



Moreland
City Council

Learning environment

Moreland City Council Health Profile

December 2020

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Overview

Formal education and lifelong learning opportunities make up learning environments. Formal education is the structured and systematic approach that is used in schooling, while lifelong learning opportunities have no demographic limit and mean that people can always choose to develop and improve their capacity, knowledge, skills, attitudes and competencies.

Education and learning environments have an important role in health and wellbeing. Education is an indicator of health- those that have higher levels of education are more likely to have better health outcomes. Good education and learning environments provide people with the ability to enhance their capacity, improve future opportunities, promote healthier choices and can better other social determinants of health such as income and occupation.

Literacy levels are one example of how lifelong learning opportunities can impact health for the better. People with low literacy levels are more at risk of experiencing poor physical health, anxiety, depression and self-esteem. The reason poor health is more prevalent is due to not being able to study, work or participate in community activities as desired (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2020). However, certain places, like libraries, can connect with those who have low literacy levels and enhance and continue to build on their skills to ensure they can live healthier and more satisfying lives (State Library Victoria, 2016).

Health and education have strong links, here are some of the ways they influence each other:

- Knowledge and behaviours: Education provides people with tools to make better decisions and lifestyle choices. Smoking rates are one example of people making healthier choices. For those who completed year 11 or less and those who completed a bachelor's degree, current smoke rates were 29.3% and 7.9% respectively (Tobacco in Australia, 2020). The differences in these rates could be attributed to education and how individuals understanding that the choices they make impact their health.
- Employment and income: Attaining higher education is linked to higher paying jobs. Having a higher income and a higher education level puts people in a higher socioeconomic status. Being in a higher socioeconomic group means better health outcomes are more likely because people can choose where they want to live (places with lower crime rates, pollution, etc.), afford a balanced diet and participate in paid sport and recreation which all impact health.
- Social and psychological factors: people who attain higher education are more likely to have confidence in their abilities and relationships with others. This helps to reduce stress levels and provides for better access to emotional and practical support (State Library Victoria, 2016)

Prioritising education, both formal and informal, means that people within the community can experience better health.

Moreland context

The Kindergarten participation rate in Moreland was 84.4% in 2018, which is lower than the Victorian average of 91.1%. While this rate has fluctuated over the past three years it has remained below the State average. While nearly two thirds (64%) of people aged over 15 years in Moreland have completed year 12 or equivalent, the suburbs of Hadfield, Fawkner, and Glenroy are below the Greater Melbourne average (59%).

Over one third (37%) of Moreland residents have no qualification, consistent with the Greater Melbourne average (38.6%). However, there is a higher proportion of residents with a bachelor or higher degree (34%) than for Greater Melbourne (27.5%). For recent arrivals to Australia, who have settled in Moreland, 52% have a degree qualification, which is 10% higher than the average for those arriving across the wider Greater Melbourne area.

In addition, the majority of Moreland residents (74%) agreed that there are opportunities for learning and development for all ages. Library programs and services generate a range of benefits for all of Moreland's community, with an emphasis on life-long learning. Formal education and lifelong learning has been challenged during the pandemic as a result of working and studying from home, access to internet connection and financial uncertainty.

In summary, key issues include:

- Lower kindergarten participation rate than Victoria.
- Low Year 12 completion rates in Hadfield, Fawkner, and Glenroy.
- Disruption to formal education and lifelong learning due to Covid-19.

Key insights

Formal education

- In 2018, the Kindergarten participation rate in Moreland was 84.4%, which is lower than the Victorian average of 91.1%. The Kindergarten participation rate in Moreland has fluctuated over the past three years but has remained below the State average.
- Nearly two thirds (64%) of people in Moreland aged 15+ have completed year 12 or equivalent, which is higher than 59% in Greater Melbourne.
 - Moreland suburbs with the lowest year 12 completion rates are Hadfield (46.7%), Fawkner (50.6%), and Glenroy (54.6%).
- Over one third (37%) of Moreland residents have no qualification, which is slightly lower than the Greater Melbourne average (38.6%). One third (34%) of Moreland residents have a bachelor or higher degree, which is higher than the Greater Melbourne average (27.5%).

Opportunities for lifelong learning

- 74% of respondents to the Community Indicator Survey agreed that there are opportunities for learning and development for all ages in Moreland. This is an increase from 2016 when only 70% of respondents agreed.

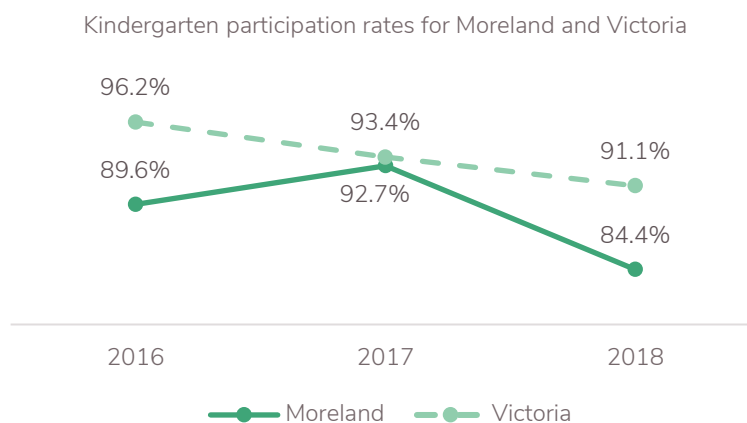
Formal education

Measure: Kindergarten participation rate

In 2018, the Kindergarten participation rate in Moreland was 84.4%, which is lower than the Victorian average of 91.1%. The Kindergarten participation rate in Moreland has fluctuated over the past three years but has remained below the State percentage.

Table. Kindergarten participation rate for Moreland and Victoria

Year	Kindergarten participation rate	
	Moreland	Victoria
2016	89.6%	96.2%
2017	92.7%	93.4%
2018	84.4%	91.1%



Source: Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS) 2018

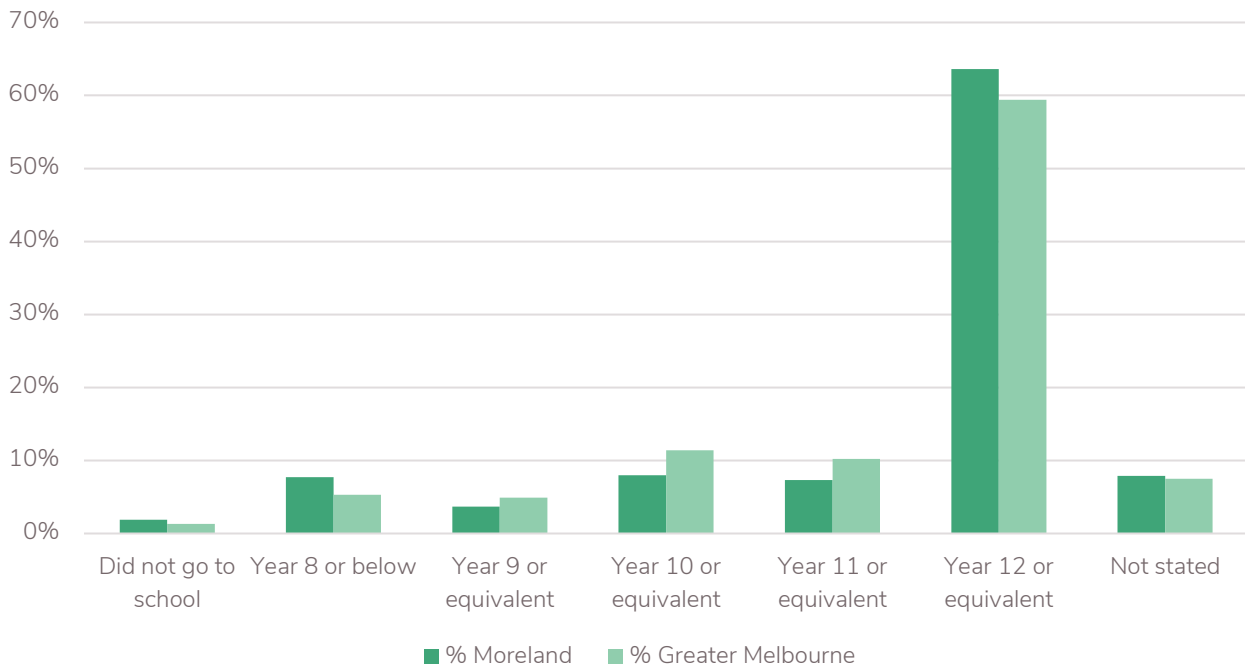
Measure: Highest level of secondary school completed

Nearly two thirds (64%) of people aged over 15 years in Moreland have completed year 12 or equivalent, which is higher than 59% in Greater Melbourne. Moreland suburbs with the lowest year 12 completion rates are Hadfield (46.7%), Fawkner (50.6%), and Glenroy (54.6%).

Table. Highest level of secondary school completed in Moreland

Level of schooling	People in Moreland	% Moreland	% Greater Melbourne
Did not go to school	2,534	1.9%	1.3%
Year 8 or below	10,471	7.7%	5.3%
Year 9 or equivalent	5,002	3.7%	4.9%
Year 10 or equivalent	10,922	8.0%	11.4%
Year 11 or equivalent	9,990	7.3%	10.2%
Year 12 or equivalent	86,791	63.6%	59.4%
Not stated	10,746	7.9%	7.5%
Total	136,456	100%	100%

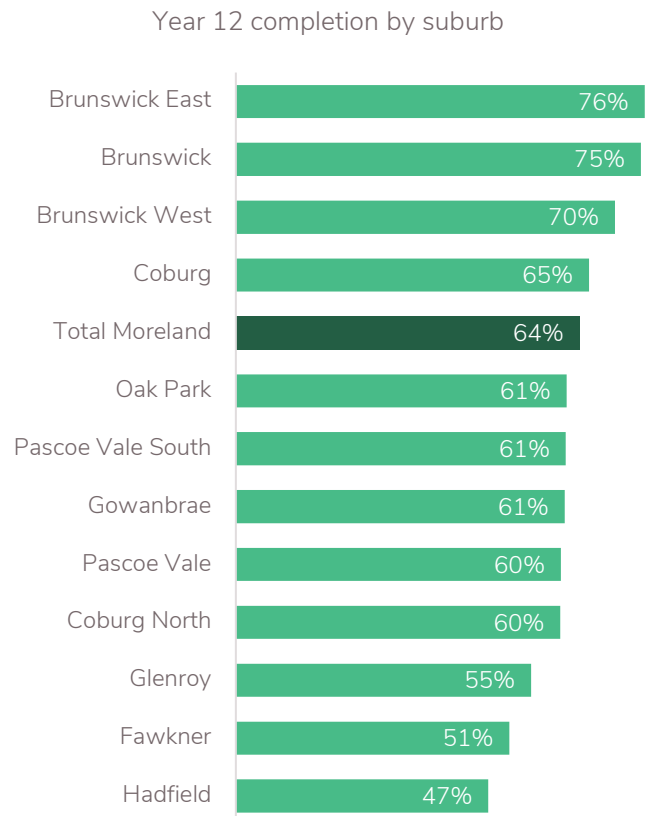
Highest level of secondary school completed



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Table. Year 12 completion by suburb

Suburb	Number completed	% completed
Brunswick	16,292	74.9%
Brunswick East	8,365	75.6%
Brunswick West	8,606	70.1%
Coburg	14,355	65.3%
Coburg North	3,728	60.0%
Fawkner	5,469	50.6%
Glenroy	9,823	54.6%
Gowanbrae	1,374	60.8%
Hadfield	2,259	46.7%
Oak Park	3,176	61.2%
Pascoe Vale	8,365	60.1%
Pascoe Vale South	4,992	61.0%
Total Moreland	86,791	63.6%



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

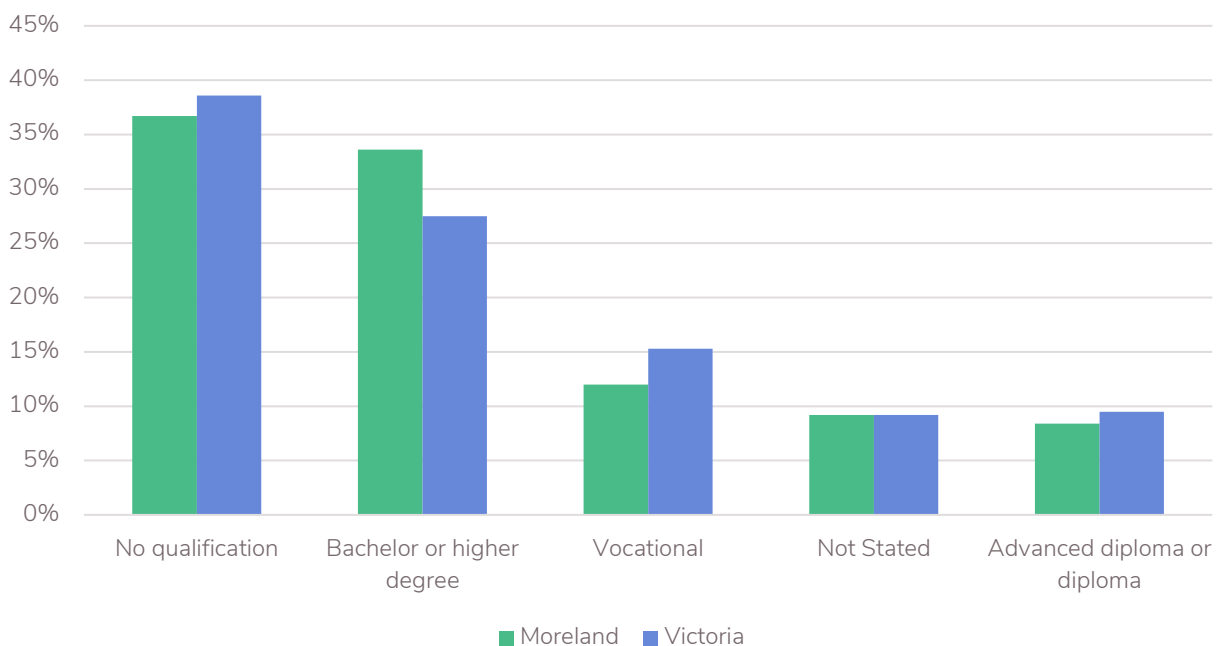
Measure: Highest qualification achieved

Over one third (37%) of Moreland residents have no qualification, which is slightly lower than the Greater Melbourne average (38.6%). One third (34%) of Moreland residents have a bachelor or higher degree, which is higher than the Greater Melbourne average (27.5%).

Table. Highest qualification achieved by Moreland residents aged 15+

Qualification level	Moreland		Greater Melbourne
	Number	%	%
Bachelor or higher degree	45,882	33.6%	27.5%
Advanced diploma or diploma	11,430	8.4%	9.5%
Vocational	16,313	12%	15.3%
No qualification	50,340	36.7%	38.6%
Not Stated	12,499	9.2%	9.2%
Total persons aged 15+	136,464	100%	100%

Highest qualification achieved in Moreland and Victoria



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016



PANDEMIC

Formal education has been challenged during the pandemic as a result of working and studying from home, access to internet connection and financial uncertainty.

Service provider data has highlighted the additional needs of families and parents to support with home schooling during the pandemic.



PRIORITY GROUPS

52.0% of recent arrivals to Australia, who have settled in Moreland, had a degree qualification, compared to 34.2% of total population. Levels of qualifications are high among

arrivals everywhere, but in Moreland these levels are 10% higher than the average for those arriving across the wider Greater Melbourne area.

In addition to the high level of qualifications, many more recent arrivals are studying; this can be seen in the percentage of recent arrivals attending university. 22.6% were attending university in 2016, compared to 9.3% of Moreland's total population (id consulting, Social Cohesion Monitoring Report 2019).

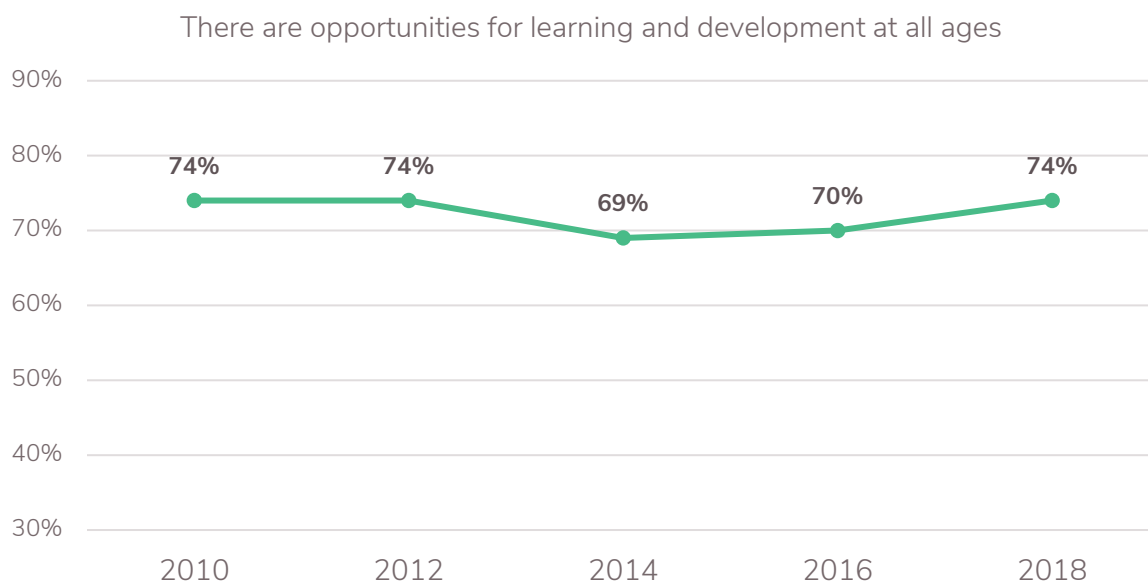
Opportunities for lifelong learning

Measure: Opportunities for learning and development at all ages

74% of respondents to the Community Indicator Survey agreed that there are opportunities for learning and development for all ages in Moreland. This was an increase from 2016 when 70% of respondents felt there were opportunities for learning and development at all ages. Of those who did not agree with the statement, 21% disagreed and 6% were neutral.

Table. Level of agreement that there are opportunities for learning and development for all ages in Moreland by year

Year	Level of agreement that there are opportunities for learning and development at all ages in Moreland
2010	74%
2012	74%
2014	69%
2016	70%
2018	74%



Source: Moreland Community Indicator Survey 2018



PANDEMIC

There has been an increase in unpaid work for many women during the pandemic, as well as reduced paid work hours or leaving paid work altogether to support family or neighbours (Women's Health in the North, 2020). This may impact career opportunities and continual professional development.



PRIORITY GROUPS

Library programs and services generate a range of benefits for all of Moreland's community. The emphasis on life-long learning contributes to language and digital literacy, complementing other educational opportunities available to community members. Access to information technology, literacy-based programs and job search activities contributes to employment opportunities, while access to health information contributes to positive community health outcomes. Libraries create a sense of place within the local community and can contribute to overall social cohesion and wellbeing (State Library Victoria, 2018).

Data sources

For a full list of references, please refer to the [Moreland Health & Wellbeing Profile 2020](#)

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.

.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.

Moreland City Council Community Indicator Survey 2018

The Moreland Community Indicators Survey is a bi-annual survey undertaken by Moreland City Council which asks residents to rate their level of agreement (or disagreement) with various statements. The data gathered concerns residents' perceptions of such issues as Council services, their local area, public transport, housing, economic circumstances, the environment and parks.

The most recent data is 2018.

State Library of Victoria 2018

The State Library of Victoria publication 'Libraries Work!' explores the socio-economic value of public libraries to Victorians.

Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS) 2018

VCAMS tracks and measures children and young people's health, wellbeing, safety, learning and development outcomes as identified in the VCAMS Outcomes Framework.

The most recent data is 2018.

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.

Women's Health in the North, 2020

Women's Health in the North (WHIN) works to eliminate gender inequities and improve outcomes in women's health, safety and wellbeing.