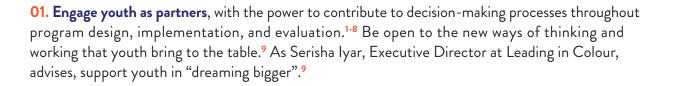
FACTSHEET TEN PRACTICES FOR MEANINGFULLY ENGAGING YOUTH



02. Be transparent with youth about the limitations to sharing power, and keep in mind that equal decision-making may sometimes not be possible (e.g., when youth lack technical skills required to do the work, or when adult staff are financially responsible).^{3,5} Communicate any limitations, such as timelines, funding, and other practical constraints.⁹

03. Support youth by providing 'scaffolding' – gradually increasing the level of responsibility and leadership youth take on.^{1,6,7,10} Avoid making assumptions about young people's needs; instead, ask youth for direction on how you can best support their engagement.⁹

04. Evaluate the current level of youth leadership and engagement in your program/organization and reflect on your own biases. Assess the capacity of adult staff to shift from traditional roles of 'teacher' or 'program leader' to a more collaborative, supportive, or facilitating role.^{1,7,10} Training can be used to challenge stereotypes, examine adultism, and encourage respectful collaboration.

05. Recognize the barriers to engagement that youth with intersecting identities may face, and provide support to address these barriers (e.g., provide food, transportation, flexible meeting times, stipends, etc.).¹¹ Remember that youth may have many interests and commitments and match the level of intensity of their responsibilities in your project with their life circumstances.^{3,5,6,12}

06. Ensure that engagement opportunities support youth to build skills and capacities.^{3,8,11,13} Consider providing formal or informal training, as needed, to make sure youth have the skills they need to participate (e.g., communication or technical skills, etc.).^{5,14}

07. Build in strategic mentorship opportunities to enhance skill-building.^{5,8,12} Youth should feel connected and supported;¹⁴ they should have access not just to physical space and resources, but also to caring adults and communities that they can count on.⁴

08. Embrace challenges and problem-solving. If possible, engagement opportunities should allow youth to work on a challenge that is interesting to them and directly relates to their everyday lives.^{3,8,14}

09. Recognize that youth will not participate in the program forever. As youth 'age out' of your program or move on to other opportunities, consider actively recruiting new participants and developing new, more challenging roles for youth who have been involved longer.⁵

10. Build reflection and evaluation into your program to identify strengths and opportunities associated with youth engagement. Use this information to help improve your program and share your findings with others.^{5-7,12}



ENDNOTES

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