



Moreland
City Council

Healthy livelihoods

Moreland City Council Health Profile

Version 1

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Key insights

Employment & Unemployment

- In March 2020, the **unemployment rate in Moreland was 5.4**, slightly higher than the unemployment rate of 5.2 for Greater Melbourne.
- The Moreland suburbs with the highest current unemployment rates in March 2020 were Coburg (7.0) and Fawkner (6.9).

Socioeconomic status

- The SEIFA IRSD Index of disadvantage, an indicator to measure relative disadvantage, was 1,014 for the City of Moreland in 2016, which is slightly lower than the score for greater Melbourne with 1,026. This means that Moreland has **slightly higher level of disadvantage** than the greater Melbourne average.
- In Moreland, **24.6% of households** with stated incomes were classified as “low income”, which is slightly higher than in greater Melbourne (23.6% of households) and equates to approximately **13,600 households**.

Employment & Unemployment

Measure: Unemployment rate

Small area labour markets (SALM) presents regional estimates of unemployment and the unemployment rate on a quarterly basis at the local government area (LGA) level and statistical area 2 (SA2) level.

In March 2020, the unemployment rate in Moreland was 5.4, slightly higher than the unemployment rate of 5.2 for Greater Melbourne.

For more information on unemployment including unemployment payment data current to July 2020, see the [Moreland Unemployed and residents at risk of unemployment brief](#).

Table. Unemployment rate in Moreland SA2s (March 2020)

Suburb	Unemployment Rate (%) (March 2020)	Unemployed Persons (March 2020)	Baseline: unemployed persons (2016 population census)
Brunswick	5.3	1,110	904
Brunswick East	4.7	463	428
Brunswick West	6.3	631	541
Coburg	7.0	1,236	990
Coburg North	4.9	239	254
Fawkner	6.9	453	584
Pascoe Vale & Oak Park	4.5	450	766
Pascoe Vale South	2.9	289	292
Hadfield	6.2	173	184
Glenroy	6.1	779	907
Gowanbrae	2.8	51	56
Moreland	5.4	5,900	5,904
Greater Melbourne	5.2	147,000	153,976

Source: Small Area Labour Markets (SALM) reporting on unemployment rate by SA2 March 2020



PANDEMIC

Four in ten respondents to the VicHealth Coronavirus Impact Survey reported less hours of work being available to them and one in ten reported losing their job in the first lockdown. Young people were the most severely impacted by job loss (7% higher than the State average) with young women overrepresented in job loss and unemployment. 29% of people in Victoria are concerned about future job prospects (VicHealth, 2020).

Women have experienced a greater rate of unemployment during the pandemic. The majority of casual workers unable to access job keeper are women; 55% of job losses due to the pandemic are women; and women's unemployment has increased five-fold since the crisis (Gender Equality Victoria, 2020). They have also had a larger responsibility of caring responsibilities and amounts of unpaid work (VicHealth, 2020).

People from asylum seeker, refugee and migrant backgrounds are also disproportionately impacted, being overrepresented in highly casualised and low-income industries that have been heavily affected by COVID-19, such as hospitality and retail (Koy, 2020) and those on temporary visas, who have been largely excluded from federal support packages (VicHealth, 2020).



CLIMATE CHANGE

The economic impacts projected as a result of climate change suggest higher rates of unemployment and economic uncertainty. These rates will be attributed to extreme weather conditions and changes to Victoria's climate which may reduce productivity in Victoria (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 2017).



PRIORITY GROUPS

Unemployment is substantially higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (11.4%), for people with a need for assistance due to a severe or profound disability (16.0%) and for those who are recent arrivals in Australia within the last 5 years (14.1%) (ABS Census of Population and Dwellings, 2016).

In 2014, 39% of LGBTQIA+ people stated they have hidden their sexuality or gender at work due to fear of discrimination (Australian Human Rights Commission, 2014).

Socio-economic status

Measure: SEIFA score

SEIFA (Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas) is a product developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) that ranks areas in Australia according to relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage. The indexes are based on information from the Census. SEIFA 2016 is based on Census 2016 data. The Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD) is one of four SEIFA indexes. It is a general socio-economic index that summarises a range of information about the economic and social conditions of people and households within an area. This index includes only measures of relative disadvantage.

A **low** score indicates relatively greater disadvantage in general. For example, an area could have a low score if there are:

- Many households with low income
- Many people with no qualifications
- Many people in low skill occupations

A **high** score indicates a relative lack of disadvantage in general. For example, an area may have a high score if there are:

- Few households with low incomes
- Few people with no qualifications
- Few people in low skilled occupations

The SEIFA index has several limitations worth noting:

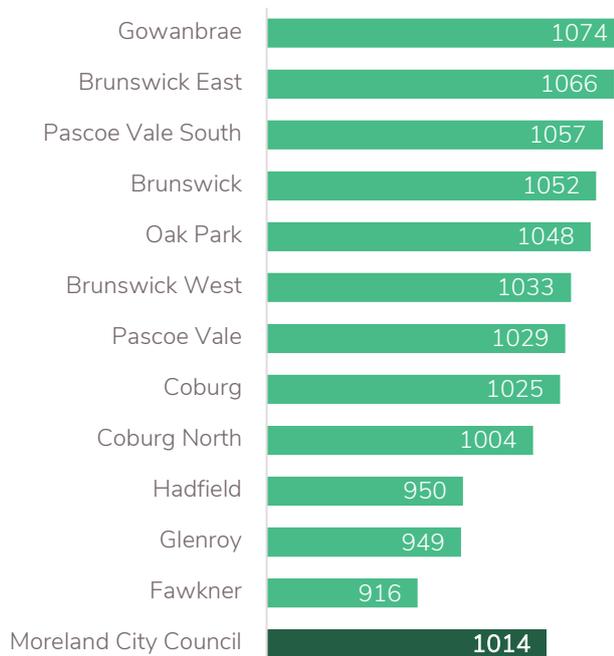
The indexes are assigned to areas, not to individuals. They indicate the collective socio-economic characteristics of the people living in an area.

Due to inputs such as low incomes, SEIFA will pick up large aged care homes and retired people who may have large assets but low incomes. These irregularities are important to note when considering the SEIFA index.

Table. SEIFA IRSD by suburb

Suburb	SEIFA IRSD Score
Gowanbrae	1074
Brunswick East	1066
Pascoe Vale South	1057
Brunswick	1052
Oak Park	1048
Brunswick West	1033
Pascoe Vale	1029
Coburg	1025
Coburg North	1004
Hadfield	950
Glenroy	949
Fawkner	916
Moreland City Council	1014

SEIFA IRSD score by suburb



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

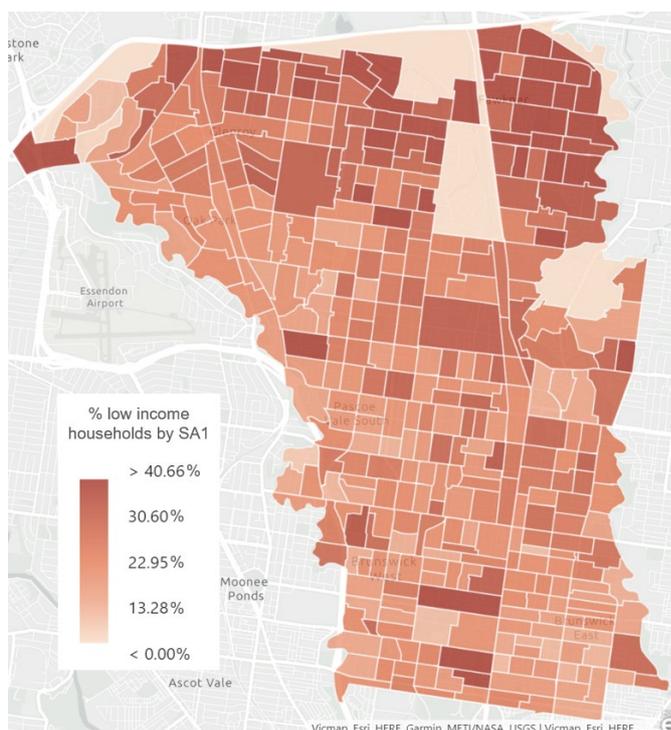
Measure: Low-income households in Moreland

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, **24.6% of households** with stated incomes were classified as “low income”, which is slightly higher than in greater Melbourne (23.6% of households) and equates to approximately **13,600 households**. Lone-person households and single-parent families are more likely to have low equivalised incomes than other household types (id consulting, Social Cohesion Monitoring Report 2019).

Table. Low-income households by suburb

Suburb	Low-income households	% of all households
Glenroy	2,231	32%
Coburg	2,025	24%
Brunswick	1,797	20%
Fawkner	1,640	40%
Pascoe Vale	1,355	23%
Brunswick West	1,195	22%
Brunswick East	798	17%
Hadfield	662	36%
Coburg North	661	27%
Pascoe Vale South	625	20%
Oak Park	423	21%
Gowanbrae	157	18%
Total	13,570	25%



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics population census 2016, Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly) by statistical area 1 (SA1). Map prepared in Power Bi by Moreland Research Team.



PANDEMIC

Stark differences have been noted between the experiences of some people or communities and the rest of Victoria. Those who earn less than \$59,999 annually experienced an increase in their financial hardship (VicHealth, 2020).



CLIMATE CHANGE

Communities with a low socio-economic status have a higher sensitivity to the impacts of climate change. There is a higher prevalence of underlying chronic health conditions that will be exacerbated by climate change, ultimately putting people from this group at greater risk of adverse health effects (Department of Health and Human Services, 2019).



PRIORITY GROUPS

The gender pay gap contributes to women's socioeconomic status. This status is a key social determinant in assessing future health outcomes. People with a lower socioeconomic standing have higher risks of many physical and mental illnesses (VicHealth, Gender Equality Health and Wellbeing 2017).

LGBTQIA+ adults are more likely to have a lower socioeconomic status. There is a higher proportion of this community that have an annual household income of less than \$40,000. There is also a much lower proportion of people in higher income households (over \$100,000 annual household income) when compared to non-LGBTQIA+ adults (Victorian Agency for Health Information, 2017).

Fawkner, Hadfield, Glenroy and Coburg North experience higher levels of socio-economic disadvantage, higher rates of unemployment, and have a relatively high percentage of people with poor or no spoken English (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016).

Data sources

Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016

The ABS Census of Population and Housing is a nationwide census of all households and residents. It is conducted every five years. The census collects data about the population including age, gender, relationships within households, usual residence, country of birth, language spoken at home, ancestry, education, employment, wages and religion. The census also collects a small amount of household data. The most recent data is 2016.

Australian Human Rights Commission, 2014

Australian Human Rights Commission (AHRC) protects and promotes human rights in Australia and internationally.

Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 2017

Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) deliver services that support liveable, inclusive and sustainable communities and thriving natural environments.

Department of Health and Human Services 2019

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) provides advice on health and climate change.

Gender Equality Victoria, 2020

The peak body for gender equity, women's health and the prevention of violence against women.

id consulting, Social Cohesion Monitoring Report 2019

This data was prepared by .id Consulting on behalf of Moreland City Council. The most recent data is 2016.

Small Area Labour Markets publication March 2020

The Department of Education, Skills and Employment produces quarterly regional estimates of unemployment and the unemployment rate at the Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) and Local Government Area (LGA) level. The most recent data is March 2020.

VicHealth Applying a gender lens in the workplace 2016

A tool to provide guidance on applying a gender lens in the workplace. It forms part of a suite of tools developed from the experiences of Monash City Council and Link Health and Community in their journey to create and support gender equity and prevent violence against women as part of the Generating Equality and Respect program.

VicHealth Coronavirus Victorian Wellbeing Impact Study 2020

A survey of 2,000 Victorian adults to explore how their health and wellbeing was affected during the first lockdown of 2020. The survey covered general wellbeing, social connection, healthy eating, physical activity, financial hardship, smoking, alcohol consumption, as well as working and home life. The most recent data is from 2020.

VicHealth Gender Equality, Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2017-19

VicHealth's vision for gender equality is about finding and delivering solutions that build the social, economic, political and cultural foundations that enable women and girls to participate fully and equally in all aspects of their lives.

Victoria Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2017-2020

Victoria's Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2017-2020 lays out a blueprint for action that will help the state meet the challenges and act on the opportunities of climate change.

The most recent data is 2017.

Victorian Agency for Health Information 2017

Safer Care Victoria and VAHI were created as a part of government reforms to improve quality and safety across Victoria's public healthcare system.