

# Youth Mental Health and Substance Use

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## Rochester Report 2006

# HEART

Coalition for a Drug Free Rochester

c/o City of Rochester Dept. of Recreation and Youth Services  
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(585) 428-7287



*Robert J. Duffy, Mayor*  
City of Rochester, NY



## About This Report

This report summarizes local information about Rochester youth, their mental health and their use of alcohol, tobacco and other substances. The report refers to several sources of data including the *Youth Risk Behavior Survey* (YRBS). The YRBS is a survey for adolescents designed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that measures health issues and behaviors. The survey asks students questions about asthma, drug use, weapons, injuries, sexual behaviors, physical activity, medical and dental care. School districts administer this survey to high school youth every two years. In 2005, *Rochester City School District* administered the survey to 4,435 high school students.<sup>1</sup>

Also in 2005, the Monroe County Department of Health, in partnership with local school districts, compiled the *Monroe County Youth Risk Behavior Survey*. The Monroe County YRBS reflects the responses of 2,010 randomly selected high school students in eighteen Monroe County School Districts, including the Rochester City School District. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention compiles a *national Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Report*. Students' responses to the Monroe County Youth Risk Behavior Survey and the national survey are included here for comparison purposes.

Limitations: The Youth Risk Behavior Survey is administered only to youth who are present in high school. Significant numbers of City youth do not attend high school. (For example, in 2005-2006, only 1,449 students were enrolled in twelve grade in the Rochester City School District high schools; four years earlier, about 3,244 students were enrolled in ninth grade.<sup>2</sup>)

## HEART Coalition

The HEART Coalition for a Drug-Free Rochester is led by the City of Rochester with the assistance of the Metro Council for Teen Potential and the Rochester City School District. The Coalition enlists community-based organizations and youth leaders to work together to promote mental health and to prevent, postpone and reduce the use of alcohol and marijuana. HEART works with parents, teachers and the larger community to increase the supports available to young people, to reduce youth access to alcohol and marijuana, to raise awareness about manipulative marketing practices, and to change community norms. Our youth members chose the name HEART to reflect our aspirations for Rochester: *Health, Excellence, Achievement, Responsibility and Truth*.

Funding for the HEART Coalition is provided by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the Office of National Drug Control Policy, as part of the Drug-Free Communities program.

## For More Information:

For comprehensive information about local youth health issues, see the Monroe County Health Action Report: *Adolescent Health Report Card, 2006*; [www.healthaction.org](http://www.healthaction.org).

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<sup>1</sup> 54% of the 4,435 students who completed the RCSD survey were female; 46% were male. 30% were in ninth grade; 29% in tenth grade; 22% in eleventh grade and 18% were in twelfth grade.

<sup>2</sup> Rochester City School District 2005-2006 Districtwide Enrollment Statistics; and Rochester City School District Enrollment Statistics 2002-2003

## Economic Security

There are 51,240 children living in the City of Rochester (birth to age 17). 42% of Rochester children live below the poverty level; and 30% of all City residents live below the poverty level.<sup>3</sup>

## Youth Mental Health

City of Rochester youth, Monroe County youth and youth across the country report significant levels of depression.

YRBS Question	City YRBS 2005	County YRBS 2005 (combines City & suburbs)	U.S. YRBS 2005	City YRBS 2003
In past year, felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing their usual activities	26%	26%	29%	30%
Seriously consider attempting suicide in the past year	12%	15%	17%	15%
Attempted suicide in the past year	10%	14%	8%	13%
Attempted suicide in past year that resulted in injury/overdose that needed medical treatment	5%	5%	2%	6%

City of Rochester and Monroe County youth are more likely to report attempted suicide resulting in injury/overdose than U.S. youth.

## Youth Safety

City of Rochester youth also report significant levels of stress, fear and exposure to and risk for violence.

YRBS Question	City YRBS 2005	County YRBS 2005 (combines City & suburbs)	U.S. YRBS 2005	City YRBS 2003
Carried a weapon in the past month	24%	17%	19%	20%
Carried a gun in the past month.	10%	6%	5%	8%
Carried a gun, knife or club on school property in the past month.	10%	6%	7%	7%
Did not go to school on one or more days the past month because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to school	8%	6%	6%	8%
Were teased, harassed or attacked at school or on way to school in the past month	25%	26%	—	26%
Were threatened or injured on school property in the last year	8%	8%	8%	8%

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2005

<b>Youth Safety (continued) YRBS Question</b>	<b>City YRBS 2005</b>	<b>County YRBS 2005 (combines City &amp; suburbs)</b>	<b>U.S. YRBS 2005</b>	<b>City YRBS 2003</b>
Engaged in a physical fight in the past year	43%	34%	—	36%
Engaged in a physical fight on school property in the past year	20%	13%	14%	15%
Were hit, slapped or physically hurt by a boyfriend/girlfriend the past year	20%	13%	14%	15%
Forced to have sexual intercourse	14%	11%	9%	13%

Two Rochester high schools were recently named as “persistently dangerous” by the NYS Education Department, based on the number of violent incidents in the 2004-05 and 2005-06 school years. These schools are Charlotte High School and Jefferson High School.<sup>4</sup> The Rochester City School District is taking steps to try to improve school safety. Police Resource Officers (Rochester Police Department) are assigned to most City high schools, and metal detectors are in use. The District uses the Olweus Bullying Prevention Program to improve school climate.

Youth in Rochester are more likely to carry weapons than County youth or youth in the U.S. Youth in Rochester report higher rates of dating violence and being physically forced to have sex. Homicide is the leading cause of death among adolescents living in the City of Rochester<sup>5</sup>. In 2005, thirteen City adolescents (age 12 to 19) were victims of homicide (Rochester Police Department).

## Substance Use

The following chart summarizes the responses of the high school students to questions about tobacco.

<b>Question</b>	<b>City YRBS 2005</b>	<b>County YRBS 2005 (combines City &amp; suburbs)</b>	<b>U.S. YRBS 2005</b>	<b>City YRBS 2003</b>
Have tried smoking cigarettes, even one or two puffs	46%	45%	54%	51%
Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13	14%	12%	16%	14%
Current smokers – used cigarettes on one or more days in past month	13%	19%	23%	15%
Smoked daily (1 cigarette or more a day for 30 days per month)	8%	11%	—	—

4 NYS Education Department, Press Release, “Seventeen Schools Named as Persistently Dangerous Under NCLB”, Aug. 22, 2006, [www.emsc.nysed.gov](http://www.emsc.nysed.gov)

5 Monroe County Health Action, Adolescent Health Report Card, 2006

As compared to 2003, fewer City youth report that they have tried cigarettes, and fewer youth currently smoke cigarettes.

Students reported the following about their use of alcohol, marijuana and other drugs.

<b>Question</b>	<b>City YRBS 2005</b>	<b>County YRBS 2005 (combines City &amp; suburbs)</b>	<b>U.S. YRBS 2005</b>	<b>City YRBS 2003</b>
Ever drank one or more drinks of alcohol in their life time	62%	74%	74%	65%
Drank one or more drinks of alcohol before age 13 (other than a few sips)	27%	20%	26%	26%
Had at least one drink of alcohol in past month	33%	45%	43%	33%
Engaged in binge drinking in the past month (5 or more drinks in a row)	16%	27%	26	16%
Have used marijuana in their lifetime	44%	40%	38%	43%
Used marijuana before age 13	15%	10%	9%	13%
Used marijuana in past month	25%	22%	20%	23%
Used cocaine in their lifetime	4%	6%	8%	4%
Used cocaine in past month	3%	5%	3%	3%
Ever sniffed glue, paint, spray cans to get high	6%	11%	12%	7%
Used heroin in their lifetime	3%	3%	2%	3 %
Used methamphetamines in their lifetime	2%	6%	6%	3%
Used ecstasy in their lifetime	4%	5%	6%	5%
Used steroids without a doctor's prescription in their life-time	4%	3%	4%	4%
Used a drug prescribed for someone else to get high in their lifetime	5%	10%	—	6%
Injected any illegal drug in their lifetime	3%	2%	2%	3%
Used any other illegal drugs such as LSD, PCP or mushrooms in their life	4%	8%	9%	5%
Were offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property in past year	32%	32%	25%	33%
In past month, rode in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol	25%	27%	28%	25%
In past month, drove a vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol	8%	12%	10%	8%

More City youth report drinking and using marijuana before age 13, as compared to the County survey; but levels of current drinking are lower among City youth. One third of City students say they had a drink in the past month; one quarter used marijuana. About one-third of the youth say they were offered drugs on school property in the past year. About one quarter of the young people say that, in the past month, they rode in a car driven by someone who had been drinking.

## Access to Medical Care

Students were asked about their access to preventive medical care.

YRBS Question	City YRBS 2005	County YRBS 2005 (combines City & suburbs)	City YRBS 2003
Saw a doctor / health care provider for a check up in past year	71%	77%	68%
During their last check up, doctor or health care provider discussed ways to avoid alcohol use	36%	31%	36%
During their last check up, doctor or health care provider discussed ways to avoid tobacco	36%	32%	37%
In last 12 months, got a chance to talk with a doctor or other health care provider privately	61%	66%	64%

## Family and School Supports and Self-esteem

Students were asked about their self-esteem and their family and school supports.

YRBS Question	City YRBS 2005	County YRBS 2005 (combines City & suburbs)
<b>“I like myself”</b>		
– students strongly agree	64%	46%
– students agree	29%	45%
– students disagree or strongly disagree	7%	9%
<b>“My family gives me help and support when I need it”</b>		
– students strongly agree	47%	48%
– students agree	34%	34%
– students disagree or strongly disagree	19%	18%

<b>Family and School Supports and Self-esteem (continued)</b> <b>YRBS Question</b>	<b>City YRBS 2005</b>	<b>County YRBS 2005 (combines City &amp; suburbs)</b>
<b>“In my family there are clear rules about what I can / cannot do”</b>		
– students strongly agree	46%	39%
– students agree	34%	41%
– students disagree or strongly disagree	20%	20%
<b>When I have important questions about life,</b>		
– I know 3 or more adults that I feel comfortable going to for help (not counting parents)	38%	37%
– I know 1 or 2 adults that I feel comfortable going to for help (not counting parent)	43%	46%
– I don't know adults that I feel comfortable going to for help (not counting parent)	20%	17%
<b>“I get a lot of encouragement at my school”</b>		
– students strongly agree	25%	20%
– students agree	39%	41%
– students disagree or strongly disagree	36%	39%

## Adult Substance Use

In the United States, young people grow up in environments where alcohol abuse is common among adults. Nationally, about 45% of adults in their early 20s report binge or heavy drinking.<sup>6</sup> (“Binge” drinking is defined as consuming five or more drinks at one time in the past month. “Heavy” drinking is defined as five or more drinks at a time on each of five or more days in the past month.) Rates of reported binge drinking and heavy drinking decline with age, but about 25% of adults in their late 40s still report binge or heavy drinking. About one-third of heavy drinkers report using illegal drugs. A significant number of adults report driving under the influence of alcohol in the past year (rates range from 28% among adults in their early 20s; to 13% among adults in their early 50s.)

Nationally, about 6% of adults, ages 25 and older, reported use of illegal drugs in 2005.<sup>7</sup>

In Monroe County, rates of adult alcohol abuse are similar to these same rates for NYS.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, “Results from the 2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings” 2005, pages 27, 28

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., page 20

<sup>8</sup> NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, “Prevention Risk Indicator Services Monitoring System for Alcohol and Substance Abuse, 2005 Profile (PRISMS 2005), page C-2

<b>Alcohol Risk Indicators</b>	<b>Monroe County</b>	<b>NYS Average</b>
Adult driving while intoxicated arrests	50%	48%
Adult alcohol-related hospital diagnoses (discharged from a hospital with a diagnosis of acute alcoholic hepatitis, cirrhosis of liver, etc.)	13.1%	12.7%
Adult OASAS alcohol treatment (in treatment during past year with alcohol as the only problem substance)	43.6%	46.5%
Adult probation cases, evidence of alcohol use at time of offense	48.1%	33.1%

All rates are per 10,000 adults, ages 21 and older

In Monroe County, rates of adult abuse of illegal drugs are higher than NYS rates.<sup>9</sup>

<b>Adult Illegal Drug Use</b>	<b>Monroe County</b>	<b>NYS Average</b>
Adult drug arrests	51.2%	40.6%
Adult drug-related hospital diagnosis	60.1%	45%
Adult OASAS drug treatment (in treatment in past year with drugs and not alcohol as the problem substance)	46%	33.9%
Adult probation cases, evidence of drug use at time of offense	15%	8.7%

All rates are per 10,000 adults, ages 21 and older

## **What It Means**

### *Youth Assets and Risk Factors*

Parents have the greatest influence over their children’s decisions to try and to use cigarettes, alcohol and drugs.<sup>10</sup> The vast majority of City youth report that they are growing up with the essential family supports (“*My family gives me help when I need it*”; and “*There are clear rules about what I can and cannot do*”). About 20% of City youth who answered the 2005 YRBS said that they do not have these supports; 20% also said that they don’t know adults to whom they could go to for help (*other than parents*).

Family dynamics around substance abuse are a key factor. Children of parents who abuse alcohol or other substances are more likely to engage in problem drinking, abuse other drugs, and are at greater risk for mental health problems.<sup>11</sup>

Whether youth feel connected to school also influences their behaviors. 36% of City students (and 39% of County students) are not sure about or do not agree with the statement: *I get a lot of*

9 NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, “Prevention Risk Indicator Services Monitoring System for Alcohol and Substance Abuse, 2005 Profile (PRISMS 2005), page C-4

10 National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, “Family Matters, Substance Abuse and the American Family”, 2005, page 3

11 Ibid, pages 10-12

*encouragement at my school.* 25% of City students say they were teased or harassed in school or on their way to school in the past month, and 10% said they carried a weapon to school in the past month.

It has been shown that youth who feel “connected” to school and youth who attend schools with a positive school climate are at lower risk for drug use, dropping out, risky sexual behavior and violence.

School climate encompasses the following: a) the opportunity to affect school classroom policies and procedures; b) positive relationships with adults, c) the perceptions that adults as a whole at school did not discriminate based on appearances, and d) opportunities for creative engagement... In schools with zero tolerance policies, which mandate harsh punishments for first infractions, students felt less connected and less safe at school. Small school size, but not class size, was important as well... When youth feel connected to school, they are buffered from risks that jeopardize their health and social development<sup>12</sup>

Medical providers have a role to play. The American Medical Association recommends that medical providers communicate with adolescents about the risks of tobacco, alcohol and other substances, ask questions about youth use of drugs and provide appropriate supports as needed (cessation plans, counseling, referrals, early intervention, etc.)<sup>13</sup> While most City students report having had a physical in the past year, only about one-third say that their medical providers discussed ways to avoid alcohol and tobacco. This is consistent with what doctors reported (in a national survey) about their practices in screening adolescent patients for alcohol use and in providing prevention education to their adolescent patients.<sup>14</sup> Medical care providers often underestimate the severity of adolescents’ substance-related problems.<sup>15</sup> “This is unfortunate, because it is these teens who might benefit most from early intervention services.”<sup>16</sup>

### *Depression / mental health problems*

20% of City youth report feelings of depression in the past year (they felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing their usual activities). In recent years, more youth have received mental health services at public mental health clinics.<sup>17</sup> Besides depression, the most common diagnoses among Monroe County youth who use public mental health services are adjustment disorders, behavioral disorders and anxiety. Those who work with youth believe that many students are still not receiving the services they need. Barriers include:

- Cost: virtually all commercially available health insurance policies require that families pay half the cost of mental health treatment.

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12 Whitlock, Janis, “Research Facts and Findings, Fostering School Connectedness” ACT for Youth Upstate Center for Excellence, Nov. 2003

13 American Medical Association, “Guidelines for Adolescent Preventive Services (GAPS)”, 1997, pages 4, 5

14 Millstein S, Marcell A, Screening and Counseling for Adolescent Alcohol Use Among Primary Care Physicians in the U.S., *Pediatrics*, 2003, Vol. 111, page 114

15 Wilson C, Sherritt L, Gates E, Knight J, Are Clinical Impressions of Adolescent Substance Use Accurate?, *Pediatrics*, 2004, Vol. 114, page 539

16 Ibid.

17 Adolescent Health Report Card 2006, pages 48 - 52

- Lack of mental health screening services in the schools and community.<sup>18</sup>
- Stigma, believing problems can be handled without treatment, and not knowing where to go.<sup>19</sup>

When youth with mental health challenges do not receive the help they need, they often end up in school suspension rooms, at hospital emergency departments, or in the courts and jail. These places can become the de facto mental health system when medical care is not provided.

## *Smoking*

Use of tobacco among students has declined since the late '90s. In group discussions, Rochester youth are well informed about the risks of cigarettes. Reduced rates of youth smoking are probably attributable to: increase taxes on cigarettes, local social marketing and youth media literacy campaigns (Reality Check, led by Huther Doyle; and TOBACCO LIES, led by the Smoking and Health Action Coalition of Monroe County); and the national counter-marketing Truth® campaign.<sup>20</sup>

The Truth® Campaign was an anti-smoking media campaign funded as part of the master settlement agreement between tobacco companies and 46 states. The successful national campaign portrayed youth as “nonsmokers, rebels against the tobacco industry and cool and edgy...”<sup>21</sup> Researchers attribute the success of this public health campaign to its use of images of teens who are risk takers, popular, in control and rebelling against large tobacco companies; and to the successful development of the Truth® campaign as an anti-smoking brand that can compete with cigarette brands.

## *Use of alcohol and marijuana*

City youth report lower rates of current drinking than County youth (33% vs. 45%). 27% of City youth, however, say that they drink alcohol (other than a few sips) before the age of 13. Use of alcohol at a young age is associated with alcohol-related problems in adulthood.<sup>22</sup> Binge drinking is also a concern. 16% of City youth (and 27% of County youth) say they engaged in binge drinking in the past month (five or more drinks in a row.)

Alcohol puts youth at risk for accidents and teen pregnancy. 25% of City youth say they rode in a car in the past month driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol; 8% said that they drove a car after drinking.

Sale of alcohol to minors is highly profitable to the alcohol industry; one estimate puts the value of alcohol sales to minors nationally at \$22.5 billion.<sup>23</sup> Alcohol is heavily marketed to youth via magazines, radio, TV and billboards.

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18 Adolescent Health Report Card 2006, page 52

19 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, “Results of the 2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings”, page 84

20 Adolescent Health Report Card 2006, pages 26-28

21 Evans, W. D., “Evaluating the Truth Brand”, Journal of Health Communication Oct. 2005, page 183

22 Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of American in collaboration with National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Using Science to Combat Underage Drinking, The Practical Theorist, page 4

23 National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, “The Commercial Value of Underage and Pathological Drinking to the Alcohol Industry”, 2006, page 4

25% of City youth say that they have used marijuana in the past month (as compared to 22% of County youth). 15% of City students say they used marijuana before age 13 (as compared to 10% of County youth). Youth under the age of 13 who have been involved in HEART activities to date have reported that they frequently see people using marijuana in public or at home. Early adolescent marijuana use (age 14, use on a monthly basis) is associated with later failure to finish high school, greater tobacco use, problems with alcohol, risky sexual behaviors, and problems with violence.<sup>24</sup>

## HEART Strategies

The HEART Coalition is pursuing several strategies to prevent, postpone and reduce substance abuse among City adolescents. These strategies include supports for parents, teaching youth life skills, engaging youth in peer to peer education, and attention to deceptive and manipulative alcohol marketing.

**Rochester City School District** requires students to take a half credit health class in middle school and another half credit health class in high school. To promote substance abuse prevention, City health teachers use sections of two curricula: *Toward No Tobacco Use* and *Towards No Drug Abuse*. Health teachers can apply for mini grants from the HEART Coalition to engage their students in creating school-wide peer to peer messages; the mini grant process is overseen by youth and adult members of the HEART Coalition.

**Family Talk** is a free workshop series for parents that helps parents become more comfortable and confident in talking with their children about substance abuse, sexuality, values and limits. It is designed for parents of children from birth to age 12. The workshop series has been evaluated and found to be very effective. Contact: Family Resource Centers of Crestwood Children's Center, (585) 330-5372.

**Peer to Peer prevention education:** The Rochester Department of Recreation, Rochester General Hospital Dept. of Pediatrics, community artists and the Metro Council for Teen Potential support City youth to educate their peers about the benefits of reducing and preventing substance abuse. Beginning in 2006, City Recreation and community-based youth groups have examined the issues, and then created their own video public service announcements, educational comic books and community murals. These resources are shared with Rochester City School District health teachers and community groups, are placed on the internet and are aired on cable TV. Contact: Roch. Dept. of Recreation at (585) 428-7287.

**Youth Leadership:** The HEART Coalition engages youth leaders in all aspects of our work. Youth Voice One Vision, hosted by the City Department of Recreation and supported by Nazareth College Center for Service Learning, trains over 75 youth leaders each year. Representatives of Youth Voice One Vision participate on HEART and help analyze community needs, develop strategies, represent HEART in the community, and assess results.

**Community Life Skills Program:** DePaul's National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence-Rochester Area offers an interactive and engaging life skills program for younger adolescents called *Project Alert*. *Project Alert* is used nationally and has been found to reduce youth

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24 Brook J, Balka E and Whiteman M, Risks for Late Adolescence of Early Adolescent Marijuana Use, American Journal of Public Health, Oct 1999, page 1551

drug use and to influence youth attitudes. DePaul's NCADD-RA offers the program to City community-based and faith-based youth groups at no charge.

Rochester Dept. of Pediatrics offers research-based substance abuse prevention curricula to community groups and will also present one time youth workshops.

**Attention to deceptive alcohol marketing:** The HEART Coalition is working with youth groups to build awareness of deceptive alcohol marketing and to create counter-marketing messages.

## Local Resources

*Family Talk Parent Workshop Series, Family Resource Centers of Crestwood, (585) 330-5372*

*For ideas on how to connect children with positive activities, call HEART Coalition, City Department of Recreation at (585) 428-7287.*

*To request life skills workshops for youth regarding substance abuse prevention, contact:*

- National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence- Rochester Area, (585) 423-9490; [www.nydas.org](http://www.nydas.org)*
- Rochester Dept. of Pediatrics, Northeast Rochester Youth and Family Wellness Project, (585) 922-5515*
- Metro Council for Teen Potential for a copy of "Life Skills Resources" flyer, a listing of youth life skills workshops offered by local youth serving organizations, (585) 325-8123*

*For information about Monroe County drug/alcohol treatment providers for youth, or for information about support services for children of alcoholics, call*

- National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence- Rochester Area, (585) 423-9490; [www.nydas.org](http://www.nydas.org)*

*For information about obtaining mental health counseling for a child:*

- Call 211 or*
- Call Mental Health Association at 325-3145.*

*In case of a youth mental health crisis,*

- Call 211 or*
- Call the Youth Emergency Services Program at 723-7750.*

## National Resources

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, [www.samhsa.gov](http://www.samhsa.gov)

National Institute on Drug Abuse, [www.nida.nih.gov](http://www.nida.nih.gov)

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, [www.niaaa.nih.gov](http://www.niaaa.nih.gov)

National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, [www.casacolumbia.org](http://www.casacolumbia.org)

Office of National Drug Control Policy, [www.theantidrug.com](http://www.theantidrug.com) (for parents)

Partnership for a Drug Free America, [www.drugfreeamerica.org](http://www.drugfreeamerica.org) (for youth & parents)

# **HEART Coalition for a Drug Free Rochester, Member List**

City of Rochester, Dept. of Recreation, Lead Agency  
Metro Council for Teen Potential, Coordination  
Chairperson: Sandra Pawlak, Rochester City School District

ABC Action Front Center  
Baden Street Settlement of Rochester, Inc.  
CW-16  
Dazzle School  
DePaul's National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence – Rochester Area  
Highland Family Planning Program  
In-Control, Planned Parenthood of Rochester Syracuse Region  
Nazareth College Center for Service Learning  
ROC Music Group  
Rochester AmeriCorps  
Rochester City School District  
Rochester Community TV, Channel 15  
Rochester General Hospital Dept. of Pediatrics  
Rochester – Monroe County Youth Voice One Vision  
University of Rochester Medical Center

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