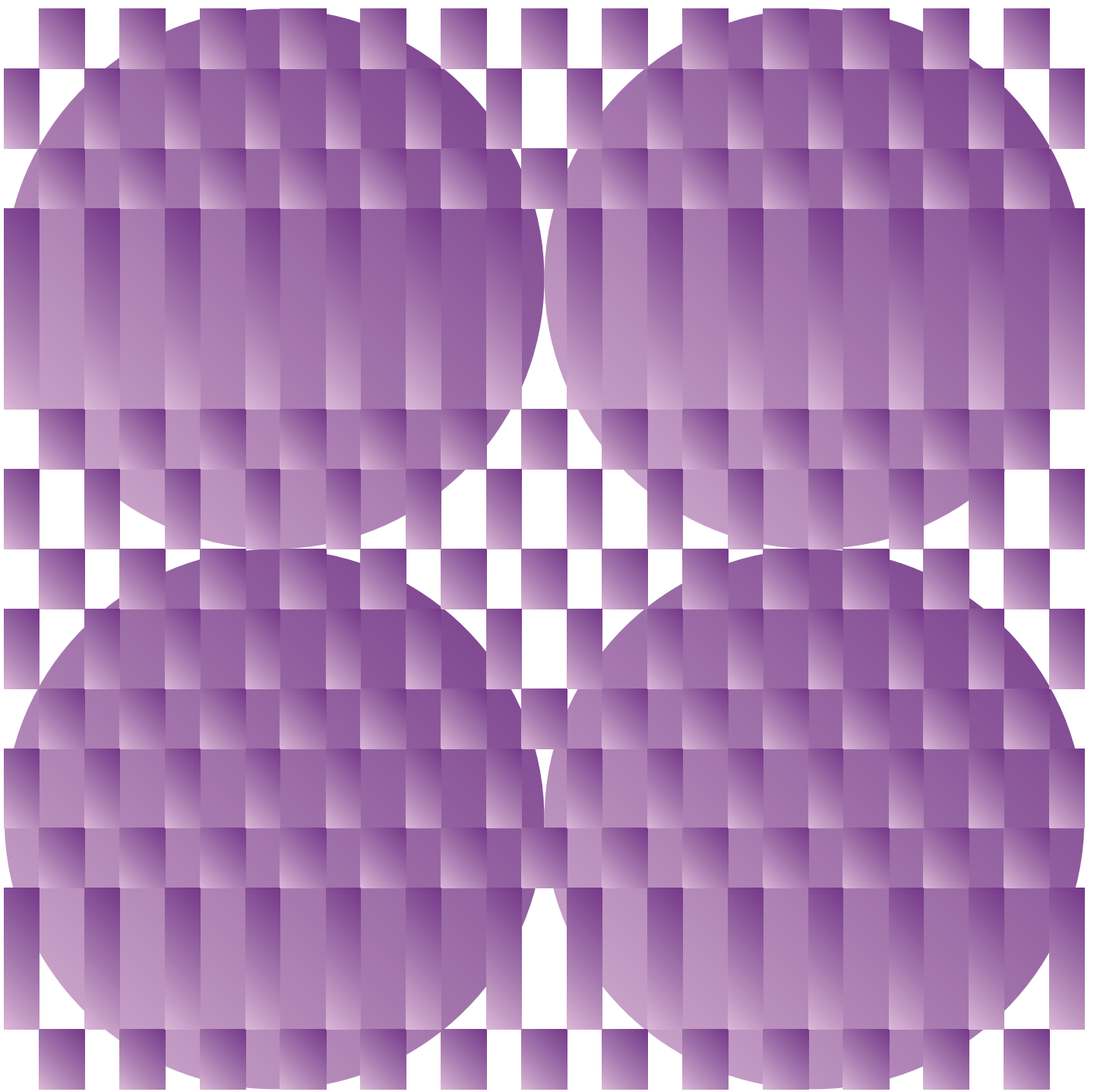




2027 — 28

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**PRE-BUDGET
SUBMISSION**

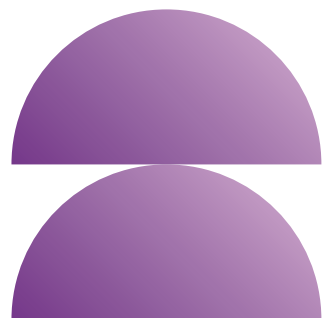
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

The Youth Affairs Council of Western Australia acknowledges Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the traditional custodians of the lands, waterways and plains on which we live, work and play. We extend our respect to Elders, both past and present. As WA's peak body for young people, we embrace connection with all young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and are committed to supporting them in their leadership and self-determination.

ABOUT YACWA

We are the peak non-government organisation for young people and the youth sector in Western Australia. We operate primarily as a human rights organisation that seeks to address the exclusion of young people in a rapidly changing society.

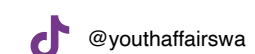
Our continued vision for Western Australia is one that celebrates and engages young people in all aspects of the community. Our role is to strengthen the trust, cooperation, collaboration, professionalism and voice of the youth sector to better serve the young people of Western Australia.



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SNAPSHOT

YACWA represents Western Australia's **YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE YOUTH SECTOR**, who we continually engage with throughout our work.



For our Pre-Budget Submission, we heard from **over 200 young people and youth workers** across 9 consultations, 2 surveys, and various stakeholder meetings.



Through this work, we received over

400 UNIQUE RECOMMENDATIONS

for how the State Government can invest in a better WA for all young people.

We heard from **112 YOUNG PEOPLE** aged 10-25 from across WA.



We talked to **99 PROFESSIONALS** across the youth and community services sector, representing **54 services**.

32% of young people and youth sector professionals were from **regional and/or remote communities**

The most important issues for young people were:

1. COST OF LIVING



2. HOUSING & HOMELESSNESS



3. MENTAL HEALTH



4. EMPLOYMENT



5. DISCRIMINATION, HUMAN RIGHTS & EQUALITY



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OUR VISION OF A PATHWAY FORWARD

We believe in a Western Australia in which all young people are safe, supported by their communities, and able to shape the world they live in. Through our ongoing, year-round work with young people and professionals across the youth sector, we heard how the WA Government can create resilient communities and empower young people to reach their greatest potential.

The 16 recommendations in this submission, spread across our four advocacy pillars, outline a pathway towards this vision based on the current needs of young people and the youth sector.

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

1. Strengthen the capacity of the homelessness sector by funding a Youth Advance to Zero project
2. Commit funding to the co-design and operational costs of a First Nations-led Youth Foyer
3. Increase affordable housing options for young people and first home buyers
4. Expand the Regional Supportive Landlord Model to include youth-specific supports

FAMILY, DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

5. Sustain investment in peer-led primary prevention education programs for young people
6. Resource standardised mandatory training for carers to improve out-of-home care placement stability
7. Upskill police to better recognise, respond to, and support young people impacted by FDSV
8. Continue working with communities to expand the availability and delivery of place-based Earlier Intervention and Family Support programs

MENTAL HEALTH

9. Invest in peer-led educational workshops to improve mental health literacy in all WA schools
10. Develop a consistent framework and practice standards for youth workers in schools
11. Resource youth workers in schools to provide equal standard of care across all WA schools
12. Enhance the capacity of regional mental health services to help diagnose, treat, and support young people

YOUTH JUSTICE

13. Invest in youth-centred justice reforms
14. Increase transparency in youth justice reporting and data
15. Launch a Youth Co-Responder Team to support Police and Transit Officers
16. Establish place-based alternatives to youth detention

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

All children and young people have a safe, secure, and stable place to call home in Western Australia.

WHAT WE'RE SEEING

- On average, **114 young people** were competing for no available crisis beds across youth and adult services in WA¹
- 48% of children and young people** receiving specialist homelessness supports alone in WA identified as being First Nations people²
- For every \$1 invested in Youth Foyers, there are **\$6 in avoided costs** by reducing housing, health, welfare, and justice costs for State and Federal Governments³
- There are **no affordable rentals** in Western Australia for a young person on Youth Allowance⁴
- More than **40% of children and young people** receiving specialist homelessness supports alone in WA were from regional and remote areas²

RECOMMENDATIONS

1 Strengthen the capacity of the homelessness sector by funding a Youth Advance to Zero project

The lack of funding towards youth-specific data mechanisms to coordinate homelessness service provision limits the sector's capacity to respond to young people's needs, leading to prolonged experiences of homelessness. Sustainable funding for a youth-specific Advance to Zero project, with lived experience embedded, will streamline homelessness data collection practices to align service delivery with the needs of young people.

FORWARD ESTIMATES			
27–28	28–29	29–30	30–31
\$250,000	\$261,250	\$273,000	\$285,300

Estimated cost modeled from current Advance to Zero funding.

“

We have no youth-dedicated data team, which makes consultations difficult. Having this data will help us get to the core root of the issue.”

— Sector worker

Aligns with All Paths Lead to a Home WA 10 Year Homelessness Strategy (Outcome 4); All Paths Lead to a Home – Homelessness Action Plan 2 2026-2030 (Action 18, and Action 22); Western Australia Closing the Gap Implementation Plan 2026-2028 (Priority Reform 4); and Department of Communities Strategic Plan 2026-2030 (Outcome 1, Outcome 4, and Focus Area 1).

2 Commit funding to the co-design and operational costs of a First Nations-led Youth Foyer

The disproportionate impacts of youth homelessness for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people cannot be meaningfully addressed without culturally safe and responsive supports. Commitment to funding the co-design and ongoing operational costs for a First Nations-led Youth Foyer will improve whole-of-life outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people.

FORWARD ESTIMATES			
27–28	28–29	29–30	30–31
\$100,000	-	\$300,000	\$2,500,000

Estimated cost from WA FoyerInvest Pre-Budget Submission for consultations, scoping, and ongoing operational costs.

“

We need more culturally appropriate housing and accommodation options for young people, particularly First Nations young people. There is often nowhere for them.”

— Sector worker

Aligns with WA Government Priorities 2025-2029 (Priority 3); All Paths Lead to a Home – Homelessness Action Plan 2 2026-2030 (Focus Area 1, Action 2, Action 3, Action 7, and Action 9); and Western Australia Closing the Gap Implementation Plan 2026-2028 (Priority Reform 2).

In addition to our recommendations, we support the solutions to end youth homelessness in WA outlined in the *Ending Child and Youth Homelessness Pre-Budget Submission 2027-2028*.



3 Increase affordable rental housing options for young people and first home buyers

Housing affordability measures often do not reflect young people's economic position, creating further barriers to independent living and important developmental milestones. Designating 15% of medium- and high-density housing commitments under the Station Precincts Improvement Plan No. 65 as affordable rental housing for young people to reflect their unique financial circumstances, in comparison to general housing affordability, will create more accessible long-term housing pathways for young people by assisting them to overcome the financial barriers restricting home ownership.

FORWARD ESTIMATES			
27–28	28–29	29–30	30–31
\$7,005,000	-	-	-

Estimated cost based on portion of existing State Budget commitments towards METRONET Precinct plan. This does not represent new or additional expenditure.

“

At this age, the risk of homelessness and cost of living means I don't get to focus on what is really important to me, which is my life, not surviving but living. I want to learn new things and get an education and feel safe and supported. But the cost of living and housing instability put all of that in jeopardy.”

— Young person, age 22

Aligns with WA Government Priorities 2025-2029 (Priority 3); All Paths Lead to a Home – Homelessness Action Plan 2 2026-2030 (Action 5); and Western Australian Housing Strategy 2020-2030 (Focus Area 2).

4 Expand the Regional Supportive Landlord Model to include youth-specific supports

Young people in regional and remote areas are disproportionately impacted by housing insecurity and homelessness due to the lack of affordable housing options. Expanding the Regional Supportive Landlord Model to include youth-specific case management and subsidised rent for young people at risk of poor life outcomes, including economic exclusion, will scaffold responsive, localised housing systems that enable young people to live and work in the communities they call home.

FORWARD ESTIMATES			
27–28	28–29	29–30	30–31
\$1,206,000	\$1,995,000	\$2,053,000	\$2,053,000

Estimated cost modeled from existing Regional Supportive Landlord Model commitments.

“

I feel like you're very limited with options. This town is getting bigger and bigger, and it's harder to find places to live. I don't want to leave, but it's getting to the point where I might have to leave.”

— Young person, age 20 (Karratha)

Aligns with WA Government Priorities 2025-2029 (Priority 3); All Paths Lead to a Home WA 10 Year Homelessness Strategy (Outcome 1, and 4); and All Paths Lead to a Home – Homelessness Action Plan 2 2026-2030 (Action 17).

FAMILY, DOMESTIC & SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Children and young people are safe from harm and understood as being impacted by family, domestic and sexual violence (FDSV) in their own right.

WHAT WE'RE SEEING

- **100% of young people** agreed that they were more likely to receive and remember relevant sexual health and wellbeing information when it is delivered by a trained peer⁵
- Up to **80% of young people** with out-of-home care experiences have a mental health diagnosis⁶
- Only **8% of children** present at reported family and domestic violence (FDV) incidents were identified by police as victim-survivors in their own right⁷
- Despite only making up 20% of children in WA, **36% of children in care** are from regional and/or remote communities⁸
- Women living in poverty are **1.8 times more likely** to experience FDV than those not in poverty⁹

RECOMMENDATIONS

5 Sustain investment into peer-led primary prevention education programs for young people

Traditional sexual wellbeing and healthy relationships education delivery does not reflect the central role of peer education in young people’s learning needs or support pathways. Continued investment to sustain peer-led primary prevention education programs will ensure all young people are equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge at the heart of FDSV prevention.

FORWARD ESTIMATES			
27–28	28–29	29–30	30–31
\$542,650	\$496,900	\$519,260	\$542,630

Estimated cost modeled from existing peer-led primary prevention programs.

“When I was back in high school, I had a few friends in that situation [unhealthy relationships] and there wasn’t a lot of help and it was normalised.”
— Young person, aged 20

Aligns with Path to Safety: Western Australia’s Strategy to Reduce Family and Domestic Violence 2020 – 2030 (Focus Area 3); and Sexual Violence Prevention and Response Strategy 2025-2035: Addressing Sexual Violence Together (Domain 2).

6 Resource standardised mandatory training for carers to improve out-of-home care placement stability

Stakeholders from across the sector have highlighted an alarming increase in out-of-home care placement instability, as carers feel they are unequipped to support young people experiencing ill-mental health or crises. Resourcing out-of-home care services to expand the standardised model of mandatory training for carers, including mental health first aid, trauma-informed care, crisis de-escalation, and cultural sensitivity, equips them with the necessary skills to support long-term, stable out-of-home care placements.

FORWARD ESTIMATES			
27–28	28–29	29–30	30–31
\$533,000	\$429,000	\$448,305	\$468,480

Estimated cost modeled from expansion of FDV prevention training previously delivered in out-of-home care.

“One of the biggest causes for breakdowns in placements are that young people are in crisis and carers can’t support them. So they’re coming out of care traumatised from unstable placements, and it’s not setting young people up for success.”
— Sector worker

Aligns with Western Australian Mental Health and Alcohol and Other Drugs Strategy 2026- 2031 (Focus Area 17); Western Australian Out of Home Care Outcomes Framework (Outcome 1, Outcome 4, Outcome 8, Outcome 10, Outcome 11, and Outcome 18); and Final Report – Ministerial Taskforce into Public Mental Health Services for Infants, Children and Adolescents aged 0 – 18 years in WA (Recommendation 17).



7 Upskill police to better recognise, respond to, and support young people impacted by FDSV

Investigations from Ombudsman WA have found that children and young people are not adequately recognised as victim-survivors of FDSV in their own right, limiting our ability to support their recovery. Implementing mandatory training for police working with young people impacted by FDSV will address gaps in law enforcement to better recognise their experiences and support them as frontline workers.

FORWARD ESTIMATES			
27–28	28–29	29–30	30–31
\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

Estimated cost modeled from similar education and first responder training.

“Sometimes police can only respond to crisis situations, and they can make it worse for young people... Being able to go to someone and be taken seriously is so important.”
— Young person, age 15

Aligns with Strengthening Responses to Family and Domestic Violence System Reform Plan 2024 to 2029 (Pillar 1); Path to Safety: Western Australia’s Strategy to Reduce Family and Domestic Violence 2020 – 2030 (Focus Area 4); and WA Police Force Strategic Framework (Priority 1, Fundamental 1, and Fundamental 4).

8 Continue working with communities to expand the availability and delivery of place-based Earlier Intervention and Family Support programs

Youth and community service workers have expressed that the lack of whole-of-family supports available in regional and remote areas makes it difficult to create lasting change for young people. Expanding the Earlier Intervention and Family Support (EIFS) programs, specifically Regional Family Support Hubs and Aboriginal In-home Support Services, to ensure equal access to diversionary and early intervention family supports and meaningfully engage young people in service responses will keep children and young people safely connected to their families and communities.

FORWARD ESTIMATES			
27–28	28–29	29–30	30–31
\$4,508,000	\$4,710,860	\$4,922,850	\$5,144,380

Estimated cost modeled from similar EIFS program investments.

“When services are adequately funded and able to work collaboratively around the needs of young people and families, outcomes are significantly improved.”
— Sector worker (Albany)

Aligns with Strengthening Responses to Family and Domestic Violence System Reform Plan 2024 to 2029 (Pillar 3); Path to Safety: Western Australia’s Strategy to Reduce Family and Domestic Violence 2020 – 2030 (Focus Area 4); and Building Safe and Strong Families: Earlier Intervention and Family Support (EIFS) Strategy (Focus Area 2, Focus Area 3, and Focus Area 4).

All children and young people can access the mental healthcare they need in their communities, when they need it.

WHAT WE'RE SEEING

- Only **41.6% of young people** said they would seek professional help if they were experiencing mental health challenges¹⁰
- Western Australia is the **only jurisdiction in Australia** that does not require schools to implement a consistent approach to student wellbeing¹¹
- **75% of students** felt that having a youth worker in the classroom was effective in improving their wellbeing and school engagement¹²
- Demand for mental health support services is roughly **25% higher in regional and remote areas** than in the metropolitan areas of Western Australia¹³

RECOMMENDATIONS

9 Invest in peer-led educational workshops to improve mental health literacy in all WA schools

Young people feel they are not equipped to support themselves or their peers when experiencing mental health challenges. Resourcing the delivery of peer-led educational mental health campaigns, resources, and in-school mental health first aid workshops will improve young people’s knowledge and equip them with the necessary skills to navigate mental health challenges.

FORWARD ESTIMATES			
27–28	28–29	29–30	30–31
\$542,650	\$567,100	\$592,590	\$619,250

Estimated cost mirrors similar peer-led education initiatives.

“A lot of kids talk to their friends before they talk to a professional... When I was a kid I had a lot of friends come to me about it and you don’t know what to do.”

— Young person, age 19

Aligns with Koorlangka Bidi - WA Youth Action Plan 2024-2027 (Actions 5.10, and 5.11); Western Australian Mental Health and Alcohol and Other Drugs Strategy 2026-2031 (Focus Area 2, and Focus Area 4); and Final Report – Ministerial Taskforce into Public Mental Health Services for Infants, Children and Adolescents aged 0 – 18 years in WA (Recommendation 2, and Recommendation 15).

10 Develop a consistent framework and practice standards for youth workers in schools

School wellbeing resourcing does not adhere to a singular framework, leading to inconsistencies in standards of care for students. Developing and resourcing a consistent framework and practice standards for youth workers in schools, including job descriptions, minimum qualifications, and school-based practice alignment with the Youth Work Standards and Code of Ethics for youth workers, will create a sustainable and consistent model of care for students across WA schools.

FORWARD ESTIMATES			
27–28	28–29	29–30	30–31
\$650,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,400,000	\$500,000

Estimated cost modeled for Department of Education taskforce to investigate and implement standard framework across schools.

“Most of the schools can’t get a school chaplain. A school psych will come out once a fortnight, and the 6 hours of travel to get there are taken out of that day.”

— Sector worker (Bruce Rock)

Aligns with Final Report – Ministerial Taskforce into Public Mental Health Services for Infants, Children and Adolescents aged 0 – 18 years in WA (Recommendation 10, and Recommendation 15); Western Australian Mental Health and Alcohol and Other Drugs Strategy 2026-2031 (Focus Area 2, and Focus Area 4); Western Australia Regional Education Strategy (Pillar 3); and Our Plan for Education in Western Australia (Strategic Priority 1, and Strategic Priority 4).



11 Resource youth workers in schools to provide equal standard of student wellbeing

Current student wellbeing resources struggle to adequately support young people’s wellbeing and school engagement. Access to additional psychosocial supports through resourcing youth workers in all secondary schools will ensure young people in Western Australia will have access to targeted wellbeing supports and specialist early intervention.

FORWARD ESTIMATES			
27–28	28–29	29–30	30–31
\$65,000,000	\$67,925,000	\$70,981,630	\$74,175,800

Estimated cost modeled from average youth worker salary, to be implemented in each WA public secondary school.

“My school is growing more and more each year and they aren’t accommodating for it... I’ve been turned away from seeing the school counsellor because I ‘don’t need the help right now’.”

— Young person, age 17

Aligns with Final Report – Ministerial Taskforce into Public Mental Health Services for Infants, Children and Adolescents aged 0 – 18 years in WA (Recommendation 10, and Recommendation 15); Western Australian Mental Health and Alcohol and Other Drugs Strategy 2026-2031 (Focus Area 2, and Focus Area 4); Western Australia Regional Education Strategy (Pillar 3); Our Plan for Education in Western Australia (Strategic Priority 1, and Strategic Priority 4); and Western Australian At Risk Youth Strategy 2022-2027 (Focus Area 2, and Focus Area 3).

12 Enhance the capacity of regional mental health services to help diagnose, treat, and support young people

The current capacity of community and specialist services in regional and remote communities cannot meet the demand from young people, hindering their access to vital mental healthcare in their communities. Working with regional and remote communities to identify critical gaps in existing government, specialist, and community services and expand place-based mental healthcare and alcohol and other drug (AOD) supports will ensure young people and their families have access to a range of timely and appropriate supports in their communities.

FORWARD ESTIMATES			
27–28	28–29	29–30	30–31
\$15,600,000	\$16,302,000	\$17,035,600	\$17,529,640

Estimated cost modeled from similar regional mental healthcare initiatives.

“A lot of young people and their families don’t have that money to travel and get a diagnosis... Our model works, we just need to duplicate the capacity.”

— Sector worker (Broome)

Aligns with Western Australian Government Priorities 2025-2029 (Priority 3, and Priority 6); Western Australian Mental Health and Alcohol and Other Drugs Strategy 2026-2031 (Focus Area 4, Focus Area 5, Focus Area 8, Focus Area 10, Focus Area 11, Focus Area 17, Focus Area 21, and Focus Area 22); and Final Report – Ministerial Taskforce into Public Mental Health Services for Infants, Children and Adolescents aged 0 – 18 years in WA (Recommendation 5, Recommendation 8, Recommendation 23, and Recommendation 27).

Children and young people have the necessary supports in their communities that allow them to live safely and thrive.

WHAT WE'RE SEEING

- In 2025-26, the cost per day of keeping a child in detention was **15 times higher** than managing a young person through community supervision¹⁴
- The **return rate** of children to detention for 2025-26 in Western Australia **was 61.9%**¹⁴
- Within six months of implementing Youth Co-Responder Teams in Queensland, police reported a **73% reduction in offending** amongst young people classed as ‘serious repeat offenders’¹⁵
- Children aged 10-17 from regional and remote areas were roughly **10 times more likely** to be under supervision in the youth justice system than those from major cities¹⁶

RECOMMENDATIONS

13 Invest in youth-centred justice reforms

High rates of recidivism for children returning to detention in Western Australia is indicative that our youth justice system is not adequately supporting young people’s recovery or the drivers of systemic engagement. Establishing an independent advisory program for young people with lived experiences navigating and engaging with the youth justice system will reduce the number of young people entering and re-entering the youth justice system. This would allow Youth Justice Services to design sensible and effective law reform that prioritise young people’s wellbeing and community connections.

FORWARD ESTIMATES			
27–28	28–29	29–30	30–31
\$96,675	\$101,025	\$60,100	\$110,330

Estimated cost modeled from similar youth reference group initiatives.

“

It puts a lot of things into perspective when you look at an actual 10 year old, in Year 3 or 4, and their brains aren’t fully developed and they may not even know the consequences.” -

— Young person, age 21

Aligns with WA Government Strategy 2025-2029 (Priority 4); Corrective Services Young People Strategy 2025-2030 (Principle 1, and Priority 2); and Koorlangka Bidi - WA Youth Action Plan 2024-2027 (Actions1.2, 1.10, and 1.12).

14 Increase transparency in youth justice reporting and data

Without consistent, transparent data on Western Australia’s youth justice system, our ability to identify challenges impacting young people and support their rehabilitation is restricted. Establishing a public-facing dashboard to publish real-time data relating to youth justice will enhance communities’ facilitation of positive change and reduce reoffending by improving how we identify challenges impacting young people.

FORWARD ESTIMATES*			
27–28	28–29	29–30	30–31
< \$5,000	< \$5,000	< \$5,000	< \$5,000

Estimated cost modeled from development and maintenance of similar public databases.
*Financial implications will be negligible (under \$5,000 per annum), as the systems, processes, and staff capacity required already exist.

“

We want to know at any point how many children under 18 are locked up.”

— Young person, age 19

Aligns with WA Government Strategy 2025-2029 (Priority 4); Corrective Services Young People Strategy 2025-2030 (Principle 2, Priority 1, and Priority 2); Corrective Services Strategic Plan 2025-2030 (Priority 1, Priority 2, and Priority 4); Western Australian At Risk Youth Strategy 2022-2027 (Focus Area 1); Western Australia Closing the Gap Implementation Plan 2026-2028 (Priority Reform 4); and Department of Communities Strategic Plan 2026-2030 (Outcome 4).

In addition to our recommendations, we support the approaches to improve outcomes for children and young people outlined in *Social Reinvestment WA’s Blueprint for a Better Future*



15 Launch a Youth Co-Responder Team to support Police and Transit Officers

Young people and stakeholders from across the sector have reported that the ways in which law enforcement officers interact and engage with young people directly compromises their own and others’ safety. Resourcing a Youth Co-Responder safety model, integrating youth workers with frontline law enforcement officers, will prevent reoffending and justice system engagement by connecting at-risk young people with appropriate supports.

FORWARD ESTIMATES			
27–28	28–29	29–30	30–31
\$13,500,000	\$14,107,500	\$14,742,340	\$15,405,750

Estimated cost modeled from similar initiatives in other jurisdictions.

“

I myself have encountered a few police officers and haven’t been treated well. They’re meant to de-escalate the situation, but a lot of the times they make the situation worse or make people, especially younger kids, really scared.”

— Young person, age 16

Aligns with WA Government Strategy 2025-2029 (Priority 4); Corrective Services Young People Strategy 2025-2030 (Principle 4, Principle 6, Principle 7, Priority 1, and Priority 2); Corrective Services Strategic Plan 2025-2030 (Priority 2, and Priority 3); and Western Australian At Risk Youth Strategy 2022-2027 (Focus Area 3).

16 Co-design place-based alternatives to youth detention

Young people in regional and remote communities are overrepresented in the youth justice system due to a limited number of place-based, community-led supports to prevent initial- and re-engagement with the system. Co-designing place-based residential rehabilitation and healing centres with communities, that incorporate alcohol and other drug supports and developmentally appropriate education and training programs, will help establish essential diversion and prevention supports so young people can live safely in their communities.

FORWARD ESTIMATES			
27–28	28–29	29–30	30–31
\$500,000	-	-	-

Estimated cost modeled from similar co-design approaches for FDV initiatives.

“

For young people who have entered the justice system, accessing appropriate supports and transitioning back into community after detention can be challenging, increasing the risk of ongoing justice involvement.”

— Sector worker (Kununurra)

Aligns with WA Government Strategy 2025-2029 (Priority 4, and Priority 6); Corrective Services Young People Strategy 2025-2030 (Principle 3, Principle 4, Principle 5, Principle 6, Principle 7, Priority 2, and Priority 3); Corrective Services Strategic Plan 2025-2030 (Priority 2, and Priority 3); Western Australian Mental Health and Alcohol and Other Drugs Strategy 2026-2031 (Focus Area 6, Focus Area 11, Focus Area 13, Focus Area 16, and Focus Area 21); and Western Australian At Risk Youth Strategy 2022-2027 (Focus Area 2, Focus Area 3, and Focus Area 4).

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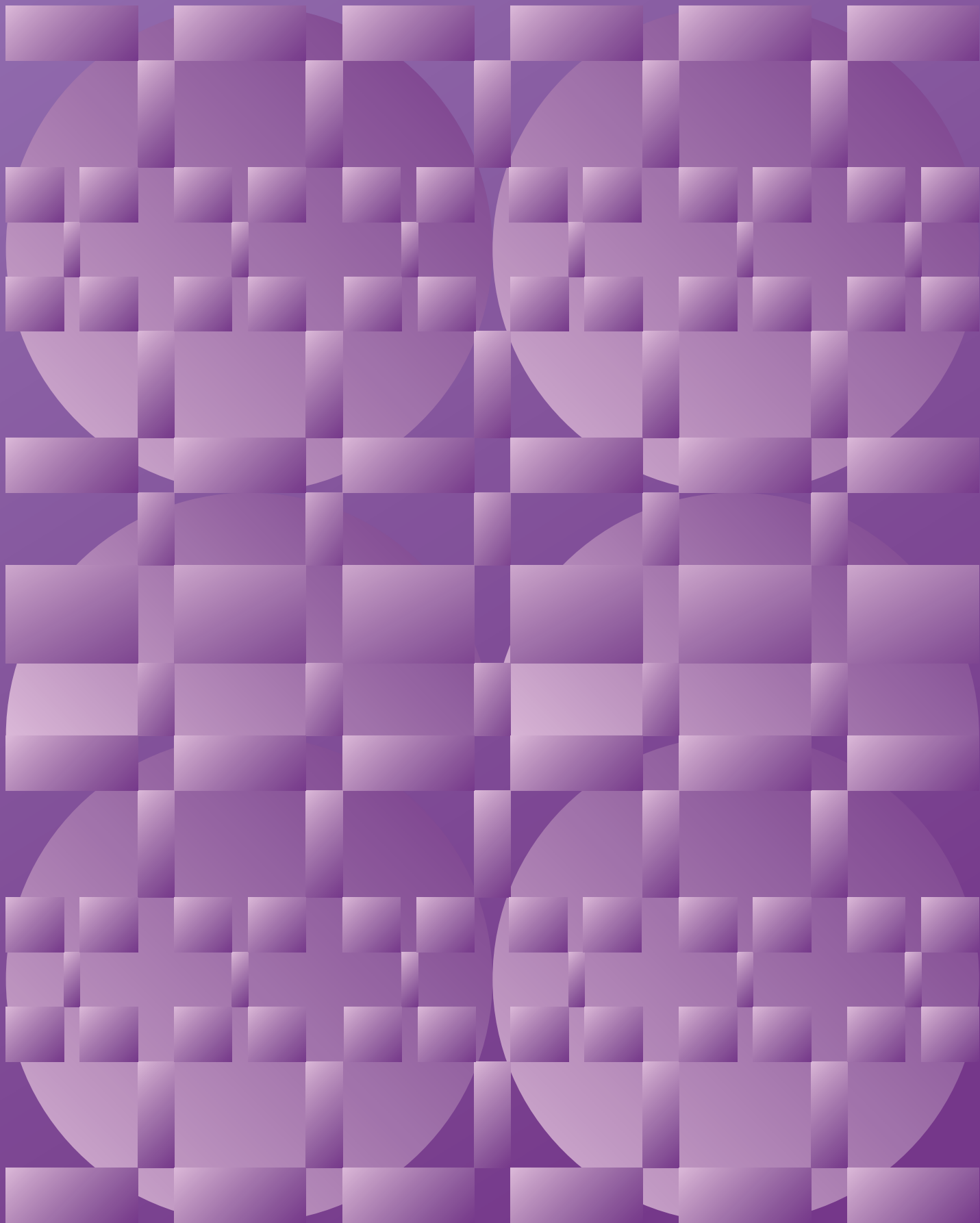
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