Partnerships Addressing Disadvantage

Statement of Intent

June 2018

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Acronyms and abbreviations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **DET** | Department of Education and Training (Victoria) |
| **DHHS** | Department of Health and Human Services (Victoria) |
| **DTF** | Department of Treasury and Finance (Victoria) |
| **JDP** | Joint Development Phase |
| **PADs** | Partnerships Addressing Disadvantage |
| **PCB** | Project Control Board |
| **RFP** | Request for Proposal |
| **SIB** | Social Impact Bond |
| **VGPB** | Victorian Government Purchasing Board |
| **VIPP** | Victorian Industry Participation Policy |
| **VPSC** | Victorian Public Sector Commission |

* + 1. Introduction

The Victorian Government is seeking partners for its Partnerships Addressing Disadvantage (PADs) initiative.

The Government will issue a formal Request for Proposal (RFP) on 16 July 2018 for two new programs to be implemented in 2019.

The purpose of this Statement of Intent is to seek feedback from the market on interest in participating in two PADs, in the two policy areas proposed.

Specifically, government is seeking views from the sector on barriers to participation and issues of uncertainty or ambiguity, and may reflect this feedback in the final RFP documentation.

The market sounding process will not inform proposal evaluation.

* + 1. Policy

This Section sets out the PADs initiative, provides guidance on key principles for Partnerships Addressing Disadvantage, and outlines the broader social policy reform program in Victoria.

* + - 1. Partnerships Addressing Disadvantage (PADs)

PADs is an initiative for creating partnerships between the Victorian Government, service providers, and investors to improve social outcomes for disadvantaged cohorts.

Commonly in the form of Social Impact Bonds (SIBs), partnerships across sectors are increasingly being used worldwide as an innovative way to reduce deep-seated disadvantage and provide demonstrably better outcomes for vulnerable individuals.

The PADs initiative seeks to emphasise the partnerships that are needed to tackle complex problems, combining service delivery insights with resources from the public and private sectors to deliver innovative solutions. PADs also recognise the opportunity to develop new investment mechanisms in addition to bonds. For example, this may include investments that are financed through debt, equity and/or philanthropy.

PADs build on the achievements of the Victorian Government’s Social Impact Bonds (SIBs) Pilot program, which has supported the development of two innovative and evidence-based programs to be implemented by three leading social service providers.

* Anglicare Victoria and VincentCare will together commence COMPASS, a program that delivers a mix of individualised case management, specialist support, and stable housing to improve outcomes for young people leaving out of home care.
* Sacred Heart Mission will scale up its successful Journey to Social Inclusion program which has shown promising signs of ending the cycle of chronic homelessness by taking a relationship-based, trauma-informed, and strengths-based approach in the context of long-term assertive case management supplemented by access to rapid housing.

Government is interested in new approaches to achieve improved social outcomes in partnership with the public, private and not-for-profit sectors and is open to discussions about how to achieve better outcomes using different social impact mechanisms.

Two partnerships are sought, with up to $15 million available for each partnership. Critically, all partnerships will need to align with the principles for PADs.

* + - 1. Principles for Partnerships Addressing Disadvantage

Partnerships Addressing Disadvantage should deliver demonstrably better outcomes for Victorians facing social challenges, but not all programs or investments may be suitable. The below principles provide guidance on when PADs may be appropriate in the Victorian context.

Clearly define the client group

The issues facing a specific group of individuals need to be clearly articulated and understood. This could be through an analysis of existing administrative data or research.

The particular cohort of individuals needs to be defined and identifiable, with detailed eligibility criteria, and a clear pathway for referral to the intervention. Eligibility and referral processes will need to ensure there are no opportunities for ‘cherry-picking’ clients, and that there are no other potentially adverse consequences.

Deliver measurably positive outcomes to individuals

Measuring impact is at the core of Partnerships Addressing Disadvantage. Social outcomes are inherently difficult to define and measure. The time period over which meaningful social outcomes are achieved can be over multiple generations. As PAD transactions usually span five to seven years, proposals need to consider ways to measure outcomes in the short to medium term as a means for triggering payment.

Predictive measures may be a suitable way to demonstrate that a program has achieved its objectives in the absence of a direct measure. Any proposed predictive measure will need to demonstrate high correlation with the desired social outcome.

Outcomes data should be clear and reliably available. Outcome measures may be binary, for example if a person at risk of homelessness maintains stable housing, or may be a reduction in seriousness, such as a reduction in acute hospital bed days used.

Generally, existing administrative data is a useful option for outcome measurement, if it can be demonstrated that the measure is closely correlated with the desired outcome for the client group.

Outcomes should be measured in relation to a clearly defined counterfactual, where it can be demonstrated that the intervention is directly responsible for the outcomes.

Options for a counterfactual include establishing a comparison group, which has similar characteristics to the intervention group but does not receive the service. This mitigates against outcomes occurring due to other changes in the broader environment, rather than due to the proposed intervention. A comparison group may not be appropriate in all circumstances however, particularly with transient populations.

Other options for a counterfactual include establishing a performance baseline, which could be updated as new data is available, selecting a target outcome based purely on historical data or through the existing literature. In these circumstances, proposals would need to establish how outcomes achieved can be reliably attributed to the service provided.

There can be additional outcomes which measure the other meaningful changes in the lives of participants as a result of the intervention. These measures can be captured in a broader evaluation that will help inform government and service providers of a program’s effectiveness over its life.

Achieve value for money for government

PADs aim to deliver both a social and financial benefit. In addition to the measured social benefits, proposals need to demonstrate that there is a financial return to government from the investment over and above the return government would have received through continuation of its core business and service delivery.

The benefit of a successful outcome, measured in financial terms as the net present value of a reduction in service usage by the client group as a result of the intervention, needs to be greater than the payments from government.

Deliver an intervention that is innovative, but with evidence of efficacy

Partnerships Addressing Disadvantage can tackle difficult, multi-dimensional and intractable problems through innovation and the trialling of new programs and service models.

Although one goal of PADs is to test an intervention, there should be enough research or evidence that government, investors, and service providers have confidence that there is a reasonable chance of success. This could be in the form of research or the experience in other jurisdictions, as well as the results of an evaluation of a small-scale pilot.

The intervention must be supported by evidence that there is a high likelihood that there will be measurable benefits to the participants of the PADs. This could be in the form of a program logic supported by research of success in other parts of the world. There also need to be service providers with the demonstrated capability and capacity to provide the service.

Achieve a fair sharing of risk and return

PADs allow government to share the risk of failure with investors, and to ensure risk sits with those organisations better able to mitigate that risk.

There is not an expectation that investors take on all financial risk of program failure. A transfer of financial risk to the Government may take the form of a standing charge of up to 50 per cent of program delivery costs, or a capital guarantee up to 50 per cent of the program delivery costs.

It is important that any proposal clearly sets out the financial risk-return profile for each participant.

* + - 1. Broader reform

Creating an inclusive society in which young people are empowered to voice their ideas and concerns, are listened to, and are recognised for their valuable contributions is important. This means better supporting and empowering young people who experience disadvantage and face social, community and economic barriers.

Supporting and engaging young people at every stage of their journey requires collaboration across government. It also requires government engaging and working with young people to improve their outcomes, particularly those facing or experiencing disadvantage.

In addition, providing an education and training system that produces excellence and reduces the impact of disadvantage, backed by a set of system‑wide targets.

As part of this work, there are a range of programs and activities starting with early childhood development and supporting children and young people through their learning life cycle to improve engagement in education, training, and the labour force. This will help to address barriers faced by children and young people in vulnerable cohorts.

* + 1. Process

This Section sets out in broad terms the process around PADs.

Under the PADs initiative, the process to develop and implement new investments will be undertaken in partnership with the social services sector, investors, and other participants. The process will involve three stages.

* + - 1. Market sounding

This Statement of Intent is an opportunity to provide the State with feedback on issues of uncertainty or ambiguity, which may influence the Request for Proposal documentation. During this period, Government officials will hold information sessions, be available for meetings and to attend interested party briefings to take feedback on the process or proposed policy areas.

* + - 1. Request for Proposal (RFP)

The purpose of the RFP is to select the best partners to work with Government to develop two new PADs. To select partners the Government will assess responses to the RFP against assessment criteria.

The Government expects to announce the successful applicants in October 2018.

* + - 1. Joint Development Phase (JDP)

The purpose of the JDP is to complete the development of the PAD. The Government will do this with the partners selected through the RFP in a collaborative and respectful manner. It is expected that the JDP will take approximately nine months. The aim is to commence the JDP in October 2018 and complete it by the end of June 2019. The JDP will involve the following steps:

The JDP Parties (i.e. partners and Government) agree and sign a JDP Agreement.

The JDP Parties negotiate a detailed proposal (e.g. outcomes, measurement plans, and financial arrangements) on a regular (e.g. weekly) basis. Senior representatives from the JDP Parties will also be required to attend from time to time.

The detailed proposal is considered and will only proceed if it achieves positive outcomes for individuals participating in the intervention and beyond and also achieves value for money for Government (i.e. avoided costs greater than the cost of the bond in net present value terms).

Template contracts for the JDP will be on the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) website and potential bidders are encouraged to consider those materials before providing a response to the RFP. Contracts may need to be amended to accurately reflect a particular arrangement.

* + - 1. Impact of the Victorian State election

As the Victorian State election will be held on Saturday 24 November 2018, the Victorian Government will assume a caretaker role from 6.00pm on 30 October 2018 until such time that either it becomes clear that the incumbent government will be returned, or a new government is sworn in.

The JDP will continue during the caretaker period, noting that it is expected that negotiations will be conducted during this period but no major policy decisions will be made or major contracts entered into during this period.

In line with the caretaker conventions, the incoming government will determine whether to proceed with the PADs, including whether to proceed with the JDP discussions or enter into binding contracts, after the caretaker period.

Applicants should be aware that:

all information about the PADs represents the position of the current government only, and is subject to change;

nothing in this documentation is intended to indicate the position of, or bind any, incoming government; and

the incoming government may decide not to proceed with the PADs.

* + 1. Proposals

This Section explains the basic requirements for a response to the RFP. It is followed by Section 5 which explains the preferred policy areas for the PADs. Section 6 outlines the potential role of schools in this initiative and Section 7 provides information on probity.

* + - 1. Key dates and RFP lodgement

The RFP will be released on Monday, 16th July 2018 on the Victorian Government tenders website.

Proposals in response to the RFP are due by 5:00pm Australian Eastern Standard Time (AEST) on **Sunday, 9th September 2018**.

Proposals must be submitted electronically via the Victorian Government tenders website: [www.tenders.vic.gov.au](https://www.tenders.vic.gov.au).

Proposals will not be accepted if sent by facsimile, email, or hard copy, other than at the discretion of the RFP Evaluation Team.

Please refer to Attachment B for full RFP lodgement details.

* + - 1. Format

Proposals should be submitted in the English language, in A4 format and in font that is no smaller than Arial 11 point. Proposals should be submitted in PDF and Word editable format. They should be no longer than 30 pages in total, excluding appendixes.

* + - 1. Mandatory information

In order to be assessed by the RFP Evaluation Team, every proposal must:

* + - Provide details of the partners, including contact details. The lead member must be a legal entity.
    - Hold any accreditation or registration that is required to deliver or procure the services proposed.
    - Comply with the Victorian Industry Participation Policy (VIPP).

For DHHS-funded organisations, ‘registration’ includes registration under the *Children, Youth and Families Act 2005* (Vic) and the *Disability Act 2006* (Vic). For the Department of Education and Training, ‘registration’ includes approval under the *Educational and Care Services National Law Act 2010* (Vic).

Agencies that receive funding from DHHS for activities in scope of the Human Services Standards (Standards) (gazetted as the Department of Health and Human Services Standards) are required, unless exempt by DHHS, to undertake an independent review against the Standards.

When delivering the services, partners are required to comply with (among other things):

* all standards as gazetted under applicable Acts and standards endorsed by the Department;
* all applicable departmental policies, including those related to service specific requirements as outlined in the Department’s policy and funding guidelines; and
* laws including those related to fire protection, industrial relations, employment, health, general safety, and taxation.

To satisfy legislative requirements, partners will need to have a current ‘Working with Children Check’ for any proposal that interacts with children. It is the responsibility of the provider to include evidence of this approval in accordance with legislation and departmental policy.

The information provided in response to the RFP should be supported as appropriate by:

* a financial model that supports all proposed financial arrangements, estimates and the like. The financial model must be provided in an Excel Spreadsheet (unlocked) so it can be evaluated by the RFP Evaluation Team. All assumptions should be clearly set out and justified. Where appropriate the financial model should have links between the different Key Selection Criteria as outlined in the RFP (e.g. between expected outcome payments and cost savings to Government). All financial information must be presented in net present value terms as well as in nominal cash flows over time; and
* data, evidence and sources as appropriate (e.g. to justify your intervention design, to support your choice of outcome measures).

* + 1. Preferred policy areas

Proposals will be sought for PADs to finance projects that improve education and engagement outcomes for:

* vulnerable children aged 5–14 (or school years 1–10); and
* disengaged youth aged 15–25 (youth who have left school early and are not engaged in training or in the labour force located within a geographic area associated with social and economic disadvantage).

This Section discusses some of the outcomes currently experienced by vulnerable children and disengaged youth including the costs faced by the Victorian Government. It also discusses the outcomes that are considered important for giving every young Victorian the chance to succeed in learning and life, and how these outcomes might be measured. References are provided for possible sources of further detail.

The information in this Section is not intended to be comprehensive. Responses do not need to make use of all information provided and may use other data of appropriate quality.

* + - 1. Vulnerable children aged 5-14 (or school years 1-10)

Educational attainment is key to a person’s successful participation in our economy and society. A PAD works to help children and young people who face challenges and adversities in their lives that impact on their learning and development to become contributing members to our community.

The 2015 Mitchell Institute report, *Educational opportunity in Australia 2015: Who succeeds and who misses out*[[1]](#footnote-1), examined students’ attainment in the four key learning stages of childhood, middle and senior school years, and early adulthood. Its key findings are that:

* the Australian education system is functioning well – with over 70 per cent of students at each learning stage reaching the milestones for being prepared for modern workplaces and communities;
* existing support for developmentally vulnerable children has been partially effective –with about six out of ten students able to catch up to their peers by next stage;
* there is scope to increase efforts to sustain attainment across learning stages – with more than one-fifth of the students who are developmentally on-track at each learning stage falling behind by next stage; and
* there are pockets of high vulnerability in the school system – roughly four out of ten students who start off as developmentally at risk at each learning stage continue to struggle to close their attainment gaps at the next stage. This group accounts for about 10 per cent of the entire student population.

The Mitchell Institute report presents data showing that children who fall behind at a certain learning stage are at a greater risk of missing attainment milestones by the next stage than those who are developmentally on‑track. It relies on cohort data of different student groups and so cannot be used to predict each child’s journey through their learning lifecycle.

Individuals with a higher level of educational attainment tend to have higher employment rates and are more likely to work in high-skilled and well-paid jobs than those who leave school early or do not have a post-school qualification.[[2]](#footnote-2) Education yields substantial economic benefits for the broader community because an educated workforce drives economic growth and increases living standards.

There are strong links between educational attainment and personal capacity for civil and social engagement. A large body of research shows that education reduces crime[[3]](#footnote-3), improves health and lowers mortality.[[4]](#footnote-4) On the contrary, disengagement from education and training leads to poor personal outcomes and increases in government expenditure on a range of social and health services.

Educational attainment tends to persist across generations. Children of highly educated parents are more likely to have better cognitive learning and non-cognitive development experiences than children from low socioeconomic backgrounds.[[5]](#footnote-5)

The importance of keeping young people connected to schools or reintegrating them is well accepted. When young people feel supported and cared for in their school environments, they are less likely to abuse substances, become involved in violence, and show problematic behaviours. These supported young people are also more likely to develop positive attitudes toward themselves and prosocial attitudes and behaviours toward others.

* + - * 1. Defining “vulnerable children”

Evidence from across Australia demonstrates that vulnerable and disengaged learners disproportionately come from a disadvantaged background. The risk of disengagement increases with Indigenous status, having language other than English spoken at home, living in rural areas and low socio-economic status. Likewise, learners who have mental health issues and/or a disability face a high risk of disengagement.

The PAD targets children and young people who are at heightened risk of under-attainment in their schooling. These students:

* face challenges and adversities in learning and development and, as a result, have failed or likely to fail successive milestones in their educational development;
* do not respond well to existing mainstream support services; and
* could potentially benefit from individualised and innovative interventions.

This group is estimated to be within 10 per cent of the total student population. The estimation is based on the 2015 Mitchell Institute report which, as discussed previously, identified a relatively small but significant proportion of students starting off as developmentally at risk at each learning stage and continuing to struggle to close their attainment gaps upon transitioning to the next stage.

The target cohort is a diverse group of students with differing needs. Some students face severe difficulties in their private or family lives that render them highly susceptible to underachievement. Others may have emotional and behavioural issues or experiences with traumatic events.

For instance, homelessness, alcohol and drug use, exposure to family violence and trauma feature in the backgrounds of these disengaged young people. They tend to have low self‑esteem, low levels of literacy and numeracy, and difficulties in managing their behaviour, emotions, and relationships with other learners when at school.

The personal nature of difficulties confronting the target cohort means that barriers to their learning and development are not necessarily driven by their socioeconomic status. In Victoria, the adoption of a needs-based school funding model has increased resourcing for students from disadvantaged backgrounds. However, mainstream services may not adequately cater for the most vulnerable students. Instead, recent studies have shown that with the right type of intensive support and intervention, children and young people who fall behind and disengage can recover, catch-up and re-engage in education.

* + - * 1. Determining the cohort

The PAD seeks to tackle complex barriers to educational development for children and young people who face severe adversities or challenges. The Government welcomes proposals of innovative interventions that will transform the lives of these most vulnerable children and young people by bringing them back on track within their learning cycle. Proposals should address the specific underlying problems that affect young people’s educational outcomes rather than offset background disadvantages that may characterise these students.

This Statement of Intent does not prescribe what respondents should focus on or the type of intervention (including where in the lifecycle the intervention is to take place). However, the RFP requires proposals to articulate a convincing case and rationale for intervention.

Proposals need not apply the method/s or indicator/s used in the 2015 Mitchell Institute report to select intervention participants within the target cohort. Instead, they should consider prominent risk factors associated with the most vulnerable children and young people.

Examples include whether the student:

* has high rates of absence from school;
* has high rates of offending and/or school-based reported incidents (such as suspensions and expulsions);
* has mental health, learning, behavioural and/or disability issues;
* is taking drugs;
* has had contacts with the youth justice system (including students of the Parkville College);
* is a teenage parent;
* is affected by homelessness;
* is from newly arrived culturally and linguistically diverse migrant or refugee families; or
* is in care or is a care leaver.
  + - * 1. Outcomes that could be achieved through PADs

All children and young people should be able to build happy, successful, and fulfilling lives. The success of the PADs will be judged on how well they improve participants’ life outcomes, and this will be a key aspect of the program’s evaluation.

Investors in the PADs will be paid on the basis of outcomes achieved, and proposals should specify which outcomes they seek to be measured and paid against. Payable outcome measures will be selected for their links to the improved educational attainment of the children supported through this program and, equally, to future savings on expenditure for the State.

Payable outcomes could include:

* reduced rates of school absenteeism;
* reduced school-based reported incidents of disruptive behaviour and disciplinary interventions;
* increased NAPLAN participation rates in Years 3, 5, 7 and 9;
* reduced proportions of students in the bottom two bands of the NAPLAN achievement scale for Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 Reading and Numeracy;
* increased proportions of students attaining the top two bands of the NAPLAN achievement scale for Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 Reading and Numeracy;
* increased rates of retention in or completion of senior secondary education and training (beyond Year 10);
* increased attainment of non-cognitive or social skills; and
* reduced frequency and severity of interactions with the criminal justice system.

* + - * 1. Existing public programs for vulnerable children

The PADs should complement a range of universal and targeted services the Government is providing to assist vulnerable children. Proposals should focus on innovative approaches that address service gaps rather than duplicate existing services.

The following programs or services are mostly targeted at vulnerable children in government schools:

* **school-based support services** – which are funded through the Student Resource Package for implementation under individual schools’ Student Engagement Policies;
* **flexible learning options** – which are funded through the Student Resource Package to offer alternative settings to mainstream schooling to support vulnerable children and young people who are not engaging effectively in school education;
* **LOOKOUT Centres** – which support the achievement of educational outcomes for children and young people in out-of-home-care;
* **Navigator program** – which is delivered by community sector organisations to support children aged 12–17 who have disconnected from school;
* **School Focused Youth Services and Local Learning and Employment Networks (LLENs)** – which support community sector organisations and local councils to work with schools and other local partners to assist students in Years 5-12 who are at risk of educational disengagement;
* **Education Justice Initiative** – which connects young people appearing before the Melbourne Children’s Court or Children’s Koori Court to an appropriate, supported education pathway through liaison and advocacy with schools and training providers;
* **English Language Schools and Centres** – which provide intensive and tailored English language programs for newly arrived students;
* **Refugee Education Support Program** – which works with schools to support the achievement, wellbeing, and engagement of students from refugee backgrounds, through professional learning, community engagement and community partnerships; and
* **School Breakfast Clubs Program** – which offers a healthy breakfast for students in disadvantaged primary schools who may otherwise arrive at school hungry.

* + - 1. Improving outcomes for disengaged youth

Youth disengagement is complex and often results from a range of factors associated with the individual or family, including low socioeconomic status, poor or interrupted education, CALD background, disability, exposure to discrimination and social exclusion.[[6]](#footnote-6) The impacts of disengagement from school, training or the labour force are more pronounced where the individual experiences multiple forms of disadvantage, and/or health, and psychosocial issues.

Youth unemployment or underemployment in Australia is also impacted by extraneous factors such as global and domestic economic trends.

Disengaged youth are generally disproportionately overrepresented among the following sub-populations:

* young people with disabilities;
* young people from specific culturally or linguistically diverse backgrounds;
* aboriginal young people;
* young people who are homeless;
* young people who have interacted with the youth justice system;
* young people with caring responsibilities; and
* young people in or leaving out-of-home care.

Adolescence and the transition into adulthood is a key time, where young people develop behaviours and skills which set them on a pathway to engaged and productive adult lives.

Young people who are not in school, training or in the labour force (employed or looking for work) experience poorer health and mental health, are at increased risk of long term unemployment, alcohol and drug use, homelessness, mental illness, and suicide. In some circumstances, disengagement leads to young people becoming involved in anti-social behaviour or youth offending.[[7]](#footnote-7)

The following health risk factors are associated with youth disengagement: poor diet, lower levels of exercise and substance misuse and abuse, psychosocial stress, social isolation, and a lack of social support, which leads to higher prevalence of adverse health outcomes.[[8]](#footnote-8), [[9]](#footnote-9), [[10]](#footnote-10)

Lack of educational attainment is also strongly linked to determinants of health, such as high-risk health behaviours and preventative service use.[[11]](#footnote-11) Educational attainment influences health and wellbeing through a range of mechanisms linked to income, such as access to health care. It also aids the development of skills obtained through participation in social networks and workplaces and provides better access to information to allow for informed choices.

A number of interconnected structural and individual factors such as poverty, exposure to violence, social isolation, and lack of positive relationships with adults can also link disengagement with offending behaviour, gang membership, alcohol, and drug use, mental illness, and suicide.[[12]](#footnote-12)

Youth disengagement results in greater demand for state-based human, health, and justice services at the tertiary/acute level. It also means that these young people will not reach their potential and will not be able to participate fully in society.

* + - * 1. Defining “disengaged youth”

The PADs will target young people, between 15 and 24 years of age, who left education or training without completing at least Year 12 or Certificate II and are not engaged in training[[13]](#footnote-13) or not in the labour force (in work or looking for work): “disengaged youth”.[[14]](#footnote-14) In addition, respondents may also focus on youth who have interacted with the justice system, without receiving a youth supervision or corrections supervision order (for example, those who were proceeded against through the courts and received a community order, a fine, or similar, or were diverted from the criminal system).

Disengaged youth who are leaving out-of-home care are excluded from this definition for the purposes of this PAD. This is because there is currently a significant amount of reform activity in the leaving care space, including funding a social impact bond dealing with a leaving care cohort as part of the first phase of partnerships. For further information on the range of programs for young people leaving out-of-home care please visit <https://services.dhhs.vic.gov.au/leaving-care>.

* + - * 1. Determining the Cohort

There are currently around 15,000 disengaged youth in Victoria (2 per cent of the total youth population), and two-thirds are aged 20 to 24.[[15]](#footnote-15)

Proponents will be required to target interventions to areas with the highest precedence of youth disengagement. Figures 5.1 and 5.2 provide the number of disengaged youth not attending education and not in the labour force (without at least Year 12 or a Certificate II) by suburb (Figure 5.1) and Local Government Area (LGA) (Figure 5.2) using Census data published as part of the 2016 ABS Census. Table 5.1 explores the highest level of educational attainment for this cohort.

Attachment D provides the tabulated data of the following charts, as well as additional demographic (age and sex) information on 15 to 24-year olds not attending education and not in the labour force in Victoria (without at least Year 12 or a Certificate II; see Table D.3).

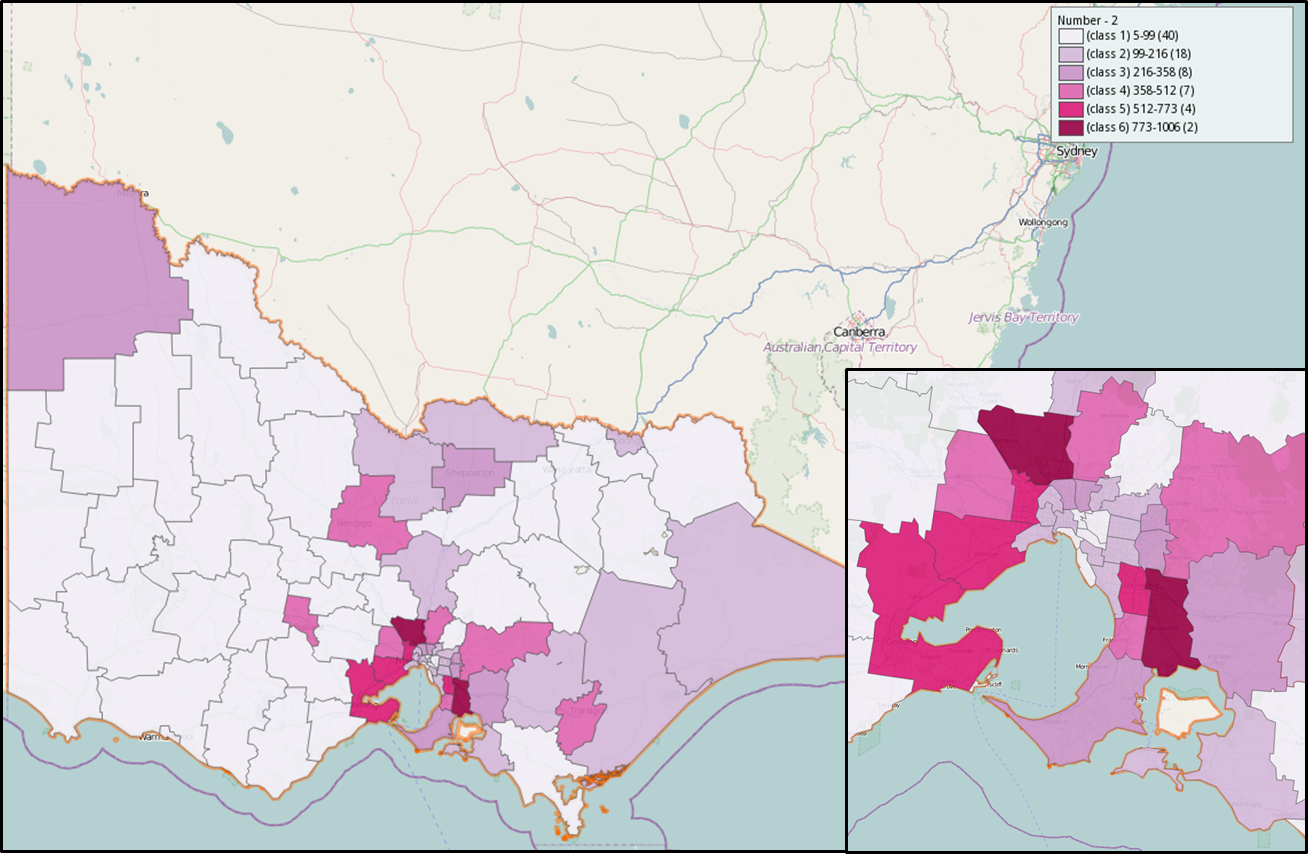
Figure 5.1: 15 to 24-year olds, not attending education and not in the labour force (LFSP), without at least Year 12 or Certificate II (HEAP) by State suburb (top 10 suburbs), Victoria[[16]](#footnote-16)

*Source: ABS (2016).*

Figure 5.1 shows that there are higher numbers of 15 to 24-year olds not attending education and not in the labour force, without at least Year 12 or a Certificate II, in some of the south-eastern suburbs (Dandenong, Pakenham and Frankston) and outer northern and western suburbs (Craigieburn and Werribee) of Melbourne. According to the 2016 ABS Census, the regional centres of Shepparton, Werribee and Mildura also had relatively high numbers of 15 to 24-year olds not attending education and not in the labour force, without at least Year 12 or a Certificate II.

Figure 5.2 shows this analysis in terms of LGAs, with relatively high counts of 15 to 24‑year olds not in education and not in the labour force, without at least Year 12 or a Certificate II, also in these areas. According to Figure 5.2, the LGAs of Casey (1,006), Hume (954) and Greater Geelong (773) reported the highest numbers of 15 to 24‑year olds not in education or the labour force without at least Year 12 or a Certificate II.

Figure 5.2: 15 to 24‑year olds, not attending education and not in the labour force (LFSP), without at least Year 12 or Certificate II (HEAP) by Local Government Area, by number, Victoria[[17]](#footnote-17),[[18]](#footnote-18)



*Source: ABS (2016); © OpenStreetMap contributors (2018).*

Table 5.1: 15 to 24‑year olds, not attending education and not in the labour force (LFSP), by highest level of educational attainment (HEAP), Victoria[[19]](#footnote-19)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Highest level of educational attainment | Number | Percentage |
| Year 11 | 4,048 | 26.5% |
| Year 10 | 5,799 | 38.0% |
| Year 9 | 2,573 | 16.9% |
| Year 8 or below | 1,929 | 12.6% |
| Certificate I | 16 | 0.1% |
| No educational attainment | 906 | 5.9% |
| Total | 15,261 | 100.0% |

*Source: ABS (2016).*

* + - * 1. Outcomes that could be achieved through PADs

Re-engaging these young people in education and employment is likely to result in future avoided costs to the State from reduced justice system, health system and human services costs. It could be reasonably expected that many disengaged young people in the cohort may see initial increased service usage that could then be expected to reduce over time.

Investors in the PADs will be paid on the basis of outcomes achieved, and responses should specify which outcomes they seek to be measured and paid against. Payable outcome measures should be selected for their links to future avoided costs for the Victorian Government (among other criteria), and equally, to the improved educational and employment outcomes of the young people supported through this program.

Noting the multi-faceted nature of disadvantage causing youth disengagement, payable outcomes will span multiple areas and could include:

* an increase in engagement in school for those under 18;
* completion of Year 12;
* an increase in enrolments in training and completion rates;
* an increase in employment rates for the unemployed, and sustained employment for 12 months or more;
* a reduction in the number and/or severity of interactions with the criminal justice system;
* a reduction in homelessness; and
* a reduction in health service usage, such as emergency department presentations, hospital bed days, mental health treatment episodes, and alcohol and drug treatment episodes.

This list is not exhaustive and responses to the RFP may propose other outcome measures so long as they are supported by a clear logic, evidence and are appropriate, measureable and achievable.

The broader evaluation of the PADs may also track other indicators of the intervention. For example, benefits to the individual and the community, including decreased crime and wellbeing. It may also include engagement of youth with programs as well as sustained case management or episodic supports.

Attachment C provides an overview of the effectiveness of various interventions for this cohort as described in the literature.

* + - * 1. Existing programs for disengaged youth

The PADs should complement the array of existing programs and services currently provided by the Victorian Government. Proposals should focus on innovative approaches that address clear gaps in the service sector rather than duplicate existing services.

The following programs and services are currently in operation to support vulnerable young people:

* **Empower Youth** – funds community organisations to work with vulnerable young people from disadvantaged communities by providing them with intensive coordinated support in the area of health and wellbeing, community participation, education and training and career pathways;
* **Pasifika Project** – establishes partnerships and coordinates services to support and empower young people from Pacific Islander backgrounds to reconnect to family, community, education, training, and employment pathways. The program is delivered by the Centre for Multicultural Youth, working with young Pasifika people through schools, sports and recreation centres, churches, community organisations and local government programs, in priority locations;
* **Aboriginal Youth Mentoring Program** – Marram Nganyin, supports young Aboriginal Victorians to connect to their culture and community, aiming to provide leadership, social and emotional wellbeing, economic advice, and skills to support long-term outcomes;
* **Reconnect** – engagement and learning support program to assist vulnerable young people who have enrolled in vocational education and training programs;
* **Skills First Youth Access Initiative** – provides young people impacted by child protection and youth justice orders tuition fee waiver and a viable pathway to education and employment;
* **Education First Youth Foyers** – aims to break the cycle of homelessness for young people aged 16 to 24 by providing them with safe, secure, and affordable accommodation on selected TAFE campuses for two years while they study;
* **Jobs Victoria** – services delivered by employment specialists who work closely with employers to identify job opportunities and prepare jobseekers for these roles;
* **Youth Crime Prevention Grants** – funding for community-led initiatives that address offending behaviour and recidivism by young people aged 10-24 years who have had, or are at risk of, contact with the criminal justice system; and
* **Youth Crime Prevention Programs** – community-led interventions to address youth offending in eight priority communities: Ballarat, Casey, Frankston, Geelong, Greater Dandenong, Hume, Latrobe, and Wyndham. Also includes support for Koori crime prevention initiatives through the Department of Justice and Regulation’s nine Regional Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committees.
  + 1. Potential Involvement of School(s)

In responding to the RFP bidders may identify a need to work with a particular government and non-government school(s) to deliver their program.

Criteria for evaluation will not express preferences for bids that includes a government or a non-government school. Bidder’s responses will be assessed against the stated Key Selection Criteria in the RFP and the PADs principles as set out in Section 2.2.

The State, however, cannot enter into a PADs contract where the direct party is a government school(s).

The bidder may form acceptable sub-contractual relationships with government school(s) to recognise the role that schools may play in delivery of the program (for example, that the school may provide referrals). A model contract that can be applied when settling such relationships may be provided. Government schools involvement will be restricted to roles that do not expose the State or individual government schools to any financial risk of program failure. In addition, participating government schools are required to observe departmental policy and legislation on risk management and governance for public bodies, including reputational and operational risk.

Communication between government schools and bidders during the market sounding phase could help bring better understanding of the target cohorts and their needs, and will be facilitated by the State’s nominated contact, as set out in section 9 of this Statement of Intent and Attachment B which outlines full lodgement details for the RFP.

* + 1. Probity

A probity advisor has been engaged for the PADs. The probity advisor’s details are:

Rory O’Connor

O’Connor Marsden & Associates Pty Ltd

Telephone: 1300 882 633

Mobile: 0416 107 627

Email: [roconnor@ocm.net.au](mailto:roconnor@ocm.net.au)

The role of the probity advisor during the RFP process includes ensuring:

* + - fairness and impartiality;
    - accountability and transparency of process;
    - confidentiality and security of information and materials; and
    - effective management of conflict of interest.

Consortia responding to the RFP who have any concerns about the conduct or probity of the procurement process should contact the probity advisor. The probity advisor’s details will be made available on the DTF website via:  
<https://www.dtf.vic.gov.au/funds-programs-and-policies/partnerships-addressing-disadvantage>

More information on the role of probity in government procurement can be found in the Victorian Government Purchasing Board’s (VGPBs) Guide to Probity: [www.procurement.vic.gov.au/Buyers/Policies-Guides-and-Tools/Governance-Policy](http://www.procurement.vic.gov.au/Buyers/Policies-Guides-and-Tools/Governance-Policy).

* + 1. RFP standard terms and conditions

The following will be standard terms and conditions for the RFP and do not apply to this Statement of Intent and market sounding.

* + - 1. RFP invitation

Legal entities, companies, consortia and alike are invited to submit a proposal response to participate in PADs, as described in the RFP.

Nothing in the RFP is to be construed, interpreted, or relied upon, whether expressly or implied, as an offer capable of acceptance by any person, or as creating any form of contractual, promissory, restitutionary or other rights.

No binding contract or other understanding (including any form of contractual, promissory, restitutionary or other rights) for the supply of the goods or services will exist between the State and any invitee unless and until the State has signed a formal written contract (the Implementation Agreement and/or the Direct Deed if required) as contemplated as part of the JDP.

All entities (whether or not they submit a response) having obtained or received the RFP may only use it, and the information contained in it, in compliance with the conditions contained in Section 8 of the RFP.

* + - 1. Accuracy of RFP

The State does not warrant the accuracy of the content of the RFP and will not be liable for any omission from the RFP documents.

If an invitee finds any discrepancy, ambiguity, error or inconsistency in the RFP or any other information provided by the State (other than minor clerical matters), the invitee must immediately notify the State in writing, so that there is fair opportunity to consider what corrective action is necessary (if any).

If there is any inconsistency between any of the documents, or parts of the documents constituting this RFP, the Primary Contact will, in consultation with the Project Team, determine the order of precedence. The Primary Contact or Project Team will notify all invitees in writing where a determination is made pursuant to this Section 8.2 (c).

* + - 1. Additions and amendments

The State reserves the right to change any information and/or to issue addenda to the RFP before the closing time. Where the State exercises its right to change information in accordance with this Section 8.3, the State may seek amended responses from invitees and may amend the closing time to allow invitees sufficient time to amend their response.

* + - 1. Representation

No representation made by or on behalf of the State in relation to the RFP (or its subject matter) will be binding on the State unless the representation is expressly incorporated into the contract(s) ultimately entered into between the State and a respondent.

* + - 1. Licence to use Intellectual Property Rights

Persons obtaining or receiving the RFP and any other documents issued in relation to the RFP may use the documents only for the purpose of preparing a response.

Such Intellectual Property Rights as may exist in the RFP and any other documents provided to the invitees by or on behalf of the State in connection with the RFP process are owned by (and will remain the property of) the State except to the extent expressly provided otherwise.

* + - 1. Confidentiality

The State may require persons and businesses wishing to access or obtain a copy of the RFP or certain parts of it, or any additional materials, to execute a deed of confidentiality (in a form required by or satisfactory to the State) before or after access is granted or a copy is provided.

Regardless of whether a deed of confidentiality is executed in relation to the RFP, invitees obtaining or receiving the RFP must keep the content of the RFP and such other information confidential and not disclose or use that information except as required for the purpose of developing a response in response to the RFP.

* + - 1. Communication

All communications relating to the RFP and the RFP process must be directed to the Primary Contact or the Project Team.

* + - 1. Requests for clarification

Any questions or requests for clarification or further information regarding the RFP or the RFP process must be submitted to the Primary Contact or Project Team in writing at least five days prior to the closing time.

The State is not obliged to respond to any question or request.

The State may make available to other prospective invitees details of such a question or request together with any response, in which event those details shall form part of the RFP.

* + - 1. Unauthorised communication

Communications (including promotional or lobbying activities) with staff of the State or consultants assisting the State with the RFP process are not permitted during the RFP process except as provided in Section 8.7 above, or otherwise with the prior written consent of the Primary Contact or Project Team.

Nothing in this Section 8.9 is intended to prevent communications with government school councillors, staff of, or consultants to, the State to the extent that such communications do not relate to the RFP or the RFP process.

Invitees must not engage in any activities or obtain or provide improper assistance that may be perceived as, or that may have the effect of, influencing the outcome of the RFP process in any way. Such activities or assistance may, in the absolute discretion of the State, lead to disqualification of an invitee.

Invitees should contact the Primary Contact if uncertain as to whether a particular proposed activity or assistance would be considered to have the effect of, or be perceived as having the effect of, influencing the RFP process.

* + - 1. Consortia and trustees

Where the invitee is a member of a consortium, the response must stipulate which part(s) of the services that each entity comprising the consortium would provide and how the entities would relate to each other to ensure full provision of the required service. All consortium members are to provide details relating to their legal structure, and where applicable, provide details of their special purpose vehicle established to meet the requirements of the RFP.

* + - 1. Complaints about the RFP

An invitee with a complaint about the RFP or the RFP process must be resolved in the first instance with the Primary Contact or the Project Team. Should the Primary Contact or the Project Team not be able to resolve the complaint, it will be escalated appropriately.

* + - 1. Conflict of interest

Invitees and their representatives must not place themselves in a position that may give rise to an actual, potential, or perceived conflict of interest between the interest of the State and the invitee’s interests during the RFP process.

Invitees are required to disclose any conflicts of interest in their response and also notify the State if any conflict of interest arises after lodgement of their response.

The State may disqualify an invitee from the RFP process if the invitee fails to notify the State of any conflict of interest.

Respondents must include in their response certification that each member of the consortia does not have a conflict of interest with the State as outlined in   
Section 8.12 (a) above.

* + - 1. Submission of responses
         1. Lodgement

Responses must be lodged by the closing time and only by the means set out in Attachment B – State contact and lodgement details. The closing time may be extended by the State in its absolute discretion. Where the State extends the closing time, it will be published on the Victorian Government tenders’ website.

All responses lodged after the closing time will be recorded by the State. The determination of the State as to the actual time that the invitee’s response is lodged is final.

Where the RFP requires or permits responses to be lodged via the internet through the website nominated in Attachment B:

invitees must submit documentation that has been virus checked and is free from viruses; and

invitees are deemed to accept the online user agreement applying to that website and must comply with the requirements set out on that website.

* + - * 1. Late responses

If a response is lodged after the closing time, it may be disqualified from the RFP process and may be ineligible for consideration unless:

the respondent can clearly document to the satisfaction of the State that an event of exceptional circumstances caused the response to be lodged after the closing time; and

the State is satisfied that accepting a late submission would not compromise the integrity of the market approach.

The State will inform an invitee whose response was lodged after the closing time of their ineligibility for consideration.

* + - * 1. Providing a response

It is the responsibility of all invitees to:

understand the requirements of the RFP, the RFP process, any reference documentation, or other information in relation to the RFP;

ensure that their response addresses all the information fields identified in the RFP, is presented in the required format as set out in the RFP, conforms with page limits and is accurate and complete;

make their own enquiries and assess all risks regarding the RFP and the RFP process;

ensure that they comply with all applicable laws with regard to preparing their response and participating in the RFP process (including Chapter 2 of the *Australian Consumer Law and Fair Trading Act 2012* (Vic));

meet all costs and expenses related to the preparation and lodgement of its response, any subsequent negotiation, and any future process connected with or relating to the RFP process;

ensure that responses remain valid and open for acceptance for a minimum of   
120 days from the closing time. (this period may be altered by mutual agreement between the State and the invitee);

ensure that the response is not conditional on:

any type of board, committee, third party or regulatory approval or consent;

conducting due diligence or any other form of enquiry or investigation; or

the invitee stating that it wishes to discuss or negotiate any commercial terms of the proposed contracts (other than as contemplated in the RFP as occurring in the JDP);

ensure the response, where it references costs or prices, is expressed in GST exclusive terms, and identifies whether GST would be payable; and

provide additional information in a timely manner as requested by the State.

* + - * 1. Errors in a response

If an invitee identifies an error in their response (excluding clerical errors which would have no bearing on the evaluation), they must promptly notify the State.

The State may permit an invitee to correct an unintentional error in their response where that error becomes known or apparent after the closing time, but in no event will any correction be permitted if the State reasonably considers that the correction would materially alter the response.

* + - * 1. Use of a response

Upon submission, all responses become the property of the State. The invitee will retain all ownership rights in any intellectual property contained in their response however each invitee, by submission of their response, is deemed to have granted a licence to the State to use and reproduce the whole, or any portion of their response for the purposes of enabling the State to evaluate the response.

* + - 1. Preferred invitee
         1. No legally binding contract

Selection as a preferred invitee does not give rise to a contract (express or implied) between the preferred invitee and the State for the supply of services. No legal relationship will exist between the State and the preferred invitee until such time as a binding contract is executed by both parties.

* + - * 1. Pre-contractual negotiations

The State may in its absolute discretion decide not to enter into pre‑contractual negotiations or proceed to the JDP with a successful invitee.

The invitee is bound by its response and if selected as the successful invitee, must enter into the JDP on the basis of the response, with negotiation to be confined to the matters identified in the RFP and anticipated as being within the scope of the JDP.

* + - 1. Disclosure requirements
         1. Disclosure of response contents and response information

Responses will be treated as confidential by the State. The State will not disclose response contents and information except:

as required by law (including, for the avoidance of doubt, as required under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (Vic) (FOI Act);

for the purpose of investigations by the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission or other government authorities having relevant jurisdiction;

to external consultants and advisers of the State engaged to assist with the RFP process; or

general information from invitees required to be disclosed by government policy.

* + - * 1. Contract disclosure

The VGPBs ‘Contract management and contract disclosure policy’ requires organisations to disclose key details of contracts it enters into, including contracts under head agreements and variations to contracts, with a total estimated value equal to or exceeding $100 000 (including GST) within 60 days of the award of a contract on the contract publishing system, the Tenders VIC website. Where the value of the contract is estimated to exceed $10 million (including GST) full contract details are to be provided on the Contracts Publishing System.

In submitting a response, the invitee accepts that the State may, in accordance with the requirements of applicable Victorian Government policy, publish (on the internet or otherwise):

the name of the Contractor;

the estimated value of the response of the Contractor; and

the Contractor’s name together with the provisions of the contract generally.

* + - * 1. Exemptions from disclosure

The State will consider requests for exemption from disclosure in the evaluation of invitees’ submissions and negotiations with invitees.

In determining whether any contractual clauses should be kept confidential, the State will apply the exemptions from disclosure under the FOI Act. These exemptions include a public interest test under s36 of the FOI Act.

Any request by the successful invitee for non‑disclosure of contract provisions must be justified by the successful invitee in accordance with s34(1) of the FOI Act. Under s34(1), information acquired by a State or a Minister from a business, commercial or financial undertaking is exempt from disclosure if the information relates to:

trade secrets; or

other matters of a business, commercial or financial nature and the disclosure would be likely to expose the undertaking unreasonably to disadvantage.

However, even if certain contractual clauses are redacted by agreement between the State and the successful invitee, this will not:

exempt the redacted clauses from the further operation of the FOI Act; or

constrain the Auditor General’s power to secure and publish documents in accordance with the *Audit Act 1994*.

* + - * 1. Unreasonable disadvantage

In determining whether disclosure of specific information will expose an invitee’s business unreasonably to disadvantage, the invitee should consider s34(2) of the FOI Act. Broadly, the invitee should consider:

whether the information is generally available to competitors; and

whether the information could be disclosed without causing substantial harm to the competitive position of the business.

* + - 1. Victorian Industry Participation Policy (VIPP)

The Victorian Industry Participation Policy (VIPP) seeks to maximise opportunities for Australian, New Zealand and Victorian suppliers (Local Suppliers) to compete for government business on the basis of best value for money over the life of the goods or services. The VIPP is implemented by Victorian Government departments and agencies to help drive local industry development.

VIPP applies to procurement over $1 million in regional Victoria and over $3 million in metropolitan Melbourne or state-wide activities.

Contestable items are goods or services within a procurement activity for which there are competitive international suppliers and local suppliers. The VIPP requires that government agencies consider local content, particularly in respect of ‘contestable items’ as a key criterion in tender evaluation and other relevant procurement processes.

Where an activity contains limited or no contestable items, but meets the threshold criteria, a VIPP Plan may not be required. In these circumstances, there is no contractual obligation on the successful bidder in respect of complying with VIPP.

However, in preparing their tender documentation, bidders must:

consider engaging competitive Australian, New Zealand and Victorian suppliers, subject to value for money criteria, wherever possible; and

provide an estimate of the expected local content within the proposed procurement activity.

The bidder’s estimate will be assessed as part of the evaluation assessment process and must be reported by the Department responsible for the contract management and the Minister responsible for VIPP pursuant to their statutory VIPP reporting obligations.

The Department responsible for contract management will need to report on the per cent of local content as part of its annual VIPP reporting requirements for which the successful bidder will need to provide an update to assist the department in this reporting obligations.

The Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources (DEDJTR) has prepared Guidelines for Suppliers/Bidders on the application of VIPP to procurement in ‘Implementing the VIPP – Suppliers Guidelines’ (Guidelines). A copy of the Guidelines and further information about VIPP as well as useful templates are available on the DEDJTR website at:   
[www.economicdevelopment.vic.gov.au/victorian-industry-participation-policy](http://www.economicdevelopment.vic.gov.au/victorian-industry-participation-policy).

ICN provides free services to assist bidders. ICN’s services are available during the tendering process and to assist successful bidders in implementing the VIPP. For further information or assistance, bidders can contact ICN on (03) 9864 6700 or visit [www.icnvic.org.au/vipp](http://www.icnvic.org.au/vipp).

* + - 1. Invitee warranties

By submitting a response, an invitee warrants that:

in lodging its response, it did not rely on any express or implied statement, warranty, or representation, whether oral, written, or otherwise made by or on behalf of the State or its Representatives other than any statement, warranty or representation expressly contained in the RFP;

it has examined the RFP, and any other documents referenced or referred to herein, and any other information made available in writing by the State to invitees for the purposes of submitting a response;

it has sought and examined all necessary information which is obtainable by making reasonable enquiries relevant to the risks and other circumstances affecting its response;

it otherwise accepts and will comply with the rules set out in the RFP; and

it will provide additional information in a timely manner as requested by the State to clarify any matters contained in the response.

* + - 1. State rights

Notwithstanding anything else in the RFP, and without limiting its rights at law or otherwise, the State reserves the right, in its absolute discretion at any time, to:

cease to proceed with, or suspend, the RFP process;

vary or extend any time or date specified in the RFP for all or any invitees; or

terminate the participation of any invitee or any other person in the RFP process.

The State specifically wishes to draw to the attention of invitees that any aspect of the RFP process may at any time be varied, terminated, suspended or delayed if the RFP process has not been finalised, including appointment of a preferred or successful invitee and the signing of a contract, prior to the commencement of the caretaker period.

* + - 1. Law
         1. Governing Law

The RFP process is governed by the Laws.

* + - * 1. Compliance with Law

Invitees must comply with all applicable Laws in preparing and lodging its response and in taking part in the RFP process.

Any invitee, if requested by the Primary Contact or the Project Team, must submit evidence of its compliance with any relevant Laws.

* + - 1. Interpretation
         1. Definitions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Alternative response | means a response made by an invitee as an alternative to their primary response. An Alternative response may be made by an invitee as part of their response or may be sought by the State following the Closing Time. |
| Closing Time | means the time specified in Item 2 of Attachment B which responses must be received by the State. |
| Contestable Items | means goods or services the subject of the RFP for which there are competitive international suppliers and Australia and New Zealand suppliers. |
| Contracts publishing system | means the Contracts Publishing System of the Victorian Government for the publication of information about contracts entered into by the Victorian Government and some agencies. |
| Intellectual property Rights | includes all present and future copyright and neighbouring rights, all proprietary rights in relation to inventions (including patents), registered and unregistered trademarks, confidential information (including trade secrets and know how), registered designs, circuit layouts, and all other proprietary rights resulting from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary, or artistic fields. |
| Invitee | means any entity/consortium that has received a copy of the RFP, and as applicable, submits a proposal in response to the RFP. An invitee may also be known as a proponent, respondent, tenderer, provider, registrant, bidder, or supplier. |
| Late response | means a response deemed to be a late response under Section 8.13.2 of the RFP. |
| Laws | means:   * the law in force in Victoria, including common law, * legislation and subordinate legislation; and * ordinances, regulations and by‑laws of relevant government, semi‑government or local authorities. |
| Part | means a part of the RFP. |
| Primary Contact | means the person designated at Item 1 of Attachment B. |
| Project Team | means the Outcomes-Based Funding team within the Social Policy Group in DTF. |
| Proposed contract | means the agreements and other documents relevant to PADs to be developed in the JDP. |
| Representative | means a party and its agents, servants, employees, contractors, associates, invitees, and anyone else for whom that party is responsible. |
| Response | means a document lodged by an invitee in response to an RFP containing a response to provide services in accordance with the RFP. |
| RFP | means the opportunity set out in each of the documents identified in the Introduction to the RFP including, any Additional Materials and any other documents so designated by the State. |
| RFP process | means the process commenced by the issuing of the RFP and concluding upon formal announcement by the State of the selection of a preferred invitee(s) or upon the termination of the process. |
| State | means the Crown in right of the State of Victoria. |

* + - * 1. Interpretation

In the RFP, unless expressly provided otherwise:

The singular includes the plural and vice versa;

a reference to

‘includes’ or ‘including’ means includes or including without limitation;

‘$’ or dollars is a reference to the lawful currency of the Commonwealth of Australia; and

if a word or phrase is defined, its other grammatical forms have corresponding meanings.

* + 1. Enquiries and further information
       1. Organisation contacts

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Primary Contact – Project Team | |
| Name: | Monika Grierson |
| Position title: | Senior Economist |
| Business unit | Social Policy, Economic Division |
| Contact details: | pads@dtf.vic.gov.au |
| Secondary Contact – Project Team | |
| Name: | Simon Duell |
| Position title: | Director |
| Business unit | Social Policy, Economic Division |
| Contact details: | pads@dtf.vic.gov.au |
| Government school inquiries (only available during market sounding) | |
| Name: | Kim Ryan |
| Position title: | Director |
| Business unit | Planning, Delivery and Engagement |
| Contact details: | ryan.kim.k@edumail.vic.gov.au |

Attachment B provides full lodgement and contact details for the RFP should a respondent have any queries or require any further clarification.

* + 1. Attachments

**Attachment A –** Working with data

**Attachment B –** State contact and lodgement details

**Attachment C –** Literature review – interventions to support disadvantaged young people aged 15 to 24 years

**Attachment D –** Additional data tables – disengaged youth

## Attachment A: Working with data

Data will form an important part of any RFP proposal. This should include ensuring that appropriate and credible avoided cost data is used in the financial analysis supporting your proposal and relating back to how you propose to measure outcomes, and the data you might need to measure them.

Attachment A aims to provide:

* Examples of avoided costs to government across education and training, health, justice, and human services areas (Section A.1). This will support the financial analysis required to be undertaken in proposals to the RFP.
* One method of calculating avoided costs using a reduction in imprisonment as an example to show how avoided costs could be calculated in financial modelling (Section A.2).
* Assistance on how administrative datasets may be able to support outcomes measurement (Section A.3).
* Links to useful information to support further research and analysis (Section A.4).

### A.1 Data on costs avoided by government

The overall objective of PADs is to help vulnerable Victorians to live full lives and achieve their potential. This includes objectives in important areas like health, housing, education and training and employment. However, PADs will be measured against a specified range of outcomes for the purposes of payment to investors. If the payment outcomes are achieved, then the investors are paid.

The payment outcomes should link to the future savings for the Victorian Government that the particular interventions will achieve. To estimate future savings, responses to the RFP will need to use data on the costs incurred when some social and government services are used. For example, this might include health services such as hospitals or ambulances, and justice services such as correctional services.

While these costs do not necessarily translate into immediately realisable and cashable savings to Government, they do represent appropriate costings that can be used for the purposes of developing a proposal for the RFP.

Table A.1 provides a range of illustrative costs that can be used in the health, justice, human services, and education areas. This list is not exhaustive, and there will be costs to government that have not been included in the RFP. Costings that are obtained from sources other than this document can be used, although they must be appropriately referenced, and the assumptions clearly specified.

Requests for additional data

Government may be able to provide additional costing information upon request. Proponents should note that appropriate confidentiality and privacy documentation will need to be completed to access the requested data. Any requests should be made in the first instance to the Primary Contact identified in Section 9 and Attachment B of this Statement of Intent.

Table A.1: Estimated Government service delivery costs in health, justice, human services and education and training[[20]](#footnote-20), [[21]](#footnote-21)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Activity/service | | Description | Original cost year | Cost | | Adjusted cost  (2016-17) | | Source |
| **Health costs** | | | | | | | | |
| Ambulance cost per attendance – metro, emergency | | Cost per emergency ambulance attendance via transport in metropolitan Melbourne | 2017-18 | $1,204.00 per attendance | Not adjusted.  This cost applies from 1 July 2017. | | Department of Health and Human Services (2017), Department of Health and Human Services policy and funding guidelines 2017, Volume 2: Health operations 2017-18, Chapter 3: Pricing arrangements for Victoria’s health system, p.164.  Available via [www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/policy-and-funding-guidelines](http://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/policy-and-funding-guidelines). | |
| Ambulance cost per treat not transport attendance | | Cost per ambulance attendance that does not require further transport to an emergency department or hospital in Victoria | 2017-18 | $519.00 per attendance | Not adjusted. This cost applies from 1 July 2017. | | Department of Health and Human Services (2017), Department of Health and Human Services policy and funding guidelines 2017, Volume 2: Health operations 2017-18, Chapter 3: Pricing arrangements for Victoria’s health system, p.164.  Available via [www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/policy-and-funding-guidelines](http://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/policy-and-funding-guidelines). | |
| Hospital bed day cost per bed day | | Average cost of a hospital bed day in acute settings in Victoria | 2014-15 | $1,761.00 per bed day | $1,825.13 per bed day. | | Independent Hospital Pricing Authority [IHPA] (2016), National Hospital Cost Data Collection Cost Report: Round 19 Financial Year 2014-15, November 2016, Table 2.  Available via [www.ihpa.gov.au/publications/national-hospital-cost-data-collection-public-hospitals-cost-report-round-19-financial](http://www.ihpa.gov.au/publications/national-hospital-cost-data-collection-public-hospitals-cost-report-round-19-financial). | |
| Emergency department presentation cost per presentation | | Average cost of a non-admitted emergency department presentation in Victoria | 2014-15 | $392.00 per presentation | $406.27 per presentation | | Independent Hospital Pricing Authority [IHPA] (2016), National Hospital Cost Data Collection Cost Report: Round 19 Financial Year 2014-15, November 2016, Table 13.  Available via [www.ihpa.gov.au/publications/national-hospital-cost-data-collection-public-hospitals-cost-report-round-19-financial](htp://www.ihpa.gov.au/publications/national-hospital-cost-data-collection-public-hospitals-cost-report-round-19-financial). | |
| **Justice costs** | | | | | | | | |
| Contact with police on the street | Cost of being stopped in the street by a police officer per contact | | 2011-12 | $170.00 per contact | | $187.95 per contact. | | MacKenzie, D., Flatau, P., Sheen, A., & Thielking, M. (2016). The Cost of Youth Homelessness in Australia, Centre for Social Impact, p.18.  Available via [www.csi.edu.au/research/project/cost-youth-homelessness-australia-final-report](http://www.csi.edu.au/research/project/cost-youth-homelessness-australia-final-report). |
| Police costs associated with court finalisations | Costs associated with processing an alleged offender to court (from apprehension to court appearance) | | 2010-11 | $2,696.00 per finalisation | | $3,016.69 per finalisation. | | Allard, T., Stewart, A., Smith, C., Dennison, S., & Chrzanowski, A. (2013). ‘The monetary cost of offender trajectories: Findings from Queensland (Australia), Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology, 47(1), pp.81-101.  Available via [journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0004865813503350](http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0004865813503350). |
| Prison cost per day per prisoner | Net recurrent cost of prison per day per prisoner including transport and escort services and health expenditure in Victoria | | 2016-17 | $344.78 per prisoner per day | | Not adjusted. Cost already in 2016-17 dollars. | | SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2018, Report on Government Services 2018, vol. C, Justice, tables 8A.1 and 8A.17, Productivity Commission, Canberra.  Available via [www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2018/justice](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2018/justice). |
| Cost per court case | Average cost per case for criminal matters disposed in the Magistrates Court of Victoria | | 2016-17 | $585.00 per case | | Not adjusted. Cost presented as an expected outcome for 2016-17. | | Department of Treasury and Finance (2017), Budget Paper No.3 – Service Delivery, p.352.  Available via [www.dtf.vic.gov.au/Publications/State-Budget-publications/2017-18-State-Budget/2017-18-Budget-Papers](http://www.dtf.vic.gov.au/Publications/State-Budget-publications/2017-18-State-Budget/2017-18-Budget-Papers). |
| Cost per young person subject to community-based supervision | Cost per day per young person subject to community-based supervision on an average day | | 2016-17 | $123.04 per young person per day | | Not adjusted. Cost already in 2016-17 dollars. | | SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2018, Report on Government Services 2018, vol. F, Community services, table 17A.20, Productivity Commission, Canberra.  Available via [www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2018/community-services/youth-justice](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2018/community-services/youth-justice). |
| Cost per young person subject to detention-based supervision | Cost per day per young person subject to detention-based supervision on an average day | | 2016-17 | $1,561.55 per young person per day | | Not adjusted. Cost already in 2016-17 dollars. | | SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2018, Report on Government Services 2018, vol. F, Community services, table 17A.21, Productivity Commission, Canberra.  Available via [www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2018/community-services/youth-justice](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2018/community-services/youth-justice). |
| **Human services costs** | | | | | | | | |
| Homelessness – recurrent cost per client accessing homelessness services | | Estimated cost per client accessing homelessness services | 2016-17 | $2,494.00 per client | | Not adjusted. Cost already in 2016-17 dollars. | | SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2018, Report on Government Services 2018, vol. G, Housing and homelessness, table 19A.18, Productivity Commission, Canberra.  Available via [www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2018/housing-and-homelessness/homelessness-services](https://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2018/housing-and-homelessness/homelessness-services). |
| Housing – real government expenditure on public housing | | Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (excluding payroll tax) | 2016-17 | $6,415.00 per dwelling | | Not adjusted. Cost already in 2016-17 dollars. | | SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2018, Report on Government Services 2018, vol. G, Housing and homelessness, table 18A.43, Productivity Commission, Canberra.  Available via [www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2018/housing-and-homelessness/housing](https://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2018/housing-and-homelessness/housing). |
| Housing – net recurrent cost per tenancy rental unit (community housing) | | Real cost per community housing dwelling | 2015-16 | $11,928.00 per dwelling | | $12,191.61 per dwelling. | | SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2018, Report on Government Services 2018, vol. G, Housing and homelessness, table 18A.45, Productivity Commission, Canberra.  Available via [www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2018/housing-and-homelessness/housing](https://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2018/housing-and-homelessness/housing). |
| Child protection – real recurrent expenditure on out-of-home care services | | Real expenditure per child in out-of-home care (all out-of-home care services) | 2016-17 | $54,938.52 per child | | Not adjusted. Cost already in 2016-17 dollars. | | SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2018, Report on Government Services 2018, vol. F, Community services, table 16A.33, Productivity Commission, Canberra.  Available via [www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2018/community-services/child-protection](https://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2018/community-services/child-protection). |
| **Education and training costs** | | | | | | | | |
| NAPLAN Catch Up Funding | | Additional recurrent expenditure for students starting in Year 7 who did not meet national standards at Year 5. Payable every year while the student is in secondary school. | 2018 | $1,062.00 per child per year without disability  $2,125.00 per child per year with a disability | | Not adjusted. Cost for the 2018 school year. | | Department of Education and Training (2018), The Student Resource Package: 2018 Guide (Indicative). |
| Vocational education and training | | Recurrent State government expenditure per hour of VET training | 2016-17 | $11.78 per student per hour | | Not adjusted. Cost already in 2016-17 dollars. | | Department of Education and Training estimate. |

### A.2 Estimating avoided costs

Section A.2 provides a partial worked example to show how costs avoided by government as a result of a social intervention can be estimated. The example is not intended to be complete or comprehensive. There are also other policy specific issues to consider, and data, that may be useful. The illustrative example is provided to demonstrate that any estimate of the costs avoided by government should have a clearly articulated logic, use high quality data, and clearly describe any assumptions or limitations.

The partial example in this section estimates the costs avoided by government from a reduction in imprisonment (including court finalisation costs). It uses publicly available information, which is set out in Table A.1.

Step 1: Estimating the average cost per person

The first step is to estimate the average per person cost of a term of imprisonment. This calculation is set out in Table A.2. It involves an estimate of the prison cost per day per prisoner; an estimate of the average duration of imprisonment for the offence/sentence; and an estimate of the costs associated with a conviction of imprisonment, including appropriate police and court costs.

Table A.2: Estimating base case (average) imprisonment costs per person

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Item |  | Cost |
| Prison cost per prisoner per day | A | $344.78 |
| Average sentence duration (days) | B | 200 |
| Court finalisation costs | C | $3,601.69 |
| Average per person cost | (A × B) + C = D | $72,557.69 |

*Sources: SCRGSP (2017); Allard et al. (2014); Department of Treasury   
and Finance (2017); Department of Treasury and Finance analysis.*

**Note:** The average number of days on a custodial corrections order is an estimate made by DTF.

On this method, the average cost is approximately $72,600 for a prisoner to be convicted in court and serve 200 days in prison. This is the cost saving that would accrue to government if an intervention can prevent one person being convicted and going to prison in any given year. The average sentence duration is an estimate only, and in practice will differ on a case-by-case basis.

Step 2: Estimating reduction in service use due to intervention

The next step is to estimate how much the imprisonment rate falls as a result of the social intervention. For the purpose of this partial example, it is simply assumed that the proposed intervention reduces the rate of imprisonment by 20 per cent. In responses to the RFP and in the JDP, it is expected that the fall in the rate of imprisonment would be supported by evidence that included a clear program logic and evidence from other jurisdictions, amongst other supporting points.

The costs avoided by government are equal to the difference between the average cost of imprisonment before and after the social intervention.

This calculation is set out in Table A.3. Assume that the total cohort is made up of 100 people, of which 10 people in a given year will enter prison (as not all individuals in the cohort will enter prison in a given period). Suppose that an intervention is able to reduce this rate of imprisonment by 20 per cent, or two people.

Table A.3: Estimating difference in imprisonment costs due to intervention, per person

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Item |  | Cost |
| Average per person costs | D | $72,557.69 |
| 20% reduction in imprisonment for 10 people | 10 × 20% (E) | 2 people |
| Total individual (intervention) avoided cost per year (i.e. the total cost of 2 less people being imprisoned) | D × E | $145,115.38 |
| Discounted value of savings over 15 years (assuming a 7 per cent  real discount rate) |  | $1,414,217.29 |

*Source: Department of Treasury and Finance analysis.*

Step 3: Estimating savings in net present value terms

Table A.3 shows the discounted value of savings to government if two people are kept out of prison as a result of the intervention each year for 15 years using a real discount rate of 7 per cent. If reliable evidence can be presented about reductions in the future likelihood of imprisonment after the intervention period is over, the discounted value of these savings could also be included within the discounted time period.

These calculations are indicative only. For example, some individuals may re-enter prison at a subsequent stage and incur an additional cost.

Proposals may contain alternative methodologies or assumptions used to derive estimated avoided costs, so long as they are appropriate, evidence based, and justifiable.

### A.3 Using administrative data to measure outcomes

There are a number of publicly available sources of information that consortia may use in developing their response to the RFP (see Section A.4). The design of outcome measures must give proper consideration to the data that may be able to support robust measurement of outcomes.

There are many different datasets held by the Victorian Government that may be able to be accessed to support the measurement of outcomes for any given social intervention. Administrative data, along with self-reported data and other forms of data collection, each have unique strengths and weaknesses that should be taken into consideration when developing outcome measures for any intervention.

Some of these datasets are managed by Victorian Government departments, while others are managed by the Commonwealth Government and other agencies. The datasets managed by the Victorian Government cover a range of different services and policy areas, including health care, social services including housing and homelessness services and justice services including the courts and correctional institutions.

Outcome measures will need to be developed with the availability of data to support its measurement in mind. For instance, disengaged young people may be excluded from accessing a range of government services, and therefore administrative data may not capture all instances of service use. In this instance it would be necessary to propose innovative methods of data collection to ensure that outcomes can be measured accurately where administrative data may not fully capture service use. However, if it is proposed to measure a particular service interaction using administrative data held by the Victorian Government, it would be necessary to determine:

* the extent to which the service interaction is captured in administrative datasets (and if so, which dataset/s);
* how the service interaction will be measured throughout the PADs (for example, the frequency of accessing and extracting the relevant data from the dataset, which fields will be used in the dataset to verify that a service interaction has occurred, who will be responsible for extracting and analysing the data); and
* whether the individual has accessed other government services, which may be possible to achieve through administrative data linkage using a de-identified individual code or linkage key. The Centre for Victorian Data Linkage (CVDL), based within the Department of Health and Human Services, creates, and maintains linkages between several government datasets, including health and non-health administrative data. More detail on the CVDL can be found on the DHHS website ([www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/the-centre-for-victorian-data-linkage](https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/the-centre-for-victorian-data-linkage)).

It is preferable that existing administrative data is used where possible. If, however, a service interaction is not currently recorded in administrative data, then it will be necessary to clearly articulate how the data related to that service interaction will be collected and analysed explaining how any additional burden on intermediaries, such as schools, will be kept to a minimum. Furthermore, administrative datasets will be updated with newer information over time which should be considered when formulating the timing of the measurement of outcomes.

Any request by consortia for administrative data should clearly specify in reasonable detail:

* a research question or other empirical statement that outlines the purpose of the data request and area of interest;
* the data fields that will need to be accessed and retrieved. The fields will likely vary between datasets depending on the nature of the service interaction and may include demographic information (e.g. age, sex, location) and usage characteristic information specific to that dataset (e.g. reason for admission, offence type); and
* the years for which the data are to be extracted.

Table A.4 provides an overview of some of the administrative datasets held and managed by various departments and agencies, as well as a brief description of the information that each dataset holds and links to further information.

Table A.4: Administrative datasets held by Government – description and contact information

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dataset | Description | | Further information (useful links) |
| **Health** | | | |
| Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset (VAED) | Collects morbidity data on all admitted patients from Victorian public and private acute hospitals including rehabilitation centres, extended care facilities and day procedure centres. | For more information about the VAED, please visit [www2.health.vic.gov.au/hospitals-and-health-services/data-reporting/health-data-standards-systems/data-collections/vaed](https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/hospitals-and-health-services/data-reporting/health-data-standards-systems/data-collections/vaed).  Data requests from the VAED can be made via [www2.health.vic.gov.au/hospitals-and-health-services/data-reporting/health-data-standards-systems/hosdata](https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/hospitals-and-health-services/data-reporting/health-data-standards-systems/hosdata). | |
| Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset (VEMD) | Collects information on emergency presentations at Victorian public hospitals that receive the non-admitted emergency services grant, and other hospitals as designated by DHHS. | For more information about the VEMD, please visit [www2.health.vic.gov.au/hospitals-and-health-services/data-reporting/health-data-standards-systems/data-collections/vemd](https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/hospitals-and-health-services/data-reporting/health-data-standards-systems/data-collections/vemd)  Data requests from the VAED can be made via [www2.health.vic.gov.au/hospitals-and-health-services/data-reporting/health-data-standards-systems/hosdata](https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/hospitals-and-health-services/data-reporting/health-data-standards-systems/hosdata). | |
| Client Relationship Information System for Service Providers (CRISSP) | Developed by DHHS for the non-government community services sector, the system provides an extensive range of functions for recording client information, assisting case management and enabling electronic reporting of data required by the department. | For more information about the CRISSP, please visit  [providers.dhhs.vic.gov.au/client-relationship-management](https://providers.dhhs.vic.gov.au/client-relationship-management). | |
| Integrated Reports and Information System (IRIS) | Data collection system used by Child FIRST and Family Services to record client and service data. Records key data about the client and service profile within Family Services. All data fundamentally derives from practice – from the initial referral to Family Services, through key client issues and service activities to the case outcome and closure reason. | For more information about the IRIS, please visit [providers.dhhs.vic.gov.au/integrated-reports-and-information-system](https://providers.dhhs.vic.gov.au/integrated-reports-and-information-system). | |
| Alcohol and Drug Information System (ADIS) | Primary source of data for a number of alcohol and drug treatment service programs. | For more information about the ADIS, please visit [www2.health.vic.gov.au/alcohol-and-drugs/funding-and-reporting-aod-services/reporting-for-aod-services/adis](https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/alcohol-and-drugs/funding-and-reporting-aod-services/reporting-for-aod-services/adis). | |
| Client Management Interface/Operational Data Store (CMI/ODS) | Measures mental health service contacts. | For more information about the CMI/ODS, please visit [www2.health.vic.gov.au/mental-health/research-and-reporting/reporting-requirements-for-clinical-mental-health-services/service-contacts](https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/mental-health/research-and-reporting/reporting-requirements-for-clinical-mental-health-services/service-contacts) | |
| Housing Integrated Information Platform (HiiP) | Provides information related to an individual’s history of housing applications for social housing. | Not available. | |
| **Education** | | | |
| Data and Evaluation | The Performance and Evaluation Division of the Department of Education and Training manages a variety of datasets covering early years, schooling, and post-schooling. | | Information about the datasets and selected data can be found at:  [www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/data.aspx](http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/data.aspx)  Requests for data can be obtained from:  [data.governance@edumail.vic.gov.au](mailto:data.governance@edumail.vic.gov.au) |
| Industry Skills | The Industry Skills Analysis Unit of the Department of Education and Training maintains data on the number of enrolments, commencements, completions of people attending vocational education and training. | | Information about the data and requests for data can be obtained from:  [industry.skills@edumail.vic.gov.au](mailto:industry.skills@edumail.vic.gov.au) |
| Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS) | Online data portal that provides a range of data supporting the Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring Outcome Framework. | | Online portal can be reached on:  [www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableu.aspx](https://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableu.aspx)  Further information and data requests can be made at:  [vcams@edumail.vic.gov.au](mailto:vcams@edumail.vic.gov.au) |
| DataVic | Online data portal that provides a range of education data covering student enrolments, demographic characteristics, transition and retention rates, post-school destinations (including early school leavers), NAPLAN assessment, teacher assessments and attitudes to school. | | Online portal can be reached on:  [www.data.vic.gov.au/data/group/education](https://www.data.vic.gov.au/data/group/education)  Further information and data requests can be made at:  [data.governance@edumail.vic.gov.au](mailto:data.governance@edumail.vic.gov.au) |
| **Justice** | | | |
| Crime Statistics Agency | Responsible for processing, analysing, and publishing Victorian crime statistics, independent of Victoria Police (including youth justice). The Crime Statistics Agency also undertakes analysis of crime and criminal justice issues in Victoria. | | Information about the data analysed by the Crime Statistics Agency can be found at:  [www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au](https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au)  Requests for data can be obtained from:  [www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/about-us/contact-us](https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/about-us/contact-us) |

### A.4 Further references

Further references are provided to assist consortia to identify policy and financial information that may be relevant.

Where possible, statistical, financial and policy information that supports specific proposals should be drawn from publicly available sources.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Description | Further information (useful links) |
| **General information** | |
| DataVic Portal | [www.data.vic.gov.au](https://www.data.vic.gov.au/) |
| Productivity Commission  (Report on Government Services) | [www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services](http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services) |
| Australian Bureau of Statistics | [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au/) |
| Australian Bureau of Statistics – Census | [www.abs.gov.au/census](http://www.abs.gov.au/census) |
| Community Indicators Victoria | [www.communityindicators.net.au/wellbeing\_reports](http://www.communityindicators.net.au/wellbeing_reports) |
| Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) | [melbourneinstitute.unimelb.edu.au/hilda](http://melbourneinstitute.unimelb.edu.au/hilda) |
| **Health and Human Services** | |
| National Weighted Activity Unit (NWAU) calculators 2015-18 | [www.ihpa.gov.au/what-we-do/national-weighted-activity-unit-nwau-calculators-2015-16](https://www.ihpa.gov.au/what-we-do/national-weighted-activity-unit-nwau-calculators-2015-16) |
| Victorian Cost Data Collection | [www2.health.vic.gov.au/hospitals-and-health-services/data-reporting/health-data-standards-systems/data-collections/vcdc](https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/hospitals-and-health-services/data-reporting/health-data-standards-systems/data-collections/vcdc) |
| Victorian hospital data reports | [www2.health.vic.gov.au/hospitals-and-health-services/data-reporting/health-data-standards-systems/hosdata](https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/hospitals-and-health-services/data-reporting/health-data-standards-systems/hosdata) |
| Victorian Health Services Performance | [performance.health.vic.gov.au/Home/Statewide-performance-data.aspx](http://performance.health.vic.gov.au/Home/Statewide-performance-data.aspx) |
| Policy and Funding guidelines | [www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/policy-and-funding-guidelines](https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/policy-and-funding-guidelines) |
| Australian Institute of Health and Welfare | [www.aihw.gov.au](https://www.aihw.gov.au/) |
| Turning Point, AODstats | [aodstats.org.au](http://aodstats.org.au/) |
| Home and Community Care Program (HACC) | [www2.health.vic.gov.au/ageing-and-aged-care/home-and-community-care](https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/ageing-and-aged-care/home-and-community-care) |
| Specialist Homelessness Services Collection | [www.aihw.gov.au/about-our-data/our-data-collections/specialist-homelessness-services-collection](https://www.aihw.gov.au/about-our-data/our-data-collections/specialist-homelessness-services-collection) |
| Alcohol and Drugs Information System (ADIS) | [www2.health.vic.gov.au/alcohol-and-drugs/funding-and-reporting-aod-services/reporting-for-aod-services/adis](https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/alcohol-and-drugs/funding-and-reporting-aod-services/reporting-for-aod-services/adis) |
| DHHS Funded Agency Channel | [fac.dhhs.vic.gov.au](https://fac.dhhs.vic.gov.au/) |
| DHHS Roadmap for Reform | [dhhs.vic.gov.au/publications/roadmap-reform-strong-families-safe-children](https://dhhs.vic.gov.au/publications/roadmap-reform-strong-families-safe-children) |
| Royal Commission into Family Violence report | [www.rcfv.com.au](http://www.rcfv.com.au/) |
| Towards Home | [dhhs.vic.gov.au/towards-home](https://dhhs.vic.gov.au/towards-home) |
| Homes for Victorians | [dhhs.vic.gov.au/homes-for-victorians](https://dhhs.vic.gov.au/homes-for-victorians) |
| **Education** | |
| Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS) portal | [www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/ vcamstableau.aspx](http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamstableau.aspx) |
| Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Authority (VCAA) | [www.vcaa.vic.edu.au](http://www.vcaa.vic.edu.au/) |
| Australian Curriculum and Assessment Reporting Authority (ACARA) | [acara.edu.au](http://acara.edu.au/) |
| My School website | [www.myschool.edu.au](https://www.myschool.edu.au/) |
| Statistics for Victorian Schools | [www.education.vic.gov.au/about/department/Pages/ factsandfigures.aspx](http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/department/Pages/factsandfigures.aspx) |
| Data Collection and Evaluation – Victorian Schools | [www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/ data.aspx](http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/data.aspx) |
| **Police** | |
| Crime Statistics Agency | [www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au](https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/) |
| Australian Institute of Criminology | [www.aic.gov.au](http://www.aic.gov.au/) |
| **Courts** | |
| Magistrates’ Court Data | [www.magistratescourt.vic.gov.au/practice-directions-publications/court-data](http://www.magistratescourt.vic.gov.au/practice-directions-publications/court-data) |
| County Court Data | [www.countycourt.vic.gov.au](http://www.countycourt.vic.gov.au/) |
| Children’s Court of Victoria Data | [www.childrenscourt.vic.gov.au](http://www.childrenscourt.vic.gov.au/) |
| Sentencing Advisory Council | [www.sentencingcouncil.vic.gov.au](https://www.sentencingcouncil.vic.gov.au/) |
| **Corrections** | |
| Statistical Profile of the Victorian Prison System (1999-00 to 2010-11) | [www.corrections.vic.gov.au/utility/publications+manuals+and+statistics/statistical+profile+of+the+victorian+prison+system](http://www.corrections.vic.gov.au/utility/publications+manuals+and+statistics/statistical+profile+of+the+victorian+prison+system) |
| Prisoner and offender statistics | [www.corrections.vic.gov.au/home/prisoner+and+ offender+statistics](http://www.corrections.vic.gov.au/home/prisoner+and+offender+statistics) |

## Attachment B: State contact and lodgement details

### B.1 Organisation contacts

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Primary Contact – Project Team | |
| Name: | Monika Grierson |
| Position title: | Senior Economist |
| Business unit | Social Policy, Economic Division |
| Contact details: | pads@dtf.vic.gov.au |
| Secondary Contact – Project Team | |
| Name: | Simon Duell |
| Position title: | Director |
| Business unit | Social Policy, Economic Division |
| Contact details: | pads@dtf.vic.gov.au |

### 

### B.2 Closing Time

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Australian Eastern Standard Time | **5:00pm on** **Sunday, 9 September 2018** |

### B.3 RFP Lodgement details

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Internet lodgement |  |
| Website address | [www.tenders.vic.gov.au](http://www.tenders.vic.gov.au) |
| Access restrictions (if any) | Tenderers must register at www.tenders.vic.gov.au in order to receive access details  **Lodgement by any other method will not be accepted** |
| Other requirements | * Tenderers must provide an electronic copy of their Offer in a Microsoft Office compatible format (e.g. “.docx” and “.xlsx” formats). * Tenderers must ensure all tender documents are virus checked and cleaned before lodgement. * Only alphabetic characters A-Z, numerals 0-9 and full stops are acceptable file names and the file name should be no more than 90 characters. * The total file size of the tender documents being uploaded should be no more than 100 MB in a single batch.   If a Tenderer’s Offer has been incorrectly submitted and it has received a confirmation receipt and wish to make a correction, the Tenderer will be required to re-submit its Offer with the correct files. Tenderers must also advise the Primary Contact of their final submission. This can only be done prior to the Closing Time of the RFP as noted above. |

## Attachment C: Literature review – Interventions to support disadvantaged young people aged 15 to 24 years

Attachment C provides an overview of the range of supports and services offered to young people aged between 15 and 24 years of age.

The key findings from the literature and interventions include:

* There is no one homogenous one size fits all approach;
* Tailored programs required for the cohort and the area in which the young person lives;
* Different ways to deliver programs – outreach services, office based, program based, school based;
* Young people present with multiple and complex needs – need wraparound service support to address co-morbidities;
* Interventions are required to assist the individual. However, therapeutic programs work best when family and other kinship/carer networks are engaged; and
* Social inclusion is a protective factor for disengagement and disaffection among young people.

Table C.1: Literature review of interventions to support 15 to 24-year olds

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Cohort | Risk factors for cohort | Intervention Name and Type |
| Disaffected and disengaged young people | * Criminal behaviour * Disengaged from education, training, and employment * AOD * Social exclusion | **Mentoring Disaffected Young People –** **Mentoring Plus**  UK based program for young people aged 15 to 19 years. The program addresses literacy, numeracy, basic life skills and job searching skills. The program had the greatest impact on social exclusion and reduced reoffending. The Plus component had greater impact than the mentoring.  [www.jrf.org.uk/sites/default/files/jrf/migrated/files/1859351646.pdf](https://www.jrf.org.uk/sites/default/files/jrf/migrated/files/1859351646.pdf)  **The HSBC/OB project and the Sky Sports Living For Sport (SSLfS) programme**  UK based program that aimed to get young people involved in sport as a means to facilitate re-engagement in education. The program did contribute positively to young people’s positive personal development and facilitate social inclusion.  Armour, K., Sandford, R.A., & Duncombe, R. (2013). ‘Positive youth development and physical activity/sport interventions: mechanisms leading to sustained impact’, *Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy,* 18(3), pp. 256-281.  **Kildonan Uniting Care Youth Programs – Re-engaging disengaged youth: a research & program design project.**  This program was proposed after concerns raised in 2011 about the lack of activities for young people currently on The Pavilion School waiting list. Young people on the waiting list are considered to be at risk of further disengagement and in need of additional support. Evidence collected by Kildonan found that those young people on the waiting list to get into the Pavilion School were in a good position to seek the necessary support in the form of a preparatory program prior to returning to education or training after a period of disengagement.  Borrell, J., Binion, R., Deur, E., Lister, E., Schroeder, K., & Vogdanis, T. (2011). *Re-engaging Disengaged Youth: A Research & Program Design Project,* Kildonan UnitingCare, September 2011.  **Youth Mentoring program**  Kildonan’s volunteer mentor program targets ‘at risk’ or ‘high risk’ adolescents who are between the ages of 11 and 17 and may be experiencing difficult family circumstances, low self-esteem or problems at school and/or socially. For over 16 years Kildonan’s Youth Mentoring Program has had a huge impact on both the mentors and mentees that have passed through the program overcome feelings of isolation and disengagement. Program was designed to:   * enhance their social and emotional wellbeing * develop or improve social skills, self-esteem and make better choices   [www.kildonan.org.au/programs-and-services/child-youth-and-family-support/youth-services/youth-mentoring](https://www.kildonan.org.au/programs-and-services/child-youth-and-family-support/youth-services/youth-mentoring/)  **Diversity project (Kildonan)**: Support lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans & gender diverse, intersex, queer/questioning, asexual/agender/allied+ (lgbtiqa+) youth. The Diversity Project is an early intervention and prevention program focussing on LGBTIQA+ young people at risk of or experiencing social and emotional well-being issues.  [www.kildonan.org.au/programs-and-services/child-youth-and-family-support/youth-services/diversity-project-3](https://www.kildonan.org.au/programs-and-services/child-youth-and-family-support/youth-services/diversity-project-3/) |
| Hard to reach young people | * Offending behaviour * Move into criminal justice system * Poor education and training outcomes * Mental health issue * Substance use * Family violence and conflict * Reluctance to seek support or engage with office based treatment | **Intensive Mobile Youth Outreach Service** – Orygen Youth Services   * Case management which can include home visits * Support to families and carers * Specialised treatments, including psychological therapy, medication and family work * Psychosocial recovery options such as group programs, vocational and educational supports/services, youth, and family participation * Neuropsychological and occupational therapy interventions * Referral and liaison with other community agencies (e.g. drug and alcohol, employment, or youth services).   [oyh.org.au/our-services/clinical-program/delivery-care/intensive-services](https://oyh.org.au/our-services/clinical-program/delivery-care/intensive-services)  **Trauma informed youth and alcohol drug services**:  **Seeking Safety** – program dealing with traumatic stress disorder which was initially developed in the USA for adults. The program targets coping skills which are relevant to both substance use and post-traumatic stress across cognitive, behavioural, and interpersonal domains.  The treatment has five principles:   1. safety as the priority; 2. integrated treatment of both disorders; 3. a focus on ideals; 4. four content areas: cognitive, behavioural, interpersonal, and case management; and 5. attention to therapist processes.   In a randomised controlled trial with adolescent females (mean age 16 years) with both substance use and post-traumatic stress disorders, the Seeking Safety program showed significantly better outcomes than treatment as usual across symptoms of substance use and trauma-related outcomes.  Mendes, P., Baidawi, S., & Snow, P.C. (2014). Good Practice in Reducing the Over-Representation of Care Leavers in the Youth Justice System. Leaving Care and Youth Justice – Phase Three Report. Melbourne: Monash University. |
| Young people with disabilities | * Lack of social connection * Poor economic outcomes * Poverty * Homelessness * Poor health and well being * Victimisation * Criminal behaviour | **Youth Transition Demonstration Project**  Based in the Bronx in New York, one of the most disadvantaged urban areas in the USA. Characteristics of participants include high unemployment, low income and education levels, disabilities including ADHD, learning disorders, Autistic disorders, and mood disorders. More than youth were enrolled in the treatment group were offered a series of interventions, including person centred planning.  Quantitative and qualitative research methods showed that this process was linked to improved educational and employment outcomes.  The project experienced significant difficulties engaging with older youth and families from lower household incomes and young people with mood disorders.  Croke, E.E, & Thompson, A.B. (2011). ‘Person centered planning in a transition program for Bronx youth with disabilities’, *Children and Youth Services Review,* 33(6), pp.810-819. |
| Homeless young people | * Poverty * Homelessness * Risky sexual activity * Increased intimate partner violence | **The Power of YOU program** – Using information and motivational interviewing to help young women transitioning to adulthood to make healthier choices and plan for high risk situations. There 31 participants and the efficacy of the program was not determined but the young women provided positive comments about the program.  Wenzel, S.L., D’Amico, E.J., Barnes, D., & Gilbert, M.L. (2009). ‘A pilot of a tripartite prevention program for homeless young women in the transition to adulthood’, *Womens Health Issues,* 19(3), pp.193-201.  **Detour project** **(Kildonan)**: Identifies and addresses the root-causes of homelessness risk factors for young people, aiming to permanently divert them away from homelessness and get them back on track. Detour Youth Coaches work with newly homeless young people and those at risk of homelessness to enable them to access and develop resources, strengthen their family and social networks, and enhance life opportunities. They can provide access to intensive support – including family mediation, links to counselling and community support, and access to accommodation options (e.g. Kids Under Cover).  [www.kildonan.org.au/programs-and-services/child-youth-and-family-support/youth-services/detour](https://www.kildonan.org.au/programs-and-services/child-youth-and-family-support/youth-services/detour/)  **Detour project** **(Kildonan)** : Identifies and addresses the root-causes of homelessness risk factors for young people, aiming to permanently divert them away from homelessness and get them back on track. Detour Youth Coaches work with newly homeless young people and those at risk of homelessness to enable them to access and develop resources, strengthen their family and social networks, and enhance life opportunities. They can provide access to intensive support – including family mediation, links to counselling and community support, and access to accommodation options (e.g. Kids Under Cover).  [www.kildonan.org.au/programs-and-services/child-youth-and-family-support/youth-services/detour](https://www.kildonan.org.au/programs-and-services/child-youth-and-family-support/youth-services/detour/)  **Reconnect project (Kildonan)**: Assists young people stabilise their living situation through improving their level of engagement with family, work, education, training, and their local community. The program helps 12-18-year olds who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless, while also offering support to parents, guardians, and families.  [www.kildonan.org.au/programs-and-services/child-youth-and-family-support/youth-services/reconnect](https://www.kildonan.org.au/programs-and-services/child-youth-and-family-support/youth-services/reconnect/) |
| Unemployed young people | * Lack of social connection * Poor economic outcomes * Poverty * Homelessness * Poor health and well being * Victimisation * Criminal behaviour | **Youth employment programs**  **The Independent Living Employment Services program**  Kern County California. Designed for Foster youth. Offered 1:1 counselling for youth 16 years plus. The program provided an assessment of employment goals, job search preparation, workshops, employment skills, interview clothes, and other financial assistance.  Participants included a significant number of young people with mental health or behavioural challenges.  The evaluation indicates around two-fifths of clients were engaged in employment or training as a result of the program.  Zinn, A., & Courtney, M. (2017). ‘Helping foster youth find a job: a random-assignment evaluation of an employment assistance programme for emancipating youth’, *Child & Family Social Work,* 22(1), pp.155-164. |

## Attachment D: Additional data tables – Disengaged youth

The following Tables D.1 to D.3 provide further data on those not attending education and not in the labour force between 15 and 24 years old by geographic region (suburb or local government area) in Victoria.

Table D.1: 15 to 24-year olds, not attending education and not in the labour force (LFSP), without at least Year 12 or Certificate II (HEAP) by State suburb (top 40 suburbs), Victoria[[22]](#footnote-22)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Suburb | Number | Suburb | Number |
| Dandenong | 245 | Traralgon | 106 |
| Craigieburn | 236 | Hampton Park | 103 |
| Shepparton | 199 | Berwick | 97 |
| Werribee | 196 | Wendouree | 95 |
| Mildura | 194 | Narre Warren South | 92 |
| Pakenham | 174 | Sunshine West | 89 |
| Hoppers Crossing | 151 | Epping | 86 |
| Morwell | 150 | Dandenong North | 85 |
| Corio | 148 | Sebastopol | 85 |
| Frankston | 147 | Tarneit | 85 |
| Roxburgh Park | 139 | No usual address (Vic.) | 84 |
| St Albans | 128 | Cranbourne North | 83 |
| Reservoir | 123 | Melton West | 83 |
| Meadow Heights | 118 | Narre Warren | 83 |
| Cranbourne | 114 | Warrnambool | 82 |
| Sunbury | 114 | Carrum Downs | 80 |
| Springvale | 112 | Croydon | 80 |
| Noble Park | 108 | Kangaroo Flat | 79 |
| Broadmeadows | 106 | Wodonga | 79 |
| Norlane | 106 | Horsham | 77 |
|  |  | Other | 10,520 |
|  |  | Total | 15,261 |

Source: ABS (2016).

Table D.2: 15 to 24-year olds, not attending education and not in the labour force (LFSP), without at least Year 12 or Certificate II (HEAP) by Local Government Area, Victoria[[23]](#footnote-23)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| LGA | Number | % | LGA | Number | % |
| Casey (C) | 1,006 | 6.6 | Moorabool (S) | 97 | 0.6 |
| Hume (C) | 954 | 6.3 | Boroondara (C) | 94 | 0.6 |
| Greater Geelong (C) | 773 | 5.1 | Horsham (RC) | 91 | 0.6 |
| Greater Dandenong (C) | 664 | 4.4 | Warrnambool (C) | 91 | 0.6 |
| Wyndham (C) | 645 | 4.2 | Wangaratta (RC) | 87 | 0.6 |
| Brimbank (C) | 605 | 4.0 | Glenelg (S) | 85 | 0.6 |
| Whittlesea (C) | 512 | 3.4 | South Gippsland (S) | 85 | 0.6 |
| Greater Bendigo (C) | 481 | 3.2 | Nillumbik (S) | 84 | 0.6 |
| Ballarat (C) | 480 | 3.1 | No usual address (Vic) | 84 | 0.6 |
| Frankston (C) | 476 | 3.1 | Central Goldfields (S) | 82 | 0.5 |
| Melton (C) | 469 | 3.1 | Colac-Otway (S) | 82 | 0.5 |
| Latrobe (C) | 434 | 2.8 | Bayside (C) | 79 | 0.5 |
| Yarra Ranges (S) | 395 | 2.6 | Macedon Ranges (S) | 73 | 0.5 |
| Mornington Peninsula (S) | 358 | 2.3 | Port Phillip (C) | 69 | 0.5 |
| Knox (C) | 314 | 2.1 | Southern Grampians (S) | 66 | 0.4 |
| Greater Shepparton (C) | 310 | 2.0 | Swan Hill (RC) | 60 | 0.4 |
| Moreland (C) | 305 | 2.0 | Golden Plains (S) | 57 | 0.4 |
| Cardinia (S) | 303 | 2.0 | Northern Grampians (S) | 54 | 0.4 |
| Mildura (RC) | 293 | 1.9 | Ararat (RC) | 53 | 0.3 |
| Maroondah (C) | 274 | 1.8 | Stonnington (C) | 52 | 0.3 |
| Darebin (C) | 241 | 1.6 | Mount Alexander | 50 | 0.3 |
| Whitehorse (C) | 216 | 1.4 | Benalla (RC) | 48 | 0.3 |
| Hobsons Bay (C) | 210 | 1.4 | Hepburn (S) | 48 | 0.3 |
| Kingston (C) | 206 | 1.3 | Corangamite (S) | 47 | 0.3 |
| Monash (C) | 195 | 1.3 | Moyne (S) | 40 | 0.3 |
| East Gippsland (S) | 190 | 1.2 | Surf Coast (S) | 40 | 0.3 |
| Banyule (C) | 188 | 1.2 | Murrindindi (S) | 37 | 0.2 |
| Mitchell (S) | 164 | 1.1 | Yarriambiack (S) | 31 | 0.2 |
| Campaspe (S) | 151 | 1.0 | Gannawarra (S) | 30 | 0.2 |
| Baw Baw (S) | 150 | 1.0 | Loddon (S) | 27 | 0.2 |
| Moonee Valley (C) | 142 | 0.9 | Strathbogie (S) | 27 | 0.2 |
| Wellington (S) | 137 | 0.9 | Indigo (S) | 26 | 0.2 |
| Maribyrnong (C) | 133 | 0.9 | Alpine (S) | 20 | 0.1 |
| Glen Eira (C) | 129 | 0.8 | Mansfield (S) | 18 | 0.1 |
| Wodonga (C) | 129 | 0.8 | Buloke (S) | 17 | 0.1 |
| Bass Coast (S) | 126 | 0.8 | West Wimmera (S) | 14 | 0.1 |
| Moira (S) | 113 | 0.7 | Hindmarsh (S) | 13 | 0.1 |
| Manningham (C) | 112 | 0.7 | Towong (S) | 11 | 0.1 |
| Melbourne (C) | 112 | 0.7 | Pyrenees (S) | 9 | 0.1 |
| Yarra (C) | 99 | 0.6 | Queenscliffe (B) | 5 | 0.0 |
|  |  |  | Unincorporated Vic | 0 | 0.0 |
|  |  |  | Migratory – Offshore – Shipping (Vic) | 0 | 0.0 |

*Source: ABS (2016).*

Table D.3: 15 to 24-year olds, not attending education and not in the labour force (LFSP), without at least Year 12 or Certificate II (HEAP) by Age and Sex, Victoria[[24]](#footnote-24)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Male | | Female | |
| Age | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| 15 | 263 | 3.5 | 200 | 2.6 |
| 16 | 365 | 4.9 | 296 | 3.8 |
| 17 | 743 | 9.9 | 517 | 6.7 |
| 18 | 818 | 10.9 | 636 | 8.2 |
| 19 | 902 | 12.0 | 759 | 9.8 |
| 20 | 843 | 11.3 | 889 | 11.4 |
| 21 | 925 | 12.3 | 988 | 12.7 |
| 22 | 882 | 11.8 | 1,102 | 14.2 |
| 23 | 938 | 12.5 | 1,140 | 14.7 |
| 24 | 807 | 10.8 | 1,229 | 15.8 |
| Total | 7,493 | 100.0 | 7,767 | 100.0 |

*Source: ABS (2016).*

1. Lamb, S, Jackson, J, Walstab, A & Huo, S (2015), Educational opportunity in Australia 2015: Who succeeds and who misses out, Centre for International Research on Education Systems, Victoria University, for the Mitchell Institute, Melbourne: Mitchell Institute. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD] (2017), *Education at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators,* OECD Publishing, Paris. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Hjalmarsson, R., Holmlund, H., & Lindquist, M.J. (2015). ‘The Effect of Education and Criminal Convictions and Incarceration: Causal Evidence from Micro-data’, *The Economic Journal,* 125(587), pp.1290-1326. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Baker, D.P., Leon, J., Greenaway, E.G.S., Collins, J., & Movit, M. (2011). ‘The Education Effect on Population Health: A Reassessment, *Population and Development Review,* 37(2), pp.307-332. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Dubow, E.F., Boxer, P., & Huesmann, L.R. (2009). ‘Long-term effects of Parents’ Education on Children’s Educational and Occupational Success: Mediation by Family Interactions, Child Aggression, and Teenage Aspirations, *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, Wayne State University Press, 55(3), pp.224-249. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Burns, J. Collin, P., Blanchard, M., De-Freitsa, N., & Lloyd, S. (2008). *Preventing Youth Disengagement and Promoting Engagement,* Australian Research Alliance for Children and Youth, August 2008. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Ibid (p.13). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. ABS (2015). *Australian Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15,* cat. no. 4364.0.55.001. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. ABS (2012). *Australian Health Survey: First Results, 2011-12,* cat. no. 4364.0.55.001. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Burns, J. Collin, P., Blanchard, M., De-Freitsa, N., & Lloyd, S. (2008). *Preventing Youth Disengagement and Promoting Engagement,* Australian Research Alliance for Children and Youth, August 2008. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Students who left education or training without completing at least Year 12 (VCE or VCAL intermediate) or Certificate II and are not engaged in training or the labour force (that is employed or looking for work – unemployed). [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Engaging these young people has the potential to boost the actual labour supply and lower unemployment. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Census data are based on self-reported data, and are therefore not fully objective. Young people not engaged in education/training or work without at least Year 12 or Certificate II are not necessarily all disengaged. Some may:

    * have permanent or temporary illness or disability that precludes them from working or being in study; and/or
    * be in a correctional institution.

    [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Australian Bureau of Statistics [ABS] (2016), *Employment, Income and Education (2016),* Census TableBuilder. Findings based on the use of ABS TableBuilder data. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Generated using Australian Urban Research Infrastructure Network (AURIN) Portal software using OpenStreetMap contributors. Data is available under the Open Database Licence and cartography licenced as CC BY-SA. Further copyright information is available via <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Australian Bureau of Statistics [ABS] (2016), *Employment, Income and Education (2016),* Census TableBuilder. Findings based on the use of ABS TableBuilder data. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. This table includes summary cost data for some key costs associated with health, justice, human services and education and training services. The data is provided as a guide for proposal development. Other cost data may be used where it can be demonstrated that it is more appropriate and/or of an improved quality (with key assumptions clearly documented). [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Where appropriate, these costs have been adjusted to 2016-17 prices via ABS (2018). *Consumer Price Index, Australia, Dec 2017,* ‘Tables 1 and 2. CPI: All Groups, Index Numbers and Percentage Changes’, cat. no. 6401.0. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Australian Bureau of Statistics [ABS] (2016), *Employment, Income and Education (2016),* Census TableBuilder. Findings based on the use of ABS TableBuilder data. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Ibid. A geospatial map of the data provided in Table dD.2 was provided in Section 5.2.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)