

Drug Policy in Minnesota: Charting the Course

A Report to the Governor
and Minnesota Legislature

January 1995

Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention
Minnesota Department of Public Safety

Chemical Abuse and
Violence Prevention Council

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U.S. Department of Justice
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention

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January 1995

ACQUISITIONS

Dear Governor Carlson and Members of the Minnesota Legislature:

The Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention, in collaboration with the Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council, is pleased to present this report for your consideration and action.

This report was prepared, pursuant to Minnesota Statutes §229A.30, Subdivision 2(d), "after consultation with all state agencies involved in prevention or supply reduction activities" and "encompass[es] the efforts of those agencies and tak[es] into account all money available for prevention and supply reduction activities."

In addition, this combined report fulfills the responsibility of the Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council under Minnesota Statutes §229A.32, Subdivision 3:

By February 1 each year, the Council shall submit a written report to the Governor and the legislature describing its activities during the preceding year and recommending appropriate changes, including any legislative changes that it considers necessary or advisable in the areas of chemical abuse prevention policies, programs and services.

Since the Office and Council were created in 1989, many positive steps have been taken to build on the strengths and collective knowledge of both the Office and Council. We are excited to submit a report representative of these efforts. The report highlights our respective histories, provides background information that is the foundation of our work, outlines what we have learned with respect to prevention strategies, and details our 1994 accomplishments. The report concludes with a discussion of the future: the development of a prevention policy statement, and the recommendations of the Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention and of the Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council.

We look forward to discussing this report with you.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Barbara J. Danielson".

Barbara J. Danielson, Chair
Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary R. Ellison".

Mary Ellison, Assistant Commissioner
Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report reflects the strong collaboration that exists between the Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention and the Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council.

The Office's legislative charge has evolved since its inception in 1989. It is now responsible for establishing drug abuse and violence prevention policy for Minnesota, coordinating violence and drug abuse prevention activities, and administering approximately \$9.8 million in federal and state grants to state, local and nonprofit agencies.

Based on that charge, the Office's vision for Minnesota is:

"A state free from the ravages of chemical abuse and violence, a state where all communities have the capacity and resources to provide a safe and nurturing environment for their citizens."

The plan of action to achieve this vision is in its Mission Statement:

"The Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention serves as a catalyst for statewide approaches to prevention of violence and drug abuse through identifying causes, recommending policies, and

coordinating statewide and community strategies.

"We assist state and local governments, public and nonprofit agencies, community organizations and the Legislature.

"We promote healthy communities by bringing together diverse groups, facilitating the exchange of ideas and by providing funds to implement successful strategies and test promising initiatives."

Also created by the Legislature in 1989, the Council was originally charged with fostering the coordination and development of a statewide drug abuse prevention policy. The Council's charge has also expanded and is contained in the following Mission Statement:

"The Mission of the Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council is to serve as a policy body assisting the governor and the Legislature on all issues and problems related to chemical abuse and violence, to promote prevention on the local and state levels, and to assist state agencies in the coordination and collaboration of chemical abuse policies, programs and services."

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The Council has 19 members, 10 of whom are appointed by the governor. Seven members of the Council are representatives of those state agencies that have a special role to play in the prevention of both violence and chemical abuse. The remaining two members are from the State Legislature: one from the House and one from the Senate.

Chemical Use and Abuse

According to the June 1994 report (Drug Abuse Trends in the Minneapolis/St. Paul Area) published by the Department of Human Services Chemical Dependency Division, alcohol continues to be the most widely abused substance in the metropolitan area.

The report also notes the following trends:

- Cocaine continues to be a major problem in the Twin Cities and represents 19 percent of total drug treatment admissions.

- Heroin trends are stable, although law enforcement sources report increasing activity involving high-purity, white heroin.

- Marijuana use appears to be rising. The marijuana supply consists of both indoor grown and imported, typically from Mexico.

- Methamphetamine seizures in Hennepin County in 1993 were double those of the previous year.

- There has been a decline in the overall percentage of traffic fatalities classified as "alcohol related" from 50 percent in the mid-1980s to 36 percent in 1993.

Crime and Violence

Violence and its aftermath continue to plague Minnesota. Indicators of this include:

- Over the past five years, violent crime has increased by approximately 27 percent.

- Children under the age of one have the highest rate of homicides in Minnesota.

- In 1992, 18 percent of twelfth graders reported they had been physically abused or had witnessed abuse involving other family members.

- In 1992, about 7 percent of twelfth grade girls reported intrafamilial sexual abuse and nearly 16 percent reported sexual abuse by nonfamily members.

- One in every 42 Minnesotans age 12 and older is on probation.

- The 1993 Minnesota Crime Survey found that 31 percent of respondents reported being a victim of crime in 1992.

While Minnesota continues to be one of the healthiest and safest states in the country, we must directly address the issues of crime, chemical abuse and violence if we are to provide our citizens with a high quality of life and our children with hope for a bright future.

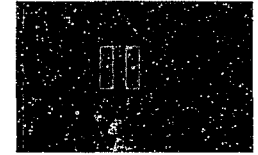
Strategies

The following strategies offer promise in reducing these problems and in building safer, healthier communities. It is important to note that they focus primarily on prevention efforts. We are aware that Minnesota must continue to provide adequate treatment opportunities as well as equitable enforcement of the law if we are to have a truly comprehensive approach to

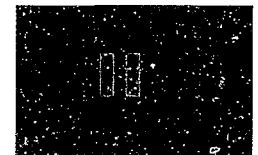
chemical abuse. We believe, however, that at this juncture the Office and the Council must direct a greater share of our future resources toward prevention.

The strategies we recommend to build safer, healthier communities are to:

1. Create effective prevention plans that include measures to reduce risk factors and build protective factors.
2. Ensure that prevention strategies recognize, respect, and utilize the indigenous leadership, strengths, and resources inherent in specific cultural and regional communities.
3. See prevention as an active, assertive process of creating conditions and/or personal attributes that promote the well-being of people.
4. Make prevention goal-oriented, specific, practical and realistic.
5. Measure the effectiveness of prevention efforts against the goals we seek to achieve.
6. Help government agencies be more responsive to local community concerns and available



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toward
prevention.**



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to provide technical assistance and resources to assist local community efforts.

7. Provide funding opportunities that are widely publicized, with an application process that is user friendly.

8. Enhance prevention efforts by widespread communication of consistent, well-designed and focused messages.

9. Use long-term, consistently applied strategies for effective prevention.

1994 Activities

During this past year, the Office and the Council have helped Minnesota communities reduce chemical abuse and violence through the following activities:

Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention

1. Allocated \$3,418,750 to community-based chemical abuse and violence prevention programs.

2. Administered \$5,613,300 in federal grant funds through the

Bureau of Justice Assistance Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program.

3. Conducted a community policing conference.

4. Co-sponsored eight technical assistance workshops in eight locations throughout the state.

5. Continued its involvement in the Prevention and Intervention Planning and Funding Process.

6. Made improvements in evaluation of prevention programming.

7. Enhanced interagency cooperation.

8. Reviewed Bureau of Justice Assistance funding strategies and modified funding recommendations based on an extensive planning process, which included collecting input from communities through a statewide survey and focus groups.

Over the next two years, the Office recommends allocating 80 percent of these dollars toward prevention, education and early intervention activities, 15 percent to interdiction efforts such as the multi-jurisdictional Narcotics Task

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Forces, and 5 percent to training and technical assistance.

At the beginning of this planning process, we assumed that we would be working with roughly the same dollar amounts from year to year. When details of the 1994 Federal Crime Bill were made available in November, we discovered that the bill reduces the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program. Over the next four years federal funding for this program will go from the current level of \$450,000,000 to \$45,000,000 in fiscal year 2000. This means that Minnesota may receive fewer dollars under this program in future years.

The crime bill allows local units of government to apply directly to the federal government for funding at the same time it reduces money available for state governments to administer. This change will take two years to affect Minnesota funding.

If this shift in funding takes place, Office staff will have a decreasing role in the administration of federal funds and an increasing role in assisting local units of government and agencies in accessing those funds.

Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council

1. The Council gathered information on chemical abuse and violence prevention by listening and speaking directly with experts in the field. Council members visited the women's correctional facility at Shakopee; heard a report on youth gangs and related issues from a sergeant with the Brooklyn Center Police Department; and participated in a retreat to review progress, hear speakers on preventing chemical abuse and violence, receive a report on local and national drug abuse trends, and plan for the future.

2. Working cooperatively with other organizations, the Council co-sponsored a "Prevention Day at the Capitol" during the legislative session to heighten awareness of alcohol, tobacco and other drug prevention efforts; and supported the legislation that created the Violence Prevention Advisory Task Force.

3. During fiscal year 1994, the Council administered a state appropriation of \$852,000. The Council awarded \$612,000 to the Minnesota Department of Human Services to support the following

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programs: chemical dependency treatment for high risk youth, chemical dependency treatment for children under age 14, mental health/chemical dependency programs, treatment for pregnant women and women with children, and the development of a Chemical Health Index Model.

The Council also allocated \$174,000 to the Minnesota Department of Health for its Fetal Alcohol Syndrome/Fetal Alcohol Effects Initiative.

Moving Forward

The Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention and the Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council each have a unique and ongoing role to play in moving Minnesota's comprehensive prevention strategies forward. As in the past, we believe that Minnesota's strategies must include prevention, education, treatment and law enforcement components. We

must continue to focus on reducing risk factors and building protective factors. We must concentrate our resources on strategies that engage all of the components and people in our communities, and we must continue to emphasize measuring our progress over time.

In keeping with these strategies, the Council is requesting an appropriation of \$976,000, an increase of \$124,000. The additional funding will help support the award-winning Prevention and Intervention Funding Process and a statewide prevention media campaign. Both of these efforts build on the strategies we have identified as being most effective in decreasing violence and chemical abuse.

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II. OFFICE OF DRUG POLICY AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION

An Overview

Since its inception, the Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention has had an evolving and expanding focus, which now encompasses drug abuse, crime, violence, and their root causes.

Established in 1989 as the Office of Drug Policy, the new body was modeled after the Federal Office of National Drug Control Policy. The Office's legislative charge was to develop and promote policies designed to reduce drug abuse.

Shortly after the Office was created, the State Planning Agency transferred to it the administration of two funding programs: the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program and the Federal Governor's Drug Free Schools and Communities Discretionary Grants Program. In 1990, the Minnesota Legislature authorized additional funding for community grant programs and gave the administration of these funds to the Office.

In 1991, the administration of the Drug Free Schools and Communities funds was transferred to the Department of

Education, however the Office of Drug Policy continues to provide technical assistance for these grants.

In 1992, the Minnesota Legislature amended the Office's purpose to include violence prevention and changed its name to the Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention. The Office is now responsible for establishing drug abuse and violence prevention policy for Minnesota, coordinating violence and drug abuse prevention activities, and administering approximately \$9.8 million in federal and state grants to state, local and nonprofit agencies.

This expanding definition has been accompanied by a continual evolution of strategies to address the problems, as well as changing national and state mandates. Over the last five years, our vision and mission have grown and developed as we have worked to carry out our legislative mandates and worked in partnership with Minnesota communities to address the problems of drug abuse, crime and violence. As we approach the next cycle of our organizational life, we do so with the following vision and mission:

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VISION

We envision a state free from the ravages of chemical abuse and violence, a state where all communities have the capacity and resources to provide a safe and nurturing environment for their citizens.

MISSION

The Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention serves as a catalyst for statewide approaches to prevention of violence and drug abuse through identifying causes, recommending policies, and coordinating statewide and community strategies.

We assist state and local governments, public and nonprofit agencies, community organizations and the Legislature.

We promote healthy communities by bringing together diverse groups, facilitating the exchange of ideas and by providing funds to implement successful strategies and test promising initiatives.

III. CHEMICAL ABUSE & VIOLENCE PREVENTION COUNCIL

An Overview

The Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council has had several names throughout its history. Created by the 1989 Legislature, the Drug Abuse Prevention Resource Council was charged with fostering the coordination and development of a statewide drug abuse prevention policy.

In 1991, the Council's name was changed to reflect a more encompassing description of drugs, and the Minnesota Legislature also expanded the Council's purpose. The restated purpose reflected the Council's expanded charge "to serve as an advisory body to the governor and the Legislature on all aspects of alcohol and drug abuse."

During the 1994 Legislative session, the Council was again renamed to reflect the interconnectedness between violence and chemical abuse. Its current name, the Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council, is a recognition that there is often a relationship between violence and chemical abuse.

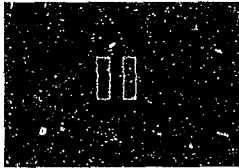
The Council has 19 members, 10 of whom are appointed by the governor. Seven members of the Council are representatives of those state agencies that have a special role to play in the prevention of both violence as well as chemical abuse. The remaining two members are from the State Legislature, one from the House and one from the Senate.

MISSION

The mission of the Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council is to serve as a policy body assisting the Governor and the legislature on all issues and problems related to chemical abuse and violence, to promote prevention on the local and state levels, and to assist state agencies in the coordination and collaboration of chemical abuse policies, programs and services.

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IV. BACKGROUND



Children under the age of one have the highest rate of homicides in Minnesota.



Source:
Minnesota
Department of
Education,
Minnesota
Student Survey
1992

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Chemical Use and Abuse

Minnesota's prevention efforts seem to be paying off in some areas. While there continues to be significant cause for concern, progress has been made in reducing alcohol and other drug use by young people. The 1992 Student Survey found that alcohol and other drug use declined significantly across the state between 1989 and 1992. The average age of first use was higher in 1992 than in 1989. The reduced use was associated with a change in attitude; teens were showing less acceptance of drinking.

There was, however, no decline in the number of young people experiencing serious difficulties with their chemical use. In addition, antisocial behaviors showed no decline. (See Minnesota Student Survey, 1992.)

In 1989, the Department of Human Services conducted a household survey to determine the extent of the drug problem in Minnesota.

- Sixty percent of Minnesota's adults were current users of alcohol (once a month or more), with 19 percent reporting problems associated with their use of alcohol.

ALCOHOL USE AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH IN PREVIOUS YEAR

GRADE 6		GRADE 9		GRADE 12	
1989	1992	1989	1992	1989	1992
3%	2%	26%	19%	54%	41%

MARIJUANA AND OTHER DRUG USE DURING THE PAST YEAR

GRADE 6		GRADE 9		GRADE 12	
1989	1992	1989	1992	1989	1992
4%	3%	15%	12%	22%	18%

- By contrast, only 3 percent of Minnesota's adults (10 percent of those in core cities) were current users of illicit drugs, with 2 percent reporting having problems associated with the use of illicit drugs.

While no current comparative data exists, other indicators suggest little change in alcohol and other drug use among adults. According to the June 1994 Department of Human Services Chemical Dependency Division report entitled Drug Abuse Trends in the Minneapolis /St. Paul Area, alcohol continues to be the most widely abused substance in the metropolitan area. The report goes on to note the following trends:

- Cocaine continues to be a major problem in the Twin Cities area. While the Minneapolis/St Paul area has the lowest rate of cocaine hospital emergencies of any metropolitan area reporting on the national Drug Abuse Warning Network, the medical, social, and legal consequences of cocaine abuse persist in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Cocaine-related deaths increased in 1993 and cocaine treatment admissions increased in 1993, representing 19

percent of total drug treatment admissions.

- Heroin trends are stable, although law enforcement sources report increasing activity involving high-purity, white heroin.

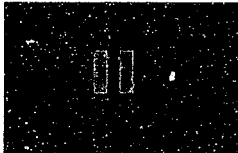
- Marijuana use appears to be rising. The marijuana supply consists of both indoor grown and imported, typically from Mexico.

- Methamphetamine seizures in Hennepin County in 1993 were double those of the previous year.

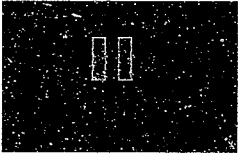
- In recent years we have experienced a decline in the overall percentage of traffic fatalities classified as "alcohol-related" from 50 percent in the mid-1980s to 36 percent in 1993. Although this is a promising trend, 196 people were killed in Minnesota as a result of alcohol-related crashes in 1993.

Crime and Violence

For a more complete report on violence in Minnesota, please refer to the Violence Prevention Advisory Task Force Report to the Legislature (January 1995). This report highlights some of the



Cocaine continues to be a major problem in the Twin Cities area.



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One in
every 42
Minnesotans
age 12 and
older is on
probation.



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current data on violence in Minnesota as well as suggested violence prevention strategies. As the following statistics indicate, violence and its aftermath continue to plague Minnesota:

- Although total criminal offenses in 1993 declined 3.5 percent from the previous year (to 199,691 offenses), violent crime rose about 1 percent and accounted for 8 percent of all crime in Minnesota. Over the past five years violent crime has increased approximately 27 percent.

- Children under the age of one have the highest rate of homicides in Minnesota (6.2 per 100,000 population).

- In 1992, 17 percent of sixth graders reported they had been physically abused or had witnessed abuse involving other family members. Among ninth graders, it was 21 percent and for twelfth graders, it was 18 percent.

- In 1992, about 7 percent of twelfth-grade girls reported intrafamilial sexual abuse and nearly 16 percent reported sexual abuse outside of the family.

- One in every 42 Minnesotans age 12 and older is on probation, including one of every 26 juveniles and one of every 45 adults.

- The 1993 Minnesota Crime Survey found that 31 percent of respondents reported being a victim of crime in 1992. Forty-four percent of the Minnesotans surveyed said they were afraid to walk alone at night within a mile of their home.

While Minnesota continues to be one of the healthiest and safest states in our country, we must directly address the issues of crime, chemical abuse and violence if we are to provide our citizens with a high quality of life and our children with hope for a bright future.

V. WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED

Although we are not able to say that we have ended chemical abuse and violence in Minnesota, we are able to report that we have learned a great deal about what works in reducing these seemingly intractable problems. The following is a summary of strategies that offer promise in reducing these problems and in building safer, healthier communities. These strategies are from our collective knowledge based on working with these issues over the last several years, as well as the latest information gathered from researchers and practitioners throughout the United States.

It is important to note that the strategies listed below focus primarily on prevention efforts. In doing so, we are aware that our state must also continue to provide adequate treatment opportunities as well as equitable enforcement of laws if we are to have a truly comprehensive approach to chemical abuse. We believe, however, that at this juncture the Office and the Council's efforts are best directed toward prevention. This is not a retreat from our previously recommended strategy of prevention combined with criminal justice and treatment. Rather it reflects our belief that it is


most appropriate for the Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention and the Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council to direct a greater share of our future resources toward prevention. We remain dedicated to supporting the treatment and criminal justice efforts of state and local agencies in Minnesota and to working in cooperation with them in providing a comprehensive approach to chemical abuse.

The strategies we recommend to build safer, healthier communities are:

1. Creating effective prevention plans that include measures which reduce risk factors and build protective factors.

We must have strategies in place that provide services to those who are at risk, or who are currently experiencing difficulty with chemical abuse and violence. At the same time, we must focus on building healthy communities for the long-term prevention of the conditions that lead to chemical abuse and violence. We need to have services available that include early detection, intervention, referral and


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Strategies should be designed to attain measurable results, focused on both the long and short term.

treatment. We must also address environmental factors that contribute to chemical abuse and violence such as discrimination, poverty and lack of positive parenting. (For a description of individual and community risk indicators and promising prevention strategies, see Appendix D.)

2. Ensuring that prevention strategies recognize, respect, and utilize the indigenous leadership, strengths, and resources inherent in specific cultural and regional communities.



Prevention is essentially a local activity that focuses on local conditions and concerns. Participation in shaping those conditions by the people affected promotes ownership and vested interest in the changes being sought and increases commitment to seeing that the change is achieved and maintained. Efforts must be made to ensure that all segments of the community are included.

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3. Seeing prevention as an active, assertive process of creating conditions and/or personal attributes that promote the well-being of people.

We must not only address the conditions we want to eliminate, but actively work to identify and create the conditions we wish to have in our families, in our communities, and in our state as a whole.

4. Making prevention goal-oriented, specific, practical and realistic.

Effective prevention strategies must clearly articulate the problem to be addressed or the conditions that it seeks to bring about. Strategies should be designed to attain measurable results and focus on both long and short-term results.

5. Measuring the effectiveness of prevention efforts against the goals we seek to achieve.

Evaluation of prevention programming is difficult and time consuming. It is also difficult to

choose to put resources into evaluation when so many programmatic issues are a priority. However, unless we take the time and resources to measure our progress, we will never be certain of achieving the desired outcomes. We have made significant progress in recent years in identifying useful tools for measuring our progress against clearly articulated goals. This will be further discussed in Section VI.

6. Helping government agencies be more responsive to local community concerns and available to provide technical assistance and resources to assist local community efforts.

7. Providing funding opportunities that are widely publicized, with an application process that is user friendly.

The Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention, along with the Departments of Education, Health, Economic Security, Planning, and Human Services, participated in the consolidation of state funding in the Prevention

and Intervention process. In 1992, representatives of these departments began to meet to address community concerns about state funding initiatives. Communities were dismayed that the deadlines and formats for requests for proposals from state agencies were not coordinated and were often due within days of each other.

A multi-agency Prevention and Intervention work group has developed a common application that allows communities and agencies to apply for several funding sources at one time. Technical assistance workshops regarding applications are set up throughout the state. Prevention and Intervention staff at the workshops answer questions about the parameters for each funding category, and go step by step through the funding application. In addition, a 1-800 hotline has been established. The hotline provides an answer to a caller's question immediately or within one day.

The Prevention and Intervention funding process also uses citizen-based review to assess proposals. Young and old community residents, along with state, city and county workers and members of private and public funding



We must not only address the conditions we want to eliminate, but actively work to identify and create the conditions we wish to have in our families, our communities, and our state.



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agencies, are all included in making recommendations that are incorporated in future funding processes. In addition, staff provide year round technical assistance to grantee organizations and groups. Community response has been overwhelmingly positive, even from those not receiving funding. Applications, especially from greater Minnesota, have increased tremendously because of this process. This process has demonstrated the efficacy of streamlining procedures and funding processes. This model should be expanded and replicated as appropriate.

8. Enhancing prevention efforts by widespread communication of consistent, well-designed and focused messages.

Experience has shown that effective advertising works. "Friends Don't Let Friends Drive Drunk" has been a powerful message for 20 years. The power of advertising can be felt in public service messages on fetal alcohol syndrome, and drinking and driving. These campaigns have

been developed through a partnership with the Minnesota Broadcasters' Association and the Minnesota Department of Health, and are funded in part by the Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council.

The development of a sound, prevention-based media campaign, built upon previous successes, promises to be an effective tool for promoting healthy communities and individuals.

9. Using long-term, consistently applied strategies for effective prevention.

Our efforts to eliminate chemical abuse will not be successful overnight. Resolving this problem requires a long-term investment in our children, families and communities. This means that we must make every effort to support programs and strategies that are demonstrating positive outcomes.

Prevention strategies have evolved over the last 20 years in response to evaluative research that tells us

what works. Such prevention strategies can be used across disciplines and problem areas, and they are especially effective when combined or implemented in a comprehensive effort.

Promising Prevention Strategies, A Look at What Works (February 1992 by the Minnesota Department of Education) identified 26 promising strategies, grouped into the following four areas:

- promoting the values, knowledge and skills of students
- promoting positive climate
- empowering parents
- mobilizing communities

See Appendix D for more information on Promising Prevention Strategies.



Prevention strategies must recognize, respect, and utilize the indigenous leadership, strengths and resources inherent in cultural communities.



Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council

VI. 1994 ACTIVITIES

During this past year, the Office and the Council have made significant progress in applying the knowledge we have gained from assisting Minnesota communities in reducing chemical abuse and violence.

The specific accomplishments listed below highlight our efforts to incorporate what we have learned into our own internal processes, into our work with other state and kindred agencies, as well as assisting local communities to incorporate this knowledge into their prevention efforts.

Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention

- **Allocated \$3,418,750 to community-based chemical abuse and violence prevention programs.**

All dollars allocated for our community-based chemical abuse and violence prevention programs were part of the Prevention and Intervention funding process. Because the process included technical assistance workshops across the state and citizen-based review groups, we were able to assure that grantees received

consistent information and feedback regarding prevention strategies that are effective. Applicants not funded received feedback on why they were not selected to receive a grant.

- **Administered \$5,613,300 in federal grant funds through the Bureau of Justice Assistance Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program.**

These funds were awarded in a variety of program areas and supported Minnesota's Narcotics Enforcement Task Forces, specialized prosecution services, DARE training, gang intervention programming, and improvements to our criminal justice history information systems, as well as many other efforts. For a complete listing of programs funded with these dollars, please see Appendix A.

- **Conducted a community policing conference.**

Community policing, a collaborative effort between the police and ordinary citizens, identifies problems of crime and disorder and involves all elements of the community in the search for solutions to these problems.

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Effective community policing has a positive impact on reducing neighborhood crime, helps reduce fear of crime, and enhances the quality of life in the community. This is accomplished by combining the efforts and resources of the police, local government, and community members.

Under the sponsorship of the League of Minnesota Cities, the Office held a conference (*Community Policing: Sharing the Vision and Building Minnesota's Future*) in cooperation with the Minnesota Chiefs of Police Association, the Minnesota City/County Management Association, the Community Policing Consortium, and the Minnesota State Sheriffs Association.

The conference provided participants with an understanding of community policing, its impact, benefits, issues and concerns. It included practical information on what works (and what does not), and skills needed for successful implementation. There were sessions of particular interest to those who are important to the success of the community-police partnership: city and county management, elected

officials, law enforcement professionals at all levels, and community representatives. The conference was attended by 540 people and generated overwhelmingly positive comments.

We believe community policing is an important component of prevention efforts for Minnesota communities.

- **Co-sponsored eight technical assistance workshops in eight locations throughout the state.**

In collaboration with staff from the Children's Cabinet, Minnesota Planning, and the Department of Education's Prevention and Risk Reduction Unit, the Office held eight regional technical assistance workshops to answer questions about the Prevention and Intervention funding and grant application process. Workshops were held in Bemidji, Duluth, Mankato, Minneapolis, Rochester, St. Cloud, St. Paul, and Willmar.

For current grantees, there were two workshops conducted by Office staff in collaboration with the Department of Education's Prevention and Risk Reduction

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Unit. In the first workshop, grantees working with high-risk youth were given information on how to report progress and provide program evaluation. In the second workshop, grantees working on community crime and drug prevention issues participated in a session specifically designed for information sharing and group problem solving.

Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention staff also provide ongoing technical assistance for grantees as needed, through

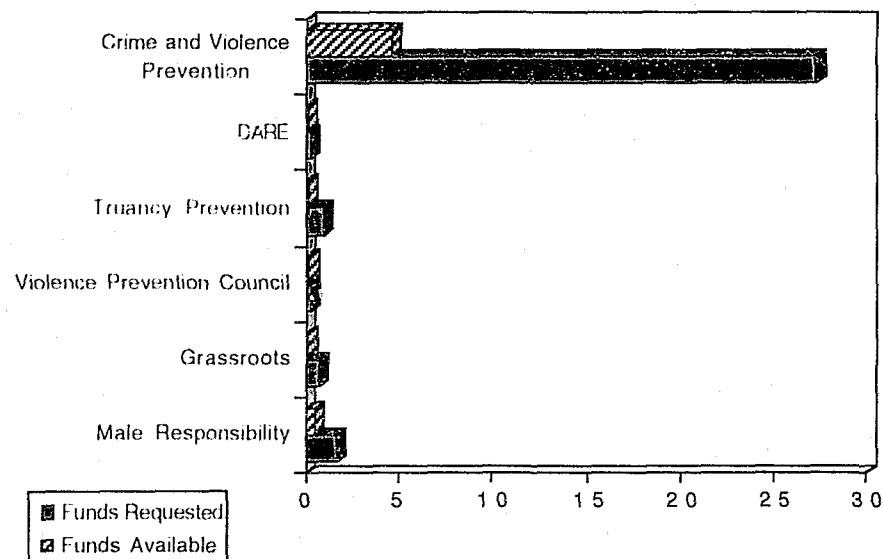
periodic site visits, correspondence or telephone contacts.

- **Continued involvement in the Prevention and Intervention Planning and Funding Process.**

The Prevention and Intervention funding group issued a request for proposals on July 15, 1994. State and federal dollars were made available to support truancy action; fathering and male responsibility; grass roots collaboration; DARE; and community crime, drug and violence prevention projects. The

Source: Minnesota
Department of
Education

**1994 Prevention and Intervention Funding
Funds Requested vs. Funds Available in Estimated Millions**



Office of
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chart on page 20 illustrates funds available and funds requested.

Citizen groups were used for proposal review. Funding recommendations have been submitted to the Commissioners of Public Safety and Education for final approval.

• **Made improvements in evaluation of prevention programming.**

State agencies and local communities are increasingly interested in reliable ways to document problem areas that need to be addressed, focus resources, and measure progress over time. In recent years, substantial progress toward this goal has been made by several state agencies.

The Substance Abuse Monitoring System (SAMS). This computer model was developed through a grant from the Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council to the Minnesota Department of Human Services-Chemical Dependency Division. The Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention provided input into the development of the model.

SAMS provides a framework for collecting and monitoring

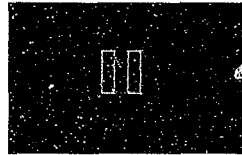
substance abuse related indicators from multiple sources to assist communities, counties, and the state in identifying the nature and magnitude of substance abuse related problems, assess services, and measure changes over time.

SAMS presents data on 23 indicators for each Minnesota county. The information provided has been collected from human services, education, law enforcement, and health care sources. This information tool is now ready for use and can provide a useful, reliable way for communities and the state to plan programs and measure progress.

The Minnesota Student Survey. The Minnesota Student Survey was first administered in 1989 to students in grades 6, 9 and 12, and was repeated in 1992. The goal of the survey is to establish a standardized mechanism for evaluating students' concerns and problem behaviors across communities and over time.

The survey includes a number of significant indicators that measure drug use and family violence. These indicators provide an excellent barometer of the effectiveness of prevention efforts

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**We must
make every
effort to
support
programs
and
strategies
that are
demonstrating
positive
outcomes.**



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and resources. The next scheduled survey is for the Spring of 1995.

Minnesota Milestones. The Minnesota Milestones report card has been developed to guide state government and keep track of our progress over the next 30 years.

The Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention contributes directly to the Minnesota Milestone, "*Our communities will be safe, friendly and caring,*" by funding projects that help achieve this goal. We will use the information we gather to report on the progress of this Minnesota Milestones goal as we plan future efforts and directions for this Office.

New evaluation tools. In 1994, the Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention began working with the Department of Education to develop evaluation measures that can be used by community-based projects funded through our respective departments. These evaluation tools are being tailored to measure the impact of diverse programs addressing multiple community problems. Results from these measures will be available by June 30, 1996.

All prevention projects are required to submit quarterly

performance data and financial expenditure reports. Project workplans, which detail goals and objectives, are monitored for successful completion. The availability of sound evaluation measures will be a great help to grantees as they prepare their performance reports.

- **Enhanced interagency cooperation.**

In 1994, the Office began facilitating a monthly meeting open to all state agencies working in primary prevention and intervention. Participating agencies include Public Safety, Planning, Education, Health, Human Services, Economic Security, Corrections, Finance, the Attorney General's Office, and the Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and Their Families.

Departments share information on current prevention efforts and funding opportunities. We know that funding is just one way the state can be of service to communities and are seeking ways to expand services by combining state resources. We also share information on program evaluation practices, technical assistance and community organizations. One focus of this

group's monthly meeting is the development of the NEED TO KNOW campaign. The campaign will provide timely information to local agencies and the general public on prevention programming. Minnesota Planning is currently collecting this information.

- **Reviewed and modified BJA funding strategy.**

The Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention will distribute \$7.8 million dollars from the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant funds to programs in Minnesota during fiscal year 1995. During the past year, we solicited input from local communities in developing the state's plan for use of these funds. Enlisting the help of Minnesota Planning, we were able to gather community input from a survey and from focus groups conducted throughout the state.

The survey was developed and distributed to 1,044 criminal justice professionals throughout Minnesota. Thirty-four percent of those surveyed responded. Respondents were asked to indicate which of 21 criminal justice related activities would have the greatest impact in

reducing drug/alcohol abuse and violence. They were also asked to select the top five activities that they believed would have the greatest impact in achieving these goals.

The survey respondents' top four categories were: local prevention programs, treatment aftercare, law enforcement drug education programs, and treatment programs. Community policing, prevention education/media campaign, and police response to victims rounded off the top seven.

The focus groups were held in five Minnesota cities – Bemidji, Duluth, Marshall, Rochester and St. Paul. Over 120 individuals were invited to participate in the half-day sessions. Fifty-three individuals participated in the groups.

Participants were asked to identify Minnesota's biggest challenges and greatest assets and strengths in preventing and fighting drug abuse and violence. Further questions centered on how increased funding could help solve these problems. The final exercise divided the participants into small groups of three to four individuals. Each small group was asked to allocate a hypothetical \$10 million to no more than five programs, activities or efforts. The small

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groups allocated funding to four types of activities: (1) prevention, intervention and education; (2) criminal justice; (3) treatment; and (4) victim services. The majority of the money was allocated to prevention, intervention and education activities.

The Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention staff used the information gathered in the survey and focus groups, as well as the BJA funding guidelines, to formulate our BJA funding strategy.

In keeping with the information we obtained through this extensive planning process, our staff recommended to the Commissioner of Public Safety that over the next two-year period we work toward a plan for the Edward Byrne Memorial Funding Program to allocate 80 percent of these dollars toward prevention, education and early intervention activities (including activities with a central role for law enforcement), 15 percent to interdiction efforts such as the multi-jurisdictional Narcotics Task Forces and 5 percent to training and technical assistance.

When we embarked on this planning process, we assumed

that we would be working with roughly the same dollar amounts from year to year. In November of 1994 when the details of the 1994 Federal Crime Bill were made available, we discovered that the bill reduces the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program over the next four years. The federal funding for the program will go from the current level of \$450,000,000 to \$45,000,000 in fiscal year 2000. This means that Minnesota may receive fewer dollars under this program in future years.

The 1994 Federal Crime Bill allows local units of government to apply directly to the federal government for funding at the same time it is reducing the money available for state governments to administer. It will take two years for this change to affect Minnesota funding levels.

If the shift in funding detailed in the 1994 Federal Crime Bill occurs, our staff will have a decreasing role in the administration of federal funds and an increasing role in assisting local units of government and agencies in accessing those funds.

Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council

During 1994, the Council continued to work cooperatively and collaboratively with the Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention. The relationship has been strengthened by the hiring of a full-time coordinator assigned to assist the Council.

The following are some highlights of Council activities that took place during 1994.

- **Listening and Learning**


At the women's correctional facility at Shakopee, Council members learned of the special needs of many of the incarcerated women. The Coordinator of the Women's Addiction Services spoke of the most common addictions among the inmates: crack-cocaine, tobacco, and alcohol.

The meeting at Shakopee prison also educated the Council about the Challenge Incarceration Program at Willow River and included a presentation from the Program Coordinator and Policy Monitor at the Minnesota Department of Corrections

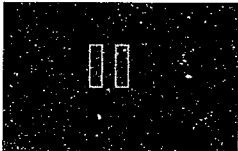
Chemical Dependency Services. The Coordinator spoke of the critical need to first treat the inmate's addiction before attempting any other work with the inmate, and noted that new inmates coming into the system are younger and tend to have longer prison stays.

A sergeant with the Brooklyn Center Police Department, who works in the area of youth gangs and related issues, presented a report to the Council on interconnections between chemical abuse and violence. The report indicated that gang involvement is often very closely tied to childhood abuse, which in turn is often related to chemical abuse. Additionally, he noted that drug abuse, violence, prostitution, gambling, and weapons sales are an integral part of the youth gang problem.

Annually, the Council holds a retreat in order to review its progress and plan for the future. The 1994 retreat provided an opportunity to continue the discussion of the relationship between violence and chemical abuse. Experts in the fields of chemical abuse prevention and violence prevention presented



Gang involvement is often very closely related to childhood abuse, which in turn is often related to chemical abuse.



Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council

information and used the occasion to further define how to best attack both chemical abuse and violence. The Council received a report on local and national drug abuse trends from the Minnesota Department of Human Services Chemical Dependency Division. These trends have been discussed in the Background section of this report.

- **Legislative Matters**

The year brought continued opportunities for working in partnership with other programs and coalitions involved in prevention work throughout the state. The Council co-sponsored a "Prevention Day at the Capitol," held during the legislative session to heighten awareness of alcohol, tobacco and other drug prevention efforts.

The Council successfully supported legislation that created the Violence Prevention Advisory Task Force. Several members of the Council participated in this task force, as the Council was the parent body. For more information on this task force, see the Violence Prevention Advisory Task Force Report to the Legislature, January 1995.

During the 1994 legislative session, the Council was renamed the Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council. The name change was a recognition that there is often a connection between violence and chemical abuse.

With the change in name and expansion of its legislative charge, the Council moved forward to engage in many learning opportunities specifically related to violence and violence prevention.

- **Grant Making**

During fiscal year 1994, the Council administered a state appropriation of \$852,000. The Council distributed \$612,000 to the Minnesota Department of Human Services, which used the funds to support the following programs:

- \$287,000 for chemical dependency treatment for high-risk youth
- \$75,000 for chemical dependency treatment for children under age 14
- \$75,000 for mental health/chemical dependency programs

- \$75,000 for treatment for pregnant women and women with children
- \$100,00 for the development of a Chemical Health Index Model

The Department of Human Services awarded the grants to the appropriate provider organizations on a competitive basis.

The Council also allocated \$174,000 to the Minnesota Department of Health for its Fetal Alcohol Syndrome/Fetal Alcohol Effects Initiative.

The grant recipient organizations and their accomplishments are as follows:

Adolescent Treatment

Chicanos Latinos Unidos en Servicio (C.L.U.E.S.) provided 31 Hispanic youth with chemical dependency (Rule 25) assessments, 409 at-risk youth with chemical health educational counseling, and seven family members with chemical health interventions and brief counseling sessions. C.L.U.E.S. staff also made 65 presentations in schools and other

agencies and provided consultation services regarding placement of identified at-risk Hispanic students.

Institute on Black Chemical Abuse (IBCA) identified approximately 1,000 at-risk youth for substance abuse, screened and assessed 100 youth for chemical dependency and psycho-social disorders, admitted 26 youth into their treatment program and graduated six youth from the program. IBCA staff also provided counseling and co-dependency education to eight parents and families.

Minneapolis Youth Diversion's Mitakuye Oyasin Program offers four service components to adolescent Native American youth. The components are community outreach, assessment and referral, individual and family counseling and cultural and family support.

The City, Inc. provides culturally specific services to both African American and Native American youth. The organization provided assessments and interim services to 31 youth and families and treatment services to 19 youth and families.

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Dual Diagnosis Mental Illness & Chemical Dependency

Zumbro Valley Mental Health Center provided services to people with dual diagnosis chemical dependency and mental illness. The program has received referrals from four counties (Goodhue, Fillmore, Hennepin and Olmsted). A total of 19 people have benefitted from the services at the mental health center, and referrals to the program are continuing.

The Kelly Institute, Inc. received funds to develop a model for serving people with dual diagnosis chemical dependency and mental illness, their children, and their partners.

Children Under Age 14

North Star Focalpoint received monies to work specifically with children ages 6-14 who have been or are at-risk of experiencing chemical dependency. It is a culturally specific program, designed and staffed by Native American people.

Pregnant Women & Women with Children

Blending Alternative Services into Community Services (B.A.S.I.C.S.) has as its goal to increase access to chemical dependency treatment and improve outcomes for pregnant women and women with children.

Their methods include providing in-home treatment services, removing obstacles and reducing barriers toward achieving self-sufficiency, and using strategies that include child care, prenatal care, transportation, community-based housing assistance, parenting support and aftercare.

The program serves African American, Native American, Hispanic, and Caucasian women. A total of 148 women received supportive services to help move them toward self-sufficiency.

Other Grants

Chemical Health Index Model/Information for Action's first year was spent on the development of the Substance Abuse Monitoring System (SAMS). This included:

- a literature review that will be included in the SAMS package,
- data analysis of drug and alcohol-related MN Student Survey data,
- a training session for the Information For Action Advisory group on community assessment networks, and
- computer equipment (used in SAMS development and training).

The SAMS 1994 information package was distributed in late November, 1994, to human service, public health, law enforcement, and prevention agencies and schools and county boards statewide.

Minnesota Department of Health FAS/FAE Initiative received an allocation of \$174,000 for the prevention of fetal alcohol syndrome, fetal alcohol effects, and drug-exposed infants in Minnesota. These funds were used to support public information, research, and professional education and training initiatives.

The program collaborates with numerous public and private agencies, organizations, and coalitions in various sectors, such

as public health, medicine, education, social services, public safety, and communications.

Part of the initiative is a statewide, two-year broadcast media campaign developed through a public/private partnership with the Minnesota Broadcasters' Association. The campaign addresses three important alcohol-related problems:

- drinking and driving,
- underage drinking, and
- drinking during pregnancy.

Since January 1994, more than 80,000 commercials have been aired. By the end of 1995, Minnesota radio and television stations will have broadcast an estimated 175,000 commercials, worth over \$3 million in airtime. New radio and television FAS prevention commercials are in production and will be broadcast beginning in February 1995.

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VII. MOVING FORWARD TO CREATE THE FUTURE



It is our hope that Minnesotans will resist the trend for a quick fix and continue to support a balanced, fair-minded, long-term approach to solving the problems of chemical abuse and violence.



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Minnesotans, like the rest of the nation, are growing weary of the continuing challenges posed by chemical abuse and violence. We want answers that can be easily and quickly implemented. We look for culprits to blame for these problems and we have a growing impatience with paying the increasing price tag for responding to the effects of these ills.

Evidence of our growing impatience can be seen in polls that show crime as the number one concern on the minds of Minnesotans, and the fact that prison sentences have increased substantially over the past several years. When there is growing impatience, there too often is a corresponding tendency to discard strategies that are considered "too soft" or that do not produce results that are quickly realized. It is our hope that Minnesotans will resist this trend for a quick fix and continue to support a balanced, fair-minded, long-term approach to solving the problems of chemical abuse and violence.

Two recent books provide us with powerful information to use in planning our ongoing prevention efforts. They are Elliott Currie's Reckoning: Drugs, The Cities, and The American Future (1993) and

Clarence Lusane's Pipe Dream Blues: Racism and the War on Drugs (1991).

These books reinforce our own understanding of what works in preventing chemical abuse and violence. Both authors believe that drug abuse is, "at its roots, a crisis of economic inequality, social disintegration, misplaced priorities, and pervasive hopelessness at every level—local, national, and international" (Lusane, p.199).

Currie suggests a comprehensive, in-depth approach based on creating a humane criminal justice system; providing more, better, and different types of treatment; and developing a long-term, comprehensive prevention approach for reconstructing communities.

The Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention and the Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council each have a unique and ongoing role to play in moving Minnesota's comprehensive prevention strategies forward. As in the past, we believe that Minnesota's strategies must include prevention, education, treatment and law enforcement components. We

must continue to focus on reducing risk factors and building protective factors. We must concentrate our resources on strategies that engage all of the components and people in our communities, and we must continue to emphasize measuring our progress over time.

Specifically, over the next year the Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention will:

Provide Training and Technical Assistance

As discussed earlier in this report, a potential decrease in federal funds delegated to the state for administration over the next few years will result in a shift in emphasis from grant administration activities to providing training and technical assistance to local government units and other agencies.

During this shift, the Office's emphasis will be on helping local units of government access federal funds and sharing information on best practices. Through this approach, we will continue to act as a catalyst in facilitating state-wide strategies for the prevention of violence and drug abuse.

During 1995, ODPVP staff will offer a minimum of four training workshops for existing grantees with special emphasis on the development of their evaluation capacity. Other topics will include those identified by grantees through a survey of their training and technical assistance needs.

Establish a Community Policing Institute

The Minnesota Community Policing Institute will be established early in 1995. The Institute is planned as a collaborative effort between our Office and the League of Minnesota Cities, as well as other state and local law enforcement agencies. The Institute will provide on-site consulting and training services.

Continue the Prevention and Intervention Process

We will continue our involvement in the successful Prevention and Intervention funding process. The next funding cycle will be during the summer/fall of 1995. Through this effort we will continue in our commitment to make state agencies more responsive to the needs of local units of government.

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Participate in the "Need to Know" Campaign

We will continue our participation in the Need To Know campaign, a cooperative effort among state agencies to provide up-to-date information on state-funded prevention programming. This furthers our goal of providing the most recent information on promising prevention strategies and programming to local units of government and to the general public.

Support the Star of the North Prevention Coalition

Office staff will play an active role in the Star of The North Prevention Coalition. This is a new enterprise funded by the national Center for Substance Abuse Prevention of the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

The goal of the coalition is to form and support the operation of a statewide coalition of neighborhood and community prevention partnerships to reduce and/or prevent the problems caused by the use and abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.

Administration of the grant will be the responsibility of the Minnesota Prevention Resource Center, a project of the Minnesota Institute of Public Health.

Collaborate with the Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council

The Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention will continue to strengthen our collaborative working relationship with the Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council.

Administer Grant Funds

We will continue to administer funds to community-based chemical abuse and violence prevention programs based on the funding priorities detailed in this report.

Stress Evaluation and Measurement of Results

We will continue to strengthen our internal evaluation efforts as well as work cooperatively with other agencies to strengthen our

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evaluation capacities through the Minnesota Milestones Report, the Substance Abuse Monitoring System and The Minnesota Student Survey. Information from these reports will be utilized in our planning efforts as well as distributed to local communities.

In cooperation with the Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council, we will disseminate current information on effective evaluation techniques and best practices to appropriate local agencies. Details for the project will be developed by June of 1995 and the project will be underway by September of 1995.

Develop a Prevention Policy Statement

We will work in cooperation with the Council, the Star of the North Prevention Coalition, and other organizations to develop a statewide, shared prevention policy statement to further the goal of creating consistent, well-designed and focused prevention messages.

Council Funding Recommendations

The Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council receives an annual state appropriation of \$852,000. In planning for the future, the Council reflected on what has been learned over the past years and examined research on strategies that work in preventing violence and chemical abuse. The recommendations for the coming year demonstrate a commitment to promoting positive well-being both in communities as well as individuals.

Specifically, the Council recommends the following:

- Dedication of \$560,000 toward the Prevention and Intervention funding process. The Council believes that this award winning process is an exemplary activity. In keeping with its mission, the Council recommends that the dollars be set aside specifically for chemical abuse and violence prevention programs that are developed by and for local communities.

Additionally, the Council recommends that a portion of the monies be used to assist with the coordination of the grant process.

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The development of a sound, prevention-based media campaign promises to be an effective tool for promoting healthy communities and individuals.



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• Dedication of \$350,000 toward a statewide media campaign that will include continued support of the successful messages already developed with respect to fetal alcohol syndrome, fetal alcohol effects, and drug-exposed infants. These messages have been developed by a joint venture between the Minnesota Department of Health and the Minnesota Broadcasters' Association via a grant award from the Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council.

The media campaign will also address other prevention strategies as ways to improve the health and well-being of our communities. As discussed previously in this report, prevention strategies cut across disciplines. While issues may vary (chemical abuse, crime, gang activity, truancy, etc.), strategies to address the prevention of these problems are similar. It is the promotion of strong, healthy communities and individuals that will ultimately lead to a decrease in chemical abuse and violence.

The Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council will request an appropriation of \$976,000, an increase of \$124,000. This increase will help to make possible the

above mentioned goals and strategies. The increase is an investment in our state's future health and well-being. It is an investment in our children.

Conclusion

The prevention of violence and chemical abuse is a monumental task that requires the tireless, creative efforts of many. We believe that the Office of Drug Police and Violence Prevention and the Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council together have a leadership role in the crafting of genuine solutions to these intractable social problems. At the same time, we acknowledge and commend the excellent work of so many other state and local agencies and community organizations toward our shared goal. Without their collaboration and participation, our successes would be few. Together we will continue to make progress in making Minnesota a safe and nurturing place to live and raise our children.

APPENDIX A

Bureau of Justice Assistance Funding

The following is a summary of programs funded through Bureau of Justice Assistance dollars awarded to Minnesota for federal fiscal year 1993.

<u>PROGRAM TITLE</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>
Criminal Justice History Information System	\$ 368,900
DARE Training Center	\$ 100,000
Multi-Jurisdictional Undercover Narcotics Task Forces	\$2,500,000
Specialized Narcotics Prosecution Services	\$ 445,000
Narcotics Prosecution Technical Assistance	\$ 150,000
State Public Defender Training •Workshops •Trial Court Academy	\$ 36,300
Community-Based Crime Prevention	\$ 543,638
Community Policing	\$ 300,000
Model Child Protection/Enhanced Probation for Female Offenders	\$ 570,000
Court Case Management Program	\$ 207,000
Public Defender Positions	\$ 121,800
Gang Intervention Program	\$ 76,450
BCA Training and Development	\$ 55,400
BCA Lab	\$ 51,412
County Attorney Continuing Legal Education	\$ 15,000
Expanded Local Correctional Resources	\$ 870,000
Intensive Supervision	\$ 646,000

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APPENDIX B

OFFICE OF DRUG POLICY AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION

1994 Community Policing Grantees

Greater Minnesota

BEMIDJI DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Chief Bob Tell

613 Minnesota Avenue NW

Bemidji, MN 56601 (218) 751-9111

Project Description: An expansion of the existing Community Policing program to include two more districts in the city.

DULUTH POLICE DEPARTMENT

Peggy Johnson

411 West First Street, Room 104

Duluth, MN 55802 (218) 723-3230

Project Description: This Community policing project is to improve quality of life for West End residents and businesses.

LINDSTROM POLICE DEPARTMENT

Mark Karnowski

P.O. Box 703

12670 Lake Blvd.

Lindstrom, MN 55045 (612) 257-0625

Project Description: The project will evaluate the community needs, and plan and implement an educational, recreational and preventive intervention program directed to youth and their support structures.

MANKATO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Commander Thomas Johnson

710 South Front Street

Mankato, MN 56001 (507) 387-8794

Project Description: Mankato employs a Bicycle Patrol Unit.

MOORHEAD POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Leslie Sharrock

P.O. Box 817

Moorhead, MN 56561 (218) 299-5141

Project Description: To reduce violence, crime and gang activity, drug usage, theft and vandalism in a neighborhood policing project to be established in the southeast section of the city.

NORTHFIELD POLICE DEPARTMENT

Ronald Pieri

300 West 5th St.

Northfield, MN 55057 (507) 645-4475

Project Description: This project utilizes a school/community liaison officer in a broader c.o.p. initiative.

WASECA COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

Edward Kubat

122 3rd Ave. NW

P.O. Box 226

Waseca, MN 56093 (507) 835-1505

Project Description: The project goal is to design, implement and evaluate a grassroots effort addressing local crime and drug problems.

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Metropolitan Area

APPLE VALLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Michael Pritzlaff

14200 Cedar Avenue South

Apple Valley, MN 55124 (612) 431-8811

Project Description: The project will assist in the creation of a summer program for youth to include educational and social activities, and coordinate the development of a referral service to meet the other needs of families in the Cedar Knolls community.

BROOKLYN PARK POLICE DEPARTMENT

Michael R. Newberger

5400 85th Avenue North

Brooklyn Park, MN 55443 (612) 424-8013

Project Description: Officers will work with residents, other city and county departments, apartment managers and owners, religious and non-profit providers to define and resolve area problems.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS POLICE DEPARTMENT

Randall Bartlett

559 Mill Street

Columbia Heights, MN 55421 (612) 782-2582

Project Description: This project is targeted at two neighborhoods in Columbia Heights. Officers employ problem-solving methods, foot and bike patrols, and participate in community and school activities.

COON RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Steven Ahrens

1313 Coon Rapids Blvd.

Coon Rapids, MN 55433 (612) 780-6410

Project Description: The goal of this project is to train officers in the Community Policing philosophy and techniques in order to establish a pilot project in a target area.

COTTAGE GROVE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Niki L. Getschel

7516 80th Street South

Cottage Grove, MN 55016 (612) 458-2840

Project Description: The Cottage Grove Police Department proposes to implement policing strategies that focus on a grassroots, self-help approach to crime, violence and drug demand reduction in the Parkside neighborhood of Cottage Grove.

EAGAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

Tom Schoenecker

3830 Pilot Knob Road

Eagan, MN 55123 (612) 681-4700

Project Description: This grant supports department-wide training in community policing in order to implement city wide.

MINNEAPOLIS, CITY OF

Bud Emerson

217 South 3rd Street

Minneapolis, MN 55401-2139 (612) 673-2818

Project Description: This Community Policing Project will improve communication and understanding between the Minneapolis police and the Southeast Asian community of Minneapolis through recruiting, education and outreach so that Southeast Asian crime and safety issues can be effectively addressed.

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ST. LOUIS PARK, CITY OF

Sgt. John Luse

5005 Minnetonka Blvd.

St. Louis Park, MN 55416 (612) 924-2661

Project Description: This project utilizes a community liaison officer at the area learning center and addresses concerns of the surrounding community and Perspectives East, a program for chemically dependent women.

ST. PAUL POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Wm. Finney

100 East 11th Street

St. Paul, MN 55101 (612) 291-3588

Project Description: The goal of this project is to establish police substations in transitional neighborhoods as a means of enhancing neighborhood stability and security.

1994 Community Crime and Drug Prevention Grantees

Greater Minnesota

ALEXANDRIA I.S.D. #206

Susan Scarborough

1401 Jefferson St.

Alexandria, MN 56308 (612) 762-2149

Program Description: Special Friends program will match older students to mentor younger students.

APRIL'S SHELTER, INC.

Judy Selby

PO Box 1128, 502 Beltrami Ave.

Bemidji, MN 56601 (218) 751-8717

Program Description: Transitional housing program which offers life skill training and other support services to pregnant teens and young adult mothers and fathers aged 15-25 years old.

BELLE PLAINE ISD #716

Tom Lubovich

220 South Market

Belle Plaine, MN 56011 (612) 873-2238

Program Description: Alternative activities for youth, involving city council and youth exploration of creating youth center and collaborative activities with youth and the police department.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY FAMILY SERVICES

Mary Potter

Community Services Building

Montevideo, MN 56265 (612) 564-2211

Project Description: Collaboration of court services and family services to provide in-home based services to families of youth involved with community corrections.

HIBBING I.S.D. #701

Patty Miller

800 E. 21st. St.

Hibbing, MN 55746 (218) 262-4666

Program Description: A community policing project at two housing projects.

MILLE LACS BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS

Dan Milbridge

HCR 67 Box 194

Onamia, MN 56359 (612) 532-4163

Program Description: "Cultural Recovery of a Community": A communication process that involves all band members and Human Service providers in exploring the value of relearning and applying Native American Spiritual teachings, concepts of community life and ceremonies as a means of addressing the social problems facing the reservation.

NETT LAKE SCHOOL DISTRICT #707

Ray Toutloff

13090 Wesley Drive

Nett Lake, MN 55772 (218) 757-3102

Program Description: Project will provide evening and weekend educational, social, and cultural activities for youth in the Bois Forte reservation community.

PILLAGER PUBLIC SCHOOL

Kathy LaShomb

PO Box 38

Pillager, MN 56473 (218) 746-3406

Program Description: Project will build a low-high ropes adventure course and offer an adventure curriculum to at-risk youth which involves educators, law enforcement and parents.

RAPE AND ABUSE CRISIS CENTER

Beth Haseltine

317 North 8th St.

PO Box 2984

Fargo, ND 58108 (701) 293-9424

Program Description: Program will train educators, law enforcement and nurses on the relationship of child abuse and domestic violence to alcohol and other drugs. Support groups for victims and a domestic Violence Intervention Team will be organized. Services will be provided in Clay, Wilkin, Becker and Norman Counties.

ROCHESTER AREA LEARNING CENTER

Patricia Mohn

615 SW 7th St.

Rochester, MN 55902 (507) 285-8595

Program Description: A collaborative effort to provide gang resistance education, substance abuse and violence prevention education, self-esteem and anger control classes, conflict resolution, mediation and conciliation training, and parent education to alternative school youth and families.

SOUTHWEST MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

Connie Connell

2 Roundwind Road

Luverne, MN 56156 (507) 283-9500

Program Description: Intervention program designed for families with youth in grades 6-9 who have entered the juvenile justice or county social service system.

WARROAD I.S.D. #690

Deborah Landin

510 Cedar Avenue

Warroad, MN 56763 (218) 386-1820

Program Description: Project addresses community crime and drug prevention needs through 1) educational opportunities for youth and adults, 2) developing and/or identifying appropriate resources and 3) providing activities for youth.

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WATONWON COUNTY EXTENSION SERVICE

Mary Ann Bannerman

Watonwan County Courthouse

St. James, MN 56081 (507) 375-1275

Program Description: Big Buddy program for 25 at risk youth.

WILLMAR PUBLIC SCHOOLS ISD #347

Bill Gulbrandsen

611 W. 5th St.

Willmar, MN 56201 (612) 235-5114 ext.204

Program Description: A comprehensive vocational evaluation and career planning program for school age youth incarcerated at the Prairie Lakes Detention Center.

Metropolitan Area

AURORA ST. ANTHONY BLOCK CLUB/MOTHERS UNITED

770 University Ave.

Sheree Ellis

St. Paul, MN 55104 (612) 224-7538

Program Description: Drop-in center with programming in arts, sports, personal development.

CARVER COUNTY SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT

Allen J. Wallin

600 E. 4th St.

Chaska, MN 55318 (612) 361-1212

Program Description: Entrepreneurial and vocational education opportunities offered to pre and post adjudicated youth includes providing youth means to earn money to pay restitution and court ordered fines.

**CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF THE ARCHDIOCESE
OF MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL**

Tim Gothmann

438 Main Street

St. Paul, MN 55102 (612) 227-2637

Program Description: This project aims to reduce the incidence of alcohol and other drug use and abuse, distribution and resultant negative consequences on the individual and community at two homeless drop-in centers in Minneapolis and St. Paul by hiring an outreach intervention worker, forming "block clubs", and employing peer leaders.

CITY, INC.

Clarence Hightower

1545 East Lake St.

Minneapolis, MN 55407 (612) 724-3689

Program Description: At-Risk Youth Service after care program for Indian youth who have recently been through chemical dependency treatment.

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS/ELLIOT PARK

Melissa Anderson

350 5th Street South

Minneapolis, MN 55415 (612) 348-9366

Program Description: This project will establish a Minneapolis Police Department/Elliott Park Youth Mentorship Program.

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CITY OF ROSEVILLE

2660 Civic Center Drive

Roseville, MN 55113 (612) 490-2255

Program Description: Prevent alcohol, tobacco and other drug abuse while promoting a healthy community in order to reduce crime and other social ills.

Connie Lanners Bernardy

CITY ACADEMY

1109 Margaret Street

St. Paul, MN 55106 (612) 298-5719

Program Description: Project will provide community service opportunities, after-school programs and support groups for "high risk" adolescents attending St. Paul's East Side Charter School. Project will promote community service, provide after-hour recreational/support groups for teens outside of social service network.

Milo Cutter

DIST. 2 COMMUNITY COUNCIL/**BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS**

1201 Payne Ave.

St. Paul, MN 55101 (612) 771-3550

Program Description: Teen council will develop late night programming of sports, arts and tutoring.

Joy Skjegstad

DISTRICT 2 COMMUNITY COUNCIL

2169 Stillwater Avenue

St. Paul, MN 55119 (612) 731-6842

Program Description: The Planning Council proposes to provide educational, vocational and recreational opportunities for youth in the northeastern neighborhoods of St. Paul.

Jacquelyn Geier

ELAINE M. STATELY PEACEMAKER CENTER

2300 Cedar Avenue South

Minneapolis, MN 55404 (612) 724-3129

Program Description: The project will maintain street patrols with an active youth contingent to do peer counseling on the streets, as well as the development of a mentoring program for interested youth.

Jacquelyn Long

ELLIOT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD, INC.

719 S. 10th St.

Minneapolis, MN 55404 (612) 348-7484

Program Description: Neighborhood Assistant will provide activities for 12-18 yr olds in neighborhood (boys basketball, girls volleyball, peer group activity).

Loren Niemi

FAMILY SERVICE ST. CROIX

216 West Myrtle St.

Stillwater, MN 55082 (612) 439-4840

Program Description: The proposal is to assist the mobile home community of Landfall to develop a community bicycle workshop program for 35 residents youth ages 9-18. The workshop will offer classes in bike repair and weekly bike rides/ tours. The incentive is to earn a refurbished bike through the workshop and community service.

Tom Yuska

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HAMLIN MIDWAY COALITION

Susan Marschalk

570 Asbury St. #304A

St. Paul, MN 55104 (612) 646-1986

Program Description: Tenant Organizing Project (TOP) to encourage participation of renters in community decision making and increase their stake in the neighborhood. Program also offers neighborhood residents training in mediation skills, self defense, and child safety.

HARRISON NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

Marcia Glancy

1901 Glenwood Ave N.

Minneapolis, MN 55411 (612) 374-4849

Program Description: Neighborhood organization will establish block clubs, organize a clean-up, implement the Turn Off the Violence campaign and work with youth serving agencies.

HMONG MN PACIFIC ASSOCIATION, INC.

Eng Her

776 E. 7th St. Suite 102

St. Paul, MN 55106 (612) 778-8937

Program Description: An employment & training program which provides job training basic skills remediation, job placement as well as on the job mentoring and follow up.

INSTITUTE ON BLACK CHEMICAL ABUSE, INC.

Salimah Majeed

2616 Nicollet Avenue

Minneapolis, MN 55408 (612) 871-7878

Program Description: The Band Against Drugs (BAD) is a comprehensive youth prevention and early intervention program designed around an African percussion and dance troupe to be developed in the Summit University neighborhood of St. Paul.

LAO FAMILY COMMUNITY OF MN

Ying Yang

976 W. Minnehaha Ave.

St. Paul, MN 55104 (612) 487-3466

Program Description: Youth group will write and perform a play about drug abuse and crime; process will involve 50 youth at the McDonough and Mt. Airy housing projects.

LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICES (ONE)

Cathy Bergh

Bethany Crisis Shelter

9239 Idaho Street

Duluth, MN 55808 (218) 626-2726

Program Description: The Oh No! Eighteen program includes vocational and personal goal setting, community service opportunities and adventure/recreational outings for alternative high school students.

LYNDALE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

Michael Baker

3536 Lyndale Avenue South

Minneapolis, MN 55408 (612) 824-9402

Program Description: A coordinator will be hired to collaborate with block leaders and community resources to: 1) increase inner resources of the residents, 2) improve neighborhood safety, 3) encourage housing maintenance, 4) promote activities for youth, and 5) provide educational support for parents with chemical dependency problems.

MINNEAPOLIS URBAN LEAGUE**Perry Price**

2000 Plymouth Avenue North
Minneapolis, MN 55411 (612) 874-9667

Program Description: The academic excellence and street drug prevention project at the street academy will improve school performance, educate youth and their families on the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse and increase student's knowledge of youth career and employment opportunities, health and counseling resources.

MINNEAPOLIS YOUTH DIVERSION**Diane Johnson**

1905 Third Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55404 627-3141

Program Description: "Teams" (Teaching Early Acceptable Methods of Socialization) is a sex-offender prevention program designed to intervene with children ages 6-12 who display sexually aggressive behavior in the school setting.

MINNESOTA HUMANITIES COMMISSION**Cheryl Dixon**

26 E. Exchange St.
St. Paul, MN 55101 (612) 224-5739

Program Description: Continue Motherhead program; prevention education for pregnant teens through multicultural children's literature.

MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**Bunny Telke**

Lino Lakes
7525 4th Avenue
Lino Lakes, MN 55014 (612) 780-6124

Program Description: This family/parenting counseling and education program targets Lino Lakes inmates, their wives, significant others and children.

MN CITIZENS COUNCIL ON CRIME AND JUSTICE**Richard Ericson**

822 S. 3rd St. Ste. 100
Minneapolis, MN 55415 (612) 340-5432

Program Description: The Council will coordinate and expand the Turn Off the Violence campaign statewide, implement a family mediation program with truants and in collaboration with the Friend to Child Program establish an African-American mentorship program for truant youth.

MN CRIME PREVENTION OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**Rosie Griep**

1246 University Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55104 (612) 572-3638

Program Description: The objective of this project is to increase the effectiveness of the Minnesota Crime Prevention Officers Association by enhancing this statewide coalition. Specific projects include both the crime against seniors and Turn Off The Violence campaigns.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE ASSOCIATION**Sandra Fuller**

179 East Robie Street
St. Paul, MN 55107 (612) 227-9291

Program Description: Project will provide alternative activities created for and by youth on St. Paul's West Side.

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NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE ASSOCIATION

Sandra Fuller

179 E. Robie St.

St. Paul, MN 55107 (612) 227-9291

Program Description: The West Side Youth Coalition will provide prevention and diversion to at risk youth and conduct and facilitate parent outreach and information services to parents of at risk youth.

PAYNE-PHALEN PLANNING COUNCIL

Julie Swanson

1014 Payne Ave.

St. Paul, MN 55101 (612) 774-5234

Program Description: To maintain and provide support to the 130 block clubs in District 5; will educate and empower residents, youth, landlords, apartment managers and business owners.

PEOPLE OF PHILLIPS

Donn J. Vargas

2113 Chicago Avenue South

Minneapolis, MN 55407 (612) 874-1771

Program Description: This project is a community effort to organize the neighborhood, establish or enhance block clubs, develop a neighborhood safety program and coordinate services to youth in the Phillips neighborhood.

PHYLLIS WHEATLEY COMMUNITY CENTER

Angela Carter

919 Fremont Ave. No.

Minneapolis, MN 55411 (612) 374-4342

Program Description: The Mpls Kids Project, a youth outreach and education project sponsored by the Inner City Youth Collaborative, will provide employment, academic skills development and entrepreneurial business development to 5 neighborhoods.

SEWARD NEIGHBORHOOD GROUP

Curtis Milburn

Seward Juvenile Anti-Crime Initiative

2600 E. Franklin Avenue

Minneapolis, MN 55406 (612) 338-6205

Program Description: Juvenile Anti-Crime initiatives 1) using community impact teams to work with male and female juveniles identified by a system in the neighborhood, 2) hiring youth workers for the Matthews Community Center, and 3) expand the Family Friends Program to include at-risk families.

ST. LOUIS PARK SCHOOLS

Barry Dunayer

6425 West 33rd St.

St. Louis Park, MN 55426 (612) 928-6435

Program Description: The project is designed to meet the educational, cultural and recreational needs of high risk youth grades 5-9.

ST. PAUL POLICE DEPARTMENT

Meredith Vogland

100 E. 11th St.

St. Paul, MN 55101 (612) 298-5991

Program Description: A collaboration of the police department, area community councils, block clubs, parks and recreation, Totem Town and others to redirect youth from vandalizing public and private property. Youth will work with professional artist to design and paint murals and develop their artistic talents.

THE CITY, INC.

Mike Loud

1545 East Lake Street

Minneapolis, MN 55407 (612) 724-3689

Program Description: The American Indian Adolescent Chemical Health program provides outreach, individual and family counseling and cultural events and activities.

WEST SIDE CITIZENS ORGANIZATION

Sue Nipe

625 Stryker Ave.

St. Paul, MN 55107 (612) 293-1708

Program Description: Funds will support a part-time, bilingual block clubs organizer.

**WHISPER - WOMEN HURT IN SYSTEMS
OF PROSTITUTION ENGAGED IN REVOLT**

Denise Gamache

1821 University Avenue

Suite 287 South

St. Paul, MN 55104 (612) 644-6301

Program Description: The goal of this project is to initiate a major outreach effort to adolescents to educate about the harm of commercial sexual exploitation and prevent their recruitment into prostitution. Target audiences include: alternative schools, juvenile correctional, mental health and chemical dependency facilities and adolescent social services especially for runaway or homeless youth.

YOUTH EXPRESS

Jim Kelley

1429 Marshall Ave.

St. Paul, MN 55104 (612) 659-0613

Program Description: Expansion of youth-driven program offering employment enrichment (job referral service) and community service (educational workshops).

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1994 Municipal Curfew Enforcement Grants

BLOOMINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

Paul McCullough

2215 W. Old Shakopee Road
Bloomington, MN 55431 (612) 881-2333

Project Description: This collaborative effort between the Bloomington Police Department and Storefront/Youth Action will set up a drop-off center, detain curfew violators, and provide initial and follow-up assessments.

PILLSBURY NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES/UNITY CENTER

Marya Hart

3501 Chicago Ave.
Minneapolis, MN 55407 (612) 529-9267

Project Description: Project will establish community-based intervention services for first-time curfew violating children and their families. They will establish multi-disciplinary advisory group and a pilot diversion project to provide post-adjudicated intervention, assessment, supportive services, and increase the law enforcement response to curfew violations in the 4th Precinct of North Minneapolis.

ST. PAUL POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Wm. Finney

100 E. 11th St.
St. Paul, MN 55101 (612) 292-3588

Project Description: Intervention and diversion projects to include: individual assessment of youth charged with curfew violation, follow-up services for youth charged and their families, connecting youth violators with on-going structured activities.

1994 High-Risk Youth Programs

Metropolitan Area

AIN DAH YUNG SHELTER

Yvonne Jacobson

1089 Portland Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55104 (612) 227-4184

Project Description: The program will address the needs of American Indian homeless and runaway youth through culturally relevant chemical health education; counseling and supportive services; involvement with traditional arts and practices; and positive modeling by peers, mentors, professionals, and traditional members of the Indian community.

CENTER SCHOOL, INCORPORATED

Kerrie Blevins

2421 Bloomington Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55404 (612) 721-1655

Project Description: The program will address the chemical needs of high risk American Indian students enrolled in the Center School alternative junior and senior high schools education program through a holistic approach which integrates classroom education with chemically free social development opportunities.

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FACE-TO-FACE HEALTH & COUNSELING**Carol Heiden**

1165 Arcade Street

St. Paul, MN 55106 (612) 772-2539

Project Description: The goal of the alternative learning center is to create an environment for high-risk youth that integrates a structured, rigorous educational program with a comprehensive, holistic youth service approach through the partnership of the public school system and a community-based adolescent service agency.

HEALTH START, INC. - A.G.A.P.E.**Donna Zimmerman**

490 Park Street, Suite 208

St. Paul, MN 55103-1843 (612) 221-3441

Project Description: To promote school completion and successful education outcomes for high-risk pregnant and parenting teens and reduce risk taking behaviors for youth enrolled in the AGAPE program.

HUMPHREY JOB CORPS**Beth Schupanitz**

1480 North Snelling Avenue

St. Paul, MN 55108 (612) 642-1133

Project Description: The program will utilize Rock Ventures, an outdoor adventure program of rock climbing and survival skills, to build self-esteem, confidence, leadership, and group skills to participants of the Humphrey Job Corps program.

INSTITUTE ON BLACK CHEMICAL ABUSE**Salimah Majeed**

2616 Nicollet Avenue

Minneapolis, MN 55408 (612) 871-7878

Project Description: This is an expansion of the Band Against Drugs program that incorporates a youth summer employment/volunteer component and a cultural enrichment component into the comprehensive prevention program built around and African percussion and dance troupe.

LAO FAMILY COMMUNITY OF MN, INC.**Ying Vang**

976 West Minnehaha Avenue

St. Paul, MN 55104 (612) 487-3466

Project Description: The program will offer structured group education, self-identity sessions, individual and family counseling. The goal is positive academic and social/cultural adjustment for Hmong students and enhanced communication, understanding, and harmony within Hmong families.

LITTLE EARTH RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION**Lesli Kerkoff**

2504 Cedar Avenue South

Minneapolis, MN 55404 (612) 724-0023

Project Description: This program will ensure that the children and youth of the Little earth of the United States American Indian housing complex are provided with positive growth opportunities through the establishment of a truancy prevention program, a student drop-in truancy and study program, sports and recreation programs, youth drop-in center, and expanded cultural programming.

LYNDALE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION**Michael Baker**

3536 Lyndale Avenue South

Minneapolis, MN 55408 (612) 824-9402

Project Description: This is an expansion of current Lyndale Neig'borhood Association cooperative prevention efforts to empower youth and families and to foster resiliency to resist the negative influences of poverty, discrimination, drugs, alcohol, and violence.

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NORTHEAST MIDDLE SCHOOL

Ann England

Minneapolis Public Schools

2955 N.E. Hayes Street

Minneapolis, MN 55418 (612) 627-3042

Project Description: The program will decrease students' high risk behaviors and increase student success in school by offering specialized groups, after School academic help classes, and afterschool recreational activities.

NORTH SUBURBAN YOUTH HEALTH CLINIC

Brian Russ

4915 42nd Avenue North

Robbinsdale, MN 55422 (612) 533-1316

Project Description: This program will provide self-esteem groups for high risk girls in grades 5-8. Issues to be addressed include drug/alcohol use, women's health, sexuality, delinquency behaviors, depression and suicide, school success, family systems, support systems, domestic violence, cultural diversity, self-sufficiency, values, decision-making, communication skills and self-esteem.

ROBBINSDALE ISD 281

Sandra St. Germain

Robbinsdale Area Community Education Center

4148 Winnetka Avenue North

New Hope, MN 55427 (612) 535-1790

Project Description: This is a drop-in program for high risk, middle school youth to develop recreationally, socially, emotionally and educationally through positive interaction with adult role models.

CITY OF ST. PAUL

Katherine Cairns

St. Paul Public Health

555 Cedar Street

St. Paul, MN 55101 (612) 292-7712

Project Description: This project will provide comprehensive child advocacy/social services to children involved in drug raids in the city of St. Paul. Support will include drug and alcohol education, alternative free time activities, education, medical assessments, safe family housing and child protection services.

Greater Minnesota

ARROWHEAD COMMUNITY COLLEGE REGION

Dr. Joel Longie

Duluth Center Office

1309 Rice Lake Road

Duluth, MN 55811 (218) 725-7708

Project Description: The American Indian Prevention and Intervention Project will target high risk youth, aged 10-21, from three reservations in Northeastern Minnesota. Services include: drug and alcohol use needs assessment; training for staff, parents, and student; development of student peer leaders; implementation of an effective school prevention curriculum.

HEAD OF THE LAKES EDUCATION DISTRICT

Cindy Marxen

215 North First Avenue East

Duluth, MN 55802 (218) 722-5326

Project Description: This program will encourage positive, healthy alternatives to negative behaviors exhibited by high risk youth through the placement of outreach professionals at alternative schools to link youth with needed services provided by a coalition of providers.

NON-VIOLENCE NETWORK OF SW MN**Debra Franklin**

P.O. Box 122

Marshall, MN 56258 (507) 537-1808

Project Description: This program serves children who reside at the Women's Shelter. The goal is both intervention and prevention of drug and alcohol abuse and the high-risk behaviors associated with it through assessment, identification of risk factors, development of safety plans, and education regarding high-risk behaviors and prevention.

PATHWAYS**Mark Kuleta**

P.O. Box 1187

Bemidji, MN 56601

Project Description: This is an alternative learning center program very specific to high-risk youth through experiencing outdoor activities that promote life decision-making, coping skills, community involvement and education.

RICE COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS**Anne Mikkelsen**

128 Third Street NW

Faribault, MN 55021 (507) 645-5325

Project Description: Partners in Alliance for Learning (PALS) is a peer tutoring program utilizing juveniles who are court ordered to complete community service hours as tutors. The program includes establishment of positive mother-daughter relationships; enhancement of self-esteem; linking of community leaders and high risk youth; peer tutoring; provision of a safe, encouraging, off-campus site for youth suspended from school.

ST. CLOUD HOSPITAL - RECOVERY PLUS**Steve Lanz**

1406 Sixth Avenue North

St. Cloud, MN 56303 (612) 255-5613

Project Description: This is a chemical health awareness project at the area learning center serving at-risk youth.

SOUTHWEST MENTAL HEALTH CENTER**Connie Connell**

P.O. Box D

2 Round Wind Road

Luverne, MN 56156 (507) 283-9511

Project Description: This prevention and intervention model will attempt to reduce high risk behavior through early detection, education, and intervention strategies provided in the school setting based on group therapy and group support.

THE MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBE**Adrienne Bendix**

P.O. Box 217

Cass Lake, MN 56633 (218)335-8585

Project Description: This program is designed to provide prevention for youth at risk of becoming drug and alcohol users; intervention of youths beginning to use; promotion self esteem and healthy lifestyles; provision of alternative activities with built in prerequisites to acquire drug and alcohol education.

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TRI COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Marilyn Harris

600 Bruce Street

Box 624, Crookston, MN 56716 (218) 281-3487

Project Description: This program is an expansion of an existing prevention program which will include a youth "work crew" as well as developmental skill building classes which will focus on such skills as decision making, conflict management, assertiveness training, money management, and communication skills.

WILLMAR PUBLIC SCHOOLS ISD 347

Kathleen Haug

611 SW Fifth Street

Kathleen Haug

Willmar, MN 56201 (612) 235-1058

Project Description: The focus of this prevention program is with Mexican American/Chicano students in Kindergarten through grade 6 who have recently moved to Willmar. The project will include a bilingual-bicultural home-school liaison, academic achievement and conflict resolution instruction, school climate improvement strategies, staff development, and accessibility to extra curricular opportunities and career information.

APPENDIX C

RESILIENCY FACTORS

Many youth, although living in high-risk environments, seem to possess personal resilience that helps them avoid alcohol, tobacco, and other drug problems. One current challenge to the prevention field is to identify these protective factors and determine how they can be instilled in all youth in high-risk environments.

The following is a checklist of youth protective factors:

1. COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

- Middle or upper class
- Low unemployment
- Adequate housing
- Pleasant neighborhood
- Low prevalence of neighborhood crime
- Good school
- School that promotes learning, participation, and responsibility
- High quality health care
- Easy access to adequate social services
- Flexible social service providers who put clients' needs first

2. FAMILY ENVIRONMENT

- Adequate family income
- Structured and nurturing family
- Parents promote learning
- Fewer than four children in family
- Two or more years between the birth of each child
- Few chronic stressful life events
- Multi-generational kinship network
- Non-kin support network, e.g., supportive role models, dependable substitute child care
- Warm, close personal relationship with parent(s) and/or other adult(s)
- Little marital conflict
- Family stability and cohesiveness
- Plenty of attention during first year of life
- Sibling as caretaker/confidante
- Clear behavior guidelines

3. CONSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHS

- Adequate early sensorimotor and language development
- High intelligence
- Physically robust
- No emotional or temperamental impairments

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4. PERSONALITY OF THE CHILD

Affectionate/endearing
Easy temperament
Autonomous
Adaptable and flexible
Positive outlook
Healthy expectations
Self-efficacy
Self-discipline
Internal locus of control
Problem-solving skills
Socially adept
Tolerance of people and situations

If the high-risk environment is the family itself, for instance if children are growing up in an alcoholic or drug abusing family, studies suggest that they have a better chance of growing into healthy adulthood if they:

Can learn to do one thing well that is valued by themselves, their friends, and their community;

Are required to be helpful as they grow up;

Are able to elicit positive responses from others in their environment;

Are able to distance themselves from their dysfunctional families so that the family is not their sole frame of reference;

Are able to interact with a (perceived to be) caring adult who provides consistent caring responses.

Resiliency factors, along with risk factors, need to be more widely publicized for the use of parents, gatekeepers, and prevention planners. While many of the factors listed are the result of external forces, those factors that may be taught or instilled in children can provide some protection to youth at high risk for alcohol, tobacco, or other drug problems.

REFERENCES

Youth at High Risk for Substance Abuse (1990) BKD06
Using Community-Wide Collaboration to Foster Resiliency in Kids. A Conceptual Framework. Portland, OR: Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory (1993)

RISK FACTORS

Risk factors are characteristics that occur statistically more often for those who develop alcohol, tobacco, and other drug problems, either as adolescents or as adults. Recent research points to a considerable number of such factors, including individual, family, and social/cultural characteristics. The following chart is from the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention's publication *Breaking New Ground for Youth at Risk: Program Summaries*. The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention's Technical Report 1 lists these factors:

1. COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

Poverty

Living in an economically depressed area with:

- high unemployment
- inadequate housing
- high prevalence of crime
- high prevalence of illegal drug use

Minority status involving:

- racial discrimination
- culture devalued in American society
- differing generational levels of assimilation
- cultural and language barriers to getting adequate health care and other social services
- low educational levels
- low achievement expectations from society

2. FAMILY ENVIRONMENT

- Alcohol, tobacco, and other drug dependency of parent(s)
- Parental abuse and neglect of children
- Antisocial, sexually deviant, or mentally ill parents
- High levels of family stress, including financial strain
- Large, overcrowded family
- Unemployed or underemployed parents
- Parents with little education
- Socially isolated parents
- Family instability
- High level of marital and family conflict and/or family violence
- Parental absenteeism due to separation, divorce, or death
- Lack of family rituals
- Inadequate parenting and low parent/child contact
- Frequent family moves

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3. CONSTITUTIONAL VULNERABILITY OF THE CHILD

Child of an alcohol, tobacco, or other drug abuser
Less than two years between the child and its older/younger siblings
Birth defects, including possible neurological and neurochemical
dysfunctions
Neuropsychological vulnerabilities
Physically disabled
Physical or mental health problems
Learning disability

4. EARLY BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

Aggressiveness combined with shyness
Aggressiveness
Decreased social inhibition
Emotional problems
Inability to express feelings appropriately
Hypersensitivity
Inability to cope with stress
Problems with relationships
Cognitive problems
Low self-esteem
Difficult temperament
Personality characteristics of ego under-control, rapid temper
inability to delay gratification, overreacting

5. ADOLESCENT PROBLEMS

School failure and dropout
At risk of dropping out
Delinquency
Violent acts
Gateway drug use
Other drug use and abuse
Early unprotected sexual activity
Teenage pregnancy/teen parenthood
Unemployed or underemployed
At risk of being unemployed
Mental health problems
Suicidal

6. NEGATIVE ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR AND EXPERIENCES

- Lack of bonding to society (family, school, and community)
- Rebelliousness and nonconformity
- Resistance to authority
- Strong need for independence
- Cultural alienation
- Fragile ego
- Feelings of failure
- Present versus future orientation
- Hopelessness
- Lack of self-confidence
- Low self-esteem
- Inability to form positive close relationships
- Vulnerability to negative peer pressure

It is important to recognize that risk factors are only indicators for the potential of problem occurrence. While they can be helpful in identifying children who are vulnerable to developing alcohol, tobacco, or other drug problems, they are not necessarily predicative for an individual child.

Children growing up under adverse conditions often mature into healthy, well-functioning adults. In addition, the use of risk factors to label children poses its own risk. Consequently, there is increasing attention on those factors that seem to protect children from developing alcohol, tobacco, or other drug problems.

There are no simple solutions for helping youth at high risk for developing alcohol, tobacco, or other drug problems. Reducing risk factors and fostering resiliency are part of a comprehensive approach to prevention, and are consistent with a public health approach to reducing problems.

REFERENCES

Breaking New Ground for Youth at Risk: Program Summaries. CSAP Technical Report 1 (1990) BK163

Youth at High Risk for Substance Abuse (1990)BKD06

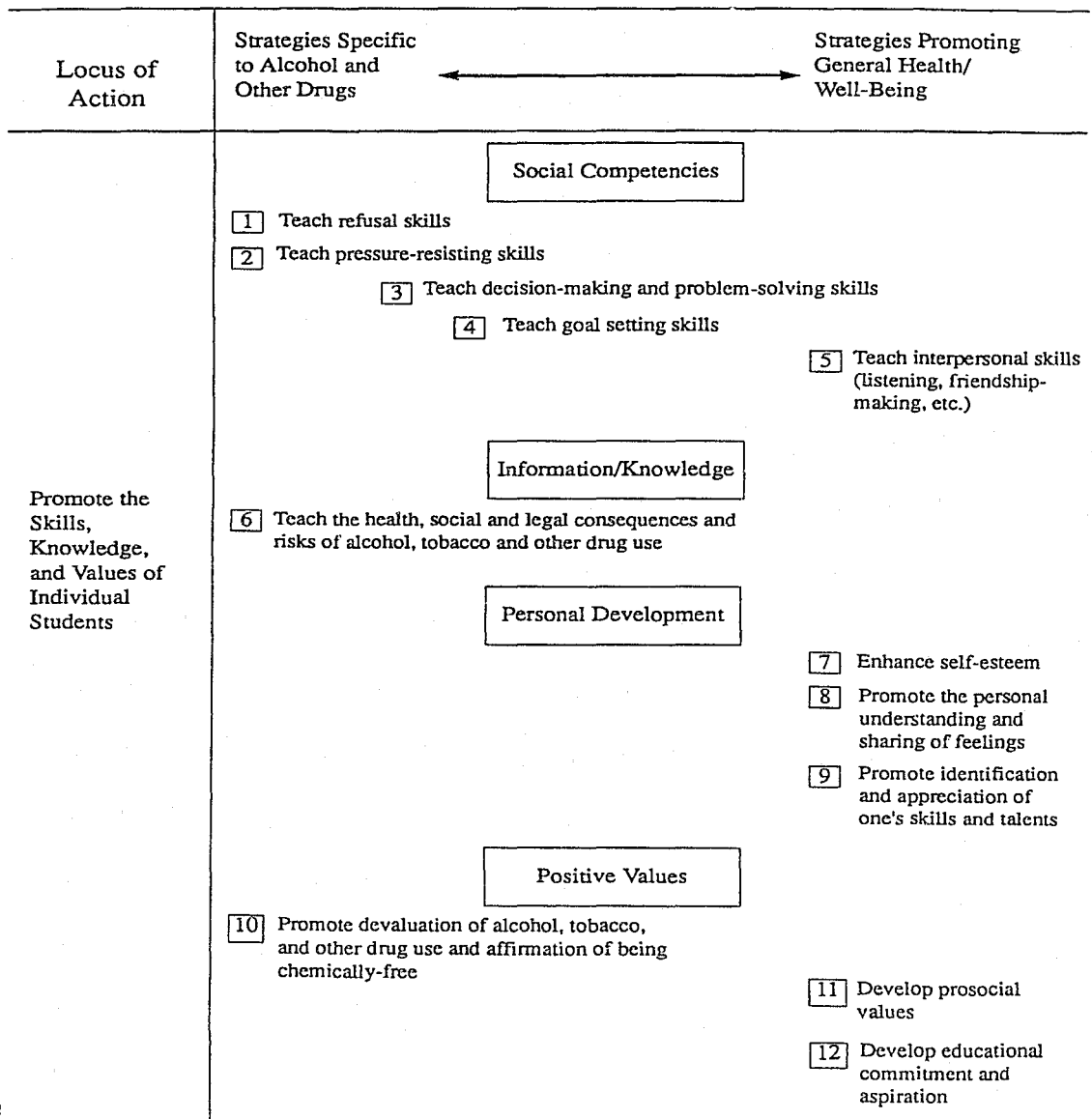
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The material in APPENDIX C is reprinted with permission from the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention's *Prevention Primer: An encyclopedia of alcohol, tobacco and other drug prevention terms*. Rockville, MD: National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, 1993.

**Chemical
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APPENDIX D

Figure 1: 26 Promising Prevention Strategies



Source:
Promising Prevention Strategies, A Look At What Works

Minnesota
Department of
Education
February 1992

Office of
Drug Policy
and
Violence
Prevention

Figure 1: 26 Promising Prevention Strategies (continued)

Locus of Action	<div> <div>Strategies Specific to Alcohol and Other Drugs</div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> <div>Strategies Promoting General Health/ Well-Being</div> </div>
Promote Positive School Climate	<div> <div> <div>13</div> <div>Adopt clear alcohol, tobacco, and other drug policies</div> </div> <div> <div>14</div> <div>Develop normative expectation of non-use</div> </div> </div> <div> <div> <div>15</div> <div>Develop caring community</div> </div> <div> <div>16</div> <div>Promote involvement of students in co-curricular activities in school and/or community</div> </div> <div> <div>17</div> <div>Involve students in youth service/service learning in school and/or community</div> </div> </div>
Empower Parents	<div> <div> <div>18</div> <div>Help parents develop a commitment to play a primary prevention role with their children</div> </div> <div> <div>19</div> <div>Teach parents how to establish rules, standards, and effective discipline regarding chemical use</div> </div> </div> <div> <div> <div>20</div> <div>Teach parents how to support, nurture, and affirm children</div> </div> </div>
Mobilize Community	<div> <div> <div>21</div> <div>Establish a community-based prevention task force</div> </div> <div> <div>22</div> <div>Collect community data to monitor trends in alcohol and other drug use</div> </div> <div> <div>23</div> <div>Pay attention to racial/ethnic factors in creating prevention strategies</div> </div> <div> <div>24</div> <div>Use data to plan, evaluate, and modify prevention efforts</div> </div> <div> <div>25</div> <div>Provide consistent and frequent messages discouraging use</div> </div> <div> <div>26</div> <div>Place emphasis on changing adult alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use attitudes and behavior</div> </div> </div>

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APPENDIX E

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**Upon request, this report may be made available in other
formats, including braille and audiotape.**

REPORT COSTS

Staff time, DPS Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention:	\$3,369
Staff time, DPS Public Education and Media Relations:	\$1,000
Printing costs:	\$2,000

TOTAL	<u>\$6,369</u>
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