

**REPORT OF THE 2010-11 EVALUATION
OF THE SPARTANBURG
DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT
REDUCTION PROJECT**

**Evaluation Conducted By
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document is the report of the first year evaluation of the Spartanburg Disproportional Minority Contact Project. This project is funded by a Federal Formula Fund Grant from the SC Department of Public Safety to the City of Spartanburg Department of Public Safety.

The mission of the three-year grant funded project is “to reduce and/or eliminate the inappropriate and 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 current project builds upon a prior grant funded project called Alternatives to Detention, which was also funded by the Department of Public Safety.

During Year One, the program sought to serve 50 clients. Thirty-four clients were referred and accepted into the program. There was a strong effort at outreach and information. Due to several changes in state and local conditions, however, it was not possible to meet the original target.

About 88% of the youth served were between 13 and 16 years of age at time of intake. Seventy percent are African-American, and about half are male and half female. About 64% reside in the City of Spartanburg. The youth received an average of 25.2 hours of services from the case manager and 32.7 hours of services from community sources.

Of the twenty objectives stated in the grant, two (Objectives 14 and 20) do not apply to the population being served by this grant and stated as being served in the proposal. Of the remaining 18 objectives, nine could not be measured at this time. One of the nine (Objective 13, improving high school graduations) could not be measured because none of the youth were in the appropriate grade to graduate. Two of the objectives (Objectives 18 and 11) could not be measured because this was the baseline year. Six of the objectives (Objectives 8, 9, 15, 16, 17 and 19) could not be measured because there were too few youth to take post tests and allow for statistical tests. Of the remaining objectives, three were met (Objectives 1, 7 and 10) four were exceeded (Objectives 3, 5, 6 and 10) and two were not met (Objectives 2 and 4) However, Objective 4, serving a total of 50 youth, was not met for reasons beyond the control of the program. Objective 2, serving 100% minority youth, was, in the opinion of the evaluators, an unrealistic objective, given that the project was in no position to turn away clients referred to the program.

In general, then, the program was very successful, given all the circumstances. While the number of youth served was below what the program hoped to serve, by all the objectives that could be measured in the first year of operations, the youth were served successfully. The most important statistic is that just 11.8% of the youth served were rearrested after entry into the program.

It is recommended that: the program continue services as they are presently being provided; obtain pre and especially post tests from youth served in every possible case; and continue efforts to increase the number of youth served.

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INTRODUCTION

This document is the report of the first year evaluation of the Spartanburg Disproportional Minority Contact Project. This project is funded by a Federal Formula Fund Grant from the SC Department of Public Safety to the City of Spartanburg Department of Public Safety.

The document is a final evaluation for the first year of a three-year grant, intended to help the Project Director and Case Manager review the progress made during this year. The evaluation of the grant examines grant activities to determine if the implementation of the grant is being carried out as planned and if the anticipated benefits of the Project are occurring. This final report consists of six parts: a description of the Project, methodology for the report, findings for the implementation process, findings for the outcome measurements, conclusions, and recommendations.

Description of the Project

The mission of the three-year grant funded project is “to reduce and/or eliminate the inappropriate and 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 current project builds upon a prior grant funded project called Alternatives to Detention, which was also funded by the Department of Public Safety.

The funding proposal supported the need for continuing efforts to reduce the juvenile detention rate, particularly the detention of minority youth, by citing local statistics: Where the state showed an overall 4% decrease in juvenile crime during Fiscal Year 2007-2008, Spartanburg had 1,122 total juvenile cases, which was a 7% increase from the previous year. Spartanburg was recognized as one of the higher counties in the state for Disproportionate Minority Contact with a 1.51 rate in the December 2003 "Minorities in South Carolina's Juvenile Justice System: Understanding the Disparities and Assessing Community Readiness for Change" report issued by the USC Children's Law Center. More recent data from July 2007 to June 2008 indicates a continued high degree of DMC in the Spartanburg Community: While minority youth make up 40.1 % of the population statewide, minority youth in Spartanburg County make up 30.3 percent of the population. Minority juvenile arrests for the State make up 62.1 percent of total arrests while for Spartanburg County they make up 76.2 percent of arrests. Minority youth that are sent to secure detention as well as the Spartanburg Community's secure detention is 68.7 percent of total youth sent to detention. These and other data support the argument that arrests and detention of minority youth is disproportionate to their representation in the general population. The aim of the current project is to reduce the number of minority youth in secure detention, and thereby reduce the rate of DMC.

The following broad goals have been established for the project:

1. Increase the usage of alternatives to detention programming (JRI, etc.) versus secure confinement
2. Ensure a juvenile's presence in court without the need for confinement

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

The following alternative services will be utilized:

- JRI Alternative Placement
- Case Management
- Curfew Checks-School Visits
- Home Visits
- Mentors
- Counseling
- Education Assessment
- Employment Assistance
- Referrals to other services
- Court Assistance
- Anger Management Classes
- Utilizing a Girl's Circle Training and Boy's Circle Training at a school in the afternoon

The project proposal states that the juvenile offenders participating in this project will be youth between the ages of 13 and 16 who are residents of Spartanburg County. The project staff reviews each case individually to determine if the charges will allow the youth to participate in the program. The determination is made utilizing the Children's Law Center Risk Assessment, review of alleged offenses, and family issues. Services are provided at the Spartanburg County Department of Juvenile Justice. The program proposes to serve at least 50 youth in the first year. Youth must cooperate and complete all programs in their case plan in order for the case to be closed successfully.

The DMC Case Manager is responsible for implementing community efforts to manage the juveniles' cases, making frequent checks on juveniles through phone calls and home visits, coordinating officers to do unannounced house checks, coordinating wrap-around services for those who are not Medicaid eligible, and working with other partners to assist in additional program development and implementation. Community partners assist with development of programs, which include a new Boy's Circle program, and enhancement of mentoring efforts.

The specific objectives and performance measures will be addressed in the findings section of this report.

METHODOLOGY

Philosophy of the Approach

SWS used 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 eight parts to the methodology for the evaluation. The eight parts are:

- Part 1 - Conduct three or more on-site visits. The first visit will be to work with the Project Director and Case Manager to be certain that the SWS personnel have a complete understanding of the project and that all roles are clear. The second visit will be to deliver and explain the database that will be used to track all of the quantitative requirements of the goals, objectives and performance indicators. The database used for the Alternatives to Detention project will require a few modifications, but will essentially remain the same. The Youth and Family surveys will also be delivered and explained at this visit. If possible, observations of home visits will be made at this time. The third visit will be to observe home visits and to provide technical assistance as necessary on responding to state data requirements.
- Part 2 - Develop a database which can be used by the Case Manager and Project Director to capture and store the information required by the objectives and performance indicators. The current database used for the Alternatives to Detention project in the evaluation of that project and still used in the new project will require a few additional elements, but will remain essentially the same. Help the Case Manager and Project Director identify exactly where to find the data that is required by the objectives and performance indicators for any new elements not now in the database so that it may be entered into the database. Provide a training to refresh them on how to use the database to complete reports and to monitor the youth and the project as a whole.
- Part 3 - Design youth and family surveys to determine changes in: substance use; school attendance; GPA; GED; job skills; employment status; family functioning; gang activities; and tribal background where appropriate. Train the Case Manager and others on how to administer the survey and how to enter the results into the database.
- Part 4 - Conduct a process evaluation by measuring the implementation of the program objectives.
- Part 5 - Conduct an outcome evaluation by measuring the progress made towards meeting the performance indicators.

- Part 6 - Prepare two reports, an interim report at the end of the sixth month and a final at the end of the grant period. The sixth month report will be provided on September 15, 2010 and the final report on April 30, 2011. The interim report will report on the process of implementing the project. The final report will include the process and the outcome evaluation, conclusions and recommendations.
- Part 7 - Assist the program in completing online forms required for the grant for data that does not include financial or personnel matters.
- Part 8 - As part of the evaluation, report the data required by OJJDP.

Process Evaluation Methods

A series of interviews with project personnel, reviews of documentation, and observations will be conducted during the year. The surveys for youth and families will also be developed. A method for documenting qualitative data will be developed for use by persons involved in the project. The process evaluation also will measure the extent to which the project was implemented as planned.

Outcome Evaluation Methods

The database developed by the program and SWS will be used to store the Performance Indicators, any of the objectives necessary and any OJJDP Performance Measures necessary. SWS may also request that the program provide additional data from its own and juvenile justice sources that are related to the project and mentioned in the original project proposal or required by the funding source.

Develop Evaluation Reports

There will be five parts to developing the evaluation reports. 1) A quantitative database and a qualitative database will be developed into which all of the data gathered can be placed. 2) Statistical and qualitative methods will be used to analyze the databases, creating a description of the project, its successes and its weaknesses. 3) The findings of the analysis will be put into charts, tables, and a written form that is understandable and usable. 4) Written conclusions will be drawn from the findings and reported. 5) Written recommendations will be made.

The final report will include a description of the grant and its goals and objectives; a section for the findings of the process evaluation; a section for the outcome evaluation findings; the conclusions; and the recommendations. This will result in a detailed, written discussion of how well the grant proposal is being carried out.

FINDINGS PART I: PROCESS EVALUATION

The grant cycle began on April 1, 2010. Overall, the Project adhered to the projected timeline. As soon as the grant was awarded, an officer was hired to be the Project Case Manager, thus meeting the qualifications set forth in the funding proposal. An independent evaluation firm, System Wide Solutions, Inc., was chosen through a bid process effective July 1, 2011. Care Focus was selected through a bid process and a contract established in April 2010 to provide wrap around services to youth in the project. That contract was recently extended for the second grant period. Care Focus began offering services to youth during the current grant period on September 15, 2010. DJJ has utilized the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) to enable placement of suitable youth in the program. Law enforcement, solicitors and community partners have received educational presentations about DMC and alternatives to detention.. Implementation meetings were held with the partners to strengthen the program and to conduct further planning.

Evaluators conducted three site visits in Spartanburg to obtain qualitative data regarding program implementation and conducted one face to face training meeting in Columbia with the Case Manager. Evaluators also exchanged phone calls and emails with project staff periodically to coordinate data collection about the project and provide feedback on continuing and intermediate findings.

Evaluators conducted a face-to-face training session on August 20, 2010 with the Case Manager on data collection methods and use of the project database. Evaluators adapted the database used for the prior Alternatives to Detention project in order to document all the variables needed to track objectives for the current DMC project. Evaluators developed a pre and post survey on August 9, 2010 to be administered to all juveniles at intake and again at completion. (See Appendix 1) Survey questions were derived from existing federally approved youth surveys and from HHS research question pools.

In addition, evaluators conducted three site visits. On February 2, evaluators conducted interviews with representatives from Care Focus at their offices and reviewed their procedures for delivering wraparound services. A sample of service documentation was also reviewed. On the same date, evaluators held a meeting with the DMC Case Manager, DJJ supervisor and the DJJ Director to review the DMC project's accomplishments and challenges. On February 28, evaluators attended a meeting where the USC Children's Law Center presented an analysis of Spartanburg arrest and detention data over a four-year period. DJJ hosted the interagency meeting, which was attended by approximately 12 individuals representing law enforcement, juvenile justice and the solicitor's office. The presentation showed the impact of the current project in reducing the use of detention and in reducing the representation of minorities in the local juvenile justice system. Further information on this trend is presented elsewhere in this report. Evaluators conducted a third site visit on March 23 to accompany the Case Manager on home and school monitoring visits on all open cases. Evaluators obtained histories on all of the clients and spoke to four clients, one parent and two Care Focus providers of wrap services.

During Year One, the goal was to serve 50 clients. Thirty-four clients were referred and accepted into the program. The Case Manager and other DJJ staff have done outreach and have publicized the program through training of city and county law enforcement and through written materials. Despite these efforts, the project has not received the targeted number of referrals.

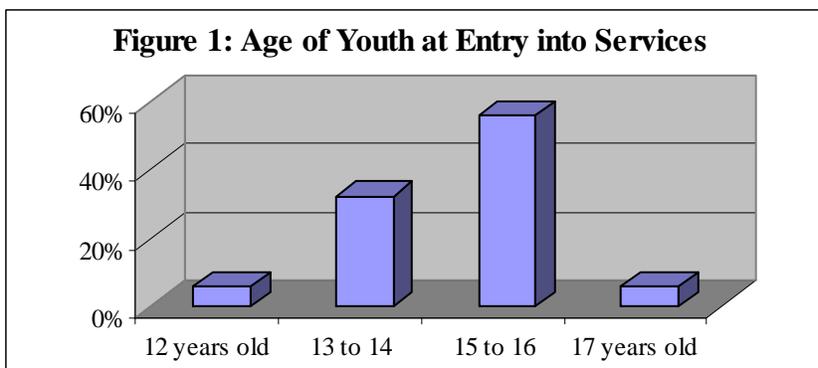
Data provided by the Children’s Law Center indicates a decrease in juvenile cases for Spartanburg County of 27%, compared to a 12% decrease statewide. Furthermore, several state and local factors have reduced the pool of potential clients for the project: The City of Spartanburg has initiated the Spartanburg Youth Initiative, which serves youth charged with minor offenses who are arrested within the City of Spartanburg. Heretofore, many of these youth would have been served by the DMC project. In addition, interviews with county DJJ staff indicate that the pattern of youth charges seems to be changing, with more youth charged with serious and violent crimes. These youth would be ineligible for a community alternatives program.

Other factors that possibly are having an impact on reducing referrals into the project, as reported by county DJJ officials, are recent changes in the state school policy and practice. Schools now are handling numerous disciplinary offenses, such as Disturbing Schools, in-house. In the past, many students charged with Disturbing Schools received legal charges that would qualify them for the DMC project. In most instances, this is no longer the case.

Description of Youth Served

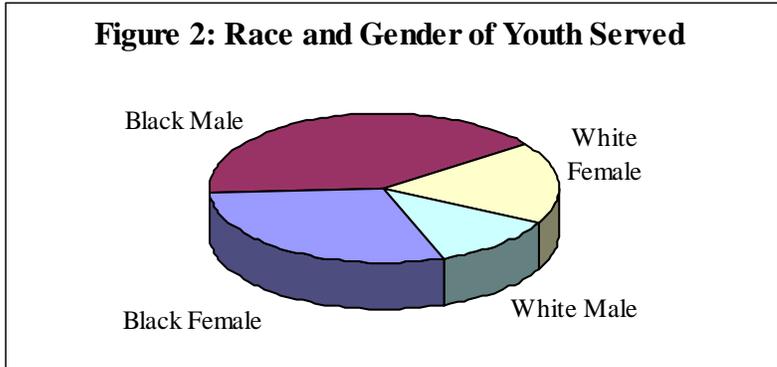
Of the 34 youth who were served, two (5.9%) were 12 years old, eleven (32.4%) were 13 to 14 years old, 19 (55.9%) were 15 to 16 years old, and two (5.9%) were 17 years old at the time that they entered services. (See Table 1 and Figure 1.)

	#	%
12 years old	2	5.9%
13 to 14	11	32.4%
15 to 16	19	55.9%
17 years old	2	5.9%
Total	34	100%



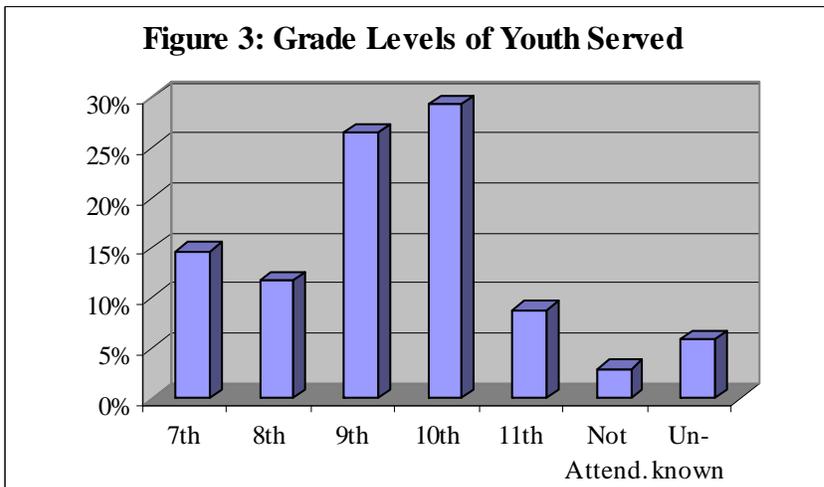
Of the 34 youth who were served, ten (29.4%) are black females, 14 (41.2%) are black males, six (17.6%) are white females, and four (11.8%) are white males. (See Table 2 and Figure 2.)

Table 2: Race and Gender of Youth Served		
	#	%
Black Female	10	29.4%
Black Male	14	41.2%
White Female	6	17.6%
White Male	4	11.8%
Total	34	100%



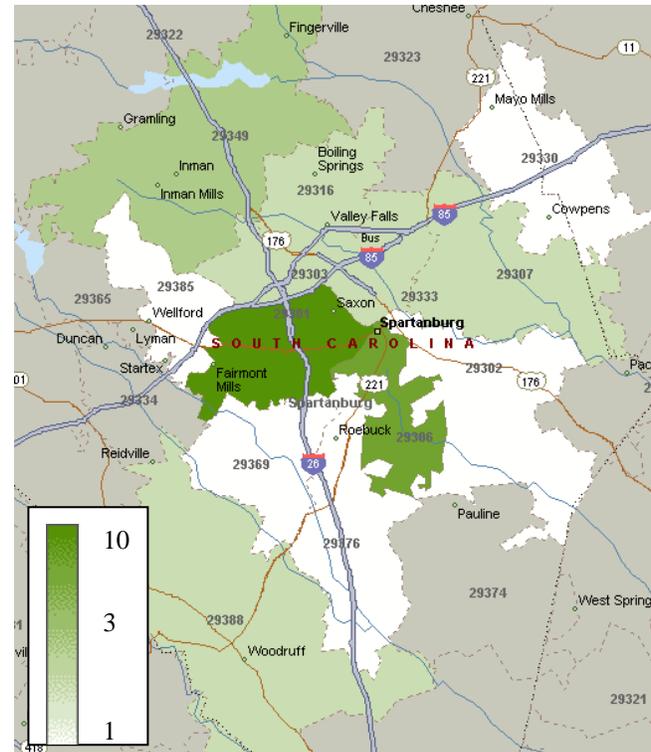
Of the 34 youth who were served, five (14.7%) were in the 7th grade, four (11.8%) were in the 8th grade, nine (26.5%) were in the 9th grade, ten (29.4%) were in the 10th grade, three (8.8%) were in the 11th grade, and one (2.9%) had dropped out and was not attending school at the time they began receiving services. (See Table 3 and Figure 3.)

Table 3: Grade Level of Youth Served		
	#	%
7 th grade	5	14.7%
8 th grade	4	11.8%
9 th grade	9	26.5%
10 th grade	10	29.4%
11 th grade	3	8.8%
Not Attending	1	2.9%
Unknown	2	5.9%
Total	34	100%



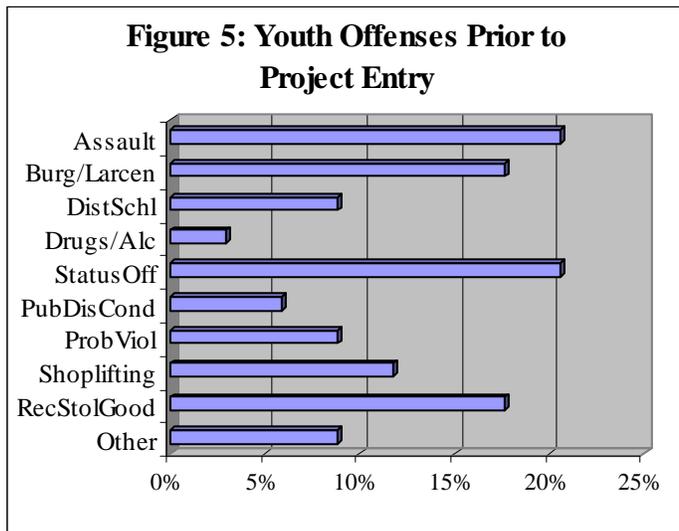
Of the 34 youth who were served, the most common zip codes of residence were 29301 (n=10, 29.4%) and 29306 (n=7, 20.6%), which are both within the city limits of the City of Spartanburg. Other zip codes where the youth resided were 29302 (n=1, 2.9%), 29303 (n=2, 5.9%), 29307 (n=2, 5.9%), 29316 (n=2, 5.9%), 29330 (n=1, 2.9%), 29333 (n=1, 2.9%), 29349 (n=3, 8.8%), 29369 (n=1, 2.9%), 29376 (n=1, 2.9%), 29385 (n=1, 2.9%), and 29388 (n=2, 5.9%). (See Table 4 and Figure 4.)

Table 4: Zip Codes Where Youth Served Reside			
City		#	%
Spartanburg	29301	10	29.4%
Spartanburg	29302	1	2.9%
Spartanburg	29303	2	5.9%
Spartanburg	29306	7	20.6%
Spartanburg	29307	2	5.9%
Boiling Springs	29316	2	5.9%
Cowpens	29330	1	2.9%
Drayton	29333	1	2.9%
Inman	29349	3	8.8%
Moore	29369	1	2.9%
Roebuck	29376	1	2.9%
Wellford	29385	1	2.9%
Woodruff	29388	2	5.9%
Total		34	100%



Prior to their entry into the project services, the 34 youth who were served during 2010-2011 had been charged with seven counts (20.6% of youth) of simple assault/assault and battery/lynching, six counts (17.6% of youth) of burglary or larceny, three counts (8.8% of youth) of disturbing schools, one count (2.9% of youth) of possession of alcohol, seven counts (20.6% of youth) of status offenses including incorrigible and runaway, two counts (5.9% of youth) of public disorderly conduct, three counts (8.8% of youth) of probation violation, four counts (11.8% of youth) of shoplifting, six counts (17.6% of youth) of receiving stolen goods, and three counts (8.8% of youth) of other types of offenses. (See Table 5 and Figure 5.)

Table 5: Youth Offenses Prior to Project Entry			
	N=34	#	%
Assault/A & B/Lynching	7	20.6%	
Burglary/Larceny	6	17.6%	
Disturbing Schools	3	8.8%	
Alcohol Violations	1	2.9%	
Status Offenses	7	20.6%	
Public Disorderly Conduct	2	5.9%	
Probation Violation	3	8.8%	
Shoplifting	4	11.8%	
Receiving Stolen Goods	6	17.6%	
Other	3	8.8%	



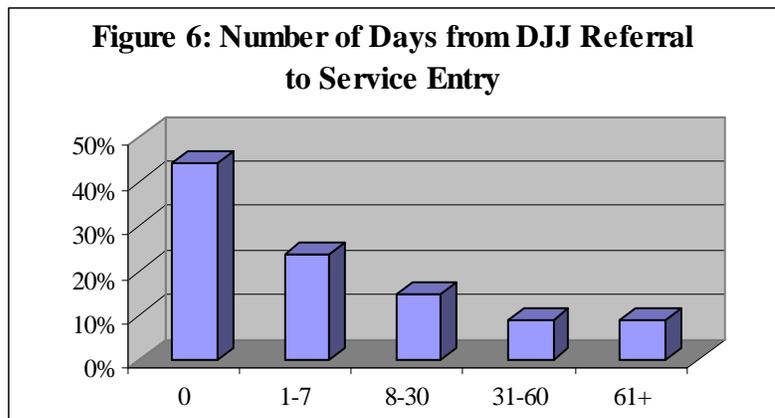
A review of the youth’s demographics and discussion with the case manager regarding how youth were placed with the program in regard to the considerations mentioned previously shows that the project is reaching the intended target population.

Case Management and Services Provided

Youth are referred into the project by staff at the Spartanburg Department of Juvenile Justice. Youth who are referred receive intensive case management and monitoring services directly from the project staff. Additionally, the case manager meets with the youth and their families periodically to monitor progress or make referrals to outside services or alternative programs.

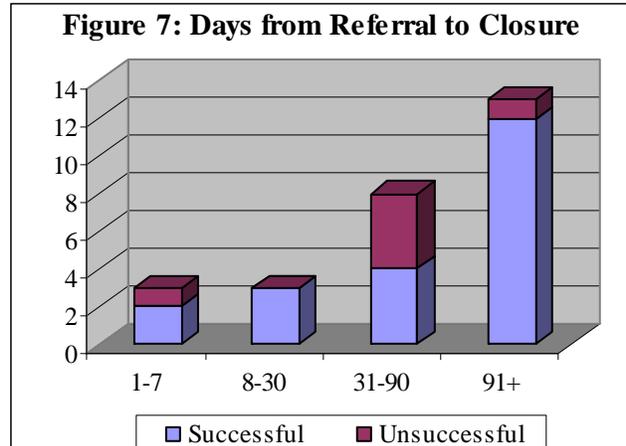
During the 2010-2011 grant period, the average number of days from the time the youth was referred to DJJ (following a charge) and the time they entered the project was 13.97 days (n=34, SD=30.8) Specifically, 15 youth (44.1%) were seen by the case manager on the day they were referred to DJJ (0 Days), eight youth (23.5%) entered into project services within one week after their referral to DJJ, five youth (14.7%) entered into project services between 8 and 30 days after their referral to DJJ, three youth (8.8%) entered into project services between 31 and 60 days after being referred to DJJ, and three youth (8.8%) entered into project services more than 60 days after their referral to DJJ. (See Table 6 and Figure 6.) It must be noted that two of the youth who entered into project services more than 60 days after their referral to DJJ were referred to the project prior to the beginning of the grant period.

	#	%
0 Days	15	44.1%
1 Week	8	23.5%
8-30 Days	5	14.7%
31-60 Days	3	8.8%
61+Days	3	8.8%
Total	34	100%



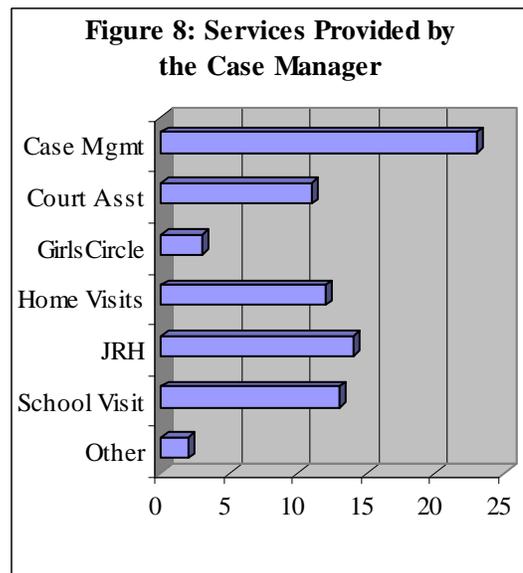
Of the 27 youth whose cases are closed, the average number of days they received project services was 95.74 (SD=73.7) from the date they were referred to DJJ to the date their case was closed. Specifically, of the 21 cases that were closed successfully, the cases of two youth (9.5%) were closed within one week of the day they were referred to the project (1-7 Days), three (14.3%) closed within one month after referral (8-30 days), four cases (19%) closed within two to three months after referral (31-90 days), and 12 cases (57.1%) closed more than 90 days after their referral date. Of the six cases that were closed unsuccessfully, one (16.7%) was closed within one week, four (66.7%) were closed within two to three months, and one (16.7%) was closed after 90 days. (See Table 7 and Figure 7.)

Table 7: Number of Days from DJJ Referral to Closure				
	Successful		Unsuccessful	
	#	%	#	%
1 Week	2	9.5%	1	16.7%
8-30 Days	3	14.3%	0	0.0%
31-90 Days	4	19.0%	4	66.7%
91+Days	12	57.1%	1	16.7%
Total	21	100%	6	100%



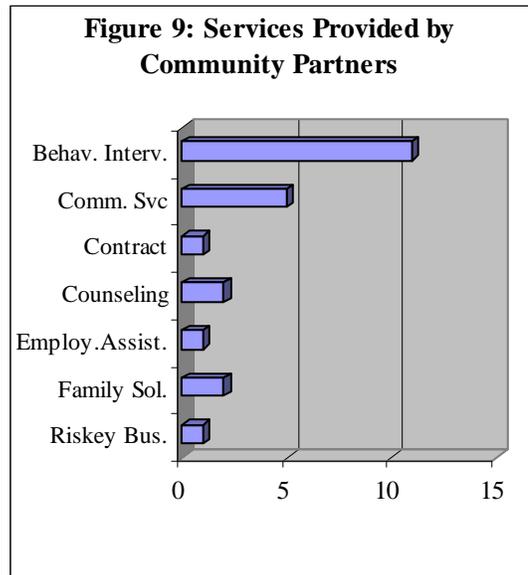
The most common type service that the case manager provided to youth was case management, with 23 youth (67.6%) receiving this service for an average of 3.6 hours (SD=3.7) for a total of 105 instances of case management conducted. In addition, the case manager visited the schools of 13 youth (38.2%) an average of 5.5 hours for each youth (SD=5.2) for a total of 76 school visits. Home visits were conducted with 12 youth (35.3%) who received an average of five hours of home visits (SD=1.4) for a total of 61 home visits conducted by project staff. Court assistance was provided to 11 youth (32.4%) for an average of 3.3 hours per youth (SD=3.0) and a total of 13 instances of court assistance. The case manager conducted the Girls' Circle Training with three (8.8%) of the 34 youth served for an average of 10.5 hours per youth (SD=1.5) and a total of 21 instances of training. The case manager also provided JRH/Alternative Placement services to fourteen youth (41.2%) for an average of 1.1 hours each and a total of fourteen instances. Other less common types of contacts were services related to setting up a contract for a youth (one youth (2.9%) received one instance for one hour) and counseling in conjunction with the DJJ Officer (one youth (2.9%) received one instance for three hours). (See Table 8 and Figure 8.)

Table 8: Amount of Services Provided by the Case Manager				
	Ave # Hours/ Youth	# Youth	% of Youth	Total # Contacts
Case Management	3.6	23	67.6%	105
Court Assistance	3.3	11	32.4%	13
Girls' Circle	10.5	3	8.8%	21
Home Visits	5.0	12	35.3%	61
JRH/Altern. Placement	1.1	14	41.2%	14
School Visit	5.5	13	38.2%	76
Other	2.0	2	5.9%	2
Total	25.2	34	100%	292



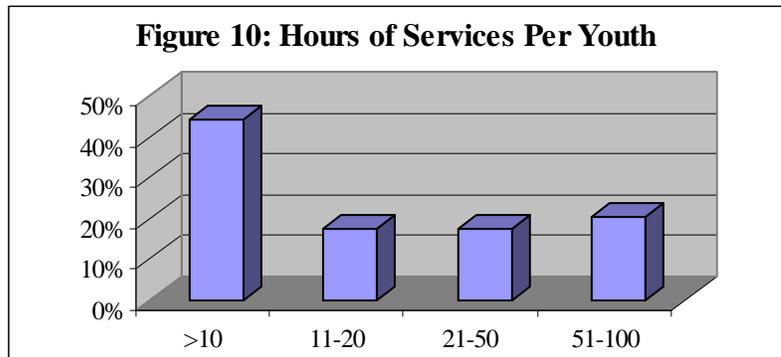
The most common type service that community partners provided to youth was behavior interventions provided by Care Focus, with 11 youth (32.4%) receiving this service for an average of 38.5 hours per youth (SD=22.5) for a total of 142 instances of behavior interventions provided. In addition, five youth (14.7%) completed an average of 14.8 hours of community service for a total of 27 instances of community service incidents. Two youth (5.9%) received an average of 10.3 hours each of counseling services provided by Care Focus and the DJJ Officer; two youth (5.9%) participated for an average of 13.5 hours each in Family Solutions classes provided by the DJJ Officer; one youth (2.9%) received three hours of services from Care Focus related to their contract; one youth (2.9%) received employment assistance; and one youth (2.9%) participated for eight hours in Risky Business. (See Table 9 and Figure 9.)

	Ave # Hours/ Youth	# Youth	% of Youth	Total # Contacts
Behavior Intervention	38.5	11	32.4%	142
Community Service	14.8	5	14.7%	27
Contract	3.0	1	2.9%	1
Counseling	10.3	2	5.9%	14
Employment Assistance	1.0	1	2.9%	1
Family Solutions	13.5	2	5.9%	18
Risky Business	8.0	1	2.9%	1
Total	32.7	34	100%	204



Of the 34 youth served by the project, 15 (44.1%) received less than ten hours of services, six (17.6%) received 11 to 20 hours of services, six (17.6%) received 21 to 50 hours of services, and seven (20.6%) received 51 to 100 hours of services. (See Table 10 and Figure 10.)

	#	%
Less than 10	15	44.1%
11 to 20	6	17.6%
21 to 50	6	17.6%
51 to 100	7	20.6%
Total	34	100%



FINDINGS PART II: PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING THE OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The findings toward meeting the objectives are divided according to the objectives and performance indicators stated in the project proposal. Data for all objectives and performance indicators are presented and discussed.

Objective 1: Capacity Building

During the grant period, there will be an increased capacity in the Spartanburg Community DMC project through the receipt of grant funds to implement the program, as well as in-kind and other funding.

Progress toward Meeting Objective 1

Performance Indicator 1 states: “The Project Director will maintain documentation of increased organizational capacity to the community for the DMC grant program through the receipt of grant sources, other funding, and in-kind.”

Formula Grant funds and in-kind contributions from the Department of Juvenile Justice and others were utilized to implement the project. Specifically, a local business provided funding for a special event for participants in the Girl’s Circle; community organizations provided speakers for the Girls’ Circle event; and DJJ has provided office space and administrative support for the project. Training for law enforcement by the Case Manager has raised awareness of community alternatives to secure detention, as demonstrated by decreased use of detention within the county. A contract with Care Focus for wrap services has provided tutoring, mentoring and other support services to project youth to allow them to remain in the community. These developments have produced an increased organizational capacity to find alternatives to placing juveniles in secure detention. Therefore, the project has met this objective.

Objective 2: Number of Youth Served

During the grant period, the number of youth served in the graduated sanctions program will be 50 youth, which will be 100% of total youth served. This is an unduplicated count

Progress toward Meeting Objective 2

Performance Measure 2 states: “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. A percentage will be completed by dividing the number of youth admitted to the graduated sanctions program by the number of youth admitted into any program and that figure becoming the percentage.”

Analysis of the database maintained by the Case Manager indicates that 34 youth were served during the grant period. There appear to be a lower number of eligible juveniles who could be

referred into the program than were originally projected. Nevertheless, the Case Manager works closely with law enforcement and with the juvenile Solicitor to identify suitable juveniles for services; the Case Manager also attends court each week to screen for potential clients. DJJ reports that many juveniles appearing in court during this time period have more serious offenses than would be appropriate for a community program. In addition, statewide juvenile arrests have declined in general during the past two years, as stated by the Children’s Law Center (unpublished report February 2011). Furthermore, the Spartanburg Youth Initiatives program, which is sponsored by the City of Spartanburg, has served juveniles who commit minor offenses, such as shoplifting, who might have otherwise been eligible to enter the DMC project. Thus, there are fewer overall juvenile arrests, and among those arrested, more of them have serious charges. Although the project has not met the targeted number of 50 individuals served, they have made good faith efforts to identify and serve suitable clients and have influenced the overall use of detention in the county.

Objective 3: Improved Accountability

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.

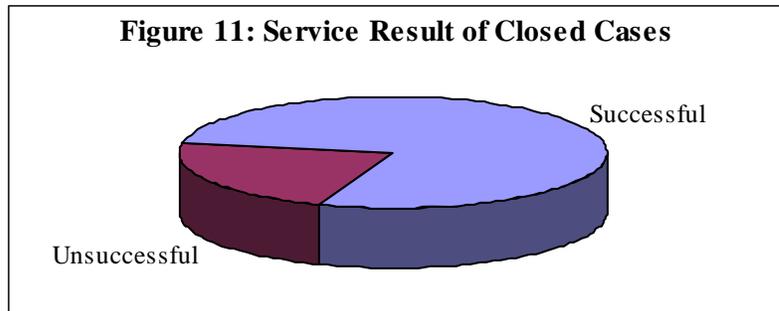
Progress toward Meeting Objective 3

Performance Measure 3 states:” 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; and
- c. Percentage of youth, which is number of youth who exit the program having completed all program requirements divided by the number of youth who leave the program.”

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 27 youth whose cases were closed during the reporting period, 21 (77.8%) successfully completed the program and six cases (22.2%) were closed unsuccessfully. (See Table 11 and Figure 11.) Based on a 78% rate of successful completion, the project has exceeded this objective.

	#	%
Successful	21	77.8%
Unsuccessful	6	22.2%
Total	27	100%



Objective 4: Serving Minority Youth

During the grant period, the number of minority youth admitted to the Spartanburg DMC project will be 50, which will be 100 percent of youth served by the DMC Case Manager.

Progress toward Meeting Objective 4

Performance Measure 4 states: “The Case Manager will maintain an unduplicated count in the database of the number of (minority) youth served. A percentage will be completed by dividing the number of youth admitted to the graduated sanctions program by the number of youth admitted into any program and that figure becoming the percentage.”

As reported in the Description of Youth Served section above (Table 3 and Figure 3), 24 (70.6%) of the youth served by the project are minority youth. The project has not met this objective; however, it must be noted that the project accepted non-minority youth who could be best served by the project in order to fulfill the goals of the grant.

Objective 5: Delinquency Rate

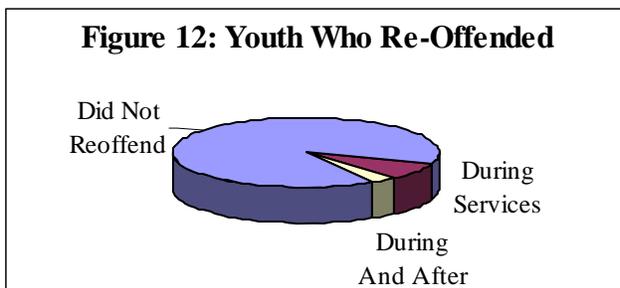
During the grant period, the delinquency rate of youth being served in the program will be 20% or less. (The number and percent of program youth who were rearrested or seen at juvenile court for a new offense will be determined from police and juvenile court records.)

Progress toward Meeting Objective 5

Performance Measure 5 states: “The Case Manager, with the help of the South Carolina 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.”

After their entry into the project services, four youth (11.8%) re-offended. One of the youth was charged with assault and battery on two different occasions during the time he was receiving services. This case was closed unsuccessfully and subsequently the youth was charged with grand larceny. The remaining three youth were charged during their program enrollment with Assault and Battery of a High and Aggravated Nature, Simple Assault and Battery, and Incurable. These three youth completed all of their assigned programs and their cases were closed successfully. The project has exceeded this objective. (See Table 12 and Figure 12.)

	#	%
Did Not Re-offend	30	88.2%
Re-Offended During Enrollment	3	8.8%
Re-Offended During and After	1	2.9%
Total	34	100%



Objective 6: System Effectiveness

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

Progress toward Meeting Objective 6

Performance Measure 7 states: “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; and
- c. Percentage will be calculated by a/b”

Between April 1, 2010 and March 30, 2011, the case manager attended 30 hearings for 20 of the youth served by the project (58.8% of the total number of youth served). The majority of these hearings were disposition or detention hearings. Of these 20 youth, 19 (95%) returned for all scheduled hearings. The remaining youth (5%) attended two of the three scheduled hearings for the case. The 19 youth who returned for all scheduled hearings represent 55.9% of all 34 of the youth served. Therefore, the project exceeded this objective.

Objective 7: Best Practices

During the grant period, at least two programs for youth will be based upon best practice models.

Progress toward Meeting Objective 7

Performance Measure 7 states: “The Case Manager will maintain documentation of the following:

- a. Number of programs/initiatives employing best practices.
- b. Number of programs/initiatives.
- c. Percentage will be calculated by a/b”

The Best Practices interventions used in the project include the Girl’s Circle, Family Solutions, and wrap services provided by Care Focus and JRH homes. The project has met the objective.

Objective 8: Substance Abuse

During the grant period, there will be a percentage increase in youth who exhibit a decrease in substance abuse.

Progress toward Meeting Objective 8

Performance Measure 8 states “The Case Manager will survey youth to obtain a self-report on substance use. Documentation will be collected that will allow for a calculation of the following:

- a. Number of program youth participating in the program who have exhibited/ indicated a change in behavior.
- b. Number of youth served during the report period.
- c. Percentage will be calculated by a/b.”

Substance use was measured utilizing the Client Pre-Post Survey. (See Appendix 1). Administration of the survey began in September 2010. Therefore, pre and post survey data is not available for all of the youth who participated in the project. Furthermore, the project does not survey youth who only receive JRH placement services. Of the 34 youth served, ten (29%) completed a pre-test and four (11.8%) completed a post-test. Only two youth (5.9%) completed both a pre and a post-test. Five of the youth who have completed a pre-test and not a post-test are still actively being served by the project or have just completed services. The post-tests for these youth will be available for the next report.

The average use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs in the past 30 days as reported by the youth on the pre-test was between “not at all” and “1 day” (mean=0.45, n=10, SD=0.45). The average use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs in the past 30 days as reported by the youth on the post-test was slightly more than “not at all” (mean=0.1, n=4, SD=0.2). Therefore, there has been a general decrease of 78% in past 30 day use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs from the average score on the pre-test to the average score on the post-test. It must be noted that these are not all the same youth. Of the two youth who completed both the pre and the post-test, both reported that they had not used alcohol, tobacco, or drugs at all during the past 30 days on both the pre-test and the post-test. These youth could not have exhibited the desired change since they were already not using alcohol, tobacco, or drugs. Therefore, there was not sufficient data by which to measure this objective.

Objective 9: Social Competence

During the grant period, youth will exhibit an improvement in social competence/or ability to achieve personal goals in social interaction while maintaining positive relationships with others over time and across situations.

Progress toward Meeting Objective 9

Performance Indicator 9 states “The Case Manager will survey youth to obtain a self-report on social competence. Documentation will be collected that will allow for a calculation of the following:

- a. Number of program youth participating in the program who have exhibited/ indicated a change in behavior.
- b. Number of youth served during the report period.
- c. Percentage will be calculated by a/b.”

Social competence was measured utilizing the Client Pre-Post Survey. (See Appendix 1). Administration of the survey began in September 2010. Therefore, pre and post survey data is not available for all of the youth who participated in the project. Furthermore, the project does not survey youth who only receive JRH placement services. Of the 34 youth served, ten (29%) completed a pre-test and four (11.8%) have completed a post-test. Only two youth (5.9%) completed both a pre and a post-test. Five of the youth who have completed a pre-test and not a post-test are still actively being served by the project or have just completed services. The post-tests for these youth will be available for the next report.

The survey asks respondents four questions regarding the frequency (on a scale of 1 to 7) with which they participate in organized sports, clubs, faith-based activities, and unpaid volunteer work. The responses to these items were averaged to calculate the composite for social competence where a score of 1 is equivalent to low social competence and a score of 7 is equivalent to high social competence.

The average level of social competence as reported by the youth on the pre-test was 3.05 (n=10, SD=1.4). The average level of social competence as reported by the youth on the post-test was 3.44 (n=4, SD=0.9). Therefore, there has been a general increase of 13% in social competence from the average score on the pre-test to the average score on the post-test. It must be noted that these are not all the same youth. Of the two youth who completed both the pre and the post-test, one reported an increase in social competence and the other reported a decrease; however, this is not a sufficient amount of data by which to measure this objective.

Objective 10: School Attendance

During the grant period, there will be an increase in the number of youth who exhibit an improvement in school attendance.

Progress toward Meeting Objective 10

Performance Indicators 10 states “The Case Manager will survey youth to get a self-report of improvement school attendance. As information is available, it will be gathered from the schools. The Case Manager will maintain documentation on the following:

- a. Number of program youth participating in the program who have exhibited indicated change in school attendance.
- b. Number of youth served during the reporting period.
- c. Percentage will be calculated by a/b.”

School attendance information was gathered on youth utilizing their report cards and by contact with the school. School attendance information was available for seven of the youth served. Of these seven youth, three (42.9%) exhibited a decline in absenteeism during their participation in the project and the other four (57.1%) exhibited no change in absenteeism. Therefore, the project has exceeded this objective.

Objective 11: Grades in School

During the grant period, there will be an increase in the number of youth who exhibit an increase in GPA during the report period.

Progress toward Meeting Objective 11

Performance Indicator 11 states “The Case Manager will survey youth to get a self-report of GPA improvements. The Case Manager will maintain documentation on the following:

- a. Number of program youth participating in the program who have exhibited indicated change in their GPA.
- b. Number of youth served during the reporting period.
- c. Percentage will be calculated by a/b.”

Data on GPA in school was gathered on youth from their report cards and from direct contact with the school. For the current year, data on GPA was available for seven of the youth served. Of these seven youth, three (42.9%) exhibited an increase in GPA during their participation in the project and the other four (57.1%) exhibited a decrease. This data provides a baseline by which this objective can be measured in the next grant period.

Objective 12: GED

During the grant period, there will be an increase in the number of youth who are trying to obtain a GED.

Progress toward Meeting Objective 12

Performance Indicator 12 states “The Case Manager will survey youth to determine how many are working on obtain a GED, and documentation will be obtained when available. The Case Manager will maintain documentation of the following:

- a. Number of program youth participating in the program who have exhibited indicated change in behavior.
- b. Number of youth served during the reporting period.
- c. Percentage will be calculated by a/b.”

Of the 34 youth served, one youth received assistance in getting a GED Assessment. This youth completed the GED program during project participation. Other program youth attended public school. The project has met the objective.

Objective 13: High School Completion

During the grant period, there will be an increase in the number of youth who have completed high school.

Progress toward Meeting Objective 13

Performance Measure 13 states “The Case Manager will obtain documentation of the number of youth receiving their high school diploma from the school districts. The Case Manager will maintain documentation of the following:

- a. Number of program youth participating in the program who exhibit a behavioral change during the reporting period.
- b. Number of youth served during the reporting period.
- c. Percentage will be calculated by a/b.”

Progress toward this measure cannot be determined at this time. As of the date of this report, three youth are in the twelfth grade in school. These three youth and any future youth of this age who are served will be followed up on by the Case Manager and their progress will be reported in the next evaluation report.

Objective 14: Job Skills

During the grant period, there will be an increase in the number and percent of youth who exhibit an increase in job skills.

Progress toward Meeting Objective 14

.Performance Indicators 14 states “The Case Manager will survey youth to obtain data on the number and percent of youth who exhibit an increase in job skills during the report period. The Case Manager will maintain documentation of the following:

- a. Number of program youth participating in the program who have exhibited an indicated change in behavior.
- b. Number of youth served during the reporting period.
- c. Percentage will be calculated by a/b”

The original project proposal did not address tracking of youth job skills nor did any of the wrap services provide such skills. Therefore, the objective does not apply.

Objective 15: Employment Status

During the grant period, there will be an increase in the number and percent of youth who exhibit an improvement in employment status during the report period.

Progress toward Meeting Objective 15

Performance Indicators 15 states “The Case Manager will survey youth and/or through his/her own knowledge obtain data on the number and percent of youth participating in the program who have exhibited an indicated change in behavior. The Case Manager will maintain documentation of the following:

- a. Number of program youth participating in the program who have exhibited an indicated change in behavior related to employment status.
- b. Number of youth served during the reporting period.
- c. Percentage will be calculated by a/b.”

Improvement in employment status was measured utilizing the Client Pre-Post Survey. (See Appendix 1). Administration of the survey began in September 2010. Therefore, pre and post survey data is not available for all of the youth who participated in the project. Furthermore, the project does not survey youth who only receive JRH placement services. Of the 34 youth served, ten (29%) completed a pre-test and four (11.8%) have completed a post-test. Only two youth (5.9%) completed both a pre and a post-test. Five of the youth who have completed a pre-test and not a post-test are still actively being served by the project or have just completed services. The post-tests for these youth will be available for the next report. One of the youth who completed the pre-test reported having paid employment during the preceding six months. None of the youth who completed the post-test reported having paid employment during the preceding six months. Due to the small number of youth who completed the survey, there is not a sufficient amount of data by which to measure this objective.

Objective 16: Family Relationships

During the grant period, there will be an increase in the number and percent of youth who exhibit an improvement in family relationships during the reporting period.

Progress toward Meeting Objective 16

Performance Measure 16 states “The Case Manager will survey youth and/or gather from staff information on the number of youth who exhibit an improvement in family relationships. The Case manager will maintain documentation of the following:

- a. Number of program youth with the noted behavioral change during the reporting period.
- b. Number of youth in the program during the reporting period.
- c. Percentage will be calculated by a/b.”

Family relationships were measured utilizing the Client Pre-Post Survey. (See Appendix 1). Administration of the survey began in September 2010. Therefore, pre and post survey data is not available for all of the youth who participated in the project. Furthermore, the project does not survey youth who only receive JRH placement services. Of the 34 youth served, ten (29%) completed a pre-test and four (11.8%) have completed a post-test. Only two youth (5.9%) completed both a pre and a post-test. Five of the youth who have completed a pre-test and not a post-test are still actively being served by the project or have just completed services. The post-tests for these youth will be available for the next report.

The survey asks respondents to report the extent to which they agree with seven statements related to family relationships. The responses to these items were averaged to calculate the composite for family relationships where a score of 1 is equivalent to negative family relationships and a score of 5 is equivalent to positive family relationships.

The average score for family relationships as reported by the youth on the pre-test was 3.56 (n=10, SD=0.9). The average score for family relationships as reported by the youth on the post-test was 3.91 (n=4, SD=0.2). Therefore, there has been a general increase of 10% in family relationships from the average score on the pre-test to the average score on the post-test. It must be noted that these are not all the same youth. The two youth who completed both the pre and the post-test reported about the same family relationships on both tests. Therefore, there is not a sufficient amount of data by which to measure this objective.

Objective 17: Family Functioning

During the grant period, there will be an increase in the number and percent of youth who have exhibited an improvement in family functioning.

Progress toward Meeting Objective 17

Performance Indicator 17 states “The Case Manager will survey youth and/or gather from staff information on the number of youth who exhibit an improvement in family functioning. The Case manager will maintain documentation of the following:

- a. Number of program youth with the noted behavioral change during the reporting period.
- b. Number of youth in the program during the reporting period.
- c. Percentage will be calculated by a/b.”

Family functioning was measured utilizing the Client Pre-Post Survey. (See Appendix 1). Administration of the survey began in September 2010. Therefore, pre and post survey data is not available for all of the youth who participated in the project. Furthermore, the project does not survey youth who only receive JRH placement services. Of the 34 youth served, ten (29%) completed a pre-test and four (11.8%) have completed a post-test. Only two youth (5.9%) completed both a pre and a post-test. Five of the youth who have completed a pre-test and not a post-test are still actively being served by the project or have just completed services. The post-tests for these youth will be available for the next report.

The survey asks respondents to report the extent to which they agree with three statements related to family functioning. The responses to these items were averaged to calculate the composite for family relationships where a score of 1 is equivalent to poor family functioning and a score of 5 is equivalent to good family functioning.

The average score for family functioning as reported by the youth on the pre-test was 3.87 (n=10, SD=0.8). The average score for family functioning as reported by the youth on the post-test was 4.42 (n=4, SD=0.7). Therefore, there has been a general increase of 55% in family functioning from the average score on the pre-test to the average score on the post-test. It must be noted that these are not all the same youth. Of the two youth who completed both the pre and the post-test, one reported no change in family functioning and the other reported some decline in family functioning. There is not a sufficient amount of data by which to measure this objective.

Objective 18: Antisocial Behavior

During the grant period, there will be a decrease in the number and percent of youth who exhibit antisocial behavior

Progress toward Meeting Objective 18

Performance Indicator 18 states “Case Manager will survey youth and/or gather from staff information on the number of youth who exhibit a decrease in antisocial behavior. The Case Manager will maintain documentation of the following:

- a. Number of program youth with the noted behavioral change during the reporting period.
- b. Number of youth in the program during the reporting period.
- c. Percentage will be calculated by a/b.”

School suspensions and expulsions were used as the primary measure of antisocial behavior. During the grant year, three of the youth who participated in the project (8.8%) were suspended from school or expelled. A secondary measure of antisocial behavior is feedback from wrap services providers who provide social skills, tutoring and behavior coaching. During this period, the Case Manager listed instances in the case files of three youth where a behavior coach/wrap service provider said that the youth’s behavior was improving. Information from both sources will provide a baseline to determine if the number of youth exhibiting anti-social behavior is improving.

Objective 19: Gang Activity

During the grant period, there will be a decrease in the number and percent of youth who exhibit involvement in gang activities.

Progress toward Meeting Objective 19

Performance Indicator 19 states, “The Case Manager will survey youth and/or gather from staff information on the number of youth who exhibit a decrease in involvement in gang activities. The Case Manager will maintain documentation of the following:

- a. Number of program youth with the noted behavioral change during the reporting period.
- b. Number of youth in the program during the reporting period.
- c. Percentage will be calculated by a/b.”

A decrease in involvement in gang activities was measured utilizing the Client Pre-Post Survey. (See Appendix 1). Administration of the survey began in September 2010. Therefore, pre and post survey data is not available for all of the youth who participated in the project. Furthermore, the project does not survey youth who only receive JRH placement services. Of the 34 youth served, ten (29%) completed a pre-test and four (11.8%) have completed a post-test. Only two youth (5.9%) completed both a pre and a post-test. Five of the youth who have completed a pre-test and not a post-test are still actively being served by the project or have just completed services. The post-tests for these youth will be available for the next report. All of

the youth who completed a pre or a post-test either did not answer the question about gangs or reported that they were not involved with a gang. Due to the small number of youth who completed the survey, there is not a sufficient amount of data by which to measure this objective.

Objective 20: Tribal Awareness

During the grant period, there will be an increase in the number and percent of youth who exhibit an increased knowledge and/or understanding of tribal background, history, traditions, language and/or values.

Progress toward Meeting Objective 20

Performance Indicator 20 states “The Case Manager will survey youth to gather information on the increased knowledge and/or understanding of tribal background, history, traditions, language and/or values. The Case Manager will maintain documentation on the following:

- a. Number of program youth with the noted behavioral change during the reporting period.
- b. Number of youth in the program during the reporting period.
- c. Percentage will be calculated by a/b.”

The population targeted and served by this project are not tribal members; therefore, the stated objective and indicator are not applicable to the current project.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

During Year One, the program sought to serve 50 clients. Thirty-four clients were referred and accepted into the program. There was a strong effort at outreach and information. Due to several changes in state and local conditions, however, it was not possible to meet the original target,

About 88% of the youth served were between 13 and 16 years of age at time of intake. Seventy percent are African-American, and about half are male and half female. About 64% reside in the City of Spartanburg. The youth received an average of 25.2 hours of services from the case manager and 32.7 hours of services from community sources.

Of the twenty objectives stated in the grant, two (Objectives 14 and 20) do not apply to the population being served by this grant and stated as being served in the proposal. Of the remaining 18 objectives, nine could not be measured at this time. One of the nine (Objective 13, improving high school graduations) could not be measured because none of the youth were in the appropriate grade to graduate. Two of the objectives (Objectives 18 and 11) could not be measured because this was the baseline year. Six of the objectives (Objectives 8, 9, 15, 16, 17 and 19) could not be measured because there were too few youth to take post tests that would allow for statistical tests. Of the remaining objectives, three were met (Objectives 1, 7 and 10) four were exceeded (Objectives 3, 5, 6 and 10) and two were not met (Objectives 2 and 4) However, Objective 4, serving a total of 50 youth, was not met for reasons beyond the control of the program. Objective 2, serving 100% minority youth, was, in the opinion of the evaluators, an unrealistic objective, given that the project was in no position to turn away clients referred to the program.

In general, therefore, the program was very successful, given all the circumstances. While the number of youth served was below what the program hoped to serve, by all the objectives that could be measured in the first year of operations, the youth were served successfully. Youth served by the program received intensive services. The most important statistic is that just 11.8% of the youth served were rearrested after entry into the program.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that the program continue services as they are presently being provided.
2. It is recommended that pre and especially post tests be obtained from youth served in every possible case.
3. It is recommended that efforts to increase the number of youth served be continued.

APPENDIX I
CLIENT PRE-POST SURVEY

Spartanburg DMC Client Pre-Post Survey

Name: _____

Today's Date: _____

Directions: Please answer these questions as honestly as you can. Circle your answer or mark an X in the box.

In the past 6 months, how often did you participate in the following activities?	Every Day	Several Times a Week	At Least Once a Week	At Least Once a Month	Once in a While	Hardly Ever	Never
1. Organized Sports	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
2. Clubs	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
3. Church or Faith-Based Activities	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
4. Unpaid Volunteer Work	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
5. Paid Employment	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
6. GED classes	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

During the past 30 days, on how many days (if any) did you:	Not at all	1 day	2-3 days	1-2 times per week	5-6 times per week	Never used
7. smoke cigarettes	6	5	4	3	2	1
8. smoke cigars	6	5	4	3	2	1
9. use chewing tobacco, dip, snuff, plug	6	5	4	3	2	1
10. drink beer or malt liquor	6	5	4	3	2	1
11. drink wine or wine coolers	6	5	4	3	2	1
12. drink liquor or mixed drinks	6	5	4	3	2	1
13. smoke marijuana	6	5	4	3	2	1
14. take a prescription drug to get high	6	5	4	3	2	1
15. sniff glue, or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any other gases or sprays to get high	6	5	4	3	2	1
16. use other drugs, like crack or heroin	6	5	4	3	2	1

17. Are you a member of a street gang or a posse? Yes No

How wrong do your <u>parents</u> feel it would be for you ...	Very wrong	Wrong	Don't know	A little bit wrong	Not wrong at all
18. to steal anything worth more than \$5.00?	5	4	3	2	1
19. to draw graffiti, write things, or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)?	5	4	3	2	1
20. to pick a fight with someone?	5	4	3	2	1
21. to carry an handgun?	5	4	3	2	1
22. to skip school without parent's permission?	5	4	3	2	1

How much do you agree or disagree with these statements?	Strongly Agree	Agree	Can't Decide	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
23. The rules in my family are very clear	5	4	3	2	1
24. When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	5	4	3	2	1
25. My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	5	4	3	2	1
26. My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	5	4	3	2	1
27. I enjoy spending time with my mother.	5	4	3	2	1
28. I enjoy spending time with my father.	5	4	3	2	1
29. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	5	4	3	2	1
30. I do fun things with my family.	5	4	3	2	1
31. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	5	4	3	2	1
32. We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	5	4	3	2	1
33. My parent(s) say they are proud of me for something I have done	5	4	3	2	1
34. These questions are important	5	4	3	2	1
35. I have been very honest in filling out this survey	5	4	3	2	1