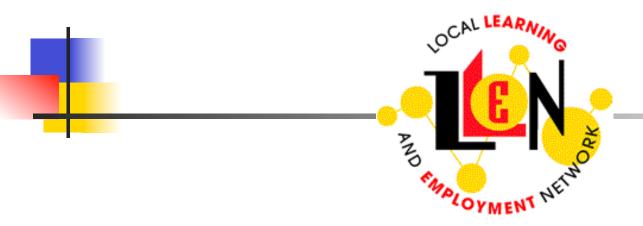
# Central Ranges Local Learning & Employment Network



All Schools Council Forum April 26th, 2005 Lancemore Hill, Kilmore







# The 'LLEN' Region



Tuesday, April 26, 2005

All Schools Council Forum

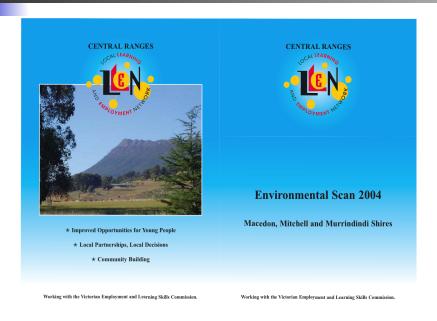


### What's a LLEN?

- Advocate for community and the Individual
- Focused on improving outcomes for young people
- Strategic catalyst
- Passionately dis-interested
- Local



### Some Research



OnTrack



### CENTRAL RANGES LOCAL LEARNING & EMPLOYMENT NETWORK

#### **EDUCATION SCAN**

2004 Update - Key Findings

Prepared by: G

Glenlyon Rural Education & Employment Services RMB 4167 Green Gully Road

Slenivon 3461

Final Version: October 2004 Release Limited: January 2005

http://www.centralrangesllen.org.au/publications



### Job Readiness

Table 3.4 Job Readiness rating			
	1991	1996	1998
Melbourne			
Average Melbourne Metropolitan	56	54	59
Highest and Lowest LGA in Melb Metro			
Nillumbik (C)	95	94	95
Maribyrnong (C)	1	2	7
Macedon Ranges	80	77	77
Mitchell	83	59	60
Murrindindi	61	61	60

<sup>•</sup>In 2001 the job readiness rating for each Macedon was 81, Mitchell 59, and Murrindindi 67

<sup>•9.9 %</sup> of Mitchell's population is non-job ready

<sup>• 6.6%</sup> of Macedon's population is non-job ready

<sup>•8.9%</sup> of Murrindindi's population is non-job ready



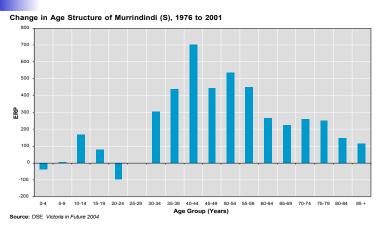
## Low Skills

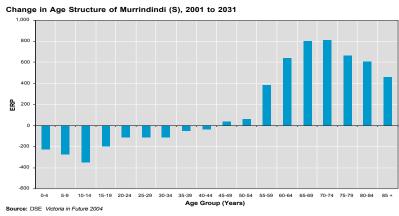
Table 3.10 Low skills and clerical indicator rating									
	1991	1996	1998	2001					
Macedon Ranges	47	54	54	51					
Mitchell	10	20	17	15					
Murrindindi	54	60	53	50					

Table 3.11 Low skills and clerical percentage of residents									
	1991	1996	1998	2001					
Macedon Ranges	30.0	24.0	24.0	24.0					
Mitchell	39.0	30.0	30.0	30.0					
Murrindindi	29.0	23.0	24.0	24.0					



## Some 'Big Picture' Changes





- ✓ The relative fortunes of western Murrindindi have been promising compared to the stagnation in the East. The number of young people has increased from 770 in 2001 to 880 in 2003.
- √ 79 unemployed or 9.0 per cent of the youth population, which is down significantly on the figure of 10.9 per cent in 2001.
- There are 39 young people who are not in the labour force and have no income.



### Regional Performance

All three regions score above average for this dimension but most encouraging is the upward trend of all the regions. Below is an in-depth discussion of each of the three regions.

Table 3.24         Regional Foundations Performance (score)				
	1991	1996	1998	2001
Macedon Ranges	68.8	76.1	76.9	82.1
Mitchell	56.1	60.9	64.2	62.9
Murrindindi	64.7	67.9	66.1	73.5

<sup>✓</sup> Education – Slightly below average number of residents undertaking further study in University or Tafe.

- ✓ Commercial Infrastructure High rating for lifestyle choice with above average entertainment, cultural and recreation industries. Low commercial and community construction.
- •Skills One of the major concerns for the region, very low skills in the region indicating a low potential to stimulate local prosperity as well as low potential participation in the information economy.
- ■Community Welfare Average standard of health and welfare in the region. Again aging is a concern.



### Growth vs Growth

Population driven growth can tend to be concentrated in the wrong occupations and industries for long term local wealth creation

Of the 850,000 jobs in the study that were created;

- <sub>n</sub> 96,000 shop assistants (Av Hrs 24.3 Yr Inc 17K)
- <sup>1</sup> 46,000 computing prof. (Av Hrs 39.1 Yr Inc 65K)
- <sub>n</sub> 23,000 store persons (Av Hrs 30.3 Yr Inc 23K)

The last thing regional areas need is catch up on consumption that is not backed up by strong local industry growth

[Source: NIEIR]



# Links

Linkages between education, business and local governance must be stronger to build;

- Stronger globally competitive business
- A friendlier labor market
- Jobs for youth
- · Lifelong learning

The education-business linkage must increase its own importance in an economy and labour market which is;

- Evolving faster that ever before
- Is rife with skill shortages and wage disparity
- Suffers from lack of public infrastructure

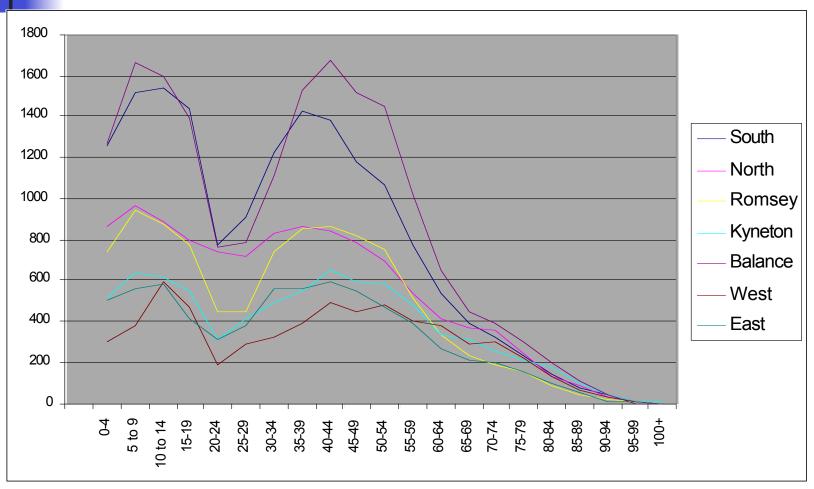
[Source: Dr. C.Shepherd NIEIR]

# How are our young people faring?



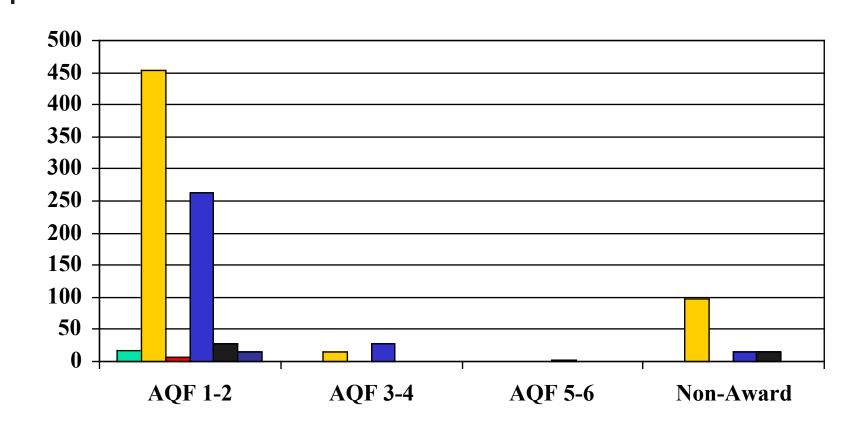


## Youth Migration





### **VET Provision**





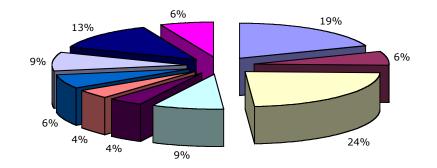
### Mitchell - North

Table 2.6 Labour Force status by age, Mitchell – North as of 2001											
	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	21 years	22 years	23 years	24 years	All Ages
Persons	168	147	162	161	126	128	122	144	168	142	1,467
Youth Allowance, Secondary	16	24	33	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	76
Youth Allowance, non-student	4	4	7	12	10	6	3	2	3	2	53
FT Secondary without YA	120	97	93	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	334
Disability Support Pension (DSP)	0	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	4	26
Full Time Work	10	9	11	52	47	55	57	70	87	76	474
Part Time Work	40	35	40	37	30	27	21	24	27	21	301
Single Parent	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	7	8	6	33
Full Time TAFE	2	2	2	7	6	4	1	1	4	5	35
Part Time TAFE	8	8	8	12	10	13	14	16	16	12	118
Full Time University	-	-	-	5	4	5	5	5	4	2	30
Part Time University	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	5	14	18	48
TAFE & working	7	7	7	13	11	12	11	13	15	14	110
Secondary & part time work	28	28	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
University & working	-	-	-	10	6	7	6	7	14	18	67
Newstart Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	10	12	12	47
Youth Allowance, formal tertiary	-	1	1	6	5	4	3	3	5	5	33
Youth Allow., non-tertiary training	-	2	1	15	14	12	8	10	10	8	80
Non Labour Force, No Income	3	3	3	9	13	16	13	15	20	19	114



### Re-engagement

#### **Community Based VCAL Outcomes**

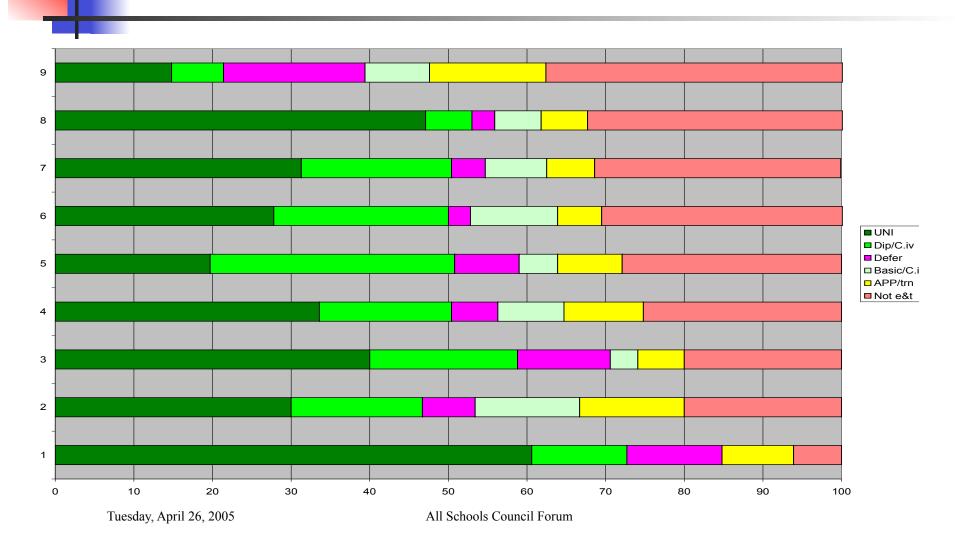


- Completed Foundation VCAL
- Completed Intermediate VCAL
- ☐ Partial completion of VCAL
- □ Returning to existing programme
- Re-entered main-stream school
- Completed Certificate Course [TAFE]
- Entered Full Employment
- ☐ Entered Part-time Employment
- Referred to suppport programme
- Left programme/Unknown

47 Young People over 2 years



# SCHOOL PROFILES (showing deferment) – CENTRAL RANGES LLEN





### The Cost?

- In a regional economic development environment in which young are so important, the links between education and regional outcomes have never been more important
  - <sup>n</sup> 35,000 do not complete each year [NATSEM]
  - s \$37-60,000 per individual per year
    - <sub>n</sub> [.66Mil -Mitchell, .51Mil-Macedon]
  - Total aggregate cost 2.6 Billion [BCA-The cost of dropping out]
- Strengthening the linkages between education, government and business is a genuine challenge
- Education and business leaders can lead communities by increasing knowledge for all in local economies
- The 'Central Ranges' Region have ground to make up but strong potential to achieve this

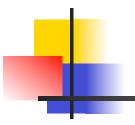
[Source: NIEIR]



## We are working on...

- Area Governance
- Regional Innovations Forum [AGM]
- ICT Infrastructure [COINS]
- Pilot projects such as
  - SBNA Alliance 11 Schools 5 Shires
  - Community based VCAL





### Where to from here?



On behalf of the Board of Directors we thank you for your time this evening.

Bill Coppinger