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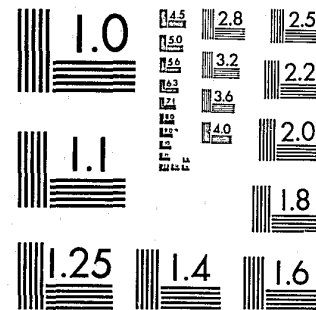
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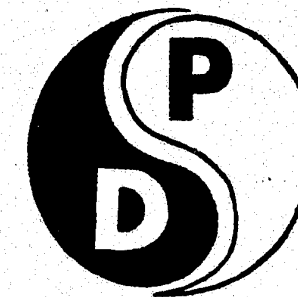
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Virginia
Juvenile Delinquency Prevention
and
Youth Development Act
Programming

Fiscal Year 1981

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This report was prepared by Ms. Michael Sheridan, Evaluation Specialist. Inquiries concerning this report should be directed to:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the present report is to provide an update on prevention programming stemming from the Virginia Delinquency Prevention and Youth Development Act. Statewide evaluation data on program efforts and accomplishments over the past fiscal year are presented.

Overview of Virginia Delinquency Prevention and Youth Development Programming

The Virginia Delinquency Prevention and Youth Development Act was the legislative response to recommendations of the 1977 Task Force on Delinquency Prevention Standards. Created to encourage the uniform development of Virginia's delinquency prevention and youth development program, the Act called for state and local involvement in order to "promote efficiency and economy in the delivery of youth services and to provide support to localities seeking to respond positively to the growing rate of juvenile delinquency".

Participating localities must enact an ordinance or resolution requiring the creation of a Youth Services Board, the preparation of an annual comprehensive plan for youth services, and a 25% local share of grant monies. Each Youth Services Board derives its authority from, and is administered by, the local governing body. Minimum Standards require program objectives aimed toward achieving community-wide, comprehensive planning and coordination of services to youth and their families.

The Virginia Department of Corrections is responsible for the overall administration of DP & YD Act programs. This responsibility involves a continuum of activities ranging from initial program development to ongoing program evaluation. Six Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Specialists assigned to Act programs perform a variety of program development and oversight functions. Other Department personnel are involved in program functioning as appropriate.

Profiles of Participating Localities

The present paper reports on thirteen localities, both cities and counties, which have received DP & YD funds for a period ranging from nine months to two years. Individual program operating budgets range from $26,436 to $113,456. Including the 25% local share, 1981-82 appropriations for all thirteen localities total $863,962 (state funds = $578,836; local funds = $285,176).

In terms of community characteristics, the thirteen localities reflect a broad range of community types. Population ranges from 15,329 to 219,214, with most localities reporting approximately 30% of their residents in the 0-19 age group. Localities differ significantly in terms of rural versus urban qualities, and per capita income. The number of services available to youth and their families also vary widely. One locality reports 350 youth-serving agencies in its area, while another locality reports only 5 such service agencies. All localities report indicators of substantial youth problems in the areas of juvenile justice involvement, public school attendance, mental health needs, and youth employment.

1) Statewide Evaluation

Each of the thirteen DP & YD programs participated in an assessment of program efforts and accomplishments over the past fiscal year. Four general areas of programming were selected for study: 1) System Change; 2) Coordination of Services; 3) Community Involvement; and 4) Financial Advantages to Community.

System Change

The thirteen localities identified serious gaps in service delivery in sixteen different areas of Mental Health, Employment, Education, Recreation, and Health. Program efforts toward alleviating service delivery inadequacies range from initial identification of the problem to the implementation of services capable of meeting community needs. The following lists a few examples of the kinds of program efforts and accomplishments achieved by the localities in the area of Service Delivery Changes over the past year. (For complete information relative to this area, refer to pages 21 through 31 in the body of this report.)

* Newport News - participated on Interagency Service Group Newport News Child Advocacy Team sponsoring two projects aimed toward the problem of child abuse; 80 parents served since fall of 1981.

* Waynesboro and Pulaski Co. - offered effective parenting classes in their localities, serving approximately 28 parents, 45 children.

* Montgomery Co. - developed and monitored a youth companionship program; youth matched with volunteers and social work services available to families; projected 50 families will be served.

* Newport News - instituted "interview day" in area high schools for vocational students; held annually, serving approximately 150 youth.

* Montgomery Co. and Newport News - operate "Rent-a-Teen" programs, matching available youth with requested jobs; over 300 placements.

* Waynesboro - as a member of Interagency Committee Concerned with Truancy, staffed 24 individual cases during 80-81 school year, identifying truant youth and implemented service plans.

* Lynchburg - initiated School Resource Project within public school system. Volunteers and staff provide individual counseling, advocacy, in-service training and consultation, and treatment alternative programming.

* Richmond - sponsored in conjunction with public school system a "Drop Out Workshop", designed to encourage youth back to school and ease re-entry.

* Pulaski Co. - initiated pilot "in-school suspension program" implemented this school year.

* Pulaski Co. - selected as a Wilderness Challenge Site by the State 4H Wilderness Challenge Program; program start up in fall of 1982. Also worked with local recreation department in securing central gym for recreational services during school months.

* Newport News - instrumental in instituting the Interagency Task Force on Teenage Pregnancy; compiling resource directory in this area.

* Alexandria - in conjunction with local juvenile justice agencies, established the Juvenile Justice Resource Unit; providing alternatives to court involvement, including restitution and community services.

* Waynesboro - instrumental in establishing 5 volunteer Emergency Foster Care Homes and 1 Family Oriented Group Home.

* Charlottesville/Albermarle Co. - obtained grant to develop an emergency shelter home network, beginning October, 81, under Central Virginia Child Development Association.

* Alexandria - Based on recommendations from Ad Hoc Committee, City Council appropriated $100,000 for Day Care services during FY 1982.

Another area of System Change efforts involves changes in agency Policy and Procedures affecting youth. Localities were responsible for initiating and/or monitoring a total of 64 agency policy and procedure changes designed to increase responsiveness to youth needs. The following lists examples of these changes. (For complete information relative to this area, refer to pages 31 through 35 in the body of this report.)

* Several revisions of school attendance, suspension and conduct policies.

* Establishment of interagency committee to address truancy.

* Evaluation of alternative education programs

* Establishment of advisory council to juvenile courts to review alternatives to jailing of juveniles.

* Reorganization of community service component of local hospital, resulting in increased services to parents' groups.

* Establishment of exchange of information policy between youth-serving agencies and mental health system, without violating confidentiality.

* Establishment of cooperative summer employment programs between youth-serving agencies.

* Reorganization of service delivery by geographical area, resulting in a coordinated team of workers available to individual families.

* Establishment of interagency diagnostic and prescriptive center, providing psychological and medical testing and referral.

2) Coordination of Services

Another major focus of Offices on Youth is on the Coordination of Sevices to youth and their families. One of the tools utilized in achieving such coordination is the formulation of Working Agreements between agencies which are involved with youth concerns. These agreements go beyond "letters of support" to outline specific reciprocal areas of responsibility (such as serving on task forces, collaborating on service delivery projects, sharing information, etc.). Localities secured a total of 239 working agreements with community agencies, reflecting a wide range of collaborative efforts. (For complete information relative to this area, refer to pages 36 through 38 in the body of this report.) Another major endeavor of Offices on Youth in the area of Coordination of Services is the maintenance or support of a 40 hour telephone

Information and Referral Service in their area. Six of the localities operate their own telephone service, while the remaining Offices support already existing community services of this type. Of the six offices on Youth who do house their own service, a total of 2,273 requests for information were received, primarily in the area of mental health and counseling services and employment services. These areas are the two top service areas reporting the most service delivery gaps in the thirteen localities. (For complete information relative to this area, refer to pages 39 through 41 in the body of this report.)

3) Community Involvement

Community Involvement is an essential foundation for any successful prevention programming effort. Offices on Youth attempt to increase community participation through activities designed to both inform and involve citizens in many concrete ways. All Offices maintain Public Information Projects in order to inform the public about youth concerns and issues. Over the past fiscal year, Offices have offered 417 separate public information projects, utilizing such techniques as public forums and meetings, radio and television spots, and printed materials. (For complete information relative to this area, refer to pages 42 through 43 in the body of this report.) Localities also provide a variety of channels for individual citizens to become directly involved in Office on Youth activities. Last year, 1,103 persons donated a total of 16,123 hours of volunteer services in such Community Involvement activities as Board, Task Force, and Committee Work, Recreation, Education, One-to One Counseling, etc. The monetary value of this volunteer service amounts to $104,800 based on national rates for volunteers. Localities also received $7,388 worth of donated goods and funds for program operations. (For complete information relative to this area, refer to pages 43 through 47 in the body of this report.)

4) Financial Advantages to the Community

In terms of Financial Advantages to the Community, Offices on Youth worked with community agencies and groups in securing additional monies for youth programs in their areas. Through Office on Youth assistance, a total of $792,896 of public and private funds were obtained over the past fiscal year. When this amount is combined with volunteer services and community donations, the thirteen Offices on Youth were responsible for funneling a total of $905,804 for youth services into their communities. This is $41,842 more than the total of state and local allocations for prevention programming. (For complete information relative to this area, refer to pages 47 through 52 in the body of this report.)

The alleviation of complex problems such as juvenile delinquency requires time and substantial effort. It is evident that the thirteen localities are making inroads into the problems facing their communities today, which can be expected to result in significant impacts on the targeted areas of delinquency and youth development in the future.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the present report is to provide information relative to the Virginia Delinquency Prevention and Youth Development Act. This status report is designed to present an update on prevention programming stemming from the 1979 enabling legislation. The following areas are included for discussion: 1) an overview of program history, operations, and administration; 2) a profile of participating localities; and 3) a presentation of statewide evaluation data.

This latter section provides information on program efforts and accomplishments over the past fiscal year. This evaluation effort represents the first attempt to investigate Virginia prevention programming from a statewide perspective. The primary focus of this kind of programming is on producing larger system changes in order to prevent delinquency and encourage positive youth development. Generally, at least five years of program operations are required before these kind of program effects can be adequately assessed. Data relative to the long-term effects of Act programming will be presented when individual programs have reached the necessary maturity level.

I. OVERVIEW OF VIRGINIA DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMING

History of Enabling Legislation[1]

The origin of the Delinquency Prevention and Youth Development Act can be traced back to the formation of the Task Force on Delinquency Prevention Standards in the summer of 1977. The Task Force was developed through the Department of Corrections Delinquency Prevention Service's leadership. Membership of this body included the Department's regional Delinquency Prevention Specialists and representative citizens and professionals from around the state. The intent of this Task Force was to create a structure for the uniform development of Virginia's delinquency prevention and youth development program. In the winter of 1977, a Virginia State Crime Commission's subcommittee recommended the passage of a Virginia Delinquency Prevention Act and State financial assistance to localities participating in the Act. In the 1978 session of the General Assembly, Delegate Ray Ashworth of Wakefield, a member of the State Crime Commission, became the primary sponsor of the legislation which was successfully passed in the 1979 session. The overall mandate of the legislation was to "promote efficiency and economy in the delivery of youth

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[1] This section was taken from the article, "Virginia's Prevention Act: An Update", *Prevention Profiles*, Vol. 6; No. 1, Fall 1980, pg. 1.

services and to provide support to localities seeking to respond positively to the growing rate of juvenile delinquency". Under the able legislative leadership of Delegate Ashworth, with assistance from the Virginia Coalition for Delinquency Prevention, the Act was enacted and State appropriations were obtained for a projected eighteen to twenty programs by 1981-82.

Program Structure and Focus

Prior to becoming a participating locality under the Delinquency Prevention and Youth Development Act, each community must enact an ordinance or resolution calling for the following actions:

1) The creation of a Youth Services Board.

2) The annual preparation of a comprehensive plan based on an objective assessment of community needs and resources, for the development, monitoring and evaluation of youth services.

3) The funding of a 25% local share of the grant.

Each Youth Services Board derives its authority from, and is administered by, the local governing body (City Council or Board of Supervisors). This body, in turn, performs a supervisory or advisory role with the Office on Youth, the paid staff of the program. In addition, various committees such as special Board, professional, or youth advisory committees, participate in program operations.

There are five program objectives required by Minimum Standards:

1) Production of a Biennial Needs and Resource Assessment.

2) Production of an Annual Delinquency Prevention Action Plan.

3) Development of functional working agreements between local agencies.

4) Insurance of the operation of a forty-hour or more per week telephone information and referral service.

5) Development of a public education program.

The primary focus of these and other program endeavors is to aid localities in achieving community-wide, comprehensive planning resulting in the coordination of services to youth and their families. The emphasis is on prevention rather than rehabilitation, agency cooperation rather than competition, and identification of problem areas based on objective information rather than on conjecture.

The Role of the Virginia Department of Corrections

The Virginia Department of Corrections is responsible for the overall administration of Delinquency Prevention and Youth Development Act programs. This responsibility involves a continuum of activities ranging from initial program development to ongoing program evaluation. The following lists ten major areas of Department involvement:

1) Solicit requests for grant proposals.

2) Review grant applications.

3) Award grants to localities.

4) Develop and revise Minimum Standards and Rules and Regulations.

5) Provide training and technical assistance to localities.

6) Conduct quarterly program monitoring.

7) Conduct quarterly financial monitoring, independent of annual CPA audit.

8) Conduct biennial program certification based on Minimum Standards.

9) Prepare budget information.

10) Conduct annual statewide evaluation.

In terms of commitment of staff to prevention programming, the Department of Corrections maintains specialized positions in this area. Currently, there are six Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Specialists employed by the Department, who work with Act programs, as well as other prevention programming efforts. One Specialist is assigned to each of the five Department Regions in the state, while one Specialist performs a coordinating and liaison role for the entire state (see Appendix A for names and addresses of these Specialists). In addition to these staff positions, Department personnel in the areas of finance, program evaluation, and other support and administrative services, are also involved in various aspects of program functioning.

II. PROFILE OF PARTICIPATING LOCALITIES

There are currently seventeen localities receiving state appropriations under the Delinquency Prevention and Youth Development Act. The present paper reports on only thirteen of these localities, as four of the seventeen programs had only been in operation six months or less at the time of the statewide evaluation. The thirteen communities included for discussion are

the counties of Montgomery, Pulaski, Wise, Pittsylvania and
Loudoun; the cities of Roanoke, Lynchburg, Waynesboro,
Alexandria, Richmond, Colonial Heights and Newport News; and the
multi-jurisdictional program of Charlottesville/Albemarle
County. Communities vary as much in characteristics as they do
in location. The following paragraphs provide information on
program variables, community demographics, and community problem
area indicators.

Program Variables

Length of Time Under Delinquency Prevention and Youth
Development Act:

As of July 1, 1981, localities had been receiving funding
for a period of time ranging from nine (9) months to two
(2) years (See Figure 1). Some programs were in existence
prior to their involvement with DP&YD funding, but many of
these programs operated under a different programming focus
than the prevention and system-oriented emphasis character-
istic of prevention programming philosophy. Several
programs provided extensive direct services to their
communities and have had to reorganize their efforts in order
to meet the five required objectives required by program
Regulations. Often these programs have continued to provide
the direct services traditionally expected of them by their
communities, while developing prevention and system change
components to their programs, as well.
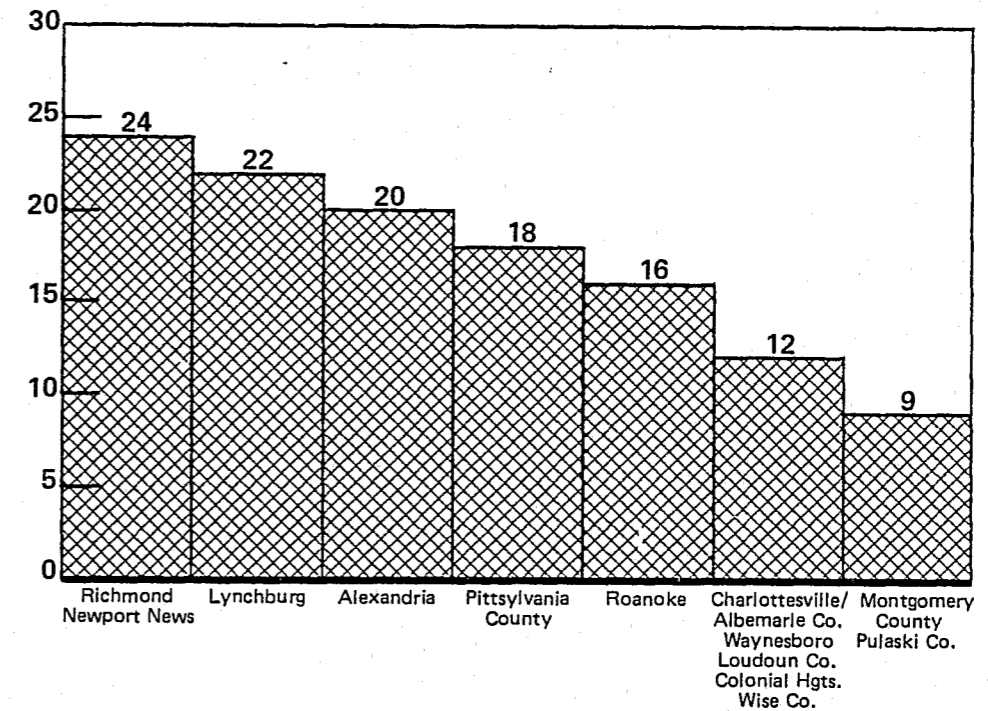
Figure 1: Number of Months Receiving DP & YD Funding, By Locality, as of July 1, 1981

Level of Funding - DYPD Act Funds and Local Match:

Program 1981-82 operating budgets, including both state and
local contributions, range from a total of $26,436 to
$113,456. Total state appropriations for this time period
amount to $578,836; total local funds equal $285,126.

Figure 2 presents operating budgets for each locality during
fiscal year 1981-82.

$

120,000	
113,456	
110,000	63,506
100,000	
90,000	87,919 86,855
	37,969 37,355
80,000	
70,000	68,238
60,000	19,000
50,000	48,485 46,038 44,725 43,447
	49,950 49,950 49,500 49,238 12,121 11,510 11,255 10,862 40,907
40,000	10,227 37,964
	36,364 34,528 9,512 35,288
30,000	33,500 32,585 30,680 28,462 8,966 32,216
	26,322 8,054 26,436
20,000	24,162 6,609
10,000	19,827
0	

Richmond · Lynchburg · Alexandria · Newport News · Charlottesville/Albemarle Co. · Loudoun Co. · Wise Co. · Pittsylvania Co. · Waynesboro · Montgomery Co. · Roanoke · Pulaski Co. · Colonial Heights

Total Local Funds = $285,126
Total State Funds = $578,836
Total Funds = $863,962

Figure 2: Program 1981-82 Operating Budgets

Number of Identified Youth-Serving Agencies within Localities:

Localities vary widely in the number of identified youth-serving agencies operating within their areas; ranging from five (5) such organizations in Wise County to three hundred and fifty (350) agencies in Roanoke (See Figure 3).

Depending on the number of youth services available in a particular area, an Office on Youth either must concentrate

on increasing the number of services in order to meet community needs, or it must focus its energies on increasing coordination between existing services.

360	350
340	
320	
300	
280	
260	
240	
220	
200	
180	
160	
140	
120	120
100	
80	89 82
60	75 68 67 60
40	
20	25 16 15 14 5
0	

Roanoke · Richmond · Charlottesville/Albemarle Co. · Montgomery Co. · Colonial Hgts. · Alexandria · Loudoun Co. · Lynchburg · Newport News · Waynesboro · Pulaski Co. · Pittsylvania Co. · Wise Co.
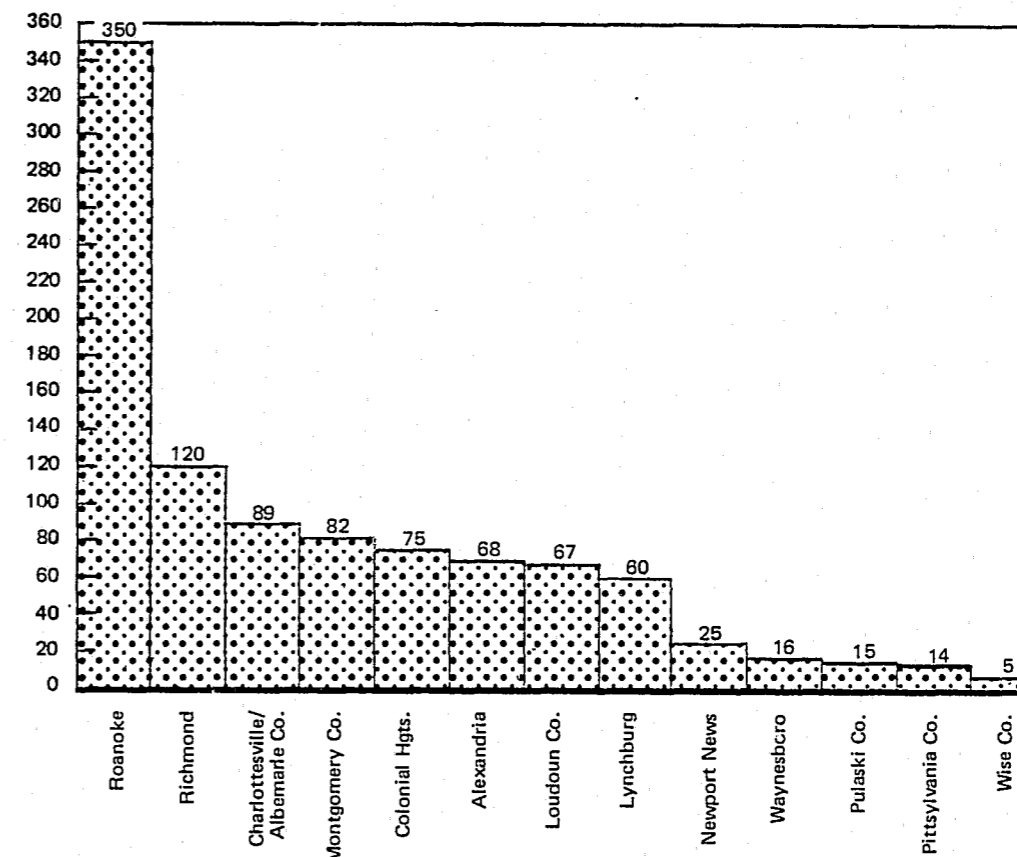
Figure 3: Number of Identified Youth-Serving Agencies, By Locality — Fiscal Year 1981

Community Demographics

Population:

According to the 1980 Census Bureau, population figures in the thirteen localities range from 15,329 in Waynesboro to 219,214 in Richmond. Technically, all of these localities

fall into the Census Bureau's definition of "urban";
population over 2,500. However, in reality, the thirteen
localities reflect a continuum of rural to urban
characteristics; e.g., population density, industrial growth,
etc. For example, although the total population in the coun-
ties of Montgomery, Loudoun, Wise, Pulaski and Pittsylvania
exceed the rural category, there are very few individual
cities in these counties which report more than 2,500
citizens. On the other end of the continuum, Richmond and
Alexandria are part of large metropolitan areas with many
urban characteristics.

In terms of youth population in these communities, popu-
lation projections report a range of 22.1% in Alexandria to
36.4% in Loudoun County of the total population being com-
prised of youth 0-19 years of age.[2] Most localities report
approximately 30% of their populace in this age group.
Figure 4 provides a breakdown of youth population in
comparison with total population for each of the partici-
pating localities.

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[2] July 1, 1980 Projected Population Data, Virginia Department
of Planning and Budget, June, 1979.
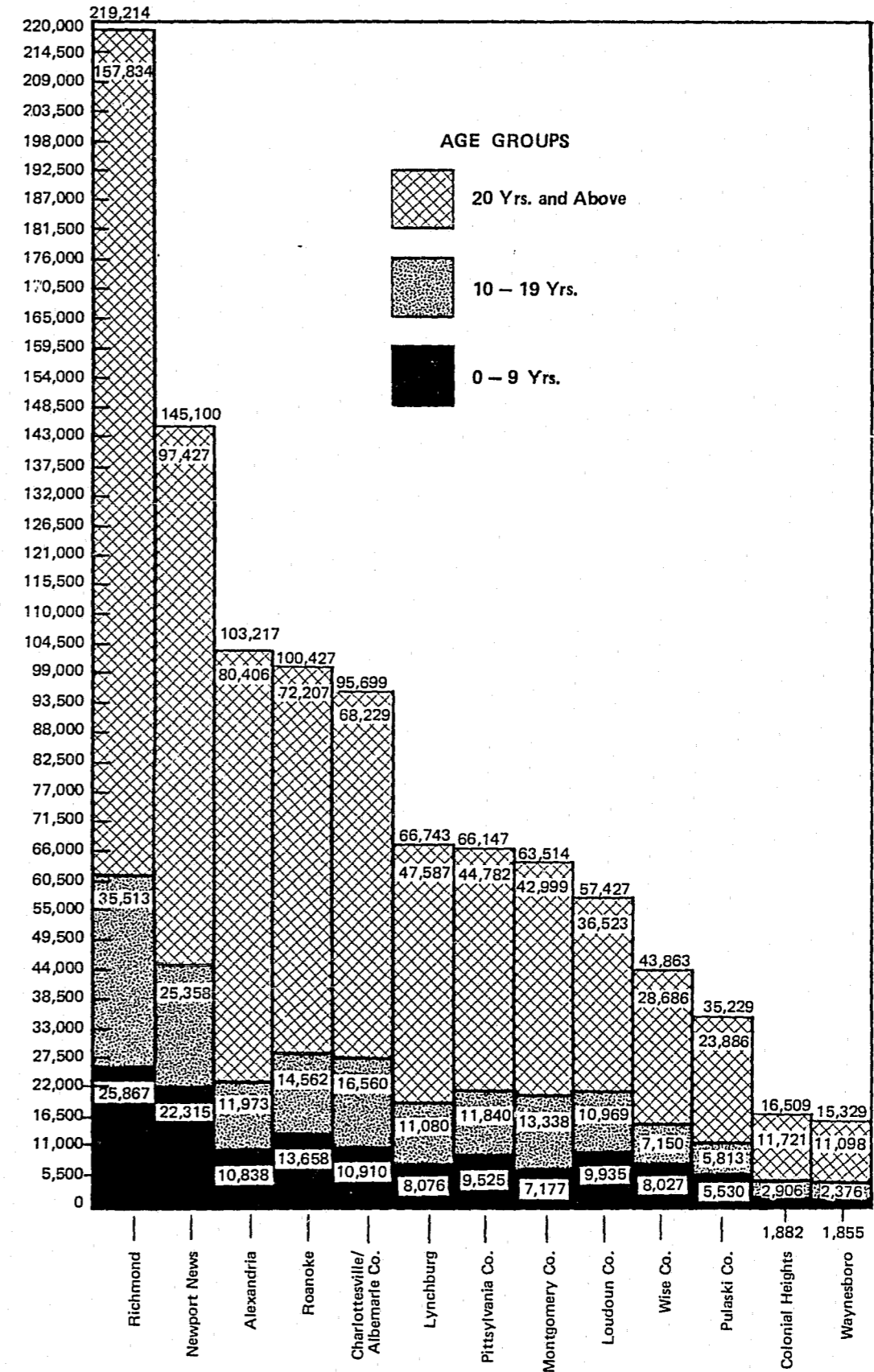
Figure 4: 1980 Population By Age Group, According to Locality

Personal Income:

Based on 1978 personal income estimates, localities range in per capita income from $4,978 in Montgomery County to $12,208 in Alexandria.[3] (See Figure 5). The thirteen localities
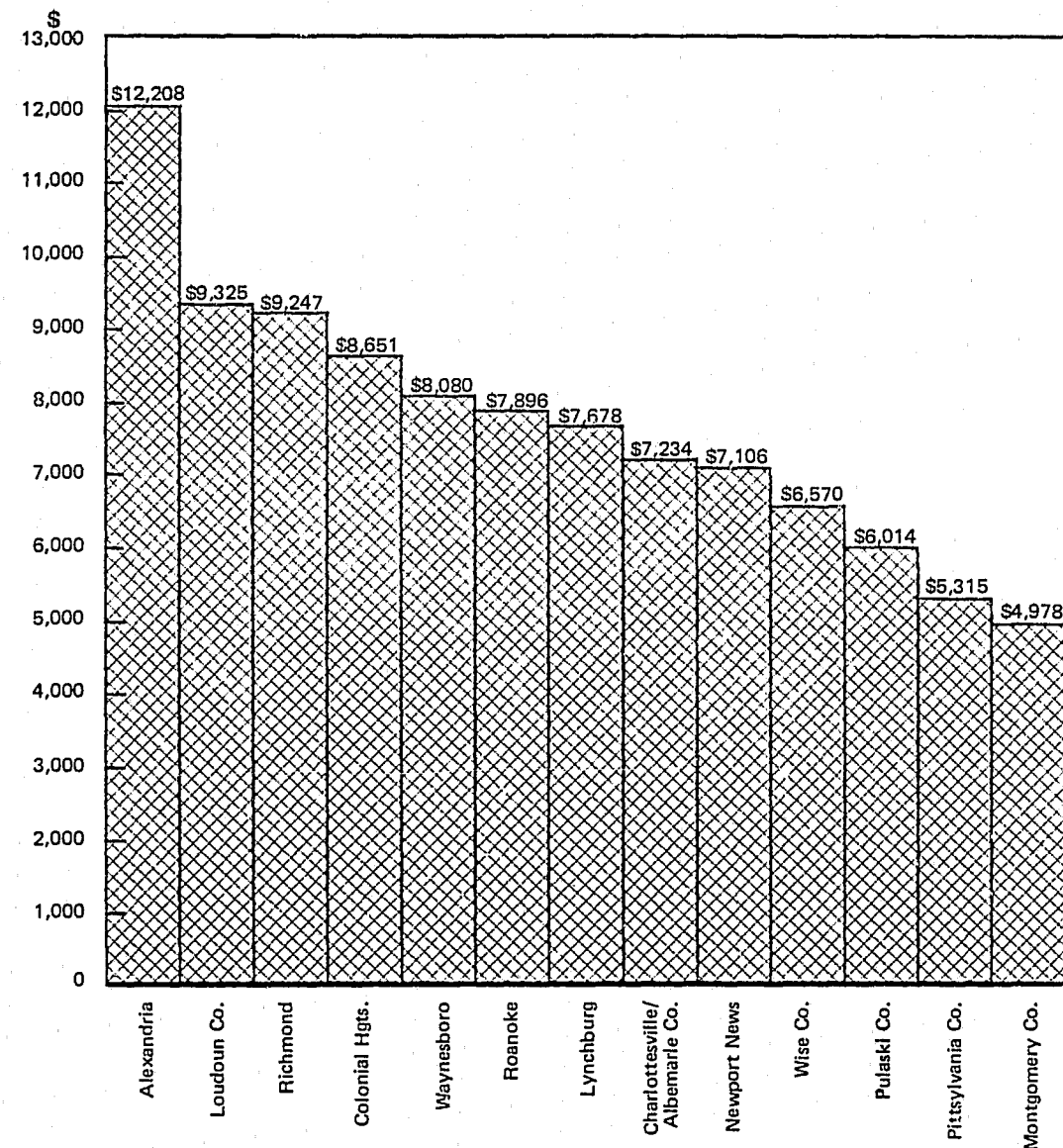
Figure 5: 1978 Average Personal Income Estimates, By Locality

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[3]Knapp, J.L. & Hodge, D.C. Personal Income Estimates for Virginia Counties and Cities, 1973 to 1978. Tayloe Murphy Institute, Charlottesville, VA., May, 1980.

generally reflect the overall state range in personal income of $4,296 to $19,533. Locality per capita income remained fairly stable from 1973 to 1978 for most cities and counties in the state. Of the few exceptions to this situation, Wise County was reported as one of the coal-producing counties which showed a large increase in this index.

Problem Area Indicators

Juvenile Justice:

From July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981, a total of 15,468 juvenile intake cases came through the localities' Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Service Units. There was a range in the number of intakes from 398 cases in Colonial Heights to 2,594 cases in Richmond. The majority of these cases (8,058) were criminal offenses; such as offenses against persons, property, alcohol or drug laws, or morality, decency and peace laws. The next highest category (5,941) were traffic offenses, or non-criminal offenses, such as custody/child welfare cases or special process cases. The remainder of intakes were status offenses, (1,469) or offense categories that only apply to children; such as truancy, runaways, or incorrigibility. The majority of all cases were referred to the Court Service Units either by police (38%) or by family members (33%). See Figure 6 for a breakdown of the types of intake cases by locality for 1980-81.

2,594

2,600 — 2,594
2,500 — 1,554
2,400
2,300
2,200 — 2,205
2,100 — 1,065
2,000 — 1,992
1,900 — 1,139
1,800
1,700 — 1,679
1,600 — 1,108
1,500
1,400 — 1,386
1,300 — 658
1,200 — 1,206
1,100 — 624
1,000
900 — 951
800 — 270
700 — 737
600 — 709
500 — 655
400 — 491
300 — 465
200 — 398
100
0

Total Delinquent Cases = 8,058

Other Cases
(Traffic, Child Custody, Welfare,
Special Processing) = 5,941

Total Status Cases = 1,469

Total Intake Cases = 15,468

769, 876, 688, 394, 684, 433, 643, 221, 345, 340, 223, 243, 269

441, 326, 244, 187, 177, 79

272, 264, 165, 177, 44, 149, 38, 75, 38, 71, 81, 46, 50

Richmond | Newport News | Roanoke | Charlottesville/Albemarle Co. | Alexandria | Lynchburg | Loudoun Co. | Pittsylvania Co. | Montgomery Co. | Pulaski Co. | Wise Co. | Waynesboro | Colonial Hgts.

Figure 6: Breakdown of Number of Intake Cases by Type of Case, According to Locality
Fiscal Year 1981

In terms of disposition of intake cases, most cases resulted in a petition being filed to court (9,719). The ultimate disposition of these cases could run the gamut from a simple court reprimand to placement in a variety of facilities or programs to certification to the Grand Jury for trial. Many cases were resolved at intake (3,344) with no further action taken. The remainder of intake cases were resolved through unofficial counseling (1,096) or through various other dispositions (1,309). See Figure 7 for a summary of intake disposition of cases.[4]

[4] All Juvenile Justice data from Virginia Juvenile Justice Information System, Virginia Department of Corrections, October, 1981.

10,000

9,719

Total Number of Cases = 15,468

3,334

1,309

1,096

Petition to Court Filed

Resolved at Intake

Other Action:
(Referral to Diversion
Referral to Probation
Referral to Another Agency
Community Alternative
Returned to Another State
Complaint Unfounded)

Unofficial Counseling
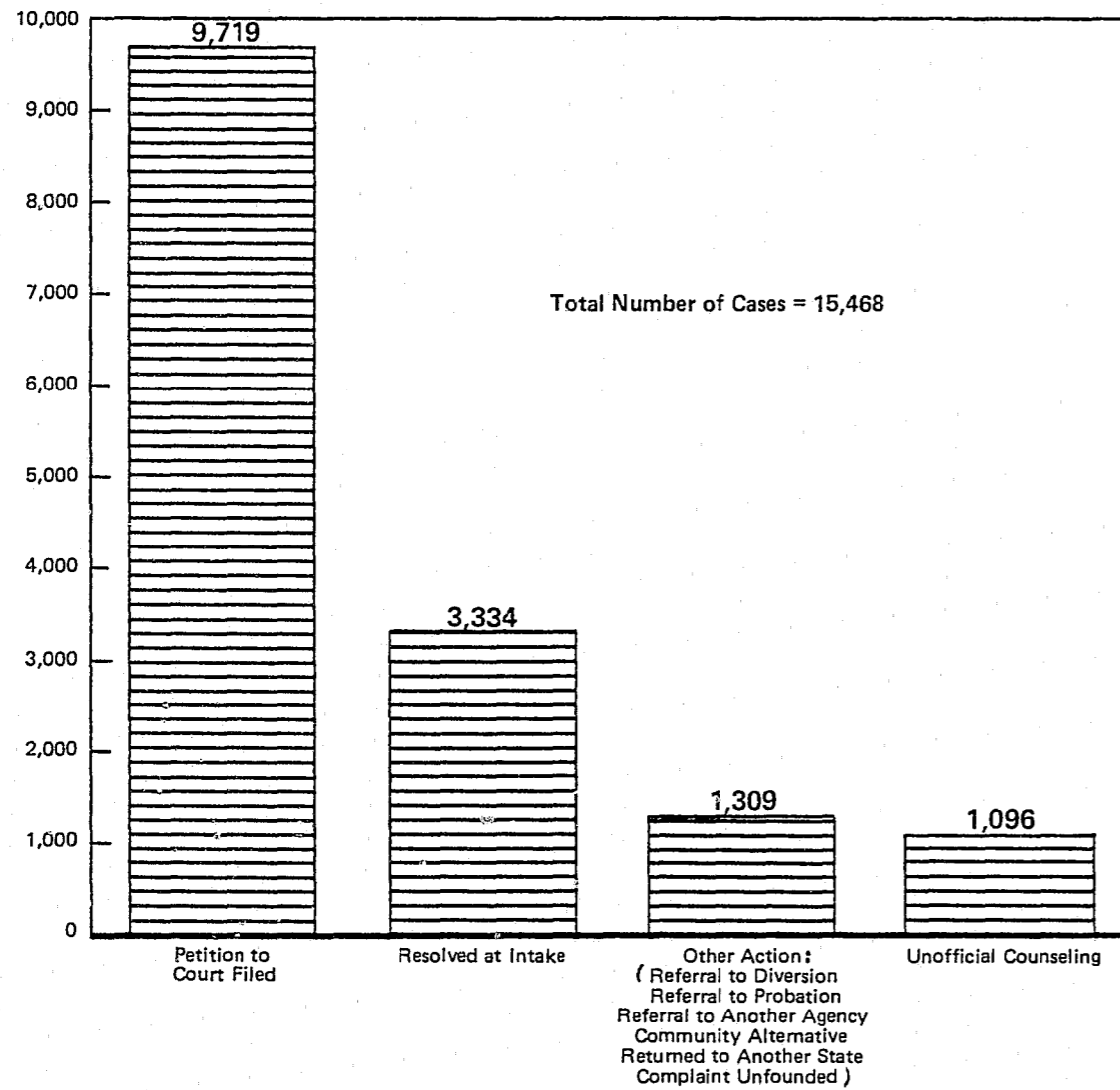
Figure 7: Breakdown of Number of Intake Dispositions, By Type of Disposition — Fiscal Year 1981

Public School System:

1979 Public School data shows a range of 3.3% in Colonial Heights to 10.8% in Richmond in dropout rates among high school students. Ten of the thirteen reported rates higher than the state average of 5.4%.[5] Figure 8 presents the school dropout rates for each participating locality at the end of the 1979 school year.

%

10.8%

8.4%

8.0%

7.0%   7.0%

6.7%

6.4%   6.2%   6.1%

5.9%

5.4% = State Average

4.6%

3.5%

3.3%

Richmond
Roanoke
Wise Co.
Alexandria
Pittsylvania Co.
Lynchburg
Charlottesville/Albemarle Co.
Pulaski Co.
Montgomery Co.
Waynesboro
Newport News
Loudoun Co.
Colonial Hgts.

Figure 8: Public High School Drop-Out Rates, By Locality — 1978-79 School Year

[5] Facing Up - 15: Statistical Data on Virginia's Public Schools, 1979-80 School Year. Department of Education, January, 1981.

Mental Health:

1980 Mental Health data primarily shows an increasing problem with young people in the area of alcohol abuse. Admission rates for youth under age 18 to publicly funded alcohol treatment programs doubled over the last year (649 admissions in FY 1980; rate increase from 2.4% in FY 1979 to 4.6% in FY 1980). This parallels a significant increase in alcohol related arrests in this age group. The arrest rate more than doubled over the past year (50.3 arrests per 10,000 population in FY 1979 to 118.0 arrests per 10,000 population in FY 1980). Conversely, admission rates for youth under age 18 to publicly funded drug treatment programs dropped in the past year (32% in 1979 to 25.4% in FY 1980). Only 14.4% of all drug arrests involved youth under 18, with the majority of arrests attributable to the 18-24 age category.

Therefore, it appears that young people in Virginia are abusing both drugs and alcohol starting in their early teens, gradually turn away from drugs during their twenties, and run a considerable risk of developing a lifelong dependency on alcohol. The data suggest that alcohol abuse prevention, early intervention, and treatment services targeted toward youth are critically needed. Additionally, for those who are at the greatest risk relative to drug abuse, primarily black, inner city-dwelling youth, these types of services are also indicated.[6]

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[6] The Comprehensive Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Plan: FY 82. Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation. Draft, October, 1981. (No mental health statistics are available for individual localities.)

Employment:

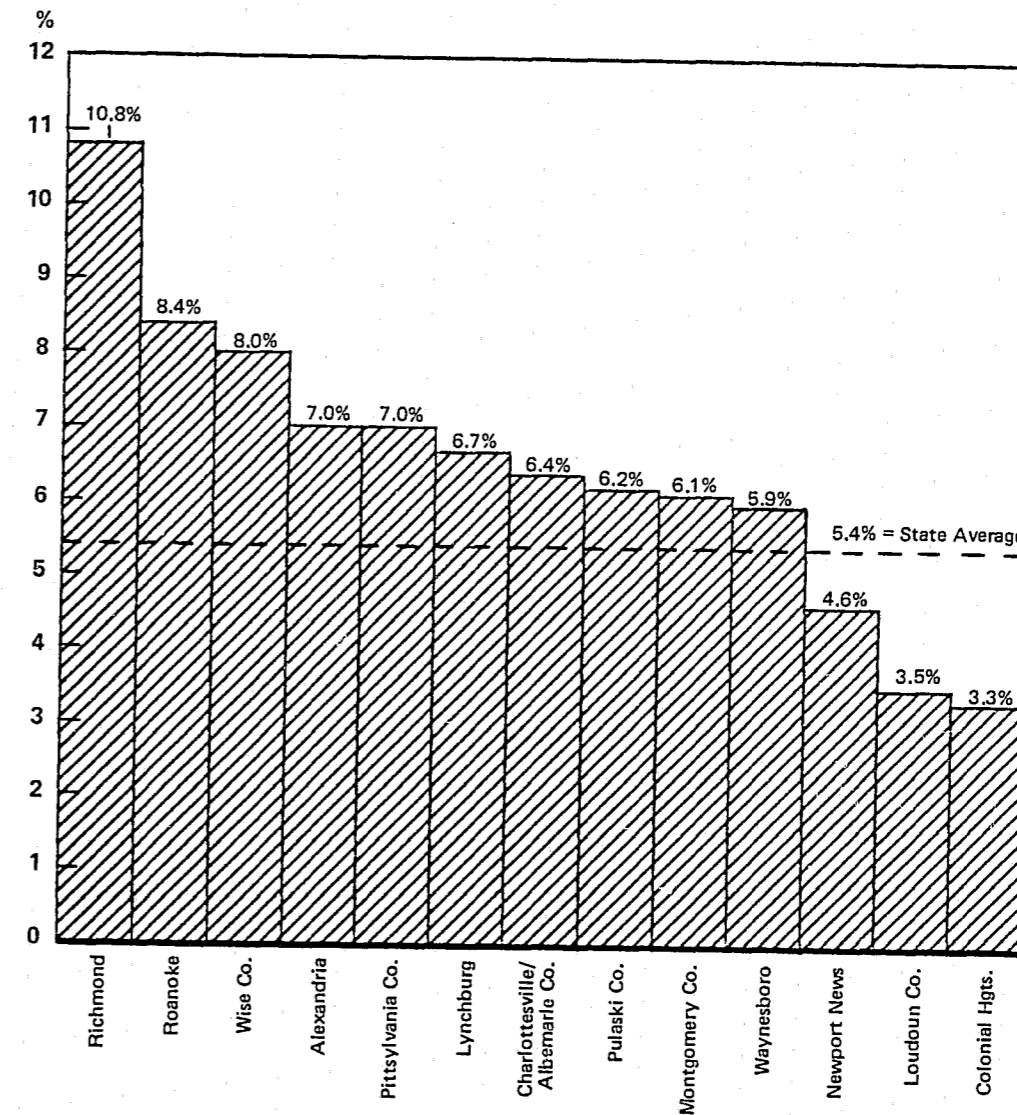Youth unemployment rates in Virginia have increased from 10.4% in 1970 to 16% in 1979; with Virginia Employment Commission estimates projecting a rate of 18.3% for 1980. Minority youth unemployment rates more than doubled from 17.9% in 1970 to 37.8% in 1979.[7] This trend is expected to continue as existing economic conditions result in more youth competing with higher skilled workers for a limited number of low-skilled jobs.

In summary, it is evident that the thirteen participating localities face similar youth problems, albeit with varing degrees of severity depending on the particular community. Furthermore, community characteristics and resources vary widely and affect the capacity communities have in dealing with these problems. The remainder of the present report provides information on efforts and accomplishments of the thirteen localities in four major arenas.

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[7] Special Youth Report, State of Virginia. Job Service, Virginia Employment Commission, September 1980. (No employment statistics are available for individual localities.)

III. STATEWIDE EVALUATION

Each of the thirteen Delinquency Prevention Youth Development programs participated in an assessment of program efforts and accomplishments over the past fiscal year, 1981. Four general areas of programming were selected for study: 1) System Change; 2) Coordination of Services; 3) Community Involvement; and 4) Financial Advantages to Community (See Appendix C for Statewide Evaluation questionnaire). These four areas reflect a variety of program strategies utilized by all of the localities in their efforts toward delinquency prevention and youth development. Programs are also involved in activities unique to the needs of their particular communities. Information regarding these other program endeavors can be obtained by contacting individual Offices on Youth (see Appendix B for mailing addresses of programs).

1) SYSTEM CHANGE

Although several Offices on Youth provide direct services to community residents, the primary emphasis is on working with the youth-serving system in order to make strides in the areas of delinquency prevention and youth development. The agencies, organizations and groups that comprise this system are the major focus or "clients" of prevention programming. The first step in this type of programming is to clearly assess what makes up the

"system" which program efforts are designed to impact. Which agencies define themselves as youth-serving organizations? What other groups are functioning in areas that affect youth concerns? Where are the gaps and duplications in service delivery? What is the fit between community needs and community resources? In order to answer these and other questions, and begin systematic planning of prevention programming, all Offices on Youth conduct a biennial "Needs and Resource Assessment" in their communities. This is a time-consuming, often difficult process, but one that is necessary in order to achieve effective programming. Offices on Youth utilize information from these community assessments as the foundation of their efforts in influencing positive changes in the youth-serving system. The following sections present efforts and accomplishments in two important areas: 1) service delivery and 2) policy and procedure.

Service Delivery Changes

Localities were asked to assess thirty-three (33) service areas in terms of need for service and availability of resources. A particular service area was indicated as a "need" only if this status had been determined through some documented assessment process. This information was generally drawn from the Office on Youth's own "Needs and Resource Assessment" or some other local agency's assessment or survey. Therefore, service areas listed reflect more than an opinion or "felt need" by a limited number of persons. Identified service area needs represent

views of a cross-section of the community, usually including youth, agency and general public sentiments.

Once a service area was identified as a need in the community, the localities were asked to assess the availability of resources already in existence which are capable of meeting this need. Resource availability was rated as either being adequate to meet the stated need, demonstrating a gap or duplication in service delivery, or as unknown. A service delivery "gap" was defined as a situation where there is a higher community need or demand for service than community resources can provide. A service delivery "duplication" was defined as a situation where community need is lower than community resources. Several agencies may be providing the same service, but if demand equals availability, this is not considered a duplication of services. Only if community need does not match or exceed available resources does a duplication situation exist. Again, response to the question of resources was based on a formal assessment of the community situation, rather than on the perceptions of a few.

Specific service inadequacies emerged in the general areas of Mental Health, Employment, Education, Recreation, and Health. The following is a breakdown of the service areas most frequently cited for which there was a gap noted in service delivery.[8]

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[8]Only one service duplication area was reported. Alexandria identified Arts and Crafts programs as a duplication of efforts in certain neighborhoods due to a lack of coordination among agencies. This area will be addressed by Alexandria in 1981-82.

Although at least one locality noted service gaps in all thirty-three service areas, only those areas in which at least five or more localities reported service inadequacies are presented here. Efforts and accomplishments of Offices on Youth in alleviating these service inadequacies are also presented. Again, it should be stressed that the identification of community needs and resources is crucial to the programming cycle, and in itself, is an important contribution to the locality.

Mental Health

Mental Health services were reported as having the most areas of service delivery gaps in the thirteen localities. Five separate areas of mental health services were reported by five or more localities as inadequate to meet community needs. Parent Groups were cited by eight (8) Offices on Youth, Group Therapy, Family Therapy and Peer Groups were reported by six (6) localities, and Individual Therapy by five (5) localities.

Program Efforts and Accomplishments:

*   Newport News participated on an Interagency Service Group Newport News Child Advocacy Team which sponsored two projects. Parents Anonymous Group, begun in Fall, 1981, servicing approximately 80 parents; and the Advocates of Mothers and Infants, a support group for high risk parents of infants, begun in Spring of 1981.

*   Waynesboro, in conjunction with Big Brothers/Big Sisters, co-sponsored Systematic Training for Effective Parenting (STEP). Two classes were conducted involving 16 parents, impacting 45 children.

* Montgomery County developed and monitored a youth companionship program where youth are matched with volunteers and a social worker works with family members to obtain needed services. Start up date April, 1981; 50 families projected for service.

* Pulaski County developed and implemented Effective Parenting Classes offered quarterly. Start up date November, 1980; serving 12 parents to date.

* Alexandria participated with VPI Extension Services in formation of a Parent Education Network, which is attempting to establish neighborhood co-op projects. Focus is on more effective use of existing resources.

* Wise County initiated Crisis Center Committee with sub-committee formed on Victims of Domestic Violence. Charged with developing service plan strategies, funding possibilities, implementation options, etc.

* Lynchburg recommended "Court Sponsored Family Counseling Program", designed to aid parents of youth involved in court supervision better cope with family situation. Pilot project implemented; currently seeking further funding.

* Colonial Heights Task Force recommended hiring of social worker in school system to provide counseling services and is researching available resources outside school system.

* Charlottesville/Albemarle County participating in interagency coordinating group to identify innovative ways to develop parenting groups. Forum to be held in Fall of 1981.

Employment

Employment is also an arena where several service delivery gaps were reported. Application Training was noted by nine (9) localities, and Job Placement, Employment Counseling, and Vacancy Listing were indicated by seven (7) localities.

Program Efforts and Accomplishments:

* Montgomery County conducted a "Rent-a-Kid" program, matching available youth with requested jobs. Start up date October, 1981; 53 placements.

* Pulaski County worked with CETA to include Application Training in their summer training program. Start up June, 1981; served 45 youth.

* Newport News served on CETA Pennisula Employment and Training Counseling and Youth Task Force. Instituted "interview day" in area high schools for vocational students; held annually, serving approximately 150 youth. Office also operated a Rent-a-Teen program, which filled over 261 jobs; over 25% of these became regular employment positions.

* Alexandria selected youth employment as one of top three Youth Plan priorities for implementation in 1981-82. Developed proposal integrating youth employment program for youth aged 13-15 with existing school and community resources. Conducted assessment of graduate students and local businesses and organizations as resources for employment counseling. Instituted funding search for coordinator.

* Charlottesville/Albemarle County developed curriculum package relative to job-seeking skills. Seeking volunteers to implement.

* Waynesboro obtained "The Job Hunt", a series of cassettes and worksheets, through the Department of Corrections, Region II. Implementation pending decision by new Director of Office. Also provided employment counseling as part of direct counseling services.

* Lynchburg recommended formation of Youth Employment Commission charged with responsibility of evaluation of current employment service delivery system and pooling of resources to develop centralized strategy for job development and placement. Also provided service brokerage in the area of employment through Office.

* Richmond Office met with Richmond School System
  in an effort to develop plan to expand use
  of City's vocational center; project in
  process.

Education

Three specific types of Educational services were reported by five

or more Offices on Youth as having inadequate service delivery.

Services for Drop-Outs were cited by ten (10) of the Offices of

Youth, Career Counseling by six (6) localities, and Tutoring

services by five (5) localities.

Program Efforts and Accomplishments:

* Lynchburg initiated a School Resource Project
  within the public school system. Involves staff
  and volunteers providing individual counseling,
  advocacy, in-service training and consultation,
  and treatment alternative programming. Start-up
  date, September, 1981.

* Waynesboro, as a member of the Interagency
  Committee Concerned with Truancy, staffed 24
  individual cases during the 1980-81 school
  year. Identified truant youth and imple-
  mented service plans for each individual.

* Richmond sponsored in conjunction with Richmond
  School System a "Drop-Out Workshop", designed
  to encourage youth back to school and ease
  re-entry. Will be repeated this school year.

* Pulaski County instrumental in pilot "in-
  school suspension" program implemented this
  school year, 1981.

* Charlottesville/Albemarle County conducted
  an assessment of factors related to school
  drop out rate and the barriers to service.
  Assessment and recommendations included in
  1980-81 Comprehensive Plan. Information
  packets sent to school drop outs from city

and county schools. Office also published
3,500 brochures describing available tutoring
services and distributed this information
to area schools and agencies. Office also
developed curriculum package for identifying
and improving career goals; seeking
volunteers to implement.

* Montgomery County submitted to the Board of
  Supervisors a plan for dissemination of
  resource listing to identified drop-outs and
  their families. Projected start up date,
  January, 1982. Also in the process of
  developing a tutoring program for the public
  school system. Approval for the project has
  been obtained and recruitment of potential
  tutors have begun. Training and matching
  of tutors with children will begin this
  school year.

* Alexandria is monitoring a new public school
  attendance policy designed to focus on chronic
  absentees. A member of Alexandria's Youth
  Commission researched the feasibility of a
  peer-tutoring project at a local high school.
  Evaluation of research results is being done
  by Youth Commission relative to possible
  implementation. Office is also working with
  school system to develop career education
  material for all grades. And Office is moni-
  toring Guidance Policy designed to increase
  guidance counseling services to youth and
  their families.

Recreation

Generally, Recreation services were seen as fairly adequate in all

thirteen localities. However, two areas were reported as having

service delivery gaps by several Offices on Youth. Outdoor Wilder-

ness services were cited by seven (7) localities and Organized

Sports by five (5) localities.

Program Efforts and Accomplishments:

* Pulaski County was instrumental in having Pulaski County selected as a Wilderness Challenge Site by the State 4H Wilderness Challenge Program. Training for volunteers began in September, 1981, with service implementation to begin shortly after this date. Pulaski's Winter Recreation Task Force also worked with the local recreation department to expand services during the school. Secured central gym for two days a week last March and April; serving 180 youth. The Offices' Youth Council will coordinate the program again this school year.

* Roanoke was successful in initiating and coordinating a program using Wilderness Challenge Equipment. This equipment has been available to youth-serving agencies since March, 1980; serving approximately 50 youth.

* Waynesboro advises an Explorer Post of the Department of Parks and Recreation, which organizes a variety of outdoor/wilderness activities.

* Alexandria working with locality in securing a position of Coordinator of Outdoor/Wilderness Activities.

Health

Health is another arena where service delivery was seen as basically meeting the needs of the community. Two exceptions to this picture, however, are in the area of Birth Control services and Pregnancy services. Both of these service areas were reported by five (5) localities as inadequate to meet community needs.

Program Efforts and Accomplishments:

* Alexandria is working with the public school system to develop a Family Life Curriculum to be instituted in the eight grades. Material pertinent to birth control and pregnancy will be included. Office also provides technical assistance to the Teen Center, an informational service in the area.

* Newport News was instrumental in instituting the Interagency Task Force on Teenage Pregnancy, which is in the process of compiling and publishing a resource directory relative to this area.

* Richmond's Health Task Force recommended the creation of a Health Care Project to deal with these and other health needs.

The following figure provides a summary of the top sixteen (16) service areas reported as demonstrating inadequate delivery in at least five of the thirteen localities.
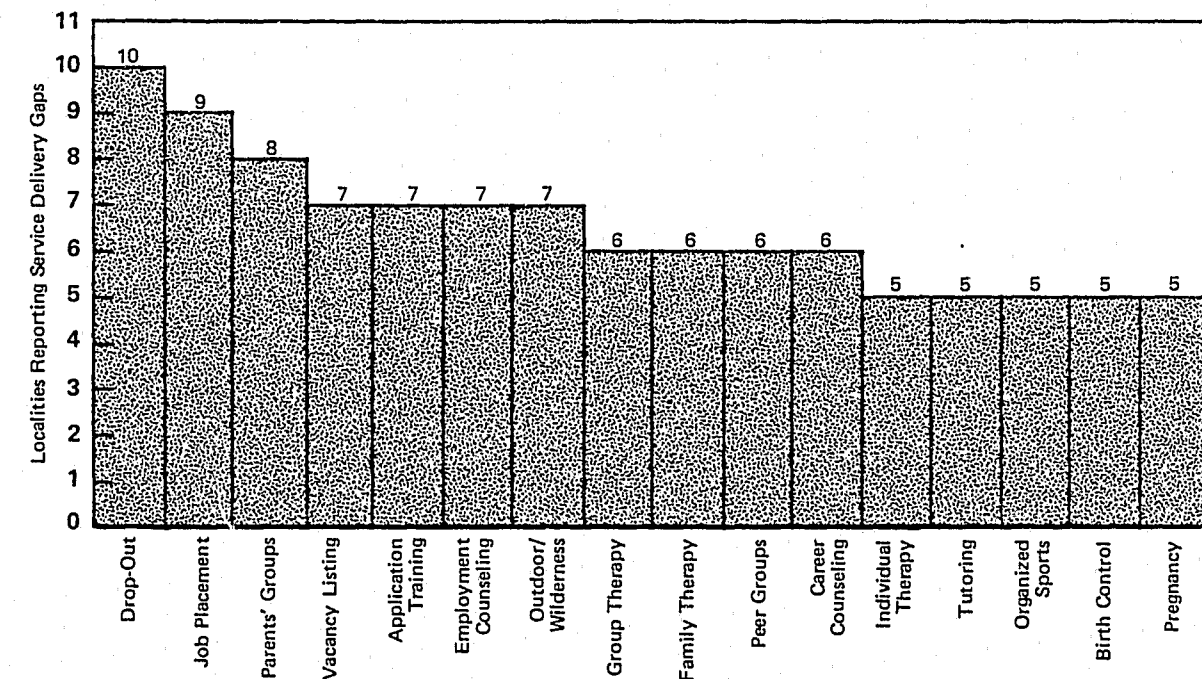

Figure 9: Top Sixteen Service Areas Reporting Service Delivery Gaps — Fiscal Year 1981

A number of Offices on Youth have been involved in service delivery
changes outside of the five general service areas discussed pre-
viously. The following highlights some of the accomplishments by
programs in the areas of juvenile justice and child care/youth
shelter.

Juvenile Justice

* Alexandria, in conjunction with local juvenile
  justice agencies, established the Juvenile
  Justice Resource Unit. This unit provides
  alternatives to juveniles through indivi-
  dualized contracts matching specific needs
  with specific services, including a restitu-
  tion and community service component. Start
  up date, January, 1980; serving 10-20 youth
  per quarter.

* Newport News recommended that the City operate
  a post-dispositional group home. Although
  city council turned down this proposal, a
  house for this purpose is being renovated by
  a private religious-oriented, drug rehabilita-
  tion program. Start up date, January, 1982;
  serving young women.

Child Care/Youth Shelter

* Waynesboro was instrumental in establishing
  five Volunteer Emergency Foster Care Homes
  and one Family Oriented Group Home during
  1980-81. These services were developed in
  response to an identified service gap in
  the foster care system.

* Charlottesville/Albemarle County obtained
  a grant to develop an emergency shelter
  home network, beginning October 1, 1981,
  under the Central Virginia Child Develop-
  ment Association.

* Alexandria and the Social Advisory Board
  formed a joint Ad Hoc Committee to review
  child care needs and make recommendations
  to City Council. Based on these recommen-
  dations, Council appropriated $100,000 for
  Day Care services during fiscal year 1982
  to provide subsidies to needy families,
  rather than support to certain child care
  centers. Guidelines for allocation of
  funds are being set by the Ad Hoc Committee.

Policy and Procedure Changes

The second major area relative to system change is the initiating
and monitoring of agency policies and procedures which affect youth.
Sometimes guidelines set by social service organizations actually
work against agency mandate and lessen program effectiveness.
Agency policies and practices can create unnecessary barriers to
service, alienate the targeted clientele, exacerbate the initial
problem, or produce many other unintended negative effects. There-
fore, the Offices on Youth are concerned not only with the avail-
ability of needed services but also with the processes utilized in
the provision of these services. A youth who believes that he or
she has access to a system which will treat him or her with respect
and concern, will be more likely to utilize services in a positive
manner and return the system's investment back to the community.

Over the past fiscal year, the Offices on Youth have initiated
and/or monitored a total of sixty four (64) policy and procedural
changes which affect youth. The majority of changes occurred
within the Education and Juvenile Justice systems. The following

figure presents the types and number of policy and procedure changes in specific social services arenas occurring in the localities during 1980-81.
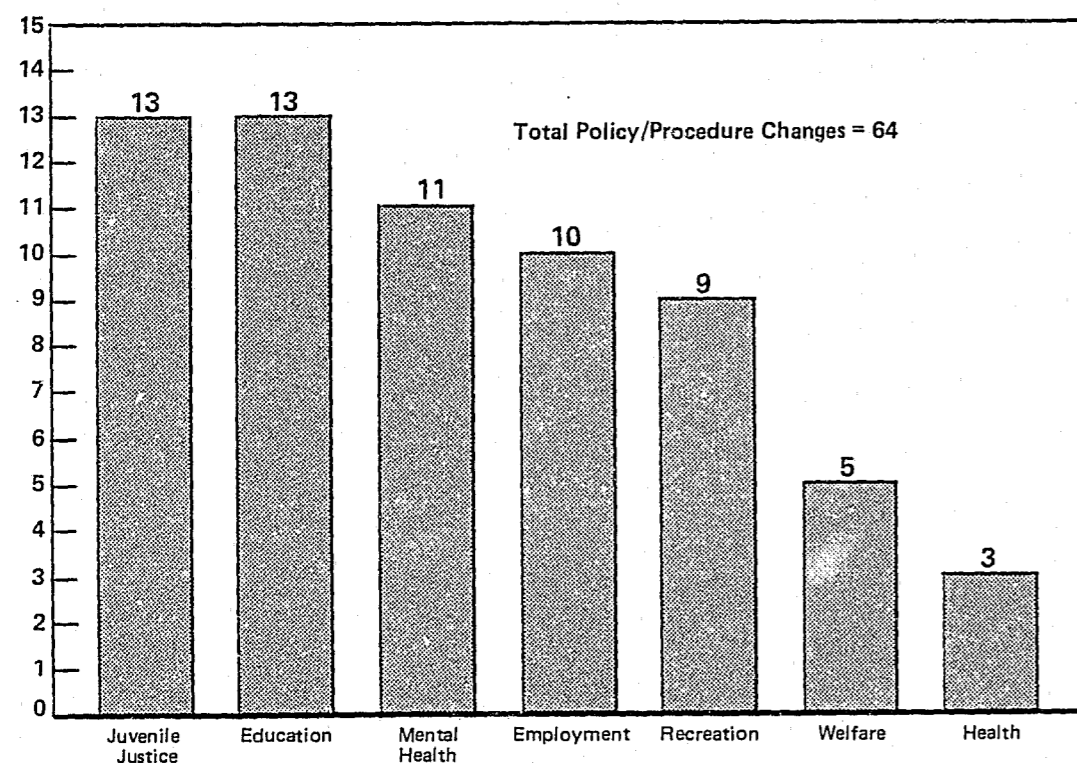
Figure 10: *Number of Policy and Procedure Changes, By Social Service System — Fiscal Year 1981*

The following presents examples of the variety of policy and procedure changes initiated and/or monitored by Offices on Youth in major service systems.

Education

* Several revisions of school attendance, suspension and conduct policies. Most designed to establish stricter and more uniform guidelines, while responding to student needs.

* Inclusion of Family Life Education in the public school curriculum.

* Establishment of interagency committee to address truancy.

* Evaluation of alternative education programs.

Juvenile Justice

* Monitoring of effects of reduction of number of family counseling positions.

* Establishment of advisory council charged with review of all grant proposals to city administration.

* Establishment of policy referring all first time shoplifting offenders to Office of Youth for services.

* Inclusion of juvenile court as site for student field placement training.

* Establishment of advisory council to juvenile courts to review alternatives to jailing of juveniles.

Mental Health

* Reorganization of community service component of local hospital, providing increased services to parents' groups.

* Establishment of exchange of information policy between youth-serving agencies and mental health system, without violating confidentiality.

* Establishment of referral and consultation exchange between Mental Health and Office on Youth programs.

* Development of effective parenting classes through Mental Health and Office on Youth.

* Establishment of interagency diagnostic and prescriptive center, providing psychological testing and referral.

Employment

* Several policies with Virginia Employment Commission to expand services to non-CETA eligible youth.

* Several policy changes providing for employment services to youth below age 16.

* Establishment of cooperative summer employment programs between youth serving agencies.

Recreation

* Development of several advisory councils charged with exploring and addressing youth recreation needs.

* Expansion of summer recreation programs, including funds for supervision.

* Development of city-wide spring event focusing on youth.

Welfare

* Reorganization of service delivery by geographical area, resulting in a coordinated team of workers available to individual families.

* Several policies establishing shelter services for youth.

* Establishment of service brokerage system for foster care service delivery.

Health

* Establishment of interagency diagnostic and prescriptive center, providing medical testing and referral.

* Monitoring of effects of reduction in number of venereal disease investigators.

Other policy and procedure changes have been initiated by Offices on Youth that will produce effects across social service systems. For example, policies relating to referral procedures or the release of information and statistics have been formulated that involve agencies from several different systems. These system-wide changes, coupled with policy and procedure developments in specific arenas, will hopefully increase responsiveness to youth needs.

2) COORDINATION OF SERVICES

A major focus of the Offices on Youth is on the development of a coordinated, reponsive system of services designed to meet the needs of youth and their families. In many localities, adequate services do not exist to meet the gamut of community needs.

Therefore, in these areas, there is an emphasis on service development. At the same time, existing services in all localities are often hampered by agency and system realities which impede optimal service delivery to area residents. Collaboration, and even communication, between agencies is often lacking, producing a social service system where agencies operate in relative isolation. Often

agency personnel and the general public do not have complete and accurate information regarding available services in their community. The result of this absence of a coordinated system of services is that community residents suffer. Prospective clients do not know where to go for services or become lost in the confusion surrounding agency mandate and function. Often citizens do not attempt to seek out needed services due to the difficulties they encounter in the process. This is particularly true of young people, who usually do not possess the resources, experience, and attitudes required to run the maze of the social service system. The Offices on Youth employ two strategies designed to increase agency coordination and responsiveness to youth needs: 1) the development of inter-agency working agreements and 2) the development and maintenance of an information and referral service.

Working Agreements

One of the tools utilized in achieving coordination of services in a locality is the formulation of working agreements between agencies which are involved in youth concerns. These are "working" agreements in that these documents are contracts that go beyond the traditional "letters of support" to specifically state areas of responsibilities relative to a particular project or arena. For example, an Office on Youth may agree to serve on a particular task force or committee and the participating agency, in turn, agrees to present information at a youth forum sponsored by the Office on Youth. Offices on Youth work to establish new working

agreements with agencies in their areas, as well as review and maintain agreements with agencies contracted in prior years. Figure 11 reflects both newly established and previously existing working agreements maintained by localities over the past fiscal year.
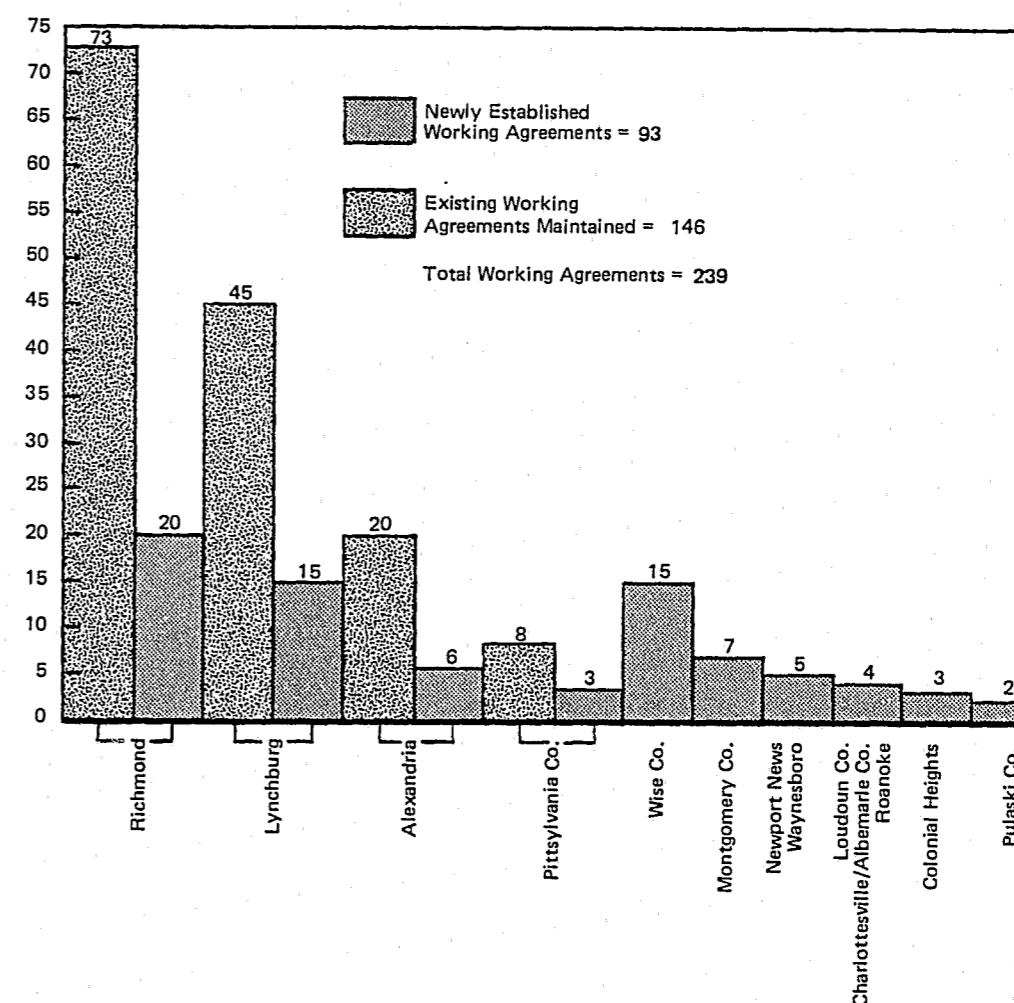
Figure 11: Newly Established and Previously Existing Working Agreements Maintained, By Locality — Fiscal Year 1981

The areas of working agreements secured by the Offices on Youth reflect both direct service and system concerns. Figure 12 presents the various areas of working agreements developed and maintained by the localities over the past fiscal year.

Total Areas of Working Agreements = 1,506
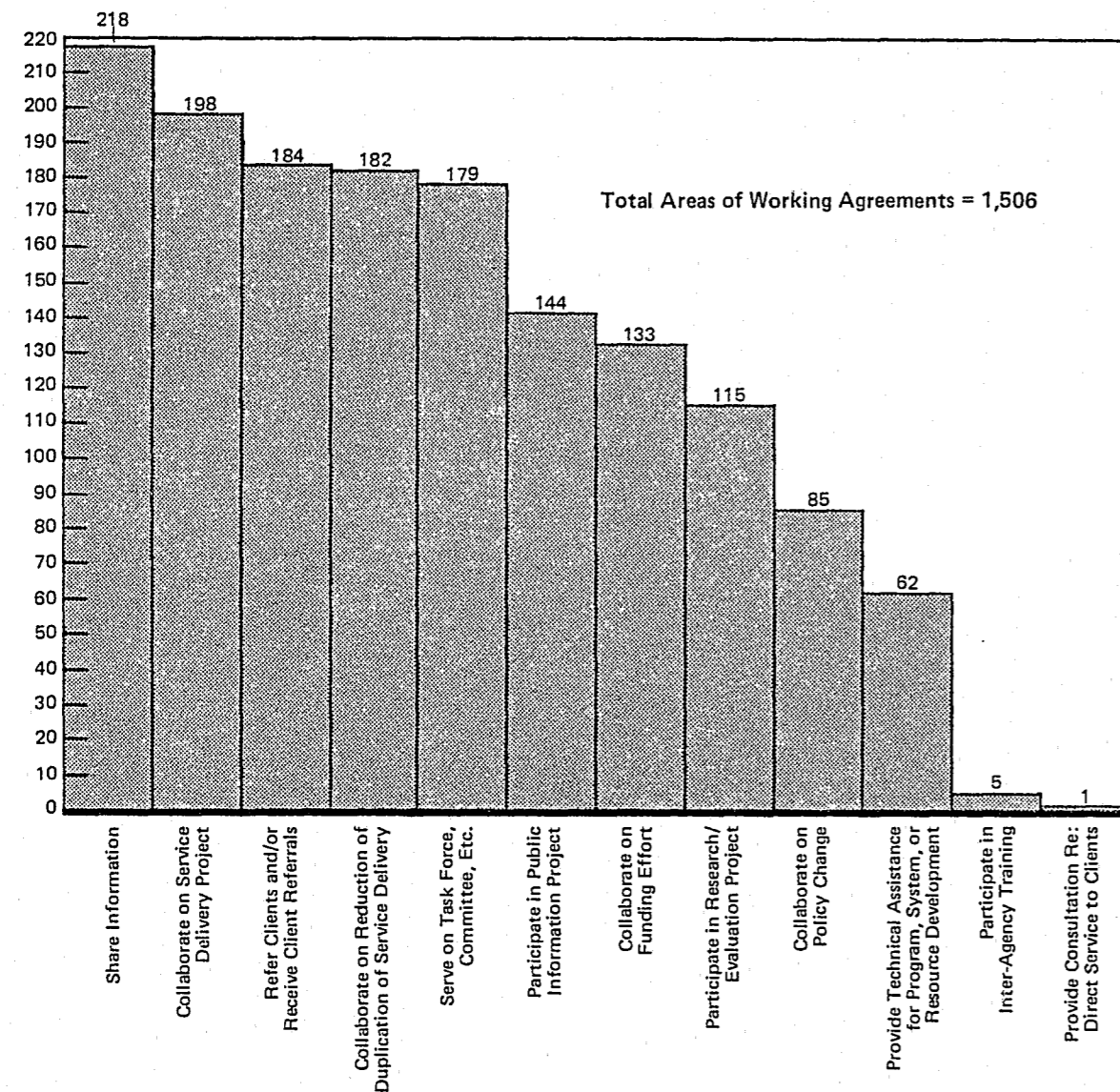
Figure 12: Number of Working Agreements By Agreement Area — Fiscal Year 1981 *

*NOTE: Total number of areas of working agreements exceeds total number of working agreements due to some agencies contracting for more than one area of agreement with Office on Youth.

Information and Referral Services

Another major endeavor of the Offices on Youth in their efforts toward coordination of services is the development and maintenance of a forty (40) hour Information and Referral telephone service. This service provides community citizens and other service agencies with information regarding available resources for youth concerns in the area. Each locality is required either to operate such an information and referral service within their own agency or provide documentation on some other area agency that already provides this service on at least a forty hour a week basis. Seven of the localities (Newport News, Pulaski Co., Colonial Heights, Loudoun Co., Alexandria, Roanoke and Montgomery Co.) are not the major provider of this service in their communities, but support the efforts of a local information and referral service. The other six localities are designated information and referral telephone services in their area. Figure 13 provides information on the number of telephone contacts made over the last fiscal year for each of these Offices on Youth.

893

Total Telephone Contacts = 2,140

453

434

218

95

47

Waynesboro | Pittsylvania Co. | Richmond | Lynchburg | Charlottesville/Albemarle Co. | Wise Co.
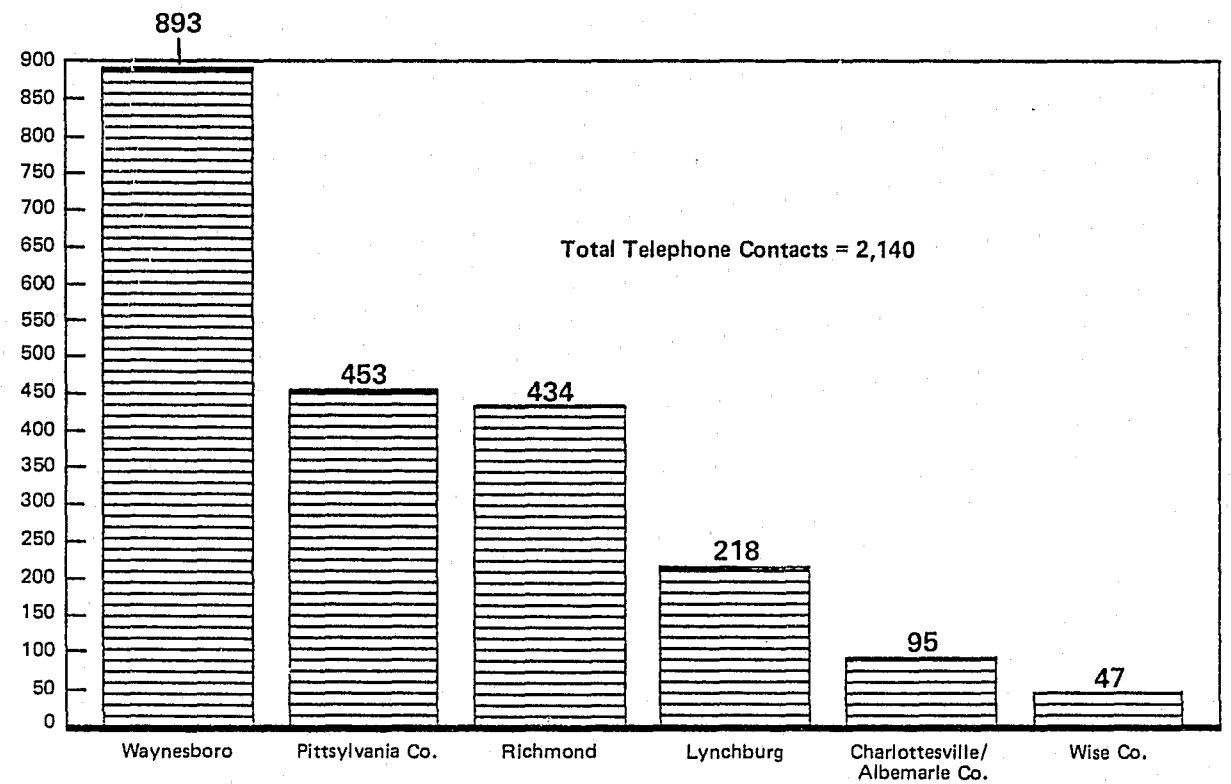
Figure 13: Number of Telephone Contacts Made of Information and Referral Services, By Locality—Fiscal Year 1981

In surveying the types of information requested by the Information and Referral services operated by the Offices on Youth, two arenas were overwhelmingly evident as major areas of concern. Requests for information pertaining to <u>mental health</u> issues numbered eight hundred and sixty-nine (869) during the past fiscal year, followed by five hundred and ninety-two (592) telephone contacts regarding <u>employment</u> concerns. Interestingly, this coincides with the top two areas reported as having the most gaps in service delivery in the thirteen localities (see Section 1. System Change). There seems to be a heavy demand for information pertaining to mental

health and employment at the same time that there is also the greatest lack of services in these two areas. Figure 14 presents the breakdown on the types of information requested by callers to the Offices on Youth Information and Referral services.

TOTAL TYPES OF INFORMATION AND REFERRAL REQUESTS = 2,596*

SERVICE AREA REQUESTS
2,273

OFFICE ON YOUTH
OPERATIONS
REQUESTS
323

869 — Mental Health/Counseling

592 — Employment

129 — Welfare/Social Services

116 — Juvenile Justice/Legal System

114 — Recreation/Leisure Time

109 — Health/Medical Rehabilitation

96 — Substance Abuse

80 — Youth Shelter/Residential

72 — Education

57 — Child Care/Pre-School

39 — Transportation

151 — Youth Commission/Council

109 — Special Program/Agency Information

63 — General Information/Miscellaneous

Figure 14: Number of Requests Made of Information and Referral Services, By Type of Request Fiscal Year 1981

NOTES: Figure only includes data for the six localities designated as Information and Referral Services in their communities.
* Total number of types of requests exceeds total number of requests due to some calls involving more than one type of Information and Referral request.

3) COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Delinquency prevention and youth development are processes of community development, involving citizens, agency personnel, and, particularly, youth. Community involvement is an essential

foundation for any successful programming effort. Residents must feel a sense of ownership in both the problems facing community youth and the solutions utilized in addressing these problems. Offices on Youth attempt to increase community participation through activities designed to both inform and involve citizens in many concrete ways. The following sections present information relative to: 1) public information projects and 2) community involvement efforts.

Public Information Projects

Offices on Youth utilize a variety of information vehicles to inform the public about youth concerns and issues. These projects not only focus on the scope and approaches to youth problems in such areas as employment, health, and mental health, but also provide preventive information in these arenas. Youth activities and accomplishments, which often go unnoticed, are also highlighted. The idea behind public information projects is to raise awareness and interest in all aspects of youth community life.

Over the past fiscal year, Offices on Youth produced a total of four hundred and seventeen (417) public information projects in their localities. Public forums and meetings were utilized the most by the localities, followed by newspaper and magazine features. The following figure presents the types and number of projects implemented by Offices on Youth during 1980-81.

Total Public Information Projects = 417
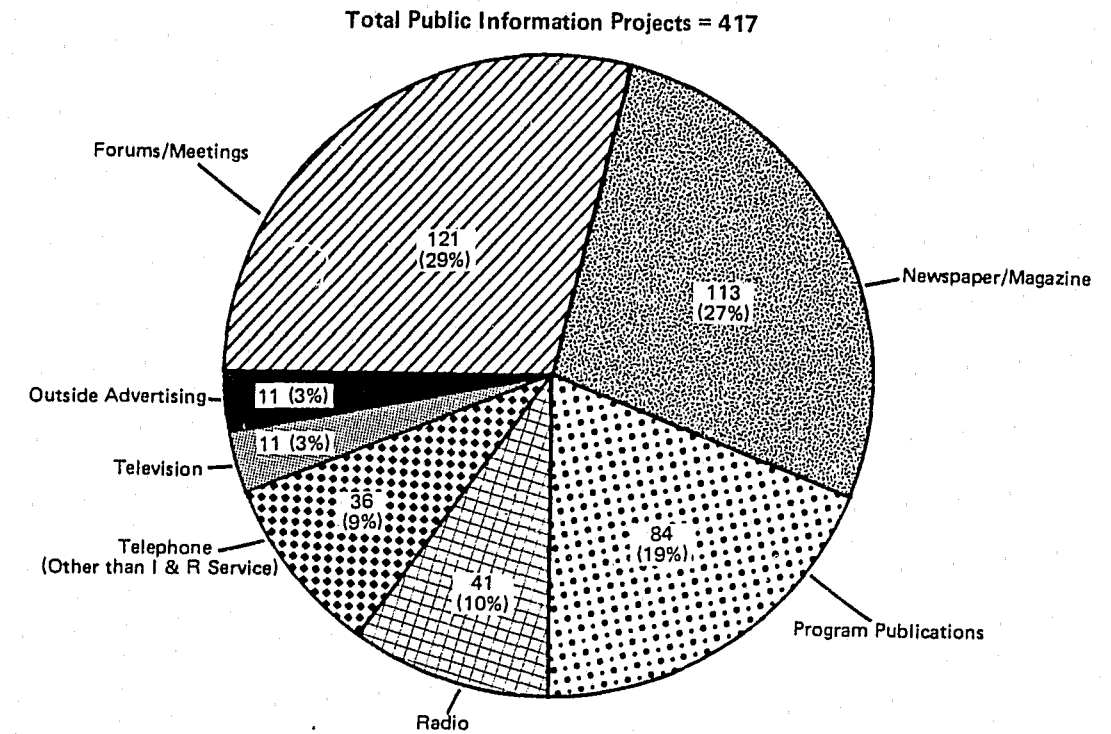
Figure 15: Number of Public Information Projects, By Type of Project
Fiscal Year 1981

Community Involvement Efforts

Once awareness and interest has been developed, Offices on Youth provide many channels for community involvement in agency operations and other youth activities. Involvement can take on different forms from spending time as a volunteer recreation worker, to sharing skills in the development of a special project, to donating funds and goods to assist various operations. Whatever the manner of involvement, both citizens and programs benefit through this kind of personal, direct participation. Offices on Youth attempt to develop a wide network of involved citizens in order to funnel an array of skills and inputs into programming efforts.

Over the past fiscal year, Offices on Youth have involved one thousand, one hundred and three (1,103) persons in projects for a total of sixteen thousand, one hundred and twenty-three (16,123) hours of service. Applying the national monetary rate for volunteers,[9] this brought $104,800 of volunteer service to the thirteen localities. Figure 16 presents the monetary value of volunteer services for each locality over the past fiscal year.

$
| 16,000 | |
| 15,000 | |

Total Monetary Value = $104,800
(Based on national rate for volunteers of $6.50 per hour of service.)
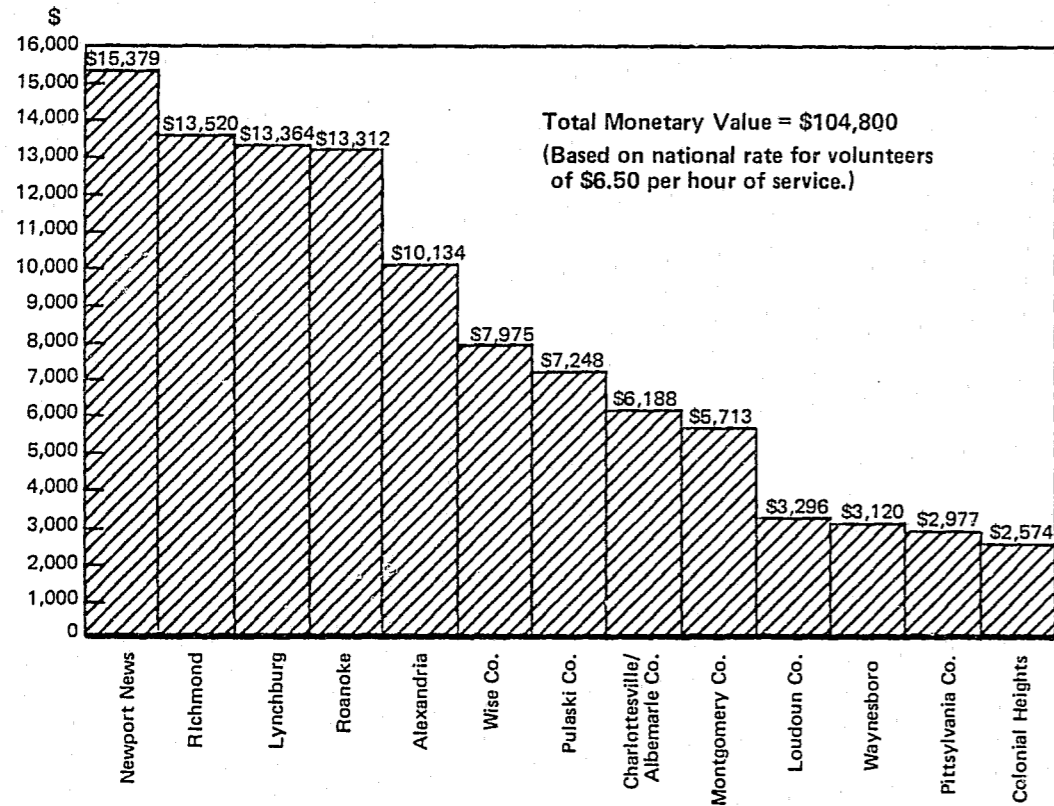
Figure 16: Monetary Value of Volunteer Services, By Locality—Fiscal Year 1981

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[9] Based on VOLUNTEER'S, the National Centers for Citizen Involvement 1980-81 national rate for volunteer services.

Of the many types of volunteer services provided by community citizens, Board, Task Force, and Committee Work was definitely the activity involving the most number of citizens (719) and the highest number of hours of involvement (10,827). Figure 17a presents a comparison of the number of hours citizens were involved with this kind of activity versus other types of community involvement. Figure 17b shows the breakdown of the other eleven categories of Community Involvement activities. Many of the 1,103 volunteers were involved in more than one kind of activity.

Total Hours = 16,123

5,296
(33%)
All Other Community
Involvement Activities

10,827
(67%)
Board, Task Force,
Committee Work
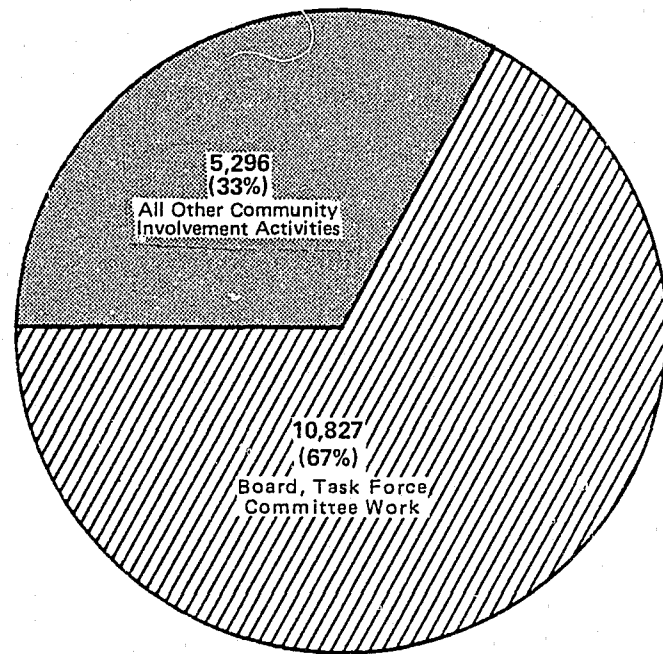
Figure 17a: Hours of Community Involvement — Comparison of Board, Task Force,
and Committee Work With Other Types of Involvement Activities*—Fiscal Year 1981

*See Appendix C, Statewide Evaluation Questionnaire, for definitions of Community Involvement Activities.

Activity	Hours
Recreation	1,259
One-to-One Contact	869
Secretarial/Clerical	708
Research/Evaluation	545
Education	533
Training Consultation	526
Professional Counseling	310
Employment	220
Public Relations	196
Program Development	112
Facility/Ground Maintenance	18
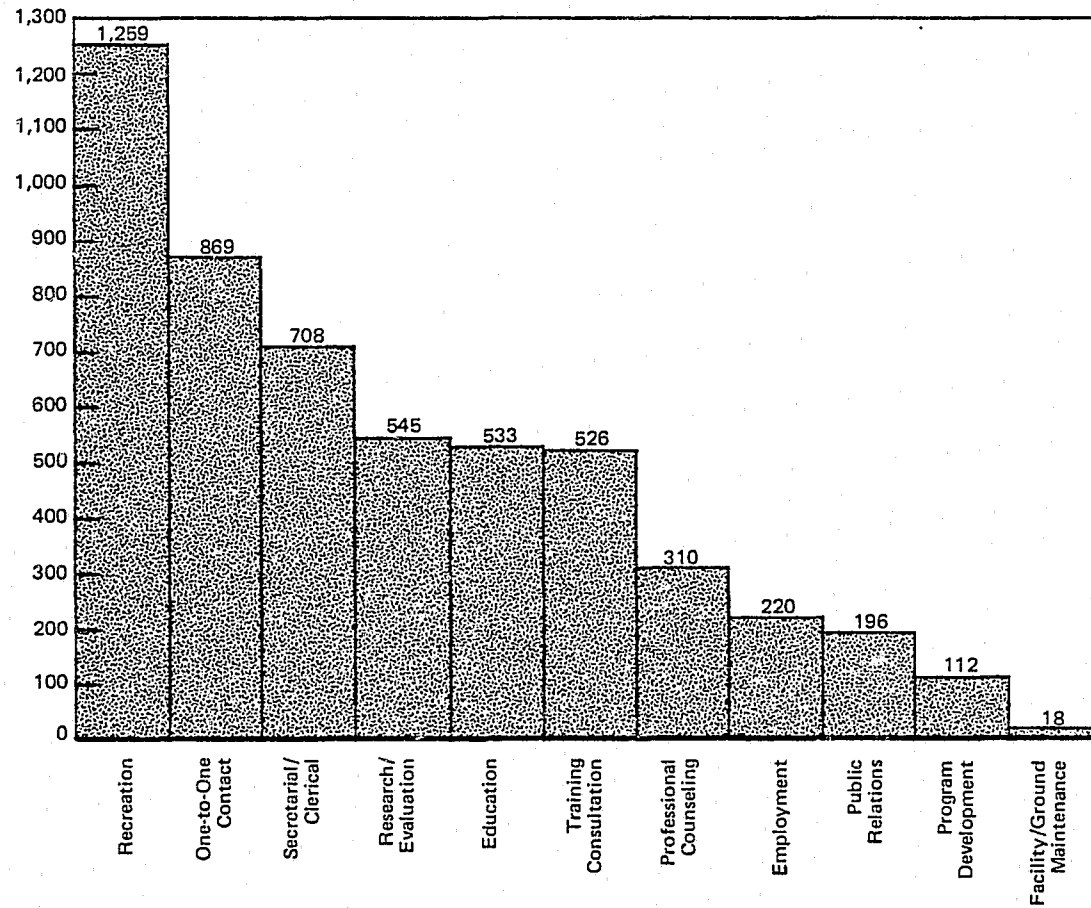
Figure 17b: Hours of Community Involvement, Other Than Board, Task Force, and Committee Work
Fiscal Year 1981*
*See Appendix C, Statewide Evaluation Questionnaire, for definitions of Community Involvement Activities.

Beyond donating time and skills to various Office on Youth activi-
ties, community citizens also donated funds and goods to program
operations. These contributions ranged from resources for train-
ing, to equipment and supplies, to monies for special projects.
Localities received a total of $7,388 in these tangible types of
donations. Figure 18 presents the monetary value of donations
for the various localities that obtained this type of community
involvement.

Total Monetary Value of Donations = $7,388

Locality	Value
Lynchburg	$3,500
Wise Co.	$1,500
Newport News	$900
Pulaski Co.	$808
Alexandria	$430
Roanoke	$200
Montgomery Co.	$50
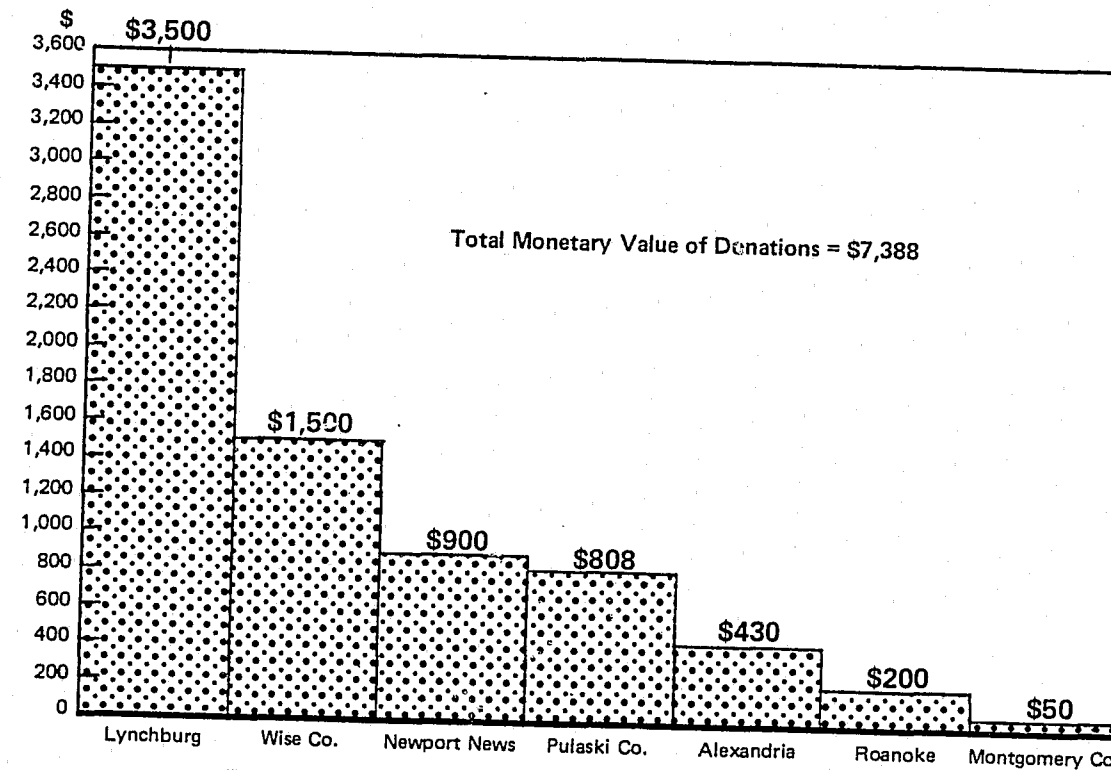
Figure 18: Monetary Value of Donations, By Locality—Fiscal Year 1981

4) FINANCIAL ADVANTAGES TO COMMUNITY

In these times of fiscal restraints, Offices on Youth concentrate
most of their efforts toward more effective use of existing
resources in order to meet local needs. However, Offices on Youth

participate in activities designed to secure additional funding for youth services as well. Working with local youth-serving agencies in various aspects of program funding, Offices on Youth brought a total of $792,896 of public and private monies into their communities. Figures 19 through 22 present information on public and private funding amounts, and breakdowns on the types and number of hours of assistance for each category.
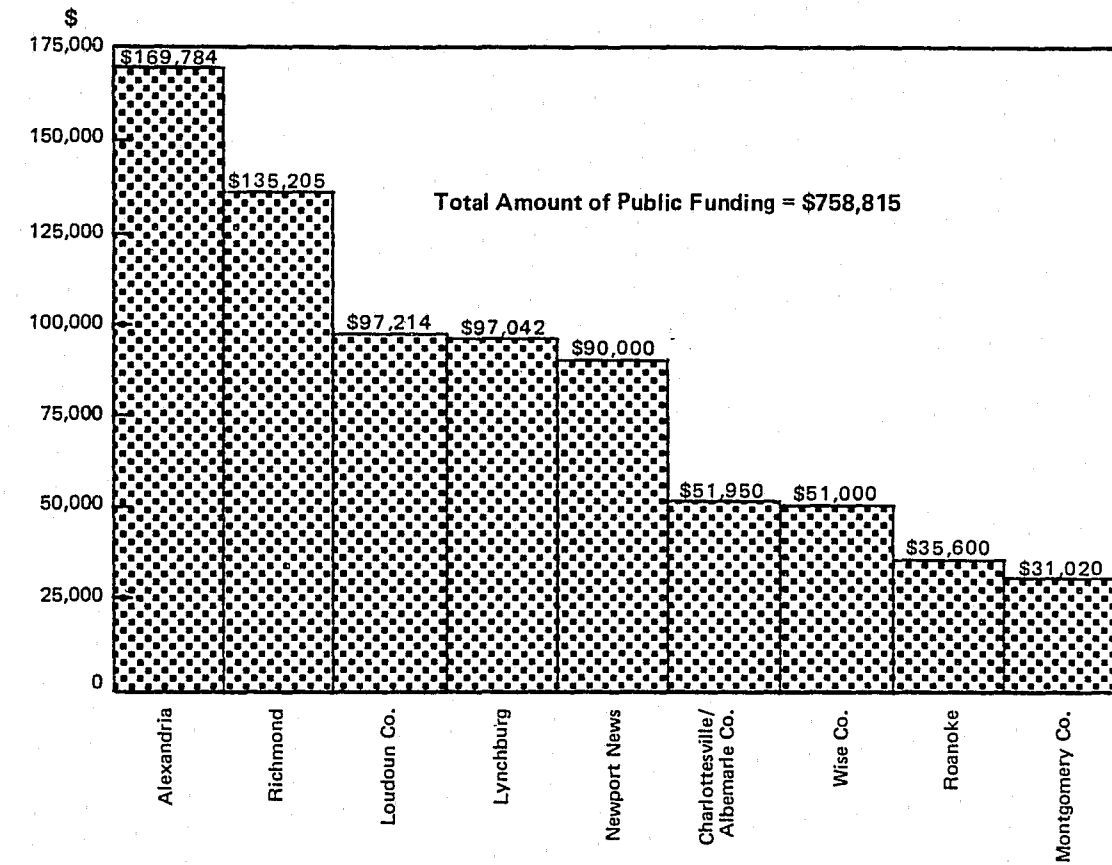
Figure 19: Amount of Public Funding Obtained With Office on Youth Assistance, By Locality Fiscal Year 1981
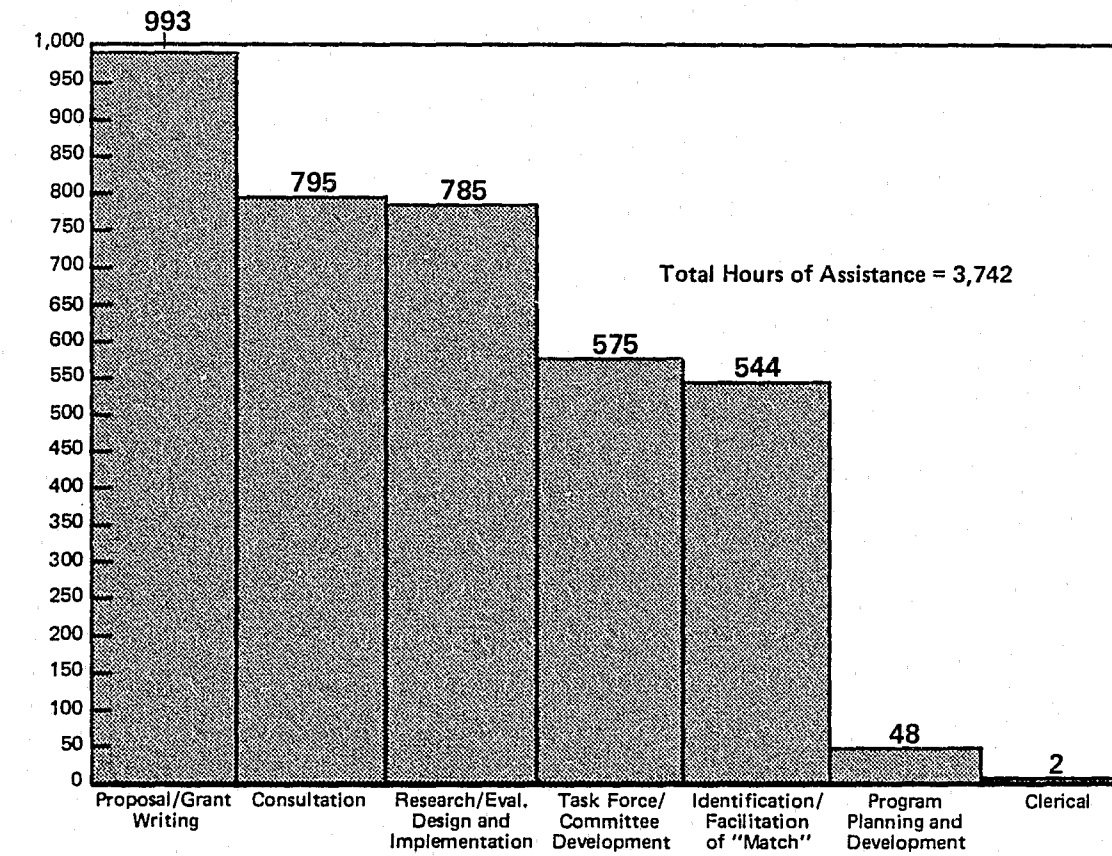
Figure 20: Number of Hours of Assistance Provided by Offices on Youth in Obtaining Public Funding By Type of Assistance—Fiscal Year 1981 *

*See Appendix C, Statewide Evaluation Questionnaire, for definitions of Types of Assistance.

$

19,000	
$18,075	
18,000	
17,000	
16,000	Total Amount of Private Funding = $34,081
15,000	
14,000	$13,896
13,000	
12,000	
11,000	
10,000	
9,000	
8,000	
7,000	
6,000	
5,000	
4,000	
3,000	
2,000	$2,000
1,000	$110
0	

Newport News   Lynchburg   Roanoke   Waynesboro
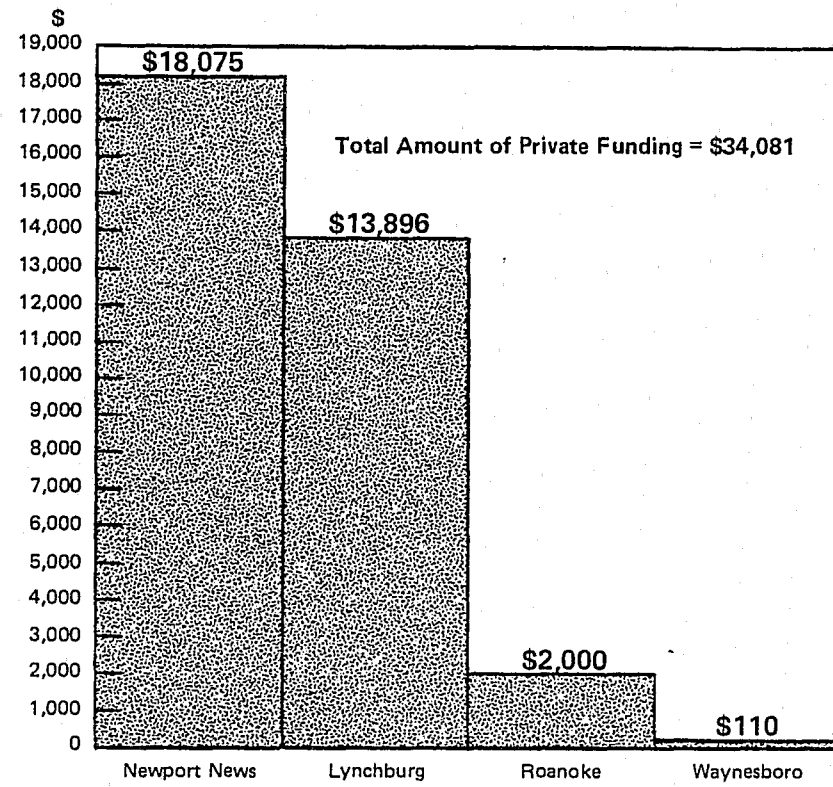
Figure 21: Amount of Private Funding Obtained With Office on Youth Assistance, By Locality—Fiscal Year 1981

90	
85	85
80	
75	
70	
67	67
65	
60	
55	Total Hours of Assistance = 218
50	
45	
40	
35	
30	30
25	25
20	
15	
11	11
10	
5	
0	

Consultation   Proposal/Grant Writing   Task Force/ Committee Development   Research/Evaluation Design and Implementation   Identification/ Facilitation of "Match"
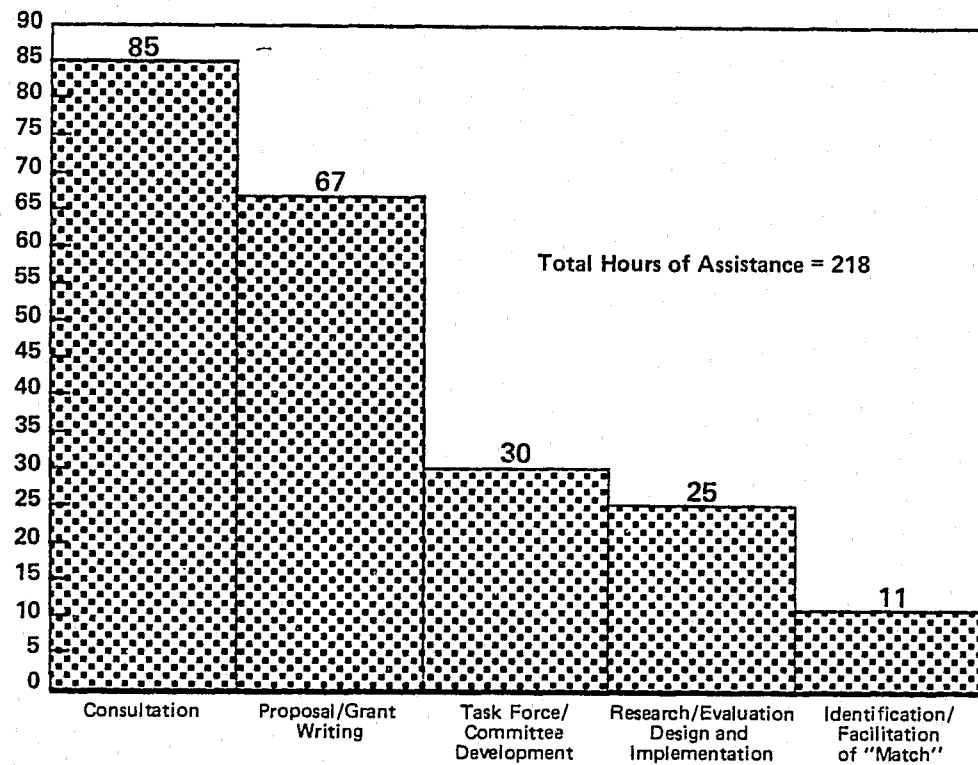
Figure 22: Number of Hours of Assistance Provided by Offices on Youth in Obtaining Private Funding, By Type of Assistance—Fiscal Year 1981 *

*See Appendix C, Statewide Evaluation Questionnaire, for definitions of Types of Assistance.

When the dollar value of volunteer services and donations are combined with the public and private funding secured by Offices on Youth, these thirteen localities were responsible for channeling a total of $905,804 into delinquency prevention and youth development programs. (This is $41,842 more than the total of state and local allocations for prevention programming.) Figure 23 provides a summary of the financial advantages to localities, illustrating these four types of fiscal resources, obtained through the Offices on Youth during fiscal year 1981.

Total Resources = $905,084

Donations $7,388 (.8%)

Private Funding $34,081 (3.7%)

Volunteer Services $104,800 (11.5%)

Public Funding $758,815 (84%)
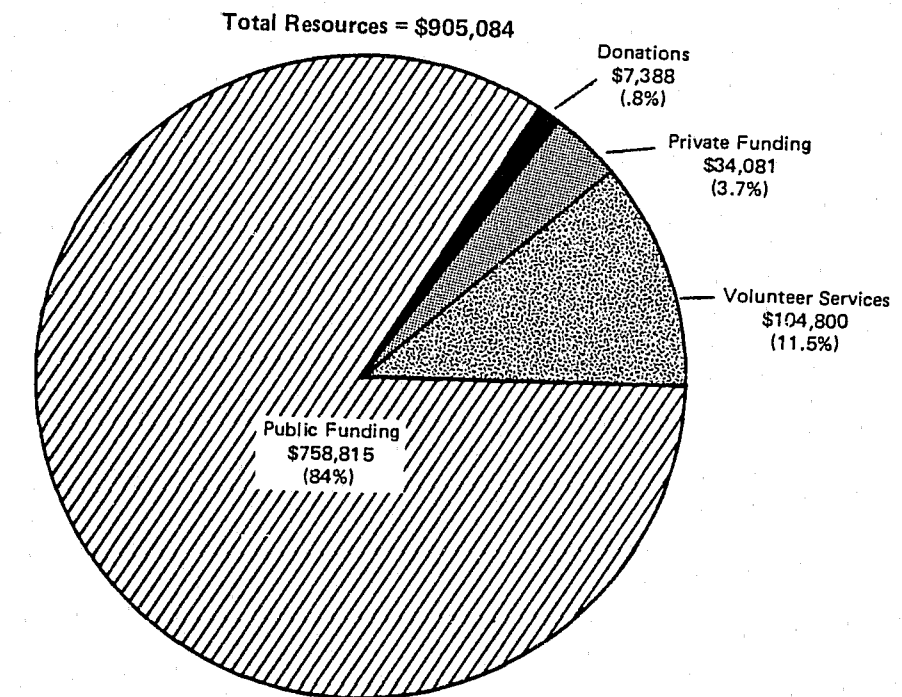
Figure 23: Amount of Resources Brought into Localities Through Offices on Youth, By Type of Resource—Fiscal Year 1981

In summary, Statewide Evaluation data show that movement is
occurring in the thirteen localities. Due to both community and
program variations, localities have concentrated their efforts on
different areas. This is consistent with prevention programming
philosophy which calls for efforts being tied to community needs.
It will require more time before long-term effects on juvenile
delinquency and youth development can be determined. In the
meantime, evaluation data indicate that Delinquency Prevention
and Youth Development programming is making inroads toward these
eventual goals.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION SPECIALISTS
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

REGION I

Mr. Richard Smith
Division of Youth & Community Services
5306-A Peters Creek Road
Executive Park
Roanoke, Virginia 24019
Phone (703) 982-7186

REGION II

Ms. Sally Heddesheimer
Division of Youth & Community Services
P.O. Box 108
Lynchburg, Virginia 24505
Phone (804) 528-6953

REGION III

Ms. Louise Van Horne and Ms. Jo Cohen
Division of Youth & Community Services
Fifty/Sixty-Six Building
11150 Main Street
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
Phone (703) 591-9422

REGION IV

Ms. Norma Weaver
Division of Youth & Community Services
302 Turner Road
Richmond, Virginia 23225
Phone (804) 745-0600

REGION V

Mr. John Christian
Division of Youth & Community Services
P.O. Box 1177
Suffolk, Virginia 23434
Phone (804) 539-8755

DIVISION OF YOUTH & COMMUNITY SERVICES

Mr. Thomas J. Northen, III
Department of Corrections
P.O. Box 26963
Richmond, VA 23261
Phone (804) 257-1633

APPENDIX B

VIRGINIA DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT ACT PROGRAMS

REGION I

Montgomery County
Ms. Nancy Bowman, Director
Montgomery County Office on Youth
P.O. Box 806
Montgomery Courthouse Annex
Christiansburg, VA 24073
Phone (703) 382-1431, Ext. 330

Pulaski County
Ms. Terri Rupe-Johnson, Director
Pulaski County Office on Youth
143 Third Street, N.W.
Pulaski, VA 24301
Phone (703) 980-8888, Ext. 423
Phone (703) 639-9616, Ext. 423

Roanoke
Ms. Marion Howard, Youth Planner
Department of Community Planning
City of Roanoke Office on Youth
215 Church Avenue, S.W.
Roanoke, VA 24011
Phone (703) 981-2349, 2249

Wise County
Mr. Paul A. Kuczko, Director
Lonesome Pine Office on Youth
P.O. Box 1677
Wise, VA 24293
Phone (703) 328-4493

REGION II

Pittsylvania County
Mr. J. Glenn Holley, Director
Pittsylvania County Youth Services
P.O. Box 1064
Chatham, VA 24531
Phone (804) 432-8691
Phone (804) 432-2041, Ext. 258

Lynchburg
Mr. Glenn C. Webster, Director
Lynchburg Youth Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 984
Lynchburg, VA 24504
Phone (804) 845-8039

REGION II, CONT'D

Waynesboro
Mr. Jack Tucker, Director
Office of Youth Services
City of Waynesboro
P.O. Box 894
Waynesboro, VA 22980
Phone (703) 943-4334

Charlottesville/Albemarle County
Ms. Amy Melville, Director
Charlottesville/Albemarle County
  Youth Services Citizen Board
116 West Jefferson Street
Charlottesville, VA 22901
Phone (804) 977-8336

REGION III

Alexandria
Ms. Johnnie Mikel, Division Chief
Office of Youth Services
City of Alexandria
1108 Jefferson Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
Phone (703) 838-4811

Loudoun County
Mr. Rodney Follin, Coordinator
Loudoun County Office of Youth Services
18 North King Street
Leesburg, VA 22075
Phone (703) 777-0358

REGION IV

Richmond
Mr. William E. Smith, Youth Administrator
City of Richmond
501 North Ninth, Room 226
Richmond, VA 23219
Phone (804) 780-5469

Colonial Heights
Ms. Amy Repard, Youth Services Coordinator
City of Colonial Heights
P.O. Box 248
Colonial Heights, VA 23834
Phone (804) 526-0442
Phone (804) 748-6309, Ext. 86

REGION V

Newport News
Mr. Joel S. Kirsch, Director
Youth Services of Newport News
225-28th Street
Newport News, VA 23607
Phone (804) 247-8800, 8810

APPENDIX C

STATEWIDE EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE
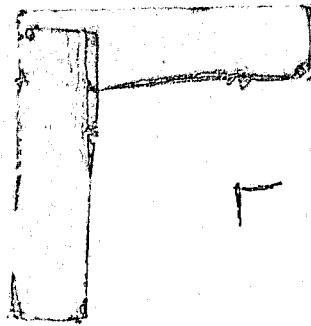
PROGRAM INFORMATION

1. Program Name:_____

2. Location: (city or county)_____

3. Region:_____

4. # of years as Office of Youth under 1020 funding:_____

5. # of years as youth agency prior to 1020 funding:_____

COORDINATION OF SERVICES

6. # of Identified Youth Serving Agencies: _____

   *(Youth serving agencies = any public or private service/organization which
   provides a service to youth.*

   *Identified = targeted as exisiting within the program's locality or geographi-
   cal area by a resource assessment, resource manual, resource listing, etc.)*

7. # of Newly Established Working Agreements   _____

8. # of Existing Working Agreements Maintained   _____

   *(Working agreements = contracts or documented understandings with other agencies,
   groups, organizations, etc. which list statements of responsibilities leading to
   some type of change or effort toward change in service, the system, etc., not
   just statements of support. Please identify the number of agencies, groups, or-
   ganizations, etc. with whom you have agreements; not the number of documents or
   pieces of paper in your files.*

   Newly established = within the last fiscal year (July to July)

   *Maintained = agreements made in the past that were reviewed and recommitted
   within the last fiscal year (July to July))*

9. Breakdown of Types of Working Agreements: (Indicate numbers of agreements in
   each of the following areas. Total number of types may exceed total number of
   agreements, as one agreement may have more than one agreement area. If no
   agreements in a particular area, indicate by zero - do not leave blank.

   Agreement to serve on task force, committee, etc.   _____

   Agreement to participate in public information project,
   endeavor, etc. (e.g., youth day, forum, seminar)   _____

   Agreement to refer clients or receive referrals   _____

   Agreement to participate in research/evaluation project
   (e.g., survey, needs assessment)   _____

   Agreement to collaborate on funding effort (e.g., grant
   proposal, funding search)   _____

   Agreement to collaborate on service delivery project
   (e.g., service planning, service implementation)   _____

Agreement to collaborate on service duplication reduction
project (e.g., service integration, service elimination) _____

Agreement to collaborate on policy change (e.g., procedures,
guidelines, practices) _____

Agreement to share information (e.g., reports, stats.) _____

Other (Indicate area and number)

_____

_____

10. # of In-House Information and Referral Contacts _____

   (In-House = those information and referral contacts provided directly by the
   Office of Youth)

11. # of Other Agency Information and Referral Contacts _____

   (Other agency = another agency/organization in locality that is identified as
   the "40 hour I & R service" for the DPYD Minimum Standards. This question
   only applies to Offices of Youth that have identified some agency other than
   themselves as this required 40 hour I & R service.)

12. Breakdown of Types of Information and Referral Contacts: (Indicate numbers of
   contacts in each of the following areas. Total number of types may exceed total
   number of contacts, as one contact may involve information/referral about more
   than one area. If no contacts in a particular area, indicate by zero - do not
   leave blank.)

   Mental Health and Counseling _____

   Employment _____

   Recreation/Leisure Time _____

   Health and Medical Rehabilitation _____

   Substance Abuse _____

   Legal and Juvenile Justice _____

   Youth Shelter/Residential _____

   Pre-School and Child Care _____

   Welfare/Social Services _____

   Transportation _____

   Other (Indicate area and number)

   _____

   _____

SYSTEMS CHANGE

13. Service Delivery Changes: (The following section targets efforts/accomplishments relative to service delivery, primarily in the areas of service gaps or service duplications. For each service area listed, the following instructions apply.)

   Step 1: Go through each of the 33 service areas listed and indicate
   a) whether there is a documented need for this service in
   your locality by circling "yes", "no", or "unknown"; and
   b) what the current status is of the resource availability
   relative to this service in your locality by circling "gap",
   "duplication", "adequate", or "unknown".

   Step 2: If a service area need is documented and there is an identified
   gap or duplication of services in your locality, fill out a
   "Service Gap/Duplication Sheet" for that particular service area
   and include it with this questionnaire. Otherwise, go on to
   the next service area.

13:1. Birth Control (any service that provides birth control information
   and/or dissemination of birth control supplies)

   a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

   b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:2. Venereal Disease (any service that provides venereal disease information, diagnosis and/or treatment)

   a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

   b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:3. Pregnancy (any service that provides pregnancy diagnosis, information
   or alternatives, and/or pre-natal medical services)

   a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

   b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:4. Personal Hygiene (any service that provides personal hygiene information,
   counseling and/or instruction)

   a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

   b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:5. Nutrition (any service that provides nutrition information or instruction, and/or deficiency diagnostic testing)

   a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

   b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:6. <u>Physical Exam</u> *(any service that provides routine physicals for yearly check-ups or to fulfill requirements for school, employment, recreation programs, sports, etc.)*

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:7. <u>General Medicine</u> *(any service that provides routine general medicine services; testing, diagnosis and treatment of non-chronic, non-acute physical conditions)*

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:8. <u>Organized Sports</u> *(any service that offers organized recreation; such as football, soccer, baseball, tennis, gymnastics, etc.)*

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:9. <u>Outdoor/Wilderness</u> *(any service that offers outdoor activities; such as camping, hiking, rock climbing, skiing, rafting, etc.)*

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:10. <u>Dance</u> *(any service that offers dance activities; such as folk, modern, jazz, ballet, tap, square dancing, etc.)*

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:11. <u>Physical Fitness</u> *(any service that offers physical fitness activities; such as calisthenics, slimnastics, aerobics, weight lifting, stress testing, etc.)*

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:12. <u>Arts and Crafts</u> *(any service that offers arts and crafts activities; such as painting, pottery, weaving, sculpting, woodwork, etc.)*

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:13 <u>Drama</u> *(any service that offers drama activities; such as theatre, mime, puppetry, etc.)*

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:14 <u>Music</u> *(any service that offers musical activities; such as singing, musical instruments, music composition, etc.)*

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:15 <u>Drop-Out</u> *(any service that is specifically designed to address needs of potential or actual school drop-outs; such as early-identification programs, alternative education, etc.)*

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:16 <u>Tutoring</u> *(any service that offers special instruction, one-to-one or group, designed to provide additional academic assistance)*

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:17. <u>Career Counseling</u> *(any service that provides information and/or counseling, designed to identify career requirements, alternatives, opportunities, etc.)*

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:18. <u>Gifted/Advanced</u> *(any service that offers additional educational opportunities to meet the needs of students identified as "gifted" or advanced; such as after-school programs, honor classes, etc.)*

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:19. <u>Special Education</u> *(any service that offers additional educational opportunities to meet the needs of students identified as needing "special education"; such as programs for learning disabled, remedial reading programs, etc.)*

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:20. <u>Educational Testing</u> (any service that offers educational testing; such as aptitude, achievement, learning disabled detection, intelligence, etc.)

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:21. <u>Individual Therapy</u> (any service that offers one-to-one counseling)

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:22. <u>Group Therapy</u> (any service that offers group counseling)

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:23. <u>Family Therapy</u> (any service that offers family counseling)

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:24. <u>Substance Abuse</u> (any service that offers substance abuse detoxification and/or counseling for the substance abuser and/or family and significant others)

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:25. <u>Peer Groups</u> (any service that offers information/counseling utilizing a peer group setting; such as personal growth groups, children of divorce groups, etc. Differs from group therapy in that the emphasis is on sharing information with and receiving help with peers; not on receiving therapy from group therapist)

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:26. <u>Parents Groups</u> (any service that offers information/counseling utilizing a parents group setting; such as parenting group skills group, parents of alcoholics group, etc. Differs from group therapy in that emphasis is on sharing information with and receiving help from other parents; not on receiving therapy from group therapist)

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:27. <u>Psychological Testing</u> (any service that provides psychological testing; such as personality, self-esteem, perceptions, etc.)

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:28. <u>Vacancy Listing</u> (any service that provides information about available job opportunities)

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:29. <u>Job Placement</u> (any service that provides mechanisms for job securement; goes beyond vacancy listing to include actual assistance in obtaining employment)

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:30. <u>Application Training</u> (any service that provides information/training on how to apply for a job; such as resume writing, interviewing skills, etc.)

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:31. <u>Vocational Training</u> (any service that provides instruction for particular vocational skills; involves time-structured course or classes, generally with some certificate or license)

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:32. <u>On-the-Job Training</u> (any service that provides vocational training in an on-the-job setting; usually involves some compensation while training)

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:33. <u>Employment Counseling</u> (any service that provides information/counseling pertaining to the on-going process of employment and career development; such as information/counseling on job advancement, professional or business attitudes and behaviors, etc.)

    a) Documented Need: yes   no   unknown

    b) Resource Availability: gap   duplication   adequate   unknown

13:34. <u>Other</u> (If there are other service areas targeted by your Office of Youth as being a <u>documented need</u> and involving a service <u>gap</u> or <u>duplication</u>, please list and briefly define these areas below and complete a "Service Gap/Duplication Sheet" for each one.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

14. # of Policy and Procedure Changes in Total Youth-Serving System _____

(*Policy and Procedure Changes = any formal decisions resulting in changes in principles, guidelines, practices, etc. that affect youth/families*)

15. Breakdown of Policy and Procedure Changes by System: (Indicate number of changes in each of the following system areas. If no changes in a particular system area, indicate by zero - <u>do not leave blank</u>.)

Health System (*any agency, organization or group that is involved in physical health or rehabilitation information, diagnosis, treatment, referral, research, planning, policy formulation or funding*) _____

Recreation System (*any agency, organization or group that is involved in recreation or leisure time information, activities, referral, research, planning, policy formulation or funding*) _____

Educational System (*any agency, organization or group that is involved in educational information, instruction, referral, research, planning, policy formulation or funding*) _____

Mental Health System (*any agency, organization or group that is involved in mental health or counseling information, service delivery, referral, research, planning, policy formulation or funding*) _____

Employment System (*any agency, organization or group that is involved in employment information, training, counseling, service delivery, referral, research, planning, policy formulation or funding*) _____

Juvenile Justice System (*any agency, organization or group that is involved in juvenile justice information, service delivery, referral, research, planning, policy formulation or funding*) _____

Other (Indicate system and number)

_____

_____

_____

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

16. # of Public Information Projects

(*Public Information Projects = any endeavor, activity, event, etc. that is designed to provide information to the public, be it the general community or special groups, such as agencies or youth, regarding youth issues, needs, resources, accomplishments, etc.*)

17. Breakdown of Public Information Projects: (Indicate numbers of projects in each of the following public information areas. Only count number of separate public information projects, <u>not</u> the exact number of times a particular kind of public information vehicle was used. For example, if a radio spot on youth concerns was developed, count this as one project, rather than the number of times the presentation was aired on the radio. If no projects in a particular area, indicate by zero - <u>do not leave blank</u>.)

Television _____

Radio _____

Newspaper/Magazine _____

Printed Documents (brochures, newsletters, etc.) _____

Telephone (<u>other</u> than I & R Service) _____

Outside Advertising (billboards, city buses, etc.) _____

Forums/Meetings _____

Other (Indicate project type and number)

_____

_____

_____

18. # of Community Persons Involved   _____

(Community persons = any community citizen who participates in some Office of Youth activity; not Office of Youth staff, even after hours.

Involved = donating time, skills and/or effort)

19. # of Hours of Involvement   _____

(Hours of involvement = actual amount of time spent by community persons in some Office of Youth activity)

20. Breakdown of Type and Hours of Community Involvement: (Indicate the number of persons and number of hours for each involvement area listed. Total number of hours should match numbers of hours in question #19. Number of persons may exceed total number of persons in question #18, as on person may be involved in more than one area. If no involvement in a particular area, indicate by zero - do not leave blank.

                                      (persons/hours)

Educational *(any donated service having to do with educational activities; such as tutoring, study supervision, instruction, etc.)*   ____/____

Recreational *(any donated service having to do with recreational activities; such as coaching, refereeing, activity supervions, etc.)*   ____/____

Professional Counseling *(any donated service by a qualified professional which provides individual, group or family counseling)*   ____/____

One-to-One Contact *(any donated service that provides one-to-one contact with a youth; such as a "Big Brother/Sister", or a more informal role model/friend relationship)*   ____/____

Transportation *(any donated service that provides transportation to youth; such as an escort service, shuttle service, etc.)*   ____/____

Board/Task Force/Committee *(any donated service that involves active participation on a board, task force, committee, etc.)*   ____/____

Public Relations *(any donated service that provides public relation services; such as public speaking, brochure design, graphics, etc.)*   ____/____

Training/Consultant *(any donated service that provides training or consultative services; such as team building, funding info., etc.)*   ____/____

Secretarial/Clerical *(any donated service that pertains to secretarial or clerical work; such as typing, filing, correspondence, etc.)*   ____/____

Research/Evaluation *(any donated service that involves research or evaluation activities; such as assessment technique development, data collection, data analysis, etc.)*   ____/____

Facility/Ground Maintenance *(any donated service that invludes facility or ground maintenance; such as cleaning, painting, etc.)*   ____/____

Other (Indicate involvement, number of persons, and number of hours)

_____

_____

_____

21. $ Value of Donated Goods/Funds $_____

(Donated goods = any tangible object/materials given to the Office of Youth by community persons; such as equipment, facilities, supplies, furniture, etc.)

FINANCIAL ADVANTAGES TO COMMUNITY

22. $ Value of Service of Volunteers $_____
(Multiply the total number of Hours of Involvement from question #19 by a rate of $6.50 per hour)

23. $ Value of Public Funding brought into Community Youth Programs/System assisted by the Office of Youth (Indicate the actual dollar amount) $_____

(Public funding = any monies stemming from federal, state or local tax dollars; such as grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, etc.

Assisted by Office of Youth = any aid given to a locality by Office of Youth staff, students, commission members, volunteers, etc. for the purpose of securing public funding)

24. Breakdown of Type of Office of Youth Assistance re: Public Funding: (Indicate the approximate number of hours of assistance in each of the following areas. If no assistance in a particular area, indicate by zero - do not leave blank. Remember, only note types of assistance related to public funding.)

                                      (hours)

Proposal/Grant Writing *(any assistance in the process of applying for public funding; such as identifying grant sources, actual proposal writing, securing letters of support, etc.)*   _____

Task Force/Committee Development *(any assistance in the process of formulating task forces, committees, or other working groups; such as developing criteria for composition of group, soliciting potential members, establishing goals and objectives, etc.)*   _____

Research/Evaluation Design and Implementation *(any assistance in the process of a research or evaluation project; such as formulating the research/evaluation focus, developing assessment techniques, data collection, data analysis, etc.)*   _____

Identification/Facilitation of "Match" *(any assistance in the process of obtaining required "match" for monies; such as securing local funding; securing required facilities, equipment or the like, securing local service resources, etc.)*   _____

Consultation *(any assistance of a general consultative nature; such as discussion, information, advice, review of options, etc.)*   _____

Other (Indicate type of assistance and number of hours)

_____

_____

_____

25. $ Value of Private Funding brought into Community Youth Programs/System assisted by the Office of Youth. $_____
(Indicate the actual dollar amount)

(Private funding = any monies from private sources; such as foundations, donations, university endowments, etc..

Assistance by Office of Youth = any aid given to a locality by Office of Youth staff, students, commission members, volunteers, etc. for the purpose of securing private funding)

26. Breakdown of Type of Office of Youth Assistance re: Private Funding: (Indicate the approximate number of hours of assistance in each of the following areas. If no assistance in a particular area, indicate by zero – do not leave blank. Remember, only note types of assistance related to private funding.)

(hours)

Proposal/Grant Writing *(any assistance in the process of applying for private funding; such as identifying private sources, actual proposal writing, securing letters of support, etc.)*   _____

Task Force/Committee Development *(any assistance in the process of formulating task forces, committees, or other working groups; such as developing criteria for composition of group, soliciting potential members, establishing goals and objectives, etc.)*   _____

Research/Evaluation Design and Implementation *(any assistance in the process of a research or evaluation project; such as formulating the research/evaluation focus, developing assessment techniques, data collection, data analysis, etc.)*   _____

Identification/Facilitation of "Match" *(any assistance in the process of obtaining required "match" for monies; such as securing local funding, securing required facilities, equipment or the like, securing local service resources, etc.)*   _____

Consultation *(any assistance of a general consultative nature; such as discussion, information, advice, review of options, etc.)*   _____

Other (Indicate type of assistance and number of hours)

_____

_____

_____

* *

Submitted by: _____

Date: _____

Service Gap/Duplication Sheet

Please fill out one of these sheets for each service area in question #10 for which there is an identified service gap or service duplication.

Service Area:_____

Identified Gap: List <u>activities</u> performed by your Office of Youth over the past year relative to closing the identified service gap (e.g., working agreements, task forces, public forums, etc.).
Then list <u>results</u> of these activities to date (e.g., exploration of alternative solutions, funding searches, service planning, service implementation, etc.).
If an actual <u>new service has been initiated</u>, whether it is the implementation of a new program or a new component of an existing program, please identify this new service, the start-up date, and the number of clients served to date.
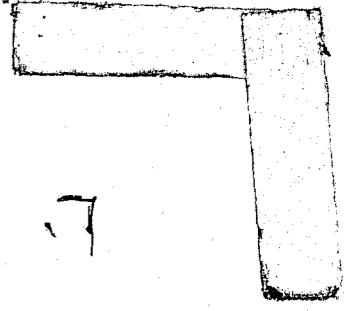
Activities:_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Results:_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

New Service:_____

Start-up Date:_____   # Served:_____

(use back of page for service duplication information)

Identified Duplication: List <u>activities</u> performed by your Office of Youth over
the past year relative to eliminating the identified
service duplication (e.g., working agreements, task
forces, public forums. etc.).
Then list the actual <u>results</u> of these activities to
date (e.g., exploration of alternative solutions,
integration of services, elimination of services, etc.).
If an <u>identified service duplication has been eliminated</u>,
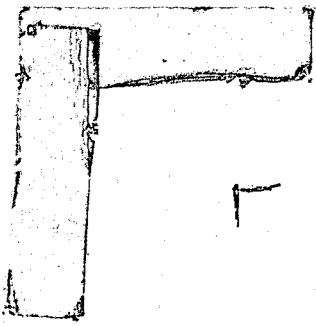please identify the services integrated/eliminated and
the effective date.

Activities:_____

_____

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_____

Results:_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Service Integrated/Eliminated:_____

_____

  Effective Date:_____

END