



Capital City LLEN Environmental Scan

March 2011



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1. Executive Summary

The Capital City Local Learning and Employment Network (City LLEN) is one of thirty one LLEN's in Victoria delivering the joint state and federal government initiative – the Partnership Broker program. The objectives of the LLEN/PB program, as stated in our contracts, include:

- To improve participation, engagement, attainment and transition outcomes for young people aged 10 – 19 years old within geographic boundaries
- To focus activities on those young people who are at risk of disengaging, or who have already disengaged from education and training and are not in meaningful employment.

*“To this end, each LLEN is contracted to broker strategic, sustainable partnerships that support improved education and transition outcomes for young people, including increasing Year 12 or its equivalent attainment rates. In its role as a partnership broker, the LLEN will use its knowledge of the region to influence **strategic planning** and broker partnerships among key stakeholders to improve education outcomes and support young people to remain engaged, or re-engage, in education or training and realise their full social and economic potential”*

- The partnerships established will exist for the benefit of young people across all government, Catholic and other non – government education and training sectors who fall in the target age range within the LLEN area. including those experiencing high levels of disadvantage

The development of an annual Environmental Scan for our LLEN area, the City of Melbourne informs our strategic planning process. The challenge for our LLEN, given that we are located within the capital of the state, surrounds the transient nature of our population, so relying on traditional forms of data alone fails to accurately reflect or capture the needs of our young people. Compared to most other LLEN's who assume that the young people attending school within the LLEN are also reside within it. Whereas, most of young people attending secondary schools in our area, reside outside the City of Melbourne, thereby rendering population statistics and other demographic measures unreliable indicators that the young people attending school within the LLEN also reside within, this is not the case for most young people in our LLEN.

A good example of how the experiences and circumstances of young people in the City of Melbourne are not always reflected in the official data can be seen by examining the statistics from one of our own partnership program; Evolution. Evolution was designed and brokered by the Capital City LLEN to re-engage early school leavers and homeless people who are accessing services in the city, highly disadvantaged residents or are homeless in the city to transition them into further education, training or employment by using art creation as an engagement tool. A look at the first cohort of students who completed the program in 2010 shows what we know anecdotally about young people at risk in the City of Melbourne.

Age of Evolution participants

17 years	18 years	19 years and over
60%	20%	20%

School completion level

Less than Year 9	Less than Year 10	Less than Year 12
20%	20%	60%

Circumstances of participants

Homeless	Mental Health	Physical Health
20%	60%	20%

Outcomes post completion

VCAL in city	TAFE in city	Traineeship
60%	20%	20%

This data confirms what we know anecdotally from youth service providers in the city, which many of the young people who have not completed secondary school and are disengaged reside or used to live in another LLEN region in metropolitan Melbourne and also often regional Victoria. Melbourne is a magnet for homeless and the disengaged, it's easier to be anonymous in the city and it's easier to escape here. Given the very nature of this transience of our young people, we are unable to gain reliable statistics to inform our strategic plan. What we can and do – do is constantly talk to all our stakeholders, confirming, listening and observing who they are assisting, why they are assisting them and how they have focused their service delivery. Relying on data from our schools, TAFE's and universities given their capacity to attract young people from outside the City of Melbourne will not enable us to focus our partnerships to best serve the re-engagement and transitions of our young people.

In many instances the data available through the ABS has not been updated since this time in 2010 so remains the same for many categories within this updated scan. However, this version contains updated information from the previous version.

Similarly, our partnership initiative commenced in 2008 with the Centre for Adult Education (CAE), the Victorian Police (Melbourne East) and the Salvation Army; ReTale Melbourne also continues to re-engage early school leavers who have come into the city from other metropolitan areas. A snapshot of the last cohort is typical in participant profile:

Gender/Age	Previous Education	Circumstance	Transition Outcome
Female, aged 17	Year 10	Anger/Frustration – other emotional issues	Has commenced VCE at the CAE in 2011
Males, aged 17	Year 10	Drifted from school, very disengaged	Has commenced VCAL at the CAE in 20022
Female, aged 17	Year 9	Has run away before, at risk of homelessness	Is returning to a government secondary school in 2011
Females aged 17	Year 10	Was am A+ student but disenchanted and disengaged so left school.	Is returning to a government secondary school in 2011
Female, aged 16	Year 9	Fell in with a ‘bad crowd’ and left school	Has commenced VCAL at the CAE in 2011, whilst looking for a job in retail

None of the participants in ReTale Melbourne or Evolution would have been counted in the last census as residents in the City of Melbourne, neither did they attend secondary schools in the City LLEN, but they find themselves accessing youth services in the city, hence the need for re-engagement activities that cater to their needs.

Finally, I would like to remind the reader of the power of universities and other higher education institutions to play a key role in the development of our young people via human capital development and innovative systems that have a trickle-down effect to our schools. As discussed in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 2010 report on Higher Education in regional and City Development, The State of Victoria, Australia, who recommend mobilizing higher education systems to contribute to human capital and skills development, technology transfer, business innovation, social, cultural and environmental development and regional capacity building via forming strategic partnerships, whilst LLEN’s are required to work towards supporting the retention and transitions of young people aged 10-19years, it is clear our higher education facilities could be doing more to support this cohort by adopting the recommendations in this report.

Louise Smith

Executive Officer, February 2011

Analysis of the data contained in this document supports anecdotal information the City LLEN has obtained regarding the needs of at-risk young people in the City of Melbourne. These include:

- The majority of students attending secondary schools in the Capital City LLEN area live outside our Local Government Area (LGA)
- Accurate estimates of homeless young people in the City of Melbourne are not available; however, the main provider of services to homeless young people in the city, Frontyard (Melbourne City Mission), reports working with 1,832 young people, aged 18 – 25 years in 2007
- A research “Emerging Needs of Young People in the City of Melbourne – An Agency Perspective” performed by Frontyard shows that the demand of assistance by the youth presenting to the CBD – mostly resided outside the City of Melbourne’s Boundaries - has been rising and would most probably continue to increase
- The considerable range of higher education, entertainment, shopping, sporting and employment opportunities available to young people in the City of Melbourne provides a wealth of opportunities and reasons for young people to visit the city
- Most of the young people residing in the City of Melbourne are tertiary students who live in shared housing or student accommodation
- Residents of public housing estates tend to be humanitarian refugees from Horn of African countries, most of the secondary school cohort of these estates attend schools outside our LLEN area, however the primary school cohort, especially in Carlton attend government schools in our area
- The City of Melbourne attracts early school leavers from elsewhere in the suburbs and regional Victoria, creating the need for more alternative education pathways in the city
- Our secondary schools, up until a recent City of Melbourne boundary change that brought in sections of Kensington, had all performed significantly above state averages for school retention and tertiary entrance rates. Our new secondary school, Kensington Community High School (KCHS), however is significantly disadvantaged catering to students who have been expelled or asked to leave schools in the Northern and Western suburbs. Working with KCHS should be a major focus of our work going forward
- Students attending secondary schools in the City of Melbourne perform well against state averages for retention and pathways to higher education – 79 per cent went to university in 2006
- Almost half (48%) of all residents are young people attending universities and colleges aimed at overseas students
- Most young people who reside in the city work part time in the hospitality, retail and tourism industries
- On any night, up to 90 young people may be incarcerated in a youth custodial facility in the City of Melbourne.

Following consideration of the data in this scan and stakeholder consultations, the Critical Issues for the Capital City LLEN and which inform the directions and goals of our Strategic Plan are:

- Disengaged young people are attracted to the 'Big City Lights' – the City of Melbourne is a magnet for disengaged and homeless young people from all over Victoria
- Lack of alternative education pathways for homeless, at risk of homelessness and other early school leavers experiencing significant barriers either residing in the City of Melbourne or accessing youth services in the city
- Failure of Kensington Community High School to successfully re-engage at risk students and need for flexible learning options or other methods to assist the students referred to the school following expulsion from mainstream schools in the North and Western suburbs
- Public housing tenants are relatively new arrivals in the city and are from Somalia, this group are the most disadvantaged residents – parents are often illiterate in their first language and lack capacity to assist their children's education, linking in and partnering with organisations to create initiatives aimed at assisting Somali parents assist their children to learn and transition successfully to secondary school is a priority for the Capital City LLEN
- Issues surrounding young people and violence, alcohol abuse and criminal behaviours in the City of Melbourne on weekends (note these people do not typically reside within this LGA).

2. Introduction

The Capital City Local Learning and Employment Network (City LLEN) encompasses the local government area (LGA) of the City of Melbourne. The City LLEN is part of the Western Metropolitan Region under the Victorian Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (DEECD). The other LLEN's in the Western Region are: Brimbank Melton, Maribyrnong and Moonee Valley; and Wynbay. For the Department of Education, Employment and Work Place Relations (DEEWR) purposes we are region - VIC 09.

The LLEN network was originally, an initiative of the Victorian State Government. Established in 2002, the City LLEN is one of 31 LLEN's working in partnership with local stakeholders to improve the retention and re-engagement of at risk young people.

In 2009 the Commonwealth Government announced, as part of its commitment to the National Partnership for Youth Attainment and Transitions; funding for the establishment of a national network of Partnership Brokers (PB's). PB's primary function are to build partnerships that support improved education and transition outcomes for all young people, aged 10 - 19 years.

Following consultations with the Victorian Government, it was agreed that the PB program would be delivered in Victoria via an enhanced LLEN network. Each LLEN is required to develop strategic partnerships that reflect the needs of at risk young people in their region by forming partnerships that reflect engagement with the following key stakeholder groups:

- Parents and families
- Education and training providers
- Business and industry, and
- Community Groups.

As a basis for these partnerships, LLEN's must develop an annual strategic plan that details their strategies and goals under each stakeholder group. Their strategic plan in turn must be supported by evidence supplied via a current Environmental Scan. Other outcomes and objectives of the PB program include:

- Increased community capacity and infrastructure
- Drive the government's education reform and social inclusion agenda
- To work in close collaboration with Youth Connections providers.

Being the capital of the state, Melbourne is atypical in profile on most measures compared with other LLEN regions. We have some of the highest performing independent and government schools in terms of retention and tertiary entrance rates but also have one small alternative government secondary school whose students reside outside of the area. Whilst the area is dominated by the finance and retail sector of the CBD, pockets of significant poverty and disadvantage exist - as experienced by residents of public housing estates in North Melbourne and Carlton. However, the young people in these estates largely attend schools outside of our LGA. Within the City of

Melbourne there appears to be a trend of disadvantaged residents seeking education outside the area; wealthy families residing outside coming in for education; and disengaged young people from all over the state coming in for intervention services ranging from help with housing due to homelessness to drug and alcohol interventions, mental health, legal and other issues. Most of the young people accessing these services are early school leaver's.

When considering the City of Melbourne for the purpose of delivering the LLEN/PB program we are a city of paradox:

- We have world renowned tertiary institutions and vocational training providers: TAFE, ACE and Registered Training Providers (RTO's)
- Our resident youth population numbers are swelled under ABS statistics by the popularity of our educational institutions attracting large numbers of overseas students who are counted in the census
- We have more homeless people than any other area of the state
- Most of our secondary schools perform above state averages for retention and tertiary entrance rates
- We have more issues associated with violence and alcohol and substance abuse associated with young people, than any other area of the state.

Purpose of the Scan:

The Capital City LLEN Environmental Scan is updated on an annual basis. The purpose of the environmental scan is to:

- Map the learning and labour market circumstances of young people aged 10 – 19 years
- Map the provision of services to young people
- Identify the characteristics of our young people – residents and transient visitors
- Provide this resource as a snapshot of the City of Melbourne as it relates to young people
- Identify strengths and weaknesses of existing services, education and alliances or partnerships for young people
- Inform the City LLEN's strategic plan, and
- Provide recommendations for strengthening existing services, points of cohesion and identify potential future strategic planning activities and actions.

Data Integrity:

The data sources and figures quoted in this document come from ABS 2006 census data, the City of Melbourne (www.melbourne.vic.gov.au), On Track 2008/09 (Department of Education and Early Childhood Development), among others. Assume, unless otherwise stated, the figures reported in this document are based on the 2006 census data.

Readers should exercise caution in interpreting the information contained in this document as census data is a snapshot of a point in time and does not include residents travelling overseas or located elsewhere on census day. Readers should also realise that in some categories, large numbers of respondents did not provide complete information or opted for 'other' instead of providing discernable information. The other problem with many of the statistics used in this report is: for much of the resident data pertaining to the LLEN cohort – the numbers are swelled by international students on study visa's, This affects the denominator considerably given the preference of overseas students to live in the City of Melbourne. Yet – the LLEN is not funded to support the retention and re-engagement of overseas people who are here temporarily. The City of Melbourne also host many private colleges specifically created to provide education services targeted to the overseas market. These colleges have very few, if any Australian born participants but their school enrolment data and successes i.e. school completion in order to gain entry to an Australian University are recorded against the City LLEN. Compare this challenge embedded in the data to the fact that most of the young people who are permanent residents attending government secondary schools, traditional private schools (E.g. Melbourne Grammar) or completing their secondary education at RMIT TAFE or the CAE live outside our LLEN area. These factors make it difficult to accurately reveal the true nature of our LLEN area in terms of our local community needs, as more often than not; they don't correlate. In fact, apart from pockets within North Melbourne and Carlton it is hard to find a sense of local community in the City of Melbourne.

Our other statistical evidence problems surround the capacity to accurately measure the number of homeless or at risk of homelessness young people in the city. Homeless people don't fill in census forms. All we can rely on is; the City of Melbourne's annual Homeless count (once a year employees and volunteers go out at night to source all the homeless people they can find), feedback from our service providers regarding the number of young people they assist and feedback from the Victoria Police and Salvation Army regarding the young people they intercept in the gathering places of the disadvantaged around the city. We also know, that many – if not all – of the young homeless people in the city come from regional Victoria or suburban Melbourne. The early school leavers and disenfranchised find their way into the City LLEN, and whilst we are funded to broker partnerships that support re-engagement strategies, our funding model fails to recognise that the City of Melbourne is a magnet for early school leavers from every other LLEN in the state.

Community organisations in the City of Melbourne, as well as the City LLEN understand the limits of using data for the capital area to make generalisations about what is required or what is actually happening here. This is because, being a capital, many young people gravitate to the Central Business District (CBD) but are recorded officially in demographic data elsewhere. This results in high demands for intervention and education services without the resident data to support service delivery justification.

It is not possible to visit our capital without recognising the significant numbers of overseas students studying and residing in Melbourne and we congratulate the City of Melbourne council on their initiatives and welcoming programs for our young people who come from overseas.

Louise Smith
Executive Officer
February 2011

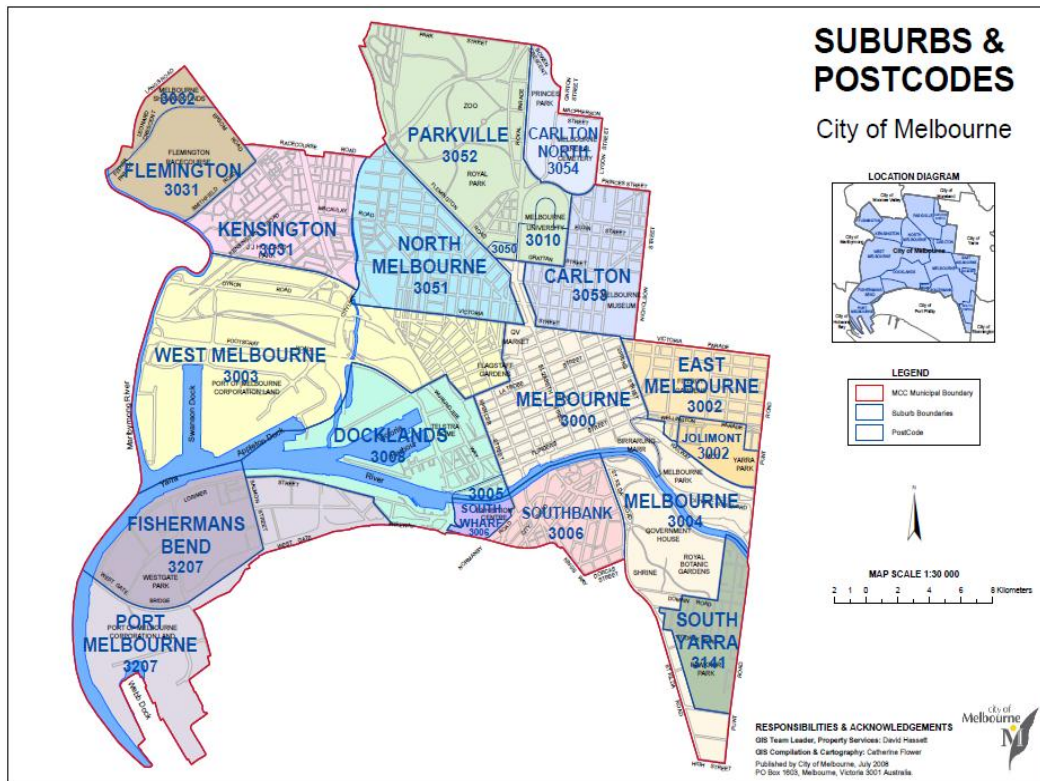
3. The City of Melbourne

City of Melbourne at a glance

The geographical area defining the City LLEN is the City of Melbourne local government area (LGA). It covers 37.6 km² and shares its borders with the Cities of Moonee Valley and Moreland to the north, Yarra and Stonnington to the east, Port Phillip to the south, and Hobson's Bay and Maribyrnong to the west. Our LGA includes parts of the suburbs of Footscray, Flemington, South Yarra, Port Melbourne, South Melbourne and Kensington and all of: Docklands, East Melbourne, Fishermans Bend, Jolimont, Melbourne, Parkville, Southbank, Carlton, Carlton North, North Melbourne and West Melbourne.

The Melbourne CBD is the major business center and transport hub for metropolitan Melbourne and country Victoria. The city also hosts a number of tertiary institutions including large campuses of the University of Melbourne and RMIT University. Melbourne is multicultural; residents include people from over 140 different nations of origin.

Map of the City of Melbourne



Map Retrieved from:

City of Melbourne statistics

Area	37.6 km ²
Population 2009	93,105
Males (2006), Females (2006)	50.7%, 49.3%
Residential dwellings 2009 ^a	49,712
Residents aged 10 - 19 (LLEN cohort)	8,688
Residents aged under 15 years	5400
Residents aged 65 years and over	4892
Median age 2006	28 years
Birthplace not Australia	37,430 (41.7%)
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	209
International student residents 2005 ^b (2004 ^b)	18,693 (18,503)
International student enrolments, 2008 (2006, 2005 ^b and 2004 ^b)	13,750 (21,218, 11,829 & 12,600)
Most common occupation of workers 2006	Professionals (40.4%)
Most common industry of employment 2008	Business Services (64,100)
Median individual income (\$/weekly)	566
Median family income (\$/weekly)	1627
Median household income (\$/weekly)	1081
Median housing loan repayment (\$/monthly)	1733
Median rent (\$/weekly)	300
Most common language spoken (other than English) 2006	Mandarin (8.1%)
Total area of parkland 2007 ^d	567.8 ha
Number of parks	116

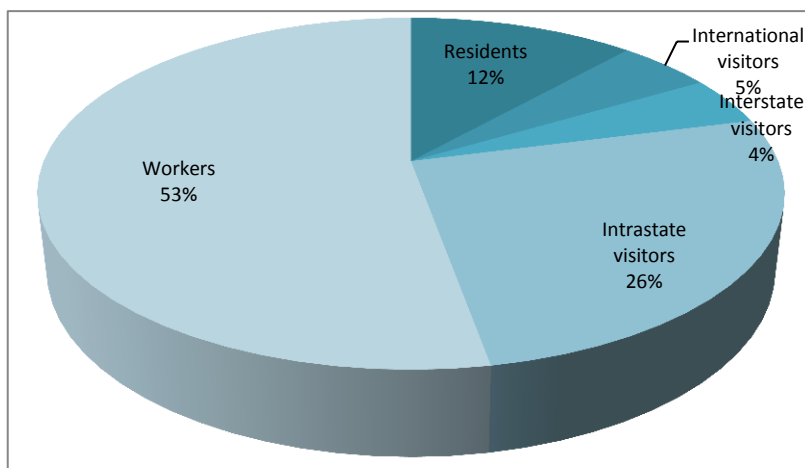
http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/AboutMelbourne/CityMaps/Documents/City_of_Melbourne_suburb_and_postcode_boundary_map.pdf

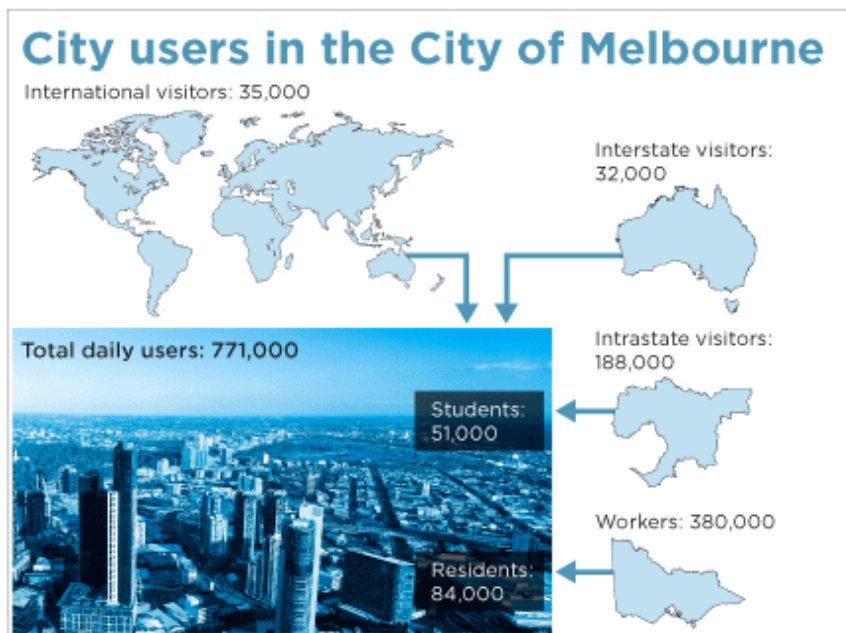
Statistics retrieved from ABS *Census of population and housing 2006*, except those specifically noted below:

- ^a City of Melbourne, City Research Branch 2007, *Analysis of population and housing 2001-2006*.
- ^b Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations 2006.
- ^c City of Melbourne, City Research Branch 2006, *Revised city users estimates and forecasts model 2004-2020..*
- ^d City of Melbourne 2007, Open Space Register

Who uses the City?

Breakdown of City users





Retrieved from: <http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/AboutMelbourne/Statistics/Pages/CityUsers.aspx>

City of Melbourne data¹ indicates that the number of weekday users has increased by 13 per cent over the last four years or 3 per cent annually. As the capital city of Victoria; Melbourne is the focus for tourism, shopping, the arts, sport and entertainment. People visit Melbourne to:

- Attend major sporting events (AFL Grand Final, Spring Racing and Melbourne Cup Carnival, Formula 1 Grand Prix, Australian Tennis Open, Boxing Day Cricket Test)
- Attend regular sporting events (AFL, cricket, soccer, rugby, netball, hockey)
- Attend performances (music, opera, ballet, contemporary dance, theatre and cinema)
- Visit art galleries, museums and the State Library
- Shop (Queen Victoria Market, department stores, boutiques)
- Visit Melbourne Zoo and Melbourne Aquarium
- Eat and drink (restaurants, cafés, bars, pubs, clubs, fast food outlets)
- Visit monuments (the Shrine, Parliament House, the Melbourne Cricket Ground)
- Attend conventions and expos (Exhibition Buildings, Melbourne Convention Centre)
- Attend specialist festivals and events (Melbourne Food and Wine Festival, Melbourne International Comedy Festival, Melbourne International Flower and Garden Show, Melbourne International Arts Festival, L'Oreal Melbourne Fashion Festival, Melbourne International Film Festival, *The Age* Melbourne Writers' Festival, Melbourne Fringe Festival)
- Visit the Casino (gambling, shows, movies, restaurants)

¹ City of Melbourne: <http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/info.cfm?top=91&pg=2297>

- Participate in sport and leisure activities (swimming, netball, hockey, skateboarding, rowing, cycling, bowling)
- 'Hang out' in gardens, parks and Federation Square

Young People in the City

Nearly 500,000 young people visit the city each week:

- 22 per cent come to shop
- 20 per cent come to eat or drink
- 11 per cent come to work
- 8 per cent come just to hang out
- More than 50 per cent of young people living in the city are tertiary students living in Carlton and Parkville
- About 33 per cent of young people live in shared housing.²

Residential Population and Housing

Housing and Population estimates by suburb June 2007-2008

Suburb	Dwellings		Estimated Resident Population	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Carlton	7,928	7,959	13,817	14,071
Docklands	2898	3,421	5,156	6,143
East Melbourne	2,898	2,884	4,713	4,599
Kensington /Flemington	4,777	4,757	9,440	9,276
Melbourne	11,421	11,828	18,150	19,136
Melbourne (CBD Grid)	8,351	8,727	13,247	13,978
Melbourne (CBD North)	2,257	2,288	3,643	3,897
Melbourne - St Kilda Rd	813	813	1,260	1,260
North Melbourne	5,454	5,485	10,900	11,154

² City of Melbourne: <http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/info.cfm?top=91&pg=2297>

Parkville	1,826	1,934	5,474	6,359
South Yarra	2,787	2,795	4,785	4,850
Southbank	6,154	6,161	10,398	10,497
West Melbourne	1,486	1,519	3,404	3,674
City of Melbourne	48,082	48,743	86,237	89,759

Source: City of Melbourne 2010

Population and Dwellings analysis by suburb June 2007-2008

Suburb	2007/8 growth		2007/8 growth rate		2008 Suburban share	
	Dwellings	Population	Dwellings	Population	Dwellings	Population
Carlton	31	254	0.4	1.8	16.3	15.7
Docklands	70	987	2.1	19.1	7.0	6.8
East Melbourne	-14	-115	-0.5	-2.4	5.9	5.1
Kensington/Flemington	-20	-164	-0.4	-1.7	9.8	10.3
Melbourne	407	985	3.6	5.4	24.3	21.3
Melbourne (CBD Grid)	376	731	4.5	5.5	17.9	15.6
Melbourne (CBD North)	31	254	1.4	7.0	4.7	4.3
North Melbourne	31	254	0.6	2.3	11.3	12.4
Parkville	108	885	5.9	16.2	4.0	7.1
South Yarra	8	66	0.3	1.4	5.7	5.4
Southbank	7	99	0.1	0.9	12.6	11.7
West Melbourne	33	271	2.2	7.9	3.1	4.1
City of Melbourne	661	3522	1.4	4.1	100.0	100.0

Source: City of Melbourne 2010

The residential population of the city is 93,105 in June 2009. The number of dwellings in the City of Melbourne increased by 661 (or 1.4%) during 2007-2008.

Demographic Profile

The City of Melbourne has a very young age profile:

- almost one quarter of the City's resident population is in the 20-24 years age group;

- the total number of male residents exceeds the total number of female residents, with 104.5 males for every 100 females
- the number of males exceed the number of females in most age groups – the exceptions being 15-19, 20-24 and the over 75 years.

City of Melbourne, Population by age and sex, June 2008

Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	1282	1191	2473
5-9	806	790	1596
10-14	805	697	1502
15-19	3390	3796	7186
20-24	10242	11023	21265
25-29	8580	8124	16704
30-34	5352	4542	9894
35-39	3622	2857	6479
40-44	2364	1878	4242
45-49	1902	1632	3534
50-54	1833	1652	3485
55-59	1743	1660	3403
60-64	1468	1269	2737
65-69	843	809	1652
70-74	608	598	1206
75-79	467	469	936
80-84	306	411	714
85+	258	490	748

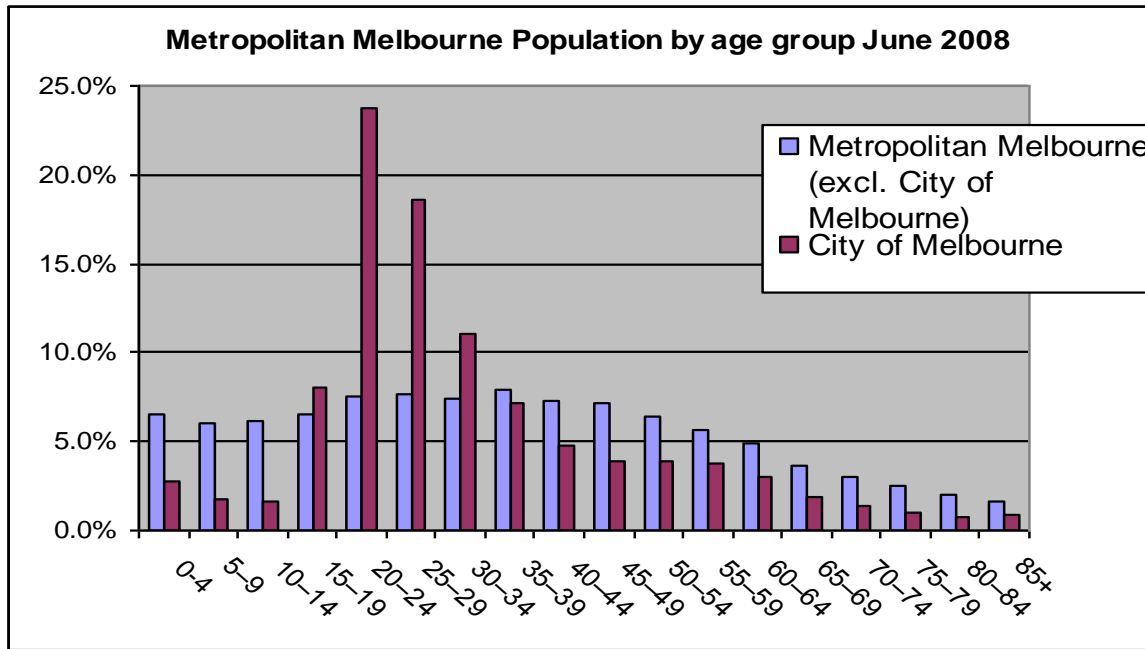
Source: ABS Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2006.

As at June 2008, persons aged between 15 and 29 years represented 50% of the City of Melbourne's resident population. In contrast, persons aged between 15-29 years made up only 22% of the remainder of the metropolitan population.

There are 8,688 young people aged 10- 19years, the LLEN target age range.

The graph below demonstrates the very different age profile of the Melbourne population compared to the remainder of metropolitan Melbourne. The main reason for this difference relates to the fact that the city contains a plethora of higher education organisations, including world class Universities – these, together with proximity to nightlife, shopping, employment and student housing result in

high tertiary student populations. With very few young families, the City of Melbourne is far below the rest of the suburbs in terms of primary school and infant populations.



Source: ABS, (Cat. No. 3235.0) [Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia](#)

Impact of the 2008 boundary change

In 2008 the City of Melbourne changed their western boundary to include parts of Kensington and Flemington.

The boundary change resulted in the transfer of 2,478 dwellings from the City of Moonee Valley to the City of Melbourne. This comprised of;

- 1,485 dwellings from Kensington and 957 dwellings from North Melbourne.
- Approximately 900 public housing units were transferred from the City of Moonee Valley to the City of Melbourne, 93% were in North Melbourne.
- The ABS estimates that the City of Melbourne gained 5,712 residents from Moonee Valley as a result of the boundary change.

Population Growth

Between 2007 and 2008, the municipality of the City of Melbourne had the 6th largest growth and the 4th fastest growth in population within metropolitan Melbourne. With a growth rate of 4.1%, for 2007-08, the City of Melbourne population grew at twice the metropolitan Melbourne rate (2%) and the Victorian rate (1.8%).

The City of Melbourne's age structure has undergone the following main changes between 2001 and 2006:

- The population aged between 25 and 34 years increased by 64 per cent
- The population aged between 15 and 24 years increased by over 50 per cent
- Children and youth aged of 5 to 14 years declined by 11 per cent.

City of Melbourne Population Projection to Year 2026

Year	Population
2010	97,569
2014	115,385
2018	132,730
2026	164,781

City of Melbourne Population Projections in LLEN Cohort 2006 compared to 2011 and 2021

Residents	2006	2011	2021
Aged 10 - 14	1502	1773	3040
Aged 15-19	7076	6706	4559

Source: Department of Planning and Community Development, 2008 Population Projections per LGA www.land.vic.gov.au

Whilst there are several caveats on this projection data, it is interesting to note that the overall number of young people aged 15-19 years will decrease over time compared to an increase in the number of 10 - 14 year olds.

- In the City of Melbourne, 42% (nearly 32,000) of the population were born overseas.
- The student population is a major influence on the City's cultural diversity.
- The largest population of overseas born residents in the City is Malaysian born
- 122 languages (including English) are spoken by residents of the City of Melbourne.
- The population data shows that between 2001 and 2006 the proportion of residents born overseas increased by 56 per cent.
- 122 languages (including English) are spoken by residents of the City of Melbourne.

Top ten birth countries of origin of residents

Country of birth	2006	Percentage
Australia	30,819	43.2%
Malaysia	3,967	5.6%
China	3,463	4.9%
Indonesia	2,649	3.7%
United Kingdom	2,568	3.6%
New Zealand	1,808	2.5%
Singapore	1,608	2.3%
Hong Kong	1,528	2.1%
India	1,201	1.7%
Korea	951	1.3%

Source: ABS 2008

- Sixty seven per cent of students studying and residing in the city are international students, mainly coming from South East and North East Asia.
- The City of Melbourne website has comprehensive information and survey results looking into the experience of international students in Melbourne.
- As the LLEN is not funded to broker partnerships that support these students we have not focused on their data. For more information please visit:

The population data shows that between 2001 and 2006 the proportion of residents born overseas increased by 56 per cent.

Family and households

- Significant numbers of overseas born residents lived in non-family households, (lone and group households) and other families: most likely due to the municipality's large international student population;
- Residents from overseas backgrounds were significantly more likely to live in private rental housing through a real estate agent, than Australian born residents;
- People born overseas were more likely (74%) to live in a dwelling with access to the internet;
- Internet is a viable communication and promotion medium to most people of overseas backgrounds.
- Australian born residents were most likely to be in childless couple households (14% of total population)

Education, qualification and workforce

Sixty seven per cent of students studying and residing in the city are international students, mainly coming from South East and North East Asia. Their preferred areas of study are: commerce and management, followed by IT and engineering courses. The City of Melbourne website has comprehensive information and survey results looking into the experience of international students in Melbourne. As the LLEN is not funded to broker partnerships that support these students we have not focused on their data. For more information please visit:

<http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/CommunityServices/ForYouth/InternationalStudents/Pages/InternationalStudentFacts.aspx>

Somali community marginalization

Several indicators suggest the Somali community is at risk of marginalization. Somali born people were relatively more likely to lack educational qualifications; earn incomes less than \$250/week (least likely to earn more than \$600/week), most commonly worked in lower status occupations, most commonly lived in public housing.

Source; City of Melbourne 2010

Small areas analysis

A comparison of birthplace data by small area:

- CBD's population had the largest number of overseas born (over 8,150 or 57%) residents;
- South Yarra had the smallest number of overseas born people (over 8,150 or 24%);
- Malaysian born residents were concentrated in Carlton (1,300) and the CBD (1,250);
- Chinese born residents were most highly concentrated in the CBD (over 1,000) and to a lesser extent North Melbourne (700) and Carlton (600); and
- Indonesian born residents were most highly concentrated in the CBD (over 1,100) and Southbank (900).

Source: ABS 2006 and City of Melbourne population report 2010

Birthplace by Age Profile 2006

Birthplace	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 + years	Total
Australia ¹	1,640	1,033	905	2,231	5,189	9,523	4,613	3,199	2,683	2,269	33,285
Malaysia	9	6	10	780	2,014	798	145	118	84	44	4,008
China ²	7	16	32	459	1,609	569	311	232	122	245	3,602
United Kingdom	21	15	11	54	222	779	510	373	418	301	2,704
Indonesia	18	8	17	596	1,330	552	50	37	33	29	2,670
New Zealand	7	17	21	70	303	793	342	168	144	42	1,907
Singapore	12	9	6	306	710	430	80	36	18	15	1,622
Hong Kong ³	3	4	18	295	660	351	87	90	33	19	1,560
India	26	12	6	72	319	559	105	46	43	34	1,222
Viet Nam	0	3	18	39	112	320	226	224	85	72	1,099
South Korea	13	6	15	76	349	409	51	18	9	15	961
Thailand	3	0	9	106	263	258	51	21	0	6	720
Japan	3	0	3	46	160	249	88	45	29	9	632
Italy	0	5	0	12	13	51	46	74	132	256	589
United States of America	13	17	11	39	95	155	86	54	71	19	560
Taiwan	0	3	12	62	191	221	27	25	0	3	552

Somalia	0	6	24	67	70	119	108	41	17	9	461
Germany	0	0	3	7	34	116	56	23	68	59	366
Philippines	9	6	3	18	59	132	63	24	21	13	348
South Africa	0	3	9	9	46	117	51	34	15	18	302
Canada	0	4	3	13	46	138	47	9	0	9	275
All other birthplaces	44	64	97	354	835	1,623	796	552	587	635	5,587
Not stated	354	239	190	937	2,714	2,912	1,278	903	821	767	11,115
Total	2,182	1,476	1,423	6,648	17,343	21,174	9,217	6,346	5,450	4,888	76,147

Source: ABS 2006

From the table above:

- the largest single (non-English speaking) group was Mandarin speaking 20-24 year olds (over 2,750 or almost 4% of the total population and 47% of Mandarin speakers in the municipality);
- there were 1,600 20-24 year old Cantonese speaking people (45% of Cantonese speakers);
- over 1,100 Indonesian speakers aged 20-24 years (nearly 50% of all Indonesian speakers); and
- again there was a large number of 'other languages' spoken in the City, each used at home by small numbers of City residents (1,100 people).

Although Chinese born residents had the second highest number behind Malaysian born students (See figure 3) it is important to note that a Chinese diaspora exists through the Asian region and the City's residents with a Chinese background come from a diversity of language and national backgrounds. For example, Mandarin is the official language of mainland China, but is also spoken by Taiwanese and Singaporeans of Chinese ancestry. Cantonese is spoken in Hong Kong, parts of China, Macau, and in some overseas settlements. Hokkien is a language spoken in China and also by people of Chinese ancestry in places such as Malaysia which has a large ethnic Chinese population

Language and cultural backgrounds

The proportion of the population that speaks a language other than English at home is indicative of how culturally diverse that population is and suggests the degree to which different ethnic groups and nationalities retain their language and identity.

In 2006 the proportion of people speaking English only at home was 52%. Only one third of people spoke another language at home (roughly the same proportion as the City of Melbourne's working population).

Language spoken at home, 2006

Language	Number	Percentage
English	39,687	52.1%
Mandarin	5,851	7.7%
Cantonese	4,306	5.7%
Indonesian	2,237	2.9%
Italian	1,111	1.5%
Vietnamese	1,022	1.3%
Korean	891	1.2%
Somali	833	1.1%
Arabic	814	1.1%
Thai	656	0.9%
Japanese	624	0.8%
Greek	552	0.7%
Spanish	526	0.7%
Hindi	522	0.7%
Malay	482	0.6%
French	407	0.5%
German	313	0.4%
Chinese, not further defined	280	0.4%
Turkish	238	0.3%
Hokkien	201	0.3%
Other languages	3,450	4.5%
Inadequately described	45	0.1%

Not stated	11,099	14.6%
Total	76,147	100.0%

Source – City of Melbourne 2010

A comparison of the top languages spoken at home (excepting English) in the municipality shows the main languages, in order of importance. They were broadly reflective of the main birthplaces:

- Mandarin, nearly 8% or 5,850;
- Cantonese, almost 7%, or more than 4,300; and
- Indonesian nearly 3% (over 2,200).
- However, key differences between the birthplace and language profiles were:
- Italian and Greek speakers are an example of the influence of second and third generation migrant communities in the municipality. There were more Italian and Greek speakers than Italian and Greek born residents in the City;
- the Somali speaking population, an emerging community, entered the municipality's top ten languages spoken at home for the first time;
- Korean entered the top ten languages spoken at home for the first time in 2006; and
- It is interesting to note that Indian languages did not appear among the most commonly spoken languages, despite India being among the most common birthplaces of City residents.

That Indian languages do not appear among the 10 most commonly spoken languages, despite India being among the 10 most common birthplaces of City residents is explained by the diversity of Indian languages which means no single Indian language gets into the top ten languages spoken at home. Indian languages include Hindi, Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Gujarati, Malayalam, Kannada, Oriya, Punjabi, Assamese, Kashmiri, Sindhi, Sanskrit, Hindustani, Konkani, Tulu, Punjabi, etc (there are 22 regional languages recognized and two official languages– English and Hindi). When combined the population speaking these 'Indo-Aryan' languages equals nearly 1,400 people (compared to around 1,200 Indian born residents).

Housing

Analysis of the 2006 ABS census data shows that most people in the City of Melbourne, irrespective of ethnic backgrounds were living in dwellings being rented from real estate agents, with the following notable exceptions:

- 86 per cent of the Somali born residents lived in public housing
- Over 30 per cent of Vietnamese born residents were renting public housing
- 42 per cent of Italian born people were owner occupiers

- Malaysian born residents were most likely to be living in share house/apartment arrangements.

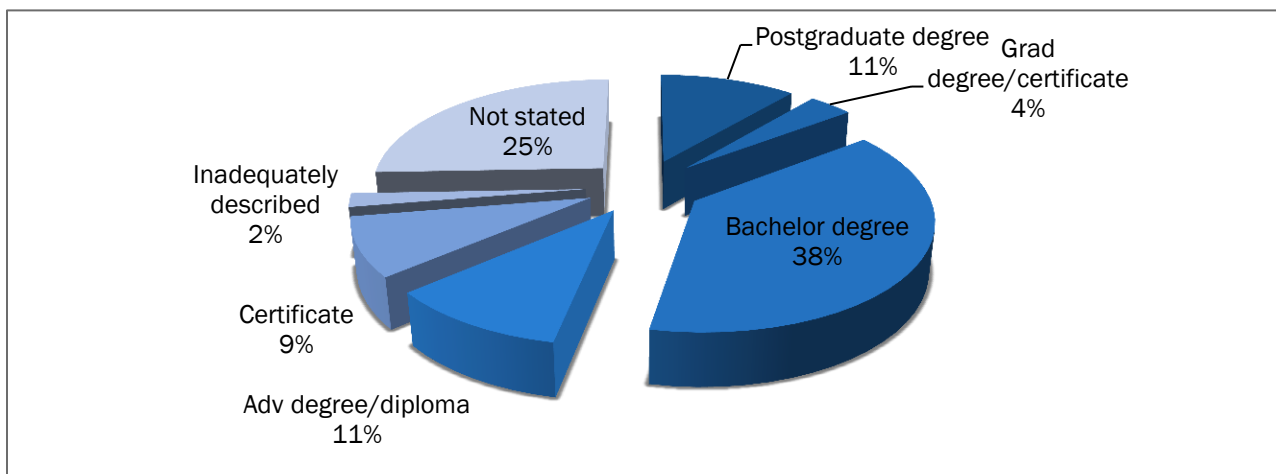
The existence of concentrated higher density dwellings attracts young adults, students and smaller households, people living in the LGA, regardless of ethnic background lived in apartments over 4 stories (most common), flats or units, with the exception of Italian born residents occupying semidetached, row or terrace housing.

Education levels

Access to a range of education and training opportunities increases the city's economic capacity. Being the capital of Victoria, Melbourne is the centre for higher education facilities in the state and enjoys a large dynamic and varied tertiary education sector. This is reflected in the resident population's age structure and the large proportion attending educational facilities. As noted earlier, the median age is 28 and compared to other areas of Victoria, the city's relative proportion of children and attending primary or secondary schools is low. The city's secondary schools tend to attract most of their enrolments from outside the municipality.

Almost half, 48 per cent of the total resident population are students of some sort (34,000). In 2006, the number of international student enrolments has increased by 79% from 11,829 to a staggering 21,218. Compared to other areas in Victoria, the City of Melbourne population is highly educated with 33,179 residents out of 67,045 (46.5%) aged 15 and over having completed a qualification beyond secondary school.

Education levels of City of Melbourne residents



Source: ABS: B39 Non-school qualification level of education by age, 2006

Indigenous Population

The numbers of Indigenous young people in the City of Melbourne are extremely small: 17 (.016 per cent) in the 15–19 age group and 36 (.003 per cent) in the 20–24 age group.

Source: ABS: B07 Indigenous status by age by sex, 2006.

Suburb Snap Shots: North Melbourne & Carlton

North Melbourne

- North Melbourne has the municipality's largest number of school students.
- Median incomes in North Melbourne are among the municipalities lowest.
- Third largest concentration of low income earners, on income less than \$250 per week
- Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Disadvantage – 957, Education and Occupation – 1127
- North Melbourne area has a high proportion public rental housing

Carlton

- Young people aged 12-25 years comprise nearly half the population (47 per cent).
- Carlton has a rich cultural diversity with a high proportion of residents (52 per cent) born overseas.
- Median incomes in Carlton are the Municipality's second lowest.
- Carlton's SEIFA scores for each index are lower than the Melbourne Local Government Area score, indicating residents of Carlton are experiencing a relatively greater level of disadvantage.

Source: City of Melbourne, ABS 2006, Census of Population and Housing, Basic Population Profile
www.melbourne.vic.gov.au

4. Young people in the City of Melbourne

This section considers the individual situations of young people within the LLEN area including their education, training and work situations. Section 5 provides details of the programs and pathways available within the LLEN.

Over the last 10 – 15 years, Melbourne has attracted increasing numbers of overseas students to study at both the tertiary and secondary levels as well as in the vocational sector. Many have taken advantage of the entry visas linked to studying in skill shortage industries such as Hairdressing. As a result over 10 hairdressing colleges have commenced business in the city, however more recently hairdressing has been removed from the skill shortage list which will presumably result in a decrease in the numbers of overseas students studying this course as a transition to permanent residency.

The figure below shows the number of young people living in the City of Melbourne. There is a dramatic rise in the number of young people as their age increases:

- 1216 young people in the 10–14 year cohort
- 6389 19 year old group
- 16, 923 to make up the 20–24 year age group

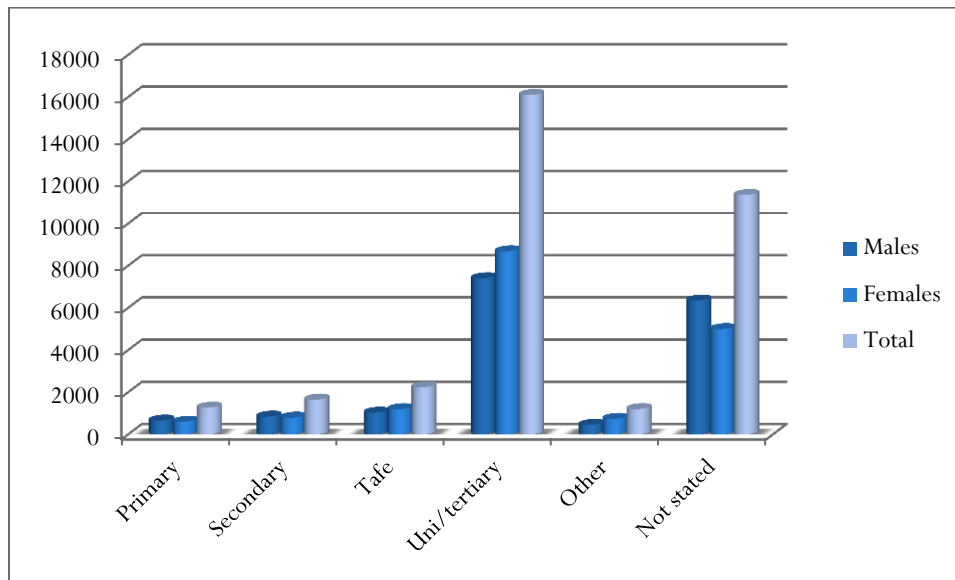
Enrolments in educational institutions in the City of Melbourne

The figure below shows the number of people attending an educational institution in the City LLEN area. It should be noted that these institutions attract students from outside the residential boundaries. Almost half the people attending an educational institution in the City of Melbourne attend a university or other tertiary institution.

Number of persons attending an educational institution in the City of Melbourne

Education sector	2006		% change from 2001
Preschool	330	1.0%	66%
Primary	1,276	3.7%	17%
Secondary	1,660	4.9%	6.8%
Technical/Tafe	2,248	6.6%	29%
University	16,112	47%	23%
Other type of institution	1,212	3.5%	23%
Type not stated	11,365	33.2%	58%

Number of persons attending an educational institution in the City of Melbourne



Source: ABS: B14 Type of educational institution attending (full/part-time student status), 2006

The large proportion (58 per cent) of census respondents electing not to state the type of education institution attended creates difficulties for accurately interpreting this information. It may mean these people were studying part time or as external students.

It is interesting to note that although more males than females attend primary and secondary schools, this trend is reversed in every other grouping except *type of institution not stated*.

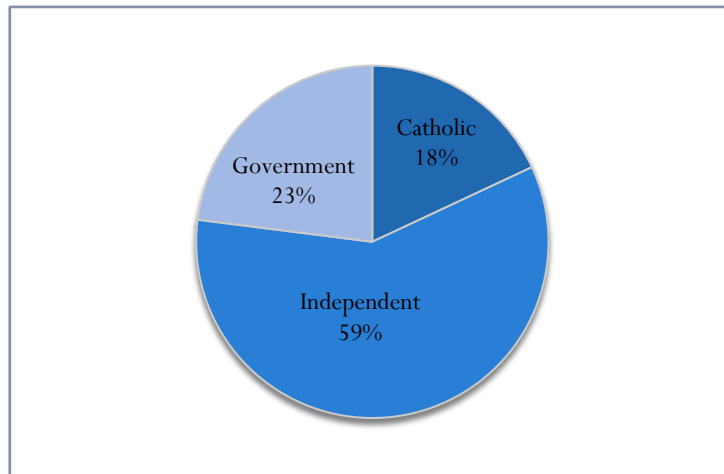
School Enrolment Data for the City LLEN 2009 (Full Time equivalent)

Sector	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Total	%
Government	234	200	269	268	292.7	287.5	1551	23
Catholic	200	196.6	193	175.2	233	219	1317	19
Independent	416	381	552	607	1083	938.6	3977	58
TOTAL	850	777.6	1014	1050.2	1608.7	1445.1	6845	100

Source: DEECD Data issued March 2010

Unlike many other LLEN regions the majority of our students attend schools in the non-government sector (77 per cent). Other data obtained from DEECD in March 2009 states that 1559 students attended government secondary schools in the City LLEN area, of these 872 or 56 per cent resided outside the LGA.

School Enrolments per Sector FTE 2009



Source: DEECD Data Disc 201

Enrolments per Secondary School in the City of Melbourne 2009

School	Enrolment	School	Enrolment
Doxa School	19	Eltham College	102
Holmes Secondary	134	Melbourne Girls Grammar	680
Melbourne Grammar	1133	New Generation College	108
Oxford College	140	Simmonds Catholic College	368
St Aloysius College	585	St Josephs College	245
Taylors College	423	The Meridian International	149
Wesley College	1109	University High	1187
Victorian College of the Deaf	53	Victorian College of the Arts	311

Source: DEECD Data Disc 2010 - 05-09 FTE by School

Educational Institutions

Young people travel from all over Melbourne to attend schools in the City LLEN. Many independent schools attract students from a wide range of suburbs and other localities throughout the state, and some schools also have large numbers of international students. In 2007, The Department of Education & Early Childhood Development (DEECD) estimates that 985 effective full-time (EFT) students reside outside the City of Melbourne but attend a government school located within its boundaries. DEECD also estimates that 509 EFT students who are resident within the City of Melbourne attend government schools outside the LGA.

There are a wide variety of schools and education providers located within the City of Melbourne local government area:

Primary Schools

School	Address
<p>Carlton Gardens Primary School</p> <p>Prep – Year 6 Government school</p> <p>Ph. 03 9663 6502</p> <p>http://www.carltongardens.vic.edu.au</p>	205-215 Rathdowne St, Carlton
<p>Carlton Primary School</p> <p>Prep – Year 6 Government school (Site of Carlton Community Lifelong Learning Hub community project: English and computer classes, playgroups, homework clubs, etc.)</p> <p>Ph. 03 9347 6022</p> <p>http://home.vicnet.net.au/~carlcomm/index.html</p>	Conner Drummond St. and Palmerston St, Carlton
<p>Christ Church Grammar School</p> <p>Prep – Year 6, Private, independent, Uniting Church school</p> <p>Ph. 03) 9866 3540</p> <p>http://www.ccg.vic.edu.au</p>	677 Punt Road, South Yarra
<p>North Melbourne Primary School</p> <p>Prep – Year 6 Government school</p> <p>Ph. 03 9329 6902</p> <p>http://www.northmelbourneps.vic.edu.au</p>	210 Errol St, North Melbourne
<p>Holy Rosary School</p> <p>Prep – Year 6 Catholic</p> <p>Ph. 03 9376 9455</p> <p>http://www.hrkens.melb.catholic.edu.au/</p>	37 Gower St, Kensington
<p>Kensington Primary School</p> <p>Prep – Year 6 Government school</p> <p>Ph. 03 9376 6013</p> <p>http://www.kensingtonps.vic.edu.au/</p>	McCracken St, Kensington

St Michael's School Prep – Year 6 Catholic Ph. 03 9329 9206 http://www.stmnlmlb.melb.catholic.edu.au/	8-14 Brougham St, North Melbourne
South Yarra Primary School Prep – Year 6 Government Ph. 03 9866 3424 http://www.southyarraps.vic.edu.au/	601 Punt Road, South Yarra

Primary School Snap Shot

Carlton Primary is located on the same site as public housing estates. Of the 97 students attending the school in 2010, 90 (93%) live in the flats and are from CALD families, predominantly from Horn of African countries. A large proportion of their parents are illiterate in their first language and are unemployed. (Source: Carlton Primary School staff). The demographic profile of the school community means the school is an extremely high needs school with a Student Family Occupation (SFO) index of .93, one of the highest in the State.

Source: Carlton Primary School Annual Report 2008/09

Secondary Schools

School	Address
Kensington Community High School Government school – non mainstream Phone: (03) 9376 1953	405 Racecourse Road, Flemington
Melbourne Grammar School Private, fee paying school Phone: (03) 9865 7555	355 St Kilda Road, Melbourne
Simonds College Catholic, fee paying school for boys Yrs 7-10 Phone: (03) 9329 9280	273 Victoria Street, West Melbourne
St Aloysius Girls' College Catholic, fee paying school Phone: (03) 9329 0411	31 Curran Street, North Melbourne
University High School Government school - select entry by examination and via residing within zone boundaries	Storey Street, Parkville

Phone: (03) 9347 2022	
Wesley College Private, fee paying school Phone: (03) 9510 8694	577 St Kilda Road, Melbourne
Holmes Secondary College Year 11 & 12 Phone (03) 9662 2055	185 Spring Street, Melbourne
Melbourne Girls' Grammar School Private, fee paying school Phone: (03) 9862 9200	86 Anderson Street, South Yarra
Oxford College Private, fee paying for overseas students Phone: 9662 9989	42-46 La Trobe Street, Melbourne
Eitham College – Melbourne City School Year 5 – 9 only – new year levels start each year Phone. (03) 9433 9973	121 King Street, Melbourne
Taylors College Private, fee paying for overseas students Phone: (03) 9670 3788	399 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne
Victorian College of the Arts Government school – select entry by audition Phone: (03) 9685 9320	234 St Kilda Road, Melbourne
Victorian College of the Deaf Government School for deaf and hard of hearing students Phone: (03) 9510 1706	597 St Kilda Road, Melbourne
Stotts Secondary College Phone: (03) 9663 3399	Elizabeth St, Melbourne & Lygon St, Carlton

Alternative Educational Providers

Berry Street

The Berry Street School, known as the BEST Centre, caters for young people aged 12 to 16 years who have become disengaged from mainstream education. The school currently has 2 campuses- the BEST Centre at Noble Park as part of the South Eastern Metro Region and BEST at the Shed in Morwell, Gippsland Region. Each campus has an enrolment of approximately 30 students, and delivers a trauma-informed education model. www.berrystreet.org.au

Doxa

Doxa School provides alternative education for young disadvantaged students who are finding staying at their regular school challenging. Students are between 11-14 years old and are usually referred by their school because their education is being disrupted by personal circumstances and behavioural or learning difficulties. The school opened in 2000 with the aim to excite young people about learning and help them succeed on a chosen path www.doxa.org.au

STREAT

STREAT is a social enterprise, not-for-profit organisation, working with young people aged 16-25years 'at risk', disengaged or homeless, providing the young people with a supported pathway to long-term careers in the hospitality industry. STREAT came from a Vietnamese model, street hawker style food carts to get youth off the streets in Vietnam. STREAT opened a Melbourne Street Cart in March 2010 and took on new trainees www.streat.com.au

ReTale Melbourne

The ReTale Melbourne program is a partnership initiative of the City LLEN in conjunction with key stakeholders in the City of Melbourne. Launched in 2008 ReTale is a tailored program for disadvantaged young people and provides mentoring, challenge activities, accredited training and personal support to assist young people gain the skills, confidence and experience to obtain ongoing employment. The program runs for 12 weeks at the CAE and includes career guidance, work experience and literacy and numeracy assistance. For enrolment enquiries contact CAE College on 03 9652 0719 or retale@cae.edu.au

Secondary Schools NAPLAN Results

In 2008, the National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) commenced in Australian schools. Every year, all students in Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 are assessed on the same days using national tests in Writing, Reading, Language Conventions (Spelling, Grammar and Punctuation) and Numeracy.

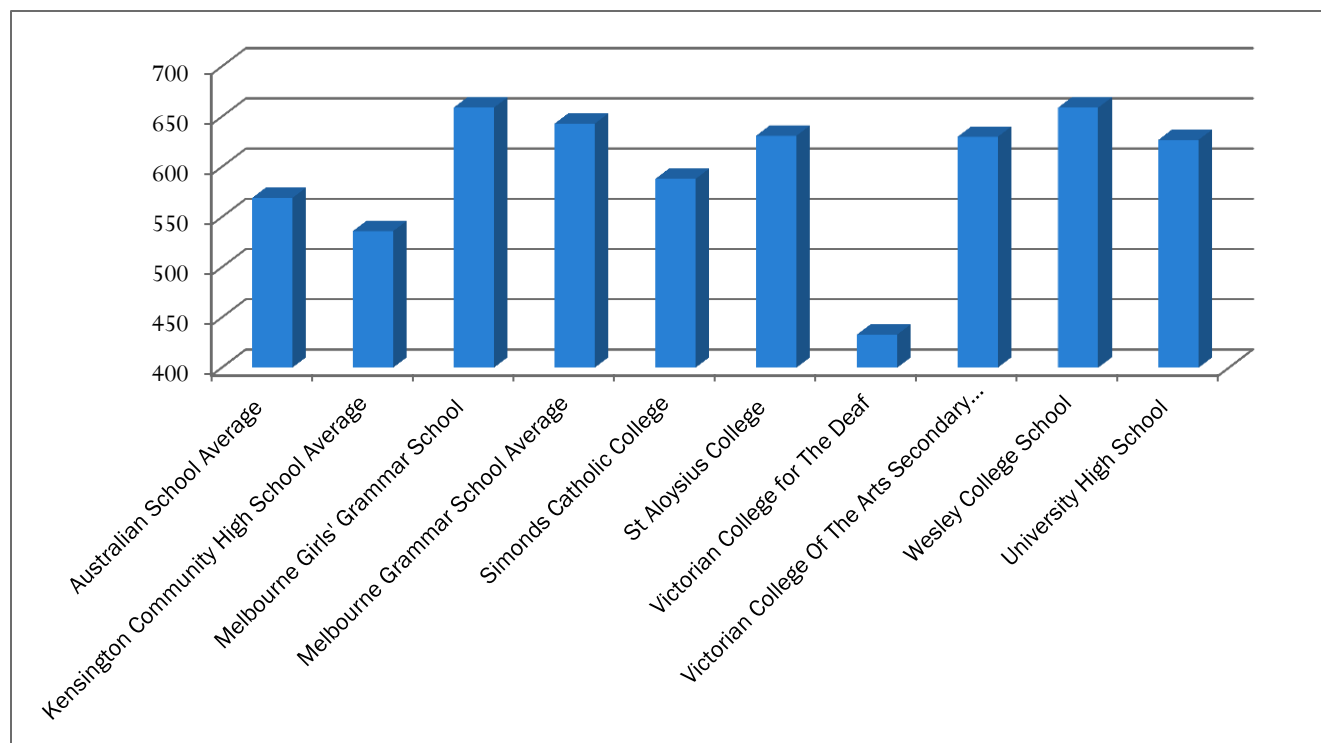
NAPLAN tests broadly reflect aspects of literacy and numeracy common to curriculums in all States and Territories. The types of test formats and questions are chosen so that they are familiar to teachers and students across Australia.

The below graphs have been retrieved from the 2010 NAPLAN results for Year 9 students attending secondary school in the City of Melbourne. The Australian School average is also inputted to give an understanding of where the City of Melbourne schools track in terms of the Australian average.

All data below has been taken from the My School Website, which was uploaded in 2010, reflecting the 2010 NAPLAN results.

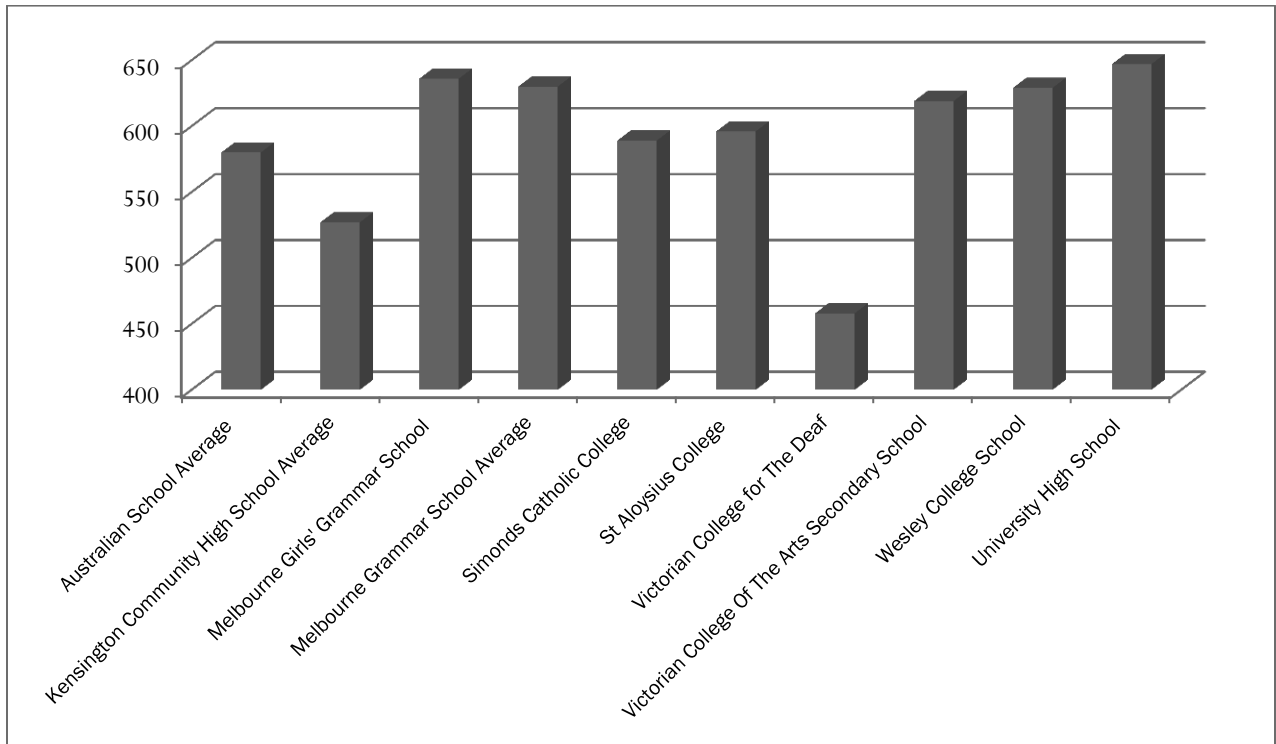
Source: <http://www.myschool.edu.au/>

Writing

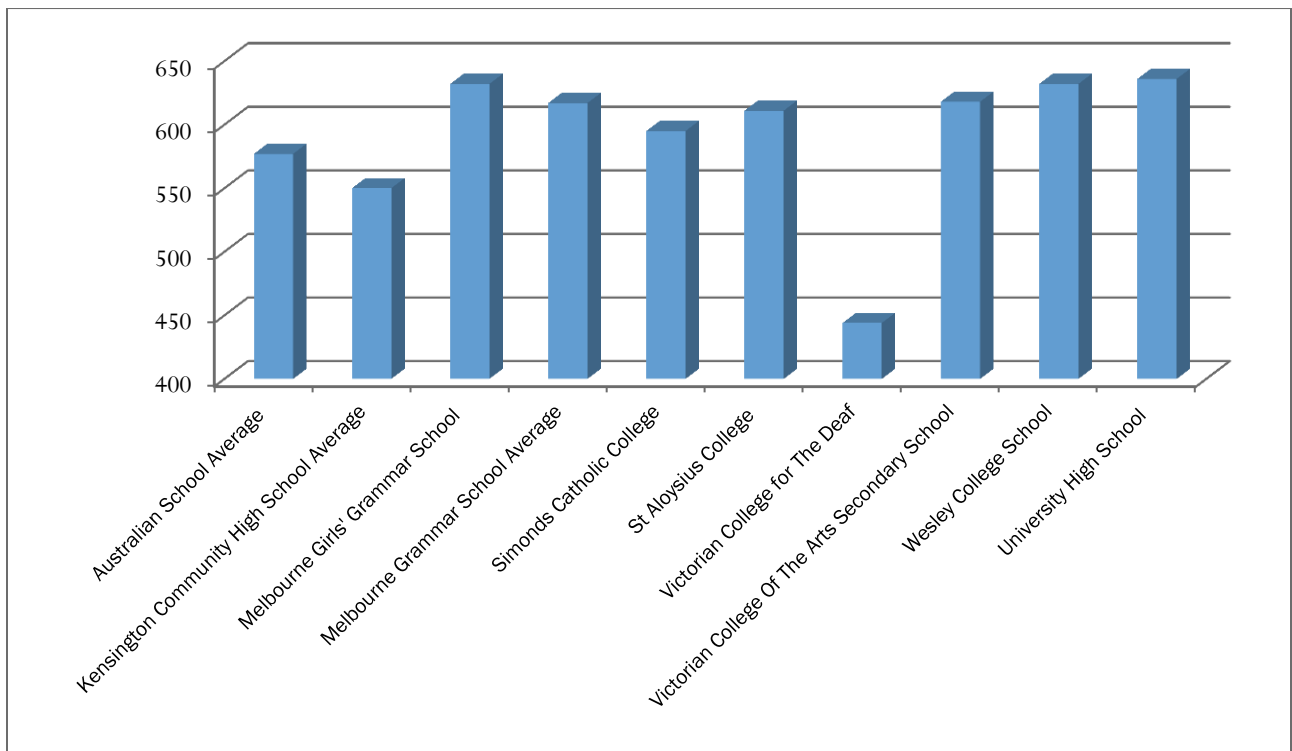


Note: That whilst the performance data for the Victorian College of the Deaf would also demonstrates a high requirement for our intervention, this school has been traditionally included in the Inner Eastern LLEN's network and serviced by them due to their location on St Kilda Road, surrounded by the City of Port Philip.

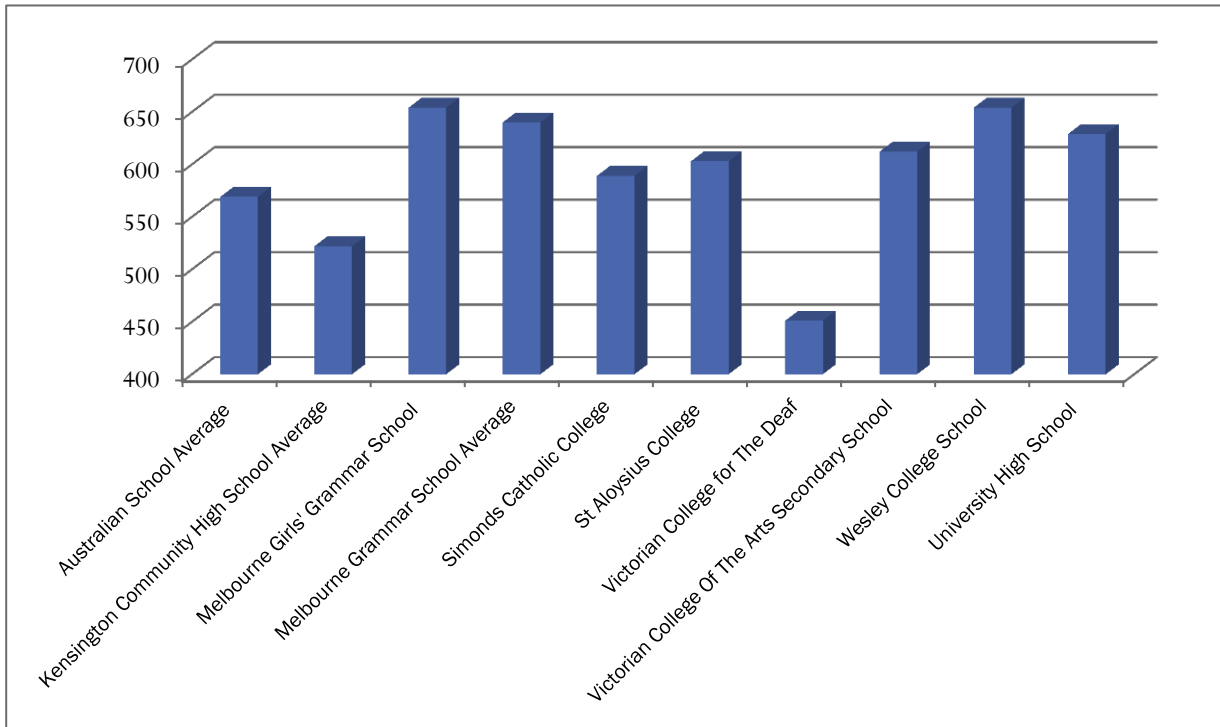
Reading



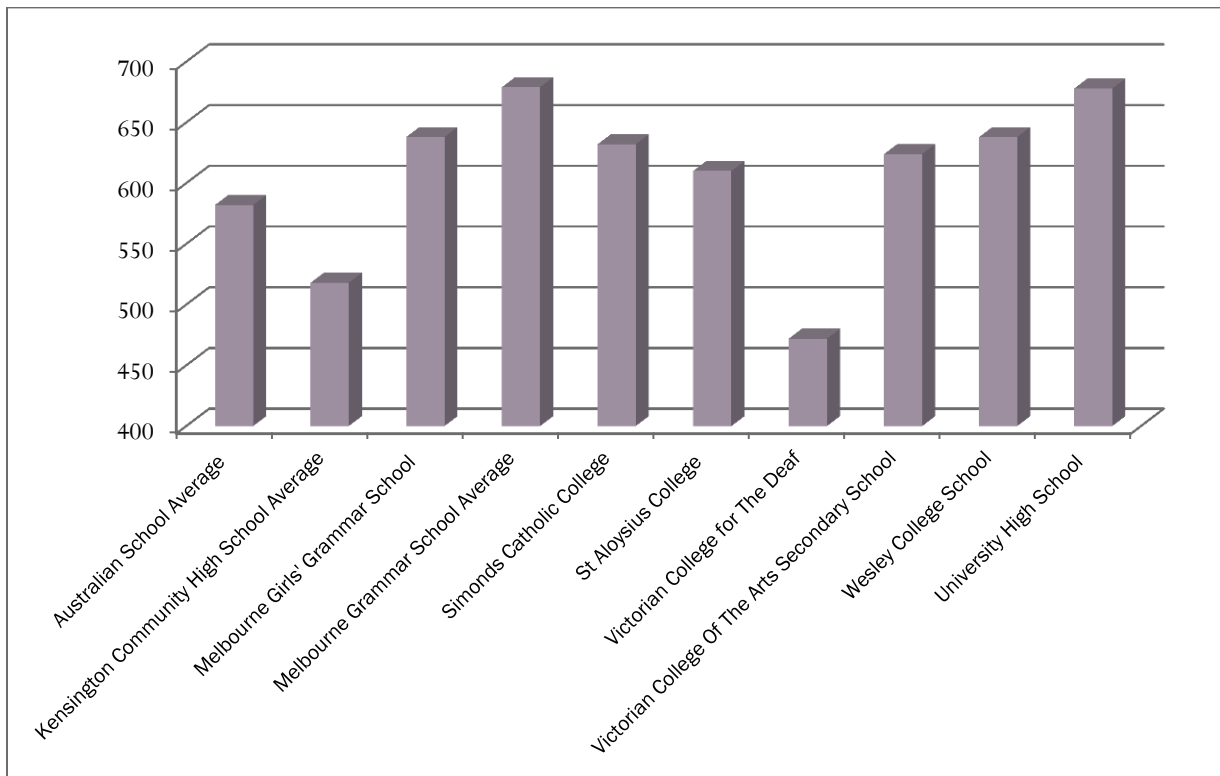
Spelling



Grammar and Punctuation



Numeracy



VCE and VCAL

Centre for Adult Education (CAE)

The CAE offers VCE and three levels of VCAL (foundation, intermediate and senior) from its central city location. The vast majority of young people aged 15 to 19 undertaking courses at the CAE are in VCE and VCAL programs. The CAE is also a partner to the City LLEN providing much needed transitional accredited training pathways for young people, including the ReTale Melbourne course where students receive mentoring from the Victoria Police and counselling support. Visit: www.cae.edu.au

Holmes College

The Year 11 Program available in Melbourne for overseas students (called “ 11 Plus @ Holmes ”) is an intensive program covering semester units drawn from three Victorian Certificates- VCE, VCAL and VET Business Certificate. It is a normal VCE Year 11 business program PLUS other skill-based units that, in total, qualify a student for the new Victorian Certificate of Applied Learning Senior – an equivalent Year 12 certificate of education. Ph. (03) 9662 5305

Oxford College

The Oxford College VCAL program includes up to 6 VCE Units, units from the VET Course in Hospitality (Commercial Cookery), or VET course in Business at Certificate II or III level, and VCAL Personal Development units and predominantly caters for overseas students. Ph. (03) 9662 9989

RMIT Tafe

At its city campus, the RMIT Access and Further Education Department offers VCAL programs that are planned to lead to vocational pathways in an area of industry need. VCAL programs available are available in:

- Design (senior)
- Electrotechnology (intermediate)
- Textile production (senior)
- Multimedia (senior)
- Plumbing (intermediate and senior)

RMIT also offer a VCAL community engagement program that facilities volunteering projects. RMIT also provides a range of VCE programs on a full and part-time basis. The majority of VCE students are aged 18 years and over. Visit: www.rmit.org.au

St Aloysius College

VCAL is offered from Year 11 and can be combined with a range of VET subjects including: Agriculture, Automotive, Business Administration, Broadcasting, Concept Development and Clothing Products, Community Recreation, Community Services, Dance, Engineering, Furnishings, Hairdressing, Hospitality, Music, Multimedia and IT subjects. Ph. (03) 9329 0411

STOTTS College

Marketed to overseas students Stott's VCAL + program is very practical and incorporates elements of the Certificate III in Hospitality (Commercial Cookery) or Business Administration, creating a fast-track pathway to Certificate III and Diploma courses. Ph. (03) 9663 3399

Victoria University Tafe

The King Street Campus of VU Tafe offers a VCAL course at intermediate level in hair and beauty. Students undertake the full Certificate II in Hairdressing as part of the program as well as over 300 hours of modules from make-up artistry, modeling, nail technology and retail operations. Visit: www.vu.edu.au

Victorian College of the DEAF

VCAL is offered at the Foundation or Intermediate levels. This program runs over two years. Programs are tailored to suit the needs of the student and may include VCE subjects, VET courses or other specially developed Living Skills programs. Subjects are taught in Auslan. Ph. (03) 99510 1076

William Angliss Institute

The VCAL program offered by William Angliss Institute allows students to complete a nationally accredited training program in one of the following areas: Certificate II in Hospitality (Kitchen Operations), Certificate II in Hospitality (Operations), Certificate II in Tourism (Operations) and Certificate II in Business (senior VCAL level only). All WAI's VCAL programs lead to further training pathways and apprenticeships. Visit: www.angliss.edu.au

Students enrolled in VCAL programs in the City of Melbourne

Capacity to offer VCAL and a well-structured VET in Schools program are key indicators of a regions ability to encourage school retention. The City LLEN region has seen a significant increase in the number of VCAL enrolments over recent years rising from 433 in 2007 to 618 in 2009.

VCAL enrolments in the City LLEN 2009

Foundation	Intermediate VCAL	Senior VCAL
45	72	618

Source: Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Authority data 2007

With a total of 735 VCAL students aged 15-19 years in the City of Melbourne, we compare favourably to other LLEN regions in the Western Metropolitan Region. From a total VCAL population of 2593, we have 28% of VCAL students. As stated earlier, however we enjoy the advantage of attracting students due to our status as a capital city, providing students with an attractive alternative to their original secondary school. The flexibility of TAFE institutions such as William Angliss Institute and RMIT together with AMES and the CAE to offer VCAL among their vocational programs has played a significant role in attracting and increasing the number of young people enrolling in VCAL programs in the city.

Note these statistics include overseas students including those that were attending the International Meridian School in the CBD which went into liquidation in November 2009.

Males outnumber females in both categories and make up 62.5 per cent of the 15-19 cohort, and 61.4 per cent of the all ages group.

Vocational Education and Training (VET)

VET in Schools (VETiS)

Programs comprise nationally recognised VET certificates undertaken by senior secondary students as part of their VCE or VCAL. They provide a vocationally oriented program of studies leading to a secondary school certificate. VET in Schools programs are typically delivered through partnerships between schools, industry and training providers, and often include opportunities for students to participate in workplace learning.

The number of students attending schools in the City LLEN who are enrolled in VETiS is quite low and accounts for only 2 per cent of the total enrolment across the state in both the 15-19 and all ages' categories in 2007. In 2009, there were 1481 VETiS students, accounting for 2.6% of all VETiS students in Victoria. (Remember that compared to most other LLEN's we have fewer secondary schools).

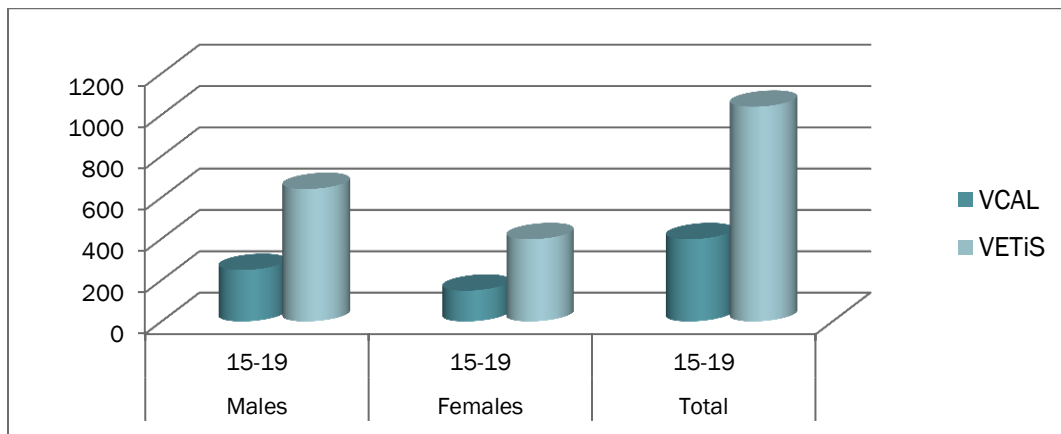
Number of students enrolled in VETiS programs in Melbourne 2007 to 2009

Year	Males 15-19	Females 15-19	Total
2007	641	398	1039
2009	885	596	1481

Source: Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Authority data 2008

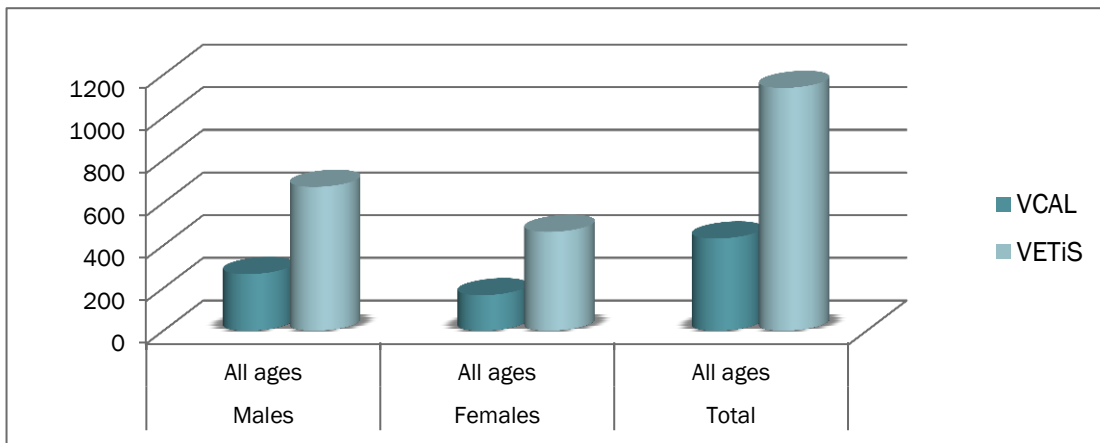
Males outnumber females in both categories and make up 61.7 per cent of the 15-19 cohort, and 59.2 per cent of the all ages group. The decrease in VETiS enrolments represents a challenge and opportunity for the City LLEN.

Comparison of number of students enrolled in VCAL and VETiS in the City of Melbourne, 15-19



Source: Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Authority data 2008

Comparison of number of students enrolled in VCAL and VETiS in the City of Melbourne, 20-24



Source: Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Authority data

School-Based Apprenticeship or Traineeship (SBA/T)

Secondary school students in part-time employment may be able to start a School Based Apprenticeship and Traineeship (SBAT) and complete VCE or VCAL. Combine and successfully complete practical experience in the work place, structured TAFE training and school studies to receive credits towards VCAL and VCE and a national qualification at Certificate II, III or IV.

The William Angliss Institute

Provides training for the hospitality and tourism industries. William Angliss offers Certificate II in Hospitality (Operations) and Certificate III in Hospitality (Commercial Cookery).

Victoria University

The City King campus offers Certificate II in Make-up Services that is delivered as part of VET in Schools.

Kangan Batman

Automotive studies at Docklands campus. The Automotive Centre of Excellence (ACE) at Docklands is Kangan Institute's newest campus and Includes body trades training, incorporating vehicle paint, panel beating and body making.

RMIT

The city campus of the RMIT University provides VCE VET courses such as Certificate II in Business Administration, Certificate II in Engineering Studies, Certificate II in Furnishing (Cabinet Making), and Certificate II in Retail Operations. It also provides pre-apprenticeship courses in electrotechnology, cabinet making, plumbing, printing and graphic arts, refrigeration/air conditioning mechanic and mechanical. It also offers general education through the Certificate III in General Education for Adults. At its city campus, RMIT offers SBATs in Certificate III in Business (Business Administration) and Certificate III in Information Technology (General), Certificate III in Financial Services, Certificate II in Retail (General Selling), Certificate III in Retail Operations (Design Focus).

Universities

Our main universities, with their largest campuses located within our boundaries are the University of Melbourne and RMIT. As the capital of the state we also attract smaller campuses of many other Victoria universities, as well as interstate universities.

The University of Melbourne is ranked 36 in the world and No. 6 in the world for the employability of its graduates. Source: the Times Higher World University Rankings.

43,143 students attended RMIT's city campus in 2008 and 25, 757 of these were overseas students (www.rmit.edu.au). Our universities, TAFE and private RTO's generate billions of dollars to the local and state economy.

University	Location	Contact
Monash University Offers undergraduate and postgraduate courses in Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences	381 Royal Parade, Parkville	03 9902 6000 info@pharm.monash.edu.au http://www.pharm.monash.edu.au
La Trobe University Graduate courses only	215 Franklin Street, Melbourne	03 9285 5100 http://www.latrobe.edu.au/city
The University of Melbourne Offers courses at undergraduate and graduate levels under numerous areas of study	The University of Melbourne	03 8344 4000 http://www.unimelb.edu.au
RMIT University Offers courses at undergraduate and graduate levels under numerous areas of study See RMIT TAFE	405 Racecourse Road, Flemington	03 9925 2000 http://www.rmit.edu.au
Victoria University Multimedia and Law undergraduate courses and post graduate business courses	Various campuses: Flinders & Queen Streets Melbourne	03 9919 6100 www.vu.edu.au
University of Central Queensland Business, IT and marketing undergraduate courses, mainly for overseas students	108 Lonsdale St Melbourne	03 9639 4500 www.cqu.edu.au

Adult and Community Education (ACE Sector)

Adults Multicultural Education Services (AMES)

Adult Multicultural Education Services (AMES) is a large provider of multicultural language and employment services; however, most AMES programs are provided to people aged 25 and over.

Language literacy and numeracy programs are provided for 15–64 year olds who are registered jobseekers with Centrelink, and Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP) is offered to recent migrants as part of Commonwealth Settlement Services for recent migrants.

The vocational training in retail operations, childcare, aged care and information technology includes workplace skills including English language skills. Some 18 to 24 year olds are enrolled in these courses.

Visit: www.ames.net.au

Centre for Adult Education (CAE)

Conveniently located in Flinders Lane near Swanston Street and Flinders St Station, the CAE provide a range of short and longer courses to both adults and youth. As described previously young people and mature early school leavers can complete their VCE, GCE or VCAL qualifications at the CAE. They also offer a wide range of short courses, accredited training and language and literacy programs. In 2008, over 35,924 people enrolled in a course at CAE.

Visit: www.cae.edu.au

Source: CAE 2008 Annual Report.

North Melbourne Language and Learning Centre (NMLL)

Located at the ground floor of the Alfred St, public housing estate in North Melbourne, NMLL deliver a range of short courses predominantly to residents of public housing and who come from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) backgrounds.

Visit: www.nell.org.au

Carlton Neighbourhood Learning Centre (CLNC)

Whilst technically, not located within the boundaries of the City of Melbourne, the CLNC are located on a border and play a significant role providing short courses to CALD people living in public housing estates in Carlton.

Visit: www.mc2.vicnet.net.au

Other tertiary educational institutions in the City of Melbourne

University of the Third Age – U3A City of Melbourne Inc.	Ascet Tafe	Australian Academy of Design
Melbourne College of Natural Medicine	Australian College of Sports Therapy	Australian Graduate School of Management
Australian Institute of Public Safety	Australian & New Zealand College of Anaesthetists	The Academy of Interactive Entertainment
Carrick Institute of Education	Cambridge International College	William Bates Academy of Performing Arts
Grenadi School of Design	Hales Institute	Leo Cussen Institute
Holmes Colleges	Institute for Design Entertainment & The Arts (IDEA)	Melbourne Institute of Tourism and Hospitality
Melbourne Language Centre	Shillington College	Oceania Polytechnic Institute of Education Pty Ltd (OPIE)
Photography Studies College	Melbourne Institute of Finance & Management	Stotts College

Note: The above table does not include every RTO that may provide Year 12 equivalent qualifications

Destinations of those completing Year 12

The following tables and figures look at the destinations of City LLEN students after they have completed Year 12. Data in this section has been obtained from the *On Track Connect* initiative that follows up students in the six months after they leave school to find out their education, training and employment destinations.

Year 12 Completers Destinations 2007 – 2009 City LLEN versus Other LLEN's in Western Metropolitan DEECD Region (percent)

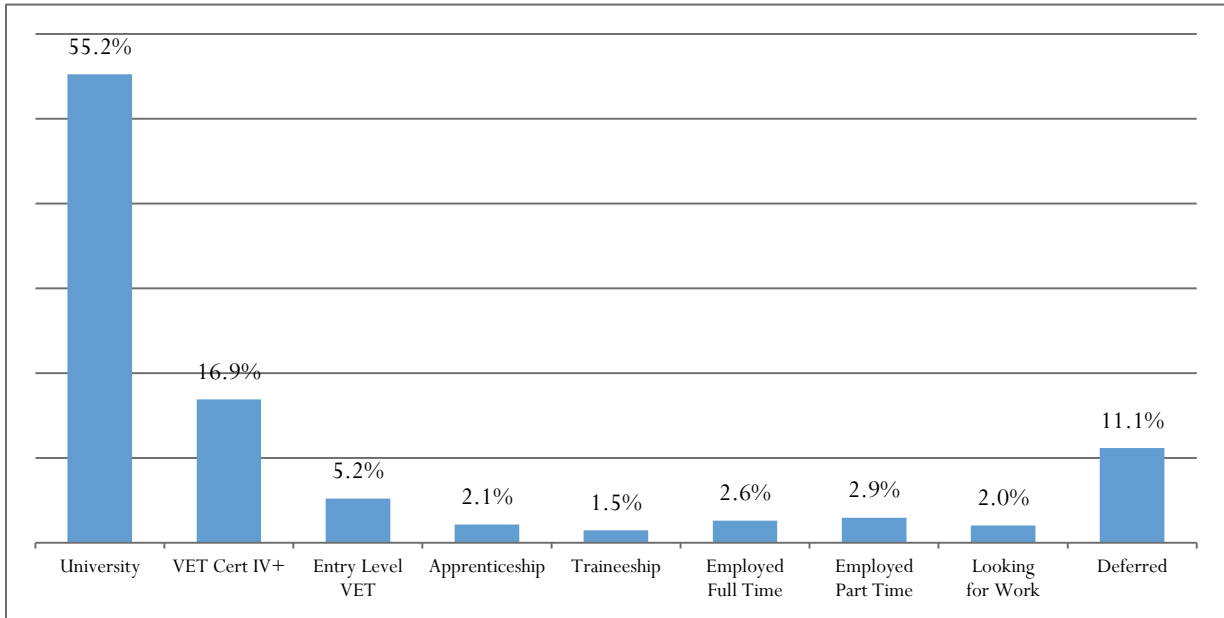
C = Capital City
M = Maribyrnong & Moonee Valley
W = Wynbay
B = Brimbank Melton LLEN's

	2007				2008				2009			
	C	M	W	B	C	M	W	B	C	M	W	B
University	65	55	44	38	62	52	41	42	56	55	46	50
VET Cert IV+	13	17	18	27	13	18	19	22	17	16	18	18
VET entry level	3	4	6	5	3	4	5	6	5	4	5	4
Apprenticeships	3	3	5	4	3	5	5	6	2	5	5	5
Trainee	1	3	3	3	1	2	4	3	2	2	3	3
Employed Full time	4	4	4	6	4	6	11	8	3	3	4	4
Employed Part time	3	5	9	8	2	5	6	6	3	5	8	6
Looking for work	2	4	5	3	2	3	4	2	2	2	5	3
Deferred	7	5	5	5	10	6	5	4	11	7	7	9

Source: 2003-2008 DEECD On Track Note, not all students agree to participate in the collection of data – the % of whom is not known.

Without comparing the data in the table above with socio economic and Student Family Occupation (SFO) data, it is clear that the likelihood of transitioning to university is linked with parental wealth and access to resource rich schools. It is also interesting to note that the highest rate of deferrers occur within the City LLEN area – these students are most likely to be undertaking a gap year and travelling as opposed to earning income to qualify for the Youth Allowance as is reported by regional LLENs. The other pattern to note is – there is no trend for all LLEN's for most measures, that is; the percentage of students studying at university or TAFE or employed full time changed little from year to year for each LLEN.

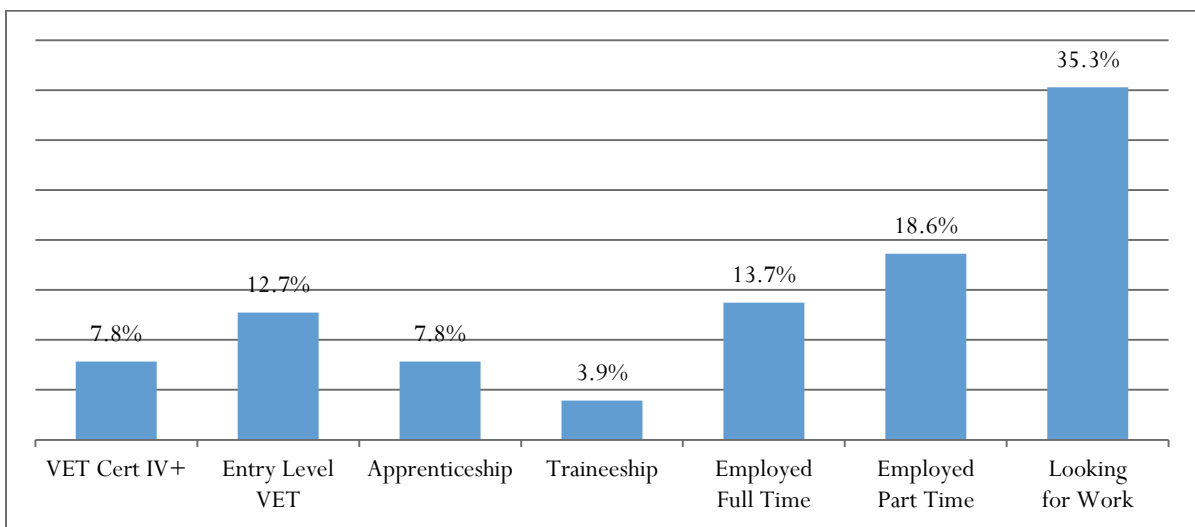
City LLEN Year 12 Destinations 2009



Source: 2003-2009 DEECD On Track

In 2009, the percentage of Year 12 completers transitioning to university for students attending secondary schools in the City LLEN was 56% - a significant decrease on the average rate of 63% from 2004 - 2008. Reasons for this decrease could include, the inclusion of Kensington Community High School (KCHS) for the first time, as KCHS caters for students who have been asked to leave or expelled from their school of origin and belong to a cohort that usually are low academic achievers

City LLEN Destinations Early School Leavers 2009



Source: 2003-2009 DEECD On Track

The impact of leaving school early and the chances of being unemployed are significant, for the 2009 cohort, only 2% of Year 12 completers were looking for work compared with 35% of the early school leavers. Other factors such as personality, family circumstance, confidence and mental health issues may also play a significant role in the predicament of the early school leavers.

5. Services for Young People

Young people who are marginalised are likely to require support and assistance with a range of personal and other issues. Services and programs providing this support and addressing the needs of young people in a holistic way facilitate their engagement in education, training and employment. Within the LLEN, there are a number of programs and services offering such assistance to young people who may be experiencing problems with housing, money, drug and alcohol issues, family breakdown, health and legal issues as well as requiring training and employment assistance

The City of Melbourne funds three major youth service providers in the municipality to provide a range of crisis, social support, recreation and education programs for young people in the CBD and neighbourhood areas.

Following a tender process in February 2009, the following organisations have been awarded contracts to deliver youth services on behalf of the City of Melbourne for 2009 - 2012:

- Frontyard Youth Service, Melbourne City Mission (City-Based Youth Service)
- Youth Unlimited, Doutta Galla Community Health (Kensington/North Melbourne Neighbourhood Youth Service)
- Drummond Street Services (Carlton and Parkville)

Frontyard Youth Service

Frontyard offers a collection of services located together to address the physical, emotional and social needs of young people aged 12 to 25 years who spend time in Melbourne CBD and are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Young people can access support in relation to:

- Accommodation (crisis and medium term), clothing, food and material aid, computer access
- Centrelink, employment, job searching, Job Placement Employment and Training (JPET)
- General information and support, family support and mediation, health and sexual health (doctors, nurses and dentists), substance abuse support
- Youth law, legal advice, transport fines, work rights
- Melbourne Youth Support Service (MYSS), Melbourne Gateway Reconnect, Youth People's Health Service (YPHS), Family Reconciliation and Mediation Program (FRMP)
- Visiting services that include Youth Substance Abuse Service (YSAS), Homeground and the Homeless Advocacy Service (HAS)

Location: 19 King Street, Melbourne

Phone: 9611 2411 or Freecall: 1800 800 531

Website: www.frontyard.org.au

The Drum - Youth Services, Drummond Street Services

The Drum - Youth Services is located in Carlton and targets young people aged 12 to 25 years who live, study, work and/or visit the Carlton/Parkville area, and features a comprehensive mix of youth programs and services including:

- Engagement programs and activities: this includes sport and recreation activities; mixed medium arts based programs including visual arts, multi-media, and music
- Professional development and life skills programs: leadership training, youth participation
- Vocational, education and employment connection and support programs: homework club and tutoring support; school re-engagement programs; employment and VET pathways; and Information Communication Technology programs
- Targeted interventions (such as case management and counselling) for young people with specific needs or health risks including:
 - mental health problems or having a parent with a mental illness
 - challenging behaviours such as alcohol and other drug use, antisocial behaviour or victims of family and community violence
 - young people at risk of disconnection from family, peers, school and community
 - young people from special needs groups such as refugee and humanitarian entrants, African young people, young people residing in public housing and International students

Location: 150 Palmerston Street and 195 Drummond Street, Carlton

Phone: 9663 6733

Website: www.dsrm.org.au

Youth Unlimited – Doutta Galla

Youth Unlimited is located in Kensington and offers a range of support services and programs for young people in the Kensington, North-West Melbourne and Flemington areas. The primary services offered by Youth Unlimited include:

- Social support, advocacy and referral
- Youth arts programs
- Youth recreational activities through the Flemington Drop-In Program, holiday camps, and programs such as the Young Women's Soccer Program, Jump-Off Girls Circus Program and Adventures Unlimited

- School-based programs such as the Debney Park Outloud Program, “Too Cool” Boys Program and the Transition Support Program.

Location: 12 Gower Street Kensington (Based at Dousta Galla Community Health Centre)

Phone: 8378 1600

Website: www.doutta.org.au

Youth Connections Program – Inner Melbourne VET Cluster

The Inner Melbourne VET cluster is funded by the commonwealth government to provide a range of services to at risk young people aged 13- 19 years. These include: intensive case management to students at risk of leaving school and referral services to support holistic intervention processes. The IMVC also coordinate VET in schools and school based new apprenticeship programs for schools in the City of Melbourne. Visit: www.imvc.com.au

Whitelion

Whitelion in Parkville provides mentoring, intensive outreach and matching of employment opportunities for young people who have been involved in the youth justice system or are ex wards of the state. Visit: www.whitelion.org.au

School Focused Youth (SFY)

The School Focused Youth Services are a Victorian government initiative that arose from recommendations of the Suicide Prevention Taskforce. The service aims to develop linkages and coordination between schools, support services and community agencies engaged in prevention and early intervention work, and to identify service gaps and develop response strategies. The SFYS based at MacKillop Family Services in Kensington services the City of Melbourne and the City of Moonee Valley. This service facilitates the linking of local schools with health and welfare services such as Carlton Parkville Youth Services and Dousta Galla Community Health Service to provide support for young people. Its role in brokering partnerships includes the provision of seed funding to assist the development of school and community projects.

Carlton Church of All Nations (CAN)

CAN play a significant role linking Carlton public housing tenants with training and employment opportunities as well as initiating and delivering community infrastructure and capacity building projects. They also provide support services for families, children and youth, including a drop in centre, homework club and computer services. Visit: <http://carlton-uca.org/news/community-support/>

Foundation of Young Australians (FYA)

FYA is a national, independent, non-profit organisation working to improve the way young people learn, the way they live and the way they lead.

The foundation for Young Australians offers a variety of programs for young people that provide a range of work experience and industry engagement opportunities, including leadership training with corporate organisations. Visit: <http://www.fya.org.au>

Minus 18, Also Foundation

Established in 1998 to provide a safe space for same sex attracted young people to socialise. Background: Poor mental health is a key issue for gay, lesbian and bisexual adolescents, and has been strongly linked to society's negative attitudes towards their sexual orientation. Social exclusion and discrimination creates a challenge for these young people which may exacerbate poor mental health. Visit: www.also.org.au

Living Room - Youth Projects

The Living Room provides medical, outreach and substance abuse services to the homeless and unemployed.

Location: Hosier Lane, Melbourne

Visit: www.youthprojects.net

Salvation Army

Provide gamblers help, drug and alcohol services, Urban mission – Order 614 programs.

Location: 69 Bourke Street, Melbourne

Visit: www.salvationarmy.org.au

The Action Centre – Family Planning Victoria

Sexual Health, medical and psychological counselling services.

Location: 1/94 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.

Visit: www.fpv.org.au

Carlton Park Youth Service (CPYS)

CPYS is based at. Funded by the City of Melbourne and staffed by the YMCA, this local youth service provides programs for young people who live in the surrounding area and in the housing estates. Services include:

- Leadership and personal development programs for young men and women. A leadership program is provided for young Horn of Africa women aged 15 and over
- A drug and alcohol awareness program for the 15+ age group
- Homework programs are offered four nights per week in conjunction with the Church of All Nations and Carlton Library to assist young people with a range of learning needs including literacy issues. These programs are aimed at Year 7 and above
- Recreation programs
- School-based transition support programs including providing young people with information about post-school options and living independently.

Location: 141 Nicholson Street, Carlton

Visit: www.carltonbaths.ymca.org.au

Mission Australia

Mission Australia provides community, employment and training programs to disadvantaged young people (and all other age groups) across Australia. Its Melbourne office is located at Level 5, 136 Exhibition Street, Melbourne. From this site the following programs are available to young people:

- Mission Exchange – mentoring by corporate executives to disadvantaged young people
- Elevate program – provides young people from a wide range of backgrounds with opportunities to enhance their employability and life opportunities through an integrated and holistic approach to skills training, work experience, social, recreational and community activities. The program partners young people from diverse backgrounds aged 15–19 with coaches from PricewaterhouseCoopers (pWC) to help them develop their leadership potential, self-confidence, employability and enterprise skills. These skills will be invaluable for the young person to be an attractive prospect for future employers
- Language, Literacy and Numeracy Program (LLNP) – designed to improve the reading, writing and numeracy skills of jobseekers to enhance employability

Orygen Youth Health

Orygen Youth Health (OYH) is Australia's largest youth focused mental health organisation, it provides specialist mental health clinical services, an internationally renowned youth mental health research centre and a youth mental health training and communications program.

Location: 35 Poplar Road, Parkville

Phone: 9342 2800 or for Triage services - 1800 888 320.

YWCA

Provides a range of programs and services for young women, including:

- Girlstorey is a community arts program in music, drama and art for young women aged between 15 and 30 years
- Women@work provides vocational placement and job training. The program targets those who have difficulties with jobseeking and who may come from CALD, Indigenous or refugee backgrounds.

Many women participating in the programs are likely to be homeless, unemployed and early school leavers, and they may have mental health issues or be survivors of family violence or sexual assault. Women are referred from a wide range of services through the metropolitan area and many come from the inner suburbs.

Located: 141 Leicester Street, Carlton

Website: <http://www.ywca.net>

Refugee Services

Asylum Seeker Resource Centre

The Asylum Seeker Resource Centre, located in West Melbourne, offers holistic support and extensive programs and services for refugees and asylum seekers including legal advice and advocacy, health, material aid, counselling, casework, ESL classes, detention outreach programs, friendship and home tutoring programs, employment and social and recreational programs. While there are no programs specifically targeting young people, all programs can be accessed by all age groups.

In addition to the employment service, the Asylum Seeker Resource Centre offers a counselling program to assist young people to deal with issues such as torture, grief and loss and abuse. It also provides a free health clinic and ESL classes.

Centre for Multicultural Youth

The Centre for Multicultural Youth (CMY) is a state-wide, community-based organisation. It undertakes policy development, sectoral support and community education and manages programs to improve opportunities for young people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. The CMY runs a range of specialist programs for young people including:

- Multicultural Youth Mentoring Project.
- Newly Arrived Youth Support Services.
- Multicultural Sport and Recreation program providing linkages for young people.
- Refugee Youth Resettlement Team.
- State-wide Multicultural Youth Issues Network (SMYIN)
- Young Leaders of Today Leadership Program.
- Youth Referral and Independent Person Program

Located: 304 Drummond St

Phone: 9340 3700

Visit: www.cmy.net.au

Crisis Accommodation and Transitional Housing

In addition to the MYSS, which operates out of Frontyard in the CBD, a number of other services provide accommodation in or near the LLEN area:

Wombat Housing and Support Services

Wombat Housing and Support Services in North Melbourne provides access to rooming houses and links to a range of services for single men and women aged 15–24 years with or without children

Flagstaff

Flagstaff in West Melbourne offers short-term accommodation for single men and access to a variety of services

Stopover Youth Housing

Stopover Youth Housing in Carlton provides supported accommodation for those aged 16–25 years

Ozanam House

Ozanam House in North Melbourne offers short-term accommodation for single men aged 18 and over and access to some services

Open Door Hostel

Open Door Hostel in North Melbourne provides hostel accommodation for males aged 18 and over

Hanover Southbank

Hanover Southbank in South Melbourne provides short-term accommodation for men and women and access to a range of services.

Employment and Transition Programs and Services

For young people seeking work, links to employment and training opportunities will often be made through employment agencies. Some of these agencies provide assistance or referrals for large numbers of young people. This section examines the employment services available within the City LLEN area as well as other programs and services providing holistic support to marginalised young people with a range of needs

General recruitment providers

The CBD contains a vast number of recruitment providers. In January 2010, the electronic version of the Yellow Pages listed 511 businesses that are located in, or provide services to, the CBD. Some services recruit and place staff with specialist skills in professions such as banking, finance, human resources, engineering and the law. Some offer a service specifically targeting young graduates. Others recruit and place support staff of a more generalist nature including cleaning, sales, customer service and call centre staff.

Fitted for Work

Helps long term unemployed and disadvantaged women obtain work, maintain employment and become financially independent.

Located: Level 2,535 Flinders Lane, Melbourne

Phone: (03) 9620 5533.

Job Services Australia Providers

Young people regardless of their status as a welfare recipient are entitled to receive job search and placement assistance from Job Services Australia providers.

IPA Personnel

Level 3, Bank House
11 Bank Place
Melbourne 3000
9601 6111

Melbourne City Mission

19 King Street
Melbourne, 3000
9611 2411

ASCO

197 Flemington Road
North Melbourne, 3051
93212990

New Enterprise Incentive Scheme (NEIS)

The New Enterprise Incentive Scheme is a program that assists unemployed people in setting up their own independent business. It is run by the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations. NEIS is delivered by RMIT, Level 6, 239 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

The Slingshot Community Enterprise and Employment Centre (SCEEC) provides information on employment, self-employment and training to welcomes young people who are disadvantaged and/or disengaged from employment education and training. Although located in North Fitzroy, SCEEC works with young people from the CBD and northern and western regions.

The Big Issue

The Big Issue Australia provides training to homeless and unemployed people to sell magazine earning 50 per cent of the cover price of each issue they sell. The magazine is located behind the Wesley church on Lonsdale Street, between Russell and Exhibition Streets, Melbourne.

Migrant and refugee employment services

The following providers offer employment services to migrants and refugees:

- The Asylum Seeker Resource Centre in West Melbourne runs an employment service to assist asylum seekers on bridging visas and temporary protection visas gain employment in Australia. Located: 12 Batman St, West Melbourne.
Ph. (03) 9326 6066

- The Vietnamese Welfare Resource Centre in Flemington provides student placements and work experience opportunities for young Vietnamese people.
Located: Ground Floor, 55 Holland Court, Flemington.
Ph. (03) 9376 2033.

People with Disability

Specialist services are available to assist disabled people, including young people, into employment by the following providers:

SensWide Employment Service

Offers additional support to jobseekers who are hearing impaired, vision impaired, deaf and blind. It offers job search, placement, training and support for those over 16 years.

Located: Level 7, 34 Queens Street, Melbourne

Phone: (03) 9015 5155

The WISE Disability Employment Service

Provides employment placement and other services to assist young people and adults with a disability.

Located Level 3, 200 Arden Street, North Melbourne

Phone: (03) 8329 8800

CRS Australia

Offers rehabilitation, training and support to assist those with a disability or injury (including ABI) to keep or find employment.

Melbourne Central Tower, Level 49, 360 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne,

Phone: (03) 9815 8300.

Apprenticeships

Although these services tend to deal with employers rather than with young people directly, a number are active in promoting apprenticeships and traineeships within schools and provide information and support to apprentices and trainees as well as employers. Providers in the City of Melbourne are:

<p>Apprenticeships Group Australia Level 14, 303 Collins Street Melbourne Vic 3000 03) 9613 6700</p>	<p>MEGT Level 1, 108 Flinders Street Melbourne Vic 3000 1300 365 022</p>
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<p>VECCI Industry House 466 Albert Street Melbourne Vic 3000 (03) 8662 5333</p>	<p>Jobs Plus (Victoria University) Shop 3, 300 Flinders Street Melbourne Vic 3000 (03) 9919 1414</p>
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Jobs Capacity Assessor (JCA's) Providers

JCA's provide short term psychological or physical wellness interventions aimed at assisting unemployed people to become job ready.

- Advanced Personnel Management
Level 4, 160 Queen St, Melbourne,
Phone: (03) 8643 6500
- Mission Australia
Level 5, 136 Exhibition Street, Melbourne
Phone: (03) 8615 2200
- Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service
Melbourne Central Tower, Level 49, 360 Elizabeth St, Melbourne.
Phone: (03) 9815 8300

Skills Stores

Set up by the State Government, Skills Stores can refer people to a registered training organisation as well as a skills profile that builds on your on the job experience so that a person's skills can be formally acknowledged through a recognition of prior learning assessment.
Location: Central Melbourne Skill Store at Victoria University, 225 King Street, Melbourne.
Phone (03) 9919 7886

6. Labour Force

The Victorian economy has been steadily moving away from its traditional manufacturing base to focus on services. Over the last decade, the main source of employment growth has occurred in professional occupations in the government, administration, the education and health sectors, leading to significant demands for higher skilled workers.

- In Victoria, there is an estimated shortfall of 96,000 bachelor degree completions, and;
- 10,000 post graduate degree completions up to 2010 (Lee Dow, et al, 2009)

The OCED Report; Higher Education in Regional and City Development, The State of victoria (2010. P.26) discusses the results of a survey of CEO's (performed by Australian Industry Group (AIG) in 2008) who report a serious mismatch between actual skills of graduated and the needs of the labour markets, they said:

- Problem solving is rated as the most important soft skill (31.7%)
- Communication is rated at the second most important soft skill (25.8%)
- Adapting to change is the thirist most important soft skill for graduates (18.9%)
- Teamwork is the fourth most important soft skill for graduates (18.9%)

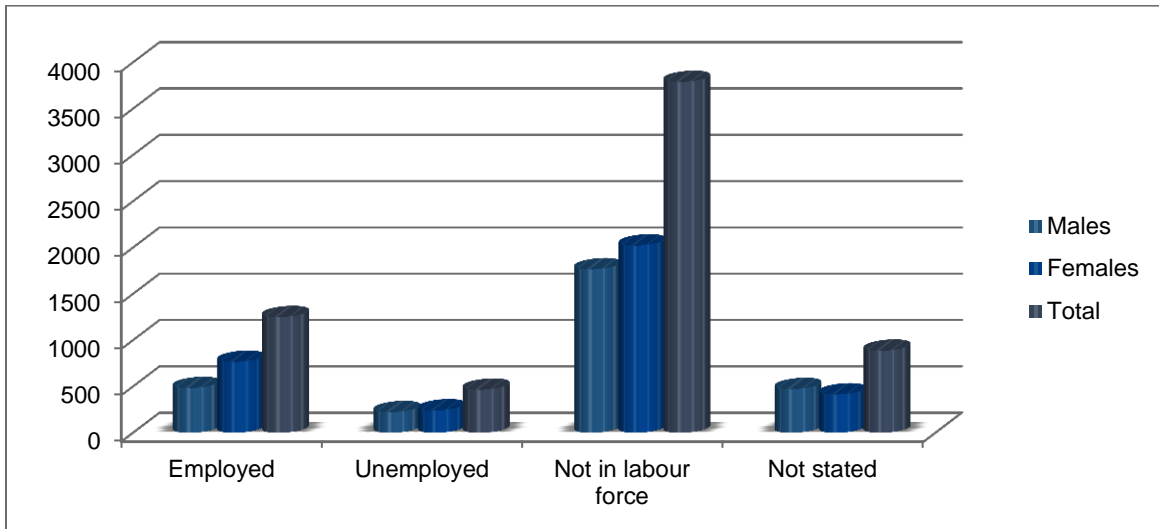
Nearly half of the respondents reported that nearly half of their graduates lacked the skills needed to adapt to change and more than half of the firms who responded to the AIG survey and who had arranged staff to undertake to undertake training for up skilling or re-skilling believe it has not provided them with the skills needed to take advantage of emerging technologies.

Educational services remain Victoria's strongest export and depending on the source, 4.9 billion (crikey.com.au), 3.5billion (City of Darebin) or 3 billion (Australian Policy Online) is worth a considerable amount to the Victorian economy. A third of higher education students are from overseas.

Labour Force Status of Young People

As shown in the figure below (from 2006 Census data) the majority (59 per cent) of young people aged 15 to 19 who are resident in the City LLEN are not in the labour force because they are studying on a full-time basis. Of those in the labour force, roughly three-quarters of the 15-19 cohort are employed on a full- or part-time basis, while 27 per cent are unemployed and seeking work.

Labour force status of those aged 15-19

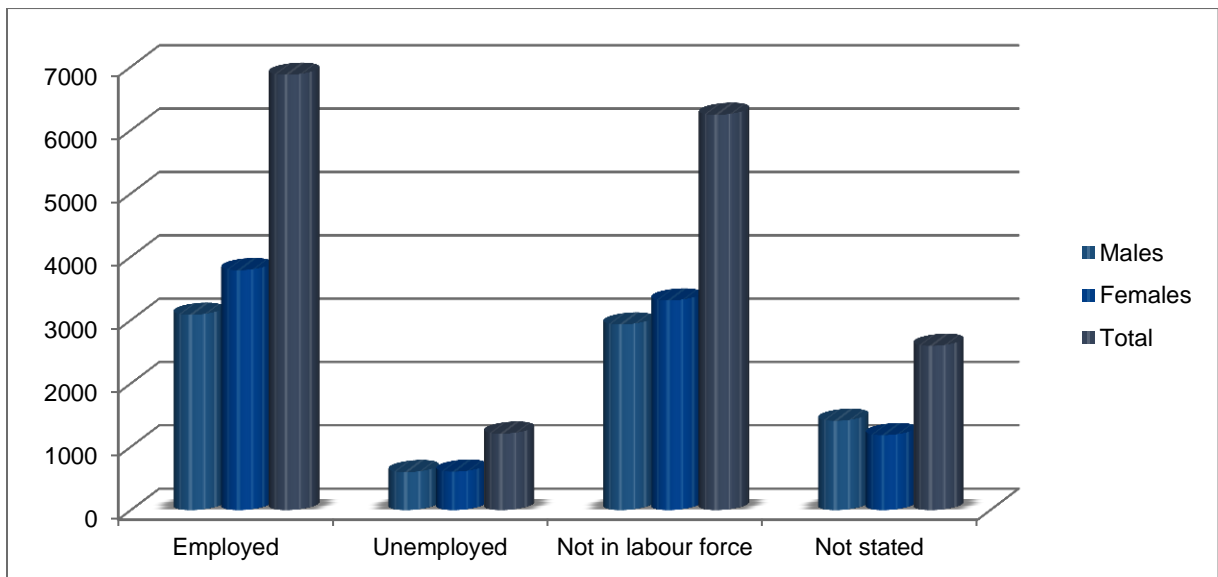


Employed = full time, part time, hours not stated.

Source: ABS: B41 Labour force status, 2006

Among young adults aged 20-24 years, 85 per cent in the labour force are working on a full- or part-time basis, and 15 per cent are unemployed and seeking work. In comparison, the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) labour market data for the 2007 December quarter shows the unemployment rate for the labour market of Melbourne (the boundaries of which do not match the LGA's) to be 4.2 per cent (www.dewr.gov.au).

Labour force status of those aged 20-24



Employed = full time, part time, hours not stated. Source: ABS: B41 Labour force status, 2006

Again, women outnumbered men in every category except *labour force status not stated*. This indicates that although more women than men are employed, there are also more women than men who are unemployed or not in the labour force.

Growth

The City of Melbourne continues to outstrip the rest of metropolitan Melbourne in many economic growth factors. Between 2006 and 2008, total employment increased by 14 per cent, (just over 50,000 employees), compared to 5.2 per cent employment growth in metropolitan Melbourne. In the 2004-2006 period the total employment in the City of Melbourne increased by 10 per cent, or just over 33,500 employees, compared to 5.4 per cent employment growth in Melbourne.

Of the 50,000 new jobs in the two years to 2008, around 30,000 were full-time, increasing total full-time employment by 12 per cent from 240,000 to 270,000. Part-time, casual and contract employment grew by 17 per cent, from 122,000 to 143,000.

The City of Melbourne has 15,305 establishments (business locations) – 1,445 more than in 2006. The number of residential apartments in the City of Melbourne increased by almost 4,500 over the past two years, with most of the growth occurring in the Central Business District (2,013) and North Melbourne (953).

Some of this growth is due to the expansion of the municipal boundaries into North Melbourne and Kensington, with the altered boundaries adding 2,600 jobs, 246 establishments 1,178 apartments and 810,000 square metres of built floor space to the municipality.

Employment in the City of Melbourne

Employment figures in the City of Melbourne

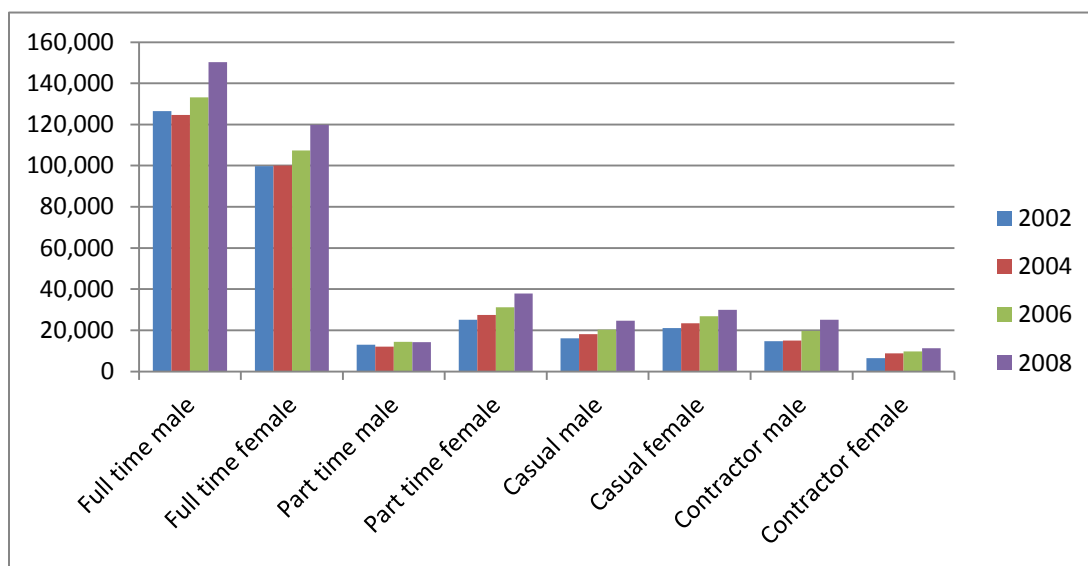
Employment	2002	2004	2006	2008
Full-time	226,250	224,744	240,615	270,150
Part-time	38,013	39,472	45,531	52,138
Casual	37,187	41,502	47,269	54,639
Contractor	21,232	23,702	29,508	36,354
Total	322,682	329,420	362,923	413,281

Source: City of Melbourne 2010

Between 2002 and 2008, employment in the City of Melbourne increased by 28 per cent from 322,685 to 413,281 workers. Most of this increase occurred in the past two years. In the two years to 2008 total employment in the City of Melbourne increased by 14 per cent, or just over 50,000 employees, compared to 10 per cent or 33,500 employees in the two years to 2006.

Over the same periods, employment in metropolitan Melbourne increased by only 5.2 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively. Of the 50,000 new jobs in the two years to 2008, approximately 30,000 were full-time, increasing total full-time employment by 12 per cent from 240,000 to 270,000. Part-time, casual and contract employment grew by 17 per cent, from 122,000 to 143,000.

Change in employment type per gender from 2002-2008



Source: City of Melbourne 2010

Industry of Employment

Accommodation, food services and the retail trade were the major employers of the 15–19 and 20–24 years cohorts. This is probably due to the vast number of shops, cafés, bars, restaurants, fast food outlets and eating establishments in the city that employ part-time and casual workers. Education and training ranked third for the 15–19 age group, while professional, scientific and technical services ranked third for the 20–24 age group.

Industry of employment by age and sex

Industry	Males 15-19	Females 15-19	Total	Males 20-24	Females 20-24	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7	3	10	8	9	17

Mining	0	0	0	8	3	11
Manufacturing	16	15	31	115	94	209
Electricity, gas, water & waste services	0	3	3	25	7	32
Construction	4	6	10	97	25	122
Wholesale trade	12	7	19	87	79	166
Retail trade	77	154	231	400	638	1036
Accommodation & food services	202	328	530	664	832	1496
Transport, postal & warehousing	3	3	6	77	52	129
Information media & telecommunications	12	20	32	130	95	225
Financial & insurance services	6	16	22	212	243	455
Rental, hiring & real estate services	9	7	16	49	46	95
Professional, scientific & technical services	30	38	68	471	502	973
Administrative & support services	13	21	34	116	144	260
Public administration & safety	0	6	6	74	92	166
Education & training	26	46	72	179	264	443
Health care & social assistance	10	29	39	103	362	465
Arts & recreation services	26	24	50	121	134	255
Other services	9	15	24	72	93	166
Inadequately described/not stated	21	24	45	75	77	152
Total	483	765	1248	3084	3791	6875

Source: ABS: B42 Industry of employment by age by sex, 2006

Industry Snapshot – Parkville Medical Research Precinct

An example of industry linking closely with education can be seen in the Parkville Research Precinct. Located mostly in the north of the Central Business District and surrounding the University of Melbourne, a cluster of Life Sciences (Biomedical) facilities either employ or have as

research PhD students, over 10,000 people. These organisations have strong collaborative partnerships with the hospital located nearby (OECD), Higher Education in Regional and City Development. The State of Victoria, 2010, p58). Organisations involved in the cluster, which total 22, include: Bio21 Institute, Peter McCallum Cancer Institute, Bionic Ear Institute, Cancer Council of Victoria, the University of Melbourne, Howard Florey Institute, Neurosciences Victoria P/L. The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical research, Ludwig Institute of Cancer research, Murdoch children’s Institute, CSIRO, Royal Women’s Hospital and the Orygen Research Centre.

Occupations

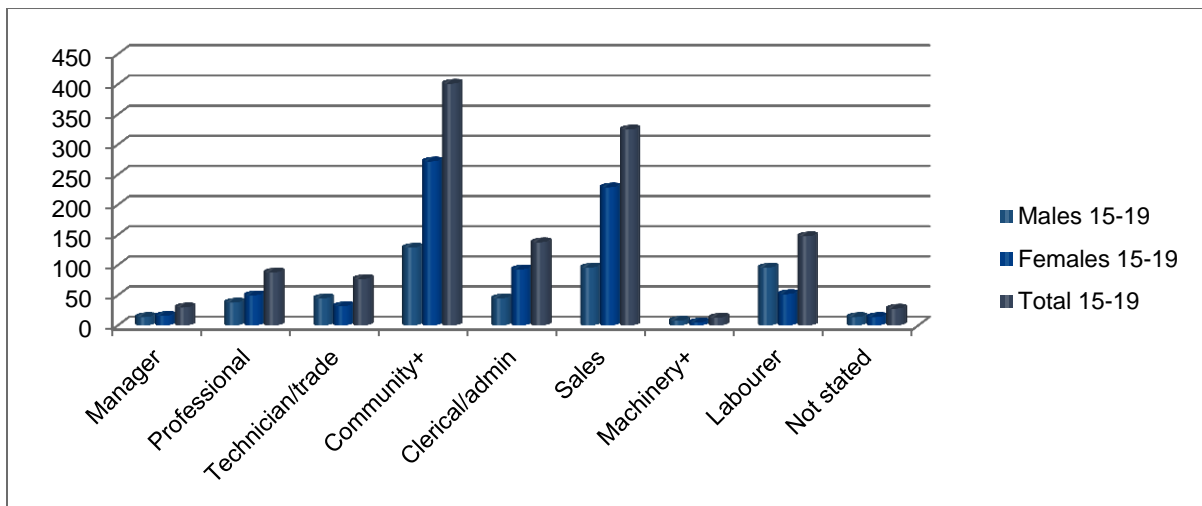
Young Part time/Casual workers

Anecdotal evidence suggests most students aged 17 – 19 years and especially those attending tertiary institutions or secondary colleges aimed at overseas students obtain some part time work. Working within their visa conditions and/or around study commitments, most of this cohort are employed in the retail and hospitality sector.

Young Full time workers

The chart below shows, young people aged 15–19 were mainly employed as community and personal service workers (401). More women than men were employed in each category except machinery operators & drivers and labourers.

Occupation by age and sex, 15–19



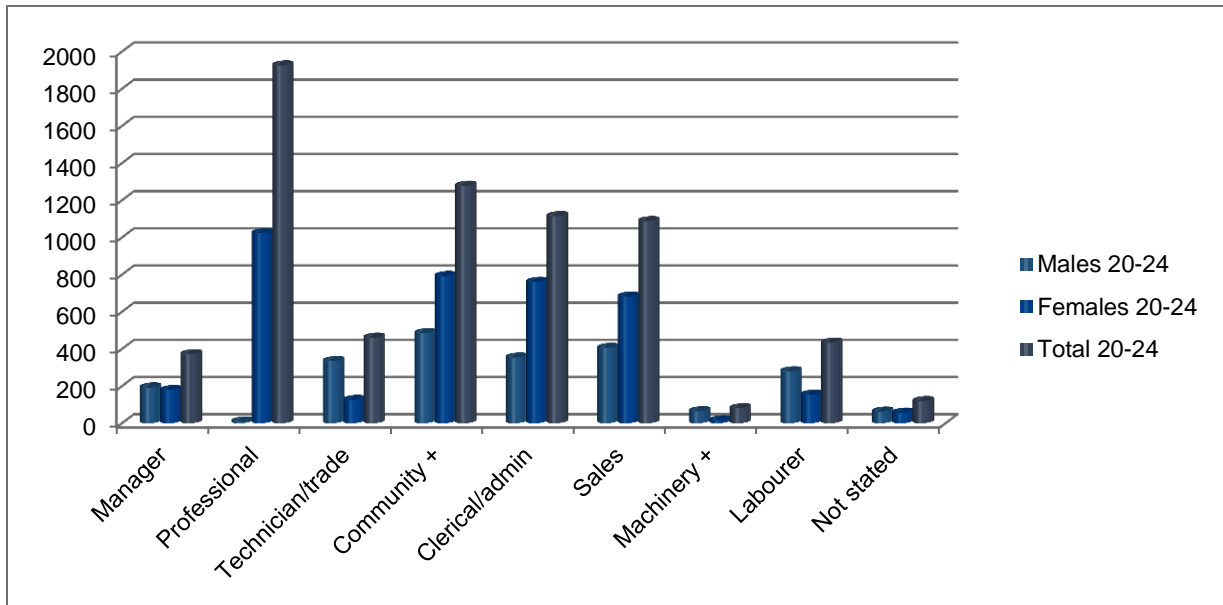
Community+ = community and personal service workers.

Machinery+ = machinery operators and drivers.

Source: ABS: B44 Occupation by age by sex, 2006

The next chart shows that most young people aged 20–24 were employed as professionals and, again, women outnumbered men in every category except managers, technicians & trade workers, machinery operators & drivers, and labourers.

Occupation by age and sex, 20–24

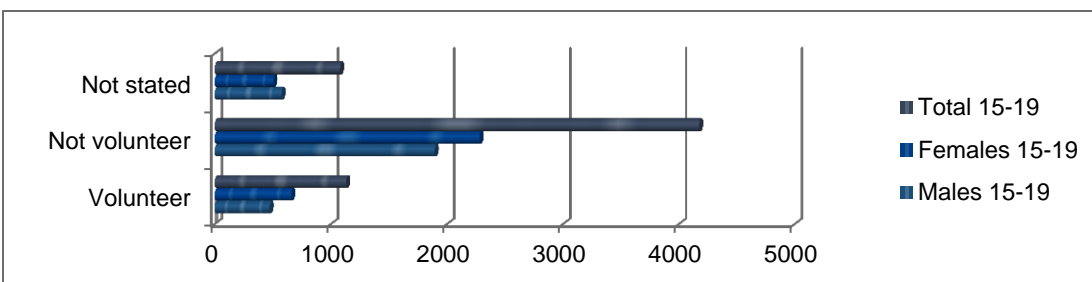


Community+ = community and personal service workers.
 Machinery+ = machinery operators and drivers.
 Source: ABS: B44 Occupation by age by sex, 2006

Voluntary Work

Approximately one-third of young people in the 15–19 age group indicated that they worked as a volunteer, as did about a quarter of young people in the 20–24 age group. More females than males worked as volunteers in both age groups.

Volunteer work by age by sex, 15–19



Source: ABS: B18 Volunteer work by age by sex, 2006

Skill Shortages

Young people, as the group most likely to form the labour force that tackles the skills shortage deficit, play a vital role in addressing Australia's skills shortage.

However, following the global recession in mid to late 2008, research by the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) shows that there was a significant fall in demand for a specific number of skilled occupations (Skills Shortages Australia, June 2010).

The DEEWR report also confirms the occupation groups across Australia that continue to experience skill shortages as:

- Engineering professions
- Health diagnostics and therapy professions
- Nurses
- Automotive trades
- Construction trades
- Food trades

A more recent report: Skill Shortages in the trades during an Economic Downturn by the National Centre for Vocational Research (February 2011), states on page 3:

There is no evidence of persistent skill shortages during downturns in the construction, automotive and engineering trades, and unconvincing evidence of persistent shortages in electro-technology and telecommunications trades, the food trades and hairdressing.

Declining numbers of apprenticeships completions account for much of the persistent shortage in the electro-technology and telecommunications trades during the 1990s and 2000s, but apprenticeships completions (expressed as a proportion of employment) for this trade, have now recovered to pre-1992 levels. If recent completion numbers are maintained, it should be possible to avoid future skill shortages.

Very High job churn creates the perception of persistent skill shortages in the food trades and in hairdressing. Many food tradespersons and hairdressers swap employers but remain in their occupation.

The Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ACCI) believes that solving skills shortages will not be easy and that any long term solution needs to include training more Australians, including young Australians in occupations in shortage and convincing more people to move to regions where skill shortages exist or encouraging people to utilise their existing skills in more critical areas of the labour market.

Research conducted through ACCI coordinated projects identifies a number of common elements that contribute to skills shortages and consequently affect the numbers of young people engaged in training or employment within skill shortage areas. The ACCI highlights that:

- many young people, and their parents, have outdated perceptions of some industries that do not encourage school leavers to seriously consider a career in those

industries and these perceptions are not always accurately addressed by the career counselling services available to them;

- the complex and complicated structures of, and information about, the Vocational Education and Training system and the New Apprenticeships program discourage employers from engagement; and
- the different career expectations of Generation X and Y compared to those of previous generations, means that they do not necessarily expect to remain in the one occupation or with the same employer for extended periods of time. Consequently, employers may be reluctant to invest in training when there is a realistic possibility that the employee will not remain with them long enough for them to achieve a return on their investment in the training.

Skill Shortages in Victoria

The skill shortage list for Victoria, as assessed by the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) during 2007/2008, highlights the occupations for which employers were experiencing difficulty recruiting suitably skilled staff at the state level. The list focuses on professions, associate professions and trades, although a number of occupations in the management group are also included.

In the February 2009 DEWR labour market analysis and skill shortage list states that there is a state wide shortage of mining production managers, engineering and nursing educators. These occupations are experiencing problems recruiting sufficient staff in Victoria.

Recruitment difficulties were particularly evident for professional occupations such as 'Architects' which require between 5 to 8 years' experience and Australian specific industry knowledge and for positions which require particular qualifications such 'Nurse Educators'.

Recruitment problems were also evident for positions in the public sector and regional locations such as 'Physiotherapists' and for positions teaching mathematics, science and technology, and food technology/hospitality. Associate professions such as 'Architectural Associate's' which require computer-aided design (CAD) experience and Australian specific industry knowledge also were also assessed as facing recruitment difficulties, as were associate professions that are employed in kitchen environments such as 'Chefs / Cooks'.

Demand for Trades Skills

The skill shortage list for Victoria also identifies numerous trades occupations for which employers were experiencing difficulty during 2007/2008.

Recruitment difficulties were particularly evident in occupations such as 'Fitters' where employers and suitable applicants were often unable to agree on pay and conditions. There is

also a shortage of trained, competent 'Locksmiths' in specialist areas and 'Printing Machinists' with experience of specific printing machines. Shortages are further evident for all levels of 'Chefs' and 'Cooks' in both Melbourne and regional Victoria.

Whilst considering this section, however, it must be noted that the current global economic downturn could still be exerting a negative effect on some industries. With the recovery of the economy, demands for new skill sets are likely to emerge.

Entry paths into the hospitality occupation vary, with many employers commenting that while formal qualifications in hospitality or management are desirable, experience in the accommodation, cafés and restaurant industry, particularly in restaurants, is the main requirement. A report on *Skills Requirements in the Australian Retail Industry* conducted by the National Industry Skills Initiative identifies a range of skills that will be required in the retail industry to address future skill gaps and needs. These include small business skills in the areas of management, customer service, finance and marketing.

There is also identified need for retail employees to have improved and up to date product knowledge. Retail employees will increasingly need to be able to handle new computer hardware, point of sale equipment and software and internet connections especially with respect to web based sales, and new technology for small businesses including e-commerce.

Meeting the Skills Need

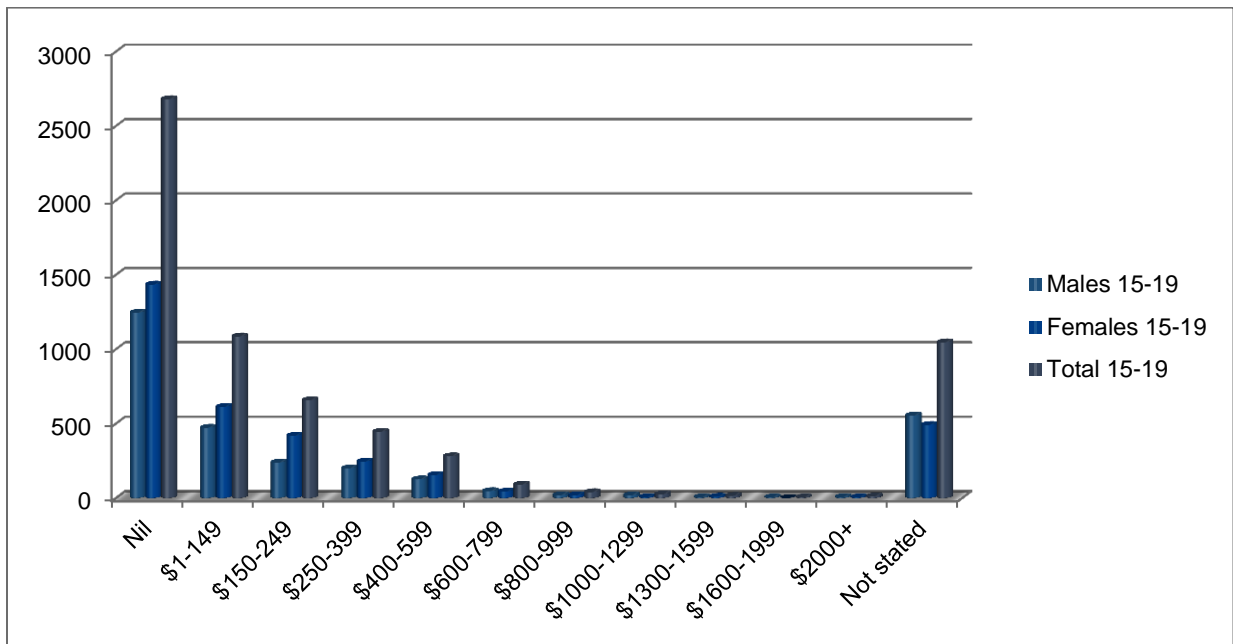
Within Victoria and within the City of Melbourne LGA the Vocational Education and Training (VET) system plays an important role in assisting industry to address its needs for skilled workers. The VET system delivers education and training to enhance employment related skills and qualifications across a wide range of occupations. It aims to provide participants with the skills to enter the labour force, retrain for a new job or upgrade skills for an existing job.

Gross individual weekly income

Just under half of the young people in the 15–19 age group have negative/nil income, and the next highest category is \$1–\$149 per week. This in line with other figures that suggest most people in this age group are still studying on a full- or part-time basis. Perhaps the most surprising element in the figure below is that 12 young people in this age group are earning \$2000 or more per week.

In the 20–24 age group, just over a quarter are in the *negative/nil income* category. Numbers are roughly equivalent in each dollar amount from \$1–\$799 before trailing off when the amount approaches or exceeds \$1000 per week.

Gross individual income (weekly) by age and sex, 15-19



Source: ABS: B16 Gross individual income (weekly) by age by sex, 2006

Business and Industry Profile

Links to the VET Sector – Statistics Snapshot

- 78% of VET graduates cite employment as the reason for undertaking training in research conducted by the National Centre for Vocation Education Research
- Business Services are the most popular VET courses
- 54% of students are male and 42% of these are aged 15-24 years
- In 2008, 529,989 students enrolled in a VET course
- There has been an overall increase of 4% in VET enrolments from 2004 to 2008
- Since 1999 the number of young students, aged 15-24 years, participating in VET has increased by 44%
- 54% of employers used the VET system to up train their staff or for training their apprentices or trainees.

Source: <http://www.skills.vic.gov.au/corporate/statistics>

Key Industry Sectors in the City of Melbourne

The three largest industry sectors based on number of employees in the City of Melbourne are:

1. Business Services - 64,100 (16%)

2. Finance & Insurance – 55,504 (13%)
3. Public Administration – 39,775 (10%)

ANZSIC CODE	Industry	Establishments	Employment
A & B	Agriculture and mining	73	2,968
C	Manufacturing	580	18,265
D	Electricity, gas, water and waste	200	5,662
E	Construction	242	4,168
F	Wholesale trade	645	7,487
G	Retail trade	2,331	20,625
H	Accommodation, Food & Beverage	2,190	33,989
I	Transport, postal and storage	372	14,779
J	Information media and telecommunications	410	32,105
K	Finance and insurance	963	55,504
L	Rental, Real Estate and hiring services	332	3646
M	Business services	2,685	64,100
N	Administration and support services	756	15,409
O	Public administration and safety	304	39,775
P	Education and training	511	24,142
Q	Health care and social assistance	955	37,496
R	Arts and recreation services	488	22,716
S	Other services	1,268	10,426
Total	Total	15,305	413,262

Source: City of Melbourne

Being the capital of Victoria, it makes sense that Melbourne is the major centre of business and finance services, government, the public service and other non-manufacturing industries. Historically, Melbourne had been the centre of financial services for Australia (following Gold Rush and mass migration to the state) but over recent decades, Sydney has attracted a greater share of head offices for finance sector business.

- The finance and insurance sector, which is the largest employer and occupier of office space in the city is mainly concentrated in the CBD.
- The southwest and southeast corners of the CBD grid are the main locations for financial and insurance businesses.
- Docklands, which is now home to the National Australia Bank, Medibank Private (and ANZ Bank later in 2009), is emerging as a major financial precinct outside of the city centre.
- The Victorian Public Service tends to be concentrated close to Parliament and towards the eastern end of the CBD.

- Most business services (which include accounting, legal, management, consulting, design and advertising services) are concentrated in the CBD, particularly at the south-western section of the grid.
- The hospitality sector (including cafes, restaurants, pubs, bars, clubs and accommodation) is spread across the Central City, particularly in the CBD.
- The majority of the city's workers reside outside the municipality – (93%).

Disadvantaged Young People and Employment

In December 2009 VECCI and the Brotherhood of St Lawrence collaborated to produce a research report: Barriers to hiring disadvantaged or vulnerable entry-level job seekers. The report showed that for those employers surveyed who had problems attracting young people for entry level positions had experience difficulties frequently (22%) and occasionally (38%). The main reason given for the difficulty was:

- Work was not seen as attractive (40%)
- Wages not competitive (39%)
- Difficult or physically demanding work (25%)
- Industry/Jon not well understood (22%)

Many respondents wrote comments to other reasons why they found it difficult to fill entry level positions, these emphasized attitudinal factors, lack of work ethic, lack of commitment and transient nature of young generation of workers.

When employers were asked why they do not hire entry-level employees, the reasons were:

- Lack of relevant experience (52%)
- Poor attitude (46%)
- Poor motivation (34%)
- Poor personal presentation (29%)
- Inadequate interpersonal skills (29%)
- Poor literacy and numeracy (28%)
- Lack of qualifications (25%)
- Lack of relevant technical skills (25%)

Other survey results include:

- 20% of employers hired an apprentice and 29% of businesses had hired a trainee in the previous 12 months

- 42% of respondents had no interest in employing a school based apprentice, 7% would definitely and 12% were interested but needed more information.

Business and Youth Initiatives

Mission Australia

The Elevate Program, is an innovative corporate-community venture between Mission Australia and PricewaterhouseCoopers Foundation. The program develops the leadership potential, employability and enterprise skills of young people. Elevate is a 12-month program that uses co-coaching to build the skills of young people and coaches alike. The unique program fosters the leadership potential of some of Australia's most disadvantaged young people.

Foundation of Young Australian

The World of Work program links Year 9 and 10 students from across the state with the corporate sector in the city. The Worlds of Work program (WOW) seeks to build the capacity of students from socially and economically disadvantaged communities to effectively participate in the future global worlds of work.

WOW builds students' understanding of what success means for them and uses practical experiences to increase knowledge of career pathways, employment practices and successful employment.

Employer Snapshot – Docklands

Many of Australia's leading and iconic organisations have chosen Docklands as their corporate home. They include:

- *Finance & Insurance* – NAB, Bendigo Bank, ANZ, Medibank, AXA Asia Pacific
- *Media, Sport & Entertainment* – Channel 7, AFL, Melbourne Stadiums, Melbourne Central City Studios, Central Pier Docklands
- *Education* – Kangan Batman TAFE's Automotive Centre of Excellence, Open Channel, Australian Film, Television & Radio School
- *Government* – Bureau of Meteorology, VicUrban, Australian Customs Services, VicTrade
- *ITC* – Ericsson, Telstra Innovation Centre, Telstra Wireless & Mobility Group
- *Consumer Goods* – National Foods
- *Development* – Lend Lease, ING Real Estate
- *Business* – BSI, Wompro

- *Retail* -150 small businesses operating with two new major hubs nearing completion. Myer has confirmed Docklands as the location of its new corporate offices.

7. Representative & Government Bodies in the City of Melbourne

Relevant to the employment, education and training of young people only

Industry Training Boards			
Arts and Recreation Training Victoria 7th Floor 189 Flinders Lane, Melbourne (03) 9650 1366	Automotive Industry ITAB 464 St Kilda Rd Melbourne VIC 3004 (03) 9866 1294	Business Services, Finance & Property ITAB Suite 203, 21 Bedford Street North Melbourne, VIC 3051 (03) 9329 4777	Information Technology and Telecommunications ITAB Suite 3, 139 Queensberry Street, Carlton South Ph: (03) 9349 4955
Public Safety ITAB Level 2, 109 Drummond Street, Carlton South (03) 9369 7373	Australian Light Manufacturing ITAB 1st Floor 132-138 Leicester Street, Carlton VIC 3053 (03) 9348 1311	Transport Distribution Training Australia ITAB Level 1, 351 William Street, West Melbourne (03) 9320 4242	Corrections ITAB 6th Floor 452 Flinders Street, Melbourne VIC 3000 Ph: (03) 9627 6620
Tourism Training Victoria 7th Floor 189 Flinders Lane, Melbourne VIC 3000 Ph: (03) 9654 5864	Furnishing Training Victoria PO Box 651, Carlton South VIC 3053 Ph: (03) 9348 1640	Transport and Distribution ITB Victoria Inc PO Box 560, North Melbourne VIC 3051 Ph: (03) 9326 7211	Victorian Community Services and Health ITB Inc 180A Palmerston Street, Carlton VIC Ph: (03) 9347 0377

State & Federal Government Departments & Regional Offices				
Victorian Department of Education & Early Childhood Development 2 Treasury Place East Melbourne Ph. (03) 9637 2000	Victorian Western Metropolitan Region Office (DEECD) Level 4, 369 Royal Parade, Parkville Ph. (03) 9291 6500	Victorian Department of Industry Innovation & Regional Development - Skills Victoria PO Box 266, Melbourne Ph. (03) 9651 9999	Federal Department of Education, Employment and Work Place Relations - Youth Transitions 414 La Trobe Street Melbourne Ph. (03) 133 397	Victorian Department of Planning & Community Development - Office for Youth GPO Box 2392 Melbourne VIC 3001 Ph: (03) 9208 3333

Other representative bodies:

- Victorian Employers Chamber of Commerce & Industry (VECCI)
 Industry House, 486 Albert Street, East Melbourne, Ph. (03) 8662 5333
- Capital City Local Learning & Employment Network
 Suite 207/430 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Ph (03) 9935 5280

- Careers Education Association of Victoria (CEAV)
150 Palmerston Street, Carlton, Ph. (03) 9349 1900
- Victorian Association of State Secondary School Principles
213-221 Vale Street, North Melbourne, Ph. (03) 9320 7100
- Australian Council for Private Education & Training
Suite 101, 126 Wellington Parade, East Melbourne, Ph. (03) 9416 1895
- Victorian Institute of Teaching
Level 24, 570 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Ph. (03) 8601 5800
- Catholic Education Office
228 Victoria Parade, East Melbourne, Ph. (03) 9267 0288

8. Homeless Young People

Number of homeless young people

Accurate estimates of the number of homeless young people who are part of the City of Melbourne community are not available. Census data on the homeless began to be collected for the first time in 1996 and data from the 2006 census is expected to be released in 2008.

While the figure of over 3000 'contacts' made by young people with Melbourne Citymission's Frontyard Youth Services in a one-month period is probably an overestimate, it highlights the growing number of young people accessing services.

The Council for Homeless Persons'³ fact sheet provides some information about homelessness in Victoria:

- 23,713 people were recorded as being homeless in Victoria on 2001 Census night
- The recorded homeless population in Victoria increased by 12 per cent between 1996 and 2001
- In 2004–2005, at least 35,850 people in Victoria received assistance from homelessness assistance services
- In the last five years, the number of people receiving homelessness assistance services has increased by 26 per cent
- Homelessness in Victoria is largely hidden with most people who are homeless living temporarily with friends (34 per cent), in homelessness assistance accommodation (22 per cent), in private boarding houses (22 per cent) and in caravan parks (14 per cent). The remaining 8 per cent were recorded as living on the streets, in cars, squats, tents and other improvised dwellings
- Nearly half of the recorded homeless population in both Victoria and Australia are under the age of 24; one-third are aged 25–44 years
- In 2004–2005, about 27 per cent of people accessing homelessness assistance services were females with children; 23 per cent were single males aged 25 years and over
- 20,450 children, accompanying their parent/s, attended homelessness services in Victoria in 2004–2005
- In 2004–2005, 1650 people accessing homelessness assistance services were indigenous Australians. This represents 4.6 per cent of the Victorian client population and compares with 0.5 per cent of the general population who are indigenous.

According to Melbourne Citymission data, there are 7000 young people aged between 15–19 years 'sleeping rough' in Victoria. Of the estimated almost 100,000 homeless people across Australia, 26 per cent are aged between 12–18 years⁴.

According to the Council for Homeless Persons, the recorded homeless population is over represented compared to the general population in inner Melbourne, most regional areas and parts

³ Council for Homeless Persons 2006.

⁴ Melbourne Citymission 2007.

of the urban fringe. Over 14,000 people are homeless in Melbourne with similar rates of homelessness per 10,000 of the population in Sydney and Adelaide.⁵

About 80 per cent of the recorded homeless population living in private boarding houses are located in the inner city. Men are more likely than women to sleep rough, stay in boarding houses or with friends and relatives. Women are more likely to be housed in refuges or supported accommodation.

Characteristics of homeless young people

In 2006 and 2007, Melbourne Citymission conducted two studies of over 380 young people that challenged the notion that young people chose homelessness. These studies found homeless young people wanted to go to work and have stable housing and nurturing relationships.

A large study undertaken between late 2000 and December 2001 across metropolitan Melbourne⁶ recruited 30 per cent of its sample of 403 young homeless people from services based in central Melbourne. This study, using somewhat different definitions from those found in most of the literature; defined homeless young people as 'those aged between 12 and 20 years who had left home for a period of longer than two days without their parents' or guardian's permission (if under 17 years) or had been told to leave' (p. 5). The definition includes 'young people without accommodation (streets, squats, cars etc.), in emergency accommodation, (youth refuges) temporary accommodation (rooming houses, staying with friends, or extended family) and supported accommodation (transitional housing etc)' (p. 5).

Within this sample of just over 400 young people:

- 82 per cent were born in Australia with at least one-parent of English-speaking descent
- 8 per cent had two parents from non-English speaking backgrounds, with 3 per cent of this group with a parent born in Vietnam and 2 per cent the Philippines
- 5 per cent identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Over half of the young people surveyed had stayed in their current living arrangements for less than one month. The most common living arrangements for these young people were refuges, shelters or single room occupancies (over 35 per cent), another third were in 'medium-term' accommodation and one quarter were at a friend's house.

In this study, 38 per cent of the young people were attending school or another education institution (including JPET) at the time they were interviewed. At all ages, the young homeless men were less likely to be in school than the young women. School participation of homeless young people was somewhat higher in Chamberlain and McKenzie's study⁷ of 12 to 18 year old homeless young people that found 51 per cent of school-age homeless young people in Victoria were in school or TAFE.

⁵ Cited in Devine 2007.

⁶ Rossiter, Mallett, Myers & Rosenthal 2003.

⁷ Chamberlain & McKenzie 2002.

Among the Rossiter et al. study sample, only 15 per cent of the young homeless people were employed and two-thirds of those with employment were in part-time work. In regard to income:

- 22 per cent had no income
- 68 per cent received income from a government income support payment or from employment
- 10 per cent had income from both a government income support payment and from employment.

Research by Chamberlain and McKenzie⁸ has also shown that homeless young people who have their first experience of homelessness while still at school tend to leave school earlier than their home-based peers and then become homeless and unemployed.

Needs of homeless young people

The Rossiter et al.⁹ study asked young homeless people about their needs and the places and services they had gone to for assistance in the previous three months. The most commonly cited needs were:

- Being homeless (75 per cent)
- Housing or shelter (72.7 per cent)
- Income support (68 per cent)
- Work or employment (56.8 per cent)
- General health problems (43.8 per cent)
- Depression and/or anxiety (40.2 per cent).

The majority of young people identifying these needs sought help in regard to them, although this varied by issue/problem (while 94 per cent of those needing help for being homeless sought that help, only 55 per cent of those with depression/anxiety problems sought help).

One in five of the sample of 400 felt they needed help with school problems but only 60 per cent of these young people sought help. The main reasons the young people gave for not seeking help for school problems were that they thought the service could not help them, they did not know where to go or what service to use, and they had no money to get there.

Over half of all the young people felt they needed assistance in regard to employment and three-quarters of these sought help. The average level of satisfaction with help received in regard to employment was lower than for any other assistance except for help with income support. Of those who needed help with work but did not seek it, the main reasons given were not knowing where to go or what service to use, and thinking that the service could not help them.

⁸ Chamberlain & McKenzie 2002.

⁹ Rossiter, Mallett, Myers & Rosenthal 2003

Homeless Survey – Young people aged 12-18years

The following information regarding a random sample of 403 young homeless people in Melbourne in 2001 (and followed up in 2005) demonstrated, what is considered typical characteristics of this cohort at any one time:

Living Arrangements	
7%	Living on the streets
26%	Staying with friends
36%	Staying in youth refuges
31%	Living in wide variety of different arrangements
Duration/Transience of Homelessness	
57%	Living at the same place for less than a month
8%	Had been out of home for less than one month
42%	Had been out of home for 4-6 months
31%	Had been out of home for more than 12 months
Education	
38% were currently attending school, of those 46% attended less after they became homeless and 10% had been expelled, suspended or asked to leave school in the past 3 months	
32%	Had left school between Year 7 and 9
59%	Had left school between Year 10 and 12
Income	
22%	No income source (remainder received Youth Allowance)
15%	Employed (most part time)
31%	Had supplemented their income by pawning goods
30%	Had supplemented their income by borrowing money
23%	Had supplemented their income by selling drugs
16%	Had supplemented their income by stealing
13%	Had supplemented their income by begging
10%	Had traded sex for money
Mental Health	
37%	Had attempted suicide
11%	Had attempted suicide in the last 3 months
36%	Had deliberately hurt themselves in the last 3 months
26%	Had reported a level of psychological distress indicative of psychiatric disorder
14%	Had reported clinical levels of depression
12%	Had reported clinical levels of depression
Drug and Alcohol Use	
69%	Had elevated alcohol consumption levels placing them in high risk categories
49%	Used marijuana –using more than 60 days in the last 3 months
26%	Used heroin in the last 3 months
22%	Used heroin everyday (11% sharing needles in the last 3 months)
53%	Felt dependent on the alcohol or drugs they used

Reference: *Living Well? Homeless Young People in Melbourne*, Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health and Society, La Trobe University, 2005

9. Young People Young People – What they say and the Research

What they say?

National Youth Survey

In November 2010, Mission Australia published its ninth national youth survey. The survey is designed to identify issues of concern to young people in Australia and provide insights into what they value. Based on over 50,000 responses from regional and metropolitan youth across Australia, some of findings are listed below.

- 30.8% of young people indicated that they highly valued *school or study satisfaction*, substantially higher than the figure for 2009 of 21.6%
- A quarter of respondents also indicated *school or study problems* was a major issue, up from 16.3% last year.
- The third issue for those aged 15 to 19 years was *school or study problems*
- A quarter of those aged 15 to 19 years indicated *school or study problems* was a major concern, as did one in five of those aged 11 to 14 years. This compares with around one in ten of the young adult group.

2010 Stakeholder Survey – The University of Melbourne’s Student Ambassador Leadership Program (SALP) student volunteer research results

A group of students participating in the SALP initiative at the University of Melbourne have assisted the City LLEN in preparation of this version of the Environmental Scan including speaking to young people and youth service providers. Below is a summary of the information they obtained: in January 2010:

Eight at risk Year 10 students (all 15 years & male) were interviewed for their views on school retention:

- Six of the eight intend to complete Year 12 and four of these would like to go on to TAFE or University
- For remaining 2 students one intends leaving school to attend TAFE and the other does not want to complete any more education
- All eight expressed a desire to obtain an apprenticeship or traineeship regardless of when they left school, expressing interest in carpentry, horticulture, computer repairing, music industry and multimedia
- When asked what motivated the students to stay at school, they said the expectations of parents/families and friends as well as career goals

- Most reported that their school had provided enough information on post secondary options and they listed the following pathways as examples:
- Traineeships, apprenticeships, employment, TAFE and university
- Half of the students said they had wanted to leave school when they were in Year 9 and some continued considering 'quitting' in Year 10 also, the reasons were: they 'hated school' and 'got sick of school'. One student said that he had been suspended for a period of time and that was the reason why he hated school
- All the students had changed their minds about leaving, some of the reasons for this included: changing to a new school (or TAFE) and hence a new learning environment was off putting and that in order to achieve career goals they need to stay at school. One said he 'wants to do big things in his life' and he realised staying in school would help him achieve this
- Six of the eight thought that the support provided by the school for at risk students was adequate
- One student volunteered that he 'wasn't learning enough for his year level and that the school has not adequately prepared its students for post-secondary options

Four Youth Workers were interviewed for their views on early school leavers attending their organisation for assistance:

- The youth workers believe the major reasons why youth drop out of school are lack of interest in school or personal issues that include homelessness, family breakdown, lack of financial support and poor literacy and numeracy skills
- Three of the four felt secondary schools do not adequately prepare students for post secondary education options and that in order to address students engagement in education, at risk students should receive more support when they first show signs of experiencing difficulties
- The extra support should be targeted at students In Years 8 and 9, requiring early identification of students' personal issues and initiation of strategies to help young people in crisis
- Teachers and school counsellors should have more knowledge of the support systems available in the community (e.g. Youth Connections)
- Early intervention and support from youth workers outside of the school as well as greater support within the school – youth at risk would be more likely to reach their senior years of high school
- Re-engagement education opportunities for early school leavers are inadequate and hampered by having only 2 intake times per year, a solution could be for TAFE's to offer rolling commencement dates or provide short bridging courses
- All youth workers shared the concern that our education system does not address the real issues that affect a young person's capacity to remain in school. Instead of 'trying to force students to stay in school we should understand that many of them have had negative experiences or dropped out of schools because of family circumstances. Schools should focus more on helping young people cope with family breakdown and mental stress.

Ten early school leavers were interviewed for their views on school retention:

- Average age of interviewees was 20, 4 males and 6 females
- All left school at either Year 8 or 9 and half had participated in the work force on a part time basis only
- The reasons why they are no longer engaging in school or other education options were: health issues, family commitment, homelessness, lack of financial support, loss of housing and drug and alcohol issues
- Some students reported that they dropped out of school due to bullying, lack of interest and harassment at school
- Two of the students reported receiving support from their secondary school to stay in school; one provided a flexible structure to help them attend. However, most youths claimed they did not receive enough assistance and support from schools, especially when they were recently from overseas and the schools did not have sufficient information of the students background prior to their transition into the school as a new student
- Most of the early school leavers are interested in completing their education or receiving training, a few are unaware of assistance available in the community, however they are open to accept any assistance they can access, including financial support, community help, and tutoring
- All students expressed regret for not staying at school and asked that we advise 'kids who are at risk of dropping out' to reconsider their decisions. As once they leave school, they find it very hard to re-engage in any form of education, 'not to mention the difficulty faced trying to find a decent job with limited skills and knowledge.

Young People – the Research

Australian Youth Research Centre (AYRC)

In August 2008, The University of Melbourne's AYRC released the first summary report on its anticipated 30-year longitudinal study on school leavers across Australia, called *Pathways through life*. Also of interest is the *Life Patterns* report which follows a group of school leavers who left school in 1991. No part of the report can be utilised or copied here so interested parties should refer to: http://www.edfac.unimelb.edu.au/ycr/life_patterns/index.html

The University of Melbourne - Youth Research Centre's 2010 report

Young People Negotiating risk and opportunity, Post School Transitions 2005-2009 - states that the traditional framework for young people's lives no longer follows a linear trajectory, there is increasing evidence for a trend away from standard life patterns in terms of the sequence of school, study, family formation, work and accommodation. The results of this study performed by researchers at the University of Melbourne therefore suggests the acceptance and strategic planning around the

linear model of school transitions implied in the pathway discussions regularly held in the post compulsory space fails to recognise the reality of young people's lives today. Young people are no longer progressing along the traditional pre-set stages: from school to work, from dependence to independence:

For example, the pathways metaphor displays a pre-occupation with career paths based on a definition of labour market participation as a consequence of participation in various forms of post-compulsory education pathways. Unfortunately this masks a significant overlap between study and work that for many young people is in the forefront of their experience.... They are establishing different patterns of response which involve complicated mixes of study, work and family life as part of the young agenda; mixtures of leaving and returning to the parental home, of part time study, of full time study and part time work and even full time work and part time study (Johanna Wynn et al, 2010, p.13).

This information poses considerable challenges to LLEN's. Given the complexity of the youth cohort in the City of Melbourne we have to also be cognisant of the increased diversity of life pathways exhibited by young people, which are anything but linear in their trajectory.

The other main finding of the report (Wyn et al p35), was that in 2008 65% of the young people surveyed relied on part time work to finance their studies and 17% were working full time and managing to study at the same time. This supports what we know anecdotally about young people today as opposed to a generation ago –where the high cost of study creates the need to work. This need to work creates a challenging and often stressful juggle of competing demands for the young person. Many young people and especially rural students defer entry to further studies in order to qualify for Youth Allowance to support living away from home.

The Salvation Army Report

In 2009, the Salvation Army arranged a series of consultations with young people aged 15-24years, over 700 young people participated in these and another 1000 completed a survey. The results published in You think, You Say 2010. Consultation were designed to provide a voice directly to government for those disadvantaged young people who do not normally participate in social policy debate. The majority of young people were Centrelink clients.

Dominant themes and opinions voiced by the young people were:

- Global financial crisis had further disadvantaged young people already experiencing difficult financial circumstances, with 60 per cent of respondents agreeing that the current economic situation had made it harder for them to find a job.
- TAFE fees are too high to enable them to access the training they need to move forward.
- Centrelink came in for strong criticism; services were 'one size fits all' and services are too bureaucratic, time consuming and inconsistent, there was no privacy or consideration for individual circumstances, services should be delivered by youth workers at Centrelink who better understand the specific needs of youth.

In response to questions and discussions regarding homelessness and to provide support and assistance to prevent loss of accommodation, staying in a difficult home environment is not seen by young people as an appropriate option.

- Early intervention at school and home is required.
- Government should do more to take the causes of homelessness and to provide support and assistance to prevent loss of accommodation, staying in difficult home environment is not seen by young people as an appropriate option.
- There is a need for more transitional housing, young people finding existing services in flexible and the private rental market is seen as the best long term option but young people require support with bonds and government endorses references in order to access the private rental markets.
- Most young people start out couch surfing with other family members or friends before they find themselves on the streets.
- The reasons why homeless young people leave home is due to problems at home, too much alcohol or drug use, physical or mental abuse and issues surrounding unemployment and inability to pay board and bills which can all result in the young person leaving home.

Other responses included:

- 65 per cent of young people agree with 'earn or learn' arrangements of the Australian government via the Compact with Young Australian but appeared to be at odds to the many strong comments in relations to mandatory training requirements which may impose unfair consequences on young people, however upon first introducing this topic the majority of participants had not heard of or had knowledge of the compact
- 37 per cent agreed and 37 per cent disagreed with the statement; that young people should not get Youth Allowance if they refused a place on a training course.
- In response to the statement: Schools are good at supporting young people who have problems at school and/or home, responses were equally divided between those that agreed and those that didn't.
- Notwithstanding the financial problems facing many of the participants, getting a good education was regarded overwhelmingly as the best way of dealing with the effects of difficult economic conditions.

10. Parents and Families

The key parent and family groups in the City of Melbourne are:

1. The City of Melbourne's Family and Children's Advisory Committee provides strategic advice to Council on relevant policy issues in relation to families and children.
2. The Harbour Family and Children's Centre provides a range of services including childcare, maternal and child health services. 1 Seafarer Lane, Victoria Harbour, Docklands, 3008. Ph. (03) 8624 1000.
3. The Resource and Learning Centre (RALC) provides services to childcare professionals. Level 1, 104 A'Beckett St, Melbourne. Phone: (03) 9328 8953
4. Carlton Family Resource Centre provides a range of services to support young families in the City of Melbourne. These include counselling, playgroups, immunisation sessions, group programs and maternal and child health. Phone: (03) 9340 1422
5. Child FIRST providers are funded by the State Department of Human Services and include Melbourne City Council Phone: 9658 9658 and Centacare, Catholic Family Services in East Melbourne Ph 9689 3888. Child FIRST providers connect children, young people and their families to the services they need, where families exhibit any of the following factors that may affect a child's safety, stability or development:
 - significant parenting problems that may be affecting the child's development
 - serious family conflict, including family breakdown
 - families under pressure due to a family member's physical or mental illness, substance abuse, disability or bereavement
 - young, isolated and/or unsupported families
 - significant social or economic disadvantage that may adversely impact on a child's care or development.
6. The Family Pathways Network works to promote an integrated family law system to allow better outcomes for families. Contact: PO Box 196, East Melbourne. Ph. 0404 870 343.
7. The Melbourne Family Relationship Centre provides family dispute resolution, information sessions and workshops and referrals for families. 379 Collins St, Melbourne. Ph (03) 8625 3666.

8. Centacare – Catholic Family Services East Melbourne programs and services to assist families and individuals in the development of strong and healthy relationships, and encourages connectedness within communities. Ph. (03) 9287 5555.
9. Drummond St Services provide relationship counselling and group work to people from diverse backgrounds. They also offer an education and training service on all aspects of relationship work. Services include: - Family Relationship Counselling - Education and Training - Same-sex programs - Family Dispute - Separated Dads Program. Ph. (03) 9663 6733
195 Drummond St, Carlton
10. Stepfamilies Australia provides support, education and resources to step families and training for professionals. 195 Drummond St, Carlton. Ph. (03) 9639 6611.
11. Carlton Housing Estates Residents Group – support for individuals and families residing in public housing
12. Parents Victoria operate a state-wide advocacy on behalf of parents of students attending government schools in Victoria. Ph. (03) 9380 2139 Visit: www.parentsvictoria.org.au
13. Parenting Research Australia is a national, independent research and development organisations established to help parents raise happy, healthy children. Level 5, 232 Victoria Parade, East Melbourne. Ph. (03) 8660 3500
14. Victorian Council of School Organisations (VICSO) is an independent organisation representing over 500 Victorian school councils and helping them to achieve the best possible education and learning outcomes for all students. Visit: www.vicso.org.au

11. What is already happening in the Region

Existing Partnerships in the City of Melbourne

A number of collaborative partnerships exist within the region; many focused specifically on supporting disadvantaged young people and demonstrate high levels of integration and cooperation between partners. Some of these include:

- School Focused Youth Service (Secondary Schools and youth service providers)
- North Melbourne Learning Committee (City LLEN, Dousta Galla, YMCA, NMLLC)
- AMES & Carlton Neighbourhood Learning Centre deliver English education to CALD students
- The CAE and North Melbourne Institute of TAFE collaborate for accredited training opportunities at the CAE Flinders Lane site
- The Inner Melbourne VET Cluster and Melbourne City Mission deliver the Youth Connections Program
- Opportunities for Carlton – joint state government Department of Planning & Community Development and City of Melbourne community infrastructure project and network
- All the universities are involved in various partnerships both with industry and the local community

Evolution

Evolution was brokered by the Capital City LLEN with the following partners to re-engage homeless and at risk of homelessness early school leavers by using art as a transition tool at the City of Melbourne's Signal Art Space, Frontyard (Melbourne City Mission), City of Melbourne, the Inner Melbourne VET Cluster, STREAT Cart and the University of Melbourne.

ReTale Melbourne

ReTale is a tailored accredited training program for early school leavers who are homeless or at risk of homelessness delivered by the CAE with the Melbourne East Victoria Police branch providing mentoring and other support services.

Youth Alternative Education Network Meeting

In 2009, the Capital City LLEN initiated the Youth Alternative Education Network (YAEN) in response to the lack of support services for organisations and individuals working with young people in the

alternative education setting. The YAEN network was ultimately developed to help enhance and strengthen the learning and social environment within the alternative education setting, while supporting the dedicated professionals working with the young people. The YAEN meets once per school term and is aimed at organisations and individuals working in and around the City of Melbourne.

Inner City Regional Youth Affairs Network (ICRYAN)

The ICRYAN network of youth service providers to provide support, via the Office for Youth and to provide strategic advice to Government on key issues for young people in Victoria (with a focus on the five outcome areas in Future Directions);

- To provide a key means for communication and consultation between the youth sector, young people and the Victorian Government
- To be an advocate for the needs of young people in local and regional strategy development, community strengthening activity and government policy
- To engage young people where appropriate, or consolidate information from youth engagement activity across the region; and
- To promote information sharing and collaboration amongst youth service providers.

Other Youth Related Initiatives

- Youth Affairs Council of Victoria (YACVic) is the peak body and leading policy advocate on young people's issues in Victoria. YACVIC also deliver a range of programs and forums for young people. Level 2, 172 Flinders Street, Melbourne. Ph. 1300 727 176
- Carlton Work and Learning Network – to develop policy, strategies and joint initiatives to support disadvantaged families and individuals in Carlton
- Doxa Foundation provides short term intensive education programs for students experiencing mental health and other issues with aim of re-integration back into school of origin.

National Programs and Services

Youth Compact – Youth Attainment and Transitions (DEEWR)

The Australian and State and Territory Government's agreed to a Compact with Young Australian to provide incentives to remain in or return to, an education or training pathway. To this end, all young

people, aged 15-25 will have an entitlement to a place in school, training or higher education, subject to availability and meeting admission requirements. This also means all young people aged 17 years must be in full time education, training or employment, that is 'earning or learning; This policy resulted in the creation of the National Partnerships on Youth Attainment and transitions, subsequently existing youth, careers and transition initiatives were consolidated into two new programs commencing in 2010. These are:

The School Business Community Partnership Broker program (PB) to build partnership that support improved education and transition outcomes for young people (the Capital City LLEN is a Partnership Broker)

The Youth Connections program to provide a variety of interventions to young people at risk of disengaging and coming early school leavers. Our YC providers in the Inner Melbourne VET Cluster and Melbourne City Mission (refer to earlier entry for contact details)

Centrelink

Centrelink is the social security arm of the Australian Government and provides access to eligible young people to financial payments and other supports and referrals to support their transition to education, training and employment.

There are no Centrelink offices in the City of Melbourne, however Frontyard (Melbourne City Mission) house a Centrelink worker part-time.

12. Other Youth Related Information

Youth Mental Health

The health and mental health providers that reside in the City of Melbourne are Orygen Youth Health, Doutta Galla Community Health, Royal Children's Hospital Integrated Mental Health Program and The Drum – Youth Services. It must be noted that these providers' service young people who reside both in and outside of the City of Melbourne – the young people may play, work, visit, live, or learn in the region. Therefore, acquiring accurate figures for the Health and Mental Health status of young people residing in the City of Melbourne is difficult due to privacy restrictions. There is a high correlation between homelessness and mental health issues (see below statistics). A high percentage of homeless youth resides within the boundaries of the City of Melbourne.

- Around 14% of 12-17 year olds and 27% of 18-25 year olds experience a mental illness in any given year (*Making Sense of Orygen Youth Health, 2005*).
- 26% of people aged 16 to 24 – about 650,000 people – suffered mental illnesses last year (*National Survey of Mental Health and Well Being, ABS, 2007*)
- The majority of mental illness begins between the ages of 15-25 years. This poses a significant threat to our nation's future workforce capacity and economic prosperity. (*Mental Health Council of Australia*)
- Reports indicate that up to 85% of homeless people have a mental illness. (*Mental Health Council of Australia*) Over half (54%) the people who had ever been homeless had a disorder. (*National Survey of Mental Health and Well Being, ABS data*)
- More likely to develop a mental health problem between the ages of 12-26 years than at any other stage of life. Adolescence and early adulthood are crucial periods of physical, social and vocational development. (*Making Sense of Orygen Youth Health, 2005*).
- Substance use disorders more common for younger people (13%) than other age groups (*National Survey of Mental Health and Well Being, ABS data*)
- Suicide accounts for approximately 20 per cent of all deaths of young people aged 15-24 years. (*ABS, Suicides 2005*).

Health and Mental Health Services in the City of Melbourne

Orygen Youth Health (Parkville)

Service Catchment Area: North Western Region of Metropolitan Melbourne.

- Orygen Youth Health Clinical Program provides mental health assessment and treatment to 15 to 24 year olds who live in the Western and North Western areas of Melbourne.

- At any one time approximately 900 young people from a catchment population of 960,000 are being treated within the service for serious emerging mental health and substance use issues.
- Orygen Youth Health Clinical Program provides a fully-integrated treatment service, ranging from in-patient care to mentoring, counselling, job placement and vocational guidance.

Royal Children's Hospital Integrated Mental Health Program (Parkville)

Service Catchment Area – Western Metropolitan Region of Melbourne.

- Service for children and young people who live in Western Metropolitan Region of Melbourne 0-15years of age.
- Youth over 15 years are eligible for mental health services through Orygen Youth Health

Doutta Galla Community Health Services (DGCH) (Kensington)

Service Catchment Area: Provides services in the City of Melbourne and the City of Moonee Valley.

- The key features of DGCHS's catchment are: Large number of public housing and high rise estates – Flemington, North Melbourne, Kensington and Ascot Vale.
- Highest rate of homelessness – in the Central Business District of Melbourne.
- High numbers of disadvantaged people – mental illness, new arrivals/refugees, complex needs, culturally and linguistically diverse.

The Drum (Carlton)

Service Catchment Area: Carlton on City of Melbourne

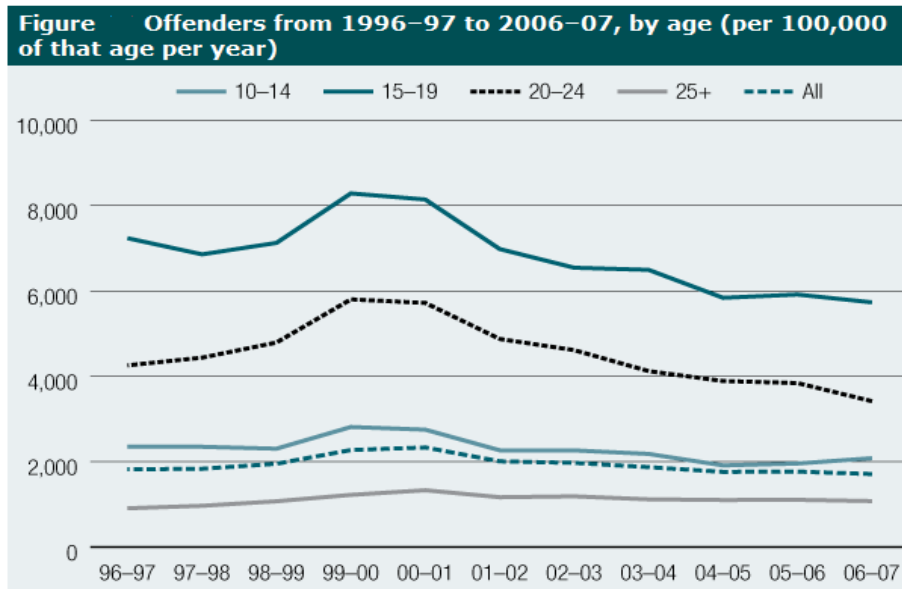
- Is located in Carlton and targets young people aged 12 to 25 years who live, study, work and/or visit the Carlton/Parkville area, and feature a comprehensive mix of youth programs and services.
- Provide targeted interventions - such as case management and counselling for young people suffering a mental health problem.

Young people and crime

Australian Institute of Criminality

Persons aged 15 to 19 years are more likely to be processed by police for the commission of a crime than are members of any other population group. In 2006–07, the offending rate for persons aged 15 to 19 years was four times the rate for offenders aged more than 19 years (5,735 and 1,305 respectively per 100,000).

The City of Melbourne, attracting large numbers of young people visiting, would presumably have significant proportion of offences occurring within the LGA.



Source:

<http://www.aic.gov.au/en/publications/current%20series/facts/1-20/2008/4%20selected%20offender%20profiles.aspx>

At the Youth, Homeless and Crime in the City (Melbourne) Conference in 2002, the Reverend Tim Costello stated:

Youth homelessness in the City of Melbourne is increasing. Young homeless people are often the perpetrator of crime (a study by the Salvation Army found that 72% of homeless youth were under a corrective order), but are just as often the victims of it (another study found that 65% of young homeless people had been physically assaulted in the last 12 months). In fact, it may be crime that has driven young people out of their home in the first place. Many young homeless people leave home to escape physical, mental and sexual abuse from a family member, which, due to fear and mistrust, often goes unreported.

Youth Justice Centres

Two of the three youth custodial facilities, Melbourne Youth Justice Centre and Parkville Youth Residential Centre, are located within the City of Melbourne.

The Melbourne Youth Justice Centre is a custodial facility for males aged 15 to 20 years who have been sentenced to a Youth Justice Centre Order by the Children's Court or an adult court for senior clients (18-20 years of age). Junior Youth Justice Centre clients may also be remanded at Melbourne Youth Justice Centre.

The Parkville Youth Residential Centre is the sole facility providing custodial accommodation for remanded or sentenced young women in Victoria's juvenile justice system. The 30-bed centre also accommodates young men aged 10 to 14 years on remand or sentence by the Children's Court to a Youth Residential Order.

- Therefore, on any night, up to 90 young people may be incarcerated in a youth custodial facility in the City of Melbourne.
- In 2008-09, 8,951 young people faced a court procedure in Victoria. Of these, 621 received custodial orders.

Source: ABS Criminal Courts Australia 2008-09

The City of Melbourne's Youth Policy

The City of Melbourne's Youth Policy, Empowering Young People – Young People's Policy 2010–13 contains five main goals:

1. Participation, leadership and empowerment – Young people actively participate in, and contribute to, the social, cultural, creative, recreational and civic life of the city.
2. Healthy and Active – Young people are supported in all aspects of their physical, mental, spiritual and emotional health so they can get the best start in life. Young people can access responsive and integrated services and supports when needed within the context of their families, school and communities.
3. Learning and Earning – Young people can access, and are supported in, pathways to education, training and employment that meet their diverse needs.
4. Safe places to go and things to do – A diverse range of safe and welcoming spaces and places are provided for young people across the city during the day and night, with a calendar of events and free, youth-drive events.
5. Effective partnerships and joint responses – Work in partnership and develop joint responses with all stakeholders to ensure that young people have enriched and fulfilling lives.

Source: <http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/CommunityServices/ForYouth/Pages/Youth.aspx>

13. Challenges and Opportunities in the City of Melbourne

The City of Melbourne is rich with education and training options, however for the early school leavers and disadvantaged young people coming into the city after leaving regional or suburban Melbourne – we could provide more alternative education programs. The degrees of disadvantage and the barriers possessed by many of these young people often results in the need for intensive interventions whereby the young person's barriers addressed before, during and after training. Post Placement support as per the Employment Services model under Jobs Services Australia service delivery is also an essential component to these programs.

The recent negative media reporting problems for Indian students coupled with the mismanagement and lack of compliance of the private education sector catering to overseas students threatens our status as a centre for education. This may lead to a decrease in providers or alternatively see these organisations develop programs for local students to fill their gaps in enrolments.,

Curriculum policy poses both challenges and threats; on the one hand national or state standards for achievements, pedagogy and content can bring many positive attributes and outcomes for students but on the other lack of flexibility to adapt education models to the needs of a specific cohort of students can have a negative effect on students, We see this more acutely when looking at the engagement, retention and outcomes of disadvantaged students. VCAL and VETIS programs are not the answer for every student not suited to VCE. If we are to provide genuine intervention programs that support the education attainment of our most at risk young people, providers cannot ignore the mental health, family dysfunction, drug and alcohol substance abuse issues affecting their students. These young people eventually end up receiving intensive interventions through other government programs once they register for welfare support.

Increased levels of violence or the reporting of violent behaviour among young people visiting the City of Melbourne for entertainment purposes may have a negative effect on the perceived safety of students in the city after dark. This may in turn affect the selection of Melbourne as a desirable place to study.

The new suite of Commonwealth government labour market and Youth Transition programs are still settling in under new modes and so it is too early to accurately ascertain their capacity to work collaboratively with local communities to achieve outcomes, however the City LLEN, CAN and Carlton Learning Centre have commenced partnership initiatives via the Yarra Centrelink provider network meetings to support partnerships with the Commonwealth labour market programs and we have pre-existing relationships with the Youth Attainment and Transition programs provides and anticipate achieving great outcomes together in 2010.

Being the capital of the state, the City of Melbourne experiences challenges surrounding homelessness and transient populations whereby large numbers of non-residents visit the city and

access services even though they reside and are counted via Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) studies as living elsewhere. This can mean a lack of service provision. The other challenge surrounds the capacity to create a sense of community and belonging both for residents and service providers given the environment of so many 'outsiders' always in the vicinity, a lack of community feel and ownership often contributes to cohesion in the various sectors supporting at risk young people. However, this is often overcome by relationship building and partnerships at a 'suburb' level such as what happens in the Carlton and North Melbourne community and via partnerships through the City LLEN.

In terms of skill shortages, the City LLEN needs to consult more with industry stakeholders and the Inner Melbourne VET Cluster to explore ways in which to enhance pathways for young people, as well as enhance the knowledge of teachers and parents.

There is no duplication in support services, there is always more need.

Other challenges for organisations and young people wishing to provide or access education in the City of Melbourne is the relatively high cost of rents, parking and public transport.

February 2011

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