

**FRANKSTON / MORNINGTON PENINSULA LOCAL
LEARNING AND EMPLOYMENT NETWORK**

ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN

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Introduction

The Mornington-Peninsula Local Learning and Employment Network (LLEN) was one of a series established by the Victorian Government to improve the post-compulsory participation of young people in education, training and employment. The Frankston-Mornington Peninsula LLEN commissioned this study to develop a comprehensive analysis of the current situation of young people in Frankston and the Mornington Peninsula.

The study, an environmental scan, is intended to establish baseline data and local knowledge for future reference and comparison.

The Objectives of the Environmental Scan

The context for this study is the intention of the government for the LLEN to facilitate a more comprehensive and integrated approach to planning, strengthen the capacity of local communities, minimise duplication and competition, and promote shared responsibility across the community for post-compulsory education and training.

The objectives of the scan are to:

- Map the learning and work situation of young people, especially teenagers, in the Frankston-Mornington Peninsula municipalities.
- Survey the local service systems that provide for the needs of young people.
- Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of existing local alliances and partnerships for young people; and
- Recommend ways of strengthening existing services and points of cohesion, and identify an agenda for further planning and action.

Regional Boundaries and Data Collection

The Frankston-Mornington Peninsula LLEN encompasses the two Local Government Areas of Frankston and Mornington Peninsula. While demographic data is available on the basis of local government boundaries through the Census and supplementary state and local government studies, much of the available data relating to the provision of services by agencies and systems relates to accountability requirements based on different definitions of regional catchments, over different time periods, and using various definitions to include or exclude data.

For this study, the starting point has been the most recent available ABS census data from 1996, which has been updated through Centrelink data over the past two years and unpublished labour force data from the ABS. As far as possible, data on education,

training and employment has been primarily collected for the 2000 calendar year in an attempt to synthesize a coherent ‘snapshot’ of the circumstances of young people in that period.

Nevertheless, interpretations of some data sets and information sources have been required in order to integrate various sources of information. Many young people travel outside the region, particularly from the Frankston LGA, for study, training and employment. Some agencies provide services for the wider southern region of Melbourne that includes the Frankston-Mornington LLEN, and separating the component delivered to the area of this study was not possible. And the data sets provided by different systems do not necessarily correlate precisely.

One of the challenges for the LLEN will be to negotiate with other agencies such as Area Consultative Committees, and employment services agencies to construct studies, research and data collections on the basis of LGA boundaries.

This report is also partially constructed on the work of the National Institute of Economic and Industry Research, known as National Economics, which prepared supporting data and forecasts for the region benchmarked against those for other LGAs and the metropolitan area in general. National Economics’ profile of the region provided high level information on job readiness, skill levels, knowledge flows, and general measures of wealth and prosperity.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Youth Profile in September 2001

The population profile of young people living within the Frankston Mornington LLEN in September 2001 was as follows:

	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	21 years	22 years	23 years	24 years	All Ages
Persons	3,496	3,598	3,640	3,342	3,304	3,041	3,036	3,077	3,081	3,262	32,877
In school	3101	2641	2215	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	8231
Single parents	2	8	23	36	35	119	113	108	97	85	626
Disability pensions	9	27	43	49	48	38	36	35	31	28	344

Source: National Economics, 2001

The most notable aspect of the age profile is the decline in numbers from 3,640 aged 17 years to 3,041 aged 20 years, a reduction by 15% of the youth population.

Between the ages of 17 and 20, over 600 young people (15%) of the youth population leave the region.

What activities were the young people remaining in the region engaged in during 2001?

The following youth profile is constructed from the base line of 1996 census data, and September 2001 Centrelink recipient data. Based on microsimulation methods, the procedure takes the 1998/99 ABS Household expenditure survey and then uses in-house modeling to enable the general results of the survey to be applied at the local area level.

In September 2001, the youth population in the 15-24 year old age group within the Frankston and Mornington Peninsula LLEN was 32,877 individuals. Of these:

- 6,935 were still at **secondary school**, and were **not** on Youth Allowance
 - 1,147 were still at **secondary school**, and were on the Youth Allowance
- 8,182**
- 3,861 were enrolled at **university** full-time
 - 700 were enrolled part-time at **university**, and were **working** part-time
- 4,561**
- 1,561 were enrolled at **TAFE** full-time (mainly school leavers)
 - 299 were enrolled in **TAFE** full-time and were also **working** full-time
 - 2,403 were enrolled at **TAFE** part-time, and were **working** part-time
 - 371 were enrolled at **TAFE** part-time, but were **not working**
- 4,335**

- 9,348 were in **employment** full-time
 - 2,627 were in **employment** part-time
- 11,975**
- 1,068 were **unemployed** (on Youth Allowance)
 - 2,466 were **not in the labour force** (inc. single parents (626) and disability (344))
- 3,524**
- Total 32,577**

Of the 32,577 young people within the region, those who are unemployed or in only part-time employment could be considered to be at risk (almost 3,700 young people). In addition many of those ‘not in the labour force’ are also likely to in this category as a result of circumstances that expose them to the risk of ongoing marginal attachment to work, skills development and community participation.

Additional detailed information on particular groups within the youth population should be collected. In particular, information on the numbers and situation of indigenous young people should be documented, and the extent of youth homelessness quantified.

Provision within schools

Within the LLEN, VET in Schools programs are relatively strong, available in all government schools and diverse when enrolment numbers permit. There were 750 enrolments in VET in the VCE programs in 2001, over 50% of these in hospitality and information technology. Part-time apprenticeships for school students are limited in number (53 over 4 years), and there are few alternative programs for students in years 9 and 10 becoming disengaged from the mainstream pathway to VCE. As an example, Year 10 students accessed only 48 out of 484 work-placements in 2001.

Early School Leaving

Departmental data on the levels of early school leaving for government and catholic schools has been extrapolated for the group enrolled in year 12 in 2001. In total, 825 students (31%) have left school early since this group was in year 9. Most left in Year 11 (449), many in Year 10 (295) and some in Year 9 (81).

Of the early leavers, males leave at a much higher rate. 37% of males have left the schools (511 students) while 24% of females (313) left over the same period. Given the female higher employment participation rate and much lower unemployment rate than males in the region, these figures suggest that young males who leave school early are at considerable risk.

This data needs to be supplemented with information gathered from the five private schools in the LLEN.

The Major Destinations

Data on the known destinations of school leavers from government, catholic and private schools is urgently required. The data available through the government's CASES system is inadequate and currently reports only student intentions, not actual destinations. Indicative data reported by eight schools from within the LLEN for this study has 32% of all early leavers going to "unknown destinations", and a further 18% going to "other destinations". Discounting the 153 students transferring to other schools, or moving interstate / overseas, this leaves 392 young people out of 645 from eight schools who have exited from the school system in a given year without completing Year 12 and going to an unspecified destination. If all seventeen schools with post-compulsory enrolments in the LLEN were reporting, the numbers of "destination unknown" could well be doubled.

The Bridge Transition Project in the LLEN also provides indicative data (from two secondary colleges in the region) of what the destinations of early school leavers might be. Their use of transition brokers over three years to support young people and to monitor and track their destination in particular schools provides access to reliable data on the post-school destinations of early school leavers. The Transition project data suggests that, through the use of brokerage to both track and support early school leavers, the numbers reported going to "unknown destinations" can be greatly reduced, and that fewer students are actually going directly into employment than may have been reported through the school CASES system. An increased level of school retention is the main outcome of the case management intervention.

Roughly equal numbers of young people in the region proceed from school to enroll at TAFE and at university. As is normally the case in TAFE, a higher percentage of students are enrolled part-time, but the majority of full-time TAFE enrolments are those proceeding directly from school. More young people are in employment from 18 years of age onwards than are enrolled in both university and in TAFE combined. This is true for each age level from 18 onwards.

Rates of university participation are low. Only 2.1% of the population compared to the Melbourne average of 4.6% proceed to enroll at university. TAFE participation, at 2.3%, is slightly below the Melbourne average of 2.6% enrolled in TAFE.

Almost half (46%) of those living in the region and enrolled in tertiary education are at the various campuses of Monash University. Of the remainder of those enrolled at university, most commute to Deakin, Melbourne, RMIT and VUT.

New Apprenticeships

Apprenticeships/traineeships are mainly going to those young people who have completed twelve years of schooling. Relatively few appear to be secured by early school leavers. Based on the location of employers in the LLEN, only 128 out of 1300 New Apprenticeships (9%) that commenced in 2000 went to young people aged 15 or 16. In

1999, it was 137 out of 1046 commencements (13%) going to this age group. Year 11 appears to be the minimum level required to access an apprenticeship or traineeship. For the 15-19 age group, most apprenticeships go to 18 year olds and then to 19 year olds (i.e. Year 12 completers).

In 2000, the industry in which there were most commencements for 15-19 year olds was Sales (31%, especially for 18 year olds); then Services (15%, especially for 19 year olds), Construction (10%, mainly 17 year olds) and then Elementary Services (7%, all for 18 year olds)

Participation in Employment

In the 15-24 year old age group, female participation in employment is very high (77%) and their unemployment rate is very low (2.3%). By contrast, male participation is low (60%) and the unemployment rate is much higher (7.7%). The female workforce has a strong part-time component and is concentrated in higher numbers than males in retail trade and government administration.

Not only are a higher percentage of females completing school, but they are also obtaining a larger share of available employment (albeit concentrated in the part-time component of the market), and consequently experience lower unemployment rates.

15-24 year olds make up 7.6% of the workforce in 2000. The 20-24 year old age group makes up 10.1% of the workforce. At the time of the 1996 census, 15-24 year olds were employed in the following industries within the LLEN.

Industry	Female	Male	Total	
Accommodation, Cafes, Restaurants	423	606	1029	6.5%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	67	142	209	1.3%
Communication	13	162	175	1.1%
Construction	350	778	1128	7.1%
Cultural & Recreation Services	163	235	398	2.5%
Education	60	278	338	2.1%
Electricity, Gas & Water	0	35	35	0.2%
Finance & Insurance	43	302	345	2.2%
Govt. Admin & Defence	687	602	1289	8.2%
Health & Comm. Services	181	642	823	5.2%
Manufacturing	633	1567	2200	13.9%
Mining	0	6	6	0.1%
Non Classified	79	152	231	1.5%
Not Stated	187	132	319	2.0%
Personal & Other Services	169	322	491	3.1%
Property & Business Services	206	676	882	5.6%
Retail Trade	2904	2026	4930	31.2%
Transport & Storage	48	195	243	1.5%
Wholesale Trade	177	529	706	4.5%
Total	6390	9387	15777	100.00%

Source: ABS 1996 Census

The diverse nature of the economy of Frankston / Mornington Peninsula is demonstrated by the spread of industries that provide jobs to youth in the region. In Victoria as a whole, 48.5 per cent of youth jobs are in the retail sector however the Frankston/ Mornington Peninsula region only relies on this sector for 31.2 per cents of youth jobs.

Innovative Local Partnerships

The region has some strong and innovative local partnerships on which to build. As well as the services being provided by a number of individual agencies, there are some effective partnerships operating across schools and on the employment pathway to improve services to young people: (Examples are “The Bridge” and more recently “The Action Project” between Link Employment, the Brotherhood of St Laurence and six secondary schools within the LLEN; The School Focussed Youth Service projects; and Employment National’s Youth Initiatives with local schools.)

Recommendations

The Environment Scan has identified the need for a series of key measures to be agreed, collected and analysed on a regular basis to provide a platform for the LLEN to plan and act effectively on behalf of young people. These measures will require the active cooperation of schools and post-compulsory education and training providers to establish the recommended measures.

The release next year of 2001 census data will provide a stronger foundation for collecting overall youth population data, but much will also depend on education and training agencies agreeing to collect and report information within common frameworks. The following measures are recommended:

1. The proportion of all school leavers from schools within the LLEN completing Year 12 or equivalent (for example, AQF Certificate III).
2. The known destinations at consistent points in time for all school leavers within the LLEN (requiring surveys of school leavers at fixed periods in the months after exiting school).
3. The proportion of school leavers within the LLEN at a particular point in the year who are not in full-time or part-time employment and not in full-time education.
4. The proportion of 15,16 and 17 year olds staying in secondary, TAFE or other education and their status.
5. The number and percentage of students accessing structured workplacements and part-time New Apprenticeships on an annual basis.
6. An annual report on the social competence, physical and emotional health, self-reliance and engagement of school leavers measured through a survey process.
7. An annual report on the labour market status and proportion of school leavers within the LLEN who are employed (by their hours and mode of employment).
8. The ages and proportion of school leavers commencing a New Apprenticeship each year

1. THE FRANKSTON-MORNINGTON POPULATION

Size

The population based on the 1996 Census data indicated that approximately 215,000 people were living within the boundaries of the LLEN.

	Frankston Male	Frankston Female	Mornington Male	Mornington Female	Total
Total Persons	50,643	53,328	53,865	56,544	214,380
Aboriginal	156	137	179	156	628
Torres Strait Islander	35	29	36	35	135
Australian Born	37,529	39,508	42,192	44,181	163,410
Overseas Born ESB	7114	7,429	6,410	6,949	27902
Overseas Born NESB	4226	4,317	3,078	2,986	14607
Employed	25,283	19,548	24,371	18,664	87,866
Unemployed	2,895	1,966	2,735	1,861	9,457
In the Labour Force	28,178	21,514	27,106	20,525	97,323
Not in Labour Force	9,357	19,029	13,064	22,853	64,303

Source: ABS 1996 Census of Population and Housing

The population in Mornington was slightly higher than that of Frankston at that time.

The majority of the Mornington Peninsula Shire population is clustered along the coastline of Port Phillip Bay between Mt Eliza and Dromana. There has been considerable population growth in certain pockets over the past twenty years. The Frankston population is much more densely concentrated within a smaller geographic area.

Frankston also has a slightly higher percentage of the population not born in English speaking countries. There is a corresponding higher percentage of Australian-born people in the Mornington Peninsula Shire.

At that time, unemployment varied greatly between different parts of the region. In Frankston West the unemployment rate was 11%, while in Frankston East it was 7%. On the east of the Mornington Peninsula had an 8% unemployment rate, in the south of the Mornington Peninsula almost 14%, and on the west of the Peninsula, 7%.

While the raw numbers of unemployed averaged out fairly uniformly in raw numbers, there were fewer in the labour force on the Mornington Peninsula, probably due to the higher percentage of retirees.

The median age in the region was 34 years, weekly household income was \$591, and the average household size was 2.65 persons. Frankston LGA had, on average, a younger population and higher individual and household incomes.

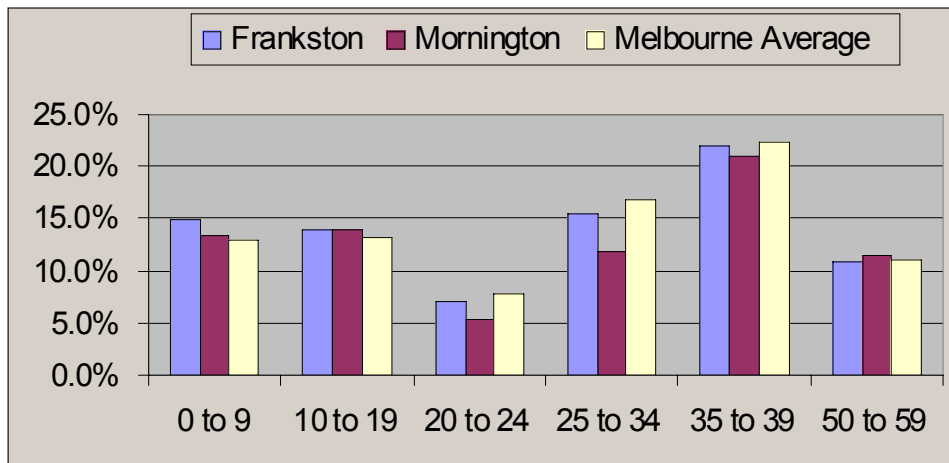
(In the five years since the census, the Victorian Department of Infrastructure's Report "Victoria in Future" 2000, indicates that the population has grown to 253,386 in 2001.)

The Age Structure (by LGA)

The age structure of the region reveals some pronounced trends that parallel some regional and rural communities. The area has a markedly different age structure from that of metropolitan Melbourne. There were proportionally more young people (0-17 year olds) and retirees and elderly (60+ year olds). This age structure reflects that the Mornington Peninsula is a location for young families as well as retirees attracted in particular to the southern peninsula.

LGA	0 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 78	85+
Frankston	14.8%	14.0%	7.0%	15.5%	21.9%	10.9%	7.3%	7.3%	1.3%
Mornington	13.4%	14.0%	5.3%	11.8%	20.9%	11.4%	10.0%	11.5%	1.6%
Melbourne Average	13.0%	13.1%	7.9%	16.7%	22.3%	11.1%	7.5%	7.2%	1.5%

Source: ABS, June 1999 Regional Population Growth (published annually)



The notable features of the age profile of the population is the high percentage of pre-school and school aged residents in the regions compared to the average across all of Melbourne.

This higher proportion of young people aged less than 19 of the total population in the region (making up 28.1% of the population compared to the Melbourne metropolitan average of 26.1% of total population) contrasts with the significant drop off in numbers of young people aged between 20 and 30 years of age. This is particularly pronounced in the Mornington Peninsula LGA, but is also evident in Frankston. The percentage is considerably lower than the Melbourne average for this age group.

The relatively low numbers of young adults may potentially be explained by the Shire's distance to education and employment for these age groups.

The clustering of the population around those aged under 15, and those aged 60 years of age or more, true for both Mornington and for Frankston, has important implications for services and economic development

Education Participation

While participation levels at secondary school and TAFE Institutes is in line with the Melbourne average, participation in university education is half the average of the Melbourne metropolitan area. The relatively low numbers participating in university education can be partially accounted for by the relative isolation of the area, particularly Mornington Peninsula, from tertiary institutions. Frankston fares better, but only marginally so.

Type	Mornington %	Frankston %	Average %	Melbourne %
Secondary School	7	7.1	7.05	7
University	1.8	2.4	2.1	4.6
TAFE	2	2.6	2.3	2.6

Source: ABS 1996 Census of Population and Housing

Highest Educational Qualification Achieved

40.9 % of residents in this region have some type of formally recognised qualification, compared to 41.7% in Victoria.

The qualifications held by most residents are concentrated in the Skilled Vocational category (30%). 27% have some form of tertiary qualification. The high percentage of vocational qualifications and lower levels of tertiary qualification reflect the participation rates in the various education and training sectors.

Table: Highest Qualification Achieved – LLEN population

Higher Degree	1.5%
Postgraduate Diploma	3.1%
Bachelor Degree	13.1%
Undergraduate Degree	8.8%
Associate Diploma	6.2%
Skilled Vocational	30.3%
Basic Vocational	6.4%
Inadequately described	2.0%
Not stated	28.6%
	100.0%

Source: LLENSTAT, derived from ABS Census of Population and Housing 1996

A significantly higher proportion of the population had left school at 15 years or younger than the rest of Melbourne in the overall population. Again, this is probably due, at least in part, to the larger number of older people and retirees living in the region, a higher percentage of whom would have left school at an early age.

Backgrounds

At the 1996 Census, 11,512 people over 5 years of age reported speaking a language other than English. 763 individuals reported that they were from Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander backgrounds.

On the Mornington Peninsula, there is a very high percentage of people from English speaking background (92% compared to the Melbourne average of 71%). This is consistent with the low proportion of the population born in non-English speaking countries (8%). While Italian, German and Greek were the top non-English languages spoken at home on the Peninsula in 1996, they were in significantly smaller proportions than for the Melbourne average.

In Frankston, the percentage of people from non-English speaking backgrounds was higher, at 26%, but was still significantly below the Melbourne average. This is consistent with the relatively low proportion of people born in non-English speaking countries compared to Melbourne. Italian, Greek and German were also the three languages most frequently spoken languages after English in this LGA. The areas with the highest proportion of population that cannot speak English well or at all are Carrum Downs, Frankston Central and Frankston North.

Income Range and Type

The proportion of the population with an individual income level of \$299 or less is 45% compared to the 39% average across metropolitan Melbourne.

The average adult income in Frankston in 1998 was \$17,848. Average household income was \$ 36,606. The average adult income in Mornington in 1998 was \$17,933. Average household income was \$ 35,359.

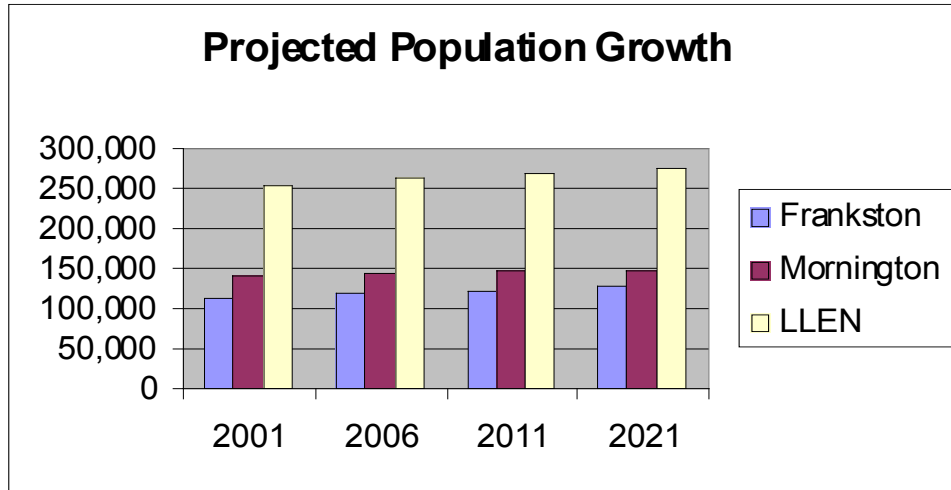
National Economics have prepared data on wealth indicators that measures household wealth held in financial assets, house values and unincorporated business assets. An LGA with a rating of 100 has the highest estimated asset base for households. Both Frankston and Mornington Peninsula LGAs have held their wealth positions relative to the rest of Melbourne over the past decade. In 1998, the Melbourne average rating was 85, while Frankston was 78 and Mornington 79 (all virtually unchanged since 1991).

Population Projections

	2001	2006	2011	2021
Frankston	113,914	118,791	123,342	129,515
Mornington	139,472	143,615	145,670	146,911
Total LLEN	253,386	262,406	269,012	276,426

Source: Dept. of Infrastructure, Victoria in Future 2000 (published irregularly - special report.)
Available through Information Victoria

In the forecast period, overall population growth forecast is relatively modest within both LGAs. Frankston is projected to grow at a slightly faster rate than the Mornington Peninsula.



Source: Dept. of Infrastructure, Victoria in Future 2000 (published irregularly - special report.)
Available through Information Victoria

The Youth Population in 2001

Based on 1996 census information, updated with Centrelink data produced between 1999-2001 and unpublished labour force data from ABS, the following represents the current population of young people living within the Frankston-Mornington LLEN.

The table has been developed by National Economics on behalf of the Dusseldorp Skills Forum for this study.

	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	21 years	22 years	23 years	24 years	All Ages
Persons	3,496	3,598	3,640	3,342	3,304	3,041	3,036	3,077	3,081	3,262	32,877
In school	3101	2641	2215	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	8231
Single parents	2	8	23	36	35	119	113	108	97	86	627
Disability pensions	9	27	43	49	48	38	36	35	31	28	344

Source: National Economics, 2001

The difficulties of determining the labour force status for a small area are immense, due to problems of consistency and geographical classification.

The results are derived from the 1996 Census and September 2001 Centrelink recipient data. In order to determine the likelihood of a particular age group attending school, receiving benefits or attaining work, National Economics uses micro simulation methods. The micro-simulation procedure that is used is based

on the 1998/99 ABS Household Expenditure Survey (HES) and in-house modeling that enables the general results of the survey to be applied at the local area level. By taking account of the characteristics of the local population of the individual regions the behavioural characteristics witnessed in the HES can be modified to mimic the behaviour of residents in the area of interest.

The notable feature of the youth population demographic is that 600 young people (16.5%) leave the region between 17 and 20 years of age, and that the numbers only start to trend up again at 24 years of age.

2. EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROVISION

Population distribution and age structure influence the distribution of education and training providers in the LLEN. In the Frankston LGA, there are four government secondary colleges, an independent school, a catholic school, and the Frankston campus of Chisholm Institute. In the Mornington LGA, there are five government schools, one Catholic and four independent schools.

There is a lower proportion of the region's residents attending university compared to the Melbourne average, but comparable levels of TAFE participation.

There are 19 providers of VCE in the region, including Chisholm Institute of TAFE delivering Adult VCE through the Frankston campus.

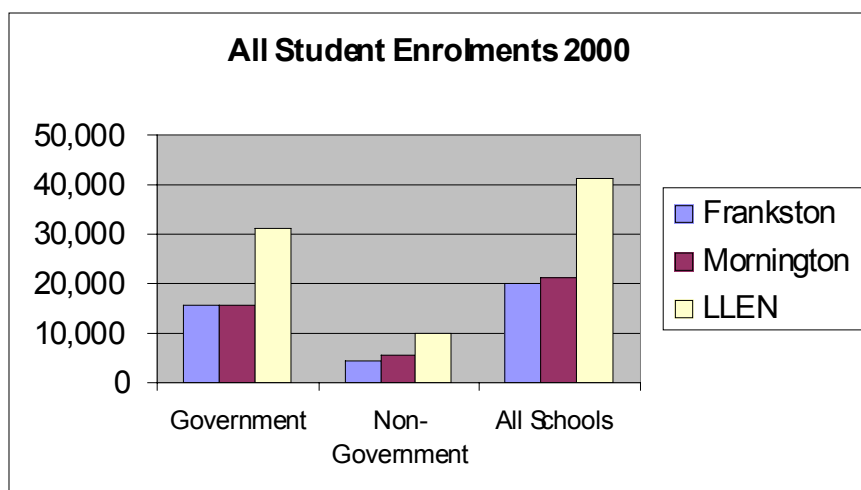
VCE Providers in the Region

Type of VCE Provider	Adult provider	Catholic school	Government school	Independent School	Single language provider	Total
Number of providers	1	2	11	5	0	19

Source: LLENSTAT, Department of Education Employment and Training, 26 October 2001

There were 31,237 students enrolled in both primary and secondary schools located in the LLEN in February 2000. Of these 10,039 (32%) were enrolled in non-government schools.

Source: DEET Unpublished data, February 2000. Enrolments are summed to LGA at campus location.



On the Mornington Peninsula, 36% of students are enrolled in non-government schools, while this percentage drops to 27% for those in the Frankston LGA.

Table: All school enrolments in LLEN

	Government	Non-Government	All Schools
Frankston	15,708	4,334	20,042
Mornington	15,529	5,702	21,231
LLEN	31,237	10,035	41,273

Source: DEET Unpublished data, February 2000. Enrolments are summed to LGA campus location.

The key agencies providing education services within the LLEN are as follows:

Provider	Type	Location
Schools		
Woodleigh School	Independent school	Baxter
Dromana Secondary College	Government school	Dromana
Patterson River Secondary College	Government school	Carrum
John Paul College	Catholic school	Frankston
Frankston High School	Government school	Frankston
Karingal Park Secondary College	Government school	Frankston
Mount Erin Secondary College	Government school	Frankston
Bayside Christian College	Independent school	Frankston
Monterey Secondary College	Government school	Frankston North
Western Port Secondary College	Government school	Hastings
Langwarrin Secondary College	Government school	Langwarrin
Padua College	Catholic school	Mornington
Mornington Secondary College	Government school	Mornington
Mount Eliza Secondary College	Government school	Mount Eliza
Toorak College	Independent School	Mount Eliza
The Peninsula School	Independent School	Mount Eliza
Rosebud Secondary College	Government school	Rosebud
Flinders Christian Community School	Independent school	Tyabb
TAFE		
Chisholm Institute	TAFE Campus	Frankston
Chisholm Institute	TAFE Campus	Rosebud
ACFE		
Westernport Employment Support Services		Frankston
Skills Plus Peninsula Inc		Frankston
Peninsula Access Support and Training Inc (PAST)		Langwarrin
Langwarrin Living and Learning Centre Inc		Langwarrin
Pines Neighbourhood House		Seaford
Lyrebird Community Centre		Carrum Downs
Belvedere Community Centre		Seaford
Karingal Neighbourhood House		Karingal
Hastings Community House		Hastings
Mornington Community Contact		Mornington
Mt Eliza Community Contact Inc.		Mt Eliza
Mt Martha Community Contact Inc.		Mt Martha
Peninsula Adult Education & Literacy		Rosebud
Peninsula Training Services		Rosebud
Rye Beach Community House		Rye
Sorrento Community House		Sorrento
University		
Monash University		Frankston

In the schools sector, enrollments reported by Government and Catholic secondary schools and colleges indicate a relatively stable student population in years 7, 8 and 9. There is progressive decline from that point onwards.

Table: Enrolments in LLEN Government and Catholic Secondary Schools in 2000

School	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	
1	214	202	178	199	158	107.5	
2	167	223	195	186	161.5	76.4	
3	287	262	269	263	268.6	193	
4	185	186	172.9	148.5	109.2	70.5	
5	227	195	216	194	202	149.5	
6	242	203.5	219	168.5	176.6	135.5	
7	214	191	200	175	152.9	112.5	
8	290	278	249	183	132	67.7	
9	199	169	152	163	128.6	106.4	
10	165	158	187	159	98	80.1	
11	338	301	347	301	288.2	184.8	
12	195	170	166	138	204	191	
13	112	112	109	103			
14	210	210	202	194	180	148	
	3045	2860.5	2861.9	2575	2259.6	1622.9	15,224.9

(The figures are EFT, not individual students, some of whom are enrolled part-time)

Source: DEET unpublished data, November 2001

For those young people not proceeding from school directly to tertiary education, programs designed to prepare young people with the social and vocational skills required for the workplace play an important role. In particular, VET in Schools programs (designed primarily around VET within the VCE, and part-time New Apprenticeships for school students) form one component of curricula designed to assist with this transition. Structured workplacement (frequently integrated in VET in Schools programs) provides young people with exposure to the workplace for a limited period.

The extent and scope of delivery of these programs, and the extent to which they are supported by employers and the community, are one measure of the service system facilitating young people's work readiness.

VET in Schools Delivery

All ten government secondary colleges offer VET in Schools programs for post-compulsory secondary students.

In 2001 there are 750 enrollments in VET in Schools for these eleven schools, with these enrollments forming part of these students' VCE program. Enrollments vary from almost 170 in larger schools to only a handful in the smaller schools. In some cases, the enrollments are strong in Year 11, with far fewer enrolments in Year 12.

There are large numbers of enrollments in information technology, hospitality, construction and automotive subjects.

	Number of Govt. Schools	Total Enrollments
Automotive	9	49
Construction	7	59
Hospitality	10	227
Horse Studies	7	26
Sport & Recreation	5	41
Horticulture	2	3
Food Retail	1	1
Community Services	4	27
Engineering	4	29
Small Business	1	21
Info. Tech 2	1	20
Info. Tech 3	4	149
Clothing Design	1	14
Retail Operations	2	27
Music Industry	3	15
Electronics	3	5
Arts (Interactive Multi Media)	2	29
Dance	1	4
Furniture (Cabinet Making	1	4
		750

Source: DEET unpublished data, November 2001

The strong employment of the 15-24 year old age group in the retail industry is not reflected in these figures, although the related hospitality field is the most popular of all VET programs and is offered at virtually all secondary colleges.

The recently announced introduction of a new generalist Certificate of Vocational Studies as a parallel program to the VCE will add a further option for young people.

Structured Workplace Learning

Structured Workplacement in the region is coordinated by Peninsula Vocational Education Training (PVET) based at Langwarrin Secondary College. Although PVET supports a couple of schools outside the boundaries of the LLEN, participation levels at those schools are reportedly quite low, and the figures reported below relate almost entirely to participation within Frankston-Mornington Peninsula.

In 2001, of the students enrolled in schools within the LLEN, 484 have undertaken structured workplace learning supported by the Enterprise and Career Education Foundation (ECEP) in either Years 10, 11 or 12. Enrollments in government and catholic schools totalled 6792 EFT in 2001. Workplacement peaks in Year 11, when 369 of the 484 placements occurred.

2001 Student Workplacements

Total	484
NESB students	7
Disability	23
Indigenous	3

Source: PVET report to ECEF, unpublished data, 2001

Less than 10% of workplacements are accessed by non-VCE students. 76% of workplacements occur in Year 12.

2001 Workplacements by Year level

Year 9	0
Year 10	48
Year 11	369
Year 12	66

Most workplacements are for five days or less. Of the 484 students on workplacement in 2001, 62% were for up to five days. A further 38% were for between five and ten days.

Workplacement by Areas of Study

Arts, Media, Printing	21
Automotive	59
Building & Construction	74
Business/Finance	0
Comm. Services, Health	30
Electrical Trades	0
Hospitality - Commercial Cooking	164
Hospitality Services	0
Information Technology	0
Light Manufacturing	18
Metal/Engineering & Science	26
Mining	0
Office	0
Primary Industries	4
Retail	0
Sports & Recreation	62
Tourism	0
Non-specific	26
	484

Source: PVET report to ECEF, unpublished data, 2001

It is useful to cross reference workplacements against enrollments in VET in Schools subject areas to assess areas for potential development of workplacement opportunities and to identify barriers that might be addressed by other means. As an example, the large enrolment in VET Information Technology is not matched by any workplacement (an issue common across Victoria). This creates the potential for alternative strategies such as Information Technology Practice Firms to be explored.

Workplacement depends on solid employer support for an effective and comprehensive program. The extent and breadth of employer support for workplacement can be an important indicator of the level of community support for the preparation of young people within the region for employment.

Workplacement Employers by Study Area in 2001

Study Area	Employers 2001
Arts, Media, Printing	6
Automotive	45
Building & Construction	54
Business/Finance	0
Comm. Services, Health	30
Electrical Trades	1
Hospitality - Commercial Cooking	123
Hospitality Services	0
Information Technology	0
Light Manufacturing	16
Metal/Engineering & Science	20
Mining	0
Office	0
Primary Industries	4
Retail	0
Sports & Recreation	40
Tourism	0
Non-specific	26
	365

Source: PVET report to ECEF, unpublished data, 2001

Part-time New Apprenticeships for Secondary Students

Within the region, part-time New Apprenticeships for secondary students are organised through a joint venture between Peninsula Vocational Education and Training (PVET) and LINK Employment and Training.

In four years since 1998, 59 students have enrolled in part-time New Apprenticeships. 48 were (or still are being) completed, or resulted in transfer to a full-time apprenticeship. In 2000 there were 15 young people enrolled. Retail Operation and Hospitality dominate the take up in program areas, and enrolments are reasonably balanced between males and females. Two participating schools are from outside the LLEN area, and account for 6 of the 59 enrollments.

Most government and Catholic secondary colleges have participated, but in most cases the numbers are very small within each school and per head of student population. They are a demanding form of program both to arrange and to participate in, and students at

risk of early school leaving can find the requirements of combining school, training and working a challenge.

Table: Part-time New Apprenticeships for Secondary Students in LLEN

YEAR	Enrollments	Male	Female	Transfer to other employment	Returned to F/T school	Transfer to F/T apprenticeship	Still to complete	Completed
1998	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
1999	25	14	11	7	3	5	0	10
2000	15	6	9	1	0	3	1	10
2001	14	8	6	0	0	0	11	3
TOTAL	59	32	27	8	3	8	12	28

Source: Peninsula Vocational Education and Training, November 2001

The take-up in Retail apprenticeships is notable, given the lack of Workplacement or VET in Schools delivery in this area. The nature of the popular program areas, retail and hospitality, and to a lesser extent, information technology and office administration, probably accounts for the relatively balanced gender participation.

Part-time New Apprenticeships by program areas

Retail Operations	20
Hospitality	13
Horticulture	5
Information Tech.	5
Business (Office Admin.)	6
Community Services (Children's)	2
Community Services (Aged Care)	2
Community Services (Community Work)	1
Automotive	3
Engineering	2
	59

Source: Peninsula Vocational Education and Training, November 2001

Although apparently producing good outcomes, Part-time New Apprenticeships remain confined as a pathway for only a small minority of students in Years 11 and 12.

Most of the school-based programs preparing students for post-compulsory education and training appear to be directed towards and accessed by students in Years 11 and 12. There seems to be correspondingly less vocational preparatory programs available to students in Years 9 and 10 who are not intending to proceed to tertiary education

Recommendation:

A comparative audit of resources and programs providing vocational preparation and experience for students in Years 9 and 10, compared with those provided for Years 11 and 12, would assist in determining the need for programs and resources preparing young people for transition.

3. PARTICIPATION

Early School Leaving

The 2000 *Ministerial Review of Education and Training Pathways* Report (known as the Kirby Report) published early school leaving 1998 data by region which indicated that the Frankston and Mornington Peninsula region (as defined by the Department of Employment Education and Training) had the highest rate of early school leaving in the Metropolitan area, along with the Outer East and North West regions of Melbourne.

In 1998, the rate of early school leaving in the Frankston and Mornington Peninsula region was between 21-30% for girls, and over 36% for boys. (Ministerial Review, p51).

While there are some regions in Victoria where both low achievement and early school leaving are found, early school leaving in the Frankston Mornington LLEN is not associated with low levels of scholastic achievement.

The Ministerial Review found that most young people who leave school early do so during Year 11 or at the end of that year. This study finds that to still be the case. Those who leave before Year 11 are more likely to have experienced a lack of interest in school work, poor progress, poor relations with teachers, and poor social integration. This applies to both boys and girls.

The following table, reporting data for the cohort of students now completing VCE, suggests that attrition rates from Year 9 through to year 12 remain close to 30%. Caution needs to be exercised in interpreting this data, as a percentage of students leave to transfer to other schools interstate, overseas or in other parts of Melbourne.

Table: Year to Year School Transition Rates: Government and Catholic Schools in LLEN

School	1998 Year 9	1999 Year 10	2000 Year 11	2001 Year 12	EFT Attrition	
1	203	208.2	158	124.4	78.6	38%
2	196	188	161.5	119.9	76.1	38%
3	265	262	268.6	218.7	46.3	17%
4	139	124	109.2	64	75	53%
5	217	207	202	180	37	17%
6	177	180	176.6	135.9	41.1	23%
7	177	183	152.9	109.9	67.1	37%
8	180	174.5	132	107.6	72.4	40%
9	152	151	128.6	92.1	59.9	39%
10	137	145.6	98	67.9	69.1	50%
11	360	312	288.2	245.8	114.2	31%
12	140	142	204	187	50	35%
13	97	93	0	0		
14	196	185	180	158	38	19%
	2636	2555.3	2259.6	1811.2	824.8	31%

Source: DEET unpublished data, November 2001

**Table: Government and Catholic Schools –
Numbers not proceeding to following year**

Level	Year	Enrollment	Not Proceeding
Year 9	1998	2636	81
Year10	1999	2555	295
Year 11	2000	2260	449
Year 12	2001	1811	
			825

Source: DEET unpublished data, November 2001

There is a significant difference in the rate at which males and females are leaving school early in the LLEN region.

Table: Gender Breakdown of Early School Leaving from a Student Cohort

	Year 9 1998 Male	Year 10 1999 Male	Year 11 2000 Male	Year 12 2000 Male	Year 9 1998 Female	Year 10 1999 Female	Year 11 2000 Female	Year 12 2001 Female
Mt Erin	91	94	63	42.2	112	114.2	95	82.2
Dromana	110	101	85.5	58	86	87	76	61.9
Frankston	134	130	119	95.9	131	132	149.6	122.8
Westernport	63	53	37.4	23.4	76	71	71.8	40.6
Mt Eliza	113	108	103	87.7	104	99	99	92.3
Rosebud	100	100	89	60	77	80	87.6	75.9
Langwarrin	86	91	74	45.8	91	92	78.9	64.1
Paterson River	93	86.5	64	48.4	87	88	68	59.2
Mornington	72	74	54	40	80	77	74.6	52.1
Monterey	71	80.6	50	31.4	66	65	48	36.5
Karingal Park	193	169	157.5	130.1	167	143	130.7	115.7
Padua	71	67	103	95	69	75	101	92
Padua (Rosebud)	55	57	0	0	42	36	0	0
John Paul	98	97	98	81	98	88	82	77
	1350	1308.1	1097.4	838.9	1286	1247.2	1162.2	972.3
Attrition		42	210.6	258.5		38.8	85	189.9
		3%	19%	30%		3%	7%	19%

Source: DEET unpublished data, November 2001

This table indicates the extent to which males leave school early within the Frankston-Mornington LLEN at a significantly higher rate than females. From the group enrolled in Year 9 in 1998, 37% of males (511 EFT students) had left school by the time the group enrolled in Year 12. In the same period, 24% of females (313 EFT students) had left school before commencing Year 12.

The Destinations of Early School Leavers

Data on the known destinations of school leavers from government, catholic and private schools is urgently required. The data available through the government's CASES system is inadequate and currently reports only student intentions, not actual destinations. The tracking component to be provided under the Managed Individual Pathways (MIPs) initiative should soon provide more reliable data, at least in government schools.

Indicative data reported by eight schools from within the LLEN for this study has 32% of all early leavers going to "unknown destinations", and a further 18% going to "other destinations". Discounting the 153 students transferring to other schools, or moving interstate / overseas, this leaves 392 young people out of 646 from eight schools who have exited from the school system in a given year without completing Year 12 and going to an unspecified destination. If all seventeen schools with post-compulsory enrolments in the LLEN were reporting, the numbers of "destination unknown" could well be doubled.

Table: Indicative Data on Destinations of Early School Leavers in LLEN

Destination	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Total
Other schools	62	29	3	94
Interstate/o'seas	24	18	17	59
Employment	47	80	45	172
Apprenticeship or training	6	14	5	25
Seeking employment	1	13	33	47
Other	12	14	120	146
Unknown	89	82	85	256

Indicative data supplied by eight secondary schools within the LLEN

The Bridge Transition Project in the LLEN also provides indicative data (from two secondary colleges in the region) of what the destinations of early school leavers might be. Their use of transition brokers both to support young people and to monitor and track their destination in particular schools provides access to reliable data on the post-school destinations of early school leavers. The Transition Project collected data on the pathways taken by early school leavers at Monterey Secondary College and Karingal Park Secondary College over the past three years.

The Bridge Program statistics, 1998 – 2000			
Total outcome breakdown	Dec-98	Dec-99	Dec-00
1a Full Time Employment	4	7	11
1b Part Time Employment	4	5	0
2 Traineeship	3	5	4
3 Apprenticeship	9	10	4
4 TAFE	0	11	9

5. Still at school	15	49	43
6 Other school	0	4	3
7 Other training	0	2	9
8 Other activities e.g. volunteer, hobbies.	3	5	1
9 Referred/rejected/no contact	21	15	8
10 Left school, jobsearching	14	3	3
Total number of participants	73	116	95

Source: The Transition Project, Brotherhood of St Laurence, unpublished data, 2001

The Bridge data suggests that the numbers actually proceeding directly to employment are small, that the main outcome from intervention with potential early school is increased retention, and that as the brokerage has become established, relatively few students are leaving school in the hope of seeking work and rejecting the offer of support and assistance.

The Transition project data suggests that, through the use of brokerage to both track and support early school leavers, the numbers reported going to “unknown destinations” can be greatly reduced, and that fewer students are actually going directly into employment than may have been reported through the school CASES system. CASES currently record student intentions, rather than actual destinations.

Participation in Tertiary Education

Almost half (46%) of those living in the region and enrolled in tertiary education are at the various campuses of Monash University. Of the remainder, most go to Deakin, Melbourne, RMIT and VUT.

The level of tertiary enrolment for this region is relatively low, reflecting the age structure of the population and suggesting that numbers of young adults move out of the region both for tertiary study and for other purposes.

The State average age breakdown of university enrolments is:

- 15-19 (35.1%)
- 20-24 (36.9%),
- 25 and older (28%)

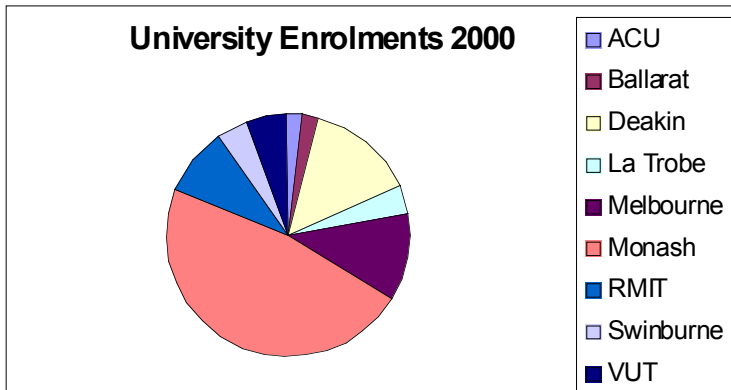
University Enrolments from the LLEN in 2000

	ACU	Ballarat	Deakin	La Trobe	Melb.	Monash	RMIT	Swinb'ne	VUT	Total
Frankston	49	42	307	82	246	1019	197	97	111	2,150
Mornington	57	60	319	127	288	1047	220	93	93	2,304
LLEN	106	102	626	209	534	2066	417	190	204	4,454

Source: DEET 2000 Unpublished Data.

Of the total enrolment of 4,454 from the residents in Frankston and Mornington Peninsula, National Economics modelling suggests that 3,861 are full-time university students aged between 18 and 24.

Table: Enrollment by university for population of LLEN



Source: DEET 2000 Unpublished Data.

Participation in Adult Community and Further Education

Source of this data; Office of ETTE, unpublished data, 2001

There are 16 Adult Community and Further Education providers listed in the LLEN, distributed reasonably evenly between the Mornington Peninsula and Frankston.

In terms of net young enrolments by those aged 15-24, the largest providers in the region are Mornington Community Contact Inc.; Mt Martha Community Contact; Peninsula Access Support and Training; and SkillsPlus.

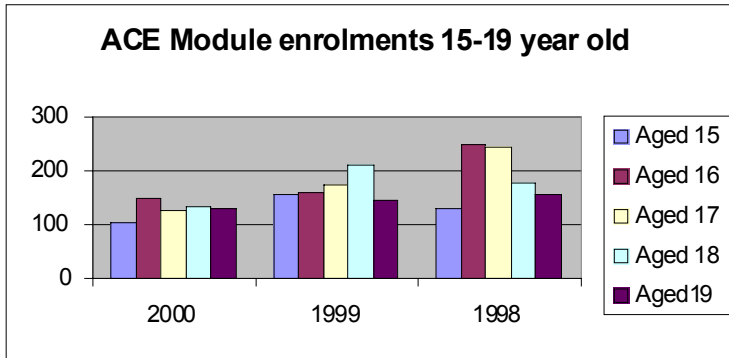
Skills Plus in Frankston and Mt Martha Community Contact provide most by way of specific youth programs. Mt Martha offers the Certificate of General Education for Adults, providing a modified year 10 program in an alternative learning environment.

There were 366 net course enrolments of 15-24 year olds in accredited ACFE courses delivered within the LLEN in 2000. In term of actual individuals, there were 220 people aged 15-19 enrolled in accredited VET courses through ACE providers (note that hobby courses and fee for service are not included).

A further 274 course enrollments were recorded for those aged 15-24 living in the region but travelling to other suburbs to enroll in ACE. 26% of these course enrolments are by males, 74% by females.

Adult VCE is not delivered through any ACFE providers within the LLEN, though it is available though Chisholm TAFE Institute at Frankston.

Among 15-19 year olds, available data suggests that enrolments in modules by this age group in ACE have been declining in recent years for the region.



Source: ACFE Southern Westernport Regional Office data, 2001, unpublished

(note that this module data includes fee for service and recreational courses, language and literacy programs, as well as the accredited VET courses reported earlier.)

Participation in Training

Private Registered Training Organisations.

Source: Office of ETTE, unpublished data, 2001.

15 Private RTOs are delivering accredited government-funded VET training in the region. The main delivery in 2000 for 15-19 year olds was through Brad Fenby and Associates, and Link Employment and Training with smaller enrolments also recorded at Hospitality Dimensions Pty Ltd, Southern Edge Training Pty Ltd, Vixen Investment Pty Ltd and ACTH Management.

In 2000, there were 809 people aged 15-24 enrolled with Private Providers undertaking VET courses. Of these 455 were aged between 15 and 19.

Private providers are responsible for approximately 11% of the accredited training being delivered in the LLEN to young people. Some of this training may be being provided to employees of the company, rather than on a public basis.

Females account for 60% of course enrolments, males for 40% at private RTOs.

TAFE Institute Training

Source: Office of ETTE, unpublished data, 2001.

Enrollments in accredited VET courses through TAFE Institutes within the region are almost exclusively with the various campuses of Chisholm Institute of TAFE. In 2000, there were 5,670 young people from across southern Melbourne aged 15-24 enrolled at Chisholm, of whom 2,987 were aged between 15 and 19.

Of the 5,584 net enrolments from those living within the LLEN for 2000 (individuals can enroll in more than one course in a year), 5,568 were at Chisholm. The remaining 16 were delivered through Central Gippsland TAFE.

Net enrollments in the 15-24 age group resulting from travel outside the region to access VET courses totals 7,268 in 2000. 19% of enrollments result from young people accessing TAFE courses outside the region (mainly Holmesglen and RMIT) while 81% of enrollments are at Chisholm Institute.

Males outnumber females in enrolments in ChisholmTAFE in this age group by 61% to 39%.

Chisholm data shows that in 2000, 30.1% of their enrolments for the 15-19 year old age group came from within the LLEN.

Table: Enrollments for 15-19 year olds by LGA at Chisholm Institute of TAFE

Top 5 LGAs for 1999 and 2000.

1999			2000		
Casey	1,224	16.9%	Mornington Peninsula	1452	17.0%
Mornington Peninsula	1,133	15.6%	Casey	1380	16.2%
Frankston	1,057	14.6%	Frankston	1116	13.1%
Greater Dandenong	999	13.8%	Greater Dandenong	969	11.4%
Kingston	705	9.7%	Kingston	731	8.6%

Source: Chisholm Institute; Vikki Leggett, Quality and Planning Department, 2001.

Chisholm reporting for training by field of study encompasses all 15-19 year olds, not only those living in Frankston and Mornington Peninsula. Nevertheless, the 2000 enrollments by fields of study provide a useful base for comparison with the later section on employment opportunities.

Table: Course Enrolments and Student Contact Hours by Field of Study for 2000

Field of Study	2000	Frequency	Percent	SCH	Percent
Land Marine Animal		181	1.7%	40,209	1.9%
Architecture Building		685	6.6%	174,006	8.1%
Arts Humanities Social Science		696	6.7%	216,979	10.1%
Business Admin Social Science		1654	15.8%	415,087	19.3%
Education		27	0.3%	1,344	0.1%
Engineering Surveying		1700	16.3%	378,187	17.5%
Health Comm. Services		597	5.7%	128,131	5.9%
Law Legal Studies		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Science		340	3.3%	87,781	4.1%
Vet Science Animal Care		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Services Hosp. Transport		3297	31.5%	402,359	18.7%
TAFE Multi-Field Educ.		1275	12.2%	312,119	14.5%
Unknown		0	0.0%		0.0%

Source: Chisholm Institute; Vikki Leggett, Quality and Planning Department, 2001.

The final table in this section reports the number of individuals resident within the Frankston Mornington LLEN region aged between 15-24 enrolled in accredited government funded VET programs anywhere in Melbourne across ACE, Private providers and TAFE Institutes. Participation peaks for 18 and 19 year olds, and the

figures suggest that one third of the 18-20 year old population is in training on either a full-time or part-time basis.

Table: Numbers of 15-24 Year Olds from LLEN Enrolled in all VET in Victoria in 2000

Age	ACFE	Private Providers	TAFE Institutes	Total	Population	Participation Rate
15	29	24	191	244	3496	7%
16	32	67	594	693	3598	19%
17	53	79	607	739	3640	20%
18	42	141	1,100	1283	3342	38%
19	64	144	975	1183	3304	35%
20	55	104	793	952	3041	31%
21	44	79	555	678	3036	22%
22	39	63	464	566	3077	18%
23	22	64	391	477	3081	15%
24	29	44	264	337	3262	10%
	409	809	5670	7152	32877	

Source: Office of ETTE, unpublished data, 2001

Participation in New Apprenticeships

Data from ETTE and NCVER indicates that applicants for apprenticeships are increasingly required to have completed twelve years of school, and that the majority now enter apprenticeships and traineeships at 18 years of age or more. The trend nationally and in Victoria is for employers to require applicants for apprenticeships to have completed the senior certificate, and mature adults have subsequently secured a growing proportion of the available places.

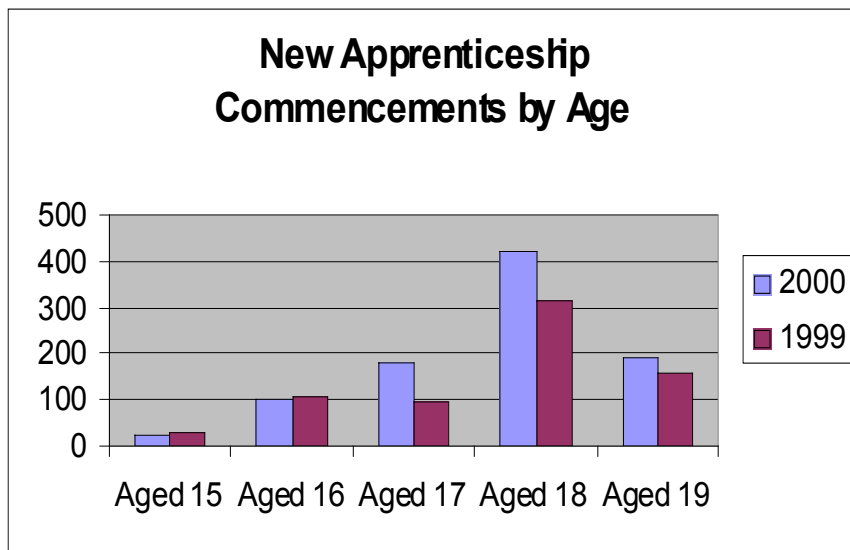
New Apprenticeship commencements are growing in this region, and most growth is occurring for those aged 17 and above.

The following data is reported for apprenticeship and traineeship commencements in 2000 on the basis of the location of employment. It is likely that much of the off-the-job training may be occurring outside the region. A small percentage of the trainees may also be coming from outside the region for employment within the LLEN.

Apprenticeship Commencements in 1999 and 2000 by age at date of commencement (commencements in the LLEN by employer)

Age	2000	1999
15	25	30
16	103	107
17	182	96
18	421	313
19	193	156
	924	702

Source: Office of ETTE, DELTA Database, 2001



Source: Office of ETTE, DELTA Database, 2001

The largest numbers of commencements in the 17 year old age group are concentrated in the construction, cleaning and automotive industries, for 18 year olds in the elementary sales and the service industries, and for 19 year olds in the service and construction industries.

For the 15-19 year old age group, most of the traineeship and apprenticeship opportunities are in the services and elementary sales sectors. Construction also employs significant numbers through apprenticeships in this age group.

Table: New Apprenticeship Commencements in LLEN by Industry in 2000.

	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18	Age 19	Total
Automotive	1	12	15	0	6	34
Business/Admin.	1	6	6	0	0	13
Construction	4	21	49	0	18	92
Sales Elementary	12	18	14	242	2	288
Sales Intermediate	0	0	0	33	0	33
Food	4	4	0	23	2	33
Health and Welfare	3	3	0	13	0	19
Service	0	18	14	2	109	143
Mechanical Fabrication	0	1	5	0	2	8
Factory Labourers	0	4	3	5	6	18
Agriculture/Horticulture	0	1	6	0	3	10
Electrical/Electronics	0	10	10	1	6	27
Elementary Services	0	0	0	66	0	66
Clerical	0	5	5	36	2	48
Plant Operators	0	0	6	0	0	6
Transport	0	0	8	0	8	16
General Trades	0	0	12	0	22	34
Social Arts/Misc. Professional	0	0	1	0	0	1

Specialist Managers	0	0	1	0	4	5
Cleaners	0	0	27	0	3	30
	25	103	182	421	193	924

Source: Office of ETTE, DELTA Database, 2001

New Apprenticeship commencements are concentrated among 17, 18 and 19 year olds. Those aged between 20 and 24 gain a significant, but smaller share of available traineeships and apprenticeships.

New Apprenticeship Commencements 15-24 Year Olds

Age	2000	1999
15-19	924	702
20-24	376	344
	1300	1046

Source: Office of ETTE, DELTA Database, 2001

4. YOUTH ASPIRATIONS

This section provides information on the needs of young people in the local community reported through Youth Forums, and through research reports. The information focuses on their levels of social competence, physical and emotional health, self-reliance and engagement.

In the Frankston LGA, i.d Consulting provided a report in 2001 that identified a number of actual and perceived gaps in relation to opportunities for young people. These issues are employment and training opportunities, health services, recreation and social activities and leadership skills/community development.

i.d. Consulting conducted a recent survey as part of their Health and Wellbeing Status Report in August 2001. The survey was conducted in order to understand community perceptions of the contribution made by young people to community life. The survey research demonstrated that while more than half the community feels that young people make a positive contribution to the community, almost one third believes their contribution to be negative. The majority believes that young people are associated with anti-social behaviour, while it is also acknowledged that young people in Frankston face some difficult challenges in terms of social supports and employment opportunities. About half the survey respondents believe that young people need to leave the area to find jobs and activities that interest them.

The Centre for Adolescent Health has developed a comparative assessment of Risk and Protective Factors impacting on young people, comparing all LGAs in metropolitan Melbourne. Surveys of young people were conducted in the LLEN as well as across the rest of Melbourne in 1999. Findings are based on responses from 265 young people in Frankston and 245 in Mornington Peninsula from year 7, 9 and 11.

The survey found that students on the Mornington Peninsula had elevated risk factors compared to all metropolitan Melbourne LGAs in 21 out of 25 categories. The elevated risk was particularly strong in relation to “low attachment to school” and a “family history of anti-social behaviour”. Further investigation by the Shire of Mornington’s Youth Services found that most survey respondents came from only one school, and are now repeating the survey across a wider school population. “Antisocial behaviour”, “gang involvement” and “community disorganisation” were lower than the average for the metropolitan area. Most protective factors for Mornington Peninsula youth rated poorly compared to the metropolitan Melbourne average.

Recommendation:

The Centre for Adolescent Health’s 1999 survey provides a benchmark for the factors affecting the health and well-being of young people in the region. The further research being conducted in the Mornington LGA by the local council’s Youth Services should be extended across the region, and regularly conducted to assess whether the well-being of young people is improving or deteriorating across the region.

Issues raised by young people in youth forums and through research studies are as follows:

Mental Health

Depression is identified by young people as well as professionals as the most common issue confronting youth. The presence of depressive disorders is evident in eating disorders and poor body image. Young people are concerned about the occurrence of youth suicide in the community, resulting from concerns about acceptance, the expectations of others, family problems and social pressures.

Transport

In common with many other regions, young people in the region are concerned about the availability of transport. (The issues they identify relate both to the frequency of transport services and the perceived lack of security in using the public transport system, especially around the train stations. in the Frankston area). Transport is a major issue for young people, forcing them to rely on adults, parents and older siblings for journeys of any length. This is particularly an issue for young people in the southern end of the Mornington Peninsula.

Accessing Employment and Training

Early school leavers find that most employment services are unable to assist them, as their experience is that the eligibility criteria are hard to meet. They lack knowledge of how the employment services system operates (for example, the role of Centrelink).

Finding employment is generally a difficult experience for early school leavers, as they find that they lack experience, they are not aware of their options on leaving school, and that schools have generally not prepared them adequately for their post-school experiences.

Young people seeking alternative learning programs available to those who may be excluded from school find few options in the region.

Family Services

Family breakdown has a major impact on young people, and is especially problematic for young people from NESB and aboriginal families. In a number of cases, the health issues of parents affect their adolescents. There is a lack of parenting networks for young mothers and single mothers.

Drugs and Alcohol

Drug and alcohol use is an issue of concern to young people in the LLEN, as much for the culture that surrounds drug use as for the impact of the substances themselves. However, there are a number of young children at risk of being excluded from school due to substance abuse, and increasing numbers of young people experimenting with drugs and alcohol. Some also have parents who are substance abusers

In certain areas of Frankston, young people are harassed to buy substances, and the levels of crime associated with drug use are a concern to young people. This was considered to

be clearly the issue of most concern to young people in a survey reported in “Growing Up in Frankston” (August 1999).

Young people report that drug and alcohol abuse result from peer pressure, boredom and intimidation by other users. If young people are not using drugs, and voice their opposition to their use, they can find it difficult to be accepted in their peer groups. On the other hand, if young people participate in drug use, either habitually or recreationally, they feel that they are not tolerated or accepted by the wider community.

Identity and Personal Development

Young people feel the need for stronger self-esteem and confidence building. Young people ‘at risk’ frequently possess poor communication skills, which manifest as crime and anti-social behaviour.

Access to Housing Services

There are limited general accommodation services available, particularly those suitable for accommodation for young people. Centrelink payments are often inadequate to meet the costs of private rental market, and there is a shortage of crisis accommodation facilities.

Bullying, Conflict and Anger Management

Young people report the increasing incidence of aggressive behaviour and bullying experienced by young people from primary school onwards. The experience within the school is amplified outside the school gates. Violence, street bullying and gangs, often driven by drugs and trafficking, are clustered in particular areas of Frankston in particular. Violence and crime against and between young people is a pronounced fear and concern. This sentiment is particularly strong amongst males. Frankston after dark is seen as a risky environment and transport is difficult to arrange.

Lack of youth activities

At forums, young people comment on the lack of suitable activities activities, with those that are available reported to be either too expensive, not provide enough variety in the offerings, or to be not known about.

Sources:

1. “Survey of Risk and Protective Factors: Years 7, 9 and 11”, Centre for Adolescent Health, 1999
2. Frankston Youth Forum 2000, Key Recommendations, 11 August 2000.
3. School Focussed Youth Service Initiative, Service Needs, September 1999.
4. “Growing Up in Frankston”, Monash University, Youth Needs Assessment Report, August 1999.
5. “Health and Wellbeing Status Report, Frankston City”, i.d. collaborations, August 2001

5. SCHOOL TO WORK PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

A range of school to work programs and services have been established within the region to assist young people prepare for and make the transition from school to further education, training and work.

Transition Programs and Services

Most non-school based services are clustered around the Frankston end of the LLEN. Some providers offer services from a base in Frankston to the Mornington Peninsula on an outreach basis. Although this clustering reflects the concentration of population around Frankston, it means that young people on the southern end of the peninsula find it more difficult to access services.

The School Focussed Youth Service

The School Focussed Youth Service works with young people through a range of projects while they are still engaged in school.

The Service, based at the Frankston Community Health Centre, delivers eight related projects designed to support early school leavers. These projects are usually delivered in partnership with other agencies as well as the host school. Partners include the Jobs Pathways Programme (JPP), training organisations, counselling services and businesses.

The following table lists these eight projects and the schools at which they are located.

- Patterson River SC (Careers & Personal Development Pilot Year 10)
- Bayside Christian Comm. College (Literacy Program delivered in partnership with JPP)
- John Paul College (Skill development for young people in Years 8 & 9)
- Karingal Park & Patterson River SC (Year 9 early school leavers intensive support program)
- Karingal Park SC (Mentor Program for boys in junior and middle years)
- Langwarrin SC (Turning the Corner: personal development for 13-15)
- Three Frankston cluster schools (Rect-Ed: homework personal development for Yrs 8-10)
- Frankston High School (Hands on learning project; three stage alternative training program for Year 7 to 11 students)

In addition to these projects aimed specifically at supporting early school leavers, the service runs a variety of other school based projects in both primary and secondary schools that aim to develop social skills, leadership and peer support, as well as promote emotional and mental health.

A potentially significant project is the proposal to develop a common student “exit” tool for use in the Frankston school cluster, that could assist in tracking young people’s transition from school to their various post-school destinations, and generally facilitate a much better knowledge of the destinations of young people leaving school. The first phase of this project has been completed.

Jobs Pathways Program (JPP)

The Jobs Pathways Programme (JPP) provides broad assistance to young people making the transition from school to work. JPP works with young people providing information, guidance and advice on their education, training and employment options, and if appropriate, links them to employment opportunities.

In this region, JPP is delivered through Link Employment from their Frankston Office. (They also provide services outside the region from Dandenong.)

JPP have contact with current and former students from all post-primary schools within the LLEN, and in 2000 had contact with 1,023 young people aged 15-19. Service delivery for the Mornington Peninsula area is extensive.

Outcomes reported by JPP to DETYA indicate strong take-up of both accredited and non-accredited post-secondary studies (142 and 294 respectively). Other major pathways indicated are to full-time apprenticeships (86) and returning to school (62). Notable was the low use of part-time New Apprenticeships for secondary students, with only 6 taken up through this process.

Job Placement Employment and Training (JPET)

JPET assists 15-21 year old young people to overcome barriers in their environment to be able to access employment and education. The main groups of young people assisted are the homeless, those at risk of homelessness, young offenders, refugees, wards of the State, and Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islanders.

The local JPET program is run by the Salvation Army at Mornington though the Burnt Toast Cyber Café.

Joint Ventures and Innovations

The Action Project

The Action Project is a partnership between Link Employment, the Brotherhood of St Laurence and 11 secondary schools (6 of which are within the LLEN). The Action Project is using elements of the Brotherhood of St Laurence's earlier Transition Project, and Link's JPP brokerage.

The Action Project approach establishes project officers working part-time within the school and the remainder of the time in a community setting. The approach is based on long-term case management.

They assist young people develop Pathway plans, provide vocational and personal support and counselling, school-based referral and support as the person exits school, and

then post-school follow up and support, and post school placement in an employment or training program.

Employment National's "Youth Initiatives Program"

The Youth Initiatives Program is a partnership between a consulting organisation and the Job Network provider Employment National. The Program is based on establishing a communication framework between participating schools and the employment service. Built around the distribution of newsletters and faxback forms, the program links students interested in work with potential employment vacancies as well as detailing how the employment services system operates.

Schools on the Mornington Peninsula have been participating in the program. Given the difficulties early school leavers (and others) have in dealing with the complexities of the government's employment services system, making a direct connection between Job Network providers and schools is a very positive step to reducing the distance between the two systems.

Literacy and Numeracy Responses

Adult Community Education providers listed in the earlier section provide general literacy and numeracy programs that are accessed by young people.

AMES, based in Frankston, provides training designed for unemployed people who have literacy and numeracy difficulties. Young people registered as job seekers through Centrelink can access the program.

Peninsula Training and Employment provide adult literacy programs (for those aged 21 and over) from Mornington and Rosebud.

Information for this section was provided by the following sources: "The MIPs School Leavers Guide", The Action Project, September 2001, produced by the Brotherhood of St Laurence and Link Employment & Training; the "Frankston Community School Focussed Youth Services Directory", SFYS, Maria Plakourakis, undated; and consultation with council youth services staff, JPP and staff of The Action Project.

6. EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS AND ASSISTANCE

Key industries and occupations, trends and opportunities

Data for the Frankston and Mornington Peninsula labour force indicates that in 2000, there was a labour force of between 120,000 and 122,000 of whom about 6% are classified as unemployed. The participation rate is low due to the large number of retirees in the region.

Table: Mornington Peninsula and Frankston Labour Force 2000

Period	Employed ('000)			Unemployed ('000)	Labour Force ('000)	Unemployment Rate %	Participation Rate
	Full Time	Part Time	Total				
March	77.8	36.1	113.9	8.0	121.9	6.6%	61.4
April	80.5	30.5	111.0	8.1	119.1	6.8%	60.5
May	74.8	34.9	109.7	6.8	116.5	5.8%	60.8
June	74.0	37.1	111.1	8.8	119.9	7.3%	60.7
July	78.0	37.3	115.3	8.8	124.1	7.1%	61.7
August	78.1	37.4	115.5	6.5	122.0	5.3%	61.5

Source: ABS Labour Force Data 2000. Cat. No. 6202.2 (published monthly)
From Frankston City Council website, October 2001

Of approximately 114,000 people in this region with a job, 67.2% are in full-time work, and 28.6% are in part-time work. Women have most of the share of part-time employment, and men most of the share of full-time employment. In this region 48.1% of women with employment are in part-time jobs. 12.3% of men are in part-time jobs. (Source: LLENSTAT database, DEET, 2001) The region has a high proportion of part-time workers compared with the average across the rest of metropolitan Melbourne.

One of the other features of employment in this region is the relatively high level of participation in work by females.



Graph: LLENSTAT, derived from ABS Labour Force Survey, (original figures) December 2000

Employment within the LLEN is concentrated in the Health and Community Services sector, and over 20% employed in Manufacturing. Residents are most likely to work in Manufacturing, Retail Trade, Health and Community Services and Property and Business Services. Over 60% of local workers are employed in these four industries.

Location of Employment for Residents

In the Frankston LGA, 35% of local residents are also employed within Frankston, while 7% travel to jobs on the Mornington Peninsula. 42% of the workforce in this LGA are also residents in the LLEN region. Of those who leave this region to work, the highest proportion travel to work in Kingston, while 7% work in the City of Melbourne.

In the Mornington Peninsula LGA, the 58% of jobs are held by local residents, with a further 13% employed in Frankston. 71% of the workforce in the LGA are residents of the Mornington Peninsula. (Source: Westernport ACC Regional Skills Audit, May 1998, JA Grant and Associates)

Those without local jobs need to commute relatively long distances to workplaces closer to Melbourne.

Participation of Young People in the Labour Market

Table: The Participation of Young People in the Labour Market in 2000

15-24 year olds within the LLEN comprised 7.6% of the workforce in 2000. The 20-24 year old age group made up 10.1% of the workforce.

Age Groups	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Employed ('000)	Employed ('000)	Labour Force	Labour Force	Unemploy'm't Rate	Unemploy'm't Rate	Participation Rate	Participation Rate
15-24	8.1	11.6	8.7	11.8	*7.7	*2.3	59.8	77.4
25-34	13.3	9.8	15.3	11	*13.0	*10.5	92.2	56.7
35-44	20.5	15.6	20.5	16.5	*0.0	*5.2	93.7	81.8
45-54	11.6	10.2	12.5	10.8	*7.6	*5.5	86.7	70.8
55 & over	9.4	5.4	9.4	5.4	*0.0	*0.0	31.9	17.3
Total	62.8	52.6	66.5	55.5	5.5	5.2	68.5	54.8

Source: ABS, Labour Force Data 2000, Cat. No. 6202.2 (published monthly)

*standard errors of estimates are high and may make these data unreliable.

Among the 15-24 year old age group in the LLEN, males have a low participation in the labour force, have relatively low numbers employed, and an unemployment rate of 7.7%. By contrast, females in the same age group have a high participation rate, strong levels of employment, and a correspondingly low unemployment rate.

This pattern may be partly the result of the nature of the local economy, with large numbers of part-time jobs available for young part-time and female workers in the service sectors. The male participation rate surges over the age of 25, while female participation drops off significantly.

A wide spread of industries provides jobs to youth in the region, demonstrating the diverse nature of the economy in Frankston and the Mornington Peninsula.

Table: 15-24 Year Old Employment by Industry in LLEN; 1996 Census

Industry	Female	Male	Total	
Accommodation, Cafes, Restaurants	423	606	1029	6.5%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	67	142	209	1.3%
Communication	13	162	175	1.1%
Construction	350	778	1128	7.1%
Cultural & Recreation Services	163	235	398	2.5%
Education	60	278	338	2.1%
Electricity, Gas & Water	0	35	35	0.2%
Finance & Insurance	43	302	345	2.2%
Govt. Admin & Defence	687	602	1289	8.2%
Health & Comm. Services	181	642	823	5.2%
Manufacturing	633	1567	2200	13.9%
Mining	0	6	6	0.1%
Non Classified	79	152	231	1.5%
Not Stated	187	132	319	2.0%
Personal & Other Services	169	322	491	3.1%
Property & Business Services	206	676	882	5.6%
Retail Trade	2904	2026	4930	31.2%
Transport & Storage	48	195	243	1.5%
Wholesale Trade	177	529	706	4.5%
Total	6390	9387	15777	100.00%

Source: ABS 1996 Census

In Victoria as a whole, 48.5 per cent of youth jobs are in the retail sector. However the Frankston/ Mornington Peninsula region only relies on this sector for 31.2 per cents of youth jobs. Lack of opportunities in retail may also be a factor in young people leaving the region to seek employment elsewhere.

Manufacturing provides slightly more youth jobs than occurs on average across the state. Construction, property and business services and government administration also employ young people at above the state average.

Importantly, each of these sectors is anticipated to grow as least as quickly as the economy of the region as whole. Strong opportunities exist in many of the manufacturing sectors.

Employment Forecasts

In order to develop an appropriate environmental scan of the outlook for youth employment it is important to investigate the types of industries in which youth currently work and what the medium term outlook for these industries are with the region. The following table presents National Economics outlook for the local economy.

Employment Forecasts for Frankston / Mornington Peninsula				
	1991	1998	2010	Growth 1998 – 2010
Agriculture	1,813	1,687	2,028	20%
Mining	151	126	154	22%
Manufacturing				
Food	757	1,112	1,629	47%
Textiles and clothing	938	601	743	24%
Wood	193	308	429	39%
Paper	728	747	1,010	35%
Chemicals	527	852	1,169	37%
Non metallic minerals	535	256	335	31%
Basic metals	1,324	1,685	1,160	-69%
Fabricated metals	912	795	1,073	35%
Transport equipment	807	533	698	31%
Other machinery	863	859	1,164	36%
Other manufacturing	555	608	832	37%
Total Manufacturing	8,140	8,355	10,243	23%
Electricity, Gas and Water	860	468	543	16%
Construction	4,878	6,582	8,113	23%
Wholesale	2,351	2,121	2,525	19%
Retail	10,733	11,402	14,026	23%
Accommodation	2,424	3,219	4,079	27%
Transport	1,349	1,513	1,857	23%
Communication	815	640	753	18%
Finance	1,731	1,589	1,826	15%
Business services	3,518	5,071	6,487	28%
Government	3,575	3,274	3,862	18%
Education	4,639	4,785	5,670	19%
Health	5,738	7,812	9,803	25%
Cultural & recreation services	1,207	1,564	1,954	25%
Other personnel services	1,820	2,508	3,141	25%
Total	55,743	62,715	77,066	23%

Between 1991 and the forecasts for 2010, employment in six industries will have doubled in size. These are Construction, Business Services and Health, and within the Manufacturing sector, Food, Wood and Chemicals.

Major industry areas where growth is predicted in the region over the next decade are Retail, Business Services, Health, Construction, and Accommodation.

While employment opportunities also exist beyond the boundaries of the local economy, for young people in areas such as Rosebud and Dromana, the opportunities in Melbourne and Dandenong are almost impossible to take advantage of.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate within the boundaries of the LLEN is relatively low and the recent trend has seen the rate declining.

Young females in the region aged 15-24 have the lowest unemployment rate for any age group, either male or female, up to 55 years of age at 2.3%. Young males aged 15-24 have an unemployment rate of 7.7%. This rate almost doubles for the next age cohort of 25- 34 year olds, at 13.0%.

However, unemployment rates can vary markedly within the region. For example, Frankston West has an unemployment rate almost double that of Frankston East. There are high unemployment levels in areas such as Hastings, Rye, Rosebud, McCrae, Crib Point, Blairgowrie and Mornington compared to the municipal average and metropolitan Melbourne.

Between March and August 2000, the average number of officially unemployed individuals in the region averaged 7,830 individuals

It should be noted that the reclassification of official unemployment and the growing numbers of part time and casual workers have undermined the usefulness of the unemployment rate as a measure. An individual is counted as 'employed' even if they can only obtain 10 hours of work a week.

Approximately 6% of the region's labour force is officially unemployed (i.e. actively looking for work), and a further 8% is not "job ready" (not looking for work due to perceived inability to access jobs, structural barriers, and domestic and personal circumstances). This totals 14% of the population. (Source: National Economics, "Youth Commitment – Frankston/Mornington Peninsula Region", November 2001)

A more meaningful measure of unemployment is the "labour utilisation" rate. Labour utilisation measures the hours worked by the residents in a labour force compared to the available working hours. This rate is calculated by measuring the total hours worked, dividing them by the labour force and then multiplying by 37.5 (average full time weekly hours).

In 1996, the total labour utilisation in the region was about 60%. However, against the Melbourne average, Frankston and the Mornington Peninsula are relatively well placed as the following table illustrates.

Table: Labour Utilisation Rates in LLEN Compared to Melbourne / Other LGAs

	1991	1996
Melbourne Average	0.59	0.60
Frankston	0.59	0.60
Mornington Peninsula	0.56	0.58
(Highest LGA) Stonnington	0.63	0.67
(Lowest LGA) Maribyrnong	0.48	0.48

Source: National Economics, "Youth Commitment – Frankston/Mornington Peninsula Region", November 2001

Labour Market Assistance Programs

There are a variety of local programs and services designed to assist the general population, and particularly young people, make the transition into employment. Despite the number of services and agencies in the region attempting to prepare and link young people to employment vacancies, service providers report that the structure of the government's employment services system creates barriers for young jobseekers, who must navigate between Centrelink, a variety of Job Network providers and employers to obtain assistance. The competitive employment service system demands that those who use the system are well-informed, highly motivated, and have strong levels of confidence. For early school leavers in particular, these pre-conditions are often in short supply.

The following programs and services are listed in alphabetical order.

Centrelink

Centrelink has offices in Frankston, Mornington and Rosebud. There is also an outreach office in Hastings.

Through Centrelink, young people can access the Job Network services, claim the Youth Allowance, obtain referrals to schemes such as Work for the Dole; Literacy and Numeracy Programs, JPET and other forms of training and support. Youth Allowance TAFE vouchers are also available to early school leavers.

Current Centrelink data indicates that 67% of young people in the LLEN on Youth Allowance are registered through the Frankston Office, 19% through Rosebud, and 14% through Mornington. As at September 2001, there were 4,379 recipients of Youth Allowance.

Community Business Employment Program

CBE is a state funded employment program that supports young people aged 15-24 who have left school, are seeking a job and are at risk of becoming long term unemployed. It provides a limited level of individualised assistance (case management) and actively links young people to job opportunities.

The two CBE providers in Frankston are the Brotherhood of St Laurence, and Link Employment and Training, through their agency SEEL. On the Mornington Peninsula, the Brotherhood of St Laurence also offers CBE through offices in Mornington, Rosebud and Hastings.

Community Jobs Program

The Community Jobs Program provides up to 16 weeks of employment on community projects linking work experience and skills development for the unemployed aged 15 or more.

Projects have run in both the Mornington Peninsula and Frankston in various parts of the region. Peninsula Training and Employment have conducted a highly regarded project in conjunction with the Shire of Mornington Peninsula for several program cycles.

Group Training Companies

The core business of Group Training Companies is the placement and administrative management of apprentices and trainees with employers. They have also expanded their operation in recent years to include, in some cases, the delivery of New Apprenticeship Centres, the coordination of part-time Apprenticeships for secondary students and other related activities.

Link Group Training Scheme operates across the region from offices in Frankston (and also in Dandenong). Nautilus is a Group Training provider in Rosebud, also offering NEIS from that base.

Many other industry specific and general Group Training Company providers service the region on an outreach basis. The industry-based Group Training Companies cover the whole of Victoria.

New Apprenticeship Centres (NACs)

New Apprenticeship Centres (NACs) provide information to employers, apprentices and trainees on New Apprenticeships and manage the administration required under legislation to commence a new apprenticeship or traineeship.

Apprenticeships Victoria is located at on the Nepean Highway in Frankston. Two other providers offer a mobile service through telephone contact (Melbourne East Group Training Company; and MAS National Apprenticeship Services).

There is no NAC on the Mornington Peninsula, but SkillsPlus in Frankston is proposing to develop a service for this part of the region.

New Enterprise Incentive Scheme (NEIS)

The New Enterprise Incentive Scheme (NEIS) is a commonwealth funded scheme that provides training, support, mentoring and resources to assist eligible job seekers to establish a small business. Not specifically targeted at young people, they nevertheless are able to access the program.

To be eligible, young people have to be receiving Income Support or a pension through Centrelink.

The local NEIS scheme is provided by Chisholm Institute at the Business Centre in Baxter Street, Frankston.

Job Network Providers

There are nine Job Network providers based in Frankston. These are Job Futures; W.I.S.E. Employment; IPA Personnel: YES (Your Employment Solutions); Leonie Green & Associates; Employment National; Melbourne Job Centre; Employment Directions; and Drake.

All of the above provide Job Matching services (Flex 1).

Five of them provide Job Search Training (Flex 2)

Four provide Intensive Assistance to the long-term unemployed and other disadvantaged jobseekers (Flex 3).

On the Mornington Peninsula, there are three Job Network providers. In Mornington, Employment Plus, Leonie Green & Associates and YES provide services. Leonie Green & Associates and YES also operate in Rosebud, and Link provides some outreach services from Frankston. There are no Job Network services operating on the westernport side of the peninsula.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Environment Scan has identified the need for a series of key measures to be agreed, collected and analysed on a regular basis to provide a platform for the LLEN to plan and act effectively on behalf of young people. These collections will require the active cooperation of schools and post-compulsory education and training providers to establish the recommended measures and report on them annually.

1. The proportion of all school leavers from schools within the LLEN completing Year 12 or equivalent (for example, AQF Certificate III).
2. The known destinations at consistent points in time for all school leavers within the LLEN (requiring surveys of school leavers at fixed periods in the months after exiting school).
3. The proportion of school leavers within the LLEN at a particular point in the year who are not in full-time or part-time employment and not in full-time education.
4. The proportion of 15,16 and 17 year olds staying in secondary, TAFE or other education and their status.
5. The number and percentage of students accessing structured workplacements and part-time New Apprenticeships on an annual basis.
6. An annual report on the labour market status and proportion of school leavers within the LLEN who are employed (by their hours and mode of employment).
7. The ages and proportion of school leavers commencing a New Apprenticeship each year.
8. An annual report on the social competence, physical and emotional health, self-reliance and engagement of school leavers measured through a survey process. The Centre for Adolescent Health's 1999 survey provides a benchmark for the factors affecting the health and well-being of young people in the region. The further research being conducted in the Mornington LGA by the local council's Youth Services could be extended across the region, and regularly conducted to assess whether the well-being of young people is improving or deteriorating across the region.
9. In addition, a comparative audit of resources and programs providing vocational preparation and experience for school students in Years 9 and 10, compared with those provided for Years 11 and 12, would assist in determining the extent of need for programs and resources preparing young people for transition.

COMMUNITY SERVICES PROFILE

The following information on the local Community Services profile of agencies that provide support services for young people is largely drawn from the undated “Frankston Community School Focussed Youth Services Directory”, produced by the School Focussed Youth Service, compiled by Maria Plakourakis.

General Support and Assistance

Frankston Youth Resource Centre provides a number of recreational, networking and social support groups for young people in Frankston. The Resource Centre is a one stop shop assisting young people aged between 11 and 21 on issues associated with income, employment, drugs and alcohol, education, accommodation and health.

The Shire of Mornington Peninsula similarly provides support, resources and job search training through the three youth resource centres based in Hastings, Rosebud and Mornington. The council also runs a Work for the Dole program.

Mt Martha Community House provides support through a clothes lending service, and short courses for those entering the workforce

Specialist Employment and Training Services

- Operation New Start
- Health Awareness Program
- Hand Brake Turn
- MYUNA farm
- Typo Station
- Out ‘n’ About
- Work Placement

Family Services

- Anglicare-Parentzone
- FCHC-Counselling Services
- Frankston Council
- Youth Activities Service – Youth Resource Centre
- Family Mediation Service

Drugs and Alcohol Services

- PENDAP
- CONNECT
- YSAS
- Ballura Hospital-BEST for Kids
- Reach Youth Workshops

Identity and Personal Development

Anglicare
FCHC-HAP program
Reach Youth
Operation New Start
Out 'n' About
YAS

Access to Housing Services

WAYSS
PYFS – Crisis Centre
Hanover
Menzies Homes for Children
Cottage by the sea

Bullying Conflict and Anger Management

SECASA
WHISE
Bully Busters

Mental Health Services

ERMA
CAMHS
Centre for Adolescent Health
SECASA
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