

National Growth Areas Alliance Webinar

29th July 2020

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What is CIRES?

- The Centre for International Research on Education Systems (CIRES) conducts strategic research that identifies how well education systems work, for whom, and how they can be improved to work well for all.
- Closely associated with the Mitchell Institute



Victoria University – Place based research

Growing Brimbank site

VU Home > Mitchell Institute > Health > Growing Brimbank >

GROWING BRIMBANK: AN EVALUATION FRAMEWORK



Monday 17 July 2017

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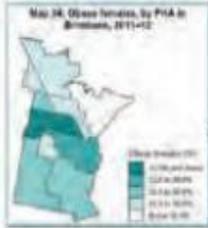
SUBJECTS

- Growing Brimbank →
- Health policy →
- Health Tracker →
- Projects →



Victoria University – Place based research cont.

Health Atlas indicators



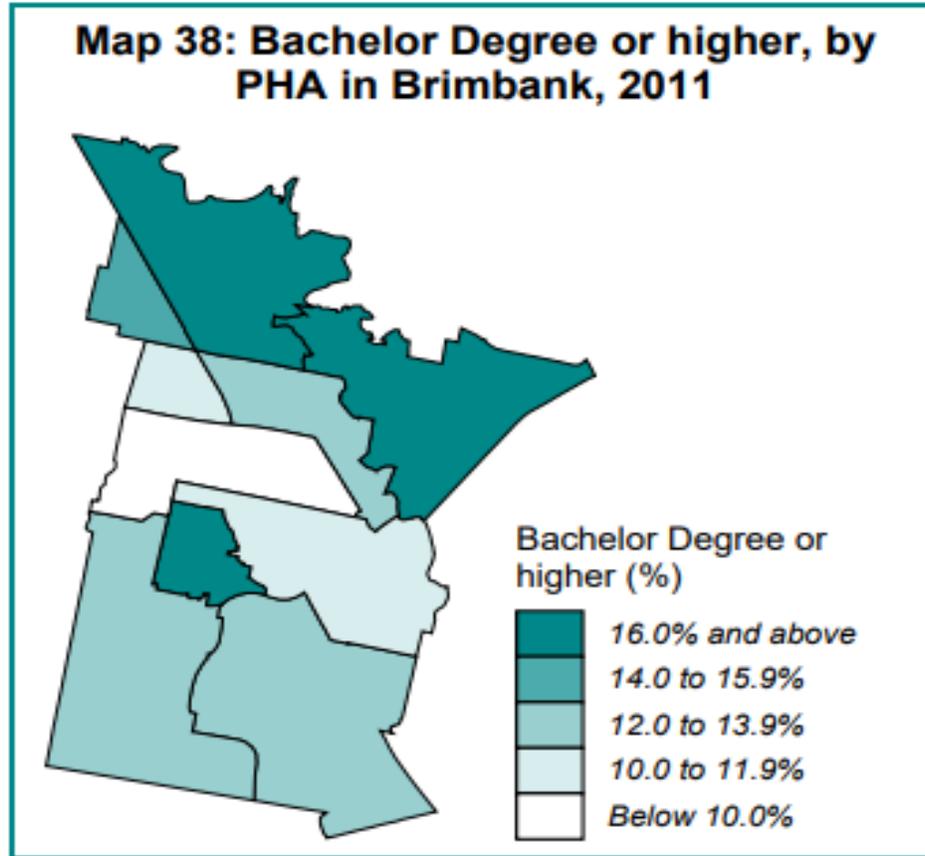
Additional spatial data



Correlation Results and Combined Maps



Victoria University – Place based research cont. 2

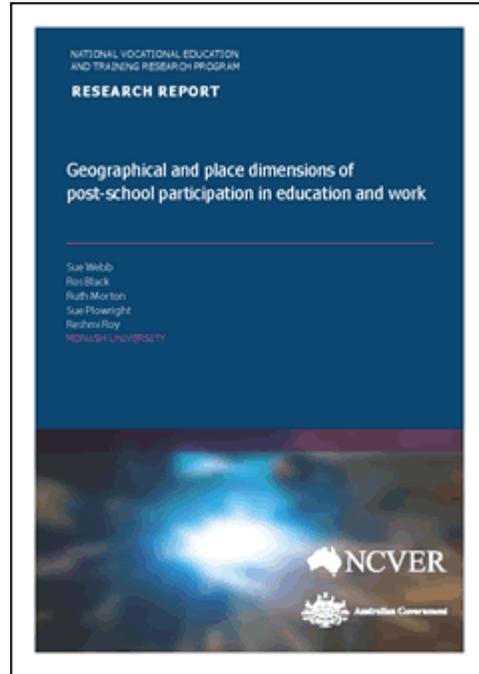


Post school pathways differences

- Major differences in achievements and successful post school pathways between urban and rural, regional and remote children and young people, have persisted for decades (RRR Review Discussion Paper, 2017, pp 15-18)
- Yet no mention of peri-urban?

Geographical and place dimensions

NCVER website



- In all four geographic areas young people are significantly influenced by their educational and career ‘inheritance’, envisaging they will follow in the footsteps of their parents. By encountering educational cultures different from their own, young people are more likely to make life choices divergent from those they ‘inherit’.
- Perceptions of place are important and ‘not all bad’, with many young people electing to stay in, or return to, their familiar environment. However, **exposure to new ideas or experiences can ‘disrupt’ the strong ties of the familiar**, leading to opportunities that challenge and overcome disadvantage.
- As has been identified in previous research, practical and financial constraints significantly impact on aspirations and opportunities. A particular concern for young people is access to education provision and the cost of transport. **A tolerable travel-to-study distance is a key factor, especially once they finish school.**
- Vocational education and training (VET) provides an essential pathway of choice to further education and work

Other literatures

- Distance also creates a cultural barrier to participation in post-school education and training (Mills & Gale 2008; Bryce & Anderson 2008).
- a 'risky transition' are students from regional and remote areas. Raciti (2019)
- Accessing opportunities such as a university place at a research-led Group of Eight university or a specialist vocational training provider typically requires that young people migrate to an urban centre (Alston & Kent 2009; Mills & Gale 2008; Walsh & De Campo 2010).
- The cost of travel and accommodation creating barriers for young people who already tend to be socioeconomically disadvantaged compared with their urban peers (Hillman 2005; Polesel 2009; Cardak et al 2017; Halsey 2018).

Importance of socio-spatial context

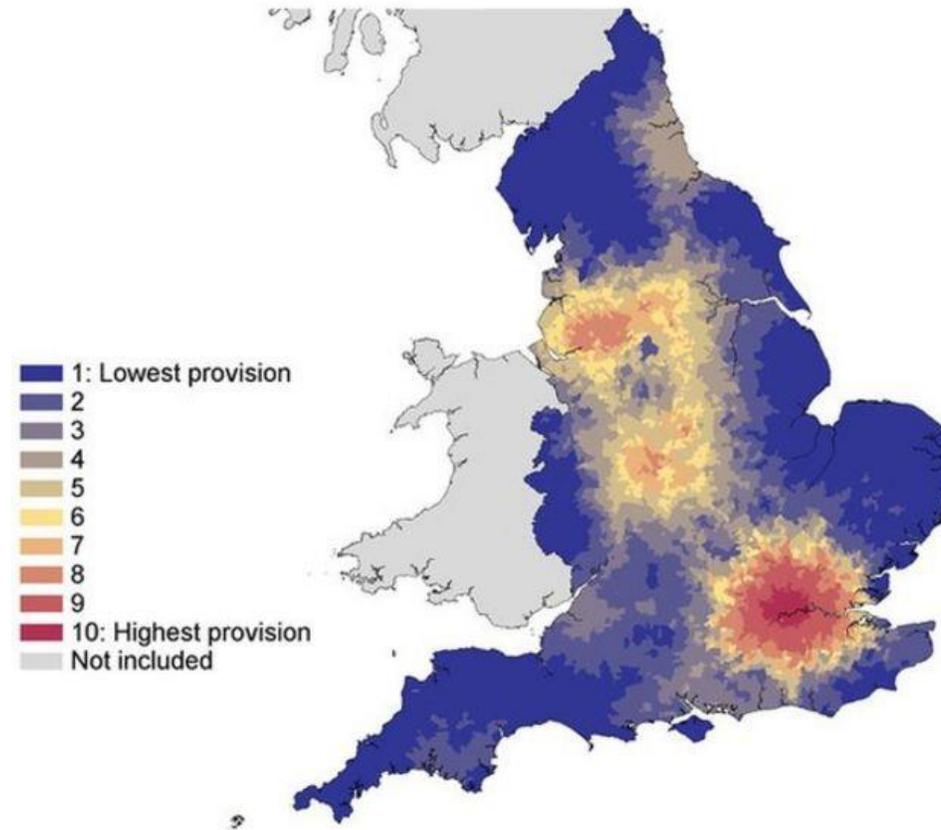
- Each young person is located in their own socio-spatial context that needs to be explored in order to gain a broader understanding of their educational 'choices' (Bowl, 2003).

Drawing together

- Importance of seeing between urban vs regional binary
- Mapping coldspots but taking individual perspective

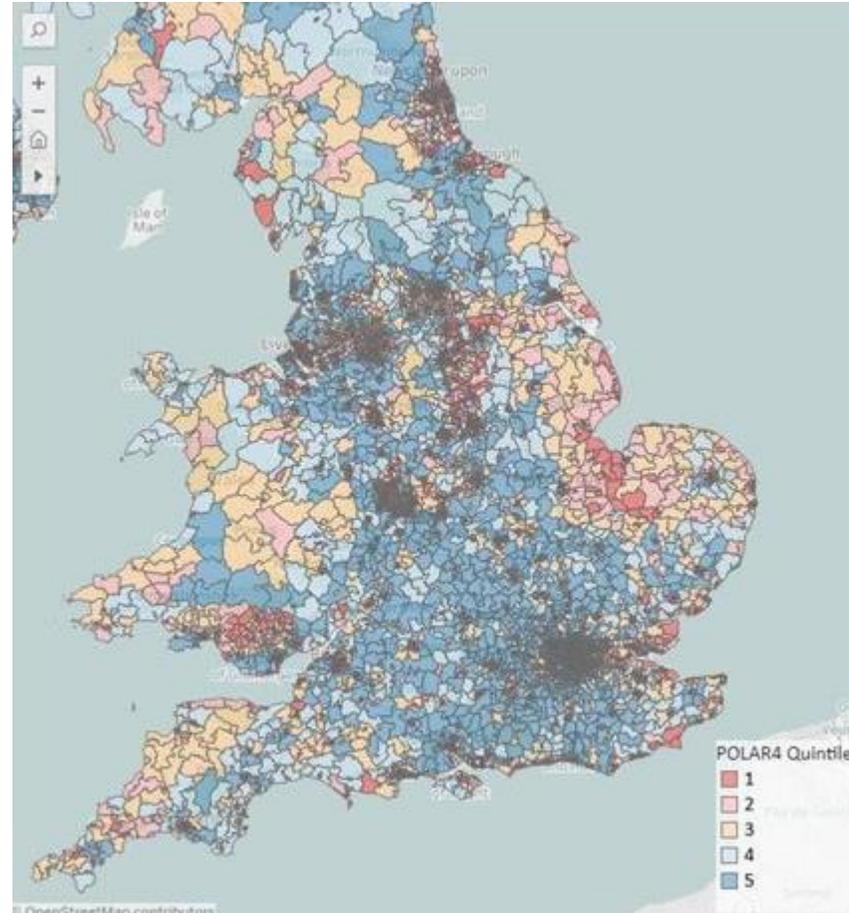


UK experience - Mapping coldspots

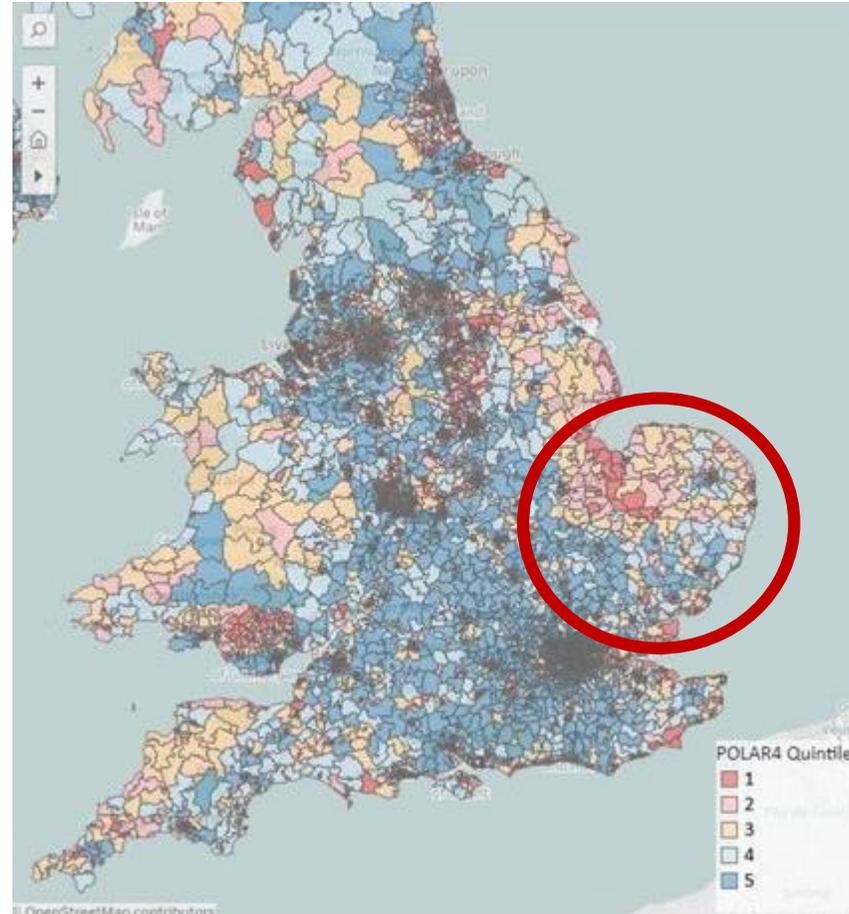


MAPPING COLDSPOTS

POLAR Quintiles in UK



POLAR Quintiles in UK



TUNDRA - Tracking under representation by area

TUNDRA by MSOA

Data: OfS

