

Key Departmental Programs/Research That Can Have an Impact on the Prevention of Youth Violence

Age Range	Program
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Some of
these may
have already
been marked
in other documents
Lenore

Key Departmental Programs/Research That Can Have an Impact on the Prevention of Youth Violence

7/1/99

Pre-natal	Nurse home visitation - supporting the replication of David Olds proven-effective strategy for nurse home visits among high risk families. HHS/CDC/DOJ
0-3	Nurse home visitation - supporting the replication of David Olds proven-effective strategy for nurse home visits among high risk families. HHS/CDC/DOJ <u>FOCUS: direct services</u> Special Education: Grants for Infants and Families (ED) Early Head Start-Established in 1994, Early Head Start (EHS) builds off the long-standing Head Start program for pre-school children, expanding the benefits of early childhood development to low income families with children under three and pregnant women. HHS/ACF

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3-5

-Even Start (ED) FOCUS: direct services (ages 0-7)

-Special Education: Preschool Grants (ED) FOCUS: direct services

-3 - 10 Pre- and Elementary School Aged--Evaluation of Specific Youth Violence Prevention Projects with Family Components **HHS/CDC**

-Head Start-Head Start is a national program which provides comprehensive developmental services for America's low-income, pre-school children (at least 10% are children with disabilities) and social services for their families. **HHS/ACF**

Pre- natal - 5

-Safe Start Initiative The goal of the Safe Start Initiative is to create a holistic approach to prevent and reduce the harmful effects of family and community violence on young children. The Initiative expands existing partnerships between service providers (in key areas such as early childhood education/intervention, domestic violence/crisis intervention, law enforcement, courts and legal services) to create a comprehensive community service delivery system that will meet the needs of children and their families at any point of entry into the system. The Yale Child Study Center will Serve as a national center for information on children exposed to violence and on law enforcement partnerships. It will serve as an important resource for all communities who are in need of assistance and support in developing intervention programs focusing on children exposed to violence.

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5-17/18	Safe and Drug-Free Schools State Grants (ED) <u>FOCUS: direct services</u> Safe and Drug-Free Schools National Programs (including "Safe Schools/Healthy Students" and the "Alternative Education" initiative) (ED) <u>FOCUS: R&D/demonstrations</u> Special Education: Primary Education Intervention (ED) <u>FOCUS: demonstration projects (ages 3-9)</u> 21st Century Community Learning Centers (ED) <u>FOCUS: direct after-school services</u> Safe and Drug-Free Schools Coordinator Initiative (ED) <u>FOCUS: direct services (middle school level)</u> Safe and Drug-Free Schools: Project SERV (ED) <u>FOCUS: direct services</u> Vocational Education National Programs (including "New American High Schools" initiative) (ED) <u>FOCUS: demonstrations (high school level)</u> Teacher Quality and Recruitment (ED) <u>FOCUS: teacher training</u> Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP)(ED) <u>FOCUS: direct services (middle school level)</u> Fund for the Improvement of Education (Character Education Program) (ED) <u>FOCUS: demonstrations</u> ✓ National Youth Sports Program: An annual grant is made to a national, non-profit organization to operate the National Youth Sports Program, which provides a comprehensive developmental and instructional sports program for approximately 70,000 low-income youth ages 10 – 16 during the summer months. The current grantee is the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), which contracts with some 185 colleges and universities in 44 States to provide sports instruction and enrichment activities, including information about career and educational opportunities, study habits, drug and alcohol abuse and nutrition. Each participant also receives a complete medical examination. 10-16 HHS/ACF
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5-17/18 cont..	School-Associated Violent Death Study - to carry out an investigation of homicides and suicides associated with schools between 1994 and 19998, to identify common features of these events and to quantify the level of risk for school associated violent deaths, ages 5-18. This project is in collaboration with the Dept of Educ. HHS/CDC Follow-up evaluations of school-based programs, peer mediation, family support and adult mentoring as interventions to prevent youth violence, ages 5-15 HHS/CDC ✓ Suicide Intervention Evaluation - to evaluate specific interventions that may influence one or more of the factors that lead to suicidal behavior among high risk populations, ages 14-18 HHS/CDC Interventions to prevent violence among high-risk youth- to support the implementation and evaluation of interventions which are designed to prevent violence-related injuries among high-risk youth who are in alternative schools, or have been injured in a violent incident or have received treatment for a violence related assault or trauma. Ages 13-21 HHS/CDC Case control Study of Near Lethal Suicide attempts Ages 15-34 (CDC) Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) After-School programs run by trained staff that teach cognitive and social problem-solving skills to 6-8th grade children who are from turbulent families and suffer some depressive symptoms may protect these children and youth against depression and behavior problems Preliminary work indicates that 2 years later, children in the program are less depressed than youth not in the program. HHS/NIMH Therapeutic Foster Care is an effective home based intervention for chronically offending delinquents (e.g., in one study an average of 14 arrests of which 4 are felonies). Foster parents are trained to work in their homes with delinquents for 6 to 7 months. Key elements of the program include providing supervision, structure, consistency, discipline, and reward for good behavior. This intervention results in fewer runaways and program failures than other placements and is less expensive. HHS/NIMH Adolescent Treatment Models- which target gender-specific and developmentally appropriate treatment models for adolescent girls, models that foster linkages between school-based and juvenile justice interventions and projects addressing heroin abusing youth. Projects addressing adolescent with cognitive and physical disabilities are encouraged. HHS/SAMHSA CSAT Action Grant Program- provides funding to communities to support exemplary practices or supports to their system of care for adolescents (and adults). HHS/SAMHSA ✓ HIV/AIDS Outreach Program- to support community-based programs in African-American, Hispanic/Latino, or other racial/ethnic minority communities with high rates of substance abuse and AIDS. Adolescents (age 12-19) are a target
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5-17/18 cont...	Treatment for Adolescent Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism--co-funded with NIAAA, studies efficacious treatment interventions and services for adolescents with alcohol problems. HHS/SAMHSA CSAT Action Grant Program--provides funding to communities to support exemplary practices or supports to their system of care for adolescents (and adults). HHS/SAMHSA HIV/AIDS Outreach Program--to support community-based programs in African-American, Hispanic/Latino, or other racial/ethnic minority communities with high rates of substance abuse and AIDS. Adolescents (age 12-19) are a target population. HHS/SAMHSA Formula-funded Youth Programs--Replacing the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) of 1982, the WIA focuses on providing youth assistance in both academic and occupational learning; developing leadership skills among youth; and preparing them for further education, additional training, and eventual employment. The legislation creates both the local workforce investment board and the local youth council, a subgroup of the local board responsible for recommending and coordinating the youth policies and programs within a specific geographic area. It is the legislation's intent that the local youth council broaden participation in the design and delivery of youth services at the local level. (DOL) ✓ Right Track Partnerships An initiative that will focus on preventing youth from dropping out of school, and to encourage those who have already dropped out to complete their high school education. Partnerships will be formed among the private sector, the schools, and community-based organizations to tailor services to real needs. The program design calls for following youth until they graduate from high school, and providing services that are age appropriate and include components such as: tutoring, adult mentoring, career exploration, community service, job shadowing, work experiences through internships, summer jobs, and other types of work-based learning linked to the classroom. It is anticipated that 500,000 youth will participate in summer activities in Program Year 1999, with an additional 180,000 served under JTPA's year-round program. Reflecting a more complete set of services provided to individual youth served under the WIA, an anticipated 575,000 14- to 21-year old youth will receive services in Program Year 2000. (DOL) four year institutions, elementary and secondary education, vocational education, vocational rehabilitation, community-based organizations, etc., as schools work to more effectively partner with employers and community leaders so that youth are fully informed of the job expectations of tomorrow's workplace. An estimated 1.2 million youth currently participate in an integrated curriculum under the School-to-work initiative, with an additional 470,000 youth participating in both an integrated curriculum and a work-based learning component. All ages (DOL)
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5-17/18 cont..	✓ School-to-Work--A joint effort of the Departments of Labor and Education, the School-to-Work initiative began with the enactment of the School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994. Grants have been provided to all 50 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, to support local areas in their efforts to help students successfully transition from school into the workplace. The legislation focuses on providing school & work--based learning, and connecting activities to youth in broad career areas so that youth are better prepared for both post-secondary education and future careers. School-to-Work efforts have expanded linkages at both the State and local levels among workforce development agencies, two-year and four-year institutions, elementary and secondary education, vocational education, vocational rehabilitation, community-based organizations, etc., as schools work to more effectively partner with employers and community leaders so that youth are fully informed of the job expectations of tomorrow's workplace. An estimated 1.2 million youth currently participate in an integrated curriculum under the School-to-Work initiative, with an additional 470,000 youth participating in both an integrated curriculum and a work-based learning component. All ages. (DOL) (ED) ✓ The Youth Opportunity Grants, authorized under the WIA, significantly increase resources available for serving youth growing up in high poverty urban and rural areas. DOL envisions that these grants will be used as a complement to formula funded WIA programs, Job Corps, School-to-Work, Department of Education programs, and other programs funded at the Federal, State, and local levels to help youth successfully make the transition to adulthood. In addition to achieving such positive outcomes as opportunities for better jobs and increased educational attainment for individual youth, DOL also expects to achieve community-wide impacts in increasing youth employment rates and education attainment. Youth Opportunity Grants will serve youth aged 14 to 21. Under DOL's demonstration project that has served as a foundational basis for these grants, more than 3,000 youth have received services in six geographic areas, with an additional five local areas recently receiving new grants. (DOL) Youth Offender Demonstration Projects--The Youth Offender Demonstration has resulted in 14 grants to provide employment, training, and support services to youth who are: 1) institutionalized, 2) at-risk of becoming involved in criminal activities, and 3) involved in gangs or have been involved in gangs. Grants have been awarded in three project areas: Correction Facilities; model community projects; community-wide coordination projects. (DOL)
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5-17/18 cont..	Boys and Girls Clubs of America.--In a joint effort with the U.S. Department of Justice, ETA provides funding for the start-up and operation of Career Prep programs at 40 Boys and Girls Clubs through out the country. The clubs have established and are operating "Teen Supreme Centers."(DOL)(DOJ) Mentoring academics (4-17) HHS/SAMHSA/CSAP After school programs (4-17) HHS/SAMHSA/CSAP <u>Partnerships to Reduce Juvenile Gun Violence</u> Three communities participating in an OJJDP grant program are trying to increase the effectiveness of existing youth gun violence reduction strategies by enhancing and coordinating prevention, intervention, and suppression strategies and strengthening linkages between community residents, law enforcement, and the juvenile justice system. OJJDP also is sponsoring an evaluation of this effort. Focusing on both individual and community factors, the evaluation will document the process of community mobilization, planning and collaboration needed to develop a comprehensive, approach to reducing gun violence involving juveniles, 5-18, DOJ <u>National Center for Conflict Resolution Education (OJJDP and Education)</u> The center works to integrate conflict resolution education (CRE) programming into all levels of education in schools, juvenile facilities, and youth-serving organizations. Training and technical assistance is provided through onsite training and consultation for teams from schools, communities, and juvenile facilities; by providing resource materials; and by partnering with state-level agencies to establish state training institutes and otherwise build local capacity to implement successful CRE programs for youth.6-18, DOJ ✓ <u>Juvenile Mentoring Program</u> OJJDP's Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP) provides funding for local programs matching at-risk youth and caring adult role models in a school-based or community setting. Mentors include law enforcement and fire department personnel, college students, senior citizens, Federal employees and other private citizens representing a wide variety of professional and occupational backgrounds. The young people are of all races and range in age from 5 to 20. Some are incarcerated or on probation, some are in school, and others are dropouts. Programs emphasize tutoring and academic assistance, while others stress vocational counseling and training. -
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5-17/18 cont..	Some of the 93 JUMP programs funded by OJJDP incorporate conflict resolution and problem solving into their program. All work with schools. 10-18, DOJ <u>National Resource Center for Safe Schools</u> The Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory has been awarded a grant to operate the National Resource Center for Safe Schools. This center, funded by the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program and the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, has been established to offer training and technical assistance that will enable schools and communities to create safe school environments.5-18, DOJ ✓ <u>Gang Prevention Through Targeted Outreach (Boys & Girls Clubs)</u> This program enables local Boys & Girls Clubs to prevent youth from entering gangs, intervene with gang members in the early stages of gang involvement, and divert youth from gang activities into more constructive programs. This program reflects the pattern of cooperation between OJJDP and the Boys & Girls Clubs to reduce problems of juvenile delinquency and violence. The Boys & Girls Clubs of America provides training and technical assistance to local gang prevention and intervention sites, including some at Safe Futures and OJJDP Comprehensive Gang sites. The project includes funds for local clubs to implement the Targeted Outreach program. A national evaluation of this program is being implemented by Public/Private Ventures. 10-18, DOJ ✓ <u>Drug-Free Community Support Program</u>--This OJJDP-ONDCP program is designed to strengthen community-based coalition efforts to reduce youth substance abuse. The program enables community coalitions to enhance collaboration and coordination in an effort to target illegal drugs, alcohol, and tobacco. The coalitions also will encourage citizen participation in substance abuse reduction efforts and disseminate information about effective programs. An evaluation will accompany the demonstration effort. This evaluation consists of two components -- both a process and outcome evaluation of community-based collaborative substance abuse prevention projects that include initiatives that target illegal drugs, alcohol and/or tobacco use by juveniles and implement comprehensive long-term plans to reduce substance abuse. The process evaluation will look at the implementation of programs in over 90 sites, with a more in depth look at 12 sites to measure the impact and outcome of program activities. 10-18, DOJ
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Hamilton Fish National Institute on School and Community Violence

School violence, truancy, drugs and gangs are problems confronting many communities. OJJDP's Research Office is addressing these issues. In 1997, OJJDP funded the creation of the Hamilton Fish National Institute on School and Community Violence at George Washington University to test the effectiveness of violence prevention methods and to develop more effective strategies. A Consortium of seven universities, works directly with local school systems to implement and test school-wide interventions that promote safety by reducing fighting and bullying, truancy, drug use and enhancing positive student interaction. The Institute is identifying programs that can and should be replicated to reduce violence in America's schools and their immediate communities. 5-18, DOJ

Combating Underage Drinking

OJJDP promotes tougher law enforcement and greater public awareness of the problem of underage drinking, 12-18, DOJ

Drug Prevention Demonstration Program--This OJJDP program reduces drug use by encouraging the promotion of multiple approaches to educating and motivating young adolescents to pursue healthy lifestyles, fostering interpersonal and decision-making skills that will help them choose alternatives to high risk behaviors, and providing them with the motivation and tools to build constructive lives, 10-18, DOJ

Communities In Schools

OJJDP continues support of a national school dropout prevention model developed and implemented by Communities In Schools, Inc. (CIS). CIS provides training and technical assistance to help CIS programs in states and local communities adapt and implement the Communities in Schools model. The model brings social, employment, mental health, drug prevention, entrepreneurship, and other resources to high-risk youth and their families in the school setting, 10-18, DOJ

Risk Reduction Via Promotion of Youth Development

The Risk Reduction Via Promotion of Youth Development program, also known as Early Alliance, is a large-scale prevention study involving hundreds of children and several elementary schools located in lower socioeconomic neighborhoods of Columbia, South Carolina. This program is funded through an interagency agreement with the National Institute of Mental Health, (NIMH), University of South Carolina, The Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse have also provided funding for the program. -

This large-scale project is designed to promote coping-competence and reduce risk for conduct problems, aggression, substance use, delinquency and violence, and school failure beginning in early elementary school. 5-11, DOJ designed to promote coping-competence and reduce risk for conduct problems, aggression, substance use, delinquency and violence, and school failure beginning in early elementary school. 5-11, DOJ progre

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5-17/18 cont..	This large scale project is designed to promote coping-competence and reduce risk for conduct problems, aggression, substance use, delinquency and violence, and school failure beginning in early elementary school. 5-11, DOJ
16 and over	Independent Living Program for Foster Care Youth- Independent Living provides assistance to current or former foster care youths to help in the transition to independent living. This program provides grants to states for education and employment assistance, training in daily skills, and individual and group counseling to youth reaching adulthood. There are currently 84,000 youth served by the Independent Living Program. HHS/ACF The Transitional Living Program (TLP) for Homeless youth provides grants to public and private agencies to address the long-term needs of street youth, to promote their transition to self-sufficient living, and to prevent their long-term dependence on social services. These services can include residential care for up to 18 months, information and counseling in basic life skill, interpersonal skill building, educational advancement, job attainment, and physical and mental health care. This program provides the stability and needed services to help this population of vulnerable youth prepare for stable, productive adult lives. It provides hope and a process for planning for the future, rather than the hopelessness that often leads to violence. HHS/ACF Job Corps- Job Corps is the nation's largest residential employment training program for at-risk youth. There are 118 Job Corps centers located across the country, providing education, vocational training, occupational exploration, work-based learning, employability and social skills training, counseling, support services, and post-program placement services for Job Corps students. All Job Corps centers operate with a policy of zero tolerance for violence and drugs. A total of 18 Job Corps centers have on-site child care programs serving children on Job Corps students; wight of these are operated by Head Start. Ages 16-24, enrolls approximately 66,000 youth each year. (DOL) Targeted Capacity Expansion Program HHS/SAMHSA

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Spans all age groups	Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative Home Visits, Mental Health Services, Mentoring, Academics, Educ. Reform, After school programs, DOJ, ED HHS/SAMHSA/ Abuse and Neglect Prevention, Child Welfare, Foster Care & Adoption-The Children's Bureau in ACYF funds State programs that provide services focused on assisting at-risk children and their families in achieving the best and most appropriate outcomes for the children: preventives intervention services to strengthen the family unity; services to move children more rapidly from foster care to safe, permanent homes; and reunification services to facilitate the return home of the child if in the child's best interest. HHS/ACF Surveillance summaries on interpersonal violence, suicide and intimate partner violence. Routine collection and analysis of data to monitor mortality and risky behavior such as fighting and weapon carrying associated w/ youth violence. Use of the National Electronic Emergency Surveillance (NEISS), operated by the Consumer Product Safety Commission to develop routinely available estimates of the magnitude & characteristics of injuries treated in emergency departments, including injuries associated with youth violence.--all ages HHS/CDC Risk Factor Research- to find out what puts youth at risk or protects them from violence--all ages. HHS/CDC Suicide Prevention Research Center - to support research, training, intervention development, and evaluation of interventions to prevent suicide--all ages HHS/CDC Best Practices for youth violence prevention - a source book, based on the experiences of both researchers and practitioners, that recommends implementation approaches for four violence prevention strategies; social-cognitive training for children and adolescent, parent training, nurse home visits to high-risk young parents, and mentoring programs for young people-all ages. HHS/CDC Child Mental Health Services Initiative--To provide comprehensive MH services to children and adol. With serious emotional disturbances. HHS/SAMHSA/CMHS (SED)
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All age groups cont..	Circles of Care -The development of culturally competent MH services for Native American children HHS/SAMHSA/CMHS Starting early/starting smart HHS/SAMHSA/CSAP Home visits, mental health services HHS/SAMHSA/CSAP Violence leadership support program HHS/SAMHSA/CSAP Family strengthening - A knowledge application effort to increase the capacity of localities to implement effective prevention interventions HHS/SAMHSA/CSAP Work place violence prevention. Developing and implementing violence and related substance abuse prevention programs in coordination with health care and business. HHS/SAMHSA/CSAP <u>Child Development - Community Policing (0-18)</u> The Child Development-Community Policing (CD-CP) Program (a collaborative effort between the Yale University Child Study Center, the New Haven, Connecticut Police Department, and the U.S. Department of Justice). CD-CP, initiated in 1991, is an innovative partnership between police and mental health professionals in New Haven, Connecticut which aims to address the psychological burdens on children, families and the broader community of increasing levels of community violence -- including school violence. With support from the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), CD-CP developed and piloted a psycho-educational group approach to school children who have already experienced significant exposure to violence. This the program has introduced a new level of coordination with school personnel, parents, law enforcement, clinicians, and others concerned about the welfare of children in the community. -
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	The New Haven Weed and Seed program asked CD-CP to conduct school-based groups in the target neighborhood. In addition to conducting the New Haven school-based groups, the School-based Crisis Response section of CD-CP has been developed and implemented in school districts throughout the state of Connecticut. The project helps schools develop an organizational protocol and preparation for school responses to a range of crises including violence, sudden loss of life, accidental injury, suicide, and the like. <u>Children's Advocacy Center Program</u> Since 1994, OJJDP has supported the nationwide development and improvement of local children's advocacy centers (CACs). Children's advocacy centers are child-focused, facility-based programs that use multi-disciplinary teams to coordinate the judicial and social service system's response to victims of child abuse. These multi-disciplinary teams work to make sure that children and their families are not further victimized by the systems designed to protect them. There are currently over 200 CAC member programs, several developing centers, and 16 state chapters. The RCACs and the National Children's Alliance are collaborating to expand services, provide mutual support, and create greater awareness of CACs. Their efforts include the development of state chapters, cross-site mentoring between new and established centers, and tribal CAC development. They have also established the National CAC Training Academy, whose mission is to improve the knowledge and skills of professionals in the field using current, research based training conducted in a team setting.
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