



Friends of the Children – Portland

Annual Evaluation

July 2008 – June 2009

Adolescent Report



Submitted to:

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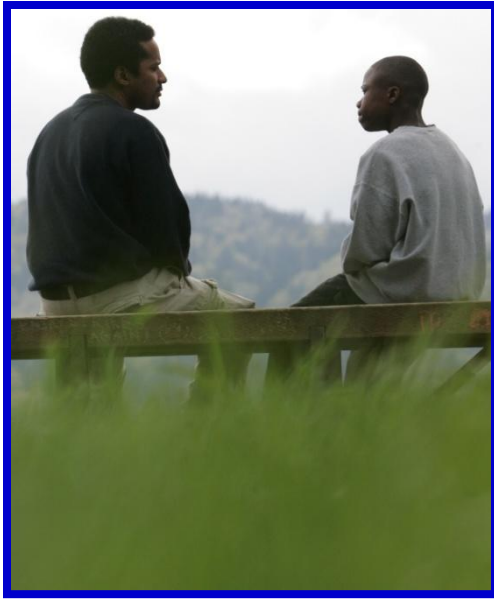
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This report is the fourth of a series of five reports focusing on the 2008-09 program year:

1. Milestones and Long-Term Program Outcomes
2. Service Delivery
3. Historical Attributes of the *FOTC*-Portland Youth Population
- 4. *FOTC* Adolescents**
5. Education

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OVERVIEW OF ADOLESCENT PROGRAMMING



Friends of the Children – Portland prides itself on being responsive to the individual and collective needs of the youth they serve. As youth move into adolescence, one-on-one contact with *Friends* started to decrease. As is normative for this age group, adolescents are exploring their identity, seeking independence, and prioritizing time with peers. However, *FOTC* youth come from environments that, due to poverty and low education levels, can undermine problem-solving and coping skills and educational engagement, which puts them at risk for unhealthy behaviors. In response to this trend, the *FOTC* – Portland program adjusted its approach to service delivery for adolescents to foster engagement and keep them on track for success in the program and in life. Supervised, group-based activities for program adolescents were implemented in 2005 to leverage

positive peer relationships and supplement the one-on-one time spent with a *Friend*.

Adolescents needed specific, age-appropriate support to build skills that will prepare them for a successful life beyond high school and involvement with the program. *FOTC* - Portland developed a team of specialized *Adolescent Friends* with training and experience in issues facing teens. When a child graduates from the 5th grade, s/he is given the opportunity to transition to an *Adolescent Friend*. To assure that the individual needs of each child are considered, input is gathered from the current *Friend*, parents/guardians, program staff and the youth to determine the appropriateness of the transition. If all parties feel it is appropriate, a gradual transition to an *Adolescent Friend* occurs as the youth prepares to enter the 6th grade. In 2008-09, 43 youth in grades 6 and higher participated in the Adolescent Program Model.

Support and Activities for Adolescents

Adolescent Friends support youth individually, in school, and through group programs. This has created a web of caring, consistent adults that adolescents can depend on for guidance and encouragement. Because of the additional service hours the majority of *FOTC* adolescents receive through group programming, *Adolescent Friends* are matched with up to 12 adolescents. Group activities are designed to give teens opportunities to build leadership and life skills, receive academic support, attend college and work preparedness workshops, and participate in recreational activities aimed at helping them to build a positive identity, healthy peer networks, and skills for success after high school.

TEEN SPACE AND FRIDAYS AT *FRIENDS*

Teen Space and **Fridays at *Friends***, offered weekly during the school year, provide a safe place for program adolescents and their peers to access resources and pursue academic and recreational activities. In 2008-09, 99 youth participated in Friday at *Friends* and/or Teen Space. Once monthly, the following educational opportunities are offered during Friday at *Friends*:

Be Real. Gender- and age-specific workshops and projects that help middle school youth with their transition into adolescence.

CHOICE (Creating Higher Options In Career & Education). Prepares high school youth for independent living, college or trade school, and career.

JOB SHADOW AND SUMMER INTERNSHIP PROGRAMS

Job Shadow and **Summer Internship** programs offer adolescents opportunities to explore and experience career options within a variety of sectors, many of which they are not exposed to in their everyday lives.

Job Shadows. Job shadows are comprised of visits to a business for a small group of youth to expose to them to the daily operations of the business and help them to better understand the variety of career opportunities available within a single company.

Summer Internship Program. Many youth progress to participation in a 6-week worksite placement during the Summer Internship Program, which is supplemented by weekly workshops at *Friends of the Children* to help them build additional job-related skills.



DESCRIPTION OF *FOTC* ADOLESCENTS

There were 120 active *Friends of the Children* adolescents during the 2008-09 school year.

Gender

- ✓ 46% boys (55)
- ✓ 54% girls (65)

Race/ethnicity

- ✓ 53% African American (63)
- ✓ 30% Caucasian (36)
- ✓ 9% Hispanic (11)
- ✓ 6% Multiracial (7)
- ✓ 1% Native American (1)
- ✓ 2% Other (2)

Age

- ✓ Ranged from 11 to 19 years old
- ✓ Average age = 15.2 years old

Grade

- ✓ 47% 6th – 8th graders (56)
- ✓ 53% 9th grade and older (64)



There has not been a significant change in the demographic profile of *FOTC* youth over the past 5 program years.

Please see Section B in the Technical Appendix for a complete description of the evaluation activities for the 2008-09 evaluation.

Response Rates

An 80% response rate is a common threshold suggesting that the sample is representative of the overall population. The table below presents the response rates for all of the surveys administered to *FOTC* adolescents. In 2008-09, it is reasonable to assume that *Friends'* reports of adolescents provide a good estimate of the *FOTC* adolescent population. However, response rates from adolescents, parents/guardians, and teachers represent less than two-thirds of *FOTC* adolescents and therefore may not be representative of entire *FOTC* adolescent population. If the responding adolescents, parents/guardians, and teachers were more engaged or involved in the program (as is typical of those who respond versus those who do not), outcomes from these reporters may be more positive than if all *FOTC* adolescents had been represented.

2008-09 Adolescent Response Rates

Data source	Total # of adolescents	Total # of valid completed surveys (%)
1. <i>Friends' Assessment of Adolescents</i>	120	104 (86%)
2. Adolescent Self-Report Questionnaire	120	76 (63%)
3. Parent/Guardian Survey	120	64 (53%)
4. Teacher Observation of Child Adaptation –Revised (TOCA-R; 6 – 8 th graders only)	56	22 (39%)

LONG-TERM OUTCOMES

The *Friends of the Children* – Portland program hopes to ultimately influence three long-term outcomes in youth:

1. Graduate from high school
2. Avoid teen pregnancy and parenting
3. Avoid the juvenile justice system

This section contains a series of tables summarizing adolescent progress on these long-term outcomes, as well as differences in these outcomes according to:

- grade (6th – 8th, 9th and older)

- gender
- race/ethnicity (African American, Caucasian, Other)
- compared to the last 5 program years
- compared to a non-high risk sample of Multnomah County youth participating in the 2005-06 Oregon Healthy Teens (OHT) Survey

For a description of the analysis plan for this report and how group comparisons were determined, see Section C of the Technical Appendix.

Indicator	Reporter	Sample Size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time	Compared to Multnomah County youth
Graduated from High School	<i>FOTC</i> Program	12	83% (10) of program graduates received a high school diploma, GED, or were on track to graduate in the next 6 months	Not assessed due to small sample	No	N/a
Avoided Teen Pregnancy & Parenting	Adolescent	170	99% (168) of youth ages 10 and older avoided teen parenting	Not assessed due to small sample	No	N/a
Avoided Ever Being Found Guilty of a Crime/ Convicted	<i>Friend</i>	103	86% (89) of adolescents have <i>never</i> been found guilty	9 th -12 th graders more likely to have <i>ever</i> been found guilty	No*	N/a

Indicator	Reporter	Sample Size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time	Compared to Multnomah County youth
	Adolescent	75	97% (73) of adolescents have <i>never</i> been found guilty	No	No*	N/a
Avoided Being Found Guilty of a Crime/ Convicted in Past Year	Friend	103	93% (96) of adolescents were not found guilty <i>in the past year</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 6th-8th graders were not found guilty <i>in the past year</i> 9th-12th graders more likely to have been found guilty <i>in the past year</i> 	No*	N/a
	Adolescent	75	99% (74) of adolescents were not found guilty <i>in the past year</i>	No	No*	N/a
Avoided Ever Being Arrested for Misdemeanor or Felony	Friend	103	84% (86) of adolescents have <i>never</i> been arrested	9 th -12 th graders more likely to have <i>ever</i> been arrested	No*	N/a
Avoided Ever Being Arrested for Misdemeanor or Felony	Adolescent	76	88% (67) of adolescents have <i>never</i> been arrested	No	No*	N/a
Avoided Being Arrested for Misdemeanor or	Friend	102	90% (92) of adolescents avoided arrest <i>in the past year</i>	9 th -12 th graders more likely to have been arrested <i>in the past year</i>	No*	N/a

Indicator	Reporter	Sample Size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time	Compared to Multnomah County youth
Felony in Past Year	Adolescent	75	89% (67) of adolescents avoided arrest <i>in the past year</i>	No	No*	Similar

Note. "N/a" in the "Compared to Multnomah County youth" column means that the indicator was not included on the Oregon Health Teens Survey in 2005-06.

* Item included in 2007-08 and 2008-09 only.

Gender Differences in Long-Term Outcomes

No gender differences were found for lifetime and past year arrests and convictions. Gender differences were not assessed for teen parenting and high school graduation due to small sample sizes.

Grade Differences in Long-Term Outcomes

Indicator	Reporter	All Adolescents	6 th – 8 th	9 th – 12 th	Finding
Avoided Ever Being Found Guilty of a Crime/ Convicted	<i>Friend</i>	87% (103)	100% (48)	75% (55)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None of the 6th-8th graders have <i>ever</i> been found guilty of a crime 9th-12th graders more likely to have <i>ever</i> been found guilty of a crime
Avoided Being Found Guilty of a Crime/ Convicted in Past Year	<i>Friend</i>	93% (103)	100% (48)	87% (55)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None of the 6th-8th graders were found guilty of a crime <i>in the past year</i> 9th-12th graders more likely to have been found guilty of a crime <i>in the past year</i>

Indicator	Reporter	All Adolescents	6 th – 8 th	9 th – 12 th	Finding
Avoided Ever Being Arrested for Misdemeanor or Felony	Friend	84% (103)	94% (48)	75% (55)	9 th -12 th graders more likely to have ever been arrested
Avoided Being Arrested for Misdemeanor or Felony in Past Year	Friend	90% (102)	98% (48)	83% (54)	9 th -12 th graders more likely to have been arrested in the past year

Note. The table presents percentages and the number of adolescents in each group (*n*). Grade differences were not assessed for high school graduation because all adolescents were in the 9th – 12th grade group; teen parenting and high school graduation was not assessed for grade differences due to small sample size. Bold numbers indicate significantly higher proportions. All of the statistically significant differences reported in this table were determined using chi-squared analysis ($p < .05$).

Racial/Ethnic Differences in Long-Term Outcomes

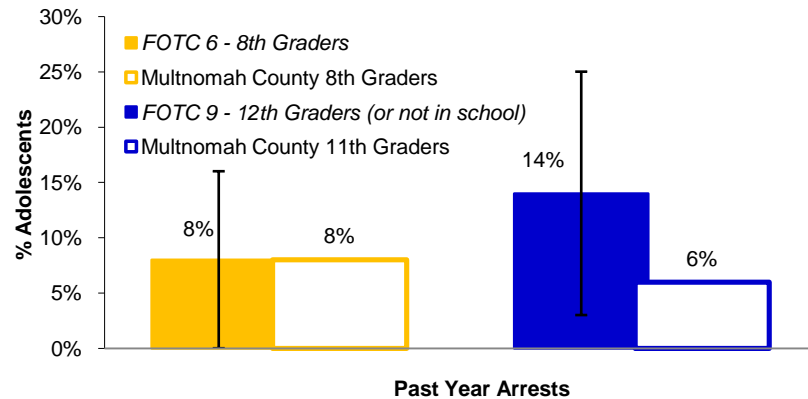
No racial/ethnic differences were found for lifetime and past year arrests and convictions. Racial/ethnic differences were not assessed for teen parenting and high school graduation due to small sample sizes.

Changes in Long-Term Outcomes Over the Past 2 Years

No statistically significant changes in the long-term program outcomes were observed between 2007-08 and 2008-09. Items about arrest and conviction were changed in 2007-08 and are therefore only comparable for the past 2 years.

Friends Adolescents Compared to Multnomah County Youth: Long-Term Outcomes

Figure 1. *FOTC* Adolescents & Non-High Risk Multnomah County Youth: Past Year Arrests



Note. Percentages are based on 75 *FOTC* adolescents, 4,324 Multnomah County 8th graders, and 3,076 Multnomah County 11th graders. The differences shown between *FOTC* adolescents and Multnomah County youth were not statistically significant.

Summary of Long-Term Outcomes

The vast majority of *FOTC* adolescents are achieving the long-term program goals of graduating from high school, avoiding teen pregnancy and parenting, and avoiding involvement with the juvenile justice system. In general, 9th – 12th graders were more likely to have been arrested and/or convicted of a crime than 6th – 8th graders, and there

Summary of Comparisons to Multnomah County Youth on Long-Term Outcomes

FOTC youth were similar to non-high risk Multnomah County youth on self-reported past year arrests.



were no differences according to gender or race/ethnicity. *FOTC* adolescents looked similar to non-high risk Multnomah County youth on past year arrests.

PROGRESS IN MILESTONE CATEGORIES

The next section contains a series of tables with information about *FOTC* adolescent's progress in five *Milestone Categories* (see Section A of the Technical Appendix for a detailed description of each *Milestone Category* and examples of *FOTC* activities that promote each one):

1. Social and emotional development
2. Making good choices
3. School success
4. Improved health care
5. Plans and skills for the future

This section contains a series of tables summarizing adolescent progress in each of the *Milestone Categories*, as well as differences in these outcomes according to:

- grade (6th – 8th, 9th and older)

- gender
- race/ethnicity (African American, Caucasian, Other)
- compared to the last 5 program years
- compared to a non-high risk sample of Multnomah County youth participating in the 2005-06 Oregon Healthy Teens (OHT) Survey

For a description of the analysis plan for this report and how group comparisons were determined, see Section C of the Technical Appendix. Section D of the Technical Appendix contains information about how the measurement scales were calculated for each *Milestone Category*. For more detailed findings, Section E of the Technical Appendix shows response frequencies for each item on each survey (*Friend* Report of Younger Children, *Friend* Report of Adolescents, Adolescent Self-Report, Teacher Report, and Parent/Guardian Report).

Social & Emotional Development

Indicator	Reporter	Sample size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time	Compared to Multnomah County youth
Social Skills	<i>Friend</i>	102	89% (91) of adolescents were socially skilled (yes or YES!) [†]	No	No	N/a

Indicator	Reporter	Sample size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time	Compared to Multnomah County youth
Self-esteem/ Self-confidence	Friend	101	84% (85) of adolescents had self-esteem/self-confidence (<i>yes</i> or <i>YES!</i>) [†]	No	Trend showing increase in self-esteem/self-confidence since 2005-06	N/a
Depression	Adolescent	76	20% (15) of adolescents <i>very often</i> or <i>always</i> felt depressed in past school year	Girls were depressed more often than boys	No	N/a
			36% (27) of adolescents felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 weeks or more in a row	No	Trend showing increase in feeling sad or hopeless since 2007-08	Larger proportion of <i>FOTC</i> 9 th – 12 th graders felt sad or hopeless
			48% (36) of adolescents had no symptoms of serious depression [*]	No	Trend showing decrease in proportion of adolescents with no symptoms of serious depression since 2007-08	N/a

Indicator	Reporter	Sample size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time	Compared to Multnomah County youth
Suicidal Ideation & Attempts	Adolescent	75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9% (7) of adolescents seriously considered attempting suicide 3% (2) of adolescents attempted suicide 	No	No	Similar
Believe Will Have a Happy Life	Adolescent	75	92% (69) of adolescents believed that they will have a happy life	More strongly agreed that they will have a happy life: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9th – 12th graders African American adolescents 	No	N/a
Have Control Over Direction of Life	Adolescent	76	87% (66) of adolescents agreed that they have control over the direction of their lives	More strongly agreed that they have control: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9th – 12th graders African American adolescents 	Significant decrease in sense of control between 2004-05 and 2007-08, 2008-09	N/a
Important to Other People	Adolescent	76	92% (70) of adolescents thought they were important to other people	9 th – 12 th graders more strongly agreed that they were important to other people	No	N/a

Indicator	Reporter	Sample size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time	Compared to Multnomah County youth
Can Handle Something Difficult	Adolescent	76	93% (71) of adolescents agreed that they could handle something difficult	No	No	N/a
Comfort with People from Different Races & Backgrounds	Adolescent	75	97% (73) of adolescents were comfortable with people from different races and backgrounds	No	No	N/a
Child Gets Along Well with Me	Parent/ Guardian	64	94% (60) of adolescents got along well with their parents/guardians	No	No	N/a
Child Gets Along Well with Others	Parent/ Guardian	64	91% (58) of adolescents got along well with others	No	No**	N/a

Notes. "N/a" in the "Compared to Multnomah County youth" column means that the indicator was not included on the Oregon Health Teens Survey in 2005-06.

*Symptoms of serious depression include 1) depressed *fairly often*, *very often* or *almost always*; 2) seriously considered suicide in the past year; and 3) were sad or hopeless for at least two weeks in a row. These responses were counted for each adolescent to create a composite score ranging from 0 (no symptoms) to 3 (all 3 symptoms).

† Indicates a measurement scale (responses to multiple items were averaged to create a score for each adolescent). See Section D of the Technical Appendix for a list of the items included in each scale and Section E for answers (% , *n*) in each response category. Scores on the measurement scale were rounded and dichotomized to create two groups, agree (scale score ≥ 2.5 , *yes* or *YES!*) and disagree (scale score < 2.5 , *no* or *NO!*).

** Item included in 2007-08 and 2008-09 only.

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SOCIAL & EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Indicator	Reporter	All Adolescents	Boys	Girls	Finding
Depression	Adolescent	3.1 (76)	2.7 (30)	3.4 (46)	Girls felt depressed more often than boys

Note. The table presents average scores (measured on a scale from 1 to 6) and the number of adolescents in each group (n). Bold numbers indicate the statistically significantly higher average score. The statistically significant difference reported in this table was determined using a t -test ($p < .05$).

GRADE DIFFERENCES IN SOCIAL & EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Indicator	Reporter	All Adolescents	6 th – 8 th	9 th – 12 th	Finding
Believe Will Have a Happy Life	Adolescent	3.5 (75)	3.3 (40)	3.6 (35)	9 th – 12 th graders more strongly agreed that they will have a happy life
Have Control Over Direction of Life	Adolescent	3.3 (76)	3.1 (40)	3.6 (36)	9 th – 12 th graders more strongly agreed that they had control over the direction of their lives
Important to Other People	Adolescent	3.5 (76)	3.2 (40)	3.7 (36)	9 th – 12 th graders more strongly agreed that they were important to other people

Note. The table presents average scores (measured on a scale from 1 to 4) and the number of adolescents in each group (n). Bold numbers indicate the statistically significantly higher average score. The statistically significant difference reported in this table was determined using a t -test ($p < .05$).

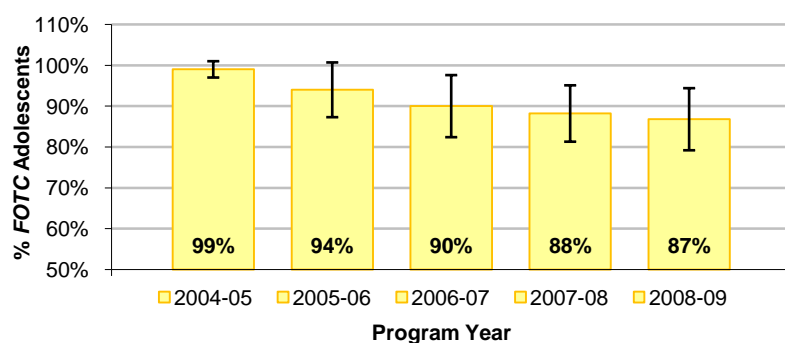
RACIAL/ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN SOCIAL & EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Indicator	Reporter	All Adolescents	African American	Caucasian	Other	Finding
Believe Will Have a Happy Life	Adolescent	3.5 (75)	3.7 (42)	3.4 (22)	2.8 (11)	African American adolescents more strongly agreed, and Caucasian and youth of other ethnicities less strongly agreed, that they will have a happy life
Have Control Over Direction of Life	Adolescent	3.3 (76)	3.5 (43)	3.0 (22)	3.4 (11)	African American adolescents more strongly agreed, and Caucasian adolescents less strongly agreed, that they had control over the direction of their lives

Note. The table presents average scores (measured on a scale from 1 to 4) and the number of adolescents in each group (*n*). Bold numbers indicate the statistically significantly higher average score. All of the statistically significant differences reported in this table were determined using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Bonferroni post hoc comparisons ($p < .05$).

CHANGES IN SOCIAL & EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

Figure 2. Changes in Perceptions of Control Over Life in the Past 5 Program Years – Adolescent Report



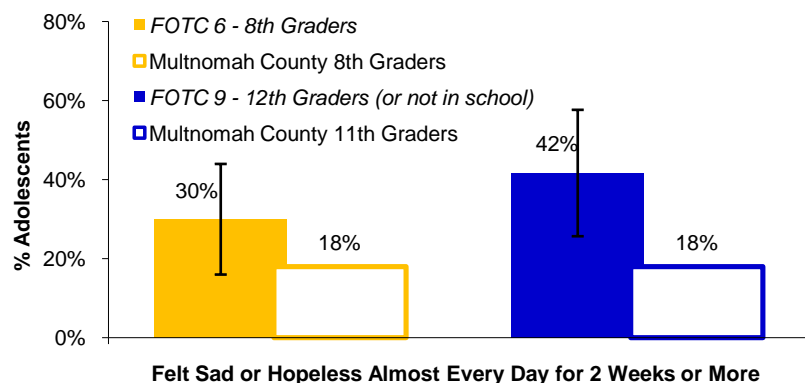
Note. Percentages based on 79 adolescents from 2004-05, 48 from 2005-06, 60 from 2006-07, 85 from 2007-08, and 76 from 2008-09. The only significant difference shown occurred between program years 2004-05 and 2007-08 & 2008-09. The same adolescents are not represented in each program year.

In addition to the significant change in perceptions of control between 2004-05 and 2007-09, three trends (not statistically significant) were found:

1. Adolescents with self-esteem/self-confidence (rated *yes* or *YES!* by *Friends*) increased from 70% in 2005-06 to 84% in 2008-09.
2. Adolescents that felt sad or hopeless for at least 2 weeks in a row increased from 20% in 2007-08 to 36% in 2008-09.
3. Proportion of adolescents with no serious symptoms of depression decreased from 69% in 2007-08 to 48% in 2008-09.

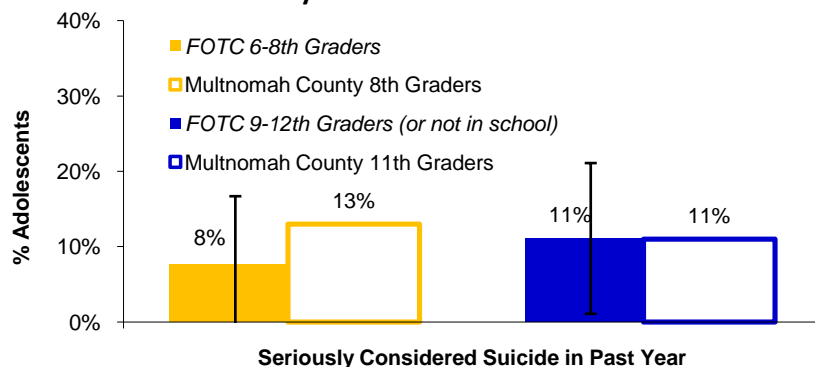
FRIENDS ADOLESCENTS COMPARED TO MULTNOMAH COUNTY YOUTH: SOCIAL & EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Figure 3. FOTC Adolescents & Non-High Risk Multnomah County Youth: Felt Sad or Hopeless in Past Year



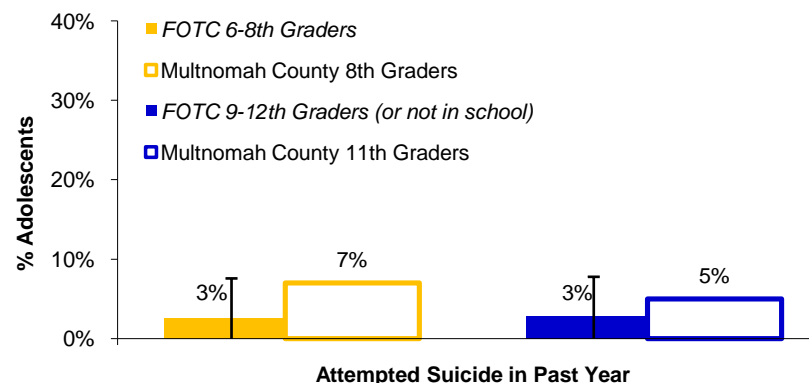
Note. Percentages are based on 75 FOTC adolescents, 4,560 Multnomah County 8th graders, and 3,143 Multnomah County 11th graders. Multnomah County youth represent a non-high risk sample of youth. A significantly larger proportion of FOTC 9th – 12th graders felt sad or hopeless, but 6th – 8th graders were not statistically different.

Figure 4. FOTC Adolescents & Non-High Risk Multnomah County Youth: Seriously Considered Suicide in Past Year



Note. Percentages based on 75 FOTC adolescents, 4,470 Multnomah County 8th graders, and 3,115 Multnomah County 11th graders. Multnomah County youth represent a non-high risk sample of youth. None of the differences shown were statistically significant.

Figure 5. FOTC Adolescents & Non-High Risk Multnomah County Youth: Attempted Suicide in Past Year



Note. Percentages based on 75 FOTC adolescents, 4,470 Multnomah County 8th graders, and 3,115 Multnomah County 11th graders. Multnomah County youth represent a non-high risk sample of youth. The differences shown were not statistically significant.

Summary of Comparisons to Multnomah County Youth on Social & Emotional Development

- A significantly larger proportion of FOTC 9th – 12th graders reported feeling sad or depressed for at least 2 weeks in a row over the past school year compared to Multnomah County youth.
- FOTC youth looked similar to a non-high risk sample of Multnomah County youth on suicidal ideation and attempts.

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL & EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

According to *Friends*, nearly 9 out of 10 *FOTC* adolescents were socially skilled and had good self-esteem/self-confidence. It is notable that the average score on both of these scales was 3.0 (or a *yes* on the response scale), indicating that many adolescents still have room for improvement in these areas. Furthermore, the proportion of adolescents with good self-esteem/self-confidence has increased steadily (albeit not statistically significantly) since 2005-06.

At least 9 out of 10 *FOTC* adolescents had resilient beliefs (e.g., have a happy life, could handle something difficult) and were comfortable with people from different cultural or ethnic backgrounds. Older adolescents (9th – 12th



graders) and African American adolescents more strongly held many of these beliefs. Interestingly, there has been a decline in the proportion of adolescents that felt they had control over their lives since 2004-05.

According to their parents/guardians, more than 9 out of 10 *FOTC* adolescents got along well with their parents/guardians and others.

Depression continues to be a concern for *FOTC* adolescents.

- According to their own reports, 1 out of 5 *FOTC* adolescents very often or almost always felt depressed, with girls more often feeling depressed than boys.
- One-third of the adolescents felt sad or hopeless for at least two weeks in a row, and a significantly larger proportion of *FOTC* 9th – 12th graders felt this way compared to a non-high risk sample of Multnomah County youth participating in the OHT Survey in 2005-06.
- Half of the *FOTC* adolescents reported at least one serious symptom of depression in the past year, which is an increase from 2007-08 (not statistically significant).
- Despite the higher level of depressive symptoms, a similar proportion of *FOTC* adolescents reported suicidal ideation and/or attempts as a non-high risk sample of Multnomah County youth.

Making Good Choices

Indicator	Reporter	Sample Size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time	Compared to Multnomah County youth
Physical Fighting	Adolescent	76	61% (46) of adolescents were involved in physical fighting	Boys more involved in fighting than girls	Trend showing steady increase in physical fighting since 2004-05	Physical fighting more prevalent among <i>FOTC</i> adolescents
Violent Behavior	Adolescent	76	67% (51) of adolescents reported 1 or more violent behaviors*	No	Involvement in 1 or more violent behaviors higher in 2007-08 and 2008-09 than in 2006-07	N/a
Violence as a Way to Solve Problems	Adolescent	76	42% (32) of adolescents thought violence can be a way to solve problems (<i>yes</i> or <i>YES!</i>)	No	No [†]	N/a
Authority Acceptance in the Classroom	Teacher (6 th – 8 th), Friend (9 th – 12 th)	102	67% (68) of adolescents <i>very often</i> or <i>almost always</i> follow classroom rules ^{††}	Girls followed classroom rules more often than boys	No	N/a
Lifetime Cigarette Use	Adolescent	76	17% (13) of adolescents have smoked a whole cigarette	No	No [†]	Similar
Lifetime Chew Tobacco Use	Adolescent	75	3% (2) of adolescents have chewed tobacco	No	No [†]	N/a

Indicator	Reporter	Sample Size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time	Compared to Multnomah County youth
Age of First Cigarette Use	Adolescent	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average: 12 yrs old Of those who had smoked a whole cigarette, 31% (4) first did so before age 11 	No	No ⁺	By age 15, <i>FOTC</i> adolescents less likely to have smoked a whole cigarette
Current Tobacco Use	Adolescent	74	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11% (8) of adolescents used tobacco in the last 30 days Of those who ever used tobacco, 62% (8 out of 13) used in the last 30 days 	No	No	Similar
Lifetime Alcohol Use	Adolescent	74	51% (38) of adolescents have had more than a sip or two of alcohol	Youth of other ethnicities more likely, and African American adolescents less likely, to have used alcohol	No ⁺	<i>FOTC</i> 6 th – 8 th graders were similar, but <i>FOTC</i> 9 th – 12 th graders less likely to have had more than a sip or two of alcohol

Indicator	Reporter	Sample Size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time	Compared to Multnomah County youth
Age of First Alcohol Use	Adolescent	38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average: 12 yrs old Of those who had more than a sip or two of alcohol, 34% (13) first did so before age 11 	No	No [†]	By age 15, <i>FOTC</i> adolescents less likely to have drank alcohol
Current Alcohol Use	Adolescent	74	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% (15) of adolescents drank alcohol in the last 30 days Of those who ever drank, 39% (15 out of 38) did so in the last 30 days 	Youth of other ethnicities more likely to have drank alcohol in the last 30 days	Trend showing increase in proportion of adolescents who drank alcohol in last 30 days	<i>FOTC</i> 6 th – 8 th graders were similar, but <i>FOTC</i> 9 th – 12 th graders less likely to have used alcohol in the last 30 days
Lifetime Marijuana Use	Adolescent	75	33% (25) of adolescents have used marijuana	No	Trend showing increase in likelihood of lifetime marijuana use	Similar
Age of First Marijuana Use	Adolescent	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average: 13 yrs old Of those who had ever used marijuana, 12% (3) first did so before age 11 	No	No	By age 15, <i>FOTC</i> adolescents less likely to have used marijuana

Indicator	Reporter	Sample Size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time	Compared to Multnomah County youth
Current Marijuana Use	Adolescent	73	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14% (10) of adolescents used marijuana in the last 30 days Of those who ever used marijuana, 43% (10 out of 23) did so in the last 30 days 	No	No	N/a
Lifetime Inhalant Use	Adolescent	76	8% (6) of adolescents used inhalants	No	Trend showing increase in likelihood of adolescent lifetime inhalant use	N/a
Age of First Inhalant Use	Adolescent	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average age: 10 yrs Of those who had used inhalants, 50% (3) first did so before age 11 	Not assessed due to small sample	Not assessed due to small sample size	N/a

Indicator	Reporter	Sample Size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time	Compared to Multnomah County youth
Current Inhalant Use	Adolescent	76	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1% (1) of adolescents used inhalants in the last 30 days Of those who ever used inhalants, 17% (1 out of 6) did so in the last 30 days 	No	Not assessed due to small sample size	N/a
Lifetime Other Drug Use	Adolescent	76	8% (6) of adolescents have used other drugs	Youth of other ethnicities more likely to have used other drugs	Trend showing increase in proportion of adolescents that had ever used other drugs	N/a
Age of First Other Drug Use	Adolescent	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average age: 13 yrs Of those who had used other drugs, 17% (1) first did so before age 11 	No	Not assessed due to small sample size	N/a
Current Other Drug Use	Adolescent	76	0% (0) of adolescents have used other drugs in the last 30 days	Not assessed due to small sample	Not assessed due to small sample size	N/a
Lifetime Sexual Intercourse	Adolescent	76	36% (27) of adolescents have had sexual intercourse	9 th -12 th graders more likely to have had sex than 6 th -8 th graders	No	Similar

Indicator	Reporter	Sample Size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time	Compared to Multnomah County youth
Age of First Sexual Intercourse	Adolescent	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average age: 13 yrs old Of those who had sexual intercourse, 31% (8) first did so before age 13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boys initiated sex earlier Youth of other ethnicities initiated sex earlier than African Americans 	No	A larger proportion of <i>FOTC</i> adolescents had sexual intercourse, but by age 16 the trend reverses
Condom Use	Adolescent	26	50% (13) of adolescents who had sexual intercourse used a condom the last time	No	Trend showing a steady decline in condom use at last intercourse	Similar

Note. Change over time on items taken from the Adolescent Self-Report Survey should be interpreted with caution because 6th graders were included in the adolescent self-report sample for the first time in 2007-08. Grade differences not assessed for behavior initiation indicators (e.g., age of first alcohol use). “N/a” in the “Compared to Multnomah County youth” column means that the indicator was not included on the Oregon Health Teens Survey in 2005-06.

* Violent behaviors included physical fighting, attacked someone out of anger, carrying a weapon, threatened someone with a weapon, and gang involvement.

† Item included in 2007-08 and 2008-09 only.

†† Indicates a measurement scale (responses to multiple items were averaged to create a score). See Section D of the Technical Appendix for a list of the items included in each scale and Section E for answers (% , *n*) in each response category. Scores on the measurement scale were rounded and dichotomized to create two groups, *often, very often, or almost always* (scale score ≥ 3.5) and *sometimes, rarely, or almost never* (scale score < 3.5).

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN MAKING GOOD CHOICES

Indicator	Reporter	All Adolescents	Girls	Boys	Finding
Physical Fighting	Adolescent	61% (76)	50% (46)	77% (30)	Boys more likely to have been involved with physical fighting
Authority Acceptance in the Classroom	Teacher (6 th – 8 th) Friend (9 th – 12 th)	4.8 (102)	5.0 (57)	4.6 (45)	Girls followed classroom rules significantly more often than boys
Age of First Sexual Intercourse	Adolescent	13 years old (26)	14 years old (14)	12 years old (12)	Girls initiated sexual intercourse later

Notes. The table presents either average scores (on a scale from 1 to 6), average age or percentages and the number of adolescents in each group (*n*). Bold numbers indicate statistically significantly higher average scores or percentages. The statistically significant differences reported in this table is based on group averages were determined using a *t*-test ($p < .05$); the differences reported based on group proportions (%) were determined using chi-squared analysis ($p < .05$). Gender differences not assessed for age of first inhalant use (sample < 10).

GRADE DIFFERENCES IN MAKING GOOD CHOICES

Indicator	Reporter	All Adolescents	6 th – 8 th	9 th – 12 th	Finding
Lifetime Sexual Intercourse	Adolescent	36% (76)	25% (40)	47% (36)	9 th -12 th graders were more likely to have had sex than 6 th -8 th graders

Notes. The table includes percentage of adolescents and (*n*). Bold numbers indicate s statistically significantly higher percentage. The statistically significant difference reported in this table was determined using chi-squared analysis ($p < .05$). Grade differences were not assessed for behavior initiation indicators (e.g., age of first alcohol use).

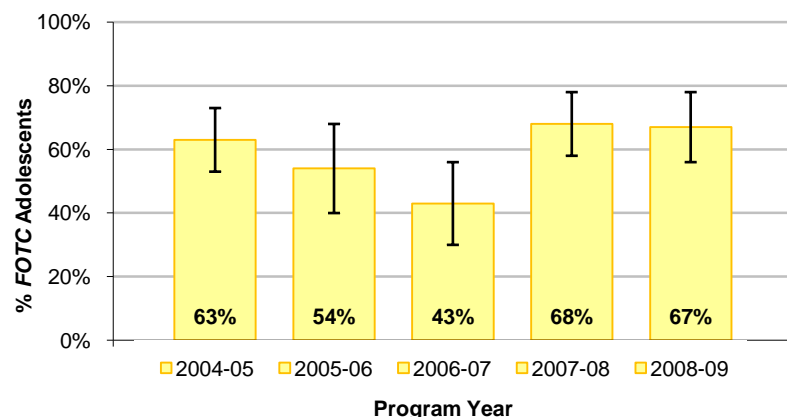
RACIAL/ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN MAKING GOOD CHOICES

Indicator	Reporter	All Adolescents	African American	Caucasian	Other	Finding
Lifetime Alcohol Use	Adolescent	51% (74)	41% (42)	57% (21)	82% (11)	Youth of other ethnicities <i>more</i> likely, and African American adolescents <i>less</i> likely, to have ever used alcohol
Current Alcohol Use	Adolescent	20% (15)	19% (8)	14% (3)	40% (4)	Youth of other ethnicities more likely to have used alcohol in the last 30 days
Lifetime Other Drug Use	Adolescent	8% (76)	5% (43)	5% (22)	27% (11)	Youth of other ethnicities more likely to have used other drugs
Age of First Sexual Intercourse	Adolescent	13 years old (26)	14 years old (14)	13 years old (6)	12 years old (6)	Youth of other ethnicities had sex earlier than African American adolescents

Note. The table presents either average scores (on a scale from 1 to 6), average age or percentages and the number of adolescents in each group (*n*). Bold numbers indicate statistically significantly higher average scores or percentages. The statistically significant differences reported in this table based on group averages were determined using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Bonferroni post hoc comparisons ($p < .05$); the differences reported based on group proportions (%) were determined using chi-squared analysis ($p < .05$). Race/ethnicity differences not assessed for age of first inhalant use (sample < 10).

CHANGES IN MAKING GOOD CHOICES OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

Figure 6. Change in Involvement in Violent Behavior Over the Past 5 Program Years – Adolescent Report



Note. We recalculated the violent behavior count for 2004-05 and 2005-06 to include only those 5 behaviors measured in 2006-07 and after. Percentages are based on 84 adolescents from 2004-05, 46 from 2005-06, 56 from 2006-07, 84 from 2007-08, and 76 from 2008-09. The only significant difference shown occurred between program years 2006-07 and 2007-08/2008-09. Sixth graders were included for the first time in the 2007-08 Adolescent Self-Report Survey sample in 2007-08, whereas previous years included adolescents in grades 7 through 12 (or not in school); however, results were similar when 6th graders were excluded from the analysis. Furthermore, the same adolescents are not represented in each program year.

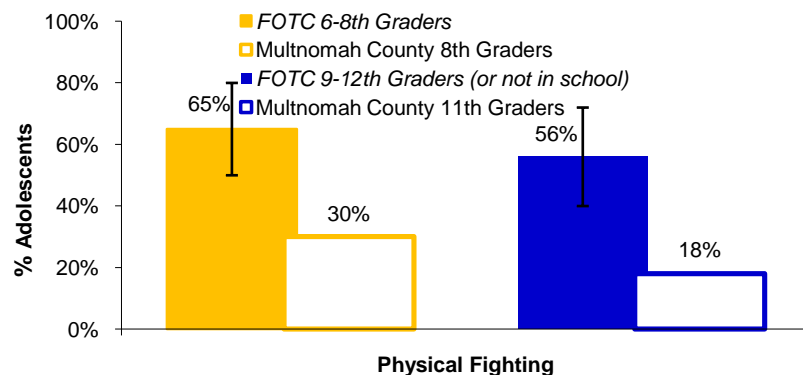


The proportion of *FOTC* adolescents who reported being involved in one or more violent behaviors was significantly higher in 2007-08 and 2008-09 than it was in 2006-07. In addition, there were also six trends found (not statistically significant):

1. Steady increase in the proportion of *FOTC* adolescents that had engaged in physical fighting in the past year, with 43% in 2004-05 and rising to 61% in 2008-09.
2. Decline in the proportion of *FOTC* adolescents that abstained from alcohol in the last 30 days from 92% in 2006-07 and 2007-08 to 80% in 2008-09.
3. Increase in proportion of *FOTC* adolescents that had ever used marijuana from 24% in 2007-08 to 33% in 2008-09, which is a return to levels seen in 2004-05 through 2006-07.
4. Small increase in proportion of *FOTC* adolescents that reported ever having used inhalants from 2% in 2004-05 and 2005-06 to 8% in 2008-09.
5. Small increase in proportion of *FOTC* adolescents that reported ever having used other drugs from 2% in 2004-05 and 2005-06 to 8% in 2008-09.
6. Steady decline in condom use during last sexual intercourse encounter from 100% in 2004-05 to 50% in 2008-09.

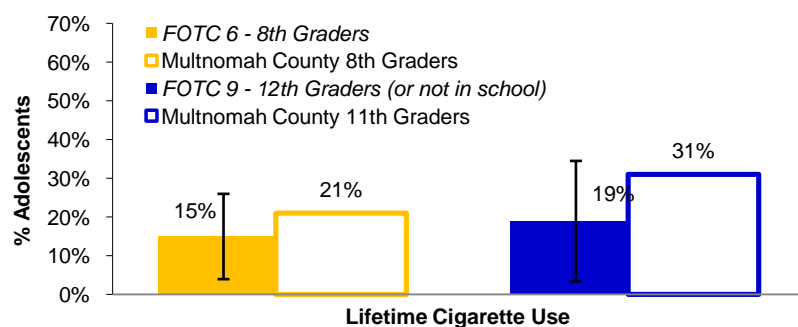
FRIENDS ADOLESCENTS COMPARED TO MULTNOMAH COUNTY YOUTH: MAKING GOOD CHOICES

Figure 7. *FOTC* Adolescents & Non-High Risk Multnomah County Youth: Physical Fighting



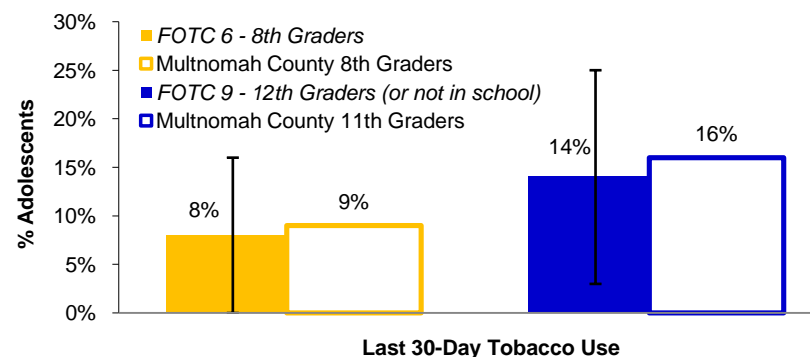
Note. Percentages for physical fighting are based on 76 *FOTC* adolescents, 4,273 Multnomah County 8th graders, and 3,064 Multnomah County 11th graders. A significantly larger proportion of *FOTC* adolescents were involved in physical fighting as compared to a non-high risk sample of Multnomah County youth.

Figure 8. *FOTC* Adolescents & Non-High Risk Multnomah County Youth: Ever Smoked a Whole Cigarette



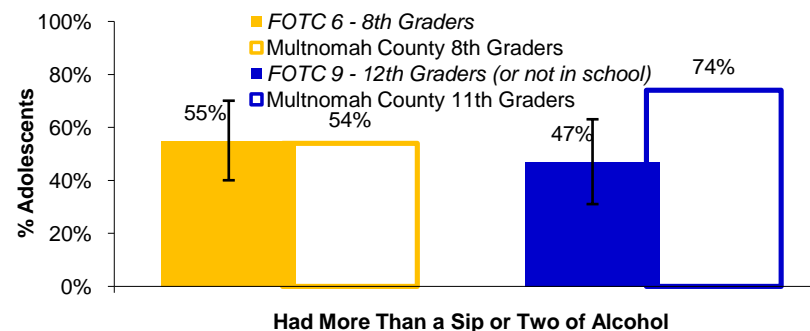
Note. Percentages are based on 76 *FOTC* adolescents, 4,377 Multnomah County 8th graders, and 3,108 Multnomah County 11th graders. There were no significant differences between *FOTC* adolescents and the non-high risk sample of Multnomah County youth.

Figure 9. *FOTC* Adolescents & Non-High Risk Multnomah County Youth: Last 30-Day Tobacco Use



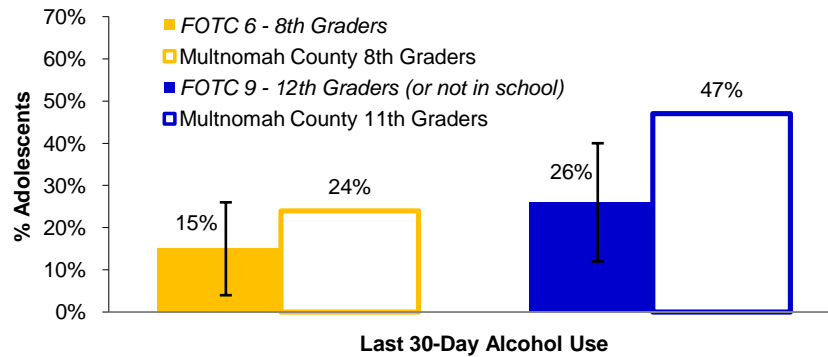
Note. Percentages are based on 74 *FOTC* adolescents, 4,360 Multnomah County 8th graders, and 3,108 Multnomah County 11th graders. *FOTC* adolescents were not statistically different than a non-high risk sample of Multnomah County youth. Multnomah County youth reported on cigarette use and *FOTC* youth reported on tobacco use (cigarettes, chew, etc.).

Figure 10. *FOTC* Adolescents & Non-High Risk Multnomah County Youth: Ever Had More Than a Sip or Two of Alcohol



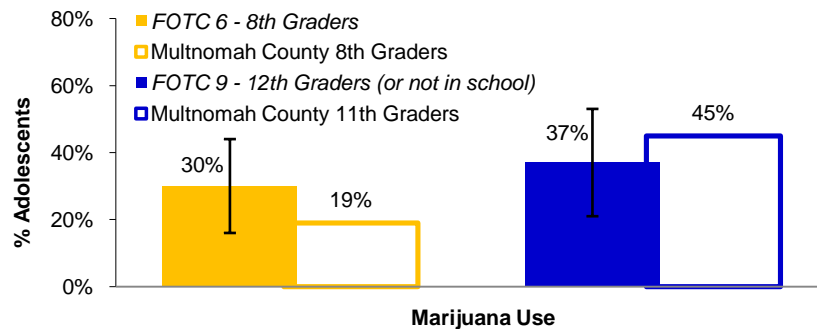
Note. Percentages are based on 74 *FOTC* adolescents, 4,176 Multnomah County 8th graders, and 3,063 Multnomah County 11th graders. A significantly smaller proportion of *FOTC* 9th – 12th graders have used alcohol than the non-high risk Multnomah County 11th graders.

Figure 11. FOTC Adolescents & Non-High Risk Multnomah County Youth: Last 30-Day Alcohol Use



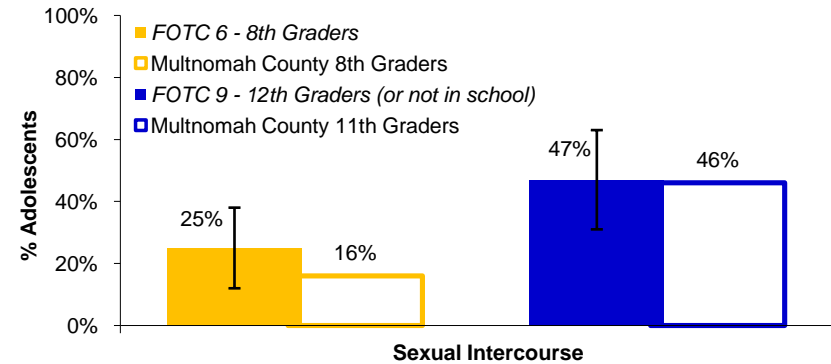
Note. Percentages are based on 74 FOTC adolescents, 2,185 Multnomah County 8th graders, and 1,484 Multnomah County 11th graders. A significantly smaller proportion of FOTC 9th – 12th graders used alcohol in the last 30 days compared to a non-high risk sample of Multnomah County 11th graders.

Figure 12. FOTC Adolescents & Non-High Risk Multnomah County Youth: Ever Used Marijuana



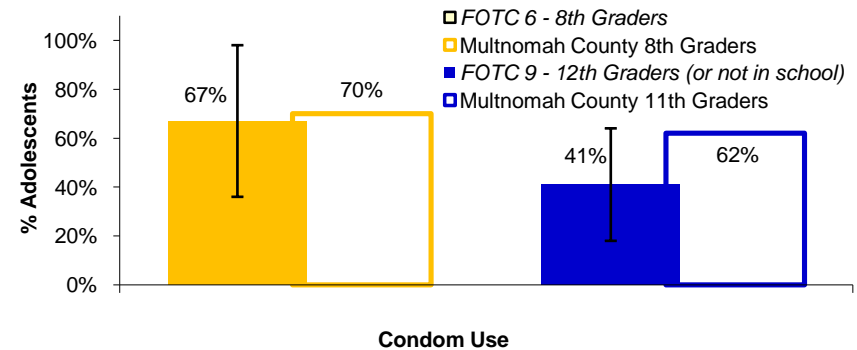
Note. Percentages are based on 75 FOTC adolescents, 4,049 Multnomah County 8th graders, and 3,035 Multnomah County 11th graders. The differences between FOTC adolescents and the non-high risk sample of Multnomah County adolescents were not statistically significant.

Figure 13. FOTC Adolescents & Non-High Risk Multnomah County Youth: Lifetime Sexual Intercourse



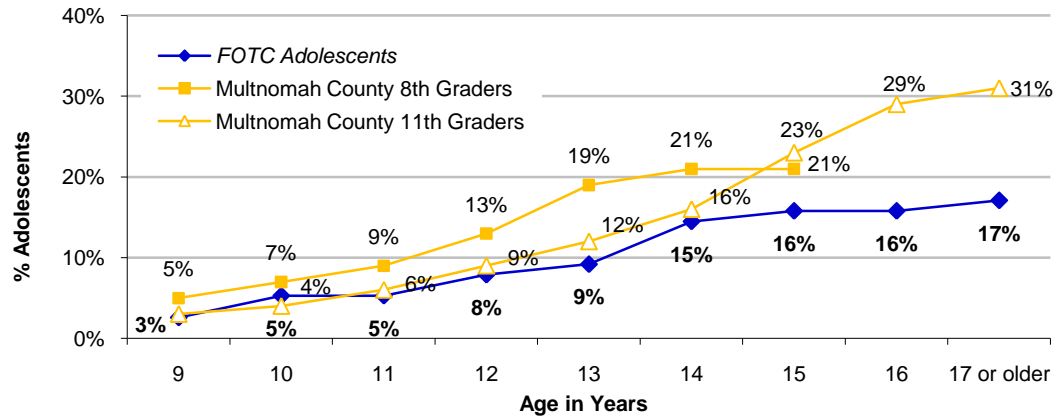
Note. Percentages are based on 76 FOTC adolescents, 4,530 Multnomah County 8th graders, and 3,129 Multnomah County 11th graders. The differences between FOTC youth and the non-high risk sample of Multnomah County youth were not statistically significant.

Figure 14. FOTC Adolescents & Non-High Risk Multnomah County Youth: Condom Use



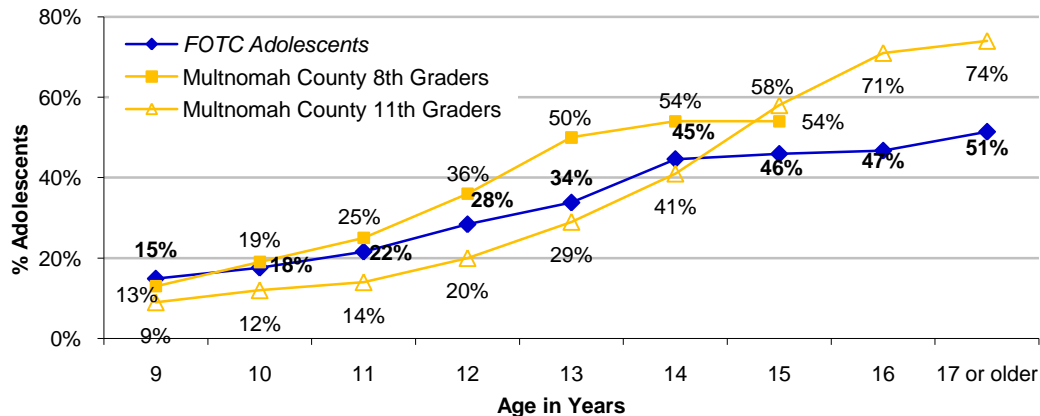
Note. Percentages are based on 26 FOTC adolescents, 4,425 Multnomah County 8th graders, and 3,088 Multnomah County 11th graders. The differences shown were not statistically significant. The Multnomah County youth were not a high risk sample.

Figure 15. *FOTC* Adolescents & Non-High Risk Multnomah County Youth: Cumulative Proportion of Youth Who Smoked a Whole Cigarette by Age



Note. Percentages are based on 76 *FOTC* adolescents, 4,377 Multnomah County 8th graders, and 3,108 Multnomah County 11th graders. The Multnomah County youth were not a high risk sample. The differences shown were not tested for statistical significance.

Figure 16. *FOTC* Adolescents & Non-High Risk Multnomah County Youth: Cumulative Proportion of Youth Who Had Used Alcohol by Age



Note. Percentages are based on 74 *FOTC* adolescents, 4,176 Multnomah County 8th graders, and 3,063 Multnomah County 11th graders. The Multnomah County youth were not a high risk sample. The differences shown were not tested for statistical significance.

Summary of Comparisons to Multnomah County Youth on Making Good Choices

FOTC and a non-high risk sample of Multnomah County youth were similar on:

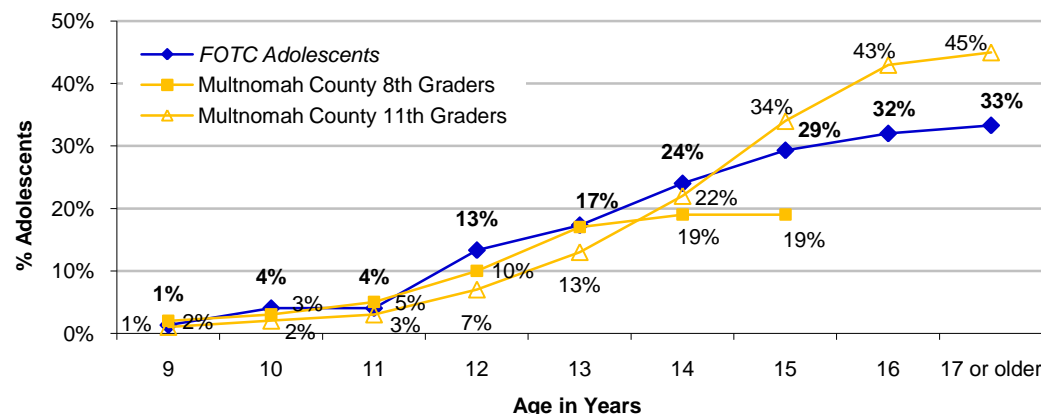
- Lifetime cigarette use
- Last 30-day tobacco use
- Lifetime alcohol use (6th – 8th graders only)
- Last 30-day alcohol use (6th – 8th graders only)
- Lifetime marijuana use
- Lifetime sexual intercourse
- Condom use

A significantly higher proportion of *FOTC* youth were involved in physical fighting.

A significantly lower proportion of *FOTC* youth:

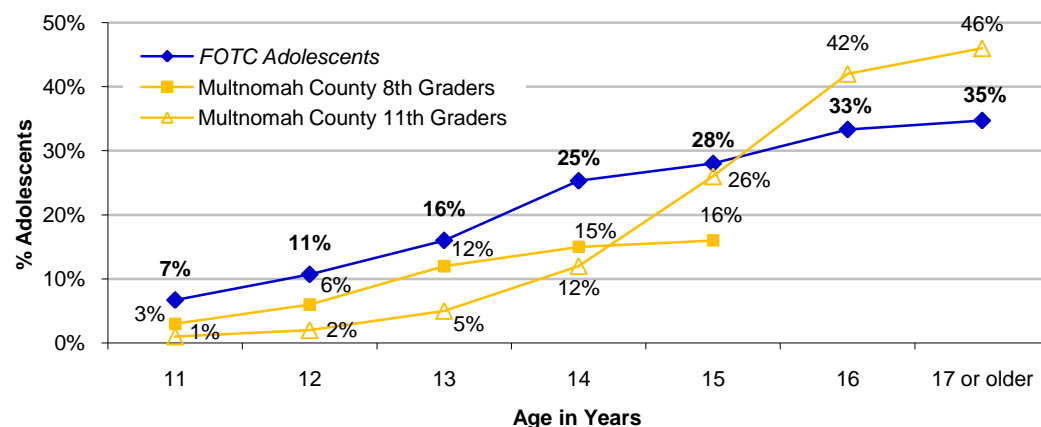
- Have used alcohol in their lifetimes (9th – 12th graders only)
- Drank alcohol in the last 30 days (9th – 12th graders only)

Figure 17. *FOTC* Adolescents & Non-High Risk Multnomah County Youth: Cumulative Proportion of Youth Who Used Marijuana by Age



Note. Percentages are based on 75 *FOTC* adolescents, 4,049 Multnomah County 8th graders, and 3,035 Multnomah County 11th graders. The Multnomah County youth were not a high risk sample. The differences shown were not tested for statistical significance.

Figure 18. *FOTC* Adolescents & Non-High Risk Multnomah County Youth: Cumulative Proportion of Youth Who Had Sexual Intercourse by Age



Note. Percentages are based on 75 *FOTC* adolescents, 4,510 Multnomah County 8th graders, and 3,120 Multnomah County 11th graders. The differences shown were not tested for statistical significance. The Multnomah County youth sample is not high risk.

Summary of Comparisons to Multnomah County Youth on Making Good Choices

FOTC adolescents initiated the use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana at approximately the same rate as a non-high risk sample of Multnomah County youth. However, by age 15, a smaller proportion of *FOTC* youth had used these substances compared to Multnomah County youth.

FOTC adolescents initiated sexual intercourse somewhat earlier than a non-high risk sample of Multnomah County youth. However, by age 16, a smaller proportion of *FOTC* youth had engaged in sexual intercourse.

SUMMARY OF MAKING GOOD CHOICES

Following classroom rules. 2 out of 3 *FOTC* adolescents very often or almost always followed classroom rules. The average scale score was 5.0 (which is *very often* on the response scale), indicating that many adolescents (especially boys) have room for improvement in this area.

Violent behavior. Violent behavior, primarily physical fighting, was difficult to avoid for 3 out of 4 *FOTC* adolescents (especially boys). There has been a significant increase in violent behavior involvement since 2006-07, and in physical fighting (not statistically significant), over the past 5 years. A significantly larger proportion of *FOTC* adolescents were involved in physical fighting than a non-high risk sample of Multnomah County youth.



Substance use. The majority of *FOTC* adolescents avoided substance use. Alcohol was the most commonly used substance – half of *FOTC* adolescents have had more than a sip or two of alcohol in their lifetimes (more prevalent for youth of other ethnicities and less prevalent for African American adolescents). One-third of *FOTC* adolescents had used marijuana, and less than one-fifth had smoked a whole cigarette. Last 30 day alcohol use, which was more likely for youth of other ethnicities, has increased somewhat (not statistically significant) since 2006-07. *FOTC* adolescents looked very similar to a non-high risk sample of Multnomah County youth on lifetime and last 30 day substance, except that a significantly *smaller* percentage of *FOTC* 9th – 12th graders 1) had more than a sip or two of alcohol in their

lifetimes, and 2) had used alcohol in the last 30 days.

Average age of initiation for cigarettes and alcohol was 12 years old, and for marijuana was 13 years old. One-third of substance-using adolescents had used cigarettes and/or alcohol, and one-eighth had used marijuana, by age 10. *FOTC* adolescents initiated tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use at approximately the same rate as a non-high risk sample of Multnomah County youth, but by age 15, a *smaller* proportion of *FOTC* adolescents had used these substances.

Few *FOTC* adolescents reported inhalant or other drug use, but youth of other ethnicities were more likely to have used other drugs. Inhalant and other drug use has increased slightly (not statistically significant) over the past 5 years.

Sexual behavior. One-third of *FOTC* adolescents (especially 9th – 12th graders) have had sexual intercourse, and only half used a condom at their last sexual intercourse. These proportions were similar for a non-high risk sample of Multnomah County youth. There has been a decline in the proportion of *FOTC* adolescents who used a condom during their last sexual intercourse over the past 5 years. Average age of initiation for sexual intercourse was 13 years old (earlier for boys and youth of other ethnicities). *FOTC* adolescents initiated sexual intercourse earlier than Multnomah County youth, but by age 16, a *smaller* proportion of *FOTC* adolescents had initiated sexual intercourse.

School Success

Indicator	Reporter	Sample Size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time
School Engagement	<i>Friend</i>	102	62% (63) of adolescents were engaged in school (yes or YES!) ⁺	Girls were more engaged in school	No
Concentration in the Classroom	Teacher (6 th – 8 th), <i>Friend</i> (9 – 12 th)	102	60% (61) of adolescents were <i>often, very often or almost always</i> engaged in classroom activities ⁺⁺	Girls more often paid attention in the classroom	No
Disciplinary Actions – Removed from Class	<i>Friend</i>	93	34% (32) of adolescents were removed from class for disciplinary reasons in the past year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6th-8th graders were more likely to have been removed from class Boys were more likely to have been removed from class 	No
Disciplinary Actions – Suspended	<i>Friend</i>	96	31% (30) of adolescents were suspended from school in the past year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6th-8th graders more likely to have been suspended Boys were more likely to have been suspended 	No
Disciplinary Actions – Expelled	<i>Friend</i>	2	9% (9) of adolescents were expelled from school in the past year	Boys more likely to have been expelled	No
Academic Service – Tutoring	<i>Friend</i>	96	25% (24) of adolescents received tutoring in the past year	No	No

Indicator	Reporter	Sample Size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time
Academic Service – Tutoring	Friend	101	58% (59) of adolescents needed tutoring in the past year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9th-12th graders more likely to need tutoring African Americans were more likely, and other ethnicities were less likely, to need tutoring 	Trend suggesting decline in need for tutoring since 2004-05
Academic Service – Learning Problems	Friend	97	16% (15) of adolescents received a program for learning problems in the past year	No	No
		99	25% (25) of adolescents needed a program for learning problems in the past year	No	No
Academic Service – Attendance/ Behavior Problems	Friend	97	23% (22) of adolescents received services for attendance or behavior problems in the past year	No	No
		101	38% (38) of adolescents needed services for attendance or behavior problems in the past year	No	No
Academic Service – Testing and Evaluation for Special Education	Friend	94	7% (7) of adolescents received testing and evaluation for special education services in the past year	No	No

Indicator	Reporter	Sample Size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time
		98	14% (14) of adolescents needed testing and evaluation for special education services in the past year	Girls are more likely to need testing and evaluation for special education	No
Academic Service – Gifted and Talented	Friend	96	4% (4) of adolescents received gifted and talented services in the past year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6th-8th graders more likely to receive gifted and talented services African Americans less likely, and youth of other ethnicities more likely, to receive gifted and talented services 	No
		95	10% (9) of adolescents needed gifted and talented classes in the past year	Youth of other ethnicities more likely, and African Americans less likely, to need gifted and talented services	No
Academic Service – Individual Education Plan (IEP)	Friend	97	22% (21) of adolescents received an IEP in the past year	No	N/a – new in 2008-09
		98	30% (29) of adolescents needed an IEP in the past year	No	

[†] Responses to multiple items were averaged to create this score. See Section D of the Technical Appendix for a list of the items included in each scale and Section E for answers (% , *n*) in each response category. Scores on the measurement scale were rounded and dichotomized to create two groups, *agree* (scale score ≥ 2.5 , *yes* and *YES!*) and *disagree* (scale score < 2.5 , *no* and *NO!*).

^{††} Responses to multiple items were averaged to create this score. See Section D of the Technical Appendix for a list of the items included in each scale and Section E for answers (% , *n*) in each response category. Scores on the measurement scale were rounded and dichotomized to create two groups, *often, very often, or almost always* (scale score ≥ 3.5) and *sometimes, rarely, or almost never* (scale score < 3.5).

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SCHOOL SUCCESS

Indicator	Reporter	All Adolescents	Boys	Girls	Finding
School Engagement	<i>Friend</i>	2.6 (102)	2.4 (42)	2.8 (60)	Girls significantly more engaged in school
Concentration in the Classroom	Teacher (6 th – 8 th), <i>Friend</i> (9 – 12 th)	3.7 (102)	3.4 (45)	4.0 (57)	Girls paid attention in class significantly more often
Disciplinary – Removed from Class	<i>Friend</i>	34% (93)	55% (40)	19% (53)	Boys more likely to have been removed from the classroom
Disciplinary – Suspended	<i>Friend</i>	31% (96)	48% (42)	19% (54)	Boys more likely to have been suspended
Disciplinary - Expelled	<i>Friend</i>	9% (98)	17% (42)	4% (56)	Boys more likely to have been expelled
Academic Service – Testing and Evaluation for Special Education (Needed)	<i>Friend</i>	14% (98)	5% (42)	21% (56)	Girls needed testing and evaluation services for special education more than boys

Notes. The table presents either average scores or percentages and the number of adolescents in each group (*n*). Bold numbers indicate statistically significantly higher average scores or percentages. The statistically significant differences reported in this table is based on group averages were determined using a *t*-test ($p < .05$); the differences reported based on group proportions (%) were determined using chi-squared analysis ($p < .05$). School engagement was measured on a scale from 1 to 4; cognitive concentration in the classroom was measured on a scale from 1 to 6.

GRADE DIFFERENCES IN SCHOOL SUCCESS

Indicator	Reporter	All Adolescents	6 th – 8 th	9 th – 12 th	Finding
Disciplinary – Removed from Class	<i>Friend</i>	34% (93)	48% (46)	21% (47)	6 th -8 th graders more likely to have been removed from class

Indicator	Reporter	All Adolescents	6 th – 8 th	9 th – 12 th	Finding
Disciplinary – Suspended	<i>Friend</i>	31% (96)	41% (46)	22% (50)	6 th -8 th graders are more likely to have been suspended
Academic Service – Tutoring (Needed)	<i>Friend</i>	58% (101)	46% (48)	70% (53)	9 th -12 th graders significantly more likely to have needed tutoring
Academic Service – Gifted and Talented (Received)	<i>Friend</i>	4% (96)	9% (46)	0% (50)	6 th -8 th graders significantly more likely to have received gifted and talented classes

Notes. The table includes percentage of adolescents and (*n*). Bold numbers indicate statistically significantly higher percentages. The statistically significant differences reported in this table were determined using chi-squared analysis ($p < .05$).

RACIAL/ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN SCHOOL SUCCESS

Indicator	Reporter	All Adolescents	African American	Caucasian	Other	Finding
Academic Service – Tutoring (Needed)	<i>Friend</i>	58% (101)	67% (55)	59% (29)	29% (17)	Youth of other ethnicities significantly less likely, and African Americans significantly more likely, to have needed tutoring
Academic Service – Gifted and Talented (Received)	<i>Friend</i>	4% (96)	0% (52)	4% (26)	17% (18)	African Americans significantly less likely, and youth of other ethnicities significantly more likely, to have received gifted and talented classes

Indicator	Reporter	All Adolescents	African American	Caucasian	Other	Finding
Academic Service – Gifted and Talented (Needed)	Friend	10% (95)	2% (50)	7% (27)	33% (18)	African Americans significantly <i>less</i> likely, and youth of other ethnicities significantly <i>more</i> likely, to have needed gifted and talented classes

Note. The table presents percentages and the number of adolescents in each group (*n*). Bold numbers indicate statistically significantly higher percentages. The statistically significant differences reported based on group proportions (%) were determined using chi-squared analysis ($p < .05$).

CHANGES IN SCHOOL SUCCESS OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

There were no statistically significant changes in school success for *FOTC* adolescents over the past 5 years. However, *Friends* reported a steady decline (not statistically significant) in the need for (but not receipt of) tutoring from 68% in 2004-05 to 58% in 2008-09.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL SUCCESS

School and classroom engagement. Three in 5 *FOTC* adolescents were engaged in school, and girls even more so. The average score on the school engagement scale was 2.6 (between *no* and *yes* on the response scale), suggesting that many adolescents have room to improve in this area. Three in 5 *FOTC* adolescents often, very often, or almost always paid attention and concentrated in class, and this was more common for girls. The average score on the cognitive concentration scale was 3.7 (or *often* on the response scale), suggesting that many adolescents could more often pay attention in class.

Disciplinary actions. According to *Friends*, 1 in 3 adolescents had been removed from their classrooms for disciplinary reasons and/or suspended. Most likely to have received these disciplinary actions were boys and 6th – 8th graders. One in 10 adolescents had been expelled, and these adolescents tended to be boys and in 9th – 12th grade.

Academic service need and receipt. The most common academic service needed, according to *Friends*, was tutoring, especially for African American youth and 9th – 12th graders. The perceived need for tutoring, however, has declined somewhat since 2004-05. Although more than half

of the adolescents needed tutoring, only 1 in 4 actually received tutoring services.

Friends reported that nearly 40% of adolescents services for learning problems, 30% for behavior or attendance problems, and 25% needed an Individual Education Plan (IEP). Approximately 20% of adolescents received one or more of these services.

One in 7 *FOTC* adolescents needed testing and evaluation for special education services and only



half of these adolescents received this service. Girls were more likely to need testing for special education services than boys.

One in 10 *FOTC* adolescents needed gifted and talented services but only half of the adolescents received this service. More likely to need and receive gifted and talented services were youth of other ethnicities. Sixth through 8th graders were more likely to have received gifted and talented services.

Improved Health Care

Indicator	Reporter	Sample Size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time	Compared to Multnomah County youth
General Physical Health	<i>Friend</i>	103	79% (81) of adolescents were in <i>good, very good, or excellent</i> health	No	N/a – new in 2008-09	N/a
	Adolescent	75	81% (61) of adolescents were in <i>good, very good, or excellent</i> health	No	N/a – new in 2008-09	N/a
Treated Physical Health Problems	Parent/ Guardian	64	22% (14) of adolescents were treated for physical health problems	No	No	N/a
Untreated Physical Health Problems	Parent/ Guardian	64	5% (3) of adolescents had untreated physical health problems	No	No	N/a
Treated Mental Health Problems	<i>Friend</i>	103	9% (9) of adolescents were treated for mental health problems	Youth of other ethnicities were more likely to have been treated for mental health problems	No	N/a
Untreated Mental Health Problems	<i>Friend</i>	101	12% (12) of adolescents had untreated mental health problems in the past year	No	No	N/a

Indicator	Reporter	Sample Size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time	Compared to Multnomah County youth
Preventive Health Care - Doctor	Friend	74	88% (65) of adolescents visited a doctor for a checkup in the past year	No	No	N/a
	Adolescent	75	77% (58) of adolescents visited a doctor for a checkup in the past year	No	No	FOTC 9 th – 12 th graders more likely to have visited a doctor
Preventive Health Care - Dentist	Friend	54	80% (43) of adolescents visited a dentist in the past year	Youth of other ethnicities were less likely to have visited a dentist in the past year	No	N/a
	Adolescent	75	64% (48) of adolescents visited a dentist in the past year	No	No	FOTC adolescents less likely to have visited the dentist
Eating Habits – Junk Food	Friend	99	33% (33) of adolescents ate junk food more than twice a day	6 th -8 th graders more likely to eat junk food	No	N/a
	Adolescent	74	22% (16) of adolescents ate junk food more than twice a day	No	No	N/a

Indicator	Reporter	Sample Size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time	Compared to Multnomah County youth
Eating Habits – Fruit & Vegetables	Friend	93	43% (40) of adolescents ate fruits or vegetables at least once a day	No	No	N/a
	Adolescent	76	46% (35) of adolescents ate fruits or vegetables at least once a day	No	Trend suggesting a decline in daily fruit and vegetable consumption since 2005-06	FOTC adolescents less likely to eat fruit & vegetables daily
Exercise Habits	Friend	96	41% (39) of adolescents exercised for at least 20-30 minutes each day	No	No	N/a
	Adolescent	74	50% (37) of adolescents exercised for at least 20-30 minutes each day	No	No	FOTC adolescents more likely to exercise at least 2 days per week

Notes. Change over time on items taken from the Adolescent Self-Report Survey should be interpreted with caution because 6th graders were included in the adolescent self-report sample for the first time in 2007-08. See Section E of the Technical Appendix for answers (% , *n*) in each response category. “N/a” in the “Compared to Multnomah County youth” column means that the indicator was not included on the Oregon Health Teens Survey in 2005-06.

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN HEALTH CARE

There were no statistically significant differences in the indicators of health care according to gender.

GRADE DIFFERENCES IN HEALTH CARE

Indicator	Reporter	All Adolescents	6 th – 8 th	9 th – 12 th	Finding
Eating Habits – Junk Food	Friend	2.8 (74)	3.1 (38)	2.8 (36)	6 th -8 th graders more likely to eat junk food

Notes. The table includes percentage of adolescents and (*n*). Bold numbers indicate a statistically significantly higher percentage. The statistically significant difference reported in this table was determined using a *t*-test (*p* < .05).

RACIAL/ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN HEALTH CARE

Indicator	Reporter	All Adolescents	African American	Caucasian	Other	Finding
Treated Mental Health Problems	Friend	9% (103)	2% (1)	7% (2)	33% (6)	Youth of other ethnicities were more likely to have been treated for mental health problems
Preventive Health Care - Dentist	Friend	80% (54)	89% (27)	86% (14)	54% (13)	Youth of other ethnicities less likely to have visited the dentist in the past year

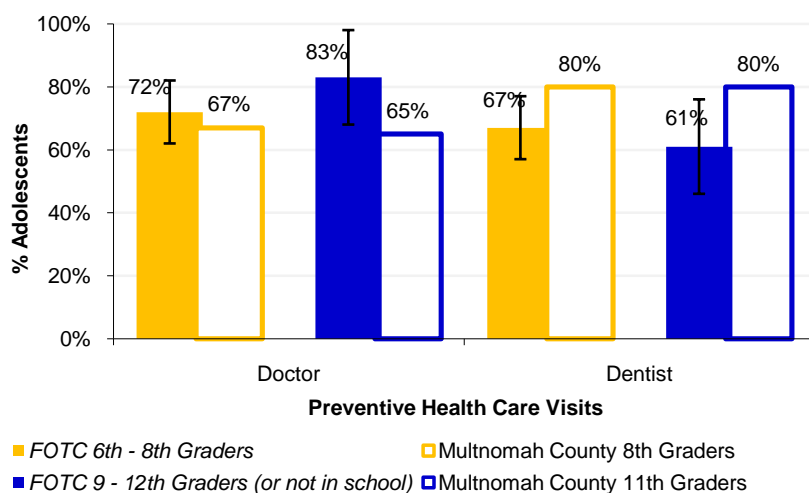
Notes. The table presents percentages and the number of adolescents in each group (*n*). Bold numbers indicate a statistically significantly higher percentage. The statistically significant differences reported were determined using chi-squared analysis (*p* < .05).

CHANGES IN HEALTH CARE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

There were no statistically significant changes in health care for *FOTC* adolescents over the past 5 years. However, adolescents reported a *decline* (not statistically significant) in daily fruit and vegetable consumption from 61% in 2005-06 to 46% in 2008-09.

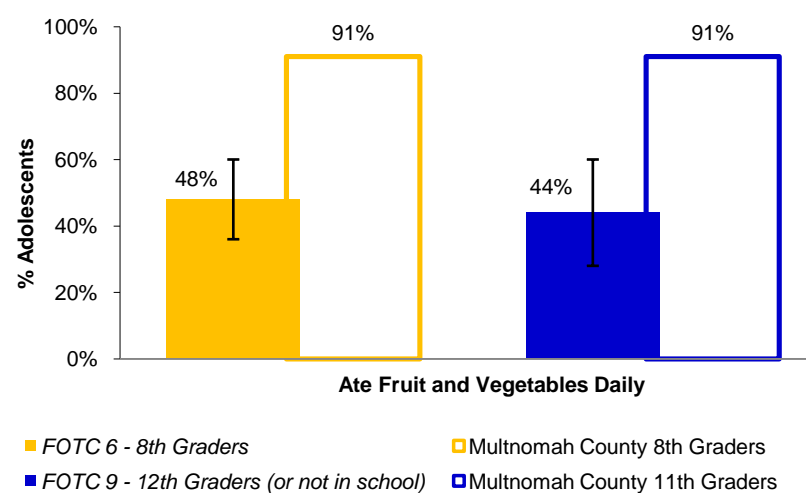
FRIENDS ADOLESCENTS COMPARED TO MULTNOMAH COUNTY YOUTH: HEALTH CARE

Figure 19. *FOTC* Adolescents & Non-High Risk Multnomah County Youth: Preventive Health Care Visits



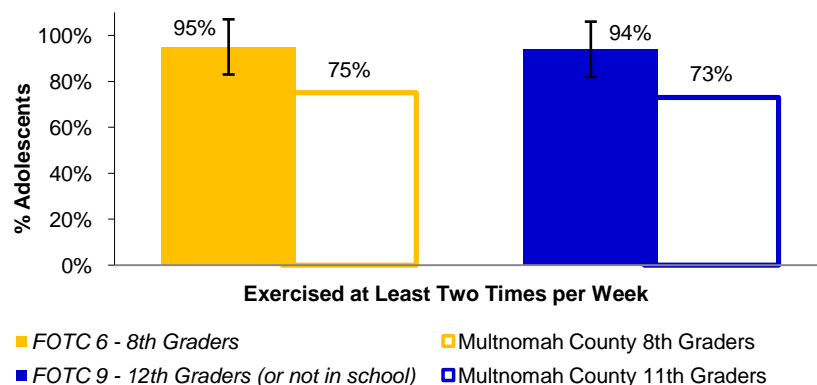
Note. Doctor visit percentages are based on 75 *FOTC* adolescents' self-reports, 3,574 8th grade Multnomah County youth, and 2,836 11th grade Multnomah County youth. Dentist visit percentages are based on 75 *FOTC* adolescents' self-reports, 4,006 8th grade Multnomah County youth, and 3,025 11th grade Multnomah County youth. A significantly larger proportion of *FOTC* 9th - 12th graders reported having a doctor visit and all *FOTC* adolescents were significantly less likely to have had a dentist visit in the past year.

Figure 20. *FOTC* Adolescents & Non-High Risk Multnomah County Youth: Daily Fruit and Vegetable Consumption



Note. The non-high risk sample of Multnomah County youth was asked to report on the 7 days prior, whereas *FOTC* youth were asked to report what they usually eat. Percentages are based on 76 adolescent reports, 4,561 Multnomah County 8th graders, and 3,148 Multnomah County 11th graders. *FOTC* youth were significantly less likely to eat fruit and vegetables each day than Multnomah County youth.

Figure 21. FOTC Adolescents & Non-High Risk Multnomah County Youth: Weekly Exercise



Note. The non-high risk sample of Multnomah County youth was asked to report how many days of the 7 days prior they participated in moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes. FOTC adolescents were asked to report of how often they exercised for at least 20 minutes. Percentages are based on 74 adolescent reports, 4,575 Multnomah County 8th graders, and 3,147 Multnomah County 11th graders. FOTC adolescents were significantly more likely to exercise at least twice a week than Multnomah County 8th and 11th graders.

SUMMARY OF IMPROVED HEALTH CARE

Eight in 10 FOTC adolescents were in good or excellent physical health. One in 5 adolescents had been treated for, and very few had untreated, physical health problems. One in 10 FOTC adolescents were treated for, and 1 in 10 had untreated, mental health problems. Youth of other ethnicities were more likely to have been treated for mental health problems.

At least 2 in 3 adolescents had preventive doctor and dentist visits in the past year. Youth of other ethnicities were less likely to have seen a dentist. A *larger* proportion of FOTC 9th – 12th graders reported having seen a doctor in the past year compared to a non-high risk sample of

Summary of Comparisons to Multnomah County Youth on Health Care

FOTC 6th – 8th graders were similar to Multnomah County 8th graders on doctor visits.

FOTC 9th – 12th graders were more likely to have had a doctor visit in the past year.

FOTC adolescents were:

- less likely to have had a dentist visit in the past year.
- less likely to have eaten fruit and vegetables daily.
- more likely to have exercised at least twice a week.

Multnomah County youth, but FOTC 6th – 8th graders were similar. A *smaller* proportion of FOTC adolescents reported dental care compared to Multnomah County youth.

Daily fruit and vegetable consumption increased since 2006-07, but a smaller percentage of FOTC adolescents ate fruit and vegetables daily compared to Multnomah County adolescents. Approximately 2-3 out of 10 FOTC adolescents ate junk food twice or more often each day, and these were more likely to be 6th – 8th graders. Half of FOTC adolescents exercised each day, and almost all exercised at least twice a week, significantly more often than Multnomah County youth.

Positive Plan & Skills for Future

Indicator	Reporter	Sample Size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time
Realistic Plans for the Future	<i>Friend</i>	103	54% (56) of adolescents have realistic plans for future (yes or YES!)	No	No
Life Skills – Dangerous Situations	<i>Friend</i>	103	85% (88) of adolescents know how to keep themselves safe in a dangerous situation (yes or YES!)	No	No
	Adolescent	75	93% (70) of adolescents know how to keep themselves safe in dangerous situations (yes or YES!)	No	No
Life Skills – Public Transportation	Adolescent	76	97% (74) of adolescents know how to use public transportation (yes or YES!)	Caucasian adolescents were less likely to know how to use public transportation	No
Finish High School	Adolescent	76	97% (74) of adolescents believe it is important or very important to finish high school	No	No
College Education	Adolescent	74	95% (70) of adolescents believe it is important or very important to have a college education	No	No
Post-Secondary Plans	Adolescent	76	84% (64) of adolescents have plans for continued education after high school	No	No
Participation in Extracurricular Activities	<i>Friend</i>	103	58% (49) of adolescents participated in extracurricular activities (yes or YES!)	No	No

Indicator	Reporter	Sample Size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time
	Adolescent	75	60% (45) of adolescents participated in extracurricular activities (yes or YES!)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9th – 12th graders were more likely to have participated in extracurricular activities Youth of other ethnicities were less likely to have participated in extracurricular activities 	No

Note. Change over time on items taken from the Adolescent Self-Report Survey should be interpreted with caution because 6th graders were included in the adolescent self-report sample for the first time in 2007-08. See Section E of the Technical Appendix for answers to each item (% , *n*) in each response category.

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN PLANS & SKILLS FOR THE FUTURE

Indicator	Reporter	All Adolescents	Boys	Girls	Finding
Realistic Plans for the Future	<i>Friend</i>	2.6 (104)	2.4 (43)	2.7 (61)	Girls were more likely to have had realistic plans for the future

Note. The table presents average ratings (on a scale from 1 to 4) and the number of adolescents in each group (*n*). Bold numbers indicate the statistically significantly higher average rating. The statistically significant difference reported in this table was determined using a *t*-test ($p < .05$).

GRADE DIFFERENCES IN PLANS & SKILLS FOR THE FUTURE

Indicator	Reporter	All Adolescents	6 th – 8 th	9 th – 12 th	Finding
Participation in Extracurricular Activities	Adolescent	2.8 (75)	2.5 (39)	3.1 (36)	9 th – 12 th graders were significantly more likely to have participated in extracurricular activities than 6 th – 8 th graders

Note. The table presents average ratings (on a scale from 1 to 4) and the number of adolescents in each group (*n*). Bold numbers indicate the statistically significantly higher average rating. The statistically significant differences reported in this table were determined using a *t*-test ($p < .05$).

RACIAL/ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN PLANS & SKILLS FOR THE FUTURE

Indicator	Reporter	All Adolescents	African American	Caucasian	Other	Finding
Life Skills – Public Transportation	Adolescent	3.7 (76)	3.8 (43)	3.5 (22)	3.8 (11)	Caucasian adolescents were less likely to know how to take public transportation
Participation in Extracurricular Activities	Adolescent	2.8 (75)	2.9 (43)	2.9 (21)	2.0 (11)	Youth of other ethnicities were less likely to have participated in extracurricular activities

Note. The table presents average ratings (on a scale from 1 to 4) and the number of adolescents in each group (*n*). Bold numbers indicate the statistically significantly higher average rating. All of the statistically significant differences reported in this table were determined using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Bonferroni post hoc comparisons ($p < .05$).

CHANGES IN PLANS & SKILLS FOR THE FUTURE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

No statistically significant changes in the indicators of plans and skills for the future were observed in 2008-09.

SUMMARY OF PLANS & SKILLS FOR THE FUTURE

According to *Friends*, about half of the adolescents had realistic plans for the future, especially girls. Almost all adolescents agreed that it was important to graduate from high school and that getting a college education is important. Eight out of 10 adolescents reported having plans for continued education after high school.

At least 9 out of 10 *FOTC* adolescents had life skills such as knowing how to keep themselves safe in a dangerous situation, not to talk to strangers, and how to take public transportation (Caucasian adolescents less likely to have this skill).

Approximately 3 out of 5 *FOTC* adolescents participated in extracurricular activities. 9th – 12th graders more strongly agreed that they participated in extracurricular activities compared to 6th – 8th graders. According to adolescent self-reports, youth of other ethnicities participated in



extracurricular activities less than African American and Caucasian adolescents.

QUANTITY OF SERVICES PROVIDED

This section contains a table summarizing the average amount of time spent with adolescents each month, as well as differences according to:

- grade (6th – 8th, 9th and older)
- gender
- race/ethnicity (African American, Caucasian, Other)

Hours reported in the table below include July 2008 through June 2009, with the exception of January 2009 (data were corrupted and unusable). For a description of the analysis plan for this report and how group comparisons were determined, see Section C of the Technical Appendix.

Time Spent with Youth	Sample Size	Finding	Group differences
Total Average Monthly Service Hours (<i>Friend</i> + Indirect)	119	Adolescents received an average of 14.8 total monthly service hours	No
Average Monthly Hours Spent: Time with <i>Friend</i>	119	Adolescents received an average of 14.1 service hours each month with their <i>Friend</i>	No
Average Monthly Hours Spent: Indirect Service Hours	119	Adolescents received an average of 0.8 hours of indirect service hours each month	No
Average Monthly Hours Spent: Social & Emotional Development	119	An average of 7.9 service hours were spent on Social & Emotional Development each month (56% of time spent with <i>Friend</i>)	No
Average Monthly Hours Spent: Making Good Choices	119	An average of 2.3 hours were spent on Making Good Choices each month (16% of time spent with <i>Friend</i>)	No

Time Spent with Youth	Sample Size	Finding	Group differences
Average Monthly Hours Spent: School Success	119	An average of 0.9 hours were spent on School Success each month (6% of time spent with <i>Friend</i>)	No
Average Monthly Hours Spent: Improved Health Care	119	An average of 1.4 hours were spent on Improved Health Care each month (10% of time spent with <i>Friend</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boys received more improved health care service hours Youth of other ethnicities received more improved health care service hours
Average Monthly Hours Spent: Plans & Skills for the Future	119	An average of 1.5 hours were spent on Plans & Skills for the Future each month (11% of time spent with <i>Friend</i>)	No

Note. The hours reported in this table were provided by the *Friends of the Children* – Portland program. Estimates reflect July 2008 through June 2009, excluding January 2009 (data were corrupted and unusable).

Gender Differences in Time Spent

Indicator	All Youth	Boys	Girls	Finding
Average Monthly Hours Spent: Improved Health Care	1.4 (119)	2.0 (55)	0.9 (64)	<i>Friends</i> spent more time on improved health care each month with boys

Note. The table presents average hours and the number of adolescents in each group (*n*). Bold numbers indicate the statistically significantly higher average rating. The statistically significant differences reported in this table were determined using a *t*-test ($p < .05$).

Grade Differences in Time Spent

There were no statistically significant differences in time spent with youth according to grade.

Racial/Ethnic Differences in Time Spent

Indicator	All Youth	African American	Caucasian	Other	Finding
Average Monthly Hours Spent: Improved Health Care	1.4 (119)	1.2 (63)	1.4 (36)	2.3 (20)	<i>Friends</i> spent more time each month on improved health care with youth of other ethnicities

Note. The table presents average service hours and the number of adolescents in each group (*n*). Bold numbers indicate the statistically significantly higher averages. All of the statistically significant differences reported in this table were determined using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Bonferroni post hoc comparisons ($p < .05$).

Summary of Quantity of Service Provided



Each month, adolescents received an average of 14 hours of direct service time with their *Friend*. It should be noted that time spent with *Friends* is individualized depending on a particular youth's needs and may vary considerably from month to month. One reason that adolescents received fewer service hours from *Friends* is that they were not active in

the program for a variety of reasons (e.g., they were not in school and working, incarceration, high degree of mobility).

Friends spent approximately half of their time with adolescents on social and emotional development (56%). The remaining time was spent on making good choices (16%), plans and skills for the future (11%), improved health care (10%), and school success (6%).

Friends spent more time on health care with boys and youth of other ethnicities.

QUALITY OF SERVICES

This section contains a series of tables with information about the quality of services provided in terms of:

1. **Quality of relationships**
2. **Effort required to develop and maintain relationships**
3. **FOTC's perceived influence on youth**

The tables also indicate whether quality of services provided differed according to:

- grade (6th – 8th, 9th and older),
- gender, and
- race/ethnicity (African American, Caucasian, Other).

Also included in the tables is whether each indicator of service quality has changed over the past 5 program years.

For a description of the analysis plan for this report and how group comparisons were determined, see Section B of the Technical Appendix. For more detailed findings, see Section E of the Technical Appendix, which shows response frequencies for each item on each survey (*Friend* Report of Younger Children, *Friend* Report of Adolescents, Adolescent Self-Report, Teacher Report, and Parent/Guardian Report).

Indicator	Reporter	Sample size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time
Quality of Youth-Friend Relationship	Friend	102	73% (74) of Friends had <i>good</i> or <i>excellent</i> relationships with their adolescents	No	No
	Adolescent	75	91% (68) of adolescents had a <i>good</i> or <i>excellent</i> relationship with their <i>Friend</i>	No	No (item asked in 2007-08 and 2008-09 only)
Quality of Youth-Friend Relationship	Adolescent	76	96% (73) of adolescents trusted their <i>Friend</i> (yes or YES!)	African American & Caucasian adolescents more strongly agreed that they trusted their <i>Friend</i>	No

Indicator	Reporter	Sample size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time
Quality of Youth-Friend Relationship	Adolescent	76	91% (69) of adolescents' lives changed for better since receiving a <i>Friend</i> (yes or YES!)	No	No
		76	90% (68) of adolescents believed their <i>Friend</i> pays attention (yes or YES!)	No	No
		76	95% (72) of adolescents reported that their <i>Friend</i> says nice things (yes or YES!)	No	No
		75	93% (70) of adolescents thought their <i>Friend</i> supports them (yes or YES!)	African American & Caucasian adolescents more strongly agreed that their <i>Friend</i> supported them	No
		76	94% (71) of adolescents had their <i>Friend</i> help them think through solutions (yes or YES!)	No	No
		76	95% (72) of adolescents reported that their <i>Friend</i> always does what s/he says (yes or YES!)	Caucasian adolescents more strongly agreed that their <i>Friend</i> does what s/he says s/he will do than youth of other ethnicities	No
		75	85% (64) of adolescents saw their <i>Friend</i> at least once a week (yes or YES!)	Boys more strongly agreed that they saw their <i>Friend</i> every week	No

Indicator	Reporter	Sample size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time
Quality of Youth-Friend Relationship	Adolescent	76	80% (61) of adolescents went to their <i>Friend</i> for advice (yes or YES!)	No	No
	Parent/Guardian	64	98% (63) of adolescents had a good relationship with their <i>Friend</i> (yes or YES!)	Youth of other ethnicities had higher quality relationships with their <i>Friends</i> than Caucasian adolescents	No
Effort Required to Develop or Maintain Relationship	<i>Friend</i>	103	52% (54) of adolescents required <i>a lot</i> of effort from their <i>Friend</i> to develop or maintain their relationship	6 th – 8 th graders required more effort to develop or maintain a relationship	No
Quality of Parent/Guardian-Friend Relationship	<i>Friend</i>	103	67% (69) of adolescents had <i>good</i> or <i>excellent</i> parent/guardian- <i>Friend</i> relationships	No	No
Quality of Parent/Guardian-Friend Relationship	Parent/Guardian	63	92% (58) of parents/guardians reported <i>good</i> or <i>excellent</i> relationships with their child's <i>Friend</i>	9 th – 12 th graders' parents/guardians had higher quality relationships with their child's <i>Friend</i>	No (item asked in 2007-08 and 2008-09 only)

Indicator	Reporter	Sample size	Finding	Group differences	Change over time
FOTC Influence on Child	Parent/ Guardian	64	100% (64) of adolescents had <i>Friends</i> that were a positive influence (<i>yes</i> or <i>YES!</i>)	9 th – 12 th graders' parents/guardians more strongly agreed that <i>Friends</i> had a positive influence on their child than parents/guardians of 6 th – 8 th graders	No
		64	98% (63) of parents/guardians were glad their child was in <i>FOTC</i> (<i>yes</i> or <i>YES!</i>)	No	No
		64	97% (72) of adolescents had parents/guardians who believed their child's life has changed for better (<i>yes</i> or <i>YES!</i>)	No	No

Notes. Change over time on items taken from the Adolescent Self-Report Survey should be interpreted with caution because 6th graders were included in the adolescent self-report sample for the first time in 2007-08. See Section E of the Technical Appendix for answers (% , *n*) in each response category.

Gender Differences in Quality of Services

Indicator	Reporter	All Adolescents	Boys	Girls	Finding
Relationship Quality – See <i>Friend Once a Week</i>	Adolescent	3.4 (75)	3.6 (30)	3.2 (45)	Boys more likely to have seen their <i>Friend</i> once a week

Note. The table presents average ratings and the number of adolescents in each group (*n*). Bold numbers indicate a statistically significantly higher average rating. The difference reported in this table was determined using a *t*-test ($p < .05$).

Grade Differences in Quality of Services

Indicator	Reporter	All Adolescents	6 th – 8 th	9 th – 12 th	Finding
Effort Required to Develop or Maintain Relationship	<i>Friend</i>	2.5 (103)	2.6 (48)	2.4 (55)	6 th – 8 th graders required more effort to develop or maintain a relationship than 9 th – 12 th graders
Quality of Parent/Guardian-Friend Relationship	Parent/Guardian	3.4 (63)	3.1 (30)	3.6 (33)	6 th – 8 th graders' parents/guardians had lower quality relationships with <i>Friends</i>
Friend Positive Influence on Child	Parent/Guardian	3.8 (64)	3.7 (31)	4.0 (33)	9 th – 12 th graders' parents/guardians more strongly agreed that <i>Friends</i> had a positive influence on their child than parents/guardians of 6 th – 8 th graders

Note. The table presents average ratings and the number of adolescents in each group (*n*). Bold numbers indicate statistically significantly higher average ratings. All of the statistically significant differences reported in this table were determined using *t*-tests ($p < .05$).

Racial/Ethnic Differences in Quality of Services

Indicator	Reporter	All Adolescents	African American	Caucasian	Other	Finding
Relationship Quality – Trust Friend	Adolescent	3.6 (76)	3.7 (43)	3.8 (22)	3.1 (11)	African American & Caucasian adolescents more strongly agreed that they trusted their <i>Friend</i> than youth of other ethnicities

Indicator	Reporter	All Adolescents	African American	Caucasian	Other	Finding
Relationship Quality – <i>Friend Support</i>	Adolescent	3.6 (75)	3.7 (42)	3.7 (22)	2.9 (11)	African American & Caucasian adolescents more strongly agreed that their <i>Friend</i> supported them than youth of other ethnicities
Relationship Quality – <i>Friend Does What S/he Says S/he Will Do</i>	Adolescent	3.5 (76)	3.5 (43)	3.7 (22)	3.1 (11)	Caucasian adolescents more strongly agreed that their <i>Friend</i> does what s/he says s/he will do than youth of other ethnicities
Quality of Youth- <i>Friend Relationship</i>	Parent/ Guardian	3.7 (64)	3.6 (34)	3.5 (19)	4.0 (11)	Parents/guardians of youth of other ethnicities reported a higher quality youth- <i>Friend</i> relationship

Note. The table presents average ratings and the number of adolescents in each group (*n*). Bold numbers indicate statistically significantly higher average ratings. All of the statistically significant differences reported in this table were determined using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Bonferroni post hoc comparisons ($p < .05$).

Changes in Quality of Services Over the Past 5 Years

There were no statistically significant changes in service quality over the past 5 years.

Summary of Quality of Services

The vast majority of youth, *Friends*, and parents/guardians reported having high quality relationships with each other:

- 4 in 5 *Friends* had good or excellent relationships with their youth
- 9 in 10 adolescents reported having good or excellent relationships with their *Friend*
- 2 in 3 children's parents/guardians had good or excellent relationships with their child's *Friend*

Quality of relationships differed according to gender, grade, and race/ethnicity.

Gender. Male adolescents more strongly agreed that they saw their *Friend* at least once a week.

Grade. It took more effort to develop and maintain a relationship with 6th – 8th graders, possibly due to their change in *Friends* at this time. Parents/guardians of 6th – 8th graders also reported having lower quality relationships with their child's *Friend*, and less strongly agreed that *Friends* had a positive influence on their child.

Race/ethnicity. Adolescents of other ethnicities less strongly agreed that they trusted their *Friend* and that their *Friend* supported them. Caucasian youth more strongly agreed that their *Friend* does what s/he says s/he will do. Parents/guardians of youth of other ethnicities reported that their children had higher quality relationships with their *Friends*.

EFFECT OF ADOLESCENT PROGRAMMING

To evaluate the effects of Adolescent Programming (transition to an Adolescent Friend and group programming), we selected a group of 40 adolescents that have been involved in Adolescent Programming for at least one year (grades 7 and older) and compared them to a group of 75 adolescents that have not transitioned.¹ These 115 adolescents had the following characteristics:

Characteristic	Adolescent Programming <i>n</i> = 40	No Adolescent Programming <i>n</i> = 75
Age	15 years old	15 years old
Gender	58% (23) female	52% (39) female
Ethnicity	63% (25) African American 23% (9) Caucasian 15% (6) Other ethnicities	49% (37) African American 31% (23) Caucasian 20% (15) Other ethnicities
Grade	40% (16) 7 th – 8 th 60% (24) 9 th – 12 th	47% (35) 7 th – 8 th 53% (40) 9 th – 12 th

As shown in the table to the left, youth in these two groups looked very similar with the exception that a larger proportion of African American youth, and a smaller proportion of Caucasian youth, was represented in the Adolescent Programming group.

The table below shows the differences in various long-term and *Milestones* outcomes according to whether or not youth participated in Adolescent Programming, and an indication of whether the differences were statistically significant.

Comparing Youth in Adolescent Programming to Youth Not in Adolescent Programming

Indicator	Reporter	Adolescent Programming (<i>n</i>)	No Adolescent Programming (<i>n</i>)	Statistically Significant?
Quality of Youth-Friend Relationship	Friend	2.7 (34)	3.2 (63)	YES

¹ We tested for differences in a number of long-term and *Milestones* outcomes using statistical models (linear and logistic regression) that controlled for any effects that gender, ethnicity, or grade might have on the outcome. In this way, we could rule out these characteristics as explanations for any of the differences found.

Indicator	Reporter	Adolescent Programming (n)	No Adolescent Programming (n)	Statistically Significant?
Quality of Youth-Friend Relationship	Adolescent	3.6 (21)	3.5 (50)	NO
Serious Symptoms of Depression in Past Year	Adolescent	1.0 (21)	0.7 (50)	NO
Youth Talked About Suicide in Past Year	Friend	9% (3)	13% (8)	NO
Youth Treated for Mental Health Problems in Past Year	Friend	9% (3)	9% (6)	NO
Youth Had Untreated Mental Health Problems in Past Year	Friend	3% (1)	15% (9)	YES
Youth Involved in at Least One Violent Behavior in Past Year	Friend	26% (7)	19% (7)	NO
	Adolescent	68% (15)	66% (33)	NO
Involved in Physical Fight in Past Year	Adolescent	59% (13)	62% (31)	NO
Ever Smoked a Whole Cigarette	Adolescent	18% (4)	18% (9)	NO
Youth Smokes Cigarettes	Friend	3% (1)	11% (6)	NO
Ever Had More than a Sip or Two of Alcohol	Adolescent	43% (9)	57% (28)	NO
Youth Drinks Alcohol	Friend	13% (4)	29% (15)	NO
Ever Tried Marijuana	Adolescent	36% (8)	35% (17)	NO

Indicator	Reporter	Adolescent Programming (n)	No Adolescent Programming (n)	Statistically Significant?
Youth Uses Marijuana	<i>Friend</i>	7% (2)	35% (19)	YES
Ever Had Sexual Intercourse	<i>Friend</i>	36% (8)	37% (18)	NO
	Adolescent	25% (6)	41% (24)	NO
School Engagement	<i>Friend</i>	2.8 (34)	2.5 (63)	NO
Preventative Visit with Doctor in Past Year	<i>Friend</i>	100% (20)	86% (42)	YES
Preventative Visit with Dentist in Past Year	<i>Friend</i>	94% (17)	72% (23)	YES
Realistic Plans for Future	<i>Friend</i>	2.7 (34)	2.6 (64)	NO
Avoided Being Found Guilty of a Crime/ Convicted in Past Year	<i>Friend</i>	97% (33)	91% (58)	NO
	Adolescent	0% (0)	2% (1)	NO

Summary of Effect of Adolescent Programming

Although *Friends* reported lower quality relationships on average with youth involved in Adolescent Programming, there were not differences in youth-reported relationship quality. Data trends shown in the table above suggest that youth involved in Adolescent Programming are doing somewhat better in a variety of domains; however, the only statistically significant differences found were that youth involved in Adolescent Programming were:

- Less likely to have untreated mental health issues;
- Less likely to use marijuana (according to *Friend* reports but not adolescents' own reports); and
- More likely to have preventative visits with the doctor and dentist.