YOUTH ENGAGEMENT GUIDE

Youth Engagement refers to the intentional and meaningful engagement of youth in all parts of a campaign or program, from ideation and design to implementation and evaluation. This happens by creating an environment where youth voices are heard without stigma or judgement. Meaningful youth engagement integrates the experiences and ideas of young people into program design while also building on their skills and strengths.

Youth Engagement Models common in the prevention field include *youth as resources* and *social development model*; they are distinct and complementary. Taken together, these engagement models suggest that youth benefit from opportunities to develop their personal strengths and contribute to the strengths of their communities with a group of pro-social peers.

Youth Engagement Models

Youth as Resources

- Shifts from framing youth as being or having problems that need fixing to framing youth, families, and communities as having strengths to develop
- Prevention efforts should be focused on environmental, rather than individual, change
- Provide youth with alternatives that consist of a nurturing context and opportunities to participate meaningfully
- Youth membership in a prosocial group results in prosocial behaviors, just as membership in an anti-social group results in anti-social behaviors

Social Development Model

 Membership requires bonding with a group which is defined as youth having a role, having skills to fulfill that role, and receiving positive signals for fulfilling that role <u>Youth as Resources</u> aims to engage youth in positive *alternatives* to the behaviors traditionally prioritized by prevention programs. For example, youth might take leadership roles in program design or offer meaningful guidance on a coalition's priorities.

Social Development Model demonstrates the impact of *peer groups* on behavior, positing that stable membership in a pro-social group of peers can positively influence an adolescent who has exhibited some anti-social behavior. This means providing spaces for whole peer groups to form, gather, and learn and create, especially after someone makes a mistake.

"What is clear from research on resilient youth – youth who have become healthy adults in spite of adversity – is the significant role played by the opportunity to experience *somewhere in their lives* a caring, nurturing environment which encourages their *active participation* in meaningful activities" (Benard, 1990).

For some youth, their local prevention coalition is that place!

Youth Engagement Strategies

<u>Youth peer advocates</u> are paid, part-time, professionals who support coalition coordinators and act as a liaison between the program, its youth participants, and community partners.

Youth-adult partnerships bring youth and adults together in partnership to learn the requisite skills to meet their shared goals.

Youth leadership within the formal coalition structure can be scaffolded to support full involvement while youth develop leadership skills.

Youth councils or youth coalitions may act as a subcommittee within the coalition and offer excellent leadership development opportunities.

<u>Informal youth engagement</u> strategies like events, outreach, and providing nurturing spaces where youth can spend time can also yield insights and guidance.

Youth Peer Advocate

Youth Leadership within Coalition

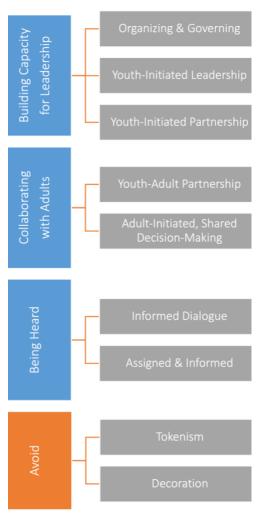
Youth Council as Coalition subcommittee

Partnerships

Events, Outreach, Youth Spaces



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Thinking of Youth Engagement as a System precludes relying on one-off engagement or feedback opportunities and focuses on offering expansive involvement for youth that brings them progressively closer to, and eventually positions them as, organizational and community leaders.

The Youth Engagement Ladder to the left visualizes a spectrum of youth engagement practices that can be taken separately but are best viewed as a progressive structure which youth ascend through active participation and interest in leadership opportunities. Remember that the key to effective youth engagement is *meaningful* participation. Adolescents are highly motivated by peer relationships and social status, making leadership opportunities an excellent context for meaningful participation. (Nowicki & Hart, n/d)

Youth might start *Being Heard* as participants at outreach events or in teen spaces and be pulled into dialogue or shared responsibilities. Next, youth may begin *Collaborating with Adults* by informing decisions or embarking on learning experiences together. *Building Capacity for Leadership* must have reliable and formal structures, beginning as youth-initiated partnerships or youth-initiated leadership - that is, youth broaden the community by bringing new people or organizations to the table or create and lead project or program plans with minimal support – and culminating in youth-governance structures with substantive decision-making power.

Just as there are aspirational ways of engaging youth, there are problematic ways. Those include using youth solely as decoration or entertainment, exploiting their stories for publicity or resources, or offering only symbolic decision-making authority.

Youth Engagement Readiness Assessments like the one to the right, offers a clear, simple framework for highlighting key insights about your stakeholders' current capacity, how a hopeful youth engagement initiative might take shape or how a current initiative might be strengthened. More details <u>here</u> and <u>here</u>.

Remember:

- The youth you engage are typically minors, meaning they need parental consent and often have school or extra-curricular activities that affect their availability.
- Good engagement requires competent staff, structured supports, and interested youth. If no young folks want to help lead your program, perhaps they'd like to help redesign it.
- Make sure your participation numbers are supported by sufficient staff, youth leaders, and volunteers – for safety and fun.



In what activities will youth participate?	 Program design Facilitation Program evaluation Budgeting Researching 	Policy-making Board of Directors Advocacy Strategy and planning Other
Which youth will participate?	 Existing participants New participants System-involved youth Unsheltered youth 	Parenting or pregnant youth Multiple communities Historically-oppressed youth Other
How many youth will participate?	 A few (2-15) A medium group (16-50) A large group (51-100) Very many (100+) Whole community 	Multiple communities Statewide Nationwide Global Other
Who will support youth and with what funding?	 An older youth Volunteer One paid staff Multiple paid staff Other 	Grant funding Donations Operational budget No funding Other
What roles will youth have?	 Contract stipend Paid staff Advisor Voting Member 	Participant Intern Peer mentor Other
Are adults ready?	 Respect for youth Willing to part with power/control Enjoys being with young people Comfortable with chaos 	Patient Listens carefully Willing to admit when wrong Likes trying new things
Are youth ready?	 Willing to partner with adults Willing/able to take on more responsibility Want to try new and different things 	Open to guidance Listens carefully Willing to ask questions Willing to admit when wrong