

PERSPECTIVE



*What tomorrow's future
is saying about today.*

Acknowledgment

One Voice for Volusia gratefully acknowledges and thanks everyone who volunteered their time to make this project a success: the agencies that hosted focus groups, agency staff who volunteered to facilitate or record focus groups and most notably, the 570 local youth who shared their ideas and perspectives with us all.

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Introduction & Purpose

The One Voice for Volusia coalition and its members from over 55 local non-profit, governmental and community organizations have been working collaboratively to improve Volusia County for youth and their families since 1997. For many years, the center of the coalition's discussions at monthly meetings and the focus of the coalition's strategic plan have been youth: problems that youth face, community risk factors that impact youth, and resources that youth need to grow up to be healthy productive adults. Despite the coalition's efforts, one key element has been missing among this dedicated group of professionals: *A Youth Perspective*.

To better engage youth and integrate their ideas and unique perspectives in the work of One Voice for Volusia, the coalition decided in the fall of 2003 to conduct a series of focus groups with local youth. This report is the culmination of over five months of conversations with young people in our community.

Goal of this Report

The One Voice for Volusia coalition hopes that this report will help identify community issues, from the youth perspective, and serve as a catalyst for change. The coalition will share this report with community leaders, elected officials, business owners, educators, human service professionals and citizens in hopes that it will serve as tool for creating solutions through community changes.

Common Themes

Safety

The participating youth shared their desire to be safe and feel protected. Their comments included concerns about personally feeling safe in a variety of environments, witnessing acts of violence and being involved in violent situations. Many youth mentioned the need for improved enforcement of laws relevant to their safety including: drug activity, traffic laws, neighborhood safety, safety on school campus and safe play areas for young children.

School Environment

Youth spend a substantial amount of their time in school, so it is not surprising that the participants frequently commented on school-related issues. The focus group participants expressed concerns about campus safety (from students and the presence of unauthorized individuals on campus), easy access to drugs at school, the lack of school funding to maintain and/or enhance their education and racial issues at school.

Substance Abuse

Local youth shared their concerns about the availability of drugs and alcohol in their communities and schools. They reported that drugs and alcohol are accessible everywhere and anytime of the day--on the street and on school campus.

Activities & Opportunities

“There’s nothing for us to do.” This statement, or a version thereof, was frequently heard throughout the focus groups. Youth shared their desire to have a place to “hang out” and they think that the “community” should provide it. Participants also commented on the lack of transportation to activities and shared the desire for more employment opportunities. Despite this common theme, many youth were supportive of the activities that are available for them, including after-school activities such as band and sports, parks and playgrounds, and access to neighborhood libraries.

Methodology

One Voice for Volusia coordinated the Engaging Youth focus groups with the assistance of many volunteers from the coalition and member agencies. A focus group process and format was developed with the oversight of an ad-hoc committee of One Voice for Volusia. Each volunteer facilitator and note taker received training about focus groups in general and about the specific process of the Engaging Youth focus groups to ensure consistency.

Target Audience

One Voice for Volusia targeted Volusia County youth between the ages of 10 and 18. Youth were recruited from all geographic areas of the county through a variety of sponsoring agencies.

Sample Population

The number of focus group participants was determined by the utilization of a convenience sampling method. The sample size was calculated with a confidence level of 95% certainty the result has a statistical precision of plus or minus 4%. The Volusia County population of youth age 10-18 used for this calculation was 56,028 and 570 youth were part of the sample.

Sponsoring Agencies

Sixteen organizations that work with youth on a regular basis volunteered to sponsor Engaging Youth focus groups. A wide variety of sponsor agencies were solicited to ensure that the youth participants were diverse with respect to geography, socio-economic status, race/ethnicity and background. The volunteer agencies provided youth participants and meeting space.

| HOSTING AGENCIES | | FREQUENCY | PERCENT |
|------------------|---|------------|--------------|
| 1 | Students Working Against Tobacco at Southwest Middle School | 7 | 1.2 |
| 2 | Neighborhood Accountability Board with Daytona Beach Police Dept. | 9 | 1.6 |
| 3 | PACE Center for Girls | 5 | .9 |
| 4 | Ormond Beach Police Department Police Athletic League | 3 | .5 |
| 5 | Southwestern Middle School | 76 | 13.3 |
| 6 | Volusia County Juvenile Drug Court | 20 | 3.5 |
| 7 | Sacred Heart School | 42 | 7.4 |
| 8 | Port Orange Police Explorers | 7 | 1.2 |
| 9 | Sacred Heart Youth Group | 20 | 3.5 |
| 10 | Lady of the Lakes Youth Group | 34 | 6.0 |
| 11 | First Presbyterian Youth Group | 20 | 3.5 |
| 12 | Spruce Creek High School | 9 | 1.6 |
| 13 | BRIDGES Program | 48 | 8.4 |
| 14 | Boys & Girls Clubs of Volusia and Flagler Co. | 116 | 20.4 |
| 15 | Stewart-Marchman Center | 72 | 12.6 |
| 16 | The House Next Door | 82 | 14.4 |
| Total | | 570 | 100.0 |

Facilitators & Note Takers

All volunteer focus group facilitators and note takers received training about the focus group process. All facilitators received a script to utilize when conducting the focus groups to assist with uniformity of the process. (*The facilitator script and training manual is available upon request.*)

Focus Group Process

The Engaging Youth focus groups were conducted in a manner to allow the youth participants to comfortably express their thoughts and ideas in a confidential setting. The focus group process was designed for 8-10 youth participants per focus group. Each group included a facilitator, a note-taker, and a staff member from the sponsoring agency. One Voice for Volusia volunteer facilitators introduced themselves and briefly provided an overview of the Engaging Youth initiative and the purpose of the focus group. Each of the participants received a confidentiality statement to read over and sign if they agreed to voluntarily participate in the focus group. Each focus group session was recorded to aid the note taker and facilitator in the reporting process.

The youth participants were asked to introduce themselves (first names) and share one thing they would change in their community. The participants were then asked to answer three questions (facilitators were trained to provide examples and to re-word the questions for younger groups or groups that were unclear about the initial questions):

1. In what way does your community meet your personal needs and interests?
2. In what way does your community fail to meet your needs and interests?
3. Develop a list of factors that you think make where you live a better place and then those factors that do not make where you live a better place.

Survey

At the completion of the focus groups (groups usually lasted about 60 minutes) each participant was asked to complete a survey. The participants were instructed not to write their names on the surveys to maintain their anonymity. The survey was designed to be an empirical compliment to the focus group process. Throughout this report you will find focus group findings paired with survey findings. (*The focus group survey is available upon request.*)

Confidentiality

One Voice for Volusia took great care to ensure focus group participant's confidentiality. The participants did NOT provide their full names during the focus groups or any identifying numbers on the surveys. Findings are only presented in this report in aggregate form by total group, gender, and geographic area. No individual youth data was included in the final report and only their first names are used to identify particular quotes.

Limitations

There were several notable limitations to the Engaging Youth focus group/survey process.

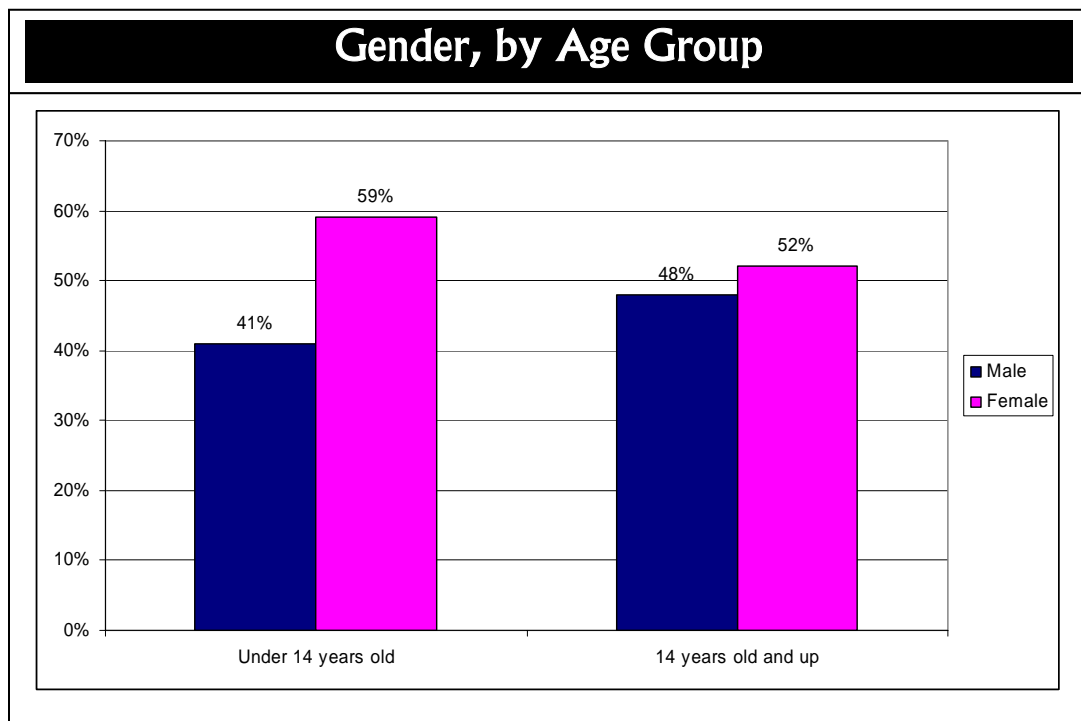
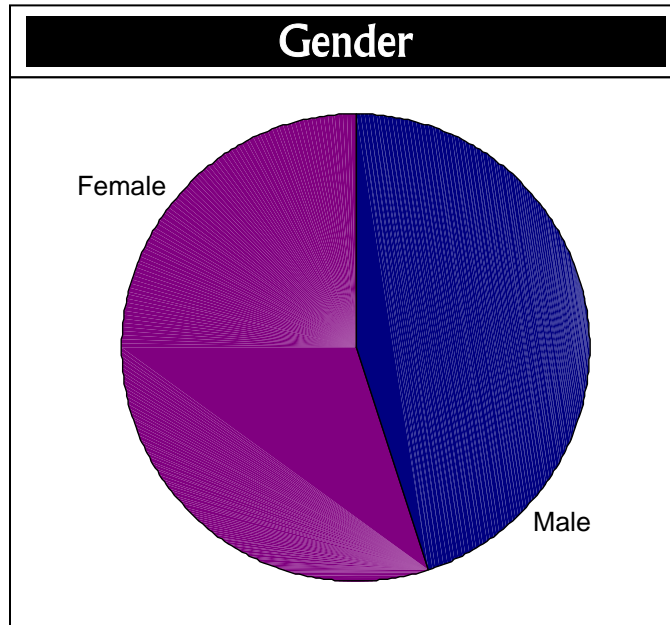
- **Variations in focus group facilitation and note taking:** Although all focus group facilitators were trained and provided with a script, each individual's technique and experience level was unique.

- **Size of some focus groups:** Although the focus group process dictated groups of 8-10 youth, some groups were larger than was ideal. This affected the focus group process and the recording of participant's comments.
- **Focus group make-up:** Because One Voice for Volusia utilized existing groups of youth for the focus groups, the familiarity of the participants could have some impact on their willingness to share ideas, thoughts and feelings. The agencies who sponsored focus group selected the youth that participated in each group and the sample was limited to the youth who participated in each particular program.
- **Survey questions:** One Voice for Volusia did not include questions in the survey to control for exaggeration or lying. After analysis of the survey findings, One Voice also identified questions that appeared to have been misunderstood or misinterpreted. 3 of the 24 survey questions were eliminated for this reason.

Demographic Information

Demographic information was collected as part of the survey instrument administered after the focus group discussion.

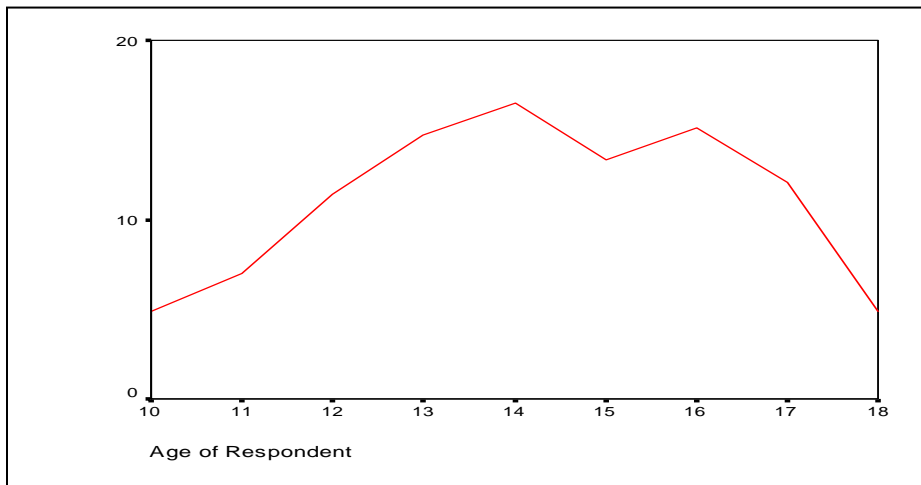
- Female: 54.9%
- Male: 45.1%



Respondent Age

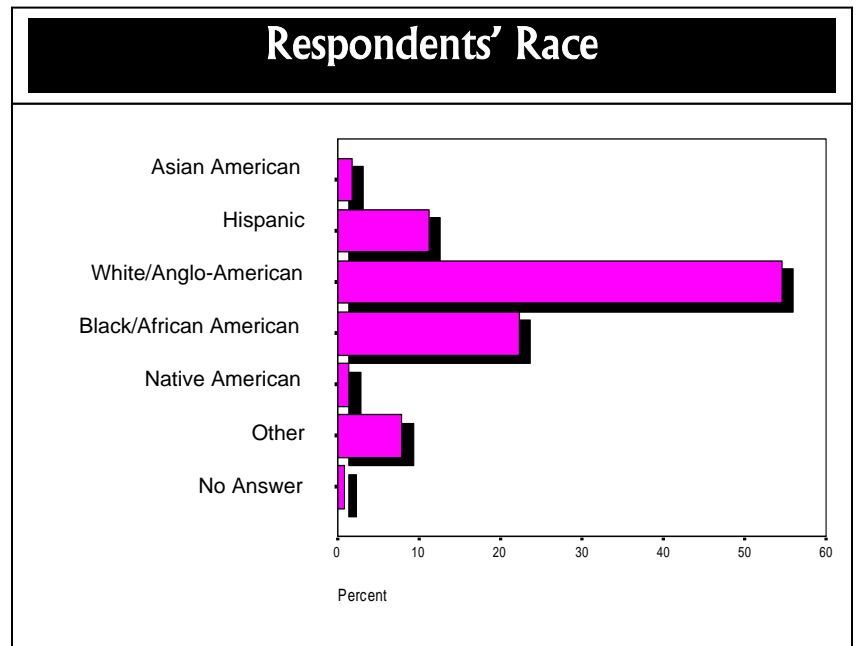
- 217 respondents were under 14 years old
- 353 respondents were 14 and over

| Respondent Age Group | Number of Respondents | Percent |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| 10 year olds | 28 | 4.9 |
| 11 year olds | 40 | 7.0 |
| 12 year olds | 65 | 11.4 |
| 13 year olds | 84 | 14.7 |
| 14 year olds | 94 | 16.5 |
| 15 year olds | 76 | 13.3 |
| 16 year olds | 86 | 15.1 |
| 17 year olds | 69 | 12.1 |
| 18 year olds | 28 | 4.9 |
| Total | 570 | 100.0 |

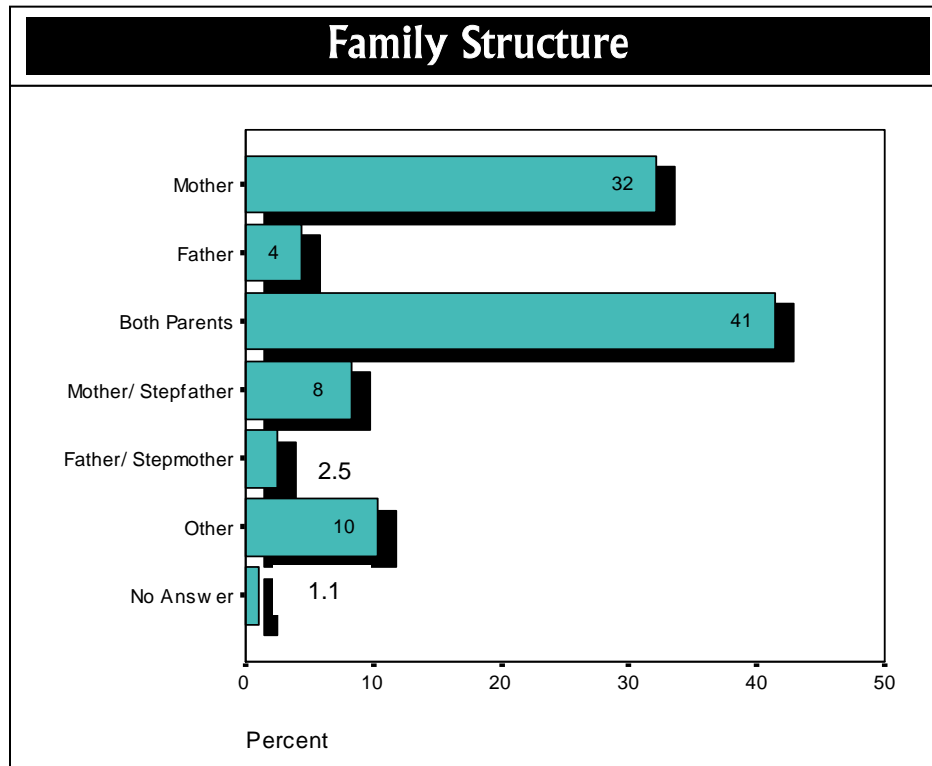


Respondent Race/Ethnicity

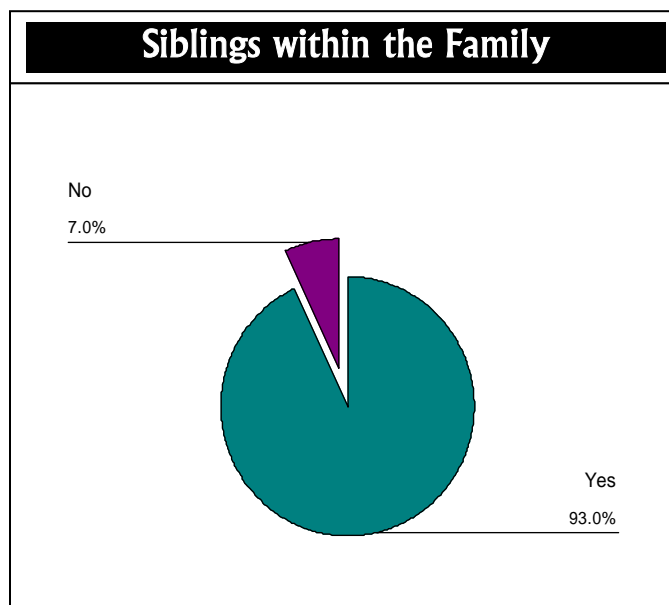
- Asian American: 1.8%
- Hispanic: 11%
- White/Anglo-American: 55%
- Black/African American: 22%
- Native American: 1.4%
- Other: 8%



Family Structure



Siblings within the Family



Geographic Representation

| COUNTY | PERCENT | TOTAL |
|---|---------|-------|
| Eastside | 47% | 268 |
| Westside | 47% | 269 |
| Other (Outside Volusia County) | 6% | 33 |
| <i>*Note: The 6% respondents outside of Volusia County were youth currently residing in a Stewart-Marchman Facility</i> | | |

| City | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------------|-----------|---------|
| Edgewater | 28 | 4.9 |
| New Smyrna | 53 | 9.3 |
| Oak Hill | 1 | 0.2 |
| Port Orange | 19 | 3.3 |
| South Daytona | 14 | 2.5 |
| Daytona | 82 | 14.4 |
| Ormond Beach | 26 | 4.6 |
| Deland | 125 | 21.9 |
| Deltona | 112 | 19.6 |
| Orange City | 10 | 1.8 |
| Ponce Inlet | 1 | 0.2 |
| Holly Hill | 37 | 6.5 |
| Palm Coast | 6 | 1.1 |
| Lake Helen | 11 | 1.9 |
| DeBary | 10 | 1.8 |
| Osteen | 1 | 0.2 |
| Samsula | 1 | 0.2 |
| Outside Volusia | 33 | 5.8 |
| Total | 570 | 100.0 |

Respondent Grade Level

| Grade Level | Total Respondents |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 2 nd | 1 |
| 3 rd | 8 |
| 4 th | 15 |
| 5 th | 21 |
| 6 th | 81 |
| 7 th | 78 |
| 8 th | 98 |
| 9 th | 84 |
| 10 th | 83 |
| 11 th | 46 |
| 12 th | 28 |
| GED | 17 |
| College | 4 |
| No Answer | 6 |
| Total | 570 |

Focus Group & Survey Findings

This data analysis provides an overview of the Engaging Youth focus groups' common themes, paired with the results of the complimentary survey. The survey results appear as various charts displayed throughout this section. At times, the themes of the focus groups were in conflict with the survey results. These conflicts, as well as the themes that are reinforced by the survey findings are discussed in this section.

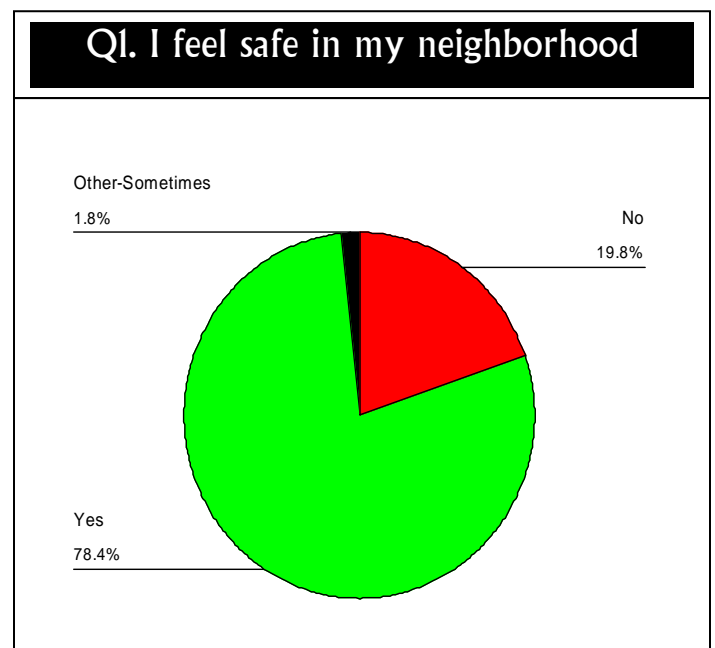
The focus group findings have been organized into five common themes:

- Community & Neighborhood Issues
- School Issues
- Activities & Opportunities
- Access to Alcohol & Drugs
- Other Information

Community & Neighborhood Issues

Focus group participants from all of Volusia County focused on similar community and environmental issues.

- Participants from the **Westside of the county** focused on the lack of public transportation services, lack of lighting (especially in the rural areas), and lack of opportunity for employment.
- Participants from the **Eastside of the county** focused a great deal on personal safety and environmental awareness (renovating the projects and cleaning up the neighborhoods).
- The two most common responses among all the participants from **both the East and West side of the county** is the need for more skate parks and better school lunch.



During the focus groups, many of the participants shared their perspectives of where their community has fallen short regarding their personal safety. The majority of youth reported “not feeling safe in their neighborhoods.” Some participants further stated that although they may feel safe during the day, they don’t at night. Even those participants reported feeling safe said that would not be the case for someone who did not live in the neighborhood. Despite the majority of the

participants verbal representation that they do not feel safe in their neighborhood, the results of the surveys were more favorable.

It became evident during the focus groups that participants residing in impoverished areas were more apt to express their concerns for personal safety. Younger participants expressed higher levels of concern regarding being “stolen,” robberies, and violence in their community.

For these reasons, many of these participants reported that their community was not a good place to grow up in.

During some focus group sessions, youth’s statements were more positive--citing examples where their community provided a

“ “ If we want to change one thing that means that something is taken from someone else and nothing gets better.

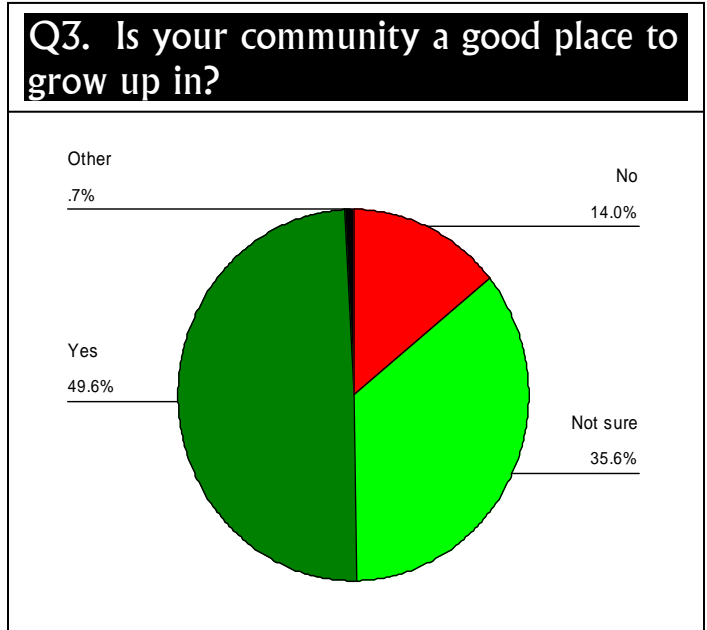
-Vern ” ”

preserved and less construction taking place. Many youth shared that they would rather have the older buildings restored and “junky” yards cleaned-up. The participants also agreed that the rebuilding of “*The Projects*,” losing its run down appeal, has helped a great deal to improve the aesthetics of that part of the city. Vern stated, “If we want to change one thing that means that something is taken from someone else and nothing gets better.

School Issues

Some of the participants perceived the school system to be “overbearing” in trying to enforce what doesn’t matter and hands out harsh punishments for small offenses. These participants said the offense is not what matters; and the punishment is the same for everything- *suspension*, regardless on how involved the individual was.

Besides the varying ideas of how strict schools should or should not be, most of the participants agreed that there is not enough money going into the school system. Teachers, as well as programs, are not receiving sufficient funds to ensure students full potential. Some feel that because of this,

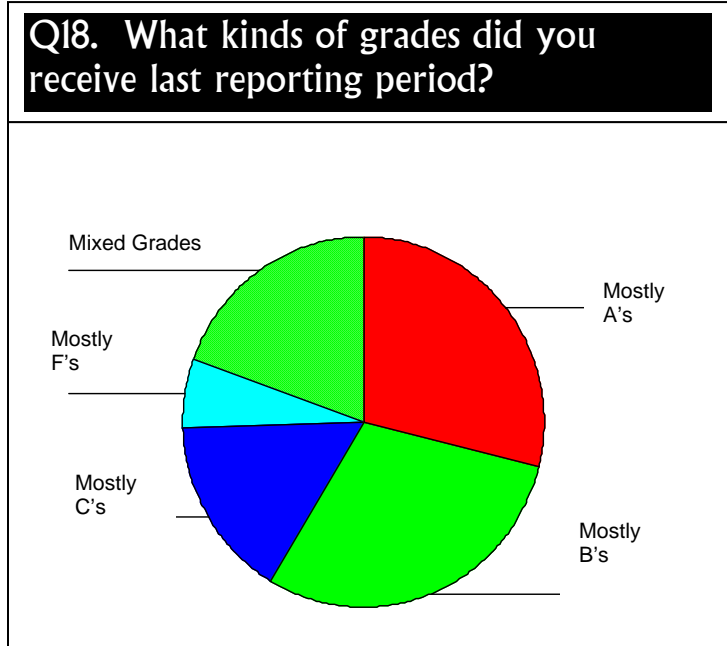


quiet atmosphere with friendly neighbors, police prevalence, and good schools. Participants from the Ormond Beach and Port Orange area felt they lived in a safe community with plenty of activities for young people.

The participants discussed the importance of having efforts focused on cleaning up and maintaining the environment, especially in the area where they live. The participants want to see more wooded areas

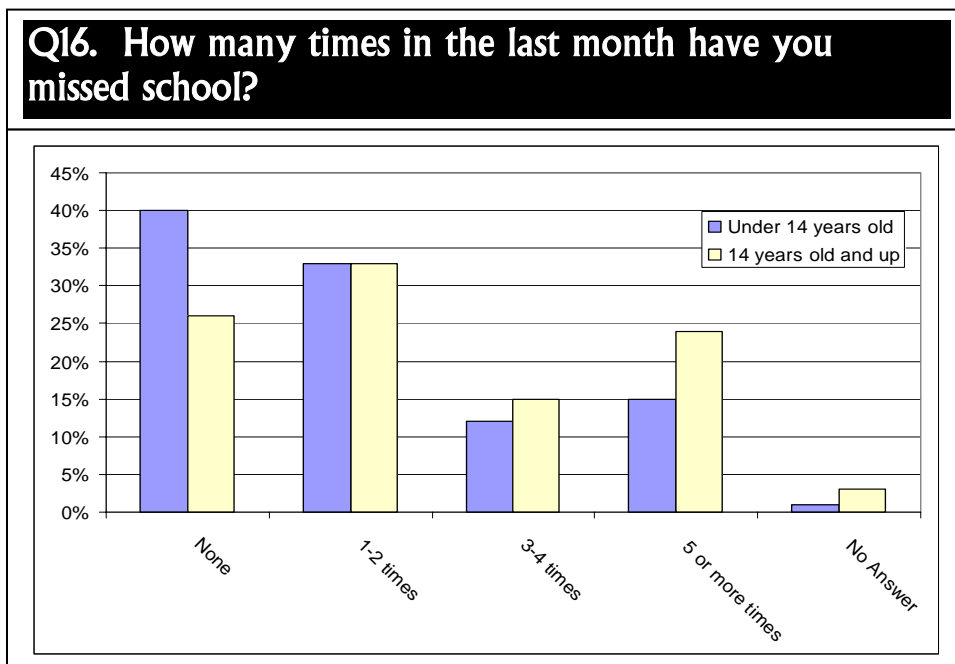
schools end up with low academic standards and teachers that don't care. Although the participants expressed these sentiments, that does not coincide with the survey findings below.

- 29% of the respondents reported receiving mostly "A's."
- 27% of the respondents reported receiving mostly "B's."
- 15% of the respondents reported receiving mostly "C's."
- 6.1% of the respondents reported receiving mostly "F's."
- 19.5% of the respondents reported receiving "mixed grades."



Additionally, the participants reported that their classes are crowded, having classes with up to, if not more than, thirty students. The participants felt that schools have tried to deal with the issue by rezoning schools, but they shared that this solution only made getting to school inconvenient.

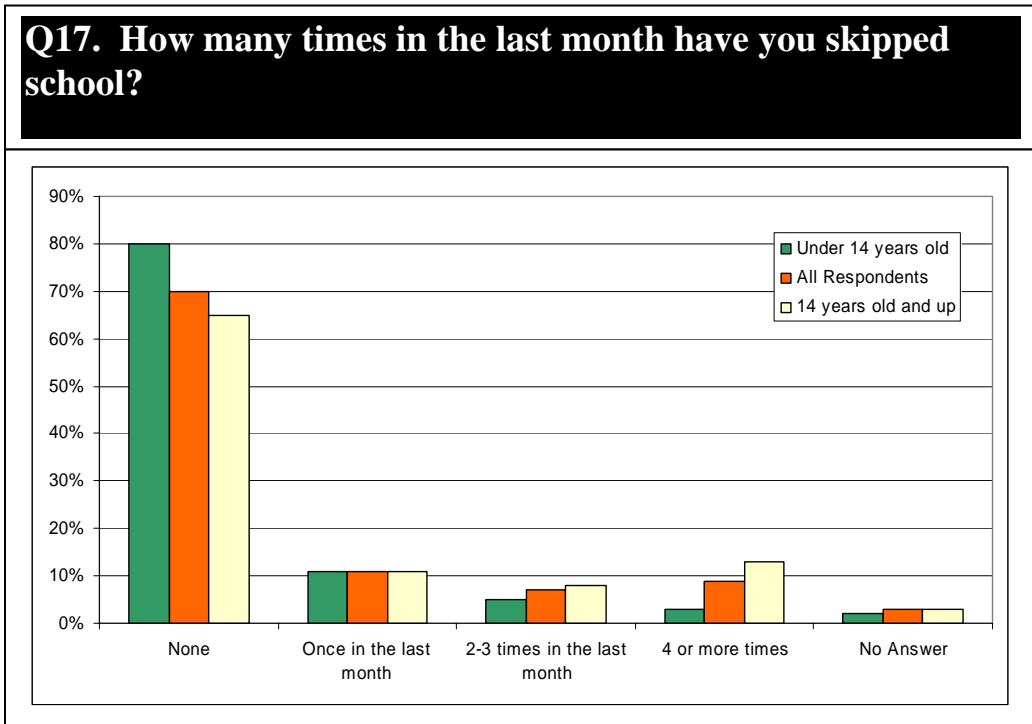
Youth also discussed that after school programs and activities are being eliminated because of a lack in funding. According to the focus group participants, sports (especially girl sports) are being eliminated, leaving only a few activities for youth to participate in.



- 31% of the respondents reported "not missing" school in the last month
- 33% of the respondents reported "missing 1-2 days" of school in the last month.
- 14% of the respondents reported "missing 3-4 days" of school in the last month.
- 20% of the respondents reported "missing 5 or more days" of school in the last month.

Some of the participants shared that schools allow students to leave campus during the school day, and that this policy makes skipping school quite easy. This comment is not supported by the survey data, as indicated below.

- 70% of the respondents reported “not” skipping school in the last month.
- 11% of the respondents reported skipping school “once” in the last month.
- 7% of the respondents reported skipping school “2-3 times” in the last month.
- 9% of the respondents reported skipping school “4 or more times” in the last month.



Some participants expressed their concerns with the lack of security at schools, especially the surveillance of parking lots. The participants stated that schools need more security and frequent searches of students’ cars and lockers. *“Drug dealers are being allowed right in,”* stated another youth. Many voiced the opinion that teachers in the schools and police officers out in the community are not doing enough to keep the drugs out.

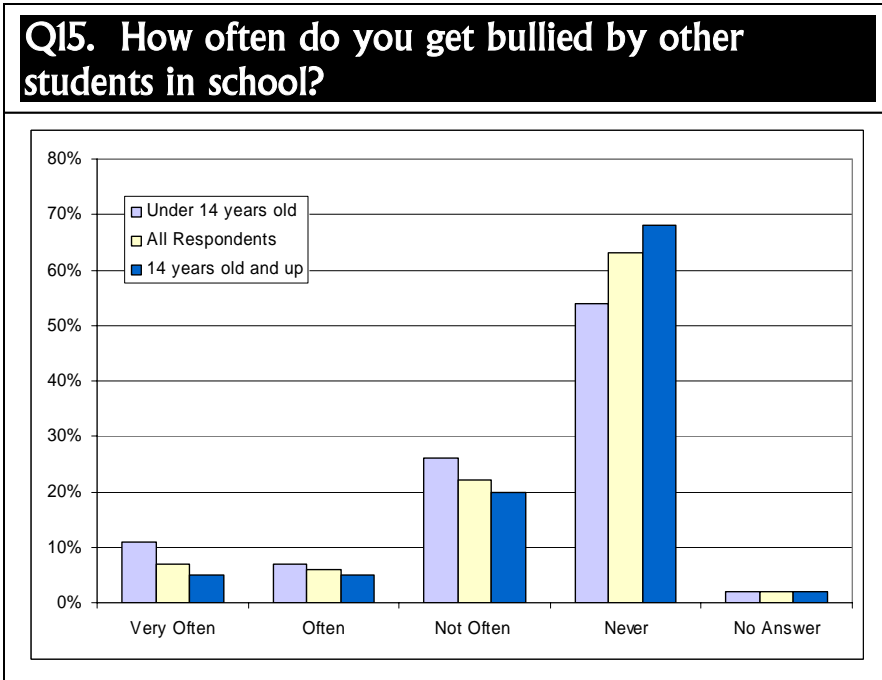
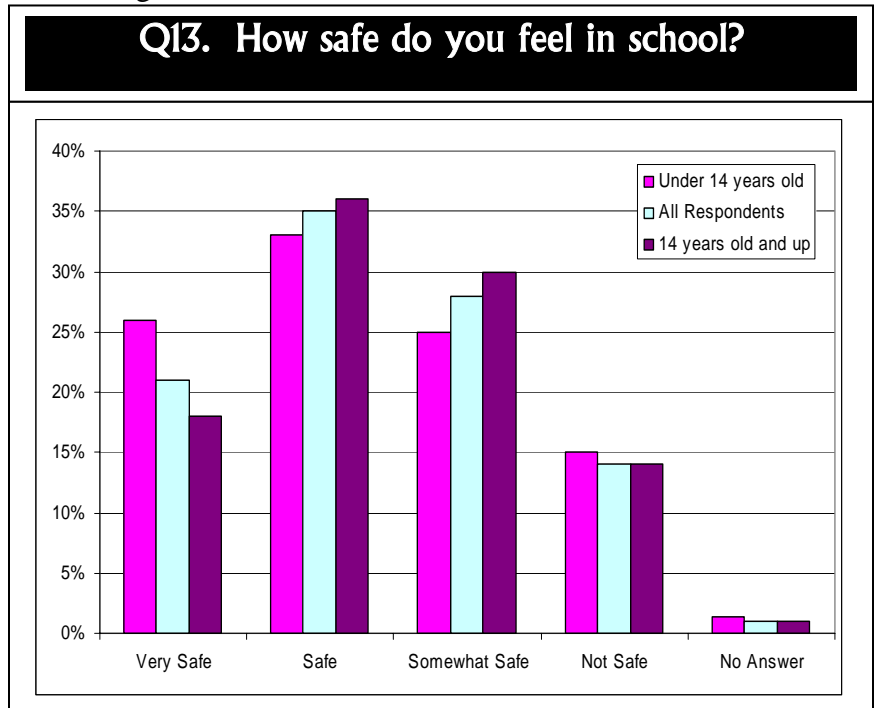
The issue of violence is not restricted in just the neighborhoods, but rather has trickled its way into the schools. According to the youth, fights have become a common occurrence in school. Some of the participants feel that race issues are at the root of many incidences. There is *“a lot of racism in school.”*

Many participants felt that schools are not strict enough with the students. One youth stated that *“when fights break out, the school doesn’t deal with them very well. Suspension has been the only way schools have chosen to confront the problem.”* She suggested using peer mediation and anger management to help the students resolve the issues between them.

“When fights break out, the school doesn’t deal with them very well. Suspension has been the only way schools have chosen to confront the problem.”
-Participant

During the focus groups, a large number of the youth indicated that they felt more security was needed in schools. Specifically, they suggested metal detectors to stop students from bringing in knives, guns, or any other weapon and more employing more officers on campus enforcing some of the school policies and making it safer for the students. Despite the attention on school safety during focus group discussions, the survey findings were more balanced on the issue of safety.

- 21% of the respondents reported feeling “very safe” in school.
- 35% of the respondents reported feeling “safe” in school.
- 28% of the respondents reported feeling somewhat “safe” in school.
- 14% of the respondents reported “not feeling safe” in school.



- 63% of the respondents reported “never” being bullied.
- 22% of the respondents reported “not often” being bullied.
- 6% of the respondents reported “often” being bullied.
- 7% of the respondents reported “often” being bullied.

Note: 18% of the respondents under 14 years old reported being bullied “often or very often.”

Activities & Opportunities

“ It is better than going home because it provides a safe environment were they can get together and do activities.
 –Sara ”

During the focus groups many of the participants verbalized the importance of having activities such as organized after-school programs. According to the participants, these organizations are a positive influence on them and provide a safe place for kids to go to after school. “It is better than going home because it provides a safe environment where they can get together and do activities” replied one youth. According to the youth, these organizations provide mentors and assistance with homework assignments that many would not receive otherwise. They felt that such organizations are valuable in the sense they provide adolescents with a safe place to go to, especially for those whose parents may not home after school.

A large number of the youth asked for more and better skate parks so that they could avoid getting ticketed by law enforcement for skating in the prohibited areas. Receiving tickets from law enforcement for skating in wrong areas appears to be a daily occurrence for many youth.

While many of the younger youth focused on clubs, the older teens were more focused on the importance of having a job during their high school years. They liked

having businesses that cooperate with them, allowing for flexible work schedules that would coincide with school hours. They also pointed out the positives and benefits from school training programs that help prepare them for the future, regardless if the students are college bound or not. Career fairs to help young people, was another positive issue that the participants agreed on to be a great asset for finding out what to do after school is finished.

It was a uniform consensus across all of the groups conducted that there is “*nothing to do*” in the community for teens. Many complained that there are no teen clubs around or any other social place to just “*hang out*.” Though it is true that there are places with structured activities or clubs available, the participants said that they tend to cater to younger youth and activities that would.

Q2. Which of the following activities are available for kids in your neighborhood?

*Activities that the youth chose from on the survey:
 Organized Sports, Boys and Girls Club, YMCA, 4-H Club,
 Boy & Girls Scouts, Police Athletic League Programs, Youth
 Group/Club, Church Youth Group, After School Program at
 School*

| Community Activities | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 activity circled | 144 | 25.4 |
| 2 activities circled | 44 | 7.7 |
| 3-5 activities circled | 150 | 26.3 |
| 6 or more activities circled | 144 | 25.3 |
| Other | 25 | 4.4 |
| Nothing Circled | 63 | 11.1 |
| Total | 570 | 100.0 |

Access to Alcohol & Drugs

“ Teachers just don't know how to look for it, but the drugs are in plain sight.

- Genesis

”

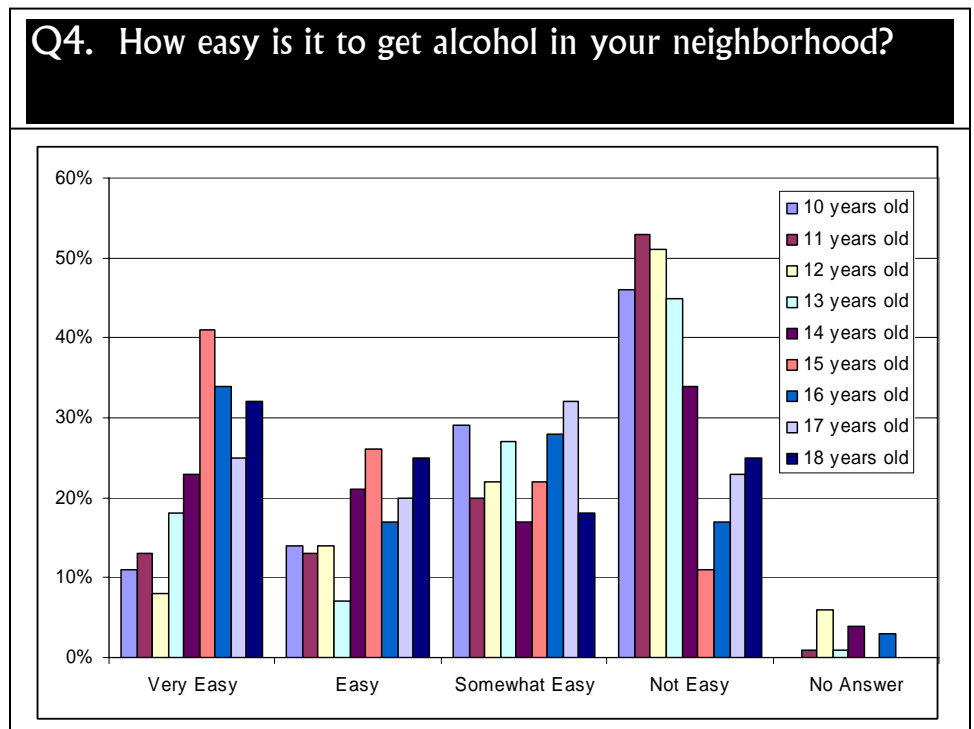
The most widely discussed topic in the focus groups was the issue of alcohol and drugs found in both their neighborhoods and schools. Many of the youth stated the schools have become a breeding ground for drug deals. One youth commented that “*teachers just don't know how to look for it, but the drugs are in plain sight.*” A few participants stated they are concerned with the lack of security at school where surveillance in parking lots is needed as well as searches of students' cars. “*Drug dealers are being allowed right in,*” stated another youth. Many voiced their opinion that teachers in the schools and police officers out in the community are not doing enough to keep the drugs out, but rather “letting it slide.”

Many of the youth voiced out their fear of walking alone early in the morning to the bus stop. The “*crack-heads,*” as the kids have termed them, are seen all the time, both in the day time and in the evenings out in the streets. Young girls are being harassed and sometimes even followed by them as they walk by.

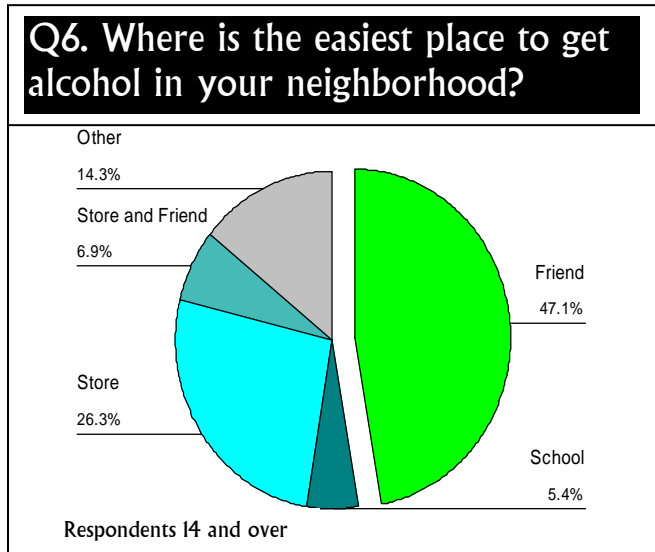
The next several charts support what the youth reported during the focus groups about access to drugs and alcohol. One can see from the survey results that the majority of participants felt that getting drugs and/or in their neighborhood was “somewhat easy” to “very easy.” The charts offer the data by age group.

- 23% of 14 year olds
- 41% of 15 year olds
- 34% of 16 year olds
- 25% of 17 year olds
- 32% of 18 year olds

... Stated that access to alcohol is “very easy” in their neighborhood.



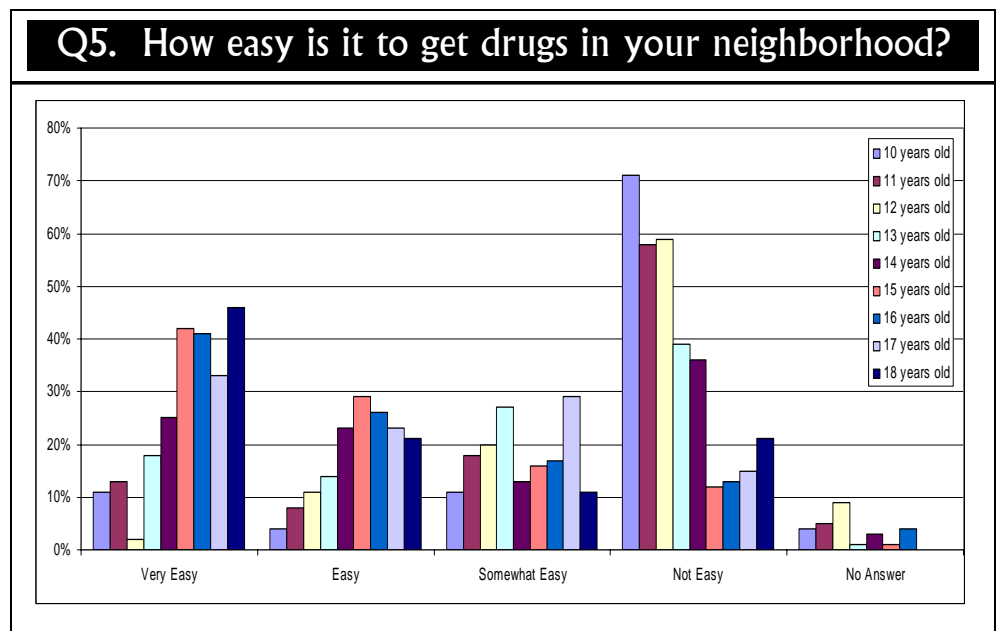
Knowing that for the majority of the youth 14 and over reported that obtaining alcohol is either “easy” or “very easy”, it is important to determine the point of access. In the tables to the right, youth ages 14 and up reported at 47% the easiest access point is a friend and 26.3% reported accessing alcohol from a store. It is important to note that 53% of the youth 14 and under reported the store as the easiest place to obtain alcohol and not because they would be able to get it, but rather that is where it is sold.



As in the previous chart, when it comes to drug access, age again becomes a key variable in the findings. For example, respondents in each age group reported that it is “very easy” to get drug in their neighborhood as the following percentage:

- 25% of 14 year olds
- 42% of 15 year olds
- 41% of 16 year olds
- 33% of 17 year olds
- 46% of 18 year olds

It is important to note that 71% of 10 year olds said it was “not easy.”

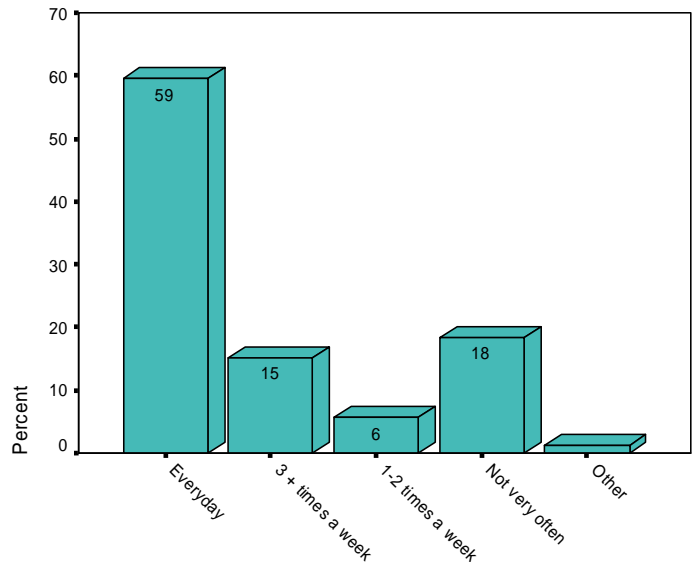


Other Information

Respondent's talked about their relationships at home with family member, peers, and members of their community.

Note: It became evident during the focus group discussion that many of the youth participates attend an after school program. Therefore, an adult was usually home when the youth went home from the facility.

Q11. How often is there an adult home when you get home from school?

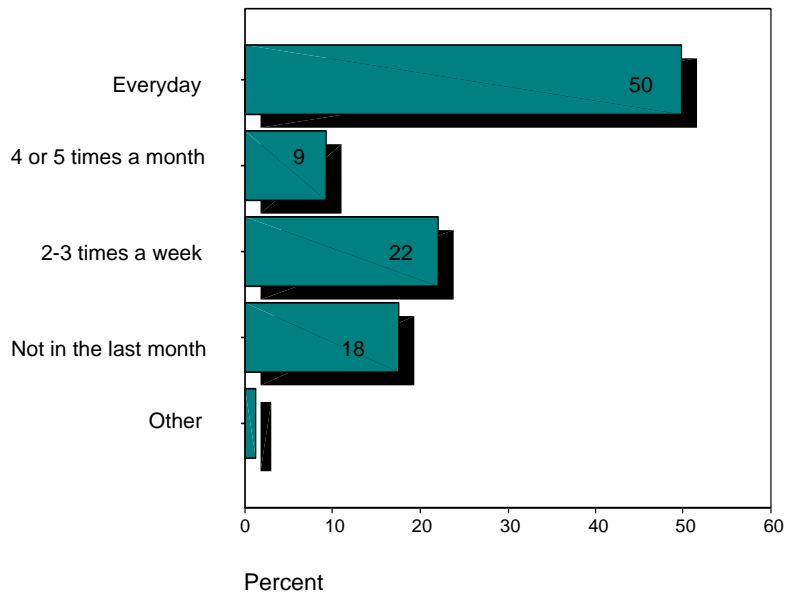


Note: For many of the respondents “together” meant “eating together in front of the television.”

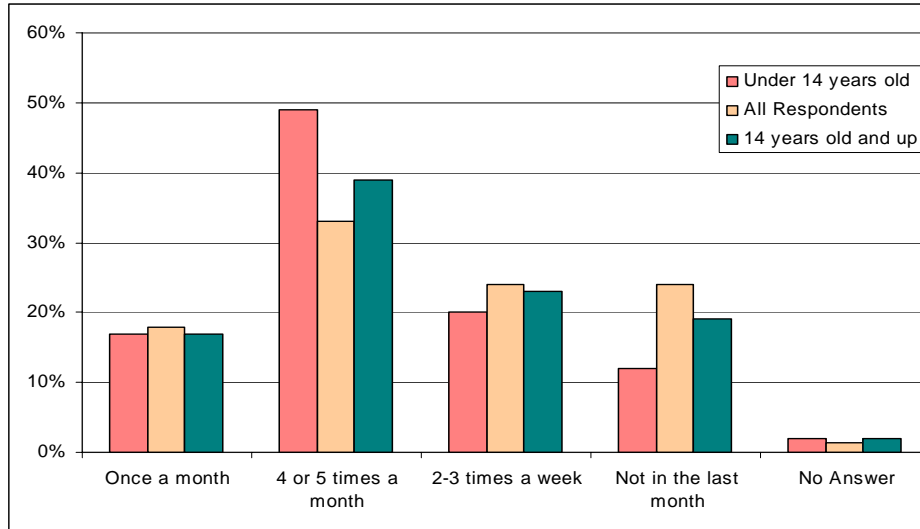
Some youth went on to say, “that eating together meant everyone was in the same room and not necessarily at a table or interacting with one another.”

The chart on the right offers more detail related to the number of times per month and week by percentage.

Q7. How often do you and your family eat dinner together?



Q8. How often do you and your family do something fun together?



- 18% of all the respondents reported doing something fun as a family once” a month.
- 33% of all the respondents reported doing something fun as a family “4 or 5” times a month.
- 24% of all the respondents reported doing something fun as a family “2-3” times a month.
- 24% of all the respondents reported “not doing” something fun as a family in the last month.

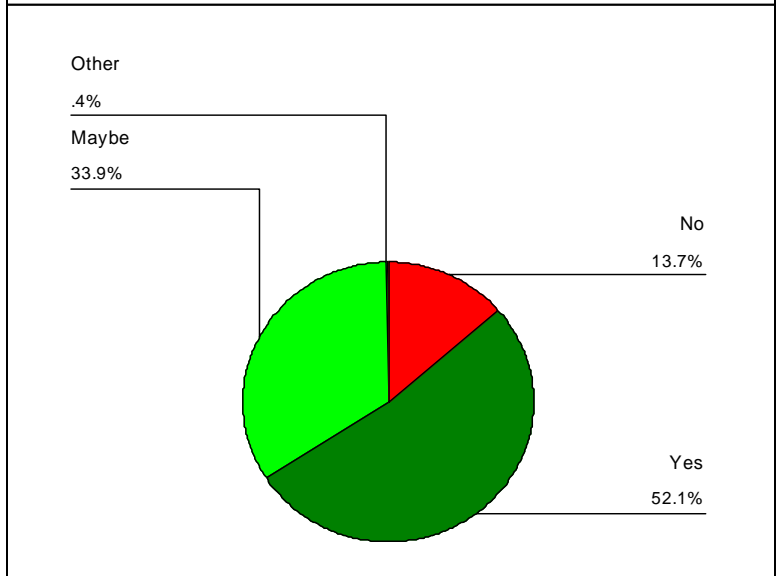
A volunteer facilitator stated in their report, “it became evident that youth have a sense of hopelessness, believing that their voice would not be heard. They see sharing their concerns as a waste of time because adults don’t listen to kids.”

- James sees some adults as hypocrites, because they too are doing bad things, but expect him to do right.
- Daniel doesn’t understand why the law insists those under 16 to wear a helmet when riding a bike, while motorcyclists don’t have to.

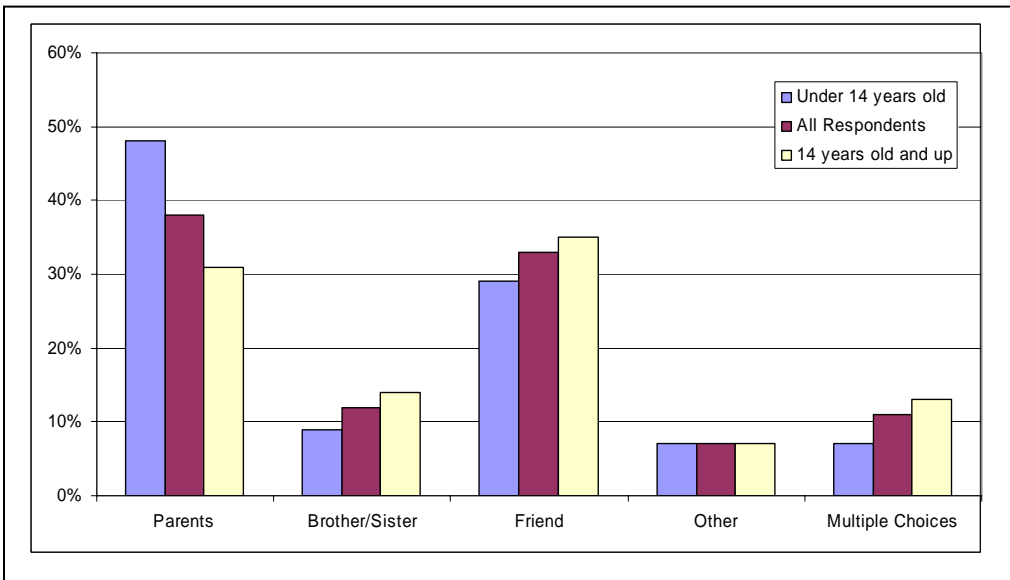
“ The youth have a sense of hopelessness, believing that their voice would not be heard. They see sharing their concerns as a waste of time because adults don’t listen to kids.

–Volunteer Facilitator ”

Q10. If I have a problem I could talk to my parents about it.

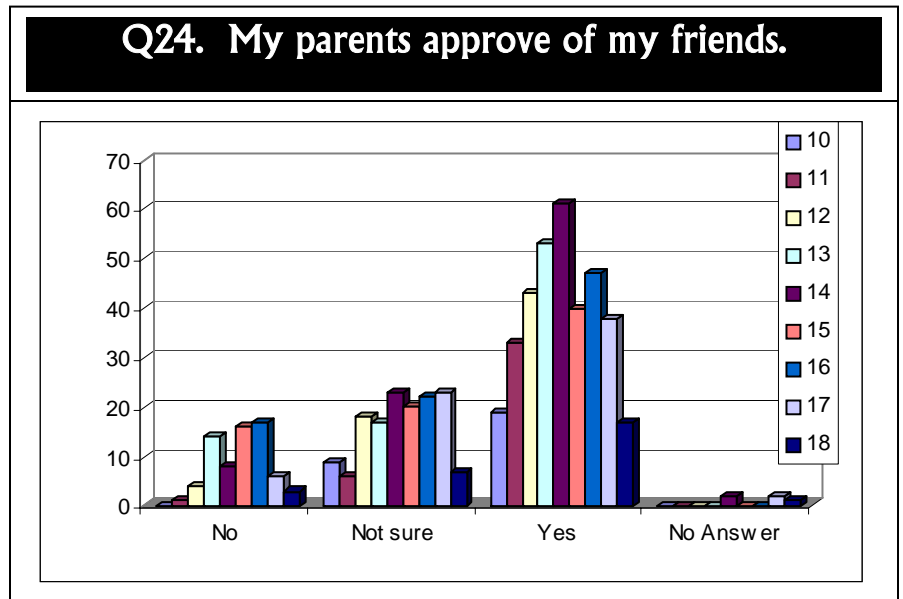


Q20. Who would you turn to for help first?

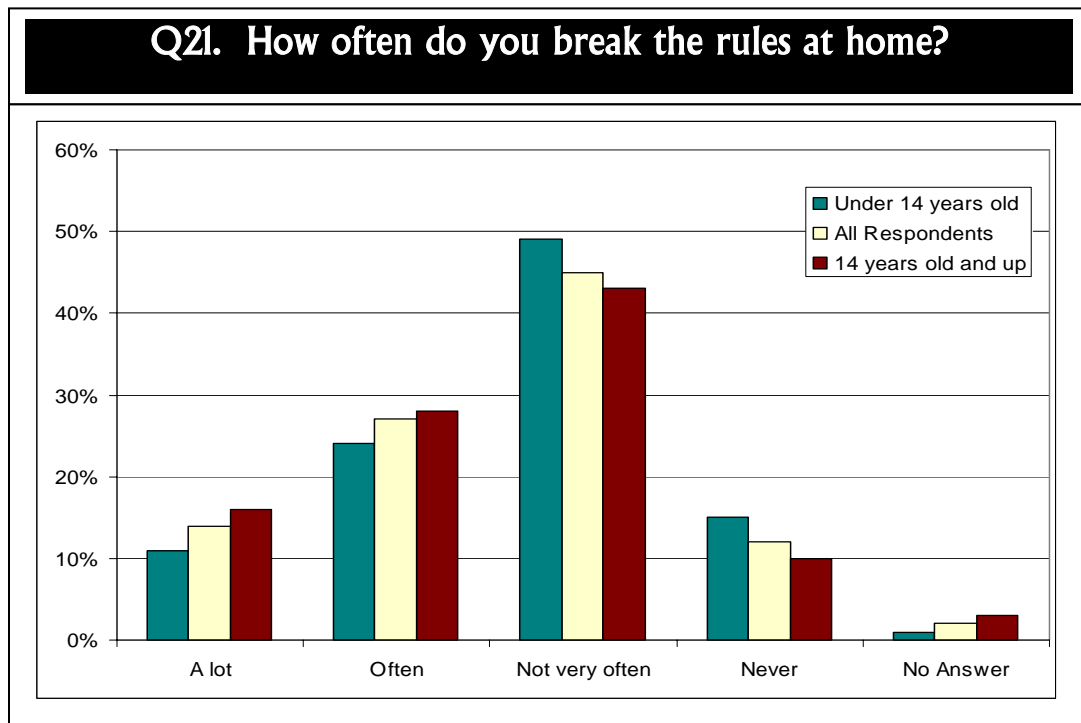


- 38% of the respondents reported they would turn to their “parents” for help first.
- 12% of the respondents reported they would turn to their “brother/sister” for help first.
- 33% of the respondents reported they would turn to their “friend” for help first.

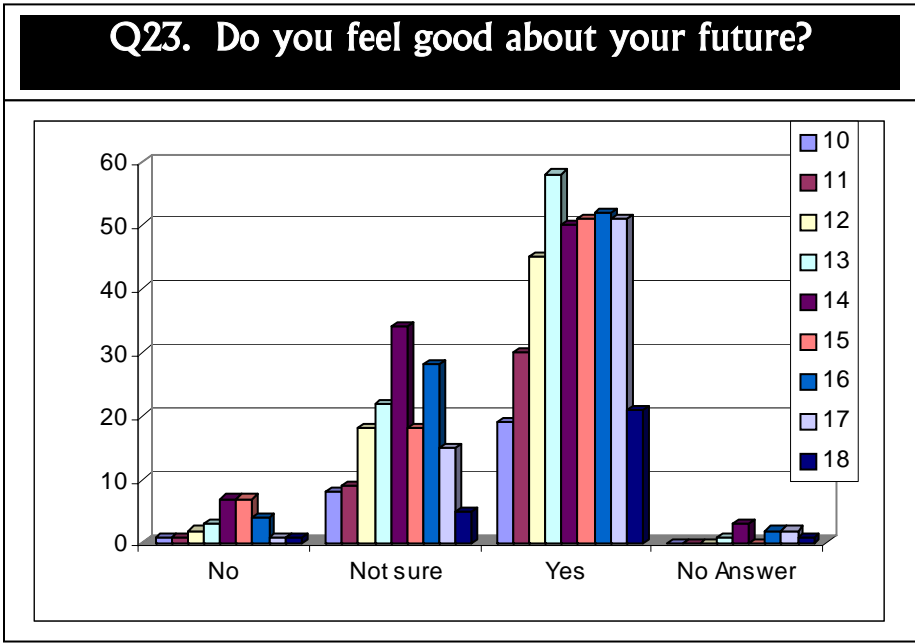
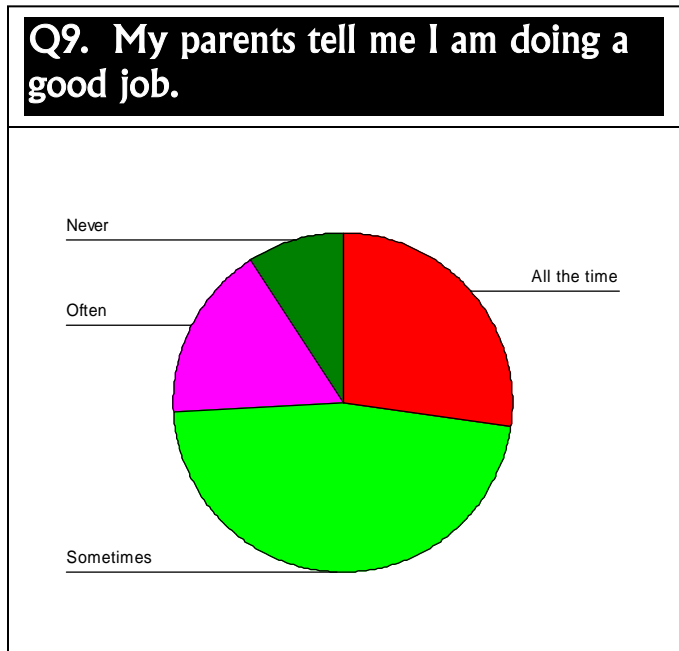
- 62% of the respondents reported their parents “approved” of their friends.
- 12% of the respondents reported their parents “did not approve” of their friends.
- 25% of the respondents were “not sure” if their parents approved of their friends.



- 14% of the respondents reported breaking the rules at home “a lot.”
- 27% of the respondents reported breaking the rules at home “often.”
- 45% of the respondents reported “not breaking the rules at home often.”
- 12% of the respondents reported “never” breaking the rules at home.



- 27.2% of the respondents reported their parents tell them they are doing a good job “all the time.”
- 46.8% of the respondents reported their parents tell them they are doing a good job “sometimes.”
- 16.8% of the respondents reported their parents tell them they are doing a good job “often.”
- 9.1% of the respondents reported their parents “never” tell them they are doing a good job.



- 66% of the respondents reported “feeling good” about their future.
- 28% of the respondents reported “not feeling sure” about their future.
- 5% of the respondents reported “not feeling good” about their future.

What's next?

Where do we go from here? One Voice for Volusia hopes this report has provided insight into our youth's community perspective. The coalition will share this report with community leaders, elected officials, business owners, educators, human service professionals and citizens in hopes that it will serve as tool for creating solutions through community changes.

One Voice for Volusia is sponsoring a one-day Youth Summit on Friday, October 15, 2004. Approximately 100 youth, (middle school and high school youth) throughout the Volusia County will be invited to participate. The goal of the Summit will be to share these report findings with local youth and ask them to prioritize their top community issues.

One Voice for Volusia will present the priorities developed at the Youth Summit to its coalition members and ask for specific commitments to implement strategies to address the young people's concerns in 2005.

If you are interested in getting involved in this project, please contact the One Voice for Volusia office for more information:

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