

**CAMHS to Adult Transition**

**HASCAS TOOLS FOR TRANSITION**

**The Bookshelf  
Annotated Bibliography**



Making a positive difference



**HASCAS**  
Health and Social Care Advisory Service

CAMHS to Adult Transition  
The Bookshelf. Annotated bibliography:

Welcome to the Bookshelf: Annotated Bibliography. This is a companion document to the Literature Review for Informed Practice and both are part of a series of Tools for Transition from HASCAS. The documents below were cited in the literature review. Each has a full reference, the document type, country of origin and some comments about the content. You can then use CTRL-click to go direct to the source material, where it is available electronically.

Adolescent Health Transition Project (2005) *Health and Other Transition Issues for Children and Youth with Special Health Care Needs*.

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Website</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>USA</b>
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**Comments:** Comprehensive website containing many free tools to download. Focuses more on paediatric care and on transition in general but well worth a visit.

[http://depts.washington.edu/healthtr/powerpoint/transitiontalk\\_files/frame.htm](http://depts.washington.edu/healthtr/powerpoint/transitiontalk_files/frame.htm)

American Academy of Pediatrics; Improving Transition for Adolescents with Special Health Care Needs From Pediatric to Adult-Centered Care. *Pediatrics*. 2002;110:1301-1335

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Journal article</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>USA</b>
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**Comments:** A key document, which serves as a consensus statement, approved as policy by the boards of the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Academy of Family Physicians, and the American College of Physicians/Society of Internal Medicine

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/content/full/110/6/S1/1304>

British Medical Association, (2003) *Adolescent health*. BMA publications

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Report</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** Focuses on the problems facing adolescents, examines the evidence and reviews four areas of adolescent health, including mental health. The report discusses the prevalence of problems, examines which adolescents are affected, describes the interventions used to address the issues and evaluates their effectiveness. It is intended to raise the profile of adolescent health and to help inform future policy.

[http://www.bma.org.uk/ap.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/PDFAdolescentHealth/\\$FILE/Adhealth.pdf](http://www.bma.org.uk/ap.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/PDFAdolescentHealth/$FILE/Adhealth.pdf)

Collishaw, S., Maughan, B., Goodman, R., and Pickles., A., (2004) Time trends in adolescent mental health. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* 45:8 (2004), pp 1350–1362

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Journal article</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** This article reports the results of a 25-year study that showed a substantial increase in adolescent conduct problems over the period that for males and females, all social classes and all family types. Also examines evidence for a recent rise in emotional problems and finding mixed evidence on rates of hyperactivity. Concludes that observed trends were unaffected by possible changes in reporting thresholds. (See also Hagell, 2004, below).

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Department of Health, (2001) *Mental Health Policy Implementation Guide*.

<b>Document type:</b>	<i>Guidance</i>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<i>UK</i>
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**Comments:** Guidance to support the delivery of adult mental health policy locally, emphasising the need for whole systems development to address the gaps in service provision. Works systematically through the stages of providing safe, sound and supportive services will deliver a more focused mental health system.

<http://www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/05/89/60/04058960.pdf>

Department of Health, (2000) *The NHS Plan, A plan for investment, A plan for reform*.

<b>Document type:</b>	<i>Policy</i>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<i>UK</i>
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**Comments:** The original document from the current government, from which all subsequent health policy emanates. Hence essential reference.

<http://www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/05/57/83/04055783.pdf>

Department of Health, (1999) *National Service Framework for Mental Health: Modern Standards and Service Models*.

<b>Document type:</b>	<i>Policy</i>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<i>UK</i>
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**Comments:** The blueprint for mental health services for adults of working age. There is some overlap on services for young people.

<http://www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/07/72/09/04077209.pdf>

Department of Health and Department for Education and Skills. (2004). *National Service Framework for Children, Young People and Maternity Services*.

<b>Document type:</b>	<i>Policy</i>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<i>UK</i>
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**Comments:** A ten year strategic plan for health services for children, young people and families. Elements of every chapter may apply to mental health, but specifically chapter 9 is dedicated to CAMHS.

<http://www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/HealthAndSocialCareTopics/ChildrenServices/ChildrenServicesInformation/fs/en>

Department for Education and Skills, (2005) *Youth Matters: Next Steps*.

<b>Document type:</b>	<i>Policy</i>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<i>UK</i>
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**Comments:** Applies the principles of *Every Child Matters* to young people, driven by the aspiration for all children and young people to achieve the five key outcomes. Shares the same overall aim as the White Papers, *14-19 Education and Skills* and *Better Schools* – the transformation of the life chances of young people.

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/publications/youth/pdf/Next%20Steps.pdf>

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Department of Health and Department for Education and Skills, (2006) *Transition: getting it right for young people (National Service Framework for Children, Young People and Maternity Services)*.

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Guidance</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** This document gives guidance around a number of health transitions for young people and therefore contains useful principles. However it expressly excludes mental health service transitions for young people, so does not contain specific advice in that area.

<http://www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/13/21/49/04132149.pdf>

Department for Education and Skills, (2006) *The lead professional: Practitioners' guide*

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Guidance</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** One of a large number of documents that support the implementation of *Every Child Matters*. Particularly relevant to young people's transitions, as it addresses the key aspect of the key worker/lead professional.

<http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/leadprofessional/>

Department for Education and Skills (2005) *Participation in multi-agency working*

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Guidance</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** One of the suite of documents supporting implementation of *Every Child Matters*.

<http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/participation/multiagencyworking/>

Department for Education and Skills, PK Research Consultancy, National Children's Bureau (2003) *Building a Culture of Participation: Involving children and young people in policy, service planning, delivery and evaluation*.

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Guidance</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** This is important inasmuch as the principles reflect Article 12 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (to which the UK is a signatory). The principles are designed to give government departments a framework on which to base their plans to increase the involvement of children and young people in policy and service design and delivery. The document, prepared by the Children and Young People's Unit, makes practical suggestions for how the process might begin.

[http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/\\_files/1F85704C1D67D71E30186FEBCEDED6D6.pdf](http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/_files/1F85704C1D67D71E30186FEBCEDED6D6.pdf)

Erikson, E.H., (1950) *Childhood and Society*. New York: Norton

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Book</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>USA</b>
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**Comments:** A classic text that may not be easy to obtain, although key aspects of it have been reproduced in dozens of (social) psychology texts. The weblink below may also be helpful.

[http://psychology.about.com/od/profilesofmajorthinkers/p/bio\\_erikson.htm](http://psychology.about.com/od/profilesofmajorthinkers/p/bio_erikson.htm)

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Forbes, A., While, A., Ullman, R., Lewis, S., Mathes, L., & Griffiths, P. (2001) *A multi-method review to identify components of practice which may promote continuity in the transition from child to adult care for young people with chronic illness or disability*. National Co-ordinating Centre for NHS Service Delivery and Organisation R & D (NCCSDO)

<b>Document type:</b>	<i>Report</i>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<i>UK</i>
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**Comments:** An extremely thorough investigation into the multiple factors and salient issues around service transitions for young people. This offers both a conceptual framework and some evidence based approaches and is a must-read.

<http://www.sdo.lshtm.ac.uk/files/project/11-final-report.pdf>

Gillam, T., Crofts, M., Fadden, G., and Corbett, K., (2003) *The Interfaces Project Report - Exploring the links between mental health services for children, adults and families*.

<b>Document type:</b>	<i>Report</i>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<i>UK</i>
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**Comments:** Examines in some detail the extent to which modern mental health systems are responding to service users as parents, and working in partnership with other agencies and groups who have a role in ensuring children's well-being and healthy emotional development. The work was based within the West Midlands. Used surveys, literature review, outcomes from study days and observation of a number of different models of practice locally and beyond.

[http://www.spn.org.uk/fileadmin/SPN\\_uploads/Documents/Papers/Interfaces\\_Project\\_Full\\_Report\\_Final\\_Version\\_.doc](http://www.spn.org.uk/fileadmin/SPN_uploads/Documents/Papers/Interfaces_Project_Full_Report_Final_Version_.doc)

Hagell, A., (2004) *Time Trends in Adolescent Well-Being 2004 Seminars on Children and Families: Evidence and Implications*. The Nuffield Foundation

<b>Document type:</b>	<i>Briefing</i>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<i>UK</i>
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**Comments:** This is a briefing paper reporting the key findings of the longitudinal research reported by Collishaw *et al*, 2004 (see ref above).

[http://www.nuffieldfoundation.org/fileLibrary/pdf/2004\\_seminars\\_childern\\_families\\_adolescents\\_and\\_wellbeing001.pdf](http://www.nuffieldfoundation.org/fileLibrary/pdf/2004_seminars_childern_families_adolescents_and_wellbeing001.pdf)

Health and Social Care Advisory Service (2004) *National Analysis of the CAMHS Self Assessment Matrix 2003-4*

<b>Document type:</b>	<i>Report</i>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<i>UK</i>
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**Comments:** Gives the national trends and progress of partnerships in working towards comprehensive CAMHS.

<http://www.camhs.org.uk/documents%2FSelf%20assessment%20National%20Analysis%20Final%20Report%2Epdf>

Kay, H., (1999) *Bright Futures*. Mental Health Foundation

<b>Document type:</b>	<i>Report</i>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<i>UK</i>
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**Comments:** An influential report with a strong user voice, which investigated mental health need among young people. The inquiry upon which it was based included child and adolescent psychiatry, psychology, social services, juvenile justice, education, general practitioners, voluntary sector agencies and the media. The report is the result of written and oral evidence, including over a thousand written submissions from parents, young people,

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children and professionals.

<http://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/page.cfm?pagecode=PBUP0107>

Levinson, D.J., Darow, D.N., Klein, E.B., Levinson, M.H., and McKee, B., (1978) *The Seasons of a Man's Life*. New York: AA Knopf

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Book</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>USA</b>
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**Comments:** Like the Erikson text described above, a classic text that has been reproduced many times in psychology text books. Available from Amazon summer 2006.

<http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/0345339010/102-1473291-3416165?v=glance&n=283155>

Lifeline (2003) *Update Number 7: Transition to adult services*

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Website</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** Part of a series that aims to improve the Education and Young People Research Unit's dissemination of the findings of research funded by Scottish Executive Education Department. It describes effective strategies in the fields of health, education and social work, for helping children cope with periods of transition and change through the promotion of resilience, drawing on an extensive review of the international literature on the promotion of resilience.

<http://www.barnardos.org.uk/ic78.pdf>

Maitra, B., and Jolley, A., (2000) *Liaison between child and adult psychiatric services*. In Reder, P., McClure, M., and Jolley, A., (Eds). *Family Matters: Interface Between Child and Adult Mental Health*. London: Routledge.

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** An examination of the differences in professional culture between child and adult mental health services and ways in which these are being addressed.

Maughan, B., (2005) Continuities between childhood and adult life. *The British Journal of Psychiatry* (2005) 187 pp301-303

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Journal article</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** For clinicians, these findings will reinforce the usefulness of a developmental perspective. "Many patients seen in adult services will already have experienced episodes of disorder, or been subject to early stress; many child and adolescent patients will face long-term vulnerabilities. Setting patients' current difficulties in the context of a longer-term view offers the promise of both more accurate diagnosis and more appropriately tailored treatments." Access to the full article requires an internet subscription, by following the weblink below.

<http://bjp.rcpsych.org/cgi/content/full/187/4/301>

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McAdams, D., and Bowman, P.J., (2001) *Narrating life's turning points: Redemption and contamination*. In: McAdams, D., Josselson, R., & A. Lieblich, A., Eds. (2001) *Turns in the Road: Narrative Studies of Lives in Transition*, Washington: American Psychological Association, pp. 3-34.

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>USA</b>
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**Comments:** A narrative approach to understanding lives in transition, this chapter also addresses the Eriksonian concept of generativity and looks at its antecedents.

McClure, M., (2000) *Adolescence - the transition from childhood to adulthood*. In Reder, P., McClure, M., and Jolley, A., (Eds). *Family Matters: Interface Between Child and Adult Mental Health*. London: Routledge.

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** An exposition of the meaning and construction of adolescence, from a psychiatric/psychological/biological perspective.

NHS Health Advisory Service (1995) *Together We Stand, the commissioning, role and management of child and adolescent mental health services*. London: HMSO

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Report</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** Although over ten years old, this is probably the most cited publication in the CAMHS literature. It introduced the tiered framework and provided a sound underpinning for much strategy and guidance issued since then. Copies of the original document are available for purchase from the weblink below.

<http://www.tso.co.uk/bookshop/bookstore.asp?FO=1159966&Action=Book&ProductID=0113219040>

Phimister, D., (2004) *CAMHS/Adult Transition Pilots Evaluation Report Stage 1*. NIMHE West Midlands Mental Health Development Centre

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Report</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** Encompassing broader trends and themes from the literature, this report then focuses in detail on local transition pilots, enabling the reader access to rich detail.

Pugh, K., and Meier, R., (2006) *Stressed Out and Struggling Project Report 1: Service-mapping*. Young Minds

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Report</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** The results of a qualitative mapping of how well PCTs in England and Scotland consider they are meeting the mental health needs of 16-25 year-old young adults. This publication is one of a series of outputs from the Stressed Out and Struggling (SOS) Project, funded by the Big Lottery Fund.

<http://www.youngminds.org.uk/sos/servicemapping.php>

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Reder, P., McClure, M., & Jolley, A. (2000). *Interface between child and adult mental health*. In Reder, P., McClure, M., and Jolley, A., (Eds). *Family Matters: Interface Between Child and Adult Mental Health*. London: Routledge.

<b>Document type:</b>	<i>Chapter</i>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<i>UK</i>
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**Comments:** Looks at traditional barriers between child and adult mental health services and explores the different ways in which each service has evolved.

Reiss J.,G., Gibson, R.,W., and Walker, L.,R., (2005) Health Care Transition: Youth, Family, and Provider Perspectives. *Pediatrics*. Vol. 115 No. 1, pp. 112-120

<b>Document type:</b>	<i>Journal article</i>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<i>USA</i>
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**Comments:** Report of a study examining the process of health care transition and posing the following questions: What are the transition experiences of youths and young adults with disabilities and special health care needs, family members, and health care providers? What are promising practices that facilitate successful transition? What are obstacles that inhibit transition?

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/content/full/115/1/112>

Richards, M., and Vostanis, P., (2004) Interprofessional perspectives on transitional mental health services for young people aged 16-19 years. *Journal of Interprofessional Care*, 18, No.2, pp115-128

<b>Document type:</b>	<i>Journal article</i>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<i>UK</i>
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**Comments:** A qualitative study looking at the need for transitional mental health services for young people aged 16-19, in one area of England. It found that adolescents have identifiable, different needs; statutory services are not geared to this age group; communication between services varies and there are no formal transfer arrangements.

Rodriguez, J., Cauce, A.M., and Wislon, L., (2002) *A conceptual framework of identity formation in a society of multi cultures.: applying theory to practice*. In Dwivedi, K., (Ed.) *Meeting the needs of Ethnic Minority Children*. London: Jessica Kingsley

<b>Document type:</b>	<i>Chapter</i>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<i>UK</i>
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**Comments:** This chapter gives some insights into the multiple transitions affecting young people from BME groups, who have the additional experience of cultural difference during the period of identity formation.

Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health (2003) *Bridging the Gaps Health Care for Adolescents* London: Royal College of Psychiatrists Council Report CR114

<b>Document type:</b>	<i>Report</i>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<i>UK</i>
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**Comments:** This is the product of an inter-disciplinary, inter-collegiate working group, which reached a consensus about adolescent health care, concluding that health services must pay greater attention to the special needs of young people if they wish to improve the emotional, psychological and physical health of the population.

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<http://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/files/pdfversion/cr114.pdf>

Royal College of Psychiatrists (2003) *The mental health of students in higher education Council Report CR112* London: Royal College of Psychiatrists

<b>Document type:</b>	<i>Report</i>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<i>UK</i>
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**Comments:** This document reports an increase in the numbers of higher education students experiencing mental health problems and a concomitant growth in demand for services, noting the unfortunate parallel between shrinking resources for pastoral care in higher education and more stringent access criteria for statutory mental health services.

<http://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/files/pdfversion/cr112.pdf>

Rutter, M. and Rutter, M. (1992) *Developing Minds. Challenge and continuity across the life span*. London: Penguin.

<b>Document type:</b>	<i>Book</i>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<i>UK</i>
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**Comments:** Proposing that there are discontinuities as well as continuities to the growth process, the authors trace how basic aspects of psychological functioning (such as emotion and cognition) change over the course of life. The book is organised around themes - anger and aggression, social relationships, intelligence and language - rather than specific age periods.

Select Committee On Health (2000) *Transitions between child/adolescent and adult services*. In Fourth Report. Provision of NHS Mental Health Services. London: TSO

<b>Document type:</b>	<i>Report</i>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<i>UK</i>
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**Comments:** The focus this inquiry was to consider how patients move around the system: whether transitions are managed smoothly; whether there is capacity where it is needed; and whether there are any perverse incentives preventing patients from being in the most appropriate place. The committee was not reassured by the results of its inquiries and consultations in the field.

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm199900/cmselect/cmhealth/373/37312.htm>

Simonoff, E., Elander, J., Holmshaw, J., Pickles, A., Murray, R., and Rutter, M., (2004) Predictors of antisocial personality Continuities from childhood to adult life. *British Journal of Psychiatry* (2004) 184, pp118 - 127

<b>Document type:</b>	<i>Journal article</i>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<i>UK</i>
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**Comments:** Reporting on research that found childhood disruptive behaviour has powerful long-term effects on adult antisocial outcomes, which continue into middle adulthood. Three areas where interventions could be targets are suggested by the findings around the importance of number of symptoms present; presence of disruptive disorder and intermediate experiences.

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Singh, S.P., Evans, N., Sireling, L., & Stuart, H. (2005). Mind the Gap: The Interface between child and adult services. *Psychiatric Bulletin*. 2005; 29 pp 292-294

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Journal article</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** Provides the context for and presages the early findings of a UK research project into child to adult mental health transitions, including a survey of CAMHS to AMHS protocols.

<http://pb.rcpsych.org/cgi/reprint/29/8/292>

Smith, K., and Leon, L. (2001). *Turned upside down: developing community-based crisis services for 16-25 years olds experiencing a mental health crisis*. London: Mental Health Foundation.

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Report</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** One of several key documents from the Mental Health Foundation, exploring the issues for mental health services for 16-25s, with a strong user voice.

[http://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/html/content/turned\\_upside\\_down.pdf](http://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/html/content/turned_upside_down.pdf)

Social Exclusion Unit (2005) *Transitions. Young Adults with Complex Needs. A Social Exclusion Unit Final Report*. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Report</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** Covers the age range 16-25, examining transition issues for a range of health and social care needs. Based on wide consultation, it draws together a range of related policy and strategy.

<http://www.socialexclusionunit.gov.uk/downloaddoc.asp?id=785>

Social Exclusion Unit (2004) *Breaking the Cycle Taking stock of progress and priorities for the future*. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Report</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** An extremely wide ranging and comprehensive report on disadvantage, poverty and exclusion, with a section focusing specifically on young people.

<http://www.socialexclusionunit.gov.uk/downloaddoc.asp?id=262>

Social Exclusion Unit, (2000) *Report of Policy Action Team 12: Young people*

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Report</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** Four major issues are identified in this hard-hitting report: there are critical gaps in individual services; money has not always gone to the right place; there has been a failure to consult young people and policymaking and service delivery at national and local level has been fragmented.

<http://www.socialexclusionunit.gov.uk/page.asp?id=46>

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Street, C., Stapelkamp, C., Taylor, E., Malek, M., and Kurtz, Z., (2005) *Minority Voices, Research into the access and acceptability of services for the mental health of young people from Black and minority ethnic groups*. Young Minds Research

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Report</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** To give a voice to young people from a range of Black and minority ethnic backgrounds, aged between 12 and 25. The report documents their awareness and experience of and wishes for mental health services.

[http://www.youngminds.org.uk/minorityvoices/MinorityVoices\\_Report.pdf](http://www.youngminds.org.uk/minorityvoices/MinorityVoices_Report.pdf)

Vostanis, P., (2005) Patients as parents and young people approaching adulthood: how should we manage the interface between mental health services for young people and adults? *Current Opinion in Psychiatry* 2005, 18, pp 449-454

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Journal article</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** This review discusses a range of recently published research into the needs of and mental health service provision for young people and young adults, with a particular emphasis on young people as parents.

Walker, J., (2001) Introduction: Transitions For Children And Youth With Emotional And Behavioral Challenges. *Focal Point Spring*, 2001 Vol. 15 (1)

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Website</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>USA</b>
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**Comments:** Focal Point is an electronic bulletin specialising in all aspects of transition for children and adolescents. This edition includes a number of articles that outline how successful transitions can be facilitated.

<http://www.rtc.pdx.edu/FPinHTML/FocalPointSP01/pgFPsp01Intro.shtml>

White, P.J., Ed., (2003) *Breaking down the barriers - a strategy in development*. London: Youth Access

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Report</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** An emerging strategy for services for 16-25 year olds, drawing upon extensive consultation with organisations and groups of young people and emphasising the role of the voluntary sector.

<http://www.youthaccess.org.uk/publications/bdb-strategy.cfm>

Wolpert, M., and Wilson, P., (2003) Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services: Million Dollar Question. *YoungMinds Magazine* 65, pp28-29

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Journal article</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** One of a series of articles and comment in YoungMinds magazine that addresses what CAMHS has come to mean and what it will become (see also Wolpert and Foster on the YoungMinds website).

[http://www.youngminds.org.uk/magazine/65/YM65\\_Wilson.pdf](http://www.youngminds.org.uk/magazine/65/YM65_Wilson.pdf)

CAMHS to Adult Transition  
The Bookshelf. Annotated bibliography:

World Health Organisation (2005) *European Strategy for Child and Adolescent Health and Development*. Copenhagen: WHO Publications

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>WHO</b>
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**Comments:** The rationale for this strategy is threefold and based on a life-course approach: the moral and legal obligation to protect and promote the rights of children and adolescents as embodied in the Convention on the Rights of the Child; investment will lead to the establishment of a healthier society in future years, along with the consequent social, community and individual benefits and promotion of economic development and sustainability.

<http://www.euro.who.int/document/E87710.pdf>

World Health Organisation (2002) *Programming for adolescent health and development: Growing in Confidence*

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Guidance</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>WHO</b>
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**Comments:** Lessons from eight countries underpin the assertion that we are now witnessing significant increase in programmes promoting adolescent health and that alliances have been forged which have focused attention on the problems faced by adolescents and the resources needed to combat them globally.

[http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/cah\\_docs/cah\\_02\\_13.pdf](http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/cah_docs/cah_02_13.pdf)

World Health Organisation (2001) *Broadening the horizon Balancing protection and risk for adolescents* WHO/FCH/CAH/01.20 (Revised)

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Guidance</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>WHO</b>
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**Comments:** Strives to redress the fact that programmes for adolescent health and development have often focused on providing information and services to reduce risk behaviours and mitigate their consequences. Cites evidence showing that enhancing protective factors, in addition to reducing risk, is equally important and that programmes need to strike a balance, addressing both risk and protective factors.

[http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/cah\\_docs/cah\\_01\\_20.pdf](http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/cah_docs/cah_01_20.pdf)

Young Minds (2006) *SOS - Stressed Out and Struggling A Work in Progress: the Adolescent and Young Adult Brain*

<b>Document type:</b>	<b>Briefing paper</b>	<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>UK</b>
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**Comments:** This paper summarises recent findings from the field of neuroscience into adolescent and young adult brain development. It explores these findings, discusses the links between brain development and mental health, and concludes with some implications for mental health service policy for the 16-25 age group.

<http://www.youngminds.org.uk/sos/brain.php>

CAMHS to Adult Transition  
The Bookshelf. Annotated bibliography:

Youth Justice Board for England and Wales (2005) *Mental Health Needs and Effectiveness of Provision for Young Offenders in Custody and in the Community*.

**Document type:**

**Report**

**Country of origin:**

**UK**

**Comments:** This research was commissioned by the Youth Justice Board as a national study into the mental health needs of young offenders in custody and in the community. The report describes models of service provision and comments on examples of good practice – particularly, what interventions work to reduce mental health needs and offending behaviour.

<http://www.youth-justice-board.gov.uk/Publications/Downloads/MentalHealthNeedsfull.pdf>