**Strategic Plan Priority**

**Priority B**

**Opportunities:**

1. Accessing existing networks and relationships within the region and across the stakeholder groupings to create a shared regional vision and progress youth outcomes

**Priorities for Action**

This section outlines the approach to be taken in capitalising on the opportunities and addressing the challenges identified above. These priorities for action are underpinned by **asset based community development models**. By making these opportunities a priority the identified challenges will be addressed, through further developing successful relationship building as part of a three phase process in which the priorities engage:

* existing regional expertise and knowledge partnerships;
* in the creation of emerging partnerships within identified areas of challenges and gaps; and
* with the community to assist in the creation of new and relevant partnerships within emerging regional areas of need.
* [Draft Master Plan for the Bowen Hills Urban Development Area](http://rti.cabinet.qld.gov.au/documents/2008/aug/urban%20land%20dev%20authority/Attachments/BH_MasterPlan.pdf)

*http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/\_dbase\_upl/FitzProposedDS.pdf*

Leighton Holdings

BAC

Employment

UDLA

Kelvin Grove

Chermside

* The region has a high dependence on Small Medium Enterprises (SME) clustered around Moggill and Virginia/Banyo. The balance of the region includes the CBD which hosts a variety of national and state head offices. As a result the region is a host employer location with high movement into and out of the region for work and education;
* A number of integrated employment and residential Hubs are emerging at Chermside, Kelvin Grove, Brisbane Airport and the Urban Development Land Authority (UDLA) sponsored integrated developments at Fitzgibbon, RNA and Hamilton Northshore;
* The region has grown significantly in recent years with a corresponding increase in school age children as well as a daily influx of school students who live outside the region;

**Challenges associated with this priority include:**

**Access existing networks and relationships within the region and across the stakeholder groupings to create a shared regional vision and progress youth outcome collaboratively.**

*http://www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/bccwr/lib506/20081112\_chermsidevision.pdf*

*Population Pressure*

*Pathways Options*

*Education Resources*

Youth Engagement/disengagement

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  | | --- | | Northshore Hamilton, Brisbane |      |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | Northshore Hamilton | |  | |      |  | | --- | | Located six kilometres from the Brisbane CBD, the Northshore Hamilton Urban Development Area (UDA) covers 304-hectares of land, with a two kilometre river frontage.  The Northshore Hamilton UDA includes land between Kingsford Smith Drive and the Brisbane River, extending from Bretts Wharf to the west and the Gateway Motorway to the east.   The Northshore Hamilton UDA is close to some of Brisbane’s most important economic drivers, including the Brisbane Airport and the Australia Trade Coast precinct. | | http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/00_graphics/spacer.gif | http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/00_graphics/spacer.gif   |  | | --- | | [**Northshore Hamilton Community Newsletter 3**](http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/_dbase_upl/NSH%20newsletter%203%20final.pdf) PDF 164KB [http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/00_graphics/but_more.gif](http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/_dbase_upl/NSH%20newsletter%203%20final.pdf) http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/00_graphics/spacer.gif | | [**Northshore Hamilton Community Newsletter 2**](http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/_dbase_upl/20080630_NSH_news2.pdf) PDF 551KB [http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/00_graphics/but_more.gif](http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/_dbase_upl/20080630_NSH_news2.pdf) http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/00_graphics/spacer.gif | | [**Northshore Hamilton Community Newsletter 1**](http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/_dbase_upl/NHCommunity_Newsletter1.pdf) PDF 712KB [http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/00_graphics/but_more.gif](http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/_dbase_upl/NHCommunity_Newsletter1.pdf) http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/00_graphics/spacer.gif | | [**Northshore Hamilton**](http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/_dbase_upl/NorthshoreFS.pdf) Fact Sheet 5 PDF 3.45MB [http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/00_graphics/but_more.gif](http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/_dbase_upl/NorthshoreFS.pdf) http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/00_graphics/spacer.gif | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  | | --- | | Bowen Hills, Brisbane |      |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | Bowen Hills | |  | | | Located three kilometres from the Brisbane CBD, the Bowen Hills Urban Development Area (UDA) covers 108-hectares of land in the inner northern suburb of Bowen Hills.  The Bowen Hills UDA is located east of the Royal Brisbane and Women’s Hospital, south of the inner city bypass and Enoggera Creek and north of Brunswick Street. Landmark places within the UDA include the RNA Showgrounds, the Old Museum, Perry Park and the Bowen Hills Railway Station.  Bowen Hills is also a site for an inner-city Transport-Oriented Development (TOD) demonstration project. TOD involves building high quality, medium-to-high density residential and commercial developments within walking distance of public transport. | | | http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/00_graphics/spacer.gif | http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/00_graphics/spacer.gif   |  | | --- | | [**Bowen Hills Community Newsletter 3**](http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/_dbase_upl/BH%20newsletter%203%20final.pdf) PDF 220KB [http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/00_graphics/but_more.gif](http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/_dbase_upl/BH%20newsletter%203%20final.pdf) http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/00_graphics/spacer.gif | | [**Bowen Hills Community Newsletter 2**](http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/_dbase_upl/20080630_BH_news2.pdf) PDF 554KB [http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/00_graphics/but_more.gif](http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/_dbase_upl/20080630_BH_news2.pdf) http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/00_graphics/spacer.gif | | [**Bowen Hills Community Newsletter 1**](http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/_dbase_upl/BHCommunity_Newsletter1.pdf) PDF 846KB [http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/00_graphics/but_more.gif](http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/_dbase_upl/BHCommunity_Newsletter1.pdf) http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/00_graphics/spacer.gif | | [**Bowen Hills**](http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/_dbase_upl/BowenHillsFS.pdf) Fact Sheet 5 PDF 4.07MB [http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/00_graphics/but_more.gif](http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/_dbase_upl/BowenHillsFS.pdf) http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/00_graphics/spacer.gif | | [**SEQ Regional Plan**](http://www.oum.qld.gov.au/?id=29) Find out more about the SEQ Regional Plan [http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/00_graphics/but_more.gif](http://www.oum.qld.gov.au/?id=29) http://www.ulda.qld.gov.au/00_graphics/spacer.gif | |
| Fitzgibbon, Brisbane |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| |  | | --- | | Fitzgibbon | |  | |

|  |
| --- |
| Located 12 kilometres from the Brisbane CBD, the Fitzgibbon UDA covers 295-hectares of land in the northern suburbs of Fitzgibbon, Carseldine, Bald Hills, Taigum and Deagon. The Fitzgibbon UDA is bounded by the Aspley School district to the south, Telegraph Road to the north, Gympie Road to the west and the Gateway Motorway to the east.  Due to the rarity of greenfield sites in close proximity to transport networks in Brisbane, the Fitzgibbon UDA is uniquely positioned for transformation into a modern residential suburb developed on transit oriented principles, that includes bushland and significant open space. |

**Preventing Youth Disengagement and Promoting Engagement Reviewe**

The review found that literature and perspectives of young people suggest that in addressing the structural and individual causes of exclusion and disengagement:

* Youth participation must be seen not only as an outcome, but also as a process for developing effective policy and programs that reduce youth exclusion and disengagement.
* Research should seek to understand what promotes engagement – as well as what causes experiences of disengagement.
* Policies should address multiple individual risk factors and work across settings (family, school, peer groups and community).
* Policies should also address social determinants through minimising structural disadvantage.
* Strategies must be developed that cut across policy silos.
* Successful strategies for addressing risk factors acknowledge community and connectedness as core components of youth experience and identity.

In addition, the review raises some questions:

* How can continuous service-provision models reduce the risks of disengagement?
* How can policy and program approaches best respond to the changing social context – particularly the emergence of the Internet as an important setting for youth experience?
* How can policy best respond to diversity in order to minimise the added risk experienced by young people from particular backgrounds?

<http://www.homelessnessinfo.net.au/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=573:preventing-youth-disengagement-and-promoting-engagement&catid=143:continuous-quality-improvement&Itemid=188>

Disengagement is often linked to individual attitudes, values, and competencies but youth engagement is also influenced by peers, family, school, community, culture and the media (77). Young people are also subject to a multitude of exclusionary processes which prevent them from engaging in a range of institutions, processes and settings (78). For example, young people involved in this project argued that assumptions about young people in general – and those from specific backgrounds – shaped the ways in which young people were both included and excluded.

"If you are wealthy and well educated, opportunities are given to you,

you don’t have to work for the opportunities as much than if you were

poor or uneducated or from a poorer socio-economic area. (Female, 19, face to face forum)

Disengagement is treated in the literature as both an indicator and a process that puts people at risk, as well as an outcome in and of itself. This review considers both perspectives and suggests that engagement is not a linear process or a definitive destination. A young person may be disengaged from school but engaged in employment, family or peer group (see Appendix 2 for case studies). With these caveats in mind, and borrowing from Canadian research, an ‘engagement spectrum’ was used to conceptualise the range of states of youth disengagement and engagement (79).

**Youth Engagement Spectrum**

Disengaged Engaged with Risk Under-Engaged Engaged Youth Highly Engaged Over-Engaged

<http://www.aracy.org.au/publicationDocuments/REP_Preventing_Youth_Disengagement_and_Promoting_Engagement-Burns_J_et_al_August_2008.pdf>

**Young people are in trouble and need urgent action NOW.**

• One in three girls will be sexually assaulted. One in eight boys will be sexually assaulted.1

• Over 263,000 children in Australia live with family violence, with about 181,200 children

witnessing domestic violence. 2

• Almost 20,000 children are victims of physical or sexual assault each year.3

• Over 412,000 Australian children are living below the most austere poverty line.4

• Almost 65,000 children are homeless or at risk of homelessness.5

• In Australia today, over 78,000 children live in a household where there is at least one daily

cannabis user.6

• In Australia today, over 27,000 children live in a household where an adult is using

methamphetamines monthly.7

• On any given night, one in two young people are turned away from crisis accommodation.8

<http://www.youthoffthestreets.com.au/downloads/2009_november_national_youth_strategy.pdf>

There would appear to be a clear anxiety among those in positions of power and responsibility within society about the problematic behaviour of some individuals, as well as the need to maintain social inclusion and reduce social exclusion (Tait, 2000; Long & Sanderson, 2001). Central to this, particularly (although not exclusively) in relation to young people, is the issue of tackling disaffection. However, there are considerable difficulties in defining disaffection because researchers have employed numerous terms to define a cluster of behaviours, attitudes and experiences that could be covered by this overarching term. For example, labels such as *'at-risk'* (Goodman, 1999), *'disenfranchised'* (Riley & Rustique-Forrester, 2002; Kinder *et al,* 1995), *'marginalized'* (Halas, 2001; Moote & Wodarski, 1997), *'excluded'* (Steer, 2000), *'underserved'* (Pitter & Andrews, 1997; Martinek, 1997), *'troubled'* (Halas, 2001), *'delinquent'* (Sugden & Yiannakis, 1982), *'alienated'* (Halas, 2002; Moote & Wodarski, 1997) and, perhaps most commonly at present, *'disengaged'* (Steer, 2000) have all been used to describe elements of disaffection. Moreover, the root causes of disaffection are also perceived to be numerous and interrelated, with some of the primary factors cited as being low self-esteem (e.g. Andrews & Andrews, 2003), poverty (Martinek, 1997; Steer, 2000), broken families (Heathcote-Elliott & Walters, 2000; Steer, 2000); drug use (Witt & Crompton, 1996; Goodman, 1999), unemployment (Long & Sanderson, 2001; Steer, 2000) and involvement in crime (Witt & Crompton, 1996; Martinek, 1997).

<http://www.leeds.ac.uk/educol/documents/00003304.htm>

**District Youth Action Plan**

The Stafford/Geebung District encompasses essentially what is known as Brisbane

North. The area extend to 59 ABS statistical areas with the boundaries being

Sandgate and Bracken Ridge in the north, extending south across the river to South

Brisbane, across to the western boundaries of The Gap and Ferny Grove areas and

to the eastern boundary of Pinkenba and New Farm.

The estimated resident population within the Brisbane North Region at 30 June 2002

was 720,106 persons representing 19.4 per cent of the total Queensland population.

The Region’s estimated resident population is projected to increase by an average

annual rate of 1.5 per cent (compared with 1.6 per cent in Queensland to reach

945,836 by the year 2021.

**Education and Training**

To date there are 72,188 students within the Stafford/Geebung district with 4520 in

the preschool year, 36,349 in the primary years, 184 in Special Education and 31,135

in the secondary sector. This figure includes state and non-state schools.

The Education and Training needs of the Stafford/Geebung District is catered for with

the following sites:

􀂃 16 state secondary schools

􀂃 24 non state secondary schools (both independent and Catholic)

􀂃 4 special schools

􀂃 2 Hospital schools

􀂃 5 alternate education sites (some state funded, some funded by other agencies)

􀂃 5 university campuses and 8 TAFE campuses

􀂃 Approximately 20 Community based agencies supporting young people

<http://seethefutureetrf.eq.edu.au/forms/DYAP.pdf>

**Urbane Corridor impact for North Brisbane**

One of the key components of the AusLink process is the development of a strategy for each corridor of the AusLink National Network. A Corridor Strategy is a statement of the shared strategic priorities of the Australian and State/Territory Governments for the long-term (20-25 year) development of the corridor. Corridor strategies provide guidance to decision makers and project proponents formulating network initiatives and most importantly, inform development of the next and subsequent National Land Transport Plans.

Consistent with the spirit of AusLink, the Brisbane Urban Corridor Strategy is a collaborative initiative that is jointly owned by the Australian Government Department of Transport and Regional Services, and Queensland Departments of Main Roads and Transport. The strategy was prepared by a project team comprising representatives from these agencies and builds on planning work undertaken by the Queensland Government.

<http://www.infrastructure.gov.au/transport/publications/files/Brisbane_Urban_Corridor_Strategy.pdf>

**Brisbane facts**

■ Brisbane is the largest of Australia’s six capital cities by geographic area and the third largest municipality

in the world, spread over 2,116 square km (4,600 sq km’s).

■ Brisbane has the largest population growth (no.) by LGA for any Australian capital city.

■ Brisbane local government area (LGA) is the first LGA in Australia to pass the population milestone of one

million, reaching 1,010,000 people in June 2007.1

■ Brisbane City Council (BCC) is the largest city council in the Asia Pacific, managing a budget of over $1.6

billion, with managed assets in excess of $16 billion. BCC administers the entire metropolitan area of

Brisbane and is the most powerful, and politically influential, local authority in Australia.

■ Median age of residents is 35 years old and more than 25% of residents were born overseas.1

■ 1.84 million residents, equal to one third of Queensland’s entire population, and around 570,000

businesses.

■ 21.7% of Brisbane’s population were born overseas, with the highest numbers being from the UK, New

Zealand, South Africa, Vietnam and Scotland.

■ Brisbane has averaged economic growth of more than 4.5% for the last 20 years.

■ Brisbane is the closest major Australian capital to the Asia Pacific region.

■ Of the OECD countries, Brisbane was the 32nd fastest growing region between 2001 and 2006

<http://www.investbrisbane.com.au/Brochures/Brief_Look_At_Brisbane.pdf>

**Brisbane north suburbs**

Looking for a new home in Brisbane, Queensland? Looking for information about living in Brisbane's northern suburbs? You’ve come to the right place. Browse comprehensive suburb profiles, Real Estate Institute of QLD (REIQ) market research, investment advice, house price trends, photo galleries, property listings and more.

<http://www.ourbrisbane.com/suburbs/north>

**Partnerships**

<http://www.visibleink.org/brisbane-youth-spaces/visible-ink-zillmere/what-is-happening-at-viz/>

New Energy for Zonal Planning and Partnerships

<http://www.childsafety.qld.gov.au/partners/forum/zppn/brisbane-north.html>

Kelvin Grove State College is a unique, committed and collaborative P-12

educational institution that seeks to provide a supportive and engaging learning

environment for all.

<http://kelvingrovesc.eq.edu.au/docs/KGSC%20Partnerships%202009.pdf>

Cross-Cultural Healthy Lifestyle Education Partnership (CHEP)

<http://www.eccq.com.au/default.asp?contentID=892>

Learning Partnerships Conference papers

<http://videolinq.tafe.net/learningtechnologies2006/papers.html>