



USAID | **JORDAN**
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

USAID YOUTH POWER

Community Endline Report

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Endline Summary

This report aimed at formulating the findings of the analyses of the endline data that was collected from the community after the completion of USAID YouthPower interventions with the targeted participants in the 12 governorates in Jordan. Moreover, this report illustrates a clear comparison between the baseline and endline data of the specific identified outcomes and indicators where it will reflect the impact of USAID YouthPower activity on the community that was involved in the interventions.

The Community endline survey collected the same set of questions that was also collected in the baseline and midline surveys that are related to project indicators which will help in measuring, comparing, and analyzing the values against each other. The general purpose of the survey was to provide the values of the following indicators post USAID YouthPower activity interventions:

- **Goal [SIR 3.2.3]: Improved Opportunity, Well-being, and Civic Engagement for Youth**
 - % of targeted at-risk youth reporting increased opportunities for prosocial involvement in the community at the conclusion of training/programming
- **Result 1: Increased Awareness and Use of Existing Programs and Positive Opportunities by Youth**
 - % of targeted at-risk youth reporting increased awareness of existing avenues for positive youth engagement
- **Result 2: Improved Quality of Available Services and Positive Opportunities for Youth**
 - % of youth reporting increased utility of existing avenues for positive youth engagement

The endline analysis showed that USAID YouthPower activity was able to successfully impact the community in different way. In specific, the collected data revealed that the interventions positively impacted the participants and the community through increasing the percent of targeted at-risk youth reporting increased opportunities for prosocial involvement in the community at the conclusion of training/programming, where it was shown that in the baseline only 65% of the survey participants reported that but in the endline around 80.7% reported increased opportunities for prosocial involvement in the community. Additionally, it was shown that 83% of females reported an increase in the opportunities for prosocial involvement in the community and 77% of males reported the same.

Moreover, during the endline data analysis it was reported that 53% of the respondents showed an increase in their awareness around any existing programs upon the completion of USAID YouthPower interventions. Given that in the baseline only 37% of the survey participants reported the increase in their awareness around existing program, it is obvious that the activity was able to enhance the participants awareness. Disaggregated by gender, 51% of females and 57% of males reported an increase in their awareness of existing program.

Furthermore, the survey results indicated that 88.9% of the respondent's youth reported that they saw that there is an increase in the youth center attendees, in comparison with the baseline data, which was saying that 79.8% reported seeing an increase, it is clear that there is an progress in the percent of youth that believe they saw a growth in in the youth center attendees by 9.1%. 53% of the respondents reported increased awareness of existing avenues for positive youth engagement, which shows an improvement comparing to the baseline data, that indicated that 37% of the respondents reported an awareness of existing avenues, by 16%.

Finally, the participant youth suggested few points to improve the quality and increase youth utilities in the youth centers/places, such as, outreach more vulnerable youth, organize activities that can mainly

target youth with disabilities and minority youth, increasing the number of activities that can help youth to generate income, developing training courses that can raised youth capacities in social media and digital platforms and much more. Also, in the endline survey, youth reported that they would like to see more services that provide capacity building courses that can enhanced youth’s experience in all the careers that are now available in the labour market, career guidance services, services that can enhance youth’s self-esteem and confidence, sports clubs where youth can discover their talents and provide life skills training like communication skills, languages courses and self-development courses.

Methodology

Aiming at achieving the endline evaluation objectives in the most efficient and effective manner, the project team had adopted a descriptive field survey methodology implemented through using the Communities that Care Youth Survey (CTCYS) and also developing a customized questionnaires to answer the indicators. The survey was designed to collect the needed data from selected respondents among the survey population from each community type; Jordanian citizens, Syrian refugees, Palestinians and other nationalities in 60-targeted communities in Jordan.

Sample size and sample target:

Same as the baseline and midline assessments, the sampling size was determined based on Proportions Stratified sampling method, in the 12 governorates youth (Jordanian and Syrian - from ages 10-29) population size. In addition, applying USAID’s criteria to select the youth from the 60 communities in the 12 governorates:

- High school dropout rate.
- High concentration of Syrian refugees as identified by UNHCR.
- Regions (sub-districts) of extreme poverty.

Within this sampling frame, data was collected from youth with a statistically representative sample at a 95 percent confidence level, with a margin of error of 5 percent. To ensure better representation of the 60-targeted communities weigh of population at each area was applied to divide the sample size at each community in the same governorate.

Data was collected through tablets and was then processed and analyzed through Statistical Package for Social Sciences software (SPSS), Microsoft Excel and Microsoft PowerBI.

The information was collected from targeted governorates as shown in the table below:

GOVERNORATE	# OF RESPONSES
Ajloun	2
Al-Balqa	42
Amman	298
Aqaba	65
Irbid	168
Jerash	71
Karak	55
Maan	59

Mafrqa	9
Tafieleh	38
Zarqa	6
Total	813

Indicator Results

#	Indicator	Tool used to measure	Baseline value	Midline value	Endline value
Goal [SIR 3.2.3]: Improved Opportunity, Well-being, and Civic Engagement for Youth					
G3	% of targeted at-risk youth reporting increased opportunities for prosocial involvement in the community at the conclusion of training/programming	CTCYS subscale on Prosocial Involvement – Community	65%	63%	80.7%
Result 1: Increased Awareness and Use of Existing Programs and Positive Opportunities by Youth					
R1.1	% of targeted at-risk youth reporting increased awareness of existing avenues for positive youth engagement	Custom Questions	37%	54%	53%
Result 2: Improved Quality of Available Services and Positive Opportunities for Youth					
R2.2	% of youth reporting increased utility of existing avenues for positive youth engagement	Custom Questions	79.8%	77%	88.9%

Findings

Demographics

Throughout the survey, 62.5% (508) of the respondents were females and 37.5% (305) were males in the areas. The age of the respondents was between (10 and 29) with an average of 22 years old. 93.7% were Jordanians, 3.4% were Syrians, 1.5% Palestinians, 0.7% Iraqi and the rest were from other nationalities. The following chart represents the distribution of respondents in each area studied.

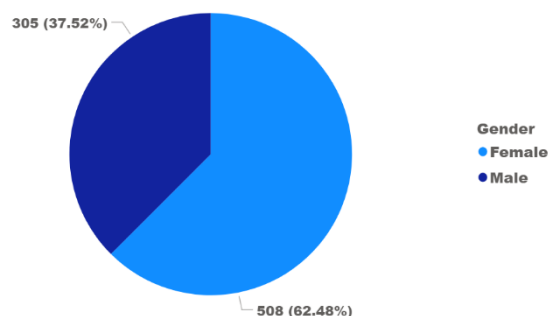


Figure 1: Number of respondents disaggregated by gender

Educational Level

The survey showed that out of 813 survey participants, 495 were enrolled in education institute in the past but not anymore, 299 are currently enrolled and 16 participants have never been enrolled in an educational institute before.

Out of the 299 that are currently enrolled in an educational institution; 64% are in universities, 18% are enrolled school, 15% enrolled in diploma, 2% in post-graduate programs and the rest are enrolled in other educational institutes.

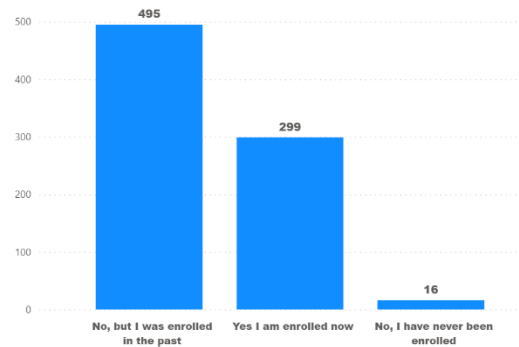


Figure 2: Number of respondents reporting on their education level

In the vocational training enrollment section, out of 813, 471 stated that they have never been enrolled in a vocational training program before. However, 283 respondents reported that they are not enrolled now but they have been in the past and 50 are currently part of a vocational training program.

People that were enrolled or currently enrolled in a vocational training were asked about the type of vocational training they were/are enrolled in, and they mentioned different types such as:

- Data Entry course
- Knowledge transfer course
- Hotel management
- Computer skills course
- Hairdressing
- Sewing
- Air Conditioning and Refrigeration
- Life skills course
- CV writing and interview skills
- Carpentry

Voluntarism/civic engagement

Community members engaged in the survey were asked about any volunteering work/ activities that they have been part of in the past or currently taking part in through a set of questions to know more about the community perspective of voluntary work and volunteering.

Out of all respondents, 53.4% reported they are not volunteering now but they have volunteered before, 24.6% said that they are volunteering now, and 22% stated that they have not volunteered at all in the past. From those who volunteered in the past or currently volunteering, 72% pointed that they volunteer/volunteered at their communities, 20% pointed that the volunteer/volunteered in their

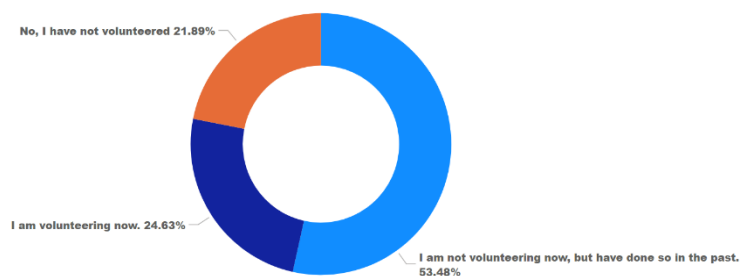


Figure 3: Volunteer work disaggregated by areas

communities and other communities and 8% reported that they volunteer/volunteered in other communities.

A set of follow up questions were asked to the respondents who reported that they either volunteered in the past or are currently volunteering to understand more how many hours do they usually volunteer, if they receive any incentives, what exactly motivates them to do such work and much more questions.

28.7% of respondents stated that they volunteered around 2-5 hours/month when they were mostly

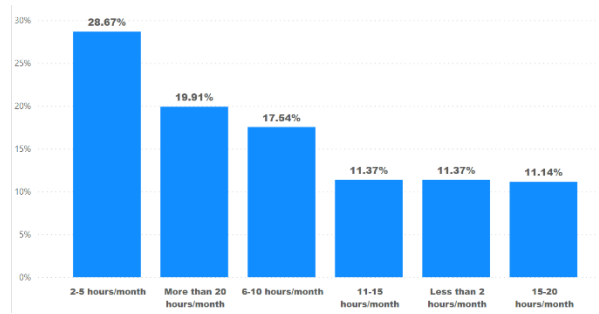


Figure 4: Percent of people reported each number of hours/month for their volunteering work

engaged in voluntary work, 19.9% said that they volunteered more than 20 hours/month, 17.5% volunteered between 6-10 hours/month. The chart shows all responses and percentages for each option.

Of those who were engaged in the survey, 275 (64.8%) said that they sometimes receive incentives such as money, school credit, transportation allowance, meals and gifts for their voluntarism work. Moreover, 77 (18.2%) reported that they never receive incentives and 72 (17%) mentioned that they always receive incentives for their volunteering.

To understand what motivates community members to be part of any volunteering work the most in the endline survey, a survey question was added to ask the respondent about the motivation behind their volunteering and the answers were as following:

- 309 respondents said that they love helping people
- 255 reported that they engage in voluntary work for the sake of the experience
- 181 mentioned that they do it to get recommendation letters and certificates
- 143 reported that they volunteer to get some money incentives
- 11 said that they do it for other reasons

From people who reported receiving incentives (either always or sometimes), 321 said that the type of incentives they got is mostly transportation fees, 34 mentioned that they received money allowances and 19 highlighted that they were provided other types of incentives.

The youth were also asked if they are currently part of any type of sports, social, art cultural institutions or group to see the engagement of those youth in the community. 129 reported that they are not part of any institution or group in the community and 7 said that they are engaged in a group. All of those who are engaged in one group, or more are currently engaged in a sports club and one in a non-profit association.

Improve Opportunity, Well-being and Civic Engagement for Youth

To best capture the improvement of youth opportunity, well-being and civic engagement, the baseline and endline surveys included a set of questions taken from The Communities that Care Youth Survey (CTCYS) that was designed to assess adolescent prevention needs in order to support strategic community prevention planning. It measures adolescent problem behaviors such as drug use, delinquency, and violence and the risk and protective factors that predict those problems in communities. Thus, a subscale from the CTCYS on Prosocial Involvement – Community was taken and included in the survey.

The scale score in the tool is average of seven items (with a minimum of 1 and maximum of 4). Higher score indicates higher opportunities for prosocial involvement in the community. The endline data analysis showed that 80.7% of the surveyed participants reported increased opportunities for prosocial involvement in the community at the conclusion of training/programming. Given that in the baseline survey only 65% reported an increase opportunity and in the midline survey 63% reported the same, it is clear that the activity was successful in increasing the opportunities for prosocial involvement in the community for the participants youth.

The findings indicated that the higher average was reported in Karak governorate with an overall average of (3.15) followed by Irbid governorate with an average of (3.07) and the lowest average was reported in Mafraq with (2.22). Furthermore, the analyses found that females reported a higher average than males with (3.0) and (2.8) respectively. Additionally, it was shown that 83% of females reported an increase in the opportunities for prosocial involvement in the community and 77% of males reported the same.

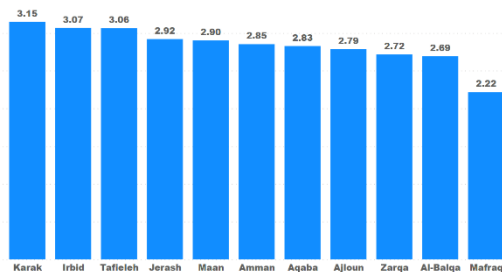


Figure 5: CTCYS average scores disaggregated by governorates.

Increased Awareness and use of existing programs and positive opportunities by Youth

To measure the awareness of youth around any existing programs a set of questions were asked in the baseline survey, midline survey and endline survey to respondents that include 8 questions with 5 choices (from Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree) where having more score means that the youth are more aware of available positive opportunities and programs. In the endline data, the results showed the mean of all youth was (3.57) with a standard deviation of (0.73).

Additionally, it was shown that 53% of the respondents reported an increase in their awareness around any existing programs upon the completion of USAID YouthPower interventions. Given that in the baseline only 37% of the survey participants reported the increase in their awareness around existing program, it is obvious that the activity was able to enhance the participants awareness. In Mafraq, Youth reported the highest mean among all governorates (4.00) and in Zarqa youth showed the lowest mean (3.10). Disaggregated by gender, males reported the higher mean (3.66) than females (3.52). All in all, 51% of females and 57% of males reported an increase in their awareness of existing program.

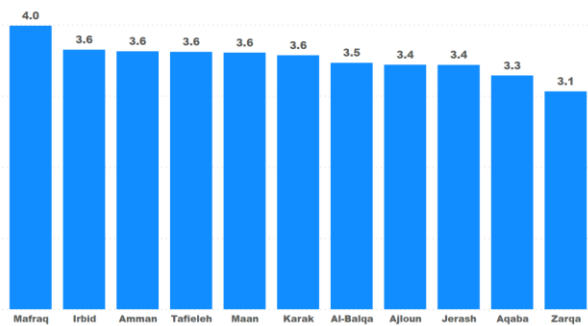


Figure 6: Means of awareness of existing programs scale disaggregated by governorates

Improve Quality of Available Services and Positive Opportunities for Youth

To evaluate the impact of USAID YouthPower impact on the perception of youth on the quality of available services in the targeted communities, the baseline, midline and endline surveys included question to ask whether the youth are aware of any youth services or youth avenues/places in the community.

74.4% of the respondent in the endline survey reported that they are aware of available services and opportunities in their communities. This showed an increase in the percentage comparing to the baseline data which indicated that 63.65% of the participants reported their awareness of available services or opportunities in their communities.

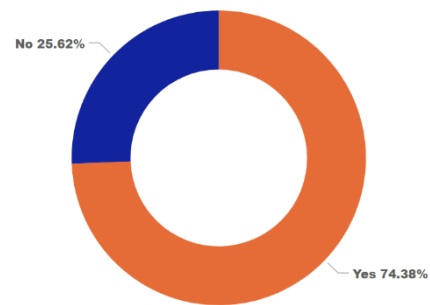


Figure 7: Percent of youth reporting their awareness of available services and opportunities

Furthermore, surveyed youth were asked if they have ever attended/ joined/ participated/ checked any youth services or youth places, the results indicated that 64% youth did attend / join/ participate/ check youth services or centers. On the other hand, 36% did not attend/ join/ participated/ checked any services for youth. From those who reported that they have never been engaged in any youth center specified several reasons behind not engaging in them such as:

- Most of the available services are far from the youth's homes
- Not being aware of any service or place
- The timing of the activities doesn't suit the youth's free time
- Lack of self-motivation to be part of any activity
- Having mixed gender center
- Having to travel long distance to reach for any center
- Very poor transportation means
- Parents not allowing their children to attend

Respondents were asked to name any youth service/ place they have used/ participated in during the past period, and they mentioned few places such as:

- Marka Youth center
- Aqaba center
- All Jordan Youth center
- Zaha cultural center
- Youth for tomorrow center
- Juhoud centers
- Karak Youth center

Around 32.36% of the youth reported spending more between 2-3 hours/month in the youth center and 26.32% stated that they spent from 4-6 hour/ month in the youth service/center. In addition, 19.49% mentioned that they spent between more than 10 hour/month as shown in the chart.

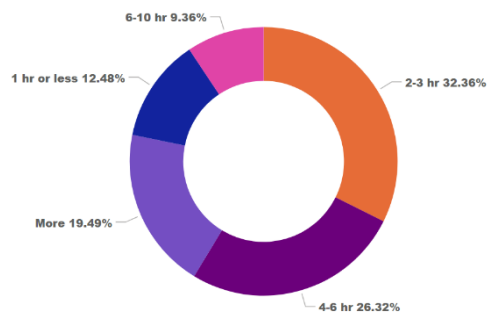


Figure 8: Hours spent in youth centers/places that was reported by youth

To better understand the situation of youth centers and services in Jordan, the endline survey asked the youth whether they see increased number of participants/beneficiaries at the youth center. 88.9% of the surveyed

youth reported that they saw that there is an increase in the youth center attendees, in comparison with the baseline data, which was saying that 79.8% reported seeing an increase, it is clear that there is an increase in the percent of youth that believe they saw a growth in in the youth center attendees.

The results indicated that 39.34% of the respondents feel that the quality of the available services is very good and 28.88% mentioned that the quality is average. Furthermore, 17% said that the quality of services is excellent and 10.47% added that it is acceptable and finally 3.88% reported that it is bad.

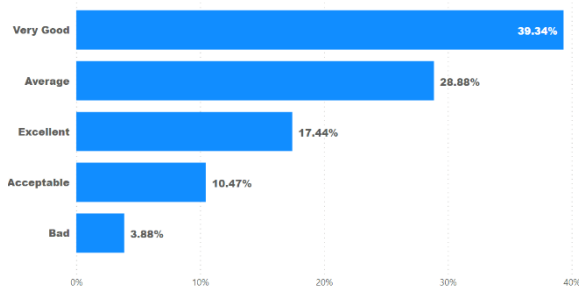


Figure 9: Percent of respondent on each rate of the quality of services

Youth that reported that they feel that the centers and services are excellent or very good said that they feel this way due to the type of provided activities, the trainers, the respect that they feel from the management

and trainers, the skills that they gain and the physical space that have all needed equipment and facilities. Moreover, they indicated that they saw acceptance from their peers and trainers which increased their self-esteem and made them enjoy spending time in the center.

On the other hand, participants that mentioned that the centers/services are average, acceptable, or bad said that they feel this way because they think that the provided activities need to be more interactive, and they should be more suitable for youth with disabilities and all age groups. In addition, they felt that the management team in the center needs to be more aware about the youth's needs and be close to the participants. The participants also mentioned that they believe that those centers need support from the local government to advance their services, facilities, and staff capacities.

In terms of the suggestions that the youth mentioned to improve the quality and increase youth utilities in the youth centers/places, the following points were mentioned couple of times:

- Outreach more vulnerable youth
- Organize activities that can mainly target youth with disabilities and minority youth
- Increase the activities that can help youth to generate income
- Develop training courses that can raised youth capacities in social media and digital platforms
- Increase the number of interventions and trainers
- Create safe spaces in those centers for youth with disabilities

- Develop new material and training to the target parents and more community members
- Provide more awareness raising sessions that can talking about gender inclusion, environmental issues, livelihood opportunities and vocational trainings.

In the endline survey, youth reported that they would like to see more services that can provide opportunities for:

- ✓ Capacity building courses that can enhanced youth's experience in all the careers that are now available in the labour market
- ✓ Career guidance services
- ✓ Services that can enhance youth's self-esteem and confidence
- ✓ Sports clubs where youth can discover their talents
- ✓ Activities that can connect decision makers with the youth in the community
- ✓ Develop more safe spaces for entrepreneurs
- ✓ Provide life skills training like communication skills, languages courses, and self-development courses

Recommendations

- ❖ Although the percent of youth that reported that they are aware of existing youth centers and programs is higher than the baseline, but it can be improved more in the future. Thus, it is recommended to add additional interventions that can work on youth's awareness in the community around any existing programs, courses and positive opportunities that can improve young people's wellbeing and civic engagement skills.
- ❖ As mentioned by the youth, develop more career guidance services and activity that can support youth in better planning for their future career and for their engagement in the labour market
- ❖ As respondents also mentioned the need of safe spaces in youth centers and capacity building workshops is high. Thus, creating safe spaces inside available centers and develop programs that would provide workshops which focus on professional behavior, networking and interview skills, English skills, Computer skills, and basic job-hunting and resume-writing skills would help youth develop the more general skills they need to find opportunities.

Tables of Quantitative analysis using SPSS

Frequencies

		Statistics				
		Governorate	Gender	Age group	Age	Nationality
N	Valid	813	813	813	813	813
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0

Frequency Table

		Governorate			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ajloun	2	.2	.2	.2
	Al-Balqa	42	5.2	5.2	5.4
	Amman	298	36.7	36.7	42.1
	Aqaba	65	8.0	8.0	50.1
	Irbid	168	20.7	20.7	70.7
	Jerash	71	8.7	8.7	79.5
	Karak	55	6.8	6.8	86.2
	Maan	59	7.3	7.3	93.5
	Mafraq	9	1.1	1.1	94.6
	Tafieleh	38	4.7	4.7	99.3
	Zarqa	6	.7	.7	100.0
	Total		813	100.0	100.0

Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	508	62.5	62.5	62.5
	Male	305	37.5	37.5	100.0
	Total	813	100.0	100.0	

Age group

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	(10-14)	28	3.4	3.4	3.4
	(15-19)	116	14.3	14.3	17.7
	(20-24)	405	49.8	49.8	67.5
	(25-29)	264	32.5	32.5	100.0
	Total	813	100.0	100.0	

Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	10	1	.1	.1	.1
	11	2	.2	.2	.4
	12	3	.4	.4	.7
	13	12	1.5	1.5	2.2
	14	10	1.2	1.2	3.4
	15	7	.9	.9	4.3
	16	6	.7	.7	5.0
	17	12	1.5	1.5	6.5
	18	36	4.4	4.4	10.9

19	55	6.8	6.8	17.7
20	71	8.7	8.7	26.4
21	101	12.4	12.4	38.9
22	78	9.6	9.6	48.5
23	76	9.3	9.3	57.8
24	79	9.7	9.7	67.5
25	73	9.0	9.0	76.5
26	53	6.5	6.5	83.0
27	46	5.7	5.7	88.7
28	39	4.8	4.8	93.5
29	53	6.5	6.5	100.0
Total	813	100.0	100.0	

Nationality

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Iraqi	6	.7	.7	.7
	Jordanian	762	93.7	93.7	94.5
	Other	5	.6	.6	95.1
	Palestiniane	12	1.5	1.5	96.6
	Syrian	28	3.4	3.4	100.0
	Total	813	100.0	100.0	

Statistics

Gender

N	Valid	813
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Missing	0
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Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	508	62.5	62.5	62.5
	Male	305	37.5	37.5	100.0
	Total	813	100.0	100.0	

Frequency Table

Q1

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		3	.4	.4	.4
	No, but I was enrolled in the past	495	60.9	60.9	61.3
	No, I have never been enrolled	16	2.0	2.0	63.2
	Yes I am enrolled now	299	36.8	36.8	100.0
	Total	813	100.0	100.0	

Q6

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		9	1.1	1.1	1.1
	I am not in a training program now but have been in the past.	283	34.8	34.8	35.9
	No, I have never been in a training program.	471	57.9	57.9	93.8

Yes, I am in a training program now.	50	6.2	6.2	100.0
Total	813	100.0	100.0	

Q8

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	9	1.1	1.1	1.1
I am not volunteering now, but have done so in the past.	430	52.9	52.9	54.0
I am volunteering now.	198	24.4	24.4	78.4
No, I have not volunteered	176	21.6	21.6	100.0
Total	813	100.0	100.0	

Q9

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	390	48.0	48.0	48.0
At my community.	303	37.3	37.3	85.2
In both my community and in other communities.	86	10.6	10.6	95.8
In other communities.	34	4.2	4.2	100.0
Total	813	100.0	100.0	

Q10

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
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Valid		391	48.1	48.1	48.1
	11-15 hours/month	48	5.9	5.9	54.0
	15-20 hours/month	47	5.8	5.8	59.8
	2-5 hours/month	121	14.9	14.9	74.7
	6-10 hours/month	74	9.1	9.1	83.8
	Less than 2 hours/month	48	5.9	5.9	89.7
	More than 20 hours/month	84	10.3	10.3	100.0
	Total	813	100.0	100.0	

Q11

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	389	47.8	47.8	47.8
	Always	72	8.9	56.7
	Never	77	9.5	66.2
	Sometimes	275	33.8	100.0
	Total	813	100.0	

Q14

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	677	83.3	83.3	83.3
	No	129	15.9	99.1
	Yes	7	.9	100.0
	Total	813	100.0	

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	
Total Q16	813	.0000000000000 000	4.0000000000000 0000	2.91656709424 2372	.960582067775 556	
Valid N (listwise)	813					

q16avg

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	157	19.3	19.3	19.3
	1.00	656	80.7	80.7	100.0
	Total	813	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	
Total q17	813	1.0000000000000 0000	5.0000000000000 0000	3.57257072570 7255	.731082921364 214	
Valid N (listwise)	813					

q17avg

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	381	46.9	46.9	46.9
	1.00	432	53.1	53.1	100.0
	Total	813	100.0	100.0	

Statistics

		Q18	Q19	Q22	Q23	Q24
N	Valid	813	813	813	813	813
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0

Q18

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1	.1	.1	.1
	No	208	25.6	25.6	25.7
	Yes	604	74.3	74.3	100.0
	Total	813	100.0	100.0	

Q19

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		5	.6	.6	.6
	No	291	35.8	35.8	36.4
	Yes	517	63.6	63.6	100.0
	Total	813	100.0	100.0	

Q22

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		300	36.9	36.9	36.9
	1 hr or less	64	7.9	7.9	44.8
	2-3 hr	166	20.4	20.4	65.2
	4-6 hr	135	16.6	16.6	81.8
	6-10 hr	48	5.9	5.9	87.7

More	100	12.3	12.3	100.0
Total	813	100.0	100.0	

Q23

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	299	36.8	36.8	36.8
No	57	7.0	7.0	43.8
Yes	457	56.2	56.2	100.0
Total	813	100.0	100.0	

Q24

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	297	36.5	36.5	36.5
Acceptable	54	6.6	6.6	43.2
Average	149	18.3	18.3	61.5
Bad	20	2.5	2.5	64.0
Excellent	90	11.1	11.1	75.0
Very Good	203	25.0	25.0	100.0
Total	813	100.0	100.0	