

Factors enabling engagement with VET for young early school leavers

Towards a new framework of VET engagement

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Aims

What approaches would maximize successful entry into and engagement with VET for disadvantaged young people?

Scope and approach

Staged consultations
Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland
A framework for VET engagement

Context

Global transformation and uncertainty

Loss of entry level jobs, digitization, robotics, manufacturing, service sector, polarization, the 'hustler environment'...the young hit hardest.

NEET levels

314,000 15-24 yo; 7% 15-19; unemployment 13.4%; underemployment 17.3% AIHW 2015

Reliance on VET

741,700 15-24 yo; 306,600 no-year 12 NCVER 2015

VET system in constant state of change

In perpetual review: its role, marketization, funding, quality, standards, jurisdictional conflict, role of TAFEs, training packages, entitlements, unpaid debt, Skills Councils' role, apprenticeships

Poor completion rates

40.9% -25 yo NOVER 2015

The existing toolbox

Viewing participation and outcomes

Morgan, Chiem & Ambaye 2004 'The equity edge...'

NVEAC Equity Outcomes Framework (Rothman et al) 2013

NCVER Student Outcomes Survey

Variables and responses

McVicar & Tabasso 2016 'The impact of disadvantage...'
Semo & Karmel 2011 'Social capital and youth transitions....'
Bowman & Callan 2012 'A pedagogic framework for socially inclusive VET...'
Davies, Lamb, & Doecke 2011 'Strategic review of re-engagement models...'

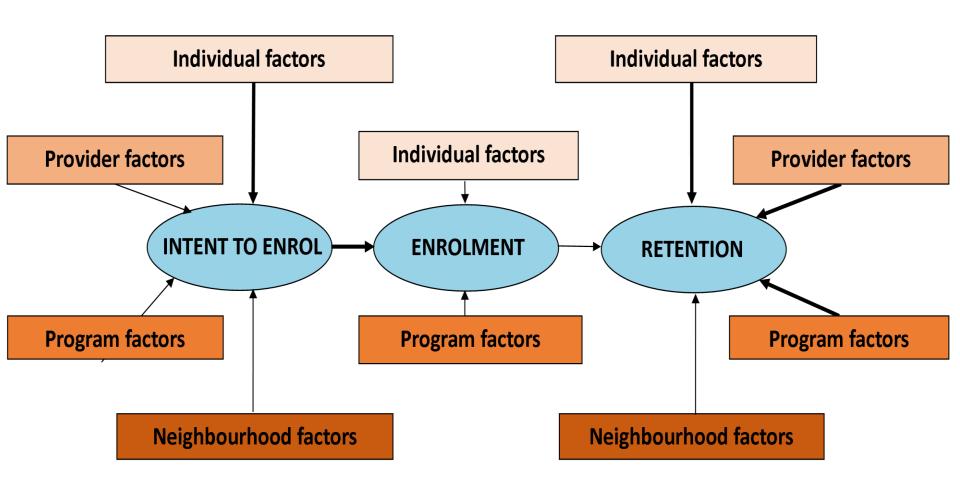
…and limitations

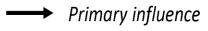
Static, point of time, causes are implied, youth (and youth voice) absent

An alternative approach

A focus on engagement that views it – or its absence – as part of a *dynamic* process, and that explores factors across multiple levels: micro \rightarrow macro.

Insights from the family support literature





→ Secondary influence

Key insights

- The importance of intention in producing behaviour
- Different factors are important at different stages
- A broad range of contributing factors that interact with each other

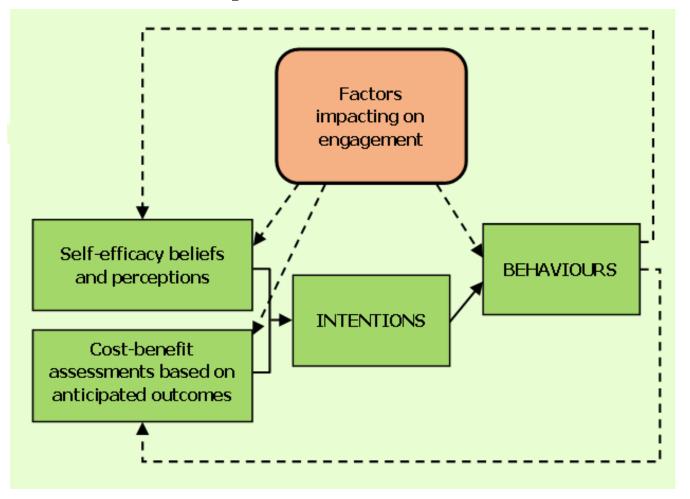
Shortcomings

- Does not adequately acknowledge the complex and dynamic nature of the engagement process
- Overlooks higher level factors (e.g. economic trends, policy, service systems)
- No detailed account of individual decision making processes

We need a framework that...

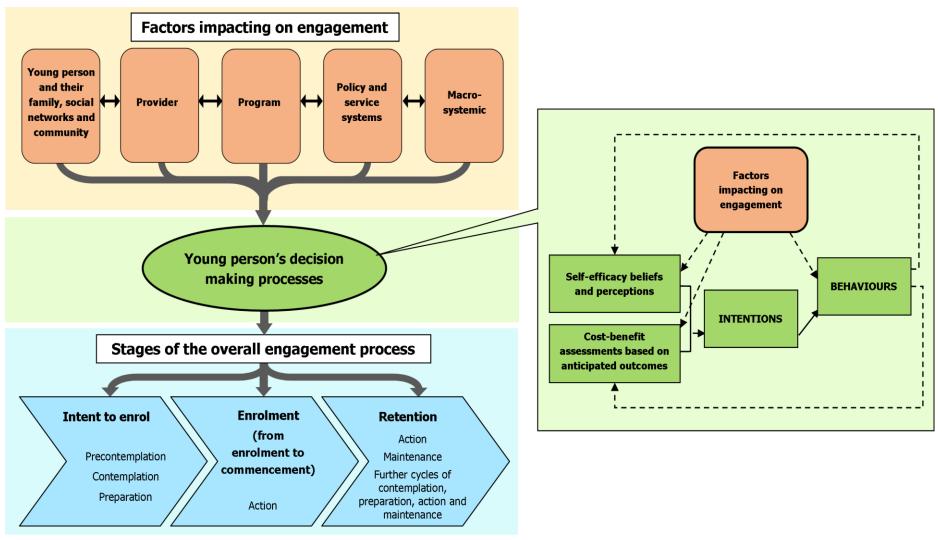
- Takes the ecological approach further
- Provides a dynamic model of engagement
- Rests upon a robust model of individual decision making

Young person's decision making processes



Adapted from social cognitive theory (Bandura 1986) and the theory of planned behaviour (Ajzen 1991; Fishbein & Ajzen 1975).

New framework of VET engagement



Stages of the overall VET engagement process

Exploring the factors...

Factors impacting on engagement

	Young person and their family, social networks and community	Provider	Programs	Policy and service systems	Macrosystems	
Intent to enrol	Place & housing	Location Architecture	Accredited & non- accredited learning	The purpose ascribed to VET	Globalisation & neoliberalism	
Enrolment Retention	Beliefs, attitudes & norms Peers & role models	Advice	Competency based learning	National & state governance arrangements	Technological change Assumption of perpetual growth Unemployment & underemployment Inequity & polarization	
		Leadership	Training packages	Funding		
		Scope & modes of delivery	Foundation level	Marketization & deregulation		
	Skill levels & experience Student supp	Pedagogy	skills	Educational attainments		
		Resources & staffing	Non-VET components	Policies for young people & education		

Next steps

Fieldwork informed by our framework of VET engagement

STAGE 2 (Apr - Jun)	INTERMEDIARIES →	Tele- conferences	Statistical data on focus areas	One-on- one interviews	Focus groups
STAGE 3 (July – Sep)	YOUNG PEOPLE →	Survey of early school leavers	Statistical data on focus areas	One-on- one interviews	Focus groups

Summary

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