



IHBS

IHBS

Chapter 27

Overview of Intensive Home Based Supervision Programs

Intensive Home Based Supervision (IHBS) programs provide youth on probation with structured supervision that stands as an alternative to secure detention at the Youth Guidance Center in addition to supporting positive transitions into the community. Between 2003 and 2005, the Community Programs Division has contracted with eight organizations to provide Intensive Home Based Supervision programs. IHBS work with high-risk youth who have already offended and often serves as a “last stop” intervention before youth are transferred to an out-of-home placement. The primary goals of the IHBS programs are to reduce recidivism and to keep secure detention within YGC to a minimum.

All of the eight Intensive Home Based Supervision programs supported by the Community Programs Division operate on a case management model, though some provide additional services to meet the needs of the youth they serve. In some organizations, such as Instituto Familiar de la Raza, IHBS programs primarily rely on case managers to provide a variety of intervention services to adjudicated youth and their families. The IHBS programs located in community centers, specifically those located at the Community Youth Center, Vietnamese Youth Development Center and Samoan Community Development Center, offer a variety of practical service to support youth in their day-to-day functioning. These services include job training and GED services, tutoring and help with homework, extracurricular activities and community service. Other organizations, including Morrisania West, Inc., Brothers Against Guns, Bayview Hunters Point Foundation, and Potrero Hill Neighborhood House, provide a wider array of services to youth, such as life skills and employment readiness training, through other agency programs.

Exhibit 27-1 provides an overview of the Intensive Home Based Supervision programs funded by the Community Programs Division in the current contract year. More details on specific programs can be found in the program-by-program chapters that follow.

Programs Included in this Section

- Bayview Hunters Point Foundation, Intensive Home Based Supervision Program
- Brothers Against Guns, Intensive Home Based Supervision Program
- Community Youth Center, Intensive Home Based Supervision Program
- Instituto Familiar de la Raza, Intensive Home Based Supervision Program and Intensive Case Management Program
- Morrisania West, Inc., Intensive Home Based Supervision Program
- Potrero Hill Neighborhood House, Intensive Home Based Supervision Program
- Samoan Community Development Center, Intensive Home Based Supervision Program
- Vietnamese Youth Development Center, Intensive Home Based Supervision Program

Exhibit 27-1
Overview of Intensive Home Based Supervision Programs

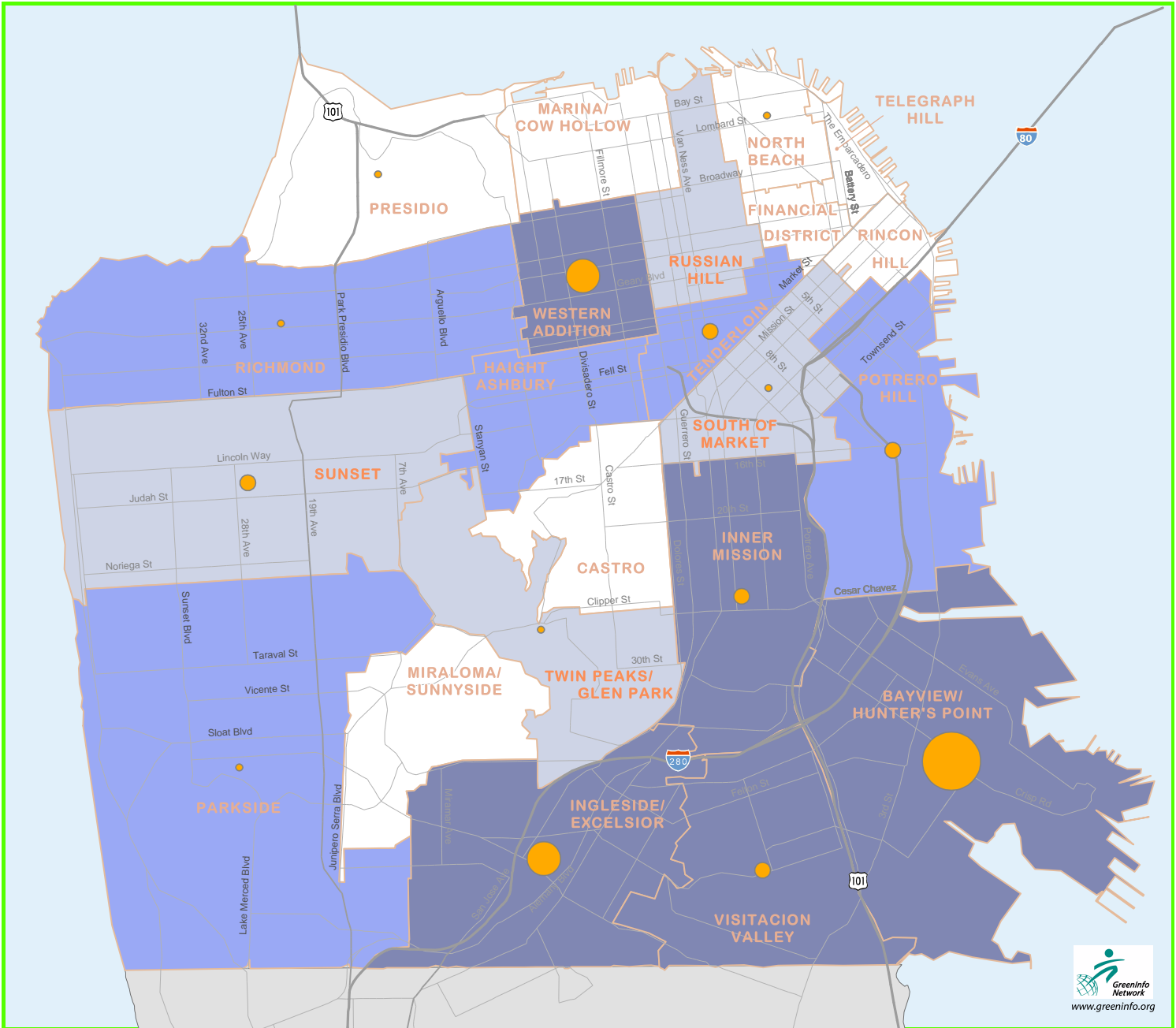
Program	Number of Youth Served ¹	Description
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation, Intensive Home Based Supervision Program	36	The Intensive Home Based Supervision (IHBS) program at Bayview Hunters Point Foundation is designed to provide San Francisco youth on probation (primarily youth residing in the Bayview Hunters Point neighborhood) with structured and monitored supervision that stands as an alternative to secure detention at the Youth Guidance Center (YGC) in addition to supporting positive transitions into the community.
Brothers Against Guns, Intensive Home Based Supervision Program	61	Brothers Against Guns (BAG) is designed to prevent violence and incarceration among youth who are at risk of or currently involved in the juvenile justice system. BAG addresses the concerns of youth violence and meets the needs of the community by providing a safe environment for youth through support services and constructive activities.
Community Youth Center, Intensive Home Based Supervision Program	31	The Intensive Home Based Supervision (IHBS) program at Community Youth Center is designed to provide San Francisco youth on probation with structured and monitored supervision that stands as an alternative to secure detention at the Youth Guidance Center (YGC) in addition to supporting positive transitions into the community.
Instituto Familiar de la Raza, Intensive Home Based Supervision Program and Intensive Home Based Supervision Program	31 ²	The Intensive Home Based Supervision (IHBS) program and Intensive Case Management program at Instituto Familiar de la Raza are designed to provide youth on probation (primarily Latino youth on probation living in the Mission) with structured and monitored culturally competent supervision that stands as an alternative to secure detention at the Youth Guidance Center (YGC) in addition to supporting positive transitions into the community.
Morrissania West, Inc., Intensive Home Based Supervision Program	38	The Intensive Home Based Supervision (IHBS) program at Morrissania West provides San Francisco youth on probation with structured and monitored supervision that stands as an alternative to secure detention at the Youth Guidance Center (YGC) in addition to supporting positive transitions into the community.
Potrero Hill Neighborhood House, Intensive Home Based Supervision Program	31	The Intensive Home Based Supervision (IHBS) program at Potrero Hill Neighborhood House is designed to provide San Francisco youth on probation with structured and monitored supervision that stands as an alternative to secure detention at the Youth Guidance Center (YGC) in addition to supporting positive transitions into the community.

¹For some programs data on youth served is available for the period of July 2003 – February 2005; for other programs it is available for the period of July 2003-February 2004 and July 2004-February 2005. The Samoan Community Development Center is unique in that 2004-2005 is the first year it has been in existence. See individual chapters for more information.

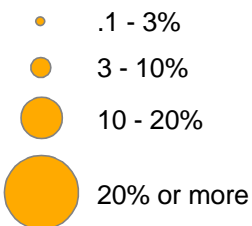
² Instituto Familiar de la Raza's IHBS program served 20 youth and the Intensive Case Management program served 11 youth.

Program	Number of Youth Served ¹	Description
Samoan Community Development Center, Intensive Home Based Supervision Program	3	The Intensive Home Based Supervision (IHBS) program at Samoan Community Development Center provide youth on probation (primarily Samoan youth) with structured and monitored supervision that stands as an alternative to secure detention at the Youth Guidance Center (YGC) in addition to supporting positive transitions into the community.
Vietnamese Youth Development Center, Intensive Home Based Supervision Program	15	The Intensive Home Based Supervision (IHBS) program at Vietnamese Youth Development Center is designed to provide culturally appropriate services to Southeast Asian youth who are on probation in San Francisco. This structured and monitored supervision stands as an alternative to secure detention at the Youth Guidance Center (YGC) in addition to supporting positive transitions into the community.

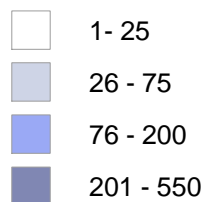
Neighborhood Concentrations of Participants Served by Intensive Home-Based Supervision Programs and Juvenile Law Violation Referrals



Percentage of Intensive Home-Based Supervision Program Participants By Home Neighborhood



Number of Juvenile Law Violation Referrals Participants By Home Neighborhood



Data shown on this map were submitted by:
 Bayview/Hunters Point Foundation, Brothers Against Guns, Community Youth Center,
 Instituto Familiar de la Raza, Inc., Morrisania West Inc., Potrero Hill Neighborhood House,
 Samoan Community Development Center, Vietnamese Youth Development Center

Juvenile law violation referral data provided by the San Francisco
 Juvenile Probation Department: Annual Statistical Reports, 2002 & 2003.

Chapter 28

Bayview Hunters Point Foundation

Intensive Home Based Supervision Program

Program Overview

The Intensive Home Based Supervision (IHBS) program at Bayview Hunters Point Foundation is designed to provide San Francisco youth on probation (primarily youth residing in the Bayview Hunters Point neighborhood) with structured and monitored supervision that is an alternative to secure detention at the Youth Guidance Center (YGC) and to support positive transitions into the community. Case managers in IHBS programs are required to make three weekly face-to-face meetings, do daily curfew checks, and complete monthly reports on activities and interventions provided. This program includes individual and family support, educational support, job skills training, and parenting education to promote healthier choices. The primary goals of the IHBS program are to prevent further involvement with the juvenile justice system and to keep secure detention within YGC to a minimum.

Exhibit 28-1 Program At-A-Glance		
Services provided to youth:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tutoring/help with homework ▪ Case Management ▪ Intensive home-based supervision ▪ Mental health counseling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mentoring ▪ Substance use counseling ▪ Extra-curricular or after-school activity
Primary neighborhoods served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bayview Hunters Point 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visitacion Valley
Target population served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth who live in Bayview Hunters Point ▪ Youth who are truant ▪ Youth who are on probation ▪ Youth who are at risk of becoming involved in the juvenile justice system ▪ Youth who have used/abused drugs at school 	
How youth are referred:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Self ▪ From a friend ▪ Brother, sister, or cousin ▪ Probation officer ▪ Outreach worker ▪ Case manager ▪ Social worker ▪ Teacher or school counselor 	
Average length of time youth spend in program:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Between 6 months and 1 year 	
Average # of youth who participate at any given time:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 15 	

Highlights on Program Outcome Findings³

Key Positive Findings

- In the area of education, the program appears to have positive effects on youth's attachment to school, behavior in school, confidence that they will graduate from high school, and involvement in

³ We include only primary outcomes here. For more information on primary vs. secondary outcomes see Exhibit 28-7.

extra-curricular activities. After program involvement, youth reported on average that they got along better with family and friends, developed more self-care and anger management skills, and decreased their use of drugs and alcohol, in addition to their affiliation with gang members.

- Program participation is associated with lower rates of recidivism.

Areas Where the Program has not been Shown to Have Positive Effects

- While the programs appears to have helped some youth think about a job, very few youth say the program helped them find or keep a job.
- The degree to which youth attend school and enjoy school did not change after youth participated in the program.

Program Contract Compliance

This grantee is in compliance with all contractual obligations. This is based on data reported by Community Programs Division Staff.

Contract Amount as a Percentage of Total Program Budget:

- JPD's contract with this program provides \$127,500, which is 100% of the program's budget.

Number of youth served:⁴

- Data on the number and demographics of youth served are available for all but three months of the evaluation period: July 2003-February 2004, and July 2004-February 2005. During this period, the program served 36 youth.⁵

Staffing:

- The program is staffed by 2 full-time staff members.

Factors Affecting Involvement in PrIDE Evaluation:

- The only factors which have affected the program's ability to complete PrIDE surveys are the willingness of the youth to complete the surveys and the staff members ability to find the additional time in their schedules to complete the surveys.⁶

Program Strengths and Successes:

- "Since July of 2004, we have assisted 23 youth in their efforts to complete their court orders of probation. Out of this total, fourteen clients have completed their probation and are no longer Wards of the State. Most of our clients who completed high school have entered college and are progressing well. One individual received a scholarship and is attending college in Louisiana."⁷

Program Challenges:

- Program staff noted a number of barriers, including: lack of motivation by youth and parents, and funding and staff reductions.

⁴ Data source: Participant Tracking Spreadsheets.

⁵ For more information regarding the periods during which data were collected, see **Data Sources** section in Chapter 2.

⁶ Information provided by program staff.

⁷ Information provided by program staff.

**Exhibit 28–2
How to Read the Tables**

We have used tables to present data throughout this report.

Here's an example:

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Race/Ethnicity (n=12)	African American	58%
	Latino/a	17%
	Asian American and Pacific Islander	8%
	Samoan	8%
	White	8%

↓

The (n=12) means that 12 participants answered questions about their race/ethnicity.

↓

Participants were grouped into five categories according to their race/ethnicity.

↓

The percentage tells you the proportion of respondents in each race/ethnicity. As you can see, most of the respondents (58.3%) are African American.

In the text, we might describe youths' race/ethnicity in this way:

“Most of the youth served are African American and Latino (58% and 17%, n=12).”

The 58% refers to the percentage of youth who are African-American; the 17% refers to the percentage of respondents who are Latino/a. The (n=12) refers to the number of respondents who provided information about their race/ethnicity.

Data Sources

All data required for this report were submitted as shown below.

**Exhibit 28–3
Data Sources
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS**

Data Source	Available for This Report
Senior Analyst Site Visit Form	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CBO Questionnaire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Participant Tracking Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PrIDE Data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- This program has participated in PRIDE evaluation data collection on an ongoing basis. As of March 31, 2005, the program had submitted 6 Baselines and their paired Follow-ups, 32 Youth Evaluation Surveys, and 36 Exit Forms. All of these data were utilized in this report.
- The program served a total of 38 youth during the following periods: July 2003-February 2004, and July 2004- February 2005. Between July 2003 and February 2005, the program submitted 38 youth surveys. Because programs did not submit data regarding how many youth were served between March and June 2004, we cannot report an exact response rate. Using the reported number of youth served, we report an approximate survey response rate of 100%. The approximate exit form response rate was 100%.⁸

Program Description

What are the characteristics of the youth served?

- Youth participants range in age from 12 to 20.
- More than half of the participants live in Bayview Hunters Point (54%, n=36). Participants also come from Visitacion Valley, Western Addition and the Mission (14%, 11%, 8%, n=37).

⁸ The exit form response rate is approximate because we do not have exact data on the number of youth who have exited the program of the total number of youth served. This rate likely overestimates the exit form response rate.

**Exhibit 28–4
Youth Characteristics
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Participants
Age♦ (n=36)	Under 13 years old	11%
	13-15 years old	50%
	16-17 years old	33%
	Over 18 years old	6%
Gender♦ (n=36)	Male	89%
	Female	11%
Race/Ethnicity♦ (n=36)	African American	94%
	Filipino	3%
	Latino	3%
Home Neighborhood♦ (n=37)*	Bayview Hunters Point	54%
	Visitacion Valley	14%
	Western Addition	11%
	Mission	8%
	Outer Mission Ingleside	8%
	All areas outside San Francisco	5%

* This number is higher than the total number of youth served because it duplicates youth who were served during both contract periods, July 2003-June 2004 and July 2004-Feb 2005.

Data Sources:

- ♦ = Participant tracking spreadsheets (July 2003-February 2004, and July 2004-February 2005);
- ♦ = CBO Questionnaire

- Nine out of ten youth participants live in homes where English is the primary language (n=20). The program also serves a few youth whose primary home language is Spanish and Russian.

Exhibit 28–5
Demographic Information
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Language Spoken at Home (n=20)	English	90%
	Spanish	5%
	Cantonese	0%
	Other/Unknown	0%
	Vietnamese	0%
	Samoan	0%
	Russian	5%
	Mandarin	0%
Living Situation (n=19)	Two Parents	47%
	One Parent	32%
	Family but not parents	11%
	Guardian	11%
Referral to Program* (n=16)	JPD/PO/YGC	75%
	It's in my neighborhood	13%
	Referred by another organization	6%
	Friend	6%

*Percentages may add to more than 100% because participants could provide more than one response.
 Data Source: PrIDE

What are participants' major risk factors?

- Despite the fact that youth, in general, are likely to under-report the level of their participation in risky activities (such as using alcohol and drugs and hanging out with gang members), a significant proportion of respondents acknowledge these behaviors.
- Participants are part of high-risk peer groups. At program entry, over two-thirds of participants (72%) acknowledge that they hang out with gang members. When asked if they knew anyone who had been arrested, 100% said that they did. Almost a quarter of the youth reported that they had been arrested, and 18% of them said friends had been arrested. As a further indication that youth are in high-risk peer groups, over 94% said that they knew someone who died; the largest percentage of youth said that a friend had died. About three out of four respondents (74%) say they have tried alcohol or other drugs.

**Exhibit 28–6
Risk Factors
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS**

Risk Factors at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Frequency with which Youth Hears Gunshots at Home (n=18)	Never	11%
	Once or Twice	39%
	Many Times	50%
Feels Unsafe in Neighborhood (n=16)		13%
Acknowledges S/he Hangs Out With Gang Members (n=18)		72%
Has Tried Drugs or Alcohol (n=19)		74%
Knows Someone Who Was Arrested (n=40)	Knows at least one person who was arrested (n=19)	100%
	Participant was arrested*	23%
	Participant's friend was arrested*	18%
	Participant's parent was arrested*	10%
	Participant's other relative was arrested*	8%
	Participant's neighbor was arrested*	5%
	Participant's sibling was arrested*	3%
Knows Someone Who Died (n=14)	Knows at least one person who died (n=18)	94%
	Participant's friend died*	57%
	Participant's parent died*	14%
	Participant's neighbor died*	7%
	Participant's sibling died*	7%

*Percentages may add to more than 100% because participants could provide more than one response.
Data Source: PrIDE

Program Outcomes

Each program has a distinct set of outcome objectives for the participating youth. Staff identified both “primary outcomes” and “secondary outcomes.” Staff identify an outcome as *primary* if it is central to the objectives of the program. Staff identify additional outcomes as *secondary* if it is likely that their programs have indirect effects in these areas. The table below specifies the primary and secondary outcomes associated with the program evaluated in this chapter. Bayview Hunters Point Foundation considers all outcomes to be primary.

Exhibit 28–7
Program Outcome Measures
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS

Outcome Area	Anticipated Outcomes for Participants	Primary Outcome	Secondary Outcome
Education	▪ School attendance will increase	X	
	▪ School behavioral problems will decrease	X	
	▪ Orientation toward the future will increase	X	
	▪ Engagement in positive after-school activities will increase	X	
Work and Job Readiness	▪ Job readiness will increase	X	
	▪ Employment will increase	X	
Building Positive Relationships	▪ Positive peer relationships will increase	X	
	▪ Positive parental/guardian relationships will increase	X	
	▪ Positive relationships with service providers will increase	X	
Skill-Building	▪ Social Development and self-care skills will improve	X	
	▪ Anger management skills will improve	X	
Risk Factors	▪ Involvement with the juvenile justice system will decrease	X	
	▪ Substance use will decrease	X	
	▪ Gang affiliation will decrease	X	

How to Read the Tables Reporting on Program Outcomes

- The PrIDE survey asks participants a range of questions regarding each program outcome. Youth report on whether there has been a change since participating in the program, and whether the change has been negative or positive.
- **Positive change scores** range from **+1 to +3**, and **negative change scores** range from **-1 to -3**. If a participant reports **no change**, the score for that item is **zero**.

The following table summarizes the data for a program outcome:

Indicators of Attendance and School Attachment	Degree to which School Performance and Attitudes have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Number of school days missed during a month (n=28)	9%	55%	36%	+4	Yes/No	Youth missed fewer days during a given month.
	↓ This is the percentage of respondents who had a negative change	↓ This is the percentage of respondents who reported a zero change	↓ This is the percentage of respondents who had a positive change	↓ This is the average score of all respondents	↓ This box indicates whether the average score indicates improvement overall among	↓ This is a narrative summary of the data

Education: Primary Outcomes

- Staff identified the following as primary education outcomes for the program:
 - School attendance/attachment will increase
 - School behavioral problems will decrease
 - Orientation toward the future will increase
 - Engagement in positive after-school activities will increase

School Attendance/Attachment

- Of youth in this program, 95% were enrolled in school or a GED program prior to program participation (n=20). All of them stayed enrolled. Five percent were *not* enrolled in school or a GED program prior to program participation and this respondent did not enroll during his time in the program (n=1).
- For those youth who were in school at program entry and stayed enrolled, we further investigate changes in school attendance and attachment. Program participants showed a very slight improvement on grades and enjoyment of school.
- They did not show improvement on number of school days missed during a month.

Exhibit 28–8
School Attendance/Attachment
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS

Indicators of Attendance and School Attachment	Degree to which School Performance and Attitudes have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Number of school days missed during a month (n=18)	17%	61%	22%	-1	Yes	Youth missed more days during a given month.
Grades (n=19)	16%	53%	32%	+2	Yes	Youth's grades improved very slightly.
Enjoyment of school (n=18)	17%	61%	22%	+1	Yes	Youth enjoy school a little more .

Data Source: PRIDE

- The program appears to have increased youth's attachment to school. Seven out of 10 respondents said that the program helped them stay in school or get their GED (72%, n=18). Three out of four respondents said that the program "made me feel more comfortable about my abilities in school/GED program" (75%, n=16).

Exhibit 28–9
Youth Perceptions of How the Program Promotes School Attachment
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS

Indicators of School Attachment	Percent of Respondents
The program helped participants to stay in school or get their GED. (n=18)	72%
The program made participants feel more comfortable about their abilities in school or a GED program. (n=16)	75%

Data Source: PRIDE

Behavior Problems in School

- Youth surveys asked about behavior problems in two different ways in year 1 and year 2; for this reason year 1 and year 2 results are presented separately below.
- In year 1, before participating in this program, 20% of youth had been in trouble at school: they were sent to the counselor's office, suspended, or expelled. After program participation, this proportion was 67%. We cannot conclude that program participation is associated with behavior problems at school; five youth answered the survey question at the baseline period, and only three answered it for the follow-up period.

Exhibit 28–10
Change in Behavior Problems in School
after Program Participation
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS

Sent to Counselor’s Office, Suspended, or Expelled during the Past Three Months...	Percent of Respondents
Prior to Program Enrollment (n=5)	20%
After Program Participation (n=3)	67%

Data Source: PRIDE

- In year 2, youth were asked about the change, since participating in the program, in how often they got into trouble at school. Results show that more than half of the youth (56%) reported getting into less trouble at school since starting the program while only 1 out of 7 (14%) reported getting into more trouble.

Exhibit 28–11
Change in Behavior Problems in School
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS

School Behavior	Degree to which School Behavior Has Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Frequency of Getting in Trouble at School (n=14)	14%	29%	56%	+ .8	Yes	Youth get into trouble less often.

Data Source: PRIDE

Orientation toward Future Educational Attainment

- About one-third of the youth in the program became more certain they would graduate from high school. For the other two-thirds, their feelings about the possibility that they would graduate from high school did not change.

Exhibit 28–12
Orientation toward Future Educational Attainment
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS

Attitudes about the Future of Youths' Schooling	Degree to which Attitude about the Future of the Youths' Schooling have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Feelings youth has about whether s/he will graduate from High School or get a GED (n=19)	0%	68%	32%	+.5	Yes	Youth were more certain they would graduate from High School.

Data Source: PRIDE

Engagement in Positive After-School Activities

- Youth were slightly more likely to be engaged in after-school activities since starting the program.

Exhibit 28–13
After-School Activities
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS

Engagement in After-School Activities	Degree to which Engagement in After-School Activities have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Spending time in extra-curricular activities (n=17)	6%	71%	24%	+1	Yes	Youth spent a little more time in extra-curricular activities.

Data Source: PRIDE

- Youth have started participating in a variety of after-school activities since starting the program. Popular activities include going to a neighborhood or community center (56%, n=9), joining a youth group (46%, n=11) and playing a team sport (40%, n=10). One in three youth said they have started a job since starting the program (33%, n=9).

Exhibit 28–14
After-School Activities
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS

Activity	Percent of Youth who Have Joined the Following After-School Activities since Beginning the Program
Joined at least one activity: (n=8)	88%
Going to a neighborhood or community center (n=9)	56%
Participating in a youth group or club (n=11)	46%
Playing team sports (n=10)	40%
Working for pay (n=9)	33%
Participating in a religious group or club (n=10)	20%
Volunteering (n=11)	18%
Playing a musical instrument (n=10)	10%
Practicing martial arts (n=10)	10%
Other activity (n=7)	0%

Data Source: PRIDE

- About nine out of ten respondents had joined at least one after-school activity since beginning the program (88%, n=8).
- About one in three respondents said that they became involved in extra-curricular activities specifically because of their participation in this program (aside from the program itself) (35%, n=20).

Work and Job Readiness: Primary Outcomes

- Staff identified the following as primary work and job readiness outcomes for the program:
 - Job readiness will increase
 - Employment will increase

Job Readiness

- The program helped half of participating youth think about the kind of job they want and increase their confidence in their ability to get a job.

Exhibit 28–15
Job Readiness
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS

Job Readiness Indicator	Percent of Respondents Reporting that the Program Helped them in These Areas
Social Security Card (n=14)	29%
California (or other state) ID Card or Driver’s License (n=18)	22%
Resume (n=18)	11%
Belief that I Can Get a Job (n=20)	50%
Ideas about the Kind of Job I Want (n=20)	50%

Data Source: PRIDE

Employment

- 21% of respondents held a job at the time they filled out the survey (n=19).

- 100% of those employed reported that they had received help from this program in finding or keeping a job (n=3).

Building Positive Relationships: Primary Outcomes

- Staff identified the following as primary outcomes for building positive relationships:
 - Positive peer relationships will increase
 - Positive parental/guardian relationships will increase
 - Positive relationships with service providers will increase

Positive Peer Relationships

- All respondents reported that they have positive peer relationships.

Exhibit 28–16
Positive Peer Relationships
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS

Youth Has a Friend or Relative about His/Her Own Age who...	Percent of Respondents Reporting that They have These Positive Peer Relationships
Really cares about me. (n=19)	100%
I can go to when I have problems. (n=19)	100%
Helps me when I'm having a hard time. (n=19)	100%

Data Source: PRIDE

Positive Relationships with Parents/Guardians

- Almost all respondents have a parent or adult at home with whom they have a positive relationship.

Exhibit 28–17
Positive Relationships with Parents/Guardians
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS

Youth Said S/He had a Parent or Other Adult at Home who...	Percent of Respondents Reporting that They have These Positive Adult Relationships
Expects me to follow the rules. (n=18)	100%
Believes that I will be a success. (n=18)	89%
Talks with me about my problems. (n=19)	95%
Listens to me when I have something to say. (n=19)	84%
Is interested in my schoolwork. (n=18)	94%

Data Source: PRIDE

- More than eight in ten respondents (83%, n=12) reported that the program helped them get along better with their friends and/or relatives.

Positive Relationships with Program Staff

- Participants have developed relationships with staff members in the program. More than nine in ten (92%, n=12) respondents said that if they were in trouble and needed help they would talk with a staff member about it.

Skill-Building: Primary Outcomes

- Staff identified the following as primary outcomes for skill-building:
 - Social development and self-care skills will increase (e.g. ability to take care of own needs; respect for self)
 - Anger management skills will improve

Social Development and Self-Care Skills

- The program has had a positive effect on participants' life and social skills. For every aspect of social development and self care that the survey measured, more than four and ten respondents said they had improved their ability to handle life's pressures.

Exhibit 28–18
Social Development and Self-Care Skills
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS

Social Development and Self-Care Skills	Degree to which Social Development and Self-Care Skills have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Ability to name places to get help if s/he feels unsafe (n=19)	5%	53%	42%	+.6	Yes	Youth know more places to get help when feeling unsafe.
Ability to ask for help when s/he needs it (n=19)	5%	53%	42%	+.5	Yes	Youth are more able to ask for help when needed.
Ability to take criticism without feeling defensive (n=18)	11%	44%	44%	+.4	Yes	Youth are more able to take criticism.
Ability to take pride in cultural background (n=18)	11%	44%	44%	+.7	Yes	Youth take more pride in their cultural background.
Ability to respect feelings of others (n=18)	11%	37%	53%	+.8	Yes	Youth are more able to respect feelings of others.
Ability to think about how his/her choices affect his/her future (n=18)	11%	39%	50%	+.4	Yes	Youth think more about how their choices affect their future.

Data Source: PRIDE

Anger Management

- Based on their responses to a set of questions about their tendency to get angry and deal with their anger in different ways, participants appear to have gained anger management skills as a result of program participation.

- Though youth on average reported improvement in all areas of anger management, participants showed particularly strong improvement in two respects: they did not get mad as easily and they less often “did whatever they felt like doing” when angry or upset.

Exhibit 28–19
Anger Management
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS

Anger Management Skills	Degree to which Anger Management Skills have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Getting mad easily (n=20)	5%	45%	50%	+.5	Yes	Youth do not get mad as easily.
Doing whatever s/he feels like doing when angry or upset (n=18)	17%	39%	44%	+.6	Yes	Youth less frequently do whatever they feel like doing when angry.
Believing it is okay to physically fight to get what you want (n=18)	11%	61%	28%	+.3	Yes	Youth believe it is less okay to physically fight to get what they want.
Yelling at people when angry (n=15)	13%	53%	33%	+.3	Yes	Youth yell at people less when angry.
Breaking things on purpose (n=9)	0%	89%	11%	+1	Yes	Youth break things on purpose less.
Hitting people on purpose (n=10)	20%	50%	30%	+3	Yes	Youth hit people less .

Data Source: PRIDE

Risk Behavior: Primary Outcomes

- Staff identified the following as primary outcomes for risk behavior:
 - Substance use will decrease
 - Gang affiliation will decrease
 - Involvement in juvenile justice system will decrease

Substance Use

- Some of the youth had never tried cigarettes, alcohol, or drugs. Seven out of ten respondents had never smoked cigarettes (71%, n=14); one in two had never drunk alcohol (n=14); three in ten had never smoked marijuana (n=13); and five out of six had never tried street drugs (85%, n=13).
- For youth who *had* tried cigarettes, alcohol, or drugs, they reported using them much less frequently since starting the program. This was particularly true in the case of smoking marijuana, smoking cigarettes, and using street drugs.

**Exhibit 28–20
Substance Use
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS**

Substance Use	Degree to which Substance Use has Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	More Frequent	Stayed Same	Less Frequent	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Smoking Cigarettes (n=6)	17%	17%	67%	+1.0	Yes	Youth smoke fewer cigarettes.
Drinking Alcohol (n=9)	33%	33%	33%	+2	Yes	Youth drink slightly less alcohol.
Smoking Marijuana (n=10)	0%	30%	70%	+1.7	Yes	Youth smoke much less marijuana.
Using street drugs (e.g. speed or ecstasy) (n=2)	0%	0%	100%	+3.0	Yes	Youth use street drugs less frequently.

Data Source: PRIDE

Gang Affiliation

- Participants appear to be making different choices about their peer group as a result of the program. Of those participants who acknowledged “hanging out” with those belonging to a gang *before* joining the program 82% said that they no longer hung out with them.⁹ Of the two youth who said they still hung out with people belonging to gangs after program participation, one reported hanging out with them less often.¹⁰

Involvement in Juvenile Justice System

- The table below shows recidivism rates for youth involved with Bayview Hunters Point Foundation. Recidivism is based on sustained petitions, and we include two types of rates. The first is the *true* recidivism rate: the percentage of youth who have had at least one additional sustained petition after the first one. To see if participation in this program is associated with decreased involvement with the juvenile justice system, we also include a *post-program entry* recidivism rate. This rate applies to the group of youth who have had at least one sustained petition before program entry, and it is the percentage of them who have had at least one additional sustained petition after program entry.
- This table shows that at six months after a first sustained petition, 43% had had at least one more sustained petition. Compare this to the rate for post-program entry recidivism: in the six month period following program entry, 27% had recidivated. Likewise, there are lower rates at the 12-month, 18-month, and 24-month marks. (For more detailed information on how these rates were calculated, please refer to Appendix 28.) It is important to note that some youth participate in more than one program, and any decline in recidivism rate is associated with many factors, among them the other programs youth may have entered. However, this table does show that – for the youth for whom we have juvenile justice data and who have had one or more sustained petitions – entry into this program

⁹ This statement applies to the cumulative sample (year 1 and year 2).

¹⁰ This statement applies to only the year 2 sample; no comparable question was asked in year 1.

is associated with a lowered rate of having a subsequent sustained petition for the time periods specified.

**Exhibit 28–21
Recidivism Rates
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS**

Number of Months Elapsed (Since First Sustained Petition or Program Entry)	Percentage of Youth with at Least One Sustained Petition Since....			
	First Sustained Petition		Program Entry*	
	Rate	N	Rate	N
6	43%	14	27%	11
12	60%	10	33%	6
18	75%	8	40%	5
24	75%	4	50%	2

*This includes only those youth who had at least one sustained petition *before* program entry.

Service Satisfaction

How satisfied are youth with the services they received?

- Participants expressed a fairly high level of satisfaction with the program (see Exhibit 28-28). More than six out of ten participants said they were satisfied or very satisfied with all aspects, from types of services offered to respect shown for participants ethnic and cultural background, from staff to the program overall. Only one youth expressed overall dissatisfaction with the program.

**Exhibit 28-22
Participant Satisfaction
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS**

Percent of participants who were satisfied with...	Very Dissatisfied or Dissatisfied	Very Satisfied or Satisfied	No Opinion
The types of services offered (n=20)	5%	65%	30%
The staff (n=20)	5%	75%	20%
Respect shown for participant's ethnic and cultural background (n=20)	0%	75%	25%
The program overall (n=20)	5%	75%	20%

Data Source: PRIDE

To what extent did youth feel connected to the program, staff and other students?

- Participants do feel connected to the program, and particularly to the program staff. Eight out of nine of the participants **felt safe** attending the program and the same percentage said they would **recommend it to their friends** (89%, n=18; 88%, n=17).

**Exhibit 28-23
Program Attachment
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS**

After program involvement, % of respondents who said “Yes” to:	% of Respondents
I feel safe attending this program (n=18)	89%
I would recommend this program to my friends (n=17)	88%
If I were in trouble and needed to talk, I would talk to a staff member at this program (n=12)	92%
I am interested in staying in touch and helping out with the program (n=17)	88%
If I were in trouble and needed to talk, I would talk to another youth at this program (n=19)	32%

Data Source: PRIDE

How do YOUTH think THEY’VE changed as a result of participating in the program?

- The program seems to have helped youth in a variety of areas, including drug and alcohol use, homework and school, sex education and emotional problems. The program does not seem to have helped youth very much with employment or jobs.

**Exhibit 28–24
Program Benefits
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS**

After program involvement, % of respondents who said they “got help from the program with...”	% of Respondents
Drug or alcohol use (n=13)	46%
Homework/school/GED studies (n=19)	42%
Safer sex education (n=19)	32%
Emotional problems (n=19)	32%
Getting away from gangs (n=19)	21%
Managing anger (n=6)	17%
Finding a job (n=19)	11%
Keeping a job (n=19)	0%

Data Source: PRIDE

Are youth successfully completing the program?

- A little less than half of youth served for whom we have exit forms successfully completed the program and about half did not. Of the youth that did not complete the program a plurality exited due to a new arrest or probation violation.

Exhibit 28-25
Exit Reason
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation—IHBS

Reason for program exit* (n=36)	% of Respondents
Completed the program	45%
Referred to other agency	20%
New arrest/law violation	13%
Probation violation	11%
Partial completion of program	8%
Youth moved out of area	5%
Failure to appear at program/ Youth dropped out of program/ Absent from program without permission/ AWOL	5%
Poor performance or behavior in the program	3%
Committed to juvenile hall	3%
Other	29%

*Percentages may add to more than 100% because staff could provide more than one response.

Data Source: PRIDE

Chapter 29

Brothers Against Guns

Intensive Home Based Supervision Program

Program Overview

Brothers Against Guns (BAG) is designed to prevent youth violence and incarceration among youth who are currently involved in the juvenile justice system or at risk of involvement. BAG addresses concerns the youth have about violence and meets the needs of the community by providing a safe environment for youth through support services and constructive activities. In general, youth involved in BAG face gang/turf issues, experience low academic achievement, and experiment with risky behaviors.

Exhibit 29-1 Program At-A-Glance	
Services provided to youth:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jobs training/readiness services ▪ Tutoring/help with homework ▪ Mentoring ▪ Case management ▪ Intensive home-based supervision
Primary neighborhoods served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bayview Hunters Point
Target population served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth between the ages of 12 and 18 ▪ Male youth ▪ Youth who live in Bayview Hunters Point ▪ African American youth ▪ Youth who are truant ▪ Youth who are on probation ▪ Youth who have used/abused drugs or alcohol ▪ Youth who are involved in gangs
How youth are referred:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Self ▪ Parent, guardian, or other adult family member ▪ Probation officer ▪ Outreach worker ▪ Case manager ▪ Teacher or school counselor ▪ Judge
Average length of time youth spend in program:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Between 6 months and 1 year
Average # of youth who participate at any given time:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 35

Highlights on Program Outcome Findings¹¹

Key Positive Findings

- The program appears to have a sizable positive impact on youth's school attendance, performance, behavior and attachment. Compared with before they started the program, youth felt more confident

¹¹ We include only primary outcomes here. For more information on primary vs. secondary outcomes see Exhibit 29-7.

they would graduate from high school. The program also seems to have prompted youth to participate in more organized extra-curricular activities.

- The program helped youth find and keep a job and helped them get along better with their friends and relatives. After program involvement, youth reported having greater self-care and anger management skills and decreased their use of drugs and alcohol and their affiliation with gang members.

Areas Where the Program has not been Shown to Have Positive Effects

- Youth's enjoyment of school did not improve after participating in the program.

Program Contract Compliance

This grantee is in compliance with all contractual obligations. This is based on data reported by Community Programs Division Staff.

Contract Amount as a Percentage of Total Program Budget:

- JPD's contract with this program provides \$140,000, which is 100% of this program's total budget.

Number of youth served:¹²

- Data on the number and demographics of youth served are available for all but three months of the evaluation period: July 2003-February 2004, and July 2004-February 2005. During this period, the program served 61 youth.¹³

Staffing:

- The program is staffed by 3 full-time and 4 part-time staff members.

Factors Affecting Involvement in PrIDE Evaluation:

- This program has participated in PrIDE evaluation data collection on an ongoing basis.

Program Strengths and Successes:

- "Brothers Against Guns (BAG) facilitates monthly meetings at juvenile hall with all IHBS youth; during these meetings we have been able to mediate several disputes between various youth. The positive impact of the mediation has traveled beyond the BAG program into other settings where the youth meet."¹⁴

Program Challenges:

- "One major barrier to our program is the referral process. Currently there is not a standardized process for referral. IHBS should be a formal part of probation and stated in the court records and there should be specific court required consequences for non-compliance. Currently we have developed relationships with various Probation Officers and Court officers to facilitate the referral process and youth compliance with IHBS."¹⁵

¹² Data source: Participant Tracking Spreadsheets.

¹³ For more information regarding the periods during which data were collected, see **Data Sources** section in Chapter 2.

¹⁴ Information provided by program staff.

¹⁵ Information provided by program staff.

**Exhibit 29–2
How to Read the Tables**

We have used tables to present data throughout this report.

Here's an example:

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Race/Ethnicity (n=12)	African American	58%
	Latino/a	16%
	Asian American and Pacific Islander	8%
	Samoan	8%
	White	8%

↓

The (n=12) means that 12 participants answered questions about their race/ethnicity.

↓

Participants were grouped into five categories according to their race/ethnicity.

↓

The percentage tells you the proportion of respondents in each race/ethnicity. As you can see, most of the respondents (58.3%) are African American.

In the text, we might describe youths' race/ethnicity in this way:

“Most of the youth served are African American and Latino (58% and 17%, n=12).”

The 58% refers to the percentage of youth who are African-American; the 17% refers to the percentage of respondents who are Latino/a. The (n=12) refers to the number of respondents who provided information about their race/ethnicity.

Data Sources

All data required for this report were submitted as shown below.

**Exhibit 29–3
Data Sources
Brothers Against Guns—IHBS**

Data Source	Available for This Report
Senior Analyst Site Visit Form	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CBO Questionnaire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Participant Tracking Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PrIDE Data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- This program has participated in PrIDE evaluation data collection on an ongoing basis. As of March 31, 2005, the program had submitted 8 Baselines and their paired Follow-ups, 7 Youth Evaluation Surveys, and 7 Exit Forms. All of these data were utilized in this report.

- The program served a total of 61 youth during the following periods: July 2003-February 2004, and July 2004- February 2005. Between July 2003 and February 2005, the program submitted 15 youth surveys. Because programs did not submit data regarding how many youth were served between March and June 2004, we cannot report an exact response rate. Using the reported number of youth served, we report an approximate survey response rate of 25%. The approximate exit form response rate was 12%.¹⁶

Program Description

What are the characteristics of the youth served?

- Youth participants range in age from 12 to 18.
- Participants in the program come from two neighborhoods. The vast majority come from Bayview Hunters Point and some also come from Western Addition (86%, 12%, n=86).

**Exhibit 29–4
Youth Characteristics
Brothers Against Guns—IHBS**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Participants
Age♦ (n=61)	Under 13 years old	5%
	13-15 years old	57%
	16-17 years old	36%
	Over 18 years old	2%
Gender♦ (n=61)	Male	98%
	Female	2%
Race/Ethnicity♦ (n=61)	African American	97%
	Asian American and Pacific Islander	2%
	Other	1%
Home Neighborhood♦ (n=86)*	Bayview Hunters Point	86%
	Western Addition	12%
	All other San Francisco neighborhoods	2%

*This number is higher than the total number of youth served because it duplicates youth who were served during both contract periods, July 2003-June 2004 and July 2004-Feb 2005.

Data Sources:

♦ = Participant tracking spreadsheets (July 2003-February 2004, and July 2004-February 2005);

♦ = CBO Questionnaire

- All of the youth in the program come from English speaking households.

¹⁶ The exit form response rate is approximate because we do not have exact data on the number of youth who have exited the program of the total number of youth served. This rate likely overestimates the exit form response rate.

**Exhibit 29–5
Demographic Information
Brothers Against Guns—IHBS**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Language Spoken at Home (n=14)	English	100%
Living Situation (n=14)	One Parent	50%
	Two Parents	29%
	Guardian	14%
	Other	7%
Referral to Program (n=12)	JPD/PO/YGC	33%
	It's in my neighborhood	25%
	School	17%
	Friend	17%
	Referred by another organization	8%

Data Source: PRIDE

What are participants' major risk factors?

- Despite the fact that youth, in general, are likely to under-report the level of their participation in risky activities (such as using alcohol and drugs and hanging out with gang members), a significant proportion of respondents acknowledge these behaviors.
- Participants are part of high-risk peer groups. At program entry, over two-thirds of participants (69%) acknowledge that they hang out with gang members. All participants knew someone who had been arrested. Over three-quarters had a friend who had been arrested. As a further indication that youth are in high-risk peer groups, all participants knew someone who had died; 75% of youth said that a friend had died. Almost two-thirds of respondents (62%) say they had tried alcohol or other drugs.

**Exhibit 29–6
Risk Factors
Brothers Against Guns—IHBS**

Risk Factors at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Frequency with which Youth Hears Gunshots at Home (n=12)	Never	0%
	Once or Twice	42%
	Many Times	58%
Feels Unsafe in Neighborhood (n=11)		73
Acknowledges S/he Hangs Out With Gang Members (n=13)		69%
Has Tried Drugs or Alcohol (n=13)		62%
Knows Someone Who Was Arrested (n=14)	Knows at least one person who was arrested (n=13)	100%
	Participant's friend was arrested*	79%
	Participant was arrested*	29%
	Participant's parent was arrested*	21%
	Participant's sibling was arrested*	21%
	Participant's neighbor was arrested*	7%
	Participant's other relative was arrested*	7%
Knows Someone Who Died (n=12)	Knows at least one person who died (n=13)	100%
	Participant's friend died*	75%
	Participant's neighbor died*	17%
	Participant's sibling died*	17%
	Participant's parent died*	0%

*Percentages may add to more than 100% because participants could provide more than one response.
Data Source: PRIDE

Program Outcomes

Each program has a distinct set of outcome objectives for the participating youth. Staff identified both “primary outcomes” and “secondary outcomes.” Staff identify an outcome as *primary* if it is central to the objectives of the program. Staff identify additional outcomes as *secondary* if it is likely that their programs have indirect effects in these areas. The table below specifies the primary and secondary outcomes associated with the program evaluated in this chapter. Brothers Against Guns considers all objectives to be primary.

Exhibit 29–7
Program Outcome Measures
Brothers Against Guns—IHBS

Outcome Area	Anticipated Outcomes for Participants	Primary Outcome	Secondary Outcome
Education	▪ School attendance will increase	X	
	▪ School behavioral problems will decrease	X	
	▪ Orientation toward the future will increase	X	
	▪ Engagement in positive after-school activities will increase	X	
Work and Job Readiness	▪ Job readiness will increase	X	
	▪ Employment will increase	X	
Building Positive Relationships	▪ Positive peer relationships will increase	X	
	▪ Positive parental/guardian relationships will increase	X	
	▪ Positive relationships with service providers will increase	X	
Skill-Building	▪ Social Development and Self-care skills will improve	X	
	▪ Anger management skills will improve	X	
Risk Factors	▪ Involvement with the juvenile justice system will decrease	X	
	▪ Substance use will decrease	X	
	▪ Gang affiliation will decrease	X	

How to Read the Tables Reporting on Program Outcomes

- The PrIDE survey asks participants a range of questions regarding each program outcome. Youth report on whether there has been a change since participating in the program, and whether the change has been negative or positive.
- **Positive change scores** range from **+1 to +3**, and **negative change scores** range from **-1 to -3**. If a participant reports **no change**, the score for that item is **zero**.

The following table summarizes the data for a program outcome:

Indicators of Attendance and School Attachment	Degree to which School Performance and Attitudes have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Number of school days missed during a month (n=23)	9%	55%	36%	+/- .4	Yes/No	Youth missed fewer days during a given month.
	↓ This is the percentage of respondents who had a negative change	↓ This is the percentage of respondents who reported a zero change	↓ This is the percentage of respondents who had a positive change	↓ This is the average score of all respondents	↓ This box indicates whether the average score indicates improvement overall among respondents	↓ This is a narrative summary of the data

Education: Primary Outcomes

- Staff identified the following as primary education outcomes for the program:
 - School attendance/attachment will increase
 - School behavioral problems will decrease
 - Orientation toward the future will increase
 - Engagement in positive after-school activities will increase

School Attendance/Attachment

- All the youth in the program were enrolled in school or a GED program prior to program participation. Of these, 91% stayed enrolled, and 9% dropped out.
- For those youth who were in school at program entry and stayed enrolled, we further investigate changes in school attendance and attachment. Almost two-thirds of program participants showed improvement on the number of school days missed during a month and their grades (63%, n=8; 60%, n=10). Youth did not show improvement on how much they enjoyed school.

**Exhibit 29–8
School Attendance/Attachment
Brothers Against Guns—IHBS**

Indicators of Attendance and School Attachment	Degree to which School Performance and Attitudes have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Number of school days missed during a month (n= 8)	13%	25%	63%	+1.1	Yes	Youth missed fewer days during a given month.
Grades (n=10)	10%	30%	60%	+1.1	Yes	Youth improved their grades.
Enjoyment of school (n=11)	18%	64%	18%	-0.1	No	Youth enjoyed school about the same.

Data Source: PRIDE

- Further indications of the program’s ability to promote school attachment among the youth is the fact that several of them said that the program helped them stay in school or get their GED, and also that the program made them feel more comfortable about their abilities in school or their GED program.
- Over three-quarters of respondents said that the program helped them stay in school or get their GED (80%, n=15).
- Over three-quarters of respondents said that the program “made me feel more comfortable about my abilities in school/GED program” (80%, n=15).

**Exhibit 29–9
Youth Perceptions of How the Program
Promotes School Attachment
Brothers Against Guns—IHBS**

Indicators of School Attachment	Percent of Respondents
The program helped participants to stay in school or get their GED. (n=15)	80%
The program made participants feel more comfortable about their abilities in school or a GED program. (n=15)	80%

Data Source: PRIDE

Behavior Problems in School

- Youth surveys asked about behavior problems in two different ways in year 1 and year 2; for this reason year 1 and year 2 results are presented separately below.
- In year 1, before participating in this program, 17% of youth had been in trouble at school, either getting sent to the counselor’s office, suspended, or expelled (n=6). After program participation, no youth reported being in trouble (n=1). It should be noted, however, that six youth answered the

question about youth getting in trouble prior to program entry, while only one answered this question for the follow-up period.

Exhibit 29–10
Change in Behavior Problems in School
after Program Participation
Brothers Against Guns—IHBS

Sent to Counselor’s Office, Suspended, or Expelled during the Past Three Months...	Percent of Respondents
Prior to Program Enrollment (n= 6)	17%
After Program Participation (n= 1)	0%

Data Source: PRIDE

- In year 2, youth were asked about the change, since participating in the program, in how often they got into trouble at school. Two-thirds say they got into less trouble after starting the program (67%, n=6).

Exhibit 29–11
Change in Behavior Problems in School
Brothers Against Guns—IHBS

School Behavior	Degree to which School Behavior Has Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Frequency of Getting in Trouble at School (n=6)	17%	17%	67%	+1.5	Yes	Youth get into trouble at school less .

Data Source: PRIDE

Orientation toward Future Educational Attainment

- Youth reported being much more confident that they would graduate from high school after attending the program than before they started the program.

**Exhibit 29–12
Orientation toward Future Educational Attainment
Brothers Against Guns—IHBS**

Attitudes about the Future of Youths' Schooling	Degree to which Attitude about the Future of the Youths' Schooling have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Feelings youth has about whether s/he will graduate from High School or get a GED (n=9)	0%	56%	44%	+1.2	Yes	Youth were more certain they would graduate from High School.

Data Source: PRIDE

Engagement in Positive After-School Activities

- Youth were more likely to be engaged in after-school activities since starting the program.

**Exhibit 29–13
After-School Activities
Brothers Against Guns—IHBS**

Engagement in After-School Activities	Degree to which Engagement in After-School Activities have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Spending time in extra-curricular activities (n=9)	0%	67%	33%	+0.44	Yes	Youth spent more time in extra-curricular activities.

Data Source: PRIDE

- Youth have started participating in a variety of after-school activities since starting the program. The most common activities that youth joined were going to a neighborhood or community center (60%, n=10) or participating in a youth group or club (30%, n=10).

Exhibit 29–14
After-School Activities
Brothers Against Guns—IHBS

Activity	Percent of Youth who Have Joined the Following After-School Activities since Beginning the Program
Joined at least one activity (n=8)	100%
Going to a neighborhood or community center (n=10)	60%
Other activity (n=8)	38%
Participating in a youth group or club (n=10)	30%
Working for pay (n=10)	30%
Participating in a religious group or club (n=9)	22%
Playing team sports (n=10)	20%
Playing a musical instrument (n=10)	20%
Practicing martial arts (n=10)	20%
Volunteering (n=10)	10%

Data Source: PRIDE

- Every respondent had joined at least one after-school activity since beginning the program (100%, n=8).
- Three in eight respondents said that they became involved in extra-curricular activities specifically because of their participation in this program (aside from the program itself) (38%, n=8).

Work and Job Readiness: Primary Outcomes

- Staff identified the following as primary work and job readiness outcomes for the program:
 - Job readiness will increase
 - Employment will increase

Job Readiness

- Almost two-thirds of the youth report that the program gave them ideas about the kind of job they want (64%, n=11). The program helped nearly half of the youth to cultivate a belief that they can get a job, and a third of the youth to develop a resume.

Exhibit 29–15
Job Readiness
Brothers Against Guns—IHBS

Job Readiness Indicator	Percent of Respondents Reporting that the Program Helped them in These Areas
Social Security Card (n= 6)	17%
California (or other state) ID Card or Driver’s License (n=11)	27%
Resume (n= 9)	33%
Belief that I Can Get a Job (n=11)	46%
Ideas about the Kind of Job I Want (n=11)	64%

Data Source: PRIDE

Employment

- Nearly two-fifths of respondents held a job at the time they filled out the survey (36%, n=11).

- Two-thirds of those employed reported that they had received help from this program in finding or keeping a job.

Building Positive Relationships: Primary Outcomes

- Staff identified the following as primary outcomes for building positive relationships:
 - Positive peer relationships will increase
 - Positive parental/guardian relationships will increase
 - Positive relationships with service providers will increase

Positive Peer Relationships

- Eight out of ten youth reported having positive peer relationships (83%, n=12).

Exhibit 29–16
Positive Peer Relationships
Brothers Against Guns—IHBS

Youth Has a Friend or Relative about His/Her Own Age who...	Percent of Respondents Reporting that They have These Positive Peer Relationships
Really cares about me. (n=12)	83%
I can go to when I have problems. (n=12)	83%
Helps me when I'm having a hard time. (n=12)	83%

Data Source: PRIDE

Positive Relationships with Parents/Guardians

- Nearly all of the youth report having a positive relationship with a parent or guardian at home.

Exhibit 29–17
Positive Relationships with Parents/Guardians
Brothers Against Guns—IHBS

Youth Said S/He had a Parent or Other Adult at Home who...	Percent of Respondents Reporting that They have These Positive Adult Relationships
Expects me to follow the rules. (n=12)	92%
Believes that I will be a success. (n=12)	100%
Talks with me about my problems. (n=12)	100%
Listens to me when I have something to say. (n=12)	100%
Is interested in my schoolwork. (n=12)	92%

Data Source: PRIDE

- Over half of respondents (60%, n=10) report that the program helped them get along better with their friends and/or relatives.

Positive Relationships with Program Staff

- Participants have developed relationships with staff members in the program. Almost all (90%, n=10) said that if they were in trouble and needed help they would talk with a staff member about it.

Skill-Building: Primary Outcomes

- Staff identified the following as primary outcomes for skill-building:
 - Social development and self-care skills will increase (e.g. ability to take care of own needs; respect for self)
 - Anger management skills will improve

Social Development and Self-Care Skills

- The program has had a positive effect on participants' life and social skills. For every aspect of social development and self care that the survey measured, youth felt that they had improved on average since attending the program. Youth reported biggest improvements in their knowledge of where to get help when in trouble and also their ability to ask for help when they need it.

Exhibit 29–18
Social Development and Self-Care Skills
Brothers Against Guns—IHBS

Social Development and Self-Care Skills	Degree to which Social Development and Self-Care Skills have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Ability to name places to get help if s/he feels unsafe (n=11)	9%	36%	55%	+0.8	Yes	Youth know more places to get help.
Ability to ask for help when s/he needs it (n=12)	17%	33%	50%	+0.7	Yes	Youth are more able to ask for help
Ability to take criticism without feeling defensive (n=11)	27%	36%	36%	+0.2	Yes	Youth are slightly more able to take criticism constructively.
Ability to take pride in cultural background (n=11)	18%	46%	36%	+0.5	Yes	Youth feel more pride in their cultural background.
Ability to respect feelings of others (n=11)	18%	55%	27%	+0.5	Yes	Youth respects other's feelings more.
Ability to think about how his/her choices affect his/her future (n=10)	20%	50%	30%	+0.3	Yes	Youth are slightly more able to think about the consequences of their choices.

Data Source: PRIDE

Anger Management

- The program does appear to have an effect on participants' anger management skills. Based on their responses to a set of questions about their tendency to get angry and deal with their anger in different ways, participants appear to have gained anger management skills as a result of program participation.
- According to their responses to these survey items, participants showed improvement on every anger management skill that the survey measured, including not breaking things on purpose and not yelling at people when angry.

Exhibit 29–19
Anger Management
Brothers Against Guns—IHBS

Anger Management Skills	Degree to which Anger Management Skills have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Getting mad easily (n=11)	0%	64%	36%	+0.6	Yes	Youth do not get mad as easily.
Doing whatever s/he feels like doing when angry or upset (n=11)	9%	64%	27%	+0.7	Yes	Youth do whatever they want less when angry.
Believing it is okay to physically fight to get what you want (n=11)	0%	73%	27%	+0.6	Yes	Youth feel it is less okay to physically fight to get what they want.
Yelling at people when angry (n=11)	0%	73%	27%	+0.8	Yes	Youth yell at people less when angry.
Breaking things on purpose (n=11)	0%	64%	36%	+0.9	Yes	Youth break things on purpose less.
Hitting people on purpose (n=10)	0%	80%	20%	+0.6	Yes	Youth do not hit people on purpose as much.

Data Source: PRIDE

Risk Behavior: Primary Outcomes

- Staff identified the following as primary outcomes for risk behavior:
 - Substance use will decrease
 - Gang affiliation will decrease
 - Involvement in juvenile justice system will decrease

Substance Use

- Some of the youth had never tried cigarettes, alcohol, or drugs. Two-thirds of respondents had never smoked cigarettes (67%, n=6); Half had never drunk alcohol nor smoked marijuana (n=6); and none had tried street drugs.
- For those who *had* tried cigarettes, alcohol, or drugs, we report changes in substance use in the table below. Program involvement seems to be associated with less frequent use of cigarettes, alcohol and marijuana.

**Exhibit 29–20
Substance Use
Brothers Against Guns—IHBS**

Substance Use	Degree to which Substance Use has Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	More Frequent	Stayed Same	Less Frequent	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Smoking Cigarettes (n=3)	0%	40%	60%	+1.6	Yes	Youth smoke fewer cigarettes.
Drinking Alcohol (n=3)	33%	17%	50%	+1.0	Yes	Youth drink less alcohol.
Smoking Marijuana (n= 3)	33%	17%	50%	+1.2	Yes	Youth smoke less marijuana.
Using street drugs (e.g. speed or ecstasy) (n=0)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Data Source: PRIDE

Gang Affiliation

- Participants appear to be making different choices about their peer group as a result of the program. Of those participants who acknowledged “hanging out” with those belonging to a gang *before* joining the program, 63% said that they no longer hung out with them (n=8).¹⁷ And of the two respondents who still hang out with people belonging to a gang, both said that they hung out less often.¹⁸

Involvement in Juvenile Justice System

- The table below shows recidivism rates for youth involved with Brothers Against Guns. Recidivism is based on sustained petitions, and we include two types of rates. The first is the *true* recidivism rate: the percentage of youth who have had at least one additional sustained petition after the first one. To see if participation in this program is associated with decreased involvement with the juvenile justice system, we also include a *post-program entry* recidivism rate. This rate applies to the group of youth who have had at least one sustained petition before program entry, and it is the percentage of them who have had at least one additional sustained petition after program entry.
- This table shows that at six months after a first sustained petition, 42% had had at least one more sustained petition. Compare this to the rate for post-program entry recidivism: in the six month period

¹⁷ This statement applies to the cumulative sample (year 1 and year 2).

¹⁸ This statement applies to only the year 2 sample; no comparable question was asked in year 1.

following program entry, 27% had recidivated. Likewise, there are lower rates at the 12-month, 18-month marks. The 24-month recidivism rate post program entry could not be calculated because there were no youth for whom we had data 24 months after they entered the program. (For more detailed information on how these rates were calculated, please see section on **How Recidivism Results were Calculated** in the Appendix.) It is important to note that some youth participate in more than one program, and any decline in recidivism rate is associated with many factors, among them the other programs youth may have entered. However, this table does show that – for the youth for whom we have juvenile justice data and who have had one or more sustained petitions – entry into this program is associated with a lowered rate of having a subsequent sustained petition for the time periods specified.

**Exhibit 29–21
Recidivism Rates
Brothers Against Guns—IHBS**

Number of Months Elapsed (Since First Sustained Petition or Program Entry)	Percentage of Youth with at Least One Sustained Petition Since....			
	First Sustained Petition		Program Entry*	
	Rate	N	Rate	N
6	42%	19	27%	11
12	63%	8	50%	6
18	75%	4	60%	5
24	100%	3	n/a	n/a

*This includes only those youth who had at least one sustained petition *before* program entry.

Service Satisfaction

How satisfied are youth with the services they received?

- Participants expressed a fairly high level of satisfaction with the program (see Exhibit 29-22). Six out of ten of the participants said they were satisfied or very satisfied with all aspects, from types of services offered to respect shown for participants ethnic and cultural background, from staff to the program overall.

**Exhibit 29-22
Participant Satisfaction
Brothers Against Guns—IHBS**

Percent of participants who were satisfied with...	Very Dissatisfied or Dissatisfied	Very Satisfied or Satisfied	No Opinion
The types of services offered (n=10)	0	80%	20%
The staff (n=10)	10%	60%	30%
Respect shown for participant's ethnic and cultural background (n=10)	10%	60%	30%
The program overall (n=10)	10%	60%	30%

Data Source: PRIDE

To what extent did youth feel connected to the program, staff and other students?

- Participants do feel connected to the program, and particularly to the program staff. Seven out of eight of the respondents **felt safe** attending the program and every respondent said they would **recommend it to their friends** (88%, n=8; 100%, n=8).

Exhibit 29-23
Program Attachment
Brothers Against Guns—IHBS

After program Involvement, % of respondents who said “Yes” to:	% of Respondents
I feel safe attending this program (n=8)	88%
I would recommend this program to my friends (n=8)	100%
If I were in trouble and needed to talk, I would talk to a staff member at this program (n=10)	90%
I am interested in staying in touch and helping out with the program (n= 8)	100%
If I were in trouble and needed to talk, I would talk to another youth at this program (n=10)	10%

Data Source: PRIDE

How do YOUTH think THEY’VE changed as a result of participating in the program?

- When asked what help they feel they have received from the program, participants most frequently said they received help finding and keeping a job (60% and 50%, n=10). Several participants also said they received help with their school work (30%, n=10).

**Exhibit 29–24
Program Benefits
Brothers Against Guns—IHBS**

After program involvement, % of respondents who said they “got help from the program with…”	% of Respondents
Finding a job (n=10)	60%
Keeping a job (n=10)	50%
Homework/school/GED studies (n=10)	30%
Drug or alcohol use (n=4)	25%
Getting away from gangs (n=10)	20%
Safer sex education (n=10)	10%
Emotional problems (n=10)	10%
Managing anger (n=6)	0%

Data Source: PRIDE

Are youth successfully completing the program?

- Though we received seven exit forms, none of the exit forms included data on the reason for program exit. Therefore, we cannot report results on how many youth completed the program or other exit reasons.

Chapter 30

Community Youth Center

Intensive Home Based Supervision

Program Overview

The Intensive Home Based Supervision (IHBS) program at Community Youth Center is designed to provide San Francisco youth on probation with structured and monitored supervision that is an alternative to secure detention at the Youth Guidance Center (YGC) and to support positive transitions into the community. The program components include individual and family support, educational support, job skills training, and parenting education to promote healthier choices and provide resources and information to address the core issues of culture, knowledge and self-esteem to help stem the cycle of negative behavior. The primary goals of the IHBS program are to prevent further involvement with the juvenile justice system and to keep secure detention within YGC to a minimum.

Exhibit 30-1 Program At-A-Glance		
Services provided to youth:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job training/readiness services ▪ Tutoring/help with homework ▪ GED services ▪ Mentoring ▪ Case management ▪ Intensive home-based supervision ▪ Anger management services ▪ Community Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health education services ▪ Housing services/assistance ▪ Substance use counseling ▪ Mental health counseling ▪ Practical assistance such as help with transportation or meals ▪ Extra-curricular or after-school activity
Primary neighborhoods served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sunset ▪ Richmond 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visitacion Valley
Target population served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Male youth between the ages of 15 and 16 ▪ Chinese youth ▪ Youth who are truant ▪ Youth who are on probation 	
How youth are referred:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Probation officer ▪ Social worker ▪ Office of the Public Defender 	
Average length of time youth spend in program:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Between six months and 1 year 	
Average # of youth who participate at any given time:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10-12 	

Highlights on Program Outcome Findings¹⁹

Key Positive Findings

- The program appears to have a positive impact in several educational areas, including youth's enjoyment of school, their attendance, confidence, and their attachment to school. After involvement in the program, youth report having improved anger management skills, slightly improved self-care skills. Youth also report having decreased their use of drugs alcohol and involvement in gangs.
- Almost all youth would recommend the program to a friend.

¹⁹ We include only primary outcomes here. For more information on primary vs. secondary outcomes see Exhibit 30-7.

Areas Where the Program has not been Shown to Have Positive Effects

- Youth did not show an improvement in their grades. While the program had at least a slightly positive impact in all other areas, the other areas where youth made the smallest improvements were in finding a job and also in their self-care skills.

Program Contract Compliance

This grantee is in compliance with all contractual obligations. This is based on data reported by Community Programs Division Staff.

Contract Amount as a Percentage of Total Program Budget:

- For the 2003-2004 contract year, JPD's contract with this program provided \$122,400, which was 100% of this program's total budget.
- For the 2004-2005 contract year, JPD's contract with this program provided \$140,000, which was 100% of this program's total budget.

Number of youth served:²⁰

- Data on the number and demographics of youth served are available for all but three months of the evaluation period: July 2003-February 2004, and July 2004-February 2005. During this period, the program served 31 youth.

Staffing:

- The program is staffed by 2 full-time and 1 part-time staff member.

Factors Affecting Involvement in PRIDE Evaluation:

- None, other than one monolingual client who was unable to complete the survey due to the language barrier.

Program Strengths and Successes:

- At least 4 clients completed their terms of probation during the previous contract year (2004-05). Every client obtained or continued their high school GED/diploma and some of them made steps towards college.

Program Challenges:²¹

- "CYC has received a limited number of referrals from the Juvenile Probation Department over this past contract year. However, case managers have maintained close relationship with several deputy probation officers, who continue to refer clients to our program."
- Other barriers include poor relationships between youth and their parents, low self-esteem and motivation by youth and their lack of knowledge around setting goals.

²⁰ Data sources: Participant Tracking Spreadsheets. For more information regarding the periods during which data were collected, see **Data Sources** section in Chapter 2.

²¹ Information on program successes and challenge provided by staff of the organization.

**Exhibit 30–2
How to Read the Tables**

We have used tables to present data throughout this report.

Here’s an example:

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Race/Ethnicity (n=12)	African American	58%
	Latino/a	17%
	Asian American and Pacific Islander	8%
	Samoan	8%
	White	8%

↓

The (n=12) means that 12 participants answered questions about their race/ethnicity.

↓

Participants were grouped into five categories according to their race/ethnicity.

↓

The percentage tells you the proportion of respondents in each race/ethnicity. As you can see, most of the respondents (58.3%) are African American.

In the text, we might describe youths’ race/ethnicity in this way:

“Most of the youth served are African American and Latino (58% and 17%, n=12).”

The 58% refers to the percentage of youth who are African-American; the 17% refers to the percentage of respondents who are Latino/a. The (n=12) refers to the number of respondents who provided information about their race/ethnicity.

Data Sources

All data required for this report were submitted as shown below.

**Exhibit 30–3
Data Sources
Community Youth Center—IHBS**

Data Source	Available for This Report
Senior Analyst Site Visit Form	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CBO Questionnaire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Participant Tracking Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PrIDE Data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- This program has participated in PrIDE evaluation data collection on an ongoing basis. As of March 31, 2005, the program had submitted 12 Baselines and their paired Follow-ups, 5 Youth Evaluation Surveys, and 34 Exit Forms. All of these data were utilized in this report.

- The program served a total of 31 youth during the following periods: July 2003-February 2004, and July 2004- February 2005. Between July 2003 and February 2005, the program submitted 17 youth surveys. Because programs did not submit data regarding how many youth were served between March and June 2004, we cannot report an exact response rate. Using the reported number of youth served, we report an approximate survey response rate of 55%. The approximate exit form response rate was 100%.²²

Program Description

What are the characteristics of the youth served?

- Youth participants range in age from 12 to 18.
- Participants live in many different neighborhoods throughout San Francisco. The largest percentages of participants live in the Sunset and Downtown/Tenderloin (32%, 12%, n=25).

²² The exit form response rate is approximate because we do not have exact data on the number of youth who have exited the program of the total number of youth served. This rate likely overestimates the exit form response rate.

**Exhibit 30–4
Youth Characteristics
Community Youth Center—IHBS**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Participants
Age♦ (n=31)	Under 13 years old	13%
	13-15 years old	45%
	16-17 years old	36%
	Over 18 years old	7%
Gender♦ (n=31)	Male	97%
	Female	3%
Race/Ethnicity♦ (n=31)	Chinese	81%
	Filipino	7%
	Vietnamese	7%
	Other Asian	5%
Home Neighborhood♦ (n=25)	Sunset	32%
	Downtown/Tenderloin	12%
	Excelsior	8%
	North Beach	8%
	Presidio-Pacific Heights	8%
	Western Addition	8%
	Portola	8%
	All other San Francisco neighborhoods	16%

Data Sources:

♦ = Participant tracking spreadsheets (July 2003-February 2004, and July 2004-February 2005);

♦ CBO Questionnaire

- Most of the youth participants are in homes where English is **not** the primary language. More than half of the youth speak Samoan at home while nearly one fifth of students speak Cantonese at home (56%, 19%, n=16).

**Exhibit 30–5
Demographic Information
Community Youth Center—IHBS**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Language Spoken at Home (n=16)	Samoan	56%
	Cantonese	19%
	English	13%
	Tagalog	6%
	Other	6%
Living Situation (n=16)	Two Parents	50%
	One Parent	38%
	Family but not parents	6%
	Other	6%
Referral to Program* (n=13)	JPD/PO/YGC	77%
	Referred by another organization	23%

Data Source: PrIDE

What are participants' major risk factors?

- Despite the fact that youth, in general, are likely to under-report the level of their participation in risky activities (such as using alcohol and drugs and hanging out with gang members), a significant proportion of respondents acknowledge these behaviors.
- Participants are part of high-risk peer groups. At program entry, one half of participants (50%, n=12) acknowledge that they hang out with gang members. When asked if they knew anyone who had been arrested, 86% said that they did (n=14). Most commonly, they noted that friends had been arrested. As a further indication that youth are in high-risk peer groups, a majority (57%, n=14) said that they knew someone who died; the largest percentage of youth said that a friend had died. Three quarters of respondents say they have tried alcohol or other drugs (75%, n=16).

**Exhibit 30–6
Risk Factors
Community Youth Center—IHBS**

Risk Factors at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Frequency with which Youth Hears Gunshots at Home (n=14)	Never	50%
	Once or Twice	43%
	Many Times	7%
Feels Unsafe in Neighborhood (n=13)		23%
Acknowledges S/he Hangs Out With Gang Members (n=12)		50%
Has Tried Drugs or Alcohol (n=16)		75%
Knows Someone Who Was Arrested (n=14)	Knows at least one person who was arrested (n=14)	86%
	Participant's friend was arrested*	53%
	Participant was arrested*	36%
	Participant's neighbor was arrested*	14%
	Participant's sibling was arrested*	14%
	Participant's parent was arrested*	0%
	Participant's other relative was arrested*	0%
Knows Someone Who Died (n=14)	Knows at least one person who died (n=14)	57%
	Participant's friend died*	57%
	Participant's neighbor died*	46%
	Participant's parent died*	0%
	Participant's sibling died*	0%

*Percentages may add to more than 100% because participants could provide more than one response.
Data Source: PRIDE

Program Outcomes

Each program has a distinct set of outcome objectives for the participating youth. Staff identified both “primary outcomes” and “secondary outcomes.” Staff identify an outcome as *primary* if it is central to the objectives of the program. Staff identify additional outcomes as *secondary* if it is likely that their programs have indirect effects in these areas. The table below specifies the primary and secondary outcomes associated with the program evaluated in this chapter. The CYC IHBS program designated all outcomes as primary.

Exhibit 30–7
Program Outcome Measures
Community Youth Center—IHBS

Outcome Area	Anticipated Outcomes for Participants	Primary Outcome	Secondary Outcome
Education	▪ School attendance will increase	X	
	▪ School behavioral problems will decrease	X	
	▪ Orientation toward the future will increase	X	
	▪ Engagement in positive after-school activities will increase	X	
Work and Job Readiness	▪ Job readiness will increase	X	
	▪ Employment will increase	X	
Building Positive Relationships	▪ Positive peer relationships will increase	X	
	▪ Positive parental/guardian relationships will increase	X	
	▪ Positive relationships with service providers will increase	X	
Skill-Building	▪ Social Development and self-care skills will increase	X	
	▪ Anger management skills will improve	X	
Risk Factors	▪ Involvement with the juvenile justice system will decrease	X	
	▪ Substance use will decrease	X	
	▪ Gang affiliation will decrease	X	

How to Read the Tables Reporting on Program Outcomes

- The PrIDE survey asks participants a range of questions regarding each program outcome. Youth report on whether there has been a change since participating in the program, and whether the change has been negative or positive.
- **Positive change scores** range from **+1 to +3**, and **negative change scores** range from **-1 to -3**. If a participant reports **no change**, the score for that item is **zero**.

The following table summarizes the data for a program outcome:

Indicators of Attendance and School Attachment	Degree to which School Performance and Attitudes have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Number of school days missed during a month (n=23)	9%	55%	36%	+ .4	Yes/No	Youth missed fewer days during a given month.
	↓ This is the percentage of respondents who had a negative change	↓ This is the percentage of respondents who reported a zero change	↓ This is the percentage of respondents who had a positive change	↓ This is the average score of all respondents	↓ This box indicates whether the average score indicates improvement overall among	↓ This is a narrative summary of the data

Education: Primary Outcomes

- Staff identified the following as primary education outcomes for the program:
 - School attendance/attachment will increase
 - School behavioral problems will decrease
 - Orientation toward the future will increase
 - Engagement in positive after-school activities will increase

School Attendance/Attachment

- All of the respondents were enrolled in school or a GED program prior to program participation (n=16). Everyone stayed enrolled (n=13).
- Program participants also showed slight improvement on the participants' attendance and enjoyment of school. Youth did not report an improvement in their grades.

**Exhibit 30–8
School Attendance/Attachment
Community Youth Center—IHBS**

Indicators of Attendance and School Attachment	Degree to which School Performance and Attitudes have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Number of school days missed during a month (n=10)	10%	70%	20%	+5	Yes	Youth missed fewer days during a given month.
Grades (n=14)	43%	29%	29%	-.1	No	Youth's grades decreased very slightly .
Enjoyment of school (n=14)	14%	50%	36%	+4	Yes	Youth enjoyed school a little more .

Data Source: PRIDE

- Further indications of the program's ability to promote school attachment among the youth is the fact that several of them said that the program helped them stay in school or get their GED, and also that the program made them feel more comfortable about their abilities in school or their GED program.
- Three-quarters of respondents said that the program helped them stay in school or get their GED (75%, n=12).
- Almost two-thirds of respondents said that the program "made me feel more comfortable about my abilities in school/GED program" (64%, n=14).

**Exhibit 30–9
Youth Perceptions of How the Program
Promotes School Attachment
Community Youth Center—IHBS**

Indicators of School Attachment	Percent of Respondents
The program helped participants to stay in school or get their GED. (n=12)	75%
The program made participants feel more comfortable about their abilities in school or a GED program. (n=14)	64%

Data Source: PRIDE

Behavior Problems in School

- Youth surveys asked about behavior problems in two different ways in year 1 and year 2; for this reason year 1 and year 2 results are presented separately below. Youth's behavior improved after program entry in the second contract year.
- In Year 1, before participating in this program, none of youth reported having been in trouble at school, either getting sent to the counselor's office, suspended, or expelled. After program participation, this proportion was 50%. We cannot conclude that program participation is associated

with behavior problems at school; 10 youth answered the survey question at the baseline period, but only two answered it for the follow-up period.

Exhibit 30–10
Change in Behavior Problems in School
after Program Participation
Community Youth Center—IHBS

Sent to Counselor’s Office, Suspended, or Expelled during the Past Three Months...	Percent of Respondents
Prior to Program Enrollment (n=10)	0%
After Program Participation (n=2)	50%

Data Source: PRIDE

- In year 2, youth were asked about the change, since joining the program, in how often they got into trouble at school. Results show that the youth got into much less trouble after they started attending the program.

Exhibit 30–11
Change in Behavior Problems in School
Community Youth Center—IHBS

School Behavior	Degree to which School Behavior Has Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Frequency of Getting in Trouble at School (n=4)	0%	0%	100%	+2.5	Yes	Youth got into much less trouble.

Data Source: PRIDE

Orientation toward Future Educational Attainment

- On average, youth reported that since participating in the program, they are more confident they will graduate from high school.

Exhibit 30–12
Orientation toward Future Educational Attainment
Community Youth Center—IHBS

Attitudes about the Future of Youths' Schooling	Degree to which Attitude about the Future of the Youths' Schooling have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Feelings youth has about whether s/he will graduate from High School or get a GED (n=12)	17%	25%	58%	+.5	Yes	Youth were more certain they would graduate from High School.

Data Source: PRIDE

Engagement in Positive After-School Activities

- The program appears to have had a small positive impact on youth's involvement in activities outside of school.

Exhibit 30–13
After-School Activities
Community Youth Center—IHBS

Engagement in After-School Activities	Degree to which Engagement in After-School Activities have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Spending time in extra-curricular activities (n=12)	8%	50%	42%	+.4	Yes	Youth spent a little more time in extra-curricular activities.

Data Source: PRIDE

- Close to three-fourths of respondents had joined at least one after-school activity since beginning the program (73%, n=11). The most popular activities seemed to be martial arts and joining a neighborhood center or youth group.

Exhibit 30–14
After-School Activities
Community Youth Center—IHBS

Activity	Percent of Youth who Have Joined the Following After-School Activities since Beginning the Program
Joined at least one activity (n=11)	73%
Practicing martial arts (n=12)	25%
Going to a neighborhood or community center (n=11)	18%
Participating in a youth group or club (n=11)	18%
Volunteering (n=11)	18%
Playing a musical instrument (n=11)	9%
Working for pay (n=12)	0%
Playing team sports (n=11)	0%
Participating in a religious group or club (n=11)	0%
Other activity (n=5)	0%

Data Source: PRIDE

- None of the respondents said that they became involved in extra-curricular activities specifically because of their participation in this program (n=13).

Work and Job Readiness: Primary Outcomes

- Staff identified the following as primary work and job readiness outcomes for the program:
 - Job readiness will increase
 - Employment will increase

Job Readiness

- The program appears to have helped one-fifth of youth develop a resume (20%, n=10) and give them ideas about the kind of job they want (18%, n=11).

Exhibit 30–15
Job Readiness
Community Youth Center—IHBS

Job Readiness Indicator	Percent of Respondents Reporting that the Program Helped them in These Areas
Social Security Card (n=3)	0%
California (or other state) ID Card or Driver’s License (n=12)	17%
Resume (n=10)	20%
Belief that I Can Get a Job (n=11)	9%
Ideas about the Kind of Job I Want (n=11)	18%

Data Source: PRIDE

Employment

- Six percent of respondents held a job at the time they filled out the survey (n=16).
- The one youth respondent who was employed reported that s/he had received help from this program in finding or keeping a job.

Building Positive Relationships: Primary Outcomes

- Staff identified the following as primary outcomes for building positive relationships:
 - Positive peer relationships will increase
 - Positive parental/guardian relationships will increase
 - Positive relationships with service providers will increase

Positive Peer Relationships

- Almost all youth have a positive relationship with a peer.

Exhibit 30–16
Positive Peer Relationships
Community Youth Center—IHBS

Youth Has a Friend or Relative about His/Her Own Age who...	Percent of Respondents Reporting that They have These Positive Peer Relationships
Really cares about me. (n=14)	100%
I can go to when I have problems. (n=14)	79%
Helps me when I'm having a hard time. (n=14)	93%

Data Source: PRIDE

Positive Relationships with Parents/Guardians

- Most youth have appear to have positive relationships with a parent. All youth feel they have a parent who believes they will succeed while three-fifths (62%, n=13) said their parent talks with them about their problems.

Exhibit 30–17
Positive Relationships with Parents/Guardians
Community Youth Center—IHBS

Youth Said S/He had a Parent or Other Adult at Home who...	Percent of Respondents Reporting that They have These Positive Adult Relationships
Expects me to follow the rules. (n=14)	93%
Believes that I will be a success. (n=14)	100%
Talks with me about my problems. (n=13)	62%
Listens to me when I have something to say. (n=12)	92%
Is interested in my schoolwork. (n=14)	86%

Data Source: PRIDE

- A little over one-fifth of respondents (22%, n=9) report that the program helped them get along better with their friends and/or relatives.

Positive Relationships with Program Staff

- Participants have developed relationships with staff members in the program. Half (50%, n=12) said that if they were in trouble and needed help they would talk with a staff member about it.

Skill-Building: Primary Outcomes

- Staff identified the following as primary outcomes for skill-building:
 - Social development and self-care skills will increase (e.g. ability to take care of own needs; respect for self)
 - Anger management skills will improve

Social Development and Self-Care Skills

- The program appears to have had a slight positive impact on youth's self-care and social development skills. In every aspect we measured, youth reported improvement on average. The biggest average improvement was seen in the youth's knowledge of places to get help.

Exhibit 30–18
Social Development and Self-Care Skills
Community Youth Center—IHBS

Social Development and Self-Care Skills	Degree to which Social Development and Self-Care Skills have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Ability to name places to get help if s/he feels unsafe (n=13)	15%	31%	54%	+.5	Yes	Youth know more places to get help.
Ability to ask for help when s/he needs it (n=14)	14%	57%	29%	+1	Yes	Youth are slightly more able to ask for help.
Ability to take criticism without feeling defensive (n=13)	15%	54%	31%	+2	Yes	You can take criticism a little better .
Ability to take pride in cultural background (n=16)	6%	69%	25%	+3	Yes	Youth take a little more pride in their cultural background.
Ability to respect feelings of others (n=14)	7%	79%	14%	+1	Yes	Youth respect the feelings of others a little more .
Ability to think about how his/her choices affect his/her future (n=13)	23%	62%	15%	+2	Yes	Youth think a little more about the consequences of their choices.

Data Source: PRIDE

Anger Management

- The program does appear to have an effect on participants' anger management skills. Based on their responses to a set of questions about their tendency to get angry and deal with their anger in different ways, participants appear to have gained anger management skills as a result of program participation.

- Participants showed improvement in every area of anger management we measured with particularly strong improvement shown in youth's hitting people on purpose less, getting mad less easily and resorting to yelling less often.

Exhibit 30–19
Anger Management
Community Youth Center—IHBS

Anger Management Skills	Degree to which Anger Management Skills have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Getting mad easily (n=15)	7%	53%	40%	+.5	Yes	Youth get mad less easily.
Doing whatever s/he feels like doing when angry or upset (n=14)	14%	64%	21%	+1	Yes	Youth do whatever they feel like doing when upset a little less
Believing it is okay to physically fight to get what you want (n=14)	14%	43%	43%	+4	Yes	Youth believe that it is okay to physically fight to get what you want a little less .
Yelling at people when angry (n=13)	0%	69%	31%	+5	Yes	Youth yell less when angry.
Breaking things on purpose (n=14)	14%	71%	14%	+2	Yes	Youth break things on purpose a little less .
Hitting people on purpose (n=13)	0%	62%	39%	+6	Yes	Youth hit people less on purpose.

Data Source: PRIDE

Risk Behavior: Primary Outcomes

- Staff identified the following as primary outcomes for risk behavior:
 - Substance use will decrease
 - Gang affiliation will decrease
 - Involvement in juvenile justice system will decrease

Substance Use

- Some of the youth had never tried cigarettes, alcohol, or drugs. A quarter of respondents had never smoked cigarettes (25%, n=4); a quarter had never drunk alcohol (n=4); half had never smoked marijuana (50%, n=4); and three-quarters had never tried street drugs (75%, n=4).

- For those who *had* tried cigarettes, alcohol, or drugs, we report changes in substance use in the table below. The program appears to have had a positive impact on youth’s use of all drugs and alcohol with a particularly strong impact on cigarette smoking and use of street drugs.

**Exhibit 30–20
Substance Use
Community Youth Center—IHBS**

Substance Use	Degree to which Substance Use has Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	More Frequent	Stayed Same	Less Frequent	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Smoking Cigarettes (n=10)	30%	0%	70%	+1.8	Yes	Youth smoke far fewer cigarettes.
Drinking Alcohol (n=10)	40%	20%	40%	+.5	Yes	Youth drink less alcohol.
Smoking Marijuana (n=9)	33%	22%	44%	+.7	Yes	Youth smoke less marijuana
Using street drugs (e.g. speed or ecstasy) (n=1)	0%	0%	100%	+3.0	Yes	Youth use far fewer street drugs.

Data Source: PRIDE

Gang Affiliation

- Participants appear to be making different choices about their peer group as a result of the program. Of those participants who acknowledged “hanging out” with those belonging to a gang *before* joining the program, 50% said that they no longer hung out with them.²³

Involvement in Juvenile Justice System

- The table below shows recidivism rates for youth involved with CYC’s IHBS program. Recidivism is based on sustained petitions, and we include two types of rates. The first is the *true* recidivism rate: the percentage of youth who have had at least one additional sustained petition after the first one. To see if participation in this program is associated with decreased involvement with the juvenile justice system, we also include a *post-program entry* recidivism rate. This rate applies to the group of youth who have had at least one sustained petition before program entry, and it is the percentage of them who have had at least one additional sustained petition after program entry.
- There seems to be little difference between the true recidivism rate and the recidivism rate post program entry. This table shows that at six months after a first sustained petition, 13% had had at least one more sustained petition which is the same as the rate for post-program entry recidivism. At 12-months, the recidivism rate post-program entry is slightly higher than the true recidivism rate, though the rates converge again at 18 months. The 24-month recidivism rate post-program entry could not be calculated for lack of data. (For more detailed information on how these rates were calculated, please refer to section on **How Recidivism Results were Calculated** in the Appendix.) It is important to note that some youth participate in more than one program, and any change in recidivism rate is associated with many factors, among them the other programs youth may have entered.

²³ This statement applies to the cumulative sample (year 1 and year 2).

**Exhibit 30–21
Recidivism Rates
Community Youth Center—IHBS**

Number of Months Elapsed (Since First Sustained Petition or Program Entry)	Percentage of Youth with at Least One Sustained Petition Since....			
	First Sustained Petition		Program Entry*	
	Rate	N	Rate	N
6	13%	15	13%	16
12	0%	11	10%	10
18	14%	7	14%	7
24	0%	2	n/a	n/a

*This includes only those youth who had at least one sustained petition *before* program entry.

Service Satisfaction

How satisfied are youth with the services they received?

- Participants expressed a high level of satisfaction with the program (see Exhibit 30-22). Two-thirds to three-fourths of participants said they were satisfied or very satisfied with all aspects, from types of services offered to respect shown for participants ethnic and cultural background, from staff to the program overall.

**Exhibit 30-22
Participant Satisfaction
Community Youth Center—IHBS**

Percent of participants who were satisfied with...	Very Dissatisfied or Dissatisfied	Very Satisfied or Satisfied	No Opinion
The types of services offered (n=16)	6%	63%	31%
The staff (n=16)	0%	69%	31%
Respect shown for participant's ethnic and cultural background (n=16)	0%	75%	25%
The program overall (n=16)	6%	63%	31%

Data Source: PRIDE

To what extent did youth feel connected to the program, staff and other students?

- Participants do feel connected to the program, and particularly to the program staff. Nine out of ten of the participants **felt safe** attending the program and the same proportion said they would **recommend it to their friends** (91%, n=11; 89%, n=9).

**Exhibit 30-23
Program Attachment
Community Youth Center—IHBS**

After program Involvement, % of respondents who said “Yes” to:	% of Respondents
I feel safe attending this program (n=11)	91%
I would recommend this program to my friends (n=9)	89%
If I were in trouble and needed to talk, I would talk to a staff member at this program (n=12)	50%
I am interested in staying in touch and helping out with the program (n=8)	63%
If I were in trouble and needed to talk, I would talk to another youth at this program (n=15)	13%

Data Source: PRIDE

How do YOUTH think THEY’VE changed as a result of participating in the program?

- Youth are generally less positive about the program when asked how they think they’ve changed as a result of the program. Only eight percent of youth said they got help with managing their anger though 40% said they got mad less easily as a result of the program. The areas in which the most youth said they received help from program were finding a job (38%), homework/school (19%), and getting away from gangs (19%).

**Exhibit 30–24
Program Benefits
Community Youth Center—IHBS**

After program involvement, % of respondents who said they “got help from the program with...”	% of Respondents
Finding a job (n=16)	38%
Homework/school/GED studies (n=16)	19%
Getting away from gangs (n=16)	19%
Managing anger (n=12)	8%
Keeping a job (n=16)	6%
Drug or alcohol use (n=4)	0%
Safer sex education (n=16)	0%
Emotional problems (n=16)	0%

Data Source: PRIDE

Are youth successfully completing the program?

- Almost two-thirds of youth served for whom we have exit forms successfully completed the program and about one-third did not, primarily due to probation violations or being referred to another agency (see table below).

**Exhibit 30-25
Exit Reason
Community Youth Center—IHBS**

Reason for program exit* (n=8)	% of Respondents
Completed the program	63%
Probation violation	25%
Referred to another agency	13%
Other	13%

*Percentages may add to more than 100% because staff could provide more than one response.

Data Source: PRIDE

Chapter 31

Instituto Familiar de la Raza

Intensive Home Based Supervision and Intensive Case Management

Program Overview

The Intensive Home Based Supervision (IHBS) program and Intensive Case Management program at Instituto Familiar de la Raza are designed to provide youth on probation (primarily Latino youth on probation living in the Mission) with structured and monitored culturally competent supervision that is an alternative to secure detention at the Youth Guidance Center (YGC) and to support positive transitions into the community. Case managers in IHBS programs are required to make three weekly face-to-face meetings, do daily curfew checks, and complete monthly reports on activities and interventions provided. This program includes individual and family support, educational support, job skills training, and parenting education to promote healthier choices. Both programs engage youth and their families in positive activities that help address the emotional and social problems which interfere with their capacity to sustain healthy behaviors. The case management program assists pre- and post-adjudicated youth in avoiding another offense and successfully completing the terms of the Juvenile Probation Court. The aim of both programs is to reduce the risk of youth violence and crime, and improve behavior at home, school and in the community at large and to keep secure detention within YGC to a minimum.

Exhibit 31–1 Program At-A-Glance		
Services provided to youth:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensive home-based supervision
Primary neighborhoods served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mission ▪ Excelsior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bayview Hunters Point
Target population served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth between the ages of 13 and 18 ▪ Latino Youth, particularly those living in the Mission District ▪ Youth who are truant ▪ Youth who are on probation ▪ Youth who have used/abused drugs ▪ Youth who are involved in gangs ▪ Youth who are at risk of becoming involved with the juvenile justice system 	
How youth are referred:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Probation officer ▪ Social worker ▪ Public Defender's Office 	
Average length of time youth spend in program:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Between six months and 1 year 	
Average # of youth who participate at any given time:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 7 	

Highlights on Program Outcome Findings

- See Chapter 36 for program outcome findings

Program Contract Compliance

This grantee is in compliance with all contractual obligations. This is based on data reported by Community Programs Division Staff.

Contract Amount as a Percentage of Total Program Budget:

- For the 2003-2004 contract year, JPD's contract with the IHBS program provided \$62,400, which was 100% of this program's total budget. JPD's contract with the Intensive Case Management program provided \$48,000. The program budget for 2003-04 is unavailable.
- For the 2004-2005 contract year, JPD's contract with the IHBS and Case Management program provided \$140,000. The IHBS program budget for 2004-05 is \$80,000. For Case Management, the program budget is \$50,000.²⁴

Number of youth served:²⁵

- Data on the number and demographics of youth served are available for all but three months of the evaluation period: July 2003-February 2004 and July 2004-February 2005. During this period, the IHBS program served 20 youth and the Case Management program served 11 youth.

Staffing:

- Staffing levels for the IHBS program was not available
- The Case Management program is staffed by 2 part-time staff members.

Factors Affecting Involvement in PRIDE Evaluation:

- None

IHBS Program Strengths and Successes:

- "Youth are completing the program and are engaged in other wraparound services being offered by the agency."²⁶

IHBS Program Challenges:

- According to staff, one challenge has been the lack of referrals from the Juvenile Probation Department.

Intensive Case Management Program Strengths and Successes:

- Clients are satisfied with the program and want to remain involved after their participation is no longer required. "Many clients want to stay connected to the agency even after intensive case management is no longer necessary. These young people went from viewing the agency's services as an obligation to wanting the services because they saw that they really helped."²⁷

²⁴

²⁵ Data source: Participant Tracking Spreadsheets. For information regarding the periods during which data were collected, see **Data Sources** section in Chapter 2.

²⁶ Information provided by Community Programs Division staff.

²⁷ Information provided by Community Programs Division staff.

- The program has been effective with individual youth. For example, staff shared the story of “one young man who had been in the system for several years...[who] now has successfully completed probation and a substance abuse treatment program. The case manager worked closely with his Probation Officer, school and family. He is now out of trouble, working, going to school, participating in a young men’s group, and getting along with his family.”²
- “Many gang-involved youth are establishing new, positive peer relationships while participating in our program. The agency collaborates with community-based gang intervention programs and to date has had positive outcomes.”³
- The organization’s cultural competency is a strength; “We have had good engagement with youth and families by using cultural competency approaches.”²⁸
- “The case manager supports the young people in acquiring self-reliance skills such as job referral and assistance, basic banking and budgeting, ability to schedule daily activities, punctuality, resume building and interview skills, and overall socialization skills.”³

Intensive Case Management Program Challenges:

- “IFR and the CPD have been concerned by the low level of referrals they have received this year. This case management program was developed specifically for the latest Probation Unit – Family Integrated Treatment Unit (FITS). Although the two youth are doing well under their services, there is a lot of concern about the lack of referrals when there are 6-7 probation officers in this intensive unit with an average of 20 cases per officer. To this end, [the program] has been strategic in developing their own referrals by going through other organizations to make recommendations for youth exiting their programs to step up or step down to IFR service provisions.”²⁹

²⁸ Information provided by program staff.

²⁹ Information provided by the Community Programs Division Staff

**Exhibit 31–2
How to Read the Tables**

We have used tables to present data throughout this report.

Here’s an example:

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Race/Ethnicity (n=12)	African American	58%
	Latino/a	17%
	Asian American and Pacific Islander	8%
	Samoan	8%
	White	8%

↓

The (n=12) means that 12 participants answered questions about their race/ethnicity.

↓

Participants were grouped into five categories according to their race/ethnicity.

↓

The percentage tells you the proportion of respondents in each race/ethnicity. As you can see, most of the respondents (58.3%) are African American.

In the text, we might describe youths’ race/ethnicity in this way:

“Most of the youth served are African American and Latino (58% and 17%, n=12).”

The 58% refers to the percentage of youth who are African-American; the 17% refers to the percentage of respondents who are Latino/a. The (n=12) refers to the number of respondents who provided information about their race/ethnicity.

Data Sources

All data required for this report were submitted as shown below.

**Exhibit 31–3
Data Sources
Instituto Familiar de la Raza—IHBS and Intensive Case Management**

Data Source	Available for This Report
Senior Analyst Site Visit Form	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CBO Questionnaire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Participant Tracking Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PrIDE Data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- Both the IHBS and Intensive Case Management programs have participated in PrIDE evaluation data collection on an ongoing basis. As of March 31, 2005, the IHBS program had submitted one Baseline and its paired Follow-ups, 2 Youth Evaluation Surveys, yielding a survey response rate of 15% (n=20), and 6 Exit Forms, yielding an exit form response rate of 55% (n=11). The Intensive Case

Management program submitted 2 Youth Evaluation Surveys, yielding a survey response rate of 18% (n=11) and no Exit Forms. All of these data were utilized in this report.

Program Descriptions

What are the characteristics of the youth served?

Intensive Home Based Supervision

- Youth participants range in age from 12 to 19.
- Participants live in many different neighborhoods throughout San Francisco. The largest percentages of participants live in the Mission, Bayview Hunters Point, and South of Market. (46%, 23%, 15%, n=13).

Exhibit 31–4
Youth Characteristics
Insitito Familiar de la Raza—IHBS

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Participants
Age♦ (n=20)	Under 13 years old	5%
	13-15 years old	45%
	16-17 years old	40%
	Over 18 years old	10%
Gender♦ (n=20)	Male	100%
	Female	0%
Race/Ethnicity♦ (n=20)	Latino/a	85%
	African American	5%
	Other	10%
Home Neighborhood♦ (n=13)	Mission	46%
	Bayview Hunters Point	23%
	South of Market	15%
	Excelsior	8%
	Ingleside Terrace	8%

Data Sources:

♦ = Participant tracking spreadsheets (July 2003-February 2004, and July 2004-February 2005);

♦CBO Questionnaire

Intensive Case Management

- Youth participants range in age from 13 to 19.
- Participants live in many different neighborhoods throughout San Francisco. The largest percentages of participants live in Excelsior and Bayview Hunters Point (46%, 18%, n=11).

**Exhibit 31–5
Youth Characteristics*
Instituto Familiar de la Raza—Intensive Case Management**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Participants
Age♦ (n=11)	13-15 years old	46%
	16-17 years old	46%
	Over 18 years old	9%
Gender♦ (n=11)	Male	64%
	Female	36%
Race/Ethnicity♦ (n=11)	Latino/a	64%
	Filipino	9%
	Other	27%
Home Neighborhood♦ (n=11)	Excelsior	46%
	Bayview Hunters Point	18%
	Glen Park	9%
	Ingleside Terrace	9%
	Mission	9%
	South of Market	9%

*Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Data Sources:

♦ = Participant tracking spreadsheets (July 2003-February 2004, and July 2004-February 2005);

♦ CBO Questionnaire

Program Outcomes

Data regarding program outcomes, youths' level of satisfaction with the program, and program completion status are aggregated across the following IHBS programs:

- Instituto Familiar de la Raza—IHBS and Intensive Case Management programs
- Morrisania West
- Potrero Hill Neighborhood House
- Samoan Community Development Center
- Vietnamese Youth Development Center

We decided to group data for these programs because

1. There is not enough data for these programs to be analyzed individually.
2. Since IHBS programs have a similar program design, it is reasonable to combine the data across programs in order to increase the sample size.

Please see Chapter 36: IHBS Program Outcomes for detail.

Chapter 32

Morrisania West

Intensive Home Based Supervision

Program Overview

The Intensive Home Based Supervision (IHBS) program at Morrisania West provides San Francisco youth on probation with structured and monitored supervision that is an alternative to secure detention at the Youth Guidance Center (YGC) and supports positive transitions into the community. Case managers in IHBS programs are required to make three weekly face-to-face meetings, do daily curfew checks, and complete monthly reports on activities and interventions provided. The primary goals of the IHBS program are to prevent further involvement with the juvenile justice system and to keep secure detention within YGC to a minimum. Morrisania West takes a holistic approach that emphasizes establishing trust with the youth through face-to-face interaction, family involvement and family support services. Morrisania West also provides referrals for youth when appropriate to its own Substance Abuse Program, Youth Employment Program, and Western Addition Beacon Center After School Academic Enrichment Program.

Exhibit 32-1 Program At-A-Glance		
Services provided to youth:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensive home based supervision ▪ Case management ▪ Anger management services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tutoring/homework help ▪ GED services ▪ Substance use counseling ▪ Mental health counseling
Primary neighborhoods served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bayview Hunters Point ▪ Outer Mission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Western Addition
Target population served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth who are on probation ▪ Youth who are 554s 	
How youth are referred:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Probation officer 	
Average length of time youth spend in program:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Between six months and 1 year 	
Average # of youth who participate at any given time:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 13-14 	

Highlights on Program Outcome Findings

- See Chapter 36 for program outcome findings

Program Contract Compliance

This grantee is in compliance with all contractual obligations. This is based on data reported by Community Programs Division Staff.

Contract Amount as a Percentage of Total Program Budget:

- For the 2003-2004 contract year, JPD's contract with this program provided \$62,400, which was 100% of this program's total budget.

- For the 2004-2005 contract year, JPD's contract with this program provided \$80,000, which was 100% of this program's total budget.

Number of youth served:³⁰

- Data on the number and demographics of youth served are available for all but three months of the evaluation period: July 2003-February 2004, and July 2004-February 2005. During this period, the program served 38 youth.

Staffing:

- The program is staffed by 1 full-time and 3 part-time staff members.

Factors Affecting Involvement in PrIDE Evaluation:

- "Changing documentation, procedures and limited contact, communication and meetings with PrIDE."³¹

Program Strengths and Successes:

- "We have had several successes with youth referred to the IHBS program. Most notable are those where drug use was reduced and where school and academic interest increased. We were able to encourage one youth to leave a life of prostitution."

Program Challenges:³²

- "Lack of communication has been a challenge. We have substantially reduced this problem by establishing improved relationships with Probation, Schools and Families and by communication of 'Best Practices,' with other IHBS Community Programs."

³⁰ Data source: Participant Tracking Spreadsheets. For more information regarding the periods during which data were collected, see **Data Sources** section in Chapter 2.

³¹ Information provided by program staff.

³² Information on program successes and challenge provided by staff of the organization.

**Exhibit 32–2
How to Read the Tables**

We have used tables to present data throughout this report.

Here’s an example:

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Race/Ethnicity (n=12)	African American	58%
	Latino/a	17%
	Asian American and Pacific Islander	8%
	Samoan	8%
	White	8%

↓

The (n=12) means that 12 participants answered questions about their race/ethnicity.

↓

Participants were grouped into five categories according to their race/ethnicity.

↓

The percentage tells you the proportion of respondents in each race/ethnicity. As you can see, most of the respondents (58.3%) are African American.

In the text, we might describe youths’ race/ethnicity in this way:

“Most of the youth served are African American and Latino (58% and 17%, n=12).”

The 58% refers to the percentage of youth who are African-American; the 17% refers to the percentage of respondents who are Latino/a. The (n=12) refers to the number of respondents who provided information about their race/ethnicity.

Data Sources

All data required for this report were submitted as shown below.

**Exhibit 32–3
Data Sources
Morrisania West--IHBS**

Data Source	Available for This Report
Senior Analyst Site Visit Form	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CBO Questionnaire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Participant Tracking Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PrIDE Data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- This program has participated in PrIDE evaluation data collection on an ongoing basis. As of March 31, 2005, the program had submitted 2 Baselines and their paired Follow-ups, 2 Youth Evaluation Surveys, and 6 Exit Forms. All of these data were utilized in this report.

- The program served a total of 31 youth during the following periods: July 2003-February 2004, and July 2004-February 2005. Between July 2003 and February 2005, the program submitted 4 youth surveys. Because programs did not submit data regarding how many youth were served between March and June 2004, we cannot report an exact response rate. Using the reported number of youth served, we report an approximate survey response rate of 13%. The approximate exit form response rate was 26%.³³

Program Description

What are the characteristics of the youth served?

- Youth participants range in age from 12 to 19.
- Participants live in many different neighborhoods throughout San Francisco. The largest percentages of participants live in Bayview Hunters Point, Western Addition, and the Outer Mission (23%, 21%, 16%, n=43).

³³ The exit form response rate is approximate because we do not have exact data on the number of youth who have exited the program of the total number of youth served. This rate likely overestimates the exit form response rate.

**Exhibit 32-4
Youth Characteristics*
Morrissania West--IHBS**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Participants
Age♦ (n=38)	Under 13 years old	6%
	13-15 years old	61%
	16-17 years old	31%
	Over 18 years old	3%
Gender♦ (n=35)	Male	77%
	Female	23%
Race/Ethnicity♦ (n=35)	African American	46%
	Latino/a	23%
	Filipino	20%
	Other	14%
Home Neighborhood♦ (n=43)**	Bayview Hunters Point	23%
	Western Addition	21%
	Outer Mission	16%
	Parkside-Lakeshore	5%
	Ingleside Terrace	5%
	South of Market	5%
	Chinatown	5%
	All other San Francisco neighborhoods	20%

* Percentages may add up to more than 100% due to rounding

**This number is higher than the total number of youth served because it duplicates youth who were served during both contract periods, July 2003-June 2004 and July 2004-Feb 2005.

Data Sources:

♦ = Participant tracking spreadsheets (July 2003-February 2004, and July 2004-February 2005);

♦ CBO Questionnaire

Program Outcomes

Data regarding program outcomes, youths' level of satisfaction with the program, and program completion status are aggregated across the following IHBS programs:

- Instituto Familiar de la Raza—IHBS and Intensive Case Management programs
- Morrisania West
- Potrero Hill Neighborhood House
- Samoan Community Development Center
- Vietnamese Youth Development Center

We decided to group data for these programs because

3. There is not enough data for these programs to be analyzed individually.
4. Since IHBS programs have a similar program design, it is reasonable to combine the data across programs in order to increase the sample size.

Please see Chapter 36: IHBS Program Outcomes for detail.

Chapter 33

Potrero Hill Neighborhood House

Intensive Home Based Supervision

Program Overview

The Intensive Home Based Supervision (IHBS) program at Potrero Hill Neighborhood House is designed to provide San Francisco youth on probation with structured and monitored supervision that is an alternative to secure detention at the Youth Guidance Center (YGC) and supports positive transitions into the community. Case managers in IHBS programs are required to make three weekly face-to-face meetings, do daily curfew checks, and complete monthly reports on activities and interventions provided. This program includes individual and family support, educational support, job skills training, and parenting education to promote healthier choices. The primary goals of the IHBS program are to prevent further involvement with the juvenile justice system and to keep secure detention within YGC to a minimum.

Exhibit 33-1 Program At-A-Glance		
Services provided to youth:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensive home based supervision ▪ Anger management services ▪ Health education services ▪ Substance use counseling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job training/readiness services ▪ Tutoring/help with homework ▪ Case management ▪ Mental health counseling ▪ Extra-curricular or after-school activity
Primary neighborhoods served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potrero Hill ▪ Western Addition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bayview Hunters Point
Target population served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth who are on probation ▪ Youth who have used/abused drugs or alcohol ▪ Youth who are involved in gangs 	
How youth are referred:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Probation officer ▪ Case manager 	
Average length of time youth spend in program:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Between six months and 1 year 	
Average # of youth who participate at any given time:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20 	

Highlights on Program Outcome Findings

- See Chapter 36 for program outcome findings

Program Contract Compliance

This grantee is in compliance with all contractual obligations. This is based on data reported by Community Programs Division Staff.

Contract Amount as a Percentage of Total Program Budget:

- For the 2003-2004 contract year, JPD's contract with this program provided \$62,400, which was 100% of this program's total budget.

- For the 2004-2005 contract year, JPD's contract with this program provided \$80,000, which was 100% of this program's total budget.

Number of youth served:³⁴

- Data on the number and demographics of youth served are available for all but three months of the evaluation period: July 2003-February 2004, and July 2004-February 2005. During this period, the program served 31 youth.

Staffing:

- The program is staffed by 1 full-time and 1 part-time staff member.

Factors Affecting Involvement in PrIDE Evaluation:

- None

Program Strengths and Successes:

- Clients are meeting nightly curfew requirements and also making a connection with case managers.

Program Challenges:³⁵

- Program has struggled with the unified school district in enrolling juveniles into school.

³⁴ Data source: Participant Tracking Spreadsheets. For more information regarding the periods during which data were collected, see **Data Sources** section in Chapter 2.

³⁵ Information on program successes and challenge provided by staff of the organization.

**Exhibit 33–2
How to Read the Tables**

We have used tables to present data throughout this report.

Here’s an example:

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Race/Ethnicity (n=12)	African American	58%
	Latino/a	17%
	Asian American and Pacific Islander	8%
	Samoan	8%
	White	8%

↓

The (n=12) means that 12 participants answered questions about their race/ethnicity.

↓

Participants were grouped into five categories according to their race/ethnicity.

↓

The percentage tells you the proportion of respondents in each race/ethnicity. As you can see, most of the respondents (58.3%) are African American.

In the text, we might describe youths’ race/ethnicity in this way:

“Most of the youth served are African American and Latino (58% and 17%, n=12).”

The 58% refers to the percentage of youth who are African-American; the 17% refers to the percentage of respondents who are Latino/a. The (n=12) refers to the number of respondents who provided information about their race/ethnicity.

Data Sources

All data required for this report were submitted as shown below.

**Exhibit 33–3
Data Sources
Potrero Hill Neighborhood House—IHBS**

Data Source	Available for This Report
Senior Analyst Site Visit Form	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CBO Questionnaire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Participant Tracking Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PrIDE Data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- This program has participated in PrIDE evaluation data collection on an ongoing basis. As of March 31, 2005, the program had submitted one Baseline and paired Follow-up, 6 Youth Evaluation Surveys, and 6 Exit Forms. All of these data were utilized in this report.

- The program served a total of 38 youth during the following periods: July 2003-February 2004, and July 2004- February 2005. Between July 2003 and February 2005, the program submitted 7 youth surveys. Because programs did not submit data regarding how many youth were served between March and June 2004, we cannot report an exact response rate. Using the reported number of youth served, we report an approximate survey response rate of 18%. The approximate number of youth who exited the program was 12, which yields an approximate exit form response rate of 50%.³⁶

Program Description

What are the characteristics of the youth served?

- Youth participants range in age from 12 to 19.
- Participants live in many different neighborhoods throughout San Francisco. The largest percentages of participants live in Potrero Hill, Bayview Hunters Point, and Western Addition (31%, 28%, 16%, n=32).

³⁶ The exit form response rate is approximate because we do not have exact data on the number of youth who have exited the program of the total number of youth served. This rate likely overestimates the exit form response rate.

**Exhibit 33–4
Youth Characteristics
Potrero Hill Neighborhood House—IHBS**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Participants
Age♦ (n=31)	Under 13 years old	14%
	13-15 years old	48%
	16-17 years old	35%
	Over 18 years old	3%
Gender♦ (n=31)	Male	84%
	Female	16%
Race/Ethnicity♦ (n=30)	African American	87%
	Asian American and Pacific Islander	10%
	Other	3%
Home Neighborhood♦ (n=32)*	Potrero Hill	31%
	Bayview Hunters Point	28%
	Western Addition	16%
	Hayes Valley	9%
	Excelsior	6%
	All other San Francisco neighborhoods	11%

* This number is higher than the total number of youth served because it duplicates youth who were served during both contract periods, July 2003-June 2004 and July 2004-Feb 2005.

Data Sources:

- ♦ = Participant tracking spreadsheets (July 2003-February 2004, and July 2004-February 2005);
- ♦ = CBO Questionnaire

Program Outcomes

Data regarding program outcomes, youths' level of satisfaction with the program, and program completion status are aggregated across the following IHBS programs:

- Instituto Familiar de la Raza—IHBS and Intensive Case Management programs
- Morrisania West
- Potrero Hill Neighborhood House
- Samoan Community Development Center
- Vietnamese Youth Development Center

We decided to group data for these programs because

5. There is not enough data for these programs to be analyzed individually.
6. Since IHBS programs have a similar program design, it is reasonable to combine the data across programs in order to increase the sample size.

Please see Chapter 36: IHBS Program Outcomes for detail.

Chapter 34

Samoan Community Development Center

Intensive Home-Based Supervision Program

Program Overview

The Intensive Home Based Supervision (IHBS) Program at Samoan Community Development Center is designed to provide youth on probation with structured and monitored supervision that is an alternative to secure detention at the Youth Guidance Center (YGC) and to support positive transitions into the community. Case managers are required to make weekly face to face meetings and do curfew checks. This program includes individual and family support, educational support, job skills training, and parenting education to promote healthier choices. The primary goals of the IHBS program are to prevent further involvement with the juvenile justice system and to keep secure detention within YGC to a minimum.

Exhibit 34-1 Program At-A-Glance		
Services provided to youth:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case management ▪ Home and school visits ▪ Job training/readiness services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Curfew calls ▪ Tutoring/help with homework
Primary neighborhoods served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ingleside Terrace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bayview Hunter's Point
Target population served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth between the ages of 13 and 18 ▪ Youth who are on probation ▪ Youth who are at risk of becoming involved with the juvenile justice system 	
How youth are referred:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Probation Officer ▪ Teacher or School Counselor 	
Average length of time youth spend in program:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Between 6 months and 1 year 	
Average # of youth who participate at any given time:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3 	

Highlights on Program Outcome Findings

- See Chapter 36 for Program Outcome Findings

Program Contract Compliance

This grantee is in compliance with all contractual obligations. This is based on data reported by Community Programs Division Staff.

Contract Amount as a Percentage of Total Program Budget:

- JPD's contract with this program for the 2004-05 contract year provides 80,000, which is 100% of the total program budget. This is the first year that the program received funding from JPD.

Number of youth served:³⁷

- Data on the number and demographics of youth served are available for July 2004-February 2005. During this period, the program served 3 youth.

Staffing:

- The program is staffed by 1 full-time and 1 part-time staff member.
- The Executive Director and Program Instructor roles are currently filled by the same person.

Evaluation:

- This program did not participate in the PrIDE evaluation last year. All data is for the 2004-2005 contract year only.

Program Strengths and Successes:³⁸

- "Our IHBS Program has not had any success stories to share due to the fact that we are outreaching to the Probation Officers and that this program is in its first year. We do have clients, but it is too soon to evaluate the success of the program and the youth that participates."

Program Challenges:

- "Because this is the first year for the IHBS program, SCDC challenge is getting referrals from the Probation Officers. Staff continues to outreach to probation officers and has little success. But we continue to be persistent with the Probation Department as well as the probation officers."

³⁷ Data source: Participant Tracking Spreadsheets. For information regarding the periods during which data were collected, see **Data Sources** section in Chapter 2.

³⁸ Information on Program successes and challenges are provided by program staff.

**Exhibit 34–2
How to Read the Tables**

We have used tables to present data throughout this report.

Here's an example:

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Race/Ethnicity (n=12)	African American	58%
	Latino/a	17%
	Asian American and Pacific Islander	8%
	Samoan	8%
	White	8%

↓

The (n=12) means that 12 participants answered questions about their race/ethnicity.

↓

Participants were grouped into five categories according to their race/ethnicity.

↓

The percentage tells you the proportion of respondents in each race/ethnicity. As you can see, most of the respondents (58.3%) are African American.

In the text, we might describe youths' race/ethnicity in this way:

“Most of the youth served are African American and Latino (58.3% and 16.7%, n=12).”

The 58.3% refers to the percentage of youth who are African-American; the 16.7% refers to the percentage of respondents who are Latino/a. The (n=12) refers to the number of respondents who provided information about their race/ethnicity.

Data Sources

All data required for this report were submitted as shown below.

**Exhibit 34–3
Data Sources
Samoan Community Development Center--IHBS**

Data Source	Available for This Report
Senior Analyst Site Visit Form	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CBO Questionnaire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Participant Tracking Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PrIDE Data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- This program has participated in PrIDE evaluation data collection on an ongoing basis. As of March 31, 2005, the program had submitted 2 Youth Evaluation Surveys, and 10 Exit Forms. All of these data were utilized in this report.

- The program served a total of 3 youth between July 2004- February 2005. During this period, the program submitted 2 youth surveys, yielding a survey response rate of 67%. The exit form response rate was 100%.

Program Description

What are the characteristics of the youth served?

- Youth participants range in age from 13 to 15.
- Participants come from two primary neighborhoods, Ingleside Terrace and Bayview Hunters Point. Since this was the first year for the program, as this program serves more youth, the diversity of neighborhoods will likely increase.

Exhibit 34–4
Youth Characteristics
Samoa Community Development Center--IHBS

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Participants
Age ♦ (n=2)	Under 13 years old	0%
	13-15 years old	100%
	16-17 years old	0%
	Over 18 years old	0%
Gender ♦ (n=3)	Male	67%
	Female	33%
Race/Ethnicity ♦ (n=3)	Samoaan	100%
Home Neighborhood ⚡ (n=3)	Ingleside Terrace	67%
	Bayview Hunters Point	33%

Data Sources:

♦ = Participant tracking spreadsheet (July 2004-February 2005)

⚡CBO Questionnaire

Program Outcomes

Data regarding program outcomes, youths' level of satisfaction with the program, and program completion status are aggregated across the following IHBS programs:

- Instituto Familiar de la Raza—IHBS and Intensive Case Management programs
- Morrisania West
- Potrero Hill Neighborhood House
- Samoa Community Development Center
- Vietnamese Youth Development Center

We decided to group data for these programs because

7. There is not enough data for these programs to be analyzed individually.
8. Since IHBS programs have a similar program design, it is reasonable to combine the data across programs in order to increase the sample size.

Please see Chapter 36: IHBS Program Outcomes for detail.

Chapter 35

Vietnamese Youth Development Center

Intensive Home Based Supervision

Program Overview

The Intensive Home Based Supervision (IHBS) program at Vietnamese Youth Development Center is designed to provide Southeast Asian youth who are on probation in San Francisco culturally appropriate services. This structured and monitored supervision is an alternative to secure detention at the Youth Guidance Center (YGC) and supports positive transitions into the community. Case managers in IHBS programs are required to make three weekly face-to-face meetings, do daily curfew checks, and complete monthly reports on activities and interventions provided. This program includes individual and family support, educational support, job skills training, and parenting education to promote healthier choices. The primary goals of the IHBS program are to prevent further involvement with the juvenile justice system and to keep secure detention within YGC to a minimum.

Exhibit 35-1 Program At-A-Glance		
Services provided to youth:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensive home-based supervision ▪ Job training/readiness services ▪ Tutoring/help with homework ▪ Mentoring ▪ Recreational activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case management ▪ Health education services ▪ Mental health counseling ▪ Extracurricular or after-school activity ▪ Substance abuse prevention services
Primary neighborhoods served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Richmond ▪ Sunset 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Downtown/Tenderloin ▪ Visitacion Valley
Target population served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth between the ages of 12 and 18 ▪ Southeast Asian youth (Cambodian, Laotian, Vietnamese, and Chinese) ▪ Youth who are truant ▪ Youth who are on probation ▪ Youth who are at risk of becoming involved with the juvenile justice system ▪ Youth who have used/abused drugs or alcohol ▪ Youth who are involved in gangs 	
How youth are referred:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Probation officer 	
Average length of time youth spend in program:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Between six months and 1 year 	
Average # of youth who participate at any given time:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5 	

Program Contract Compliance

This grantee is in compliance with all contractual obligations. This is based on data reported by Community Programs Division Staff.

Contract Amount as a Percentage of Total Program Budget:

- For the 2003-2004 contract year, JPD's contract with this program provided \$62,400, which was 61% of this program's total budget.
- For the 2004-2005 contract year, JPD's contract with this program provided \$102,400, which was 100% of this program's total budget.

Number of youth served:³⁹

- Data on the number and demographics of youth served are available for all but three months of the evaluation period: July 2003-February 2004, and July 2004-February 2005. During this period, the program served 15 youth.
- It is important to note that during the August 2004 to February 2005 period VYDC's primary IHBS program was not under contract with JPD as a result no referrals were sent to them. Referrals were sent only to their secondary IHBS program.

Staffing:

- The program is staffed by 2 full-time staff members.

Factors Affecting Involvement in PRIDE Evaluation:

- "We have one youth that just went on out-of-home placement and was sent to Turlock at the Excel Center. Also one other youth has been a consistent no-show and will not be able to fill out the form. Other than that, the surveys are fine. My experience is that the youth seem to do it as fast as they can, even if we let them know that their answers may affect our agency in the future."⁴⁰

Program Strengths and Successes:⁴¹

- "The main objective for us is that there are no repeat offenders. All of the youth that we have served have not been detained for breaking probation provisions or collecting any new offenses. There are many highlights that we consider, such as establishing relationships with the parents. Often times, the juvenile justice system can be very confusing especially if the parents are second language English learners. Our agency can provide the support like no other, and the parents know that they can call us for help. For our youth, it is rare that we get to see them graduate. We have one youth who has been on probation for 1 ½ years and will be graduating from Galileo High School. Often times we see many of our young people go from public school, to continuation school and then to a GED program. We are very proud of this client and he was very fortunate to also have family support."

Program Challenges:

- "Referrals are our main issue. The last few years we've seen a drop in the number of cases for VYDC. This could be for many reasons. Most of the families that have lived in this neighborhood have gotten Section 8 and moved to other parts of the city. So often times, if a "TL" youth was detained and his home address is in the Fillmore or Western Addition, then he may be first referred to an agency in that area. Also, probation officers may not be aware of the services offered here at VYDC. Also there is incredible competition with other community based organizations. I had an incident where at court, our agency and a Beacon center seemed to be fighting for the same youth. The youth lived in the Sunset and did attend that Beacon center, but our agency was able to provide culturally competent

³⁹ Data source: Participant Tracking Spreadsheets. For more information regarding the periods during which data were collected, see **Data Sources** section in Chapter 2.

⁴⁰ Information provided by program staff.

⁴¹ Information on program successes and challenge provided by staff of the organization.

services for the parents. We ended up giving services for the youth and it turned out to be for the best. I believe that Probation Officers have to know about the CBOs. The responsibility should not only be on the CBO's for getting new clients. Community Programs organized a meet and greet for the probation officers to see what CBOs are out there, but few officers showed up.”

**Exhibit 35–2
How to Read the Tables**

We have used tables to present data throughout this report.

Here's an example:

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Race/Ethnicity (n=12)	African American	58%
	Latino/a	17%
	Asian American and Pacific Islander	8%
	Samoan	8%
	White	8%

↓

The (n=12) means that 12 participants answered questions about their race/ethnicity.

↓

Participants were grouped into five categories according to their race/ethnicity.

↓

The percentage tells you the proportion of respondents in each race/ethnicity. As you can see, most of the respondents (58%) are African American.

In the text, we might describe youths' race/ethnicity in this way:

“Most of the youth served are African American and Latino (58% and 17%, n=12).”

The 58% refers to the percentage of youth who are African-American; the 17% refers to the percentage of respondents who are Latino/a. The (n=12) refers to the number of respondents who provided information about their race/ethnicity.

Data Sources

All data required for this report were submitted as shown below.

**Exhibit 35–3
Data Sources
Vietnamese Youth Development Center—IHBS**

Data Source	Available for This Report
Senior Analyst Site Visit Form	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CBO Questionnaire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Participant Tracking Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PrIDE Data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- This program has participated in PrIDE evaluation data collection on an ongoing basis. As of March 31, 2005, the program had submitted 7 Baseline and paired Follow-up, 4 Youth Evaluation Surveys, and 5 Exit Forms. All of these data were utilized in this report.
- The program served a total of 15 youth during the following periods: July 2003-February 2004, and July 2004- February 2005. Between July 2003 and February 2005, the program submitted 7 youth surveys. Because programs did not submit data regarding how many youth were served between March and June 2004, we cannot report an exact response rate. Using the reported number of youth served, we report an approximate survey response rate of 73%. The approximate number of youth who exited the program was 12, which yields an approximate exit form response rate of 42%.⁴²

Program Description

What are the characteristics of the youth served?

- Youth participants range in age from 13 to 19.
- Participants live in many different neighborhoods throughout San Francisco. The largest percentages of participants live in Richmond, Downtown/Tenderloin, and Potrero Hill (18%, 18%, 18%, n=17).

⁴² The exit form response rate is approximate because we do not have exact data on the number of youth who have exited the program of the total number of youth served. This rate likely overestimates the exit form response rate.

**Exhibit 35–4
Youth Characteristics
Vietnamese Youth Development Center—IHBS**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Participants
Age ♦ (n=13)	Under 13 years old	0%
	13-15 years old	39%
	16-17 years old	46%
	Over 18 years old	15%
Gender ♦ (n=15)	Male	93%
	Female	7%
Race/Ethnicity ♦ (n=15)	Vietnamese	47%
	Chinese	13%
	Cambodian	13%
	Latino/a	13%
	Other	14%
Home Neighborhood ♠ (n=17)*	Richmond	18%
	Downtown/Tenderloin	18%
	Potrero Hill	18%
	All other San Francisco neighborhoods	46%

* This number is higher than the total number of youth served because it duplicates youth who were served during both contract periods, July 2003-June 2004 and July 2004-Feb 2005.

Data Sources:

- ♦ = Participant tracking spreadsheets (July 2003-February 2004, and July 2004-February 2005);
- ♠ CBO Questionnaire

Program Outcomes

Data regarding program outcomes, youths' level of satisfaction with the program, and program completion status are aggregated across the following IHBS programs:

- Instituto Familiar de la Raza—IHBS and Intensive Case Management programs
- Morrisania West
- Potrero Hill Neighborhood House
- Samoan Community Development Center
- Vietnamese Youth Development Center

We decided to group data for these programs because

9. There is not enough data for these programs to be analyzed individually.
10. Since IHBS programs have a similar program design, it is reasonable to combine the data across programs in order to increase the sample size.

Please see Chapter 36: IHBS Program Outcomes for detail.

Chapter 36

Intensive Home Based Supervision Program Outcomes

This outcome summary includes aggregated data across six programs—five of the eight IHBS programs and Instituto Familiar de la Raza's Intensive Case Management Program. Because these programs have a similar program design and because each submitted relatively little PrIDE data, this was the only way to assess changes experienced by youth as a result of the programs. Programs submitted different amounts of data; therefore, the outcome summary is more heavily representative of the experience of youth in some IHBS programs than in others.

Highlights on Program Outcome Findings

Key Positive Findings

- This group of programs appears to have a positive effect on the educational success of youth. On average, youth participating in one of these programs reported improvements in their attendance, grades, their confidence that they will graduate, their behavior, and their engagement in after-school activities.
- After starting one of these programs, youth show improvement in their relationships with others, in their self-care skills, and in anger management skills. The programs appear to help participants find and keep a job. Youth also show a decrease in risky behaviors such as drug use and gang involvement after participating in one of the programs.
- Youth express satisfaction with these programs: all respondents said they would recommend the program to a friend.

Areas Where the Program has not been Shown to Have Positive Effects

- On average, the data do not show an association between involvement in these programs and decreased rates of recidivism.

Data Sources

- The table below summarizes the data we received from the different programs included in this chapter.

Exhibit 36-1
Data included in IHBS Outcomes Reporting

	Number of Paired Baseline and Follow-up surveys	Number of Youth Evaluation Surveys	Total Number of Youth Surveys	Total Number of Exit Forms
Instituto Familiar de la Raza	1	2	3	6
Instituto Familiar de la Raza—Case Management	0	2	2	0
Morrisania West, Inc.	2	2	4	6
Potrero Hill Neighborhood House	1	6	7	6
Samoan Community Development Center	0	2	2	10
Vietnamese Youth Development Center	7	4	11	5
Total	11	18	29	33

- The following table summarizes the response rates for each individual program and for the group of programs as a whole. For each of the programs, the number of youth served is for the period from July 2003-February 2004 and July 2004-February 2005. Because we do not have data on the number of youth served between February 2004 and July 2004, the survey response rate is approximate.

Exhibit 36-2
Survey and Exit Form Response Rates
IHBS Outcomes

	Number of Youth Served	Approximate Survey Response Rate <i># youth surveys / # youth served</i>	Approximate Number of Youth Exited*	Approximate Exit Form Response Rate <i># exit forms / # youth exited</i>
Instituto Familiar de la Raza	20	15%	11	55%
Instituto Familiar de la Raza—Case Management	11	18%	6	0%
Morrisania West, Inc.	31	13%	23	26%
Potrero Hill Neighborhood House	38	18%	12	50%
Samoan Community Development Center	3	67%	n/a	n/a
Vietnamese Youth Development Center	15	73%	12	42%
Total	118	25%	64	52%

* Data for this column came from the composite Participant Tracking Spreadsheets from 2003-2004 and 2004-2005. Because youth from 2003-04 have since exited in 2004-2005, the numbers in this column likely undercount the actual number of youth who have exited the program.

Exhibit 36–3 How to Read the Tables

We have used tables to present data throughout this report.

Here's an example:

Characteristic at Program Entry	% of Respondents	
Race/Ethnicity (n=12)	African American	58%
	Latino/a	17%
	Asian American and Pacific Islander	8%
	Samoan	8%
	White	8%

↓

The (n=12) means that 12 participants answered questions about their race/ethnicity.

↓

Participants were grouped into five categories according to their race/ethnicity.

↓

The percentage tells you the proportion of respondents in each race/ethnicity. As you can see, most of the respondents (58.3%) are African American.

In the text, we might describe youths' race/ethnicity in this way:

“Most of the youth served are African American and Latino (58% and 17%, n=12).”

The 58% refers to the percentage of youth who are African-American; the 17% refers to the percentage of respondents who are Latino/a. The (n=12) refers to the number of respondents who provided information about

Program Description

What are the characteristics of the youth served?

- Most of the youth participants in these IHBS programs are in homes where English is the primary language. The program also serves youth whose primary home language is Spanish, Vietnamese, Samoan, Cambodian, and other languages.
- A plurality of youth in these programs come from two-parent households (46%, n=26). More than a third come from one-parent households (35%, n=26).

**Exhibit 36–4
Demographic Information
IHBS Outcomes**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Language Spoken at Home (n=27)	English	63%
	Vietnamese	11%
	Spanish	11%
	Samoan	4%
	Cambodian	4%
	Other/Unknown	7%
Living Situation (n=26)	Two Parents	46%
	One Parent	35%
	Family but not parents	15%
	Guardian	4%
Referral to Program* (n=21)	JPD/PO/YGC	76%
	It's in my neighborhood	14%
	Friend	5%
	Referred by another organization	5%

*Percentages may add to more than 100% because participants could provide more than one response.
Data Source: PRIDE

What are participants' major risk factors?

- Despite the fact that youth, in general, are likely to under-report the level of their participation in risky activities (such as using alcohol and drugs and hanging out with gang members), a significant proportion of respondents acknowledge these behaviors.
- Participants are part of high-risk peer groups. At program entry, over two-thirds of participants (71%, n=24) acknowledge that they hang out with gang members. When asked if they knew anyone who had been arrested, 84% said that they did (n=25). Most commonly, they noted that friends had been arrested. As a further indication that youth are in high-risk peer groups, two-thirds said that they knew someone who died; the largest percentage of youth said that a friend had died. About two-thirds of respondents (68%, n=25) say they have tried alcohol or other drugs.

**Exhibit 36–5
Risk Factors
IHBS Outcomes**

Risk Factors at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Frequency with which Youth Hears Gunshots at Home (n=23)	Never	48%
	Once or Twice	22%
	Many Times	31%
Feels Unsafe in Neighborhood (n=23)		13%
Acknowledges He/She Hangs Out With Gang Members (n=24)		71%
Has Tried Drugs or Alcohol (n=25)		68%
Knows Someone Who Was Arrested (n=28)	Knows at least one person who was arrested (n=25)	84%
	Participant's friend was arrested*	52%
	Participant was arrested*	46%
	Participant's sibling was arrested*	18%
	Participant's parent was arrested*	11%
	Participant's neighbor was arrested*	4%
	Participant's other relative was arrested*	4%
Knows Someone Who Died (n=14)	Knows at least one person who died (n=24)	67%
	Participant's friend died*	79%
	Participant's parent died*	7%
	Participant's neighbor died*	5%
	Participant's sibling died*	0%

*Percentages may add to more than 100% because participants could provide more than one response.
Data Source: PrIDE

Program Outcomes

Each program has a distinct set of outcome objectives for the participating youth. Staff identified both “primary outcomes” and “secondary outcomes.” Staff for these programs identified an outcome as *primary* if it is central to the objectives of the program. Staff identify additional outcomes as *secondary* if it is likely that their programs have indirect effects in these areas. For all of the programs included in this chapter, staff identified every outcome as primary.

Exhibit 36–6
Program Outcome Measures
IHBS Outcomes

Outcome Area	Anticipated Outcomes for Participants	Primary Outcome	Secondary Outcome
Education	▪ School attendance will increase	X	
	▪ School behavioral problems will decrease	X	
	▪ Orientation toward the future will increase	X	
	▪ Engagement in positive after-school activities will increase	X	
Work and Job Readiness	▪ Job readiness will increase	X	
	▪ Employment will increase	X	
Building Positive Relationships	▪ Positive peer relationships will increase	X	
	▪ Positive parental/guardian relationships will increase	X	
	▪ Positive relationships with service providers will increase	X	
Skill-Building	▪ Social Development and self-care skills will increase	X	
	▪ Anger management skills will improve	X	
Risk Factors	▪ Involvement with the juvenile justice system will decrease ⁴³	X	
	▪ Substance use will decrease	X	
	▪ Gang affiliation will decrease	X	

⁴³ Data on involvement with the juvenile justice system is presented for all CPD-funded programs in **Chapter 2: Findings across All Programs**. A program-by-program analysis of JJIS data was not possible for this report.

How to Read the Tables Reporting on Program Outcomes

- The PrIDE survey asks participants a range of questions regarding each program outcome. Youth report on whether there has been a change since participating in the program, and whether the change has been negative or positive.
- **Positive change scores** range from **+1 to +3**, and **negative change scores** range from **-1 to -3**. If a participant reports **no change**, the score for that item is **zero**.

The following table summarizes the data for a program outcome:

Indicators of Attendance and School Attachment	Degree to which School Performance and Attitudes have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Number of school days missed during a month (n=23)	9%	55%	36%	+.4	Yes/No	Youth missed fewer days during a given month.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

This is the percentage of respondents who had a **negative change** This is the percentage of respondents who reported a **zero change** This is the percentage of respondents who had a **positive change** This is the **average score of all respondents** This box indicates whether the average score indicates **improvement overall among respondents** This is a **narrative summary** of the data

Education: Primary Outcomes

- Staff identified the following as primary education outcomes for the program:
 - School attendance/attachment will increase
 - School behavioral problems will decrease
 - Orientation toward the future will increase
 - Engagement in positive after-school activities will increase

School Attendance/Attachment

- All youth in this program were enrolled in school or a GED program prior to program participation (n=25). Of these, 95% stayed enrolled, and 5% dropped out (n=20).
- For those youth who were in school at program entry and stayed enrolled, we further investigate changes in school attendance and attachment. The programs appear to help participants increase their school attendance and grades and also enjoy school slightly more.

**Exhibit 36–7
School Attendance/Attachment
IHBS Outcomes**

Indicators of Attendance and School Attachment	Degree to which School Performance and Attitudes have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Number of school days missed during a month (n=23)	9%	39%	52%	+.6	Yes	Youth missed fewer days during a given month.
Grades (n=23)	9%	39%	52%	+.7	Yes	Youth received higher grades in school
Enjoyment of school (n=24)	13%	58%	29%	+.3	Yes	Youth enjoy school a little more

Data Source: PRIDE

- Further indications of the ability of these programs to promote school attachment among the youth is the fact that several of them said that one of these programs helped them stay in school or get their GED, and also that the program made them feel more comfortable about their abilities in school or their GED program.
- Almost nine in ten respondents said that the programs helped them stay in school or get their GED (87%, n=23). A similar percentage of respondents said that the program “made me feel more comfortable about my abilities in school/GED program” (86%, n=21).

**Exhibit 36–8
Youth Perceptions of How the Program
Promotes School Attachment
IHBS Outcomes**

Indicators of School Attachment	Percent of Respondents
The program helped participants to stay in school or get their GED. (n=23)	87%
The program made participants feel more comfortable about their abilities in school or a GED program. (n=21)	86%

Data Source: PRIDE

Behavior Problems in School

- Youth surveys asked about behavior problems in two different ways in year 1 and year 2; for this reason year 1 and year 2 results are presented separately below.
- Year 1 data show that before participating in a program, 20% of youth had been in trouble at school, either getting sent to the counselor’s office, suspended, or expelled. After program participation, this proportion was 100%. From these data, however, we cannot conclude that program participation is associated with behavior problems at school; nine youth answered the survey question for the baseline period, and only two answered it for the follow-up period.

Exhibit 36–9
Change in Behavior Problems in School
after Program Participation
IHBS Outcomes

Sent to Counselor’s Office, Suspended, or Expelled during the Past Three Months...	Percent of Respondents
Prior to Program Enrollment (n=9)	20%
After Program Participation (n=2)	100%

Data Source: PRIDE

- Year 2 data show that this group of programs has a positive effect on youth’s behavior in school. Almost two-thirds of respondents reported getting into less trouble at school after starting one of the programs (64%, n=14).

Exhibit 36–10
Change in Behavior Problems in School
IHBS Outcomes

School Behavior	Degree to which School Behavior Has Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Frequency of Getting in Trouble at School (n=14)	14%	21%	64%	+1.1	Yes	Youth get into trouble at school less

Data Source: PRIDE

Orientation toward Future Educational Attainment

- As a result of participating in one of these programs, youth reported feeling more confident that they would graduate from high school.

Exhibit 36–11
Orientation toward Future Educational Attainment
IHBS Outcomes

Attitudes about the Future of Youths' Schooling	Degree to which Attitude about the Future of the Youths' Schooling have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Feelings youth has about whether s/he will graduate from High School or get a GED (n=23)	9%	48%	44%	+.7	Yes	Youth were more certain they would graduate from High School.

Data Source: PRIDE

Engagement in Positive After-School Activities

- On average, this group of programs seems to have a slightly positive impact on youth's engagement in activities after school.

Exhibit 36–12
After-School Activities
IHBS Outcomes

Engagement in After-School Activities	Degree to which Engagement in After-School Activities have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Spending time in extra-curricular activities (n=26)	8%	65%	27%	+.2	Yes	Youth spent a little more time in extra-curricular activities.

Data Source: PRIDE

- Almost nine in ten youth joined at least one after-school activity since beginning one of the programs (86%, n=14). Two-fifths of respondents said that they became involved in extra-curricular activities specifically because of their participation in one of the programs (aside from the program itself) (41%, n=22). Most often, youth reported working at a job and participating in a youth group.

**Exhibit 36–13
After-School Activities
IHBS Outcomes**

Activity	Percent of Youth who Have Joined the Following After-School Activities since Beginning the Program
Joined at least one activity (n=14)	86%
Working for pay (n=16)	44%
Participating in a youth group or club (n=15)	40%
Going to a neighborhood or community center (n=15)	27%
Playing team sports (n=15)	27%
Volunteering (n=16)	25%
Participating in a religious group or club (n=16)	13%
Practicing martial arts (n=16)	13%
Playing a musical instrument (n=15)	7%
Other activity (n=11)	0%

Data Source: PRIDE

Work and Job Readiness: Primary Outcomes

- Staff identified the following as primary work and job readiness outcomes for the program:
 - Job readiness will increase
 - Employment will increase

Job Readiness

- About half of the youth got ideas about future jobs from participating in the program (52%, n=21). The programs also helped 40% of the participants believe they can get a job (n=20).

**Exhibit 36–14
Job Readiness
IHBS Outcomes**

Job Readiness Indicator	Percent of Respondents Reporting that the Program Helped them in These Areas
Social Security Card (n=16)	19%
California (or other state) ID Card or Driver’s License (n=23)	4%
Resume (n=25)	20%
Belief that I Can Get a Job (n=20)	40%
Ideas about the Kind of Job I Want (n=21)	52%

Data Source: PRIDE

Employment

- The programs appear to help youth find and keep jobs. More than a third of respondents held a job at the time they filled out the survey (36%, n=25) and of these youth, almost nine-tenths reported that they had received help from this program in finding or keeping a job (88%, n=8).

Building Positive Relationships: Primary Outcomes

- Staff identified the following as primary outcomes for building positive relationships:
 - Positive peer relationships will increase
 - Positive parental/guardian relationships will increase
 - Positive relationships with service providers will increase

Positive Peer Relationships

- Almost all youth in these programs have at least one positive peer relationship. All respondents said that they have a friend who helps them when they have a hard time.

Exhibit 36–15
Positive Peer Relationships
IHBS Outcomes

Youth Has a Friend or Relative about His/Her Own Age who...	Percent of Respondents Reporting that They have These Positive Peer Relationships
Really cares about me. (n=25)	96%
I can go to when I have problems. (n=24)	96%
Helps me when I'm having a hard time. (n=23)	100%

Data Source: PRIDE

Positive Relationships with Parents/Guardians

- All respondents said they have a parent at home who expects them to follow the rules and is interested in their schoolwork (n=26). Most participants also say they have a parent who “believes they will be a success” and “listens to them when they have something to say” (96%, 96%, n=25).

Exhibit 36–16
Positive Relationships with Parents/Guardians
IHBS Outcomes

Youth Said S/He had a Parent or Other Adult at Home who...	Percent of Respondents Reporting that They have These Positive Adult Relationships
Expects me to follow the rules. (n=26)	100%
Believes that I will be a success. (n=25)	96%
Talks with me about my problems. (n=25)	84%
Listens to me when I have something to say. (n=25)	96%
Is interested in my schoolwork. (n=26)	100%

Data Source: PRIDE

- Two-thirds of respondents (67%, n=18) report that the program helped them get along better with their friends and/or relatives.

Positive Relationships with Program Staff

- Participants have developed relationships with staff members in the program; 87% said that if they were in trouble and needed help they would talk with a staff member about it (n=15).

Skill-Building: Primary Outcomes

- Staff identified the following as primary outcomes for skill-building:
 - Social development and self-care skills will increase (e.g. ability to take care of own needs; respect for self)
 - Anger management skills will improve

Social Development and Self-Care Skills

- These programs appear to help youth develop self-care skills. On average, youth say they are more able to ask for help when they need it, they respect others' feelings more, and they more frequently think about the consequences of their choices.

Exhibit 36–17
Social Development and Self-Care Skills
IHBS Outcomes

Social Development and Self-Care Skills	Degree to which Social Development and Self-Care Skills have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Ability to name places to get help if s/he feels unsafe (n=26)	12%	39%	50%	+.6	Yes	Youth know more places to get help
Ability to ask for help when s/he needs it (n=26)	4%	46%	50%	+.7	Yes	Youth are more able to ask for help
Ability to take criticism without feeling defensive (n=25)	4%	72%	24%	+.2	Yes	Youth are slightly more able to take criticism constructively
Ability to take pride in cultural background (n=25)	12%	52%	36%	+.6	Yes	Youth take more pride in their cultural background
Ability to respect feelings of others (n=27)	7%	52%	41%	+.7	Yes	Youth respect others more
Ability to think about how his/her choices affect his/her future (n=25)	12%	56%	32%	+.5	Yes	Youth are more able to think about the consequences of their choices

Data Source: PRIDE

Anger Management

- This group of programs does appear to have an effect on participants' anger management skills. According to their responses to these survey items, participants showed improvement on all of the skills our survey measured. Youth reported greatest improvement in the areas of "breaking things on purpose," "hitting people on purpose," and "doing whatever I feel like doing when angry."

**Exhibit 36–18
Anger Management
IHBS Outcomes**

Anger Management Skills	Degree to which Anger Management Skills have Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	Worsened	Stayed Same	Improved	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Getting mad easily (n=26)	19%	48%	33%	+2	Yes	Youth get made a little less easily
Doing whatever s/he feels like doing when angry or upset (n=26)	0%	50%	50%	+9	Yes	Youth do whatever they feel like doing when angry less
Believing it is okay to physically fight to get what you want (n=26)	12%	50%	39%	+4	Yes	Youth believe it is slightly less okay to physically fight
Yelling at people when angry (n=26)	12%	50%	39%	+5	Yes	Youth yell less when angry
Breaking things on purpose (n=22)	0%	50%	50%	+1.1	Yes	Youth break things on purpose less
Hitting people on purpose (n=23)	4%	35%	61%	+9	Yes	Youth hit people on purpose less

Data Source: PRIDE

Risk Behavior: Primary Outcomes

- Staff identified the following as primary outcomes for risk behavior:
 - Substance use will decrease
 - Gang affiliation will decrease
 - Involvement in juvenile justice system will decrease

Substance Use

- Some of the youth had never tried cigarettes, alcohol, or drugs. About nine out of ten respondents had never smoked cigarettes (87%, n=13); 72% had never drunk alcohol (n=14); 57% had never smoked marijuana (n=14); and 80% had never tried street drugs (n=14).
- For those who *had* tried cigarettes, alcohol, or drugs, this group of programs appears to help youth decrease their use of these substances. More than half of the respondents said they smoked marijuana less since starting the program (56%, n=9). A third said the same for smoking cigarettes and using street drugs (33%, n=6; 33%, n=3). The effect the programs have on youths' alcohol use is smaller than for the other substances the survey asked about.

**Exhibit 36–19
Substance Use
IHBS Outcomes**

Substance Use	Degree to which Substance Use has Changed since Attending the Program				Improvement Shown on Average?	Since Attending the Program...
	More Frequent	Stayed Same	Less Frequent	On Average		
	(-3 to -1)	(0)	(+1 to +3)			
Smoking Cigarettes (n=6)	0%	67%	33%	+1.0	Yes	Youth smoke fewer cigarettes
Drinking Alcohol (n=8)	38%	38%	25%	+.25	Yes	Youth drink a little less alcohol
Smoking Marijuana (n=9)	11%	33%	56%	+1.22	Yes	Youth smoke less marijuana
Using street drugs (e.g. speed or ecstasy) (n=3)	0%	67%	33%	+1.00	Yes	Youth use fewer street drugs

Data Source: PRIDE

Gang Affiliation

- Participants appear to be making different choices about their peer group as a result of being in one of the programs. Of those participants who acknowledged “hanging out” with those belonging to a gang *before* joining the program, 73% said that they no longer hung out with them (n=15).⁴⁴ All of those who still hang out with people belonging to a gang said that they hang out with them less often (n=2).⁴⁵

Involvement in Juvenile Justice System

- The table below shows recidivism rates for youth involved with this group of programs. Recidivism is based on sustained petitions, and we include two types of rates. The first is the *true* recidivism rate: the percentage of youth who have had at least one additional sustained petition after the first one. To see if participation in one of these programs is associated with decreased involvement with the juvenile justice system, we also include a *post-program entry* recidivism rate. This rate applies to the group of youth who have had at least one sustained petition before program entry, and it is the percentage of them who have had at least one additional sustained petition after program entry.
- The data does not show an association between participation in one of these programs and lower rates of recidivism. This table shows that at six months after a first sustained petition, 14% had had at least one more sustained petition. Compare that with the rate of recidivism after entering one of these programs: 18% of youth had recidivated. At 12 months and 18 months, the recidivism rate post-program entry is similar but slightly higher than the true recidivism rate. At 24 months, the post-program entry recidivism rate is significantly higher than the true recidivism rate (For more detailed information on how these rates were calculated, please see section on **How Recidivism Results were Calculated** in the Appendix.) It is important to note that IHBS programs work with high-risk youth and are often a “last stop” intervention before youth are sent to an out-of-home placement. The lack of positive findings for recidivism does not mean the IHBS programs have failed; it is possible

⁴⁴ This statement applies to the cumulative sample (year 1 and year 2).

⁴⁵ This statement applies to only the year 2 sample; no comparable question was asked in year 1.

that this particular population of youth would have had even more sustained petitions without the benefit of participation in these IHBS programs.

**Exhibit 36–20
Recidivism Rates
IHBS Outcomes**

Number of Months Elapsed (Since First Sustained Petition or Program Entry)	Percentage of Youth with at Least One Sustained Petition Since....			
	First Sustained Petition		Program Entry*	
	Rate	N	Rate	N
6	14%	36	18%	28
12	31%	29	35%	26
18	38%	21	35%	17
24	33%	12	57%	7

*This includes only those youth who had at least one sustained petition *before* program entry.

Service Satisfaction

How satisfied are youth with the services they received?

- More than half of the participants in this group of programs said they were satisfied or very satisfied with all aspects of the program, from types of services offered to respect shown for participants ethnic and cultural background, from staff to the program overall.

**Exhibit 36-21
Participant Satisfaction
IHBS Outcomes**

Percent of participants who were satisfied with...	Very Dissatisfied or Dissatisfied	Very Satisfied or Satisfied	No Opinion
The types of services offered (n=27)	7%	56%	37%
The staff (n=27)	11%	63%	26%
Respect shown for participant's ethnic and cultural background (n=26)	8%	62%	31%
The program overall (n=26)	12%	62%	27%

Data Source: PRIDE

To what extent did youth feel connected to the program, staff and other students?

- Participants in these programs do feel connected to the program. All respondents said they are interested in staying in touch and helping out with the program and said they would **recommend it to their friends** (100%, n=12; 100%, n=12).

**Exhibit 36-22
Program Attachment
IHBS Outcomes**

After program Involvement, % of respondents who said “Yes” to:	% of Respondents
I feel safe attending this program (n=23)	96%
I would recommend this program to my friends (n=21)	100%
If I were in trouble and needed to talk, I would talk to a staff member at this program (n=15)	87%
I am interested in staying in touch and helping out with the program (n=12)	100%
If I were in trouble and needed to talk, I would talk to another youth at this program (n=27)	4%

Data Source: PRIDE

How do YOUTH think THEY’VE changed as a result of participating in the program?

- When asked how the program helped them, the largest number say that the program helped them with finding a job (46%, n=24). The next most frequent responses were “homework/school/GED studies” and “emotional problems” (33%, 25%, n=24).

**Exhibit 36–23
Program Benefits
IHBS Outcomes**

After program involvement, % of respondents who said they “got help from the program with…”	% of Respondents
Finding a job (n=24)	46%
Homework/school/GED studies (n=24)	33%
Emotional problems (n=24)	25%
Drug or alcohol use (n=13)	23%
Safer sex education (n=24)	21%
Managing anger (n=11)	18%
Keeping a job (n=24)	17%
Getting away from gangs (n=24)	17%

Data Source: PRIDE

Are youth successfully completing the program?

- About four-tenths of youth served for whom we have exit forms successfully completed the program and about six-tenths did not. The most common reasons cited for not completing the program were because of poor performance or behavior and because of a new arrest.

**Exhibit 36-24
Exit Reason
IHBS Outcomes**

Reason for program exit* (n=12)	% of Respondents
Completed the program	42%
Other	25%
Poor performance or behavior in the program	17%
New arrest/law violation	17%
Probation violation	11%
Referred to other agency	11%
Failure to appear at program/ Youth dropped out of program/ Absent from program without permission/ AWOL	8%
Partial completion of program	8%
Committed to juvenile hall	8%

*Percentages may add to more than 100% because staff could provide more than one response.

Data Source: PRIDE