



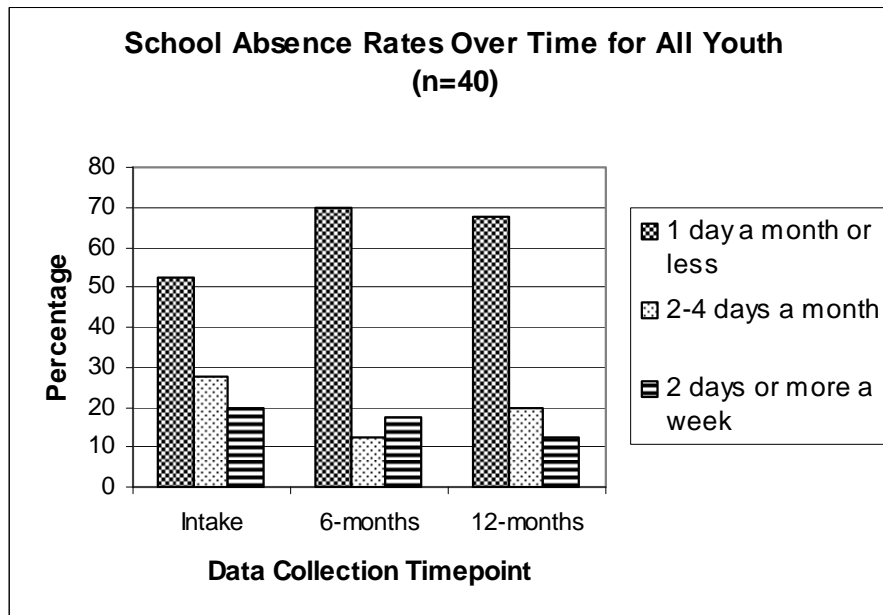
Annual Evaluation Data Report to the Governance Council: Follow up Data Analysis

School Attendance: Changes in Absence Over Time and Split by Gender

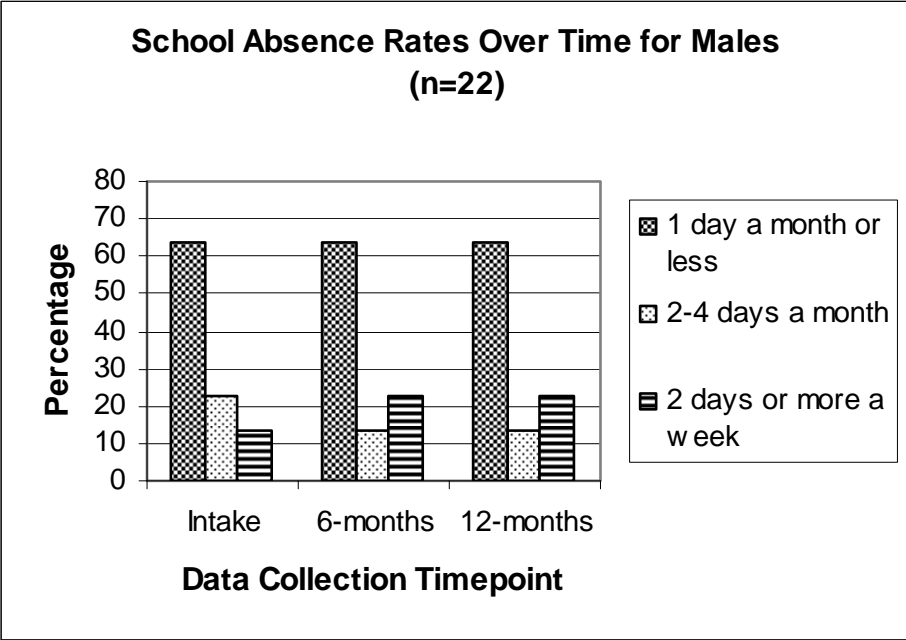
This report was created as a follow up to the Annual Data Report to the Governance Council evaluation presentation that occurred at the Governance Council meeting in October 2007. *The topic presented was requested by a Governance Council member during the discussion portion of the presentation.*

Annual Data Report: Reported changes in attendance over time (as defined in terms of frequency of school absence) by comparing Intake data to 12-month data. An assignment of “improved”, “remained stable”, or “deteriorated” was given to each youth’s attendance. For example if a youth missed 2 or more days a week at Intake and missed 2 days a month at 12-months, their attendance was considered “improved.”

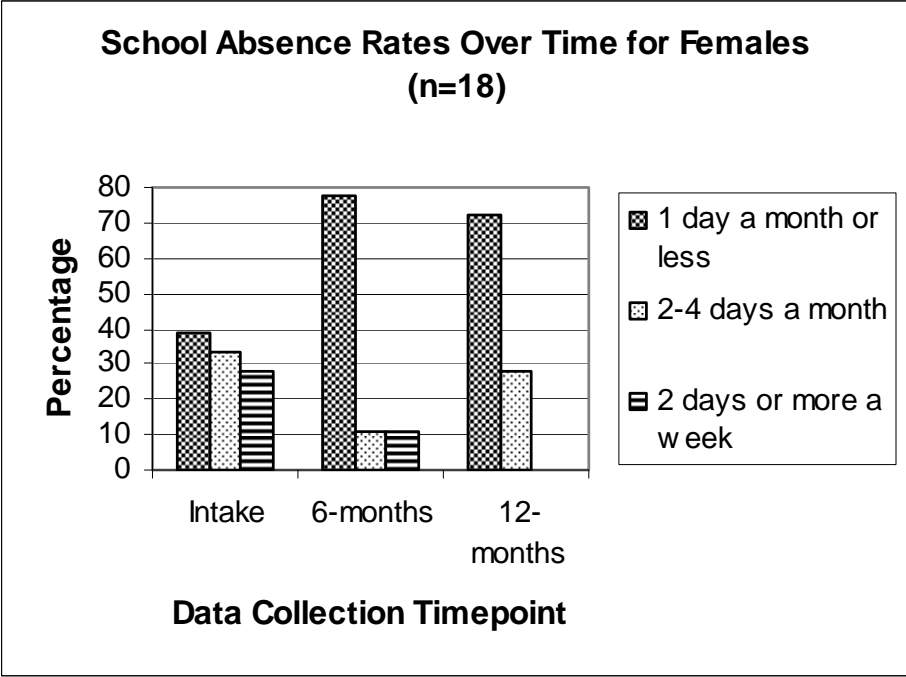
Requested Additional Information Presented Below: Details about what the changes in school absence rates look like over time. Comparison of school absence rates split by gender. All data is longitudinal (i.e. looks at the same group of youth at all timepoints). When looking at the sample comprised of all youth, attendance slightly improved over time. When looking at the data split by gender, a contrasting picture emerges. Absence rates for males remain relatively consistent over time while the rates for females decline (meaning their attendance improved).



- Between 52.5 and 70.0 percent of SOC youth missed 1 day per month or less of school.
- Between 12.5 and 20.0 percent of SOC youth missed 2 or more days of school per week.
- In general, school attendance improved over time.



- Just under 65 percent of SOC males miss 1 day a month or less of school. This was true at all timepoints.
- Between 13.6 and 22.7 percent of SOC males missed 2 or more days of school per week at a given timepoint. In general, the number of SOC males in this category increased slightly over time.



- Between 38.9 and 77.8 percent of SOC females missed 1 day a month or less of school at a given timepoint. The number of females in this category increased dramatically over time (good news).
- The number of SOC females missing 2 or more days of school per week dropped from 27.8 percent at intake to zero percent at the 12-month timepoint (more good news).