

APPENDIX

B

Chart of State Funded Programs Targeting
At-Risk Youth

State Agency Programs Targeting “At-Risk” Youths

| Agency | Program Name | Target Population | Purpose of Program | Relation to Delinquency Prevention | Amount of State Funds |
|--|---|--|--|--|-----------------------|
| Commission of the Arts | Provides funds for, among other projects, projects directed towards low income and rural communities. | Low income communities, rural communities. | Funds the creation of new models for arts education in under-served areas. Provides funds for community building and cultural enrichment through the arts. | Indirect, however poverty increases the risk of delinquency. | \$255,567 |
| Library and Archives Commission | Provides grants to projects for underserved constituents. Two projects target youth with increased risk of delinquency. | | Provides grants to projects targeting library and information services to persons having difficulty using a library in underserved and rural communities. | | |
| | Born to Read (Houston) | Teen mothers | | Indirect, however children of teen mothers are at increased risk of delinquency. | None, only federal. |
| Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse | Provides grant funding for the following types of programs: | | | | |
| | Substance Abuse Prevention | School-aged children and children in high-risk environments (children of parents in treatment, children of substance abusers, children living in poverty, children of people who are incarcerated) | To preclude the onset of illegal use of alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs by youth. | Indirect, however early substance use is linked to delinquency. | \$683,441 |
| | Substance Abuse Intervention | Children of addicted individuals or substance abusers, children in shelters, DWI/drug offenders | To interrupt the illegal use of alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs by youth and to break the cycle of the illegal use of harmful substances. | Indirect, however early substance use is linked to delinquency. | \$1,147,478 |
| | Substance Abuse Treatment | Children of women substance abusers; children in foster care, children who abuse alcohol or other drugs. | To provide a structured program to maintain a youth free of illegal drugs. | Indirect, however early substance use is linked to delinquency. | \$5,657,638 |

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|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| Children's Trust Fund of Texas | <p>Provides grant funding for the following:</p> <p>Child abuse/neglect prevention programs</p> <p>Family PRIDE initiatives</p> <p>Public Education programs</p> <p>Shaken Baby Syndrome Project</p> | <p>Primary prevention: families or communities</p> <p>Secondary prevention: families at increased risk of abuse/neglect</p> <p>Communities with high need for abuse/neglect prevention programs as evidenced by the incidence of abuse/neglect, child poverty, teenage pregnancy, juvenile crime, and school dropouts.</p> <p>Communities and families</p> <p>Primarily focused at providing education related to Shaken Baby Syndrome to teenagers.</p> | <p>To reduce the incidence of child abuse and neglect.</p> <p>To inform and educate the public on the incidence and consequences of preventable child deaths.</p> <p>To provide primary prevention related to the consequences of shaking babies.</p> | Indirect, however child abuse and neglect increases the likelihood of delinquency. | \$1,911,707 |
| Texas Interagency Council on Early Childhood Intervention | <p>Contracts with 69 programs for the provision of the following:</p> <p>Comprehensive intervention services</p> <p>Milestones projects</p> | <p>Children with a medically diagnosed physical or mental condition with a high probability of resulting in delays</p> <p>Low birth weight children and children at risk due to biological factors associated with low birth rate and birth trauma.</p> | <p>To help children with developmental delays reach their potential through education and therapy services.</p> <p>To ensure early identification and referral services for children who have developmental delays.</p> | Indirect, however some types of developmental delays are associated with an increased risk of delinquency. | \$36,278,601 |
| Texas Department of Human Services | <p>Contracts with non-profit agencies for the following:</p> <p>Family Violence Programs</p> | Victims of family violence | To provide shelter and support services to victims of violence. | Indirect, however exposure to family violence is associated with later delinquency. | \$1,800,000 Crime Victims Compensation |

| Agency | Program Name | Target Population | Purpose of Program | Relation to Delinquency Prevention | Amount of State Funds |
|---|---|--|--|--|-----------------------|
| Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation | <i>Contracts for the following:</i> | | | | |
| | Community-based mental health services, including: | Children, age birth to 18 years, with a diagnosis of mental illness and who exhibit severe emotional or social disabilities. | | Indirect, however behavioral-emotional functioning is associated with delinquency. | |
| | General therapeutic services | Target population as defined above. | To improve the behavioral-emotional functioning of youths. | Indirect, see above. | \$21,590,236 |
| | Early intervention | Children who are under seven years of age and who meet the definition of target population. | To improve the behavioral-emotional functioning of children. | Indirect, see above. | \$775,000 |
| | First time offenders' services | Children who meet the target population definition and who are involved with the juvenile justice system for the first time or are at increased risk of involvement. | To improve the behavioral-emotional functioning of the child and, for those children with a history of arrest, prevent rearrest. | Direct | \$8,531,865 |
| | Parents As Teachers programs | Parents of children who are birth to age 5. | To teach parents ways to give their children the best start in life. | Indirect | \$375,000 |
| | Tri-agency sex offenders | Juvenile sex offenders who also meet the target population definition. | To improve the behavioral-emotional functioning of the child; to prevent recidivism. | Direct | Federal funds. |
| | Integrated family treatment | Substance-abusing women and their children. | Contract with TCADA. Collaborative effort involving MHMR, TCADA, ECI, and the Metropolitan Health District of San Antonio | Indirect, although children of substance abusers are at increased risk of delinquency. | Federal funds. |
| | Integrated Funding Initiative | Children who meet the target population definition and who have very intensive needs. | Pilot to examine the outcomes of integrated funding for children who have very intensive needs. | Indirect | Federal funds. |
| | <i>Provides the following:</i> | | | | |
| Campus-based programs for mental health services | Children who are dangerous to themselves or others and are in need of structured, residential services. | To improve the behavioral-emotional functioning of the child. | Indirect | \$15,693,480 | |
| Campus-based program for offenders with mental retardation. | Juvenile offenders who have mental retardation and are court-committed (Chap. 55.03). | To provide a structured residential setting where progressive responsibilities, skills training, vocational, therapeutic, and educational services are available. | Direct | \$2,325,936 | |

| Agency | Program Name | Target Population | Purpose of Program | Relation to Delinquency Prevention | Amount of State Funds |
|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|
| Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services | Contracts for the provision of the following: | | | | |
| | Community Youth Development programs | Youth in communities with high incidence of juvenile court referrals. | To reduce delinquency in communities (zip codes) which receive CYD funds. | Direct | \$1,608,411 |
| | STARS programs | Youth, age 7-16, who are runaways, truant, at risk of runaway, in family conflict, or at risk of abuse but do not meet the criteria for CPS. | To provide services and supports to enable high-risk youth to remain at home. | Direct | \$5,866,786 |
| | Texas Families Together and Safe | Families with young children | To provide family support and services which promote parental competence and behaviors, increasing the ability of families to successfully nurture their children. | Indirect, however ineffective and inappropriate parenting techniques are associated with delinquency. | Federal |
| | Services and supports to children who have been abused or neglect. | Children who meet the statutory (Texas Family Code § 261.001) definition of abuse or neglect. | To provide an array of services and supports for children who have suffered abuse or neglect. | Indirect, although there is a strong relationship between being abused or neglected and later delinquency. | \$216,316,581 |

| Agency | Program Name | Target Population | Purpose of Program | Relation to Delinquency Prevention | Amount of State Funds |
|------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------|
| Texas Education Agency | Title I.A. Helping Disadvantaged Children Meet High Standards. | Schools in which at least 50% of the total student population falls below the poverty level or Students identified as failing or at high risk of failing. | To improve basic programs to enable children to acquire skills and knowledge to meet TAAS performance objectives. | Indirect, however poverty and school performance are linked with delinquency. | None, only federal. |
| | Title I.B. Even Start Family Literacy | Families identified as most in need (poor, low literacy) with a child age 0-7 and with a parent lacking basic education. | To address literacy of low income/low literacy parents and their children through integration of early childhood, adult education, and parenting education. | Indirect, however poverty is associated with delinquency. | None, only federal. |
| | Title IV Safe and Drug-free Schools | All students and employees. | To prevent violent behavior and the illegal use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by youth. | Direct | None, only federal. |
| | Pregnancy, Education, and Parenting | Pregnant and/or parenting students. | To prevent pregnant or parenting students from dropping out and to recover students who have dropped out. | Indirect, however children born of teen mothers are at increased risk for delinquency. | \$12,358,462 . |
| | Pregnancy-related Services | Pregnant students. | To provide support services to pregnant students. | See above. | \$7,119,236 |
| | Optional Extended year | K-8th grade students who are identified as likely to be retained or ISDs with greater than 35% of student population coming from low income families. | To extend the time students spend in classrooms to reduce and ultimately eliminate student retention. | Indirect, however poverty and school performance are linked to delinquency. | \$54,818,719 |
| | Investment Capital | Campuses whose total percentage of students coming from low income families is at least 60% or Campuses whose total percentage of students passing all portions of the most current TAAS is below the state average. | To improve student achievement and to help schools identify and train parents and community leaders who will hold the school and district accountable for achieving high academic standards. | Indirect, however poverty and school performance are linked to delinquency. | \$4,000,000 |
| | Communities in Schools | Funds are transferred to Texas Workforce Commission for the provision of Communities in Schools. | See Texas Workforce Commission. | See Texas Workforce Commission. | \$12,788,865 |
| | Alternative Education Programs | Students who commit certain offenses under TEC, Chap.37 | For the operation of an Alternative Education Program. | Direct | \$18,000,000 |
| | Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Programs | Funds are transferred to Texas Juvenile Probation Commission. | See Texas Juvenile Probation Commission. | See TJPC. | \$20,000,000 |

| Agency | Program Name | Target Population | Purpose of Program | Relation to Delinquency Prevention | Amount of State Funds |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------|
| Texas Education Agency (continued) | Guidance Counseling | Elementary school students in at-risk situations. | To fund elementary school counselors to carry out the duties in TEC Chap 33.001-006. | Indirect, although at-risk status of students is associated with delinquency. | \$7,500,000 |
| | Avance | At-risk students in economically disadvantaged areas. | Provides family support and education. | Indirect, although at-risk status is associated with delinquency. | \$750,000 |
| | Windham Schools | Transferred to TDCJ Children who are incarcerated | To ensure students are provided effective instructional and support services. | Direct | \$57,000,000 |
| University of Texas at Austin | Neighborhood Longhorns Program (Graduation Incentive Program) | At-risk youths in third through eighth grades in economically disadvantaged communities. | To improve reading skills, academic performance, and attendance. | Indirect. | \$81,798 |
| University of Texas at El Paso | Youth Employment and Scholastic Skills Program | At-risk students, ages 13-15, who are in public schools. | To encourage students to finish school, aspire to college or university work, or a specific career through the provision of an eight week summer program, work experience skills, and class instruction in math and reading. | Indirect, although school performance and at-risk status is related to an increased risk of delinquency. | None, only federal. |
| | UTEP Readers | Children in public schools, local hospital oncology unit, or in the local detention facility who need tutoring. | To enhance the academic, health, or social environment of the public schools through the provision of literacy training and tutoring activities. | Indirect, although school performance is related to an increased risk of delinquency. | None, only federal. |
| | High School Equivalency Program | Migrant or seasonally employed agricultural workers; most are 17-19 years old. | To meet the special needs of migrant and seasonal farm workers and their children in pursuit of GED or the High School Equivalency Diploma. | Indirect, although school drop-out is related to delinquency. | None, only federal. |
| | National Youth Sports Program | 10-16 year old youths from low income communities. | To provide summer youth programs for economically disadvantaged youths. | Indirect, although poverty increases the risk of delinquency. | None, only federal. |
| University of Texas Pan-American | Youth Opportunities Unlimited | Eighth and ninth grade students who are at risk of dropping out of school. | To provide an 8-week residential summer intervention program through academic intervention, work experience, and participating in the university learning process. | Indirect, although school performance is related to delinquency. | None, only federal. |

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|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| Texas A & M University | Colonias Program | Economically disadvantaged youths living in colonias. | To encourage students to remain in school and to become self sufficient. This program coordinates a variety of local services, including tutorial, recreation, and computer literacy training in community centers in colonias. | Indirect, although poverty is related to an increased risk of delinquency. | None, only county funds. |
| | FAMILIES (Focused Adolescent Mentoring Improving Linkages In Educational Settings) | Middle school students whose teachers request participation. | To provide a cluster of adults who act as mentors to students. | Indirect, although school performance is related to delinquency. | None, only local funds. |
| Texas A&M Galveston | Seaborne Conservation Corps (SCC) | 400 youths, age 17-20, who have dropped out of high school. | Following the principles of the Youth Conservation Corps, SCC provides training, education, environmental education, and career development during this 5 and a half month residential program. | Indirect, however school drop-out is related to delinquency. | \$100,000 |
| University of Houston -- Downtown | Houston Prefreshman Enrichment Program (PREP) | Socially and economically disadvantaged middle and high school students. | Enhance the academic backgrounds of disadvantaged middle and high school students by encouraging the studies of math, science, and engineering technology. | Indirect, although school performance is related to delinquency. | \$36,299 |
| | Jesse H. Jones Academic Institute (graduation incentive program) | At-risk students from Houston's predominantly Hispanic north side. | Offers students intense academic training in a technologically enriched environment. Offers job training and matching scholarships. | Indirect, although school performance is related to delinquency. | None, this program is funded through private donations and endowments. |
| | Educational Talent Search Program (TRIO) | Low income, potential first generation college students from selected schools with high drop-out rates. | Encourage students to pursue post-secondary education through the provision of academic enrichment activities and mentors. | Indirect, although school performance is related to delinquency. | None, only federal funds are used. |
| Texas Southern University | Family and Community Violence Prevention Program | Minority males, age 12-18 primarily from single parent homes, characterized by high unemployment or underemployment rates. | To decrease violence-related behavior among youth and their families in homes, schools, and communities through the provision of peer guidance, behavior modification, counseling, and field trips. | Direct | Federal grant. \$200,000 |

| Agency | Program Name | Target Population | Purpose of Program | Relation to Delinquency Prevention | Amount of State Funds |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|
| Texas Juvenile Probation Commission | <p>Contracts for the provision of the following:</p> <p>Buffalo Soldiers Heritage Program</p> <p>Substance Abuse Initiative</p> <p>In-home services program</p> <p>Strengthening Our Capacity To Care: Parenting And Youth Life Skills Education</p> <p>Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Programs</p> | <p>Minority and at-risk youth between the ages of 10-17 from 5 selected counties.</p> <p>Youth, age 10-17, who are referred to the local juvenile probation departments and who have substance abuse problems as indicated by the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory.</p> <p>Adjudicated juveniles at risk of placement outside the home.</p> <p>Juvenile offenders, age 10-14 that are at levels I, II, or III of the progressive sanctions continuum.</p> <p>Students (age 10 and older) who are expelled for mandatory reasons defined under Chapter 37.007 of the TEC and Other students (age 10 and older) expelled for discretionary reasons as negotiated on the local levels.</p> | <p>Prevent delinquent activity through the provision of mentoring, tutorials, structured classes, character development, life skills training, community service, week-end field trips, peer leadership.</p> <p>Provide innovative programming to prevent or reduce the illegal use of alcohol or other drugs.</p> <p>To provide intensive home-based services such that the social, educational, psychological, and material needs of the child and family are met to ensure that the parents are better able to manage the child's behaviors.</p> <p>To strengthen and enhance local programming in parenting education and life skills education for the purpose of strengthening families and reducing juvenile offenses among youth age 10-14 years.</p> <p>To assure that no students fall out of the educational system and to ensure the provision of a continuum of educational services to fit their unique needs.</p> | <p>Direct</p> <p>Direct, in that children have been referred to the probation department.</p> <p>Direct</p> <p>Direct</p> | <p>\$500,000</p> <p>\$1,700,000 pre/in \$997,768 treatment</p> <p>\$420,000</p> <p>\$140,000 This money is contracted to Texas A&M Extension Service. \$10,000,000 transferred from TEA (9.5 million for mandatory programs; \$500,000 discretionary grants for each year.)</p> |
| Texas Youth Commission | Office of Delinquency Prevention | Professionals, parents, researchers and other interested individuals. | To facilitate community prevention initiatives or provide other prevention technical assistance by providing delinquency prevention information. | Indirect, technical assistance and information dissemination. | \$150,000 |

| Agency | Program Name | Target Population | Purpose of Program | Relation to Delinquency Prevention | Amount of State Funds |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|
| Parks and Wildlife | Parrie Haynes Youth Conservation Camp | Underprivileged at-risk youth. | To introduce youth to the joys and wonders of the outdoors. | Indirect | \$43,000 + Lease payment of \$24,000 to TYC |
| | Hooked on Fishing -- Not on Drugs | Students. | Prevention of substance abuse while teaching youth how to fish through the use of in-school curriculum. | Indirect, although early substance abuse is linked to delinquency. | Federal and donations. |
| | Community Outdoor Outreach Project | Low income, minority, youth at risk, individuals with physical or mental disabilities. | To introduce nontraditional constituents to the outdoors. | Indirect, relationship to delinquency depends on characteristics of the population. | \$250,000 |
| | Community Services Education and Outreach | | | | \$22,263 |
| | Texas Buffalo Soldiers | Primarily youth from inner cities, although some rural programs have begun. | To provide education to youth regarding related to Texas Buffalo Soldiers, vaqueros, Native Americans, frontier women, and other cultural groups. Also provides technical assistance and encampment sites for TJPC's Buffalo Soldiers programs. | Indirect, although youth benefit from recreational and educational activities. | (Part of above) |
| | Blazing New Trails | Primarily youth from inner cities. Families and single parents are also welcomed. | To provide extended recreational and educational programming through camp-outs and trail rides | Indirect, although youth benefit from recreational and educational activities. | (Part of above) |
| | Exploring Texas Roots | Youth and communities. | To provide education and cultural enrichment related to Texas history. | Indirect, although children benefit from participating in the cultural research involved | (Part of above) |
| Texas Buffalo Soldiers Heritage Trail | Youth and communities. | This new program will begin to link historical sites on trail rides for extended educational and recreational programming. | Indirect, although youth benefit from recreational and educational activities. | (Part of above) | |

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|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| Texas Dept. of Housing and Community Affairs | <p>TDHCA contracts for the provision of the following:</p> <p>Texas YouthWorks program</p> | <p>At-risk youth, age 16-24, who are not attending high school and have not received a high school diploma or GED or who are attending high school or program leading to a GED but are at risk of dropping out of high school or the program.</p> <p>Other potential participants include low income families, homeless or potential wards of the TDCJ or TYC; individuals referred by another state agency, or individuals who are educationally disadvantaged.</p> | <p>Program seeks to increase the supply of affordable housing throughout Texas while providing job training and education opportunities for at-risk youth. Participants receive traditional schooling in preparation for GED and work site training at construction sites. They also receive leadership training, earn scholarship awards for post-secondary schooling or training, counseling, and job placement assistance.</p> | <p>Indirect, but lack of job skills and meaningful employment is linked to delinquency.</p> | <p>None, typically only federal funds are used, although some programs may use minimal amounts of local funds.</p> |

| Agency | Program Name | Target Population | Purpose of Program | Relation to Delinquency Prevention | Amount of State Funds |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|
| Texas Workforce Commission | Title IIB JTPA Youth Programs | Economically disadvantaged youth ages 14-21. | Provide basic and remedial education, institutional and on-the-job training, work experience, Youth Corps programs, employment counseling, occupational training, skills training, job referral and placement, job search assistance. | Indirect, although poverty and lack of meaningful employment have been linked to delinquency. | None, only federal |
| | Title IIC | Economically disadvantaged youth ages 14-21; 65% of whom must be either deficient in basic skills, one or more grade levels behind his age-mates, pregnant or parenting youth, individuals with learning disabilities, homeless or runaways, or offenders. | Provide basic and remedial education, institutional and on-the-job training, work experience, Youth Corps programs, employment counseling, occupational training, skills training, job referral and placement, job search assistance | Indirect, although poverty and lack of meaningful employment have been linked to delinquency. | None, only federal |
| | Title II 8% Education Coordination Services | At least 75% of recipients are economically disadvantaged youth and adults who experience barriers to employment. | To provide literacy and lifelong learning opportunities and services that enhance the knowledge and skills of educationally and economically disadvantaged individuals and result in the increased employment and earnings of those individuals. | Indirect, although poverty and lack of meaningful employment have been linked to delinquency. | None, only federal |
| | Communities In Schools | Most are low income, pre-K through 12th grade students, ages 4-21. | Ensures the provision of needed services to children on school campuses through collaboration, brokering of services, repositioning staff from other agencies, and providing direct case management services and mentor activities. | Indirect, although poverty is related to the risk of delinquency. | \$12,788,865 State funds \$3,840,218 in federal funds. |
| | Job Corps | At-risk youth age 16-24; most are high school dropouts. | Provide vocational training, educational training, job placement, diagnostic testing of reading and math skills, occupational exploration, and school-to-work services. Provide job search workshops, job development, job placement, and case management to enable youth to live a crime free and productive life. | Indirect although at-risk status and school drop-out are related to the risk of delinquency | None, only federal. |
| Prairie View A&M University | Project RIO | Youth who will be 16 at the time of their release from the juvenile justice system. | | Direct | \$400,000 |
| | Family and Community Violence Prevention Program | At-risk middle school students who have at least three of the at-risk characteristics or traits identified by the TEA or Houston Independent School District. | To enable youth to develop in the academic, personal, cultural, recreational, and career arenas through the provision of mentoring, tutoring, field trips, critical thinking instruction, problem-solving, leadership development. | Indirect, although at-risk status is linked with later delinquency. | Federal grant funded. |