



The Forum for Youth Investment

Positive Youth Development: An Approach to Broaden Definitions of Success for Youth, Programs, and Communities

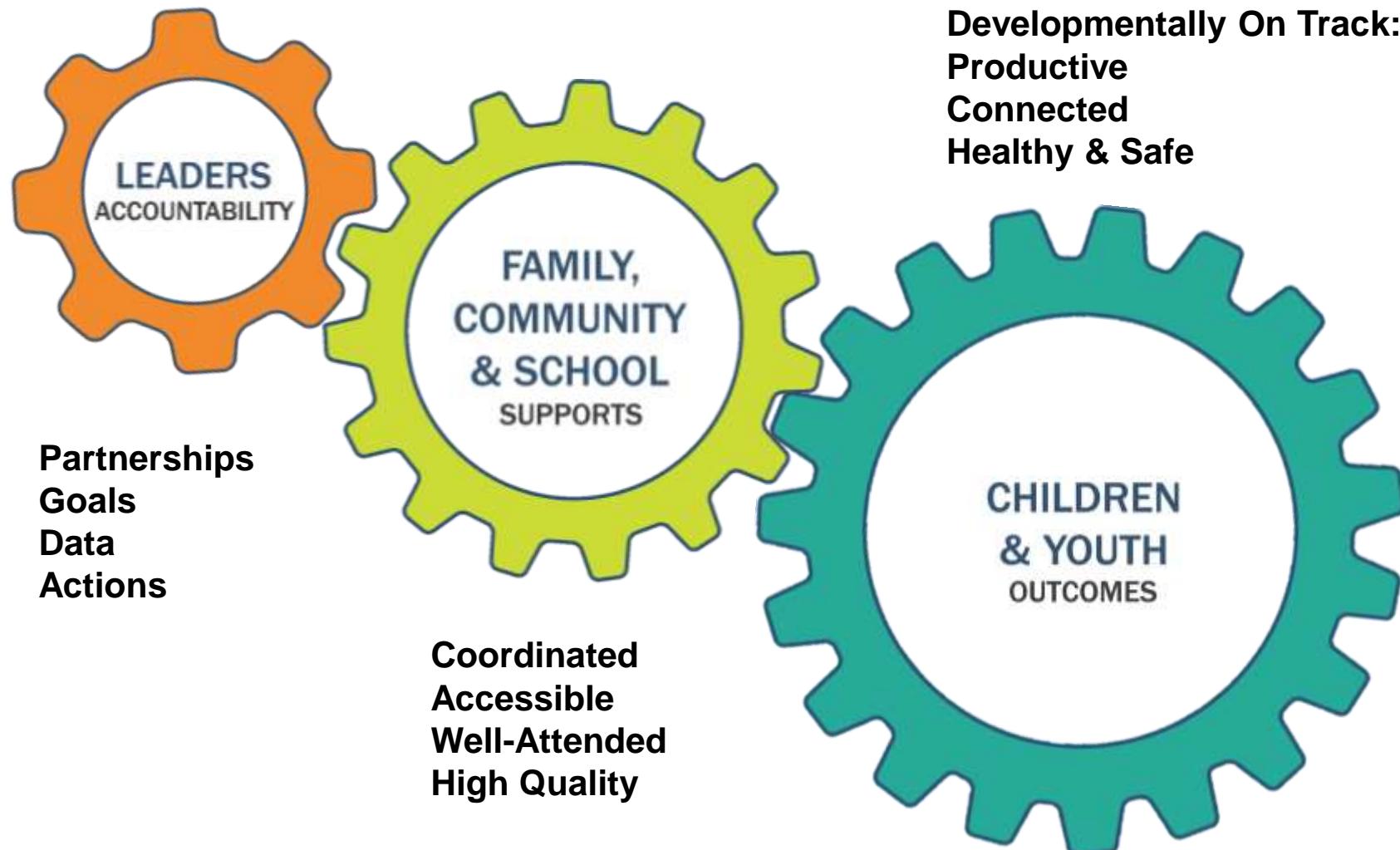
Karen Pittman, President and CEO

The Forum for Youth Investment

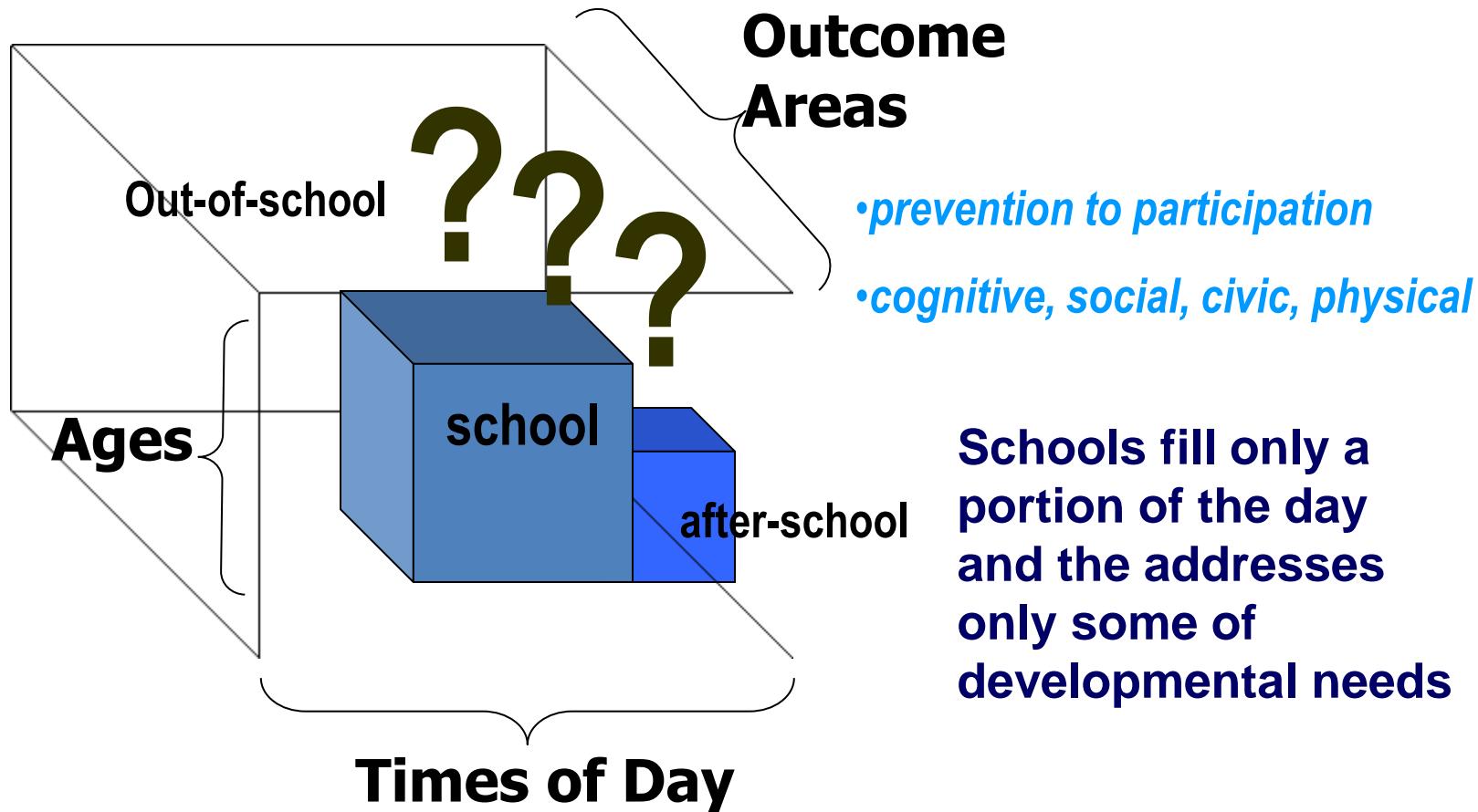
NRC Out-of-School STEM Summit

June 3, 2014

The Forum's Theory of Change



Broaden the Inputs: Beyond School



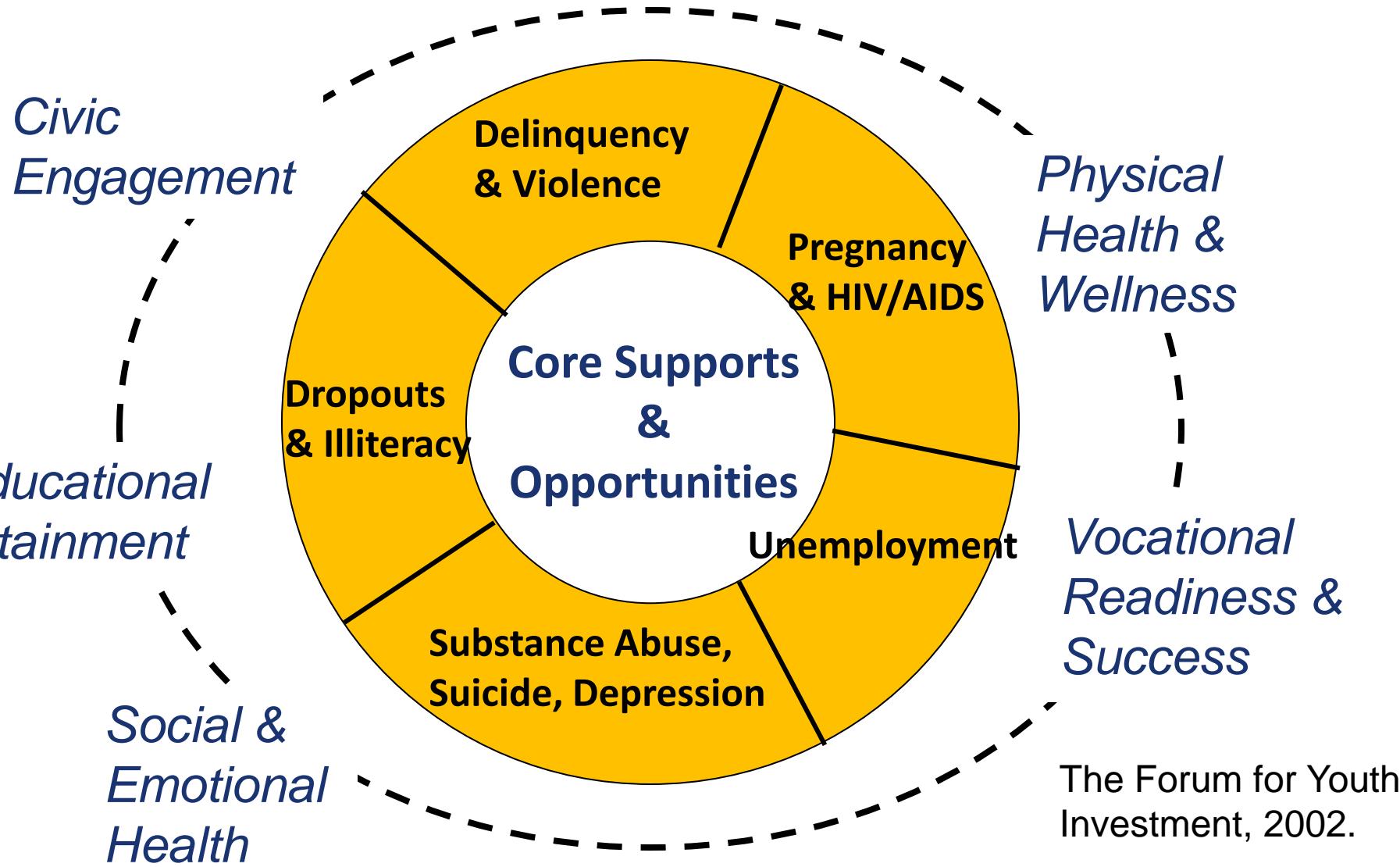
Who is Responsible for the Rest?



- ❖ Families
- ❖ Peer groups
- ❖ Schools and Training Organizations
- ❖ Youth-serving organizations
- ❖ CBOs (Non-profit service providers and associations)
- ❖ Businesses (jobs, internships, apprenticeships)
- ❖ Faith-Based organizations
- ❖ Libraries, Parks, Recreation Departments
- ❖ Community-based Health and Social Service Agencies



Core Youth Development Tenet: Align System, Program & Community Goals



Gambone Provides a Broader Way to Think About Success, Highlight “Soft Skills”



- **Employers** validate importance of these skills (e.g. problem-solving, team work, work ethic)
- Find 4 in 10 high school graduates not ready for work because they lack them.

The Readiness Target. The Forum for Youth Investment, 2009

2002 Research Validates Fear & Confirms Hope: Too Few Young Adults Doing Well, Many More Could



Researchers Gambone, Connell and Klem (2002) estimate that only 4 out of 10 young people are doing well in their early 20s.

22% are having difficulty

Definition: Doing poorly in two life areas and not well in any

- **Productivity:** Have high school diploma or less, be unemployed, on welfare
- **Health:** Have poor health, health habits, unsupportive relationships
- **Connectedness:** Commit an illegal activity about once a month



43% are doing well

Definition: Doing well in two life areas and okay in one

- **Productivity:** Attending college or working steadily
- **Health:** Have good health, health habits, healthy relationships
- **Connectedness:** Volunteer, be politically active, be active in religious institutions, community



Weikart YPQI Demonstrates Program Features linked to Development can be Improved



ENGAGEMENT

Planning
Choice
Reflection

INTERACTION

Belonging
Collaboration
Leadership
Adult Partners

SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENT

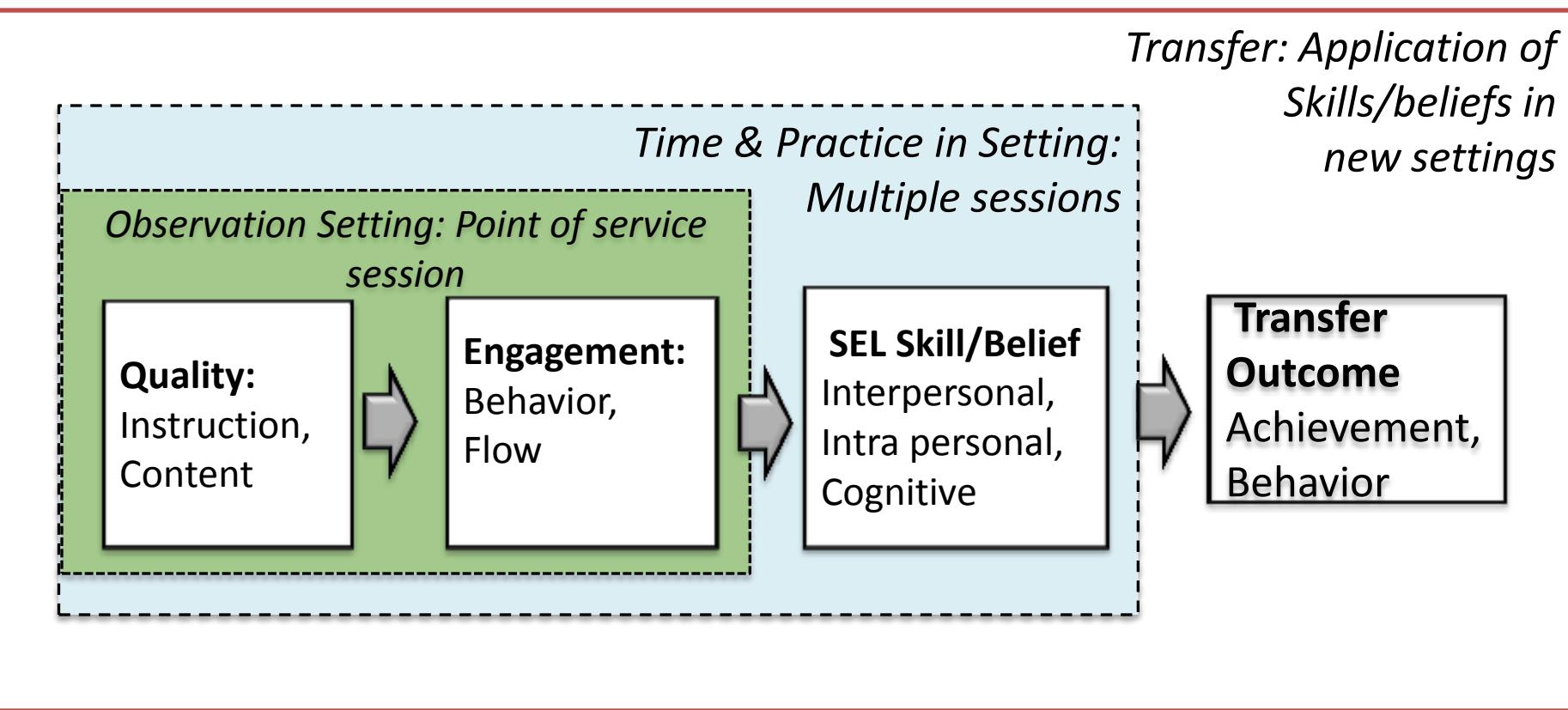
Warm Welcome
Active Engagement
Encouragement

Session Flow
Skill-Building
Reframing Conflict

SAFE ENVIRONMENT

Emotional Safety Healthy Environment
Emergency Preparedness
Accommodating Environment
Nourishment

Weikart/AIR Model Relationship between Program Quality, Soft Skills and “High Stakes” Readiness



Quality → Engagement → Skills → Transfer
QuEST

Why This Matters when Considering STEM & Out-of-School Programs



If “non-cognitive” SEL Skills are critical to the achievement of broader public policy goals, such as an increased development of students with STEM interest and skills, the systems and settings responsible for those goals have three choices:

- Continue business as usual and fail to meet accountability targets
- Significantly revamp practice to support SEL skill development
- Partner with practitioners (e.g. OST) who focus on SEL development and are committed to improving program quality.

Universal Need for Readiness Skills



K-12 Schools

[Academic Credentials & Achievement]

Prevention Programs

[Risk Reduction]

YD Practices that Build Readiness Skills

Justice/Child Welfare

[Reduced Recidivism, Transition to Independence]

Workforce Training

[Employment Retention]