

**REPORT OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2005-2006
EVALUATION OF THE SOUTHSIDE DRUG FREE
COMMUNITIES GRANT ADMINISTERED BY
THE SPARTANBURG PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT**

OCTOBER 15, 2006

**Evaluation Conducted by SWS, Inc.
PO Box 11391
Columbia, SC 29211**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Spartanburg, South Carolina received a US Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Drug Free Communities Support Program grant beginning October 1, 2003. This grant was developed by the Spartanburg Youth Council. The Youth Council is comprised of community stakeholders, members of non-profit organizations and leaders from state and local agencies who represent various sectors of the Spartanburg Community. The Spartanburg Youth Council was formed prior to February 1999 as one of the Governor's Youth Councils then present across the State of South Carolina. When the Governor's Youth Councils disbanded statewide, the youth Council in the Spartanburg Community continued to meet as the Mayor's Youth Council. It is now called the Spartanburg Youth Council to encourage participation of persons county-wide.

One of the areas addressed by the Youth Council has been the problem of alcohol, tobacco and other drug abuse (ATOD) in the Southside community of Spartanburg and throughout the county. Staff from the Spartanburg Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (SADAC) were among the original members of the Youth Council and continue to be active. The SADAC is one of the primary agencies in carrying out the activities of the Youth Council.

The targeted area for the grant is the Southside community of the city, which includes the Highland Community, Crescent Hills Apartments, Forest Park, and Spartanburg County's Arkwright Community. This area includes three Public Housing projects and two subsidized apartment complexes that have a number of Section 8 rental assistance units. This area has many pressing health and safety issues including high rates of alcohol, tobacco and other drug abuse (ATOD). There are approximately 6,200 residents in this area of 3.12 square miles.

Two other grants are coordinated with the Drug Free Communities Grant in the Southside Community. The first is a Weed & Seed Grant to control violent crime and drug-related crime and then provide a safe environment free of crime and drug use. The second is a Title II, Part B Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Grant that is designed to allow the Weed & Seed community to improve school performance and community activities of community youth. The combination of the three grants provides a powerful attempt to make major, lasting changes for the residents. The three projects complement one another and together can accomplish more than each individually can accomplish. There is full cooperation and inter-support among the three projects.

The City of Spartanburg acts as the fiscal agent for the grant funding. The Spartanburg Public Safety Department has responsibility for the fiscal accounting (along with the Finance Department) and provides the Grant Coordinator. The Spartanburg Youth Council implements planning and supports a Collaboration that is a powerful coalition of organizations serving Spartanburg County. The Spartanburg Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission provides direct prevention, education, youth development, and intervention services. A key part of the project is developing and implementing environmental strategies to change the environment in which ATOD use and abuse can take place. In total, the grant partners provide strong leadership, coordination, strategic planning, resources and collaboration for the project.

System Wide Solutions (SWS) is using an action research approach to conduct this evaluation. As described by Greenwood and Levin in *Introduction to Action Research*, action research involves the professional researcher working with the members of an organization and community to improve a situation. Action research (or, in this case, evaluation) means that information developed by the evaluator is used by the organization and community to change their activities and objectives as they go along to make it more likely that the goals of the program will be achieved. In action research, the evaluator is part of the process. In traditional evaluation, the evaluator stands outside of the process. While SWS will provide an objective final report, it will also provide on-going information, particularly on best practice issues and on-going surveys that will allow the program to make positive changes during the grant period.

There are four parts to the process of the evaluation of the grant as carried out by SWS.

- Determine how completely the Project Design, including the implementation of the strategies in the design, and the Strategic Plan of the Youth Council, are carried out.
- Measure the progress made towards meeting the goals and objectives of the grant.
- Develop an evaluation report.
- Provide regular updates to the Grant Coordinator, Youth Council, Youth Council Coordinator, the Collaboration members, and the Project Coordinator to support them on continuously improving the implementation of the grant.

The planned goals of the Spartanburg Drug Free Communities Grant are:

- To establish and strengthen collaboration among communities: federal, state, local and non-profit agencies to support community coalition efforts to prevent and reduce alcohol, tobacco and other drug use among youth with special emphasis being directed toward youth on the Southside of Spartanburg, which is the Weed and Seed Community.
- To reduce alcohol, tobacco and other drug use and/or abuse among youth and over time, among adults, by addressing the factors in the Southside community that increase the risk of abuse while building other factors that protect (against) such risk.
- To intervene in the lives of youth to delay the onset of participation in alcohol, tobacco and other drug use.

To achieve these goals, the Spartanburg Youth Council (the coalition) is implementing the following strategies:

- **Coalition Building**- To strengthen the inter-agency collaboration by working to expand the existing coalition to involve community stakeholders and gaining support of coalition in addressing issues by October 2006
- **Education Campaign**- To increase the awareness of consequences of drug use by community members by October 2006.
- **Youth Leadership Groups**- To increase youth's connection to the community and reduce the use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs through participation in the 15 youth in the Southside Youth Advisory Board and the 100 youth countywide in the Youth Summit by September 2006.

- **Information Dissemination-** To reduce ATOD abuse by disseminating culturally appropriate educational interventions regarding the dangers of ATOD use, targeting parents, youth, businesses, coalition members and the community at large by September 2006.
- **Environmental Prevention-** To reduce access to alcohol/tobacco by reducing the sales and service to underage youth by changing the environment in which these products are sold or served by September 2006.

The outcome measures chosen to determine the success of the grant are:

- Reduction in Past 30-Day Use
- Increased Perception of Parental Disapproval
- Increased Average Age of Onset
- Increased Perception of Risk
- Increase in arrests for Drug/Narcotic Violations within the target area.
- Success of Coalition Efforts

The expected long-term outcomes of the grant are: a larger, stronger community coalition, more knowledgeable citizens, educated and empowered youth and an overall reduction in ATOD use and abuse, which will ultimately provide a positive community base from which to grow.

The evaluation is organized into four parts.

Part 1 – The implementation of the project design, centered around carrying out the planned program and goal strategies.

Part 2 – The progress made toward meeting the outcome measures associated with the program goals.

Part 3 – The progress made toward meeting the grant outcome measures.

Part 4 – Conclusions and recommendations.

The conclusions reached in the evaluation are:

Reduction in Past 30-Day Use

Of the 242 students who completed the 2004 Annual School Survey, 34 (14%) had used tobacco products in the past 30 days, compared to 35 (12.1%) of the 289 respondents in 2005 and 35 (11.7%) of the 299 respondents in 2006. **Therefore, the percentage of students who had used tobacco products in the past 30 days has decreased by 16.7% from 2004 to 2006.**

Of the 242 students who completed the 2004 Annual School Survey, 38 (15.7%) had drunk alcohol in the past 30 days, compared to 52 (18%) of the 289 respondents in 2005 and 66 (22%) of the 299 respondents in 2006. **Therefore, the percentage of students who had drunk alcohol in the past 30 days has increased by 40.6% from 2004 to 2006.**

One question on the annual school survey asked students if they had smoked marijuana in the past 30 days. Of the 242 students who completed the 2004 Annual School Survey, 28 (11.6%)

had smoked marijuana in the past 30 days, compared to 25 (8.7%) of the 289 respondents in 2005 and 28 (9.4%) of the 299 respondents in 2006. **Therefore, the percentage of students who had smoked marijuana in the past 30 days has decreased by 19.1% from 2004 to 2006.**

Increased Perception of Parental Disapproval of ATOD Use

Two questions on the annual school survey asked students to report what their parents think of persons their age who smoke a couple of cigarettes a day or smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day. Responses to these questions were combined to determine whether or not their parents disapprove or strongly disapprove of both activities. These questions were asked for the first time in 2005. Of the 289 students who responded in 2005, 201 (69.6%) stated that their parents either disapprove or strongly disapprove of youth who smoke cigarettes. Of the 299 students who responded in 2006, 212 (70.9%) stated that their parents either disapprove or strongly disapprove of youth who smoke cigarettes. **Therefore, the perception of parental disapproval of tobacco use has increased by 1.9% from 2005 to 2006.**

Two questions on the annual school survey asked students to report what their parents think of persons their age who drink one or two drinks occasionally or drink one or two drinks nearly every day. Responses to these questions were combined to determine whether or not their parents disapprove or strongly disapprove of both activities. These questions were asked for the first time in 2005. Of the 289 students who responded in 2005, 190 (65.7%) stated that their parents either disapprove or strongly disapprove of youth who smoke cigarettes. Of the 299 students who responded in 2006, 207 (69.2%) stated that their parents either disapprove or strongly disapprove of youth who drink alcohol. **Therefore, the perception of parental disapproval of drinking has increased by 5.3% from 2005 to 2006.**

Two questions on the annual school survey asked students to report what their parents think of persons their age who try marijuana once or twice or use marijuana regularly. Responses to these questions were combined to determine whether or not their parents disapprove or strongly disapprove of both activities. These questions were asked for the first time in 2005. Of the 289 students who responded in 2005, 199 (68.9%) stated that their parents either disapprove or strongly disapprove of youth who use marijuana. Of the 299 students who responded in 2006, 217 (72.6%) stated that their parents either disapprove or strongly disapprove of youth who use marijuana. **Therefore, the perception of parental disapproval of marijuana use has increased by 5.4% from 2005 to 2006**

Increased Average Age of Onset of ATOD Use

Four questions on the annual school survey asked students to report how old they were the first time they used cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, dip, snuff, plug, or flavored cigarettes. Responses to these questions were combined to determine how old the student was the first time they used any tobacco products. The average age of first use of tobacco for respondents to the 2004 survey was 2.69 (n=59, SD=1.79), which is between 11 and 12 years old. The average age of first use of tobacco for respondents to the 2005 survey was 2.79 (n=80, SD=1.78), which is

also between 11 and 12 years old. The average age of first use of tobacco for respondents to the 2006 survey was 2.84 (n=86, SD=1.84), which is almost 12 years old. **Therefore, the average age of first use of tobacco products has increased by 5.6% from 2004 to 2006.**

Three questions on the annual school survey asked students to report how old they were the first time they drank beer or malt liquor, wine or wine coolers, or liquor or mixed drinks (more than a few sips). Responses to these questions were combined to determine how old the student was the first time they drank any alcoholic beverages. The average age of first use of alcohol for respondents to the 2004 survey was 2.89 (n=93, SD=1.7), which is almost 12 years old. The average age of first use of alcohol for respondents to the 2005 survey was 2.96 (n=125, SD=1.64), which is approximately 12 years old. The average age of first use of alcohol for respondents to the 2006 survey was 3.23 (n=137, SD=1.77), which is just over 12 years old. **Therefore, the average age of first use of alcohol products has increased by 11.8% from 2004 to 2006.**

One question on the annual school survey asked students to report how old they were the first time they smoked marijuana. The average age of first use of marijuana for respondents to the 2004 survey was 3.16 (n=38, SD=1.41), which is just over 12 years old. The average age of first use of marijuana for respondents to the 2005 survey was 3.6 (n=42, SD=1.84), which is between 12 and 13 years old. The average age of first use of marijuana for respondents to the 2006 survey was 3.86 (n=59, SD=1.9), which is almost 13 years old. **Therefore, the average age of first use of marijuana has increased by 22.2% from 2004 to 2006.**

Increased Perception of Risk from ATOD Use

The annual school survey asked students “How much do people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day?” Of the 242 students who responded to the survey in 2004, 199 (82.2%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. Of the 289 students who responded to the survey in 2005, 209 (72.3%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. Of the 299 students who responded to the survey in 2006, 223 (74.6%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. **Therefore, the perceived risk of harm from smoking cigarettes regularly has decreased by 9.3% from 2004 to 2006.**

The next question in this series asked students “How much do people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they drink one or two drinks nearly every day?” Of the 242 students who responded to the survey in 2004, 135 (55.8%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. Of the 289 students who responded to the survey in 2005, 164 (56.7%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. Of the 299 students who responded to the survey in 2006, 152 (50.8%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. **Therefore, the perceived risk of harm from drinking alcohol regularly has decreased by 8.9% from 2004 to 2006.**

The next question in this series asked students “How much do people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke marijuana regularly?” Of the 242 students who responded to the survey in 2004, 174 (71.9%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. Of the 289 students who responded to the survey in 2005, 195 (67.5%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. Of the 299 students who responded to the survey in 2006, 186 (62.2%)

stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. **Therefore, the perceived risk of harm from smoking marijuana regularly has decreased by 13.5% from 2004 to 2006.**

Increase in Arrests for Drug/Narcotic Violations Within the Target Area

Changes in incidents and arrests for Drug/Narcotic violations within the target area were measured using alcohol and drug-related crime reported to the City of Spartanburg Department of Public Safety. In 2004, 264 incidents of and 206 arrests for drug/narcotic violations were reported in the City of Spartanburg. In 2005, 345 incidents of and 341 arrests for drug/narcotic violations were reported in the City of Spartanburg. In 2006, 254 incidents of and 260 arrests for drug/narcotic violations were reported in the City of Spartanburg. **Therefore, the number of incidents of drug/narcotic violations has decreased by 4% from 2004 to 2006; while the number of arrests for drug/narcotic violations has increased by 26% during that same time.** It must be noted that the figures for 2006 only cover incidents and arrests occurring from January 1, 2006 to September 30, 2006.

Success of Coalition Efforts

Size of the Coalition: During the 2005-2006 grant period, Spartanburg citizens volunteered a total of 1,778.5 hours in coalition efforts aimed at increasing community awareness, concern and action toward substance abuse prevention efforts. **This is a 285.9% increase from the 456.5 hours of volunteer time during the 2004-2005 grant period, and a 440.6% increase from the 329 hours of volunteer time during the 2003-2004 grant period.**

Strength of the Coalition: The Organizational Community Readiness Survey was administered to members of the Youth Council and to participants of trainings sponsored by the Youth Council. This is the first time this survey has been administered; therefore, responses to the survey this year will serve as a baseline by which to measure change in the strength of the coalition in future years.

More Knowledgeable Citizens: This outcome utilizes questions from the General Public, Organizational, and Employer Community Readiness Surveys to measure the community's awareness of alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs. The General Public Community Readiness Survey was administered to community members using convenience sampling methods. The Organizational Community Readiness Survey was administered to members of the Youth Council and to participants of trainings sponsored by the Youth Council. The Employer Community Readiness Survey was administered to business leaders using convenience sampling methods. This is the first time these surveys have been administered; therefore, responses to the surveys this year will serve as a baseline by which to measure change in knowledge in future years.

Educating and Empowering Youth: The program organized and implemented four main activities aimed at educating and empowering the youth in the Southside community of Spartanburg. The first of these activities is the Southside Youth Advisory Board (SYAB). Eight youth from the community completed this program, which met 19 times throughout the grant period. This group focused on building the youths' leadership, decision-making, and conflict

resolution skills, as well as teaching them how to handle many of the issues the youth are facing, such as teen pregnancy and ATOD use and abuse. The second activity, the Youth Summit, presented information on decision-making, peer pressure, budgeting, and ATOD use and abuse to 216 youth from the community. The third activity is Youth Voices, which acts as a liaison between the youth in the community and the Youth Council and other community leaders. This group of 30 youth from the community met 12 times throughout the grant period. The final activity is the Project ALERT programming. This programming, which teaches youth how to resist substance abuse, was provided to 34 youth during the school year and 95 youth during the summer for about 10 hours each.

Tobacco Use: Four questions on the survey asked students to report how often in the past 30 days they had used cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, dip, snuff, plug, or flavored cigarettes. Responses to these questions were combined to determine the maximum number of times they had used any tobacco products. The average number of times for respondents to the 2004 survey was 0.26 (n=238, SD=0.79). The average number of times for respondents to the 2005 survey was 0.2 (n=284, SD=0.69), and the average number of times for respondents to the 2006 survey was 0.19 (n=295, SD=0.68). **Therefore, the average number of times tobacco products had been used in the past 30 days has decreased by 26.9% from 2004 to 2006.**

Alcohol Use: Three questions on the annual school survey asked students to report how often in the past 30 days they had drunk beer or malt liquor, wine or wine coolers, or liquor or mixed drinks (more than a few sips). Responses to these questions were combined to determine the maximum number of times they had drunk any alcohol. The average number of times for respondents to the 2004 survey was 0.26 (n=238, SD=0.78). The average number of times for respondents to the 2005 survey was 0.27 (n=285, SD=0.71), and the average number of times for respondents to the 2006 survey was 0.34 (n=295, SD=0.79). **Therefore, the average number of times youth had drunk alcohol in the past 30 days has increased by 30.8% from 2004 to 2006.**

Marijuana Use: One question on the annual school survey asked students to report how often in the past 30 days they had smoked marijuana. The average number of times for respondents to the 2004 survey was 0.24 (n=237, SD=0.82). The average number of times for respondents to the 2005 survey was 0.11 (n=282, SD=0.45), and the average number of times for respondents to the 2006 survey was 0.19 (n=294, SD=0.76). **Therefore, the average number of times youth had smoked marijuana in the past 30 days has decreased by 20.8% from 2004 to 2006.**

The recommendations made in the evaluation are:

1. Several new measurement methods were begun this year which will provide more accurate data regarding community and organizational readiness. **It is recommended that these methods be continued in the new grant year and that the information gathered by these methods be utilized to improve programming.**
2. A great deal of progress has been made on reducing both 30 day and overall use of tobacco and marijuana over the last three years. However, use of alcohol is growing in the targeted population. The results of the youth alcohol access study indicated that 44% of the stores

studied in Spartanburg would sell alcohol to underage individuals. The alcohol retail survey indicated an unacceptable level of ignorance among store personnel. **It is therefore recommended that a strong effort be made to educate and control merchants who sell alcohol in the City of Spartanburg.**

3. There has been a dramatic change in the perception of risk of use of ATOD in the last year after moving in the correct direction in the previous year. **It is therefore recommended that a strong effort be made to increase the prevention/education efforts at the middle school level.**

4. Other long term outcomes of the program have moved strongly in the directions predicted by the grant application. The many staff and volunteers working with the grant should be congratulated for this progress. **It is recommended that this work continue in the directions established by the grant application.**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
INTRODUCTION.....	1
METHODOLOGY.....	2
PHILOSOPHY OF EVALUATION APPROACH.....	2
EVALUATION PROCESS.....	2
THE PLANNED GOALS, STRATEGIES AND OUTCOME MEASURES OF THE GRANT	2
ORGANIZATION OF THE EVALUATION.....	5
Part 1: Determine How Completely the Project Design Was Carried Out.....	5
Part 2: Measuring and Presenting Progress Made Toward Meeting the Outcome Measures Associated with the Program Goals.....	6
Part 3 – Progress Made Toward Meeting the Grant Outcome Measures	10
FINDINGS PART 1: IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT DESIGN.....	12
STRATEGY 1: COALITION BUILDING	12
STRATEGY 2: EDUCATION CAMPAIGN.....	13
STRATEGY 3: YOUTH LEADERSHIP GROUPS	14
Southside Youth Advisory Board (SYAB)	14
Youth Voices	14
Youth Summit	15
STRATEGY 4: INFORMATION DISSEMINATION	16
Support for Airing Television and News Articles	16
Project ALERT	16
Parent Celebration Days	17
STRATEGY 5: ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES	17
Environmental Scan.....	17
Merchant’s Survey.....	18
Youth Access to Tobacco Study.....	18
Youth Access to Alcohol Study.....	18
Alcohol Retail Survey	18
FINDINGS PART 2: PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING THE OUTCOME MEASURES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROGRAM GOALS	20
GOAL: TO ESTABLISH AND STRENGTHEN COLLABORATION AMONG COMMUNITY MEMBERS TO REDUCE ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND OTHER DRUG USE.	20
<i>Outcome Measure: To improve level of collaboration in the community by enhancing intergovernmental cooperation and coordination of all youth services including those services for the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs.</i>	<i>20</i>
Short Term Outcomes.....	20
Intermediate Outcomes.....	24
Collaboration by Individuals.....	24
Collaboration by Organizations	25

GOAL: TO REDUCE ATOD USE AND/OR ABUSE AMONG YOUTH AND, OVER TIME, ADULTS, BY ADDRESSING THE RISK FACTORS AND BUILDING THE PROTECTIVE FACTORS. 29

Outcome Measure 1: To increase the perception of risk or harm and the perception of disapproval of use by parents. 29

- Short Term Outcomes..... 29
- Intermediate Outcomes..... 32
 - Risk of Harm from Use of ATOD..... 32
 - Perception of Parental Disapproval toward Use of ATOD 40

Outcome Measure 2: Increase in reported drug use awareness by the community. 44

- Short Term Outcomes..... 44
 - Education Campaign Activities Conducted to Increase Reported Drug Use Awareness 44
 - Project ALERT Groups..... 48
- Intermediate Outcomes..... 48
 - Support for Airing Television and News Articles 48
 - Project Alert Groups 49
 - Awareness of Consequences of Drug Use 51

Outcome Measure 3: 10% of alcohol and tobacco merchants/managers will strongly agree that “responsible sales are good for business”. 75% will acknowledge their responsibility regarding youth access to tobacco and alcohol. Compliance buy rate of tobacco at or below 10%. 52

- Short Term Outcomes..... 52
 - Activities to Advocate for Environmental Change 52
- Intermediate Outcomes..... 56
 - Alcohol Retail Survey 56
 - Youth Access to Tobacco Study 58
 - Youth Access to Alcohol 59

GOAL: TO INTERVENE IN THE LIVES OF YOUTH TO DELAY THE ONSET OF ATOD USE. 60

Outcome Measure: Train 15 youth community leaders. Hold a Youth Summit for 100 youth. 60

- Short Term Outcomes..... 60
 - Southside Youth Advisory Board (SYAB) 60
 - Youth Summit..... 60
- Intermediate Outcomes..... 61
 - Southside Youth Advisory Board (SYAB) 61
 - Youth Summit..... 61

FINDINGS PART 3: PROGRESS MADE TOWARD MEETING THE GRANT OUTCOME MEASURES.....66

REDUCTION IN ATOD USE (THE FOUR CORE MEASURES)..... 66

- Past 30 Day Use..... 66
- Average Age of Onset 67
- Perception of Risk 68
- Perception of Parental Disapproval 70

CHANGES IN INCIDENTS AND ARRESTS FOR DRUG/NARCOTIC VIOLATIONS..... 71

SUCCESS OF COALITION EFFORTS..... 71

- A Larger, Stronger Community Coalition 72
 - The Size of the Coalition..... 72
 - The Strength of the Coalition..... 73
- More Knowledgeable Citizens 74
 - Community Members’ Knowledge..... 74
 - Business Leaders’ Knowledge 76
 - Youth Council Members and Training Participants’ Knowledge 77
- Educated and Empowered Youth 78
- Overall Reduction in ATOD Use 78

CONCLUSIONS80

RECOMMENDATIONS.....85

APPENDIX 1: EVENT LOG WORKSHEET86

APPENDIX 2: DESCRIPTION OF EVENT LOG ACTIVITIES.....87

APPENDIX 3: COMMUNITY READINESS SURVEYS88

APPENDIX 4: RESPONSES TO COMMUNITY READINESS SURVEYS89

APPENDIX 5: UNDERAGE DRINKING BILLBOARD90

APPENDIX 6: DAODAS STANDARD SURVEY91

APPENDIX 7: DAODAS REPORTS ON PROJECT ALERT92

APPENDIX 8: DAODAS REPORT ON SYAB93

APPENDIX 9: TOBACCO BUY DATA94

APPENDIX 10: YOUTH SUMMIT SURVEY INSTRUMENT95

APPENDIX 11: RESPONSES TO YOUTH SUMMIT SURVEY96

APPENDIX 12: ANNUAL SCHOOL SURVEY INSTRUMENT97

APPENDIX 13: RESPONSES TO THE ANNUAL SCHOOL SURVEY98

INTRODUCTION

The City of Spartanburg, South Carolina received a US Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Drug Free Communities Support Program grant beginning October 1, 2003. This grant was developed by the Spartanburg Youth Council. The Youth Council is comprised of community stakeholders, members of non-profit organizations and leaders from state and local agencies who represent various sectors of the Spartanburg Community. The Spartanburg Youth Council was formed prior to February 1999 as one of the Governor's Youth Councils then present across the State of South Carolina. When the Governor's Youth Councils disbanded statewide, the youth Council in the Spartanburg Community continued to meet as the Mayor's Youth Council. It is now called the Spartanburg Youth Council to encourage participation of persons county-wide.

One of the areas addressed by the Youth Council has been the problem of alcohol, tobacco and other drug abuse (ATOD) in the Southside community of Spartanburg and throughout the county. Staff from the Spartanburg Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (SADAC) were among the original members of the Youth Council and continue to be active. The SADAC is one of the primary agencies in carrying out the activities of the Youth Council.

The targeted area for the grant is the Southside community of the city, which includes the Highland Community, Crescent Hills Apartments, Forest Park, and Spartanburg County's Arkwright Community. This area includes three Public Housing projects and two subsidized apartment complexes that have a number of Section 8 rental assistance units. This area has many pressing health and safety issues including high rates of alcohol, tobacco and other drug abuse (ATOD). There are approximately 6,200 residents in this area of 3.12 square miles.

Two other grants are coordinated with the Drug Free Communities Grant in the Southside Community. The first is a Weed & Seed Grant to control violent crime and drug-related crime and then provide a safe environment free of crime and drug use. The second is a Title II, Part B Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Grant that is designed to allow the Weed & Seed community to improve school performance and community activities of community youth. The combination of the three grants provides a powerful attempt to make major, lasting changes for the residents. The three projects complement one another and together can accomplish more than each individually can accomplish. There is full cooperation and inter-support among the three projects.

The City of Spartanburg acts as the fiscal agent for the grant funding. The Spartanburg Public Safety Department has responsibility for the fiscal accounting (along with the Finance Department) and provides the Grant Coordinator. The Spartanburg Youth Council implements planning and supports a Collaboration that is a powerful coalition of organizations serving Spartanburg County. The Spartanburg Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission provides direct prevention, education, youth development, and intervention services. A key part of the project is developing and implementing environmental strategies to change the environment in which ATOD use and abuse can take place. In total, the grant partners provide strong leadership, coordination, strategic planning, resources and collaboration for the project.

METHODOLOGY

Philosophy of Evaluation Approach

System Wide Solutions (SWS) is using an action research approach to conduct this evaluation. As described by Greenwood and Levin in *Introduction to Action Research*, action research involves the professional researcher working with the members of an organization and community to improve a situation. Action research (or, in this case, evaluation) means that information developed by the evaluator is used by the organization and community to change their activities and objectives as they go along to make it more likely that the goals of the program will be achieved. In action research, the evaluator is part of the process. In traditional evaluation, the evaluator stands outside of the process. While SWS will provide an objective final report, it will also provide on-going information, particularly on best practice issues and on-going surveys that will allow the program to make positive changes during the grant period.

Evaluation Process

There are four parts to the process of the evaluation of the grant as carried out by SWS.

- Determine how completely the Project Design, including the implementation of the strategies in the design, and the Strategic Plan of the Youth Council, are carried out.
- Measure the progress made towards meeting the goals and objectives of the grant.
- Develop an evaluation report.
- Provide regular updates to the Grant Coordinator, Youth Council, Youth Council Coordinator, the Collaboration members, and the Project Coordinator to support them on continuously improving the implementation of the grant.

The Planned Goals, Strategies and Outcome Measures of the Grant

The planned goals of the Spartanburg Drug Free Communities Grant are:

- To establish and strengthen collaboration among communities: federal, state, local and non-profit agencies to support community coalition efforts to prevent and reduce alcohol, tobacco and other drug use among youth with special emphasis being directed toward youth on the Southside of Spartanburg, which is the Weed and Seed Community.
- To reduce alcohol, tobacco and other drug use and/or abuse among youth and over time, among adults, by addressing the factors in the Southside community that increase the risk of abuse while building other factors that protect (against) such risk.
- To intervene in the lives of youth to delay the onset of participation in alcohol, tobacco and other drug use.

To achieve these goals, the Spartanburg Youth Council (the coalition) is implementing the following strategies:

- **Coalition Building-** To strengthen the inter-agency collaboration by working to expand the existing coalition to involve community stakeholders and gaining support of coalition in addressing issues by October 2006
- **Education Campaign-** To increase the awareness of consequences of drug use by community members by October 2006.
- **Youth Leadership Groups-** To increase youth's connection to the community and reduce the use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs through participation in the 15 youth in the Southside Youth Advisory Board and the 100 youth countywide in the Youth Summit by September 2006.
- **Information Dissemination-** To reduce ATOD abuse by disseminating culturally appropriate educational interventions regarding the dangers of ATOD use, targeting parents, youth, businesses, coalition members and the community at large by September 2006.
- **Environmental Prevention-** To reduce access to alcohol/tobacco by reducing the sales and service to underage youth by changing the environment in which these products are sold or served by September 2006.

The outcome measures chosen to determine the success of the grant are:

- Reduction in Past 30-Day Use
- Increased Perception of Parental Disapproval
- Increased Average Age of Onset
- Increased Perception of Risk
- Increase in arrests for Drug/Narcotic Violations within the target area.
- Success of Coalition Efforts

The expected long-term outcomes of the grant are: a larger, stronger community coalition, more knowledgeable citizens, educated and empowered youth and an overall reduction in ATOD use and abuse, which will ultimately provide a positive community base from which to grow.

For the 2005-06 grant year, the Coalition assigned process objectives, outcome measures, strategies and target and coalition activities to each of the three goals. These are as follows.

Goal: To establish and strengthen collaboration among community members to reduce alcohol, tobacco and other drug use.

- **Process Objective:** To involve coalition members in prevention efforts, environmental work and policy and law changes by October 2008.
- **Outcome Measures:** To improve level of collaboration in the community by enhancing intergovernmental cooperation and coordination of all youth services including those services for the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs.
- **Strategies:** Monitor through a collaborative effort community capacity related to: staff needs, technical assistance, fiscal needs related to grants, sponsorships and the capacity to

link with other community efforts (Networking, coordinating, exchanging information and collaborating efforts.)

- Target and Coalition Activities: Target group- community coalition members. Provide education to civic groups, businesses, etc. To grow issues related to youth. Provide asset training to community and especially the coalition; seek other funding sources. Address policy and law changes.

Goal: To reduce alcohol, tobacco and other drug use and/or abuse among youth and, over time, adults, by addressing the factors in the Southside community that increase the risk of abuse while building other factors that protect against such risk.

This goal has three sets of process objectives, outcomes measures, strategies and target and coalition activities. The methodology for evaluating each set is described separately below.

- Process Objective 1: To increase the reported awareness of consequences of drug use by community members by October 2006.
- Outcome Measure 1: To increase the perception of risk or harm and the perception of disapproval of use by peers and adults.
- Strategy 1: Educate the community through a media campaign, secure contributions, speak to community members through PTA meetings, Health Fairs, School open houses.
- Target and Coalition Activities 1: The community and especially the parents. Gather data and release to the media provide information regarding community events.

- Process Objective 2: To reduce ATOD abuse by disseminating culturally appropriate educational interventions regarding the dangers of ATOD use, targeting parents, youth businesses, coalition members and the community at large by September 2006.
- Outcome Measure 2: Increase in reported drug use awareness by the community.
- Strategy 2: Seek support for airing the television and news articles. Implement “Project Alert” and “Guiding Good Choices”.
- Target and Coalition Activities 2: Target group is the Spartanburg Community. Activities include utilizing billboards to decrease the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. Securing airtime on local television stations for “Imagine That”. Providing information to youth at schools, afterschool programs.

- Process Objective 3: To reduce access to alcohol/tobacco by reducing the sales and service to underage youth by changing the environment in which these products are sold or served by September 2006.
- Outcome Measure 3: 10% of alcohol and tobacco merchants/managers will strongly agree to pre-post test survey regarding: Strongly agree “that responsible sales are good for business”. 75% will acknowledge their responsibility regarding youth access to tobacco and alcohol using similar pre and post test. Compliance buy rate of tobacco at or below 10%.
- Strategy 3: Build political and community support for strong enforcement policies and activities. Provide advocacy for change. Urge the development, enforcement, and monitoring of community policies related to use and access.

- Target and Coalition Activities 3: Target will be merchants and/or managers that sell tobacco or alcohol within the Southside vicinity. Build political and community support for strong enforcement policies and activities. Provide advocacy for change. Urge the development, enforcement and monitoring of community policies related to use and access.

Goal: To intervene in the lives of youth to delay the onset of participation in alcohol, tobacco and other drug use.

- Process Objective: To increase youth's connection to the community and reduce the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs through participation of 15 youth in the Southside Youth Advisory Board and 100 youth countywide in the Youth Summit by September 2006.
- Outcome Objective: Train 15 youth community leaders. Hold a Youth Summit for approximately 100 youth.
- Strategy: Develop and hold meetings and trainings for a Southside Youth Advisory Board. Hold a Youth Summit for all Spartanburg County youth. Basic information on alcohol, tobacco and other drug use will be distributed. Also, information will be available on Violence Prevention, Assertiveness, Anger Management, and Peer leadership.
- Target and Coalition Activities: Targeted group will be Spartanburg County youth and in particular youth in the ages 12 to 16 years of age. Activities will be to train youth to serve as community leaders, to work on youth-led advocacy projects, to become involved in civic issues, serve in an advisory capacity in the development of coalition strategies.

Organization of the Evaluation

The evaluation is organized into four parts.

Part 1 – The implementation of the project design, centered around carrying out the planned program and goal strategies.

Part 2 – The progress made toward meeting the outcome measures associated with the program goals.

Part 3 – The progress made toward meeting the grant outcome measures.

Part 4 – Conclusions and recommendations.

Part 1: Determine How Completely the Project Design Was Carried Out

The process evaluation will answer the following questions: 1) How closely did the coalition and its members execute the plan and meet the deadlines? 2) What types of deviation from the plan occurred? 3) What impact did the deviations have on the goals and objectives of the coalition?

Four methods were used to gather the information necessary to answer these questions. One method was a series of group and individual interviews conducted by the professional staff of SWS with key informants such as: Youth Council members, line workers, administrators, and

others who have knowledge of the implementation of the grant. Participation in the interviews was voluntary and information that was provided is confidential. The second method was a contextual analysis of the minutes, notes, agreements, and other written materials of the Youth Council and its sub-groups.

Additionally, as a third method, the specific activities conducted by the Youth Council were monitored using an "Event Log Sheet." The purpose of the log sheet is to document activities conducted to facilitate change in the community and achieve the group's goals. A copy of the log sheet is included in Appendix One. A log sheet was to be completed by each member of the Youth Council no later than one week after they had participated in a qualifying activity. The log sheets were returned to the Youth Council Coordinator, who forwarded the information to SWS to be entered into a database. In addition to storing the data, the database also generates reports on areas such as: where the Youth Council places its emphasis, which groups in the community are affected, and which strategies are being addressed. This information can assist the Youth Council in assessing and making changes to its activities throughout the grant period, as well as in coordinating the strategies and activities among the members. This method for monitoring activities is being used for the first time during the 2005-2006 grant period. The final analysis compares the activities logged by the Youth Council and the coordination that occurs in meetings to those in the proposed Work Plan.

The fourth method was to prepare a written set of data and information needs for the project coordinator, Youth Council coordinator, and Spartanburg Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (SADAC) personnel on a quarterly basis. The data needs were emailed to these personnel approximately three weeks before a meeting in which they and SWS staff met to go over the data and information that was being provided. In addition, trends noted by the individuals present and potential problems were discussed.

All of the information gathered was compared to the strategies and activities in the plan as presented in the grant application and as presented in the Coalition Logic model for 2005-2006. When necessary, additional contacts were made with coalition representatives to clarify issues.

Part 2: Measuring and Presenting Progress Made Toward Meeting the Outcome Measures Associated with the Program Goals

Methods for measuring outcomes varied from one goal to another and are explicated under the goals presented below. In general, the outcome measures were used to determine progress towards meeting the goals. The outcomes measures were divided into short term and intermediate outcomes.

Goal: To establish and strengthen collaboration among community members to reduce alcohol, tobacco and other drug use.

- Outcome Measure: To improve level of collaboration in the community by enhancing intergovernmental cooperation and coordination of all youth services including those services for the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs.

The outcome measure was divided into a short-term and an intermediate outcome. The short-term outcome is the number and frequency of activities involving collaboration and facilitating support. This outcome was measured utilizing the Event Logs described in Part 1. The intermediate outcome is the perceived change in capacity among Youth Council members. This outcome was measured using community readiness surveys specifically designed for Youth Council members, business community members and the general public. All three were used to measure this particular goal. The surveys used by the evaluation were adapted from a Community Key Leader Survey available through CSAP's Southeast CAPT and developed by Goodman and Wandersman at the University of South Carolina. Copies of these surveys can be found in Appendix Three. These surveys were used for the first time during the 2005-2006 grant period. Survey responses were administered and collected by program staff, who then entered the responses into a database developed by SWS. The database was managed by the program staff; however, SWS provided oversight and technical assistance, and conducted the final analysis measuring the extent to which the community's capacity to implement an effective prevention effort had changed. The information collected in the database was made available to the program staff throughout the grant period to assist in identifying areas that needed additional attention.

Goal: To reduce alcohol, tobacco and other drug use and/or abuse among youth and, over time, adults, by addressing the factors in the Southside community that increase the risk of abuse while building other factors that protect against such risk.

This goal has three sets of process objectives, outcomes measures, strategies and target and coalition activities. The methodology for evaluating each set is described separately below.

- Outcome Measure 1: To increase the perception of risk or harm and the perception of disapproval of use by parents.

The outcome measure was divided into short-term and intermediate outcomes. The short-term outcomes are the number and type of incidents of the program staff creating or distributing educational information to present to the community. This outcome was measured utilizing the Event Logs and other communication methods described above.

The intermediate outcomes for this strategy are the change in the youth's beliefs about risk of harm of using Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (ATOD) and of their parent's disapproval of the use of ATOD. These outcomes are measured using the annual School Survey.

- Outcome Measure 2: Increase in reported drug use awareness by the community.

The outcome measure was divided into short-term and intermediate outcomes. The short-term outcomes are the number and type of instances of the program staff seeking out or obtaining support for airing television and news articles, the number of Project Alert and Parent Celebration Days that were conducted, and the number of youth and parents who attended groups. These outcomes were measured utilizing the Event Logs described above. A greater amount of information was obtained in the quarterly meetings among program staff and SWS staff to which program staff brought reports of their activities in this area.

The intermediate outcome measurements for determining support for airing television and news articles are the number and frequency of media coverage. This information was obtained in the quarterly meetings among program staff and SWS staff to which program staff brought reports of their activities in this area.

The intermediate outcome measurement for the Project Alert groups is their reported ATOD use. This outcome was measured using the DAODAS Standard Survey. A copy of this survey is included in Appendix Six. This survey was adapted from the Monitoring the Future survey. This survey is being used for the first time during the 2005-2006 grant period. The survey was administered as a pre- and post-test to the participants. Respondents are provided with a unique code that they write on their survey. Participants are instructed not to include their names on the survey. Only the person administering the surveys knows which youth was assigned which code. The surveys were administered by staff from SADAC and entered into a database maintained by the SC Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS). The survey responses were analyzed by a contractor to DAODAS and provided to SWS. The reports created by this contractor for DAODAS on the Project ALERT groups are included in Appendix Seven.

The intermediate outcome measurements for the Parent Celebration Days are their reported family management skills, and knowledge of the dangers of ATOD use. The survey instrument that will be used to gather this data is currently under development. Items on the survey are being created using a review of the literature. Face validity and reliability will be established during the 2005-2006 grant period. The instrument will be administered at the end of the parenting meeting and six months following participation. Participants will be asked to generate their own unique identifier following directions. This identifier will allow the evaluation team to determine if parents are retaining the information provided in the meetings. Respondents to the survey are reporting their knowledge and skills; therefore, their responses pose no physical, medical, psychological, social, or legal risks. The survey responses will be administered by program staff, who will then enter the data into a database developed by SWS. The data will be available to program staff throughout the grant period to assist in determining areas that may need more attention in the meetings. The final analysis of the data will identify any changes that have occurred in parents' family management skills and knowledge of the dangers of ATOD use and abuse.

A final intermediate outcome for this goal is the change in reported awareness of consequences of drug use by community members. This outcome was measured using the Community Readiness Surveys described above. The database was managed by the program staff; however, SWS provided oversight and technical assistance, and conducted the final analysis measuring the extent to which the community's awareness of the consequences of drug use has changed. The information collected in the database was available to the program staff throughout the grant period to assist in identifying whether or not the information being provided is having the desired impact.

- Outcome Measure 3: 10% of alcohol and tobacco merchants/managers will strongly agree to pre-post test survey question "that responsible sales are good for business". 75% will acknowledge their responsibility regarding youth access to tobacco and alcohol using similar pre and post test. Compliance buy rate of tobacco at or below 10%.

The outcome measure was divided into short-term and an intermediate outcomes. The short-term outcome measurements for this strategy are the number, type, and frequency of activities conducted by the Youth Council members in order to advocate for environmental change. These outcomes were measured utilizing the Event Logs described above. Another short-term outcome measurement is increased presence of law enforcement. This outcome was measured using the amount of additional police presence in hours devoted to the project.

The intermediate measurements for this outcome are the promotion of tobacco and alcohol products in the community, merchants' attitudes toward youth access to tobacco and alcohol, and the ability of youths to purchase tobacco products in the community. The promotion of tobacco and alcohol products was to be measured using an environmental scan developed by DAODAS based on SAMHSA documents. However, since a tobacco buy and alcohol buy program were both part of this year's activities, it was decided that the environmental scan was not necessary and could be counter-productive. The buy programs were used instead. The merchants' attitudes toward youth access to tobacco and alcohol was to be measured using a merchant's survey developed by the University of South Carolina. However, there was such an overwhelming need for immediate intervention in the outlets themselves, that on-site, immediate education was offered with a test at the end, and merchant training was also offered.

The ability of youths to purchase tobacco products in the community was measured using a tobacco buy study. In this study, a youth from the community goes into a store and attempts to purchase cigarettes. The youth is accompanied by a SADAC staff member. Both the youth and the SADAC staff are trained specifically to conduct the tobacco buy study. The scans, surveys, and results from the tobacco buy are entered by project staff into a database developed and maintained by DAODAS. The scans, surveys, and tobacco buy study will be repeated each year of the project to measure progress. An alcohol buy study was also conducted SADAC staff with the cooperation of local police and persons of legal age to buy alcohol who should be carded under South Carolina law.

Goal: To intervene in the lives of youth to delay the onset of participation in alcohol, tobacco and other drug use.

- Outcome Measure: Train 15 youth community leaders. Hold a Youth Summit for approximately 100 youth.

The short-term outcomes are the number of youth who participate in the SYAB and the Youth Summit, as well as the information provided and activities conducted with these two groups. The data for these outcomes was collected by the program and the evaluation staffs.

The intermediate outcomes for this strategy are the change in the youth's connection to the community, perceived risk, favorable attitudes toward ATOD, decision-making, perceived peer norms, perceived parental attitudes and 30 day use of alcohol, marijuana and cigarettes. These outcomes were measured using the Youth Participant Survey for the SYAB participants. The first part of this survey was adapted from questions on the Communities That Care (CTC) and Monitoring the Future surveys. The CTC survey has been approved for use by SAMHSA. The Monitoring the Future survey was originally developed by the University of Michigan and has

been shown to be reliable and have face validity.¹ The second part of the survey asks questions regarding the youth's coping, decision-making, and leadership skills. Face validity of these questions has been established; and the reliability of the instrument is planned to be tested during the 2005-2006 grant period. This survey was used during previous years, however, it has been modified to better meet the requirements of the grant. The Youth Participant Survey was administered as a pre- and post-test to the SYAB by SADAC staff. Analysis of the data was conducted by a contractor and provided by DAODAS to SWS. The report created by this contractor for DAODAS on the SYAB is included in Appendix Eight.

The intermediate outcome was measured for the Youth Summit participants using a post-test. The post-test first measured knowledge gain in the specific workshops the youth attended. It then asked for the community involvement of the youth in the past six months and their planned involvement in the next six months. The difference is assumed to be the result of attendance at the Summit. The post-test also asked for the youth's awareness of the existence of the Youth Voices and Southside Youth Advisory Board and their intentions to become involved in these two activities. The post-tests were anonymous, were designed jointly by the Youth Council staff and SWS and were analyzed by SWS. A copy of the post-test is included in Appendix Ten. Responses to items on the survey that are not included in the report can be found in Appendix Eleven.

Part 3 – Progress Made Toward Meeting the Grant Outcome Measures

The grant outcome measures were evaluated by examining several issues. These include:

- What was the impact of the program on the four core measures of the DFCSP?
- What program factors were associated with the outcomes?
- What individual factors were associated with the outcomes?
- How do the grant outcome measures and the program goals interact?

The first four grant outcomes (Reduction in Past 30-Day Use, Increased Perception of Parental Disapproval, Increased Average Age of Onset and Increased Perception of Risk) were measured using The Annual School Survey. A copy of the Annual School Survey is included in Appendix Twelve. Responses to items on the survey that were not discussed in the report can be found in Appendix Thirteen.

The fifth grant outcome (Increases in arrests for Drug/Narcotic violations within the target area) was measured using alcohol and drug-related crime reported to the City of Spartanburg Department of Public Safety. The specific incidents that were measured include: drug/narcotic violations, drug equipment violations, liquor law violations, public drunkenness, DUI's, and contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

¹ Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2005). *Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975-2004: Volume I, Secondary school students* (pp. 70-74). (NIH Publication No. 05-5727). Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

The final grant outcome measure (Success of Coalition Efforts) was evaluated by measuring the progress towards meeting the long term outcomes of the coalition and the grant. The first long-term outcome, a larger, stronger community coalition, was assessed by examining the status of the Youth Council at the beginning of the grant to the status at the end of the grant period. The status was measured by the number of active members and the diversity of sectors in the community that the Youth Council is able to impact. Additionally, questions from the Community Readiness Survey of Youth Council members measured their organization's involvement in ATOD issues over the past 12 months.

The second long term coalition and grant outcome, more knowledgeable citizens, was measured using questions from the Community Readiness Survey administered to community members. These questions measured the community's awareness of alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs.

The third long term coalition and grant outcome, educated and empowered youth, was measured using the overall volume and quality of youth activities created by the coalition during the year. The fourth outcome, an overall reduction in ATOD use, was measured using the Annual School Survey.

FINDINGS PART 1: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT DESIGN

The project was designed to be implemented through five strategies. These strategies are: 1) coalition building, 2) an education campaign, 3) youth leadership groups, 4) information dissemination, and 5) environmental prevention. In order to determine if the project has been implemented according to the project proposal, the process of implementation for each strategy is evaluated. As part of that evaluation, the strategies planned for each of the goals for the year are examined along with the activities planned. In each case, three questions will be answered:

- 1) How closely did the coalition and its members execute the plan and meet the deadlines?
- 2) What types of deviation from the plan occurred?
- 3) What impact did the deviations have on the goals and objectives of the coalition?

Strategy 1: Coalition Building

“To strengthen the inter-agency collaboration by working to expand the existing coalition to involve community stakeholders and gaining support of coalition in addressing issues by October 2006.”

The strategy stated in the 2005-2006 goal related to this outcome is: *“Monitor through a collaborative effort community capacity related to: staff needs, technical assistance, fiscal needs related to grants, sponsorships and the capacity to link with other community efforts. (Networking, coordinating, exchanging information and collaborating efforts.)”*

The mechanism to carry out this strategy is the Spartanburg Youth Council. The Youth Council was created prior to the Drug Free Community grant being awarded in Spartanburg to improve the lives of youth, families, and local communities throughout Spartanburg through education, public awareness and collaboration. The Council acts as the Youth Coalition for the grant. Their responsibilities include, but are not limited to, providing recommendations for change, providing guidance on community issues, identifying issues, coordinating activities, identifying existing resources, and identifying needed resources. At the beginning of the 04-05 grant year, the Youth Council was reorganized and reinvigorated. A measure of the increase in participation in Youth Council activities can be judged by the number of hours of volunteer time that has gone into Youth Council related activities during this grant year versus last grant year.

As discussed in the section below on building a “Larger, Stronger Community Coalition,” the number of hours of volunteer time has increased by 285.9% from the 2004-2005 grant period, and by 440.6% from the 2003-2004 grant period. It must be noted that the majority of the hours for the 2005-2006 grant period were gathered using the aforementioned event logs. These event logs requested information on volunteer time and activities and therefore may be more accurate than previous methods of collecting volunteer hours.

At the beginning of the grant year, the Council conducted a process to determine its Mission and Vision for the year. This began with an exercise to the attending members of the October Youth Council. From this information and discussion among the Youth Council membership, The Mission and Vision was developed for the 2006 year.

This year two business leaders, Denny's CEO Mr. Nelson Marchioli and Advance America's Mr. Billy Webster, agreed to be the "spokespersons on Youth" within the business community to "push" the Spartanburg Agenda for Youth and to drive forward the participation of other businesses throughout the community.

The Council has worked on pushing the message to youth through media and billboards, such as articles in the Herald Journal, messages through the 107.3 radio station, and billboards placed in the Southside area with the new youth logo.

Trainings offered to the Youth Council were:

- Search Institute on their 40 Developmental Assets
- Mentoring Training
- Domestic Violence Training
- Quarterly Training

Other things that were accomplished by the Youth Council this year were:

- An Arts Sub-committee was created. They developed a database of all Arts information/programs for youth.
- Early Childhood sub-committee aimed to get legislative involvement by making contact with the Chair of Delegation.
- YC did a presentation to the City Council concerning the National League of Cities
- Youth Summit in July

Strategy 2: Education Campaign

"To increase the awareness of consequences of drug use by community members by October 2006."

The strategy stated in the in the 2005-2006 goal related to this outcome is: *"Educate the community through a media campaign, secure contributions, and speak to community members through PTA meetings, Health Fairs, School open houses."*

SADAC created four brochures on Survival Tips for Parents concerning ATOD. They distributed these and other educational materials at the Mt. Moriah Health Fair on June 3, 2006. SADAC staff also conducted presentations to youth on the dangers of ATOD use and abuse at Crescent Hills (June 23, 2006), New Birth Church (June 30, 2006), and Community Baptist Church (June 30, 2006). In addition, SADAC distributed a quarterly newsletter, the Southside Community Scope, to individuals in the Southside and in the greater Spartanburg community.

Spartanburg School District 7 placed Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Program Ads in Fastball Program and Ads in the News. In addition, the Health Resource Center sponsored a Workshop on “Developmental Assets: Work to increase education and activities for youth and parents,” which was held on June 21, 2006.

Strategy 3: Youth Leadership Groups

To increase youth’s connection to the community and reduce the use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs through participation in the 15 youth in the Southside Youth Advisory Board and the 100 youth countywide in the Youth Summit by September 2006.

The strategy stated in the 2005-2006 goal related to this outcome is: *“Develop and hold meetings and trainings for a Southside Youth Advisory Board (SYAB). Hold a Youth Summit for all Spartanburg County youth. Basic information on alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use will be distributed. Also, information will be available on Violence Prevention, Assertiveness, Anger Management, and Peer leadership.”*

Southside Youth Advisory Board (SYAB)

The Southside Youth Advisory Board (SYAB) is a group of middle school-aged youth (ages 12-14) who reside in the Southside area. The group is designed to be actively involved in the decision-making process of the coalition, particularly in programs that target youth. Upon entering the program, the youth sign a contract promising that they will uphold the norms, rules and guidelines of the SYAB.

During the 2005-2006 grant period, 11 youth from the Southside area were enrolled in this program and eight of the youth completed it. Between September, when the current year’s program began and August, the SYAB met 19 times, at least once a month. During these meetings, the SYAB members were trained on and discussed issues such as HIV/AIDS and STI prevention, teen pregnancy, responsible decision making and negotiation skills, conflict resolution and anger management, violence prevention, ATOD use and abuse, leadership skills, and philanthropy and civic engagement in the context of Spartanburg County. The youth also participated in planning and preparation efforts and attended the “Southside Awareness Day” for community service hours. Youth attended the MLK celebration at The Hanger as a group. In addition, approximately five youth participated in a week-long Youth Institute funded by USC Upstate through a federal grant under the Metropolitan Studies Institute. During this week, youth had the unique opportunity to visit Haley’s Farm in Clinton, Tennessee, for a period of three days in which they participated in team building activities and learned leadership skills.

Youth Voices

Youth Voices was created in 2005-2006 as an outlet for youth to have input into the activities of the Youth Council. Youth participants were nominated by members of the Youth Council. In the 2005-2006 grant period, 30 youth nominees chose to participate. Approximately 12 meetings

were held during that time period. During the Fall and Winter of 2005, youth were mainly involved in planning the Youth Summit with the Youth Council. In addition, youth held meetings with the mayor to voice their concerns over youth issues in the community. In December of 2005, two youth did a presentation for the Youth Council on the pertinent issues they felt the Youth Council should focus on in the following year. As a group, they attended the MLK Celebration event at the Hangar. Eleven members of Youth Voices participated in the Youth Institute sponsored by USC Upstate and were able to visit Haley's Farm with members from SYAB. In the summer of 2006, the focus of Youth Voices shifted to the upcoming Youth and Philanthropy project. Thus far, speakers from the United Way, the Boys and Girls Club of the Upstate, and Spartanburg Regional Healthcare System Foundation have spoken to members of Youth Voices on different aspects of philanthropy. In the 2006-2007 grant period, there will be 26 member of Youth Voices, eight of which are returning members, to continue the Youth and Philanthropy project.

Youth Summit

The Youth Summit was held Friday, July 15th, 2006 at The Hangar, which is part of First Baptist Church, from 9AM until 5PM. A total of 306 youth were registered for the event, of which 216 attended. The Youth Council began to recruit youth with whom they worked beginning in March. The Housing Authority and Cornerstone Baptist Church both voluntarily provided transportation for their attendees.

There was a planning team for the Youth Summit that consisted of persons who worked with youth. The planning team was able to recruit chaperones and facilitators for the event through the organizations for whom they worked. In addition, the planning team members served as chaperones and facilitators themselves. There was a total of forty-two chaperones at the event.

Several members of Youth Voices served as a sub-committee for the event. They met three times and provided the Youth Summit planning team with advice, such as the best time to host the event and also came up with the topics for which the break out sessions were based.

The day began with an address from the mayor. Other speakers that day included two motivational speakers, who were young leaders in the community. The speakers encouraged the audience to become involved in their communities. Throughout the day, students participated in three 45-minute breakout sessions, depending on their age group. The 11-14 year olds participated in a decision making session, a relationships and peer pressure session, and a drugs and alcohol session. The 15-17 and up age group included sessions on budgeting/job readiness, decision making, and Health: Drugs, Alcohol, AIDS. Four students were presented with \$250.00 checks donated by the 175th Anniversary Organization for their essays and poems about community in Spartanburg, which they read aloud. All youth collectively participated in "Imagine That" in which issues such as racism, teen pregnancy, violence, education, communication, and drugs were played out and then discussed. The Summit concluded with a "Sparkle City Idol" contest (talent show). Youth were enthusiastic and willingly participated throughout the day. Evaluations were administered at about 1:45PM, before "Imagine That" and the Talent Show. A total of 202 evaluations were collected.

Strategy 4: Information Dissemination

To reduce ATOD abuse by disseminating culturally appropriate educational interventions regarding the dangers of ATOD use, targeting parents, youth, businesses, coalition members and the community at large by September 2006.

The strategy stated in the 2005-2006 goal related to this outcome is: *“Seek support for airing the television and news articles. Implement “Project Alert” and Parent Celebration Days.”*

Support for Airing Television and News Articles

Several media outlets were used to promote the goals of the Youth Council during the 2005-2006 grant period.

Two articles ran during the summer months in the Spartanburg Herald-Journal. This newspaper has a readership of 48,000 to 50,000. One of the articles, entitled, “Parents, watchdogs take on beer-logo tees,” featured the joint efforts of SADAC and the Youth Council to encourage the community to write letters to retail stores to complain about the marketing of t-shirts with alcohol company logos targeted to minors.

Two billboards sponsored by the Youth Council and SADAC were erected in Spartanburg. The underage drinking billboard ran for 30 days and had a Daily Effective Circulation of 9,500. The Youth Matters billboard ran since June and was still present in August. It also had a Daily Effective Circulation of 9,500. A copy of the underage drinking billboard can be found in Appendix Five.

A show about the Youth Summit aired on the City Channel for 14 days, eight times per day, for a total of 112 times in April through May of 2006.

The Youth Council with Youth Voices intended to hold a press conference announcing the youth and philanthropy project for the following year. Representatives from Wofford College handled the publicity and taught the youth how to hold the conference.

The Youth Council partnered with Spartanburg School District 7 to provide public announcements for one month’s time on 107.3 JAMZ, a radio station which caters to the African American audience in the Upstate (Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson and Pickens counties). The announcements were 60-seconds long and ran during the Tom Joyner Morning Show (6AM to 10AM Monday through Friday) and evenings, 6PM to 10PM, Monday through Saturday.

Project ALERT

Project ALERT is a nationally recognized, middle grade, substance abuse program that gives students insight, understanding and actual skills for resisting substance abuse. During the 2005-2006 grant period, this program was administered to 34 youth at Park Hills Elementary, Mary H. Wright Elementary, and Southside Learning Center. The program was taught to these youth on

11 different days, for approximately one hour each day, and one day per week. In addition, during the 2005-2006 grant period, Project ALERT was implemented with 95 different youth in the community during the summer at five locations, including Community Baptist Church, Ellen Hines Smith Girls Home, Holy Communion Church, Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, and The Salvation Army Community Center. The amount of sessions held varied from eight to 11 sessions in which time all 11 lessons were administered.

Students in the Safe Havens were identified by center staff to participate in ALERT classes. SADAC staff come to the Safe Havens to conduct the ALERT classes.

Project ALERT is designed to deter alcohol and drug experimentation and use and is nationally recognized as a “best practice” program. The program utilizes a pre- and post-survey to determine changes that have occurred in the participants as a result of the program. A copy of the survey can be found in Appendix Six.

The program coordinator stated that one of the challenges of the program was the inconsistency in numbers of children in attendance. The program began with high numbers of participants and in some cases is terminated due to the lack of participants. Several possible reasons for the decrease in numbers were suggested, including financial limitations of participants and lack of interest in activities, such as homework completion.

Parent Celebration Days

Parent Celebration Days were not held because of the low rates of participation in parenting programs in the past.

Strategy 5: Environmental Changes

To reduce access to alcohol/tobacco by reducing the sales and service to underage youth by changing the environment in which these products are sold or served by September 2006.

The strategy in the 2005-2006 goal related to this outcome is: *“Build political and community support for strong enforcement policies and activities. Provide advocacy for change. Urge the development, enforcement, and monitoring of community policies related to use and access.”*

SADAC’s Officer contributed 47.5 direct service hours and 13 indirect hours since January 1, 2006 and the officer from the sheriff’s office contributed 157 direct service hours and 55 indirect service hours.

Environmental Scan

During the 2005-2006 grant period, the environmental scan was not conducted because it was felt results would be biased because performed Youth Access to Tobacco and Youth Access surveys were being conducted simultaneously.

Merchant's Survey

This year the merchant survey was not conducted due to the immediacy of the need for merchant education. Between March 2006 and August 2006, free trainings were offered by SADAC and the Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office to interested merchants concerning SC alcohol and tobacco laws, procedures for checking IDs, penalties for underage sales, and information on the Youth Access to Tobacco Prevention Act legislation. A total of 1,200 flyers advertising the trainings were distributed either via mail or hand-delivered in Spartanburg County and an additional 300 were distributed to establishments within the City of Spartanburg between March 2006 and August 2006. Approximately 65 merchants attended these trainings.

Youth Access to Tobacco Study

The Youth Access to Tobacco Survey is conducted by youths from the Southside community. Twelve youths participated in the Youth Access to Tobacco Survey during the 2005-2006 grant period. The youths were supervised and assisted by one staff person from SADAC. Each youth, under supervision from the SADAC staff person, went to a store in the Southside community and attempted to purchase cigarettes. A total of 33 surveys were conducted at 33 different outlets.

DAODAS has eliminated funding for the Youth Access to Tobacco Survey in the following grant year, but SADAC will continue to conduct this study with its own funding sources.

Recently there has been a lot of publicity in the news surrounding the Youth Access to Tobacco Prevention Act of 2006, which makes it illegal for any youth under 18 years old to be in possession of tobacco products and inflicts a civil fine of \$25 on any youth found in violation. If found in violation of the law, youth may also be made to perform community service or attend a smoking prevention class. The amount of press the legislation has received has in effect, given SADAC large amounts of publicity.

Youth Access to Alcohol Study

The 2005-2006 FY was the first year that the alcohol compliance check was completed since the initiation of the Drug Free Communities Grant. The data from this year will therefore serve as the baseline for alcohol compliance during the life of the grant. Of the 16 locations within the City of Spartanburg where a compliance check was completed, nine locations did not sell alcohol to an underage buyer and seven locations did sell alcohol to an underage buyer. Out of the 200 outlets visited in Spartanburg County as a whole, approximately 28% sold alcohol to underage buyers. This is considered by the project personnel to be an unacceptably high rate of non-compliance. There will be increased law enforcement efforts concentrated on alcohol compliance in the coming year.

Alcohol Retail Survey

As part of the Merchant Education Program, fifty Merchant Alcohol Retail Surveys were completed by participants in trainings held during the months of April and May of 2006. The survey is conducted before the training session.

FINDINGS PART 2: PROGRESS MADE TOWARD MEETING THE OUTCOME MEASURES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROGRAM GOALS

Methods for measuring outcomes varied from one goal to another and are explicated under the goals presented below. In general, the outcome measures were used to determine progress towards meeting the goals. The outcomes measures were divided into short term and intermediate outcomes.

Goal: To establish and strengthen collaboration among community members to reduce alcohol, tobacco and other drug use.

Outcome Measure: To improve level of collaboration in the community by enhancing intergovernmental cooperation and coordination of all youth services including those services for the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs.

Short Term Outcomes

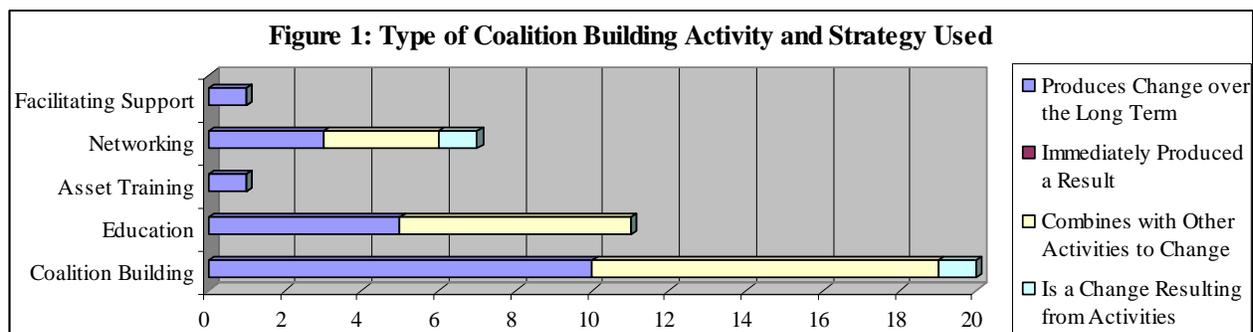
This outcome was measured by counting the number and frequency of activities involving collaboration and facilitating support. This information was obtained from the Event Logs. For purposes of this report, the activities that were conducted to improve collaboration are presented in summary form. For a description of the activities conducted, see Appendix Two.

Youth Council members reported a total of 19 activities that were aimed at improving the level of collaboration in the community (Coalition Building). Of these, 12 were noted as activities that provided education to civic groups or businesses to grow issues related to youth (Education); two were activities that provided asset training to the community and the coalition (Asset Training); five were networking, coordinating, and collaborating efforts between members (Networking); and two were facilitating support from persons outside the coalition, including seeking other funding sources or providers for services (Facilitating Support). It must be noted that a Coalition Building activity could be categorized under more than one of the subcategories or under none of the subcategories.

Of the 19 Coalition Building activities, 10 (52.6%) were designed to produce change over the long term, nine (47.4%) were designed to combine with other activities to produce change, and one (5.3%) was an activity or change that resulted from other activities. Of the 12 Education activities, 5 (41.7%) were designed to produce change over the long term and six (50%) were designed to combine with other activities to produce change. Of the two Asset Training Activities, one was designed to produce change over the long term. Of the five Networking activities, three (60%) were designed to produce change over the long term, three (60%) were designed to combine with other activities to produce change, and one (20%) was an activity or change that resulted from other activities. Of the two Facilitating Support Activities, one was designed to produce change over the long term. (See Table 1 and Figure 1.) Overall, it appears

that the activities undertaken to improve collaboration focus mainly on producing change over the long term. Additionally, many of the activities are designed to produce change by combining with other activities. None of the activities were noted as immediately producing a result.

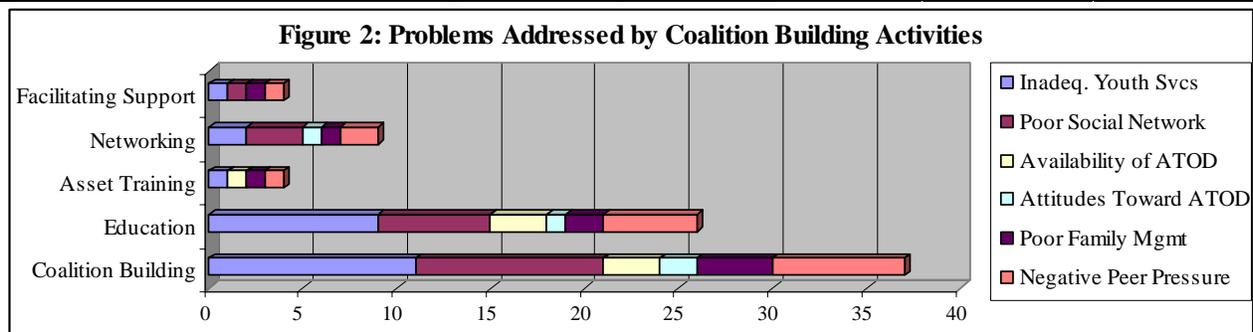
Table 1: Type of Coalition Building Activity and Strategy Used										
	Coalition Building n=19		Education n=12		Asset Training n=2		Networking n=5		Facilitating Support n=2	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	Produces Change over Long Term	10	52.6%	5	41.7%	1	50.0%	3	60.0%	1
Immediately Produced a Result	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Combines with Other Activities to Produce Change	9	47.4%	6	50.0%	0	0.0%	3	60.0%	0	0.0%
A Change Resulting from Activities	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%



Of the 19 Coalition Building activities, 11 (57.9%) addressed the problem of inadequate youth services and opportunities for pro-social involvement, ten (52.6%) addressed the problem of poor or negative social network and support systems, three (15.8%) addressed the problem of ready availability of ATOD, two (10.5%) addressed the problem of favorable attitudes toward ATOD use, four (21.1%) addressed the problem of poor family management, and seven (36.8%) addressed the problem of youth susceptibility to negative peer pressure. Of the 12 Education activities, nine (75%) addressed the problem of inadequate youth services and opportunities for pro-social involvement, six (50%) addressed the problem of poor or negative social network and support systems, three (25%) addressed the problem of ready availability of ATOD, one (8.3%) addressed the problem of favorable attitudes toward ATOD use, two (16.7%) addressed the problem of poor family management, and five (41.7%) addressed the problem of youth susceptibility to negative peer pressure. Of the two Asset Training activities, one (50%) addressed the problem of inadequate youth services and opportunities for pro-social involvement, one addressed the problem of ready availability of ATOD, one addressed the problem of poor family management, and one addressed the problem of youth susceptibility to negative peer pressure. Of the five Networking activities, two (40%) addressed the problem of inadequate youth services and opportunities for pro-social involvement, three (60%) addressed the problem of poor or negative social network and support systems, one (20%) addressed the problem of favorable attitudes toward ATOD use, one (20%) addressed the problem of poor

family management, and two (40%) addressed the problem of youth susceptibility to negative peer pressure. Of the two Facilitating Support activities, one addressed the problem of inadequate youth services and opportunities for pro-social involvement, one addressed the problem of poor or negative social network and support systems, one addressed the problem of poor family management, and one addressed the problem of youth susceptibility to negative peer pressure. (See Table 2 and Figure 2.) Overall, the majority of the activities were aimed at addressing the problems of inadequate youth services and opportunities for pro-social involvement, poor or negative social networks and support systems, and youth susceptibility to negative peer pressure. One problem that was not noted as being addressed often was the ready availability of ATOD.

Table 2: Problems Addressed by Coalition Building Activities										
	Coalition Building n=19		Education n=12		Asset Training n=2		Networking n=5		Facilitating Support n=2	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Inadequate Youth Services and Opportunities for Pro-Social Involvement	11	57.9%	9	75.0%	1	50.0%	2	40.0%	1	50.0%
Poor or Negative Social Network and Support Systems	10	52.6%	6	50.0%	0	0.0%	3	60.0%	1	50.0%
Ready Availability of ATOD	3	15.8%	3	25.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Favorable Attitudes Toward ATOD Use. Underestimation of Harm. Early Use.	2	10.5%	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%
Poor Family Management	4	21.1%	2	16.7%	1	50.0%	1	20.0%	1	50.0%
Youth Susceptibility to Negative Peer Pressure	7	36.8%	5	41.7%	1	50.0%	2	40.0%	1	50.0%



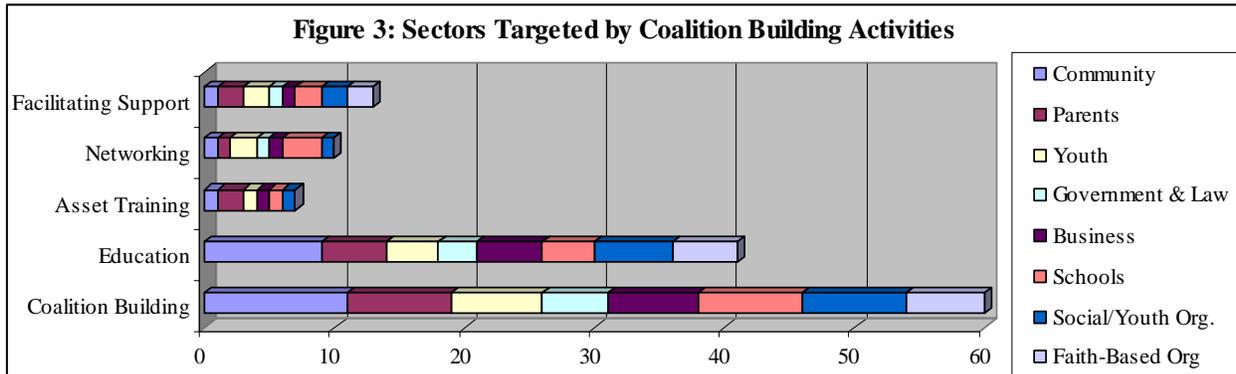
Of the 19 Coalition Building activities, 11 (57.9%) targeted the community as a whole, eight (42.1%) targeted parents, seven (36.8%) targeted youth, five (26.3%) targeted government and law, seven (36.8%) targeted businesses, eight (42.1%) targeted schools, eight (42.1%) targeted social and youth organizations, and six (31.6%) targeted faith based organizations. Of the 12 Education activities, nine (75%) targeted the community as a whole, five (41.71%) targeted parents, four (33.3%) targeted youth, three (25%) targeted government and law, five (41.7%)

targeted businesses, four (33.3%) targeted schools, six (50%) targeted social and youth organizations, and five (41.7%) targeted faith based organizations. Of the two Asset Training activities, one targeted the community as a whole, two targeted parents, one targeted youth, one targeted businesses, one targeted schools, and one targeted social and youth organizations. Of the five Networking activities, one (20%) targeted the community as a whole, one (20%) targeted parents, two (40%) targeted youth, one (20%) targeted government and law, one (20%) targeted businesses, three (60%) targeted schools, and one (20%) targeted social and youth organizations. Of the two Facilitating Support activities, one targeted the community as a whole, two targeted parents, two targeted youth, one targeted government and law, one targeted businesses, two targeted schools, two targeted social and youth organizations, and two targeted faith based organizations. (See Table 3 and Figure 3.) Overall, the Coalition Building Activities target each sector fairly thoroughly, with the exception of the Government and Law and Faith Based Organizations. The targeting of these sectors is particularly weak for Asset Training and Facilitating Support.

Table 3: Sectors Targeted by Coalition Building Activities

	Coalition Building n=19		Education n=12		Asset Training n=2		Networking n=5		Facilitating Support n=2	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Community	11	57.9%	9	75.0%	1	50.0%	1	20.0%	1	50.0%
Parents	8	42.1%	5	41.7%	2	100.0%	1	20.0%	2	100.0%
Youth	7	36.8%	4	33.3%	1	50.0%	2	40.0%	2	100.0%
Government and Law	5	26.3%	3	25.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	1	50.0%
Business	7	36.8%	5	41.7%	1	50.0%	1	20.0%	1	50.0%
Schools	8	42.1%	4	33.3%	1	50.0%	3	60.0%	2	100.0%
Social and Youth Organizations	8	42.1%	6	50.0%	1	50.0%	1	20.0%	2	100.0%
Faith-Based Organizations	6	31.6%	5	41.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%

Figure 3: Sectors Targeted by Coalition Building Activities



Overall, Youth Council members spent a total of 694 hours on activities designed to enhance collaboration and grow the capacity of the coalition. Of these hours, 214 were unpaid volunteer hours. Furthermore, other staff members or community members spent a total of 372 hours on these activities, 22 of which were unpaid volunteer hours.

Intermediate Outcomes

The intermediate outcome for this outcome measure is the perceived change in capacity among Youth Council members and community members. The change in capacity is measured on an individual level and on an organizational level. This outcome was measured using the General Public and Organizational Community Readiness Surveys.

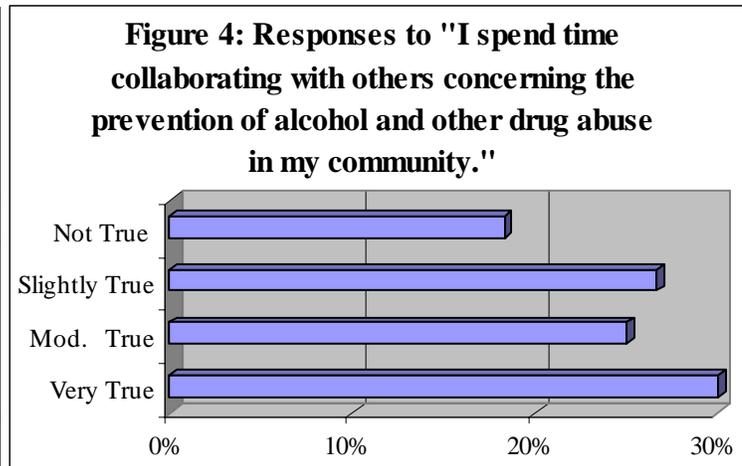
Collaboration by Individuals

Collaboration by individuals was measured using one question from the General Public Community Readiness Survey and one question from the Organizational Community Readiness Survey. The General Public Community Readiness Survey was administered to community members using convenience sampling methods. The Organizational Community Readiness Survey was administered to members of the Youth Council and to participants of trainings sponsored by the Youth Council. This is the first time these surveys have been administered; therefore, responses to the survey this year will serve as a baseline by which to measure change in capacity in future years.

Respondents to this survey were asked to state the extent that the following statement was true: "I spend time collaborating with others concerning the prevention of alcohol and other drug abuse in my community." Of the 60 respondents, eleven (18.3%) stated it was not true at all, 16 (26.7%) stated it was slightly true, 15 (25.0%) stated it was moderately true, and 18 (30.0%) stated it was very true. (See Table 4 and Figure 4.)

An ANOVA was conducted to determine if any of the responses to the statement differed significantly by age or education. However, these differences were not significant due to the small number of respondents in each group. An independent samples t-test found that there was a significant difference between the responses of males and those of females ($t=-2.775$, $df=57$, $p=0.031$). The average response of males was 3.50, which is between "Moderately True" and "Very True" ($n=10$, $SD=1.102$). The average response of females was 2.94, which is between "Slightly True" and "Moderately True" ($n=49$, $SD=0.707$). Therefore, men reportedly spend more time collaborating with others concerning the prevention of alcohol and other drug abuse in the community than women.

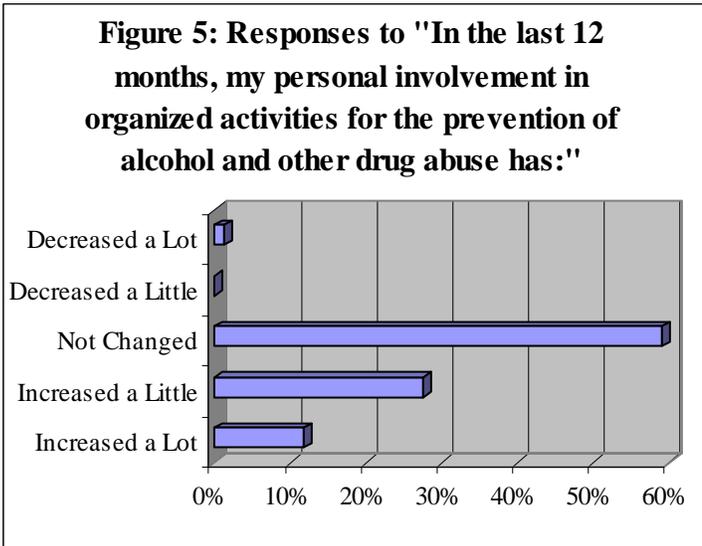
Table 4: Responses to "I spend time collaborating with others concerning the prevention of alcohol and other drug abuse in my community."		
	#	%
Not True at all	11	18.3%
Slightly True	16	26.7%
Moderately True	15	25.0%
Very True	18	30.0%
Total	60	100%



Respondents to this survey were asked to state the extent that their personal involvement in organized activities for the prevention of alcohol and other drug abuse had changed in the past twelve months. Of the 76 respondents, one participant (1.3%) stated that his or her knowledge had decreased a lot, no one stated that their knowledge had decreased a little, 45 (59.2%) stated their knowledge had not changed, 21 (27.6%) stated that their knowledge increased a little and nine (11.8%) stated that it increased a lot. (See Table 5 and Figure 5.)

Table 5: Responses to "In the past 12 months, my personal involvement in organized activities for the prevention of alcohol and other drug abuse has:"

	#	%
Decreased a Lot	1	1.3%
Decreased a Little	0	0.0%
Not Changed	45	59.2%
Increased a Little	21	27.6%
Increased a Lot	9	11.8%
Total	76	100%



Collaboration by Organizations

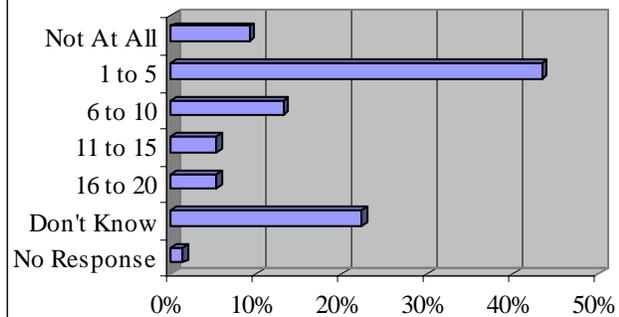
Collaboration by Organizations was measured using questions from the Organizational Community Readiness Survey. The Organizational Community Readiness Survey was administered to members of the Youth Council and to participants of trainings sponsored by the Youth Council. This is the first time this survey has been administered; therefore, responses to the survey this year will serve as a baseline by which to measure change in capacity in future years.

Respondents were asked how often in the last twelve months that their organization had been involved in events or projects addressing alcohol and other drug abuse. Seven participants (9.2%) responded that their organization had not been involved in this activity at all, 33 (43.4%) were involved one to five times, ten (13.2%) had been involved six to ten times, four (5.3%) had been involved 11 to 15 times, four (5.3%) had 16 to 20 times, and 17 (22.4%) did not know how many times their organization had had been involved in events or projects. One participant (1.3%) did not respond. (See Table 6 and Figure 6.)

Table 6: Responses to "In the last 12 months, our organization has been involved in events or projects addressing alcohol and other drug abuse."

	#	%
Not At All	7	9.2%
1 to 5	33	43.4%
6 to 10	10	13.2%
11 to 15	4	5.3%
16 to 20	4	5.3%
Don't Know	17	22.4%
No Response	1	1.3%
Total	76	100%

Figure 6: "In the last 12 months, our organization has been involved in events or projects addressing alcohol and other drug abuse"

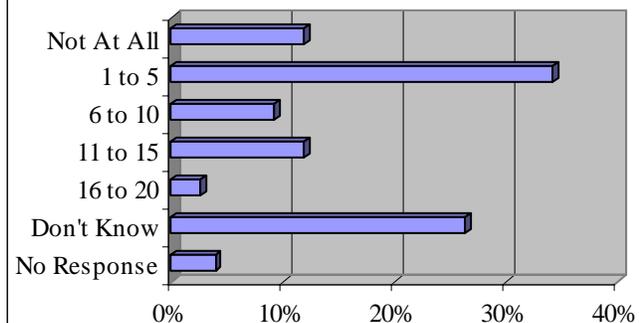


Respondents were asked how often in the last twelve months that their organization exchanged information with other organizations concerning the prevention of alcohol and other drug abuse. Nine participants (11.8%) responded that their organization had not participated in this activity at all, 26 (34.2%) exchanged information one to five times, seven (9.2%) had six to ten times, nine (11.8%) had 11 to 15 times, two (2.6%) had 16 to 20 times, and 20 (26.3%) did not know how many times their organization had exchanged information. Three participants (3.9%) did not respond. (See Table 7 and Figure 7.)

Table 7: Responses to "In the last 12 months, our organization exchanged information with other organizations concerning the prevention of alcohol and other drug abuse."

	#	%
Not At All	9	11.8%
1 to 5	26	34.2%
6 to 10	7	9.2%
11 to 15	9	11.8%
16 to 20	2	2.6%
Don't Know	20	26.3%
No Response	3	3.9%
Total	76	100%

Figure 7: "In the last 12 months, our organization exchanged information with other organizations concerning the prevention of alcohol and other drug abuse:"

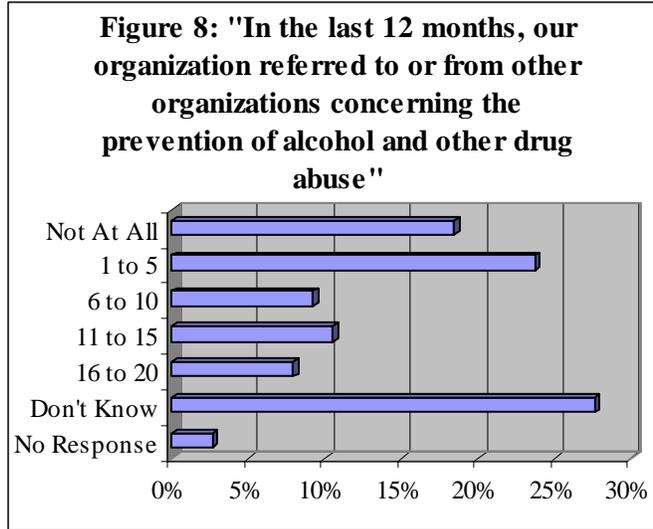


Respondents were asked how often in the last twelve months their organization had referred to or received referrals from other organizations concerning the prevention of alcohol and other drug abuse. Fourteen participants (18.4%) responded that their organization had not been participated in this activity at all, 18 (23.7%) participated one to five times, seven (9.2%) participated six to ten times, eight (10.5%) participated 11 to 15 times, six (7.9%) participated 16 to 20 times, and

21 (27.6%) did not know how many times their organization had had been referred or received referrals. Two participants (2.6%) did not respond. (See Table 8 and Figure 8.)

Table 8: Responses to "In the last 12 months, our organization referred to or from other organizations concerning the prevention of alcohol and other drug abuse"

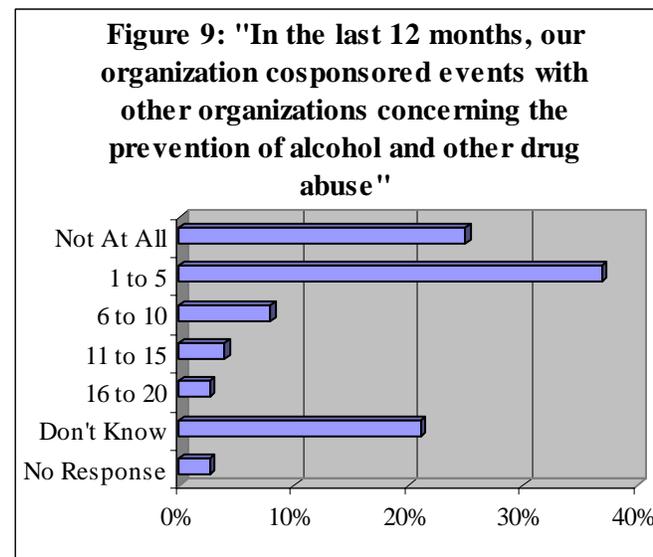
	#	%
Not At All	14	18.4%
1 to 5	18	23.7%
6 to 10	7	9.2%
11 to 15	8	10.5%
16 to 20	6	7.9%
Don't Know	21	27.6%
No Response	2	2.6%
Total	76	100%



Respondents were asked how often in the last twelve months that their organization had sponsored events with other organizations concerning the prevention of alcohol and other drug abuse. Nineteen participants (25.0%) responded that their organization had not been participated in this activity at all, 28 (36.8%) participated one to five times, six (7.9%) participated six to ten times, three (3.9%) participated 11 to 15 times, two (2.6%) participated 16 to 20 times, and 16 (21.1%) did not know how many times their organization had co-sponsored events. Two participants (2.6%) did not respond. (See Table 9 and Figure 9.)

Table 9: Responses to "In the last 12 months, our organization co-sponsored events with other organizations concerning the prevention of alcohol and other drug abuse:"

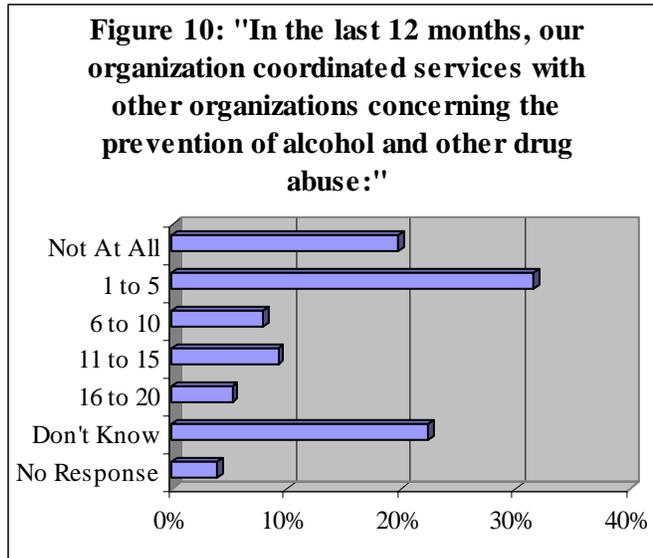
	#	%
Not At All	19	25.0%
1 to 5	28	36.8%
6 to 10	6	7.9%
11 to 15	3	3.9%
16 to 20	2	2.6%
Don't Know	16	21.1%
No Response	2	2.6%
Total	76	100%



Respondents were asked how often in the last twelve months that their organization had coordinated services with other organizations concerning the prevention of alcohol and other

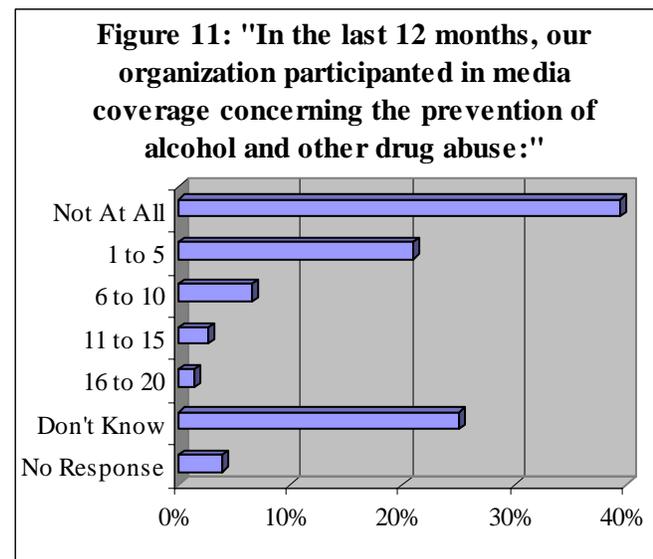
drug abuse. Fifteen participants (19.7%) responded that their organization had not been participated in this activity at all, 24 (31.6%) participated one to five times, six (7.9%) participated six to ten times, seven (9.2%) participated 11 to 15 times, four (5.3%) participated 16 to 20 times, and 17 (22.4%) did not know. Three participants (3.9%) did not respond. (See Table 10 and Figure 10.)

Table 10: Responses to "In the last 12 months, our organization coordinated services with other organizations concerning the prevention of alcohol and other drug abuse:"		
	#	%
Not At All	15	19.7%
1 to 5	24	31.6%
6 to 10	6	7.9%
11 to 15	7	9.2%
16 to 20	4	5.3%
Don't Know	17	22.4%
No Response	3	3.9%
Total	76	100%



Respondents were asked how often in the last twelve months that their organization had participated in media coverage concerning the prevention of alcohol and other drug abuse. Thirty participants (39.5%) responded that their organization had not been participated in this activity at all, 16 (21.1%) participated one to five times, five (6.6%) participated six to ten times, two (2.6%) participated 11 to 15 times, one (1.3%) participated 16 to 20 times, and 19 (25.0%) did not know how many times their organization had participated in media coverage. Three participants (3.9%) did not respond. (See Table 11 and Figure 11.)

Table 11: Responses to "In the last 12 months, our organization participated in media coverage concerning the prevention of alcohol and other drug abuse:"		
	#	%
Not At All	30	39.5%
1 to 5	16	21.1%
6 to 10	5	6.6%
11 to 15	2	2.6%
16 to 20	1	1.3%
Don't Know	19	25.0%
No Response	3	3.9%
Total	76	100%



Goal: To reduce alcohol, tobacco and other drug use and/or abuse among youth and, over time, adults, by addressing the factors in the Southside community that increase the risk of abuse while building other factors that protect against such risk.

Outcome Measure 1: To increase the perception of risk or harm and the perception of disapproval of use by parents.

Short Term Outcomes

This outcome was measured by counting the number and frequency of activities where members of the Youth Council created or distributed information to present to the community with the purpose of increasing the perception of risk or harm and the perception of parental disapproval. This information was obtained from the Event Logs. For purposes of this report, the activities that were conducted to disseminate information are presented in summary form. For a description of the activities conducted, see Appendix Two.

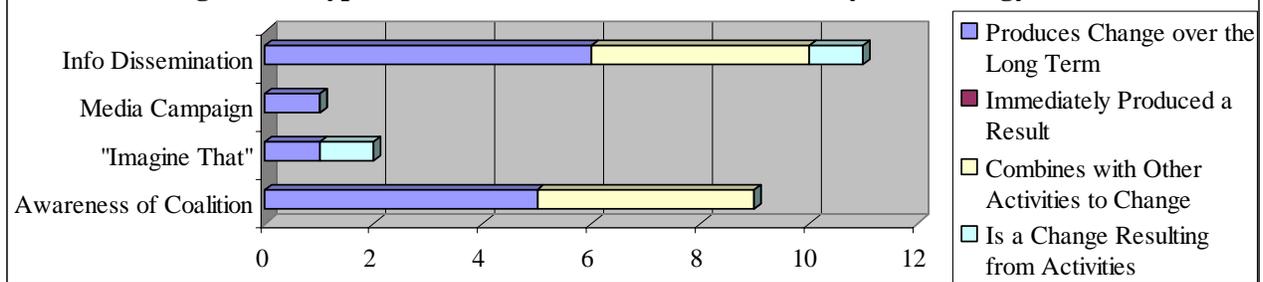
Youth Council members reported a total of 11 activities that were aimed at increasing the perception of risk and disapproval by parents through information dissemination (Information Dissemination). Of these, one was noted as an activity to plan, coordinate, design, and implement billboards, television campaigns, and other media to promote community events (Media Campaign); two were activities that promoted “Imagine That” (“Imagine That”); and nine were activities conducted to increase the awareness of the coalition’s efforts and to promote involvement in the community. It must be noted that an Information Dissemination activity could be categorized under more than one of the subcategories or under none of the subcategories.

Of the 11 Information Dissemination activities, six (54.5%) were designed to produce change over the long term, four (36.4%) were designed to combine with other activities to produce change, and one (9.1%) was an activity or change that resulted from other activities. The Media Campaign (100%) was designed to produce change over the long term. Of the two “Imagine That” activities, one (50.0%) was designed to produce change over the long term and one (50.0%) was an activity or change that resulted from other activities. Of the nine activities designed to promote Awareness of the Coalition, five (55.6%) were designed to produce change over the long term and four (44.4%) were designed to combine with other activities to produce change. (See Table 12 and Figure 12.) Overall, it appears that the activities undertaken to improve collaboration focus mainly on producing change over the long term. Additionally, many of the activities are designed to produce change by combining with other activities. None of the activities were noted as immediately producing a result.

Table 12: Type of Information Dissemination and Strategy Used

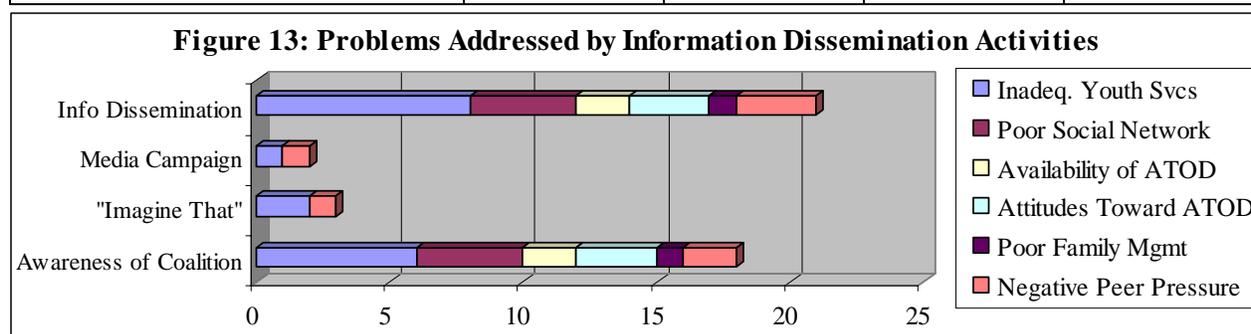
	Information Dissemination n=11		Media Campaign n=1		“Imagine That” n=2		Awareness of Coalition n=9	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Produces Change over Long Term	6	54.5%	1	100%	1	50.0%	5	55.6%
Immediately Produced a Result	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Combines with Other Activities to Produce Change	4	36.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	44.4%
A Change Resulting from Activities	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%

Figure 12: Type of Information Dissemination Activity and Strategy Used



Of the 11 Coalition Building activities, eight (72.7%) addressed the problem of inadequate youth services and opportunities for pro-social involvement, four (36.4%) addressed the problem of poor or negative social network and support systems, two (18.2%) addressed the problem of ready availability of ATOD, three (27.3%) addressed the problem of favorable attitudes toward ATOD use, one (9.1%) addressed the problem of poor family management, and three (27.3%) addressed the problem of youth susceptibility to negative peer pressure. The one Media Campaign (100%) addressed the problem of inadequate youth services and opportunities for pro-social involvement and the problem of youth susceptibility to negative peer pressure. Of the two “Imagine That” activities, two (100%) addressed the problem of inadequate youth services and opportunities for pro-social involvement and one addressed the problem of youth susceptibility to negative peer pressure. Of the nine activities to promote Awareness of the Coalition, six (66.7%) addressed the problem of inadequate youth services and opportunities for pro-social involvement, four (44.4%) addressed the problem of poor or negative social network and support systems, two (22.2%) addressed the problem of ready availability of ATOD, three (33.3%) addressed favorable attitudes toward ATOD use, one (20%) addressed the problem of poor family management, and two (22.2%) addressed the problem of youth susceptibility to negative peer pressure. (See Table 13 and Figure 13.) Overall, the majority of the activities were aimed at addressing the problems of inadequate youth services and opportunities for pro-social involvement, poor or negative social networks and support systems and youth susceptibility to negative peer pressure.

Table 13: Problems Addressed by Information Dissemination Activities								
	Information Dissemination n=11		Media Campaign n=1		“Imagine That” n=2		Awareness of Coalition n=9	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Inadequate Youth Services and Opportunities for Pro-Social Involvement	8	72.7%	1	100%	2	100%	6	66.7%
Poor or Negative Social Network and Support Systems	4	36.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	44.4%
Ready Availability of ATOD	2	18.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	22.2%
Favorable Attitudes Toward ATOD Use. Underestimation of Harm. Early Use.	3	27.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	33.3%
Poor Family Management	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
Youth Susceptibility to Negative Peer Pressure	3	27.3%	1	100%	1	50.0%	2	22.2%

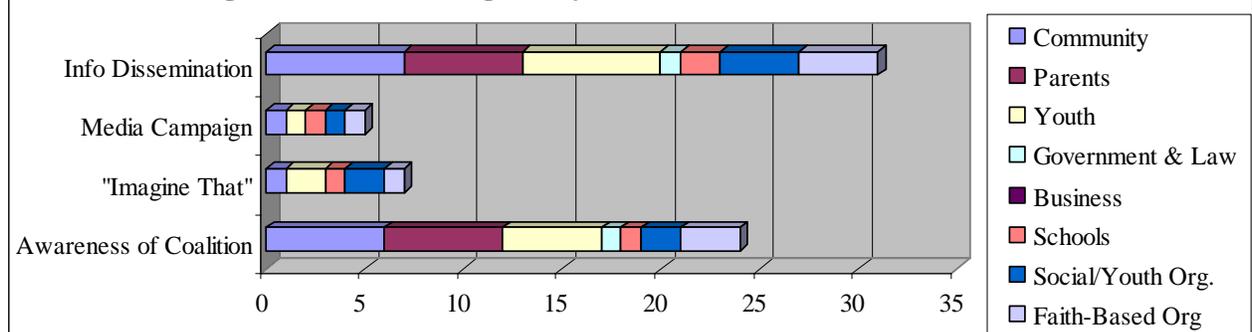


Of the 11 Information Dissemination activities, seven (63.6%) targeted the community as a whole, six (54.5%) targeted parents, seven (63.6%) targeted youth, one (9.1%) targeted government and law, two (18.2%) targeted schools, four (36.4%) targeted social and youth organizations, and four (36.4%) targeted faith based organizations. The one media campaign targeted the community, youth, schools, social and youth organizations, and faith-based organizations. Of the two “Imagine That” activities, one (50.0%) targeted the community as a whole, two (100%) targeted youth, one (50.0%) targeted schools, two (100%) targeted social and youth organizations and one (50.0%) targeted faith-based organizations. Of the nine activities to promote Awareness of the Coalition Networking, six (66.7%) targeted the community as a whole, six (66.7%) targeted parents, five (55.6%) targeted youth, one (11.1%) targeted government and law, one (11.1%) targeted schools, two (22.2%) targeted social and youth organizations, and three (33.3%) targeted faith-based organizations. (See Table 14 and Figure 14.) Overall, the Information Dissemination Activities targeted each sector fairly thoroughly, with the exception of the Government and Law and Businesses.

Table 14: Sectors Targeted by Information Dissemination Activities

	Information Dissemination n=11		Media Campaign n=1		“Imagine That” n=2		Awareness of Coalition n=9	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Community	7	63.6%	1	100%	1	50.0%	6	66.7%
Parents	6	54.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	66.7%
Youth	7	63.6%	1	100%	2	100%	5	55.6%
Government and Law	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
Business	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Schools	2	18.2%	1	100%	1	50.0%	1	11.1%
Social and Youth Organizations	4	36.4%	1	100%	2	100%	2	22.2%
Faith-Based Organizations	4	36.4%	1	100%	1	50.0%	3	33.3%

Figure 14: Sectors Targeted by Information Dissemination Activities



Overall, Youth Council members spent a total of 112 hours on information dissemination activities designed to increase the perception of risk and parental disapproval. Of these hours, 59 were unpaid volunteer hours. Furthermore, other staff members or community members spent a total of 612 hours on these activities, 510 of which were unpaid volunteer hours.

Intermediate Outcomes

The intermediate outcomes for this outcome measure are the change in the youth’s beliefs about risk of harm of using Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (ATOD) and the change in their perception of their parent’s disapproval of the use of ATOD. These outcomes are measured using the annual School Survey.

Risk of Harm from Use of ATOD

Eight questions on the Survey of Students at Carver Junior High ask students to state the extent they feel people harm themselves if they smoke or use tobacco, drink alcohol, and use marijuana. For these questions, a response of “great risk” is coded as 4, “moderate risk” is coded as 3,

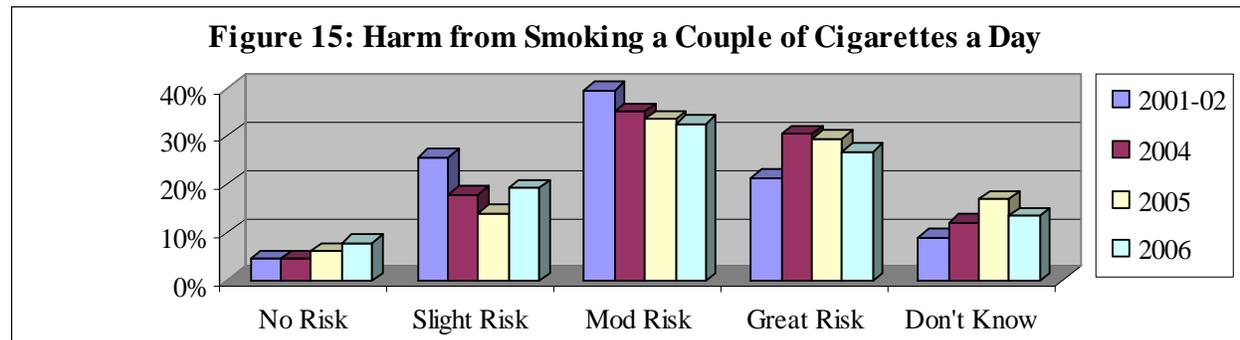
“slight risk” is coded as 2, and “no risk” is coded as 1. Responses of “don’t know” are coded as 9 and are not included in the analyses of significant differences by year.

Perceived Risk of Harm from Tobacco

The first question in this series asks, “How much do people risk harming themselves (physically and in other ways) if they smoke a couple of cigarettes a day?” The percentage of students who stated that there is “No Risk” in this activity changed from 4.6% in 2004 to 6% in 2005 to 7.8% in 2006. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Slight Risk” in this activity decreased from 17.9% in 2004 to 14% in 2005 with an increase in 2006 to 19.3%. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Moderate Risk” decreased from 35% in 2004 to 33.7% in 2005, while staying relatively the same in 2006 at 32.5%. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Great Risk” in this activity decreased each year from 30.4% in 2004 to 29.5% in 2005 to 26.8% in 2006. The percentage of students who did not know how much risk is associated with this activity increased from 12.1% in 2004 to 16.8% in 2005 and decreased again in 2006 to 13.6%. (See Table 15 and Figure 15.)

A One-Way ANOVA was conducted to determine if the 2004, 2005, and 2006 responses were significantly different. The average response in 2004 was 3.04 (n=211, SD=0.87) and the average response for 2005 was 3.04 (n=237, SD=0.90), both which mean respondents stated that smoking a couple of cigarettes a day is a moderate risk. The average response in 2006 was 2.91 (n=255, SD=0.94), which means stated that smoking a couple of cigarettes a day is slightly less than a moderate risk. This was a difference of -4.3% between 2004 and 2006. However, this difference is not statistically significant (F=1.78, df=2, p=0.170).

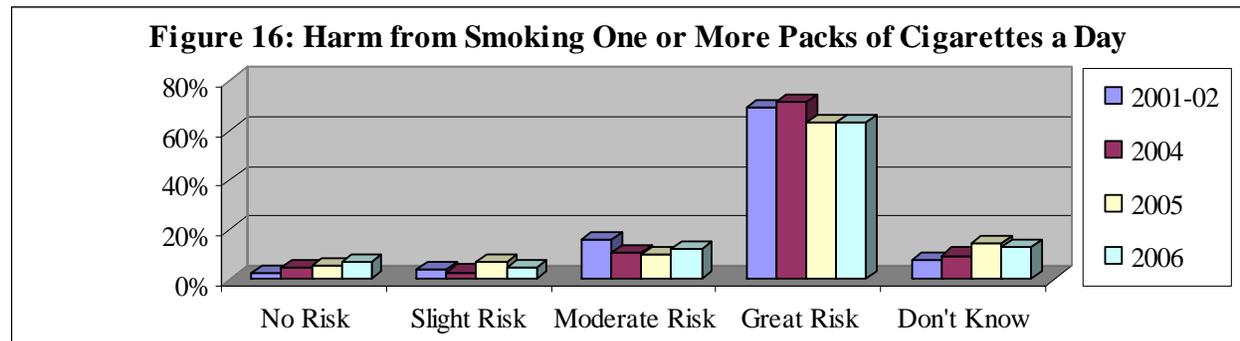
Table 15: Perception of Harm from Smoking a Couple of Cigarettes a Day								
	2001-02		2004		2005		2006	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No Risk	181	4.6%	11	4.6%	17	6.0%	23	7.8%
Slight Risk	1016	25.6%	43	17.9%	40	14.0%	57	19.3%
Moderate Risk	1572	39.6%	84	35.0%	96	33.7%	96	32.5%
Great Risk	848	21.3%	73	30.4%	84	29.5%	79	26.8%
Don't Know	356	9.0%	29	12.1%	48	16.8%	40	13.6%
Total	3973	100%	240	100%	285	100%	295	100%



The second question in this series asks, “How much do people risk harming themselves (physically and in other ways) if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day?” The percentage of students who stated that there is “No Risk” in this activity changed from 5% in 2004 to 5.6% in 2005 to 7.1% in 2006. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Slight Risk” in this activity increased from 2.9% in 2004 to 6.7% in 2005 with a decrease in 2006 to 4.4%. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Moderate Risk” decreased from 10.8% in 2004 to 9.8% in 2005, with an increase in 2006 to 12.2%. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Great Risk” in this activity decreased from 71.8% in 2004 to 63.5% in 2005 and 63.4% in 2006. The percentage of students who did not know how much risk is associated with this activity increased from 9.5% in 2004 to 14.4% in 2005, but decreased slightly in 2006 to 12.9%. (See Table 16 and Figure 16.)

A One-Way ANOVA was conducted to determine if the 2004, 2005, and 2006 responses were significantly different. The average response in 2004 was 3.65 (n=218, SD=0.79), the average response for 2005 was 3.53 (n=244, SD=0.90), and the average response for 2006 was 3.51 (n=257, SD=0.92). Therefore, in all three years, respondents stated that smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day is between a moderate risk and a great risk. This was a difference of -3.8% between 2004 and 2006. However, this difference is not statistically significant (F=1.67, df=2, p=0.189).

	2001-02		2004		2005		2006	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No Risk	108	2.7%	12	5.0%	16	5.6%	21	7.1%
Slight Risk	153	3.9%	7	2.9%	19	6.7%	13	4.4%
Moderate Risk	643	16.2%	26	10.8%	28	9.8%	36	12.2%
Great Risk	2764	69.6%	173	71.8%	181	63.5%	187	63.4%
Don't Know	305	7.7%	23	9.5%	41	14.4%	38	12.9%
Total	3973	100%	241	100%	285	100%	295	100%

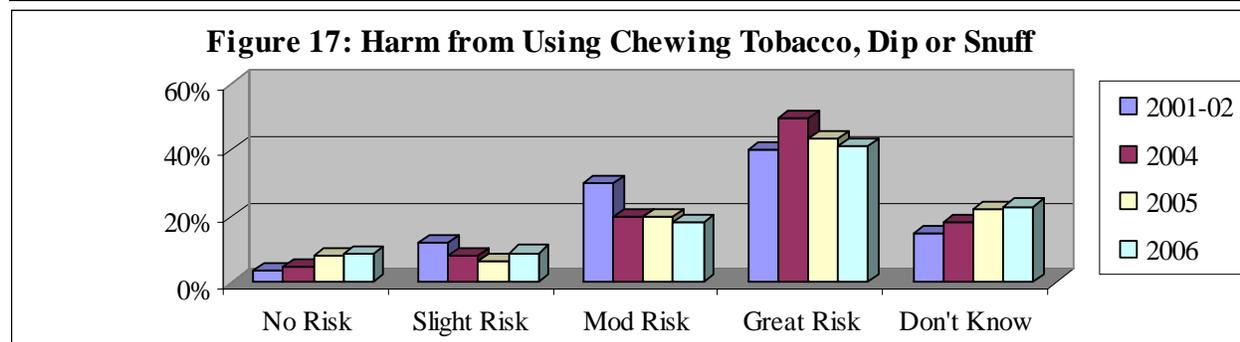


The third question in this series asks, “How much do people risk harming themselves (physically and in other ways) if they use chewing tobacco, dip or snuff regularly?” The percentage of students who stated that there is “No Risk” in this activity changed from 4.6% in 2004 to 8.1% in

2005 to 8.6% in 2006. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Slight Risk” in this activity decreased from 8% in 2004 to 6.3% in 2005 with an increase in 2006 to 8.9%. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Moderate Risk” was about the same in 2004 and 2005 (19.7% and 20%, respectively), with a decrease in 2006 to 18.2%. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Great Risk” in this activity decreased each year from 49.6% in 2004 to 43.5% in 2005 to 41.4% in 2006. The percentage of students who did not know how much risk is associated with this activity increased from 18.1% in 2004 to 22.1% in 2005 and to 22.9% in 2006. (See Table 17 and Figure 17.)

A One-Way ANOVA was conducted to determine if the 2004, 2005, and 2006 responses were significantly different. The average response in 2004 was 3.39 (n=195, SD=0.88), the average response for 2005 was 3.27 (n=222, SD=0.99), and the average response for 2006 was 3.20 (n=225, SD=1.03). Therefore, in all three years, respondents stated that using chewing tobacco, dip or snuff is slightly more than a moderate risk. This was a difference of -5.6% between 2004 and 2006. However, this difference is not statistically significant (F=2.12, df=2, p=0.121).

	2001-02		2004		2005		2006	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No Risk	140	3.5%	11	4.6%	23	8.1%	25	8.6%
Slight Risk	467	11.8%	19	8.0%	18	6.3%	26	8.9%
Moderate Risk	1184	29.8%	47	19.7%	57	20.0%	53	18.2%
Great Risk	1593	40.1%	118	49.6%	124	43.5%	121	41.4%
Don't Know	589	14.8%	43	18.1%	63	22.1%	67	22.9%
Total	3973	100%	238	100%	285	100%	292	100%



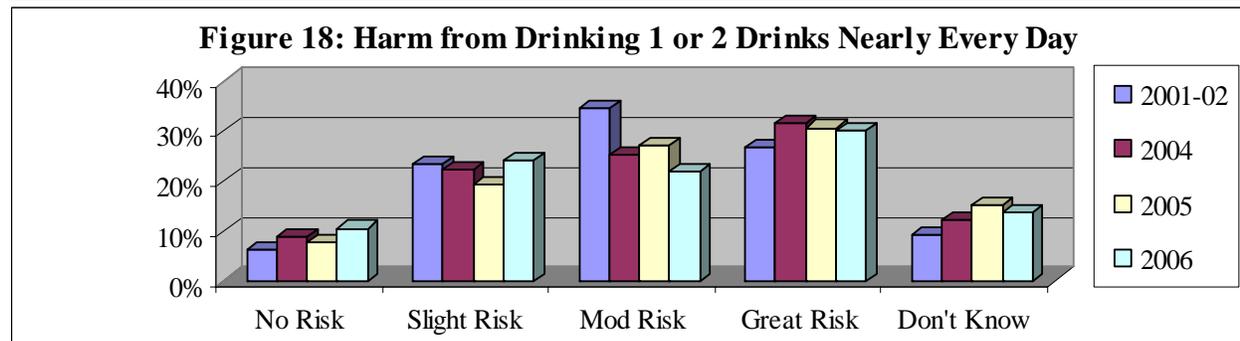
Perceived Risk of Harm from Alcohol

The fourth question in this series asks, “How much do people risk harming themselves (physically and in other ways) if they drink one or two drinks nearly every day?” The percentage of students who stated that there is “No Risk” in this activity decreased from 8.8% in 2004 to 7.7% in 2005 while increasing in 2006 to 10.5%. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Slight Risk” in this activity also decreased from 22.3% to 19.4% while increasing

in 2006 to 24.1%. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Moderate Risk” increased from 25.2% in 2004 to 27.1% in 2005 and decreased to 21.8% in 2006. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Great Risk” in this activity decreased from 31.5% in 2004 to 30.6% in 2005 to 29.9% in 2006. The percentage of students who did not know how much risk is associated with this activity increased from 12.2% to 15.1% in 2005 and decreased in 2006 to 13.6%. (See Table 18 and Figure 18.)

A One-Way ANOVA was conducted to determine if the 2004, 2005, and 2006 responses were significantly different. The average response in 2004 was 2.9 (n=209, SD=1.01), the average response in 2005 was 2.95 (n=241, SD=0.98), and the average response in 2006 was 2.82 (n=254, SD=1.04). Therefore, in all three years, respondents stated that drinking one or two drinks nearly every day is slightly less than a moderate risk. This was a difference of -2.8% between 2004 and 2006. However, this difference is not statistically significant (F=1.01, df=2, p=0.364).

Table 18: Perception of Harm from Drinking One or Two Drinks Nearly Everyday								
	2001-02		2004		2005		2006	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No Risk	250	6.3%	21	8.8%	22	7.7%	31	10.5%
Slight Risk	933	23.5%	53	22.3%	55	19.4%	71	24.1%
Moderate Risk	1367	34.4%	60	25.2%	77	27.1%	64	21.8%
Great Risk	1059	26.7%	75	31.5%	87	30.6%	88	29.9%
Don't Know	364	9.2%	29	12.2%	43	15.1%	40	13.6%
Total	3973	100%	238	100%	284	100%	294	100%

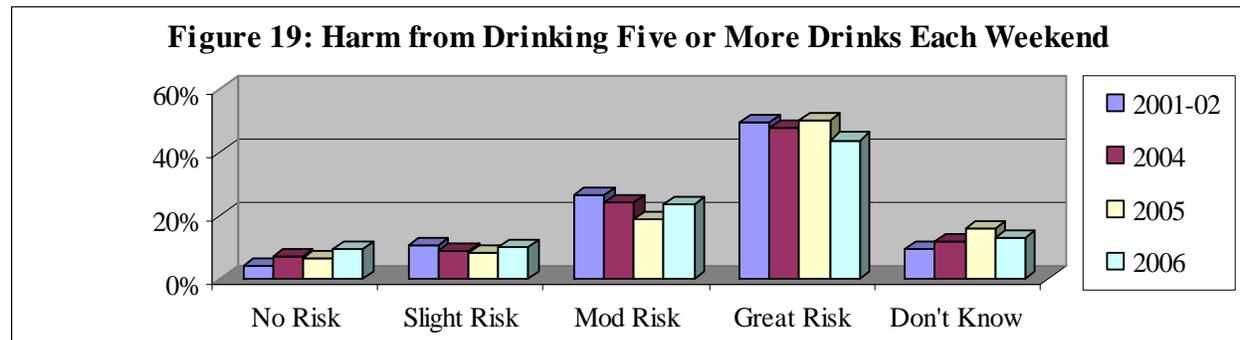


The fifth question in this series asks, “How much do people risk harming themselves (physically and in other ways) if they drink five or more drinks each weekend?” The percentage of students who stated that there is “No Risk” in this activity decreased from 8.8% in 2004 to 7.7% in 2005 while increasing in 2006 to 10.5%. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Slight Risk” in this activity also decreased from 22.3% to 19.4% while increasing in 2006 to 24.1%. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Moderate Risk” increased from 25.2% in 2004 to 27.1% in 2005 and decreased to 21.8% in 2006. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Great Risk” in this activity decreased from 31.5% in 2004 to 30.6% in 2005 to 29.9% in 2006. The percentage of students who did not know how much risk is associated with

this activity increased from 12.2% to 15.1% in 2005 and decreased in 2006 to 13.6%. (See Table 19 and Figure 19.)

A One-Way ANOVA was conducted to determine if the 2004, 2005, and 2006 responses were significantly different. The average response in 2004 was 3.28 (n=212, SD=0.95), the average response in 2005 was 3.34 (n=240, SD=0.95), and the average response in 2006 was 3.17 (n=256, SD=1.02). In all three years, respondents stated that drinking five or more drinks each weekend is slightly more than a moderate risk. This was a difference of -3.4% between 2004 and 2006. However, this difference is not statistically significant (F=1.94, df=2, p=0.144).

Table 19: Perception of Harm from Drinking Five or More Drinks Each Weekend								
	2001-02		2004		2005		2006	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No Risk	164	4.1%	17	7.1%	19	6.6%	28	9.5%
Slight Risk	416	10.5%	22	9.1%	24	8.4%	30	10.2%
Moderate Risk	1052	26.5%	58	24.1%	54	18.9%	69	23.4%
Great Risk	1959	49.3%	115	47.7%	143	50.0%	129	43.7%
Don't Know	382	9.6%	29	12.0%	46	16.1%	39	13.2%
Total	3973	100%	241	100%	286	100%	295	100%

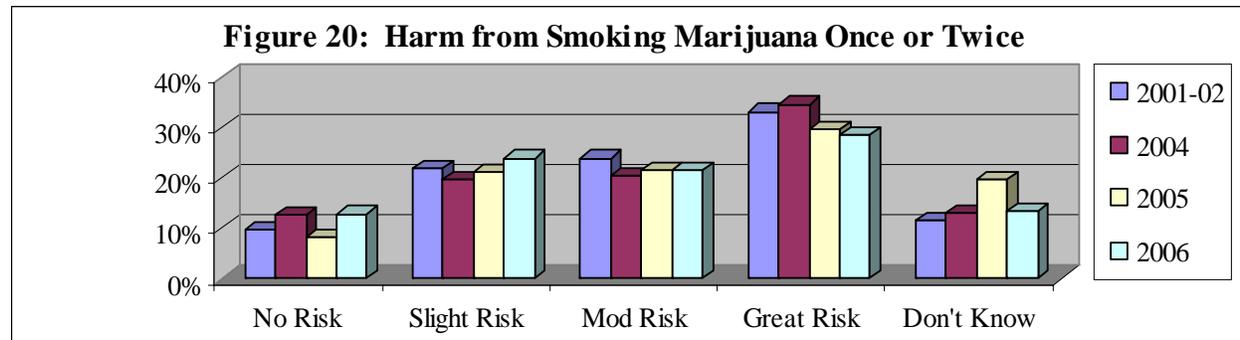


Perceived Risk of Harm from Marijuana

The sixth question in this series asks, “How much do people risk harming themselves (physically and in other ways) if they smoke marijuana once or twice?” The percentage of students who stated that there is “No Risk” in this activity decreased from 12.5% in 2004 to 8.1% in 2005 and returned to 12.8% in 2006. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Slight Risk” increased slightly from 19.6% in 2004 to 21.1% in 2005 to 23.9% in 2006. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Moderate Risk” increased slightly from 20.4% in 2004 to 21.5% in both 2005 and 2006. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Great Risk” in this activity decreased from 34.6% in 2004 to 29.6% in 2005 to 28.4% in 2006. The percentage of students who did not know how much risk is associated with this activity increased from 12.9% in 2004 to 19.7% in 2005 and decreased in 2006 to 13.5%. (See Table 20 and Figure 20.)

A One-Way ANOVA was conducted to determine if the 2004, 2005, and 2006 responses were significantly different. The average response in 2004 was 2.89 (n=209, SD=1.09), the average response for 2005 was 2.9 (n=228, SD=1.02) and the average response for 2006 was 2.76 (n=250, SD=1.07). Therefore, in all three years, respondents stated that smoking marijuana once or twice is slightly less than a moderate risk. This was a difference of -4.5% between 2004 and 2006. However, this difference is not statistically significant (F=1.38, df=2, p=0.251).

Table 20: Perception of Harm from Smoking Marijuana Once or Twice								
	2001-02		2004		2005		2006	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No Risk	383	9.6%	30	12.5%	23	8.1%	37	12.8%
Slight Risk	869	21.9%	47	19.6%	60	21.1%	69	23.9%
Moderate Risk	948	23.9%	49	20.4%	61	21.5%	62	21.5%
Great Risk	1316	33.1%	83	34.6%	84	29.6%	82	28.4%
Don't Know	457	11.5%	31	12.9%	56	19.7%	39	13.5%
Total	3973	100%	240	100%	284	100%	289	100%

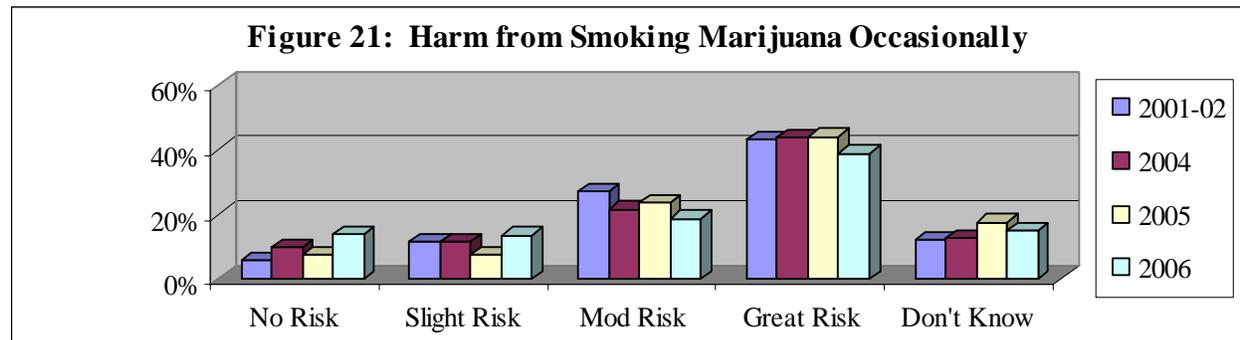


The seventh question in this series asks, “How much do people risk harming themselves (physically and in other ways) if they smoke marijuana occasionally?” The percentage of students who stated that there is “No Risk” in this activity decreased from 10% in 2004 to 7.4% in 2005 and increased to 13.9% in 2006. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Slight Risk” also decreased from 11.7% in 2004 to 7.4% in 2005 and increased to 13.5% in 2006. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Moderate Risk” increased slightly from 21.7% in 2004 to 23.6% in 2005 and decreased to 18.8% 2006. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Great Risk” in this activity remained about the same in 2004 and 2005 (43.8% and 44%, respectively), then decreased to 38.9% in 2006. The percentage of students who did not know how much risk is associated with this activity increased from 12.9% in 2004 to 17.6% in 2005 and decreased in 2006 to 14.9%. (See Table 21 and Figure 21.)

A One-Way ANOVA was conducted to determine if the 2004, 2005, and 2006 responses were significantly different. The average response in 2004 was 3.14 (n=209, SD=1.04), the average response for 2005 was 3.26 (n=234, SD=0.96) and the average response for 2006 was 2.97 (n=245, SD=1.13). Therefore, in 2004 and 2005, respondents stated that smoking marijuana

occasionally is slightly more than a moderate risk; whereas in 2006, respondents stated that smoking marijuana occasionally is slightly less than a moderate risk. This was a difference of -5.4% between 2004 and 2006. The difference between 2005 responses and 2006 responses (-8.9%) is statistically significant ($F=4.75$, $df=2$, $p=0.009$). Therefore, the perceived risk of harm from smoking marijuana occasionally has decreased significantly.

Table 21: Perception of Harm from Smoking Marijuana Occasionally								
	2001-02		2004		2005		2006	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No Risk	233	5.9%	24	10.0%	21	7.4%	40	13.9%
Slight Risk	459	11.6%	28	11.7%	21	7.4%	39	13.5%
Moderate Risk	1076	27.1%	52	21.7%	67	23.6%	54	18.8%
Great Risk	1725	43.4%	105	43.8%	125	44.0%	112	38.9%
Don't Know	480	12.1%	31	12.9%	50	17.6%	43	14.9%
Total	3973	100%	240	100%	284	100%	288	100%

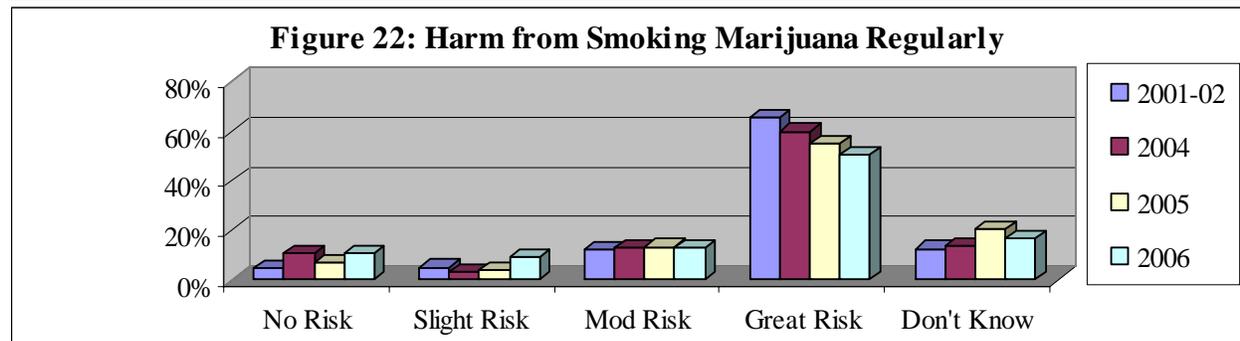


The eighth question in this series asks, “How much do people risk harming themselves (physically and in other ways) if they smoke marijuana regularly?” The percentage of students who stated that there is “No Risk” in this activity decreased from 10.5% in 2004 to 7% in 2005 and returned to 10.6% in 2006. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Slight Risk” increased from 2.9% in 2004 to 4.2% in 2005 to 9.2% in 2006. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Moderate Risk” remained about the same at 13%, 13.3%, and 13% in 2004, 2005, and 2006, respectively. The percentage of students who stated that there is “Great Risk” in this activity decreased from 59.8% in 2004 to 54.9% in 2005 to 50.5% in 2006. The percentage of students who did not know how much risk is associated with this activity increased from 13.8% in 2004 to 20.6% in 2005 and decreased in 2006 to 16.7%. (See Table 22 and Figure 22.)

A One-Way ANOVA was conducted to determine if the 2004, 2005, and 2006 responses were significantly different. The average response in 2004 was 3.42 ($n=206$, $SD=1.02$), the average response for 2005 was 3.46 ($n=227$, $SD=0.94$) and the average response for 2006 was 3.24 ($n=244$, $SD=1.08$). Therefore, in 2004 and 2005, respondents stated that smoking marijuana regularly is between a moderate risk and a great risk; whereas in 2006, respondents stated that smoking marijuana regularly is slightly more than a moderate risk. This was a difference of -

5.3% between 2004 and 2006. The difference between 2005 responses and 2006 responses (-6.4%) is statistically significant ($F=3.21$, $df=2$, $p=0.046$). Therefore, the perceived risk of harm from smoking marijuana regularly has decreased significantly.

Table 22: Perception of Harm from Smoking Marijuana Regularly								
	2001-02		2004		2005		2006	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No Risk	185	4.7%	25	10.5%	20	7.0%	31	10.6%
Slight Risk	201	5.1%	7	2.9%	12	4.2%	27	9.2%
Moderate Risk	479	12.1%	31	13.0%	38	13.3%	38	13.0%
Great Risk	2609	65.7%	143	59.8%	157	54.9%	148	50.5%
Don't Know	499	12.6%	33	13.8%	59	20.6%	49	16.7%
Total	3973	100%	239	100%	286	100%	293	100%



Perception of Parental Disapproval toward Use of ATOD

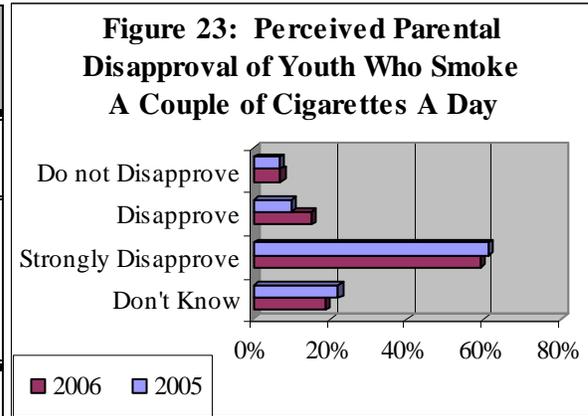
Six questions on the Annual School Survey ask students to state the extent they feel their parents disapprove of persons their age who smoke or use tobacco, drink alcohol, and use marijuana. For these questions, a response of “strongly disapprove” is coded as 3, “disapprove” is coded as 2, and “do not disapprove” is coded as 1. Responses of “don’t know” are coded as 9 and are not included in the analyses of significant differences between years.

The first question in this series asks, “What do your parents think of persons your age who smoke a couple of cigarettes a day?” The percentage of students who responded that their parents “Do not Disapprove” of this activity increased slightly from 6.7% in 2005 to 7.2% in 2006. The percentage who said their parents “Disapprove” increased from 9.9% in 2005 to 15.0% in 2006. The percentage of students who said their parents “Strongly Disapprove” of persons their age who smoke a couple of cigarettes a day decreased from 61.3% in 2005 to 59.0% in 2006. The percentage of students who said they “Don’t Know” if their parents disapprove decreased from 22.2% percent in 2005 to 18.8% in 2006. (See Table 23 and Figure 23.)

An independent samples t-test was conducted to determine if 2006 responses were significantly different from 2005 responses. The average response in 2005 for perceived parental disapproval of this activity was 2.7 (n=221, SD=0.62), which means the respondents perceive that their parents more than disapprove of youth who smoke a couple cigarettes a day. The average response in 2006 remained about the same at 2.64 (n=238, SD=0.64). This is an average change of -2.2%. This difference is not statistically significant (t=1.07, df=456.2, p=0.286).

Table 23: Perceived Parental Disapproval of Youth Who Smoke A Couple of Cigarettes A Day

	2005		2006	
	#	%	#	%
Do not Disapprove	19	6.7%	21	7.2%
Disapprove	28	9.9%	44	15.0%
Strongly Disapprove	174	61.3%	173	59.0%
Don't Know	63	22.2%	55	18.8%
Total	284	100%	293	100%

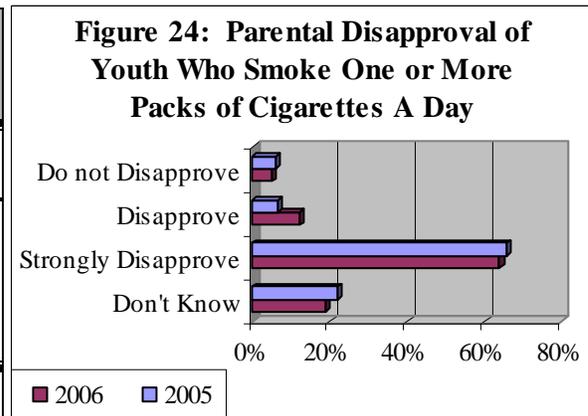


The second question in this series asks, “What do your parents think of persons your age who smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day?” The percentage of students who responded that their parents “Do not Disapprove” of this activity decreased slightly from 6% in 2005 to 5.2% in 2006. The percentage who said their parents “Disapprove” increased from 6.4% in 2005 to 12% in 2006. The percentage of students who said their parents “Strongly Disapprove” of persons their age who smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day decreased from 65.6% in 2005 to 63.9% in 2006. The percentage of students who said they “Don’t Know” if their parents disapprove decreased from 22% in 2005 to 18.9% in 2006. (See Table 24 and Figure 24.)

An independent samples t-test was conducted to determine if 2006 responses were significantly different from 2005 responses. The average response in 2005 for perceived parental disapproval of this activity was 2.76 (n=220, SD=0.58), which means the respondents perceive that their parents more than disapprove of youth who smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day. The average response in 2006 remained about the same at 2.72 (n=236, SD=0.57). This is an average change of -1.4%. This difference is not statistically significant (t=0.72, df=450.9, p=0.470).

Table 24: Perceived Parental Disapproval of Youth Who Smoke One or More Packs of Cigarettes A Day

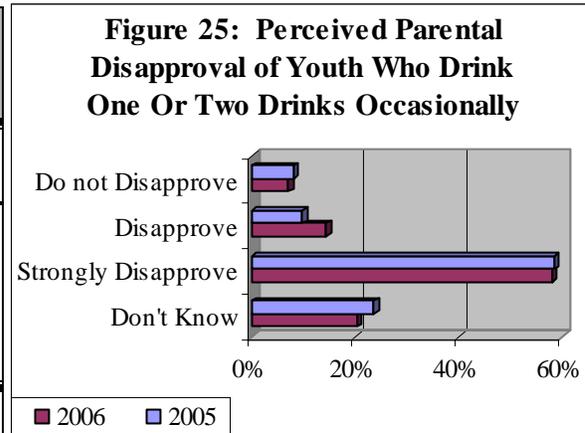
	2005		2006	
	#	%	#	%
Do not Disapprove	17	6.0%	15	5.2%
Disapprove	18	6.4%	35	12.0%
Strongly Disapprove	185	65.6%	186	63.9%
Don't Know	62	22.0%	55	18.9%
Total	282	100%	291	100%



The third question in this series asks, “What do your parents think of persons your age who drink one or two drinks occasionally?” The percentage of students who responded that their parents “Do not Disapprove” of this activity decreased from 8.1% in 2005 to 7.2% in 2006. The percentage who said their parents “Disapprove” increased from 9.9% in 2005 to 14.4% in 2006. The percentage of students who said their parents “Strongly Disapprove” of persons their age who drink one or more drinks occasionally remained relatively same from 58.3% in 2005 to 58.1% in 2006. The percentage of students who said they “Don’t Know” if their parents disapprove decreased from 23.7% in 2005 to 20.3% in 2006. (See Table 25 and Figure 25.)

An independent samples t-test was conducted to determine if 2006 responses were significantly different from 2005 responses. The average response in 2005 for perceived parental disapproval of this activity was 2.66 (n=216, SD=0.66), which means the respondents perceive that their parents more than disapprove of youth who drink one or two drinks occasionally. The average response in 2006 remained about the same at 2.64 (n=232, SD=0.64). This is an average change of -0.8%. This difference is not statistically significant (t=0.32, df=441.4, p=0.753).

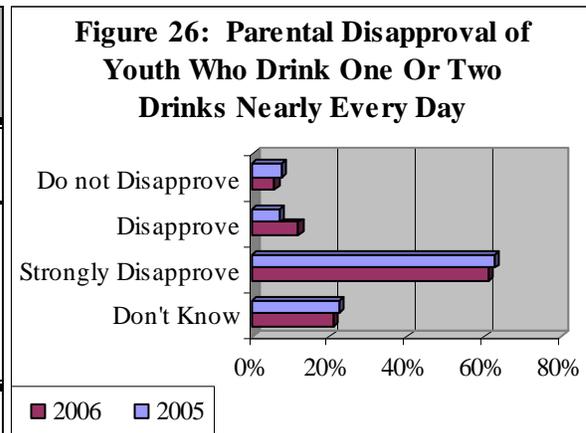
	2005		2006	
	#	%	#	%
Do not Disapprove	23	8.1%	21	7.2%
Disapprove	28	9.9%	42	14.4%
Strongly Disapprove	165	58.3%	169	58.1%
Don't Know	67	23.7%	59	20.3%
Total	283	100%	291	100%



The fourth question in this series asks, “What do your parents think of persons your age who drink one or two drinks nearly every day?” The percentage of students who responded that their parents “Do not Disapprove” of this activity decreased from 7.4% in 2005 to 5.8% in 2006. The percentage who said their parents “Disapprove” increased from 7.1% in 2005 to 12% in 2006. The percentage of students who said their parents “Strongly Disapprove” of persons their age who drink one or more drinks nearly every day decreased slightly from 62.8% in 2005 to 61.3% in 2006. The percentage of students who said they “Don’t Know” if their parents disapprove decreased from 22.7% in 2005 to 20.9% in 2006. (See Table 26 and Figure 26.)

An independent samples t-test was conducted to determine if 2006 responses were significantly different from 2005 responses. The average response in 2005 for perceived parental disapproval of this activity was 2.72 (n=218, SD=0.63), which means the respondents perceive that their parents more than disapprove of youth who drink one or two drinks nearly every day. The average response in 2006 remained about the same at 2.7 (n=231, SD=0.60). This is an average change of -0.7%. This difference is not statistically significant (t=0.25, df=441.6, p=0.806).

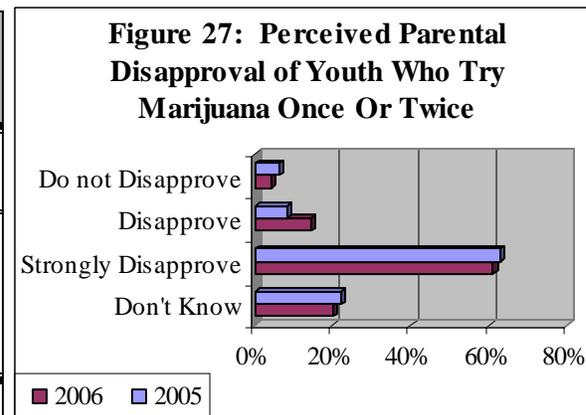
Table 26: Perceived Parental Disapproval of Youth Who Drink One or Two Drinks Nearly Every Day				
	2005		2006	
	#	%	#	%
Do not Disapprove	21	7.4%	17	5.8%
Disapprove	20	7.1%	35	12.0%
Strongly Disapprove	177	62.8%	179	61.3%
Don't Know	64	22.7%	61	20.9%
Total	282	100%	292	100%



The fifth question in this series asks, “What do your parents think of persons your age who try marijuana once or twice?” The percentage of students who responded that their parents “Do not Disapprove” of this activity decreased from 6.4% in 2005 to 4.1% in 2006. The percentage who said their parents “Disapprove” increased from 8.5% in 2005 to 14.4% in 2006. The percentage of students who said their parents “Strongly Disapprove” of persons their age who try marijuana once or twice decreased slightly from 62.9% in 2005 to 61.2% in 2006. The percentage of students who said they “Don’t Know” if their parents disapprove decreased from 22.3% in 2005 to 20.3% in 2006. (See Table 27 and Figure 27.)

An independent samples t-test was conducted to determine if 2006 responses were significantly different from 2005 responses. The average response in 2005 for perceived parental disapproval of this activity was 2.73 (n=220, SD=0.60), which means the respondents perceive that their parents more than disapprove of youth who try marijuana once or twice. The average response in 2006 remained about the same at 2.72 (n=232, SD=0.56). This is an average change of -0.4%. This difference is not statistically significant (t=0.22, df=441.9, p=0.830).

Table 27: Perceived Parental Disapproval of Youth Who Try Marijuana Once or Twice				
	2005		2006	
	#	%	#	%
Do not Disapprove	18	6.4%	12	4.1%
Disapprove	24	8.5%	42	14.4%
Strongly Disapprove	178	62.9%	178	61.2%
Don't Know	63	22.3%	59	20.3%
Total	283	100%	291	100%

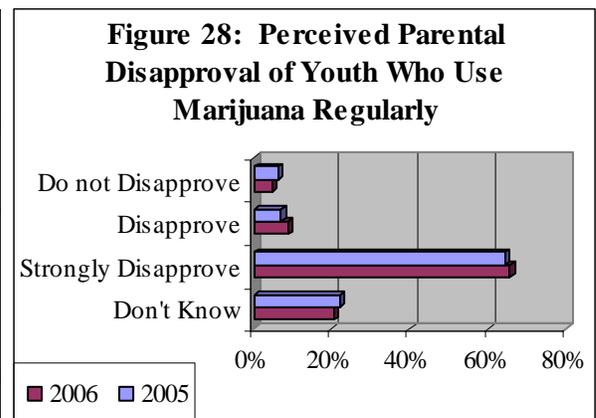


The sixth question in this series asks, “What do your parents think of persons your age who use marijuana regularly?” The percentage of students who responded that their parents “Do not Disapprove” of this activity decreased from 6.4% in 2005 to 4.8% in 2006. The percentage who

said their parents “Disapprove” increased from 7.1% in 2005 to 8.9% in 2006. The percentage of students who said their parents “Strongly Disapprove” of persons their age who use marijuana regularly increased slightly from 64.7% in 2005 to 65.8% in 2006. The percentage of students who said they “Don’t Know” if their parents disapprove decreased from 21.9% in 2005 to 20.5% in 2006. (See Table 28 and Figure 28.)

An independent samples t-test was conducted to determine if 2006 responses were significantly different from 2005 responses. The average response in 2005 for perceived parental disapproval of this activity was 2.75 (n=221, SD=0.60), which means the respondents perceive that their parents more than disapprove of youth who smoke marijuana regularly. The average response in 2006 remained about the same at 2.77 (n=232, SD=0.55). This is an average change of 0.7%. This difference is not statistically significant (t=-0.38, df=443.5, p=0.702).

Table 28: Perceived Parental Disapproval of Youth Who Use Marijuana Regularly				
	2005		2006	
	#	%	#	%
Do not Disapprove	18	6.4%	14	4.8%
Disapprove	20	7.1%	26	8.9%
Strongly Disapprove	183	64.7%	192	65.8%
Don't Know	62	21.9%	60	20.5%
Total	283	100%	292	100%



Outcome Measure 2: Increase in reported drug use awareness by the community.

Short Term Outcomes

The short-term outcomes are the number and type of activities conducted by Youth Council members in order to increase reported drug use awareness by the community, the number of Project ALERT groups that were conducted, and the number and description of the youth who attended the groups. These outcomes were measured utilizing the Event Logs and through discussion with program staff at quarterly meetings with SWS staff.

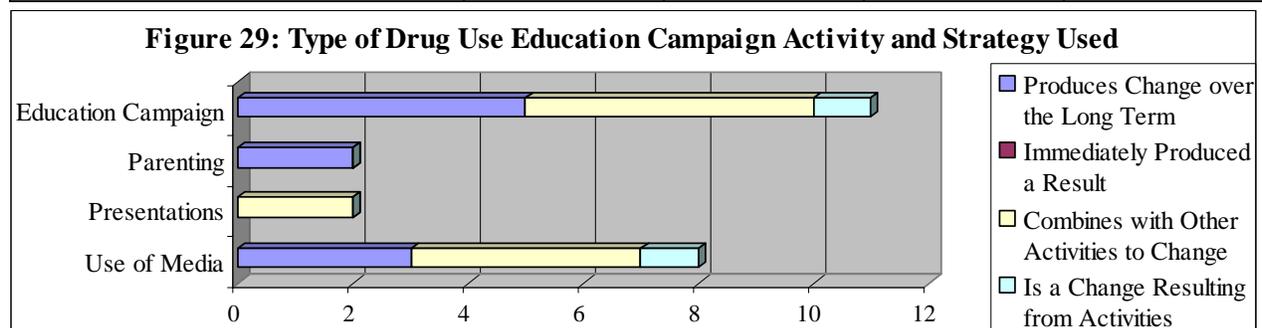
Education Campaign Activities Conducted to Increase Reported Drug Use Awareness

This outcome was measured by counting the number and frequency of activities involving drug use education. This information was obtained from the Event Logs. For purposes of this report, the activities that were conducted to educate on drug use are presented in summary form. For a description of the activities conducted, see Appendix Two.

Youth Council members reported a total of ten activities that were aimed at increasing the awareness of drug use in the community (Education Campaign). Of these, three were noted as activities to plan and implement the Parenting program (Parenting); three were presentations at PTA meetings, Health Fairs, and school open houses regarding ATOD use (Presentations); and five were planning, coordination, design, and implementation of billboards, television campaigns, and other media to decrease ATOD (Use of Media). It must be noted that an Education Campaign activity could be categorized under more than one of the subcategories or under none of the subcategories.

Of the ten Education Campaign activities, five (50.0%) were designed to produce change over the long term, five (50.0%) were designed to combine with other activities to produce change, and one (10.0%) was an activity or change that resulted from other activities. Of the three Parenting activities, two (66.7%) were designed to produce change over the long term. Of the Presentation activities, two (66.7%) were designed to combine with other activities to produce change. Of the five Use of Media activities, three (60.0%) were designed to produce change over the long term, four (80.0%) were designed to combine with other activities to produce change, and one (20.0%) was an activity or change that resulted from other activities. (See Table 29 and Figure 29.) Overall, it appears that the activities undertaken to educate on drug use focus mainly on producing change over the long term and combine with other activities to produce change. None of the activities were noted as immediately producing a result.

Table 29: Type of Drug Use Education Campaign Activity and Strategy Used								
	Education Campaign n=10		Parenting n=3		Presentations n=3		Use of Media n=5	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Produces Change over Long Term	5	50.0%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	3	60.0%
Immediately Produced a Result	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Combines with Other Activities to Produce Change	5	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	4	80.0%
A Change Resulting from Activities	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%

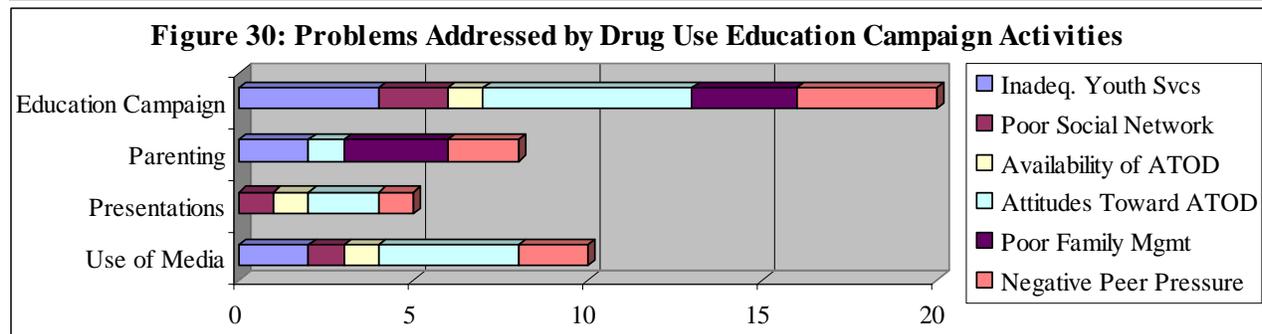


Of the 10 Education Campaign activities, four (40.0%) addressed the problem of inadequate youth services and opportunities for pro-social involvement, two (20.0%) addressed the problem of poor or negative social network and support systems, one (10.0%) addressed the problem of

ready availability of ATOD, six (60.0%) addressed the problem of favorable attitudes toward ATOD use, three (30.0%) addressed the problem of poor family management, and four (40.0%) addressed the problem of youth susceptibility to negative peer pressure. Of the three Parenting activities, two (66.7%) addressed the problem of inadequate youth services and opportunities for pro-social involvement, one (33.3%) addressed the problem of favorable attitudes toward ATOD use, three (100%) addressed the problem of poor family management, and two (66.7%) addressed the problem of youth susceptibility to negative peer pressure. Of the three Presentation activities, one (33.3%) addressed the problem of poor or negative social network and support systems, two (66.7%) addressed the problem of favorable attitudes toward ATOD use, and one (33.3%) addressed the problem of youth susceptibility to negative peer pressure. Of the five Use of Media activities, two (40.0%) addressed the problem of inadequate youth services and opportunities for pro-social involvement, one (20.0%) addressed the problem of poor or negative social network and support systems, one (20.0%) addressed the problem of ready availability of ATOD, four (80.0%) addressed the problem of favorable attitudes toward ATOD use, and two (40.0%) addressed the problem of youth susceptibility to negative peer pressure. (See Table 30 and Figure 30.) Overall, the majority of the activities were aimed at addressing the problems of inadequate youth services and opportunities for pro-social involvement, favorable attitudes toward ATOD use, and youth susceptibility to negative peer pressure.

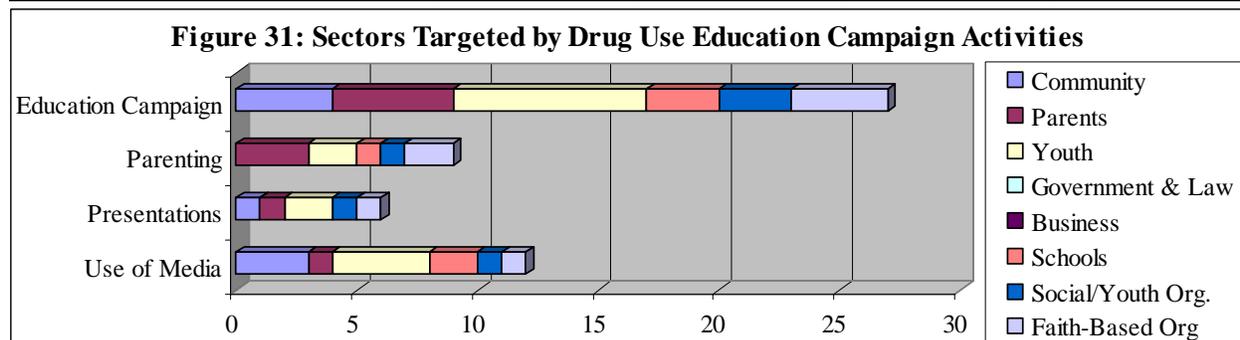
Table 30: Problems Addressed by Drug Use Education Campaign Activities

	Education Campaign n=10		Parenting n=3		Presentations n=3		Use of Media n=5	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Inadequate Youth Services and Opportunities for Pro-Social Involvement	4	40.0%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%
Poor or Negative Social Network and Support Systems	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	1	20.0%
Ready Availability of ATOD	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	1	20.0%
Favorable Attitudes Toward ATOD Use. Underestimation of Harm. Early Use.	6	60.0%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	4	80.0%
Poor Family Management	3	30.0%	3	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Youth Susceptibility to Negative Peer Pressure	4	40.0%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	2	40.0%



Of the 10 Drug Use Education Campaign activities, four (40.0%) targeted the community as a whole, five (50.0%) targeted parents, eight (80.0%) targeted youth, three (30.0%) targeted schools, three (30.0%) targeted social and youth organizations, and four (40.0%) targeted faith based organizations. Of the three Parenting activities, three (100%) targeted parents, two (66.7%) targeted youth, one (33.3%) targeted schools, one (33.3%) targeted social and youth organizations, and two (66.7%) targeted faith-based organizations. Of the three Presentation activities, one (33.3%) targeted the community as a whole, one (33.3%) targeted parents, one (33.3%) targeted youth, one (33.3%) targeted social and youth organizations and one (33.3%) targeted faith-based organizations. Of the five Use of Media activities, three (60.0%) targeted the community as a whole, one (20.0%) targeted parents, four (80.0%) targeted youth, two (40.0%) targeted schools, one (20.0%) targeted social and youth organizations, and one (20.0%) targeted faith-based organizations. (See Table 31 and Figure 31.) Overall, the Drug Use Education Campaign Activities targeted each sector fairly thoroughly, with the exception of the Government and Law and Businesses, which were not targeted at all by Drug Use Education Campaign activities.

	Education Campaign n=10		Parenting n=3		Presentations n=3		Use of Media n=5	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	Community	4	40.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	3
Parents	5	50.0%	3	100%	1	33.3%	1	20.0%
Youth	8	80.0%	2	66.7%	2	66.7%	4	80.0%
Government and Law	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Business	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Schools	3	30.0%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%
Social and Youth Organizations	3	30.0%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	1	20.0%
Faith-Based Organizations	4	40.0%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	1	20.0%



Overall, Youth Council members spent a total of 478 hours on Education Campaign activities designed to increase the awareness of drug use and abuse. Of these hours, 35 were unpaid volunteer hours. Furthermore, other staff members or community members spent a total of 716 hours on these activities, 510 of which were unpaid volunteer hours.

Project ALERT Groups

Project ALERT programming was provided to 34 youth during the school year. Seventeen of the youth attended the program at Park Hills for an average of 10.8 of the 13 days that the program operated. The remaining 17 youth attended the program at Southside Learning Center (TIPS) for an average of 10.7 of the 12 days that the program operated. Of these 34 youth, nine youth from the Park Hills program and 15 youth from the TIPS program completed both the pre- and the post-test. Only these 24 youth are included in the analysis. Of these 24 youth, 12 (50%) were African American females, 11 (45.8%) are African American males, and one youth (4.2%) was a Caucasian male. These 24 youth were age 11 (n=9, 37.5%), age 13 (n=10, 41.7%), and age 14 (n=5, 20.8%) at the time that they took the pre-test.

Project ALERT programming was also provided to 95 youth during the summer. Twenty-six of the youth attended the program at Mt. Moriah for an average of 7.6 of the 8 days that the program operated. Twenty-five of the youth attended the program at the Salvation Army for an average of 10.3 of the 11 days that the program operated. Seventeen of the youth attended the program at Ellen Hines Smith and were present all 9 days that the program operated. Nine of the youth attended the program at Community Baptist Church for an average of 8.2 of the 9 days that the program operated. The remaining 18 youth attended the program at Holy Communion Church for an average of 10.1 of the 11 days that the program operated. Of these 95 youth, seven of the youth from Community Baptist Church, 16 from Ellen Hines Smith Girls Home, 18 from Holy Communion, 19 from Mt. Moriah, and 25 from Salvation Army completed both the pre- and the post-test. Only these 85 youth are included in the analysis. Of these 85 youth, 40 (47.1%) were males and 45 (52.9%) were females. Of these 85 youth, 15 (17.6%) were Caucasian, 65 (76.5%) were African American, and five (5.9%) were of an ethnicity other than those listed above.

Intermediate Outcomes

Support for Airing Television and News Articles

The intermediate outcome measurements for determining support for airing television and news articles are the number and frequency of media coverage that focuses on promoting a decrease in alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. This information was obtained in the quarterly meetings among program staff and SWS staff to which program staff brought reports of their activities in this area.

Two news articles ran during the summer months in the Spartanburg Herald-Journal. This newspaper has a readership of 48,000 to 50,000. One of the articles, entitled, "Parents, watchdogs take on beer-logo tees," featured the joint efforts of SADAC and the Youth Council to encourage the community to write letters to retail stores to complain about the marketing of t-shirts with alcohol company logos targeted to minors.

Two billboards sponsored by the Youth Council and SADAC were erected in Spartanburg. The underage drinking billboard ran for 30 days and had a Daily Effective Circulation of 9,500. The Youth Matters billboard ran since June and was still present in August. It also had a Daily Effective Circulation of 9,500. A copy of the underage drinking billboard can be found in Appendix Five.

The Youth Council partnered with Spartanburg School District 7 to provide public announcements for one month's time on 107.3 JAMZ, a radio station which caters to the African American audience in the Upstate (Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson and Pickens counties). The announcements were 60-seconds long and ran during the Tom Joyner Morning Show (6AM to 10AM Monday through Friday) and evenings, 6PM to 10PM, Monday through Saturday.

Project Alert Groups

The intermediate outcome measurement for the Project Alert groups is their reported ATOD use. This outcome was measured using the DAODAS Student Questionnaire. The survey was administered as a pre- and post-test to the participants. The Project Alert groups were conducted in two parts: an after school program and a summer program. The outcomes for these two groups are reported separately.

In order to measure the use of ATOD by youth participants of Project ALERT, SWS used data provided in the Outcome Evaluation FY2006 Year-End Report² and the Outcome Evaluation FY2007 First Quarter Report³, both which were provided by DAODAS. The statistical information was prepared by PIRE. This report provides pre- and post-test averages, the percent of change observed and whether or not the change is statistically significant at the .05 level. These reports are included in Appendix Seven.

Youth leaders of Project ALERT Summer Program were advised by DAODAS to administer the DAODAS Standard Survey as a pre-test within two weeks following the beginning of the program content and as a post-test within two weeks following the end of the program content. Youth participants were pre-assigned a code number to ensure confidentiality. Twenty four matching pre- and post-tests in the after school programming and 85 matching pre- and post-tests in the summer programming were analyzed using paired samples t-test. Analysts noted that a ceiling effect may have been observed because pre-test scores were high and thus, left little room for improvement of the post-test. A copy of the DAODAS Standard Survey can be found in Appendix Six.

Project Alert After School Programming

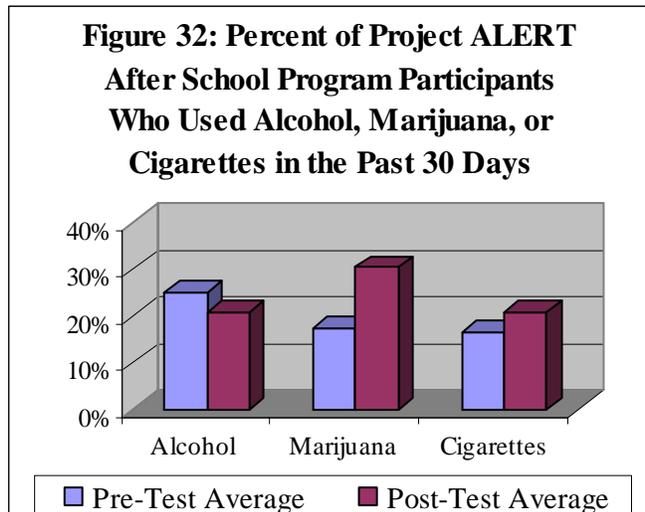
30-Day use of alcohol, marijuana and cigarettes are each measured with one item regarding the level of use for that substance during the past 30 days. The percentages reported reflect the

² South Carolina Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services. (July 2006). *Project ALERT: Outcome Evaluation FY 2006 Year-End Report*.

³ South Carolina Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services. (September 2006). *Project ALERT: Outcome Evaluation FY 2007 First Quarter Report*.

percentage of youth who report use at any level during the past 30 days. The percentage of youth who reported using alcohol during the 30 days prior to the pre-test was 25%. The percentage of youth who reported using alcohol during the 30 days prior to the post-test was 20.8%. This was a decrease of 16.8%. This difference is not statistically significant ($t=0.253$, $df=23$, $p=0.802$). The percentage of youth who reported using marijuana during the 30 days prior to the pre-test was 17.4%. The percentage of youth who reported using marijuana during the 30 days prior to the post-test was 30.4%. This was an increase of 74.7%. This difference is not statistically significant ($t=-0.318$, $df=22$, $p=0.753$). The percentage of youth who reported using cigarettes during the 30 days prior to the pre-test was 16.7%. The percentage of youth who reported using cigarettes during the 30 days prior to the post-test was 20.8%. This was an increase of 24.6%. However, this difference is not statistically significant ($t=-1.163$, $df=23$, $p=0.257$). (See Table 32 and Figure 32.)

Table 32: Percent of Project ALERT After School Program Participants Who Used Alcohol, Marijuana, or Cigarettes in the Past 30-Days			
n=85	Pre-Test	Post-Test	% Change
30-Day Alcohol Use	25.0%	20.8%	-16.8%
30-Day Marijuana Use	17.4%	30.4%	74.7%
30-Day Cigarette Use	16.7%	20.8%	24.6%

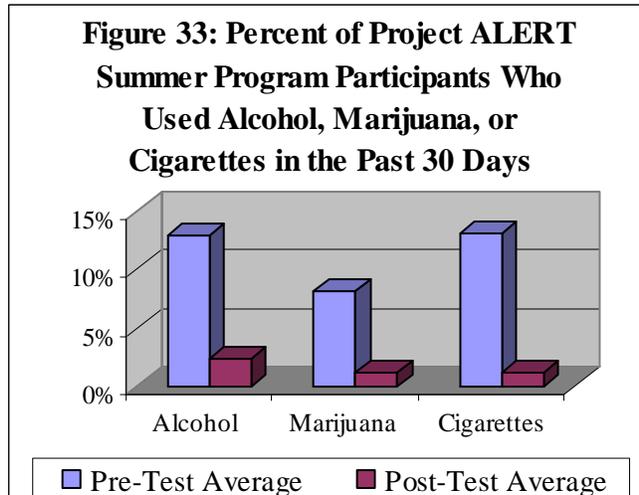


Project Alert Summer Programming

30-Day use of alcohol, marijuana and cigarettes are each measured with one item regarding the level of use for that substance during the past 30 days. The percentages reported reflect the percentage of youth who report use at any level during the past 30 days. The percentage of youth who reported using alcohol during the 30 days prior to the pre-test was 12.9%. The percentage of youth who reported using alcohol during the 30 days prior to the post-test was 2.4%. This was a decrease of 81.8%. This difference was statistically significant. The percentage of youth who reported using marijuana during the 30 days prior to the pre-test was 8.2%. The percentage of youth who reported using marijuana during the 30 days prior to the post-test was 1.2%. This was a decrease of 85.7%. This difference was statistically significant. The percentage of youth who reported using cigarettes during the 30 days prior to the pre-test was 13.1%. to the percentage of youth who reported using cigarettes during the 30 days prior to the post-test was 1.2%. This was a decrease of 91.0%. This difference was statistically significant. (See Table 33 and Figure 33.)

Table 33: Percent of Project ALERT Summer Program Participants Who Used Alcohol, Marijuana, or Cigarettes in the Past 30-Days

n=85	Pre-Test	Post-Test	% Change
30-Day Alcohol Use	12.9%	2.4%	-81.8%
30-Day Marijuana Use	8.2%	1.2%	-85.7%
30-Day Cigarette Use	13.1%	1.2%	-91.0%



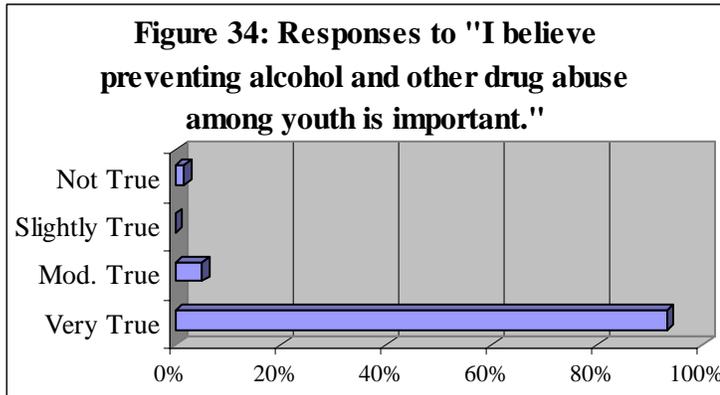
Awareness of Consequences of Drug Use

A final intermediate outcome for this goal is the change in reported awareness of consequences of drug use by community members. This outcome was measured using one question from the General Public Community Readiness Survey and one question from the Organizational Community Readiness Survey. The General Public Community Readiness Survey was administered to community members using convenience sampling methods. The Organizational Community Readiness Survey was administered to members of the Youth Council and to participants of trainings sponsored by the Youth Council. This is the first time these surveys have been administered; therefore, responses to the surveys this year will serve as a baseline by which to measure change in awareness in future years.

Respondents were asked to state to what extent the following statement was true: "I believe preventing alcohol and other drug abuse among youth is important." Of the 60 respondents, one (1.7%) stated it was not true at all, no one stated it was only slightly true, three (5.0%) stated it was moderately true, and 56 (93.3%) stated it was very true. (See Table 34 and Figure 34.) An ANOVA determined that there were no significant differences in responses by age or education. An independent samples t-test also determined there were no significant differences to the responses by gender.

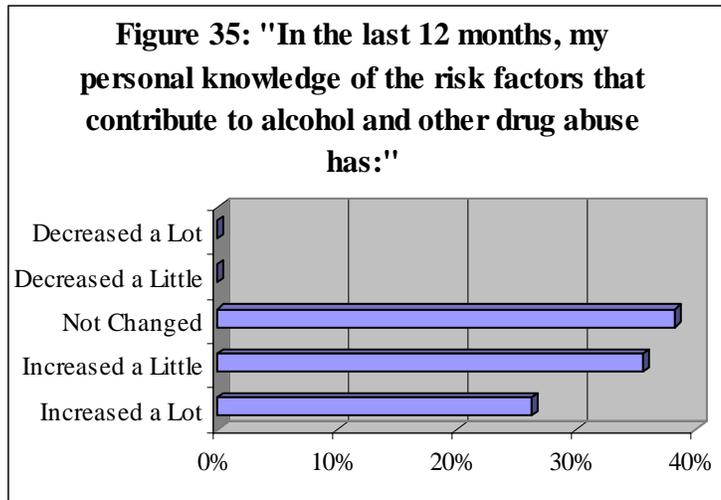
Table 34: Responses to "I believe preventing alcohol and other drug abuse among youth is important."

	#	%
Not True at all	1	1.7%
Slightly True	0	0.0%
Moderately True	3	5.0%
Very True	56	93.3%
Total	60	100%



Participants were asked to respond to what extent their personal concern of the risk factors that contribute to alcohol and other drug abuse had changed in the past twelve months. Of the 76 respondents, no one stated that their knowledge had decreased either a lot or a little, 29 (38.2%) stated their knowledge had not changed, 27 (35.5%) reported that their knowledge increased a little and 20 (26.3%) stated that it increased a lot. (See Table 35 and Figure 35.)

Table 35: Responses to "In the last 12 months, my personal knowledge of the risk factors that contribute to alcohol and other drug abuse has:"		
	#	%
Decreased a Lot	0	0.0%
Decreased a Little	0	0.0%
Not Changed	29	38.2%
Increased a Little	27	35.5%
Increased a Lot	20	26.3%
Total	76	100%



Outcome Measure 3: 10% of alcohol and tobacco merchants/managers will strongly agree to pre-post test survey regarding: Strongly agree "that responsible sales are good for business". 75% will acknowledge their responsibility regarding youth access to tobacco and alcohol using similar pre and post test. Compliance buy rate of tobacco at or below 10%.

Short Term Outcomes

The short-term outcome measurements for this strategy are the number, type, and frequency of activities conducted by the Youth Council members in order to advocate for environmental change. These outcomes were measured utilizing the Event Logs described above. Another short-term outcome measurement is increased presence of law enforcement. This outcome was measured using the amount of additional police presence in hours devoted to the project.

Activities to Advocate for Environmental Change

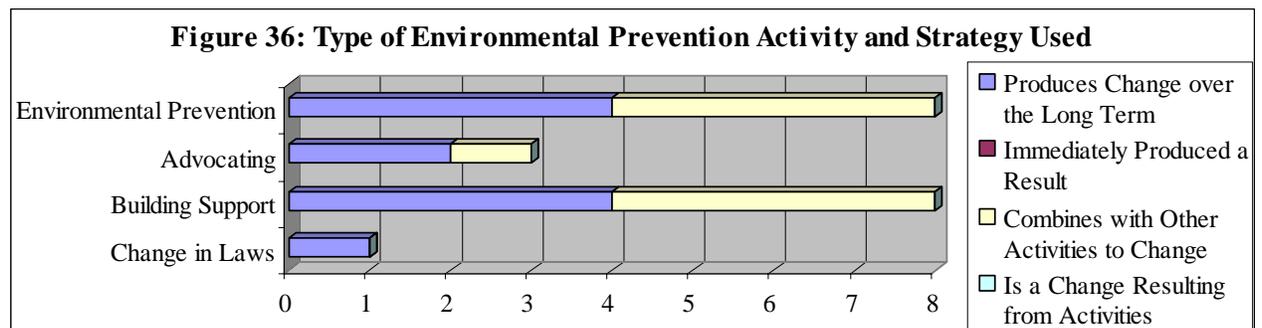
This outcome was measured by counting the number and frequency of activities involving environmental prevention activities. This information was obtained from the Event Logs. For purposes of this report, the activities that were conducted to improve collaboration are presented in summary form. For a description of the activities conducted, see Appendix Two.

Youth Council members reported a total of nine activities that were aimed at building support for strong enforcement policies and activities (Environmental Prevention). Of these, two were noted

as activities for change (contacting lawmakers) (Advocacy); nine were activities that built support within the community for change (Building Support); and one was an activity to create a change in the laws or policies (Change in Laws). It must be noted that an Environmental Prevention activity could be categorized under more than one of the subcategories or under none of the subcategories.

Of the nine Environmental Prevention activities, four (44.4%) were designed to produce change over the long term and four (44.4%) were activities designed to combine with other activities to produce change. Of the two Advocacy activities, two (100%) were designed to produce change over the long term and one (50%) was designed to combine with other activities to produce change. Of the nine Building Support activities, four (44.4%) were designed to produce change over the long term and four (44.4%) were designed to combine with other activities to produce change. The one Change in Laws activity was designed to produce change over the long term. (See Table 36 and Figure 36.) Overall, it appears that the activities undertaken to build support for strong enforcement policies and activities focus mainly on producing change over the long term and are designed to produce change by combining with other activities. None of the activities were noted as immediately producing a result or was intended as an activity or change resulting from other activities.

	Environmental Prevention n=9		Advocacy n=2		Building Support n=9		Change in Laws n=1	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Produces Change over Long Term	4	44.4%	2	100%	4	44.4%	1	100%
Immediately Produced a Result	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Combines with Other Activities to Produce Change	4	44.4%	1	50.0%	4	44.4%	0	0.0%
A Change Resulting from Activities	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%



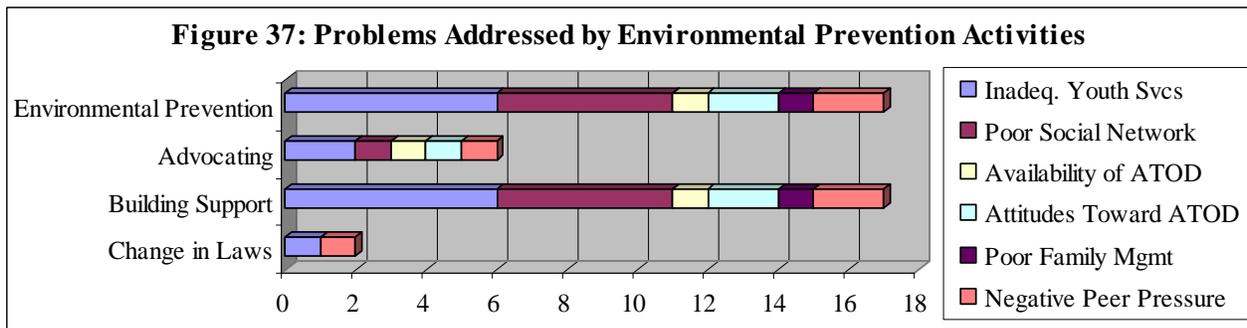
Of the nine Environmental Prevention activities, six (66.7%) addressed the problem of inadequate youth services and opportunities for pro-social involvement, five (55.6%) addressed the problem of poor or negative social network and support systems, one (11.1%) addressed the problem of ready availability of ATOD, two (22.2%) addressed the problem of favorable

attitudes toward ATOD use, one (11.1%) addressed the problem of poor family management, and two (22.2%) addressed the problem of youth susceptibility to negative peer pressure. Of the two Advocacy activities, two (100%) addressed the problem of inadequate youth services and opportunities for pro-social involvement, one (50%) addressed the problem of poor or negative social network and support systems, one (50%) addressed the problem of ready availability of ATOD, one (50%) addressed the problem of favorable attitudes toward ATOD use, and one (50%) addressed the problem of youth susceptibility to negative peer pressure. Of the nine Building Support activities, six (66.7%) addressed the problem of inadequate youth services and opportunities for pro-social involvement, five (55.6%) addressed the problem of poor or negative social network and support systems, one (11.1%) addressed the problem of ready availability of ATOD, two (22.2%) addressed favorable attitudes toward ATOD use, one (11.1%) addressed the problem of poor family management, and two (22.2%) addressed the problem of youth susceptibility to negative peer pressure. The one Change in Laws activity addressed problems of inadequate youth services and opportunities for pro-social involvement and youth susceptibility to negative peer pressure. (See Table 37 and Figure 37.) Overall, the majority of the activities were aimed at addressing the problems of inadequate youth services and opportunities for pro-social involvement and poor or negative social networks and support systems.

Table 37: Problems Addressed by Environmental Prevention Activities

	Environmental Prevention n=9		Advocacy n=2		Building Support n=9		Change in Laws n=1	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Inadequate Youth Services and Opportunities for Pro-Social Involvement	6	66.7%	2	100%	6	66.7%	1	100%
Poor or Negative Social Network and Support Systems	5	55.6%	1	50.0%	5	55.6%	0	0.0%
Ready Availability of ATOD	1	11.1%	1	50.0%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%
Favorable Attitudes Toward ATOD Use. Underestimation of Harm. Early Use.	2	22.2%	1	50.0%	2	22.2%	0	0.0%
Poor Family Management	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%
Youth Susceptibility to Negative Peer Pressure	2	22.2%	1	50.0%	2	22.2%	1	100%

Figure 37: Problems Addressed by Environmental Prevention Activities

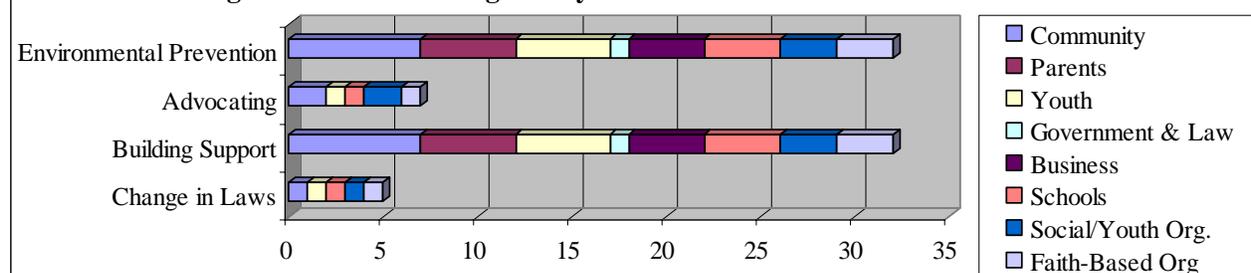


Of the nine Environmental Prevention activities, seven (77.8%) targeted the community as a whole, five (55.6%) targeted parents, five (55.6%) targeted youth, one (11.1%) targeted government and law, four (44.4%) targeted businesses, four (44.4%) targeted schools, three (33.3%) targeted social and youth organizations, and three (33.3%) targeted faith based organizations. Of the two Advocacy activities, two (100%) targeted the community as a whole, one (50.0%) targeted youth, one (50.0%) targeted schools, two (100%) targeted social and youth organizations, and one (50.0%) targeted faith based organizations. Of the nine Building Support activities, seven (77.8%) targeted the community as a whole, five (55.6%) targeted parents, five (55.6%) targeted youth, one (11.1%) targeted government and law, four (44.4%) targeted businesses, four (44.4%) targeted schools, three (33.3%) targeted social and youth organizations, and three (33.3%) targeted faith based organizations. The Change in Laws activity targeted the community as a whole, youth, schools, social and youth organizations, and faith-based activities. (See Table 38 and Figure 38.) Overall, the Coalition Building Activities target each sector fairly thoroughly with the exception of government and law.

Table 38: Sectors Targeted by Environmental Prevention Activities

	Environmental Prevention n=9		Advocacy n=2		Building Support n=9		Change in Laws n=1	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Community	7	77.8%	2	100%	7	77.8%	1	100%
Parents	5	55.6%	0	0.0%	5	55.6%	0	0.0%
Youth	5	55.6%	1	50.0%	5	55.6%	1	100%
Government and Law	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%
Business	4	44.4%	0	0.0%	4	44.4%	0	0.0%
Schools	4	44.4%	1	50.0%	4	44.4%	1	100%
Social and Youth Organizations	3	33.3%	2	100%	3	33.3%	1	100%
Faith-Based Organizations	3	33.3%	1	50.0%	3	33.3%	1	100%

Figure 38: Sectors Targeted by Environmental Prevention Activities



Overall, Youth Council members spent a total of 148 hours on environmental prevention activities. Of these hours, six were unpaid volunteer hours. Furthermore, other staff members or community members spent a total of 279 hours on these activities, 222 of which were unpaid volunteer hours.

Intermediate Outcomes

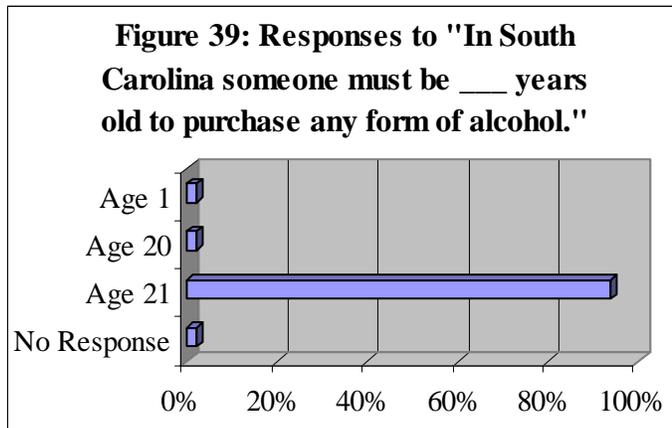
The intermediate measurements for this outcome are merchants' attitudes toward youth access to tobacco and alcohol and the ability of youths to purchase alcohol and tobacco products in the community. The merchants' attitudes toward youth access to tobacco and alcohol was measured using an Alcohol Retail Survey administered before the merchant training. The ability of youths to purchase tobacco products in the community was measured using a tobacco buy study. The ability of youths to purchase alcohol in the community was measured using an alcohol buy study.

Alcohol Retail Survey

As part of the Merchant Education Program, fifty Merchant Alcohol Retail Surveys were completed by participants in trainings held during the months of April and May of 2006. The survey is conducted before the training session. Of the participants surveyed, one was a district manager (2%), 29 (58%) were supervisors or managers, four (8%) were assistant managers, three (6%) were owners of the store, nine (19%) were sales associates, two (4%) were in positions other than those listed above, and two participants (4%) did not respond. Of the participants surveyed, 13 (26%) were in their current job for less than one year, 18 (36%) for one to three years, six (12%) for four to six years, four (8%) for seven to ten years, and seven (14%) for more than ten years. Two participants did not respond to the question. The average time the respondents were in their current jobs was 4.53 years (n=50, SD=5.17).

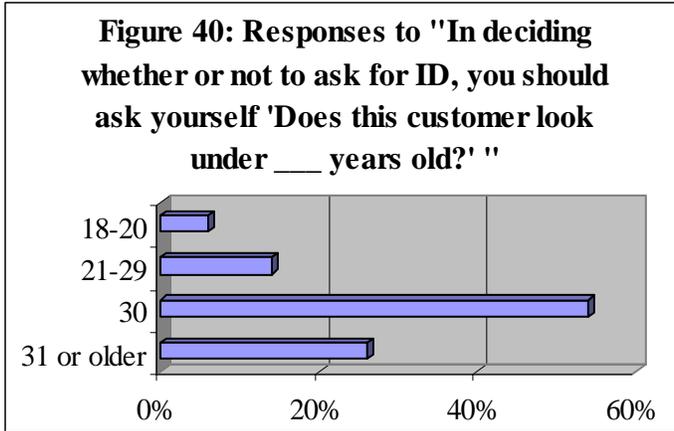
Participants were asked to indicate the age at which someone in South Carolina can purchase any form of alcohol. Forty-seven of fifty participants (94%) responded correctly, stating the customer must be 21 years of age. One participant (2%) responded that someone must be age one to purchase alcohol and one participant (2%) responded age 20. One participant did not respond to the question (2%). (See Table 39 and Figure 39.)

Table 39: Responses to "In South Carolina someone must be at least ____ years of age to purchase any form of alcohol."		
	#	%
Age 1	1	2.0%
Age 20	1	2.0%
Age 21	47	94.0%
No Response	1	2.0%
Total	50	100%



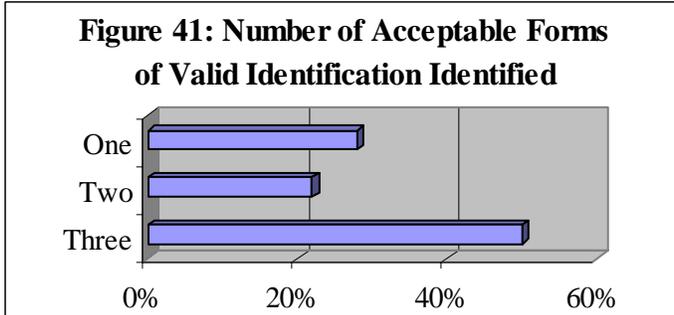
Participants were asked to indicate how old a customer must look in determining whether or not to ask for identification. Twenty-seven of the 50 participants (54%) responded correctly, stating age 30. Three participants (6%) stated an age between 18 and 20, seven participants (14%) stated an age 21 through 29, and 13 stated an age 31 or older. (See Table 40 and Figure 40.)

Table 40: Responses to "In deciding whether or not to ask for ID, you should ask yourself 'Does this customer look under ___ years old?'"		
	#	%
Ages 18 through 20	3	6.0%
Ages 21 through 29	7	14.0%
Age 30	27	54.0%
Ages 31 or older	13	26.0%
Total	50	100%



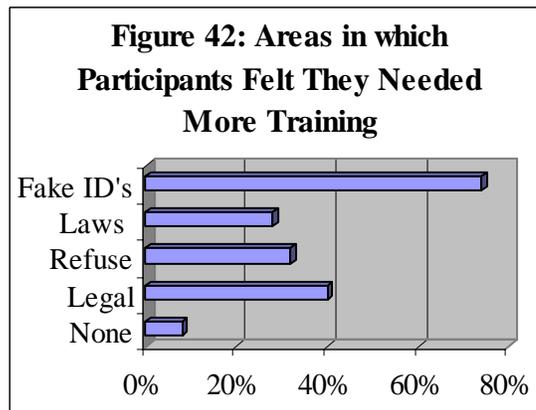
Of the 50 survey participants, 14 (28%) were able to identify one acceptable form of identification, 11 participants (22%) were able to identify two, and 25 (50%) were able to identify three acceptable forms of identification. (See Table 41 and Figure 41.)

Table 41: Number of Acceptable Forms of Identification Identified		
	#	%
One	14	28.0%
Two	11	22.0%
Three	25	50.0%
Total	50	100%



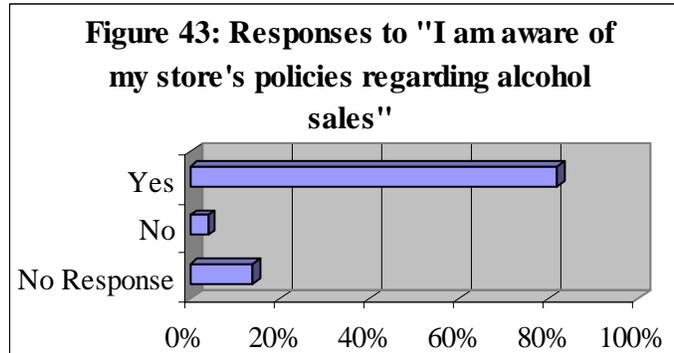
Of the participants surveyed, 37 (74%) indicated they felt they needed further training in identifying fake IDs, 14 (28%) in laws regarding alcohol sales, 16 (32%) in refusing alcohol sales, 20 (40%) in understanding the legal responsibilities of retailers, and four (8%) stated they felt they needed no additional training. It is important to note that all surveys were taken prior to a training that addressed these areas of concern. (See Table 42 and Figure 42.)

Table 42: Areas in Which Survey Participants Felt They Needed More Training		
	#	%
Identifying Fake ID's	37	74.0%
Laws Regarding Alcohol Sales	14	28.0%
Refusing Alcohol Sales	16	32.0%
Legal Responsibilities of Retailers	20	40.0%
No Additional Training Needed	4	8.0%



Of the 50 participants, 41 (82%) indicated that they are aware of their store's policies regarding alcohol sales, two (4.0%) indicated that they were not aware and seven (14.0%) did not respond to the question. (See Table 43 and Figure 43.)

Table 43: Responses to "I am aware of my store's policies regarding alcohol sales."		
	#	%
Yes	41	82.0%
No	2	4.0%
No Response	7	14.0%
Total	50	100%



A Oneway ANOVA was conducted to determine if the survey respondents' current job positions were correlated to their responses to the questions on the survey regarding alcohol sales. However, the results were not significant due to the small number of respondents in each group.

A Oneway ANOVA determined that there was no significant difference between the survey respondents' current job position and their ability to name the correct age to ask for identification from a person trying to purchase alcohol ($F=0.943$, $df=5$, $p=0.463$).

A Oneway ANOVA was conducted to determine if there was a significant difference between the survey respondents' current job position and the number of acceptable forms of identification they were able to identify. However, these results were not significant due to the small number of respondents in each group.

A Oneway ANOVA was conducted to determine if the amount of time the survey respondents served in their current job position was correlated to their responses to the questions regarding alcohol sales. This analysis showed that there was no significant difference in the amount of time served in the current job position and whether or not respondents correctly identified the age to purchase alcohol ($F=0.266$, $df=4$, $p=0.898$). A Oneway ANOVA determined that there was also no significant difference between the amount of time the survey respondents served in their current job position and their ability to name the correct age to ask for identification from a person trying to purchase alcohol ($F=1.44$, $df=4$, $p=0.236$). A Oneway ANOVA determined that there was no significant difference between the amount of time the survey respondents served in their current job position and the number of acceptable forms of identification they were able to identify ($F=2.377$, $df=4$, $p=0.067$).

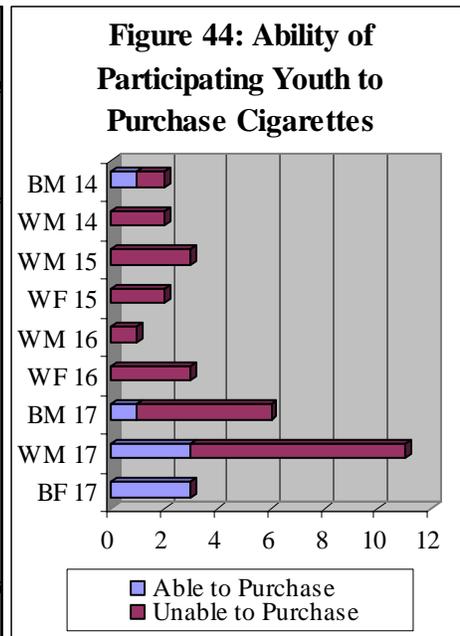
Youth Access to Tobacco Study

The Youth Access to Tobacco Survey is conducted by youths from the Southside community. Twelve youths participated in the Youth Access to Tobacco Survey during the 2005-2006 grant period. The youths were supervised and assisted by one staff person from SADAC. Each youth,

under supervision from the SADAC staff person, went to a store in the Southside community and attempted to purchase cigarettes. A total of 33 surveys were conducted at 33 different outlets.

Of the 33 stores surveyed, the youth were able to purchase cigarettes at eight (24%) stores. This percentage has decreased from 31% in 2005. Attempts made by white males, ages 14, 15, and 16 and white females, ages 15 and 16 were all unsuccessful (0%). Fourteen year old black males were able to purchase cigarettes at one of two stores (50%). Seventeen year old black males were able to purchase cigarettes at one of six stores (17%). Seventeen year old white males were able to purchase cigarettes at three of eight stores (27%). Seventeen year old black females were able to purchase cigarettes at all three stores surveyed (100%). (See Table 44 and Figure 44.)

Table 44: Ability of Participating Youth to Purchase Cigarettes						
	Able to Purchase		Unable to Purchase		Total Attempts	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Black Male, Age 14	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
White Male, Age 14	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
White Male, Age 15	0	0%	3	100%	3	100%
White Female, Age 15	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
White Male, Age 16	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
White Female, Age 16	0	0%	3	100%	3	100%
Black Male, Age 17	1	17%	5	83%	6	100%
White Male, Age 17	3	27%	8	73%	11	100%
Black Female, Age 17	3	100%	0	0%	3	100%
Total	8	24%	25	67%	33	100%



At all thirty-three stores included in the survey, the youth had to request the cigarettes from the store clerk. No vending machine or self-service purchase attempts were made. In nine out of the thirty-three stores (27.3%), the youth were not asked for their ID when they requested cigarettes. This percentage is down from 46.2% in 2005. Of the nine youth who were not asked for their IDs, six (66.7%) were able to purchase cigarettes. Frequency counts for all items on the worksheet are included in Appendix Nine.

Youth Access to Alcohol

The 2005-2006 FY was the first year that the alcohol compliance check was completed. The data from this year will serve as the baseline. Law enforcement efforts will concentrate on alcohol compliance in the coming year. Of the 16 locations within the City of Spartanburg where a compliance check was completed, nine locations did not sell alcohol to an underage buyer and seven locations did sell alcohol to an underage buyer. Out of the 200 outlets visited in Spartanburg County as a whole, approximately 28% sold alcohol to underage buyers.

Goal: To intervene in the lives of youth to delay the onset of participation in alcohol, tobacco and other drug use.

Outcome Measure: Train 15 youth community leaders. Hold a Youth Summit for approximately 100 youth.

Short Term Outcomes

The short-term outcomes are the number and description of youth who participate in the SYAB and the Youth Summit, as well as the information provided and activities conducted with these two groups.

Southside Youth Advisory Board (SYAB)

Eleven youth leaders were recruited to participate in the Southside Youth Advisory Board. Eight of these youth completed the program. Demographics on these youth were collected; however, they were not available at the time of this report. It is known that the fewest number of sessions attended by SYAB participants was 17 and the most was 19. The average number of sessions attended was 18.75.

Youth Summit

The Youth Summit was held Friday, July 15th, 2006 at The Hangar, which is part of First Baptist Church, from 9AM until 5PM. A total of 306 youth were registered for the event, of which 216 attended. The day began with an address from the mayor. Other speakers that day included two young leaders in the community, who encouraged the audience to become involved in their communities. Students participated in three 45-minute breakout sessions, depending on their age group. The 11-14 year olds participated in a decision making session, a relationships and peer pressure session, and a drugs and alcohol session. The 15-17 year olds attended sessions on budgeting/job readiness, decision making, and Health: Drugs, Alcohol, AIDS. Four students were presented with \$250.00 checks donated by the 175th Anniversary Organization for their essays and poems about community in Spartanburg, which they read aloud. All youth collectively participated in “Imagine That” in which issues such as racism, teen pregnancy, violence, education, communication, and drugs were played out and then discussed. The Summit concluded with a “Sparkle City Idol” contest (talent show).

Of the 202 who completed a survey, one (0.5%) was age ten, 12 (5.9%) were age eleven, 21 were age 12 (10.4%), 28 were age 13 (13.9%), 36 (17.8%) were age 14, 43 (21.3%) were age 15, 41 (20.3%) were 16 years old, 13 (6.4%) were 17 years old, and one (0.5%) was 18 years old. Six participants (3.0%) did not respond. Of the 202 participants surveyed, 98 (48.5%) were female and 57 (28.2%) were male. Forty-seven participants (23.3%) did not respond to the question. The majority of participants (n=170, 84.2%) were African American, 18 (8.9%) were Caucasian, and eight (4.0%) were of an ethnicity other than those listed above. The remaining six (3.0%) did not respond.

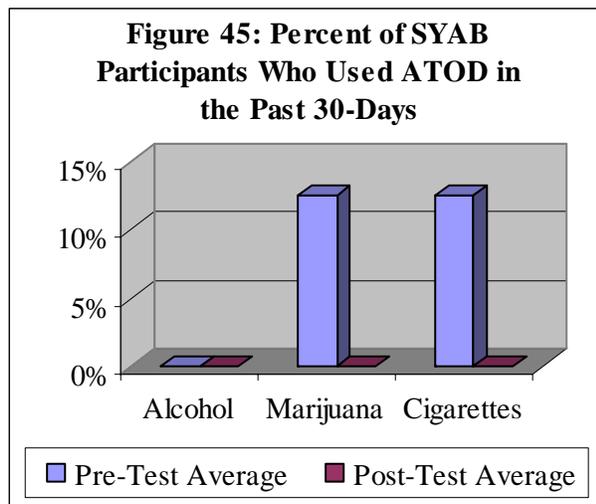
Intermediate Outcomes

The intermediate outcomes for this strategy are the change in SYAB participants' use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs and the change in Youth Summit participants' connection to the community.

Southside Youth Advisory Board (SYAB)

30-Day use of alcohol, marijuana and cigarettes are each measured with one item regarding the level of use for that substance during the past 30 days. The averages reported reflect the percentage of youth who report use at any level during the past 30 days. The pre-test average for 30-Day Alcohol Use was 0%, meaning no youth used alcohol at any level in the past 30 days. The post-test average remained at 0%. The pre-test average for 30-Day Marijuana Use was 12.5%, meaning that 12.5% of SYAB participants engaged in marijuana use at some level in the past 30 days. At the time of the post-test, this level had decrease to 0%, meaning no youth used marijuana in the past 30 days. The pre-test average for cigarette use was 12.5%, meaning that 12.5% of SYAB participants engaged in cigarette use at some level in the past 30 days. At the time of the post-test, this level had decreased to 0%, meaning that no youth used cigarettes in the past 30 days at the time of the post-test. (See Table 45 and Figure 45.)

Table 45: Percent of SYAB Participants Who Used Alcohol, Marijuana, or Cigarettes in the Past 30-Days			
n=8	Pre-Test	Post-Test	% Change
30-Day Alcohol Use	0%	0%	0%
30-Day Marijuana Use	12.5%	0%	-100%
30-Day Cigarette Use	12.5%	0%	-100%



Youth Summit

Of the 216 youth who attended the event, 202 evaluations were collected. Evaluations were administered at about 1:45PM, before “Imagine That” and the Talent Show. For the purposes of this evaluation, only the survey questions which measure the participants' increase in community involvement are presented. Additional questions from the survey which measured knowledge gain from the break out sessions are included in Appendix Ten.

In order to measure the impact of the Youth Summit on youth's community participation, survey participants were asked to indicate how often they participated in activities including organized sports, clubs, church or faith-based activities, unpaid volunteer work and paid employment

during the past six months and how often they planned to participate in those activities in the following six months. Their responses were coded on a seven point scale with 7=Everyday, 6=Several Times a Week, 5=At Least Once a Week, 4=At Least Once a Month, 3=Once in a While, 2=Hardly Ever, and 1=Never.

A total of 178 participants provided a response to both their participation in organized sports during the past six months and their intended participation in the following six months. These youth rated their participation during the past six months at approximately “at least once a month” (mean=4.15, SD=2.22) and estimated their participation for the next six months at approximately “at least once a week” (mean=4.85, SD=2.17). This is an increase of 16.9%. (See Table 46 and Figure 46.) This difference is statistically significant ($t=-5.706$, $df=177$, $p=0.000$). Therefore, participants indicated that they intend to participate in organized sports more during the next six months than they did during the six months prior to the Youth Summit.

Independent samples t-tests were conducted to determine if race, gender, or age significantly impact the participants’ change in rate of participation in sports. To do this, the respondents’ reported participation in sports during the past six months was subtracted from their estimated participation during the following six months. This “anticipated change in participation” was then tested for significant differences. These tests showed no significant differences by race ($t=-0.592$, $df=166$, $p=0.555$), gender ($t=-0.848$, $df=126.5$, $p=0.398$), or age group ($t=0.801$, $df=175$, $p=0.424$).

A total of 172 participants provided a response to both their participation in clubs during the past six months and their intended participation in the following six months. These youth rated their participation during the past six months at approximately “at least once a month” (mean=3.76, SD=2.23) and estimated their participation for the next six months at approximately “at least once a month” (mean=4.20, SD=2.24). This is an increase of 11.7%. (See Table 46 and Figure 46.) This difference is statistically significant ($t=-3.579$, $df=171$, $p=0.000$). Therefore, participants indicated that they intend to participate in clubs more during the next six months than they did during the six months prior to the Youth Summit.

Independent samples t-tests were conducted to determine if race, gender, or age significantly impact the participants’ change in rate of participation in clubs. To do this, the respondents’ reported participation in clubs during the past six months was subtracted from their estimated participation during the following six months. This “anticipated change in participation” was then tested for significant differences. These tests showed no significant differences by gender ($t=0.191$, $df=138$, $p=0.849$). There was a significant difference by race ($t=3.24$, $df=93.5$, $p=0.002$). African Americans estimated an average increase in their participation of 0.51 ($n=146$, $SD=1.7$), whereas Caucasians estimated an average decrease in their participation of 0.06 ($n=17$, $SD=0.43$). Therefore, African Americans were more likely than Caucasians to state that their participation in clubs would increase in the next six months. In addition, there was a significant difference by age group ($t=2.18$, $df=165.4$, $p=0.031$). Participants between the ages of 11 and 14 estimated an average increase in their participation of 0.68 ($n=93$, $SD=1.82$), whereas participants between the ages of 15 and 17 estimated an average increase in their participation of 0.15 ($n=78$, $SD=1.31$). Therefore, participants in the younger group were more likely than participants in the older group to state that their participation in clubs would increase in the next six months.

A total of 172 participants provided a response to both their participation in church and faith-based activities during the past six months and their intended participation in the following six months. These youth rated their participation during the past six months between “at least once a month” and “at least once a week” (mean=4.66, SD=1.95) and estimated their participation for the next six months at approximately “at least once a week” (mean=5.01, SD=1.84). This is an increase of 7.5%. (See Table 46 and Figure 46.) This difference is statistically significant ($t=-3.17$, $df=171$, $p=0.002$). Therefore, participants indicated that they intend to participate in church and faith-based activities more during the next six months than they did during the six months prior to the Youth Summit.

Independent samples t-tests were conducted to determine if race, gender, or age significantly impact the participants’ change in rate of participation in church and faith-based activities. To do this, the respondents’ reported participation in church and faith-based activities during the past six months was subtracted from their estimated participation during the following six months. This “anticipated change in participation” was then tested for significant differences. These tests showed no significant differences by race ($t=-0.496$, $df=161$, $p=0.620$) or age group ($t=1.03$, $df=169$, $p=0.305$). There was a significant difference by gender ($t=-2.69$, $df=134$, $p=0.008$). Female participants estimated an average increase in their participation of 0.49 ($n=90$, $SD=1.21$), whereas male participants estimated an average decrease in their participation of 0.2 ($n=46$, $SD=1.72$). Therefore, females were more likely than males to state that their participation in church and faith-based activities would increase in the next six months.

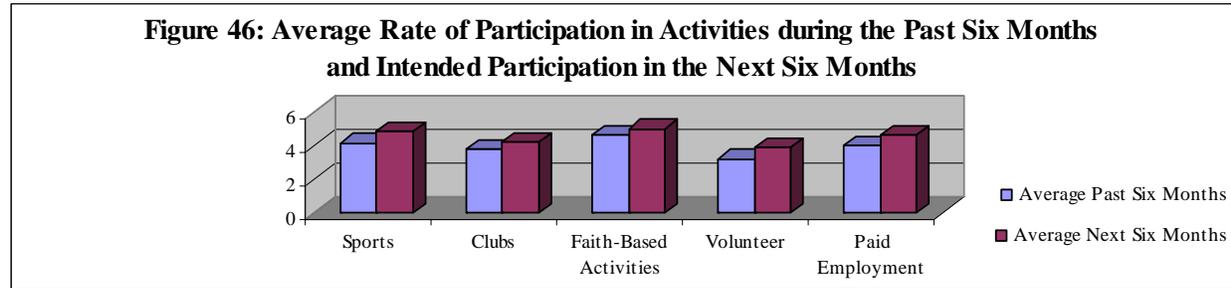
A total of 171 participants provided a response to both their participation in unpaid volunteer work during the past six months and their intended participation in the following six months. These youth rated their participation during the past six months at approximately “once in a while” (mean=3.21, SD=2.10) and estimated their participation for the next six months at approximately “at least once a month” (mean=3.92, SD=2.11). This is an increase of 22.1%. (See Table 46 and Figure 46.) This difference is significant ($t=-5.16$, $df=170$, $p=0.000$). Therefore, participants indicated that they intend to participate in unpaid volunteer work more during the next six months than they did during the past six months prior to the Youth Summit.

Independent samples t-tests were conducted to determine if race, gender, or age significantly impact the participants’ change in rate of participation in unpaid volunteer work. To do this, the respondents’ reported participation in unpaid volunteer work during the past six months was subtracted from their estimated participation during the following six months. This “anticipated change in participation” was then tested for significant differences. These tests showed no significant differences by race ($t=0.404$, $df=158$, $p=0.687$), gender ($t=-1.67$, $df=135$, $p=0.098$), or age group ($t=1.59$, $df=168$, $p=0.113$).

A total of 177 participants provided a response to both their participation in paid employment during the past six months and their intended participation in the following six months. These youth rated their participation during the past six months at approximately “at least once a month” (mean=3.97, SD=2.54) and estimated their participation for the next six months between “at least once a month” and “at least once a week” (mean=4.63, SD=2.37). This is an increase of 16.6%. (See Table 46 and Figure 46.) This difference is significant ($t=-4.24$, $df=176$, $p=0.000$). Therefore, participants indicated that they intend to participate more in paid employment in the next six months than they did during the past six months prior to the Youth Summit.

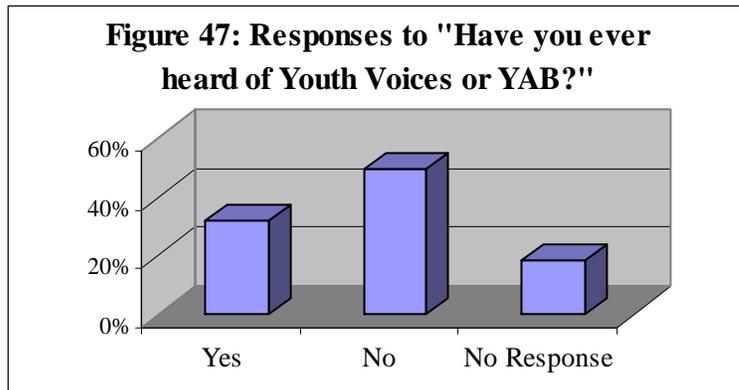
Independent samples t-tests were conducted to determine if race, gender, or age significantly impact the participants' change in paid employment. To do this, the respondents' reported participation in paid employment during the past six months was subtracted from their estimated participation during the following six months. This "anticipated change in participation" was then tested for significant differences. These tests showed no significant differences by gender ($t=0.963$, $df=140$, $p=0.337$) or age group ($t=1.13$, $df=174$, $p=0.259$). There was a significant difference by race ($t=3.24$, $df=45.8$, $p=0.002$). African Americans estimated an average increase in their participation of 0.66 ($n=151$, $SD=2.07$), whereas Caucasians estimated an average decrease in their participation of 0.18 ($n=17$, $SD=0.81$). Therefore, African Americans were more likely than Caucasians to state that their paid employment would increase in the next six months.

	Average Past Six Months	Average Next Six Months	Average Difference	% Change
Organized Sports	4.15	4.85	0.70	16.9%
Clubs	3.76	4.20	0.44	11.7%
Church or Faith-Based Activities	4.66	5.01	0.35	7.5%
Unpaid Volunteer Work	3.21	3.92	0.71	22.1%
Paid Employment	3.97	4.63	0.66	16.6%



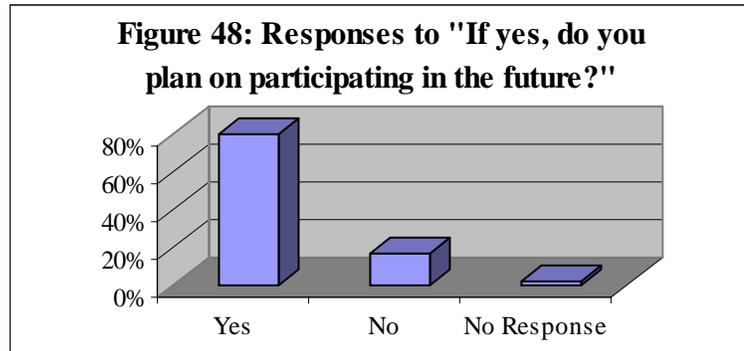
Of the 202 participants surveyed, 65 (32.2%) had heard of Youth Voices or the Southside Youth Advisory Board (YAB) and 100 (49.5%) had not. Thirty-seven participants surveyed (18.3%) did not respond to the question. (See Table 47 and Figure 47.)

	#	%
Yes	65	32.2%
No	100	49.5%
No Response	37	18.3%
Total	202	100%



Of the 65 participants who responded that they had heard of Youth Voices or YAB, 53 (81.5%) stated that they planned on participating in the future and 11 (16.9%) stated that they did not. One participant (1.5%) did not respond to the question. (See Table 48 and Figure 48.)

Table 48: Responses to "If yes, do you plan on participating in the future?"		
	#	%
Yes	53	81.5%
No	11	16.9%
No Response	1	1.5%
Total	65	100%



FINDINGS PART 3: PROGRESS MADE TOWARD MEETING THE GRANT OUTCOME MEASURES

Progress made toward the grant outcome measures was evaluated in three parts. First, the Four Core Measures (Reduction in Past 30-Day Use, Increased Perception of Parental Disapproval, Increased Average Age of Onset and Increased Perception of Risk) were calculated using the Annual School Survey. Second, incidents and arrests for Drug/Narcotic violations within the target area were reported using data from the City of Spartanburg Department of Public Safety. Third, the Success of Coalition Efforts was evaluated by measuring the progress towards building a larger, stronger community coalition, creating more knowledgeable citizens, creating educated and empowered youth, and generating an overall reduction in ATOD use.

Reduction in ATOD Use (The Four Core Measures)

The progress made toward meeting this outcome measure was determined using the four core measures as specified by the US Department of Health and Human Services Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). These outcomes are Past 30 Day Use, Average Age of Onset, Perception of Risk, and Perception of Parental Disapproval. These outcomes were measured using the Annual School Survey at Carver Junior High. A copy of this survey is included in Appendix Twelve. It must be noted that not all of the items on the survey were utilized in this analysis. Furthermore, some of the items were combined into one variable to create an index. Therefore, the frequency counts for all items in the survey are included in Appendix Thirteen.

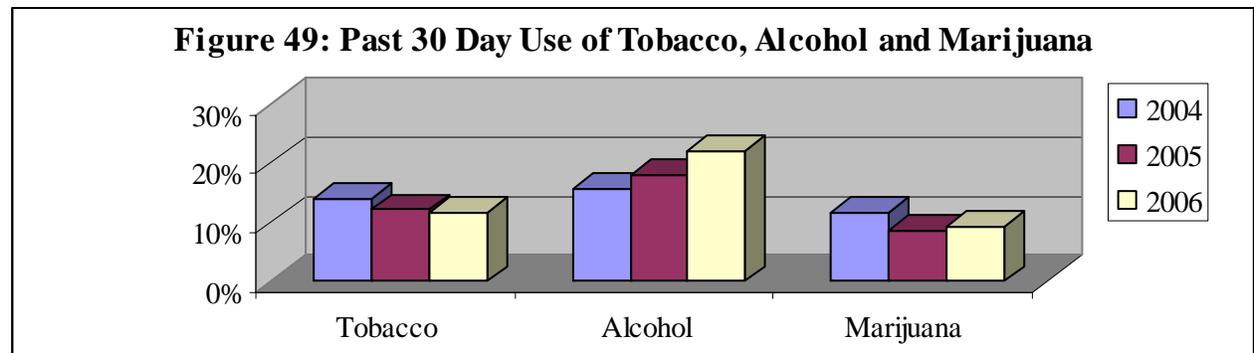
Past 30 Day Use

Four questions on the annual school survey asked students if they had used cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, dip, snuff, plug, or flavored cigarettes in the past 30 days. Responses to these questions were combined to determine whether or not the student had used any tobacco products in the past 30 days. Of the 242 students who completed the 2004 Annual School Survey, 34 (14%) had used tobacco products in the past 30 days, compared to 35 (12.1%) of the 289 respondents in 2005 and 35 (11.7%) of the 299 respondents in 2006. Therefore, the percentage of students who had used tobacco products in the past 30 days has decreased by 16.7% from 2004 to 2006. This difference is not statistically significant (chi-square=0.66, df=1, p=0.416). (See Table 49 and Figure 49.)

Three questions on the annual school survey asked students if they had drunk beer or malt liquor, wine or wine coolers, or liquor or mixed drinks in the past 30 days. Responses to these questions were combined to determine whether or not the student had drunk any alcohol in the past 30 days. Of the 242 students who completed the 2004 Annual School Survey, 38 (15.7%) had drunk alcohol in the past 30 days, compared to 52 (18%) of the 289 respondents in 2005 and 66 (22%) of the 299 respondents in 2006. Therefore, the percentage of students who had drunk alcohol in the past 30 days has increased by 40.6% from 2004 to 2006. This difference is not statistically significant (chi-square=3.5, df=1, p=0.062). (See Table 49 and Figure 49.)

One question on the annual school survey asked students if they had smoked marijuana in the past 30 days. Of the 242 students who completed the 2004 Annual School Survey, 28 (11.6%) had smoked marijuana in the past 30 days, compared to 25 (8.7%) of the 289 respondents in 2005 and 28 (9.4%) of the 299 respondents in 2006. Therefore, the percentage of students who had smoked marijuana in the past 30 days has decreased by 19.1% from 2004 to 2006. This difference is not statistically significant (chi-square=0.701, df=1, p=0.402). (See Table 49 and Figure 49.)

Table 49: Past 30 Day Use of Tobacco, Alcohol and Marijuana							
	2004 n=242		2005 n=289		2006 n=299		% Change from 2004 to 2006
	# Have Used	% Have Used	# Have Used	% Have Used	# Have Used	% Have Used	
Tobacco	34	14.0%	35	12.1%	35	11.7%	-16.7%
Alcohol	38	15.7%	52	18.0%	66	22.1%	40.6%
Marijuana	28	11.6%	25	8.7%	28	9.4%	-19.1%



Average Age of Onset

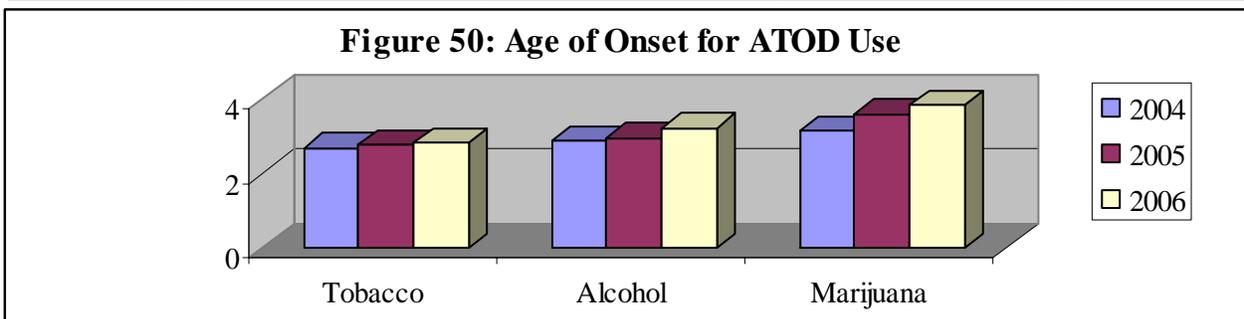
Four questions on the annual school survey asked students to report how old they were the first time they used cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, dip, snuff, plug, or flavored cigarettes. Responses to these questions were combined to determine how old the student was the first time they used any tobacco products. The average age of first use of tobacco for respondents to the 2004 survey was 2.69 (n=59, SD=1.79), which is between 11 and 12 years old. The average age of first use of tobacco for respondents to the 2005 survey was 2.79 (n=80, SD=1.78), which is also between 11 and 12 years old. The average age of first use of tobacco for respondents to the 2006 survey was 2.84 (n=86, SD=1.84), which is almost 12 years old. Therefore, the average age of first use of tobacco products has increased by 5.6% from 2004 to 2006. This difference is not statistically significant (t=-0.46, df=143, p=0.645). (See Table 50 and Figure 50.)

Three questions on the annual school survey asked students to report how old they were the first time they drank beer or malt liquor, wine or wine coolers, or liquor or mixed drinks (more than a few sips). Responses to these questions were combined to determine how old the student was

the first time they drank any alcoholic beverages. The average age of first use of alcohol for respondents to the 2004 survey was 2.89 (n=93, SD=1.7), which is almost 12 years old. The average age of first use of alcohol for respondents to the 2005 survey was 2.96 (n=125, SD=1.64), which is approximately 12 years old. The average age of first use of alcohol for respondents to the 2006 survey was 3.23 (n=137, SD=1.77), which is just over 12 years old. Therefore, the average age of first use of alcohol products has increased by 11.8% from 2004 to 2006. This difference is not statistically significant (t=-1.43, df=228, p=0.154). (See Table 50 and Figure 50.)

One question on the annual school survey asked students to report how old they were the first time they smoked marijuana. The average age of first use of marijuana for respondents to the 2004 survey was 3.16 (n=38, SD=1.41), which is just over 12 years old. The average age of first use of marijuana for respondents to the 2005 survey was 3.6 (n=42, SD=1.84), which is between 12 and 13 years old. The average age of first use of marijuana for respondents to the 2006 survey was 3.86 (n=59, SD=1.9), which is almost 13 years old. Therefore, the average age of first use of marijuana has increased by 22.2% from 2004 to 2006. This difference is not statistically significant (t=-1.97, df=95, p=0.052). (See Table 50 and Figure 50.)

Table 50: Average Age of First Use										
	2004			2005			2006			% Change from 2004 to 2006
	Mean	N	SD	Mean	N	SD	Mean	N	SD	
Tobacco	2.69	59	1.79	2.79	80	1.78	2.84	86	1.84	5.6%
Alcohol	2.89	93	1.70	2.96	125	1.64	3.23	137	1.77	11.8%
Marijuana	3.16	38	1.41	3.60	42	1.84	3.86	59	1.90	22.2%



Perception of Risk

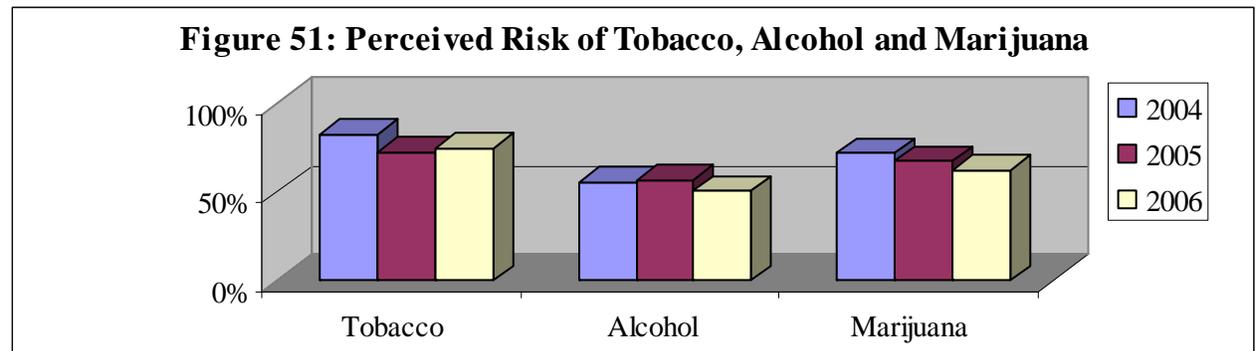
The annual school survey asked students “How much do people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day?” Of the 242 students who responded to the survey in 2004, 199 (82.2%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. Of the 289 students who responded to the survey in 2005, 209 (72.3%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. Of the 299 students who responded to the survey in

2006, 223 (74.6%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. Therefore, the perceived risk of harm from smoking cigarettes regularly has decreased by 9.3% from 2004 to 2006. This difference is not statistically significant (chi-square=2.42, df=1, p=0.119). (See Table 51 and Figure 51.)

The next question in this series asked students “How much do people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they drink one or two drinks nearly every day?” Of the 242 students who responded to the survey in 2004, 135 (55.8%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. Of the 289 students who responded to the survey in 2005, 164 (56.7%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. Of the 299 students who responded to the survey in 2006, 152 (50.8%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. Therefore, the perceived risk of harm from drinking alcohol regularly has decreased by 8.9% from 2004 to 2006. This difference is not statistically significant (chi-square=1.10, df=1, p=0.295). (See Table 51 and Figure 51.)

The next question in this series asked students “How much do people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke marijuana regularly?” Of the 242 students who responded to the survey in 2004, 174 (71.9%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. Of the 289 students who responded to the survey in 2005, 195 (67.5%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. Of the 299 students who responded to the survey in 2006, 186 (62.2%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. Therefore, the perceived risk of harm from smoking marijuana regularly has decreased by 13.5% from 2004 to 2006. This difference is statistically significant (chi-square=4.74, df=1, p=0.030). Therefore, significantly fewer students in 2006 perceived smoking marijuana regularly to be a risky activity than did students in 2004. (See Table 51 and Figure 51.)

Table 51: Perception of Risk of Use of Tobacco, Alcohol and Marijuana							
	2004 n=242		2005 n=289		2006 n=299		% Change from 2004 to 2006
	# Perceive as Risky	% Perceive as Risky	# Perceive as Risky	% Perceive as Risky	# Perceive as Risky	% Perceive as Risky	
Tobacco	199	82.2%	209	72.3%	223	74.6%	-9.3%
Alcohol	135	55.8%	164	56.7%	152	50.8%	-8.9%
Marijuana	174	71.9%	195	67.5%	186	62.2%	-13.5%



Perception of Parental Disapproval

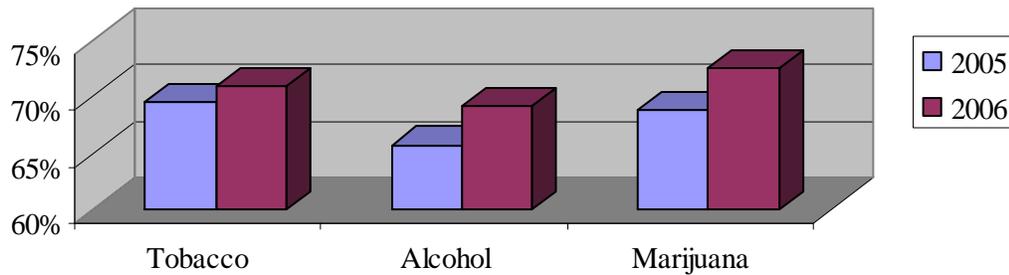
Two questions on the annual school survey asked students to report what their parents think of persons their age who smoke a couple of cigarettes a day or smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day. Responses to these questions were combined to determine whether or not their parents disapprove or strongly disapprove of both activities. These questions were asked for the first time in 2005. Of the 289 students who responded in 2005, 201 (69.6%) stated that their parents either disapprove or strongly disapprove of youth who smoke cigarettes. Of the 299 students who responded in 2006, 212 (70.9%) stated that their parents either disapprove or strongly disapprove of youth who smoke cigarettes. Therefore, the perception of parental disapproval has increased by 1.9% from 2005 to 2006. This difference is not statistically significant ($t=0.129$, $df=1$, $p=0.720$). (See Table 52 and Figure 52.)

Two questions on the annual school survey asked students to report what their parents think of persons their age who drink one or two drinks occasionally or drink one or two drinks nearly every day. Responses to these questions were combined to determine whether or not their parents disapprove or strongly disapprove of both activities. These questions were asked for the first time in 2005. Of the 289 students who responded in 2005, 190 (65.7%) stated that their parents either disapprove or strongly disapprove of youth who smoke cigarettes. Of the 299 students who responded in 2006, 207 (69.2%) stated that their parents either disapprove or strongly disapprove of youth who drink alcohol. Therefore, the perception of parental disapproval has increased by 5.3% from 2005 to 2006. This difference is not statistically significant ($t=0.815$, $df=1$, $p=0.367$). (See Table 52 and Figure 52.)

Two questions on the annual school survey asked students to report what their parents think of persons their age who try marijuana once or twice or use marijuana regularly. Responses to these questions were combined to determine whether or not their parents disapprove or strongly disapprove of both activities. These questions were asked for the first time in 2005. Of the 289 students who responded in 2005, 199 (68.9%) stated that their parents either disapprove or strongly disapprove of youth who use marijuana. Of the 299 students who responded in 2006, 217 (72.6%) stated that their parents either disapprove or strongly disapprove of youth who use marijuana. Therefore, the perception of parental disapproval has increased by 5.4% from 2005 to 2006. This difference is not statistically significant ($t=0.981$, $df=1$, $p=0.322$). (See Table 52 and Figure 52.)

Table 52: Perception of Parental Disapproval of the Use of Tobacco, Alcohol and Marijuana					
	2005 n=289		2006 n=299		% Change from 2005 to 2006
	# Parents Disapprove	% Parents Disapprove	# Parents Disapprove	% Parents Disapprove	
Tobacco	201	69.6%	212	70.9%	1.9%
Alcohol	190	65.7%	207	69.2%	5.3%
Marijuana	199	68.9%	217	72.6%	5.4%

Figure 52: Perception of Parental Disapproval of ATOD



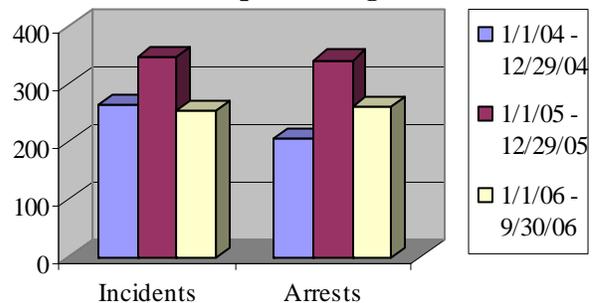
Changes in Incidents and Arrests for Drug/Narcotic Violations

Changes in incidents and arrests for Drug/Narcotic violations within the target area were measured using alcohol and drug-related crime reported to the City of Spartanburg Department of Public Safety. In 2004, 264 incidents of and 206 arrests for drug/narcotic violations were reported in the City of Spartanburg. In 2005, 345 incidents of and 341 arrests for drug/narcotic violations were reported in the City of Spartanburg. In 2006, 254 incidents of and 260 arrests for drug/narcotic violations were reported in the City of Spartanburg. Therefore, the number of incidents of drug/narcotic violations has decreased by 4% from 2004 to 2006; while the number of arrests for drug/narcotic violations has increased by 26% during that same time. It must be noted that the figures for 2006 only cover incidents and arrests occurring from January 1, 2006 to September 30, 2006. (See Table 53 and Figure 53.)

Table 53: Incidents and Arrests for Drug/Narcotic Violations in the City of Spartanburg

	Incidents	Arrests
1/1/04 - 12/29/04	264	206
1/1/05 - 12/29/05	345	341
1/1/06 - 9/30/06	254	260
% Change (2004 to 2006)	-4%	26%

Figure 53: Incidents and Arrests for Drug/Narcotic Violations in the City of Spartanburg



Success of Coalition Efforts

The Success of Coalition Efforts was evaluated by measuring the progress towards meeting the long term outcomes of the coalition and the grant. The first long-term outcome, a larger, stronger community coalition, was assessed by examining the status of the Youth Council at the beginning of the grant to the status at the end of the grant period. The second long term coalition

and grant outcome, more knowledgeable citizens, was measured using questions from the Community Readiness Survey administered to community members. The third long term coalition and grant outcome, educated and empowered youth, was measured using the overall volume and quality of youth activities created by the coalition during the year. The fourth outcome, an overall reduction in ATOD use, was measured using the Annual School Survey.

A Larger, Stronger Community Coalition

The size of the Youth Council was measured by the number of active members, the diversity of sectors in the community represented by those members, and the number of hours of volunteer time contributed by the members and other staff from their organization. The strength of the coalition was measured using questions from the Organizational Community Readiness Survey regarding their organization's involvement in ATOD issues over the past 12 months.

The Size of the Coalition

The Spartanburg Mayor's Youth Council is a group of representatives from organizations in the community that impact on youth whose purpose is to develop and coordinate services for youth in the community. During the 2005-2006 grant period, there were 86 different active members representing community organizations (19), government agencies (18), law enforcement and justice system (9), private sector businesses (5), youth organizations (5), schools and school districts (4), children's homes and shelters (3), community centers (3), counseling and mental health treatment facilities (3), foundations (2), faith-based organizations (2), and others (13). In addition, 10 private citizens participated in Youth Council meetings and activities for a total of 96 active members.

The Youth Council met nine times during the 2003-2004 grant period (September 2003 through August 2004) for a total of 312 volunteer hours. The group met eight times during the 2004-2005 grant period (September 2004 through August 2005) for an average of one and a half hours each time. Excluding the program staff, 80 different people attended these meetings on average, for a total of 325.5 volunteer hours. This is an increase of participation in the Youth Council of 4.3% from the 2003-2004 grant period to the 2004-2005 grant period. During the 2005-2006 grant period, the group met nine times for an average of 1.5 hours per meeting. Excluding program staff, 86 different people attended the meetings, for a total of 319.5 volunteer hours. This is a slight decrease in Youth Council meeting attendance of 1.8%.

During the 2003-2004 grant period, seventeen people attended the meeting for the Youth Council Sub-Committee, which lasted approximately one hour (17 hours). During the 2004-2005 grant period, 18 different people attended the four subcommittee meetings, for a total of 33 volunteer hours. In addition, several other committees were organized to address youth issues. Of these, the Youth Voices met twice and had 21 persons attend the first meeting and 16 persons attend the second for a total of 37 hours. The Business Focus Group held three meetings, with 14 attendees at the first meeting, ten attendees at the second, and 14 attendees at the third for a total of 38 hours. The Youth Engagement Sub-committee met three times, with an average of five members per meeting for a total of 15 hours. In addition, Youth Council members met with Spartanburg Family Court Judges (8 people for a total of 8 hours). This is a total of 131 hours of

volunteer time for subcommittee meetings and other coalition activities during the 2004-2005 grant period. During the 2005-2006 grant period, 25 different people attended the four subcommittee meetings, for a total of 38 hours. In addition, Youth Council members reported that they had spent 612 hours of unpaid volunteer time and other staff from their organizations had spent 809 hours of unpaid volunteer time on coalition building, education campaign, youth leadership, information dissemination, and environmental prevention activities. This is a total of 1,459 hours of volunteer time for subcommittee meetings and other coalition activities during the 2005-2006 grant period.

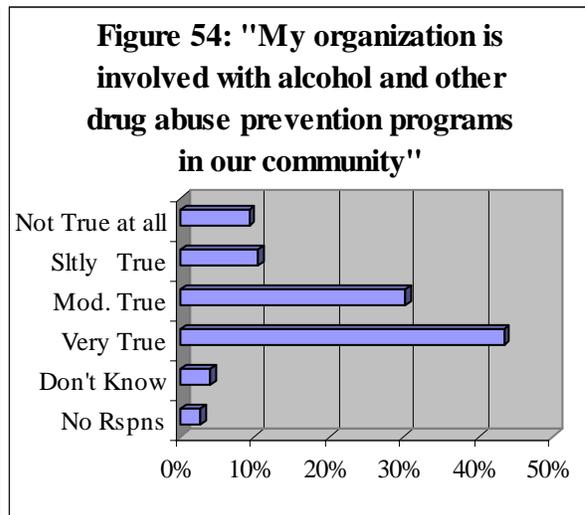
Therefore, during the 2005-2006 grant period, Spartanburg citizens volunteered a total of 1,778.5 hours in coalition efforts aimed at increasing community awareness, concern and action toward substance abuse prevention efforts. This is a 285.9% increase from the 456.5 hours of volunteer time during the 2004-2005 grant period, and a 440.6% increase from the 329 hours of volunteer time during the 2003-2004 grant period. It must be noted that the majority of the hours for the 2005-2006 grant period were gathered using the aforementioned event logs. These event logs requested information on volunteer time and activities and therefore may be more accurate than previous methods of collecting volunteer hours.

The Strength of the Coalition

The Organizational Community Readiness Survey was administered to members of the Youth Council and to participants of trainings sponsored by the Youth Council. This is the first time this survey has been administered; therefore, responses to the survey this year will serve as a baseline by which to measure change in the strength of the coalition in future years.

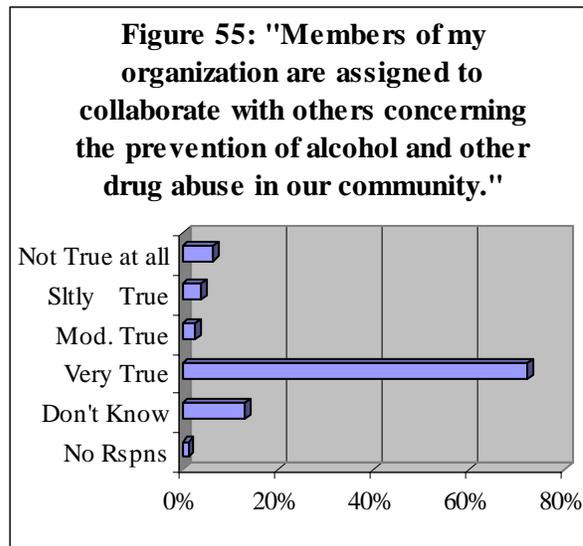
Participants were asked to respond to what extent the following statement was true: "My organization is involved with alcohol and other drug abuse prevention programs in our community." Of the 76 respondents, seven (9.2%) stated that this statement was not at all true about their organization, eight (10.5%) stated it was slightly true, 23 (30.3%) stated it was moderately true, 33 (43.4%) stated it was very true, and three (3.9%) stated that they did not know enough to make that judgment. Two participants (2.6%) did not respond. (See Table 54 and Figure 54.)

Table 54: Responses to "My Organization is involved with alcohol and other drug abuse prevention programs in our community."		
	#	%
Not at All True	7	9.2%
Slightly True	8	10.5%
Moderately True	23	30.3%
Very True	33	43.4%
Don't Know Enough to Judge	3	3.9%
No Response	2	2.6%
Total	76	100%



Participants were asked to respond to what extent the following statement was true: “Members of my organization are assigned to collaborate with others concerning the prevention of alcohol and other drug abuse in our community.” Of the 76 respondents, five (6.6%) stated that this statement was not at all true about their organization, three (3.9%) stated it was slightly true, two (2.6%) stated it was moderately true, 55 (72.4%) stated it was very true, and ten (13.2%) stated that they did not know enough to make that judgment. One participant (1.3%) did not respond. (See Table 55 and Figure 55.)

Table 55: Responses to "Members of my organization are assigned to collaborate with others concerning the prevention of alcohol and other drug abuse in our community."		
	#	%
Not at All True	5	6.6%
Slightly True	3	3.9%
Moderately True	2	2.6%
Very True	55	72.4%
Don't Know Enough to Judge	10	13.2%
No Response	1	1.3%
Total	76	100%



More Knowledgeable Citizens

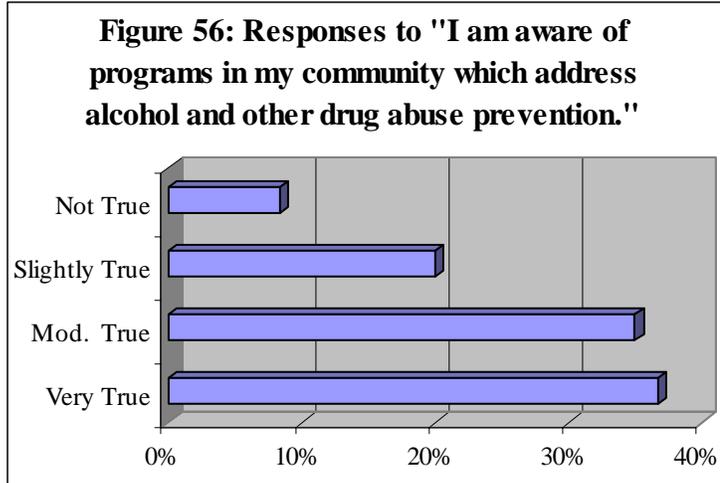
This outcome utilizes questions from the General Public, Organizational, and Employer Community Readiness Surveys to measure the community’s awareness of alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs. The General Public Community Readiness Survey was administered to community members using convenience sampling methods. The Organizational Community Readiness Survey was administered to members of the Youth Council and to participants of trainings sponsored by the Youth Council. The Employer Community Readiness Survey was administered to business leaders using convenience sampling methods. This is the first time these surveys have been administered; therefore, responses to the surveys this year will serve as a baseline by which to measure change in knowledge in future years.

Community Members’ Knowledge

Respondents were asked to respond to what extent the following statement was true: “I am aware of programs in my community which address alcohol and other drug abuse prevention.” Of the 60 respondents, five (8.3%) stated it was not true at all, 12 (20%) stated it was slightly true, 21 (35%) stated it was moderately true, and 22 (36.7%) stated it was very true. (See Table 56 and Figure 56.) An ANOVA determined that there were no significant differences in responses by

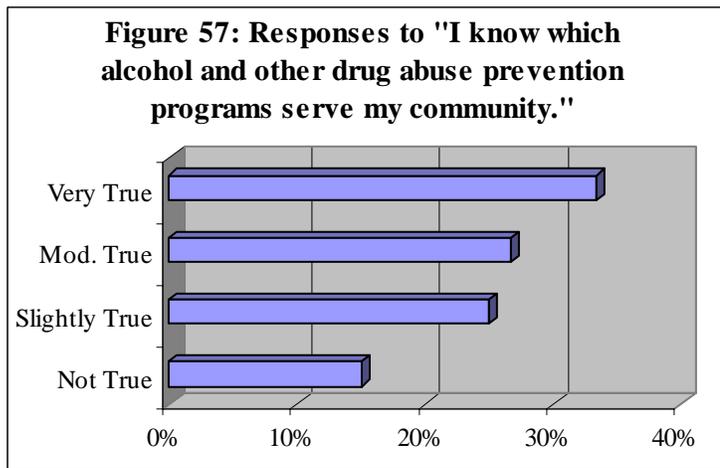
age or education. An independent samples t-test also determined there were no significant differences to the responses by gender.

Table 56: Responses to "I am aware of programs in my community which address alcohol and other drug abuse prevention."		
	#	%
Not True at all	5	8.3%
Slightly True	12	20.0%
Moderately True	21	35.0%
Very True	22	36.7%
Total	60	100%



Respondents were asked to respond to what extent the following statement was true: "I know which alcohol and other drug abuse prevention programs serve my community." Of the 60 respondents, nine (15.0%) stated it was not true at all, 15 (25.0%) stated it was only slightly true, sixteen (26.7%) stated it was moderately true, and 20 (33.3%) stated it was very true. (See Table 57 and Figure 57.) An ANOVA determined that there were no significant differences in responses by age or education. An independent samples t-test also determined there were no significant differences to the responses by gender.

Table 57: Responses to "I know which alcohol and other drug abuse prevention programs serve my community."		
	#	%
Not True at all	9	15.0%
Slightly True	15	25.0%
Moderately True	16	26.7%
Very True	20	33.3%
Total	60	100%

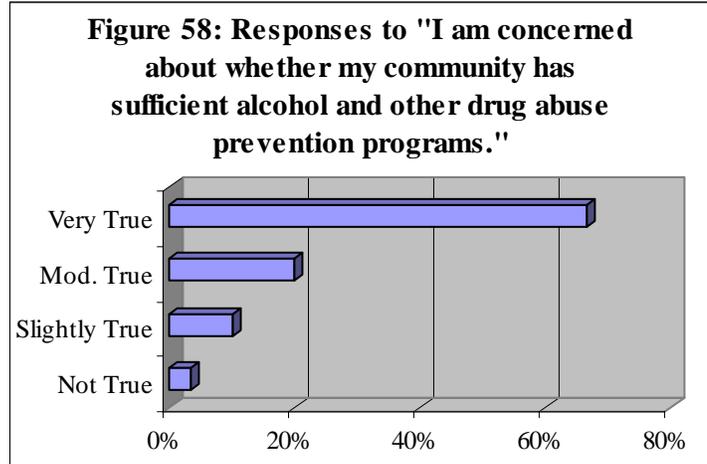


Respondents were asked to respond to what extent the following statement was true: "I am concerned about whether my community has sufficient alcohol and other drug abuse prevention programs." Of the 60 respondents, two (3.3%) stated it was not true at all, six (10.0%) stated it was only slightly true, twelve (20.0%) stated it was moderately true, and 40 (66.7%) stated it was very true. (See Table 58 and Figure 58.) An ANOVA determined that there were no significant

differences in responses by age or education. An independent samples t-test also determined there were no significant differences to the responses by gender.

Table 58: Responses to "I am concerned about whether my community has sufficient alcohol and other drug abuse prevention programs."

	#	%
Not True at all	2	3.3%
Slightly True	6	10.0%
Moderately True	12	20.0%
Very True	40	66.7%
Total	60	100%

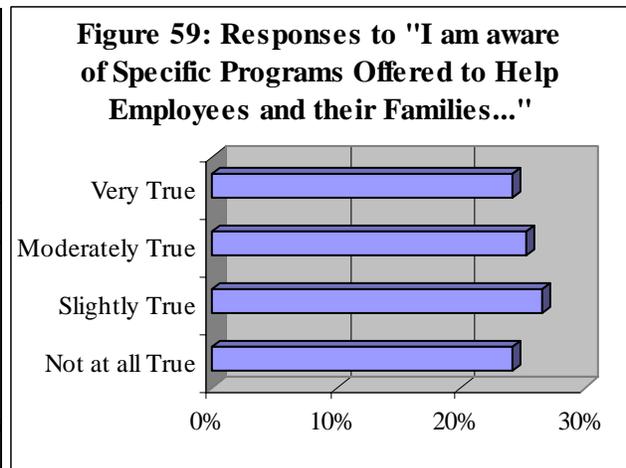


Business Leaders' Knowledge

Respondents were asked to state to what extent the following statement was true: "I am aware of specific programs offered to employees and their families in the workplace which address alcohol and drug abuse prevention." Of the 83 respondents, 20 (24.1%) felt this statement was not at all true, 22 (26.5%) stated it was slightly true, 21 (25.3%) stated it was moderately true and 20 (24.1%) stated it was very true. (See Table 59 and Figure 59.) A One-Way ANOVA determined that there were no significant differences in responses by education, ethnicity, age or the type of organization they work for due to the small number of respondents in some of the groups. An independent samples t-test determined there is a significant difference to the responses by gender ($t=-1.320$, $df=81$, $p=0.020$). The average response by females was 2.39, which is between "Slightly True" and "Moderately True" ($n=57$, $SD=1.18$). The average response by males was 2.73, which is also between "Slightly True" and "Moderately True" ($n=26$, $SD=0.92$). Therefore, men are more aware of specific programs offered to employees and families in the workplace to address alcohol and drug abuse prevention than women.

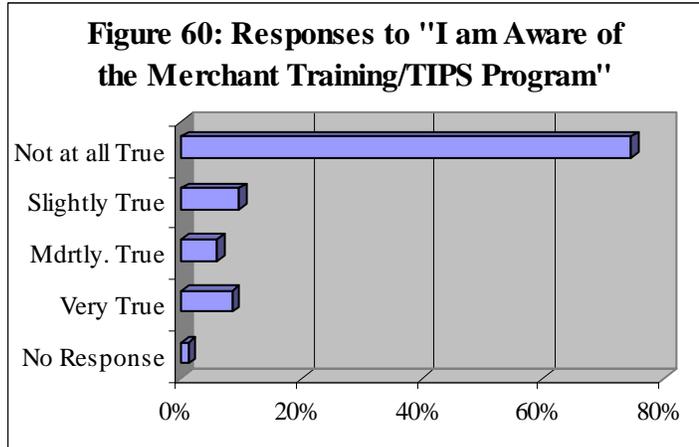
Table 59: Responses to "I am Aware of Specific Programs Offered to Employees and Their Families in the Workplace which Address Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention."

	#	%
Not at all True	20	24.1%
Slightly True	22	26.5%
Moderately True	21	25.3%
Very True	20	24.1%
Total	83	100%



Respondents were asked to state to what extent the following statement was true: "I am aware of the Merchant Training/TIPS Program." Of the 83 respondents, 62 (74.7%) rated this statement as not at all true, eight (9.6%) stated it was slightly true, five (6.0%) stated it was moderately true and seven (8.4%) stated it was very true. One participant (1.2%) did not respond to the question. (See Table 60 and Figure 60.) An ANOVA determined that there were no significant differences in responses by education, occupation, ethnicity, age or the type of organization they work for due to the small number of respondents in some of the groups. An independent samples t-test determined there is no significant difference to the responses by gender.

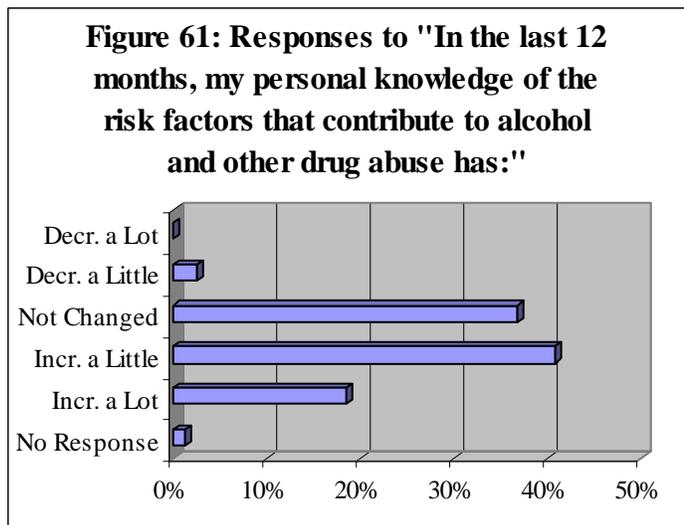
Table 60: Responses to "I am Aware of the Merchant Training/TIPS Program."		
	#	%
Not at all True	62	74.7%
Slightly True	8	9.6%
Moderately True	5	6.0%
Very True	7	8.4%
No Response	1	1.2%
Total	83	100%



Youth Council Members and Training Participants' Knowledge

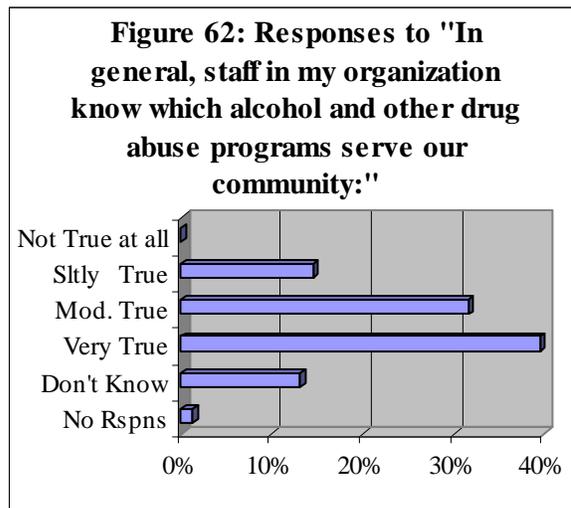
Participants were asked to respond to what extent their personal knowledge of community programs that address alcohol and other drug abuse had changed in the past twelve months. Of the 76 respondents, no one stated that their knowledge had decreased a lot, two (2.6%) reported that it decreased a little, 28 (36.8%) stated their knowledge had not changed, 31 (40.8%) reported that their knowledge increased a little and 14 (18.4%) stated that it increased a lot. One participant (1.3%) did not respond. (See Table 61 and Figure 61.)

Table 61: Responses to "In the last 12 months, my personal knowledge of community programs that address alcohol and other drug abuse has:"		
	#	%
Decreased a Lot	0	0.0%
Decreased a Little	2	2.6%
Not Changed	28	36.8%
Increased a Little	31	40.8%
Increased a Lot	14	18.4%
No Response	1	1.3%
Total	76	100%



Participants were asked to respond to what extent the following statement was true: “My organization has a written policy concerning the use of alcohol or other drugs by employees.” Of the 76 respondents, five (6.6%) stated that this statement was not at all true about their organization, three (3.9%) stated it was slightly true, two (2.6%) stated it was moderately true, 55 (72.4%) stated it was very true, and ten (13.2%) stated that they did not know enough to make that judgment. One participant (1.3%) did not respond. (See Table 62 and Figure 62.)

Table 62: Responses to "In general, staff in my organization know which alcohol and other drug abuse programs serve our community."		
	#	%
Not at All True	0	0.0%
Slightly True	11	14.5%
Moderately True	24	31.6%
Very True	30	39.5%
Don't Know Enough to Judge	10	13.2%
No Response	1	1.3%
Total	76	100%



Educated and Empowered Youth

The program organized and implemented four main activities aimed at educating and empowering the youth in the Southside community of Spartanburg. The first of these activities is the Southside Youth Advisory Board (SYAB). Eight youth from the community completed this program, which met 19 times throughout the grant period. This group focused on building the youths' leadership, decision-making, and conflict resolution skills, as well as teaching them how to handle many of the issues the youth are facing, such as teen pregnancy and ATOD use and abuse. The second activity, the Youth Summit, presented information on decision-making, peer pressure, budgeting, and ATOD use and abuse to 216 youth from the community. The third activity is Youth Voices, which acts as a liaison between the youth in the community and the Youth Council and other community leaders. This group of 30 youth from the community met 12 times throughout the grant period. The final activity is the Project ALERT programming. This programming, which teaches youth how to resist substance abuse, was provided to 34 youth during the school year and 95 youth during the summer for about 10 hours each.

Overall Reduction in ATOD Use

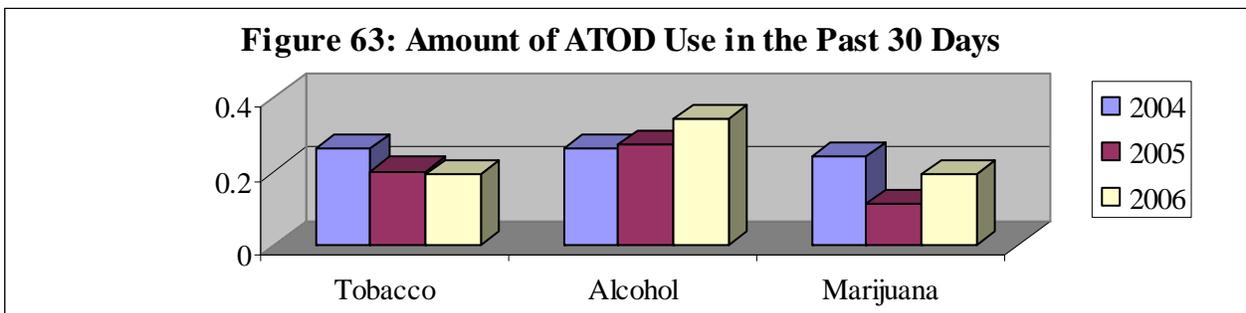
The overall reduction in ATOD use was calculated using the question from the Annual School Survey which asked, “In the past 30 days, on how many days (if any) did you?” For purposes of this analysis, a response of “never used” or “not at all” is coded as 0, “1 day” is coded as 1, “2-3 days” is coded as 2, “1-2 times per week” is coded as 3, and “5-6 times per week” is coded as 4.

Four questions on the survey asked students to report how often in the past 30 days they had used cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, dip, snuff, plug, or flavored cigarettes. Responses to these questions were combined to determine the maximum number of times they had used any tobacco products. The average number of times for respondents to the 2004 survey was 0.26 (n=238, SD=0.79). The average number of times for respondents to the 2005 survey was 0.2 (n=284, SD=0.69), and the average number of times for respondents to the 2006 survey was 0.19 (n=295, SD=0.68). Therefore, the average number of times tobacco products had been used in the past 30 days has decreased by 26.9% from 2004 to 2006. This difference is not statistically significant (F=0.59, df=2, p=0.555). (See Table 63 and Figure 63.)

Three questions on the annual school survey asked students to report how often in the past 30 days they had drunk beer or malt liquor, wine or wine coolers, or liquor or mixed drinks (more than a few sips). Responses to these questions were combined to determine the maximum number of times they had drunk any alcohol. The average number of times for respondents to the 2004 survey was 0.26 (n=238, SD=0.78). The average number of times for respondents to the 2005 survey was 0.27 (n=285, SD=0.71), and the average number of times for respondents to the 2006 survey was 0.34 (n=295, SD=0.79). Therefore, the average number of times youth had drunk alcohol in the past 30 days has increased by 30.8% from 2004 to 2006. This difference is not statistically significant (F=0.95, df=2, p=0.389). (See Table 63 and Figure 63.)

One question on the annual school survey asked students to report how often in the past 30 days they had smoked marijuana. The average number of times for respondents to the 2004 survey was 0.24 (n=237, SD=0.82). The average number of times for respondents to the 2005 survey was 0.11 (n=282, SD=0.45), and the average number of times for respondents to the 2006 survey was 0.19 (n=294, SD=0.76). Therefore, the average number of times youth had smoked marijuana in the past 30 days has decreased by 20.8% from 2004 to 2006. This difference is not statistically significant (F=1.29, df=2, p=0.066). (See Table 63 and Figure 63.)

	2004			2005			2006			% Change from 2004 to 2006
	Mean	N	SD	Mean	N	SD	Mean	N	SD	
Tobacco	0.26	238	0.79	0.20	284	0.69	0.19	295	0.68	-26.9%
Alcohol	0.26	238	0.76	0.27	285	0.71	0.34	295	0.79	30.8%
Marijuana	0.24	237	0.82	0.11	282	0.45	0.19	294	0.76	-20.8%



CONCLUSIONS

Reduction in Past 30-Day Use

Of the 242 students who completed the 2004 Annual School Survey, 34 (14%) had used tobacco products in the past 30 days, compared to 35 (12.1%) of the 289 respondents in 2005 and 35 (11.7%) of the 299 respondents in 2006. **Therefore, the percentage of students who had used tobacco products in the past 30 days has decreased by 16.7% from 2004 to 2006.**

Of the 242 students who completed the 2004 Annual School Survey, 38 (15.7%) had drunk alcohol in the past 30 days, compared to 52 (18%) of the 289 respondents in 2005 and 66 (22%) of the 299 respondents in 2006. **Therefore, the percentage of students who had drunk alcohol in the past 30 days has increased by 40.6% from 2004 to 2006.**

One question on the annual school survey asked students if they had smoked marijuana in the past 30 days. Of the 242 students who completed the 2004 Annual School Survey, 28 (11.6%) had smoked marijuana in the past 30 days, compared to 25 (8.7%) of the 289 respondents in 2005 and 28 (9.4%) of the 299 respondents in 2006. **Therefore, the percentage of students who had smoked marijuana in the past 30 days has decreased by 19.1% from 2004 to 2006.**

Increased Perception of Parental Disapproval of ATOD Use

Two questions on the annual school survey asked students to report what their parents think of persons their age who smoke a couple of cigarettes a day or smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day. Responses to these questions were combined to determine whether or not their parents disapprove or strongly disapprove of both activities. These questions were asked for the first time in 2005. Of the 289 students who responded in 2005, 201 (69.6%) stated that their parents either disapprove or strongly disapprove of youth who smoke cigarettes. Of the 299 students who responded in 2006, 212 (70.9%) stated that their parents either disapprove or strongly disapprove of youth who smoke cigarettes. **Therefore, the perception of parental disapproval of tobacco use has increased by 1.9% from 2005 to 2006.**

Two questions on the annual school survey asked students to report what their parents think of persons their age who drink one or two drinks occasionally or drink one or two drinks nearly every day. Responses to these questions were combined to determine whether or not their parents disapprove or strongly disapprove of both activities. These questions were asked for the first time in 2005. Of the 289 students who responded in 2005, 190 (65.7%) stated that their parents either disapprove or strongly disapprove of youth who smoke cigarettes. Of the 299 students who responded in 2006, 207 (69.2%) stated that their parents either disapprove or strongly disapprove of youth who drink alcohol. **Therefore, the perception of parental disapproval of drinking has increased by 5.3% from 2005 to 2006.**

Two questions on the annual school survey asked students to report what their parents think of persons their age who try marijuana once or twice or use marijuana regularly. Responses to these questions were combined to determine whether or not their parents disapprove or strongly disapprove of both activities. These questions were asked for the first time in 2005. Of the 289 students who responded in 2005, 199 (68.9%) stated that their parents either disapprove or strongly disapprove of youth who use marijuana. Of the 299 students who responded in 2006, 217 (72.6%) stated that their parents either disapprove or strongly disapprove of youth who use marijuana. **Therefore, the perception of parental disapproval of marijuana use has increased by 5.4% from 2005 to 2006**

Increased Average Age of Onset of ATOD Use

Four questions on the annual school survey asked students to report how old they were the first time they used cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, dip, snuff, plug, or flavored cigarettes. Responses to these questions were combined to determine how old the student was the first time they used any tobacco products. The average age of first use of tobacco for respondents to the 2004 survey was 2.69 (n=59, SD=1.79), which is between 11 and 12 years old. The average age of first use of tobacco for respondents to the 2005 survey was 2.79 (n=80, SD=1.78), which is also between 11 and 12 years old. The average age of first use of tobacco for respondents to the 2006 survey was 2.84 (n=86, SD=1.84), which is almost 12 years old. **Therefore, the average age of first use of tobacco products has increased by 5.6% from 2004 to 2006.**

Three questions on the annual school survey asked students to report how old they were the first time they drank beer or malt liquor, wine or wine coolers, or liquor or mixed drinks (more than a few sips). Responses to these questions were combined to determine how old the student was the first time they drank any alcoholic beverages. The average age of first use of alcohol for respondents to the 2004 survey was 2.89 (n=93, SD=1.7), which is almost 12 years old. The average age of first use of alcohol for respondents to the 2005 survey was 2.96 (n=125, SD=1.64), which is approximately 12 years old. The average age of first use of alcohol for respondents to the 2006 survey was 3.23 (n=137, SD=1.77), which is just over 12 years old. **Therefore, the average age of first use of alcohol products has increased by 11.8% from 2004 to 2006.**

One question on the annual school survey asked students to report how old they were the first time they smoked marijuana. The average age of first use of marijuana for respondents to the 2004 survey was 3.16 (n=38, SD=1.41), which is just over 12 years old. The average age of first use of marijuana for respondents to the 2005 survey was 3.6 (n=42, SD=1.84), which is between 12 and 13 years old. The average age of first use of marijuana for respondents to the 2006 survey was 3.86 (n=59, SD=1.9), which is almost 13 years old. **Therefore, the average age of first use of marijuana has increased by 22.2% from 2004 to 2006.**

Increased Perception of Risk from ATOD Use

The annual school survey asked students “How much do people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day?” Of the 242 students who responded to the survey in 2004, 199 (82.2%) stated that this activity is a moderate

or great risk. Of the 289 students who responded to the survey in 2005, 209 (72.3%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. Of the 299 students who responded to the survey in 2006, 223 (74.6%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. **Therefore, the perceived risk of harm from smoking cigarettes regularly has decreased by 9.3% from 2004 to 2006.**

The next question in this series asked students “How much do people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they drink one or two drinks nearly every day?” Of the 242 students who responded to the survey in 2004, 135 (55.8%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. Of the 289 students who responded to the survey in 2005, 164 (56.7%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. Of the 299 students who responded to the survey in 2006, 152 (50.8%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. **Therefore, the perceived risk of harm from drinking alcohol regularly has decreased by 8.9% from 2004 to 2006.**

The next question in this series asked students “How much do people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke marijuana regularly?” Of the 242 students who responded to the survey in 2004, 174 (71.9%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. Of the 289 students who responded to the survey in 2005, 195 (67.5%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. Of the 299 students who responded to the survey in 2006, 186 (62.2%) stated that this activity is a moderate or great risk. **Therefore, the perceived risk of harm from smoking marijuana regularly has decreased by 13.5% from 2004 to 2006.**

Increase in Arrests for Drug/Narcotic Violations Within the Target Area

Changes in incidents and arrests for Drug/Narcotic violations within the target area were measured using alcohol and drug-related crime reported to the City of Spartanburg Department of Public Safety. In 2004, 264 incidents of and 206 arrests for drug/narcotic violations were reported in the City of Spartanburg. In 2005, 345 incidents of and 341 arrests for drug/narcotic violations were reported in the City of Spartanburg. In 2006, 254 incidents of and 260 arrests for drug/narcotic violations were reported in the City of Spartanburg. **Therefore, the number of incidents of drug/narcotic violations has decreased by 4% from 2004 to 2006; while the number of arrests for drug/narcotic violations has increased by 26% during that same time.** It must be noted that the figures for 2006 only cover incidents and arrests occurring from January 1, 2006 to September 30, 2006.

Success of Coalition Efforts

Size of the Coalition: During the 2005-2006 grant period, Spartanburg citizens volunteered a total of 1,778.5 hours in coalition efforts aimed at increasing community awareness, concern and action toward substance abuse prevention efforts. **This is a 285.9% increase from the 456.5 hours of volunteer time during the 2004-2005 grant period, and a 440.6% increase from the 329 hours of volunteer time during the 2003-2004 grant period.**

Strength of the Coalition: The Organizational Community Readiness Survey was administered to members of the Youth Council and to participants of trainings sponsored by the Youth Council. This is the first time this survey has been administered; therefore, responses to the survey this year will serve as a baseline by which to measure change in the strength of the coalition in future years.

More Knowledgeable Citizens: This outcome utilizes questions from the General Public, Organizational, and Employer Community Readiness Surveys to measure the community's awareness of alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs. The General Public Community Readiness Survey was administered to community members using convenience sampling methods. The Organizational Community Readiness Survey was administered to members of the Youth Council and to participants of trainings sponsored by the Youth Council. The Employer Community Readiness Survey was administered to business leaders using convenience sampling methods. This is the first time these surveys have been administered; therefore, responses to the surveys this year will serve as a baseline by which to measure change in knowledge in future years.

Educating and Empowering Youth: The program organized and implemented four main activities aimed at educating and empowering the youth in the Southside community of Spartanburg. The first of these activities is the Southside Youth Advisory Board (SYAB). Eight youth from the community completed this program, which met 19 times throughout the grant period. This group focused on building the youths' leadership, decision-making, and conflict resolution skills, as well as teaching them how to handle many of the issues the youth are facing, such as teen pregnancy and ATOD use and abuse. The second activity, the Youth Summit, presented information on decision-making, peer pressure, budgeting, and ATOD use and abuse to 216 youth from the community. The third activity is Youth Voices, which acts as a liaison between the youth in the community and the Youth Council and other community leaders. This group of 30 youth from the community met 12 times throughout the grant period. The final activity is the Project ALERT programming. This programming, which teaches youth how to resist substance abuse, was provided to 34 youth during the school year and 95 youth during the summer for about 10 hours each.

Tobacco Use: Four questions on the survey asked students to report how often in the past 30 days they had used cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, dip, snuff, plug, or flavored cigarettes. Responses to these questions were combined to determine the maximum number of times they had used any tobacco products. The average number of times for respondents to the 2004 survey was 0.26 (n=238, SD=0.79). The average number of times for respondents to the 2005 survey was 0.2 (n=284, SD=0.69), and the average number of times for respondents to the 2006 survey was 0.19 (n=295, SD=0.68). **Therefore, the average number of times tobacco products had been used in the past 30 days has decreased by 26.9% from 2004 to 2006.**

Alcohol Use: Three questions on the annual school survey asked students to report how often in the past 30 days they had drunk beer or malt liquor, wine or wine coolers, or liquor or mixed drinks (more than a few sips). Responses to these questions were combined to determine the maximum number of times they had drunk any alcohol. The average number of times for respondents to the 2004 survey was 0.26 (n=238, SD=0.78). The average number of times for respondents to the 2005 survey was 0.27 (n=285, SD=0.71), and the average number of times for respondents to the 2006 survey was 0.34 (n=295, SD=0.79). **Therefore, the average number of times youth had drunk alcohol in the past 30 days has increased by 30.8% from 2004 to 2006.**

Marijuana Use: One question on the annual school survey asked students to report how often in the past 30 days they had smoked marijuana. The average number of times for respondents to the 2004 survey was 0.24 (n=237, SD=0.82). The average number of times for respondents to the 2005 survey was 0.11 (n=282, SD=0.45), and the average number of times for respondents to the 2006 survey was 0.19 (n=294, SD=0.76). **Therefore, the average number of times youth had smoked marijuana in the past 30 days has decreased by 20.8% from 2004 to 2006.**

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Several new measurement methods were begun this year which will provide more accurate data regarding community and organizational readiness. **It is recommended that these methods be continued in the new grant year and that the information gathered by these methods be utilized to improve programming.**
2. A great deal of progress has been made on reducing both 30 day and overall use of tobacco and marijuana over the last three years. However, use of alcohol is growing in the targeted population. The results of the youth alcohol access study indicated that 44% of the stores studied in Spartanburg would sell alcohol to underage individuals. The alcohol retail survey indicated an unacceptable level of ignorance among store personnel. **It is therefore recommended that a strong effort be made to educate and control merchants who sell alcohol in the City of Spartanburg.**
3. There has been a dramatic change in the perception of risk of use of ATOD in the last year after moving in the correct direction in the previous year. **It is therefore recommended that a strong effort be made to increase the prevention/education efforts at the middle school level.**
4. Other long term outcomes of the program have moved strongly in the directions predicted by the grant application. The many staff and volunteers working with the grant should be congratulated for this progress. **It is recommended that this work continue in the directions established by the grant application.**

**APPENDIX ONE:
EVENT LOG WORKSHEET**

**APPENDIX TWO:
DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
REPORTED ON THE EVENT LOGS**

**APPENDIX THREE:
COMMUNITY READINESS SURVEYS**

**APPENDIX FOUR:
RESPONSES TO ITEMS ON THE
COMMUNITY READINESS SURVEYS
THAT ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE REPORT**

**APPENDIX FIVE:
UNDERAGE DRINKING BILLBOARD**

**APPENDIX SIX:
DAODAS STANDARD SURVEY**

**APPENDIX SEVEN:
DAODAS REPORTS ON PROJECT ALERT**

**APPENDIX EIGHT:
DAODAS REPORT ON SYAB**

**APPENDIX NINE:
TOBACCO BUY DATA**

**APPENDIX TEN:
YOUTH SUMMIT SURVEY INSTRUMENT**

**APPENDIX ELEVEN:
RESPONSES TO ITEMS ON THE
YOUTH SUMMIT SURVEY
THAT ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE REPORT**

**APPENDIX TWELVE:
ANNUAL SCHOOL SURVEY INSTRUMENT**

**APPENDIX THIRTEEN:
RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS ON THE
ANNUAL SCHOOL SURVEY
THAT ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE REPORT**