



ARCHDIOCESE
OF BRISBANE

Summary
of the
Youth Evangelisation Report

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Executive Summary

This report was requested by the Archbishop to address the way forward for youth evangelisation in the Archdiocese of Brisbane. It is the culmination of a year of listening through various avenues to all voices that want to contribute to the conversation on youth evangelisation in the Archdiocese of Brisbane.

This report and its final recommendations are based on the need for financial efficiency and intentionality in youth evangelisation. In light of these parameters, any centralised model of youth evangelisation needed to be discarded in favour of a more flexible model of networking. Where a centralised model offers stability, a networking model is more conducive to growth. Within a networking model, however, communication becomes very important.

The question driving this report has been “how best can we reach young people?”

In answering this question, the definition of young people includes those starting high school through to those 30 years of age.

The major priorities identified through this process are as follows:

1. Communication with youth leaders
2. Communication to young people
3. Collaboration/connectivity between youth initiatives
4. Mentoring for both youth leaders and young people
5. Formation of leaders
6. Parish support

Additional priorities that have been identified are as follows:

1. Holistic approach to youth evangelisation
2. Vision casting
3. Developing a more significant relationship between schools and the wider Catholic Church
4. Pools of funds for youth evangelisation projects
5. Resourcing
6. Big events
7. Creativity



1. Parameters of the Report

1.1 Definition of young people

For the purpose of this report, young people are defined as those in high school up to those aged 30.

In his book, “Engaging a New Generation”, Frank Mercadante (2012) recognises distinct differences between youth ministry for baby boomers and Gen Xers as compared to youth ministry for Millennials and Gen Zs. He makes four main distinctions:

1. From formal promotion to personal connection
2. From inheriting faith to choosing faith
3. From attractional to authentic
4. From relationships as strategies of influence to relationships for relationships sake.

Generation Y, otherwise known as millennials, are those born from 1980 to 1994 (McCrinkle, 2014). Generation Z are those born from 1995 to 2009 and are where our teenage ministry is focused (McCrinkle, 2014).

Therefore, considering the previously mentioned definition of young people for this report, Generation Y and Generation Z are our current young people.

1.2 Proposed Diocesan Youth Ministry Approach

While ecclesologically, the focus of Diocesan Youth Ministry is parishes, there are other things to take into consideration. It has been suggested that the question we should ask is “How does what we do serve parishes?” Parishes alone are not representative of the reality of the landscape of youth ministry in the Catholic Church in Australia, but particularly in Brisbane at this time. The reality is much more diverse. We have ethnic communities; we have movements; we have youth social justice initiatives; we have tertiary ministries; we have other groups that have emerged that don’t even fall into the categories often used in the Church. This emerging landscape requires a response that reflects this reality.

This dynamism and entrepreneurial spirit of young people can be concerning to some people. As an institution it can be tempting for the Church to try to contain and control these emerging groups. Yet dynamism, passion and energy are the lifeblood of young people and if we squish these, we may lose the young people themselves, not just their dynamism, passion and energy. Young people want to be empowered; to be told yes that is a great idea, not “I’m sorry that doesn’t fit into the structure”.

Therefore, the questions to ask when faced with new initiatives are “How do we encourage these? How do we give direction to these?” Therefore, diocesan youth ministry needs to be flexible in its response to spot fires. As they pop up, diocesan youth ministry needs to be positioned to fan them into flames and to offer support and direction that empowers, rather than controls.

In light of this current landscape, the Diocesan Approach that the recommendations will flow from will use the following breakdown of youth initiatives:

- Parishes/Deaneries
- Ethnic Communities
- All other youth initiatives including movements, tertiary ministries and social justice organisations

Each initiative that falls under these categories will be treated as an individual, equally weighted youth initiative in the eyes of the Church.



2. Research Methodology and Results

Table 2.1

Method	When	Purpose	Type	Main Results
1. Phone calls to all youth initiatives and parishes	March - May	Build database of current youth leaders and offer opportunity to give initial thoughts on youth ministry as it stands	Qualitative/ Quantitative	Due to time constraints, an in-depth analysis of this method was unable to be done.
2. Focus groups titled "Conversations with Youth Leaders": a) Movements/ Tertiary / Social Justice b) Parish/Deanery c) Ethnic Communities	March - May	1.Begin the conversation 2.Glean initial solutions 3.Build a common identity as youth ministers together	Qualitative	Key themes: What attracts young people, both churched and unchurched Marketing to young people Relationship between schools and church Role and support of youth leaders
3. Discussion with Campus Ministers - "Conversation with Youth Leaders"	June	1.Begin the conversation 2.Gauge understanding from a school perspective	Qualitative	In addition to the above: Need for diversity of approaches to youth ministry but need ongoing formation and experience behind events
4. Survey based on Archbishop's letter to young people	July	Create an avenue to respond to the questions posed by the Archbishop in his letter to young people	Qualitative	Due to time constraints as well as a poor sample size, an in-depth analysis of this method was not completed.
5. Interviews (1-5 reps from a variety of youth initiatives)	Aug – Oct	Ask critical questions and provide an opportunity to talk through any misconceptions regarding youth ministry	Qualitative	Similar themes as in 2 and 3 with addition: Unity/collaboration between youth initiatives of the Archdiocese as well as with other denominations Diversity Defining/acknowledging the role of priests and family Uncertainty of the archdiocese role Note: Only 9 of the 26 parishes invited to take part did so
6. Survey for young people	Oct-Nov	Gain an understanding of young people's response to the church and what is currently provided to them	Qualitative/ Quantitative	610 responses were used for this analysis. The vast majority (89.3%) of respondents were attending high school with a fairly even representation from each year level. See separate table 2.2
7. Survey for wider Catholic Church	Oct-Nov	Provide all invested stakeholders with an opportunity to add their voice the conversation	Qualitative/ Quantitative	80 responses were used for this analysis. All age categories were represented with current youth leaders (42.5%), interested parishioners (35%), lay people working within the Church (31.3%) and parents (31.3%) being the main contributors. See table 2.2
8. Annual Youth Report	Nov	An up-to-date report of youth ministry in the Brisbane Archdiocese in 2014	Quantitative	An in-depth analysis of this report could be useful to understanding trends in youth ministry, however as the Annual Youth Report was only finalised in December 2014, there was no time to analyse it.
9. Additional information	All year	Information not sought out, but offered from interested parties	Qualitative	Significant amounts of information were also offered on a voluntary basis to the author. These were all compiled, however due to time constraints, an in-depth analysis was not possible.



Table 2.2 – Main Results of Youth Survey and Wider Church Survey

Survey for young people	Main Results
<p>The top 5 events or groups that young people had participated in and found helpful to their faith are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St Vincent de Paul (14.6%) • Rosies (9.3%) • Ignite Youth (7.9%) • Parish Youth Mass (7.5%) • Parish Youth Group (7.2%) 	<p>The way young people INITIALLY connect with their Catholic faith:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “role models (e.g. parent, priest, teacher, catechist, friend)” (73.3%) • “friendship with a connected Catholic peer” (58.8%) • “inspired by faith taught and shared in home (e.g. prayer, conversations, actions)” (57.5%).
<p>When asked to finish the sentence “I find church attractive because...”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “...actually I don’t find church attractive” (43.6%). • “...the Church is reaching out to those in need” (21.6%) • “...I get to learn more about my faith and why we believe what we believe” (21.6%) 	<p>The way to STRENGTHEN a young person’s Catholic faith:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “retreats, camps or conferences within the Brisbane Archdiocese” (77.5%) • “role models/mentors (e.g. parent, priest, teacher, catechist, friend)” (76.3%) • “friendship with a connected Catholic peer” (73.8%).
<p>When asked to explain why they might find the Church unattractive, the top responses were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “It doesn’t interest me” (44%). • “It’s not a priority” (21.4%) • “I’m too busy” (18.6%). 	<p>76.3% of respondents believe their parish is a welcoming place for young people.</p>
<p>When asked in an open-ended question “what do you think the Church does well”, the three most common elements referred to were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping others (16.9%) • Providing a sense of community (11.5%) • Being accepting and welcoming (5.7%) 	<p>Of the parish opportunities listed for young people, a parish youth group (for teens) had been seen to help a young person’s faith by the highest number of respondents (60%).</p>
<p>When asked what they think the Church is out of touch with, the five most common elements referred to were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people (21.6%) • Modern culture (11.5%) • Nothing (6.4%) • Making things interesting (4.9%) • Everything (3.8%) 	<p>The top 5 events or groups that respondents had seen help a young person’s faith were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Youth Day (61.25%) • Ignite Youth (46.25%) • Parish Youth Group (40%) • Parish Young Adults Group (38.75%) • St Vincent de Paul (37.5%)



Survey for young people	Main Results
<p>When asked what are the top three issues affecting young people right now, the top responses were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School or study issues (43.9%) • Body image (40.7%) • Depression/anxiety (40%) 	<p>When asked the open-ended question, “What causes young people to drop away from their faith?”, the top themes that emerged were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer pressure (12.5%) • Time issues/other commitments (11.25%) • Worldly pleasures/consumerism/distractions (10%) • Lack of good role models/uninspiring adult examples/other opportunities (8.75%) • Not relevant to their experience (7.5%) • Lack of connection with the church then not being pursued (7.5%)
<p>When asked what is currently most important to encouraging their faith, the most popular options chosen by respondents were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable (I don't believe in God) (19.8%) • Big events (with good music) (16.9%) • My school community (13.8%) 	<p>When asked to “tick your top three choices for which of the following areas are important to Catholic youth ministry moving forward”, the top choices were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiences to deepen personal relationship with Jesus Christ (e.g. events, retreats) (43.8%) • Create more opportunities for youth to be involved in all aspects of church life (35%) • Formation in Catholic teaching (catechesis and education in faith) (30%) • Revitalising whole parishes to create welcoming communities for young people (30%)
<p>The social media used by young people the most are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facebook (64.4%) • Instagram (42.7%) • Snapchat (39.1%) 	
<p>If young people were interested in finding out more about Catholic Youth events, they would be most likely to do a Google Search (56.8%).</p>	



3. Discussion

There are a number of stakeholders when it comes to Diocesan Youth Ministry. These include Youth Leaders/Youth Ministers/Youth Coordinators; parishioners; family members of young people; teachers; priests; religious; young people themselves; their friends. While these are all stakeholders, **the key stakeholders are young people** themselves and therefore, all actions of the youth evangelisation office would contribute to the evangelisation of its key stakeholders. This is important to note, as the research indicated there is confusion around who are considered to be the key stakeholders in the work of Youth Evangelisation.

History has seen us mostly minister to young people who are in our church pews already, yet as these numbers decline we now have to look outside our church walls for those to whom we minister. Here, the research indicates that we're not dealing with people who are strongly against the Church. Instead we are reaching out to young people whose reality simply does not intersect with the Church. We're dealing with apathy and irrelevance. They are simply uninterested and can't see why it would have any relevance to their lives. As one teenager stated, "the time commitment is unjustifiable".

Mercadante explains that "build it and they will come" has previously been our mentality. This is no longer a mentality to which young people will respond. As one youth leader said, "Go to them; engage with them; and build a church where you stand with them."

The research has strongly indicated that **communication to young people** is an area that we can significantly improve. If young people were interested, they'd do a google search to find out more information. Therefore, Google optimisation is important.

There are two places that could be considered "their space" that offer the greatest potential for communication. These are **social media** and **schools**.

Young people are as diverse as any other generation. While we can (and are forced) to speak in stereotypes, at the end of the day, young people vary in what they like and, therefore, what we offer needs to vary as well so that young people are provided with a variety of intentional pathways of engagement. This is reflected in the results of the top 5 events/groups young people had participated in and found helpful to their faith (St Vincent de Paul, Rosies, Ignite Youth, Parish Youth Mass, Parish Youth Group). This is also reflected in the results of the top 5 events or groups that respondents of the wider church survey have seen help a young person's faith (WYD, Ignite Youth, Parish Youth Group, Parish Young Adults Group, St Vincent de Paul).

This is why there is not one single model for youth ministry, but instead we need diversity in the initiatives available to young people in order to meet the diverse needs of a diverse generation. Initiatives that can recognise and celebrate their particular charism help young people to connect in unique ways. As Pope Francis states, "we would not do justice to the logic of the incarnation if we thought of Christianity as monocultural and monotonous" (*Evangelii Gaudium: N. 117*).

Many people gave feedback that there was "too much" of certain ministries. This mentality is a "zero-sum" mentality, that is, one person's gain is another person's loss. According to this theory, there is a finite amount of youth ministry and in order for one initiative to grow, another must diminish. This mentality can have a narrow focus and doesn't allow us to look for lateral support or encouragement or even acknowledgement.



Connectivity builds relationship and through true relationship it is possible to build synergy. When we are truly able to embrace diversity, our defenses come down and we can start to see opportunities where we used to see threats. One example of a clear response to the need for connectivity is to create a representative group of youth leaders who would influence decisions regarding youth ministry. Feedback from the research suggested youth leaders felt significant benefit in being brought together by leaders in the Archdiocese for networking and for listening.

Pope Francis has made it very clear what **evangelisation** is about. “We cannot forget that evangelisation is first and foremost about preaching the Gospel to those who do not know Jesus Christ or who have always rejected him... Christians have the duty to proclaim the Gospel without excluding anyone. Instead of seeming to impose new obligations, they should appear as people who wish to share their joy, who point to a horizon of beauty and who invite others to a delicious banquet. It is not by proselytising that the Church grows, but “by attraction””. *Evangelii Gaudium*, 14.

Formation has been one of the clearest gaps in youth ministry in the Archdiocese over the last 12 months. It was identified across all of the research involving youth leaders. Whilst there are multiple opportunities across a variety of settings, no intentional effort thus far has been made to communicate these from an Archdiocesan level (specifically for youth ministry). Support and accountability structures, such as **mentoring**, for young people seeking to be youth leaders were also raised as a significant gap that needs to be addressed.

In the interviews, where a number of parishes and parish priests along with some youth initiatives and ethnic communities were invited to input into this project, there was a significant lack of response from the parishes that were approached to be a part of the interviewing process. Only 9 of the 26 parishes invited to be a part of the interviews, responded to the request. This was a concern, and suggests that youth ministry may not be a high priority for them. This lack of priority given to youth ministry was stated by two of the parishes who declined. Mercadante (p.38) makes a great point when he explains that “reaching teens isn’t just about connecting with teens. It’s about the very life and vitality of our parishes. Ignoring this pastoral reality while attempting to spiritually reach teens is like sweeping the floor of a house that is completely submerged.”

Previous to this year, ethnic youth ministry has sat under the Centre for Multicultural Pastoral Care. There were significant advantages to this, however there are also significant advantages to having Ethnic Youth Ministry sit under the Archdiocesan Youth Office. This enables them to be a part of the wider Catholic Church in that they receive the same communications as other youth leaders.

Across the research this year, **regional areas** have voiced their concerns. In order to participate in Archdiocesan experiences, they have to travel. They need support in transport and in the financial burden. This is why discretionary funding is so important. It gives regional areas the opportunity to apply for financial support to lessen the burden of attending youth events/gatherings in Brisbane. More than this though, they would like to have more events in their areas.

Discretionary funding is an important part of this strategic plan. If the focus is going to be on grass roots initiatives, there needs to be funding available to them. This is important because this research has shown 77.5% of wider church respondents said “retreats, camps or conferences within the Brisbane Archdiocese” help to strengthen a young person’s Catholic faith. Also, when asked what more could be offered by the Church for young people, 43.8% of young people said “big events (with good music)”.



4. Recommended Priorities

4.1 Major Priorities

4.1.1 Communication with youth leaders

Overall, the most significant priority of the Youth Evangelisation Office will need to be communication with and investment in ongoing relationships with all youth leaders. The Youth Evangelisation Office will need to provide a central point of contact and connection and be in touch with each youth leader and the initiatives of which they are a part. This requires collaborating with over 80 initiatives and the various youth leaders involved in each one.

In addition to this, as a central point of contact for youth leaders, the Youth Evangelisation Office, will be responsible for knowing the people resources (people available in the Archdiocese) that could provide support for various aspect of youth evangelisation (e.g. music, formation, social action, etc).

4.1.2 Communication to young people

The Youth Evangelisation Office has the opportunity to be a direct contact for young people on behalf of all Catholic youth events/initiatives taking place across the Archdiocese. By making this a significant priority, and allowing this to be reflected in the staffing choices, the Archdiocese can be intentional about using available platforms for widespread communication. These platforms include social media and the network of Catholic schools.

4.1.3 Collaboration/connectivity

Communication between youth initiatives should not simply take place through the Youth Evangelisation Office. Youth Leaders will be encouraged to find opportunities to connect with other youth initiatives both on an informal basis and a more formal, collaborative basis. This needs to be encouraged across all aspects of youth evangelisation.

4.1.4 Mentoring

We need to become more intentional about the process of mentoring both for young people and for youth leaders. This involves sourcing appropriate mentors for youth leaders. This enables youth leaders to have mentors and also have the role of a mentor modelled for them so they in turn can mentor their young people. In the long term, we can then standardise processes to enable mentoring to be replicated across different settings.

4.1.5 Formation of Leaders

There is a distinct gap in the Archdiocese in terms of formation for young people. This is in both informal capacities and standardised capacities. Youth leaders need to be in touch with all avenues of formation available both to them and to their young people.

There is a long-term need for standardised formation that would also be considered a qualification, as young people live in a world of credentialism and would struggle to commit to learning that does not produce any recognised qualification.

This process of formation can build young people into youth leaders and provide avenues for youth leaders to consider succession planning.

4.1.6 Parish Support

Support for parishes that have existing youth ministry as well as parishes seeking to start up youth ministry is important. Whilst we are raising the profile of all youth initiatives, the support for parish youth evangelisation will still be there.

We want to see missionary disciples in parishes. We want to support parishes in creating missionary faith communities whose main priority is evangelisation.



4.2 Additional priorities

4.2.1 Holistic approach to youth evangelisation

“It takes a village to raise a child.” Youth evangelisation requires input from across the generations. We need to approach youth evangelisation with this mentality otherwise key support networks may be neglected. A holistic approach to youth ministry as a part of the wider ministry of the Catholic Church enables us to provide lasting experiences of the Catholic Church for young people that aren’t reliant on age. In other words, when young people are no longer considered “young people”, do they have a parish/community they feel they belong to?

Intergenerational relationships are what will sustain young people as they transition into the wider Catholic Church. Therefore, this priority goes hand-in-hand with mentoring, as many mentors will come from the older generations.

4.2.2 Vision casting

People need a vision to rally towards. It is important that this vision is provided by the Archdiocese and is in line with the wider church’s vision. Pope Francis set us with a clear vision from *Evangelii Gaudium* and it is now up to the Archbishop and those who serve him, to impart this to the Church of Brisbane.

As an Archdiocese, and particularly in youth evangelisation, we need to be united in a common vision for reaching young people. The best person to communicate this common vision is our leader, Archbishop Mark Coleridge.

4.2.3 Develop a more significant relationship between schools and the wider Catholic Church

There are a number of relationships around schools that would be useful to cultivate for both youth evangelisation and simply for connection between schools and the wider Catholic Church. These include:

1. The relationship between schools and parishes

This relationship is often put to the side, because students at a school are often from other geographical locations. Yet, it is one way to connect young people with the wider church community. Young people will travel if they have found a faith community that they connect with, therefore the mentality of geographical boundaries dictating parish communities may need to be revisited.

2. The relationship between the Youth Evangelisation Office and Brisbane Catholic Education

This relationship has grown over the last year, due to the presence of James Robinson on the Youth Commission and his commitment to the work of this Commission. We need to continue to foster this relationship and to find ways of connecting the Archdiocese’s vision for youth evangelisation to the school context.

3. The relationship between the Youth Evangelisation Office and schools

Schools are a significant opportunity for communication with young people. Many campus ministers are actively looking for ways to engage young people in the faith outside of the school setting, particularly in their first year post-school. We need to cultivate this connection so that schools can be equipped with the most up-to-date information to pass on to their students.

4.2.4 Pools of funds for youth ministry projects

With the decentralised approach to the Youth Evangelisation Office, the need for funds for grass roots youth initiatives to grow is imperative. Whilst they have a capability to make money go further, they still need money to begin with. Therefore money needs to be available for one off projects, growth of organisations, hardship financing for attendance at events, etc.



4.2.5 Resources

Creation of resources is time intensive, expensive and if funds are limited, can be an inefficient use of money. Therefore, sourcing and collating all relevant resources is a valuable activity. For many youth groups and youth initiatives, they don't know where to begin when it comes to sourcing resources. The effort involved could be minimised if resources were sourced on the Archdiocesan level. There are many quality resources out there that simply need to be uncovered. Examples of quality resources include Life Teen, Fr Robert Baron's material, etc. Whilst using American materials can require some adjustment to "Australianise" them, the quality of the content makes the minimal adjustment worthwhile.

4.2.6 Big events

There is no question that big events are considered an important avenue to young people experiencing their faith. Currently there are a number of youth evangelisation events that are filling this need and, therefore, the Archdiocese does not need to be creating similar events. Instead, it will continue to support events run in the Archdiocese. The Archdiocese will continue to be open to ideas of future events, but these don't necessarily need to be run from an Archdiocesan level. The reality of a decentralised model means that more power is given to grass roots initiatives to meet the needs they feel exist.

4.2.7 Creativity

Pope Francis encourages us to have creativity and be bold in thinking of new ways to evangelise. It is important that creativity and boldness be a priority in all youth evangelisation across the Archdiocese. The need is urgent for us to reach out to young people and therefore we need to take risks and be bold in the ways we try to reach them.



5. Recommended Actions

Recommendation	Description	Priorities addressed
Youth Coordinator Position	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the recommendations of this report • Provide networking/connectivity opportunities for all youth initiatives • Marketing and communication of youth evangelisation in the Archdiocese • Strategic support particularly in the areas of formation and mentoring 	Communication with youth leaders Communication to young people Collaboration/connectivity Vision casting Resources Formation Relationship between school and wider church Creativity
Parish support officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate as a member of a parish outreach team • Recommendations of resources for parishes • Pastoral care and support of all youth ministry workers in parishes 	Parish Support Holistic approach to youth evangelisation Mentoring Communication with youth leaders Collaboration/connectivity Creativity
Communications Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing all social media platforms • Collating event details and promoting them • Updating the website 	Communication with youth leaders Communication with young people Collaboration/connectivity Creativity
Quarterly Events for Youth Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cast vision for youth ministry from Archbishop • Opportunity for networking between youth leaders 	Communication with youth leaders Vision casting Collaboration/Connectivity Big events Formation
Pool of funds for youth evangelisation initiatives (internal and external)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These funds would be available for both internal and external projects – the funds could be split into two pools • To provide localised support for initiatives on the ground • To enable all of the flowers of the field to grow • The priority of the religious ministries funds to be allocated to further youth evangelisation for 2015-2017 would be a practical solution for this 	Collaboration/Connectivity Parish Support Funding Big events Creativity
Pool of funds for individuals to attend events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hardship funds • These funds are for the many young people who would wish to attend the large events in the Brisbane Archdiocese but couldn't otherwise afford to do so 	Funding Big events
Annual Youth Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To document the landscape of youth ministry in the Archdiocese of Brisbane annually 	Collaboration/Connectivity Communication with youth leaders
Collaboration between Youth Office and BCE re: communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the purpose of opening communication channels between the Archdiocesan Youth Office and young people who are interested in connecting to the Catholic faith outside of school • To offer support from the Archdiocese in the evangelisation of all young people in Catholic Schools 	Relationship between school and wider church



Recommendation	Description	Priorities addressed
Strategic plan for formation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To collate a list of all formation available across the Archdiocese To source RTOs that we could partner with to provide standardised formation for youth leaders 	Formation Parish support Resources
Strategic plan for mentoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create standardised processes for youth leaders to be provided with mentoring and to ensure their young people have the same opportunities 	Mentoring Holistic approach to youth evangelisation
Archbishop to visit young people in each deanery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Archbishop to be available for a youth group from each deanery to have him come and present at their youth group Requests would be made through the youth evangelisation office This is for the purpose of the Archbishop connecting with the young people 	Formation Vision Communication to young people
Youth Evangelisation Coordinator to meet with evangelical churches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet with churches with successful youth ministry such as Hillsong, Citipointe and C3 to dialogue and learn from their growth in the Brisbane region 	Collaboration/Connectivity Creativity
Creation of parish outreach teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These could be internal (EB staff) or external. They would seek to address any requests for support in starting youth ministry in a parish by providing a team to look at the parish as a whole This recognises the role youth evangelisation plays in the wider parish 	Parish support Holistic approach to youth evangelisation
A representative group of youth leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This group would be the sounding board for the youth evangelisation office and would influence decisions regarding youth evangelisation This could be a revision of the Youth Commission (ACMYP) or a separate entity 	Communication to youth leaders Collaboration/Connectivity Creativity

5.1 Possible future internal projects

Project	Description	Priority Addressed	Timeframe
Marketing Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marketing in the Catholic Church is very limited. We could greatly benefit from a person who could do training on social media, graphic design, website development and maintenance to provide this training to youth initiatives in need 	Marketing/ Communication	6 months
Sourcing of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A limited project for a single person to dedicate time to search for resources for all ministry for those aged 13-30 This is similar to a recommendation put forward by the Formation Review 	Resources	100 hrs
Compliance package for youth initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide youth initiatives with all basic information needed for compliance This would include privacy, child protection, risk management, OH&S responsibilities 	Resources	3 months



Further Resources

Australian Catholic Bishop's Conference. *Anointed and Sent: an Australian Vision for Catholic Youth Ministry* rev. Ed. (Australian Catholic Bishops Conference, Canberra, 2014).

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