



An affinity group of the National Human Services Assembly

Title V: Community Prevention Grants Program

Background:

The Title V Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Program, commonly known as the Community Prevention Grants Program, was authorized as part of the 1992 reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. Title V created a federal grants program to fund collaborative, community-based delinquency prevention efforts to reach youth in high-risk situations before they make poor choices. The program provides local jurisdictions with the resources needed to implement a comprehensive delinquency prevention strategy that is best suited to that community.

Research shows that there are identifiable risk factors linked to problem behavior as well as protective factors that enhance positive behaviors. Prevention efforts that reduce risk factors or enhance protective factors maximize the chances of reducing juvenile delinquency and related problems and enable young people to transition successfully into adulthood.

- Taxpayers save \$2 million for each child who is prevented from beginning a life of crime.
- Youth who are involved with a mentor are 52 percent less likely to skip a day of school and 46 percent less likely to begin using drugs.
- Every \$1 invested in quality early childhood care and education saves \$7 by increasing the likelihood that children will be literate, employed, and enrolled in postsecondary education, and less likely to be school dropouts, dependent on welfare, or arrested for criminal activity or delinquency.

Program:

Title V funds have been used for a broad array of prevention programs and activities ranging from pre/postnatal strategies like home visitation by nurses and preschool/parent training programs to youth development initiatives involving the use of mentoring, afterschool activities, tutoring, truancy and drop out reduction. Through these programs, communities are creating environments that strengthen families and help children develop into productive adults. Since 1994 nearly 1,100 communities in 49 states, the District of Columbia, and five territories have received Title V local grants to mobilize resources and implement delinquency prevention plans. Model programs include:

- Early education programs—like the Perry Preschool Program in Michigan—increased educational achievement while sparing the public nearly \$150,000 in juvenile crime costs per child, and
- Family-based therapy for young offenders—like that done by Youth Villages in Tennessee—reduces youth crime at a cost that is less than 10 percent of the typical cost of confinement.

Authorization Level: Such Sums as Necessary.

Funding:

FY 2004 appropriation	\$79.5 million
FY 2005 appropriation	\$84 million
FY 2006 President's Budget Request	\$32.3 million

National Collaboration for Youth Funding Request: \$95 million

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