**2017 Year End Snapshot**

SSYP served 1,264 youth during 2017 through the following services: alternative activities for youth, youth and young adult intervention services, evidence-based curriculum (*i.e.,* HIV/STD/pregnancy prevention programs), community outreach/engagement and capacity, and information dissemination. The greatest number of services (22,388) were provided through alternative activities for youth. Figure 1 displays the distribution of services provided by SSYP in 2017. A breakdown by each type of service follows.

**Figure 1. Type of Activities & Services Offered by SSYP**

Youth/Young Adult Intervention Services

Youth and young adult intervention services included vocational training/skill building (*e.g.,* youth were trained to handle biowaste for the trash program) case management services (*e.g.,* diagnostic psychological services), and functional/life skills (*e.g.,* DMV appointments, bank account opened, clothes closet created). These services were provided to 537 individuals. Figure 2 shows a breakdown of participants served in each category.

**Figure 2. Youth/Young Adult Intervention Services Provided by SSYP**

Alternative Activities for Youth

Alternative activities for youth included a youth retreat, field trips, drop-in services, an underage drinking prevention campaign, the 6th Annual Dry Party, and youth serving on the youth council/advisory board. A total of 22,388 services were provided.

**Figure 3. Alternative Activities for Youth**

Drop-in Center

Forty-five participants made a total of 1216 visits to the drop-in center. The number of visits per participant ranged from 1-68, with the average number of visits equal to 27. Some of the drop-in center activities/services include the following: snacks/dinner, homework help, mentoring, recreational exercise such as basketball and dancing, field trips, nutrition classes, music production classes, drumming classes, photography classes, “passport” activities in which youth learn about different cultures, and resume building.

Evidence-Based Programs

SSYP implemented three evidence-based programs. The figure below shows how many youth enrolled and completed each program.

**Figure 4. Youth Program Enrollment & Completion**

Community Outreach/Engagement and Capacity Building

Between the dates of Jan 1 and December 31, 2017, several community outreach events were held. During these events, SSYP staff distributed food, hygiene kits, condoms, and other incentives at various locations including: West End Mall, Ashby Train Station, English Avenue, area schools and libraries. See Table 1 for a listing of these community outreach and engagement activities.

**Table 1. Intervention Services Provided**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Activity** | **Frequency** |
| Condom distribution | 20 |
| Youth council/intern activities | 19 |
| Food distribution | 11 |
| Information dissemination/education | 9 |
| Fundraising/volunteering at another event | 8 |
| Referrals/Testing referrals | 7 |
| Distribution of hygiene kits | 3 |
| Hosted community outreach event | 3 |

The percentage of youth (n = 308) and adult attendees (n = 378) attending the community outreach events is depicted in Figure 5 below.

**Figure 5. Youth & Adult Attendees Present at Community Outreach Events**

Table 2 below depicts the types and number of materials distributed at the community outreach events listed above.

**Table 2. Materials Distributed at Community Outreach Events**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Material** | **Number Distributed** |
| Business Cards | 303 |
| Condoms | 18,108 |
| Fliers | 1,144 |
| Other | 835 |

In 2017, across all programming initiatives, SSYP has made an impact. Below is a summation of this impact.

Although Street Smart Youth Project serves various communities throughout Georgia, our work is concentrated in a few of the most under- resourced area codes. Most of the communities we serve experience significant disparity in socio- economic indicators. The graphs below depict socioeconomic data for residents of zip codes served by SSYP in comparison to the state of Georgia. Residents of these geographic areas tend to have lower median incomes, larger percentages of households with incomes below the poverty level and larger proportions of households receiving food stamps.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Georgia** | **30312** | **30314** | **30317** | **30318** | **30331** |
| **Population (2016)** | 10,099,320 | 22,786 | 23,786 | 13,265 | 49,983 | 64,406 |
| **Median Household Income (2016)** | 55,322 | 43,067 | 25,196 | 60,845 | 43,992 | 39,956 |
| **Residents with income below the poverty level (2016)** | 16.0% | 26.6% | 34.7% | 14.2% | 22.5% | 22.6% |
| **Residents with income below 50% of the poverty level (2016)** | 878,641 (8.7%) | 2,666 (11.7%) | 3,425 (14.4%) | 849 (6.4%) | 4,349 (8.7%) | 8,115 (12.6%) |
| **Race African American (2016)** | 3,271,240 | 10,743 | 20,788 | 7,000 | 28,991 | 50,740 |
| **SNAP/food stamps yes households (2016)** | 1,625,000  (people) | 2,307 | 2,326 | 1,012 | 2,763 | 5,485 |
| **SNAP/food stamps no households (2016)** | 8,483,000 (people) | 8,993 | 4,843 | 4,406 | 17,711 | 17,531 |
| **% of households receiving food stamps in the past 12 months (2017)** | 16.1% | 10.1% | 9.8% | 7.6% | 5.5% | 8.5% |