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District of Columbia

Justice Grants Administration

Show Up, Stand Out (SUSO)

Year 2 Preliminary Attendance Data for  
District of Columbia

Show Up, Stand Out (SUSO) Truancy Prevention

and

Youth and Families Re-Referred in Year 3 and  
Demographic Data - Young Men of Color

March 2015

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## Overview

This brief is intended to provide attendance outcomes for the 1,852 unique youth referred to the Show Up, Stand Out (SUSO) Family Engagement program and the 639 unique youth referred to the Youth Engagement program during school year 2013-2014 (Year 2 of the program). In addition, the report provides referral status information for young men of color for year 1 and year 2 of the SUSO program. The second portion of this report reviews those youth originally referred in Year 1 or Year 2 of the program, and then subsequently re-referred to SUSO in year 2, and in the first two terms of Year 3.

## Preliminary Year 2 Outcomes

### *Family Engagement Program Preliminary Year 2 Outcomes*

This section of the report provides attendance outcomes for the 1,852 unique youth referred to SUSO Family Engagement program during school year 2013-2014 (Year 2 of the program). These analyses were run youth who were identified as eligible for family engagement services by the respective CBOs and were matched in the DC Public Schools records by STARS ID# for both the 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 school years.<sup>1</sup>

The first step in the analysis is to categorize the outcome into either a yes – truancy reduced vs. no – truancy increased or stayed the same. To determine this, an average unexcused absence rate was calculated for school year 2012-2013 and another for 2013-2014. “Gain” scores were calculated by subtracting the earlier period (e.g., the unexcused absence rate for 2013) from the later period (unexcused absence for 2014) to determine the difference in those periods. If a youth had a gain score below zero they were coded as experiencing a reduction in truancy between the two school years. If a youth had a gain score equal to or above zero, they were coded as experiencing no change or an increase in truancy between the two school years.

The findings are highlighted in Table 1 below, which indicates that among all CBOs, 51% (941 of 1852) of youth had a reduction in truancy from 2012-2013 to 2013-2014 school year. Among CBOs, Edgewood had the highest percentage of youth with a reduction in truancy (57%), followed by Boys Town and East River (53% each). Georgia Avenue had the smallest percentage of reductions – 40% of referred and eligible youth.

A limitation to this analysis is that measuring the data as either an increase or decrease at the end of the school year does not account for *when* the referral was made during in the school year. Thus, it is likely that those referred earlier in the year had more opportunity to be served by their CBO. We will attempt to account for this factor in our final analysis of the year 2 data. In addition, treating the outcomes in this binary fashion does not provide any sense of the degree of change exhibited by SUSO from one school year to the next. So the next step was to look at the overall gain scores among those referred to SUSO in year 2 by collapsing the average unexcused absence rate into categories by percentage of change (e.g., reduced from 1 to 2%) (See Figure 1).

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<sup>1</sup> As indicated in our Data Update Brief dated September 2014, there were a 2,206 unique youth referred to SUSO that were eligible for services. Among those, 354 youth (16%) were not matched in the 2012-2013 DCPS records due to a missing or incorrect STARS ID#.

**Table 1: Truancy Reduced – Overall and by CBO N=1852**

CBO	Youth with Reduced Truancy Rate from 2012-2013 to 2013-2014		
	Total Referred (N)	Number Reduced	Percent Reduced
Boys Town	130	69	53%
East River	682	360	53%
Columbia Heights/CSC	288	132	46%
Edgewood	225	128	57%
Far Southeast	155	78	50%
Georgia Avenue	171	69	40%
Catholic Charities	201	105	52%
All CBOs	1852	941	51%

Figure 1 provides the overall gain scores among those referred to SUSO in year 2 by collapsing the average unexcused absence rate into 10 categories. The green bars of the graph reveal reductions in truancy, the blue bars indicate an increase. Among the 1,852 youth referred to SUSO in year 2, 7% had an average unexcused absence rate reduction of 10% or more.; 10% had reductions ranging from 5 to 9%; 10% had reductions from 3 to 4%; 17% by 1 to 2%, and 7% had reduced truancy by less than 1%. The remaining youth had increases in their average unexcused absence rate with 13% showing an increase of less than 1%; 19% from 1 to 2%; 7% each increasing from 3 to 4% and 5 to 9%, and 3% showing an increase of 10% or more.

**Figure 1: Change in Truancy 2012-2013 to 2013-2014 by Percent of Change, N=1852**

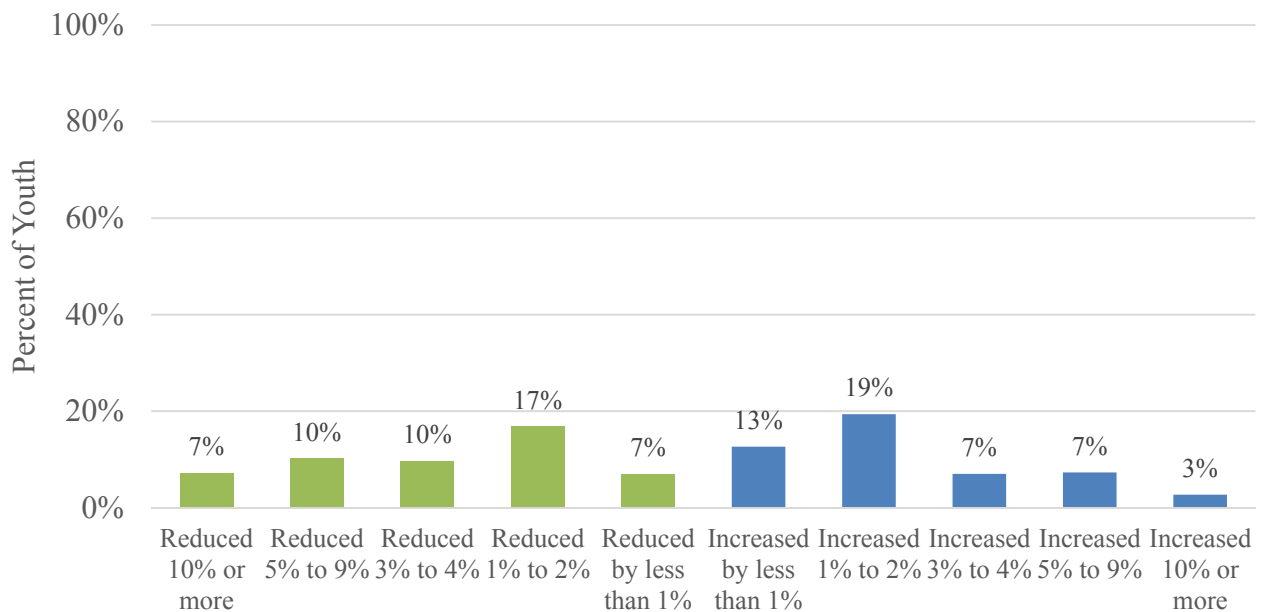


Table 2 looks at this same change in unexcused absences by category but delineates the information by CBO. As referenced in Figure 1 above, the majority of youth (56%) exhibited changes in unexcused absences within the reduced or increased from 0 to 2% range. When observing these changes by CBO, please note that this table does not account for any differences that may exist in the schools and students referred for SUSO, or how each CBO processed these referrals. For example, it may be that CBOs with more referrals have a higher youth to case worker caseload – thus impacting the amount of effort feasible for that CBO. Or it may be that youth in a particular ward may be more difficult to serve because barriers to services and/or mistrust of authority or outsiders by the families. When the full analysis is conducted, we hope to tease out some of these differences.

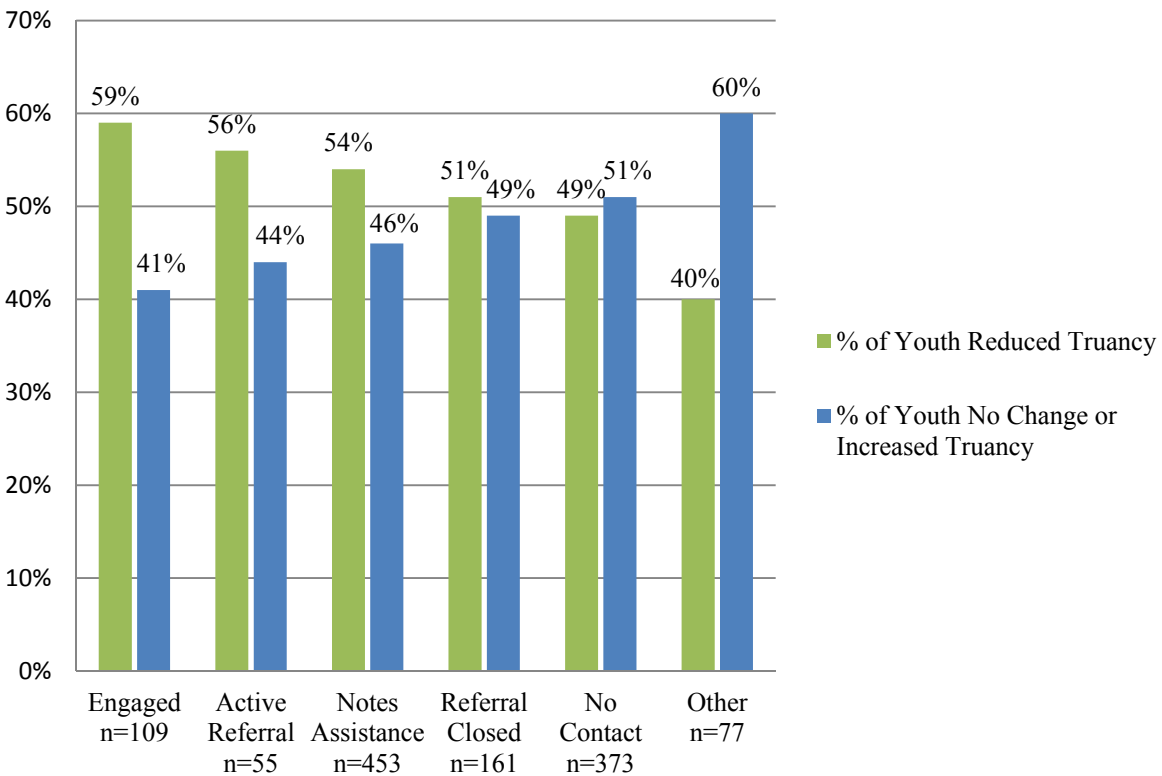
**Table 2: Change in Truancy Rate Gain Score by Percent of Change and by CBO, N=1852**

	<b>Boys Town N=130</b>	<b>East River N=682</b>	<b>Columbia Heights N=288</b>	<b>Edgewood N=225</b>	<b>Far Southeast N=155</b>	<b>Georgia Avenue N=171</b>	<b>Catholic Charities N=201</b>	<b>Total N=1852</b>
<b>Reduced 10% or more</b>	7.7%	7.9%	6.3%	5.3%	8.4%	8.2%	6.5%	7.2%
<b>Reduced 5 to 9%</b>	13.8%	11.9%	8.3%	8.4%	9.7%	6.4%	10.4%	10.2%
<b>Reduced 3 to 4%</b>	14.6%	10.0%	10.1%	6.7%	9.7%	5.3%	11.9%	9.7%
<b>Reduced 1 to 2%</b>	11.5%	15.4%	16.0%	28.0%	15.5%	13.5%	17.9%	16.8%
<b>Reduced by less than 1%</b>	5.4%	7.6%	5.2%	9.8%	7.1%	7.0%	5.5%	7.0%
<b>Increased by less than 1%</b>	9.2%	12.2%	10.4%	17.3%	11.0%	15.8%	12.9%	12.6%
<b>Increased 1 to 2%</b>	16.2%	19.2%	22.9%	15.6%	22.6%	18.1%	19.9%	19.4%
<b>Increased 3 to 4%</b>	5.4%	8.1%	7.6%	2.7%	7.7%	7.0%	8.0%	7.0%
<b>Increased 5 to 9%</b>	13.1%	5.6%	9.4%	4.4%	6.5%	13.5%	5.0%	7.3%
<b>Increased 10% or more</b>	3.1%	2.2%	3.8%	1.8%	1.9%	5.3%	2.0%	2.7%
<b>Total</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The next step was to look at reductions in truancy, by the status of the referral (see Figure 2 which provides the percentage of youth who had a reduction in truancy). Note that the referral status categories for Year 2 data are preliminary and based on the contact logs submitted by the CBOs in the summer 2014. The full data analysis will include an extensive review of the contact and case notes, and at that point, we will be able to more definitively classify the cases in accordance with the descriptions used in Year 1 (which consisted of four discrete categories – no contact, refused, engaged, and other). Once the analysis is complete, we expect to be able to classify cases currently listed as “Active”, “Referral Closed”, and “Other” into the appropriate categories (e.g., engaged, no contact) as well as identify any additional cases without documented efforts to contact the families (No Contact).

As noted in Figure 2 below, the largest percentage of youth who experienced a reduction in truancy within each referral status was those youth who were engaged into CBO services. For the 109 youth engaged into case management services, 59% (64 of 109) had a reduction in truancy, while 41% (45 of 109) of those engaged did not. Similarly, among the 453 youth who received notes assistance, 54% (243 of 453) had a reduction in truancy while 46% did not (210 of 453). Additionally, among those youth who fell into the referral status of ‘other’ category (including cases where the school withdrew the referral or the family met with the school to resolve the issue) roughly 20% more youth experienced no change or an increase in truancy rates compared to those who experienced a decline in truancy rates. Specifically, 40% (31 of 77) had a reduction in truancy while 60% (46 of 77) had either no change in or increased unexcused absences from 2012-2013 to 2013-2014 period.

**Figure 2: Youth Truancy Reduction Percentages by Referral Status, N=1849**



Although only youth categorized as ‘engaged’ technically receive CBO case management services, there appears to be a linear relationship between the percentage of youth that were observed to have a reduction in truancy and the relative amount of contact CBOs have with the youth (see Graph 1). Specifically, those youth with a referral status of closed, no contact, or other likely have the least amount of interaction with CBOs and are characterized as having the smallest proportion of youth with reductions in truancy between the two school years. This contrasts with the youth whose referral statuses are engaged, active referrals, or received notes assistance. Based upon these statuses, these youth likely have the most contact with CBOs. As part of interactions with youth and their families, CBOs are responsible for providing information about truancy and DCPS attendance policies. While speculative in nature, these results are consistent with the expectation that CBO contact and provision of services to youth should lead to reductions in truancy rates.

The next step was to examine differences comparing engaged youth and all referral statuses combined, followed by a comparison of engaged youth versus each specific referral status. Table 1 compares youth whose referral status is engaged compared to youth with all other referral statuses. While both those youth engaged by CBO services (N=109) and all other referral statuses (N=1743) experienced a decline in truancy rates between the 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 school years, engaged youth truancy rates declined by 2.27% and all other youth only declined by .994%. This 1.3% difference in truancy rate decline is statistically significant at  $p < .01$ .

We also explored changes in the excused absence rate, the in-seat attendance rate and the proposal of youth with reduction in truancy rates from 2012-2013 to 2013-2014. Comparing those engaged to all other referral statuses, only the proportion of youth with a reduction is marginally significantly different (marginally because it is significant at a threshold of  $p < .10$  – indicating a less than 10% possibility that this result is not accurate, but is significant by chance). A higher proportion of engaged youth had a reduction in truancy (58%) than all others (50%).

**Table 3: Differences between Engaged & All Other Referral Statuses**

	SUSO Engaged			SUSO Referred			Difference
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	
Gain Score – Truancy Rate 2013-2014	109	-.0227	.0802	1743	-.00994	.0662	-.0133**
Gain Score – Change in Excused Absences Rate 2013-2014	109	.0167	.0680	1743	.0118	.0512	.0049
Gain Score – In-seat Attendance Rate 2013-2014	109	-.0039	.0935	1743	.0047	.0747	-.0086
Proportion of Youth with Reduction in Truancy Rates 2013 – 2014	109	.5872	.4946	1743	.5025	.5001	.0847†

\*Difference between engaged youth and all other referred youth is statistically significant at  $p < .05$

\*\*Difference between engaged youth and all other referred youth is statistically significant at  $p < .01$

\*\*\*Difference between engaged youth and all other referred youth is statistically significant at  $p < .000$

† Difference between engaged youth and all other referred youth is marginally significant at  $p < .10$



The remaining Tables 3 thru 8 separate out the referral statuses into the categories of Refused to Participate, No Contact, Active Referral – Still Attempting to Engage, Closed Referral, Provided Notes Assistance, and Other. In each set of analyses, engaged youth experienced a larger decline in truancy rates compared to youth in other referral statuses; however, not all of the differences between truancy rates are statistically significant.

Table 4 compares engaged youth (N=109) with those who refused to participate in SUSO (N=621). The difference between the reduction in truancy rates of engaged youth (2.27%) and youth who refused to participate (.074%) is .0133 (or 1.33%), and this is statistically significant at  $p < .01$ . (With a  $p < .01$  there is less than a 1% possibility that this finding is significant merely by chance). A higher proportion of SUSO engaged youth (58%) had a reduction in truancy than families who refused SUSO services (49%).

**Table 4: Differences between Engaged & Refused Referral Status**

	SUSO Engaged			SUSO Refused			Difference
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	
Gain Score – Truancy Rate 2013-2014	109	-.0227	.0802	621	-.0074	.0727	-.0153**
Gain Score – Change in Excused Absences Rate 2013-2014	109	.0167	.0680	621	.0116	.0511	.0051
Gain Score - Inseat Attendance Rate 2013-2014	109	-.0039	.0935	621	.0070	.0776	-.0109
Proportion of Youth with Reduced Truancy Rates 2013-2014	109	.5872	.4946	621	.4911	.5003	.0961†

\*\*Difference between engaged youth and youth that refused is statistically significant at  $p < .01$

† Difference between engaged youth and youth that refused is marginally significant at  $p < .10$

Table 5 compares engaged youth (N=109) with those youth who have had no contact with the CBO (N=373). The difference of 1.36% between the change in truancy rates of engaged youth (a reduction of 2.27%) and those youth with no contact (a reduction of .991%) is marginally significant at  $p < .10$ .

As with the other tables above, there is no difference in excused absence rates, in-seat attendance, and the proportion of youth with reduce truancy rates is marginally significant at  $p < .10$ . Among engaged youth, 58% had a reduction in truancy compared to 48% of those with no contact with the CBO, a difference of around 10%.

**Table 5: Differences between Engaged & No Contact Referral Status N=373**

	SUSO Engaged			SUSO No Contact			Difference
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	
Gain Score – Truancy Rate 2013-2014	109	-.0227	.0802	373	-.0091	.0620	-.0136†
Gain Score – Change in Excused Absences Rate 2013-2014	109	.0167	.0680	373	.0127	.0422	.0040
Gain Score - Inseat Attendance Rate 2013-2014	109	-.0039	.0935	373	.0039	.0744	-.0078
Proportion of Youth with Reduced Truancy Rates 2013-2014	109	.5872	.4946	373	.4879	.5005	.0993†

† Difference between engaged youth and youth with no contact is marginally significant at  $p < .10$

Table 6 compares engaged youth (N=109) with those youth with an active referral status (N=55). None of the outcomes in this table are statistically significant. The difference between the change in truancy rates of engaged youth (a reduction of 2.27%) and those youth with an active referral status (a reduction of 1.16%) is not statistically significant.

**Table 6: Differences between Engaged & Active Referral-Still Attempting to Engage**

	SUSO Engaged			SUSO Active Referral			Difference
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	
Gain Score – Truancy Rate 2013-2014	109	-.0227	.0802	55	-.0116	.0690	-.0111
Gain Score – Change in Excused Absences Rate 2013-2014	109	.0167	.0680	55	.0095	.0392	.0072
Gain Score - Inseat Attendance Rate 2013-2014	109	-.0039	.0935	55	.0017	.0777	-.0056
Proportion of Youth with Reduced Truancy Rates 2013-2014	109	.5872	.4946	55	.5636	.5005	.0236

Table 7 compares engaged youth to those youth (N=109) with a closed referral status (N=161). Again, as with Table 6, none of the outcomes in this table are statistically significant. The difference between the change in truancy rates of engaged youth (a reduction of 2.27%) and youth with a closed referral (a reduction of 1.21%) is not statistically significant.

**Table 7: Differences between Engaged & Closed Referral Status**

	SUSO Engaged			SUSO Referral Closed			Difference
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	
Gain Score – Truancy Rate 2013-2014	109	-.0227	.0802	161	-.0121	.06	-.0106
Gain Score – Change in Excused Absences Rate 2013-2014	109	.0167	.0680	161	.0121	.06	.0046
Gain Score - Inseat Attendance Rate 2013-2014	109	-.0039	.0935	161	.0045	.07	-.0084
Proportion of Youth with Reduced Truancy Rates 2013-2014	109	.5872	.4946	161	.5093	.50	.0779

Table 8 compares engaged youth to those youth (N=109) who received notes assistance from the CBO (N=453). The difference between the reduction in truancy rates of engaged youth (2.27%) and those youth who received notes assistance (1.28%) is not statistically significant. None of the other outcomes in this table are statistically significant.

**Table 8: Differences between Engaged & Notes Assistance Referral Status**

	SUSO Engaged			SUSO Notes Assistance			Difference
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	
Gain Score – Truancy Rate 2013-2014	109	-.0227	.0802	453	-.0128	.0525	-.0099
Gain Score – Change in Excused Absences Rate 2013-2014	109	.0167	.0680	453	.0125	.0527	.0042
Gain Score - Inseat Attendance Rate 2013-2014	109	-.0039	.0935	453	.0017	.0648	-.0056
Proportion of Youth with Reduced Truancy Rates 2013-2014	109	.5872	.4946	453	.5364	.992	.0508

Lastly, Table 9 compare engaged youth (N=109) to those youth who were classified as having an ‘other’ referral status (N=77). The difference between the change in reduced truancy rates of engaged youth (2.27%) and those youth who were classified as other (.48%) is not statistically significant. The outcome of change in excused absences was marginally significant ( $p < .10$ ) with engaged youth exhibiting a 1.67% increase in excused absences compared to those However, again, 58% of engaged youth had a reduction in truancy rate compared to only 40% of those in the “other” category – a statistically significant difference of 18% at  $p < .01$ .

**Table 9: Differences between Engaged & Other Referral Status**

	SUSO Engaged			SUSO Other Status			Difference
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	
Gain Score – Truancy Rate 2013-2014	109	-.0227	.0802	77	-.0048	.0935	-.0179
Gain Score – Change in Excused Absences Rate 2013-2014	109	.0167	.0680	77	.0005	.0501	.0162†
Gain Score - Inseat Attendance Rate 2013-2014	109	-.0039	.0935	77	.0000	.0981	-.0039
Proportion of Youth with Reduced Truancy Rates 2013-2014	109	.5872	.4946	77	.4026	.4936	.1846**

\*\*Difference between engaged youth and youth with other statuses is statistically significant at  $p < .01$

† Difference between engaged youth and youth with other statuses is marginally significant at  $p < .10$

### ***Youth Participation Program Preliminary Year 2 Outcomes***

This section of the report provides attendance outcomes for the 639 unique youth referred to SUSO Youth Participation program during school year 2013-2014 (Year 2 of the program). These youth were identified as eligible for youth participation services by the CBOs (including Men Can Stop Rape – MCSR) and were matched in the DC Public Schools records by STARS ID# for both the 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 school years.

The methodology for examining the Youth Participation program consisted of the same steps used for the Family Engagement program. The findings are highlighted in Table 10 below, which indicates that among all CBOs, 53% (338 of 639) of youth had a reduction in truancy from 2012-2013 to 2013-2014 school year. Among CBOs, East River had the highest percentage of youth with a reduction in truancy (67%), followed by Edgewood (66%) and MCSR (62%). Boys Town had the smallest percentage of reductions – 25% of referred and eligible youth; however, it is worth noting that Boys Town had the smallest number of referrals to the youth participation program. As such, comparing the percentage of youth who had a reduction in truancy in Boys Town to other programs may be an inappropriate comparison.

**Table 10: Truancy Reduced – Overall and by CBO, N=639**

<b>CBO</b>	<b>Youth with Reduced Truancy Rate from 2012-2013 to 2013-2014</b>		
	<b>Total Referred (N)</b>	<b>Number Reduced</b>	<b>Percent Reduced</b>
Boys Town	8	2	25%
East River	52	35	67%
Columbia Heights/CSC	89	55	62%
Edgewood	77	51	66%
Far Southeast	55	28	51%
Georgia Avenue	123	44	36%
Catholic Charities	133	60	45%
MCSR	102	63	62%
All CBOs	639	338	53%

As with the analyses for youth in the family engagement model, a limitation to this analysis is that measuring the data as either an increase or decrease at the end of the school year does not account for when the referral was made during in the school year. In addition, while MCSR began their clubs in the fall of 2013, the remaining CBOs didn't launch their Youth Participation program until spring of 2014. Thus, there was a shorter period of time for youth to be active in the clubs. We will attempt to account for this factor in our final analysis of the year 2 data. In addition, treating the outcomes in this binary fashion does not provide any sense of the degree of change exhibited by SUSO from one school year to the next. So the next step was to look at the overall gain scores among those referred to SUSO in year 2 by collapsing the average unexcused absence rate into categories by percentage of change (e.g., reduced from 1 to 2%) (See Figure 3).

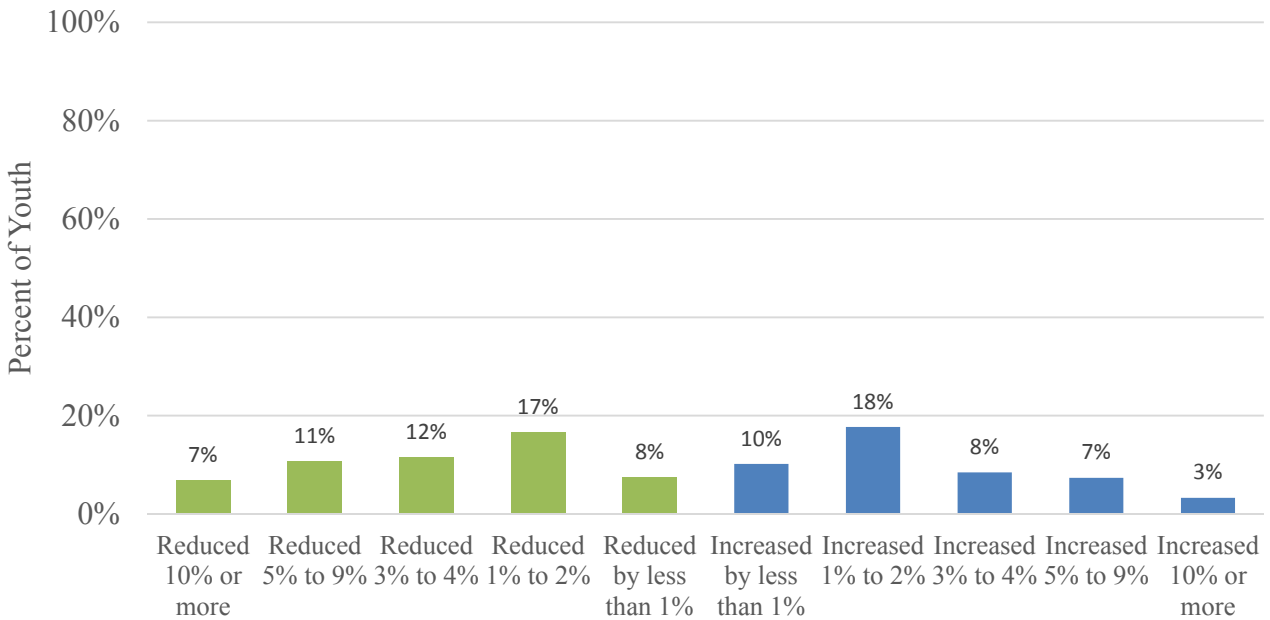
**Figure 3: Change in Truancy 2012-2013 to 2013-2014 by Percent of Change, N=639**

Figure 3 provides the overall gain scores among those referred to youth participation in year 2 by collapsing the average unexcused absence rate into 10 categories. The green bars of the graph reveal reductions in truancy, the blue bars indicate an increase. Among the 639 youth referred to youth participation in year 2, 7% had an average unexcused absence rate reduction of 10% or more.; 12% had reductions ranging from 5 to 9%; 12% had reductions from 3 to 4%; 17% by 1 to 2%, and 8% had reduced truancy by less than 1%. The remaining youth had increases in their average unexcused absence rate with 10% showing an increase of less than 1%; 18% from 1 to 2%; 8% increasing from 3 to 4%, 7% showing an increase of 5 to 9%, and 3% showing an increase of 10% or more.

Table 11 looks at this same change in unexcused absences by category but delineates the information by CBO. As referenced in Figure 3 above, the majority of youth (53%) exhibited changes in unexcused absences within the reduced or increased from 0 to 2% range. Caution again should be exercised in reviewing the results for Boys Town given the small number of youth referred to the Youth Participation Program.

As we noted in the same table for Family Engagement Program findings, when observing these changes by CBO, please note that this table does not account for any differences that may exist in the schools and students referred for SUSO, or how each CBO processed these referrals. For example, MCSR was an experienced provider, having conducting the MCSR groups in schools for several years prior to this effort, whereas the other CBOs were piloting their Youth Participation program – and development of programs from pilot to full roll-out often takes time to work out the program particulars.

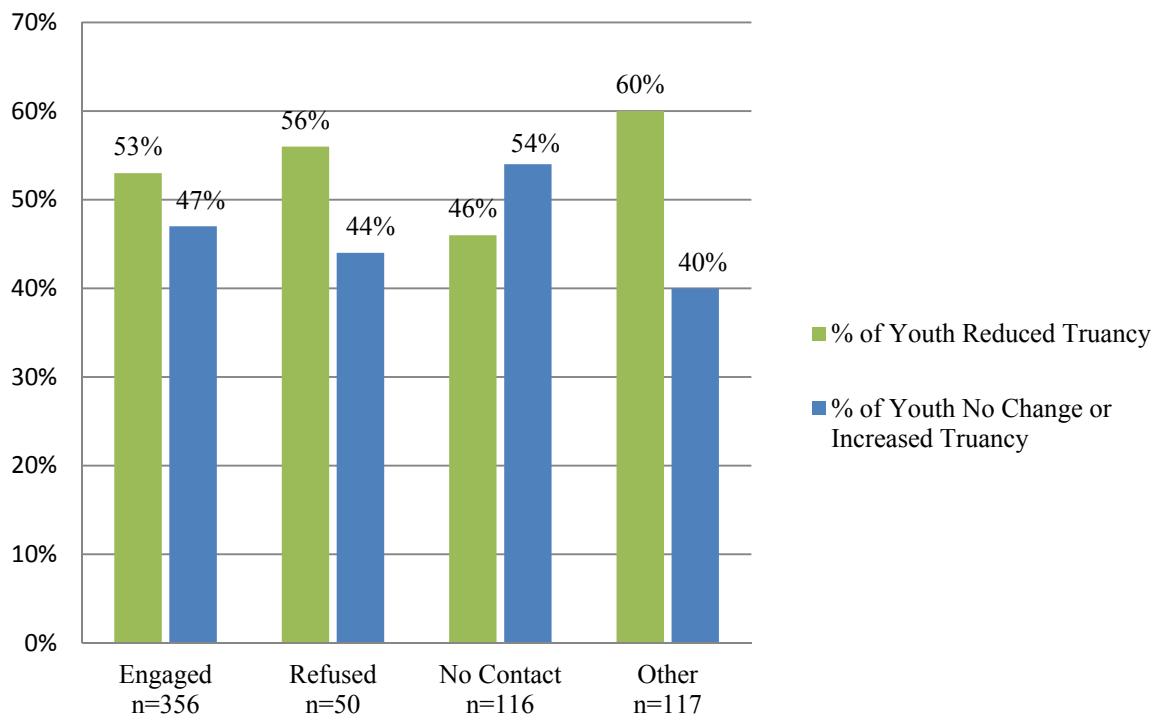
**Table 11: Change in Truancy Rate Gain Score by Percent of Change and by CBO, N=639**

	<b>Boys Town N=8</b>	<b>East River N=52</b>	<b>Columbia Heights N=89</b>	<b>Edgewood N=77</b>	<b>Far Southeast N=55</b>	<b>Georgia Avenue N=123</b>	<b>Catholic Charities N=133</b>	<b>MCSR N=102</b>	<b>Total N=639</b>
<b>Reduced 10% or more</b>	0%	9.6%	4.5%	6.5%	9.1%	5.7%	3.0%	12.7%	6.7%
<b>Reduced 5 to 9%</b>	0%	15.4%	4.5%	13.0%	12.7%	8.9%	8.3%	16.7%	10.6%
<b>Reduced 3 to 4%</b>	0%	17.3%	11.2%	13.0%	7.3%	5.7%	12.8%	16.7%	11.6%
<b>Reduced 1 to 2%</b>	12.5%	21.2%	30.3%	24.7%	12.7%	10.6%	12.0%	11.8%	16.6%
<b>Reduced by less than 1%</b>	12.5%	3.8%	12.4%	9.1%	9.1%	4.9%	9.0%	3.9%	7.5%
<b>Increased by less than 1%</b>	0%	9.6%	9.0%	20.8%	9.1%	8.1%	13.5%	2.9%	10.2%
<b>Increased 1 to 2%</b>	12.5%	15.4%	11.2%	10.4%	20.0%	28.5%	22.6%	9.8%	17.7%
<b>Increased 3 to 4%</b>	0%	5.8%	6.7%	1.3%	16.4%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	8.5%
<b>Increased 5 to 9%</b>	62.5%	1.9%	4.5%	1.3%	3.6%	13.0%	8.3%	6.9%	7.4%
<b>Increased 10% or more</b>	0%	0%	5.6%	0%	0%	4.9%	0.8%	8.8%	3.3%
<b>Total</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The next step was to look at reductions in truancy, by the status of the referral (see Figure 4 which provides the percentage of youth who had a reduction in truancy). As noted in Figure 4 below, the largest percentage of youth who experienced a reduction in truancy within each referral status were those youth with an ‘Other’ referral status. The majority of youth categorized as “Other” status (96 of 117 or 82%) were cases we were unable to assess whether or not the youth had engaged in the club (or refused or no contact) due to the lack of data provided by the CBO to make that assessment. For the final year 2 report, we will attempt to more clearly categorize youth in this “other” category to the engaged, refused, or no contact. A slightly smaller percentage of youth who refused to participate in the program experienced a truancy reduction (56%).

To be sure, a majority of youth who were engaged into the youth participation program had truancy reductions. For the 356 youth engaged in youth participation clubs, 53% (187 of 356) had a reduction in truancy, while 47% (169 of 356) of those engaged did not. Youth that had a no contact referral status had the smallest percentage of reductions in truancy (46%). Again, we caution that the Youth Participation Model was in the pilot phase in year 2, and these results may reflect the developmental stage of the program. The Year 3 results, where the Youth Participation program was fully launched, will likely be more informative.

**Figure 4: Youth Truancy Reduction Percentages by Referral Status, N=639**



The next step was to examine differences comparing engaged youth and all referral statuses combined, followed by a comparison of engaged youth versus each specific referral status. Table 12 compares youth whose referral status is engaged compared to youth with all other referral statuses. While both those youth engaged by Youth Service Providers (N=356) and all



other referral statuses (N=283) experienced a decline in truancy rates between the 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 school years, engaged youth truancy rates declined by 1.10% and all other youth only declined by .50%. However, this .60% difference in truancy rate decline is not statistically significant.

We also explored changes in the excused absence rate, the in-seat attendance rate and the proposal of youth with reduction in truancy rates from 2012-2013 to 2013-2014. Comparing those engaged to all other referral statuses, only the change in excused absences rates is marginally significant. While both engaged youth and all other referral statuses have an increase in the excused absence rate, engaged youth had an increase of 2.41% compared to all other referred youth having an increase of 1.73%. Note that this .68% difference is only marginally significant (at the threshold of  $p < .10$ ) – indicating there is a 10% possibility that this finding was by chance.

**Table 12: Differences between Engaged and All Other Referral Statuses**

	SUSO Engaged			SUSO Referred			Difference
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	
Gain Score – Truancy Rate 2013-2014	356	-.0110	.0655	283	-.0050	.0768	-.0060
Gain Score – Change in Excused Absences Rate 2013-2014	356	.0241	.0522	283	.0173	.0475	.0068†
Gain Score – In-seat Attendance Rate 2013-2014	356	.0295	.0295	283	.0183	.1011	.0112
Proportion of Youth with Reduction in Truancy Rates 2013 – 2014	356	.5253	.5001	283	.5336	.4998	-.0083

† Difference between engaged youth and youth with other statuses is marginally significant at  $p < .10$

The remaining Tables 13 thru 15 separate out the referral statuses into the categories of Refused to Participate, No Contact, and Other. In several of the analyses, engaged youth experienced a larger decline in truancy rates compared to youth in other referral statuses; however, not all of the differences between truancy rates are statistically significant.

Table 13 compares engaged youth (N=356) with those who refused to participate in the youth participation model (N=50). The difference between the reduction in truancy rates of engaged youth (1.10%) and youth who refused to participate (1.86%) is .0076 (or .76%), and this is not statistically significant. In addition, none of the other outcomes are significant.

**Table 13: Differences between Engaged and Refused to Participate Referral Statuses**

	SUSO Engaged			SUSO Refused			Difference
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	
Gain Score – Truancy Rate 2013-2014	356	-.0110	.0655	50	-.0186	.0583	.0076
Gain Score – Change in Excused Absences Rate 2013-2014	356	.0241	.0522	50	.0118	.0439	.0123
Gain Score – In-seat Attendance Rate 2013-2014	356	.0295	.0295	50	.0175	.0989	.0120
Proportion of Youth with Reduction in Truancy Rates 2013 – 2014	356	.5253	.5001	50	.5600	.5014	-.0347

Table 14 compares engaged youth (N=356) with those youth who have had no contact with the CBO (N=116). The difference between the change in truancy rates of engaged youth (a reduction of 1.10%) and those youth with no contact (a reduction of .996%) is not statistically significant.

As with the table above, there is no difference in excused absence rates, in-seat attendance, and the proportion of youth with reduce truancy rates.

**Table 14: Differences between Engaged and No Contact Referral Statuses**

	SUSO Engaged			SUSO No Contact			Difference
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	
Gain Score – Truancy Rate 2013-2014	356	-.0110	.0655	116	-.0096	.0708	-.0014
Gain Score – Change in Excused Absences Rate 2013-2014	356	.0241	.0522	116	.0257	.0541	-.0016
Gain Score – In-seat Attendance Rate 2013-2014	356	.0295	.0295	116	.0201	.0837	.0094
Proportion of Youth with Reduction in Truancy Rates 2013 – 2014	356	.5253	.5001	116	.4569	.5003	.0684

Lastly, Table 15 compare engaged youth (N=356) to those youth who were classified as having an ‘other’ referral status (N=117). The difference of 1.63% between the change in reduced truancy rates of engaged youth (a reduction of 1.10%) and those youth who were classified as other (an increase of .53%) is statistically significant at  $p < .05$ . (With a  $p < .05$  there is less than a 5% possibility that this finding is significant merely by chance). Note that the truancy results indicate that a larger proportion of youth categorized by an ‘Other’ referral status had a reduction in truancy, yet had an *increase* in their average unexcused absence rate between the 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 school years. This reflects the difference between observing the outcomes as

discrete groups (reductions in truancy – yes or no) versus calculating an average for each youth. Specifically, even though a majority of youth may have experienced a reduction in truancy, there were 3 youth in the “other” category that had increased truancy from 22% to 65%; whereas in the engaged category, the highest increase in truancy was 22%. Thus, these few youth with higher truancy rates are “outliers”, skewing the overall averages higher for the “other” group.

The outcome of change in excused absences was also statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ) with engaged youth exhibiting a 2.41% increase in excused absences compared to those with an ‘Other’ status exhibiting a 1.12% increase.

**Table 15: Differences between Engaged and Other Referral Statuses**

	SUSO Engaged			SUSO Other			Difference
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	
Gain Score – Truancy Rate 2013-2014	356	-.0110	.0655	117	.0053	.0879	-.0163*
Gain Score – Change in Excused Absences Rate 2013-2014	356	.0241	.0522	117	.0112	.0408	.0129*
Gain Score – In-seat Attendance Rate 2013-2014	356	.0295	.0295	117	.0168	.1174	.0127
Proportion of Youth with Reduction in Truancy Rates 2013 – 2014	356	.5253	.5001	117	.5983	.4923	-.0730

\*Difference between engaged youth and youth with other referral statuses is statistically significant at  $p < .05$

### Youth and Families Re-Referred to SUSO

For the re-referral analysis, Table 17 there is an important caveat – this analysis is based on those originally referred to SUSO in year 1 or year 2, who were then re-referred to SUSO because they had between 5 and 9 absences in year 2 (or in the first 2 quarters of year 3), *at specific schools where the SUSO program was implemented*. It is possible that youth in year 1 and/or year 2 may have transferred schools to schools where SUSO was *not* available, and thus would not have been referred to SUSO in year 2 (or year 3) even if their attendance indicated that they should have been referred, *if* the program were available.

In terms of looking at those re-referred by referral status, recall that the status of cases for Year 1 referrals were organized into four discrete categories:

- 1) **No contact** with the family (including those cases reported as “no response” or CBOs were without contact information, or the CBO did not appear to follow-up on the case as there was no activities or contacts recorded);
- 2) **Refused** - CBO notes that families *actively* refused to participate or *passively* refused in that there was an initial contact with the CBO but no subsequent response;
- 3) **Engaged** – At a minimum, the CBO completed the intake and engaged the family into services. In some cases, the family was fully engaged, served, and the case was closed;

in other cases, the family engaged but then later declined after services were first provided; and

- 4) **Other** – Category includes ineligible cases, cases that were never opened and/or the school withdrew the referral; family met with the school to resolve the attendance issue; cases where the CBO enrolled the family into a different program; and those referred to CFSA. In addition, for the youth participation program, the “other” category includes those youth where we were unable to ascertain the status based on the data provided by the CBOs.

Please note that the referral status categories for Year 2 data are preliminary and based on the contact logs submitted by the CBOs in the summer 2014. The full data analysis will include an extensive review of the contact and case notes, and at that point, we will be able to more definitively classify the cases in accordance with the descriptions used in Year 1. For example, we expect to be able to classify cases currently listed as “Active”, “Referral Closed”, and “Other” into the appropriate categories (e.g., engaged, no contact) as well as identify any additional cases without documented efforts to contact the families (No Contact).

### ***Family Engagement Program***

#### Family Engagement – Year 1 Youth Re-REFERRED in Year 2

Table 16 looks at the number of youth and families who were referred to SUSO in year 1, and were re-referred again to SUSO in year 2. As indicated below, overall, approximately 26% of youth referred to SUSO in year 1, were referred again to SUSO in Year 2.

When observing these re-referrals to CBTR by the referral status, we see that those who had no contact with the CBO in the first year were more likely to be re-referred in the second year (43% of unique youth and 44% of unique families fell into this category). Engaged families were next most likely to be re-referred (24% of youth, and 23% of families); and the other and refused categories were evenly split. The fact that approximately a fourth of those who engaged with the CBO were re-referred in Year 2 is not necessarily an indicator that the intervention was ineffective. It is important to recall that this program is intended to be of short duration – 12 weeks – and as indicated in the year 1 report, the families who engaged with the CBOs into case management, while they showed improvements at the end of their time with the CBO, it remains that they had substantial issues and concerns that likely are resistant to the short period of this intended intervention. An alternative way to assess the continuity or lack thereof of referrals between Year 1 and Year 2 is to determine the number of unique youth and families that were not re-referred.

Overall, 74% of Year 1 youth were not re-referred and 76% families were not re-referred in Year 2. Still, the same caveats apply with this observation in terms of assessing the success of the intervention. In addition, there was little data available in the first year to discern precisely what was provided to these families; thus this rough categorization by referral status may be obscuring impacts that can be observed with more extensive data. We plan in year 2 to utilize qualitative data analysis methods to delve more deeply to understand case management and other services provided by the CBOs.

**Table 16: Re-Referred to SUSO in Year 2 Overall and By Referral Status**

CBO	Eligible Referrals by Unique Youth in Year 1	Unique Youth Re-Referred in Year 2	Overall Percent of Year 1 Youth Re-Referred	Overall Percent of Year 1 Youth Not Re-Referred	Eligible Referrals by Unique Family in Year 1	Unique Families Re-Referred in Year 2	Percent of Year 1 Families Re-Referred	Overall Percent of Families Not Re-Referred
<b>Overall</b>	636	167	26%	74%	633	149	23%	76%
<b>By Referral Status</b>								
No Contact	207	68	43%		195	63	44%	
Refused	158	26	16%		150	25	18%	
Engaged	136	39	24%		109	33	23%	
Other	74	27	17%		65	22	15%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>519</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Family Engagement – Year 1 Youth Re-Referred in Year 3

Table 17 looks at the number of youth and families who were referred to SUSO in year 1 (2012-2013 school year), and then re-referred again within the first 2 terms of the 2014-2015 school year (year 3). As indicated in Table 17 below, among the 633 unique youth referred, 9% were re-referred to SUSO in year 3. While there were some differences by referral status, (e.g., 10% of families without any contact from the CBO were re-referred vs. 9% of engaged families), the differences appear minimal. Overall, 91% of Year 1 youth and families were not re-referred from year 1 to year 3.

**Table 17: Family Engagement Year 1 Re-Referred in Year 3 Overall & By Referral Status**

CBO	Eligible Referrals by Unique Youth in Year 1	Unique Youth Re-Referred in Year 3	Overall Percent of Year 1 Youth Re-Referred	Overall Percent of Year 1 Youth Not Re-Referred	Eligible Referrals by Unique Family in Year 1	Unique Families Re-Referred in Year 2	Percent of Year 1 Families Re-Referred	Overall Percent of Families Not Re-Referred
<b>Overall</b>	633	61	9%	91%	571	53	9%	91%
<b>By Referral Status</b>								
No Contact	207	20	10%		195	19	10%	
Refused	158	14	9%		150	13	9%	
Engaged	136	15	11%		109	10	9%	
Other	74	7	9%		65	7	11%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>56</b>			<b>519</b>	<b>49</b>		

Family Engagement – Year 2 Youth Re-Referred in Year 3

Next, we examine youth who were referred to SUSO in the year 2 of the program (2013-2014 school year) and then were re-referred for services again in the first 2 terms of Year 3 (2014-2015) (see Table 18 below). Here we see that overall, 16% of youth and 15% of families were re-referred to SUSO in year 3. When looking by preliminary referral status, we see that the highest number of families re-referred in year 3 were those who were not engaged in case management services, but were provided note writing assistance from the CBO – 24% of youth and 23% of families were re-referred in year 3. Youth and families who refused to participate in SUSO, had no contact with the CBO, or engaged with the CBO had between 13% and 14% re-referred, with referrals classified as “closed” were re-referred at 12%.

Overall, as of the end of the second term of the 2014-2015 school year, 84% of youth and 85% of families have not be re-referred to SUSO family engagement.

**Table 18: Family Engagement Year 2 Re-Referred in Year 3 Overall & By Referral Status**

	Eligible Referrals by Unique Youth in Year 2	Unique Youth Re-Referred in Year 3	Overall Percent of Year 2 Youth Re-Referred	Overall Percent of Year 2 Youth Not Re-Referred	Eligible Referrals by Unique Family in Year 2	Unique Families Re-Referred in Year 3	Percent of Year 2 Families Re-Referred	Overall Percent of Families Not Re-Referred
<b>Overall</b>	2164	337 <sup>2</sup>	16%	84%	1927	294	15%	85%
<b>By Referral Status</b>								
No Contact	432	61	14%		391	52	13%	
Refused	730	101	14%		671	94	14%	
Engaged	134	18	13%		117	15	13%	
Active	68	6	9%		65	6	9%	
Closed	187	22	12%		163	20	12%	
Notes Assistance	523	126	24%		446	104	23%	
Other	88	3	3%		73	3	4%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2162</b>	<b>337</b>			<b>1926</b>	<b>294</b>		

<sup>2</sup> Note that of these 2,164 youth referred to family engagement in year 2, 167 were initially referred to SUSO in the first year of the program. Of those 167, 34 were also re-referred in year 3. Thus, of the 61 youth re-referred in Year 3 from Year 1 of the SUSO Program (Table 1 above), 27 were re-referred for the *first time* in year 3.)

## Youth Participation Program

### Youth Participation– Year 2 Youth Re-Referred in Year 3

The Youth Participation program started in the second year of the SUSO program. Table 19 provides the youth and families who were referred to the Youth Participation program in year 2 and were re-referred to SUSO in the first two terms of year 3 of the program. Note that 7 youth were referred to SUSO in year 3 that were listed in *both* the youth and family program in year 2. For this report, those 7 youth were omitted from the youth participation data as they have been reflected in the family engagement re-referral accounting provided in Table 18.

As noted in Table 19, of the 741 youth referred to the youth participation program in year 2, 9% were re-referred for SUSO services in the first 2 terms of the 2014-2015 school year. Youth and families who were engaged into the clubs and those who had no contact with the CBOs had a very similar pattern – 10 to 11% were re-referred; while the “other” cases differed when looking at by youth (6% re-referred) vs. by family (10% re-referred). However, these patterns are preliminary, given the small number of youth re-referred in the “other” and “refused” categories.

**Table 19: Youth Participation Year 2 Re-Referred in Year 3 Overall & By Referral Status**

	Eligible Referrals by Unique Youth in Year 2	Unique Youth Re-Referred in Year 3	Overall Percent of Year 2 Youth Re-Referred	Overall Percent of Year 2 Youth Not Re-Referred	Eligible Referrals by Unique Family in Year 2	Unique Families Re-Referred in Year 3	Percent of Year 2 Families Re-Referred	Overall Percent of Families Not Re-Referred
<b>Overall</b>	741	67	9%	91%	596	58	10%	90%
<b>By Referral Status</b>								
No Contact	144	16	11%		135	15	11%	
Refused	54	1	2%		50	1	2%	
Engaged	408	42	10%		373	38	10%	
Other	135	8	6%		38	4	10%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>67</b>			<b>596</b>	<b>58</b>		

### Demographic Data - Young Men of Color

The next section of this report provides specifics on young men of color who have been referred to SUSO in year 1 and year 2 of the program. The information is provided for both the family engagement and youth participation program, overall and by referral status. Note that we are unable to provide these detailed demographic tables for year 3 at this time as we did not pull demographics for the DCPS quarterly data run. However, we hope that DCPS will provide that data to us with the quarterly data – and we can provide this information at that time. If they do not, we will pull these fields from ETO in the next data pull, and will provide the information for year 3 on referrals at that time.

### ***Family Engagement Program***

Table 20 provides detailed demographics for youth referred to SUSO Family Engagement Program in year 1, while Table 21 provides that data for year 2. As indicated in Table 20, overall, in the first year of the program, 349 males (54%) were referred and 297 females (46%) were referred to family engagement. In addition, among those youth referred, 550 (or 85%) were African American/Black; and 75 were Latino (12%); the remaining were either white or other/multi-racial (21 youth or 3%). (Because there are so few, the table only includes details for the African American/Black and Latino youth). The final column of Table 20 looks solely at young men of color – so males who are either African American/Black or Latino. Among the 646 referred, 337 (52%) were young men of color.

Looking at these demographics by referral status, we note there are some differences in status of referral based on gender and race. For example, families of male youth referred for services appeared less likely to refuse (47% vs. 53%) and more likely to engage in services (59% vs. 41%) than female youth. However, their referral was also more likely to fall into the “other” category (65% vs. 35% of female students referred) – which includes ineligible cases, cases that were never opened and/or the school withdrew the referral; family met with the school to resolve the attendance issue; cases where the CBO enrolled the family into a different program; and those referred to CFSA.

The differences in referral status by race appear consistent with the percentage of African American/Black youth and Latino youth referred (e.g., 85% vs. 12%) – except for engaged and other referral status categories. Among the 136 youth engaged into services, 93% of African American/Black families were engaged into services compared to 6% of Latino families; there are also a higher percentage of Latino families (22%) falling into the “other” category.

Looking solely at young men of color, among all referrals, 79 of the 136 youth (or 58%) engaged into services were young men of color, 109 of 207 youth (53%) had no contact with the CBO, 70 of 158 (44%) refused, and 44 of 74 (or 60%) of the referrals in the “other” category were young men of color.

**Table 20: Demographics – Year 1 Family Engagement Overall & By Referral Status**

	Eligible Referrals by Unique Youth	Gender				Race*				Young Men of Color	
		Male		Female		AA/Black		Latino		Freq.	%
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
<b>Overall</b>	646	349	54%	297	46%	550	85%	75	12%	337	52%
<b>Referral Status</b>											
No Contact	207	112	54%	95	46%	172	83%	29	14%	109	53%
Refused	158	74	47%	84	53%	131	83%	21	13%	70	44%
Engaged	136	80	59%	56	41%	126	93%	9	6%	79	58%
Other	74	48	65%	26	35%	51	69%	16	22%	44	60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>314</b>		<b>261</b>		<b>480</b>		<b>75</b>		<b>302</b>	

\*Excluding White and Other/Multi-Racial N=21



Looking to year 2 referrals, we see in Table 21, that overall, in the second year of the program, 1152 males (54%) were referred and 994 females (46%) were referred to family engagement. Among those youth referred, 1961 (or 91%) were African American/Black; and 148 (7%) were Latino; the remaining were either white or other/multi-racial (39 youth or 2%). (Again, as there are relatively few, the table only includes details for the African American/Black and Latino youth). The final column of Table 21 provides data for males who are either African American/Black or Latino. Among the 2164 referred, 1134 (53%) were young men of color.

Recall that for year 2, we are not yet able to re-categorize the referrals into the 4 discrete categories until we complete the year 2 analysis. Nonetheless, using the 7 categories of no contact, refused, engaged, active referral, closed referral, notes assistance, and other. We again find differences in status of referral based on gender – including differences from the patterns in year 1. For example, families of male youth referred for services were more likely to refuse in year 2 (54% of families of male youth refused compared to 46% of female youth) – whereas in year 1 those percentages were the flipped – more female student families refused than male families. Similar to year 1, families of males referred to SUSO are more likely to engage in services (61% vs. 39%) than female youth.

In terms of differences in referral status by race, there is a higher percentage of active cases among Latino youth (13% vs. 84% among African American/Black youth); and more referrals classified as “closed” among African American’s than Latinos (99%. vs. 0%).

Reviewing the final column related to young men of color, among referrals in year 2, 80 of the 134 youth (or 60%) engaged into services were young men of color, 207 of 432 youth (48%) had no contact with the CBO, 382 of 730 (53%) refused, 273 of 523 (53%) received notes assistance, and 46 of 88 (or 52%) of the referrals in the “other” category were young men of color.

**Table 21: Demographics – Year 2 Family Engagement Overall & By Referral Status**

	Eligible Referrals by Unique Youth	Gender				Race*				Young Men of Color	
		Male		Female		AA/Black		Latino		Freq.	%
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
<b>Overall</b>	2164	1152	54%	996	46%	1961	91%	148	7%	1134	53%
<b>Referral Status</b>											
No Contact	432	209	49%	216	51%	389	91%	30	7%	207	48%
Refused	730	392	54%	334	46%	658	91%	52	7%	382	53%
Engaged	134	81	61%	52	39%	126	95%	6	4%	80	60%
Active	68	39	57%	29	43%	57	84%	9	13%	39	57%
Closed	186	107	57%	79	43%	185	99%	0	0%	106	57%
Notes Assistance	523	276	53%	243	47%	469	90%	42	8%	273	53%
Other	88	47	53%	41	47%	74	84%	9	10%	46	52%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2161</b>	<b>1151</b>		<b>994</b>		<b>1958</b>		<b>148</b>		<b>1133</b>	

\*Excluding White and Other/Multi-Racial N=39

**Youth Participation Program**

Table 22 provides the demographics of Youth Participation program referrals in year 2. Among those 741 referred, there were 386 males (52%) and 355 females (48%). Of those, 630 (or 85%) were African American/Black; and 102 (14%) were Latino; the remaining were either white or other/multi-racial (9 youth or 1%). (As noted above, the table only includes details for the African American/Black and Latino youth). The final column of Table 22 provides data for males who are either African American/Black or Latino. Among the 741 referred, 382 (52%) were young men of color.

Looking at these demographics by referral status we note that in the refused and engaged categories, there is a fairly even split by gender consistent with the males and females referred (52% male vs. 48% female). For example, 52% of male youth refused vs. 48% of female youth, and 49% of males were engaged into the club vs. 51% of female youth. In contrast, male youth appear to fall more into the “no contact” category (57% vs. 43% of female youth); and the “other” category (55% vs. 45%).

While noting again that 85% of youth referred overall were African American/Black and 14% were Latino, African American/Black youth were more likely to be engaged into the club than Latino youth (94% vs. 6%); and also more likely to refuse (93% vs. 6%).

Among all referrals, 200 of the 408 youth (or 49%) engaged into the club were young men of color, 82 of 143 youth (57%) had no contact with the CBO, 27 of 54 (50%) refused, and 73 of 136 (or 54%) of the referrals in the “other” category were young men of color.

**Table 22: Demographics – Year 2 Youth Participation Overall & By Referral Status**

	Eligible Referrals by Unique Youth	Gender				Race*				Young Men of Color	
		Male		Female		AA/Black		Latino		Freq.	%
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
<b>Overall</b>	741	386	52%	355	48%	630	85%	102	14%	382	52%
<b>Referral Status</b>											
No Contact	143	82	57%	61	43%	128	89%	11	8%	82	57%
Refused	54	28	52%	26	48%	50	93%	3	6%	27	50%
Engaged	408	201	49%	207	51%	383	94%	24	6%	200	49%
Other	136	75	55%	61	45%	69	51%	64	47%	73	54%
<b>Total</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>386</b>		<b>355</b>		<b>630</b>		<b>102</b>		<b>382</b>	

\* Excluding White and Other/Multi-Racial N=9

## Discussion

One possible reason for the overall low percentage of change in the average unexcused absence rate from 2012-2013 to 2013-2014 school years may be related to the risk-responsivity principle. The risk-responsivity principle is a best practice which holds that you target your program resources to those who have the greatest need, and thus are at highest risk. The goal is to select your intervention to respond to those specific risks, and provide the appropriate dosage, which then will theoretically make a substantive difference in the outcomes.

Placing this principle in the context of truancy, those youth with legitimate truancy issues (e.g., as a result of family issues) are going to be the ones who benefit the most from a case management intervention because they have the biggest room for improvement; they have the most to gain. In contrast, youth that are only a minimally truant or are truant primarily for reasons other than family functioning (e.g., need assistance writing notes but the family is generally functional) have far less room for improvement. It is worth noting that programs that are geared toward low/lower risk folks and/or which do not operate with the required intensity to solve the problem, often are not effective (and in some cases can do more harm than good) because low risk participants often do fine without any intervention. By the nature of the intervention, SUSO is attempting to meet the needs of those youth at all risk levels, thus differences among the SUSO youth that are small in magnitude are not surprising.

It is also important to note that these small differences highlight why a control group is critical to the evaluation. While it may be true that SUSO participants only had a small degree of change from the 2012-2013 to 2013-2014 school year, it is possible that compared to those with no exposure to SUSO, they may have improved dramatically. This question is a primary focus of the forthcoming final year 2 report.

## Limitations and Conclusion

The majority of this report is based on assessing attendance outcomes by referral statuses identified by CBOs in the contact logs submitted to the researcher in the summer of 2014. The referral status categories for Year 2 data are preliminary as the full data analysis will include an extensive review of the contact and case notes. At that point, we will be able to more definitively classify the cases in accordance with the descriptions used in Year 1. Another limitation to this report is that measuring the data as either an increase or decrease at the end of the school year does not account for *when* the referral was made during in the school year. Thus, it is likely that those referred earlier in the year had more opportunity to be served by their CBO.

Finally, although we submitted a data request to DCPS for 2,206 unique youth referred to SUSO in year 2 that were eligible for services. Among those, 354 youth (16%) were not matched in the 2012-2013 DCPS records due to a missing or incorrect STARS ID number. Unfortunately we will be unable to address this limitation in the final report as without a valid STARS ID number, we are unable to obtain the necessary attendance data from DCPS.



## Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants Show Up Stand Out Program Progress Sheet, January 2016

### **Vision**

The District of Columbia values the highest quality education for all students attending the District of Columbia Public and Charter Schools. *Show Up, Stand Out* strives to ensure that all students in the District of Columbia will have the opportunity to access services and programs that are designed to enhance students' learning experiences and engage students more holistically in the educational environment.

### **Mission**

*Show Up, Stand Out's* mission is to reduce unexcused absences by mitigating barriers to school attendance of children and their families with five or more unexcused absences prior to escalation to Child and Families Services Agency (CFSA) and/or Child Support Services Division (CSSD). This initiative is designed to reduce chronic absenteeism by supporting schools with a focus on providing services to identified families while fostering student achievement.

### **Year 1 (School Year 12-13)**

#### Five Community-Based Organizations

Boys Town Washington, DC  
Columbia Heights Shaw Family Support Collaborative  
East River Family Support Collaborative  
Edgewood Brookland Family Support Collaborative  
Perry School

#### Process Evaluation

- Choice Research Associates
- Established process standards and data measures for the elementary school Show Up, Stand Out Family Engagement Model.

#### School Partnerships

DCPS Elementary Schools  
Program launch: January 2013

#### 17 Programs at 17 DCPS schools

Amidon-Bowen ES	Cooke ES	Kenilworth ES	Tubman ES
Barnard ES	Davis ES	Langley ES	Walker-Jones EC



Browne EC	Garrison ES	Marie Reed ES	
Bruce Monroe ES	Harris ES	Marshall ES	
Cleveland ES	J.O. Wilson ES	Noyes EC	

School Year 12-13 Data (January 2013 – June 2013)

- # of students referred: **709 (includes 633 families)**
- # of students engaged: **228**
- Approximately 450 elementary school students were referred who had complete data that were included in the evaluation.
  - 73% of students touched by Show Up, Stand Out in year one increased school attendance from the previous year (2011-2012).
  - 79% of the students who received comprehensive services from Show Up, Stand Out in year one increased school attendance from the previous year (2011-2012) .
  - 76% of student participants were not referred to the program the following year (2013-2014) for attendance problems.
  - 91% of student participants were not referred to the program in Year 3 (2014-2015) for attendance problems.<sup>1</sup>
  - 77% improved Living Conditions who received comprehensive case management services.<sup>2</sup>
  - 60% improved Financial Conditions who received comprehensive case management services.<sup>3</sup>
  - 75% improved Caregiver/Child Interactions who received comprehensive case management services.<sup>4</sup>
- Schools participating in Show Up, Stand Out had an **average 29% decrease in truancy rate**, a 23% greater decrease than schools who did not participate in Show Up, Stand Out.
- A mid-year study of Child and Families Services Agency (CFSA) data showed that 12 students out of 416 included in the review had substantiated educational neglect cases.
- Increased student support team (SST) capacity at 17 schools to conduct home visits and develop stabilization plans by developing community-school partnerships.
- Increased Attendance Accountability Amendment Act of 2013 compliance rates for 17 schools and their parents by closely monitoring and following timeline protocols.
- Established student and family resource partnerships at 17 schools that exceeded attendance improvement support including parenting, job search, and housing support.
- Families could not separate Show Up, Stand Out from CFSA.

<sup>1</sup> 2014-2015 data includes half a school year

<sup>2</sup> As measured by the Healthy Families/Thriving Communities Collaborative Council’s Family Assessment Form

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*



## Year 2 (School Year 13-14)

### Eight Community-Based Organizations

Boys Town  
Catholic Charities  
Columbia Heights Shaw Family Support Collaborative  
East River Family Support Collaborative  
Edgewood Brookland Family Support Collaborative  
Far Southeast Family Strengthening Collaborative  
Georgia Avenue Family Support Collaborative

### Process & Outcome Evaluation

- Choice Research Associates
- Show Up, Stand Out Family Engagement Model, Standards, and Data Measures finalized.
- Show Up, Stand Out Youth Engagement Process Standards and Data Measures established.

### Confidential Case Management Database

Social Solutions: Efforts-to-Outcomes (ETO) configuration  
Dynamic Strategies

### Outreach & Branding

- Finn Partners
- Developed the Show Up, Stand Out brand which created a welcoming “we are here to help” message to parents and families to ease any apprehension to program participation.

### School Partnerships

DCPS Elementary Schools  
DCPS Middle Schools

### 55 programs at 46 DCPS schools

(37 elementary schools programs, 17 middle school program pilots, 1 high school program pilot)

Aiton ES	Garrison ES	Nalle ES	Takoma EC
Amidon-Bowen ES	Harris ES	Noyes EC	Thomas ES
Ballou HS	Hart MS	Orr ES	Truesdell EC
Barnard ES	Houston ES	Payne ES	Tubman ES



Browne EC	Jefferson MS	Plummer ES	Walker-Jones EC
Bruce-Monroe ES	Johnson MS	Savoy ES	Watkins ES
Burrville ES	Kelly-Miller MS	Sharpe Health School	West EC
CHEC	Langley ES	Shepherd ES	Wheatley EC
Cleveland ES	LaSalle-Backus EC	Simon ES	Whittier EC
Cooke ES	Malcolm X ES	Sousa MS	Wilson ES
Drew ES	Marie Reed ES	Stanton ES	
Eliot-Hine MS	Miner ES	Stuart-Hobson MS	

#### School Year 13-14 Data

- # of students referred: **3,195 (includes 1,999 families)**
- # of students engaged: **1,064**
- **91% of middle school student participants were not referred** to the program in Year 3 (2014-2015) from Year 2 for attendance problems.<sup>5</sup>
- **84% of elementary school student participants were not referred** to the program in Year 3 (2014-2015) for attendance problems.<sup>6</sup>
- Expanded programming into 13 middle school grades (6, 7,8) and engaged 5 Youth Service Providers in April 2014.
- Schools participating in Show Up, Stand Out had an **average 89% decrease in truancy rate**, a 73% greater decrease than schools who did not participate in Show Up, Stand Out.<sup>7</sup>
- An end-of-year study of Child and Families Services Agency (CFSA) chronically referred data showed that 0 students in Year 2 were students chronically referred to CFSA for educational neglect.
- Increased student support team (SST) capacity at 51 schools to conduct home visits and develop stabilization plans by developing community-school partnerships.
- Increased Attendance Accountability Amendment Act of 2013 compliance rates for 51 schools and their parents by closely monitoring and following timeline protocols.
- Established student and family resource partnerships at 51 schools that exceeded attendance improvement support including parenting, job search, and housing support.

<sup>5</sup> 2014-2015 data includes half a school year preliminary data

<sup>6</sup> 2014-2015 data includes half a school year preliminary data

<sup>7</sup> Results for schools with 17% or more chronic truancy rate



## Year 3 (School Year 14-15)

### Eleven Community-Based Organizations

Atlas Fitness

Boys Town

Catholic Charities

Collaborative Solutions for Communities (formerly known as Columbia Heights Shaw Family Support Collaborative)

East River Family Support Collaborative

Edgewood Brookland Family Support Collaborative

Far Southeast Family Strengthening Collaborative

Georgetown University

Georgia Avenue Family Support Collaborative

Jouons Soccer

Men Can Stop Rape (MCSR)

### Process & Outcome Evaluation

Choice Research Associates

Show Up, Stand Out Family Engagement Model, Standards, and Data Measures finalized.

Show Up, Stand Out Youth Engagement Model, Standards and Data Measures established.

### Confidential Case Management Database

Social Solutions: Efforts-to-Outcomes (ETO) configured for pilot launch

Dynamic Strategies

### Public Relations & Branding

Finn Partners

[www.ShowUpStandOut.org](http://www.ShowUpStandOut.org)

Finalist for PR News Award 2015

Finalist for Public Relations Society of America Silver Anvil Awards 2015

### School Partnerships

DCPS Elementary Schools

DCPS Middle Schools

PCS Elementary Schools

PCS Middle Schools





School partnership waitlist: **10**

71 Programs at **50** DC Public Schools and **8** Charter Schools in Wards 1,2,4,5,6,7,8  
 (46 elementary schools programs, 25 middle school programs)

Aiton ES	Hendley ES	Moten ES	Stanton ES
Amidon-Bowen ES	Hope Community - Tolson	Mundo Verde PCS	Stuart-Hobson MS
Barnard ES	Hope Community Charter lamond	Nalle ES	Takoma EC
Browne EC	Houston ES	Noyes EC	Thomas ES
Bruce-Monroe ES	Jefferson MS	Orr ES	Truesdell EC
Burrville ES	Johnson MS	Paul	Tubman ES
Cesar Chavez – Parkside PCS	Kelly-Miller MS	Payne ES	Two Rivers
CHEC	Ketcham ES	Perry Charter	Walker-Jones EC
Cleveland ES	Kipp: Aim	Plummer ES	Watkins ES
Cooke ES	Kramer MS	Savoy ES	West EC
Drew ES	Langley ES	Sharpe Health School	Wheatley EC
Eliot-Hine MS	LaSalle-Backus EC	Shepherd ES	Whittier EC
Garrison ES	Malcolm X ES	Simon ES	Wilson ES
Harris ES	Marie Reed ES	Smothers ES	
Hart MS	Miner ES	Sousa MS	

Preliminary school year data 14-15

- # of students referred: **3,266 (includes 2,419 families)**
- # of students engaged: **Approx. 1,000**
- **81% of families** sustained or decreased truancy
- **82% of youth** sustained or decreased truancy
- **72% of elementary school student participants were not referred** to the program in Year 3 (2014-2015) for attendance issues.



- **88% of middle school student participants were not referred** to the program in Year 3 (2014-2015) from Year 2 for attendance issues.
- Expanded into 8 Public Charter Elementary and Middle Schools
- Increased student support team (SST) capacity at 58 schools to conduct home visits and develop stabilization plans by developing community-school partnerships.
- Increased Attendance Accountability Amendment Act of 2013 compliance rates for 58 schools and their parents by closely monitoring and following timeline protocols.
- Established student and family resource partnerships at 58 schools that exceed attendance improvement support including parenting, job search, and housing support.
- Mayoral Proclamation of September as “Show Up, Stand Out Attendance Awareness Month”

#### **Year 4 (School Year 15-16)**

##### 12 Community-Based Organizations

Atlas Fitness  
Boys Town of Washington, DC  
Catholic Charities  
Collaborative Solutions for Communities  
East River Family Support Collaborative  
Edgewood Brookland Family Support Collaborative  
Far Southeast Family Strengthening Collaborative  
Georgia Avenue Family Support Collaborative  
Jouons Soccer  
Men Can Stop Rape (MCSR)  
Teens Run DC  
Urban Ed

##### Process & Outcome Evaluation

Choice Research Associates transitions evaluation internal to OVSJG

##### Confidential Case Management Database

Social Solutions: Efforts-to-Outcomes (ETO) reconfigured for official launch  
Dynamic Strategies

##### Public Outreach & Branding

Finn Partners  
[www.ShowUpStandOut.org](http://www.ShowUpStandOut.org)



School Partnerships

- DCPS Elementary Schools
- DCPS Middle Schools
- PCS Elementary Schools
- PCS Middle Schools

School partnership waitlist: **3**

81 Programs at **57** DC Public Schools and **10** Charter Schools in Wards 1,2,4,5,6,7,8  
 (54 elementary schools programs, 27 middle school programs)

Achievement Prep PCS	Garrison ES	Malcolm X ES	Simon ES
Aiton ES	Harris ES	Marie Reed ES	Smothers ES
Amidon-Bowen ES	Hart MS	Miner ES	Sousa MS
Barnard ES	Hendley ES	Moten ES	Stanton ES
Beers ES	Hope Community – Tolson PCS	Mundo Verde PCS	Stuart-Hobson MS
Brightwood EC	Hope Community lamond PCS	Nalle ES	Takoma EC
Browne EC	Houston ES	Noyes EC	Thomas ES
Bruce-Monroe ES	Jefferson MS	Options PCS	Tubman ES
Burrville ES	Johnson MS	Orr ES	Turner ES
Cardozo EC	Kelly-Miller MS	Paul PCS	Two Rivers PCS
CHEC	Ketcham ES	Payne ES	Walker-Jones EC
Cleveland ES	Kimball ES	Perry PCS	Watkins ES
Cooke ES	Kipp: Aim	Plummer ES	West EC
Dorothy Heights ES	Kramer MS	Randle Highlands ES	Wheatley EC
Drew ES	Langley ES	Truesdell EC	Whittier EC
Eagle Academy PCS	LaSalle-Backus EC	Savoy ES	Wilson ES
Eliot-Hine MS	Leckie ES	Shepherd ES	

School Year 15-16 Data as of 12.11.15

- # of students referred: **774**



Choice Research Associates

What gets measured gets done.

Deliberative To

District of Columbia

Justice Grants Administration

Show Up, Stand Out (SUSO)

Year 3 Preliminary Outcomes for Quarter 1 thru Quarter 3  
Show Up, Stand Out (SUSO) Truancy Prevention  
Family Engagement Program

Update on Youth and Families Re-Referred in Year 3

June 2015

Points of view or opinions contained within this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration, District of Columbia Public Schools, or that of the Community Based Organizations. All errors are my own.

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**Show Up, Stand Out (SUSO) Truancy  
Quarter 1 thru Quarter 3 Assessment  
Family Engagement and Youth Participation Program**

### Overview

This brief is intended to provide status information and changes in attendance for youth referred to the family engagement and youth participation program of SUSO between August 25, 2014 and April 3, 2015. We first provide the number of youth referred by Community Based Organization (CBO), and then by the status of the referral. In addition, where possible (based on data provided by the CBO) we observed attendance outcomes overall, by referral status and by CBO. For the Youth Participation Program, we provide outcomes by CBO, by club, and by club participation status.

Youth were included in this analysis only if they were eligible to participate in SUSO (had between 5 and 9 absences at the time of referral and/or had at least 3 absences but were identified as high risk) and were in telemetry school (K-5<sup>th</sup> grade) in the Family Engagement Program or had 5 or more absences in middle school (6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> grade). For the attendance analysis, only those youth where the CBO had provided a referral date are included.

### Family Engagement Referrals

Table 1 provides referrals overall and by CBO. There were 2,220 referrals to the family engagement program among the 7 CBOs in the first three quarters of the school year. Based on the grade of the youth and absences at intake, of all 2,220 referred, 98% (2,182) were eligible.

**Table 1: Family Engagement Referrals and by CBO**

<b>CBO</b>	<b>Total Referrals</b>	<b>Percent of All Referrals</b>
Boys Town	258	11%
East River	709	32%
Collaborative Solutions	391	17%
Edgewood/Brookland	137	6%
Far Southeast	240	11%
Georgia Avenue	156	7%
Catholic Charities	329	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>100%</b>

### *Status of Referrals*

As indicated in Table 2, of the 2,182 eligible referrals, 7% were referrals that the CBO was still attempting to engage the family into the program, 8% are currently engaged in the program, 8% of referrals received notes assistance, 20% had not responded to attempts to contact the family and were pending closure, 27% of referrals were closed, and 2% of referrals had “other”

as a referral status and 27% refused. It is important to note that the status reported below reflects the most recent update of the referral status based on information contained in the referral touchpoint. CBOs experienced some difficulty in utilizing the ETO system, including not consistently updating the referral information, therefore the statuses may not accurately reflect the current program status of youth referred to SUSO.

**Table 2: Referral Status N=1,210 Based on Most Recent Update**

CBO	Active Referral Still Attempting to Engage	Engaged in the Program	Notes Assistance	No Contact	Refused	Referral Closed	Other	Total
Boys Town	69 (27%)	28 (11%)	0 (0%)	62 (24%)	93 (36%)	3 (1%)	0 (0%)	<b>255</b>
East River	1 (<1%)	39 (6%)	41 (6%)	66 (9%)	99 (14%)	447 (63%)	15 (2%)	<b>708</b>
Collaborative Solutions	9 (2%)	82 (21%)	5 (1%)	47 (12%)	201 (51%)	39 (10%)	8 (2%)	<b>391</b>
Edgewood / Brookland	10 (7%)	3 (2%)	42 (31%)	20 (15%)	27 (20%)	32 (23%)	3 (2%)	<b>137</b>
Far Southeast	0 (0%)	3 (1%)	9 (4%)	122 (51%)	83 (35%)	22 (9%)	0 (0%)	<b>239</b>
Georgia Avenue	54 (38%)	7 (5%)	41 (28%)	11 (7%)	20 (14%)	7 (5%)	4 (3%)	<b>144</b>
Catholic Charities	15 (5%)	12 (4%)	47 (15%)	118 (38%)	69 (22%)	44 (14%)	3 (1%)	<b>308</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>158 (7%)</b>	<b>174 (8%)</b>	<b>185 (8%)</b>	<b>446 (21%)</b>	<b>592 (27%)</b>	<b>594 (27%)</b>	<b>33 (2%)</b>	<b>2,182</b>

### Reasons for Refusal of Services

Among the cases that were closed, 592 were closed because the families refused to participate. Table 3 provides the breakdown of reasons for their refusal, and the top two reasons were the parent stated that notes had been sent to the school and were not recorded, and/or issues with the school (138 or 23%); or the parent or child is too busy or not interested (268 of 592 referrals or 45%).

These reasons are reflected in the CBO specific numbers, with 90% of Far Southeast and 70% of Catholic Charities cases where the parent refuses to participate is due to the parent is not interested or is too busy, while for Edgewood Brookland, 60% of their parents stated the child is not truant, and approximately a third of parents in East River and Collaborative Solutions refuse because they had sent prior documentation to the school.



**Table 3: Of Closed Referrals, Reasons Refused to Participate, By CBO N=592**

<b>CBO</b>	<b>Parent Sent Notes to School</b>	<b>Not Interested or Too Busy</b>	<b>Parent Doesn't Want Agency Involvement</b>	<b>Program too Long or Intrusive</b>	<b>Child Not Truant</b>	<b>Child has or will Transfer</b>	<b>Parent Promises No More Missed Days</b>	<b>Illness is Cause</b>	<b>Current Case CFSA</b>	<b>Other or Missing</b>	<b>Total</b>
Boys Town	19 (20%)	69 (74%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	3 (3%)	<b>93</b>
East River	38 (38%)	18 (18%)	12 (12%)	1 (1%)	4 (4%)	3 (3%)	8 (8%)	9 (9%)	1 (1%)	5 (5%)	<b>99</b>
Collaborative Solutions	57 (39%)	51 (25%)	15 (8%)	0 (0%)	9 (5%)	9 (5%)	8 (4%)	31 (15%)	8 (4%)	13 (6%)	<b>201</b>
Edgewood / Brookland	2 (7%)	0 (0%)	5 (18%)	0 (0%)	16 (60%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (7%)	0 (0%)	2 (7%)	<b>27</b>
Far Southeast	1 (2%)	75 (90%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (4%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	<b>83</b>
Georgia Avenue	5 (25%)	7 (35%)	5 (25%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	<b>20</b>
Catholic Charities	16 (23%)	48 (70%)	4 (6%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>69</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>138 (23%)</b>	<b>268 (45%)</b>	<b>41 (7%)</b>	<b>1 (&lt;1%)</b>	<b>33 (6%)</b>	<b>14 (2%)</b>	<b>17 (3%)</b>	<b>43 (7%)</b>	<b>11 (2%)</b>	<b>26 (4%)</b>	<b>592</b>

### Reasons Why Referrals Are Closed

As noted in Table 2 , we identified 1,125 cases where the referral touchpoint included a reason for closure (other than a refusal to participate). Table 4 provides the breakdown of these reasons. The top three reasons for closing a referral was no response from the family (427 of 1,125 referrals or 38%) and “other or missing” with 358 referrals (32%). (Note that with additional data provided by the CBOs in ETO, this number of “other or missing” cases will likely decline.) With the third reason for closure was that that truancy regulation issues were resolved by the family, CBO, or School (185 referrals or 16%).

Looking by CBO, Far Southeast closes the majority of their cases (79%) because the families did not respond to outreach attempts, with Boys Town following suit, with (78%) of their cases are closed for this reason, as are half (50%) of Catholic Charity cases. Georgia Avenue is most likely to close a case for resolving the truancy issues (65% of their cases closed) – which makes sense given their heavy reliance on notes assistance.

East River and Edgewood Brookland both have a number of cases classified as closed for either “other” reasons – which is an open-ended response field for the case managers to explain the reason for closure or for reasons that are unknown. It may be beneficial to provide reorient both CBOs on the various categories available for closing – likely they would an adequate option, and if they desire, can continue to use the notes feature to capture additional details.

**Table 4: Reasons Referral Closed, Other than Refused N=1,125**

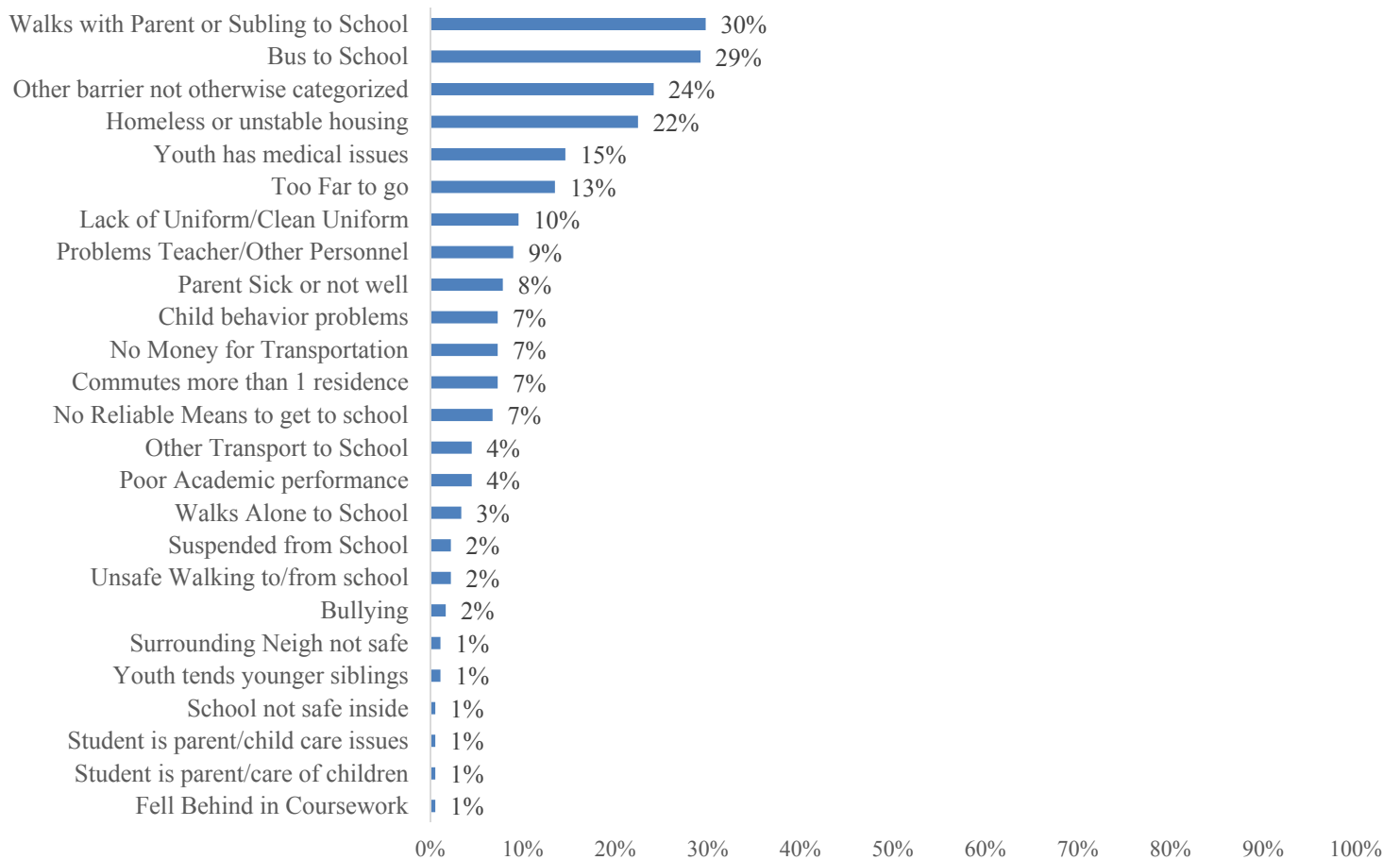
<b>CBO</b>	<b>No Contact Information</b>	<b>No Response</b>	<b>Referral Withdrawn</b>	<b>Referred to CFSA</b>	<b>Completed Program</b>	<b>Stopped Participating Before Completion</b>	<b>Truancy Regulation Issues Resolved</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total Cases Closed</b>
Boys Town	1 (1%)	60 (78%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	13 (17%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)	<b>77</b>
East River	5 (1%)	61 (15%)	15 (4%)	7 (2%)	11 (3%)	22 (6%)	41 (10%)	237 (59%)	<b>399</b>
Collaborative Solutions	0 (0%)	47 (41%)	8 (7%)	13 (11%)	5 (4%)	8 (7%)	5 (4%)	28 (25%)	<b>114</b>
Edgewood/ Brookland	3 (3%)	17 (17%)	3 (3%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	42 (43%)	31 (32%)	<b>98</b>
Far Southeast	1 (<1%)	121 (79%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	9 (6%)	22 (14%)	<b>154</b>
Georgia Avenue	0 (0%)	10 (16%)	4 (6%)	2 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	41 (65%)	5 (8%)	<b>63</b>
Catholic Charities	4 (2%)	111 (50%)	3 (1%)	13 (6%)	5 (2%)	4 (2%)	47 (21%)	33 (15%)	<b>220</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 (1%)</b>	<b>427 (38%)</b>	<b>33 (3%)</b>	<b>37 (3%)</b>	<b>23 (2%)</b>	<b>48 (4%)</b>	<b>185 (16%)</b>	<b>358 (32%)</b>	<b>1,125</b>

**Barriers to Attendance**

Figure 1 provides a breakdown of the number of youth that were identified as having various barriers to attendance by CBO. Among the 2,182 eligible youth, 178 had data available on barriers to attendance. Given this small number of youth (8% or 178 of 2,182 eligible youth), we recommend emphasizing this feature of ETO to the CBOs so they may record these barriers in the future.

These 178 youth identified from 1 to 7 barriers, on average reporting 1.4 barriers each. The most frequently stated barriers are related to getting to school -- 30% (53 youth) walk with their parent or sibling to school, and 52 youth (29%) report taking the bus to school. Importantly, 40 of these 178 youth, or 22%, are homeless or are in an unstable housing situation. This is followed by youth who have medical issues (26 or 15%), and a group of students who have too far to go to get to school (13% or 24 youth). It may be worthwhile to query the CBOs to determine if they can provide additional context to these findings.

**Figure 1: Barriers to Attendance Family Engagement Program, N=178**



## Youth Participation Referrals

Table 5 provides referrals overall and by CBO. Based on data entered into ETO, there were 929 youth referred to the Youth Participation program among the 7 CBOs in the first three quarters of the school year.

**Table 5: Youth Participation Referrals and by CBO**

<b>CBO</b>	<b>Total Referrals</b>	<b>Percent of All Referrals</b>
Boys Town	1	0%
East River	497	53%
Collaborative Solutions	12	1%
Edgewood/Brookland	128	14%
Far Southeast	78	8%
Georgia Avenue	130	14%
Catholic Charities	83	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>100%</b>

### *Status of Referrals*

As indicated in Table 6, of the 929 referrals, 13% were referrals that the CBO was still attempting to engage the youth into the program, 49% of youth and/or parents refused to participate, 27% are currently engaged or were engaged in the program, 6% had not responded to attempts to contact the family and were pending closure, 4% of referrals were closed, and 1% of referrals had “other” as a referral status.

**Table 6: Referral Status N=929 Based on Most Recent Update**

<b>CBO</b>	<b>Active Referral Still Attempting to Engage</b>	<b>Engaged in the Program</b>	<b>No Contact</b>	<b>Refused</b>	<b>Referral Closed</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
Boys Town	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>1</b>
East River	0 (0%)	92 (19%)	5 (1%)	389 (78%)	11 (2%)	0 (0%)	<b>497</b>
Collaborative Solutions	1 (8%)	10 (83%)	0 (0%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>12</b>
Edgewood / Brookland	74 (58%)	49 (38%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	4 (3%)	<b>128</b>
Far Southeast	0 (0%)	21 (27%)	27 (35%)	23 (29%)	3 (4%)	4 (5%)	<b>78</b>
Georgia Avenue	39 (30%)	49 (38%)	13 (10%)	13 (10%)	12 (9%)	4 (3%)	<b>130</b>
Catholic Charities	4 (5%)	26 (31%)	13 (16%)	31 (37%)	8 (10%)	1 (1%)	<b>83</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>118 (13%)</b>	<b>247 (27%)</b>	<b>59 (6%)</b>	<b>457 (49%)</b>	<b>35 (4%)</b>	<b>13 (1%)</b>	<b>929</b>

### Reasons for Refusal of Services

Among the cases that were closed, 457 were closed because the families or youth refused to participate. Table 7 provides the breakdown of reasons for their refusal, and the top two reasons were the parent stated that notes had been sent to the school and were not recorded, and/or issues with the school (169 or 37%); or the CBO reported the youth declined stating they were too busy or not interested (125 of 457 referrals or 27%); an additional 63 parents reported they were not interested or too busy (63 or 14%).

Looking specifically by CBO, we see that East River has not only the lion's share of refusals (389 of the 457 refusals or 85%), but they also report the highest number of youth with current case with CFSA (43 youth or 11% of their 389 referrals).

**Table 7: Of Closed Referrals, Reasons Refused to Participate, By CBO N=457**

<b>CBO</b>	<b>Parent Sent Notes to School</b>	<b>Child is not truant</b>	<b>Parent or Child Not Interested or Too Busy</b>	<b>Youth Decline – Not Interested or Too Busy</b>	<b>Parent Doesn't Want Agency Involvement</b>	<b>Child has or will Transfer</b>	<b>Illness is Cause</b>	<b>Current Case CFSA</b>	<b>Other or Missing</b>	<b>Total</b>
Boys Town	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>0</b>
East River	4 (1%)	161 (41%)	51 (13%)	119 (31%)	0 (0%)	6 (2%)	1 (1%)	43 (11%)	4 (4%)	<b>389</b>
Collaborative Solutions	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	<b>1</b>
Edgewood / Brookland	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>0</b>
Far Southeast	4 (17%)	6 26%	6 (26%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)	1 (4%)	1 (4%)	4 (17%)	<b>23</b>
Georgia Avenue	2 (15%)	1 (8%)	3 (23%)	5 (38%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	1 (8%)	<b>13</b>
Catholic Charities	11 (35%)	1 (3%)	3 (10%)	1 (3%)	4 (13%)	4 (13%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	6 (19%)	<b>31</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 (5%)</b>	<b>169 (37%)</b>	<b>63 (14%)</b>	<b>125 (27%)</b>	<b>4 (1%)</b>	<b>11 (2%)</b>	<b>4 (1%)</b>	<b>44 (10%)</b>	<b>16 (4%)</b>	<b>457</b>

### Reasons Why Referrals Are Closed

As noted above, among the 929 referrals, almost half refused to participate. However, among those where the notes and data indicate the referral was closed there were a myriad of reasons for those closures. Note that while there are only **35** youth classified as closed in Table 6 above, in actuality, 121 referrals have been closed since the start of the school year (see Table 8 below). The reason for this discrepancy (121 vs. 35) is that even if the referral was “closed”, if the youth had *engaged* in the program that is counted as an “engagement” – regardless of whether they stopped participating. Also, if the CBO indicated the status as “no contact” (or we classified it as such based on the case notes), then we wanted to specify the case status (no contact) rather than as “closed” in the table.

Looking by CBO, Far Southeast and Catholic Charities close more than half of their referrals (54%) because the families did not respond to outreach attempts, and this is true for 45% of Georgia Avenue’s cases as well.

In the “other or missing” category, the majority of these where we were unable to assess the reason for the closures (28 of 39 cases or 72%). The remaining cases in this category were closed due to no consent from parents (6 youth); youth planned to transfer schools (3 youth); and youth behavior or suspension issues.

**Table 8: Reasons Youth Participation Referral Closed, N=121**

<b>CBO</b>	<b>No Contact Information</b>	<b>No Response</b>	<b>Referral Withdrawn</b>	<b>Referred to CFSA</b>	<b>Stopped Participating Before Completion</b>	<b>Other or Missing</b>	<b>Total Cases Closed</b>
Boys Town	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>0</b>
East River	0 (0%)	5 (23%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (9%)	15 (68%)	<b>22</b>
Collaborative Solutions	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>0</b>
Edgewood/ Brookland	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (57%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (43%)	<b>7</b>
Far Southeast	6 (15%)	21 (54%)	4 (10%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	7 (18%)	<b>39</b>
Georgia Avenue	0 (0%)	13 (45%)	4 (14%)	0 (0%)	5 (17%)	7 (24%)	<b>29</b>
Catholic Charities	0 (0%)	13 (54%)	1 (4%)	2 (8%)	1 (4%)	7 (29%)	<b>24</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 (5%)</b>	<b>52 (43%)</b>	<b>13 (11%)</b>	<b>3 (2%)</b>	<b>8 (7%)</b>	<b>39 (32%)</b>	<b>121</b>



***Referrals and Participation in Youth Clubs***

The next step in the analysis was to observe the number of youth, among those referred to the CBOs, were then linked to a Youth Service Provider for participation in a youth club. Table 9 and Table 10 below provide details on the CBOs referrals to the clubs (Table 9) and the current status of the referral, by club, based on data entered into ETO (Table 10).

Of the 929 youth referred to SUSO, 661 (or 71%) were referred to one or more of the Youth Service Providers. Of those youth, they received from 1 to 3 referrals to a club, with an average number of referrals of 1.68 clubs, for a total of 1,115 referrals. As evidenced in Table 9, among the 661 youth who were referred to one or more clubs, most were referred to Atlas Fitness and MCSR.

Atlas Fitness had 331 referrals, with East River providing the majority of those referrals (196 of 331). Looking at Table 10, we see that 26 youth of the 331 (approx. 8%) declined to participate in that program. The remaining 92% of youth referred to Atlas Fitness are either attending the club as an “informational session” (which they can do for up to 2 sessions without requiring parental consent) or are engaged in the club (when parental consent is received).

Looking at MCSR overall, they received the most referrals with a total of 437 referrals (split between the MOST club (for male youth) with 235 referrals --and the WISE club (for female youth) 202 referrals. The refusal to participate in MCSR is also 8%, with the majority of youth having a status of information session only.

It may be that many of the youth identified in the “information session only” status are actually engaged in the program – but that ETO has not yet been updated to reflect their engagement. Once the CBOs have an opportunity to update/finalize the data files, these numbers may rise. It may also be that among the 29% of youth without a single referral to a club, may have actually been referred to a clubs, but this information was not captured in ETO.

**Table 9: Referrals to Youth Clubs, by CBO**

<b>CBO</b>	<b>Atlas Fitness</b>	<b>Jouons Soccer</b>	<b>Georgetown Mentoring</b>	<b>Mentoring Through Athletics</b>	<b>Music Production</b>	<b>MCSR MOST</b>	<b>MCSR WISE</b>	<b>Total</b>
Boys Town	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
East River	196	0	169	0	0	106	90	<b>561</b>
Collaborative Solutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Edgewood/ Brookland	78	35	0	0	0	58	46	<b>217</b>
Far Southeast	15	19	0	0	0	22	17	<b>73</b>
Georgia Avenue	42	72	0	0	0	49	49	<b>212</b>
Catholic Charities	0	30	0	3	19	0	0	<b>52</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>1,115</b>

**Table 10: Referral Status in Youth Clubs**

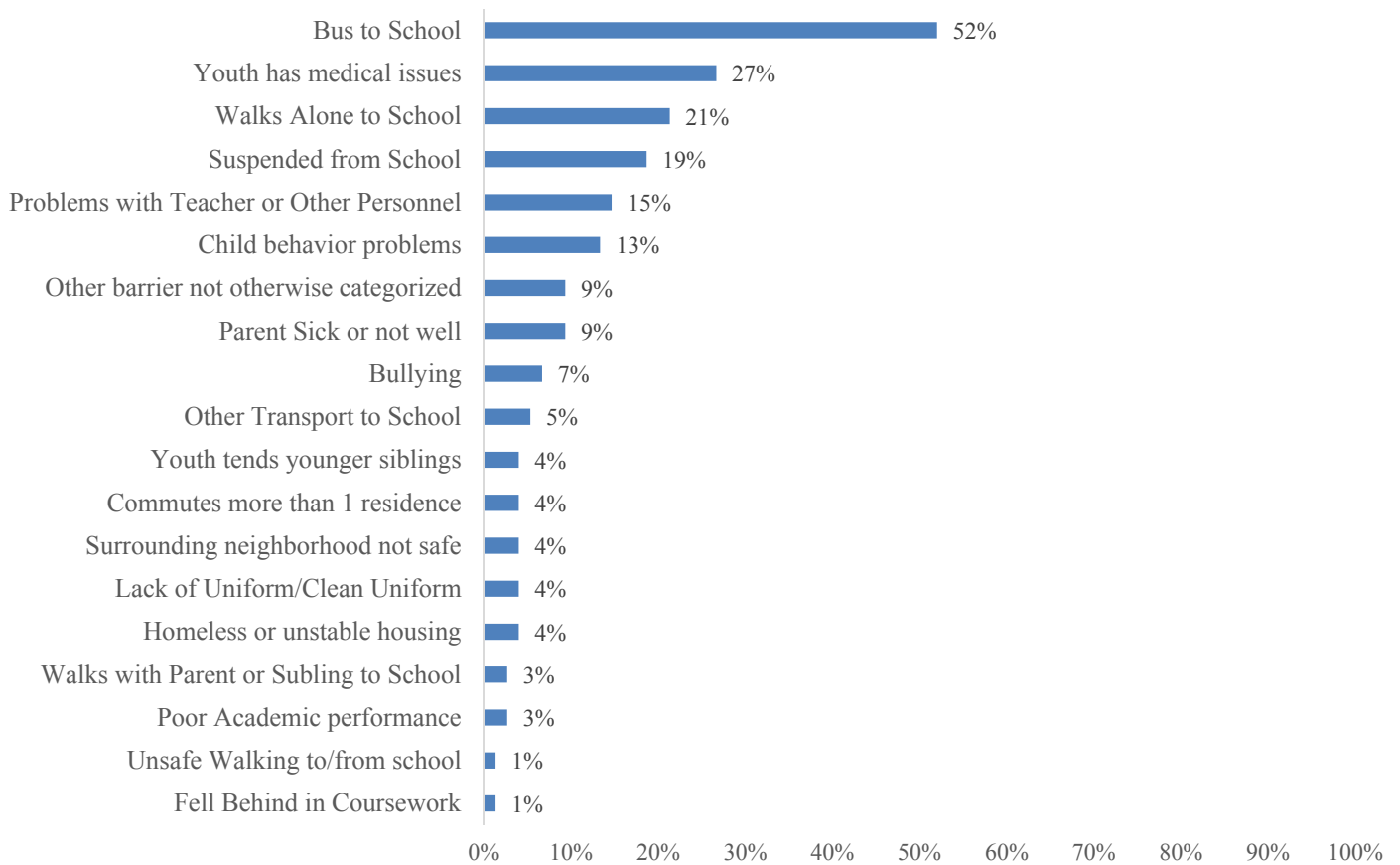
<b>Club</b>	<b>Youth Declined</b>	<b>Information Session Only (2)</b>	<b>Engaged Into Club</b>	<b>Total</b>
Atlas Fitness	26	244	61	<b>331</b>
Jouons Soccer	18	68	70	<b>156</b>
Georgetown Mentoring	73	26	70	<b>169</b>
Mentoring Through Athletics	0	2	1	<b>3</b>
Music Production	0	11	8	<b>19</b>
MCSR MOST	18	148	69	<b>235</b>
MCSR WISE	16	141	45	<b>202</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>1,115</b>

**Barriers to Attendance**

Among the 929 youth in the Youth Participation program, 75 (or 8%) have one or more barriers indicated in ETO. Among these 75 youth, they report between 1 and 4 barriers, with an average of 1.24 barriers per youth. Given this is small sample of those referred to the Youth Program, caution is advised in overstating these findings, but nonetheless, these small number of youth indicate some interesting patterns with respect to barriers for these middle school youth.

For instance, the most common barrier is the bus to school – 39 youth (or 52% of the 75 with one or more barrier) were noted as having this issue. The second most frequent barrier was youth having medical issues – 20 of the 75 (or 27%). While 11 youth (15%) have issues with teachers or other school personnel. See Figure 2 below for more information.

**Figure 2: Barriers to Attendance Youth Participation Program, N=75**



## Youth and Families Re-Referred to SUSO

For the re-referral analysis, please note that this analysis is based on those originally referred to SUSO in year 1 or year 2, who were then re-referred to SUSO because they had between 5 and 9 absences (or 5 or more absences for those in the Youth Participation program) in the first 3 quarters of year 3, *at specific schools where the SUSO program was implemented*. It is possible that youth in year 1 and/or year 2 may have transferred schools to schools where SUSO was *not* available, and thus would not have been referred to SUSO in year 3, even if their attendance indicated that they should have been referred, *if* the program were available.

### *Family Engagement Program*

#### Family Engagement – Year 1 Youth Re-Referred in Year 3

Table 11 looks at the number of youth and families who were referred to SUSO in year 1 (2012-2013 school year), and then re-referred again within the first 3 terms of the 2014-2015 school year (year 3). As indicated in Table 11 below, among the 633 unique youth referred, 18% were re-referred to SUSO in year 3. There are no substantive differences based on referral status. Overall, 82% of Year 1 youth and families were not re-referred from year 1 to year 3.

**Table 11: Family Engagement Year 1 Re-Referred in Year 3 Overall & By Referral Status**

	Eligible Referrals by Unique Youth in Year 1	Unique Youth Re-Referred in Year 3	Overall Percent of Year 1 Youth Re-Referred	Overall Percent of Year 1 Youth Not Re-Referred
<b>Overall</b>	633	113	18%	82%
<b>By Referral Status</b>				
No Contact	207	38	18%	
Refused	158	29	18%	
Engaged	136	23	17%	
Other	74	13	17%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>103</b>		

Family Engagement – Year 2 Youth Re-Referred in Year 3

Next, we examine youth who were referred to SUSO in the year 2 of the program (2013-2014 school year) and then were re-referred for services again in the first 3 terms of Year 3 (2014-2015) (see Table 12 below). Here we see that overall, 26% of youth re-referred to SUSO in year 3.

When looking by referral status, we see that the highest number of families re-referred in year 3 were those who were not engaged in case management services, but were provided note writing assistance from the CBO – 38% of youth. For those engaged by the CBO into case management services, 18% returned. Among youth whose families refused to participate in SUSO, 23% were re-referred, for those with no contact, 22% were re-referred, with referrals classified as “closed” were re-referred at 21%.

Overall, as of the end of the third term of the 2014-2015 school year, 74% of youth have not be re-referred to SUSO family engagement.

**Table 12: Family Engagement Year 2 Re-Referred in Year 3 Overall & By Referral Status**

	Eligible Referrals by Unique Youth in Year 2	Unique Youth Re-Referred in Year 3	Overall Percent of Year 2 Youth Re-Referred	Overall Percent of Year 2 Youth Not Re-Referred
<b>Overall</b>	2164	556 <sup>1</sup>	26%	74%
<b>By Referral Status</b>				
No Contact	432	97	22%	
Refused	730	101	23%	
Engaged	134	26	19%	
Active	68	12	18%	
Closed	187	40	21%	
Notes Assistance	523	198	38%	
Other	88	7	8%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2162</b>	<b>550</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Note that of these 2,164 youth referred to family engagement in year 2, 167 were initially referred to SUSO in the first year of the program. Of those 167, 49 were also re-referred in year 3. Thus, of the 113 youth re-referred in Year 3 from Year 1 of the SUSO Program (Table 11 above), 64 were re-referred for the *first time* in year 3.)

***Youth Participation Program*****Youth Participation– Year 2 Youth Re-Referred in Year 3**

The Youth Participation program started in the second year of the SUSO program. Table 13 provides the youth who were referred to the Youth Participation program in year 2 and were re-referred to SUSO in the first three terms of year 3 of the program. Note that 7 youth were referred to SUSO in year 3 that were listed in *both* the youth and family program in year 2. For this report, those 7 youth were omitted from the youth participation data as they have been reflected in the family engagement re-referral accounting provided in Table 12.

As noted in Table 13, of the 741 youth referred to the youth participation program in year 2, 14% were re-referred for SUSO services in the first 3 terms of the 2014-2015 school year. Youth who were engaged into the clubs and those parents refused participation had a very similar pattern – 14% and 13% were re-referred; 19% of youth with whom the CBOs had no contact were re-referred to SUSO in year 3.

Overall, as of the end of the third term of the 2014-2015 school year, 86% of youth have not be re-referred to SUSO youth participation program.

**Table 13: Youth Participation Year 2 Re-Referred in Year 3 Overall & By Referral Status**

	<b>Eligible Referrals by Unique Youth in Year 1</b>	<b>Unique Youth Re-Referred in Year 3</b>	<b>Overall Percent of Year 1 Youth Re-Referred</b>	<b>Overall Percent of Year 1 Youth Not Re-Referred</b>
<b>Overall</b>	741	104	14%	86%
<b>By Referral Status</b>				
No Contact	144	28	19%	
Refused	54	7	13%	
Engaged	408	59	14%	
Other	135	10	7%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>104</b>		

## Attendance Outcomes

### *Family Engagement*

This section of the report provides attendance outcomes for the 2,200 unique youth referred to SUSO Family Engagement program during the first three quarters of the 2014-2015 school year. These analyses include youth who were 1) were eligible for services; who 2) had a recorded referral date in the referral touchpoint; and 3) were matched in the DC Public Schools records by STARS ID# or in the DC Public Charter School Board (PCSB) records by USI ID #. Both DCPS and PCSB provided the number of excused and unexcused absences at the end of the first, second and third quarter of the school year.

In order to assess the change in unexcused absences, the difference between the number of unexcused absences at the time of referral and the number of unexcused absences at the end of quarter was calculated depending on which quarter the youth was referred. “Gain” scores were then calculated by subtracting the number of unexcused absences in the earlier period (e.g., the unexcused absence rate as of the date of referral) from the later period (unexcused absence at the end of the quarter) to determine the difference in those periods. If a youth had a gain score below zero they were coded as experiencing a reduction in truancy. If a youth had a gain score equal to or above zero, they were coded as experiencing no change or an increase in truancy.

It is important to note that some youth may have been referred to SUSO close to the end of each quarter. Consequently, there was limited opportunity for the intervention to have a substantial impact on youth attendance. To account for this issue, in the second quarter analysis, youth from quarter 1 and youth who were referred *at least one month prior to the end of the second quarter* (1/23/15) were included in the analysis. For the third quarter analysis, youth from quarters 1 and 2 were included, as well as those referred *at least one month prior to the end of the third quarter* (4/3/15). We did not conduct a separate Quarter 1 analysis.

Results from the second column of Table 14 (“Average Change in Unexcused Absences (Q2)”) indicate that, on average, among 790 eligible youth, there was a significant decrease<sup>2</sup> of 2.31 days in the number of unexcused absences from the time of referral to the end of the second quarter, for those youth who were referred at least one month prior to the end of the second quarter.

An alternative approach to assessing the impact of the intervention is to determine the number of youth that experienced a decline in the number of unexcused absences and contrast it with those who either experienced no change or an increase in truancy. As reported, in the third column of Table 16 (“Number and Percentage of Youth with a Reduction in Unexcused Absences”) 77% of youth referred during the first quarter and second quarters experienced a reduction in the number of unexcused absences.

At the end of the second quarter, all CBOs except Boys Town show statistically significant declines in truancy. Georgia Avenue has the highest number of unexcused days reduced (on average 3.6) followed by Far Southeast (3.36 fewer unexcused days). As noted, these

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<sup>2</sup> This is a correction to the prior Quarterly Report where we reported an *increase* in days absent in this column.

differences are statistically significant at  $p < .001$ , thus it is highly unlikely (less than a 1 out of 100 chance) that this result is due to chance or coincidence. However, it is important to note that these results are exploring differences *among* the treatment group. It is possible that *all* youth experience these declines in unexcused absences, even those not referred to SUSO. Therefore, these results, while informative, are not definitive until the treatment group youth can be compared to a similarly situated control group of youth, to ascertain the efficacy of the intervention.

Looking at the number and percent of youth with a reduction in unexcused absences, Georgia Avenue has the highest percentage of youth with a reduction in truancy (89% or 49 of 55 youth referred); with Far Southeast (86% or 74 of 86) following closely behind. Overall, 77% of youth referred to the SUSO Family Engagement program show reductions in unexcused absences from the time of referral to the end of the second quarter.

**Table 14: Change in Absolute Number of Unexcused Absences Quarter 2 by CBO, N=790**

CBO	Number of Youth Referred in Quarter 1 and Quarter 2, Excluding Those Referred Within One Month Before End of Quarter 2 (Q2)	Average Change in Unexcused Absences (Q2)	Number and Percentage of Youth with a Reduction in Unexcused Absences
Boys Town	65	-.64	40 of 65 = 61%
East River	243	-1.90***	181 of 243 = 74%
Collaborative Solutions	187	-2.68***	144 of 187 = 77%
Edgewood/Brookland	53	-1.83***	38 of 53 = 72%
Far Southeast	86	-3.36***	74 of 86 = 86%
Georgia Avenue	55	-3.63***	49 of 55 = 89%
Catholic Charities	101	-2.30***	79 of 101 = 78%
<b>Total</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>-2.31</b>	<b>605 of 790 = 77%</b>

\*\*\* Difference is statistically significant at  $p < .001$

The results for Quarter 3 are consistent with Quarter 2. Again observing results from the second column Table 15 (“Average Change in Unexcused Absences (Q3)”) indicates that among 1,352 youth, there was an average decrease of 2.54 unexcused absences from the time of referral to the end of the third quarter, including youth from quarters 1, 2, and 3 provided youth who were referred at least one month prior to the end of the third quarter. All CBOs show statistically significant declines in unexcused days. Georgia Avenue has the highest average decline of 3.18 days, with Far Southeast trailing closely at 2.98 days, and the other CBOs have over 2 days reduced.

The third column of Table 15 (“Number and Percentage of Youth with a Reduction in Unexcused Absences”) indicates that 81% of youth referred in the period experienced a reduction in the number of unexcused absences. Georgia Avenue continues to have the highest percentage of youth with a reduction in truancy (85 of 95 youth or 89%); followed by Boys Town and East River (both at 83%).



**Table 15: Change in Absolute Number of Unexcused Absences for Youth Referred Q1, Q2, and within One Month of the End of Quarter 3 by CBO, N=1,352**

<b>CBO</b>	<b>Number of Youth Referred in Quarters 1, 2 &amp; 3 Excluding Those Referred Within One Month Before End of Quarter 3 (Q3)</b>	<b>Average Change in Unexcused Absences (Q3)</b>	<b>Number and Percentage of Youth with Reduction in Unexcused Absences</b>
Boys Town	141	-2.61***	116 of 139 = 83%
East River	453	-2.41***	369 of 446 = 83%
Collaborative Solutions	256	-2.61***	191 of 251 = 76%
Edgewood/Brookland	91	-2.15***	73 of 91 = 80%
Far Southeast	154	-2.98***	120 of 151 = 79%
Georgia Avenue	99	-3.18***	85 of 95 = 89%
Catholic Charities	158	-2.07***	123 of 156 = 79%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>-2.54</b>	<b>1,077 of 1,329 = 81%</b>

\*\*\* Difference is statistically significant at  $p < .001$

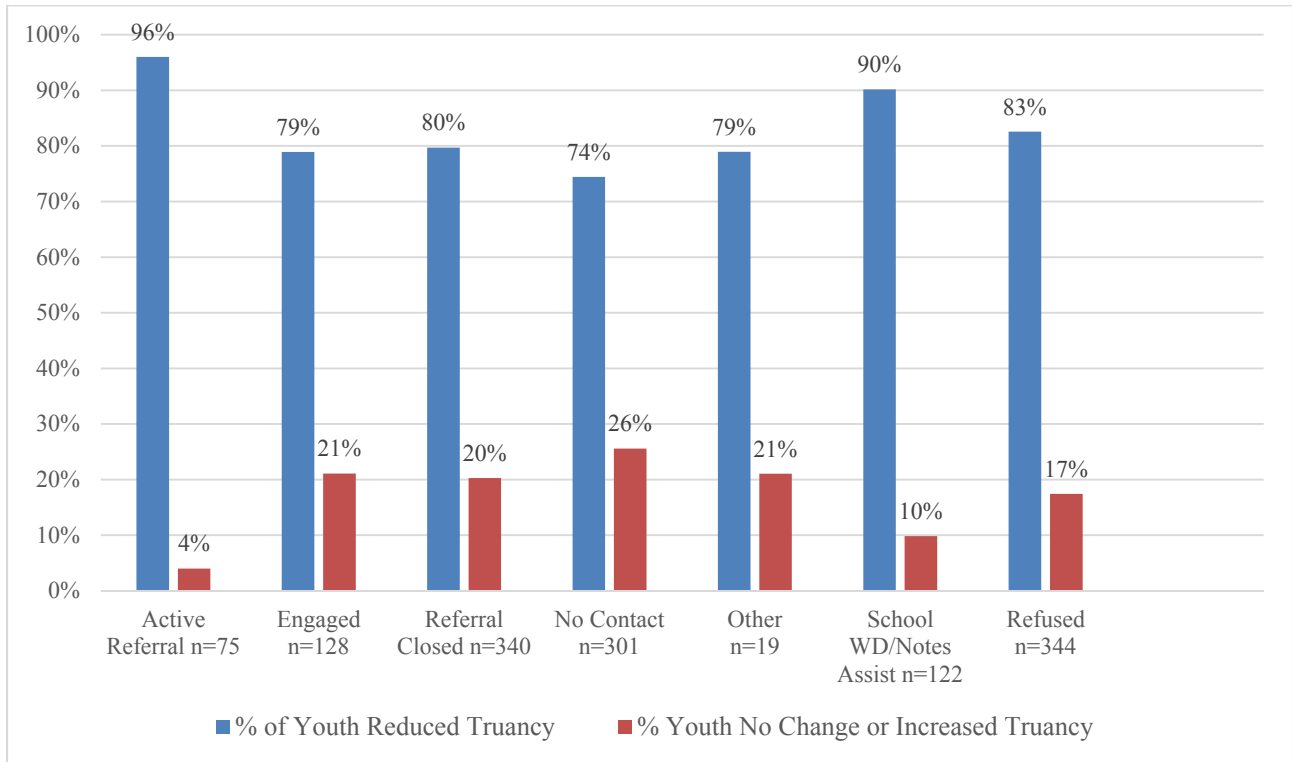
#### Attendance Outcome by Referral Status

The next step was to look at reductions in truancy, by the status of the referral. Figure 11 below provides the percentages of youth referred in all three quarters (again, including only those youth referred at least one month prior to end of the third quarter) who experienced declines in truancy compared to those youth who either experienced no change or an increase in the number of unexcused absences.

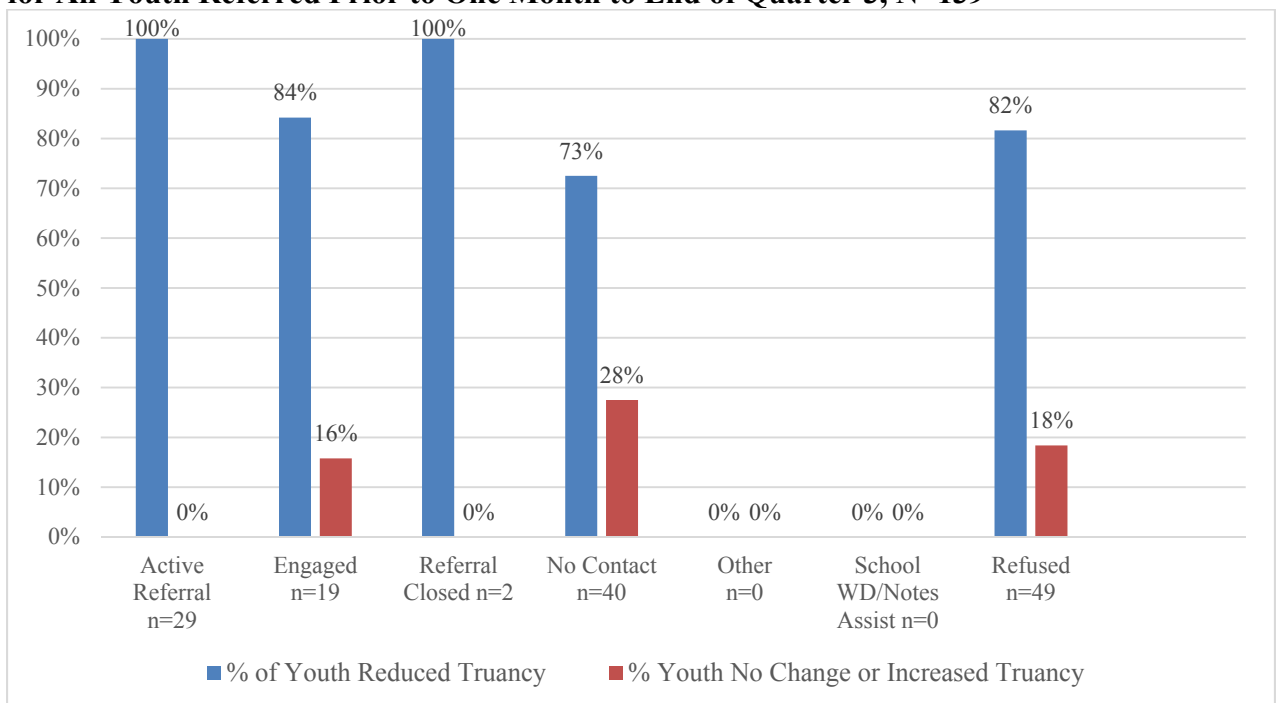
The highest percentage of youth who experienced a decline in truancy were those youth with a referral classified in the “other” category (80%, 8 of 10) and those engaged (79%, 144 of 182). Those youth with a referral status of “closed” had among the highest percentage of no change or an increase in truancy (36%, 10 of 28), while 33% (107 of 325) of those who refused had no change or increase in unexcused absences.

Figures on the following pages provide this analysis of referral status by CBOs.

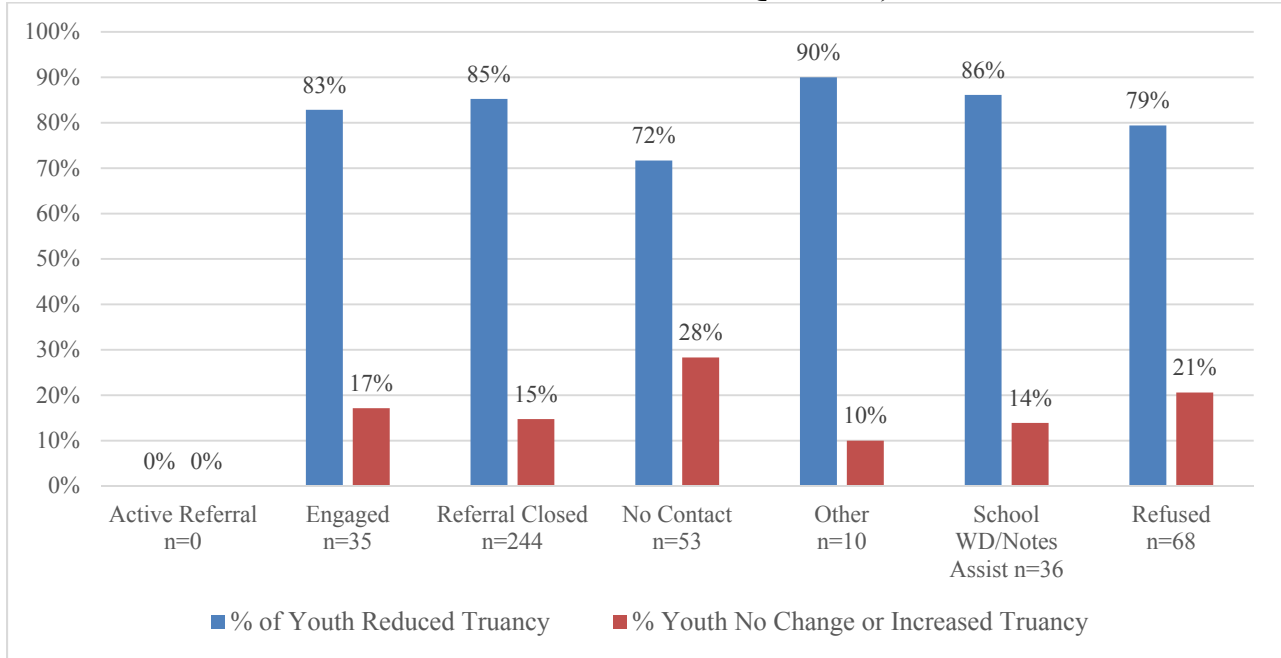
**Figure 3: Family Engagement Quarter 3 Youth Truancy Reduction Percentages by Referral Status for All Youth Referred Prior to One Month to End of Quarter 3, N=1,329**



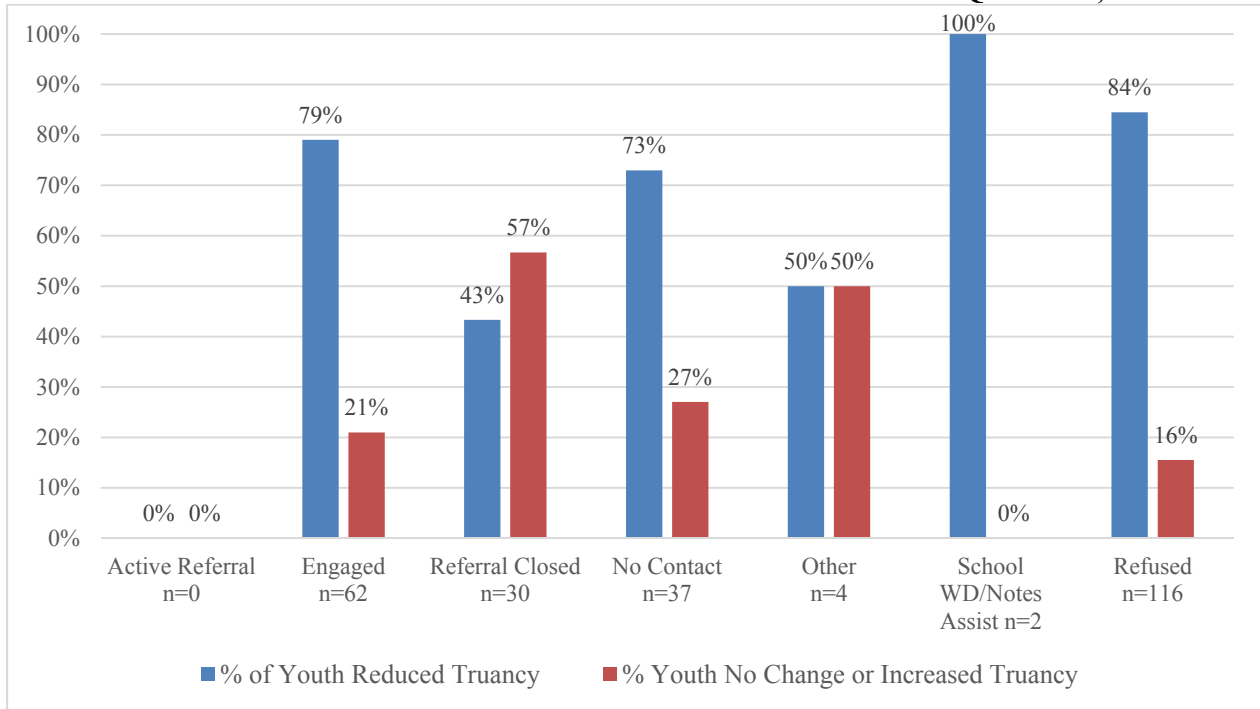
**Figure 4: Boys Town Quarter 3 Youth Truancy Reduction Percentages by Referral Status for All Youth Referred Prior to One Month to End of Quarter 3, N=139**



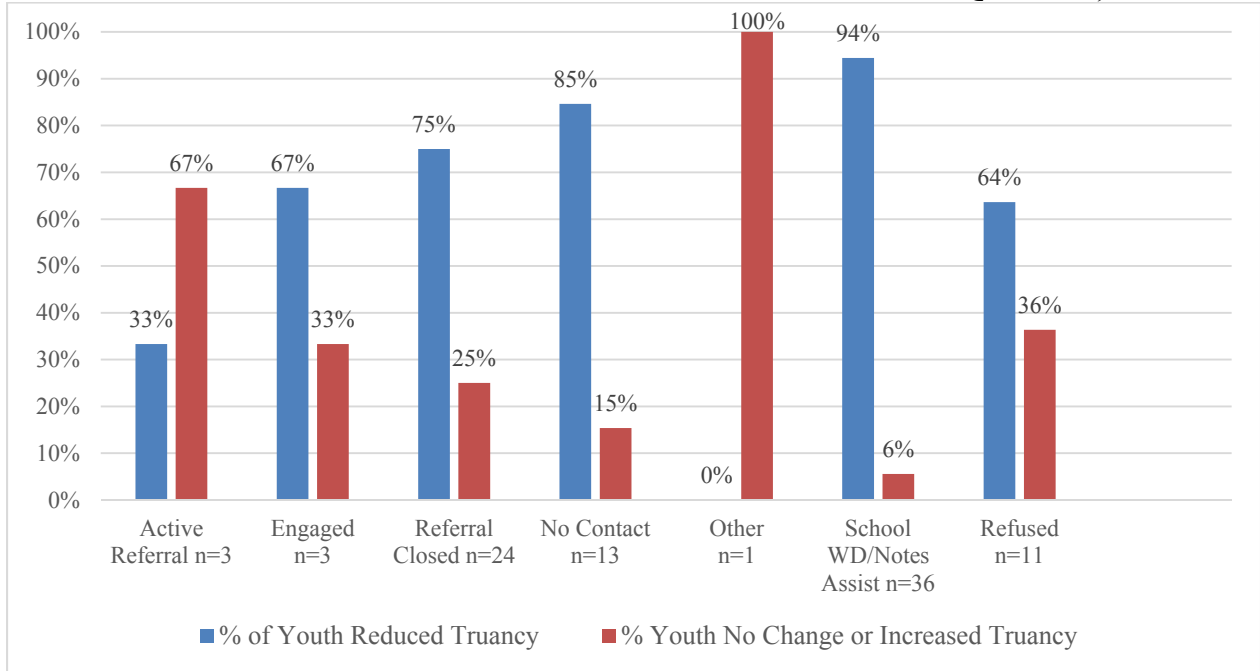
**Figure 5: East River Quarter 3 Youth Truancy Reduction Percentages by Referral Status for All Youth Referred Prior to One Month to End of Quarter 3, N=446**



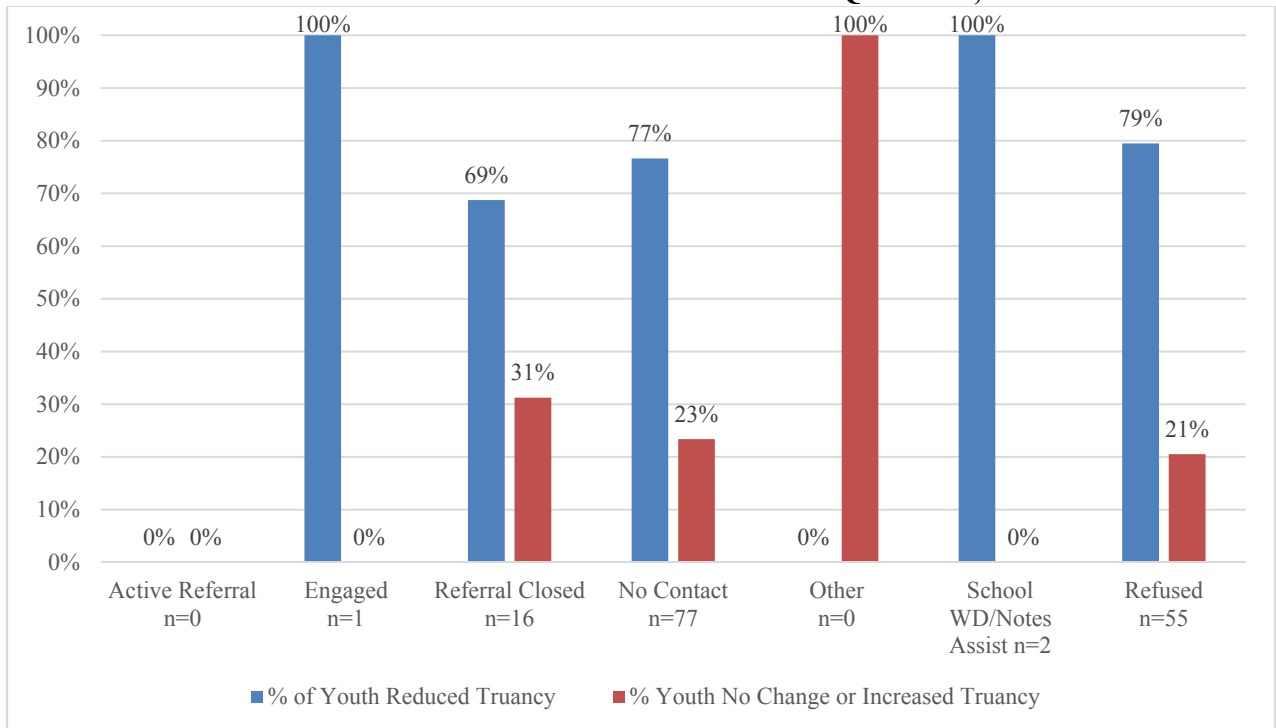
**Figure 6: Collaborative Solutions Quarter 3 Youth Truancy Reduction Percentages by Referral Status for All Youth Referred Prior to One Month to End of Quarter 3, N=251**



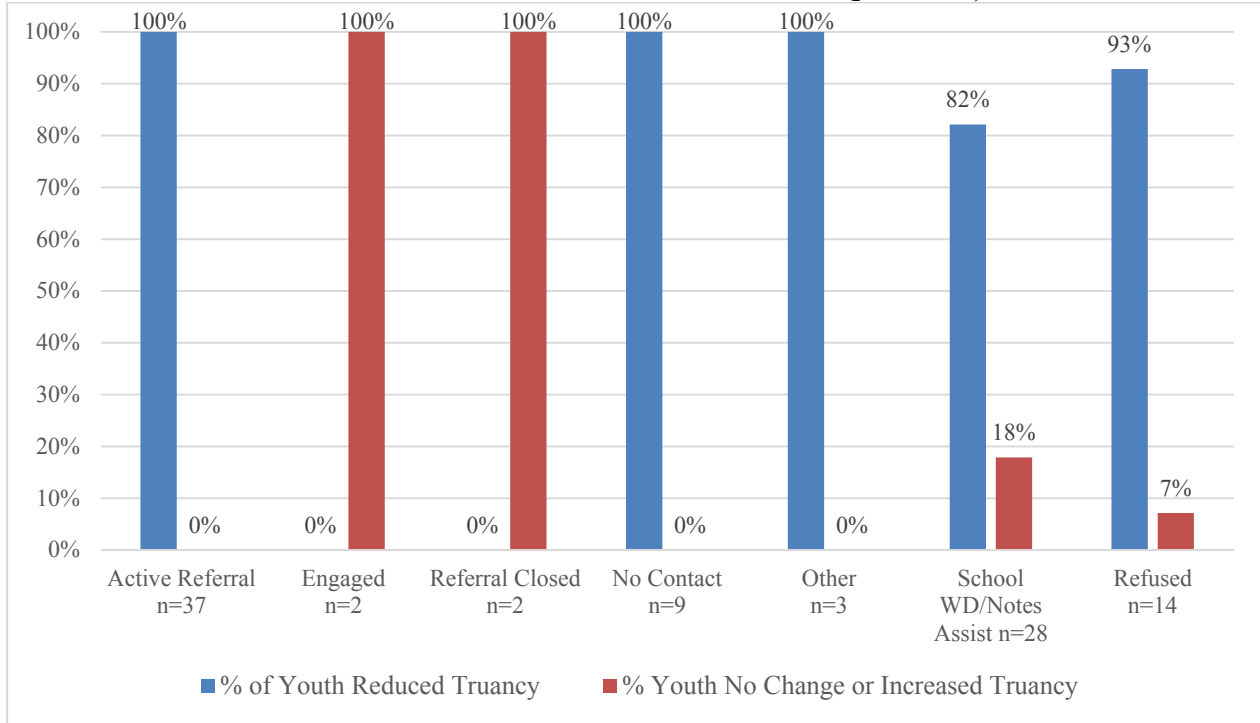
**Figure 7: Edgewood Brookland Quarter 3 Youth Truancy Reduction Percentages by Referral Status for All Youth Referred Prior to One Month to End of Quarter 3, N=91**



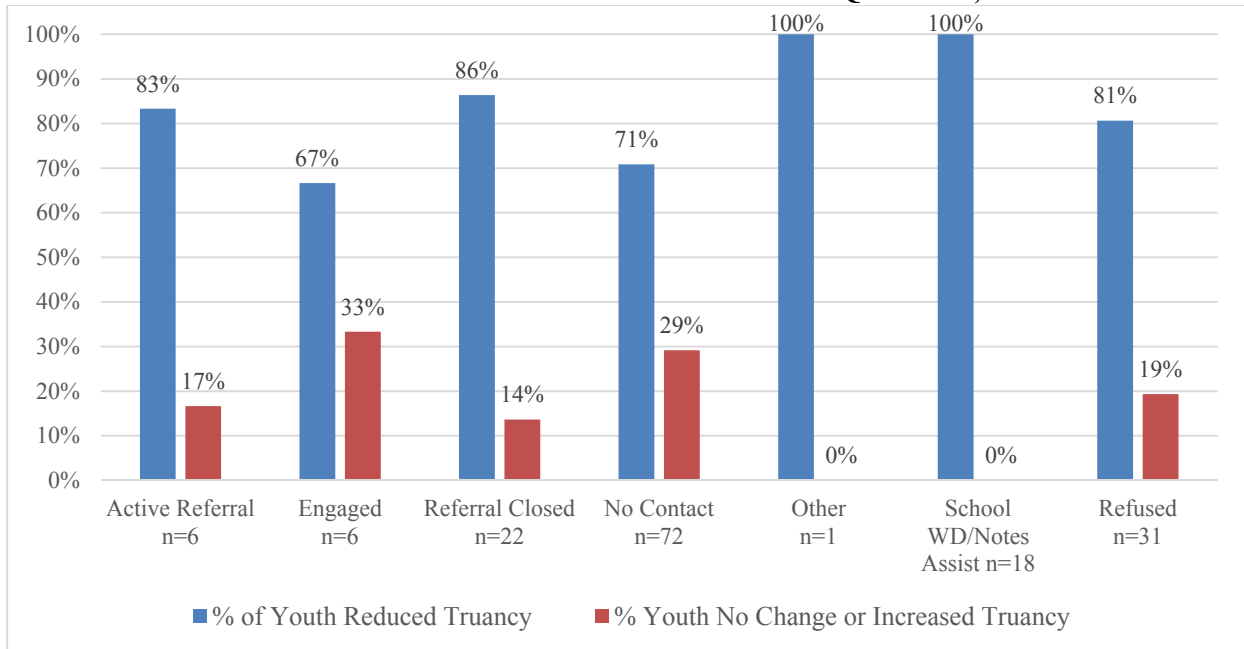
**Figure 8: Far Southeast Quarter 3 Youth Truancy Reduction Percentages by Referral Status for All Youth Referred Prior to One Month to End of Quarter 3, N=151**



**Figure 9: Georgia Avenue Quarter 3 Youth Truancy Reduction Percentages by Referral Status for All Youth Referred Prior to One Month to End of Quarter 3, N=95**



**Figure 10: Catholic Charities Quarter 3 Youth Truancy Reduction Percentages by Referral Status for All Youth Referred Prior to One Month to End of Quarter 3, N=156**



### ***Youth Participation***

This section of the report provides attendance outcomes for the 929 unique youth referred to SUSO Youth Participation program during the first three quarters of the 2014-2015 school year. These analyses include youth who were 1) were eligible for services; who 2) had a recorded referral date in the referral touchpoint; and 3) were matched in the DC Public Schools records by STARS ID# or in the DC Public Charter School Board (PCSB) records by USI ID #. Both DCPS and PCSB provided the number of excused and unexcused absences at the end of the first, second and third quarter of the school year.

In order to assess the change in unexcused absences, the difference between the number of unexcused absences at the time of referral and the number of unexcused absences at the end of quarter was calculated depending on which quarter the youth was referred. “Gain” scores were then calculated by subtracting the number of unexcused absences in the earlier period (e.g., the unexcused absence rate as of the date of referral) from the later period (unexcused absence at the end of the quarter) to determine the difference in those periods. If a youth had a gain score below zero they were coded as experiencing a reduction in truancy. If a youth had a gain score equal to or above zero, they were coded as experiencing no change or an increase in truancy.

It is important to note that some youth may have been referred to SUSO close to the end of each quarter. Consequently, there was limited opportunity for the intervention to have a substantial impact on youth attendance. To account for this issue, in the second quarter analysis, youth from quarter 1 and youth who were referred *at least one month prior to the end of the second quarter* (1/23/15) were included in the analysis. For the third quarter analysis, youth from quarters 1 and 2 were included, as well as those referred *at least one month prior to the end of the third quarter* (4/3/15). We did not conduct a separate Quarter 1 analysis.

Results from the second column of Table 16 (“Average Change in Unexcused Absences (Q2)”) indicate that, on average, among 482 youth, there was a 2.22 decrease<sup>3</sup> in the number of unexcused absences from the time of referral to the end of the second quarter, for those youth who were referred at least one month prior to the end of the second quarter.

An alternative approach to assessing the impact of the intervention is to determine the number of youth that experienced a decline in the number of unexcused absences and contrast it with those who either experienced no change or an increase in truancy. As reported, in the third column of Table 16 (“Number and Percentage of Youth with a Reduction in Unexcused Absences”) 73% of youth referred during the first quarter and second quarters experienced a reduction in the number of unexcused absences.

At the end of the second quarter, note that all CBOs except Collaborative Solutions (and Boys Town who indicate no referrals in this period), show declines in truancy. Catholic Charities has the highest number of unexcused days reduced (on average 3.9) followed by East River and Georgia Avenue (2.45 and 2.22 fewer unexcused days, respectively). The differences are also statistically significant at  $p < .001$ . In other words, it is highly unlikely (less than a 1 out of 100 chance) that this result is due to chance or coincidence. Encouraging, but again, as noted with

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<sup>3</sup> This is a correction to the prior Quarterly Report where we reported an *increase* in days absent in this column.

the Family Engagement results discussion, a comparison group analysis will buttress these findings.

Catholic Charities also has the highest percentage of youth with a reduction in truancy (26 of 30 youth or 87%); with Far Southeast (22 of 27 or 81%) following closely behind. Overall, 73% of youth referred to the SUSO Youth Participation program show reductions in unexcused absences from the time of referral to the end of the second quarter.

**Table 16: Change in Absolute Number of Unexcused Absences Quarter 2 by CBO, N=482**

<b>CBO</b>	<b>Number of Youth Referred in Quarter 1 and Quarter 2, Excluding Those Referred Within One Month Before End of Quarter 2 (Q2)</b>	<b>Average Change in Unexcused Absences (Q2)</b>	<b>Number and Percentage of Youth with a Reduction in Unexcused Absences</b>
Boys Town	0	NA	NA
East River	306	-2.45***	223 of 306= 73%
Collaborative Solutions	10	1.5	4 of 10= 40%
Edgewood/Brookland	59	-1.18	45 of 59= 76%
Far Southeast	27	-1.48	22 of 27=81%
Georgia Avenue	50	-2.22***	34 of 50 = 68%
Catholic Charities	30	-3.9***	26 of 30 = 87%
<b>Total</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>-2.22</b>	<b>354 of 482 = 73%</b>

\*\*\* Difference is statistically significant at  $p < .001$

The results for Quarter 3 are likewise encouraging. Observing results from the second column Table 17 (“Average Change in Unexcused Absences (Q3)”) indicate that, on average, among 639 youth, there was a 1.67 decrease in the number of unexcused absences from the time of referral to the end of the third quarter, including youth from quarters 1, 2, and 3 provided youth who were referred at least one month prior to the end of the third quarter. At the end of the second quarter, note that four of seven CBOs have declines in unexcused days. Catholic Charities, Far Southeast, and Georgia Avenue all have on average over 2 days reduced since referral, while East River has a reduction of 1.78. These average reductions in unexcused days for East River, Georgia Avenue, Catholic Charities and Far South were all statistically significant at  $p < .01$  or better.

The third column of Table 17 (“Number and Percentage of Youth with a Reduction in Unexcused Absences”) indicates that 71% of youth referred in the period experienced a reduction in the number of unexcused absences. Far Southeast has the highest percentage of youth with a reduction in truancy (45 of 55 youth or 82%); followed by Georgia Avenue (62 of 81 or 76%). Overall, 71% of youth referred to the SUSO Youth Participation program show reductions in unexcused absences from the time of referral to the end of the third quarter.

**Table 17: Change in Absolute Number of Unexcused Absences for Youth Referred Q1, Q2, and within One Month of the End of Quarter 3 by CBO, N=639**

<b>CBO</b>	<b>Number of Youth Referred in Quarters 1, 2 &amp; 3 Excluding Those Referred Within One Month Before End of Quarter 3 (Q3)</b>	<b>Average Change in Unexcused Absences (Q3)</b>	<b>Number and Percentage of Youth with Reduction in Unexcused Absences</b>
Boys Town	0	NA	NA
East River	374	-1.78***	261 of 374= 70%
Collaborative Solutions	10	2.1	5 of 10 = 50%
Edgewood/Brookland	75	-.46	50 of 75 = 67%
Far Southeast	55	-2.16**	45 of 55= 82%
Georgia Avenue	81	-2.14**	62 of 81 = 76%
Catholic Charities	44	-2.22**	32 of 44 = 73%
<b>Total</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>-1.67</b>	<b>455 of 639= 71%</b>

\*\*\* Difference is statistically significant at  $p < .001$

\*\*Difference is statistically significant at  $p < .01$

#### Attendance Outcome by Referral Status

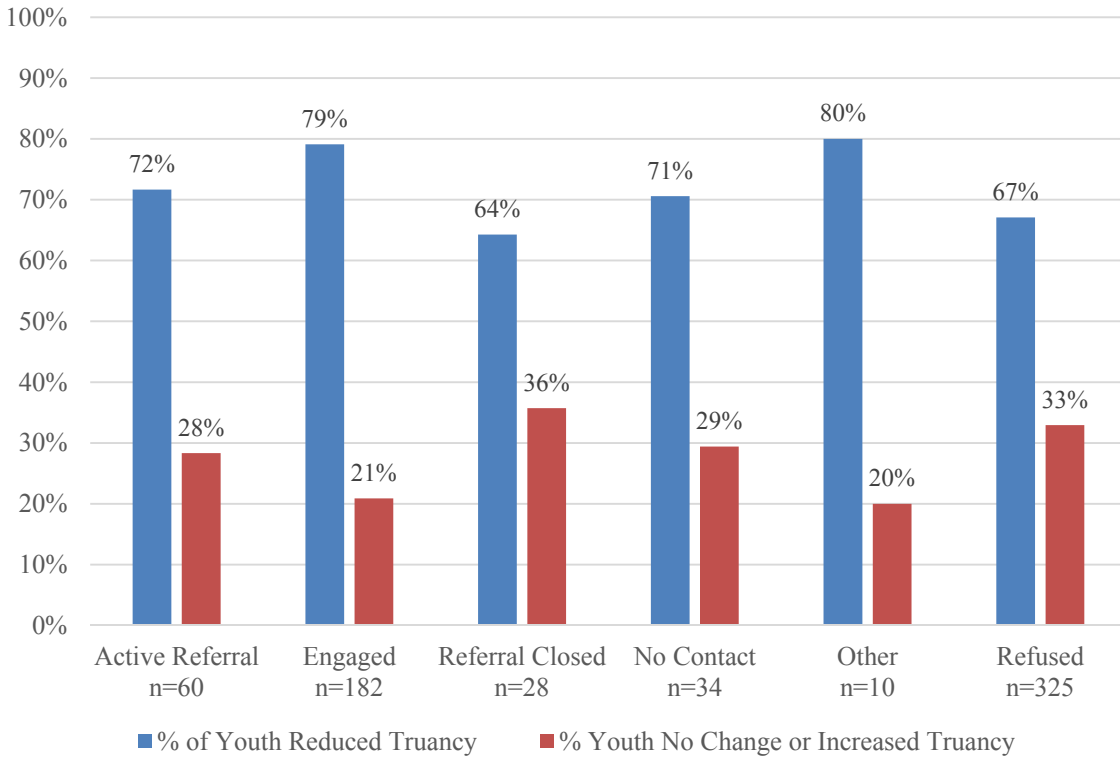
Reductions in truancy, by the status of the referral follow. Figure 11 below provides the percentages of youth referred in the all three quarters (again, including only those youth referred at least one month prior to end of the third quarter) who experienced declines in truancy compared to those youth who either experienced no change or an increase in the number of unexcused absences.

The highest percentage of youth who experienced a decline in truancy were those youth whose referral were those in the “other” category (80%, 8 of 10) and those engaged (79%, 144 of 182). Those youth whose status was closed had among the highest percentage of no change or an increase in truancy (36%, 10 of 28) and those who refused with 33% (107 of 325) showing no change or increase.

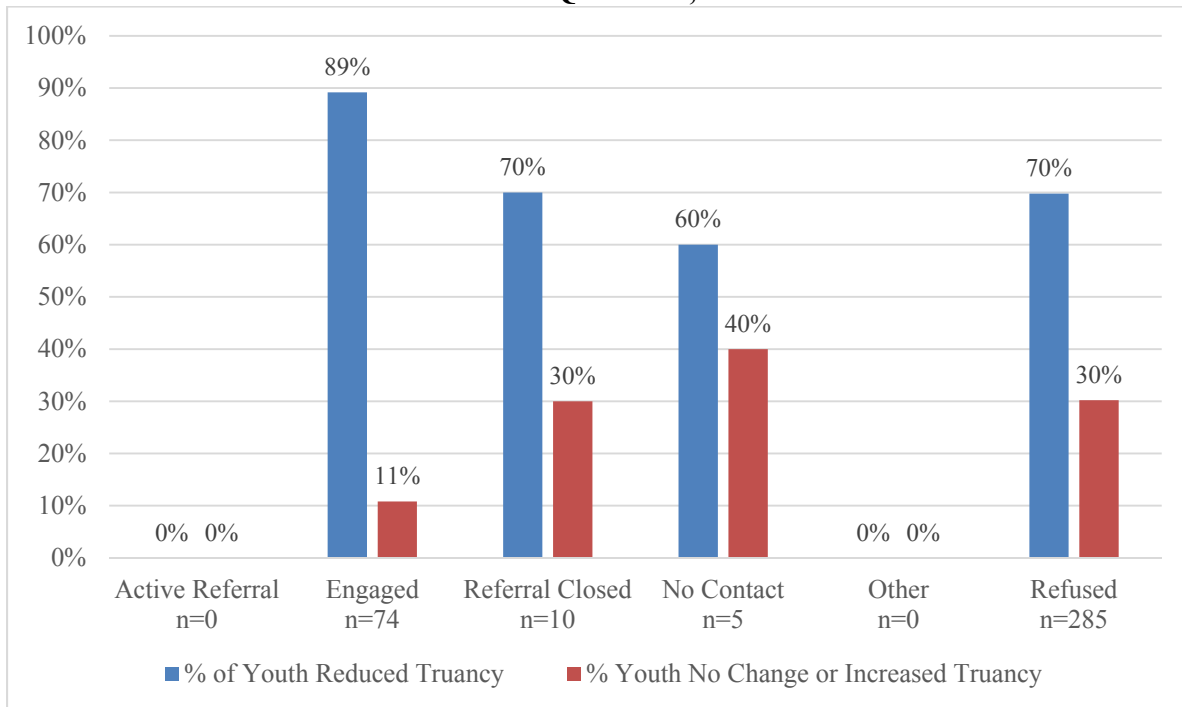
Figures on the following pages provide this analysis for East River, Edgewood/Brookland, Far Southeast, Georgia Avenue and Catholic Charities. Boys Town and Collaborative Solutions didn’t have enough referrals to separate out these results.



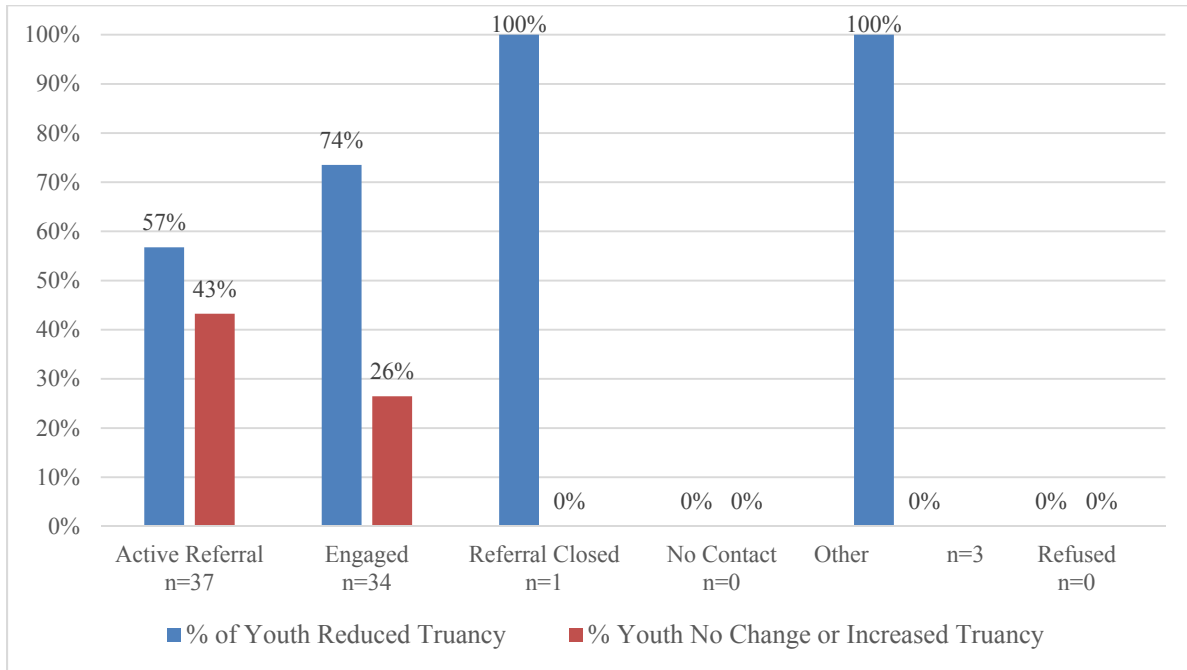
**Figure 11: Youth Participation Quarter 3 Youth Truancy Reduction Percentages by Referral Status for All Youth Referred Prior to One Month to End of Quarter 3, N=639**



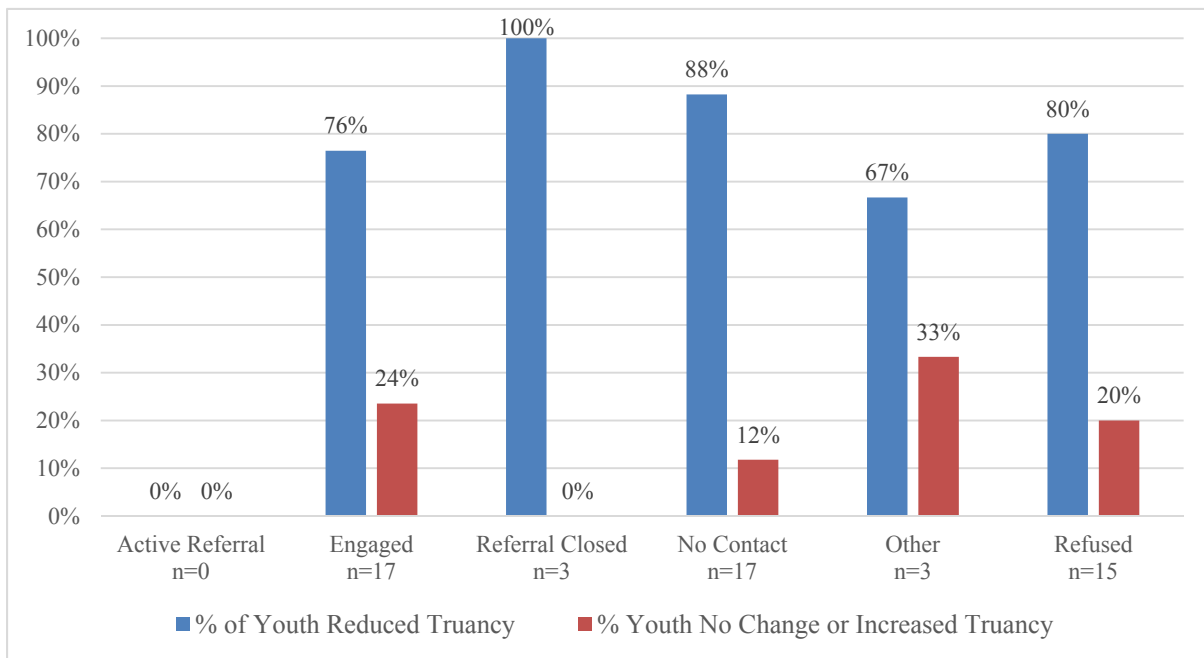
**Figure 12: East River Quarter 3 Truancy Reduction by Referral Status for All Youth Referred Prior to One Month to End of Quarter 3, N=374**



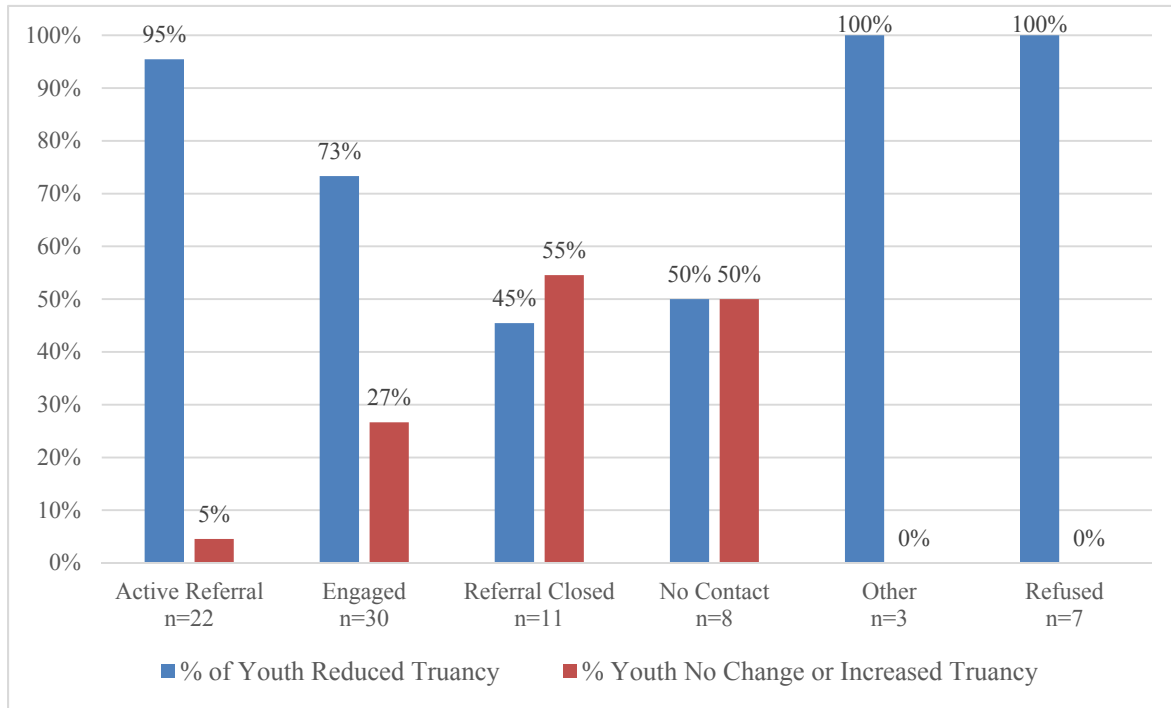
**Figure 13: Edgewood Brookland Quarter 3 Truancy Reduction by Referral Status for All Youth Referred Prior to One Month to End of Quarter 3, N=75**



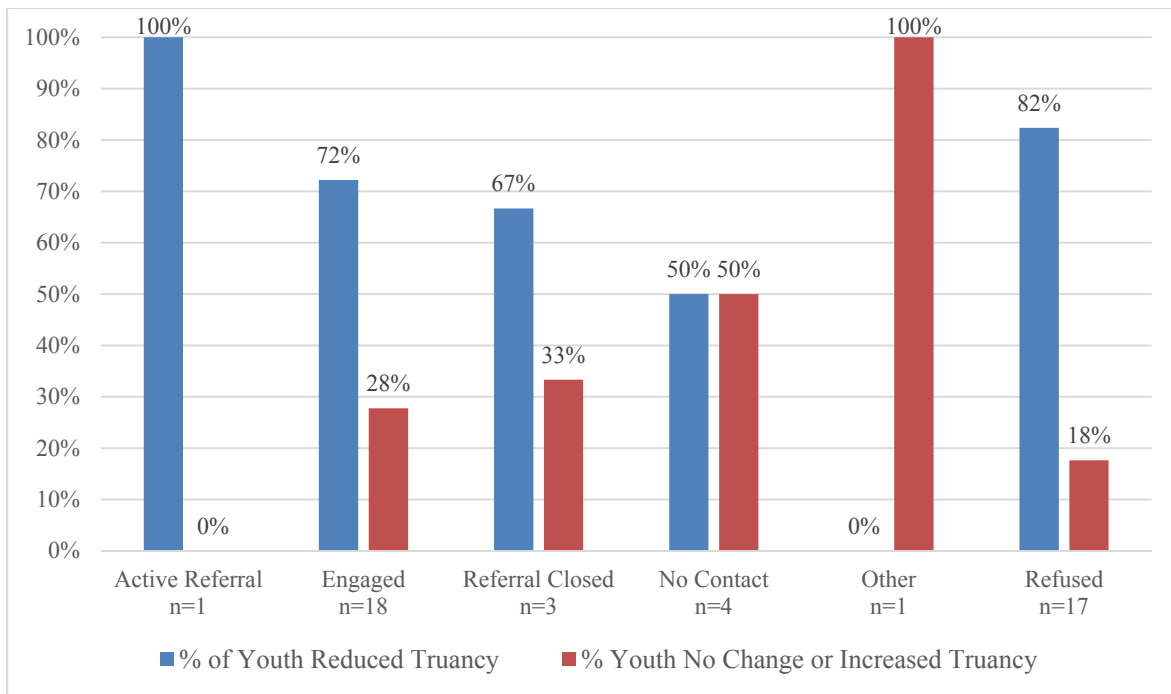
**Figure 14: Far Southeast Quarter 3 Truancy Reduction by Referral Status for All Youth Referred Prior to One Month to End of Quarter 3, N=55**



**Figure 15: Georgia Avenue Quarter 3 Truancy Reduction by Referral Status for All Youth Referred Prior to One Month to End of Quarter 3, N=81**



**Figure 16: Catholic Charities Quarter 3 Truancy Reduction by Referral Status for All Youth Referred Prior to One Month to End of Quarter 3, N=44**



Finally, we wanted to provide preliminary attendance outcomes by specific Youth Service Provider (the Clubs). Again, this includes all those referred in the first 3 quarters of the school year, excluding those who were referred within 30 days of the end of the third quarter. As youth can be referred to more than 1 club, some students are counted more than once. Thus, while 639 youth were included in this analysis, these outcomes include records of 826 youth.

Overall, Georgetown has the highest percentage of youth with reductions in truancy (87%), followed by Jouons Soccer (75%), WISE (69%), MOST (66%) and Atlas Fitness (62%).

In terms of referral status, these data should be viewed primarily as information because, as mentioned above in discussing the referrals to youth clubs, it is possible that youth categorized as “information session only” are actually engaged in the club, and that other youth could have declined continued participation subsequent to their initial engagement in the club. We hope to clarify this further when the data is updated.

**Table 18: Quarter 3 Truancy Reduction by for Youth Referred to SUSO Q1, Q2, and within One Month of the End of Quarter 3 by YSP Club and Club Status, N=639**

YSP/Club	Overall	Club Status		
	N and % Reduced Truancy	Youth Declined	Information Session Only	Engaged into Club
Atlas Fitness N=260	161 of 260=62%	11 of 15 = 73%	120 of 206 =58%	30 of 39 = 77%
Jouons Soccer N=92	69 of 92 = 75%	6 of 9 = 67%	27 of 33= 82%	36 of 50= 72%
Georgetown Mentoring N=134	116 of 134 = 87%	43 of 50 = 86%	20 of 22 = 91%	53 of 62 = 85%
Music Production N=15	8 of 15 = 53%	N/A	5 of 9 = 56%	3 of 6 = 50%
MCSR MOST N=177	116 of 177 = 66%	10 of 11 = 91%	72 of 122= 59%	34 of 44 = 77%
MCSR WISE N=148	102 of 148 = 69%	5 of 9 = 56%	70 of 105 = 67%	27 of 34 = 79%