

GLOSSARY

Artivism: The intersection of art and activism. (See section: "[Balancing Short-Term Goals with a Long-Term Vision](#)")

Boomerang effect: Instills a strong sense of pride and local historical knowledge to accompany young people in future endeavors and motivate them to stay connected to their communities, as opposed to the mainstream narrative that success means leaving the community. (See section: "[Creating a Leadership Pipeline](#)")

Insider-outsider strategy: A both/and approach combining both insider and outsider strategies that rejects outmoded binaries and seeks to resolve the tensions created and move toward long-term transformative justice. (See section: "[Combining Insider & Outsider Strategies](#)")

Insider strategy: Working for change by participating in established power structures and decision-making processes and building relationships with institutional power holders such as elected officials, school and district officials, and police. (See section: "[Combining Insider & Outsider Strategies](#)")

Outsider strategy: Working for change by generating and leveraging public awareness and political pressure from outside established power structures, through collective action such as community advocacy initiatives, ballot initiatives, and protests. (See section: "[Combining Insider & Outsider Strategies](#)")

Prefigurative politics: A social justice strategy in which groups experiment with being the change they wish to see in the world' by embodying the types of relationships and organization that seek to bring about in the larger society. (See section: "[Combining Insider & Outsider Strategies](#)")

Relational Work: Youth organizing and youth development work to build personal relationships that support young people and foster trust and engagement, usually done in-person; more difficult to do remotely. (See section: "[Addressing the Social, Political, and Economic Climate](#)")

Scaffolding: the varied kinds of guidance that more experienced organizers provide to learners as they develop and master skills. (See section: "[Organizing for Youth Development](#)")

School-to-justice pipeline: Provides knowledge and skills that are common for youth organizing groups such as raising political consciousness and fostering an awareness for political and social change. (See section: "[Creating a Leadership Pipeline](#)")

Snowball sampling: A method for recruiting new participants in a research study by asking current participants to recommend other potential subjects. (See section: [“Research Methods”](#))

Transformative social justice: An approach in which the goals of shifting policy and practice are pursued alongside ongoing work to heal from trauma and treat each other with humanity to advance collective liberation. (See section: [“Combining Insider & Outsider Strategies”](#))

White Supremacy: an interlocking set of ideologies and practices that render Euro-American ways of being, living and thinking as supreme, such as profit over people and/or glorification of individualism. (See section: [“Organizing for Youth Development”](#))

Youth development organization: From the US Department of Education 2007, “Organizations using a youth development approach therefore provide services, opportunities, and supports (SOS) that enhance the young person’s environment and increase his or her ability to reach these outcomes.” (See section: [“Research Methods”](#))

Youth organizing groups: From Kirshner and Ginwright 2012, “Youth organizing groups can be characterized by three shared features. First, their campaigns are guided by social justice values aimed at developing power to change systems, institutions, or policies (Larson & Hansen, 2005; Warren et al., 2008)...Second, organizing groups are often led by young people who focus on youth’s concerns and mobilize young people as agents of change (Delgado & Staples, 2007; Ginwright & James, 2002). Third, groups are often formed on the basis of shared social identities linked to experiences of discrimination or marginalization (HoSang, 2006).” (See section [“Research Methods”](#))

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