CHAPTER 8

Federal Resources

Contents

This chapter lists and describes federal resources (documents, organizations, and Web sites) to assist you in developing interventions for the 21 Critical Health Objectives. The seven topic areas are: general adolescent health, unintentional injury, violence, substance use, mental health, reproductive health, and chronic disease prevention. Under each of these headings, we organize the resources into nine subcategories:

- *Background/General*

- *Partnerships and Coalition Building*

- *Needs-and-Assets Assessment, Planning, & Using Data*

- *Programs and Interventions*

- *Management and Media Relations*

- *Evaluation*

- *Funding*

- *Policy*

- *Other*

Acronyms

To avoid repetition, the following acronyms are used for commonly listed agencies/sources:

ACF	Administration for Children and Families
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CSAP	Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (SAMHSA)
DASH	Division of Adolescent and School Health (CDC)
DHAP	Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention (CDC)
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DSTDP	Division of STD Prevention (CDC)
HRSA	Health Resources and Services Administration
MCHB	Maternal and Child Health Bureau (HRSA)
MMWR	Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, (CDC)
NCCDPHP	National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (CDC)
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics (CDC)
NCHSTP	Natural Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (CDC)
NCIPC	National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (CDC)
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (Department of Transportation)
NIMH	National Institute of Mental Health
NVSR	National Vital Statistics Reports, (CDC)
OJJDP	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Department of Justice)
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
YRBSS	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

General Adolescent Health

Background/General

DHHS. Healthy People 2010

http://www.healthypeople.gov/

This Web site has general background regarding *Healthy People 2010* (HP 2010), information on Leading Health Indicators, and links to data, companion Web sites, documents, and other relevant *HP 2010* publications.

- **DHHS, Public Health Foundation. Healthy People 2010 Toolkit**

  http://www.healthypeople.gov/state/toolkit/

  The toolkit walks the reader through the steps of developing an intervention, program, or service. It provides instructions and worksheets on building leadership and organizational structure, identifying and securing resources, identifying and engaging community partners, setting health priorities, assessing and evaluating progress, sustaining a program, and communicating health goals to the community. The toolkit also lists literature and online resources, including each state's *Healthy People* Web site.

- **DHHS. Understanding and Improving Health, Volumes 1 & 2**

  http://www.healthypeople.gov/Document/tableofcontents.htm

  This Web site and its links provide background information regarding the *Healthy People 2010* initiative and information on all the leading health indicators (e.g., Physical Activity, Tobacco, Mental Health).

CDC, NCCDPHP, Division of Adolescent and School Health

http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/

This Web site provides information on and links to national school health strategies, research and evaluation tools, YRBSS data on risk behaviors, health-related guidelines, resources and tools, and project partners of the Division.

DHHS, HRSA, MCHB

http://www.mchb.hrsa.gov/

This Web site links to several MCHB resources, including information regarding grant guidelines and assistance. Within MCHB, there is the Division of Child, Adolescent and Family Health. The Division lists the MCHB adolescent health programs in each state. Use the Internet to order National Maternal and Child Health Clearinghouse publications. MCHB provides state resource sheets with MCHB contact information for each state and territory. There are also links to MCHB-funded related sites.

DHHS, ACF, Family & Youth Services Bureau (FYSB)

http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/fysb/

FYSB provides national leadership on youth issues and assists individuals and organizations in providing effective, comprehensive services for youth in at-risk situations, particularly runaway and homeless youth and their families. FYSB funds programs that support communities in helping young people and their families. Available at this Web site are links to information about youth and youth development (for youth, policy makers, professionals, parents and community members), including a *National Blueprint for*

Youth. The FYSB Web site also provides information on children's health insurance, funding and policy announcements, and publications.

DHHS, ACF, National Clearinghouse on Families & Youth (NCFY)

http://www.ncfy.com

The NCFY Web site offers a library on family and youth issues, special-issues forums, and outreach services. The library contains free or low-cost publications, abstracts, and information on national organizations that address youth issues. NCFY offers information and resources specific to policy makers, parents, community members, researchers, young people, and youth services.

U.S. Department of Justice, Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Parenting Resources for the 21st Century

http://www.parentingresources.ncjrs.org/index.html

This Web site links parents and other adults responsible for the care of a child with information on issues covering the full spectrum of parenting. This site, federally sponsored through the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, helps families meet the formidable challenges of raising a child today by addressing topics that include school violence, child and youth development, child care and education, health and safety, out-of-school activities, the juvenile justice system, and other family concerns.

CDC, NCHS. Fast Stats A-Z

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/Default.htm

This Web site provides links to a substantial number of health topics/state information (A-Z), which provide quick access to statistical information and data.

- **Fast Stats: Child Health**

  http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/children.htm

CDC, 2000. Surveillance for Characteristics of Health Education Among Secondary Schools—School Health Education Profiles, 1998. MMWR. 49(SS-8):1-41

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss4908a1.htm

The School Health Education Profiles monitor characteristics of health education in middle or junior high schools and senior high schools. This report summarizes results from 36 state surveys and 10 local surveys conducted among representative samples of school principals and lead health education teachers during February-May, 1998.

Partnerships and Coalition Building

(No Entries)

Needs-and-Assets Assessment, Planning, & Using Data

CDC, NCHS. "DATA2010"

http://wonder.cdc.gov/data2010/

DATA2010 is an interactive database system developed by staff of the Division of Health Promotion Statistics of the National Center for Health Statistics, and contains the most recent monitoring data for tracking *Healthy People 2010*. Data are included for all the objectives and subgroups identified in the *Healthy People 2010*: Objectives for Improving Health. DATA2010 contains national and some State data. All data in DATA2010 are

the most recent available and may include revisions or corrections. Therefore, some data may differ from data previously shown.

CDC, NCHS. Healthy People 2010 Homepage

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hphome.htm

The NCHS *Healthy People 2010* homepage contains links to several critical *Healthy People 2010* publications including the *Healthy People 2010* volumes, and Tracking *Healthy People 2010* (technical guidebook on tracking the *Healthy People 2010* objectives). Data tables, PowerPoint slides, and executive summaries from the Progress Reviews with the Assistant Secretary for Health and Human Services are also available.

National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health. PubMed

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PubMed

PubMed, a service of the National Library of Medicine, provides access to over 12 million MEDLINE citations and life science journals.

NIH, HRSA, CDC. Combined Health Information Database (CHID)

http://chid.nih.gov/

CHID, a bibliographic database produced by health-related agencies of the federal government, provides titles, abstracts, and availability information for health and health education resources. The Web site lists several health promotion and education materials and program descriptions not indexed elsewhere. New records are added quarterly, and current listings are checked regularly to help ensure that entries are up to date and still available from their original sources. Some older records are retained for archival purposes.

CDC, NCCDPHP, DASH. State-by-State Information

http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/state_info/index.htm

This Web site lists information for each state, such as available data (e.g., State Youth Risk Behavior Survey, School Health Policies and Programs Study), School Health Profiles, and CDC project partners.

HRSA, MCHB. Child Health USA: 2002

http://mchb.hrsa.gov/chusa02/main_pages/page_03.htm

ftp://ftp.hrsa.gov/mchb/chusa02.pdf

This report covers population, health status, health services and state and city data regarding infants, children, and adolescents.

DHHS, CDC. Fact Book: 2000/2001

http://www.cdc.gov/maso/factbook/Fact%20Book.pdf

This general resource about CDC projects includes a profile of the nation's health and a chapter on adolescent health (e.g., mortality, access to care, smoking, violence, and suicide).

CDC, NCHS. Adolescent Health Chartbook: Health, United States, 2000

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/hus00cht.pdf

The Adolescent Health Chartbook presents data on the current health status of adolescents aged 10 to 19. There are 32 figures and accompanying text that encompass injury, mortality, reproductive health, health care utilization, and risk behaviors by age and sex. Many charts also describe racial, ethnic, and socio-demographic differences. The 146 trend tables are organized around four major subject areas: health status and determinants, health care utilization, health care resources, and health care expenditures. Trend tables were developed from data spanning several years.

CDC, NCHS, Division of Data Services. Healthy People 2000 Statistical Notes #19: Healthy People 2000: An Assessment Based on the Health Status Indicators for the United States and Each State

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/hp2k/statnt/20-11.htm

For this report, health status indicators (HSIs) were developed as part of the *Healthy People 2000* process to facilitate the comparison of health status measures at national, state, and local levels. The number of HSIs for which the national target has been attained and the number of HSIs that have improved significantly are enumerated for the United States as a whole, the District of Columbia, and each state. Data from this assessment facilitates national, state, and local comparisons of health status measures as well as evaluation of progress since the *Healthy People 2000* objectives were published in 1991.

CDC. MMWR

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/

This is the Web site for the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR). The data presented in this publication are based on reports to the CDC from state health departments. On this Web site, you can search for reports regarding various health areas, and it provides links to publications and media relations.

CDC. YRBSS

http://www.cdc.gov/yrbs/

YRBSS includes a national survey and surveys conducted by state and local education and health agencies. It provides vital information on risk behaviors among young people, health, and has links to questionnaires, information, and results from current and past years (including trend data).

- **CDC. YRBSS. Assessing Health Risk Behaviors Among Young People: At A Glance, 2002**

    http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/aag/aag_yrbss.htm

This article offers a general background on the purposes of YRBSS and highlights trend data regarding health risk behavior of high school students between 1991 and 2001.

Programs and Interventions

(No Entries)

Management and Media Relations

DHHS, ACF. Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB), National Clearinghouse on Families & Youth (NCFY). Covering Youth and Family Issues: A Guide for the Media

http://www.ncfy.com/media1.htm

Although aimed at the media, this resource is useful for learning how to effectively communicate health issues through the media. It also provides resources for youth data and lists corporate, national, and federal organizations working on youth issues.

DHHS, SAMHSA, CSAP. Developing Effective Messages and Materials for Hispanic/Latino Audiences

http://www.health.org/govpubs/MS703/

This document discusses the six-stage health communication process and how to draw on Latino community-based values and traditions to promote health messages.

Funding

CDC, NCCDPHP, DASH. Healthy Youth Funding Database (HY-FUND)

http://www2.cdc.gov/nccdphp/shpfp/index.asp

This online database contains information on federal and state-specified funding sources for school health programs.

CDC, NCCDPHP, DASH. Funding Resources

http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/funding/index.htm

This Web site contains information on federal, foundation, and state-specific funding sources for school health programs. Users may search by geographic region, key word, and specific school health component (e.g., nutrition, health education, counseling services).

DHHS. GrantsNet

http://www.hhs.gov/grantsnet

GrantsNet is an Internet application tool created by the DHHS, Office of Grants Management for finding and exchanging information about federal grant programs in DHHS and elsewhere. GrantsNet serves the general public, the grantee community, and grantmakers. GrantsNet provides a variety of department-wide policies governing the awarding of grants and the administration of grant activities, publishing these in policy directives, regulations, and manuals.

Policy

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP)

http://cms.hhs.gov/schip/

This Web site on the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) is intended to provide materials of interest to various audiences regarding the passage of SCHIP, also known as Title XXI, as part of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. Listed are SCHIP state plan submissions, regulations and allotment notices, and Title XXI legislations. There is also a link to the outreach information clearinghouse on how to improve SCHIP enrollment.

Other

DHHS, SAMHSA, White House Council on Youth Violence. Helping Your Children Navigate Their Teenage Years: A Guide for Parents

http://www.mentalhealth.org/publications/allpubs/SVP-0013/default.asp

This resource provides tools for improving communication between parents and their teenagers. It addresses how to handle a teenager's desire for increasing responsibility and freedom, anger management, and getting help for a teen. The main health outcomes covered are youth violence, mental health, and alcohol and substance abuse. It does not delve into these issues but provides helpful, general background and tips as well as national resources available online or by calling toll-free.

DHHS. Office of Minority Health (OMH)

http://www.omhrc.gov/OMH/sidebar/aboutOMH.htm

The mission of OMH is to improve and protect the health of racial and ethnic minority populations through the development of health policies and programs that address health disparities. The Web site provides links to initiatives, grants, data and resource links to federal/nonfederal organizations. Some resources are specifically geared towards youth/young adults.

U.S. Department of Justice. Children with Disabilities

http://www.childrenwithdisabilities.ncjrs.org/

This Web site offers information about advocacy, education, employment, health, housing, recreation, technical assistance, and transportation covering a range of developmental, physical, and emotional disabilities. It provides links to federal/local/national resources, grants, and data.

Unintentional Injury

Background/General

CDC, NCIPC

http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/

The NCIPC works to reduce morbidity, disability, mortality, and costs associated with injuries. Research includes motor vehicle safety and youth violence. This Web site provides information and links to data sources, news items, and other resources related to preventing unintentional injury. For example, for bicycle-related injuries, the NCIPC links directly to the National Bicycle Safety Network. This CDC site features state injury profiles for all types of injury for all ages.

CDC, NCHS. Fast Stats A-Z

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/Default.htm

This Web site provides links to a substantial number of health topics/state information (A-Z), which provide quick access to statistical information and data.

- **Accidents/Unintentional Injuries**

  http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/acc-inj.htm

- **Injuries**

  http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/injury.htm

CDC, NCIPC. Injury Fact Book: 2001 – 2002.

http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/fact_book/Index.htm

This fact book offers injury data and descriptions of CDC research and prevention programs for many injuries, ranging from those related to alcohol use to those resulting from youth violence.

CDC, NCCDPHP, DASH. School Health Policies and Programs Study (SHPPS) 2000. Fact Sheet: Accident and Unintentional Injury Prevention.

http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/shpps/factsheets/fs00_injury.htm

SHPPS is a national survey conducted to assess school health policies and programs at the state, district, school, and classroom levels. This fact sheet discusses school policy and environment as well as health education.

CDC, MMWR December 6, 2002. 51 (48). 1089 – 1091. Involvement by Young Drivers in Fatal Alcohol-related Motor-Vehicle Crashes – United States, 1982-2001

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5148a2.htm

CDC analyzed data from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) to characterize the rate of alcohol-related fatal crashes among young drivers. This publication summarizes these data.

U.S. Department of Transportation, NHTSA. Traffic Safety Programs

http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov

NHTSA is responsible for reducing deaths, injuries and economic losses from motor vehicle crashes. The mission of the Impaired Driving Division is to develop partnerships for cooperatively saving lives, preventing injuries, and reducing traffic-related health care and economic costs resulting from driving impaired by alcohol or other drugs.

- **Saving Teenage Lives – The Case for Graduated Driver Licensing**

  http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/newdriver/SaveTeens/toc.html

- **Issues Affecting Teens (e.g., graduated license and alcohol-impaired teen driving)**

  http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/newdriver/

CDC, NCIPC. Injury Fact Sheets: Teen Drivers

http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/factsheets/teenmvh.htm

This fact sheet discusses injury occurrence, costs, at-risk groups, and risk factors for teen injury.

CDC, NCIPC. Injury Fact Sheets: Adolescent Injury

http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/factsheets/adoles.htm

This fact sheet discusses basic facts about adolescent injury.

Partnerships and Coalition Building

(No Entries)

Needs-and-Assets Assessment, Planning, & Using Data

Programs and Interventions

CDC. 2001. School Health Guidelines to Prevent Unintentional Injuries and Violence. MMWR, 50(22):1-46.

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5022a1.htm

This report summarizes school health recommendations for preventing unintentional injury, violence, and suicide among young persons. CDC developed these guidelines in collaboration with specialists from universities and national, federal, state, local, and voluntary agencies and organizations. They are based on an in-depth review of research, theory, and current practice in preventing unintentional injury, violence, and suicide; health education; and public health. Schools should determine which recommendations have the highest priority based on their needs and available resources.

Guidelines to Prevent Unintentional Injuries and Violence. Summary

http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/healthtopics/injury/guidelines/summary.htm

- **CDC. 2001. Appendix A: Selected Healthy People 2010 Objectives Related to Child and Adolescent Unintentional Injury, Violence, and Suicide Prevention. MMWR. 50(22):65-66.**

  http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5022a2.htm

- **CDC. 2001. Appendix C: Sources of Model and Promising Strategies and Programs. MMWR. 50(22):71-73.**

  http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5022a4.htm

CDC, 1995. Recommendations and Reports: Injury-Control Recommendations: Bicycle Helmets. MMWR. 44(No. RR-1):1-18

ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Publications/mmwr/rr/rr4401.pdf

These guidelines were developed for state and local agencies and organizations that are planning programs to prevent head injuries among bicyclists through the use of bicycle helmets. The guidelines are based on a review of literature on bicycle-related injuries, bicycle helmets, and the evaluation of legislation and community programs. The guidelines have been reviewed and approved by the Advisory Committee for Injury Prevention and Control and by other experts in the prevention of bicycle-related injuries.

CDC, NCIPC. Community-Based Interventions to Reduce Motor Vehicle-related Injuries: Evidence of Effectiveness from Systematic Reviews

http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/duip/mvsafety.htm

This Web page discusses useful interventions for increasing safety belt use and reducing drinking and driving.

Management and Media Relations

(No Entries)

Evaluation

CDC, NCIPC. Demonstrating Your Program's Worth: A Primer on Evaluation for Programs to Prevent Unintentional Injury

http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/pub-res/dypw/

This guide was written to enable program managers to demonstrate the value of their work to the public, peers, funding agencies, and people served. The document explains why evaluation is necessary and worth the resources and effort. It instructs on how to conduct simple evaluations, how to hire and supervise consultants for complex evaluation, and how to incorporate evaluation activities in the injury prevention program itself.

Funding

NCIPC: Research Grants and Funding Opportunities

http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/res-opps/grants1.htm or http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/res-opps/funding.htm

This Web site has links to research grants and funding opportunities concerning injury prevention.

Policy

(No Entries)

Other

CDC. 2001. Appendix B: Child and Adolescent Unintentional Injury, Violence, and Suicide-Prevention: Resources. MMWR. 50(22):67–70

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5022a3.htm

This appendix provides resources of model policies and materials for preventing unintentional injury, violence, and suicide.

Violence

Background/General

CDC, Federal Working Group on Youth Violence, National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center (NYVPRC)

http://www.safeyouth.org/home.htm

NYVPRC is a clearinghouse of user-friendly, single-point-of-access federal information about preventing youth violence. The site lists citations on causes, risk and protective factors, interventions and preventions, and epidemiology as well as links to other resource sites on the Web.

U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS)

http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/eows/

Operation Weed and Seed is a multi-agency strategy that "weeds out" violent crime, gang activity, and drug trafficking in targeted neighborhoods and then "seeds" the area by restoring these neighborhoods through social and economic revitalization. This strategy links and integrates federal, state, and local law enforcement and criminal justice efforts with social services and private sector and community efforts. The Web site has links to funding resources, publications, and technical assistance.

U.S. Department of Justice. National Criminal Justice Reference Services

http://www.ncjrs.org/

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency (OJJDP) is dedicated to a comprehensive approach to preventing youth violence and strengthening the juvenile justice system. The OJJDP can be accessed from the Justice Information Center Web site and provides information on upcoming conferences, funding opportunities, new publications, and contact lists for state agencies and organizations. The OJJDP also publishes full-text links to Adolescent Violence Fact Sheets that the public is invited to copy and use. Finally, OJJDP publishes JUVJUST, an electronic newsletter.

CDC, NCHS. Fast Stats A-Z

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/Default.htm

This Web site provides links to a substantial number of health topics/state information (A-Z), which provide quick access to statistical information and data.

- **Firearms**
  http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/firearms.htm

CDC. 2001. Temporal Variations in School-associated Student Homicide and Suicide Events – U.S., 1992-1999. MMWR;50(31).

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/wk/mm5031.pdf

The CDC, US Department of Education, and US Department of Justice analyzed data regarding student homicide and suicide events in elementary and secondary schools for 1992-1999. This article discusses their findings.

DHHS, CDC, NCIPC, SAMHSA, NIH, NIMH. Youth Violence: A Report of the Surgeon General

http://www.mentalhealth.org/youthviolence/surgeongeneral/SG_Site/home.asp

This report reviews existing knowledge, and provides background on trends and risk and protective factors for youth violence. It highlights 27 successful and cost-effective programs to prevent youth violence. The report concludes with policy recommendations and courses of action intended for policy makers, service and treatment providers, researchers, and persons involved in the juvenile justice system.

SAMHSA, CSAP. National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information. Substance Abuse Resource Guide: Violence in Schools

http://www.health.org/govpubs/ms713/

This guide, which focuses on violence in schools, includes a variety of publications and data bases and represents the most current information to date. The listing of books, booklets, brochures, fact sheets, reports, magazines, newsletters, videos, curricula, and journal articles provides depth and a breadth of information related to school violence. Community leaders, teachers, parents, and individuals involved in violence prevention should find this guide valuable.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Female Gangs: A Focus on Research, 2001

http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/186159.pdf

This bulletin considers the underlying reasons for female gang membership, assesses the delinquency and criminal activity of female gang members, examines the influence of ethnicity and gender norms on female gang behavior, and discusses the long-term consequences of gang membership for females. It concludes with proposals for future research.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Preventing Adolescent Gang Involvement, 2000

http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/182210.pdf

This bulletin provides information on the history of American youth gangs and current knowledge about gangs. It provides information that communities can use to build a comprehensive strategy to prevent youth gang involvement, as it examines the problem within the larger context of juvenile violence.

Partnerships and Coalition Building

(No Entries)

Needs-and-Assets Assessment, Planning, & Using Data

CDC, NCIPC. Measuring Violence-related Attitudes, Beliefs, and Behaviors Among Youths: A Compendium of Assessment Tools

http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/pub-res/measure.htm

This compendium provides researchers and prevention specialists with tools to evaluate programs to prevent youth violence. The measures, directed toward youth aged 11-20, assess factors such as attitudes toward violence, aggressive behavior, conflict resolution skills, self-esteem, self-efficacy, and exposure to violence.

DHHS, HRSA. Youth Violence Prevention in Latino Communities: A Resource Guide for MCH Professionals

http://www.ask.hrsa.gov/detail.cfm?id=MCHL107

This guide is directed at Maternal and Child Health (MCH) professionals, public health researchers, policy makers, and practitioners. It provides national demographic information, lists risk factors for violence, and offers program development and policy recommendations related to better serving Latino communities.

Programs and Interventions

CDC. 2001. School Health Guidelines to Prevent Unintentional Injuries and Violence. MMWR. 50(22);1-46.

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5022a1.htm

This report summarizes school health recommendations for preventing unintentional injury, violence, and suicide among young persons. CDC developed these guidelines in collaboration with specialists from universities and national, federal, state, local, and voluntary agencies and organizations. They are based on an in-depth review of research, theory, and current practice in preventing unintentional injury, violence, and suicide.

- **School Health Guidelines to Prevent Unintentional Injuries and Violence – Summary**

  http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/healthtopics/injury/guidelines/summary.htm

- **Appendix A: Selected *Healthy People 2010* Objectives Related to Child and Adolescent Unintentional Injury, Violence, and Suicide Prevention**

  http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5022a2.htm

- **Appendix C: Sources of Model and Promising Strategies and Programs**

  http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5022a4.htm

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Reducing Youth Gun Violence: An Overview of Programs and Initiatives

http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles/redyouth.pdf

This report discusses strategies to prevent gun violence, from school-based prevention to gun market interception.

CDC, DASH. 2000. Federal Activities Addressing Violence in Schools: A Special Report

http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/violence/index.htm

This special report is an inventory of federal activities that address violence in schools. Topics include surveillance, evaluation research, research synthesis, and programmatic and resource development activities and resources as well as technical assistance centers.

CDC, NCIPC. Best Practices of Youth Violence Prevention: A Sourcebook for Community Action

http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/dvp/bestpractices.htm

This sourcebook combines expert opinions, interviews with individuals invested in youth violence prevention, and an extensive review of scientific literature on youth violence. The document focuses on the planning, implementing, and evaluating of an intervention and on strategies to prevent youth violence. The strategies fall under four categories: parent and family based, home visit, social cognitive, and mentoring.

U.S. Department of Education, Department of Justice. Safe and Smart: Making the After-School Hours Work for Kids

http://www.ed.gov/pubs/SafeandSmart/

This report presents research and examples supporting the potential of high-quality after-school activities. It identifies key components of high-quality programs and effective practices. The report showcases exemplary after-school programs and an extended-learning models from across the country and provides a brief description and contact information for over 20 programs.

U.S. Department of Education. Safeguarding Our Children: An Action Guide

http://cecp.air.org/guide/actionguide.htm

The guide expands on three levels of interventions to address violence in schools: school-wide, early, and intensive efforts (e.g., how to develop program evaluations and referral systems; identify warning signs of violence, intervention strategies). It refers to

model programs throughout the U.S. and provides contact information for them. It also offers an online resource list about the following topics: school safety, student support and classroom management, federal and organizational sites, and family information.

CDC, DHHS. Federal Activities Addressing Violence in Schools

http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/00_pdf/violenceactivities.pdf

This document provides an inventory of federal activities addressing violence in schools. It is designed to facilitate the coordination of federal activities in the prevention of school violence and enhance collaboration on future projects. This inventory will be updated semi-annually.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Youth Gang Programs and Strategies, 2000

http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/171154.pdf

http://www.ncjrs.org/html/ojjdp/summary_2000_8/contents.html

This OJJDP Summary describes youth gang programs and strategies used to break the appeal of gangs and reduce gang violence. It includes seven sections: Prevention Programs, Intervention Programs, Suppression Programs, Strategies Using Multiple Techniques, Multi-agency Initiatives, Comprehensive Approaches to Gang Problems, and Legislation. In addition, it assesses youth gang programs and stereotypes of youth gang members.

U.S. Department of Education. Wide Scope, Questionable Quality: Three Reports from the Study on School Violence and Prevention

http://www.ed.gov/offices/OUS/PES/studies-school-violence/3-exec-sum.pdf

http://www.ed.gov/offices/OUS/PES/studies-school-violence/wide-scope.pdf

This report summarizes findings from the Study on School Violence and Prevention. The study was funded by the U.S. Department of Education (and conducted in collaboration with the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice) to investigate the extent of problem behavior in schools nationally and to examine several aspects of delinquency prevention efforts in schools, such as the types and quality of prevention efforts, how schools plan and use information about prevention options to improve their own efforts and school management, and sources of funding for prevention activities.

U.S. Department of Education. Exemplary and Promising Safe, Disciplined, and Drug-Free Schools Programs, 2001

http://www.ed.gov/offices/OSDFS/exemplary01/ or

http://www.ed.gov/offices/OSDFS/exemplary01/exmplary01.pdf

This report describes exemplary and promising programs regarding safe and drug-free schools.

CDC, NCIPC, Division of Violence Prevention. Best Practices of Youth Violence Prevention: A Sourcebook for Community Action

http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/dvp/bestpractices/Introduction.pdf

This source book discusses best practices for four promising strategies: parent and family based, home visiting based, social cognitive and mentoring to prevent youth violence. It provides many resources on preventing youth violence.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Blueprints for Violence Prevention

http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/187079.pdf

This report provides information to communities on a variety of evidence-based, effective programs in violence prevention and intervention.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Promising Strategies To Reduce Gun Violence

http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gun_violence/contents.html or

http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gun_violence/173950.pdf

This document provides information about strategies to reduce gun violence.

U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Department of Education. Final Report and Findings of the Safe School Initiative: Implications for the Prevention of School Attacks in the United States

http://www.secretservice.gov/ntac/ssi_final_report.pdf

This publication presents an extensive examination of 37 incidents of targeted school violence that occurred in the U.S. from December 1974 through May 2000.

Management and Media Relations

(No Entries)

Evaluation

National Institute of Justice. National Evaluation of the Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) program

http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles/167264.pdf

This research brief discusses the early findings of a national evaluation of the Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) program.

Funding

NCIPC. Research Grants and Funding Opportunities

http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/res-opps/grants1.htm

This Web page provides links to funding opportunities, extramural grants, state cooperative agreements, and state injury profiles.

CDC, Federal Working Group on Youth Violence, National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center. Funding Sources

http://www.safeyouth.org/resources/index.htm

This Web page provides links to federal funding resources. Soon it will link to research, funding, educational materials, model programs, and other resources related to youth violence prevention.

Policy

(No Entries)

Other

CDC. 2001. Appendix B: Child and Adolescent Unintentional Injury, Violence, and Suicide-Prevention Resources. MMWR. 50(RR-22);67–70.

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5022a3.htm

This appendix provides sources of model policies and materials for (a) responding to emergencies and crises and (b) preventing unintentional injury, violence, and suicide.

SAMHSA, White House Council on Youth Violence. Helping Your Children Navigate Their Teenage Years: A Guide for Parents

http://www.mentalhealth.org/publications/allpubs/SVP-0013/default.asp

This resource provides tools for improving communication between parents and their teenagers. It discusses how to address a teenager's desire for increasing responsibility and freedom, when parents need help, getting help for a teen, and anger management. The main health outcomes covered are youth violence, mental health, and alcohol and substance abuse. The guide is succinct, reads easily, provides helpful, general background information, and tips as well as national resources.

Substance Use

Background/General

DHHS, CSAP

http://www.samhsa.gov/centers/csap/csap.html

CSAP's mission is to provide national leadership in the federal effort to prevent problems with alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs. CSAP connects people and resources to innovative ideas and strategies, and it encourages efforts to reduce and eliminate problems with alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs both in the United States and internationally. CSAP fosters the development of comprehensive, culturally appropriate prevention policies and systems that are based on scientifically defensible principles and target both individuals and the environments in which they live.

DHHS, SAMHSA. National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)

http://www.health.org

NCADI is the world's largest resource for up-to-date information and materials concerning alcohol and substance abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment. The Clearinghouse is a service of CSAP, which is part of SAMHSA.

- **Publications and resources related to youth**

  http://www.health.org/features/youth/

- **Publications and resources related to schools**

  http://www.health.org/features/school/

CDC, NCHS. Fast Stats A-Z

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/Default.htm

This Web site provides links to a substantial number of health topics organized alphabetically (A-Z), which provide quick access to statistical information and data.

- **Alcohol**

  http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/alcohol.htm

- **Drug Use**

  http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/druguse.htm

Partnerships and Coalition Building

U.S. Department of Transportation, NHTSA. Community How to Guides on Underage Drinking Prevention: Coalition Building

http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/alcohol/Community%20Guides%20HTML/Book1_CoalitionBldg.html

This guide includes tips on how to form coalitions, recruit participants, involve youth, maintain the coalition, overcome obstacles, and market the coalition.

Needs-and-Assets Assessment, Planning, & Using Data

U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). Community How to Guides on Underage Drinking Prevention

http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/alcohol/Community%20Guides%20HTML/Guides_index.html

The *Community How To Guides* series addresses the fundamental components of planning and implementing a comprehensive underage drinking prevention program. The Guides are brief and contain a resource section to assist readers in obtaining additional, detailed information about the topics they cover. The appendices include useful tools for each topic area that provide coalitions and organizations a jump-start in their planning and implementation activities. Topics covered in the *Guides* include coalition building; needs assessment and strategic planning; evaluation; prevention and education; underage drinking enforcement; public policy advocacy; media relations; self-sufficiency; and resources.

U.S. Department of Transportation, NHTSA. Community How to Guides on Underage Drinking Prevention: Needs Assessment and Strategic Planning

http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/alcohol/Community%20Guides%20HTML/Book2_NeedsAssess.html

This guide discusses barriers to conducting a needs assessment, integral elements of an assessment, and data collection.

Programs and Interventions

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), NIH. Preventing Drug Use Among Children and Adolescents: A Research-Based Guide

http://www.nida.nih.gov/Prevention/Prevopen.html

This guide provides research-based concepts and information for developing and carrying out effective drug abuse prevention programs. The question-and-answer format is the result of a collaboration involving NIDA staff, drug abuse prevention leaders, and NIDA-supported prevention scientists. This guide presents an overview of research on the origins and pathways of drug abuse, the basic principles derived from research in effective drug abuse prevention, and the application of research results to the prevention of drug use among young people.

SAMHSA, CSAP.

http://www.samhsa.gov/centers/csap/csap.html

http://www.samhsa.gov/csap/modelprograms/nominatenew.htm

This Web site and its links present real-life examples of seven model programs throughout the country. For each model program, CSAP lists a description, the target domains, objectives and activities, how to get started, the program history, contact information, and evaluation methods. CSAP's National Prevention System and National Registry of Effective Prevention Programs (NPS/NREPP) is an ongoing repository of model programs. For those wishing to nominate their program (as a model program), a list of 15 criteria that define a model program is provided. The criteria are good general structural references for those implementing new programs in their communities.

SAMHSA, CSAP. Underage Drinking Prevention Action Guide and Planner

http://www.health.org/govpubs/phd858/index.pdf

This guide assists prevention professionals in their efforts to address underage drinking. It is organized as a monthly calendar, with each month focusing on different aspects of underage drinking (e.g., alcohol and relationships, alcohol and youth culture, drinking and driving). It provides ideas and suggestions for activities that target teens and the community.

Management and Media Relations

U.S. Department of Transportation, NHTSA. Community How to Guides on Underage Drinking Prevention: Media Relations

http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/alcohol/Community%20Guides%20HTML/ Book7_MediaRelations.html

This guide discusses basic principles of media relations, communication tools, ideas for coverage, and developing a media relations plan.

Evaluation

U.S. Department of Transportation, NHTSA. Community How to Guides on Underage Drinking Prevention: Evaluation

http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/alcohol/Community%20Guides%20HTML/ Book3_Evaluation.html

This guide discusses purposes of evaluation; how to conduct formative, process, outcome, and impact evaluations; quantitative and qualitative methods; how to plan an evaluation; and how to hire an evaluator.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Program

http://www.udetc.org/NationalOverv/ojjdp_report_pdf2.pdf

The Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) program tracks information on how states define and address underage drinking. This document discusses findings from analysis of data concerning proposed activities for year 3 of the program.

Funding

U.S. Department of Transportation, NHTSA. Community How to Guides on Underage Drinking Prevention: Self Sufficiency

http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/alcohol/Community%20Guides%20HTML/Book8_SelfSufficiency.html

This guide discusses various forms of resource development, including government funding, private sector funding, and in-kind contributions as well as how to become a nonprofit organization.

SAMHSA

http://www.samhsa.gov/funding/funding.html

This Web site is linked to information about SAMHSA grant funding, which includes discretionary grant funding as an important component. The primary source of funds is the Knowledge Development and Application program, which seeks to develop new ways to improve the treatment of mental disorders and substance abuse. Notices of Funding Availability (NOFAs) are officially published in the Federal Register. The title, grant number, and receipt date are posted on this Web site under List of Grant Funding Opportunities. SAMHSA provides online tips on how to apply for its grants.

Policy

U.S. Department of Transportation, NHTSA. Community How to Guides on Underage Drinking Prevention: Public Policy

http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/alcohol/Community%20Guides%20HTML/Book6_PublicPolicy.html

This guide discusses guidelines for effective advocacy, advocacy tools, and underage drinking laws and regulations.

Other

U.S. Department of Transportation, NHTSA. Community How to Guides on Underage Drinking Prevention: Resources

http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/alcohol/Community%20Guides%20HTML/Book9_Resources.html

This guide lists federal and national resources, including state highway safety offices, and the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program Contact list.

Mental Health

Background/General

DHHS, SAMHSA

http://www.samhsa.gov/

SAMHSA is the federal agency charged with improving the quality and availability of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitative services so as to reduce illness, death, disability, and societal costs resulting from substance abuse and mental illnesses. SAMHSA's main Web site has links to programs, centers, data, funding, and publications related to mental health and substance use.

NIMH

http://www.nimh.nih.gov/

This Web site has links to breaking news and events, information on mental disorders, information in Spanish, and information regarding funding opportunities. You can also sign up for a list serv to receive information directly.

- **Link to Child and Adolescent Mental Health (e.g., research, reports, and collaborations)**
- **Link to Selected Bibliography on Suicide Research – 1999**

SAMHSA, CDC, NIH, HRSA, Indian Health Services. National Strategy for Suicide Prevention – State Prevention Programs

http://www.mentalhealth.org/suicideprevention/strategy.asp

The National Strategy for Suicide Prevention (NSSP) represents the combined work of advocates, clinicians, researchers and survivors around the nation. It lays out a framework for action to prevent suicide and guides the development of services and programs. It is designed to be a catalyst for social change with the power to transform attitudes, policies, and services. The NSSP Goals and Objectives for Action was published by the DHHS in May 2001, with leadership from the Surgeon General.

- **National Strategy for Suicide Prevention**

    http://www.mentalhealth.org/suicideprevention/

CDC, NCHS. Fast Stats A-Z

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/Default.htm

This Web site provides links to a large number of health topics/state information (A-Z), which provide quick access to statistical information and data.

- **Mental Health**
    http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/mental.htm
- **Suicide**
    http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/suicide.htm

DHHS, SAMHSA, NIMH, Office of the Surgeon General. Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General

Chapter three of this extensive report is devoted to children and adolescents—it reviews theories of development, risk factors for mental disorders, and service interventions and delivery. The last three chapters focus on general policy and institutional changes, including organizing and financing mental health services, confidentiality of mental health information, mental health service delivery and accessibility, treatment quality, and public awareness.

- **Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General**

    http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/mentalhealth/home.html

- **2001 Supplement. Mental Health: Culture, Race, and Ethnicity**

  http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/mentalhealth/cre/

DHHS. The Surgeon General's Call To Action To Prevent Suicide, 1999

http://www.mentalhealth.org/suicideprevention/calltoaction.asp

This call to action introduces a blueprint for addressing suicide—Awareness, Intervention, and Methodology (AIM). As a framework for suicide prevention, AIM includes 15 key recommendations that were developed from consensus and evidence-based findings. These public health recommendations address the problems of undetected and undertreated mental and substance abuse disorders. These recommendations and their supporting conceptual framework are essential steps toward a comprehensive National Strategy for Suicide Prevention.

CDC, NCCDPHP. Mental Health Work Group

http://www.cdc.gov/mentalhealth/

The CDC Mental Health Workgroup includes over 85 members representing multiple disciplines, divisions, and centers within CDC and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. The overall goal of the work group is to foster collaboration and advancement in the field of mental health in support of CDC's commitment to promote health, prevent disease and injury, and improve quality of life. The Web site links to state mental health organizations, publications, and resources.

President's New Freedom Commission on Mental Health

http://www.mentalhealthcommission.gov/

The President's New Freedom Commission on Mental Health was established as part of the President's agenda to ensure that Americans with mental illness will not "fall through the cracks," that lives will not be lost, and that recovery will be a realistic goal of treatment. President George W. Bush asked the Commission in April 2002 to recommend improvements in the U.S. mental health service system for adults with serious mental illness and for children with serious emotional disturbances. He requested a review of both public and private sectors to identify policies that could be implemented by federal, state, and local governments to maximize the utility of existing resources, to improve coordination of treatments and services, and to promote successful community integration. The Commission's recommendations were presented in its final report in April 2003.

CDC. The National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center (NYVPRC): Fact Sheet: Youth Suicide.

http://www.safeyouth.org/topics/suicide.htm

This fact sheet provides an overview of youth suicide, including information regarding demographics, risk and protective factors, approaches to prevention, and federal resources.

NIMH. Depression in Children and Adolescents: A Fact Sheet for Physicians

http://www.nimh.nih.gov/publicat/depchildresfact.cfm

This fact sheet summarizes the latest scientific research on child/adolescent depression and provides resources geared specifically to physicians (e.g., clinical characteristics, screening tools, treatment, and prevention programs).

Partnerships and Coalition Building

SAMHSA, CDC, NIH, HRSA, IHS. National Strategy for Suicide Prevention – State Prevention Programs

http://www.mentalhealth.org/calendar/suicide.asp

This Web site has a calendar of upcoming suicide prevention events (users can submit items).

Needs-and-Assets Assessment, Planning, & Using Data

SAMHSA, CDC, NIH, HRSA, IHS. National Strategy for Suicide Prevention – State Prevention Programs: Data Collection Systems and Interactive Databases

http://www.mentalhealth.org/suicideprevention/surveillance.asp

This Web site provides links to data collection systems and interactive databases (e.g., the National Injury Data Technical Assistance Center, YRBSS, and CDC Wonder).

Programs and Interventions

SAMHSA, CDC, NIH, HRSA, IHS. National Strategy for Suicide Prevention: Goals and Objectives for Action

http://www.mentalhealth.org/publications/allpubs/SMA01-3517/SMA01-3517.pdf

These goals and objectives provide a road map for dealing with suicide. Objectives include increasing awareness; reducing stigma; developing community-based suicide prevention programs, training for the recognition of at risk behavior; developing clinical/professional practices, increasing access to mental health/substance abuse treatment services; increasing research, and improving and expanding the surveillance system.

Management and Media Relations

SAMHSA, CDC, NIH, HRSA, IHS. National Strategy for Suicide Prevention – State Prevention Programs: Newsroom/Media

http://www.mentalhealth.org/suicideprevention/newsroom.asp

This component of the National Strategy Web site lists articles on mental health that have appeared in the U.S. media. It also includes resources on how to cover mental health in the media.

Evaluation

DHHS, SAMHSA, Center for Mental Health Services. Annual Report To Congress on the Evaluation of the Comprehensive Community Mental Health Services for Children and Their Families Program, 1998

http://www.mentalhealth.org/publications/allpubs/CB-E198/default.asp

The Comprehensive Community Mental Health Services for Children and Their Families Program provides grants to states, communities, territories, and Native American Tribes and tribal organizations to improve and expand local systems of care designed to meet the individualized needs of the estimated 4.5 to 6.3 million children and adolescents with a serious emotional disturbance and their families. The report presents data from the third year of the evaluation of the children's services program, which is based on information collected through August 1998 from 22 grantees funded initially in fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

SAMHSA, CDC, NIH, HRSA, IHS. National Strategy for Suicide Prevention – State Prevention Programs: Resources for Researchers and Program Evaluators

http://www.mentalhealth.org/suicideprevention/research.asp

This page from the National Strategy Web site provides links to resources regarding suicide evaluation and research.

Funding

SAMHSA

http://www.samhsa.gov/funding/funding.html

This site is linked to information about SAMHSA grant funding, which is largely discretionary. The primary source of funds is the Knowledge Development and Application program, which seeks to develop new knowledge and ways to improve the treatment of mental illness and substance abuse. Notices of Funding Availability (NOFAs) are officially published in the Federal Register. The title, grant number, and receipt date are posted on this Web site under List of Grant Funding Opportunities. SAMHSA also provides online tips on how to apply for its grants.

SAMHSA, CDC, NIH, HRSA, IHS. National Strategy for Suicide Prevention – State Prevention Programs: Funding Opportunities

http://www.mentalhealth.org/suicideprevention/funding.asp

This page from the National Strategy Web site provides links to federal and non-federal funding sources relating to suicide prevention.

Policy

SAMHSA, CDC, NIH, HRSA, IHS. National Strategy for Suicide Prevention – State Prevention Programs: Policy and Legislation

http://www.mentalhealth.org/suicideprevention/policy.asp

This page from the National Strategy Web site provides links to policy and legislative documents relating to suicide. It also provides searchable legislative Web sites and U.S. Senate testimonies.

Reproductive Health

Background/General

CDC, NCCDPHP. Unintended Pregnancy: Adolescent Pregnancy and Births

http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/drh/up_adolpreg.htm

This Web site provides links to information, data, and programs relating to adolescent unintended pregnancy.

National Institutes of Health, National Library of Medicine. Medline Plus: Teenage Pregnancy

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/teenagepregnancy.html

This informational Web site has links to the latest news, research, publications, data, and research articles relating to teenage pregnancy.

CDC, National Center for HIV, STD and TB Prevention, DHAP.

http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/dhap.htm

This Web site contains basic science, surveillance, prevention research, vaccine, prevention tool, treatment, funding, testing evaluation, and training information about HIV, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), and tuberculosis.

CDC. The CDC National Prevention Information Network (NPIN)

http://www.cdcnpin.org/

This Web site contains information, facts, databases, services, and publications about HIV/AIDs, STDs, and tuberculosis. The CDC MMWRs are also available through NPIN.

- **Youth-specific materials**

  http://www.cdcnpin.org/topic/youth.htm.

CDC, National Center for HIV, STD and TB Prevention, Division of Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention (DSTDP).

http://www.nchstp.cdc.gov/std/

This Web site provides current information about the transmission, treatment, and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.

http://www.cdc.gov/std/commdata/

This Web site provides easy access to population-specific communication information for specific STDs.

CDC, NCHS. Fast Stats A-Z

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/Default.htm

This Web site provides links to a substantial number of health topics organized alphabetically (A-Z), which provide quick access to statistical information and data.

- **AIDS/HIV**

  http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/aids-hiv.htm

- **Contraception Use**

  http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/usecontr.htm

- **Reproductive Health**

  http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/reproduc.htm

- **Sexually Transmitted Infections**

  http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/stds.htm

- **Teen Birth Rates**

  http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/teenbrth.htm

DHHS, Office of the Surgeon General. The Surgeon General's Call to Action to Promote Sexual Health and Responsible Sexual Behavior

http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/sexualhealth/default.htm

This document complements *Healthy People 2010* by encouraging a national dialogue and action steps to promote responsible sexual behavior, particularly for young people. It describes the public health approach to addressing problems of sexual behavior. It also reviews risk and protective factors for sexual health, many of which relate to young people. The report summarizes research findings on different types of interventions (community, school, clinic, and faith-based). The document is directed toward a wide, diverse audience, including parents, teachers, and social service professionals as well as health care professionals and policy makers.

CDC. 2002. Trends in Sexual Risk Behaviors Among High School Students – U.S., 1991-2001. MMWR. 51(38): 856-859

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5138a2.htm

To examine changes in sexual risk behavior that occurred among high school students in the United States during 1991–2001, CDC analyzed data from six national Youth Risk Behavior Surveys (YRBS). This report summarizes the results of this analysis.

CDC, NCCDPHP, DASH. School Health Policies and Programs Study (SHPPS) 2000. Fact Sheet: HIV Prevention, Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention, Pregnancy Prevention

http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/shpps/index.htm

SHPPS is a national survey conducted to assess school health policies and programs at the state, district, school, and classroom levels. This fact sheet discusses school policy and environment and health education relevant to the prevention of HIV, STDs, and pregnancy.

CDC, NCCDPHP, DASH. Publications on Adolescent Sexual Behavior, HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases: 1996-2002

http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/publications/publications.htm#stds

This Web page provides links to materials published by and available from the CDC.

CDC, DHAP. Fact Sheet: Young People at Risk: HIV/AIDS among America's Youth

http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/facts/youth.htm

This fact sheet provides an overview and statistics on HIV in young people as well as information on how to improve prevention efforts. It also has links to resources.

CDC. 2002. Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines 2002. MMWR. 51(6):1-84

http://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment/TOC2002TG.htm or http://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment/rr5106.pdf

Included in these updated guidelines are new alternative regimens for early syphilis, an expanded section on the diagnosis of genital herpes, new recommendations for treatment of recurrent genital herpes among persons infected with HIV, and inclusion of hepatitis C as a sexually transmitted infection. In addition, these guidelines emphasize education and counseling for persons infected with human papillomavirus, clarify the diagnostic evaluation of congenital syphilis, and present information regarding the emergence of quinolone-resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and implications for treatment. Recommendations are provided for vaccine-preventable STDs, including hepatitis A and hepatitis B. It includes a specific section on adolescents.

CDC. Program Operations: Guidelines for STD Prevention: Leadership and Program Management

http://www.cdc.gov/std/program/Leadership.pdf

This CDC document includes information on leadership, strategic planning, program management, resource development, advocacy, media relations, legislation, partnerships, and collaborations.

Partnerships and Coalition Building

(No Entries)

Needs-and-Assets Assessment, Planning, & Using Data

CDC, DHAP. Software, Data Access on HIV/AIDS

http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/software.htm

This Web site provides links to software that offers HIV/AIDS data and analysis for the general public and state and local health department staff.

CDC, DHAP. Suggested Guidelines for Developing an Epidemiologic Profile for HIV Prevention Community Planning

http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/suggguid.htm

These guidelines include the kinds of questions to ask and techniques for gathering data in preparation for an epidemiologic profile for HIV prevention planning at the community level.

CDC. 2002. Teenage Births in the United States: State Trends, 1991–2000, An Update. National Vital Statistics Reports. 50(9)

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/nvsr50_09.pdf

This report provides state-specific birth rates for teenagers between 1991 and 2000 and the percent change for 1991–2000.

CDC, DHAP. Fact Sheet: Basic Statistics of HIV/AIDS

http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/hasr1402.htm

These data come from the CDC semiannual *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*. Numbers are based on AIDS cases reported to CDC through December 2002. The fact sheet includes information about HIV/AIDS rates among adolescents.

CDC, DHAP. Fact Sheet: Comprehensive HIV Prevention Messages for Young People

http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/facts/compyout.htm or http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/facts/compyout.pdf

This fact sheet discusses abstinence and condom-use promotion messages supported by scientific reviews.

Programs and Interventions

CDC, NCCDPHP, DASH. 1988. School Health Program Guidelines: Guidelines for Effective School Health Education to Prevent the Spread of AIDS. MMWR. 37(2); 1-14

http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/healthtopics/sexual_behaviors/aids_guidelines/index.htm

These guidelines include specific recommendations to help states, districts, and schools implement those programs and policies in HIV/AIDS health education that have been found to be most effective in promoting healthy behaviors among youth. Recommendations include teacher preparation and qualification guidelines, program assessments, and the main messages students should learn in elementary, junior high, and high school.

CDC, Division of STDs. Program Operations, Guidelines for STD Prevention: Areas of Special Emphasis

http://www.cdc.gov/std/program/SpecialEmph.pdf

This series of guides was developed by the CDC to assist in the design, implementation, and evaluation of STD prevention and control efforts. This guide provides information on program development in areas such as adolescents, other high-risk populations, managed care, STD/HIV interaction, and syphilis elimination.

CDC, DHAP. Replicating Effective Programs Plus

http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/projects/rep/default.htm

This Web site helps users identify and implement HIV/AIDS prevention programs that have been shown to work. It lists model HIV/AIDS prevention programs and other relevant resources.

CDC, NCCDPHP. CDC's Reproductive Health Information Source. Teen Pregnancy: Community Coalition Partnership Programs for the Prevention of Teen Pregnancy

http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/drh/tpartner.htm

The Community Coalition Partnership Programs for the Prevention of Teen Pregnancy are based on a youth development framework. In 1995, CDC awarded funds to 13 communities to demonstrate that community partners can mobilize and organize community resources to prevent teen pregnancies through programs that are community wide, comprehensive, effective, and sustainable.

Management and Media Relations

(No Entries)

Evaluation

CDC, Division of STDs. Program Operations: Guidelines for STD Prevention: Program Evaluation

http://www.cdc.gov/std/program/ProgEvaluation.pdf

This document gives a brief description of program evaluation and ways evaluation can be used to achieve program goals and objectives.

CDC, DASH. The Handbook for Evaluating HIV Education

http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/publications/hiv_handbook/index.htm

The CDC and its contractor, IOX Assessment Associates, developed this handbook to support the efforts of educators to evaluate the quality of their HIV prevention programs. The handbook includes evaluation designs and measurement tools necessary to collect data on such basic program components as policy development, curriculum design, teacher training, and student outcomes. Although the handbook cannot serve all evaluation purposes, it reflects the need to evaluate the basic, most central aspects of HIV prevention programs.

Funding

CDC, National Center for HIV, STD and TB Prevention, Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases. Federal Funding Links

http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/dstd/funding.htm

This Web site links to other federal funding resources, including CDC funding, CDC grants forms, the Federal Register, HIV/AIDS funding, and NPIN Funding Databases.

Policy

(No Entries)

Other

(No Entries)

Chronic Disease Prevention

Background/General

DHHS. Nutrition

http://www.nutrition.gov/home/index.php3

This Web site provides access to all online federal government information on nutrition. This national resource makes government information on nutrition, healthy eating, physical activity, and food safety easily accessible. The Web site has links to food facts, research, funding, and other resources relating to nutrition.

CDC, NCCDPHP, Division of Nutrition and Physical Activity (DNPA). Nutrition and Physical Activity

http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/

This Web site provides the following information relevant to nutrition and physical activity: general information, data, and statistics, recommendations, reports and other publications.

CDC, NCHS. Fast Stats A-Z

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/Default.htm

This Web site provides links to numerous health topics organized alphabetically (A-Z), which provide quick access to statistical information and data.

- **Smoking**

  http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/smoking.htm

- **Diet**

  http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/diet.htm

CDC, NCCDPHP. The Surgeon General's Report on Physical Activity and Health

http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/sgr/contents.htm

This Surgeon General's report is the first to address physical activity and health. The main message is that Americans can substantially improve their health and quality of life by including moderate amounts of physical activity on a daily basis. The information in this report summarizes a diverse literature from the fields of epidemiology, exercise physiology, medicine, and the behavioral sciences. The report highlights what is known about physical activity and health as well as what is being learned about promoting physical activity among adults and young people.

- **Surgeon General's Report Fact Sheet: Adolescents and Young Adults**

  http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/sgr/adoles.htm

DHHS. The Surgeon General's Call to Action to Prevent and Decrease Overweight and Obesity

http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/topics/obesity/default.htm

This call to action includes general information about obesity as a public health problem in the U.S., basic epidemiology, and strategies to confront this issue that involve families and community, schools, health care, media, and work sites.

- **Call to Action Fact Sheet: The Problem of Overweight in Children and Adolescents**

  http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/topics/obesity/calltoaction/fact_adolescents.htm

CDC, NCCDPHP, DASH. Guidelines for School and Health Programs Promoting Lifelong Healthy Eating

http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/healthtopics/nutrition/guidelines

The *Guidelines for School Health Programs to Promote Lifelong Healthy Eating* was developed by CDC in collaboration with experts from other federal agencies, state agencies, universities, voluntary organizations, and professional associations. These guidelines identify strategies most likely to be effective in promoting lifelong healthy eating among young people.

CDC. 2002. Trends in Cigarette Smoking Among High School Students—U.S.1991-2001. MMWR. 5 (19):409-412

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5119a1.htm

To examine changes in cigarette smoking among U.S. high school students during 1991–2001, CDC analyzed data from the national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). This report summarizes the results of the analysis, which found that although cigarette-smoking rates increased during most of the 1990s, they have declined significantly since 1997.

CDC, NCCDPHP, DNPA. State-based Physical Activity Program Directory

http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/DNPAProg/

This Web site provides information about physical activity programs involving state departments of health. Programs can be searched by state and key words.

Partnerships and Coalition Building

(No Entries)

Needs-and-Assets Assessment, Planning, & Using Data

CDC, DASH. School Health Index (SHI) for Physical Activity, Healthy Eating, and a Tobacco Free Lifestyle: A Self-Assessment and Planning Guide

http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/SHI/middle_high.htm

This tool helps schools assess their physical activity and nutrition policies and programs compared to national standards and guidelines.   It may be used as part of a school improvement plan. Specifically, the index helps schools to 1) identify strengths and weaknesses of school health promotion policies and programs, 2) develop action plans for improving school health, and 3) involve teachers, parents, students, and the community in improving school health services. The CDC developed SHI in partnership with school health experts, school administrators and staff, parents, and national and health education organizations.

CDC, NCHS. Prevalence of Overweight among Children and Adolescents: United States, 1999-2000

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/hestats/overwght99.htm

This document discusses results from the 1999-2000 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES).

Programs and Interventions

CDC, NCCDPHP. Effective Population-Level Strategies to Promote Physical Activity

http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/physical/recommendations.htm

This Web site provides a summary of the findings from the *Guide to Community Preventive Services,* which reports evidence-based recommendations on effective population-level interventions for promoting physical activity.

CDC, NCCDPHP, DASH. Guidelines for School Health Programs

http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/guide.htm

- **Guidelines to Promote Lifelong Physical Activity**
- **Guidelines to Prevent Tobacco Use and Addiction**

The guidelines include specific recommendations to help states, districts, and schools implement the health programs and policies found to be most effective in promoting healthy behaviors among youth. Recommendations cover topics such as policy development, curriculum development and selection, instructional strategies, staff training, family and community involvement, evaluation, and linkages between different components of coordinated school health programs. Each Web site also has links to related reports, summaries, fact sheets, and resource lists.

Management and Media Relations

(No Entries)

Evaluation

DHHS, CDC. Physical Activity Evaluation Handbook

http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/physical/handbook/pdf/handbook.pdf

This resource outlines the six basic steps of program evaluation and illustrates each step with examples of physical activity programs. Appendices provide information about physical activity indicators, practical case studies, and additional evaluation resources.

Funding

(No Entries)

Policy

CDC. Preventing Tobacco Use among Young People: A Report of the Surgeon General

- The **complete version** of "Preventing Tobacco Use among Young People - A Report of the Surgeon General" provides scientific and technical details about its six major conclusions.

  http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/sgryth2.htm

- The **executive summary** presents major conclusions from the Surgeon General's Report on the health consequences and epidemiology of adolescent tobacco use, psychological risk factors for using tobacco, advertising and promotion by the industry, and efforts to prevent tobacco use among young people.

  ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Publications/mmwr/rr/rr4304.pdf

CDC, NCCDPHP, DASH. Promoting Better Health for Young People Through Physical Activity and Sports: A Report to the President from the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Education

http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/healthtopics/physical_activity/promoting_health/

This report contains national data on the amount of physical activity among youth and discusses health risks and societal factors related to physical inactivity and obesity. Targeting federal, state, and community institutions, the report outlines general strategies and reasons for families, schools, communities, and after-school and sports recreation programs to increase the amount of physical activity in which adolescents and children participate.

CDC, NCCDPHP, Office on Smoking and Health. State Tobacco Industries Activities and Evaluation System

http://www2.cdc.gov/nccdphp/osh/state/browse_index.asp#Legislation

This Web site lists policies related to tobacco (such as restricting youth access or advertising) by state.

Other

The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports

http://www.fitness.gov/

This Web site describes such Council programs as The President's Challenge and The Presidents Sports and Fitness award as well as links to programs, publications, and resources regarding physical activity and nutrition.