Reading contents to include:

**Richard Hill’s reading**

According to Richard Hill’s paper, the work of youth services can be divided into six categories:

1. Work with Individuals;
2. Work with Groups;
3. Promoting Participation and Access;
4. Local Area Planning;
5. Coordination and Partnerships; and,
6. Community Development.
7. Work with individuals:

* Direct work with individual young people (sometimes also with parents, community and other professions). ‘We should be able to respond effectively to any inquiry by or regarding young people’;
* Short term and generic, individual assistance, assessment, referral and short term counselling; and,
* By phone, information/resource centres, outreach and various forms of collaboration with other services, particularly schools.

Rationale for individual work: access to services, early intervention, needs monitoring and service coordination

2. Work with Group:

* Direct work with young people in natural and created peer group settings;
* Social, developmental, leadership, peer education, recreational, self help and action research groups;
* Developmental and social groups rather than therapeutic group work models (e.g. young women’s, SSAGD (Same sex attracted and gender diverse), young mothers, anger management, youth forums, parenting, newsletters, camps, FREEZA committees)

Rationale for working with groups: Social skills/development, life skills, participation, peer education, self help and service access.

3. Promoting Participation and Access;

* Young people’s ability in terms of information, skills, confidence and resources to use services and be active participants in their communities;
* Information services, individual and group programs can promote participation and access; and,
* Other strategies may be the promotion of other services, the planning of wider community facilities and activities focusing on civics education.

Rationale for promoting participation and access work: citizenship, prevention and early intervention.

4. Local Area Planning

Monitoring needs and services and planning appropriate responses for:

* Development of Council’s youth services;
* The coordination and development of all youth services;
* Planning of all Council’s policies, activities and facilities;

Location of these tasks within Council varies, but could involve:

* Youth Needs Studies, Youth Policies, Youth Service Policies, action plans etc.
* Action on these strategies including advocacy, seeking funding, service development and coordination.

Rationale for local area planning: Planning is the basis for effective and appropriate Council responses.

5. Coordination and Partnership

Maintaining and improving the service system for young people in the municipality which could involve:

* Tendering services and/or programs to other local organisations in the community; as well as:
* Service provider networks;
* Joint programs;
* Information services;
* Support/development/ funding of community organisations; and,
* Shared referral systems.

Rationale for coordination and partnerships: improves young people’s access to and movement between services. These tasks operationalise local area planning.

6. Community development

* Support and facilitation of community responses and services for and with young people;
* Support and development of community organisations, funding, action research, volunteers, advocacy;
* Can be located in Community Development Department rather than Youth Services

Rationale: participation and prevention, service development but primarily the idea of a healthy and self sustaining community.

### **Planning young people into spaces and places**

* Involving young people in the planning and design of existing and new infrastructure and/or facilities;
* Involving young people in the planning of public spaces (it is much more than just the skate park!)

Rationale: making sure spaces and places in the community are youth friendly

(eg shopping precincts, transport hubs, open spaces and transport paths)