



# alternatives to secure detention

alternatives to  
secure detention

# Chapter 37

## Overview of Alternatives to Secure Detention Programs

The following programs are alternatives to secure detention services. These programs attempt to instill a “continuum of supervision” that provides a range of short-term service options to insure that youth attend all court hearings arrest-free.<sup>1</sup> The Alternatives to Secure Detention programs funded through the Community Programs Division serve pre-adjudicated youth.

- Programs Included in this Section**
- Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice, Detention Diversion Advocacy Project
  
  - Mission Neighborhood Center, Home Detention Program

For the current contract year, the Community Programs Division is supporting two Alternatives to Secure Detention programs. Exhibit 15-1 provides an overview of the Alternatives to Secure Detention programs currently funded by the Community Programs Division in the current contract year. More details on this specific program can be found in the program-by-program chapters that follow.

**Exhibit 37–1  
Overview of Juvenile Detention Alternatives Programs**

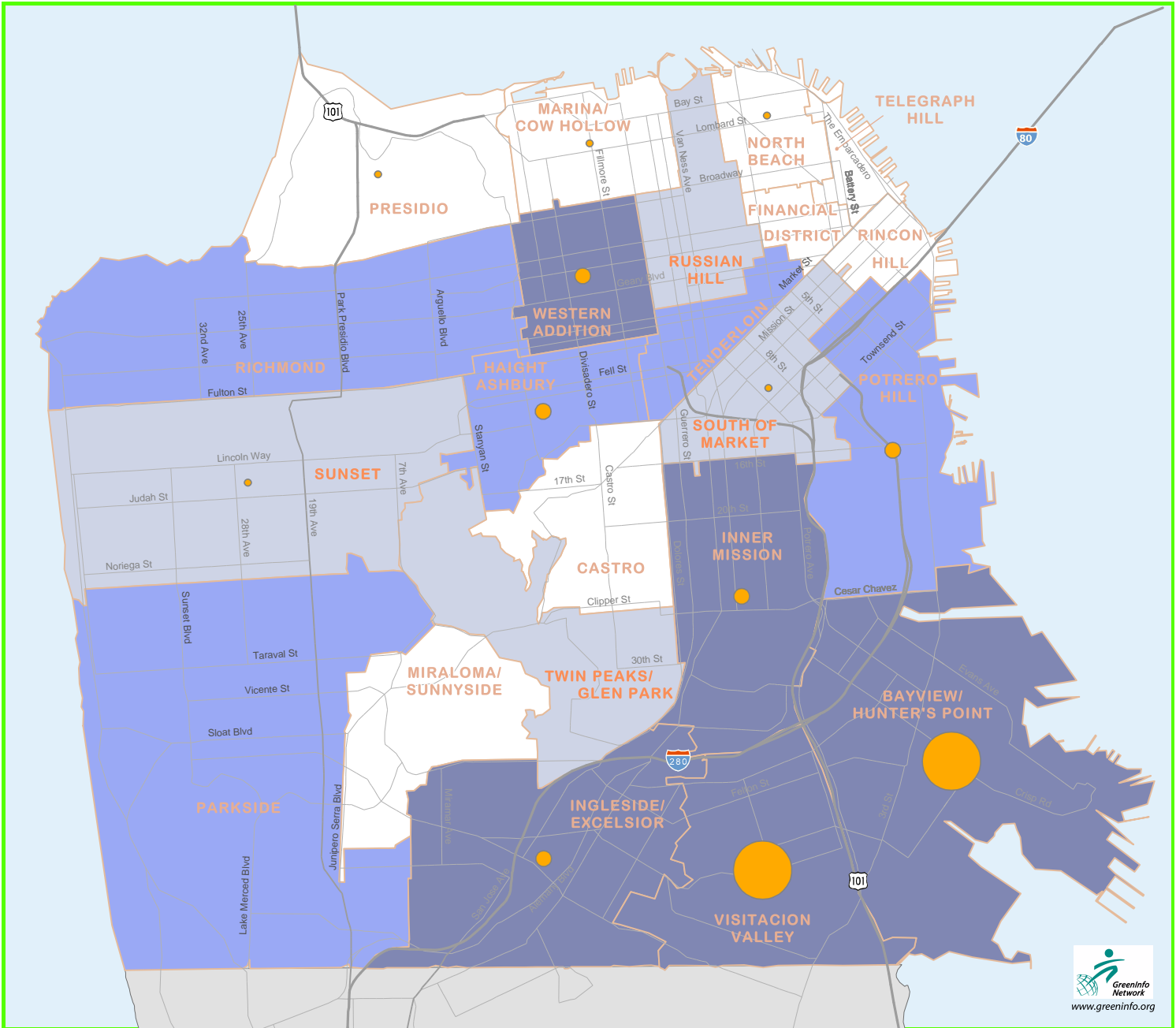
Program	Number of Youth Served <sup>2</sup>	Description
Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice, Detention Diversion Advocacy Project	62	The Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice’s Detention Diversion Advocacy Project (DDAP) is an intensive case management program that targets repeat youth offenders. DDAP case managers develop individualized case plans with each youth and use face-to-face meetings to develop a positive and supportive environment. DDAP refers youth to a variety of community based services depending on the needs of the individual youth.
Mission Neighborhood Center, Home Detention Program	128	The Home Detention Program is an alternative to detention for youth awaiting disposition of their court cases. The program serves non-violent juveniles who do not require a 24-hour secure detention and who might otherwise be in custody pending the resolution of their cases. This is a short-term program that provides supportive services to youth, monitoring their behaviors in school, home and social settings, for the length of time that youth are awaiting disposition (generally 15 to 30 days). The JPD and probation officers are the main source of referrals for this program.

<sup>1</sup> Ruse, Bill. Juvenile Jailhouse Rocked: Reforming Detention in Chicago, Portland, and Sacramento. <<http://www.aecf.org/initiatives/jdai/>> May 4, 2004.

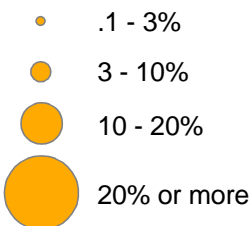
<sup>2</sup>For some programs data on youth served is available for the period of July 2003 – February 2005; for other programs it is available for the period of July 2003-February 2004 and July 2004-February 2005. See individual chapters for this information.



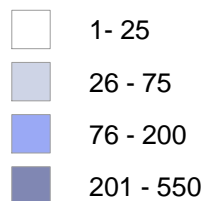
# Neighborhood Concentrations of Participants Served by Juvenile Detention Alternatives Programs and Juvenile Law Violation Referrals



Percentage of Juvenile Detention Alternatives Program Participants By Home Neighborhood



Number of Juvenile Law Violation Referrals Participants By Home Neighborhood



Data shown on this map were submitted by Instituto Familiar de la Raza, Inc., Case Management Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice, Detention Diversion Advocacy Project

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

# Chapter 38

## Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice

### Detention Diversion Advocacy Project

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#### Program Overview

The Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice's Detention Diversion Advocacy Project (DDAP) is an intensive case management program that targets repeat youth offenders. DDAP case managers develop individualized case plans with each youth and use face-to-face meetings (three times weekly in the second and third months, three times a day in the first week after referral) to develop a positive and supportive environment. DDAP refers youth to a variety of community based services depending on the needs of the individual youth.

Exhibit 38-1 Program At-A-Glance		
<b>Services provided to youth:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Case Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Referrals for other needed services not provided by HYP</li> </ul>
<b>Primary neighborhoods served:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Data not available</li> </ul>	
<b>Target population served:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Data not available</li> </ul>	
<b>How youth are referred:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Parent, guardian, or other adult family member</li> <li>▪ Courts</li> <li>▪ Defense Attorney</li> <li>▪ Other agencies</li> </ul>	
<b>Average length of time youth spend in program:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Data not available</li> </ul>	
<b>Average # of youth who participate at any given time:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Data not available</li> </ul>	

#### Program Contract Compliance

This grantee is in compliance with all contractual obligations aside from submittal of PRIDE surveys. This is based on data reported by Community Programs Division Staff.

##### Contract Amount as a Percentage of Total Program Budget:

- Data on JPD's 2003-2004 contract and program budget are not available.
- For the 2004-2005 contract year, JPD's contract with this program provided \$99,000. Data on the program budget are not available.

##### Number of youth served:<sup>3</sup>

- Data on the number youth served are available for July 2004-February 2005. During this period, the program served 62 youth.

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<sup>3</sup> Data on number of youth served normally comes from the Participant Tracking Spreadsheet, which was not available for this program. Senior Analyst Site Visit Form was used instead to provide an estimate on number of youth served.

**Staffing:**

- Information not available.

**Factors Affecting Involvement in PrIDE Evaluation:**

- This is the first year that the program participated in the PrIDE evaluation. This program was supposed to submit both youth surveys and exit forms for youth served. The program submitted exit forms but did not submit youth surveys for any youth this year. As a result, we could not report on achievement of program outcomes.

**Program Strengths and Successes:**

- Information not available.

**Program Challenges:**

- Information not available.

**Exhibit 38–2  
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 38–3  
Data Sources  
Huckleberry Status Offender**

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

- This program has participated in PrIDE evaluation data collection since July 2004. As of March 31, 2005, the program had submitted no Baselines, Follow-ups, or Youth Evaluation Surveys. The program submitted 26 Exit Forms, yielding an approximate exit form response rate of 42%.<sup>4</sup> All of these data are utilized in this report.

## Program Outcomes<sup>5</sup>

### Are youth successfully completing the program?

- More than two-thirds of youth completed the program (68%, n=25); the remainder did not, due to reasons such as a new arrest, a probation violation, or youth moving out of the areas.

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<sup>4</sup> The exit form rate is approximate because data on the number of youth served from the Senior Analyst Site Visit Form are approximate and do not reflect how many youth exited the program.

<sup>5</sup> Information on program outcomes, aside from exit reasons, is not available for this program.

**Exhibit 38-4  
Exit Reason  
Huckleberry Status Offender**

Reason for program exit* (n=25)	% of Respondents
Completed the program	68%
New arrest	16%
Probation violation	16%
Youth moved out of area	12%
Referred to other agencies	11%
Partial completion of program	8%
Poor performance/behavior in the program	4%
Other	12%

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



# Chapter 39

## Mission Neighborhood Center

### Home Detention Program

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#### Program Overview

The Home Detention Program is an alternative to detention for youth awaiting disposition of their court cases. The program serves non-violent juveniles who do not require a 24-hour secure detention and who might otherwise be in custody pending the resolution of their cases. This is a short-term program that provides supportive services to youth, monitoring their behaviors in school, home and social settings, for the length of time that youth are awaiting disposition (generally 30 to 45 days). During the 2004-2005 fiscal year, the Home Detention Program was able to expand and open a second site to serve Bayview youth.<sup>6</sup>

<b>Exhibit 39-1 Program At-A-Glance</b>		
<b>Services provided to youth:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Homework assistance</li> <li>▪ GED services</li> <li>▪ Extra-curricular activities</li> <li>▪ Evening recreation</li> <li>▪ Girls groups</li> <li>▪ Health education services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Case management</li> <li>▪ Job training/readiness services</li> <li>▪ Referrals for substance use counseling, mental health counseling, and practical assistance such as help with transportation or meals</li> </ul>
<b>Primary neighborhoods served:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bayview Hunters Point</li> <li>▪ Excelsior</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mission</li> </ul>
<b>Target population served:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Court-ordered youth</li> <li>▪ Latino/a and African American youth</li> <li>▪ Youth who live in the Mission/Bayview</li> <li>▪ Youth who are truant</li> <li>▪ Youth who are on probation</li> <li>▪ Youth who are at-risk of becoming further involved in the juvenile justice system</li> <li>▪ Youth who have used/abused drugs or alcohol</li> <li>▪ Youth who are involved in gangs</li> </ul>	
<b>How youth are referred:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Court-ordered</li> </ul>	
<b>Average length of time youth spend in program:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 30 days</li> </ul>	
<b>Average # of youth who participate at any given time:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 20 is the maximum at each of the two sites, average 30 total between the two sites</li> </ul>	

<sup>6</sup> Information provided by the program.

## Highlights on Program Outcome Findings<sup>7</sup>

### Key Positive Findings

- There were several positive findings in education outcomes for this program, with all participants being enrolled in school or a GED program and staying enrolled throughout their participation in the program. Participants reported better grades, better school attendance, and an increase in their enjoyment of school since attending the program. Youth also reported fewer behavior problems in school and said they spent more time in extra-curricular activities since starting the program. Three-quarters of participants said the program made them feel more comfortable about their abilities in school or a GED program.
- Program participants showed improvement in all social development and self-care skills. The greatest improvements were in participants' ability to respect others' feelings and to take pride in their cultural background.
- Since attending the program, participants' substance use decreased with youth reporting that they drank less alcohol, smoked less marijuana, and used fewer street drugs.

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

- Despite the overall decrease in participants' substance use since starting the program, youth increased how often they smoked cigarettes since entering the program. Looking at outcomes related to participants' substance use was of interest to the program staff, however it is not a goal or requirement of the Home Detention 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:

- For the 2003-2004 contract year, JPD's contract with this program provided \$134,266, which was 100% of this program's total budget.
- For the 2004-2005 contract year, JPD's contract with this program provided \$260,000, which was 100% of this program's total budget.

### Number of youth served:<sup>8</sup>

- Data on number and demographics of youth served are available for all but two months of the evaluation period: July 2003-April 2004, and July 2004-February 2005.<sup>9</sup> During this period, the program served 128 youth.

### Staffing:

- The program is staffed by three full-time and two part-time staff members.
- The staff to youth ratio varies from one to one to one to ten.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>7</sup> We include only primary outcomes here. For more information on primary vs. secondary outcomes see Exhibit 39-7.

<sup>8</sup> Data source: Participant Tracking Spreadsheets.

<sup>9</sup> For more information regarding the periods during which data were collected, see **Data Sources** section in Chapter 2.

<sup>10</sup> Information provided by Community Programs Division staff.

- The Home Detention Case Workers has participated in all JPD-funded training.<sup>5</sup>

#### **Factors Affecting Involvement in PrIDE Evaluation:**

- The Home Detention Program is a short term, pre-adjudication program serving court-mandated youth. Once a youth is called for his/her disposition it is difficult for him/her to complete a PrIDE survey.<sup>11</sup>

#### **Program Strengths and Successes:**

- A “major success was the expansion of [the] Home Detention program. Mission Neighborhood Center was awarded additional funds to open a second site to serve youth from the Bayview District.”<sup>6</sup>
- “Probation officers establish a close relationship with the staff and [together they] are able to provide many other services to the young person based on their needs.”<sup>5</sup>
- Focusing on education and job training, the staff conducts “an education assessment with each student [which can include] appropriate school enrollments, updating the Individual Education Plan, and requesting Student Study Team meetings...For many students this intervention helps to get [them] back on track.”<sup>6</sup>
- Home Detention has added an employment component through their collaboration with the City Youth Now Internship program, which offers paid internships at local community organizations. As program staff note, “This program has been a good incentive to the youth [and]...for many students this intervention helps to get the student back on track.”

#### **Program Challenges:**

- “One barrier has been the lack of awareness of the contractual obligations that come along with the Home Detention program. The Home Detention program mandates that case workers report infractions and submit weekly reports that include school attendance...This creates a tension among the staff [as] most of MNC programs are advocacy and this program is sometimes viewed as suppression.”<sup>6</sup>
- Home Detention does not always receive the proper documents for youth who are sent to the program.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Information provided by the program.

**Exhibit 39–2  
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
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b> (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 39–3  
Data Sources  
Home Detention Program**

Data Source	Available for This Report
Senior Analyst Site Visit Form	☑
CBO Questionnaire	☑
Participant Tracking Spreadsheets	☑
PrIDE Data	☑

- This program has participated in PrIDE evaluation data collection on an ongoing basis. As of March 31, 2005, the program had submitted 7 Baselines and their paired Follow-ups, 29 Youth Evaluation Surveys, and 12 Exit Forms. All of these data were utilized in this report.

- The program served a total of 128 youth during the following periods: July 2003-April 2004, and July 2004-February 2005. Between July 2003 and February 2005, the program submitted 36 youth surveys. Because programs did not submit data regarding how many youth were served between May and June 2004, we cannot report an exact response rate. Using the reported number of youth served, we report an approximate response rate of 28%. This program submitted 12 Exit Forms. During this same period, the program reported that 107 youth had exited the program, yielding an approximate response rate of 11% for Exit Forms.<sup>12</sup>

## **Program Description**

### **What are the characteristics of the youth served?**

- Half of the youth in this program are between the ages of 13 to 15 years old; a little over a third of youth are between 16 and 17 years old.
- The majority of participants are male (81%, n=127).
- This program targets African American and Latino youth, and these ethnicities account for the majority of those served: 42% of the youth are African American and 23% are Latino (n=128). The program also serves youth from several other racial/ethnic backgrounds.
- This program also targets youth who live in the Mission and Bayview Hunter's Point; the most common areas in which participants live are Excelsior, the Mission, and Bayview Hunter's Point (29%, 21% and 20%, n=97).

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<sup>12</sup> The exit form response rate is approximate because we do not have exact data on the number of youth who have exited the program. Our rate likely overestimates the exit form response rate.

**Exhibit 39–4  
Youth Characteristics  
Home Detention Program**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Participants
<b>Age♦</b> (n=126)	Under 13 years old	7%
	13-15 years old	50%
	16-17 years old	34%
	Over 18 years old	9%
<b>Gender♦</b> (n=127)	Male	81%
	Female	19%
<b>Race/Ethnicity♦</b> (n=128)	African American	42%
	Latino/a	23%
	Chinese	8%
	White	5%
	Filipino	2%
	Samoan	2%
	Vietnamese	2 %
	Other Asian and Pacific Islander	6%
	Other	9%
<b>Home Neighborhood♦</b> (n=97)	Excelsior	29%
	Mission	21%
	Bayview Hunters Point	20%
	Western Addition	13%
	Sunset	11%
	All other San Francisco neighborhoods	13%
	All areas outside San Francisco	3%

Data Sources:

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

♦ CBO Questionnaire

- Most of the youth participants are in homes where English is the primary language (67%, n=24). The program also serves youth whose primary home language is Spanish, Cantonese, Vietnamese, and Russian.
- The JPD and Probation Officers are the most common source of referrals for this program (88%, n=24), which supports the program in serving its target population who include youth who are truant, who are on probation, or who are court ordered.

**Exhibit 39–5  
Demographic Information  
Home Detention Program**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
<b>Language Spoken at Home</b> (n=24)	English	67%
	Spanish	8%
	Cantonese	8%
	Vietnamese	8%
	Russian	8%
<b>Living Situation</b> (n=25)	Two Parents	48%
	One Parent	44%
	Family but not parents	4%
	Other	4%
<b>Referral to Program*</b> (n=24)	JPD/PO/YGC	88%
	Friend	4%
	It's in my neighborhood	4%

\*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. Close to three-quarters of participants acknowledge that they hang out with gang members (70%, n=23). When asked if they knew anyone who had been arrested, 83% say that they did (n=23). Most commonly, they note that a friend or parent had been arrested. As a further indication that youth are in high-risk peer groups, over three-quarters of respondents say they knew someone who had died; the largest percentage of youth say that a friend had died. One-third of respondents (33%, n=24) say they have tried alcohol or other drugs.

**Exhibit 39–6  
Risk Factors  
Home Detention Program**

Risk Factors at Program Entry		% of Respondents
<b>Frequency with which Youth Hears Gunshots at Home</b> (n=21)	Never	48%
	Once or Twice	24%
	Many Times	29%
<b>Feels Unsafe in Neighborhood</b> (n=20)		30%
<b>Acknowledges S/he Hangs Out With Gang Members</b> (n=23)		70%
<b>Has Tried Drugs or Alcohol</b> (n=24)		33%
<b>Knows Someone Who Was Arrested</b> (n=34)	Knows at least one person who was arrested (n=23)	83%
	Participant's friend was arrested*	47%
	Participant was arrested*	29%
	Participant's neighbor was arrested*	12%
	Participant's parent was arrested*	9%
	Participant's sibling was arrested*	9%
	Participant's other relative was arrested*	6%
<b>Knows Someone Who Died</b> (n=16)	Knows at least one person who died (n=22)	77%
	Participant's friend died*	63%
	Participant's sibling died*	19%
	Participant's neighbor died*	6%
	Participant's parent died*	6%

\*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.

**Exhibit 39–7**  
**Program Outcome Measures**  
**Home Detention Program**

Outcome Area	Anticipated Outcomes for Participants	Primary Outcome	Secondary Outcome
<b>Education</b>	▪ School attendance will increase	X	
	▪ School behavioral problems will decrease	X	
	▪ Engagement in positive after-school activities will increase	X	
<b>Work and Job Readiness</b>	▪ Job readiness will increase		X
	▪ Employment will increase		X
<b>Building Positive Relationships</b>	▪ Positive peer relationships will increase		X
	▪ Positive parental/guardian relationships will increase		X
	▪ Positive relationships with service providers will increase	X	
<b>Skill-Building</b>	▪ Social development and self-care skills will increase	X	
	▪ Anger management skills will improve		X
<b>Risk Factors</b>	▪ 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	Youth missed fewer days during a given month.
	↓ This is the percentage of respondents who had a <b>negative change</b>	↓ This is the percentage of respondents who reported a <b>zero change</b>	↓ This is the percentage of respondents who had a <b>positive change</b>	↓ This is the <b>average score of all respondents</b>	↓ This box indicates whether the average score indicates <b>improvement overall among respondents</b>	↓ This is a <b>narrative summary</b> 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
  - Engagement in positive after-school activities will increase

### School Attendance/Attachment

- All of the youth in this program were enrolled in school or a GED program prior to program participation, and all stayed enrolled during the program.
- We further investigate changes in school attendance and attachment. Program participants showed improvement in all three of the following areas: enjoyment of school, grades, and school attendance.
- Program staff note that youth placed on Home Detention sometimes have not been in school for several years. Therefore, school attendance improvement is a positive outcome.

**Exhibit 39–8  
School Attendance/Attachment  
Home Detention Program**

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)			
<b>Number of school days missed during a month</b> (n=21)	19%	38%	43%	<b>+.8</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Youth <b>missed fewer days</b> during a given month.
<b>Grades</b> (n=15)	0%	47%	53%	<b>+.9</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Youth got <b>better grades.</b>
<b>Enjoyment of school</b> (n=22)	5%	50%	46%	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Youths' enjoyment of school <b>increased.</b>

Data Source: PRIDE

- Further indications of the ability of the program 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.
- Two-thirds of respondents said that the program helped them stay in school or get their GED (67%, n=18).
- Three-quarters of respondents said that the program “made me feel more comfortable about my abilities in school/GED program” (75%, n=16).

**Exhibit 39–9  
Youth Perceptions of How the Program  
Promotes School Attachment  
Home Detention Program**

Indicators of School Attachment	Percent of Respondents
<b>The program helped participants to stay in school or get their GED.</b> (n=18)	67%
<b>The program made participants feel more comfortable about their abilities in school or a GED program.</b> (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.

- Before participating in this program, 33% of youth had been in trouble at school, either getting sent to the counselor's office, suspended, or expelled (n=6). These youth skipped the survey items on the Follow-up Survey that ask about getting in trouble, so we cannot report change in this area for year 1.
- 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 respondents' behavior at school improved, with 78% reporting that they get into trouble less at school since attending the program (n=14).

**Exhibit 39–10  
Change in Behavior Problems in School  
Home Detention Program**

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)			
<b>Frequency of Getting in Trouble at School</b> (n=14)	0%	21%	78%	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Youth had <b>fewer behavior problems</b> in school.

Data Source: PRIDE

**Engagement in Positive After-School Activities**

- Since attending the program, over one-third of participants reported that they spend more time in after-school activities (35%, n=23).

**Exhibit 39–11  
After-School Activities  
Home Detention Program**

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)			
<b>Spending time in extra-curricular activities</b> (n=23)	4%	61%	35%	<b>+5</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Youth spent <b>more time</b> in extra-curricular activities.

Data Source: PRIDE

- Over half of the respondents had joined at least one after-school activity since beginning the program (57%, n=14).

**Exhibit 39–12  
After-School Activities  
Home Detention Program**

Activity	Percent of Youth who Have Joined the Following After-School Activities since Beginning the Program
<b>Joined at least one activity:</b> (n=14)	57%
<b>Going to a neighborhood or community center</b> (n=14)	36%
<b>Participating in a youth group or club</b> (n=12)	33%
<b>Participating in a religious group or club</b> (n=14)	21%
<b>Volunteering</b> (n=13)	15%
<b>Playing team sports</b> (n=14)	14%
<b>Other activity</b> (n=13)	8%
<b>Playing a musical instrument</b> (n=14)	7%
<b>Practicing martial arts</b> (n=14)	7%

Data Source: PrIDE

- Almost half of the respondents said that they became involved in extra-curricular activities specifically because of their participation in this program (aside from the program itself) (46%, n=11).

### **Building Positive Relationships: Primary Outcome**

- Staff identified the following as a primary outcome for building positive relationships:
  - Positive relationships with service providers will increase

#### **Positive Relationships with Program Staff**

- Participants have developed positive relationships with staff members in the program. 45% (45%, n=11) said that if they were in trouble and needed help they would talk with a staff member about it.

### **Building Positive Relationships: Secondary Outcomes**

- Staff identified the following as secondary outcomes for building positive relationships:
  - Positive peer relationships will increase
  - Positive parental/guardian relationships will increase

#### **Positive Peer Relationships**

- Participants reported on the current positive peer relationships in their lives while in the program.

**Exhibit 39–13**  
**Positive Peer Relationships**  
**Home Detention Program**

Youth Has a Friend or Relative about His/Her Own Age who...	Percent of Respondents Reporting that They have These Positive Peer Relationships
<b>Really cares about me.</b> (n=21)	100%
<b>I can go to when I have problems.</b> (n=22)	100%
<b>Helps me when I'm having a hard time.</b> (n=21)	100%

Data Source: PRIDE

- All of the participants reported positive peer relationships, with 100% saying they have a friend who really cares about them, who they can go to when they have problems, and who helps them when they are having a hard time.

**Positive Relationships with Parents/Guardians**

- Participants reported on the current positive parental/guardian relationships in their lives while in the program.
- High percentages of participants reported positive parental/guardian relationships, with 100% saying there is an adult at home who expects them to follow the rules (n=22).

**Exhibit 39–14**  
**Positive Relationships with Parents/Guardians**  
**Home Detention Program**

Youth Said S/He had a Parent or Other Adult at Home who...	Percent of Respondents Reporting that They have These Positive Adult Relationships
<b>Expects me to follow the rules.</b> (n=22)	100%
<b>Believes that I will be a success.</b> (n=20)	90%
<b>Is interested in my schoolwork.</b> (n=22)	86%
<b>Listens to me when I have something to say.</b> (n=20)	85%
<b>Talks with me about my problems.</b> (n=22)	82%

Data Source: PRIDE

- Over one-third of respondents (35%, n=17) report that the program helped them get along better with their friends and/or relatives.

**Skill-Building: Primary Outcome**

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

**Social Development and Self-Care Skills**

- Program participants showed improvement in all social development and self-care skills. The greatest improvements were in participants' ability to respect others' feelings and to take pride in their cultural background.

**Exhibit 39–15**  
**Social Development and Self-Care Skills**  
**Home Detention Program**

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)			
<b>Ability to name places to get help if s/he feels unsafe</b> (n=20)	10%	65%	25%	<b>+1</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Youth knew a <b>more</b> about places to go to get help.
<b>Ability to ask for help when s/he needs it</b> (n=21)	0%	67%	33%	<b>+7</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Youth were <b>better</b> at asking for help.
<b>Ability to take criticism without feeling defensive</b> (n=20)	15%	55%	30%	<b>+4</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Youth were <b>better</b> at taking criticism.
<b>Ability to take pride in cultural background</b> (n=20)	0%	55%	45%	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Youth showed an <b>increase</b> in their cultural pride.
<b>Ability to respect feelings of others</b> (n=18)	0%	50%	50%	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Youth were <b>better able</b> to respect others' feelings.
<b>Ability to think about how his/her choices affect his/her future</b> (n=20)	5%	56%	40%	<b>+9</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Youth <b>thought more</b> about the impact of their choices on their future.

Data Source: PRIDE

### **Skill-Building: Secondary Outcome**

- Staff identified the following as a secondary outcome for skill-building:
  - Anger management skills will improve

#### **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 all of the anger management skills areas. According to their responses to the survey items, they showed the greatest improvement on refraining from purposefully hitting people and breaking things.

**Exhibit 39–16  
Anger Management  
Home Detention Program**

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)			
<b>Getting mad easily</b> (n=19)	11%	37%	53%	<b>+.8</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Youth <b>get mad less often.</b>
<b>Doing whatever s/he feels like doing when angry or upset</b> (n=17)	12%	47%	59%	<b>+.7</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Youth <b>act out less often</b> when angry or upset.
<b>Believing it is okay to physically fight to get what you want</b> (n=20)	10%	55%	35%	<b>+.8</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Youth believe it is okay to physically fight to get something <b>less often.</b>
<b>Yelling at people when angry</b> (n=18)	11%	50%	39%	<b>+.6</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Youth yell at people <b>less often</b> when they are angry.
<b>Breaking things on purpose</b> (n=18)	17%	28%	56%	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Youth break things on purpose <b>less often.</b>
<b>Hitting people on purpose</b> (n=19)	16%	26%	58%	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Youth hit people on purpose <b>less often.</b>

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. Over three-quarters of respondents had never smoked cigarettes (77%, n=17); 71% had never drunk alcohol (n=17); 69% had never smoked marijuana (n=16); and 82% had never tried street drugs (n=17).
- For those who *had* tried cigarettes, alcohol, or drugs, we report changes in substance use. Participants showed the greatest improvement in smoking marijuana, with two-thirds of respondents saying they smoke marijuana less since attending the program (67%, n=6). Participants also reported drinking alcohol and using street drugs less since starting the program.



**Exhibit 39–17  
Substance Use  
Home Detention Program**

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)			
<b>Smoking Cigarettes</b> (n=5)	20%	80%	0%	<b>-.2</b>	<b>No</b>	Youth smoked cigarettes <b>more often.</b>
<b>Drinking Alcohol</b> (n=6)	17%	33%	50%	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Youth drank alcohol <b>less often.</b>
<b>Smoking Marijuana</b> (n=6)	17%	17%	67%	<b>+1.8</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Youth smoked marijuana <b>less often.</b>
<b>Using street drugs (e.g. speed or ecstasy)</b> (n=3)	0%	67%	33%	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Youth used street drugs <b>less often.</b>

Data Source: PRIDE

**Gang Affiliation**

- Of the eleven respondents, one youth acknowledge that s/he hung out with gang members before joining the program. This particular youth reported that s/he hung out with gang members less often since joining the program.

**Involvement in Juvenile Justice System**

- The table below shows recidivism rates for youth involved with Home Detention. 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, 22% 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, 14% had recidivated. There are slightly higher rates at the 12-month mark, as more time passes since youth have entered the program. However, the rate drops again at the 18-month mark. (For more detailed information on how these rates were calculated, please refer 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. Note also that for this program, data are available for very few youth. 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 39–18  
Recidivism Rates  
Home Detention Program**

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	22%	41	14%	7
12	30%	20	40%	5
18	50%	8	0%	2
24	75%	4	NA	0

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

**Work and Job Readiness: Secondary Outcomes**

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

**Job Readiness**

- A small percentage of participants reported that the program helped them get ideas about what kind of job they want, and to believe that they can get a job (15%, n=20 for both).

**Exhibit 39–19  
Job Readiness  
Home Detention Program**

Job Readiness Indicator	Percent of Respondents Reporting that the Program Helped them in These Areas
Belief that I Can Get a Job (n=20)	15%
Ideas about the Kind of Job I Want (n=20)	15%
California (or other state) ID Card or Driver's License (n=18)	11%
Social Security Card (n=20)	0%
Resume (n=18)	0%

Data Source: PRIDE

**Employment**

- Less than one-fifth of respondents held a job at the time they filled out the survey (14%, n=22).
- Half of those employed reported that they had received help from this program in finding or keeping a job (50%, n=2).

## Service Satisfaction

### How satisfied are youth with the services they received?

- Participants expressed a high level of satisfaction with the program (see Exhibit 39-20). Over two-thirds 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 39-20**  
**Participant Satisfaction**  
**Home Detention Program**

Percent of participants who were satisfied with...	Very Dissatisfied or Dissatisfied	Very Satisfied or Satisfied	No Opinion
The types of services offered (n=25)	12%	<b>68%</b>	20%
The staff (n=25)	8%	<b>72%</b>	20%
Respect shown for participant's ethnic and cultural background (n=25)	0%	<b>64%</b>	36%
The program overall (n=25)	0%	<b>72%</b>	28%

Data Source: PRIDE

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

- Participants do feel connected to the program. Almost of the participants **felt safe** attending the program (94%, n=16). Over two-thirds of participants said they would **recommend it to their friends** and that they are interested in **staying in touch and helping out** with the program (69%, n=16; 69%, n=13).

**Exhibit 39-21  
Program Attachment  
Home Detention Program**

<b>After program involvement, % of respondents who said “Yes” to:</b>	<b>% of Respondents</b>
I feel safe attending this program (n=16)	94%
I would recommend this program to my friends (n=16)	69%
I am interested in staying in touch and helping out with the program (n=13)	69%
If I were in trouble and needed to talk, I would talk to a <b>staff member</b> at this program (n=11)	46%
If I were in trouble and needed to talk, I would talk to another <b>youth</b> at this program (n=25)	16%

Data Source: PRIDE

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

- The most significant benefits of the program involve helping participants with their homework, GED studies, and in school (25%, n=20). Participants also reported receiving help from the program with finding a job, decreasing their drug or alcohol use, and getting away from gangs. They did not report receiving help from the program in keeping a job, learning about safer sex, dealing with emotional problems, or managing their anger.

**Exhibit 39–22  
Program Benefits  
Home Detention Program**

<b>After program involvement, % of respondents who said they “got help from the program with...”</b>	<b>% of Respondents</b>
Homework/school/GED studies (n=20)	25%
Finding a job (n=20)	10%
Drug or alcohol use (n=13)	8%
Getting away from gangs (n=20)	5%
Keeping a job (n=20)	0%
Safer sex education (n=20)	0%
Emotional problems (n=20)	0%
Managing anger (n=7)	0%

Data Source: PRIDE

## Are youth successfully completing the program?

- Over half of youth for whom there are exit forms successfully completed the program (58%, n=12). One-third of these youth failed to successfully complete the program because they violated their probation (n=12).

**Exhibit 39-23  
Exit Reason  
Home Detention Program**

<b>Reason for program exit*</b> (n=12)	<b>% of Respondents</b>
Completed the program	58%
Probation violation	33%
Poor performance or behavior in the program	8%
New arrest/law violation	8%
Committed to juvenile hall	8%
Other	8%

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

