

# **Community Youth Organizer's Bookshelf**

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**Lifting New Voices**

**Center for Community Change**

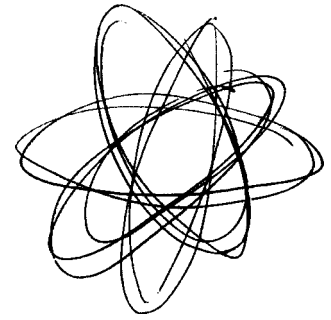
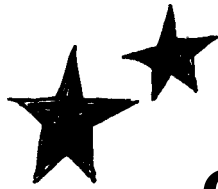
**School of Social Work**

**University of Michigan**

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**W.K. Kellogg Foundation**

**Ford Foundation**



# COMMUNITY YOUTH ORGANIZER'S BOOKSHELF

Young people are creating community change worldwide, but their level of participation varies from one area to another. In some communities, people are formulating ideas and taking action. In other communities, young people have ideas but are unsure how to proceed, or want to proceed but lack information for implementation.

Community Youth Organizer's Bookshelf is for those who work with or who want to work with young people in ways that contribute to their personal, organizational, and community development. It is our hope that this guide will serve to better prepare people who work with youth to support organizing activities with data, tools, and models from other youth efforts. This reference guide includes information from scholarly and popular books, articles, reports, and other publications in the field.

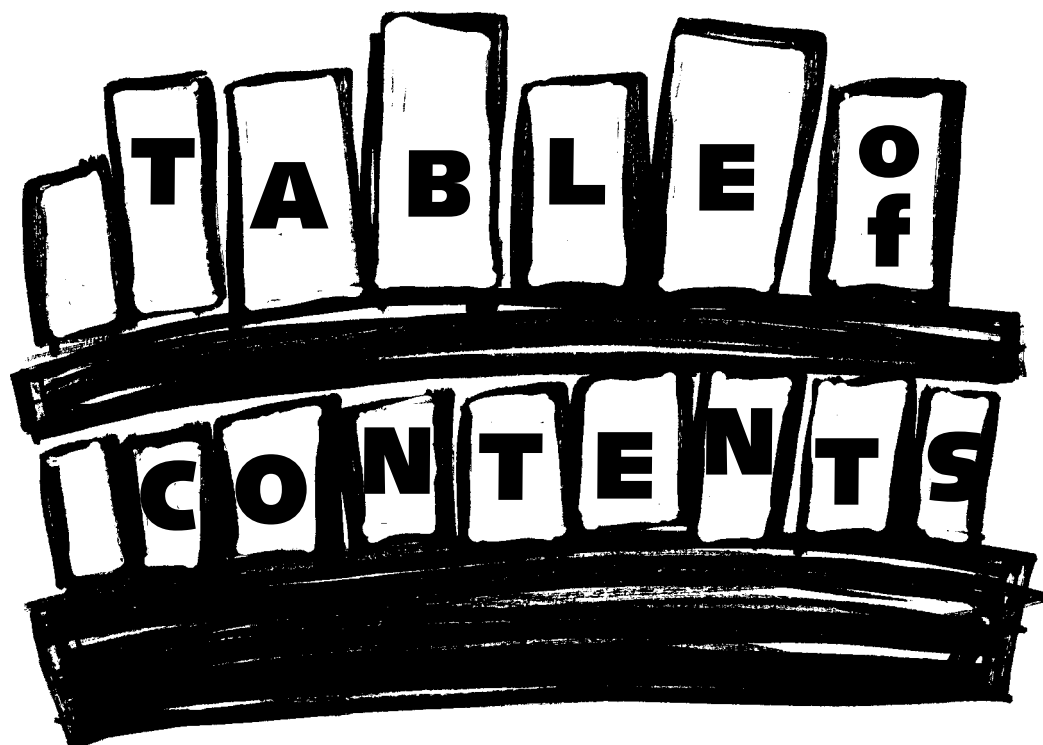
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Liza Fleming-Ives

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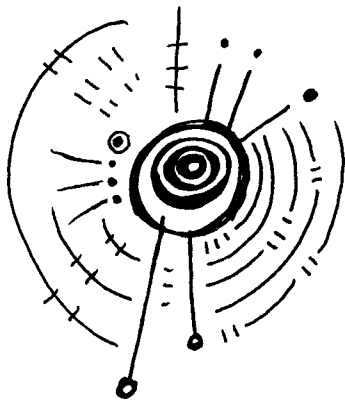


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**Articles,  
Books,  
& Reports**



# **Kids in Action:**

## **Youth Participation and Youth Development**

**Annie E. Casey Foundation. (1999). *Kids count data book*.  
Baltimore, MD: Author.**



Provides annual data on children and youth for each state nationwide.

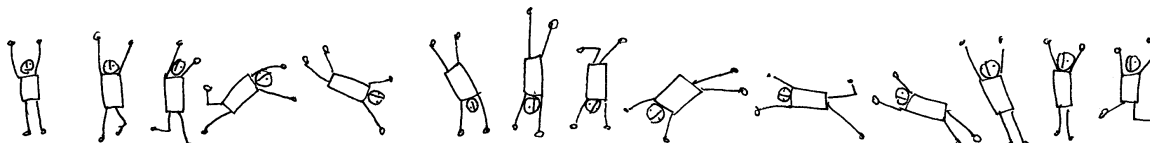
**Benson, P.L. (1997). All kids are our kids: What communities must do to raise caring and responsible children and adolescents. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass Publishers.**

Describes case studies of community-based organizations that are empowering young people and transforming communities.

**Benson, P.L., Galbraith, J., & Espeland, P. (1998). What kids need to succeed: Proven, practical ways to raise good kids. Minneapolis, MN: Free Spirit Press.**

**Benson, P.L., Galbraith, J., & Espeland, P. (1998). What teens need to succeed: Proven, practical ways to shape your own future. Minneapolis, MN: Free Spirit Press.**

Outlines the assets that the Search Institute considers necessary for young people to become successful members of society.



**Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development. (1989). *Turning points: Preparing American youth for the 21st century.* Washington, DC: Task Force on Education of Young Adolescents.**

Reports on the needs of young adolescents and on some of the programs and strategies seeking to serve youth.

**Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development. (1992). *A matter of time: Risk and opportunity in the non-school hours.* Washington, DC: Task Force on Youth Development and Community Programs.**

Examines the situation of young people and the status of organizations serving youth during non-school hours.

**Checkoway, B. (1994). *Youth participation in neighborhood development.* Washington, DC: Academy for Educational Development.**

Presents major strategies for involving young people in neighborhood development.



**Checkoway, B. (1995). *Six strategies of community change.* *Community Development Journal*, 30, 2-20.**

Distinguishes among mass mobilization, social action, citizen participation, public advocacy, popular education, and local services development as strategies for creating change.

**Collins, A.Q. (1998). *Our children at risk: Children and youth issues.* Chicago, IL: YMCA of the USA.**

Addresses societal factors that limit the positive development of children in the United States.

**Dryfoos, J.G. (1998). Safe passage: Making it through adolescence in a risky society - what parents, schools, and communities can do. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.**

Explores the transition from childhood to adulthood and identifies some of the challenges facing young people and provides examples of successful youth programs.



**Erickson, J.B. (1998). 1998-1999 Directory of American youth organizations: A resource guide to 500 clubs, groups, troops, teams, societies, lodges and more for young people. Minneapolis, MN: Free Spirit Press.**

Presents information on more than 500 American youth organizations, such as academic clubs, religious groups, sports teams, and political organizations.

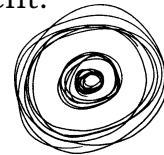
**Fund for the City of New York. (1998). *A guided tour of youth development.* New York, NY: Author.**

**Fund for the City of New York. (1998). *Core competencies for youth work.* New York, NY: Author.**

**Fund for the City of New York. (1998). *The handbook of positive youth outcomes.* New York, NY: Author.**

Outlines some of the key issues that the Network for Youth Development has identified in the area of youth development.

**Gambone, M.A., & Arbreton, A.J. (1997). *Safe havens: The contributions of youth organizations to healthy adolescent development.* Philadelphia, PA: Public/Private Ventures.**



Reports on an evaluation of youth-serving organizations and their contributions to youth development.

**Halperin, S. (Ed.). (1998). *The forgotten half revisited: American youth and families, 1988-2008.* Washington, DC: American Youth Policy Forum.**

Provides data on the status of late-adolescents and young adults in the United States who are 18-24 years and includes information on schools, post-secondary education, youth services, youth employment, family structure, and resources for young people.



**Halpern, R., & Monroe, M. (1991). *The role of after-school programs in the lives of inner-city children: A study of the urban youth network after-school programs*. Chicago, IL: The Chapin Hall Center for Children.**

Discusses the context for after-school programs in inner-city communities.

**Heath, S.B., & McLaughlin, M.W. (1991). *Community organizations as family: Endeavors that engage and support adolescents*. *Phi Delta Kappan*, 72, 623-627.**

Presents information on young people in various family-like organizations and identifies some of the organizations' common elements.

**Honig, M., Kahne, J., & McLaughlin, M.W. (1998). *Theory of action in research and practice*. *New Designs for Youth Development*, 14, 2, 10-11, 41-43.**

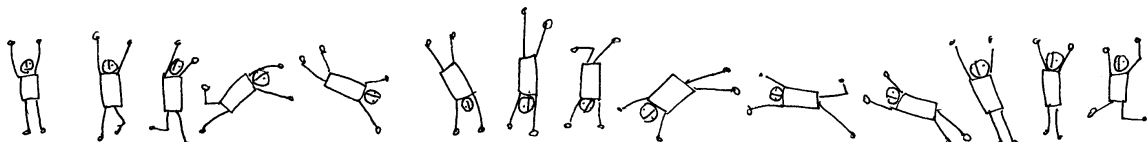
Examines how youth development programs use a theory of action in which strategies lead to outcomes.

**Hughes, D.M. (1994). *Community youth development*. *New Designs for Youth Development*, 10, 3-6.**

Describes community youth development as a field which views youth as assets and seeks to provide them with skills to become productive members of society.

**Ianni, F. (1989). *The search for structure: A report on American youth today*. New York, NY: Free Press.**

Reports on adolescent life in American communities and presents some characteristics of successful youth programs.



**Irby, M., & McLaughlin, M.W. (1990). When is a gang not a gang? When it's a tumbling team. *Future Choices*, 2, 31-39.**

Analyzes the Jesse White Tumbling Team, a group of young people from Chicago's Cabrini Green housing project and describes how the tumbling team is an alternative to life in the gangs and provides both social status and structure to youth.



**Kurth-Schai, R. (1988). The roles of youth in society: A re-conceptualization. *The Educational Forum*, 53, 113-132.**

Advocates for reconsidering educational policy in light of the roles of youth in society and argues that the current view of youth as victims challenges their efforts in creating social change.

**Lerner, R.M., & Galambos, N.L. (1998). Adolescent development: Challenges and opportunities for research, programs, and policies. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 49, 17, 413-446.**

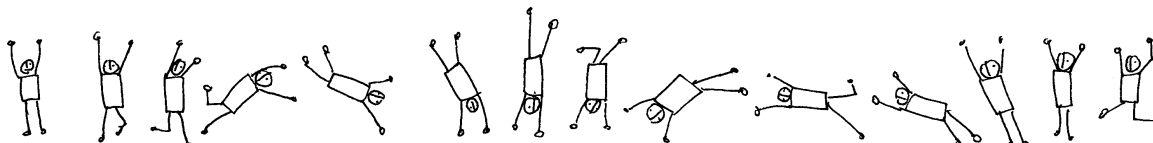
Examines the risks facing young people and features programs and policies that promote positive youth development.

**Long, R.F. (Ed.). (1991). *Youth development professionals: Common ground for professional development*. Cedar Falls, IA: Institute for Youth Leaders, University of Northern Iowa.**

Presents the proceedings from a national forum on common ground for the development of youth professionals.

**National Clearinghouse on Families and Youth. (1996). *Reconnecting youth and community: A youth development approach*. Silver Spring, MD: Author.**

Views young people as resources and discusses how rebuilding communities can contribute to youth development.



**O'Brien, R., Pittman, K.J., & Cahill, M. (1992). *Building supportive communities for youth: Local approaches to enhancing community youth services and supports*. Washington, DC: Center for Youth Development and Policy Research, Academy for Educational Development.**

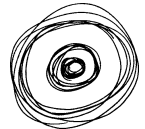
Profiles community youth initiatives and provides information on assessing and strengthening youth services.

**Pittman K.J. (1992). *Defining the fourth R: Promoting youth development through building relationships*. Washington, DC: Center for Youth Development and Policy Research, Academy for Educational Development.**

Describes the importance of relationships in youth development.

**Pittman, K.J., & Fleming, W.E. (1991). *A new vision: Promoting youth development*. Washington, DC: Center for Youth Development and Policy Research, Academy for Educational Development.**

Presents a theoretical framework and identifies strategies for promoting youth development.



**Pittman, K.J., & Wright, M. (1991). *Bridging the gap: A rationale for enhancing the role of community organizations in promoting youth development*. Washington, DC: Center for Youth Development and Policy Research, Academy for Educational Development.**

Defines “positive youth development” and offers a rationale for enhancing the role of community organizations in its promotion.

**Poinsett, A. (1997). *The role of sports in youth development*. New York, NY: Carnegie Corporation.**

Explores the role of sports in young people’s lives, and identifies the risks and opportunities, developmental needs, barriers to participation, and options for action.

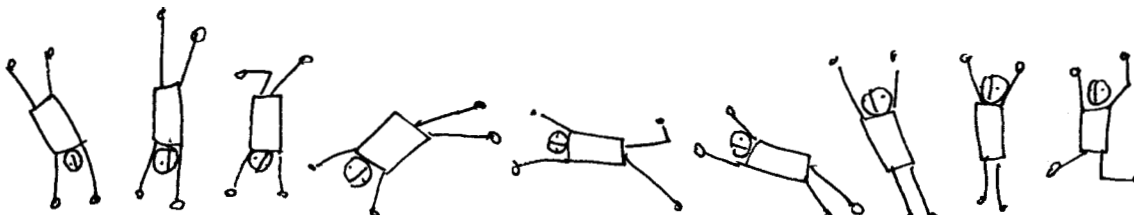
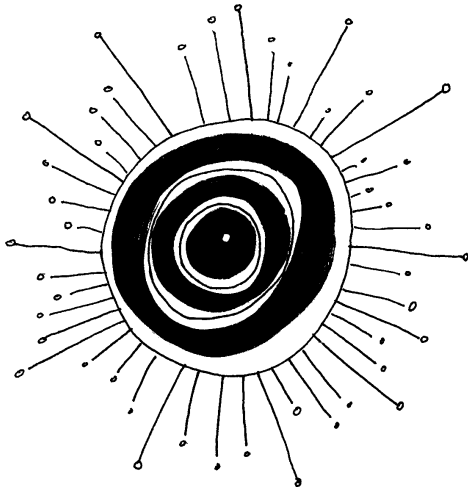


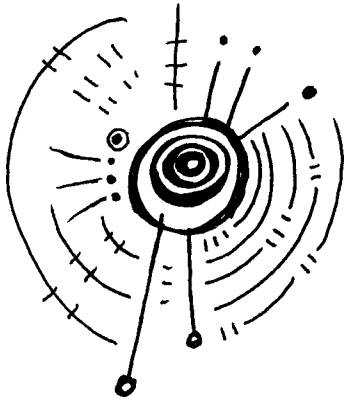
**Quinn, J. (1995). Positive effects of participation in youth organizations. In M. Rutter (Ed.) Psychosocial disturbances in young people: Challenges for prevention. London: Cambridge University Press.**

Examines youth organizations and their impacts on the youth who participate in them.

**Tice, K. (1998). *Empowering youth: Lessons learned from the Michigan Community Foundation's youth project 1991-1997*. Grand Haven, MI: Council of Michigan Foundations.**

Outlines the lessons learned from the foundation's youth project and includes information on involving youth in the philanthropy of nonprofit organizations.





# Learning by Doing:

## Community Service and Service Learning

**Boyer, E. (1990). Civic education for responsible citizens. *Educational Leadership*, 48, 4-7.**



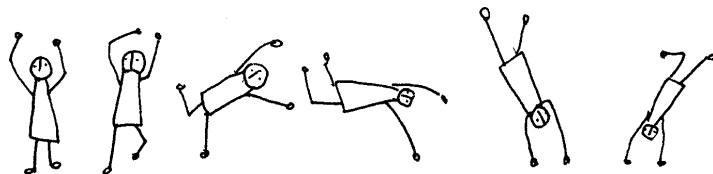
Advocates for civic education programs that help students confront social problems and apply what they learn from the experience.

**Boyte, H. (1991). Community service and civic education. *Phi Delta Kappan*, 72, 765-767.**

Argues that public problem-solving better prepares youth for citizenship than direct service in individual agencies.

**Conrad, D., & Hedlin, D. (1991). School-based community service: What we know from research and theory. *Phi Delta Kappan*, 72, 743-749.**

Reviews research on the impacts of school-based community service and finds that service contributes to educational reform, academic learning, and psychosocial development.



**New England Literacy Resource Center. (2000). *Civic participation and community action sourcebook*. Boston, MA: Nash, A. (Ed.). Retrieved from the World Wide Web: <[hub1.worlded.org/docs/vera/index1.htm](http://hub1.worlded.org/docs/vera/index1.htm) >.**

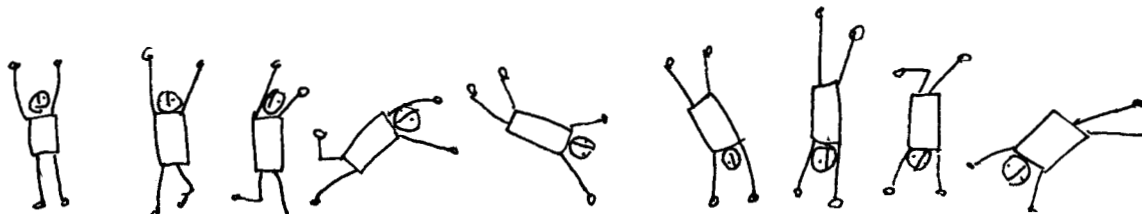
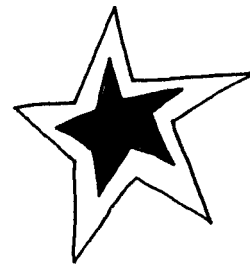
Provides resources for adult educators working with youth who are involved in community service and volunteering.

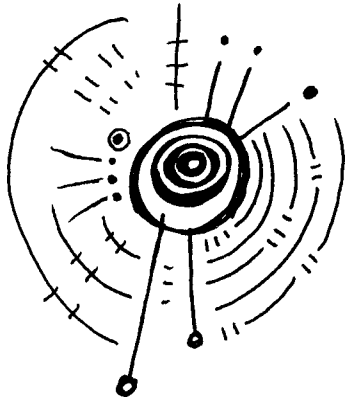
**Princeton Survey Research Associates, Inc. (1998). *Young people's community involvement survey: Report on the findings*. Washington, DC: Do Something, Inc.**

Reports on findings from a national survey with case studies of youth participation in communities.

**Young People's Press. (2001). *Volunteerism: Our heritage, our future*. Ontario, Canada: Cameron, C. (Ed.). Retrieved from the World Wide Web: <[www.pitchin.org/edition1/index.html](http://www.pitchin.org/edition1/index.html)>.**

Written by young people to promote and support student volunteer work.





# **By Youth, For Youth:**

## **Voices of Young Writers on Creating Change**

**Alicea, G., & DeSena, C. (1995). The air down here: True tales of a South Bronx boyhood. Vancouver, BC: Raincoast Books.**

Provides an oral history of a 16-year-old Latino teen growing up in the South Bronx.

**Aragon, M. (2000). *A long time coming: Oakland's victory over Jerry*. Ann Arbor, MI: **Lifting New Voices, School of Social Work, University of Michigan.****

Written by a young person to illustrate a case example of young people organizing and mobilizing to defeat a charter school.

**Children's Express. (n.d.). Kids' voices count: Illuminating the statistics. Washington, DC: Author.**

Describes interviews with young people about their lives and their futures.

**Children's Express. (1978). Listen to us! Washington, DC: Author.**

Reports on interviews that were conducted with young people 7-13 years old. Includes information on parents, siblings, sex, school, money, happiness, and respect.



**Children's Express. (1993). Voices from the future: Our children tell us about violence in America. New York, NY: Crown Publishing.**

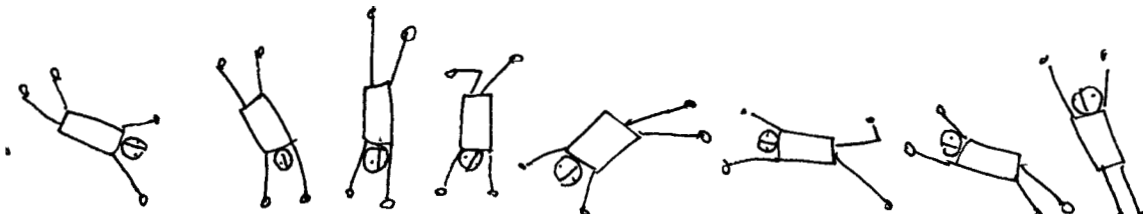
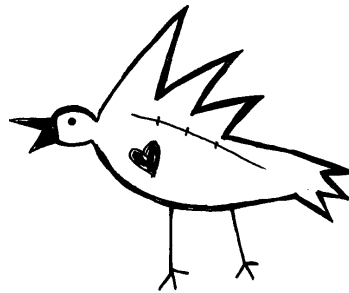
Includes interviews and oral histories of young people experiencing violence nationwide.

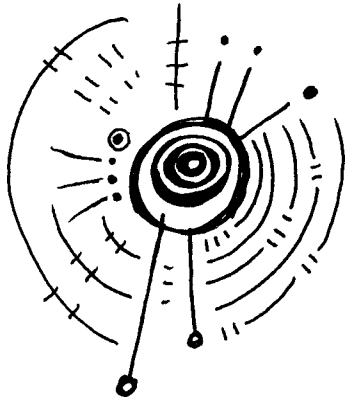
**Sheffield, A., & Frankel, B. (Eds.). (1989). When I was young I loved school: Dropping out and hanging in. New York, NY: Children's Express Cultural Foundation.**

Presents interviews with young people who have dropped out of school, returned for another try, and are struggling to stay there

**Youth of the Rural Organizing and Cultural Center. (1991). Minds stayed on freedom: The civil rights struggle in the rural south. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.**

Provides an oral history of youth involvement in the civic rights movement.





# Many Ages, Common Goals:

## Intergenerational Partnerships

**Camino, L. (2000). Adult partnerships: Entering new territory in community work and research. *Applied Developmental Science*, 4, 11-20.**

Examines youth-adult partnerships as a strategy for youth development and community building.



**Checkoway, B. (1995). *Adults as allies*. Battle Creek, MI: W.K. Kellogg Foundation.**

Provides practical tools and step-by-step process plans to guide adults who are interested in working with young people to create community change.

**Freeman, M. (1988). *Partners in growth: Elder mentors and at-risk youth*. Philadelphia, PA: Public/Private Ventures.**

Identifies on exemplary programs that bring together youth and mentors in Maine, Massachusetts, and Michigan. The author describes the benefits of participation, characteristics of successful mentors, and lessons learned from programs.



**Kurkoski, J., Markendorf, K., & Straw, N. (1997). *Youth voice begins with you*. Seattle, WA: Washington Youth Voice Project.**

Provides a resource and training manual for young people and adults building communities together.

**Leifer, L., & McLarney, M. (1997). *Youth voices, stronger choices*. Kansas City, MO: Kansas City Promise Project.**

Serves as a practical guide to forming youth and adult partnerships at the community level.

**National 4H Center. (1996). *Creating youth/adult partnerships: A training curriculum for youth and adult teams*. Chevy Chase, MD: Author.**

Presents a framework for building healthy youth-adult partnerships.

**Sipe, C.L. (1996). *Mentoring: A synthesis of P/PV's research: 1988-1995*. Philadelphia, PA: Public/Private Ventures.**

Discusses positive effects and best practices in mentoring programs drawing on research from Big Brother/Big Sister programs nationwide.

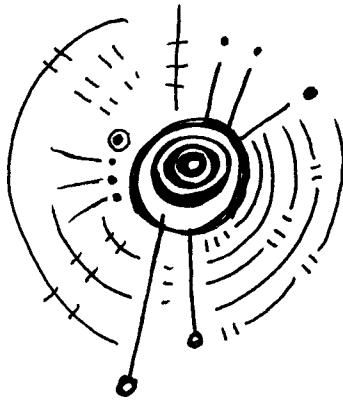
**Struntz, K., & Reville, S. (1985). *Growing together: An intergenerational sourcebook*. Washington, DC: American Association of Retired Persons.**

Describes research and practice models for intergenerational programs, including programs in schools, organizations and communities.

**Study Circles Center. (1998). *Youth issues, youth voices: A guide for engaging youth and adults in public dialogue and problem-solving*. Pomfret, CT: Author.**

Includes information on engaging youth and adults in problem-solving and dialogical activities.





# **From the Ground Up: Organizational Capacity-Building**

**Council of Michigan Foundations. (n.d.). *Guidelines and resources for establishing a youth advisory council.* Grand Haven, MI: Author.**

Addresses how to establish youth advisory committees in community foundations and other types of organizations.

**Do Something, Inc. (n.d.). *How-to guide and summary of research on recruiting, involving, and developing young leaders in community organizations.* New York, NY: Author.**

Examines ideas, strategies, and techniques to help community organizations involve young people in their community-building activities based on a national research project.



**National Assembly of National Voluntary Health and Social Welfare Organizations. (1997). *The new community collaboration manual.* Washington, DC: Author.**

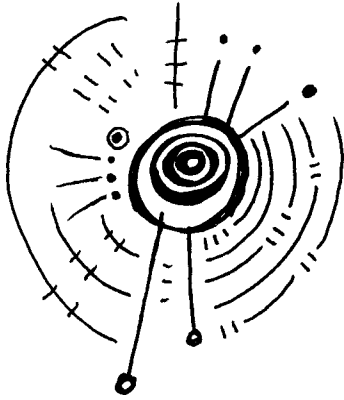
Provides guidelines for community collaboration. Includes sections on involving youth organizations, businesses and other groups in the community.

**Youth on Board. (1999). *Youth governance: 14 points to successfully involving young people in decision-making.* Somerville, MA: Author.**

Presents information on involving young people in community organizations' decision-making.

**Zeldin, S. et al. (2000). *Youth and decision making: A study on the impacts on adults and organizations.* Madison, WI: National 4-H Council, University of Wisconsin Extension.**

Analyzes the impacts of youth decision making on organizations and on community change.



# **Making It Happen:**

## **Strategies for Creating Community Change**

**Albert, B. (n.d.). *Why youth organizing?* Albuquerque, NM: Youth Action.**

Presents interviews with youth organizers nationwide and discusses case studies with lessons learned from the field.

**Alliance for Justice. (1999). *Co/Motion: A guide to youth-led social change.* Washington, DC: Author.**

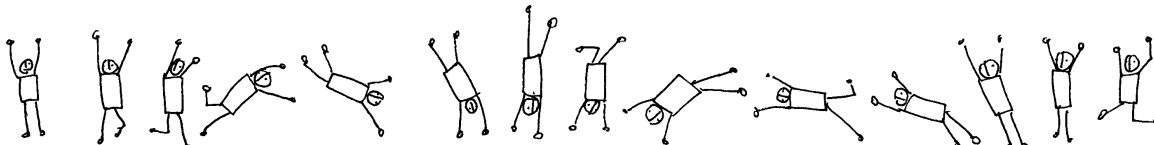
Identifies tools for young people to create social change, with information on planning campaigns, conducting meetings, creating budgets, and working with media.

**Barnes, F., & Bean, S. (1993). Girls and young women leading the way: 20 stories about leadership. Minneapolis, MN: Free Spirit Press.**

Includes brief stories of young women activists at the community level.

**Chavis, M.E. (1997). Altars in the street: A neighborhood fights to survive. New York: Bell Tower.**

Describes a community effort to save a quiet interracial neighborhood from drugs and violence.



**Checkoway, B. (1995). *Young people creating community change*. Battle Creek, MI: W.K. Kellogg Foundation.**

Provides practical tools and step-by-step process plans to guide young community change agents.

**Checkoway, B., Richards-Schuster, K., Abdullah, S., Aragon, M., Facio, E., Figueroa, L., Reddy, E., Welsh, M., & White, A. (2001). *Young people as competent citizens*. Ann Arbor, MI: Lifting New Voices, School of Social Work, University of Michigan.**



Reports initial findings and lessons learned from Lifting New Voices, a project promoting youth participation in community change efforts.

**Constitutional Rights Foundation and Close Up Foundation. (1995). *Active citizenship today field guide*. Los Angeles, CA: Constitutional Rights Foundation.**

Details curriculum aimed to improve the skills of middle-school and high-school students in assessing communities, examining policies, and taking public action.

**Constitutional Rights Foundation and Close Up Foundation. (1995). *Civic action guide*. Los Angeles, CA: Constitutional Rights Foundation.**

Guides young people in planning, implementation, and evaluation of their own service projects. It includes worksheets for setting goals and developing action plans.

**Delgado, G. (1997). *Beyond the politics of place: New directions in community organizing*. Oakland, CA: Chardon Press.**

Presents an approach to community organizing from a multicultural perspective.



**Edwards, K. (n.d.). *Youth leadership, youth development, youth voices: Tools and resources for change*. Portland, OR: Northwest Regional Education Laboratory.**

Includes practical information and action tools for young people creating change.

**Fleisher, P. (1993). *Changing our world: A handbook for young activists*. Tucson, AZ: Zephyr Press.**

Discusses information for youth activists on issue identification, goal setting, conflict management, and leadership development.

**Fortier, S. (1998). *Youth leadership in action: A guide to cooperative games and group activities*. Hamilton, MA: Project Adventure.**

Provides a how-to manual on youth leadership includes examples, activities, and skill-building exercises.

**Hart, R. (1997). Children's participation: The theory and practice of involving young citizens in community development and environmental care. London: Earthscan.**

Examines the theory and practice of involving young people in community development Through case studies of youth participation around the world.



**Illenberger, A., & Wallach, J. (Eds.). (1998). Popular education for movement building: A resource guide. Atlanta, GA: Project South.**

Features popular education for strengthening social movements.

**Kornbluh, F., Schreibman, M. & Retirca, A. (1989). How to be heard: A guide for members of the children's express club. New York, NY: Children's Express Cultural Foundation.**

Provides practical information on expressing opinions through the telephone, letters, television, and other media.



**Kretzmann, J.P., & McKnight, J.L. (1993). Building communities from the inside out: A path toward finding and mobilizing a community's assets. Evanston, IL: Asset-Based Community Development Institute, Northwestern University.**



Describes how people can map assets and build on strengths in their communities.

**Langton, S. (1989). Teen power: A user's guide to youth community involvement. Medford, MA: Lincoln Filene Center for Citizenship and Public Affairs, Tufts University.**

Offers practical information to teenagers on conducting community forums, running effective meetings, making persuasive presentations, using existing networks, and publicizing projects.

**Lesko, W. (n.d.). Youth! The 26% solution. Kensington, MD: Activism 2000.**

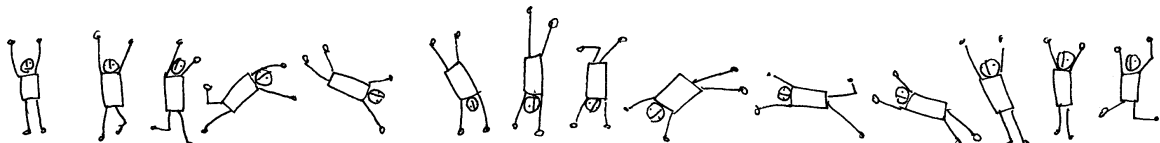
Provides a guide for young people who are learning to create community change.

**Lesko, W. (1992). No kidding around! America's young activists are changing our world and you can, too! Kensington, MD: Activism 2000.**

Identifies a comprehensive roadmap on how young people can embark on their own community change campaign.

**Lewis, B. (1998). The kid's guide to social action: How to solve the social problems you choose - and turn creative thinking into positive change. Minneapolis, MN: Free Spirit Press.**

Presents tips, worksheets, and skill-building exercises for young people interested in social action. Includes information on using the internet and getting media coverage.



**Stoneman, D. (1988). *Leadership development: A handbook from the youth action program of the East Harlem block schools*. New York, NY: Youth Action Program.**

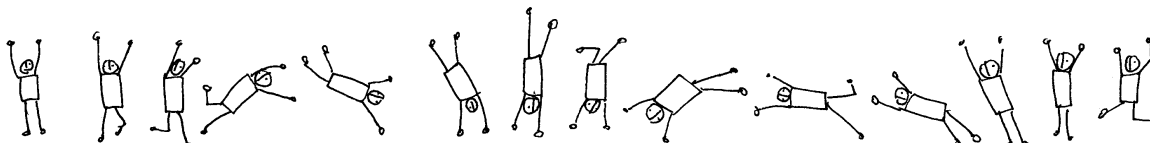
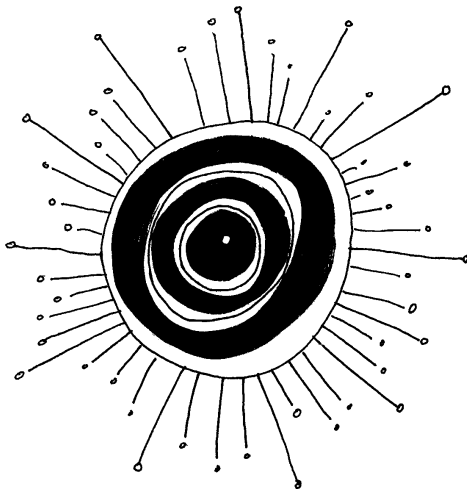
Discusses seven elements of leadership development: counteracting the effects of oppression, nurturance, building leadership skills, experiencing success, educating about issues, overcoming academic problems, and organizing to have an impact on the world.

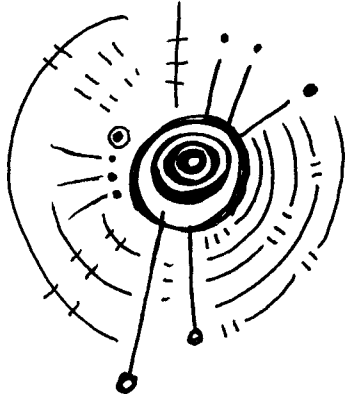
**United Way of San Diego County and The San Diego Community Foundation. (n.d.). *You can do it! Identifying and solving a problem in your community: From idea to reality*. San Diego, CA: Author.**

Outlines practical tools for social planning agencies to empower youth at the county level.

**Zamm, M. (1990). *Training student organizers*. New York, NY: Council on the Environment of New York City.**

Presents a curriculum that was developed for educators, environmentalist activists, and youth leaders that includes lesson plans, teaching aids, and a bibliography for organizing environmental campaigns.





# Reviewing Our Process:

## Research and Evaluation with Children and Youth

**Berg, M. J., & Owens, D.C. (2000). *Empowered voices: A participatory action research curriculum for girls*. Hartford, CT: The Institute for Community Research.**

**Berg, M. J. et al. (2000). *Participatory action research: Curriculum for empowering youth*. Hartford, CT: The Institute for Community Research.**

Provides curriculum for working with adolescents on participatory action research.

**Campbell, P., Edgar, S., & Halsted, A.L. (1994). *Students as evaluators: A model for program evaluation*. *Phi Delta Kappan*, 160-165.**

Describes the student evaluator model as a tool for allowing young people to assess their own effectiveness and the impact of their programs.

**Checkoway, B. & Richards-Schuster, K. (1999). *User's guide to participatory evaluation for Lifting New Voices*. Ann Arbor, MI: Lifting New Voices, School of Social Work, University of Michigan.**

Presents a guide book for youth and adult community evaluation teams involved in Lifting New Voices.



**Figueroa, L. et al. (2000). *In between the lines: How the New York Times frames youth*. New York, NY: New York City Youth Media Watch.**

Documents and analyzes coverage of young people in the New York Times. This study was conducted by young people.

**Gettelman, E., & Lee, S. (1999). *Through our eyes: Seeing the power of the San Francisco Children's Fund*. San Francisco, CA: A Girl Source Production/DCYF.**

Examines a youth-adult research study of organizations supported by the San Francisco Children's Fund.

**Hart, R. A. (1992). *Children's participation: From tokenism to citizenship*. Innocenti Essays NO. 4. Florence, Italy: UNICEF International Child Development Center.**

Identifies models of children's participation in community change work and discusses children's participation in community-based research.

**Matysik, G.J. (2000). *Involving adolescents in participatory research*. *Community Youth Development Journal*.**



Reports on findings from the author's year long participatory research study with youth and adults.

**McIntyre, A. (2000). *Inner-city kids: Adolescents confront life and violence in an urban community*. New York, NY: New York University Press.**

Documents a participatory action research process with young people in an inner-city community.

**McNulty, A. F., & Tice, K. E. (2000). *Engaging youth in grantmaking and leadership*. Ann Arbor Area Community Foundation. Ann Arbor, MI: Formative Evaluation Research Associates.**

Analyzes the impact of ten years of youth grant making by the Ann Arbor Area Community Foundation Youth Council on youth and community.



# Journals & Newspapers



***BUILD***

**New York, NY: Do Something, Inc.**

Highlights inspirational stories of young people taking action at the community level in a quarterly publication.

***ColorLines: A Quarterly Magazine of Race, Culture and Action***  
**Oakland, CA: Applied Research Center and the Center for Third World Organizing.**

Features matters of race, culture and community organizing.

***Community Youth Development Journal***  
**Waltham, MA: Institute for Just Communities and the Institute for Sustainable Development.**

Focuses on youth as resources and as community builders in quarterly issues.

***Evaluation Exchange: Emerging Strategies in Evaluating Child and Family Services***  
**Boston, MA: Harvard Family Research Project.**

Contains articles, book reviews, and website reviews relevant for people who evaluate youth and community programs.



***Program Evaluation Newsletter***

**Boulder, CO: Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence.**

Provides information designed to assist programs in making decisions about program evaluation issues.

***Speak Up***

**Little Silver, NJ: Power to the Youth**

Features youth voices on topics ranging from growing up to educational reform in an online publication (zine) found on the Internet at *www.youthpower.net*.



***Who Cares***

**Washington, DC: Who Cares Magazine.**

Provides information for young adults managing non-profits and community-based organizations. Each issue focuses on a different aspect of organizational management including fundraising, staff development and program design.

***Youth Outlook***

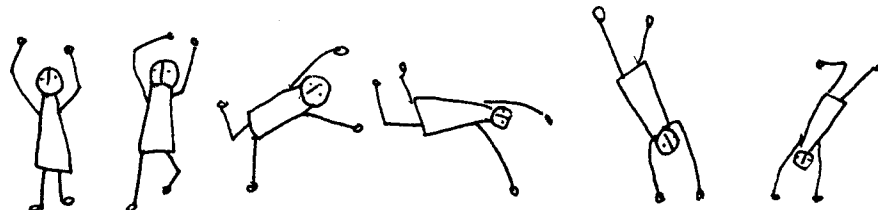
**San Francisco, CA: YO!**

Written for and by young people as a project of the Pacific News Service, an international network of writers, scholars and journalists.

***Youth Today***

**Washington, DC: Youth Today.**

Reports on youth advocacy, employment opportunities, grants, conferences, and training workshops.







# Websites



***[www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/fysb/youthinfo/index.htm](http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/fysb/youthinfo/index.htm)***

Youth Info is a government web site with statistics, research reports, and publications on adolescents.

***[www.childrensdefense.org](http://www.childrensdefense.org)***

Children's Defense Fund is an organization that advocates for all children. This site includes research and publications about policy and advocacy issues as well as links to related sites.

***[www.cyfc.umn.edu](http://www.cyfc.umn.edu)***



Children, Youth and Families Consortium at the University of Minnesota provides an "electronic library" with information related to the health, education and well-being of children, youth and families. This site includes links to research reports, books, articles and other information of interest to those working with youth.

***[www.commchange.org](http://www.commchange.org)***

Center for Community Change is a national leader in training and technical assistance for creating community change in low-income areas nationwide.

***[www.cool2serve.org/homeofc/home/htm](http://www.cool2serve.org/homeofc/home/htm)***

Campus Outreach Opportunity League (COOL) is a national non-profit that helps students start, strengthen, and expand their community service programs.

***[www.cyfernet.org](http://www.cyfernet.org)***



Children, Youth, and Families Education Research Network provides practical research on children, youth, and families, including information on curricula and training as well as links to web sites related to child care and family resiliency.

***[www.dosomething.org](http://www.dosomething.org)***

Do Something, Inc. is an organization committed to serving young people and motivating the spirit of activism.

***[www.fourhcouncil.org](http://www.fourhcouncil.org)***

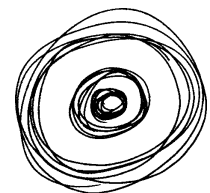
The National 4H Council provides extensive information and resources for people seeking to promote positive youth development, youth-adult partnerships, and youth leadership.

***[www.giraffe.org](http://www.giraffe.org)***

The Giraffe Project finds, commends, and publicizes people who stick their necks out for the common good of society. This is an interesting site for rewarding service work.

***[www.girlnet.org](http://www.girlnet.org)***

Girlnet is a site created and maintained by girls and for girls. It includes news of interest to young women and links to other pro-girl web sites.



***www.impactonline.org***

Impact Online helps to turn concerns into actions by connecting youth with information about social issues, and provides links to organizations that are addressing social concerns.

***www.theinnovationcenter.org***

The Innovation Center provides training and technical assistance, curricula, toolkits, email discussion opportunities and a number of publications for young leaders and youth workers about youth development.



***www.inetwork.org***

This site provides information on research, planning, and evaluation for nonprofit organizations.

***www.iyf.org***

International Youth Foundation promotes positive youth development worldwide. The web site includes information on domestic and international initiatives, links to other youth web sites, and research results related to youth development.

***www.kidnews.com***

Kids News is an on-line news and writing service written by and for young people with a section for adults and teachers who work with youth. More than 6000 young people have contributed stories to Kids News.

***www.nicsl.coled.umn.edu***

National Service Learning (K-12) Clearinghouse includes information on resources about service-learning programs.

***www.nydic.org***

The National Youth Development Information Clearinghouse includes information on resources for youth development.

***www.nylc.org***

The National Youth Leadership Council promotes youth leadership in communities nationwide. This site has information on research, publications, and conferences.

***www.pacificnews.org/yo***

Youth Outlook! (YO!) is an on-line newspaper written by and for young people. YO! also produces a weekly radio show on issues of interest to youth.

***www.pitchin.org***

Pitch In is an online magazine (e-zine) dedicated to the discussion of volunteerism by youth. Of particular interest are the articles, all written by young people for young people who are interested in volunteering and volunteers.

***www.quest.edu***



Quest International supports adults as they work to help young people in community service. This web site helps adults find practical ways to enrich children's lives and to guide them toward a strong future.

***www.rockthevote.org***

Rock the Vote aims to help young people realize and utilize their power for civic and political change in communities.

***sdgateway.net/topics/77.htm***

Articles found on this web site provide examples of successful youth initiatives.



***www.servenet.org***

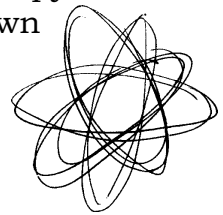
SERVEnet is the premier web site on service and volunteering. Through SERVENet, users can enter their zip code, city, skills, interests, and availability to be matched with organizations needing help. The site also provides other resources for service and volunteering.

***www.teaching.com/act***

This website contains the Youth In Action Network, a site for young people to discuss important issues, take action, and learn skills such as petition making, survey creation, and public advocacy.

***www.yar.org***

Youth as Resources supports youth participation in philanthropy and grant-making. This site has ideas on how to start your own youth grant-making council.



***www.yes.ucla.edu***

Youth Enhancement Services is a network of web sites for young people that includes pages on community service, educational opportunities, publications, and on-line book stores.

***www.youthpower.net***

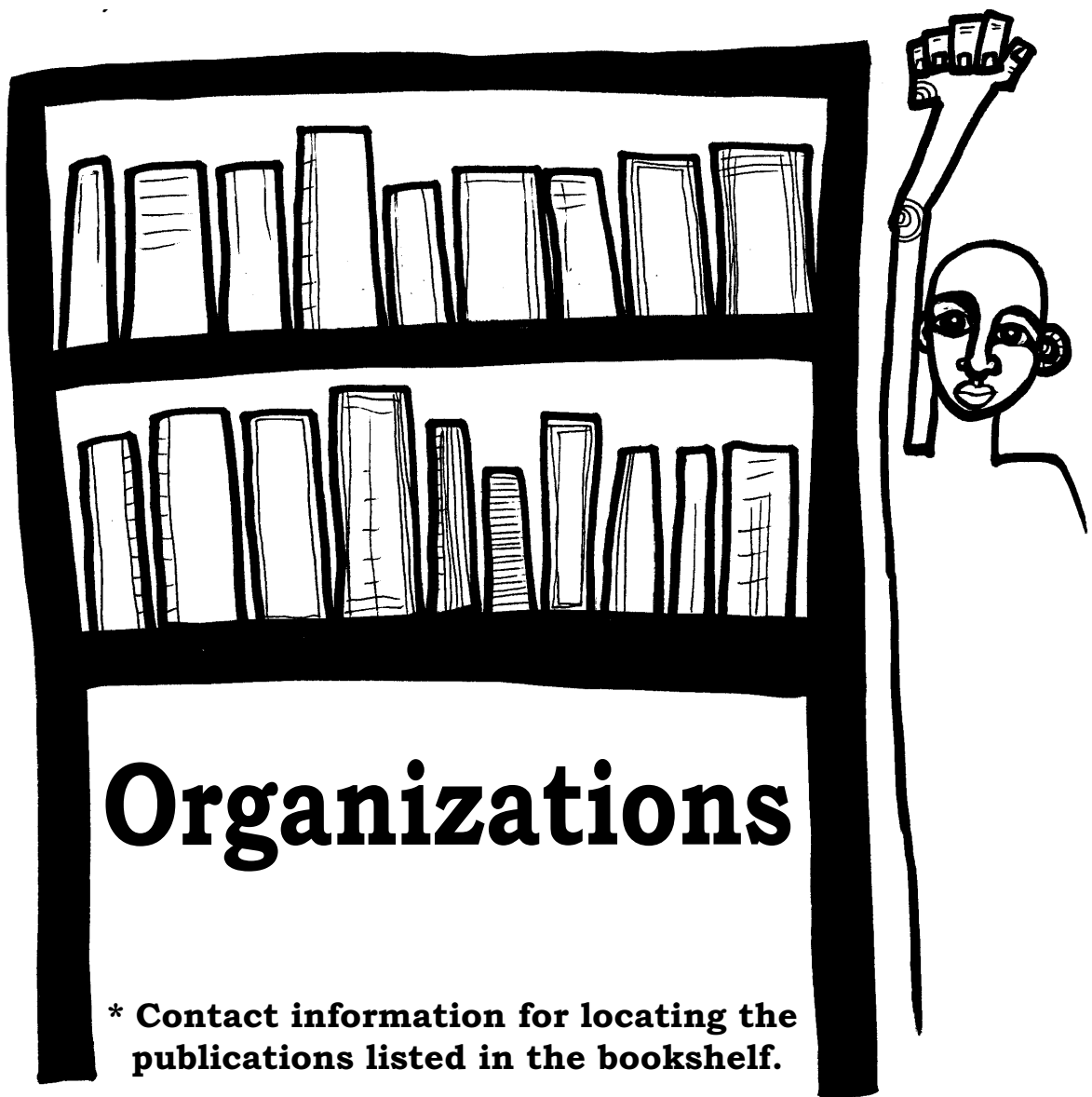
Youth Power is a website for young activists who are interested in creating change in their schools. The online publication, Speak Up, can be found at this sight.

***www.youthlink.org***

Youthlink serves as a communication center for the voice of youth with information on youth conventions and youth platforms.

***www.youthserve.net***

National Youth Service Day tool kits and service-learning curriculum guides for all grade levels. Also provides project ideas for National Youth Service Day.





Activism 2000

phone: (800) KID-POWER  
website: [www.youthactivism.com](http://www.youthactivism.com)

American Youth Policy Forum

phone: (202) 775-9731  
website: [www.aypf.org](http://www.aypf.org)

Ann Arbor Area Community  
Foundation Youth Council

phone: (734) 663-0401  
website: [www.aaacf.org](http://www.aaacf.org)

Annie E. Casey Foundation

phone: (410) 223-2890  
website: [www.aecf.org](http://www.aecf.org)

Asset-Based Community  
Development Institute  
Northwestern University

phone: (847) 491-3518  
website: [www.nwu.edu/IPR/adcb](http://www.nwu.edu/IPR/adcb)

Carnegie Corporation of New York

phone: (212) 371-3200  
website: [www.carnegie.org](http://www.carnegie.org)

Center for Community Change

phone: (202) 342-0567  
website: [www.communitychange.org](http://www.communitychange.org)

The Center for Urban Research  
and Learning

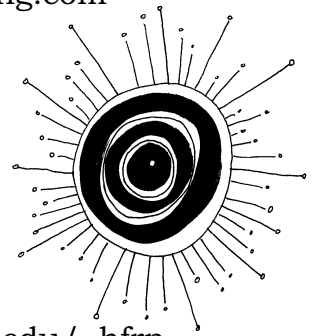
phone: (312) 915-7760  
email: [pnyden@luc.edu](mailto:pnyden@luc.edu)

Chapin Hall Center for Children

phone: (773) 753-5900  
website: [www.chapin.uchicago.edu](http://www.chapin.uchicago.edu)



Chardon Press	phone: (888) 485-8588 website: <a href="http://www.chardonpress.com">www.chardonpress.com</a>
Co/Motion	phone: (202) 822-6070 website: <a href="http://www.afj.org">www.afj.org</a>
Community Youth Development Journal	phone: (866) 293-4636 website: <a href="http://www.cydjournal.org">www.cydjournal.org</a>
Constitutional Rights Foundation	phone: (213) 487-5590 website: <a href="http://www.crf-usa.org">www.crf-usa.org</a>
Do Something, Inc.	phone: (212) 523-1175 website: <a href="http://www.dosomething.com">www.dosomething.com</a>
Educational Video Center	phone: (212) 725-3534 website: <a href="http://www.evc.org">www.evc.org</a>
Fund for the City of New York	phone: (212) 925-6675 website: <a href="http://www.fcny.org">www.fcny.org</a>
Harvard Family Research Project	phone: (617) 495-9108 website: <a href="http://gseweb.harvard.edu/~hfrp">gseweb.harvard.edu/~hfrp</a>
Innovation Center for Community and Youth Development	phone: (301) 961-2837 website: <a href="http://www.theinnovationcenter.org">www.theinnovationcenter.org</a>
Institute for Community Research	phone: (860) 278-2044 website: <a href="http://incommunityresearch.org">incommunityresearch.org</a>
Lifting New Voices Evaluation	phone: (734) 615-5613 website: <a href="http://www.communitychange.org">www.communitychange.org</a>
GirlSource	phone: (415) 554-8990 website: <a href="http://www.girlsource.org">www.girlsource.org</a>
Project Adventure	phone: (978) 468-7981 website: <a href="http://www.pa.org">www.pa.org</a>
Project South	phone: (404) 622-0602 website: <a href="http://www.projectsouth.org">www.projectsouth.org</a>



Public Private Ventures	phone: (215) 557-4400 website: <a href="http://www.epn.org/ppv">www.epn.org/ppv</a>
United Way of America	phone: (800) 772-0008 website: <a href="http://www.unitedway.org">www.unitedway.org</a>
Who Cares Magazine	phone: (202) 588-8920 website: <a href="http://www.whocares.org">www.whocares.org</a>
Y-Press	phone: (317) 334-4125 website: <a href="http://www.ypress.org">www.ypress.org</a>
YMCA	phone: (312) 269-1151 website: <a href="http://www.ymca.net">www.ymca.net</a>
YO!	phone: (415) 438-4755 website: <a href="http://www.pacificnews.org/yo">www.pacificnews.org/yo</a>
Youth Action	phone: (505) 873-3345 website: <a href="http://www.youthaction.net">www.youthaction.net</a>
Youth Force	phone: (718) 665-4268 website: <a href="http://www.youthforcenyc.org">www.youthforcenyc.org</a>
Youth In Focus	phone: (530) 758-3688 website: <a href="http://www.youthinfocus.org">www.youthinfocus.org</a>
Youth Leadership Institute	phone: (415) 397-2256 website: <a href="http://www.yli.org">www.yli.org</a>
Youth on Board	phone: (617) 623-9900 website: <a href="http://www.youthonboard.org">www.youthonboard.org</a>
Youth Today	phone: (202) 785-0764 website: <a href="http://www.youthtoday.org">www.youthtoday.org</a>

