

## Towards a national agenda for youth?

It's a decade since a comprehensive health policy framework for Australian children and young people aged 0–24 years was first released.<sup>1</sup> *The health of young Australians* was an ambitious document that sought to place child and adolescent health within a broader context of social development. It proposed a greater integration and coordination of health with other services for the young and their families. Its intent was to promote prevention and positive development rather than treatment alone. The subsequent National Agenda for Early Childhood for children aged 0–5 years embodies many of these principles.<sup>2</sup> Similarly, the closely aligned National Public Health Action Plan for Children aged 0–12 years draws on the earlier document.<sup>3</sup>

In striking contrast to these policy initiatives for children is the continued failure to articulate health policies for adolescents and young adults. It is not that needs of adolescents have diminished.<sup>4</sup> Mental disorders, accidents and injuries, substance use and misuse, and reproductive and sexual health problems arise largely in this age group, with enormous health and social costs.<sup>4</sup> Secular trends in mental disorders and substance use appear unfavourable; the health status of subgroups such as Indigenous young people and offenders is alarming; and adolescents remain the age group least likely to access health services and for whom health care providers feel least well equipped.<sup>5</sup>

So why have we failed to articulate policies for youth? Undoubtedly, the broader view of health and social development espoused in the 1995 framework challenged territorial boundaries within and between systems of government. Different legislative frameworks and professional development for people working across the sectors serving young people helped to reinforce the government silos. Paradoxically, the very recognition of the importance of the adolescent years for the emergence of specific health and social problems may have compounded the separation. The past decade has seen targeted initiatives around youth suicide, youth substance use, youth training and youth mental health as flagship policy initiatives within their particular areas of government. The Australian Government's recent plan to establish a \$69 million Foundation for Youth Mental Health is the most recent example.<sup>6</sup> It is a welcome investment, with relevance for models of services provision in an age group in which major disorders of adulthood, such as depression, anxiety and schizophrenia, commonly emerge clinically. However, in the absence of an overarching policy framework for youth, it risks sitting mainly within the mental health service system. We might then see a well intentioned targeted policy initiative again fail to achieve effective prevention, an outcome that depends on youth mental health being a central outcome in sectors such as education, welfare, family and juvenile justice.

Timing and context were important for the emergence of the National Agenda for Early Childhood and remain important if we

*The lack of youth health policies contrasts strikingly with initiatives around earlier childhood*



are to see similar overarching policies for youth. A background of economic growth, stable government, a focus on a knowledge-based society, and an understanding that we need a healthy and productive younger generation to support our increased longevity are all relevant. So too are concerns about the emergence of new psychosocial and health problems in young people. There are valuable lessons for advocates of broader youth health policies to learn from the work in early childhood. They include the use of data to drive integration of policy

across sectors, accumulating evidence for practice, and building policy on a sensible conceptual base. We have a growing understanding of the factors in adolescence that influence transitions into and pathways out of health-compromising states.<sup>7</sup> We know that puberty and the years that follow bring profound changes in emotional and cognitive function of young people, with implications for health and development well into later life.<sup>8</sup> The quality of social contexts such as the family, secondary school and local community interact with these biological changes to affect health throughout the adolescent years.<sup>9,10</sup> Adverse influences during adolescence have the potential to undo gains made in earlier childhood. Moreover, preventive interventions in youth, such as intensive family-based interventions for young offenders, may be more cost-effective than interventions adopted early in life.<sup>11</sup> The case for investment across the developmental years seems clear.

Since 1995, Australian models have come to the forefront internationally in adolescent health research and policy.<sup>10</sup> Some "good buys" have emerged. Investment in primary and generic adolescent health care is, for example, likely to bring sustainable gains in the capacity of health service systems to be youth friendly, accessible and effective.<sup>12</sup> So too, investments in middle and secondary schools bring sustained gains not only in education, but also in patterns of substance use and antisocial behaviour.<sup>9</sup> However, an overarching policy framework requires more than good examples of integrated practice. Data systems addressing both health and social development are as important for guiding youth policies as for those for younger children. So, too, is the need to question assumptions underlying current child and youth policy. "Early in pathway" is not necessarily the same as "early in life".<sup>13</sup> It is becoming increasingly clear that many problem pathways begin outside early childhood and the most effective interventions are targeted to the appropriate life phase, whether this be early or middle childhood or adolescence.

Finally, there is a question of who might drive an overarching policy agenda for youth. Coalitions such as the National Investment for the Early Years were important in promoting the early childhood agenda because they brought different sectors together to argue with one voice. Its success in broadening current policy debates to include a youth agenda will be one major test of the potency of newer cross-sectoral coalitions such as the Australian Research Alliance for Children and Youth.<sup>14</sup>

**George C Patton**

VicHealth Professor of Adolescent Health Research  
Murdoch Childrens Research Institute, and Centre for Adolescent Health  
University of Melbourne, VIC  
george.patton@rch.org.au

**Glenn Bowes**

Stevenson Professor of Paediatrics, University of Melbourne, VIC

**Susan M Sawyer**

Professor of Adolescent Health, Department of Paediatrics  
University of Melbourne; and Director, Centre for Adolescent Health  
Royal Children's Hospital, Melbourne, VIC

**Ross Homel**

Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice  
and Director, Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance  
Griffith University, Brisbane, QLD

**Fiona J Stanley**

Professor of Paediatrics, University of Western Australia; and Director  
Telethon Institute for Child Health Research, Perth, WA

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## PERSONAL PERSPECTIVE

## National health and development youth policies: valuable exercises or bureaucratic niceties?

David Hanna and Sue Bagshaw

*A national policy challenges professionals to move beyond their specific field and view young people from a broad holistic perspective*

Health practitioners specialising in adolescence tend to have some common characteristics. They are passionate about young people. They have a strong community focus. And they tend to view health from a broad perspective that encompasses the links with families, peers and the school or workplace. It is this

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**Wesley Community Action, Wellington, New Zealand.**

David Hanna, BA, Director; and President, New Zealand Association of Adolescent Health and Development.

**198 Youth Health Centre, Christchurch, New Zealand.**

Sue Bagshaw, FACHSM, Past World President, International Association for Adolescent Health.

Reprints will not be available from the authors. Correspondence: Mr D Hanna, Wesley Community Action, PO Box 9932, Wellington, New Zealand. [dhanna@wesleyca.org.nz](mailto:dhanna@wesleyca.org.nz)

broad perspective that provides the critical link between discussions about adolescent health and those about youth development. This article begins with a wider focus on positive youth development and then shifts to ask questions in relation to health practice and delivery. In early 2002, the New Zealand Government released the Youth Development Strategy Aotearoa.<sup>1</sup> This document was the product of extensive discussions and workshops with a cross-section of young people, youth practitioners and academics with an overseas peer review process. Led by the Ministry of Youth Affairs, the Strategy's goal was ambitious. It was to provide a common framework that would inform all government policies in relation to young people. The driving question being — what do “we” need to do to support the development of a healthy youth population?

**Outline of the Strategy**

Talk of fragmented government policy is common — particularly in relation to young people. For Australia, with its federal and state