

HEALTH AND WELLBEING PROFILES

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

The critical factors that combine to affect the health of individuals and communities are diverse and complex. As well as personal health, our wellbeing is influenced by where we live, the state of our environment, our income, education levels, relationships with family and friends, and our relationship to our communities.

This profile compares Wyndham City to areas across Greater Melbourne and Victoria on key social and economic factors that impact residents' health, wellbeing and security.

While in recent years improvements have been seen in university education rates and employment, Wyndham still falls short on a number of other social and economic factors compared to neighbouring local government areas and the Greater Melbourne region.

All data refers to people aged 15+ years unless otherwise stated.



Between 2011 and 2016, the proportion of Wyndham residents with a **Bachelor Degree or higher increased from 19% to 24%**.



Between 2015 and 2017, **Wyndham experienced higher levels of unemployment** compared to the rest of the state as a whole. At September 2017, the unemployment rate in Wyndham reached 7.8% compared to 5.9% for Victoria.



House prices in Wyndham are more affordable than across Greater Melbourne and Victoria, and are **increasing at a slower rate**.



At **\$1,620**, **Wyndham's median weekly household income** is higher than **Victoria's weekly median income of \$1,419**.



According to the 2011 Australian Bureau of Statistics SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD) score, **Wyndham is slightly more disadvantaged than Greater Melbourne**.



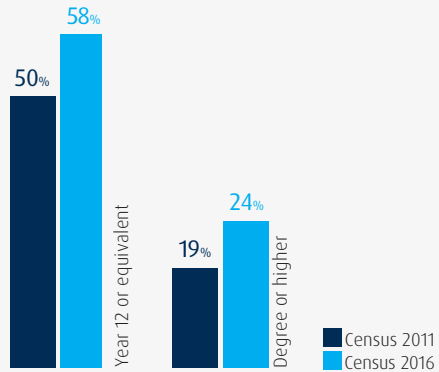
Compared to Wyndham, a **greater proportion of people across Greater Melbourne speak only English (53% and 62% respectively)**. **35% of Wyndham residents are multilingual and can speak English well or very well**, compared to 27% of people across Greater Melbourne.



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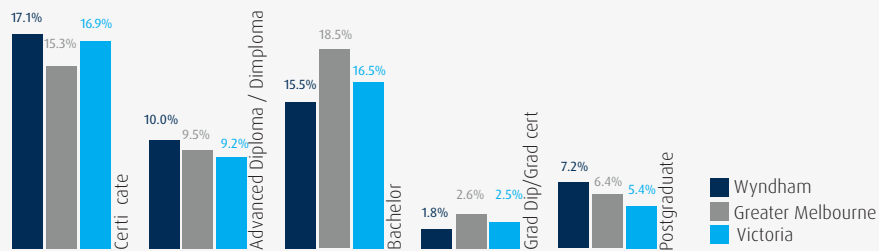


High School and University Education, 2011 and 2016^{1,2}



Between 2011 and 2016 there were increases in the number of residents who had completed Year 12 (8%) as well as the proportion of residents with a degree or higher (5%).

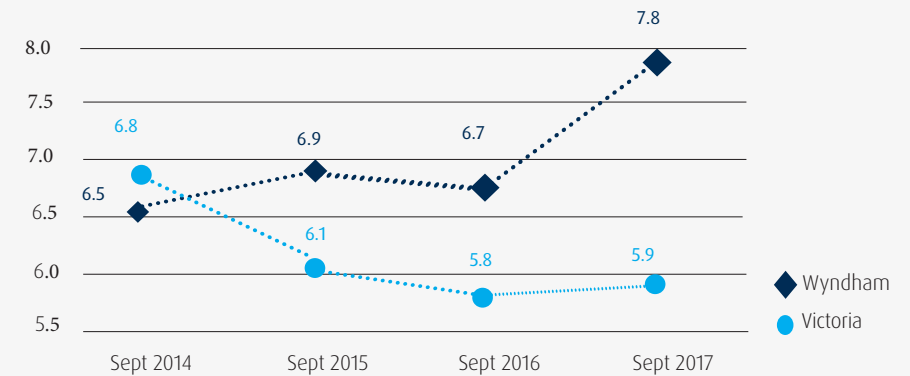
Highest Level of Education, 15 years+, 2016³



In 2016, 17.1% of Wyndham residents held Certificate-level qualifications, which was higher than adults across Greater Melbourne (15.3%) and Victoria (16.9%).

A smaller proportion of Wyndham residents (15.5%) had attained a Bachelor degree compared to residents in Greater Melbourne (18.5%). However, compared to Greater Melbourne (6.4%) and Victoria (5.4%), Wyndham had the highest proportion of residents over 15 who have achieved a post graduate level qualification (7.2%).

Unemployment Rate, 2014-2017^{4,5}



The unemployment rate in Wyndham has gradually increased over the past four years. In September 2014, the Victorian rate was slightly higher than the Wyndham rate. Thereafter, the Victorian unemployment rate decreased to 5.8 in September 2016 and 5.9 in September 2017. In Wyndham, the rate increased in September 2015, before a slight decrease in September 2016. Interestingly, in the 12 months between 2016 and 2017, the unemployment rate in Wyndham increased by over a per cent to reach 7.8, the highest unemployment rate in over 7 years.

Apart from adding to economic insecurity, unemployment often has negative health and wellbeing consequences related to stress and dissatisfaction.



¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2016). Census of Population and Housing. Analysed by Wyndham Council via ABS Tablebuilder

² Ibid

³ Ibid

⁴ Department of Employment. (March 2017). Small Area Labour Markets publication

⁵ Australia Bureau of Statistics. (2017). Labour Force Australia

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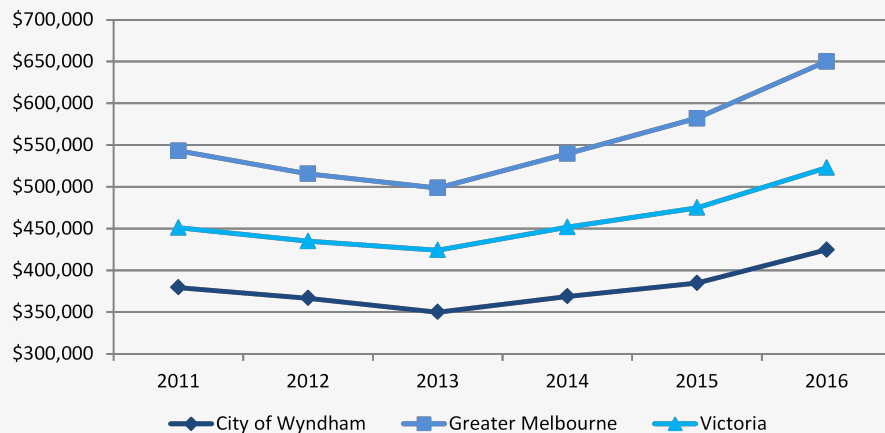


Industries of Employment, 15+ Years 2016⁵

Wyndham			Greater Melbourne		
Rank	Industry	%	Rank	Industry	%
1	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.0	1	Health Care and Social Assistance	12.0
2	Retail Trade	10.3	2	Retail Trade	10.1
3	Transport, Postal and Warehousing	10.1	3	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	9.0
4	Manufacturing	8.1	4	Education and Training	8.6
5	Construction	7.4	5	Construction	8.2

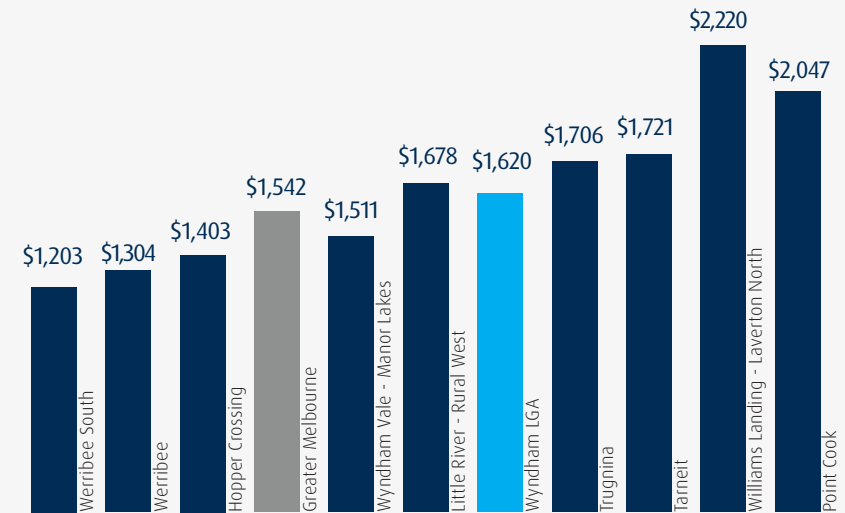
In 2016, Health Care and Social Assistance was the most common industry of employment for Wyndham and Greater Melbourne workers. Around 12% of Wyndham employees held jobs in this industry, similarly to employees across Greater Melbourne (11%). Across both locations, Retail was the second most common industry. Professional, scientific and technical services industry jobs were in the top 5 most common across Greater Melbourne, however did not make the top 5 in Wyndham. Instead, the transport, postal and warehousing industry were common amongst Wyndham workers.

Median House Price, 2011 to 2016⁶



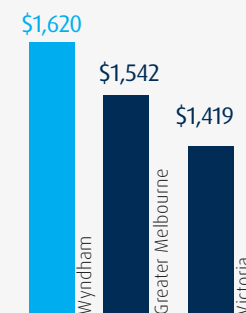
The median house price in Wyndham has been consistently lower than across Greater Melbourne and Victoria over the last 5 years. Between 2011 and 2013, house prices across the state declined before increasing consistently from 2013 to 2016. In 2016, the median house price in Wyndham was around \$425,000; more than \$200,000 below the Greater Melbourne median, and nearly \$100,000 less than Victoria.

Median Weekly Household Income, 2016⁷



In 2016, Williams Landing had the highest weekly household income in Wyndham (\$2,220). Median weekly household income in Little River - Rural West, Truganina, Tarneit, Point Cook and Williams Landing-Laverton North was higher than the Wyndham median. In contrast, Hoppers Crossing, Werribee South-Cocoroc, and Werribee had median weekly household incomes below the Wyndham and Greater Melbourne median.

Median Weekly Household Income, 2016⁸



The median weekly household income in Wyndham is greater than the Victorian median by over \$200 per week. In 2016, Wyndham's median weekly household income was \$1,620, compared to \$1,542 across Greater Melbourne and \$1,419 in Victoria.

⁵ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2011). Census of Population and Housing

⁶ Hometrack. (2011-2016). Housing Valuation System. Compiled and presented by .id Economy

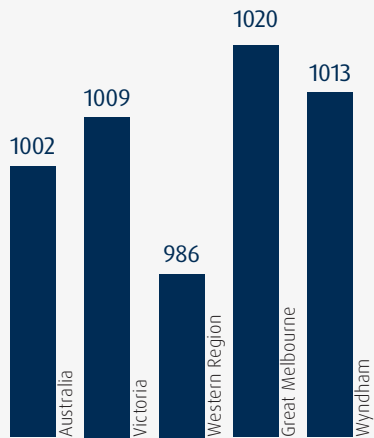
⁷ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2016). Census of Population and Housing - QuickStats

⁸ Ibid

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Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas, Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (SEIFA - IRSD), 2011⁸

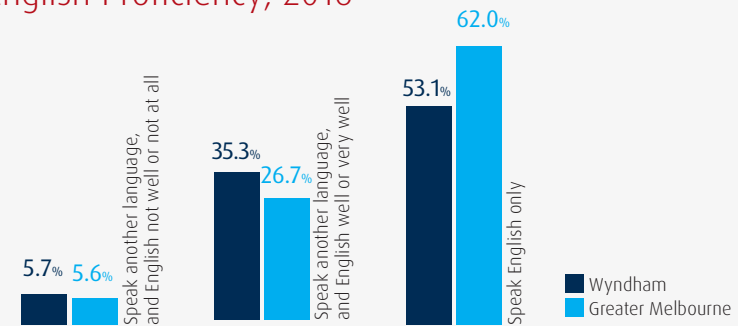


The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD) is a general socio-economic index that summarises a range of information about the economic and social conditions of people and households within an area. The Wyndham SEIFA IRSD score of 1,013 is higher than the Victorian and Australian Scores (1,009 and 1,002 respectively), and slightly lower than the Greater Melbourne score of 1,020. Wyndham is slightly less disadvantaged than Victoria and Australia, and slightly more disadvantaged than Greater Melbourne. The Western Region recorded the lowest SEIFA score (986).

Area	SEIFA score
Hoppers Crossing	996
Little River - Rural West	1,032
Point Cook	1,093
Tarneit	1,031
Truganina	1,004
Werribee	958
Werribee South - Cocoroc	1,013
Williams Landing - Laverton North	1,054
Wyndham Vale - Manor Lakes	999

In 2011, Werribee had the lowest SEIFA score of all suburbs in Wyndham (958), making it the most disadvantaged suburb across the municipality. Point Cook had the highest SEIFA, and is the least disadvantaged suburb in Wyndham.

English Proficiency, 2016⁹



Ability to speak multiple languages is a highly regarded skill for employment purposes. Over a third of Wyndham residents (35.3%) are able to speak another language and English well or very well. The majority of the population of Wyndham and Greater Melbourne however, only speak English (53.1% and 62.0% respectively). The large proportions of multi-lingual speakers in Wyndham highlights the multicultural profile of the area.



⁸ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2011). Census of Population and Housing - Index of Relative Socio Economic Disadvantage

⁹ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2016). Census of Population and Housing. Analysed by Wyndham Council using Tablebuilder