



Education & Employment

Early Years & Youth Profile

April 2021

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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.

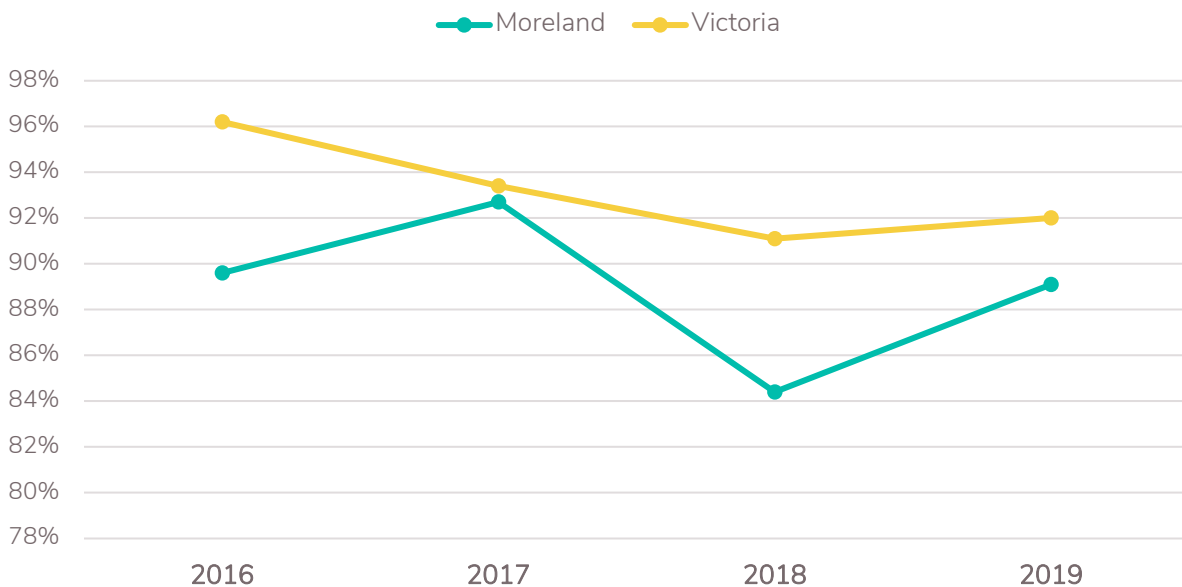
Note: Kindergarten participation rate counts Moreland residents who attend Moreland-based kindergarten. Data reported here is therefore likely an underrepresentation of the total percentage of children in Moreland attending kindergarten.

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 country¹.

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%).

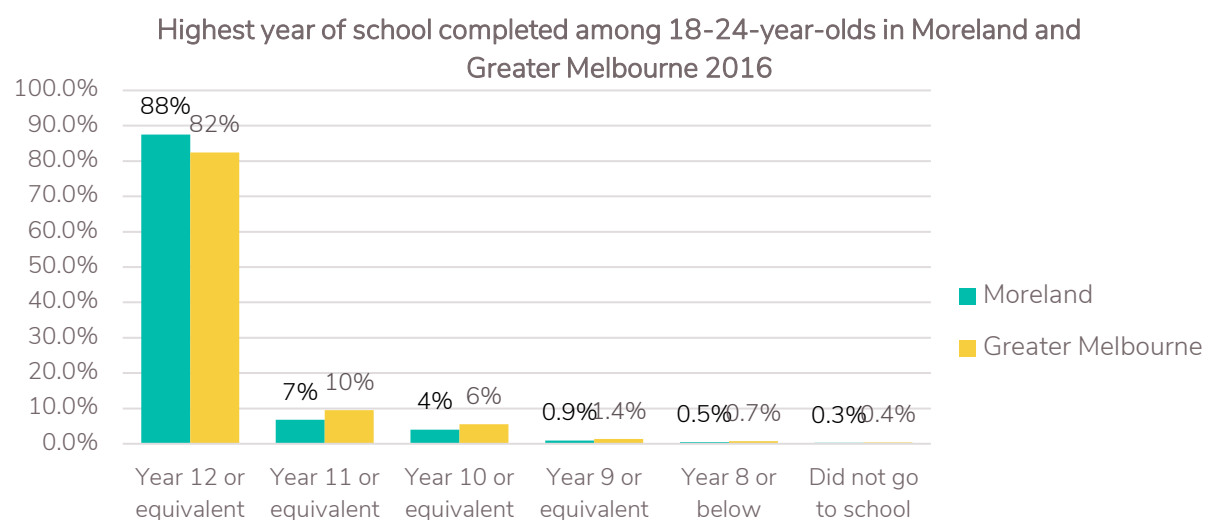
Overall Year 12 completion rate among 18-24-year-olds

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



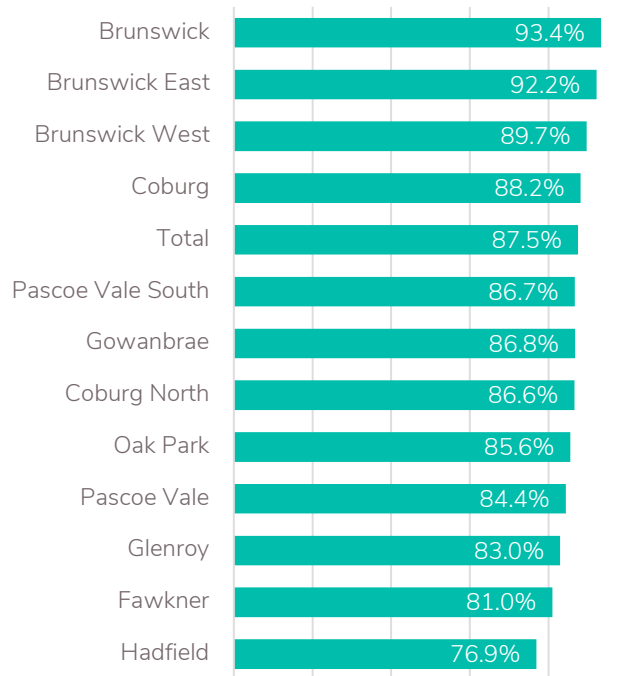
¹ Education Council 2020, 'Review of Senior Secondary Pathways into Work, Further Education and Training: Background Paper' Education Council, pp. 1-34.

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 factors². 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 changes³.

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)



² 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.

³ 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

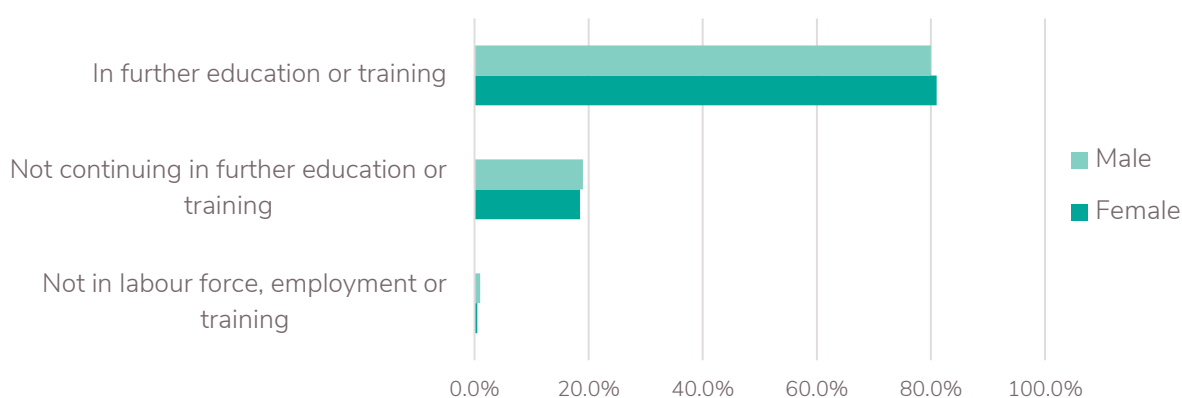
A very similar proportion of female and male secondary school completers were continuing in further education in 2019 (81% of females, 80% of males). A slightly higher percentage of male completers were pursuing a Bachelor degree (59% of females, 62% of males), whereas a higher percentage of female completers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

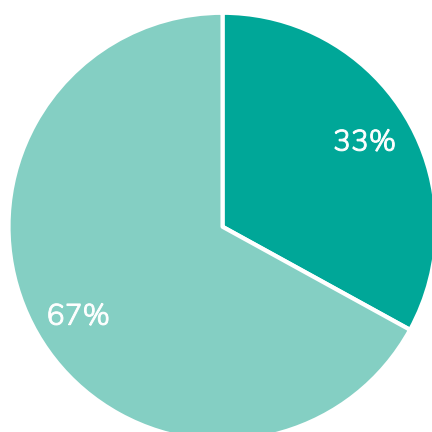
Table. Proportion of Year 12 or equivalent completers in an apprenticeship or traineeship in 2019, by gender, Moreland and Victoria

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)

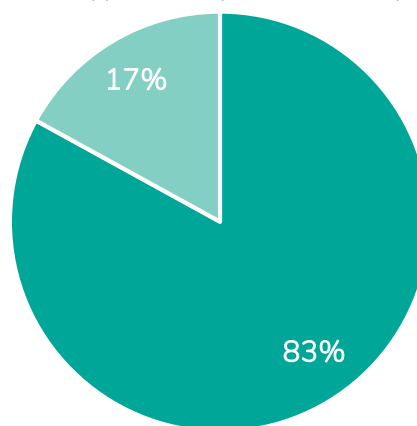
■ Apprenticeship ■ Traineeship



Source: On Track Survey 2019

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

■ Apprenticeship ■ Traineeship



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

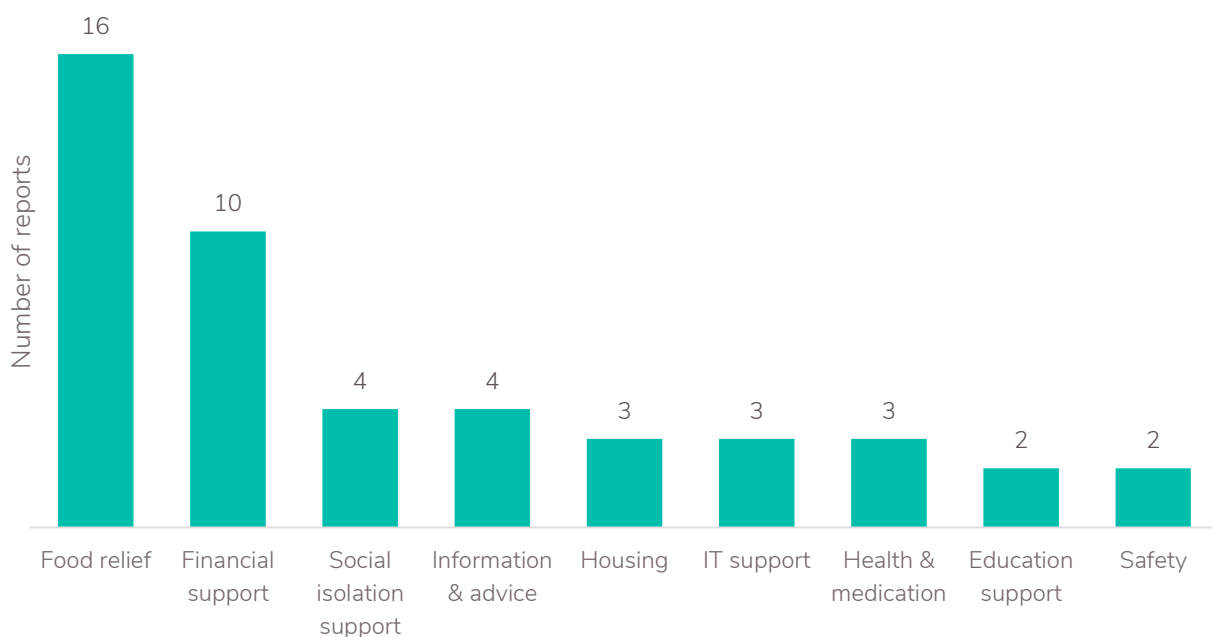
While we do not know how many international students live, study, and work in Moreland, data collected during the Covid-19 pandemic to understand community need indicates that international students in Moreland faced key challenges including food insecurity, safety concerns, and lack of clarity on where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

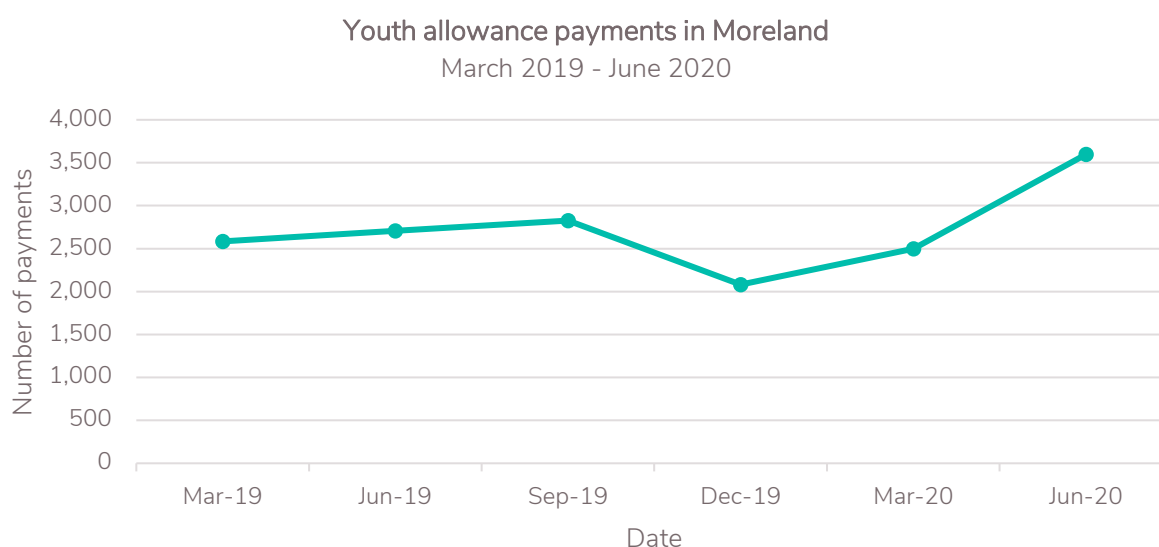
In June 2020, 3,597 young people were receiving youth allowance payments. There was an increase of over one thousand people from March to June 2020, at the same time that the Covid-19 pandemic reached Australia. In this time period, the number of young people receiving Youth Allowance who were looking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

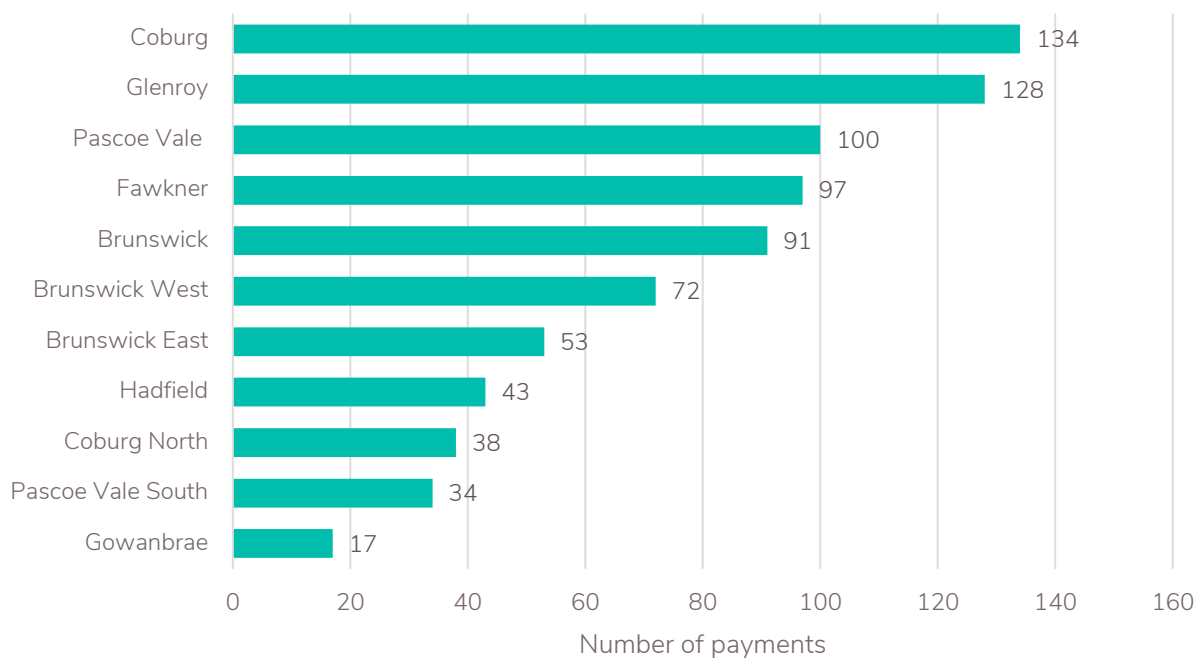
Table. Youth allowance payments by Statistical Area 2 (June 2020)

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

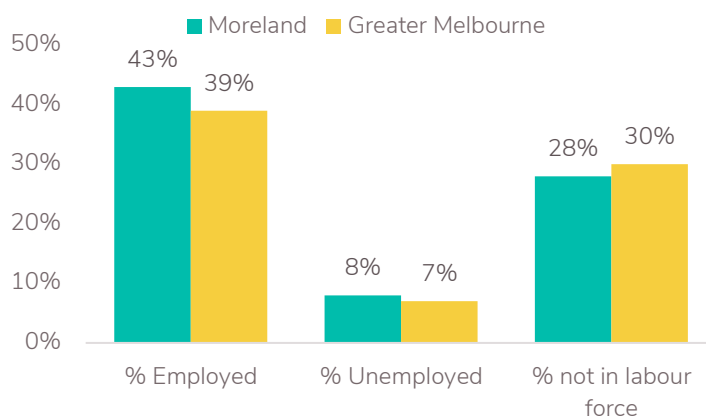
Employment status	15-17 years		18-24 years		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Employed	740	9.7%	9,536	59.4%	10,329	43.0%
Full-time	25	0.3%	3,411	21.3%	3,444	14.4%
Part-time	715	8.9%	5,668	35.3%	6,383	26.5%
Away from work	43	0.5%	457	2.8%	502	2.1%
Unemployed	274	3.4%	1,635	10.2%	1,918	7.9%
Looking for full-time work	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

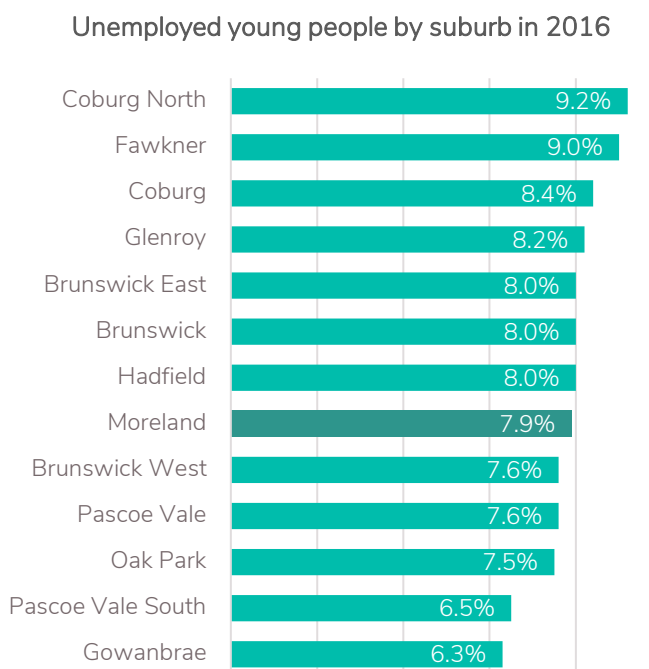


Unemployment by suburb

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%



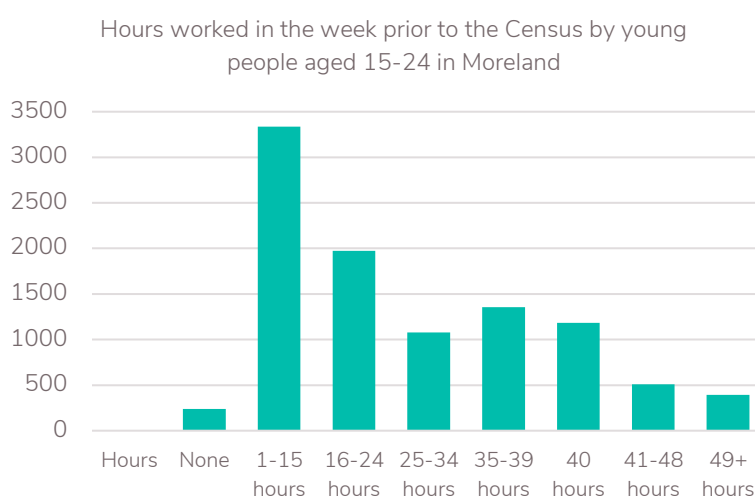
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

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”⁴. 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 to⁵. According to the Grattan Institute, underemployment was higher among young people in Australia than the overall working population even before the pandemic.

⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016 Population Census

⁵ 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 completion⁶. Children whose parents are experiencing employment stress are also at higher risk for negative health outcomes⁷.

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

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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%).

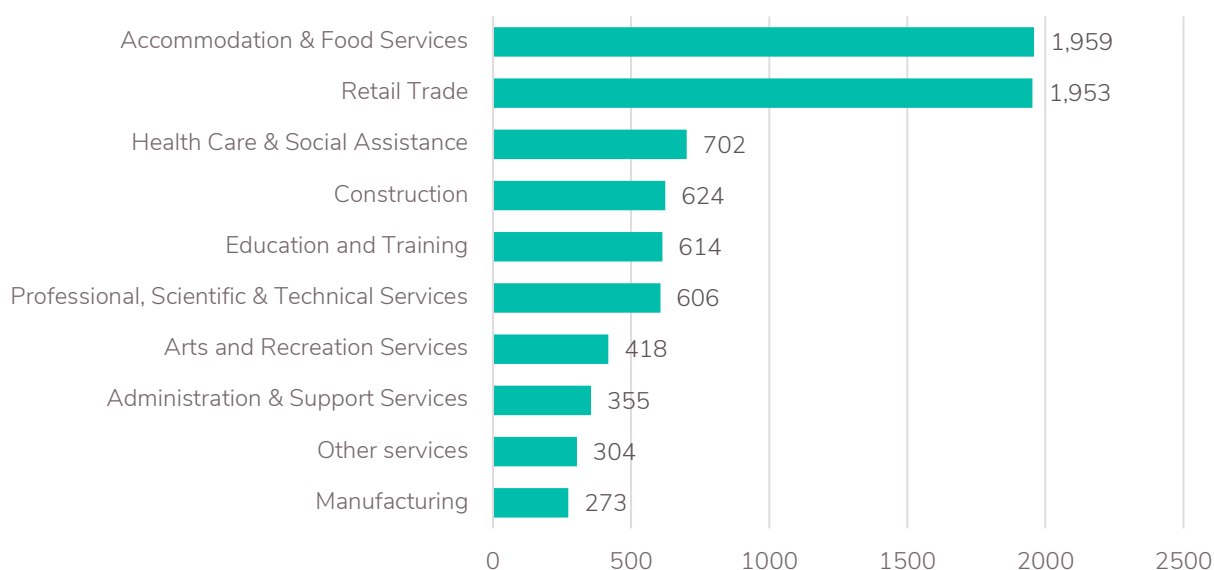
When broken down by gender, the most common industries of employment for young men aged 18-24 in 2016 were Accommodation and Food Services (20.5%), followed by Retail Trade (16.3%) and Construction (12.6%). For young women aged 18-24 who were employed in 2016, the most common industry of employment was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

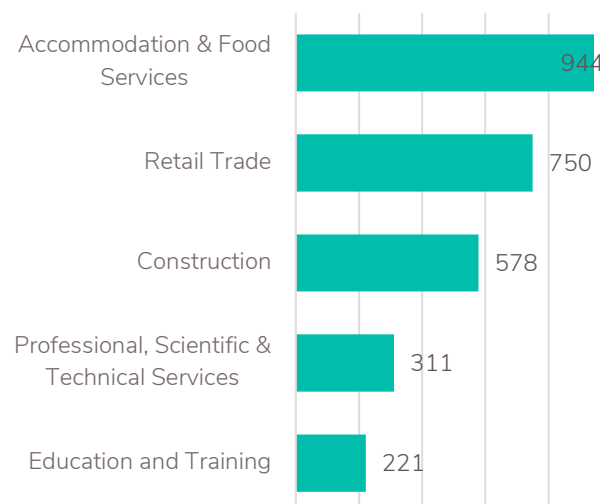
Top industries of employment for individuals aged 18-24 in Moreland



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%

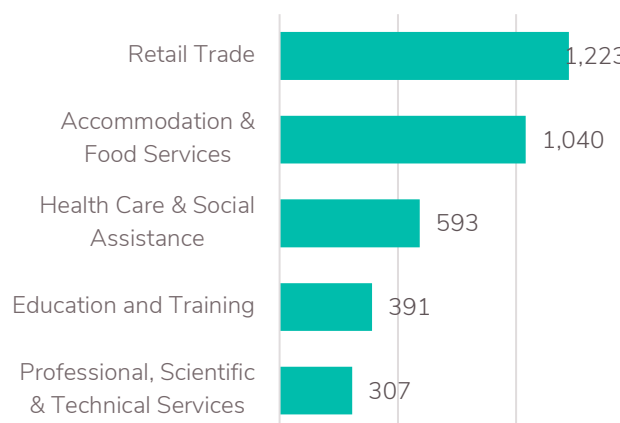


*Excludes 'Not Applicable' and 'Not Stated'.

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.⁸ 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 employees⁹.

In the early COVID-19 period, casual workers accounted for around two-thirds of people who lost a job between March and May 2020¹⁰.

⁸ Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 1999, Special article – Casual employment

⁹ Parliament of Australia 2020, COVID-19: Impacts on casual workers in Australia – a statistical snapshot

¹⁰ 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 performance¹¹. 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%

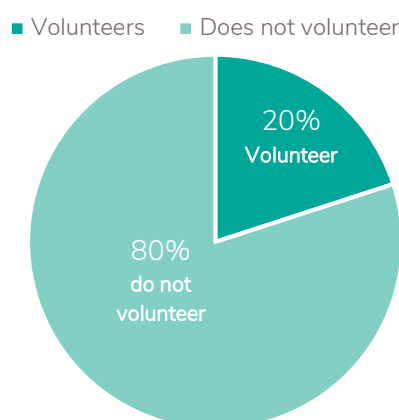
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Table. Volunteers aged 12-24 by suburb

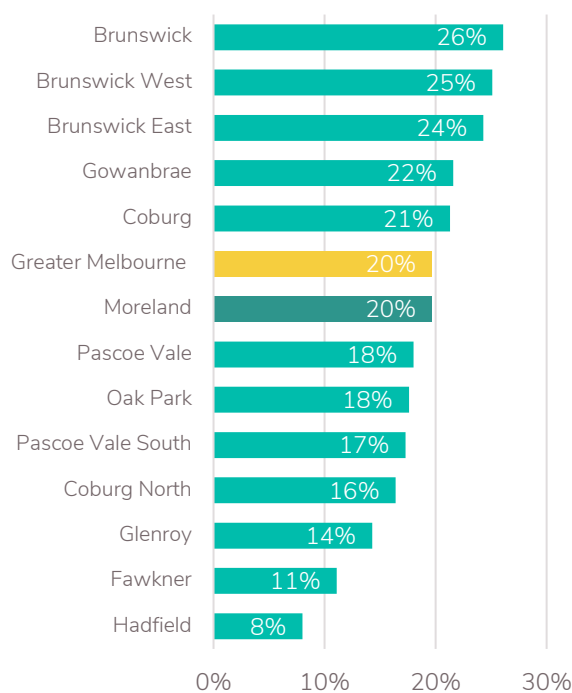
Suburb	Volunteers	% of population
Brunswick	834	26.1%
Brunswick East	345	24.3%
Brunswick West	431	25.1%
Coburg	628	21.3%
Coburg North	121	16.4%
Fawkner	174	11.1%
Glenroy	352	14.3%
Gowanbrae	55	21.6%
Hadfield	48	8.0%
Oak Park	119	17.6%
Pascoe Vale	317	18.0%
Pascoe Vale South	194	17.3%
Moreland	3,646	19.7%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

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Young people who volunteer



Volunteers aged 12-24 by suburb



¹¹ 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 experience¹². 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)



¹² 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.

Data sources

Source Name	Description	Vintage
Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census	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.	2016
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
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
Department of Education and Training	Data from the Department of Education and Training is provided through the VCAMS portal by LGA.	2018
.id Consulting, Moreland Community Profile	Profile.id uses Census data, from the last 20 years up to 2016, to build a powerful story about the characteristics of the community, how it is changing and how it compares to other areas.	2016
Department of Social Services	Data collected by Department of Social Services on youth unemployment payments.	2020
Moreland City Council Community Service Provider data 2020	Data collected by Moreland City Council from community service providers on community need during the Covid-19 pandemic.	2020

Further information

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