



shelter

shelter

Chapter 40

Overview of Shelter Programs

Shelter programs provide status-offenders and youth who cannot safely return to their homes with an alternative to detention at the Youth Guidance Center. By providing services 24 hours a day, seven days a week, these programs fulfill a critical need for temporary out-of-home placement for youth. The Community Programs Division funds two shelter programs: Huckleberry Youth Programs' Status Offender program and the San Francisco Boys and Girls Home's Pre-Placement Shelter. Both programs focus on family reunification and assist youth in making successful transitions back into the community.

Programs Included in this Section

- Huckleberry Youth Programs, Status Offender Program
- San Francisco Boys and Girls Home, Pre-Placement Shelter

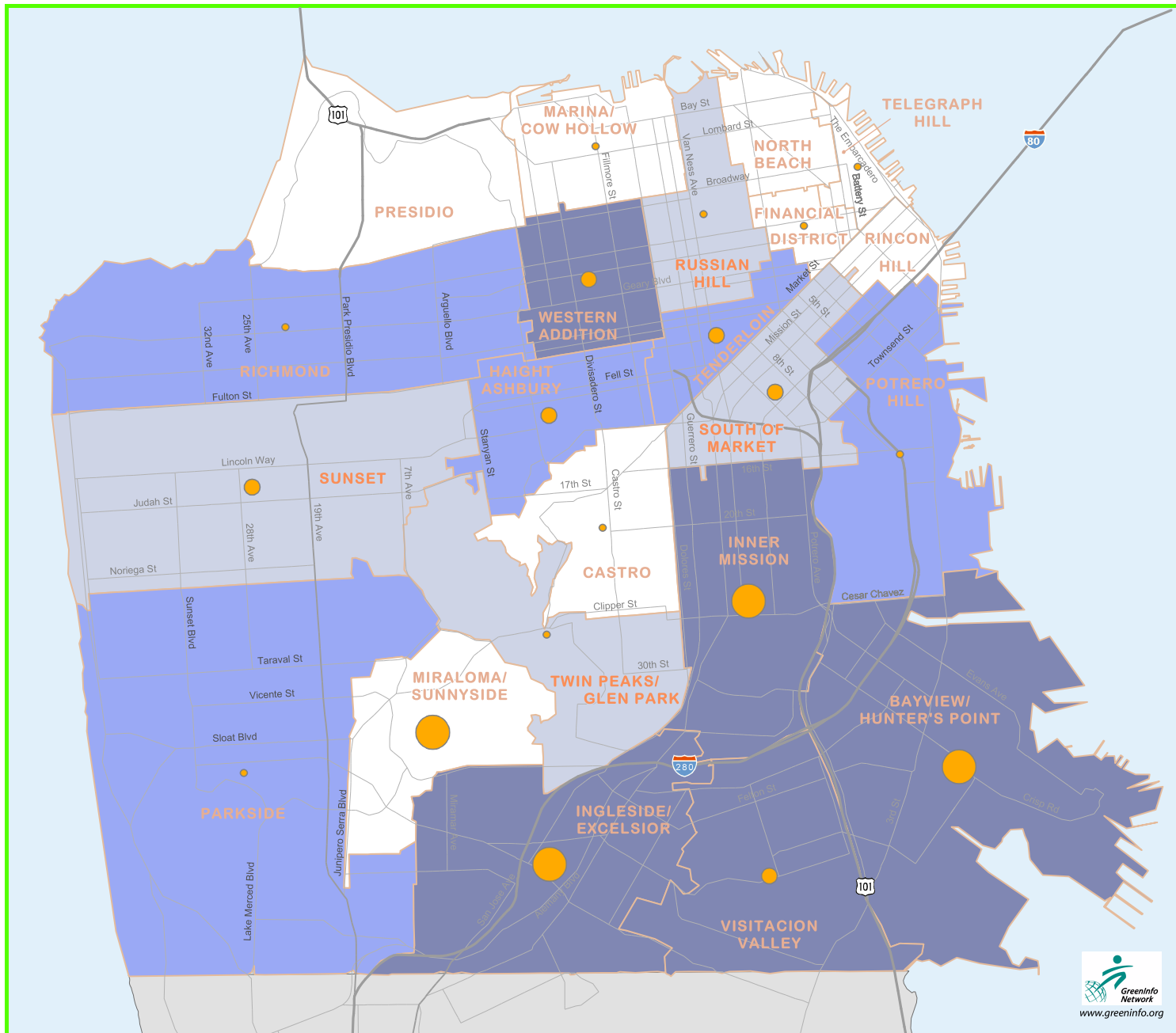
Exhibit 40-1 provides an overview of the Shelter programs funded by the Community Programs Division in the current contract year. More details on specific programs can be found in the program-by-program chapters that follow.

Exhibit 40-1
Overview of Shelter Programs

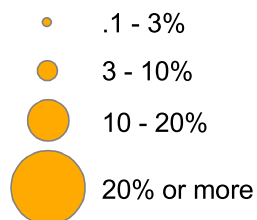
Program	Number of Youth Served ¹	Description
Huckleberry Youth Programs, Status Offender Program	283	The Huckleberry House Status Offender Program is designed as a three to five day crisis intervention program that offers emergency shelter to at-risk youth, runaways, status offenders and youth without safe housing. Huckleberry House is a component of Huckleberry Youth Programs (HYP), which offers a sheltered care facility, intake services, medical assessment, counseling, peer education, access to health care and case management services for high-risk youth. The primary goal of the Status Offender Program is to facilitate the timely resolution of family conflicts so that youth can reunite with their families and return home safely. A secondary goal is to engage family members in mediation and/or therapy to help improve their problem-solving skills.
San Francisco Boys and Girls Home, Pre-Placement Shelter	64	The San Francisco Boys and Girls Home (SFBGH) Pre-Placement program is utilized by the San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department (JPD) to house adjudicated youth who are waiting for long-term out-of-home placement or working towards family reunification. SFBGH is a licensed eight-bed, 90-day residential care program designed to prepare residents for successful transition into the community and assist with family reunification. For youth who have had multiple placements or youth who have been hard to place for various reasons, SFBGH is an alternative to incarceration at Youth Guidance Center. The highly structured residential program employs a variety of service interventions to address the needs of the program participants.

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. See individual chapters for this information.

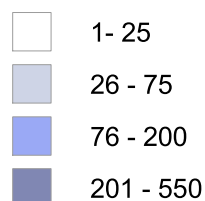
Neighborhood Concentrations of Participants Served by Shelter Programs and Juvenile Law Violation Referrals



Percentage of Shelter Program Participants By Home Neighborhood



Number of Juvenile Law Violation Referrals Participants By Home Neighborhood



Data shown on this map were submitted by:
 San Francisco Boys and Girls Home's Pre-Placement Shelter;
 Huckleberry Youth Programs, Status Offender Program

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

Chapter 41

Huckleberry Youth Programs

Status Offender Program

Program Overview

Huckleberry House (Status Offender Program) provides 24/7 crisis intervention, assessment, counseling, case management, shelter, and referral services for San Francisco youth ages 11-17 who are running away, truant, breaking curfew, or at risk of becoming involved in the juveniles justice system. Many of these youth are also experiencing some level of physical or emotional abuse in their homes. The program staff work with the youth and their families to stabilize the immediate crisis, return the young person home when appropriate, and provide referrals and linkages into Huckleberry Youth Program's (HYP) aftercare services to continue the stabilization of the family. Aftercare services include: medical services, health education, individual case management for the youth, individual therapy for the youth, and family therapy.

Exhibit 41-1 Program At-A-Glance		
Services provided to youth:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing services/assistance ▪ Tutoring/help with homework ▪ Substance use counseling ▪ Mental health counseling ▪ Educational and recreational outings while sheltered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case management ▪ Anger management services ▪ Health education services ▪ Practical assistance such as help with transportation or meals ▪ Referrals for other needed services not provided by HYP
Primary neighborhoods served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bayview Hunters Point ▪ OMI ▪ Haight ▪ South of Market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mission ▪ Western Addition ▪ Visitacion Valley
Target population served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth who have run away ▪ Youth between the ages of 11 and 17 ▪ Youth who are truant ▪ Youth who are at risk of becoming involved with the juvenile justice system ▪ Youth who have used/abused drugs or alcohol 	
How youth are referred:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Self ▪ From a friend ▪ Brother, sister, or cousin ▪ Parent, guardian, or other adult family member ▪ Probation officer ▪ Outreach worker ▪ Case manager ▪ Social worker ▪ Teacher or school counselor ▪ Police, CARC 	
Average length of time youth spend in program:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6.2 days 	
Average # of youth who participate at any given time:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3.5 sheltered clients plus 2.5 non-sheltered clients 	

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 \$584,000, which was 63% of this program's total budget.
- For the 2004-2005 contract year, JPD's contract with this program provided \$444,975, which was 56% of this program's total budget.

Number of youth served:²

- Data on the number and demographics of youth served from the Participant Tracking Spreadsheet are available for all but three months of the evaluation period: July 2003-February 2004, and July 2004-February 2005. According to the Participant Tracking Spreadsheet, the program served 283 youth. Including housed and un-housed youth, the program served 571 youth from 2003-2005.³

Staffing:

- The program is staffed by 8 full-time and 5-10 part-time relief staff members.

Factors Affecting Involvement in PriDE Evaluation:

- Because this program's outcome differed from those outcomes measured by the PriDE Youth Evaluation Survey, and because youth remain in the program for less than a month, the program did not require youth to complete the Youth Evaluation Survey for PriDE. Rather, staff were only required to fill out an exit form for each youth when they left the program. Thus, data for this program is limited to demographic information and information provided by staff upon the youth's exit.
- Many parents have expressed concern that their child's information would be available to the legal system and have withdrawn consent in order to maintain their child's confidentiality.

Program Strengths and Successes:

- "Huckleberry House has been able to successfully reunite many youth back with their families."⁴
- Program staff provided the following success story from the past year as an example of the many successes the program has had in providing emergency housing and services for at-risk youth.

"Luis⁵ had moved to the United States with his two brothers to help earn money for his family in Mexico. However, when he was 17 years old, he was arrested for gang related activity and placed in a group home. Three months later, Luis was sent to the Youth Guidance Center because of a behavioral incident at his group home. From there, he was sent to Huckleberry House to await trial. After much displacement, it was at Huckleberry House that Luis finally found someone that he could count on for continuous support. On the day of his trial, a Huckleberry Residential Counselor went to court with Luis to advocate for him. The judge, on seeing that Luis had proper support, dropped the

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

³ Data on total number of housed and un-housed youth served from 2003-2005 are provided by the program.

⁴ Information provided by Community Programs Division staff

⁵ Name has been changed to protect client confidentiality

charges. Luis’s Residential Counselor referred him to the Mission Neighborhood Family Center for legal assistance with getting immigration documentation. Luis was also referred to another program that could help him with his long-term housing and educational needs, as Luis had previously expressed an interest in educational assistance. Further, the Residential Counselor was able to reconnect Luis with school before he left the shelter. Luis is currently doing very well at his new placement and he goes to school regularly. He still calls every other week just to check in with his Residential Counselor.”

Program Challenges:⁶

- According to program staff, “We have seen an increase in youth who have recently immigrated from South or Central America. These youth are mostly monolingual Spanish speaking, and many have no legal guardian in this country. Serving this population is challenging because many of them are involved in different legal and child welfare systems. As a result, it is difficult to communicate and connect them with the available services. Many of these youth also immigrate to reunite with parents or family that they have not seen in many years. In order to meet these challenges, Huckleberry House has increased its bilingual capacity. We also aim to increase our level of cultural competency to provide comfortable and culturally appropriate language and services to the youth. We are also in the process of having many of our forms translated into Spanish so that they are more accessible to the youth and their families.”

**Exhibit 41–2
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.

⁶ Unless otherwise noted, information on program successes and challenge provided by staff of the organization.

Data Sources

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

**Exhibit 41–3
Data Sources
Huckleberry Status Offender**

Data Source	Available for This Report
Senior Analyst Site Visit Form	☑
CBO Questionnaire	☑
Participant Tracking Spreadsheets	☑
PrIDE Data (exit forms only)	☑

- This program has participated in PrIDE evaluation data collection on an ongoing basis. As of March 31, 2005, the program had submitted 124 Exit Forms. All of these data were utilized in this report.
- 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 exit form response rate of 44%.⁷

Program Description

What are the characteristics of the youth served?

- Youth participants range in age from 11 to 17.
- Participants live in many different neighborhoods throughout San Francisco. The largest percentages of participants live in Bayview Hunters Point, Western Addition, Mission, Haight, and OMI (16%, 7%, 6%, and 6%, n=385).

⁷ 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 41-4
Youth Characteristics
Huckleberry Status Offender**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Participants
Age♦ (n=283)	Under 13 years old	12%
	13-15 years old	50%
	16-17 years old	36%
	Over 18 years old	1%
Gender♦ (n=149)	Male	47%
	Female	53%
Race/Ethnicity♦ (n=149)	African American	34%
	Latino/a	21%
	White	11%
	Asian American and Pacific Islander	6%
	Other	28%
Home Neighborhood♦ (n=385)*	Bayview Hunters Point	16%
	Western Addition	7%
	Mission	6%
	Haight	6%
	OMI	6%
	Visitacion Valley	5%
	All other San Francisco neighborhoods	39%
	All areas outside San Francisco	15%

* 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

The outcomes that the PrIDE survey measures do not align with the outcomes of this program. Because of this, the program did not require youth complete PrIDE surveys. The program listed the following other outcomes as its primary outcome.

**Exhibit 41-5
Program Outcome Measures
Huckleberry Status Offender**

Outcome Area	Anticipated Outcomes for Participants
Living Situation upon program exit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percent of youth who return home or to safe and supportive environments

Are youth successfully completing the program?

- Nearly three quarters of youth served for whom we have exit forms successfully completed the program; the remainder did not, although 10% partially completed the program.

**Exhibit 41-6
Exit Reason
Huckleberry Status Offender**

Reason for program exit* (n=62)	% of Respondents
Completed the program	72%
Partial completion of program	10%
Failure to appear at program/ Youth dropped out of program/ Absent from program without permission/ AWOL	2%
Probation violation	2%
Committed to juvenile hall	2%
Referred to other agency	1%
Other	13%

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

Data Source: PrIDE

Chapter 42

San Francisco Boys and Girls Home

Pre-Placement Shelter

Program Overview

The San Francisco Boys and Girls Home (SFBGH) Pre-Placement program is utilized by the San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department (JPD) to house adjudicated youth who are waiting for long-term out-of-home placement or working toward family reunification. SFBGH is a licensed eight-bed, 90-day residential care program designed to prepare residents for successful transition into the community and to assist with family reunification. For youth who have had multiple placements or youth who have been hard to place for various reasons, SFBGH is an alternative to incarceration at the Youth Guidance Center. The highly structured residential program employs a variety of service interventions to address the needs of the program participants.

Exhibit 42-1 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 ▪ Extra-curricular or after-school activity ▪ Housing services/assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anger management services ▪ Health education services ▪ Substance use counseling ▪ Mental health counseling ▪ Practical assistance such as help with transportation or meals
Primary neighborhoods served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bayview Hunters Point ▪ Visitacion Valley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mission
Target population served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth between the ages of 13 and 18 ▪ 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 one month and one year 	
Average # of youth who participate at any given time:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 8-10 	

Highlights on Program Outcome Findings⁸

Key Positive Findings

- The program appears to have a positive impact on several aspects of participants' educations. After involvement in the program, youth report higher rates of attendance, better behavior, greater attachment to school, and more involvement in extra-curricular activities. The program also seems to help youth relate better with their peers and family members.

⁸ We include only primary outcomes here. For more information on primary vs. secondary outcomes see Exhibit 42-7.

- Since attending the program, youth report slightly positive changes in their job readiness, their anger management skills, and their substance use.
- Entry into the program is associated with lower recidivism rates for youth.

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

- The program does not appear to have an effect on youths' grades or enjoyment of school. The program also does not seem to help youth improve 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 \$194,000, which was 100% of this program's total budget.
- JPD's contract amount with this program for the 2004-2005 contract year is \$250,000. The program's budget for 2004-2005 is \$1,365,632

Number of youth served:⁹

- 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 64 youth.

Staffing:

- The program is staffed by 23 full-time and 2 part-time staff members.

Factors Affecting Involvement in PRIDE Evaluation:

- A small number of youth are referred to the Shelter as very short term placements, which inhibits the scope of service the Shelter program is able to provide. This affects the program's ability to complete the PRIDE surveys, and therefore misrepresents the Shelter's ability to provide the services. In addition, the change from a baseline and follow-up survey to just one Youth Evaluation Survey (YES) has decreased the amount of data that the program is able to provide the evaluation. Whereas in the past, the program would provide at least a baseline survey for all youth and a follow-up for as many youth as possible, now, because the YES must be taken near the end of a youth's involvement in the program, some youth who participate in the program only have data from the exit form

Program Strengths and Successes:¹⁰

- "The major success of the program has been the program's ability to partner with other community based organizations, and the Juvenile Probation Department, in providing the necessary services for the clients so that they may return to their respective communities in a strengthened manner. The program has had 100% attendance in various educational settings throughout San Francisco, as well

⁹ Data source: Participant Tracking Spreadsheets. For more information on periods in which data were collected, see **Data Sources** section in Chapter 2.

¹⁰ Unless otherwise noted, information on program successes and challenges is provided by program staff.

as Bay High School, where the program is in partnership with the San Francisco Unified School District. This regular attendance in school has greatly affected the youths' ability to continue to pursue their educational goals once they have left the Shelter program.

The Shelter's ability to partner with other community based organizations such as the Omega Boys Club, Henry Ohloff Services, the Focus Program at Youth Guidance Center, Y-Tech, Project Impact, the GED program at YGC, Come Into the Sun Mentorship program, Morrisania West, Brothers Against Guns, Instituto de la Raza, Community Youth Center, among others, provides the youth in our program with services in their respective communities. As a detention alternative, the Shelter program provides the supervision and structure necessary so the youth may participate in these programs with the guidance to help make the experience meaningful and successful.

The primary asset of the Shelter has been, and continues to be, its use as a detention alternative for San Francisco youth. The Shelter provides pre-placement services, assessment services, and reunification services for males and females. The Shelter's ability to provide an array of services in partnership with so many community based organizations, educational settings, and Youth Guidance Center, has made it an attractive and viable program serving the youth of San Francisco."

- One individual success story involves a female who was referred to the Shelter as a pre-placement with the goal of entering long term placement. She was accepted into the long term placement program. Upon placement, she had dreams of attending a four year college. The San Francisco Boys' and Girls' Home prepared her for this challenge by collaborating with Project Impact, Independent Living Skills program, and began providing tutorial and pre-SAT instruction. In addition this youth began receiving specialized services, including evaluation for student loans and scholarships. The youth was involved in a tour of the Black Historic Colleges in order to gain experience and to broaden her resources. The Boys' and Girls' Home helped the youth apply to the many colleges of her choosing. Ultimately this female resident of our program met her goal by being accepted at San Jose State University and is presently in her second semester there. The youth continues to draw from her experiences at the San Francisco Boys' and Girls' Home by frequently staying in contact with the program.
- "SFBGH has its particular strength in education. All participants attend school."¹¹

Program Challenges:

- Information not available.

¹¹ Information provided by Community Programs Division staff.

**Exhibit 42–2
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

Data Sources

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

**Exhibit 42–3
Data Sources
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter**

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"/>

✦ for 2003-2004 only

- This program has participated in PrIDE evaluation data collection on an ongoing basis. As of March 31, 2005, the program had submitted 37 Baselines and their paired Follow-ups, 11 Youth Evaluation Surveys, and 68 Exit Forms. All of these data were utilized in this report.

- The program served a total of 64 youth during the following periods: July 2003-February 2004, and July 2004-February 2005. Between July 2003 and February 2005, the program submitted 48 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 74%. This program submitted 68 Exit Forms, yielding an approximate response rate of 100% for Exit Forms.¹²

¹² 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.

Program Description

What are the characteristics of the youth served?

- Youth participants range in age from 14 to 19.
- Participants live in many different neighborhoods throughout San Francisco. The largest percentages of participants live in Bayview Hunters Point, the Mission, and Visitacion Valley (31%, 18%, 10%, n=68).

**Exhibit 42–4
Youth Characteristics
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Participants
Age♦ (n=60)	Under 13 years old	3%
	13-15 years old	55%
	16-17 years old	35%
	Over 18 years old	7%
Gender♦ (n=64)	Male	55%
	Female	45%
Race/Ethnicity♦ (n=64)	African American	53%
	Latino/a	22%
	Chinese	13%
	Multiracial—African American and White	5%
	Other	7%
Home Neighborhood♦ (n=68)*	Bayview Hunters Point	31%
	Mission	18%
	Visitacion Valley	10%
	OMI	7%
	Potrero Hill	7%
	Downtown/Tenderloin	6%
	Excelsior	4%
	All other San Francisco neighborhoods	17%

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 the primary language, however, the program also serves youth whose primary home language is Russian, Vietnamese, Samoan and other languages.
- A majority of youth live in group homes (57%, n=42) and nearly a third live with only one parent (30%, n=42). Less than one in ten live with both of their parents (7%, n=42).

**Exhibit 42–5
Demographic Information
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Language Spoken at Home (n=42)	English	74%
	Russian	10%
	Vietnamese	5%
	Samoan	5%
	Other/Unknown	7%
Living Situation (n=44)	Group Home	57%
	One Parent	30%
	Two Parents	7%
	Family but not parents	5%
	Guardian	2%
Referral to Program* (n=38)	JPD/PO/YGC	95%
	School	5%
	Friend	5%
	Referred by another organization	3%
	Police	3%

*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.
- Program participants are part of high-risk peer groups. At program entry, about one half of participants (48%, n=40) acknowledge that they hang out with gang members. When asked if they knew anyone who had been arrested, 95% said that they did. As a further indication that youth are in high-risk peer groups, over 86% said that they knew someone who died with over half reporting that they have had a friend who died (56%, n=34). About three-fourths of respondents (74%) say they have tried alcohol or other drugs.

**Exhibit 42–6
Risk Factors
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter**

Risk Factors at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Frequency with which Youth Hears Gunshots at Home (n=38)	Never	34%
	Once or Twice	16%
	Many Times	50%
Feels Unsafe in Neighborhood (n=42)		21%
Acknowledges S/he Hangs Out With Gang Members (n=40)		48%
Has Tried Drugs or Alcohol (n=42)		74%
Knows Someone Who Was Arrested (n=46)	Knows at least one person who was arrested (n=43)	95%
	Participant's friend was arrested*	60%
	Participant was arrested*	65%
	Participant's parent was arrested*	13%
	Participant's sibling was arrested*	20%
	Participant's neighbor was arrested*	13%
	Participant's other relative was arrested*	13%
Knows Someone Who Died (n=34)	Knows at least one person who died (n=42)	86%
	Participant's friend died*	56%
	Participant's neighbor died*	10%
	Participant's parent died*	12%
	Participant's sibling died*	15%

*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. For this program, staff identified every outcome as primary.

Exhibit 42–7
Program Outcome Measures
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter

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=XX)	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, 81% were enrolled in school or a GED program prior to program participation (n=41). Of these, 91% stayed enrolled, and 9% dropped out (n=33). 19% were *not* enrolled in school or a GED program prior to program participation; of these, 86% enrolled after or during their time with the program (n=7).
- 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 improvement on their school attendance. Almost half of the youth went to school more after starting the program. Youth showed no improvement on average in their grades and enjoyment of school, reporting a slight deterioration in these two categories.

**Exhibit 42–8
School Attendance/Attachment
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter**

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=29)	3%	48%	48%	+1.1	Yes	Youth missed fewer days during a given month.
Grades (n=28)	46%	36%	18%	-.5	No	Youth's grades decreased
Enjoyment of school (n=39)	26%	54%	21%	-.2	No	Youth enjoyed school a little less

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.
- About three-quarters of respondents said that the program helped them stay in school or get their GED (78%, n=36). Two-thirds of respondents said that the program “made me feel more comfortable about my abilities in school/GED program” (66%, n=38).

**Exhibit 42–9
Youth Perceptions of How the Program
Promotes School Attachment
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter**

Indicators of School Attachment	Percent of Respondents
The program helped participants to stay in school or get their GED. (n=36)	78%
The program made participants feel more comfortable about their abilities in school or a GED program. (n=38)	66%

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, 7% 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 56%. We cannot conclude that program participation is associated with behavior problems at school; 29 youth answered the survey question at the baseline period, but only 9 answered it for the follow-up period.

Exhibit 42–10
Change in Behavior Problems in School
after Program Participation
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter

Sent to Counselor’s Office, Suspended, or Expelled during the Past Three Months...	Percent of Respondents
Prior to Program Enrollment (n=29)	7%
After Program Participation (n=9)	56%

Data Source: PRIDE

- Year 2 data show that the program appears to have helped youth get into trouble much less frequently. More than four in five participants said they got into trouble less since attending the program (83%, n=6).

Exhibit 42–11
Change in Behavior Problems in School
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter

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%	0%	83%	+1.7	Yes	Youth got into trouble much less frequently

Data Source: PRIDE

Orientation toward Future Educational Attainment

- The program appears to have a slight positive impact on youth’s confidence that they will graduate from high school. More than half of youth say that the program has not changed their beliefs about whether they will graduate (54%, n=37).

Exhibit 42–12
Orientation toward Future Educational Attainment
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter

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=37)	16%	54%	30%	+3	Yes	Youth were slightly more certain they would graduate from High School.

Engagement in Positive After-School Activities

- On average, youth report no change in their involvement in extra-curricular activities since starting the program.

**Exhibit 42–13
After-School Activities
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter**

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=34)	24%	47%	29%	-.1	No	Youth spent a little less time in extra-curricular activities.

Data Source: PRIDE

- However, when asked about activities they have joined since starting the program, two-thirds say they have joined at least one activity (67%, n=27). More than half of respondents said that they became involved in extra-curricular activities specifically because of their participation in this program (aside from the program itself) (55%, n=38).

**Exhibit 42–14
After-School Activities
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter**

Activity	Percent of Youth who Have Joined the Following After-School Activities since Beginning the Program
Joined at least one activity: (n=27)	67%
Going to a neighborhood or community center (n=29)	35%
Participating in a youth group or club (n=30)	23%
Other activity (n=23)	17%
Participating in a religious group or club (n=31)	13%
Playing a musical instrument (n=31)	10%
Working for pay (n=33)	9%
Volunteering (n=31)	7%
Practicing martial arts (n=30)	7%
Playing team sports (n=33)	3%

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

- Several youth said the program helped them get a social security card (43%, n=7). About a quarter of youth said the program helped them develop a resume and come up with ideas about the kind of job they want (23%, n=30; 24%, n=37).

Exhibit 42–15
Job Readiness
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter

Job Readiness Indicator	Percent of Respondents Reporting that the Program Helped them in These Areas
Social Security Card (n=7)	43%
California (or other state) ID Card or Driver’s License (n=36)	17%
Resume (n=30)	23%
Belief that I Can Get a Job (n=40)	18%
Ideas about the Kind of Job I Want (n=37)	24%

Data Source: PrIDE

Employment

- Seven percent of respondents held a job at the time they filled out the survey (n=41). One third of those employed reported that they had received help from this program in finding or keeping a job (33%, 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

- Most youth appear to have a positive relationship with at least one peer. More than four-fifths of youth report that they have a peer who “really cares about them,” who “they can go to when they have problems,” and “helps when they’re having a hard time” (85%, 81%, 83%, n=41).

Exhibit 42–16
Positive Peer Relationships
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter

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=41)	85%
I can go to when I have problems. (n=41)	81%
Helps me when I’m having a hard time. (n=41)	83%

Data Source: PrIDE

Positive Relationships with Parents/Guardians

- Almost all program participants report having a positive relationship with at least one parent or guardian.

Exhibit 42–17
Positive Relationships with Parents/Guardians
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter

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=40)	95%
Believes that I will be a success. (n=39)	90%
Talks with me about my problems. (n=39)	85%
Listens to me when I have something to say. (n=39)	92%
Is interested in my schoolwork. (n=39)	87%

Data Source: PRIDE

- The program appears to have a positive impact on youth’s relationships. Almost two-thirds of respondents (64%, n=36) 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. Two-thirds of youth (67%, n=39) 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 little to no effect on youths’ social development and self-care skills.

Exhibit 42–18
Social Development and Self-Care Skills
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter

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=37)	19%	57%	24%	+1	Yes	Youth know slightly more places to get help
Ability to ask for help when s/he needs it (n=38)	24%	45%	32%	+1	Yes	Youth are slightly more able to ask for help
Ability to take criticism without feeling defensive (n=34)	29%	35%	35%	+1	Yes	Youth are slightly more able to take criticism constructively
Ability to take pride in cultural background (n=39)	18%	46%	36%	+2	Yes	Youth take slightly more pride in their cultural background
Ability to respect feelings of others (n=37)	24%	57%	19%	0	No	Youth did not change in their ability to respect others
Ability to think about how his/her choices affect his/her future (n=37)	27%	54%	19%	-1	No	Youth are slightly less able to think about the consequences of their actions

Data Source: PRIDE

Anger Management

- The program appears to have a slightly positive effect in most areas of anger management measured by our survey. On average, participants report having slightly decreased their tendencies to break things on purpose, to hit people on purpose, and to believe it is okay to fight when angry.

Exhibit 42–19
Anger Management
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter

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=36)	36%	42%	22%	-1	No	Youth get mad slightly more easily
Doing whatever s/he feels like doing when angry or upset (n=36)	28%	42%	31%	+1	Yes	Youth do whatever they feel like a little less often
Believing it is okay to physically fight to get what you want (n=36)	17%	53%	31%	+4	Yes	Youth believe it is okay to physically fight a little less
Yelling at people when angry (n=36)	22%	39%	39%	+3	Yes	Youth yell at people a little less often
Breaking things on purpose (n=36)	17%	56%	28%	+4	Yes	Youth break things on purpose a little less often
Hitting people on purpose (n=36)	19%	47%	33%	+5	Yes	Youth hit people less often

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 four-fifths of respondents had never smoked cigarettes (83%, n=6); half had never drunk alcohol and half had also never smoked marijuana (50%, n=6); 67% had never tried street drugs (n=6).
- For those who *had* tried cigarettes, alcohol, or drugs, we report changes in substance use. The program appears to have decreased use of street drugs among youth in addition to slightly decreasing marijuana smoking. The program has little effect on youth's use of cigarettes or alcohol.

**Exhibit 42–20
Substance Use
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter**

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=19)	32%	42%	26%	+2	Yes	Youth smoke slightly fewer cigarettes
Drinking Alcohol (n=22)	50%	18%	32%	-.1	No	Youth drink slightly more alcohol
Smoking Marijuana (n=22)	46%	14%	41%	+5	Yes	Youth smoke less marijuana
Using street drugs (e.g. speed or ecstasy) (n=2)	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, 33% said that they no longer hung out with them (n=15).¹³ And of those who still hang out with people belonging to a gang, 67% said that they hung out less often (n=3).¹⁴

Involvement in Juvenile Justice System

- The table below shows recidivism rates for youth involved with the 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.
- This table shows that at six months after a first sustained petition, 39% 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, 17% had recidivated. Likewise, there are lower rates at the 12-month and 18-month. At the 24-month mark, the true recidivism rate is lower than the recidivism rate post-entry. The low number of youth for whom we have data at the 24-month mark makes comparison at this stage difficult to interpret. Given the larger amounts of data available at the 6, 12, and 18 month marks, the data suggests that entry in the program is associated with lowered recidivism rates. (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 or increase in recidivism rate is associated with many factors, among them the other programs youth may have entered.

¹³ This statement applies to the cumulative sample (year 1 and year 2).

¹⁴ This statement applies to only the year 2 sample; no comparable question was asked in year 1.

**Exhibit 42–21
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter**

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	39%	26	17%	24
12	55%	20	24%	21
18	53%	15	36%	14
24	67%	6	100%	3

*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 reasonable satisfaction with the program (see Exhibit 42-22). About half of the participants said they were satisfied or very satisfied with the program, from types of services offered to respect shown for participants ethnic and cultural background, from staff to the program overall. A similar but slightly lower percentage expressed no opinion about the program.

**Exhibit 42-22
Participant Satisfaction
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter**

Percent of participants who were satisfied with...	Very Dissatisfied or Dissatisfied	Very Satisfied or Satisfied	No Opinion
The types of services offered (n=42)	17%	43%	41%
The staff (n=42)	12%	50%	38%
Respect shown for participant's ethnic and cultural background (n=42)	14%	45%	41%
The program overall (n=42)	19%	43%	38%

Data Source: PRIDE

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

- Most participants do feel connected to the program. Almost all of the participants **felt safe** attending the program and about three in four youth said they want to stay in touch and help out with the program (94%, n=35; 73%, n=37).

**Exhibit 42-23
Program Attachment
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter**

After program involvement, % of respondents who said “Yes” to:	% of Respondents
I feel safe attending this program (n=35)	94%
I am interested in staying in touch and helping out with the program (n=37)	73%
If I were in trouble and needed to talk, I would talk to a staff member at this program (n=39)	67%
I would recommend this program to my friends (n=37)	57%
If I were in trouble and needed to talk, I would talk to another youth at this program (n=41)	32%

Data Source: PRIDE

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

- When asked what the program helped them with, participants most often said homework and school (65%, n=43). Other frequent responses were help with drug and alcohol use, managing anger, and finding a job.

**Exhibit 42–24
Program Benefits
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter**

After program involvement, % of respondents who said they “got help from the program with...”	% of Respondents
Homework/school/GED studies (n=43)	65%
Drug or alcohol use (n=7)	43%
Managing anger (n=36)	39%
Finding a job (n=43)	33%
Safer sex education (n=43)	33%
Emotional problems (n=43)	33%
Keeping a job (n=43)	19%
Getting away from gangs (n=43)	16%

Data Source: PRIDE

Are youth successfully completing the program?

- Three-fifths of youth served for whom we have exit forms successfully completed the program and about two-fifths did not, primarily due to moving out of the area or being committed to juvenile hall (see table below).

Exhibit 42-25
Exit Reason
SFBGH—Pre-Placement Shelter

Reason for program exit* (n=63)	% of Respondents
Completed the program	60%
Youth moved out of area	22%
Committed to juvenile hall	11%
Poor performance or behavior in the program	10%
Partial completion of program	6%
Failure to appear at program/ Youth dropped out of program/ Absent from program without permission/ AWOL	2%
Probation violation	2%
Other	5%

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

