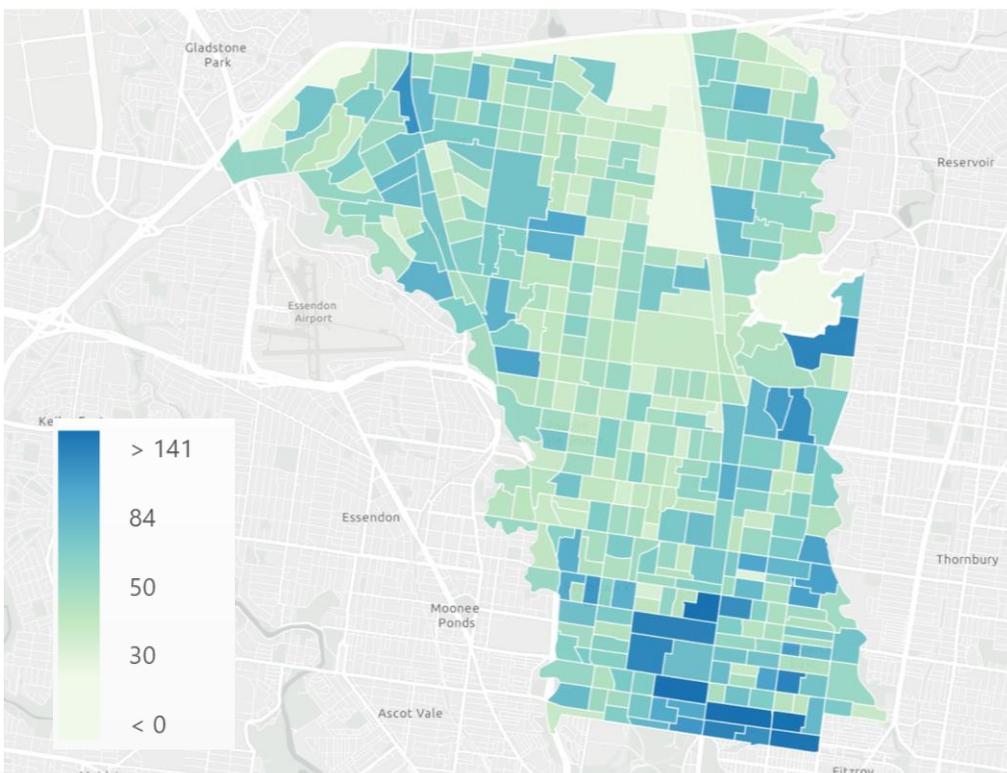
18-24-year-olds by suburb (2019)

Suburb	Population	%
Brunswick	3,618	12.6%
Coburg	2,747	9.4%
Glenroy	2,413	9.8%
Pascoe Vale & Oak Park	2,273	8.5%
Brunswick West	1,710	10.6%
Brunswick East	1,574	10.2%
Fawkner	1,500	9.8%
Pascoe Vale South	1,025	9.0%
Coburg North	737	8.4%
Hadfield	506	7.7%
Gowanbrae	235	7.5%
Total	19,548	10.5%



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimated Resident Population 2019

18-24-year-olds population density by Statistical Area 1 (2016)



Note: The Australian Bureau of Statistics' Estimated Resident Population for 2019 are not available by statistical area 1 (SA1), therefore this map was generated using 2016 Population Census data

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016, heatmap created in PowerBi by MCC Research Team

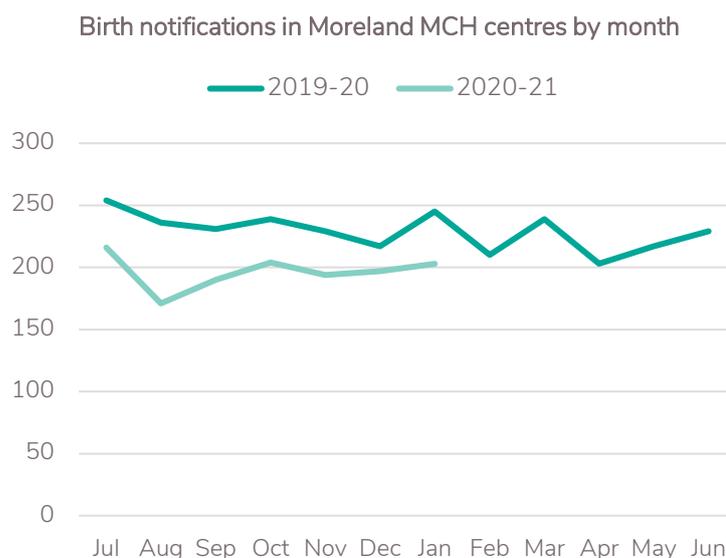
Birth notifications

Birth notification data is reported on a monthly basis directly from Maternal & Child Health (MCH) centres in Moreland. In the 2019/20 financial year, 2,749 were reported at MCH centres in Moreland. In the five years prior, birth notifications remained consistently between 2,700 and 2,900 births per year. So far in the 2020/21 financial year, birth notifications have been lower than for the same months in the previous year.

Note: Birth notification data reported from MCH centres is not consistent with Australian Bureau of Statistics birth registration data. Birth notification data from MCH centres reports actual births whereas ABS birth registration data reports birth registrations which may occur later than the actual birth. This brief contains data from MCH centres.

Birth notifications by month

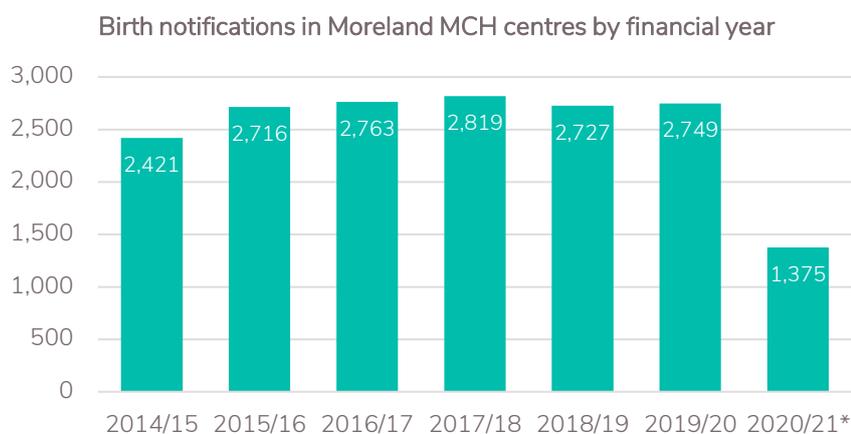
Month	2019/20	2020/21
July	254	216
August	236	171
September	231	190
October	239	204
November	229	194
December	217	197
January	245	203
February	210	-
March	239	-
April	203	-
May	217	-
June	229	-
Total	2,749	1,375



Source: CDIS database, Moreland Maternal & Child Health 2021

Birth notifications by financial year

Year	Births
2020/21*	1,375
2019/20	2,749
2018/19	2,727
2017/18	2,819
2016/17	2,763
2015/16	2,716
2014/15	2,421



*The 2020/2021 financial year is not complete and therefore data is only recorded to January 2021.

Source: CDIS database, Moreland Maternal & Child Health 2021

Future population of early years & youth

Note: These forecasts were developed by ID (consultants) for Moreland City Council and are a pre-Covid version of the forecasts developed in 2017. This forecast data is available for publication publicly, however where they are used it must be noted that these forecasts do not take into account the impacts of Covid-19. Any Application of this forecast data should include a mechanism to review and apply revised forecast data that takes into account the impacts of Covid19 as soon as further and reliable information becomes available.

Overall population forecasts

In 2036, there will be a forecasted 66,285 people 24 years and younger in Moreland, which is an additional 20,197 children and young people, and approximately one third (29%) of the total Moreland population forecasted in 2036. 18-24-year-olds are expected to remain the largest cohort, with substantial growth forecasted in Brunswick and Coburg. Brunswick is also expected to see the highest growth of children aged 0-11, whereas Glenroy is projected to have the highest growth in young people aged 12-17.

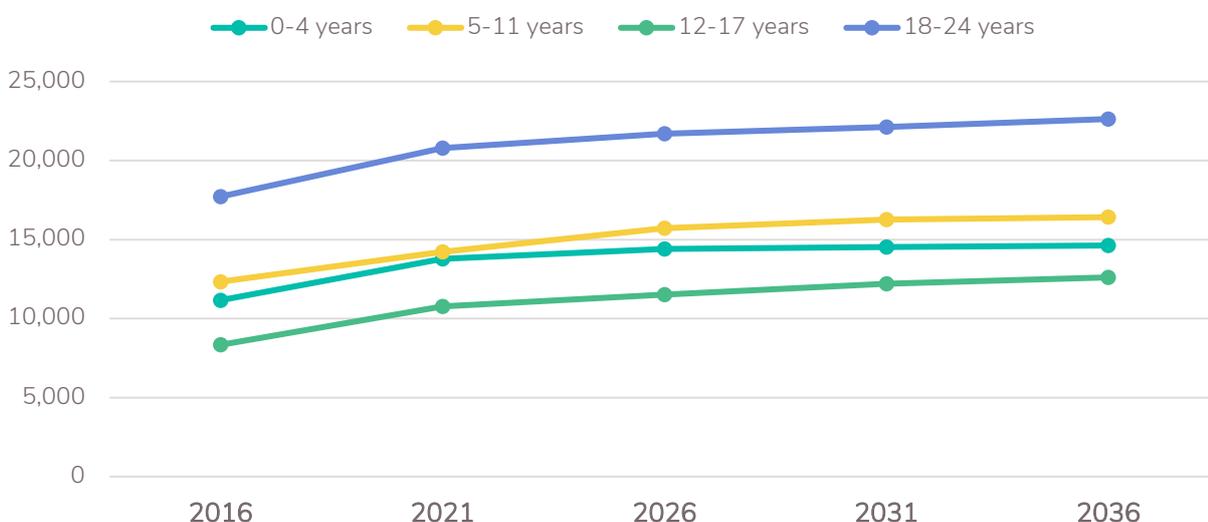
Overall forecasted population by service age group (2036)

Age group	Population in 2036	Additional population from 2016 to 2036
0-4 years	14,626	+4,362
5-11 years	16,421	+4,675
12-17 years	12,608	+4,597
18-24 years	22,630	+6,563

Age breakdown of forecasted population in 2036



Forecasted population growth of early years & youth 2036



Source: Forecast ID consulting 2017

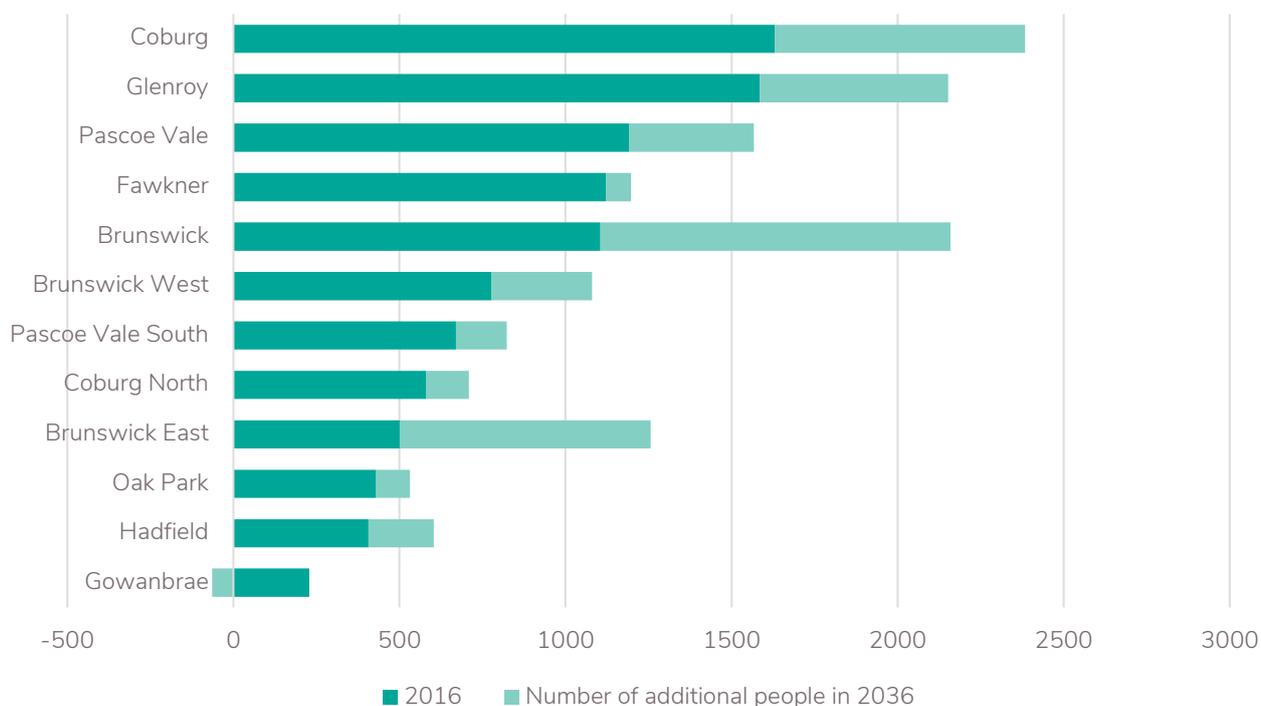
0-4-year-old population forecasts

The forecasted population for children aged 0-4 in 2036 is 14,626, with an additional 4,362 children of this age group expected between 2016 and 2036. The highest proportion of growth is anticipated in Brunswick (+1,054) and Brunswick East (+755). Additionally, Gowanbrae is forecasted to have 64 fewer children aged 0-4 in 2036.

0-4-year-olds by suburb (2036)

Suburb	Population	Increase to Population	Percent change (%)
Brunswick	2,159	+1,054	+49%
Brunswick East	1,256	+755	+60%
Brunswick West	1,080	+302	+28%
Coburg	2,384	+754	+32%
Coburg North	709	+128	+18%
Fawkner	1,197	+75	+6%
Glenroy	2,152	+567	+26%
Gowanbrae	165	-64	-39%
Hadfield	603	+196	+32.5%
Oak Park	532	+102	+19%
Pascoe Vale	1,567	+375	+24%
Pascoe Vale South	823	+153	+19%
Total	14,626	+4,362	+30%

Forecasted growth of 0-4-year-olds by suburb 2016 - 2036



Source: Forecast ID consulting 2017

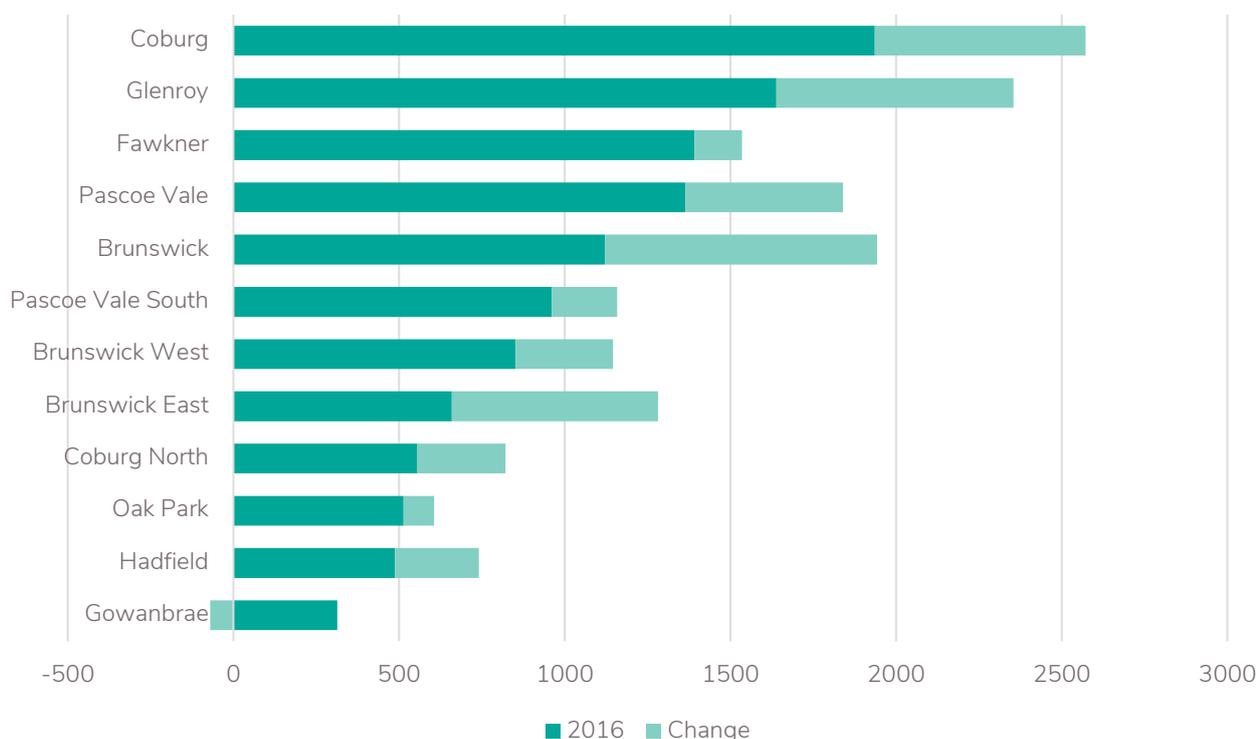
5-11-year-old population forecasts

The forecasted population for children aged 5-11 in 2036 is 16,421, with an additional 4,675 children of this age group expected between 2016 and 2036. The highest proportion of growth is anticipated in Brunswick (+822) and Glenroy (715). Additionally, Gowanbrae is forecasted to have 70 fewer children aged 5-11 in 2036.

5-11-year-olds by suburb

Suburb	Population	Increase to Population	Percent change (%)
Brunswick	1,943	+822	+42%
Brunswick East	1,282	+623	+49%
Brunswick West	1,146	+295	+26%
Coburg	2,572	+636	+25%
Coburg North	821	+266	+32%
Fawkner	1,535	+144	+9%
Glenroy	2,354	+715	+30%
Gowanbrae	244	-70	-29%
Hadfield	741	+254	+34%
Oak Park	606	+92	+15%
Pascoe Vale	1,840	+476	+26%
Pascoe Vale South	1,158	+197	+17%
Total	16,421	+4,675	+28%

Forecasted growth of 5-11-year-olds by suburb 2016 - 2036



Source: Forecast ID consulting 2017

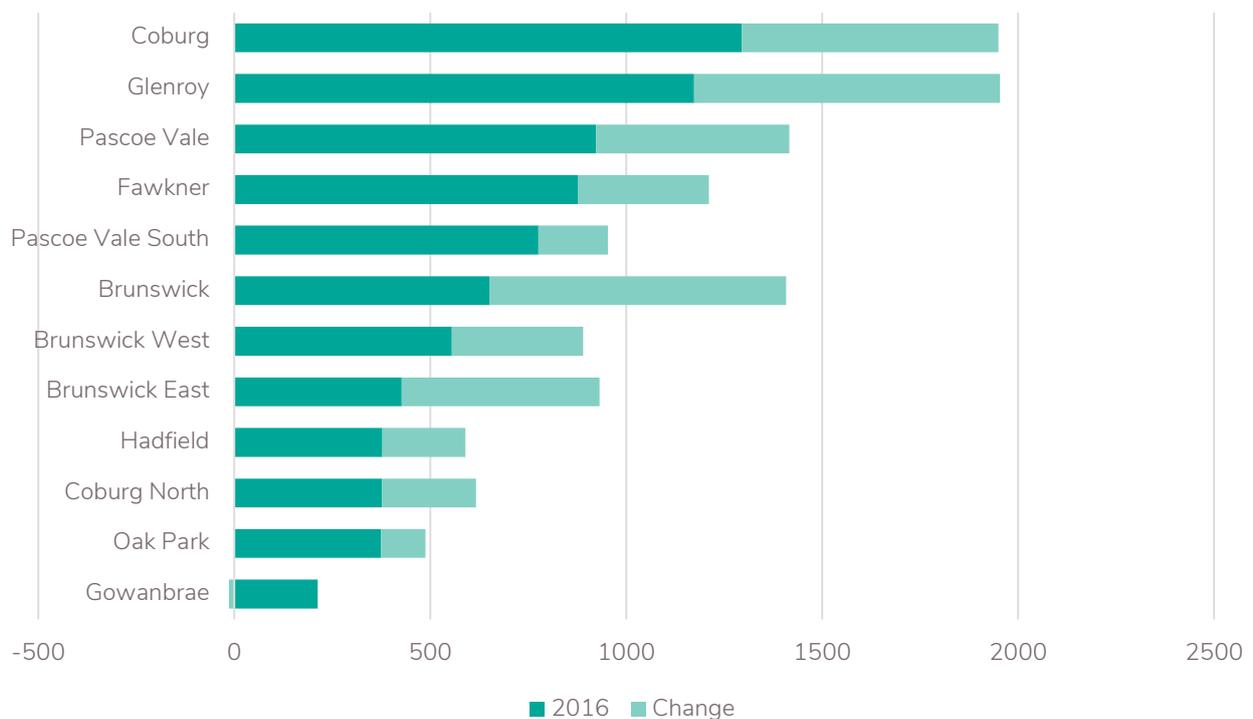
12-17-year-old population forecasts

The forecasted population for young people aged 12-17 in 2036 is 12,608, with an additional 4,597 young people of this age group expected between 2016 and 2036. The highest proportion of growth is anticipated in Glenroy (+781) and Brunswick (+756). Additionally, Gowanbrae is forecasted to have 14 fewer young people aged 12-17 in 2036.

12-17-year-olds by suburb

Suburb	Population	Increase to Population	Percent change (%)
Brunswick	1,408	+756	+54%
Brunswick East	932	+505	+54%
Brunswick West	890	+335	+38%
Coburg	1,950	+655	+34%
Coburg North	617	+240	+39%
Fawkner	1,211	+333	+27%
Glenroy	1,954	+781	+40%
Gowanbrae	199	-14	-7%
Hadfield	590	+212	+36%
Oak Park	488	+113	+23%
Pascoe Vale	1,416	+493	+35%
Pascoe Vale South	953	+177	+19%
Total	12,608	+4,597	+36%

Forecasted growth of 12-17-year-olds by suburb 2016 - 2036



Source: Forecast ID consulting 2017

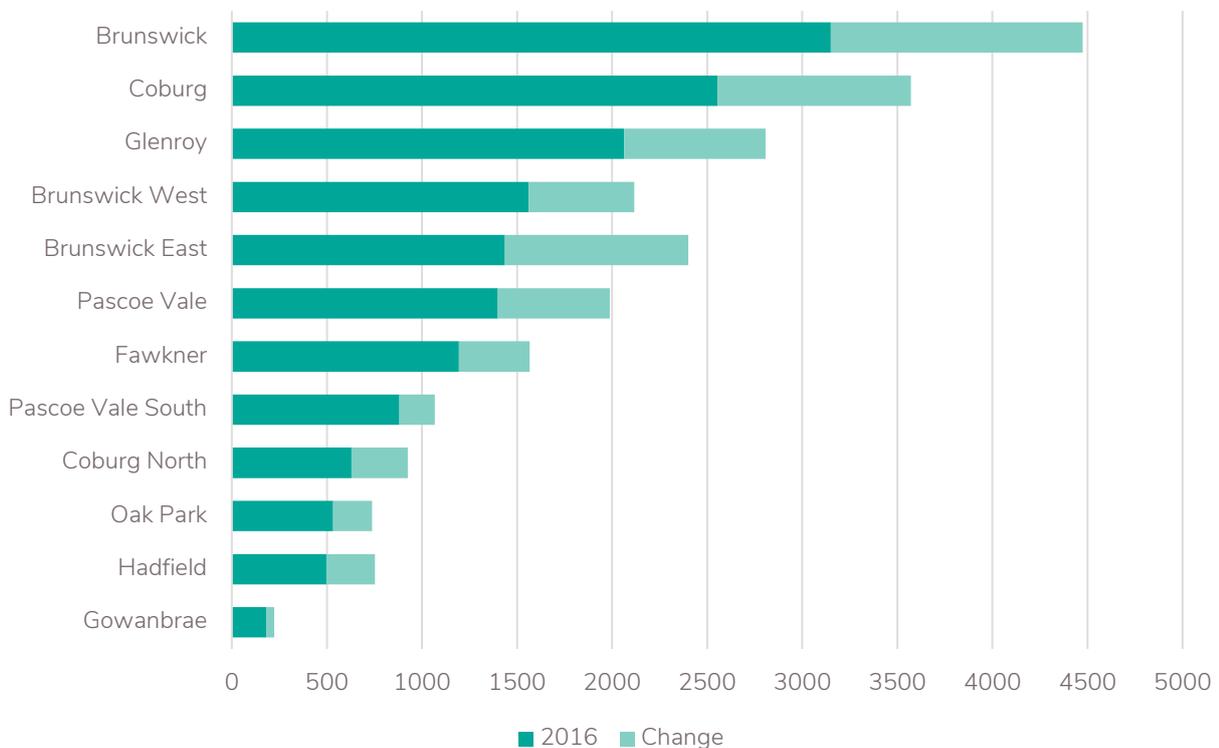
18-24-year-old population forecasts

The forecasted population for young people aged 18-24 in 2036 is 22,630, with an additional 6,653 young people of this age group expected between 2016 and 2036. The highest proportion of growth is anticipated in Brunswick (+1,325) and Coburg (+1,016).

18-24-year-olds by suburb

Suburb	Population	Increase to Population	Percent change (%)
Brunswick	4,475	+1,325	+30%
Brunswick East	2,401	+965	+40%
Brunswick West	2,116	+555	+26%
Coburg	3,571	+1,016	+28%
Coburg North	926	+297	+32%
Fawkner	1,566	+371	+24%
Glenroy	2,806	+742	+26%
Gowanbrae	224	+43	+19%
Hadfield	753	+255	+34%
Oak Park	738	+206	+28%
Pascoe Vale	1,988	+589	+30%
Pascoe Vale South	1,068	+186	+17%
Total	22,630	+6,563	+29%

Forecasted growth of 18-24-year-olds by suburb 2016 - 2036



Source: Forecast ID consulting 2017

Cultural & Linguistic Diversity

Early Years & Youth

Cultural & Linguistic Diversity: Key insights

Moreland is **at or above** the regional average for the following areas:

- **Language other than English spoken at home:** One third (33%) of young people aged 0-24 in Moreland speak a language other than English at home. This is higher than the average for Greater Melbourne (30%) and is likewise consistently higher than the Greater Melbourne average across all four age cohorts. The highest proportion of young people who speak a language other than English at home were those aged 18-24. The most common languages spoken at home by children and young people in Moreland were Arabic, Urdu, and Greek.
- **English proficiency:** A higher percentage of young people in Moreland were proficient in English (98.5%) than the Greater Melbourne average (97%). This percentage is also much higher for young people in Moreland than the overall population of Moreland (93.6%). Over half of young people in Moreland who were not proficient in English in 2016 were new arrivals in Australia (arriving in Australia between 2012-2016).
- **Religious affiliation:** 57% of young people aged 0-24 in Moreland identify as having a religious affiliation. This is slightly higher than the Greater Melbourne average of 56.1%. The most common religious affiliations in Moreland for young people aged 0-24 in 2016 were Christianity (39%), No religious affiliation (37%), and Islam (17%).
- **Recent arrivals:** A higher percentage of young people in Moreland were recent arrivals (arriving in Australia within the past 5 years) in 2016 (10%) than the Greater Melbourne average (9%). The percentage of recent arrivals was especially high among young people aged 18-24, of whom 19% arrived in Australia between 2012-2016. The most common countries of birth for recent arrivals aged 0-24 in Moreland in 2016 were Pakistan (14%), India (13%), and Nepal (13%).

Moreland is **below** the regional average for the following areas:

- **Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islanders:** 0.73% of young people aged 0-24 in Moreland identify as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, or both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. This is slightly lower than the Greater Melbourne average of 0.85%.
- **Born overseas:** 16% of young people aged 0-24 were born overseas. This is lower than the Greater Melbourne average (18%). The most common countries of birth other than Australia for people aged 0-24 years were: Pakistan (2.0%), India (1.7%), and China (1.6%).

Young people born overseas

Children and young people who were born overseas are people aged 0-24 who were born in a country other than Australia and migrated to Australia at some point in their life. Those who arrived in the last five years are considered “new arrivals”. According to the Australian Research Alliance for Children and Youth, young people born overseas may experience marginalisation in relation to housing, health, education, employment and access to social and recreational opportunities².

Birthplace by age group

In Moreland, 16% of young people aged 0-24 in Moreland were born overseas in 2016. This is over 7,200 children and young people. A lower percentage of children and young people in Moreland were born overseas than the Greater Melbourne average (18%).

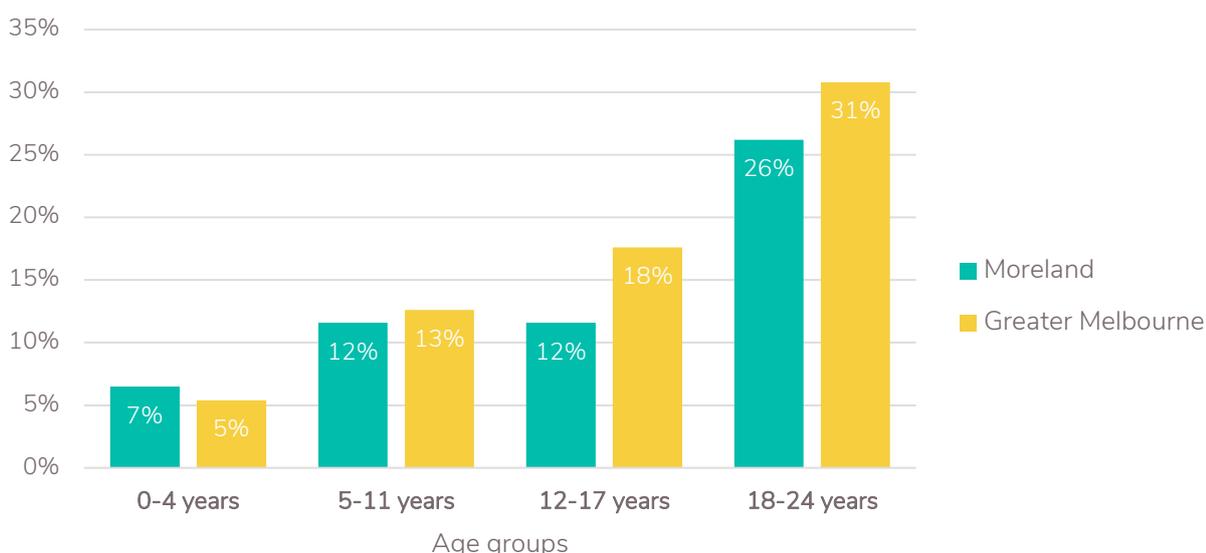
Over one quarter of young people aged 18-24 were born overseas. This proportion was still lower than the Greater Melbourne average for the same age group (31%).

Table. Individuals born overseas by age group in Moreland and Greater Melbourne 2016

Age group	Moreland			Greater Melbourne
	Born in Australia	Born overseas	% born overseas of total age group	% born overseas of total age group
0-4 years	8,992	664	6.5%	5.4%
5-11 years	9,711	1,364	11.6%	12.6%
12-17 years	6,663	934	11.6%	17.6%
18-24 years	10,858	4,195	26.2%	30.8%
Total	36,222	7,243	15.7%	18.0%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Percent of population born overseas by age group in Moreland and Greater Melbourne 2016



² Australian Research Alliance for Children & Youth 2007, 'Multicultural Youth in Australia: Settlement and Transition', pp. 1-43.

Birthplace by suburb

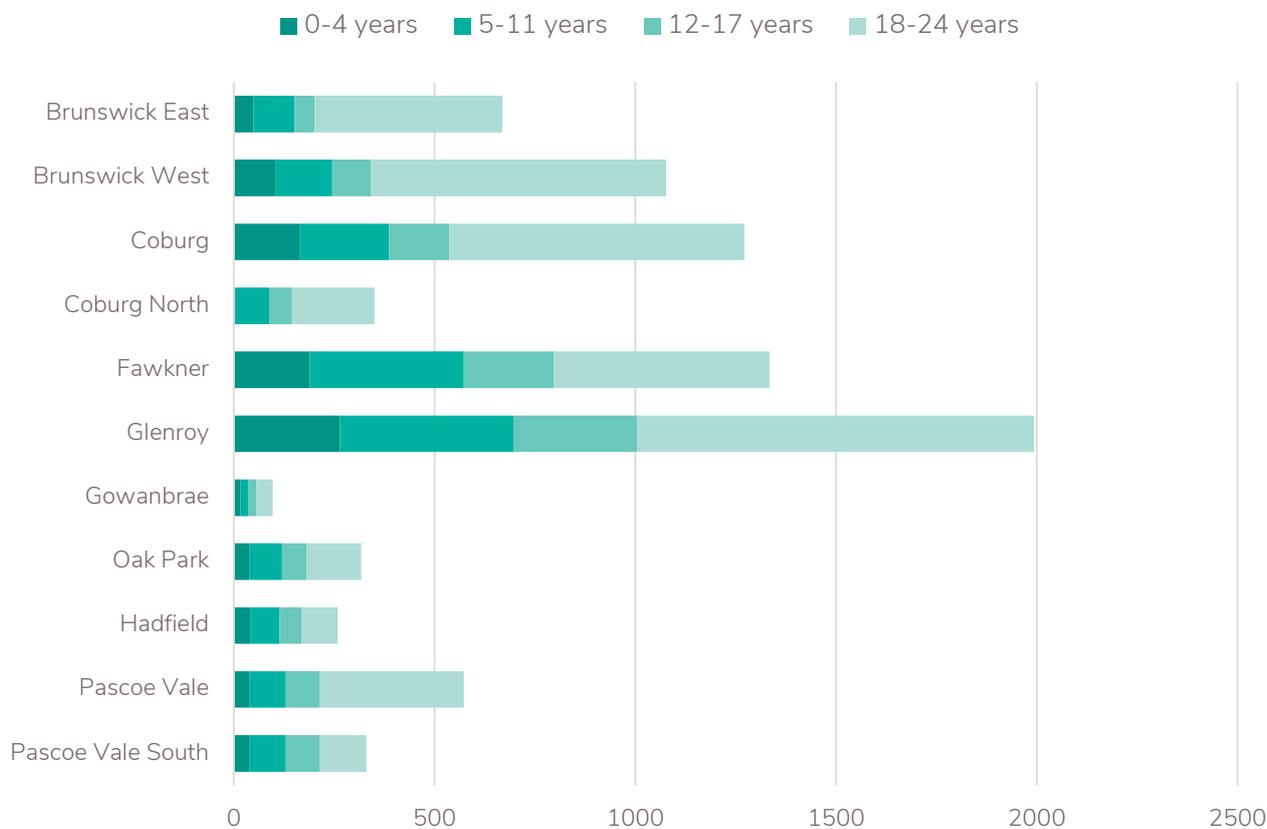
In 2016, the suburbs with the highest number of individuals aged 0-24 years born overseas were Glenroy (1,993), Brunswick (1,514), and Fawkner (1,334).

Table. Suburb breakdown of young people born overseas

Suburb	0-4 years	5-11 years	12-17 years	18-24 years	Total
Brunswick	120	157	118	1,119	1,514
Brunswick East	49	102	50	468	669
Brunswick West	105	140	97	735	1,077
Coburg	165	222	150	735	1,272
Coburg North	5	83	57	205	350
Fawkner	189	384	224	537	1,334
Glenroy	264	434	307	988	1,993
Gowanbrae	16	21	19	41	97
Oak Park	38	82	62	135	317
Hadfield	41	73	55	90	259
Pascoe Vale	38	92	85	358	573
Pascoe Vale South	38	92	85	115	330

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Young people born overseas by age group and suburb 2016



Country of birth

Country of birth (Overall 0-24 years)

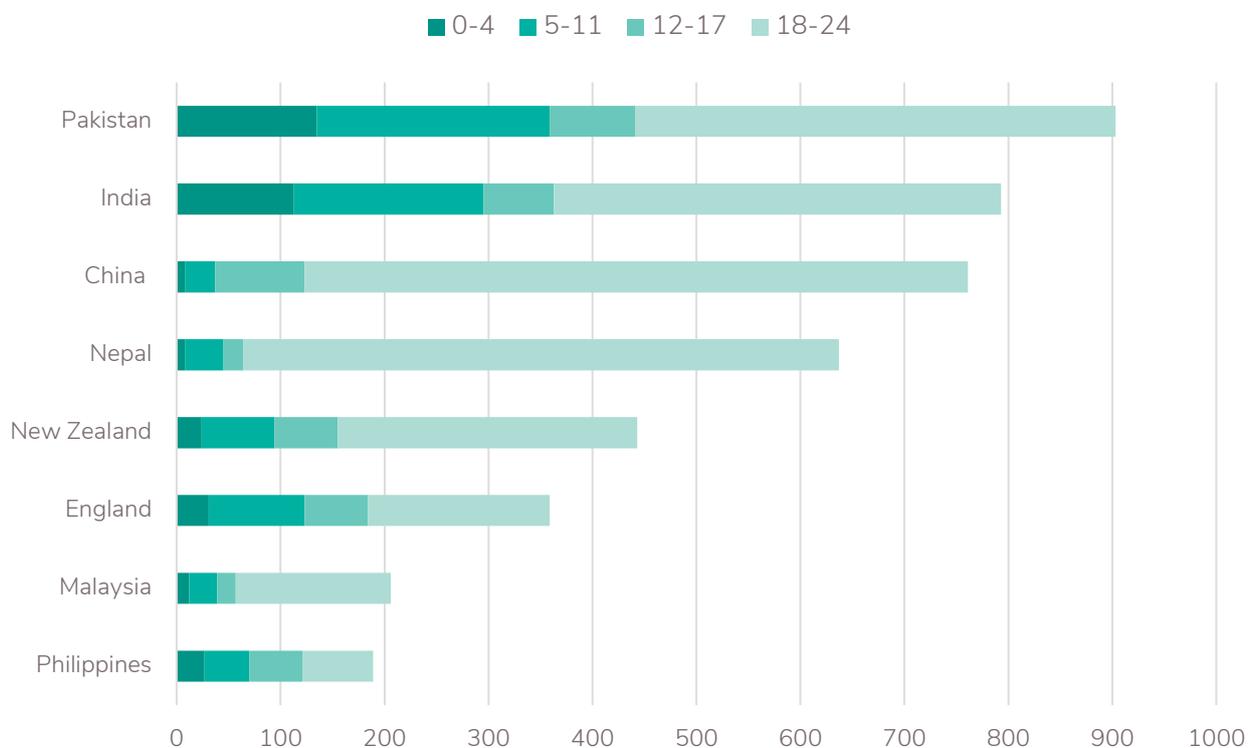
The most common countries of birth in 2016 for young people aged 0-24 who are born overseas were Pakistan (2.0%), India (1.7%), China (1.6%), and Nepal (1.4%).

Table. Top 10 countries of birth for young people in Moreland 2016

Country	Total	% of all 0-24-year-olds
Australia	36,222	78.6%
Not stated	2,625	5.7%
Pakistan	899	2.0%
India	798	1.7%
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	759	1.6%
Nepal	633	1.4%
New Zealand	450	1.0%
England	361	0.8%
Malaysia	202	0.4%
Philippines	187	0.4%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Top countries of birth excluding Australia for 0-24 year-olds in Moreland 2016



Country of birth (0-4 year age group)

The most common countries of birth other than Australia for children aged 0-4 years in Moreland were Pakistan (1.3%), India (1.1%), Indonesia (0.4%), and Saudi Arabia (0.4%).

Table. Top 10 countries of birth for 0-4-year-olds in Moreland 2016

Country	Moreland	% of all 0-4-year-olds
Australia	8,992	87.6%
Not stated	605	5.9%
Pakistan	135	1.3%
India	113	1.1%
Indonesia	44	0.4%
Saudi Arabia	37	0.4%
England	31	0.3%
Philippines	27	0.3%
New Zealand	24	0.2%
Sri Lanka	22	0.2%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Country of birth (5-11 year age group)

The most common countries of birth other than Australia for children aged 5-11 years in Moreland were Pakistan (1.9%), India (1.6%), England (0.8%), and New Zealand (0.6%).

Table. Top 10 countries of birth for 5-11-year-olds in Moreland 2016

Country	Moreland	% of all 5-11-year-olds
Australia	9,711	82.9%
Not stated	637	5.4%
Pakistan	224	1.9%
India	182	1.6%
England	92	0.8%
New Zealand	70	0.6%
United States of America	46	0.4%
Sri Lanka	44	0.4%
Indonesia	43	0.4%
Philippines	43	0.4%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Country of birth (12-17 year age group)

The most common countries of birth other than Australia for young people aged 12-17 years in Moreland were China (1.1%), Pakistan (1.0%), India (0.8%), and New Zealand (0.8%).

Table. Top 10 countries of birth for 12-17-year-olds in Moreland 2016

Country	Moreland	% of all 12-17-year-olds
Australia	6,663	83.0%
Not stated	429	5.3%
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	86	1.1%
Pakistan	82	1.0%
India	68	0.8%
New Zealand	61	0.8%
England	60	0.7%
Philippines	51	0.6%
Sri Lanka	36	0.4%
Iran	26	0.3%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Country of birth (18-24 year age group)

The most common countries of birth other than Australia for children aged 18-24 years in Moreland were China (4.0%), Nepal (3.6%), Pakistan (2.9%), and India (2.7%).

Table. Top 10 countries of birth for 18-24-year-olds in Moreland 2016

Country	Moreland	% of all 18-24-year-olds
Australia	10,858	67.8%
Not stated	958	6.0%
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	638	4.0%
Nepal	573	3.6%
Pakistan	458	2.9%
India	430	2.7%
New Zealand	287	1.8%
England	178	1.1%
Malaysia	148	0.9%
Lebanon	99	0.6%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Recent arrivals

There are a variety of metrics and definitions of recent arrivals in Australia. For the purpose of this brief, recent arrivals refers to people who arrived in Australia within the five years prior to the ABS Population Census most recently conducted in 2016. Recent arrivals migrate to Australia for a variety of reasons and may belong to several different migration streams. According to VicHealth, young people who are recent arrivals are a very diverse group whose experiences of migration and settlement in Australia may vary based on country of origin, cultural background, migration stream, socioeconomic status, gender, sexuality, faith, age of arrival, level of English proficiency, prior education, family structures, and workplace experience³.

Recent arrivals by age group

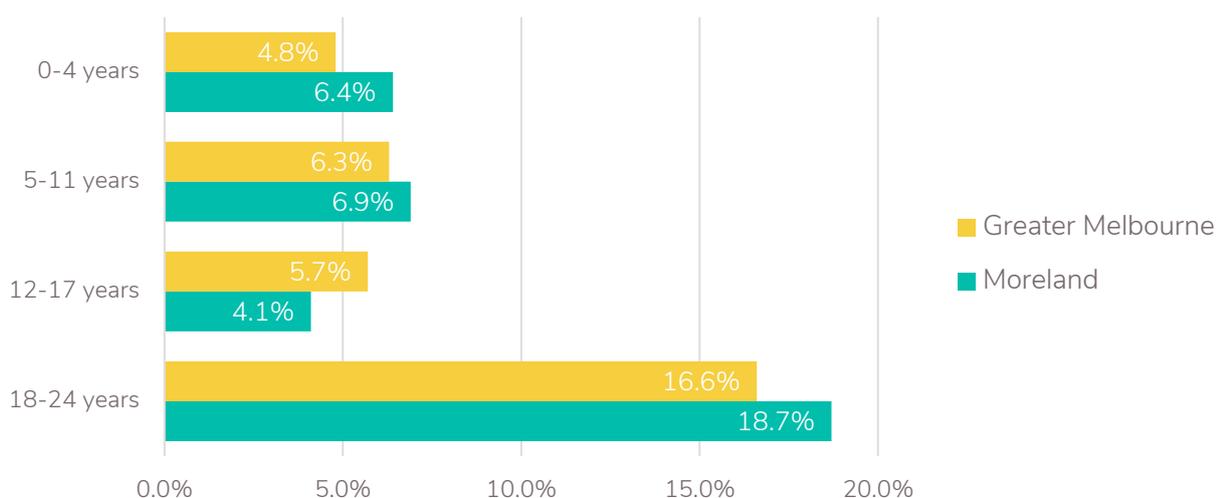
In 2016, one in ten young people aged 0-24 in Moreland had arrived in Australia within the past five years. This was slightly higher than the average for Greater Melbourne (9.2%) in 2016. For the 18-24-year age group in Moreland, nearly two in ten (19%) were recent arrivals in 2016.

Table. Young people in Moreland & Greater Melbourne who were recent arrivals in 2016

Age Group	Moreland		Greater Melbourne
	Recent Arrival (Arrival between 2012-2016)	% of total age group who are recent arrivals	% of total age group who are recent arrivals
0-4 years	614	6.4%	4.8%
5-11 years	768	6.9%	6.3%
12-17 years	315	4.1%	5.7%
18-24 years	2,818	18.7%	16.6%
Total	4,519	10.4%	9.2%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Percentage of young people who were recent arrivals in 2016 in Moreland and Greater Melbourne



³ VicHealth, Data61, CSIRO, & MYAN 2017, *Bright Futures: Spotlight on the wellbeing of young people from refugee and migrant backgrounds*. Victorian Health Promotion Foundation, Melbourne.

Countries of birth for recent arrivals

The most common countries of birth for recent arrivals aged 0-24 in Moreland in 2016 were Pakistan (14%), India (13%), Nepal (13%), and China (12%).

Table. Most common countries of birth for young people aged 0-24 in Moreland who arrived within the five years prior to the 2016 Population Census

Country	Total	% of all 0-24-year-old new arrivals
Pakistan	651	14.4%
India	597	13.2%
Nepal	563	12.5%
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	536	11.9%
New Zealand	235	5.2%
Malaysia	137	3.0%
England	129	2.9%
Indonesia	114	2.5%
Philippines	92	2.0%
Saudi Arabia	85	1.9%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Language spoken at home

Speaking multiple languages among children and young people is tied to many health, social, and cultural benefits including strong literacy development, cognitive development, and intercultural learning and competency⁴. Language spoken at home is an Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census question that considers the number of people who speak a language other than English at home.

Young people who speak a language other than English at home

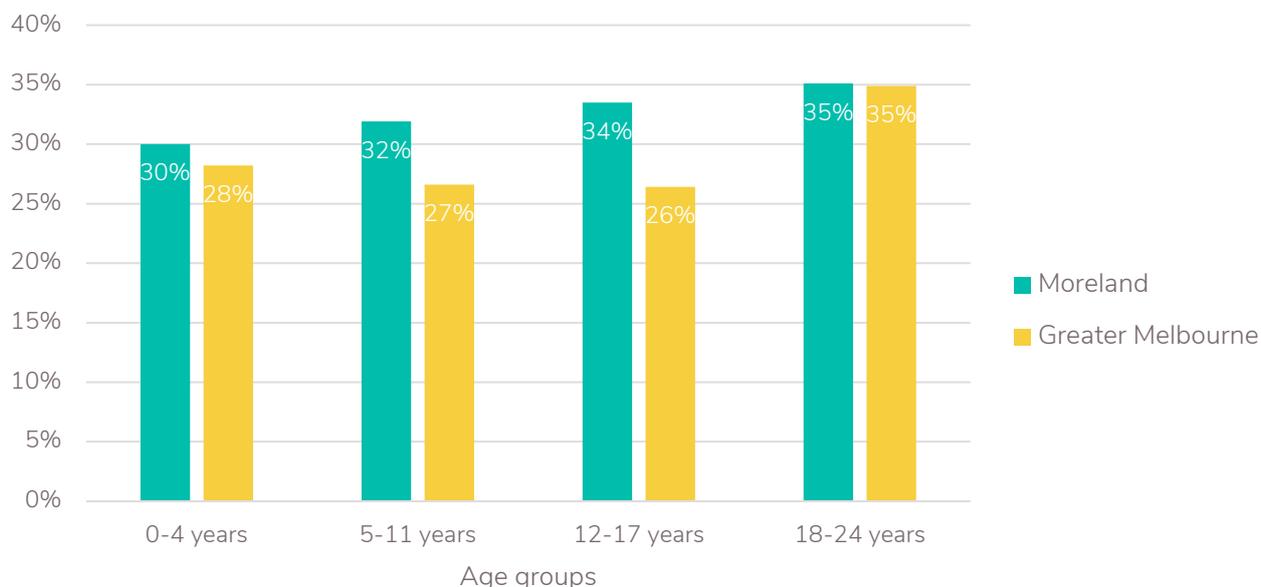
One third (33.3%) of young people aged 0-24 in Moreland spoke a language other than English at home in 2016. That is a total of nearly 15,000 young people speaking a language other than English at home and is higher than the Greater Melbourne average of 30%.

Table. Languages spoken at home other than English by age group in Moreland & Greater Melbourne 2016

Age group	Moreland			Greater Melbourne
	English	Other languages	% of total age group who speak a language other than English at home	% of total age group who speak a language other than English at home
0-4 years	6,011	2,937	30.0%	28.2%
5-11 years	7,369	3,731	31.9%	26.6%
12-17 years	4,930	2,676	33.5%	26.4%
18-24 years	9,496	5,586	35.1%	34.9%
Total	27,879	14,919	33.3%	30.0%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Percentage of population who speak a language other than English at home by age group in Moreland and Greater Melbourne 2016



⁴ Fernandez, S 2007, 'Promoting the benefits of language learning', Department of Education and Training, pp. 1-21.

Most common languages spoken at home

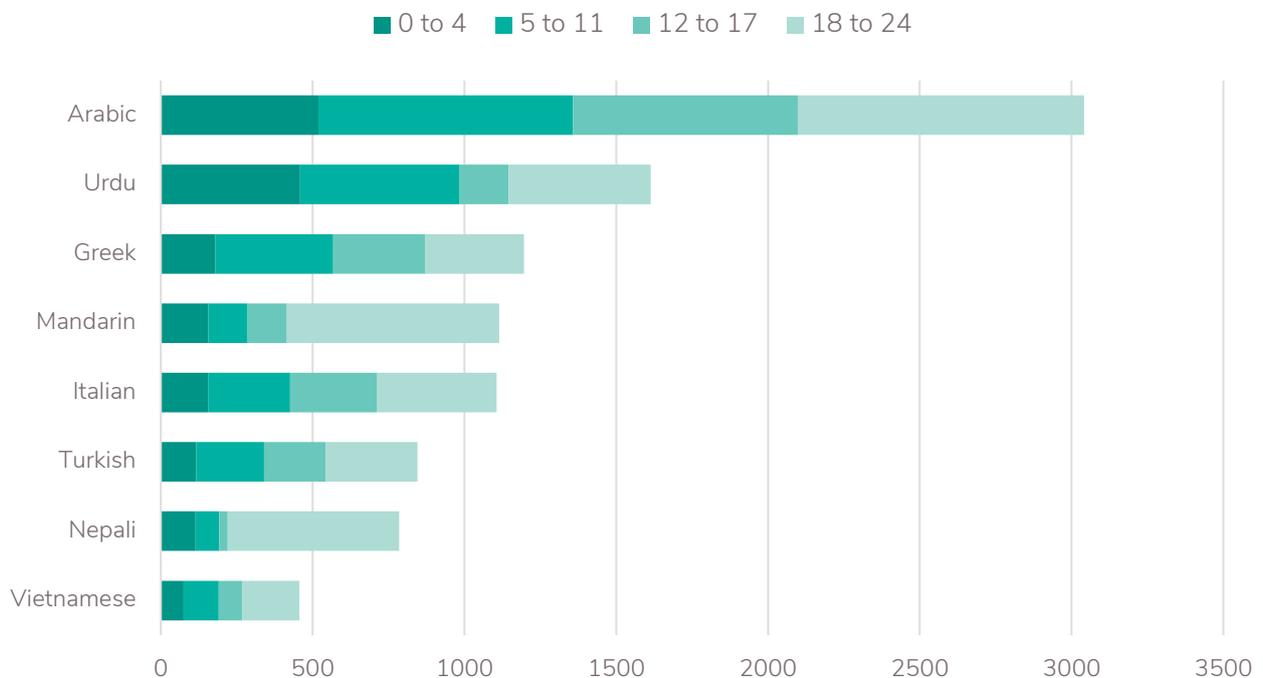
The most common languages spoken at home in 2016 other than English among young people aged 0-24 were Arabic (6.6%), Urdu (3.5%), and Greek (2.6%).

Table. Top 10 languages spoken at home among young people aged 0-24 in Moreland 2016

Language spoken at home	Total	% of total young people aged 0-24
English	28,061	60.9%
Arabic	3,040	6.6%
Not stated	2,669	5.8%
Urdu	1,613	3.5%
Greek	1,209	2.6%
Mandarin	1,127	2.4%
Italian	1,116	2.4%
Turkish	853	1.9%
Nepali	775	1.7%
Vietnamese	451	1.0%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Most common languages spoken at home (excluding English) among young people aged 0-24 in Moreland 2016



English proficiency

English proficiency considers proficiency in spoken English among people who speak a language other than English at home. English proficiency is measured by asking respondents to the Population Census how well they speak English. “Very well” and “well” are considered proficient, and “not well” and “not at all” are considered not proficient. English proficiency is higher among young people aged 5-24 than the overall population of Moreland. According to the Australian Research Alliance for Children and Youth, young people often gain English language skills faster than other members of their families, and they are often expected to take on additional responsibilities including translation and representing their families⁵. Young people who themselves have language barriers may also face language-based discrimination, including difficulty accessing housing and lack of knowledge of services available to them⁴.

English proficiency by age group

Only 1.5% of young people aged 5-24 reported not being proficient in English in Moreland in 2016. This translates to over 500 young people who reported speaking English “not well” or “not at all”. This is much lower than for the overall population of Moreland in which 6.4% of people reported not being proficient in English in 2016. A lower percentage of young people in Moreland are not proficient in English than the Greater Melbourne average (2%).

Table. English proficiency by age group in Moreland and Greater Melbourne 2016

Age group	Moreland Number of young people <u>not proficient</u> in English	Moreland % of total age group who are <u>not proficient</u>	Greater Melbourne % of total age group who are <u>not proficient</u>
5-11 years	199	1.7%	1.6%
12-17 years	83	1.0%	1.1%
18-24 years	261	1.6%	2.8%
Total	543	1.5%	2.0%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

English proficiency & new arrivals

In Moreland, over half (53%) of young people who were not proficient in English had arrived in Australia within the five years prior to 2016. However, this was not constant across all age groups. For young people aged 18-24 years, over two thirds of those not proficient in English arrived in Australia between 2012-2016. Conversely, only 36% of young people aged 12-17, and only 41% of young people aged 5-11 who were not proficient in English were new arrivals.

Table. Year of arrival for young people who are not proficient in English

Age group	New arrivals* not proficient in English	% of total young people not proficient in English who arrived in Australia in the last 5 years
5-11 years	81	40.7%
12-17 years	30	36.1%
18-24 years	176	67.4%
Total	287	52.9%

*New arrivals = People who arrived in Australia between 2012-2016 in the five years prior to the 2016 Census.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

⁵ Australian Research Alliance for Children & Youth 2007, ‘Multicultural Youth in Australia: Settlement and Transition’, pp. 1-43.

English proficiency by suburb

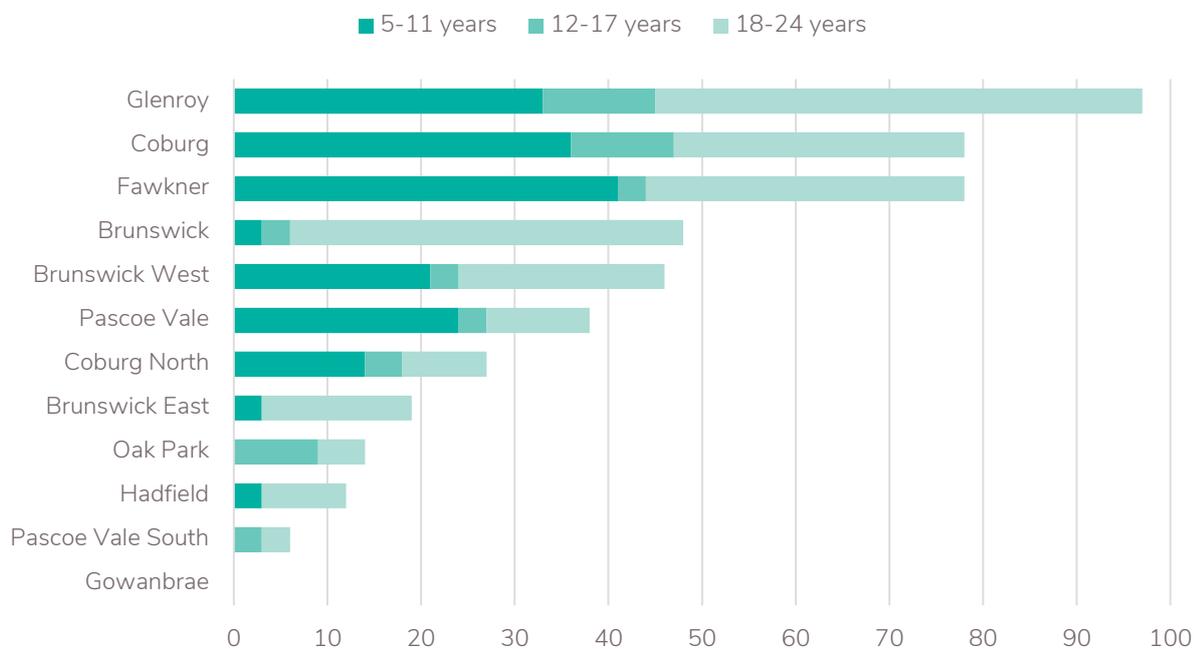
Suburbs with the highest number of young people who are not proficient in English in 2016 were Glenroy (97), Fawkner (78), and Coburg (78). Suburbs with the highest percentage of young people who are not proficient in English were Fawkner (2.5%), Glenroy (2.1%), and Coburg North (1.8%).

Table. Young people who are not proficient in English by suburb and age group in Moreland 2016

Suburb	5-11 years	12-17 years	18-24 years	Total	% of total suburb
Brunswick	3	3	42	48	1.2%
Brunswick East	3	0	16	19	1.2%
Brunswick West	21	3	22	46	1.4%
Coburg	36	11	31	78	1.6%
Coburg North	14	4	9	27	1.8%
Fawkner	41	3	34	78	2.5%
Glenroy	33	12	52	97	2.1%
Gowanbrae	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Oak Park	0	9	5	14	1.7%
Hadfield	3	0	9	12	1.7%
Pascoe Vale	24	3	11	38	1.3%
Pascoe Vale South	0	3	3	6	0.6%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Young people aged 5-24 who are not proficient in English by suburb and age group in Moreland 2016



Religious affiliation

Religious affiliation by age group

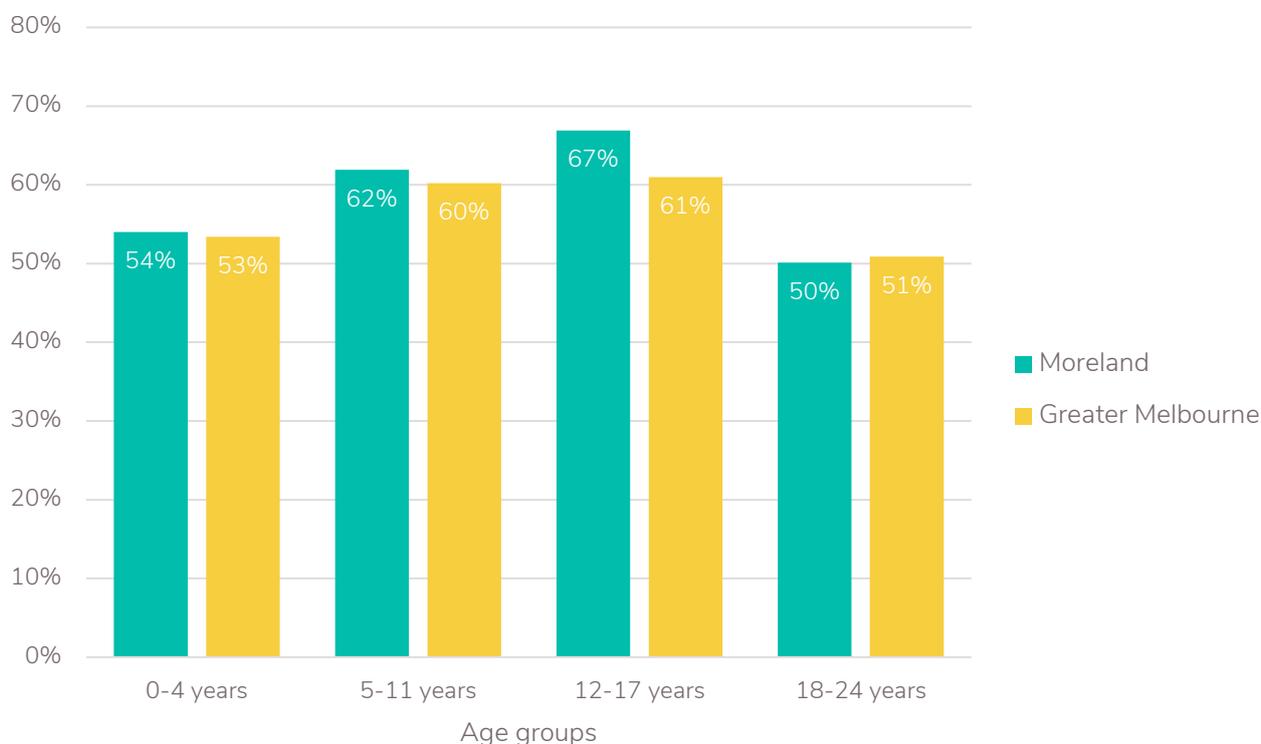
57% of young people aged 0-24 in Moreland identified as having a religious affiliation in 2016. This is slightly higher than the Greater Melbourne average of 56.1%. The 12-17-year-old age group had the highest proportion of young people with a religious affiliation (67%), whereas 18-24-year-olds have the lowest (50%).

Table. Religious affiliation by age group in Moreland and Greater Melbourne

Age group	Moreland			Greater Melbourne
	Religious affiliation	No religious affiliation	% of age group with a religious affiliation	% of age group with a religious affiliation
0-4 years	5,468	3,690	54.0%	53.4%
5-11 years	7,235	3,498	61.9%	60.2%
12-17 years	5,340	1,976	66.9%	61.0%
18-24 years	8,023	6,297	50.1%	50.9%
Total	26,056	15,583	57.0%	56.1%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Percentage of young people aged 0-24 who have a religious affiliation in Moreland and Greater Melbourne 2016



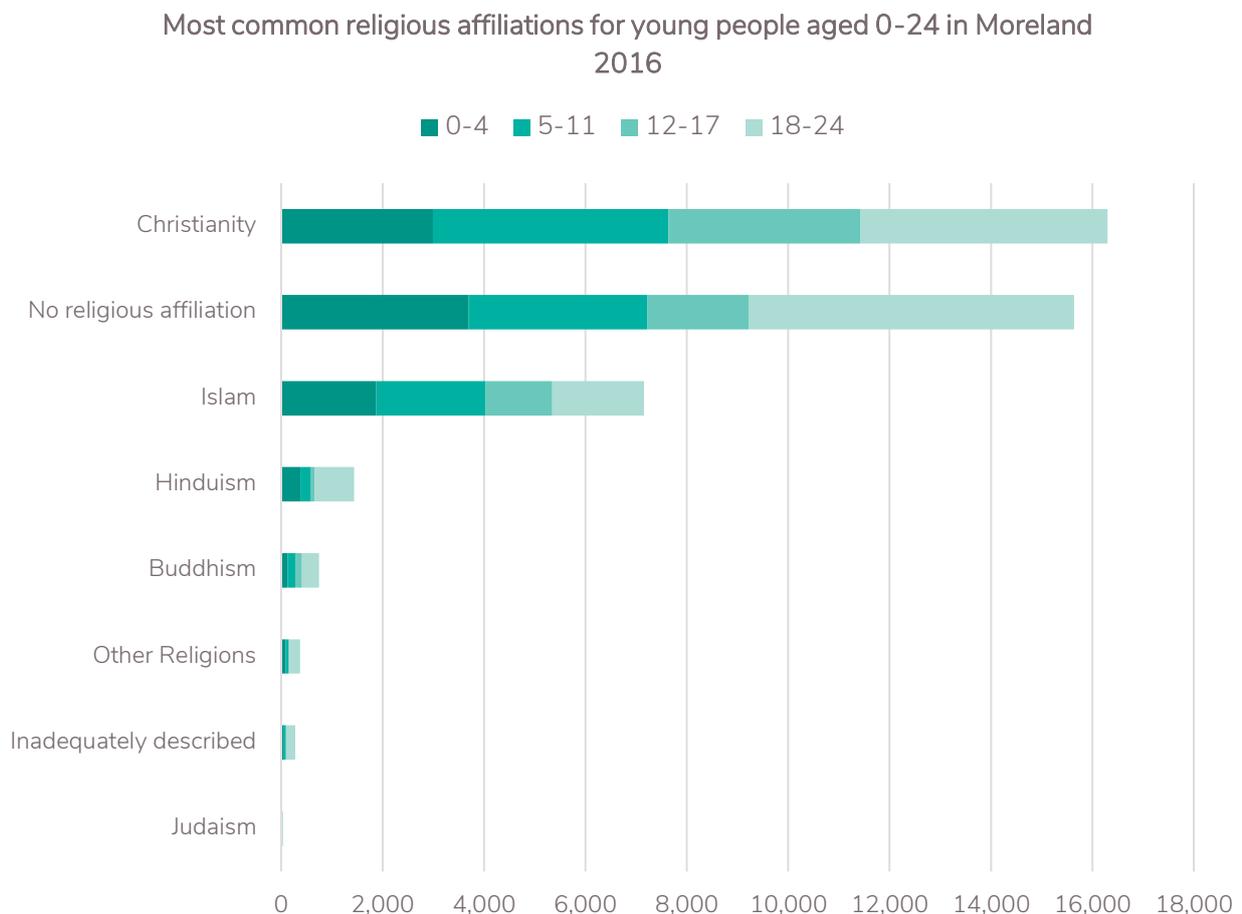
Most common religious affiliations

The most common religious affiliations in Moreland for young people aged 0-24 in 2016 were Christianity (39%), No religious affiliation (37%), and Islam (17%).

Table. Most common religious affiliations of individuals aged 0-24 in Moreland 2016

Religious affiliation	Total	% of all 0-24-year-olds
Christianity	16,301	38.8%
No religious affiliation / Secular beliefs	15,642	37.3%
Islam	7,162	17.1%
Hinduism	1,433	3.4%
Buddhism	756	1.8%
Other Religions	371	0.9%
Inadequately described	273	0.7%
Judaism	41	0.1%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016



Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islanders

Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islanders

In Moreland 2016, 0.65% of individuals between 0-24 were Aboriginal, 0.05% were Torres Strait Islander, and 0.03% identified as both. There were 337 individuals between the ages of 0-24 that identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. 110 individuals among the 18-24 category which identified as Aboriginal and 13 individuals in the 18-24 category identifying as Torres Strait Islander. Also, in the 18-24 category were 3 individuals that reported to identify as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. There were also a high number of Not Stated responses, in each category.

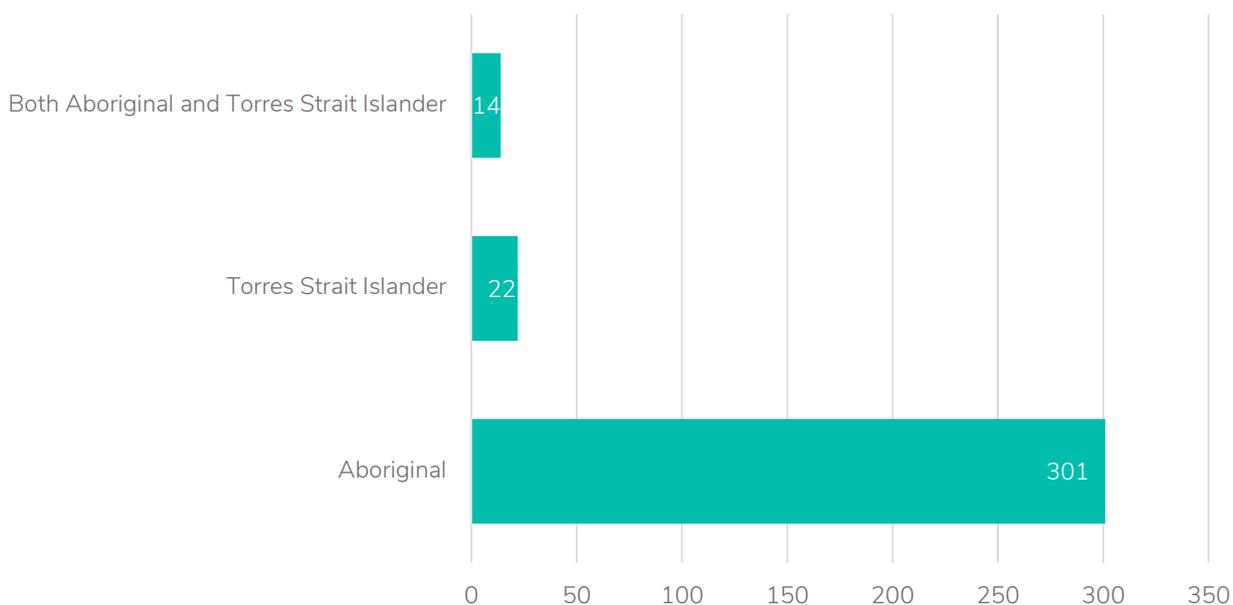
0.73% of young people aged 0-24 in Moreland identify as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, or both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. This is slightly lower than the Greater Melbourne average of 0.85%.

Table. Percentage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous peoples between 0-24 in Moreland in 2016

Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islanders	Moreland		Greater Melbourne
	Number	Percent	Percent
Aboriginal	301	0.65%	0.80%
Torres Strait Islander	22	0.05%	0.03%
Both Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	14	0.03%	0.02%
Non-Indigenous	43,235	93.81%	94.20%
Not Stated	2,517	5.46%	4.95%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Populati

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island young people aged 0-24 in Moreland



Education & Employment

Early Years & Youth

Education & employment: Key insights

Moreland performs **at or above** the regional average for the following education and employment areas:

- **Year 12 completion:** 87.5% of young people aged 18-24 had completed Year 12 or equivalent in 2016. This is higher than the Greater Melbourne average (82.4%). Suburbs with the lowest Year 12 completion rate among 18-24-year-olds in 2016 were Hadfield (77%) and Fawkner (81%), which are both below the Greater Melbourne average.
- **Further education or training:** Four out of five (81%) secondary school graduates were pursuing further education or training in 2018. This was higher than the Victorian State average (75%). One in ten graduates were employed full or part-time, and 8% of graduates were looking for work.
- **Labour force participation:** Over one quarter (27.7%) of young people aged 12-24 in Moreland were not in the labour force in 2016. This is slightly lower than the Greater Melbourne average.
- **Volunteering:** One in five (20%) of young people aged 12-24 years were volunteers in 2016. This is approximately 3,600 volunteers and is consistent with the Greater Melbourne average (20%).

Moreland performs **below** the regional average for the following education and employment areas:

- **Kindergarten participation rate:** In 2019, the Kindergarten participation rate in Moreland was 89%, which is lower than the Victorian average of 92%. The Kindergarten participation rate in Moreland has fluctuated over the past three years but has remained below the State average
- **Apprenticeships & traineeships:** 5% of secondary school graduates in Moreland were completing an apprenticeship or traineeship in 2019. This is lower than the Victorian average (8%).
- **Youth unemployment:** Overall, 8% of young people aged 12-24 were unemployed in Moreland in 2016. This is slightly higher than the Greater Melbourne average (7%). A person is unemployed if they were not employed and were actively looking for full or part-time work at the time of the Population Census. Unemployment of young people was highest in Coburg North (9.2%), Fawkner (9.0%), and Coburg (8.4%). Note: this data does not capture underemployment, defined as persons who want and are available for more hours of work than they currently have.
- **Youth disengagement:** In Moreland, 8.1% of young people aged 15-24 are disengaged, which is slightly higher than the Greater Melbourne average (7.5%). This translates to 1,626 young people who are neither working nor studying.

Formal education

Formal education is the structured and systematic approach that is used in schooling. Participation and attainment in formal education is tied numerous positive outcomes including positive health outcomes, higher paying jobs, and strong relationship skills.

Kindergarten participation rate

In 2019, the Kindergarten participation rate in Moreland was 89%, which is lower than the Victorian average of 92%. The Kindergarten participation rate in Moreland has fluctuated over the past three years but has remained below the State average.

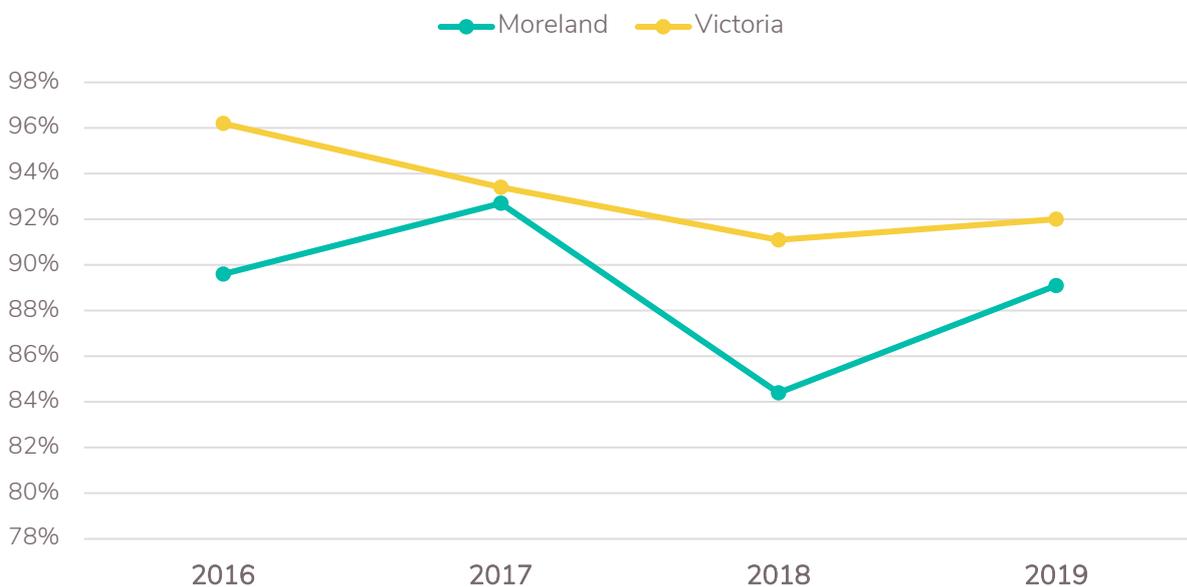
Note: Kindergarten participation rate counts Moreland residents who attend Moreland-based kindergarten. Data reported here is therefore likely an underrepresentation of the total percentage of children in Moreland attending kindergarten.

Table. Kindergarten participation rate in Moreland and Victoria (2016-19)

Year	Kindergarten participation rate	
	Moreland	Victoria
2019	89%	92%
2018	84%	91%
2017	93%	93%
2016	90%	96%

Source: Department of Education and Training 2020

Kindergarten participation rate by year in Moreland and Victoria



Year 12 completion rate

Attainment of Year 12 or equivalent is a measure of the number and proportion of people who have attained Year 12 or equivalent qualification. According to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2019), participation in secondary school often leads to higher personal earnings and improved health and wellbeing outcomes. Those who complete Year 12 are more likely to pursue further education and training and have a more successful transition into the workforce (ABS 2011). The Education Council also suggests that completion of Year 12 in Australia is more important than ever to be competitive in the future job market and gain full access to the economic, political, and social opportunities in the country⁶.

In Moreland, just under nine in ten (88%) of young people aged 18-24 had completed Year 12 or equivalent in 2016. This is higher than the Greater Melbourne average (82%) and much higher than the overall population of Moreland (64%). A further 7% had completed Year 11 and 4% had completed Year 10. 2% of young people aged 18-24 only completed Year 9 or below, including approximately 40 individuals who did not go to school. Suburbs with the lowest Year 12 completion rate among 18-24-year-olds in 2016 were Hadfield (77%), Fawkner (81%), and Glenroy (83%).

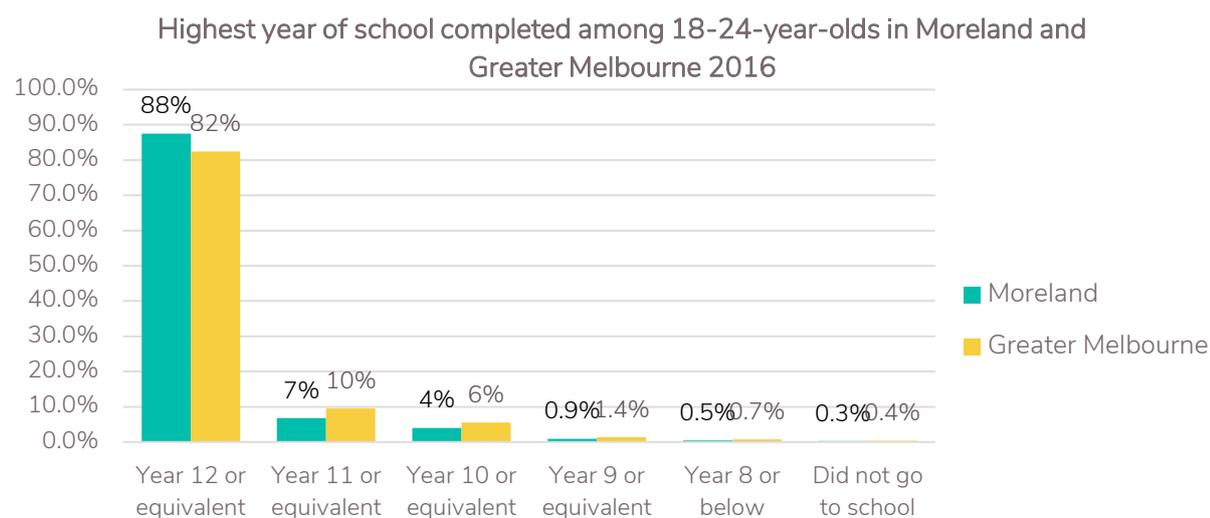
Overall Year 12 completion rate among 18-24-year-olds

Table. Highest year of school completed among 18-24-year-olds in Moreland 2016

Highest year of school completed	Moreland		Greater Melbourne
	#	%	%
Year 12 or equivalent	13,184	87.5%	82.4%
Year 11 or equivalent	1,018	6.8%	9.5%
Year 10 or equivalent	608	4.0%	5.5%
Year 9 or equivalent	140	0.9%	1.4%
Year 8 or below	82	0.5%	0.7%
Did not go to school	40	0.3%	0.4%

Note: "Not stated" has been excluded from results.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016



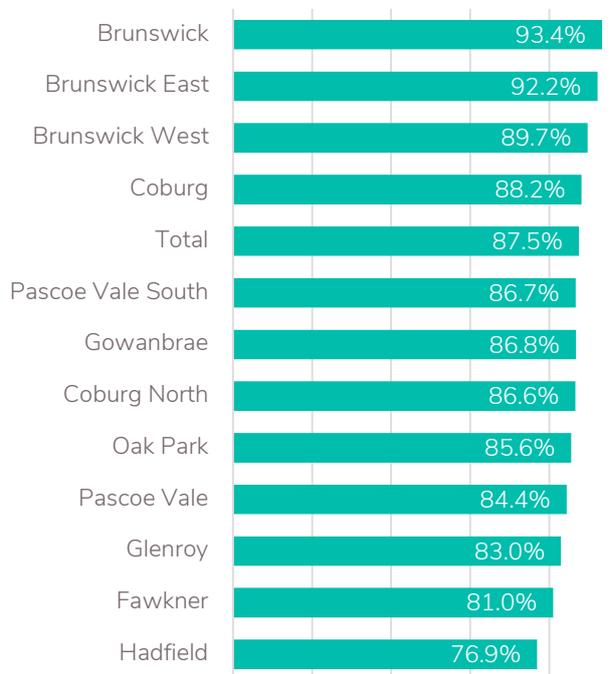
⁶ Education Council 2020, 'Review of Senior Secondary Pathways into Work, Further Education and Training: Background Paper' Education Council, pp. 1-34.

Year 12 completion rate among 18-24-year-olds by suburb

Table. Year 12 completion rate among 18-24-year-olds by suburb in 2016

Suburb	Year 12 completion (%)
Brunswick	93.4%
Brunswick East	92.2%
Brunswick West	89.7%
Coburg	88.2%
Coburg North	86.6%
Fawkner	81.0%
Glenroy	83.0%
Gowanbrae	86.8%
Hadfield	76.9%
Oak Park	85.6%
Pascoe Vale	84.4%
Pascoe Vale South	86.7%
Total	87.5%

Year 12 completion rate for young people aged 18-24 years by suburb in 2016



Note: "Not stated" has been excluded from results.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Post-secondary school destination

Young people face a significant choice in determining their path after completing secondary school. They are influenced by family, friends, and mentors, as well as family context, socioeconomic status, financial barriers, and numerous other factors⁷. The Education Council notes that young people must navigate an increasingly complex and dynamic working world when deciding on a post-secondary school destination as in-demand skills evolve with technology and social changes⁸.

Overall post-secondary school destination

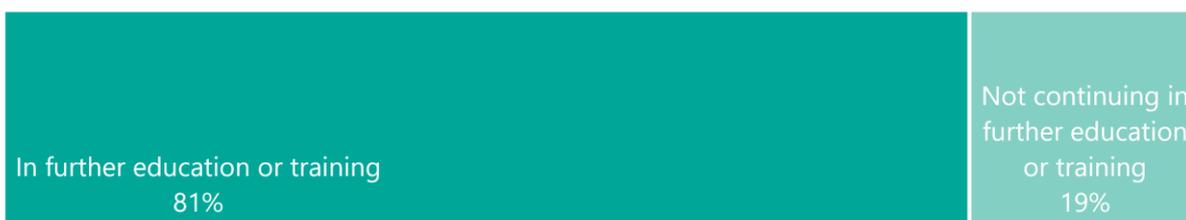
Four out of five (81%) secondary school completers surveyed in the Department of Education and Training On Track Survey were pursuing further education or training in 2018. This was higher than the Victorian State average (75%). A further 11% of completers were employed full or part-time, and 8% of graduates were looking for work.

Table: Destinations of Year 12 or equivalent completers who exited school in 2018

Post-secondary school destination	Moreland (Number)	Moreland (%)	Victoria (%)
In further education or training	245	80.6%	75.2%
Bachelor degree	181	59.5%	54.1%
Certificates/Diplomas	49	16.1%	12.8%
Apprentice/Trainee	15	4.9%	8.2%
Not continuing in further education or training	59	19.4%	24.8%
Employed	33	10.9%	19.7%
Employed full-time	7	2.3%	6.6%
Employed part-time	26	8.6%	13.1%
Looking for work	24	7.9%	4.4%
Total respondents	304	100%	100%

Source: Department of Education and Training, On Track 2019 Survey Results

Proportion of people continuing in further education or training
(On Track 2019 Survey)



⁷ Frigo, T, Bryce, J, Anderson, M & McKenzie, P 2007, 'Australian Young People, their families and post-school plans: a research review', *Australian Council for Educational Research*, pp. 1-38.

⁸ Education Council 2020, 'Review of Senior Secondary Pathways into Work, Further Education and Training: Background Paper' *Education Council*, pp. 1-34.

Post-secondary school destination by certificate and study strand

Table. Post-school destinations of Year 12 or equivalent completers by certificate and study strand

Post-secondary school destination	VCE (non-VET)	VCE VET	VCAL
Bachelor degree	68.4%	43.8%	np
Certificates / Diplomas	11.1%	33.3%	31.8%
Apprentice / Trainee	5.1%	np	np
Employed	0.4%	np	31.8%
Looking for work	5.6%	10.4%	27.3%

*NP = Not published due to small number of respondents

Source: Department of Education and Training, On Track 2019 Survey Results

Post-secondary school destination by gender

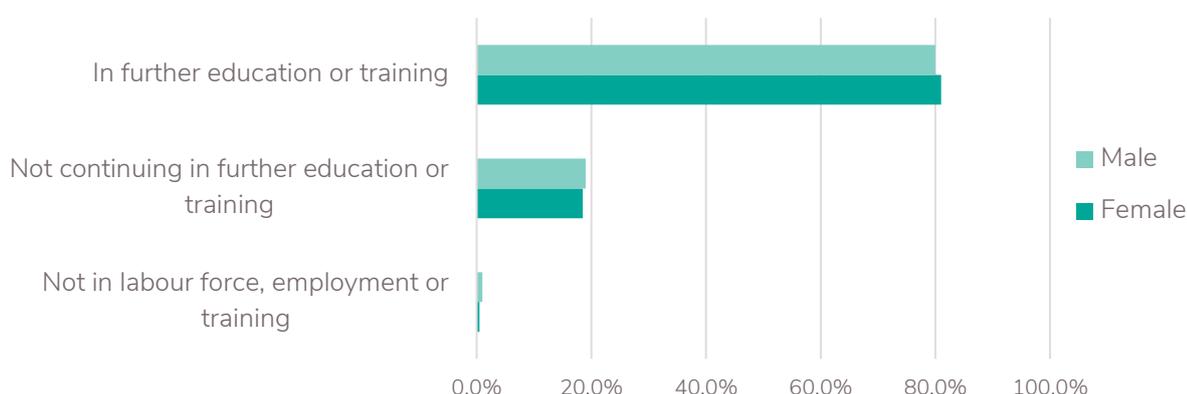
A very similar proportion of female and male secondary school completers were continuing in further education in 2019 (81% of females, 80% of males). A slightly higher percentage of male completers were pursuing a Bachelor degree (59% of females, 62% of males), whereas a higher percentage of female completers were pursuing certificates or diplomas (18% of females, 12.1% of males).

Table: Destinations of Year 12 or equivalent completers who exited school in 2018 by gender

Post-secondary school destination	Female	Male
In further education or training	80.9%	79.8%
Bachelor degree	58.5%	61.6%
Certificates/Diplomas	18.0%	12.1%
Apprentice/Trainee	4.4%	6.1%
Not continuing in further education or training	18.5%	19.2%
Employed	10.7%	11.1%
Looking for work	7.8%	8.1%
Not in the labour force, employment or training	0.5%	1.0%

Source: Department of Education and Training, On Track 2019 Survey Results

Destinations of Year 12 or equivalent completers by gender (2019)



Alternative education

Traineeships and apprenticeships

Traineeships and apprenticeships combine training, practical in-work learning, and a paid job. Traineeships provide training in a vocational area, whereas Apprenticeships provide training for a skilled trade.

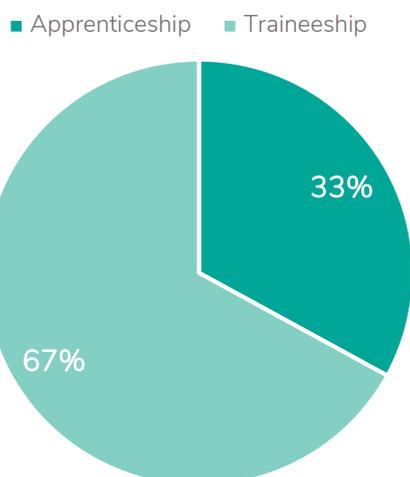
In Moreland, 5% of secondary school completers in Moreland were completing an apprenticeship or traineeship in 2018. This is lower than the Victorian average (8%). Among male completers, four in five (83%) continued to pursue apprenticeships while one in five (17%) pursued traineeships. Among female completers, two thirds (67%) pursued traineeships and one third (33%) pursued apprenticeships.

Table. Proportion of Year 12 or equivalent completers in an apprenticeship or traineeship in 2019, by gender, Moreland and Victoria

Classification	Moreland		Victoria	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Apprenticeship	83.3%	33.3%	83.6%	47.0%
Traineeship	16.7%	66.7%	16.4%	53.0%

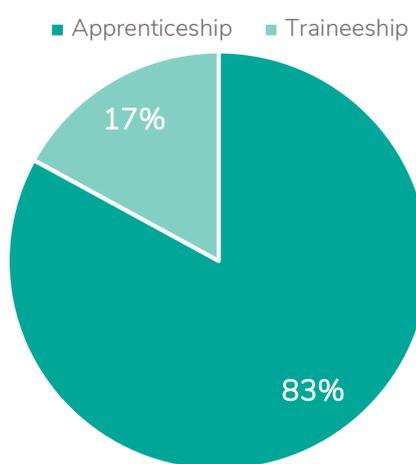
Source: On Track Survey 2019

Female Year 12 or equivalent completers by apprenticeship or traineeship (2019)



Source: On Track Survey 2019

Male Year 12 or equivalent completers by apprenticeship or traineeship (2019)



Source: On Track Survey 2019

International students

There is limited data available on international students in Moreland. There are no estimates for the number of international students in Moreland, and Moreland City Council does not have access to Student Visa data or international student data from universities.

International student needs during Covid-19

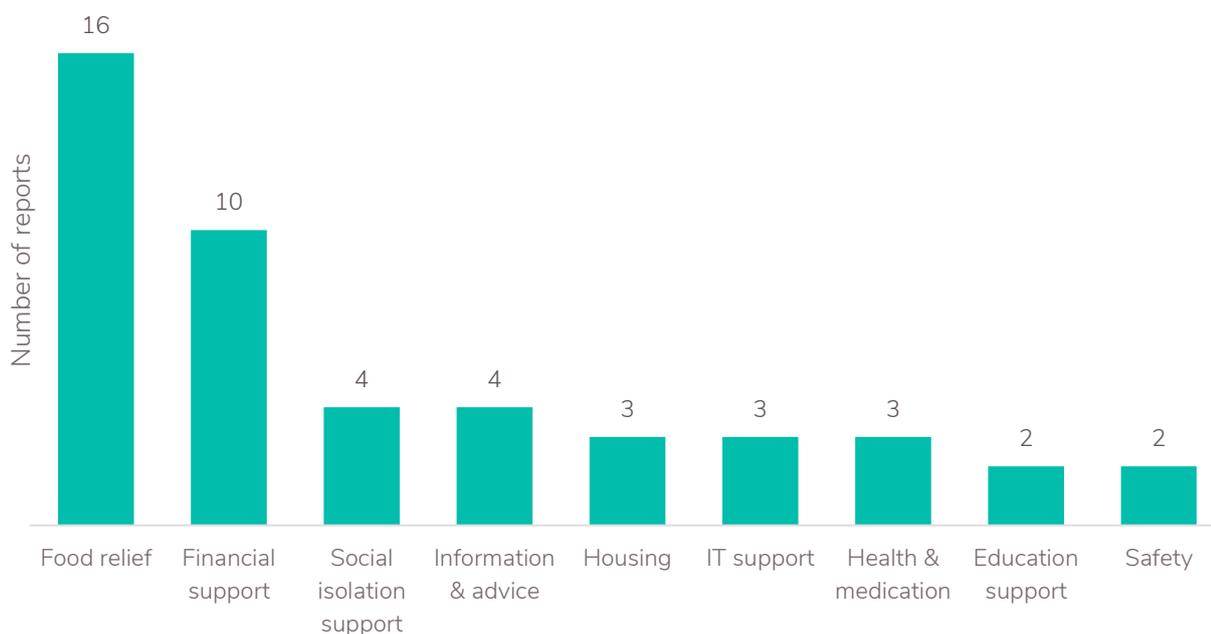
While we do not know how many international students live, study, and work in Moreland, data collected during the Covid-19 pandemic to understand community need indicates that international students in Moreland faced key challenges including food insecurity, safety concerns, and lack of clarity on where to go for help.

Table. Documented needs of international students in Moreland during the Covid-19 pandemic reported by community service providers (April – November 2020)

Type of need reported	Number of reports	Quotes from service providers:
Food Relief	16	“Overseas students in Glenroy without any support are struggling with food access and material aid.” – CIS Moreland
Financial support	10	
Social isolation support	4	“Some students worry there will be negative implications on their visa applications in the future if they seek help or emergency relief now.” - Ethnic Communities Council of Victoria
Information & advice	4	
Housing	3	“Have had international students apply for help – very confused about where they can go for help.” - Salvation Army Asylum Seeker & Refugee Service
IT Support	3	
Health & Medication	3	
Education support	2	
Safety	2	

Source: Moreland City Council 2020

International student needs Moreland during Covid-19
(April-November 2020)



Unemployment

Youth unemployment payment data (2020)

Youth allowance is an income support payment that provides financial assistance to young job seekers aged 16-21 who are looking to work or undertaking activities to improve their employment prospects (Other), and full-time students or Australian Apprentices aged 16-24 (Student & Apprentice). Youth allowance is typically not available to students who are studying full-time in secondary school and are under 18. Individuals receiving Youth Allowance as a job seeker must meet certain residency rules and an income test, along with either being unemployed or looking for work, or sick or injured and unable to work or study for a short period. Due to these criteria, the count of young people receiving unemployment payments is not equal to the total number of young people who are unemployed.

Overall youth unemployment payment data

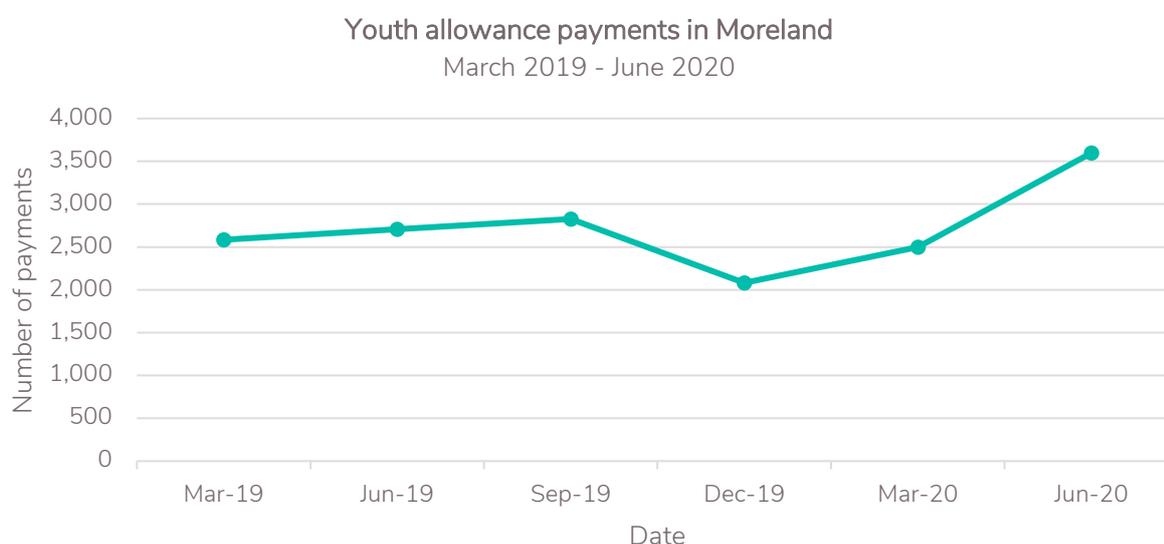
In June 2020, 3,597 young people were receiving youth allowance payments. There was an increase of over one thousand people from March to June 2020, at the same time that the Covid-19 pandemic reached Australia. In this time period, the number of young people receiving Youth Allowance who were looking for work more than doubled from 308 in March 2020 to 810 in June 2020.

In June 2020, Coburg had the highest number of young people receiving Youth Allowance unemployment payments, followed by Glenroy (128) and Pascoe Vale (100). Suburbs with the highest proportion of young people receiving Youth Allowance unemployment payments were Hadfield (11.3%), Pascoe Vale South (11.2%), and Fawkner (8.9%).

Table. Youth allowance payment trends March 2019 to June 2020

Year	Student & Apprentice	Other	Total
Mar 2019	2,264	322	2,586
Jun 2019	2,420	288	2,708
Sep 2019	2,581	244	2,825
Dec 2019	1,772	309	2,081
Mar 2020	2,190	308	2,498
Jun 2020	2,787	810	3,597

Source: Department of Social Services 2020



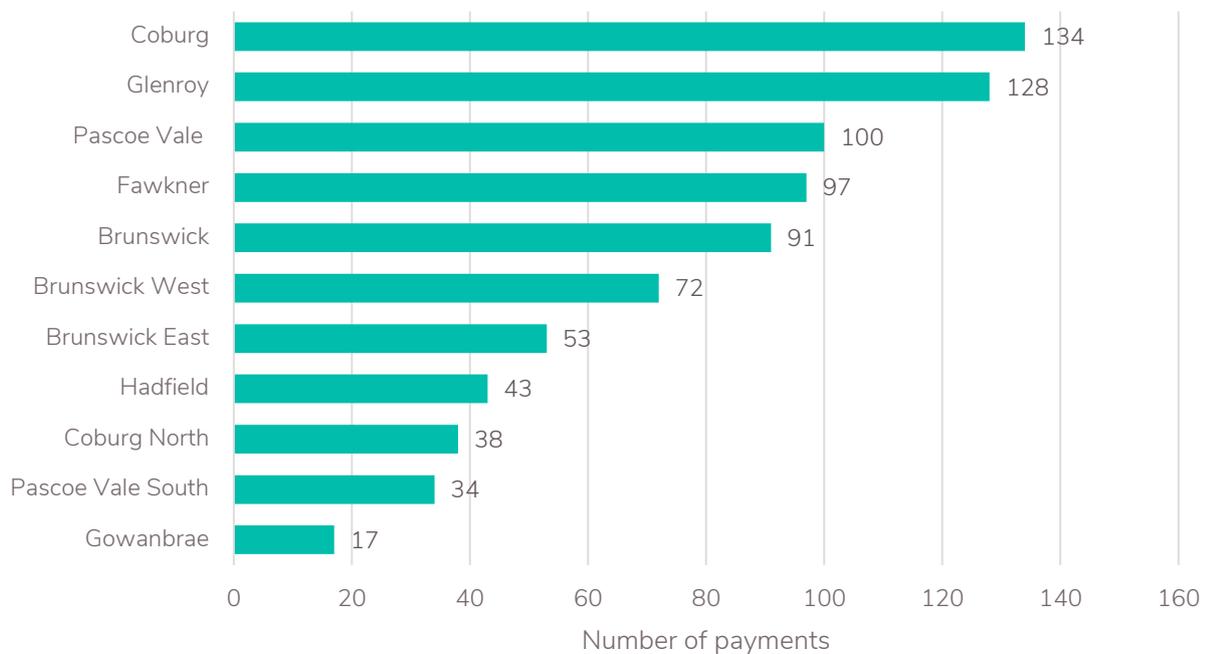
Youth unemployment payment data by suburb

Table. Youth allowance payments by Statistical Area 2 (June 2020)

SA2	Youth Allowance (Unemployed)	% of total population 16-21 years (based on 2019 ERP)
Brunswick	91	6.0%
Brunswick East	53	7.2%
Brunswick West	72	8.1%
Coburg	134	8.3%
Coburg North	38	7.7%
Fawkner	97	8.9%
Glenroy	128	8.2%
Gowanbrae	17	8.6%
Hadfield	43	11.3%
Pascoe Vale & Oak Park	100	6.3%
Pascoe Vale South	34	11.2%
Total	807	7.3%

Source: Department of Social Services 2020; Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimated Resident Population 2019

Youth allowance payments by SA2
(June 2020)



Youth labour force status (2016)

Labour force status is an Australian Bureau of Statistics measure for all people aged 15 years and over that classifies people as employed, unemployed and looking for work, and not in the labour force. A person is **unemployed** if they were not employed and were actively looking for full or part-time work at the time of the Population Census. A person is **not in labour force** when they were neither employed nor unemployed at the time of the Population Census. For example, a person who is voluntarily inactive, attending an educational institution, or unable to work is considered not in labour force

Labour force status for young people aged 15+

Fewer than half (43%) of young people aged 15-24 years were employed either part-time or full-time in 2016. This figure looks quite different by age group; only 10% of young people aged 15-17 were employed in 2016 whereas nearly 60% of young people aged 18-24 were employed.

Overall, 8% of young people aged 15-24 were unemployed in Moreland in 2016. This is slightly higher than the Greater Melbourne average (7%). Unemployment was higher among 18-24-year-olds (10%) and lower among 15-17-year-olds (3.4%). **Note:** this data does not capture underemployment, defined as persons who want and are available for more hours of work than they currently have. Over one quarter (27.7%) of young people aged 15-24 in Moreland were not in the labour force in 2016. This is slightly lower than the Greater Melbourne average.

Table. Employment status of young people aged 15-24

Employment status	15-17 years		18-24 years		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Employed	740	9.7%	9,536	59.4%	10,329	43.0%
Full-time	25	0.3%	3,411	21.3%	3,444	14.4%
Part-time	715	8.9%	5,668	35.3%	6,383	26.5%
Away from work	43	0.5%	457	2.8%	502	2.1%
Unemployed	274	3.4%	1,635	10.2%	1,918	7.9%
Looking for full-time work	17	0.2%	614	3.8%	631	2.6%
Looking for part-time work	257	3.2%	1,021	6.4%	1,287	5.3%
Not in the labour force	2,666	33.3%	3,996	24.9%	6,664	27.7%
Not applicable	4,088	51%	0	0.0%	4,088	21.5%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Table. Employment status of young people in Moreland and Greater Melbourne

Employment status	Moreland	Greater Melbourne
Employed	43%	39%
Unemployed	8%	7%
Not in Labour Force	28%	30%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

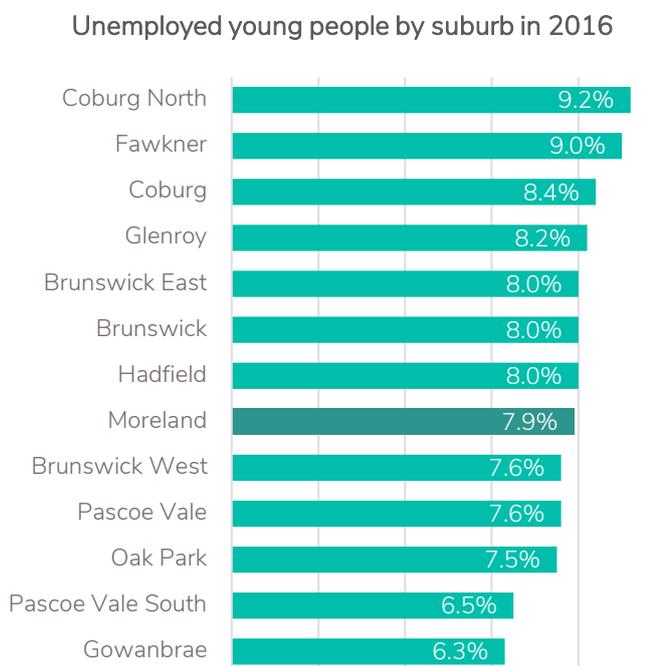


Unemployment by suburb

Unemployment of young people in 2016 was highest in Coburg North (9.2%), Fawkner (9.0%), and Coburg (8.4%).

Table. Unemployment of young people by suburb in 2016

Suburb	#	%
Brunswick	304	8.0%
Brunswick East	137	8.0%
Brunswick West	165	7.6%
Coburg	322	8.4%
Coburg North	95	9.2%
Fawkner	190	9.0%
Glenroy	261	8.2%
Gowanbrae	25	6.3%
Hadfield	68	8.0%
Oak Park	68	7.5%
Pascoe Vale	187	7.6%
Pascoe Vale South	102	6.5%
Total	1,919	7.9%



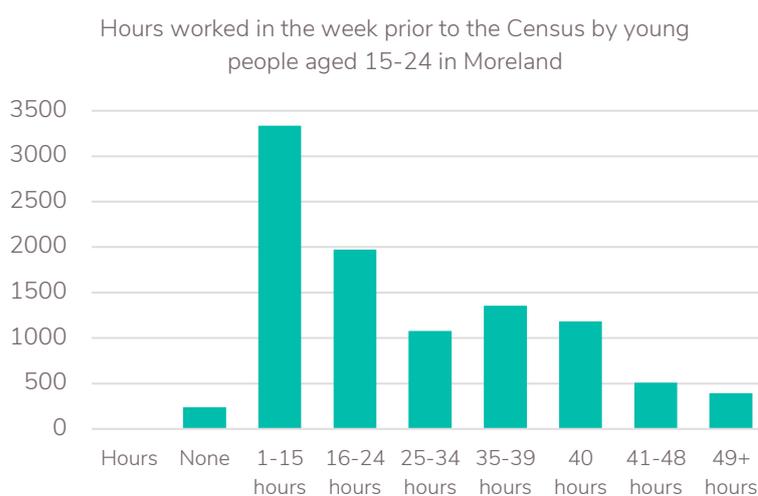
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Hours worked by young people

Of young people aged 15-24 years who were employed in 2016, one third (33%) worked between 1-15 hours in the week prior to the ABS Population Census. A further 20% worked between 16-24 hours. 21% of young people were working 40+ hours.

Table. Hours worked in the week prior to the 2016 Population Census

Hours	#	%
None	240	2.4%
1-15 hours	3,336	33.2%
16-24 hours	1,975	19.6%
25-34 hours	1,078	10.7%
35-39 hours	1,356	13.5%
40 hours	1,184	11.8%
41-48 hours	508	5.1%
49+ hours	394	3.9%



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

A note on underemployment

Underemployed is defined as “Employed persons aged 15 years and over who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have”⁹. These include individuals who are employed part-time but want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours (either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey.) Alternatively, this includes individuals who are employed full-time and worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these persons wanted to work full-time in the reference week and would have been available to do so⁴.

In April 2020 after the start of the Covid-19 pandemic, more than 20% of Australians aged 15-24 were underemployed, meaning they were working fewer hours than they would like to¹⁰. According to the Grattan Institute, underemployment was higher among young people in Australia than the overall working population even before the pandemic.

⁹ Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016 Population Census

¹⁰ Wood, D & Emslie, O 2020, ‘Young Australians need special care through the COVID crisis’, *Grattan Institute*

Parent labour force status (2016)

The employment status of parents has many impacts on the lives of their children, including their health and wellbeing and educational attainment. Parental unemployment may lead to poor performance at school, higher risk of grade repetition and lower school completion¹¹. Children whose parents are experiencing employment stress are also at higher risk for negative health outcomes¹².

Labour force status for parents of children under 15 years

70% of families with children under 15 years have at least one parent employed. This is consistent with the Greater Melbourne average (71%). 4.3% of families with children under 15 years have at least one parent who is unemployed, and one quarter (25%) have at least one parent who is not in the labour force. These figures are likewise consistent with the Greater Melbourne averages.

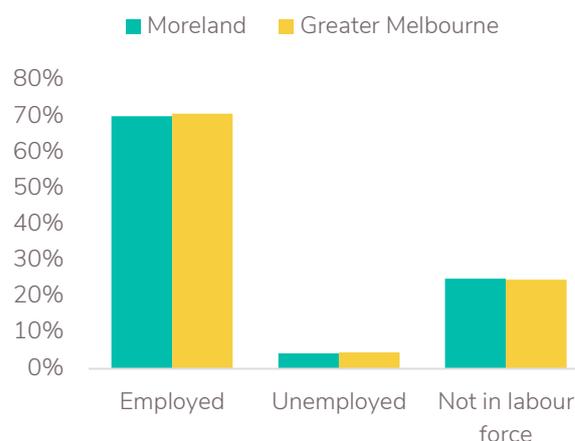
Table. Labour force status of couple and single parent families with children under 15 years

Family type	Labour force status	Total	Percentage
Couple family with children under 15 years	Employed	20,146	72.7%
	Unemployed	1,111	4.0%
	Not in labour force	6,442	23.3%
	Total	27,700	100%
Single parent family with children under 15 years	Employed	1,582	53.5%
	Unemployed	219	7.4%
	Not in labour force	1,160	39.2%
	Total	2,959	100%
Total families with children under 15 years	Employed	21,725	70.1%
	Unemployed	1,328	4.3%
	Not in labour force	7,605	25%
	Total	30,656	100%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Table. Labour force status of families with children under 15 years in Moreland and Greater Melbourne

Labour force status	Moreland (%)	Greater Melbourne (%)
Employed	70.1%	70.8%
Unemployed	4.3%	4.5%
Not in labour force	25%	24.7%
Total	100%	100%



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

¹¹ Mooi-Reci, I & Bakker, B 2015, 'Parental Unemployment: How Much and When Does it Matter for Children's Educational Attainment?', ARC Centre of Excellence for Children and Families over the Life Course, pp. 1-40.

¹² Noble, K, Hurley, P & Macklin, S 2020, 'Covid-19, employment stress and student vulnerability in Australia', Mitchell Institute for Education and Health Policy, Victoria University.

Employment

Employment by industry

Top industries of employment

Overall, the most common industries of employment for young people aged 18-24 in Moreland in 2016 were Accommodation & Food Services (21.6%) and Retail Trade (21.5%).

When broken down by gender, the most common industries of employment for young men aged 18-24 in 2016 were Accommodation and Food Services (20.5%), followed by Retail Trade (16.3%) and Construction (12.6%). For young women aged 18-24 who were employed in 2016, the most common industry of employment was Retail Trade (25.2%), followed by Accommodation and Food Services (21.4%), and Health Care and Social Assistance (12.2%).

Table. Top 10 industries of employment for individuals aged 18-24 in Moreland

Top industries	#	%
Accommodation & Food Services	1,959	21.6%
Retail Trade	1,953	21.5%
Health Care & Social Assistance	702	7.7%
Construction	624	6.9%
Education and Training	614	6.8%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	606	6.7%
Arts and Recreation Services	418	4.6%
Administrative & Support Services	355	3.9%
Other services	304	3.4%
Manufacturing	273	3.0%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

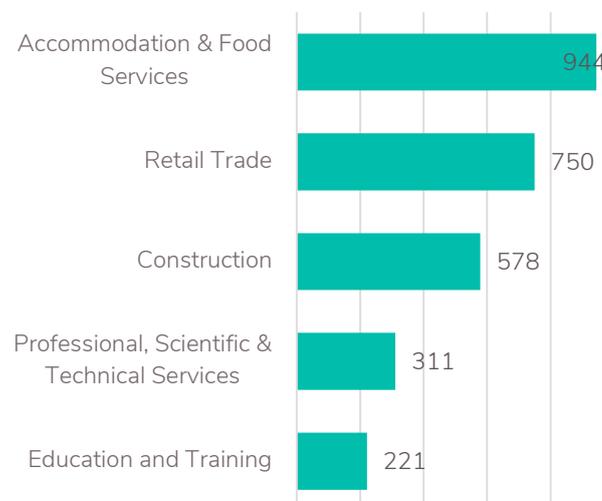
Top industries of employment for individuals aged 18-24 in Moreland



Top industries of employment by gender

Table. Top 10 industries of employment for **male** individuals aged 18-24 in Moreland

Top male industries	#	%
Accommodation & Food Services	944	20.5%
Retail Trade	750	16.3%
Construction	578	12.6%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	311	6.8%
Education and Training	221	4.8%



*Excludes 'Not Applicable' and 'Not Stated'.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Table. Top 10 industries of employment for **female** individuals aged 18-24 in Moreland

Top female industries	#	%
Retail Trade	1,223	25.2%
Accommodation & Food Services	1,040	21.4%
Health Care & Social Assistance	593	12.2%
Education and Training	391	8.1%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	307	6.3%



*Excludes 'Not Applicable' and 'Not Stated'.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

A note on casual employment

According to the ABS, **casual workers** are often thought of as those employees who are not entitled to paid holiday or sick leave, who have no expectation of ongoing employment and for whom each engagement with their employer constitutes a separate contract of employment.¹³ There is no data available on casual employment rates for young people in Moreland. However, according to the Parliament of Australia, Retail trade and Accommodation & food services account for a large proportion of all casual workers and are also the most common industries of employment for young people in Moreland. At the national level, young people accounted for 46% of short-term casual employees in August 2019 which compares with their 17.4% share of all employees¹⁴.

In the early COVID-19 period, casual workers accounted for around two-thirds of people who lost a job between March and May 2020¹⁵.

¹³ Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 1999, Special article – Casual employment

¹⁴ Parliament of Australia 2020, COVID-19: Impacts on casual workers in Australia – a statistical snapshot

¹⁵ Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2020, Insights into casual employment, occupation and industry

Engagement

Volunteering

Volunteering is an important way for young people to participate and engage in their communities. Youth volunteering is tied to increased social and political awareness among young people, the development of civic and social skills, gains in self-esteem, and higher academic performance¹⁶. One in five (20%) of young people aged 12-24 years were volunteers in 2016. This is approximately 3,600 volunteers and is consistent with the Greater Melbourne average (20%). Suburbs with the highest proportion of young people volunteers in 2016 were Brunswick (26%), Brunswick West (25%), and Brunswick East (24%).

Table. Volunteers by age group

Age	Volunteers	Volunteers
12-17 years	614	17.3%
18-24 years	3,037	20.3%
Total	3,646	19.7%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Table. Volunteers by gender

Gender	Volunteers	% of volunteers
Female	2,163	59.8%
Male	1,453	40.2%

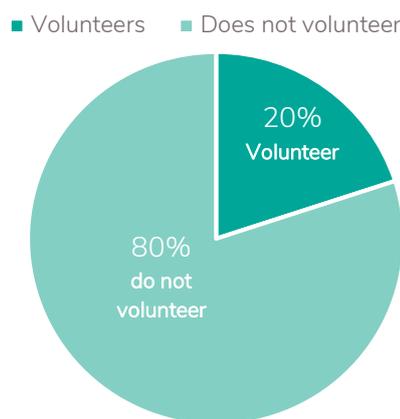
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Table. Volunteers aged 12-24 by suburb

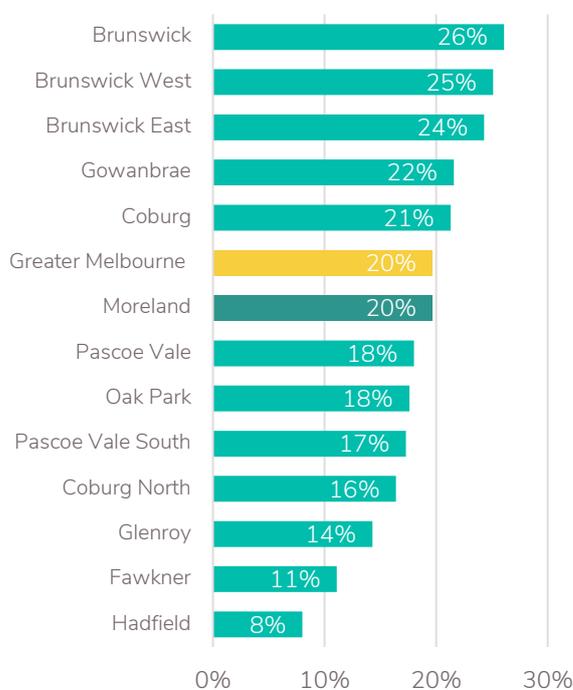
Suburb	Volunteers	% of population
Brunswick	834	26.1%
Brunswick East	345	24.3%
Brunswick West	431	25.1%
Coburg	628	21.3%
Coburg North	121	16.4%
Fawkner	174	11.1%
Glenroy	352	14.3%
Gowanbrae	55	21.6%
Hadfield	48	8.0%
Oak Park	119	17.6%
Pascoe Vale	317	18.0%
Pascoe Vale South	194	17.3%
Moreland	3,646	19.7%
Greater Melbourne	-	19.7%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Young people who volunteer



Volunteers aged 12-24 by suburb



¹⁶ Kim, J & Morgul, K 2017, 'Long-term consequences of youth volunteering: Voluntary versus involuntary service', *Social Science Research*, vol. 67, pp. 160-175.

Youth disengagement

Engagement refers to participation in employment and education. A person who is “fully engaged” is either employed full-time, a full-time student, or could be a part-time student who is also employed. A person who works or studies part-time only is considered “partially engaged”, and a person who does not study and is not employed is disengaged. The Australian Research Alliance for Children & Youth notes that while engagement is often framed as an individual problem, structural factors play a significant part in the engagement and disengagement young people experience¹⁷. Access to education, employment opportunities, and better health are tied to lower instances of disengagement. A young person who is disengaged in school or work may be engaged with their family, peer group, or community.

In Moreland, 8.1% of young people aged 15-24 are disengaged, which is slightly higher than the Greater Melbourne average (7.5%). This translates to 1,626 young people who are neither working nor studying. Moreland suburbs with the highest level of disengagement are Hadfield (12.8%), Glenroy (11.7%), and Fawkner (11.6%).

Table. Disengagement among young people aged 15-24 (2016)

Suburb	Disengaged		Partially engaged		Fully engaged	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Brunswick	209	6.0%	403	11.7%	2,613	75.5%
East Brunswick	72	4.4%	211	13.0%	1,267	77.8%
West Brunswick	141	7.7%	205	11.2%	1,411	76.7%
Coburg	266	8.5%	388	12.4%	2,377	75.8%
Coburg North	74	9.7%	88	11.5%	559	72.6%
Fawkner	193	11.6%	162	9.7%	1,220	73.4%
Glenroy	312	11.7%	287	10.8%	1,877	70.5%
Gowanbrae	11	3.9%	25	9.0%	221	79.2%
Hadfield	86	12.8%	67	9.9%	508	75.1%
Oak Park	49	6.9%	74	10.3%	564	78.4%
Pascoe Vale	135	7.3%	206	11.1%	1,429	76.6%
Pascoe Vale South	88	7.4%	82	6.9%	980	81.5%
Moreland	1,626	8.1%	2,264	9.9%	14,975	77.4%
Greater Melbourne	-	7.5%	-	9.7%	-	77.9%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Youth disengagement in Moreland (2016)



¹⁷ Buns, J, Collin, P, Blanchard, M, De-Freitas, N & Lloyd, S 2008, 'Preventing Youth Disengagement and Promoting Engagement', *Australian Research Alliance for Children & Youth*, pp. 1-88.

Housing & homelessness

Early Years & Youth Profile

Housing & homelessness: Key insights

Moreland performs **at or above** the regional average for the following Housing and Homelessness areas:

- **Young people living in rented households:** 37% of young people aged 0-24 in Moreland lived in rented households in 2016. This is much higher than the Greater Melbourne average of 30%. This disparity is especially high among young people aged 18-24, where over half (51%) of young people aged 18-24 in Moreland lived in rented households in 2016, but only 26% of the same age group live in rented households in Greater Melbourne.
- **Young people living in group households:** A substantially higher percentage of young people aged 0-24 in Moreland live group households (10%) than in Greater Melbourne (5%). In particular, one third of young people aged 18-24 live in group housing, which is much higher than other age groups.
- **Internet connection from the dwelling:** Overall, 97% of young people aged 0-24 in Moreland had access to the Internet from their dwelling in 2016. This is consistent with the Greater Melbourne average of 96.6%. Approximately 1,300 young people in Moreland did not have access to the Internet from their dwelling in 2016
- **Young people living in low-income households:** In Moreland, one in five young people aged 0-24 lived in low-income households in 2016. This is consistent with the Greater Melbourne average, and translates to approximately 9,400 people.

Moreland performs **below** the regional average for the following Housing and Homelessness areas:

- **Young people living in households owned with a mortgage** 38.5% of young people aged 0-24 in Moreland lived in a home that is owned with a mortgage in 2016, which is much lower than the Greater Melbourne average of 48%.
- **Young people living in "couple family and children" households:** Nearly two thirds (64%) of young people aged 0-24 live in a "couple family and children" household, which is below the Greater Melbourne average (68%).
- **Young people experiencing homelessness:** The estimated percentage of young people aged 0-24 experiencing homelessness in Moreland (1.7%) is slightly higher than the Greater Melbourne average (1.3%). This disparity is larger among the 18-24 years age group, with 3.1% in Moreland and 2.0% in Greater Melbourne. ABS homelessness estimates indicate that 65% of young people experiencing homelessness are male and 35% are female. **Note:** this data source only reports "male" and "female" categories.

Housing tenure

Secure housing tenure gives people a sense of autonomy, certainty and control that leads to lower levels of stress and increases residential stability¹⁸. For children and young people, secure housing tenure is associated with attending fewer schools and having better educational performance and rates of school completion and impacts parental mental health and family stability¹. Home ownership specifically is tied to better school performance in maths and reading, lower early school leaver rates, higher levels of school completion, better health outcomes, and fewer behavioural problems¹.

Housing tenure

In Moreland, over half (53.5%) of young people aged 0-24 in Moreland lived in a home that is owned outright or with a mortgage in 2016. This is much lower than the Greater Melbourne average of 61.2%. Conversely, 37% of young people aged 0-24 in Moreland lived in rented households in 2016, which is much higher than the Greater Melbourne average of 30%.

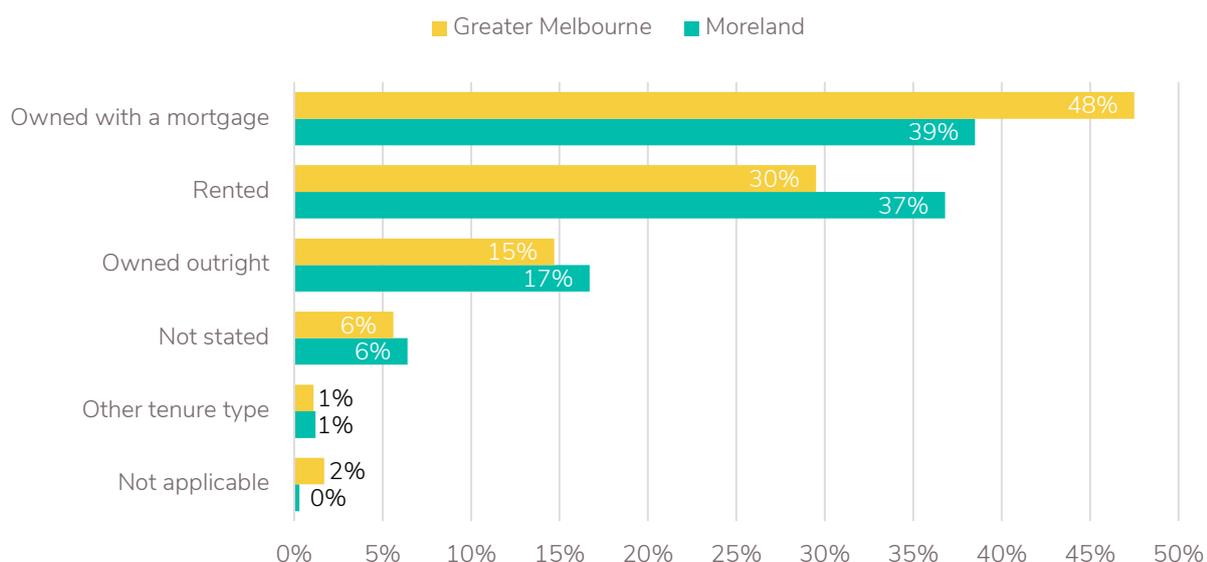
Note: This data indicates the tenure of the households where young people live but does not indicate whether they themselves own or rent the household or whether the dwelling is owned or rented by parents or guardians.

Table. Housing Tenure Type of those between 0-24 in Moreland 2016

Tenure Type	Moreland		Greater Melbourne
	Number	Percent	Percent
Owned outright	7,707	16.7%	14.7%
Owned with a mortgage	17,814	38.5%	47.5%
Rented	17,035	36.8%	29.5%
Other tenure type	583	1.2%	1.1%
Not stated	2,976	6.4%	5.6%
Not applicable	142	0.3%	1.7%
Total	46,257	100%	100%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Housing tenure of young people aged 0-24 in Moreland and Greater Melbourne 2016



¹⁸ Taylor, M & Edwards, B 2012, 'Housing and children's wellbeing and development: Evidence from a national longitudinal study', *Australian Institute of Family Studies: Family Matters*, no. 91.

Housing Tenure (0-4 years age group)

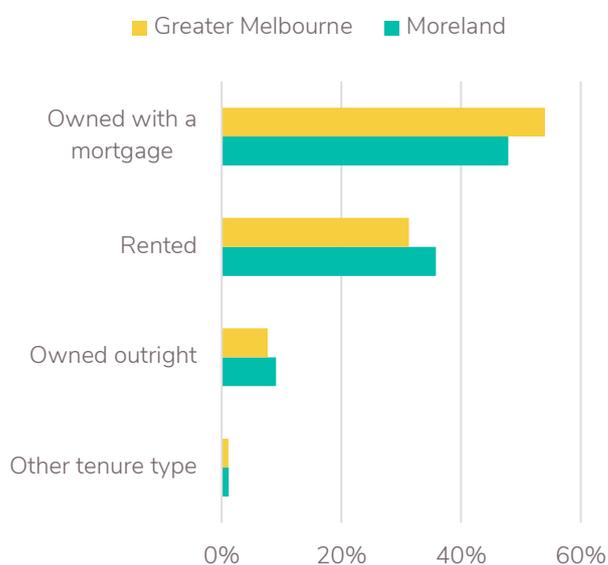
Just under half (48%) of children aged 0-4 years in Moreland lived in homes owned with a mortgage in 2016. This is slightly lower than Greater Melbourne average of 54%. A higher proportion of children aged 0-4 years lived in rented households in Moreland (36%) 2016 than the Greater Melbourne average (31%).

Table. Housing Tenure Type of those between 0-4 in Moreland 2016

Tenure Type	Moreland		Greater Melbourne
	Number	Percent	Percent
Owned outright	921	9.1%	7.7%
Owned with a mortgage	4,872	47.9%	54.0%
Rented	3,636	35.8%	31.3%
Other tenure type	132	1.2%	1.1%
Not stated	595	5.9%	5.3%
Not applicable	13	0.1%	0.6%
Total	10,168	100%	100%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Housing tenure of young people aged 0-4 in Moreland and Greater Melbourne 2016



Housing Tenure (5-11 years age group)

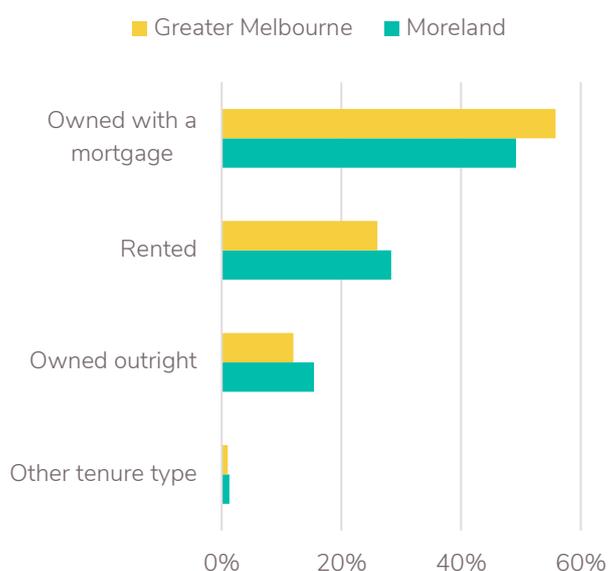
Just under half (49%) of children aged 5-11 years in Moreland lived in homes owned with a mortgage in 2016. This is lower than the Greater Melbourne average of 56%. A slightly higher proportion of children aged 5-11 years lived in rented households in Moreland (28%) than the Greater Melbourne average (26%).

Table. Housing Tenure Type of those between 5-11 in Moreland 2016

Tenure Type	Moreland		Greater Melbourne
	Number	Percent	Percent
Owned outright	1,814	15.4%	12.0%
Owned with a mortgage	5,787	49.2%	55.8%
Rented	3,322	28.3%	26%
Other tenure type	149	1.3%	1.0%
Not stated	665	5.7%	5.0%
Not applicable	16	0.1%	0.3%
Total	11,761	100%	100%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Housing tenure of young people aged 0-4 in Moreland and Greater Melbourne 2016



Housing Tenure (12-17 years age group)

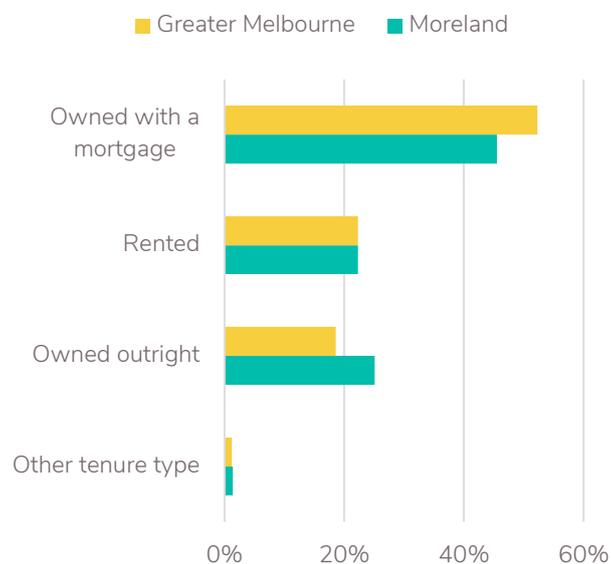
46% of young people aged 12-17 lived in households owned with a mortgage in Moreland in 2016. This is lower than the Greater Melbourne average of 52%. Unlike other age groups, the next most common tenure type among young people aged 12-17 is households owned outright (25%) in Moreland, which is much higher than the Greater Melbourne average of 19%.

Table. Housing Tenure Type of those between 12-17 in Moreland 2016

Tenure Type	Moreland		Greater Melbourne
	Number	Percent	Percent
Owned outright	2,028	25.1%	18.6%
Owned with a mortgage	3,671	45.5%	52.3%
Rented	1,801	22.3%	22.3%
Other tenure type	111	1.4%	1.2%
Not stated	461	5.7%	5.0%
Not applicable	5	0.1%	0.9%
Total	8,079	100%	100%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Housing tenure of young people aged 12-17 in Moreland and Greater Melbourne 2016



Housing Tenure (18-24 years age group)

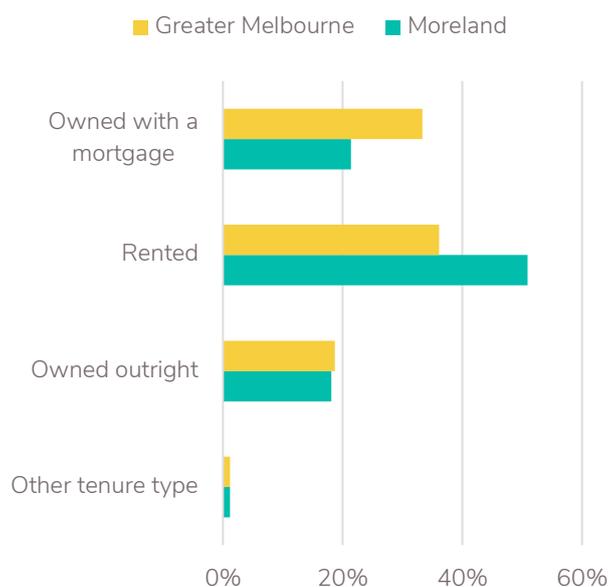
Over half (51%) of young people aged 18-24 in Moreland lived in rented households in 2016. This is significantly higher than the Greater Melbourne average of 36%. 21% of young people aged 18-24 lived in homes owned with mortgage, which is much lower than the Greater Melbourne average of 33%.

Table. Housing Tenure Type of those between 18-24 in Moreland 2016

Tenure Type	Moreland		Greater Melbourne
	Number	Percent	Percent
Owned outright	2,939	18.1%	18.7%
Owned with a mortgage	3,483	21.4%	33.3%
Rented	8,274	50.9%	36.1%
Other tenure type	191	1.2%	1.2%
Not stated	1,257	7.7%	6.7%
Not applicable	99	0.6%	4.0%
Total	16,245	100%	100%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Housing tenure of young people aged 18-24 in Moreland and Greater Melbourne 2016



Household composition

Household composition

Nearly two thirds (64%) of young people aged 0-24 live in a "couple family and children" household, which is below the Greater Melbourne average (68%). A further 13% live in single parent family households. A substantially higher percentage of young people aged 0-24 in Moreland live group households (10%) than in Greater Melbourne (5%).

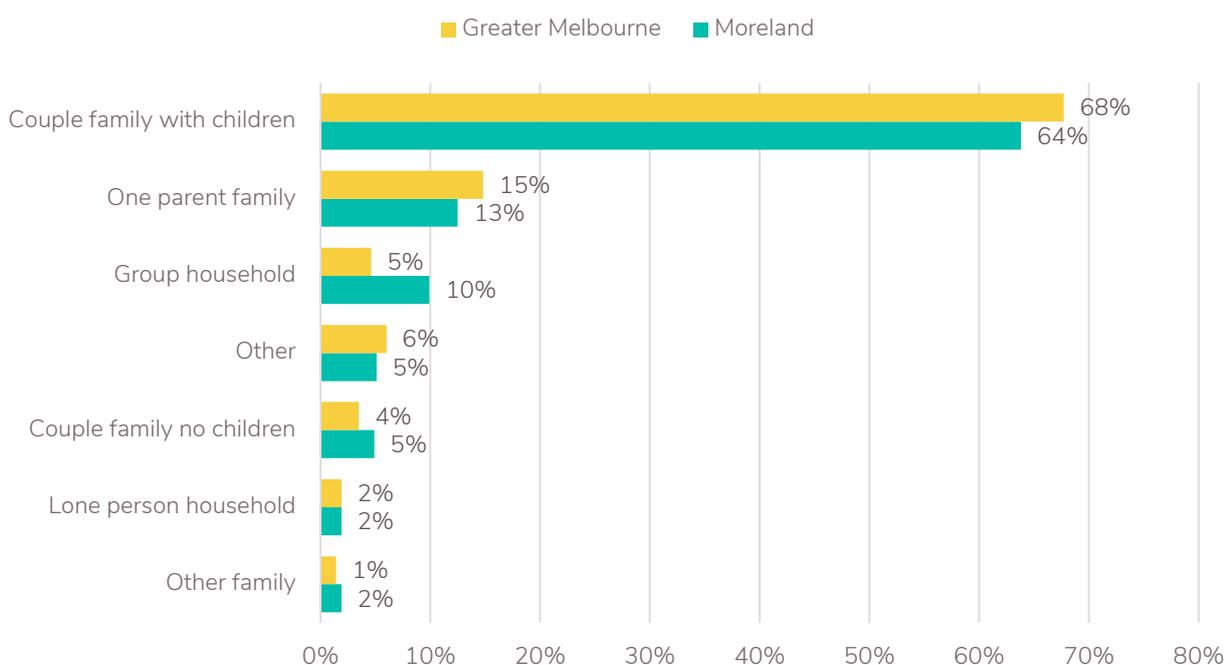
Table: Household composition for young people aged 0-24 in Moreland and Greater Melbourne, 2016

Household composition	Moreland		Greater Melbourne
	Number	Percent	Percent
Couple family with children	29,527	63.8%	67.7%
One parent family	5,788	12.5%	14.8%
Couple family no children	2,271	4.9%	3.5%
Other family	854	1.9%	1.4%
Lone person	854	1.9%	1.9%
Group household	4,573	9.9%	4.6%
Other	2,375	5.1%	6.0%
Total	46,242	100%	100%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Note: Small cells were used in order to produce data at the 'age group level'. ABS states that 'No reliance should be placed on small cells.' This is for confidentiality purposes.

Household composition of young people aged 0-24 in Moreland and Greater Melbourne 2016



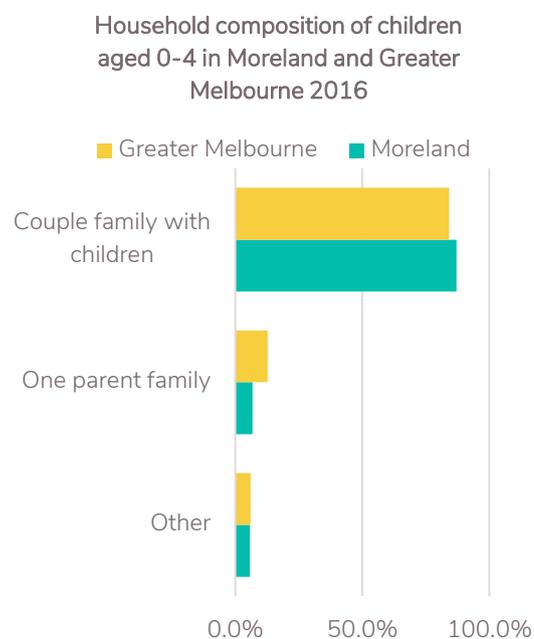
Household composition (0-4 years age group)

Nearly 9 out of 10 (87%) children aged 0-4 lived in "couple family with children" households in Moreland in 2016, which is slightly lower than the Greater Melbourne average (84%). Conversely, only 7% of children aged 0-4 lived in one parent family households, compared with 13% for the same age group in Greater Melbourne.

Table. Household composition of children aged 0-4 in Moreland and Greater Melbourne 2016

Household composition	Moreland		Greater Melbourne
	Number	Percent	Percent
Couple family with children	8,851	87.1%	84.2%
One parent family	692	6.8%	12.7%
Couple no children	72	0.6%	1.0%
Other family	4	0.1%	0.1%
Lone person	24	0.2%	0.4%
Group household	5	0.1%	0.1%
Other	514	5.1%	5.0%
Total	10,162	100%	100%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016



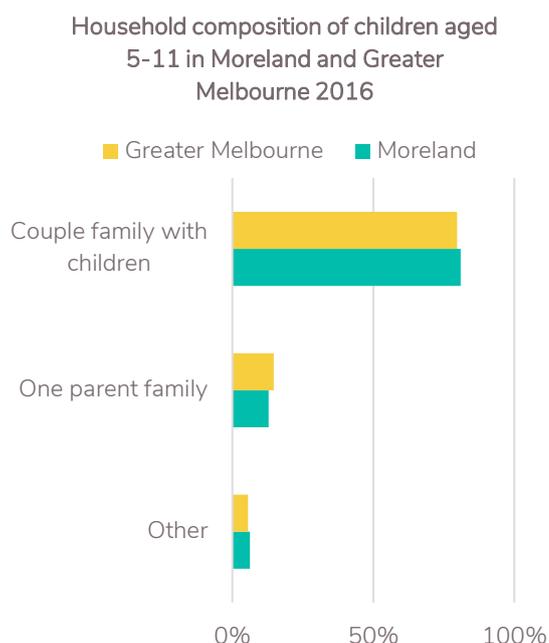
Household composition (5-11 years age group)

81% of children aged 5-11 lived in "couple family with children" households in Moreland in 2016, which is consistent with the Greater Melbourne average (80%).

Table. Household composition of those between 5-11 in Moreland 2016

Household composition	Moreland		Greater Melbourne
	Number	Percent	Percent
Couple family with children	9,526	81.0%	79.7%
One parent family	1,518	12.9%	14.7%
Couple no children	71	0.6%	0.7%
Other family	5	0.1%	0.1%
Lone person	61	0.5%	0.4%
Group household	9	0.1%	0.1%
Other	576	4.9%	4.3%
Total	11,766	100%	100%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016



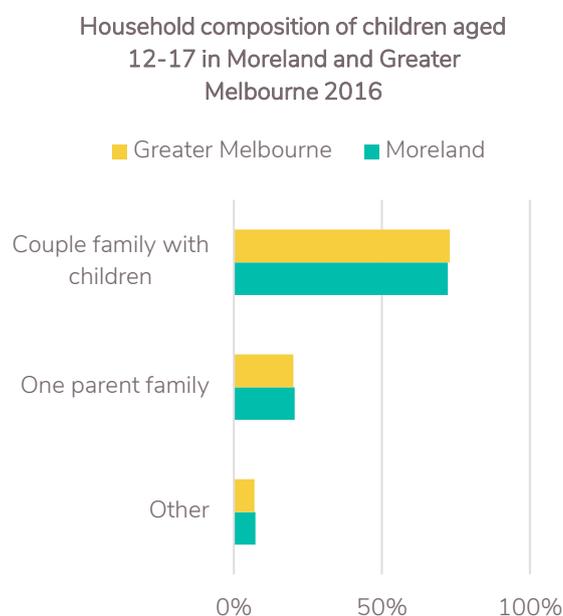
Household composition (12-17 years age group)

72% of young people aged 12-17 lived in "couple family with children" households in Moreland in 2016, which is consistent with the Greater Melbourne average (73%). Unlike earlier age groups, a higher proportion of young people in this age group lived in one parent family households (21%), which is likewise consistent with the Greater Melbourne average (20%).

Table. Household composition of those between 12-17 in Moreland 2016

Household composition	Moreland		Greater Melbourne
	Number	Percent	Percent
Couple family with children	5,841	72.3%	72.9%
One parent family	1,657	20.5%	20.1%
Couple no children	86	1.1%	0.9%
Other family	23	0.3%	0.5%
Lone person	63	0.8%	0.6%
Group household	38	0.5%	0.4%
Other	368	4.6%	4.6%
Total	8,076	100%	100%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016



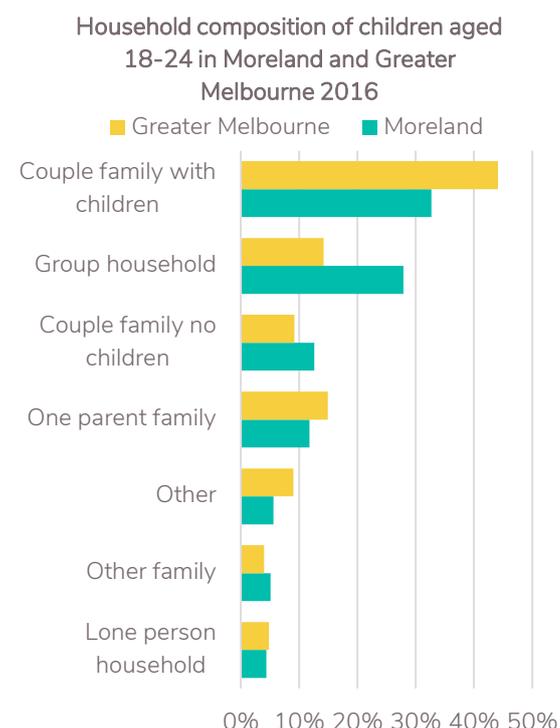
Household composition (18-24 years age group)

One third (33%) of young people aged 18-24 lived in "couple family with children households" in Moreland in 2016, which is much lower than the Greater Melbourne average (44%). 28% of this same age group lived in group households, which is approximately double the Greater Melbourne average (14%).

Table. Household composition of those between 18-24 in Moreland 2016

Household composition	Moreland		Greater Melbourne
	Number	Percent	Percent
Couple family with children	5,312	32.7%	44.1%
One parent family	1,918	11.8%	14.9%
Couple no children	2,050	12.6%	9.2%
Other family	822	5.1%	4.0%
Lone person	707	4.4%	4.8%
Group household	4,529	27.9%	14.2%
Other	914	5.6%	9.0%
Total	16,252	100%	100%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016



Household Internet access

Access to the Internet from the dwelling

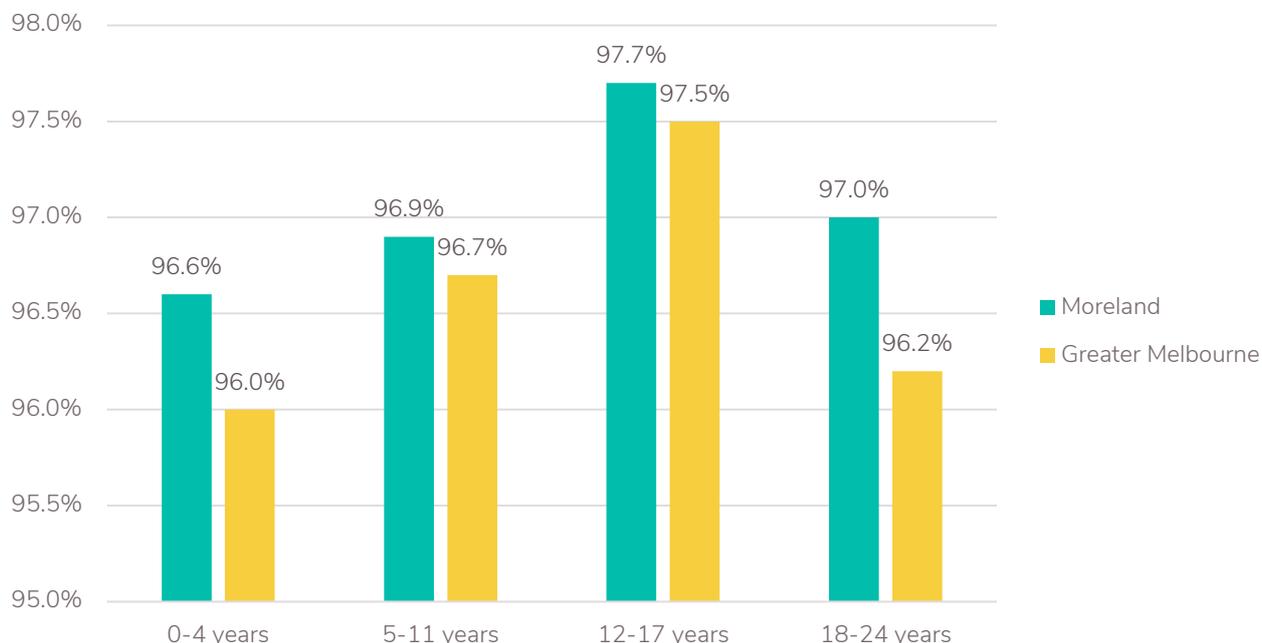
Overall, 97% of young people aged 0-24 in Moreland had access to the Internet from their dwelling in 2016. Approximately 1,300 young people in Moreland did not have access to the Internet from their dwelling in 2016. This is consistent with the Greater Melbourne average of 96.6%. A much higher percentage of young people aged 0-24 (97%) have access to the Internet from their dwelling than the overall population of Moreland (84%).

Table. Dwelling Internet by age group in Moreland in 2016 (excluding Not Stated and Not Applicable).

Age group	Moreland No access to Internet from dwelling		Moreland Access to Internet from dwelling		Greater Melbourne Access to Internet from dwelling
	#	%	#	%	%
0-4 years	328	3.4%	9,229	96.6%	96.0%
5-11 years	339	3.1%	10,719	96.9%	96.7%
12-17 years	177	2.3%	7,433	97.7%	97.5%
18-24 years	443	3.0%	14,449	97.0%	96.2%
Total	1,287	3.0%	41,830	97.0%	96.6%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Access to the Internet from the dwelling by age group in Moreland and Greater Melbourne in 2016



Household disadvantage

Household disadvantage influences the health, education, and self-esteem of children and young people, and can affect their social, educational, and health outcomes¹⁹. Financial stress due to housing payments can impact on children and young people's access to nutritional food and stable education and can also impact on parental mental health².

Low-income households

Low-income households are defined as those with equivalised household income less than \$500 per week. This is the standard range closest to the bottom 25% of all households in Australia.

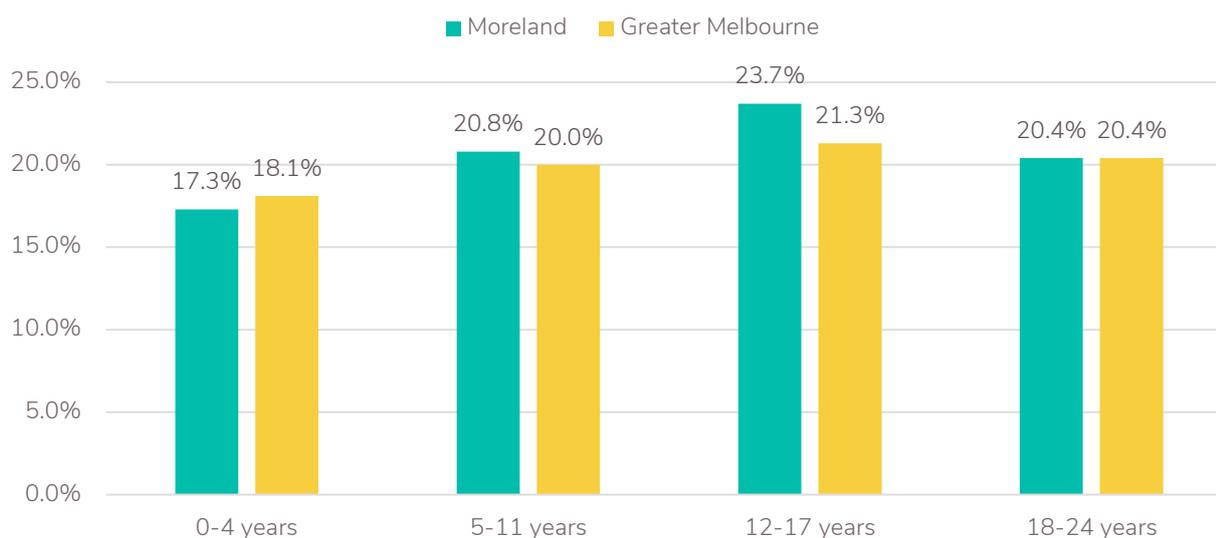
In Moreland, one in five young (20.4%) people aged 0-24 lived in low-income households in 2016. This is consistent with the Greater Melbourne average, and translates to approximately 9,400 people. A higher percentage (24%) of young people aged 12-17 years than other age groups, with potential impacts on secondary school performance and completion.

Table. Young people living in low-income households by age group in Moreland and Greater Melbourne in 2016

Age group	Moreland		Greater Melbourne
	Number	Percent	Percent
0-4 years	1,756	17.3%	18.1%
5-11 years	2,445	20.8%	20.0%
12-17 years	1,913	23.7%	21.3%
18-24 years	3,310	20.4%	20.4%
Total	9,429	20.4%	20.0%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Percentage of young people aged 0-24 who live in low-income households in Moreland and Greater Melbourne in 2016



¹⁹ Australian Institute of Health & Welfare 2020, 'Australia's Children: Web report', Australian Institute of Health & Welfare, pp. 1-376.

Homelessness

Moreland Homelessness estimates

According to the ABS definition, “when a person does not have suitable accommodation alternatives they are considered homeless if their current living arrangement: is in a dwelling that is inadequate; has no tenure, or if their initial tenure is short and not extendable; or does not allow them to have control of, and access to space for social relations” (ABS 2018).

Children and young people may live in families experiencing homelessness or may be experiencing homelessness on their own. Homelessness in children and young people is linked to high food insecurity, negative physical and mental health outcomes, poor academic achievement, and increased likelihood of experiencing homelessness as an adult²⁰.

Homelessness estimates

In Moreland, an estimated 1.7% of young people aged 0-24 were experiencing homelessness in 2016. This is an estimated 771 young people experiencing homelessness. Homelessness is particularly high among young people aged 18-24, where 3.4% of the age group was experiencing homelessness in 2016. Moreland North accounts for 62% of people experiencing homelessness in Moreland, whereas Brunswick-Coburg account for 38%.

The estimated percentage of young people aged 0-24 experiencing homelessness in Moreland (1.7%) is slightly higher than the Greater Melbourne average (1.3%). This disparity is larger among the 18-24 years age group, with 3.14% in Moreland and 1.95% in Greater Melbourne.

Table. Estimated people experiencing homelessness in Moreland by age group

Age group	Moreland		Greater Melbourne
	Number	Percent	Percent
0-4 years	91	0.97%	0.92%
5-11 years	98	0.88%	0.87%
12-17 years	78	0.99%	0.90%
18-24 years	499	3.14%	1.95%
Total	766	1.70%	1.32%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Estimated people experiencing homelessness by age group

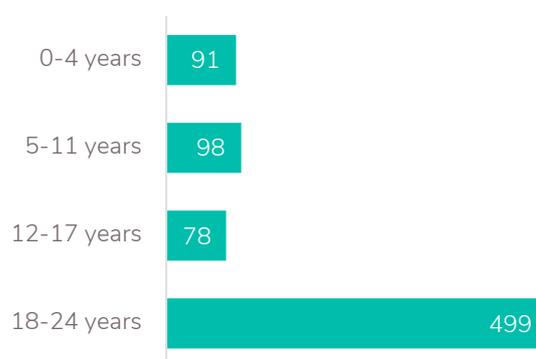
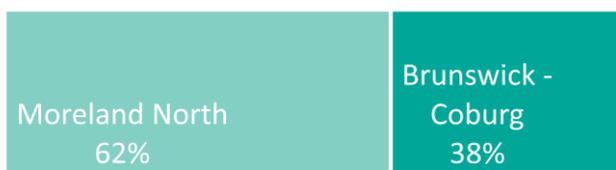


Table. Estimated people experiencing homelessness by Moreland region

Region	People aged 0-24	%
Brunswick - Coburg	294	38.3%
Moreland North	473	61.7%
Total	767	100%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Estimated people experiencing homelessness by region



²⁰ Australian Institute of Health & Welfare 2020, 'Australia's Children: Web report', Australian Institute of Health Welfare, pp. 1-376.

Types of homelessness

Over three quarters (77.6%) of the estimated young people experiencing homelessness were persons living in severely crowded dwellings or other crowded dwellings. 12% of the estimated number of young people experiencing homelessness were persons supported in accommodation for the homeless.

Table. Estimated young people experiencing homelessness by operational group

Homelessness Operational Group	People aged 0-24	Percentage
Persons living in improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	3	0.4%
Persons in supported accommodation for the homeless	92	11.9%
Persons staying temporarily with other households	30	3.9%
Persons living in boarding houses	53	6.9%
Persons in other temporary lodgings	0	0.0%
Persons living in 'severely' crowded dwellings	207	26.8%
Persons living in other crowded dwellings	392	50.8%
Persons in other improvised dwellings	0	0.0%
Persons who are marginally housed in caravan parks	0	0.0%
Total (excluding "not applicable")	777	100.0%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Overcrowding

Overcrowding occurs in dwellings that are too small for the size and composition of the household, limiting access to such space²¹. There is particular risk for overcrowding for low income households and parents and children leaving family and domestic violence. Overcrowding is linked to increased risk for emotional and behavioural problems, health outcomes, and reduced school performance³.

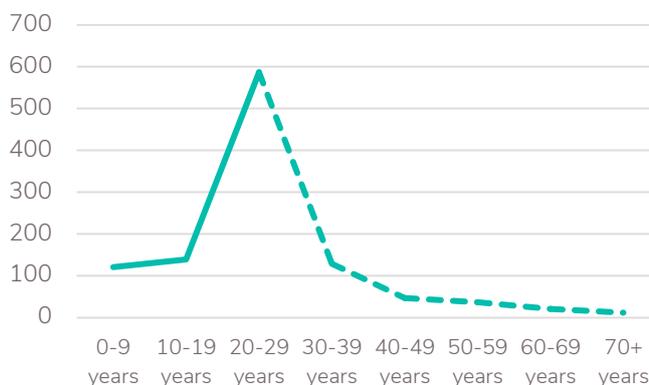
Young people aged 0-29 account for over three quarters (78%) of all people living in crowded and severely crowded dwellings. 20-29-year-olds account for over half (54%) of instances).

Table. Overcrowding in dwellings by age

Age	Number	%
0-9 years	121	11%
10-19 years	139	13%
20-29 years	587	54%
30-39 years	129	12%
40-49 years	47	4%
50-59 years	37	3%
60-69 years	21	2%
70+ years	12	1%
Total	1,094	100%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Homelessness Estimates 2016

Persons living in crowded dwellings by age group



²¹ Australian Institute of Health & Welfare 2020, 'Australia's Children: Web report', Australian Institute of Health & Welfare, pp. 1-376.

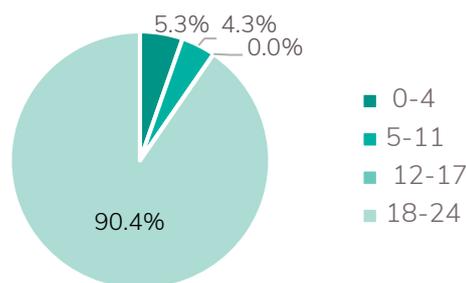
Severe over-crowding & new arrivals to Australia

People living in severe overcrowding are considered to be homeless because they do not have control of, or access to space for social relations. Severe crowding conditions are defined as living in a dwelling which requires 4 or more extra bedrooms to accommodate the people who live here²²

In Australia, people born overseas are more likely to live in overcrowded housing than people born in Australia²³. In Moreland in 2016, there were 94 young people living in households with severe over-crowding who had arrived in Australia in the last 10 years. Of these 94 young people, 85 were aged 18-24. These new arrivals account for 45% of all young people experiencing severe-overcrowding.

Table. Total number of young people experiencing severe over-crowding in Moreland by age group among those born overseas who arrived in Australia between August 2016 and 2006

Age Group	Number	%
0-4	5	5.3%
5-11	4	4.3%
12-17	0	0.0%
18-24	85	90.4%
Total	94	100.0%



Source: ABS Census, 2016 Counting Persons, Estimating Homelessness

Homelessness estimates & gender

According to ABS 2016 homelessness estimates, 65% of young people experiencing homelessness identify as male. **Note:** The Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimating Homelessness database sex categories include only “male” and “female”.

Table. Total number of females experiencing homelessness in Moreland between ages 0-24.

Homelessness Operational Group	Male		Female	
	#	% of total	#	% of total
Persons living in improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out	3	100%	0	0%
Persons in supported accommodation for the homeless	43	49%	47	51%
Persons staying temporarily with other households	17	53%	14	47%
Persons living in boarding houses	37	64%	19	36%
Persons in other temporary lodgings	0	-	0	-
Persons living in 'severely' crowded dwellings	138	71%	60	29%
Persons living in other crowded dwellings	262	65%	137	35%
Persons in other improvised dwellings	0	-	0	-
Persons who are marginally housed in caravan parks	0	-	0	-
Total	500	65%	274	35%

*Total Moreland data is the sum of SA3 areas of 'Moreland-North' and 'Brunswick-Coburg'.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census Estimating Homelessness 2016

²² Australian Bureau of Statistics 2019, *FACTSHEET: Overcrowding*, Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing: Estimating homelessness.

²³ Australian Institute of Health & Welfare 2020, 'Australia's Children: Web report', Australian Institute of Health & Welfare, pp. 1-376.

Specialist Homelessness Services

Specialist Homelessness Service clients

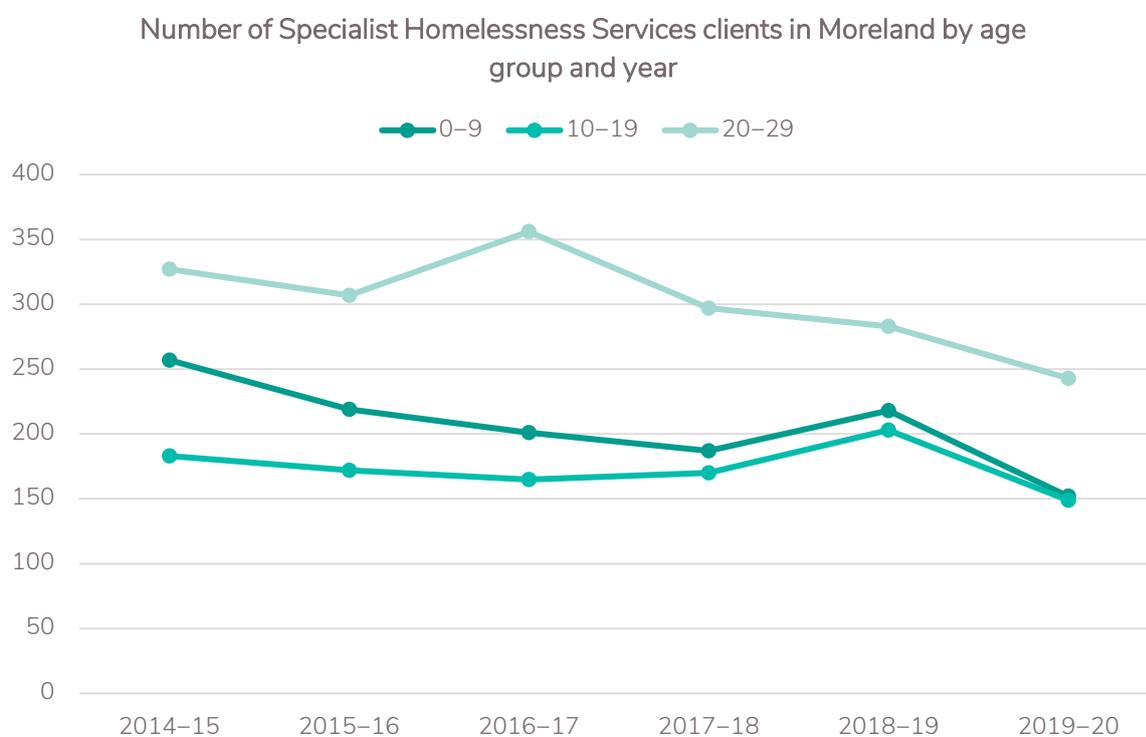
Specialist homelessness service is assistance provided by a specialist homelessness agency to a client aimed at responding to or preventing homelessness²⁴. The collection describes the characteristics of clients of specialist homelessness services.

Since 2014-15, the number of clients accessing specialist homelessness service has decreased across all age groups to 2019-20, from 767 in 2014-15 to 544 in 2019-20. Compared with neighbouring Local Government Areas, Moreland has fewer young people accessing specialist homelessness services than Hume but more than Moonee Valley.

Table. Number of Specialist Homelessness Services clients in Moreland by the number of clients, age group and year.

Year	0-9 years	10-19 years	20-29 years	Total 0-29 years
2014-15	257	183	327	767
2015-16	219	172	307	698
2016-17	201	165	356	722
2017-18	187	170	297	654
2018-19	218	203	283	704
2019-20	152	149	243	544

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2020



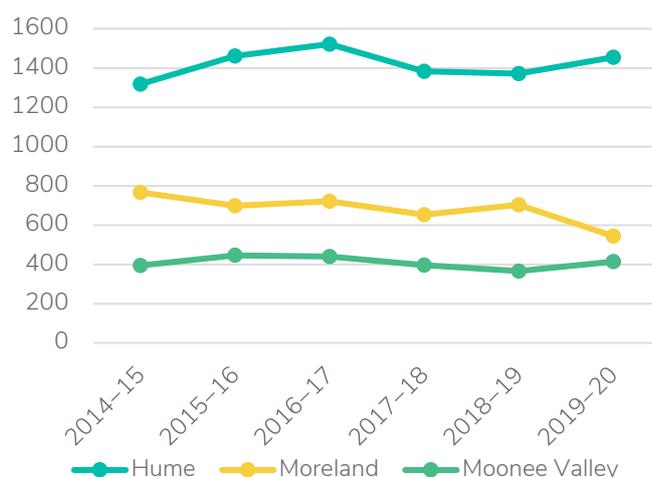
²⁴ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2020, 'Specialist Homelessness Service Collection (SHSC)', Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Table. Number of Specialist Homelessness Services clients aged 0-29 in Moreland by the number of clients by LGA and year

Year	Moreland	Moonee Valley	Hume
2014-15	767	394	1,318
2015-16	698	446	1,462
2016-17	722	441	1,522
2017-18	654	396	1,383
2018-19	704	366	1,371
2019-20	544	414	1,455

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2020

Total Number of clients between 0-29 by LGA and year.



Gender & specialist homelessness service clients

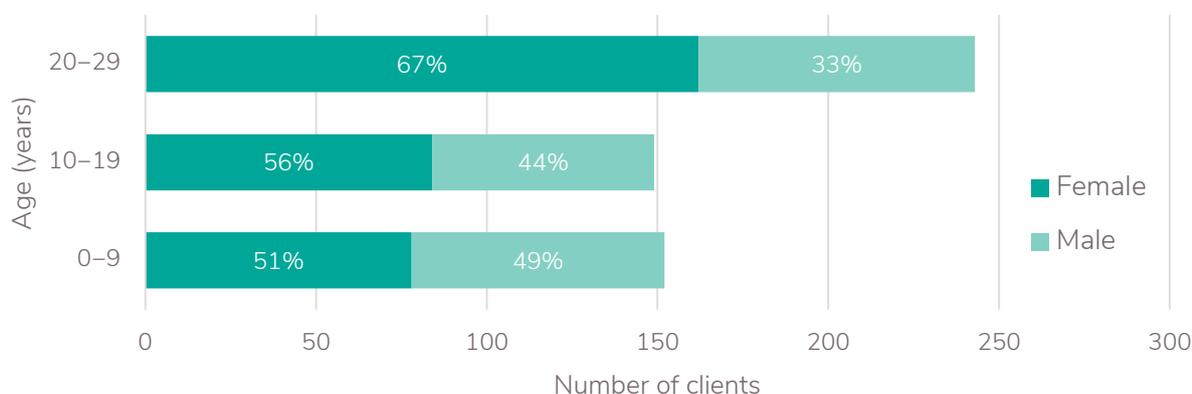
In 2019-20, 60% of young people aged 0-29 who were clients of specialist homelessness service were female. This proportion is much higher than in the ABS homelessness estimates, which were 35% female in 2016, though this data includes a slightly larger age range (0-29 years).

Table. Female young people who are clients of specialist homelessness service by year and age

Years	0-9 years	10-19 years	20-29 years	Total (0-29 years)	% of total
2014-15	126	105	213	444	58%
2015-16	100	106	196	402	58%
2016-17	88	95	234	417	58%
2017-18	85	106	179	370	57%
2018-19	112	103	188	403	57%
2019-20	78	84	162	324	60%

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2020

Gender breakdown of 2019-20 Specialist Homelessness Service clients



Health & Wellbeing

Early Years & Youth Profile

Health & wellbeing: Key insights

Moreland performs **at or above** the regional average for the following health & wellbeing areas:

- **Self-reported Health:** 86.7% of children were reported to be in excellent or very good health in 2019. This is higher than the average of 83% for Greater Melbourne.
- **Disability:** According to the 2016 Census, there were 886 people aged 0 to 24 requiring assistance with core activities in Moreland, or 2.1%. This is lower than the averages for Greater Melbourne (2.3%) and Victoria (2.5%). However, modelling suggests that an estimated 2,200 young people are living with disability in Moreland, or 4.8% of the population of young people.
- **Social, emotional, & communication developmental vulnerability:** The level of developmental vulnerability for children on school entry in Moreland is lower than the Victorian average for the social, emotional, and communication domains.
- **Health check-ups:** In 2019, 13.3% of children beginning primary school who live in Moreland had visited a paediatrician in the past year. This was slightly higher than the average for Greater Melbourne of 12.2%.
- **Oral check-ups:** In 2019, over half (53.4%) of children beginning primary school who live in Moreland had seen a dentist in the past year. This was slightly higher than the average for Greater Melbourne of 50.4%.
- **Teen-aged birth rate:** Teenage births (births for women aged 13-19 years) in Moreland were in decline between 2013 (12.1) and 2016 (7.8) and remains below the State average but slightly higher than the Metro North Area average.
- **Bullying:** A slightly lower proportion of children in Moreland report being bullied (15%) in comparison to Victoria (15.9%) at the Year 5 to 6 levels. This difference is more apparent among children in Years 7 to 9, where 14.7% of Moreland children report bullying in comparison to the Victorian proportion (17.5%).
- **Alcohol & drug use:** In 2019, 2% of parents in Moreland reported that there was a drug or alcohol problem in their family. This was slightly lower than Greater Melbourne (2.8%).
- **Gambling:** In 2019 in Moreland there were fewer reports of a gambling problem in the family (0.3%) compared to that in Greater Melbourne (0.6%) and Victoria (0.7%).
- **Access to playgrounds:** In 2018, the average distance to a playground was 460 meters in Moreland. This is a shorter distance than neighbouring Darebin (521m) and Moonee Valley (499m).
- **Travel to work:** Over half (53%) of young people aged 15-24 years travel to work using private transport, the majority of whom drive a car. This is much lower than the Greater Melbourne average of 71%. A further 38% take public transport to get to work, with the majority of public transport users taking the train. Public transport usage as a method of travel to work is much higher in Moreland than the Greater Melbourne average.
- **Family violence:** Just under a quarter (24%) of family violence incidents recorded a child or children being present in 2019. This is lower than neighbouring local government areas of Darebin (26%), Moonee Valley (26%), and Hume (33%).

Moreland performs **below** the regional average for the following physical and mental health areas:

- **Physical & language developmental vulnerability:** The level of developmental vulnerability for children on school entry in Moreland is higher than the Victorian average for the physical and language domains.
- **Hospital Admissions:** Between 2019-2020, Moreland had a higher ratio of hospital admissions for children and young people (1.10) than the Victoria average (1.0), and nearby Councils: Moonee Valley (0.97), Darebin (0.94) and Maribyrnong (0.89).
- **Maternal & child health centre visits:** In 2019, 68.4% of children beginning primary school who live in Moreland reported to have attended a Maternal & Child Health Centre for the 3.5-year-old check. This was slightly lower than the average for Greater Melbourne of 70.0%.
- **History of mental illness of parents:** According to the School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2019, history of mental illness of parents is higher in Moreland (8.1%) than in Greater Melbourne (6.6%).
- **Behavioural & developmental concerns:** In 2019, over half of children in Moreland have a high (23.6%) or moderate (31.4%) risk of developmental and behavioural problems. This is slightly higher than the average for Greater Melbourne (High: 22.3%, Moderate: 28%).

Physical health

Physical health refers to the condition of an individual's body and the extent to which it is affected by disability, illness and disease. Many people live with chronic conditions, which are the leading cause of illness, disability and death in Australia. For children in Australia, the most common illnesses include asthma, hay fever and allergic rhinitis, anxiety-related problems, psychological development problems, and food allergy.

Health reflects the complex interactions of a person's genetics, lifestyle and environment and is fundamental to overall wellbeing. For children and young people, the habits they develop and spaces they access support long-term health and wellbeing²⁵. The health of children and young people impacts on weight, diet, physical activity, and likelihood of developing chronic diseases later in life.

Health status

Self-reported health status

The School Entrant Health Questionnaire (SEHQ) is completed by a child's parent or carer and reflects parental responses and concerns. The report is based on the child's residential postcode, and therefore refers to children living in Moreland rather than children studying in Moreland.

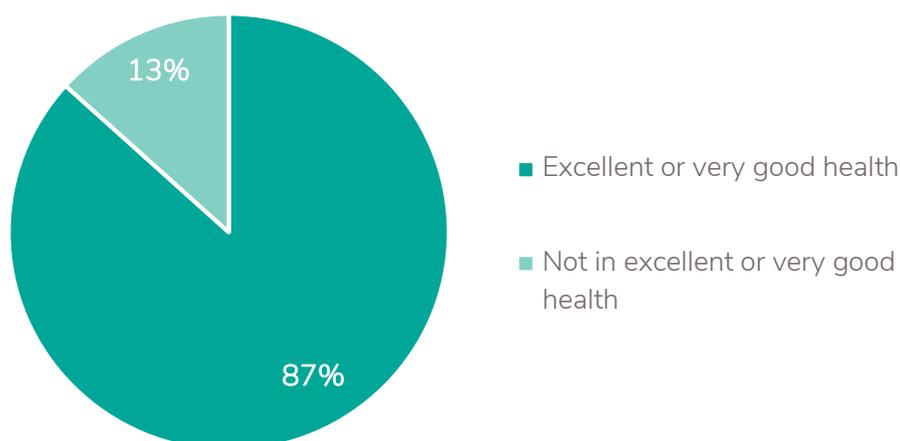
87% of children were reported to be in excellent or very good health in 2019. This is slightly higher than the average of 83% for Greater Melbourne. A much higher percentage of children reported to be in excellent or very good health (87%) compared with the overall population of Moreland (38%).

Table. Children reported to be in excellent or very good health

Health status	Moreland	Greater Melbourne
Children reported to be in excellent or very good health	86.7%	83.0%
Children not reported to be in excellent or very good health	13.3%	17.0%

Source: School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2019

Self-reported health status of children entering school 2019



²⁵ Gasser, C, Evans-Whipp, T & Terhaag, S 2019, 'The physical health of Australian children', *LSAC Annual Statistical Report 2018 chapter – December 2019, Growing up in Australia*, pp. 9-28.

Developmental vulnerability

The Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) measures the development of children in Australia in their first year of full-time school. Data is collected across five domains: Physical, Social, Emotional, Language, and Communication. For each of these five domains, children receive a score between zero and ten, where zero is most developmentally vulnerable.

20% of children in Moreland reported being developmentally vulnerable in one or more domains, which is consistent with the Victorian average (19.9%). A slightly higher percentage of children in Moreland reported being developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains (10.6%) than the Victorian average (10.1%).

The level of developmental vulnerability in Moreland is higher than the Victorian average for the physical and language domains and is lower than the Victorian average for the social, emotional, and communication domains.

Table. Developmental vulnerability in Moreland (5-6 years)

Developmental vulnerability domain	Moreland	Victoria
Physical Child is ready each day, healthy & independent, and has excellent gross & fine motor skills	7.7	8.2
Social Child gets along with others and shares, is self-confident	10.2	8.8
Emotional Child is able to concentrate, help others, is patient, not aggressive or angry	8.6	8.1
Language Child is interested in reading or writing, can count and recognize numbers and shapes	6.3	6.4
Communication Child can tell a story, communicate with adults and children, articulate themselves	8.4	7.4
Vulnerability Level 1 Developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains	20.0%	19.9%
Vulnerability Level 2 Developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains	10.6%	10.1%

Source: Australian Early Development Census 2018

Developmental vulnerability domains in Moreland and Victoria



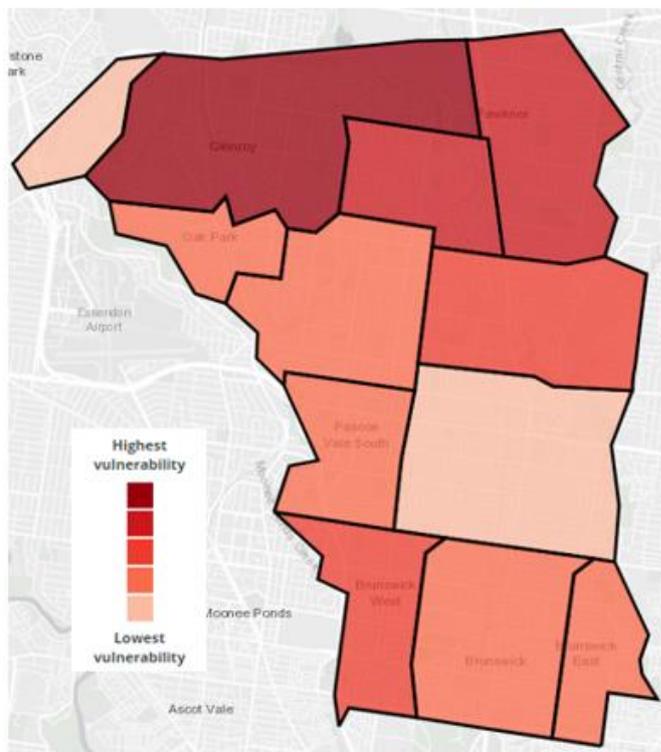
Glenroy (32.3) and Fawkner (25.5) have the highest rate of developmental vulnerability level 1 in Moreland, meaning children who are developmentally vulnerable in one or more domains. Coburg (12.4) and Brunswick East (12.8) have the lowest rates of developmental vulnerability level 1.

Table. Developmental vulnerability by suburb (5-6 years)

Suburb	Vulnerability Level 1 Developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains	Vulnerability Level 2 Developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains
Brunswick	13.6	5.6
Brunswick East	12.8	6.4
Brunswick West	21.9	8.8
Coburg	12.4	6.7
Coburg North	21.1	9.5
Fawkner	25.5	12.8
Glenroy	32.3	18.3
Gowanbrae	3.7	0.0
Hadfield	23.4	13.0
Oak Park	16.9	9.9
Pascoe Vale	17.5	9.2
Pascoe Vale South	14.8	11.5

Source: Australian Early Development Census 2018

Map: Vulnerability Level 1 by suburb



Disability

Disability & Severe disability

This profile draws on two types of disability data to provide an overall view of disability in Moreland. For more information on disability in Moreland see the [Moreland City Council Disability Brief](#).

1. The Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census defines severe disability based on the concept of 'needing assistance with core activities'. More specifically, it counts the number of people who need assistance in their day to day lives with any or all of the following activities – self-care, mobility or communication because of a disability, long-term health condition or old age.

2. The Australian Bureau of Statistics Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC) is a national survey that includes data on disability by age and type but does not produce municipal-level population statistics. Using the relationship between age and disability identified in the SDAC, modelling was conducted by ID consulting on behalf of Moreland City Council to estimate the total number of people living with a disability in Moreland by age group.

According to the ABS Population Census, there were 886 young people aged 0 to 24 requiring assistance with core activities in Moreland, of 2.1% of this population. However, modelling suggests that an estimated 2,200 young people are living with disability in Moreland, or 4.8% of the population of young people. According to the ABS Population Census, the proportion of young people living with severe disability in Moreland (2.1%) was lower than the averages for Greater Melbourne (2.3%) and Victoria (2.5%) in 2016.

Table. Disability and severe disability by age group

Age (years)	Persons living with severe disability (ABS Census estimate)*		Persons living with disability (modelled estimate)^	
	Persons	%	Persons	%
0-4 years	90	1.0%	200	2.0%
5-9 years	238	2.9%	600	6.8%
10-14 years	202	3.0%	400	5.9%
15-19 years	160	2.4%	400	4.9%
20-24 years	197	1.6%	600	4.5%
Total	886	2.1%	2,200	4.8%

Source: *Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016; ^Propensity for disability based on Census core activity need for assistance and Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC). The SDAC propensity modelling was undertaken by ID community on behalf of Moreland City Council in 2019.

Severe disability and estimated disability for young people in Moreland

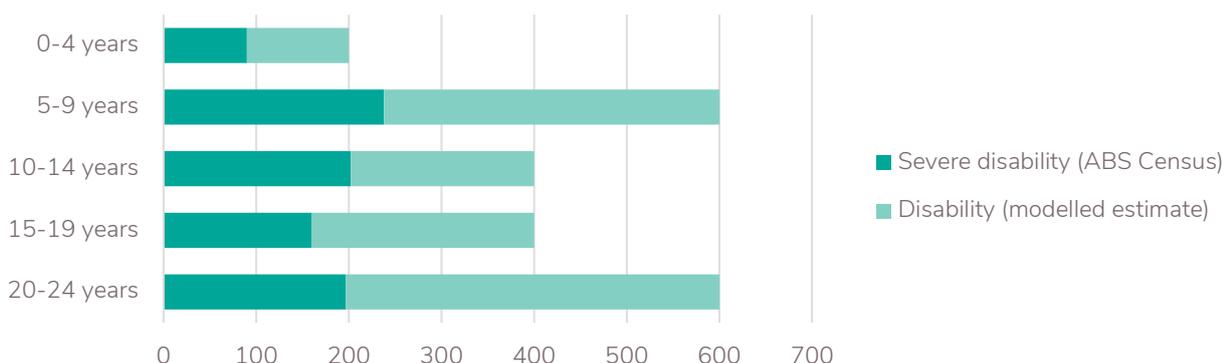


Table. Need for assistance with core activities in Moreland, Greater Melbourne, and Victoria

Age (years)	Moreland (%)	Greater Melbourne (%)	Victoria (%)
0-4 years	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%
5-14 years	3.0%	3.2%	3.4%
15-24 years	1.9%	2.0%	2.3%
Total	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Types of assistance needed

The most common type of assistance needed among young people in Moreland is oral communication or cognitive tasks (approximately 1,900 young people), self care or health care (approximately 1,000 young people), and mobility (approximately 1,000 young people).

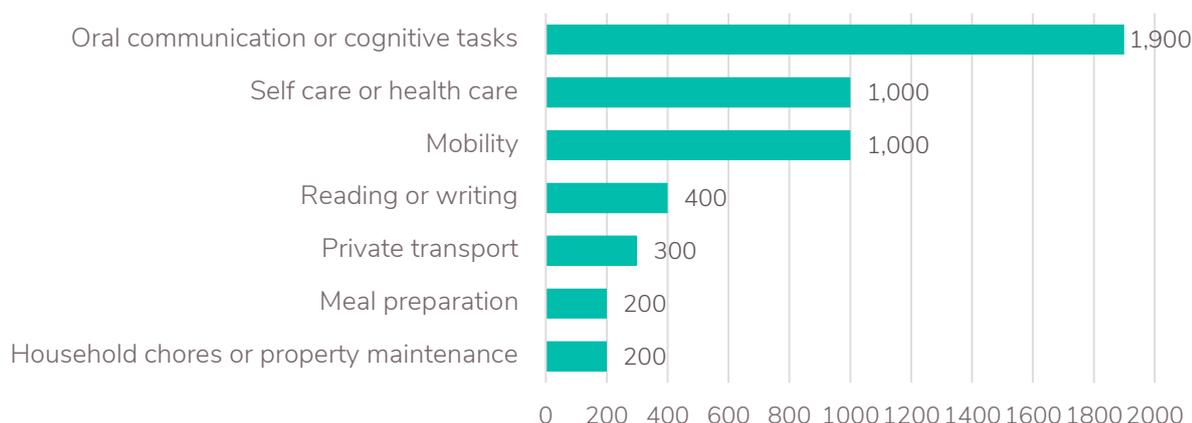
Household chores or property maintenance is the least common type of assistance needed among young people in Moreland, but it is the most common type of assistance needed among all age groups in Moreland.

Table. Types of assistance needed for young people in Moreland (modelled estimates)

Type of assistance needed	Young people living with disability	Type of assistance needed as a % of total needing assistance in one or more category
Oral communication or cognitive tasks	1,900	86%
Self care or health care	1,000	45%
Mobility	1,000	45%
Reading or writing	400	18%
Private transport	300	14%
Meal preparation	200	9%
Household chores or property maintenance	200	9%

Source: Propensity for disability based on Census core activity need for assistance and Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC). The SDAC propensity modelling was undertaken by ID community on behalf of Moreland City Council in 2019.

Types of assistance needed for young people aged 0-24 in Moreland (modelled estimates)



Health check-ups

Regular health check-ups are an important way to maintain health status and identify illness early for children and young people. For children, regular health checks include dental checks, regular weight and height checks, and regular eyesight and hearing checks. For young people, regular health check-ups can also include sexual and reproductive health checks and regular skin checks²⁶.

Health check-ups

In 2019, 13.3% of children beginning primary school who live in Moreland had visited a paediatrician in the past year. This was slightly higher than the average for Greater Melbourne of 12.2%.

Table. Children reported to have seen a paediatrician in the past year (Early Years)

Children reported to have seen a paediatrician in the past year	Moreland	Greater Melbourne
Visited a paediatrician	13.3%	12.2%
Did not visit a paediatrician	86.7%	87.8%

Source: School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2019

Proportion of children beginning primary school who had visited a paediatrician in the past year

■ Visited a paediatrician ■ Did not visit a paediatrician



Oral check-ups

In 2019, over half (53.4%) of children beginning primary school who live in Moreland had seen a dentist in the past year. This was slightly higher than the average for Greater Melbourne of 50.4%.

Table. Children reported to have seen a dentist in the past year (Early Years)

Children reported to have seen a dentist in the past year	Moreland	Greater Melbourne
Visited a dentist	53.4%	50.4%
Did not visit a dentist	46.7%	49.6%

Source: School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2019

Proportion of children beginning primary school who had seen a dentist in the past year

■ Visited a dentist ■ Did not visit a dentist



²⁶ KidSpot 2017, 'Health check ups: Who needs them and when?', KidSpot.

Hospital Admissions

Potentially preventable hospitalisations are instances where admission to hospital for a condition where the hospitalisation could have potentially been prevented through the provision of appropriate individualised preventative health interventions and early disease management usually delivered in primary care and community-based care settings. Examples of potentially preventable hospitalisations include vaccine-preventable conditions and certain chronic and acute conditions. High rates of potentially preventable hospital admissions may provide indirect evidence of problems with patient access to primary healthcare, inadequate skills and resources, or disconnection with specialist services.

The data presented below uses admission rate ratio data for potentially preventable hospitalisations which is compared to Victoria (Victoria = 1). For children and young people aged 0-24, Moreland has a higher ratio rate than Victoria at 1.10 and is likewise higher than nearby Councils: Moonee Valley (0.97), Darebin (0.94), and Maribyrnong (0.89). The Moreland ratio for children and young people is lower than neighbouring Hume.

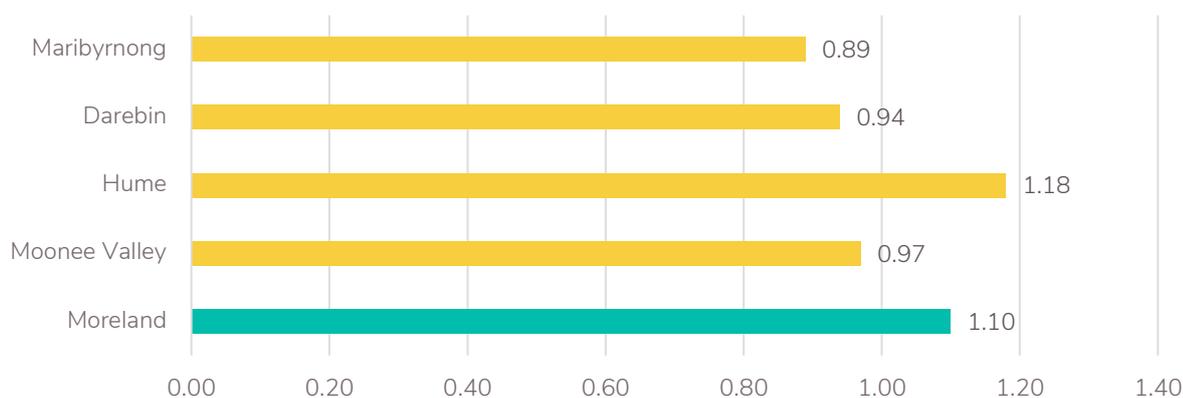
Rate Ratio: The age standardised rate for an area is the number of hospital admissions, usually expressed per 1,000, that would occur in that area if it had the same age structure as the standard population and the local age-specific rates of the area applied²⁷.

Table. Rate ratio of hospital admissions (Total ACSC) for those between ages 0-24 by LGA between 2019-2020

LGA	Moreland	Moonee Valley	Hume	Darebin	Maribyrnong
Rate Ratio*	1.10	0.97	1.18	0.94	0.89

Source: Victorian Health Information Surveillance System 2020

Rate ratio* of hospital admissions (Total ACSC) for those between ages 0-24 by LGA between 2019-2020



Source: VHISS 2020

²⁷ Victorian Health Information Surveillance System 2020

Maternal & child health

Maternal and Child Health Centre visits

In 2019, 68.4% of children beginning primary school who live in Moreland reported to have attended a Maternal & Child Health Centre for the 3.5-year-old check. This was slightly lower than the average for Greater Melbourne of 70.0%.

Table. Children reported to have attended a Maternal and Child Health Centre for the 3.5-year-old check

Children reported to have attended a Maternal & Child Health Centre for the 3.5-year-old check	Moreland (%)	Greater Melbourne (%)
Attended a Maternal & Child Health Centre	68.4%	70.0%
Did not attend a Maternal & Child Health Centre	31.6%	30.0%

Source: School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2019

Proportion of children beginning primary school who reported attending a Maternal & Child Health Centre for the 3.5-year-old check.

■ Attended a Maternal & Child Health Centre ■ Did not attend a Maternal & Child Health Centre



Breastfeeding rates

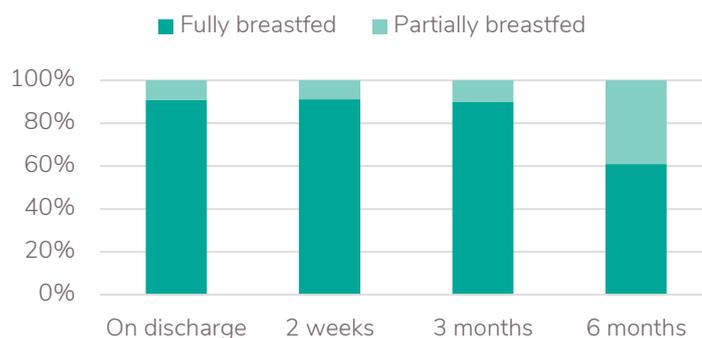
In 2018/19, there was a 90% breastfeeding rate at 3 months and a 60% breastfeeding rate at 60 months.

Table. Full and partial breastfeeding in Moreland in 2018/19 across four ages.

Age of child	Fully breastfed	Partially breastfed
On discharge	90.9%	9.1%
2 weeks	91.2%	8.8%
3 months	89.8%	10.2%
6 months	60.3%	38.7%

Source: MCC Maternal & Child Health 2019

Full and partial breastfeeding in Moreland in 2018/19



Immunisation rates

Immunisation data is available at the Statistical Area 3 (SA3) level. In Moreland, this means data is divided into Brunswick-Coburg, and Moreland-North.

At 12-15 months, Brunswick-Coburg has a slightly higher percent of children who are fully vaccinated than the North Western Melbourne Region, and Moreland North has a slightly lower percentage. At 24-27 months, both Brunswick-Coburg and Moreland-North perform slightly higher than the North Western Melbourne Region average.

Table. Percent of children who are fully vaccinated at 12-15 months and 24-27 months.

Region (SA3)	12-15 months	24-27 months
Brunswick - Coburg	95.6%	93.4%
Moreland-North	94.1%	92.4%
North Western Melbourne Region*	95%	92%

*North Western Melbourne Region includes Moreland, Melbourne, Yarra, Darebin, Moonee Valley, Maribyrnong, Hobsons Bay, Wyndham, Brimbank, Melton, Hume, Macedon Ranges, and Moorabool.

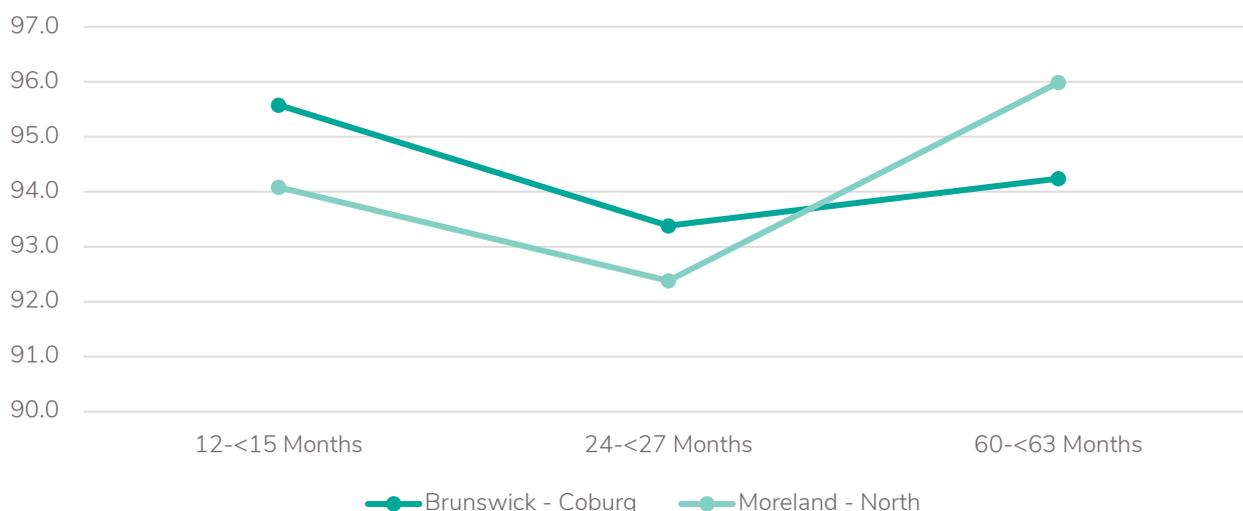
Source: Department of Health/Australian Immunisation Register 2020

Table. Breakdown of vaccination type

Region (SA3)	Age Group	% Fully Vaccinated
Brunswick - Coburg	12-<15 Months	95.6
	24-<27 Months	93.4
Moreland - North	12-<15 Months	94.1
	24-<27 Months	92.4

Source: Department of Health/Australian Immunisation Register 2020

Immunisation rates by age group at the SA3 level and immunisation types
(01 October 2019 - 30 September 2020).



Sexual and reproductive health

Birth rates in Moreland

In 2018/19 there were 2,727 births in Moreland. This was a decrease of 92 births from the previous year. Teenage births (births for women aged 13-19 years) in Moreland were in decline between 2013 (12.1) and 2016 (7.8) and remains below the State average but slightly higher than the Metro North Area average.

Table. Birth notifications in Moreland

Year	Birth notifications
2018/19	2,727
2017/18	2,819
2016/17	2,763
2015/16	2,716

Source: MCC Maternal & Child Health 2019

Birth notifications in Moreland 2015-2019

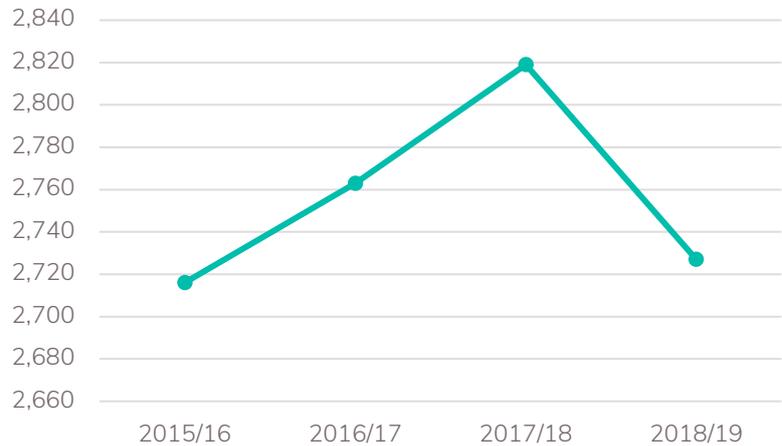
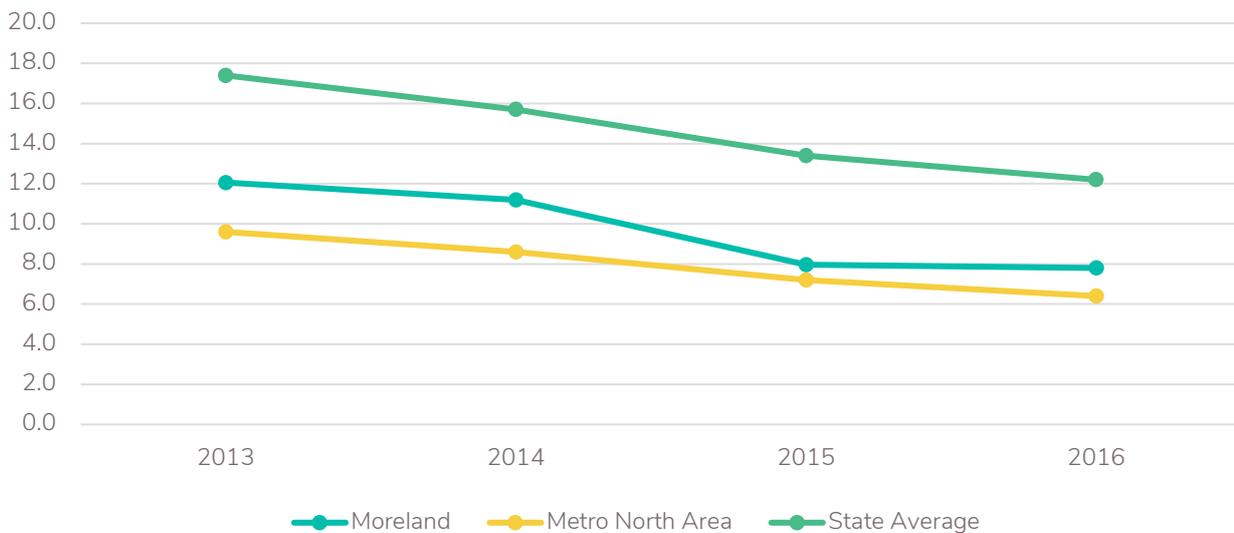


Table. Birth rate for women aged 13-19 years in a two-year aggregate (per 1,000)

Year	Moreland	Metro North Area	State Average
2016	7.8	6.4	12.2
2015	7.97	7.2	13.4
2014	11.2	8.6	15.7
2013	12.1	9.6	17.4

Source: Women's Health Victoria 2020

Birth rate for women aged 13-19 years in a two year aggregate



Sexually-transmitted infections

The largest proportion of sexually transmitted infections in Moreland occur among 20-24 year-olds. Female young people make up the majority of Chlamydia infections and male young people make up the majority of Gonorrhoea infections.

Table. Individuals with Chlamydia and Gonorrhoea by age and gender in Moreland 2019

Age	Chlamydia			Gonorrhoea		
	Female	Male	Other	Female	Male	Other
10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	28	15	-	6	6	-
20-24	108	97	1	11	51	1
Total by sex	136	112	1	17	57	1
Total	249			75		

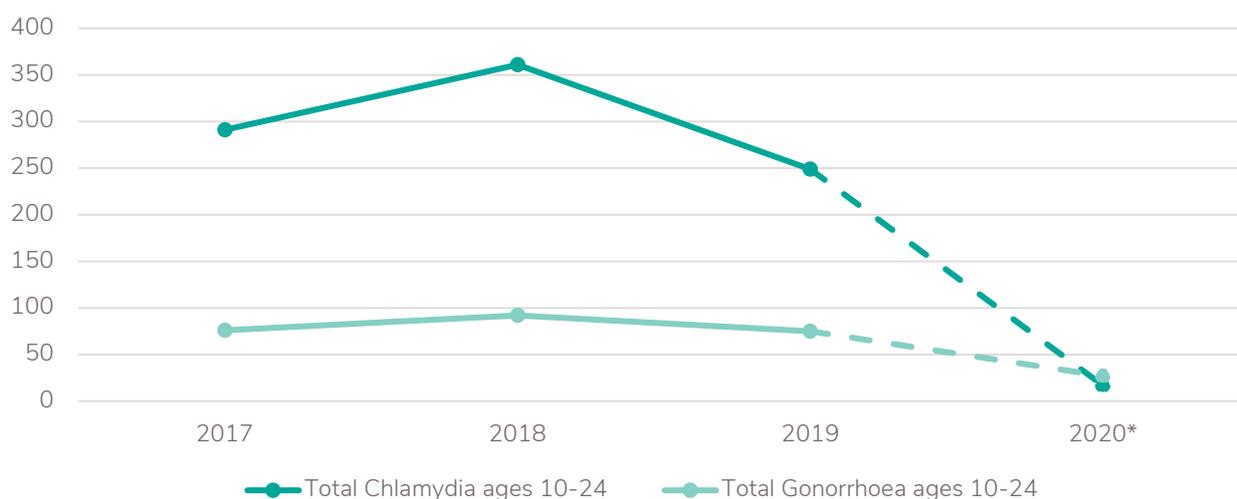
Source: DHHS/Local Government Areas Surveillance Report 2020.

Table. Trends in Chlamydia and Gonorrhoea 2017-2020

Year	Total Chlamydia ages 10-24	Total Gonorrhoea ages 10-24	*Note: Data reported in 2020 has been impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic and is likely an underrepresentation of total numbers.
2020*	17	27	
2019	249	75	
2018	361	92	
2017	291	76	

Source: Women's Health Victoria/ DHHS/Local Government Areas Surveillance Report 2020

Trends in Chlamydia and Gonorrhoea 2017-2020



Mental health

Mental illness & developmental concerns

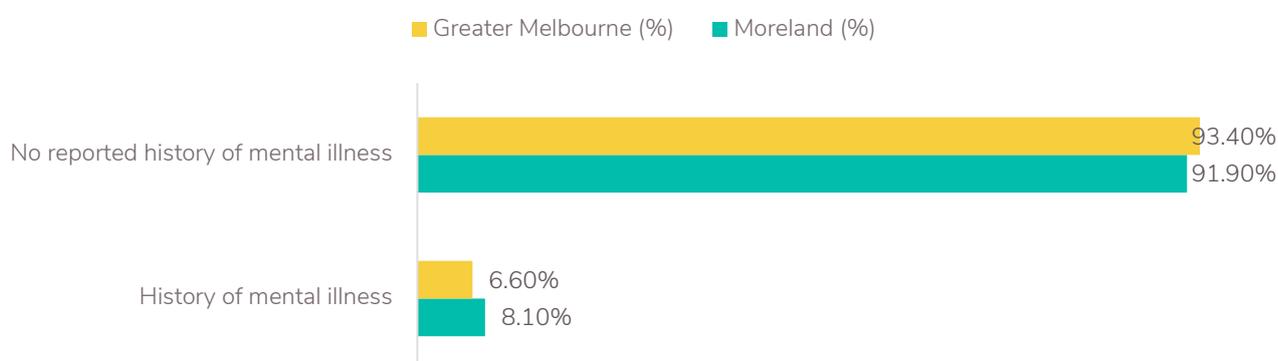
History of mental illness of parents

According to the School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2019, history of mental illness of parents is higher in Moreland (8.1%) than in Greater Melbourne (6.6%).

Table. History of mental illness of parents (Early Years)

History of mental illness of parents	Moreland (%)	Greater Melbourne (%)
History of mental illness	8.1%	6.6%
No reported history of mental illness	91.9%	93.4%

History of mental illness of parents 2019



Source: School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2019

Behavioural & developmental concerns

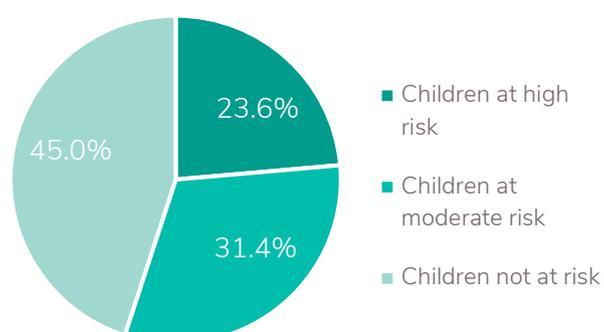
In 2019, over half of children in Moreland have a high (23.6%) or moderate (31.4%) risk of developmental and behavioural concerns. This is slightly higher than the average for Greater Melbourne (High: 22.3%, Moderate: 28%).

Table. Children at high risk of developmental or behavioural concerns (Early Years)

Risk of developmental and behavioural concerns	Moreland (%)	Greater Melbourne (%)
Children at high risk	23.6%	22.3%
Children at moderate risk	31.4%	28.0%
Children not at risk	45.0%	49.7%

Source: School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2019

Risk of developmental & behavioural concerns among children in Moreland 2019



Bullying

Reports of being bullied

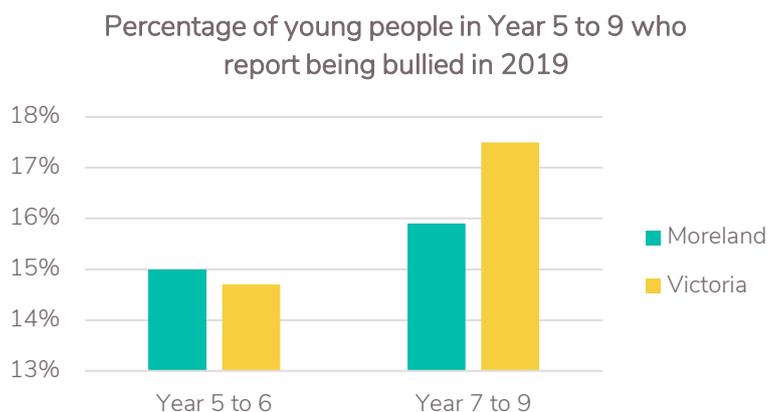
The National Centre Against Bullying defines bullying as an “ongoing and deliberate misuse of power in relationships through repeated verbal, physical and/or social behaviour that intends to cause physical, social, and/or psychological harm” (NCAB 2021). Bullying can happen face-to-face or online and is linked to negative physical and mental health outcomes for children and young people.

Bullying has many long-term effects including social and emotional impact, physical impact, academic impact, and impact on family²⁸. Research also shows that many of these effects last into adulthood.

Overall, a lower proportion of children and young people in Moreland (14.9%) reported being bullied in 2019 than the Victorian average (16.7%). This is true across all ages surveyed (Years 5 to 9), but the difference is more prominent among young people in Years 7 to 9, where 14.7% of respondents reported bullying compared to 17.5% in Victoria.

Table. Proportion of young people who report being bullied (2019)

Year	Moreland	Victoria
Year 5 to 6	15.0%	15.9%
Year 7 to 9	14.7%	17.5%
Overall	14.9%	16.7%



Source: Department of Education and Early Childhood Development 2019

²⁸ Gordon, S 2020, 'The Long-Lasting Effects of Bullying', Very Well Family.

Alcohol, tobacco, drugs & gambling environment

Alcohol & drug use

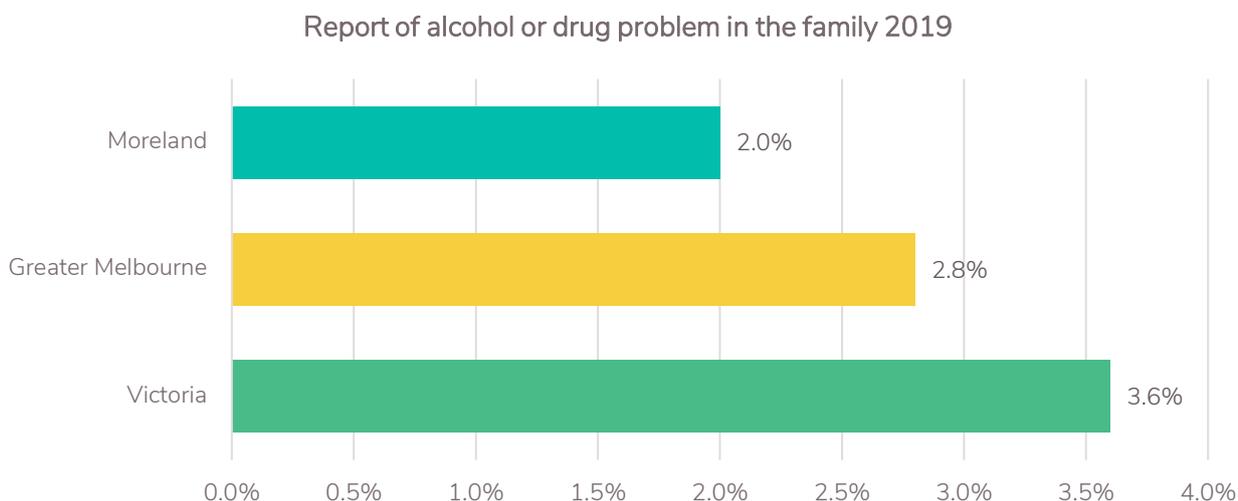
Over consumption and abuse of alcohol pose a risk to health and can also impact family relationships, exacerbate domestic violence, and create financial and social stress²⁹. In 2019, 2% of parents of children on school entry in Moreland reported that there was a drug or alcohol problem in their family. This was lower than Greater Melbourne (2.8%) and Victoria (3.6%).

Note: This data was self-reported by the parents of children on school entry and may not capture all alcohol or drug related problems.

Table. Percentage of families that report an alcohol or drug related problem in the family in 2019

Alcohol or drug related problem in the family	Moreland	Greater Melbourne	Victoria
Report of alcohol or drug problem in the family	2.0%	2.8%	3.6%
No report of alcohol or drug problem in the family	98.0%	97.2%	96.4%

Source: School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2019



²⁹ Department of Health 2020, What are the effects of alcohol? <https://www.health.gov.au/health-topics/alcohol/about-alcohol/what-are-the-effects-of-alcohol>

Gambling

Gambling harm is any negative consequence that comes from gambling and includes financial, relationship, health, emotional, work or cultural issues. Gambling harm can result from a person's own gambling or someone else's and leads to poorer health and wellbeing of the individual, family, community, or population³⁰. In 2019 in Moreland there were fewer reports of a gambling problem in the family by parents of children on school entry (0.3%) compared to that in Greater Melbourne (0.6%) and Victoria (0.7%).

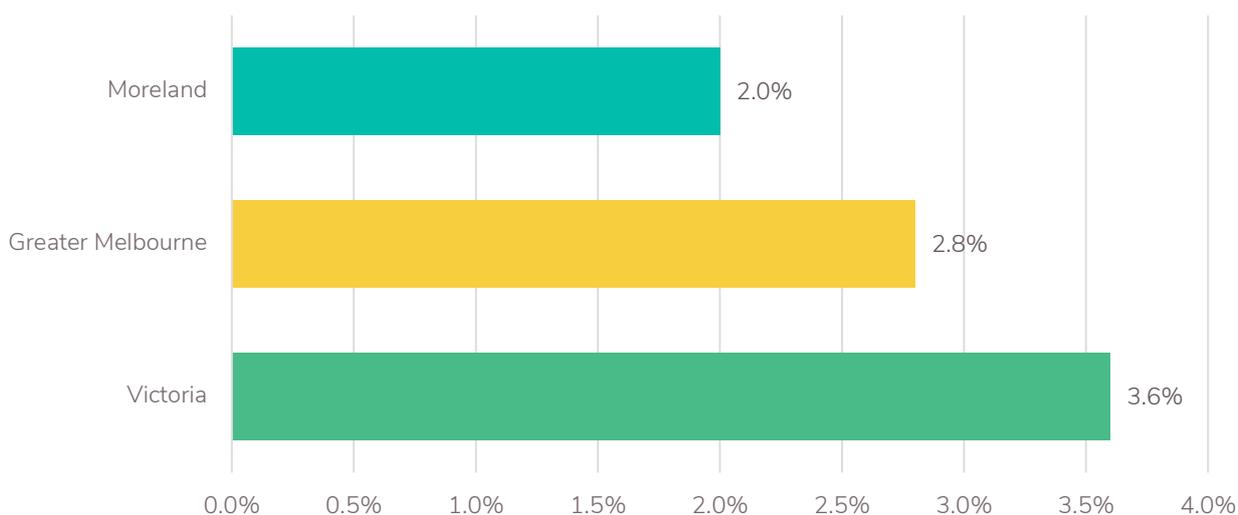
Note: This data was self-reported by the parents of children on school entry and may not capture all gambling problems.

Table. Percentage of families that report a gambling problem in the family in 2019

Gambling problem in family	Moreland	Greater Melbourne	Victoria
Report of gambling problem in family	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%
No report of gambling problem in family	99.7%	99.4%	99.3%

Source: School Entrant Health Questionnaire 2019

Report of alcohol or drug problem in the family 2019



³⁰ Rockloff, M, Browne, M, Hing, N, Thorne, H, Russell, A, Greer, N, Tran, K, Brook, K & Sproston, K 2020, 'Victorian population gambling and health study 2018-2019', Victorian Responsible Gambling Foundation.

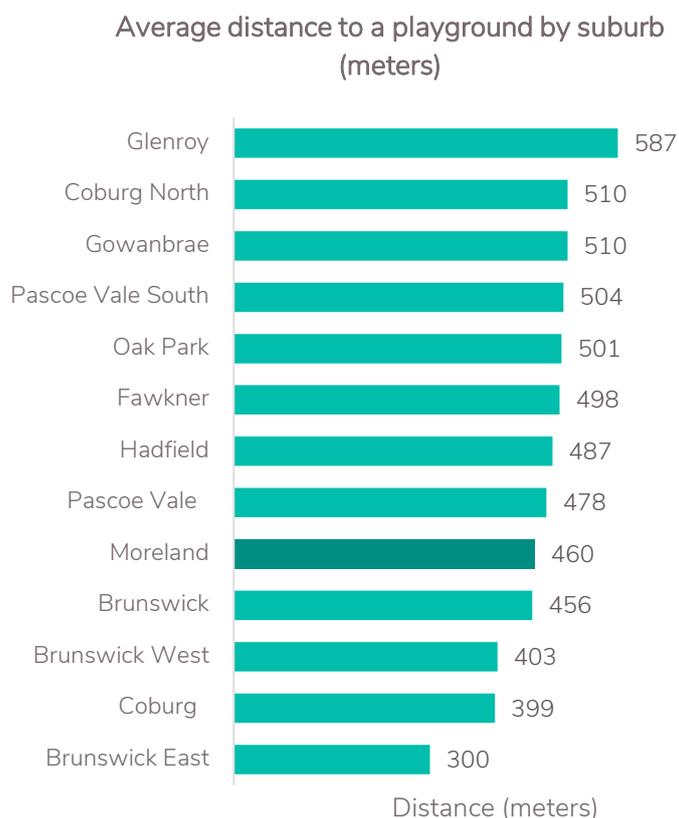
Active & green living

Access to playgrounds

In 2018, the average distance to a playground was 460 meters in Moreland. This is a shorter distance than neighbouring Darebin (521m) and Moonee Valley (499m). At the suburb level, the lowest average distance to a playground was in Brunswick East (299.5m) and Coburg (389.5m). With Glenroy (587m) and Coburg North (510.2) having the highest average distance to a playground.

Table. Average distance to a playground by Moreland suburbs.

Suburbs	Distance
Brunswick	456.4m
Brunswick East	299.5m
Brunswick West	402.8m
Coburg	398.5m
Coburg North	510.2m
Fawkner	498.4m
Glenroy	587m
Gowanbrae	509.9m
Hadfield	487.2m
Oak Park	501.4m
Pascoe Vale	478.4m
Pascoe Vale South	503.9m
Total Moreland	459.5m

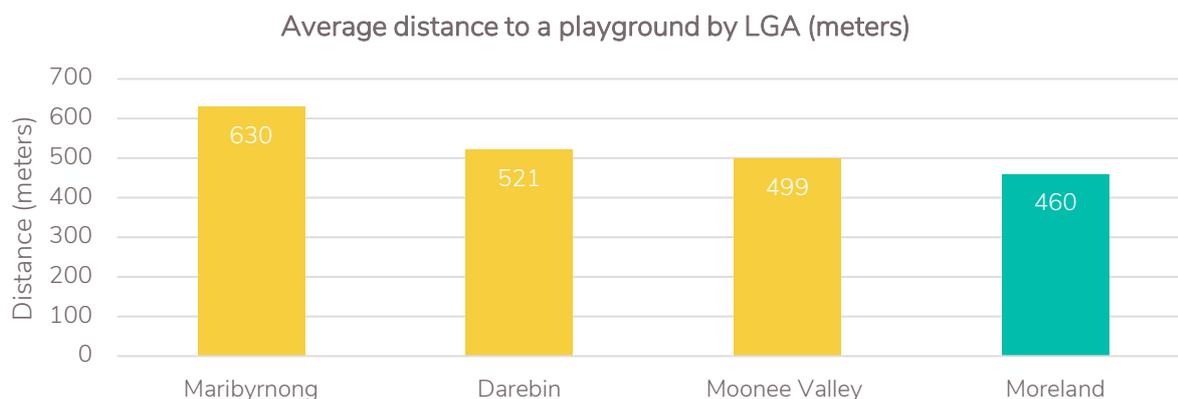


Source: Australian Urban Observatory 2018

Table. Average distance to a playground by LGA.

LGA	Moreland	Maribyrnong	Darebin	Moonee Valley
Distance	459.5	630.2	521	499.2

Source: Australian Urban Observatory 2018



Moving around

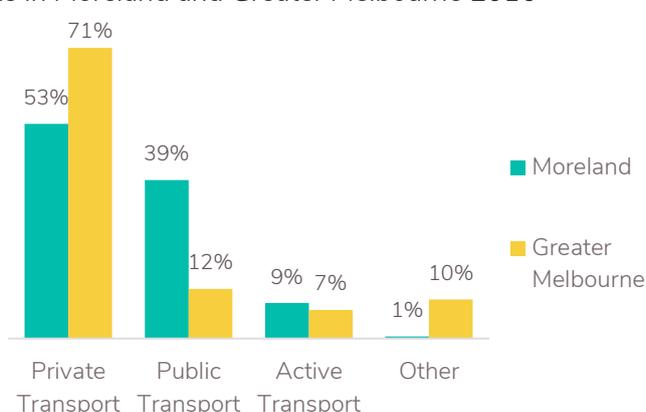
Transport within a community is important for health and wellbeing as it allows for people to lead more active lives and provides community connectedness (Australian Urban Observatory 2020). Access to public transport, environments that support active transport and a neighbourhood's level of walkability are all important factors in assessing and addressing mobility (Australian Urban Observatory 2020). Active transport, meaning the act of engaging in physical activity for transport by walking, cycling or other non-motorised transport, as well as public transport, which often results in incidental active transport when walking between stops, stations, and destinations, are proven to have positive health outcomes.

Mode for travel to work

In Moreland, just over half (53%) of young people aged 15-24 years travel to work using private transport, the majority of whom drive a car. This is much lower than the Greater Melbourne average of 71%. A much higher percentage of young people in Moreland use public transport to get to work (39%) when compared with Greater Melbourne (12%). A further 9% of young people use active transport to get to work, which is slightly higher than the Greater Melbourne average.

Table. Method of travel to work for 15-24-year-olds in Moreland and Greater Melbourne 2016

Mode	Moreland	Greater Melbourne
Public Transport	38.8%	12.2%
Private Transport	52.6%	71.2%
Active Transport	8.7%	7.0%
Other	0.5%	9.6%

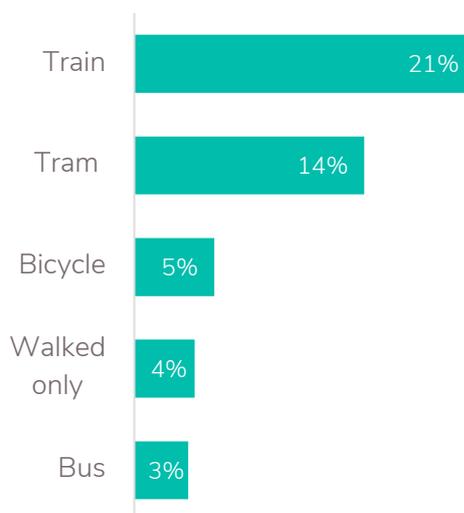


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Table. All methods of travel to work for 15-24-year-olds in Moreland 2016

Mode	Number	Percentage
Public Transport	3,274	38.3%
Train	1,782	20.9%
Bus	282	3.3%
Tram	1,205	14.1%
Private Transport	4,489	52.6%
Car, as driver	3,644	42.7%
Car, as passenger	796	9.3%
Motorbike/scooter	49	0.6%
Active Transport	739	8.7%
Bicycle	422	4.9%
Walked only	317	3.7%
Other Mode	40	0.5%
Total	8,552	100.0%

Breakdown of active & public transport usage as method of travel to work
Moreland 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Safe environment

Family violence

Children and young people's exposure to family violence can take many different forms and can have a wide variety of adverse effects on children and their parents. Children who have experienced or witnessed family violence have higher levels of emotional and behavioural problems than children who have not and are at a greater risk of physical abuse or having their physical and emotional needs neglected³¹. According to Domestic Violence Australia, family violence is a predominantly gendered issue whereby it is mostly perpetrated by men against women and children within intimate partner relationships and immediate family contexts³².

In Moreland, approximately one quarter (24%) of family violence incidents recorded a child or children being present in 2018-19. This is nearly 500 instances of family violence where a child was present. The proportion is lower than neighbouring local government areas of Darebin (26%), Moonee Valley (26%), and Hume (33%), however it accounts for overall more instance of family violence where a child was present than Darebin or Moonee Valley.

Moreland recorded 331 family violence incidents of family violence where children and young people are involved as other parties in 2020. The majority (70%) of these incidents were involving young people aged 18-24; However, there were 88 incidents involving children under 18.

Note: There are significant challenges collecting data concerning family violence; In order for a record to be made in the recording systems of the various agencies, a referral, report or call must first be made to the responding agency. As a result, statistics held in the Crime Statistics Agency Family Violence Database will not include all incidences of family violence that may be experienced within the community but will only include those that are reported and recorded

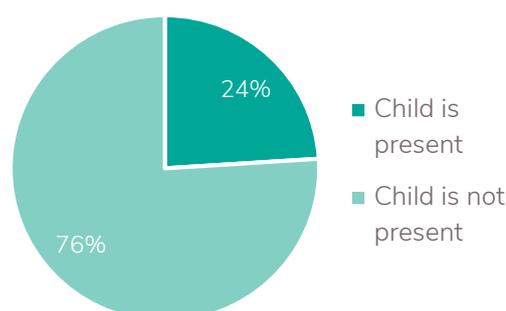
For more information on family violence in Moreland, see the [Family Violence in Moreland Brief](#).

Table. A child or children were recorded as present at a percentage of family violence incidents between 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 by LGA.

LGA	Number	Percentage
Moreland	496	24%
Darebin	468	26%
Hume	1,241	33%
Moonee Valley	299	26%

Source: Crime Statistics Agency: Family Violence Database 2018-19

Family violence incidents where a child is present in Moreland 2019



³¹ Family Court Australia 2021, *Family Violence*, <http://www.familycourt.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/fcoaweb/family-law-matters/family-violence/>

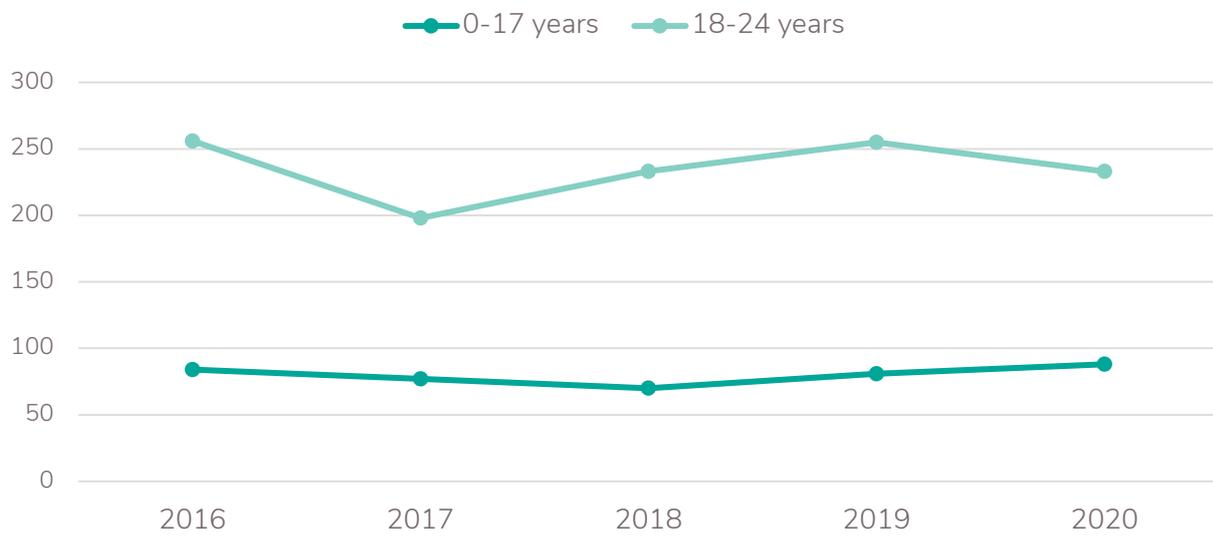
³² Domestic Violence Australia 2019, *Who does family violence affect?* <https://dvvic.org.au/understand/about-family-violence/>

Table. Family violence incidents where children and young people are involved as other parties 2016-2020

Year	0-17 years	18-24 years	Total
2020	88	233	331
2019	81	255	336
2018	70	233	303
2017	77	198	275
2016	84	256	340

Source: Crime Statistics Agency: Family Violence Database 2020

Family violence incidents where children & young people are involved as other parties



Data sources

Source Name	Description	Vintage
Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census	The ABS Population Census provides a rich snapshot of the nation and informs government, community and business. The Census is conducted every five years.	2016
Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimated Resident Population (ERP)	The ERP is the official measure of Australia's population based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families.	2019
Australian Bureau of Statistics of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC) and propensity modelling for Moreland	The SDAC is a national survey that includes data collection on disability by age and type. However, the SDAC does produce municipal-level population statistics. The survey is conducted every three years. The most up-to-date data at the time of propensity modelling was 2015. Using the relationship between age and disability identified in the SDAC, modelling was conducted to estimate the total number of people living with a disability in Moreland by age group. These estimates have also been adjusted based on the age and disability relationship identified through the ABS population census question (above). The SDAC propensity modelling was undertaken by ID community on behalf of Moreland City Council in 2019.	2015 2019
Australian Bureau of Statistics Homelessness Estimates 2016	Estimates of persons who are homeless or marginally housed as calculated from the Census of Population and Housing.	2016
Australian Early Development Census	The AEDC measures the development of children in Australia in their first year of full-time school. The Australian version of the Early Development Instrument consists of approximately 100 questions across five key domains, which are closely linked to child health, education and social outcomes.	2018
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Specialist Homelessness Services Collection (SHSC)	The SHSC collects information about people who are referred to, or seek assistance from, specialist homelessness services (SHS) agencies. These services collect the data on an ongoing basis and are responsible for submitting the data to the AIHW on a monthly basis.	2020
Australian Institute of Family Studies – Family Matters	Housing and children's wellbeing and development: National estimates of the association between the housing circumstances of young Australian families and the developmental outcomes of children aged between 4 and 9 years old.	2012

Australian Urban Observatory	The Observatory maps key liveability indicators found to be associated with health and wellbeing and provides a clear understanding of the liveability of cities.	2018
CDIS database, Moreland Maternal & Child Health	Maternal & Child Health Centres provide monthly reporting on birth notifications across Moreland.	2021
Crime Statistics Agency: Family Violence Database	The Crime Statistics Agency (CSA) is responsible for processing, analysing and publishing Victorian crime statistics, independent of Victoria Police. The CSA aims to provide an efficient and transparent information service to assist and inform policy makers, researchers and the Victorian public.	2018-19
Department of Education	Department of Education and Training provides data on children and young people through the VCAMS portal.	2018
Department of Health – Australian Immunisation Register	The Australian Immunisation Register (AIR) is a national register that records all vaccines given to all people in Australia.	2019-20
Department of Social Services	Data collected by Department of Social Services on youth unemployment payments.	2020
DHHS Local Government Areas Surveillance Report	Presents data on infectious diseases and other conditions notifiable to the department in Victoria under Public Health and Wellbeing legislation. Data are related to notifications received from medical practitioners and laboratories and does not necessarily reflect the true incidence of disease.	2020
Forecast .id (consultants)	Forecast .id conducts modelled population forecasts based on the 2016 ABS population census. These forecasts were developed by ID (consultants) for Moreland City Council and are a pre-Covid version of the forecasts developed in 2017. This forecast data is available for publication publicly, however where they are used it must be noted that these forecasts do not take into account the impacts of Covid-19. Any Application of this forecast data should include a mechanism to review and apply revised forecast data that takes into account the impacts of Covid19 as soon as further and reliable information becomes available.	2017
On Track Survey	The SEHQ is an integral part of the Primary School Nursing Program and provides valuable information about outcomes for children at state and local levels. It is completed by the child's parent or carer and therefore the following analysis reflects parental responses and concerns.	2019
Moreland City Council Community	Data collected by Moreland City Council from community service providers on community need during the Covid-19 pandemic.	2020

Service Provider data 2020		
School Entrant Health Questionnaire	The SEHQ is an integral part of the Primary School Nursing Program and provides information about outcomes for children at state and local levels. It is completed by the child's parent or carer and therefore reflects parental responses and concerns.	2019
VicHealth Indicators Survey	The report is a compendium of selected findings and details state-wide demographic analysis including gender, age, education, current main activity, main language spoken at home, country of birth, self-reported disability, Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status, sexuality, income, household structure, location, SEIFA score and Internet access.	2015
Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS)	VCAMS tracks and measures children and young people's health, wellbeing, safety, learning and development outcomes as identified in the VCAMS Outcomes Framework.	2018
Victorian Health Information Surveillance System (VHISS)	The Victorian Health Information Surveillance System (VHISS) is an interactive website displaying selected public health indicators. Three interactive components are available on VHISS: Burden of Disease, Avoidable Mortality and Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions. The data are standardised to monitor trends over time.	-
Women's Health Victoria	The data is from the Women's Health Atlas (Sexual and Reproductive Health) by Women's Health in the North. Sexual and reproductive health covers a range of issues for women such as safe sex and contraception, unplanned pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections. Although some of these factors impact men's and women's sexual and reproductive health.	2020

Further information

To contact Moreland Youth Services

Phone: 9389 8645

Email: oxygen@moreland.vic.gov.au

Facebook/morelandyouth

Instagram @morelandyouth

www.moreland.vic.gov.au/moreland-youth

To contact Moreland Early Years Services

Phone: 9240 1111

Email: children@moreland.vic.gov.au

<https://www.moreland.vic.gov.au/community-health/children-and-families/>