

*Northern Sunshine
Coast Youth
Commitment*

Environmental Scan



October 2001

Contents

1. Northern Sunshine Coast Youth Commitment
2. Local Challenges and Opportunities in Summary
3. Recommendations
4. Scope of project and data collection issues
5. Northern Sunshine Coast Population And Industry Profiles
 - 5.1 Population overview (projections, distribution)
 - 5.2 Population change (Migration and temporary mobility)
 - 5.3 Population characteristics (Age, cultural background,)
 - 5.4 Unemployment
 - 5.5 Industry profiles
6. Participation of young people in Education, Training, and Employment
 - 6.1 Secondary schools
 - 6.2 Tertiary Education
 - 6.3 Training and Employment
7. Local Programs and Partnerships
8. Social Determinants of Risk for young people
 - 8.1 Financial independence
 - 8.2 Family Support
 - 8.3 Social engagement
9. Indicators

Appendices

- A. Community Services and Programs
- B. Northern Sunshine Coast Schools Interagency Team Diagram

1. Northern Sunshine Coast Youth Commitment

Australian school retention rates have fallen in the last decade. Dusseldorp Skills Forum reports, "Australia is one of the few countries in the OECD where school retention declined during the 1990s". The Sunshine Coast has recorded sustained high unemployment rates and high proportions of youth unemployment. Young people leaving school before completing year 12 or achieving an equivalent level of education and / or training face long term disadvantages such as unemployment, lower incomes and other risks to their well being.

These issues require a commitment from the whole community to work cooperatively, and a national commitment to create a flexible framework for local solutions.

The Sunshine Coast region has a growth rate over twice that of the State. A significant proportion of the population resides in rural areas. The unemployment rate is high; there is a high level of socio-economic disadvantage with a significant proportion of the population living below the poverty line and a high proportion of single parent families. The region has a high transient population.

The northern Sunshine Coast is a rapidly growing area with five state high schools (three of which offer classes to year 10 level) and one non-government high school. The Cooloola Sunshine Institute of TAFE provides courses throughout the wider Sunshine Coast region, although most students in the study area travel to Gympie, Nambour and Maroochydore to attend lectures. The nearest University is at Sippy Downs at the southern part of the Sunshine Coast.

Local Government is expanding it's role in community development at Noosa Shire, and has demonstrated a commitment and concern for young people through community and recreation programs.

Noosa Youth Service is particularly active in developing partnerships in the region to address the needs of young people.

Schools are exploring innovative ways of supporting young people's learning in a broader community context.

What is the Northern Sunshine Coast Youth Commitment?

The commitment is aimed at young people under the age of 20 who have left school without completing year 12 and who are not in full time work and are not studying.

The objectives of the commitment are to provide a second chance to early school leavers by either

- returning to school or its equivalent to complete year 12
- obtain an education and training qualification such as TAFE or apprenticeship
- obtain a full time job that is linked to education and training (traineeship)

The project enables schools and local communities to focus on the needs of our young.

Who is involved in the project?

A memorandum of understanding has been signed between the following agencies and departments:

- Noosa Shire Council
- Noosa Youth Service
- Centrelink
- Sunshine Coast Area Consultative Committee (SC ACC)
- Noosa District SHS
- Coolum Beach SHS
- Cooroora Secondary College
- Sunshine Beach SHS
- Department of Families
- Cooloola Sunshine Institute of TAFE
- Cadet
- Department of Employment and Training (DET)

2. Local Challenges and Opportunities in Summary

2.1 Opportunities

There are a number of promising initiatives, and several examples of community cooperation to address the needs of young people and community development in the northern Sunshine Coast. Some of these include:

Community Partnerships

- Northern Sunshine Schools Interagency Team
- Sunshine Coast Rural Futures Network
- Local government in partnership with the Department of Employment and Training have successfully sponsored more Community Jobs Plans than in any other area of Queensland.

Infrastructure Development

- Youth Entertainment Strategy and Centre
- Rural Futures Centre
- Cooroy Butter Factory
- Expansion of TAFE facilities

Creative Programming

- Eumundi Markets Enterprise Project (Noosa Youth Service and Noosa District High, Sunshine Beach High and Coorooora Secondary College)
- FLAME (Flexible Learning and Alternative Mobile Education)
- Available funding to support local cooperative solutions (eg Recent programs from DETYA such as Partnership Outreach Education Model (POEMS), Career and Transition (CATS))

2.2 Challenges

Some of the themes that emerge from the environmental scan and the various research that has been conducted with regards to young people in the region, include:

2.2.3 Getting around

The lack of public transportation and the dispersed pattern of development and service provision on the Sunshine Coast is the single most commonly reported community planning concern. Young people themselves report the lack of access by public

transportation as one of the barriers to participation in recreation, training, and employment.

For example, there are currently no public bus services to Pomona and the rural towns in the northern rural areas. Noosa Council is trialling a bus run on selected days, beginning December 2001.

2.2.4 The “Ins” and “Outs” of Migration

The distortion that migration in and out places on data was noted by most departments, schools and agencies as having a significant effect on the relevance of outcomes, destinations and retention rates. Schools commented that it is common for students to be noted as absent in attendance records for weeks, and for parents and their children to move without advising the school.

Noosa had the highest rate of temporary mobility in south east Queensland at the 1996 Census, with over 10 per cent of the population being recorded as temporary movers.

Sunshine Beach High School, with a population of 1026 in the year 2000, recorded a mobility factor of 31% (combined exits and entries).

2.2.5 Who’s missing?

Young people are attracted to the coast from outside the area, and move here without family and community networks to support them. The number of young people who are receiving Centrelink benefits and payments is one measure of the people who may most need assistance. However, there are young people who are receiving assistance from local service agencies who are recent residents on the coast. These people are difficult to account for and often with limited local supports.

Schools are only required to report on students who are consistently absent for three weeks. They indicate that in many cases students will simply stop attending school, with no advice from parents or students.

2.2.6 Not in our back yard - Locality issues

There are many issues relating to the limitations and nature of a regional location.

Dispersed pattern of development The relative sparseness of population and development present particular challenges in the provision and networking of services in the region. The northern and southern parts of the Sunshine Coast region have traditionally not been resourced with services on location, and have been required to travel to Maroochy or to be serviced intermittently by outreach programs. Even with the recent trend of establishing more services within the Shire, young people still have to travel from smaller centres to their service providers. It is essential that the region

operate collaboratively in order to maintain the viability of services, and to ensure equity of access for young people and businesses. Local “entrapment” or limitations. Due to the constraints of time to travel, lack of transport, and a limited range of local industries and opportunities, young people are often placed in training and employment placements based on what is available in proximity to their place of residence and education. The range of opportunity is limited by location.

2.2.7 Data

The catchments, definitions, frequency and timing of data collection is not consistent across agencies and departments. It is therefore not possible to easily “track” individual students within the area, or to be certain that the student is not being accounted for more than once. Agencies and Departments would need to cooperate and devise a local system to undertake useful destination surveys.

2.2.8 Participation Levels – hanging in there

The high level of unemployment for young people (24% at the time of the 1996 Census for 15-19years and for 20-24 years) in Noosa Shire; coupled with the employment of young people being predominantly in retail, hospitality and construction industries, creates tenuous and uncertain local pathways to long term careers and employment.

Of the 24% of unemployed young people (1996 census), 78% of 15-19year olds and 90% of 20-24 years olds, were not attending any educational or training institutions.

School retention rates from year 10 to year 12 in the study area are on a declining trend. The Education Department has a target to increase the retention rate from year 10 to 12 by 16% during the next 11 years.

2.2.9 Match Making (training and employment)

The most popular training courses are in information technology and tourism/ hospitality. However, the placement agencies indicate that work experience and traineeships/ apprenticeships in information technology are not readily available. In addition, statistics indicating the level of participation of young people in the communications industry in the region are very low.

Information technology is one of the most popular training options for young people. However, there are a number of issues that limit training placements and employment. Technology has played an integral role in the increase in home based business, however this presents difficulties with regard to occupational health and safety, indemnities, transport, equipment etc when arranging placements for young people.

Environmental opportunities. The Sunshine Coast is a region where the natural environment is considered one of its greatest

assets, and of great community concern in the context of population growth and urban development. The majority of employment is government based with limited placements for young people in the industry. There are also limited training courses with a lack of continuum from school to university levels of study.

2.2.10 A Pathway to where?

The design of curricula to ensure a progression in levels of study from school to TAFE to University and into work placements is an important component in ensuring students access to career paths. It is also important that the continuity in career paths is developed at a local level to assist in the growth and enhancement of local industries.

In this regard the “tracking” of the pathways through the education, training and employment should not only be focussed on individuals, but should be about the degree of connection between courses and programs of assistance.

2.2.11 Business

Need for assistance and promotions to foster a more proactive approach from business in taking on young people. The training and placement agencies report relatively low levels of approaches from potential employers. There is a high level of community commitment to assist young people.

2.2.12 A tender situation.

The emphasis on program outcomes continues to highlight and exacerbate gaps in service delivery. The tension between effective service outcomes and client outcomes needs to be addressed at a community level.

Competition in tendering for services has also made acquiring data difficult as services sometimes regard information as commercial in confidence.

2.2.13 How young?

The increase in younger people being supported by youth services (accommodation, counselling, health and behaviour, etc) is notable. Schools are also requesting an increase in preventative programs at earlier ages. This presents particular problems for some funded programs with lower age limits.

2.2.14 A place to be (Venues and communications infrastructure)

As the population is dispersed, and services are often required to be accessible away from offices, there is a need to ensure there are suitable flexible and affordable venues in smaller rural communities for the provision of training, recreational, and information provision for young people. Affordable and publicly available information technology at these venues is also essential. In many cases schools are building up their information technology resources, and

in some communities, library services also assist with the provision of resources.

2.2.15 Image baggage

Noosa has an image which has been very successfully portrayed with clear impacts and influence in the tourism and real estate markets. The richness of the local environment is certainly valued by the community in general and is appreciated by people who have temporary contact with the area.

However, this image has pervaded the general perception of Noosa as a community, and with it created an assumption that the community is wealthy in all respects. The Noosa Shire Community Development Planning Project reported that around a quarter of Noosa residents were living below the poverty line in 1996.

3. Recommendations

A commitment to improving the educational, training and employment outcomes for young people will require the following key elements:

3.1 Engagement of young people

- 3.1.1 Continuing to encourage links with community agencies whilst students are still attending school
- 3.1.2 Establishing a focus that is based on the individual and their needs and interests (client centred case management practices) between all relevant agencies.
- 3.1.3 Ensuring the community links are holistic and meet with a range of needs for young people (including educational, training, recreational, health etc)

3.2 Commitment of community through all relevant services

- 3.2.1 Agencies and Departments will need to commit to coordinating and addressing issues which are not always directly within institutional boundaries.
- 3.2.2 Funding and resources will be required to initiate new shared processes.
- 3.2.3 The pilot of the northern Sunshine Coast should liaise closely with agencies across the Sunshine Coast region to best meet the needs of young people and communities.
- 3.2.4 Businesses and economic development groups need to be engaged in a way that assists them to work with young people.

3.3 Creative solutions to gaps

- 3.3.1 The opportunities and challenges identified in the report provide potential for pilot projects to assess likely benefits for local economic development and young people's participation.
- 3.3.2 The community will need to identify the gaps in service that are created by legislative boundaries and work constructively to address them.

3.4 Efficient systems and simple indicators for national cooperation and local feedback

- 3.4.1 The Youth Commitment should be based on an agreed suite of indicators.
- 3.4.2 Agencies will need to negotiate common definitions for terms, geographic boundaries, frequencies and methods for data collection. This should be modelled on the experiences of other regions who are working on a commitment to young people's education, training and employment.
- 3.4.3 The processes for data collection should be client centred and move beyond institutional boundaries.
- 3.4.4 Specific purpose surveys should be initiated to enhance mainstream and systematic data collection.

4. Scope of project and data collection issues

The primary focus of the Youth Commitment is people under the age of 20 years who are at risk of leaving school and not going on to full time employment and / or training and education.

The Sunshine Coast comprises the local government areas of Maroochy and Noosa Shires and Caloundra City. Increasingly Cooloola Shire has also related to the Northern part of this region, particularly in cooperative initiatives with Noosa Shire. This environmental scan focuses on the Noosa Shire in particular and the “fringe” areas including Imbil, Kenilworth, Eumundi and Coolool.

Adequately defining common geographic parameters for some of the data collection has been difficult for a number of reasons:

- Post codes did not assist with the Imbil area due to it being a very small part of a relatively highly populated area. This therefore distorted enrolment data for TAFE and Centrelink registrations etc.
- Services are often provided across the whole Sunshine Coast region and separating the Northern district was not possible for this study (eg JPET, Health Services, emergency accommodation etc)
- Significant numbers of students commute to other parts of the region for school attendance (particularly private schools).

Although the 2001 Census has been undertaken, data was not available at the time of undertaking this study. 1996 Census data has been relied on, along with projections from the Department of Local Government and Planning. It has not been possible to collect statistics for single year age groups. Many data sets are only available in five year age groups, or aged 10 – 24 years, or the volume of data was too great to process with the time and resources allocated to this initial scan. Other recent studies on young people in the region, which have been referenced for this scan, have each applied different age groups and this also complicated the analysis.

In addition, a number of agencies and departments have not been in agreement with providing statistics for the scan, due to the competition in tendering for service contracts, and their view that the information is of a commercial nature. In addition, statistics from departments are collected with confidential information contained in the reports, and consequent substantial work to reformat the information to provide it for the study.

5. Northern Sunshine Coast Population And Industry Profiles

5.1 Population overview

Within the Sunshine Coast region, Noosa Shire recorded the highest average annual growth rate between June 1995 and June 2000 (4.6 per cent). This rate of increase was also the highest recorded in South East Queensland. Within South East Queensland, Gold Coast City (3.9 per cent) also recorded a high annual rate of population growth between June 1995 and June 2000.

Table 1. Noosa Population Growth 1986 – 2011 (Medium series)

| | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Noosa Shire | 18,770 | 26,399 | 36,336 | 44,530 | 51,665 | 55,480 |
| Five year increase | | 7,629 | 9,937 | 8,194 | 7,135 | 3,815 |

Source Department of Local Government and Planning

Table 2 Estimated Residential Population

| | 1991 | 1996 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Noosa-Noosaville | 5,404 | 7,275 | 8,249 | 8,723 | 9,123 |
| Sunshine – Peregian | 5,622 | 8,216 | 9,101 | 9,433 | 9,697 |
| Tewantin | 6,068 | 8,758 | 9,564 | 10,068 | 10,589 |
| Noosa (s) balance | 9,303 | 12,151 | 12,822 | 13,097 | 13,513 |
| Total | 26,397 | 36,400 | 39,736 | 41,321 | 42,922 |

Source: Department of Local Government and Planning

Noosa Council has based its strategic planning documents on estimates of the population carrying capacity of localities within the Shire. This estimate is based on the environmental capacity of land to support development, the available and planned infrastructure, and community preference for particular localities. Table 3 indicates the population projected for the various localities defined under the Strategic Plan to approximately the year 2007. This distribution of growth indicates the highest growth will occur in the Noosa – Noosaville area (over 50% of new residents), and the least amount of residential development (approximately 5% of new residents) in the eastern beaches.

Table 3 Population projections Noosa Strategic Plan (to 2007)

| Locality | Strategic Plan Projected Population (around 2007) |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Rural Area | |
| Cooran | 950 |
| Cooroibah | 1550 |
| Cooroy | 3700 |
| Kin Kin / Cootharabah/ Boreen Point | 2050 |
| Lake Macdonald | 2600 |
| Mary River Catchment | 4700 |
| Noosa North Shore/ Cooloola | 200 |
| Pomona | 1300 |
| Rural Area Subtotal | 17050 |
| Coastal Area | |
| Eastern Beaches | 9000 |
| Noosa Heads/ Noosaville | 16750 |
| Tewantin | 13700 |
| Coastal Area subtotal | 39450 |
| Shire Total | 56600 |

5.2 Population Change

Table 4 Components of Population Growth

4(a) 5 years to 30/6/96 Average annually

| | Natural increase | Assumed Net migration | Total increase |
|-------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Noosa | 193 | 1,807 | 2,000 |
| Qld | 25,909 | 49,691 | 75,600 |

Source Department of Local Government and Planning

4(b) Year ending 30 June 2000

| | Natural increase | Assumed Net migration | Total increase |
|-------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Noosa | 156 | 1,445 | 1,601 |
| Qld | 24,204 | 35,272 | 59,476 |

Source Department of Local Government and Planning

Net Migration Flows To The Sunshine Coast Region

Net interstate migration was the largest contributing factor to net migration gain to the Sunshine Coast region between 1991 and 1996.

Table 5 Net migration flows(a) by local government area, South East Queensland, 1991-96

| Usual residence 1996 | Usual residence 1991 | | | Total |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Intra- South East Queensland | Intrastate(b) | Interstate | |
| — number — | | | | |
| Beaudesert (S) | 4,298 | -23 | 1,824 | 6,099 |
| Boonah (S) | 53 | -50 | 137 | 140 |
| Brisbane (C) | -22,755 | 12,293 | 23,767 | 13,305 |
| Caboolture (S) | 10,527 | 1,970 | 6,112 | 18,609 |
| Caloundra (C) | 2,041 | 1,474 | 5,212 | 8,727 |
| Esk (S) | 219 | -103 | 294 | 410 |
| Gatton (S) | -131 | 193 | 240 | 302 |
| Gold Coast (C) | 3,449 | 2,617 | 35,974 | 42,040 |
| Ipswich (C) | -2,722 | -105 | 3,209 | 382 |
| Kilcoy (S) | -3 | -42 | 118 | 73 |
| Laidley (S) | 1,805 | 58 | 697 | 2,560 |
| Logan (C) | -5,608 | 356 | 6,727 | 1,475 |
| Maroochy (S) | 4,342 | 3,025 | 9,420 | 16,787 |
| Noosa (S) | 1,245 | 574 | 4,375 | 6,194 |
| Pine Rivers (S) | 1,294 | 926 | 3,948 | 6,168 |
| Redcliffe (C) | -2,508 | 341 | 2,440 | 273 |
| Redland (S) | 4,454 | 450 | 5,867 | 10,771 |
| South East Queensland | 0 | 23,954 | 110,361 | 134,315 |

S = Shire, C = City

(a) Excludes net overseas migration.

(b) Excludes intra-South East Queensland migration.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1996 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished data.

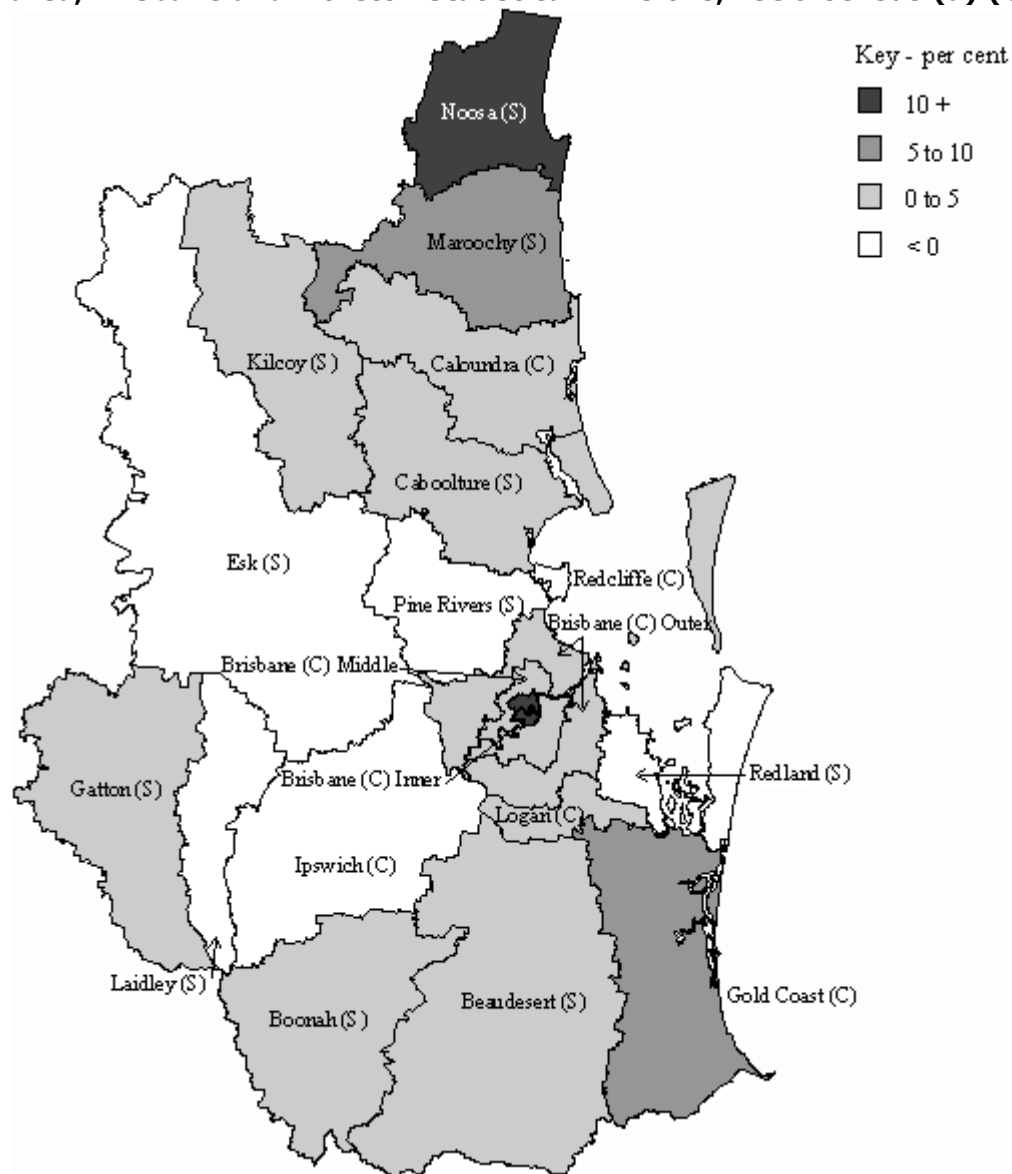
Temporary mobility.

One of the most significant elements of population change is that of temporary mobility in the Noosa area. The impact of this high level of transience in population is evident not only in terms of the distortion it lends to data collection, but also in the demands on local service management and delivery.

Temporary residents contribute significantly to the economies of their destinations, and this is especially notable in areas where tourism is a major industry. Temporary populations however, also place considerable demands on infrastructure (roads, water, sewerage, electricity, communications, etc) and services (health, police, emergency services, recreation, retail, etc), with significant implications for local communities.

The following table shows the net movement of all temporary residents as a proportion of usual residents in the local government areas of the Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions at the 1996 Census. In percentage terms, Noosa Shire and Brisbane City Inner had the highest net gains of temporary movers who represented more than 10 per cent of their usual resident populations.

Map 1 Net movement of all temporary movers by local government area, Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions, 1996 Census (a) (b)



C = City S = Shire

(a) Temporary movers as a proportion of usual residents in the local government area.

(b) Comprises net movements of temporary intrastate and interstate movers and inflows only of temporary overseas movers.

Source: Regional Economic Report, The Sunshine Coast Region. April 2000. Office of Economic and Statistical Research

Demographic changes

The Department of Local Government and Planning in the 2000 statistical profile for Noosa, notes that the rising value of land in the coastal areas of Noosa is displacing lower income population groups from these areas.

Anecdotal evidence from schools on the coastal strip supports this.

5.3 Population Characteristics

AGE

Young people between the ages of 10 and 24 years represent approximately 18 per cent of the population in Noosa. The primary study group of 15 to 19 year olds represents approximately 6.2 per cent of the population.

Table 6 Estimated Residential Population by age and sex by Local Government residence, 1998

| Local government area | | 10-14yrs Pop'n (n) | 15-19 yrs Pop'n (n) | 20-24 yrs Pop'n (n) | 10-14 yrs % of total pop'n | 15-19 yrs %of total pop'n | 20-24 yrs % of total pop'n | Total pop'n (n) |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Noosa- Noosaville | Male | 226 | 233 | 267 | | | | 4169 |
| | Female | 213 | 228 | 265 | | | | 4087 |
| | Persons | 439 | 461 | 532 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 8256 |
| Sunshine- Peregian | Male | 339 | 340 | 260 | | | | 4549 |
| | Female | 337 | 278 | 214 | | | | 4560 |
| | Persons | 676 | 618 | 474 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 9109 |
| Tewantin | Male | 362 | 269 | 203 | | | | 4590 |
| | Female | 297 | 262 | 187 | | | | 4982 |
| | Persons | 659 | 531 | 390 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 9572 |
| Noosa Balance | Male | 587 | 413 | 230 | | | | 6546 |
| | Female | 536 | 444 | 182 | | | | 6287 |
| | Persons | 1123 | 857 | 412 | 8.7 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 12833 |
| Noosa (S) | Male | 1514 | 1255 | 960 | | | | 19854 |
| | Female | 1383 | 1212 | 848 | | | | 19916 |
| | Persons | 2897 | 2467 | 1808 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 39770 |
| Cooloola | Male | 1463 | 1224 | 818 | | | | 16552 |
| | Female | 1320 | 1145 | 825 | | | | 16357 |
| | Persons | 2783 | 2369 | 1643 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 5.0 | 32909 |
| Maroochy | Male | 4497 | 3824 | 3361 | | | | 57016 |
| | Female | 4292 | 3671 | 3190 | | | | 58474 |
| | Persons | 8789 | 7495 | 6551 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 115490 |
| Caloundra | Male | 2712 | 2411 | 1763 | | | | 34480 |
| | Female | 2521 | 2019 | 1589 | | | | 35047 |
| | Persons | 5233 | 4430 | 3352 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 69527 |
| Sunshine Coast | Male | 6091 | 5632 | 4930 | | | | 82318 |
| | Female | 5786 | 5104 | 4652 | | | | 85471 |
| | Persons | 11877 | 10736 | 9582 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 167789 |

Source: ABS Population by Age and Sex, QLD 3235.3 June 1998

Table 6 Population of young people aged 10 to 24 years by Local Government residence, 1996

| Local government area | | 10-24yrs Population (n) | Total population (n) | 10-24 yrs as % of total population | Projected growth to 2016 (%) |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Noosa | Male | 3301 | 20188 | 8.0 | 22.8 |
| | Female | 3168 | 20980 | 7.6 | 20.7 |
| | Persons | 6469 | 41468 | 15.6 | 21.8 |
| Cooloola | Male | 3470 | 16017 | 10.9 | 16.7 |
| | Female | 3165 | 15842 | 9.9 | 17.1 |
| | Persons | 6635 | 31859 | 20.8 | 16.9 |
| Maroochy | Male | 10674 | 54476 | 9.5 | 32.1 |
| | Female | 10465 | 57322 | 9.4 | 27.8 |
| | Persons | 21139 | 111798 | 18.9 | 30.1 |
| Caloundra | Male | 6328 | 32456 | 9.5 | 27.2 |
| | Female | 5842 | 22879 | 8.8 | 23.8 |
| | Persons | 12170 | 66335 | 18.3 | 25.6 |
| TOTAL | Persons | 46413 | 251460 | 18.5 | 26.2 |
| Queensland | Male | 375917 | 1673220 | 11.2 | 11.1 |
| | Female | 362302 | 1695630 | 10.8 | 10.0 |
| | Persons | 738219 | 3368850 | 22.0 | 10.6 |

Source: Local Government and Planning 1996

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

At the time of the 1996 Census, there were 83 indigenous young people in Noosa Shire with 65% of these people residing in Noosa, Noosaville, Sunshine Beach, Peregian and Tewantin.

Table 7 Indigenous population of young people aged 10 to 24 years 1996

| LGA | | Indigenous Young people population (number) | All young people aged 10 -24 yrs | Indigenous young people as % of all young people | Indigenous young people as % of total indigenous population | Indigenous young people as % of total population |
|---|---------|---|--|---|--|--|
| Noosa | Male | 44 | 3301 | 0.7 | 16.3 | 0.1 |
| | Female | 39 | 3168 | 0.6 | 14.4 | 0.1 |
| | Persons | 83 | 6469 | 1.3 | 30.7 | 0.2 |
| Sunshine Coast (Cooloola, Noosa, Maroochy and Caloundra) | | 735 | 46413 | 1.6 | 32.2 | 0.3 |
| Queensland | Male | 15031 | 375917 | 2.0 | 15.7 | 0.4 |
| | Female | 15012 | 362302 | 2.0 | 15.7 | 0.4 |
| | Persons | 30043 | 738219 | 4.0 | 31.4 | 0.8 |

Source ABS 1996

Table 8 Country of Birth of population of young people aged 15 to 24 years 1996

| | Place of birth | Young people 15-24 yrs (number) | Total population | Young people as % of total population | % distribution of young people by birthplace | % distribution of total population by birthplace |
|---|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Noosa Shire | Australia | 3240 | 31058 | 10.4 | 89.3 | 81.3 |
| | New Zealand | 163 | 1435 | 11.4 | 4.5 | 3.8 |
| | UK and Ireland | 84 | 3158 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 8.3 |
| | Other European | 20 | 1000 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 2.6 |
| | Asia | 27 | 302 | 8.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| | All other | 97 | 1228 | 7.9 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| | Total | | 3631 | 38181 | 9.5 | 100 |
| Sunshine Coast (Cooloola, Noosa, Maroochy, Caloundra) | Australia | 20622 | 172166 | 12.0 | 90.1 | 82.7 |
| | New Zealand | 1038 | 7825 | 13.3 | 4.5 | 3.8 |
| | UK and Ireland | 461 | 15807 | 13.0 | 2.0 | 7.6 |
| | Other European | 100 | 4596 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 2.2 |
| | Asia | 161 | 1647 | 10.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| | All other | 494 | 6141 | 15.2 | 2.2 | 2.9 |
| | Total | | 22876 | 208182 | 11.0 | 100 |
| Queensland | Australia | 410905 | 2640567 | 15.6 | 86.8 | 82.6 |
| | New Zealand | 17610 | 101633 | 17.3 | 3.7 | 3.2 |
| | UK and Ireland | 9876 | 189654 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 5.9 |
| | Other European | 2329 | 69766 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 2.2 |
| | Asia | 11862 | 63414 | 18.7 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| | All other | 20900 | 132334 | 15.8 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| | Total | | 473482 | 3197368 | 14.8 | 100 |

Excludes "Not stated" and overseas visitor numbers Source: ABS 1996

5.4 Unemployment

The unemployment Rate for the Sunshine Coast region at the time of the 1996 Census (15.1 per cent) was substantially higher than for Queensland as a whole (9.6 per cent). Within the Sunshine Coast region, the highest unemployment rate was recorded in Noosa Shire. The Sunshine Coast Shires recorded the three highest rates of unemployment in the 17 local government areas in South East Queensland. (*Regional Economic Report, The Sunshine Coast Region*, Office of Economic and Statistical Research April 2000)

Table 9 Comparative Labour force Status 1996

| | Employed | | | Unemployed | Not in labour Force | Unemployment | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Full Time | Part Time | Total | | | 15-24(%) | 15 & over(%) |
| Noosa % | 8352 59% | 5781 41% | 14133 100% | 2550 | 13860 | 24.2 | 15.0 |
| Sunshine Coast % | 35186 62% | 22022 38% | 57208 100% | 10381 | 59189 | 23.8 | 15.1 |
| Gold Coast | | | | | | | |
| GCC Part A | 10793 | 4503 | 15296 | 2346 | 10738 | 21.9 | 13.0 |
| GCC Part B | 83907 | 45746 | 129653 | 18937 | 106161 | 19.4 | 12.5 |
| Total % | 94700 65% | 50249 35% | 144949 100% | 21283 | 116899 | | |
| Brisbane % | 256197 70% | 111689 30% | 367886 100% | 32234 | 232704 | 14.1 | 7.9 |
| Townsville City (A) % | 25605 70% | 11180 30% | 36785 100% | 4067 | 23642 | 16.0 | 9.8 |
| Cairns City (A) % | 37156 70% | 15627 30% | 52783 100% | 4905 | 25806 | 14.2 | 8.3 |
| Queensland % | 962011 69% | 427793 31% | 1389804 100% | 151718 | 955543 | 16.4 | 9.6 |

Source ABS 1996

The current unemployment records for the June quarter 2001, show a wide variance within Noosa Shire, from 10.5% unemployment in the Noosa/Noosaville district to 15.2% for residents of Tewantin. The unemployment rates compared to State and National levels are considerably higher for Noosa Shire.

Table 10

| SMOOTHED NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, AND STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, JUNE QUARTER 2000 TO JUNE QUARTER 2001 | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|---------------|
| State/ Statistical local area | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate | | | | | Labour Force |
| | | Jun-01 | Jun-00 | Sep-00 | Dec-00 | Mar-01 | |
| AUSTRALIA | 625,500 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 9,755,400 |
| QLD | 147,200 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 1,842,200 |
| Brisbane | 66,400 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 857,600 |
| Noosa(S) – Noosa-Noosaville | 645 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 6,141 |
| Noosa (S) – Sunshine - Peregian | 601 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 5,237 |
| Noosa(S) - Tewantin | 654 | 14.2 | 14.7 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 15.2 | 4,310 |
| Noosa (S) Balance | 918 | 12.8 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 6,659 |
| Noosa TOTAL | 2,818 | | | | | 12.6 | 22,347 |

Source: DEWRSB Small Area Labour Markets Australia June Quarter 2001

Table 11 Noosa Labour force Status by sex by age (1996)

Persons aged 15 years and over

| Labour force status | Male 15-19yrs | Male 20-24yrs | Male Total | Female 15-19yrs | Female 20-24yrs | Female Total | Persons 15-19yrs | Persons 20-24yrs | Persons Total |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Employed: Full-time | 162 | 427 | 5563 | 95 | 280 | 2789 | 257 | 707 | 8352 |
| Employed: Part-time | 191 | 142 | 2113 | 300 | 223 | 3668 | 491 | 365 | 5781 |
| Employed: Not stated | 19 | 12 | 169 | 20 | 10 | 174 | 39 | 22 | 43 |
| Employed: Total | 372 | 581 | 7845 | 415 | 513 | 6631 | 787 | 1094 | 14476 |
| Unemployed looking for: Full-time | 111 | 201 | 1418 | 74 | 106 | 670 | 185 | 307 | 2088 |
| Unemployed looking for: Part-time | 29 | 19 | 150 | 33 | 27 | 312 | 62 | 46 | 462 |
| Unemployed looking for: Total | 140 | 220 | 1568 | 107 | 133 | 982 | 247 | 353 | 2550 |
| Total labour force | 512 | 801 | 9413 | 522 | 646 | 7613 | 1034 | 1447 | 17026 |
| Not in the labour force | 464 | 74 | 5530 | 439 | 206 | 8330 | 903 | 280 | 13860 |
| Not stated | 39 | 33 | 376 | 33 | 35 | 361 | 72 | 68 | 737 |
| Overseas visitor | 25 | 48 | 610 | 45 | 42 | 700 | 70 | 90 | 1310 |
| Total | 1040 | 956 | 15929 | 1039 | 929 | 17004 | 2079 | 1885 | 32933 |

Source: ABS Census 1996

There are significantly more females (15 –19 years) and females (20-24yrs) who are employed part time than males. Males on the other hand are more likely to have fulltime employment than females in the 15-19 and 20-24 year age groups.

Table 12 Noosa Labour Force by Educational Institution Attending 1996 (15-19 Years)

| Educational Institution Attending | Employed | Unemployed | Total Labour Force | Not in the labour Force | Not Stated | Total 15-19 years |
|------------------------------------|----------|------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Attending Secondary School | 277 | 32 | 309 | 686 | 0 | 995 |
| Total TAFE | 44 | 11 | 55 | 35 | 0 | 90 |
| Total University or Other Tertiary | 25 | 3 | 28 | 15 | 0 | 43 |
| Attending Other | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 7 |
| Not attending | 419 | 191 | 610 | 101 | 14 | 725 |
| Not stated | 18 | 8 | 26 | 62 | 57 | 145 |
| Total | 786 | 245 | 1031 | 903 | 71 | 2005 |

Source ABS Census 1996

For people aged 15 – 19 years at the time of the 1996 Census, approximately 24 % were unemployed. Of these 78% were not attending any educational or training institution. 24.7% of 20-24 year olds were also unemployed and of these 90% were not attending any educational or training institution.

5.5 Industry profiles

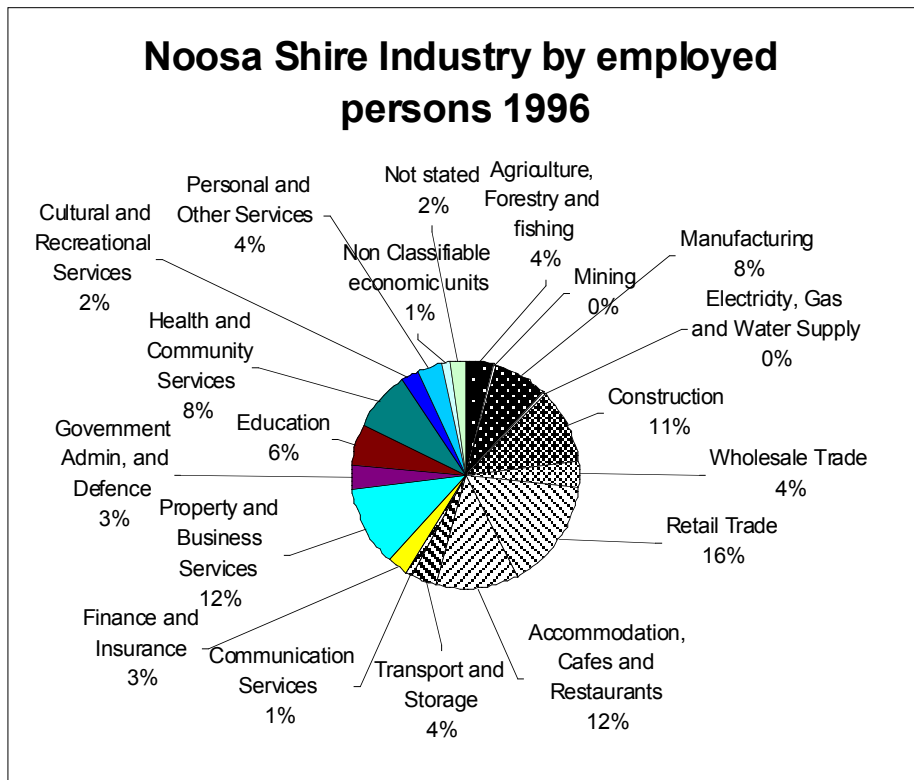
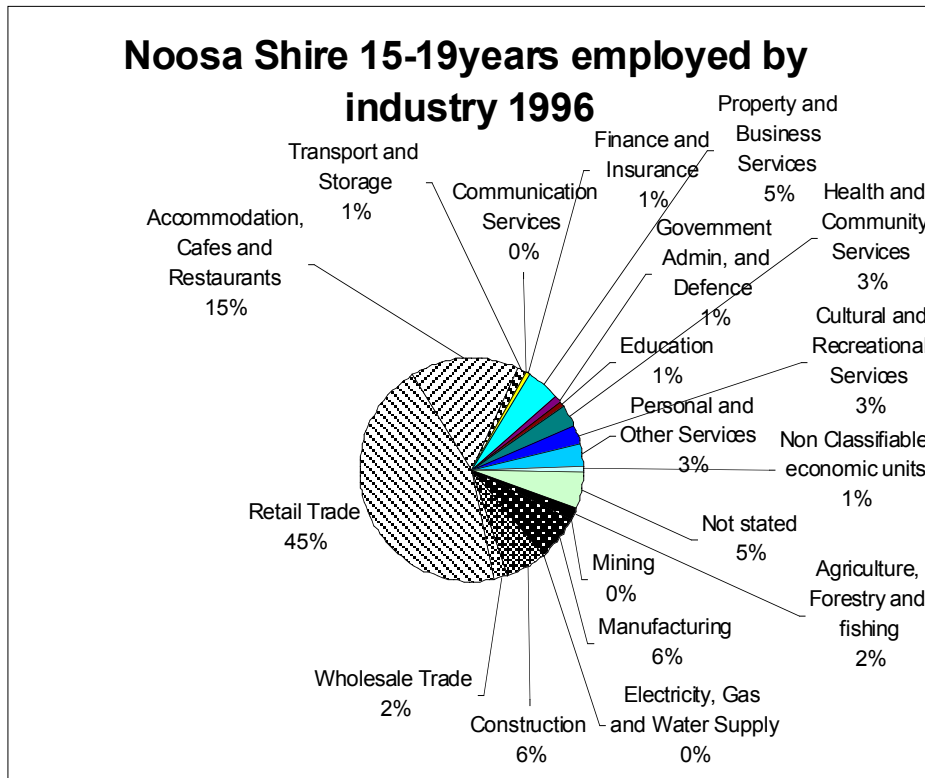
Table 13 Noosa Shire - Industry by Age by Sex/ Employed Persons 1996

| | 15-19 yrs | | 20-24 yrs | | Total | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Persons |
| Agriculture, Forestry and fishing | 12 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 366 | 189 | 555 |
| Mining | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 8 | 40 |
| Manufacturing | 35 | 14 | 73 | 16 | 770 | 370 | 1140 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 11 | 65 |
| Construction | 47 | 0 | 113 | 10 | 1304 | 229 | 1533 |
| Wholesale Trade | 11 | 3 | 24 | 4 | 342 | 170 | 512 |
| Retail Trade | 136 | 213 | 103 | 116 | 1077 | 1222 | 2299 |
| Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants | 60 | 61 | 123 | 127 | 779 | 903 | 1682 |
| Transport and Storage | 8 | 3 | 18 | 7 | 397 | 131 | 528 |
| Communication Services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 105 | 40 | 145 |
| Finance and Insurance | 0 | 5 | 6 | 20 | 180 | 230 | 410 |
| Property and Business Services | 15 | 25 | 29 | 64 | 871 | 806 | 1677 |
| Government Admin, and Defence | 3 | 5 | 15 | 10 | 295 | 168 | 463 |
| Education | 3 | 3 | 4 | 17 | 303 | 562 | 865 |
| Health and Community Services | 3 | 21 | 12 | 60 | 276 | 928 | 1204 |
| Cultural and Recreational Services | 9 | 14 | 5 | 11 | 173 | 165 | 338 |
| Personal and Other Services | 5 | 19 | 20 | 38 | 270 | 256 | 526 |
| Non Classifiable economic units | 6 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 85 | 84 | 169 |
| Not stated | 19 | 22 | 14 | 5 | 162 | 159 | 321 |
| Total | 372 | 412 | 577 | 514 | 7841 | 6631 | 14472 |

Source: ABS 1996 Census

Of the 15-19 years old people who were employed at the time of the 1996 Census, approximately 60 per cent of them were employed in retail, or accommodation, cafes and restaurants. Approximately 43 per cent of the 20-24 year old people were employed in the retail, accommodation cafes and restaurants, and they had a slightly higher representation in the construction, property and business and manufacturing industries.

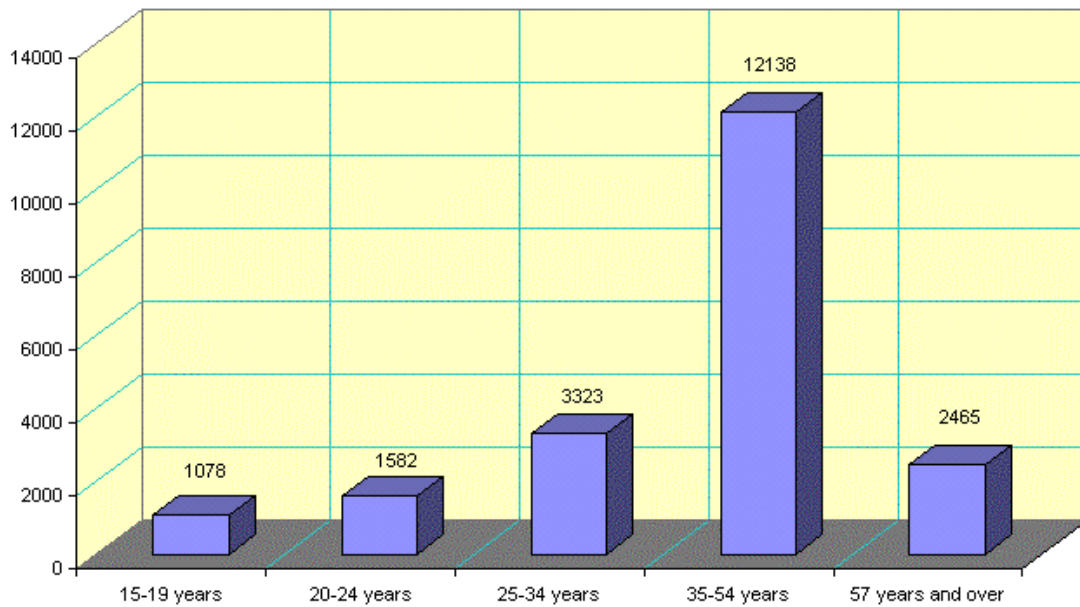
Charts 1 and 2



CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT

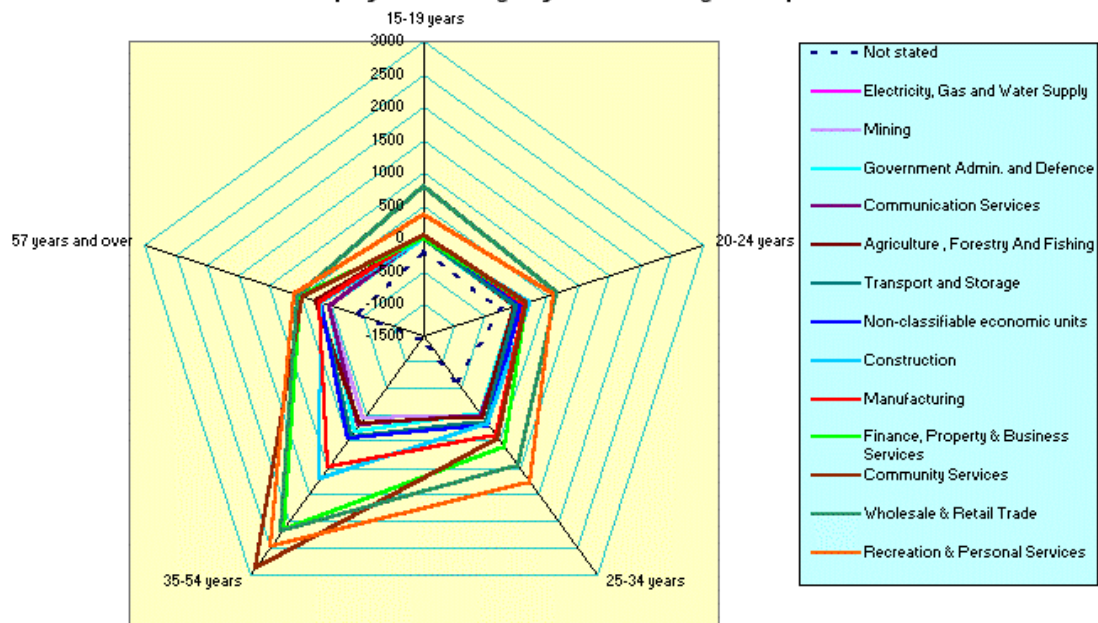
People in the 35 – 54 year age cohort were significantly more likely to take up the increase in employment on the Sunshine Coast during the five years from 1991-1996. During this period, most of the increase in employment for young people occurred in the retail trades and recreational and personal services.

Sunshine Coast Increase in Employment by Age 1991-1996



Source: SCACC web site

Sunshine Coast Employment Change by Sector and Age Group 1991-1996



Home Based business

One in four of all businesses work principally from or at home. (1997 ABS). There are approximately 17,000 home based businesses in Queensland. 12% of households in the Sunshine Coast region operate a home based business. The growing number of businesses being conducted from home presents new challenges in providing suitable arrangements to support training and placement for young people.

6. Participation of young people in Education, Training, and Employment

Education Queensland has three District Offices in the Sunshine Coast region: Fraser-Cooloolaba, Mooloolaba, and Nambour. Other education centres include TAFE campuses at Gympie, Noosa, Maroochydore, Mooloolaba, Nambour and Caloundra; and a University campus at Sippy Downs.

6.1 Secondary schools

6.1.1 Enrolments

The schools monitor their enrolment levels from surrounding state primary schools, and are increasingly developing outreach and enrichment programs and relationships with their "feeder" schools.

Table 14 Nambour District Year 7 destination report for 2001

| High School | Feeder primary school | No. students | % of primary school's students |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Noosa District SHS | Bli Bli State School | 1 | 1.30 |
| | Coolum State School | 1 | .92 |
| | Cooroy State School | 74 | 93.67 |
| | Eumundi State School | 56 | 81.16 |
| | Federal State School | 2 | 18.18 |
| | Kenilworth State School | 2 | 11.67 |
| | Noosaville State School | 21 | 25.30 |
| | Pomona State School | 4 | 9.76 |
| | Sunshine Beach State school | 2 | 1.82 |
| | Tewantin State School | 62 | 48.06 |
| Sub total for Form A data year 7 students from 2000 | | 225 | |
| Sunshine Beach SHS | Bli Bli S S | 1 | 1.30 |
| | Coolum SS | 3 | 2.75 |
| | Eumundi S S | 2 | 2.90 |
| | Montville S S | 1 | 33.33 |
| | Noosaville S S | 47 | 56.63 |
| | North Arm SS | 1 | 7.69 |
| | Sunshine Beach SS | 94 | 85.45 |
| Tewantin SS | 54 | 41.86 | |
| Sub total for Form A data year 7 students from 2000 | | 203 | |
| Coolum SHS | Burnside SS | 1 | 1.16 |
| | Coolum SS | 102 | 93.58 |
| | Eumundi SS | 1 | 1.45 |
| | Noosaville SS | 1 | 1.20 |

| | | | |
|--|---------------|------------|-------|
| | Pomona SS | 1 | 2.44 |
| | Tewantin SS | 1 | .78 |
| | Yandina SS | 3 | 6.25 |
| Sub total for Form A data year 7 students from 2000 | | 110 | |
| Kenilworth SHS | Burnside SS | 1 | 1.16 |
| | Kenilworth SS | 9 | 52.94 |
| Sub total for Form A data year 7 students from 2000 | | 10 | |
| Cooroora SC | Cooran SS | 14 | 58.33 |
| | Cooroy SS | 1 | 1.27 |
| | Federal SS | 6 | 54.55 |
| | Kin Kin SS | 6 | 75.00 |
| | Pomona SS | 30 | 73.17 |
| Sub total for Form A data year 7 students from 2000 | | 57 | |

Source Education department

At the time of the 1996 Census there were 78.8 per cent of students attending state government schools in the study catchment, with 6.4 per cent attending Catholic schools and the remaining 14.8 per cent attending other schools.

Table 15 Secondary school students by catchment (ABS Census 1996)

| Secondary school catchment | No. attending state school | No. attending Catholic school | No. attending others | Total attending |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Coolum SHS | 700 | 55 | 111 | 866 |
| Kenilworth SHS | 101 | 5 | 5 | 111 |
| Noosa District SHS | 600 | 37 | 95 | 732 |
| Pomona SS | 342 | 49 | 33 | 424 |
| Sunshine Beach SHS | 845 | 63 | 242 | 1150 |
| Total | 2588 | 209 | 486 | 3283 |

Source Education Queensland Secondary Housing & Students Catchment Report June 2001 and ABS Census 1996

Enrolment Trends

Table 16 Sunshine Beach State High School Enrolment Numbers

| | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | Year 12 | Total |
|-------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 1996 | 197 | 173 | 183 | 116 | 90 | 759 |
| 1997 | 190 | 180 | 170 | 150 | 120 | 810 |
| 1998 | 200 | 190 | 190 | 170 | 130 | 880 |
| 1999 | 240 | 206 | 208 | 188 | 147 | 989 |
| 2000 | 221 | 236 | 229 | 193 | 147 | 1026 |

Noosa District High recorded a decrease in total school enrolment in 2000 to 1169, reversing the growing enrolment trend of the last four years.

At Kenilworth State School, enrolments in the primary school have increased since 1997 while secondary enrolments have decreased. The enrolments for the school in July 2000 were 235.

Good Shepherd Lutheran College noted enrolments for 2001 are in excess of 800 students. In the February census these stood at 810 from Preschool to Year 12. The school has two classes at each year level in primary and three at secondary.

Table 17 Good Shepherd Lutheran College enrolments 2000

| | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | Year 12 | Total |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Enrolments Sept 2000 | 76 | 92 | 80 | 87 | 74 | 409 |

**Table 18 Summary Secondary school enrolments Years 8 –12,
1999 – 2000**

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Secondary School | 1999 |
| Cooroora (yr 8-10) | 209 |
| Noosa District (yr 8-12) | 1146 |
| Sunshine Beach (yr 8 –12) | 989 |
| Good Shepherd (yr 8-12) | 383 |
| Noosa Shire sub total | 2727 |
| Coolum (yr8-12) | 669 |
| Kenilworth State School (yr 8-10) | 59 |
| Imbil State School (yr 8-10) | 67 |
| Maroochy and Cooloola additions | 795 |
| TOTAL | 3522 |

Table 19 Secondary school forecast trend analyses

| Year | Yr8 | Yr9 | Yr10 | Yr11 | Yr12 | Total |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|------|------|------|-------|
| Coolum SHS | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 165 | 155 | 153 | 148 | 128 | 749 |
| 2003 | 169 | 165 | 161 | 149 | 133 | 777 |
| 2004 | 185 | 169 | 170 | 156 | 134 | 814 |
| 2005 | 182 | 183 | 173 | 163 | 139 | 840 |
| 2006 | 209 | 181 | 186 | 166 | 145 | 887 |
| Cooroora SC | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 73 | 68 | 87 | 0 | 0 | 228 |
| 2003 | 72 | 81 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 225 |
| 2004 | 65 | 80 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 230 |
| 2005 | 53 | 73 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 210 |
| 2006 | 66 | 61 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 204 |
| Kenilworth SHS | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 17 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 45 |
| 2003 | 18 | 14 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 41 |
| 2004 | 20 | 14 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 43 |
| 2005 | 20 | 16 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 46 |
| 2006 | 23 | 16 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| Noosa District HS | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 225 | 259 | 256 | 253 | 227 | 1220 |
| 2003 | 228 | 248 | 262 | 294 | 217 | 1249 |
| 2004 | 231 | 252 | 253 | 299 | 253 | 1288 |
| 2005 | 239 | 255 | 257 | 291 | 259 | 1301 |
| 2006 | 244 | 263 | 260 | 294 | 254 | 1315 |
| Sunshine Bch SHS | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 266 | 250 | 229 | 243 | 188 | 1176 |
| 2003 | 294 | 261 | 254 | 236 | 197 | 1242 |
| 2004 | 248 | 284 | 265 | 256 | 192 | 1245 |
| 2005 | 290 | 246 | 286 | 265 | 206 | 1293 |
| 2006 | 272 | 281 | 253 | 282 | 212 | 1300 |

Source: Education Queensland

Student mobility is an important dynamic in the analysis of school data.

Sunshine Beach State High School recorded the information in Tables 20 and 21 to identify the significance of the transient population in the area.

Table 20 Sunshine Beach State High School Enrolment Change during year 2000

| Year level | Starting enrolment | No exited | No enrolled | Final enrolment | % mobility |
|------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| 8 | 221 | 41 | 36 | 208 | 33 |
| 9 | 236 | 34 | 21 | 221 | 23 |
| 10 | 229 | 33 | 18 | 210 | 22 |
| 11 | 193 | 68 | 20 | 141 | 59 |
| 12 | 147 | 26 | 9 | 126 | 24 |
| Total | 1026 | 202 | 104 | 906 | 31 |

Table 21 Sunshine Beach State High School Origin of enrolling students in 2000

| | Interstate | Overseas | Qld Non-state school | Qld state secondary | Total |
|--------------------|------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------|-------|
| Number of students | 12 | 16 | 24 | 52 | 104 |

6.1.2 School Retention Rates

Education Queensland's strategic directions are developed around the aim to increase the proportion of the Queensland population that completes Year 12 and to strengthen the coordination of school and post school programs.

By 2010, the proportion of young persons in Queensland completing Year 12 in school or equivalent qualifications should match that projected for leading OECD countries. For schools this will mean increasing the completion rate for Year 12 from 68 per cent in 1998 to 88 per cent in 2010. (*Education 2010*)

Table 22 Apparent retention rates Year 8-12 (%)

| Year 8 to 12 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2011 Target | Gap% |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------|------|
| Queensland persons | 70 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 72 | 88 | 16 |
| Queensland males | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 66 | 88 | 22 |
| Queensland females | 75 | 77 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 88 | 10 |

Source Education Queensland

Each of the state schools reports on the retention rates for the school in their Annual Reports. However, the data required qualification and more definition. It is distorted by the high mobility rates in the population in general. There are three schools in the study area that only take student to Year 10 and the transfer of these people also affects the analysis of retention data. The non government school did not have data available.

Noosa District High notes that their apparent retention rate always exceeds the state average. This, in itself does not produce a meaningful comparison of data because students attending the neighbouring Cooroora College terminate their schooling at the end of year 10 and then transfer to complete years 11 and 12 at Noosa District High school, inflating the apparent retention rate statistic.

Noosa District High School Percentage Student Retention Rate From Year 10 To 12

| YEAR | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Year 10 to 12 | 100.4 | 93.36 | 89.32 | 93.75 | 89.08 | 94.17 | 85.77 |

The school's target of an apparent retention rate for year 11 to 12 of 83% was achieved, although the school did not achieve an improvement target of 5% in retention for year 11 and 12. The year 11 and 12 transition appears to be where the greatest leakage occurs. At present destination data is recorded for year 10 and 12 students. It will now be necessary to track students exiting during year 11 to allow further interpretation of these statistics.

Sunshine Beach State High School target retention rate was to increase the per centage finishing Year 12 to 80% in 2000. 78 per cent of students who started Year 11 in 1999 (188) completed Year 12 in 2000 (147).

Coolum Beach High school records that in 2000 there were 153 Year 10 students enrolled and enrolment in Year 11 as of March 2001 was 139.

The Kenilworth State School annual report indicates a concern about the number of students not remaining at Kenilworth for Year 8,9 and 10.

Table 23 Summary Retention rates Year 10 to 12 in 2000

| | 2000 |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Coolum High school | Not available |
| Cooroora Secondary College | Year 10 completion |
| Imbil State school | Year 10 completion |
| Kenilworth High | Year 10 completion |
| Noosa District High school | 94% |
| Sunshine Beach High school | 78% |
| Good Shepherd | Not available |

6.1.3 Destination surveys

Although each of the schools reports on destinations of students leaving, they do not do this in a common framework. For this reason, the data is listed separately for each school and has not been summarised into single tables.

➤ Coolum District High School

Destinations of 2000 Year 12 leavers:

123 students completed Year 12 in 2000 with 40% commencing post secondary studies, 29% in part time or full time employment and 12% seeking employment, and 1% on overseas exchange. The number of students in post secondary employment or education was significantly lower than the previous year (1999).

Of the 40% of students who engaged in study, 56% were at university, 42% enrolled in TAFE, and 21% enrolled with a Private Provider. 58% of these students were working part time as well as studying.

Of the 36 students who were employed, 5 were involved in a Traineeship or apprenticeship and 3 joined the Defence Forces.

Of the 36 students currently employed 22 were employed in the retail industry, 3 in hospitality, 3 in Defence forces, 1 in each of mechanics, child care, information technology, banking and marketing, and 3 in trade areas.

➤ Cooroora Secondary College

The Cooroora Secondary College provides education to Year 10. Students generally move to complete their year 11 and 12 studies at Noosa District High School.

➤ **Kenilworth State School**

Kenilworth State school provides education from pre school to year 10.

The school target is that 90% of Year 10 students will continue on to post compulsory education.

Of a group of 17 students in 2000, 15 continued to post compulsory education. This equates to 88.2% of students.

Table 24 Kenilworth State School destination of students leaving 2000

| | No. | % |
|----------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Maleny State High School | 10 | 58.8% |
| Noosa District State High School | 2 | 11.7% |
| Other Secondary Schools | 2 | 11.7% |
| TAFE | 1 | 5.8% |
| Workforce | 2 | 11.7% |

The Kenilworth State School Annual Report 2000, notes that closer links to schools where students complete years 11 and 12 are required to facilitate the transition. There is also a need to increase intervention and support programs to assist students to remain at school.

➤ **Noosa District High School**

Year 10 Destination Data

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Unknown | 2 |
| Repeating yr 10 | 2 |
| Independent schools | 1 |
| State schools | 4 |
| Agricultural college | 2 |
| Travel | 1 |
| Employment | 4 |

The majority of students enrolled in term 4 continued to further their studies at Noosa District High School.

Year 12 Destination Data

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Unknown | 9% |
| Repeating Yr 12 | 1% |
| Travel | 2% |
| Seeking Employment | 9.4% |
| Defence Forces | 2 |
| Deferred Study | 3% |
| Other Tertiary College | .5% |
| TAFE | 22% |
| Employment | 22% (45% retail; 20% trade; 17% hospitality) |
| University | 29% |

➤ **Sunshine Beach State High School**

Table 24 Sunshine Beach State High School Destination of Leaving Students

| Destination | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | Year 12 | Total |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Interstate | 7 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 24 |
| Overseas | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Qld Non- State school | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 12 |
| Qld State Secondary School | 13 | 15 | 19 | 14 | 7 | 68 |
| Workforce | 0 | 2 | 9 | 15 | 8 | 34 |
| TAFE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Unemployed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Not Known | 2 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 36 |
| Home Schooling | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Totals | 32 | 31 | 44 | 66 | 29 | 202 |

The annual report notes that student in the “not known” category are made up of those who cannot be contacted and those who do not provide any information. Many are likely to fall into the unemployed category. The combined “unemployed” and “not known” categories gives an indication of the proportion of students who might be considered most at risk of not completing school to Year 12 level.

Table 25 Sunshine Beach State High School Student destinations at point of leaving

| Destination | Percentage of Students finishing Year 12 |
|-------------------------|--|
| Tertiary | 49.6 |
| TAFE | 13.3 |
| Apprenticeship/ Trainee | 6.2 |
| Workforce | 23.9 |
| Unemployed | 5.3 |
| Other | 1.5 |

The percentage of students proceeding to tertiary education has increased to 49% from 46% (in 1999). The percentage proceeding to some form of education or training has increased from 56% to 69.1%. The number unemployed at the time of data collection was 5.3% as compared to 15% in 1999.

6.1.4 School Based Vocational Education and structured work placements

Table 24 School Based Apprenticeships And Traineeships August 2001

| School | Total Current placements | Waiting List |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Coolum State High School | 49 | 20 |
| Noosa District State High | 21 | 33 |
| Sunshine Beach state High | 24 | 10 |
| Total | 94 | 63 |

Coolum State High School

- 16 year 12, 2000 students continued traineeships beyond school
- 8 of the year 12 students have completed their traineeships
- 22 year 11 students began a range of traineeships including retail, hospitality and business operations, construction, business office administration, horticulture, landscaping, engineering production, automotive vehicle service, information technology, and retail pharmacy.
- 14 year 9 and 10 students, 27 year 11 and 4 year 12 students experienced structured work placements in semester 1 and semester 2, a further 32 year 11 students and 5 year 12 students also entered the program.
- In total 82 students in year 9-12 are involved in structured work placements and 38 year 11 or 12 students began or continued school based traineeships in year 2000.

Sunshine Beach State High school

School Based Traineeships

- In 2000 the school increased its traineeship numbers to 10 with 24 students nominating to pursue traineeships in 2001
- Links have been developed with Cadet Group Training Company, Sunshine Coast Regional Apprenticeship Group and Jobs Pathway Program

Noosa District High School

The Year 2000 Annual Report notes that the percentage of students who have chosen to study more than one board-registered subject, increased from approximately 10% in 1992 to almost 31% in the year 2000. This is attributed; according to the report, to the awareness of students about flexible multiple pathways that exist after the completion of year 12 to gain entry to their course or career choice.

6.1.5 Support Programs for students at risk of leaving school

The schools participate in a broad range of initiatives and programs in cooperation with community agencies.

Cooroora College

Some of the programs provided at Cooroora College to support students “at risk” of leaving early, or at educational/ personal risk:

1. Supported Work experience (Noosa Youth Service)
2. F.R.I.E.N.D.S. program with Year 10 students
3. Resourceful adolescent program (RAP) with year 9 students
4. Bouncing Back program with Year 8 students
5. A.S.A.P. (Rotary funded and mentor support program aimed at developing the individuals self-esteem and connectedness to the community).

6. Individual counselling provided by Guidance Officer, Youth Worker, School Based Mental Health Nurse in the school situation. Generally cognitive counselling and/or referral to health agencies and GPs etc.
7. Y.A.P. (Youth Action Program). This is an initiative of Education QLD. 45 students at Cooroora are involved in SES Cadet Program after school on Wednesdays. The program aims to develop young people's skills through purposeful activities and community participation.
8. F.L.A.M.E. (joint initiative between Noosa Youth service and four local secondary schools. Sunshine Beach State High School, Noosa District State High School, Coolum Beach state High School, Cooroora Secondary College. This program provides off site, part time alternative education structure that delivers quality numeracy/ literacy, life/ social skilling programs via flexible learning pathways. Much of the program is conducted at Noosa Youth Service. Flame also makes use of facilities and organisations in the local community. Students attend 2 days per week. They also attend their high school 3 days per week. Flame aims to cater for:
 - Young people at risk of leaving school early and not completing their compulsory school years.
 - Students at risk of suspension
 - Young people at risk of leaving home prematurely
 - Students on suspension and receiving an alternative education program.

6.2 Tertiary Education

“There are less young people in the Sunshine coast area being educated at a tertiary level compared with the state average (35%vs 44% in State). The greatest discrepancy between local and State tertiary numbers is for attendance at University (4%vs14%) and in the age groups of 20-24 years (11% vs 21%).” (p 28, Sunshine Coast Young People: A Profile, 2001)

Of persons aged 15 years and over usually resident in the Sunshine Coast region at the time of the 1996 Census, 39.5 per cent held post-school qualifications, compared with 38.5 per cent in Queensland. Within the region, the proportion varied from 37.5 per cent in Caloundra City to 41.4 per cent in Noosa Shire.

In the Sunshine Coast region, of the 68,232 persons with a post-school qualification, 17.1 per cent had a bachelor degree or higher. This compared with 24.2 per cent in South East Queensland and 22.0 per cent in Queensland. The proportion of persons with a diploma in the region (15.0 per cent) was higher than the proportion recorded in South East Queensland (14.2 per cent) and Queensland as a whole (13.8 per cent). The proportion of persons with a vocational qualification in the region (38.1 per cent) was also higher than that recorded in South East Queensland (33.4 per cent) and Queensland (34.9 per cent).

Table 25 Highest post-school educational qualification(a)(b) by local government area, Sunshine Coast region and South East Queensland, 1996

| Local government area | Qualification | | | | Total (c) | Total population 15 years and over | Proportion with qualifications |
|--|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Bachelor degree or higher | Diploma | Vocational | | | | |
| | — number — | | | | | | — % — |
| Caloundra (C) | 2,981 | 2,640 | 7,669 | 19,575 | 52,132 | 37.5 | |
| Maroochy (S) | 6,116 | 5,425 | 13,473 | 35,026 | 87,570 | 40.0 | |
| Noosa (S) | 2,580 | 2,150 | 4,884 | 13,631 | 32,934 | 41.4 | |
| Sunshine Coast region | 11,677 | 10,215 | 26,026 | 68,232 | 172,636 | 39.5 | |
| Beaudesert (S) | 2,002 | 1,699 | 5,519 | 12,873 | 34,604 | 37.2 | |
| Boonah (S) | 269 | 211 | 503 | 1,417 | 5,152 | 27.5 | |
| Brisbane (C) | 100,383 | 42,923 | 74,650 | 290,287 | 662,632 | 43.8 | |
| Caboolture (S) | 3,178 | 3,203 | 10,854 | 25,086 | 73,099 | 34.3 | |
| Esk (S) | 401 | 378 | 1,240 | 3,062 | 10,016 | 30.6 | |
| Gatton (S) | 684 | 503 | 1,176 | 3,334 | 11,254 | 29.6 | |
| Gold Coast (C) | 19,317 | 15,680 | 44,267 | 120,162 | 305,203 | 39.4 | |
| Ipswich (C) | 4,994 | 4,460 | 13,973 | 33,327 | 94,211 | 35.4 | |
| Kilcoy (S) | 107 | 92 | 249 | 648 | 2,318 | 28.0 | |
| Laidley (S) | 340 | 355 | 1,103 | 2,838 | 8,882 | 32.0 | |
| Logan (C) | 5,938 | 5,037 | 16,839 | 40,227 | 115,662 | 34.8 | |
| Pine Rivers (S) | 6,452 | 4,790 | 11,905 | 29,710 | 76,445 | 38.9 | |
| Redcliffe (C) | 1,922 | 1,639 | 4,992 | 13,458 | 38,711 | 34.8 | |
| Redland (S) | 5,227 | 4,473 | 11,926 | 29,482 | 75,826 | 38.9 | |
| South East Queensland | 162,869 | 95,665 | 225,221 | 674,143 | 1,686,651 | 40.0 | |
| Queensland | 223,202 | 139,818 | 353,617 | 1,013,771 | 2,636,560 | 38.5 | |
| Sunshine Coast region as a percentage of Queensland | 5.2 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 6.5 | .. | |

C = City, S = Shire

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over with a qualification.

(b) On a usual residence basis.

(c) Includes inadequately described and not stated.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1996 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished data.

COOLOOLA SUNSHINE INSTITUTE OF TAFE

The most popular courses are in the fields of information technology, and hospitality, followed by automotive studies, community services and business.

The majority of courses offered are provided in Nambour, Maroochydore and Gympie, and students from the northern Sunshine Coast travel to attend.

The CSIT reports the general trend for student enrolment for the last two (2) years is 55% are female, and 45% are male.

Table 26 CSIT enrolments July 2001 by post code 15-19 years

| Enrolments July 2001 by Post Code area | Total Number of 15-19 yr students |
|--|--|
| 4562 (Eumundi, Doonan) | 55 |
| 4563 (Ridgewood, Lake MacDonald, Black Mountain, Cooroy, Cooroy Mtn, Tinbeerwah) | 70 |
| 4565 (Boreen Pt, North Shore, Ringtail Ck, Coorooibah, Tewantin, Cootharaba) | 80 |
| 4566 (Noosaville) | 50 |
| 4567 (Noosa Heads, Sunshine Bch, Sunrise Bch, Castaways Bch) | 70 |
| 4568 (Pinbarren, Pomona, Federal) | 34 |
| 4569 (Cooran) | 9 |
| 4571 (Kin Kin, Como) | 2 |
| 4573 (Marcus Bch, Peregian Bch, Coolum) | 177 |
| 4574 (Kenilworth) | 9 |
| TOTAL | 556 |

Table 27 CSIT enrolments by course 15-19years July 2001

| Enrolments for Post Codes 4562, 4563, 4565, 4566, 4567, 4568, 4569, 4571, 4573, 4574 by Course type at June 2001 | Students (aged 15-19 years in study area) | |
|---|--|-------------------|
| | Number | % of Total |
| Certificate in Children's Services Traineeship | 3 | .5 |
| Certificate in Sport and Recreation Traineeship | 2 | .3 |
| Certificate in Adult General Education | 19 | 3.4 |
| Certificate in Adult Tertiary Preparation | 12 | 2.2 |
| Certificate in Vocational Access | 17 | 3.1 |
| Course in manufacturing (Prevocational) | 5 | .9 |
| Certificate in Coastal Recreation | 2 | .3 |
| Certificate in Arts | 4 | .7 |
| Course in General and Off site Construction skills (pre apprent) | 7 | 1.3 |
| Courses and Certificates in automotive studies (incl. Pre/apprent) | 22 | 4.0 |
| Certificate in Marine Services | 2 | .3 |
| Certificate in General Construction | 7 | 1.3 |
| Certificate in Business | 23 | 4.1 |
| Certificates and Diplomas in Community services | 19 | 3.4 |
| Diploma of Management | 1 | .2 |
| Diploma of Business | 1 | .2 |
| Diploma of Photography | 2 | .3 |

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Cert in Furnishing | 3 | .5 |
| Diploma of Visual Arts | 3 | .5 |
| Cert in Automotive Engineering | 5 | .9 |
| Diploma of Justice | 3 | .5 |
| Certificate in Education (Traineeship) | 5 | .9 |
| Cert and Diploma of drafting | 6 | 1.1 |
| Cert in Salon practices | 3 | .5 |
| Cert in Hairdressing (Apprenticeship) | 5 | .9 |
| Adult Community Education Courses | 2 | .3 |
| Cert in Arts and Diploma in Graphic Design | 4 | .7 |
| Cert and Diploma in Building | 11 | 2.0 |
| Diploma in Ceramics | 2 | .3 |
| Certificate in Construction | 13 | 2.3 |
| Training program in Furnishing (Prevocational) | 8 | 1.4 |
| Cert in Environmental Practice & conservation | 1 | .2 |
| Cert in Workplace first aid | 1 | .2 |
| Certs in Furnishing and Interior Decorating | 2 | .3 |
| Certificate in Engineering | 1 | .2 |
| Training Program in computer aided drafting | 1 | .2 |
| Cert in renewable energy technologies | 1 | .2 |
| Diploma of Recreation (fitness) | 4 | .7 |
| Commercial activities course (arts, humanities, business, health community services, hospitality) | 9 | 1.6 |
| Diploma in Fashion | 3 | .5 |
| Cert in Tourism | 2 | .3 |
| Cert in National Maritime Operations (coxswain) | 2 | .3 |
| Cert in Work Access | 3 | .5 |
| Cert in Entertainment | 1 | .2 |
| Cert in Food Processing | 14 | 2.5 |
| Cert in Financial services | 2 | .3 |
| Cert and Diplomas in Info Technology | 69 | 12.4 |
| Cert in Clothing Production | 11 | 2.0 |
| Cert in Engineering | 11 | 2.0 |
| Cert in Security | 2 | .3 |
| Cert in Agriculture | 12 | 2.2 |
| Cert in Horticulture | 16 | 2.9 |
| Cert in Outdoor Recreation | 6 | 1.1 |
| Cert and Diploma in Hospitality | 101 | 18.2 |
| Cert and Diploma in Tourism | 12 | 2.2 |
| Cert in hairdressing | 2 | .3 |
| Cert in Retail | 46 | 8.3 |
| TOTAL | 556 | 100 |

UNIVERSITY OF THE SUNSHINE COAST

The University opened in 1996 to provide public university education and research in Business, Science, and Arts and Social Sciences, both undergraduate and postgraduate. The University aims to enhance higher education opportunities, provide regionally significant courses, contribute to regional economic and cultural development, and work closely with community organisations. It is anticipated that the campus will accommodate 15,000 students in 20 years.

The university reports high attrition rates with students commonly relocating to other courses and universities.

6.3 Training and Employment

6.3.1 Jobs Pathways Program

The Jobs Pathway Program (JPP) is funded by the Commonwealth Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DETYA). JPP aims to assist school leavers make a smooth transition from school to work through assistance that focuses on skills and knowledge.

The program assists with work or training options whilst completing school through a range of strategies such as:

- Identifying work placements
- Career counselling
- Information about traineeships and apprenticeships
- Advice on school- industry program
- Advice on courses
- Job search training
- Assistance with literacy and numeracy
- Ongoing support during the transition from school to work....etc

The program particularly targets students between the ages of 15 and 19 years who are planning to leave school or have recently left school. The JPP provider reports an increased demand for people younger than 15 to be assisted with special programs to remain at school. This is a trend reported by schools and community agencies with people as young as 10 to 12 years now presenting with the need for assistance.

The JPP provider on the Sunshine Coast is CADET Training and Employment. Approximately 38 per cent of clients assisted are 15 years of age at registration for the program, with 16 and 17 year olds representing about 29 per cent each.

The majority of schools in the study area are participating in the program with numbers in the early part of the year being:

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| Coolum SHS | 71 |
| Good Shepherd Lutheran | 14 |
| Noosa District SHS | 59 |
| Kenilworth SHS | 12 |
| Sunshine Beach SHS | 99 |

The most common outcomes during the early part of 2001 have been Part Time employment (15% of recorded outcomes), accredited post secondary studies (14%), and full time employment (7%). Approximately 21% of outcomes in the 2000/2001 year were recorded as moving out of the area or not being able to be contacted.

6.3.2 Centrelink

Centrelink provide a range of specialist services and payments for young people. The services include youth teams (includes social workers, and counsellors), specialist youth services (working with young people and their families, providing information, referral and advisory services), outreach, career information and counselling, support for homeless young people (referrals to and fund Reconnect, and JPET programs), and support for indigenous youth and people with disabilities.

Table 28 Youth Allowance & Austudy, current, Aged 15-19, in selected post codes as at 10 Aug 2001

| Home Post Code | Student status | | | | | | Total | Currently receiving homeless rate of payment |
|--|-------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|--|
| | Full-Time Student | | | Not Student | | | | |
| | Duration | | Total | Duration | | Total | | |
| Over 6 months | Under 6 months | Over 6 months | | Under 6 months | | | | |
| 4562 (Eumundi, Doonan) | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 18 | 3 |
| 4563 (Ridgewood, Lake MacDonald, Black Mountain, Cooroy, Cooroy Mtn, Tinbeerwah) | 5 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 19 | 8 |
| 4565 (Boreen Pt, North Shore, Ringtail Ck, Cooroibah, Tewantin, Cootharaba) | 12 | 9 | 21 | 18 | 10 | 28 | 49 | 18 |
| 4566 (Noosaville) | 1 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 14 | 23 | 13 |
| 4567 (Noosa Heads, Sunshine Bch, Sunrise Bch, Castaways Bch) | 11 | 8 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 54 | 29 |
| 4568 (Pinbarren, Pomona, Federal) | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 3 |
| 4569 and 4571 (Kin Kin, Como, Cooran) | | | | | | | | |
| 4570 (Imbil, Gympie etc) | 27 | 33 | 60 | 62 | 42 | 104 | 164 | 1 |
| 4573 (Marcus Bch, Peregian Bch, Coolum) | 12 | 7 | 19 | 5 | 14 | 19 | 38 | 15 |
| 4574 (Kenilworth) | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 71 | 70 | 141 | 120 | 117 | 237 | 378 | 90 |

NOOSA YOUTH SERVICE

For the 12 months ending 30 June 2001, Case management and support services were provided to 477 clients, and initial support and assistance (eg information and referral) to 274 clients.

The age range of clients is 12 – 25 years, with the majority of clients aged 15 – 19 years. The service reports an increase in referrals of younger clients aged 12-14 years reflected particularly in the Youth Support Program and the Adolescent Placement Support Program.

Table 29 Programs or services offered by the Noosa Youth Service

| PROGRAM | BENEFIT TO YOUNG PEOPLE/ COMMUNITY | PARTICIPATION DATA |
|--|--|---|
| Community / Schools Partnerships | Aims to foster collaboration between local schools, industry, and the community. Provides supported work experience and vocational learning for at risk young people (typically in Years 9, 10) as well as development of enterprise programs (Eumundi Markets Program). Also supports coordination of volunteers to work with young people. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported work experience program coordinated 80 placements with 53 employers during 12 months 2000/01. 43 students (37 males and 6 females) participated in Eumundi Markets Project July 2000- June 2001. |
| Youth Support Program | Provides support to young people who are at risk of leaving school and/or home prematurely. Individualised assistance using a case management approach which provides access to specialist support services. The program services four local high schools and is an integral part of school-based support for young people and their families. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 140 clients including 103 new referrals to Youth Support program from July 2000 to June 2001. |
| FLAME (Flexible Learning & Alternative Mobile Education) | Provides a responsive and relevant educational option for students at risk. FLAME seeks to identify and meet the specific needs of individual young people through flexible and negotiated programs that match student's needs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 2001 – June 2001 15 enrolments to FLAME |
| Job Placement Employment and Training (JPET) | Aims to assist young people aged 15 – 21 years, who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, or facing similar severe problems. Areas of support include: life skills; vocational and pre-vocational training; personal support; education; and strengthening of family links. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 196 clients in July 2000- June 2001, comprising 136 new registrations, and 34 carried over from 1999/2000. |
| Supported Accommodation | Accommodation options for homeless and disadvantaged young people aged 14 to 21 years. Clients are case managed, participate in a saving plan and provided with extensive personal support. | |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Adolescent Placement Support Program | Provides young people aged 12 to 16 years with safe and supportive accommodation within a family environment for a period of up to 12 weeks. Care providers are assessed, trained, and provided with ongoing support from Noosa Youth Service. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 referrals comprising a balance of gender and 25% being aged 12 and 13years, for year ended June 2001. |
| Counselling services | On- site counselling for clients and their families for a half day/ week. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 72 consultations to 28 clients for 12 month period 2000/2001. Of the 28 clients, 17 of their families received counselling services. |
| Parenting Program | Utilising the P5 Parenting Program, Noosa Youth service provides trained facilitators to deliver parenting programs in collaboration with other community agencies. Program provides parents with a range of skills and options that will be effective in encouraging 'positive' behaviours in their children. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One x8 week course with 7 parents |
| Suicide prevention | Development of an early intervention program and projects to foster reliance in young people. Noosa Youth Service also provides trained facilitators in the Suicide Intervention Program – Living Works. | |
| Volunteer Coordination | Volunteers are recruited and matched to program areas according to skills and interest. Induction and ongoing supervision and support is provided. Young people benefit from involvement with a range of appropriate role models. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 volunteers provided mentoring to 11 young people (year 6 to 10) as part of the mentoring program initiated through the Youth Support Program. |

Table 30 (a) Noosa Youth service - Youth Support Program Data year 2000

| School | Programs/activities | Participation |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Noosa District State High School | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work experience support • Eumundi Markets Project • Resourceful Adolescent Program(RAP) • Motivational activities • Personal and family counselling • Mentoring • Resume development • Coordination of student referrals to FLAME • SCYIP (Sunshine Coast Youth Information Project) • SCOFF (Social Club of Funky Food lovers) • Liaison • School based support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total students 1139 • 53 referrals to Youth Support Program |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of information and referrals to external agencies | |
| Coolum Beach State High School | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported work placements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Students 705 • 13 referrals to Youth Support Program |
| Sunshine Beach State High School | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referrals to personal and family counselling • Mentoring • Supported work placement • Enterprise activities • Accommodation assistance • Coordination of referrals to FLAME and SCOFF programs • Advocacy • Resume writing and employment assistance • Co facilitation of RAP and SCYIP projects • School based support • Provision of information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total students 1100 • 44 referrals to Youth Support Program |
| Cooroora secondary College | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual and family counselling • Support work placement • Assistance with enterprise activities • Provision of information • Coordination of referrals to FLAME • Co facilitation of RAP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total students 208 • 19 referrals to Youth Support Program |

Table 30 (b) Noosa Youth service – Youth Support Program Referrals 2000

| Reason for referral | Frequency |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| At risk of leaving school prematurely | 113 |
| Exhibiting challenging behaviour | 98 |
| Has been excluded or suspended | 35 |
| Experiencing personal trauma | 21 |
| Emotional issues | 42 |
| At risk of homelessness | 24 |
| Truancy | 35 |
| Misusing a substance | 8 |
| Low levels of numeracy and literacy | 16 |
| Withdrawn | 9 |
| Learning difficulties | 9 |
| Homeless | 3 |
| Other | 4 |

**Table 30 (c) Noosa Youth Service – Youth Support Program
– Client Statistics 2000**

| | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------|
| Gender | Female | 51 |
| | Male | 89 |
| Age at time of referral | 9 years | 1 |
| | 11 years | 1 |
| | 12 years | 8 |
| | 13 years | 26 |
| | 14 years | 67 |
| | 15 years | 22 |
| | 16 years | 8 |
| | 17 years | 6 |
| Identifies with a specific cultural group | Yes | 3 |
| | No | 137 |
| Who client was living with at the time of referral | Both parents or guardians | 42 |
| | One parent or guardian | 85 |
| | Other family members | 1 |
| | Foster parents | 3 |
| | With friends | 4 |
| | With unrelated individuals | 4 |
| | Alone | 1 |
| | No fixed abode | 0 |

Young males continue to represent the major group accessing support but have recorded a decrease (11%) compared to the previous year. There has been an increase of 20% in the number of females accessing the program during this year.

Younger referrals are on the increase:

- 8 students who were 12 years of age receiving program support as compared to the previous year's 1 referral in this age group
- 26 students in the 13 years age range for the current year compared with 2 students last year
- 67 students in the 14 years group this year in comparison to 22 previously.

In line with the escalation of younger age referrals is a reduction in the numbers of older age groups participating in the program. There were 22 students this year in the 15 years age range compared to the 45 for the previous year. The most significant decrease appears in the 16 years age group in which there are 8 students recorded for this period compared to 44 for last year. This may be reflective of the wider options available to students in early adolescence that have been implemented throughout the year, such as FLAME and the mentoring support program.

Of the total of 140 clients of the Youth Support Program for the 2000/2001 year, the following table provides a breakdown of the types of services provided, their frequency and amount of time spent in their delivery. Note, a client may have received a range of support services.

**Table 30 (d) Noosa Youth Service – Youth Support Program
Components of service statistics 2000**

| Service | Frequency | Hours |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| Workplace observation/ experience | 361 | 2392.00 |
| Motivational activities | 4 | 15.00 |
| NYIP (Noosa Youth Information Project) | 71 | 197.00 |
| Youth week Project | 6 | 27.00 |
| SCOFF (Social Club of Funky Foodlovers) | 9 | 14.50 |
| Initial discussion with client | 67 | 62.00 |
| Communication/ life skills group work | 9 | 14.50 |
| RAP (Resourceful Adolescent Program) | 127 | 207.50 |
| Eumundi markets Enterprise Program | 110 | 338.00 |
| Referral to external service | 23 | 20.00 |
| Development of resumes | 45 | 81 |
| Family counselling | 46 | 45.50 |
| Liaison | 23 | 21.75 |
| Personal counselling | 45 | 48.00 |
| Provision of information | 4 | 2.5 |
| School based support | 18 | 25.50 |
| Accommodation assistance | 4 | 15.50 |
| Advocacy | 4 | 7.50 |
| Mentoring | 59 | 167.50 |
| Conflict resolution | 2 | 2.5 |
| Total | 1100 | 3806.75 |

**Table 31 (a) Noosa Youth Service-
Supported work experience program referrals 2000**

| School | Referrals to supported work experience |
|---------------------|---|
| Cooroora College | 8 |
| Sunshine Beach | 8 |
| Coolum High | 10 |
| Noosa District High | 25 |
| Maleny High | 1 |
| Nambour High | 4 |
| Burnside High | 2 |
| Kenilworth High | 2 |

**Table 31 (b) Noosa Youth service –
Supported work experience program destinations 2000**

| Destination of students as at 30/6/2001 | |
|---|----|
| Total number of students still at school studying full time | 42 |
| Number of students who are in other education or training | 8 |
| Number of students employed (includes part time employment) | 4 |
| Number of students looking for work | 6 |

Issues reported by young people, schools, and support workers:

- Limited access to alternative learning options for young people at risk (particularly for young people aged between 12 and 15)
- Limited availability of individualised learning assistance particularly in the areas of literacy and numeracy
- Unstable family relationships
- Lack of appropriate accommodation options for young people between 13 and 16 years
- Prevalence of behaviours associated with anger and disruption
- Difficulties coping with personal stress and trauma issues

- Insecure futures for young people in terms of employment, further education and training.

Issues reported by Youth Support Program

- Lack of affordable public transport (especially in hinterland)
- High levels of youth unemployment
- High transient rates in the local population
- Lack of recreational facilities
- Physical isolation from support services
- Limited alternative education options
- Alcohol and other drug abuse.

JPET Service Data

The data for the JPET program includes both Maroochy and Noosa Shires. This information was not easily separated and would require a manual exercise to isolate Noosa data.

**Table 32 (a) Noosa Youth service
- JPET clients by target group, 2000**

| Target Group | |
|------------------------------|----|
| Homeless | 52 |
| Has been an offender | 21 |
| At risk of becoming homeless | 72 |
| In care of State or has been | 1 |

Note: client may have identified in more than one category

**Table 32 (b) Noosa Youth Service
- JPET clients by age, 2000**

| Age Group | |
|-----------|----|
| 15 yr | 8 |
| 16 yr | 40 |
| 17 yr | 51 |
| 18 yr | 26 |
| 19 yr | 9 |
| Unknown | 2 |

**Table 32 (c) Noosa Youth Service
-JPET clients by education level, 2000**

| Highest level of Education | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Year 7 or below | 7 |
| Year 8 | 21 |
| Year 9 | 34 |
| Year 10 | 54 |
| Year 11 | 8 |
| Year 12 | 5 |
| Unknown | 7 |

**Table 32 (d) Noosa Youth Service
JPET client status, 2000**

| Client status | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Current | 41 |
| Client not cooperating | 5 |
| Lost Contact | 37 |
| Referred to another agency | 2 |
| Strategies achieved | 13 |
| JPET time expired | 3 |
| Incarcerated | 2 |
| Program no longer meets clients needs | 6 |
| Relocated | 15 |
| None of the above | 12 |

**Table 32 (e) Noosa Youth Service
- JPET client outcomes 2000**

| Activity | Placed in | Remained in | Completed |
|--|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| Accommodation | 23 | 72* | - |
| Employment (full & part time, casual) | 24 | 39* | - |
| Work Experience | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| Education (literacy & numeracy, schools and other) | 60 | 45 | 26 |
| Training | 28 | 27 | 7 |
| Basic Life Skills | 27 | 12 | 7 |

*Includes clients who were in accommodation and employment at the time of referral to the JPET Program.

Issues raised by JPET Coordinators (Noosa Youth Service Annual Report 2000)

High Training Costs

Training costs for clients programs have increased over the past couple of years. Queensland TAFE institutions do not offer concessions on training course fees for disadvantaged young people and this may be a difference with other states. The JPET reference group is investigating this.

High cost of transport and inadequate transport services in the region

The JPET reference group is actively lobbying with regard to public transport costs and availability.

Obligation vs. Income

High costs for young people to fulfil their obligations of having to participate in full time study, training or job search activities while they are on low incomes (Youth Allowance). Young people are finding it extremely difficult to pay for bus fares, enrolment fees, equipment and materials as well as rent and food etc. Although JPET support their clients with these costs, it is draining on the overall capacity of the program.

Learning Institutions Closure periods

With most learning institutions closing and finalising their courses and programs from the end of November to early February, we find it extremely difficult to place young people into education and training during this period. Centrelink is also aware of this issue.

Under 18's card

A number of JPET clients do not have the identification cards that young people in full time education or training, or with learners driving permits have.

They are therefore finding it difficult to access bank accounts, Centrelink payments, and social activities.

National JPET service evaluation

- There are deficiencies in the practice and impact of the competitive tendering process of service delivery and service development. For example, contracts with a length of 1 – 2 years are generally too short-term for effective service development and delivery, competing against local service providers results in poor service cooperation and lastly, there appears to be no real attempt to deal with substantive issues of service quality at a contractual level.

JPET service providers response included:

- DETYA should consider implementing a system of unique client identifiers in order to more accurately determine the extent of true contact in JPET.

7. Local Programs and Partnerships

7.1 Community Agencies and Programs

An inventory of government and community services for young people, with a particular focus on education, training, and employment form Appendix A to this report.

7.1.1 Networks:

There are a number of local networks with particular interests in young people.

- Sunshine Coast Youth Workers Forum
- School welfare committees
- Program reference committees (eg NAMTEC)
- Sunshine Coast Suicide Prevention Network
- Community Crime Prevention
- Northern Sunshine Coast Interagency Team
- Interagency Case Management meetings
- Community Health and Family Services (CHEFS) interagency group
- Regional Alternative Placement service Network

7.1.2 Partnerships and Projects

One of the most diverse and well networked services for young people at the northern part of the Sunshine Coast is Noosa Youth Service. Noosa Youth service is currently working in partnership with other agencies and Departments on the following Local Programs/ Projects:

- Noosa Shire Pilot Program to Provide Intervention to Families and Friends Bereaved Through Suicide
- Building Resilience/ Suicide prevention
- Noosa Family Network Support Program
- Sunshine Coast Rural Futures Network
- Community Crime Prevention
- Youth Entertainment Centre and strategy
- Noosa Street Angels Project
- Youth Commitment Project

7.1.3 Northern Sunshine Schools Interagency Team (see Appendix B diagram)

The interagency team was initially established in October 1997 to act as a reference group to Noosa Youth Services, Youth Support Coordinator.

There are now approximately 60 members of this interagency network with meetings being held approximately every 5 weeks. The team share information, debate issues, and initiate special projects. In February 2001, a focus group meeting was held considering the support needs of parents on the Sunshine Coast. This discussion was in response to the increasing number of parents/ carers who were requiring support and requesting information on a wide range of issues that were affecting family relationships

such as family breakdown, emotional problems, feelings of isolation and parent child conflict. A parenting information project working group has been formed to further resource and develop the “Parenting Information Resource” project.

7.1.4 Rural Futures Network

7.1.5 Cooloola Noosa Community Training Partnership Project

(Partnership between Gympie and District Landcare and the Sunshine Coast Rural Futures Centre and funded by the Department of Employment and Training.) Aims to assist unemployed and under-employed people to access free accredited training to improve their employment prospects. Training is targeted to :

- Training and assessment
- Community services
- Information technology
- Small business planning and management
- Horticulture/ forest industries, and
- Tourism

8. Social Determinants of Risk for young people

There are many social factors which impact on young people and their likelihood of being at risk of leaving school early, and not finding suitable training, educational and employment options.

8.1 Financial independence

Unless young people have reliable support from families, friends and/or service agencies, it is very difficult to attain a level of independence which is sustainable. Young people who do not have ongoing support from family or friends are very much at risk of not being able to meet their obligations in training, education and employment.

The costs related to transport, education/ training fees, and general living expenses often exceed the level provided by government allowances. The following examples were provided by the JPET reference group:

- ◆ A young person who has to travel from Maroochydore to Nambour to attend TAFE five days a week would have to spend approximately \$40 on public transport per week. The average income of a young person on Youth Allowance (unable to live at home rate) is approximately \$215 per fortnight. After the young person pays his or her fares to TAFE there is only \$135 per fortnight to pay for accommodation, food, clothing, training costs etc.
- ◆ A JPET client who is currently employed full-time in a Community Jobs Plan (CJP) pays transport costs of \$40 per week (Coolum to Tewantin) to get to and from work. The weekly wage for this young person is \$40 more than the Youth Allowance (unemployed) she was receiving, prior to getting this job. The client has expressed a lack of incentive to continue with her employment as paying transport costs uses up her extra income.

8.2 Family support

The Noosa Shire Community Development Plan summarised 1996 Census data on family structures for the Shire. The report notes: “ Noosa had a total of 6863 families with children. Of these, 5602 or 82% had two parents and one or more children, and 1234 families (or 18%) were headed by single adults.”

Sunshine Beach State High School reports on the trends in the profile of their school community. The school noted an increase (from 1998 to 2000) in the number of parents employed in the professional, clerical and trade categories. This corresponded with a decrease from 35% to 26% in the combined total of parents occupations listed as 'home duties, unemployed, retired, pensioner, student and not listed'. The school also reports that approximately one in five students lives in a single parent family situation which is a slight increase on the 1999 ratio. They also note that this figure is likely to be higher as there are many cases where both parents are listed on the data base but one parent does not live with the family.

8.3 Social engagement

The extent to which young people are engaged in positive ways within their community is an important determinant of the level of support and access they have to a range of social, educational and employment options. The infrastructure for communications, access, and social engagement are limited for young people.

Transport

One of the single most reported needs is for improved public transportation in the northern region of the Sunshine Coast. However, the complexity of this issue often impedes local action and research, and although the need has been reported consistently for over ten years, little has been done to remedy the lack of transport options, particularly in the hinterland areas. The contract arrangements with bus companies and the government, the taxi licensing requirements, the ratios of numbers of potential users and distance, the frequency of travel to meet the peak demands from communities, are all issues which affect the viability of local proposals.

Regardless of the barriers to addressing transportation needs for young people, it remains one of the most significant barriers to social participation.

Networking, Recreation and Entertainment

It is important that communities openly create opportunities for young people to participate in community gatherings and activities. Opportunities may be of a formal nature through organisations, or informal through community social events. Noosa is noted for having well established organised sports and sports facilities and this provides one avenue for young people to participate in their communities. However, a broader range of activities, and organised ways of ensuring young people from a range of backgrounds and sub cultures can participate is required.

Noosa Shire Council has recently facilitated a Youth Entertainment strategy in response to community consultation and a need for more entertainment options for young people.

The strategy will include the construction of a central venue for social events, the development of transportation options and supporting hinterland communities with the provision of local events for young people. The strategy will also aim to involve young people as much as possible in decision making and the operation of the entertainment venues and events. There will be a need for training, mentoring and support to ensure young people's ideas can be achieved.

9 Indicators



National Youth Commitment Key Performance Indicators

Effective Youth Commitment collaboration will be evidenced by the following Key Performance Indicators:

1. Increasing the known destinations of all young people
2. Increasing the proportion of 15, 16 year and 17 year olds staying in education (secondary or TAFE or other education)
3. Increasing the number of & percentage of employers providing structured work placements for secondary school students
4. Increasing the proportion of school leavers completing Year 12 or equivalent
5. Increasing the proportion of school leavers who are aware and make use of appropriate programs and services
6. Increasing the proportion of school leavers achieving an employment and structured training outcome (apprenticeship & traineeship commencement)
7. Increasing the proportion of school leavers in the local area who are employed
8. Increase the proportion of school leavers who see themselves as socially competent, healthy (physically and emotionally) self reliant and engaged
9. Decrease the proportion of school leavers who are not in full-time or part-time employment and not in full-time education

Education Queensland Key Performance Measures

Schools are required to maintain and collect data on enrolment trends, student participation, completion of year 12, student achievement, and student destinations.

THE NORTHERN SUNSHINE COAST SCHOOLS INTERAGENCY TEAM

PROTOCOLS

The Northern Sunshine Coast Schools Interagency Team is a forum to share information and strategies for working with at risk young people and their families.

1. Purpose

To share and disseminate relevant information, based on identified needs of group members and the parties involved.

2. Membership

- Free

Core group – regular attendance

Guest Speakers – networking

On issues:
eg. Case management
Expertise will be co-opted

3. Reporting information back

- Information to line managers
- Other staff (at meetings)
- Individual responsibility

4. Meetings

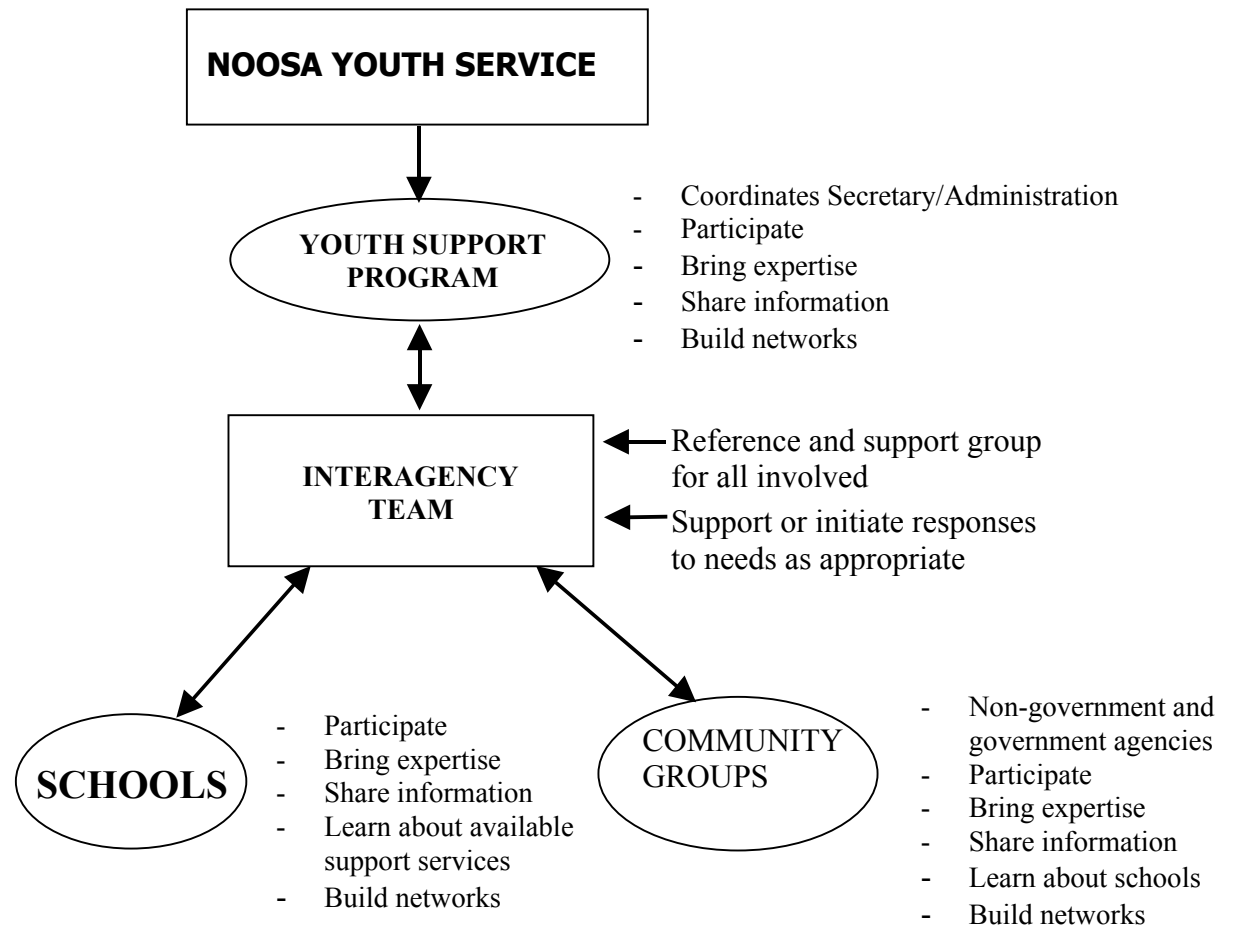
- Held every 5 or 6 weeks
- Agenda set 4.15pm every meeting
- Chairing and minute taking shared

5. Review

- Ongoing review
- Annual review & future planning meetings

- Noosa Youth Service
- Dept Families Youth & Community Care
- Community Health
- 4 Secondary Schools
- Education Queensland
- Queensland Health
- Public Health
- Private Providers

Education Queensland Staff



BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS Census 1996.

Noosa Shire Community Development Planning Project, Elliott Whiteing and Associates, 1998.

Noosa Youth Service Inc, Annual Report, 2000- 2001

Population trends and prospects for Qld, Department of Local Government and Planning, 2001 Edition.

Regional Economic Report, The Sunshine Coast Region, Office of Economic and Statistical Research, April 2001. Qld Government Treasury

Sunshine Coast Area Consultative Committee (SCACC): www.scacc.com.au

Sunshine Coast Young People: A Profile, Central Public Health Unit Network, Sunshine Coast, 2001

Education 2010, Education Queensland.

Coolum High School Annual report, 2000

Noosa District High School Annual report, 2000

Cooroora Secondary college Annual report, 2000

Kenilworth State School Annual Report, 2000

Sunshine Beach High School Annual Report, 2000