



The current goal of our funding is to reduce the rates of delinquency and violence among youth ages 11 to 24 in designated service areas. Our affiliates are required to address the following objectives.

**1. Increase in community engagement for developing and supporting delinquency and violence prevention by the formation of an Adult Committee (ages: 25+).**

**Requirements:**

- The adult committee must have ten planned prescheduled meetings per fiscal year
- Have a minimum of ten members
- Have a youth representative attend quarterly to speak on behalf of the Youth Committee
- Appoint one adult representative to the DuCAP board of directors' quarterly meetings.
- Work on making the committee diverse by reviewing the grants "six sectors" checklist
- Must have legible minutes, agendas and sign in sheets.

**2. Increase in meaningful youth involvement in the development of delinquency and violence prevention by the formation of a Youth Committee (ages: 11-24).**

- The youth committee must have ten planned prescheduled meetings per year
- Have a minimum of seven members
- Choose a youth representative attend the Adult committees' meetings quarterly
- Must have legible minutes, agendas and sign in sheets.
- Must be made of youth that are only four years in age difference

**THESE NEXT OBJECTIVES ARE DRIVEN BY STAFF, ADULT COMMITTEE AND YOUTH COMMITTEE**

**Requirements:**

- Must accomplish all six listed objectives below at least once a quarter. (Minimum 2 per month non-duplicated)
- Any programs, events, activities must include a sign in sheet
- A monthly report must be completed
- Surveys, questionnaires and other outcome measurements will be required upon request

**3. Increase youth connection to existing health, employment and human services.**

Examples:

- Increase youth knowledge of available services.
- Increase youth knowledge of their rights and fees associated with services.
- Ensure services that are referral sources are youth-friendly (youth are welcome and served with dignity and respect, hours of operation can accommodate youth, etc.).
- Increase youth (16-24 years of age) knowledge of available employment opportunities.
- Increase youth (16-24 years of age) knowledge of youth employment training programs and resources.
- Increase youth (16-24 years of age) referrals to youth employment programs and training programs.

**4. Increase in family communication and supervision of youth.**

Examples:

- Increase in parental monitoring of youth – knowing friends and whereabouts of their children.
- Increase parent use of clear and consistent rules and implementation of age and developmentally-appropriate consequences.
- Improve parent/child communication so that youth see their parent as a trusted resource.
- Increase parent ability to communicate important behavioral health (alcohol, tobacco and other drug use, sexual activity, and abstinence) and aspirations for the future.
- Increase parental monitoring of academic performance.

### **5. Increase in life skills development that will lead to self-sufficiency and delay and deter engagement in risk behaviors – alcohol tobacco and other drug use, sexual activity, fighting, gang involvement, etc.**

Examples:

- Increase youth life skills such as problem solving, conflict resolution, decision making, handling peer pressure, relationships, coping, and stress management.
- Increase youth communication skills – interpersonal, writing, and oral.
- Increase youth recognition of feelings and how feelings influence their behaviors and actions.
- Increase youth understanding in managing money, budgeting, and managing a checking account.
- Increase youth skills in using existing health, employment, and human services.

### **6. Increase in preparation to continue onto college and high-demand career fields by youth.**

Examples:

- Increase youth knowledge of career options, salaries, and quality of life issues associated with various professions.
- Increase youth awareness of their talents, skills, interest areas, and aspirations and their relationship to choosing a future career.
- Increase youth abilities to accurately identify education and training associated with career options identified as an interest.
- Increase youth knowledge of opportunities (i.e., internships, obtaining work experience) that can provide valuable insight and exposure to future professions.
- Increase youth exposure to adults engaged in careers.
- Improve youth career exploration skills.
- Improve youth goal setting skills.
- Improve youth knowledge of the relationship between school course work and related careers.
- Improve youth understanding of the pathways to reaching goals related to career options of interest.
- Improve youth understanding of degrees and training programs related to career options.
- Increase youth knowledge of financial aid, scholarships and support available education and training.

### **7. Increase educational aspirations by parents.**

Examples:

- Improve parent expectations for their child's academic attainment.
- Improve parent support for their child's future aspirations.
- Improve parent communication with key school personnel (teachers, counselors, etc.), ability to advocate for needed services (i.e., tutoring).

### **8. Improve the physical environment including school climate in local schools within the designated service area through advocacy strategies.**

Examples:

- Improve communication and action by community leaders to address the physical conditions (lighting, safe playground and safe equipment, removal of graffiti, cleanliness – removal of trash, broken glass, and abandoned vehicles, beautification – community gardens, maintenance of lots) in public places such as parks, vacant lots, retailers, etc. in the designated service.
- Improve the access (i.e., safe passage, days and hours of operation) to existing resources.
- Improve school disciplinary policies.

The program approach includes strategies that are intended to refer and link youth who are in need to an array of support services. Moreover, the approach will implement strategies designed to affect environmental and individual changes. These strategies include:

- Recruiting and maintaining involvement from indigenous leaders and community stakeholders.
- Defining the problem through the systematic collection of data and information about the magnitude, scope, characteristics, and consequences of violence and delinquency.
- Identifying the factors that increase or decrease the risk for violence and delinquency, and the factors that could be modified through advocacy and programs. Prevention generally targets specific risk factors, but also aims to promote healthy behaviors and foster safe environments.
- Implementing effective and promising services and programs targeting multiple domains: individual (youth and peers), family (parents/care givers), and community (physical environment).
- Referring and linking youth to a network of agencies and organizations that can assist youth in addressing an array of health (e.g., behavioral and physical), human (e.g., sexual assault, connecting to benefits such as child care), and employment issues.