

**REPORT OF THE FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2008-2009
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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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 Spartanburg Department of Public Safety administers this three-year project, which is funded by the SC 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.

In a year in which the resources provided to the project by the community were severely cut, due to the on-going financial crisis, the project had to make adjustments. In the opinion of the evaluators, those adjustments were appropriate and led to the continued success of the project. Fewer youth were served than in the prior year, but the youth who were served were ones who were more likely to have been detained. Even though these youth had more serious charges, their success rate in the program was outstanding.

The Alternatives to Detention Project has had positive long-term impacts on the juvenile justice system in Spartanburg County over the three years of South Carolina Department of Public Safety funding. It is an exemplary example of a community juvenile justice program.

It is recommended that this project be re-funded through community, foundation, city, county or State funds. It is further recommended that the Department of Public Safety, Department of Juvenile Justice and other entities such as the University of South Carolina Children’s Law Center use this project as an example of a successful community based intervention into the overuse of detention for juveniles in the State of South Carolina.

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SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

Description of the Project

At the beginning of this project, the Spartanburg community had 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 three- year 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 was originally designed to serve up to 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.
- 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, 2009 and the final report on October 23, 2009. 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 first year of the grant and utilized (youth satisfaction surveys were not obtained in the final year of the project). 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 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. However, it is notable that local and other funding was greatly reduced during the latter part of the grant period, which diminished the ability of the project to offer services such as officer curfew checks and supportive services. During Year 3, the project made a deliberate decision to serve fewer, but higher risk clients, in order to provide adequate services to those youth.

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 previous years. The lower number of juveniles served in Year 3 is a direct result of a program decision to serve fewer youth due to cutbacks in local funds that paid for services.

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 for the first two years of the program, but not for the final year of the program.

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.

This report presents data for all youth served during the life of the project. The 2006-2007 grant period includes youth served from 10/1/2006 through 9/11/2007. During this time, 36 youth entered services and 31 cases were closed. The 2007-2008 grant period includes youth served from 9/12/2007 through 9/30/2008. During this time, 63 youth entered services and 59 cases were closed. Five youth were carried over from the previous grant year and one youth re-entered services for a total of six youth who were carried over from the 2006-2007 grant year. A total of 69 youth were served during the 2007-2008 grant year. The 2008-2009 grant year includes youth served from 10/1/2008 through 9/28/2009. During this time, 29 youth entered services, 10 youth were carried over from the 2007-2008 grant year, and 35 cases were closed for a total of 39 youth served. Overall, the project has served a total of 128 youth since its inception. (See Table 1.)

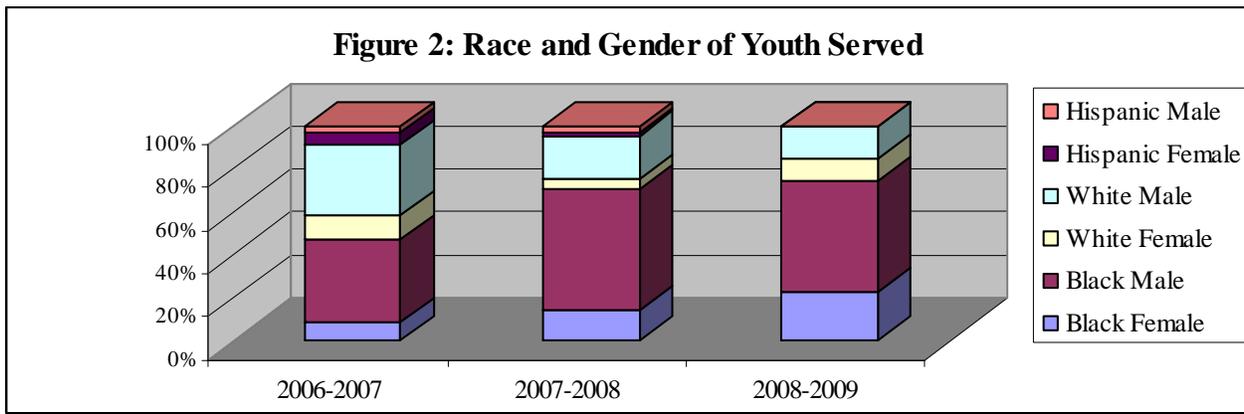
Table 1: Summary of Cases Since Project Inception				
	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	Total
Carried Over	-	6*	10	-
Entered Service	36	63	29	128
Case Closed	31	59	35	125
Total Served	36	69	39	128

*One youth re-entered services during the 2007-2008 grant year for a total of six youth carried over from the 2006-2007 grant year.

Description of Youth

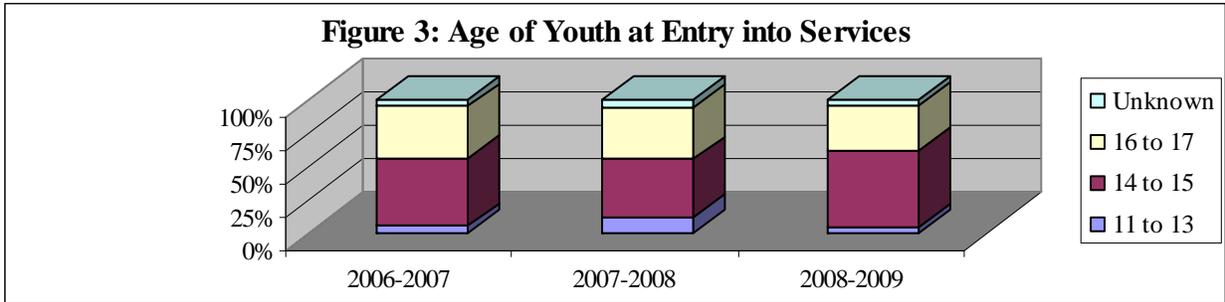
During the 2006-2007 grant year, the project served three African American females (8.3%), 14 African American males (38.9%), four Caucasian females (11.1%), 12 Caucasian males (33.3%), two Hispanic females (5.6%), and one Hispanic male (2.8%). During the 2007-2008 grant year, the project served ten African American females (14.5%), 39 African American males (56.5%), three Caucasian females (4.3%), 14 Caucasian males (20.3%), one Hispanic female (1.4%), and two Hispanic males (2.9%). During the 2008-2009 grant year, the project served nine African American females (23.1%), 20 African American males (51.3%), four Caucasian females (10.3%), and six Caucasian males (15.4%). (See Table 2 and Figure 2.) The percentage of African American youth served has increased over the duration of the project

Table 2: Race and Gender of Youth Served						
	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
African American Female	3	8.3%	10	14.5%	9	23.1%
African American Male	14	38.9%	39	56.5%	20	51.3%
Caucasian Female	4	11.1%	3	4.3%	4	10.3%
Caucasian Male	12	33.3%	14	20.3%	6	15.4%
Hispanic Female	2	5.6%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%
Hispanic Male	1	2.8%	2	2.9%	0	0.0%
Total	36	100%	69	100%	39	100%



Of the 36 youth who were served during the 2006-2007 grant year, two (5.6%) were 11 to 13 years old, 18 (50%) were 14 to 15 years old, and 14 (38.9%) were 16 to 17 years old at the time that they entered services. The age of two youth (5.6%) is unknown. Of the 69 youth who were served during the 2007-2008 grant year, 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. Of the 39 youth who were served during the 2008-2009 grant year, two (5.1%) were 11 to 13 years old, 22 (56.4%) were 14 to 15 years old, and 13 (33.3%) were 16 to 17 years old at the time that they entered services. The age of two youth (5.1%) is unknown. (See Table 3 and Figure 3.)

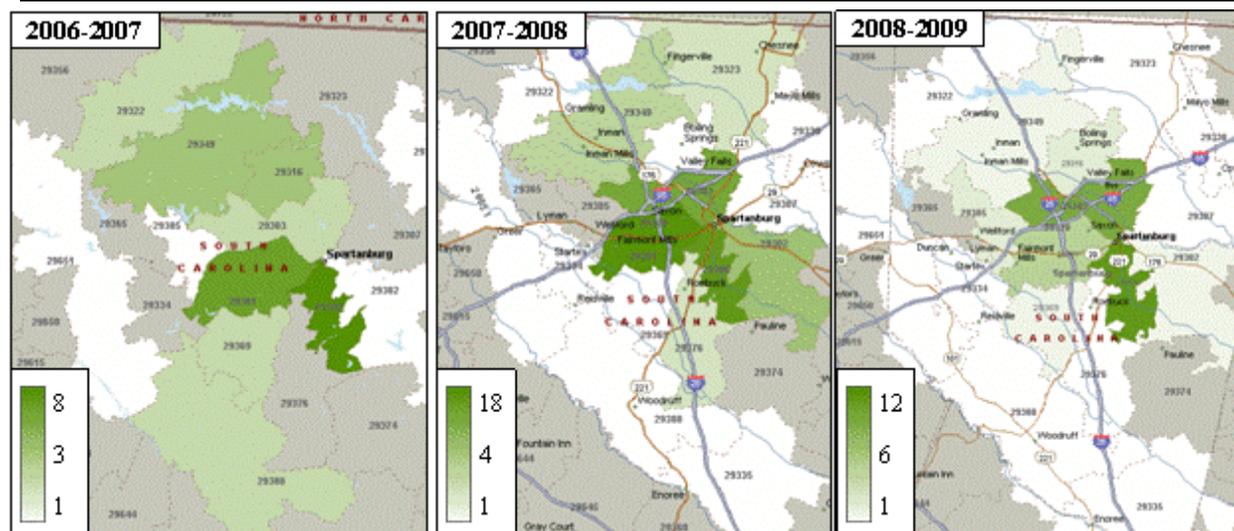
Table 3: Age of Youth at Entry into Services						
	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
11 to 13 years old	2	5.6%	8	11.6%	2	5.1%
14 to 15 years old	18	50.0%	30	43.5%	22	56.4%
16 to 17 years old	14	38.9%	27	39.1%	13	33.3%
Unknown	2	5.6%	4	5.8%	2	5.1%
Total	36	100%	69	100%	39	100%



Of the 36 youth who were served during the 2006-2007 grant year, the most common zip codes of residence were 29306 (n=8, 22.2%) and 29301 (n=6, 16.7%), which are both within the city limits of the City of Spartanburg. Other zip codes where the youth resided were 29302 (n=1, 2.8%), 29303 (n=2, 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, 5.6%), 29385 (n=1, 2.8%), and 29651 (n=1, 2.8%). The zip codes of four youth (11.1%) were unknown. Of the 69 youth who were served during the 2007-2008 grant year, 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. Of the 39 youth who were served during the 2008-2009 grant year, the most common zip codes of residence were 29306 (n=11, 28.2%) and 29306 (n=9, 23.1%), which are both within the city limits of the City of Spartanburg. Other zip codes where the youth resided were 29301 (n=5, 12.8%), 29302 (n=1, 2.6%), 29316 (n=2, 5.1%), 29349 (n=1, 2.6%), 29369 (n=1, 2.6%), and 29376 (n=2, 5.1%). The zip codes of seven youth (17.9%) were unknown. (See Table 4 and Maps.)

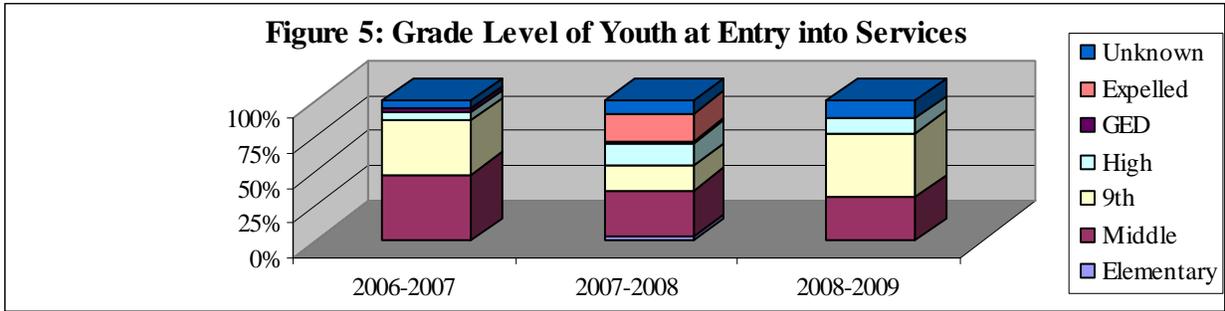
City	Zip Code	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		#	%	#	#	%	#
Spartanburg	29301	6	16.7%	17	24.6%	5	12.8%
Spartanburg	29302	1	2.8%	5	7.2%	1	2.6%
Spartanburg	29303	2	5.6%	10	14.5%	9	23.1%
Spartanburg	29306	8	22.2%	14	20.3%	11	28.2%
Spartanburg	29307	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%
Arcadia	29320	0	0.0%	4	5.8%	0	0.0%
Boiling Springs	29316	3	8.3%	1	1.4%	2	5.1%
Campobello	29322	2	5.6%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%
Chesnee	29323	0	0.0%	2	2.9%	0	0.0%
Cowpens	29330	1	2.8%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%
Duncan	29334	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%
Enoree	29335	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%
Inman	29349	3	8.3%	3	4.3%	1	2.6%
Moore	29369	2	5.6%	1	1.4%	1	2.6%
Wellford	29385	0	0.0%	2	2.9%	0	0.0%

City		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		#	%	#	#	%	#
Roebuck	29376	1	2.8%	0	0.0%	2	5.1%
Woodruff	29388	2	5.6%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%
Greer	29651	1	2.8%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%
Unknown		4	11.1%	3	4.3%	7	17.9%
Total		36	100%	69	100%	39	100%



Of the 36 youth who were served during the 2006-2007 grant year, 17 (47.2%) were in the 6th through 8th grade, 14 (38.9%) were in the 9th grade, two (5.6%) were in the 10th through 12th grade, and one (2.8%) was enrolled in a GED program. The grade level was unknown for two youth (5.6%). Of the 69 youth who were served during the 2007-2008 grant year, two (2.9%) were in the 4th or 5th grade, 23 (33.3%) were in the 6th through 8th grade, 12 (17.4%) were in the 9th grade, 11 (15.9%) were in the 10th through 12th 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 was unknown for six youth (8.7%). Of the 39 youth who were served during the 2008-2009 grant year, 12 (30.8%) were in the 6th through 8th grade, 18 (46.2%) were in the 9th grade, and four (10.3%) were in the 10th through 12th grade. The grade level was unknown for five youth (12.8%). (See Table 5 and Figure 5.)

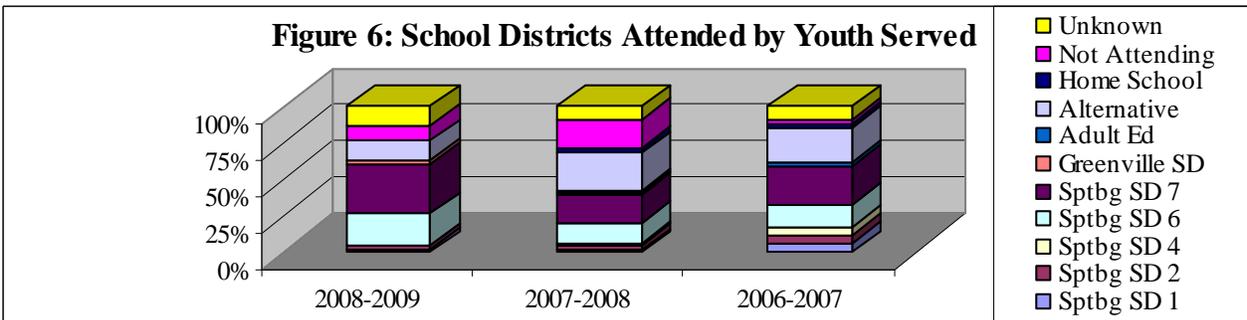
	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Elementary (4th-5th)	0	0.0%	2	2.9%	0	0.0%
Middle (6th-8th)	17	47.2%	23	33.3%	12	30.8%
9th Grade	14	38.9%	12	17.4%	18	46.2%
High (10th-12th)	2	5.6%	11	15.9%	4	10.3%
GED	1	2.8%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%
Not in School/Expelled	0	0.0%	14	20.3%	0	0.0%
Unknown	2	5.6%	6	8.7%	5	12.8%
Total	36	100%	69	100%	39	100%



Of the 36 youth served during the 2006-2007 grant year, the majority attended school in Spartanburg School District 6 (n=5, 13.9%), Spartanburg School District 7 (n=9, 25%) or an alternative school (n=8, 22.2%). Of the 69 youth served during the 2007-2008 grant year, the majority attended school in Spartanburg School District 6 (n=10, 14.5%), Spartanburg School District 7 (n=13, 18.8%), an alternative school (n=28, 26.1%), or were not attending school (n=14, 20.3%). Of the 39 youth served during the 2008-2009 grant year, the majority attended school in Spartanburg School District 6 (n=8, 20.5%), Spartanburg School District 7 (n=13, 33.3%), an alternative school (n=5, 12.8%), or were not attending school (n=4, 10.3%) (See Table 6 and Figure 6.)

Table 6: School District Attended by Youth at Entry into Services

	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Spartanburg SD 1	2	5.6%	1	1.4%	1	2.6%
Spartanburg SD 2	2	5.6%	2	2.9%	1	2.6%
Spartanburg SD 4	2	5.6%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%
Spartanburg SD 5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%
Spartanburg SD 6	5	13.9%	10	14.5%	8	20.5%
Spartanburg SD 7	9	25.0%	13	18.8%	13	33.3%
Greenville SD	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	1	2.6%
Adult Ed/GED Prog	1	2.8%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%
Alternative School	8	22.2%	18	26.1%	5	12.8%
Day School	2	5.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Home School	1	2.8%	2	2.9%	0	0.0%
Not Attending School	1	2.8%	14	20.3%	4	10.3%
Unknown	3	8.3%	6	8.7%	5	12.8%
Total	36	100%	69	100%	39	100%



Case Process

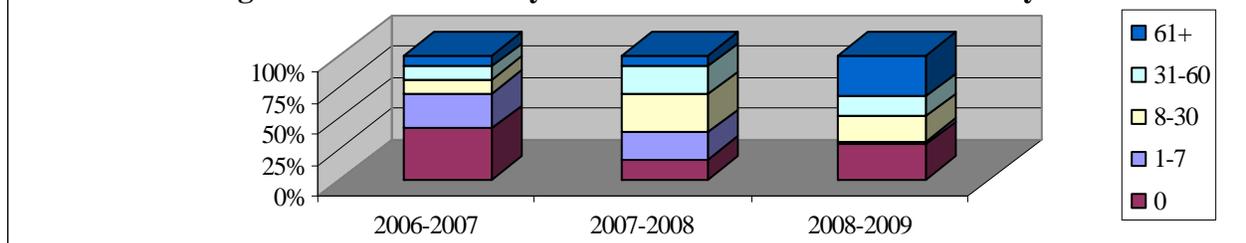
Youth are referred into the project by staff at the Spartanburg Department of Juvenile Justice. Youth who are referred are either placed in an alternative program or receive intensive case management and monitoring services directly from the project staff.

During the 2006-2007 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 26.97 days (n=36, SD=68.42). Specifically, 15 youth (41.7%) were seen by the case manager on the day they were referred to DJJ (0 Days), ten youth (27.8%) entered into services within one week, four youth (11.1%) entered into services within 8 to 30 days, four youth (11.1%) entered into services within 31 and 60 days, and three youth (8.3%) entered into services after more than 60 days. 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 services within one week, 21 youth (30.4%) entered into services within 8 to 30 days, 16 youth (23.2%) entered into services within 31 and 60 days, and six youth (8.7%) entered into services after more than 60 days. During the 2008-2009 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 48.49 days (n=39, SD=53.39). Specifically, 11 youth (28.2%) were seen by the case manager on the day they were referred to DJJ (0 Days), 1 youth (2.6%) entered into services within one week, 8 youth (20.5%) entered into services within 8 to 30 days, 6 youth (15.4%) entered into services within 31 and 60 days, and 13 youth (33.3%) entered into services after more than 60 days. (See Table 7 and Figure 7.) 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.

Table 7: Number of Days from DJJ Referral to Service Entry

	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 Days	15	41.7%	11	15.9%	11	28.2%
1 Week	10	27.8%	15	21.7%	1	2.6%
8-30 Days	4	11.1%	21	30.4%	8	20.5%
31-60 Days	4	11.1%	16	23.2%	6	15.4%
61+Days	3	8.3%	6	8.7%	13	33.3%
Total	36	100%	69	100%	39	100%

Figure 7: Number of Days from DJJ Referral to Service Entry



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
- Voice monitoring via telephone

Unannounced school and home visits are made by the Case Manager and, until recently, by City or county police officers to assure that youth and families are following the terms of the alternatives to detention. The Case Manager reports that City and County officers are no longer funded to do monitoring and deep budget cuts over the past few months have reduced the funds available to pay officers overtime to do monitoring checks. This aspect of the project has been severely impaired.

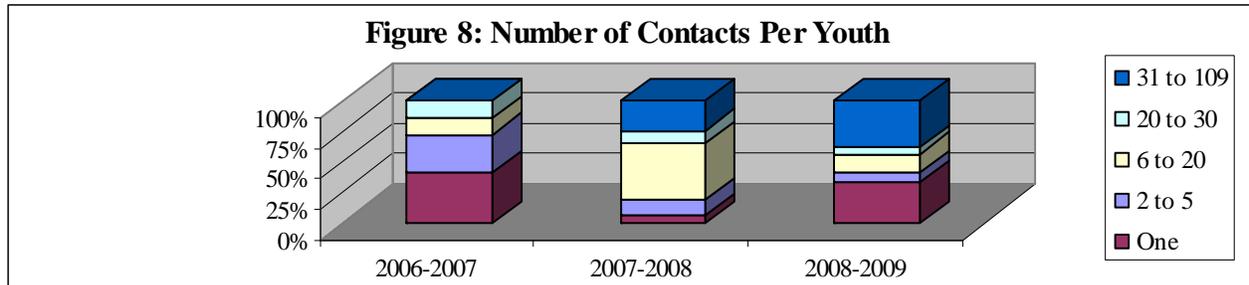
In addition to providing youth with alternatives to detention, the project also offers youth case management, counseling, mental health services, anger management programming, and referrals to counseling programs such as the Juvenile Fire Setter Program. Life skills coaching, behavior improvement, and 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 funds available for behavioral services, such as counseling at Care Focus, have been reduced during the latter months of Year Three, thereby restricting these options for program youth.

Contacts Made with Youth by Project Staff

Services such as case management, curfew checks, and home detention monitoring are provided directly by project staff. Electronic monitoring, which had been provided through another grant, is no longer available. 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.

Of the 36 youth served by the project during the 2006-2007 grant year, 15 (41.7%) had only one contact with the project staff, 11 youth (30.6%) had two to five contacts with the project staff, five (13.9%) had six to 20 contacts, and five (13.9%) had 21 to 30 contacts with the project staff. Of the 69 youth served by the project during the 2007-2008 grant year, four (5.8%) 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. Of the 39 youth served by the project during the 2008-2009 grant year, 13 (33.3%) had only one contact with the project staff, three (7.7%) had two to five contacts with the project staff, six (15.4%) had six to 20 contacts, two (5.1%) had 21 to 30 contacts, and 15 (38.5%) had 31 to 109 contacts with the project staff. (See Table 8 and Figure 8.) The percentage of youth receiving 31 or more contacts has greatly increased over the duration of the project.

	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
One contact	15	41.7%	4	5.8%	13	33.3%
2 to 5 contacts	11	30.6%	9	13.0%	3	7.7%
6 to 20 contacts	5	13.9%	32	46.4%	6	15.4%
21 to 30 contacts	5	13.9%	7	10.1%	2	5.1%
31 to 109 contacts	0	0.0%	17	24.6%	15	38.5%
Total	36	100%	69	100%	39	100%



Juvenile Offenses

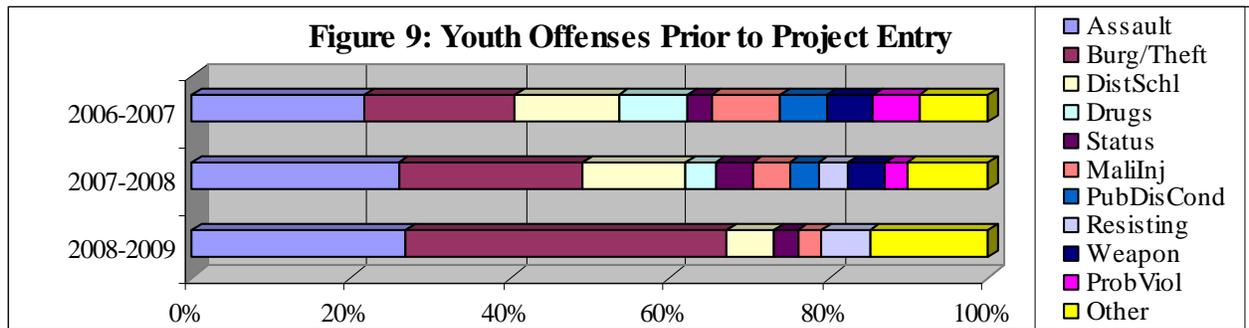
Prior to their entry into the project services, the 36 youth who were served during 2006-2007 had been charged with 15 counts (41.7% of youth) of assault/assault and battery/lynching, 13 counts (36.1% of youth) of burglary/larceny/theft, nine counts (25% of youth) of disturbing schools, six counts (16.7% of youth) of drug or narcotic violations, two counts (5.6%) of being incorrigible, six counts (16.7%) of malicious injury to personal or real property, four counts (11.1%) of public disorderly conduct, four counts (11.1%) of weapons violations, one count (2.8%) of probation violation, and six counts (16.7%) of other types of 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.

Prior to their entry into the project services, the 39 youth who were served during 2008-2009 had been charged with 18 counts (46.2%) of assault/assault and battery/lynching, 27 counts (69.2% of youth) of burglary/larceny/theft, four counts (10.3% of youth) of disturbing schools, two (5.1%) status offenses, two counts (5.1%) of malicious injury to personal or real property, four counts (10.3%) of resisting an officer or resisting arrest, and 10 counts (25.6%) of other types of offenses. (See Table 9 and Figure 9.) Table 9 and Figure 9 show an increasing percentage of more serious offenses (assault, burglary/theft) by youth accepted into the project.

Table 9: Number of Contacts Per Youth						
	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Assault/A & B/Lynching	15	41.7%	28	40.6%	18	46.2%
Burglary/Larceny/Theft	13	36.1%	25	36.2%	27	69.2%
Disturbing Schools	9	25.0%	14	20.3%	4	10.3%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	6	16.7%	4	5.8%	0	0.0%
Status Offenses	2	5.6%	5	7.2%	2	5.1%
Malicious Injury	6	16.7%	5	7.2%	2	5.1%
Public Disorderly Conduct	4	11.1%	4	5.8%	0	0.0%
Resisting Officer/Arrest	0	0.0%	4	5.8%	4	10.3%
Weapons Violations	4	11.1%	5	7.2%	0	0.0%
Probation Violation	4	11.1%	3	4.3%	0	0.0%
Other	6	16.7%	11	15.9%	10	25.6%



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. Unfortunately, the supplemental funds available from other sources have been cut during the latter part of Year Three, due to the current fiscal crisis. Therefore, behavioral counseling and other support services have been reduced. The project has continued to provide services to eligible youth, but the increased organizational capacity that the project initiated has been reduced, although not all the way back to the pre-project (2007) levels.

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.”

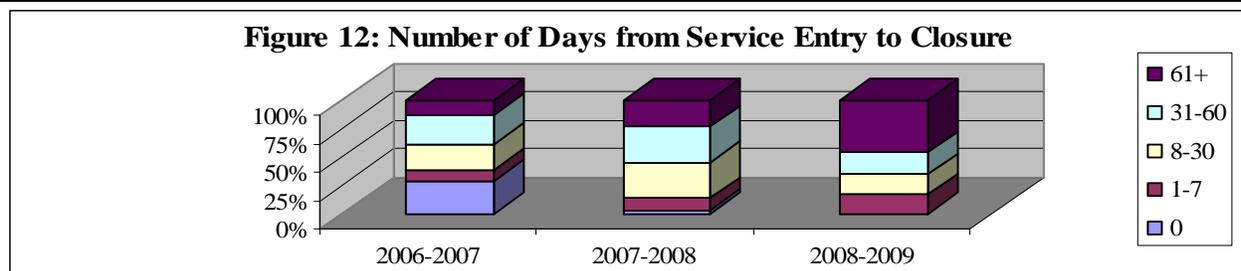
The project served 39 youth during the reporting period. Of these, 10 youth were carried over from the 2007-2008 grant period. During the grant period, the project had 16 active cases in the first quarter, 18 active cases in the second quarter, 20 active cases in the third quarter, and 15 active cases in the fourth quarter. (See Tables 10 and 11.) The project did not meet this objective. The project has served a total of 128 youth since its inception.

Table 10: Cases Processed by the Project by Ethnicity and Gender						
	2007-08	2008-2009				
		Quarter1	Quarter2	Quarter3	Quarter4	Total
Black Female	2	5	6	5	2	9
Black Male	3	5	10	12	9	20
White Female	2	3	1	0	1	4
White Male	3	3	1	3	3	6
Hispanic Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	16	18	20	15	39

Table 11: Cases Processed by the Project by Age						
	2007-08	2008-2009				
		Quarter1	Quarter2	Quarter3	Quarter4	Total
11 to 13	0	0	2	2	1	2
14 to 17	10	16	16	16	12	35
Unknown	0	0	0	2	2	2
Total	10	16	18	20	15	39

Of the 31 youth whose cases were closed in 2006-2007, the average number of days they received project services was 35.48 (n=31, SD=38.82) from the date they entered services to the date their case was closed. Specifically, the cases of nine youth (29%) were closed on the same day they entered into services (0 Days), three (9.7%) closed within one week, seven (22.6%) closed between 8 and 30 days after entry, eight cases (25.8%) closed between 31 and 90 days after program entry, and four (12.9%) closed more than 60 days after their entry date. Of the 60 youth whose cases were closed during 2007-2008, 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. Of the 35 youth whose cases were closed during 2008-2009, the average number of days they received project services was 78.51 days (n=35, SD=103.22) from the date they entered services to the date their case was closed. Specifically, the cases of six youth (17.1%) closed within one week, six cases (17.1%) were closed between 8 and 30 days after entry, seven cases (20%) were closed between 31 and 60 days after program entry, and 16 cases (45.7%) were closed more than 60 days after their entry date. (See Table 12 and Figure 12.)

Table 12: Number of Days from Service Entry to Closure						
	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 Days	9	29.0%	2	3.3%	0	0.0%
1 Week	3	9.7%	6	10.0%	6	17.1%
8-30 Days	7	22.6%	19	31.7%	6	17.1%
31-60 Days	8	25.8%	19	31.7%	7	20.0%
61+Days	4	12.9%	14	23.3%	16	45.7%
Total	31	100%	60	100%	35	100%

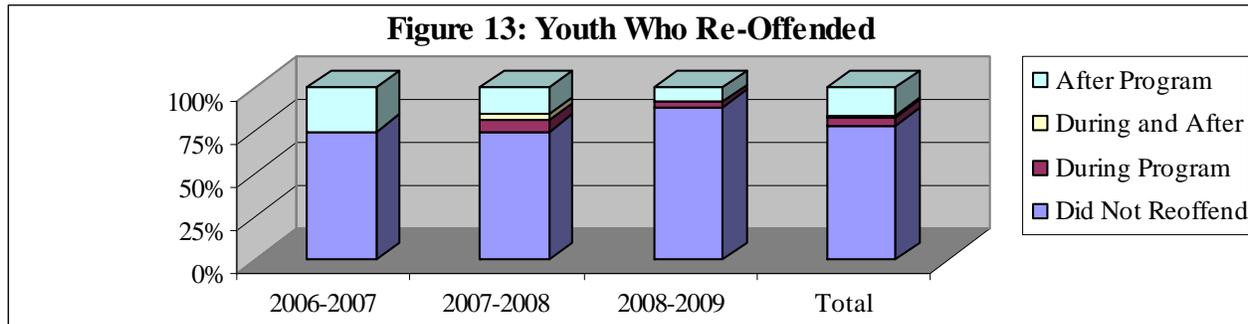


Number of Youth Who Re-Offend (Objective 3)

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 31 youth whose cases were closed during the 2006-2007 grant period, eight (25.8%) re-offended after their case had been closed. Of the 58 youth whose cases were closed during the 2007-2008 grant period, four (6.9%) re-offended while they were being served by the project, two (3.4%) re-offended while they were being served by the project and after their case had been closed, and nine (15.5%) re-offended after their case had been closed. Of the 35 youth whose cases were closed during the 2008-2009 grant period, one (2.9%) re-offended while they were being served by the project and three (8.6%) re-offended after their case had been closed. Overall, 27 youth (21.8%) served since the inception of the project re-offended either while they were receiving services or after their case had been closed. Based on the 88.6% of youth being served by the project during 2008-2009, the delinquency rate for youth being served by the project for the current grant period is 11.4%. Therefore, the project has met and exceeded this objective. (See Table 13 and Figure 13.)

	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Did Not Re-offend	23	74.2%	43	74.1%	31	88.6%	97	78.2%
During Program	0	0.0%	4	6.9%	1	2.9%	5	4.0%
During and After	0	0.0%	2	3.4%	0	0.0%	2	1.6%
After Program	8	25.8%	9	15.5%	3	8.6%	20	16.1%
Total	31	100%	58	100%	35	100%	124	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

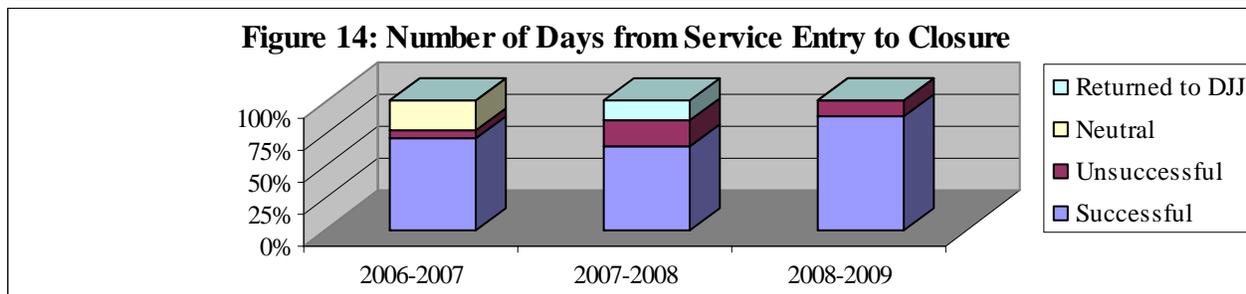
families had to comply with all of the guidelines of the project and have no re-offenses or be successfully placed in an alternative program.

Of the 31 youth whose cases were closed during the 2006-2007 grant period, 22 (71%) successfully completed the program. Of the two youth (6.5%) whose cases were closed unsuccessfully, one case was returned to DJJ for a new offense and one youth did not comply with the guidelines of the project. The seven cases (22.6%) that were closed for neutral reasons were youth for whom the case manager attempted to find a JRI placement and none was available.

Of the 60 youth whose cases were closed during the 2007-2008 grant 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.

Of the 35 youth whose cases were closed during the 2008-2009 grant period, 31 (88.6%) successfully completed the program. The four youth (11.4%) whose cases were closed unsuccessfully did not comply with the guidelines of the project. (See Table 14 and Figure 14.) Based on an 88.6% rate of successful completion, the project has exceeded this objective.

Table 14: Service Result of Closed Cases						
	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful	22	71.0%	39	65.0%	31	88.6%
Unsuccessful	2	6.5%	12	20.0%	4	11.4%
Returned to DJJ	0	0.0%	9	15.0%	0	0.0%
Neutral	7	22.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	31	100%	60	100%	35	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. During the 2008-2009 project year, these supportive services were maintained at former levels until the last few months of the grant period. It became apparent that local funds to pay overtime to city and county officer to conduct curfew checks was all but eliminated and other funding support was greatly reduced. Due to diminishing local funds for wrap services, the project made a deliberate decision to cut back on the numbers of youth accepted into Alternatives to Detention in order to provide adequate services to those clients that were accepted. Moreover, the program deliberately targeted and served youth who were at higher risk to be detained. Therefore, most of the service capacity was maintained, although fewer clients were served.

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.” The number of hours for services and contacts was not collected during the 2006-2007 grant year.

Of the 69 youth who received services during 2007-2008, 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.

Of the 39 youth who received services during 2008-2009, 20 youth (51.3%) received 290 instances of behavior improvement services through Care Focus. These 20 youth received an average of 50.8 hours of service each for a total of 1016 hours. One youth (2.6%) received one instance of life skills coaching from Care Focus for four hours. One youth (2.6%) received three instances of tutoring from Care Focus for nine hours. Thirty seven youth (94.9%) received 130 instances of case management services for an average of 2.42 hours of service each for a total of 89.5 hours. One youth (2.6%) received one instance of education/GED assistance for one hour. Sixteen youth (41%) received 16 instances of assistance with JRI placement for an average of 7.94 hours each for a total of 127 hours. One youth (2.6%) received six instances of mentoring for a total of eight hours. (See Table 15.)

Table 15: Hours and Instances of Services Provided										
	2007-2008					2008-2009				
	# Youth	% Youth	# Inst.	Ave Hours	Total Hours	# Youth	% Youth	# Inst.	Ave Hours	Total Hours
Care Focus – BI	16	23.2%	176	40.11	561.55	20	51.3%	290	50.80	1016
Care Focus – Life Skills	3	4.3%	6	9.00	27.00	1	2.6%	1	4.00	4.00
Care Focus – Tutoring	3	4.3%	15	15.00	45.00	1	2.6%	3	9.00	9.00
Case Management	31	44.9%	97	2.83	8.50	37	94.9%	130	2.42	89.50
Counseling	3	4.3%	3	2.67	8.00	0	0.0%	0	0.00	0.00
Education/GED	3	4.3%	4	1.33	4.00	1	2.6%	1	1.00	1.00
Electronic Monitoring	8	11.6%	9	2.00	2.00	0	0.0%	0	0.00	0.00
Electronic Voice Monitor	1	1.4%	1	--	--	0	0.0%	0	0.00	--
Employment Assistance	2	2.9%	27	29.00	58.00	0	0.0%	0	0.00	0.00
JRI Placement	10	14.5%	11	24.00	24.00	16	41.0%	16	7.94	127.00
Mentoring	1	1.4%	6	8.00	8.00	1	2.6%	6	8.00	8.00
Total	69	100%	355	19.20	768.05	39	100%	447	2.82	1254.5

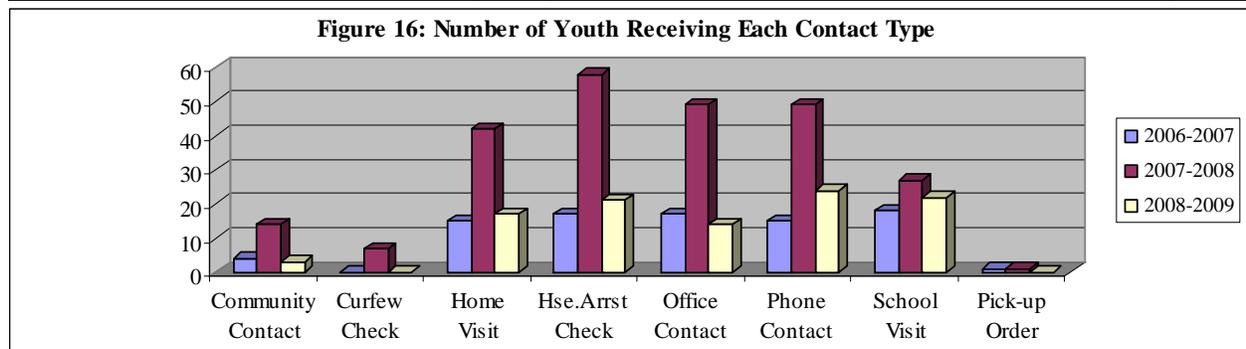
During the 2006-2007 grant year, the most common type of contact that project staff had with the youth served was house arrest or curfew checks, with 17 youth (47.2%) receiving this service for a total of 136 instances of house arrest or curfew checks conducted by project staff. Other common types of contact were home visits (15 youth (41.7%) received a total of 31 home visits conducted by project staff), office contacts (17 youth or their families (47.2%) met with the case manager for a total of 19 office contacts), and phone contacts (15 youth or their families (41.7%) spoke with the case manager on the telephone for a total of 32 phone contacts).

During the 2007-2008 grant year, 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 for an average of 18.67 hours per youth for a total of 1,077 instances and 1,064 hours 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 1.4 hours each for a total of 159 instances and 21 hours of phone contacts), office contacts (49 youth or their families (71%) met with the case manager an average of 1.64 hours each for a total of 97 instances and 23 hours of office contacts), and home visits (42 youth (60.9%) received an

average of two hours of home visits for a total of 113 instances and 20 hours of home visits conducted by project staff).

During the 2008-2009 grant year, the most common type of contact that project staff had with the youth served was house arrest checks, with 21 youth (58.3%) receiving this service an average of 28.19 hours per youth for a total of 595 instances and 592 hours of house arrest checks conducted by project staff. Other common types of contact were school visits (the case manager visited the schools of 22 youth (61.1%) for an average of 4.82 hours for each youth for a total of 120 instances and 106 hours of school visits), home visits (17 youth (47.2%) received an average of 5.76 hours of home visits for a total of 125 instances and 98 hours of home visits conducted by project staff), and phone contacts (24 youth or their families (66.7%) spoke with the case manager on the telephone an average of 2.35 hours each for a total of 116 instances and 54 hours of phone contacts). (See Table 16 and Figure 16.)

	2006-2007			2007-2008					2008-2009				
	# Youth	% Youth	# Inst.	# Youth	% Youth	# Inst.	Ave Hours	Total Hours	# Youth	% Youth	# Inst.	Ave Hours	Total Hours
Community Contact	4	11.1%	4	14	20.3%	17	1.50	3.0	3	8.3%	3	0.33	1.0
Curfew Check	0	0.0%	0	7	10.1%	43	5.43	38.0	0	0.0%	0	0.00	0.0
Home Visit	15	41.7%	31	42	60.9%	113	2.00	20.0	17	47.2%	125	5.76	98.0
House Arrest Check	17	47.2%	136	58	84.1%	1077	18.67	1064.0	21	58.3%	595	28.19	592.0
Office Contact	17	47.2%	19	49	71.0%	97	1.64	23.0	14	38.9%	26	0.93	13.0
Phone Contact	15	41.7%	32	49	71.0%	159	1.40	21.0	24	66.7%	116	2.35	54.0
School Visit	18	50.0%	15	27	39.1%	59	1.60	21.0	22	61.1%	120	4.82	106.0
Pick-up Order	1	2.8%	1	1	1.4%	1	0.00	0.0	0	0.0%	0	0.00	0.0
Total	36	100%	238	69	100%	1566	9.75	1190.0	36	100%	985	8.64	864.0



Overall, for the 2008-2009 grant year, program youth received a total of 1,245.5 hours of service and 864 hours of contact through their participation in the program for a total of 2,109.5 hours of service, which is an average of 54.09 hours of service per youth. This is an increase in the average number of hours of service per youth of 131% from the average number of hours of service per youth provided in 2007-2008 (23.38). Therefore, the project has met this objective.

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 February 27 and September 4, 2007, the case manager attended 30 hearings for 21 of the youth served by the project (70% of the total number of youth served). The majority of these hearings were disposition or detention hearings. Of these 21 youth, 18 (85.7%) returned for all scheduled hearings. Two of the youth (9.5%) were excused for not attending their scheduled hearing, and one youth (4.8%) attended two of his or her scheduled hearings and was excused for not attending a third scheduled hearing.

Between October 1, 2007 and September 10, 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.

Between September 11, 2008 and September 30, 2009, the case manager attended 25 hearings for 19 of the youth served by the project (48.7% of the total number of youth served). The majority of these hearings were disposition or detention hearings. Of these 19 youth, 15 (78.9%) returned for all scheduled hearings. One youth (5.3%) was excused for not attending their scheduled hearing, one youth (5.3%) did not show for the hearing, and the attendance for two youth (10.6%) 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.”

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. Of the 31 youth whose cases were

closed during the 2006-2007 grant period, nine youth responded to the satisfaction survey. Of the 60 youth whose cases were closed during the 2007-2008 grant period, five youth responded to the satisfaction survey. None of the youth whose cases were closed during the 2008-2009 grant period completed a youth satisfaction survey.

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). In 2006-2007, the average response to this question was a 3.0 (SD=0.71), which is equal to “helpful.” In 2007-2008, 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). In 2006-2007, the average response to this question was a 4.22 (SD=0.67), which is just above “Improved Somewhat.” In 2007-2008, 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). In 2006-2007, the average response to this question was a 3.88 (SD=0.83), which is just below “Attend More Often.” In 2007-2008, 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). In 2006-2007, the average response to this question was a 4.22 (SD=0.67), which is just above “Yes I Think So.” In 2007-2008, 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). In 2006-2007, the average response to this question was a 3.0 (SD=0.5), which is equal to “Helpful.” In 2007-2008, 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). In 2006-2007, the average response to this question was a 3.0 (SD=0.5), which is equal to “Timely.” In 2007-2008, the average response to this question was 4.0 (SD=1.23), which is equal to “Very Timely.”

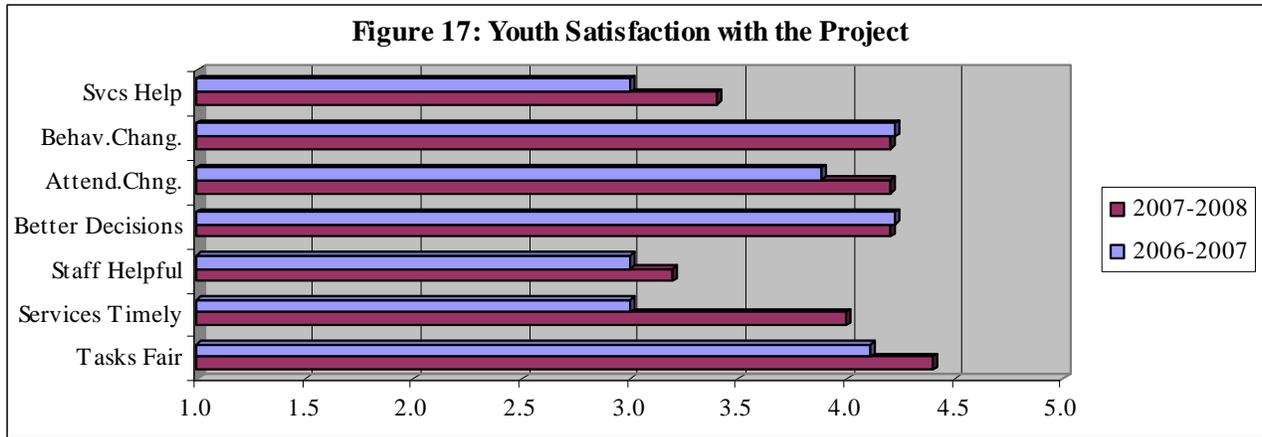
The tenth question on the survey asked, “Were the tasks assigned fair?” Potential responses to this question ranged from “Strongly Disagree” (equal to 1) to “Strongly Agree” (equal to 5). In 2006-2007, the average response to this question was a 4.11 (SD=0.33), which is greater than “Agree.” In 2007-2008, 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. In 2006-2007, the average Total Satisfaction score of youth who completed the survey was 25.43 (SD=2.65), which is equal to “Satisfied.” In 2007-2008, the average Total Satisfaction score of youth who completed the survey was 27.6 (SD=6.62), which is equal to “Satisfied.” (See Table 17 and Figure 17.)

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?” In 2006-2007, one youth responded that speaking to Officer Fowler would have helped. In 2007-2008, 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?” In 2006-2007, three of the youth (33.3%) stated that all of the services were helpful, four of the youth (44.4%) stated that house arrest or electronic monitor were the most helpful, and two of the youth (22.2%) did not answer. In 2007-2008, 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?” In 2006-2007, two of the youth (22.2%) did not like the house arrest, one of the youth (11.1%) did not like having to go to court, and six youth (66.7%) did not respond. In 2007-2008, none of the youth answered this question.

Table 17: Youth Satisfaction with the Project

	2006-2007		2007-2008	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
How helpful were the services?	3.00	0.71	3.40	0.89
How has your behavior changed?	4.22	0.67	4.20	1.30
How has your school attendance changed?	3.88	0.83	4.20	1.10
Have these limitations helped you make better decisions?	4.22	0.67	4.20	1.30
How helpful was the staff?	3.00	0.50	3.20	0.84
How timely were the services?	3.00	0.50	4.00	1.23
Were the tasks assigned fair?	4.11	0.33	4.40	0.55
Average of Total Satisfaction	25.43	2.65	27.60	6.62

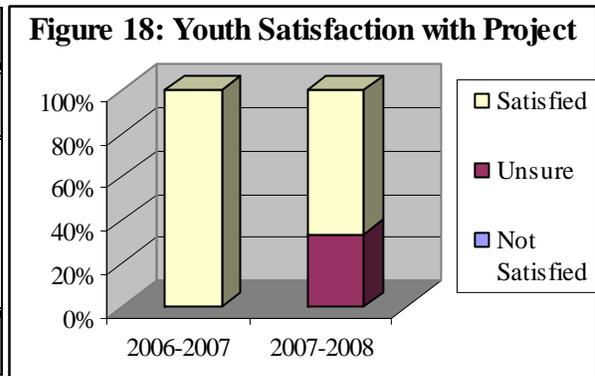


All nine of the youth who responded to the survey in 2006-2007 had a Total Satisfaction score between 22 and 31 points, which is equivalent to “Satisfied.” None of the youth had a Total Satisfaction Score which indicated that they were not satisfied or unsure.

Three of the five youth who responded to the survey in 2007-2008 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 18 and Figure 18.)

Table 18: Youth Satisfaction with the Project

	2006-2007		2007-2008	
	#	%	#	%
Not Satisfied (7-16)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unsure (17-21)	0	0.0%	1	33.3%
Satisfied (22-31)	9	100%	2	66.7%
Total	9	100%	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.” 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. Of the 31 youth whose cases were closed during the 2006-2007 grant period, nine parents or guardians of the youth responded to the satisfaction survey.

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. Of the 35 youth whose cases were closed during the 2008-2009 grant period, ten parents or guardians of the youth responded to the satisfaction survey.

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). In 2006-2007, the average response to this question was a 2.78 (SD=0.44), which is less than “helpful.” In 2007-2008, the average response to this question was 2.55 (SD=0.69), which is between “somewhat helpful” and “helpful.” In 2006-2007, the average response to this question was a 2.78 (SD=0.44), which is less than “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). In 2006-2007, the average response to this question was a 3.78 (SD=0.83), which is just less than “Improved Somewhat.” In 2007-2008, the average response to this question was 3.48 (SD=0.79), which is between “Stayed the Same” and “Improved Somewhat.” In 2006-2007, the average response to this question was a 3.78 (SD=0.83), which is just less than “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). In 2006-2007, the average response to this question was a 3.44 (SD=0.87), which is between “Attends the Same” and “Attends More Often.” In 2007-2008, the average response to this question was 3.31 (SD=0.88), which is between “Stayed the Same” and “Improved Somewhat.” In 2006-2007, the average response to this question was a 3.44 (SD=0.87), which is between “Attends the Same” and “Attends More Often.”

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). In 2006-2007, the average response to this question was a 3.56 (SD=0.88), which is between “Yes I Think So” and “Not Sure.” In 2007-2008, the average response to this question was 3.38 (SD=0.73), which is between “Yes I Think So” and “Not Sure.” In 2006-2007, the average response to this question was a 3.56 (SD=0.88), 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). In 2006-2007, the average response to this question was a 2.89 (SD=0.6), which is less than “Helpful.” In 2007-2008, the average response to this question was 3.0 (SD=0.6), which is equal to “Helpful.” In 2006-2007, the average response to this question was a 2.89 (SD=0.6), which is less than “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).). In

2006-2007, the average response to this question was a 2.67 (SD=0.71), which is less than “Timely.” In 2007-2008, the average response to this question was 3.83 (SD=0.54), which is less than “Very Timely.”). In 2006-2007, the average response to this question was a 2.67 (SD=0.71), which is less than “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 a 3.89 (SD=0.33), which is just less than “Agree.” In 2007-2008, the average response to this question was 3.9 (SD=0.56), which is just less than “Agree.” The average response to this question was a 3.89 (SD=0.33), which is just less than “Agree.”

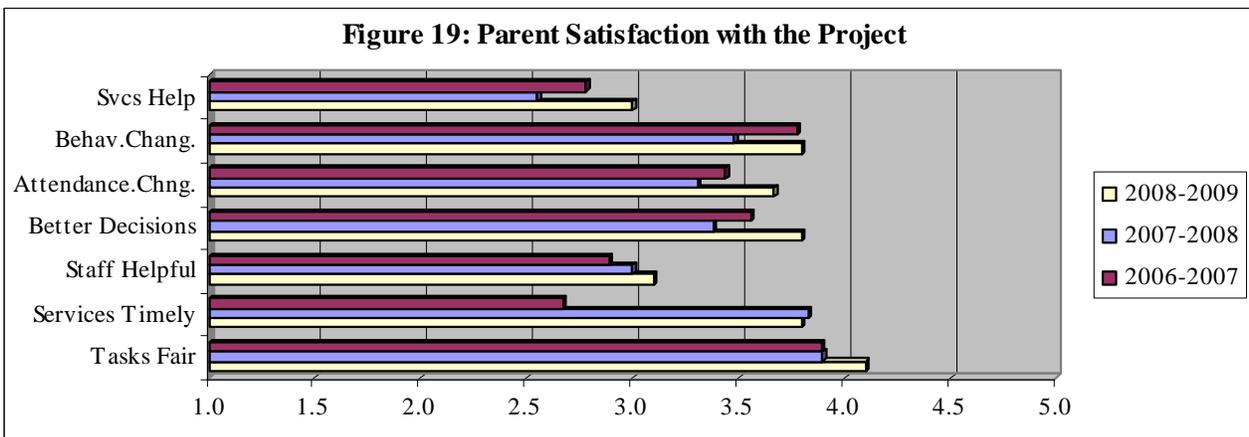
The range of possible scores on the Total Satisfaction scale is from seven to 31. In 2006-2007, the average Total Satisfaction score of parents who completed the survey was 23.01 (SD=3.56), which is equal to “Satisfied.” In 2007-2008, the average Total Satisfaction score of parents who completed the survey was 23.27 (SD=3.07), which is equal to “Satisfied.” In 2006-2007, 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 23.01 (SD=3.56), which is equal to “Satisfied.” (See Table 19 and Figure 19.)

In addition to the Likert 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?” In 2006-2007, one parent stated that counseling would have been helpful and another parent stated that more mental health counseling would have been helpful. In 2007-2008, 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. In 2008-2009, one parent (10%) stated that jail time would have helped, one parent (10%) stated that counseling would have helped, and one parent (10%) stated that mental health would have helped.

The second of these questions was “Which of the services your child received do you believe was the most helpful?” In 2006-2007, one parent (11.1%) stated that all of the services were helpful, three parents (33.3%) stated that house arrest or electronic monitor were the most helpful, and two parents (22.2%) felt that the counseling and or speaking with Officer Fowler was the most helpful. In 2007-2008, 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. In 2008-2009, three parents (30%) stated that the contacts with the officer were the most helpful, two parents (20%) listed house arrest, one parent (10%) listed the behavior specialist, one parent (10%) listed the Intervention with Rita, one parent (10%) stated that everything was helpful, and one parent (10%) stated that nothing was helpful.

The third of these questions asked “Which of the services your child received do you believe was the least helpful?” In 2006-2007, three parents (33.3%) did not like having to go to court, one parent (11.1%) did not like having to take time off work, and one parent (11.1%) felt that the process was too intrusive. In 2007-2008, 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. In 2008-2009, one parent (10%) reported that the voice monitor was the least helpful, and one parent (10%) listed the Jail Removal Home. In 2007-2008, only one parent had an additional comment, which was that the court hearings took too long.

Table 19: Parent Satisfaction with the Project						
	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
How helpful were the services?	2.78	0.44	2.55	0.69	3.00	0.89
How has your child’s behavior changed?	3.78	0.83	3.48	0.79	3.80	0.98
How has your child’s school attendance changed?	3.44	0.87	3.31	0.88	3.67	0.82
Have these limitations helped your child make better decisions?	3.56	0.82	3.38	0.73	3.80	0.75
How helpful was the staff?	2.89	0.6	3.00	0.54	3.10	0.54
How timely were the services?	2.67	0.71	3.83	0.54	3.80	0.75
Were the tasks assigned fair?	3.89	0.33	3.90	0.56	4.10	0.54
Average of Total Satisfaction	23.01	3.56	23.27	3.07	24.67	3.92

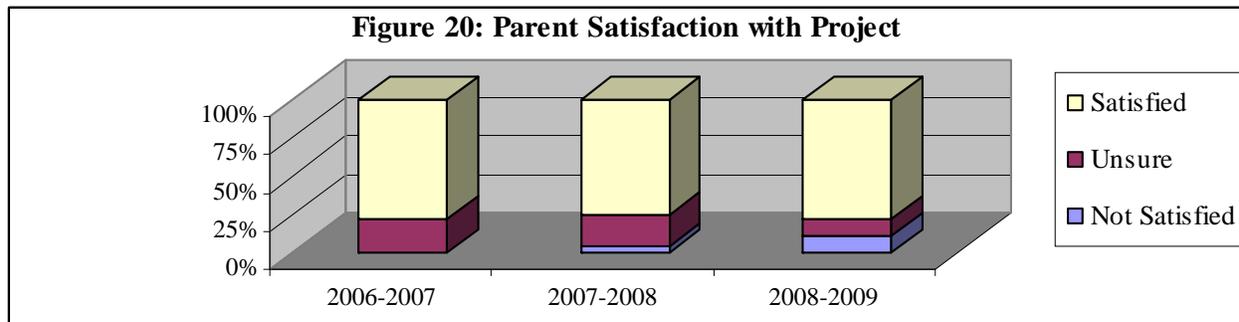


Of the nine parents who responded to the survey, seven (77.8%) had a Total Satisfaction score between 22 and 31 points, which is equivalent to “Satisfied.” Two parents (22.2%) had a Total Satisfaction score of 17 to 21 points, which is equivalent to “Unsure,” and none of the parents had a Total Satisfaction Score which indicated that they were not satisfied.

Of the 29 parents who responded to the survey in 2007-2008, 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.

Of the nine parents who responded to all questions on the survey in 2008-2009, seven (77.8%) had a Total Satisfaction score between 22 and 31 points, which is equivalent to “Satisfied.” One parent (11.1%) had a Total Satisfaction score of 17 to 21 points, which is equivalent to “Unsure,” and one parent (11.1%) had a Total Satisfaction Score which indicated that they were not satisfied. (See Table 20 and Figure 20.)

Table 20: Total Satisfaction for Parents Served by the Project						
	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Not Satisfied (7-16)	0	0.0%	1	3.4%	1	11.1%
Unsure (17-21)	2	22.2%	6	20.7%	1	11.1%
Satisfied (22-31)	7	77.8%	22	75.9%	7	77.8%
Total	9	100%	29	100%	9	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 SFY 2006-2007, 244 youth were detained in Spartanburg County. During SFY 2007-2008, 267 youth were detained in Spartanburg County. This was an increase of 9.4% in the number of youth detained for the county. During SFY 2008-2009, 238 youth were detained in Spartanburg County, a decrease from the previous year of 10.9%.

Of the youth detained in SFY 2006-2007, 120 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 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.

Of the youth detained in SFY 2008-2009, 99 were charged with offenses for which youth may qualify to enter the Alternatives to Detention program (ADCM Qualifying Cat III-VI). Of these, 36 youth entered the Alternatives to Detention project. Of the 36 youth served, 31 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 assisted in reducing the number of youth detained for these offenses by 5.7% between SFY 2007 and SFY 2008.

During SFY 2009, 68 youth were detained and not served by the project compared to the 79 detained and not served in SFY 2008, a decrease of 13.9%. In comparison, the number of youth detained in Spartanburg County who were charged with these offenses (including the project youth) decreased by 12.9%. Therefore, the project assisted in reducing the number of youth detained for these offenses by an additional 1% between SFY 2008 and SFY 2009.

It is also important to note that over the three years of the project, the number of individuals charged in ADCM Qualifying Categories has decreased by 17.5% in Spartanburg county. At the same time, total individuals charged has only dropped by 2.4%.

The two tables below (20A and 20B) illustrate the changes over the three year grant period.

Table 20 A: Spartanburg County Youth Admissions to Detention SFY 08 vs 09			
	SFY 2007/08	SFY 2008-09	% Change*
Category XX	1	0	-100.0%
Category X	33	29	-12.1%
Category I	19	7	-63.2%
Category II	47	48	2.1%
Category III	50	48	-4.0%
Category IV	7	9	28.6%
Category V	54	41	-24.1%
Category VI	0	1	100.0%
Probation Violation	4	4	0.0%
Protective Custody	3	0	-300%
Contempt of Court	0	1	100.0%
Violation of House Arrest	5	3	-40.0%
Pickup/Protective Orders	44	42	-4.5.0%
Total	267	238	-10.9%
ADCM Qualifying Cat III-VI Total:	111	99	-12.9%
Successfully Served by the Project	32	31	10.3%
ADCM Qualifying Less Youth Served	79	68	-13.9

Table 20 B: Spartanburg County Youth Admissions to Detention SFY 07 vs 08			
	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.

Unfortunately, the supplemental funds available from other sources have been cut during the latter part of Year Three, due to the current fiscal crisis. Therefore, officer curfew checks, behavioral counseling and other support services have been reduced. **The project has increased organizational capacity, however, over the life of the grant. It therefore 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.

The project served 39 youth during the reporting period. **The project did not meet this objective; however, the project has served a total of 128 youth since its inception. The project was impacted by a reduction in community support due to the on-going financial crisis in the community and State. It is important to note that the project adjusted by concentrating its attention on youth with more severe offenses. This indicates a decision on the part of the project to use its reduced resources on the youth whose diversion is most likely to have a positive impact on the detention system.**

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.)

Based on the 88.6% of youth being served by the project during 2008-2009, the delinquency rate for youth being served by the project for the current grant period is 11.4%. **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 35 youth served during the grant period, 31 (88.6%) successfully completed the program. **Therefore, the project exceeded this objective.**

5. During the grant period there will be an increased organizational 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.

Due to diminishing funds for such services, the project cut back on the numbers of youth accepted into Alternatives to Detention in order to provide adequate services to active clients. **The service capacity was maintained, although fewer youth, those with more serious offenses, were served.**

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, for the 2008-2009 grant year, program youth received a total of 1,245.5 hours of service and 864 hours of contact through their participation in the program for a total of 2,109.5 hours of service, which is an average of 54.09 hours of service per youth. This is an increase in the average number of hours of service per youth of 131% from the average number of hours of service per youth provided in 2007-2008 (23.38). **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 19 youth scheduled for court hearings during the grant year, 15 (78.9%) returned for all scheduled hearings. **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.

The Youth Satisfaction Survey was not administered during the 2008-2009 grant year. Seven of nine parents or guardians (77.8%) had a total score on the Satisfaction survey equivalent to "Satisfied." **In the opinion of the evaluators, the parent/guardians surveys are more reflective of the reality of change in the youth than would be a youth survey. Therefore, the project exceeded this objective.**

Between SFY 2006-2007 and SFY 2008-2009, the percentage of youth charged with qualifying category III-VI offenses and detained in Spartanburg County decreased by 17.5%. It is likely that if the project had not intervened and successfully provided alternatives to detention to 92 youth during the life of the grant the change in youth detained for qualifying category II-VI offenses in SFY 2007-2008 would have been similar to that of other offenses, a decrease of 2.4%.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That this project be re-funded through community, foundation, city, county or State funds.
2. That the SC Department of Public Safety, SC Department of Juvenile Justice and other entities such as the University of South Carolina Children's Law Center use this project as an example of a successful community based intervention into the overuse of detention for juveniles in the State of South Carolina.

**APPENDIX 1:
LOGIC MODEL**

FORMULA GRANTS – PROGRAM AREA #2 – ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION

PROBLEM

SUBPROBLEM(S)

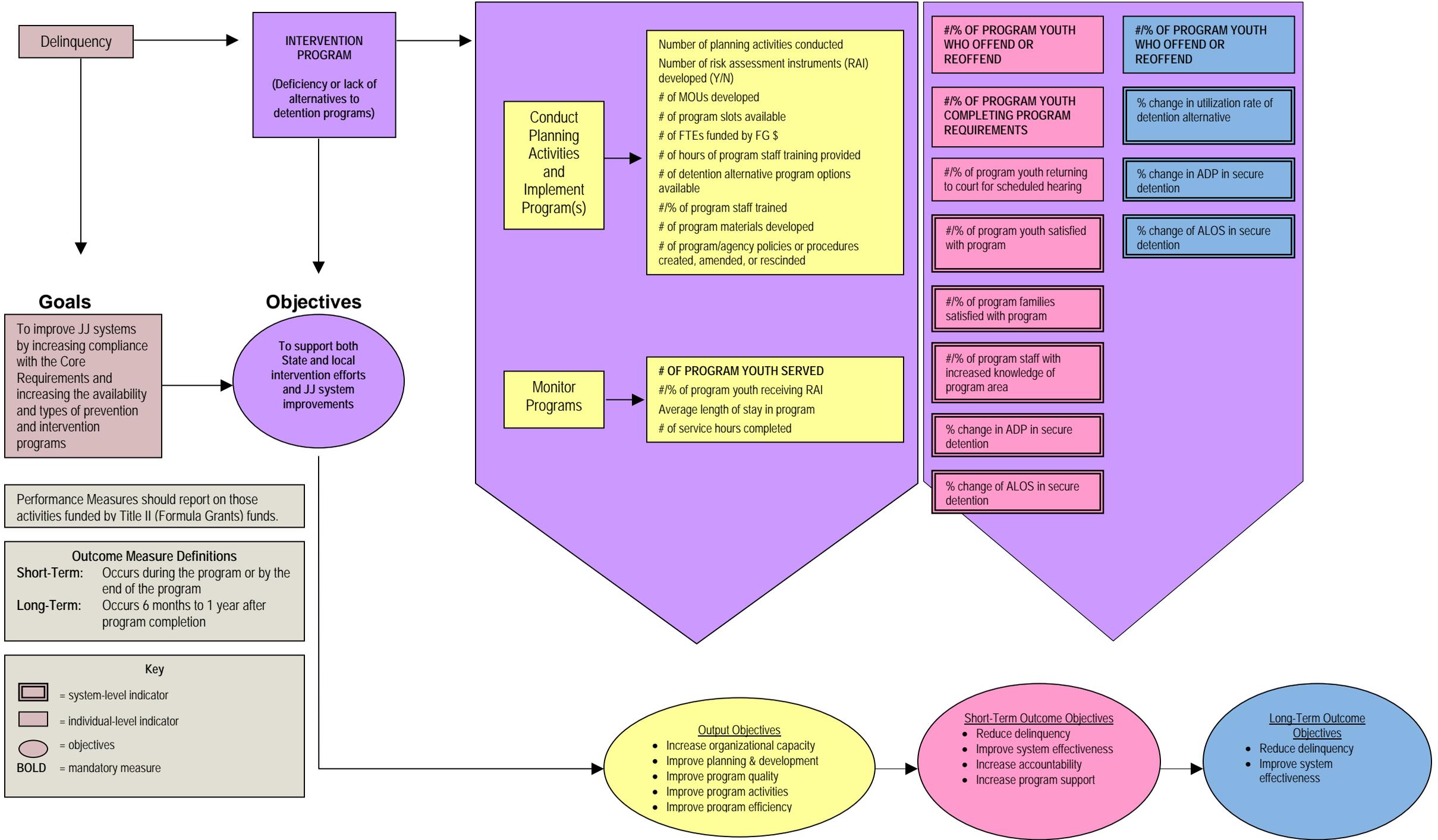
ACTIVITIES

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)