

Youth Service Journal

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Making Youth Voice A Community Principle



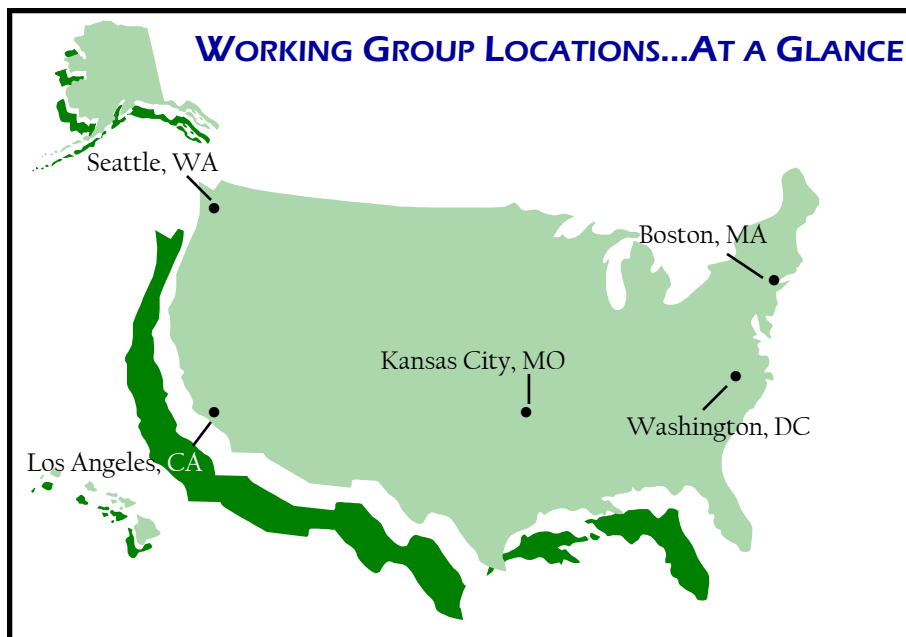
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OVERVIEW

The concept of giving young people a voice is not new. My parents, aunts, uncles, and a few colleagues have painted rather vivid images of 18-25 year olds during the 1960s initiating a struggle to establish voting rights and equal rights among all people living in America. It was the first time in Baby Boomer history – and possibly that of their parents – that the power of a collective young voice was realized. The motives of this cohort were clear: they sought the same equality and respect afforded to adults. No longer were they satisfied with being told what to do without opportunities to offer their input. To be alive during that time must have been an empowering journey that I can only imagine echoes some of the feelings, attitudes, and frustrations held by the current youth generation.

Young people (ages 12-25) today in many communities across the country are dealing with more adult burdens and responsibilities than those from just a generation ago. Many live in single parent homes, pass through metal detectors to enter school, and have never known a world without HIV and AIDS. Forty years later, youth are still struggling to be heard by adults. This generation, however, seeks to have their opinions, concerns, and input respected at levels of decision-making that not only affects them as individuals, but also affect the schools they attend, organizations they patronize, and communities they grow up in.

Is it possible that America – a country that prides itself on working to end racism, sexism, and other “-isms” – could be guilty of committing countless acts of *adulthood*, “the systematic mistreatment of young people simply because of their age”? (Bell 1995)

Young people have been taught for generations that they are not as “valuable” as adults, with restrictions and prohibitions on how late they can stay out at night to what age they can exercise their right to vote. It is easy

to see how the voice and concerns of our most valuable resource became lost.

This document will explore how youth voice can be rekindled and is the result of a series of Working Groups that took place over a six-month period from November 2002 to April 2003 in Seattle, Boston, Los Angeles, Kansas City, and Washington, DC with an average of 25 participants at each event. In an effort to invite people from all sectors of the communities we visited, we relied upon local organizations and their connections with other organizations, institutions, and businesses to get the word out about the event. Each gathering was held in a location that was accessible and at a time of day that allowed for both youth and adult attendance.

Our intention in holding this series of Working Groups on “Scaling Up the Youth Voice Movement” was to facilitate a discussion among young people and their adult allies in communities across the nation about barriers they face and solutions they have used to be heard by adults in all facets of society.

This series of Working Group discussions and summary paper not only address the issue of youth inequality and exclusion, but give an overview of ways in which youth voice is or could be integrated into programming, organizational structure, and community.

KNOWN CHALLENGES

Some of the issues that emerged throughout the Working Groups have roots in youth voice studies dating back to the 1970s. For example, Francis Ianni’s study The Search for Structure: A Report on American Youth Today published in 1989 contained interviews held with inner-city, urban, suburban, and rural youth, their parents, teachers, and community organizations. Based on these interviews, Ianni identified successful approaches, programs and community activities for young people. These topics continue to arise and are of concern for youth roughly twenty years later.

A young participant from Seattle, for example, stated

“ Is it possible that America – a country that prides itself on working to end racism, sexism, and other ‘-isms’ – could be guilty of committing countless acts of adulthood? ”

that an organization she patronizes holds their meetings during school hours making it virtually impossible for youth to attend. Additionally, an adult from Kansas City stated: “meetings don’t happen when children or youth are available.” By not involving young people in organizational board meetings, regardless of one’s intentions behind scheduling the meetings, shows young people – especially if they serve as board members – that their input and attendance at such meetings is unnecessary.

Furthermore, actions like this speak volumes to young people – saying “your thoughts, opinions, and input on issues may be important to you, but are not needed. As adults, we know better and have made the following decisions...” Such actions are exclusionary and create a further separation of youth/adult relations.

As an institution that is not only asked to teach, protect, and nurture the future adults of our society, schools were noted by youth participants in most cities as places where young people have no voice. Statements such as “my voice was heard at YWCA [Malden, MA], but not at school” from a female participant in Boston to “Youth should be heard in schools” from an adult participant in Los Angeles continually arose throughout the discussions. This situation is perplexing given that schools exist in part to teach citizenship and responsibility to young people. In most cases young people going to school have few opportunities to make decisions. Adults dictate most everything, from the homeroom teacher they have to classes they take, to what will be learned.

For the past two decades researchers, organizations, and youth have stressed the same issue: To engage youth as contributing, active citizens of their communities, they need to be involved in decisions that will affect them now, and as adults. While this perspective seems to be common knowledge within the youth development field, discrepancies still exist.

NEW/ADDITIONAL CHALLENGES

Building on the known challenges, participants addressed other topics ranging from the transient nature of young people growing into adults to misconceptions

adults hold about young people. Additionally, there were other topics brought up by participants in all cities that included:

- Communication between and awareness of programs
- Turf Issues among organizations competing for youth participants
- Youth fears of speaking out and up and still not being heard
- Lack of Diversity
- Need for a National Spokesperson
- Political Adulthood

COMMUNICATION/AWARENESS

Participants in Boston, Los Angeles, and Kansas City addressed communication as an area that needs improvement to scale up youth voice. A youth participant in Boston said that the nature of the youth voice movement is changing, but what seems to lag behind the change are programs and trainings that help young people hone their skills to effectively communicate with adults.

Some of the national-based organizations that work with both young people and adults to bridge the gap of effective communication with each other include Youth on Board, Community Partnerships with Youth, Inc., and Youth Activism Project. Youth on Board helps young people and adults think differently about each other so that they can work together to change their communities. CPY, Inc. is a national training and resource development organization and has over ten years of experience in promoting increased youth voice in organizations and communities. One of the goals of the Youth Activism Project is to train adults on how to collaborate successfully with young people.

Another deficiency in the area of communication was mentioned by Larry Price from The Foundation for Self-Esteem in the Los Angeles area who stated that “there are thousands of pockets of programs everywhere that don’t know about each other. Networking is critical.” On a similar note, a participant in Kansas City stated that there needs to be a better means of communication between local and national programs working for the betterment of youth involved in communities. This decline in communication was cited as a potential

roadblock to scaling up youth voice.

At The Table and The Freechild Project are examples of organizations that share information about programs and services offered from different organizations across the country. These two organizations also hold chat forums where individuals have the ability to discuss certain topics and share with others the challenges they face and solutions they have found to involving young people in decision-making.

A youth participant from Seattle said: “It doesn’t matter how many organizations exist if you don’t know about them” when the group was asked about the number of organizations with youth voice opportunities in their community.

Participants from Seattle to Boston suggested ideas on how to solve the lack in communication, which included:

- utilizing current media (both mainstream and topic specific) to get the word out about youth involvement;
- building strategic alliances with other local, state, and national organizations and institutions;
- additional regional meetings that would bring together more and more people involved with and concerned about the positive development of young people;
- workshops at conferences that promote youth voice – but go beyond the field;
- chances for youth to network with each other across programs and communities; and
- the development of a youth voice listserv/chat arena where both youth and adults could discuss topics with cohorts and intergenerational participants.

TURF ISSUES

A discussion group in Kansas City talked about the idea that organizations have turf issues. Participants within this group stated that there seems to be competition among organizations who have what the group referred to as “siloeed activities”. That is, particular organizations seem to be concerned with one aspect of a young person’s development or are so intertwined with

their organizations mission and activities to achieve it that they concentrate all efforts on reaching the goal, sometimes “fighting” with other organizations for participants and/or funders.

This discussion group also offered two ways to resolve this problem: offering grants around collaboration of organizations and better collaboration, through communication, around the overall goal of positive youth development.

Within Youth Service America, two of our National Youth Advisory Council Members also serve in advisory positions to another national youth organization. Specifically during conferences that both organizations attend, we seem to be vying for the attention of these National Youth Advisory Council Members who are

pulled in two different, but at the same time almost similar directions. We have worked with the other organization to turn this situation into a positive solution: the “sharing” of Council Members has opened up the lines of communication for both organizations.

FEAR OF SPEAKING OUT OR UP

Participants in all four cities expressed that: “There’s no point in having a voice if no one will listen,” in answers to questions about potential roadblocks to scaling up the movement; taking local efforts nationally; and what organizations, boards, and corporations could profit by the incorporation of youth voice.

As solutions to this concern, suggestions ranged from working in all youth-led groups to building confidence, communication skills, and perseverance to showing youth effective instances where young people were heard by adults and change was enacted.

LACK OF DIVERSITY

Participants in Seattle, Los Angeles, and Kansas City remarked that the populations of youth who volunteer their time with organizations tend to be homogenous in their race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic background.

“It doesn’t matter how many organizations exist if you don’t know about them.”
~ Seattle Youth Participant

Shannon Reid, a youth participant from Kansas City, stated that the lack of diversity results in “voices...not being heard nearly as loudly and clearly as the majority’s voice...and, most importantly, these youth are not given the opportunities that they need [since] the main objective of most youth movements is to give better opportunities to people who are not receiving the things that they need.”

To overcome this concern, participants suggested having youth who are involved in youth voice activities and programming spread the word to their peers to increase diversity. Other suggestions included: examining the community demographics to ensure that participants are representative of the communities they live in, and more directed outreach and effort to bring in those not traditionally asked to participate.

There are some organizations that currently use the above techniques to reach out to young people in their communities such as Seattle Youth Involvement Network (WA), United Way Kids’ Way Youth Advisory Committee (TX), and Cheshire Youth Services (CT).

NATIONAL SPOKESPERSON

Discussion groups in Kansas City asked the question: “Who is the champion for youth at a national level?” Others who had asked similar questions asserted that having a good national spokesperson for youth is an effective way to take local efforts to the national level. Additionally, another point of discussion involved the

THINGS THAT WEREN’T DISCUSSED THAT SHOULD BE:

The following list contains issue areas brought up by participants from across the country, deemed necessary for additional conversation.

- Adult/Parent Involvement and the role they should play
- Violence: youth on youth; adult on youth; youth on adult
- How to break down the stereotypes about youth
- The resources that are available to support youth voice
- How do we approach people who just don’t get it? (People who are NOT open to youth and their ideas.)
- Address how the ageing population and intergenerational issues affect funding for youth programming.
- Examples of successful models of involvement that could be tweaked for youth.
- Feasibility and implementation of a “Youth Strike Out Day”
- How war is wrong and its effects on youth
- Youth need to be paid for their involvement
- Seattle needing a Youth Court
- Central source for youth information
- Adopting new language (overuse of the words “youth” and “young people”)
- How to get youth in positions of power

idea that media could be helpful in assisting to locate a young or youthful celebrity that youth look up to and ask that person to serve as a national spokesperson.

Having a national spokesperson would not only attract more youth to become involved in youth voice activities, but would also bring spotlight to an issue that has not been talked about within mainstream media.

POLITICAL ADULTISM

When asked about the government’s involvement regarding youth voice, young people in each city were quick to point out that politicians do not seem to listen to the opinions and concerns of young people because most of them can not or do not vote in elections.

In response to how this issue could be solved a young person in Boston said that “youth can affect voters who affect politicians [for example] government [officials] can receive youth voice through principals and schools”. A discussion group from Los Angeles, in response to how government could be more accessible to young people said “government could sponsor a “Youth Lobby Day” allowing all access [to political procedures and elected representatives] for young people” which would result in better understanding and relations between the two groups. Participants in the same groups also saw the inability to vote as a roadblock to getting heard. Finally, participants in Kansas City said that young people need to

“overcome the idea that voting doesn’t make a difference”.

To instill this belief, participants suggested having children go with their parents to the voting booths; holding mock elections in school alongside local, state, or national elections; and begin holding elected officials accountable for campaign promises.

Examples of organizations that involve young people and candidates in the political process include Kids Voting USA to the Youth Vote Coalition.

CONCLUSION

Viewed as the “Last Civil Rights Movement” by the National Youth Rights Association, an organization that is “dedicated to defending the civil and human rights of young people in the United States”, the effort to get the voices of the Millennial Generation heard contains pieces synonymous to the efforts of their parents or grandparents of the 1960s.

This current struggle is woven into the words that Karen Pittman penned in *Balancing the Equation: Communities Supporting Youth, Youth Supporting Communities* regarding the idea of a “community principle” which states that communities need to see youth development as a process that happens throughout a young person’s awareness of and interaction with the world around them” (Pittman 2002).

If we are to become the society that the National Youth Rights Association and Karen Pittman talk about, we need to put action into words.

We hope this document serve as a catalyst for discussion in organizations and communities across the country about the issues and concerns faced in getting youth voices heard. In addition to holding these discussions, we would like to challenge groups to map their communities for solutions to problems leading to this idea of youth voice as a community principle. Only then will we have established a culture that supports and embraces youth opinions, concerns, and input on an equal plane with adults.

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EXAMPLES CITED

At The Table.org

Innovation Center for Community &
Youth Development
6930 Carroll Avenue, Suite 502
Takoma Park, MD 20912
info@atthetable.org
www.atthetable.org

Cheshire Youth Services

84 South Main Street
Cheshire, CT 06410
T: 203-271-6690
F: 203-271-6664
<http://www.cheshirect.org/youthservices.htm>

Community Partnerships with Youth, Inc.

550 East Jefferson Street
Suite 306
Franklin, IN 46131
T: 317-736-7947
F: 317-736-0120
cpyinc@cpyinc.org
www.cpyinc.org

The Freechild Project

PO Box 6185
Olympia, WA 98507-6185
T: 360-753-2686
info@freechild.org
www.freechild.org

Kids Voting USA

398 South Mill Avenue
Suite 304
Tempe, Arizona 85281
T: 480-921-3727
F: 480-921-4008
Toll Free: 1-866-500-VOTE
www.kidsvotingusa.org
kidsvotingusa@kidsvotingusa.org

National Youth Rights Association

PO Box 5882, NW
Washington, DC 20016
NYRA@youthrights.org
www.youthrights.org

Seattle Youth Involvement Network

2017 East Spruce Street
Seattle, WA 98122
T: 206-325-7922
F: 206-323-8731
www.seattleyouth.org
office@seattleyouth.org

United Way Kids' Way Youth Advisory Committee

PO Box 924507
Houston, TX 77292
T: 713-685-2846
F: 713-685-2836
<http://www.uwtgc.org/kidsway/>

Youth Activism Project

PO Box E
Kensington, MD 20895
T: 1-800-KID-POWER
info@youthactivism.com
www.youthactivism.com

Youth on Board

58 Day Street
Somerville, MA 02144
T: 617-423-9900, x 1242
F: 617-623-4359
info@youthonboard.org
www.youthonboard.org

Youth Vote Coalition

1010 Vermont Avenue, NW
Suite 715
Washington, DC 20005
T: 202-783-4751
F: 202-783-4750
info@youthvote.org
<http://www.youthvote.org>

THANK YOU

In Seattle: Casey Family Programs, The Freechild Project, Office of the Superintendent for Public Instruction

In Boston: Phillips Brooks House Association, The Colonnade Hotel – Boston, Ben and Jerry's Ice Cream

In Los Angeles: Mar Vista Family Center and Wild Oats Natural Marketplace

In Kansas City, MO: Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation and Kansas City's Promise

In Washington, DC: Whole Foods Market, 14th & P Streets, NW

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The following organizations involve young people in decision-making, leadership, and civic engagement opportunities.

Arsalyn Program

Ludwick Family Foundation
PO Box 1796
Glendora, CA 91740
T: 626-914-5404
F: 626-852-0776
www.arsalyn.org

The ASPIRA Association

1444 Eye Street NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20005
T: 202-835-3600
F: 202-835-3613
info@aspira.org
www.aspira.org

Center for Youth as Resources

1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 1300
Washington, DC 20036
T: 202-261-4131
yar@cyar.org
www.cyar.org

Council of Michigan Foundations

P.O. Box 599
One South Harbor Avenue
Suite 3
Grand Haven, MI 49417
T: 616-842-7080
F: 616-842-1760

National Indian Youth Leadership Project

PO Box 2140
Gallup, NM 87301-4711
T: 505-722-9176
F: 505-722-9794
www.niylp.org

National Youth Congress

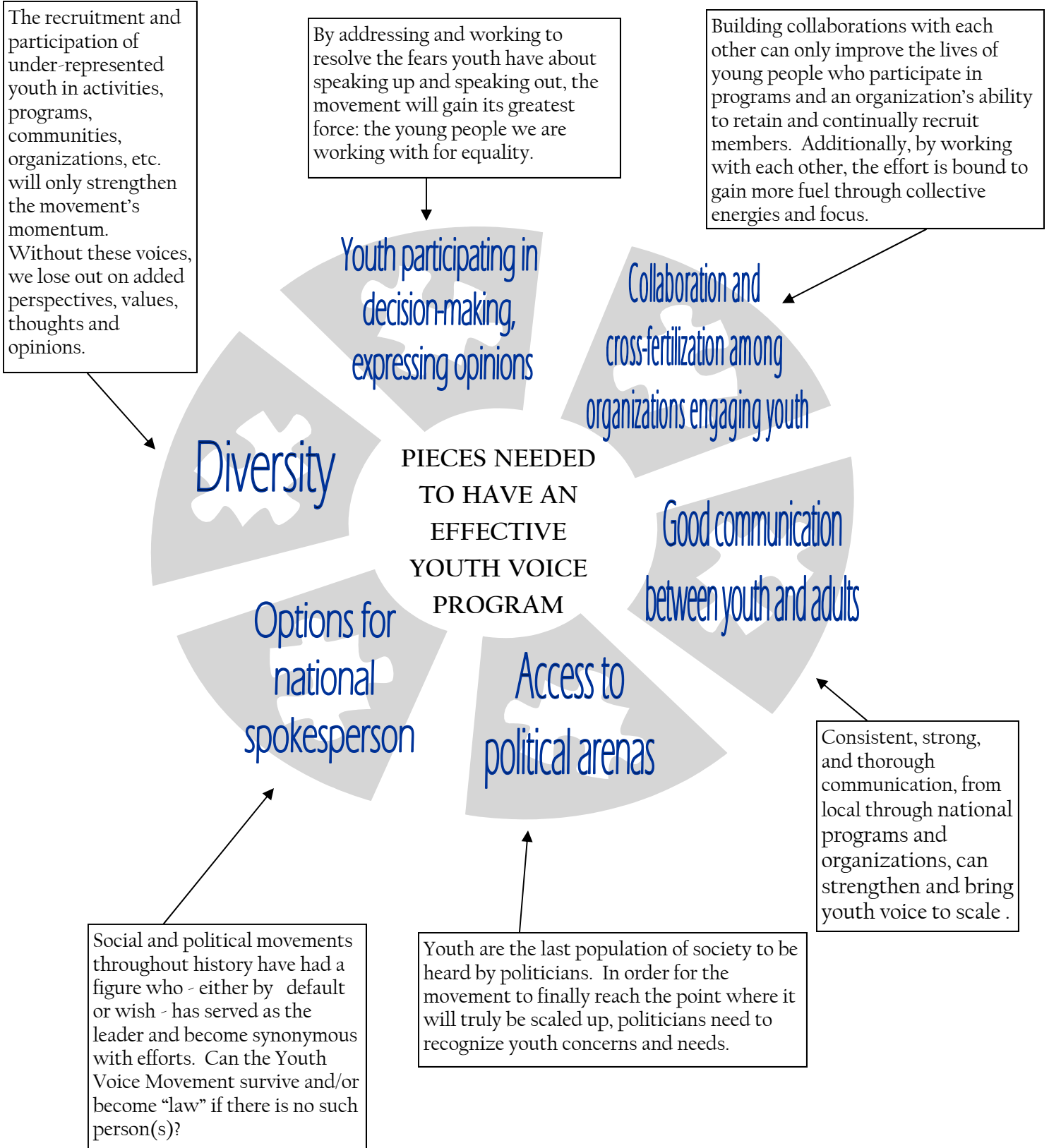
www.nationalyouthcongress.org

Youth Leadership Institute

246 First Street, Suite 400
San Francisco, CA 94105
T: 415-836-9160
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Youth Service America
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F: 202-296-4030
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www.ysa.org

MAKING YOUTH VOICE A COMMUNITY PRINCIPLE



YOUTH SERVICE AMERICA (YSA) is a resource center which partners with thousands of organizations committed to increasing the quantity and quality of volunteer opportunities for young people in America, ages 5-25, to serve locally, nationally, and globally. Founded in 1986, YSA's mission is to strengthen the effectiveness, sustainability, and scale of the youth service and service-learning fields. A strong youth service movement will create healthy communities, and foster citizenship, knowledge, and the personal development of young people. YSA envisions a powerful network of organizations committed to making service and service-learning the common expectation and common experience of all young people in America.

STATE FARM COMPANIES FOUNDATION

State Farm's interest in service-learning and the partnership with YSA reflects the company's focus on public awareness and engagement that help schools better prepare students for the global workforce and challenges of the new millennium. Service-learning provides the connection between the academic content of the classroom and the real world and helps link teachers, administrators, parents, community members, and students together. State Farm's participation in organizations including the Business Roundtable, Achieve, the Committee for Economic Development, and the National Center for Educational Accountability reflects a shared vision and commitment to higher academic standards for all students and increased accountability for results. State Farm is proud to build on our history of "good neighbor" involvement in the communities where we live, learn, and do business by encouraging today's youth involvement in service-learning.



WORKING GROUP ON NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

The Working Group provides cohesive voice for the youth service, service-learning, and civic engagement field. The Working Group is focused on three core discussion areas, including: Youth Civic Engagement, Service-Learning, and Youth Voice. These core Working Groups bring together national and community organizations, schools and faith-based programs, policymakers, academics, and others in order to produce innovative knowledge tools and resources and to generate new strategies for making service, service-learning, and civic engagement the common expectation and common experience of all young people in America. The results of the Working Group are reported in The Youth Service Journal, Youth Service America's periodical.

ABOUT THE YOUTH SERVICE JOURNAL

This document represents a summary of the discussion during the working group, including key quotes, ideas and suggestions. In addition, research has been conducted in response to questions raised during the working group. Helpful websites and references have also been included.

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