

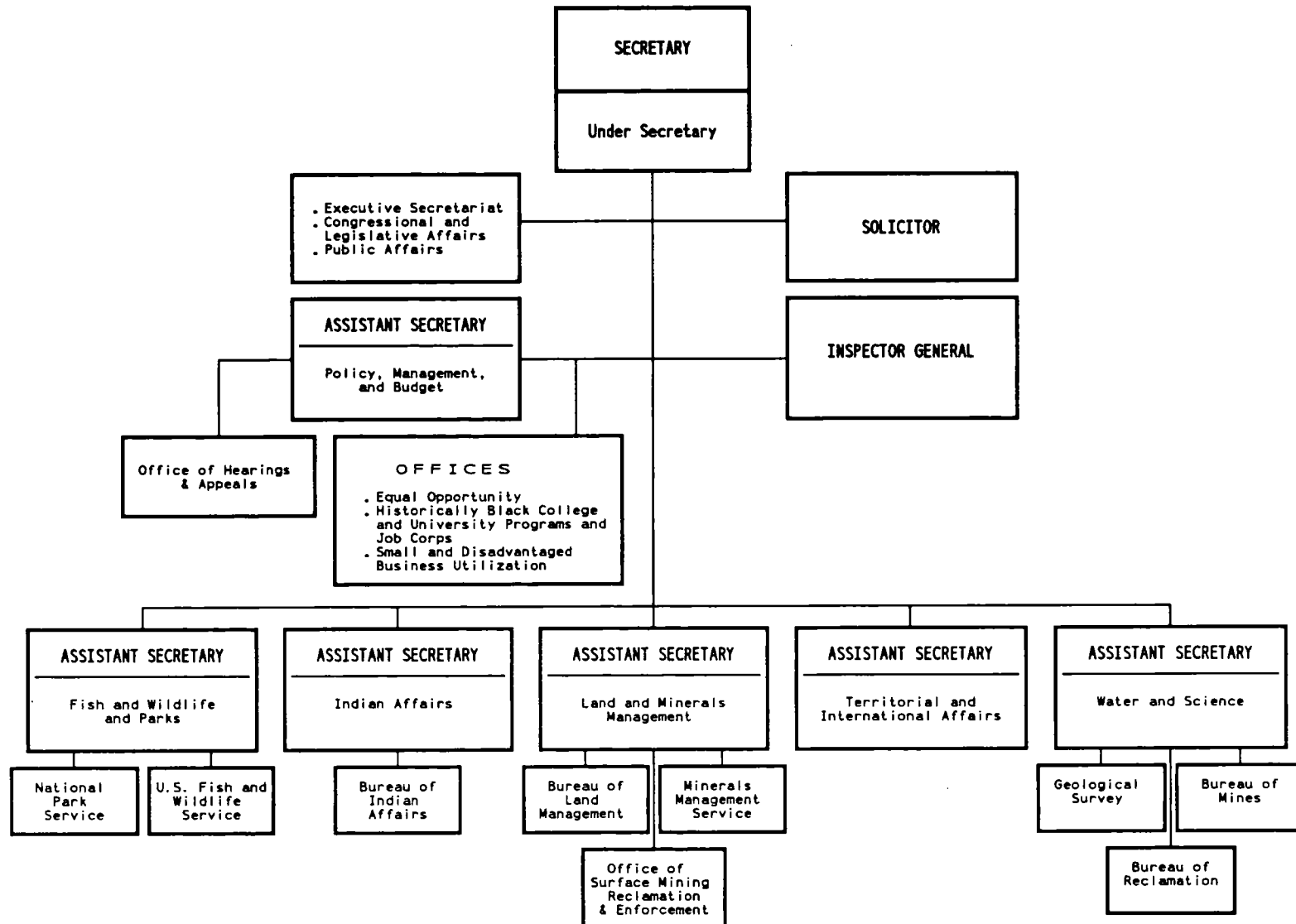
VII. U.S. Department of Interior

Over one-third of our country is comprised of public lands.¹

Overview

The U.S. Department of the Interior, the principal conservation and stewardship agency of the federal government, has primary responsibility for most nationally owned public lands and natural resources. The Department also has major responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives. Activities for youth include a variety of outreach and Job Corps programs, and a range of social service programs concentrated in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Department's overall budget in Fiscal Year 1993 totaled approximately \$9 billion. The President's Fiscal Year 94 budget proposal includes an eight percent increase for Interior, with the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's budgets gaining 19 percent and 18 percent respectively.

A. Department of Interior Organization Chart



B. Department of the Interior Program Overview

Program	Services/Emphasis	FY 1993 Funding (in millions)
Take Pride in America	Public awareness campaign to encourage preservation of national lands.	—
Parks as Classrooms	National Park Service education initiative to use Parks for teaching/learning.	1
Youth Conservation Corps ²	Summer employment program for youth 15-18 representing all social, economic, ethnic and racial classifications.	3
Conservation Career Development	Attract and prepare high risk inner city high school and college students for career opportunities with National Park Service.	—
Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers	Educational and vocational training, work experience, personal and career counseling, and health care services for youth and young adults.	—
Bureau of Indian Affairs		
Indian Self Determination Grants	Financial assistance to strengthen fiscal management capacity of tribal governments.	\$13.5 (FY92)
General Assistance to Indians	Financial assistance to needy Native American and Native Alaskan families with children.	\$75
Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention	Coordinate federal, State and local resources for alcohol and other drug abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment services.	—
Indian Education Programs	Education programs for Native American from early childhood through life.	\$343

Program	Services/Emphasis	FY 1993 Funding (in millions)
Juvenile Detention Centers	New generation jails for Native American juveniles.	—
Emergency Youth Shelters	30-day emergency foster home or halfway house shelter for Native American youth with alcohol or substance abuse problems.	—
Indian Child Welfare	Assistance for child custody, foster care and adoption services.	\$19.8
Indian Child Welfare Assistance	Assistance for foster and institutional care for dependent, neglected, and handicapped children.	\$15
Child Protection Services ⁴	Improving the identification, reporting, and investigation, of child abuse cases and improving treatment services for victims.	\$1.48

¹In Fiscal Year 1993, Parks as Classrooms will receive \$780,000 in funding from the National Park Service, \$500,000 from the National Park Foundation, and \$1 million from The Pew Charitable Trusts.

²This program is administered jointly by the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Forest Service.

³In Fiscal Year 1992, Park Management appropriations included not less than \$1 million for high priority projects to be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps.

⁴The Bureau's child protection services are provided through several Bureau divisions, and coordinated by the Child Protection Coordinator.

1. Take Pride in America

Take Pride in America, launched in 1985 and authorized by legislation in 1990, is a national public awareness campaign that encourages citizen participation in maintaining and preserving publicly owned natural, historic, and cultural resources. Administered by the Department of the Interior, Take Pride in America is a partnership of 14 federal agencies, all 50 States, local governments, business and volunteers from the private sector. Nearly 8 million people across the nation participated in hundreds of Take Pride in America projects in 1991, resulting in more than 12 million hours of volunteer labor and the savings of millions of dollars to local, State and federal governments. Each year, Take Pride in America conducts an awards program to recognize the organizations and individuals who have distinguished themselves throughout the previous year in outstanding volunteer conservation projects. There are 10 awards categories, including youth, educational institutions, and civic associations. In addition, many public service announcements and promotional materials published by Take Pride in America target youth.

C. National Park Service

The National Park Service is responsible for administering national parks, monuments, historic sites, and recreation areas. The Park Service oversees the coordination, planning, and financing of public outdoor recreation programs at all levels of government and assists States in planning and developing their outdoor recreational programs. The Park Service also administers several programs to geared toward

a. Parks as Classrooms

Parks as Classrooms is a nationwide educational initiative to use the natural, cultural, historical, and human resources of the National Parks for teaching and learning. The program encompasses curriculum-based, experiential education, and teacher training programs at Parks throughout the country. Parks as Classrooms programs are run by individual Parks in collaboration with local schools and school districts, with support from the National Park Foundation, which makes grants and seeks out corporate partnerships. The National Park Service estimates that 272 of the 367 Parks have some kind of formal educational program. The goal of the Parks as Classrooms program is to expand and strengthen the National Park Service's educational efforts by facilitating partnerships between schools and Park staff, and using available resources to create Park-specific education programs for school aged children. In Fiscal Year 1993, Parks as Classrooms received \$780,000 in funding from the National Park Service, \$500,000 from the National Park Foundation, and \$1 million from The Pew Charitable Trusts.

As part of the Parks as Classrooms initiative, the National Park Service has contracted with the National Distance Learning Center (NDLC), located at the University of Kentucky, to produce a database of park-related materials, including descriptions of educational and curriculum materials available from National Parks, Monuments and Historic Sites. NDLC has been in operation since August 1991, and is available 24-hours a day, free of charge.

b. Youth Conservation Corps

Administered jointly by the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) is a summer employment program for youth aged 15-18 representing all social, economic, ethnic and racial classifications. YCC was established by a Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, to carry out provisions of the Youth Conservation Corps Act, as amended. The goals of the program are: 1) to accomplish needed conservation work on public lands, 2) to provide employment for adolescents of all social, economic, ethnic and racial backgrounds, and 3) to develop in participating youth an understanding and appreciation of the Nation's natural environment and heritage.

The youth work on a variety of projects that further the development and conservation of America's natural resources, including building trails, clearing streams, planting trees, building campground facilities, and other conservation activities in the National Park system, the National Forest system, and public lands and water areas throughout the United States. According to the Department of the Interior's Fiscal Year 1991 Annual Report on YCC, 1,293 young people were employed during the year, with expenses totaling \$2.3 million. Fiscal Year 1992 Park Management appropriations included not less than \$1 million for high priority projects to be carried out by YCC.

See also Department of Agriculture and Department of Labor.

c. Conservation Career Development Corps

The Conservation Career Development Corps (CCDC) is a new initiative to attract and prepare high risk inner city high school and college students for career opportunities in the National Park Service. Authorized by memorandum in May 1990, the program is a collaborative effort of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, the Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the Department of Justice. CCDC uses the established Youth Conservation Corps guidelines and procedures, adding training, mentoring, environmental awareness and conservation components. Students participate in work, study, and training activities in all disciplines and have unlimited exposure to Park personnel and the conservation

mission. The CCDC program is currently offered through the NPS regional offices in the following five cities: Boston, Massachusetts; Richmond, Virginia; Atlanta, Georgia; San Antonio, Texas; and Boulder City, Nevada.

A Management Information System (MIS) has been developed to monitor the progress of students over a two to five year period, and to provide student participants with references for jobs and assistance in identifying potential college scholarships. Students are recruited, selected and compensated at the minimum wage rate in accordance with Title IIA and IIB of the Job Training Partnership Act. Through an interagency agreement with the Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Park Service is developing a management information system for collecting and retrieving information pertaining to minority youth who continue their involvement with the NPS following participation in the CCDC.

d. Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers

The Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers, in operation since 1965, provide young adults with educational and vocational training, work experience, personal and career counseling, and health care services. The U.S. Department of the Interior operates 12 Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers, offering vocational training in 21 trade areas ranging from carpentry to baking. An estimated 800 disadvantaged youth are recruited and placed in the program annually.

D. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The Fish and Wildlife Service runs a variety of public educational outreach, volunteer, and training programs. Following are examples of those programs that target youth:

- The Job Corps Work Experience Program is a joint initiative of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Department of Labor, and various national labor unions. The program places disadvantaged youth in work settings for 12 weeks of training. Many are then hired as full-time employees of the Service.
- The Youth in Resources Program in the North Central Region introduces minority youth to career and educational opportunities in resource management during an eight week summer enrichment program at a number of field stations and refuges.
- Passport Earth is an education program for elementary school children in San Francisco and surrounding areas. Children receive "passports" and earn stamps for visiting such places as libraries and refuge educational centers.

- The Teach About Geese and Wetlands and Wildlife program in Alaska provides teacher manuals, lessons, field trip guides and other materials for elementary and secondary school students.

E. Bureau of Indian Affairs

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) has a fundamental responsibility to American Indian and Alaska Native tribes. The mission of BIA is to enhance the quality of life, promote economic opportunity, and carry out responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian Tribes, and Alaska Natives. The Bureau accomplishes this mission with the policy of Indian self-determination through the delivery of programs and services as part of its government-to-government relationships with over 500 tribal governments.

a. Indian Self Determination Grants

The Indian Self Determination Act provides financial assistance to tribal governments to improve their capacity to plan, conduct and administer federal programs and to strengthen their fiscal and managerial capabilities. The Act provides for a range of activities, including tribal economic development and enterprise, and projects aimed at improving youth leadership skills. In Fiscal Year 1992, \$13.5 million was available for Indian Self Determination grants.

b. General Assistance to Indians

General Assistance to Indians (GIA) provides financial assistance to needy Indian and Native Alaskan families with children. Families with children are eligible if their income is below current State standards. Recipients must live in one of 16 designated States and must not be receiving AFDC or Social Security Income (SSI) benefits. In Fiscal Year 1993, \$75 million was appropriated for this program.

1. Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention

Indians between the ages of 15 and 24 years of age are more than 2 times as likely to commit suicide as the general population and approximately 80 percent of those suicides are alcohol related.²

Indians between the ages of 15 and 24 years of age are twice as likely as the general population to die in automobile accidents, 75 percent of which are alcohol-related.

The Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Act, Subtitle C of Title IV of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, was intended to make significant changes in BIA alcohol and substance abuse prevention activities, many of which focus on providing

coordinated education, social, employment and recreational services and benefits to Indian youth. In accordance with the Act, BIA created the Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP) to coordinate federal, State and local resources related to prevention, intervention and treatment of alcohol and other substance abuse problems.

As required by the law, the BIA and Indian Health Service (IHS) of the Department of Health and Human Services entered into an Interdepartmental Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to carry out provisions of the Act. In October 1992 an amendment to this agreement reconfirmed the coordination of data collection, resources and programs to assist American Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives provide prevention, intervention and treatment services for those affected by the health and social problems of alcohol and substance abuse. The coordinated efforts identified in the Agreement include several specific to the needs of youth:

- Juvenile Detention Centers: IHS will staff BIA juvenile detention centers with substance abuse staff for social detoxification programs.
- Adolescent Regional Treatment Centers: BIA's Office of Indian Education will cooperate in the assessment and referral of their students to Regional Treatment Centers operated by IHS and assist with their aftercare plans and provide opportunities for vocational assessment and programs.
- Community Rehabilitation and Aftercare: IHS will continue to offer technical assistance to local programs and enhance coordination with BIA programs including Law Enforcement, Judicial, Education and Social Services.

In addition, IHS and BIA agreed to jointly assist Tribes in the development of Tribal Action Plans (TAPS) and Local Action Plans (LAPS) to enable each community to appropriately target resources to their needs. OSAP also publishes and distributes *Prevention Quarterly*, a newsletter of alcohol and substance abuse projects and programs. The publication is sent to area officials, including school officials and personnel working with youth.

a. Water Resources Technician Training Program

In June of 1992, OSAP and the Branch of Water Resources co-sponsored a pilot program that offers selected students water management training and job placement while promoting alcohol and substance abuse prevention. The Water Resources Technician Training Program provides highly technical and intensive training after which students return to their respective tribes where they work as entry level water resource technicians for one year. In Fiscal Year 1992, sixteen students were

selected from over 100 applications. Due to the success of the program, the Water Resources Technician Training Program has become an ongoing program and the other training programs for Indian youth are being developed.

The Indian Health Care Improvement Act Amendments of 1990 establish new programs and requirements relating to reducing alcohol-related illness and death among American Indians, and reducing smoking and tobacco-use particularly among Indian youths. While the law focuses primarily on IHS activities, it also authorizes the BIA to make grants in a number of areas including youth employment, recreation, and cultural activities, community and in-school training and education, alcohol and substance abuse prevention programs, and community awareness programs. Funding has not yet been appropriated for these activities.

OSAP also monitors the performance and compliance of BIA's Indian Education, Law Enforcement, Social Services, and Judicial Services programs in meeting the intent of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Act.

2. Office of Indian Education Programs

In 19923 43, 700 students were served in K-12 basic instruction programs in BIA funded schools or resided in dormitory programs provided for Indian students who attend public schools.

The mission of the Office of Indian Education Programs (OIEP) is to provide Indian and Alaska Natives with quality education opportunities from early childhood through life in accordance with Tribal needs for cultural and economic well-being and in keeping with the diversity of Indian Tribes and Alaska Native villages as distinct cultural and governmental entities. OIEP manages all education functions including the operation of almost 100 elementary and secondary schools, the funding of 84 tribally operated schools, the funding and operation of on- and off- reservation dormitories for Indian students who attend public schools, and the supervision of all elementary and secondary basic, supplementary and extracurricular activities. In addition, OIEP has developed an education strategy to parallel the National Educational Goals that appropriately addresses the cultural integrity of American Indians and Alaska Natives. In Fiscal Year 1993, the OIEP operating budget was approximately \$343 million.

a. OIEP Programs

In addition to the regular curriculum offered to K-12 students in BIA funded schools, a variety of additional programs enrich and/or support student academic achievement. A recruitment and retention plan for teachers is being developed and implemented, and a number of training and staff development opportunities are also made available for principals, teachers, and other school administrators. OIEP also sponsors

conferences and workshops to promote networking and communication among school personnel, and provides technical and administrative assistance to tribes and tribal organizations.

i. Effective Schools Program. The Effective Schools Program is a research-based school improvement initiative designed to improve education by emphasizing clear school mission, a safe and supportive environment, strong instructional leadership, high expectations for students and staff, opportunity to learn, monitoring and feedback of student progress, open and active home/school/community relations, locally defined curriculum development and instruction, participatory management and shared governance, and cultural relevance. Currently, 80 schools participate in the Effective Schools program, and BIA intends to extend the program to cover every BIA funded school. The program also has a leadership training component for principals and other school officials.

ii. Chapter 1. The Chapter 1 program, administered through a Memorandum of Agreement with the Department of Education, is designed to raise the academic performance of disadvantaged children in pre-K through grade 12 in the areas of math, language arts and reading. Funded by the Department of Education and administered by BIA, Chapter 1 served 17,000 students in 1992. In addition to providing remedial education services, Chapter 1 funds the School Wide Projects (SWP), a program which requires schools to conduct a comprehensive needs assessment and develop a program improvement plan to improve all aspects of the school program. In Fiscal Year 1991, the Bureau received \$31 million to fund 167 Chapter 1 programs, serving 17,168 students.

iii. Exceptional Education. Exceptional Education provides special education and related services to children with disabilities ages 5-22. Residential care also is available for those children with severe disabilities through contracts with State or private institutions. In Fiscal Year 1991, approximately \$18 million was distributed for special education services for about 6,000 students with disabilities. Funding is provided for by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, administered by the Department of Education.

iv. Gifted and Talented Programs. The Gifted and Talented Programs are developed for children who require educational programs and services beyond those normally provided by the regular school instructional program in order to realize their full potential. An individual education plan is developed for students determined to be gifted and talented. In Fiscal Year 1991, approximately \$4 million was appropriated for this program.

v. Title V. Title V programs are funded and administered by the Department of Education to provide for the culturally related academic needs of Indian students in grades K-12. Fiscal Year 1991 funding for Title V programs totaled approximately \$2.7 million.

vi. Johnson O'Malley Program. Johnson O'Malley (JOM) program provides assistance to public schools to meet the unique needs of Indian students. JOM programs are administered by the BIA through contracts with tribes, tribal organizations, public school districts, and State Departments of Education. In Fiscal Year 1991, approximately \$25 million was appropriated for the JOM program.

vii. Bilingual Education. Bilingual Education programs are available to assist students in grades K-3 who have limited English proficiency. These programs, authorized by Title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, are available from the Department of Education. In 1992, 27 Transitional Bilingual/Special Alternatives Instruction programs serving students in K-12 were implemented in BIA schools. A total of \$1.1 million was spent on these programs in Fiscal Year 1991.

viii. Drug-Free Schools. In a Memorandum of Agreement with the Department of Education, OIEP distributes funds authorized under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act to OIEP K-12 schools. The Act establishes a 1 percent set-aside for Indian youth. Programs funded under this program provide early intervention, prevention and education activities, including classroom presentations, peer group activities, and student sponsored community awareness and training programs. A total of \$5.3 million was made available to the Bureau in Fiscal Year 1991.

ix. Solo Parent Program. The Solo Parent Program, operating two BIA funded boarding schools, allows single parents the opportunity to complete their high school education while living at school with their children. Instruction in home management, child development and child care are offered in addition to the regular high school curriculum. Fiscal Year 1991 appropriations for this program totaled \$132,000.

x. Exemplary School Recognition and Sharing of Excellence Network. The Exemplary School Recognition and Sharing of Excellence Network, part of the OIEP's school improvement initiative, recognizes successful schools and promotes communication among recognized schools. In Fiscal Year 1991, \$450,000 was distributed to participating schools.

b. OIEP Research and Evaluation

In 1990, the Division of Planning, Oversight and Evaluation was created to provide OIEP with the capacity to develop and maintain systems of data, conduct evaluations and collect evaluation information from the Effective Schools program, and create and maintain a Tribal consultation process.

i. Academic and Dormitory Standards Compliance Program. The Academic and Dormitory Standards Compliance Program requests BIA funded schools to submit reports to identify and determine the status of each school's academic and residential program in relation to applicable Bureau standards. In 1992, the Division reviewed 51 on-site evaluations of Bureau funded elementary and secondary schools. Results were printed in a published report entitled "From Gatekeeper to Gateway."

ii. Student Achievement Testing Program. The Student Achievement Testing Program assesses individual student and group performance and progress in the academic areas of reading, language arts, and mathematics. Testing is conducted for students in grades 2 through 12 at Bureau funded schools. OIEP collects and analyzes data from test scores.

iii. Tribal Consultation. During 1992, the Division continued the Tribal Consultation process by convening 22 regional consultation meetings on crucial education issues and matters. The issues discussed are used by OIEP in its day to day operations and decision-making.

iv. Education Survey Database. OIEP also funded a comparison study of the per pupil costs of education in BIA funded and public schools, and is developing an education survey database of all BIA schools on selected school level variables including: retention of school principals, student achievement test scores, student retention and graduation rates, teacher classloads, student-teacher ratios, and teacher vacancies. Available data revealed that the overall graduation rate for high schools seniors in 1992 was 79 percent.

v. Management Information Systems. The OIEP also operates a Management Information System to assist in data processing activities regarding to student enrollment, curriculum, staff, facilities, community demographics, student assessment, and other information related to OIEP programs.

c. Higher Education Programs

OIEP operates two post secondary institutions. Haskell Indian Junior College, established in 1884, provides quality education with an emphasis on appreciation of American Indian and Alaska Native cultural values. In Fiscal Year 1991, funding for Haskell totaled \$9 million. The Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute is a fully accredited, post secondary vocational training institute established to provide advanced technical and paraprofessional training for Native Americans. Fiscal Year 1991 funding for the Institute totaled approximately \$5 million. The BIA also funds 22 tribally controlled community colleges, which are generally chartered by tribal governing bodies and located close to the Indian reservations. Total funding for Fiscal Year 1991 was \$23.3 million.

i. Higher Education Grant Program. In addition, the OIEP funds several financial assistance programs for Indian students. The Higher Education Grant Program, authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act, as amended in 1988, provides financial assistance to eligible American Indian and Alaska Native students to attend accredited post-secondary institutions. The total program funding in Fiscal Year 1991 was \$27.8 million, with an average student grant of approximately \$1,680. The OIEP also offers financial assistance for graduate level study, with priority funding to students pursuing professions in law, education, medicine, natural resources, engineering, business administration, and social work.

3. Law Enforcement Services

To comply with requirements of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Act, the Division of Law Enforcement Services: provides emergency medical assessment and treatment services to every Indian youth arrested or detained for an offense related to alcohol or substance abuse; offers Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) training to BIA and Tribal Police Officers to teach them the skills to teach children not to use alcohol and drugs by building self-esteem and self-confidence; is developing a Model Indian Juvenile Code that will include provisions relating to cases involving Indian youth arrested or detained for alcohol or drug related offenses

a. Juvenile Detention Centers

In addition, the Division is supporting the construction of 11 new juvenile detention centers. These centers are being designed as new generation jails to employ a management approach that relies on staff efforts to control inmates, as opposed to cameras, electronic locks, and other equipment. The model, which divides the housing areas into manageable units with cells arranged around a common multipurpose area, has proven to shape the environmental forces and structure staff influence on inmates to effectively prevent most common negative behaviors. Five of the eleven construction projects are to be finished by 1994; the remaining six have not yet been funded.

b. Child Protection and Family Violence Protection

The Division of Law Enforcement also is involved with activities related to the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Protection Act of 1990. The Division funds six criminal investigators to conduct investigations of reported child abuse cases, and operates a hot line for reporting incidents of child abuse.

4. Social Services

The Division of Social Services is involved in providing social services and child protective services to Native American families living on reservations. Where States and Tribes are the primary social service providers, BIA provides secondary or residual assistance. BIA child protective services parallel those of State and local child protective services and child welfare agencies. Indian Self Determination grants are assisting Tribes in improving their capacity to provide these services.

a. Emergency Youth Shelters

Emergency Youth Shelters are tribally administered group foster homes or halfway houses that provide up to 30 days of emergency shelter for Indian youth with alcohol or substance abuse problems or who have been arrested for offenses involving alcohol or substance abuse. Authorized by the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Act, about 30 shelters operate nationwide.

b. Indian Child Welfare

The Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 authorizes grants to Indian tribes and tribal organizations for Indian child and family services, particularly those associated with child custody, foster care, and adoption. Grants may be used for services and activities including homemaker services and day care, developing a system for licensing and regulating foster and adoptive homes, guidance and legal assistance for families involved in custody proceedings, and education and training activities. In recent years, greater emphasis has been placed on keeping Indian families together through the provision of supportive services.

Regulations for this program are in the final stages of development. In Fiscal Year 1992, appropriations for Indian Child Welfare grants totaled \$16.8 million. Fiscal Year 1993 appropriations total \$19.8 million.

c. Indian Child Welfare Assistance

The Indian Child Welfare Assistance program, authorized by the Snyder Act in 1921, provides funding for the care of abandoned or neglected children in foster homes, private or tribal groups day care homes, or in residential settings designed to provide special care. Payments are made directly or through contract to providers in States where the Bureau is authorized to administer programs. Assistance is provided for those children who are not eligible for care under any other county, State, or federal program. Fiscal Year 1993 funding for this program is approximately \$15 million.

5. Child Protection

The Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-630) was enacted to reduce incidents of child abuse on Indian reservations by improving the identification, reporting, and investigation procedures related to cases of child abuse. To accomplish its goals, the Act establishes a listing of persons and a procedure for reporting child abuse; mandates the establishment of a Central Registry for information on child abuse; requires character investigations of all federally employed and some tribally employed persons whose work requires regular contact with Indian children; establishes a grant program for treatment services; authorizes Indian child resource and family service centers; and provides grants to support child abuse prevention programs.

The BIA established a position to coordinate activities relating to the Indian Child Abuse and Family Violence Prevention Act. Through the Child Protection Coordinator, the BIA facilitates interdisciplinary responses to issues of child abuse and neglect. Services are provided through several BIA divisions, including Law Enforcement and Judicial Services. The Bureau has \$1.48 in Fiscal Year 1993 for all child protection activities.

In Fiscal Year 1992, BIA child protection activities included: funding for six special investigators to conduct background investigations in child abuse cases, a public awareness campaign and child protection video for every BIA agency and area child protection teams; a Blue Ribbon Campaign to raise awareness about child abuse through the schools; a conference on child protection for tribal leaders; training for therapists to treat adolescent perpetrators of child sexual abuse, the theory being that there is better chance of rehabilitation with younger abusers; grants for two pilot child abuse prevention programs; and the establishment of a central office child protection team.

In Fiscal Year 1993, BIA intends to continue funding the special investigators, the therapist training, and the Blue Ribbon initiative. In addition, the Bureau will establish and convene meetings of 12 area advisory boards on child protection, and will contract the development of a feasibility study for the Central Registry. Funding has not yet been appropriated for the Treatment Grant Program or the Resource and Family Service Centers.

¹From *"Preserving Our National Heritage, A Stewardship Guide for Public Resources,"* U.S. Department of the Interior.

²*Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986, Subtitle C of Title IV of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, P.L. 99-570, 100 Stat 3207-137 et seq.*

VIII. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Approximately one quarter of the homeless population, or about 150,000 people on any given night are members of homeless families, with as many as 500,000 or more parents and children experiencing homelessness at some time over the course of a year.¹

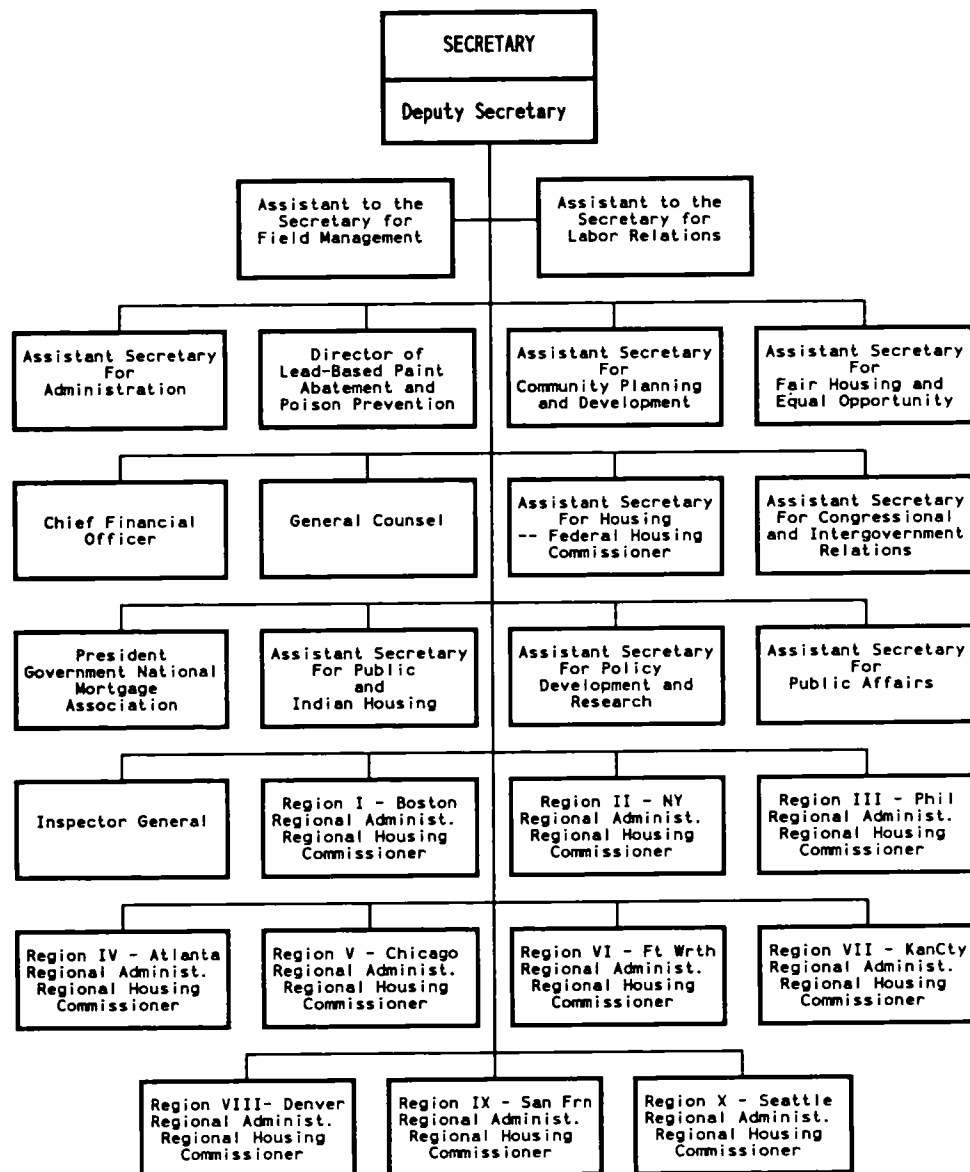
Between 1989 and 1992, total Federal spending for targeted homelessness programs increased by 67 percent.²

Overview

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) administers over 100 grant and loan programs designed to assist community planning and development projects and provide affordable housing opportunities for low-income individuals and families. HUD also administers programs that provide housing and supportive services for homeless persons, ranging from emergency shelter, through transitional housing, to permanent housing for handicapped homeless persons. In addition, HUD operates special programs to increase home ownership and self-sufficiency opportunities for families, and programs to assist American Indian and Alaskan Native populations develop housing and community facilities. HUD's total Fiscal Year 93 budget was approximately \$26 billion.

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A. Department of Housing and Urban Development Organization Chart



B. Department of Housing and Urban Development Program Overview

Program	Services/Emphasis	FY 1993 Funding (in millions)
Community Development Block Grants	Neighborhood revitalization, economic development, improved community facilities, and social services.	\$3,000
Supportive Housing Program	Transitional housing and supportive services for homeless persons and individuals with disabilities.	\$150
HOPE	Homeownership programs for public and Indian housing residents.	—
Lower-Income Rental Assistance	Rental assistance for low-income families.	\$1,900
Family Self-Sufficiency Program	Activities to help families achieve self-sufficiency.	—
Family Unification Program	Assistance for families whose children are at risk of foster care placement.	\$100
Family Investment Centers	Education and employment activities for Indian & public housing residents.	\$25
Ind/Public Housing Early Childhood Dev	Child care assistance for residents of Indian and public housing.	—
Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program	Programs to eliminate drugs and drug related crime.	\$145.53
Youth Sports Program	Sports, cultural, recreational, education activities for resident youth.	\$8.753
Youthbuild Opportunities	Job training and work experience for economically disadvantaged youth.	\$40

C. Programs for Families with Children

While most of HUD's programs do not specifically target children, most serve children and youth. In addition, a number of HUD programs target families with children. Following are examples of HUD programs that serve families with children:

a. Community Development Block Grants

The Community Development Block Grants programs provide federal assistance to entitled and eligible communities to carry out a wide range of community development activities directed toward neighborhood revitalization, economic development, and improved community facilities and services. Local programs can spend as much as 15 percent of their funds on social services such as family counseling and child abuse prevention programs, and activities such as business assistance, property rehabilitation, and community centers. The average annual appropriation for the block grant program is approximately to \$3 billion.

b. Supportive Housing Program

The Supportive Housing Program, authorized by the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (The McKinney Act) provides transitional housing and supportive services for homeless persons and assists communities in developing long-term housing and supportive services for handicapped individuals. At least 25 percent of funds are for projects that assist homeless families. Fiscal Year 1993 appropriations for this program totaled \$150 million.

c. Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere

In 1990, the National Affordable Housing Act authorized the Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere (HOPE) grant programs. HOPE funds three programs for families. HOPE 1, grants for public and Indian housing residents, is designed to expand home ownership and self-sufficiency opportunities for public and Indian housing residents and low-income families. HOPE 2 Homeownership of Multifamily Units awards planning and implementation grants for home ownership programs for low-income families and individuals through the use of multifamily rental properties. HOPE for Homeownership of Single Family Homes provides federal assistance to low-income families and individuals to finance the purchase or rehabilitation of eligible properties.

d. Lower-Income Rental Assistance Programs

The Lower-Income Rental Assistance Programs provide low-income families with federal assistance to make up the difference between what they can afford to pay for adequate housing and the HUD-approved rent. In Fiscal Year 91, \$1.9 billion was available for these programs.

e. Family Self-Sufficiency Program

The Family Self-Sufficiency Program, created by the 1990 National Affordable Housing Act and administered by HUD's Office of Resident Initiatives, is designed to allow public and Indian housing authorities to use public and Indian housing development assistance and lower income rental assistance to enable participating families to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency. As of October 1, 1992, all public and Indian housing authorities receiving funds for additional units under these programs must operate an FSS program.

f. Family Unification Program

The Family Unification Program provides section 8 rental housing assistance to families whose children are at imminent risk of being placed in foster care or who are unable to return to their home from foster care due to the family's lack of adequate housing. In Fiscal Year 93, \$75 million was appropriated for this program.

g. Family Investment Centers Program

The Family Investment Centers Program, created by the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (enacted in 1990) and administered by the Office of Resident Initiatives, provides families living in public and Indian housing with better access to education and employment opportunities to achieve self-sufficiency and independence. In Fiscal Year 1993, \$25 million was appropriated for this program.

h. Public and Indian Housing Early Childhood Development Program

The purpose of this "demonstration" program is to determine whether the availability of accessible child care will enable parents or guardians of children in public and Indian housing to obtain or retain jobs, or to enroll in training that might lead to employment by establishing early childhood development centers that provide full-day, year-round child care/early childhood education for infants, toddlers, and pre-school children; and before and after school care for older children. Under a Memorandum of Understanding, HUD transferred funds to the Head Start Bureau in HHS for Resident Management Corporations, Resident Councils, and current Head Start grantees to establish full-day child care facilities in an academic setting within or near public and Indian housing developments. This partnership provides opportunity

for Head Start grantees to develop "wrap around" child care services in housing developments currently participating in a part-day Head Start program and provides services for adults that include job skill enhancement and job referral.

D. Programs That Target Youth

A major HUD priority in recent years has been to reduce the prevalence of drug use and crime in public and Indian housing communities by mobilizing and empowering residents. Encouraging community partnerships and activities that focus on educational and job opportunities for youth is a vital component of this initiative. In 1989, the Office of Resident Initiatives (ORI) was created to improve the quality of life in public and Indian housing communities through resident initiatives and partnerships. Through HUD's Office of Public and Indian Housing, ORI supports activities in the following areas: Drug Elimination; Resident Management and Participation; Economic Development; Supportive Services; and Homeownership. HUD supports many initiatives for youth as part of this overall effort.

a. Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program

The Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program (PHDEP), authorized under Title V of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, provides assistance to public and Indian housing authorities for programs to eliminate drugs and drug-related crime. Grants can be used for a number of eligible activities that enhance community security including: employment of security guard personnel; reimbursement of local law enforcement agencies for additional security and protective services; the organization of voluntary tenant patrols; and drug reduction programs for adults and youth. The programs for youth may include drug education, intervention, and treatment activities, as well as recreational and support services. All activities funded under this program have an evaluation component. Approximately 50% of all prevention activities target youth.

In the past four years, HUD has made a total of 1325 PHDEP grants totaling more than \$387 million to public housing agencies and Indian Housing authorities nationwide. The Fiscal Year 93 funding for PHDEP totaled \$145.5 million. Included in this sum is a \$5 million set aside for a new youth violence prevention program. The program, which will be piloted in three cities, is currently under development.

b. Youth Sports Program

The Youth Sports Program (YSP) awards grants to public and Indian housing communities to provide sports, cultural, recreational, educational and other activities for resident youth as part of a comprehensive approach to eliminating drugs in public housing. In June 1992, HUD held the National Youth Sports and Cultural

Convention for YSP grantees to share ideas about activities and strategies for implementing effective anti-drug youth programs. YSP is funded by a five percent set aside of PHDEP funds. Eligible grantees may receive up to \$125,000 for alternative recreational activities. In Fiscal Year 93, funding for the YSP totaled \$8.75 million.

c. YouthBuild

Opportunities for Youth: YouthBuild is a new program, authorized by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, that will provide economically disadvantaged youth with job training and work experience while addressing the housing needs of low-income communities. YouthBuild will award planning and implementation grants to provide disadvantaged youth with opportunities for employment, education, leadership development, and training in the construction or rehabilitation of low-income residential housing. Modeled after 14 existing programs across the country, YouthBuild's philosophy is based on peer support, education and training, and job opportunities. Funding for YouthBuild is \$40 million in Fiscal Year 1993. HUD is currently developing this program.

d. Self-Employment Initiative

In Fiscal Year 1992, HUD awarded \$2 million of Community Development Block Grant Technical Assistance funds to aid low- and moderate-income neighborhood residents to become self-employed, and an additional \$1.5 million to assist organizations running self-employment programs for low-income youth.

e. Youth in Business

In February 1993, HUD cosponsored a "Youth in Business" Symposium in Baltimore, Maryland, with the Maryland Cooperative Extension Service. The conference provided education and technical assistance for young people interested in starting their own business and for adults developing entrepreneurial programs for youth.

E. Collaborative Initiatives for Families and Youth

To enhance their efforts to eliminate drugs and crime and to increase economic opportunities for residents of public and Indian housing facilities, HUD has entered into several joint initiatives with other federal agencies. Several of these interagency agreements focus on low-income and homeless families with children, and youth. Following are examples of collaborative ventures that target families and youth:

- In February 1992, ORI convened the National Youth Initiatives Summit in Washington, D.C., bringing together more than 200 public housing advocates, national resident leaders, youth, and government officials.

The conference, jointly sponsored by eight federal agencies — the Departments of Agriculture, Education, HHS, HUD, Justice, and Labor, and ACTION — was intended to initiate discussion on a variety of issues including security, health, families, drug use, education, and job skills and opportunities.

- In Fiscal Year 88, HUD initiated a Child Care Demonstration program to establish child and day care facilities in or near public and Indian housing developments. HUD awarded \$5 million in each of Fiscal Year 88 and Fiscal Year 89 for this program. In December 1990, the Secretaries of HUD and HHS signed an Interagency Agreement that transferred \$4.8 million in 1990 HUD Child Care Demonstration funds to HHS to expand Head Start programs to provide full-day child care services for children of all ages residing in public and Indian housing. An additional \$9.9 million in Fiscal Year 91 and Fiscal Year 92 has been transferred to continue this joint initiative. The Head Start Public Housing Child Care Demonstration program is currently administered by HHS.
- HUD and the Department of Education have created a Joint Initiative Working Group to outline specific ways that the two Departments could work to increase linkages between educational achievement and economic empowerment for families living in public and Indian housing.
- The Economic Empowerment Demonstration initiative, jointly sponsored by HUD's Office of Resident Initiatives and HHS, integrated housing assistance with human services contained in HHS' Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) Program for low-income families residing in public and Indian housing. Services included child care, education, training, transportation and work opportunities.
- In a three-way partnership, the Department of Agriculture, HUD, and Kraft General Foods, provided consumer education, nutrition and family development programs for residents of eight public housing developments around the country in Fiscal Year 90 and 91. The program no longer receives federal funds, but several housing authorities have been able to secure private funds to continue the programs.
- In addition, ORI funds the Resident Initiatives Clearinghouse to make information about resident initiatives available to a broad range of people. ORI's Drug Free Neighborhoods Division also funds the Drug Information and Strategy Clearinghouse, which distributes information on public housing drug-related activities, including model programs for youth.

a. Interagency Council on the Homeless

The Interagency Council on the Homeless, established by the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act in 1987, is an independent federal organization composed of 17 federal agencies and chaired by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. The Council coordinates federal activities for the homeless and works with State and local governments and private organizations on homeless-related efforts. In addition, the Council collects and disseminates information on homeless activities and publishes materials, including an annual report for the President and Congress, on issues relating to homelessness and programs for homeless people.

¹*The 1991-1992 Annual Report of the Interagency Council on the Homeless, September 1992, p. 123.*

²*Ibid, p. 2.*

IX. U.S. Department of Defense

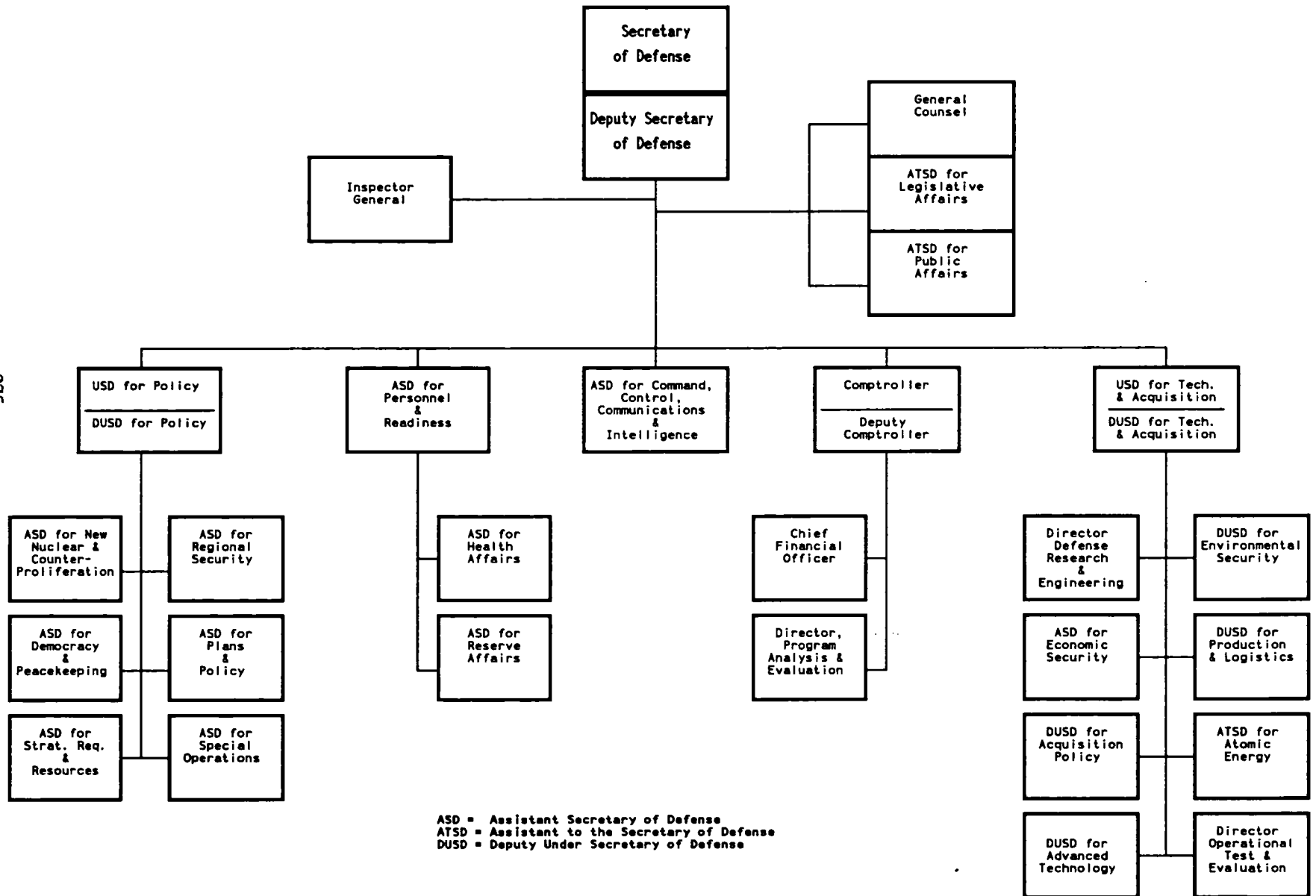
There are over 576,000 children ages 6-11, and 375,000 adolescents ages 12-18 in Department of Defense families.¹

Overview

The Department of Defense (DOD) provides policy and direction to the U.S. Armed Forces to ensure that they maintain the highest state of readiness. DOD programs and activities that enhance the quality of life for Service members contribute to the overall mission of readiness. DOD includes four branches of the Armed Forces, (the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines) and the fifth branch, the Coast Guard in times of war or National emergency. Each of the Military Services and Defense Agencies offers programs to more than 1.5 million children and youth, from birth to age 18, at over 420 military installations throughout the world. The Department of Defense strives to implement quality programs that foster resilient families, and self-reliant youth by promoting education, youth development, and providing a safe, supervised, healthy, and accountable environment. Present efforts are focused on providing high quality education, training and effective program guidance.

A. Department of Defense Organization Chart

-275-



B. Personnel and Readiness

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OASD, P&R) is responsible for providing oversight for a full range of educational, social, cultural, recreational and athletic activities that promote the healthy development and transition to adulthood of children of military families around the world.

OASD(P&R) oversees four programs that have a significant youth focus — Youth Programs, Department of Defense Overseas Schools (DoDDS), Section 6 Schools, and the Family Advocacy Program.

a. Youth Programs

The Office of Family Policy, Support and Services (OFPS&S) was established by Public Law number 99-145, and is the specific agency within OASD(P&R) for developing youth policies and providing operational oversight to the Youth Programs, for children grades one through 12.

Each of the Military Services provides comprehensive programs and services to more than 950,000 school aged youth in 481 "Youth Centers" around the world. Programs are administered by approximately 3,000 paid staff members and over 100,000 volunteers. Most programs are community-based with the youth center serving as the hub for program direction and activities. Services vary across the Military Departments, but all strive to accomplish the same goals:

- To provide young people with lifelong coping skills, which promote and foster personal growth, self-discipline, social interaction, educational opportunities, and recreational skills; and
- To prepare young people for citizenship and the world of work by combating peer pressure and boosting academic and individual achievement;

Common programs within the Military Services include:

- Physical fitness and Sports
- Positive youth development programs, including self-esteem and self-awareness
- Social, cultural and recreational programs
- Prevention programs focused on substance abuse, conflict resolution, and teen pregnancy
- Child abuse identification
- Job skills
- Summer/Holiday camps
- Teen Programs
- Before/After school programs

Research indicates that the needs of children in the Defense Department generally reflect those of children elsewhere in society, with the exception of relocation anxiety. Military youth move on the average of every 2.9 years. As a result, they report significant difficulty leaving their friends and making new friends.

In order to prepare youth for future moves and to facilitate integration into a new community, the 1986 DoD Authorization Act established the requirement for a military dependent youth sponsorship program at each military installation. Implementation of this program allows military youth leaving one installation to be "sponsored" to a new installation by their gaining Youth Program.

Youth Services Program Youth Centers and Youth Served					
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marines
Youth Centers	481	210	109	140	22
6-11 years	576,723	219,947	141,379	174,197	41,200
12-14 years	194,356	73,319	45,691	62,858	12,488
15-18 years	180,559	68,643	40,637	60,608	10,671
Total	951,638	361,909	227,707	297,663	64,359

b. Family Advocacy Program

The Family Advocacy Program is designed to provide prevention, identification, and treatment services, as well as reporting procedures, for cases of family violence, particularly child abuse and neglect. Until Congress authorized funding in 1980, each military Service operated separate programs to address issues of family violence. In 1981, the Secretary of Defense issued the first DoD directive establishing clear policy guidelines and creating a Family Advocacy Program (FAP) within each Service. While the Department of Defense oversees each FAP to ensure that the main policy guidelines are followed, each Service is responsible for identifying the fiscal and personnel resources needed to implement its FAP.

The directive outlines the following objectives to:

- Prevent child and spouse abuse in the Armed Forces and to establish procedures for responding to allegations of such abuse;
- Direct the development of programs and activities that contribute to healthy family lives;
- Provide a coordinated and comprehensive DoD-wide child and spouse abuse program;

- Promote early identification and intervention in cases of alleged child and spouse abuse;
- Provide rehabilitation and treatment programs for child and spouse abuse victims; and,
- Cooperate with responsible civilian authorities in efforts to address the problems related to the prevention and treatment of child and spouse abuse.

FAP includes the following efforts:

- **Prevention.** Efforts to prevent child and spouse abuse, including information and education about the problem in general. Prevention efforts are directed specifically toward potential victims, offenders and nonoffending family members.
- **Direct Services.** Identification, diagnosis, treatment, counseling, rehabilitation, follow-up, and other services directed toward the victims and perpetrators of abuse and their families.
- **Administration.** Needs assessments, program evaluations, research, and other activities to support FAP evaluation and training, including all educational measures, services, or supplies used to prepare or maintain the skills of personnel working in the Family Advocacy Program.

The Department of Defense makes public awareness about child abuse and neglect, as well as information about FAP services, an integral part of FAP. Through the public information or public affairs offices on military installations, and in collaboration with civilian service providers, FAP personnel participate in education and awareness efforts to inform the community of available services.

c. Department of Defense Dependent Schools (DoDDS)

DoDDS is a worldwide school system operated by the Department of Defense in 18 foreign countries. Authorized by the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978, its mission is to provide a quality education from Kindergarten through grade 12 for the eligible minor dependents of DoD military and civilian personnel on official overseas assignments. Approximately 9,000 educators serve 108,000 students in 225 schools and one community college. The curriculum in the overseas schools is patterned after the finest educational programs in the United States.

Educational programs range from college preparatory courses to vocational career programs with on-the-job training at military installations. The normal range of special programs is available in DoDDS, including special education, compensatory education, English as a Second Language, and Talented and Gifted. DoDDS strives to assure all students equal access to educational programs and services while trying

to accommodate all levels of scholastic achievement. In Fiscal Year 1993, DoDDS spent approximately \$913 million to support Defense schools.

DoDDS conducts a number of surveys and data collection activities to monitor student achievement and school performance. DoDDS publishes an annual report depicting educational goals, issues an annual report on test scores to provide information about the performance of DoDDS students, and conducts a biennial survey of DoDDS parents asking them questions relating to the quality of the education in DoDDS schools.

d. Department of Defense Section 6 Schools

The mission of the Section 6 Schools is to provide high quality education for eligible minor dependents of U.S. military and civilian personnel of the DoD stationed on 17 military installations within the continental United States and Puerto Rico. The Section 6 Schools were established in 1950 under Section 6 of Public Law 81-874 to provide education to minor dependents of military personnel in locations where the State was unable to provide a suitable free public education. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 authorizes DoD to fund and operate these schools.

The Section 6 Schools Office is managed by the Director, Section 6 Schools. Today, the Section 6 Schools consist of 67 schools located in seven States and Puerto Rico and eight Special (Contractual) Arrangements with local educational agencies in five States and Guam. The enrollment in Section 6 Schools is approximately 39,000 students in pre-Kindergarten through grade 12.

Installations with Section 6 Schools

Ft. Benning, GA	Maxwell AFB, AL
Ft. Bragg, NC	Ft. McClellan, AL
Ft. Campbell, KY	Ft. Rucker, AL
Dahlgren, NSWC, VA	Robins AFB, GA
Ft. Jackson, SC	Ft. Stewart, GA
Ft. Knox, KY	Quantico MCB, VA
Laurel Bay, SC	West Point, NY
Camp Lejeune, SC	Puerto Rico (Ft. Buchanan, Ramey, Roosevelt Roads)

Locations with Section 6 Special Arrangements

Bedford MA	Guam
Crater Lake, OR	Hanscom AFB, MA
Dover AFB, DE	Highland Falls, NY
Governors Island, NY	Ft. Leavenworth, KS

C. Outreach/Volunteer Initiatives

In addition to providing services for military families, each Military Service coordinates a variety of outreach activities that offer military personnel opportunities to volunteer in the community. Many of these initiatives involve the collaboration of military services and public/private sector organizations, and many focus on youth. Following is one example of such initiatives, organized through the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

a. Navy Personal Excellence Partnership Program

The Navy Personal Excellence Partnership Program was created in 1985 to address the growing gap between the skills of young people entering the work force and the high tech requirements of employers, including the Navy. The program, which matches Navy volunteers with students in pre-school through grade twelve, collaborates with local schools and youth-serving organizations to promote partnerships to help young people become well educated, healthy and fit citizens. Navy volunteers engage in a wide variety of activities with students including tutoring, conducting workshops, coaching, mentoring, assisting teachers in the classroom, setting up computer/science labs and conducting environmental conservation projects as part of community service projects. There are currently over 1,000 partnerships in the United States and abroad, involving more than 150,000 young people and 17,000 military and civilian volunteers. Local Navy commands have joined with public/private sector organizations and other military services to form collaboratives. This has resulted in a pooling of resources to sustain partnerships and community service over time.

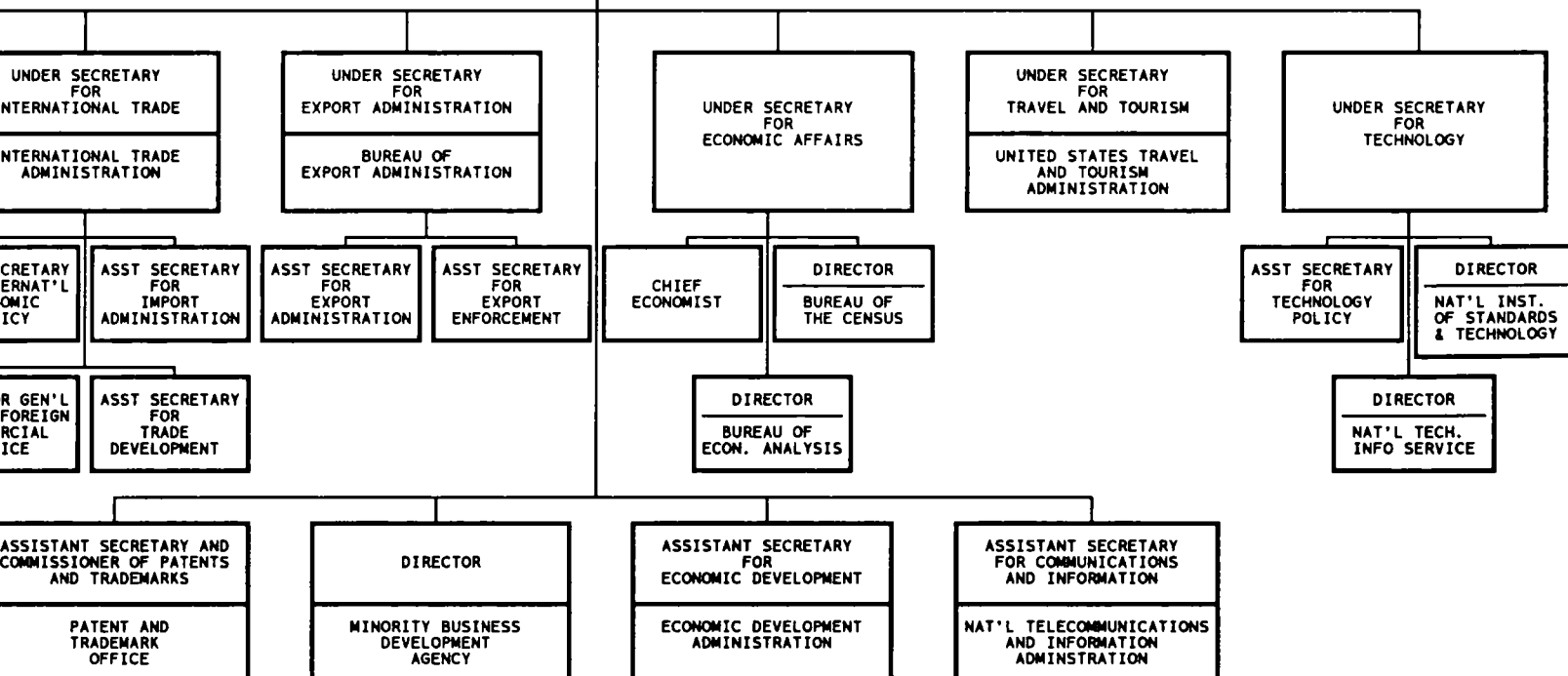
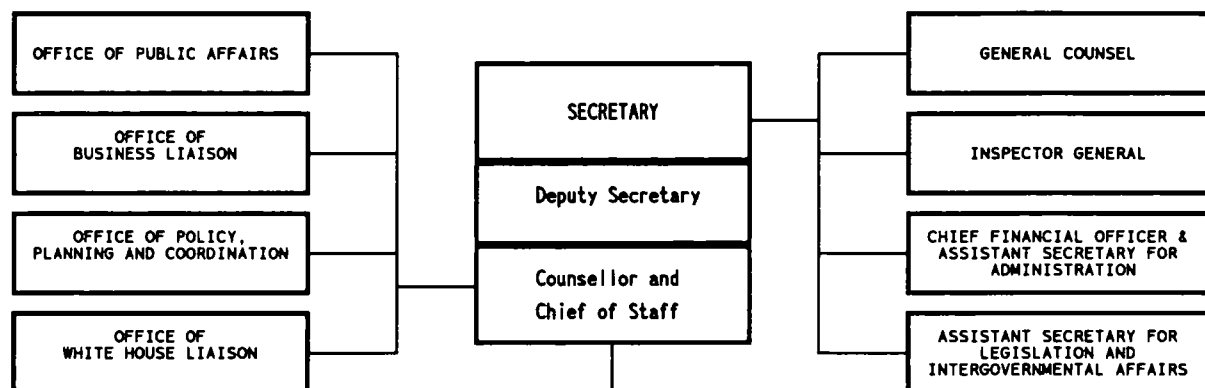
¹*Figure supplied by the Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Personnel Support, Families and Education.*

X. U.S. Department of Commerce

Overview

The Department of Commerce's primary mission is to promote international trade, economic and technological growth, and to increase American competitiveness in the world economy. The Department is involved in a number of activities including, collecting and analyzing social and economic statistics, supporting research in scientific, engineering, and technological development, improving the understanding of resources in telecommunications; and promoting U.S. tourism.

A. Department of Commerce Organization Chart



B. Education and Outreach

While youth are not the primary focus of the fourteen Bureaus and Administrations within the Department of Commerce, many have developed outreach and education initiatives designed to address the National Education Goals and help young people develop the skills necessary in technologically advanced industries. In 1988, an Office of Private Sector Initiatives was created within the Department of Commerce to encourage Departmental efforts to expand public/private partnership activities that address community problems. While no money was put into the budget, several operating units developed initiatives. The National Institute of Standards and Technology offers tours of science and engineering labs to visiting middle and high schools, in addition to providing professionals as lecturers, to promote a better understanding of and interest in science and engineering. Scientists from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration also serve as lecturers to enhance students' understanding of earth systems and environmental issues. The Office of Civil Rights coordinates an Adopt-A-School program for all Commerce bureaus, and the International Trade Administration conducts education and outreach activities that promote foreign language and geography skills.

One of the largest and most successful examples of the Department of Commerce's commitment to expanding outreach and education activities is the Patent and Trademark Office's Project XL.

a. Project XL

Project XL is a national outreach and educational partnership initiative designed to promote programs and materials that motivate students to develop their problem-solving and inventive thinking skills. Its long-term mission is to ensure that America's young people have the innovative skills necessary to meet the challenges of an increasingly competitive world. Another key component of the project is to generate awareness among educators, parents, businesses, and governments of the importance of new technology to the progress and strength of the country. Project XL sponsors conferences and competitions, maintains a speakers bureau, and produces resource materials, including curriculum packages and teachers guides, to help schools across the country develop and implement programs that promote creative thinking skills.

C. Bureau of the Census

In 1990, 18% of the population was between the ages of 5 and 17.

In 1988, 15% of children under the age of 16, and 21% of all 16-24 year olds were without health insurance.

In 1990, 25% of children lived with two parents.

The Bureau of the Census collects and analyzes statistics on a range of issues relating to the people and the social and economic characteristics of the United States. Data are collected in two basic ways: the constitutionally required decennial census that counts the population, and surveys and other periodic programs. Census data monitor a variety of social, economic, and political conditions in the United States, including population education, income, ethnic origin, and age; congressional districts; economic factors such as employment, and business and industry activities and characteristics; housing; government; and agriculture. In addition, the decennial census collects national data on juvenile custody facilities and provides numbers and characteristics of youth held in these facilities.

The Bureau also is involved in training personnel in the statistical field, publishing multiple reports on statistical data; offering technical assistance to States and foreign countries, and conducting surveys for other federal agencies. The Census Bureau also produces curriculum guides and resource materials for use in classrooms to help students become familiar with available statistical data, and their use in everyday life.

The Bureau of Census has worked on several statistic studies with the Department of Education's National Center on Educational Statistics (NCES). In 1990, NCES and the Bureau of the Census conducted a joint school district fiscal data collection from State administrative records. In 1992, this effort was expanded significantly, adding 30 new items to the Bureau's Survey of Local Government Finances. These data are combined with community characteristics from the decennial census to provide information on topics such as at-risk students, community characteristics, occupation, and income.

D. National Telecommunications & Information Administration

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration is responsible for formulating policy and advising the President on issues relating to domestic and international telecommunications.

a. Endowment for Children's Educational Television

In 1990, Congress enacted legislation that created the National Endowment for Children's Educational Television to support the creation and production of television programming designed to enhance the development of fundamental intellectual skills. To assist the Secretary in establishing criteria for making grants and contracts, the Act establishes the Advisory Council on Children's Educational Television. The Council met for the first time in September of 1992 to discuss issues pertaining to the establishment and role of the Endowment. In Fiscal Year 93, the Endowment will focus on developing programming for 6-8 year olds. The Endowment is a grant program: \$2 million were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1992, and an additional \$1 million was appropriated in Fiscal Year 1993. Initial grants from this \$3 million pool are planned for award at the end of Fiscal Year 1993.

XI. ACTION

More than 25,000 Student Community Service volunteers currently serve in low-income communities through 72 ACTION projects nationwide.¹

Overview

ACTION is the federal domestic volunteer agency. Its mission is to stimulate and expand voluntary citizen participation through the coordination of its efforts with public and private sector organizations and other government agencies. Through support of its established programs and encouragement of local volunteer efforts, ACTION challenges Americans to use their energy, innovative spirit, experience and skills to address the current and emerging needs of American communities. ACTION volunteers, more than 500,000 nationwide, assist communities address such pressing problems as crime, hunger, illiteracy, drug abuse and homelessness.

The following ACTION programs target or serve youth.

1. Volunteers in Service to America

The Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) program provides full-time volunteer resources to public and private nonprofit organizations working to alleviate poverty in America. There are approximately 35,000 VISTA volunteers in service around the nation. Volunteers must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents, age 18 or older. VISTA projects include youth services, adult literacy, substance abuse prevention and education, employment training, support for homeless families, neighborhood revitalization, and many others.

2. Foster Grandparent Program

The Foster Grandparent Program (FGP) was started in 1965. It provides volunteer opportunities for low-income people age 60 and over to offer love and support to children with special needs. Foster Grandparents are assigned to individual children during a five-day, 20-hour service week. Over 23,000 seniors currently serve an estimated 77,000 children in more than 275 Foster Grandparent projects across the country. In Fiscal Year 1991, ACTION's budget provided about \$62.9 million for the FGP, and the program generated an additional \$28.2 million in non-ACTION funding. In Fiscal Year 1992, \$65.5 million was appropriated for the FGP. Currently, 13 Foster Grandparent projects are funded entirely by non-federal funds.

Age of children served in the Foster Grandparent Program

21+	4%
13-20	16%
6-12	43%
0-5	37%

3. Retired Senior Volunteer Program

The Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), created in 1971, is ACTION's largest program. RSVP matches the interests and abilities of seniors, age 60 and over, with rewarding part-time opportunities in their communities. Over 435,000 seniors currently take part in the program, which offers opportunities in the following areas serving youth: youth mentoring, drug abuse prevention, assisting teenage parents, school-based literacy, tutoring educationally disadvantaged children, and providing before and after school care for unattended children. ACTION funding for RSVP in Fiscal Year 1992 was approximately \$34.1 million. In addition, the non-ACTION funding totaled approximately \$35.6 million.

4. Student Community Service Program

The Student Community Service Program (SCS) awards grants to public and private schools, community agencies, and other nonprofit organizations to encourage secondary and postsecondary students to serve in projects addressing the human and social needs associated with poverty. The program is designed to enhance students' learning by enabling them to serve as community volunteers. There are approximately 20,000 volunteers participating in 77 SCS projects nationwide. These volunteers help out in a variety of activities including tutoring, literacy and mentoring programs, peer counseling, homeless shelters, nutrition programs, crime prevention projects, and neighborhood improvement programs. In Fiscal Year 1993, a total of 71 SCS grants and 1 demonstration grant were awarded.

5. ACTION Special Volunteer Programs

ACTION'S Special Volunteer Programs are designed to support and demonstrate particularly innovative approaches to using volunteers to respond to a broad range of social problems. Over the past four years, 225 grants have been awarded to support projects that involve adult and youth volunteers in efforts to prevent the use of illicit drugs by youth in low-income communities. A current initiative focuses on supporting projects where senior volunteers and youth volunteers work together to meet the needs of communities across the country.

¹*From a brochure describing the programs of ACTION.*

XII. Commission on National and Community Service

Some 61 percent of teenagers 12 to 17 years of age volunteered an average of 3.2 hours a week, giving an approximate total of 2.1 billion hours.¹

Overview

The National and Community Service Act of 1990 created programs designed to encourage Americans of all ages to participate in community service activities. The Act also created the bipartisan Commission on National and Community Service to administer service programs, and to provide training and technical assistance to State and communities to develop and expand service opportunities. The Commission is governed by a 21-member Board of Directors, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. While the Act encourages the participation of all Americans, the Commission's initial priority in 1992 focused largely on youth service. The Act is intended to:

- Renew the ethic of civic responsibility in the United States;
- Encourage citizens, regardless of age, income, or ability, to engage in full-time or part-time service;
- Involve youth in programs that benefit the Nation and improve their own lives;
- Enable young adults to make a sustained commitment to service by removing barriers created by high education costs, loan indebtedness, and the cost of housing;
- Build on the network of existing federal, State and local programs and agencies to expand full-time and part-time service opportunities for all citizens, particularly youth and older Americans;
- Involve participants in activities that would not otherwise be performed by paid workers;
- Generate additional volunteer service hours to help meet human, educational, environmental, and public safety needs, particularly those related to poverty;
- Encourage institutions to volunteer their resources and energies and to encourage service among their members, employees, and their affiliates;
- Identify successful and promising community service initiatives and disseminate information about them; and,
- Discover and encourage new leaders.

The reauthorization of the legislation, due to expire in 1993, will likely coincide with the Administration's plans for a National Service Trust Fund, which would enable students to repay their postsecondary education loans through community service.

In Fiscal Year 1992, the first year of operation, the Commission awarded 154 grants totaling \$63 million. In Fiscal Year 1993, the Commission awarded 189 grants totaling \$69 million to support new and expanded programs in 49 States, Washington, D.C., and Puerto Rico. The Commission has established the first Serve-America (K-12) Clearinghouse, administered by the National Youth Leadership Council, to provide information, training and technical assistance to educators, youth workers, community leaders and others working with young people in community service, with funding of \$2 million over three years. The Commission is also funding three grants for model Youth Action Councils in Maryland, Michigan and Ohio, to strengthen young people's voice in youth service policy making.

1. The National Service Program for Youth

The National Service Program for Youth, a key component of the Administration's short-term stimulus package, would offer about 1,000 students between the ages of 17 and 25 the opportunity to tutor and counsel youth, and clean up neighborhoods during the summer of 1993 in exchange for money for college or job training. The program is a pilot for the Administration's full-scale national volunteer service program. Students would be paid \$4.25 an hour and would also receive \$1,000 toward their education or training at the end of the eight week period. CNCS has received thousands of inquiries from interested youth and hundreds of proposals from community service organizations across the country. The President's stimulus package includes \$10 million for this program.

2. Community Service Programs

a. Presidential Youth Service Awards

Presidential Youth Service Awards, modeled after the President's Physical Fitness Awards, were created in 1993 to recognize young people ages five through 22 for their involvement and achievements in community service. The incentive program aims to encourage more young people to engage in community service increasing the visibility of service opportunities.

b. Serve America

Serve America grants support programs sponsored by schools or community-based agencies to involve school-aged youth in community service. The program also supports adults who volunteer in schools. Funding is provided to States submitting successful applications according to a formula, and on a competitive basis to Indian Tribes and to local applicants in States that do not apply. In Fiscal Year 1992, Congress appropriated \$22.5 million for K-12 and higher education projects combined. The Commission committed \$16.2 million of that amount for a total of 48 program and nine planning grants at the K-12 level.

c. Higher Education Innovative Projects

Higher Education Innovative Project grants assist institutions of higher education to initiate innovative community service projects, particularly those that integrate service into the curriculum, support model campus programs, develop teacher and volunteer training programs, and involve students. States, Indian Tribes, public agencies and nonprofit organizations working in partnership with institutions of higher education also may qualify for these grants. In Fiscal Year 1992, \$5.1 million in grants was awarded, assisting an estimated 175 institutions. In Fiscal Year 1993, approximately \$1 million in new grant funds is available for a few model programs that support the development of innovative ways to integrate service into the curriculum, teacher training in service-learning methods, and the linkage of service efforts.

d. American Conservation and Youth Service Corps

The American Conservation and Youth Service Corps support State and local youth service and conservation corps that involve young people from different backgrounds in innovative efforts that directly meet community needs. Funded projects must engage teenagers and young adults, who in turn receive job and skill training, living allowances, and scholarships. In Fiscal Year 1992, twenty-three States, six Indian Tribes, and one community based organization received \$20.5 million to support corps programs. An additional \$1 million was awarded to the Los Angeles Conservation Corps for disaster relief activities. In Fiscal Year 1993, nearly \$21 million in second-year grants will continue conservation and youth service corps in 25 states across the country.

e. National and Community Service Projects

This program offers grants to test models of potentially large-scale national service programs that engage individuals ages 17 and older in full-time or part-time service. Participants receive education or housing benefits upon completion of service. In Fiscal Year 1992, \$20.1 million was awarded to seven States and one Indian Tribe. The Commission anticipates that approximately \$10 million will be available for up to three new programs in Fiscal Year 1993.

f. Civilian Community Corps

The Commission has received \$20 million to start planning for the Civilian Community Corps, a demonstration program designed to use assets released by military downsizing for new youth service opportunities. The CCC will include two models: a National Service Program to involve 17- through 25-year-olds in 9- to 12-month corps, and a Summer National Service Program that will provide three-month community service opportunities to youth ages 14-18.

¹*Reported in a Gallup Survey conducted for the Independent Sector.*

XIII

Appendices

**A. Agencies'
State Funding
Allocations**

State	U.S. Department of Labor	U.S. Department of Labor
	Year-Round Youth Program. PY 1993 JTPA Title II-C	Summer Youth Program Summer 1993 JTPA Title II-B
Alabama	\$12,803,658	\$15,351,733
Alaska	1,839,995	2,183,112
Arizona	10,003,972	11,736,135
Arkansas	7,880,279	9,272,493
California	93,538,095	108,023,881
Colorado	7,929,919	9,310,729
Connecticut	7,450,586	8,936,167
Delaware	1,737,088	2,081,376
District of Columbia	1,952,872	3,846,236
Florida	36,869,872	44,765,329
Georgia	14,128,923	16,948,823
Hawaii	1,737,088	2,081,376
Idaho	2,404,987	2,811,217
Illinois	34,348,407	41,147,524
Indiana	11,512,249	13,808,206
Iowa	4,440,232	5,051,239
Kansas	2,751,665	3,302,075
Kentucky	11,309,285	13,317,356
Louisiana	19,878,597	23,299,684
Maine	3,467,933	4,159,603
Maryland	10,061,975	12,190,929
Massachusetts	19,137,505	22,951,377
Michigan	31,857,975	38,216,590
Minnesota	7,711,810	9,448,997
Mississippi	10,568,623	12,431,984
Missouri	12,194,001	14,626,226
Montana	2,391,710	2,940,011
Nebraska	1,737,088	2,081,376
Nevada	2,517,894	2,909,381
New Hampshire	2,770,289	3,412,812
New Jersey	18,486,324	22,380,720
New Mexico	4,559,703	5,372,407
New York	49,575,373	61,380,540
North Carolina	13,334,469	16,469,869
North Dakota	1,737,088	2,081,376
Ohio	25,552,042	30,992,099
Oklahoma	7,567,858	9,356,877
Oregon	7,186,492	8,703,156
Pennsylvania	29,287,019	36,324,630
Rhode Island	2,990,286	3,697,109
South Carolina	8,347,719	10,096,160
South Dakota	1,737,088	2,081,376
Tennessee	12,306,524	14,941,489
Texas	51,086,504	58,899,137
Utah	2,449,602	2,865,672
Vermont	1,737,088	2,081,376
Virginia	13,071,835	15,948,673
Washington	11,809,656	14,100,525
West Virginia	7,872,395	9,344,185
Wisconsin	8,130,180	10,333,916
Wyoming	1,737,088	2,081,376
American Samoa	110,943	64,483
Guam	420,702	786,437
Marshall Islands	225,856	23,176
Micronesia	420,503	54,922
Northern Marianas	93,751	30,164
Palau	71,683	9,095
Puerto Rico	25,378,260	30,373,914
Virgin Islands	503,847	445,920
Native Americans		15,447,244
Total	<u>\$696,682,000</u>	<u>\$849,412,000</u>

State	Department of Education Chapter 1 LEA Grants FY 1993 (School Year '93-94)	Department of Education Chapter 2 Grants Fiscal Year 1992	Department of Education Part B IDEA Grants to SEAs FY 1993 (School Year '92-93)
Alabama	\$117,324,400	\$7,328,568	\$40,121,862
Alaska	11,805,747	2,232,875	5,148,324
Arizona	87,079,479	6,504,198	24,285,654
Arkansas	68,437,933	4,313,678	18,751,830
California	634,296,472	50,587,039	200,622,009
Colorado	59,574,841	5,749,249	22,708,014
Connecticut	53,683,170	4,925,683	25,387,257
Delaware	14,003,049	2,232,875	4,737,016
District of Columbia	23,414,657	2,232,875	1,137,654
Florida	261,293,167	19,057,669	99,773,518
Georgia	159,693,695	11,640,460	43,099,754
Hawaii	17,035,836	2,232,875	5,415,839
Idaho	19,121,659	2,232,875	8,873,864
Illinois	272,593,630	19,828,655	82,748,038
Indiana	94,137,570	9,991,777	45,450,032
Iowa	45,951,194	4,967,755	24,586,762
Kansas	43,718,678	4,472,064	18,187,305
Kentucky	104,992,349	6,645,601	32,350,420
Louisiana	165,760,823	8,435,432	30,494,614
Maine	26,707,824	2,232,875	11,023,403
Maryland	86,951,894	7,601,962	36,079,237
Massachusetts	120,491,305	8,888,881	55,977,325
Michigan	253,114,832	16,596,553	64,287,893
Minnesota	73,947,632	7,843,509	32,950,587
Mississippi	112,593,187	5,210,805	24,737,520
Missouri	104,658,929	8,935,943	41,904,337
Montana	22,943,566	2,232,875	7,197,085
Nebraska	27,779,440	2,923,950	14,406,869
Nevada	15,383,466	2,232,875	8,175,786
New Hampshire	13,629,911	2,232,875	7,896,801
New Jersey	164,936,411	11,971,756	73,054,014
New Mexico	52,063,049	3,032,221	15,529,365
New York	581,081,995	28,386,382	125,568,396
North Carolina	129,327,744	10,841,218	51,397,213
North Dakota	15,179,907	2,232,875	4,869,339
Ohio	243,870,494	19,038,335	82,817,272
Oklahoma	73,441,197	5,769,199	27,533,519
Oregon	54,539,374	4,939,707	19,295,872
Pennsylvania	283,634,339	18,879,165	78,161,371
Rhode Island	20,123,651	2,232,875	8,431,830
South Carolina	84,799,090	6,273,707	32,227,929
South Dakota	18,074,900	2,232,875	5,989,377
Tennessee	115,295,601	8,346,317	44,210,780
Texas	509,581,651	32,563,373	144,662,710
Utah	27,835,214	4,326,408	19,384,361
Vermont	13,829,911	2,232,875	4,141,765
Virginia	103,732,255	10,032,177	48,688,884
Washington	79,968,544	8,454,219	35,424,175
West Virginia	58,076,529	3,183,944	17,508,072
Wisconsin	103,166,403	8,772,171	35,942,408
Wyoming	9,859,181	2,232,875	4,689,084
Puerto Rico	217,223,165	8,054,920	14,330,670
American Samoa		559,875	2,218,768
Guam		1,306,210	5,360,508
Marshall Islands			1,703,661
Micronesia	53,959,644		3,984,657
Northern Marianas		319,025	1,368,258
Palau		163,826	624,802
Virgin Islands		1,076,164	4,064,056
BIA			24,396,235
Total	<u>\$217,223,165</u>	<u>\$450,000,000</u>	<u>\$1,976,095,000</u>

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Juvenile Justice Formula Grants by State
Fiscal Year 1993

State	
Alabama	\$769,000
Alaska	343,658
Arizona	713,000
Arkansas	451,000
California	5,632,005
Colorado	626,000
Connecticut	545,000
Delaware	343,658
District of Columbia	343,658
Florida	2,083,000
Georgia	1,255,000
Hawaii	343,658
Idaho	343,658
Illinois	2,141,000
Indiana	1,058,000
Iowa	522,000
Kansas	481,000
Kentucky	693,000
Louisiana	892,000
Maine	343,658
Maryland	844,000
Massachusetts	983,000
Michigan	1,787,000
Minnesota	848,000
Mississippi	543,000
Missouri	955,000
Montana	343,658
Nebraska	343,658
Nevada	343,658
New Hampshire	343,658
New Jersey	1,307,750
New Mexico	343,658
New York	3,095,000
North Carolina	1,167,000
North Dakota	343,658
Ohio	2,034,000
Oklahoma	608,000
Oregon	526,000
Pennsylvania	2,031,000
Rhode Island	343,658
South Carolina	669,000
South Dakota	343,658
Tennessee	884,000
Texas	3,514,000
Utah	456,000
Vermont	343,658
Virginia	1,093,000
Washington	917,000
West Virginia	343,658
Wisconsin	937,000
Wyoming	343,658
American Samoa	81,219
Guam	81,219
Marshall Islands	ineligible
Micronesia	ineligible
Northern Marianas	81,219
Palau	12,183
Puerto Rico	839,000
Virgin Islands	81,219
Total	<u>\$50,078,000</u>

State	Health & Human Services		Health & Human Services	
	PHS, Maternal & Child Health		PHS, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	
	FY 1993 Block Grant Allocations		FY 93 Block Grant Allocations	
Alabama	\$12,088,272		\$14,888,807	
Alaska	1,091,576		2,170,796	
Arizona	6,735,257		15,366,146	
Arkansas	7,309,629		7,911,689	
California	39,988,493		147,879,238	
Colorado	7,414,146		14,191,239	
Connecticut	4,717,754		13,161,344	
Delaware	1,932,842		3,112,384	
District of Columbia	7,011,945		3,887,424	
Florida	18,375,594		50,095,842	
Georgia	16,273,868		23,136,479	
Hawaii	2,192,984		5,468,143	
Idaho	3,233,976		3,960,660	
Illinois	22,452,792		49,729,759	
Indiana	12,069,878		24,716,445	
Iowa	6,827,338		10,590,138	
Kansas	4,874,146		8,880,849	
Kentucky	11,846,687		13,639,776	
Louisiana	14,329,460		17,651,027	
Maine	3,435,444		4,374,934	
Maryland	11,876,702		21,528,640	
Massachusetts	11,542,066		28,591,146	
Michigan	20,220,974		42,670,880	
Minnesota	9,425,331		16,426,458	
Mississippi	10,392,295		9,114,371	
Missouri	12,636,380		18,224,260	
Montana	2,478,151		2,981,518	
Nebraska	4,104,411		5,011,152	
Nevada	1,465,866		5,538,937	
New Hampshire	1,972,506		4,200,819	
New Jersey	11,512,986		37,452,980	
New Mexico	4,414,245		5,621,023	
New York	40,318,047		82,292,542	
North Carolina	16,383,535		23,758,768	
North Dakota	1,921,152		2,152,918	
Ohio	23,384,342		49,908,393	
Oklahoma	7,488,549		11,871,470	
Oregon	6,162,498		11,768,496	
Pennsylvania	24,779,323		49,068,406	
Rhode Island	1,677,400		5,824,784	
South Carolina	11,588,731		13,221,840	
South Dakota	2,351,075		2,984,646	
Tennessee	11,925,070		17,239,201	
Texas	34,951,877		69,360,133	
Utah	6,123,315		8,500,272	
Vermont	1,704,543		3,110,892	
Virginia	12,376,970		23,981,958	
Washington	8,837,640		23,141,372	
West Virginia	6,718,626		6,741,436	
Wisconsin	11,364,047		18,870,195	
Wyoming	1,278,723		1,495,922	
American Samoa	502,145		180,808	
Guam	775,535		514,720	
Marshall Islands	234,333		172,930	
Micronesia	530,042		409,385	
Northern Marianas	474,249		167,557	
Palau	150,644		58,456	
Puerto Rico	16,169,062		990,912	
Virgin Islands	1,523,173		404,852	
Red Lake Indians				
Total	\$557,938,640		\$1,073,983,550	

State	Health & Human Services	
	PHS/SAMSA Mental Health Block Grant	
	Fiscal Year 1993	
Alabama	\$3,831,936	
Alaska	558,698	
Arizona	3,954,790	
Arkansas	1,824,264	
California	38,059,721	
Colorado	3,652,403	
Connecticut	3,387,339	
Delaware	680,422	
District of Columbia	1,000,507	
Florida	12,893,181	
Georgia	5,800,164	
Hawaii	1,283,237	
Idaho	699,421	
Illinois	12,798,962	
Indiana	5,836,906	
Iowa	2,047,187	
Kansas	1,824,722	
Kentucky	3,002,229	
Louisiana	4,010,597	
Maine	1,117,095	
Maryland	5,087,733	
Massachusetts	7,358,511	
Michigan	9,802,457	
Minnesota	3,895,209	
Mississippi	2,087,558	
Missouri	4,690,383	
Montana	719,953	
Nebraska	1,230,153	
Nevada	1,425,558	
New Hampshire	1,081,166	
New Jersey	9,639,284	
New Mexico	1,446,684	
New York	21,179,654	
North Carolina	5,566,127	
North Dakota	502,070	
Ohio	11,575,928	
Oklahoma	2,820,340	
Oregon	2,824,965	
Pennsylvania	12,628,749	
Rhode Island	1,499,126	
South Carolina	3,147,668	
South Dakota	768,159	
Tennessee	4,187,338	
Texas	16,387,908	
Utah	2,187,717	
Vermont	800,651	
Virginia	5,697,959	
Washington	5,575,583	
West Virginia	1,527,599	
Wisconsin	4,132,594	
Wyoming	323,876	
American Samoa	49,600	
Guam	129,178	
Marshall Islands	49,600	
Micronesia	80,062	
Northern Marianas	49,600	
Palau	49,600	
Puerto Rico	3,303,528	
Virgin Islands	249,172	
Total	\$264,022,782	

State	Health & Human Services		Health & Human Services	
	Administration for Children and Families		Administration for Children and Families	
	AFDC Fiscal Year 1992 Obligations		Community Services Fiscal Year 1993 Allocation	
Alabama	\$49,199,005		\$6,923,339	
Alaska	46,232,377		2,051,460	
Arizona	163,989,656		3,828,380	
Arkansas	41,679,483		5,102,161	
California	2,880,264,386		33,461,018	
Colorado	84,073,178		3,263,093	
Connecticut	176,772,593		4,526,111	
Delaware	16,666,805		2,051,460	
District of Columbia	50,000,232		6,164,813	
Florida	379,710,624		10,905,601	
Georgia	259,897,167		10,093,406	
Hawaii	63,295,999		2,051,460	
Idaho	14,104,303		2,051,460	
Illinois	453,850,140		17,725,180	
Indiana	130,762,179		5,463,534	
Iowa	94,634,768		4,060,977	
Kansas	64,589,189		3,062,728	
Kentucky	140,373,913		6,325,821	
Louisiana	149,367,385		8,808,921	
Maine	74,509,606		2,051,460	
Maryland	156,754,138		5,148,675	
Massachusetts	360,104,231		9,352,770	
Michigan	595,484,992		13,900,348	
Minnesota	189,006,987		4,515,377	
Mississippi	61,229,169		5,968,026	
Missouri	159,068,084		10,383,220	
Montana	31,818,372		2,051,460	
Nebraska	38,313,041		2,615,484	
Nevada	20,311,659		2,051,460	
New Hampshire	26,452,578		2,051,460	
New Jersey	234,807,173		10,279,459	
New Mexico	78,410,890		2,161,293	
New York	1,332,951,986		32,566,530	
North Carolina	197,759,493		9,989,645	
North Dakota	16,890,253		2,076,067	
Ohio	583,719,165		14,798,035	
Oklahoma	113,389,818		4,798,035	
Oregon	124,372,684		3,005,481	
Pennsylvania	456,177,127		15,807,397	
Rhode Island	66,256,034		2,089,526	
South Carolina	79,874,926		5,771,238	
South Dakota	16,879,980		2,026,853	
Tennessee	132,952,265		7,392,051	
Texas	311,407,452		18,068,663	
Utah	50,050,351		2,004,767	
Vermont	42,091,575		2,051,460	
Virginia	105,666,094		6,007,383	
Washington	278,590,315		4,511,799	
West Virginia	90,665,987		4,200,517	
Wisconsin	245,213,836		4,565,468	
Wyoming	17,736,374		2,051,460	
American Samoa	—		438,459	
Guam	—		414,967	
Marshall Islands	—		—	
Micronesia	—		—	
Northern Marianas	—		259,957	
Palau	—		364,868	
Puerto Rico	57,843,565		15,807,397	
Virgin Islands	2,097,575		573,209	
Total	\$11,611,542,284		\$372,000,000	

State	Health & Human Services ACF, National Center on Child Abuse & Neglect Fiscal Year 1992 State		Health & Human Services ACF, Social Services Title XX Block Grants Fiscal Year 1994 Allotments to States	
Alabama	\$319,649		\$45,147,699	
Alaska	93,796		6,293,516	
Arizona	299,788		41,404,713	
Arkansas	208,123		26,189,861	
California	1,801,824		335,433,377	
Colorado	269,233		37,266,324	
Connecticut	240,970		36,336,776	
Delaware	91,163		7,508,055	
District of Columbia	79,792		6,602,671	
Florida	779,758		146,583,724	
Georgia	489,739		73,126,243	
Hawaii	121,295		12,531,826	
Idaho	128,425		11,471,866	
Illinois	800,128		127,438,184	
Indiana	-0-		61,941,450	
Iowa	233,076		30,860,312	
Kansas	218,562		27,547,935	
Kentucky	292,913		40,996,186	
Louisiana	362,426		46,947,423	
Maine	128,679		13,635,952	
Maryland	-0-		53,660,507	
Massachusetts	394,509		66,192,334	
Michigan	676,125		103,434,492	
Minnesota	347,149		48,934,850	
Mississippi	240,206		26,618,937	
Missouri	384,833		56,950,802	
Montana	106,527		8,921,335	
Nebraska	159,235		17,588,722	
Nevada	125,624		14,176,974	
New Hampshire	121,041		12,200,589	
New Jersey	508,072		85,680,152	
New Mexico	163,818		17,091,865	
New York	1,121,494		199,383,946	
North Carolina	458,929		74,384,946	
North Dakota	94,560		7,011,198	
Ohio	762,953		120,780,307	
Oklahoma	263,122		35,055,990	
Oregon	234,349		32,262,552	
Pennsylvania	-0-		132,064,471	
Rhode Island	107,545		11,085,422	
South Carolina	284,256		39,306,874	
South Dakota	100,416		7,762,003	
Tennessee	359,880		54,687,344	
Texas	1,281,371		191,543,721	
Utah	209,651		19,543,024	
Vermont	86,412		6,260,393	
Virginia	433,212		69,405,339	
Washington	371,083		55,405,026	
West Virginia	90,323		19,885,303	
Wisconsin	378,213		54,709,427	
Wyoming	68,019		5,078,978	
American Samoa			104,188	
Guam				
Marshall Islands				
Micronesia				
Northern Marianas			96,552	
Palau				
Puerto Rico	344,093		14,482,759	
Virgin Islands			482,759	
Total			<u>\$2,800,000,000</u>	

Health & Human Services

Runaway and Homeless Youth Basic Center Program Allocations

Fiscal Year 1993

Alabama	\$507,501
Alaska	85,294
Arizona	478,596
Arkansas	296,635
California	3,867,622
Colorado	418,416
Connecticut	362,027
Delaware	79,608
District of Columbia	75,000
Florida	1,420,150
Georgia	841,096
Hawaii	136,945
Idaho	151,160
Illinois	1,420,150
Indiana	694,201
Iowa	344,020
Kansas	318,432
Kentucky	454,429
Louisiana	584,266
Maine	146,896
Maryland	569,102
Massachusetts	651,080
Michigan	1,177,061
Minnesota	563,416
Mississippi	355,867
Missouri	634,969
Montana	105,670
Nebraska	206,128
Nevada	152,582
New Hampshire	132,680
New Jersey	872,845
New Mexico	217,027
New York	2,068,860
North Carolina	778,547
North Dakota	81,977
Ohio	1,335,803
Oklahoma	400,409
Oregon	354,445
Pennsylvania	1,340,542
Rhode Island	108,987
South Carolina	444,478
South Dakota	95,245
Tennessee	582,844
Texas	2,354,596
Utah	304,690
Vermont	75,000
Virginia	728,792
Washington	622,648
West Virginia	207,076
Wisconsin	621,227
Wyoming	75,000
American Samoa	30,000
Guam	30,000
Marshall Islands	—
Micronesia	—
Northern Marianas	30,000
Palau	30,000
Puerto Rico	546,831
Virgin Islands	30,000
Native Americans	—
Total	<u>\$31,598,870</u>

B. Clearinghouses and Resource Centers

Department of Health and Human Services

Data Archive on Adolescent Pregnancy

170 State Street, Suite 260, Los Altos, CA 94022-2812
415-949-3282

Sponsored by the Office of Population Affairs and operated by Sociometrics Corporation, the Data Archive on Adolescent Pregnancy provides researchers and practitioners access to data on issues in the fields of adolescent pregnancy, pregnancy prevention, and family planning. A catalog of products is available and a quarterly newsletter is produced.

National Adoption Information Clearinghouse

11426 Rockville Pike, Suite 410, Rockville, MD 20852
301-231-6512

Sponsored by the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, the National Adoption Information Clearinghouse provides information to the public on infant, intercountry, and special needs adoptions. The Clearinghouse has available print materials, a computerized bibliographic database, referrals to experts and agencies and a listing of films and videotapes on adoption. The Clearinghouse also provides information on foster care and adoption of children and infants with AIDS.

National AIDS Clearinghouse

P.O. Box 6003, Rockville, MD 20849-6003
1-800-458-5231

Sponsored by the Center for Disease Control, the National AIDS Clearinghouse is the primary reference, referral and publications distribution service for HIV and AIDS information. NAC maintains databases on service organizations, resource materials, funding, and school health education. In addition, the Clearinghouse offers the AIDS Clinical Trials Information Service (ACTIS), which provides the latest information on Federally and privately sponsored clinical trials currently being conducted to evaluate experimental drugs and other therapies for adults and children at all stages of HIV infection. ACTIS is a Public Health Service Project provided collaboratively by the Centers for Disease Control, the Food and Drug Administration, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, and the National Library of Medicine.

The National AIDS Hotline is a toll-free service available to the public 24 hours a day. Operated under contract by the American Social Health Association since 1986, the hotline provides callers with confidential information and referrals related to AIDS and HIV infection. The number is 1-800-342-2437/ TTY/TDD 1-800-243-7889 and Spanish 1-800-344-7432

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information
P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20852-2345
(301) 468-2600 or 1-800-729-6686

Established by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention in 1987, the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI) serves as a resource center for up-to-date information and materials about alcohol and drugs. NCADI's resources include scientific findings; databases on prevention, intervention and treatment programs, materials, field experts, Federal grants and market research; publications and other materials targeting parents, teachers, youth and others; and information about organizations concerned with alcohol and other drug problems. NCADI also coordinates the Regional Alcohol and Drug Awareness Resources (RADAR) Network, which facilitates access to information at the State and local level.

The Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information
P.O. Box 1182, Washington, DC 20013
800-394-3366 or in DC 703-385-7565

Established primarily as a major resource for professionals concerned with child maltreatment issues, The Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information functions as the information component of the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN). The Clearinghouse maintains a number of databases including documents, audiovisuals, program directories, public awareness materials, and national organizations. From its database and many other resources, the Clearinghouse develops publications and services to meet the needs of its users. The documents database is directly available to the public through DIALOG Information Services, Inc. (File 64).

Clearinghouse on Family Violence Information
P.O. Box 1182, Washington, DC 20013
703-385-7565

Established by the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) in 1987, the clearinghouse provides information and services to practitioners and researchers who are working to prevent family violence and assist victims. The clearinghouse is supported by funds from the FVPSA and is administered through the Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information. There are currently 7 publications and 21 bibliographies available.

National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health
2000 15th Street North, Suite 701, Arlington, VA 22201-2617
703-524-7802

Funded by the Maternal and Child Health Bureau, the National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health (NCEMCH) provides information services, educational materials, and technical assistance to organizations, agencies, and individuals with maternal and child health interests. NCEMCH was established in 1982 at Georgetown University, within the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

National Maternal and Child Health Clearinghouse
8201 Greensboro Drive, Suite 600, McLean, VA 22102
703-821-8955, ext. 254

The mission of the Clearinghouse is to facilitate the transfer of information from research in the field of maternal and child health to policy makers, program planners, and health care professionals in order to maintain and to improve the health of mothers and children. The Clearinghouse serves as a repository and distributor of information materials developed or funded by the Maternal and Child Health Bureau.

National Clearinghouse on Runaway and Homeless Youth
P.O. Box 13505, Silver Spring, Maryland, 20911-3505
301-608-8098

Established in June 1992 by the Family and Youth Services Bureau, the National Clearinghouse on Runaway and Homeless Youth (NCRHY) plans to offer a wide variety of services. Through its databases and special mailings, NCRHY will distribute information on successful program approaches, available resources and current activities relevant to runaway and homeless youth organizations. In addition, NCRHY will assist FYSB in collaborating with national, state and local organizations on youth-related policy and program initiatives and will develop publications to assist individuals and organizations to provide enhanced services for youth and their families..

The National Runaway Switchboard is a toll free, confidential telephone information, referral, and counseling service for runaway and homeless youth and their families. The hotline provides youth with immediate crisis counseling and referrals. In 1990, the switchboard responded to approximately 120,000 call and provided 7,000 youth with referrals to service organizations. Over 10,000 calls are received monthly. The switchboard's computerized National Resources Directory now includes more than 9,000 resources for at-risk youth. The number is 1-800-621-4000.

National Rural and Small Schools Consortium (NRSSC)

c/o Western Washington University, Miller Hall 359, Bellingham, WA 98225
206-676-3576

Sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control, the National Rural and Small Schools Consortium (NRSSC) provides rural and small schools with information regarding AIDS and other health related issues. Materials available from NRSSC are oriented toward children in grades 6-12.

National Child Welfare Resource and Research Centers

Sponsored by the Department of Health and Human Services, the following Centers aim to improve the capacity of public and private agencies to respond effectively to child welfare needs and offer technical assistance and information on child protective and child welfare services.

National Resource Center for Crisis Nurseries and Respite Care Services

ARCH National Resource Center
Chapel Hill Training-Outreach Project
800 Eastowne Drive, Suite 105, Chapel Hill, NC 27514
(919)490-4905 or 1-800-473-1727

Authorized in 1986 by the Temporary Child Care for Children with Disabilities and Crisis Nurseries Act, the National Resource Center for Crisis Nurseries and Respite Care Services provides support to service providers through information, training, technical assistance, evaluation and research in crisis nursery care and respite care.

National Legal Resource Center for Child Welfare

ABA Center on Children and the Law
1800 M Street, N.W., Suite 200 South, Washington, DC 20036
202-331-2250

The National Legal Resource Center on Child Welfare provides assistance with legal issues, reforms, and responses affecting child welfare to child welfare attorneys and prosecutors, law enforcement personnel and judges.

National Legal Resource Center on Family-Based Services

University of Iowa
112 North Hall, Iowa City, IA 52242
319-335-4123

The National Resource Center on Family-Based Services provides technical assistance, develops training programs, conducts research and evaluation, and disseminates information on family-based approaches to human services and alternatives to child placement that are designed to strengthen the family.

National Resource Center for Family Support Programs
Family Resource Coalition
220 S. Michigan Avenue, Suite 1520, Chicago, IL 60604
312-341-0900

The National Resource Center for Family Support Programs encourages the growth of prevention-oriented family resource programs and assists in the coordination, exchange of information, continuing development and improvement of services provided by community-level family support and family resource programs.

National Resource Center for Special Needs Adoption
A Division of Spaulding for Children
16250 N. Land Drive, Suite 120, Southfield, MI 48075
313-443-7080

The National Resource Center for Special Needs Adoption provides a forum for adoption practitioners, policy makers, and advocates on issues relating to improving services for children with special needs and their families.

National Resource Center for Youth Services
202 West Eighth Street, Tulsa, OK 74119-1419
918-585-2986

Funded by the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB), the National Resource Center for Youth Services (NRCYS) provides technical assistance to public child welfare agencies on a wide variety of issues including substance abuse, prostitution, delinquency, teen pregnancy, suicide and others. In 1992, NRCYS provided training on issues affecting youth and families, technical assistance on program and policy development, conference planning assistance, teen conferences for foster care and former foster care youth, and information and referral services. NRCYS currently markets more than 70 publications and other resources on issues affecting youth.

National Resource Center on Child Abuse and Neglect
American Association for Protecting Children, The American Humane Association
63 Inverness Drive East, Englewood, CO 80112-5117
1-800-227-5242

The National Resource Center on Child Abuse and Neglect focuses on activities and services that improve the capacities of public and private agencies to respond effectively to child abuse and neglect.

The National Resource Center on Child Sexual Abuse
107 Lincoln Street, Huntsville, AL 35801
205-533-KIDS or 1-800-KIDS-006

The National Resource Center on Child Sexual Abuse offers a wide array of information, training and technical assistance to professionals working with sexually abused children and their families. The purpose of the Center is to advance knowledge and improve skills of professionals working with sexually abused children.

National Resource Institute on Children and Youth with Handicaps
Child Development and Mental Retardation Center, University of Washington
Mail Stop WJ-10, Seattle, WA 98195
206-543-2213

The purpose of the National Resource Institute on Children and Youth with Handicaps is to improve services delivered to disabled children and their families by the child welfare system.

Berkeley Child Welfare Research Center
Family Welfare Research Group
1950 Addison Street, Suite 104, Berkeley, CA 94704
510-643-7020

The mission of the Center is to serve as a knowledge building and disseminating resource for improved child welfare services. The Center's work focuses on five priority areas: 1) child abuse and child welfare; 2) family preservation and maintenance; 3) foster care and adoptions; 4) drug and AIDS-affected children; and 5) the organization and evaluation of child welfare services.

Child Welfare Research Center — Center for the Study of Social Policy
1250 Eye Street, NW, Suite 503, Washington, DC 20005-3922

The Center is committed to improving child and family service systems. The Center's three primary goals are: 1) develop research strategies aimed at reform of child welfare systems; 2) conduct research on key issues related to child welfare reform; and 3) to disseminate research knowledge to guide change in child welfare services.

National Child Welfare Research Center
Chapin Hall Center for Children, University of Chicago
1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637
312-753-5900

Founded to improve the quality of information concerning children for policy and practice. Operates projects in the following three areas: 1) assembling and analyzing child welfare data that cuts across State agencies to allow for the analyses of a child and family's whole experience in the service system; 2) developing and administering a family and child policy training program that places promising students in policy settings; 3) reviewing and synthesizing research in the areas of child care and services.

Other HHS Resource Centers

Research and Training Center for Children's Mental Health
Florida Mental Health Institute, University of South Florida, 13301 Bruce B. Downs Blvd., Tampa, FL 33612-3899
813-974-4500

The Research and Training Center for Children's Mental Health, sponsored by the Center for Mental Health Services (SAMHSA), focuses on epidemiological and service system research. Its mission is to create new knowledge as well as to disseminate existing information relating to this population. The center sponsors an annual research conference to promote the exchange of the most up-to-date finding and technology in this field.

Research and Training Center on Family Support and Children's Mental Health
Portland State University, P.O. Box 751, Portland, OR 97207-0751
503-725-4040

Also sponsored by SAMHSA's Center for Mental Health Services, the Research and Training Center on Family Support and Children's Mental Health has a special emphasis on improving services to families whose children have emotional disorders. Research and training activities focus on family support issues, family-professional collaboration, diverse cultural groups, and enhancing the training of professionals to provide community-based services.

New England Injury Prevention Research Center

Harvard University, Department of Health Policy and Management, 677 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115
617-432-1090

The New England Injury Prevention Research Center is a consortium of Harvard University, Boston University, Tufts University, the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, and the Education Development Center. The Center's mission is to prevent injuries among children, youth and young adults. through maintaining a collaborative model with expansion of multidisciplinary components, expansion of teaching and training by development of a postdoctoral program, stimulation of research, evaluation and policy-analysis, dissemination of publications, conducting conferences, strengthening ties with state health departments, and local, State and national organizations.

The Johns Hopkins Injury Prevention Center

The Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health
624 N. Broadway, Baltimore, MD 21205
410-955-7625

Through research and educational programs, the Johns Hopkins Injury Prevention Center is dedicated to training in injury control. The center is also furthering the development of the injury information system including a specialized database on childhood injuries.

National Center for Youth with Disabilities

University of Minnesota
Box 721, 420 Delaware Street, SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455-0392
800-333-6293

The National Center for Youth with Disabilities (NCYD) works to expand the knowledge and involvement of individuals, agencies, and programs providing services to youth with chronic illnesses or disabilities, and to demonstrate alternative service system models that allow adolescents and young adults to develop to their fullest capacity. NCYD maintains a computer-based resource library, and publishes a quarterly newsletter, fact sheets on youth with chronic illnesses and disabilities, bibliographies, and other materials.

National Resource Center for Perinatal Drug and Alcohol Abuse
9300 Lee Highway, Fairfax, VA 22031
1-800-354-8824

Sponsored by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention with support from the Maternal and Child Health Bureau, the National Resource Center for Perinatal Drug and Alcohol Abuse disseminates information on and offers community-team training and technical assistance to support efforts aimed at preventing the negative consequences of perinatal alcohol, tobacco and other drug abuse. The Center also provides information and referral services over the phone, maintains a full-service library, and operates the Perinatal Research Education and Management Information System (PREMIS), a database of information on perinatal addiction prevention program strategies, literature and research, and a variety of resource directories.

Department of Education

Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)
U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement
555 New Jersey Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20208
202-219-2289 or ACCESS ERIC: 1-800-LET-ERIC

Established in 1966, ERIC is a national information system designed to provide users with ready access to an extensive body of education-related literature. ERIC provides a variety of services and products through its 16 subject-specific clearinghouses, 5 adjunct clearinghouses, and 4 support components. The ERIC database, available at over 3,000 locations nationwide, contains over 750,000 abstracts of documents and journal articles on education research and practice. The database is updated monthly and can be accessed online, on CD-ROM, through the printed abstract journals, or through cumulated microfiche indexes.

National Information Center for Children and Youth with Disabilities
P.O. Box 1492, Washington, DC 20013-1492
1-800-999-5599 or 703-893-6061 or TDD703-893-8614

The National Information Center for Children and Youth with Disabilities (NICHCY), supported by the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, provides information to assist parents, educators, caregivers, advocates in helping children and youth with disabilities become participating members of the community. NICHCY responds to inquiries, makes referrals, produces materials for dissemination, and provides technical assistance to family and professional groups.

National Rehabilitation Information Center

8455 Colesville Road, Suite 935, Silver Spring, MD 20910-3319
1-800-346-2742

The National Rehabilitation Information Center was established by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research to be a library and database on all aspects of disability and rehabilitation. Materials include journals, research reports, monographs, policy studies, audio visuals and pamphlets.

Technology Resources Center

U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement
555 New Jersey Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20208
202-219-1699

The Technology Resources Center in the Department of Education's Research Library maintains a large collection of computer programs, CD-ROM, videotapes, and videodiscs, relating to the effective use of technology in education and training. The Center is open free of charge to educators, researchers, administrators, and the public and provides monthly programs on the use of technology in education.

Department of Justice

National Criminal Justice Reference Center

Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850
1-800-851-3420

The National Institute of Justice established the National Criminal Justice Reference Center (NCJRC) in 1972 to serve as a comprehensive criminal justice information resource. NCJRS maintains a database of over 100,000 documents and conducts three types of searches for users: topical searches; topical bibliographies; and custom searches. In addition, NCJRC maintains clearinghouses for other Department of Justice Agencies including the following:

- Bureau of Justice Assistance Clearinghouse (1-800-688-4252) makes Bureau of Justice Assistance program information accessible to criminal justice practitioners in all jurisdictions through publications and electronic bulletin board
- Bureau of Justice Statistic Clearinghouse (1-800-732-3277) provides crime and justice statistics, information and data from Bureau of Justice Statistics reports, and custom searches of NCJRS databases.
- Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (1-800-638-8736) makes available information on OJJDP programs, and collects, synthesizes, and disseminates data and publications on all areas of juvenile justice.

- National Victims Resource Center (1-800-627-687) collects and distributes materials, and provides information on victim assistance programs and research.

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

2101 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 550, Arlington, VA 22201

1-800-843-5678

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) serves as a national clearinghouse and resource center, utilizing computer technology to assist in the timely collection and dissemination of information on missing children. During FY 93, NCMEC will help 5 state clearinghouses establish progression laboratories. NCMEC produces updated photos of missing children through computer age progression technology. The Center also produces publications for parents, children, policy makers, law enforcement officers and professionals relating to various aspects of missing children.

National School Safety Center

4165 Thousand Oaks Boulevard, Suite 290, Westlake Village, CA 91362

805-373-9977

The National School Safety Center was created by Presidential directive in 1984 to serve as a national clearinghouse and resource center for programs and activities related to school security, legal issues, student discipline, drug abuse prevention, gangs and other school violence. Funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Department of Education, NSCC maintains a resource center, coordinates a national network of education, law enforcement, legal and other civic and professional leaders, and develops publications and training programs for educators, law enforcement personnel, lawyers, judges, civic organizations, and other criminal justice personnel. In addition, NSCC publishes a newsletter three times a year.

National Youth Gang Information Center

4301 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 730, Arlington, VA 22203

1-800-446-4264

The Center, Sponsored by the Department of Justice, assists communities and justice system professionals nationwide by providing practical information to guide development of effective responses to community gang problems. The Center provides technical assistance manuals and model program designs, referrals to gang experts, consultants, speakers, training and conference activities, fact sheets, bibliographies, abstracts and reports by government agencies and researchers.

Department of Agriculture

Food and Nutrition Information Center

National Agricultural Library

10301 Baltimore Boulevard, Beltsville, MD 20705-2351

301-504-5719

The Food and Nutrition Information Center responds to inquiries and provides information, publications, and audiovisual materials on topics such as nutrition, food service management, food technology, and nutrition during the lifecycle. Publications are targeted to professionals, educators, and consumers of all ages.

Youth Development Information Center

10301 Baltimore Boulevard, Room 304, Beltsville, MD 20705

301-504-5719

The Youth Development Information Center is a joint project of the Extension Service and the National Agricultural Library. The Center provides information services to youth development professionals who plan, develop, implement, and evaluate programs designed to meet the changing needs of American youth. The Center combines the technical, subject-matter expertise of the Extension Service's nationwide education network with the information specialists and resources of the National Agricultural Library. The Center maintains a collection of books, journal articles, dissertations, theses, reports, curricula, and other youth development resources.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Resident Initiative Clearinghouse

P.O. Box 6424, Rockville, MD 20850

1-800-955-2232

The Department of Housing and Urban Development established the Resident Initiative Clearinghouse (RIC) to provide information on the activities of its Office of Resident Initiatives. RIC maintains and operates a database of public laws and federal regulations, research reports, grant applications, program summaries, books and other materials relating to resident initiatives in public and Indian housing, provides referrals and responds to public inquiries, and publishes a variety of materials.

Department of Defense

Military Family Clearinghouse

4015 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 903, Arlington, VA 22203
1-800-336-4592

The Military Family Clearinghouse (MFC) is sponsored by the Department of Defense's Office of Family Policy, Support and Services to develop and maintain information related to child abuse and neglect and family violence programs for military families.

C. Resource Organizations

Following is a selected list of national organizations that are useful resources for further information about youth policies, programs, research and evaluation. These are just a few of the many organizations that serve as resources to those who target and serve youth.

Academy for Educational Development, Inc., 1255 Twenty-Third Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, (202) 862-1900

America 2000 Coalition, 1825 K Street, NW, Suite 1010, Washington, DC 20006, (202) 835-2000

American Association of School Administrators, 1801 North Moore Street, Arlington, VA 22209, (703) 528-0700

American Federation of Teachers (AFT), 555 New Jersey Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20001, (202) 879-4458

American Public Welfare Association, 810 First Street, NE, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20002-4267, (202) 682-0100

American Red Cross, National Headquarters, 17th and D Streets, NW, Washington, DC 20006, (202) 737-8300

American Vocational Association, 1410 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22314, (703) 683-3111

American Youth Policy Forum, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 775-9731

Boy Scouts of America, 1325 West Walnut Hill Lane, P.O. Box 152079, Irving, TX 75015-2079, (214) 580-2000

Boys & Girls Clubs of America, 771 First Avenue, New York, NY 10017, (212) 351-5900

Brandeis University, Center for Human Resources, The Heller School, 415 South Street, Waltham, MA 02254, (617) 736-3774

Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development, 11 Dupont Circle, NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 265-9080

Center for Law and Social Policy, 1616 P Street, NW, Suite 450, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 328-5140

Center for Leadership in School Reform, 950 Breckenridge Lane, Suite 200, Louisville, KY 40207, (502) 895-1942, Fax (502) 895-7901

Center for the Study of Social Policy, 1250 Eye Street, NW, Suite 503, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 371-1565

Center for Workforce Preparation and Quality Education, An Affiliate of the United States Chamber of Commerce, 1615 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20062, (202) 463-5525

Center on Families, Communities, Schools and Children's Learning, The Johns Hopkins University, 3505 North Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21218, (301) 338-7570

Child Welfare League of America, 440 First Street, NW, Suite 310, Washington, DC 20001, (202) 638-2952

Child Welfare Research Center, Chapin Hall Center for Children, University of Chicago, 1155 E. 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637, (312) 753-5900

Children's Defense Fund, 122 C Street, NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20001, (202) 628-8787

Cities In Schools, Inc., 1023 15th Street, NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 861-0230, Fax: (202) 289-6642

Coalition of Essential Schools, Brown University, One Davol Square, 2nd Floor, Providence, RI 02903, (401) 863-3384

Committee for Economic Development, 2000 L Street, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 296-5860

Council of Chief State School Officers, 400 North Capitol Street, Washington, DC 20001, (202) 393-8159

Educate America, 310 South Street, Morristown, NJ 07960, (201) 285-5200

Education Commission of the States, 707 17th Street, Suite 2700, Denver, CO 80202-3427, (303) 299-3600

Education Today, Helping Parents Make A Difference, The Educational Publishing Group, 376 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116, (617) 424-1361, or (800) 927-6006, FAX (617) 424-9684

Educational Excellence Network, Hudson Institute, Herman Kahn Center, P.O. Box 26-919, Indianapolis, Indiana 46226, (317) 545-1000

Family Resource Coalition, 200 S. Michigan Avenue, Suite 1520, Chicago, IL 60604, (312) 341-0900

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., 830 3rd Avenue, New York, NY 10022-7522, (212) 940-7500

Girls Inc. (Formerly Girls Clubs of America), 30 East 33rd Street, Seventh Floor, New York, NY 10016, (212) 689-3700

Home and School Institute, Inc., MegaSkills Education Center, 1201 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 466-3633

Institute for Educational Leadership, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 310, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 822-8405

Institute for Responsive Education, 605 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215, (617) 353-3309

Jobs for the Future, 1815 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02140, (617) 661-3411

Joining Forces, 400 North Capitol Street, Suite 379, Washington, DC 20001, (202) 393-8159

Junior Achievement, Inc., 45 E. Clubhouse Drive, Colorado Springs, CO 80906-9954, (719) 540-8000

Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation, Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016, (212) 532-3200

National Alliance of Business, 1201 New York Avenue N.W., Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 289-2925

National Assembly of National Voluntary Health and Social Welfare Organizations, Inc., 1319 F Street, NW, Suite 601, Washington, DC 20004, (202) 347-2080

National Assessment of Educational Progress, P.O. Box 6710, Princeton, NJ 08541-6710, 1-800-223-0267, (609) 734-1624

National Association of Counties, 440 First Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001, (202) 393-6226

National Association of Elementary School Principals, 1615 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-3483, (703) 684-3345

National Association of Partners in Education, 209 Madison Street, Alexandria, VA 22314, (703) 836-4880

National Association of Private Industry Councils, 1201 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 289-2951

National Association of Secondary School Principals, 1904 Association Drive, Reston, VA 22091, (703) 860-0200

National Association of Social Workers, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 408-8600

National Association of State Directors of Vocational Technical Education, 1616 P Street, NW, Suite 340, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 328-0216

National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, 300 River Place, Suite 3600, Detroit, MI 48207, (313) 259-0830, 1-800-989-6899

National Center for Education and the Economy, 39 State Street, Suite 500, Rochester, NY 14614, (716) 546-7620

National Child Abuse Coalition, 733 15th Street, NW, Suite 938, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 347-3666

National Coalition for Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations (COSSMHO), 1030 15th Street, NW, Suite 1035, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 371-2100

National Collaboration for Youth, 1319 F Street, N.W., Suite 601, Washington, DC 20004, (202) 347-2080

National Committee for Citizens in Education (NCCE), 10840 Little Patuxent Parkway, Suite 301, Columbia, MD 21044-3199, 1-800-Net-Work

National Conference of State Legislatures, 1560 Broadway, Suite 700, Denver, CO 80202-5140

National Council of LaRaza, 810 First Street, NE, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 289-1380

National Council on Child Abuse and Family Violence, 1155 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20036, (800) 222-2000

National Council on Educating Black Children, P.O. Box 71021, Chevy Chase, MD 20813, (301) 680-8804

National Crime Prevention Council, 1700 K Street, NW, Second Floor,
Washington, DC 20006, (202) 466-6272

National Dropout Prevention Center at Clemson University, 393 College Avenue,
Clemson, SC 29634, (803) 656-2599

National Education Association (NEA), 1201 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC
20036, (202) 822-7026

National Education Goals Panel, 1850 M Street N.W., Suite 270, Washington, DC
20036, (202) 632-0952

National Governors' Association, 444 North Capitol Street, Suite 250, Washington,
DC 20001, (202) 624-5300

National League of Cities, 1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC
20004, (202) 626-3030

National Network of Runaway and Youth Services, 1400 Eye Street, NW,
Suite 330, Washington, DC 20015, (202) 682-4114

National Parent Teacher Association (PTA), 700 N. Rush Street, Chicago, IL
60611-2571, (312) 787-0977

National School Boards Association, 1680 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314,
(703) 838-6722

National Urban League, 500 East 62nd Street, New York, NY 10021,
(212) 310-9202

National Youth Employment Coalition, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 301,
Washington, DC 20036, (202) 659-1064

One To One, 2801 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007, (202) (202) 338-3844

Points of Light Foundation, 1737 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006,
(202) 223-9186

Public Education Fund Network, 601 13th Street, NW, Suite 370 South,
Washington, DC 20005-3808, (202) 628-7460, FAX (202) 628-1893

Public/Private Ventures, 399 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106,
(215) 592-9099

The Business Roundtable, 200 Park Avenue, Suite 2222, New York, NY 10166,
(212) 682-6370

The Family Resource Coalition, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 1625, Chicago, IL 60601, (312) 341-0900; FAX (312) 341-9361

The National Assembly of National Voluntary Health and Social Welfare Organizations, Inc., 1319 F Street, NW, Suite 601, Washington, DC 20004, (202) 347-2080

Triangle Coalition for Science and Technology, 5112 Berwyn Road, College Park, MD 20740, (301) 220-0872

U.S. BASICS, 1700 Diagonal Road, Suite 400, Alexandria, VA 22314, (703) 684-1265

United States Conference of Mayors, 1620 Eye Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006, (202) 293-7330

United Way of America, 701 North Fairfax Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-2045, (703) 836-7100, Fax: (703) 683-7840

WAVE, Inc., 501 School Street, SW, Washington, DC 20024-2754, (202) 484-0103

William T. Grant Foundation, Commission on Work, Family and Citizenship, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 775-9731

Youth Service America, 1319 F Street, NW, Suite 900, Washington, DC 20004, (202) 783-8855

YouthBuild USA, 366 Marsh Street, Belmont, MA 02178, (617) 489-3400

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F. Subject Index

Abducted children

- homicide cases, 218
- international abductions, 219
- national perspective assessment, 213
- parental abduction, 218-219
- trends, 218

Abortion

- current trends among adolescents, 23

Accelerating Academic Achievement*, 165*ACTION**

- overview, 288
- program descriptions, 289-290

Adoption

- block grants, 42
- child welfare services, 26-27
- clearinghouses, 310
- hard-to-place children, 27
- impact on family and child, 29
- mental health services, 104
- minority children, 28
- Native Americans, 260
- resource centers, 314
- special needs children, 27, 28-29, 314

Adult education

- ESL students, 171
- grants to States, 171
- literacy training, 172
- low-literate adults, 171
- Native Americans, 137
- surveys, 164

Adult/parental attention

- statistics, 3

African Americans

- clearinghouses, 68
- college completion rate, 159
- community-based HIV prevention projects, 81
- condom use, 82
- cultural concepts of health, 109
- higher education, 174, 177
- homicide, 92
- substance abuse, 69
- violence effects on male youth, 60
- violence prevention, 60

Aggressive behavior, 105. *See also* Violence

- health-related influences, 223

Agricultural workers. *See* Migrant populations**AIDS. *See also* HIV infection**

- adolescents' attitudes toward, 79
- cities with highest number of reported cases, 88
- clearinghouses, 310
- counseling for pregnant women, 71
- family-centered pediatric services, 62
- homeless children and youth, 88

- incarcerated or adjudicated youth, 88
- informing the public about, 79
- mass media campaign, 100
- migrant populations, 88
- outcomes research, 78
- prevention, 53, 88
- referral services, 61
- resources for educating children about, 80
- runaways, 88
- school health curricula, 79
- substance abuse and, 73
- support services to metropolitan areas, 64
- Surgeon General's office focus, 24
- training for mental health providers, 77
- university programs, 89
- Alaska Natives**
 - at-risk youth, 66
 - community-based development programs, 45
 - higher education, 258
 - HIV prevention, 53
 - job training, 195
 - juvenile justice system, 214
 - parenting skills, 53
- Alcohol advertising**
 - influence on youth, 25, 69
 - Surgeon General's office focus, 24
- Alcohol labeling**
 - Surgeon General's office focus, 24
- Alcohol use and dependence.** *See also* Substance abuse
 - children of alcoholics, 97
 - dental and oral diseases, 108
 - health-risk behaviors contributing to, 84
 - impaired driving, 69
 - prevention activities, 253-254
 - prevention research, 97
 - underage drinking, 24
- Aleuts.** *See* Alaska Natives
- All-terrain vehicles**
 - dangers of, 92
- Alternative high schools, 190, 197-198**
- American Indians.** *See* Native Americans
- American Samoans.** *See also* Native American Pacific Islanders; Native Americans
 - community-based development programs, 45
- Anxiety disorders, 103**
- Apprenticeships, 190, 198-199**
- Arson**
 - juvenile justice programs, 215
- Arthritis, 105**
- Assistive technology devices, 155**
- Asthma**
 - optimal therapy for, 108
 - outcomes research, 78
 - statistics, 105

At-risk youth

- coalitions for, 241
- community-based HIV prevention projects, 81
- delinquency, 23
- early and unprotected sexual activity, 23, 56
- educational opportunity improvement, 156, 157
- evaluation projects, 33
- family strengthening programs, 215
- gang participation, 30
- literacy programs, 241
- mathematical thinking, 159
- minority males, 21
- parenting strategies to reduce delinquency and substance abuse, 215
- prevention services network, 68-69
- reflective thinking, 159
- research grants, 32
- school-age child care and education, 241
- school drop-outs, 23, 135
- self-sufficiency, 42, 199
- social support for young parents, 56-57
- statistics, 285
- substance abuse, 23, 66
- suicide, 91
- support system, 21-22
- tobacco use, 66
- violence, 23

Attention deficit/hyperactivity

- biological aspects, 105
- low-income families, 56

Automobile accidents

- head and spinal injuries, 109

Behavioral disorders

- private psychiatric hospital admission, 212

Bibliography, 332-336**Bicycle helmets, 91, 92****Bilingual education**

- Native Americans, 257
- program descriptions, 139-140
- vocational education, 171

Blacks. *See* African Americans**Blind persons**

- educational media, 148
- social integration, 143
- special education programs, 142-144
- special health problems, 108
- specialized rehabilitative services, 152
- vocational rehabilitation, 151

Block grants

- child abuse or neglect, 267
- child welfare, 26
- community development, 267
- crime victims, 222

- elementary and secondary education, 132
- emotionally challenged children, 76-77
- low-income individuals and families, 41
- maternal and child health, 55, 303
- mental health, 75-77, 304
- Native Americans, 41
- nutrition, 232
- self-employment, 270
- social services, 42
- special needs children, 61
- State funding allocations, 303-304, 306
- substance abuse, 71, 303
- Boarding schools, 257**
- Cancer**
 - information clearinghouse, 106
- Cardiovascular disease, 108, 109**
- Cerebral palsy, 109**
- Chapter I programs, 130-131, 141, 190, 256, 301**
- Chapter 2 programs, 132-133, 160, 301**
- Child abuse or neglect. *See also* Family violence; Spouse abuse**
 - basic State grants, 36
 - block grants, 42, 267
 - cause research, 36
 - child welfare services, 26
 - clearinghouses, 311
 - community-based program evaluation, 37
 - crisis nursery services, 27, 313
 - data collection and analysis, 37
 - disabilities developed as a result of maltreatment, 29
 - DOD programs, 276-278
 - funding for prevention efforts, 36
 - guardians ad litem, 37
 - hotlines, 36, 259
 - individuals with disabilities, 29
 - investigation and prosecution, 36, 37
 - Native Americans, 52, 259, 260
 - parental abduction cases, 219
 - resource centers, 313, 314
 - State funding allocations, 306
 - statistics, 4, 35
 - substance abusing parents, 36
- Child care**
 - DOD programs, 276
 - facilities near public and Indian housing developments, 271
 - hazard reduction in family daycare homes, 91
 - low-income families, 28, 39
 - Native Americans, 268-269
 - nutrition assistance, 233-234
 - public housing residents, 268-269
 - school-age child care and education programs, 241
 - volunteer programs, 289
 - welfare recipients, 38

- Child support**
 - enforcement, 40
- Child welfare**
 - block grants, 26
 - mental health services, 22
 - Native Americans, 259
 - provider education and training, 27
 - resource centers, 313, 315, 316
 - State funding allocations, 305
- Cities.** *See* Urban populations
- Citizenship education,** 133, 190
- Clearinghouses**
 - adoption, 310
 - African Americans, 68
 - AIDS, 310
 - bilingual education, 139
 - cancer information, 106
 - child abuse or neglect, 311
 - drug information, 271
 - family violence, 311
 - homeless children and youth, 312
 - juvenile justice programs, 220
 - maternal and child health, 58, 312
 - military families, 322
 - minorities, 203
 - missing and exploited children, 218
 - pregnant teens, 310
 - resident initiatives, 271
 - resources for communicating and working with early adolescents, 68
 - runaways, 312
 - rural populations, 313
 - substance abuse, 311
 - women, 203
 - working with African American youth, 68
- Collaborations**
 - federal agencies, 270-272
- Commission on National and Community Service**
 - overview, 292-293
 - program descriptions, 294-295
- Communication disorders**
 - nursing research, 109
- Community-based programs**
 - adolescent health improvement, 57
 - HIV infection, 81
 - linkages among, 70-71
 - nursing research, 109-110
 - service integration, 24, 71
 - substance abuse, 68
 - vocational education, 169
- Community development**
 - block grants, 267
- Community service**
 - awards, 294

- higher education institutions, 290, 294
- model programs, 295
- national service initiative, 129
- secondary and postsecondary students, 290
- summer programs, 294, 295
- urban service, 176

Condom use

- African Americans, 82
- Hispanic Americans, 82
- HIV infection, 82, 89
- sexually transmitted diseases, 82
- street youth, 82
- unmarried people with hemophilia, 80-81

Conduct disorder, 103

Conferences

- coalition building, 58
- youth entrepreneurs, 270

Conservation projects

- publicly owned resources, 250
- summer employment, 243-244, 251
- youth service corps, 295

Consumer education, 169, 271

Criminal behavior. *See also* Incarcerated or adjudicated youth statistics, 4

- substance abuse, 73

Crisis nursery services, 27, 313

Cystic fibrosis, 108

Daily living skills

- children in transition to independent living, 28

Dating violence/acquaintance rape, 59

Day care centers

- Native Americans, 260
- nutrition assistance, 234

Deaf persons

- educational media, 148
- postsecondary education, 146, 155
- research, 107
- social integration, 143
- special education programs, 142-144
- specialized rehabilitative services, 152
- vocational rehabilitation, 151

Demonstration grants

- at-risk youth, 66-68
- drop-out prevention, 134-135
- injuries, 91
- school-to-work transitions, 198
- vocational education, 170

Dental and oral diseases

- research projects, 107-108

Department of Agriculture

- collaborations, 270-271
- job training, 192

- organizational chart, 229
- overview, 228
- program descriptions, 232-244
- program overview, 230-231
- Department of Commerce**
 - organizational chart, 283
 - overview, 282
 - program descriptions, 284-286
- Department of Defense**
 - Navy school volunteers, 280
 - organizational chart, 275
 - overview, 274
 - program descriptions, 276-280
- Department of Education**
 - collaborations, 271
 - national goals and standards, 127
 - organizational chart, 117
 - overview, 116
 - President's education reform plan, 128-129
 - program descriptions, 127-180
 - program overview, 118-126
- Department of Health and Human Services**
 - budget, 12
 - collaborations, 271
 - job training partnership with DOL, 197
 - organizational chart, 13
 - overview, 12
 - program descriptions, 21-112
 - program overview, 14-20
- Department of Housing and Urban Development**
 - child care demonstration project, 271
 - collaborations, 271
 - job training partnership with DOL, 199
 - organizational chart, 265
 - overview, 264
 - program descriptions, 267-272
 - program overview, 266
- Department of the Interior**
 - job training, 192
 - organizational chart, 247
 - overview, 246
 - program descriptions, 250-261
 - program overview, 248-249
- Department of Justice**
 - collaborations, 271
 - organizational chart, 207-208
 - overview, 206
 - program descriptions, 211-224
 - program overview, 209-210
- Department of Labor**
 - collaborations, 271
 - organizational chart, 185
 - overview, 184
 - program descriptions, 187-203

- program overview, 186
- Depressive disorders**, 103
- Developmental disabilities**. *See* Individuals with disabilities; Persons with developmental disabilities
- Diabetes**, 108
- Dietary Guidelines and Your Health--Health Educator's Teaching Kit***, 237
- Disabilities**. *See* Individuals with disabilities; Persons with developmental disabilities
- Disabled youth**. *See* Individuals with disabilities; Persons with developmental disabilities
- Disadvantaged youth**
 - Chapter 1 programs, 130-131, 141, 190, 256, 301
 - college completion, 173
 - education and training, 41, 42
 - educational opportunity improvement, 156
 - health care service availability and efficacy, 56
 - health careers opportunity, 65
 - higher education information, 173
 - home construction training, 270
 - job training, 188
 - life science careers, 96
 - mental health career training, 77
 - postbaccalaureate education, 174
 - pre-law school preparation, 177
 - primary care services, 62-63
 - public employment service, 195-196
 - sports instruction and enrichment, 41
 - substance abuse, 41, 74
 - summer employment, 189-190, 196
 - tax credit for employing, 196
 - unemployment, 42
 - vocational education, 168, 252
 - volunteer programs, 289
 - year-round employment, 190-191
- DOD**. *See* Department of Defense
- DOL**. *See* Department of Labor
- Driving under the influence of alcohol**, 69
- Drowning prevention**, 60
- Drug abuse**. *See* Substance abuse
- Drug-exposed children**
 - services for, 23
- Early childhood education**
 - evaluation projects, 160
 - reform plan, 129
- Economically disadvantaged youth**. *See* Disadvantaged youth
- Education and training**. *See also* Elementary and secondary education; Higher education; Job training; Teachers
 - adolescent health, 57, 58
 - child victim case handling, 218
 - child welfare service providers, 27
 - children in transition to independent living, 28
 - disadvantaged youth, 41, 42
 - district attorneys, 217
 - hemophilia training for school personnel, 62
 - HIV prevention, 88-89
 - HIV training for health care providers and educators, 53

- HIV training for mental health care providers, 77
- home construction, 270
- juvenile justice, 216-217
- life science careers, 96
- mental health careers, 77
- nutrition, 53, 235, 242
- parent education, 148
- persons with access to populations at risk of substance abuse, 68
- rehabilitative services personnel, 152-153
- resources for educating children about AIDS, 80
- runaway and homeless youth service providers, 33
- science careers, 99, 100
- special education personnel, 148
- statistics, 3
- technical assistance for school-based surveys, 57
- volunteers, 68
- water management training, 254-255
- Educational television and radio programs, 158, 286**
- Elementary and secondary education. *See also* Adult education; Early childhood education; Higher education; School health education; Special education**
 - Adopt-a-School program, 284
 - alternative high schools, 190, 197-198
 - arts education, 133
 - bilingual education, 139-140
 - blue ribbon schools, 161
 - Chapter 1 programs, 130-131, 190, 256, 301
 - Chapter 2 programs, 132-133, 160, 301
 - citizen education, 133
 - computer-based resources, 157
 - DOD schools, 278-279
 - drop-out prevention, 134-135
 - drug abuse education and prevention, 134
 - earth science, 284
 - education research and improvement, 156-162
 - educational laboratories, 161
 - educational television and radio programs, 158, 286
 - environmental issues, 284
 - equity for women and girls, 135
 - family-centered programs, 131
 - fast response survey, 163
 - federal property compensation, 138
 - foreign language programs, 136, 284
 - geography skills, 284
 - high school drop-outs, 166
 - high school equivalency certificates, 138, 190, 191
 - household survey, 162
 - immigrants, 139-140
 - improvement initiative, 256
 - innovative projects, 157
 - international comparisons, 165
 - inventive thinking skills, 284
 - longitudinal studies, 166-167
 - magnet schools, 135

- math and science instruction, 133, 158
- migrant populations, 137-138
- national parks as classrooms, 250-251
- Native Americans, 136-137, 255-258
- Native Hawaiians, 136
- Navy volunteers, 280
- parent involvement, 157
- parental role in learning, 162
- Passport Earth project, 252
- principals, 224
- private school data, 162
- problem-solving skills, 284
- progress assessment, 165-166
- reading improvement, 132
- reform plan, 128-129, 159-160
- rehabilitation services, 150-155
- remedial education, 197-198
- research and development centers, 158
- research funding, 128-129
- school breakfast program, 38, 233, 236
- school district fiscal data, 285
- school lunch program, 38, 190, 233, 236
- school meal modification, 236
- school safety, 128, 217, 320
- school success study, 167
- science and engineering, 284
- special milk program, 233-234
- Star Schools, 161
- State funding allocations, 301
- summer enrichment programs, 252
- summer food service program, 234
- summer science and engineering programs for high school students, 239
- surveys, 162-163
- Teach About Geese and Wetlands and Wildlife program, 253
- transcript studies, 166
- Virgin Islands school improvement, 136
- vocational education, 167, 168-171, 252
- Emergency assistance**
 - to avoid destitution of children, 39
- Emergency shelter.** *See* Temporary shelter
- Emotionally challenged children.** *See also* Mental health
 - assistance for adoptive children, 27-28
 - block grants, 76-77
 - drop-out prevention, 147
 - innovative approaches to care, 77
 - intervention services, 77
 - job training, 145
 - research and training centers, 153-154
 - resource centers, 316
 - special education, 144
- Empowering Families, Helping Adolescents: Family Centered Treatment of Adolescents with Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Problems, 70***
- Engineering.** *See* Science and engineering programs

English as a second language, 171, 192, 278

Entrepreneurial projects

Native Americans, 45

youth in business conference, 270

Epilepsy, 109

Eskimos. *See* Alaska Natives

ESL. *See* English as a second language

Evaluation projects

basic centers, 33

blue ribbon schools, 161

child abuse or neglect, 37

education reform, 159-160

family preservation, 22

food assistance, 235-237

food stamps, 236-237

gangs, 34

hemophilia behavioral intervention, 80-81

HIV/STD interventions, 80-81, 86-87

homeless children and youth, 34, 35

impact of adoptive placement on the child and the adoptive family, 28-29

impact of changes in socioeconomic conditions, 35

minority children adoption, 28

runaways, 34

school-to-work transitions, 198

sex education, 86

special education, 147-148

special needs children adoption, 28-29

substance abuse, 34, 70, 74

teen pregnancy, 50

teenage parents, 50

transitional living programs, 34

violence prevention, 60

youth employment and training, 196-197

Exploited children. *See* Missing and exploited children

Eyes. *See* Vision

Family dysfunction

minority males, 21

Family economics, 238-239

Family planning

acceptable and effective methods, 50

attitudes, 94

Family preservation

evaluability of programs, 22

Family reunification

child welfare services, 27

rental housing assistance, 268

strategies, 22

Family violence. *See also* Violence

clearinghouses, 311

Farmers market coupons for food, 234-235

Federal Agency Juvenile Delinquency Development Statements, 212

Fellowships. *See also* Student aid

Department of Education offerings, 177
educational research, 159
Native Americans, 137
Fights. *See* Violence
Financial aid. *See* Student aid
Firearms
 how and why youth acquire, 223
 role of in youth mortality, 92
Firesetting and arson
 juvenile justice programs, 215
Food assistance
 commodity foods to supplement diets, 235
 farmers market coupons, 234-235
 research and evaluation projects, 235-237
Food safety, 242-243, 244
Food stamps
 eligibility, 38, 232
 research and evaluation projects, 236-237
Foreign language programs
 assistance to States, 136
 promotion of, 284
 strengthening American programs, 176
Formula grants
 consumer education, 169
 homemaking responsibilities, 169
 juvenile justice, 216, 302
 Native American education, 136-137
 nutrition research, 239
 rehabilitation, 150
 special education, 141
Foster care
 block grants, 42
 characteristics of children served, 29
 child welfare services, 26-27
 Native Americans, 259, 260
 outcomes for children, 29
 placement, 27
 placement prevention, 27
 relative vs. non-relative placement, 29
 specialized care, 27
 transition to independent living, 28
Foster care providers
 characteristics, 29
 permanency planning services, 29
4-H programs, 240, 244

Gangs
 educational outreach, 30
 evaluation of prevention projects, 34
 job training, 199
 resource centers, 320
 substance abuse, 67
Genetic disorders, 62

Gifted and talented children

- bilingual education, 139
- DOD schools, 278
- identifying and meeting special needs, 160
- Native Americans, 256

Goals 2000: Educate America, 128**Hard-to-place children**

- adoption, 27

Hate crimes, 213, 215**Hawaiians. *See* Native Hawaiians****Head and spinal cord injuries, 60, 91, 92, 108-109****Health care policy**

- infant mortality research, 78
- outcomes research, 78
- school health education, 87

Health careers

- disadvantaged youth, 65

The Health of America's Youth, 58**Health promotion**

- adolescent health network, 47
- school health education, 47

Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives, 46-48**Hearing loss**

- language impairment, 107
- noise-induced, 107

Hemophilia

- behavioral intervention evaluation projects, 80-81
- condom use, 80-81
- HIV prevention and support programs, 62
- school personnel training, 62

HHS. *See* Department of Health and Human Services**High school equivalency certificates, 138, 190, 191****Higher education**

- Alaska Natives, 258
- community service, 294
- deaf persons, 146, 155
- doctoral recipients, 164
- facilities funding, 177
- faculty and instructors, 164
- graduate education, 167
- high school student motivation, 173
- incentive programs, 174-176
- individuals with disabilities, 145-146
- law school clinical experience, 176
- librarianship education, 168
- longitudinal studies, 166-167
- matching funds programs, 174
- minority outreach centers, 148-149
- Native Americans, 258
- post-degree employment and education experiences of college students, 164
- reform plan, 129
- strengthening institutions, 174

- student aid, 178-180
- student leadership programs, 176
- student volunteers, 175
- support services, 173-174
- surveys, 163-165
- vocational education, 168-169

Hispanic Americans

- community-based HIV prevention projects, 81
- condom use, 82
- cultural concepts of health, 109
- family strengthening programs, 216
- injuries, 91

HIV infection

- behavioral intervention, 80-81, 89
- cities with highest number of reported cases, 88
- community-based prevention projects, 81
- comprehensive health care program, 61
- condom use, 82, 89
- education, 84-85, 88
- evaluation of programs, 86
- incarcerated or adjudicated youth, 86
- informing the public about, 79
- intervention effectiveness, 85
- mental health provider training, 77
- minority males, 49
- partner notification, 81
- prevention, 53, 61, 62
- prostitutes, 82
- school-based education, 83, 84
- special treatment needs of adolescents, 107
- street outreach programs, 81
- street youth, 25
- substance abuse, 73
- support services, 64
- treatment, 64

Homeless children and youth

- AIDS prevention, 88
- basic centers, 31, 33-34
- causes and consequences, 34
- child welfare services, 26
- clearinghouses, 312
- community-based HIV prevention projects, 81
- conferences, 58
- crisis intervention services, 31
- education services, 133
- emergency shelter, 32
- evaluation projects, 33-35
- health care programs, 63
- HIV infection, 61
- home-based services evaluation, 34
- interagency council, 272
- job training, 190, 199
- literacy training, 172
- mental health services, 63

- minority males, 49
- primary health care, 63
- prostitutes, 56
- self-sufficiency, 42
- sex for survival, 56
- State funding allocations, 307
- statistics, 30, 33
- street outreach programs, 81
- substance abuse, 31, 34, 63
- successful model evaluation, 35
- suicide, 34
- support services in five cities, 23
- survey of state laws, 32
- transitional housing, 32, 199, 267
- violence counseling, 43
- volunteer programs, 289

Homemaking responsibilities, 169

Homicide

- abducted children, 218
- African Americans, 92
- minority males, 21, 49
- mortality rates, 58
- parents of murdered children, 222
- reducing incidence of, 59
- runaway children, 218
- statistics, 3, 48

Hotlines

- AIDS, 79, 310
- child abuse or neglect, 36, 259
- missing and exploited children, 218

Housing. *See also* Temporary shelter

- construction training, 270
- homeless persons, 267
- Native Americans, 267-269
- public housing residents, 267-269
- rental assistance, 268

HUD. *See* Department of Housing and Urban Development

Hyperactivity. *See* Attention deficit/hyperactivity

Hypertension

- prevention, 109

Immigrants

- supplementary education services, 139-140

Incarcerated or adjudicated youth. *See also* Juvenile delinquents; Juvenile justice

- AIDS prevention, 88
- contact with incarcerated adults, 224
- HIV prevention, 86
- job training, 145, 190, 199
- literacy programs, 172
- mental health, 104
- private psychiatric hospital admission of juveniles with behavior disorders, 212
- substance abuse, 73
- transferred to adult court, 212

Independent living. *See also* Transitional living

individuals with disabilities, 152

transition from foster care, 28

Individuals with disabilities

arts education, 133

assistive technology devices, 155

basic State grants, 36

benefits information, 150

career placement, 146

Chapter 1 program, 141

child abuse or neglect, 29

college completion, 173

disabilities developed as a result of maltreatment, 29

education research, 146-147

educational media, 148

health and sociodevelopmental needs, 57

higher education, 145-146

home and school collaboration, 147

housing, 267

independent living, 152

job training, 145, 190

public employment service, 195-196

rehabilitation engineering centers, 154

rehabilitation services, 150-155

research and training centers, 153-154

resource centers, 315, 317, 318

school-to-work transitions, 141, 199-200

social integration, 143

special education, 143-150

supported employment services, 151

supportive services, 267

transition services, 149-150, 154

vocational education, 168

Infant mortality

association with maternal age, 78

Injecting drug users

AIDS community interventions, 81

street outreach programs, 81, 82

Injuries

behavioral and familial predictors, 60

child pedestrian injuries, 92

closed head injury follow-up study, 91

head and spinal cord injuries, 60, 91, 108-109

health-risk behaviors contributing to, 84

mortality rates, 58

Native Americans, 52

on-site assessment and treatment of emergency conditions, 59

research centers, 317

trauma registry, 91

traumatic brain injury recovery, 60

Institutional care

block grants, 42

Intentional injuries. *See also* Homicide; Violence
minority males, 49

Job placement

career planning guide, 201-202
fair labor practices, 203
job outlook reports, 201
summer employment, 189-190, 196, 243-244, 251, 294
water resources technicians, 254-255

Job training. *See also* School-to-work transitions; Unemployment; Vocational education

Alaska Natives, 195
apprenticeships, 190, 198-199
career placement, 146
characteristics of JTPA participants, 194
collaboration between federal agencies, 271
disadvantaged youth, 188, 190-191, 252
DOD programs, 276
gang members, 199
high-poverty areas, 197
homeless children and adults, 199
incarcerated or adjudicated youth, 199
individuals with disabilities, 145, 151-152
internships, 191
low-income families and youth, 43
migrant populations, 138, 195
Native Americans, 195, 199
Native Hawaiians, 195
out-of-school youth, 190
public employment service, 195-196
school drop-outs, 145, 190, 191
skills development, 187-188, 202
skills standards, 187
State funding allocations, 300
Title II-A programs, 193
vocational rehabilitation, 150-153
volunteer programs, 289
welfare recipients, 38

Juvenile delinquents. *See also* Incarcerated or adjudicated youth at-risk youth, 23

boot camps, 213, 215
coordinating council, 212
due process and legal representation improvement, 214
hate crimes, 213, 215
literacy skills, 217
longitudinal studies, 214
minority males, 49
prevention approaches, 214
prevention services, 23
relationship between early childhood behavior and later criminal behavior, 222
self-help programs for parents, 214
social and familial factors, 222

Juvenile justice. *See also* Incarcerated or adjudicated youth; Law enforcement officers

access to counsel, 213
boot camps, 213, 215

- causes of crime, 222
- coordinating council, 212
- crime in the schools, 223
- delinquency prevention incentive programs, 213
- district attorney training, 217
- HIV-infected youth, 61
- mentoring programs, 213
- Native Americans, 259
- police handling, 223
- priority and strategy development, 217
- resource centers, 319-320
- State funding allocations, 302
- statistics, 214, 221
- system improvement, 213
- training for personnel, 216-217
- victim compensation and assistance, 221-222

Law enforcement officers

- cultural differences training, 217
- juvenile delinquency reduction education programs, 220
- substance abuse resistance, 220-221
- training in juvenile justice, 216-217

Learning disabilities, 109

Legal and ethical issues. *See also* Juvenile justice

- child witness in abuse proceedings, 104
- guardians ad litem, 37
- HIV/AIDS service delivery, 62

Libraries, 167-168

Life science careers, 96

Literacy programs, 172, 176, 217, 241, 289

Lost children. *See* Missing and exploited children

Maltreatment. *See* Child abuse or neglect

Marital behavior

- current trends among adolescents, 23

Maryland

- electronic benefit transfer system, 236

Maternal and child health. *See also* Pregnant teens

- block grants, 55
- clearinghouses, 58, 312
- State funding allocations, 303
- trends, 94

Math and science programs, 133, 158. *See also* Science and engineering programs

Medicaid

- eligibility, 38, 110-111

Medical neglect. *See* Child abuse or neglect

Mental health

- adoption, 104
- behavioral, biological, genetic, and social factors, 103
- biological aspects, 105
- block grants, 75-76
- careers, 77
- children in the child welfare system, 22

- cognitive processes, 103
- epidemiology and psychopathology, 102-103
- five-year strategy, 101
- homeless children and youth, 63
- hospitalization, 104
- innovative model effectiveness, 104
- minority populations, 104
- Native Americans, 104
- normal functioning, 103
- prevention, 103
- protective factors, 103
- research, 101-105
- resource centers, 316
- serious emotional or mental disorders, 102
- service delivery, 104
- State funding allocations, 304
- treatment solutions, 70
- violence, 104

Mentally challenged children. *See also* Individuals with disabilities; Persons with developmental disabilities
assistance for adoptive children, 27-28

Mentoring programs, 213

Mexican Americans

- infant mortality research, 78

Migrant populations

- AIDS prevention, 88

- block grants, 41

- Chapter 1 programs, 131

- education programs, 137-138

- job training, 195

- primary care services, 62-63

- substance abuse, 72

- vocational rehabilitation, 152

Military programs. *See* Department of Defense

Milk program, 233-234

Minority populations. *See also* specific populations

- adoption, 28

- AIDS mass media campaign, 100

- assistance for adoptive children, 27-28

- asthma, 108

- at-risk males, 21

- health behavior, 109

- juvenile justice system, 213

- juvenile justice system overrepresentation, 212

- language impairment, 107

- law enforcement officer training to deal with, 217

- life science careers, 96

- males, 21, 49

- mental health, 104

- mental health career training, 77

- nursing outreach, 109

- science and engineering careers, 175

- self-sufficiency promotion, 42

- special education, 146-147, 148-149

- substance abuse, 72, 98
- summer enrichment programs, 252
- teacher recruitment, 175

Missing and exploited children

- juvenile justice treatment methods, 213
- national perspective assessment, 213
- physical or sexual assault, 218
- resource centers, 320
- training for nonprofit programs, 219
- trends, 218

National Plan for Research on Children and Adolescent Mental Disorders, 101

Native American Pacific Islanders

- community-based development programs, 45
- food distribution programs, 233

Native Americans

- adolescent health centers, 52-53
- adoption, 260
- adult education, 137
- AIDS prevention, 53
- alcohol and substance abuse prevention, 253-254
- alcohol-related illness and death, 52
- at-risk youth, 66
- bilingual education, 257
- block grants, 41
- boarding schools for single parents, 257
- Chapter 1 programs, 256
- child abuse or neglect, 52, 259, 260
- child care facilities, 268-269, 271
- child welfare, 260
- community-based development programs, 45
- community-based HIV prevention projects, 81
- culturally related academic needs, 256-257
- day care centers, 260
- emergency shelters, 259
- environmental health promotion, 52
- fellowships for, 137
- food distribution programs, 233
- foster care, 259, 260
- general assistance, 253
- gifted and talented children, 256
- health promotion, 52
- higher education, 258
- HIV prevention, 53
- home ownership, 267
- housing, 267-269
- injury prevention, 52
- job training, 195, 199
- juvenile detention centers, 259
- juvenile justice system, 212, 214
- libraries serving, 167
- mental health, 104
- nutrition, 53

- parenting skills, 53
- per pupil cost of education, 258
- regional treatment centers, 52, 254
- school health education, 52
- school improvement initiative, 256
- self-sufficiency, 267-268
- special education programs, 256
- spiritual, mental, physical and social development, 45
- sports and recreation, 269-270
- student achievement testing, 258
- substance abuse, 45, 134, 257, 259, 269
- successful schools recognition, 257
- supplemental education, 136
- teen pregnancy, 53
- tobacco use, 52
- tribal consultation on education, 258
- vocational education, 168, 170, 258
- vocational rehabilitation, 150
- water management training, 254-255
- youth entrepreneurial projects, 45
- youth leadership skill development, 253

Native Hawaiians

- community-based development programs, 45
- education programs, 136
- job training, 195
- libraries serving, 167
- substance abuse prevention, 134
- vocational education, 168

Networks. *See also* Clearinghouses; Resource centers

- adolescent health, 47
- among scientists, 85
- career information, 196
- family organizations, 76
- prevention services for high-risk youth, 68-69
- transition planning, 145
- youth development professionals information service, 243

Non-gay men

- changing risky behavior, 82

Northern Mariana Islands

- nutrition assistance, 232

Nutrition

- assessment survey, 93
- block grants, 232
- centers, 238
- dental and oral diseases, 107
- education and training, 235, 242
- education assessment, 237
- federal agency/Kraft General Foods partnership, 271
- 4-H programs, 240, 244
- low-fat/low-cholesterol diet, 108
- mental health effect, 103
- Native Americans, 53
- nursing approaches, 109

- nursing research, 109
- pregnant women, 234
- research, 236, 238, 239
- resource centers, 321
- resource management, 242
- Nutrition labeling, 244**

Obesity, 108

Obsessive-compulsive disorder, 105

Old Age and Survivors Insurance Program
eligibility, 112

Oral diseases

research projects, 107-108

Out-of-school youth. *See also* School drop-outs

adolescent health centers, 52

bilingual education, 139

job training, 190

Overview

funding, 7-9

policy issues, 9

programs included, 5-6

statistics, 3-4

youth definition, 5

Parenting skills

Alaska Natives, 53

at-risk youth, 56-57

Native Americans, 53

unwed fathers, 200

Parents. *See* Teenage parents

Partner notification, 81

Persons with developmental disabilities. *See also* Individuals with disabilities

basic State grants, 44

brain imaging studies, 105

factors influencing development, 107

impact of federal and State program policies, 45

protection and advocacy, 44

support services, 45

university affiliated programs, 44

Physically challenged children. *See also* Individuals with disabilities; Persons with developmental disabilities

assistance for adoptive children, 27-28

Post-partum care, 53

Postsecondary education. *See* Higher education

Poverty

statistics, 3

Pregnant teens, *See also* Family planning; Sexual behavior; Teenage parents

clearinghouses, 310

commodity foods to supplement diets, 235

health-risk behaviors, 84

infant mortality, 78, 94

intervention effectiveness, 85

job training, 190

low birth weight, 94

- morbidity and mortality, 107
- Native Americans, 53
- nursing research, 109
- nutrition assistance, 234
- nutrition research, 238, 239
- outcomes research, 78
- postpartum care, 53, 71
- prenatal care, 40, 53, 71
- prevention, 89
- prostitutes, 56
- residential treatment for substance abuse, 71, 72
- service estimates, 50
- statistics, 3, 51
- substance abuse, 67, 72, 234
- well-child care, 53

***Preventing Adolescent Drug Use: From Theory to Practice*, 69**

Prisons. *See* Incarcerated or adjudicated youth; Juvenile justice

Prostitutes

- changing risky behavior, 82
- community-based HIV prevention projects, 81
- HIV outreach programs, 81
- HIV risk, 82
- pregnancy issues, 56
- social service availability, 82

Public housing residents

- child care, 268-269, 271
- home ownership opportunities, 267-269
- self-sufficiency, 267-268
- sports and recreation, 269-270
- substance abuse, 72, 269

Public/private partnerships

- at-risk youth, 241
- community problem outreach, 284
- consumer education, 271
- educational partnerships, 161
- employment of individuals with disabilities, 151
- job training, 192, 198
- juvenile justice, 221
- nutrition, 271
- post-high school education, 177
- substance abuse prevention, 215
- vocational education, 168

Puerto Rico

- nutrition assistance, 232

Questionnaires

- general population health, 93

Rape. *See* Dating violence/acquaintance rape

Recreation. *See* Sports and recreation

Rehabilitation services

- individuals with disabilities, 150-155
- resource centers, 319

Reporting and recordkeeping

homeless children and youth, 33

runaways, 33

Research centers

injuries, 317

Resident initiatives

clearinghouses, 271, 321

Resource centers

adoption, 314

child abuse or neglect, 313, 314

child welfare, 313, 315, 316

educational resources, 318

emotionally challenged children, 316

gangs, 320

individuals with disabilities, 315, 317, 318

juvenile justice, 220, 319-320

mental health, 316

missing and exploited children, 218, 320

nutrition, 321

rehabilitation services, 319

school safety, 217, 320

sexual abuse, 315

substance abuse, 69, 318

technology resources, 319

Resource organizations, 324-329**Reunification. *See* Family reunification****Runaways. *See also* Throwaway youth**

AIDS community interventions, 81

AIDS prevention, 88

basic centers, 31, 33-34

clearinghouses, 312

crisis intervention services, 31

emergency shelter, 32

evaluation projects, 33-35

HIV infection, 61

home-based services evaluation, 34

homicide cases, 218

job training, 190

sex for survival, 56

State funding allocations, 307

statistics, 30, 33

street outreach programs, 81

substance abuse, 31, 34

suicide, 34

survey of state laws, 32

transitional living facilities, 32

trends, 218

Rural populations

access to health care, 109, 110

Chapter 1 programs, 131

clearinghouses, 313

education reform plan, 128

employment and training services, 197

- income-producing project loans, 244
- public employment service, 195-196
- substance abuse, 238-239

Safety standards

- job-related, 202

Schizophrenia, 105

Scholarships

- Department of Education offerings, 177
- youth service corps, 295

School breakfast program

- eligibility, 38
- participation trends, 236
- provisions, 233

School drop-outs. *See also* Out-of-school youth

- community support system, 21-22
- emotionally challenged children, 147
- high school students, 166
- job training, 145, 190, 191
- minority males, 21
- prevention services, 23, 134-135
- substance abuse, 67, 72
- tutorial services, 173

School health education

- AIDS, 79
- HIV/STD infection, 84, 86, 88
- implementing, 47
- innovative projects, 157
- Native Americans, 52
- policy issues, 87
- prevention centers, 85
- primary care, 63
- sex education, 86-87
- State demonstration projects, 87-88
- substance abuse, 97

School lunch program

- eligibility, 38
- participation trends, 236
- provisions, 233

School safety

- resource centers, 217, 320

School-to-work transitions

- blind persons, 142
- deaf persons, 142
- disadvantaged youth, 190-191
- effectiveness evaluation, 198
- evaluation projects, 160
- individuals with disabilities, 141, 143-145, 199-200
- inner-city youth, 200
- longitudinal studies, 166
- national framework, 187
- reform plan, 128

Science and engineering programs, 175, 239, 284

Science careers, 99-100
 Seasonal farmworkers. *See* Migrant populations
 Secondary education. *See* Elementary and secondary education
 Self-determination
 individuals with disabilities, 145, 147
 Self-employment
 block grants, 270
 Self-sufficiency
 at-risk youth, 199
 economic, 42
 Native Americans, 267
 public housing residents, 267
 Service integration, 24
 Sexual abuse
 counseling for pregnant women, 71
 mental health, 104
 resource centers, 315
 Sexual behavior
 changing risky behavior, 82
 current trends among adolescents, 23
 early and unprotected sexual activity, 23, 56
 male youth involved in homosexual encounters, 61
 mental health effect, 103
 premarital sex, 23
 relationship between STDs and early intercourse and risky sexual behavior, 82
 street youth, 82
 teen attitudes and values, 50
 teen-parent communication, 50, 107
 Sexual fertility
 trends, 23, 94
 Sexually transmitted diseases
 condom use, 82
 counseling for pregnant women, 71
 evaluation of programs, 86
 health-risk behaviors contributing to, 84
 intervention effectiveness, 85
 minority males, 21, 49
 morbidity and mortality related to, 107
 nursing research, 109
 prevalence, incidence, and behavioral correlates research, 82
 relationship with early intercourse and risky sexual behavior, 82
 statistics, 105
 substance abuse, 73
 Sickle cell disease, 108
Signs of Effectiveness, 67
 Skin disorders, 105
 Smoking. *See* Tobacco use
 Social Security
 eligibility, 111
 Southeast Asian refugees
 high school drop-out rate, 159
 Special education
 blind persons, 142-143

- Chapter I program, 141
- data analysis, 149-150
- deaf persons, 142-143
- DOD schools, 278
- education media, 148
- education research, 146-147
- emotionally challenged children, 144
- evaluation projects, 147-148
- grants to States, 141
- individuals with disabilities, 143-150
- minority outreach, 148-149
- Native Americans, 256
- parent training, 148
- postsecondary education, 145-146
- resource centers, 148
- training personnel, 148
- transition services, 144-145, 149-150
- Special needs children.** *See also* Rehabilitation services; Special education
 - adoption, 27, 28-29, 314
 - block grants, 61
 - maternal and child health care and services, 55
 - non-medical child care, 27
 - volunteer programs, 289
- Spinal cord injuries.** *See* Head and spinal cord injuries
- Sponsors and authors of report,** 338-339
- Sports and recreation**
 - anti-smoking campaigns targeting athletes, 90
 - athletic accidents, 109
 - DOD programs, 276
 - individuals with disabilities, 151
 - instruction and enrichment, 41
 - Native Americans, 269-270
 - President's council on physical fitness, 51
 - public housing residents, 269-270
 - substance abuse prevention, 224
- Spouse abuse,** 60, 277-278
- State funding allocations,** 300-307
- STDS.** *See* Sexually transmitted diseases
- Steroids**
 - non-medical use, 25
- Street outreach programs**
 - HIV infection, 25, 81
 - sexually transmitted diseases, 82
- Street youth**
 - condom use, 82
 - HIV infection, 25
 - risky sexual behaviors, 82
- Student aid.** *See also* Fellowships; Scholarships
 - Native Americans, 258
 - Pell grants, 178
 - Perkins loans, 179
 - reform plan, 129
 - Stafford loans, 179-180

Study abroad, 176

Substance abuse. *See also* Injecting drug users

- addiction treatment facilities, 71
 - AIDS, 73
 - assessment and referral system, 99
 - at-risk youth, 66, 215
 - block grants, 71
 - clearinghouses, 311
 - coalitions of organizations, 67
 - criminal behavior, 73
 - critical populations, 72
 - disadvantaged youth, 41
 - DOD programs, 276
 - efficacy of treatment strategies, 99
 - elementary and secondary school principal training, 224
 - etiological research, 98
 - evaluation of programs, 34, 70, 74
 - gangs, 67
 - HIV infection, 73
 - homeless children and youth, 31, 34, 63
 - household population survey, 99
 - impact of drugs on the brain, 99-100
 - incarcerated or adjudicated youth, 73
 - minority males, 21, 49
 - Native Americans, 257, 259, 269
 - nursing research, 109
 - pregnant teens, 67, 71, 234
 - prevention, 23, 98, 253-254
 - public housing residents, 269
 - publications, 69
 - regional treatment centers, 52
 - residential treatment, 71, 72
 - resource centers, 69, 318
 - runaways, 34
 - rural populations, 238-239
 - school-based programs, 97, 134
 - senior class survey, 98
 - services for youth not in school, 67
 - sexually transmitted diseases, 73
 - State funding allocations, 303
 - statistics, 4
 - student-made video, 99-100
 - Surgeon General's office focus, 24
 - treatment campuses, 73
 - treatment facility location, 99
 - treatment solutions, 70
 - tuberculosis, 73
 - volunteer programs, 289
- Substance abusing families**
- child abuse or neglect, 29, 36
 - homeless children and youth, 34
 - runaways, 34
 - service delivery to, 37

Suicide

- homeless children and youth, 34
- identifying at-risk youth, 91
- minority males, 21, 49
- prevention, 103
- runaways, 34
- statistics, 3

Summer food service program, 234**Supplemental Security Income**

- eligibility, 112

Supported employment services, 151***Survey Report of Hemophilia and HIV Programs for Adolescents, 62*****Taxes**

- tax credit for employing target groups, 196

Teachers

- attrition and retention, 162
- bilingual education training, 139
- certification process improvement, 156
- continuing education for outstanding teachers, 135
- drug abuse training, 134
- enrichment opportunities, 156
- incentives, 156-157
- math and science training, 133, 158
- minority population recruitment, 175
- postsecondary faculty and instructors, 164
- potential supply information, 164
- professional development programs, 128
- recruitment and retention, 255
- tech-prep education, 169
- workplace conditions, 162

Teenage parents. *See also* Child support; Parenting skills; Pregnant teens; Sexual behavior

- boarding schools for single parents, 257
- child support outreach, 236
- establishing paternity, 40
- fathers' responsibilities, 40
- job training, 38, 190, 198, 200, 202-203
- minority males, 21, 49
- parenting skills, 200
- self-sufficiency promotion, 42
- volunteer programs, 289

Television programs

- educational, 286

Temporary shelter

- family violence victims, 43
- homeless children and youth, 32
- Native Americans, 259
- runaways, 32

Throwaway youth

- AIDS community interventions, 81
- national perspective assessment, 213
- trends, 218

Tobacco use

- anti-smoking campaigns, 90
- at-risk youth, 66
- dental and oral diseases, 107-108
- health-risk behaviors contributing to, 84
- minority males, 49
- Native Americans, 52
- nursing approaches, 109
- prevention and control initiatives, 106
- Surgeon General's office focus, 24
- teenage attitudes, 93

Together We Can: A Guide for Crafting a Profamily System of Education and Human Services, 24

Transitional housing

- homeless persons, 267

Transitional living. *See also* Independent living

- evaluation, 34
- homeless children and youth, 32
- runaways, 32

Traumatic stress. *See* Violence**Truants. *See also* Out-of-school youth; School drop-outs**

- substance abuse, 72

Tuberculosis

- substance abuse and, 73

Underage drinking

- Surgeon General's office focus, 24

Unemployment. *See also* Job placement; Job training

- disadvantaged youth, 42
- minority males, 21, 49
- unemployed parents, 39

University programs

- AIDS education, 89
- college students, 89
- developmental disabilities, 44
- HIV prevention, 88-89
- summer science and engineering programs for high school students, 239

Urban populations

- AIDS support services, 64
- education reform plan, 128
- employment and training services, 197
- HIV/AIDS prevention, 88
- HIV education within, 84-85
- national parks careers, 251-252
- rebuilding culturally diverse inner city neighborhoods, 221
- school-to-work transitions, 200
- substance abuse treatment systems, 72-73
- violence among inner-city youth, 91

Victim compensation and assistance, 221-222**Violence. *See also* Child abuse or neglect; Family violence; Homicide; Spouse abuse**

- conferences, 58
- culturally specific prevention, 60
- dating violence/acquaintance rape, 59

- effects on African American male youth, 60
- family violence prevention, 43
- head and spinal injuries, 109
- homeless children and youth counseling, 43
- inner-city youth, 91
- mental health, 104
- mortality rates, 85, 107
- nursing research, 109
- outcomes research, 78
- pregnant women counseling, 71
- prevention, 23, 59, 60
- Virgin Islands**
 - school improvement, 136
- Vision, 108**
- Vocational education**
 - bilingual, 171
 - blind persons, 142
 - civilian conservation centers, 252
 - community-based organizations, 169
 - consumer education, 169
 - deaf persons, 142
 - demonstration grants, 170
 - DOD schools, 278
 - grants to States, 168-169
 - homemaking responsibilities, 169
 - Native Americans, 170, 258
 - research projects, 170
 - statistics, 167
 - tech-prep education, 169
- Volunteer programs, 68, 175, 280, 289-290**
- Water management training, 254-255**
- Weapons. See Firearms**
- Welfare recipients**
 - tax credit for employing, 196
- Well-child care, 53**
- What Happens Next? Trends in Postschool Outcomes of Youth with Disabilities, 149***
- Women. See also Maternal and child health; Pregnant teens**
 - condom use, 89
 - electronic media careers, 203
 - employment equity, 202-203
 - equal education, 135
 - health issues, 49
 - prevalence, incidence, and behavioral correlates of STDS, 82
 - public employment service, 195-196
 - residential treatment for substance abuse, 71, 72
- Work study programs, 179**
- Working With Youth in High-Risk Environments: Experiences in Prevention, 67***
- Youth Suicide Prevention Programs: A Resource Guide, 90***

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