

THE
NATIONAL
CAMPAIGN TO
PREVENT TEEN PREGNANCY

Ready Resources II

**Promising Partnerships Between
Teen Pregnancy Prevention
and the Workforce
Investment Act**



National Campaign Board of Directors

Chairman

THOMAS H. KEAN
former Governor of New Jersey and
President, Drew University

President

ISABEL V. SAWHILL
Senior Fellow,
The Brookings Institution

Director

SARAH S. BROWN

CAROL MENDEZ CASSELL, PH.D.

Director, Critical Pathways

LINDA CHAVEZ

President, Center for Equal Opportunity

ANNETTE CUMMING

Executive Director and Vice President,
The Cumming Foundation

FRANKIE SUE DEL PAPA

Attorney General, State of Nevada

WILLIAM GALSTON, PH.D.

School of Public Affairs, University of Maryland

DAVID R. GERGEN

Editor-at-Large, *U.S. News & World Report*

DAVID A. HAMBURG, M.D.

President Emeritus, Carnegie Corporation
of New York and Visiting Scholar,
Department of Psychiatry
Weill Medical College, Cornell University

ALEXINE CLEMENT JACKSON

Immediate Past President, YWCA of the USA

JUDITH E. JONES, M.Sc.

Clinical Professor, Columbia University
School of Public Health

JOHN D. MACOMBER

Principal, JDM Investment Group

SISTER MARY ROSE MCGEADY

President and Chief Executive Officer,
Covenant House

BRENT MILLER, PH.D.

Vice President for Research
Utah State University

JODY GREENSTONE MILLER

Venture Partner, MAVERON, LLC

JOHN E. PEPPER

Chairman, Executive Committee of the Board
Procter & Gamble Company

BRUCE ROSENBLUM

Executive Vice President, Television,
Warner Bros.

STEPHEN W. SANGER

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
General Mills, Inc.

VICTORIA P. SANT

President, The Summit Foundation

KURT L. SCHMOKE

former Mayor of Baltimore and
Partner, Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering

VINCENT WEBER

former U.S. Congressman and
Partner, Clark & Weinstock

JUDY WOODRUFF

Prime Anchor and
Senior Correspondent, CNN

ANDREW YOUNG

former Ambassador to the U.N.
and Co-Chair, GoodWorks
International

Trustees Emeriti

CHARLOTTE BEERS

Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy
and Public Affairs, U.S. Department of State

IRVING B. HARRIS

Chairman, The Harris Foundation

BARBARA HUBERMAN

Director of Training, Advocates for Youth

WHOOPI GOLDBERG

Actress

KATHARINE GRAHAM (1917-2001)

Chairman of the Executive Committee,
Washington Post Company

SHEILA JOHNSON

CEO, Salamander Farms

LESLIE KANTOR

Vice President of Education,
Planned Parenthood of New York City

NANCY KASSEBAUM BAKER

former U.S. Senator

DOUGLAS KIRBY, PH.D.

Senior Research Scientist, ETR Associates

C. EVERETT KOOP, M.D.

former U.S. Surgeon General

JUDY MCGRATH

President, MTV

KRISTIN MOORE, PH.D.

President, Child Trends, Inc.

HUGH PRICE

President, National Urban League, Inc.

WARREN B. RUDMAN

former U.S. Senator and
Partner, Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison

ISABEL STEWART

National Executive Director, Girls Inc.



THE
NATIONAL
CAMPAIGN TO
PREVENT TEEN PREGNANCY

Ready Resources II

**Promising Partnerships Between
Teen Pregnancy Prevention
and the Workforce
Investment Act**

Acknowledgments

The National Campaign gratefully acknowledges its many funders. Special thanks go to the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the Summit Foundation, and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation for generously supporting all of the Campaign's activities and to the Turner Foundation and the Target Group of Stores for their support of our publications.

Thanks also to Jane Koppelman, consultant, for her assistance in drafting this publication and to the National Campaign staff for their insights and suggestions, which made this publication possible. In particular, thanks to Sarah Brown, Sally Sachar, Andrea Kane, Bill Albert, Jessica Braider and Ingrid Sanden for their reviews of multiple drafts and their helpful and always tactfully-offered ideas. The Campaign also thanks Karen Troccoli for her leadership and patience in working through multiple drafts of this report and taking it over the finish line.

Finally, we wish to thank the many reviewers outside of the Campaign who shared their expertise with us throughout the writing process, including David Lah, David Brown, and Marion Pines. We also appreciate the time and information shared with us by those quoted in this publication. Their assistance does not necessarily imply endorsement of this publication, and the Campaign takes full responsibility for the content of this publication.

Suggested citation: The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. (2002). *Ready resources II: Promising partnerships between teen pregnancy prevention and the workforce investment act*. Washington, DC: Author.

Design: *amp&ersand graphic design, inc*, Washington, DC

© Copyright 2002 by the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. All rights reserved.

ISBN # 1-58671-044-3

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Background: Teen Pregnancy in the United States and The Workforce Investment Act	3
How WIA Works	5
Collaboration and Funding Opportunities	9
Opportunities for Action	17
Conclusion	21
Endnotes	22
Appendix	24



Introduction

Becoming a parent too soon can have lifetime consequences for the parent, the child and society. For a teen parent, the toll includes reduced likelihood of finishing high school, finding a job, and getting married. The overwhelming number of these young parents — mothers in particular — are poor and on public assistance at some point in their lives. The young fathers are mostly in their late teens or early 20s and, more often than not, are equally unprepared to manage the challenges of parenthood.¹ Meanwhile, national data indicate that while teen pregnancy rates are improving, we are far from being able to declare that our work is done. We need not only to step up existing efforts to reduce teen pregnancy, but also to seek partners beyond the usual suspects to undertake new initiatives. One example of an “unusual suspect” is the Workforce Investment Act (WIA).

Ready Resources II is the second in a series of publications the Campaign has developed on programs and funding sources outside the traditional realm of teen pregnancy prevention.

This report provides an overview of why WIA is an important potential partner in teen pregnancy prevention, spotlights examples of collaborative efforts, and offers tips for those interested in undertaking similar initiatives. While this report was written primarily for teen pregnancy prevention leaders who are unfamiliar with the youth employment world, we hope it also proves useful to WIA programs that are interested in addressing these issues more fully through their services. We urge leaders from teen pregnancy prevention and youth employment to consider how their goals overlap and to pursue opportunities to work together towards those common ends.

Finally, because this publication provides a relatively general overview of WIA, we have included contact information for the programs and people mentioned in the report (Appendix C) so readers can follow-up with additional questions. We also have listed some additional websites that can offer more detailed information (Appendix D).

Background: Teen Pregnancy in the United States and The Workforce Investment Act

Teen Pregnancy in the United States

The news for the United States on the teen pregnancy front is encouraging. Since the early 1990s, teen pregnancy and birth rates have been declining, reversing an upward trend that had lasted years. Between 1991 and 2001, the birth rate for 15-19 year-old girls fell 26 percent on the heels of five years of increases.² By 1997, the pregnancy rate for 15-19 year-old girls dropped 21 percent from its all-time high in 1990.³ These declines have been attributed both to less sex and to better contraceptive use.⁴

Still, four out of ten girls become pregnant at least once before age 20. That's nearly one million pregnancies a year and about half as many teen births, leaving the United States with the highest teen pregnancy rate of all industrialized nations.⁵ Clearly there is no room for complacency. We must continue ongoing efforts to reduce teen pregnancy while also searching for new — and perhaps non-traditional — opportunities to initiate new ones. The Workforce Investment Act (WIA) is one potential new partner in these efforts and, as described in this paper, there are many reasons why people interested in teen pregnancy prevention should see WIA as an important ally.

What is WIA?

The Workforce Investment Act (WIA) is a job training program that was enacted in 1998 (and is scheduled for reauthorization in 2003), which includes funding streams to serve three specific groups: dislocated workers, youth, and adults.⁶ WIA succeeded the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), the government's former cornerstone job training program, but its aim is broader: It seeks to fundamentally redesign the entire public workforce system for job seekers, workers and employers. To that end, WIA provides guidance for states and localities regarding how they should design their workforce development system⁷, and also lays out new requirements about serving youth and reaching younger teens. WIA has well over \$1 billion a year in funding to help young adults (ages 14-21) prepare for jobs. WIA uses a youth development strategy, that is, it tries to improve the work prospects of young people through character development and enhanced personal skills building. Although the law does not explicitly name teen pregnancy prevention as a programmatic element, several WIA categories allow for a teen pregnancy prevention focus.

This publication provides an overview of WIA's components, information on areas of overlap in purpose and clientele between WIA and teen

pregnancy prevention programs,
examples of existing collaborations,
and a summary of lessons learned for

others interested in pursuing similar
partnerships.

How WIA Works

WIA contains five titles. Most of the requirements pertaining to job training and youth development are contained in Title I, Workforce Investment Systems. Title I calls for a system to improve the quality of the nation's workforce, lower welfare dependency, and enhance U.S. competitiveness globally. As mentioned above, its three funding streams serve dislocated workers, youth, and adults. All three funding streams flow from the U.S. Department of Labor to states and communities. In fiscal year (FY) 2002, appropriations totaled \$1.5 billion, \$1.1 billion, and \$950 million respectively.⁸ Eighty-five percent of adult and youth funds are allocated to local areas, and the remainder is reserved for statewide activities. For youth, funds in excess of \$1 billion (up to \$250 million) will be used by the U.S. Department of Labor to fund Youth Opportunity Grants (see below).⁹

WIA's structure is similar to its predecessor, the Job Training Partnership Act. All three funding streams are formula-based and flow from the U.S. Department of Labor to State Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs), which then distribute funds to local WIBs based on community need, determined by an area's unemployment rate and the size of its disadvantaged population. A network of over 600 area WIBs, comprised of local leaders from business, government, education, and other community groups, administer WIA. Local WIBs contract with community providers

for training, job preparation, and supportive services for youth, adults, and dislocated workers.

Three Youth Funding Sources

WIA includes three funding sources that specifically target youth: Youth Formula Grants, Youth Opportunity Grants, and Set-Aside Funds. Each is described below.

Youth Formula Grants. This is the largest youth funding source within WIA. Over \$1 billion in youth formula grants were distributed to state WIBs in FY 2002 (see Appendix A), which use the money to provide services to help teens graduate from high school or earn a GED, develop job skills, obtain work experience, and connect with local employers. In order to be eligible for services, youth need to be low-income and have one of the following barriers to employment: they must be a school dropout, homeless or a foster child, pregnant or a parent, a juvenile offender, have low literacy skills, or require additional assistance to complete an education program or to secure and hold a job. Local WIBs must ensure all clients receive ten required services (listed below) as well as one year of follow-up services. WIA also imposes performance standards on Youth Formula Grant programs, requiring that they meet certain levels in basic skills attainment; high school completion; and placement and retention in college, advanced training, or a job.¹⁰

Each local WIB must establish a youth council, which can include representatives of youth-serving agencies including schools, alternative and community-based education programs for out-of-school youth, and programs administered through the juvenile justice system.¹¹ The youth council provides advice on the selection and oversight of youth programs, sets program goals for youth clients, and helps find and establish contracts with community-based service providers such as community colleges, technical training institutes, and youth development agencies. These contractors help the local workforce boards provide the law's ten required services to eligible youth:

1. Tutoring, study skills training, and other dropout prevention strategies to help clients complete high school,
2. Adult mentoring during and after the program, for at least one year,
3. Summer jobs that are directly linked to academic and occupational learning,
4. Paid and unpaid work experiences, including internships and job shadowing,
5. Alternative high school services,
6. Occupational skills training,
7. Leadership development opportunities, which may include community service and peer activities before or after school,
8. Comprehensive guidance and counseling, which may include drug and alcohol abuse counseling and referral,
9. Supportive services (often transportation and child care for parenting clients), and

10. Follow-up services for at least one year after clients complete the program.

Each client receives an individual service plan based on an assessment of his or her academic and vocational skills. Each local workforce board must make available — by partnering or contracting with other providers — these ten services.

Youth Opportunity Grants (YOG).

The YOG program is a competitive grant program designed to provide extra help to high-poverty areas in raising the high school completion and college enrollment rates, as well as overall long-term employment rates, of 14-21 year-olds. It currently funds 36 high-poverty regions around the country (see Appendix B) to provide job training, education, job placement, internships, work experience, recreation, leadership development, citizenship, and community service programs. Sites must offer the comprehensive services outlined in WIA, as well as establish one or more Youth Opportunity Community Centers where young people can participate in training and development activities. Grantees also must provide participants with two years of follow-up services. All youth in the targeted area within the designated age group are eligible for services, regardless of their income level. (This differs from the Youth Formula Grants.) In fiscal year 2002, the budget for YOGs was \$225 million.

Set-Aside Funds. WIA also sets up a system of state “set-asides.” These allow state WIBs to reserve up to 15 percent of funds from the three major

funding streams — dislocated workers, youth and adults — to pay for mandatory activities and special projects.

Mandatory activities include administration, maintenance of the statewide eligible training provider list, incentive grants for local areas, capacity building, and technical assistance. Remaining set-aside dollars can be used as follows:

- Projects can be funded according to the category of the funding stream (adults, dislocated workers, or youth).
- States can elect to use set-aside monies under one funding stream to fund a project under another (e.g. to fund youth activities with adult set-aside monies).

- States may pool all set-aside monies to fund a single project, which many states do.

“Decisions on how to spend these funds are usually determined by the state WIB and the governor, and distribution mechanisms can vary greatly,” says Margaret Moree, Executive Director, New York State Workforce Investment Board. “Some states give all funds to local areas, while others — like New York’s — use competitive awards to allocate funds based on certain employment goals or needs,” she adds. In other states, policymakers determine how funds will be spent.

The following section describes how these youth-focused funding streams can be linked to teen pregnancy prevention activities.

Q & A with Jodie Levin-Epstein

Q: What do you think are the opportunities for and challenges to using WIA to fund teen pregnancy prevention programs?

A: The biggest challenge is the funding level. WIA is a limited funding source whose primary mission is employment training services. CLASP is always searching for new funding streams for teen pregnancy prevention, but our colleagues in the youth employment field have urged that the teen pregnancy programs *integrate* with WIA but not necessarily tap their limited dollars. CLASP works with youth employment programs to build-in a focus on unintended pregnancy; unfortunately, local WIA funding is often too thin to spread around to address unintended pregnancy, even though this is vital work support. *Collaboration* is a good alternative in this case.

Q: What type of collaboration do you think might be possible between the two?

A: The sky is the limit in terms of collaboration. Possible approaches for WIA programs range from establishing teen pregnancy prevention as an explicit goal set by the Youth Council, to inviting family planning providers to offer information and services to WIA clients, to joining teen pregnancy prevention coalitions to address local policies of mutual concern.

Jodie Levin-Epstein is a senior policy analyst with the Center for Law and Social Policy, and an expert in reproductive health policy issues.

Collaboration and Funding Opportunities

WIA as a Promising Partner

WIA is a promising partner for funding or supporting teen pregnancy prevention efforts in states and communities for several reasons.

- **WIA targets the population of youth at very high risk for teen parenthood *and* teen parents.** Ninety percent of teens enrolled in the WIA program must be low-income and all must face at least one of the following six barriers to working: have poor literacy skills, be homeless, a high school dropout, a runaway or foster child, pregnant or a parent, a juvenile offender, or disabled. This population is at high risk for teen pregnancy.
- **WIA is well-positioned to serve high school drop-outs, a group that teen pregnancy prevention programs have found hard to reach.** At least 30 percent of WIA youth program funds must be spent on this population. Some 3.8 million of the 34.6 million 16-24 year-olds in the nation — 10.9 percent — are high school dropouts,¹² and they are disproportionately more likely to become teen parents than those who complete high school.
- **Preventing teen pregnancy is important to the success of job training programs.** Studies indicate that teen pregnancy and parenthood make job training, work,

and job advancement more difficult for girls, which can lower the success rate of job training and employment programs.¹³ Problems of securing childcare and the pressures of balancing work and parenting often cause girls to drop out of such programs. In a recent survey of 145 youth employment programs conducted by the Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP), 45 percent of program directors responded that pregnancy or parenthood was a moderate barrier, and 28 percent reported it was a major barrier, to program success.¹⁴ Over half of the participating girls, and nearly 30 percent of enrolled boys, entered these programs either pregnant (or having caused a pregnancy) or as parents. David Lah, workforce development specialist in the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration, speaks of the relevance to YOGs in particular: "Because the main goals of the YOGs are to increase high school graduation rates and college enrollment rates of in-school youth and employment rates of out-of-school youth, preventing teen pregnancy is a critical means to that end. It's an important issue we all need to deal with."

Not only do the populations that WIA and teen pregnancy prevention programs typically target overlap, they also share common goals for those youth: strong educational foundation,

job preparation, and financial stability. Too early childbearing prevents teens from gaining the skills and experience they need to get jobs and, conversely, having a career goal that seems within reach can provide the motivation a young person needs to plan for parenthood so it fits into his or her life goals.¹⁵ In this respect, teen pregnancy prevention and youth employment have much to offer one another. In fact, in December 2000, the Federal WIA Partners underscored this connection in a letter they sent to state and local WIA leaders (Appendix E).

Although WIA programs are relatively new, some already include a crisp focus on serving youth and have begun working in the area of teen pregnancy prevention. As described more fully below, such programs use strategies ranging from linking their clients to existing teen pregnancy prevention initiatives to incorporating prevention components into their own programs. As WIA becomes more established in states and communities, the opportunities for partnerships will only increase.

Below is a summary of what is known about effective programs for preventing teen pregnancy and how these approaches relate to WIA-funded programs.

What's Working in Teen Pregnancy Prevention

Over the years researchers have been studying the effectiveness of numerous teen pregnancy prevention programs, and it is now apparent that a variety of approaches are working. These findings have been detailed in

the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy's 2001 report, *Emerging Answers: Research Findings on Programs to Reduce Teen Pregnancy*, authored by Douglas Kirby, Ph.D. This report is an important tool for anyone interested in teen pregnancy prevention because it provides information on specific approaches that appear effective, identifies key characteristics that effective programs have in common, and offers tips for replicating effective programs with "fidelity" to maximize the likelihood that they will work. Youth employment programs can use this report as a tool for ensuring they incorporate tried-and-true teen pregnancy prevention strategies into their initiatives.

Of particular relevance to WIA program leaders are the following effective approaches:

- **Service learning programs** may have the strongest evidence of any intervention that they reduce teen pregnancy rates.¹⁶ Service learning programs have two features: First, teens do community volunteer work such as spending time with nursing home residents or tutoring younger children. Second, they include structured time to prepare for and reflect on their work through group discussions, journal writing, and other activities. Why this approach works is unclear, but several explanations seem probable. Some believe that service learning leads young people to strengthen their relationships with adults and peers and makes them feel that they can make a difference in the lives of others. The work experience may also spur

them to think about their own future career. In addition, when conducted after school, service learning programs can simply reduce the amount of unsupervised free time teens have in which they can engage in risky behaviors. Among the programs with the best evidence of effectiveness is the Teen Outreach Program.¹⁷

The Teen Outreach Program employs a youth development approach to help young people “thrive and develop positive self-image, learn valuable life skills, and establish future goals.” The program has two primary features — engaging young people in voluntary community service and involving them in curriculum-guided group discussions on topics of interest. The nationally-replicated program has been shown to be effective — in multiple sites around the country — in preventing teen pregnancy.

- **Certain sex education programs** have been found to delay the onset and reduce the frequency of sex, as well as reduce teens’ number of sexual partners. Such effective programs share several common elements: For example, they deliver a clear message about either abstaining from sex or using contraception; they have teens practice communication and refusal skills; they include activities that address social pressures to have sex; and they last more than a few hours.¹⁸
- **Some multi-component programs** — those that address both sexuali-

ty *and* youth development more broadly — have also been shown to reduce adolescent sexual risk-taking. One program, the Children’s Aid Society-Carrera Program, has been shown to have a substantial long-term impact upon pregnancy among girls.¹⁹

The success of service learning programs in preventing teen pregnancy should be of particular interest to WIA programs, since it is a prime example of a youth development strategy. Note that both the WIA statute and the Labor Department instruct WIA programs to incorporate a youth development approach into their activities for young people.²⁰ Youth development programs are those that concentrate on supporting and encouraging young people, teaching them skills, valuing education, and helping them form meaningful relationships with adults.

The Children’s Aid Society-Carrera Program is a long-term and intensive program. Participants spend an average of 16 hours per month in the program during the first three years (some are involved for more hours). Participants are provided with family life and sex education; academic assessment, tutoring, and help with homework; work-related help including jobs, stipends, and individual bank accounts; and involvement in arts and sports programs. A rigorous evaluation of the program found that it significantly delayed the onset of sexual intercourse, increased the use of condoms, and reduced pregnancy and birth rates among females.

It also is interesting to note that service learning programs seem to be effective in preventing teen pregnancy even without a sexuality component. This may be welcome news to WIA programs that are concerned about creating controversy in their communities by including sex education within their youth employment programs. People who may disagree about sex education or contraception can often agree on positive youth development interventions that seek to offer kids motivation to choose to delay sexual activity and too-early parenthood.²¹

Making the Connection with WIA

As just highlighted, many of the teen pregnancy prevention programs found to work overlap in approach and mission with WIA. In fact, in creating WIA, Congress defined youth program elements in the new law that mirror the core principles of youth development, such as mentoring, life skills development, community service, leadership development, service opportunities, positive peer-centered activities, and long-term follow-up and support.²²

Early into WIA implementation, many local WIBs are still adapting to the program's new service requirements for youth, funding levels, and performance standard guidelines, and are identifying new services providers with whom to contract. When asked whether they considered teen pregnancy prevention relevant to their efforts, several indicated they would if it could be demonstrated that it will help them meet their performance goals relating to high school completion, college enrollment, or employ-

ment. "One of our priorities as designated by the Youth Council is dropout prevention," says Sharon Pugliese, contract manager for the Westmoreland-Fayette WIB in Youngwood, Pa. "The Westmoreland-Fayette WIB Youth Council might add pregnancy prevention to its service plan if it could be persuaded that the service would help lower dropout rates," she noted. This suggests that the door is open for teen pregnancy prevention leaders to spotlight the link between their work and the WIBs goals and demonstrate how collaboration can be mutually beneficial.

Below are several examples of how some WIA-funded programs are taking up the challenge of preventing teen pregnancy. No one knows the extent to which partnerships between teen pregnancy prevention programs and WIA programs exist, but anecdotal evidence suggests that a range of approaches are being used from informal information sharing to more sophisticated collaborations. And, while some WIA programs are making special efforts to ensure teen parents get the full range of services they need, others are trying to prevent teens from becoming parents in the first place. All these examples reveal a common understanding that too-early parenting is a barrier to successful youth employment training, and that reducing teen pregnancy is central to WIA's success.

Some WIA programs are linking with teen pregnancy prevention programs in the community. According to the CLASP survey mentioned above, the majority of youth employment that provided some type of reproduc-

tive health services do so by linking with outside organizations.²³ Some WIA-funded programs are taking similar steps. In some instances, sexuality and contraceptive education are included in parenting skills programs, while other WIBs have established formal referral arrangements with local reproductive health care agencies so they can refer out teen parents for services. These collaborative low-cost or free arrangements in which preg-

nancy prevention programs partner with youth service contractors appear to be the most common strategy.

Programs are striving to prevent first and subsequent births among their youth participants. Primary prevention means preventing teens from becoming parents in the first place, while secondary prevention focuses on preventing teen parents from having subsequent births. WIA-funded pro-

Mini-Case Study: Opportunities Industrialization Center West

Opportunities Industrialization Center West (OICW) is a non-profit community-based job training center and accredited school in San Mateo County, California that offers job training classes, counseling and placement services, teen programs, and evening courses. Many of OICW's youth participants are WIA-eligible.

In 1997, OICW had just lost significant funding from JTPA, and philanthropic giving centered on youth development was hard to come by. At this time OICW was serving many teen parents and understood the importance of preventing too early childbearing and helping teen parents delay subsequent pregnancies. OICW noticed that the California Department of Health was soliciting grant proposals from organizations interested in working on teen pregnancy prevention and applied for the funding. OICW was awarded a contract and ultimately approached the Teen Pregnancy Prevention Coalition of San Mateo County (TPPCSMC) to help them figure out the best way to integrate this topic into their program. "TPPCSMC was a perfect partner because, like us, they worked closely with local schools, they were reshaping their programs to have a youth development approach, and we both were serving teen parents," explains Steve Baiter, Director of Youth Programs at OICW. OICW ended up hiring a part-time health educator who offers comprehensive sexuality education based on TPPCSMC's "Teen Talk" program (www.teenpregnancycoalition.org/teentalk.htm) to OICW's WIA youth in school and those who are not in school. The health educator also coordinates field trips to health clinics and helps ensure that participants have access to clinical services.

"The relationship between OICW and TPPCSMC is a symbiotic one," says Baiter. "They give us what we need to share information with our WIA youth on teen pregnancy prevention, and some of the youth on TPPCSMC's teen parent panel have participated in our job training services. This sharing of resources benefits both of us and our clients as well."

grams can do either or both. Liz Link, Director of Project Opportunity, a high school completion program for pregnant or parenting young women (described below), believes that “pregnancy prevention (primary or secondary depending on the needs of the clients) is a vital component that must be provided in all youth development/youth employment programs in order to insure that individuals do not leave the program because of unwanted pregnancies.”

Within the Youth Formula Grants, teen pregnancy prevention activities can be funded under the categories of

supportive services, comprehensive guidance and counseling, and leadership development (programs that have a peer mentoring component or service learning programs). The latter is particularly worth noting since, as mentioned previously, some service learning programs — with or without a sexuality component — have been found to reduce teen pregnancy rates while teens are participating in the program. For WIBs in communities where such issues breed controversy, implementing such youth development programs may be an attractive option.

Mini-Case Study: The Heartland Workforce Investment Board

The Heartland Workforce Investment Board in Florida “spends about \$200,000 on a range of teen pregnancy prevention programs that it funds from its TANF budget,” according to Jim Gose, WIB director. In its first year of implementing WIA, the WIB identified teen pregnancy prevention as a priority in its service plan because the three counties it serves — Hardee, DeSoto, and Highlands — rank respectively as the first, second, and seventh counties in the state with the highest teen pregnancy rates. “In addition, the board member chiefly responsible for writing the plan had a personal interest in the issues of pregnancy prevention and responsible fatherhood,” Gose adds.

The Heartland Workforce Investment Board in Florida spends about half of its teen pregnancy prevention budget on an abstinence-based radio and television public awareness campaign called “Not Me, Not Now” (www.notmenotnow.org). The other half is spent on the Teen Outreach Program (see page 11.) The WIB funds TOP for 6th to 9th graders in all public schools in Hardee and DeSoto counties, reaching about 2,800 youth. The board also operates TOP in two schools in Highlands county. In addition, the WIB sponsors an after-school program in six schools for about 120 at-risk 7th grade girls. “The [WIB] board likes the program, and wants to continue it,” says Gose. “It’s in the plan for 2003.”

Mini-Case Study: Youth Opportunity Grant Program

Ernest Dorsey, director of the Baltimore YOG program, explains that after the program's first year of operation, it conducted a needs assessment to identify any service gaps for their clients. "Over 300 of the 1,700 kids that we serve are teen parents. We felt there was a need for pregnancy prevention services," he says.

For the 2,200 young people served, "teen pregnancy prevention is blended into other youth development activities," according to Patricia Waddell, program support services specialist with the Baltimore Mayor's Office of Employment Development, a YOG grantee. The YOG contracts with a mental health agency, Baltimore Health Associates, to conduct mental health screening for all clients when they enroll, and the agency handles any needed follow-up services, including pregnancy prevention. The Baltimore YOG also has a contract with Planned Parenthood to hold workshops and other activities related to teen pregnancy prevention. Speakers are scheduled at the centers to guarantee a larger audience. Last summer the program arranged for a client to complete a Planned Parenthood training program and she is now a peer advocate who reaches out to other YOG participants. The program also will open small health clinics in two of its YOG youth centers where pregnancy prevention education will be offered in tandem with other services. The clinics will be staffed by the Baltimore City Health Department.

Mini-Case Study: Project Paycheck

Project Paycheck in Cheyenne, Wyoming is comprised of three programs: LINK, a teen drop-in center; Project Paycheck, which services non-parenting youth; and the Fleming Young Parent Programs, which serves pregnant and parenting teens exclusively. The Fleming program is run by Fleming Associates, a private, for profit consulting firm that specializes in psychology. When looking for funding sources to support their work with young mothers, JTPA, WIA, and subsequently TANF seemed perfect. "The employment piece is a critical part of our program for young mothers because of how important it is to their future," says Ray Fleming Dinneen, Executive Director of the Fleming Associates Young Parent Program. "We have been very lucky to be able to use WIA funding to support the unique services that parenting teens need in order to pursue job training opportunities." In 2002 it received a PEPNET (Promising and Effective Practices Network) Award from the National Youth Employment Coalition, which recognizes effective practices among youth development/youth employment initiatives.

Mini-Case Study: Project Opportunity

Begun in 1987, Project Opportunity, which operates from Bryant Adult/Alternative High School in Alexandria, Virginia, is a high school completion program for young (ages 12-21) pregnant or parenting women. It receives funding from diverse sources, including the Fairfax, Virginia County Public School System. It previously had funding from the Carl Perkins Act, which is administered through the federal Department of Education and supports secondary and post-secondary vocational education programs. In 1999 it received a PEPNET (Promising and Effective Practices Network) Award from the National Youth Employment Coalition, which recognizes effective practices among youth development/youth employment initiatives.

At Bryant, pregnant and parenting teens can receive high school diplomas in this unique setting. Program participants can take high school credit classes as well as classes in parenting and employability skills, receive group and individual counseling, and participate in a mentoring program. All seniors get “Jobs for Virginia Graduates” services, which help them with post-secondary educational and employment services as well as follow-up after graduation.

Some WIA programs are trying to raise awareness among staff about the inverse relationship between too-early parenthood and educational attainment. Less than one-third of teens who begin families before age 18 complete high school.

Other WIA programs are interested in training case managers about teen pregnancy prevention so they are prepared to discuss such issues with their clients. Many young clients are assigned a case manager, and these advisors can have an enormous influ-

Mini-case study: Jobs for Delaware Graduates

Jobs for Delaware Graduates (JDG), a private, non-profit corporation that works to prepare at-risk public school students in Delaware for transitioning from school to work, has highlighted the link between teen pregnancy and job training. JDG serves all schools in the state and is supported in part by WIA funding. Susanna Lee, President and CEO of JDG, became very interested in the link between youth development and teen pregnancy prevention and wanted to share that information with her staff. She purchased a short video on teen pregnancy prevention, featuring teen parents talking about how their lives had changed since having children. “I showed the video to my staff and encouraged them to use it in their classrooms as part of their discussions about how to plan for the future,” she explained. “We have them talk about teen pregnancy in the context of how decisions you make as a young person affect your life tomorrow.” The staff has been very receptive to this information sharing and Ms. Lee plans to continue sharing the video at other meetings.

ence because they have almost daily contact with their clients. “Reproductive health issues ranging from relationships to fertility often arise,” according to Sallie Brands, Youth Contracts Lead for Worksystems, Inc., a WIB in Portland, Oregon. Worksystems focuses specifi-

cally on building strong personal relationships between clients and case managers, an element it believes is key to its program’s success. “It would be wonderful to better prepare case managers to field such questions so they can be responsive to their clients,” she says.

Q & A with Marion Pines

Q: What can teen pregnancy prevention leaders do to get state and local Workforce Investment Boards to more seriously consider teen pregnancy prevention activities?

A: Consciousness-raising is key. I would meet with all the youth councils in my state, as well as my state youth council if one exists, to discuss why teen pregnancy prevention should be a priority. I’d stress how teen pregnancy prevention can help WIA meet performance goals around high school completion, college enrollment and employment.

Q: What do you think are some of the best ways to insert teen pregnancy prevention efforts into local WIB activities?

A: Everyone is short of money. WIA provides almost the same amount of money to operate a year-round program as was provided just for the summer jobs program under JTPA. Because of that, WIA programs don’t have much in the way of funds to build in teen pregnancy prevention activities. But they can certainly partner with other community programs that are providing those kinds of services and make them available to the youth they’re serving. Teen pregnancy prevention and teen parenting programs can also help WIBs find ways to draw in out-of-school youth into WIA programs.

Marion Pines is a senior fellow at The Johns Hopkins University Institute for Policy Studies, and an expert on youth employment issues.

Opportunities for Action

Given how WIA works, what is known about effective programs to prevent teen pregnancy, and examples of linkages between WIA and teen pregnancy prevention, here are five general lessons that can guide future efforts encouraging collaboration between the two worlds. These suggestions are directed primarily to teen pregnancy prevention leaders and practitioners.

Know WIB Goals

Each WIB is required to draft a five year plan, which delineates local performance goals and strategies for achieving them. Goals can include elements such as literacy and high school completion rates. If teen pregnancy prevention can be positioned as a means to those ends, it is more likely to be embraced as a strategy.

Identify and Approach the Decisionmakers

The WIB board and members of the Youth Council are the primary decisionmakers when it comes to program planning. The National Association of Counties website (www.naco.org/programs/social/work/getstate.cfm) lists states' Workforce Investment Areas by state, along with contact information for office directors.

- *The WIB.* The state WIB includes the Governor, two members of each state legislative chamber, and representatives appointed by the Governor. Most of the board members must be business representa-

Teen pregnancy is closely linked to a host of other critical social issues — welfare dependency and overall child well-being, out-of-wedlock births, responsible fatherhood, and workforce development. Consider the following:

- Compared to women of similar social-economic status who postpone childbearing, teen mothers are more likely to end up on welfare.
- Almost one-half of all teen mothers and over three-quarters of unmarried teen mothers began receiving welfare within five years of the birth of their first child.
- Some 52 percent of all mothers on welfare had their first child as a teenager.
- Virtually all of the increase in child poverty between 1980 and 1996 was related to the increase in non-marital childbearing, and half of never-married mothers begin their childbearing as teens.
- Teen parents and their children are less likely to graduate from high school. In fact, less than four of 10 teen mothers who begin their families before age 18 ever complete high school.
- Fully half of teen mothers drop out of school before becoming pregnant.²⁴

tives; the remainder include local elected officials and representatives of labor organizations, job

training groups, youth organizations, and relevant state agency heads. Some state WIBS are quite large. California's WIB, for instance, has over 50 members. On the local level, WIB board members are appointed by a local elected official (mayor, county chief, etc.) and include business members, representatives of the education community, labor groups, community-based organizations, economic development agencies, and the agencies located at the one-stop centers (adult literacy, vocational rehabilitation, etc). "Local WIBs have final say on which youth service providers win contracts to deliver services, so programs should seek out the local WIB chair and local WIB staff director to make their case," explains Marion Pines, Senior Fellow at the Johns Hopkins University Institute for Policy Studies. "They should also contact their local youth council," she adds.

- *The Youth Council* is responsible for setting service priorities for youth and for recommending service providers with whom the WIB should contract. Programs supporting pregnant or parenting teens can be important resources for youth councils. The Youth Council is appointed by the local WIB and includes WIB members and representatives of local youth services agencies, social service agencies, public housing authorities, parents, and others the board chooses. Teen pregnancy prevention leaders can seek appointment to the youth councils so they can

get involved in designing youth development systems and programs. About half all states have state-level youth councils as well.

Promote the Benefits of Leadership

Whether a teen pregnancy program approaches a WIA initiative or visa versa, the best way to spark interest in collaboration is to promote their mutual benefits. What may seem on the face to be a modest request — such as asking a WIA-funded program to link with a teen pregnancy prevention initiative — may feel overwhelming to a busy professional whose plate is already full with competing demands. Spotlighting the potential benefits can go far in convincing someone that the effort is worth it. As mentioned earlier in this paper, WIA and teen pregnancy prevention programs target similar populations and have overlapping goals. Here are some — though certainly not all — additional points that highlight the mutual benefits of partnerships:

- *Getting Services to More Youth:* WIA regulations include a requirement that 30 percent of local WIA funds be spent on out-of-school youth. However, a recent report by the Government Accounting Office (GAO) found that many areas are having difficulty recruiting and retaining sufficient numbers of them.²⁵ This suggests that community groups — including teen pregnancy prevention/parenting programs — that have contact with out of school youth might be an appealing partner to a WIA program. "If you can help WIA pro-

grams find out-of-school youth, that will definitely open doors for you,” says David Brown, Executive Director of the National Youth Employment Coalition. On the flip side, since fully half of teen mothers drop out of school before they become pregnant, teen pregnancy prevention programs can benefit from greater access to those out-of-school youth who are already enrolled in WIA programs.

- *Seeking Common Goals:* Although WIA programs may not stipulate teen pregnancy prevention as a specific goal, avoiding pregnancy as a teenager is critical to the success of job training programs for youth. Conversely, many youth employment programs fit the mold of service learning, which has been found to prevent teen pregnancy. By working together, WIA and teen pregnancy programs can pursue their respective goals and benefit from each other’s efforts at the same time.
- *Maximizing Resources:* A CLASP survey of youth employment programs asked which factors would be helpful in enabling them to provide the services that they would like to add or expand. About half of the programs said that technical assistance would be helpful, including links with other community programs that offered these additional services.²⁶ These links enable programs to make a broader range of services available to their clients without increasing their own program budgets. Teen pregnancy prevention and WIA programs can benefit from each other’s services in this regard.

Use Programs that Work

Professionals working with youth should be encouraged by research showing that some programs are reducing teen pregnancy rates.²⁷ As mentioned earlier, some of these successful programs are service learning programs, a youth development strategy that closely tracks many WIA programs. WIA programs that want to address teen pregnancy more directly should do their best to identify and either link with or replicate those programs that have the best evidence of success. In addition, teen pregnancy prevention programs with proven effectiveness should share their evaluation findings with WIA programs so they are made aware of their availability and impact.

Consider Strategies for Measuring Outcomes

One reason that WIA programs may not be engaged in teen pregnancy prevention is a lack of awareness about the extent to which too-early childbearing affects their clients. According to the CLASP survey, most youth employment programs do not track the number of participants who become pregnant or have a child while in the program.²⁸ Nor do they count how many lost a job or dropped out of school due to pregnancy, childbirth or parenting responsibilities.²⁹ As David Lah of the Department of Labor explains, “Teen pregnancy and teen parenting are not data elements collected by Youth Opportunity Grants because we don’t want to ask intrusive questions at intake that may scare youth away from enrolling in the program. We do survey Youth Opportun-

ity Grant target areas to profile the populations in these communities, and we will be feeding this information back to the grantees to help them improve their services. But conducting these community surveys is a lengthy process.” Pregnancy and parenting information is collected for youth 14 to 21 years old by youth formula grant programs, but those data are not yet available. Meanwhile, some programs, such as the Baltimore YOG program, do such assessments themselves to help tailor their services to meet their

clients’ needs. If more WIA programs assessed how pregnancy and parenthood affected their clients, many would likely find that teen pregnancy was a significant barrier to success. Such data would provide an incentive for WIA programs to get more directly involved in teen pregnancy prevention efforts, such as those described in this paper. Teen pregnancy prevention leaders might consider offering WIA programs help in tracking pregnancy and parenting among their clients.

Conclusion

The Workforce Investment Act is focused on funding a range of services that ultimately will prepare young adults for productive employment. WIA implementation is still in its infancy (programs have only been fully operational since July, 2001), but it is clear that a case has been made already in some states for adding teen pregnancy prevention to WIA's menu of services for youth.

In order to foster additional partnerships, leaders who understand the intrinsic relationship between avoiding too-early childbearing and building a productive workforce must be vocal proponents of combining resources and expertise from both

areas. To that end, teen pregnancy prevention practitioners must take steps to understand state and local WIA youth goals (and how they plan to achieve them), connect with the appropriate decision makers (either board members, staff, or service providers), and find opportunities to pitch the mutual benefits of working together. Likewise, WIB members and other influentials should explore teen pregnancy prevention efforts in their state or community and consider linking with or supporting them so their own clients can access those resources. Ultimately these partnerships will benefit not only WIA and teen pregnancy programs, but also those young adults who utilize them.

Endnotes

- 1 Sawhill, I., & Hutchins, J. (2000). *Ready resources: Investing welfare funds in teen pregnancy prevention*. Washington, DC: National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.
- 2 http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr50/nvsr50/nvsr50_10.pdf
- 3 Henshaw, S. (2001). *U.S. teenage pregnancy statistics*. New York: The Alan Guttmacher Institute. Available at http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/teen_preg.pdf
- 4 Flanigan, C. (2001). *What's behind the good news: The decline in teen pregnancy rates during the 1990s*. Washington, DC: The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.
- 5 Ibid.
- 6 U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. (2002). *Summary of budget authority, fiscal years 2000-2001*. Washington, DC: Author. Available at [http://www.doleta.gov/budget/01app\\$.txt](http://www.doleta.gov/budget/01app$.txt). Budget figures mentioned above are for FY2001.
- 7 Buck, ML. (2002). *Chartering new territory: Early implementation of the Workforce Investment Act*. New York: Public/Private Ventures.
- 8 U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. (2002). *Summary of budget authority, fiscal years 2000-2001*. Washington, DC: Author. Available at [http://www.doleta.gov/budget/01app\\$.txt](http://www.doleta.gov/budget/01app$.txt). Budget figures mentioned above are for FY2001.
- 9 U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. (1998). *Workforce Investment Act of 1998*. Washington, DC: Author. Available at <http://www.doleta.gov/usworkforce/asp/act.asp>
- 10 U.S. Department of Labor. (1998). *Key features of the Workforce Investment Act as compared to current law*. Washington, DC: Author. Available at <http://www.doleta.gov/usworkforce/archive/side-by810.htm>.
- 11 Masiarchin, P., O'Sullivan, K., & Brown, D. (2000). Workforce development: a key strategy for youth development and self-sufficiency. *NOAPPP Network*, Spring/Summer, 5-6.
- 12 National Center for Education Statistics (2001). *Drop out rates in the United States: 2000*. Washington, DC: Author. Available at: http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2002/droppub_2001/
- 13 Research finds that parenthood only modestly affects a boy's chances of future success, perhaps because they are not as involved or responsible for their children as are the mothers.
- 14 Cohen, M., (2001). *Leveraging youth employment systems to prevent unintended pregnancy*. Washington, DC: Center for Law and Social Policy.
- 15 Ibid.
- 16 Kirby, D. (2001). *Emerging answers: Research findings on programs to reduce teen pregnancy*. Washington, DC: National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.
- 17 Ibid.
- 18 Ibid.
- 19 Ibid.
- 20 Pines, M., & Callahan, J. (2000). *Recipes for success: Youth council guide to creating a youth development system under WIA*. New Brunswick, NJ: John J. Heldrich Center for Work force Development, Rutgers University. Available at http://www.heldrich.rutgers.edu/publications/Complete_Cook.pdf.

- 21 National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. (1998). *Start early, stay late: Linking youth development and teen pregnancy prevention*. Washington, DC: Author.
- 22 Masiarchin, P., O'Sullivan, K., & Brown, D. (2000). Workforce development: A key strategy for youth development and self-sufficiency. *NOAPPP Network*, Spring/Summer, 5-6.
- 23 Cohen, M., (2001). *Leveraging youth employment systems to prevent unintended pregnancy*. Washington, DC: Center for Law and Social Policy.
- 24 National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. (2002). *Not just another single issue: Teen pregnancy prevention's link to other critical social issues*. Washington, DC: Author.
- 25 Alexander, B. (2002). Youth employment councils wobble. *Youth Today*, 11(7).
- 26 Cohen, M., (2001). *Leveraging youth employment systems to prevent unintended pregnancy*. Washington, DC: Center for Law and Social Policy.
- 27 Kirby, D. (2001). *Emerging answers: Research findings on programs to reduce teen pregnancy*. Washington, DC: National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.
- 28 Cohen, M., (2001). *Leveraging youth employment systems to prevent unintended pregnancy*. Washington, DC: Center for Law and Social Policy.
- 29 Ibid.

Appendix

A. WIA Youth Activities State Allotments

U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration

WIA Youth Activities State Allotments, Comparison of PY 2002 vs PY 2001

State	PY 2001 With Supplemental	PY 2002	Difference	% Change
Total	\$1,127,965,000	\$1,127,965,000	\$ 0	0.00%
Alabama	9,306,056	20,901,613	595,557	8.26%
Alaska	4,198,343	4,059,320	(139,023)	-3.31%
Arizona	20,089,561	18,724,084	(1,365,477)	-6.80%
Arkansas	10,919,626	10,968,513	48,887	0.45%
California	81,546,639	174,352,954	(7,193,685)	-3.96%
Colorado	7,246,178	7,246,178	0	0.00%
Connecticut	9,511,625	9,511,625	0	0.00%
Delaware	3,430,152	3,430,651	499	0.01%
District of Columbia	4,593,113	4,134,267	(458,846)	-9.99%
Florida	41,077,500	40,269,848	(807,652)	-1.97%
Georgia	23,057,280	20,753,889	(2,303,391)	-9.99%
Hawaii	6,131,624	5,519,083	(612,541)	-9.99%
Idaho	4,294,868	4,707,720	412,852	9.61%
Illinois	50,048,681	57,523,690	7,475,009	14.94%
Indiana	13,604,901	13,604,901	0	0.00%
Iowa	4,026,670	4,026,670	0	0.00%
Kansas	4,761,627	6,190,812	1,429,185	30.01%
Kentucky	17,117,753	17,117,753	0	0.00%
Louisiana	23,291,397	27,488,847	4,197,450	18.02%
Maine	3,835,799	3,835,799	0	0.00%
Maryland	13,983,445	13,734,681	(248,764)	-1.78%
Massachusetts	16,005,091	16,005,091	0	0.00%
Michigan	29,775,388	38,712,364	8,936,976	30.01%
Minnesota	9,941,839	11,286,720	1,344,881	13.53%
Mississippi	17,838,009	17,273,760	(564,249)	-3.16%
Missouri	14,918,738	15,939,667	1,020,929	6.84%
Montana	4,273,845	4,029,740	(244,105)	-5.71%
Nebraska	3,430,152	3,430,651	499	0.01%
Nevada	4,522,685	4,983,868	461,183	10.20%
New Hampshire	3,430,152	3,430,651	499	0.01%
New Jersey	29,273,666	29,273,666	0	0.00%
New Mexico	10,733,667	10,371,230	(362,437)	-3.38%
New York	87,084,035	78,384,460	(8,699,575)	-9.99%
North Carolina	18,056,932	23,476,656	5,419,724	30.01%
North Dakota	3,430,152	3,430,651	499	0.01%
Ohio	50,629,664	46,654,314	(3,975,350)	-7.85%
Oklahoma	10,473,505	9,427,216	(1,046,289)	-9.99%
Oregon	15,006,340	13,507,227	(1,499,113)	-9.99%
Pennsylvania	38,152,152	39,258,866	1,106,714	2.90%

State	PY 2001		PY 2002	Difference	% Change
	With Supplemental				
Puerto Rico	59,290,102		55,047,926	(4,242,176)	-7.15%
Rhode Island	3,430,152		3,430,651	499	0.01%
South Carolina	14,935,516		14,935,516	0	0.00%
South Dakota	3,430,152		3,430,651	499	0.01%
Tennessee	19,487,876		21,110,535	1,622,659	8.33%
Texas	101,450,596		91,315,821	(10,134,775)	-9.99%
Utah	3,430,152		3,803,175	373,023	10.87%
Vermont	3,430,152		3,430,651	499	0.01%
Virginia	16,534,311		16,534,311	0	0.00%
Washington	23,883,828		30,638,767	6,754,939	28.28%
West Virginia	11,778,246		10,601,615	(1,176,631)	-9.99%
Wisconsin	9,978,027		12,972,896	2,994,869	30.01%
Wyoming	3,430,152		3,430,651	499	0.01%
State Total	1,107,538,112		1,107,662,862	124,750	0.01%
American Samoa	142,207		132,755	(9,452)	-6.65%
Guam	1,389,988		1,297,603	(92,385)	-6.65%
Marshall Islands	224,640		300,725	76,085	33.87%
Micronesia	399,522		534,840	135,318	33.87%
Northern Marianas	156,051		208,905	52,854	33.87%
Palau	82,150		76,690	(5,460)	-6.65%
Virgin Islands	890,320		831,145	(59,175)	-6.65%
Outlying Areas Competitive	222,535		0	(222,535)	-100.00%
Outlying Areas Total	3,507,413		3,382,663	(124,750)	-3.56%
Native Americans	16,919,475		16,919,475	0	0.00%

B. Youth Opportunity Grants in 2000 (Latest year available)

Urban Sites Selected for Award (24)

Name	Service Area	State	Funding (\$)
Birmingham / Jefferson County Job Training	City of Birmingham	Alabama	5,000,000
Pima County, Tucson	Tucson	Arizona	7,000,000
City of Los Angeles	Watts & Eastside Empowerment Zone	California	11,000,000
San Diego Workforce Partnership	San Diego	California	7,000,000
PIC of San Francisco	San Francisco	California	7,000,000
City and County of Denver	Denver's Capitol Enterprise Community	Colorado	5,000,000
Capitol Region Workforce Development Board	City of Hartford	Connecticut	7,000,000
D.C. Department of Employment Services	District of Columbia	District of Columbia	8,000,000
Hillsborough County, Tampa	Tampa	Florida	6,000,000
Louisville and Jefferson Counties WIB	City of Louisville	Kentucky	7,000,000
Brockton Area PIC	City of Brockton	Massachusetts	4,500,000
Economic Development Industrial Corporation, Boston	Boston's Enterprise Zone	Massachusetts	6,000,000
City of Detroit	City of Detroit	Michigan	11,000,000
Office of Employment Development, Baltimore	Baltimore City	Maryland	11,000,000

Name	Service Area	State	Funding (\$)
Full Employment Council, Inc., Kansas City	Missouri SDA3, Kansas City	Missouri	4,000,000
Buffalo & Erie County PIC	Buffalo	New York	7,948,615
Work Systems, Inc., Portland	City of Portland	Oregon	5,000,000
City of Cleveland	City of Cleveland	Ohio	7,000,000
WIB of Philadelphia	City of Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	5,000,000
City of Memphis	Memphis & Shelby County	Tennessee	6,500,000
Houston-Galveston Area Council	Houston's Enhanced Enterprise Zone Harris County	Texas	11,000,000
Alamo Workforce Development Board	San Antonio & Bexar	Texas	11,000,000
Seattle-King County PIC	Seattle	Washington	4,500,000
PIC of Milwaukee County	City of Milwaukee	Wisconsin	6,000,000

Rural Sites Selected for Award (6)

Name	Service Area	State	Funding (\$)
Southeastern Arkansas Economic Development	Chicot and Desha Counties	Arkansas	4,998,216
Imperial County Office of E & T	Brawley, Calipatria, Niland, and Imperial County	California	5,000,000
Georgia Department of Labor	Albany	Georgia	3,653,574
State of Hawaii	Maui County & Island of Molokai	Hawaii	2,186,099
PIC / SDA-83 Incorporated, Monroe	Enterprise Community covering East Carol and Madison	Louisiana	5,000,000
Lumberton River Council	Robeson County	California	5,000,000

Native American Sites Selected for Award (6)

Name	Service Area	State	Funding (\$)
Cook Inlet Tribal Council	State of Alaska	Alaska	8,000,000
Navajo Nation, Window Rock	Navajo Nation Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah	Arizona	10,300,000
California Indiana Manpower Consortium	Statewide CA, Douglas/Carson, Nevada	California	4,000,000
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Towaoc, CO	Towaoc, Montezuma Creek, San Juan, UT	Colorado	2,000,000
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa	Antrim, Benzie, Charlevoix, Leelanau, Manistee Counties	Michigan	783,620
Oglala Sioux Tribe, Pine Ridge	Pine Ridge Indian Reservation	South Dakota	4,000,000

From: http://www.doleta.gov/youth_services/grantees2000.asp

C. Contact information for experts and highlighted programs

Stephen Baiter

Director of Youth Programs
Opportunities Industrialization Center
West, Inc. (OICW)
1200 O'Brien Drive
Menlo Park, CA 94025
650-330-6453
SBaiter@oicw.org

Sallie Brands

Youth Contracts Lead
Worksystems, Inc
711 SW Alder, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97205
(503) 478-7315
sbrands@worksystems.org

David Brown

Executive Director
National Youth Employment Coalition
1836 Jefferson Place, NW
Washington, DC 20036
202-659-1064
db@nyec.org

Ernest Dorsey

Director
Baltimore Youth Opportunity Grant
Mayor's Office of Employment Development
101 West 24th Street
Baltimore, MD 21218
410-396-6722
edorsey@oedworks.com

Ray Fleming Dineen

Executive Director
Fleming Associates Young Parent Program
Project Paycheck
1001 W. 31st Street
Cheyenne, WY 82001
(307)634-6883
teen@sisna.com

James Gose

Director
Region 19
Heartland Workforce Investment
Board, Inc.
600 W. College Drive, Bldg. R-3
Avon Park, FL 33825
(863) 784-7267 or 7333
gosej@sfcc.cc.fl.us

David Lah

U.S. Department of Labor
Rm North 4508
200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20210
202-693-3604
dlah@doleta.gov

Susanna Lee

President/CEO
Jobs for Delaware Graduates, Inc.
381 W. North Street
Dover, DE 19904
302-734-9341
suelee@jobsdegrads.org

Jodie Levin-Epstein

Senior Policy Analyst
Center for Law and Social Policy
1015 15th Street, NW
Suite 400
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 906-8000
jodie@clasp.org

Elizabeth Link

Director, Project Opportunity
Bryant Adult/Alternative High School
2709 Popkins Lane
Alexandria, VA 22306
703-660-2027
elizabeth.link@fcps.edu

Ellen Lubell

Public Relations Director
The Children's Aid Society of New York
105 East 22nd Street
New York, NY 10010
212-949-4938
EllenL@childrensaidsociety.org

Margaret Moree

Director of the Workforce Development
& Training Division
New York State Department of Labor
Staff Director
New York State Workforce
Investment Board
State Office Building Campus
Building #12, Rm. 450
Albany, NY 12240
518-457-0380
Margaret.Moree@Labor.State.ny.us

Marion Pines

Senior Fellow
Institute for Policy Studies
Johns Hopkins University
3400 North Charles Street
Baltimore, MD 21218-2696
(410) 516-7169
mpines@jhu.edu

Sharon Pugliese

Contracts Manager
Westmoreland-Fayette Workforce
Investment Board
400 Armbrust Road
Youngwood, PA 15697
724-755-2145
spugliese@westfaywib.org

Patricia Waddell

Program Support Services Specialist
Mayor's Office of Employment Development
101 West 24th Street
Baltimore, MD 21218
410-396-6722
pwaddell@oedworks.com

Gayle Waden

Teen Outreach Program
Cornerstone Consulting Group, Inc.
One Greeway Plaza, Suite 550
Houston, TX 77046-0103
713-627-2322
Gwaden@cornerstone.to

D. Other Helpful References

1. For information on Youth Formula Grants and State Pooled Funds:

Haskel Lowery
Division Chief
Division of Planning and Operations
Office of Youth Services
Employment and Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20210
202-693-3608
hlowery@doleta.gov

2. State and local Workforce Investment Board contacts:

The National Association of Workforce Boards:
<http://www.nawb.org/asp/wibdirectory.asp>

The National Association of Counties:
<http://www.naco.org/programs/social/work/getstate.cfm>

3. Other Helpful web sites:

Department of Labor web site includes various links to WIA info: <http://www.doleta.gov>

The Welfare Information Network web site includes analysis articles on WIA:
<http://www.welfareinfo.org/wiimplementationresource.htm>

The Jobs for America's Graduates web site includes information on their school-to-career programs: <http://www.jag.org>

Youth Services under WIA:

The Welfare Information Network web site includes analysis articles and background information: http://www.welfareinfo.org/workforce_youth.asp

The US Department of Labor web site includes information on youth programs:
<http://www.doleta.gov/youth.services>

The Center for Law and Social Policy web site includes analysis articles and background information: <http://www.clasp.org>

The National Youth Employment Coalition web site includes analysis articles and background information: <http://www.nyec.org>

E. Letter From Federal Workforce Investment Act Partners on Teen Pregnancy Prevention

To: State and Local Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Colleagues
From: Federal Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Partners
Re: Workforce Boards and Teen Pregnancy Prevention
Date: December 13, 2000

Leaders from federal agencies responsible for implementing the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) have been meeting monthly to discuss cross-cutting issues. One such discussion has been the role of the Youth Councils established under Title I of the WIA. Youth Councils have many responsibilities as they try to guarantee the employability and future well-being of our young people. One youth concern that cannot be overlooked is teen pregnancy. Postponing sexual activity, staying in school, and preparing for work will greatly enhance a young person's employment and career plans.

For this reason, we urge that your Youth Council incorporate this important issue as part of its youth development and employment agenda. Job training and educational achievement are key ingredients in teen pregnancy prevention. The National Strategy to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, developed by the Department of Health and Human Services at the request of Congress and the President, has recognized this in its report.

One of the five principles of the Strategy is that "young people must be given clear connections and pathways to college or jobs that give them hope and a reason to stay in school and avoid pregnancy."

While job training and other workforce development strategies may give young people hope for the future and delay premature parenting, they can't be expected to solve the teen pregnancy problem. The task is enormous. Even with the good news that teen birth rates have declined by 20 percent since 1991 to the lowest level in the 60 years since data have been collected, and teen pregnancy rates are also at the lowest level recorded, there are still nearly one-half million births to teens each year. We know this poses tremendous challenges both for young parents — both mothers and fathers — and their children. Teen mothers are less likely to complete high school and more likely to end up on welfare. The children of teenage mothers are more likely to live in poverty, have lower birth weights, and perform poorly in school, and are at greater risk of abuse and neglect.

The WIA Boards and their Youth Councils are strategically positioned to forge essential partnerships to address teen pregnancy in an employment context. Indeed, a number of youth development programs (particularly those that have emphasized community service or provided paid jobs) show positive impacts on teen births.

We have some examples of promising local initiatives that are recognizing and addressing the interaction between premature pregnancy and youth employment:

The director of a school-based health program became an active member of a Youth Council. In some programs, local family planning organizations have integrated reproductive health services into educational and career programs that meet welfare reform requirements. In other programs, adult males mentor young fathers on parenting, steady employment, and how to reduce the risk of fathering another child at a young age. Still other programs have a nurse on-site to help young people address health and social service issues including the risk of unplanned pregnancies.

Linking youth employment and teen pregnancy prevention requires careful consideration of local needs and the varied needs of individual teens, including youth who are disabled or come from diverse cultures. To support these and other efforts, the Family and Youth Services Bureau of the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has published "Preventing Adolescent Pregnancy: A Youth Development Approach," available on the web at www.ncfy.com. The attached resource page also provides contact information for national organizations that can help you link youth employment and teen pregnancy prevention.

For further information about teen pregnancy prevention, please feel free to contact Barbara Broman, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, at 202-690-8410. For more general Workforce Investment Act (WIA) information, or to share examples of best practices linking youth employment and teen pregnancy prevention, please contact Maria Kneisler, Chief, Division of One-Stop Operations, U. S. Department of Labor, at 202-693-2920.

The Federal Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Partners

Julie Paradis
Deputy Under Secretary for
Food, Nutrition, and
Consumer Services
U.S. Department of
Agriculture

Patricia W. McNeil
Assistant Secretary,
Vocational and Adult
Education
U.S. Department of
Education

Raymond L. Bramucci
Assistant Secretary,
Employment and Training
Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Kelly H. Carnes
Assistant Secretary for
Technology Policy
U.S. Department of
Commerce

Alvin C. Collins
Director, Office of Family
Assistance
U.S. Department of Health
and Human Services

Albert Eisenberg
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Transportation Policy
U.S. Department of
Transportation

Judith E. Heumann
Assistant Secretary, Special
Education and Rehabilitative
Services
U.S. Department of
Education

Rod Solomon
Deputy Assistant Secretary,
Office of Policy, Programs
and Legislative Initiatives
U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development

Susan M. Daniels
Deputy Commissioner,
Disability and Income
Security Programs
Social Security
Administration

Organizations with Expertise / Publications on Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Youth Employment

The following lists some of the private organizations around the country with expertise and/or publications on adolescent pregnancy prevention and youth employment. For information on Federal resources, please see the web sites of the Department of Health and Human Services (www.hhs.gov) or the Department of Labor (www.dol.gov).

Teen Pregnancy
Youth Employment Development
The Alan Guttmacher Institute
120 Wall Street, 21st Floor
New York, NY 10005
(212) 248-1111
www.agi-usa.org


Center for Law & Social Policy (CLASP)
1616 P Street, NW - Suite 150
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 328-5140
www.clasp.org

Child Trends, Inc.
4301 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 100
Washington, DC 20008
(202) 362-5580
www.childtrends.org

Education, Training and Research Associates
(ETR)
P.O. Box 1830
Santa Cruz, CA 95061
(408) 438-4060
www.etr.org/recapp

The National Campaign
to Prevent Teen Pregnancy
1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 478-8500
www.teenpregnancy.org

The National Organization
on Adolescent Pregnancy,
Parenting and Prevention (NOAPPP)
2401 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 350
Washington, DC 20037
(202) 293-8370
www.noappp.org



THE
NATIONAL
CAMPAIGN TO
PREVENT TEEN PREGNANCY

The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization supported largely by private donations. The mission of the National Campaign is to improve the well-being of children, youth, and families by reducing teen pregnancy. The Campaign's goal is to reduce the teen pregnancy rate by one-third between 1996 and 2005.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT TEEN PREGNANCY

1776 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW, SUITE 200

WASHINGTON, DC 20036

(202) 478-8500

(202) 478-8588 FAX

WWW.TEENPREGNANCY.ORG

CAMPAIGN@TEENPREGNANCY.ORG

AOL KEYWORD: CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT TEEN PREGNANCY

CFC #1099