



IMPROVING ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG ADULT HEALTH: **Non-Federal Resources**

*From the National Initiative to Improve Adolescent &
Young Adult Health by the Year 2010*

The National Adolescent Health Information Center (NAHIC) has compiled a list of non-federal resources. This list complements the federal resources that are part of the 2010 Guide (Chapter 8 of *Improving the Health of Adolescents and Young Adults: A Guide for States and Communities*; available at: <http://nahic.ucsf.edu/2010guide>).

The list describes non-federal resources (documents and organizations) to assist readers in undertaking efforts to address the 21 Critical Health Objectives for adolescents and young adults. As indicated in the Table of Contents on the following page, this list is organized according to health topics and activity areas. The health topics are:

- general adolescent health,
- chronic disease prevention,
- mental health,
- reproductive health,
- substance use,
- unintentional injury,
- violence, and
- youth with special needs.

Resources within each health topic are categorized into the following nine activity areas:

- background/general,
- partnerships and coalition-building,
- needs-and-assets assessment,
- planning & using data,
- programs and interventions,
- management and media relations,
- evaluation,
- funding, and
- policy/advocacy.

Using this Resource List: The Table of Contents on page 2 provides numbered listings for each topic and its activity area. For example, readers interested in substance use programs would look up the listings numbered 177-181. Each resource is listed with its name, web site (all are hyper-linked) and a brief description. We recommend beginning with the background/general activity section under General Adolescent Health. Similarly, when looking for resources within a health topic, we suggest starting with the background/general activity area within that health topic. The general/background areas are the most comprehensive and often contain resources addressing multiple activity areas. For more adolescent health resources, readers may search the online database of National Initiative Partner Resources: http://nahic.ucsf.edu/index.php/partner_resources/.

For better navigation, we recommend using the “bookmarks” function on the left of this pdf. Also, the Table of Contents allows users to go directly to listings of interest by clicking on topic headings or on individual sets of numbered listings (e.g., 177-181).

Table of Contents

	General Adolescent Health	Chronic Disease Prevention	Mental Health	Reproductive Health	Substance Use	Unintentional Injury	Violence	Youth with Special Needs
Background/General	1-42	93-107	121-128	134-145	172-174	183-191	195-206	220-237
Partnerships and Coalition-Building	43-49			146-147	175			238
Needs-and-Assets Assessment, Planning & Using Data	50-67	108-110		148-154	176	192		239-241
Programs and Interventions	68-76	111-113	129-131	155-162	177-181		207-215	242
Management and Media Relations				163		193	216-217	
Evaluation				164				
Funding	77-80							
Policy/Advocacy	81-92	114-120	132-133	165-171	182	194	218-219	243-246

General Adolescent Health

BACKGROUND/GENERAL

1. ACADEMY FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (AED)

<http://www.aed.org/Youth/>

AED provides information on youth development, its current youth development mobilization strategies, community youth mapping, and current domestic and international programs and projects that emphasize youth development. There are also links to related topics, including foundations and instructional technology.

2. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS (AAP)

<http://www.aap.org/>

The American Academy of Pediatrics is a membership organization for pediatricians. Its web site includes state and federal policy updates, information about child health advocacy campaigns, programs and provider tools, research, information for families, practice guidelines and other resources for professionals. It also has a research institute, the Center for Child Health Research, housed at the University of Rochester, <http://www.urmc.rochester.edu/cchr/>.

3. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA). CENTER ON CHILDREN AND THE LAW

<http://www.abanet.org/child/home2.html>

The ABA's Center on Children and the Law provides full-service technical assistance, training, and a research program addressing a broad spectrum of law and court-related topics affecting children. These include child abuse and neglect, adoption, adolescent health, foster and kinship care, custody and support, guardianship, missing and exploited children, and children's exposure to domestic violence.

4. AMERICAN COLLEGE HEALTH ASSOCIATION (ACHA)

<http://www.acha.org/>

The American College Health Association has been dedicated to the health needs of students at colleges and universities. It is the principal leadership organization for the field of college health and provides services, communications, and advocacy that help its members to advance the health of their campus communities. Its resources include the Journal of American College Health, publications on young adults, newsletters and links to organizations.

5. AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (AMA). PROGRAM ON CHILD AND ADOLESCENT HEALTH

<http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/category/1947.html>

This online resource provides information related to adolescent health, including the Healthy People 2010 21 Critical Health Objectives for adolescents and young adults, the State Children's Health Insurance Program, AMA adolescent health resources, guidelines for adolescent clinical preventive services, and other related links, news items and announcements.

The AMA also published the document, Delivering Culturally Effective Health Care to Adolescents,

<http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/category/6759.html>

6. AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. 1997. AMA GUIDELINES FOR ADOLESCENT PREVENTIVE SERVICES (GAPS).

<http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/upload/mm/39/gapsmono.pdf>

This resource is a comprehensive set of recommendations for primary care physicians and other adolescent health providers who care for patients between the ages of 11 and 21. GAPS promote practice guidelines for fourteen health topics that were developed according to their validity, reliability, clinical applicability, and clinical flexibility.

7. AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. 2001. LESSONS LEARNED: NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS TO LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION OF GUIDELINES FOR ADOLESCENT PREVENTIVE SERVICES (GAPS).

<http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/category/1980.html>

After more than a decade since the American Medical Association developed GAPS, the authors of this publication reflect on the GAPS model, its implementation in varying clinical settings, and how to better apply GAPS at the local level. This document discusses the “lessons learned” related to planning, training, implementation, maintenance, and evaluation of the GAPS model. Health care providers and administrators are most likely to find this document useful.

8. AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. 2003. HEALTHY YOUTH 2010: SUPPORTING THE 21 CRITICAL ADOLESCENT OBJECTIVES.

<http://www.ama-assn.org/ama1/pub/upload/mm/39/hy2010revised.pdf>

AMA developed this resource to provide more information on Healthy Youth 2010 and Healthy People 2010.

9. AMERICAN YOUTH POLICY FORUM (AYPF)

<http://www.aypf.org/>

AYPF aims to bridge youth policy, practice and research by providing learning experiences for national, state and local policymakers and practitioners. The web site provides access to briefs and publications, as well as links to other youth-related organizations.

10. ASSOCIATION OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROGRAMS (AMCHP)

<http://www.amchp.org/>

AMCHP is the national organization representing state public health leaders in maternal and child health and other interested individuals and organizations working to improve the health and well being of women in their reproductive years, children and youth, including those with special health needs, and families. AMCHP promotes and advances national and state program and policies, and advocates Congress and other policy makers for maternal and child health needs and programs. Its web site contains information on adolescent and school health, teen pregnancy prevention, tobacco control and smoking, data and assessment, and service delivery and financing systems. AMCHP publications are also available on the web site.

11. ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH (ATMCH)

<http://www.atmch.org/>

The Association of Teachers of Maternal and Child Health (ATMCH) aims to provide leadership in education, research, and service in the field of maternal and child health. ATMCH offers an interdisciplinary forum through which MCH faculty from schools of public health and other institutions of higher learning can share the knowledge, ideas, and skills essential to educating students, advancing MCH research, and applying research results to MCH policies, programs, and services. The web site provides minutes from meetings as well as a newsletter.

12. BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS OF AMERICA

<http://www.bgca.org/>

Boys & Girls Clubs offer club programs and services that promote and enhance the development of boys and girls by instilling a sense of competence, usefulness, belonging and influence. They are a safe place to learn and grow—all while having fun. The web site offers information on programs, partners and kid-friendly links to organizations.

13. CENTER FOR ADOLESCENT HEALTH AND THE LAW

<http://www.cahl.org/>

The Center for Adolescent Health & the Law supports laws and policies that promote the health of adolescents and their access to comprehensive health care. It conducts research, analyzes laws and policies, prepares and disseminates publications, provides training and technical assistance, and engages in advocacy. The Center's work addresses a broad range of issues influencing the financing, delivery, and utilization of comprehensive health services for adolescents. Publications may be ordered through the web site.

14. THE CENTER FOR HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE IN SCHOOLS (CHHCS)

<http://www.healthinschools.org/>

The Center for Health and Health Care in Schools (CHHCS) is a nonpartisan policy and program resource center located at The George Washington University School of Public Health and Health Services. CHHCS builds on a 20-year history of testing strategies to strengthen health care delivery systems for children and adolescents. For the past decade, with support from The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Center staff and consultants have worked with institutional leaders, state officials and clinical providers to maximize outcomes for children through more effective health programming in schools. The web site has fact sheets, an e-journal, grant alerts, information on health issues and links for parents, students and health professionals.

15. CENTER FOR HEALTH CARE STRATEGIES (CHCS)

<http://www.chcs.org/>

CHCS is a policy resource center that promotes high-quality health care services for low-income populations and people with chronic illnesses and disabilities. The web site contains information and resources for policy makers, researchers, consumer groups, and others involved in the design, implementation, and monitoring of Medicaid and SCHIP managed care.

An important tool available on the web site is the Improving Preventive Care Services for Children Toolkit,

http://www.chcs.org/publications3960/publications_show.htm?doc_id=212873

16. GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY. BRIGHT FUTURES. 2002. GUIDELINES FOR HEALTH SUPERVISION OF INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND ADOLESCENTS, 2ND EDITION, REVISED.

<http://www.brightfutures.org/bf2/pdf/index.html>

This publication is a set of expert guidelines and a practical developmental approach for health care providers to appropriately administer health supervision for children and youth. The chapter on adolescence is divided into early, middle, and late stages. It provides overviews on adolescent development, the relationships among youth, family and community, sample health supervision questions, and a list of health status indicators. An interactive, web-based training tool is also being developed.

17. INSTITUTE FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT (IYD)

<http://www.youthdevelopment.org/>

The Institute for Youth Development (IYD) is a non-partisan, non-profit organization founded in 1996 dedicated to ensuring the best possible future for America's children by promoting positive choices and behaviors. IYD is unique in its commitment to a comprehensive risk-avoidance message regarding major risk behaviors among youth: alcohol, drugs, sex, tobacco, and violence. The web site had a range of resources, including periodicals, research reports, brochures, and information for parents and teens.

18. INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE (IOM). CHILD HEALTH

<http://www.iom.edu/topic.asp?id=3706>

The IOM's mission is to serve as adviser to the nation to improve health. The Institute provides unbiased, evidence-based, and authoritative information and advice concerning health and science policy to policy-makers, professionals, leaders in every sector of society, and the public at large. The Child Health page provides information for health professionals on projects and topical health issues, and reports for all audiences.

19. JOHNS HOPKINS BLOOMBERG SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH. CENTER FOR ADOLESCENT HEALTH

<http://www.jhsph.edu/adolescenthealth>

The Center for Adolescent Health is committed to assisting urban youth to become healthy and productive adults. Together with community partners, the Center conducts research that identifies the needs and strengths of young people and tests programs designed to promote the health and well-being of young people. The web site provides access to articles and other publications, such as the "What Works" series, as well as information on projects and technical assistance with program development and youth leadership facilitation.

20. JOHNS HOPKINS BLOOMBERG SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH. THE WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HEALTH POLICY CENTER

<http://www.jhsph.edu/WCHPC/>

The Women's and Children's Health Policy Center (WCHPC) addresses current policy issues found in national legislative initiatives and evolving health systems reforms impacting on the health of women, children and adolescents. The Center's mission is to draw upon the science base of the university setting to inform policies, programs, and the practice of maternal and child health nationally. Many resources and publications on the health of women and children are available on the web site.

21. KAISER FAMILY FOUNDATION (KFF)

<http://www.kff.org/>

KFF is an independent philanthropy foundation focusing on national health care issues, including health care coverage and access for low-income children and adolescents. Their web site contains news, fact sheets, policy briefs, publications and data related to state children's health insurance programs, coverage for youth transitioning from foster care, the impact of welfare reform on coverage for children with special health care needs, and many other topics.

22. KIDS COUNT

<http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/>

Kids Count, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the U.S. Their web site contains publications such as data books and an interactive, online database that allows users to create customized reports.

23. LEADERSHIP EDUCATION IN ADOLESCENT HEALTH (LEAH)

The overall goal of LEAH is to train interdisciplinary leaders in adolescent health who will be capable of assuming roles as faculty in health professional schools, clinician-educators, administrators, researchers and health policy makers at the community, university, state/region, and national levels in adolescent health. LEAH trains leaders in five core MCH disciplines including Medicine, Nursing, Nutrition, Psychology and Social Work.

There are currently seven LEAH centers throughout the United States:

Baylor College of Medicine,

http://www.bcm.edu/pediatrics/index.cfm?This_Template=pedi_leah.cfm&Realm=99992421

Children's Hospital Boston, Harvard Medical School

<http://www.bostonleah.org/>

Indiana University Medical Center

<http://pediatrics.iupui.edu/adolescent.htm>

University of Alabama at Birmingham

<http://main.uab.edu/uasom/2/show.asp?durki=3705>

University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine

<http://youth.ucsf.edu/adolescentmedicine/training.html>

University of Minnesota, School of Medicine

<http://www.allaboutkids.umn.edu/cfahad/index.htm>

University of Rochester, School of Medicine

<http://www.urmc.rochester.edu/gchas/div/adol/leah/>

24. MACARTHUR FOUNDATION

<http://www.macfound.org/>

The Foundation supports interdisciplinary research networks, “research institutions without walls,” on topics related primarily to human and community development. They are Foundation-initiated projects that bring together highly talented individuals from a spectrum of disciplines, perspectives, and research methods. The networks explore basic theoretical issues and empirical questions that will increase the understanding of fundamental social issues and are likely to yield significant improvements in policy and practice.

There are 3 research networks relevant to young people:

- Adolescent Development and Juvenile Justice, <http://www.mac-adoldev-juvjustice.org/>
- Network on the Transition to Adulthood, <http://www.transad.pop.upenn.edu/>
- Successful Pathways Through Middle Childhood, <http://www.middlechildhood.org/>

25. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH LIBRARY. KNOWLEDGE PATHS. ADOLESCENTS

<http://www.mchlibrary.info/KnowledgePaths/>

The MCH Library maintains web based lists of the most recent resources and tools on a variety of topics related to maternal and child health, including adolescent nutrition, obesity, and physical activity. Each knowledge path contains web sites, electronic publications, journal articles, books, reports, publications, databases and electronic newsletters and discussion groups.

26. NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON SCHOOL-BASED HEALTH CARE (NASBHC)

<http://www.nasbhc.org/>

NASBHC is a not-for-profit membership association whose mission is to nurture interdisciplinary school-based health care. The web site offers publications and other resources for health professionals and members.

27. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS (NACHC)

<http://www.nachc.com/>

NACHC is a source of information about America's health center safety net. On the web site, health centers can search for up-to-date legislative action and regulations that impact their operation, technical assistance resources for navigating the complex health care environment, and new funding and education opportunities. Federal and State policymakers can obtain information about health centers and issues that are important for preserving and strengthening access to quality health care for medically underserved populations. Clinicians can search for new resources to help them better provide care for their patients. State and regional primary care associations can study the activities of other States to help them gauge trends and explore innovative programs.

28. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL NURSES (NASN)

<http://www.nasn.org/>

NASN is an organization that represents school nurses and school nursing interests, and it is membership-based. The web site offers information about certification, as well as publications and a journal with school health information.

29. NATIONAL MCH CENTER FOR CHILD DEATH REVIEW

<http://www.childdeathreview.org/>

The mission of the National MCH Center for Child Death Review (CDR) is to promote, support and enhance child death review methodology and activities at the local, state and national level. CDR helps states and communities understand how and why children die.

30. NATIONAL NETWORK OF STATE ADOLESCENT HEALTH COORDINATORS (NNSAHC)

<http://www.sahcn.org/>

The National Network of State Adolescent Health Coordinators (formerly known as the State Adolescent Health Coordinators Network) is comprised of individuals who have responsibility and expertise in adolescent health issues. They typically work in state and territorial health agencies. While an adolescent health coordinator's job description varies across agencies, his/her role is based on the three core functions of public health: assessment, assurance, and policy development. The Network strives to provide consultation to those responsible for all aspects of adolescent health programs; support and strengthen the formal network among State Adolescent Health Coordinators to further adolescent health agendas and youth development; and provide for the professional growth of State Adolescent Health Coordinators.

31. NATIONAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION CENTER (NYDIC)

<http://www.nydic.org/>

NYDIC provides practice-related information about youth development to national and local youth-serving organizations. The web site contains the latest research on youth development including a searchable database, information about youth development programs and policies, funding opportunities, and career resources for youth development professionals.

32. PARTNERS IN PROGRAM PLANNING FOR ADOLESCENT HEALTH (PIPPAH)

<http://www.naswdc.org/pippah/>

This group of organizations work together in an initiative to advance an adolescent public health agenda.

American College of Preventive Medicine, <http://www.acpm.org/ah/index.htm>

American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry, <http://www.aapd.org/>

American Bar Association, http://www.abanet.org/child/program_planning_for.html

American Dietetic Association, <http://www.eatright.org/>

American Medical Association, <http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/category/1947.html>

American Nurses Association, <http://www.nursingworld.org/>

American School Health Association, <http://www.ashaweb.org/>
National Association of Social Workers, <http://www.socialworkers.org/>

33. SEARCH INSTITUTE

<http://www.search-institute.org/>

Search Institute is an independent, nonprofit, nonsectarian organization whose mission is to advance the well-being of adolescents and children by generating knowledge and promoting its application. To accomplish this mission, the institute generates, synthesizes, and communicates new knowledge, convenes organizational and community leaders, and works with state and national organizations. The Search Institute has developed a 156-item questionnaire to assess youth assets. Also available are books, videos, papers, and other publications on general youth development, churches and schools, asset-building and community mobilization.

34. SOCIETY FOR ADOLESCENT MEDICINE (SAM)

<http://www.adolescenthealth.org/>

SAM is a multi-disciplinary organization of health professionals who are committed to advancing the health and well-being of adolescents. Through education, research, clinical services, and advocacy activities, members of the Society for Adolescent Medicine strive to enhance public and professional awareness of adolescent health issues among families, educators, policy makers, youth-serving organizations, students who are considering a health career as well as other health professionals. The web site has information on annual meetings, advocacy/policy, the Journal of Adolescent Health, a newsletter, and other resources for professionals and families.

35. SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH ON ADOLESCENCE (SRA)

<http://www.s-r-a.org/>

Society for Research on Adolescence is a multidisciplinary, international organization dedicated to understanding adolescence through research and dissemination. The web site offers access to its Journal of Research on Adolescence, a newsletter, and other publications on adolescents.

36. THE PREVENTION RESEARCHER NEWSLETTER

<http://www.TPRonline.org/>

The Prevention Researcher is a quarterly newsletter designed especially for professionals who work with youth and was established by Integrated Research Services, Inc. in 1994. Each newsletter focuses on a single topic, such as rape, eating disorders, teen pregnancy prevention, substance use, and delinquency.

37. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO. NATIONAL ADOLESCENT HEALTH INFORMATION CENTER (NAHIC)

<http://nahic.ucsf.edu/>

NAHIC is a national resource for adolescent health research and information and assures the integration, synthesis, coordination and dissemination of the most current adolescent health-related information. The web site contains a wealth of fact sheets, reports and research on adolescent health issues, programs and policies, as well as information and products for the National Initiative to Improve Adolescent & Young Adult Health by the Year 2010.

38. UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA. CENTER FOR ADOLESCENT NURSING

<http://www.nursing.umn.edu/CANL/>

The Center for Adolescent Nursing provides a curriculum to help narrow the disparity between the needs of youth and the preparedness of nurses to address those needs. The web site offers information on the program, as well as a newsletter.

39. UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA. STATE ADOLESCENT HEALTH RESOURCE CENTER FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

http://www.allaboutkids.umn.edu/cfahad/index_sahrc.htm

The State Adolescent Health Resource Center for State MCH Personnel (Center) is located within the Konopka Institute for Best Practices in Adolescent Health in the Division of General Pediatrics and Adolescent Health at the University of Minnesota. The Center serves as a resource for adolescent and maternal and child health professionals. While the Center focuses on many aspects of adolescent health, its work revolves around a set of four overlapping activities: adolescent health information, training and education, convening stakeholders and an information campaign. The web site offers information on the Center for adolescent health professionals.

40. UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA. THE FLORIDA INITIATIVE FOR CHILDREN'S HEALTHCARE QUALITY (FLICHQ)

<http://usfpeds.hsc.usf.edu/cr/flichq/index02.htm>

FLICHQ's mission is to improve the quality of health care for all children in Florida and the nation through research, teaching and the translation of knowledge into effective policies and practices. The web site has information about the Initiative, resources and publications.

41. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. CHILD AND ADOLESCENT HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT (CAH)

<http://www.who.int/child-adolescent-health/>

CAH is a department of the World Health Organization (WHO). The objectives of the department are to reduce illness and death and improve the health and development of children and adolescents across the world. CAH does so by raising awareness, promoting research, and producing information to develop standards and guidelines. Their web site offers many documents, including a common agenda on adolescent health created by WHO, UNFPA, and UNICEF, information on monitoring and evaluation, research, data, and program information.

42. YOUTH IN FOCUS

<http://www.youthinfocus.net/>

Youth in Focus is a non-profit consulting and training organization that pursues this vision by supporting Youth-led Research, Evaluation and Planning (Youth REP). Their work is rooted in the belief that youth can effectively partner with adults to address social and organizational challenges, and that these partnerships are crucial to making just, democratic, and sustainable social change.

PARTNERSHIPS & COALITION BUILDING

43. THE BEAT WITHIN

<http://www.thebeatwithin.org/news/>

The Beat Within is a publication of the writings and art of young people in Juvenile Hall. The Beat Within conducts over 40 writing and conversation workshops a week in seven Juvenile Hall facilities in the San Francisco Bay Area, as well as workshops in California's central coast and Natural Bridge Juvenile Correctional Center near Roanoke, Virginia. The main publishing vehicles are two weekly Beat Within magazines, which range from 32 to 100-plus pages. They also publish a 12-page "Best of The Beat" monthly magazine.

44. THE DIARY PROJECT

<http://www.diaryproject.com/>

A web site that encourages teens to write about their day-to-day experiences growing up. Entries are organized by a variety of topics, including drugs, family, friends, health, etc.

45. RADIO DIARIES

<http://www.radiodiaries.org/teenagediaries.html>

A project that trains ordinary people to produce radio stories about their lives for airing on National Public Radio. The project has a series called Teenage Diaries that allows young people around the country to report on their own lives.

46. SCENARIOS USA

<http://www.scenariosusa.com/>

Teens and young adults, ages 12-22, address issues such as HIV/AIDS, unintended pregnancy and violence by writing stories for an annual contest held by Scenarios USA. Winners are partnered with professional film-makers and crew who help produce their stories into short films that are then aired on television, the internet, film festivals and community events.

47. STUDENT CENTER HEALTH ARTICLES

<http://articles.studentcenter.org/index/0/4%20>

The Student Center is a web community for college students, high school students and teens. It includes chat rooms and informational pages, including health pages.

48. TEEN INK

<http://teenink.com/Health/>

Teen Ink is a monthly print magazine, web site, and a book series all written by teens for teens. There are over 15,000 pages of student writing on this site. The site has links to teen writing about health issues - injuries, drugs, eating disorders, illness, smoking, cancer, anorexia, depression, suicide, facing the death of a loved one and much more.

49. YOUTH RADIO

<http://www.youthradio.org/>

Youth Radio promotes young people's access to intellectual, creative and professional growth through training and access to media. Students learn the basics of radio broadcasting and bring their perspectives to the public by producing radio programs. Their web site contains archives of programs and commentaries on a wide variety of topics, including politics, education, society, violence, relationships, family, jobs and money, health, entertainment, and sports. Incarcerated youth also produce programs for Youth Radio that air in both local and nationwide media outlets.

NEEDS-AND-ASSETS ASSESSMENT, PLANNING AND USING DATA

50. CALIFORNIA ADOLESCENT HEALTH COLLABORATIVE. 2002. IMPROVING HEALTH CARE ACCESS THROUGH TEEN-ORIENTED OUTREACH.

http://californiateenhealth.org/download/Teen_outreach.pdf

This document is designed to promote effective outreach in order to increase teens' access to and utilization of health care. This new brief is designed to help policymakers, service providers, and communities implement this recommendation. It contains the accumulated knowledge and experience of over 25 organizations involved in outreach through schools, health agencies, and community-based organizations.

51. CHILD TRENDS

<http://www.childtrends.org/>

Child Trends is a nonprofit, nonpartisan research organization dedicated to improving the lives of children by conducting research and providing science-based information to improve the decisions, programs, and policies that affect children and their families. Child Trends collects and analyzes data; conducts, synthesizes, and disseminates research; designs and evaluates programs; and develops and tests promising approaches to research in the field. The web site also houses a databank that synthesizes national trends and research for over 70 key indicators of child and youth well-being. Each indicator is broken down by race, geography, gender, age and other relevant factors. Visit the Child Trends Databank at: <http://www.childtrends.databank.org/>.

52. EMT ASSOCIATES, INC. 1997. INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE FACTORS INDEX (IPFI): A MEASURE OF ADOLESCENT RESILIENCY.

<http://www.emt.org/userfiles/ipfi.pdf>

The IPFI is a 71-item self-administered questionnaire designed to measure adolescent resiliency. It was developed as a tool to evaluate prevention programs for youth between 10 and 16 years in age. The instrument has been used extensively in high-risk populations and is the product of extensive conceptual development and empirical testing including studies on 2,416 high-risk youth in 15 states nationwide. The IPFI measures three major domains in which researchers have identified protective factors: social bonding, personal competence and social competence.

53. JOHNS HOPKINS BLOOMBERG SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH. THE WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HEALTH POLICY CENTER. 1995. CHILD HEALTH SYSTEMS PRIMARY CARE ASSESSMENT: COMMUNITY SELF-ASSESSMENT GUIDE.

<http://www.jhsph.edu/WCHPC/Publications/>

This publication facilitates comprehensive evaluation of a community's primary care system and how to carry out a community assessment. Children are a major emphasis, although many of the issues raised apply to adolescent health care.

54. LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES. 1995. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PLANNING GUIDE: A STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE TO MAKING CHILDREN AND YOUTH A PRIORITY IN YOUR CITY.

This guide sets out a Youth Action Plan, a basic "how to" process to assist in assessing the quality of youth services in a community. The action plan integrates youth involvement throughout the planning and implementation processes. The guide is appropriate for larger cities, smaller towns, and communities that fall within this spectrum. In the appendix, there are useful sample surveys for youth, parents, and city staff to assess the types, number, and quality of youth programs in the community.

To order (\$10), please contact:

League of California Cities
1400 K Street, Suite 400
Sacramento, CA 95814
Tel: 916.658.8200

55. MEDICAL COLLEGE OF WISCONSIN AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF WISCONSIN. 2001. THE STATE OF ADOLESCENT HEALTH IN WISCONSIN.

<http://www.mcw.edu/peds/mahp/adolhlth.pdf>

This report arose from the collaboration between the Milwaukee Adolescent Health Program (MAHP), a joint initiative between the Medical College of Wisconsin and Children's Hospital of Wisconsin. The document provides background on adolescent health issues and a demographic profile of Wisconsin adolescents, particularly in the state's more populated counties. It reviews critical outcome areas, including teen pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, substance use, mental health, injuries, violence, fitness, nutrition, and mortality. Full sections are dedicated to a profile of students in public schools and public school performance, youth access to health care and utilization, and summary recommendations. This report also includes the 21 Critical Health Objectives as a reference tool.

56. SEARCH INSTITUTE. 2004. HOW TO HOLD A YOUTH SUMMIT: PLANNING GUIDE.

http://www.search-institute.org/catalog/catalog/product_16351_How_To_Hold_A_Youth_Summit_Planning_Guide.html

This guide presents the best learning about how to develop and hold an effective Youth Summit based on the experience of adults and young people from across the country. More and more, people are using youth-led Youth Summits as a tool to give young people an authentic voice and meaningful roles in their community.

57. SEARCH INSTITUTE. 1998. HEALTHY COMMUNITIES, HEALTH YOUTH: HOW COMMUNITIES CONTRIBUTE TO POSITIVE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT. 2ND EDITION.

http://www.search-institute.org/catalog/catalog/product_16251_Healthy_Communities_Healthy_Youth.html

The report presents findings from surveying 9th-12th grade students in 112 communities, mainly in the mid-west. The report identifies characteristics of healthiest, moderately healthy, and least healthy communities and of low and high-risk youth and any correlations between community and youth statuses. Its final chapter presents strategies for change for families, schools, youth-serving organizations, religious leaders, businesses and policy makers.

58. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO. FAMILY HEALTH OUTCOMES PROJECT. 2000. DATA SOURCES AND TOOLS FOR MEASURING ADOLESCENT HEALTH STATUS.

<http://www.ucsf.edu/fhop/docs/adtools/adolescent.html>

This publication recommends validated and reliable sources of data available to assess the health status of adolescents. Most of these tools are conducted at the state and national levels. The document also describes different frameworks available for measuring the health status of adolescents.

59. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO. FAMILY HEALTH OUTCOMES PROJECT. 1997. SELECTING HEALTH INDICATORS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SURVEILLANCE IN A CHANGING HEALTH ENVIRONMENT.

<http://www.ucsf.edu/fhop/docs/hci/hciint.pdf>

This document serves as a reference for public health agencies to assess the impact of programs, services, systems and policy changes on the health and well being of women, infants, children, and youth. The youth indicators—for persons 10 to 19 years of age—include immunizations, access to care, substance use, oral health, injury, and reproductive health.

60. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO. NATIONAL ADOLESCENT HEALTH INFORMATION CENTER. 2004. USING DATA TO SHAPE HEALTH PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH.

<http://nahic.ucsf.edu/downloads/UsingDataBrief.pdf>

Adapted from Improving the Health of Adolescents and Young Adults: A Guide for States and Communities, this brief provides an overview on how to use data to shape health programs for youth. Supplemented with tables and case studies, the brief reviews major data sources and offers guidance for developing a youth profile and conducting a needs-and-assets assessment based on the 21 Critical Health Objectives.

61. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO. NATIONAL ADOLESCENT HEALTH INFORMATION CENTER. 2003. AMERICA'S ADOLESCENTS: ARE THEY HEALTHY?

http://nahic.ucsf.edu/downloads/AA_2003.pdf

This document describes the health status of adolescents with data on health care access and utilization, mortality and risky behaviors. The report includes the most current national data available on specific adolescent health issues, including substance use, sexual behavior, violence and unintentional injuries. It also includes chapters on demographics, economic status and family structure, co-variation of risk behaviors, as well as recommendations for reducing adolescent morbidity and mortality, legislation, and disease prevention and intervention strategies.

62. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO. NATIONAL ADOLESCENT HEALTH INFORMATION CENTER AND THE CALIFORNIA ADOLESCENT HEALTH COLLABORATIVE. 2000. INVESTING IN ADOLESCENT HEALTH: A SOCIAL IMPERATIVE FOR CALIFORNIA'S FUTURE.

http://nahic.ucsf.edu/downloads/Strategic_Plan_Full.pdf

This document is a joint effort of NAHIC and the California Adolescent Health Collaborative (<http://californiateenhealth.org>), a public-private partnership of representatives from over 40 organizations and agencies. Investing in Adolescent Health provides California with its first-ever strategic plan on how to improve the quality of care and health services for teenagers throughout the state. The plan contains eight core recommendations that cover seven critical health areas: injury prevention; mental health and suicide; nutrition and physical activity; alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use; teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted infection; oral health; and environmental and occupational health.

63. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO. NATIONAL ADOLESCENT HEALTH INFORMATION CENTER. 1998. ASSURING THE HEALTH OF ADOLESCENTS IN MANAGED CARE.

http://nahic.ucsf.edu/downloads/Assuring_Hlth_Checklist.pdf

This user friendly assessment tool serves as a checklist for professionals to plan and evaluate health care components for adolescents in managed care settings and for outside agencies to monitor the performance of managed care programs for adolescents.

64. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO. PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS AND EDUCATION CENTER FOR MIDDLE CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENT HEALTH (POLICY CENTER). 2003. FINDING THE CHILD AND ADOLESCENT HEALTH STATISTICS YOU WANT: CHILD AND ADOLESCENT HEALTH DATA RESOURCE GUIDE.

<http://policy.ucsf.edu/publications.html>

This Guide was created to help users locate child and adolescent health statistics among the many available health data resources (e.g., articles, reports, & on-line databases). Covering over 100 health topics, this Guide serves as a catalogue of existing data resources. It includes two supporting documents: an introduction with instructions on using the Guide (MS Word) and a list of topics (PDF). The Guide itself is a MS Excel file. The documents can be downloaded from the web site and the MS Excel file is available upon request (at policy@itsa.ucsf.edu or tel: (415) 502-4856).

65. UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA. DIVISION OF GENERAL PEDIATRICS AND ADOLESCENT HEALTH. 1998. REDUCING THE RISK: CONNECTIONS THAT MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN THE LIVES OF YOUTH.

http://allaboutkids.umn.edu/cfahad/Reducing_the_risk.pdf

This document reviews and analyzes the first findings from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), the first national study of adolescent health designed to measure the influence of teenagers' social settings. The results show that families, schools, and individual factors make profound differences in the lives of adolescents. Feeling connected to family and school environments are particularly protective factors for adolescents' well-being. These research implications are valuable for education, health, and social service providers and administrators as well as for other adults with direct or indirect relationships with youth.

66. URBAN INSTITUTE. 2004. SNAPSHOTS OF AMERICA'S FAMILIES III: TRACKING CHANGE 1997-2002.

<http://www.urban.org/content/Research/NewFederalism/NSAF/Snapshots/Snapshots.htm>

This report with data from the National Survey of America's Families (NSAF) shows how American families have changed since 1997 in the areas of health insurance coverage and use, marriage and family structure, family environment, child well-being, and participation in government programs.

67. URBAN INSTITUTE. 2000. TEEN RISK-TAKING: A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT.

<http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/TeenRiskTaking.pdf>

This study reviews major, recent national surveys tracking teen involvement with drugs, alcohol, smoking, sexual activity, fighting, and other risk behaviors. The report shows a decline in overall risk-taking among white and African-American, but not Hispanic high school students. The report also finds that those teens involved with 2 or more risk behaviors—such as drinking and smoking, or fighting and alcohol—are responsible for most of the chances teens take with their health. The document reports that even these multiple risk takers can be reached.

PROGRAMS AND INTERVENTIONS

68. ASSOCIATION OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROGRAMS (AMCHP) AND THE STATE ADOLESCENT HEALTH COORDINATORS NETWORK (SAHCN). 2002. A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR ADOLESCENT HEALTH.

<http://www.amchp.org/aboutamchp/publications/Framework.pdf>

Developed collaboratively with national and state experts in the field of adolescent health, the framework provides a theoretical basis for the Partnership for Adolescent Health (a collaborative initiative established by AMCHP and SAHCN) and state maternal and child health/family health programs to address adolescent health.

69. CHILD TRENDS. 2003. AMERICAN TEENS: A SPECIAL LOOK AT "WHAT WORKS" IN ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT.

<http://www.childtrends.org/store/detailpage.cfm?CFID=533436&CFTOKEN=35719127&ItemID=146&CategoryId=1&SubCatID=4>

Child Trends' American Teens research brief series and What Works tables, developed in partnership with the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, are based on an extensive review of the available research on youth development, ranging from adolescent sexual health to education to mental and emotional health. They offer essential guidance on "what works" (and what doesn't work) for anyone who designs, administers, or funds youth services.

70. NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION CENTER FOR BEST PRACTICES (NGA)

<http://www.nga.org/center/>

NGA is an association for governors and their staff that provides information about innovative state programs on a wide range of issues including health policy. The NGA Center for Best Practices conducts numerous activities to support state efforts to implement the State Children's Health Insurance Program, such as tracking state decisions regarding implementation of the program; listing documents that describe programs and administrative structures; listing technical assistance reports and resources from foundations, research groups and think tanks; and providing research and analysis for states on emerging issues, implementation challenges, and state best practices.

71. PUBLIC/PRIVATE VENTURES. 2004. SCHOOL-BASED MENTORING: A CLOSER LOOK.

http://www.ppv.org/ppv/publications/assets/180_publication.pdf

According to Big Brothers Big Sisters of America, the number of school-based matches grew from 27,000 in 1999 to 90,000 in 2002, an increase of 233 percent. P/PV has published two previous reports on the school-based mentoring model. School-Based Mentoring: A Closer Look follows up on those earlier studies by analyzing the results of surveys we conducted with youth, mentors, teachers and case managers involved in three BBBS school-based mentoring programs. The report addresses the following questions: What are the characteristics of mentor-youth matches in school-based programs? What is the quality of the relationships? And what kinds of benefits may youth be gaining from involvement?

72. PUBLIC/PRIVATE VENTURES. 2004. THE PROMISE AND CHALLENGE OF MENTORING HIGH RISK-YOUTH: FINDINGS FROM THE NATIONAL FAITH-BASED INITIATIVE.

http://www.ppv.org/ppv/publications/assets/171_publication.pdf

This report, the third derived from research out of the National Faith-Based Initiative (NFBFI), examines how faith-based organizations designed and implemented mentoring programs for high-risk youth. Focusing on four NFBFI sites (in the Bronx and Brooklyn, NY; Baton Rouge, LA; and Philadelphia, PA), the report takes up three key questions: How were the best practices of community-based mentoring programs adapted to address the specific needs of faith-based mentors and high-risk youth? How did the organizations draw on the faith community to recruit volunteers, and who came forward? And finally, how successful were the mentoring relationships—how long did they last and what potential did they show?

73. PUBLIC/PRIVATE VENTURES. 2000. FAITH-BASED INSTITUTIONS AND HIGH RISK-YOUTH.

http://www.ppv.org/ppv/publications/assets/24_publication.pdf

This field report examines eight sites of faith-based collaboration that either have strong track records in working with high-risk youth or are well-positioned to meet the needs of high-risk youth in their communities. The organizations vary in size, theological and religious orientation, program strategy and geographic location. The report focuses on these key issues: 1) congregational capacity for program implementation, 2) the role of faith in service delivery, 3) the extent of faith-based organizations' reach into the community, and 4) the impact of the initiative on youth and their communities. It would be valuable for faith-based organizations and other organizations and agencies interested in collaborating with faith-based programs in developing programs serving at- and high-risk youth.

74. PUBLIC/PRIVATE VENTURES. 1999. SCHOOL BASED MENTORING: A FIRST LOOK INTO ITS POTENTIAL.

<http://www.mentoring.org/resources/pdf/school-based.pdf>

This study evaluates two exemplary Big Brother Big Sister of America (BBBSA) school-based mentoring projects in Tulsa, OK and Jacksonville, FL. The study defines school-based mentoring, examines who the youth and volunteers are in the programs, compares school-based mentoring to community-based programs, and investigates the value of one hour per week of mentoring. The findings support establishment of school-based mentoring programs to meet the needs of disadvantaged youth.

75. URBAN INSTITUTE. 2000. TEEN RISK-TAKING: PROMISING PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND APPROACHES.

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/TeenRiskTaking_2.pdf

This guidebook briefly profiles and provides contact information for 51 programs, mostly school-based, on sexuality/reproductive health (25 programs), substance use (17 programs), conflict resolution/violence prevention (7 programs), and mental health (2 programs). It highlights 21 of the programs that passed a more stringent review process (mostly within the reproductive health and substance use categories). The guide also lays out criteria in a prevention readiness questionnaire that schools and/or communities may use to assess themselves.

76. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND, AND UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND. 1997. ACTION FOR ADOLESCENT HEALTH: TOWARDS A COMMON AGENDA.

http://www.who.int/child-adolescent-health/New_Publications/ADH/WHO_FRH_ADH_97.9.pdf

In November 1995, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund jointly convened a Study Group on Programming for Adolescent Health. On the basis of current experiences, especially in developing countries, the Study Group reviewed the scientific evidence regarding the effectiveness of key interventions for adolescent health; highlighted the essential factors and strategies needed to establish, implement and sustain programs for adolescent health; developed a common framework for country programming; recommended priority actions to accelerate and strengthen programming for adolescent health, including the global and regional support needed for country-level programming. This brochure reflects the recommendations of the Study Group.

MANAGEMENT AND MEDIA RELATIONS

(No Entries)

EVALUATION

(No Entries)

FUNDING**77. THE CALIFORNIA WELLNESS FOUNDATION. 2001. REFLECTIONS ON CAPACITY BUILDING.**

<http://www.tcdf.org/reflections/2001/april/>

The California Wellness Foundation (TCWF) publishes Reflections to share lessons learned and information gleaned from its grant-making practices and strategies. For this report, TCWF interviewed 40 individuals who included TCWF Program Officers, technical support grantees, evaluators, and initiative grantees to help clarify what makes funder-provided capacity building effective. Based on these interviews, the report presents core essential principals, which are presented as ten "Lessons Learned," in the form of analysis, conclusions and recommendations for effective capacity building.

78. THE FOUNDATION CENTER

<http://fdncenter.org/>

This organization fosters public understanding of the foundation field by collecting, organizing, analyzing, and disseminating information on foundations, corporate giving, and related subjects. Its audiences include grantseekers, grantmakers, researchers, policymakers, the media, and the general public. The Foundation Center provides an easy-to-follow guide to seek grants, a listing of foundations and their requests for proposals organized by subject and also provides links to private, community and corporate foundations.

79. GRANTSMART

<http://www.grantmart.com/>

This web site contains information for non-profits seeking information about over 60,000 private organizations that file 990-PFs with the IRS. (Private foundations file IRS Form 990-PF. Tax returns are a useful research tool that can provide detailed information about how an organization operates.) Canyon Research, a private, operating foundation, maintains this site with funding and support from the J.C. Downing Foundation. Users can do a simple search by charity name, or perform a “multifield” search that includes name, state, zip, employer identification number (EIN), and asset size. Searches result in the names of foundations and the opportunity to view their tax return forms. For further information on available grants, users must conduct separate searches on these organizations.

80. GUIDESTAR

<http://www.guidestar.org/>

This web site is an online database of information on the activities and finances of more than 650,000 nonprofit organizations. There are 61,000 current foundation 990-PFs available to the public at this site. (Private foundations file IRS Form 990-PF. Tax returns are a useful research tool that can provide detailed information about how an organization operates.) Search by location, keyword, type of nonprofit organization, income range, and/or the Employer Identification Number (EIN). (The EIN is available in Foundation Finder.) At this time there is no word from GuideStar as to how often the 990-PF forms will be updated. Searches result in the names of foundations and one or more of the following: brief description, current financial status, older information, and if the organization has its own web site. For further information on available grants, users must conduct separate searches on these organizations.

POLICY/ADVOCACY

81. ASSOCIATION OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROGRAMS AND UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO. POLICY INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS CENTER FOR MIDDLE CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE AND NATIONAL ADOLESCENT HEALTH INFORMATION CENTER. 1999. ADOLESCENTS AND THE STATE CHILDREN’S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM (CHIP): HEALTHY OPTIONS FOR MEETING THE NEEDS OF ADOLESCENTS.

http://nahic.ucsf.edu/index.php/publications/article/adolescents_and_the_state_childrens_health_insurance_program_chip_1999

This publication summarizes key findings and themes from interviews conducted in the fall of 1998 with representatives from 12 states: Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Utah, and Wisconsin. The main topics are: benefit package, outreach and enrollment, assuring access to care, confidentiality, adolescents with special needs, school-based/school-linked health centers, quality assurance, evaluation, and linkages with other health and social service programs. Included are highlights of state strategies in each of these areas and recommendations for improving adolescent health under the CHIP program.

82. CHILDREN NOW. 2000. PARTNERS IN TRANSITION: ADOLESCENTS AND MANAGED CARE.

<http://www.childrennow.org/health/partners/report-partners-long.pdf>

This report provides managed care policymakers and providers with information on how to strengthen the delivery of health care to adolescents. The report focuses on two goals: facilitating adolescents’ access to care, and engaging teens, parents, and other community organizations to improve adolescent health.

83. HARVARD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH. CENTER FOR HEALTH COMMUNICATION. 2001. RAISING TEENS: A SYNTHESIS OF RESEARCH AND A FOUNDATION FOR ACTION.

<http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/chc/parenting/report.pdf>

The goal of this report is to address both the impending crisis and opportunity related to youth. The author demonstrates that parents are a major, untapped source of support and guidance for teens. The report provides a synthesis of major research findings on parenting adolescents from over 300 recent reviews of research and practice. The report presents clear summaries and messages as well as background information on adolescence and the Parenting Project. This document is not specifically directed toward parents (although their readership is welcome), but for those whose roles include providing support and information to parents of adolescents. Highlights include: the Ten Tasks of Adolescence, Five Basics of Parenting Adolescents, Strategies for Parents, and Key Messages for Parents.

84. NATIONAL CENTER FOR NONPROFIT BOARDS (NCNB). 2000. YOUTH ON BOARD: WHY AND HOW TO INVOLVE YOUNG PEOPLE IN ORGANIZATIONAL DECISION-MAKING.

http://www.youthonboard.org/publications_order.htm

This guide explains why and how organizations (especially those serving young people) can better involve youth in the policy-making process. It emphasizes creating youth representative positions on boards, youth commissions, and similar types of leadership roles for youth.

85. NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES. 2004. QUALITY IN CHILDREN'S HEALTH CARE.

<http://www.ncsl.org/print/health/qualityinchildrenhealthcare.pdf>

This paper focuses attention on quality improvement in Medicaid and SCHIP programs, offers a primer on why child quality measures are important, and suggests how this data can be used.

86. PUBLIC/PRIVATE VENTURES. 2000. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT: ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND DIRECTIONS.

http://www.ppv.org/ppv/publications/PPV_publication_order_form1.pdf

This book is the result of the Youth Development Directions Project, which focused on adolescents within youth development. This document charts three themes: the historical, political and social contexts for positive youth development; the state of science and evidence for youth development; and the institutional challenges facing policy-level positive youth development. Directed toward the public, private, philanthropic and non-profit sectors, this collection of nine essays discusses the actions necessary to support the healthy development of adolescents.

87. THE FUTURE OF CHILDREN. 2003. HEALTH INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN. VOLUME 13, No 1.

http://www.futureofchildren.org/pubs-info2825/pubs-info.htm?doc_id=161387

This issue of the Future of Children journal focuses on health insurance for children and includes articles about SCHIP/Medicaid eligibility, public health insurance programs, the unique health care needs of children and disparities in health care access.

88. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO. NATIONAL ADOLESCENT HEALTH INFORMATION CENTER. 1998. IMPROVING ADOLESCENT HEALTH: AN ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS.

http://nahic.ucsf.edu/downloads/IAH_Full.pdf

This report reviews over 1,000 adolescent health policy recommendations developed by government agencies, private foundations, and various task forces and commissions. The report identifies consensus policy priorities and strategies for implementation; outlines critical barriers that may impede implementation; and highlights policy areas that have been overlooked or have more recently emerged.

89. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO. NATIONAL ADOLESCENT HEALTH INFORMATION CENTER AND POLICY INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS CENTER FOR MIDDLE CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE. 2001. INVESTING IN CLINICAL PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES FOR ADOLESCENTS.

<http://nahic.ucsf.edu/downloads/CPHS.pdf>

This document defines clinical preventive services for adolescents, presents professional recommendations, and examines the rationale for providing a comprehensive set of clinical preventive services to teens. It explores barriers to the delivery of this care, as well as promising strategies for reducing these barriers, and looks at the extent to which this care is now being delivered. Finally, using current trends and available cost analyses, Investing in Clinical Preventive Services for Adolescents assesses the efficacy of providing these services within the current healthcare environment and recommends areas in which further research is needed.

90. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO. NATIONAL ADOLESCENT HEALTH INFORMATION CENTER. 2000. RESEARCH PRIORITIES IN ADOLESCENT HEALTH: AN ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS OF RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS.

http://nahic.ucsf.edu/downloads/RP_Full.pdf

This document reviews national reports on adolescent health published over the past decade and provides a collective assessment of them. The report delineates the critical research questions in adolescent health. It then outlines strategies to address these questions in terms of appropriate research methods, tools, skills and resources. The conclusion presents cross-cutting themes in the research recommendations and makes the case for a much-needed national research agenda for adolescent health.

91. URBAN INSTITUTE. 2004. SQUEEZING SCHIP.

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/311015_A-65.pdf

This brief presents information on the latest state information for SCHIP. Interviews with SCHIP administrators in 13 states indicate that cuts to SCHIP in Fiscal Year 2003 were more widespread than in 2002. Virtually all states reduced or eliminated outreach activities. Despite the deeper cuts, states' capacity to insure children remains much stronger than before the creation of SCHIP in 1997.

92. URBAN INSTITUTE. 1999. MOST UNINSURED CHILDREN ARE IN FAMILIES SERVED BY GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS.

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/anf_b4.pdf

This brief discusses the number of children who remain uninsured despite qualifying for public insurance coverage. It draws on the 1997 National Survey of America's Families (NSAF) to examine the potential of reaching these uninsured children and youth through four federal programs: the National School Lunch Program; the Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); the Food Stamp program; and the Unemployment Compensation Program. This brief encourages policy strategies that better link Medicaid and CHIP coverage to government programs that already serve families with uninsured children and youth.

Chronic Disease Prevention

BACKGROUND/GENERAL

93. AMERICAN ALLIANCE FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, RECREATION AND DANCE (AAHPERD)

<http://www.aahperd.org/>

This is a professional organization for health, physical education, recreation and dance professionals and educators. The site contains information on current legislation related to recreation and physical activity.

94. AMERICAN DIETETIC ASSOCIATION

<http://www.eatright.org/Public/>

This site contains educational resources for professionals and consumers on nutrition, including fact sheets and tips, guidebooks, policy information, position papers, and professional practice guidelines.

95. AMERICAN LEGACY FOUNDATION

<http://www.americanlegacy.org/>

The American Legacy Foundation is a national, independent, public health foundation. Legacy is committed to working with other organizations that are interested in decreasing the use of tobacco by Americans. One of Legacy's top priorities is to reduce tobacco use by young people. Legacy's web site include information on how to get involved in state tobacco control activities, links to related sites, funding source information, its public education campaign, technical assistance, and more.

96. AMERICAN SCHOOL FOOD SERVICE ASSOCIATION

<http://www.asfsa.org/>

This site contains information, research and policy updates about school food service programs and school based nutrition education. Resources available on the site include tools for administering the National School Breakfast and Lunch Programs, sample school nutrition policies, meal pattern requirements, nutrition education lessons, and information about starting a nutrition advisory council in schools.

97. CALIFORNIA PROJECT LEAN

<http://www.californiaprojectlean.org/>

Project LEAN conducts policy advocacy and public education to promote physical activity and nutritious eating among Californians. Their web site contains educational materials, lesson plans and policy guides such as the Healthy Food Policy Resource Guide for school boards and a guide for taking community action against school soda contracts. A wealth of other reports can also be found on the web site including literature reviews and program evaluations. Their web site also features a geo-mapping program which is an interactive internet-based Geographic Information System (GIS) that allows users to view and query mapped nutrition data in California.

98. CAMPAIGN FOR TOBACCO FREE KIDS

<http://tobaccofreekids.org/>

An extensive media campaign to educate youth about the dangers of smoking and the marketing tactics of the tobacco industry. The site provides information on federal, state, and global initiatives to combat the tobacco industry.

99. CHILDREN'S NUTRITION RESEARCH CENTER (CNRC)

<http://www.bcm.tmc.edu/cnrc/>

This web site contains child and adolescent obesity resources for health professionals, parents, and educators including research and training information, consumer news articles and facts, a newsletter, and links to other web sites. CNRC is a project of the Baylor College of Medicine, Texas Children's Hospital, and the US Department of Agriculture/Agricultural Research Service.

100. EDUCATION RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) DATABASE

<http://www.eric.ed.gov/>

ERIC is a clearinghouse of information and resources related to education. Journal articles, lesson plans and other resources related to nutrition and physical activity can be accessed using ERIC's simple search system.

101. THE EDUCATOR'S REFERENCE DESK

<http://www.eduref.org/>

The Educator's Reference Desk provides high-quality resources and services to the education community. The Desk includes over 2,000 lesson plans, 3,000 links to online education information, and over 200 question archive responses.

102. FOOD RESEARCH AND ACTION CENTER (FRAC)

<http://www.frac.org/>

FRAC is a national organization that aims to improve policies to eradicate hunger and under-nutrition in the United States. Their web site contains news and analyses, research, state profiles and program information and materials about hunger and its impact on low-income families with children. It also contains information about food assistance programs.

103. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH LIBRARY. KNOWLEDGE PATHS. NUTRITION, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, OVERWEIGHT

The MCH Library maintains web based lists of the most recent resources and tools on a variety of topics related to maternal and child health, including adolescent nutrition, obesity, and physical activity. Each knowledge path contains web sites, electronic publications, journal articles, books, reports, publications, databases and electronic newsletters and discussion groups.

Asthma in children and adolescents: http://mchlibrary.info/KnowledgePaths/kp_asthma.html

Child and adolescent nutrition: http://mchlibrary.info/KnowledgePaths/kp_childnutr.html

Diabetes in Children and Adolescents: http://www.mchlibrary.info/KnowledgePaths/kp_diabetes.html

Overweight in children and adolescents: http://mchlibrary.info/KnowledgePaths/kp_obesity.html

Physical Activity in Children and adolescents: http://mchlibrary.info/KnowledgePaths/kp_phys_activity.html

104. NATIONAL COALITION FOR PROMOTING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (NCPA)

<http://www.ncppa.org/>

NCPA is a partnership between the American College of Sports Medicine, the American Heart Association, and the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance. The web site contains facts, legislative information, web resources, contact information for state coalitions, and other resources aimed at improving the nation's health by increasing physical activity at the national, state, and local levels.

105. PHYSICAL EDUCATION (PE) CENTRAL

<http://www.pecentral.org/>

This web site for PE teachers, parents and students provides the latest information about developmentally appropriate physical education. The web site includes lesson plans, assessment ideas, instructional resources, guidelines for adapting programs for students with disabilities, PE standards and guidelines, grant information and listservs.

106. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY. CENTER FOR WEIGHT AND HEALTH

<http://nature.berkeley.edu/cwh/index.html>

This web site contains research and policy analysis related to physical activity and nutrition, information about model programs, educational tools and materials, national data on obesity, hunger, physical activity, and diet.

107. THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI. NATIONAL FOOD SERVICE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE (NFSMI) INFORMATION SERVICES

<http://www.nfsmi.org/>

NFSMI's Information Services provides all types of information or referrals about the Child Nutrition Program. It answers questions, identifies information, and works in conjunction with the National Agricultural Library (NAL) to lend materials to anyone associated with a Child Nutrition Program who has questions related to serving healthy food.

PARTNERSHIPS & COALITION BUILDING

(No Entries)

NEEDS-AND-ASSETS ASSESSMENT, PLANNING AND USING DATA**108. CALIFORNIA PROJECT LEAN**

California Project LEAN conducted formal needs assessments in 1998 in relation to adolescent eating and physical activity trends. The organization interviewed youth and surveyed students and adult experts. Project LEAN also assessed the accessibility and environment to involve youth in public policy relating to adolescent nutrition and physical activity. These reports (all dated 1998) detail the methodology, limitations, findings, and recommendations from the needs assessments.

Creating an Adolescent Nutrition and Physical Activity Policy Agenda: A Report on a Public Policy Needs Assessment.

<http://www.californiaprojectlean.org/Assets/1019/files/PublicPolicyNeedsAssessment.pdf>

A Focus Group Report on Adolescent Behaviors, Perceptions, Values & Attitudes on Health, Nutrition and Physical Activity.

<http://www.californiaprojectlean.org/Assets/1019/files/FocusGroupReport.pdf>

Key Informant Interviews with Students, Experts, and LEAN Regional Coordinators about Healthy Eating, Physical Activity, and Multicultural Youth.

<http://www.californiaprojectlean.org/Assets/1019/files/KeyInformantInterviews.pdf>

109. THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR HISPANIC HEALTH. NUESTRAS VOCES. 2000. HISPANIC YOUTH TARGET BIG TOBACCO.

http://www.hispanichealth.org/pub_tobacco.lasso

This publication provides data specific to Latino youths' use of tobacco in the U.S. It describes the findings of focus groups and community-wide movements in five major cities in the nation (Denver, CO; Los Angeles, CA; Miami, FL; New York, NY; San Antonio, TX), in which Latino youth were involved with the documentation of tobacco advertising and promotion in "drug free zones."

110. PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE. 2000. CALIFORNIA HIGH SCHOOL FAST FOOD SURVEY: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

<http://www.asu.edu/educ/epsl/CERU/Articles/CERU-0306-114-OWI.pdf>

This document presents the findings and recommendations of a survey administered to 245 high schools in 171 school districts in California. It is an example of how to report results and recommendations from data collection on nutrition in public high schools. The survey addressed the types of food offered on school campuses, especially fast food availability. The document includes background, and survey methodology, findings, limitations, discussion, and recommendations. The appendix includes a copy of the survey.

PROGRAMS AND INTERVENTIONS**111. GUIDE TO COMMUNITY PREVENTIVE SERVICES**

<http://www.thecommunityguide.org/default.htm>

The Community Guide is a resource being developed by a non-federal Task Force on Community Preventive Services, appointed by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The online resource provides a systematic review of the effectiveness of strategies aimed at increasing physical activity.

112. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY AND CITY HEALTH OFFICIALS (NACCHO). 1998. FOCUSING ON YOUTH: TOBACCO USE PREVENTION & CONTROL.

This handbook lists organizations, programs, and publications related to policy, community programs, counter marketing, and general resources on youth and tobacco use.

To request this handbook, please contact:

National Association of County and City Health Officials

1100 17th Street, NW, Second Floor

Washington, DC 20036

Tel: 877.406.3974

113. NATIONAL GOVERNOR'S ASSOCIATION CENTER FOR BEST PRACTICES

<http://www.nga.org/center/>

The NGA Center for Best Practices helps Governors and their policy staff develop and implement innovative solutions to challenges facing their states by providing technical assistance, identifying and sharing best practices, and exploring emerging national trends.

Their web site includes a policy brief on what states can do to prevent obesity, entitled The Obesity Epidemic—How States can Trim the Fat,

http://www.nga.org/center/divisions/1,1188,C_ISSUE_BRIEF^D_3878,00.html

MANAGEMENT AND MEDIA RELATIONS

(No Entries)

EVALUATION

(No Entries)

FUNDING

(No Entries)

POLICY/ADVOCACY**114. THE ADVOCACY INSTITUTE. 2000. MAKING THE CASE: STATE TOBACCO CONTROL BRIEFING PAPERS. POLICIES TO REDUCE YOUTH ACCESS TO TOBACCO.**<http://www.advocacy.org/publications/mtc/youthaccess.htm>

This brief describes which policies work in reducing youth access to tobacco. It is part of The Advocacy Institute project to help state-level tobacco control advocates secure adequate funding for comprehensive tobacco control programs. "Making the Case: State Tobacco Control Policy Briefing Papers" is designed to facilitate discussion and analysis among tobacco control advocates, legislators and the public about the most effective way to secure funding for comprehensive tobacco control programs. It was adapted from the 1998 Health Science Analysis Project (HSAP), a series of papers that examined the public health impact of various aspects of federal tobacco legislation.

115. THE ADVOCACY INSTITUTE. 1996. TOBACCO TAX CAMPAIGNS: A CASE STUDY OF TWO STATES.

This document discusses the campaigns behind two cigarette excise tax initiatives in Arizona and Colorado in the fall of 1994. The Arizona Initiative was approved by a narrow margin; the Colorado one was soundly defeated. Examination of these two campaigns gives insight into the tobacco industry's tactics and offers lessons for individuals interested in furthering health promotion and disease prevention. The document provides information on the beginning and structure of the campaigns, their strategies, tobacco industry strategies and responses, and insights gained from both. The appendices include copies of the Arizona proposition and the Colorado amendment attempt.

To order a copy, please contact:

Advocacy Institute

1629 K St., NW, Suite 200

Washington, DC 20006-1629

Tel: 202.777.7575; Fax: 202.777.7577

Email: info@advocacy.org

116. CALIFORNIA PROJECT LEAN. 2002. HEALTHY FOOD POLICY RESOURCE GUIDE.

<http://www.californiaprojectlean.org/resourcelibrary/>

Developed in collaboration with the California School Boards Association, this policy resource guide is designed for use by school board members and school administrators who want to positively affect the health of students. The guide offers a step-by-step approach for creating a healthy school environment so students can practice healthy eating habits while at school. The guide outlines the link between nutrition, physical activity and learning; addresses the nutritional and physical activity status of children and youth; highlights school districts that are successfully offering healthy foods and beverages; and provides sample school district policies and tools.

117. CALIFORNIA PROJECT LEAN. 1999. PLAYING THE POLICY GAME: PREPARING TEEN LEADERS TO TAKE ACTION ON HEALTHY EATING AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY.

<http://www.californiaprojectlean.org/resourcelibrary/>

Playing the Policy Game guides teens on how to positively influence their school campus by enhancing opportunities for healthy eating and physical activity. Participation in a policy game project allows teens to discover the value of their opinions and how their opinions can improve the school and community. This guide is designed for use by a group of teens with adult assistance. It is appropriate for classroom use, after-school or extracurricular activity, or community youth organization activity. It may be used as part of a health or physical education class or as part of a civics lesson. Activity worksheets accompany the text.

118. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE BOARDS OF EDUCATION (NASBE)

<http://www.nasbe.org/>

NASBE is an association that represents school boards and seeks to strengthen state leadership for educational policy making and promote excellence in education. The web site includes policy briefs on topics such as school physical activity and nutrition education programs, including “Fit, Healthy and Ready to Learn: Physical Activity, Healthy Eating and Tobacco Use Prevention (Parts 1 and 2)” and “State Policies on the Sale of Food and Beverages at School”.

119. NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE LEGISLATURES. VENDING MACHINES IN SCHOOLS

<http://www.ncsl.org/programs/health/vending.htm>

This web site offers an up-to-date list of all state legislative activity on vending machines in schools, including a list of state bills.

120. THE TRAUMA FOUNDATION. 2000. CASE HISTORIES IN ALCOHOL POLICY.

<http://www.tf.org/tf/alcohol/case.shtml>

This document presents the case histories of seven organizations that have worked to reduce alcohol-related problems in their communities. The communities are located in the states of California, Texas, Minnesota, Maryland, New Mexico and Illinois. Three of the case histories address youth and alcohol use; one profiles a youth-led initiative to remove alcohol billboard advertising in minority, low-income areas in San Antonio. The Trauma Foundation developed this document to highlight community-based action. The case histories offer practical knowledge, especially in the Lessons Learned section at the end of each case.

Mental Health

BACKGROUND/GENERAL

121. ABOUT OUR KIDS

<http://www.aboutourkids.org/>

Provides lists of issues, disorders, symptoms and resources as well as information and articles on scientific developments and innovative procedures in treating mental health problems in youth. Topics include pharmacotherapy vs. psychotherapy, suicide, eating disorders and attention deficit disorder.

122. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY

<http://www.aacap.org/>

Features a comprehensive clearinghouse of educational materials, research reports, and fact sheets designed to assist families and professionals to understand developmental, behavioral, mental and emotional disorders affecting children and adolescents.

123. AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (APA)

<http://www.apa.org/>

Features extensive resources packaged for mental health professionals, the public, and students. Many youth specific reports are available. Additionally, the Children, Youth and Families Division, <http://www.apa.org/pi/cyf/homepage.html>, provides information and resources on current committee and public interest information related to children's mental health issues.

124. GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY. 2002. BRIGHT FUTURES IN PRACTICE: MENTAL HEALTH.

<http://www.brightfutures.org/mentalhealth/>

This is a two-volume set considering the mental health of children in a developmental context, presenting information on early recognition and intervention for specific mental health problems and mental disorders, and providing a tool kit with hands on tools for health professionals and families for use in screening, care management, and health education.

125. FEDERATION OF FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH (FFCMH)

<http://www.ffcmh.org/>

This organization is a national, parent-run organization focused on the needs of children and youth with emotional, behavioral or mental disorders and their families. The organization seeks to provide leadership in the field of children's mental health; to develop human and financial resources; to ensure the rights of full citizenship and access to community based services to children and youth with emotional, behavioral or mental disorders; and provide information and engage in advocacy. The web site contains current news, links to publications for parents and professionals, position statements on policy issues and policy updates.

126. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH LIBRARY. KNOWLEDGE PATHS. MENTAL HEALTH

http://www.mchlibrary.info/KnowledgePaths/kp_mentalhealth.html

The MCH Library maintains web based lists of the most recent resources and tools on a variety of topics, including mental health. Each knowledge path contains web sites, electronic publications, journal articles, books, reports, publications, databases and electronic newsletters and discussion groups.

127. NATIONAL CENTER FOR SUICIDE PREVENTION AND TRAINING

<http://www.ncspt.org/>

This web site provides educational resources to help public officials, service providers, and community-based coalitions develop effective suicide prevention policies and programs. The web site includes links to research, fact sheets, publications, databases, training materials and other useful web sites. The Center also offers online trainings on the following topics: Using Data to Educate the Public and Policy Makers about Youth Suicide, Youth Suicide Prevention Program Planning and Evaluation, Youth Suicide Prevention Gatekeeper Training.

128. NATIONAL MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION (NMHA)

<http://www.nmha.org/>

This web site offers educational brochures, screening instruments and fact sheets about mental illness, some specific to adolescents. As NMHA is committed to advocacy, the web site contains information on policy issues, including policy alerts. The site also provides a search engine for referrals and links to mental health clinics and affiliates.

PARTNERSHIPS & COALITION BUILDING

(No Entries)

NEEDS-AND-ASSETS ASSESSMENT, PLANNING AND USING DATA

(No Entries)

PROGRAMS AND INTERVENTIONS**129. CHILD TRENDS. 2002. PROMOTING POSITIVE MENTAL HEALTH IN TEENS: SOME LESSONS FROM RESEARCH.**

<http://www.childtrends.org/Files/K5Brief.pdf>

Child Trends conducted a review of nearly 300 research studies on teens' mental health and emotional well-being. This brief is divided into two parts. The first addresses mental health in adolescence and the second covers emotional well-being. The "What Works" tables on pages 4-5 detail some of the programs and approaches that are most likely to succeed in these areas. Only experimentally evaluated programs are included in the review of "What Works." Also included in the table are some "best bets," promising practices drawing on both experimental and quasi-experimental evaluations, other research, and wisdom from practitioners.

130. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES. SCHOOL MENTAL HEALTH PROJECT (SMHP). CENTER FOR MENTAL HEALTH IN SCHOOLS

<http://smhp.psych.ucla.edu/>

The mission of the Center is to enhance the ability of schools and their surrounding communities to address mental health and psychosocial barriers to student learning and to promote healthy development. The Center's Clearinghouse provides descriptions of model programs, specialized information about specific psychosocial problems, policy analyses, guidelines for designing and implementing systems, and many more resources related to mental health programs in schools, suicide, barriers to learning and violence prevention. The Center also provides technical assistance (which may be requested online) and information on funding opportunities. Online, there are links to related sites of other organizations, a free quarterly newsletter that may be downloaded, and a network exchange.

131. UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND. CENTER FOR SCHOOL MENTAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE

<http://csmha.umaryland.edu/>

The Center for School Mental Health Assistance (CSMHA) provides leadership and technical assistance to advance effective interdisciplinary school-based mental health programs. The web site has information about its projects, including the School Mental Health Outcomes Group, HIV and Trauma Research, Partnering with Educators, Sexual Assault Needs Assessment and Youth and Tobacco. Additionally, the Center has a newsletter, On The Move, that can be downloaded at no charge, a list of articles, and books that may be ordered.

MANAGEMENT AND MEDIA RELATIONS

(No Entries)

EVALUATION

(No Entries)

FUNDING

(No Entries)

POLICY/ADVOCACY**132. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES. SCHOOL MENTAL HEALTH PROJECT (SMHP). 2001. POLICY LEADERSHIP CADRE FOR MENTAL HEALTH IN SCHOOLS.**

<http://smhp.psych.ucla.edu/pdfdocs/policymakers/cadreguidelines.pdf>

This document provides reasons for, principles of, and guidelines for establishing comprehensive mental health programs and services in schools. It is directed toward school health officials and policymakers and details successful models and emerging mechanisms for mental health delivery in schools. The authors clearly articulate major policy changes and attitudes for mental health issues to be taken more seriously and addressed more effectively. The appendix includes a list of resource materials, technical assistance, and training (although it does not provide contact information for organizations and literature).

133. NATIONAL MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION. 2004. MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT FOR YOUTH IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: A COMPENDIUM OF PROMISING PRACTICES.

<http://www.nmha.org/children/JJCompendiumofBestPractices.pdf>

This report discusses the promising practices for treating incarcerated youth with mental health illnesses. It reviews the different types of mental health disorders by gender and race/ethnicity and analyzes state/national programs that address mental health treatment.

Reproductive Health

BACKGROUND/GENERAL

134. ALAN GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

<http://www.guttmacher.org/>

The Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI) is a nonprofit organization focused on sexual and reproductive health research, policy analysis and public education. AGI publishes Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health, International Family Planning Perspectives, The Guttmacher Report on Public Policy and special reports on topics pertaining to sexual and reproductive health and rights. The Institute's mission is to protect the reproductive choices of all women and men in the United States and throughout the world.

135. ETR ASSOCIATES. RESOURCE CENTER FOR ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY PREVENTION (ReCAPP)

<http://www.etr.org/recapp/index.htm>

ReCAPP provides information, evaluated program materials and tools for teachers and health educators aimed at reducing sexual risk-taking behaviors among adolescents. The web site also contains professional skill-building tools for health educators, research, health behavior theory, statistics, and learning activities. ReCAPP was created by ETR, a private, nonprofit health-education-promotion organization.

136. HEALTH PROMOTION RESOURCE CENTER. STANFORD CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN DISEASE PREVENTION. 1991. ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY PREVENTION: A GUIDEBOOK FOR COMMUNITIES.

This comprehensive guidebook provides background information about and a conceptual framework to understand the U.S.'s high rate of teenage pregnancy and how to address this issue. Section one presents research findings on, predictors for, and how to better prevent teen pregnancy at a community level. Section two discusses how to develop a community-wide adolescent pregnancy prevention initiative, including building a coalition, conducting a needs and assets assessment, collecting and using data, and creating, implementing, and evaluating community strategies. This guidebook is directed toward individuals interested in mobilizing community efforts to address teen pregnancy from multi-faceted approaches.

For more information or to order a copy, please contact:
Health Promotion Resource Center at Stanford University
1000 Welch Road
Palo Alto, CA 94304-1885
Tel: 650.723.0003

137. KAISER FAMILY FOUNDATION (KFF)

<http://www.kff.org/>

Contains fact sheets, issue updates, survey results, and other resources about reproductive and sexual health. KFF is an independent philanthropy focusing on national health care issues. They also sponsor the SexSmarts Campaign which is a public education partnership between KFF and Seventeen magazine that aims to provide adolescents with information and resources on sexual health issues.

138. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH LIBRARY. KNOWLEDGE PATHS. PREGNANCY

http://www.mchlibrary.info/KnowledgePaths/kp_adolpreg.html

The MCH Library maintains web based lists of the most recent resources and tools on a variety of topics related to maternal and child health, including adolescent pregnancy. Each knowledge path contains web sites, electronic publications, journal articles, books, reports, publications, databases and electronic newsletters and discussion groups.

139. NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF STATE AND TERRITORIAL AIDS DIRECTORS

<http://csmha.umaryland.edu/>

The National Alliance of State and Territorial AIDS Directors (NASTAD) represents the nation's chief state health agency staff who have programmatic responsibility for administering AIDS health care, prevention, education and supportive service programs funded by state and federal governments. The web site offers information and publications on AIDS health issues.

140. NATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT TEEN PREGNANCY

<http://www.teenpregnancy.org/>

The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy is a nonprofit, nonpartisan campaign to improve the well-being of children, youth and families by reducing teen pregnancy. The web site offers fact sheets and data, research, polling data, information on best practices, public education materials, and news.

141. NATIONAL ORGANIZATION ON ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY, PARENTING AND PREVENTION (NOAPPP)

<http://www.noapppp.org/>

NOAPPP is a membership organization for professionals and organizations working to address the issues of adolescent sexuality, pregnancy and parenting. Their web site features an electronic clearinghouse of publications on related topics.

142. PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA

<http://www.plannedparenthood.org/>

This web site contains information on reproductive health issues, both domestic and abroad, tools for practitioners and advocates, and news.

143. SEX, ETC.

<http://www.sxetc.org/>

Sex, Etc. is an award-winning national newsletter and web site written by teens, for teens, on teen sexual health issues. It is the major component of the National Teen-to-Teen Sexuality Education Project developed by the Network for Family Life Education a nonprofit organization that provides resources, advocacy, training, and technical assistance in support of balanced, comprehensive sexuality education in the United States. The Network is based at the Center for Applied Psychology at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey.

144. SEXUALITY INFORMATION AND EDUCATION COUNCIL OF THE U.S. (SIECUS)

<http://www.siecus.org/>

SIECUS develops, collects, and disseminates information; promotes comprehensive education about sexuality, and advocates the right of individuals to make responsible sexual choices. It is a resource for schools, coordinated school health programs, policy makers, parents, teens, parents and other adults, faith-based institutions, and the media. Also available on its web site are special reports on sexuality and HIV/AIDS, fact sheets, and other SIECUS publications.

145. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO. CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RESEARCH AND POLICY. 2004. A FUTURE WITH PROMISE: A CHARTBOOK ON LATINO ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH.

http://crhrp.ucsf.edu/publications/files/Driscoll_04_ChartbookLatinoAdolescent.pdf

The chartbook compiles, in one place, key demographic information that has been gathered about areas in the lives of Latino youth that affect their fertility. It is hoped that the combination of statistics and sociological, psychosocial, anthropological and other research approaches will give the reader a richer and more nuanced understanding of the reasons for the current situations of Latino youth. In addition, this combination also reveals the gaps in our knowledge and understanding of these situations and thus directs the reader to where future efforts ought to be focused.

PARTNERSHIPS & COALITION BUILDING

146. ADVOCATES FOR YOUTH. 1998. COMMUNITIES RESPONDING TO THE CHALLENGE OF ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY PREVENTION. FIVE VOLUMES.

<http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/publications/catalog.htm>

This five-volume series encourages and assists communities to address adolescent sexuality in a balanced and realistic manner. Volume I: Mobilizing for Action reviews recent research on adolescent pregnancy; describes how to build coalitions; outlines steps for planning and conducting pregnancy prevention campaigns; and provides tips for working with the media, policy makers, and other key stakeholders. Volume II: Building Strong Foundations, Ensuring the Future provides step-by-step guidance on assessing the needs and assets of youth in the community, developing a strong funding base for programs, and planning for the evaluation of pregnancy prevention programs. Volume III: Designing Effective Family Life Education Programs explains the components of effective sexuality education and provides guidance in planning and implementing sexuality education programs. Volume IV: Improving Contraceptive Access for Teens examines the barriers which restrict young people's access to contraception. The volume discusses key strategies for planning and implementing contraceptive availability programs, based on effective models. Volume V: Linking Pregnancy Prevention to Youth Development demonstrates the benefits that youth development programs may derive from providing links to sexuality education and contraceptive access programs.

147. NATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT TEEN PREGNANCY. 1999. GET ORGANIZED: A GUIDE TO PREVENTING TEEN PREGNANCY.

<http://www.teenpregnancy.org/resources/reading/getorgan.asp>

This three-volume guide breaks down the process of developing effective teen pregnancy prevention strategies. "Focusing on Kids" emphasizes the challenges adolescents face, different types of successful teen pregnancy programs that bridge community institutions, why and how to involve males, and how to involve young people in general in the planning process. "Involving the Key Players" proposes how parents, the faith and business communities, schools, and health professionals can contribute to preventing teen pregnancy. "Making It Happen" concentrates how to develop a coalition by involving the community, assessing community needs, planning, fundraising, working with the media, evaluating initiatives, and addressing conflict.

NEEDS AND-ASSETS ASSESSMENT, PLANNING AND USING DATA

148. ALAN GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE. 2002. TEEN PREGNANCY: TRENDS AND LESSONS LEARNED.

<http://www.agi-usa.org/pubs/journals/gr050107.pdf>

This report analyzes the reasons behind the U.S. teen pregnancy decline as well as the lower teenage pregnancy rates around the world.

149. CHILD TRENDS. FACTS AT A GLANCE

<http://www.childtrends.org/>

Child Trends produces Facts At A Glance, an annual statistical newsletter highlighting national-, state-, and city-level data on teen pregnancy, childbearing, and sexual behavior. The information gathered and disseminated through Facts At A Glance has helped to inform policy and practice aimed at reducing teen pregnancy. The web site also contains other resources related to adolescent sexual behavior and reproductive health including data, summaries of key research findings, information on best practices for teen pregnancy and STI prevention, and policy analysis.

150. INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION. WESTERN HEMISPHERE REGION. 1999. SELF-ASSESSMENT MODULE: SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH.

http://www.ippfwhr.org/publications/publication_detail_e.asp?PubID=25

This module presents the framework for an “ideal” sexual and reproductive health program for youth, including a guide/checklist for self-assessment. The module is directed to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with established youth programs but also could be applied to government and other organizations planning to establish new youth programs. Included in the module is a review of key elements and strategies to improve the sexual and reproductive health of young people. (The module is also available in Spanish.)

151. NATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT TEEN PREGNANCY. 2001. WHAT’S BEHIND THE GOOD NEWS: THE DECLINE IN TEEN PREGNANCY RATES DURING THE 1990s.

<https://www.teenpregnancy.org/store/item.asp?productId=195&cid=19&cnm=Latest%2BResearch>

This paper identifies factors contributing to the decrease in teen pregnancy rates in the U.S. between 1990 and 1996. It analyzes data from the National Survey on Family Growth for 1988, 1990, and 1995. The paper concludes that between these time periods, teen pregnancy rates fell due to changes in sexual behavior, attributable to decreased sexual activity, improved contraceptive use, or a combination of these factors. These findings should encourage health and social service providers, educators, and others to continue educating teens about the benefits of delaying sexual activity and of contraceptive access and use.

152. SOCIOMETRICS. 1996. ASSESSING YOUR COMMUNITY’S NEEDS AND ASSETS: A COLLABORATIVE APPROACH TO ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY PREVENTION.

<http://www.socio.com/cgi/goto.cgi?FILE=shop/evapub14.htm&DROOT=/>

This guide is directed toward leaders of community teen pregnancy prevention programs and discusses how to conduct a community needs and assets assessment. It explains how to build a coalition, determine the goals and scope of the assessment, address the most prominent issues, collect and analyze data, and present results to the community and to funding sources.

153. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO. CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RESEARCH AND POLICY. 2002. FACT SHEETS AND AN ISSUE BRIEF ON LATINO ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH.

The Center for Reproductive Health Research and Policy developed a series of Fact Sheets and an Issue Brief relating to U.S. Latino youth. Two Fact Sheets (Sexual Behavior; STIs and HIV/AIDS) relate to adolescent sexual behavior.

Sexual Behavior: <http://reprohealth.ucsf.edu/publications/files/Latino.sex.pdf>

STIs and HIV/AIDS: <http://reprohealth.ucsf.edu/publications/files/Latino.sti.pdf>

Issue Brief on Latino Youth: Reproductive Health <http://reprohealth.ucsf.edu/publications/files/Latino.IB.pdf>

154. URBAN INSTITUTE. 2000. YOUNG MEN'S SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: TOWARD A NATIONAL STRATEGY.

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/young_mens_health.pdf

A study that documents teen males' participation in a broad range of sexual activities, placing more teenagers at risk of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) than previously assumed.

PROGRAMS AND INTERVENTIONS**155. ADVOCATES FOR YOUTH. 1995. LIFE PLANNING EDUCATION: A YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.**

<http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/publications/lpe/>

The Life Planning Education curriculum is designed for teachers, counselors, and others who work with youth. The purpose of the curriculum is to prepare youth to make suitable life decisions and contains activities that address: self-esteem, values, gender roles, decision-making, parenthood, sexuality, HIV/AIDS, education and employment, and personal communication.

156. ETR ASSOCIATES. 1996. REDUCING THE RISK: BUILDING SKILLS TO PREVENT PREGNANCY, STD AND HIV. 3RD EDITION.

<http://www.etr.org/>

This high school level sexuality education curriculum enhances young people's skills to resist unprotected intercourse by modeling those skills and then providing opportunities to practice. The curriculum is based on social learning theory and aims to change student norms about unprotected sex and perceptions of peer sexual activity through role-plays, homework activities, quizzes, and skill-building practice sessions.

157. HORIZON SOLUTIONS

<http://www.solutions-site.org/default.htm>

This site, hosted by HORIZON International, provides case studies of various solutions that have been employed in response to concerns about health, population, the environment and development. Case studies provide a problem overview and a summary and background of the program. HORIZON International is a not-for-profit international research, film production and development organization dedicated to furthering solutions to health, environmental, population and development problems.

158. NATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT TEEN PREGNANCY. 2003. A GOOD TIME: AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS TO REDUCE TEEN PREGNANCY.

<http://www.teenpregnancy.org/works/pdf/goodtime.pdf>

This report provides detailed descriptions of those after-school programs that have been shown through careful research to have a positive impact on adolescent behavior.

159. SOCIOMETRICS. 2001. PROGRAM ARCHIVE ON SEXUALITY, HEALTH AND ADOLESCENCE (PASHA): INFORMATION AND ORDER PACKET.

http://www.metrokc.gov/health/famplan/clinicguide/opa_form.pdf

The PASHA packet profiles a collection of teen pregnancy and STD/HIV/AIDS prevention programs selected for demonstrated success in decreasing adolescent pregnancy and sex-related risk behaviors. The prevention programs are targeted toward youth and range in site location (school, community, or clinic-based), approach, and components to the curriculum. Program packages include a user's guide, curriculum manual, workbooks, videos, games, and evaluation tools. The program package price includes technical support by telephone or e-mail for one year.

160. SOCIOMETRICS. 1998. THE PASHA FIELD TEST: A WINDOW ON THE WORLD OF PRACTITIONERS.

<http://www.socio.com/>

This guide and sourcebook provide information on establishing, implementing, and evaluating a teen pregnancy and/or STD/HIV/AIDS prevention program. Sociometrics researched and analyzed 30 of these prevention programs and includes detailed abstracts, methods and findings from its study, lessons and activities, materials used, staffing required, and references for the programs in this guide.

161. SOCIOMETRICS. 1998. THE PASHA PROGRAM SOURCEBOOK: PROMISING TEEN PREGNANCY AND STD/HIV/AIDS PREVENTION PROGRAMS.

<http://www.socio.com/>

This publication describes in more depth programs featured in the “PASHA Field Test.” An entire chapter is dedicated to one program and provides an abstract, rationale and history, lesson schedule, materials list, implementation instructions, and evaluation recommendations for each of the 23 programs featured.

162. SOCIOMETRICS. 1998. THE PASHA ACTIVITY SOURCEBOOK: ACTIVITIES FOR EDUCATING TEENS ABOUT PREGNANCY AND STD/HIV/AIDS PREVENTION.

<http://www.socio.com/>

This sourcebook contains an array of educational activities for teens about pregnancy and STD/HIV/AIDS prevention. All of the activities come from programs featured in the PASHA Field Test and PASHA Program Sourcebook. The types of activities include: role plays, group discussions, homework assignments, group activities, teacher-led discussions, videos, and other modalities.

MANAGEMENT AND MEDIA RELATIONS

163. NATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT TEEN PREGNANCY. 1997. SENDING THE MESSAGE: STATE-BASED MEDIA CAMPAIGNS FOR TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION.

<https://www.teenpregnancy.org/store/item.asp?productId=48&cid=25&cnm=Resources+for+Professionals>

This document compiles the experiences and expertise of representatives from teen pregnancy prevention campaigns in 40 states. Sending the Message contains a media campaign guide, a directory of current campaigns, and a list of additional national resources. The guide, which summarizes the conference, discusses how to develop, implement, and maintain media campaigns.

EVALUATION

164. SOCIOMETRICS. 2001. GUIDEBOOK: EVALUATING TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS.

<http://www.socio.com/cdc/index.htm>

Under the sponsorship of the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Sociometrics has developed a comprehensive guide to the implementation of evaluation methods into all aspects of teen pregnancy programming. Although many program evaluation textbooks and guides focus primarily on the evaluation of service outcome, the Guidebook instructs users on how to benefit from program evaluation methods at all stages of program development: from initial conceptualization and model implementation to program monitoring and full impact evaluation.

FUNDING

(No Entries)

POLICY/ADVOCACY**165. ADVOCATES FOR YOUTH**

<http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/>

Advocates for Youth is an advocacy, training, and information organization dedicated to promoting sexually responsible health programs and policies for youth. Advocates for Youth fact sheets and longer publications include topics such as sexuality education, teen pregnancy and HIV/AIDS prevention, providing comprehensive health services. Also, the Advocates for Youth web site links to Youth Resource, a forum for gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender youth.

166. ADVOCATES FOR YOUTH. 1999. EUROPEAN APPROACHES TO ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR & RESPONSIBILITY.

<http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/>

This monograph examines the roles of family, media, community, public policy, sexuality education, and health care in promoting safer sexual behavior in teens in the Netherlands, Germany, and France. Also included is a unique two-page “Call to Action” that outlines the need for new national dialogue on adolescent sexual health, focusing on respect, rights, responsibility, and research.

167. CENTER FOR LAW AND SOCIAL POLICY (CLASP)

http://www.clasp.org/Pubs/Pubs_Health

CLASP conducts research, policy analysis, technical assistance and advocacy on issues related to economic security for low-income families with children. Their web site describes research and advocacy activities regarding reproductive health and adolescent issues such as adolescent pregnancy.

168. KAISER FAMILY FOUNDATION. DAILY REPORTS

Reproductive Health: http://www.kaisernetwork.org/daily_reports/rep_repro.cfm

HIV: http://www.kaisernetwork.org/daily_reports/rep_hiv.cfm

KFF publishes online newsletters called the Kaiser Daily Reproductive Health Report and the Daily HIV Report. They contain legislative, political, legal, scientific, and business news on reproductive health issues, including those related to adolescent sexual and reproductive health.

169. MATHEMATICA POLICY RESEARCH, INC. 2002. THE EVALUATION OF ABSTINENCE EDUCATION PROGRAMS FUNDED UNDER TITLE V SECTION 510: INTERIM REPORT.

<http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/abstinence02/>

This report presents interim findings of the evaluation of the abstinence education programs under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996.

170. URBAN INSTITUTE. 2000. YOUNG MEN'S SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH TOWARD A NATIONAL STRATEGY: FRAMEWORK AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/young_mens_health.pdf

The report documents the need for broad new initiatives to promote young men's sexual and reproductive health. Most of the suggested recommendations involve national level policy changes, but the monograph provides compelling reasons for local communities and states to make young men's sexual and reproductive health a public health priority.

171. URBAN INSTITUTE. 2003. TEENAGERS AND WELFARE REFORM.

<http://www.urban.org/urlprint.cfm?ID=8464>

The problems of teenage parents were high among the concerns of the drafters of the 1996 welfare reform law, as a result of which several provisions targeted to this group were added to the legislation. Surprisingly, however, there has been little effort to determine how welfare reform has affected teenagers. This paper attempts to address that need. In particular, it seeks to answer three questions: first, how did implementation of the 1996 reforms affect school attendance among teenage parents/teenagers; second, how did it affect living arrangements; and third, how did it affect out-of-wedlock fertility.

Substance Use

BACKGROUND/GENERAL

172. CENTER FOR THE APPLICATION OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE TECHNOLOGIES (CASAT)

<http://casat.unr.edu/>

CASAT aims to improve substance abuse prevention and treatment services by helping states, organizations, agencies, and individuals apply research-based practices in the field. CASAT includes the Western Region Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (WestCAPT), which works with state agencies and community-based organizations to assist in the application of scientifically defensible prevention strategies and programs. The Mountain West Addiction Technology Transfer Center (MWATTC) is also part of CASAT and provides training for addiction treatment providers, criminal justice workers, and mental health professionals.

173. JOIN TOGETHER

<http://www.jointogether.org/>

Join Together supports community-based efforts to reduce, prevent, and treat substance abuse across the nation. The web site has many publications and briefs that discuss substance abuse policies and prevention/treatment for young people.

174. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH LIBRARY

<http://www.mchlibrary.info/AZtopics.htm>

The MCH Library is a virtual guide to Maternal and Child Health information compiled by library staff that also offers pathways to MCH information available on other web sites, from organizations and in libraries. Click on Substance abuse to access resources.

PARTNERSHIPS & COALITION BUILDING

175. NATIONAL CAPITAL COALITION TO PREVENT UNDERAGE DRINKING (NCCPUD)

<http://www.nccpud.com/>

NCCPUD was created as an initiative of the Robert Wood Johnson foundation and is based in the Washington D.C. Metropolitan area. It is one of twelve coalitions around the country that are dedicated to preventing and reducing underage drinking. A component of the program is working with youth advocates from local high schools and providing them with youth development opportunities (e.g. public policy, networking, community service credits towards graduation). The web site provides links to affiliates and statistics regarding underage drinking.

NEEDS-AND-ASSETS ASSESSMENT, PLANNING AND USING DATA

176. MONITORING THE FUTURE

<http://monitoringthefuture.org/>

Monitoring the Future is an on-going substance abuse study that publishes yearly results on the behaviors, attitudes, and values of American youth.

PROGRAMS AND INTERVENTIONS

177. PARTNERSHIP FOR A DRUG FREE AMERICA

<http://www.drugfreeamerica.org/>

The Partnership features an extensive campaign to help kids and teens reject substance abuse by influencing attitudes through persuasive information.

178. SAFE AND DRUG FREE SCHOOLS PROGRAM

<http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS>

This site contains information on grants, national data on drug use, model programs and links to drug abuse and violence prevention sites and to other national agencies.

179. TRAUMA FOUNDATION. 2000. CASE HISTORIES IN ALCOHOL POLICY.

<http://www.tf.org/tf/images/CHAPblk.pdf>

Case Histories in Alcohol Policy contains seven case studies of state and community efforts to build citizen support for alcohol policy reforms including: reducing alcohol outlet density and problems; restricting alcohol industry advertising and sponsorships of cultural events; implementing compliance checks and other strategies designed to reduce illegal sales to minors; imposing local alcohol exercise taxes.

180. VERMONT AGENCY OF HUMAN SERVICE. PLANNING DIVISION. 1998. WHAT WORKS: PREVENTING YOUTH SUBSTANCE ABUSE.

<http://www.ahs.state.vt.us/whtwks/wwwsubabu.pdf>

This guide highlights “effective” and “promising” substance abuse prevention programs for youth. Effective programs are those with research that demonstrates success in changing the targeted behaviors, published in peer-reviewed journals, or that have been evaluated with a control group and follow-up assessment of results. Promising programs are those that appear to be successful in changing the targeted behaviors, but have not met the criteria for effective programs. What Works features eight effective programs and five promising ones and lists common characteristics of successful substance abuse prevention programs.

181. WESTERN CENTER FOR THE APPLICATION OF PREVENTION TECHNOLOGIES (CAPT). BUILDING A SUCCESSFUL PREVENTION PROGRAM

<http://casat.unr.edu/bestpractices/>

This site presents a seven-step framework for developing a substance abuse prevention program. The steps are: Community Readiness, Needs Assessment, Prioritizing, Resource Assessment, Targeting Efforts, Best Practices, and Evaluation.

MANAGEMENT AND MEDIA RELATIONS

(No Entries)

EVALUATION

(No Entries)

FUNDING

(No Entries)

POLICY/ADVOCACY**182. URBAN INSTITUTE. 2004. JUVENILE DRUG COURTS AND TEEN SUBSTANCE ABUSE.**

<http://urban.org/pubs/JuvenileDrugCourts/>

This book encourages practitioners and policymakers to think carefully about the role that drug courts can or should play in the juvenile justice system. Its authors provide background and guidance for evaluation researchers trying to begin filling the evidence gap about the effectiveness of juvenile drug courts.

Unintentional Injury**BACKGROUND/GENERAL****183. CHILDREN'S SAFETY NETWORK (CSN)**

<http://www.childrenssafetynetwork.org/>

CSN works with Maternal and Child Health, public health, and other injury prevention practitioners to: provide technical assistance and information, facilitate the implementation and evaluation of injury prevention programs, and conduct analytical and policy activities that improve injury and violence prevention activities in the United States. The web site contains up-to-date news and announcements, publications on a variety of injury and violence related topics, and prevention program and policy information.

184. INJURY CONTROL RESEARCH CENTERS

These centers conduct research in all three core phases of injury control (prevention, acute care, and rehabilitation) and serve as training and information centers for the public. Research in these centers is interdisciplinary and incorporates the fields of medicine, engineering, epidemiology, law, and criminal justice, behavioral and social sciences, biostatistics, public health, and biomechanics.

Colorado Injury Control Research Center

<http://psy.psych.colostate.edu/CICRC/>

Harborview Injury Prevention and Research Center

<http://depts.washington.edu/hiprc/>

Harvard Injury Control Research Center

<http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/hicrc/>

Johns Hopkins Center for Injury Research and Policy

<http://www.jhsph.edu/InjuryCenter/>

Medical College of Wisconsin, Wisconsin Injury Research Center

<http://www.mcw.edu/irc/index.html>

University of Alabama Injury Control Research Center

<http://www.uab.edu/icrc/>

University of California, Los Angeles Southern California Injury Prevention Research Center

<http://www.ph.ucla.edu/sciprc/>

University of California, San Francisco Injury Center

<http://www.surgery.ucsf.edu/sfic/>

University of Iowa Injury Prevention Center

<http://www.public-health.uiowa.edu/iprc/>

University of North Carolina Injury Prevention Research Center

<http://www.iprc.unc.edu/>

University of Pittsburgh Center for Injury Research and Control

<http://www.circl.pitt.edu/home/>

185. MOTHERS AGAINST DRUNK DRIVING (MADD)

<http://www.madd.org/home/>

MADD is a non-profit organization whose mission is to stop drunk driving, support the victims of drunk driving, and prevent underage drinking. The site contains policy and advocacy information, statistics, research, resources, and news.

186. NATIONAL CHILDREN'S CENTER FOR RURAL AND AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

<http://research.marshfieldclinic.org/children/>

This organization addresses the health and safety of children exposed to hazards associated with rural environments and agricultural work. Their web site contains publications and fact sheets on topics such as migrant and seasonal adolescent farm workers, agricultural safety, and snowmobile safety. The site also has resource packets that were developed for use by Maternal and Child Health professionals.

187. NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR YOUTH SAFETY (NOYS)

<http://www.noys.com/>

NOYS is a network of non-profit organizations, companies and government agencies that address youth health and safety issues. Their site contains legislative updates, news, program information, a step-by-step guide for youth-led community change projects, and some funding information.

188. NATIONAL YOUTH SPORTS SAFETY FOUNDATION

<http://www.nyssf.org/>

The National Youth Sports Safety Foundation is a non-profit organization dedicated to reducing the number and severity of sports and fitness related injuries sustained by youth. The site contains sports related injury information, fact sheets and guidelines.

189. STUDENTS AGAINST DESTRUCTIVE DECISIONS

<http://www.saddonline.com/>

SADD is a peer leadership organization dedicated to preventing destructive decisions like underage drinking, drug use, impaired driving, teen violence, and teen depression and suicide. The web site contains fact sheets, legislative information, information about prevention programs, and links to other resources.

190. THINKFIRST NATIONAL INJURY PREVENTION FOUNDATION

<http://www.thinkfirst.org/home.asp>

The ThinkFirst National Injury Prevention Foundation works to prevent brain, spinal cord, and other traumatic injuries through the education of individuals, community leaders and the creators of public policy. Their public education campaigns targets teens, and are implemented in eight countries including the United States, Canada, Chile, Australia, Singapore, Jamaica, Lebanon, and Mexico. The ThinkFirst web site includes news, fact sheets, and ThinkFirst program products.

191. VIOLENCE AND INJURY CONTROL THROUGH EDUCATION, NETWORKING AND TRAINING ON THE WORLD WIDE WEB (VINCENTWEB)

<http://www.ibiblio.org/vincentweb/>

This introductory course on injury prevention and control contains material from the June 6, 1997 videoconference, "Getting Started in Injury Control and Violence Prevention" presented in a web-based format that expands upon and supplements the televised program.

PARTNERSHIPS & COALITION BUILDING

(No Entries)

NEEDS-AND-ASSETS ASSESSMENT, PLANNING AND USING DATA**192. CHILDREN'S SAFETY NETWORK. ECONOMICS AND DATA ANALYSIS RESOURCE CENTER**

<http://www.edarc.org/>

The Center helps the health community assess the cost of injury and make the case for prevention. They also provide technical assistance on injury data use. The site contains injury data, cost data, publications, and links to injury prevention sites.

PROGRAMS AND INTERVENTIONS

(No Entries)

MANAGEMENT AND MEDIA RELATIONS

193. NATIONAL SAFE KIDS CAMPAIGN

<http://www.safekids.org/>

National Safe Kids Campaign advocates for the prevention of unintentional childhood and youth injury. Its web site contains safety tips, links to other national agencies and information resources related to unintentional injury prevention and safety. Its media center offers fact sheets, news releases, expert interviews and information on the latest recalls. It offers b-roll (unedited video), public service announcements, photographs and personal testimony from children and parents who have been personally affected by an unintentional injury. There are links to Safe Kids coalitions within each state. Coalitions are comprised of individuals and organizations that are committed to reducing the incidence of preventable childhood injuries. Coalitions pay no dues to the National SAFE KIDS Campaign and receive free and low-cost resources, technical assistance and most importantly, SAFE KIDS grant opportunities to help them serve their communities.

EVALUATION

(No Entries)

FUNDING

(No Entries)

POLICY/ADVOCACY

194. ADVOCATES FOR HIGHWAY AND AUTO SAFETY

<http://www.saferoads.org/>

This organization is an alliance of consumer health and safety groups and insurance companies that advocates for state and federal laws, policies and programs that reduce traffic related injuries and fatalities. The web site includes a section on teen drivers that includes motor vehicle injury information and statistics and policy recommendations. The site also contains a state-by-state listing of policies aimed at reducing motor vehicle related injuries and deaths and public opinion poll results.

Violence

BACKGROUND/GENERAL

195. AT-RISK RESOURCES

<http://www.at-risk.com/>

The Bureau for At-Risk Youth publishes a catalogue of products for educators, counselors, parents and children. This catalogue focuses on violence prevention and other adolescent and child health issues and feature pamphlets, books, videos, software, posters and safe-school curricula.

196. CENTER FOR THE PREVENTION OF SCHOOL VIOLENCE

<http://www.juvjus.state.nc.us/cpsv/>

The Center is organized into three areas: information, programs and research. The Center has an information clearing-house about school violence. It houses a resource library which contains a great deal of original Center-generated information, including materials on how school design and technology (e.g. metal detectors and Breathalyzers) influence school safety. The programs area develops programs, such as Students Against Violence Everywhere (S.A.V.E.) and Teen/Student Court. It also provides technical assistance to interested schools and communities. Research at the Center strives to generate practical, useful research that recognizes the uniqueness of each school and its problems.

197. CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND. EDUCATION AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT. VIOLENCE PREVENTION

<http://www.childrensdefense.org/education/prevention/default.asp>

The Children's Defense Fund is a research and advocacy group for children and adolescents. The web site contains fact sheets, publications, articles, and resources (including a community action toolkit) related to gun violence, juvenile justice, media violence, school safety, and violence prevention.

198. CHILDREN'S SAFETY NETWORK (CSN)

<http://www.childrenssafetynetwork.org/>

CSN works with Maternal and Child Health, public health, and other injury prevention practitioners to: provide technical assistance and information, facilitate the implementation and evaluation of injury prevention programs, and conduct analytical and policy activities that improve injury and violence prevention activities in the United States. The web site contains up to date news and announcements, publications on a variety of injury and violence related topics, and prevention program and policy information.

199. EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT CENTER, INC. (EDC)

<http://www.edc.org/>

This center houses numerous projects under the categories, "Health and Justice," and, "Improving Schools." EDC's web site gives project descriptions and may also link to the projects' web pages. EDC sponsors six violence prevention programs including Children's Safety Network: Adolescent Violence Prevention Resource Center. This center strengthens the capacity of federal, state, and local maternal and child health agencies to develop, implement, and evaluate violence prevention programs in schools and communities. Products include the books: Taking Action to Prevent Adolescent Violence and Youth Violence: Locating and Using the Data; the Options newsletter; and a needs-assessment report on state health departments. EDC also developed curricula, Teenage Health Teaching Models, which address a range of topics, including nutrition, physical fitness, injury prevention, mental health, reproductive health and more.

200. EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER. ASKERIC

<http://www.askeric.org/>

This site provides access to the Educational Resources Information Center database of reports, journal articles, and other literature from the field of education including many documents about school safety and violence prevention.

201. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH LIBRARY. KNOWLEDGE PATHS. ADOLESCENT VIOLENCE PREVENTION

http://mchlibrary.info/KnowledgePaths/kp_adolvio.html

The MCH Library maintains web based lists of the most recent resources and tools on a variety of topics related to maternal and child health, including violence prevention. Each knowledge path contains web sites, electronic publications, journal articles, books, reports, publications, databases and electronic newsletters and discussion groups.

202. MINNESOTA CENTER AGAINST VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

<http://www.umn.edu/mincava>

The Center supports education, research and information regarding issues of violence and abuse. The Center has four separate but related projects: 1) a violence education program to prepare college students and professionals to effectively respond to issues of violence; 2) a research study examining the link between child maltreatment and woman battering; 3) a national electronic network bringing resources to domestic violence coalitions; and 4) two electronic clearinghouse sites, one that deals specifically with violence against women and one that deals with all types of violence, including adolescent violence.

203. SCHOOL MENTAL HEALTH PROJECT

<http://smhp.psych.ucla.edu/>

The School Mental Health Project is dedicated to enhancing mental health services and programs in schools. The site contains publications, resources, and program information related to violence prevention in schools.

204. TEXAS YOUTH COMMISSION. OFFICE OF PREVENTION

<http://www.tyc.state.tx.us/prevention>

The Prevention Yellow Pages is an online resource that is a product of the Texas Youth Commission's Office of Prevention. This resource offers over 1,000 links to journal articles, research reports, web sites, government documents, dissertations and many full-text documents on youth problems. Effective prevention programs are highlighted with a five-star ranking system.

205. VIOLENCE POLICY CENTER

<http://www.vpc.org/>

The VPC is a national educational foundation working to reduce firearm violence (including criminal attack, suicide and unintentional injuries). The Center provides a variety of information, including facts on Youth and Firearms Violence, Federal and State Policy Issues, Firearm Manufacturers and Product Liability Approaches.

206. VIOLENCE PREVENTION RESOURCES. NATIONAL CITIZENS CRIME PREVENTION CAMPAIGN

<http://www.child.net/violence.htm>

This site, maintained through Streetcats Foundation and The National Children's Coalition, provides a list of resources for such topics as juvenile justice, gang violence, television violence, domestic violence and gun control.

PARTNERSHIPS & COALITION BUILDING

(No Entries)

NEEDS-AND-ASSETS ASSESSMENT, PLANNING AND USING DATA

(No Entries)

PROGRAMS AND INTERVENTIONS

207. AMERICAN YOUTH POLICY FORUM. 2000. LESS HYPE, MORE HELP: REDUCING JUVENILE CRIME, WHAT WORKS AND WHAT DOESN'T.

<http://www.aypf.org/mendel/index.html>

This report, directed toward policy makers, provides background based on literature from the past 20 years on youth violence, examines current popular notions in public debate about youth violence, and looks in detail at the juvenile justice system and current efforts to prevent delinquency and violence. The report makes policy recommendations, including strategic actions, to effectively address youth violence.

208. ASSOCIATION FOR SUPERVISION AND CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT. 1995. REDUCING SCHOOL VIOLENCE THROUGH CONFLICT RESOLUTION.

<http://www.ascd.org/publications/books/195198/>

This book presents a strong case for educators to train students in conflict resolution to help school environments become more orderly and peaceful. The book identifies specific programs and activities to reduce violence and stress in schools. The authors believe violence prevention and conflict resolution training are long-term processes, and developing and implementing their recommendations require long-term commitment.

209. CENTER FOR SCHOOL MENTAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE (CSMHA). SEXUAL ASSAULT NEEDS ASSESSMENT PROJECT

<http://csmha.umaryland.edu/snap.html>

The CSMHA's Sexual Assault Needs Assessment Project assesses and understands the needs of and gaps in service delivery to victims of sexual assault in Maryland. The findings will have important implications for future efforts aimed at prevention strategies, public health interventions, and educational efforts

210. FOWLER HOFFMAN CASE STUDY. THE CALIFORNIA WELLNESS FOUNDATION VIOLENCE PREVENTION INITIATIVE

http://www.fowlerhoffman.info/casestudy_cawellness.pdf

This document describes the Violence Prevention Initiative, a program that is working to reduce access to firearms among youth in California. The program centers around two public education campaigns: Prevent Handgun Violence Against Kids and Resources for Youth.

211. MINNESOTA CENTER AGAINST VIOLENCE AND ABUSE. GLOBAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION CASE STUDY

<http://www.globalvp.umn.edu/>

Global Violence Prevention is an interactive case study about family violence designed by the Minnesota Center Against Violence and Abuse. The site's purpose is to teach individuals in service provision fields to respond effectively to victims and perpetrators by guiding users through an online case study about a family experiencing violence. This site can be used by individuals or groups of students in a classroom setting. The case helps users learn how to respond to the members of the family and work effectively with other professionals in meeting their needs.

212. NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

<http://www.ncpc.org/>

Home of McGruff the Crime Dog, the National Crime Prevention Council works to prevent many types of crime and build safer, stronger communities. The online resource center has general crime prevention resources, engaging information aimed at children, and information about their two programs focused specifically on teens: Youth as Resources (YAR) and Teens, Crime and the Community (TCC).

213. NATIONAL SCHOOL SAFETY CENTER

<http://www.nssc1.org/>

NSSC works with local school districts and communities to develop customized safe school programs. NSSC also serves as an information Clearinghouse on school safety issues, maintaining a resource center with more than 50,000 articles, publications and films. The Center also publishes The School Safety News Service and the newsletters, "School Safety" and "School Safety Update."

214. PARTNERSHIPS AGAINST VIOLENCE NETWORK. PAVNET ONLINE

<http://www.pavnet.org/>

PAVNET Online is a "virtual library" of information about violence and youth-at-risk, representing data from seven different federal agencies. It provides a list of over 600 promising programs, links to information sources and technical assistance, and a list of funding sources. The information on PAVNET Online is also available in written or diskette format.

215. UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER. CENTER FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE

<http://www.Colorado.EDU/cspv>

This information clearinghouse maintains four interdisciplinary databases for violence-related research, curricula, interventions and data collection tools. Free topical searches of these databases are available to the public. The CSPV also offers technical assistance and consultation for groups wishing to develop, implement or evaluate an adolescent violence-prevention program.

In 1996, CSPV initiated, Blueprints for Violence Prevention, a project to identify ten violence prevention programs that met very high scientific standards of program effectiveness. Blueprints allow states, communities, and individual agencies to: (1) determine the appropriateness of the intervention for their state or community; (2) provide a realistic cost estimate for the intervention; (3) provide an assessment of the organizational capacity needed to ensure a successful start-up and operation over time; and (4) give some indication of the potential barriers and obstacles that might be encountered when attempting to implement the intervention. In addition to the ten model programs listed, Blueprints features a number of programs that met some of the criteria, designating them as "Promising Programs." To see Blueprints for Violence Prevention, visit: <http://www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/>

MANAGEMENT AND MEDIA RELATIONS**216. CENTER FOR MEDIA LITERACY**

<http://www.medialit.org/>

The Center for Media Literacy is a nonprofit educational organization that provides leadership, public education, professional development, and educational resources regarding media literacy. The Center aims to help individuals, especially children, critically analyze messages in the media and learn to create and use all forms of media. The site contains resources, publications, and information about best practices and programs. Many resources are specific to violence in the media.

217. NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON MEDIA AND THE FAMILY

<http://www.mediaandthefamily.com/>

The Institute is a national resource for research, education, and information about the impact of media on children and families including the impact of violence in the media.

EVALUATION

(No Entries)

FUNDING

(No Entries)

POLICY/ADVOCACY**218. AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION**<http://www.apa.org/>

The APA web site has a search engine and printable brochures on a wide variety of topics, including risk factors for youth violence and parental prevention strategies for youth violence. The APA maintains a public policy office and a Center for Psychology in Schools and Education, which works to provide a sound psychological grounding for adolescent programs, such as drug and violence preventions.

219. URBAN INSTITUTE. 2004. THE DIMENSIONS, PATHWAYS, AND CONSEQUENCES OF YOUTH REENTRY.http://urban.org/UploadedPDF/410927_youth_reentry.pdf

The unprecedented growth in incarceration means that communities across the country increasingly must confront the challenges of integrating ever-growing numbers of young people who have been in adult prisons or prison-like settings operated by the juvenile justice system. This report, which summarizes the insights of participants in the Urban Institute's Youth Reentry Roundtable, examines these issues and provides policy and research recommendations.

Youth with Special Needs**BACKGROUND/GENERAL****220. ASSOCIATION OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROGRAMS**<http://www.amchp.org/policy/specialneeds.htm>

AMCHP is a national organization representing state public health leaders in maternal and child health and other interested individuals and organizations working to improve the health and well being of women in their reproductive years, children and youth, including those with special health needs, and families. The web site provides AMCHP's policy on children with special health care needs, as well as fact sheets, issue briefs and reports about children with special health care needs and the Title V program.

221. BRAIN INJURY ASSOCIATION, INC. (BIA)<http://www.biausa.org/>

BIA serves as a clearinghouse of information and resources, participates in legislative advocacy, promotes prevention awareness, hosts educational programs, and encourages research in order to prevent brain injuries and maximize the quality of life of those with brain injuries. The web site contains fact sheets on state and federal policies related to brain injuries, policy advocacy resources and information for advocates, research abstracts, and links and resources for providers, parents and children. BIA also publishes Brain Injury Source, a journal for professionals in the field of brain injury.

222. CENTER FOR HEALTH CARE STRATEGIES (CHCS)

<http://www.chcs.org/>

CHCS is a policy resource center that promotes high-quality health care services for low-income populations and people with chronic illnesses and disabilities. The web site contains information and resources for policy makers, researchers, consumer groups, and others involved in the design, implementation, and monitoring of Medicaid and SCHIP managed care.

The site also has links to Children with Special Needs – with fact sheets, guides for families of children with special needs and how to partner with managed care plans:

http://www.chcs.org/info-url_nocat3961/info-url_nocat_show.htm?doc_id=206322

223. CONSORTIUM FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH WITH DISABILITIES AND SPECIAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS

<http://gucchd.georgetown.edu/consortium/>

The Consortium seeks to improve rehabilitation outcomes for children and youth with disabilities and special health care needs by increasing the effectiveness of service systems. The web site contains several research briefs on access to care, journal articles and links to resources.

224. COUNCIL FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN (CEC)

<http://www.ideapractices.org/>

CEC is the web site of the IDEA partnership, a network of 105 organizations working together to improve special education. Members include teachers and related professionals, families, school administrators and policy makers. The web site contains news briefs, information about the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act laws and regulations and other related laws, and professional development resources.

225. DISABILITY RIGHTS EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND

<http://www.dredf.org/>

This organization is a national law and policy center that advances the civil rights of people with disabilities through legislation, litigation, advocacy, technical assistance and education for adolescents, parents, lawyers, health and education professionals, and policy makers. Their web site offers articles, newsletters, press releases, and other resources about disability civil rights laws and policies.

226. EASTER SEALS

<http://www.easter-seals.org/site/PageServer>

Easter Seals provides services to children and adults with disabilities and other special needs and support to their families. Services include medical rehabilitation, job training and employment, child care, adult day services, recreation, and advocacy.

227. FAMILY SUPPORT AMERICA

<http://www.familysupportamerica.org/content/home.htm>

This organization promotes and supports the family support movement which seeks to strengthen and empower families, neighborhoods, and communities so they can foster the optimal development of children, youth and adult family members. The web site includes a database of family support organizations across the country that can be searched by state, setting, service and expertise (such as children with developmental disabilities, and families with special needs). It also explains the organization's policy agenda, provides legislative updates and offers policy advocacy tools. Publications and resources include a program self-assessment tool, the quarterly America's Family Support magazine, and training tools.

228. FAMILY VILLAGE

<http://www.familyvillage.wisc.edu/index.htmlx>

Family Village is an online resource that provides information, resources and communication opportunities for persons with cognitive and other disabilities, for their families, and for those that provide them with services and support.

229. FAMILY VOICES

<http://www.familyvoices.org/>

This organization partners with professionals and families to advocate for health care services for children with special health care needs that are family-centered, community-based, comprehensive, coordinated and culturally competent. Projects focus on building leadership capacity among parents and children, conducting studies and creating resources aimed at sharing information on health care services, and supporting partnerships between families and professionals. Other resources include a handbook on leadership development for families, guidelines for organizing, information about health insurance, information on caring for children with special health care needs, legislation and policy updates, research and data, and information about the Title V program.

The web site includes a link to Action Plan: A Workbook for Families to Participate with States in the Development of Title V Block Grants, <http://www.familyvoices.org/TitleV/Action%20Plan.pdf>.

230. HEALTHY AND READY TO WORK

<http://www.hrtw.org/>

The Healthy and Ready to Work (HRTW) National Center seeks to promote positive changes in policy, programs, and practices that support children with special health care needs to allow them to transition into adult services. It provides technical assistance and tools to HRTW state grants, Title V CSHCN Programs, consumers and professionals.

231. HEALTH SYSTEMS RESEARCH (HSR), INC.

<http://www.hsrnet.com/>

HSR is a public policy research and consulting firm. Their web site contains a variety of publications related to Children with Special Health Care Needs on topics such as service integration, managed care and children with special health care needs, monitoring quality of care and treatment outcomes, and practice guidelines.

232. INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY INCLUSION

<http://www.communityinclusion.org/>

The Institute for Community Inclusion supports the rights of children and adults with disabilities to participate in all aspects of the community. The web site includes several documents related to transition planning for children with special health care needs, including Transition Planning for Adolescents with Special Health Care Needs: A Guide for Health Care Providers, <http://www.communityinclusion.org/transition/providerguide.html>

233. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH LIBRARY. KNOWLEDGE PATHS. CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS

http://mchlibrary.info/KnowledgePaths/kp_CSHCN.html

The MCH Library maintains web based lists of the most recent resources and tools on a variety of topics related to maternal and child health, including children with special health care needs. Each knowledge path contains web sites, electronic publications, journal articles, books, reports, publications, databases and electronic newsletters and discussion groups.

234. NATIONAL CENTER OF MEDICAL HOME INITIATIVES FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

<http://www.medicalhomeinfo.org/>

A medical home is an approach to providing health care for children with special needs in which medical professionals and parents act as partners to identify and access all necessary medical and non-medical services. The center provides technical assistance and training on providing a medical home. The web site offers tools for families and providers, training materials, lists of resources in each state, and web links.

235. NATIONAL CENTER ON SECONDARY EDUCATION AND TRANSITION (NCSET)

<http://www.ncset.org/>

This web site contains a variety of resources including issue briefs, parent guides, and other resources for school and transition professionals, health professionals, parents, children and adolescents about secondary education and transition issues for adolescents with special health care needs.

236. NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTER FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH WITH DISABILITIES

<http://www.nichcy.org/>

This organization provides information on disability and disability-related issues. The web site includes resources for families, educators and other professionals on topics such as specific disabilities, early intervention, special education and related services, individualized education programs, family issues, education rights and transition to adult life. State resource sheets list contact information for state agencies and organizations, disability-specific organizations, parent groups and parent training and information centers. Materials are available in English and Spanish.

237. NATIONAL POLICY CENTER FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS

http://www.jhsph.edu/WCHPC_/Projects/cshcn.html

This policy center, established through a cooperative agreement between the Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Health Research and Services Administration and Department of Health and Human Services, promotes comprehensive, family centered systems of care for children with special health care needs and their families. The center gathers and disseminates information on improving systems of care, conducts policy research, develops methods for evaluating integrated systems of care, provides support and information for family advocacy efforts, and provides monitoring and system-design tools to managed care organizations. The web site contains links to briefs and article summaries and links to related resources.

PARTNERSHIPS & COALITION BUILDING**238. COMMUNITIES CAN!**

<http://www.georgetown.edu/research/gucdc/commcan.html>

This web site includes information and publications on cultural competence and family-centered services and supports for children and adolescents, especially those with special health care needs. Communities Can! Networks communities to share information, skills, and experiences in systems building, provides materials and resources on systems development, and includes communities in national policy discussions.

NEEDS-AND-ASSETS ASSESSMENT, PLANNING AND USING DATA

239. AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY

<http://www.ahcpr.gov/>

This agency conducts research in order to provide evidence-based information on health care outcomes, quality and cost, use and access, with a link to Child and Adolescent Health: <http://www.ahcpr.gov/child/>.

240. AMERICAN YOUTH POLICY FORUM. 2004. NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND: IMPROVING EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES.

<http://www.aypf.org/publicatons/NCLB-Disbilities.pdf>

This report explores how attitudes and expectations for students with disabilities are changing as a result of the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB). Overall, there is strong support for increasing expectations for students with disabilities and helping them to improve their academic outcomes. At the same time, there is concern about how states and schools will manage this process, largely as a function of lack of knowledge of effective interventions and strategies. The paper, written by American Youth Policy Forum and Educational Policy Institute, was commissioned by National Council on Disability to assist policy leaders and stakeholders in identifying, disseminating, and aligning evidence-based practices with the Federal Government's commitment to leaving no child behind in the attainment of a free appropriate and high quality public education.

241. URBAN INSTITUTE. 2003. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EARLY DISABILITY ONSET AND EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/410992_disability_education_employment.pdf

This study focuses on how the early onset of disability (at birth through young adulthood) can affect a person's employment outcomes in myriad ways. In addition to the direct effect of disability on employment, early onset of disability likely affects the acquisition of education and job skills (human capital). This reduced "investment" in human capital in turn may reduce the individual's employment and earnings prospects throughout their lifetime. If this is the case, people with early onset of disability may be doubly disadvantaged when it comes to later employment prospects. This study analyzes how timing of disability onset affects employment opportunities both directly and as a result of reduced investment in human capital (education).

PROGRAMS AND INTERVENTIONS

242. CENTER FOR HEALTH CARE STRATEGIES. 2002. STAR BRIDGE PROJECT: COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS.

<http://www.chcs.org/>

This resource highlights lessons learned by a community-based organization introducing innovative services for children with special health care needs within the Medicaid managed care environment.

MANAGEMENT AND MEDIA RELATIONS

(No Entries)

EVALUATION

(No Entries)

FUNDING

(No Entries)

POLICY/ADVOCACY**243. CENTER FOR HEALTH CARE STRATEGIES. 2003. SCHIP INNOVATIONS FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN MANAGED CARE.**

http://www.chcs.org/usr_doc/schip1.pdf

This document provides new information about the array of State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) policies and practices affecting children with special health care needs in the 39 states that contract with managed care organizations (MCOs) and highlights those that are most innovative. It examines state SCHIP policies concerning covered services, MCO enrollment and benefit responsibilities for children with special health care needs, state policies for defining and identifying this population, and specific contract provisions to assure the availability of specialty care. Information for this paper was obtained from managed care contract documents in effect at the end of January 2002 and telephone interviews with SCHIP officials during the winter and spring of 2002.

244. CENTER FOR HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH AND POLICY

<http://www.gwhealthpolicy.org/chsrp/>

George Washington University's Center for Health Services Research and Policy is dedicated to providing policy makers, public health officials, health care administrators, and advocates with the information and ideas they need to improve access to quality, affordable health care. Their web site provides summaries and links to articles regarding children with special health care needs, including Medicaid and Managed Care for Children With Special Health Care Needs, <http://www.gwhealthpolicy.org/news/cshcn/>.

245. INSTITUTE FOR CHILD HEALTH POLICY

<http://www.ichp.edu/>

The Institute for Child Health Policy focuses on issues of access, utilization, cost, quality and family involvement in policy and program development and health services research. The institute researches, evaluates, formulates and advances child health policy. The site includes several reports on financing and evaluating services for children with special health care needs, including Evaluating Managed Care Plans for Children with Special Healthcare Needs, <http://www.ichp.edu/managed/materials/purchaser/>

246. MCH POLICY RESEARCH CENTER

<http://www.mchpolicy.org/>

The MCH Policy Research Center specializes in health care issues affecting children, including those with special health care needs and those from low-income families. The web site contains several documents related to children with special health care needs, including New Estimates of Children With Special Health Care Needs and Implications for the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

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