

U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



## *Twelfth Analysis and Evaluation*

# Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs 1988

115786

- Illegal drugs
- Missing, exploited, and abused children
- AIDS
- School crime and violence
- Statistics
- Productivity and employability
- Gang violence

OJJDP

# *Twelfth Analysis and Evaluation*

## **Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs 1988**

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

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**OJJDP**

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**Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**

**Verne L. Speirs**

*Administrator*

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The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs,  
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and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.



U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

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Washington, D.C. 20531

December 1988

Dear Mr. President and Members of Congress:

I am pleased to submit to you the *Twelfth Analysis and Evaluation of Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs*. This publication highlights how Federal agencies have responded to juvenile crime and delinquency and missing and exploited children during FY 1988.

It provides information about activities of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and other agencies represented on the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Following your lead, Mr. President, both the OJJDP and the Coordinating Council made fighting juvenile drug use a priority. This *Analysis* summarizes programs that Federal agencies sponsored and implemented during FY 1988 to help communities and the entire juvenile justice system respond to illegal drug use by young people.

As insidious as the drug problem is, it is not the only one challenging juvenile justice professionals. Youth gangs, AIDS among adolescents, school crime and violence, and child abuse and neglect also received attention from Federal agencies during the past year. In addressing these issues, Federal agencies coordinated their resources and programs, ensuring that tax dollars were spent as efficiently as possible.

Because coordination at all levels—national, State, and local—is critical to improving the juvenile justice system, it is my aim that State and local policymakers will use this *Analysis* as a guide to help them design and implement coordinated strategies to prevent juvenile crime and delinquency and to respond to the needs of missing and exploited children and their families.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Verne L. Speirs".

Verne L. Speirs  
Administrator  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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## Introduction

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-415) was passed by Congress in response to increasing public concern about juvenile delinquency and serious juvenile crime. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) was created through the JJDP Act to implement and administer programs and policies to improve the juvenile justice system, assist communities in responding to the needs of juveniles, assess the factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency, and inform practitioners about research findings and successful interventions. OJJDP was also established to serve as the focal point for the coordination of all Federal juvenile delinquency and missing and exploited children programs.

Each year, the Administrator of OJJDP, with input from the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, is required to provide to the President and Congress an analysis and evaluation of all Federal efforts relating to juvenile delinquency prevention. This report, the *Twelfth Analysis and Evaluation of Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs*, as required by Section 204(b)(5) of the JJDP Act, includes descriptions of Federal activities and expenditures to address juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention. It also includes a discussion of critical juvenile justice issues identified by the Coordinating Council as priority areas for FY 1988, and delineates recommendations by the Council and the OJJDP Administrator for future action. Section 245 of the JJDP Act requires the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to report annually on the results of OJJDP programs and to provide recommendations for future initiatives. This required information will be contained in an OJJDP comprehensive report, which is being prepared for release in 1989.

FY 1988 was a year of accomplishment for the Federal agencies involved with youth issues. They supported more than 200 programs and, through the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, they continued to work together both to address ongoing problems such as illegal drug use by juveniles and to face new challenges such as AIDS among adolescents and increasing gang violence.

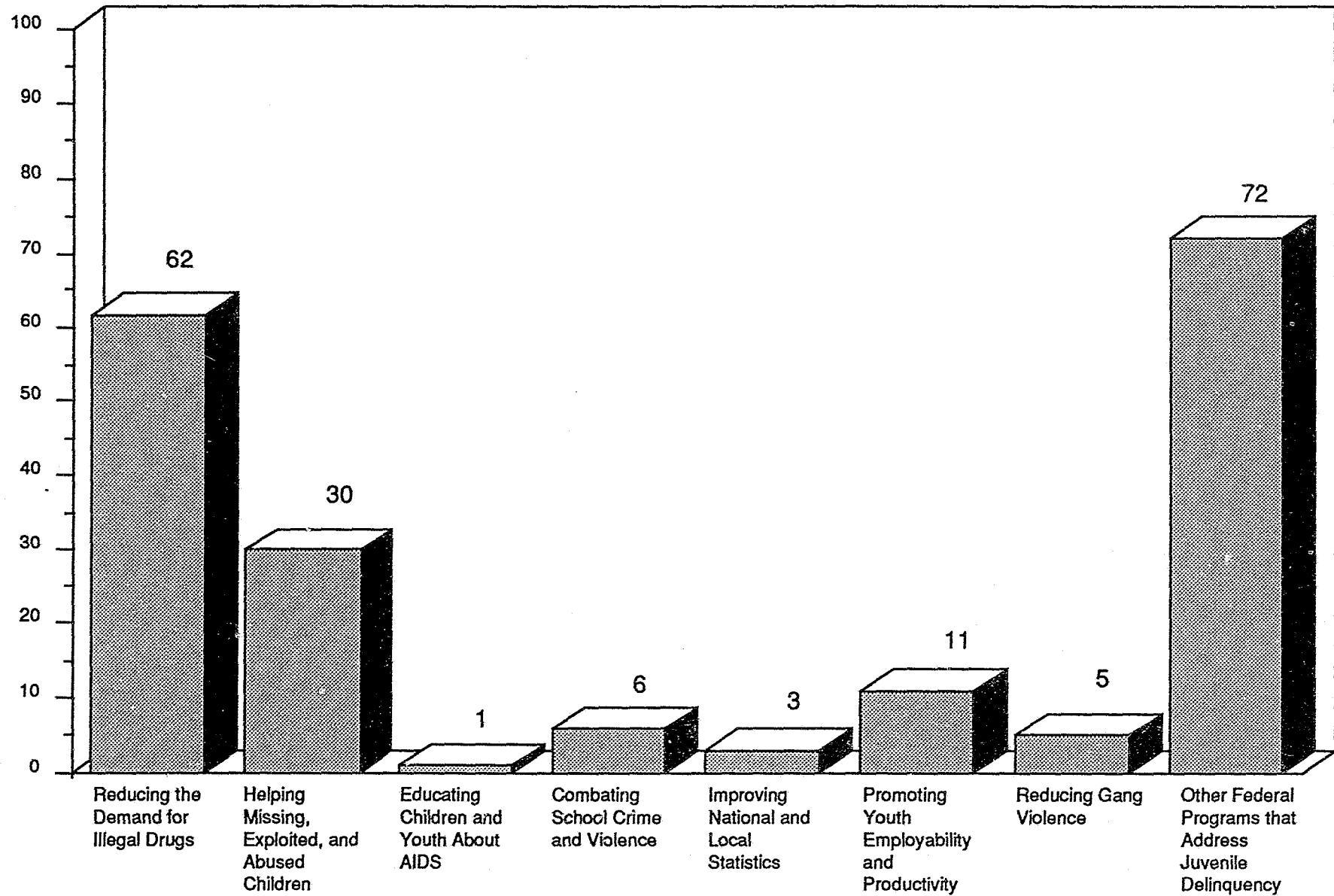
This report describes programs and projects sponsored by Federal agencies during the past year, with chapters organized around the Coordinating Council's recommendations for action in FY 1988. Comprehensive initiatives, which have components that respond to more than one recommendation, are discussed in the chapter where they are most relevant. They are referenced in the Summary of Federal Efforts section of other applicable chapters.

Chapter 1 describes the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Chapter 2 details the organization, mission, and activities of the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Advisory Board on Missing Children. The remaining chapters are devoted to the Council's FY 1988 priority areas:

- Chapter 3: Reducing the Demand for Illegal Drugs
- Chapter 4: Helping Missing, Exploited, and Abused Children
- Chapter 5: Educating Children and Youth About Preventing AIDS
- Chapter 6: Combating School Crime and Violence
- Chapter 7: Improving National and Local Statistics on Children and Youth
- Chapter 8: Promoting Youth Productivity and Employability
- Chapter 9: Reducing Gang Violence

The last chapter, Chapter 10, contains descriptions of other Federal initiatives that are not directly related to the Coordinating Council's recommendations, but nonetheless contribute significantly to the Federal Government's work to prevent juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system. Graph 1 on the following page depicts the scope of the Coordinating Council agencies' efforts. These efforts address the Council's priority areas and other issues of concern to the juvenile justice system.

**GRAPH 1**  
**Number of FY 1988 Federal Programs and Projects**



# *The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

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## Overview and Mission of the Office

The 1974 enactment of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act, which created the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), represented a comprehensive, systematic, Federal approach to addressing the problems of juvenile delinquency and juvenile crime. As the Federal agency responsible for providing direction, coordination, resources, and leadership to State and local jurisdictions implementing the mandates and goals of the JJDP Act, OJJDP is involved in the following activities:

- Supporting research on all aspects of juvenile delinquency, delinquency prevention, and missing and exploited children.
- Developing and demonstrating effective juvenile justice and missing and exploited children programs.
- Providing information, training, and technical assistance about promising programs to State and local agencies and juvenile justice practitioners.
- Awarding formula grants to States to support juvenile justice programs and to help States achieve compliance with the mandates and requirements of the JJDP Act, including the deinstitutionalization of status offenders and nonoffenders, separation of juveniles from adults within secure confinement facilities, and removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups.
- Coordinating Federal juvenile delinquency and missing and exploited children programs.

## Administrative Structure and Organization of the Office

OJJDP is located in the U.S. Department of Justice under the authority of the Attorney General. OJJDP is part of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), which also includes the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), and the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). NIJ conducts research and disseminates findings on criminal justice and related civil law matters, while BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates statistics about criminal justice and related aspects of civil law, and promotes the development of

comparable interstate statistics. BJA administers block grant and discretionary grant programs, providing support to State and local governments to improve law enforcement and the criminal justice system. OVC administers victim compensation and assistance programs, serving as a national resource center for State and local victim assistance efforts.

OJJDP is composed of four divisions: the Special Emphasis Division; the State Relations and Assistance Division; the Training, Dissemination, and Technical Assistance Division; and the Research and Program Development Division. The latter two divisions comprise the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (NIJJDP). Finally, OJJDP's Concentration of Federal Effort (CFE) Program and Missing Children's Program were established to coordinate all Federal juvenile delinquency programs and missing children's initiatives. Exhibit 1 on the following page depicts the organizational structure of the Office. The major responsibilities and functions of the four divisions and two programs are highlighted below.

The **Special Emphasis Division** is responsible for fulfilling the requirements of Sections 224(a) and (b) of the JJDP Act, as amended. As such, the division provides discretionary funds directly to public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals to foster promising approaches to delinquency prevention and control. The division is currently implementing selected development and demonstration programs to address such problems as the chronic juvenile offender, illegal drug use by high risk youth, and sexual exploitation of children.

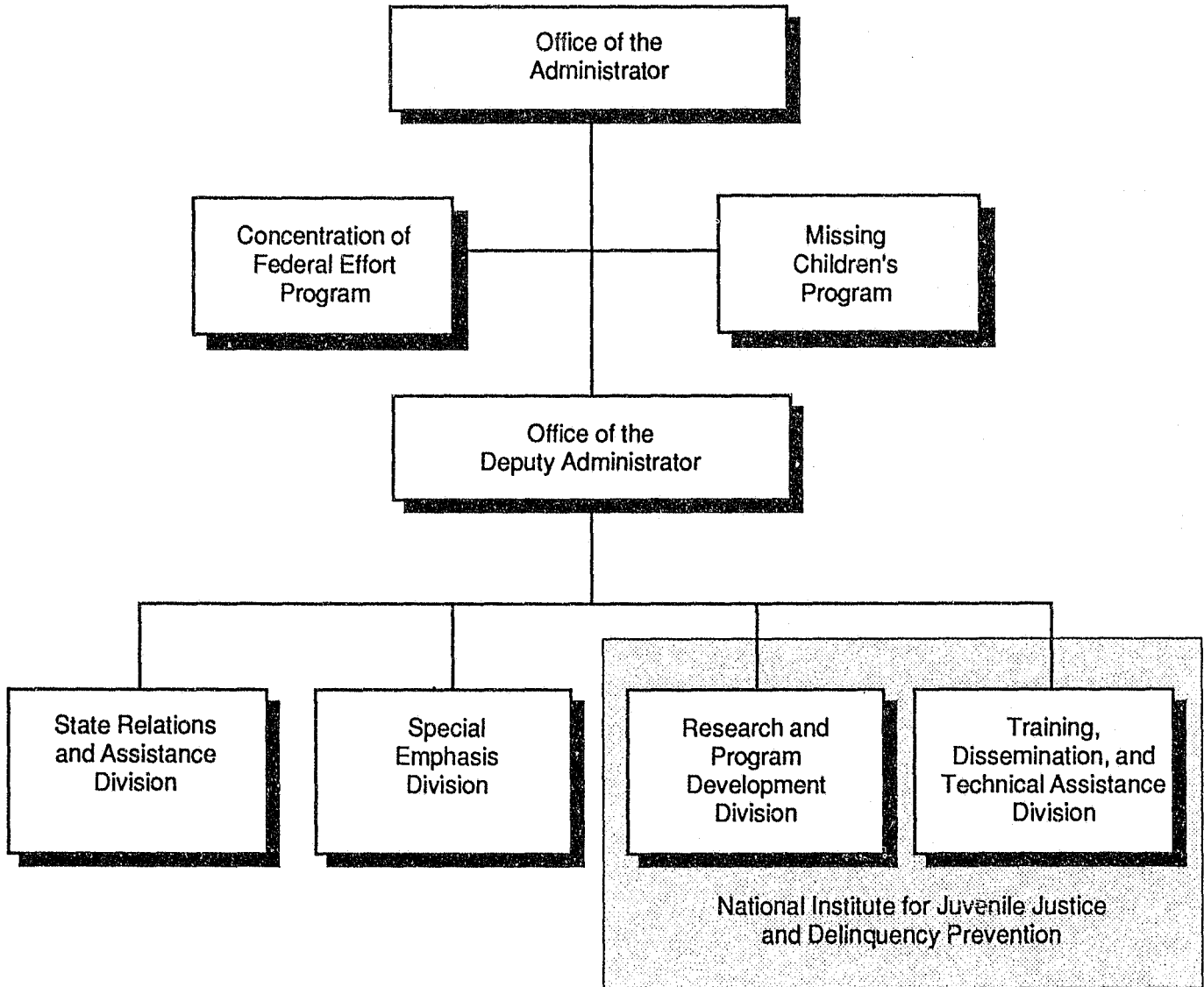
The **State Relations and Assistance Division** provides formula grant funds to those States implementing the mandates of Section 223 of the JJDP Act. Formula grants support programs and services to: prevent juvenile delinquency; divert juveniles from the juvenile justice system; provide community-based confinement alternatives; establish and adopt juvenile justice standards; improve sentencing procedures; and facilitate coordination between the juvenile justice and criminal justice systems. By monitoring States' compliance with the deinstitutionalization, jail removal, and sight and sound separation requirements of the Act, the division determines States' eligibility for formula grant funds. The division provides training and technical assistance to participating States and supports national conferences of juvenile justice State Advisory Groups.

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**EXHIBIT 1**  
**Organization Chart of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**

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Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



The Training, Dissemination, and Technical Assistance Division, one of two divisions contained within the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, is responsible, through Section 244 of the JJDP Act, for programs that train professionals, paraprofessionals, volunteers, and other personnel who work with juveniles and their families. The division serves as a clearinghouse and information center for the preparation, publication, and dissemination of information regarding juvenile delinquency, and provides technical assistance to Federal, State, and local governments, courts, public and private agencies, institutions, and individuals in planning, establishing, funding, operating, and evaluating juvenile delinquency programs.

The Research and Program Development Division is also a component of NIJJDP. Authorized through Section 243 of the JJDP Act, this division sponsors research to develop estimates and monitor trends in juvenile delinquency and victimization in the United States, improve understanding of not only the causes of juvenile delinquency but also the development of delinquent and criminal careers, develop effective prevention strategies, improve the juvenile justice system's handling of juvenile offenders, and develop effective alternatives to the traditional dispositions offered in the juvenile justice system.

The Concentration of Federal Effort Program promotes a unified Federal effort to address the multitude of issues related to juvenile delinquency. Established through Section 204 of the JJDP Act, this program was designed to coordinate and assist agencies responsible for juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment programs. It promotes interagency and interdepartmental cooperation to maximize the use of Federal funds, reduce overlapping and duplicative efforts, and enhance the sharing of information and resources.

The Missing Children's Program was established by the Missing Children's Assistance Act of 1984, an amendment to the JJDP Act. The program serves as the central coordinating mechanism for all Federal Government, public, and private initiatives in behalf of missing and exploited children, and provides a focus for research, data collection, policy development, and information regarding this issue.

## **OJJDP's Comprehensive Program Development and Planning Process**

### ***Program Planning Activities***

Each year, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention supports programs that target the most critical issues in juvenile justice. Two years ago, OJJDP took significant steps to improve the overall management of the Office and ensure that the programs it developed were technically sound and cost effective. OJJDP instituted a comprehensive

program planning, development, and monitoring process for both discretionary and formula grant awards that enabled it to:

- Systematically track the development of programs.
- Monitor financial obligations and expenditures.
- Ensure that the information needs of future phases of projects are considered during program development.
- Periodically reassess resource commitments.

As with the previous fiscal year, OJJDP's program planning process in FY 1988 consisted of an internal review of existing programs as well as external input from a variety of sources: juvenile justice practitioners, researchers, policy analysts, information specialists, OJJDP contractors and grantees, and State planning agencies and advisory groups. This comprehensive planning process enabled OJJDP to combine internal knowledge and expertise with expertise from the field to determine whether existing programs and projects should be continued, expanded, reoriented toward another purpose, or terminated; and to identify future program development activities.

The FY 1988 program planning process was composed of three major activities. OJJDP staff participated in the annual conference of the National Coalition of State Juvenile Justice Advisory Groups to solicit ideas from the field on the priority issues and program needs of States as well as State juvenile justice practitioners. Other training seminars and conferences provided OJJDP with opportunities to review specific issues with a variety of juvenile justice professionals. Finally, a Program Development Workshop focusing specifically on high risk youth was convened to formulate targeted strategies to prevent, intervene in, and treat illegal drug and alcohol use by particularly vulnerable youth.

### ***Program Priority Areas***

Through the comprehensive planning activities described above, OJJDP identified four priority areas for FY 1988: illegal drug use, serious juvenile crime, missing and exploited children, and jail removal. A common goal of all of OJJDP's FY 1988 programs is to reduce fragmentation in juvenile justice operations.

#### **Illegal Drug Use Among High Risk Youth**

Initiatives funded under this priority area are built on the principles of accountability and zero tolerance for illegal drug use. Programs have been established to prevent and control drug trafficking by youth gangs, develop and test drug testing programs, train youth-serving professionals to recognize and respond to illegal drug use, and disseminate information about high risk youth.

## Serious Juvenile Crime

These programs target the components of the juvenile justice system, emphasizing coordination to more effectively concentrate and direct resources. Demonstration and training programs are designed not only to improve the capability of the system to identify, adjudicate, and provide appropriate supervision for the serious habitual offender, but also to promote information sharing among school, law enforcement, prosecutorial, and probation professionals. Several new programs are designed to help communities confront continuing or escalating gang violence. Research on patterns of delinquent and criminal careers and their implications for prevention and control will assist local communities in developing responsive programs and services for this target population.

## Missing and Exploited Children

Programs in this area are specifically designed to reduce the incidence of crimes against children—particularly abduction and sexual exploitation—and to improve the responses of agencies that deal with these crimes. Priority is given to providing juvenile justice and other decisionmakers with information, training, and technical assistance regarding effective strategies to help missing and exploited children and their families. Significant support has been given to developing accurate information about the scope and nature of the missing children problem, identifying successful treatment approaches for victims of abduction and their families, helping families of missing children adjust to the return of a missing child, and helping nonprofit organizations develop expertise in administration and financial management.

## Jail Removal

The JJDP Act calls for the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups as a condition for States to receive formula grant funds. Related OJJDP discretionary programs are aimed at both developing and disseminating information on alternatives to jail that are appropriate for different types of juveniles, and helping States and local jurisdictions systematically plan and implement strategies to remove juveniles from adult jails and lockups. In FY 1988, OJJDP directed more than \$3 million of discretionary funds to the jail removal initiative.

## OJJDP Management Priorities

To help OJJDP better serve its constituents, the comprehensive program planning and development process identified specific management priorities for the coming year, including:

- Enhanced planning between the discretionary and formula grant programs to assist communities in developing innovative programs and providing better services.

- Improved communication between the Office and State and local juvenile justice agencies, grantees, and contractors.
- New methods and procedures for monitoring grants and contracts, as well as tracking both the use of formula grant funds and States' compliance with the mandates of the OJJDP Act.
- Timely dissemination of information regarding the latest Office activities and programs.

## Recommendations of the Administrator

The OJJDP Administrator is required, through Section 204(b)(5) of the JJDP Act, to make recommendations to the President and the Congress regarding the effectiveness of juvenile justice programs. The following are the Administrator's recommendations for FY 1989:

- (1) While the principal responsibility for investigating missing and exploited children's cases, and for assisting missing children and their families lies at the local level, the Federal Government should play a vital supporting role. Federal programs should enhance the effectiveness of State and local programs by such efforts as coordinating missing children programs, increasing public awareness, providing training, conducting research, gathering and disseminating information, and establishing national standards for case management.
- (2) The Federal Government should encourage State and local law enforcement to play a more active role in locating, protecting, and providing services to runaway children. Local agencies should make every effort to return children to their families unless reunification is determined not to be in the best interest of the child.
- (3) The Federal Government should disseminate information and provide training and technical assistance for State and local law enforcement concerning the prevention and control of illegal juvenile gang and drug trafficking activities. Federal agencies can and should facilitate the exchange of intelligence between cities having serious gang problems and those with emerging gang activity.
- (4) The Federal Government should provide guidance to State and local school officials concerning the development and implementation of school safety programs. Such programs should actively encourage parental participation in ensuring that schools maintain a safe and disciplined environment conducive to learning and socialization.
- (5) Federal agencies should continue to develop and implement strategies to eliminate the use of illegal drugs by juveniles. Information should be developed on the

extent and patterns of illegal drug use, on risk factors, and on effective programs for holding youth accountable and providing appropriate treatment. Dissemination activities should be expanded to ensure that information concerning promising prevention and intervention methodologies developed through Federal programs is available to State and local communities.

- (6) Federal agencies with programs targeting high risk youth should work together to provide State and local youth-serving agencies with state-of-the-art information on the prevention of AIDS in the adolescent population. Local programs that provide services to drug users and runaway or street youth should be provided with technical assistance and training with the goal of halting the spread of the human immunodeficiency virus in this vulnerable group of young people.

# ***Coordination of Federal Activities***

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The Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Advisory Board on Missing Children are responsible for facilitating coordination among Federal agencies that deal with juvenile delinquency and missing children. They provide Federal direction for national efforts to respond to these problems. This year, under the leadership of the Council and the Advisory Board, information about sexual exploitation of children, State and local initiatives to protect children, illegal drug use among juveniles, youth gang violence, and AIDS among adolescents was collected and shared to promote interagency and inter-departmental initiatives. Annual reports, including the *Eleventh Analysis and Evaluation of Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs*, the *Third Annual Missing Children's Summary*, and *Report on Missing and Exploited Children: Progress in the 80's*, were also written, published, and disseminated. This chapter describes the membership, mission, activities, and accomplishments of the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Advisory Board on Missing Children.

## **The Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**

### ***Mission of the Coordinating Council***

Responding effectively to juvenile delinquency and serious juvenile crime requires a broad-based, well-planned approach, because the factors that contribute to and shape these problems are as diverse and complex as the juvenile population itself. The Federal Government invests significant resources in research, demonstration projects, training, and technical assistance. Such efforts study specific juvenile justice issues as well as the causes and correlates of delinquency, support State and local governments in designing model programs, and inform youth-serving professionals about the latest research findings, successful service-delivery techniques, and current issues in juvenile justice. Today, at the Federal level, more than 20 agencies or departments sponsor initiatives targeted at juvenile crime or delinquency prevention. The Coordinating Council provides a forum for these agencies to learn about issues, explore responses, and exchange information about their programs and plans.

The Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention was created by Section 206 of the JJDP Act as part of OJJDP's Concentration of Federal Effort Program. Specifically, Congress charged the Coordinating

Council with the responsibility to "coordinate all Federal juvenile delinquency programs and, in consultation with the Advisory Board on Missing Children, all Federal programs relating to missing and exploited children."

### ***Activities of the Coordinating Council***

The Coordinating Council meets quarterly and makes annual recommendations to the President and Congress regarding both the coordination of overall juvenile justice policy as well as the development of objectives and priorities for all Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities. In addition, the Council reviews and makes recommendations on joint funding proposals that involve OJJDP and any agency represented on the Council. In FY 1988, Council agencies collaborated on 18 programs or projects, which are described in detail in Chapters 3 through 9 of this report.

For the past 2 years, under the direct leadership of its Vice Chairman, Mr. Verne Speirs, the Coordinating Council shared information and developed coordinated responses to the most critical problems facing the juvenile justice system. During FY 1988, the Council continued its efforts to reduce the demand for illegal drugs among juveniles. The Council also instituted a new format for its meetings, adopting issue-oriented agendas. Experts representing State and local communities were invited to address the Council concerning critical juvenile issues. Based on their presentations, the Council, through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, issued substantive technical assistance bulletins for use by the juvenile justice community.

In FY 1988, the Coordinating Council's four meetings focused on several issues: the influence of the media and rock music on youths' decisionmaking (December 15, 1987), illegal drug use by juveniles (February 18, 1988), youth gang violence and drug trafficking (June 23, 1988), and AIDS among adolescents (September 28, 1988). Subject experts and practitioners who shared their knowledge about these issues suggested practical solutions to the problems. Highlights of these four thematic meetings are discussed below.

**The Influence of Media and Rock Music.** The proliferation of hard rock music and accompanying videos, violence in movies and television shows, and sexually suggestive advertising has raised many questions about the influence and long term effects of these materials on our society, particularly on young consumers. Robert DeMoss, Jr., Director of

Teen Vision, Inc., presented to the Coordinating Council a multimedia essay, "Music and Media: A Battle for Young Minds," intended to evaluate the media to which today's youth are exposed. Mr. DeMoss used a variety of examples from contemporary music, film, video, magazines, and newspapers to illustrate the array of materials available to youth in the marketplace. He described implicit and explicit sexual messages directed at teenagers, the growing problem of hardcore pornography reaching minors, and the positive and negative aspects of rock music; and suggested that such widespread problems as runaway youth and teen pregnancy point up the need to help young people cope with the pressures and choices with which they are confronted.

**Illegal Drug Use by Juveniles.** When Congress passed the Anti-Drug Abuse Act in 1986, the Coordinating Council created a Subcommittee on Drug Abuse and implemented a three-phased strategy to coordinate programs among member agencies. Former Attorney General Edwin Meese III met with the Council to review its progress and accomplishments. Noting that the Council's work had resulted in significant resource sharing and joint programming, the Attorney General challenged members to continue their efforts in this area.

The five Coordinating Council agencies receiving funds under the 1986 Anti-Drug Abuse Act reported to the Attorney General on their efforts.

- Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS), Otis Bowen, M.D., reported that the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention had funded 131 grants to develop model community-based programs aimed at high risk youth, and that HHS was working closely with the Department of Education to ensure widespread dissemination of prevention materials throughout local school systems.
- Donna Alvarado, Director of ACTION, indicated that ACTION had supported grants to 30 States and the District of Columbia to help grassroots parents' organizations develop drug abuse prevention and education programs. Through an interagency agreement with the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health and Administration, ACTION also funded PRIDE (Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education) in Atlanta, Georgia, to analyze the results of its survey of drug use among high school students.
- Ross O. Swimmer, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, stated that the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Department of Education (ED) had signed a Memorandum of Agreement to transfer ED funds to BIA for the purpose of supporting drug and alcohol abuse prevention services for Native American children in BIA schools. Assistant Secretary Swimmer also noted that BIA's Education Office is training fifth and sixth grade teachers to use an alcohol and drug abuse

prevention curriculum that was developed by the Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Service.

- George Luciano, Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), discussed three interagency initiatives that BJA is supporting: BJA is working with the National Institute of Justice to expand the Drug Use Forecasting System; BJA joined OJJDP and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to increase the number of sites where police officers will be trained in drug detection techniques; and, BJA signed an interagency agreement with OJJDP to support training for juvenile court judges and other court personnel.
- Dianne Carter, Office of the Secretary, Department of Education, reported that the Department had distributed \$200 million for anti-drug programs, including funds to develop and distribute drug education and prevention audiovisual materials for elementary and secondary schools and funds for Governors' Offices to sustain anti-drug abuse efforts targeted at high risk youth. ED worked with the Food and Drug Administration to develop a poster for athletes on the dangers of steroids and provided funding for the Department of Health and Human Services, National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information.

Judge David Grossmann, Juvenile Court, Hamilton County (Cincinnati), Ohio, concluded the meeting with a presentation on the local juvenile justice perspective of the drug problem. Judge Grossmann reported that juvenile court judges are becoming increasingly aware of the need to hold youth accountable for their actions. With funding from OJJDP, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges established a committee to consider the problem of drug-involved juveniles and prepare a policy statement. The *Final Report of the Working Conference on Juvenile and Family Substance Abuse: A Judicial Response* contains the findings of the judges' committee as well as procedural recommendations and guidelines for juvenile courts that must respond to drug-involved delinquents and their families.

**Youth Gang Violence and Drug Trafficking.** Juveniles have been involved in gangs for many years. Recently, however, their participation has produced frightening results. The widespread availability of weapons, the lure of profits from the illegal drug trade, and the sense of identity and status conferred by gang membership have made gangs "attractive," but extremely dangerous organizations.

Recognizing the urgency of this issue and the need to develop a comprehensive response to the problem, the Coordinating Council called on 12 experts to discuss youth gang violence and drug trafficking. The panelists were: Commander Lorne Kramer, Los Angeles Police Department; Captain Raymond Gott, Los Angeles Sheriff's Office; Captain Michael Frazier, Phoenix Police Department;

Deputy Chief Sherwood Williams, Chicago Police Department; Michael Genelin, Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office; Clarence Terhune, Director, California Youth Authority; Milton Green, Los Angeles Community Youth Gang Services; Robert Martin, Chicago Intervention Network; Chris Baca, (Albuquerque) Youth Development Incorporated; Tony Vasquez, Chicago Public Schools; Ron Stephens, National School Safety Center; and Myra Rose, Portland (Oregon) Public Schools.

These experts, representing many facets of the juvenile justice system, offered specific recommendations for addressing the youth gang problem, including:

- Vigorous arrest and prosecution practices.
- Prevention and early intervention programs that involve families, schools, law enforcement, neighborhood associations, and employers.
- Enforceable school codes of conduct to hold youth accountable for their behavior.
- Tougher juvenile court responses.
- A national data collection and information-sharing network to track gang migration nationwide and disseminate facts about their activities.

They stressed the importance of cooperative, systemwide efforts that include not only public sector agencies, but also businesses, volunteer organizations, and community grass-roots groups.

**AIDS Among Adolescents.** The AIDS epidemic is a major health issue facing our Nation. AIDS presents special problems for the juvenile justice community, particularly because some researchers estimate that as many as 8 years may lapse between the time an individual is infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV positive) and the time the individual becomes sick with AIDS-related diseases. Issues such as confidentiality, testing, and prevention/education each have their own implications when dealing with children and adolescents. For example, can the victim of a sexual assault committed by an HIV-positive juvenile be told that the youth is a carrier of the HIV virus? Can minors give consent to be tested for AIDS? Should juvenile correctional facilities make AIDS testing a routine part of intake procedures?

The Coordinating Council assembled four experts to discuss AIDS among adolescents, with particular emphasis on implications for the juvenile justice system. The panelists included: Karen Hein, M.D., Department of Pediatrics, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Montefiore Medical Center, New York City; Dan Palmer, M.D., Chief of Medical Services, California Youth Authority; James T. Kennedy, M.D., Medical Director, Covenant House, New York City;

and Charles J. Baker, M.D., Medical Director, Los Angeles County Juvenile Court.

In addition to presenting their perspective of the AIDS problem among juveniles, the panelists made recommendations to the Council for future activities to prevent and control the spread of the human immunodeficiency virus among our Nation's youth, including:

- The Coordinating Council, as well as States and local communities, should form partnerships and networks of youth-serving agencies to address the special problems that AIDS presents for the juvenile population.
- Adolescents should be used as focus group members and "experts" in the development and screening of educational materials.
- More resources should be allocated to study the course of HIV infection in adolescents. Teenagers should be included in national clinical trials of drugs used in the treatment of AIDS.
- Policies and guidelines that have been developed around counseling and testing for adults need to be modified for teenagers. Policies that exclude HIV-positive youth from activities designed to provide them with alternatives to high risk behavior should be reconsidered. In addition, testing programs should be required to either provide followup services or establish a formal referral system for youth who test positive.
- Early intervention in high risk behaviors should be a key focus of prevention programs. Runaway and homeless youth are particularly vulnerable and should be a target population for special initiatives.

### *Membership of the Coordinating Council*

The Coordinating Council is composed of 18 members, as required by Section 206(a)(1) of the JJDP Act. Representatives of four additional agencies participate voluntarily on the Council.

#### **Statutory Members**

Attorney General of the United States, Chairman  
Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Vice Chairman  
Secretary of Health and Human Services  
Secretary of Labor  
Secretary of Education  
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development  
Director, Drug Abuse Policy Office  
Director, ACTION

Director, Bureau of Prisons  
Director, Office of Community Services  
Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitation Services  
Director, National Institute of Justice  
Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance  
Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs  
Commissioner, Administration for Children, Youth and Families  
Director, Youth Development Bureau (Family and Youth Services Bureau)  
Deputy Administrator, National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention  
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs

#### **Voluntary Participating Agencies**

Drug Enforcement Administration  
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration  
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration  
Environmental Protection Agency

The Council is chaired by the Attorney General; its Vice Chairman is the Administrator of OJJDP. Each member agency plays a major role in the development of research, demonstration projects, training, and technical assistance to address the key issues associated with juvenile delinquency and the administration of juvenile justice. A description of the goals and missions of each of the Council agencies as they relate to these areas of concern is described below.

### ***U.S. Department of Justice***

Representatives from six Department of Justice agencies serve on the Coordinating Council: the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), National Institute of Justice (NIJ), Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

#### **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**

Chapter 1 of this report provides an indepth description of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Since its creation, OJJDP has contributed significantly to improving the juvenile justice system through research about juvenile delinquency, the development of model programs, and training and technical assistance. Most recently, as the lead agency on the National Drug Policy Board's Committee on High Risk Youth, OJJDP has been in the forefront of the Nation's efforts to eliminate illegal drug use among juveniles. In addition, it has supported groundbreaking research

on the incidence of missing children. Last year, through OJJDP's training courses offered by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, more than 1,000 law enforcement officers were trained in innovative case management techniques as well as policy development for juvenile operations.

In addition to its formula grant program, OJJDP is currently supporting 86 initiatives, including 24 that target illegal drug use, 18 that focus on missing and exploited children, 6 that address violence in schools, and 3 that target juvenile gang violence. All of its programs and projects are described in later chapters of this report.

#### **National Institute of Justice**

The National Institute of Justice sponsors research and development programs to improve and strengthen the criminal justice system, to reduce crime and fear of crime, and to enhance community safety and security. NIJ works to prevent and control crime through research and program evaluations, tests and demonstrations, and dissemination of information that will improve criminal justice policies and procedures.

NIJ's emphasis on crime prevention and control is manifested in numerous programs that target career criminals, drugs, and the victims of crime. Many of NIJ's programs discussed in this report focus on these issues. For example, one major research program addresses the process of human development in relation to delinquency and criminal behavior. Other programs are designed to prevent and control drug abuse among youth, particularly among high risk youth and juvenile offenders. In addition, programs focus on comprehensive crime control, youth development, and the prevention and control of violence and child abuse.

NIJ is collaborating with other Federal agencies on several initiatives. NIJ and OJJDP are working together to identify factors that correlate with drug abuse among high risk youth. NIJ, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and the Bureau of Census are jointly sponsoring a survey of victimizations of junior high and high school students that occur in schools.

#### **Bureau of Justice Assistance**

The Bureau of Justice Assistance administers formula grants and discretionary awards mandated by the Justice Assistance Act. To achieve its goal of improving the operations of our Nation's criminal justice systems, BJA tests and translates research and program activities into implementation strategies and demonstration programs, and provides States and local jurisdictions with training and technical assistance in program development, implementation, and evaluation, particularly in the areas of crime control and narcotics enforcement.

BJA administers the Justice Assistance Block Grant Program that provides funds to States and local units of government for programs designed to improve the criminal justice

system. Programs are funded under 18 eligible purpose areas, including community crime and arson prevention, career criminal prosecution, court delay reduction, victim assistance, and criminal apprehension. Through its Justice Assistance Discretionary Program, BJA supports the development of demonstration programs and projects that address multistate or national issues, as well as training and education for criminal justice personnel. Public agencies and private nonprofit organizations that have received discretionary funds have used them for family violence intervention, community crime prevention, intensive probation supervision, and prosecution of child sexual abuse cases.

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 authorized BJA to make funds available to State and local governments to enforce laws that target specific drug and narcotics violations and to fund programs to improve the apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and treatment of drug offenders. In FY 1988, BJA awarded approximately \$14 million through its Narcotics Control Discretionary Grant Program and \$69.5 million through its Narcotics Control Formula Grant Program.

#### **Office of Justice Programs**

The Office of Justice Programs was established by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 to help foster the cooperation and coordination needed to make the criminal justice system function effectively. OJP works to form partnerships with State and local governments to help policymakers, practitioners, and the public understand what crime costs in terms of public safety and the social and economic health of communities. The Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs carries out policy coordination and general management responsibilities for the five OJP bureaus and offices, which include the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Office for Victims of Crime. The OJP bureaus and offices award formula grants to State agencies, which, in turn, award subgrant funds to units of State and local government. Discretionary grant programs usually are announced in the *Federal Register*, and applications are made directly to the sponsoring OJP bureau or office.

#### **Drug Enforcement Administration**

The Drug Enforcement Administration is the lead Federal agency responsible for enforcing both legitimate and illicit drug trade laws. DEA registers and monitors the manufacture and distribution of legal drugs in the United States, and it curtails the manufacture, distribution, and sale of illegal drugs in this country. In recent years, DEA has expanded its goals to include reducing the demand for drugs. DEA's demand reduction activities have included seminars and conferences for high school athletic coaches, youth anti-drug rallies, law enforcement explorer training, and development of publications and audiovisual materials.

#### **Bureau of Prisons**

The Federal Bureau of Prisons institutionalizes and maintains control over juvenile offenders who have been convicted of Federal crimes and committed to the custody of the United States Attorney General. BOP contracts with non-Federal correctional facilities to house these juveniles because BOP prisons serve only the adult criminal population.

#### **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**

Four representatives from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) serve on the Coordinating Council. They are the Administration for Children, Youth and Families (ACYF); the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB); the Office of Community Services (OCS); and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA).

##### **Administration for Children, Youth and Families**

The Administration for Children, Youth and Families supports Federal programs for children and their families. ACYF advocates for children and youth, bringing their needs to the attention of the Government and the Nation. It is composed of the Office of Services for Children and Youth, Office of Developmental Services, Office for Families, and Office of Domestic Violence. ACYF operates Head Start and Parent and Child Centers, administers the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect and the Child Welfare Services Program, and coordinates intradepartmental activities for runaway youth. Other ACYF initiatives facilitate the adoption or foster care placement of children with special needs and work to maximize the positive development of children, particularly those receiving day care outside the home.

##### **Family and Youth Service Bureau**

The mission of the Family and Youth Services Bureau is to strengthen and support at-risk youth and families. It administers the \$27 million Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, Title III of Public Law 98-473. In this capacity, it manages 327 runaway and homeless youth centers nationwide, the National Communications System (Runaway Switchboard), Coordinated Regional Networks, and a research and demonstration program. FYSB also manages the \$11.8 million Dependent Care Program for the States and is responsible for implementing a \$15 million drug education prevention program for gangs as well as a \$15 million drug education prevention program for homeless youth.

##### **Office of Community Services**

The Office of Community Services, through its block and discretionary grants programs, provides funds to States and local communities for a wide range of activities and services

to assist low income persons, including the elderly and at-risk youth. Funds are primarily used for employment, education, housing, nutrition, emergency assistance, income management, energy, and health needs of the poor.

### **Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration**

The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration was established in 1974 as part of the Public Health Service. Its mission is to support and conduct scientific research on health problems. Originally composed of three institutes—the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), and the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)—ADAMHA was enlarged by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 to include the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP). The functions of the four agencies are as follows:

NIDA conducts research to identify precursors of drug abuse and develop and test under controlled conditions the efficacy of theory-based interventions. One issue NIDA is now studying is whether drug education programs improve knowledge and help develop an accurate perception of the harm that can occur as a result of drug and alcohol abuse.

NIAAA works to increase understanding of the causes and consequences of alcohol abuse and alcoholism to improve the treatment and prevention of these problems.

NIMH provides technical assistance; implements dissemination programs; and conducts research on mental health problems, issues, and prevention techniques.

OSAP coordinates national prevention programs in concert with States, communities, the media, and parents' organizations. OSAP supports clearinghouse activities, sponsors regional workshops, funds model community-based programs, develops and distributes prevention materials, and coordinates the Public Health Services' research findings on alcohol and drug abuse prevention.

### ***Drug Abuse Policy Office***

In 1971, President Richard Nixon established the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention to coordinate all Federal demand-reduction efforts. The Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 later gave the Office a statutory base for 3 years. In 1976, Congress amended the 1972 Act creating the Office of Drug Abuse Policy in the Executive Office of the President to oversee and coordinate Federal anti-drug policies and programs. These functions were carried out by the White House Domestic Policy Staff until 1982, when President Reagan issued an Executive Order that created the Drug Abuse Policy Office. From 1982 to 1987, responsibility for developing and coordinating drug abuse

strategies and policies of Federal departments and agencies rested with the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office. When President Reagan created the National Drug Policy Board in March 1987, to centralize oversight for drug law enforcement, prevention, education, treatment, and rehabilitation, the Drug Abuse Policy Office assumed the leadership role for national demand-reduction efforts.

### ***U.S. Department of Education***

The Department of Education (ED) is a vital link in Federal efforts to reduce juvenile crime and delinquency, enhance juvenile employability and productivity, and address such issues as illegal drug and alcohol use and AIDS. Under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, the Department supports training, technical assistance, and dissemination efforts, development of model education programs, curriculum development, and prevention and education activities. *Schools Without Drugs*, a 1986 ED publication, is already in its third printing, and more than 2 million copies have been distributed nationwide. It describes the ways in which communities, schools, and families can work together to keep schools drug free. ED has also written and published *AIDS and the Education of Children*, distributing it to 16,000 school districts and Chief State School Officers.

ED is collaborating with HHS to support the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information. Clearinghouse staff respond to requests from schools for information about drugs and their effects, prevention strategies, drug education curriculums, model drug education programs, and organizations providing additional assistance.

ED's Corrections Program provides national leadership and coordination for education in juvenile and adult correctional systems. Housed in the Office of Vocational and Adult Education, the Corrections Program began as a cooperative effort among ED, the National Institute of Corrections, and the National Education Association. It provides technical assistance to develop, expand, and improve institutions' academic and vocational education programs and curriculum components dealing with social problems, and it supports assessments and transition services as well. The Corrections Program works with ED's Intra-Departmental Coordinating Committee on Correctional Education. The Committee is an 11-member body, chaired by the Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education, that identifies, coordinates, and publicizes all resources applicable to juvenile and adult correctional education.

### **Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services**

The Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services (OSERS) is responsible for special education programs and services to meet the needs and develop the full potential of handicapped children, including those who are incarcerated. OSERS also is responsible for comprehensive rehabilitation programs that strive to reduce human dependencies, increase

self-reliance, and fully utilize the capabilities of handicapped individuals. Its programs include training for teachers; research grants; financial aid to help States initiate or expand their resources for special education and rehabilitation services; and media support and captioned films for the deaf.

## ***U.S. Department of Transportation***

### **National Highway Traffic Safety Administration**

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is mandated to reduce the number of deaths and injuries occurring on our Nation's highways. A large portion of those deaths and injuries are caused by young people who drive while impaired by alcohol or other drugs. Youth under the age of 21 are significantly overrepresented among those who die in alcohol-related accidents. Similarly, young drivers are greatly over involved in alcohol-related fatal crashes, the leading cause of death for persons younger than 21. Because of these tragic statistics, NHTSA has given high priority to reducing drinking and the use of other illegal drugs by juveniles, particularly those who drive. The two major goals of NHTSA's youth program are to support the passage and enforcement of laws that raise the minimum age to 21 for purchasing or consuming alcohol in each State; and to implement systemwide community activities to reduce alcohol consumption, use of other illegal drugs, and impaired driving by youth.

## ***U.S. Department of Labor***

The Department of Labor (DOL) develops and administers programs to increase the employability and self-sufficiency of disadvantaged persons. Two DOL initiatives specifically target disadvantaged at-risk youth: the Job Corps and the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) programs. The Job Corps primarily focuses on youth between the ages of 16 and 21, providing them with basic educational and vocational training as well as support services in a residential setting. JTPA, Title II-A, authorizes block grants to States and local areas for job training and related services. Title II-B establishes the Summer Youth Employment Training Program, giving disadvantaged youth jobs, vocational training, and education during the summer months. ♣

DOL also cosponsors Youth 2000 with the Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children, Youth and Families. In June 1986, DOL and HHS formed a partnership to create this nationwide grassroots movement to address problems facing our Nation's youth. Youth 2000 aims to enlist all sectors of society in helping vulnerable youth achieve social and economic self-sufficiency and fulfill their potential as viable, contributing members of American society.

## ***U.S. Department of the Interior***

### **Bureau of Indian Affairs**

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) provides assistance and support to Indian tribes when assistance is not available from such other sources as State or local governments or social service programs. The goals of BIA are to protect the interest and security of Indian tribes; to facilitate cooperation and coordination among all Federal, State, and social service programs on Indian reservations; and to support and encourage the efforts of Indian tribes to develop and conduct programs that promote self-sufficiency and stability.

## ***U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development***

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) strives to ensure that all Americans are provided with safe and decent housing. HUD's emphasis during the past several years has been to reduce regulatory requirements; to build affordable housing; to enforce fair housing laws; and to promote urban development by providing guidance and by encouraging the establishment of public/private partnerships at the State and local levels. Special demonstration programs, such as Boys Clubs, target at-risk youth in public housing projects.

The Secretary of HUD is the elected Chair of the Interagency Council on the Homeless, which is an independent Federal organization established in the Executive Branch by the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Act of 1987. This Council is responsible for reviewing Federal programs and activities to help the homeless, working with State and local governments and private organizations on homeless-related efforts, and collecting and disseminating information on activities in behalf of the homeless. Ten Cabinet Secretaries and five independent agencies serve on the Council, which last year concentrated on fostering communication and networking among the various Federal, State, and local agencies involved with the homeless. At a regional meeting in Albuquerque, New Mexico, the Council sponsored a panel on homeless youth to bring attention to their problems and to open lines of communication for more effective service delivery and coordination of programs.

## ***ACTION***

ACTION's mission is to stimulate and expand voluntary citizen participation by working with public and private sector organizations and other Government Agencies. ACTION challenges all Americans to use their energies, experience, and skills to address the current and emerging needs of communities and the Nation. To accomplish its goals, ACTION supports its own established programs—

Foster Grandparent Program, Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), and Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)—and encourages local volunteer efforts.

While ACTION does not have a specific mandate to deal with juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, its antipov-erty focus and its FY 1988 priorities have resulted in projects directed toward youth, particularly those who are at risk. ACTION's Drug Alliance Program, which aims to prevent illegal substance abuse among youth, is a top agency priority. The Drug Alliance targets families, as well as youth between the ages of 9 and 14. A second priority—preventing delinquent behavior in selected populations and providing assistance to youth already involved in the juvenile justice system—is reflected in numerous projects funded under the VISTA and RSVP programs.

### ***Environmental Protection Agency***

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) monitors, protects, and restores the quality of essential and irreplaceable environmental resources. It administers Federal laws designed to protect the environment. EPA supports several initiatives designed to increase youths' awareness and understanding of environmental issues, including the President's Environmental Youth Awareness Award, publications written for young people, and cooperative efforts with the Boy Scouts of America and 4-H clubs.

### ***Coordinating Council Recommendations for Action in FY 1989***

Section 206(c) of the JJDP Act requires the Coordinating Council to make recommendations to the President and the Congress so that they can establish priorities and policy direction for Federal juvenile delinquency activities. The Council's seven recommendations for the coming year are:

- (1) Federal agencies should continue to work together to develop and implement programs to eliminate illegal drug use by youth. Such collaborative activities as sharing research findings, joint funding of demonstration projects, joint conferencing, and sharing of clearing-house materials should be encouraged to increase cost effectiveness, avoid duplication of effort, and facilitate dissemination of information concerning promising approaches in prevention, intervention, and treatment.
- (2) Federal agencies that support programs for children and youth should encourage local communities to develop comprehensive strategies to reduce the factors that put young people at high risk of drug involvement. Those factors include delinquency, teen pregnancy, suicide attempts, running away, dropping out of school, parental

substance abuse, mental illness, economic disadvantage, disabilities, and child victimization.

- (3) Federal programs designed to reduce juvenile gang violence and illegal drug activity should be continued. Information on promising prevention and intervention techniques, including drug testing programs, should be made available to cities with emerging youth gang and drug problems.
- (4) Federal agencies should initiate activities to prevent the spread of the human immunodeficiency virus among high risk adolescents. Information should be widely distributed about prevention techniques that can be employed by juvenile detention centers, correctional institutions, shelter care facilities, and drug abuse programs. AIDS education efforts should convey the message that abstinence from sex and illegal drug use are the most effective measures in preventing AIDS.
- (5) Federal efforts to accurately record the incidence of missing children and to improve juvenile justice statistics systemwide should be continued.
- (6) Aggressive Federal activity to eliminate the sexual exploitation of children, including the vigorous prosecution of child pornographers, should be pursued.
- (7) Federal agencies should continue to work together to foster State and local efforts to improve school discipline and reduce school crime in the Nation's elementary and secondary schools so that the academic climate is conducive to learning.

### **Advisory Board on Missing Children**

#### ***Mission of the Advisory Board***

When Congress passed the Missing Children's Assistance Act (MCAA) in 1984, it found that:

- Each year thousands of children are abducted or removed from the control of a parent having legal custody without the parent's consent, under circumstances that immediately place the children in grave danger.
- Many of these children are never reunited with their families.
- Often there are no clues to the whereabouts of these children.
- Many missing children are at great risk of both physical harm and sexual exploitation.
- In many cases, parents and local law enforcement officials have neither the resources nor the expertise to mount expanded search efforts.

- Abducted children are frequently moved from one locality to another, requiring the cooperation and coordination of local, State, and Federal law enforcement efforts.
- On frequent occasions, law enforcement authorities quickly exhaust all leads in missing children cases and require assistance from distant communities where the child may be located.
- Federal assistance is urgently needed to coordinate and assist in this interstate problem.

Congress thus established the Advisory Board on Missing Children to work with the Attorney General and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in providing Federal leadership for coordinated programs for missing children and their families. The Board's specific responsibilities include:

- Advise the (OJJDP) Administrator and the Attorney General in coordinating programs and activities relating to missing children that are planned, administered, or assisted by any Federal program.
- Advise the Administrator with regard to the establishment of priorities for making grants or contracts.
- Approve the annual comprehensive plan for facilitating cooperation and coordination among all agencies and organizations with responsibilities relating to missing children.

### ***Membership of the Advisory Board***

Advisory Board members serve 2-year terms and, as mandated by the MCAA, represent a variety of professions as well as lay interests concerned with the issue of missing children. Mack M. Vines, Chief of Police, Dallas, Texas, is the Chairman of the current Board, which was appointed in January 1987, and sworn in during April of that year. Board members include:

**Mike Antonovich**  
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors

**John Ashcroft**  
Governor  
State of Missouri

**Joan Davies**  
Assistant Principal  
Milpitas (California) High School  
Mother of a missing/murdered child

**Joseph Davis**  
General Counsel  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

**Dr. James Dobson**  
President and Founder  
Focus on the Family

**Steven Goldsmith**  
Prosecuting Attorney  
Marion County, Indiana

**Jay Parker**  
President  
Lincoln Institute for Research and Education

**Dr. Roland Summit**  
Psychiatrist and Head Physician  
Community Consultation Service  
Harbor/UCLA Medical Center

### ***Activities of the Advisory Board***

The Advisory Board on Missing Children met three times during FY 1988—in Washington, D.C., on December 11, 1987; in Ft. Myers, Florida, on May 13-14, 1988; and in Indianapolis, Indiana, on September 22, 1988. Members deliberated about ways to better facilitate and coordinate programs for missing children and advised the OJJDP Administrator on program priorities for FY 1988 and FY 1989. Researchers conducting the National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children, National Study of Law Enforcement Policies and Practices for Handling Missing Children and Homeless Youth, and Study of the Psychological Consequences to Families of Missing Children presented project overviews and preliminary findings to the Board. In addition, Dr. James Kennedy, Medical Director of Covenant House, spoke to the Board about sexual exploitation of runaways; David Lloyd, Legal Counsel, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, spoke about parental kidnapping; and Cathy Rosenthal, Executive Director, Children's Rights of America, spoke about the role of nonprofit organizations in serving missing children and their families.

The Board's 1988 comprehensive plan, *Missing and Exploited Children: The Challenge Continues*, discusses four critical issues that require the attention of professionals concerned about missing children: the role of the private sector, coordination of Federal responses, parental kidnapping, and the impact of missing episodes on the family. Importantly, each of the plan's four chapters is action-oriented, describing concrete steps that can be taken by Federal, State, and local governments as well as the for-profit and nonprofit private sector to strengthen weak links that still exist in the systems serving missing children and their families. Included among the Board's recommendations are:

- Nonprofit organizations should strengthen their organizational structure by actively recruiting recognized business and civic leaders to serve on their boards of directors.
- Private corporations should be encouraged to provide in-kind services as well as financial assistance.
- Congress should amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow parents of a missing child to claim that child as a dependent. Similarly, parents should be allowed to deduct expenses incurred while trying to recover their child.
- The policies governing the use of the Federal Parent Locator Service should be modified to allow the custodial parent of a missing child to be considered an authorized person with access to the information available through the network.
- States should eliminate any requirement of proof of removal from the State as an element of the crime of parental kidnapping, and should instead make concealment of a child for a significant length of time a felony violation in itself.
- States should treat the violation of a valid custody order as worthy of criminal prosecution regardless of the jurisdiction in which the order was entered. Distinctions in criminal parental abduction laws based on this factor should be removed.
- Training based on research should be developed and made available to mental health professionals so that they can better understand the complexities of a missing child incident and meet the unique needs of affected families.
- Support groups, hotlines, counseling services, and other resources to help families who have been reunified with their missing child should be enhanced.

\* \* \* \* \*

Chapters 3 through 9 discuss Federal initiatives that respond to the Coordinating Council's recommendations for action in FY 1988.

# Reducing the Demand for Illegal Drugs

### Coordinating Council Recommendation 1

The Council recommends that member agencies continue to work together to design and implement strategies to reduce the demand for illegal drugs among America's youth. The Council specifically encourages all agencies planning prevention activities for the general youth population to reach out to youth who are at risk of drug involvement. Communities and families should implement activities designed to increase youth accountability with regard to the use of illegal drugs. The juvenile justice system is encouraged to screen youthful offenders for signs of drug dependence and to institute remedial programs.

*The White House Conference for a Drug Free America: Final Report* estimated that last year alone, 37 million Americans used illegal drugs. The prevalence of substance abuse in this country, for adolescents and adults alike, is staggering, and the implications for the criminal and juvenile justice systems, the productivity of the workforce, and the health of this and future generations of Americans are devastating.

Although the 13th annual survey of drug abuse among high school seniors and other young adults (conducted by the University of Michigan in 1987) showed a steady decline in the use of most illicit drugs, much work remains to be done to eliminate the crisis facing our Nation. Fifty-seven percent of the seniors reported trying an illegal drug; 42 percent in the past year. No decline was observed in the use of alcohol: 92 percent of all high school seniors have consumed alcohol on some occasion, and 66 percent are current users. Alcohol related driving accidents are the leading cause of death among 16- to 24-year-olds.

In addition to being consumers, our Nation's youth are also traffickers in illegal drugs. Drug dealers recruit juveniles to be spotters and lookouts, providing the necessary training so that one day they can become dealers themselves. The lure of large profits from selling drugs has tempted many youth away from education and legitimate employment; and the drug trade on school campuses has brought a wave of violence to classrooms and schoolyards where gum chewing was once the most serious problem confronting teachers and school administrators.

In the past 7 years, Federal expenditures for drug enforcement have tripled. More recently, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 enabled demand-reduction efforts to be employed in the war on drugs. The Act mandated demonstration programs and research initiatives to identify the most promising approaches to eliminating the demand for illegal drugs. It specifically directed two agencies—the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention and the Department of Education—to target high risk youth. In response to the Act, the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention instituted a three-phased process to identify ongoing Federal efforts as well as new initiatives on which Council agencies could collaborate. As a result, 44 programs were targeted for possible joint funding or shared in-kind resources.

In March 1987, President Reagan expanded the responsibility of the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board to include demand-reduction efforts. The resulting National Drug Policy Board ensures that the Federal Government's drug enforcement and demand-reduction strategies are well coordinated. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention served as the lead agency on the Policy Board's Committee on High Risk Youth, and worked with 15 other Federal agencies and departments to develop a national strategy for this population. The principles of zero tolerance for illegal drug use and accountability on the part of families, youth, and communities form the cornerstone of the Committee's national strategy.

The following program and project descriptions not only reflect the Federal Government's continuing attention to juveniles' use of illegal drugs and alcohol, but also demonstrate the commitment of the Coordinating Council to maintaining a balance between supply and demand initiatives and maximizing resources through cooperative endeavors.

### Summary of Federal Efforts

In FY 1988, Coordinating Council agencies supported more than 60 initiatives to reduce juveniles' involvement with illegal drugs, including 29 research and development efforts; 12 demonstration efforts; and 21 training, technical assistance, and dissemination efforts. Twelve of the initiatives involved collaboration among two or more agencies.

Research and development efforts are designed to improve understanding of the factors that influence youth to become involved with drugs or alcohol, as well as the conditions that make some youth more vulnerable than others to such illegal activity. Projects are examining the extent and nature of drug use among various ethnic and minority populations and are working to establish drug testing procedures and guidelines to help juvenile justice professionals more quickly recognize and respond to illegal drug use by juveniles. Many of the research and development efforts target high risk youth.

Demonstration efforts reach youth most at risk by supporting community organization and mobilization activities, promoting interagency cooperation and information sharing, and empowering high risk communities to take a stand against illegal drugs. Projects are teaching resistance skills, establishing community networks, promoting positive peer roles, and identifying effective prevention, intervention, and treatment approaches.

Training, technical assistance, and dissemination efforts are geared toward juveniles, their families, youth-serving practitioners, and policymakers. They promote effective legislation to ensure user accountability; create media campaigns to increase awareness of the risks associated with illegal drugs and alcohol; and provide schools, law enforcement officers, and court and corrections professionals with educational materials and other information to help them establish drug-free communities.

Some programs and projects with components that target illegal drug use by juveniles are described in other chapters of this report because their primary focus falls under another Coordinating Council priority area. They include:

- Chapter 4, ACTION Demonstration, Foster Grandparent Program, and Retired Senior Volunteer Program.
- Chapter 6, School Crime Research and Development Program, Using the Law to Improve School Order and Safety, and Supplement to the National Crime Survey for School Crime.
- Chapter 8, Youth 2000.

- Chapter 9, Juvenile Gang Suppression and Intervention Program, Gang Community Reclamation Project, National Youth Gang Conference, Gang Involvement in Rock Cocaine Trafficking, and Drug and Alcohol Use: Violent Delinquency and Social Bonding.

Parts of projects described in Chapter 10 also consider illegal drug use among juveniles, including:

- Influences on Adolescent Delinquent Behavior: Individual and Social Network Factors Conditioning the Impact of Deviant Peers.
- Investigations of the Causes and Correlates of Juvenile and Adult Criminality in the Life Experiences of the 1958 Philadelphia Birth Cohort.
- Law Enforcement Handling of Juvenile Offenders.
- Identification and Transfer of Effective Juvenile Justice Projects and Services: Effective Strategies for Families of High Risk Youth.
- Volunteers in Service to America.
- Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse.
- Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency: (a) Progressions in Antisocial and Delinquent Child Behavior; (b) A Panel Study of a Reciprocal Causal Model of Delinquency; (c) A Longitudinal Multidisciplinary Study of Developmental Patterns.
- Juvenile Justice Training for Local and State Enforcement Personnel.

Table 1 lists the Federal initiatives that address the Coordinating Council's recommendation to design and implement strategies to reduce the demand for illegal drugs among America's youth. Descriptions of the programs and projects named in the table follow, and are delineated by category—Research and Development Awards; Demonstration Awards; and Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Awards. They represent both new awards and those that were operating in FY 1988 with earlier funding.

**TABLE 1**  
**Federal Programs and Projects to Reduce the Demand for Illegal Drugs**

Programs/Projects	Dept./Agency	Funding
<i>Research and Development Awards</i>		
Drug Identification Program for Juvenile Probation and Parole	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$97,771 FY 1988
Antecedents and Consequences of Adolescent Hispanic Drug Abuse and Serious Delinquency: Comparisons and Contrasts	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$24,237 FY 1988
Drug Testing Guidelines	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$74,541 FY 1988
Drug Use and Acculturation by Hispanic Americans: Etiology and Prevention	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP; U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIDA	\$80,530 by OJJDP FY 1987 \$80,530 by NIDA FY 1987
Preventing or Postponing the Onset of Youth Drug Abuse	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$29,697 FY 1987
Comparative Etiology of Youth Drug Use in Ethnic Groups	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP; U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIDA	\$73,463 by OJJDP FY 1987 \$73,463 by NIDA FY 1987
Analysis of Patterns of Drug Abuse in Inner-City Youth	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP and NIJ	\$90,000 by OJJDP FY 1987 \$98,655 by NIJ FY 1987
Urine Testing of Juvenile Detainees to Identify High Risk Youth: A Prospective Study-Followup Phase	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP and NIJ	\$100,000 by OJJDP FY 1988 \$277,047 by NIJ FY 1987
Minority Drug Use and Transition to Adulthood	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP; U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIDA	\$105,628 by OJJDP FY 1987 \$105,628 by NIDA FY 1987
Etiology of Substance Abuse Among Unemployed Black Youth	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP; U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIDA	\$110,603 by OJJDP FY 1987 \$110,603 by NIDA FY 1987
Socio-Familial Context of Black Drug Use and Delinquency	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP; U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIDA	\$65,795 by OJJDP FY 1987 \$65,795 by NIDA FY 1987

**TABLE 1 (continued)**  
**Federal Programs and Projects to Reduce the Demand for Illegal Drugs**

Programs/Projects	Dept./Agency	Funding
<i>Research and Development Awards (continued)</i>		
Drug Use and Delinquency Among Dropouts and Gang Members: Implications for Intervention	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$40,257 FY 1987
Peer and Parental Influences: Alcohol, Marijuana, Cocaine	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$26,120 FY 1987
Issues in Adolescent Drug Use	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$24,870 FY 1987
Evaluation of the D.C. Juvenile Drug Testing Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$388,000 FY 1987
D.C. Juvenile Drug Testing Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ and BJA	\$600,000 FY 1987
Special DWI Sanctions for Youth	U.S. Dept. of Transportation/NHTSA	\$138,000 FY 1988
Validation of the Adolescent Assessment Battery	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIDA	\$111,197 FY 1988
Prevention Research on Etiological and Clinical Interventions	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIDA	\$146,000 FY 1988
Epidemiological Studies of Adolescent Drug Use, Trends, and Patterns	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIDA	\$245,200 FY 1988
Probabilities of Drunken Driving Among Convicted DUI's	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIAAA	\$322,500 FY 1988
Reducing Teenage Drinking by Altering Expectancies	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIAAA	\$88,400 FY 1988
A Cognitive Analysis of Drunk Driving Teenagers	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIAAA	\$144,500 FY 1988
Environmental Approaches to Prevention	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIAAA	\$890,000 FY 1988
Parenting Skills and Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIAAA	\$116,200 FY 1988
Massachusetts 1987 Safe Roads Act/Traffic Safety Program	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIAAA	\$230,400 FY 1988

**TABLE 1 (continued)**  
**Federal Programs and Projects to Reduce the Demand for Illegal Drugs**

Programs/Projects	Dept./Agency	Funding
<i>Research and Development Awards (continued)</i>		
Understanding and Prediction of Antisocial Behavior and Substance Abuse	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIMH	\$839,800 FY 1988
Research to Validate Intervention Strategies for High Risk Secondary Age, Learning Disabled Students That Will Improve Attendance and Behavior and Reduce Drug Abuse	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSEP	\$187,983 FY 1985
Community-Based Research on Substance Abuse Among Handicapped Youth	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSEP	\$200,000 FY 1985
<i>Demonstration Awards</i>		
Targeted Outreach: Drug Prevention Supplement (Boys Clubs)	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$211,998 FY 1988
High Risk Youth Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$150,000 FY 1987
Alcohol Highway Safety Workshops for Juvenile Court Judges	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP; U.S. Dept. of Transportation/NHTSA	\$25,000 by OJJDP FY 1988 \$25,000 by NHTSA FY 1988
Promising Approaches for the Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment of Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Among Juveniles	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$499,995 FY 1987
Congress of National Black Churches' Anti-Drug Abuse Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP and BJA; U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/OSAP	\$175,000 by OJJDP FY 1987 \$250,000 by BJA FY 1988
Super Teams	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$50,000 FY 1988
Reaching At-Risk Youth in Public Housing (Boys Clubs)	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$211,998 FY 1988

**TABLE 1 (continued)**  
**Federal Programs and Projects to Reduce the Demand for Illegal Drugs**

Programs/Projects	Dept./Agency	Funding
<i>Demonstration Awards (continued)</i>		
Youth Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Introduction of Effective Strategies Systemwide	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP; U.S. Dept. of Transportation/ NHTSA; U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/OSAP	\$155,000 by OJJDP FY 1987 \$105,000 by NHTSA FY 1987 \$249,957 by OJJDP FY 1988 supplement
Drug Alliance	ACTION	\$1,600,000 FY 1988
Demonstration Grants for the Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Among High Risk Youth	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/OSAP	\$23,400,000 FY 1988
The National Prevention Implementation Program	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIAAA	\$2,000,000 FY 1988
The Model Community- Based Prevention Program	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/OSAP	\$2,400,000 FY 1988
<i>Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Awards</i>		
Drug-Related Accountability Package/Conference	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$100,551 FY 1988
National Media Campaign on At-Risk Youth	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$250,000 FY 1988
Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program Brief	U.S. Dept. of Justice/BJA	\$69,104 FY 1988
Drug Abuse Resistance Education Regional Training Centers	U.S. Dept. of Justice/BJA	\$500,000 FY 1988
The National Citizens Crime Prevention Campaign	U.S. Dept. of Justice/BJA	\$2,225,000 FY 1988
PTA Teen Drinking and Driving Prevention Project	U.S. Dept. of Transportation/NHTSA	\$50,000 FY 1988
National Student Safety Program's 30th Annual Conference	U.S. Dept. of Transportation/NHTSA	\$15,000 FY 1988
Salute the Sober Driving Campaign—BACCHUS of the U.S., Inc.	U.S. Dept. of Transportation/NHTSA	\$40,000 FY 1988

**TABLE 1 (continued)**  
**Federal Programs and Projects to Reduce the Demand for Illegal Drugs**

Programs/Projects	Dept./Agency	Funding
<i>Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Awards (continued)</i>		
Directory of Youth DWI Programs	U.S. Dept. of Transportation/NHTSA	\$25,000 FY 1988
Provisional Licensing	U.S. Dept. of Transportation/NHTSA	\$47,000 FY 1988
Sports Drug Awareness Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/DEA and FBI	\$200,000 FY 1988
Law Enforcement Explorers Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/DEA	\$80,000 FY 1988
Hispanic Drug Awareness Program: PIENSALO	U.S. Dept. of Justice/DEA	\$75,000 FY 1988
National Youth Sports Program	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/OCS	\$6,139,000 FY 1988
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act	U.S. Dept. of Education	\$228,000,000 FY 1988
ACTION Minigrant Program	ACTION	\$157,000 FY 1988
ACTION Technical Assistance Program	ACTION	\$84,000 FY 1988
The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIAAA; U.S. Dept. of Education	\$3,500,000 FY 1988
Regional Communications Seminars	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/OSAP	\$500,000 FY 1988
The Minority Substance Abuse Prevention Project	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/OSAP	\$500,000 FY 1988
Prevention Communications Program	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/OSAP	\$2,204,000 FY 1988

## Research and Development Awards

**Project Title:** Drug Identification Program for Juvenile Probation and Parole

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The major purpose of this project is to adapt a drug evaluation and classification process (developed for and used by police agencies) for juvenile probation and parole. A training curriculum for probation and parole staff will be developed and tested. State and local probation and parole agencies and court systems nationwide will benefit from the project because it will allow more effective and efficient approaches to recognize illegal drug use by juvenile probationers. This will, in turn, result in greater control of drug use by probationers as well as more effective rehabilitation and treatment efforts.

**Funding:** \$97,771 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Antecedents and Consequences of Adolescent Hispanic Drug Abuse and Serious Delinquency: Comparisons and Contrasts

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The purpose of this project is to determine the extent of delinquency and alcohol and drug abuse among high school Hispanics, using three different sources of data that have already been collected. The data sets that researchers are examining include: (1) Monitoring the Future, a national sample of Hispanic high school youth; (2) a local high school sample in which Hispanics constitute the largest ethnic group; and (3) a census of a maximum security, juvenile reformatory with a population that is 28 percent Hispanic. The study will provide information about the correlates of delinquency and drug abuse risk factors for both male and female Hispanics and will compare these risk factors with those found among non-Hispanics. The researchers also are attempting to isolate factors that contribute to continued drug use and delinquency among youth, with a particular focus on Hispanic youth.

**Funding:** \$24,237 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Drug Testing Guidelines

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The major purpose of this project is to develop and disseminate drug testing guidelines for juvenile justice agencies. Although many agencies are considering or

have initiated testing procedures, relatively few have developed clearly defined policies and procedures. The guidelines will focus on the criteria for determining who should be tested, testing procedures (e.g., how and when), by whom and how the test result should be used. The guidelines will be translated into a training curriculum. Given the cost and legal issues surrounding drug testing, it is important that juvenile justice agencies, to implement drug testing, have the best available information to make decisions regarding the use of drug testing. This program will be closely coordinated with the Bureau of Justice Assistance, which is initiating support for the development of guidelines for the criminal justice system.

**Funding:** \$74,541 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Drug Use and Acculturation by Hispanic Americans: Etiology and Prevention

**Agencies:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA).

**Coordination:** OJJDP and NIDA jointly fund this project.

**Project Description:** This study is exploring the etiology of drug abuse with special attention to the vulnerabilities shown by ethnic minority populations. The research is employing advanced techniques of indepth perceptual and attitudinal analysis to accomplish the following goals: (1) identify the cultural factors that affect how vulnerable minority juvenile populations are to substance abuse, (2) develop advanced measuring capabilities that allow identification of high risk subpopulations among minority groups, and (3) provide information specifically relevant to substance abuse prevention and treatment programs for Hispanic youth.

**Funding:** \$80,530 awarded by OJJDP and \$80,530 awarded by NIDA in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Preventing or Postponing the Onset of Youth Drug Abuse

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** This research is designed to identify antecedents of both initial use (first time use at any frequency) and first regular use (more frequently than once a month) of each of four substances: hard drugs, marijuana, alcohol, and tobacco. The analysis will permit identification of age-specific antecedents. The subjects of the study are 706 randomly selected youth who participated in five annual waves of longitudinal interviews conducted under the

National Youth Survey. The three birth cohorts (1963, 1964, and 1965) had reached ages 11 through 13 during the first data collection period, and ages 15 through 17 during the fifth. The results will provide a basis for tailoring drug prevention programs according to: (a) the specific age groups they serve, (b) the substances they emphasize, and (c) the particular objective they wish to achieve (prevention of initiation or prevention of regular use).

**Funding:** \$29,697 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Comparative Etiology of Youth Drug Use in Ethnic Groups

**Agencies:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA).

**Coordination:** OJJDP and NIDA jointly fund this project.

**Project Description:** This research program will provide comparative information on the etiology and patterns of drug use among black, Asian, and white urban youth, using data from two prospective longitudinal studies of youth—one a panel of elementary school children; the other a panel of middle school children. The study will identify risk factors for drug use and abuse, including ones that are identifiable in the early school years, and will compare the factors across ethnic groups. The study will determine whether the factors predict later drug use, investigate the relative importance of risk factors at different developmental levels, and examine the nature of the relationship between drug use and delinquency within each ethnic group. In addition, data will be obtained from parents and children concerning prevention strategies that are most likely to be well received by members of different ethnic groups. The ultimate goal of the research is to combine this information with the data concerning ethnic-specific risk factors to provide an empirical basis for prevention efforts aimed at specific ethnic groups.

**Funding:** \$73,463 awarded by OJJDP and \$73,463 awarded by NIDA in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Analysis of Patterns of Drug Abuse in Inner-City Youth

**Agencies:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

**Coordination:** OJJDP and NIJ jointly fund this project.

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**Project Description:** Groups at risk for both drug abuse and drug-related crime appear to be disproportionately drawn from inner-city minority male youth. Despite the risks they face, many such youth do not become drug abusers or criminals, and the factors that distinguish between those who do and those who do not are not well understood. This project will conduct in-person interviews with a stratified random sample of 400 freshman and sophomore high school students from the Washington, D.C., public schools, focusing on inner-city black male students and dropouts in lower income groups. The interview data will address many topics, including exposure to drugs, support systems, family factors, and interactions with the criminal justice system, and will be supplemented by official school and criminal justice system records. Analyses will focus on identifying factors that distinguish those who have not developed drug-related problems from those who have. Particular emphasis will be placed on factors that potentially can be influenced by public or private intervention and support. The results are expected to be useful for public policies as well as interagency roles and programs aimed at drug abuse prevention and control among high risk, inner-city youth.

**Funding:** \$90,000 awarded by OJJDP and \$98,655 awarded by NIJ in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Urine Testing of Juvenile Detainees to Identify High Risk Youth: A Prospective Study—Followup Phase

**Agencies:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

**Coordination:** OJJDP and NIJ jointly fund this project.

**Project Description:** This project is a comprehensive study of an estimated 400 youth in a regional detention center in Tampa, Florida. Youth provided detailed personal interviews so that their alcohol, drug use, and mental health problems could be assessed, and gave voluntary urine specimens for analysis. Official records of the youths' delinquent behavior will be secured at intervals of 6, 12, and 18 months after their initial interviews. One year followup interviews and urine testing will also be conducted to assess the youths' subsequent drug and alcohol use and delinquent behavior. The researchers will assess the value of urine testing in a detention program not only for identifying youth at high risk for short term recidivism, future delinquency, and drug use, but also for developing successful intervention strategies.

**Funding:** \$100,000 awarded by OJJDP in FY 1988; \$277,047 awarded by NIJ in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Minority Drug Use and Transition to Adulthood

**Agencies:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA).

**Coordination:** OJJDP and NIDA jointly fund this project.

**Project Description:** This project is investigating patterns, etiology, and consequences of drug use among minority youth. The research is examining adolescent minority drug use as part of the transition to adulthood from a variety of theoretical perspectives. The analysis will use data from four major studies that have been funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse during the past 17 years: the National Household Surveys of Drug Abuse (1971-1985); the Young Men and Drugs Panel Study (1974, 1982, 1985); the Monitoring the Future surveys of high school seniors (1976-1985); and the Drug Abuse and Other Deviant Adaptations to Stress Panel Study in Houston (1971-1986).

**Funding:** \$105,628 awarded by OJJDP and \$105,628 awarded by NIDA in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Etiology of Substance Abuse Among Unemployed Black Youth

**Agencies:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA).

**Coordination:** OJJDP and NIDA jointly fund this project.

**Project Description:** This study represents the first systematic investigation of the psychosocial predictors of substance abuse among black unemployed adolescents. Structural modeling analysis will be used to test the relative predictive value of life stress, coping, social support, identity and lifestyle, and psychological well-being constructs, both concurrently and prospectively. Comparisons with current clinical and normative research samples will provide a valuable opportunity for additional comparative analyses. Examination of multiple strategies of sample techniques for combining qualitative and quantitative data analyses, and for comparing self-reports with collateral substance use reports over time, will provide the opportunity for piloting advances in research methodology. It is expected that the research results will lead to more extensive, longer term etiological investigations that ultimately will help pave the way for preventive interventions focused on high risk minority youth.

**Funding:** \$110,603 awarded by OJJDP and \$110,603 awarded by NIDA in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Socio-Familial Context of Black Drug Use and Delinquency

**Agencies:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA).

**Coordination:** OJJDP and NIDA jointly fund this project.

**Project Description:** The major purpose of this study is to investigate how family attributes enhance or moderate the risk of substance use and juvenile delinquency in inner-city black children. It employs both a sample of inner-city black families of first- and second-grade children who are currently participating in a NIDA-supported prevention research study, and a subsample of older siblings from these families. Because the study focuses on black families with young children, an etiological model is proposed that looks at family factors as predictors of early childhood risk behaviors shown to be precursors of teen substance use and delinquency. The model distinguishes between family and contextual attributes (those believed to contribute to contextual risks, such as family social status, resources, and stresses) versus family relational attributes (parent-child relationship variables believed to mediate contextual risks). Attributes of the parents that influence the impact of both family context and relational factors of the child also are considered. The outcomes of interest are those early childhood behaviors previously identified as precursors of teen substance use and delinquency, such as behavioral problems at home and school, academic difficulty, and early exposure to the use of substances. Both negative (high risk) and positive (low risk) predictions will be made. A risk factor approach and structural equation (EQS) procedures will be used for testing the model, as well as a validation study with teen siblings.

**Funding:** \$65,795 awarded by OJJDP and \$65,795 awarded by NIDA in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Drug Use and Delinquency Among Dropouts and Gang Members: Implications for Intervention

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** This research is designed to examine the patterns of substance abuse and delinquent involvement among two high risk youth populations—gang members and school dropouts. Systematic survey data were previously

obtained through chain referral sampling of school dropouts and gang members in three inner cities. This study is examining the interrelationships among using drugs, dropping out of school, affiliating with a gang, and engaging in delinquent behavior. The researchers are investigating the diversity of behaviors and roles among the gangs and dropouts surveyed, and are contrasting those two groups with a survey of school-attending youth. This study is designed to provide estimates of the extent of drug and alcohol use and trafficking among inner-city adolescents. The researchers also will attempt to identify natural sources of social controls within adolescent groups to improve the design of prevention and intervention strategies.

**Funding:** \$40,257 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Peer and Parental Influences: Alcohol, Marijuana, Cocaine

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** This project involves a secondary analysis of peer and parental influences on both the initiation and cessation of drug use in rural and small-town America. This study is based on the premise that drug intervention and prevention programs designed for rural and small-town communities—particularly those with definable minority group subpopulations—may have unique needs not specifically addressed within the existing literature that has traditionally focused on large urban centers. The study proposes to investigate the patterns of drug initiation, cessation, and abstention reported by rural and small-town adolescents, as well as current self-reported levels of involvement with alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine. The main concepts and variables employed in the study are deduced from Akers' Variant of Social Learning Theory.

**Funding:** \$26,120 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Issues in Adolescent Drug Use

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** This research is based on data previously collected on a large cohort-sequential sample of secondary school students to develop knowledge useful in designing interventions to prevent adolescent drug use. The data were collected from students surveyed in 1981, 1982, and 1983 as part of the School Action Effectiveness Study (SAES). Surveys of probability samples of students measured an extensive array of parental, peer, and personal characteristics, including drug use and delinquency. Archi-

val records supplemented survey data. One objective of the research is to explore these data to probe the logical and empirical fit of the data to explanations of drug involvement. The research begins with construct validation studies of drug use and peer association involving an examination of the stages of initiation into drug use, the properties of alternative drug use measures, and the specificity versus the generality of drug use and other forms of deviant behavior. Then the project will use the cohort-sequential data to examine alternative theoretical perspectives of: (1) the initiation into use of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, inhalants, and other drugs; (2) the extent of use; (3) drug-related police contacts; and (4) desistance. The ultimate aim of this research is to develop an integrated model of these outcomes by reducing redundancy and eliminating casual hypotheses not supported by the data.

**Funding:** \$24,870 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Evaluation of the D.C. Juvenile Drug Testing Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

**Project Description:** Using advanced urine testing technology, the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency will provide drug testing and data collection services for 4,200 juvenile arrestees and 800 juveniles placed on probation. This testing will help to: (1) measure the extent of illicit drug use among a population of arrested juveniles; (2) test the effectiveness of random versus scheduled testing in deterring drug use and criminal behavior among juveniles granted pretrial release or placed on probation or both; (3) compare the effectiveness of random and scheduled drug testing with traditional treatment modes for reducing drug use and crime among juveniles on probation; and (4) establish a cohort of juveniles, both drug users and nonusers, whose future criminal behavior and drug use patterns will be tracked to further examine the development or abandonment of criminal careers and the role that drug use plays in criminal career development.

**Funding:** \$388,000 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** D.C. Juvenile Drug Testing Program

**Agencies:** U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA).

**Coordination:** NIJ and BJA jointly fund this project.

**Project Description:** The D.C. Pretrial Services has begun a program in which all arrested juveniles are tested for drug use; those users who are released pending a juvenile court

finding are placed on a regular schedule of urine testing. Adjudicated juveniles granted probation also are placed on a drug testing program to control drug use and subsequent criminal behavior.

**Funding:** \$600,000 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Special DWI Sanctions for Youth

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

**Project Description:** At least 14 States have adopted special sanctions for teenage drinking drivers. Many of these sanctions are associated with "Provisional," "Junior," or "Probationary" driver's licenses typically issued to beginning drivers. These special conditions often mandate extended license suspension or revocation for those youth convicted of drinking and driving. A review of the relevant State laws will be conducted and several States or local jurisdictions will be contacted for participation in this study, which will assess the awareness of young drivers about special penalties imposed for drinking and driving. The effectiveness of these sanctions in reducing repeated occurrences of drinking and driving among those convicted, and more importantly, in reducing drinking and driving among the general population, also will be evaluated. This project is likely to include special publicity to increase awareness of the laws that govern drinking and driving and of the consequences that result from violation of the laws.

**Funding:** \$138,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Validation of the Adolescent Assessment Battery

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute on Drug Abuse

**Project Description:** This 3-year study is evaluating the validity of a multidimensional questionnaire that assesses problem severity and psychological risk factors related to the use of alcohol and drugs by adolescents. The study is responding to the lack of a standardized, reliable, and valid assessment tool for measuring problems, signs, and symptoms associated with adolescent chemical abuse.

**Funding:** \$111,197 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Prevention Research on Etiological and Clinical Interventions

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute on Drug Abuse

**Project Description:** This etiological research project will assist in understanding the factors that contribute to initial and progressive drug and alcohol abuse. The focus of this project is to evaluate the effectiveness of clinical intervention strategies to prevent the onset of drug abuse. The project supports studies on: (1) the role of drug and alcohol abuse in the onset of adolescent sexual activity, pregnancy, and parenting; (2) drug and alcohol use during pregnancy and child rearing; and (3) clinically oriented interventions.

**Funding:** \$146,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** Epidemiological Studies of Adolescent Drug Use, Trends, and Patterns

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute on Drug Abuse

**Program Description:** This research grant program focuses on early childhood and maternal antecedents of drug use, trends and patterns of drug use and abuse from childhood to adolescence, and longitudinal epidemiological studies of drug abuse among youth and adolescents.

**Funding:** \$245,200 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Probabilities of Drunken Driving Among Convicted DUI's

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

**Project Description:** The goal of this project, which builds on and augments previous research, is to estimate the probability of drinking and driving in drivers already convicted of DUI (Driving Under the Influence). The results of this investigation will have implications for early identification of high risk, problem, drinker-drivers, especially among youth, and for evaluating the relative effectiveness of different types of alcohol programs and sanctions for repeat DUI offenders.

**Funding:** \$322,500 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Reducing Teenage Drinking by Altering Expectancies

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

**Project Description:** The purpose of this longitudinal research study is to determine the capacity of alcohol-related expectancies to predict future drinking patterns in adolescents. The predictive power and mediational capacities of alcohol expectancies will also be examined relative to other predictive variables.

**Funding:** \$88,400 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** A Cognitive Analysis of Drunk Driving Teenagers

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

**Project Description:** This project is conducting an empirical investigation of cognitions, attitudes, intentions, and social-psychological variables relevant to drunk driving in a high school population. Educational materials for use in the classroom are being developed.

**Funding:** \$144,500 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Environmental Approaches to Prevention

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

**Project Description:** The Prevention Research Center of NIAAA uses a public health system model to prevent alcohol-related problems. This research effort focuses on understanding the social and physical environment that influences individual behavior and problems relating to alcohol abuse. It is using complex research designs and statistical tools to examine the multiple and complex relationships in the prevention field. Major research components of the Center are studying the social ecology of drinking while impaired, and are evaluating the effectiveness of server intervention programs. Studies also are being conducted on adolescent beliefs and behaviors about alcohol use, the impact of State alcohol beverage control policies and laws on alcohol distribution and consumption, and the portrayal of alcohol use on television.

**Funding:** \$890,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Parenting Skills and Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

**Project Description:** This project is developing, implementing, and evaluating a school-based alcohol and drug abuse prevention program for fifth graders. The school-based program is peer facilitated and involves the participation of the students' parents.

**Funding:** \$116,200 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Massachusetts 1987 Safe Roads Act/Traffic Safety Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

**Project Description:** This project involves the comparison and evaluation of several statewide community traffic safety programs. Programs included in this evaluation and comparison focus on increased police enforcement, increased information to schools and the public, seat belt enforcement, and driver education programs.

**Funding:** \$230,400 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Understanding and Prediction of Antisocial Behavior and Substance Abuse

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute of Mental Health

**Project Description:** This is a continuing longitudinal study of the development of antisocial behavior, substance abuse, and depression in two cohorts of high risk youth. The study uses a variety of methods, including interviews, questionnaires, and laboratory tasks, to measure etiological variables such as family management, family and peer antisocial behavior and substance abuse, and peer relationships. The target children, their parents, and their teachers will be involved in this research effort. Approximately 100 youth in each cohort were first assessed in the fourth grade; they will be followed into adulthood.

**Funding:** \$839,800 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Research to Validate Intervention Strategies for High Risk, Secondary Age, Learning Disabled Students That Will Improve Attendance and Behavior and Reduce Drug Abuse

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, Office of Special Education Programs

**Project Description:** This research project is examining the effectiveness of intervention strategies for secondary school, learning disabled students who are considered high risk for drug abuse, truancy, discipline problems, and academic failure. The objectives of this research are to: (1) develop curriculums for student-based social skills and assertion intervention strategies, (2) improve academic achievement and attendance, (3) reduce the frequency of discipline referrals, and (4) teach assertion skills and change attitudes toward drug use.

**Funding:** \$187,983 awarded in FY 1985.

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**Project Title:** Community-Based Research on Substance Abuse Among Handicapped Youth

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, Office of Special Education Programs

**Project Description:** This study is being conducted in two phases. Phase one involves a qualitative investigation of the nature and extent of substance abuse among behaviorally disordered and other handicapped youth. Phase two includes an examination of: (1) facets of drug abuse among handicapped adolescents; (2) the perceptions about drugs held by these youth, their parents, and the professionals who work with them; (3) the differences between handicapped youth and their peers; and (4) the relationship between background characteristics, academic achievement, school environments, teacher ratings, peer networks, and reported use of drugs and alcohol.

**Funding:** \$200,000 awarded in FY 1985.

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## Demonstration Awards

**Project Title:** Targeted Outreach: Drug Prevention Supplement (Boys Clubs)

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Project Description:** This project provides supplemental funding for an existing cooperative agreement between OJJDP and the Boys Clubs of America (BCA). The goal of

the existing grant is to provide training and technical assistance to local BCA clubs in targeting at-risk and delinquent youth through alternative or supplemental services provided to the juvenile court and other youth serving agencies. BCA's National Office helps 75 local clubs in 10 major metropolitan areas provide services for at-risk and first-time juvenile offenders who are not currently participating in BCA activities. This supplemental award will support training for BCA personnel in developing drug prevention and intervention services. The program, called "Smart Moves," emphasizes youth and family involvement, resistance to negative peer pressure, recognition of positive peer pressure, enhancement of self-esteem, and referral to appropriate community services.

**Funding:** \$211,998 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** High Risk Youth Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** This project will demonstrate a coordinated network of services in Ohio at the State and local levels to reduce substance abuse among youth. Under this project, a community organizational structure and program development process is established in selected communities, thereby maximizing their use of existing and new resources for youth at high risk of involvement in illegal drug use. Resources and activities are being coordinated in three urban areas and a tricounty rural site, including Dayton, Columbus, Toledo, and Belmont, Harrison, and Monroe Counties.

**Funding:** \$150,000 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Alcohol Highway Safety Workshops for Juvenile Court Judges

**Agencies:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA).

**Coordination:** OJJDP and NHTSA jointly fund this project.

**Project Description:** The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) has been awarded a grant to promote, plan, evaluate, and provide followup information for the Alcohol Highway Safety Workshops for Juvenile and Family Court Judges. NCJFCJ will also conduct a train-the-trainers workshop to teach State personnel how to plan and implement the workshop curriculum. Successfully conducted in 7 States with the assistance of their State Office of Highway Safety, the workshop focuses on the extent of the youth alcohol/drug impaired driving problem and prevention and intervention activities that can be initiated by judges.

**Funding:** \$25,000 awarded by OJJDP and \$25,000 awarded by NHTSA in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Promising Approaches for the Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment of Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Among Juveniles

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The purpose of this program is to assist communities in eliminating drug and alcohol use among high risk youth through the identification and review of promising programs and approaches that prevent, intervene, and treat drug and alcohol abuse. This program consists of five phases: (1) identifying and assessing selected programmatic approaches for addressing the problem of juvenile drug and alcohol involvement, (2) developing prototype (model) programs based on the existing approaches, (3) developing training and technical assistance materials to transfer the prototype designs to local communities, (4) testing the prototypes, and (5) disseminating information and prototype designs across the Nation.

**Funding:** \$499,995 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Congress of National Black Churches' Anti-Drug Abuse Program

**Agencies:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP).

**Coordination:** OJJDP and BJA jointly fund this project. OSAP provides in-kind support.

**Project Description:** The purpose of this program is to develop, test, and implement in selected urban neighborhood settings a community planning and organization strategy that will mobilize neighborhoods, families, and individuals in high risk communities to address supply and demand issues surrounding illegal drugs. Specific black churches in target communities will serve as catalysts for project implementation. The churches are responsible for organizing a city coordinating group comprised of decisionmakers from the public and private sectors. The coordinating group will work with approximately 10 high risk neighborhoods and related churches to identify and develop responses to the drug problem and ways to deal with it using new and existing resources.

**Funding:** \$175,000 awarded by OJJDP in FY 1987; \$250,000 awarded by BJA in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Super Teams

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** By teaching resistance skills and alternative behaviors, the Super Teams program enhances the ability of schools to prevent drug and alcohol use. The program has six objectives: (1) to form support groups among students and school personnel; (2) to teach students alternatives to alcohol and drugs; (3) to develop strategies that will help students resist negative peer pressure to use alcohol and drugs; (4) to develop positive standards (norms) regarding the use of alcohol and drugs; (5) to develop action plans to improve individual and group achievement academically, athletically, and socially; and (6) to teach students skills to influence younger children's views about alcohol and drug use.

**Funding:** \$50,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Reaching At-Risk Youth In Public Housing (Boys Clubs)

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The purpose of this 18-month initiative is to develop procedures for the establishment of Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing projects. Based on site assessments of existing Clubs, the Boys Clubs of America will write an operations manual and a technical assistance manual and will establish two Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing projects to serve as demonstration sites.

**Funding:** \$211,998 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Youth Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Introduction of Effective Strategies Systemwide

**Agencies:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP).

**Coordination:** OJJDP and NHTSA jointly fund this project.

**Project Description:** Three separate but integrated activities are being conducted through this program. First, a national conference will be conducted to give private nonprofit organizations the opportunity to define their constituencies' needs, explain their current and planned programmatic responses, and encourage interagency coordination and cooperation with the Federal Government's efforts to address the problems of youth drug and alcohol abuse. Second, a community planning and organization strategy for assessing and responding to current juvenile substance abuse problems and needs will be developed. Information concerning the most promising and effective systemwide responses, programs, and policies will be disseminated. Finally, a training program for high school students will be developed and tested to help students organize their high schools to prevent illegal drug and alcohol abuse.

In FY 1988, OJJDP expanded this project to develop a curriculum to train Drug Enforcement Administration agents, U.S. Attorneys, OJJDP grantees, and target audiences of OJJDP-supported activities. This drug and alcohol abuse curriculum for the juvenile justice system and related agencies will address substance abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment programs, and will identify available resources at the community, State, and Federal levels. The curriculum will be delivered in one test seminar and later in three training sites.

**Funding:** \$155,000 awarded by OJJDP and \$105,000 awarded by NHTSA in FY 1987; \$249,957 OJJDP supplement in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** Drug Alliance

**Agency:** ACTION

**Program Description:** Drug Alliance supports volunteer-based drug use prevention and education activities through community education, corporate and other private sector involvement, and grant awards for local projects. Grants focus on developing positive peer prevention models using college and high school-aged youth as volunteers working with younger, junior high and elementary school-aged youth. These models use two approaches. The first is the positive alternative activities approach, which attempts to prevent illicit substance abuse by offering other options and reducing the opportunities and motivation for youth to experiment with illicit substances. The second approach is the critical life skills approach, which includes activities that teach youth decisionmaking skills, including refusal skills.

**Funding:** \$1,600,000 awarded in FY 1988.

**Program Title:** Demonstration Grants for the Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Among High Risk Youth

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

**Program Description:** The Office for Substance Abuse Prevention awards grants to projects that demonstrate effective community-based models to prevent, treat, and rehabilitate drug and alcohol abuse among high risk youth. The program has four goals: (1) to encourage the development, implementation, documentation, evaluation, and dissemination of successful approaches to prevent, treat, and rehabilitate the target populations; (2) to promote the involvement and coordination of multiple community-service agencies in planning for the development of comprehensive services for high risk youth; (3) to increase the availability and accessibility of appropriate, effective, community-based prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services for high risk youth; and (4) to decrease the incidence of drug and alcohol abuse among high risk youth. A total of 124 demonstration grants have been awarded, targeting youth at greatest risk, including abused and neglected children, school dropouts, children of substance abusers, pregnant teenagers, latchkey children, and economically disadvantaged children.

**Funding:** \$23,400,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** The National Prevention Implementation Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

**Project Description:** This project provides assistance for national, State, and local organizations to plan and conduct activities to prevent alcohol- and drug-related problems. The goals of this project are to identify the most promising prevention strategies based on the most up-to-date research, and to help organizations implement strategies appropriate to their target population. Organizations will receive help through onsite consultation as well as conference and workshop planning and support. In addition, a training package will be developed for parents and youth-serving organizations to conduct a series of regional training workshops for both youth and parent groups.

**Funding:** \$2,000,000 awarded in FY 1988.

**Project Title:** The Model Community-Based Prevention Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

**Project Description:** This project will provide financial assistance to approximately 15 national nonprofit organizations to implement innovative community-based programs and activities. These nonprofit organizations will work through their local affiliates to coordinate, supplement, and enhance existing efforts in their community to prevent alcohol and other drug use among youth and adolescents.

**Funding:** \$2,400,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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### **Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Awards**

**Project Title:** Drug-Related Accountability Package/Conference

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The purpose of this project is to promote effective legislation that supports user accountability for illegal drug use. The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges brought together juvenile justice professionals to discuss and review programs and issues related to user accountability. Through this conference and other information-gathering activities, State statutes that promote user accountability will be identified and analyzed in terms of how they were developed, passed, and implemented through policies and programs. A model strategy for enacting and implementing accountability legislation and corresponding policies, procedures, and programs at the State and community levels will be developed. Finally, a training and technical assistance package for State legislators will be assembled and disseminated.

**Funding:** \$100,551 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** National Media Campaign on At-Risk Youth

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The purpose of the National Media Campaign on At-Risk Youth is to communicate a strong message of accountability to high risk youth and their families. The National School Safety Center (NSSC) will conduct an at-risk youth practicum, bringing together

approximately 10 individuals who are considered leading professionals in the field of at-risk youth. The one-and-a-half day practicum will include both a review of existing information on at-risk youth and a roundtable discussion to propose strategies for presenting this information to the public. NSSC will provide a 15-20 minute educational film on high risk youth, television public service announcements (PSA's), radio and print PSA's, and color posters. The film will be marketed to schools, law enforcement agencies, and other youth service providers for presentations to parents and community groups.

**Funding:** \$250,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program Brief

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

**Project Description:** A two-part Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program Brief has been developed for use by agencies or schools replicating the DARE program in their communities. It also is used as a core document by the DARE Regional Training Centers, which was funded by BJA in June 1988. Volume I, *An Invitation to DARE*, provides a concise description of the DARE program and its essential components. Volume II, *An Implementation Manual*, is a step-by-step, how-to manual that documents critical program elements, performance standards, and other information necessary for program replication. BJA is distributing the Program Brief to law enforcement agencies, the Parent Teachers Association, public and private school administrators, and citizens upon request.

**Funding:** \$69,104 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Drug Abuse Resistance Education Regional Training Centers

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance

**Project Description:** Four Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Regional Training Centers have been funded to meet the demand for training and technical assistance in the approved DARE curriculum for police officers and educational personnel. The Centers will provide onsite and documentary technical assistance and training to agencies replicating the DARE program, and will transfer the concept of the certified DARE program to other States and local jurisdictions. In addition, the Centers will provide: initial DARE training for officers who will teach school grades K through 12, in-service DARE training to update DARE

instructors and students receiving DARE education, and train-the-trainers DARE instruction for officers who will train and work with other police officers in the DARE program.

**Funding:** \$500,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** The National Citizens Crime Prevention Campaign

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance

**Project Description:** This highly successful, nationwide community crime prevention campaign deals with various crime prevention topics for children and adults, including drug and alcohol abuse; child abuse; and youth involvement in crime prevention. Information developed for the campaign is spread through: (1) production and airing of public service announcements featuring McGruff, the crime dog; (2) utilization of the 118-member Crime Prevention Coalition; (3) production of a full range of materials, from books to brochures, directed to adults, youth, and crime prevention practitioners; (4) provision of technical assistance and training; (5) broad-based information-sharing through the Computerized Information Center and the Resource Library; (6) provision of special technical assistance to youth groups, schools, and businesses; (7) crime prevention initiatives aimed at children and youth; and (8) continuous development of new initiatives in the area of drug abuse prevention.

**Funding:** \$2,225,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** PTA Teen Drinking and Driving Prevention Project

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

**Project Description:** The National Parent Teachers Association will promote and conduct alcohol-free activities, disseminate materials, and sponsor a national video contest. The theme of the video contest will be "Steering Clear of Alcohol and Other Drugs." Through these and other efforts supported by NHTSA, a positive impact can be made on reducing youths' involvement in drinking and driving.

**Funding:** \$50,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** National Student Safety Program's 30th Annual Conference

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

**Project Description:** The National Student Safety Program's 30th Annual Conference will be held to showcase student traffic safety programs. This conference also will provide training for young people from across the country who are dedicated to saving lives on our highways.

**Funding:** \$15,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Salute the Sober Driving Campaign—BACCHUS of the U.S., Inc.

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

**Project Description:** This initiative is a designated driver program for legal-age students. It will provide all BACCHUS chapters with a complete package of promotional materials, plus suggestions on how to publicize and implement a designated driver program. The information packet is being provided to the BACCHUS chapters at no cost.

**Funding:** \$40,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Directory of Youth DWI Programs

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

**Project Description:** A directory of Youth Impaired Driving Programs will be produced to document and disseminate information about DWI programs for youth. The directory will include a nationwide review of youth DWI programs; goals and objectives for each of the programs contained in the directory; an assessment instrument for community evaluation of these activities; and examples of program activities with appropriate contact persons for each of the nine segments of the youth impaired driving model.

**Funding:** \$25,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Provisional Licensing

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

**Project Description:** A grant has been awarded to the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators to conduct a national meeting of their membership to make provisional licensing for young novice drivers a priority. The Association will create a planning group to target prospective States to institute provisional licensing conditions and provide technical assistance to them. Elements of a provisional licensing program include lower blood alcohol limits for youthful impaired drivers, nighttime driving

restrictions, and educational requirements focusing on alcohol and other drug use.

**Funding:** \$47,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Sports Drug Awareness Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

**Coordination:** The FBI participates in seminar presentations and assists DEA in various project activities.

**Project Description:** The DEA Sports Drug Awareness Program uses the power of sports to impress young people with the anti-drug message. This program trains high school coaches, counselors, and administrators through seminars and workshops. It outlines the effects of drugs and suggest alternatives to help student athletes serve as role models, using positive peer pressure to dissuade other students from using drugs. Materials, including publications and videotapes, are made available to coaches interested in this program.

**Funding:** \$200,000 awarded by DEA in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Law Enforcement Explorers Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration

**Project Description:** The Law Enforcement Explorers Program provides information to Boy Scout Explorers about drugs and encourages their participation in spreading the message of "no drug use" to their peers and their communities. A guidebook provides suggestions for activities and initiatives that a local explorer post may sponsor to support drug prevention efforts at the local level.

**Funding:** \$80,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Hispanic Drug Awareness Program: PIENSALO (Think About It)

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration

**Project Description:** PIENSALO is a two-phase program that delivers the anti-drug use message to the Hispanic community. Phase one of the project involves creating and showing public service announcements on the major Hispanic networks. The second phase involves developing a

partnership among Federal, State, and local agencies, the media, service groups, and the public sector to deliver collectively this anti-drug message.

**Funding:** \$75,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** National Youth Sports Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Family Support Administration, Office of Community Services

**Project Description:** More than 135 colleges and universities nationwide participate in this project that serves 50,000 disadvantaged boys and girls ages 10 to 16. These youth receive high-quality instruction in competitive and lifetime sports, daily enrichment education, and counseling in drug and alcohol abuse prevention, educational and career opportunities, and health, nutrition, and job responsibilities. Youth participating in the project develop self-esteem and are encouraged to achieve higher goals through sports instruction, competition, and the enrichment components of this project. In addition, each youngster receives a free medical examination and followup and a free nutritious meal each day while participating in the project. Because these youth are at high risk for possible future involvement in illegal drug use, drug abuse prevention is an integral component of the project. Efforts are underway to enhance this aspect of this project.

**Funding:** \$6,139,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education (ED)

**Program Description:** The Department of Education is responsible for administering Subtitle B, Title IV, of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986: The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. The following are some of the activities that ED supports through this Act: (1) formula grants are provided to States and local jurisdictions to improve anti-drug abuse education, prevention, early intervention, rehabilitation, and referral programs; (2) grants are awarded to develop and distribute drug abuse education and prevention materials to elementary and secondary schools; (3) separate programs are funded for drug prevention and anti-drug and alcohol abuse for Indians and Hawaiian Natives; (4) grants are also awarded to institutions of higher education for drug prevention and education programs and activities. In addition, the Office of Educational Research and Improvement supports four initiatives designed to increase the amount of information available about drug abuse education and prevention. The four initiatives are: Drug Free School Recognition Program, Network of Drug Free Colleges, New

Perspectives of Student Drug Abuse, and Drug Abuse Curricula Criteria.

**Funding:** \$228,000,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** ACTION Minigrant Program

**Agency:** ACTION

**Program Description:** Eighteen grants were awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations to carry out projects that use volunteers to conduct prevention and education activities against either the use of illicit drugs or alcohol by youth or the prevention of the abuse of prescribed or over-the-counter drugs by senior citizens. The grants may also be used to address specific problems of pregnant teenagers, teenage parents, and their families, in particular, social, nutritional, and economic concerns. The minigrants average \$8,000 to \$9,000 and are to be used as one-time seed money to establish or expand efforts involving volunteers.

**Funding:** \$157,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** ACTION Technical Assistance Program

**Agency:** ACTION

**Program Description:** Through this program, grantees develop technical assistance materials that can be reproduced and distributed to similar projects across the country. Examples of the materials that have been created include a 40-page booklet prepared by KIDSNET, outlining procedures to implement a KIDSUMMIT Against Drugs Project, and a conference and videotape produced by the National Hispanic Families Against Drug Abuse for use in five cities to help establish families against drugs projects.

**Funding:** \$84,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). U.S. Department of Education (ED).

**Coordination:** NIAAA and ED work together to warehouse and distribute materials.

**Project Description:** The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI) collects, analyzes, processes, prepares, promotes, and disseminates information

on alcohol and drugs to scientists, policymakers, practitioners, educators, and the general public. NCADI develops and maintains a bibliographic data base on scientific and other related aspects of drugs and alcohol; responds to inquiries; develops publications, periodicals and other materials; interacts and cooperates with other Federal agencies; warehouses and distributes materials; and provides mailing and duplication services.

**Funding:** \$3,500,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Regional Communications Seminars

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP)

**Project Description:** OSAP sponsors regional seminars to share state-of-the-art communications techniques and strategies among national, State, and local drug and alcohol abuse prevention practitioners. The seminars focus on media and clearinghouse methods and technologies, relying heavily on lessons learned from previous successes or failures of communications efforts. In 1988, these seminars were geared toward informing the public about available prevention information and developing new materials where needed. The seminars placed special emphasis on outreach to parents, primary health care providers, minorities, high risk families, and intermediaries.

**Funding:** \$500,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** The Minority Substance Abuse Prevention Project

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

**Project Description:** The Minority Substance Abuse Prevention Project provides onsite technical assistance and regional training workshops to ethnic minority groups throughout the country. The purpose of this project is to raise the level of awareness in minority populations about the harmful effects and negative consequences of alcohol and other drug use and abuse, and to encourage minority-operated organizations, as well as organizations serving minority populations, to make alcohol and other drug abuse prevention a priority of their programs.

**Funding:** \$500,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** Prevention Communications Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP)

**Program Description:** The Prevention Communications Program develops and disseminates media spots, advertisements, and supporting materials to discourage drug and alcohol use and encourage users to seek help. In 1987, OSAP launched the multimedia campaign, "Be Smart! Don't Start! - Just Say No!" featuring the popular rock music group, The Jets. Sponsored in conjunction with the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the campaign targeted 8- to 12-year-olds to influence their knowledge,

attitudes, and behavior to prevent their use of alcohol. The National Institute on Drug Abuse also launched a multimedia cocaine abuse prevention campaign titled, "Cocaine: The Big Lie," designed to reach drug users. This campaign focuses on the severe addictive qualities of cocaine, its potential for producing severe health consequences, and the need to establish treatment programs. Printed material produced through this program includes "Cocaine/Crack: The Big Lie" and "When Cocaine Affects Someone You Love."

**Funding:** \$2,204,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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# ***Helping Missing, Exploited, and Abused Children***

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### **Coordinating Council Recommendation 2**

The Council recommends continued coordination of activities in behalf of missing and exploited children. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Administration for Children, Youth and Families should ensure that there is sufficient communication between their respective hotlines and that children and parents are properly referred to appropriate hotlines and other available community resources.

### **Coordinating Council Recommendation 3**

The Council recommends continued Federal efforts to record the incidence of missing children, including lost, short term missing, runaways, parental kidnappings, and nonfamily abduction.

### **Coordinating Council Recommendation 7**

The Council recommends that Federal agencies continue to confront the problem of child victimization by enhancing public awareness of the incidence of child abuse and neglect and by providing technical assistance and training for local police and prosecutors. Efforts to eliminate child pornography should be accelerated at the Federal, State, and local levels.

In recent years, accounts of child sexual exploitation, life on the streets, and abusive or neglectful families have horrified our Nation. In 1986, there were 2,086,000 reported cases of child abuse and neglect, according to the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. According to testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee, reported cases of child abuse rose 175 percent between 1981 and 1985. For some, this dramatic increase represents a positive step in nationwide efforts to ensure that all cases of child abuse and neglect are reported; while for others, it raises questions about the true extent of the problem and the ability of the social service and criminal and juvenile justice systems to handle the workload that these cases have created.

The missing children issue has sparked similar concerns as police departments, prosecutors, social service agencies, and nonprofit organizations have struggled to determine not only the magnitude of the problem but also the most effective and

appropriate responses to it. In 1987, the hotline at the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children received 9,692 calls to report possible missing children cases and sightings of missing children. The Administration for Children, Youth and Families estimates that in 1988, its shelters will serve 360,000 runaway and homeless youth. Currently, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is supporting the National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children that will provide the first reliable estimates of the numbers of children reported or known to be missing in the course of a year, as well as profiles of missing children and characteristics of the "missing" incidents themselves.

Although some children living at home may be molested and sexually abused by family members or friends, missing children are particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation and abuse. The Department of Justice, in response to recommendations by the Attorney General's Commission on Pornography, established the National Obscenity Enforcement Unit to pursue Federal cases of obscenity and child pornography. Its staff works in conjunction with State and local prosecutors, the Customs Service, Postal Service, FBI, IRS, and 94 U.S. Attorney Offices across the country.

Since 1984, the U.S. Postal Service has arrested more than 1,000 persons on charges of mailing or receiving child pornography in the U.S. mail and, last year, postal inspectors opened 550 new child pornography investigations. The U.S. Customs Service, which investigates international mailing and transportation of pornography and pornographic material, initiated 579 investigations last year. Both Customs and Postal Service agents agree that sexual molestation and abuse are becoming more prevalent in child pornography. As law enforcement has become more successful in its investigations, pedophiles and child pornographers have become more cautious and clever in their operations. Therefore, continual efforts must be made to enhance the technology and creative approaches necessary to track, arrest, and prosecute individuals who victimize children.

### **Summary of Federal Efforts**

In FY 1988, agencies on the Coordinating Council supported 30 initiatives to help missing, exploited, and abused children, including 9 research and development efforts, 9 demonstration efforts, and 12 training, technical assistance, and dissemination efforts.

Research and development efforts study strategies to ease the psychological trauma suffered by missing children and to facilitate the reunification of missing children with their families. They also examine the relationship of such factors as early childhood abuse and neglect to later violent criminal behavior, and work to identify ways to improve the justice system's handling of child victims as well as reports of missing children.

Demonstration efforts help establish systemwide approaches to address comprehensively those problems associated with missing and exploited children. They enable families and communities to prevent child abuse and neglect and assist victimized youth and families to cope with these crises. Two demonstration projects have established national resource centers to support local efforts in behalf of missing, exploited, and abused children.

Training, technical assistance, and dissemination efforts provide broad-based resources and management assistance to professionals, paraprofessionals, and volunteers to improve services for runaway and neglected youth and their families;

enhance the criminal justice system's ability to respond effectively to individuals who abuse or exploit children; and reduce the incidence of victimization of children.

Two projects—Juvenile Justice Training for Local and State Enforcement Personnel and Juvenile Justice Technical Assistance to Law Enforcement Agencies—are discussed in Chapter 10, although each has a curriculum module dealing with child abuse and missing children issues. In addition, the National School Safety Center, described in Chapter 6, is developing child safety curriculum standards.

Table 2 lists the Federal initiatives that address the Coordinating Council's recommendations to coordinate activities in behalf of missing and exploited children, to record the incidence of missing children, and to confront the problems of child abuse and neglect and child pornography. Descriptions of the programs and projects named in the table follow, and are delineated by category—Research and Development Awards; Demonstration Awards; and Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Awards. They represent both new awards and those that were operating in FY 1988 with earlier funding.

**TABLE 2**  
**Federal Programs and Projects to Help Missing, Exploited, and Abused Children**

Programs/Projects	Dept./Agency	Funding
<i>Research and Development Awards</i>		
National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$665,003 FY 1988
Families of Missing Children: Psychological Consequences and Promising Interventions	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$250,000 FY 1987
Reunification of Missing Children	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$174,840 FY 1988
National Study of Law Enforcement Agencies' Policies and Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$78,744 FY 1986
Child Victim as a Witness Research and Development Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$407,106 FY 1988
Police Handling of Child Abuse Cases	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$124,396 FY 1988
Child Abuse Prosecution and Investigation—Visiting Fellowship	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$118,843 FY 1986

**TABLE 2 (continued)**  
**Federal Programs and Projects to Help Missing, Exploited, and Abused Children**

Programs/Projects	Dept./Agency	Funding
<i>Research and Development Awards (continued)</i>		
Child Abuse, Neglect, and Criminal Behavior	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$136,540 FY 1986
Intra- and Intergenerational Aspects of Serious Domestic Violence	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$146,000 FY 1986
<i>Demonstration Awards</i>		
Missing/Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$382,768 FY 1988
Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$249,657 FY 1987
Teen Victimization/Youth as Resources Project	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$118,360 FY 1988
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$1,875,000 FY 1988
National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$650,000 FY 1988
Proyecto Esperanza/Project Hope	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$100,556 FY 1988
ACTION Demonstration Program	ACTION	\$742,000 FY 1988
Foster Grandparent Program	ACTION	\$56,413 FY 1988
Retired Senior Volunteer Program	ACTION	\$30,610,000 FY 1988
<i>Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Awards</i>		
State Clearinghouse Technical Assistance Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$225,000 FY 1988
Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children: A National Training and Technical Assistance Project	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$400,000 FY 1988
Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA): A National Training and Technical Assistance Project	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$499,995 FY 1988

**TABLE 2 (continued)**  
**Federal Programs and Projects to Help Missing, Exploited, and Abused Children**

Programs/Projects	Dept./Agency	Funding
<i>Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Awards (continued)</i>		
Training and Technical Assistance in Organization and Administrative Management for Private Volunteer Organizations Involved with Missing and Exploited Children	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$199,857 FY 1988
Assistance to Missing Children's Nonprofit Organizations	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$290,484 FY 1988
A Strategic Planning Approach to Child Sexual Exploitation	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$123,352 FY 1988
A Strategic Planning Approach to the Investigation and Prosecution of Parental Abduction Cases	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$99,989 FY 1988
Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention State Grants	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/ACYF	\$11,489,000 FY 1988
Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Discretionary Grant Program	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/ACYF	\$13,500,000 FY 1988
Family Violence Prevention and Services Act	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/HDS	\$8,380,000 FY 1988
Runaway and Homeless Youth Act	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/ACYF	\$26,089,000 FY 1988
Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children	U.S. Dept. of Education	\$32,552,000 FY 1988

### Research and Development Awards

**Program Title:** National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Program Description:** The objectives of this research are to develop valid and reliable national estimates of the numbers of children reported or known to be missing in the course of a year and to establish profiles of missing children and characteristics of the "missing" incidents themselves. Four types of missing children are the focus of this research: family ab-

ducted children, nonfamily abducted children, runaways, and throwaways. To obtain reliable estimates, researchers will perform the following activities. First, they will conduct a telephone survey of 40,000 households with children, focusing on all categories of missing children events. Respondents will be asked about their experiences with any missing child and about any abductions experienced by nieces or nephews. This household survey also includes interviews with approximately 200 returned runaways. Second, a records study of law enforcement agencies in 20 representative U.S. counties will be conducted to develop estimates of the number and characteristics of nonfamily abductions. And finally, an estimate of the extent and nature

of throwaway incidents, based on cases known by community agencies, will be made through an analysis of an existing data base, the National Incidence and Prevalence of Child Abuse and Neglect, 1987.

**Funding:** \$665,003 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Families of Missing Children: Psychological Consequences and Promising Interventions

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** This 3-year research project is designed to identify and document effective treatment strategies for ameliorating the adverse psychological consequences of abduction and sexual exploitation for the parents, the missing child, and other siblings during the period of disappearance and after the child is recovered. Researchers will establish a collaborative relationship with a missing children's program in each of four to five participating jurisdictions. The study will focus on all categories of missing children, including family abductions, nonfamily abductions, runaways, and throwaways/pushouts. Data collection will begin with the first contact made by the parents/guardians to the missing children's program and will continue throughout the time the child is missing as well as the period of recovery or nonrecovery. Retrospective data from the premissing period will also be collected. Researchers will document the level and nature of psychological services provided to both parents and children and the manner in which the services were provided.

**Funding:** \$250,000 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Reunification of Missing Children

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The purpose of this development project is to identify promising or effective strategies to assist families in adjusting to the return of a missing child. The project includes four stages: (1) identification and assessment of existing information on child and family relationships in stressful situations and selected programmatic approaches, (2) prototype (model) development based on the assessment, (3) development of training and technical assistance material to transfer the prototype design, and (4) testing of the prototype. This initial award will support activities under the assessment and prototype development stages.

**Funding:** \$174,840 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** National Study of Law Enforcement Agencies' Policies and Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** This study is designed to systematically describe the role of law enforcement agencies both in responding to reports of missing children and in identifying and recovering these children. This comprehensive national study will focus primarily on local law enforcement agencies' policies and practices for establishing investigative priorities and case management procedures, and using State and Federal information resources such as the FBI's National Crime Information Center/Missing Persons File. The study includes all categories of missing children — children abducted by parents or strangers, those missing for unknown reasons, runaways, throwaways, and homeless youth. The knowledge gained from this study will contribute to a better understanding of the extent and nature of the problem of missing children nationwide and will help identify effective responses to missing children and homeless youth at the Federal, State, and local levels.

**Funding:** \$78,744 awarded in FY 1986.

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**Program Title:** Child Victim as a Witness Research and Development Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Program Description:** The purpose of this research and development program is to expand and improve understanding of the effects of court policies and procedures on child witnesses. The primary research goal is to systematically test different techniques for improving the handling of child victims as witnesses. The project will establish a collaborative relationship with local courts, prosecutors, judges, law enforcement personnel, and protective services workers in four jurisdictions to implement techniques (procedural and evidentiary) intended to reduce the risk of children being traumatized by the legal process. The program strategies to be tested include: (1) avoiding direct confrontation between the child victim/witness and the defendant, (2) permitting special exceptions to hearsay for sexually abused children, (3) eliminating or modifying competency criteria for child victims, (4) using expert witnesses, and (5) excluding spectators from the courtroom audience. The four study sites are: Polk County (Des Moines), Iowa; Erie County (Buffalo), New York; San Diego County, California; and Ramsey County (St. Paul), Minnesota.

**Funding:** \$407,106 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Police Handling of Child Abuse Cases

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

**Project Description:** This study has two major purposes: (1) to conduct a 50-State review of recent legislative changes in child abuse reporting laws that require child protection agencies to report selected cases to law enforcement, and (2) to determine how law enforcement agencies are responding to these laws. The study will produce an *Issues and Practices* report that will discuss legislative changes and the new requirements they impose on law enforcement agencies; describe effective working relationships between law enforcement and social services agencies responsible for handling child abuse cases; delineate state-of-the-art law enforcement investigative policies and procedures in child abuse cases; and make recommendations for policy development in this area for law enforcement, social services, and prosecution agencies.

**Funding:** \$124,396 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Child Abuse Prosecution and Investigation—Visiting Fellowship

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

**Project Description:** This study is being conducted to determine more effective ways to prevent victims of child sexual abuse from being revictimized by the criminal justice system and to improve the conviction rate for offenders. Revictimization occurs because standard methods for dealing with crimes against persons break down when the victim is a young child. This is particularly true if the child is marginally competent due to age, physical disability, or mental infirmity. In extreme cases, where the child is not competent, the system collapses entirely and the accused cannot be prosecuted in the absence of other corroborating evidence. This study will result in the development and dissemination of a handbook for prosecutors and police, containing reference materials and information on legal issues involved in the prosecution of child abusers.

**Funding:** \$118,843 awarded in FY 1986.

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**Project Title:** Child Abuse, Neglect, and Criminal Behavior

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

**Project Description:** The purpose of this project is to examine the relationship between early child abuse and neglect and later violent criminal behavior. Criminal records for approximately 2,100 substantiated and validated cases of

child abuse and neglect from Marion County, Indiana, are being compared to a matched control group to determine the extent of later violent criminal behavior. This study involves record checks from two agencies, the Marion County Juvenile Court and the Indianapolis Police Department. It is expected that the results of this study will be significant for policymakers and practitioners concerned with the issue of the relationship between child abuse and neglect and later violent behavior.

**Funding:** \$136,540 awarded in FY 1986.

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**Project Title:** Intra- and Intergenerational Aspects of Serious Domestic Violence

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

**Project Description:** This study is investigating cross-generational and intragenerational domestic and nondomestic violence and their relationship to alcohol and drug abuse. The study will use 200 male parolees, half convicted of violent crimes, half convicted of nonviolent crimes. Review of the literature reveals that: (a) domestic and nondomestic violence have rarely been addressed in the same study, (b) previous cross-generational research has not been conducted with adult perpetrators of violence, (c) domestic violence is relatively untouched in the drug literature, and (d) relevant studies of alcohol and domestic violence have been relatively few and methodologically flawed. This research will attempt to remedy these situations. Four major research questions are being addressed: (1) What is the impact of parental experience with violence and alcohol and drug abuse on the parolees' current violent behavior? (2) What is the impact of the parolees' experience with violence and alcohol and drug abuse on current domestic violence? (3) What parental, parolee, and spouse variables contribute to parolee domestic and nondomestic violence? (4) What is the impact of parolees' violence on children's aggressive and antisocial behavior within the family and the school?

**Funding:** \$146,000 awarded in FY 1986.

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**Demonstration Awards**

**Program Title:** Missing/Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Program Description:** The Missing/Exploited Children Comprehensive Action Program is a broad-based, multi-agency, community juvenile services coordination and action program. The program will provide programmatic

policy and procedural approaches and organization and planning activities that will lead to the adoption of: (1) communitywide, multiagency, operational, case management guidelines and practices for juvenile service and law enforcement agencies in investigating cases of missing children and child sexual abuse and exploitation; (2) policies and practices by juvenile service agencies for making background checks on persons working with children; (3) constitutionally valid ways to alleviate the trauma and intimidation that many children experience in court proceedings; (4) family or juvenile court policies allowing relevant and case appropriate information to be exchanged between multiagency working groups; (5) investigative and case management practices that will be reflected in more informed case disposition practices by the courts responding to child abusers, abductors, and exploiters; (6) school policies for recording school transfer records to prevent the concealment of missing and abducted children; (7) improved services for child victims and their families; and (8) greater use of volunteers.

**Funding:** \$382,768 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The four objectives of this project are: (1) to help juvenile justice and related community agencies establish specialized programs and services for victims and witnesses, (2) to ensure that appropriate assistance is available to improve juvenile court processing of offenders and enhance dispositional development and decisionmaking, (3) to ensure that opportunities for victims to participate in the adjudicatory process are fully utilized, and (4) to increase victim satisfaction with the juvenile justice system. Five activities will be performed to meet these objectives. First, selected programmatic approaches that provide victim/witness services will be identified. Second, prototype or model programs will be developed based on the existing approaches. Third, training and technical assistance materials will be developed to transfer the model programs to juvenile justice agencies across the country. Fourth, these model programs will be tested. And finally, the tested models and results of this effort will be disseminated to the juvenile justice community.

**Funding:** \$249,657 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Teen Victimization/Youth as Resources Project

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** Studies have shown that teenagers, aged 12 to 19, are more frequent victims of crime than any other age group in the United States. Providing them with information about how to protect themselves and their peers from crime can be an effective tool in working against the exploitation and victimization of juveniles. This project is designed to reduce teen victimization by using youth as crime prevention and community resources. The primary component is a teen crime prevention curriculum taught in high schools. More than 15,000 teenagers in 156 schools in 15 major metropolitan areas participate in this effort.

**Funding:** \$118,360 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children was established in 1984 to: (1) operate a national toll-free telephone line (1-800-THE-LOST) for reporting information about the location of missing children and requesting information pertaining to procedures to reunite children with their legal custodian; (2) establish and operate a national resource center and clearinghouse that provides technical assistance to State and local governments in locating and recovering missing children; (3) coordinate public and private programs that locate, recover, or reunite missing children with their legal custodian; (4) disseminate information about innovative, model missing children programs, services, and legislation from around the country; and (5) provide technical assistance in the prevention, investigation, prosecution, and treatment of missing and exploited children cases to law enforcement agencies, State and local governments, components of the criminal justice system, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals.

**Funding:** \$1,875,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse provides technical assistance, training, and clearinghouse activities to improve the local prosecution of child physical and sexual abuse cases. The Center is dedicated to improving the handling and treatment of child victims, supporting the development of model legislation, and conducting training for other disciplines regarding the

prosecution and treatment of child physical and sexual abuse cases. In August, the Center sponsored the National Invitational Conference on Child Sexual Exploitation in Tucson, Arizona. The goals of the conference were to define the problems surrounding the sexual exploitation of children, serve as a vehicle for building community cohesion, and provide strategies for combating child exploitation through coordinated, multidisciplinary approaches.

**Funding:** \$650,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Proyecto Esperanza/Project Hope

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The purposes of this project are to assess family strengthening and crisis intervention programs and to design model programs for Hispanic families. The effort is building on a 3-year project, the National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations' (COSSMHO) Project Hope, which was started in 1984 and is now in 12 sites nationwide. COSSMHO works with community-based organizations, helping them establish and administer prevention, intervention, and treatment programs for abused, neglected, and runaway youth and their families.

**Funding:** \$100,556 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** ACTION Demonstration Program

**Agency:** ACTION

**Program Description:** Through this program, 18 grants were awarded in FY 1988 to organizations of volunteer foster parent groups in cities and rural communities to help youth become drug-free. Some of the volunteers in these projects are former drug- or alcohol-involved youth; many are minorities, poor, and live in public housing. They are involved in organizing alternative drug-free activities, providing workshops and forums, and conducting individual efforts to reverse peer pressure to use drugs. Volunteers also broaden community awareness to fight apathy concerning illegal drug use and sales. In addition to these efforts focused on drug prevention, some projects funded through this program also focus on helping youth in foster care achieve self-sufficiency and improve literacy and job-retention skills.

**Funding:** \$742,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** Foster Grandparent Program

**Agency:** ACTION

**Program Description:** The Foster Grandparent Program provides annual grants to qualified public agencies and private nonprofit organizations to be project sponsors. These projects enroll very low-income persons, aged 60 or older, to serve as stipend-paid volunteers who assist children with exceptional or special needs, such as children who are abused, neglected, or substance abusers. Each day 2,400 volunteers are assigned to about 8,400 children who have been professionally diagnosed as abused or neglected. Foster grandparents are supervised by professionals to help facilitate a child's successful return to a nonthreatening family life or to assist the child in a successful transition to an alternative living situation. In addition, about 2,100 children who are substance abusers are helped every day by 600 foster grandparents who, under professional supervision, provide a positive role model, promote the child's self-concept, tutor in academics, enhance the child's communication skills, and reinforce positive social behavior.

**Funding:** \$56,413 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** Retired Senior Volunteer Program

**Agency:** ACTION

**Program Description:** The Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) provides annual grants to qualified public agencies and nonprofit organizations in the community to provide volunteer opportunities for retired persons aged 60 or older. RSVP volunteers participate in a variety of significant community activities, including crisis hotlines, counseling programs, school dropout prevention programs, and "Just Say No" programs. RSVP allows children and adults to share with one another in a creative way through intergenerational activities.

**Funding:** \$30,610,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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## **Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Awards**

**Project Title:** State Clearinghouse Technical Assistance Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** This effort provides financial assistance to State (public) missing children clearinghouses to support data collection and analysis, computer software acquisition and development, and training.

**Funding:** \$225,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children: A National Training and Technical Assistance Project

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Project Description:** Technical assistance is provided to State Permanency Planning Task Forces to address the substantive legal, procedural, and social issues surrounding children living in foster homes and the need to provide each of these children with a legally recognized, permanent family. In collaboration with the grantee, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, these Task Forces collaborate with the National Court Appointed Special Advocate program, also a recipient of OJJDP funds, to expand the number of court advocate programs and to care for the estimated 300,000 children living in foster care.

**Funding:** \$400,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA): A National Training and Technical Assistance Project

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** Through the use of Volunteer Court Appointed Special Advocates and collaboration with the Permanency Planning Project (described above), this project ensures the best possible care for children whose care decision becomes the responsibility of the court because of abuse, neglect, or exploitation. A secondary goal is to continue to provide training, technical assistance, and relevant materials to CASA coordinators and volunteers to help them train and organize new CASA operations. From its beginning in King County, Washington, in 1977, CASA has grown to 316 programs in 45 States, including 8 state-wide programs. There are currently 12,000 volunteers serving abused and neglected children in court.

**Funding:** \$499,995 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Training and Technical Assistance in Organization and Administrative Management for Private Volunteer Organizations Involved with Missing and Exploited Children

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** This project provides organization and financial management training and technical assistance to missing children's agencies to strengthen their operations, improve service delivery, and promote self-sufficiency. The project aims to increase the agencies' capabilities to provide services to children, families, and communities across the

United States; to disseminate information through national and regional conferences; and to facilitate closer alliances between volunteer organizations and existing national resources, such as the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

**Funding:** \$199,857 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Assistance to Missing Children's Nonprofit Organizations

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Project Description:** OJJDP awarded grants to 19 nonprofit organizations in FY 1988 to increase the range of services available to missing children and their families. Grants were awarded for such activities as developing training programs to teach children and families how to prevent sexual exploitation, victimization, or abduction of children; expanding existing information and referral services; and developing improved processes and procedures for locating or recovering missing children.

**Funding:** \$290,484 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** A Strategic Planning Approach to Child Sexual Exploitation

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** This dissemination project has two primary objectives. The first is to reduce the incidence of child victimization by empowering communities to vigorously prosecute those individuals who sexually exploit youth. Secondly, evidence indicates that youth who are victimized are more likely to become victimizers. By reducing the level of victimization, future delinquent behavior will be reduced. These objectives will be met by conducting a conference of representatives from Federal agencies and local jurisdictions to explore and develop strategies to combat the most prevalent types of child sexual exploitation, juvenile prostitution, child pornography, and sex rings, and to prepare the results of the conference for dissemination to jurisdictions around the country.

**Funding:** \$123,352 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** A Strategic Planning Approach to the Investigation and Prosecution of Parental Abduction Cases

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** This project will assist local prosecutors in bringing more informed, and thus more effective, prosecution of noncustodial parents who abduct their children. The project will: (1) identify the legal and social science issues that are relevant to parental abduction cases, (2) analyze and summarize existing research in this area, (3) identify those professionals who are experts in handling parental abduction cases, and (4) produce and disseminate legal analyses and guidelines for local prosecutors and law enforcement agencies. Training and technical assistance will be provided to four test sites.

**Funding:** \$99,989 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention State Grants

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, Administration for Children, Youth and Families (ACYF)

**Program Description:** The Child Abuse and Prevention State Grants program helps States improve and increase activities for the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect. The program serves as a catalyst to help States initiate a 24-hour capability to respond to reports of child abuse and neglect, support pilot projects for responding to child sexual abuse cases, establish parent aide and self-help programs, and develop statewide crisis hotlines and public awareness campaigns.

**Funding:** \$11,489,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Discretionary Grant Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, Administration for Children, Youth and Families (ACYF)

**Program Description:** The Child Abuse and Neglect Discretionary Grant Program provides support for research, demonstration projects, service improvements, information dissemination, and technical assistance activities designed to increase national, State, community, and family efforts to prevent, identify, and treat child abuse and neglect.

**Funding:** \$13,500,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services (HDS)

**Coordination:** HDS annually transfers funds to the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs for training State and local law enforcement personnel.

**Program Description:** The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act authorizes formula grants for States and Indian tribes to provide immediate shelter and related assistance, including food, clothing, emergency services, transportation, counseling, and self-help services to victims of family violence and their dependents. The statute also requires: (1) the coordination of Federal programs; (2) research into the incidence of elder abuse, the effectiveness of various sentencing alternatives in reducing repeated incidents of family violence, and the need for mandatory reporting requirements; (3) establishment of a National Clearinghouse on Family Violence Prevention; and (4) the provision of training and technical assistance to State and local public and nonprofit organizations and others, including coordination with and transfer of funds to the Department of Justice for training of State and local law enforcement personnel.

**Funding:** \$8,380,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** Runaway and Homeless Youth Act

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, Administration for Children, Youth and Families (ACYF)

**Program Description:** The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act program is designed to address the crisis needs of runaway and homeless youth and their families by establishing or strengthening community-based programs that provide temporary shelter, counseling, and aftercare services. The program also provides support through coordinated network grants designed to share information, expertise, and available resources among service providers. The program supports the 24-hour, toll-free National Runaway Switchboard, which serves as a neutral communication channel between young people and their families and a referral source for needed services. In 1988, approximately 311 centers will provide temporary shelter, outreach, and aftercare services to 360,000 runaway and homeless youth. In addition, ACYF funded nine High Impact Supplemental Demonstration Programs in FY 1986, FY 1987, and FY 1988. The programs address the special needs of these youth and their families, including substance abuse, sexual exploitation, chronic runaway behavior, older homeless adolescents, and military families programs.

**Funding:** \$26,089,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** Formula Grants to States for Neglected or Delinquent Children

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education

**Program Description:** The purpose of this program is to provide assistance for compensatory education to State agencies that are directly responsible for providing free education to youth who are confined in institutions for neglected or delinquent children. Services covered by the grants include supplemental instruction in reading, mathematics, language, the arts, and social sciences. Of the 53,000 youth this program serves, more than half were between the ages of 17 and 21. Of the total served, 61 percent were in institutions for delinquent youth and 4 percent were in facilities serving dependent-neglected youth.

**Funding:** \$32,552,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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# *Educating Children and Youth About Preventing AIDS*

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### **Coordinating Council Recommendation 4**

The Council recommends that all member agencies initiate activities to fully educate children and youth about AIDS prevention. Agencies whose youth constituency includes incarcerated youth, youth in placement, or youth who are at risk of being intravenous drug users should be particularly assertive in AIDS prevention activities.

As of May 2, 1988, the cumulative number of AIDS cases in the United States reported to the Centers for Disease Control was 60,852. The total number of reported AIDS cases among persons under 13 years of age was 955; 77 percent of those cases were children born to mothers infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). For the age group 13 to 19, there were 257 AIDS cases and for 20- to 29-year-olds, 12,560. This latter group represents approximately 21 percent of all persons diagnosed with AIDS in the United States and is of particular concern to the juvenile justice community because of the long incubation period between HIV infection and AIDS diagnosis. Clearly, many individuals in this category were infected while they were adolescents.

Many teenagers engage in behaviors that increase their risk of becoming infected with HIV. Runaway and homeless youth are particularly vulnerable, since they often turn to prostitution to support themselves while living on the street. However, increasing rates of sexually transmitted diseases among teenagers in general indicate that high risk behavior is not limited to "street youth."

When dealing with AIDS in the adolescent population, prevention and education programs must be developed that honestly communicate the facts of the disease and convincingly portray the consequences of high risk behaviors. Testing and confidentiality policies must be tailored to the needs of minors, while still protecting the community.

Agencies on the Coordinating Council have recently begun to focus on the issue of AIDS among juveniles. The Department of Health and Human Services, through the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), is supporting several important initiatives, including contracts with 15 State and 12 local education agencies in geographic areas with high incidence of AIDS. Other CDC projects include efforts to stimulate the development of AIDS education programs; to develop cooperative agreements among the Michigan and New York Departments of Education and a school district in San Francisco to enable them to establish AIDS education training centers; and to develop a cooperative agreement with the National Network of Runaway and Youth Services to create six educational modules that will be field tested and disseminated to more than 700 shelters. Additional initiatives have been stimulated by the Council's September 1988 quarterly meeting, described in Chapter 2 of this report. They are discussed in the text that follows.

### **Summary of Federal Efforts**

AIDS and the Education of Children was the primary FY 1988 Federal initiative sponsored by a Coordinating Council agency to educate children and youth about AIDS prevention. In a massive dissemination effort, a booklet was developed and distributed nationwide. The booklet provides prevention information as well as referrals to other sources of assistance.

As part of its Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention supported both the development of a training film about AIDS in juvenile institutions and a national conference on AIDS-related issues for juvenile justice professionals. This project is described more fully in Chapter 10.

Table 3 lists the Federal initiative that addresses the Coordinating Council's recommendation to design and implement strategies to educate children and youth about preventing AIDS. A description of this project follows the table.

**TABLE 3**  
**Federal Programs and Projects to Educate Children and Youth About Aids Prevention**

Programs/Projects	Dept./Agency	Funding
<i>Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Award</i>		
AIDS and the Education of Children	U.S. Dept. of Education	\$900,000 FY 1988

**Training, Technical Assistance, and  
Dissemination Award**

**Project Title:** AIDS and the Education of Children

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education

**Project Description:** The Department of Education has developed and distributed an educational booklet, *AIDS and the Education of Our Children: A Guide for Parents and Teachers*. Two million copies have been sent to the 16,000 school districts in the United States, the Chief State School Officers, and the general public. The booklet provides infor-

mation not only about the known facts about AIDS and protecting children from the disease, but also about other sources of information and resource materials. The Department of Education is currently responding to requests from the public for additional copies of this informative and helpful document, which can be obtained free by writing Consumer Information Center, Department ED, Pueblo, Colorado 81009.

**Funding:** \$900,000 awarded in FY 1988.

# ***Combating School Crime and Violence***

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### **Coordinating Council Recommendation 5**

The Council recommends a coordinated effort to continue to combat the rising incidence of violence in schools. Information on effective intervention techniques should be made available to local school districts through existing Federal information clearinghouses.

Teachers and school administrators must deal with many issues that are not directly tied to providing quality education to our Nation's youth. Drug use and trafficking on or near school property and criminal victimization of students are all too common, with more than 500,000 violent incidents occurring in an average month in public secondary schools. According to the National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association, replacement and repair costs resulting from school crime exceed \$600 million each year.

The emergence of gangs on school campuses, often attributable to drug sales, has further threatened the safety of schools. Newspaper headlines from around the country reflect the seriousness of this problem: "Gangs Brawl At Emerson High School," Union City, New Jersey; "Fears Grow As Gangs Move Into San Bernadino Schools," San Bernadino, California; and "Youth Violence Increases In Kansas City Schools and Streets—Parents/Residents Blame Area Gangs," Kansas City, Missouri. In January 1988, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, through its grantee, the National School Safety Center, wrote and disseminated *Gangs in Schools: Breaking Up is Hard to Do*. This important publication offers practical information and suggestions that educators can use to prevent or reduce gang activity on school campuses.

As recently as this summer, the superintendents of the Nation's 15 largest school systems, while attending an Urban School Safety Practicum in Detroit, Michigan, identified

weapons on campus, gangs, and drugs as their three most pressing problems. Building effective responses to these crises in our schools requires the attention and demonstrated concern of more than school officials, however. Cooperation by public and private agencies alike is the key ingredient to improving the safety and security of schools and preserving a sound learning environment.

### **Summary of Federal Efforts**

In FY 1988, agencies on the Coordinating Council supported six initiatives to combat school crime and violence, including four research and development efforts and two training, technical assistance, and dissemination efforts. One of the initiatives involved collaboration between two or more agencies.

Research and development efforts assess the effects of case law and legislation on discipline and crime control policies and practices, and examine the relationship of discipline policies to disciplinary infractions and school crime. In addition, they survey students to learn more about school environments and the influence of fear of crime, and they measure the impact of violence prevention curriculums.

Training, technical assistance, and dissemination efforts focus on increasing awareness of school safety issues and using education in the law to reduce delinquent behavior.

Table 4 lists the Federal initiatives that address the Coordinating Council's recommendation to continue coordinated efforts to combat violence in the schools. Descriptions of the programs and projects named in the table follow, and are delineated by category—Research and Development Awards; and Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Awards. They represent both new awards and those that were operating in FY 1988 with earlier funding.

**TABLE 4**  
**Federal Programs and Projects to Combat School Crime and Violence**

Programs/Projects	Dept./Agency	Funding
<i>Research and Development Awards</i>		
Using the Law to Improve School Order and Safety	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$199,322 FY 1988
School Crime and Discipline Research and Development Project	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$199,810 FY 1987
Supplement to the National Crime Survey for School Crime	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ and BJS	\$63,080 FY 1988
Violence Prevention Field Tests	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$90,000 FY 1987
<i>Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Awards</i>		
Law Related Education	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$2,396,079 FY 1988
National School Safety Center	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$1,600,000 FY 1988

### Research and Development Awards

**Project Title:** Using the Law to Improve School Order and Safety

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Project Description:** This project is one of two studies OJJDP funds through its School Crime and Discipline Research and Development Program. The project has four major research objectives: (1) to identify significant Federal and State legislation, case law, and litigation that affects the development of disciplinary and crime control policies, procedures, and practices in selected schools and school districts; (2) to develop clear, consistent discipline and crime control codes based on an analysis of legislation, case law, State regulations, and lawsuits; (3) to implement discipline and crime control codes in schools; and (4) to measure the impact of implementing specific strategies to reduce disciplinary infractions and school crimes. The project is being conducted in two phases. During Phase One, researchers worked closely with selected participating schools in Providence, Rhode Island, to revise their policies and procedures. During the second phase, the selected schools

will implement new discipline and crime control policies and will participate in the evaluation of their effectiveness, particularly with regard to their impact on the sale of illegal drugs within the school.

**Funding:** \$199,322 awarded in FY 1988.

**Project Title:** School Crime and Discipline Research and Development Project

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Project Description:** This research effort is the second project that falls within the OJJDP School Crime and Discipline Research and Development Program. The objectives are similar to those of the project described above. First, the project will identify significant Federal and State legislation, case law, and litigation that affects the development of disciplinary and crime control policies, procedures, and practices in selected schools and school districts. Second, clear and consistent discipline and crime control codes, based on the analysis of legislation, case law, State regulations, and lawsuits, will be developed. Then, disci-

pline and crime control codes will be implemented in the schools. And finally, the impact of this strategy for reducing disciplinary incidents and school crime will be measured. During Phase One, researchers worked with participating schools in Chicago, Illinois, to revise their policies and procedures. During Phase Two, the participating schools will implement new discipline and crime control policies and cooperate with the evaluation of their effectiveness, giving particular emphasis to their impact on the sale of illegal drugs within the school.

**Funding:** \$199,810 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Supplement to the National Crime Survey for School Crime

**Agencies:** U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

**Coordination:** NIJ and BJS are cosponsoring this project. The Bureau of Census is working collaboratively with them to develop the survey questionnaire.

**Project Description:** This survey will be administered to junior high and high school students normally interviewed during the National Crime Survey. A supplemental set of questions will cover school environment, perceptions of school discipline, drug availability, and the influence of fear of crime on students' activities while at school. The first wave of interviews is scheduled for February 1989.

**Funding:** \$63,080 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Violence Prevention Field Tests

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

**Project Description:** This project involves the evaluation of the impact of a specially designed violence prevention curriculum on the attitudes and behaviors of 10th graders. The curriculum, developed at the Education Development Center in Newton, Massachusetts, grew out of a concern regarding the numbers of aggravated assaults and homicides coming into the emergency room at Boston City Hospital. Urban teenagers learned about violence and the importance of its prevention. A preliminary evaluation of this course found that 10th grade students exposed to the curriculum changed their attitudes about violence and had a lower tolerance for violent behavior.

A 2-week curriculum module was then developed for 10 cities around the country. The evaluation of this course

includes a 1-year and 18-month followup in two of the sites. Followup activities will include a post-test to be given to all treatment and control students after the curriculum is taught in the two sites as well as monthly examinations of emergency room records and academic and disciplinary records for both treatment and control subjects. Preliminary short term findings are expected in February 1989.

**Funding:** \$90,000 awarded in FY 1987.

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## **Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Awards**

**Program Title:** Law Related Education

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Program Description:** A national study suggests that Law Related Education (LRE), when properly implemented, can reduce the tendency to engage in delinquent behavior. Through nationwide training and dissemination efforts, this initiative will stimulate and encourage widespread implementation of LRE programs in schools (kindergarten through 12th grade) and juvenile justice settings. The program is composed of six activities geared toward enhancing students' understanding of the law: (1) training and technical assistance, (2) information resources, (3) preliminary assistance to future sites, (4) program development, (5) assessment, and (6) coordination and management. Five grantees have been funded through this program to carry out these activities: the American Bar Association, National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law, Constitutional Rights Foundation, Center for Civic Education/Law in a Free Society, and Phi Alpha Delta Public Service Center.

**Funding:** \$2,396,079 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** National School Safety Center

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Project Description:** The National School Safety Center provides a national focus on school safety by increasing awareness of the magnitude of campus and school-related crime and violence, by identifying methods to diminish school crime and violence, and by promoting innovative, workable, campus crime prevention and school discipline restoration projects. These goals are being accomplished through a clearinghouse and national information network; conferences and workshops; an educational leadership course

for graduate students; collection, analysis, and publication of school safety and legal information in NSSC's quarterly news journal, posters, videos, and specialty booklets; and technical assistance provided to all States and the District of Columbia. In FY 1988, OJJDP awarded additional funds to NSSC to identify and analyze existing child safety curriculums, develop national standards to address the problem of missing and exploited children, and promote and disseminate materials and training.

**Funding:** \$1,600,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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# *Improving National and Local Statistics on Children and Youth*

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### **Coordinating Council Recommendation 6**

The Council recommends the continuation of the current Federal effort to improve national and local statistics on children and youth in the juvenile justice system.

Successful prevention programs and effective interventions must be based on factual information about the type and scope of problems facing not only juveniles themselves but also the juvenile justice and other youth-serving systems. Currently, many sources of information about children and youth are available. Most local police departments, school systems, social service agencies, and health departments, for example, record information about juveniles. However, access to their records may be limited by agency policies or privacy laws, and the format in which the records are compiled and stored may preclude any productive statistical use of the data.

At the national level, statistics about children and youth are collected through such instruments as the National Youth Survey and Uniform Crime Report. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census Bureau, National Center for Health Statistics, and National Highway Traffic Safety Administration are but a few of the Federal agencies that compile data about young people. To date, however, a comprehensive and coordinated databank of statistical information about children and youth remains an elusive goal.

In FY 1986 and FY 1987, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Bureau of Justice Statistics undertook the first major assessment of existing national statistics on juveniles as victims and offenders. It was deter-

mined that critical information on the extent and nature of both juvenile crime and juvenile victimization was seriously lacking. The assessment also concluded that national, State, and local data on the juvenile justice system were often fragmented, not comparable, or nonexistent. Thus, in FY 1988, the Coordinating Council reaffirmed its commitment to improving statistics about children and youth in the juvenile justice system.

### **Summary of Federal Efforts**

Three research and development initiatives supported by Coordinating Council agencies in FY 1988 collected and analyzed data about children and youth in the juvenile justice system. Statistical information will be reported about juvenile custodial facilities and their resident populations, the numbers and types of juvenile court cases and processing decisions, and criminal careers of delinquent and nondelinquent youth.

The National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children, which is developing estimates of the numbers of children reported or known to be missing, is discussed in Chapter 4 of this report.

Table 5 lists the Federal initiatives that address the Coordinating Council's recommendation to improve the gathering of national and local statistics on children and youth in the juvenile justice system. Descriptions of the programs and projects named in the table follow, and are delineated as Research and Development Awards. They represent both new awards and those that were operating in FY 1988 with earlier funding.

**TABLE 5**  
**Federal Programs and Projects to Improve Statistics on Children and Youth**

Programs/Projects	Dept./Agency	Funding
<i>Research and Development Awards</i>		
Children in Custody Census	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$400,000 FY 1987
National Juvenile Court Data Archive	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$479,777 FY 1988
Criminal Careers and Crime Control: A Matched Sample Longitudinal Research Design	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$162,959 FY 1987

### Research and Development Awards

#### Project Title: Children in Custody Census

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Project Description:** The Children in Custody (CIC) juvenile detention and correctional facility census began in 1971; it has been sponsored by OJJDP since 1977. The CIC series is designed to develop a comprehensive description of juvenile custodial facilities in terms of their physical and programmatic characteristics as well as the characteristics of their resident populations. The project is developing several products using three census sources: (1) a 10-year trend analysis with national and State data tables from 1975 to 1985, prepared by the Bureau of Justice Statistics; (2) a report on the study of the feasibility of systematically collecting data on individual juveniles in custody through personal interviews, institutional records, or both; and (3) a datatape to analyze the 1986 through 1987 census.

**Funding:** \$400,000 awarded in FY 1987.

#### Project Title: National Juvenile Court Data Archive

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The National Juvenile Court Data Archive collects and processes administrative data generated by more than 1,300 of the Nation's juvenile courts. It

prepares the annual *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports, which document both national estimates of the numbers and types of juvenile cases (e.g., delinquency, status offense, and dependent/neglect) as well as more detailed analyses of case processing decisions. Efforts are being made to improve the national estimates by refining the Archive's statistical procedures and by increasing the base of reporting jurisdictions. In 1987, a Visiting Scholars Program was initiated to enable researchers from the field to make use of this valuable data base for research and policy analysis. Technical assistance is available to develop and analyze local and State juvenile justice data and address a broad range of policy issues.

**Funding:** \$479,777 awarded in FY 1988.

#### Project Title: Criminal Careers and Crime Control: A Matched Sample Longitudinal Research Design

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

**Project Description:** The major goal of this project is to code and computerize raw data from Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck's study of juvenile and adult criminal behavior, a longitudinal study of 500 Massachusetts youth officially declared delinquent and their 500 matched nondelinquent controls. The data comprise a three-wave panel study of delinquent males ages 11-17 who were matched on age, race or ethnic origin, IQ, and SES of residence. The youth were followed for an average of 25 years. This project will secure

the full data set, recode the items available in the original cross-section study and the two followup waves, and construct and validate measures. The information will be put on tape, released to data archives, and be available to other investigators. During a proposed followup phase, researchers plan to investigate criminal careers and crime control, deriving estimates for the major parameters of criminal careers, estimating incapacitation effects for juvenile and adult offenders, and predicting desistance.

**Funding:** \$162,959 awarded in FY 1987.

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# *Promoting Youth Productivity and Employability*

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### **Coordinating Council Recommendation 8:**

The Council recommends continuation of coordinated Federal programs to promote youth productivity and employability. Public/private partnerships to address problems such as teen pregnancy, school dropouts, and unemployment should be encouraged.

The Nation needs the productive energies of all its youth to ensure continued social and economic progress into the 21st century. Yet 10 to 15 percent of 16- to 19-year-olds are at risk of not successfully making the transition into productive and responsible adulthood. The statistics are alarming. Approximately 1 million students drop out of high school annually; in some urban areas, the dropout rate approaches 50 percent. One out of four students who are in the ninth grade today will never graduate from school, and of the more than 1 million adolescents who will become pregnant, half will never complete high school. One out of eight 17-year-olds is functionally illiterate.

The cycle of failure is vicious. Youth who drop out of school are two times more likely to be unemployed than high school graduates. Youth who drop out of school and are unemployed are at greater risk of involvement in delinquency and crime, and those with criminal records experience more difficulty in obtaining and keeping jobs.

Future jobs will require higher skills and education than those of today. It is estimated that by 1990, three out of four jobs will require some education or technical training beyond high school. The demands of the job market will be compounded by the decline in the percentage of young people entering the labor force. Our Nation cannot afford to ignore the issues that threaten to prevent millions of young people from fulfilling their potential as viable, contributing members of society.

### **Summary of Federal Efforts**

Eleven initiatives supported by Coordinating Council agencies in FY 1988 were directed toward improving youth

productivity and employability, including three research and development efforts, seven demonstration efforts, and one training, technical assistance, and dissemination effort. One initiative involved collaboration between two agencies.

Research and development efforts help States and local communities enhance the quality and availability of vocational education programs, including those for youth in correctional facilities. They also study factors associated with dropping out of school and placement in vocational education programs.

Demonstration efforts focus on improving self-sufficiency through job training, placement services, and community intervention. Of particular concern in these efforts are pregnant teenagers, inner-city males, school dropouts, and disadvantaged youth.

Training, technical assistance, and dissemination efforts assist staff or programs for serious juvenile offenders in reinforcing youths' accountability through community service or monetary restitution.

Several additional programs and projects address the issues of youth productivity and employability, including the Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program, Volunteers in Service to America, Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program, and Community Development Block Grant Program Entitlement and Nonentitlement Funds discussed in Chapter 10.

Table 6 lists Federal initiatives that address the Coordinating Council's recommendation to promote youth productivity and employability. Descriptions of the programs and projects named in the table follow and are delineated by category—Research and Development Awards; Demonstration Awards; and Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Awards. They represent both new awards and those that were operating in FY 1988 with earlier funding.

**TABLE 6**  
**Federal Programs and Projects to Improve Youth Productivity and Employability**

Programs/Projects	Dept./Agency	Funding
<i>Research and Development Awards</i>		
Adult Education Act	U.S. Dept. of Education	\$134,036,000 FY 1988
Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act	U.S. Dept. of Education	\$888,243,000 FY 1988
Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act: The National Center for Research in Vocational Education	U.S. Dept. of Education	\$231,849 FY 1988
<i>Demonstration Awards</i>		
The Partnership Plan, Phase II	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP; U.S. Dept. of Labor; U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; U.S. Dept. of Education	\$900,000 by OJJDP; \$980,000 by DOL; and \$50,000 by HHS FY 1988
Alternative School Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$1,000,000 FY 1988
Social Development Commission	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/OCS	\$160,000 FY 1988
Snohomish County Teenage Pregnancy Prevention	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/OCS	\$250,000 FY 1988
Youth 2000	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; U.S. Dept. of Labor	Not applicable
Job Training Partnership Act	U.S. Dept. of Labor	\$7,200,000 FY 1988
Job Corps	U.S. Dept. of Labor	\$716,135,000 FY 1988
<i>Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Awards</i>		
Restitution by Juveniles Program Brief—Technical Assistance and Training for Recipients of Block Grants That Address Serious Juvenile Offenders	U.S. Dept. of Justice/BJA	\$100,000 FY 1988

## Research and Development Awards

**Program Title:** Adult Education Act

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education

**Program Description:** State Education Agencies administer Adult Education Act/U.S. Department of Education funds. The Act expands educational opportunities and encourages the establishment of adult education programs to enable adults to acquire necessary skills to function in society, complete school, and become more employable. Persons 16 years of age and older who have dropped out of school or who do not have high school diplomas are eligible for this program. An Adult Education Clearinghouse provides information on all aspects of basic education, including literacy and GED. In addition, as of July 1988, a minimum of 10 percent of the funds disbursed under the Act must be directed toward institutionalized populations, including those in correctional facilities.

**Funding:** \$134,036,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education (ED)

**Program Description:** This Act, administered by ED's Office of Vocational and Adult Education, helps States expand, improve, modernize, and develop quality vocational education programs to meet the needs of the Nation's workforce. Part A of the Act contains a 1 percent set-aside provision for incarcerated individuals. The Act also authorizes various national discretionary programs, such as the National Center for Research in Vocational Education, Indian and Hawaiian Native Vocational Programs, Bilingual Vocational Training Program, and Dropout Prevention Program.

**Funding:** \$888,243,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act: The National Center for Research in Vocational Education

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education

**Program Description:** Several research efforts funded through this program target youth education and employability issues. The first project, "Dropout Identification: A First Step Toward Resolving the Problem," will summarize the results obtained from a literature review and validation analysis concerning the best decision rules for identifying potential secondary school dropouts. Specific procedures for using these rules also will be provided. A second project, "Serving the Needs of Special Populations: The Last Five Years of Vocational Research and Development," will

review, analyze, and synthesize the last five years' major research and development work concerning vocational, special needs students. Incarcerated youth will be included among the special population groups. The third project, "Who Gets Help? Curriculum Decisionmaking in Vocational Education," uses case study data and student transcript data to examine the determinants of secondary school vocational offerings and the factors that affect placement in various programs and courses.

**Funding:** \$231,849 awarded in FY 1988.

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## Demonstration Awards

**Project Title:** The Partnership Plan, Phase II

**Agencies:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). U.S. Department of Labor (DOL). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). U.S. Department of Education (ED).

**Coordination:** OJJDP, DOL, and HHS jointly fund this project. ED provides technical assistance.

**Project Description:** Cities in Schools (CIS) is a national public/private partnership that helps communities solve their school dropout problems through a prescribed 10-step organization and development process. Using existing local business community resources, CIS aims to reduce absenteeism and dropout rates by coordinating, rather than duplicating, human services for at-risk youth in the schools or in alternative school settings. In addition, CIS successfully coordinates its efforts with Private Industry Councils (PIC's), funded by the Department of Labor, to assure job-related services for CIS youth and their families, and social services for PIC clients involved with CIS. CIS operates in 22 cities at 93 different educational sites. Statewide programs are being developed in 8 States. A total of 12,815 students are either direct CIS participants or receive services from the in-school program.

**Funding:** \$900,000 awarded by OJJDP, \$980,000 awarded by DOL, and \$50,000 awarded by HHS in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Alternative School Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** Based on its previously established principles and 11 years of experience, Cities in Schools is developing a model alternative school that will be implemented in 10 communities across the country. The Burger King Corporation is contributing significantly to this

project's development. Other businesses, Private Industry Councils, nonprofit organizations, local governments, and school systems are also participating.

**Funding:** \$1,000,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Social Development Commission

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Family Support Administration, Office of Community Services

**Project Description:** This 20-month employment and training project serves severely disadvantaged minority males between the ages of 18 and 25 in the City of Milwaukee. The project is testing whether an individual, comprehensive, long term, case management approach can help to develop the personal and work skills of minority males so that they can achieve self-sufficiency. Both private and public agencies, including the Milwaukee Foundation, Department of Social Services, and Technical College, are working together as partners in this effort. Because inner-city males are the focus of the project, family and child responsibilities and community involvement will be emphasized.

**Funding:** \$160,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Snohomish County Teenage Pregnancy Prevention

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Family Support Administration, Office of Community Services

**Project Description:** This demonstration project serves women in Snohomish County between the ages of 16 and 18 who are pregnant or already a single parent, not a high school graduate, and who are not currently in a self-sufficiency program. This project is testing the premise that self-sufficiency will be greatest for teenage parents who receive coordinated services that not only emphasize education and employment but also incorporate services for teenage males, whether or not they are fathers.

**Funding:** \$250,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Youth 2000

**Agencies:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). U.S. Department of Labor (DOL).

**Coordination:** HHS and DOL jointly fund and operate this program.

**Project Description:** Youth 2000 is a nationwide "call to action" designed to involve all sectors of society to help vulnerable youth achieve social and economic self-sufficiency and fulfill their potential as contributing members of society. The goals of Youth 2000 are: (1) to increase employability and economic self-sufficiency of young people, (2) to improve literacy and educational attainment, (3) to reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy, (4) to promote lifestyles that are free from substance abuse, and (5) to reduce violent and accidental injuries and deaths among young people. DOL, HHS, and the National Alliance of Business have entered into a partnership to create this nationwide grassroots movement to address the problems facing today's youth.

**Funding:** Not applicable.

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**Program Title:** Job Training Partnership Act

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Labor

**Program Description:** The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), through Title II-A, provides block grants to States and local areas for job training and related services. Through Title II-B of the Act, the Summer Youth Employment Program is authorized, providing disadvantaged youth with employment, training, and education during the summer months.

**Funding:** At least \$7,200,000 was awarded in FY 1988, which represents the statutorily mandated minimum of 40 percent of all JTPA block grant funds.

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**Program Title:** Job Corps

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Labor

**Program Description:** Jobs Corps is a comprehensive residential training program designed to increase the employability of disadvantaged, out-of-school young people between the ages of 16 and 21. Job Corps members receive basic education, vocational training, and various support services in a highly structured environment. Job placement assistance is also provided after participants leave the Job Corps Center.

**Funding:** \$716,135,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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## **Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Awards**

**Project Title:** Restitution By Juveniles Program Brief—  
Technical Assistance and Training for Recipients of Block  
Grants That Address Serious Juvenile Offenders

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice  
Assistance

**Project Description:** This project provides onsite and documentary technical assistance and training for block grant recipients who administer programs addressing the problems of serious juvenile offenders. Under the last funding phase

of this project, staff developed the "Restitution by Juveniles" Program Brief to be used as a core document by grantees administering serious juvenile offender programs. The Program Brief documents critical program elements and performance standards necessary to administer a restitution program plan. This project is a continuing initiative, and within the current project period, training is being provided—mostly at cluster conferences—to satisfy training needs identified by the critical elements in the "Restitution by Juveniles" Program Brief.

**Funding:** \$100,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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# *Reducing Gang Violence*

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### **Coordinating Council Recommendation 9**

The Council recommends continuation of Federal programs designed to reduce juvenile gang violence, including the dissemination of information on effective intervention strategies to cities experiencing gang-related juvenile crime.

Juveniles' participation in gangs, while not a new phenomenon, has both new and alarming ramifications today. Long gone are the days when juvenile gangs used their fists to resolve turf issues. Now, deadly military artillery is the weapon of choice in turf battles, which have escalated into street wars to control the illicit drug trade. Such gang violence has had a devastating effect on many communities. Residents are afraid to leave their homes and parents do not want to let their children play in public parks. Local businesses have closed because the presence of gang members has made people afraid to shop, or even walk on the streets. Neighborhoods have turned to slums because graffiti-laden walls have caused real estate values to plummet.

Currently, the City of Los Angeles has identified 250 hardcore gangs with 24,000 members. Juveniles comprise approximately 35 percent of the membership. Los Angeles County has more than 650 gangs, with membership estimated to be approaching 70,000. Last year, almost 600 people—many of them innocent bystanders—died as a result of gang violence in the metropolitan area.

While Los Angeles may be the most well-known center of gang activity, many cities throughout the Nation are witnessing emerging gang problems. The desire for power, money, and prestige has led gangs to establish splinter groups to recruit new members and expand their illegal enterprises. With sophisticated communications equipment and easy mobility financed by profits from drug sales, gangs are able to network and branch out with little difficulty.

How can community agencies work together to resolve existing or emerging gang problems? How can parents prevent their children from becoming involved with gangs?

What interventions are the most effective in responding to gang violence? The agencies on the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention are committed to finding the answers to these questions, and they are working not only to increase the available knowledge about gangs but also to identify successful prevention and intervention techniques that can be replicated in communities across the country.

### **Summary of Federal Efforts**

In FY 1988, Coordinating Council agencies supported five initiatives that target gang membership and gang violence, including three research and development efforts; one demonstration effort; and one training, technical assistance, and dissemination effort.

Research and development efforts assess the effects of increased street gang participation in cocaine trafficking and analyze data from studies on the prevention and control of violence among youth.

The demonstration effort identifies an effective, comprehensive approach to dealing with chronic gang activity. The project is helping youth-serving and juvenile justice agencies coordinate their services to strengthen neighborhood resistance to gang violence and disruption.

Training, technical assistance, and dissemination of information will result from a national conference on youth gangs that is being planned for later this year. Key juvenile justice and criminal justice professionals, community-based organizations, and school officials will learn about the nature and scope of youth gang activity and will propose policies and strategies to respond effectively to gang violence.

Table 7 lists the Federal initiatives that address the Coordinating Council's recommendation to work toward reducing gang violence. Descriptions of the programs and projects named in the table follow, and are delineated by category—Research and Development Awards; Demonstration Awards; and Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Awards. They represent both new awards and those that were operating in FY 1988 with earlier funding.

**TABLE 7**  
**Federal Programs and Projects to Reduce Gang Violence**

Programs/Projects	Dept./Agency	Funding
<i>Research and Development Awards</i>		
Gang Involvement in Rock Cocaine Trafficking	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$174,319 FY 1986
Drug and Alcohol Use: Violent Delinquency and Social Bonding	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$100,079 FY 1986
National Youth Gang Suppression and Intervention Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$499,981 FY 1987
<i>Demonstration Awards</i>		
Gang Community Reclamation Project	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP; U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/OSAP	\$1,050,000 by OJJDP FY 1988 \$400,000 by OSAP FY 1988
<i>Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Awards</i>		
National Youth Gang Conference	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$150,000 FY 1988

### Research and Development Awards

**Project Title:** Gang Involvement in Rock Cocaine Trafficking

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

**Project Description:** This study will assess the impact of the growing involvement of street gangs in cocaine trafficking in Los Angeles. Its central hypothesis is that increased gang involvement increases potential users' access to a ready supply, thus driving up the demand for cocaine and the level of violence associated with cocaine. This study will explore the roles of two concurrent changes in drug distribution technology: cocaine rocks, which are easy to manufacture, hide, carry, and dispose of in an emergency; and the growing proliferation of rock houses or defended distribution centers that provide relatively safe and easy access to cocaine users. Analyses will be made of the following kinds of police data: (a) such trends in cocaine incidents as changes in location, use of weapons, violence, offenses committed by, and gang

affiliations of adult and youth arrestees; (b) homicide incidents involving cocaine; and (c) police tactical responses to the changing drug enforcement problem. The results of this research will help answer questions concerning effective interdiction of drug distribution networks and reduction of associated drug trafficking and violence.

**Funding:** \$174,319 awarded in FY 1986.

**Project Title:** Drug and Alcohol Use: Violent Delinquency and Social Bonding

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

**Project Description:** This project involves secondary analyses of three data sets collected in connection with evaluation research studies on the prevention and control of violence among more than 3,000 youth in California. Data include self-reported delinquency and drug use measures,

individual social and psychological variables, official criminal histories, and neighborhood socioeconomic measures. The analyses are designed to measure the following patterns: the epidemiology of drug use and delinquency in inner-city neighborhoods; the role of drug use in the commission of violent crime by juveniles in urban areas; and social, psychological, and demographic characteristics associated with individuals at high risk of violent crime. They will also explore improved classification methods and potential treatments for the various criminal typologies identified. Results are expected to be of interest to criminal justice policymakers and practitioners concerned with the control of drug use and the development of violent criminal careers. The final report for this research is expected to be released in the near future.

**Funding:** \$100,079 awarded in FY 1986.

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**Program Title:** National Youth Gang Suppression and Intervention Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Program Description:** In addition to the continued presence of chronic gang activity in major metropolitan jurisdictions, evidence indicates that gang activity is emerging in smaller jurisdictions. Evidence also suggests that youth gangs are becoming involved in illegal drug trafficking. This program is designed to develop effective, comprehensive approaches to suppress, control, and treat criminality among chronic and emerging youth gangs. The initial stage of this effort will involve the identification and assessment of approaches aimed at dealing with this issue. The second phase of the project will entail the development of a model program based on the existing examples. Training and technical assistance materials will be developed to transfer the model program to other jurisdictions, and the model will be tested in various sites. Finally, the successful prototype designs will be disseminated across the Nation so that communities can begin their own programs.

**Funding:** \$499,987 awarded in FY 1987.

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## **Demonstration Awards**

**Project Title:** Gang Community Reclamation Project

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP).

**Coordination:** OJJDP and OSAP jointly fund this project.

**Project Description:** This project is designed to systematically confront the continued escalation of unlawful and violent gang activity in Los Angeles County. It will focus on prevention and suppression of gang-related crime, and treatment of gang offenders through the intensive coordination of system and community-based resources and activities. A variety of services and programs will be coordinated and concentrated to affect the gang problem in the county. The project will, in effect, reclaim for the residents a specific geographic area within Los Angeles where symptoms of serious gang activity are beginning to develop but have not yet overrun the community. Law enforcement will secure the area and then services and programs will be implemented to prevent and treat unlawful gang activity and to offer youth alternatives to gang membership. It is believed that an area with an emerging gang problem offers the greatest opportunity to implement the program strategy and determine its potential for replication as a model for gang prevention, control, and treatment.

**Funding:** \$1,050,000 awarded by OJJDP and \$400,000 awarded by OSAP in FY 1988.

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## **Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Awards**

**Project Title:** National Youth Gang Conference

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The purposes of this national conference on youth gangs are to inform key juvenile justice and criminal justice personnel, community-based organizations, and school officials about the nature and scope of youth gang activity in cities with emerging gangs; and to provide a forum for cities that have been effective in dealing with their gang problems to transfer their experiences and lessons to those municipalities where the problem is just emerging. Further, the conference will provide participants with an opportunity to develop their own policies, procedures, and strategies, and foster the development of an implementation plan tailored to their own locale. A publication highlighting the insights shared at the conference will be prepared. This document should enable practitioners in communities that were not present at the conference to proceed to develop comprehensive community gang control programs.

**Funding:** \$150,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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# *Other Federal Initiatives That Address Juvenile Delinquency*

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Many continuing and new FY 1988 Federal programs and projects do not respond directly to the Coordinating Council's recommendations. Nonetheless they contribute significantly to a greater understanding of juvenile delinquency and its causes, the improvement of the juvenile justice system's operations and response to troubled youth, and the enhancement of the skills and knowledge of youth-serving professionals and policymakers so that they can better address the multitude of issues associated with juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. This chapter discusses these Federal initiatives.

### Summary of Federal Efforts

In FY 1988, Coordinating Council agencies supported 72 initiatives to prevent juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system, including 26 research and development efforts, 17 demonstration efforts, and 29 training, technical assistance, and dissemination efforts. The initiatives do not address a specific Coordinating Council recommendation but are important because they consider a multitude of issues confronting the juvenile justice system, expand knowledge about at-risk youth, and enhance the ability of youth-serving professionals to respond appropriately to this population.

Research and development efforts analyze the causes and correlates of juvenile delinquency, the impact of deinstitutionalization and court sanctions on future criminal behavior, the relationship of processing decisions to minority status, and the influence of peers on behavior.

Demonstration projects identify and establish innovative approaches to handling juvenile offenders, including post-adjudication programs, private sector probation, and coordi-

nated systemwide responses. Demonstration projects also provide child care services for residents of public housing so that parents can seek and obtain employment, and assist neighborhood organizations in providing services to high risk youth and serious juvenile offenders.

Training, technical assistance, and dissemination efforts target every component of the juvenile justice system, including courts, prosecutors, law enforcement, detention centers, and correctional facilities. They also reach staff of nonprofit organizations. Low income families, high risk youth, and Native American youth receive support through block grant and other assistance programs, and benefit from the efforts of volunteers who organize educational and cultural programs as well as after-school and career counseling opportunities. A national clearinghouse supports the research and information needs of juvenile justice practitioners, academicians, public policymakers, and students.

Table 8 lists Federal initiatives that are related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention but do not respond directly to the Coordinating Council's recommendations for FY 1988. Descriptions of the programs and projects named in the table follow, and are delineated by category—Research and Development Awards; Demonstration Awards; and Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Awards. They represent both new awards and those that were operating in FY 1988 with earlier funding.

Following these program/project descriptions is Table 9, which lists programs identified in the *Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance* as having components targeted to at-risk youth. Table 9 includes the program number, program title, sponsoring Federal department, and estimated FY 1988 obligation.

**TABLE 8**  
**Other Federal Programs and Projects That Target Juvenile Delinquency**

Programs/Projects	Dept./Agency	Funding
<i>Research and Development Awards</i>		
Evaluation of Private Sector Corrections	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$249,570 FY 1988
Evaluation of the Habitual Serious and Violent Juvenile Offender Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$14,489 FY 1987
Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$99,968 FY 1987
Investigations of the Causes and Correlates of Juvenile and Adult Criminality in the Life Experiences of the 1958 Philadelphia Birth Cohort	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$320,000 FY 1988
DSO II: Assessing the Effects of Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$399,957 FY 1988
Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency: Progressions in Antisocial and Delinquent Child Behavior	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$755,292 FY 1988
Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency: A Panel Study of a Reciprocal Causal Model of Delinquency	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$509,839 FY 1988
Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency: A Longitudinal Multidisciplinary Study of Developmental Patterns	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$379,952 FY 1988
An 8-Year Followup of Formerly Incarcerated Violent Offenders	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$29,231 FY 1988
Informal Social Control as a Deterrence to Juvenile Delinquency Among High School Students—Summer Research Fellowship	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$10,000 FY 1988

**TABLE 8 (continued)**  
**Other Federal Programs and Projects That Target Juvenile Delinquency**

Programs/Projects	Dept./Agency	Funding
<i>Research and Development Awards (continued)</i>		
Comparative Impacts of Juvenile and Criminal Court Sanctions	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$175,165 FY 1987
Influences on Adolescent Behavior: Individual and Social Network Factors Conditioning the Impact of Deviant Peers	U.S. Dept. of Justice/NIJ	\$5,500 FY 1988
Preventive Intervention Research on Conduct Disorders and Depression	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIMH	\$1,037,000 FY 1988
The Dynamics of Deviant Behavior—A National Survey	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIMH	\$315,900 FY 1988
Antisocial Behavior and Social Rejection in Childhood	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIMH	\$162,900 FY 1988
Development of Aggressive Behavior	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIMH	\$223,900 FY 1988
Peer Influence in Juvenile Correctional Institutions	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIMH	\$129,200 FY 1988
Deficit Social Cognitive Processes of Aggressive Boys	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIMH	\$151,900 FY 1988
Neuropsychological Deficit and Early Juvenile Delinquency	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIMH	\$78,900 FY 1988
Project Self-Start	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSEP	\$211,747 FY 1985
The Migrant Dropout Transition Intervention Research Program	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSEP	\$176,141 FY 1985
The Use of Microcomputer-Based Direct Teaching Strategies to Increase Achievement of Secondary-Age Handicapped Students	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSEP	\$142,445 FY 1985

**TABLE 8 (continued)**  
**Other Federal Programs and Projects That Target Juvenile Delinquency**

Programs/Projects	Dept./Agency	Funding
<i>Research and Development Awards (continued)</i>		
Research into the Education of the Handicapped and Special Populations	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSEP	\$157,716 FY 1985
Handicapped Adolescents and Crime Victimization	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSEP	\$351,885 FY 1985
A Study of Cognitive, Social, and Behavioral Differences Between Handicapped and Nonhandicapped Incarcerated Youth	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSEP	\$8,480 FY 1986
Prevalence of Handicapping Conditions Among Juvenile Offenders	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSEP	\$86,843 FY 1985
<i>Demonstration Awards</i>		
National Juvenile Firesetter/Arson Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$350,000 FY 1987
Demonstration of Post-Adjudication Nonresidential Intensive Supervision Programs	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$350,000 FY 1987
Juvenile Corrections/Industries Ventures	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$499,927 FY 1988
Law Enforcement Handling of Juvenile Offenders	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$400,000 FY 1987
Identification and Transfer of Effective Juvenile Justice Projects and Services: Effective Parenting Strategies for Families of High Risk Youth	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$349,422 FY 1988
Intensive Community-Based Aftercare	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$350,000 FY 1987
Technical Assistance Voucher Demonstration Project	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$98,864 FY 1988
Juvenile Justice Assessment Instrument	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$71,269 FY 1987
Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP)	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$499,051 FY 1988

**TABLE 8 (continued)**  
**Other Federal Programs and Projects That Target Juvenile Delinquency**

Programs/Projects	Dept./Agency	Funding
<i>Demonstration Awards (continued)</i>		
Private Sector Probation Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$561,830 FY 1987
Habitual Serious and Violent Juvenile Offender Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$3,700,000 FY 1986
Serious Juvenile Offender Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$60,000 FY 1988
Parenting Program for Incarcerated Parents	U.S. Dept. of Justice/BOP and NIC; U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/ACYF	\$180,000 FY 1988
Public Housing Child Care Grants	U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	\$5,000,000 FY 1988
Public Housing Comprehensive Transition Demonstration Program	U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	Not applicable
The Special Education Youth Reentry Specialist	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSEP	\$152,932 FY 1985
Handicapped Alleged Offender Project	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSEP	\$292,062 FY 1987
<i>Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Awards</i>		
Restitution Education, Specialized Training, and Technical Assistance (RESTTA)	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$301,100 FY 1988
Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse/NCJRS	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$723,916 FY 1988
Juvenile Justice Training for Local and State Enforcement Personnel	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$500,000 FY 1988
Juvenile Justice Technical Assistance to Law Enforcement Agencies	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$200,000 FY 1988
Juvenile Court Training	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$1,160,298 FY 1988

**TABLE 8 (continued)**  
**Other Federal Programs and Projects That Target Juvenile Delinquency**

Programs/Projects	Dept./Agency	Funding
<i>Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Awards (continued)</i>		
Management Training and Technical Assistance in Non-profit Organization Management	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$223,591 FY 1988
Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$529,716 FY 1988
Prosecutor Training in Juvenile Justice	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$150,000 FY 1988
Exploring Careers in Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$59,525 FY 1988
Juvenile Justice Training Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$84,743 FY 1988
Technical Assistance to States for Compliance with the JJDP Act	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$2,534,761 FY 1988
Jail Removal I	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$991,992 FY 1987
Jail Removal II	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$3,000,000 FY 1988
Juvenile Justice Prosecution Project	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$150,000 FY 1987
Technical Assistance to Juvenile Courts	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$392,344 FY 1988
1988 Citizenship-Washington Focus—4-H Fellow Program	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$6,000 FY 1988
Juvenile Delinquency and Learning Disabilities Training	U.S. Dept. of Justice/OJJDP	\$52,725 FY 1987
Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program	U.S. Dept. of the Interior/BIA	\$8,700,000 FY 1988
Volunteers in Service to America	ACTION	\$19,828 FY 1988
Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program	U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	\$1,725,000,000 FY 1988

**TABLE 8 (continued)**  
**Other Federal Programs and Projects That Target Juvenile Delinquency**

Programs/Projects	Dept./Agency	Funding
<i>Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Awards (continued)</i>		
Community Development Block Grant Program: Entitlement Funds	U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	\$1,972,000,000 FY 1988
Community Development Block Grant Program: Nonentitlement Funds—Small Cities	U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	\$845,400,000 FY 1988
The National Depression Awareness Recognition and Treatment Program (D/ART)	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services/NIMH	\$2,500,000 FY 1988
Masters Degree Training Program for Teachers of Adjudicated Handicapped Youth	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSEP	\$262,086 FY 1987
Program to Prepare Teachers of Adjudicated Handicapped Youth	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSEP	\$311,151 FY 1987
Correctional Special Education Training Project	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSEP	\$216,234 FY 1987
Masters Degree Program in Special/Correctional Education	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSEP	\$279,444 FY 1987
Transitional Special Education Program: Corrections Emphasis	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSEP	\$395,958 FY 1986
Masters Level Program in Special Education	U.S. Dept. of Education/OSEP	\$235,926 FY 1987

### Research and Development Awards

**Project Title:** Evaluation of Private Sector Corrections

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** This evaluation is designed to determine the effectiveness of three innovative private-sector programs in reducing recidivism rates of serious juvenile offenders, including RCA Government Services in New

Jersey, New Life Youth Services in Ohio, and the National Center for Institutions and Alternatives in Los Angeles. Using an experimental design, the evaluators will compare the recidivism rates of juveniles participating in the programs. A process evaluation will be used to assess the private-sector programs' documentation as well as management and programming techniques. Another component of the evaluation will focus on the way in which regulatory factors affect the quality and growth of private sector programs. A separate evaluation of the VisionQuest Program

for delinquents in San Diego was conducted as a part of this project.

**Funding:** \$249,570 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Evaluation of the Habitual Serious and Violent Juvenile Offender Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Project Description:** The Habitual Serious and Violent Juvenile Offender Program (HSVJOP) targets four major justice system activities: prosecution, courts, victim/witness assistance, and corrections. OJJDP's evaluation of HSVJOP has five objectives: (1) to assess the degree to which prosecutors' offices consistently identify target cases in accordance with selection criteria, assign experienced prosecutors to handle these cases, vertically prosecute the target cases, reduce the number of decisions made without knowledge of the juveniles' delinquent behavior, and restrict or eliminate charge or sentence bargaining; (2) to determine whether the courts reduce pretrial, trial, and dispositional delays; (3) to evaluate how consistently prosecutors' offices implement specified program services for the victims of target youth crimes; (4) to document efforts to enhance the rehabilitative approach for project youth; and (5) to develop and institutionalize a Management Information System capacity.

**Funding:** \$14,489 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The purpose of this project is to critically evaluate the available research literature on the juvenile justice system's processing of juveniles and its effects on minorities. Specifically, this research will answer the question, "To what extent are processing decisions directly or indirectly related to minority status?" The issue of selection bias has been raised with both adult and juvenile offenders, and some research suggests that high minority incarceration rates cannot be completely accounted for by greater minority involvement in delinquent and criminal behavior. Therefore, the degree to which selection bias permeates decisionmaking is probably one of the most critical issues facing the juvenile justice system.

This project specifies a methodological strategy for assessing the delinquency literature with regard to the processing of minority offenders. A systematic matrix is proposed to assess the strengths and weaknesses of each study and summarize and compare their results. In addition, existing data bases that have overcome some of the methodological

problems associated with previous work will be subjected to a secondary analysis. Existing programs and policies in selected jurisdictions that have addressed the problem of selection bias will be examined. Finally, a symposium will be held to discuss and evaluate these results and make recommendations for future research, policy, and program development.

**Funding:** \$99,968 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Investigations of the Causes and Correlates of Juvenile and Adult Criminality in the Life Experiences of the 1958 Philadelphia Birth Cohort

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The purpose of this project is to track members of a 1958 birth cohort into their adult years. A report, prepared on the official records from the Philadelphia police, courts, and corrections agencies, will include official data over the lifespan of the 1958 cohort to age 26. Among the topics addressed in this report are: (1) the age of delinquency onset by offense type and severity; (2) delinquency and criminal career development by offense type and severity, career specialization, and severity escalation; (3) offense switching patterns; (4) desistance from delinquency and crime; (5) predictive factors in delinquency onset and desistance; (6) delinquency and criminality by race and gender; and (7) policy implications. Interviews, conducted with a stratified sample of subjects, will yield significant information about criminal and victimization histories; mental and physical health histories; drug and alcohol use; stress and life events; family; child abuse and neglect; peer and gang influences; and employment, educational, and income histories.

**Funding:** \$320,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** DSO II: Assessing Effects of Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The purpose of this project is to determine the impact the deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO) movement has had on youth, their parents, the juvenile justice system, and other youth-serving agencies. It will result in an assessment of the level and sources of services provided under different combinations of DSO philosophies, legislation, policies, and practices, and will identify intervention points where service gaps exist. A content analysis of legislation in all 50 States has been conducted to identify dominant DSO rationales. Five to

seven States representing three primary rationales will be identified, and 12 sites within those States will be selected for an assessment of the level of service implementation. This assessment will focus on how many and what types of programs and services are available, and what types of status offenders are in contact with the services. Three of the 12 sites will be selected for intensive analysis of the consequences of DSO for youth, their parents, the juvenile justice system, and other youth-serving agencies. Finally, an examination of the relationship between the principal rationale and the level of implementation will identify what types of youth are falling through the cracks.

**Funding:** \$399,957 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency: Progressions in Antisocial and Delinquent Child Behavior

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Program Description:** Three grants were awarded under the OJJDP Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency. All three research projects have five major objectives: (1) to identify the sequential ordering of different developmental processes and life experiences, including social, psychological, behavioral, and environmental, that lead to either positive socialization or adoption of a delinquent or criminal life, including involvement in illegal drugs; (2) to identify predisposing factors that characterize a child at risk for involvement in antisocial behavior, delinquency, illegal drug use, and crime; (3) to examine the etiology of crime and delinquency in the context of the community, family, and individual differences; (4) to enhance the ability to identify and intervene early with high risk youth to prevent delinquency; and (5) to advance the development of a sound theoretical framework for creating strategies for delinquency prevention and improvement of the juvenile justice system.

Researchers hypothesize that defective socialization in childhood may lead to subsequent antisocial and delinquent behavior. In this research project, developmental progressions of 6-, 9-, and 12-year-old males (N=1,600) from the Pittsburgh inner-city will be documented. Half-yearly assessments of parents', teachers' and children's reports of a variety of characteristics and antisocial behavior are being conducted.

**Funding:** \$755,292 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency: A Panel Study of a Reciprocal Causal Model of Delinquency

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Program Description:** This second project funded under the OJJDP Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency has the following objectives: (1) to identify the sequential ordering of different developmental processes and life experiences that lead to positive socialization or involvement in delinquent or criminal activities, including illegal drug use; (2) to identify predisposing factors that characterize a child at risk of involvement in antisocial behavior, delinquency, or illegal drug use; (3) to examine the etiology of crime and delinquency in the context of the family, community, and individual differences; (4) to enhance the ability to identify and intervene early with high risk children in order to prevent delinquency; and (5) to advance the development of a sound theoretical framework from which effective strategies for delinquency prevention and justice system improvement can be created. This project is taking place in a major upstate New York city and includes 750 boys and 250 girls. It emphasizes adolescent developmental transitions. The first of seven biannual waves of data collection will include 11- and 12-year-olds.

**Funding:** \$509,839 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency: A Longitudinal Multidisciplinary Study of Developmental Patterns

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Program Description:** This third project funded through the OJJDP Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency is being conducted in Denver, Colorado. An overrepresentation of high risk individuals residing in neighborhoods characterized by social conditions linked to delinquent behavior is included in the total sample of 1,500 children and youth. The researchers are considering a broad developmental range (from 7 to 17 years) by initially studying five age cohorts (7-, 9-, 11-, 13-, and 15-year-olds) and conducting three waves of data collection. As with the other two projects funded under this program of research, there are five objectives: (1) to identify the sequential ordering of different developmental processes and life experiences that lead to positive socialization or involvement in delinquent or criminal activities, including illegal drug use; (2) to identify predisposing factors that characterize a child at risk of involvement in antisocial behavior, delinquency, or illegal drug use; (3) to examine the etiology of crime and delinquency in the context of the family, community, and individual differences; (4) to enhance the ability to identify and intervene early with high risk children to prevent delinquency; and (5) to advance the development of a sound theoretical framework from which effective strate-

gies for delinquency prevention and justice system improvement can be created.

**Funding:** \$379,952 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** An 8-Year Followup of Formerly Incarcerated Violent Offenders

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

**Project Description:** This project will test a variety of factors in the etiology of violent crime. The study involves a followup of 119 former delinquents incarcerated in Connecticut in 1977. At that time, each received comprehensive psychiatric, neurological, social, and educational evaluations. Ninety-seven boys and 22 girls with an average age of 15.5 years comprised the sample. It is anticipated that 80 percent of the sample subjects, now averaging 23.5 years old, will be located. This study will determine how strongly critical factors identified in adolescence, or their interaction with significant events occurring subsequent to discharge from corrections, are associated with particular violent outcomes in adulthood.

**Funding:** \$29,231 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Informal Social Control as a Deterrence to Juvenile Delinquency Among High School Students—Summer Research Fellowship

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

**Project Description:** In a 1988 Summer Research Fellowship, researchers proposed to reexamine existing data to determine if the prevention of unlawful juvenile behavior is better accomplished by applying "law and order" sanctions or by emphasizing the role of community, family, peers, and other informal control methods. The data were collected from anonymous, self-administered, structured questionnaires given to the same students at nine Columbia, South Carolina, high schools during their 10th, 11th and 12th grades. This research hypothesizes that it is likely that informal social controls have a greater effect on deterring the commission of crimes than do official sanctions. The purpose of the original study was to examine reciprocal effects between perceptions of the certainty of punishment and involvement in self-reported delinquency.

**Funding:** \$10,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Comparative Impacts of Juvenile and Criminal Court Sanctions

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

**Project Description:** This project compares the effect of juvenile and criminal court sanctions on the recidivism rates of adolescent felony offenders. The sanctions and recidivism rates for adolescents aged 15 to 16, charged in juvenile court with armed robbery and aggravated assault in two northern New Jersey counties will be compared with identical youth whose cases originated in the criminal court in matched counties in southeastern New York State. To determine the impact of a 1983 change in the New Jersey transfer policy, the effect of sanctions on recidivism rates will be assessed in a before-and-after comparison study. This research will determine whether sanctions in juvenile courts are more severe and effective in reducing recidivism than sanctions in the criminal courts, controlling for the severity of the offense, the socio-economic context of the community, and the age and demographic characteristics of the offenders.

**Funding:** \$175,165 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Influences on Adolescent Delinquent Behavior: Individual and Social Network Factors Conditioning the Impact of Deviant Peers

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

**Project Description:** Among the strongest influences on adolescent antisocial behavior are the attitudes and behaviors of peers. Adolescents who engage in antisocial activities (such as delinquency and drug use) are more likely to have friends who do likewise. Despite the consistency of this finding in previous empirical research, the question remains unanswered: what factors affect the degree to which antisocial behavior is influenced by having deviant peers? This study examines a number of characteristics of adolescents (e.g., social problemsolving) and their social networks (e.g., relations with parents and other adults) that may influence adolescent delinquency, either directly or indirectly, by affecting the likelihood and extent of their association with deviant peers, or that may moderate the impact of deviant peers on adolescents' own behavior.

**Funding:** \$5,500 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** Preventive Intervention Research on Conduct Disorders and Depression

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute of Mental Health

**Program Description:** Conduct disorders in children include antisocial, aggressive, acting out, and externalizing behaviors. Children who exhibit these behaviors often are identified as delinquents. It is estimated that up to 10 percent of boys from the ages of 7 to 10 exhibit conduct disorders. Studies in this program focus on: (1) the prevention of early risk behaviors and socio-emotional problems among infants and young children; (2) the prevention of conduct and other behavioral disorders in school age children; (3) the prevention of anxiety and depression in children and adults; and (4) the promotion of mental health through the enhancement of protective factors, including coping mechanisms.

**Funding:** \$1,037,800 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** The Dynamics of Deviant Behavior—A National Survey

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute of Mental Health

**Project Description:** This longitudinal research is studying deviant behavior in a representative national sample of males and females. When first interviewed, the subjects ranged in age from 11 to 17. The subjects will be interviewed a total of six times throughout their teens and into their 20's. The research is examining the following types of deviant and problem behaviors: violent behaviors, including domestic violence and sexual assault; nonviolent illegal behaviors; and alcohol and illicit drug use, with a focus on dysfunctional/problem-related substance abuse.

**Funding:** \$315,900 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Antisocial Behavior and Social Rejection in Childhood

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute of Mental Health

**Project Description:** The goal of this research is to identify patterns of childhood behavior that directly contribute to

social rejection and antisocial aggression among urban elementary school boys.

**Funding:** \$162,900 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Development of Aggressive Behavior

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute of Mental Health

**Project Description:** This longitudinal research study is examining the role of social information processing in mediating the relationship between early family experiences and later antisocial behavior in children. The study is following 600 male and female children in two cohorts of 300 children ages 4 to 8. The children's family experiences, social cognitive processing, and behavior at home and at school are being measured.

**Funding:** \$223,900 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Peer Influence in Juvenile Correctional Institutions

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute of Mental Health

**Project Description:** This longitudinal research study is investigating antisocial behavior and mental health among 270 young men who formerly were institutionalized for delinquent offenses. Its aim is to examine three classes of influence on later adjustment: preinstitutional factors, institutional influences, and post release experiences in the community. The principal hypothesis being tested is that reductions in antisocial behavior result from both the formation of strong personal commitments to groups that disapprove of such behavior and the rejection of groups that tolerate it.

**Funding:** \$129,200 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Deficit Social Cognitive Processes of Aggressive Boys

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute of Mental Health

**Project Description:** This project is examining biases and deficiencies in social cognitive information processing and the effects of those deficiencies on aggressive behavior in

moderately and severely aggressive boys. The study is also looking at the relationship between family characteristics and the occurrences of biases and deficits in social cognitive information processing.

**Funding:** \$151,900 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Neuropsychological Deficit and Early Juvenile Delinquency

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute of Mental Health

**Project Title:** This research is examining the relationship between neuropsychological status and delinquency. A battery of neuropsychological tests was administered to a birth cohort of almost 1,000 children from the Dunedin Multidisciplinary Child Development Study in Dunedin, New Zealand. The cohort has been followed for 13 years, with biannual evaluations of health, psychological, educational, familial, and social status.

**Funding:** \$78,900 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Project Self-Start

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, Office of Special Education Programs

**Project Description:** This project is designed to examine and test two hypotheses: first, that risk for delinquency is increased for mildly handicapped youth because of deficiencies in social problem-solving skills; second, that specific skills training reduces recidivism and increases adjustment during the first year on parole in an urban environment. Mildly handicapped youth between the ages of 14 and 20 from four California Youth Authority correctional facilities are participating in this study. These youth have been identified as mildly handicapped on the basis of referral variables and assessments. They receive specific training while incarcerated, and during the first 3 months of parole, receive seven maintenance training sessions.

**Funding:** \$211,747 awarded in FY 1985.

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**Project Title:** The Migrant Dropout Transition Intervention Research Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, Office of Special Education Programs

**Project Description:** The purpose of this research effort is the analysis and improvement of five transition-relevant components of the intervention strategy used by the Better Change Program in Oregon, which annually serves 90 to 100 migrant dropouts who are handicapped, substance abusers, or juvenile offenders. The research sample includes 120 youth, divided into a day group receiving transition services and an evening control group receiving transition services and testing. Demographic and background information, program involvement, and transition components are being examined.

**Funding:** \$176,141 awarded in FY 1985.

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**Project Title:** The Use of Microcomputer-Based Direct Teaching Strategies to Increase Achievement of Secondary-Age Handicapped Students

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, Office of Special Education Programs

**Project Description:** This project is designed to test the effectiveness of direct teaching strategies that use microcomputer-based instructional materials for secondary-age students who have learning and behavioral problems. These students have been identified as potential school dropouts and youthful offenders, or have been classified and placed in special education programs because of chronic noncompliant or disruptive behaviors. The goal of the study is to determine if direct instructional techniques, delivered through the use of microcomputers in the students' classrooms, are effective in increasing achievement and developing more compliant forms of classroom behavior. Students are located in three settings: a public secondary school learning and behavioral disabilities class, an alternative school learning and behavioral disabilities class, and an Illinois Department of Corrections Youth Center class for incarcerated learning and behaviorally disabled students.

**Funding:** \$142,445 awarded in FY 1985.

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**Project Title:** Research into the Education of the Handicapped and Special Populations

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, Office of Special Education Programs

**Project Description:** This study will follow learning disabled (LD) students from a rural school district to determine dropout rates, employment rates, and literacy levels; and to identify and analyze intervention strategies that could help reduce the numbers of learning-disabled high school dropouts. Over a 24-month period, a survey will be conducted not only of all LD students enrolled in a rural

school district's ninth grade from 1979 to 1982, but also of a control sample of nonlearning disabled peers. Early warning signs that indicate a student might leave school prematurely and positive intervention strategies needed by learning disabled students will be examined to find ways to make transition into the workforce more successful for both graduates and dropouts.

**Funding:** \$157,716 awarded in FY 1985.

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**Project Title:** Handicapped Adolescents and Crime Victimization

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, Office of Special Education Programs

**Project Description:** This research study is assessing the expectations and concerns of handicapped high school students and their parents regarding the students' independent living and vulnerability to becoming victims of crime, sexual abuse, alcohol, and drugs. This project is examining fears about handicapped students' future living conditions and will determine if parent and student concerns about crime, drugs and alcohol, and sexual exploitation are deterrents to independent living. Several topics are being studied: (1) mothers' expectations about independent living, (2) students' understanding of situations in which victimization may occur as a result of peer pressure, (3) interventions to increase students' ability to avoid crime and victimization by peers, (4) students' understanding of situations in which they may be victimized by strangers, and (5) interventions to increase students' capacity to avoid victimization.

**Funding:** \$351,885 awarded in FY 1985.

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**Project Title:** A Study of Cognitive, Social, and Behavioral Differences Between Handicapped and Nonhandicapped Incarcerated Youth

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, Office of Special Education Programs

**Project Description:** The goal of this research is to identify cognitive, social, and behavioral characteristics that differentiate handicapped from nonhandicapped incarcerated male youth. The sample includes 100 males, ages 15 to 19, who are incarcerated in a Maryland Juvenile Services Administration minimum security facility. This study involves: (1) collecting data through file reviews, direct assessments, and interviews that describe verbal skills, social functioning, understanding of legal rights, and delinquency behavior patterns; and (2) statistical analyses of data to differentiate the handicapped sample members. The data from the project

will generate recommendations for special education curriculums and inservice training for handicapped youth in the juvenile justice system.

**Funding:** \$8,480 awarded in FY 1986.

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**Project Title:** Prevalence of Handicapping Conditions Among Juvenile Offenders

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, Office of Special Education Programs

**Project Description:** The purpose of this study is to help policymakers and researchers determine the steps that should be taken to educate handicapped youth offenders. The research will answer questions about the prevalence of major handicapping conditions among juvenile offenders, particularly those who are incarcerated. Four tasks will be completed during this project: (1) selecting, organizing, and describing empirical studies of the prevalence of handicapping conditions among youthful offenders; (2) analyzing and synthesizing the findings; (3) establishing prevalence estimates for the major handicapping conditions; and (4) recommending and designing changes.

**Funding:** \$86,843 awarded in FY 1985.

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## Demonstration Awards

**Project Title:** National Juvenile Firesetter/Arson Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The purpose of this project is to improve the capabilities of public and private institutions within State and local jurisdictions to control and prevent acts of juvenile arson. This goal will be accomplished through the identification and review of effective programs, the development and testing of program prototypes, and the provision of training based on the prototype designs. Ultimately, communities will be provided with the necessary skills and information to develop and implement promising approaches to prevent, control, and decrease juvenile arson.

**Funding:** \$350,000 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Demonstration of Post-Adjudication Nonresidential Intensive Supervision Programs

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The purposes of this project are to assist the juvenile justice field in identifying promising and effective, post-adjudication, intensive supervision programs and to demonstrate these program models in selected sites. The project has three major goals: (1) to identify and assess operating intensive supervision programs; (2) to provide selected localities, through concentrated training and technical assistance, the capability to implement effective intensive supervision programs for serious offenders; and (3) to disseminate the model designs for effective, post-adjudication, nonresidential, intensive supervision programs for the serious juvenile offender.

**Funding:** \$350,000 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Juvenile Corrections/Industries Ventures

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** This project will help juvenile corrections agencies establish joint ventures with private businesses and industries for the vocational training of juvenile offenders in correctional settings. It will provide correctional institutions with education and treatment alternatives designed to encourage, motivate, and provide incarcerated juveniles with more opportunities for vocational training, general education, and paid employment experiences. It will also help youth become accountable for their behavior by requiring them to both pay monetary restitution to a victim or victim compensation fund, and to contribute a portion of their wages to help cover the cost of their care. The project consists of five activities: (1) identification and assessment of selected programs or model approaches, (2) development of a model based on the existing approaches, (3) development of training and technical assistance materials to disseminate program information to other jurisdictions, (4) testing of the models in different jurisdictions, and (5) dissemination of the information about the model project to corrections agencies across the country.

**Funding:** \$499,927 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Law Enforcement Handling of Juvenile Offenders

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Project Description:** The purpose of this project is to address the problems police agencies confront in handling serious juvenile offenders, particularly those involved in illegal drug use and trafficking. It will involve the development and testing of various models of decisionmaking policies and procedures to improve not only law

enforcement's identification, screening, and referral of serious juvenile offenders, especially those involved with drugs, but also the strategies for diverting youth not involved in serious offending behavior. As with many of the OJJDP-funded demonstration efforts, this project involves five activities: identification of programmatic approaches, development of a program model, development of training and technical assistance materials, testing of the model, and dissemination of the proven model designs.

**Funding:** \$400,000 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Identification and Transfer of Effective Juvenile Justice Projects and Services; Effective Parenting Strategies for Families of High Risk Youth

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The objective of this effort is to reduce delinquent behavior and drug abuse by providing community agencies with increased information and skills to implement family strengthening programs for high risk children and youth. This objective will be accomplished by identifying, assessing, and disseminating family-oriented programs that have demonstrated success either in decreasing risk factors for involvement in delinquency and drug use or in directly reducing delinquency and drug use.

**Funding:** \$349,422 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Intensive Community-Based Aftercare

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** This project involves identifying, developing, testing, and disseminating information about intensive community-based aftercare programs for chronic juvenile offenders who require residential care. The overall goal of this project is to reduce the incidence of crime committed by chronic serious juvenile offenders released from secure confinement. This goal will be accomplished by helping public and private corrections agencies develop and implement effective, intensive, community-based aftercare programs. Existing programs will be identified and assessed, and from this assessment will come the development of a model program. Training and technical assistance materials will be developed and the model program will be tested in various sites. Following the testing phase, the model will be disseminated to public and private corrections agencies.

**Funding:** \$350,000 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Technical Assistance Voucher Demonstration Project

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The purpose of this effort is to provide technical assistance to 15-25 neighborhood-based organizations that have established juvenile justice projects to enhance their capacity to serve high risk youth and serious juvenile offenders. Neighborhood groups apply for vouchers ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000, presenting their own plans and design for technical assistance. This approach allows neighborhood groups to secure technical assistance inexpensively from sources compatible with their program and their community. Vouchers can be used to secure assistance to improve juvenile justice programs, create new program directions, or to plan and implement special juvenile justice projects in such areas as delinquency prevention, residential facilities and resources, juvenile gang control, foster care, serious or violent juvenile offender programming, management assistance, case study documentation, employment and training, and economic development of resources. This component is the second and final phase of this demonstration project.

**Funding:** \$98,864 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Juvenile Justice Assessment Instrument

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** Many youth in the juvenile justice system have multiple problems, including medical, psychological, and neuropsychological difficulties. Little has been done within the system to diagnose and treat the range of problems that often affect their behavior. This project will develop a clinical assessment instrument that lay staff throughout the juvenile justice system can use, after training, for assessment purposes. The assessment instrument will be developed and pretested, and training and technical assistance will be provided to juvenile justice system personnel.

**Funding:** \$71,269 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP)

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** SHOCAP is a comprehensive service coordination and case management process involving the entire juvenile justice system, including corrections, prosecutors, police, courts, schools, and community aftercare

services. The purposes of SHOCAP are to develop procedures for the early identification and tracking of juvenile offenders and to improve the flow of information among service system components to eliminate or reduce pretrial delays, case dismissals, plea bargaining, and sentence reductions for serious juvenile offenders.

**Funding:** \$499,051 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Private Sector Probation Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** This national initiative demonstrates the feasibility of having private contractors provide selected juvenile probation services. The project provides training and technical assistance to six sites to transfer existing public-sector probation operations to the private sector through a competitive solicitation process. As part of the effort, a National Juvenile Justice Public/Private Partnership has been established to provide overall support and guidance.

**Funding:** \$561,830 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Program Title:** Habitual Serious and Violent Juvenile Offender Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Program Description:** The Habitual Serious and Violent Juvenile Offender Program targets youth who exhibit a repetitive pattern of serious delinquent behavior for more intensive prosecutorial and correctional intervention. The goals of this initiative are to reduce the propensity to sustain a criminal lifestyle and to increase public security. Attainment of these goals is sought through expeditious prosecution and enhanced treatment of juvenile offenders whose histories indicate repeated commission of serious and violent delinquent acts, including robbery, burglary, forcible sexual offenses, aggravated assaults, and recidivist homicide. Thirteen sites participate in this effort.

**Funding:** \$3,700,000 awarded in FY 1986.

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**Project Title:** Serious Juvenile Offender Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The objectives of this effort are to document the impact of innovative private-sector corrections projects versus more traditional correctional programs, to

document current impediments to innovative private-sector programs, and to identify effective management and or programming techniques used by private contractors. A three-phase program for 75 randomly assigned juveniles has been established in the project site, including a rural phase, an urban employment phase, and a community reintegration and aftercare phase. Participants will receive diagnostic screening, educational services, employment and vocational training, and intensive supervision.

**Funding:** \$60,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Parenting Program for Incarcerated Parents

**Agencies:** U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons (BOP) and National Institute of Corrections (NIC). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, Administration for Children, Youth and Families (ACYF).

**Coordination:** NIC, through an interagency agreement, transfers funds to ACYF for joint activities under the Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program.

**Project Description:** Funds transferred through this interagency agreement supported Parenting Programs for Incarcerated Parents. Discretionary grants address parenting education, visitation programs, and other services for incarcerated parents and their children. The grants are also being used to study the impact of these services and programs on incarcerated parents and their children.

**Funding:** \$180,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** Public Housing Child Care Grants

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

**Program Description:** Section 117 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987 authorized grants for nonprofit agencies to provide child care services for residents of public housing projects. These grants give parents and guardians of children residing in public housing the opportunity to seek and obtain employment. As such, the project strengthens at-risk families by enabling them to become self-sufficient.

**Funding:** \$5,000,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** Public Housing Comprehensive Transition Demonstration Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

**Program Description:** Section 126 of the Community Development Act of 1987 authorized funds to provide comprehensive services to families living in public housing projects to ensure a successful transition into private housing. The Housing Authority of Charlotte, North Carolina, is participating in the demonstration phase of this effort. During the first 2 years of the project, 200 families will sign a multiyear contract with the Housing Authority and receive special remediation services such as job training, substance abuse treatment and counseling, and training in homemaking skills, parenting, and money management. An additional 100 families will serve as a control group. Following this 2-year period, the families will participate in a transition phase that will not exceed 5 years.

**Funding:** Not applicable.

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**Project Title:** The Special Education Youth Reentry Specialist

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, Office of Special Education Programs

**Project Description:** This project addresses issues involved in the transition of handicapped parolees through the Cooperative Education Services Areas to vocational/work programs in the community. This effort is the result of a cooperative agreement between a Wisconsin Department of Corrections institution, the Receiving Cooperative Education Services Area, and the various vocational/work programs available in the local community. The sample consists of all diagnosed and eligible handicapped, incarcerated youth (approximately 45 youth) at the Lincoln Hills Juvenile Correctional Program. The project has significantly increased the performance levels of handicapped incarcerated youth in academic education, vocational education, vocational rehabilitation, and jobs programs throughout the State of Wisconsin.

**Funding:** \$152,932 awarded in FY 1985.

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**Project Title:** Handicapped Alleged Offender Project

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, Office of Special Education Programs

**Project Description:** Hundreds of thousands of individuals pass through local jails each year. Research shows that 5 percent to 30 percent of these individuals are handicapped. Because of the short-term nature of confinements in jails and temporary facilities, programs addressing the needs of handicapped individuals are virtually nonexistent in such facilities. This project attempts to fill that gap by developing, testing,

and disseminating materials to prepare various segments of the criminal justice community to recognize and respond to the handicapped alleged offender. Multimedia inservice training materials are being developed for law enforcement professionals, pretrial service personnel, and probation officers to help them better recognize, understand, and relate to handicapped individuals. By providing materials and assistance, this project hopes to increase programs for jailed handicapped defendants, involve community agencies in services for this population, and provide alternatives to incarceration for the handicapped alleged offender.

**Funding:** \$292,062 awarded in FY 1987.

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### **Training, Technical Assistance, and Dissemination Awards**

**Project Title:** Restitution Education, Specialized Training, and Technical Assistance (RESTTA)

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Project Description:** The essential functions of the RESTTA project are to provide information, training, and technical assistance to the growing field of restitution programs nationwide. This project is consistent with the OJJDP priorities that call for developing alternative dispositions in juvenile justice, assisting crime victims through compensation, and assuring offender accountability. The goals and objectives of RESTTA are to develop restitution beyond its fundamental stage, to determine the most effective program components, and to market restitution programs to juvenile justice agencies presently not involved with the program. Technical assistance and training are provided to new and emerging programs through this project.

**Funding:** \$301,100 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse/NCJRS

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Project Description:** The Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse is operated for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and operates as a specialized unit within the National Criminal Justice Reference Service to assist the juvenile justice community. Juvenile justice subject specialists give priority attention to information queries from OJJDP grantees and contractors, State Advisory Groups, State and local legislators, university researchers, Federal agencies, and private youth-serving agencies. The Clearinghouse contributes to ongoing research by preparing information packets, brochures, reading lists, and other documents

dealing with various juvenile justice issues. In FY 1988, the Clearinghouse received a supplement from OJJDP to develop a national information package about high risk youth. Titled *Building a Future Without Drugs*, the package will be available in December 1988. The Clearinghouse supports the research activities of OJJDP, distributes OJJDP publications to the field, and provides planning, promotion, and management services for conferences as requested. The Clearinghouse is available to the entire juvenile justice community through its toll-free number 800-638-8736. The National Restitution Resource Center is part of the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse and supports RESTTA (see above) information dissemination needs.

**Funding:** \$723,916 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Juvenile Justice Training for Local and State Enforcement Personnel

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The purposes of this project are to provide a series of training courses to help State and local law enforcement agencies improve their skills by equipping them with a better understanding of the juvenile justice system, and to enhance the expansion of such training by State and local agencies and other training institutions. These objectives will be accomplished by continuing to offer such courses as POLICY I, POLICY II, Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques, and Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques Academy Transfer. Another course titled, SAFE POLICY, brings together chief executives from schools, courts, law enforcement, prosecutors' offices, and juvenile probation departments to present a method of information sharing, cooperation, and coordination that will improve school safety, supervision of youth, and delinquency prevention programs.

**Funding:** \$500,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Juvenile Justice Technical Assistance to Law Enforcement Agencies

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Project Description:** The purpose of this effort is to provide followup assistance to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies that have participated in existing OJJDP-supported training programs. In addition, technical assistance regarding the implementation of a child abuse and exploitation curriculum is provided to State and local law enforcement training academies. This latter type of technical assistance: (1) acquaints police academy instructors with the unique aspects of and techniques for conducting child abuse

and exploitation investigations; (2) develops skills for implementing this instructional program; (3) coordinates the development of training aids, materials, and guidelines to assist newly trained instructors; and (4) encourages law enforcement agencies and other institutions to develop and deliver similar training programs in their own jurisdictions. OJJDP will be developing and implementing a Juvenile Unit Commanders Training Program for newly assigned personnel to provide them with the management skills needed to operate a Juvenile Unit.

**Funding:** \$200,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Juvenile Court Training

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The purpose of this project is to train as many new juvenile and family court personnel as possible to keep them apprised of recent developments in the legal, social, and managerial fields that potentially can improve services to children in trouble and their families. The project also responds to courts' requests for technical assistance. It involves developing a curriculum for training judges and court personnel about drugs, marketing of educational and training materials, and establishing comprehensive policy standards for the courts. A panel of experts on substance abuse will be convened to acquaint judges with the national drug problem and share program ideas. At the same time, model policies and a drug training program will be developed.

**Funding:** \$1,160,298 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Management Training and Technical Assistance in Nonprofit Organization Management

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Project Description:** This project is designed to improve the management of nonprofit youth-serving agencies whose purposes are consistent with OJJDP's goals. The project provides training and onsite technical assistance to upgrade their management and resource development capabilities. Information about management issues is disseminated regularly to OJJDP grant recipients.

**Funding:** \$223,591 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** In an earlier phase of this project, guidelines for juvenile detention facilities were developed and published. The guidelines translated national detention facility standards into workable policy and procedures statements. Three juvenile detention resource centers were established using the guidelines as training and technical assistance resources to help other detention centers improve their operations. The project was continued and expanded to include post-disposition juvenile corrections programs. A Detention Resource Center and three National Training Resource Centers have been established through this effort.

A secondary accomplishment of this project was a national conference on AIDS-related issues for juvenile justice professionals. The conference provided these professionals with the opportunity to discuss current and potential problems in this area, identify national and State resources, and address the development of AIDS-related policies. A training film for correctional staff and inmates regarding AIDS in juvenile institutions will be produced.

**Funding:** \$529,716 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Prosecutor Training in Juvenile Justice

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Project Description:** This project provides funds to support several new approaches to train prosecutors. This year, in addition to conducting the two training courses, OJJDP marketed the training at the local, State, and regional levels to increase the demand and support for the training programs. Videotapes of the individual components of the training program are being produced for use by trainers at all levels. An advisory board was convened to achieve maximum quality and utilization of these courses.

**Funding:** \$150,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Exploring Careers in Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The Boy Scouts of America has a national explorer program of which Law Enforcement Exploring is a component. The project helps produce a pool of young people interested in careers in criminal justice. Law Enforcement Exploring presents a unique opportunity for America's young people to assess their interest in and

potential for a career in law enforcement or the criminal justice system. Approximately one-third of the participants eventually choose careers in criminal justice. Those who do not enter this field have a better understanding of law enforcement and its role in society. This apprenticeship-type program provides direct assistance to law enforcement agencies and creates a mutual understanding and respect among practitioners, teenagers, and the general public, thus contributing to delinquency prevention and control.

**Funding:** \$59,525 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Juvenile Justice Training Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** Six training programs are conducted through this effort: Juvenile Court Intake, Mental Health Services and the Juvenile Justice System, Private Sector in the Juvenile Justice System, Juvenile Court Dispositions, Victim/Witness Programs for Juvenile Courts, and Juvenile Justice Management. The primary objectives of these training courses are: (1) to clarify juvenile court purposes and functions; (2) to further the accountability of the juvenile court system and related agencies; (3) to further the application of management technologies and conceptual skills; (4) to improve working relationships by and between juvenile justice agencies; (5) to improve decisionmaking at detention intake and juvenile/family court stages; (6) to improve the effectiveness of dispositional decisions; (7) to enhance probation workload classification and intensive probation supervision; (8) to further the application of effective diagnosis, dispositional decisions, and treatment for substance abusing juveniles and juveniles in need of mental health services; (9) to improve caseload management and reduce case-processing delays; and (10) to expand and improve notification, services, and reparations to victims.

**Funding:** \$84,743 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Technical Assistance to the States for Compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** Technical assistance is provided nationwide to help States meet the requirements of Section 223(a) of the JJDP Act. Specifically, technical assistance focuses on improving detention policies and practices, holding facilities, alternative services, and other factors related to the preadjudicatory handling of juveniles. State and local governments, public and private agencies, State

Advisory Groups, and State planning agencies are the recipients of this technical assistance.

**Funding:** \$2,534,761 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** Jail Removal I

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Program Description:** Congress amended the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in 1980 to ensure that juveniles are not confined in jails or lockups with adults and that States receiving OJJDP's formula grant funds take steps to comply with the law. While some States have achieved full compliance with this mandate, others have shown little movement toward meeting the requirements of the Act. Through training and technical assistance provided by OJJDP, this program assists States in achieving full compliance with the jail removal mandate. Twenty States participated by identifying barriers to compliance and developing and instituting strategies to overcome them.

**Funding:** \$991,992 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Program Title:** Jail Removal II

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Program Description:** To ensure that juveniles taken into custody do not suffer undue physical or psychological harm from adults during their confinement, a 1980 amendment to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act specified that juveniles must not be confined with adults in jails or lockups. It requires States participating in OJJDP's formula grant program to take steps to ensure the timely removal of juveniles from such facilities. To help selected States and territories achieve full compliance with the law, OJJDP awards discretionary funds to jurisdictions to implement a statewide jail removal strategy. Jail Removal II provided assistance to 18 States.

**Funding:** \$3,000,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Juvenile Justice Prosecution Project

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Project Description:** This project will design and conduct juvenile justice policy workshops for chief prosecutors. The goal is both to educate district attorneys in the importance of their role in the juvenile justice area and to enable them to develop a sound policy regarding the prosecution of juvenile

cases. Appropriate attention to juvenile matters must be a part of the district attorney's overall crime control responsibilities as the chief law enforcement officer of a jurisdiction. The project reflects OJJDP's goals that call for increased attention to serious offenders and improved system processing of delinquents. Training materials and a juvenile offender prosecution policy manual will be developed through this project.

**Funding:** \$150,000 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Technical Assistance to the Juvenile Courts

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** This project provides technical assistance to the Nation's juvenile courts and related agencies involved in juvenile court processing and services. Types of assistance offered through this project include: training on missing children issues; dissemination of resource materials; offsite consultations; cross-site consultations; workshops; a Technical Assistance Resource Center composed of actual working materials from juvenile courts across the country; and a Technical Assistance Advisory Committee comprised of nine judges and practitioners that meets twice a year to help assess the kinds of technical assistance delivered, the state-of-the-art in juvenile justice, and the national impact of the technical assistance provided.

**Funding:** \$392,344 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** 1988 Citizenship-Washington Focus—4-H Fellow Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

**Project Description:** During visits to the Department of Justice, approximately 450 teenage members of 4-H clubs became acquainted with the Department's programs and took part in citizen workshops.

**Funding:** \$6,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Juvenile Delinquency and Learning Disabilities Training

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Project Description:** The purpose of this project is to conduct regional training institutes, workshops, or both, to assist law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel, mental

health practitioners, education professionals, and school administrators in recognizing and providing appropriate responses to learning disabled juveniles. The workshops strive to increase participants' understanding of learning disabilities and the problems associated with learning disabled youth, and promote awareness, sensitivity, and community concern for learning disabled and delinquent youth. They present a remediation (treatment) model that includes assessment, program development, implementation, planning, and evaluation.

**Funding:** \$52,725 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Program Title:** Indian Child Welfare Title II Grant Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

**Program Description:** Federally recognized tribes and Indian organizations are eligible to apply for BIA Indian Child Welfare Act Title II grant funds. These grants are used not only to establish and operate Indian Child and Family Service programs that promote the stability of Indian families but also to provide matching shares for other Federal financial assistance that supports programs on or near Indian reservations, which also contribute to the stability of Indian families. The objective of every Indian Child and Family Service program is to prevent the breakup of Indian families and to ensure that permanent removal of Indian children from their families is done only as a last resort.

**Funding:** \$8,700,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)

**Agency:** ACTION

**Project Description:** At the end of June 1988, there were 1,182 VISTA Volunteers serving on 244 youth-related projects. Of these volunteers, 287 were involved in delinquency or crime prevention projects, and 46 were involved in runaway youth projects. VISTA Volunteer activities include: (1) developing block watches and other community self-help efforts to decrease the incidence of crime; (2) recruiting at-risk youth for educational, cultural, and drug-free programs; (3) working with teenage gangs and youthful offenders by creating employment opportunities; (4) developing activities to prevent school dropouts; (5) providing after school and career counseling; and (6) conducting outreach efforts in the schools.

**Funding:** \$19,828 awarded in FY 1988.

**Program Title:** Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

**Program Description:** HUD, through the Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Act (CIAP), provides funds to public and American Indian housing projects to improve their physical condition and upgrade their management. Up to 10 percent of the funds provided to each housing project may be used for management improvements. In the past, a HUD Minority Youth Training Initiative (MYTI) allowed 18 public-housing project authorities to set aside part of their management improvement funds to train youth living in public housing in housing management and maintenance skills. Many of the sites also use Job Training Partnership Act funds provided by local Private Industry Councils. Based on the success of MYTI, HUD made training for tenants an eligible CIAP activity. Any housing project can propose these activities in their CIAP application. A guidebook is available from the Office of Policy Development and Research.

**Funding:** \$1,725,000,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** Community Development Block Grant Program: Entitlement Funds

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

**Program Description:** Through this program, HUD allocates funds to entitlement communities—metropolitan cities and urban counties—by statutory formulas. Funds are spent on a wide range of development activities directed toward neighborhood revitalization, economic development, and the provision of improved community facilities and services. Funds must be used to benefit low- and moderate-income persons, aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight, or meet local needs.

**Funding:** \$1,972,000,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Program Title:** Community Development Block Grant Program: Nonentitlement Funds—Small Cities

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

**Program Description:** Under this program, funds are made available to units of general local government to support a wide range of community development activities. Typical examples include neighborhood revitalization, economic development, and improvement of community facilities and services. Each State has an option to administer these

nonentitlement Federal funds; and, if not exercised, HUD continues as the administrator and competitively awards funds based on selection criteria that it establishes.

**Funding:** \$845,400,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** The National Depression Awareness Recognition and Treatment Program (D/ART)

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute of Mental Health

**Project Description:** This project is targeted to the general public, primary care providers, and mental health specialists. Its goal is to increase public awareness of the symptoms of depression and the availability of treatment, thereby motivating individuals to seek treatment. By expanding the knowledge base of health and mental health providers regarding the most current scientific findings about depressive disorders, D/ART also aims to increase their ability to effectively diagnose and treat depressive disorders. Dissemination activities include seminars, workshops, an education campaign, and appearances before consumer groups and professional organizations.

**Funding:** \$2,500,000 awarded in FY 1988.

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**Project Title:** Masters Degree Training Program for Teachers of Adjudicated Handicapped Youth

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, Office of Special Education Programs

**Project Description:** This training program is designed to prepare masters level teachers to work with adjudicated handicapped youth in a range of institutional and community settings. It emphasizes the instruction and management of handicapped youth from a multidisciplinary perspective. In addition to completing a sequence of courses in special education, students enroll in elective courses in psychology, sociology, or criminal justice, and work with handicapped youth in the community and correctional education settings. The curriculum is based on 32 competency statements for behaviorally disordered and emotionally disturbed youth and is divided into seven broad categories: (1) theoretical and practical knowledge; (2) assessment skills; (3) instructional skills; (4) interdisciplinary team skills; (5) working with parents, families, and other agencies; (6) evaluation; and (7) related professional competencies.

**Funding:** \$262,086 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Program to Prepare Teachers of Adjudicated Handicapped Youth

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, Office of Special Education Programs

**Project Description:** This training program at the College at New Paltz, New York, is designed to prepare educational personnel to teach handicapped offenders in juvenile or adult facilities, local detention facilities, and alternative education programs. It responds directly to the need for teachers to work with incarcerated youth who are eligible for special education services. The project brings together resources from the College, community agencies, State and local correctional facilities, and other agencies devoted to the rehabilitation, education, and vocational training of delinquent youth. A significant feature of the project is the extensive field experience required of trainees. The service area of the College has one of the highest concentrations of juvenile and adult correctional facilities in the country—13 residential programs for juveniles and 18 adult correctional facilities, all of which are available to serve as practicum sites and potential employers.

**Funding:** \$311,151 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Correctional Special Education Training Project

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, Office of Special Education Programs

**Project Description:** The Correctional Special Education Training Project at Slippery Rock began in 1986 to address the national need for teachers certified in correctional education. The project's goals are: (1) to recruit and train undergraduate students in correctional education; (2) to recruit and train correctional education teachers who want to add special education certification to their teaching certificates; and (3) to provide both empirically validated, meaningful, competency-based instruction in preservice courses and practical experiences for both full-time undergraduate and postgraduate students with teaching experience in correctional settings.

**Funding:** \$216,234 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Masters Degree Program in Special/Correctional Education

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, Office of Special Education Programs

**Project Description:** The principal goal of this project is to provide inservice and preservice training to teachers and counselors interested in working in alternative educational settings, such as correctional facilities, State training schools, and mental health programs. Both the preservice and inservice training curriculums consist of 42 hours of graduate coursework, including 6 hours of supervised practicum.

**Funding:** \$279,444 awarded in FY 1987.

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**Project Title:** Transitional Special Education Program: Corrections Emphasis

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, Office of Special Education Programs

**Project Description:** The Department of Special Education at George Washington University developed the Transitional Special Education Program to provide appropriate skill training for correctional educators working with handicapped juvenile offenders. The program makes available to students in psychology, sociology, and vocational education a course of study that provides a sound knowledge of both special education programming and juvenile justice. The program prepares professionals to work with handicapped adjudicated youth as special education diagnosticians, correction/special education teachers, liaisons/coordinators of transitional services, and advocates for vocational and special education services.

**Funding:** \$395,958 awarded in FY 1986.

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**Project Title:** Masters Level Program in Special Education

**Agency:** U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, Office of Special Education Programs

**Project Description:** The Correctional Special Education Program at Florida State University addresses the clear need for highly qualified special education teachers to work in correctional facilities in the State and the region. The program provides competency-based training, appropriate internships, and supervised practicums to students entering the field. A summer training institute pairs trainees with qualified experienced correctional educators who act as mentors during teacher preparation. These summer institutes give the students experience in developing skills in the areas of evaluation and education, counseling and stress management, and "streetwise" living.

**Funding:** \$235,926 awarded in FY 1987.

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**TABLE 9**  
**Other Federal Programs That Target At-Risk Youth**

Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Number	Program Title	Department	Estimated FY 1988 Obligations
<i>Programs to Combat Illegal Drugs</i>			
13.137	Minority Community Health Coalition Demonstration	HHS	\$1,600,000
13.141	Alcohol, Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Block Grant	HHS	\$155,917,000
13.228	Indian Health Services— Health Management Development Program	HHS	\$11,500,000
13.271	Alcohol Research Scientist Development and Research Scientist Awards	HHS	\$1,748,000
13.272	Alcohol National Research Service Awards for Research Training	HHS	\$2,538,000
13.277	Drug Abuse Research Scientist Development and Research Scientist Awards	HHS	\$1,990,000
13.278	Drug Abuse National Research Service Awards for Research Training	HHS	\$2,298,000
13.891	Alcohol Research Center Grants	HHS	\$11,003,000
13.991	Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant	HHS	\$85,209,000
13.992	Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant	HHS	\$487,317,000
16.004	Law Enforcement Assistance— Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Training	DOJ	\$2,975,000

**TABLE 9 (continued)**  
**Other Federal Programs That Target At-Risk Youth**

Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Number	Program Title	Department	Estimated FY 1988 Obligations
<i>Programs to Combat Illegal Drugs (continued)</i>			
72.005	Service-Learning Programs	ACTION	\$1,310,000
72.012	Volunteer Demonstration Program	ACTION	\$2,048,000
<i>Programs to Help Missing, Exploited, and Abused Children</i>			
13.634	Children's Justice Grants to States	HHS	\$6,200,000
13.645	Child Welfare Services—State Grants	HHS	\$239,350,000
13.672	Child Abuse Challenge Grants	HHS	\$4,787,000
16.300	Law Enforcement Assistance/FBI Advanced Police Training	DOJ	\$8,847,000
16.575	Crime Victim Assistance	DOJ	\$34,950,000
16.576	Crime Victim Compensation	DOJ	\$42,138,000
72.005	Service-Learning Programs	ACTION	\$1,310,000
<i>Programs To Eliminate AIDS</i>			
13.118	AIDS Activity	HHS	\$304,942,000
13.132	AIDS Research	HHS	\$5,275,000
13.133	Health Services Delivery to Persons with AIDS— Demonstration Grants	HHS	\$14,361,000
13.145	AIDS Education and Training Centers	HHS	\$11,106,000

**TABLE 9 (continued)**  
**Other Federal Programs That Target At-Risk Youth**

Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Number	Program Title	Department	Estimated FY 1988 Obligations
<i>Programs To Eliminate AIDS (continued)</i>			
13.153	Pediatric AIDS Health Care Demonstration Program	HHS	\$4,787,000
<i>Programs To Reduce School Crime and Violence</i>			
13.790	Work Incentive Program	HHS/DOL	\$92,551,000
84.117	Educational Research and Development	ED	\$18,978,000
84.123	Law Related Education	ED	\$3,800,000
<i>Programs To Improve Statistics</i>			
16.550	Criminal Justice Statistics Development	BJS	\$1,983,000
<i>Programs To Improve Youth Employability and Productivity</i>			
13.674	Independent Living	HHS	\$45,000,000
15.108	Indian Employment Assistance	DOL	\$26,097,000
17.207	Employment Assistance	DOL	\$723,029,000
17.249	Employment Services and Job Training— Pilot and Demonstration Programs	DOL	\$38,964,000
27.003	Federal Employment for Disadvantaged Youth—Part Time	OPM	Not applicable
27.004	Federal Employment for Youth—Summer	OPM	Not applicable

**TABLE 9 (continued)**  
**Other Federal Programs That Target At-Risk Youth**

Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Number	Program Title	Department	Estimated FY 1988 Obligations
<i>Programs To Improve Youth Employability and Productivity (continued)</i>			
27.005	Federal Employment for Handicapped Individuals	OPM	\$120,000
27.006	Federal Summer Employment	OPM	Not applicable
<i>Other Programs</i>			
10.410	Very Low and Low Income Housing Loans	USDA	\$1,339,800,000
10.411	Rural Housing Site Loans	USDA	\$1,070,000
10.415	Rural Rental Housing Loans	USDA	\$554,900,000
10.417	Very Low Income Housing Repair Loans and Grants	USDA	\$12,500,000
10.420	Rural Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance	USDA	\$9,000,000
10.427	Rural Rental Assistance Payments	USDA	\$275,310,000
10.433	Rural Housing Preservation Grants	USDA	\$19,140,000
10.500	Cooperative Extension Service	USDA	\$345,288,000
10.550	Food Distribution	USDA	\$2,145,795,000
10.551	Food Stamps	USDA	\$11,459,451,000
10.553	School Breakfast Program	USDA	\$483,448,000
10.555	National School Lunch Program	USDA	\$2,989,067,000
10.556	Special Milk Program for Children	USDA	\$21,669,000

**TABLE 9 (continued)**  
**Other Federal Programs That Target At-Risk Youth**

Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Number	Program Title	Department	Estimated FY 1988 Obligations
<i>Other Programs (continued)</i>			
10.557	Special Supplement Food Program for Women, Infants and Children	USDA	\$1,800,330,193
10.558	Child Care Food Program	USDA	\$582,386,000
10.559	Summer Food Service Program for Children	USDA	\$137,577,000
10.560	State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition	USDA	\$54,289,000
10.561	State Administrative Grants for Food Stamp Program	USDA	\$1,030,984,000
10.564	Nutrition Education and Training Program	USDA	\$5,000,000
10.565	Commodity Supplemental Food Program	USDA	\$45,887,000
10.566	Nutrition Assistance for Puerto Rico	USDA	\$879,250,000
10.567	Needy Family Program	USDA	\$40,736,000
10.568	Temporary Emergency Food Assistance	USDA	\$50,000,000
11.300	Economic Development Grants for Public Works and Development Facilities	DOC	\$151,366,000
11.301	Economic Development— Business Development Assistance	DOC	\$20,000,000
11.302	Economic Development— Support for Planning Organization	DOC	\$19,300,000
11.303	Economic Development— Technical Assistance	DOC	\$6,706,000

**TABLE 9 (continued)**  
**Other Federal Programs That Target At-Risk Youth**

Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Number	Program Title	Department	Estimated FY 1988 Obligations
<i>Other Programs (continued)</i>			
11.305	Economic Development— State and Local Economic Development Planning	DOC	\$3,695,000
11.307	Special Economic and Adjustment Assistance Program—Sudden and Severe Economic Dislocation and Long Term Economic Deterioration	DOC	\$24,657,000
11.312	Research and Evaluation Program	DOC	\$4,210,000
13.111	Adolescent Family Life Research Grants	HHS	\$1,650,000
13.128	Refugee Assistance— Mental Health	HHS	\$1,700,000
13.129	Technical and Non- Financial Assistance to Community Health Centers	HHS	\$3,000,000
13.130	Primary Care Services—Planning and Development Cooperative Agreements	HHS	\$4,000,000
13.137	Minority Community Health Coalition Demonstration	HHS	\$1,600,000
13.217	Family Planning Services	HHS	\$130,600,000
13.224	Community Health Centers	HHS	\$382,960,000
13.226	Health Services Research and Development Grants	HHS	\$3,586,000
13.228	Indian Health Services— Health Management Development Program	HHS	\$11,500,000
13.242	Mental Health Research Grants	HHS	\$174,579,000

**TABLE 9 (continued)**  
**Other Federal Programs That Target At-Risk Youth**

Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Number	Program Title	Department	Estimated FY 1988 Obligations
<i>Other Programs (continued)</i>			
13.244	Mental Health Clinical or Service Related Training Grants	HHS	\$15,130,000
13.246	Migrant Health Centers Grant	HHS	\$43,466,000
13.260	Family Planning— Personnel Training	HHS	\$3,362,000
13.600	Head Start	HHS	\$1,206,324,000
13.608	Child Welfare Research and Demonstration	HHS	\$8,457,000
13.612	Native American Programs—Financial Assistance Grants	HHS	\$28,257,000
13.614	Child Development Associate Scholarships	HHS	\$1,436,000
13.645	Child Welfare Services—State Grants	HHS	\$239,350,000
13.647	Social Services Research and Demonstration	HHS	\$2,400,000
13.648	Child Welfare Services Training Grants	HHS	\$3,660,000
13.652	Adoption Opportunities	HHS	\$4,787,000
13.658	Foster Care (Title IV-E)	HHS	\$658,178,000
13.661	Native American Programs— Research, Demonstration, and Evaluation	HHS	\$700,000
13.662	Native American Programs—Training and Technical Assistance	HHS	\$1,000,000
13.667	Social Services Block Grants	HHS	\$2,700,000,000

**TABLE 9 (continued)**  
**Other Federal Programs That Target At-Risk Youth**

Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Number	Program Title	Department	Estimated FY 1988 Obligations
<i>Other Programs (continued)</i>			
13.673	Grants to States for Planning and Development of Dependent Care Programs	HHS	\$8,377,000
13.714	Medical Assistance Program	HHS	\$30,569,635,000
13.766	Health Financing Research, Demonstrations and Evaluations	HHS	\$26,807,000
13.780	Assistance Payments— Maintenance Assistance	HHS	\$10,347,128,000
13.782	Assistance Payments— Research	HHS	\$2,750,000
13.783	Child Support Enforcement Grants (Title IV-D)	HHS	\$826,000,000
13.787	Refugee and Entrant Assistance—State Administered Programs	HHS	\$333,434,000
13.788	Refugee Assistance— Voluntary Agency Programs	HHS	\$7,659,000
13.789	Low Income Home Energy Assistance	HHS	\$1,531,840,000
13.790	Work Incentive Program	HHS	\$92,551,000
13.802	Social Security— Disability Insurance	HHS	\$21,466,000,000
13.805	Social Security— Survivors Insurance	HHS	\$44,645,000,000
13.806	Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	HHS	\$915,000,000
13.990	National Health Promotion	HHS	\$385,000
13.992	Alcohol and Drug Abuse Mental Health Services Block Grants	HHS	\$487,317,000

**TABLE 9 (continued)**  
**Other Federal Programs That Target At-Risk Youth**

Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Number	Program Title	Department	Estimated FY 1988 Obligations
<i>Other Programs (continued)</i>			
13.994	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant	HHS	\$444,281,740
13.995	Adolescent Family Life—Demonstration Projects	HHS	\$6,266,000
14.103	Interest Reduction Payments— Rental and Cooperative Housing for Lower Income Families	HUD	\$620,716,000
14.120	Mortgage Insurance— Homes for Low and Moderate Income Families	HUD	\$109,461,000
14.149	Rent Supplements— Rental Housing for Lower Income Families	HUD	\$34,496,000
14.156	Lower Income Housing Assistance Program	HUD	\$11,554,263
14.164	Operating Assistance for Troubled Multi-family Housing Projects	HUD	\$35,000,000
14.221	Urban Development Action Grants	HUD	\$379,149,000
14.222	Urban Homesteading	HUD	\$15,191,000
14.223	Indian Community Development Block Grant Program	HUD	\$27,000,000
14.230	Rental Housing Rehabilitation	HUD	\$223,056,000
14.231	Emergency Shelter Grants	HUD	\$58,000,000
14.850	Public and Indian Housing	HUD	\$4,062,479,000
15.103	Indian Social Services— Child Welfare Assistance	DOI	\$14,741,000
15.113	Indian Social Services— General Assistance	DOI	\$67,496,000
15.124	Indian Loans— Economic Development	DOI	\$12,000,000

**TABLE 9 (continued)**  
**Other Federal Programs That Target At-Risk Youth**

Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Number	Program Title	Department	Estimated FY 1988 Obligations
<i>Other Programs (continued)</i>			
15.130	Indian Education— Assistance to Schools	DOI	\$20,351,000
15.141	Indian Housing Assistance	DOI	\$22,737,000
15.919	Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program	DOI	\$1,323,000
16.100	Desegregation of Public Education	DOJ	\$1,976,000
16.103	Fair Housing and Equal Credit Opportunity	DOJ	\$2,101,000
16.105	Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons	DOJ	\$2,547,000
16.200	Community Relations Service	DOJ	\$7,191,000
16.201	Cuban and Haitian Entrant Resettlement Program	DOJ	\$20,667,000
16.601	Corrections—Training Staff Development	DOJ	\$2,252,857
16.602	Corrections—Research and Evaluation and Policy Formulation	DOJ	\$295,000
16.603	Corrections—Technical Assistance	DOJ	\$2,951,132
17.247	Migrant and Other Seasonally Employed Farmworker Programs	DOL	\$65,572,000
17.251	Native American Employment and Training Program	DOL	\$59,713,000
17.303	Minimum Wage and Hour Standards	DOL	\$81,909,000
23.004	Appalachian Housing Project Planning Loan, Technical Assistance Grant and Site Development and Off-Site Improvement Grant: State Appalachian Housing Programs	ARC	\$500,000

**TABLE 9 (continued)**  
**Other Federal Programs That Target At-Risk Youth**

Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Number	Program Title	Department	Estimated FY 1988 Obligations
<i>Other Programs (continued)</i>			
23.012	Appalachian Vocational and Other Education Facilities and Operations	ARC	\$6,000,000
72.005	Service Learning Programs	ACTION	\$1,310,000
72.012	Volunteer Demonstration Program	ACTION	\$2,048,000
81.042	Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons	DOE	\$161,357,000
84.004	Civil Rights Technical Assistance and Training	ED	\$23,456,000
84.010	Educationally Deprived Children—Local Educational Agencies	ED	\$3,829,600,000
84.011	Migrant Education—Basic State Formula Grant Program	ED	\$261,843,000
84.012	Educationally Deprived Children—State Administration	ED	\$38,296,000
84.014	Follow-Through	ED	\$7,133,000
84.047	Upward Bound	ED	\$81,249,252
84.048	Vocational Education— Basic Grants to States	ED	\$798,665,863
84.049	Vocational Education— Consumer and Home- maker Education	ED	\$32,791,000
84.060	Indian Education— Formula Grants to Local Educational Agencies	ED	\$45,670,000
84.061	Indian Education—Special Programs and Projects	ED	\$7,907,000
84.072	Indian Education— Grants to Indian Controlled Schools	ED	\$3,500,000

**TABLE 9 (continued)**  
**Other Federal Programs That Target At-Risk Youth**

Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Number	Program Title	Department	Estimated FY 1988 Obligations
<i>Other Programs (continued)</i>			
84.120	Minority Science Improvement	ED	\$5,266,000
84.122	Secretary's Discretionary Fund	ED	\$4,691,000
84.141	Migrant Education—High School Equivalency Program	ED	\$7,276,000
84.144	Migrant Education—Interstate and Intrastate Coordination Program	ED	\$8,400,000
84.146	Transition Program for Refugee Children	ED	\$15,886,000
84.162	Emergency Immigration Education Assistance	ED	\$29,969,000
84.163	Library Services for Indian Tribes and Hawaiian Natives	ED	\$2,405,000
84.165	Magnet Schools Assistance	ED	\$71,805,000

## **Appendix A: Acronyms**

<b>ACYF</b>	Administration for Children, Youth and Families	<b>NHTSA</b>	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
<b>ADAMHA</b>	Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	<b>NIAAA</b>	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
<b>ARC</b>	Appalachian Regional Commission	<b>NIC</b>	National Institute of Corrections
<b>BIA</b>	Bureau of Indian Affairs	<b>NIDA</b>	National Institute on Drug Abuse
<b>BJA</b>	Bureau of Justice Assistance	<b>NIJ</b>	National Institute of Justice
<b>BOP</b>	Bureau of Prisons	<b>NIJJDP</b>	National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
<b>DEA</b>	Drug Enforcement Administration	<b>NIMH</b>	National Institute of Mental Health
<b>DCE</b>	U.S. Department of Energy	<b>OCS</b>	Office of Community Services
<b>ED</b>	U.S. Department of Education	<b>OHDS</b>	Office of Human Development Services
<b>DOI</b>	U.S. Department of the Interior	<b>OJJDP</b>	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
<b>DOJ</b>	U.S. Department of Justice	<b>OJP</b>	Office of Justice Programs
<b>DOL</b>	U.S. Department of Labor	<b>OPM</b>	Office of Personnel Management
<b>DOT</b>	U.S. Department of Transportation	<b>OSAP</b>	Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency	<b>OSEP</b>	Office of Special Education Programs
<b>FBI</b>	Federal Bureau of Investigation	<b>OSERS</b>	Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services
<b>HHS</b>	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	<b>USDA</b>	U.S. Department of Agriculture
<b>HUD</b>	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development		