

PARTICIPANT PACKET

Combating Underage Drinking



A Live National Satellite Broadcast

Produced by the
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
U.S. Department of Justice
And the
Juvenile Justice Telecommunications Assistance Project
Eastern Kentucky University—Training Resource Center

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AGENDA

Combating Underage Drinking

September 22, 2000

*All times listed are EDT and approximate

- 1:00-1:30 PM Pre-conference Site Activities; Test Slate
- 1:30-1:35 PM Overview Videotape
- 1:35-1:38 PM Welcome/Introductions/Overview
- 1:38-1:45 PM Panel Discussion-The National Perspective
- 1:45-1:55 PM Video-*Las Vegas Stand Tall Initiative*
- 1:55-2:16 PM Panel Discussion-Participant Call-in
- 2:16-2:26 PM Video-*Omaha Project Extra Mile*
- 2:26-2:47 PM Panel Discussion/Participant Call-in
- 2:47-2:57 PM Video-*Puerto Rico New Policy Initiative*
- 2:57-3:21 PM Panel Discussion/Participant Call-in
- 3:21-3:25 PM Closing Comments
- 3:25-3:30 PM OJJDP Coming Events/Sign Off

Broadcast Overview

Combating Underage Drinking

Introduction

Alcohol is the drug of choice for the vast majority of youth in the United States. The pervasiveness of alcohol puts every state, community, and family at risk. By the 12th grade, more than 80 percent of adolescents have tried alcohol and more than 30 percent have consumed 5 or more drinks in a row in a two-week period (Johnston, O'Malley and Bachman, 1998). In 1998, 2,210 youth died in alcohol related crashes (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1999).

Studies by the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation have placed the total costs of alcohol use by youth at \$52.8 billion in 1996, a staggering amount which drains public and private resources. This total is the equivalent of \$200 for every man, woman and child in the United States. These costs include factors such as medical care, work loss, pain and lost quality of life.

Alcohol is one of the most common contributors to injury, death, and criminal behavior among youth. One of the most serious and immediate consequences of underage drinking is traffic crashes that result from impaired driving. Almost 20 percent of all traffic crashes involving drivers under the age of 21 involve alcohol. Other consequences of alcohol use including the commission of violent crimes, burns, drownings and suicide attempts. In addition to these immediate and tragic consequences of alcohol use, there are also long-range harmful consequences, such as increased risk for chronic alcohol addiction.

Approaches to Address the Problem

There is no doubt that underage alcohol use is an extremely serious problem. But it is also a problem that we know how to deal with. Many effective strategies can be adopted to prevent underage alcohol use and related problems.

These strategies can be applied in all sectors of the Nation, State, and community-in all areas of the social systems that produce, distribute, promote, and consume alcohol. These strategies include important roles for governmental and nongovernmental agencies and organizations, as well as concerned individuals and youth themselves.

The strategies are of several types that can be seen as interrelated pieces of the prevention puzzle. These include limitations on access to alcohol, expressions of community norms against underage use, and strategies specifically designed to reduce underage drinking and driving. In addition, strategies based in schools or youth organizations are particularly well suited to reaching the target population. Each of these strategy types is described below.

Effective and Promising Strategies

Generally, strategies fall into one of four categories: 1) Limitation on Access, 2) Expressions of Community Norms, 3) Strategies Based in Schools, and 4) Prevention of Impaired Driving.

Sometimes a single strategy can have a measurable, lifesaving effect. However, adopting two or more strategies at once can result in synergistic effects that are greater than the effects of a single strategy.

Strategies that **limit access to alcohol** by youth are some of the most powerful and well-documented approaches to reducing underage drinking. These include enforcement efforts aimed at retailers including use of compliance checks and sanctions for violating merchants. These efforts can be even more effective when combined with efforts to educate merchants regarding their responsibilities and about techniques their staff can use to comply with the law. States that have strengthened their laws regarding minors in possession of alcohol have been found to have lower rates of sales to minors. Placing controls on availability of alcohol in general is also a promising strategy such as increasing the price of alcohol through excise taxes. Increased taxes have consistently been found to reduce alcohol consumption, especially among youth. Controlling the number and location of retail stores that sell alcohol has also been found to reduce alcohol-related problems.

The second category of strategies is designed to **express a community norm** against underage drinking. Although these strategies are less well supported by specific evaluations, they are thought to be powerful approaches. This category includes media campaigns, which have been found to be very important components of enforcement efforts, greatly magnifying their effectiveness. Counter-advertising has been found to be effective in reducing use of tobacco and, thus, may also be beneficial for alcohol. Another strategy in this group is the placement of controls on alcohol advertising, especially on billboards, sides of buses, and in other public areas. Exposure to alcohol advertising has been found to have an effect on attitudes toward alcohol and intentions to use.

The third category is **strategies based in schools**. Policies regarding alcohol use on school property or at school-sponsored events are particularly important in high schools as well as colleges and universities. These policies have been found to reduce substance use problems and thus have a high probability of impacting the problem. Media literacy programs, which seek to make youth more sophisticated about the manipulative techniques of advertisers, have also been found to have some effects on attitudes of youth.

The last category of strategies is the **prevention of impaired driving**. Young drivers, who are less experienced and less mature, are especially vulnerable to the effects of even low levels of alcohol. Fortunately, there are a number of highly effective strategies to reduce impaired driving. While these strategies have not been shown to affect drinking per se, they are extremely important and effective in reducing the negative consequences of underage drinking. One effective strategy is the establishment and enforcement of “zero tolerance” laws for drivers under 21. All States now have these laws and they can be very effective in reducing alcohol-related traffic crashes, especially if well publicized and enforced. Another strategy in this category is the vigorous and well-publicized enforcement of impaired driving laws in general, as well as other traffic enforcement such as speeding and running red lights. This strategy and sobriety checkpoints have been found to have strong effects on impaired driving for adults, although effects on youth have not been evaluated.

Summary

States, communities, agencies, and organizations concerned about underage drinking have a number of strategies which they can consider in their efforts to address this serious problem. Choosing strategies which have been found to be effective or promising can help insure that their efforts are successful. Participants in today's videoconference will learn more about these strategies and how they can be implemented in an effective manner. They will also learn about a variety of resources which are available to assist them in their efforts.

Community Profiles

Puerto Rico

The island of Puerto Rico is a commonwealth of the United States. With a population of 3.5 million people, Puerto Rico is one of the most densely populated islands in the world. The people of Puerto Rico represent a rich cultural and racial mix. Founded in 1508, Puerto Rico's capitol, San Juan, is often referred to as the oldest city in the United States.

Puerto Rico is dependent on the tourism and hospitality industry for its economy. It is one of the most frequented vacation spots in the world. With over 2 million visitors each year, alcohol sales account for substantial revenues. Before interventions were established, San Juan suffered from heavy volumes of public drinking, serious litter problems due to alcohol consumption, high incidences of crime and vandalism, unsafe environments, and a prevalence of underage drinking.

These challenges were used to motivate community leaders, youth, and citizens to promote environmental changes throughout the island. Community involvement, as well as the commitment of key leaders, was the catalyst for changing alcohol regulations for the first time in 30 years in parts of the city and island.

Among the changes, a new city ordinance known as the Code of Order was established in 1998 and 1999 in Old San Juan. The Code of Order established a number of policies to address the problems related to drinking in the city, including prohibitions on glass containers, drinking in vehicles, and public drinking. A policy was also established that required the distance between universities, schools, treatment centers, churches, and other designated facilities, and alcohol outlets to be 100 meters. Data from law enforcement were used to demonstrate the need for these changes and the importance of communities and law enforcement working together. In conjunction with these policy changes, compliance checks of alcohol outlets are being conducted for the first time in smaller communities throughout the island.

All of the strategies implemented in Old San Juan are based on a wide range of research indicating the importance of controls on availability in reducing alcohol-related problems. Since these strategies were implemented in 1997, comparative data show a significant decline in criminal activity:

Comparative Data of Type I Criminal Activity

<u>Year</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
1997	176	100	141
1998	81	84	94
1999	76	68	61

Las Vegas, Nevada

Las Vegas is a 24-hour economy driven primarily by gaming and entertainment interests. The most familiar area of this city is the “Strip” which is home to most of the major hotels and casinos. There are no closing times in Las Vegas for bars or liquor stores, and casinos are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. With a current population of 1.1 million, Las Vegas is the fastest growing metropolitan area in the nation and, as such, is grappling with growing pains associated with rapid growth. It also faces issues similar to most suburban areas, including underage drinking and youth access to alcohol.

A 1998 report by the Nevada Department of Education indicated that 4 percent of sixth-graders surveyed had consumed five drinks in a row in the two weeks preceding the survey. Another study in 1999 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention claims that 37 percent of Nevada’s students took their first drink before the age of 13, well above the national average of 31 percent.

Nevada faced the unique challenge of balancing policies that restrict access of alcohol to teenagers while supporting the gambling industry in which alcohol is an integral component. The “Stand Tall” movement, both throughout the state and in Las Vegas, represents the state attempt to deal with this serious problem. The movement has targeted strategies that key players were willing to support, such as compliance checks of alcohol outlets to determine compliance with the law prohibiting the sale of alcohol to minors.

Law enforcement officers throughout the state have been extremely supportive and committed to these enforcement operations. The heads of the Petroleum Marketers and Convenience Store Association, the Retail Store Association and local storeowners have been key players. The Attorney General has also supported the efforts by holding press conferences on the enforcement of underage drinking laws and establishing a “Stand Tall” Advisory Council. This Council is comprised of representatives of associations, judges, law enforcement officials, retailers, and liquor industry representatives. There is also a “Stand Tall, Don’t Fall” initiative undertaken by youth in the state to address underage drinking and youth access to alcohol.

Nevada has several local communities with coalitions that are developing projects in support of the law enforcement efforts. In Washoe County, which comprises Reno and the surrounding areas, a group called Parents Against Substance Abuse (PASA) has set up a system in which retailers who fail compliance checks receive follow-up visits from members of the group while those who pass are rewarded by special recognition. Carson City has decided to restrict participation in extra curricular activities by students who are caught drinking to ensure that youth incur consequences for their actions. In Clark County (which includes Las Vegas), youth perceive there are no consequences for drinking, which is frustrating to law enforcement. The Safe Communities Partnership is therefore developing a Restorative Justice system for youth and third party purchasers.

The media has been very supportive, particularly with regard to covering the youth initiatives and programs. A television newscaster for the ABC affiliate covered compliance check operations as a “ride-along” with officers, giving viewers a more complete understanding of the enforcement activities and their purpose. Print media has also covered the compliance checks and one state paper published a series of articles concerning the problem and efforts to impact it. To date, community support has been strong for the compliance check efforts. The local papers

print the compliance check results as they happen, along with stories on the extent of the underage drinking problem in the state.

Training efforts have played a major role in efforts to impact underage drinking. The training, provided by the Center for Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws-PIRE, has had several positive effects:

- It has brought law enforcement officials from across the state together to discuss concerns and to share strategies.
- It has engaged enforcement departments/agencies in the efforts as the Center's approach and technical assistance is based on law enforcement efforts as effective prevention measures.
- The Center's mediation between law enforcement and the liquor stores/distributors in discussing mutual concerns and problem solving has been an asset.
- The Center's guidebooks and compliance check database has been tremendous assets to the state's effort.

Nevada's efforts to date have had a significant impact as indicated by the following results:

- 90% of Nevada's communities are conducting compliance checks on a regular basis;
- Compliance rates among retailers have increased from 48% to 69% since the compliance check operations were initiated; and
- A strong network of youth has taken on the task of "normalizing and glamorizing" non-drinking decisions and behaviors. This effort will involve media advocacy in its attempts to change acceptance of underage drinking.

Omaha, Nebraska

Omaha is a midwestern city with a population of 350,000 and a deep concern for the health and welfare of its youth. In November of 1995, Omaha was chosen as one of five demonstration sites in the country to replicate an underage drinking prevention project from the Washington, DC area. The National Association of Governors' Highway Safety Representatives in collaboration with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration selected the city to participate in the project.

As a first step, leaders and activists in the city formed Project Extra Mile with the goal of reducing youth access to alcohol. They realized the importance of understanding the problem before initiating particular strategies and identified data collection as their first task.

A nine-month need assessment process was initiated in August 1996 to determine the seriousness of the problem. More than 850 surveys were collected from equal numbers of adults and youth under the age of 21. Additionally, 14 focus groups were conducted to review data and participants included youth, prosecutors, retail clerks, law enforcement officers, parents, and other community leaders. The results of the surveys and focus groups indicated that Omaha area youth were drinking in large numbers: 61 percent of 15-17 year olds and 76 percent of 18-20 year olds reported drinking at least once in the last month. In addition, 90.8 percent reported having been drunk at a party and 32.5 percent have gone to school after drinking alcohol.

As a result of the findings, the decision was made to conduct compliance checks and to advocate for related policy changes. A diverse coalition was formed to implement the changes and its membership included representatives of public and private schools, law enforcement, the hospitality industry, prevention and safety groups, youth, health professionals, child advocacy groups, the faith community, prosecutors, community groups, employee assistance programs, media outlets, and the hotel/motel association. The coalition was instrumental in creating the structure that allowed the compliance checks and policy work to move forward. In addition, the broad representation of the membership demonstrated the level of community support for addressing underage drinking and youth access to alcohol.

The coalition focused its efforts on carrying out compliance checks of retail alcohol outlets. During the program's first compliance check campaign in February of 1997, 41 percent of the retailers were found out of compliance.

The project maximized its impact through the strategic use of the media. Local and state media organizations have been very supportive in releasing and calling attention to the compliance checks. The major media outlets have been present at news conferences that occurred after the majority of the checks. Additionally, media are invited on "ride alongs" with enforcement officials while compliance checks are being conducted. This coverage by the media reinforces the enforcement efforts by making both adults and youth aware of the legal consequences of underage drinking and providing alcohol to minors. Additionally, the coverage helps identify underage drinking as a high priority in the community.

The efforts of the coalition have been very successful. The most recent compliance check campaign in May 2000 found that the rate of non-compliance was 19 percent, compared to 41 percent in 1997. The May 2000 compliance check effort was the largest enforcement campaign held to date, with 25 percent of all licensees in the metro area being checked.

Project Extra Mile's work has also resulted in increases in fines and penalties assessed on retailers who sell to minors. The project was successful in changing the law to give the Nebraska Liquor Control Commission discretion to close an establishment for a period of time with no option to pay a fine, eliminating the "buy out" option of merely paying a fine. Due to its success, the 2-county model of a community coalition to prevent underage drinking has now been replicated in three other communities across the state.

Guide to Resources

Published Materials

The Costs of Underage Drinking, Pacific Institute of Research and Evaluation, 1999

This document provides information on the various health and social problems related to underage drinking and can be used by State Coordinators and others to generate support for enforcement of underage drinking laws. Available from Pacific Institute of Research and Evaluation, Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center, 11140 Rockville Pike, 6th Floor, Rockville, MD 20852, 301 984-6500, www.pire.org/udetc

Strategies to Reduce Underage Alcohol Use: Typology and Brief Overview, Pacific Institute of Research and Evaluation, 1999

This document provides a conceptual framework for understanding the array of strategies available to prevent underage alcohol use. It also provides a simple assessment of the level of effect that might be expected from each strategy, based on existing research and evaluation. Available from Pacific Institute of Research and Evaluation, Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center, 11140 Rockville Pike, 6th Floor, Rockville, MD 20852, 301 984-6500, www.pire.org/udetc

Alcohol Compliance Checks: A Procedure Manual for Enforcing Alcohol Age-of Sale Laws, Alcohol Epidemiology Program, University of Minnesota, 1998.

This manual begins by discussing the reasons for and effectiveness of compliance checks. It provides a step-by-step guide to planning and implementing the checks and includes model forms, sample letters and publicity materials.

Available from the Alcohol Epidemiology Program, School of Public Health, University of Minnesota, 1300 S. Second St. #300, Minneapolis, MN 55454-1015; Ph. 612-624-3818

Community Action Guide to Save Lives! Strategies to Reduce Underage Access to Alcohol and Save Lives in Your Community, Join Together, n.d.

This guide addresses key factors for building community support and presents five recommendations for reducing youth access, possible action steps, success stories, and additional resources.

Available from Join Together, 441 Stuart St., Boston, MA 02116; Ph. 617-437-1500; email info@jointogether.org

Environmental Approaches to Reducing Underage Drinking, A.J. Treno and H.D. Holder, *Juvenile Justice*, 5(2), 20-27, 1997

Reports findings from the Community Trials Project (CTP). The CTP used five environmental approaches to reduce alcohol-involved injuries. This article highlights the synergistic effect of a multicomponent strategy for reducing the availability of alcohol.

Available from the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000; Ph. 800-638-8736; email puborder@ncjrs.org; view online at www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles/173425.pdf

Saving Teenage Lives: The Case for Graduated Driver Licensing, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1998

Outlines the strategy of graduated licensing in clear detail.

Available from NHTSA, 400 Seventh St. SW, Washington, DC 20590; Ph. 800-424-9393

Publication # DOT HS 808 801. May be viewed online at

www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/newdriver/SaveTeens/Index.html

Promising Approaches in the Prevention of Underage Drinking: Case Studies of State Activities, National Association of Governors' Highway Safety Representatives, National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, 1995

This report profiles 10 state programs that address underage drinking from several perspectives.

Available from NAGHSR, 750 First St. NE Suite 720, Washington, DC 20002; Ph. 202-789-0942

Student Activist Training: Putting Your Passion into Action, Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), n.d.

A guide for youth and community groups. Defines youth advocacy, presents stories of successful campaigns, and discusses important traffic safety issues, including impaired driving. Available from MADD, P.O. Box 541688, Dallas, TX 75354-1688; email at program@madd.org

Resources on the Web

The Century Council
<http://www.centurycouncil.org>

FACE: Truth and Clarity About Alcohol
<http://www.faceproject.org>

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

Pacific Institute of Research and Evaluation
www.pire.org/udetc

Mothers Against Drunk Driving
<http://www.madd.org>

Students Against Destructive Decisions
www.saddonline.com

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
<http://www.nhtsa.gov>

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
<http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org>

National Capital Coalition to Prevent Underage Drinking
<http://www.nccpud.org>

University of Minnesota Alcohol Epidemiology Program
<http://www.epi.umn.edu/alcohol>

Program Panelists

Shaun Adamec

Shaun Adamec is a rising junior at Providence College in Providence, Rhode Island, majoring in political science. He began his work with Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) youth programs in the summer of 1995 before his sophomore year in high school. By attending the youth empowerment conference called TeamSpirit in his State, Shaun began a partnership with MADD that has lasted for over five years. Shaun has worked as a national Student Advocacy Trainer, as well as a national spokesperson for MADD's program Youth In Action. He currently works with the national office as a national Youth In Action trainer, as well as serving as the Rhode Island Youth In Action youth coordinator. Shaun continues to work with the TeamSpirit conference in his State, assisting in the planning, organizing, and presenting of the conference. He also sits on the College Commission of MADD.

Larry Carter, Juvenile Justice Programs Office Chief

Division of Child and Family Services, Nevada Division of Child and Family Services, 711 East Fifth Street, Carson City, NV 89710, Phone: 775-684-4400

Larry Carter is the Juvenile Justice Programs Chief for the Division of Child and Family Services in Nevada. Mr. Carter has a BA from the University of Nevada in social Services and Correctional Administration and a MS from Chapman University in Human Resources, Management and Development. He has been employed in the juvenile justice field as a Probation Officer, Youth Counselor, Facility Administrator and Chief Probation Officer. In his current capacity he serves as the Juvenile Justice Specialist for Nevada. He is a past officer of the Nevada Juvenile Justice Administrator's Association and is actively involved in the Coalition of Juvenile Justice.

Charles Moose, Ph.D., Police Chief

Montgomery County Police Department, 2350 Research Blvd., Rockville, MD. 20850, 240-773-5005

Charles Moose received his Ph.D. in Urban Studies/Criminology from Portland State University in 1993. He has 19 years experience in law enforcement and has served as Chief of Police in two large jurisdictions during the last seven years. He currently heads the Montgomery County Police Department in Rockville, Maryland. The department, under his leadership, has been very active in implementing strategies to reduce underage drinking and his staff provides technical assistance to local, state and federal agencies. He is an internationally recognized advocate and lecturer on the philosophy and implementation of community policing. In 1998, he conducted the third National Community Policing Conference attended by over 500 participants from 30 states and five countries. In his capacity as Chief, he developed the Crisis Response Team concept to be more responsive to victims, families and community members. The teams are comprised of both officers and community volunteers. He also instituted a team of specially trained officers on how to defuse crisis situations involving persons with mental illness.

Jose Alberto Morales, University President

Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Puerto Rico, 2250 Avenida Las Americas, Suite 625, Ponce, PR 00717-0777, 787-841-2000

Professor Jose Alberto Morales studied at the Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Puerto Rico until obtaining a degree in Political Science and a Juris Doctor. In 1972, he began his professional life as Public Relations Officer in the University and later as assistant to the

President. In 1980, he obtained the degree of Master of Philosophy of Law from the Law School of Harvard University. He was Associate Professor and Associate Dean at the Law School of the Pontificia Universidad Catolica. Also, he worked as Associate Professor of International Law at the Law School of the University of Puerto Rico. In 1986 he assumed the Presidency of the Sacred Heart University, a position that he occupied for six years, until being appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1992. Mr. Morales was appointed Dean of the Law School of the Pontificia Universidad Catolica in 1997, a position he held until being appointed President at this institution in 1998.

Diane Riibe, Executive Director

Project Extra Mile, 302 South 36th St., Suite 214, Omaha, NE 68131; 402-231-4305

Diane Riibe has headed Project Extra Mile, an underage drinking prevention community coalition, in Omaha, Nebraska, as executive director since the project began in November of 1995. Under her direction, the project has been recognized by the Nebraska Public Health Association, the Safety and Health Council of Greater Omaha and the National Commission Against Drunk Driving. Diane has worked in the area of underage drinking prevention and traffic safety for more than ten years and has been a leader in local, state and federal policy initiatives, earning her the NHTSA Public Service Award in 1997 and the Advocates for Highway and Auto Safety's State Highway Safety Champion Award in 1999. In addition, Diane served as Vice President of Public Policy on the National Board of Directors for Mothers Against Drunk Driving.

John Wilson, Acting Administrator

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, 810 7th Street NW, Washington, DC 20531; Phone 202-307-5911; Fax 202-514-6382

John J. Wilson is the Acting Administrator for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) within the U. S. Department of Justice, Office for Justice Programs. Mr. Wilson joined the Department in 1974 as an attorney advisor in the office of the General Counsel for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. He served as Senior Counsel to OJJDP from the program's inception in 1974 until 1992, when he joined the Office as its full-time Legal Counsel. He is now in his second stint as Acting Administrator for the Office. He also serves as a member of the U.S. Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Mindy Shannon Phelps, Moderator

Ms. Phelps has moderated numerous national satellite videoconferences produced by OJJDP. Her Professional experience includes serving as a co-anchor of WLEX-TV's evening newscast. WLEX is an NBC affiliate located in Lexington, Kentucky. Ms. Phelps has served as Press Secretary for the Governor's Office in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and currently acts as the statewide coordinator of Habitat for Humanity.

**Previous Satellite Videoconferences
Produced by the
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**

*Conditions of Confinement in Juvenile Corrections
and Detention Facilities*

September 1993

Community Collaboration

June 1995

*Effective Programs for Serious, Violent, and
Chronic Juvenile Offenders*

October 1995

Youth-Oriented Community Policing

December 1995

Juvenile Boot Camps

February 1996

Conflict Resolution for Youth

May 1996

Reducing Youth Gun Violence

August 1996

Youth Out of the Education Mainstream

October 1996

Has the Juvenile Court Outlived Its Usefulness?

December 1996

Youth Gangs in America

March 1997

Preventing Drug Abuse Among Youth

June 1997

Mentoring for Youth in Schools and Communities

September 1997

*Juvenile Offenders and Drug Treatment:
Promising Approaches*

December 1997

*Comprehensive Juvenile Justice in State
Legislatures*

February 1998

Protecting Children Online

March 1998

Youth Courts: A National Movement

May 1998

*Risk Factors and Successful Interventions for
Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders*

September 1998

*White House Conference on School Safety:
Causes and Prevention of Youth Violence*

October 1998

Juveniles and the Criminal Justice System

December 1998

Females and the Juvenile Justice System

May 1999

Promising Practices for Safe and Effective Schools

September 1999

*Online Safety for Children: A Primer for Parents
and Teachers*

November 1999

Model Court Practices in Abuse and Neglect Cases

February 2000

*Crowding in Juvenile Detention: A Problem Solving
Approach*

April 2000

“How Shall We Respond to the Dreams of Youth?”

A National Juvenile Justice Summit

June 2000

For Further Information

For videos of previous OJJDP videoconference, please contact the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000; call 800-638-8736; fax 301-251-5212; or email askncjrs@ncjrs.org.

For information on future OJJDP videoconferences, contact Jenny McWilliams, Juvenile Justice Telecommunications Assistance Project, Eastern Kentucky University, 301 Perkins Building, 521 Lancaster Ave., Richmond, KY 40475-3102; call 859-622-6671; fax 859-622-4397; or email ekujtap@aol.com