

Chapter 14

The Arts, Civic Engagement, and Urban Youth

Amy M. Grebe
ACPPA Community Art Center, USA

ABSTRACT

The Arts, Civic Engagement, and Urban Youth explores methods for using the arts as a vehicle to empower urban youth to become critically engaged in their communities and positively improve their quality of life. Barriers that prevent urban youth from critically engaging social injustices and inequalities are examined and arts-based responses offered. An arts-integrated methodology is woven into previously researched and proposed pathways to civic engagement in order to offer urban youth opportunities for hope and healing from chronic adversity. This arts-integrated methodology facilitates in the development of self-efficacy and knowledge for youth to successfully affect sustainable change in their communities.

INTRODUCTION

Media venues are teeming with feel good stories of youth engaged in public art and arts-based community service projects. The youth group that painted a mural on the side of the community center that was on the brink of closing forever. Exhibiting photos taken by children that visually convey the dangerous areas of their neighborhood. The concert of youth created hip hop that shares their daily struggles with oppressive poverty that they cannot escape. A play performed by elementary students for an audience of local politicians to highlight the importance of arts education in their public school curriculum.

Viewing these stories provides a momentary surge of pride that the youth are giving back to their community and builds hope for these future community caretakers. Yet the more cynical viewer might question how involved the youth were in the project. Did they originally identify the issue to be addressed? Were they asked for input on solutions to these issues? Are they leaving the project with more than they started? Could civic engagement provide opportunities for personal transformation alongside social change?

Without over-simplifying the matter, it would appear that disadvantaged urban youth would appear to have more opportunities for civic engagement than suburban or rural youth if for no other reason than

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-1727-6.ch014

the environment in which they live. Many face racial injustices, intergenerational poverty, violence, and under-resourced schools and community centers on a daily basis. Families are threatened by unemployment or underemployment and lack of quality healthcare. (Ginwright & James, 2002; O'Donoghue & Kirshner, 2003) These issues are woven into the very fabric of their community, threatening community well-being and decreasing healthy development of young people. Issues of adversity can become a perpetual cycle with urban youth being born into adversity, struggling to survive and thrive under the oppression, and eventually giving up hope and allowing the cycle to begin again with the next generation. So why, with so very many issues to overcome, would urban youth not do all that is within their power to create change in their community and demand a brighter future for themselves?

The urban youth described in the case studies found later in this chapter are fortunate to be involved in a community art center, afterschool program, and school that provides opportunities for self-development and community engagement. Unfortunately, most urban youth do not have similar opportunities. More frequently, urban youth lack access to opportunities to participate in addressing the rising poverty, joblessness, violence, and inequality plaguing their communities. Public schools offer little in the way of educating students on the democratic process or providing skills necessary to organize and mobilize on behalf of public interests. Youth seeking to confront inequalities and injustices are often dismissed because of their age or because they are viewed as “part of the problem.” With so many obstacles to becoming civically engaged, it is no wonder that urban youth begin to lose hope for their futures.

Yet, perhaps not all hope is lost. Arts-based civic engagement not only offers a voice to those seeking to address social injustices, but a pathway for building self-identity and efficacy along the way. When youth are engaged in arts-based civic engagement, their comprehension and ownership of issues and challenges is stronger. They develop a deeper understanding of social issues and awareness of the root causes of injustices and inequalities. They develop skills that are less frequently taught in school such as creative problem solving, collaboration, and cross-cultural communication that promote the development of creative solutions to social problems. When urban youth contribute to community change through the arts, their social concerns are heard by more adults and the larger community, and their creative ideas are validated. Further, youth who are engaged in the arts are more likely to volunteer in their communities into their adulthood than youth who do not. (Borrupt, 2009; Caterall, 2009) Soon they find strength and confidence in their voice which prompts them to continue to spiral upwards, expelling injustices, and eventually and hopefully, breaking through the cycle of adversity. (Innovations in Civic Participation, 2010, p. iii) Through the art-making process, urban youth are able to remove the labels placed on them by life's adversities, and begin the process of healing. With healing, hope is restored and youth become empowered to confront pressing community problems.

BACKGROUND

Spanning several decades, youth participation in community involvement had steadily declined from its height in the 1960s. During that decade, large numbers of youth were involved in the civic arena, whether through their school, church or other community groups. (Putnam, 2000) Youth were instrumental in the Civil Rights Movement, American Indian Movement and the Second Wave of Feminism. (Grebe, 2014; Reed, 2009) Since that time, mistrust of politicians and their institutions coupled with feelings of powerlessness played a part in the steady decrease of civically engaged youth, more greatly seen among black and Hispanic youth. A study in 2000 indicated that within just a few years, civic engage-

24 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/the-arts-civic-engagement-and-urban-youth/172988

Related Content

Higher Education Pedagogy Revisited: Impacting Political Science College Students' Active Learning, Opinion Development, and Participation

Christopher McCarthy-Latimer (2022). *Research Anthology on Citizen Engagement and Activism for Social Change* (pp. 463-481).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/higher-education-pedagogy-revisited/295007

The Educational Inclusion of Forced Migrants With a Disability: A Critical Analysis of the Washington Group Questionnaires

Fabio Dovigo (2021). *Handbook of Research on Promoting Social Justice for Immigrants and Refugees Through Active Citizenship and Intercultural Education* (pp. 166-188).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/the-educational-inclusion-of-forced-migrants-with-a-disability/282312

Democratic Citizenship Education in South Africa: Can We Trust Our Teachers?

Nuraan Davids (2019). *Handbook of Research on Education for Participative Citizenship and Global Prosperity* (pp. 45-66).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/democratic-citizenship-education-in-south-africa/217211

The Boone-Kabul Project: How Art Taught Us to Know and See Each Other

Lillian Naveand Abdul Habib Khalid (2019). *Handbook of Research on Promoting Peace Through Practice, Academia, and the Arts* (pp. 229-249).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/the-boone-kabul-project/210516

Paradigmatic Perspectives for Social Justice Research: Method, Paradigm, and Design for Dissertation Research

Robin Throne, Abeni El-Aminand Lucinda Houghton (2022). *Social Justice Research Methods for Doctoral Research* (pp. 320-331).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/paradigmatic-perspectives-for-social-justice-research/293630