

# Corporate Approach to Serving Youth

## Literature Search on Municipal Youth Strategies

Prepared for the City of Vancouver  
Prepared by InfoAction, Vancouver Public Library,

[www.infoaction.ca](http://www.infoaction.ca)

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**Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

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## **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

# **A Snapshot of Youth Strategies – Six Cities Youth Plans**

This report includes reviews of approximately forty-five youth strategies/plans. Six of these strategies serve as examples of comprehensive, well-written and clearly organized Youth Plans.

[Birmingham, United Kingdom](#) (p. 25)

[Manchester, United Kingdom](#) (p. 27)

[Halifax, Nova Scotia](#) (p.35)

[Calgary, Alberta](#) (p.33)

[Kingston, Australia](#) (p. 18)

[Melbourne, Australia](#) (p.18)

These cities' strategies include some/all of the following components:

- commitment to ongoing review & updating of the plan
- demographic profile of young people within their jurisdiction
- effective partnerships with external agencies
- specific concrete steps/actions to implement initiatives
- performance measures attached to initiatives
- timelines specified to complete initiatives
- identifying city departments/agencies responsible for implementing and/or monitoring progress of initiatives
- actual outcomes from the plan's initiatives
- successful programs, examples of 'good practice'
- participation of a youth advisory group in developing or monitoring the strategy

### **American cities Youth Strategies**

Most examples of local government youth strategies were located in Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom. There was very limited evidence of coordinated or integrated civic youth strategies in the U.S.A. The small number of U.S. cities may be due to several factors: more fragmented city services, emphasis on single-issue strategies (e.g. crime prevention, reduction of drug use), greater reliance on private agencies (e.g. churches, privately funded foundations). The gap between U.S. and Australia/New Zealand/United Kingdom cities may also be due to the different political systems and the 'social safety net' that does not exist in the U.S.

## **Goals & Objectives of Youth Strategies - Common themes**

Common themes identified in the stated objectives of Youth Strategies are:

- Developing young people as responsive and responsible members of community
- Giving young people a voice
- Developing effective partnerships
- Providing Education, Training & Employment for young people
- Working towards economic well-being to help young people achieve their full potential
- Keeping young people safe
- Providing for the physical, mental and sexual health of young people
- Effective and safe personal transport
- Youth friendly facilities and neighbourhoods
- Places to go and things to do: recreation, entertainment, cultural events
- Housing

## **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

A concise version of these themes is presented in the City of Salisbury (Australia) Youth Strategy. The Strategy lists five major outcome areas:

- Belonging & Being Involved:
- Learning & Developing: education, training, employment opportunities
- Well Being: housing, health & well being
- Fun, Freedom & Expression: recreation, self-expression and relaxation
- Strengthening the Scaffold: partner with agencies, groups to provide services and advocate for the needs of youth

<http://cweb.salisbury.sa.gov.au/manifest/servlet/binaries?img=984&stypen=html>

## **Best Practices / Good Practices**

Best practices, or ‘good practices’ as they are often called in Australia and New Zealand, were identified in only a small selection of the Strategies/Plans included in this survey. The most useful example of ‘Best Practices’ comes from the Government of Australia’s national plan, ***Alive and motivated: young people, participation and local government*** (see summary following). Their discussion of suggested good practices is one of the few that is based on extensive research.

This section provides examples of specific civic programs that local governments deem to be successful, and illustrate a particular ‘good practice’. See for example the *Local Government Association of South Australia* and *Birmingham, United Kingdom* summaries following.

### ***Government of Australia, National Youth Affairs Research Scheme: Alive and motivated: young people, participation and local government***

*Best Practices*: ‘Towards quality youth practice’, Chapter 10, (p. 110-121) includes a list of suggested good practices, a list of aims and actions which contribute to quality youth practice, and a set of principles to guide quality youth practice (e.g. councils express and model due respect for the dignity and rights of young people).

#### ***Suggested good practices for a Youth Strategy:***

- is based on choice;
  - has some tangible outcome for those involved;
  - is related to important issues for young people
  - involves training, skills development and ongoing support for young people;
  - demonstrates to young people that their work is valued;
  - acknowledges the contribution of young people;
  - is adequately resourced;
  - takes into account young people’s limited access to time, money, transport and social support;
  - provides young people with a sense of ownership in decisions;
  - is regularly reviewed;
  - involves negotiation and being flexible;
  - respects the privacy of young people;
  - allows young people to communicate and write in their own words;
  - provides young people with feedback;
  - deals with a broad range of issues;
  - ensures that events are held at venues accessible to young people;
  - publicly recognises the contribution of young people;
  - provides young people with food and drink
  - has at least one councillor actively involved.
- Details are provided on seventeen good practices, e.g. ***Food***: Another theme emerging with surprising regularity is the importance of food in holding together youth participatory events. According to

## **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

many of our informants, food and drink chosen by young people or known to be popular with them is almost an essential item in youth participatory events.

[http://www.facs.gov.au/internet/facsinternet.nsf/vIA/youthpubs/\\$file/alive\\_motivated.pdf](http://www.facs.gov.au/internet/facsinternet.nsf/vIA/youthpubs/$file/alive_motivated.pdf)

*\*additional coverage of this document on page 9.*

### **Local Government Association of South Australia: “Youth Development – Policy to Practice: A Guide for Local Government in South Australia,”**

*Best Practices:* Part 2, ‘Good practice examples’ provides fourteen case studies of local government projects; it identifies ‘what’s good’ in each case study and relates this to overall objectives of a Youth Policy, e.g.

Case Study: City of West Torrens program to reduce graffiti engages young aerosol artists to showcase their skills through a community art project:

‘What’s good’: City of West Torrens case study is an example of providing opportunities for artistic expression in creative ways in a safe and supportive environment. The mentoring along the way has resulted in skill development, a sense of belonging and support networks for the young people involved. In the case of the Community Mural case study young artistic expression through illegal graffiti has been re-directed into a public art form which is valued by the community.

<http://www.lga.sa.gov.au/site/page.cfm?u=281>

*\*additional coverage of this document on page 12.*

### **Birmingham, West Midlands, United Kingdom: Birmingham Youth Service Plan 2003**

*Good Practices:* plan provides ‘Significant practice examples’ including profile of a youth centre’s successful skateboarding project. The project involved youth in planning, funding and building skateboard ramps and hosting skateboard competitions and brought them into contact with city council agencies and the local police force.

[http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/GenerateContent?CONTENT\\_ITEM\\_ID=31044&CONTENT\\_ITEM\\_TYPE=0&MENU\\_ID=11639](http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/GenerateContent?CONTENT_ITEM_ID=31044&CONTENT_ITEM_TYPE=0&MENU_ID=11639)

*\*additional coverage of this document on page 25.*

### **Minneapolis, Minnesota: Youth Coordinating Board (YCB) Goals & Strategies**

(YCB: <http://www.ycb.org/GoalsAndStrategies.asp> & <http://www.ycb.org/ChildrenAgenda.asp>)

*Best practices:* The U.S. Conference of Mayors, a non-partisan organization for cities with populations of 30,000 or more, identified the YCB in its Best Practices database. It notes that Outcome-based evaluations are conducted for each of the collaboration’s initiatives.

[http://www.usmayors.org/uscm/best\\_practices/bp97/12\\_1997\\_Helping\\_Youth\\_Succeed.htm](http://www.usmayors.org/uscm/best_practices/bp97/12_1997_Helping_Youth_Succeed.htm)

*\*additional coverage of this document on page 31.*

### **European Commission Study on the State of Young People and Youth Policy in Europe**

In Part III, Section 6.2, Examples of Good Practice (p. 96-101), the Commission’s report notes that throughout the national reports, there are several examples of policies, programmes and projects that could serve as inspiration at local, regional, national and European levels. The report then lists broad categories (e.g. Education, Employment policies) and provides a brief summary of the good practice.

[http://ec.europa.eu/youth/doc/studies/iard/summaries\\_en.pdf#search=%22Study%20on%20the%20State%20of%20Young%20People%20and%20Youth%20Policy%20in%20Europe%20%22](http://ec.europa.eu/youth/doc/studies/iard/summaries_en.pdf#search=%22Study%20on%20the%20State%20of%20Young%20People%20and%20Youth%20Policy%20in%20Europe%20%22) (full report)

[http://ec.europa.eu/youth/doc/studies/iard/iard\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/youth/doc/studies/iard/iard_en.html)

### **PEPNET (United States)**

PEPNet, the Promising and Effective Practices Network, is an American system for enhancing the quality of programs that link young people (ages 12 to 25) to work and education to promote a successful transition to adulthood. PEPNet is a program of the National Youth Employment Coalition.

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The PEPNet Standards present what research and field-based practice have found to work, organized within a clear framework. They represent the "gold standard. The standards do not stipulate specifics, such as: how many people to hire or what to pay them.

PEPNet Guide to Quality Standards for Youth Programs Standard Categories:

*Management for Quality:* Standards for program management -- The foundation for program direction, systems and operations.

*Programmatic Approach:* Standards for program design -- How the program is shaped, how the young person experiences the program, how the pieces work together.

*Youth Development Competencies:* Standards for program offerings -- What youth need to know and be able to do to successfully transition to work and adulthood and how to help them gain those skills, knowledge and abilities.

*Focus on Youth Results:* Standards for performance measurement -- Measuring, documenting and reporting youth outcomes and progress towards those outcomes

Details available at: <http://nyec.modernsignal.net/page.cfm?pageID=116>

## **Evaluation / Reviews**

Evaluations of Youth Strategies/Plans are limited in number and rarely offer qualitative analysis. Although several cities specified that their Plans would include ongoing reviews, they were often not available. Those reviews that were located usually provided 'Progress Implementation' checklists, (i.e. indication of which initiatives had been completed), and not an analysis of the outcomes of the Plans.

The *European Commission Study on the State of Young People and Youth Policy in Europe* provides an interesting observation on lack of youth strategy evaluations:

‘Among the national rapporteurs there seems to be general agreement – especially in the Mediterranean and the Scandinavian countries and in the British Isles – that the monitoring and evaluations of youth policies are inadequate, and that this lack of research of the effects of youth policies makes it difficult to identify more or less successful programmes and projects.’ (see further details following in this section)

Following are examples of cities who have stated an ‘intent to review’ in their Youth Strategies.

### ***Auckland, New Zealand:***

“After three years we’ll carry out a review of Youth Action:

- checking if all the projects we had in the 'things to do' list have happened
  - getting your views through youth forums, feedback forms and discussions at your community group meetings and schools
  - getting your comments through the Auckland City Youth Action website”
- (note: no results of evaluation provided on website)

### ***Glasgow, Scotland:***

Improvement objectives have been set against each of the Plan’s strategic priorities. Annual updates against the Plan’s improvement objectives will be provided within the Children’s Services Plan Annual Reviews.

### ***Kingston, Victoria, Australia:***

implemented two formal reviews of its youth strategy in 2001; reviews listed those initiatives that had been implemented and those still to be completed. *There is no qualitative evaluation of the strategy or the impact of the implemented initiatives on youth.*

### ***Melbourne, Victoria, Australia:***

the policy identifies a process to develop evaluation and reporting frameworks; *no formal qualitative evaluation was located.*

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### **Moreland, Victoria, Australia:**

the strategy's fifth major theme, 'management and implementation', specifies review plans (*note: no formal qualitative evaluations were located*):

- Develop an implementation plan for each action that will specify timelines, partners, resources and performance measures.
- Audit the Moreland Youth Strategy annually and report to Council and to the community on progress.
- Undertake a major review of the Moreland Youth Strategy every five years

### **Sheffield, United Kingdom:**

City Council's 'Scrutiny Board' received a report in December 2005; the report provided information on the implementation of the Strategy, including outcomes. The report lists specific actions taken, along with several outcomes and an "action plan" for next steps. *There is no formal evaluation of the Strategy.* <http://www.sheffield.gov.uk/index.asp?pgid=73309>

### **Virginia Beach, Virginia, USA:**

One of the three areas of focus in the Youth Plan is to coordinate and monitor the Plan to insure full implementation and evaluation. The plan identifies an annual report card that will allow the Community to monitor the effectiveness of opportunities for youth and their families. *No formal qualitative evaluation was located.*

### **European Commission Study on the State of Young People and Youth Policy in Europe**

In Part III, Section 6.2.9, The lack of evaluation and monitoring of youth policies (p. 100-101) the Commission notes that:

Among the national rapporteurs there seems to be general agreement – especially in the Mediterranean and the Scandinavian countries and in the British Isles – that the monitoring and evaluations of youth policies are inadequate, and that this lack of research of the effects of youth policies makes it difficult to identify more or less successful programmes and projects. The Portuguese report articulates the criticism in this way: Lack of evaluation of public youth policies in Portugal is a general major obstacle to success. It hinders correction or reformulation of youth programmes, perpetuating any errors being made. A serious, independent set of annually performed evaluations on youth programmes could not only provide public authorities with precious information on the degree of fulfilment of the intended objectives, but also reinforce transparency and public accountability. The Greek report concludes that it is impossible to discuss the effectiveness of youth policies, as there is a lack of reports discussing the results of youth policies in Greece. In Scandinavian countries such as Norway and Denmark, many local youth programmes are evaluated, but not in a systematic way, and the results are not easily available to the public. In both Ireland and the United Kingdom, the problem with evaluations is that there are too many monitoring bodies: the different mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of youth policies is fractured and consequently there is a great deal of variation in what should be the criteria of success.

[http://ec.europa.eu/youth/doc/studies/iard/summaries\\_en.pdf#search=%22Study%20on%20the%20State%20of%20Young%20People%20and%20Youth%20Policy%20in%20Europe%20%22](http://ec.europa.eu/youth/doc/studies/iard/summaries_en.pdf#search=%22Study%20on%20the%20State%20of%20Young%20People%20and%20Youth%20Policy%20in%20Europe%20%22)

## **Conceptual Development of Youth Strategies**

An aid to conceptualizing a Youth Strategy is provided by the *New Zealand Youth Development Strategy Aotearoa*. This framework for developing a Youth Strategy at the local government level does not identify specific programs or steps that should be included in a Strategy. Instead, it identifies broad concepts to assist in a local government's development of a Youth Strategy:

- principles of youth development
- major goals
- key issues affecting specific groups of young people (some of these issues and groups are specific to New Zealand [e.g. Young Maori ] but several are relevant to any country or city [e.g. Young people with Physical, Intellectual and Learning Disabilities])
- suggested actions/initiatives to advance the goals

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The Strategy includes a matrix showing:

- major goals,
- social environments & settings in which these goals can be acted upon, e.g. families, schools, workplaces, communities (churches, voluntary organizations), and levels of government.
- suggested actions/initiatives to advance the goals

<b>Settings</b>	<b>Goal</b>	<b>Action</b>
Schools	Creating opportunities for young people to actively participate and engage	encouraging a partnership approach in running the school that involves consultation with young people

*Additional coverage of the Strategy on p. 22*

## Youth Strategies / Policies

[Australia](#)

[Australia – Territories / States](#)

[Australia – Cities](#)

[New Zealand](#)

[New Zealand – Cities](#)

[South Africa](#)

[Sweden](#)

[United Kingdom – Cities](#)

[United States – Cities](#)

[Canada – Cities](#)

[Canada – Cities with no identifiable Youth Strategy](#)

## Australia

### **Government of Australia, National Youth Affairs Research Scheme:**

*Alive and motivated: young people, participation and local government*

The purpose of the research was to develop a deeper understanding of the role and impact of local government on young people, and how it may strengthen their inclusion in the communities in which they live. The research sought to provide a comprehensive review of the range and effectiveness of service delivery models designed for or accessed by young people in diverse parts of Australia.

[http://www.facs.gov.au/internet/facsinternet.nsf/via/youthpubs/\\$file/alive\\_motivated.pdf](http://www.facs.gov.au/internet/facsinternet.nsf/via/youthpubs/$file/alive_motivated.pdf)

### **Comments:**

*Case studies:* Chapters 4-8, p. 31-98 presents five major issues along with case studies of how local government areas have dealt with them, e.g.

*Major issue:* 'Places and spaces for young people'

*Case Study:* The Longford Police Caution Project – Northern Midlands Municipal Council, Tasmania: a police intervention program attempts to prevent a cycle of offending by young people when they first come into contact with the police, by a collaborative intervention between police and a council youth development officer.

*'Best Practices':* Chapter 10, 'Towards quality youth practice' (p. 110-121) includes a list of suggested good practices, a list of aims and actions which contribute to quality youth practice, and a set of principles to guide quality youth practice (e.g. one principle cited is: councils express and model due respect for the dignity and rights of young people).

### **Suggested 'Good' practices**

- is based on choice;
- has some tangible outcome for those involved;
- is related to important issues for young people

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- involves training, skills development and ongoing support for young people;
- demonstrates to young people that their work is valued;
- acknowledges the contribution of young people;
- is adequately resourced;
- takes into account young people's limited access to time, money, transport and social support;
- provides young people with a sense of ownership in decisions;
- is regularly reviewed;
- involves negotiation and being flexible;
- respects the privacy of young people;
- allows young people to communicate and write in their own words;
- provides young people with feedback;
- deals with a broad range of issues;
- ensures that events are held at venues accessible to young people;
- publicly recognises the contribution of young people;
- provides young people with food and drink
- has at least one councillor actively involved.

Details are provided on seventeen good practices, e.g. **Food:** "Another theme emerging with surprising regularity is the importance of food in holding together youth participatory events. According to many of our informants, food and drink chosen by young people or known to be popular with them is almost an essential item in youth participatory events."

### **Local Government Youth Services Forum Of South Australia Youth Policy Project 2004 - Literature Review – Youth Policy**

- a literature review of existing practice in youth policy across Australia and overseas.
- highlights examples of innovative youth policy or strategy development at the local, state and national level
- focuses on youth policy development in South Australia, at State and Local Government level, as well as in the non-government sector.
- Includes website links to local / state / national governments and organizations

[http://www.lga.sa.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/Lit\\_Rev\\_Youth\\_Policy.doc](http://www.lga.sa.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/Lit_Rev_Youth_Policy.doc)

## **Australia - Territories / States**

### **The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) – including Canberra**

Community Profile      population 324,786 (2005 estimate)

#### ***The Youth Coalition Policy Platform***

The Youth Coalition is the peak youth affairs body in the Australian Capital Territory and responsible for representing the interests of people aged between 12 and 25 years of age. The Youth Coalition is represented on many ACT Government Advisory structures and provides advice to the ACT Government on youth issues as well as providing information to youth services about policy and program matters. The Youth Coalition Policy Platform provides policy statements *but does not identify specific steps, programs or actions*. Policy Statements include:

- |                                   |                  |                              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| ▪ Aboriginal young people         | ▪ Drug & Alcohol | ▪ Sexual Health              |
| ▪ Cultural & linguistic diversity | ▪ Employment     | ▪ Personal Safety & Security |
| ▪ Education                       | ▪ Health         |                              |
| ▪                                 | ▪ Housing        |                              |
|                                   | ▪ Mental Health  |                              |

<http://www.youthcoalition.net/downloads/YCPolicyPlatform-Screen.pdf>

### **New South Wales Government**

Population: 6,774,200,000 (2005 estimate)

## **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

According to the 2001 Census, there were 1,109,554 young people aged 12-24 in NSW. This constitutes 17.4 per cent of the NSW population, and 33 per cent of all young people in Australia. The number of males slightly exceeds the number of females.

### ***Working together – Working for young people, NSW Youth Policy 2002-2006***

- Increasing participation of young people in our community and involving them in the decisions and processes that impact on their lives.
- Supporting young people to achieve their educational and employment goals.
- Enhancing opportunities for young people to participate in sport, recreational and developmental activities.
- Providing information and services to help young people lead healthy lives, now and in the future.
- Improving the safety and wellbeing of young people by improving the safety of their environments and by providing appropriate support before their problems become acute.
- Facilitating partnership building and collaboration in local communities to improve planning, services and programs for young people

[http://www.youth.nsw.gov.au/minister\\_and\\_policy/youth\\_policy\\_index](http://www.youth.nsw.gov.au/minister_and_policy/youth_policy_index)

## **Northern Territory Government**

Population: 202,793 (2005 estimate)

Northern Territory (NT) comprises a land area of 1,346,200 km<sup>2</sup>. It is the third largest of the states and territories after Western Australia and Queensland, yet has the smallest population and lowest population density.

**Demographics Profile:** “Young territorians” are young men and women aged between 12 and 25 years and make up around 22% of the Northern Territory’s population. The demographics of the Northern Territory present a particular challenge in terms of service delivery. Young Indigenous people comprise 35% of the youth population, with 68% living in remote communities. These young people are specifically disadvantaged in terms of access to a range of services which their peers in the urban centres take for granted.

### ***Building a Better Future for Young Territorians, the Northern Territory Government's Youth Policy Framework.***

The input provided through the consultative process has identified five directions:

- Improve young people’s health and well-being.
- Improve access to education and employment for young people.
- Provide more opportunities for young people to have fun and develop new skills.
- Make sure that young people are able to participate in decisions that affect their lives.
- Create communities where young people can feel safe and secure.

[http://www.nt.gov.au/dcm/youth\\_affairs/pdf/youth\\_policy\\_framework.pdf](http://www.nt.gov.au/dcm/youth_affairs/pdf/youth_policy_framework.pdf)  
[http://www.nt.gov.au/dcm/youth\\_affairs/youth\\_policy.shtml](http://www.nt.gov.au/dcm/youth_affairs/youth_policy.shtml)

## **Queensland Government**

Queensland Youth Charter

<http://www.communities.qld.gov.au/youth/including-young-people/qld-youth-charter.html>

## **South Australia**

Community Profile      population 1,542,033 (2005 estimate)

South Australia has an area of 985,335 square kilometres and includes the City of Adelaide.

Significant elements of the South Australian economy are agriculture and horticulture (including wine) products, machinery, mineral resources, aquaculture and fisheries.

**Age Breakdown:**

## **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

Aged 0–14 years: 18.4%  
Median age of total population years 38.8

### **Local Government Association of South Australia**

#### ***“Youth Development – Policy to Practice: A Guide for Local Government in South Australia,”***

The key aims of the project were to gain an understanding of the level of Local Government involvement in youth affairs, to develop a youth policy for Local Government, prepare guidelines and models to assist individual Councils to formulate and implement their own Youth Development Policy & Plans, and to showcase Councils' good practice examples in the area of youth development.

<http://www.lga.sa.gov.au/site/page.cfm?u=281>

#### **Comments:**

**Best Practices:** Part 2, 'Good practice examples' provides fourteen case studies of local government projects; it identifies 'what's good' in each case study and relates this to overall objectives of a Youth Policy, e.g.

**Case Study:** City of West Torrens program to reduce graffiti engages young aerosol artists to showcase their skills through a community art project:

**'What's good':** City of West Torrens and City of Salisbury case studies above are examples of providing opportunities for artistic expression in creative ways in a safe and supportive environment. The mentoring along the way has resulted in skill development, a sense of belonging and support networks for the young people involved. In the case of the Community Mural case study young artistic expression through illegal graffiti has been re-directed into a public art form which is valued by the community.

### **Government of South Australia**

#### **South Australian Youth Action Plan**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Growing prosperity: Work &amp; Safe at Work</li> <li>▪ Building Communities: Youth Participation, Promote Young People's Stories, Public Space for Active Lives, Active in our Community,</li> <li>▪ Fostering Creativity: Nurture Youth Arts and Culture,</li> <li>▪ Improving Wellbeing: Safe and Protected, Healthy Minds, Healthy</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bodies, Healthy Relationships, Sex and Respect, Travelling Well</li> <li>▪ Expanding Opportunity: Understand and Encourage Diversity, Safe Place to Call Home, Keep Learning, Making Transitions</li> <li>▪ Attaining Sustainability: Footprints into the Future</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

<http://www.officeforyouth.sa.gov.au/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabid=107>

Email sent requesting complete Youth Action Plan, volume 1

### **Victoria**

Population: 5 052,000 (2005 estimate)

**Ethnic breakdown:** Slightly over a quarter of Victoria's population were born overseas. Older migrant groups include United Kingdom, Italy and Greece. Newer migrant groups include New Zealand, China, India, South Africa, Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam.

**Age breakdown:** In 2004, people aged between 12 and 25 made up 19 per cent of Victoria's population. Seventeen per cent of young people were born overseas. Of these, 83 per cent come from countries where English is not the first language. Significant numbers (1115 in 2004-05) of young people have settled in Victoria from overseas, with the largest numbers of young people being from Africa and the Middle East. The majority of people in the Victorian Indigenous community are aged under 30.

## **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

### ***Respect: The Government's Vision for Young People before Future Directions***

The framework outlines the Government's key achievements, its focus for future efforts and ways to realise progress in these areas. It is organised around the four themes:

- Involvement
- Learning and working
- Support
- Celebrate

<http://www.youth.vic.gov.au/web21/ofy/dvcofy.nsf/headingpagesdisplay/youth+policies>

### ***Future Directions: An Action Agenda for Young Victorians***

Outcomes:

- Contributing and making a difference
- Achieving potential through informed life choices (school, training, employment)
- Having resources and making connections
- Managing healthy, active and diverse lives
- Being safe and promoting safe behaviours

[http://www.youth.vic.gov.au/Web21/ofy/rwpgslib.nsf/GraphicFiles/0806-36FutureDirections/\\$file/0806-36FutureDirections.pdf](http://www.youth.vic.gov.au/Web21/ofy/rwpgslib.nsf/GraphicFiles/0806-36FutureDirections/$file/0806-36FutureDirections.pdf)

### ***Youth Focus in Victoria 2004-2005: Progressing the Implementation of Respect: The Government's Vision for Young People***

[http://www.youth.vic.gov.au/web21/ofy/rwpgslib.nsf/Graphic+Files/YouthFocusInVic20042005.pdf/\\$file/YouthFocusInVic20042005.pdf](http://www.youth.vic.gov.au/web21/ofy/rwpgslib.nsf/Graphic+Files/YouthFocusInVic20042005.pdf/$file/YouthFocusInVic20042005.pdf)

## **Government of Western Australia.**

Community Profile: estimated population of 2,010,113 in June 2005.

Although Western Australia has the largest land area (2,532,400 sq km) of any Australian State or Territory, it accounts for less than 10% of Australia's population. The State capital is Perth with an estimated population of 1,454,606 (2004).

**Demographics:** The population of Western Australia at the last national Census (2001) was 1,851,252 people (922,268 males and 928,984 females) with an average age of 33. There were 58,496 people of Indigenous origin living in the region.

**Ethnic breakdown:** Of the population, 68% were Australian-born with the remaining residents hailing from the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Italy. English was the only language spoken at home by 84% of the population, with Italian, Chinese and Vietnamese the next most common languages spoken.

### ***Office for Children & Youth Strategic Plan 2004-2006***

The Office for Children and Youth connects all young Western Australians with government and the community, and shapes government policy and programs with insights and experiences from young Western Australians. Key principles are: children's and youth participation, and creating opportunities for children and young people.

<http://www.community.wa.gov.au/Resources/Teenagers/Office+for+Children+and+Youth.htm>

<http://www.community.wa.gov.au/NR/rdonlyres/2F71E12E-9F42-4EB0-99A2-6923AA875B83/0/DCDPLNYouthPlan050121.pdf>

## **Australia - Cities**

### **Adelaide, South Australia:**

Community Profile      population 1,129,269 (2005 estimate)

Adelaide is the capital and most populous city of the Australian State of South Australia as well as the state's largest city, economic center, and chief port.

## **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

**Demographic profile:** overseas-born Adelaideans composed 24.6% of the total population. Overall, Adelaide is ageing much more rapidly than other Australian capital cities. Just under a quarter of Adelaide's population is aged 55 years or older, in comparison to the national average of 19.9%. To further compound the situation, Adelaide has the lowest number of children, under-15 year olds, which composed 18.7% of the population, compared to the national average of 20.4%.

### **Youth Policy & Action Plan:**

The ACC Youth Policy is designed to support the creation of a vibrant and dynamic City life that actively engages young people. Under the Policy, the Council will:

- develop innovative approaches which will encourage and support young people to live in the City;
- facilitate the development of work and career opportunities for young people;
- work to provide learning opportunities for young people to develop skills, knowledge and work experience
- continue to improve access for all young people including visitors by providing support services, recreation, cultural and entertainment options. [http://www.adelaidecitycouncil.com/council/publications/Policies/Youth\\_Policy.pdf](http://www.adelaidecitycouncil.com/council/publications/Policies/Youth_Policy.pdf)

### **Comments:**

Action Plan includes detailed list of actions attached to each of the four strategies, and an implementation date, e.g.

<b>Strategy:</b> facilitate development of work & career opportunities for young people	<b>Year of Implementation</b>
<b>Action:</b> Review tendering process to include incentives for all successful tenderers to employ young trainees on the job	2005/06

## **Brisbane, Queensland:**

Community Profile	Brisbane City Local Govt. Area population	873,780 (2001 Census)
	Brisbane City Statistical Division	971,757 (2005 estimate)
	Greater Brisbane	1,608,820 (2001 census) 1,810,943 (2005 estimate)

Brisbane is the state capital of Queensland, and Australia's third largest city.

**Ethnic breakdown:** The last Australian Census in 2001 showed that 1.7% of Brisbane's population are of indigenous origins, while 21.0% were born overseas (highest numbers from England, New Zealand, and Vietnam). Approximately 13.5% of households speak a language other than English, with the most common being Chinese, Vietnamese and Italian.

**Age breakdown:** The median age across the city is 32 years old

5-14 years	105,884	12.1%
15-24 years	139,281	15.9%

### **Brisbane City Council's Youth Strategy 2004-2008**

Brisbane City Council, guided by the Youth Strategy, is committed to ensuring:

- young people are listened to and their contributions valued
- diversity is recognised and celebrated
- young people are included in decision-making processes
- young people have access to information and resources to meet their needs.

Key focus areas for council's youth strategy:

- *Working Together:* , Young people and Council work together on issues of mutual interest.
- *Being Connected:* Young people's resilience is strengthened through community connections.
- *Places To Go And Things To Do:* Safe and accessible youth-friendly space, and recreational and cultural opportunities that meet young people's needs.
- *Learning And Earning:* Young people actively engage in learning and work.
- *Leading The Way:* Coordinated, innovative approaches in responding to difficult social issues confronting young people.

## Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies

<http://www.visible-ink.org/default.aspx?TabID=50>

### Campbelltown, New South Wales

Community Profile      population 145,860 (2001 census)      150,216 (2005 estimate)

The City is in the state of New South Wales, Australia, located about 44 km south west of the Sydney central business district. There is a major regional hospital, university, two TAFE campuses and significant tourism industry. Campbelltown is the hub of the Macarthur Growth Centre.

**Ethnic breakdown:** 68% born in Australia; of those born outside Australia, majority arrived from England, New Zealand and Philippines.

**Age breakdown:** 2001 census: 42.6% of Campbelltown City's population is under 25 years of age (61,927)

5-14 years      26,275      18.1%

15-24 years      24,044      16.5%

#### ***Campbelltown City Youth Strategy 2002-2004***

A coordinated youth strategy has been developed for Campbelltown City so that all Federal, State, and Local Government Departments and non-Government agencies can commit resources toward the outcomes of the plan. This research and consultation has consistently identified the following priority areas:

- Employment
- Accommodation
- Health - D&A, suicide, counselling
- Recreation
- Youth Centre / Workers
- Crime and safety
- Entertainment
- Education

<http://www.campbelltown.nsw.gov.au/upload/xxnjm79347/ys1.pdf>

### Canterbury, New South Wales

Community Profile      population 129,935 (2001 census)      134,126 (2005 estimate)

Canterbury is a Local Government Area in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. It lies southwest of the central business district and forms part of the Greater Sydney metropolitan area. Canterbury is primarily residential and light industrial in character. The city is home to over 130 nationalities, with a majority of its residents being born overseas.

**Age breakdown:** As of the 2001 Census, Canterbury Local Government Area (LGA) had a youth (i.e. 12-24 year old) population of 21,919 representing 16.7% of the total population of the area.

5-14 years      17,214      13.2%

15-24 years      17,107      13.2%

#### ***Canterbury City Council Youth Social Plan, 2006***

Issues:

- Accommodation
- Environment
- Leisure & Recreation
- Community Arts
- Health
- Youth Participation
- Education
- Information
- Employment & Training
- Law & Juvenile Justice

[http://www.canterbury.nsw.gov.au/resources/documents/socialplan\\_10\\_Youth\\_Social\\_2006\\_2007.pdf](http://www.canterbury.nsw.gov.au/resources/documents/socialplan_10_Youth_Social_2006_2007.pdf)

#### ***Comments:***

The plan provides a list of strategies and the related actions, outcomes (performance measures) and timeframes. Most city plans categorize actions by strategies/initiatives and then slot the responsible city divisions into the strategy. **However, Canterbury organizes their list by city council divisions /groups and then indicates the required actions, e.g.**

City	Group	Strategy	Action	Performance	Timeline
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### Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies

Council Division				Measure	
Childrens Services	Library Services	Provide responsive collections & services for children & youth	Market library services for youth to local high schools & youth groups including @Your Library campaign	Consultation sessions held with all local high schools	June 2007

## Casey, Victoria

Community Profile      population      175,505 (2001 census)      217,349 (2005 estimate)

Over the past five years the City of Casey was Victoria's fastest-growing municipality. It was also the third-fastest in Australia behind the Gold Coast and Brisbane City Councils over the same period. The City of Casey is Victoria's most populous municipality; the expected future population is 350,000.

**Age breakdown:** 15-19 year olds forecast to increase by 58% by 2016; 20-24 year olds forecast to increase by 10% by 2016.

5-14 years      31,260      17.8%

15-24 years      24,187      13.8%

### **Casey Youth Strategy, 2001-2011:**

10-year plan to address issues and deliver services for Australia's fastest-growing community of young people. Four objectives were identified:

- Council will act in an enabling leadership role and coordinate services for young people.
- The Council will listen to young people and ensure that the views and needs of young people are taken into account in Council activities and policies.
- The Council will continue to provide services and resources for young people and *will advocate for services from the State and Federal Government* and relevant agencies.
- The Council will work with communities to build social capital and enhance community feelings of belonging.

<http://www.casey.vic.gov.au/policiesstrategies/article.asp?Item=1635>

### **Comments:**

The plan provides a list of strategies categorized under each of the four major objectives, e.g.

Objective	Strategy	Timeline
provide services & resources for young people, and advocate for services from the State & Federal Government and relevant agencies.	Negotiate with DHS to increase the presence of mental health and counselling, drug and alcohol, employment support, family support, material aid, and housing agencies in Casey possibly through the Outer South East CEOs Network	Short term
	Lobby relevant State and Federal departments to pilot and/or increase funding for early intervention, parenting, and family support programs in the City of Casey	Short, medium & long term

## Darwin, Northern Territory

Community Profile:      population 69,455 (2001 census)      70,055 (2005 estimate)

Greater Darwin 111,300 (2005 estimate)

Darwin is the territorial capital and most populous city of Australia's Northern Territory.

**Ethnic breakdown:** Darwin's people represent over 70 ethnic groups. Ethnic groups with a strong presence in the city include people of Chinese, Filipino, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Timorese, and Vietnamese ancestry. Aborigines made up about eight percent of the population. 21.3% were born overseas; two top countries of birth were the United Kingdom and New Zealand (2001 census)

### **Age breakdown:**

5-14 years      9,430      13.6%

15-24 years      10,168      14.6%

## **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

### ***Darwin City Council Youth Strategy***

Council recognises its youth community as diverse, dynamic and requiring specialised attention and has set the span of its youth services through its Youth Strategy which provides a plan for 2000 to 2005. The Youth Strategy is broken down into the following parts:

- |                               |                              |                                |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ▪ Policies                    | ▪ Recreation & Entertainment | ▪ Promotion of Positive Images |
| ▪ Planning                    | ▪ Arts & Culture             | ▪ Isolation                    |
| ▪ Participation & Citizenship | ▪ Public Space Safety        | ▪ Transport                    |
| ▪ Funding, Partnerships       | ▪ Employment                 | ▪ Racism & Multiculturalism    |
| ▪ Information                 | ▪ Education & Training       | ▪ Library Services.            |
| ▪ Health & Wellbeing          | ▪ Housing                    |                                |

[http://www.darcity.nt.gov.au/docs/youth\\_strategy.pdf](http://www.darcity.nt.gov.au/docs/youth_strategy.pdf)

#### **Comments:**

*Youth Advisory Group:* terms of reference for the Youth Group specifically targets this objective: to help council make the Youth Strategy come to life; to check on its progress annually

*Key Issues:* issues listed, along with a council policy statement and a **translation of the policy into simple language**, e.g.

Issue	Policy Statement	Translation
Planning	Council will consider the needs of young people in all of its planning processes	Council uses many different ways to plan things for the City. Council will make a point of making plans with young people in mind. Council will also ask young people to help make the actual plans when possible, after all it makes sense to check with the experts...the young people themselves.

### **Ipswich, Queensland**

Community Profile: population 137,000 (2001 census) 140,752 (2005 estimate)

Ipswich is located in south-east Queensland – 40 minutes drive from Brisbane.

**Ethnic breakdown:** Residents come from 115 different ethnic backgrounds, speaking 84 languages.

**Age breakdown:** At the time of the 2001 Census, there were 25,536 young people aged 12 - 25 years living in the City of Ipswich. The number and percentage of young people has decreased from 24.05% in 1991 to 20.64% in 2001.

5-14 years 20,620 16.7%

15-24 years 18,128 14.7%

#### ***Ipswich City Council Youth Policy***

The policy has six main areas:

- Advocacy - knowing what current issues are facing young people and finding ways to address them
- Participation - providing opportunities to get young people involved in the community and in what Council does as well as including young people in decision making that relates to them
- Partnerships - working with youth services and other levels of Government to respond to youth issues
- Positive Promotion - promoting the positive ways young people contribute to Ipswich
- Resourcing - providing information to youth services about the local community and opportunities for obtaining additional resources which will mean better services for young people
- Employment & Training Opportunities - continuing Council's commitment to employment initiatives and volunteer opportunities for young people

[http://youth.ipswich.qld.gov.au/youth\\_policy.php](http://youth.ipswich.qld.gov.au/youth_policy.php)

### **Kingston, Victoria**

Community Profile population 133,887 (2001 census) 136,767 (2005 estimate)

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Kingston is a southern suburb of Melbourne .

**Ethnic breakdown:** 23% of the overall population were born in countries other than Australia. In some Kingston suburbs (Clayton South, Clarinda and Oakleigh South) approximately 57% of the overall population were born outside Australia. 62% of the youth population (to age 24) have parents born in Australia; 33% of youth population have parents born outside Australia.

**Age breakdown:** Although much of the municipality has an ageing population, there are still substantial numbers of people in younger age groups. The City has more than 28,000 people aged under 18 (22.1%).

5-14 years	15,921	12.5%
15-24 years	15,909	12.5%

### **Kingston Youth Strategy**

The City of Kingston's 2002-05 Youth Strategy takes a positive and proactive approach to further develop, expand or modify the provision of services to young people.

Issue areas:

Recreation & leisure	Public Transport	Same Sex attracted services
Community safety	Mental health / counselling & support	Accommodation
Alcohol & other drugs	Sexual Health	
Employment & training		

Brief summary only online: [http://www.kingston.vic.gov.au/Page/page.asp?Page\\_Id=1318&h=0](http://www.kingston.vic.gov.au/Page/page.asp?Page_Id=1318&h=0)

Full text of reports attached, volume 1: Youth Strategy, volume 2: Youth Services' outputs & strategy reviews, volume 3: social audit.

### **Comment:**

*Inventory of issues:* includes broad strategies, specific actions, timeline, and responsible departments, e.g.

Issue	Broad Strategic Direction	Action	Timeline	Responsibility
Sexual Health	Increase young people's access to sexual health services	Pursue proposal for Community Health Services to outpost a sexual health clinic one afternoon/week at Youth Center	2002/03	Youth Services, Central Bayside Community Health Services

*Strategy Reviews:* the 1997 and 1999 versions of the Strategy were reviewed in 2001. The reviews listed those initiatives that had been implemented and initiatives still to be completed. *There is no qualitative evaluation of the strategy or the impact of the implemented initiatives on youth.* The reviews provide tables showing: the strategy's recommendations, outcomes (performance measures), and the responsible departments, e.g.

Recommendation	Outcome	Responsibility
Ensuring that young people have 24 hr. access to information & services	Production of Youth Info. Cards: contact phone # & website addresses for welfare & recreation services	Youth Services

## **Melbourne, Victoria:**

Community Profile:	population of City of Melbourne:	64,999 (2005 estimate)
	Greater Melbourne Statistical Division:	3,338,704 (2001 census) 3,634,200, (2005 estimate)

Greater Melbourne is the largest city in the state of Victoria, and the second-largest city in Australia.

**Ethnic breakdown:** Large numbers of Greeks, Italians, and other Europeans arrived in Australia after World War II (1939-1945). At the time of the 2001 census, about one-third of Melbourne's people had

## **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

been born outside of Australia. The largest population groups included people from China, Greece, Italy, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom, and from Vietnam and other countries of Southeast Asia. **Age breakdown:** In 2001, one-third of the residential population of the City of Melbourne was aged 12 to 25 years, almost double the average proportion of young people across Greater Melbourne. Further, 23 per cent of the residential population of City of Melbourne were full time tertiary students and 86 per cent of the 10,000 plus migrants coming to the City of Melbourne from overseas were international students.

### ***A City of Young People – Young People’s Policy 2005-2009***

Four key themes:

- Participation: supporting young people to participate in the fullest possible range of activities and government processes
- Celebration: By celebrating and showcasing youth culture and its diversity, it will support young people to feel a sense of belonging as part of the Melbourne community.
- Support: Young people are undergoing a period of rapid physical and psychological change, which may increase their need for support services and early intervention. It is important that these services can cater for young people from diverse backgrounds.
- Leadership: The City of Melbourne aims to be a leader in the way that it works with young people,

<http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/info.cfm?top=43&pg=3075>

#### **Comments:**

*Youth Advisory Committee:* the policy requires City Council to establish a committee and provides the terms of reference for the committee

*State & Federal Government Policies & Programs:* a list of government policies/programs relevant to the Youth Strategy, e.g. education, health, housing, etc.

*Evaluation:* the policy identifies a process to develop evaluation and reporting frameworks; however, *no formal qualitative evaluation was located.*

## **Moreland, Victoria**

**Community Profile:** population 130,531 (2001 census)      135,861 (2005 estimate)

Moreland is a Local Government Area in State of Victoria, Australia, and a suburb of Melbourne. It is a highly-developed and largely residential area with one of the highest population densities of any metropolitan local government area.

**Ethnic breakdown:** Moreland has one of the most diverse populations in Melbourne with generations of residents from all over the world and above average numbers of newly arrived migrants. In 2001, there were 487 indigenous residents in Moreland. A third (33.5 per cent) of Moreland’s residents were born overseas. Most overseas born residents were born in non-English speaking countries, the fifth highest proportion of all metropolitan Melbourne municipalities. Forty-two per cent of Moreland residents speak a language other than English at home

**Age breakdown:** As of June 2001, 26,243 young people aged 11 to 25 years were living in Moreland. Young people represent 19 per cent of the total Moreland population,

5-14 years	14,138	10.8%
15-24 years	17,816	13.6%

### ***Moreland Youth Strategy 2004-2009.***

Five major themes are presented in the strategy.

- Physical environment
- Access to services and activities
- Strengthening community
- Education and employment
- Management and implementation

<http://www.moreland.vic.gov.au/pdfs/morelandyouthstrategy.pdf>

#### **Comments:**

*Evaluation:* The strategy’s fifth major theme, ‘management and implementation’, specifies review plans (note: *no formal qualitative evaluations were located*):

## **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

- Develop an implementation plan for each action that will specify timelines, partners, resources and performance measures.
- Audit the Moreland Youth Strategy annually and report to Council and to the community on progress.
- Undertake a major review of the Moreland Youth Strategy every five years

### **Salisbury, South Australia**

Community Profile      population      110,676 (2001 census)      121,276 (2005 estimate)

The City of Salisbury is located in Adelaide's northern suburbs – about 25 kilometres from the Adelaide GPO. Salisbury is a recognised national leader in a range of industries from defence, electronics and technology industries as well as a centre for manufacturing plants, factories, distribution outlets and warehousing.

**Ethnic breakdown:** In 2001, a substantial share of the City of Salisbury population was born overseas. The combination of nationalities in the overseas born population is indicative of a more established and settled group of people, with the largest groups including those born in the United Kingdom, Italy and Germany, many of whom would have migrated to Australia several decades before.

**Age breakdown:** Young adults aged 12-25 years living in the City of Salisbury constituted 21.1% of the population in 1999 (compared to 23.6% in 1991). Projections suggest young adults in the area will constitute 15.9% of the total population by 2006. The 2001 census figures were:

5-14 years	17,021	15.4%
15-24 years	16,555	15.0%

#### ***City of Salisbury Youth Strategy 2002-2005***

Five major outcome areas have been highlighted:

- Belonging & Being Involved
- Learning & Developing: education, training, employment opportunities
- Well Being: housing, health & well being
- Fun, Freedom & Expression: recreation, self-expression and relaxation
- Strengthening the Scaffold: partner with agencies, groups to provide services and advocate for the needs of youth

<http://cweb.salisbury.sa.gov.au/manifest/servlet/binaries?img=984&stypen=html>

### **Stonnington, Victoria:**

Community profile      population      86,090 (2001 census)      90,302 (2005 estimate)

The City of Stonnington is a Local Government Area located within the metropolitan area of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. It comprises the inner south-eastern suburbs, between 3 and 13 kilometres from the Melbourne Central Business District.

**Ethnicity:** 64% of residents are born in Australia; major number of those born outside Australia came from England, Greece and New Zealand.

**Age breakdown:**

5-14 years	7,732	9.0%
15-24 years	12,893	15.0%

#### ***Youth Strategy and Action Plan:***

**Aim:** To ensure that Stonnington City Council acknowledges and acts upon the needs of young people in order to foster the pride and involvement of young people in their community. Objectives include:

- To identify and promote strategies that will result in the increased employment of young people in the municipality.
- To identify and use existing information networks, and if necessary to identify new strategies to promote the flow of accurate and appropriate information to young people, and their families.

## **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

- To identify, and advocate for the provision of, accessible and relevant recreational and leisure facilities and opportunities for young people

<http://www.stonnington.vic.gov.au/about/publications/reports/yap>

### **Sydney, New South Wales**

Community Profile      population 3,997,321 (2001 census)      4,254,894 (2005 estimate)

Sydney is Australia's oldest and largest city and the capital of the state of New South Wales. The city is also Australia's leading industrial center and a major port.

**Ethnic breakdown:** The City of Sydney has a diverse ethnic mix with half of its residents born overseas. Almost 30% of the resident population speaks a language other than English. Apart from English, the most common languages spoken at home are Chinese, Indonesia, Greek and Russian. In the 2001 census, the most common self-described ancestries identified for Sydney residents were Australian, English and Irish. The Census also recorded that 1% of Sydney's population identified as being of indigenous origin and 31.2% were born overseas. The three major sources of immigrants are the United Kingdom, China and New Zealand. Significant numbers of immigrants also came from Vietnam, Lebanon, Italy, India and the Philippines..

**Age breakdown:** Based on 2001 census and City Council's internal research, young people aged 12 – 24 years make up 20.2% of the total City of Sydney population or 25,819. This is higher than the Sydney Statistical Division (17.9% of the total population). 21.3% of 12-24 year olds were aged 12-17 or 5,242 showing that the majority of young people are aged between 18-24.

#### ***The City of Sydney Youth Strategy:***

identifies priority youth issues and needs in the City of Sydney local government area. The Youth Interagency Action Plan includes a plan to address major youth issues and needs. The plan includes:

- Access for All
- A Safe Community
- Access to Information
- Employment and Education
- Fostering Participation
- Quality Community Facilities
- Safe & accessible transport
- Provision of Coordinated & Targeted Programs & Services...

<http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/Community/YouthServices/YouthStrategy.asp>

### **Whitehorse, Victoria**

Community Profile:      population 139,549 (2001 census)      144,448 (2005 estimate)

The City of Whitehorse is a Local Government Area in Victoria, Australia. It is located in the eastern suburbs of Melbourne.

**Ethnic breakdown:** 37,000+ residents born overseas: England 4,986, China 3,464. Greece 2,236; Italy 2,182, Malaysia 2,070. 20% of residents from non-English speaking backgrounds

**Age breakdown:** The City of Whitehorse has 23,113 young people aged between 12 and 24 (based on 2001 census data), which represents 16.50% of the total population in the municipality.

5-14 years:	15,764	11.3%
15-24 years:	18,394	13.2%

#### ***Y PLAN ? A PLAN FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN WHITEHORSE 2006 – 2008***

The five key priority areas are:

- Improved transport options and conditions;
- Enhanced well being, including physical, mental, sexual and emotional health; safety; the health of the environment around them and development of resilient behaviours;
- Improved education and employment options and outcomes;
- Increased community connection; and
- Improved communication of services and programs available to young people in Whitehorse.

[http://www.whitehorse.vic.gov.au/Page/PagePrint.asp?Page\\_Id=1648](http://www.whitehorse.vic.gov.au/Page/PagePrint.asp?Page_Id=1648)

[http://www.whitehorse.vic.gov.au/Files/Youth\\_YPlan.pdf](http://www.whitehorse.vic.gov.au/Files/Youth_YPlan.pdf)

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### Comments:

*Priorities, Objectives & Strategies:* each of the five priority areas is assigned several main objectives; a list of strategies (actions) is developed for each objective. The plan then maps each strategy to existing City Council plans, relevant partners and/or responsible city council departments, and a timeline, e.g.

Priority area: Improved transport options and conditions					
Objective	Strategy	Action area	Existing Plan	Partnership & Responsibility	Timeline
Provide all residents with realistic transport choices & enhance public transport services	Investigate better synchronization of bus/train and tram timetables & lobby for improvements	Monitor and report	Whitehorse Integrated Transport Strategy 2002 (Section 6.4)	Engineering & Environmental Services • Public transport operators • DOI, • State Government	On going

## New Zealand

Government of New Zealand, Ministry of Youth Development

### ***Youth Development Strategy Aotearoa***

The aims:

- All young people have opportunities to establish positive connections to their key social environments.
- Government policy and practice reflect a positive youth development approach.
- All young people have access to a range of youth development opportunities.

The Goals

- Ensuring a consistent strengths-based youth development approach .
- Developing skilled people to work with young people.
- Creating opportunities for young people to actively participate and engage.
- Building knowledge on youth development through information and research.

<http://www.myd.govt.nz/uploads/docs/00.7.6.5ydsa.pdf>

<http://www.myd.govt.nz/YouthDevelopmentStrategyAotearoa/youthdevelopmentstrategyaotearoa.aspx>

### Comments:

*Recommended actions for individual settings:* the goals and aims identified by the Strategy are placed in detailed tables alongside the “Social Environment Settings”. These ‘settings’ include: Young People, Families, Schools, Workplaces, Communities (churches, voluntary organizations), and levels of government. Specific recommended actions are identified for each ‘setting’, e.g.

Goal	Setting	Action
Creating opportunities for young people to actively participate and engage	Schools	encouraging a partnership approach in running the school that involves consultation with young people

*Key issues for specific groups:* The strategy provides a detailed list of specific issues facing particular groups, e.g. Rangatahi (Young Maori), Pacific Young People (Samoan), Minority Ethnic Young People, Young People with Intellectual, Physical Disabilities. For example, Rangatahi issues include recognizing that they often live in conflicting systems of two cultures.

*Evaluation:* As part of the ongoing work programme, progress on meeting the aims and goals of this Strategy and the related Agenda for Children will be closely monitored. This includes young people themselves monitoring and evaluating progress. (*no formal evaluation located on website*)

## Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies

# New Zealand - Cities

## Auckland

Community Profile:	population:	
Auckland City	388,800 (2001 census)	25,400 (2005 estimate)
Auckland Urban Area	1,129,800 (2001 census)	241,600 (2005 estimate)
Auckland Region	1,216,900 (2001 census)	1,337,000 (2005 estimate)

Auckland is the largest urban area in New Zealand, with almost a third of the country's population.

**Ethnic breakdown:** The majority of inhabitants claim European - predominantly British - descent, but substantial Māori, Pacific Islander and Asian communities exist as well. Auckland has the largest Polynesian population of any city in the world. A large proportion of the population is also made up of people of Asian origin (mainly East Asian and South Asian). 2001 New Zealand Census showed that:

- 66.9% of people in the Auckland Urban Area belong to European ethnic groups.
- 14.9% of people in the Auckland Urban Area belong to Pacific Island ethnic groups.
- 14.6% of people in the Auckland Urban Area belong to Asian ethnic groups.
- 11.5% of people in the Auckland Urban Area belong to the Māori ethnic group.

### **City of Auckland Youth Action Plan**

- Strong and healthy communities
- Effective transport
- Celebrating and recognising diversity
- Auckland leadership.

<http://www.aucklandcity.govt.nz/council/documents/youthaction/default.asp>

### **Comments:**

*Plan Layout.* The plan is laid out in clear, simple language, with specific actions for Young People and for the civic authorities. Under each of the four main objectives, the plan identifies:

What you said you want                      What we'll do about it                      What you could do

<b>Objective:</b> Effective transport		
<i>What you said you want</i>	<i>What we'll do about it</i>	<i>What you could do</i>
a city where young people can move around the city safely	encourage & implement safe transport routes	encourage your friends to drive safe and sober

*Evaluation:* How will we know if Youth Action is working? After three years we'll carry out a review of Youth Action. The way we'll get this information is by:

- checking if all the projects we had in the 'things to do' list have happened
- getting your views through youth forums, feedback forms and discussions at your community group meetings and schools
- getting your comments through the Auckland City Youth Action website.

(note: *no results of evaluation provided on website*)

## Christchurch City

Community Profile:      population      323,956 (2001 census)      356,030 (2005 estimate)

The second-largest city population in New Zealand and the third-largest urban area in the country, after Auckland and Wellington.

**Ethnic breakdown:** Profile: 89.8% New Zealand European (Pākehā)/European, 5.1% Māori, 4.0% Asian. Seventy-five percent of Christchurch young people classified themselves as European, 9.5% as New Zealand Maori and 2.5% as Pacific Islands people. Seven percent of Christchurch young people classified themselves as Asian.

**Age breakdown:** Young people, 13-25 years, comprise 20.94% (64,734) of the city's population.

### **Christchurch City Council Youth Policy**

The Christchurch City Council is committed to developing, supporting and promoting initiatives which positively contribute to the safety and wellbeing of young people, their families and communities  
Roles

## **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

- ensure that the views and needs of young people are taken into account in Council activities
  - advocate on behalf of, and with young people
  - resource, provide and support services for young people in partnership with other agencies where appropriate
  - be a co-ordinator, with the community, of activities which provide for young people
- <http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Publications/Youthstrategy/>

## **South Africa**

### **Cape Town**

Community Profile: population 2,893,251 (2001 census)

Cape Town is the third most populous city in South Africa, forming part of the metropolitan municipality of the City of Cape Town. It is the provincial capital of the Western Cape, as well as the legislative capital of South Africa.

**Ethnic breakdown:** Coloured people account for 48.13% of the population, followed by Black Africans at 31%, Whites at 18.75%, and Asians at 1.43%,

**Age breakdown:** **46.6% of the population is under the age of 24;** the median age in the city is 26 years old

#### ***Youth Development Policy City of Cape Town***

The policy on youth development must be a policy for the entire city, this policy must guide the work of municipal officials; the policy must lay the foundation for a City youth action plan.

- Develop an Integrated Holistic response to youth development,
- Recognise and Promote the participation and contribution of young women and men.
- Enabling young women and men to initiate actions that promote their own well being and that of their communities.
- Promote Training and Skills development for Sustained job opportunities
- Develop Effective Partnerships to raise awareness of youth development.

<http://saqa.org.za/spi/youth/policy.pdf#search=%22allintitle%3A%20youth%20city%20%20strategy%20OR%20policy%22>

#### ***Comment:***

The Plan calls for the creation of a Youth Council This commission will interact with City on issues affecting youth development, including:

- Monitoring and evaluating national and international youth commitments
- Assisting with implementation of strategies and programmes
- Monitoring that this policy is adhered to

## **Sweden**

### **Government of Sweden. Youth Policy**

The overall objectives of the Swedish youth policy are:

- Young people are to have genuine access to welfare: real access to a good material, cultural and social standard of living. They shall also be afforded beneficial conditions for good health and be protected from being subjected to crime and different forms of discrimination
- young people are to have genuine access to power: the possibility to influence the development of society in general, as well as their own lives and their local environment

Analysis, coordination and reporting in five main areas must take place in order to achieve the overall objectives:

- |                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ▪ Learning and personal development | ▪ Influence and representation |
| ▪ Health and vulnerability          | ▪ Self support                 |

## Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies

- Culture and leisure  
<http://www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/3781.jsessionid=aD1RVUOk8aB7>  
<http://www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/3781/a/66758>

**Comment:**

The National Youth policy primarily targets marginalised young people.

## United Kingdom – Cities

### Birmingham, West Midlands

Community Profile: population 984,600 (revised 2001 census) 1,001,000 (2005 Estimates)  
 According to the 2001 Population Census there were 977,087 people resident in Birmingham. This is considered an underestimate of the population, a revised estimate for Mid 2001 gives the City's population as 984,600.

**Ethnic breakdown:** Birmingham has the smallest white population by percentage of the major U.K. cities. 29.6% of its population is non-white. This compares with 9.1% for England, and 29.0% for London. At the time of the 2001 census, 70.4% of the Birmingham population was White (including 3.2% Irish), 19.5% British Asian or simply Asian, 6.1% Black or Black British, 0.5% Chinese, and 3.5% of mixed race or other ethnic heritage.

**Age breakdown** (2005 mid-year population estimates):

Ages 15 to 19: 7.6 %, 76,000

Ages 20 to 24: 8.8% , 88,000

#### ***Birmingham Youth Service Plan 2003***

The Youth Service focuses primarily on the 'youth work process' but is also concerned with providing a more comprehensive service delivery model for youth. Four overall objectives:

- Young People: To develop young people as individuals and as active and responsive members of their community and city.
- Curriculum: To ensure a broad curriculum, containing a range of opportunities, experiences and responses to young people's needs and aspirations.
- Quality: To continually improve the quality of the service, in line with internal and external inspection and evaluation frameworks and mechanisms.
- Partnerships: To build new and existing partnerships with other providers, particularly Connexions and the voluntary sector.

[http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/GenerateContent?CONTENT\\_ITEM\\_ID=31044&CONTENT\\_ITEM\\_TYPE=0&MENU\\_ID=11639](http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/GenerateContent?CONTENT_ITEM_ID=31044&CONTENT_ITEM_TYPE=0&MENU_ID=11639)

**Comments:**

**Partners:** The Youth Service has effectively partnered with Connexions (<http://www.connexions-bs.co.uk/main.php> and <http://www.connexions.gov.uk/>). Connexions is the Government's support service for all young people aged 13 to 19 in England. It also provides support up to the age of 25 for young people who have learning difficulties or disabilities (or both). Through multi-agency working, Connexions provides information, advice, guidance and access to personal development opportunities for young people. It aims to remove barriers to learning and progression, and ensure young people make a smooth transition to adulthood and working life.

**Resources:** The Youth Service, along with its partners, is the primary delivery channel for youth programs. The Youth Service is decentralized to six delivery areas across the city, each managed by an Area Youth Officer; there are 104 youth work projects/units/centres in the service.

**Outcomes:** detailed list of 69 outcomes associated with the four objectives:

- some are concrete, quantifiable and easily evaluated, e.g. "number of young people with whom we are working will increase by 5% on last year's figures"
- some will be subjectively measured, e.g. "young people's self esteem will increase"
- some are so far reaching that implementation will require a long period and substantial support, e.g. "health education via a holistic way of tackling health issues with young people".



## Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies

*Evaluation:* Improvement objectives have been set against each of the Plan's strategic priorities. Annual updates against the Plan's improvement objectives will be provided within the Children's Services Plan Annual Reviews. *No formal qualitative evaluation was located.*

### **Havant Borough, Hampshire\*\***

Community Profile: population 114,508 (2006)

**Ethnic breakdown:** The population of Havant Borough is **predominantly white**, although there is a small presence of other ethnic groups: White: 99.10%, Black African, 0.10%, Indian 0.10%, Pakistan 0.20%, Chinese 0.10%

**Population under 16:** 20%.

*\*\*Havant Borough is included as a sample of youth strategies created by U.K. "borough councils".*

*These boroughs may not have large urban areas within their council jurisdiction but often have large populations scattered across hundreds of villages in a semi-rural environment.*

#### ***Youth Strategy-Working Together***

Four themes:

- Having a Voice
- Leisure and Community Safety
- Health, Personal and Social Development
- Education, Training and Employment

<http://www.havant.gov.uk/havant-6415>

#### ***Comments:***

The strategy was developed by the Havant Youth Strategy Group, including the Borough Council and partners from around 20 key agencies and organisations.

*Evaluation:* "the Youth Strategy Group continue to meet every two months to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Strategy"

### **Manchester, Lancashire**

Community Profile: population 392,819 (2001 census) 441,200 (2005 estimate)  
Greater Manchester Urban Area is home to 2,240,230 people.

#### **Ethnic breakdown:**

White 79.1%	Black or Black British 4.9%	All Ethnic Minority Groups
Mixed 3.1%	Other 3.2%	20.9%
Asian or Asian British 9.7%		

#### **Age breakdown:**

Residents aged 0-15 21.1%

Residents aged 16-19 6.2%

Residents aged 20-24 11.4%

Almost 28% of children and young people ages 0-19 in Manchester are from a black and minority ethnic group, compared with around 19% of the population as a whole. The largest ethnic groups to which children belong are Pakistani (9.3% of children), Black African (2.3%) and Black Caribbean (2.0%). There are also substantial proportions from a mixed ethnic background (7.0%). The 2005 census of the school age population identifies over 33% from minority ethnic groups and 150 languages spoken in our schools

#### ***Children and Young People's Plan 2006-2009***

The Plan is the single, strategic, overarching plan for all local services for children and young people, for example health services, police, local authority and voluntary organisations. We are in transition between a system of planning largely undertaken independently within agencies, to one that is fully integrated across all services for children and young people. The plan's vision endorses the five outcomes outlined in the national framework, "Every Child Matters"

(<http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/>) :

- Be Healthy
- Stay Safe

## **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

- Enjoy And Achieve
- Economic Well-Being
- Positive Contribution

<http://www.manchester.gov.uk/education/plans/cypp/index.htm>

### **Comments:**

*Resources:* Services for youth will be delivered locally within six district Commissioning Boards. Service delivery will be through the Youth Service and other agencies and private organizations. The Boards will assess needs locally and will commission appropriate services to meet those needs. The six District Commissioning Boards will ensure local universal provision for young people by building capacity for delivery within local communities.

*Articulation of the Plan's five main objectives:* the plan provides a comprehensible and well constructed discussion of the five main objectives, including: what does each objective mean, what are the outcomes and specific targets, what is the current state of affairs for each issue, what do parents and youth say about each objective/issue, and what are the key action steps to produce the desired outcomes.

*Outcomes:* a brief list of concrete performance measures is attached to each of the four main objectives, often with specific numeric targets for the following three years, e.g.

- *Objective:* Being Healthy -- *Performance measure:* 'reduce childhood obesity'
- *Objective:* Positive Contribution – *Performance measure:* 'Increase the number of young people who volunteer'

*Key Actions:* a list of specific steps for each of the four main objectives to produce desired outcomes, e.g.:

- *Objective:* Being Healthy – *Key Action:* reduce childhood obesity by reducing the amounts of fat, sugar and salt in school meals and increased physical activity
- *Objective:* Economic Wellbeing -- *Key Action:* increase the range of employers involved in the education system

### **Youth Strategy 2006-08**

The Youth Strategy is the route map for effective planning and youth service delivery. The focus of this strategy is on young people aged between 13 and 21. The Government's priority age for this group is 13 to 19 but some young people may need continued services beyond the age of 19. This Vision endorses the 5 outcomes for children and young people outlined in the national framework "Every Child Matters" and the Children Act:

- *Be healthy:* enjoying good physical and mental health and living a healthy lifestyle;
- *Stay safe:* being protected from harm and neglect and growing up able to look after themselves;
- *Enjoy and achieve:* getting the most out of life and developing broad skills for adulthood;
- *Make a positive contribution:* to the community and to society and not engaging in anti-social or offending behaviour;
- *Achieve economic well-being.* Being able to access economic well being by being able to reach full potential as adults.

<http://www.manchester.gov.uk/youth/plans/>

## **Sheffield**

Community Profile: 516,100 (2004 estimate)

**Ethnic breakdown:** At the time of the 2001 UK census, the ethnic make-up of Sheffield's population was 91.2% White, 4.6% Asian, 1.6 mixed and 1.8% Black. Sheffield also has large Polish, Somali, Slovak, Yemeni and Kosovar populations.

### **Age breakdown:**

ages 0-17:	107,700,	20.9%;
ages 15 to 19	35,500,	6.9%
ages 20 to 24	47,300,	9.2%

### **Sheffield Youth Strategy for Young People Over 11 Years of Age**

The Strategy provides a framework which is based upon:

## **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

- the five outcomes in the national framework 'Every Child Matters' (<http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/>) :
  - being healthy: enjoying good physical and mental health and living a healthy lifestyle;
  - staying safe: being protected from harm and neglect and growing up able to look after themselves;
  - enjoying and achieving: getting the most out of life and developing broad skills for adulthood;
  - making a positive contribution: to the community and to society and not engaging in anti-social or offending behaviour;
  - economic well-being: overcoming socio-economic disadvantages to achieve their full potential in life.
- Providing young people with a rich and varied range of opportunities and support which they can use to make the transition to adulthood, which support their personal and social development and which help to achieve the outcomes in Every Child Matters
- The City Council taking a strategic leadership role in planning, co-ordinating, stimulating and purchasing youth provision and in ensuring that young people are involved with the Strategy and are listened to.
- The statutory, voluntary and private sector providers of youth provision working together and with young people and local communities in order to: maximise the use of scarce resources; fill gaps in provision; make the best use of specialist expertise; share good practice; and to respond to the most disengaged young people who sometimes become involved in anti-social behaviour and require an approach which identifies them more systematically and achieves better outcomes.

<http://www.sheffield.gov.uk/your-city-council/council-meetings/cabinet/agendas-2005/agenda-13th-april-2005/youth-strategy---over-11s>

### **Comments:**

*Partners:* Three multi-agency partnership groups will exist: Sheffield Youth Partnership (including Children Services, Secondary Headteacher Association, Chair of VYSI Voluntary Youth Service Initiative), Voluntary Sector Arrangements, and the Youth Strategy Management Group. The Youth Partnership accepts input from the Sheffield Youth Council and The Sheffield members of Youth Parliament.

*Evaluation:* City Council's 'Scrutiny Board' received a report in December 2005; the report was to provide information on the implementation of the Strategy, including outcomes. The report lists specific actions taken (e.g. managers appointed), along with several outcomes (e.g. stakeholder events held) and an "action plan" for next steps. *No formal qualitative evaluation of the Strategy was located.*

<http://www.sheffield.gov.uk/index.asp?pgid=73309>

## **United States – Cities**

### **Boise City, Idaho**

Community Profile      185,787 (2000 census)      193,161 (2005 estimate)

Boise is the capital and largest city in the State of Idaho,

**Ethnic/ racial breakdown:** White 92.2%, Black 0.8%, American Indian 0.7%, Asian 2.1%, Hispanic origin 4.5%

### **City of Boise (Youth) Strategic Plan 2002-2003**

Goals & Objectives for 2001-2004

- Stimulate dialogue and collaborative efforts supporting positive youth development through the 40 developmental assets
- Establish community-wide understanding of Youth Services, the assets message and asset based programs and activities.

## **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

- Resources, initiatives and commitments of service providers, agencies, and the philanthropic community are aligned to advance our mission.
  - Volunteers and professionals who build assets every day are supported and recognized
  - Community assumes responsibility for the Youth Services initiative
- [http://www.cityofboise.org/parks/activities/hchy/index.aspx?id=hchy\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2002&MID=010Y](http://www.cityofboise.org/parks/activities/hchy/index.aspx?id=hchy_strategic_plan_2002&MID=010Y)

### **Comments:**

*Young Members of City Boards:* Boise encourages young people to volunteer for positions on City Boards and Commissions, including Parks & Recreation, City Arts Commission, Library Board, and Airport Commission.

*40 Developmental Assets:* The City of Boise website\* provides an inventory of all activities that it provides for, and with youth. These activities, listed under their “Youth Involvement” webpages, are designed to support and address one or more of the **Forty Developmental Assets\*\***. The Youth Strategic Plan is designed to focus on three of the 40 Assets:

- Community values youth
- Positive adult role models
- Positive view of personal future

\* [http://www.cityofboise.org/parks/activities/hchy/index.aspx?id=hchy\\_city\\_youth\\_programs](http://www.cityofboise.org/parks/activities/hchy/index.aspx?id=hchy_city_youth_programs)

\*\*The 40 Developmental Assets were developed by the Search Institute (<http://www.search-institute.org/assets/>) of Minneapolis, Minnesota. The Search Institute is an independent non-profit organization whose mission is to provide leadership, knowledge, and resources to promote healthy children, youth, and communities. The 40 Assets were identified as “the building blocks of healthy development that help young people grow up healthy, caring and responsible”. There are two large groups of assets: Internal and External. Within each group, there are categories of assets:

External Assets Categories:

- Support / Empowerment / Boundaries and expectations / Constructive use of time

Internal Assets Categories:

- Commitment to learning, Positive values, Social competencies. Positive identity

Attached to each asset there is an action or desired outcome. For example:

- External Asset Group
    - Category: Constructive Use of Time
      - Asset “Creative Activities”
        - Action: ‘young person spends three or more hours per week in lessons or practice in music, theatre, or other arts’.
- <http://www.search-institute.org/assets/>

## **Hampton, Virginia**

Community Profile: population 145,951

Established in 1610, Hampton is one of America’s oldest cities and is also one of the fastest growing cities in the region. Hampton was also recently named one of the 100 Best Communities for Young People in the first-ever national competition held by America’s Promise.

### ***Foundation for the Future - Position Paper on the Importance of a City-wide Agenda for the First Two Decades of Life***

A comprehensive policy paper endorsed by Hampton City Schools and Hampton City Council, March 2003, that outlines specific outcomes for a comprehensive city-wide approach to the first two decades of life. Key outcomes (ages 14-19):

- Young people graduate from high school
- Young people are on a path to pursue a career goal
- Young people are engaged in civic responsibility

[http://www.hampton.va.us/foryouth/issues\\_investment.html](http://www.hampton.va.us/foryouth/issues_investment.html)

## **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

### **Comments:**

*Youth Commission:* The Hampton Youth Commission is a city funded Commission composed of 24 high school aged youth. The Youth Commission represents the ideas and opinions of young people in the city, in order for the youth to have a more formal role in the city's planning and decision making.

*Developmental Assets:* Hampton also structures its youth initiatives around the 40 Developmental Assets as identified by Search Institute (<http://www.search-institute.org/assets/>). See the entry on Boise, Idaho for further information on these assets.

## **Minneapolis, Minnesota**

Community Profile: 382,618 City of Minneapolis (2000 census)

### **Ethnic breakdown:**

White, 249,186, 65.13%

Black or African American, 68,818, 17.99%

American Indian and Alaska Native, 8,378, 2.19%

Asian, 23,455, 6.13%

### **Age breakdown:**

10 to 14 years, 22,291, 5.83%

15 to 19 years, 26,866, 7.02%

20 to 24 years, 40,953, 10.70%

### **Minneapolis Youth Coordinating Board (YCB) Goals & Strategies**

#### Goals:

- All Minneapolis children enter kindergarten ready to learn;
- All Minneapolis Children and Youth Succeed in School;
- All Minneapolis Children and Youth are prepared for the opportunities and challenges of adolescence and adulthood.

#### Strategies:

- Analyzing and Disseminating Information—communicating accurate and timely information concerning issues facing children, youth and families.
- Convening— gathering key stakeholders to facilitate improved coordination, cooperation and engagement.
- Building Partnerships for Action— supporting, coordinating or leading responses to concerns, and promoting effective policies and strategies for adoption across the city.

<http://www.ycb.org/GoalsAndStrategies.asp>

### **Comment:**

*History of YCB:* The Minneapolis Youth Coordinating Board was created in 1986 through a state-authorized joint powers agreement between the City of Minneapolis, Minneapolis Public Schools, Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board, Minneapolis Public Library Board, and the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners. The YCB is governed by a thirteen-member board of elected officials representing the partners as well as a Minneapolis member from both the Minnesota House of Representatives and the Minnesota State Senate. *The YCB does not provide services directly to children or youth; it is a capacity-building organization and sponsors initiatives designed to ensure the healthy development of children and youth.*

*Best practices:* The U.S. Conference of Mayors, a non-partisan organization for cities with populations of 30,000 or more, identified the YCB in its Best Practices database. It notes that Outcome-based evaluations are conducted for each of the collaboration's initiatives.

[http://www.usmayors.org/uscm/best\\_practices/bp97/12\\_1997\\_Helping\\_Youth\\_Succeed.htm](http://www.usmayors.org/uscm/best_practices/bp97/12_1997_Helping_Youth_Succeed.htm)

### **Minneapolis Youth Coordinating Board, Children & Youth Agenda 2020**

Goals: Minneapolis Children and Youth are...

- Connected to family, caring adults, peers and organizations in their community.
- Physically and psychologically healthy.
- Prepared for, take advantage of and transformed by learning opportunities in school and the broader community.

## **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

- Fully prepared for and engaged in building their future.  
<http://www.ycb.org/ChildrenAgenda.asp>

### **Trenton, New Jersey**

Community Profile: population 85,403 (2000 census) 84,639 (2005 estimate)

**Ethnic/racial breakdown:** the racial makeup of the city was 52.06% African American, 32.55% White, 0.35% Native American, 0.84% Asian, 0.23% Pacific Islander, 10.76% from other races, and 3.20% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race was 21.53% of the population. (Note: Most of the Hispanics in Trenton have been traditionally Puerto Rican. However, recently, that has changed as many immigrants from Guatemala, Ecuador, and various Latin American countries have settled in the city).

**Age breakdown:** the population was spread out with 27.7% under the age of 18, 10.1% from 18 to 24,

#### ***Youth Advocacy Cabinet***

Recognizing that integrated, inter-agency solutions were required to maximize limited resources, the mayor formed the Youth Advocacy Cabinet in October 2002 to set broad policies and implement programs to solve youth-related problems. Recent initiatives to combat youth violence and gangs have drawn on the support and services of: Board of Education, Mercer Community College, The United Way, the city departments of Health and Human Services, Recreation, Natural Resources, and Culture, the Trenton Police Department and the Trenton Housing Authority.

[http://www.usmayors.org/uscm/best\\_practices/usmayor05/TrentonBP.asp](http://www.usmayors.org/uscm/best_practices/usmayor05/TrentonBP.asp)

[email sent requesting youth strategy / policy](#)

#### **Comment:**

**Awards:** The U.S. Conference of Mayors, a non-partisan organization for cities with populations of 30,000 or more, awarded Trenton First Place for Small Cities in the 2005. Trenton was specifically recognized for its Youth Advocacy Cabinet. Directed by the mayor to employ systemic, research-based problem solving approaches on behalf of youth, the Cabinet has grown in its role and now continuously identifies and addresses the most severe challenges faced by youth and their families. The Youth Advocacy Cabinet's responsibility is to set broad policies and ensure follow-up implementation. As a who's' who of youth programming stakeholders in the community, the cabinet is positioned to identify best practices and leverage resources.

[http://www.usmayors.org/uscm/us\\_mayor\\_newspaper/documents/06\\_27\\_05/livability.asp](http://www.usmayors.org/uscm/us_mayor_newspaper/documents/06_27_05/livability.asp)

### **Virginia Beach, Virginia**

Community Profile: population 425,257 (2000 Census) 438,415.(2005 estimate)

Virginia Beach is the largest city in the Commonwealth of Virginia and the third largest **suburban** city in the United States after Long Beach, California.

**Ethnic/racial breakdown:** In 2000, the racial makeup of the city was 71.41% White (69.46% non-Latino white), 18.95% African American, 0.38% Native American, 4.91% Asian, 4.18% Hispanic or Latino of any race.

#### ***City of Virginia Beach Youth Plan***

Three broad goals (areas of focus) and the strategies for accomplishing them are:

- To inform, mobilize and energize the Community around issues related to youth
  - establishing partnerships with youth, parents and Community
  - community education & increasing public awareness
- To create and coordinate a continuous system of support and opportunities for youth and their families
  - Promote the physical, mental, emotional, social and spiritual well-being of youth
  - Insure that education, activities and services are available, accessible, affordable and provided by well-trained, caring adults with healthy beliefs and standards

## **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

- To coordinate and monitor the Plan to insure full implementation and evaluation.
  - annual report card allows the Community to monitor the effectiveness of opportunities for youth and their families

[http://www.vb.gov.com/dept/yoo/vgn\\_files/yot\\_youth\\_plan\\_2002.pdf](http://www.vb.gov.com/dept/yoo/vgn_files/yot_youth_plan_2002.pdf)

## **Canada – Cities**

### **Calgary, Alberta**

Community Profile:      population 878,865 (2001 Census)  
    956,078 (City of Calgary 2005 Civic Census)  
    1,147,000 (2005, Calgary Economic Region, City of Calgary estimate)

**Ethnic breakdown:** 79% of the population (688,465 people) declares no visible minority status. Another 2.3% (19,765 people) of the population is Aboriginal. The city is home to a relatively large number of people belonging to visible minority groups. These groups include: Chinese: 51,540 or 5.9%, South Asian: 36,370 or 4.2%

**Age breakdown (2005):** The median age for the Calgary Census Metropolitan Area is 34.9 (2001 Census).

5-14:	115,600
15-19:	59,570
20-24:	66,845

#### ***One Future: The City of Calgary's commitment to youth.***

Three strategic directions:

- Corporation of City of Calgary will be more youth friendly
- Enable collaboration between City operations and external stakeholder groups to realign and coordinate youth programs, services and funding
- Target high priority youth issues

<http://content.calgary.ca/CCA/City+Hall/Business+Units/Community+and+Neighbourhood+Services/Children+and+Youth/Youth+Strategy/Youth.htm>

#### ***Comments:***

Priority Areas for action include:

- 'Youth filter': implementing a youth filter on policy and planning decisions making it standard practice to deliberately consider how decisions impact Calgary's youth
- Aboriginal youth: increased effort to work in partnership with Aboriginal youth

Strategic Directions include:

- Realigning city programs, services and funding; bringing together major funders and youth services providers (Strategic Direction #2, Phase II)
- Targeting high priority youth issues including safety and security at school, poverty and homelessness. Actions include
  - conducting "state of the art" reviews on each issue; reviewing literature and contacting progressive jurisdictions that have a track record of success.
  - small innovation teams of City personnel and external experts will be formed to address each priority issue. These teams will use the "state of the art" information gained in the above reviews

#### ***Youth Strategy Report Card, 2001-2004***

Corporate Youth Strategy team successfully achieved the following Key Milestones:

- Establishing a visible, accessible storefront operation that has provided resources to over 100 City staff and a growing number of citizen "walk-ins"
- Raising awareness, and increasing capacity within The Corporation to consider/include youth
- Collaborating with Business Units to identify possibilities or opportunities to enhance service to youth

### **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

- Highlighted the value of a central clearing-house of youth related information and resources.
- Development of an Advisory Group of key managers and supervisory staff from five departments to advise the CYS team regarding strategy, positioning and priorities.

<http://content.calgary.ca/CCA/City+Hall/Business+Units/Community+and+Neighbourhood+Services/Children+and+Youth/Youth+Strategy/Youth+Strategy+Report+Card.htm>

#### **Comments:**

- Detailed overview of corporate youth strategy projects, including project name, partners, and performance measures, e.g.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Partners:</b>	<b>Performance measures:</b>
Youth Can Vote	Child & Youth Friendly Calgary	55 schools involved, 1072 students participated

- Detailed discussion of Communities of Practice (CoP), including the Youth Advisory Network CoP, and a table showing the involvement of specific Corporate Business Units with the Network.
- Detailed discussion of two successful projects: RACE (Race around Calgary Event) and YOUTH CAN VOTE (raise awareness and encourage participation in municipal voting process)

## **Gatineau, Quebec**

Community Profile: population 229,094

Aylmer, Buckingham, Gatineau, Hull and Masson-Angers sectors

With a population of 229,094 inhabitants, it is the fifth largest city in Québec. With the amalgamation of 5 cities into la Ville de Gatineau, the Youth Commission now represents 15,000 adolescents.

#### ***Youth Commission / Commission Jeunesse (Action Plan 2006)***

Mission: To provide municipal council with recommendations on planning, development and improvements in the quality of life of adolescents in Gatineau. To set up a partnership to ensure the consolidation of consultation mechanisms promoting the planning, organization and implementation of activities designed to enhance the quality of life of adolescent clients in the city of Gatineau. Priority files for the young people are currently:

- Recognition
- culture and recreation
- safety
- transportation
- employment and voluntary work

<http://www.ville.gatineau.qc.ca/Loisirs/ENG/commissions/jeunesse.htm>

<http://www.adogatineau.ca/infos/plan.asp>

## **Guelph, Ontario**

Community Profile: population 106,170 (2001 census) 118,400 (2006 projection)

**Ethnic Breakdown:** Visible minority population 12,155

including: Chinese 2,785 South Asian 2,745

**Age breakdown:** Median age of the population 35.4

Age 5-14: 13,875

Age 15-19: 6,955

Age 20-24: 8,215

The City of Guelph is a community of over 100,000 people located in the heart of southern Ontario, just 100km west of Toronto. With one of the premier research universities, and a diverse variety of manufacturing, service, and high technology enterprises, it's also one of the fastest growing economic regions in Canada.

## **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

### ***Guelph Community Youth Strategy***

In 2002, the City of Guelph initiated a community consultation process to assist in the development of a Youth Strategy. The results are presented in the 2003 Youth Strategy and include:

- Key findings – approximately 35 findings identify “needs” in categories of
  - Youth Service providers/agencies
  - Youth
  - Facilities & Programs / Services
  - Programs & Leadership
  - Partnerships
  - Promotions / Marketing
- 4 Stage process: Endorsement & Preparation, Short Term Implementation, Long Term Development, Evaluation & Future Development

[http://guelph.ca/uploads/Council\\_and\\_Committees/CSC/csc\\_062503.pdf](http://guelph.ca/uploads/Council_and_Committees/CSC/csc_062503.pdf)

**Note: complete report available in hard copy only – one copy provided by City of Guelph is included in the documents box**

#### ***Comments:***

*Evaluation:* see especially Stage 4 of the report, ‘Assessment of Youth Strategy and Future Development’ – lays out the process to complete a long-term assessment and evaluation of the entire Youth Strategy with completion at end of 2007.

*Youth Council:* see additional document, ‘Guelph Youth Council Business Plan’ (January 2006) which lays out the mandate and objectives of the Youth Council, accomplishments and future plans.

### **Halifax, Nova Scotia**

Community Profile: population 359,111 (2001 Census, Halifax Regional Municipality)

In 1996, Cities of Halifax and Dartmouth, the Town of Bedford and Halifax County Municipality amalgamated, forming Halifax Regional Municipality (HRM). Halifax is home to approximately 378,000 citizens (HRM figures) and encompass a diverse geographic area that is larger than the province of Prince Edward Island.

**Ethnic breakdown:** Visible minority population: 25,085

including: Black 13,080 Arab 3,030 Chinese 2,440 South Asian 2,345

**Age breakdown:** 17% of HRM population is between ages of 15-24; median age of population 36.6 .

Age 5-14: 46,050

Age 15-19 22,905

Age 20-24 26,560

### ***Youth Engagement Strategy, Halifax Regional Municipality & Heartwood Centre for Community Youth Development***

The strategy represents an evolutionary, developmental, community-based model aimed at improving recreational opportunities for the youth of Halifax Regional Municipality (HRM) through youth involvement. Eight Strategic Directions :

- Organizational
- Youth Friendly Facilities and Neighbourhoods
- Direct Program Delivery
- Communication
- Leadership Development
- Governance
- Community Development/Partnerships
- Community Events

[http://www.halifax.ca/recreation/documents/YES\\_report\\_final.pdf](http://www.halifax.ca/recreation/documents/YES_report_final.pdf)

<http://www.halifax.ca/recreation/youth.html>

#### ***Comments:***

- Strong partnership with Heartwood Centre for Community Youth Development (Heartwood) to develop and implement the Youth Strategy
- Detailed discussion of youth demographics based on 2001 census
- Concrete tangible goals and specific outcomes identified, e.g.

### **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Outcomes / Deliverables</b>
Identify, recruit, train, develop & mentor youth leaders within each of 6 areas	Identified & recruited youth leaders, trained Youth in Asset Mapping & basic facilitation
To conduct a literature review	Literature review on Youth Governance & Leadership completed

- 22 detailed Milestones identified, e.g.
  - Review of Literature completed October 2005 (Heartwood conducted a literature review of youth participation in governance)
- Learning Points (lessons learned) and resulting challenges identified, e.g.
  - “Relationship building takes time and its results are best measured **qualitatively**; relationship building with youth cannot be measured by the number of youth involved in programs or the number of programs delivered in a year. Staffs’ capacity to engage youth cannot be measured by the number of programs they deliver in a year. However, management and HRM government measure results by numbers, tangible actions, and quantifiable results. Youth testimonials, storytelling, and celebration are key to bridging the gap between the process of shifting HRM’s culture and need for quantifiable results.”
- Detailed categorized list of the Strategy’s goals and the responsible corporate business units

### **North Vancouver (District), B.C.**

Community Profile: Population 82,310 (2001 census) 87,083 (2005 estimate)  
**Age breakdown:** Median age of the population 39.6  
 Age 5-14 11,730  
 Age 15-19 6,290  
 Age 20-24 4,685

#### ***City And District Of North Vancouver Municipal Youth Policy***

##### Goals

- To develop a system of co-ordination for youth services and programs, beginning with a focus on community-based outreach youth services as a first-step, with co-ordination of the overall network of youth services as a long range goal;
- To encourage youth participation and advocacy;
- To develop a comprehensive youth database.

In order to achieve the Goals and Objectives of the Municipal Youth Policy, the City and District of Vancouver will undertake the following:

- Create a central body (North Vancouver Youth Services Committee) to plan and facilitate community-based youth services;
- Create a staff position (Youth Services Development Worker) focused on the development, planning and co-ordination of community-based youth services

<http://www.dnv.org/upload/documents/planning/ythpolicy.htm>

### **Richmond, BC**

Community Profile population 164,345. (2001 census)  
 171,021 (2001 City estimate) 181,934 (2005 city estimate)

**Ethnic breakdown:** Richmond is a multi-ethnic community. Much of the recent population growth has been made up of Asian immigrants. People of Chinese or South Asian ancestry now represent nearly sixty percent of Richmond residents.

**Age breakdown:** 25% of population is under age 19 (2001 Census). Median age of the population 38.5

#### ***Strategy for Youth Services (developed June 1995)***

City Objectives For Youth: to build opportunities for youth to determine their futures in Richmond, the City will work to achieve the following six objectives.

### **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

- A place for youth in the community
- A strong youth voice and involvement in decisions
- A support base for youth in the City
- Recognize youth as positive contributors to the community
- Programs and services directly delivered to youth
- Good access for youth to education/information about health

<http://www.richmond.ca/parksrec/youth/strategy.htm>

[http://www.richmond.ca/shared/assets/strategy\\_report8579.pdf](http://www.richmond.ca/shared/assets/strategy_report8579.pdf)

#### **Comments:**

- Strategy developed in 1995; 8 update reports released, most recent in September 2002
- Includes inventory of 1995 youth services provided by provincial government, Richmond school board, and local community organizations.
- The strategy's 'Youth Involved Process' based on the Search Institute's 40 Developmental Assets, <http://www.search-institute.org/assets/> (see entries for Boise, Idaho and Minneapolis, Minnesota for more details)
- 2002 Update report provides details of successful project to implement "Night Shift" late night programs at community centres.

## **Vaughan, Ontario**

Community Profile: population 182,022 (2001 Census) 245,000 (2006 estimate)

Vaughan's population has more than doubled over the past fifteen years.

**Ethnic breakdown:** the city contains some of the highest concentration of Southern and Eastern Europeans in Ontario, and is one of Canada's few cities where those of British Isles origin make up a small fraction. Almost 20 percent of the population claimed to be a visible minority (non-white/non-Caucasian), the bulk being of Asian, Chinese origin. Vaughan also has the largest Hispanic population as a percentage of its population compared to any other city in the G.T.A. excluding Toronto

**Age breakdown:** The youth population for ages 15-24 is 15.8% of the total city population. Median age of the population 34.1

Age 5-14	27,450
Age 15-19	13,125
Age 20-24	12,070

#### **City of Vaughan Youth Strategy**

The Civic Youth Task Force adopted the following goals for the Civic Youth Strategy:

- To identify the needs of youth;
- To identify and develop a model to collaborate with Vaughan youth and agencies on the delivery of youth services;
- To develop an overall framework and plan of action in the delivery of services that will assist the City of Vaughan in addressing the issues of preteens and youth;
- To identify funding opportunities and other resources to support the youth strategy;
- To develop a framework that gives youth a voice on City council and civic matters;
- To recognize youth and their contributions to the quality of life in the City of Vaughan

#### **Initiatives:**

- To establish a non-statutory advisory committee of Council called the Vaughan Youth Cabinet.
- To establish a Vaughan Youth City Councillor position.
- To implement youth initiatives in community and civic involvement.
- To undertake a youth needs assessment study.

[http://www.city.vaughan.on.ca/vaughan/council/minutes\\_agendas/committee\\_2005/pdf/CWA0516\\_4.pdf#search=%22vaughan%20youth%20strategy%20%22](http://www.city.vaughan.on.ca/vaughan/council/minutes_agendas/committee_2005/pdf/CWA0516_4.pdf#search=%22vaughan%20youth%20strategy%20%22)

#### **Comments:**

Youth Cabinet / Councillor: Strategy includes "Terms of Reference" for the *Vaughan Youth Cabinet*, and Position Outline for the *Youth Councillor*.

### **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

- City news release announces the appointment of the First Youth City Councillor in Canada (<http://www.city.vancouver.on.ca/newscentre/2006/news06-029.cfm>)

## **West Vancouver, BC**

Community Profile: population 41,421 (2001 Census) 44,149 (2005 estimate)

**Age breakdown:** Median age of the population 47.0

Age 5-14 4,920

Age 15-19 2,950

Age 20-24 2,170

### ***Civic Youth Strategy for West Vancouver***

Council will develop five strategic approaches to the implementation of this policy statement as laid out in the Civic Youth Strategy:

- Create a broader vision for youth recreation.
- Give youth a stronger voice in local government.
- Improve the image of youth in the community.
- Use civic resources for youth development.
- Bring a youth perspective to civic policy development and planning.

[http://www.westvancouver.ca/upload/documents/youth\\_strategy.pdf](http://www.westvancouver.ca/upload/documents/youth_strategy.pdf)

### ***Comments:***

Youth Strategy includes detailed *Implementation Strategy*, including: strategy, steps to implement, 'lead' city department responsible, e.g.

<b>Strategic Direction</b>	<b>Implementation</b>
Identify ways in which existing community facilities can better serve youth needs.	<i>First Steps:</i> Establish a Youth Recreation Advisory Team for each recreation facility. <i>Lead Dept:</i> Community Services <i>Priority:</i> High <i>Timeline:</i> Immediate

## **Government of the Province of Ontario**

### ***Ontario Youth Opportunities Strategy***

The Ontario government's Youth Opportunities Strategy is helping to build stronger communities by establishing and expanding community programs that help youth achieve a brighter future. The government is investing \$28.5 million in the first three years of the strategy to improve outcomes for youth in under-served communities, beginning primarily with neighbourhoods in Toronto. Next year, the strategy will be expanded to additional communities across the province, including Windsor, Ottawa, London, Hamilton and Thunder Bay. The strategy has the following five components

- Summer Jobs for Youth Program
- Youth in Policing Initiative
- Youth Outreach Worker Program
- YouthConnect.ca (<http://www.youthconnect.ca/>)
- School-Based Prevention/Diversion Program

<http://www.children.gov.on.ca/CS/en/newsRoom/backgrounders/060710.htm> b

## **Canada – A sample of cities with Youth Advisory Groups but no identifiable Youth Strategy**

## **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

### **Hamilton**

Hamilton Community Foundation Youth Advisory Council  
<http://www.hcf.on.ca/pages/special/youth.html#1>

Raising a Child in Hamilton - A city's vision for youth  
 Hamilton Roundtable for Poverty Prevention has released a new report called, "Making Hamilton the Best Place to Raise a Child: A Change Framework for Poverty Reduction." The vision described in this report reaches beyond traditional silos to encourage multisectoral collaboration, inspiring all citizens to contribute to the overarching goal – poverty reduction. Business, education, voluntary and government sectors have all been active in shaping this vision for Hamilton.  
[http://tamarackcommunity.ca/downloads/vc/HAM\\_Raising\\_a\\_Child.pdf](http://tamarackcommunity.ca/downloads/vc/HAM_Raising_a_Child.pdf)

### **Montreal**

Conseil jeunesse de Montréal CJM  
 Scope:

- Issue recommendations that require a written reply from the Mayor.
- Carry out studies.
- Produce an annual report.
- Organize special events (symposiums, training sessions, consultations, etc.).
- Share information with local youth organizations, forums, etc., regarding council recommendations and activities.

[http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?\\_dad=portal&\\_pageid=2059,2444967&\\_schema=PORTAL](http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_dad=portal&_pageid=2059,2444967&_schema=PORTAL)

### **Thunder Bay**

Fast Forward Thunder Bay and the Community Youth Coalition (CYC) are currently investigating the need for a comprehensive youth strategy for our region. While the Sudbury Youth Strategy may have an employment focus, the Toronto Youth Strategy may have an empowerment/ engagement focus. Community Development Framework A made in the North approach to youth issues: developed by our youth and for our youth..."

<http://www.thunderbay.ca/docs/fastforward/2539.pdf>

### **Toronto**

Toronto Youth Cabinet

The Toronto Youth Cabinet (TYC) is a volunteer-based organization that is the official voice for youth at City Hall. The TYC consistently advocates for various youth issues and strives to ensure that there is a focus on youth programs and services. In addition, the TYC promotes youth activism and civic engagement

<http://www.torontoyouth.com/>

### **Victoria**

City of Victoria Youth Council (CVYC) <http://www.members.shaw.ca/victoriayouthcouncil/>  
[http://www.victoria.ca/cityhall/pdfs/boards\\_cvyc.pdf](http://www.victoria.ca/cityhall/pdfs/boards_cvyc.pdf)

Objectives:

- To make the City a more youth-friendly place and to represent different youth in the community.
- To make recommendations to the municipal government on the behalf of local youth
- To initiate and encourage opportunities for action and dialogue in the community.

## **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

In 2006 the CVYC begins to create and distribute a survey for youth in the community. With this survey the Youth Council aims to gain general consensus and possible solutions from the youth population regarding current municipal issues.

## **Canada – Additional Sources Reviewed**

Canadian Policy Research Network

**Urban and Young: Municipalities Engaging Young People**

<http://www.cprn.org/en/diversity-urban.cfm>

Health Canada. Division Childhood and Adolescence

**Hearing the Voices of Youth: Youth Participation in Selected Canadian Municipalities**

[http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/dca-dea/publications/youth\\_municipalities\\_e.html](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/dca-dea/publications/youth_municipalities_e.html)

Society for Children and Youth of B.C.

<http://www.scyofbc.org/>

**Getting young people involved**

[http://www.scyofbc.org/site\\_assets/www.scyofbc.org/images/dynamic/Ideas%20for%20Involvement%202004.pdf](http://www.scyofbc.org/site_assets/www.scyofbc.org/images/dynamic/Ideas%20for%20Involvement%202004.pdf)

International Institute for Child Rights and Development (IICRD), University of Victoria

**Youth GAGE - Building Resilient Communities by Engaging Youth**

[http://web.uvic.ca/iicrd/proj\\_participation.html](http://web.uvic.ca/iicrd/proj_participation.html)

## Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies

# Appendix 1

This literature search was conducted in September 2006. The search was conducted to locate cities with:

- population of 100,000+, **and**
- a Youth Strategy that encompasses different city services/agencies/departments.

Our research also located many cities that have established or appointed youth councils (youth advisory committees, youth ambassadors, youth teams, youth action groups) and/or have an operational Youth Service as a division of the municipal government. However, these cities are only included in the report if they also have a comprehensive youth strategy.

**While our research identified a significant number of youth strategies (forty-five), this survey is not a comprehensive collection of all youth strategies currently in place.**

## Databases Searched:

- ERIC database - Education Resources Information Center
- Social Sciences Fulltext Database
- EBSCO Academic Search Premier
- EBSCO Masterfile Premier
- FirstGov.Gov – the U.S. government’s official web portal
- The U.S. Conference of Mayors - <http://www.usmayors.org/>
- Canadian Encyclopedia
- World Book Online Encyclopedia

## Keywords and phrases used in search strategies:

Youth	Corporate Approach	City Government	Strategy
youth young adults young people	interorganizational multiagency interagency coordinated integrated	municipal municipal government municipality civic city local government	youth strategy youth policy community youth development youth development programs

## Population Figures / Demographic Profiles

Population figures are included for each city. Wherever possible, figures include:

- the most recent census (2001 for most cities, 2000 for U.S. cities)
- the most recent population estimate (usually 2005).

Population figures for a city often vary between the city’s official website, encyclopedia sources and the national government statistics agency for that country. This is often due to different interpretations of what defines the boundaries of one city for statistical purposes. For example, in Australia one urban area may show different population figures for the “city”, the “local government area”, or for the “metropolitan statistical division” (Australia Bureau of Statistics). Other sources, such as the City’s own Research Department may have slightly different interpretations.

### **Corporate Approach to Serving Youth –Municipal Youth Strategies**

Wherever possible, the figures have been taken directly from the national government statistics agency :

- Australia Bureau of Statistics: <http://www.abs.gov.au/>
- Census Bureau, U.S. Census: <http://www.census.gov/>
- General Register Office for Scotland: <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/>
- National Statistics, home of official U.K. Statistics: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/>
- Statistics Canada: <http://www.statcan.ca/>
- Statistics New Zealand: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/default.htm>

Demographic profiles (ethnic and age breakdowns) have been created from the City's own website, the city's youth strategy, the national government statistics agency, and encyclopedia sources.