

**REPORT OF THE FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2007-2008
EVALUATION OF THE ALTERNATIVES TO
DETENTION PROJECT ADMINISTERED BY
THE SPARTANBURG PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT**

**FUNDED BY JUVENILE JUSTICE FORMULA GRANT 1J06002 FROM
THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**

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**Evaluation Conducted by SWS, Inc.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Spartanburg Alternatives to Detention project began on October 1, 2006 to reduce the high detention rate among juvenile offenders in Spartanburg County. The project is administered by the Spartanburg Department of Public Safety. The purpose of the project is “To reduce and/or eliminate the inappropriate or unnecessary use of secure detention for juveniles to decrease detention population, community costs, juvenile recidivism and to provide for an appropriate environment and services for qualifying juveniles whenever possible while protecting public safety.”

The goals of the project are to:

- Increase the use of alternatives to detention programming versus secure confinement
- Quickly identify eligible youth for release to an alternative placement while providing for public safety.
- Ensure a juvenile’s presence in court without the need for confinement.
- Assist juveniles in refraining from committing new crimes pending court disposition.
- Provide intervention/prevention programs.
- Assist juvenile offenders and their families with support services.
- Make appropriate referrals for services.

This project continued to be implemented effectively and efficiently and all of the goals achieved during the first year of operations. One of the objectives of the grant was achieved while all others were exceeded. All project performance indicators were met. The project appears to have positive long-term impacts on the juvenile justice system in Spartanburg County. The Alternatives to Detention Project is an exemplary example of a community juvenile justice program.

It is recommended that the project staff continue to operate as they have and that the Department of Public Safety, Department of Juvenile Justice and other organizations continue their support of the project.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ii
SECTION I: INTRODUCTION	1
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT.....	1
PROJECT PROCESS	2
PROJECT GOALS	2
PROJECT OBJECTIVES	3
PROJECT PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	3
SECTION II: METHODOLOGY.....	5
PHILOSOPHY OF THE APPROACH.....	5
METHODOLOGY OF THE EVALUATION.....	5
<i>Process Evaluation Methods</i>	5
<i>Outcome Evaluation Methods</i>	6
<i>Develop Evaluation Reports</i>	6
PROCESS FINDINGS (PERFORMANCE INDICATORS).....	7
OUTCOME FINDINGS.....	9
DESCRIPTION OF YOUTH.....	9
CASE PROCESS.....	11
ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION BEING USED.....	12
CONTACTS MADE WITH YOUTH BY PROJECT STAFF.....	13
JUVENILE OFFENSES	14
ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY (OBJECTIVE 1)	15
YOUTH SERVED BY THE PROJECT (OBJECTIVE 2)	15
NUMBER OF YOUTH WHO RE-OFFEND (OBJECTIVE 3)	16
RESULT OF SERVICES (OBJECTIVE 4).....	17
SERVICES AVAILABLE TO YOUTH (OBJECTIVE 5).....	17
SERVICES DELIVERED TO YOUTH (OBJECTIVE 6)	17
HEARINGS ATTENDED BY YOUTH (OBJECTIVE 7).....	19
SATISFACTION WITH PROJECT	19
<i>Youth Satisfaction (Objective 8)</i>	20
<i>Parent Satisfaction</i>	22
LONG-TERM IMPACT.....	24
CONCLUSIONS.....	26
CONCLUSIONS.....	26
RECOMMENDATIONS	28
APPENDIX 1: LOGIC MODEL	29
APPENDIX 2: OUTPUT PERFORMANCE MEASURES	31
APPENDIX 3: PARENT AND YOUTH SURVEYS	34

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

Description of the Project

The Spartanburg community has a high detention rate for juveniles. In the baseline year for the project SFY 2005-2006, the rate of occurrence per 100 for detention of Caucasian youth in Spartanburg was 26.98 compared to 18.63 for the state and the rate of occurrence for minority youth in Spartanburg was 37.67 compared to 21.5 in South Carolina.

The Spartanburg Alternatives to Detention project began on October 1, 2006 to reduce this high detention rate. The project is administered by the Spartanburg Department of Public Safety. The goal of the project is “To reduce and/or eliminate the inappropriate or unnecessary use of secure detention for juveniles to decrease detention population, community costs, juvenile recidivism and to provide for an appropriate environment and services for qualifying juveniles whenever possible while protecting public safety.”

The target population of the project is juveniles 13 to 16 years old in Spartanburg County charged with a crime who are appropriate to remain in the community rather than being detained at DJJ facilities in Columbia. The project provides alternative services to allow these youths to stay in the Spartanburg community and to reside in their homes or with relatives. A case manager provides frequent checks on the identified youth as well as arranging for the alternative services. Police officers also do unannounced house checks and the project provides wrap around services for youth who are not Medicaid eligible. The services that are provided include:

- Juvenile Residential Institution/Alternative Placement
- Case Management
- Curfew Checks
- School Visits
- Home Visits
- Mentors
- Counseling
- Education Assessment
- Employment Assistance
- Referrals to Other Services
- Court Assistance

The youth must observe a curfew and must restrict their movements outside of their pre-approved activities. Parents of the youth must cooperate with the program in order for the youth to successfully complete.

Spartanburg County has a number of resources that lend themselves to the success of this project. The Spartanburg Youth Council provides a strong opportunity to develop responses to the problem of high detention rates. In addition, the Targeted Community Action Planning (TCAP) program is identifying the more serious juvenile offenders and providing services for them. The Spartanburg Family Court, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the City of Spartanburg Department of Public Safety, the Spartanburg County Sheriff’s Department, the Youth Council

and others all agree that alternatives to detention are important and necessary for the juvenile justice system in the Spartanburg community.

This grant was awarded under Program Area #2, Alternatives to Detention, of the OJJDP Formula Grants. The purpose of the grant is “To provide alternative services to a juvenile offender in the community as an alternative to incarceration.” The OJJDP Logic Model for Program Area #2 grants may be found in Appendix 1. The OJJDP Program Area #2 Performance Measures may be found in Appendix 2.

The City of Spartanburg is the fiscal agent for the grant, but much of the work on the grant is being conducted in partnership with the Spartanburg County Office of the Department of Juvenile Justice and other partners. In its early stages, the project was initiated with youth charged with property crimes. Youth who are still being detained for disturbing schools and shoplifting are also considered for the program. The program serves 50 youth at one time.

Project Process

Youth enter the program in one of two ways:

- At the time of arrest, if possible, the youth is released to the home and parents with the additional services, or;
- After the preadjudicatory hearing, a request is made that the youth will not be detained, but instead be placed on home detention. The youth is required to stay at home except for allowed appointments.

If the juvenile arrested is 13 years old or older, the arresting police officer is responsible for determining if a juvenile is to be detained. DJJ will assist in making that determination. The DJJ Detention Screening Advisory Form can help in making the decision as to whether the juvenile should be detained. Training of the county’s law enforcement officers on the availability of the project and on how to make the decision as to whether to detain or not is an important part of the project process.

The case manager, who is a City of Spartanburg police officer, is housed in the (DJJ) offices. She works closely with DJJ to assure appropriate decision making at the beginning of cases and to assure follow-up. She makes face-to-face visits to the juveniles twice a week and telephone calls three times a week. City and county police officers also make unannounced home checks on the youth. The youth must complete the services in their case plans or face sanctions.

Project Goals

The goals of the project are to:

- Increase the use of alternatives to detention programming versus secure confinement
- Quickly identify eligible youth for release to an alternative placement while providing for public safety.
- Ensure a juvenile’s presence in court without the need for confinement.

- Assist juveniles in refraining from committing new crimes pending court disposition.
- Provide intervention/prevention programs.
- Assist juvenile offenders and their families with support services.
- Make appropriate referrals for services.

Project Objectives

The following are the objectives for the project:

1. During the grant period, there will be increased organizational capacity to the Spartanburg community to implement the Alternatives to Detention system changes through the use of Formula Grant funds, in-kind and other grant funds that might be received.
2. During the grant period, the number of youth served will be 50 youth which includes youth carried over from the previous reporting period as well as new youth. This is an unduplicated count.
3. During the grant period, the delinquency rate of youth being served in the program will be 20% or less. (The number and percent of program youth who were rearrested or seen at juvenile court for a new offense will be determined from police and juvenile court records.)
4. During the grant period there will be an increased accountability in the program due to the number and percent of youth who complete the program requirements. It is projected that at least 30 of 50 youth, which is 60%, will complete the program requirements.
5. During the grant period there will be an increased organizations capacity in the Spartanburg Community to implement the Alternatives to Detention system changes through maintaining the current alternative program options and adding at least one new program option.
6. During the grant period there will be improved program activities for the Spartanburg Alternatives to Detention program due to the number of service hours received by program youth which is any explicit activity (such as program contact, counseling sessions, course curriculum, community service, etc.) delivered by program staff or other professional dedicated to completing requirements.
7. During the reporting period there will be improved system effectiveness in the Spartanburg Community Alternatives to Detention Program through the number of youth returning to court for scheduled hearings which will be greater than 50%.
8. During the reporting period the Case Manager will document increased program support through the number and percent of program youth satisfied with the program which includes staff relations and expertise, general program operations, facilities, materials and service.

Project Performance Indicators

The following are the performance indicators for the project:

1. The Project Director will maintain documentation of increased organizational capacity to the community for the Alternatives to Detention grant program through the receipt of other funding and in-kind.

2. The Case Manager will maintain an unduplicated count in the database of the number of youth served. The count will include youth carried over from the previous reporting period plus new admissions during the reporting period.
3. The Case Manager with the help of the SC Department of Juvenile Justice staff will maintain documentation of program youth who have a new offense. The number of youth with a new offense will be divided by the number of youth in the [program to determine the percent of youth who re-offend.
4. The Case Manager will maintain the following data from the database for the program:
 - Number of program youth who exited the program having completed all program requirements
 - Number of youth who left the program
 - Percentage of youth which is the number of youth who exit the program having completed all program requirements divided by the number of youth who leave the program
5. The Project Director and the Case Manager will maintain a description of the number of detention alternative program options available during the reporting period.
6. The Case Manager will document from the program files and/or the database the service hours provided to program youth.
7. The Case Manager will document the number and [percent of program youth returning to court for scheduled hearings through the following:
 - Number of program youth who return to all scheduled hearings;
 - Number of youth in detention alternative programs;
 - Percentage of number of program youth who return to all scheduled hearings divided by the number of youth in detention alternative programs.
8. Prior to the end of the grant period or the program youth's completion of the program, youth will complete program evaluation or assessment form to document program satisfaction.

SECTION II: METHODOLOGY

Philosophy of the Approach

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.

Methodology of the Evaluation

There are seven parts to the methodology for the evaluation. The seven parts are:

- Part 1 - Conduct three or more on-site visits. The first visit was a ride along to observe the case manager as she made home visits and interacted with juveniles and their families. The second was to review the database and the associated paperwork with the Project Director and Case Manager. The third visit was to observe program activities and to provide technical assistance as necessary on responding to state data requirements.
- Part 2 - Assure the Case Manager is using the youth satisfaction and family satisfaction survey designed in the previous year.
- Part 3 - Conduct a process evaluation by measuring the implementation of the performance indicators stated in the project proposal and in Section III of this evaluation.
- Part 4 - Conduct an outcome evaluation by measuring the progress made towards meeting the program objectives found in the project proposal and outlined in Section III of this evaluation.
- Part 5 - Prepare two reports, an interim report at the end of the sixth month and a final report at the end of the grant period. The sixth month report will be provided on April 15, 2008 and the final report on October 23, 2008. The interim report will report on the process of implementing the project. The final report will include both process and outcome evaluation, conclusions and recommendations.
- Part 6- Assist the program in completing on-line forms required for the grant for data that does not include financial or personnel matters.
- Part 7 - As part of the evaluation, report the data required by the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) as stated in the Logic Model and Performance Measures found in Appendices 1 and 2.

Process Evaluation Methods

A series of interviews with project personnel, reviews of documentation, and observations were conducted during the year. The satisfaction surveys for youth and families were also developed in the previous year and utilized. A method for documenting qualitative data, consisting of

periodic documented meetings with evaluation staff was developed for use by persons involved in the project.

Outcome Evaluation Methods

The database developed by the program and SWS was used to store information for the Performance Indicators, objectives and OJJDP Performance Measures (found in Appendix 2).

Develop Evaluation Reports

There were five parts to developing the evaluation report. 1) A quantitative database and a qualitative database were developed into which all of the data gathered was placed. 2) Statistical and qualitative methods were be used to analyze the databases, creating a description of the project, its successes and its weaknesses. 3) The findings of the analysis were described in charts, tables, and a written form. 4) Written conclusions were drawn from the findings and reported. 5) Written recommendations were developed.

PROCESS FINDINGS (PERFORMANCE INDICATORS)

1. The Project Director will maintain documentation of increased organizational capacity to the community for the Alternatives to Detention grant program through the receipt of other funding and in-kind.

The Project Director maintained the required documentation.

2. The Case Manager will maintain an unduplicated count in the database of the number of youth served. The count will include youth carried over from the previous reporting period plus new admissions during the reporting period.

The Case Manager maintained the unduplicated count in the database. The database is continuous, so all previous juveniles remained in the database from the previous year.

3. The Case Manager with the help of the SC Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) staff will maintain documentation of program youth who have a new offense. The number of youth with a new offense will be divided by the number of youth in the program to determine the percent of youth who re-offend.

There were two difficulties in carrying out this indicator. First, problems with the information system at DJJ made following cases difficult. Second, decisions had to be made about what level of juvenile would be considered as a potential program participant. With the help of the director of the local DJJ office, these difficulties were overcome and the appropriate data maintained.

4. The Case Manager will maintain the following data from the database for the program:
 - a. Number of program youth who exited the program having completed all program requirements
 - b. Number of youth who left the program
 - c. Percentage of youth which is the number of youth who exit the program having completed all program requirements divided by the number of youth who leave the program

This information was maintained in the database.

5. The Project Director and the Case Manager will maintain a description of the number of detention alternative program options available during the reporting period.

This information was maintained and provided to the evaluators.

6. The Case Manager will document from the program files and/or the database the service hours provided to program youth.

Service hours were maintained in the database. There were some difficulties with the maintenance of services incidents of a periodic nature that were less than one hour in duration.

7. The Case Manager will document the number and percent of program youth returning to court for scheduled hearings through the following:
 - a. Number of program youth who return to all scheduled hearings;
 - b. Number of youth in detention alternative programs;
 - c. Percentage of number of program youth who return to all scheduled hearings divided by the number of youth in detention alternative programs.

The Case Manager maintained this information.

8. Prior to the end of the grant period or the program youth's completion of the program, youth will complete program evaluation or assessment form to document program satisfaction.

Evaluation forms were completed.

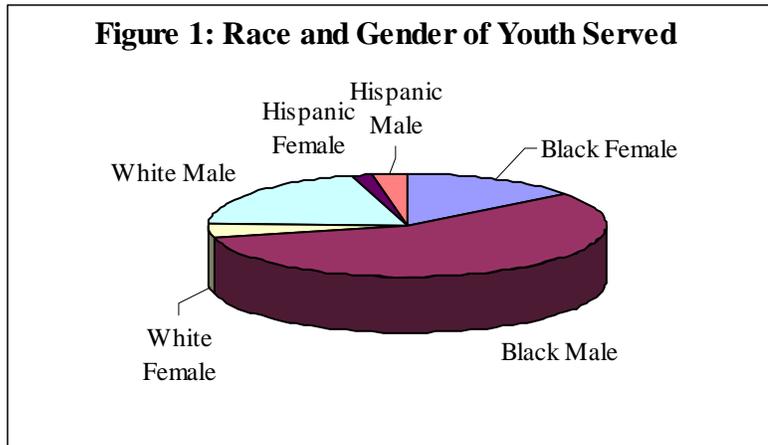
OUTCOME FINDINGS

The outcome evaluation for the program was conducted in six steps. The first step was to review the demographics of the youth served to determine if the project is reaching its targeted audience. The second and third steps were to review the process by which youth were served by the project and the services that the youth received, respectively. The third step was to analyze the juvenile's offenses, both at referral into the project and after their referral to the project. The fourth step was to analyze the results of youth and parent satisfaction surveys. The fifth step was to measure the long-term impact of the project.

Description of Youth

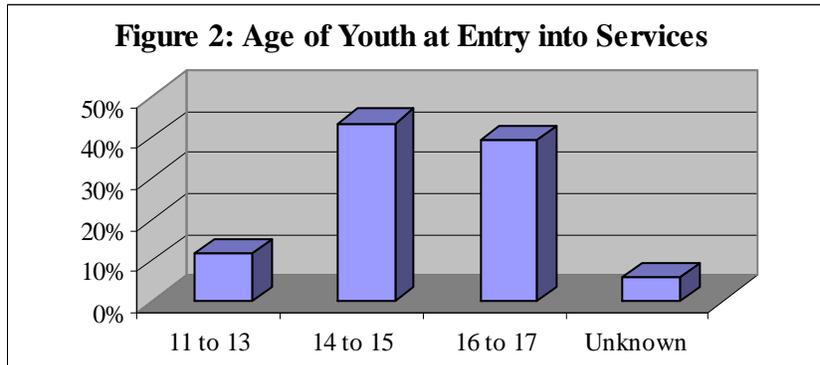
The project served 69 youth during the grant period (October 1, 2007 through September 30, 2008). Of the 69 youth who were served, 10 (14.5%) are black females, 39 (56.5%) are black males, three (4.3%) are white females, 14 (20.3%) are white males, one (1.4%) is a Hispanic female, and two (2.9%) are Hispanic males. (See Table 1 and Figure 1.)

Table 1: Race and Gender of Youth Served		
	#	%
Black Female	10	14.5%
Black Male	39	56.5%
White Female	3	4.3%
White Male	14	20.3%
Hispanic Female	1	1.4%
Hispanic Male	2	2.9%
Total	69	100%



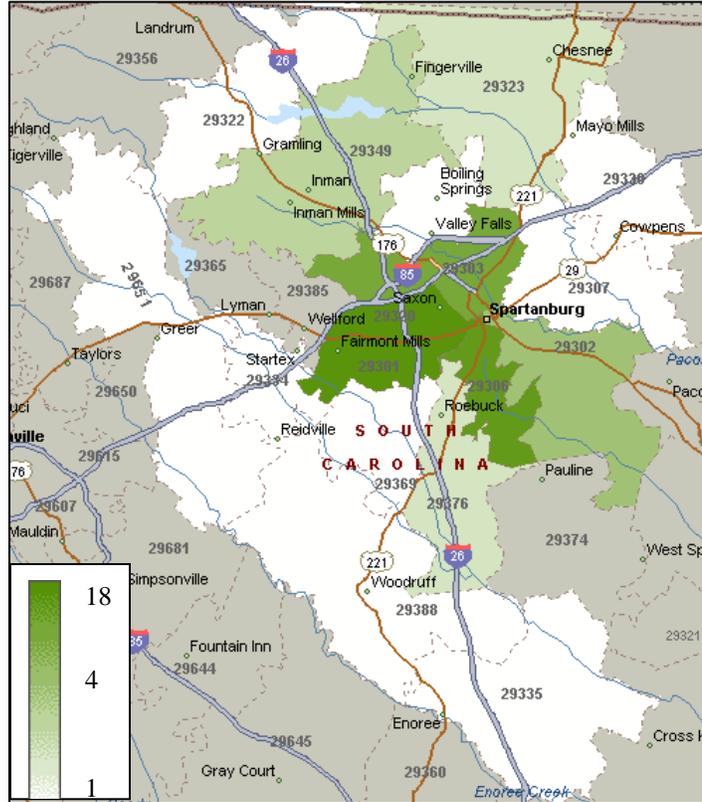
Of the 69 youth who were served, eight (11.6%) were 11 to 13 years old, 30 (43.5%) were 14 to 15 years old, and 27 (39.1%) were 16 to 17 years old at the time that they entered services. The age of four youth (5.8%) is unknown. (See Table 2 and Figure 2.)

Table 2: Age of Youth at Entry into Services		
	#	%
11 to 13	8	11.6%
14 to 15	30	43.5%
16 to 17	27	39.1%
Unknown	4	5.8%
Total	69	100%



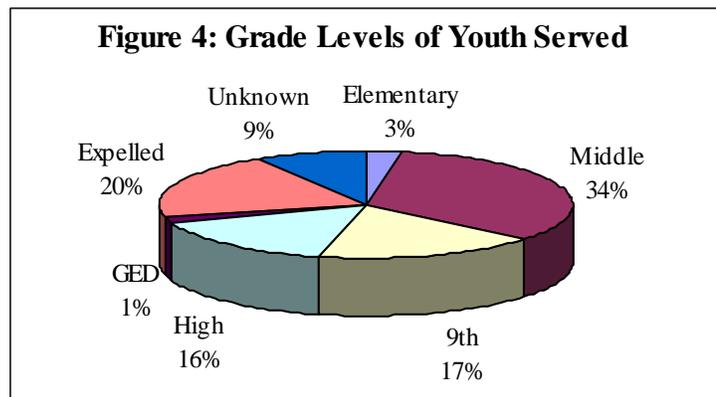
Of the 69 youth who were served, the most common zip codes of residence were 29301 (n=17, 24.6%), 29306 (n=14, 20.3%), and 29303 (n=10, 14.5%), all of which are within the City of Spartanburg. Other zip codes where the youth resided were 29302 (n=5, 7.2%), 29320 (n=4, 5.6%), 29316 (n=3, 8.3%), 29322 (n=2, 5.6%), 29330 (n=1, 2.8%), 29349 (n=3, 8.3%), 29369 (n=2, 5.8%), 29323 (n=2, 2.9%), 29349 (n=3, 4.3%), and 29376 (n=2, 2.9%). One youth (1.4%) lived in each of the following zip codes: 29307, 29316, 29322, 29330, 29334, 29335, 29369, 29388, and 29651. The zip codes of three youth (4.3%) were unknown. (See Table 3 and Map.)

City	#	%	
Spartanburg	29301	17	24.6%
Spartanburg	29302	5	7.2%
Spartanburg	29303	10	14.5%
Spartanburg	29306	14	20.3%
Spartanburg	29307	1	1.4%
Arcadia	29320	4	5.8%
Boiling Springs	29316	1	1.4%
Campobello	29322	1	1.4%
Chesnee	29323	2	2.9%
Cowpens	29330	1	1.4%
Duncan	29334	1	1.4%
Enoree	29335	1	1.4%
Inman	29349	3	4.3%
Moore	29369	1	1.4%
Roebuck	29376	2	2.9%
Woodruff	29388	1	1.4%
Greer	29651	1	1.4%
Unknown		3	4.3%
Total		69	100%



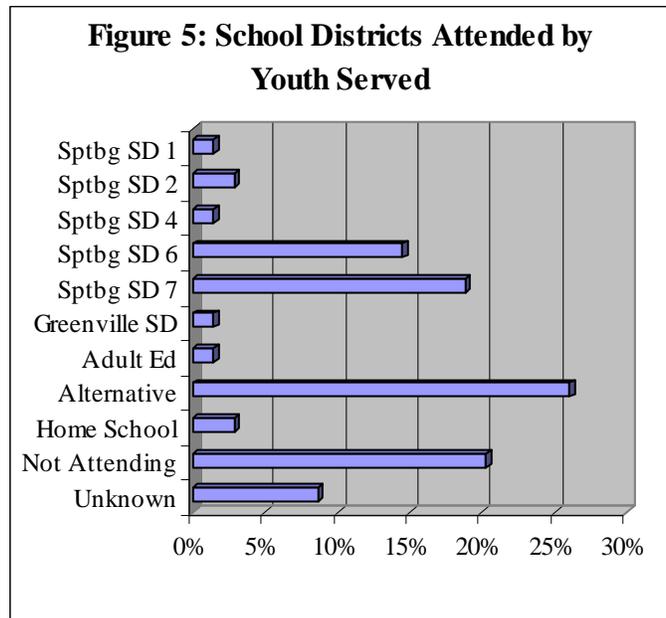
Of the 69 youth who were served, two (2.9%) were in the fourth or fifth grade, 23 (33.3%) were in the sixth through eighth grade, 12 (17.4%) were in the ninth grade, 11 (15.9%) were in the tenth through twelfth grade, one (1.4%) was enrolled in a GED program, and 14 (20.3%) were not enrolled in school or had been expelled at the time they began receiving services. The grade level at service entry is unknown for six youth (8.7%). (See Table 4 and Figure 4.)

	#	%
Elementary (4th-5th)	2	2.9%
Middle (6th-8th)	23	33.3%
9th Grade	12	17.4%
High (10th-12th)	11	15.9%
GED	1	1.4%
Not in School/Expelled	14	20.3%
Unknown	6	8.7%
Total	69	100%



Of the 69 youth who were served, one (1.4%) attended a Spartanburg School District 1 school, two (2.9%) attended Spartanburg School District 2 schools, one (1.4%) attended a Spartanburg School District 4 school, ten (14.5%) attended Spartanburg School District 6 schools, 13 (18.8%) attended Spartanburg School District 7 schools, and one (1.4%) attended a Greenville County School District school. One youth (1.4%) was attending adult education/GED classes, 18 youth (26.1%) attended an alternative school (mostly of which was the Spartanburg County TIPP program), two (2.9%) were home schooled, and 14 (20.3%) were not enrolled in school or had been expelled. The schools of the remaining six youth (8.7%) were unknown. (See Table 5 and Figure 5.)

	#	%
Spartanburg SD 1	1	1.4%
Spartanburg SD 2	2	2.9%
Spartanburg SD 4	1	1.4%
Spartanburg SD 6	10	14.5%
Spartanburg SD 7	13	18.8%
Greenville SD	1	1.4%
Adult Ed/GED Prog	1	1.4%
Alternative School	18	26.1%
Home School	2	2.9%
Not Attending School	14	20.3%
Unknown	6	8.7%
Total	69	100%

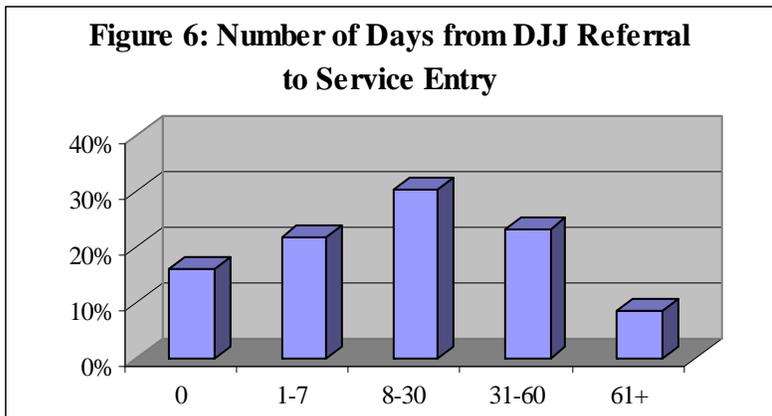


Case Process

Youth are referred into the project by staff at the Spartanburg Department of Juvenile Justice. Youth who are referred are either placed in an alternative program or receive intensive case management and monitoring services directly from the project staff.

During the 2007-2008 grant period, the average number of days from the time the youth was referred to DJJ (following a charge) and the time they entered the project was 26.81 days (n=69, SD=38.57) Specifically, 11 youth (15.9%) were seen by the case manager on the day they were referred to DJJ (0 Days), 15 youth (21.7%) entered into project services within one week after their referral to DJJ, 21 youth (30.4%) entered into project services between 8 and 30 days after their referral to DJJ, 16 youth (23.2%) entered into project services between 31 and 60 days after being referred to DJJ, and six youth (8.7%) entered into project services more than 60 days after their referral to DJJ. (See Table 6 and Figure 6.) It must be noted that the youth who entered into project services more than 60 days after their referral to DJJ were transferred into the project from existing DJJ caseloads.

	#	%
0 Days	11	15.9%
1 Week	15	21.7%
8-30 Days	21	30.4%
31-60 Days	16	23.2%
61+Days	6	8.7%
Total	69	100%



Alternatives to Detention Being Used

The alternatives to detention that are being used in the project are:

Foster Care with:

- JRI (Juvenile Removal Initiative) - foster care beds operated throughout the state by Lutheran Family Services or
- YAP (Youth Alternatives Program). According to the Case Manager, there are beds in Spartanburg, but few openings. Youth must first be incarcerated and then transported by the jail staff to open beds in other counties.

Placement with Family Members which may also include:

- House arrest (curfew, etc.) – includes monitoring by Officer Fowler
- Electronic monitoring with ankle bracelet
- Voice monitoring via telephone

Unannounced school and home visits are made by the Case Manager and by police officers to assure that youth and families are following the terms of the alternatives to detention. Three officers from Spartanburg County conducted 127 hours of unannounced visits, and one officer from the City of Spartanburg conducted 12 hours of unannounced visits, for a total of 139 hours of police officer services provided for the project.

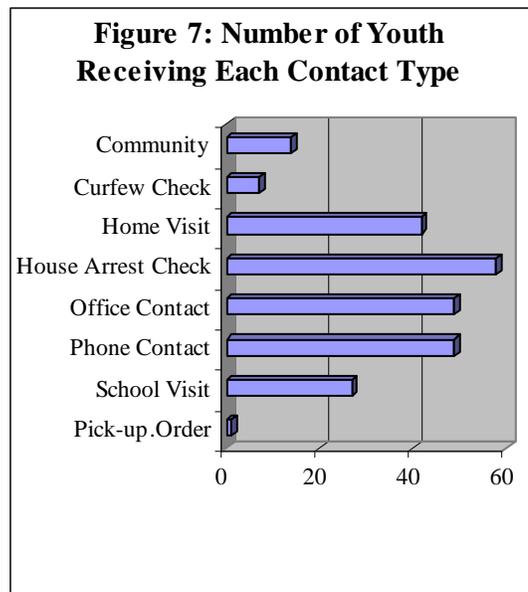
In addition to providing youth with alternatives to detention, the project also offers youth case management, counseling, mental health services, anger management programming, and referrals to counseling programs such as the Juvenile Fire Setter Program. Life skills coaching, behavior improvement, and tutoring programs are provided by Care Focus. Counseling and mental health services are provided by a mental health worker on staff at DJJ. The anger management programming is provided by the case manager. The anger management programming is available to all youth at DJJ. The case manager has completed one six-session group of eight youth and has begun a second group of eight youth.

Contacts Made with Youth by Project Staff

Services such as case management, curfew checks, electronic monitoring, and home detention monitoring are provided directly by project staff. Additionally, the case manager meets with the youth and their families periodically to monitor progress or make referrals to outside services or alternative programs. A contact is considered to be any meeting with the youth or their families (home visits, phone contacts, office contacts or community contacts), time spent doing case management for the youth, house arrest checks or curfew checks conducted, meetings with the DJJ intake officer regarding the youth's case, or visits to the school to monitor the youth's progress.

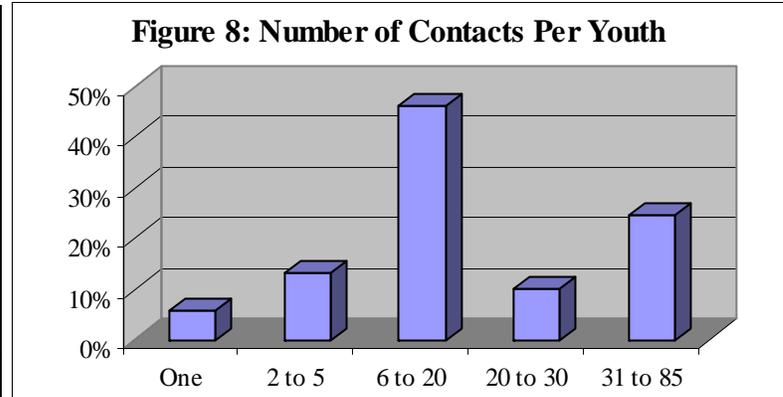
The most common type of contact that project staff had with the youth served was house arrest checks, with 58 youth (84.1%) receiving this service an average of 18.57 times per youth (SD=17.07) for a total of 1,077 instances of house arrest checks conducted by project staff. Other common types of contact were phone contacts (49 youth or their families (71%) spoke with the case manager on the telephone an average of 3.24 times each (SD=3.46) for a total of 159 phone contacts), office contacts (49 youth or their families (71%) met with the case manager an average of 1.98 times each (SD=1.09) for a total of 97 office contacts), home visits (42 youth (60.9%) received an average of 2.69 home visits (SD=2.24) for a total of 113 home visits conducted by project staff), and school visits (the case manager visited the schools of 27 youth (39.1%) an average of 2.19 times for each youth (SD=1.47) for a total of 59 school visits). Other less common types of contacts were community contacts (14 youth (20.3%) received an average of 1.21 instances (SD=0.41) for a total of 17 instances of community contacts), curfew checks (seven youth (10.1%) received an average of 6.14 instances (SD=2.71) for a total of 43 instances of curfew checks), and a pick-up order (one youth (1.4%) received a pick-up order one time). (See Table 7 and Figure 7.)

	Avg # Contacts/ Youth	# Youth	% of Youth	Total # Contacts
Community Contact	1.21	14	20.3%	17
Curfew Check	6.14	7	10.1%	43
Home Visit	2.69	42	60.9%	113
House Arrest Check	18.57	58	84.1%	1077
Office Contact	1.98	49	71.0%	97
Phone Contact	3.24	49	71.0%	159
School Visit	2.19	27	39.1%	59
Pick-up Order	1.00	1	1.4%	1
Total	6.32	69	100%	1543



Of the 69 youth served by the project, four (5.8%) have had only one contact with the project staff, nine youth (13%) had two to five contacts with the project staff, 32 (46.4%) had six to 20 contacts, seven (10.1%) had 21 to 30 contacts, and 17 (24.6%) had 31 to 85 contacts with the project staff. (See Table 8 and Figure 8.)

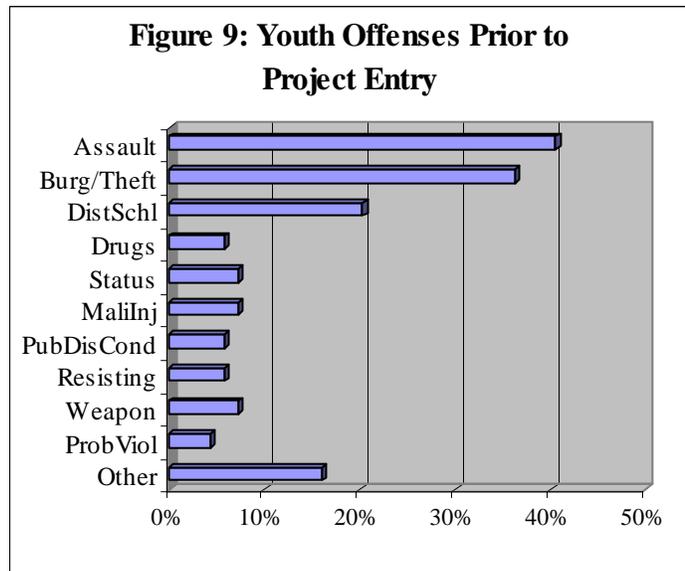
	#	%
One	4	5.8%
2 to 5	9	13.0%
6 to 20	32	46.4%
21 to 30	7	10.1%
31 to 85	17	24.6%
Total	69	100%



Juvenile Offenses

Prior to their entry into the project services, the 69 youth who were served during 2007-2008 had been charged with 28 counts (40.6% of youth) of assault/assault and battery/lynching, 25 counts (36.2% of youth) of burglary/larceny/theft, 14 counts (20.3% of youth) of disturbing schools, four counts (5.8% of youth) of drug or narcotic violations, five (7.2%) status offenses, five counts (7.2%) of malicious injury to personal or real property, four counts (5.8%) of public disorderly conduct, four counts (5.8%) of resisting an officer or resisting arrest, five counts (7.2%) of weapons violations, three counts (4.3%) of probation violation, and 11 counts (15.9%) of other types of offenses. (See Table 9 and Figure 9.)

	N=36	#	%
Assault/A & B/Lynching	28	40.6%	
Burglary/Larceny/Theft	25	36.2%	
Disturbing Schools	14	20.3%	
Drug/Narcotic Violations	4	5.8%	
Status Offenses	5	7.2%	
Malicious Injury	5	7.2%	
Public Disorderly Conduct	4	5.8%	
Resisting Officer/Arrest	4	5.8%	
Weapons Violations	5	7.2%	
Probation Violation	3	4.3%	
Other	11	15.9%	



Organizational Capacity (Objective 1)

Objective 1 of the grant states: “During the grant period, there will be increased organizational capacity to the Spartanburg community to implement the Alternatives to Detention system changes through the use of Formula Grant funds, in-kind and other grant funds that might be received.”

Formula Grant funds, in-kind and other grant funds were coordinated to establish a comprehensive set of services. These services began with screening services to identify juveniles appropriate for the project. Case management services assure that the juveniles receive the correct services referrals and met the requirements of the juvenile justice system. The services provided are aimed at changing the behavior of the juvenile. In addition, monitoring of the juvenile is continuous to maintain the requirements of the juvenile justice system and the safety of the community.

Youth Served by the Project (Objective 2)

Objective 2 of the grant states: “During the grant period, the number of youth served will be 50 youth which includes youth carried over from the previous reporting period as well as new youth. This is an unduplicated count.”

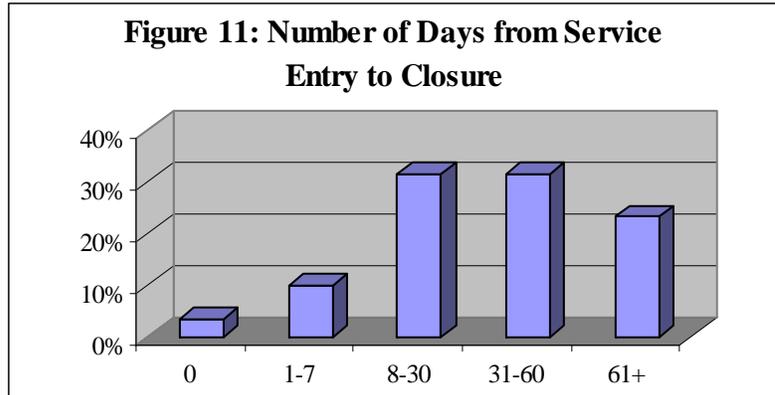
The project served 69 youth during the reporting period. Of these, 14 youth were carried over from the 2006-2007 grant period. During the grant period, the project had 26 active cases in the first quarter, 29 active cases in the second quarter, 27 active cases in the third quarter, and 24 active cases in the fourth quarter. (See Tables 9 and 10.) The project has exceeded this objective.

Table 9: Cases Processed by the Project by Ethnicity and Gender						
	2006-07	2007-2008				Total
		Quarter1	Quarter2	Quarter3	Quarter4	
Black Female	2	2	4	4	4	10
Black Male	6	16	16	15	12	39
White Female	0	1	1	1	2	3
White Male	4	5	6	5	6	14
Hispanic Female	1	1	0	0	0	1
Hispanic Male	1	1	2	2	0	2
Total	14	26	29	27	24	69

Table 10: Cases Processed by the Project by Age						
	2006-07	2007-2008				Total
		Quarter1	Quarter2	Quarter3	Quarter4	
11 to 13	2	5	1	2	1	8
14 to 17	11	20	26	24	22	57
Unknown	1	1	2	1	1	4
Total	14	26	29	27	24	69

Of the 60 youth whose cases are closed, the average number of days they received project services was 52.28 days (n=60, SD=59.31) from the date they entered services to the date their case was closed. Specifically, the cases of two youth (3.3%) were closed on the same day they entered into services (0 Days), six cases (10%) closed within one week, 19 (31.7%) closed between 8 and 30 days after entry, 19 cases (31.7%) were closed between 31 and 60 days after program entry, and 14 (23.3%) closed more than 60 days after their entry date. (See Table 11 and Figure 11.)

	#	%
0 Days	2	3.3%
1 Week	6	10.0%
8-30 Days	19	31.7%
31-60 Days	19	31.7%
61+Days	14	23.3%
Total	60	100%

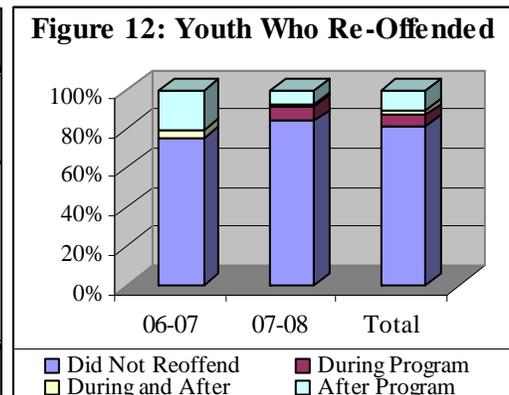


Number of Youth Who Re-Offend (Objective 3)

Objective 3 states that “During the grant period, the delinquency rate of youth being served in the program will be 20% or less.” (The number and percent of program youth who were rearrested or seen at juvenile court for a new offense will be determined from police and juvenile court records.)

Of the 69 youth served during the 2007-2008 grant period, 11 youth (15.9%) re-offended. Five youth (7.2%) re-offended while they were being served by the program, one youth (1.4%) re-offended while they were being served and after the case had been closed, and five youth (7.5%) re-offended after their cases had been closed. Of the 24 youth who had been served during the 2006-2007 grant period only, one youth (4.2%) re-offended both during the program and after the program, and five youth (7.2%) re-offended after their cases had been closed. Overall, 17 youth (18.3%) that have been served over the life of the project have re-offended. Therefore, the project has met this objective. (See Table 12 and Figure 12.)

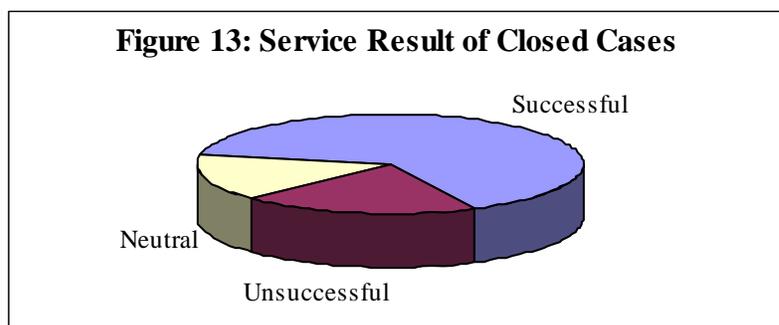
	06-07 Only		07-08		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Did Not Reoffend	18	75.0%	58	84.1%	76	81.7%
During Program	0	0.0%	5	7.2%	5	5.4%
During and After	1	4.2%	1	1.4%	2	2.2%
After Program	5	20.8%	5	7.2%	10	10.8%
Total	24	100%	69	100%	93	100%



Result of Services (Objective 4)

Objective 4 states: "... It is projected that at least 30 of 50 youth, which is 60%, will complete the program requirements." In order to successfully complete the program, the youth and their families had to comply with all of the guidelines of the project and have no re-offenses or be successfully placed in an alternative program. Of the 60 youth whose cases were closed during the reporting period, 39 (65%) successfully completed the program. Of the 12 youth (20%) whose cases were closed unsuccessfully, three youth had a new offense, eight youth did not comply with the guidelines of the project, and one case was an inappropriate referral. Of the nine cases (15%) that were returned to DJJ, three youth had a new offense and five youth did not comply with the guidelines of the project. (See Table 13 and Figure 13.) Based on a 65% rate of successful completion, the project has exceeded this objective.

	#	%
Successful	39	65.0%
Unsuccessful	12	20.0%
Returned to DJJ	9	15.0%
Total	60	100%



Services Available to Youth (Objective 5)

Objective 5 states that "During the grant period there will be an increased organizations capacity in the Spartanburg Community to implement the Alternatives to Detention system changes through maintaining the current alternative program options and adding at least one new program option."

The project currently offers a wide range of services to youth. These services include: case management, counseling, curfew checks, electronic monitoring, home detention monitoring, two sources for JRI placements, a juvenile fire setter program, anger management classes, and a local evaluation conducted by a DJJ staff member. In addition to these services, the case manager conducts home visits and school visits to monitor the youth. During the 2007-2008 grant period, the project added life skills coaching, behavior improvement services, and tutoring services provided by Care Focus as program options for youth being served by the project. Therefore, the project has exceeded this objective by maintaining the program options offered during the 2006-2007 grant period and adding three new program options.

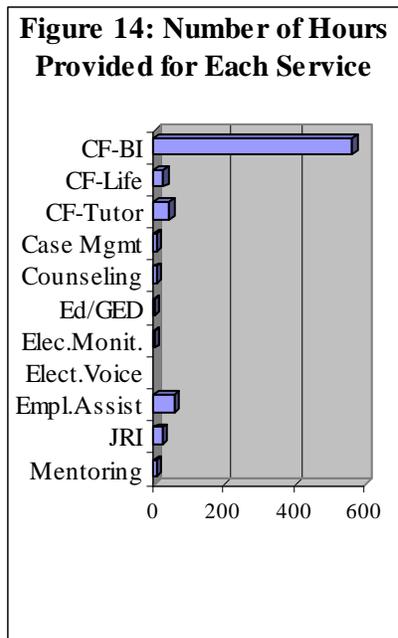
Services Delivered to Youth (Objective 6)

Objective 6 states that: "During the grant period there will be improved program activities for the Spartanburg Alternatives to Detention program due to the number of service hours received by program youth which is any explicit activity (such as program contact, counseling sessions,

course curriculum, community service, etc.) delivered by program staff or other professional dedicated to completing requirements.”

Of the 69 youth who received services from the project, 16 youth (23.2%) received 176 instances of behavior improvement services through Care Focus. Service hours for behavior improvement were reported for 14 youth, who received an average of 40.11 hours of service each for a total of 561.55 hours. Three youth (4.3%) received six instances of life skills coaching from Care Focus for nine hours each for a total of 27 hours. Three youth (4.3%) received 15 instances of tutoring from Care Focus for 15 hours each for a total of 45 hours. Thirty one youth (44.9%) received 97 instances of case management services. Service hours were reported for three youth, who received an average of 2.83 hours of service each for a total of 8.5 hours. It must be noted that most case management services are recorded under contacts. Three youth (4.3%) received three instances of counseling for an average of 2.67 hours each for a total of eight hours. Three youth (4.3%) received four instances of education/GED assistance for an average of 1.33 hours each for a total of four hours. Eight youth (11.6%) received nine instances of electronic monitoring. Service hours for electronic monitoring were reported for one of the youth who received two hours of service. One youth (1.4%) received one instance of electronic voice monitoring. Service hours for electronic voice monitoring were not recorded. Two youth (2.9%) received 27 instances of employment assistance for an average of 29 hours each for a total of 58 hours. Ten youth (14.5%) received 11 instances of assistance with JRI placement. Service hours for the JRI placement were reported for one youth who received 24 hours of service. One youth (1.4%) received six instances of mentoring for a total of eight hours. (See Table 14 and Figure 14.)

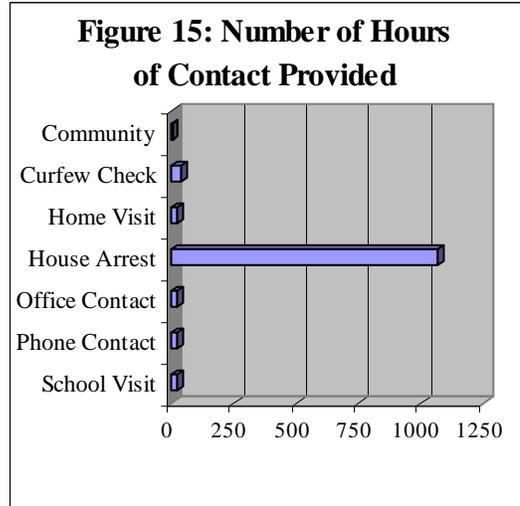
	# Youth	% Youth	Inst-ances	Ave Hours	N	Total Hours
Care Focus – BI	16	23.2%	176	40.11	14	561.55
Care Focus – Life Skills	3	4.3%	6	9.00	3	27.00
Care Focus – Tutoring	3	4.3%	15	15.00	3	45.00
Case Management	31	44.9%	97	2.83	3	8.50
Counseling	3	4.3%	3	2.67	3	8.00
Education/GED	3	4.3%	4	1.33	3	4.00
Electronic Monitoring	8	11.6%	9	2.00	1	2.00
Electronic Voice Monitor	1	1.4%	1	--	0	--
Employment Assistance	2	2.9%	27	29.00	2	58.00
JRI Placement	10	14.5%	11	24.00	1	24.00
Mentoring	1	1.4%	6	8.00	1	8.00
Total	69	100%	435	19.20		768.05



Of the 69 youth who were served by the project during 2007-2008, two youth (2.9%) received three hours of community contacts for an average of 1.5 hours per youth. Seven youth (10.1%) received 38 hours of curfew checks for an average of 5.43 hours per youth. Ten youth (14.5%) received 20 hours of home visits for an average of two hours per youth. Fifty seven youth (82.6%) received a total of 1,064 hours of house arrest checks for an average of 18.67 hours per

youth. Fourteen youth (20.3%) received a total of 23 hours of office contacts for an average of 1.64 hours per youth. Fifteen youth (21.7%) received a total of 21 hours of phone contact for an average of 1.4 hours per youth. Thirteen youth (18.8%) received a total of 21 hours of school visits for an average of 1.6 hours per youth. (See Table 15 and Figure 15.)

Table 15: Number of Hours of Contact Provided				
	Ave # Hours/ Youth	# Youth	% of Youth	Total # Hours
Community Contact	1.50	2	2.9%	3
Curfew Check	5.43	7	10.1%	38.00
Home Visit	2.00	10	14.5%	20
House Arrest Check	18.67	57	82.6%	1064
Office Contact	1.64	14	20.3%	23
Phone Contact	1.40	15	21.7%	21
School Visit	1.60	13	18.8%	21
Total	6.32	69	100%	1190



Overall, program youth received a total of 768.05 hours of service and 1,190 hours of contact through their participation in the program for a total of 1,958.05 hours of service, which is an average of 23.38 hours of service per youth. It must be noted that the hours for some services have not been reported.

Hearings Attended by Youth (Objective 7)

Objective 7 states that “During the reporting period there will be improved system effectiveness in the Spartanburg Community Alternatives to Detention Program through the number of youth returning to court for scheduled hearings which will be greater than 50%.”

Between October 1, 2007 and September 30, 2008, the case manager attended 59 hearings for 48 of the youth served by the project (69.5% of the total number of youth served). The majority of these hearings were disposition or detention hearings. Of these 48 youth, 42 (71.2%) returned for all scheduled hearings. Four of the youth (8.3%) were excused for not attending their scheduled hearing, and the attendance for two youth (4.2%) is unknown. Therefore, the project exceeded this objective.

Satisfaction with Project

Satisfaction with the project was measured using a youth satisfaction survey and a parent satisfaction survey. The surveys were administered to the youth and their parent(s) at the time that the youth’s case was closed. Copies of the Youth Satisfaction Survey and Parent Satisfaction Survey may be found in Appendix 3.

Youth Satisfaction (Objective 8)

Objective 8 states that “During the reporting period the Case Manager will document increased program support through the number and percent of program youth satisfied with the program which includes staff relations and expertise, general program operations, facilities, materials and service.”

Of the 60 youth whose cases were closed during the 2007-2008 grant period, five youth responded to the satisfaction survey. The Youth Satisfaction Survey asked the youth to respond to 11 questions regarding the Alternatives to Detention project. Seven of these questions were Likart scale questions, of which four were on a four point scale and three were on a five point scale. Responses to the questions were then added together to calculate the Total Satisfaction.

The first question asked, “Overall, how helpful were the Alternatives to Detention Services?” Potential responses to this question ranged from “Not at all Helpful” (equal to 1) to “Very Helpful” (equal to four). The average response to this question was 3.4 (SD=0.89), which is between “helpful” and “very helpful.”

The second question asked, “How has your behavior changed since receiving services?” Potential responses to this question ranged from “Got Much Worse” (equal to 1) to “Greatly Improved” (equal to 5). The average response to this question was 4.2 (SD=1.3), which is just above “Improved Somewhat.”

The third question asked, “How has your school attendance changed since receiving services?” Potential responses to this question ranged from “Got Much Worse” (equal to 1) to “Greatly Improved” (equal to 5). Respondents could also note if they had Already Graduated (not scored). The average response to this question was 4.2 (SD=1.1), which is just above “Improved Somewhat.”

The fourth question asked, “Have these limitations helped you make better decisions?” Potential responses to this question ranged from “Definitely Not” (equal to 1) to “Yes, Definitely” (equal to 5). The average response to this question was 4.2 (SD=1.3), which is just above “Yes I Think So.”

The eighth question on the survey asked, “In your opinion, how helpful was the staff?” Potential responses to this question ranged from “Not at all Helpful” (equal to 1) to “Very Helpful” (equal to 4). The average response to this question was 3.2 (SD=0.5), which is just above “Helpful.”

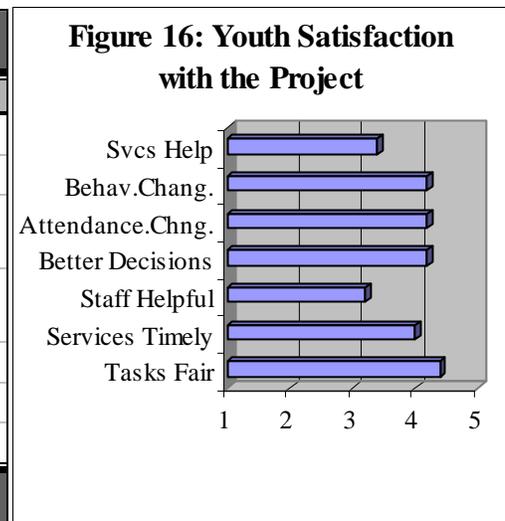
The ninth question on the survey asked, “How timely were the services?” Potential responses to this question ranged from “Not at all Timely” (equal to 1) to “Very Timely” (equal to 4). The average response to this question was 4.0 (SD=1.23), which is equal to “Very Timely.”

The tenth question on the survey asked, “Were the tasks assigned fair?” Potential responses to this question ranged from “Strongly Disagree” (equal to 1) to “Strongly Agree” (equal to 5). The average response to this question was 4.4 (SD=0.55), which is between “Agree” and “Strongly Agree.”

The range of possible scores on the Total Satisfaction scale is from seven to 31. The average Total Satisfaction score of youth who completed the survey was 27.6 (SD=6.62), which is equal to “Satisfied.” (See Table 16 and Figure 16.)

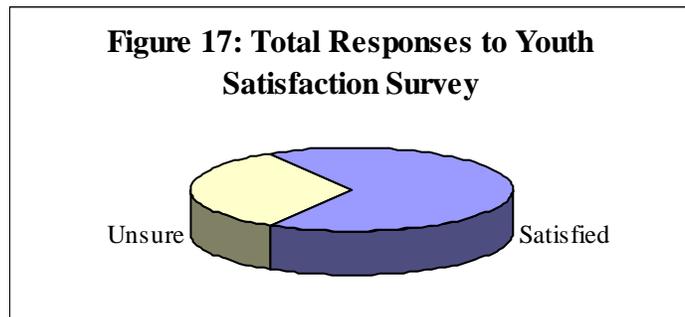
In addition to the Likart scale questions, the survey asked the youth to answer four open ended questions. The first of these questions was “What services other than those you received would have improved your chances of not re-offending?” One youth responded that working with the behavior improvement services would have helped. The second of these questions was “Which of the services you received was the most helpful?” Two of the youth (40%) stated that help with adult education was the most helpful, one youth (20%) stated that staying out of trouble was the most helpful, one youth (20%) stated that one of the staff members did a good job, and one youth (20%) did not answer. The third of these questions asked “Which of the services you received was the least helpful?” None of the youth answered this question. None of the youth had any additional comments.

Table 16: Youth Satisfaction with the Project			
	N=36	Mean	SD
How helpful were the services?		3.40	0.89
How has your behavior changed?		4.20	1.30
How has your school attendance changed?		4.20	1.10
Have these limitations helped you make better decisions?		4.20	1.30
How helpful was the staff?		3.20	0.84
How timely were the services?		4.00	1.23
Were the tasks assigned fair?		4.40	0.55
Average of total satisfaction		27.60	6.62



Three of the five youth who responded to the survey answered all seven Likart scale questions in which to calculate the Total Satisfaction scale. Of these three, one (33.3%) had a Total Satisfaction scale between 17 and 21 points, which is equivalent to “Unsure” and two youth (66.7%) had a Total Satisfaction score between 22 and 31 points, which is equivalent to “Satisfied.” (See Table 17 and Figure 17.)

Table 17: Total Satisfaction for Youth Served by the Project		
	#	%
Not Satisfied (7-16)	0	0.0%
Unsure (17-21)	1	33.3%
Satisfied (22-31)	2	66.7%
Total	3	100%



Parent Satisfaction

Objective 11 states that “During the reporting period, the Case Manager will document the number and percent of program families satisfied with the program.” Of the 60 youth whose cases were closed during the 2007-2008 grant period, 29 parents or guardians of the youth responded to the satisfaction survey. The Parent Satisfaction Survey asked the parent to respond to 11 questions regarding the Alternatives to Detention project. Seven of these questions were Likart scale questions, of which four were on a four point scale and three were on a five point scale. Responses to the questions were then added together to calculate the Total Satisfaction.

The first question asked, “Overall, how helpful were the Alternatives to Detention Services?” Potential responses to this question ranged from “Not at all Helpful” (equal to 1) to “Very Helpful” (equal to four). The average response to this question was 2.55 (SD=0.69), which is between “somewhat helpful” and “helpful.”

The second question asked, “How has your child’s behavior changed since receiving services?” Potential responses to this question ranged from “Got Much Worse” (equal to 1) to “Greatly Improved” (equal to 5). The average response to this question was 3.48 (SD=0.79), which is between “Stayed the Same” and “Improved Somewhat.”

The third question asked, “How has your child’s school attendance changed since receiving services?” Potential responses to this question ranged from “Got Much Worse” (equal to 1) to “Greatly Improved” (equal to 5). Respondents could also note if they had Already Graduated (not scored). The average response to this question was 3.31 (SD=0.88), which is between “Stayed the Same” and “Improved Somewhat.”

The fourth question asked, “Have these limitations helped your child make better decisions?” Potential responses to this question ranged from “Definitely Not” (equal to 1) to “Yes, Definitely” (equal to 5). The average response to this question was 3.38 (SD=0.73), which is between “Yes I Think So” and “Not Sure.”

The eighth question on the survey asked, “In your opinion, how helpful was the staff?” Potential responses to this question ranged from “Not at all Helpful” (equal to 1) to “Very Helpful” (equal to 4). The average response to this question was 3.0 (SD=0.6), which is equal to “Helpful.”

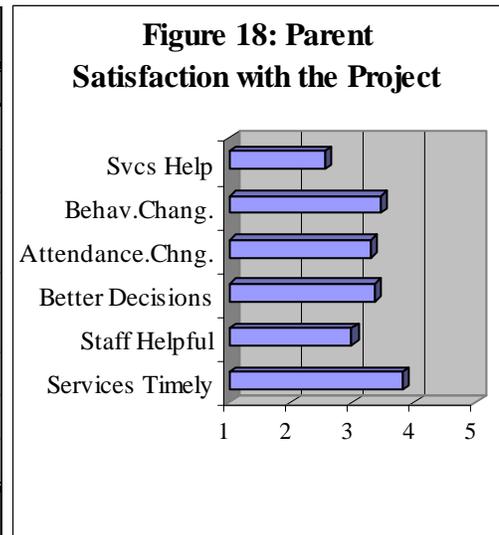
The ninth question on the survey asked, “How timely were the services?” Potential responses to this question ranged from “Not at all Timely” (equal to 1) to “Very Timely” (equal to 4). The average response to this question was 3.83 (SD=0.54), which is less than “Very Timely.”

The tenth question on the survey asked, “Were the tasks assigned fair?” Potential responses to this question ranged from “Strongly Disagree” (equal to 1) to “Strongly Agree” (equal to 5). The average response to this question was 3.9 (SD=0.56), which is just less than “Agree.”

The range of possible scores on the Total Satisfaction scale is from seven to 31. The average Total Satisfaction score of parents who completed the survey was 23.27 (SD=3.07), which is equal to “Satisfied.” (See Table 18 and Figure 18.)

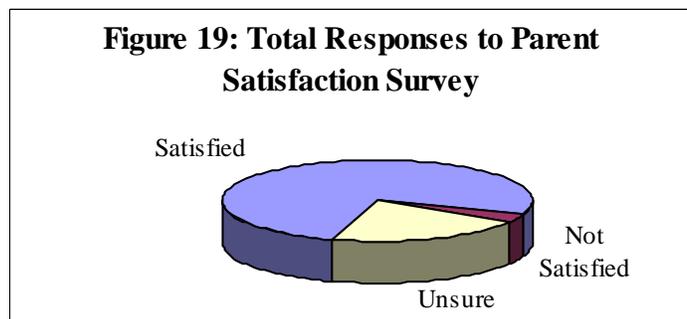
In addition to the Likart scale questions, the survey asked the parents to answer four open ended questions. The first of these questions was “What services other than those your child received do you think would have improved his or her chances of not re-offending?” Two parents (6.9%) stated anger management or something to help with the youth’s attitude would have helped, two youth (6.9%) stated that they liked what was offered, and one parent (3.4%) stated that the youth should have been sent to DJJ. The second of these questions was “Which of the services your child received do you believe was the most helpful?” Four parents (13.8%) stated that all of the services were helpful, ten parents (34.5%) stated that house arrest or electronic monitor were the most helpful, two parents (6.9%) stated that the program helped the youth stay in school or get into adult education, one parent (3.4%) listed having a mentor, one parent (3.4%) listed the SADAC services, two parents (6.9%) listed the Jeep program, and four parents (13.8%) felt that speaking with Officer Fowler was the most helpful. The third of these questions asked “Which of the services your child received do you believe was the least helpful?” Two parents (6.9%) did not like having to go to court, three parents (10.3%) stated that the house arrest was the least helpful, and two parents (6.9%) stated that none of the services were the least helpful. Only one parent had an additional comment, which was that the court hearings took too long.

Table 18: Parent Satisfaction with the Project			
	N=36	Mean	SD
How helpful were the services?		2.55	0.69
How has your child’s behavior changed?		3.48	0.79
How has your child’s school attendance changed?		3.31	0.88
Have these limitations helped your child make better decisions?		3.38	0.73
How helpful was the staff?		3.00	0.54
How timely were the services?		3.83	0.54
Were the tasks assigned fair?		3.90	0.56
Average of Total Satisfaction		23.27	3.07



Of the 29 parents who responded to the survey, 22 (75.9%) had a Total Satisfaction score between 22 and 31 points, which is equivalent to “Satisfied.” Six parents (20.7%) had a Total Satisfaction score of 17 to 21 points, which is equivalent to “Unsure,” and one parent (3.4%) had a Total Satisfaction Score which indicated that they were not satisfied. (See Table 19 and Figure 19.)

Table 19: Total Satisfaction for Parents Served by the Project		
	#	%
Not Satisfied (7-16)	1	3.4%
Unsure (17-21)	6	20.7%
Satisfied (22-31)	22	75.9%
Total	29	100%



LONG-TERM IMPACT

The long-term impact of the project is measured using data on youth served by the project and data on the youth adjudicated and detained in Spartanburg County. Data on youth adjudicated and detained in Spartanburg County was compiled and provided to the evaluators by the Spartanburg County Department of Juvenile Justice.

During the SFY 2006-2007, 244 youth were detained in Spartanburg County. During the SFY 2007-2008, 267 youth were detained in Spartanburg County. This is an increase of 9.4% in the number of youth detained for the county.

Of the youth detained in SFY 2006-2007, 120 youth were charged with offenses for which youth may qualify to enter the Alternatives to Detention program (ADCM Qualifying Cat III-VI). Of these, 31 youth entered the Alternatives to Detention project. Of the 31 youth served, 29 youth successfully completed the project services.

Of the youth detained during SFY 2007-2008, 111 youth were charged with offenses for which youth may qualify to enter the Alternatives to Detention program (ADCM Qualifying Cat III-VI). Of these, 54 youth entered the Alternatives to Detention project. Of the 54 youth served, 32 youth successfully completed the project services.

Therefore, 91 youth were detained in Spartanburg County during SFY 2006-2007 and not served by the project, compared to 79 youth who were detained in Spartanburg County during SFY 2007-2008 and not served by the project. This is a decrease of 13.2% in the number of youth detained in Spartanburg County who were charged with these categories of offenses. In comparison, the number of youth detained in Spartanburg County who were charged with these offenses (including the project youth) decreased by 7.5%. Therefore, the project has assisted in reducing the number of youth detained for these offenses by 5.7%.

It must also be noted that the number of youth detained for other categories of offenses has increased by 25.8% (from 124 in SFY 2006-2007 to 156 in SFY 2007-2008). It is possible that if not for the services provided by the project, the number of youth detained for category III-VI offenses may have followed the same pattern of increase. (See Table 20.)

Furthermore, the number of youth charged with violation of house arrest order decreased by 44.4% from SFY 2006-2007 to SFY 2007-2008. (See Table 20.) During the 2007-2008 grant year, the project provided supervision and case management services to 57 youth on house arrest. Specifically, the project conducted 1,064 hours of house arrest checks to youth, in addition to several hours discussing the house arrest order with youth and their families on the phone, during home visits, and office visits. Therefore, it is possible that the decrease in charges for violation of a house arrest order may be attributable to the intensive services provided by the Alternatives to Detention program.

Table 20: Spartanburg County Youth Admissions to Detention

	SFY 2006/07	SFY 2007/08	% Change
Category XX	0	1	100.0%
Category X	27	33	22.2%
Category I	8	19	137.5%
Category II	49	47	-4.1%
Category III	44	50	13.6%
Category IV	8	7	-12.5%
Category V	68	54	-20.6%
Category VI	0	0	0.0%
Probation Violation	1	4	300.0%
Protective Custody	1	3	200.0%
Contempt of Court	2	0	-100.0%
Violation of House Arrest	9	5	-44.4%
Pickup/Protective Orders	27	44	63.0%
Total	244	267	9.4%
ADCM Qualifying Cat III-VI Total:	120	111	-7.5%
Successfully Served by the Project	29	32	10.3%
ADCM Qualifying Less Youth Served	91	79	-13.2%

CONCLUSIONS

The project made the following progress in meeting the project objectives:

1. During the grant period, there will be increased organizational capacity to the Spartanburg community to implement the Alternatives to Detention system changes through the use of Formula Grant funds, in-kind and other grant funds that might be received.

Formula Grant funds and in-kind contributions from the Department of Juvenile Justice have resulted in increased organizational capacity to find alternatives to placing juveniles in secure detention, to providing appropriate services to juveniles in the program, to assuring juveniles follow the requirements of the juvenile justice system and to monitoring the juveniles while they are in the program. **Therefore, the project has met this objective.**

2. During the grant period, the number of youth served will be 50 youth which includes youth carried over from the previous reporting period as well as new youth. This is an unduplicated count.

During the grant period, 69 unduplicated youth were served. **Therefore, the project exceeded this objective.**

3. During the grant period, the delinquency rate of youth being served in the program will be 20% or less. (The number and percent of program youth who were rearrested or seen at juvenile court for a new offense will be determined from police and juvenile court records.)

Of the 69 youth served during the grant period, 11 (15.9%) re-offended. **Therefore, the project exceeded this objective.**

4. During the grant period there will be an increased accountability in the program due to the number and percent of youth who complete the program requirements. It is projected that at least 30 of 50 youth, which is 60%, will complete the program requirements.

Of the 69 youth served during the grant period, 39 (65%) successfully completed the program. **Therefore, the project exceeded this objective.**

5. During the grant period there will be an increased organizations capacity in the Spartanburg Community to implement the Alternatives to Detention system changes through maintaining the current alternative program options and adding at least one new program option.

The program added life skills coaching, behavior improvement services, and tutoring services provided by Care Focus as program options during the grant period. **The project therefore exceeded this objective.**

6. During the grant period there will be improved program activities for the Spartanburg Alternatives to Detention program due to the number of service hours received by program youth which is any explicit activity (such as program contact, counseling sessions, course curriculum, community service, etc.) delivered by program staff or other professional dedicated to completing requirements.

Overall, program youth received a total of 768.05 hours of service and 1,190 hours of contact through their participation in the program for a total of 1,958.05 hours of service, which is an average of 23.38 hours of service per youth. **In the opinion of the evaluators, the project exceeded this objective.**

7. During the reporting period there will be improved system effectiveness in the Spartanburg Community Alternatives to Detention Program through the number of youth returning to court for scheduled hearings which will be greater than 50%.

Of the 48 youth scheduled for court hearings during the grant year, 42 (71.2%) returned for all scheduled hearings. Four of the remaining youth scheduled for hearings (8.3%) were excused from attending their scheduled hearings, and the attendance for two youth (4.2%) is unknown. **Therefore, the project far exceeded this objective.**

8. During the reporting period the Case Manager will document increased program support through the number and percent of program youth satisfied with the program which includes staff relations and expertise, general program operations, facilities, materials and service.

Two of three youth (66.7%) had a total score on the Satisfaction survey equivalent to "Satisfied" and 22 of 29 parents or guardians (75.9%) had a total score on the Satisfaction survey equivalent to "Satisfied." **In the opinion of the evaluators, the project exceeded this objective.**

Between SFY 2006-2007 and SFY 2007-2008, the percentage of youth charged with qualifying category III-VI offenses and detained in Spartanburg County decreased by 13.2%. It is likely that if the project had not intervened and successfully provided alternatives to detention to 29 youth in SFY 2006-2007 and 32 youth in SFY 2007-2008, the change in youth detained for qualifying category II-VI offenses in SFY 2007-2008 would have been a smaller decrease or an increase.

Furthermore, the number of youth charged with violation of house arrest order has decreased by 44.4% from SFY 2006-2007 to SFY 2007-2008. It is possible that the decrease in charges for violation of a house arrest order may be attributable to the intensive services provided by the Alternatives to Detention program.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the staff of the project continue the excellent implementation of the project.
2. That the Department of Public Safety, Department of Juvenile Justice and other entities continue to support the project.

**APPENDIX 1:
LOGIC MODEL**

FORMULA GRANTS – PROGRAM AREA #2 – ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION

PROBLEM

SUBPROBLEM(S)

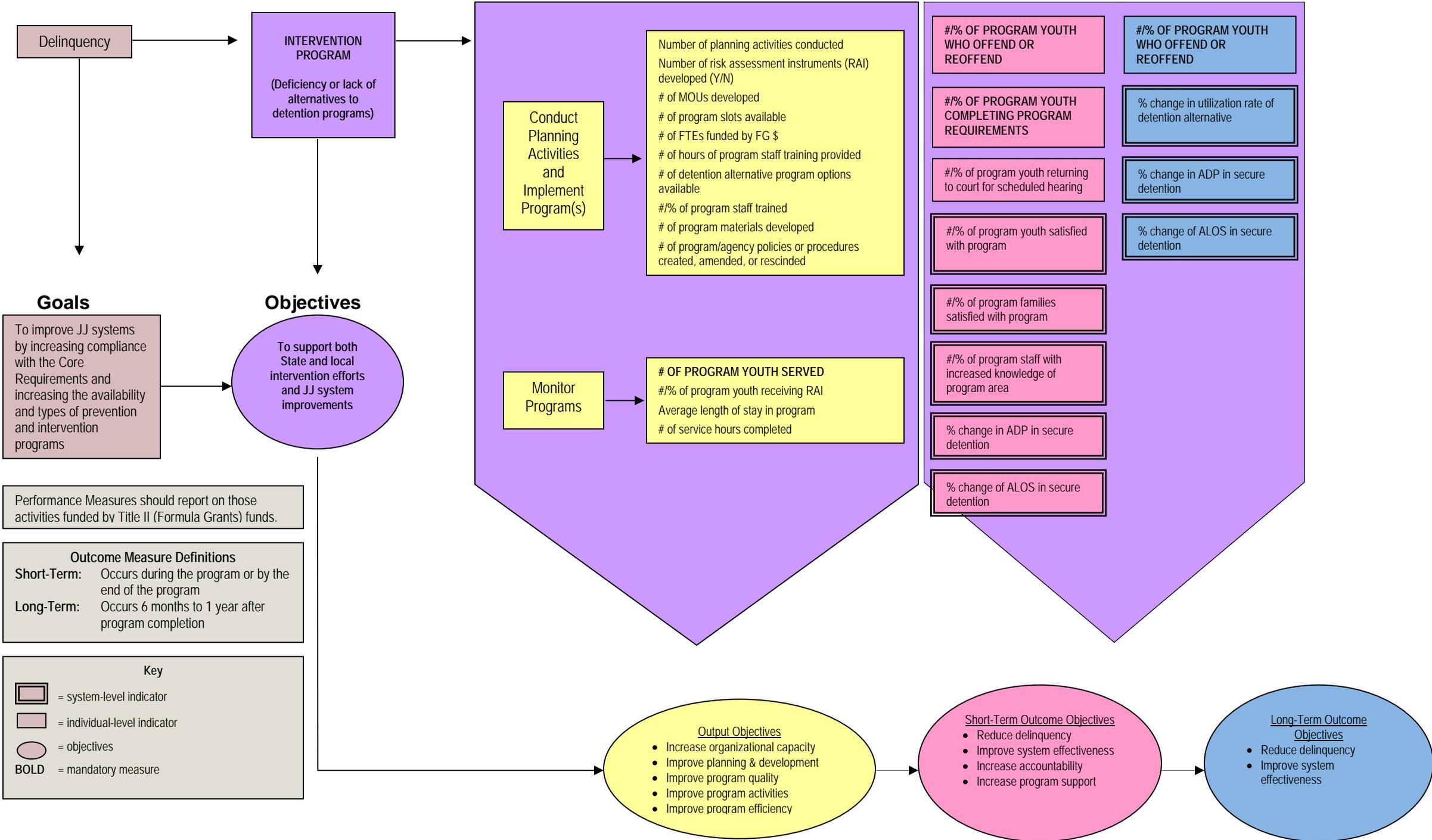
ACTIVITIES

OUTPUT MEASURES

OUTCOME MEASURES

Short-Term

Long-Term



**APPENDIX 2:
OUTPUT PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

PROGRAM AREA 2. ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION
OUTPUT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

#	OUTPUT MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT
1	Number of MOUs developed	Increase organizational capacity	The number of Memoranda of Understanding or interagency agreements developed during reporting period of the program. Include all formal partnership or coordination agreements. Program records are the preferred data source.	Number of Memoranda of Understanding developed
2	Number of program slots available	Increase organizational capacity	The number of client service slots available during the reporting period of the program. If slots were lost over the reporting period, please report a negative number. Program records are the preferred data source.	Number of client service slots available during the reporting period
3	Number of FTEs funded by FG \$	Increase organizational capacity	The number of staff, as measured through the number of Full-Time Equivalents, working for the program during the reporting period. To calculate FTE, divide the number of staff hours used by the program by 2080.	Number of Full-Time Equivalents
4	Number of program materials developed	Increase organizational capacity	The number of program materials that were developed during the reporting period. Include only substantive materials such as program overviews, client workbooks, lists of local service providers. Do not include program advertisements or administrative forms such as sign-in sheets or client tracking forms. Count the number of pieces developed. Program records are the preferred data source.	Number of program materials developed
5	Number and percent of program staff trained	Increase organizational capacity	The number and percent of program staff who are trained in detention alternatives during the reporting period. Program staff includes full and part-time employees and/or volunteers. The number is the raw number of program staff to receive any formal training relevant to the program or their position as program staff. Include any training from any source or medium received during the reporting period as long as receipt can be verified. Training does not have to have been completed during the reporting period. To get the percent divide the raw number by the total number of program staff. Program records are the preferred data source.	A. Number of program staff who participated in training B. Total number of program staff C. Percent (A/B)
6	Number of hours of program staff training provided	Increase organizational capacity	The number of detention alternative training provided to program staff during the reporting period. Training includes in-house and external trainings.	Number of hours of training provided to program staff
7	Number of detention alternative program options available	Increase organizational capacity	The number of detention alternative programs created during the reporting period. If programs were lost over the reporting period, please report a negative number. Program records are the preferred data source.	Number of detention alternative program options
8	Number of planning activities conducted	Improve planning and development	The number of planning activities undertaken during the reporting period. Planning activities include meetings held, needs assessments undertaken, etc.	Number of planning activities undertaken
9	Number of risk assessment instruments (RAI) developed	Improve planning and development	Report how many risk assessment instrument s (RAI) were developed during the reporting period. RAI's are used to determine the supervision needs of the youth.	Number of risk assessment instruments developed? (Yes or No response)
10	Number of program/agency policies or procedures created, amended, or rescinded	Improve planning and development	The number of program/agency policies or procedures created, amended, or rescinded during the reporting period. A policy is a plan or specific course of action that guides the general goals and directives of the program or agency. Include policies that are relevant to the topic area of the program or policies that affect program operations.	Number of policies or procedures created, amended, or rescinded
11	NUMBER OF PROGRAM YOUTH SERVED	Improve program activities	An unduplicated count of the number of youth served by the program during the reporting period. Definition of the number of youth served for a reporting period is the number of program youth carried over from previous reporting period, plus new admissions during the reporting period. In calculating the 3-year summary, the total number of youth served is the number of participants carried over from the year previous to the first fiscal year, plus all new admissions during the 3 reporting fiscal years. Program records are the preferred data source.	Number of program youth carried over from the previous reporting period, plus new admissions during the reporting period.
12	Number and percent of program youth receiving RAI	Improve program activities	The number and percent of program youth receiving risk assessments during the reporting period to determine the level of supervision. Include all youth who received at least one program service and met the program's minimum criteria for participation. Program records are	Number and percent of program youth receiving risk assessments

#	OUTPUT MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT
			the preferred data source.	
13	Number of service hours completed	Improve program activities	The number of hours of service completed by program youth during the reporting period. Service is any explicit activity (such as program contact, counseling sessions, course curriculum, community service, etc.) delivered by program staff or other professionals dedicated to completing the program requirements. Program records are the preferred data source.	Total number of program youth service hours
14	Average length of stay in program	Improve program efficiency	The average length of time (in days) that clients remain in the program. Include data for clients who both complete program requirements prior to program exit and those who do not. Program records are the preferred data source.	A. Total number of days between intake and program exit across all program youth exiting program B. Number of cases closed C. A/B

PROGRAM AREA 2. DETENTION ALTERNATIVES
OUTCOME PERFORMANCE MEASURES

#	OUTCOME MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT	REPORTING TERM	
					SHORT	LONG
1	NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PROGRAM YOUTH WHO OFFEND OR REOFFEND	Reduce delinquency	The number and percent of program youth who were rearrested or seen at juvenile court for a new delinquent offense. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.	A. Number of program youth with a new offense B. Number of youth in program C. Percent (A/B)	X	X
2	Number and percent of program youth returning to court for scheduled hearing	Improve system effectiveness	The number and percent of program youth who were placed in a detention alternative and return to court for all scheduled hearings. Appropriate for any detention alternative program. Official records are the preferred data source.	A. Number of program youth who return to all scheduled hearings B. Number of youth in detention alternative program C. Percent (A/B)	X	
3	Percent change in the ADP in secure detention	Improve system effectiveness	The percent change in the average daily population (ADP) of preadjudicated and postadjudicated juveniles in secure detention. Official records are the preferred data source.	A. ADP of juveniles in detention in the current year B. ADP of juveniles in detention in the previous year C. Percent change (A-B/B)	X	X
4	Percent change of ALOS in secure detention	Improve system effectiveness	The percent change in the average length of stay (ALOS) in days that juveniles reside in a secure juvenile detention facility. Official records are the preferred data source.	A. Average length of stay in detention in the current year B. Average length of stay in the previous year C. Percent change (A-B/B)	X	X
5	Percent change in utilization of detention alternatives	Improve system effectiveness	Detention alternatives are services provided to offenders in the community to avoid placement in a detention facility. The percent change in the utilization rate of applicable detention alternative programs, such as shelter care. The utilization rate is used to examine the usage of facilities relative to its stated capacity (see the glossary for calculation of utilization). If the facility is overcrowded, the utilization rate will be over 100 percent. Program records are the preferred data source.	A. Utilization rate of detention alternative in the current year B. Utilization rate of detention alternative in the previous year. C. Percent change (A-B/B)		X
6	NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PROGRAM YOUTH COMPLETING PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	Increase accountability	The number and percent of program youth who have successfully fulfilled all program obligations and requirements. Program obligations will vary by program, but should be a predefined list of requirements or obligations that clients must meet prior to program completion. Program records are the preferred data source. The total number of youth (B value) includes those youth who have exited successfully and unsuccessfully	A. Number of program youth who exited the program having completed program requirements B. Total number of youth who exited the program during the reporting period (both successfully and unsuccessfully) C. Percent (A/B)	X	
7	Number and percent of program youth satisfied with program	Increase program support	The number and percent of program youth satisfied with the program in areas such as staff relations and expertise, general program operations, facilities, materials, and service. Self-report data collected using program evaluation or assessment forms are the expected data source.	A. Number of program youth satisfied with the program during the reporting period B. Total number of program youth served by the program during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)	X	
8	Number and percent of program families satisfied with program	Increase program support	The number and percent of program families satisfied with the program in areas such as staff relations and expertise, general program operations, facilities, materials, and service. Example data sources: self report data,	A. Number of program families satisfied with the program during the reporting period B. Total number of program	X	

#	OUTCOME MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT	REPORTING TERM	
					SHORT	LONG
			assessment forms, or focus groups.	families served by the program during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)		
9	Number and percent of program staff with increased knowledge of program area	Increase program support	The number of program staff who gained a greater knowledge of the detention alternative program area through trainings or other formal learning opportunities. Appropriate for any program whose staff received program-related training. Training does not need to have been given by the program. Self-report data collected using training evaluation or assessment forms are the expected data source.	A. Number of program staff trained during the reporting period who report increased knowledge B. Total number of program staff trained during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)	X	

FORMULA GRANTS PERFORMANCE MEASURE KEY	
Short-Term	= Occurs during or by the end of the program
Long-Term	= Occurs 6 months to 1 year after program completion
Annual Term	= Occurs once a year
BOLD	= Mandatory measure
*	= Mandatory for intervention programs only
**	= Mandatory for prevention programs only

**APPENDIX 3:
PARENT AND YOUTH SURVEYS**

Alternatives to Detention Parent Satisfaction Survey

Name _____ Date _____

Please circle or list your responses for each question.

1. Overall, how helpful were Alternatives to Detention Services?

Very Helpful	Helpful	Somewhat Helpful	Not at all Helpful
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2. How has your child’s behavior changed since receiving Alternatives to Detention Services?

Greatly Improved	Improved Somewhat	Stayed the Same	Got Worse	Got Much Worse
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3. How has your child’s school attendance changed since receiving Alternatives to Detention Services?

Attend More Often	Attend the Same	Attend Less Often	Not Enrolled	Already Graduated
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4. Have these limitations helped your child make better decisions?

Yes, Definitely	Yes, I think so	Not Sure	No, I don’t think so	Definitely Not
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5. What services other than those your child received do you think would have improved his or her chances of not re-offending?

6. Which of the services your child received do you believe was the most helpful?

7. Which of the services your child received do you believe was the least helpful?

8. In your opinion, how helpful was the staff?

Very Helpful	Helpful	Somewhat Helpful	Not at all Helpful
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9. How timely was/were the Alternatives to Detention service(s)?

Very Timely	Timely	Somewhat Timely	Not at all Timely
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10. Were the tasks assigned fair?

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
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11. Any additional comments or suggestions? (Use back of sheet if you need more room)

Alternatives to Detention Youth Satisfaction Survey

Name _____ Date _____

Please circle or list your responses for each question.

1. Overall, how helpful were Alternatives to Detention Services?

Very Helpful	Helpful	Somewhat Helpful	Not at all Helpful
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2. How has your behavior changed since receiving Alternatives to Detention Services?

Greatly Improved	Improved Somewhat	Stayed the Same	Got Worse	Got Much Worse
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3. How has your school attendance changed since receiving Alternatives to Detention Services?

Attend More Often	Attend the Same	Attend Less Often	Not Enrolled	Already Graduated
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4. Have these limitations helped you make better decisions?

Yes, Definitely	Yes, I think so	Not Sure	No, I don't think so	Definitely Not
-----------------	-----------------	----------	----------------------	----------------

5. What services other than those you received would have improved your chances of not re-offending?

6. Which of the services you received was the most helpful?

7. Which of the services you received was the least helpful?

8. In your opinion, how helpful was the staff?

Very Helpful	Helpful	Somewhat Helpful	Not at all Helpful
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9. How timely was/were the Alternatives to Detention service(s)?

Very Timely	Timely	Somewhat Timely	Not at all Timely
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10. Were the tasks assigned fair?

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
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11. Any additional comments or suggestions? (Use back of sheet if you need more room)