



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
Administration for Children and Families  
Administration on Children, Youth and Families  
Family and Youth Services Bureau

**Drug Abuse  
Prevention Program  
for  
Runaway and  
Homeless Youth**

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*Promising Practices  
From the Field*

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Runaway and Homeless Youth**

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**NCJRS**

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Administration on Children, Youth and Families  
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# Foreword

Few people would question that illegal drug use by young people poses serious problems for communities across this country. Runaway and homeless youth are a particularly vulnerable population given their lack of adult guidance or a safe place to live. Shelter directors reported that about 22 percent of runaway and homeless youth had drug or alcohol problems, according to a 1989 General Accounting Office study. Moreover, those directors now report seeing young people with increasingly complex problems that are exacerbated by exposure to drugs and alcohol by friends, family members, or their own actions.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 1989, the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) began funding local organizations to provide drug abuse prevention services for runaway and homeless youth. The Drug Abuse Prevention Program (DAPP), established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, provides resources for implementing a range of strategies, from counseling to research, to prevent and reduce the use of illegal drugs by runaway and homeless youth.

In each community, the style and structure of the DAPP grant project is unique. Some grant projects are located in runaway shelters that already receive FYSB Basic Center funding; others are operated by separate youth-serving organizations. What is consistent among the grantee projects is the desire to answer the difficult questions about why young people use drugs and how we can provide them with more positive and life enriching opportunities.

This booklet shares the experiences of the first DAPP grantees, their frustrations, and their successes. While it remains too early to determine real outcomes from the DAPP-funded projects, their "lessons learned" may help other programs avoid similar pitfalls and enhance their efforts to serve runaway and homeless youth.

Olivia A. Golden  
Commissioner  
Administration on Children, Youth and Families

# Acknowledgement

The Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) funded a management support and technical assistance effort to help local communities implement their Drug Abuse Prevention Program (DAPP)-funded grants during the first 2 years of DAPP funding. The technical assistance contract was managed by Information Technologies International (ITI), Cygnus Corporation, and CSR Inc., and staff from those firms conducted site visits to over 120 DAPP grant projects.

During those visits, ITI, Cygnus, and CSR staff collected information on promising approaches for implementing projects to prevent and reduce illegal drug use among runaway and homeless youth. The core material for this report comes from their site visit reports and their summary of effective DAPP practices.

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# About the Family and Youth Services Bureau

**T**he mission of the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) is to provide national leadership on youth issues and to assist individuals and organizations in providing effective, comprehensive services for youth in at-risk situations and their families. A primary goal of FYSB programs is to provide positive alternatives for youth, ensure their safety, and maximize their potential to take advantage of available opportunities.

FYSB, an agency within the Administration on Children, Youth and Families; Administration for Children and Families; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; administers four major grant programs that support locally based youth services:

- **Basic Centers:** Youth shelters that provide outreach services, emergency shelter, food, and clothing for runaway and homeless youth. The Centers also offer services to help reunite youth with their families, whenever possible.
- **Transitional Living Program for Homeless Youth (TLP):** Developed in response to the longer term needs of homeless youth, the goals of the TLP are to assist youth in developing skills and resources to promote independence and prevent future dependency on social services. Shelter, services, and counseling are provided for up to 18 months for youth ages 16-21 who are unable to return to their homes.
- **Drug Abuse Prevention Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth (DAPP):** Provides additional resources to organizations serving runaway and homeless youth for services aimed at reducing or preventing illicit drug use, such as outreach, counseling, referral to treatment, and aftercare.

- **Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program:** Funds demonstration projects to assist State and local efforts in preventing at-risk youth from involvement with gangs and drugs.

FYSB also funds research and demonstration projects to advance our knowledge of runaway and homeless youth issues; supports the National Runaway Switchboard, a 24-hour, toll-free, confidential hotline for runaway youth; and provides assistance to local runaway and homeless youth programs through a system of regional training and technical assistance providers.

# Introduction

**T**he purpose of the Drug Abuse Prevention Program (DAPP) is to assist communities in expanding or improving drug prevention, education, or intervention services for runaway and homeless youth and their families. To achieve this goal, the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) awards grants to public and private nonprofit agencies, organizations, and institutions to carry out research, demonstrations, and community-based services focused on the prevention, intervention, and reduction of drug involvement among runaway and homeless youth.

The majority of the grants awarded to-date support community-based comprehensive service projects designed to improve and expand existing services related to the reduction or prevention of illicit drug use among runaway and homeless youth and their families. DAPP projects are provided predominantly in conjunction with emergency shelter or transitional living programs funded by FYSB. (See Appendix C for a listing of DAPP-funded projects.)

In addition, FYSB has funded a national study of illicit drug use by runaway and homeless youth. The study will look at the extent of alcohol and other drug (AOD) use among runaway and homeless youth, the role of AOD use by family members in decisions by youth to run away from home, and the nature of services received by runaway and homeless youth with AOD problems. (See Appendix B for a description of the study.)

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## The DAPP Program Today

This booklet presents a synthesis of several reports on the Drug Abuse Prevention Program (DAPP) for Runaway and Homeless Youth, including two reports to Congress on the Program and a report prepared by the technical assistance consultants who provided support to the DAPP grantees during the first 2 years of the Program. The authors of each report collected program and management information from many of the DAPP grantees that may prove helpful to other communities interested in providing drug abuse prevention services for runaway and homeless youth.

Chapter One provides an overview of the DAPP's legislative background, the administration of the Program by the Family and Youth Services Bureau, and the priority areas funded by the Program to-date.

In Chapter Two, we share the recommendations of DAPP grantees about how to plan for a DAPP grant. Chapter Three presents DAPP grantee suggestions for training staff and preventing staff burnout. Chapter Four provides a look at promising DAPP grantee approaches and offers DAPP grantee suggestions for implementing effective drug prevention/intervention services for runaway and homeless youth. Appendix A provides short abstracts of many of the DAPP projects funded in Fiscal Year (FY) 1989 and 1990.

In essence, this is the DAPP grantees' report. They bring a fresh perspective to drug abuse prevention and intervention work that is well grounded in several decades of experience working with young people without a place to call home. Their honesty about the challenges they faced in implementing or enhancing drug and alcohol services for youth is remarkable in a time of increasing competition for limited funding. Their strategies for surmounting those challenges should prove helpful to other runaway and homeless youth service providers struggling with similar issues. Their intent, as always, is to help young people thrive in a world that is not always safe.

# Chapter I—Overview of the Drug Abuse Prevention Program

**T**he Drug Abuse Prevention Program (DAPP) for Runaway and Homeless Youth was established by Section 3511 of Public Law 100-690, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. The DAPP was reauthorized in October 1991 under Public Law 102-132, the Appropriations Bill for the Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Programs for Youth.

The purpose of the DAPP is to make grants to public and private nonprofit agencies, organizations, and institutions to carry out research, demonstration, and service projects designed to:

- Provide individual, family, and group counseling to runaway youth and their families and to homeless youth for the purpose of preventing or reducing the illicit use of drugs\* by such youth
- Develop and support peer counseling programs for runaway and homeless youth related to the illicit use of drugs
- Develop and support community education activities related to illicit use of drugs by runaway and homeless youth, including outreach to youth individually
- Provide services to runaway and homeless youth in rural areas with assistance (including the development of community support groups) related to the illicit use of drugs
- Provide information and training regarding issues related to the illicit use of drugs by runaway and homeless youth to individuals involved in offering services to this population

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\* Throughout this booklet the terms drug, drug use, and drug abuse are defined as including alcohol and other drugs.

- Support research on illicit drug use by runaway and homeless youth, and the effects on such youth of drug abuse by family members, including any correlation between such use and attempts at suicide
- Improve the availability and coordination of local services related to drug abuse for runaway and homeless youth

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## DAPP Administration

The Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB); Administration on Children, Youth and Families; Administration for Children and Families; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; administers several programs that support local efforts to help runaway and homeless youth. Since 1989, FYSB has funded 304 DAPP grants (120 of which were continuation grants in Fiscal Year (FY) 1991) that enable communities to address the problems of drug abuse among runaway and homeless youth. Communities are required to provide a 25 percent match for all Federal DAPP funds. Below is a listing of the DAPP grant priority areas and the number of grants awarded under each area.

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## FY 1989 Grant Awards

In FY 1989, the first year of DAPP funding, FYSB awarded \$14,036,046 to 104 programs to conduct projects under four priority areas:

- **Comprehensive Services Projects** to improve and/or expand existing services related to preventing or reducing the use of illicit drugs among runaway and homeless youth and their families. (24 months, with possible renewal for an additional 12 months.)

77 grants awarded

\$11,017,989 total funds

- **Community Networking Projects** to encourage the development of community support and resources to ensure the provision of quality, coordinated drug abuse prevention and reduction efforts in rural areas and in communities with fragmented or minimal services for

runaway and homeless youth. (24 months, with possible renewal for an additional 12 months.)

5 grants awarded \$734,302 total funds

- **Demonstration Projects** to support the development of model approaches for the prevention and reduction of illicit drug use by runaway and homeless youth. (17 months, with possible renewal for an additional 12 months)

12 grants awarded \$1,586,500 total funds

- **Native American Youth Programs** to support runaway and homeless youth programs on or near Indian reservations, Alaskan Native villages, and Hawaiian homesteads to develop model approaches to reducing and preventing drug abuse among Native American youth through outreach, improved and expanded services, educational awareness programs, and cultural and ethnic considerations for addressing the problem. (17 months, with possible renewal for an additional 12 months)

10 grants awarded \$697,250 total funds

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## FY 1990 Grant Awards

In FY 1990, FYSB awarded 80 new grants for a total of \$12,098,197 to conduct projects under three priority areas:

- **Comprehensive Service Projects** to encourage the development of community support and resources to ensure the provision of quality, coordinated drug abuse prevention and reduction efforts in rural areas and in communities with fragmented or minimal services for runaway and homeless youth. (24 months, with possible renewal for an additional 12 months; maximum \$150,000 per year)

38 grants awarded \$5,880,289

- **Local Community and Statewide Impact Projects** (These were called Networking Projects in FY 1989.) to coordinate community-based drug abuse prevention services in rural areas and in communities with little or no services; and to develop statewide organizations supporting runaway and

homeless youth. (Local: 24 months with a possible 12-month renewal; maximum \$150,000 per year. State: 17 month; maximum \$50,000 per initial 17 months.)

10 Local Impact grants                      \$1,240,508

6 State Impact grants                      \$ 298,019

- **Demonstration Projects for Increased Services to Minority Youth, Services to Older Homeless Youth in Transition to Independent Living Programs, and Adolescent Pregnancy Projects** to support the development of model approaches for addressing the prevention and reduction of illicit drug use by the targeted populations. (17 months, with possible renewal for an additional 12 months.)

15 Minority Youth Projects                      \$2,726,208

6 Older Youth in Transition to  
Independent Living Projects                      \$ 998,932

5 Adolescent Program  
Pregnancy Projects                      \$ 954,241

FYSB awarded the 80 new grants to 35 States: 25 percent of which were located in urban areas, 26 percent in rural areas, 43 percent in mixed areas, and 6 percent in suburban areas.

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## **FY 1991 Grant Awards**

In FY 1991, FYSB awarded \$14.8 million in continuation grants to 120 DAPP grantees to continue their drug abuse prevention and intervention activities. These projects focused on:

- Continued improvement or expansion of existing services
- Further development of service networks in rural and other areas with scarce resources
- Continued development of innovative program models
- Provision of special services for Native American youth on or near Indian reservations and Alaskan Native villages
- Strengthening of service networks for local, as well as statewide coordination efforts

# Chapter 2—Planning A Drug Abuse Prevention Project for Runaway and Homeless Youth

**I**mplementation of any new demonstration or service project raises barriers that must be addressed if local programs are to be successful. The DAPP grant projects were no exception. During the first 2 years of DAPP funding, grantees reported the following barriers to smooth project startup:

- Discovery of needs not previously identified
- Lack of technically skilled staff to carry out the functions of the project
- Lack of staff who could adequately communicate with the target youth population or their families

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## Facilitating Factors

Despite these barriers to a quick startup, most DAPP grantees cited their ability to conduct a self-evaluation process to detect project design flaws early in the process as a facilitating factor in their project's success. Other facilitating factors included:

- Staff appropriately matched to the target community
- Strong staff supervision (clinical and operational)
- Solid, previously established interagency collaborations
- Flexibility and willingness to make adjustments to the project, as necessary
- Program philosophy of empowering youth and families

## **15 Questions to Ask Before Starting A Drug Abuse Prevention Effort Targeting Runaway and Homeless Youth**

1. Has the community conducted an assessment of drug use and/or available drug prevention/treatment services?
2. If yes, what did the assessment show?
3. What are the drug problems of youth and families in the community today? Will those problems change in the next few years?
4. Do the existing drug prevention or treatment programs adequately serve runaway or homeless youth?
5. What special role can the runaway and homeless youth program play in assisting the community to address the drug problem?
6. Is there a need to create special drug prevention/treatment services for runaway or homeless youth? Can this gap in services be eliminated by enhanced coordination between the runaway and homeless youth program and drug abuse service providers?
7. Is your staff trained to assess and intervene with drug-involved youth? If not, will training sufficiently raise the expertise of staff or will you need to hire specially trained/experienced drug abuse counselors?
8. What kinds of resources, both human and fiscal, will you need to develop appropriate drug abuse prevention/intervention services?
9. What difficulties might you encounter if you chose to develop new drug prevention and intervention services in the community?
10. What strategies can you employ to quickly respond to problems that arise during the implementation of drug prevention and intervention services?
11. How long will it take to develop and implement drug prevention and intervention services?
12. How can you ensure that the drug prevention and intervention services developed will meet high quality standards?
13. Will drug prevention/intervention services be a new component of the agency or simply merge into an existing component?
14. How will you involve youth in the planning and startup of drug prevention or intervention services?
15. How will you evaluate the new services?

- Ability to “individualize” the program’s approach to meet the special needs of the target population
- Creative, nontraditional service delivery approaches
- Pre-project planning

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## Planning

Most DAPP grantees cited project planning as an element critical to their success. They suggested the following planning activities for other communities interested in starting drug abuse prevention services for runaway and homeless youth:

- **Identify and define needs:** Even if the community has conducted an overall needs assessment, you may need to assess the availability and effectiveness of services for runaway and homeless youth. For example, prevention services that primarily target in-school youth will not reach street youth.
- **Establish a planning group:** Convene a planning group that includes representatives of community agencies that can help you develop your drug prevention, education, or intervention strategies. Include representatives of law enforcement, mental health, education, and drug treatment agencies, as well as businesses and religious organizations. Set goals for, and limits on the duration of, the planning group.
- **Prioritize needs and balance against the overall needs of the organization:** Have the planning group help you assess the organizational context in which you will provide drug prevention/intervention services. Decide up front the amount of staff and financial resources you are willing to commit to this type of service, determine the possible impact on other services, and continually evaluate the role drug services play in achieving the overall mission of your organization.
- **Set practical goals:** Identify priorities that are within the reach of the organization. If you identify the need for a formal drug education program but your staff or organization does not have the expertise to develop a drug prevention training curriculum, you might hire a

consultant to train staff on drug issues or to develop a curriculum in conjunction with existing staff. Through this process, you can build your organizational capacity, while implementing new services.

- **Identify multiple funding sources and create a funding strategy:** Look for sources that fund the agency's identified priorities. Target multiple sources to develop a broad base of support for your drug prevention/intervention efforts. Begin seeking other funding while the project is in its initial stages.
- **Network:** Become involved with other community drug abuse prevention/intervention service providers to stay on top of new research findings, available materials, funding opportunities, and innovative practices. Participate in other community-sponsored drug prevention/intervention activities.
- **Focus on the future:** Creating and funding a drug prevention strategy is just the beginning. Looking ahead enables the agency to deal with problems and take advantage of opportunities that arise during the project's implementation and evaluation stages.
- **Continually assess and revise the project:** Be flexible enough to make adjustments as you implement and operate the project. Monitor the results of formal evaluations and learn from your informal observations of what does and does not work. Planning, by definition, is an ongoing, dynamic process.

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## Fundraising Strategies

Local programs focus a considerable amount of their planning time on fundraising. Most local communities are continually challenged by the limited pool of resources available for providing the myriad social services necessary to support children, youth, and families. The DAPP provides local organizations with startup funding for prevention services that can be used to leverage other support. DAPP grantees offer the following fundraising strategies:

- Pursue resources that enable you to meet the agency's short- or long-term strategic plans.

- Develop a “capabilities statement” that highlights your organization’s strengths, staff expertise, and successful track record.
- Target different funding streams for different tasks. Look for categorical funding to support special projects, host fundraising events to pay basic operational costs, and explore how other funding sources can cover costs not eligible under an existing grant. One DAPP-funded agency used Low Income Heating Energy Assistance Program funds to pay an electricity bill deposit not covered by the DAPP grant.
- Use volunteers or college interns to help monitor Federal funding initiatives. Many college libraries receive the *Federal Register*, which contains information on Federal funding available for services to youth.
- Barter with company-based Employee Assistance Programs (EAPs), many of which work with families in your community. Offer to train company staff how to watch for signs that their adolescent might be at risk of running away in exchange for the EAP staff training your staff about drug assessment tools.
- Cultivate community support by maintaining the program’s visibility. Encourage staff to serve on the boards of other local programs, host community forums, and participate in community fairs.
- Seek funding for collaborative projects with other community agencies.
- Conduct joint fundraising activities with other agencies.
- Help local businesses and universities identify ways to contribute their time, services, and financial support.
- Conduct evaluations that will enable you to document the effectiveness of both your overall operations and special projects.

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## Evaluation as a Fundraising Tool

Today, most funding sources require vigorous efforts to document a program's success. Evaluations, therefore, have become an essential element of all human service programs. DAPP grantees recommend the following tips for enhancing project evaluation efforts:

- Develop an evaluation plan that sets goals, addresses which components of the agency will be evaluated, how staff will be involved in the evaluation process, and how evaluation findings will be used.
- Help staff understand the value of an evaluation process, including reassuring them that evaluations do not set out to determine individual competence or personal performance, but rather to assess program effectiveness. Explain how the results can validate what they know works about the program.
- Hire an outside evaluator(s) from the local university or college. Select people who are willing to meet with the staff on a regular basis to explain the process and share information. Use the meetings to facilitate a comfortable relationship between the evaluators and program staff.
- Set standards for selecting evaluators, including that they have a baseline understanding of the work to be evaluated, experience evaluating community-based youth or prevention programs, the ability to explain the evaluation process in practitioners' language, and an understanding of the population being served by the program.
- Spend time educating the evaluators about your program's mission, goals, and approach before they begin developing the evaluation process.
- Make sure the evaluators are comfortable around young people, and the population of the community being served by the program. Introduce evaluators to community leaders and encourage them to spend time getting to know the neighborhood.

- Develop uniform definitions of key terms and processes and make sure that all staff use the terms consistently (e.g., “drug abuse” or “contributing problems”).
- Implement a variety of data collection methods, such as in-person and telephone interviews, case studies, paper and pencil tests, behavioral observations, mailed followup questionnaires, and family and teacher feedback.
- Coordinate data collection and evaluation efforts with other community agencies that serve youth.
- Establish a regular youth participant data collection schedule (e.g. at intake, discharge, and 6-month followup).
- Pay a small stipend to youth and their families who participate in followup surveys to insure adequate returns.
- Use a control group of nonparticipants to assess project impact.
- Understand that people targeted for social services often maintain a shield of privacy around their families in response to the generally invasive nature of social service agencies. Help the evaluator develop a process that will produce the desired outcomes without making people uncomfortable.
- Expect the evaluator to treat youth, their families, and other community members with respect.

# Chapter 3—Training and Retaining Staff

The success of runaway and homeless youth programs over the years has been in large part due to the talent and dedication of program staff. Like most social service professionals, runaway and homeless youth service providers work long hours for low wages and deal with serious and complex family problems.

DAPP grantees suggest that burnout and staff turnover need not be the inevitable consequences of their work. They recommend the following strategies for maximizing staff resources and minimizing staff burnout.

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## Staff Training

- Establish an organizational inservice training plan and monitor its implementation.
- Clearly outline the agency's expectations for each staff position. Provide staff with job descriptions and create a training plan for each position.
- Implement a "buddy system" for providing orientation to new staff. Assign experienced staff to new employees to "show them the ropes."
- Provide pre-employment and inservice training on illegal drug use, counseling skills, and safety measures.
- Look for free staff training opportunities, and budget for other low-cost training events.
- Provide regular supervision and case consultation or hire a consultant to do so.
- Encourage staff to examine their own attitudes about drug and alcohol use through personal development training opportunities.

- Facilitate opportunities for staff to co-lead groups with staff from other agencies.
- Invite other youth or substance abuse agency administrators to provide training for your staff in exchange for your involvement in their staff development activities.
- Encourage staff to become involved in professional associations that will offer them networking and developmental opportunities.

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## Preventing Staff Burnout

- Promote open communication and the development and sharing of new ideas.
- Encourage staff input on agency issues and program development. Provide feedback on management's plans to respond to staff ideas and suggestions.
- Recognize and acknowledge staff accomplishments through inhouse newsletters, luncheons, certificates, and other awards.
- Provide staff with "time-out" days, retreats, and group activities that enable them to recharge and avoid burnout.
- Share public relations/community presentation opportunities with staff.
- Furnish staff with adequate supplies to complete tasks, such as curricula and other program materials, updated written resources, or computer equipment.
- Provide protection and backup for staff who must travel in dangerous or difficult areas.
- Exchange staff functions periodically to educate personnel about different agency procedures, and to sensitize them to the complexity of each other's jobs.
- Facilitate staff helping to identify when others are close to burnout. Establish an environment where staff can be up front with each other in a nonjudgmental way.

- Host potluck suppers for staff and their families. Staff need to get to know each other to be able to notice if someone is getting burned out and needs special encouragement or time off.
- Allow staff to vent their anger and frustration in a constructive manner.
- Check organizational policies to ensure that they mitigate against staff overinvesting or overdoing.
- Suggest methods to help staff separate from work after hours.
- Set limits that protect staff from their own best intentions.
- Help staff identify and celebrate project successes.
- Model an optimistic, positive attitude.

### **Integrating Drug Abuse Prevention Staff**

1. Enlist the support of existing staff to provide training on runaway and homeless youth issues or crisis intervention strategies. Conversely, have the drug abuse specialist provide training on drug-related issues to shelter staff.
2. Require that newly hired drug prevention/intervention specialists work in the shelter setting prior to taking on their new positions.
3. Ensure that staff spend time together even if their projects are not colocated. Staff meetings and even less formal get-togethers enable staff to share perspectives and exchange information on project activities.

## Specialized Training on Drug Prevention/Intervention

Training on substance abuse for runaway and homeless youth program staff should cover the following issues:

- Effective drug prevention/intervention strategies
- Existing community resources for drug prevention/treatment and how to access them
- Characteristics of drug-involved youth
- Characteristics of youth from families where one or both parents (or other adult family members or guardians) are drug-involved or abusing alcohol
- Information on commonly used drugs, their availability, physical and emotional symptoms of use, and physical and emotional effects
- Drug terminology (street and pharmacological)
- Assessing for drug use
- Assessing for the appropriate drug intervention/referrals
- Dealing with drug-involved youth
- Strategies for working with drug-involved parents or family members
- Dealing with staff drug involvement
- Establishing a drug-free workplace
- Group facilitation techniques
- Family intervention techniques
- Co-dependency
- Coping with relapse

# Chapter 4—DAPP Grantee Promising Approaches

While it would be premature to clearly define which drug prevention or intervention techniques do and do not work with runaway and homeless youth and their families, the DAPP grantees have found that certain strategies appear to be more effective than others. Promising drug abuse prevention approaches appear to emerge when DAPP projects address the DAPP legislative objectives, and:

- Accurately identify and target client needs
- Gain the cooperation and involvement of youth and families
- Encourage the input of youth and families for program evaluation and improvement

Clearly community involvement is a cornerstone of any successful local youth program. Involving the community in assessing, planning, and implementing local projects is a critical first step. More experienced programs consider themselves “of the community” with a consumer driven mission, focus, and approach.

While the DAPP grantees have implemented different methods for providing substance abuse prevention/intervention to runaway and homeless youth, most have found that certain standards and elements are essential to effective service provision. They suggest that drug prevention/intervention projects for runaway and homeless youth should:

1. Be culturally relevant to the target population.
2. Examine the setting in which the program is trying to serve specific populations of young people.
3. Include cross-training of DAPP project and shelter staff to improve drug prevention services to youth and increase shelter staff awareness about youth substance abuse.

4. Carefully check the philosophy of programs to which youth will be referred to ensure that there are not conflicting messages for participants.
5. Prepare specific interagency agreements or subcontracts that detail how the agencies will work together, the roles each will play, and methods for resolving conflicts.
6. Use the same forms, procedures, and key definitions as agencies with which they coordinate.
7. Address confidentiality issues with drug programs to which they plan to refer youth.
8. Use a variety of approaches.
9. Conduct training for drug abuse service providers on runaway and homeless youth issues, and the mission, style, and focus of the shelter program.
10. Know the local drug(s) of choice and develop projects and products that deal with/cover those drugs.
11. Understand that street youth may be reluctant to admit what they don't know about drugs; knowledge is power on the streets.
12. Develop strategies for sharing information with street youth in ways that do not require asking them questions or putting them in the position of admitting that they don't already have the answers.
13. Be sensitive to common adolescent developmental issues, including individuation from family and the formation of peer relationships.
14. Educate parents about developmentally appropriate separation, and help enhance family communication skills.
15. Schedule sibling support or education groups at the same time as parent support groups to mitigate child care problems and further involve the entire family, especially other young people who might be at risk.

16. Devise strategies for keeping families engaged once the crisis has passed. Listen to what they really need and want from the program, as well as what they might have to offer other participating families.
17. Build supportive networks of families as well as of young people. Create opportunities for parents and siblings to remain positively connected to the program as "mentors" to other families.
18. Incorporate the use of assessment tools to identify the level of substance abuse by young people entering the program.
19. Involve young people and families in developing their own treatment/referral plan.
20. Provide the level of services equivalent to the needs of young people exposed to drugs, using drugs, or living with parents who use drugs.
21. Offer a range of approaches or treatment modalities to better meet the diverse needs of young people.
22. Provide frequent (daily is best) interaction with youth participants.
23. Involve youth regularly in services to help offset their view that "life around them isn't so great."
24. Assist youth to explore alternative, healthy activities that are free or inexpensive.
25. Focus on teaching youth to make responsible life decisions by expanding their knowledge of the effects of drug use.
26. Educate youth honestly about the effects of drug and alcohol use.
27. Expose youth to alcohol- and drug-free recreational experiences.
28. Teach youth different ways to interact in their environment.

29. Provide opportunities for young people to build interpersonal skills.
30. Consider involving recovering adult staff and peer counselors.

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## Prevention through Support to Youth and Families

As with each of the FYSB Runaway and Homeless Youth grant programs, the DAPP legislation set certain goals but allowed for flexibility in project design at the community level. DAPP project approaches, however, primarily fell under the traditional levels of prevention:

- **Primary Prevention:** The goal of these DAPP grantee efforts is to prevent initial drug use. Services include early education and awareness campaigns.
- **Secondary Prevention:** The goal of these approaches is to prevent drug use problems from worsening. Services might include assessing drug use behaviors, counseling, or physical challenge courses.
- **Tertiary Prevention:** The goal is remediation or treatment. DAPP grantees provide referrals to drug treatment programs, sponsor drug abuse support groups, or employ recovering drug abusers to provide youth with positive role models.

DAPP grantees provide prevention services using five predominant approaches: education, self-esteem enhancement, family focus, crisis resolution, and treatment. In each community, the DAPP projects adapted services to meet the needs of the target population. Almost all projects provided the core services of counseling and family support. Within those two service categories, DAPP grantees report that the following approaches appear to be working well with runaway and homeless youth and their families.

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## Counseling

1. **Activity-Based Counseling** that builds self-esteem, creates trust, and improves communication skills, including adventure-based or "challenge" activities, interactive drama or expressive therapy, and structured or guided recreational events.
2. **Informal Counseling** through which staff take advantage of unstructured times, while watching television or preparing dinner, to engage young people in discussions that build trust and facilitate the exchange of important information.
3. **Peer Counseling** projects that involve former runaway or homeless youth as counselors and role models for program participants.

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## Working with Families

1. **In-Home Counseling** that eliminates transportation issues, helps involve the entire family, enables counselors to observe families in their natural environment, and allows the family to feel more comfortable and in control.
2. **Parent Support Groups** that help parents overcome a sense of isolation and provide an opportunity for project staff to share information about substance abuse and adolescent development.
3. **Recreational Activities** for youth and families that help families explore more healthy ways to interact.

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## Counseling and Family Support

For both counseling and family support services to be effective, the DAPP grantees recommend the following approaches:

- Listen to what young people have to say about drugs; the process will teach you about how to address the current misinformation on the streets.
- Empower youth and families to take action, teach them more effective communication skills, and give them access to resources.

- Define family broadly to include a young person's extended family (aunts, uncles, grandparents) or other caring adults (neighbors, teacher, probation officer), especially when the young person's parents choose not to become involved.
- Validate parents' confusion, concern, or sense of desperation at not being able to help their drug-involved children, and help them understand that others are coping with similar circumstances. Help youth when they face similar issues because of drug-abusing parents.
- Approach families not as clients but as equal partners with significant contributions to make toward helping their children. Involve families in the process by requesting their input in identifying or developing strategies for helping their children become drug-free.
- Assist youth and families in identifying their most immediate needs, as well as realistic, concrete actions that would help meet those needs.
- Actively listen to the needs and concerns of youth and their families and be willing to address those needs first rather than pushing them to discuss issues identified by project staff.
- Help youth and families identify their strengths and skills rather than just focusing on their problems.
- Focus on the present and deal with the crisis at hand rather than dwelling on past accusations or blaming by either youth or their parents.
- Provide child care for youth participants' younger siblings whenever possible to allow parents to participate in program activities.
- Encourage "program experienced" parents to mentor newly involved parents, just as you would use peer-counselors or support networks.
- Involve youth and parents in further refining the agency's approach to working with young people and their families.

- Keep in mind that youth workers often are closer in age to the youth participant than the parents and provide training and supervision designed to balance the potential for staff over-identification with young people.

In addition to strengthening their existing capacity to provide counseling and family support services, the DAPP grantees have implemented a range of creative approaches for providing drug prevention and intervention services to runaway and homeless youth. Appendix A provides a brief summary of the activities initiated by local communities using DAPP funding.

### **Developing Drug Abuse Prevention Materials**

The DAPP grantees recommend the following strategies for producing effective drug abuse prevention materials:

- Involve youth in developing the materials
- Involve personnel from drug abuse prevention/treatment agencies to ensure that the drug-related information is accurate and up to date
- Adapt existing materials for the runaway and homeless youth population being targeted by the project
- Use a variety of media, including video, art and drama, as well as written and audio materials
- Prepare curricula in open entry/exit, modular format to accommodate youth in transition

## **DAPP Grantee Peer Counseling Project Tips**

- Select peers who have backgrounds or experiences with which the youth participants can relate.
- Establish clear roles and responsibilities for peer counselors.
- Set project goals for the peer counseling component and monitor or evaluate outcomes.
- Include peer counselors in planning the peer counseling component of the agency.
- Provide appropriate training and ongoing supervision and feedback to peer counselors *and* the staff who supervise their work.
- Offer incentives such as financial remuneration or “supervised work experience” that will provide youth with references for future employment or college.
- Involve peer counselors in other program activities to expand their experience and draw on their skills. Have them help create intergenerational services, design prevention messages for younger children, or develop a youth newsletter.
- Coordinate with the local Community Service Program and use youth volunteers to make drug prevention presentations or develop public education campaigns.
- Continue to ask about the strengths of young people in the program and how staff can best draw on those strengths.

## DAPP Grantee Activities and Services

1. Street Outreach
2. Drug Use Assessment
3. Referral for Treatment/Services
4. Counseling (Individual, Group, and Family)
5. Drug-Free Clubs
6. Parent Support Groups
7. Sibling Support Groups
8. Smoking Cessation Classes
9. Health Services
10. Adventure/Challenge Activities
11. Peer Helper/Counselors
12. Teen Drama Groups
13. Aftercare/Followup
14. Youth Field Trips/Retreats
15. In-Home Assessments
16. Family Weekend Retreats/Recreational Activities
17. Multicultural Services/Culturally Relevant Activities
18. Drug Abuse Education Classes (for Youth, Parents, and Educators)
19. Computerized and Video-Based Education
20. School-Based Prevention Activities
21. Linkages to Alcoholics/Narcotics Anonymous or Children of Alcoholics Groups
22. Linkages to or Facilitation of Youth Community Services Projects
23. Staff Exchanges to Facilitate Cross-Training, Enhance Services to a Particular Population, or Develop New Program Components
24. Host Homes for Drug-Involved/Exposed Youth
25. Training of other Agency Personnel (on working with runaway and homeless youth)

# Appendix A—DAPP Grant Project Descriptions FY 1989-1991

The following Drug Abuse Prevention Program (DAPP) project descriptions provide an overview of the creative approaches undertaken by the local programs funded in Fiscal Year (FY) 1989-1991. The projects are listed by the Department of Health and Human Services Regions. For more information, please call or write the local program using the grant project information that appears in Appendix C.

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## REGION I

**Child and Family Services of New Hampshire (CFS)**, Manchester, New Hampshire, (FY 1990 Comprehensive Service, \$200,172\*) offered drug abuse prevention services in satellite and school-based offices in six sites in two counties in southern New Hampshire. Each site was separately staffed and independently operated with the intent of filling service gaps in rural communities where transportation was problematic. Each site staff person was responsible for designing services to meet the needs of the community; however, the staff also devoted a portion of their time to providing drug prevention services for other CFS programs. DAPP services included educational outreach to inform community members about available services, including presentations to youth, teachers, and parents at school and community meetings; and individual and group counseling.

**New Beginnings and the YWCA**, Lewiston, Maine, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$212,500) implemented a collaborative effort to provide substance abuse assessments, education, and counseling to youth in the residential programs; and to develop an outreach effort to youth in downtown Lewiston. Since both agencies were serving many of the same

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\* The dollar amount for each project is Federal funding only and does not include the required 25 percent local match.

youth, the collaboration avoided costly duplicative efforts. Youth entering residential programs were screened for drug use and referred for a more comprehensive assessment if a drug problem was indicated. The substance abuse specialist then developed a treatment plan for the youth and their family. A family therapist and the specialist provided individual, group, or family counseling and conducted weekly substance abuse education groups. Youth in the transitional living program also were required to attend the weekly educational group at the shelter during their 30-day orientation period. A relapse prevention group was available to current and former residents, and outclient youth. DAPP funding also partly supported adventure challenge activities for youth involved in both the Drug Abuse Prevention and Transitional Living Program-funded projects. The programs offered weekly activities, as well as seasonal weekend adventures, which the youth helped plan. Activities ranged from camping, rafting, and challenge courses to survival in a major city, and community service projects. Each activity was designed to expand young people's decision-making skills, improve their problem-solving abilities, and increase their trust and self-esteem.

**Stopover Shelters of Newport County** (Formerly Stopover Shelters) (SOS), Portsmouth, Rhode Island, (FY 1990 Comprehensive Service, \$29,406) operated the Drug Abuse Prevention Program to conduct research on family-centered prevention, expand staff expertise in substance abuse prevention, and provide substance abuse prevention training to host home families. Using DAPP funding, SOS contracted for a literature review of family-centered approaches to prevention, and hired an outreach worker with expertise in substance abuse treatment and prevention. SOS counselors met weekly with youth and bi-weekly with their families for 3 months; and maintained contact with youth who had drug problems for a period of 6 months. Structured drug abuse prevention activities were a part of the peer counseling program, as well. A faculty member at the Brown University Center for Addiction Studies assisted SOS in evaluating the effectiveness of its drug abuse prevention activities with various populations.

**Washington County Youth Services Bureau, Inc.,** Montpelier, Vermont, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$212,500) is the lead agency for the Vermont Coalition of Runaway Youth Programs, comprising five agencies. Each

agency integrated DAPP-funded services into existing runaway programs to increase the focus on drug abuse issues. All of the agencies provided drug assessments; community referrals for treatment; individual, group, and family counseling; and drug-free alternative activities. Each program also targeted its services to meet the special needs of the community it served. For example, the Shelter Program of Northeast Kingdom Youth Services hired a caseworker to provide outreach and group services to youth to support them in planning drug-free activities, including securing community facilities for a dance, a summer concert series, and a Salute to Teens Week featuring teen panelists who discussed alcohol, drugs, sexual behavior, and teen parenting issues. Spectrum, Inc. used DAPP funds to train existing key staff to become certified substance abuse counselors and to hire a clinical consultant to provide substance abuse assessments for youth and supervision to agency staff as they went through the certification process. The Country Roads Runaway Program, which operates out of the Bureau, hired a substance abuse counselor to conduct prevention groups using the Drug Abuse Reduction Training Guide and Early Drug Abuse Prevention Guide, materials developed under previous Bureau-managed grants.

**Wayside Community Programs, Inc.**, Framingham, Massachusetts, (FY 1990 Local Community Project, \$111,964) was the lead agency for a collaborative drug abuse prevention program with Harbinger House (a Wayside Program) in Framingham, and ShortStop, Inc. in Somerville. At both agencies project services included screening youth that entered the shelters for drug use or risk of abuse; providing prevention services such as adventure therapy for youth and their families, expressive therapy, psychodramatic therapy; and aftercare. The project also trained staff in drug abuse prevention.

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## REGION II

**Anchor House**, Trenton, New Jersey, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$74,375) increased its ability to address drug abuse issues among shelter residents and expanded its counseling services in local schools through the DAPP grant. The agency implemented drug assessment procedures in the shelter, initiated group education and support sessions for residential and nonresidential youth, and added two counselors to its school outreach component. The agency revised its intake

to include questions about drug use, and staff used this instrument to determine if youth should be referred for further assessment. The agency used the Substance Abuse Screening Exam, and the Psychological Assessment of Adolescent Substance Abuse, which was developed by the DAPP drug abuse counselor. The counselor also developed a protocol to clarify procedures for assessing youth and enrolling them in services. Staff used the protocol to determine referrals to the three drug and alcohol groups implemented under the DAPP grant: the Topic Group, a structured educational group; the Recovery Group, for youth with an alcohol or drug problem; and the Codependency Group, for youth who had families with alcohol or drug problems. The school outreach workers made presentations to school administrators, teachers, guidance counselors, parents, and students.

**Educational Alliance**, New York, New York, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$212,500) operated Teen Rap, which trained peer counselors to participate in a variety of activities, including developing educational videos (10-minute teen videos on subjects of interest to youth); giving presentations at schools, community events, and other agencies; writing articles and helping to produce a youth newsletter; spending time on Saturdays in the local parks, the Port Authority, and the streets talking to young people about available services; and facilitating workshops for the peer counseling trainees, other shelters, and outside groups. Candidates for peer counseling positions were identified and referred by school counselors, staff from other Alliance programs, or current peer counselors; and were interviewed by a committee of peer counselors who made recommendations to project staff. The peer counselor training comprised three phases: orientation, placement, and internship. During the orientation phase, youth attended four weekly workshops on self-awareness, effective communication, leadership, emotional difficulties, conflict resolution, and understanding of drug abuse and homelessness issues. The 2-month placement phase built on the skills developed during the orientation; youth learned about the effects of drug use, AIDS prevention, community resources and services, and common teen problems; and were trained to facilitate groups. Peer counselors were paid a \$25 weekly stipend during this phase. The final training phase was an internship during which youth performed the work of peer counselors under the supervision of a staff member or other peer counselors.

Following the 3-month internship, interns completed a review that measured their progress with respect to attendance, adherence to program rules, participation in program activities, evidence of increased self-awareness; knowledge of adolescent problems and interventions, leadership, and their desire to do peer counseling.

**Equinox Inc.**, Albany, New York, (FY 1990 Comprehensive Service, \$131,471) operated the Drug Prevention for Youth (DPY) project that provided substance abuse prevention, counseling, and recreational activities for adolescents in all of the agency's programs. DPY services included individual and group counseling at the youth and domestic violence shelter; individual counseling for participants at the counseling center and independent living programs; home visits for youth returning home from the shelter; and recreational activities for all participants of Equinox programs. DPY intake included a recreational needs assessment, a life-style assessment, an HIV risk assessment, and administration of the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI). Equinox also had a formal agreement with St. Ann's Hospital, which agreed to provide detoxification and brief treatment for chemical dependency for income-eligible participants prior to residence in the shelter facilities; and an agreement with the State University of New York at Albany to provide interns to the youth emergency shelter and DPY program.

**Middle Earth**, Somerville, New Jersey, (FY 1990 Comprehensive Service, \$91,950) used the DAPP grant to enhance its drop-in recreation centers and fund its early intervention program. The drop-in centers provided a relaxed and informal atmosphere for young people, with recreational activities, games, television, and videos available. The centers also disseminated a monthly calendar of recreational trips, dinners, and movie nights to youth and schools. Youth participated in the early intervention program through teacher- or self-referrals. The programs provided informal counseling, educational workshops and discussion groups, and referrals for additional services. Discussion groups focused on self-esteem, parent/teen communications, dating, gender differences, friendship, and dealing with anger, while workshops examined career opportunities, health and social issues, communication, and skill building. The program conducted outreach 2 days per

month at a desk in a local shopping mall, a primary hangout for area youth. The program also produced a Youth Resource Directory, which was distributed to eight local school districts.

**Ocean's Harbor House**, Toms River, New Jersey, (FY 1990 Comprehensive Service, \$49,884) used DAPP funds to implement the Drug and Alcohol Prevention and Education Program (DAPE). DAPE participants received all Harbor House services as well as transportation to DAPE activities, referrals for special services, and access to Narcotics/Alcoholics Anonymous and Al-Anon meetings. DAPE staff facilitated meetings between youth and their parents to clarify issues, led an open-ended parents-only support group, and provided information about DAPE to school staff in rural areas. The project also developed its own drug assessment tool, which staff completed for each youth shortly after the intake process. DAPP funds also were used for community outreach; alcohol abuse, drug abuse, and AIDS/HIV prevention group activities; and the development of a resource library at the shelter.

**Salvation Army**, Syracuse, New York, (FY 1990 Comprehensive Service, \$167,973) integrated the DAPP-funded project into its two programs for runaway and homeless youth: Booth House, a co-ed shelter for runaway and homeless youth 12 to 18 years of age; and Barnabus, a residential transitional living program for youth 16 to 21 years of age, which also provides nonresidential case management services for older youth. The Salvation Army hired drug prevention staff (two part-time outreach workers, a substance abuse counselor, and a drug abuse case manager) to provide substance abuse services to street youth and youth residing in both residential facilities or receiving nonresidential services through Barnabus. The two outreach workers helped staff the Barnabus mobile outreach van, and the substance abuse counselor provided in-depth chemical dependency assessments, individual and group substance abuse counseling and education, interim support for youth entering treatment programs, and aftercare support. In addition, the outreach workers held community meetings and met with the local youth advisory board and police department to increase public awareness of the outreach project. They planned to conduct drug and alcohol workshops with the Boys Club, the Girls Club, and a local community center.

**Society for Seaman's Children**, Staten Island, New York (FY 1990 Comprehensive Service, \$68,347) operated the DAPP-funded project through its Center for Youth and Families' Teen Advocacy Program. The Society hired a runaway and drug prevention social worker to provide assessments, and individual and family counseling to at-risk and runaway youth and their families. In addition, DAPP funding supported the Peer Leadership Group. Peer leaders, mostly former participants in Society services, received extensive training to operate an emergency hotline, and to speak to various groups on topics such as alcohol and drug abuse, sexual behavior, teen pregnancy, and family problems. New group members received training over a 4-month period, including communication and public speaking skills. Peer Leaders received a stipend for completing the training, and for conducting speaking engagements and covering a hotline shift. Through a grant received from the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, the Society provided training and supervision to DAPP project staff.

**Somerset Youth Shelter** (formerly Somerset Home for Temporarily Displaced Children), Bridgewater, New Jersey, (FY 1990 Comprehensive Service, \$148,000) used DAPP funding to expand ongoing shelter and transitional living (TLP) programs, and to implement a more formalized approach to addressing youth alcohol and drug issues. Project staff assessed youth participants in the shelter and TLP for drug involvement; provided individual, family, and group counseling; supervised various prevention activities; and referred youth to treatment when appropriate. Under the grant, prevention specialists and consultants from the Somerset Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependency (SCADD) ran drug education groups. (SCADD's organizational purpose is to provide alcohol and other drug education and prevention activities in the community.) Group sessions took place twice a week in the shelter and once a week in the TLP. Staff invited guest speakers from the community, and used arts and crafts, humor, music, and videos as group activities. Recreational activities, such as the twice-a-week karate class taught by a local volunteer, provided youth physical training and discipline. The project also offered services in the community; the DAPP staff worked with the Hillsborough Township to cosponsor the Hillsborough Teen Center, a 5-week pilot drop-in program at a local high school designed to keep

youth busy during the summer months. DAPP staff led discussion groups, provided workshops on substance abuse, and supervised recreational activities at the Center.

**Together, Inc.,** Glassboro, New Jersey, (FY 1990 Comprehensive Service, \$191,250) used DAPP funds to expand services through its Family Support Center (FSC). DAPP programming at the FSC focused on building and strengthening parent-child relationships for youth who had substance abuse problems or who were at-risk due to their parents' drug use. FSC services were highly structured, with youth picked up at home or school and brought to the Center 4 days per week (2:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.) and one Saturday per month. During that time, youth participated in component-based group counseling sessions with units on health, substance abuse prevention, AIDS prevention, peer relationships, conflict resolution, and self-esteem. Youth also participated in individual counseling sessions twice a week and attended family counseling once a week. The monthly Saturday activity focused on family recreation. FSC also offered two parent groups weekly: one for parents of participants, and the other open to parents of shelter residents, FSC parents, and parents of youth who had "graduated" from Together, Inc. Sibling groups, which were offered at the same time as the parent groups, provided recreational, prevention, and psychosocial program activities.

**Tri-County Youth Services, Inc.,** Paterson, New Jersey, (FY 1990 Demonstration/Minority, \$206,000) operated the Next Step Youth Counseling Program (NSYCP) for at-risk minority youth ages 12 through 17. Youth accepted into the program were assessed by the clinical director who then developed a service/activities plan with each young person. Daily program activities followed a standard schedule with youth working on their homework, followed by recreational or cultural activities, dinner, and group sessions. Youth were transported home by agency vans, and when parents were not present at drop-off, the youth were returned to the Center. The NSYCP was located in the center of Hispanic and African American communities, and Tri-County Youth Services selected project staff from culturally diverse backgrounds, many of them bi-lingual and from the community.

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## REGION III

**Alternative House**, McLean, Virginia, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$106,250) provided drug education and prevention services in the community and through the Alternative House shelter and family counseling programs. DAPP funding enabled Alternative House to employ a drug education and prevention specialist and a family therapist/substance abuse specialist. All DAPP activities were integrated into Alternative House services, which have a family-centered focus. Youth and their families were assessed at intake, and were actively involved in developing their own service plans. All of the families of youth in residential services participated in DAPP funded activities. The project also ran parent support groups and peer counseling.

**Alternatives Inc.**, Hampton, Virginia, (FY 1990 Comprehensive Service, \$147,775) has operated the Hampton Intervention and Prevention Project (HIPP) since 1981. HIPP is a comprehensive school-based substance abuse program directed at the 20,000 students in the Hampton school system, kindergarten through 12th grade. Alternatives used DAPP funding to provide drug abuse prevention/intervention services to students at a local alternative school for youth in grades eight through ten. The project used curricula and activities appropriate for elementary, middle, and high school students. Components of the DAPP project included life skills classes, and a Drug Free Club that met each week after school, offering drug-free students the opportunity to participate in field trips, retreats, community service projects, and special events. The alternative school provided a student assistance counselor, at no charge to the project, who oversaw a children-of-alcoholics group that met on a voluntary basis once a week, family intervention counseling, and suicide prevention and counseling services. DAPP staff also provided a drug exploration class each week, a smoking cessation group, and individual counseling and referral services. DAPP funds also supported an executive loan program that placed one Alternatives staff member at the Hampton Coalition for Youth, who was responsible for developing public relations campaigns related to substance abuse prevention among young people. Community awareness campaigns initiated by the DAPP-funded staff person included developing and distributing a "teach them to be drug free"

campaign poster; designing and printing referral information cards; updating a youth resource directory; and publishing a youth newsletter.

**Child, Inc.**, Wilmington, Delaware, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$168,264) provided individual, group, and family counseling to junior and senior high school youth through coordinated relationships with area school districts. Youth were referred by teachers or student services staff to DAPP counselors who visited schools on a regular basis. The runaway hotline also was a point of entry to DAPP services. Child, Inc. hired a DAPP project director and four counselors, each of whom conducted classroom presentations and provided counseling services. One counselor also was responsible for the peer counseling program developed under the DAPP grant. Child, Inc. established formal agreements between the DAPP project and area school districts and had informal relationships with other community programs to which youth were referred for treatment or long-term help. Project staff overcame some initial resistance to their efforts from teachers, who did not believe that their students could have drug problems, by collecting and presenting supporting data from the project-administered "problems checklist" completed by students.

**Loudon County Youth Shelter**, Leesburg, Virginia, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$18,467) operated a project to help meet the need for substance abuse prevention services not currently provided to at-risk youth. The DAPP-funded project consisted of four components: prevention, education, and counseling groups for families; transportation to services; telephone networking; and peer counseling. The primary component of the Substance Abuse Awareness and Intervention Program (SAI) was a 3-day educational class for youth referred by parents, school counselors, other community agencies, or self-referral. At the end of the 3-day class, staff prepared a substance abuse assessment for each youth that was made available to the parents and the school for further determination about the need for treatment or aftercare. The Loudon County Youth Shelter began home-based assessments in 1990 and DAPP funds enabled the program to focus those services on substance abuse issues and ongoing support for parents. Because of the lack of adequate transportation in the County, the program also implemented a volunteer driver program to assist youth in accessing services such as Alcoholics/Narcotics Anonymous.

Staff reported that this component was difficult to implement because of the stringent County licensing procedures for "drivers."

**Three Rivers Youth**, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$106,250) managed a three-component DAPP project in a area of Pittsburgh most vulnerable to drugs and gangs. The project, which was housed in the Loft Program for runaway and homeless youth, provided in-home services to youth with drug problems and their families. The project was integrated into existing Three Rivers services and DAPP staff conducted drug assessment for youth entering all agency programs. Youth and families with presenting problems received in-home services and referrals to treatment during which project staff followed their progress. The project also conducted outreach in the schools and educated school teachers and counselors on identifying drug use among runaway or homeless youth.

**Timeout Youth Shelters**, Southwestern Community Action Council, Huntington, West Virginia, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$189,533) operated Project Crescent Moon that provided substance abuse assessment, recreation, education groups, peer counseling, educational outreach, aftercare, and community education. The DAPP Project augmented existing drug prevention and early intervention services provided by the Council's Teen Opportunity Program. All Council programs strongly encouraged youth involvement in developing services and the DAPP-funded recreation specialist worked with youth participants to select, plan, and implement the recreational activities. Because the project operated in a largely rural and impoverished area, staff transported many youth and parents to and from project activities.

**University of Pittsburgh**, Office of Child Development, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, (FY 1990 Local Community Project, \$136,094) received DAPP funding to implement a Drug and Alcohol Task Force through the Runaway and Homeless Youth Network of Allegheny County (RHYN). An average of 40 people, mostly mid-level managers with the capacity to make decisions and implement policies, participated in the Task Force meetings. In addition to conducting monthly Task Force meetings, the project undertook major activities through four committees: Directory of Services, Community Education,

Prevention, and Peer Model. The Directory of Services Committee produced a directory of drug and alcohol services for runaway and homeless youth. The Prevention Committee conducted a community needs assessment and developed a resource packet of state-of-the-art programs and strategies in drug abuse prevention. The Peer Model Committee began developing a peer counseling model. The Community Education Committee organized and implemented drug awareness days at area shopping malls and teen rap group presentations. The Community Education Committee also publicized another activity in which the Task Force was involved, the creation of a 24-hour medical hotline for runaway and homeless youth, called "Teen Med-Link," in conjunction with RHYN's Medical Task Force, Three Rivers Youth, YMCA's hotline, and the Adolescent Division of Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh. The Task Force sponsored a contest in the three youth shelters to select a winning poster for use on 40 city buses during a 3-month publicity campaign for Teen Med-Link. The Task Force also negotiated with a local taxi company to provide free transportation for youth who call the hotline and need a ride to medical services.

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## REGION IV

**Brighton Center, Inc.,** Newport, Kentucky, (FY 1990 Demonstration/Transitional Living, \$95,791) focused on ways to reduce the high rate of failure in transitional living programs of youth who have a history of substance abuse. The Center adapted the host home approach to address the needs of substance-abusing youth, recruiting social workers, teachers, and other professionals who could be easily trained to work with youth with substance abuse problems. Through announcements in professional journals and word of mouth, the Center recruited eight host homes. The host home parents were paid a per diem slightly higher than the average for Kentucky and received extensive training on adolescent development and substance abuse. In fact, the host home parents were treated more like staff than paid volunteers and were invited to participate in the ongoing, inservice staff training. The Center also facilitated the formation of a network of the host home parents, paying one parent extra to serve as the coordinator. The parents met weekly, and each took the lead on specific group activities. For example, on certain nights one or two of the parents would take the entire group of host home youth to the

movies, providing a break for the other parents. The Center continued to provide services to youth involved in the program, such as offering life skills training, which the host home parents also were able to attend.

**Covenant House**, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$150,000) operated a drug prevention project in a city that remains one of the primary destinations for runaways. The organization used DAPP funds to expand an existing Primary Drug Prevention Program (PDP) originally funded by ACTION and based on the Boys and Girls Clubs of America model. The project used street outreach; including van outreach providing food/drinks, crisis counseling, minor medical attention and transportation to the shelter; radio and television public service announcements; and cards and signs throughout the community to inform youth about PDP services. Covenant House also has an "800" line. PDP staff administered intake, psychosocial, chemical, and activities interest assessments to youth entering the program. Other services included individual, group, family, and peer counseling. Youth also could access other Covenant House services, including shelter, vocational counseling, and G.E.D. preparatory classes. The project produced the Primary Drug Prevention Training Manual.

**Emory University**, Regional Training Center for Family Planning (RTC), Atlanta, Georgia, (FY 1990 Comprehensive Service/Adolescent Pregnancy, \$186,000), operated a DAPP project in conjunction with the Southeastern Network of Youth and Family Services. The project was designed to strengthen the capacity of four target communities to coordinate their resources into comprehensive prevention efforts: Gardner House in Tennessee, The Bridge Family Center in Georgia, Shelby Youth Services in Alabama, and Anchorage Children's Home of Bay County in Florida. Specifically, the purpose of each local effort was to reduce the rate of negative pregnancy outcomes such as prematurity, low birth weight, infant addiction, and infection. The RTC provided training to the sites on methods of family planning, prevention of sexually transmitted disease and prenatal care; and technical assistance on developing protocols with local health department clinics. RTC also developed training for peer counselors to support runaway and homeless youth's efforts to abstain from at-risk sexual and drug use behavior.

**Mississippi Children's Home Society**, Jackson, Mississippi, (FY 1990 Demonstration/ Transitional Living, \$212,000), used DAPP funding to operate the Transitional Intervention and Prevention Services (TRIPS) project, providing individual and group counseling, and peer outreach and education. Youth were referred to TRIPS project staff, following resolution of the immediate crisis, for development of a treatment plan that might include individual or family counseling, and/or referral to Alcoholics Anonymous groups or drug treatment. Staff also co-facilitated youth groups at an alternative high school in Jackson; the youth were referred by school counselors when they experienced behavioral problems or were identified as "throwaway or push-out youth" living with extended family or friends. The TRIPS staff also developed and implemented a curriculum and a 6-hour day program during the Summer of 1991 that focused on building self-esteem, reducing anger, and participating in healthy alternatives to drug use. DAPP funds also supported the Responsibility Awareness Prevention (R.A.P.) Team, a group of young people who spoke to school and community groups in Jackson and the surrounding four counties about their personal experiences with HIV infection and chemical dependency. The R.A.P. Team youth received a stipend.

**Southeastern Network of Youth and Family Services**, Athens, Georgia, (FY 1989 Demonstration, \$149,000), used DAPP funds to develop a video-based education module (with a teen improvisation troupe who perform vignettes related to drugs and drug use) and accompanying manual for use by group facilitators. The project also will produce a manual on developing peer programs within runaway centers; youth will co-facilitate the education groups. Prior to developing the videos and manual, the Southeastern Network surveyed youth from member agencies regarding their beliefs about adolescent drug use, the types of pressures that increase drug use, and methods to avoid or reduce drug use among youth. Since the project also focused on increasing resources for youth in rural settings, the Southeastern Network will field test the video and manuals in two agencies that serve rural youth. Project staff trained adult staff at the test sites, and assisted as they recruited and trained youth as peer counselors. An independent evaluator will examine the effectiveness of the project and the evaluation

results and feedback from the test sites will guide revisions to the video and manuals. Following field testing, the products will be distributed to programs in the Southeastern Region.

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## REGION V

**Counseling Center of Milwaukee, Inc.**, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$106,250) was the lead agency for a drug abuse prevention project providing comprehensive services to youth from two runaway and homeless youth service providers: Pathfinders, and Walker's Point Youth and Family Center. The primary project goals were to increase community awareness of drug issues and the problems of runaway and homeless youth, to reduce drug use among this population, and to educate youth about the services and treatment resources available to them. DAPP funds were used to provide drug screenings, counseling groups focusing on drug use issues, and support groups for nonresidential youth whose families had drug problems. Youth were referred to other community resources for services such as education, job skills development, and recreational and employment services; referrals were intended to encourage youth involvement in activities incompatible with a drug-involved lifestyle. Youth also were referred for drug treatment services and the project had a formal referral agreement with a local hospital. A drug consultant/trainer on the hospital staff also provided training to Pathfinders and Walker's Point staff.

**Crisis Center, Inc.**, (formerly Crisis Center for Understanding), Alternative House, Gary, Indiana, (FY 1989, Comprehensive Service, \$178,681) expanded the delivery of existing services with the provision of drug information, education, intervention, and treatment planning to a predominantly African American population of runaway and homeless youth. Through the DAPP-funded Living Intervention for Everyone Project, shelter youth received counseling and education through a Team Stress Challenge program, an outdoor challenge course offered six times a year. In addition, the youth participated in educational groups on alcohol, drugs, life skills, and social skills. Parents and families had access to assessment and recovering couples counseling. The DAPP project also provided increased outreach and aftercare services through coordination with other community private and public agencies, such as schools and the juvenile court.

**Daybreak, Inc.**, Dayton, Ohio, (FY 1989, Comprehensive Service, \$180,708) used DAPP funding to conduct youth drug use assessments, provide education on the impact of drug abuse, train adult mentors, and make referrals to other community services. Daybreak's afterschool program offered young people a place to go for a hot dinner, recreational activities, and structured group sessions from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. each school day. The project also developed a drug abuse prevention education module using videos, written materials, and interactive computer software to provide information about various drugs and the problems associated with their use or abuse. DAPP funding enabled Daybreak to expand its aftercare services, the Substance Abuse Follow-up Effort (SAFE). The SAFE program offered two support groups in which youth continue their participation after leaving the shelter. The program also facilitated transportation to services by providing bus tokens and driving youth home from group sessions, especially in the dark winters. Both staff and volunteers received training on drug abuse.

**Evergreen House**, Bemijdi, Minnesota, (FY 1989 Demonstration/Native American, \$50,000) primarily focused on serving Native American youth and found that a holistic approach worked best with most young people. Native American youth, in particular, were drawn to services steeped in Native American culture and traditions and that addressed spirituality issues. The weekly Drum and Dance group, organized by the outreach worker hired with DAPP funds, is an example of positive alternatives provided to youth that also enabled them to learn Native American traditions. The outreach counselor also provided informal counseling to youth in Evergreen's shelter and transitional living program; organized support groups for Native American youth and parents; supervised recreational activities; and made presentations to youth at schools, reservations, summer camps, and to community groups. Evergreen also used their DAPP funding to develop Vital Communications, a teen drama group that has spun off on its own. Project staff overcame the reluctance of one school system to allow the group to perform by providing a script for review and doing advocacy on behalf of the youth involved. When the school requested language changes, the staff allowed the youth participants to make the final changes,

using the opportunity to discuss the choices one has to make in life and to explore the personal and societal costs of different decisions.

**Genesee County Youth Corporation (GCYC)**, Flint, Michigan, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$65,500) operated the Drug Education Prevention Program that provided prevention counseling to youth in the Reach Shelter, as well as parent education groups. The program also ran a peer counselor program in the Reach Shelter. Peer counselors received 40-50 hours of training, after which they worked in two-person teams. Each peer counselor was expected to conduct drug education groups 2-days a week and was paid minimum wage for their time on-site. Each youth participating in the peer counselor groups completed a feedback questionnaire. Staff also periodically used 15 minutes of the group session to ask youth participants about their reactions to the peer counseling program. These two forms of feedback enabled the staff to modify the program, as necessary. GCYC also notified each peer counselor's school that the student was program-certified, but found that while the principals typically acknowledged the young person's status, they did not involve them in the school counseling system. Project staff recommend involving school counseling staff earlier in the process, when they might assist in providing part of the training, to encourage greater use of the peer counselors in the school system. The project also found advantages to selecting peer counselors who had been involved in the program's services.

**Huckleberry House, Inc.**, Columbus, Ohio, (FY 1989 Demonstration, \$44,600) used DAPP funds primarily to develop staff expertise in drug abuse prevention issues, to develop an intake screening device, and to establish the Coping and Prevention Group (CAP), an aftercare group dealing with drug abuse prevention. DAPP funds covered the salary of a drug/alcohol prevention counselor and a prevention specialist. An outside consultant was hired to train all Huckleberry House staff and develop a staff training manual. The prevention counselor developed a screening device, identified resources for drug treatment referrals, and co-facilitated the CAP group. Staff administered the screening tool to young people entering Huckleberry House.

**Institute for Adolescent Development (IAD)**, Amelia, Ohio, (FY 1990 Comprehensive Service, \$100,360), operated a DAPP project in collaboration with the Family Crisis Center (FCC), a division of Clermont County Youth Services, and the site of all project activities. IAD's underlying philosophy is the "General Systems Theory," a therapeutic approach that simultaneously looks at an individual's relationships with family, group, and community. IAD believes that efforts to promote positive change, therefore, must include support from each of these environments. Through the DAPP project, IAD applied this theory to the FCC shelter counseling program. The DAPP project comprised four in-house therapeutic groups, transportation to offsite Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) groups, drug assessments, and counseling for youth and their families. Groups included an In-house AA Group, Residential Treatment Group, Community Treatment Group, and the Attitudinal Healing Group, a type of 12-step group. In response to difficulties in hiring trained substance abuse counselors with youth or family crisis experience, IAD chose to hire crisis workers and train them in group facilitation/substance abuse intervention.

**Minneapolis Youth Diversion Program (MYDP)**, Minneapolis, Minnesota, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$50,786) incorporated DAPP-funded prevention and intervention services into Project Offstreets, a drop-in center. MYDP hired a chemical dependency counselor to provide street outreach services, drug assessments, counseling, case management services, and referrals to treatment. The counselor also supervised the peer education program, hiring five peer counselors with DAPP funding. Peer counselors earned \$5 per hour for 6 hours of work each week, primarily making presentations at the drop-in center, schools, and other organizations. In addition, DAPP funding was used to provide one-on-one initial meetings between the counselor and each youth who used the center; weekly support groups for youth, modeled after Alcoholics Anonymous and Alateen; and guest speaker presentations on drug abuse issues for drop-in center participants.

**New Life Youth Services, Inc.**, Cincinnati, Ohio, (FY 1990 Comprehensive Service, \$127,500) operated its DAPP project at the Lighthouse Runaway Shelter, conducting outreach to African American youth by supporting further development of the

"Positive Peer Posse"-rap group; outreach to urban Appalachian youth by coordinating with the Urban Appalachian Council to develop peer groups within the Appalachian community; and enhancing substance abuse services within the shelter by providing substance abuse certification training for two shelter staff. All shelter staff also received culturally specific training on counseling African American and urban Appalachian youth. The Posse Program, a continuation of an agency effort begun under a Minority Youth Impact grant, consists of minority youth who perform raps, skits, and mini-dramas focusing on substance abuse, AIDS, runaways, and other issues. Following each performance, youth hold discussions with the audience to exchange ideas about the presentation. Youth participating in the Posse Program were expected to maintain a "C" average in school and make a commitment to remain drug-free. To target another underserved group, New Life Youth Services entered into a collaborative agreement with the Urban Appalachian Council to jointly provide substance abuse counseling for youth in the Council's own facility. In addition, the Council staff referred Appalachian youth to the peer counselor group. Through this arrangement, New Life also hoped to expand its pool of volunteers for the Safe Place sites located in primarily Appalachian areas. The DAPP grant provided a \$250 honorarium for each youth that successfully participated in the Posse Program and peer group for a year.

**Saginaw County Youth Protection Council**, Saginaw, Michigan, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$106,250) operated the Innerlink Intervention Services (I<sup>2</sup>) project that provided drug abuse preventive education and counseling to youth in the Innerlink shelter for runaway and homeless youth and the Prevention and Youth Services program that provides preventive education and counseling to at-risk youth and their families. School counselors also referred youth who had identified issues, using a worksheet developed by the project, that indicated they might need counseling. The primary purpose of the I<sup>2</sup> project was to assess and intervene in youth drug problems and to link young people to appropriate services. I<sup>2</sup> also provided recreational opportunities and group outings, and support/education groups for parents. Services were delivered in the youth's homes, the residential shelter, and the agency offices. Groups held at the shelter focused on addictions, decision making, AIDS education and prevention, alcohol and other drug education, and co-dependency. I<sup>2</sup> also sponsors its

own children of alcoholics groups and Staying Clean, recovery and relapse support groups. In addition, the project had a "transporter" whose job was to take youth participants to various services and activities. The transporter was hired through the local Older Workers Program.

**Upper Midwest American Indian Center**, Minneapolis, Minnesota, (FY 1990 Demonstration/Minority, \$207,074) operated the Nan Da Gi Ken Dan (Seeks to Learn) project at the Satellite Learning Center, an alternative school that targets youth in high-risk situations. The Project was based on the Center's belief that substance abuse prevention must not only remove youth from those high-risk situations, but also provide youth with strong skills, self-confidence, and a sense of one's own worth. The project drew on other Center activities to enable staff to provide a holistic approach to drug prevention, focusing on the academic, social, cultural, and spiritual. During each day, one class activity focused on increasing youth's self-confidence and reinforcing their self-identity and their Indian heritage. Youth prepared plays depicting important events in Indian history, worked on Indian crafts, or listened as staff told traditional Indian stories. Field trips and guest speakers further exposed youth to the richness of their community. The project outreach worker served as a liaison between the Center, the public school system, and the community to facilitate referrals to the program. In addition, the Center coordinated with the Minneapolis public schools to provide a health education class that specifically addressed substance abuse prevention.

**YMCA**, Columbus, Ohio, (FY 1990 Demonstration/Minority Youth, \$210,670) operated the Interagency Outreach to Minority Runaway and Homeless Youth Project, which expanded the existing Youth Outreach Project's (YOP) capacity to engage minority runaway and homeless youth and provide drug prevention and education services, in conjunction with Huckleberry House. The DAPP-funded project comprised three major components: hiring and training outreach staff; street outreach; and referral to other services. During the grant period, the YMCA transferred administrative responsibility for the DAPP project to Huckleberry House and relocated the YOP administrative offices. Huckleberry House benefited from the project's co-location through an increase in minority staff, receiving training on cultural sensitivity and African American family issues; and making the minority community more aware

of the agency's services through such activities as the African American Literary and Performing Arts Contest sponsored by YOP during Black History month. In addition, Huckleberry House staff created a staff committee with responsibility for making its residential and nonresidential services more accessible to minority youth.

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## REGION VI

**The Bridge Association, Inc.**, Ft. Worth, Texas, (FY 1990 Comprehensive Service, \$88,669) used DAPP funds to provide individual and family drug assessments and counseling for all youth who entered the Youth Emergency Shelter. The project also provided group counseling and drug education for the primary care givers (e.g., parents, foster parents, and group home staff) of youth in Tarrant County, offered peer counseling through the Teen Talk Line, and conducted outreach activities in neighboring rural communities. The Bridge used other community resource organizations to provide in-house counseling and education on topics such as substance abuse and AIDS prevention at no cost to the project. Community volunteers also conducted drug education sessions at the Primary Caregivers classes that are available to the community at-large.

**Covenant House**, New Orleans, Louisiana, (FY 1990 Demonstration/Transitional Living, \$127,088) implemented the Rights of Passage Substance Abuse Prevention Project as an integral part of the existing Rights of Passage transitional living program. The project offered group counseling for youth who were using drugs, co-dependency groups, family support groups, life skills activities designed to build participant self-esteem and increase their independent living skills, and aftercare and referral to treatment or detoxification. Staff conducted assessments of youth referred to the project and then prepared individualized plans based on the assessment results, assigning participants to the education group or the Covenant House Addiction Management Program (CHAMPS). Youth assigned to the CHAMPS group also were assigned a sponsor and often were involved in Alcoholics/Narcotics Anonymous (AA/NA). The lifeskills component operated on a monthly schedule with at least one off-site activity. The aftercare

component assisted youth to transition successfully to independent living, including linkages to NA or AA, or to aftercare CHAMPS groups.

**Family Service, Inc.,** Arlington, Texas, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$170,000) implemented a DAPP-funded project to provide short-term, results-focused individual and family counseling and support group sessions through the Teen Crisis Center and Welcome House. The primary service offered was counseling based on the approach outlined in "Keys to Solution in Brief Therapy." The agency also established a Peer Helper Program through their DAPP grant. The project, which produced a Peer Helper Training Program Manual, trained high school students to serve as Peer Helpers; the student volunteers were referred by school counselors and teachers. Family Service, in conjunction with an interdenominational religious organization, plans to expand the Peer Helper program to a housing community where youth residents will be trained. Program staff and trained Junior League volunteers will conduct the training program.

**Middle Earth Unlimited, Inc.,** Austin, Texas, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$177,790) used DAPP funding to provide drug education and prevention services to young people participating in four of the Agency's nine continuum of care programs, as well as to in-school youth. Services included education outreach and presentations in classrooms and to other school groups; informal group "rap" sessions; individual, family, group, and peer counseling; and referrals for detoxification, treatment, and relapse prevention. The Agency used the Winters Personal Experience Screening Questionnaire to gather information on young people's drug use.

**San Antonio Cares, Inc.,** San Antonio, Texas, (FY 1990 Demonstration/ Pregnant Teens, \$212,000) operated the "Health Promotion Project for Homeless or Runaway Pregnant Adolescents" through its Teen Parent Connection, an intervention program. The project used a three dimensional health promotion model that addressed four areas of well-being/health, including physical, psychological, social and familial, and environmental. Three areas were targeted for intervention: behavior, personality, and environment. The project used two prevention strategies: strengthening skills and positive relationships, and reducing risks and interactions in a

negative environment. To accomplish the project goals, San Antonio Cares hired two social workers to provide case management services to and advocacy for pregnant teens seeking services. The DAPP project staff assessed the needs of teens referred to the program and developed a treatment plan. Youth participants also signed a contract that outlined their responsibilities to the program, which at a minimum were participation in services outlined in the treatment plan and weekly contact with the case manager. The agency also sought to establish collaborative service agreements with a range of other service providers. The University of Texas Health Science Center at the San Antonio School of Nursing evaluated the project.

**Youth and Family Services of North Oklahoma, Inc.,** (YFS), Enid, Oklahoma, (FY 1990 Comprehensive Service, \$105,000) expanded existing YFS services by developing an art therapy and recreation program, and intensifying outpatient counseling for families with substance abuse issues. YFS also used the DAPP funds to create the Therapeutic Foster Care (TFC) Program to provide placement for children ages 4 to 17 who were in need of alternative care due to their own or their family's substance abuse problems. The Program provided foster parent training, individual and family counseling, and a range of educational activities. TFC staff conducted psychosocial assessments and substance use inventories of youth referred by the Department of Human Services or parents and then prepared individual treatment plans. The TFC also provided placement services, and ongoing case management services for the young people placed in foster care.

**Youth Development, Inc.,** (YDI), Albuquerque, New Mexico, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$125,325) implemented the Teens Against Drugs (TAD) project in the Amistad Crisis Shelter. TAD staff recruited teenagers from shelters, group homes, and residential treatment facilities, and trained them to be peer counselors; all selected participants had prior drug/alcohol or gang involvement. Drawing on their own experience, the peer counselors developed presentations on drug abuse and gang activity that they presented to youth in shelters and schools, and at conferences. YDI asked for a 2-month commitment from its peer counselors and each TAD peer group was responsible for training its successors under the supervision of the TAD coordinator. YDI also started a central Alcoholics

Anonymous (AA) group for shelter residents in conjunction with another shelter program that had started a similar drug education effort. Supervision for the AA meetings rotated among TAD's program coordinator and other agency staff.

**Youth Services of Oklahoma County, Inc.**, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, (FY 1990 Comprehensive Services, \$66,396) used DAPP funding to enhance drug abuse services at its Family Junction emergency shelter. The two staff hired with DAPP funding conducted intake and assessments; provided individual and group counseling; conducted shelter-based life skills and substance abuse prevention education groups; increased counselor coverage at the shelter; and provided agency staff with updated substance abuse prevention, education, and assessment materials. The life skills education groups were considered a central component of the DAPP project. Groups met for one and one-half hours, four times a week, and focused on substance abuse and AIDS/HIV prevention in at least two of those meetings. Other topics covered during groups included decision-making, problem-solving, and communication skills. Staff used the "Power of Choice" video series, 12—45-minute tapes that address sexual behavior, substance use, and peer relationships through stand-up comic routines and vignettes; and "The Counselor Game," a drug abuse prevention game that asks youth to role play hypothetical situations involving substance abuse, first as a counselor and then as themselves.

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## REGION VII

**Foundation II, Inc.**, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$78,933) hired a group specialist and aftercare worker to implement educational groups and aftercare services with its DAPP funding. The group specialist established youth groups that provided young people with information about drug abuse and other related issues, offered youth alternatives to using drugs, and provided them with a forum to support one another in making healthy choices. Parenting workshops revolved around the "Active Parenting with Teens" video series, and parenting support groups enabled the parents of shelter residents to discuss a range of topics. DAPP funding also covered paying stipends to additional group facilitators, which enabled the agency to increase the number and type of groups offered. Facilitators were selected from Foundation II staff, and were trained by the DAPP staff using a

project-developed 12-hour facilitator's training program. The aftercare worker conducted drug assessments of non-residential youth (all shelter youth were screened), made referrals for treatment as appropriate, and provided other case management services.

**Freeway Station, Youth Service System (YSS), Lincoln, Nebraska, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$177,335)** managed a coordinated drug abuse prevention project involving YSS, the Lincoln Lancaster Drug Project (LLDP), and the Multicultural Awareness Center (MAC) at the Lincoln Indian Center. Staff from each agency provided drug abuse prevention services to youth at the crisis shelter, and MAC provided drug and cultural awareness education to agency staff and the Lincoln community. The DAPP-funded project also facilitated a more effective referral mechanism between Freeway Station and LLDP; the agreement states that LLDP will conduct drug assessments on Freeway Station youth within 3 days of initial referral, enabling them to bypass the waiting list process and receive services quickly. Both Freeway Station and LLDP believe in the therapeutic value of youth taking responsibility for their own treatment, therefore both agencies charged youth a nominal fee for services (e.g., 50 cents for counseling). Other DAPP efforts were integrated into ongoing Freeway Station services, including an aftercare support group. The MAC community educator presented a two-phase training module for staff on racism and cultural diversity, focusing on understanding one's self, the subcultures within the dominant culture, and the differences among the terms racism, prejudice, and discrimination. In addition, during the first year of DAPP funding, the community educator made an average of 13 presentations on cultural diversity per quarter to community and State groups.

**Wyandotte House, Inc., Kansas City, Kansas, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$212,500)** used DAPP funding to expand the drug prevention services already provided by Neutral Ground, the emergency shelter program, to include medical assessments, aftercare, and follow-up to youth and their families after they leave the shelter. Neutral Ground hired three key staff people, an intake worker, an outreach/aftercare worker, and a nurse to implement the project. The DAPP project used a case management approach that integrated an in-depth medical, psychological, and drug abuse history and assessment into the treatment planning process. The nurse developed a

health assessment screening instrument and procedures. The outreach worker provided individual, group, and family counseling for youth and their families while they were in the shelter, setting the foundation for on-going aftercare services once young people left the shelter. The intake worker administered drug assessments and maintained case files. The agency also developed a peer counseling component in conjunction with the Missouri Institute of Prevention and the Wyandotte Mental Health Center Peer Project, comprising a peer training program and a peer support group, to enhance the DAPP-supported groups offered to youth in the residential program. The peer training was documented in a training manual, and the agency offered inservice training to shelter staff to familiarize them with the new peer component. Wyandotte also used an existing adventure trail with the peer counselors and other youth participating in the program. The agency conducted community outreach efforts and developed a program brochure.

**Youth and Shelter Services Inc., (YSS), Ames, Iowa, (FY 1989 Demonstration, \$88,235)** used DAPP funding to target services to older homeless youth through street outreach, assisting those youth with drug education as they transitioned to independent living, providing drug assessments, and making referrals to collaborating residential treatment facilities, as appropriate. DAPP funding also supported research on the characteristics of runaway and homeless youth in Des Moines and the issues affecting them. The DAPP project operated out of the YSS Iowa Homeless Youth Center, which was established to assist chronic runaway and homeless youth with temporary housing. DAPP funds expanded and strengthened basic services at the Center at two key points: prior to entry by way of outreach, and at entry through substance abuse assessments. Depending on the needs of young participants, the substance abuse counselor would provide individual or group counseling or referral to Alcoholics Anonymous groups or residential treatment. A small portion of DAPP funds were allocated for house parents or "respite mentors" at the Center. The Center also used DAPP funds to purchase cellular phones and other equipment for the outreach van donated by Ronald McDonald Charities, and to provide survival kits to street youth. A research assistant hired with DAPP funds accompanied the outreach workers and paid youth \$2 to complete a survey; an Iowa State University professor analyzed the data.

**Youth in Need (YIN)**, St. Charles, Missouri, (FY 1990 Comprehensive Service, \$289,017) operated a project to strengthen and expand the alcohol and drug prevention components of the agency programs. The principal goal of the project was to offer comprehensive substance abuse activities and services to individuals, families, and the community. YIN created a Community Advisory Panel, comprising business, educational, and community leaders, to assist in developing effective community outreach campaigns, and capital expansion for drug and alcohol services. The project was integrated in agency services but had its own staff, which provided drug and alcohol screening, prevention counseling, education groups, and therapeutic recreation groups for all shelter residents. The project staff also provided drug and alcohol crisis intervention services for the agency shelter and hotline; prevention counseling and education groups for residential youth and family members; individual prevention counseling for nonresidential youth; and referrals for support services for aftercare youth in need of drug and alcohol abuse programs. YIN also had informal relations and formal coordinated service agreements with the St. Charles County School District, the Four County Mental Health Services, and a alcohol/drug abuse trainer/consultant.

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## REGION VIII

**Institute of Human Resource Development (IHRD)**, Salt Lake City, Utah, (FY 1990 Demonstration/Minority, \$185,312), implemented Proyecto Esperanza (Project Hope) in collaboration with the Salt Lake City Youth Service Center. The project sought to provide culturally relevant outreach, crisis intervention, referral, and home-based services for Hispanic runaway and homeless youth. The focus of the substance abuse prevention services was on reducing risk factors and increasing positive self-identity and cultural pride. The grant provided for three full-time Regional Family Advocates/Educators (RFAs) who were available 24-hours a day via a pager system. When youth entered the Youth Service Center, an RFA conducted an initial assessment, assisted with language translation, and met with the family and supported them in seeking help. The project offered each family follow-up home-based counseling, which consisted of up to 14 education modules covering communication, problem-solving, health, and substance abuse, all within the family's own view of their "culture." While IHRD

had worked closely with the Youth Service Center in the past, the DAPP grant provided for an RFA on-site, thereby increasing opportunities for the Center to work with Hispanic youth and their families.

**Mountain Plains Youth Services**, Bismarck, North Dakota, (FY 1990 Comprehensive Service, \$62,072) was originally created to provide technical support to youth-serving agencies throughout North Dakota. The agency also operates Youthworks, a comprehensive youth agency, and used its Federal DAPP grant to enhance the chemical dependency assessments, drug abuse prevention support groups, peer counseling and support, and advocacy and referral efforts of Youthworks. The DAPP project staff used the Personal Experience Inventory (PEI) to assess chemical dependency; all staff were trained in the administration and scoring of the PEI. DAPP services were integrated into two existing programs, the Peer Youthwork Program and the Teen Theater group. Peer youth workers helped facilitate support groups for runaway and homeless youth around substance abuse issues. Another group was directed at parents whose youth completed treatment or had been charged with juvenile drug offenses. Advocacy and referral for treatment increased with the DAPP project, and as a result of the project, peer youth workers were appointed as members of the Mayor's new Committee on Substance Abuse.

**Threshold** (formerly Threshold Youth Services), Sioux Falls, South Dakota, (FY 1990 Comprehensive Service, \$101,154), which acts as the administrative agent for the Southeastern South Dakota Drug and Alcohol Prevention Resource Center, managed a cooperative DAPP project with Turnabout (an alternative educational and vocational program) and the Juvenile Detention Center. Each agency agreed to assess youth entering their system for drug or alcohol use. Threshold hired two certified substance abuse prevention counselors to conduct the assessments, run prevention and education groups in the residential programs and the Detention Center, and make referrals to treatment. "Insights", a treatment oriented group, was conducted for youth who already were abusing or dependent on drugs or alcohol. The agency also placed special emphasis on children of alcoholics (COA) and planned to develop a curriculum on COA issues.

**Tumbleweed Runaway Program**, Billings, Montana, (FY 1990 Comprehensive Service, \$171,734) is the only program within the eastern portion of Montana serving runaway and homeless youth. Tumbleweed's DAPP project, the Early Intervention Project (EIP), conducted drug assessments (using the Personal Experience Inventory (PEI)) and chemical dependency evaluations (the PEI, an alcohol/drug use questionnaire, a revised Jellinek questionnaire, and the SASSI), and offered education, counseling, and short-term family therapy. The agency hired a full-time chemical dependency counselor and a licensed family therapist with DAPP funds.

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## REGION IX

**Tumbleweed Center for Youth Services**, Phoenix, Arizona, (FY 1990 Comprehensive Service, \$159,100) used DAPP funds to enhance its outreach services component, the division in the agency with responsibility for crisis counseling, substance abuse prevention groups, parent training, and coordination with other agencies. Tumbleweed's DAPP service model addressed the differing needs of youth in different age groups and points of entry into the service system. The agency classified services as primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention. The primary prevention activities were conducted in school classrooms and included educational presentations about substance abuse, individual counseling, and life skills groups. Secondary prevention activities targeted youth in Tumbleweed programs through an assessment and referral to appropriate agency services. DAPP funds supported additional skill building and educational groups, improvisational theater groups, parenting skills training, and aftercare. The tertiary prevention activities focused on homeless and runaway street youth who had not yet accessed services. Tumbleweed conducted street outreach and worked closely with law enforcement to support diversion from the court system through intervention. DAPP-funded outreach workers were available to respond to appropriate police calls several nights a week, thereby relieving police of the responsibility for handling crisis calls and ensuring that youth had access to appropriate services.

**Central City Hospitality House (CCHH)**, San Francisco, California, (FY 1989 Demonstration, \$138,600) operated the Substance Abuse Education Prevention and Intervention Project

(SAEPI) that targeted youth in CCHH's case management, group housing, and transitional or independent living programs. SAEPI services were not mandatory but could be required for youth whose drug use was interfering with his or her ability to attain self-sufficiency. Referrals to SAEPI were based on a young person's drug history, a drug assessment conducted at intake, and the youth's progress in agency programs. Services were offered in levels, with the first level consisting of an eight-week drug abuse prevention education group targeting non-users, experimental users, or social users; group discussions addressed a different topic each week. At the second level, youth participated in Alternative to Using, a weekly group counseling session for youth who had repeatedly used drugs. The third level consisted of intervention and treatment referrals for youth who had serious drug-related problems. During interventions, staff worked with youth to help them acknowledge their drug problem and develop a plan to receive intensive treatment services.

**Children's Hospital of Los Angeles, Division of Adolescent Medicine**, Los Angeles, California, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$212,500) initiated a High Risk Youth Program (HRYP) in 1982 to address the complex medical and psychosocial needs of runaway and homeless youth. HRYP administered the DAPP grant, which focused on increasing the number of youth receiving various services by using the need for medical treatment as a point of entry. The DAPP grant was intended to enhance and expand services through coordination and networking among several multi-service agencies. The grant provided for four subcontracts with the Los Angeles Youth Network; Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center; Do it Now Foundation (which dropped out early in the life of the project); and the Los Angeles Free Clinic. The grant strategy was to introduce drug assessments at the time of initial hospital contact to increase the likelihood of identifying and linking youth with treatment options. The project used a system of case managers from each coordinating agency who were responsible for tracking and working with youth. Medical services were provided through Children's Hospital, a mobile medical team that took services to each of the coordinating agencies, and the Los Angeles Free Clinic. Each youth who requested medical treatment was administered an HEADSSS assessment developed by the project. The HEADSSS gathers information about a young person's Home, Education, Activities, Drug use and

abuse, Sexual behavior, Suicidality and depression, and involvement in Satanic rituals. Youth were then referred to the range of services offered by the coordinating agencies, including medical care, drop-in support, outreach, AID's education and prevention, emergency shelter, drug and alcohol education and treatment, and vouchers for bus transportation or showers at the local YMCA. A primary project goal was to coordinate varied services into a system through which youth would be assured of a continuum of care in a comprehensive and timely manner.

### **Larkin Street Youth Center, Larkin Street Services**

(LSS), San Francisco, California, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$209,948) operated the Homeless/Runaway Youth Substance Abuse Prevention Project (SAPP) that coordinated the services of LSS, the Diamond Youth Shelter, Huckleberry House shelter, and 18th Street Services (a youth services counseling group). The SAPP project had three goals: (1) to provide a range of drug abuse prevention and reduction services to runaway and homeless youth; (2) to enhance interagency cooperation among the participating agencies; and (3) to develop a coordinated drug assessment tool to gather and analyze data on drug abuse in the runaway and homeless youth population. SAPP services were integrated into existing LSS programs and DAPP funding subsidized street outreach, clinic-based outreach, weekly prevention education groups at the drop-in center, and individual and group counseling in conjunction with case management services. Each of the participating agencies provided a unique blend of SAPP services. The SAPP program also convened monthly interagency meetings, and developed a multidisciplinary substance abuse team and a drug assessment process coordinated between the three service agencies. The project implemented an evaluation plan to analyze the data gathered through the assessments, and developed a treatment referral manual that identified available treatment programs, treatment models, and accepted payment methods. 18th Street Services provided staff trainings and agency consultations.

**Open Inn, Inc.**, Tucson, Arizona, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$204,345) integrated drug prevention services in the existing agency programs for runaway and homeless youth, and focused on developing services in surrounding rural areas. Through a subcontract, Matrix Community Services provided drug training to staff and foster parents, and co-facilitated youth groups in the shelters. Open Inn hired two substance abuse

specialists to conduct assessments and provide counseling; one specialist worked with shelter residents and the other worked through the Status Offender Outreach program. The specialists also facilitated aftercare support groups for youth who had left the shelter or were identified by the Status Offenders Outreach worker as needing ongoing support. In addition, the Open Inn staff conducted rural forums with their DAPP funding and identified the need to further develop resources in those areas. The Open Inn DAPP project also assisted youth in exploring alternative activities, and were developing a peer counseling component. Project staff used the SASSI assessment instrument to assess youth participants' drug use.

**Our Town Family Center**, Tucson, Arizona, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$212,500) used DAPP funding to integrate drug prevention services into the agency's existing programs for runaway and homeless youth, to set the stage for community development of drug services, and to provide comprehensive drug prevention training to staff and volunteers. Our Town also increased outreach services by hiring two additional street outreach workers and an additional youth intervention worker to respond to family-referred cases in the home. In addition, DAPP funds were used to develop a resource kit for street youth, a plastic bag with a drawstring that included toiletries, food or coupons, a Tucson map with service sites noted, and a listing of resources for food, counseling, and medical care. Through a subcontract with Matrix Community Services, Our Town provided substance abuse training to agency staff and other community professionals. Matrix also provided staff to facilitate peer/youth groups and conduct case supervision. The collaboration with Matrix was designed to provide intensive services initially that would gradually be reduced as Our Town staff became more experienced in drug prevention activities.

**South Bay Community Services Inc., (SBCS)**, Chula Vista, California, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$100,251) provided outreach; crisis intervention; counseling; temporary shelter; assistance in locating permanent placement; and help with school and employment. SBCS uses a holistic approach/systems model, and the DAPP project focused on ensuring youth's safety, working with them on substance abuse problems, and teaching them responsible decision-making skills. As part of the DAPP, SBCS opened Nuestra Casa, a short-term,

co-ed residential shelter for runaway and homeless youth. Most of the DAPP activity centered on youth in the shelter, however, the project also provided peer education, multi-family counseling, community education, and referrals. The peer education coordinator recruited and trained peer educators on drug and alcohol abuse, AIDS prevention, communication skills, and peer modeling. The peer educators served as spokespersons for the program in the community, however, their primary objective was to assist youth in the shelter. Peer educators and shelter youth often studied, attended social and recreational functions, or just talked together. The DAPP project services also included bilingual counseling, shelter support groups, and drop-in group sessions.

**YMCA of San Diego County**, San Diego, California, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$159,375) implemented the DAPP-funded project through its Juvenile Crisis Program. DAPP services targeted youth who were previously or currently participants of the host home program or the two residential shelter programs. The focus of the project was the Outdoor Adventure Program designed to involve youth in activities such as camping, rock climbing, repelling, challenge courses, and recreational games. Some of the camping trips were open to family members. The project video recorded some of these activities and used the tapes to stimulate youth group discussions about why some behaviors are successful and others are not. In addition to the Adventure Program, the project also provided individual, group, and family counseling.

**Youth and Family Assistance (YFA)**, Redwood City, California, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$105,966) operated the Substance Abuse Action Project (SAAP), a prevention, education, and counseling program integrated into the activities of YFA's drop-in center, two crisis shelters, and juvenile delinquency program. The SAAP primarily targeted runaway and homeless youth and youth in at-risk environments who were involved in the YFA programs. SAAP also offered weekly group meetings for parents in the community. A full-time SAAP counselor, who had substantial experience in substance abuse counseling, conducted group sessions at the YFA shelters and delinquency center and provided training to other staff on drug abuse. DAPP funding also partly subsidized youth and family counselors at the shelters and an outreach counselor at the drop-in center to provide prevention education, and individual,

family, and group counseling. The SAAP project also trained local high school students and youth in recovery to serve as peer counselors providing education and support group sessions at the shelters and the drop-in center. All youth involved in YFA programs were administered a Substance Abuse Assessment questionnaire developed by the project.

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## REGION X

**Alaska Youth & Parent Foundation**, Anchorage, Alaska, (FY 1990 Comprehensive Service, \$150,000) operated the Challenge project providing drug outreach, prevention, education, and counseling services to runaway and homeless youth and their families. The drug outreach and education component used peer counselors; involved the schools, youth centers, and parent groups; and developed an educational video. Challenge also provided individual, family, or group counseling, and developed a self-help workbook for parenting skills. The project used a coordinated case management approach with other cooperative agencies, to provide comprehensive services including transportation, schooling, employment, and linkages with inpatient and outpatient drug services. Challenge also developed a community coalition to address the issue of adolescent substance abuse.

**Fairbanks Native Association, Inc.**, Fairbanks, Alaska, (FY 1990 Demonstration/Pregnant Teens, \$206,241) operated both the Family Focus Program, its Basic Center program and Project Prevent, the DAPP-funded effort, through the Regional Center on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. Project Prevent focused on providing support and educational services to Alaska Native female youth who were homeless, pregnant or at risk for pregnancy, abusing drugs or at-risk for such abuse, and at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. A major project objective was to decrease the incidence of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effects among children born to runaway and homeless youth. The project also sought to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS among the target population. The project planned to produce an education curricula for medical care providers on issues pertinent to runaway and homeless female, pregnant youth; an education curricula relating the problems of drug abuse to runaway and homeless behaviors and premature sexual activity; and a media campaign. The project produced a video and brochure on the Family Focus Program and an educational

brochure on choices related to alcohol and drugs. Using clips from the video, the project also produced two public service announcements that were shown regularly on a local television network.

**Friends of Youth (FOY)**, Issaquah, Washington; **YouthCare**, Seattle; and **Auburn Youth Resources**, Auburn, (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$212,500) operated Project Clean Sweep, a collaborative drug abuse prevention program among three youth service agencies in the Seattle area. While the agencies used their DAPP funding fairly autonomously, DAPP staff from each organization met monthly and used common data collection forms and drug assessment tools (the Personal Experience Screening Questionnaire and Reynold's Adolescent Depression Survey). The FOY project conducted assessments of youth who entered the shelter and developed case plans that included links to other community services. The FOY outreach worker also provided drug prevention services to youth in two alternative schools. YouthCare added a drug counselor and outreach worker to its staff using DAPP funding. The counselor conducted assessments of youth in the agency's shelter and drop-in center, worked with the shelter case manager to include drug services in young people's case plan, as appropriate, and conducted weekly groups. The outreach worker joined an already extensive street outreach program, concentrating on providing drug abuse information to street youth. Under Project Clean Sweep, Auburn Youth Services funded a family therapist who administered assessments to youth shelter participants and then met with shelter staff during weekly staff meetings/case review to incorporate the assessment results into a young person's case plan. The family therapist also provided outreach services. All three agencies also attempted to collect follow-up information on youth participants, giving them an envelope containing the two assessment forms used at intake and offering to pay them \$5 for completing and returning the forms six months later.

**Michael's Indian Services, Inc., (MIS)**, Portland, Oregon, (FY 1989 Native American, \$75,000) implemented the White Buffalo Project to help Native American youth, who had been raised off reservations in predominantly white foster homes and institutions, to experience Native American customs/lifestyle. MIS staff believe that youth in the White Buffalo project were alienated from both their Indian culture (having been raised in a

white environment) and the dominant culture due to their ethnicity, leading to dysfunctional behaviors including drug abuse. The project fostered a sense of self-worth and personal and spiritual identity among its young participants in the belief that when they are comfortable with who they are as Native Americans, their old wounds will heal. The White Buffalo project offered counseling, and information and referral services to runaway and homeless Native American youth from birth to 24 years of age. The project also offered street youth access to medical care, shower facilities, washer/dryers, food, and clothing. In response to community need, the project also expanded its services to include a food bank, G.E.D preparation program; life skills training; foster care training and certification for prospective Native American foster parents; cultural classes; transportation to social service offices; and training programs for regional social service professionals working with the urban Native American population. White Buffalo outreach efforts included a newsletter and cultural awareness training sessions in the community.

### **Nez Perce Tribe, Lapwai, Idaho, (FY 1990**

Demonstration/Minority, \$212,000), managed the Nez Perce Youth Prevention Project (NPYPP) (also called the Red Road Intervention Program) under the auspices of the Nez Perce tribal substance abuse program. The project takes its name from the "red road," which is a strong spiritual road recognized by many Native Americans, and this native symbol of spirituality was a guiding principle for project activities. In addition, the Nez Perce believe in a strong connection between a healthy body and soul and a strong spiritual foundation. NPYPP services, which included individual, family, and group counseling, recreation and cultural activities, and information and referrals, reflected those beliefs. For example, recreational activities represented the cultural heritage of the tribe, including beading, storytelling, drummaking, weaving, and tracing family trees. Youth also could participate in a "sweat lodge" ceremony and "root digging" for plants. Tribal elders often lead project cultural activities. Youth were assessed by project staff using the Adolescent Chemical Dependency Inventory. Those in need of treatment were referred to the Indian Health Service and off-reservation treatment programs.

**Pierce County Alliance (PCA)**, Tacoma, Washington (FY 1989 Comprehensive Service, \$164,404), which already operated an outpatient treatment program, implemented drug abuse prevention services for youth in all of its programs. PCA used DAPP funding to hire an adolescent counselor who had primary responsibility for implementing drug prevention services in agency programs. In addition, DAPP funding enabled PCA to cover part of the outpatient treatment counselor's time, a portion of a YMCA employee's salary to provide recreational activities, and the salaries of peer counselors who worked on various project activities. Youth participants were administered an initial drug assessment, followed by a more comprehensive assessment and referral to outpatient treatment if drug problems were indicated. The adolescent counselor provided drug education and prevention activities in PCA's alternative school classroom using a 6-week curricula developed by agency staff. PCA also developed the Urban Challenge course under the DAPP grant. The Challenge course is a large box containing numerous items used to teach self-esteem, interdependence, sharing, trust, and communication through group activities. PCA staff take the Challenge course to juvenile detention facilities, Boys and Girls Clubs, crisis residential facilities, and community centers and parks, and trained other agency staff in using the course. The Alliance also involved young people in a range of activities provided by different organizations, including a theater drama group, and weekly trips to the YMCA for recreational activities. The counselor also supervised the peer counselors who helped oversee recreational activities, running the Challenge course, and implementing the school-based drug curricula. The Alliance accepted referrals from social services, the juvenile court, and the local Safe Place Program, which has an active outreach component.

**Tri-County Youth Services Consortium**, Portland, Oregon, (FY 1989, Demonstration, \$149,661) enhanced an existing coordination mechanism to facilitate the provision of drug and alcohol services to runaway and homeless youth. The Consortium, a membership organization comprising 48 youth-serving agencies, previously established Project Luck to coordinate services for youth. The DAPP-funded effort, Project Drug Zap, provided runaway and homeless youth with alcohol and other drug abuse prevention, education, and support services delivered by four subcontractors: the DePaul Center, Outside In, Mainstream Youth Programs, and Harry's Mother.

Each subcontracting agency was responsible for ensuring that runaway and homeless youth had access to drop-in centers, counseling, recreational activities, local 12-step programs, and a full range of support services. Project Drug Zap enabled each agency to improve existing drug services and further train or hire new staff; they already had experience in working collaboratively. Mainstream Youth Programs hired a drug education and prevention specialist who also provided services to youth at Harry's Mother. The DePaul Center used DAPP funds to recruit, hire and train up to 10 peer counselors who participated in support group meetings and street outreach. DAPP funding also enabled DePaul to expand the hours of the drop-in center, which offers recreational activities that are advertised in *Street Times*, a publication written by DePaul youth participants. Harry's Mother conducted drug screening and referrals for further assessments or treatment, and sponsored a drug education program for 400 youth. The Outside In used DAPP funding to provide drug prevention and intervention services to youth in the transitional living program.

# Appendix B—Incidence Study of Drug Abuse Prevention Among Runaway and Homeless Youth

FYSB also has funded a national study of illicit drug use by runaway and homeless youth, as mandated by Section 3511 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. Research Triangle Institute (RTI) is conducting the study, which will look at the following:

- Extent of alcohol and other drug (AOD) use among runaway and homeless youth
- Characteristics distinguishing those youth with and without AOD problems
- Role of AOD abuse by family members in decisions by youth to run away from home
- Relationship between youth's and their family members' AOD use and youth suicide attempts
- Nature of AOD prevention and treatment services received by runaway and homeless youth with AOD problems
- Extent to which runaway and homeless youth with AOD problems are involved in delinquent and health risk behaviors
- Number of runaway and homeless youth nationwide in youth shelters and in the household population

The target population for the study is youth between the ages of 12 and 21 who have experienced a runaway or homeless episode during the last 12 months. To reach this diverse population, RTI implemented a three-pronged approach. Project staff conducted in-person interviews with shelter and street youth as well as a separate study to validate youth's self-reports of drug use, and

currently is completing a mail survey of shelter directors. In addition, RTI will look at data from the Youth Behavior Supplement to the National Health Interview Survey to analyze and report on the number and characteristics of youth in households with runaway or homelessness experiences.

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## Street and Shelter Surveys

The street and shelter surveys were designed to characterize the study population. The shelter survey was based on a national probability sample of youth residing in shelters during the 2-month data collection period of October to December 1992. The street surveys were conducted in 10 street sites where eligible youth were likely to be found.

Project staff also did laboratory assays on urine specimens collected from a subsample of street youth respondents in 5 of the 10 street sites. That Drug Validation Substudy focused on potential underreporting of drug use by comparing youth's self-reports with drug traces detected by the laboratory. The Shelter Director Substudy, intended to estimate the number of runaway and homeless youth, included a large, unclustered sample of shelters nationwide.

RTI developed several instruments for the study, including the Street Youth Screening Form and Questionnaire, a Shelter Youth Screening Form and Questionnaire, and a Shelter Director Questionnaire. The screening forms were designed to verify that youth were eligible for the survey. The youth questionnaires were designed to obtain indepth information on the causes, nature, extent, and consequences of drug abuse among runaway and homeless youth, and to provide a general picture of the youth's experiences and service needs. The Shelter Director Questionnaire was a postcard containing questions about shelter capacity and occupancy.

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## Project Status

RTI began the study in October 1990 and will continue through March 1994. To date, RTI has pretested the questionnaires in several cities, conducted in-person interviews with over 600 homeless youth, age 21 or younger, who were residents in 22 youth shelters, and has conducted an additional 600 in-person

interviews with runaway or homeless youth, age 21 or younger, in 10 street sites across the nation. The random survey of 240 shelter directors will be completed by mid-October 1993. The Project Team will analyze the data and submit a study report to FYSB during the summer of 1994.

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### **For More Information**

For more information, call Dr. Chris Ringwalt, Research Triangle Institute, (919) 541-6252.

# Appendix C—Drug Abuse Prevention Grantees FY 1989-1991

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## REGION I

**The Bridge, Inc.**  
47 West Street  
Boston, MA 02111  
(617) 423-9575  
1989

**Child and Family Services  
of New Hampshire**  
99 Hanover Street  
Box 448  
Manchester, NH 03105  
(603) 668-1920  
1990

**Massachusetts Committee  
for Children and Youth**  
14 Beacon Street, #706  
Boston, MA 02108  
(617) 742-8555  
1990

**Mission Hill Local Tenant  
Policy Council**  
250 Ruggles Street  
Boston, MA 02120  
(617) 445-0104  
1990

**New Beginnings, Inc.**  
436 Main Street  
Lewiston, ME 04240  
(207) 795-4077  
1989

**Stopover Shelters of  
Newport County**  
2538 East Main Road  
P.O. Box 553  
Portsmouth, RI 02871  
(401) 683-1824  
1990

**University of Southern  
Maine Edmund S. Muskie  
Institute**  
96 Falmouth Street  
Portland, ME 04103  
(207) 780-4430  
1990

**Washington County Youth  
Service Bureau, Inc.**  
P.O. Box 627  
38 Elm Street  
Montpelier, VT 05601  
(802) 229-9151  
1989, 1990

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\* 120 of the 1989 and 1990 DAPP Grantees received FYSB continuation funding in 1991

**Wayside Community  
Programs, Inc.**  
4 Thurber Street  
Framingham, MA 01701  
(508) 879-9800  
1990

**YWCA of Western  
Massachusetts**  
120 Maple Street  
Springfield, MA 01103  
(413) 732-3123  
1989

**Youth Continuum of  
TRI-RYC, Inc.**  
P.O. Box 2033  
54 Meadow Street  
New Haven, CT 06521  
(203) 562-3396  
1989

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## **REGION II**

**Anchor House**  
482 Center Street  
Trenton, NJ 08611  
(609) 396-8329  
1989

**Department of  
Anti-Addiction Services**  
P.O. Box 21414  
Rio Piedras, PR 00928-1414  
(809) 763-3133  
1989

**Centro de Servicios a La  
Juventud**  
Box 9368 Cotto Station  
Arecibo, PR 00613  
(809) 878-6776  
1990

**The Educational Alliance,  
Inc.**  
197 East Broadway  
New York, NY 10002  
(212) 475-6200  
1989

**Covenant House (under 21)**  
460 West 41st Street  
New York, NY 10036  
(212) 613-0300  
1990

**The Emergency Shelter, Inc.**  
80 St. Mark's Place  
New York, NY 10003  
1989

**Crossroads Runaway  
Program**  
770 Woodlane Road  
Mt. Holly, NJ 08048  
(609) 261-5400  
1990

**Empire State Coalition**  
121 6th Avenue, Rm. 507  
New York, NY 10013  
(212) 966-6477  
1990

**Flowers with Care**  
23-40 Astoria Boulevard  
Astoria, NY 11102  
(718) 726-9790  
1989

**Garden State Coalition for  
Youth & Family Concerns**  
119 Perry Street  
Trenton, NJ 08618  
(609) 393-4636  
1990

**Metropolitan Assistance  
Corporation**  
2 Lafayette Street  
New York, NY 10007  
(212) 577-7700  
1990

**Middle Earth**  
54 Grove Street  
P.O. Box 1111  
Sommerville, NJ 08876  
(908) 725-7223  
1990

**Ocean's Harbor House**  
2445 Windsor Avenue  
Toms River, NJ 08754  
(908) 929-0660  
1990

**Pineland Regional High  
School**  
School-Based Youth Services  
Tuckerton, NJ 08087  
(609) 296-3106  
1990

**Project Equinox, Inc.**  
214 Lark Street  
Albany, NY 12210  
(518) 465-9524  
1990

**Salvation Army**  
Syracuse Area Services  
749 S. Warren Street  
Syracuse, NY 13202  
(315) 479-1323  
1990

**Sendero de la Cruz  
Counseling Center**  
114 Eleanor Roosevelt  
Avenue  
Hato Rey, PR 00918  
1990

**Seneca Nation of Indians**  
1490 Route 438  
Irving, NY 14081  
(716) 532-4900  
1989

**Society for Seamen's  
Children**  
25 Hyatt Street  
Staten Island, NY 10301  
(718) 447-7740  
1990

**Somerset Youth Shelter**  
49 Brahma Avenue  
Bridgewater, NJ 08807  
(908) 526-6605  
1990

**River Haven**  
45 Catharine Street  
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601  
(914) 454-3600  
1989

**Together, Inc.**  
7 State Street  
Glassboro, NJ 08028  
(609) 881-6100  
1990

**Urban Strategies, Inc.**  
1542 East New York Avenue  
Brooklyn, NY 11212  
(718) 346-7000  
1990

**Tri-County Youth Services,  
Inc.**  
435 Main Street  
Paterson, NJ 07501  
(201) 881-0280  
1990

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## REGION III

**Alexandria Community Y**  
418 South Washington Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
(703) 549-1111  
1989

**Child, Inc.**  
507 Philadelphia Pike  
Wilmington, DE 19809  
(302) 762-8989  
1989

**Alternative House**  
2100 Gallows Road  
Vienna, VA 22181  
(703) 356-6360  
1989

**Daymark, Inc.**  
1598-C Washington, East  
Charleston, WV 25311  
(304) 340-3675  
1989

**Alternatives, Inc.**  
2013 Cunningham Drive  
Suite 104  
Hampton, VA 23666  
(804) 838-2330  
1990

**Department for Children**  
805 East Broad Street  
Richmond, VA 23219  
1990

**Catholic Social Services  
The Bridge**  
33 E. Northampton Street  
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701  
(717) 824-5766  
1989

**Latin American Youth  
Center**  
3045 15th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20009  
(202) 483-1140  
1990

**Loudon County Youth  
Shelter**  
11640 Meadowview Court  
Leesburg, VA 22090  
(703) 771-5300  
1989

**Mid-Atlantic Network of  
Youth & Family Services**  
9400 McKnight Road, #204  
Pittsburgh, PA 15237  
(412) 366-6562  
1990

**National Association of  
Social Workers**  
750 1st Street, N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
(202) 408-8600  
1990

**National Network of  
Runaway and Youth  
Services**  
1319 F Street, N.W.  
Suite 401  
Washington, D.C. 20004  
(202) 783-7949  
1989

**Sasha Bruce Youthwork, Inc.**  
1022 Maryland Avenue, N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
(202) 675-9340  
1989

**Southwestern Community  
Action Council**  
540 5th Street  
Huntington, WV 25701  
(304) 525-5151  
1989

**Three Rivers Youth**  
2039 Termon Avenue  
Pittsburgh, PA 15212  
(412) 766-2215  
1989

**University of Pittsburgh  
Office of Child  
Development**  
315 South Bellfield Avenue  
Pittsburgh, PA 15260  
(412) 624-1390  
1990

**Valley Youth House  
Committee, Inc.**  
539 Eighth Avenue  
Bethlehem, PA 18018  
(215) 691-1200  
1989

**Volunteer Emergency Foster  
Care/Families for Children**  
P.O. Box 15416  
Richmond, VA 23227-5416  
(804) 261-0607  
1990

**The Whale's Tale**  
250 Shady Avenue  
Pittsburgh, PA 15206  
(412) 661-1800  
1989

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## REGION IV

**Bridge Family Center of  
Atlanta, Inc.**  
1559 Johnson Road, N.W.  
Atlanta, GA 30318  
(404) 792-0070  
1989

**Brighton Center, Inc.**  
P.O. Box 325  
Newport, KY 41072  
(606) 581-1111  
1990

**Cherokee Center for Family  
Services**  
Cherokee Boys Club  
P.O. Box 507  
Cherokee, NC 28719  
(704) 497-5001  
1989

**Corner Drug Store**  
1300 6th Street, N.W.  
Gainesville, FL 32601  
(904) 378-1588  
1989

**Covenant House Florida,  
Inc.**  
733 Breakers Avenue  
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33304  
(305) 561-5559  
1989

**Emory University School of  
Medicine**  
1440 Clifton Road  
Atlanta, GA 30322  
(404) 727-5640  
1990

**Family Resources**  
5959 Central Avenue  
Suite 200  
St. Petersburg, FL 33710  
(813) 341-2200  
1989

**Hillsborough County Board  
of Commissioners**  
P.O. Box 1110  
Tampa, FL 33601  
(813) 272-5860  
1989

**Mississippi Children's  
Home Society**  
P.O. Box 1078  
Jackson, MS 39205  
(601) 352-7784  
1990

**Mobile Mental Health  
Center, Inc.**  
2400 Gordon Smith Drive  
Mobile, AL 36617  
(205) 473-4423  
1989

**Mountain Youth Resources,  
Inc.**  
Hawthorn Heights  
P.O. Box 2847  
Cullowhee, NC 28723  
(704) 586-8958  
1990

**Oasis Center, Inc.**  
P.O. Box 121648  
Nashville, TN 37212  
(615) 329-8036  
1989

**Savannah Runaway Home  
The Marshlands  
Foundation**  
11 West Park Avenue  
Savannah, GA 31401  
(912) 234-4048  
1989

**South Carolina Department  
of Juvenile Justice/  
Crossroads**  
4360 Headquarters Road  
Charleston, SC 29405-7491  
(803) 744-3381  
1990

**Southeastern Network of  
Youth & Family Services**  
337 S. Milledge Avenue  
Suite 209  
Athens, GA 30605  
(706) 354-4568  
1989

**Switchboard of Miami, Inc.**  
75 S.W. 8th Street  
4th Floor  
Miami, FL 33130  
(305) 358-1640  
(1989)

**Tri-County Protective  
Agency**  
P.O. Box 1489  
Hinesville, GA 31313  
(912) 368-3344  
1990

**YMCA of Louisville  
Center for Youth  
Alternatives**  
1410 South First Street  
Louisville, KY 40208  
(502) 637-6480  
1989,1990

**Youth Crisis Center**  
7007 Beach Boulevard  
Jacksonville, FL 32216  
(904) 725-6662  
1990

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## **REGION V**

**Advisory Center for Teens  
The Bridge for Runaways**  
1115 Ball Avenue, N.E.  
Grand Rapids, MI 49505  
(616) 458-7434  
1990

**Alternatives for Girls**  
1950 Trumbull  
Detroit, MI 48216  
(313) 496-0938  
1989

**Boysville of Michigan**  
17117 West 9 Mile, #445  
Southfield, MI 43075  
(313) 569-6630  
1990

**Briarpatch, Inc.**  
512 East Washington Avenue  
Madison, WI 53703  
(608) 251-1126  
1989

**Catholic Family Services**  
1819 Gull Road  
Kalamazoo, MI 49001  
(616) 381-9800  
1989

**Comprehensive Youth  
Services, Inc.**  
Two Crocker Boulevard  
Suite 103  
Mt. Clemens, MI 48043  
(313) 463-7079  
1989

**Council on Rural Service  
Programs, Inc.**  
116 East 3rd Street  
Cheenville, Ohio 45331  
(513) 548-8002  
1990

**The Counseling Center of  
Milwaukee, Inc.**  
2038 North Bartlett  
Milwaukee, WI 53202  
(414) 271-2565  
1989

**Crisis Center, Inc.**  
101 N. Montgomery  
Gary, IN 46403  
(219) 938-7070  
1989

**Daybreak, Inc.**  
50 Theobald Court  
Dayton, OH 45410  
(513) 461-1000  
1989

**Evergreen House**  
622 Mississippi Avenue  
Bemidji, MN 56601  
(218) 751-4332  
1989

**Free Medical Clinic of  
Greater Cleveland**  
12201 Euclid Avenue  
Cleveland, OH 44106  
(216) 721-4010  
1989

**Gateway Community  
Services**  
910 Abbott Road  
Suite 100  
E. Lansing, MI 48823  
(517) 351-4000  
1989

**Genesee County Youth  
Corporation**  
914 Church Street  
Flint, MI 48502  
(313) 233-8700  
1989

**Huckleberry House, Inc.**  
1421 Hamlet Street  
Columbus, OH 43201  
(614) 294-8097  
1989

**Institute for Adolescent  
Development**  
P.O. Box 175  
Batavia, Ohio 45103-0175  
1990

**Juvenile Diversion Program**  
301 Francis Street  
Jackson, MI 49201  
1990

**Kenosha Youth  
Development Services**  
5407 8th Avenue  
Kenosha, WI 53104  
(608) 241-2649  
1990

**The Link Crisis  
Intervention Center**  
2002 South State Street  
St. Joseph, MI 49085  
(616) 983-5465  
1989

**Lorain County Council on  
Alcoholism & Drug Abuse**  
1131 E. Broad Street  
Elyria, OH 44035  
(216) 366-5120  
1989

**Michigan Network of  
Runaway and Youth  
Services**  
109 W. Michigan  
Suite 1025  
Lansing, MI 48933  
(517) 484-5262  
1989

**Minneapolis Youth  
Diversion Program**  
1905 3rd Avenue, South  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
(612) 871-3613  
1989

**New Directions Youth  
Shelter**  
Park Center, Inc.  
2722 Fairfield  
Ft. Wayne, IN 46805  
(219) 745-7914  
1989

**New Life Youth Services,  
Inc.**  
1527 Madison Road, 3rd Fl.  
Cincinnati, OH 45206  
(513) 221-3350  
1990

**Northside Ecumenical  
Night Ministry**  
835 West Addison  
Chicago, IL 60613  
(312) 935-3366  
1989

**Ohio Youth Service Network**  
500 S. 4th Street  
Columbus, OH 43206  
(614) 461-1354  
1990

**Omni Youth Services**  
222 East Dundee Road  
Wheeling, IL 60090  
(708) 541-0199  
1990

**Saginaw County Youth  
Protection Council**  
P.O. Box 3191  
Saginaw, MI 48605  
(517) 752-5175  
1989

**The Sanctuary**  
1222 South Washington  
Avenue  
Royal Oak, MI 48067  
(313) 547-2260  
1990

**St. Paul Youth Services  
Bureau**  
1167 Arcade Street  
St. Paul, MN 55106  
(612) 771-1301  
1989

**Teen Living Programs, Inc.**  
3179 North Broadway  
Chicago, IL 60657  
(312) 883-0025  
1990

**Upper Midwest American  
Indian Center**  
1113 West Broadway  
Minneapolis, MN 55411  
(612) 522-4436  
1990

**Wisconsin Association for  
Runaway Services**  
2318 East Dayton Street  
Madison, WI 53704  
(608) 241-2649  
1989

**Wolverine Human Services**  
15255 Mayfield  
Detroit, MI 48205  
(313) 521-6228  
1990

**Youth Living Centers**  
715 South Inkster Road  
Inkster, MI 48141  
(313) 536-5005  
1989

**Youth Service Bureau of St.  
Joseph County, Inc.**  
2222 Lincolnway West  
South Bend, IN 46628  
(219) 235-9231  
1989

**YWCA**  
65 South Fourth Street  
Columbus, OH 43215  
(614) 224-9121  
1990

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## REGION VI

**Bridge Association, Inc.**  
115 W. Broadway  
Ft. Worth, TX 76104  
(817) 335-4673  
1990

**Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma**  
P.O. Box 948  
Tahlequah, OK 74464  
(918) 456-0671  
1990

**Covenant House New Orleans**  
611 North Rampart Street  
New Orleans, LA 70112  
(504) 584-1142  
1990

**East Texas Open Door, Inc.**  
410 West Grand Avenue  
Marshall, TX 75670  
(903) 935-2099  
1989

**Family Service, Inc.**  
1424 Hemphill Street  
Ft. Worth, TX 76104  
(817) 927-8884  
1989

**Middle Earth Unlimited, Inc.**  
3816 S. 1st Street  
Austin, TX 78704  
(512) 447-5639  
1989

**New Day, Inc.**  
1817 Sigma Chi, N.E.  
Albuquerque, NM 87106  
(505) 247-9559  
1990

**North Central Oklahoma  
Youth & Family Services**  
2925 N. Midway  
Enid, OK 73701  
(405) 233-7220  
1990

**Payne County Youth  
Services, Inc.**  
2224 West 12th  
Stillwater, OK 74076  
(405) 377-3380  
1989

**Ramah Navajo School Board,  
Inc.**  
P.O. Box Drawer A  
Pine Hill, Cibola County  
New Mexico 87357  
(505) 775-3256  
1989

**Sabine Valley MHMR Center**  
P.O. Box 6800  
Longview, TX 75608  
(903) 758-2471  
1989

**San Antonio Cares, Inc.**  
1411 North Main  
San Antonio, TX 78212  
(210) 271-3902  
1990

**Sand Dollar, Inc.**  
103 West Park Lane  
Pasadena, TX 77506  
(713) 946-3030  
1989

**YMCA Casa de los Amigos**  
**YMCA of Dallas**  
601 N. Akard  
Dallas, TX 75201  
(214) 954-0500  
1989

**Youth Alternatives, Inc.**  
3103 West Avenue  
San Antonio, TX 78213  
(512) 340-8077  
1989

**Youth Development, Inc.**  
1710 Centro Familiar, S.W.  
Albuquerque, NM 87105  
(505) 873-1604  
1989

**Youth & Family Services of**  
**Canadian County**  
2404 Sunset Drive  
El Reno, OK 73036  
(405) 262-6555  
1990

**Youth & Family Services of**  
**North Oklahoma**  
2925 North Midway  
Enid, OK 73701  
(405) 233-7220  
1990

**Youth Services of**  
**Oklahoma County**  
201 N.E. 50th  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105  
(405) 235-7537  
1990

**Youth Services of Tulsa**  
**County**  
302 S. Cheyenne, #114  
Tulsa, OK 74103  
(918) 582-0061  
1989

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## **REGION VII**

**Foundation II, Inc.**  
1540 2nd Avenue, S.E.  
Cedar Rapids, IA 52403-2302  
(319) 362-2176  
1989

**United Action for Youth, Inc.**  
410 Iowa Avenue  
P.O. Box 892  
Iowa City, IA 52240  
(319) 338-7518  
1989

**The Wichita Children's**  
**Home**  
810 North Holyoke  
Wichita, KS 67208  
(316) 684-6581  
1989

**Wyandotte House, Inc.**  
632 Tauroomee  
Kansas City, KS 66101  
(913) 621-4641  
1989

**Youth Homes, Inc. - Youth  
Emergency Shelter I & II**  
P.O. Box 324  
Iowa City, IA 52244  
(319) 337-4523  
1990

**Youth in Need**  
529 Jefferson  
St. Charles, MO 63301  
(314) 724-7171  
1990

**Youth and Shelter Services,  
Inc.**  
P.O. Box 1628  
Ames, IA 50010  
(515) 233-3141  
1989

**Youth Service System of  
Lincoln and Lancaster  
County**  
2202 South 11th Street  
Lincoln, NE 68502  
(402) 475-3040  
1989

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## **REGION VIII**

**Capitol Hill United  
Neighborhoods**  
1490 Lafayette  
Denver, CO 80218  
(303) 830-1651  
1989

**Institute of Human  
Resource Development**  
205 W. 70, South #301  
Salt Lake City, UT 84101  
(801) 521-4473  
1990

**Mountain Plains Youth  
Services**  
221 W. Rosser  
Bismarck, ND 58501  
(701) 255-7229  
1990

**Southern Ute Indian Tribe**  
P.O. Box 800  
Ignacio, CO 81137  
(303) 563-0100  
1989

**Standing Rock Sioux Tribe**  
P.O. 517  
Fort Yates, ND 58538  
(701) 854-7210  
1990

**Threshold**  
P.O. Box 89306  
Sioux Falls, SD 57105  
(605) 334-1414  
1990

**Yellowstone County  
Tumbleweed Runaway  
Program**  
300 N. 25th, #104  
Billings, MT 59101  
(406) 259-2558  
1990

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## REGION IX

**Bill Wilson Marriage and  
Family Counseling Center**  
3490 V. Alameta  
Santa Clara, CA 95050  
(408) 984-5955  
1989

**Butte County Mental Health  
Alcohol and Drug Division**  
578 Rio Lindo Avenue  
Suite 1  
Chico, CA 95926  
(916) 891-2784  
1989

**Catholic Charities of Los  
Angeles**  
1400 West 9th Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90015  
(213) 251-3400  
1990

**Tumbleweed Center for  
Youth Resources**  
915 North 5th Street  
Phoenix, AZ 85004  
(602) 271-9904  
1990

**Central City Hospitality  
House**  
146 Leavenworth Street  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
(415) 776-2102  
1989

**Childrens Hospital of Los  
Angeles - Division of  
Adolescent Medicine**  
P.O. Box 54700, Mail Stop 2  
Los Angeles, CA 90054-0700  
(213) 669-2503  
1989

**Community Service  
Programs, Inc.**  
17200 Jamboree  
Suite D  
Irvine, CA 92714  
(714) 250-0488  
1990

**Diogenes Youth Services,  
Inc.**  
8912 Volunteer Lane, #130  
Sacramento, CA 95827  
(916) 368-3350  
1989

**Individuals Now  
Social Advocates for Youth**  
1303 College Avenue  
Santa Rosa, CA 95404  
(707) 544-3299  
1989

**Klein Bottle Youth Programs**  
401 North Milpas Street  
Sacramento, CA 93103  
(805) 564-7830  
1990

**Larkin Street Youth Center,  
Larkin Street Services**  
1044 Larkin Street  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
(415) 673-0911  
1989

**Los Angeles Free Clinic**  
8405 Beverly Boulevard  
Los Angeles, CA 90048  
(213) 653-8622  
1990

**Los Angeles Youth Network**  
1944 Cahuenga  
Hollywood, CA 90068  
(213) 957-7340  
1989

**Mendocino Office of  
Education/Youth Project**  
202 State Street  
Ukiah, CA 95482  
(707) 463-4915  
1989

**Navajo Nation Department  
of Youth Services**  
P.O. Box 1599  
Window Rock, AZ 86515  
(602) 871-6518  
1990

**Open-Inn, Inc.**  
4810 East Broadway  
Tucson, AZ 85711  
(602) 323-0200  
1989

**Orange County Youth and  
Family Services**  
2101 E. 4th Street, #170B  
Santa Ana, CA 92705  
(714) 543-3667  
1990

**Our Town Family Center**  
P.O. Box 26665  
Tucson, AZ 85726  
(602) 323-1708  
1989

**San Carlos Apache Tribe**  
P.O. Box O  
San Carlos, AZ 85550  
(602) 475-2361  
1989

**San Diego Youth and  
Community Services, Inc.**  
3255 Wing Street  
Suite 550  
San Diego, CA 92110  
(619) 221-8600  
1990

**Santa Clara County Social  
Advocates for Youth**  
1072 Saratoga-Sunnyvale Rd.  
Suite A-208  
San Jose, CA 95129  
(408) 253-3540  
1990

**South Bay Community  
Services Inc.**  
315 4th Avenue  
Chula Vista, CA 91910  
(619) 420-3620  
1989

**Tahoe Youth and Family  
Services, Inc.**  
1021 Freemont Avenue  
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150  
(916) 541-2445  
1989

**United Cambodian  
Community, Inc.**  
412 S. Lyon Street, #103  
Santa Ana, CA 92701  
(714) 836-0463  
1990

**WestCare, Inc.**  
401 South Martin Luther  
King Boulevard  
Las Vegas, NE 89106  
(702) 385-2020  
1989

**YMCA of San Diego County**  
8787 Complex Drive, #400  
San Diego, CA 92123-1430  
(619) 495-7000  
1989

**Youth Advocates, Inc.**  
**Huckleberry House**  
3310 Geary  
San Francisco, CA 94118  
(415) 668-2622  
1990

**Youth and Family Assistance**  
609 Price Avenue  
Suite 205  
Redwood City, CA 94063  
(415) 366-8401  
1989

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## REGION X

**Alaska Youth and Parent  
Foundation**  
3745 Community Park Loop  
Anchorage, AK 99508  
(907) 274-6541  
1990

**Coeur d' Alene Tribe**  
South Agency, Rte. 1  
Plummer, Idaho 83851  
(208) 686-1800  
1989

**Fairbanks Native  
Association, Inc.**  
201 First Avenue, #200  
Fairbanks, AK 99701  
(907) 452-1648  
1990

**Friends of Youth**  
2500 Lake Washington  
Boulevard, North  
Renton, WA 98056  
(206) 228-5776  
1989

**Michael's Indian Services,  
Inc.**  
8532 S.E. 17th Avenue  
Portland, OR 97202  
1990

**Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho**  
P.O. Box 305  
Lapwai, ID 83540  
(208) 843-2253  
1989

**Pierce County Alliance**  
710 South Fawcett  
Tacoma, WA 90402  
(206) 627-4050

**South Puget Intertribal  
Planning Agency**  
S.E. 2750 Old Olympic Hwy.  
Shelton, WA 98584  
(206) 426-3990  
1989

**Tri-County Youth Services  
Consortium**  
2045 N.E. Martin Luther  
King Boulevard  
Portland, OR 97212  
(503) 281-6151  
1989

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