Anglicare Victoria

Communities for Children

Frankston Community Profile 2020 - 2021

BETTER TOMORROWS

Communities for Children is funded by the Department of Social Services

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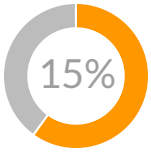
Demographics

Australian Census Information

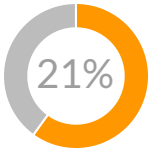
The Frankston Local Government Area (LGA) is a diverse community located approximately 40 kilometers south-east of Melbourne. Often referred to as the 'Gateway to the Mornington Peninsular', the LGA has a dramatic spectrum of socioeconomic advantaged and disadvantaged.

Indeed, while the overall demographic statistics for Frankston, as detailed on this page, are consistent with state and national averages, an examination of the data at the community/suburb level demonstrates there are significant differences across the LGA in terms of socioeconomic wellbeing (see pages 5-12).

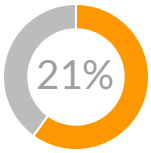
Male	65,418	48%
Female	68,727	52%
ATSI	1,338	1.0%



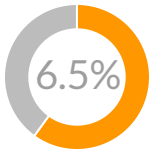
of adults in Frankston completed their Yr 12 education, compared to 16% across Victoria



of households are one parent families compared to 15% across Victoria

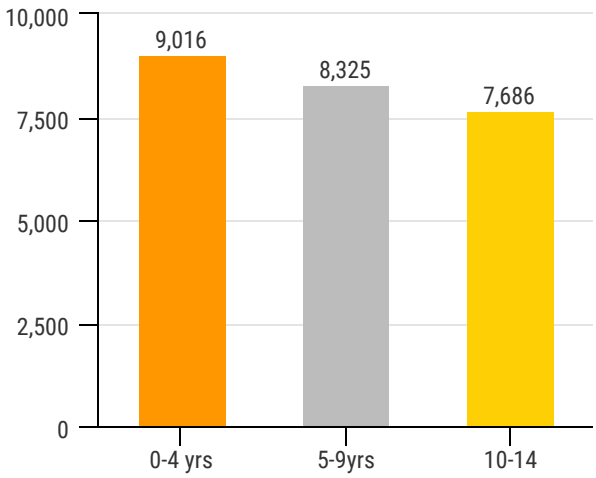


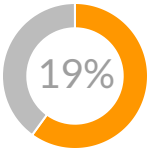
of households earn less than $650 per week, the same as the Victorian average



of people in Frankston are unemployed, the same as the Victorian average

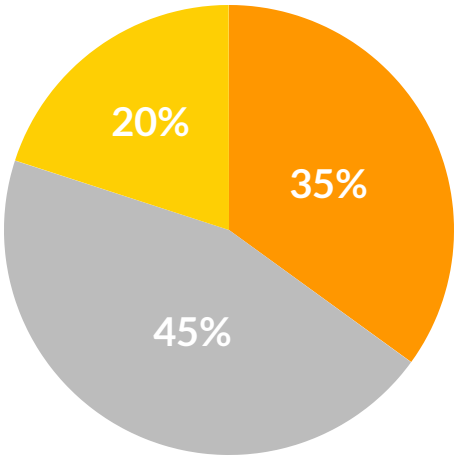
Fig 1. Number of children aged 0-14 years old





of children in Frankston are aged 0-14 years of age , the same as the Victoria average

Fig 2. Composition of families in Frankston



18% of single parents are male

82% of single parents are female

Positive Social Health Attributes

The statistics on this page represent some of the positive social health attributes of the Frankston LGA. The data is drawn from the Social Health Atlas of Australia compiled by the Public Health Information Development Unit at Torrens University; the Victorian Population Health Survey conducted by the Victorian Department of Heath; and Health by Geography Datacube from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. It should be noted that the numbers are modelled estimates not measured events.

Community

95 per 100 people in Frankston
are able to get support in times of crisis from persons outside their household

95 per 100 people in Frankston
strongly agree with the acceptance of other cultures

33 per 100 people in Frankston
did unpaid voluntary work in the last 12 months, higher than the state average

92 per 100 people in Frankston
have adequate access to transport / do not face any transport barriers

Health

98 per 100 people in Frankston
do not face any cost barrier to accessing healthcare

85% of adults in Frankston
are non-smokers

97% of children in Frankston
were fully immunised at five years of age

85% of young people in Frankston
aged between 2-17 years of age were classified as being of a healthy weight

Mothers and Babies

3 deaths per 1000 live births
in Frankston compared to 9 per 1000 live births in Melbourne City

95% of children born in Frankston
had a healthy birth weight/did not have a low birth weight

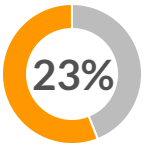
Negative Social Health Attributes

The statistics on the following two pages represent some of the negative social health attributes of the Frankston LGA. The data is again drawn from the Social Health Atlas of Australia, the Victorian Population Health Survey, and the Health by Geography Datacube. And, again, the numbers are modelled estimates not measured events.

Community Wellbeing

per 100 people aged 18 years and over
don't feel safe walking alone in the local area after dark

per 100 people who in the last twelve months
felt that they had experienced discrimination in Frankston



of women smoked during pregnancy in Frankston
compared with a state average of 15%

per 100,000 people in Frankston
compared to the state average of 180
were admitted to hospital for a vaccine-preventable condition

Physical Wellbeing

58% of adults are overweight
in Frankston (obese/pre-obese)
compared to the state average of 18%

45% of residents get insufficient exercise
in Frankston as per the DOH guidelines

22% of adults had a low sense of life satisfaction
in Frankston on a self-report scale

26% of adults who consumed 2+ drinks
5-7 days a week compared to 18% statewide

Financial Wellbeing

11% of families are low income welfare dependent
in Frankston , a third higher than the state average

30% of families experience financial housing stress
in Frankston, higher than the state average

2 x more female sole parent pensioners
in Frankston than the state average

24% of children are in low income welfare dependent families
in Frankston , one quarter higher than the state average

Negative Social Health Attributes

Other

13 per 1000 birth rate
for women under the age of 20 compared to 6 in the Melbourne Health Network regions

52% of adults did not meet the consumption guidelines
for fruit and vegetables as set by the Department of Health

Nearly twice as many hospital admissions for diabetes
for men in Frankston than the state average, and 50% more for women

12% of children aged under 15 are in jobless families
in Frankston, higher than the state average, equating to 3000 children

Mental Wellbeing

37% of adults diagnosed with anxiety or depression
at some time in their life in Frankston, 10% higher than the state average

50% more mental health hospital admissions
for women in Frankston than the state average, and 25% more for men

Fig 3. Female admissions to hospital for mental health, mood disorders in Frankston/Vic

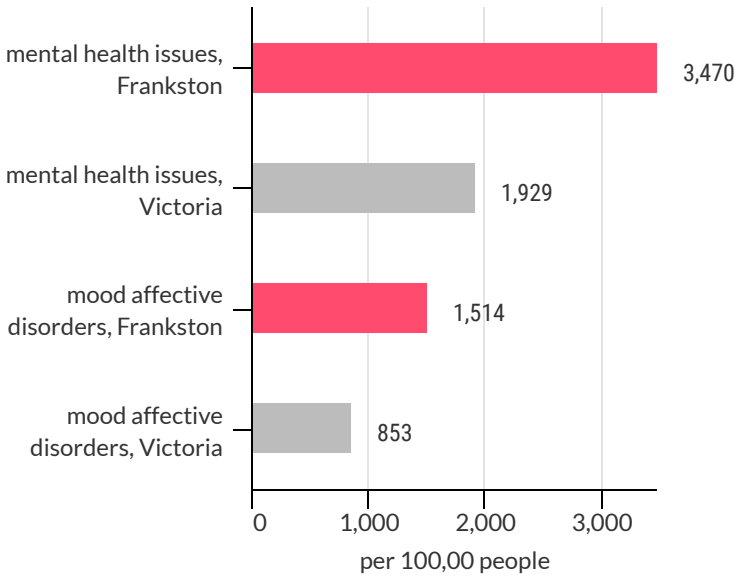
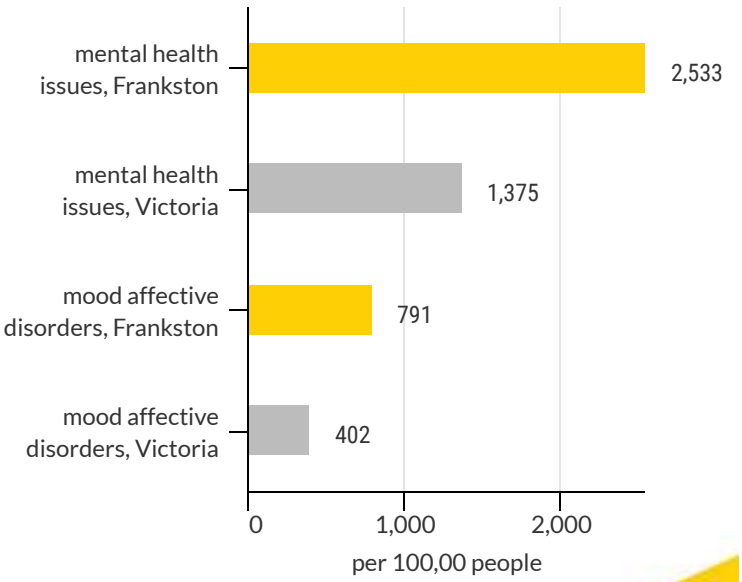


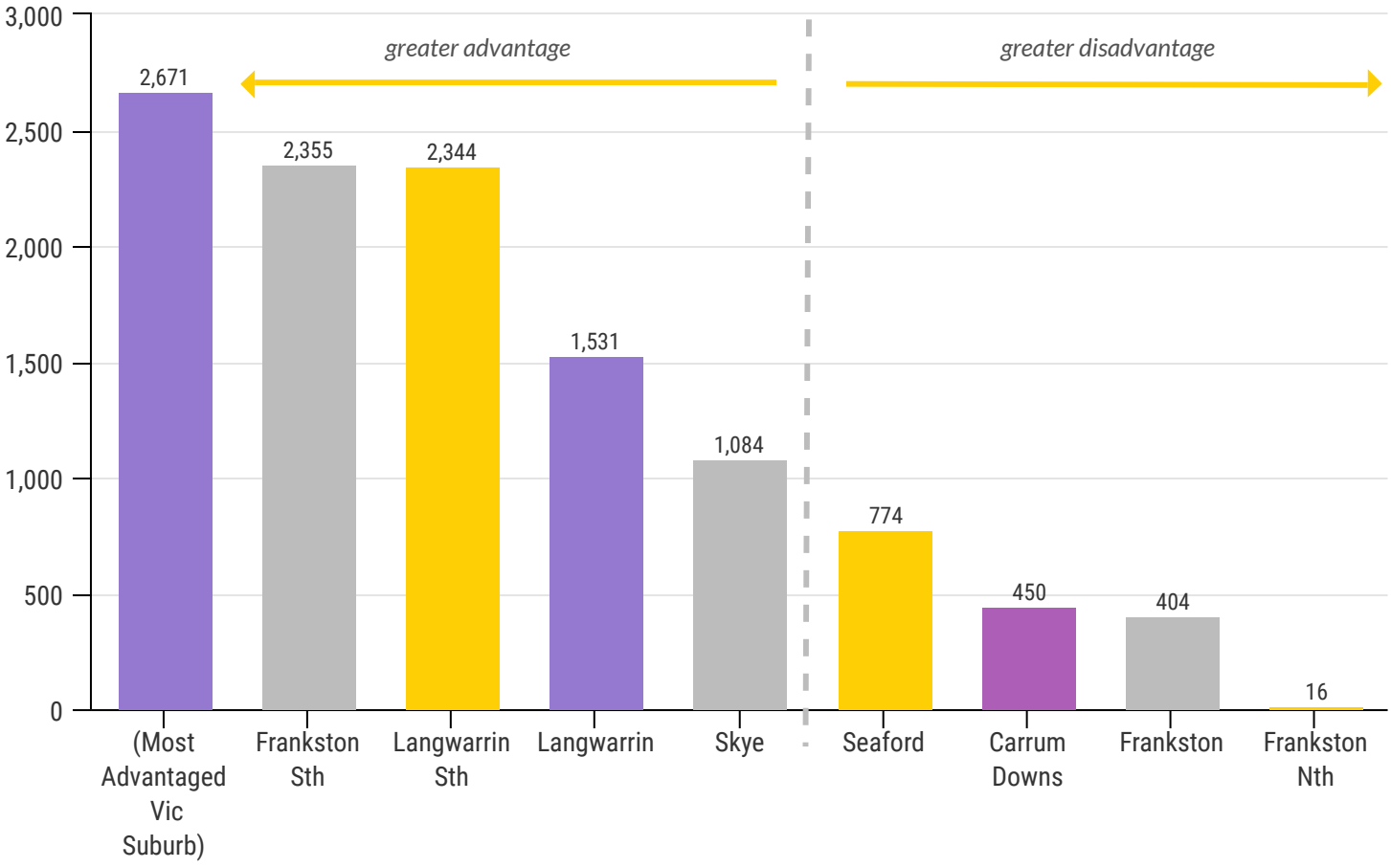
Fig 4. Male admissions to hospital for mental health, mood disorders in Frankston/Vic



Relative Socioeconomic Advantage

The disparity in the levels of socioeconomic advantage and disadvantage in the Frankston LGA are certainly stark. The Australian Socioeconomic Indexes for Areas are a suite of four indexes created from social and economic Census information which rank areas across Australia in terms of their relative socioeconomic advantage and disadvantage. The Australian Bureau of statistics defines 'socioeconomic advantage and disadvantage' in terms of people's access to material and social resources, and their ability to participate in society. On the first measure, the Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage and Disadvantage, Frankston is ranked 46th out of some 80 LGAs statewide. Yet, as earlier suggested, if we examine the data more closely we see that while the suburbs of Frankston South and Langwarrin South rank around 2400th out of some 2700 suburbs in Victoria, Frankston North ranks just 16th. As the figure below shows, while four of Frankston's eight suburbs fall within the the top half of most *disadvantaged* suburbs in the state, the other four fall within the top half of most *advantaged* suburbs, a true indicator of the socioeconomic divide within the LGA .

Fig 5. State rankings of Frankston LGA suburbs on the Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage



Financial, Educative and Occupational Advantage

As the graphs below demonstrate, the state rankings of suburbs within the Frankston LGA on the Index of Economic Resources are not dissimilar to that of the Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage and Disadvantage, as is the case for the Index of Education and Occupation. The former Index focuses on the financial aspects of relative socioeconomic advantage and disadvantage by summarising variables related to income and wealth. The latter Index is designed to reflect the educational and occupational level of communities. The education variables show either the level of qualification achieved or whether further education is being undertaken. The occupation variables classify the workforce into the major groups, skill levels, and the unemployed. Based on both Indexes, as Figures 6 and 7 highlight, while Frankston North has an extreme lack of access to economic resources and many residents without qualifications/in low skilled occupations /unemployed, Langwarrin South has abundant access to economic resources and many residents with high education qualifications/in highly skilled occupations . Interestingly, the Frankston LGA as a whole ranks low on the Index of Education and Occupation with only two suburbs in the top 50% of most advantaged on this scale.

Fig 6. State rankings of Frankston LGA suburbs on the Index of Economic Resources

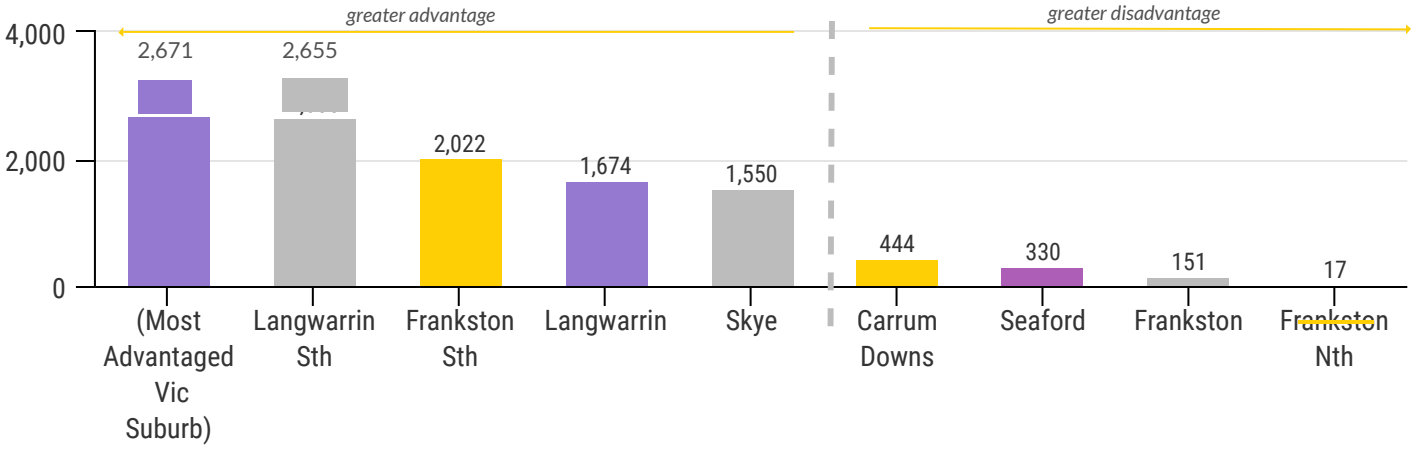
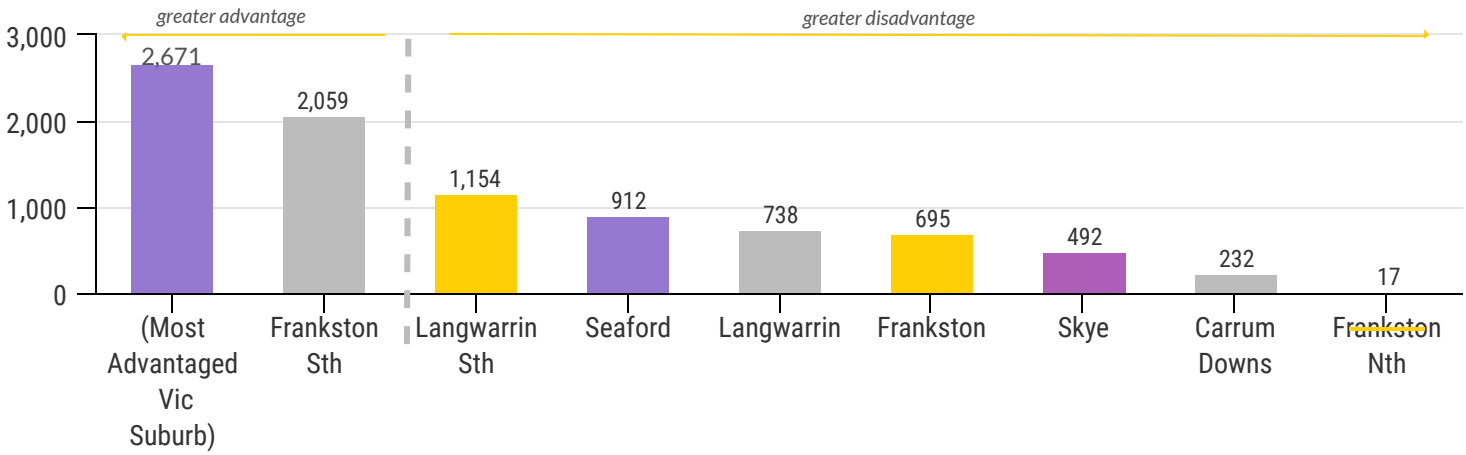


Fig 7. State rankings of Frankston LGA suburbs on the Index of Education and Occupation



Frankston North / Frankston South

The information on this page, drawn from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, provides some specific examples of the disparities in advantage/disadvantage between suburbs in the Frankston LGA by comparing some of the key demographics of Frankston North and Frankston South .

PEOPLE AND FAMILIES

5 times larger ATSI population
in the North than the South

4 times more lone parent families
with child under 15 in the North than the South

2 times more separated families
in the North than the South

3 times more families living off less than $1,250 a week
in the North than the South

3 times **more children under 14 years** need assistance with a core activity* in the North than the South

*need help and assistance in one or more of the 3 core areas of communication, self-care, and/or mobility because of disability or developmental delay

EDUCATION

29% of adults had completed Year 12
in the North compared to 57% in the South

2 times more people have Year 8 as their highest level of educational achievement
in the North than the South

7% of adults have a university education
in the North compared to 22% in the South

EMPLOYMENT

31% of households have an income of less than $650
in the North compared to 16% in the South

13% unemployment rate
in the North compared to 5% in the South

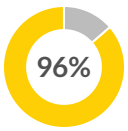
33% of women aged 15 years and over
are in the workforce in the North compared with 55% in the South

Early Childhood Development

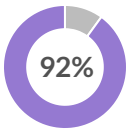
The Australian Early Childhood Development Census (AEDC) is conducted every three years. In 2018 in Frankston, 1,788 children were involved. The Census measures the development of children in their first year of full-time school across five key domains: (1) Children's physical readiness for the school day, physical independence and gross and fine motor skills; (2) Children's overall social competence, responsibility, approach to learning and readiness to explore new things; (3) Children's pro-social and helping behaviours and absence of anxious and fearful behaviour, aggressive behaviour and hyperactivity and inattention; (4) Children's basic literacy, advanced literacy, basic numeracy, and interest in literacy, numeracy and memory; (5) Children's communication skills and general knowledge based on broad developmental competencies and skills measured in the school context.

In 2009, when the AEDC was first completed nationally, a series of cut-off scores was established for each of the domains: children falling below the 10th percentile were categorised as 'developmentally vulnerable'; children falling between the 10th and 25th percentile were categorised as 'developmentally at risk'; all other children were categorised as 'developmentally on track'. In 2018 in Frankston, the percentages of children across these three cut-off areas within the five domains were on par with state averages. This is also true for the percentage of children in Frankston, as compared to the state, who were vulnerable on one or more developmental domain(s) or two or more developmental domains since 2012. As figure 5 demonstrates, not only have the percentages stayed largely the same across the years, they have also remained largely the same as state averages. While this is not negative, as the AEDC recommends, it is desirable to see the percentage of children who are 'vulnerable' decrease with each census iteration, which has not been the case between 2015 and 2018.

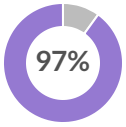
Fig 8. Teachers' responses to AEDC Survey questions



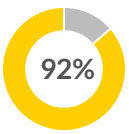
Children attending preschool or kindergarten



Child is making good progress in adapting to the structure and learning environment of the school

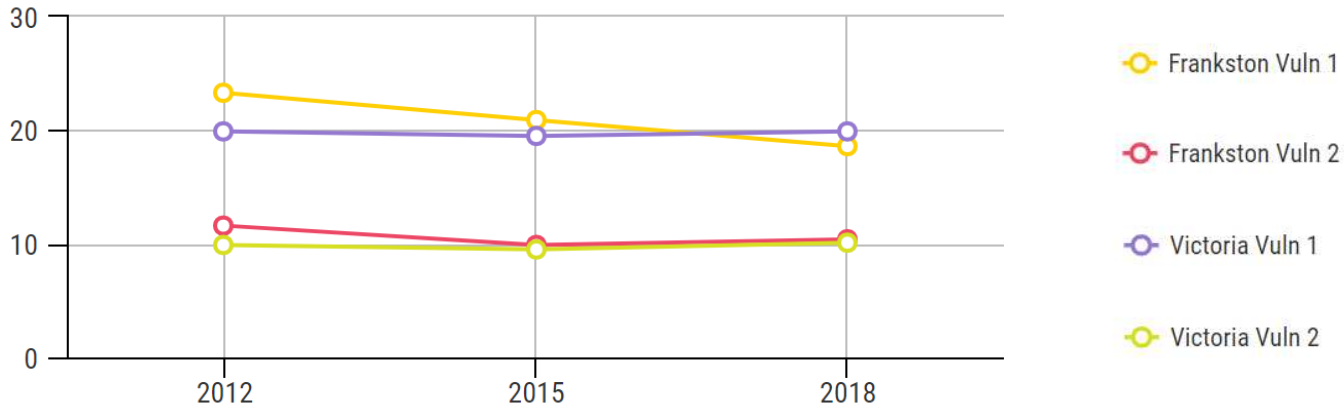


Child has parent(s)/caregiver(s) who are actively engaged with the school in supporting their child's learning



Child is regularly read to/encouraged in his/her reading at home

Fig 9. Children who are developmentally vulnerability on 'one or more' and on 'two or more' domains



Early Childhood Vulnerability

Australian Early Childhood Development Census

When examining the Frankston AEDC data more closely, what is interesting again is the difference between the local communities/suburbs that comprise the LGA. As Figure 7 demonstrates, while Frankston South has very low percentages of children who are vulnerable on one or more developmental domain(s) or two or more developmental domains, 8.9% and 5.1% respectively (half the state averages), Frankston North has very high percentages, 24.2% and 19.7% respectively (Carrum Downs is not dissimilar). Frankston North's percentage of children who were vulnerable on two or more domains, it should be noted, has improved dramatically between 2012-2018, from 64.1% to 34.9%. At the same time however, the percentage of children vulnerable on one or more domains has increased, from 11.6% to 19.7%.

Fig 7. Percentage of children developmentally vulnerable in Frankston and South 2012 and 2018

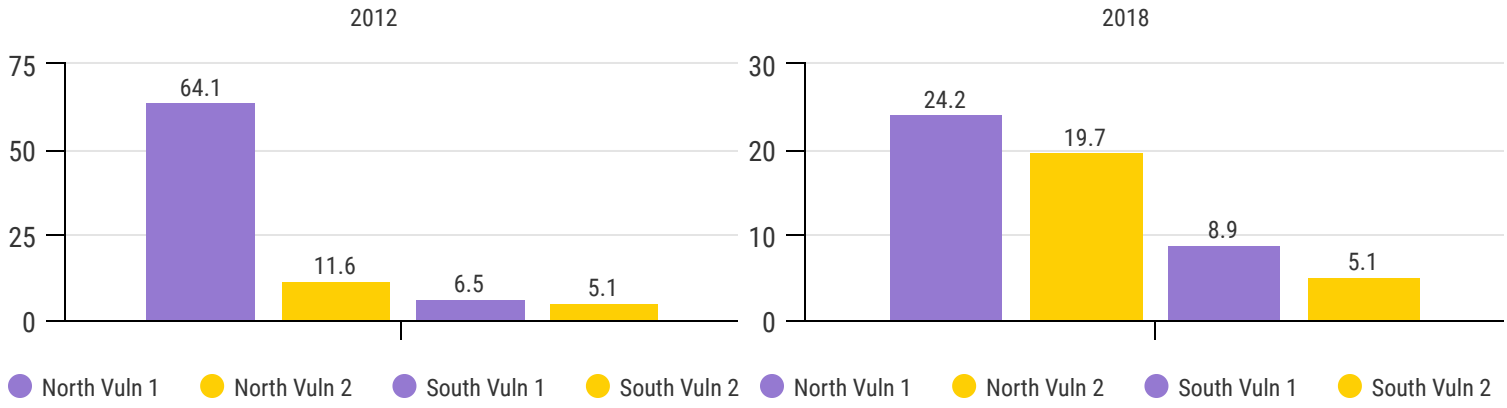


Fig 8. Percentage of children developmentally vulnerable in 2018

Location	Phys	Soc	Emot	Lang	Comm	Vuln1	Vuln2
VIC	8.2	8.8	8.1	6.4	7.4	19.9	10.1
Frankston North	10.6	16.7	7.6	12.1	12.1	24.2	19.7
Carrum Downs	8.0	11.5	8.0	7.7	9.4	24.0	12.6
Frankston	10.9	10.1	10.1	9.8	8.2	21.8	12.5
Skye	9.4	8.3	10.0	3.9	5.6	20.0	11.1
Langwarrin/South	7.6	8.9	9.1	3.6	3.6	17.8	9.5
Seaford	3.6	6.7	7.7	3.6	4.1	13.9	7.2
Frankston South	3.4	5.1	4.7	2.1	2.1	8.9	5.1

Community Socio-Educational Advantage

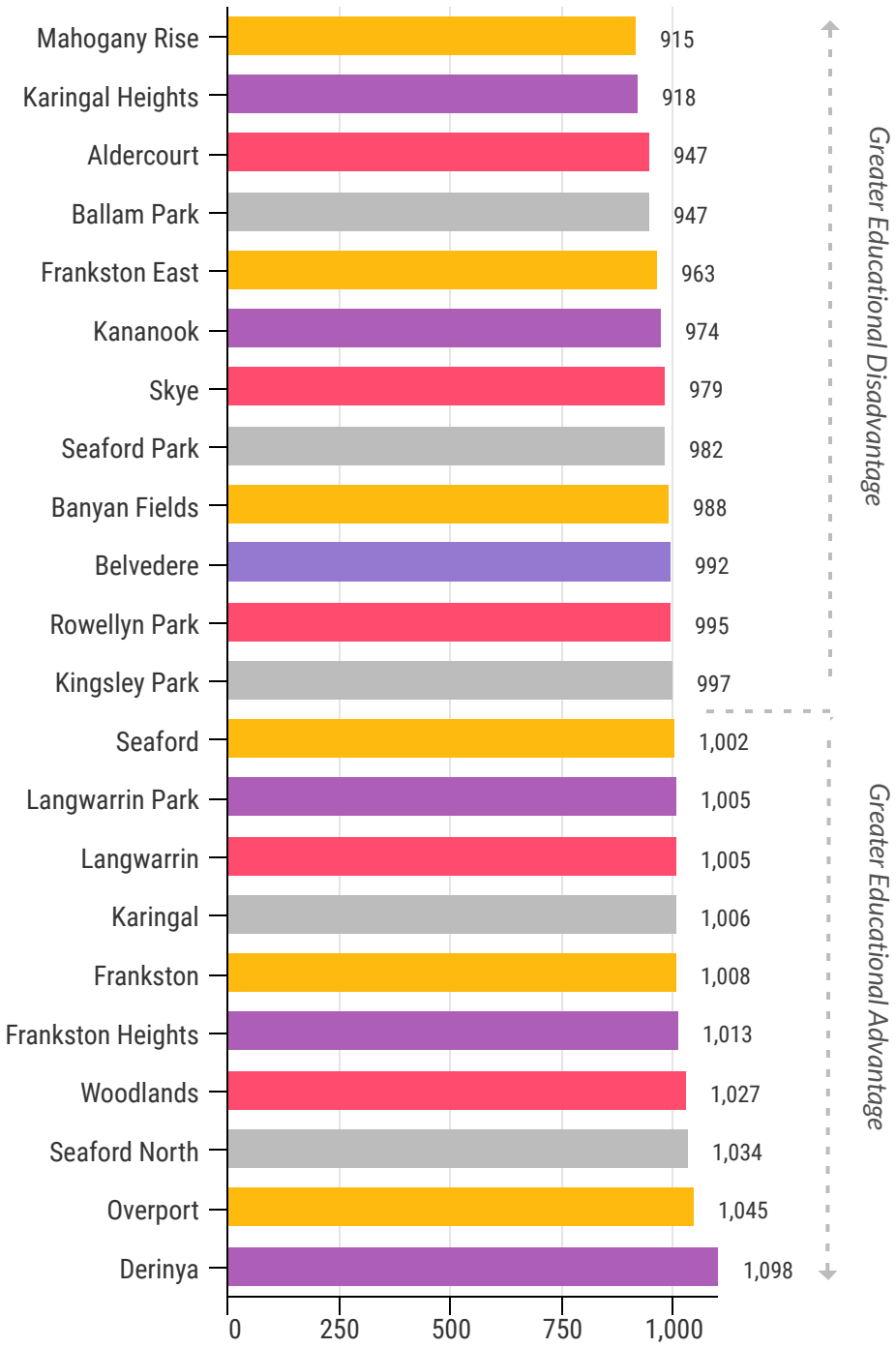
Frankston Public Primary Schools

Research shows that the level of educational advantage a student has directly correlates to their parents' occupation, the level of education the parent has completed, and their parents' own educational achievement. The Index of Community Socio-Educational Advantage (ICSEA) is a scale that represents levels of educational advantage on this basis

On the Index, a value is assigned to a school based on the average for all students in that school. The scale does not describe or reflect the wealth of parents of students in a particular school or the wealth or resources of that school. It has a median of 1000, with values ranging from around 500 (representing extremely educationally disadvantaged backgrounds) to 1300 (representing schools with students with very educationally advantaged backgrounds).

As Figure 6 highlights, while the difference in the ICSEA values for Frankston public primary schools may not be as stark as some of the other statistical disparities between Frankston suburbs, there is nonetheless still a broad spectrum of educational advantage and disadvantage in the LGA. And as the Figures over-page highlight, this advantage and disadvantage largely reflects the levels of academic performance at these schools

Fig 9. Frankston public primary schools position on the ICSEA*



*My School, 2020

Public Primary Schools Rankings

Academic Performance

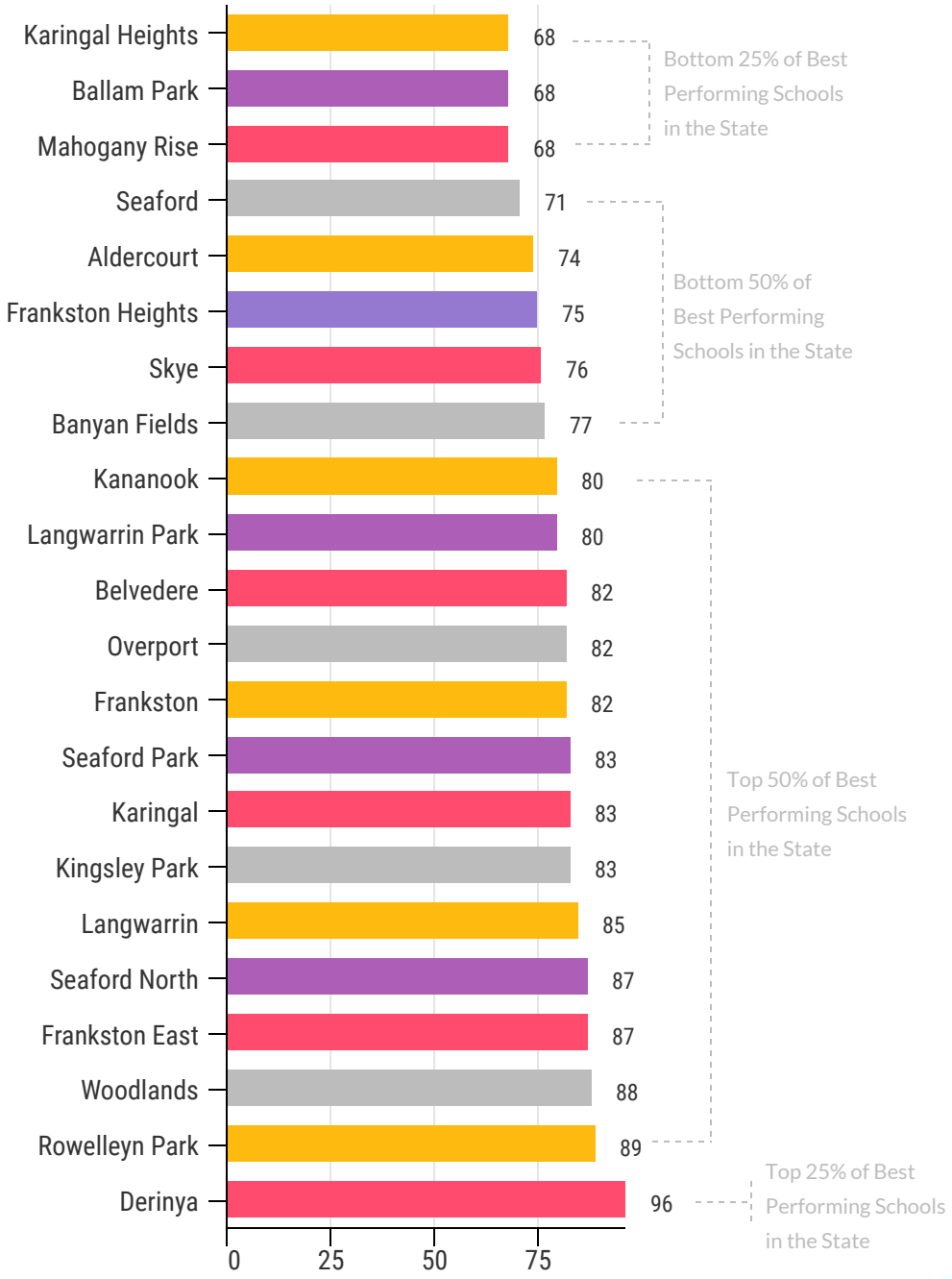
Figure 7 shows the rankings of Frankston public primary schools based on English, Math and overall academic achievement.

Again, it is evident there is a broad spectrum of performance amongst the schools. While the majority are in the top 50% of best performing schools in the state, there remains over a third of schools in the bottom 50% of best performing schools in the state.

As suggested on page 8, the rankings largely align with the level of educational advantage at these schools based on the occupation, level of education completed, and educational achievement of the parents of students at the schools.

There are some anomalies, such as Frankston East, which on the Index of Community Socio-Educational Advantage is the fifth most educationally disadvantaged school in the LGA, but ranks fourth highest in terms of academic performance. This can largely be explained by the low number of students at the school. While Frankston East has some 150 students, the majority of other schools in the LGA have over 300, with some having enrollments of over 700. The low student numbers at Frankston East likely skew the numbers and result in a higher ranking.

Fig 10. Frankston public primary schools rankings in English, Maths and overall academic performance*



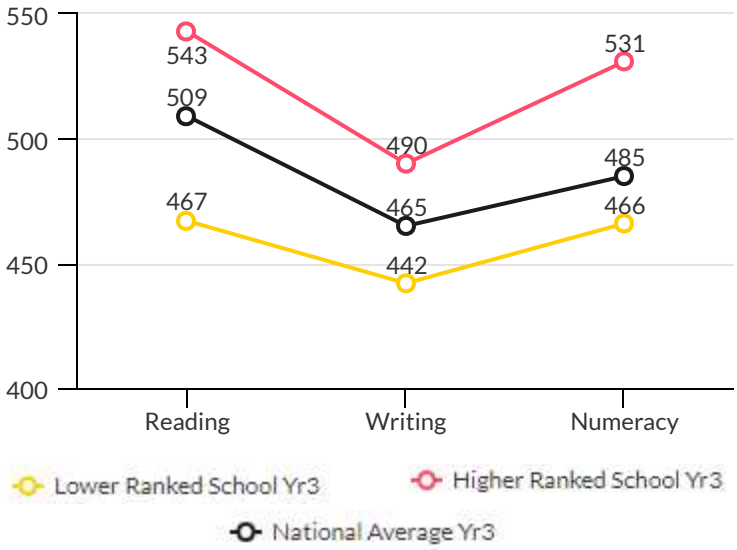
* Better Education Platform 2019

NAPLAN Results

National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy

The National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) is a series of educational tests focused on basic skills that are administered annually to all Australian students in Years 3, 5, 7 and 9. The standardised tests assess students' reading, writing, language (spelling, grammar and punctuation) and numeracy, and are designed to determine if they are achieving national standard educational outcomes. In Frankston, again, there is a broad spectrum of NAPLAN results across the LGA, and again, there are stark disparities between the NAPLAN results of those schools with greater educational advantage as compared to those with less educational advantage, as Figures 11-13 highlight.

Fig 11. NAPLAN Reading, Writing and Numeracy median results for Years 3 and 5 at one lower ICSEA ranked school and one higher ranked school in Frankston



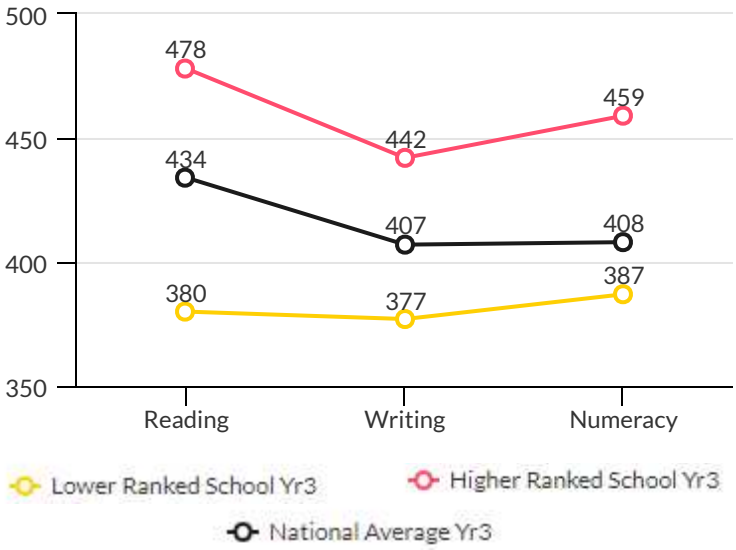


Fig 12. Percentage of students in the lowest band below the national minimum reading standard

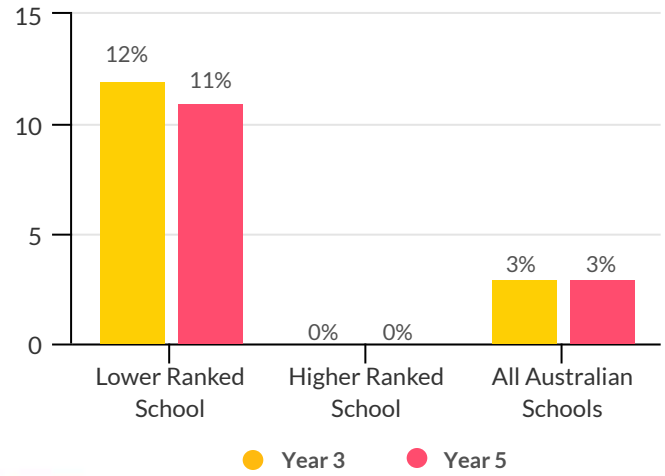
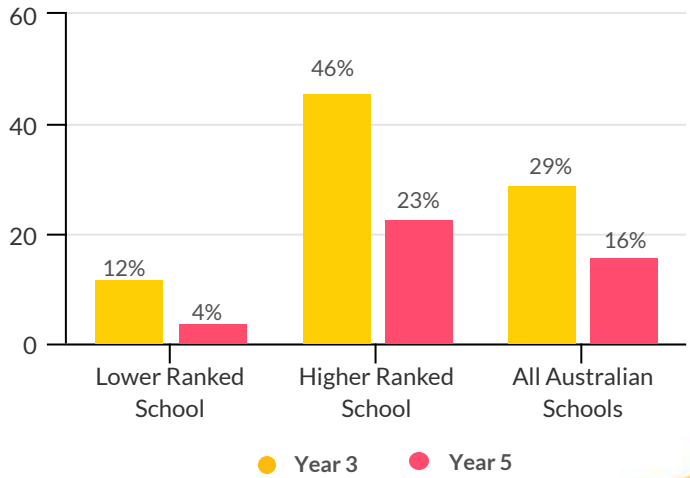


Fig 13. Percentage of students in the highest band above the national minimum reading standard



Family Violence

Family Violence

A 'Family Incident' is one in which Victoria Police attend and complete a Risk Assessment and Risk Management Report. The report is completed when family violence incidents, interfamilial-related sexual offences, and child abuse are reported to police. With 2,389 incidents in 2019 of family violence in the LGA, Frankston is in the top quarter of worst offending areas, with a rate per 100,000 of 1,688. Over 10% of family members affected by these incidents were under the age of 14 years. According to Ambulance Victoria data, Frankston was also the eighth highest LGA in the state in terms of ambulance patients where family, domestic or sexual violence was identified. And according to Magistrates' Court data, Frankston was also in the top eighth of LGAs in terms of the number of affected family members applying for a Family Violence Intervention Order.

Fig 14. Family Violence Incidents Rate compared to Victoria per 100,000 population*

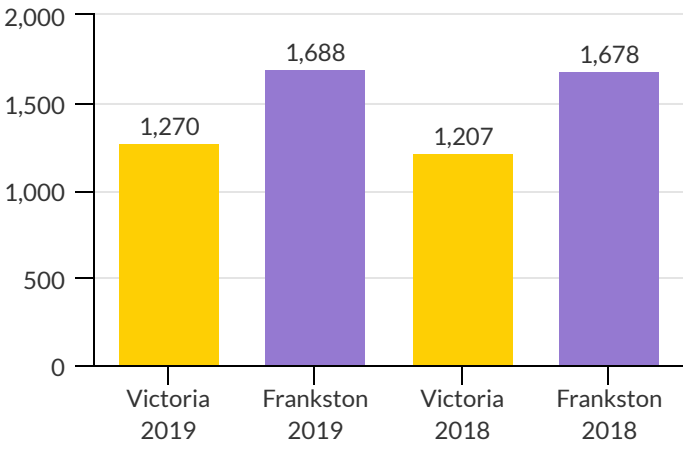


Fig 15. Family incidents recorded by police region and local government area*

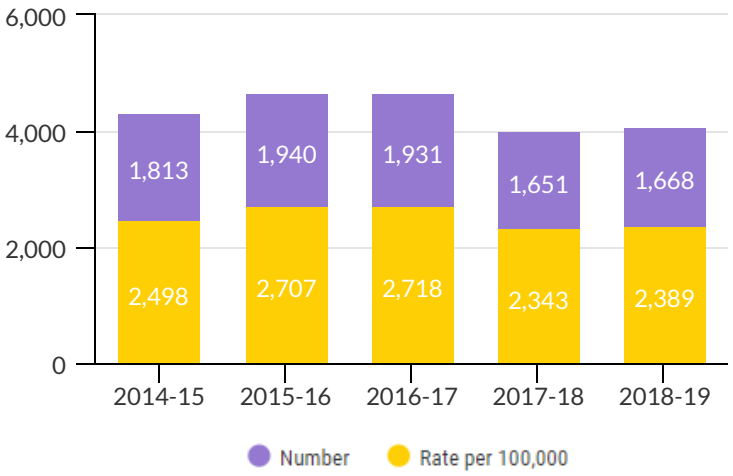


Fig 16. Affected Family Members (adult) number and rate per 100,000 population in Frankston LGA*

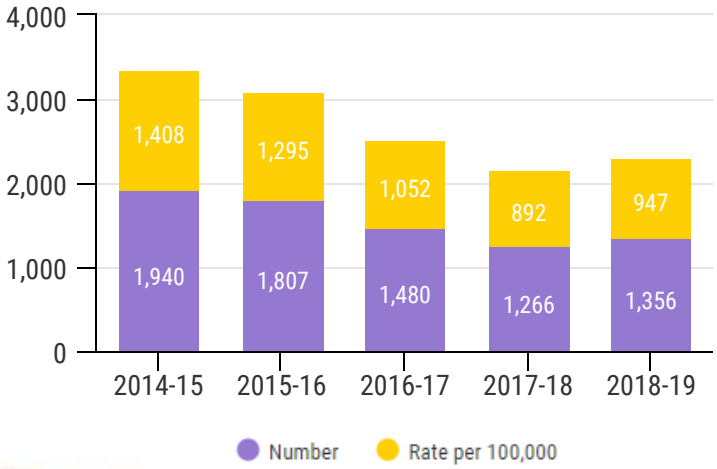
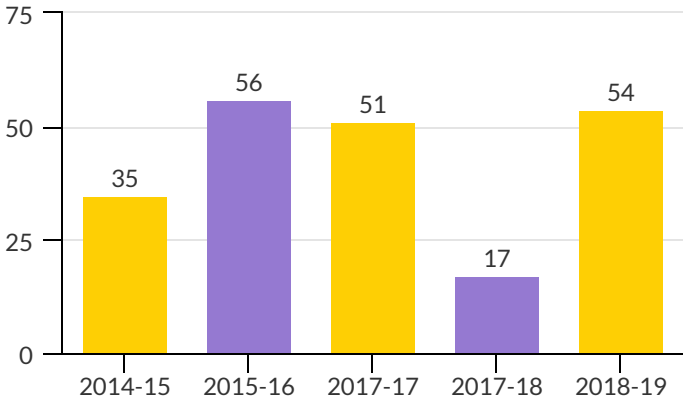


Fig 17. Affected Family Members (children) rate per 100,000 population in Frankston LGA*



* Victorian Crime Statistics Agency 2019

Crime Statistics

Criminal Incidents and Offences

Crime statistics provide a good indication to the safety of a community and the degree to which it is child-friendly. While the overall crime rate in the Frankston LGA has decreased since 2016, it remains consistently and significantly higher than the state average. Of the 5609 victims of crime in the LGA in 2019, over 20% were children and young people aged 0-20 years.

Fig 18. Frankston Criminal Incident Rate per 100,000 compared to Victoria*

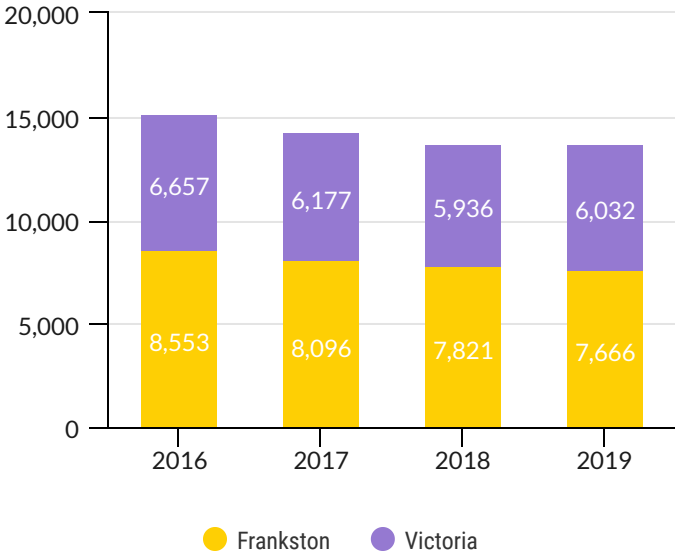


Fig 19. Frankston Criminal Offence Rate 100,000 compared to Victoria*

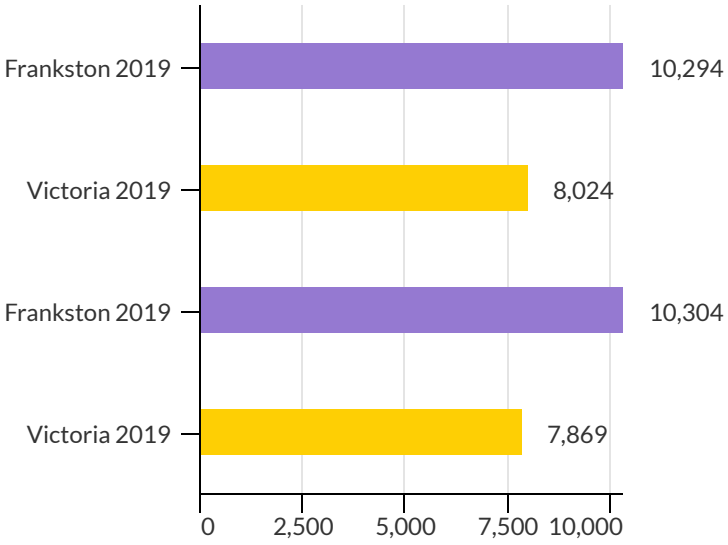
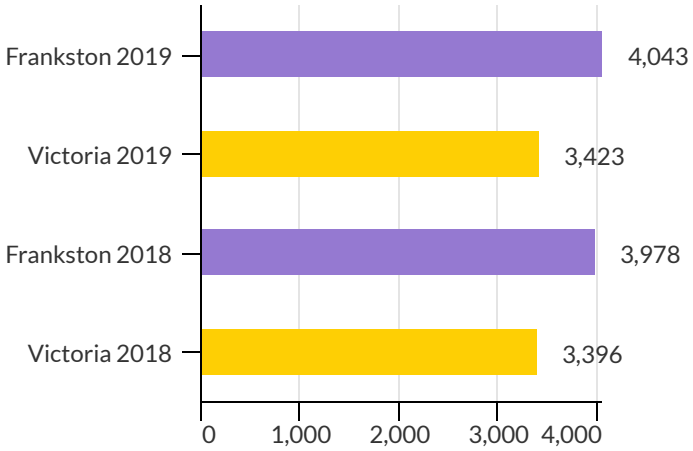
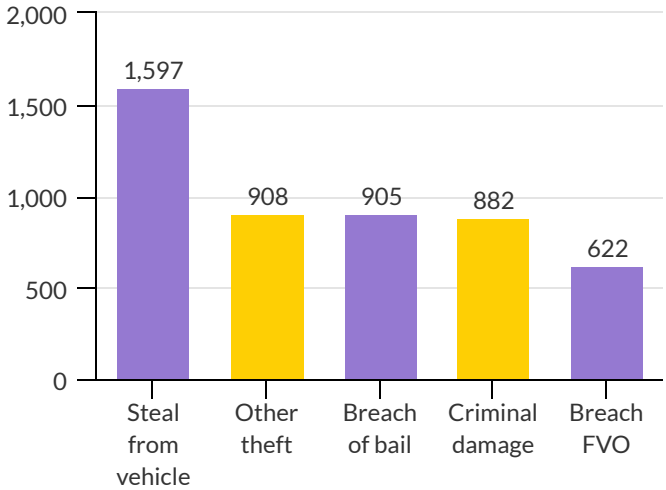


Fig 20. Frankston Person Victimisation Rate per 100,000 compared to Victoria population*



* Victorian Crime Statistics Agency 2019

Fig 21. Top 5 Principal Offence Subgroups in the Frankston LGA*



Demographic Change

As the graphs below demonstrate, over a four year period almost all age group populations are have increased, while at the same time the face of the LGA is changing. That is, there has been a decrease of those traditional countries of birth of residents in Frankston (such as from Western European states), and an increase in migration from Asian countries. Moreover, as coming data sets will show, in more recent years there has also been an increase in migration from African countries such as South Sudan. With these changes in country of birth there has been an associated decrease in people whose first language is English, and in turn, an increase in the numbers of people whose proficiency in English is poor. Together, all of this will mean not only more services will be required for an ever-growing population, but more culturally and linguistically diverse services.

Fig 16. Changes to Age Groups over a four year period in the Frankston population

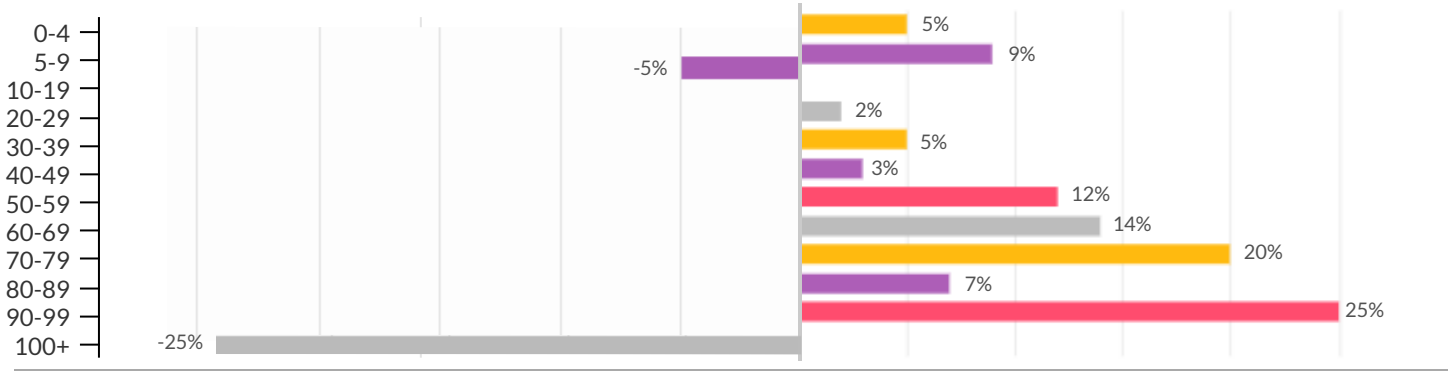


Fig 17. Changes to Country of Birth over a 4 year period among Frankston residents

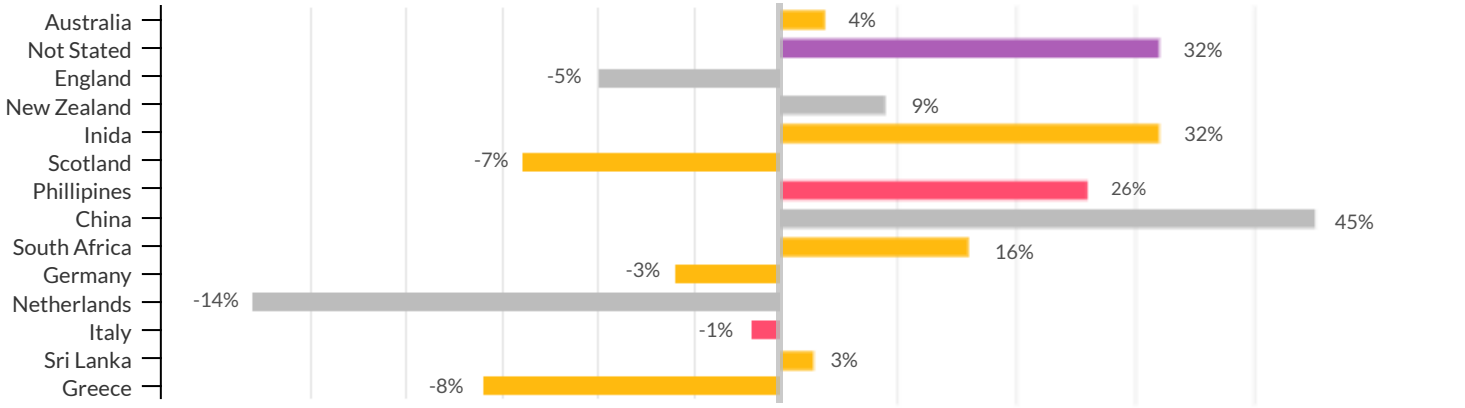
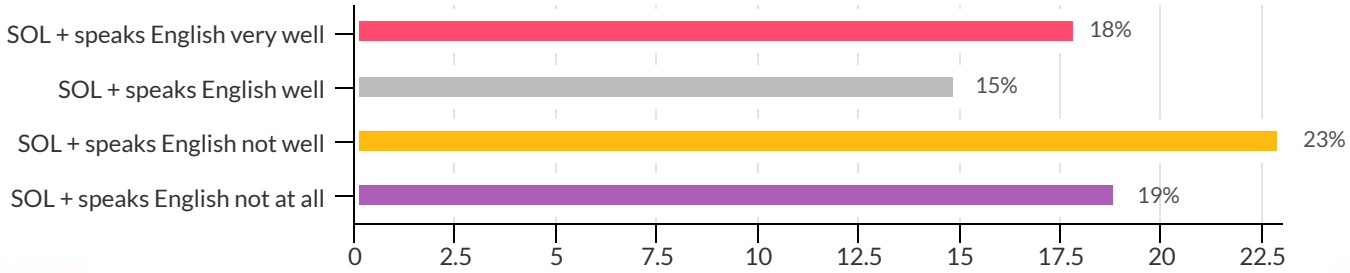



Fig 18. Changes in population who Speak Other Language (SOL) and their English Proficiency over 4 year period