

Evaluation of Indiana Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) Programs

The Marion County Prosecutor's Office Educating Kids
about Gun Violence (EKG) Program



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Executive Summary

In response to high levels of gun violence among youth in Marion County, the Marion County Prosecutor's office developed the Educating Kids about Gun Violence (EKG) program. This program incorporates short video clips and interactive presentations which address legal, physical, and medical consequences of guns and gun violence. As part of its partnership with Indiana Project Safe Neighborhoods, the Indiana University Center for Criminal Justice Research was asked to develop an evaluation tool for the EKG program. The evaluation consisted of pre- and post-EKG program surveys to gauge the short term effects of the program on the knowledge and attitudes of youth witnessing the presentations. The following report documents the findings from an analysis of 221 completed pre-program surveys and 176 post-program surveys, focusing on 130 surveys for which pre-and post-surveys could be matched. Included in the analyses are several different types of youth audiences, varying in both age and degree of prior contact with the criminal justice system.

In general, the program appeared to have the most impact on the attitudes of youth regarding gun violence. Their knowledge of gun laws and gun violence was generally high, even prior to the program. The components of the program that seemed most impactful centered on the medical consequences of gunshot wounds and the legal consequences for a young girl who held a gun for a friend following a shooting. Because of the nature of the evaluation strategy, it is not possible to determine whether short term changes in attitudes or stated intentions to behave differently in the future will persist over the long term.



Introduction

High levels of American firearms-related violent crime have generated substantial concern for the public and policy makers. According to the Centers for Disease Control in 2004, homicide by firearms was the second leading cause of death for persons ages 15 to 24 and the third leading cause of death for those aged 25 to 34 (<ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/ncipc/10LC-2004/JPEG/10LC-violence.jpg>). Launched in 2001 by the United States Department of Justice, Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) is a comprehensive national program intended to reduce gun violence. In January 2008, the Center for Criminal Justice Research (CCJR), part of the Indiana University Public Policy Institute, entered into a contract with the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) to serve as the local research partner for Indiana Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), United States' Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Indiana.

In 2005 the Marion County Prosecutor's Office (MCPO) developed a program entitled Educating Kids About Gun Violence (EKG). Although EKG was originally presented in schools, in recent years presentations have focused on a different audience of youth – those who get into trouble with law enforcement. Thus, recent presentations have included juveniles housed at the Marion County Juvenile Detention Center, youths apprehended during curfew and truancy sweeps at several district offices of the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD), and other local initiatives that serve troubled youths. In 2008, CCJR was asked to evaluate the effectiveness of this program.

Methodology

The EKG program consists of a video presentation combined with discussions from a team comprised of prosecuting attorneys, law enforcement, and medical personnel. The video contains a scenario where a youth (Darryl) who was expelled from school for carrying a gun on school grounds, comes to the school and confronts the youth who alerted authorities to his gun possession. Following this confrontation, Darryl shoots the other youth. Darryl then asks an acquaintance named Jessie to hold the gun. She reluctantly agrees and puts the gun in her book bag. Within minutes both Darryl and Jessie are arrested. Both are subsequently charged and convicted. Darryl is shown being sent to prison. The video is divided into segments with questions in between for the audience to consider. During the discussion time (usually led by a representative of the MCPO), the team of presenters discusses those questions with the audience. In addition to this video, a second video is shown depicting the damage caused by different types of gun bullets. Bullets are shot into jugs of colored water. Then, law enforcement officers show the holes in the jugs and discuss the damage possible to a human. An additional portion of the program consists of a trauma doctor or nurse showing slides of victims of gunshot wounds as well as explaining the extensive damage done to the body and the years of recovery often necessary. In some cases victims are permanently constrained to a wheelchair and require full time care.

For this evaluation, pre-program and post-program surveys were developed by research staff at CCJR, reflecting the content of the various portions of the program. The pre-program survey consisted of 75 questions. Questions related to the participants' demographics, delinquent activity, school experience, home life, gun and gang activity, drug use, conflict resolution, and attitudes regarding each. Fourteen questions on the pre-survey were repeated on the post-program survey. This pre-survey was typically given to the youths immediately prior to the EKG presentation.

The post-survey consisted of 25 questions. Questions related to gun activity, conflict resolution, and specific questions relating to the program presentation. As noted, 14 questions were asked on both the pre- and post-surveys. These questions were analyzed to determine if a significant change in knowledge or attitudes occurred in the immediate aftermath of the program presentation.



The surveys consisted of multiple choice, mark all that apply, yes/no, true/false, and Likert-scale type questions (strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree). The appendix includes copies of the pre- and post-surveys.

Following each presentation, the surveys were delivered to CCJR personnel and the data were then entered into a spreadsheet for analysis. Pre- and post-surveys were matched using identification codes created by the youths responding to the surveys. This procedure was necessitated by the need to maintain anonymity. Unfortunately, this procedure reduced the number of pre- and post-survey matches.

Some challenges existed for research staff with the analysis. In some cases time ran out during the EKG presentation, therefore, youths were not given the post-survey until the next day if at all. Also, due to time constraints, not all youth were able to have the full question/discussion time relating to the program. In addition, EKG presenters varied across locations and dates, creating some variability in the substantive elements of the program. Youth did not always answer every question, so the numbers per location and per question vary.

The current sample includes surveys from EKG programs conducted at several facilities from April 9 to October 21, 2008. Surveys were given to participants in five different venues: Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD), the Indianapolis Birthing Project, Marion County Juvenile Detention Center, Villages at Mills Crossing, and the Wayne Enrichment Center (WEC).

The EKG program was shown to a diverse group of youth both with and without prior contact with the criminal justice system. IMPD presentations were made to juveniles ages 14-17 picked up during curfew and truancy sweeps. The presentation at the Villages was made during an after school program for youth ages 10-15. The Birthing Project presentations were made to young single mothers and their partners, ages 16-21. The WEC presentation was made to middle and high school students at this alternative school. In addition, several presentations were made to youth currently residing in the Marion County Juvenile Detention facility.

As stated earlier, not all youths completed both surveys or responded to every question. A total of 221 students completed pre-surveys and 176 completed post-surveys. We were able to match 130 pre- and post-surveys for comparison.

Participant Profiles

Table 1 presents the demographics of respondents to the pre-survey, post-survey, and matched pre/post pairs. As shown in Table 1, 35 percent of the pre-survey respondents were completed at the Marion County Juvenile Detention Center, 27 percent were from WEC, and 23 percent were from the IMPD. The majority of pre-survey respondents were males (65 percent) and Black (59 percent). The majority of respondents were between the ages of 14 and 18 (79 percent). Four respondents were under the age of 10 and seven were over the age of 18. Eleven percent of the pre-survey respondents had completed high school or a GED at the time the program was conducted, 45 percent completed some high school (grades 9-11) and 29 percent completed some middle school (grades 6-8). Post-survey respondents were not asked specifically for their demographics. The distributions of demographic characteristics (place, age, gender, race/ethnicity, and education) in the 130 matched pairs generally mirrored the characteristics of the 221 pre-survey respondents. Thus, the inability to match several pre and post responses does not appear to have led to a difference in the demographics of the matched pairs group. The Villages presentation did have substantially fewer matched pairs (N=4) than the 17 pre and 14 post-surveys, suggesting that the matching procedure failed to some extent for this presentation.



Table 1. Demographics of respondents

	Pre-Survey		Post-Survey		Matched Pairs	
Place	Number of Respondents	Percent	Number of Respondents	Percent	Number of Respondents	Percent
IMPD	50	23%	49	28%	45	35%
Indianapolis Birthing Project	11	5%	8	5%	8	6%
Juvenile Detention	78	35%	70	40%	44	34%
Villages	17	8%	14	8%	4	3%
WEC	59	27%	26	15%	25	19%
Unknown	6	3%	9	5%	4	3%
Total	221	100%	176	100%	130	100%
Gender						
Male	143	65%	not applicable		84	65%
Female	76	34%			45	35%
Unknown	2	1%			1	1%
Total	221	100%			130	100%
Race						
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	2%	not applicable		0	0%
Black/African American	131	59%			90	69%
Hispanic/Latino	8	4%			3	2%
White/Caucasian	66	30%			32	25%
Other	10	5%			4	3%
Unknown	2	1%			1	1%
Total	221	100%			130	100%
Age						
Under 10	4	2%	not applicable		2	2%
11	5	2%			3	2%
12	9	4%			5	4%
13	17	8%			10	8%
14	23	10%			14	11%
15	40	18%			23	18%
16	48	22%			31	24%
17	48	22%			24	18%
18	16	7%			11	8%
Over 18	7	3%			5	4%
Unknown	4	2%			2	2%
Total	221	100%			130	100%
Last grade completed						
Less than 6th grade	6	3%	not applicable		2	2%
Grade 6 to 8	65	29%			36	28%
Grade 9-11	100	45%			61	47%
Grade 12	17	8%			11	8%
GED	6	3%			2	2%
Unknown	27	12%			18	14%
Total	221	100%			130	100%



Pre-Survey

(NOTE: Responses to questions which appeared on both the pre-survey and the post-survey are not addressed in this section. They will be addressed in the next section where the matched pairs are discussed.)

Table 2 shows the pre-survey respondents' age, gender, and race by place. Fifty-three percent of the males were at the Juvenile Detention Center, while 45 percent of the females were at the WEC. The Villages respondents were all aged 14 and under. The largest age group of respondents from the IMPD locations was aged 13-14. Seventy-three percent of the respondents from the Birthing Project were aged 18 or older. Thirty-two percent of the WEC respondents were aged 17 and 35 percent of the Juvenile Detention Center respondents were aged 16. At the WEC the majority of pre-survey respondents were White. At each of the other places, over 80 percent of the respondents were Black, except for the Juvenile Detention Center where 59 percent of respondents were Black and 24 percent were White.

Table 2. Demographics by place

	IMPD		Birthing Project		Juvenile Detention		Villages		WEC		Total	
Gender (N=214)	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	31	22%	0	0%	75	53%	9	6%	26	18%	141	100%
Female	18	25%	11	15%	3	4%	8	11%	33	45%	73	100%
Age (N=211)												
<13	7	14%	0	0%	1	1%	10	59%	0	0%	18	9%
13-14	15	31%	0	0%	11	14%	7	41%	7	13%	40	19%
15	7	14%	2	18%	17	22%	0	0%	11	20%	37	18%
16	11	22%	0	0%	27	35%	0	0%	9	16%	47	22%
17	8	16%	1	9%	19	24%	0	0%	18	32%	46	22%
18 or older	1	2%	8	73%	3	4%	0	0%	11	20%	23	11%
Total	49	100%	11	100%	78	100%	17	100%	56	100%	211	100%
Race (N=213)												
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0%	0	0%	2	3%	1	6%	1	2%	4	2%
Black (non-Hispanic)	46	92%	9	82%	46	59%	16	94%	9	16%	126	59%
Hispanic/Latino	0	0%	0	0%	5	6%	0	0%	3	5%	8	4%
White (non-Hispanic)	2	4%	2	18%	19	24%	0	0%	42	74%	65	31%
Other	2	4%	0	0%	6	8%	0	0%	2	4%	10	5%
Total	50	100%	11	100%	78	100%	17	100%	57	100%	213	100%

Source: Pre-survey responses

From the respondents of the pre-survey we also learned that the majority of the students lived in a home with only one parent (124 or 56.1 percent), while 59 (26.7 percent) stated they lived with both parents. (The summary of information here is not included in a table.) Females reported 58 percent as living with one parent, 22 percent with both parents and male respondents stated 55 percent lived with one parent and 29 percent with both parents. About 29 percent of overall pre-survey respondents (76/196) reported their father worked full time, while 41.7 percent (80/192) reported their mother worked full time. In addition, 172 of 209 (82.3 percent) pre-survey respondents stated they were enrolled in school at the time of the presentation. Sixty-five percent of the respondents from the Juvenile Detention Center were currently



enrolled in school. Ninety-one percent of female and 78 percent of male respondents reported being enrolled in school at time of the presentation. Eighty percent (171/213) reported ever having been suspended from school, and 45 percent (95/212) stated they had been expelled from school at some time. Respondents from the Villages were less likely to report having been suspended or expelled from school; 29 percent reported ever having been suspended and none reported being expelled. Most of the respondents that had been suspended were suspended multiple times. The majority of students expelled reported it being a onetime event.

Delinquent activity

Table 3 shows the number and percentage of arrests and convictions by place of respondents. Almost two-thirds (63 percent) of the pre-survey respondents had been arrested at one time, most for multiple crimes. Approximately one-third were convicted of at least one crime (73/208 or 35 percent). Three-fourths of the males and 43 percent of the females responded they had been arrested at least once. Forty-five percent of the males and 15 percent of the females stated they had been convicted of a crime. The highest proportion of respondents arrested and convicted were those from the Juvenile Detention Center with 93 percent arrested and 64 percent convicted.

Table 3. Arrests and convictions by place

Place	Number responded	Number arrested	Percent arrested	Number responded	Number convicted	Percent convicted
Overall	208	131	63%	208	73	35%
IMPD	49	24	49%	49	4	8%
Birthing Project	11	5	45%	11	1	9%
Juvenile Detention	72	67	93%	73	47	64%
Villages	17	1	6%	17	1	6%
WEC	59	34	58%	58	20	34%

Source: Pre-survey responses

Most reported arrest charges (and convictions) were for assault and battery offenses, robbery, or theft. Respondents from the Juvenile Detention Center had the most arrests and convictions, followed by those from the WEC (Table 4).



Table 4. Number of pre-survey respondents reporting prior arrest and conviction by place and type of offense

Offenses	Overall		IMPD		Birthing Project		Juvenile Detention		Villages		WEC	
	Arrest	Conviction	Arrest	Conviction	Arrest	Conviction	Arrest	Conviction	Arrest	Conviction	Arrest	Conviction
Assault/battery/fighting	46	22	4	2	3	2	18	10	1	0	20	9
Robbery/burglary/theft/ car theft/break & enter	43	27	4	2	0	0	27	18	0	0	12	7
Curfew/runaway/minor consumption/truancy	29	6	14	0	1	0	5	3	0	0	9	3
Drug offenses	12	5	1	0	0	0	7	4	0	0	4	1
Gun offenses	11	4	2	0	0	0	9	4	0	0	0	0

Source: Pre-survey

Notes:

1. One person can have multiple arrests and/or convictions.
2. Not all responses are counted.
3. Percentages are unable to be calculated due to types of responses given. Many indicated: "too many to count", "a lot", etc.
4. WEC population is somewhat older.

Nearly 75 percent (155/207) of the pre-survey respondents indicated some family member had been incarcerated in jail, prison, or in a detention center (not shown in tables). Respondents could list multiple family members. Forty-three percent of the fathers of respondents were incarcerated at some time. Male family members of respondents were more likely to be incarcerated than respondents' female family members.

Questions were asked on the pre-survey regarding the number of times respondents had engaged in certain behaviors or certain situations had occurred, such as *been in a physical fight*, *carried a gun*, *used marijuana*, etc. The available responses included: *0 times*, *1 time*, *2-3 times*, or *4 or more times*. Table 5 shows overall, by place and gender the percentage of respondents indicating the number of times such behaviors or situations had occurred. To reduce the complexity of the table, the three positive response categories were collapsed so that the percentages refer to what percentage of respondents indicated that a situation or behavior had occurred at least once. Overall, the response patterns suggest that the EKG participants had engaged in a variety of risky or illegal behaviors. Sixty-six percent admitted to being in a fight, 28 percent had carried a gun, 33 percent had carried another weapon, and 16 percent had carried a weapon to school, and 21 percent had used a weapon to threaten or bully someone. For each of these items, the responses varied substantially by location of the presentation. For example, none of the respondents at the Villages reported any of these behaviors. However, at the Juvenile Detention center, 58 percent of respondents noted carrying a gun, 35 percent had used a gun to threaten or bully someone, and 28 percent reported having carried a weapon to school. Responses also varied by gender, with male respondents being more likely to report having engaged in these behaviors for all items.

Table 5 also indicated substantial criminal victimization among the respondents. Overall, 51 percent had been physically assaulted and an equal number reported having property stolen or deliberately damaged. Thus, table 5 indicates substantial criminal activity among EKG participants, especially gun or other weapon carrying, as well as criminal victimization.



Table 5. Prior experiences with crime, delinquency or victimization.

	Overall	IMPD	Birthing Project	Juvenile Detention	Villages	WEC	Female	Male
Questions	206	49	11	70	16	58	73	133
Been in a physical fight	66%	53%	45%	71%	40%	83%	56%	72%
Used a weapon to threaten/bully someone	21%	7%	0%	35%	0%	28%	14%	25%
Carried a gun	28%	2%	9%	58%	0%	26%	12%	36%
Carried any other weapon (knife, club etc.)	33%	9%	18%	52%	0%	43%	21%	39%
Carried a weapon (gun, knife, club) to school	16%	0%	36%	28%	0%	16%	10%	19%
Skipped school	57%	20%	45%	74%	0%	84%	56%	58%
Used marijuana	56%	12%	55%	89%	0%	68%	46%	61%
Used any other illegal drug	21%	2%	0%	39%	0%	26%	14%	24%
Been drunk	46%	14%	36%	68%	0%	65%	42%	48%
Been pushed, shoved, slapped, hit, or kicked by someone who wasn't just playing around	51%	30%	45%	57%	50%	67%	47%	54%
Been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug	50%	15%	40%	71%	7%	71%	41%	55%
Seen someone carrying a gun	62%	41%	45%	82%	12%	72%	49%	69%
Had your property stolen or deliberately damaged	51%	25%	55%	67%	7%	69%	45%	55%

Source: Presurvey

Note: The N represents the highest number of responses for each location. Some questions had fewer responses.

Gangs

Respondents were asked if they considered themselves to be a member of a street or youth gang, and if not, would they consider joining a gang (not shown in tables). Twenty-five percent (52/207) considered themselves a member. Forty-six percent (34/74) of the Juvenile Detention Center, 27 percent (15/56) of WEC, and 9 percent (3/33) of IMPD respondents considered themselves members. Zero respondents from the other places responded positively. Of the places where all responded negatively to being in a gang, no respondents stated they would consider joining a gang. However, of the respondents that responded negatively at the other three places, a few stated they would consider joining a gang. The main reason given by the Juvenile Detention Center respondents for joining or considering joining a gang was because they had friends that were members. The primary reason for WEC respondents was for respect, and the main reason for IMPD respondents was because they had relatives who were members.

When looking at the responses by gender, 33 percent (46/139) of the males and 10 percent (7/72) of females considered themselves members of a gang. Males joined mainly because friends were members and females joined predominantly because relatives were members.

Ninety-four percent (15/16) of the WEC respondents and 66 percent (25/38) of the Juvenile Detention, gang-identified respondents stated that members of their gang sell drugs. Sixty-one percent (36/59) of the males and 50 percent (6/12) of females stated members of their gang sold drugs.

Guns

Respondents were asked if they expected to be “shot at” before they reached the age of 25 (Table 6). The majority (70 percent overall) from each place responded *no*. However, 37 percent of the respondents from the Juvenile Detention Center, 24 percent of WEC respondents, and 8 percent of IMPD respondents had already been shot at. When comparing responses by gender, 84 percent of the females and 62 percent of the males did not expect to be shot at by the age of 25. Thirty percent of the males and 9 percent of the females had already been shot at.



Table 6. Expectation of being shot by age 25 by place

	No		Yes		Already shot but not wounded		Already been shot and wounded		Total	
Place	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Overall	140	70%	15	8%	34	17%	11	6%	200	100%
IMPD	43	90%	1	2%	3	6%	1	2%	48	100%
Birthing Project	9	90%	0	0%	1	10%	0	0%	10	100%
Juvenile Detention	39	55%	6	8%	19	27%	7	10%	71	100%
Villages	16	94%	0	0%	0	0%	1	6%	17	100%
WEC	33	61%	8	15%	11	20%	2	4%	54	100%
Gender										
Female	59	84%	5	7%	4	6%	2	3%	70	100%
Male	83	62%	11	8%	30	23%	9	7%	133	100%

Source: Presurvey

Note: Respondents forced to choose one of four responses, so row percentages sum to 100 percent.

Table 7 shows responses to questions regarding victimization by guns or other weapons. Over 60 percent of male and female respondents stated they knew someone who had been the victim of a crime with a gun. In addition, the high percentage of respondents at the Birthing Project (78 percent), Juvenile Detention (71 percent), and WEC (69 percent) to the question of having seen other youths carrying guns in their neighborhoods, suggests that the neighborhood they live in might be a high crime area (however, survey questions did not probe why respondents might carry a gun).

Table 7. Victimization by guns and other weapons - percent responded "YES"

Question	Overall	IMPD	Birthing Project	Juvenile Detention	Villages	WEC	Female	Male
Anyone you know ever been victim of a crime with a gun?	61%	46%	56%	69%	13%	80%	63%	61%
Have you ever been wounded by a gun, knife, or other weapon?	31%	9%	22%	49%	0%	41%	19%	38%
Have you personally seen other youths seriously wounded or killed by a gun, knife, or other weapon?	51%	33%	30%	65%	31%	59%	41%	57%
Have you personally seen other youths carrying guns in your neighborhood?	55%	24%	78%	71%	36%	69%	48%	60%

Source: Presurvey

Participants were asked the question, "If you needed to get a gun, you would get one by..." Multiple responses were available and respondents were instructed to mark all that applied, so one person may have marked multiple answers (Table 8). Overall, the most common responses were that they would buy the gun on the streets (37 percent) or buy it from a store (34 percent). For the most part, no matter where the surveys were administered, respondents were least likely to steal a gun from any person or place. Seventy-three percent of Birthing Project and 53 percent of Villages respondents stated they would buy a gun from a gun store. Fifty-seven percent of Juvenile Detention and 39 percent of WEC participants stated they would buy a gun on the streets. No respondents from the Birthing Project and very few respondents from the Villages and IMPD stated they would steal a gun. Females were less likely to report being willing to steal a gun than males. Forty-three percent of female respondents marked they would buy a gun from a store while 46 percent of the males stated they would buy a gun on the street.



Table 8. How participants would get a gun if needed (could check more than one)

Response	Overall	IMPD	Birthright Project	Juvenile Detention	Villages	WEC	Female	Male
Buy it from a gun store	34%	26%	73%	26%	53%	39%	43%	29%
Steal it from a car or house	19%	4%	0%	36%	6%	17%	4%	27%
Steal it from store/shipping truck	12%	2%	0%	20%	0%	15%	4%	16%
Steal/buy it from drug dealer/addict	23%	6%	0%	40%	0%	25%	9%	30%
Borrow one from a friend	29%	14%	9%	47%	12%	29%	15%	37%
Buy it on the streets	37%	20%	9%	57%	6%	39%	21%	46%
Steal/buy it from a friend/relative	20%	6%	0%	33%	0%	24%	9%	25%

Source: Pre-survey

Note: Multiple responses were possible for one participant.

Most respondents (69 percent) stated they were never armed with a gun when they committed a crime in the past (not shown in tables). Forty-one percent of WEC, 30 percent of Juvenile Detention, and 7 percent of Villages respondents stated there was a gun in their home. Twenty-eight percent of males and 25 percent of females stated there was a gun in their home.

Participants were asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with several statements relating to conflict resolution, gangs, drugs and their friends. Possible responses included *Strongly Agree* (SA), *Agree* (A), *Disagree* (D), and *Strongly Disagree* (SD). For the analysis, categories were collapsed to agree and disagree. Table 9 shows the percentage of respondents indicating they agreed or strongly agreed with each statement, by location and gender. Most respondents (71 percent) stated that there were drug dealers or gangs (65 percent) in their neighborhood. Many respondents also reported that when angered they often acted without thinking of the consequences (53 percent) or feel more like hurting someone than talking the situation out (46 percent), and 59 percent agreed that they often act on the spur of the moment. Overall 37 percent of respondents noted that they were often in situations where they were encouraged to do something illegal, where 58 percent of juvenile detention respondents agreed with this statement.



Table 9. Percentage of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing

Questions	Overall	IMPD	Birthing Project	Juvenile Detention	Villages	WEC	Female	Male
If a close friend of mine committed a crime I would no longer associate with them.	34%	49%	89%	21%	87%	14%	42%	31%
I often act on the spur of the moment without stopping to think.	59%	47%	33%	63%	27%	78%	59%	59%
There are drug dealers in my neighborhood.	71%	46%	89%	76%	73%	84%	71%	69%
I am often in situations where people encourage me to do something that might be illegal.	37%	17%	22%	58%	7%	41%	21%	45%
There are gangs in my neighborhood.	65%	44%	78%	77%	73%	65%	60%	69%
It is difficult to get police officers to help people in my neighborhood.	43%	35%	44%	48%	27%	50%	40%	44%
At least half the things that get people into trouble with the law are beyond their control.	49%	51%	33%	56%	87%	51%	42%	52%
When I am angry with someone I often take it out on anybody who happens to be around.	33%	27%	22%	35%	20%	41%	29%	35%
Often when I'm angry at people, I feel more like hurting them than talking to them about why I am angry.	46%	37%	11%	43%	26%	72%	33%	50%
I have to be willing to break some rules if I want to be popular with my friends.	17%	8%	22%	20%	34%	17%	11%	20%
When I get angry with someone, I often just react without considering the consequences.	53%	30%	22%	57%	47%	74%	46%	55%
Number of Respondents	194	48	9	68	15	52	67	127

Source: Pre-survey

Notes:

1. N represents the highest number of responses for each location. Some questions had fewer responses.

2. Strongly agree and agree were collapsed into one category.

Matched Pairs

The matched pair grouping consisted of respondents that analysts were able to match the respondent completing the pre-survey to the same person completing the post-survey. As shown in Table 1, all locations are represented in the matched pair comparison. Note that the Villages participants had 17 completed pre-surveys and 14 completed post-surveys, but only 4 were able to be matched. All locations had fewer matched pairs than pre- or post-surveys. For the most part, across all areas (place, gender, race, age, and last grade completed), the matched pair group appears to be a representative sub-sample. By comparing responses from the pre- and post-surveys, some analysis can be undertaken to ascertain whether the delivery and content of the program led to any short term changes in the knowledge or attitudes of the respondents.

The first question on both the pre- and post-surveys was a hypothetical situation question, *what would you do if a friend came and asked you to hide their gun for them*. This mirrored a situation depicted in the EKG program film. The film showed the consequences of hiding the gun for a teenage girl named Jessie. This question permitted respondents to mark five different responses as well as an *other* (text) response. Of the five responses, three were positive responses (*tell them "no" and walk away, tell an adult that the friend has a gun, talk them into giving themselves up*) involving minimal, if any, consequences and two were negative responses (*take the gun and hide it, give them names of places to hide the gun*) which could involve criminal charges for both people in the situation. Table 10 shows the percentages by location for both the pre- and post-survey responses.



The pattern of responses is consistent with at least a short-term change in respondents' views on the advisability of holding a friend's gun. Overall, 25 percent of respondents agreed that they would *take the gun and hide it* on the pre-program survey, but this dropped to 17 percent on the post-survey. Interestingly, nearly half of respondents at the Juvenile Detention Center stated they would take the gun (49 percent) on the pre-survey but this dropped to just over one third on the post-survey (34 percent). Similar decreases were seen overall for *give them names of places to hide the gun*, dropping from 21 to 13 percent from pre- to post-survey. Likewise the percentages of respondents choosing the positive responses increased, especially for *tell them "no" and walk away* which increased from 39 to 57 percent from pre- to post-survey. Thus, the pattern of responses indicated that this portion of the program was having some impact on the youth—at least in the short term.

Table 10. What would you do if a friend came and asked you to hide their gun for them? (Mark all that apply)

Responses	Overall		IMPD		Birthing Project		Juvenile Detention		Villages		WEC		Male		Female	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Take the gun and hide it	25%	17%	13%	2%	0%	0%	49%	34%	0%	0%	20%	20%	33%	22%	12%	7%
Give them names of places to hide the gun	21%	13%	9%	4%	0%	0%	33%	14%	0%	0%	36%	36%	23%	15%	19%	12%
Tell them "no" and walk away	39%	57%	51%	69%	63%	75%	21%	46%	75%	75%	36%	48%	28%	47%	61%	77%
Tell an adult that the friend has a gun	19%	21%	22%	22%	38%	38%	14%	14%	25%	50%	20%	24%	16%	17%	28%	30%
Talk them into giving themselves up	10%	15%	11%	16%	25%	25%	7%	9%	50%	75%	0%	12%	10%	13%	9%	19%
Number of respondents	129	130	45	45	8	8	43	44	4	4	25	25	82	83	43	43

Source: EKG Presurvey question 49 and Postsurvey Question 1.

Note: Includes only matched pairs of surveys.

Bold figures indicate statistically significant differences in paired sample t-test at $P < 0.05$.

Participants were asked one "yes/no" question and three "true/false" questions on both the pre-and post-surveys. The high percentage of correct responses (true) on the pre-survey both by location and by gender to the questions of *you can go to jail for holding a gun for someone else*, *people other than the shooter can be charged for a crime involving a gun*, and *having a gun on school grounds is illegal*, indicated a high general knowledge of consequences involving certain gun situations, even before the program. Overall, 95 percent or more of respondents identified the correct answer, even on the pre-survey (Table 11).

The question *is it illegal for you to carry a gun*, interestingly received lower percentage responses of yes. This may be due to the wording of the question because it did not stipulate circumstances, and the fact that some respondents, if age 18 or older may be able to carry a gun legally.



Table 11. Pre- and post-survey comparisons of knowledge of firearms laws (percentage marking yes or true)

Responses	Overall		IMPD		Birthing Project		Juvenile Detention		Villages		WEC		Female		Male	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Is it illegal for you to carry a gun (Yes)	74%	81%	70%	84%	71%	71%	83%	81%	50%	50%	74%	83%	66%	81%	80%	81%
You can go to jail for holding a gun for someone else (True)	97%	100%	100%	100%	86%	100%	95%	100%	100%	100%	96%	100%	98%	100%	96%	100%
People other than the shooter can be charged for a crime involving a gun (True)	96%	96%	100%	98%	100%	100%	90%	93%	100%	100%	96%	96%	98%	100%	95%	94%
Having a gun on school grounds is illegal (True)	99%	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%	75%	100%	100%	100%	98%	100%	100%	95%
Number of respondents	117	126	44	45	7	8	41	44	4	4	24	25	42	43	78	83

Source: Pre-survey questions 50-53 and post-survey questions 2-5.

Note: N represents the highest number of responses for each location. Some questions had fewer responses.

Bold figures indicate statistically significant differences in paired sample t-test at $P < 0.05$.

A multiple choice question was asked stating *possession of a gun on school grounds is a...* with possible responses being *misdemeanor*, *felony*, and *school infraction* (Table 12). Overall, the large majority of the respondents correctly identified that this situation is a felony even on the pre-survey (84 percent). Eighty-seven percent of female respondents (27/31) and 83 percent (62/75) of male respondents on the pre-survey indicated it was a felony. On the post-survey that response changed to 86 percent (30/35) for females and 91 percent (72/79) for males.

All of the respondents from the Villages indicated that possession of a gun on school grounds was a felony both on the pre- and the post-survey (Table 12). More than 90 percent of the IMPD respondents indicated it was a felony to possess a gun on school grounds on both the pre- and the post-survey. Respondents from IMPD increased their felony response from 90 percent on the pre to 97 percent on the post-survey, Birthing Project respondents increased their felony response from 60 to 71 percent, and Juvenile Detention respondents increased their felony response from 79 to 90 percent. Unlike the rest of the groups, WEC respondents decreased their felony response from 86 to 78 percent and increased their misdemeanor response from 14 to 22 percent.



Table 12. Having a gun on school grounds is...(mark all that apply)

Location	School Infraction		Misdemeanor		Felony	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Overall	4%	3%	12%	8%	84%	90%
IMPD	5%	0%	5%	3%	90%	97%
Birthing Project	20%	14%	20%	14%	60%	71%
Juvenile Detention	3%	5%	18%	5%	79%	90%
Villages	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
WEC	0%	0%	14%	22%	86%	78%
Gender						
Female	3%	3%	10%	11%	87%	86%
Male	4%	3%	13%	6%	83%	91%

Source: Pre-survey question 54 and post-survey question 6.

Note: Percentages will not add to 100 percent due to the ability to mark all responses applicable.

A similar question was asked regarding guns on school grounds. The question, *Getting caught with a gun on school grounds will likely result in...*, had four possible responses: *detention*, *suspension*, *expulsion*, and *arrest*. Respondents could mark as many as they thought applicable. Table 13 generally shows that most respondents were aware of the seriousness of getting caught with a gun at school. Even on the pre-survey nearly two thirds (64 percent) correctly marked that expulsion was likely and 88 percent noted arrest was likely. With the exception of the Birthing Project, the high percentages of correct responses on the pre-survey were essentially unchanged on the post-survey. IMPD respondents increased their percentage responses to *expulsion* from 62 to 73 percent (pre to post), but decreased their responses to *arrest* slightly from 93 to 89 percent.

Table 13. Getting caught with a gun on school grounds will likely result in...(mark all that apply)

Location	Detention		Suspension		Expulsion		Arrest	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Overall	9%	8%	11%	12%	64%	71%	88%	89%
IMPD	7%	2%	7%	7%	62%	73%	93%	89%
Birthing Project	0%	0%	25%	0%	75%	63%	50%	88%
Juvenile Detention	14%	14%	16%	16%	58%	64%	93%	91%
Villages	25%	0%	25%	25%	50%	25%	100%	100%
WEC	4%	12%	4%	16%	80%	88%	84%	84%
Gender								
Female	7%	5%	12%	9%	81%	77%	86%	91%
Male	10%	10%	11%	13%	56%	67%	90%	88%

Source: Pre-survey question 55 and post-survey question 7.

Note: Percentages will not add to 100 percent due to the ability to mark all responses applicable.

Two questions were asked on the pre- and post-surveys regarding information that was presented in the program, but youth would be unlikely to have the correct answer prior to the program. One question asked, *How many kids under age 19 are killed each year by guns?* The possible responses were 500, 1,000, 3,000, and 10,000, with 3,000 being the correct response. This question was discussed within the film/video presentation of the EKG program but might not have been reiterated in the discussion of the film by the presenters. In every instance by location and gender, the correct response (3,000) decreased in percentage from the pre- to the post-survey, and the response of 10,000 increased (Table 14). However, the pattern of incorrect responses suggests the program might have caused the audience to overestimate the



number of gun deaths in a given year because many more respondents chose 10,000 on the post-survey than the pre-survey. One interpretation of this is that the program had an impact on attendees.

Table 14. Percentage of pre- and post-survey respondents correctly identifying how many kids under age 19 are killed each year by guns

Location	Percent Correct	
	Pre	Post
Overall	29%	20%
IMPD	27%	26%
Birthing Project	50%	25%
Juvenile Detention	22%	11%
Villages	0%	0%
WEC	45%	28%

Source: Pre-survey question 57 and post-survey question 8.

Bold figures indicate statistically significant differences in paired sample t-test at $P < 0.05$.

The second question, *if you needed help going to the bathroom you would use...*, had four possible responses: *a plethysmograph, a capasin bag, a nasal-gastric tube, and a colostomy bag*. The correct response is a colostomy bag. This question addressed a section of the presentation by the medical personnel. During the presentation, the medical staff note that a colostomy bag is sometimes necessary due to the internal injuries caused by gunshot wounds. This element of the presentation seems to have a big impact on the youth based on their reactions during the program. Overall, the percentages of correct responses increased from 46 to 58 percent from pre- to post-survey (Table 15). Although consistent with learning occurring during the program, these numbers may actually be underestimates of the change in knowledge of respondents because a substantial percentage of respondents left this question blank on the pre-survey. It is possible that many did not answer on the pre-survey because they did not know the answer, but on the post-survey, they responded because of having heard and retained the information.

Table 15. Percent of pre and post-survey respondents correctly identifying use of a colostomy bag

Location	Percent Correct	
	Pre	Post
Overall	46%	58%
IMPD	43%	55%
Birthing Project	50%	57%
Juvenile Detention	39%	55%
Villages	50%	50%
WEC	59%	70%
Female	46%	61%
Male	47%	57%

Source: EKG Pre-survey question 58 and post-survey question 9

Note: Likely underestimates change because many left question blank on pre-survey.

Bold figures indicate statistically significant differences in paired sample t-test at $P < 0.05$.

The final five questions on both the pre- and post-surveys were questions in which respondents were asked to indicate if they *strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree* to a statement. As before, the categories were collapsed to agree and disagree and the percentage agreeing with the statement is shown in Table 16. For all 5 questions, the percentages of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing with the



statements increased 4 to 13 percentage points from pre- to post-survey. Although these changes individually may not seem substantial, the consistent pattern of results is encouraging and suggests that the program had an impact on the youth. To the question, *the best way to solve an argument is to talk things out, even if it takes an hour or two*, the majority of respondents (74 percent) either agreed or strongly agreed on the pre-survey and this increased to 87 percent indicating agreement on the post-survey.

Overall half of pre-survey respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, *I sometimes worry about getting shot*. This increased slightly to 54 percent on the post-survey. This varied a bit by location, however, as 66 percent of the Juvenile Detention respondents agreed on the pre-survey, and this increased to 75 percent on the post-survey.

Overall there was strong agreement that *getting shot would hurt a lot*, both on the pre-and post-surveys with 86 and 90 percent agreeing, respectively. Interestingly, respondents from the Villages on the pre-survey had 100 percent agreement, but on the post-survey the percentage fell to 50 percent. The small number of respondents from the Villages in the matched pair grouping suggests this is not a meaningful change.

To the statements, *The stuff I get into may someday get me shot*, and *The stuff I get into may someday put me in prison*, overall approximately one-third of respondents agreed on the pre-survey and 42 percent agreed on the post-survey. However, the majority of respondents from the Juvenile Detention Center either strongly agreed or agreed to the statements and the percentage that agreed increased by 10 to 12 percent from pre to post (52 to 62 percent and 54 to 66 percent).

Table 16. Percent agreeing or strongly agreeing with statements on pre- and post-survey questions

Questions	Overall		IMPD		Birthing Project		Juvenile Detention		Villages		WEC		Female		Male	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
The best way to solve an argument is to talk things out, even if it takes an hour or two.	74%	87%	78%	93%	86%	87%	79%	79%	75%	100%	66%	88%	75%	88%	72%	87%
I sometimes worry about getting shot.	50%	54%	41%	44%	57%	51%	66%	75%	50%	50%	41%	42%	32%	33%	60%	67%
Getting shot would hurt a lot.	86%	90%	82%	93%	100%	100%	84%	85%	100%	50%	87%	92%	86%	91%	85%	89%
The stuff I get into may someday get me shot.	35%	42%	22%	29%	28%	28%	52%	62%	25%	50%	48%	46%	19%	24%	45%	53%
The stuff I get into may someday put me in prison.	31%	42%	16%	23%	0%	14%	54%	66%	25%	50%	39%	48%	13%	24%	42%	53%

Source: Pre-survey questions 60, 69, 70, 72-73 and post-survey question 10-12, 14-15.

Notes: Strongly agree and agree responses were combined.

Bold figures indicate statistically significant differences in paired sample t-test at $P < 0.05$.

Program Impact

In addition to the questions that were on both pre- and post-surveys, the post-survey had several questions relating to how the program may have affected the attitudes of the respondents. Questions were also asked regarding the overall presentation and presenters. These questions were analyzed overall and by location only, as no demographic information was requested on the post-survey. Six questions on the post-survey related to the impact the program might have had on the viewers. Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement with the statements. The first four statements related to what



effect the program had on the respondent and how that person might change their behavior or attitudes. Once again, categories of strongly agree and agree were combined (Table 17). To the statement, *The program will help keep me out of trouble*, 79 percent of the respondents agreed. Overall, 83 percent of the respondents agreed that, *This program gave me lots to think about*.

Nearly seven in ten (69 percent) agreed to the statement, *In the future because of this program I will be less likely to carry a gun* (Table 17). However, this percentage was much lower for the Juvenile Detention Center. Forty-four percent of respondents from the Juvenile Detention Center either strongly agreed or agreed to this statement. Other locations had a higher combined percent agreement: IMPD (85 percent), Birthing Project (87 percent), Villages (83 percent), and WEC (75 percent).

Overall, 78 percent of respondents agreed with the statement, *In the future, I will be less likely to hold a gun for someone else because of this program*. By location, responses ranged from a low of 68 percent from Juvenile Detention respondents to a high percentage of 100 percent from respondents at the Birthing Project (Table 17).

An additional post-survey item probed whether respondents had seen other programs on gun violence. The statement read, *I have recently seen other programs on gun violence*. Overall, 55 percent of respondents agreed. Sixty-seven percent of the Villages respondents either strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, whereas 38 percent of the Birthing Project respondents either strongly agreed or agreed (Table 17).

Another statement was *It would be helpful for other kids my age to see this program*. Overall, 88 percent of respondents agreed with this statement. Approximately 90 percent of respondents from each location either strongly agreed or agreed to the statement, except for respondents from the Juvenile Detention Center, where 82 percent agreed with the statement (Table 17).

Table 17. Post-survey responses to EKG program

Questions	Overall	IMPD	Birthing Project	Juvenile Detention	Villages	WEC
This program will help keep me out of trouble.	79%	88%	100%	88%	100%	75%
This program gave me lots to think about.	83%	88%	87%	76%	100%	88%
In the future because of this program I will be less likely to carry a gun.	69%	85%	87%	44%	83%	75%
In the future, I will be less likely to hold a gun for someone else because of this program.	78%	94%	100%	68%	84%	79%
I have recently seen other programs on gun violence.	55%	49%	38%	57%	67%	58%
It would be helpful for other kids my age to see this program.	88%	94%	100%	82%	100%	87%

Source: Post-survey.

Note: Percent agreeing or strongly agreeing with survey statement by location.

Three true/false questions were asked on the post-survey relating to the presenters and another true/false question related to whether respondents would change their activities based on what they learned from the presentation. Table 18 shows the pattern of responses to these questions.

The questions relating to the presenters were: *The presenters knew what they were talking about*, *The presenters allowed us to ask questions*, and *The presenters made the information interesting*. From 86 to 96 percent of respondents indicated these statements were true. Responses by location indicating these statements to be true ranged from 82 to 100 percent (Table 18).



The other true/false statement was *I am likely to try and change my activities and friends based upon what I learned today*. Seventy-eight percent overall indicated this statement to be true. The majority of respondents at each location indicated this statement to be true as well. True responses ranged from 67 percent by Juvenile Detention Center respondents to 100 percent by respondents from the Villages (Table 18).

Table 18. Additional responses to EKG program

Questions	Overall	IMPD	Birthing Project	Juvenile Detention	Villages	WEC
The presenters knew what they were talking about. (True)	96%	100%	100%	91%	100%	96%
The presenters allowed us to ask questions. (True)	93%	100%	100%	90%	83%	92%
The presenters made the information interesting. (True)	86%	94%	100%	83%	82%	83%
I am likely to try and change my activities and friends based upon what I learned today. (True)	78%	86%	88%	67%	100%	78%

Source: Post-survey.

One final question asked respondents to describe the part of the presentation that made them think the most. Although open-ended responses can sometimes be difficult to quantify, patterns of responses emerged. A series of categories was established from examination of the responses. Table 19 summarizes the pattern of responses to this question. Table 19 indicates that the images of gunshot wounds and damage to the body in the medical section of the program and Jessie getting in trouble for holding Darryl's gun were the most frequently noted parts of the presentation that made the respondents think. The sentencing hearing, the length of Darryl's sentence, and the young boy killed by gun violence after writing to the President asking him to stop gun violence also were commonly mentioned.

Table 19. Describe the part of the presentation that made you think the most

Response	Number
Images of wounds	33
Jessie (or kids generally) getting in trouble for holding gun	23
Sentencing, length of sentence	11
Five year old boy killed after writing to President	8
Miscellaneous	8
Children killed by guns	8
Entire program	7
Bullet impact demonstration	7
Story of woman who shot husband after argument over daughter	5
Darryl shooting the boy at school	4
Making good decisions or thinking before acting	3
Jessie and Darryl getting processed at the lockup	2

Source: Post-survey.



Conclusion

The EKG program is a two-hour program that has multiple components which attempt to change both knowledge and attitudes of Marion County youth regarding gun violence. Examination of pre- and post-surveys of youth who witnessed the program in a variety of settings suggests several observations. One is that the program appears to have had an impact on at least the short-term attitudes of the respondents regarding guns. Youth responding to the survey generally exhibited high levels of knowledge on the legal consequences of having guns at school. They especially appeared to be impacted by parts of the program relating to holding a gun for someone else, and indicated less of a willingness to do this in the future. The medical part of the program that demonstrated the damage that gunshot wounds can do to people appeared to be most influential. Observation of reactions during the presentations, questions of medical personnel, and the pattern of survey responses indicate that the audience was affected by the medical portion of the program. The bullet impact demonstration appeared to be less helpful and might be counterproductive for some audiences. Some juvenile detention youth indicated that they were impressed by the power of the bullets to cause damage to the water jugs or that the guns being demonstrated were like the ones they carried. For such audiences, showing the physical power of guns divorced from the medical consequences might be reinforcing the wrong message. Although not part of the EKG presentations that were evaluated, there is additional footage of interviews with individuals paralyzed as a direct result of gun violence or criminal involvement that is part of the EKG package. Time constraints have typically prevented this part of the program from being presented. Observation of these video clips suggests that they may also be important for youth, who might realize the potential lifelong medical and physical consequences of getting shot.

In general, the results of the surveys suggest modest but consistent changes in the attitudes of the youth viewing the program, and to a lesser extent their knowledge of gun laws (which was pretty high prior to the program). It should be noted, however, that these changes are only documented immediately following the program and relate only to intentions to act rather than actual behavior. The extent to which long term changes in behavior or attitudes might result from this program are beyond the scope of the current assessment. It might be that follow-up programming would be useful for strengthening the impact of the EKG message over the long term.





Appendix A

Pre-Survey

Educating Kids About Gun Violence



Please place the last four digits of a phone number you always can remember here. This can be your home phone, your cell phone or a friend's number. This will be your only identification number for the survey. You will also place the same number on the post-program survey.

Last four digits of your phone number _____

PRE-SURVEY EDUCATING KIDS ABOUT GUN VIOLENCE

Date _____ Place _____

WE WOULD LIKE TO BEGIN BY ASKING YOU SEVERAL BACKGROUND QUESTIONS. PLEASE CHECK THE BOX THAT IS THE **BEST** RESPONSE FOR EACH QUESTION.

1. How old are you?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10 years old or younger | <input type="checkbox"/> 15 years old |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 11 years old | <input type="checkbox"/> 16 years old |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 12 years old | <input type="checkbox"/> 17 years old |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 13 years old | <input type="checkbox"/> 18 years old |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 14 years old | <input type="checkbox"/> over 18 years old |

2. What is your gender? ☐ Male ☐ Female

3. Are you currently enrolled in school? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If you are currently in jail/detention center, were you enrolled in school prior to being placed in jail/detention center? ☐ Yes ☐ No

4. If yes, what grade? If no, what grade did you last complete?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> less than 6 th grade | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 th grade |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 th grade | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 th grade |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7 th grade | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 th grade |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8 th grade | <input type="checkbox"/> High School Graduate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9 th grade | <input type="checkbox"/> Completed GED |

5. How would you describe yourself?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native | <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic or Latino/Latina |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | <input type="checkbox"/> White or Caucasian (non-Hispanic) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Asian American | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American (non-Hispanic) | |

6. For the last six months, what best describes where you have lived or lived prior to being in jail/detention center? A home includes a house, apartment, trailer, or mobile home. (Mark all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A home with both parents | <input type="checkbox"/> Alternate between parents |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A home with only one parent | <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative's home | <input type="checkbox"/> On the street (no fixed housing), car or van, park campground or abandoned building |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A home with more than one family | <input type="checkbox"/> Other transitional or temporary housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Friend's home | <input type="checkbox"/> Other living arrangement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Foster home, group care, or waiting placement | <input type="checkbox"/> Migrant housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hotel or motel | |

7. Which one of the following BEST applies to your father's employment? (Mark only one)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Takes care of house | <input type="checkbox"/> Retired |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employed Full Time | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employed Part Time | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed, but looking for work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | |

8. Which one of the following BEST applies to your mother's employment? (Mark only one)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Takes care of house | <input type="checkbox"/> Retired |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employed Full Time | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employed Part Time | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed, but looking for work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | |

PRE-SURVEY EDUCATING KIDS ABOUT GUN VIOLENCE

9. Have you ever been arrested? ☐ Yes ☐ No

10. If yes, what were you arrested for? If more than one offense, list all.

11. Have you ever been convicted of a crime? ☐ Yes ☐ No

12. If yes, what were you convicted of? If more than one offense, list all.

13. Have you ever spent time in jail or in a detention center? ☐ Yes ☐ No

14. If yes, how long have you spent in the jail or detention center total? _____

15. Has anyone in your family been incarcerated in jail, prison, or a detention center?

☐ Yes ☐ No

16. If yes, which family member? (Mark all that apply)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father | <input type="checkbox"/> Sister |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mother | <input type="checkbox"/> Uncle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brother | <input type="checkbox"/> Aunt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grandparent | |

PLEASE MARK THE **ONE** BEST RESPONSE TO EACH QUESTION. (IF YOU ARE CURRENTLY IN A DETENTION CENTER OR JAIL PLEASE RESPOND RELATING TO THE TIME PRIOR TO BEING IN JAIL/DETENTION.)

17. Which ONE of the following best describes your most recent grade average? (Mark only ONE)

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A+ | <input type="checkbox"/> A | <input type="checkbox"/> A- | <input type="checkbox"/> B+ | <input type="checkbox"/> B | <input type="checkbox"/> B- |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C+ | <input type="checkbox"/> C | <input type="checkbox"/> C- | <input type="checkbox"/> D+ | <input type="checkbox"/> D or below | |

18. Have you ever been suspended from school? ☐ Yes ☐ No

19. If yes, how many times? _____

20. Have you ever been expelled from school? ☐ Yes ☐ No

21. If yes, how many times? _____

IN THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, PLEASE CIRCLE THE LETTER CORRESPONDING TO THE BEST RESPONSE.

DURING THE PAST **12 MONTHS** (IF IN JAIL OR DETENTION, CONSIDER THE TIME PRIOR TO BEING HERE) HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU.....

	0 Times	1 Time	2-3 Times	4 or More Times
22. been in a physical fight?	A	B	C	D
23. used a weapon to threaten/bully someone.	A	B	C	D
24. carried a gun ?	A	B	C	D
25. carried any other weapon (knife, club etc.)?	A	B	C	D
26. carried a weapon (gun, knife, club) to school?	A	B	C	D

PRE-SURVEY EDUCATING KIDS ABOUT GUN VIOLENCE

DURING THE PAST **12 MONTHS** (IF IN JAIL OR DETENTION, CONSIDER THE TIME PRIOR TO BEING HERE) HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU.....

	0 Times	1 Time	2-3 Times	4 or More Times
27. skipped school?	A	B	C	D
28. used marijuana?	A	B	C	D
29. used any other illegal drug?	A	B	C	D
30. been drunk?	A	B	C	D
31. been pushed, shoved, slapped, hit, or kicked by someone who wasn't just playing around?	A	B	C	D
32. been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug?	A	B	C	D
33. seen someone carrying a gun?	A	B	C	D
34. had your property stolen or deliberately damaged?	A	B	C	D

GANG SECTION

35. Do you consider yourself a member of a street or youth gang? ☐ Yes ☐ No

36. If yes, how many people are in your gang?

- ☐ 3 or 4 ☐ 11-15
☐ 5 or 6 ☐ 16-20
☐ 7 to 10 ☐ more than 20

37. If no, would you ever consider joining a gang? ☐ Yes ☐ No

IF YOU HAVE EVER BEEN A MEMBER OF A STREET OR YOUTH GANG OR CURRENTLY ARE A MEMBER, PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS – **OTHERWISE SKIP TO QUESTION 42.**

38. How long were you or have you been a member of a street or youth gang?
 _____ years and/or _____ months

39. Why did you join a street or youth gang? (Mark ALL that apply)

- ☐ protection ☐ respect
☐ friends are members ☐ relatives are members
☐ other _____

40. Do members of your gang SELL drugs? ☐ Yes ☐ No

41. Do you have relatives that are members of a street or youth gang? ☐ Yes ☐ No

GUN SECTION

42. Do you expect to be shot at before you are age 25?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Already have been shot and wounded ☐ Already have been shot at but not wounded

43. Has anyone you know ever been the victim of a crime with a gun? ☐ Yes ☐ No

44. Have you ever been wounded by a gun, knife, or other weapon? ☐ Yes ☐ No

45. Have you personally seen other youths seriously wounded or killed by a gun, knife, or other weapon?
☐ Yes ☐ No

PRE-SURVEY EDUCATING KIDS ABOUT GUN VIOLENCE

46. Have you personally seen other youths carrying guns in your neighborhood? ☐ Yes ☐ No

47. If you needed to get a gun, you would get one by (mark all that apply):

- ☐ buy it from a gun store
- ☐ steal it from a car or house
- ☐ steal it from a store or shipping truck
- ☐ steal/buy it from a drug dealer/addict
- ☐ borrow one from a friend
- ☐ buy it on the streets
- ☐ steal/buy it from a friend or relative
- ☐ other (explain) _____

48. If you have committed a crime in the past, when you committed that crime, how often were you armed with a gun? (Check ONE response)

- ☐ Always ☐ Usually ☐ Sometimes ☐ Almost Never ☐ Never

49. What would you do if a friend came and asked you to hide their gun for them? (Mark all that apply)

- ☐ take the gun and hide it
- ☐ tell them “no” and walk away
- ☐ tell an adult that the friend has a gun
- ☐ give them names of places to hide the gun
- ☐ talk them into giving themselves up
- ☐ other – explain _____

50. Is it illegal for you to carry a gun? ☐ Yes ☐ No

51. You can go to jail for holding a gun for someone else. ☐ True ☐ False

52. People other than the shooter can be charged for a crime involving a gun. ☐ True ☐ False

53. Having a gun on school grounds is illegal. ☐ True ☐ False

54. Possession of a gun on school grounds is a ☐ misdemeanor ☐ felony ☐ school infraction

55. Getting caught with a gun on school grounds will likely result in (mark all that apply)

- ☐ Detention
- ☐ Suspension
- ☐ Expulsion
- ☐ Arrest

56. Is there a gun in your home? ☐ Yes ☐ No

57. How many kids under age 19 are killed each year by guns?

- ☐ 500
- ☐ 1,000
- ☐ 3,000
- ☐ 10,000

58. If you needed help going to the bathroom you would use

- ☐ a plethysmograph
- ☐ a capsasin bag
- ☐ a nasal-gastric tube
- ☐ a colostomy bag

PRE-SURVEY EDUCATING KIDS ABOUT GUN VIOLENCE

USING THE SCALE BELOW, PLEASE INDICATE THE EXTENT TO WHICH YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS:

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	1	2	3	4
59. If a close friend of mine committed a crime I would no longer associate with them.				
60. The best way to solve an argument is to talk things out, even if it takes an hour or two.				
61. I often act on the spur of the moment without stopping to think.				
62. There are drug dealers in my neighborhood.				
63. I am often in situations where people encourage me to do something that might be illegal.				
64. There are gangs in my neighborhood.				
65. It is difficult to get police officers to help people in my neighborhood.				
66. At least half the things that get people into trouble with the law are beyond their control.				
67. When I am angry with someone I often take it out on anybody who happens to be around.				
68. Often when I'm angry at people, I feel more like hurting them than talking to them about why I am angry.				
69. I sometimes worry about getting shot.				
70. Getting shot would hurt a lot.				
71. Programs put on by adults are boring.				
72. The stuff I get into may someday get me shot.				
73. The stuff I get into may someday put me in prison.				
74. I have to be willing to break some rules if I want to be popular with my friends.				
75. When I get angry with someone, I often just react without considering the consequences.				

THANK YOU FOR RESPONDING.





Appendix B

Post-Survey

Educating Kids About Gun Violence



Please place the last four digits of a phone number you always can remember here. This can be your home phone, your cell phone or a friend's number. This will be your only identification number for the survey. This must be the same number you put down on the pre-program survey.

Last four digits of your phone number _____

POST-SURVEY EDUCATING KIDS ABOUT GUN VIOLENCE

1. What would you do if a friend came and asked you to hide their gun for them? (Mark all that apply)
☐ take the gun and hide it
☐ tell them “no” and walk away
☐ tell an adult that the friend has a gun
☐ give them names of places to hide the gun
☐ talk them into giving themselves up
☐ other – explain _____
2. Is it illegal for you to carry a gun? ☐ Yes ☐ No
3. You can go to jail for holding a gun for someone else. ☐ True ☐ False
4. People other than the shooter can be charged for a crime involving a gun. ☐ True ☐ False
5. Having a gun on school grounds is illegal. ☐ True ☐ False
6. Possession of a gun on school grounds is a ☐ misdemeanor ☐ felony ☐ school infraction
7. Getting caught with a gun on school grounds will likely result in (mark all that apply)
☐ Detention
☐ Suspension
☐ Expulsion
☐ Arrest
8. How many kids under age 19 are killed each year by guns?
☐ 500
☐ 1,000
☐ 3,000
☐ 10,000
9. If you needed help going to the bathroom you would use
☐ a plethysmograph
☐ a capsasin bag
☐ a nasal-gastric tube
☐ a colostomy bag

USING THE SCALE BELOW, PLEASE INDICATE THE EXTENT TO WHICH YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS:

Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	2	3	4

- ____ 10. The best way to solve an argument is to talk things out, even if it takes an hour or two.
- ____ 11. I sometimes worry about getting shot.
- ____ 12. Getting shot would hurt a lot.
- ____ 13. This program will help keep me out of trouble.
- ____ 14. The stuff I get into may someday get me shot.
- ____ 15. The stuff I get into may someday put me in prison.

POST-SURVEY EDUCATING KIDS ABOUT GUN VIOLENCE

USING THE SCALE BELOW, PLEASE INDICATE THE EXTENT TO WHICH YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS:

Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	2	3	4

_____ 16. This program gave me lots to think about.

_____ 17. In the future because of this program I will be less likely to carry a gun.

_____ 18. In the future, I will be less likely to hold a gun for someone else because of this program.

_____ 19. I have recently seen other programs on gun violence.

_____ 20. It would be helpful for other kids my age to see this program..

21. Please describe the part of the presentation that made you think the most. _____

22. The presenters knew what they were talking about. ☐ True ☐ False

23. The presenters allowed us to ask questions. ☐ True ☐ False

24. The presenters made the information interesting. ☐ True ☐ False

25. I am likely to try and change my activities and friends based upon what I learned today.
☐ True ☐ False

THANK YOU FOR RESPONDING.

