



Intensive Home Based Supervision

Chapter 35

Overview of Intensive Home Based Supervision Programs

Intensive Home Based Supervision (IHBS) programs provide youth on probation with structured supervision as an alternative to secure detention at the Youth Guidance Center and to support positive transitions into the community. The Community Programs Division has contracted with eight organizations to provide Intensive Home Based Supervision programs for the July 2003 – June 2004 contract year. The primary goals of the IHBS programs are to reduce recidivism and to keep secure detention within YGC to a minimum.

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

Exhibit 35-1 provides an overview of the Intensive Home Based Supervision programs funded by the Community Programs Division in the current contract year. More details on specific programs can be found in the program-by-program chapters that follow.

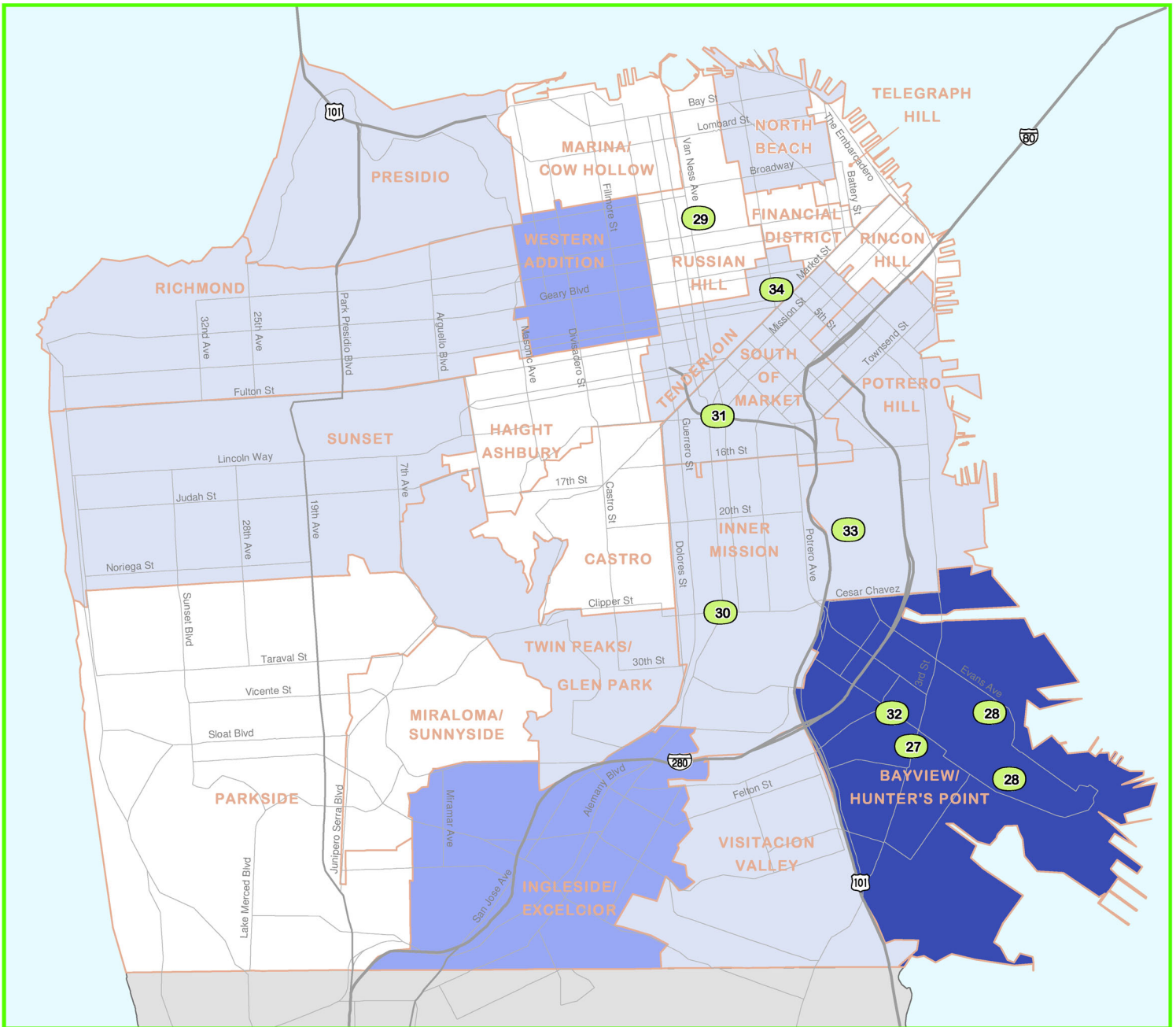
Programs Included in this Section

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

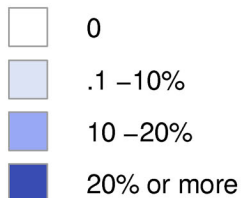
**Exhibit 35-1
Overview of Intensive Home Based Supervision Programs**

Program	Number of Youth Served July 2003 – February 2004	Description
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation, Intensive Home Based Supervision Program	27	The Intensive Home Based Supervision (IHBS) program at Bayview Hunters Point Foundation is designed to provide San Francisco youth on probation (primarily youth residing in the Bayview-Hunters Point neighborhood) with structured and monitored supervision that is an alternative to secure detention at the Youth Guidance Center (YGC) and to support positive transitions into the community.
Brothers Against Guns, Intensive Home Based Supervision Program	39	Brothers Against Guns (BAG) is designed to prevent youth violence and incarceration among youth who are at risk of or currently involved in the juvenile justice system. BAG addresses youth's violence concerns and meets the needs of the community by providing a safe environment for youth through support services and constructive activities.
Community Youth Center, Intensive Home Based Supervision Program	17	The Intensive Home Based Supervision (IHBS) program at Community Youth Center is designed to provide San Francisco youth on probation with structured and monitored supervision that is an alternative to secure detention at the Youth Guidance Center (YGC) and to support positive transitions into the community.
Instituto Familiar de la Raza, Intensive Home Based Supervision Program	17	The Intensive Home Based Supervision (IHBS) program at Instituto Familiar de la Raza is designed to provide youth on probation (primarily Latino youth on probation living in the Mission) with structured and monitored supervision that is an alternative to secure detention at the Youth Guidance Center (YGC) and to support positive transitions into the community.
Morrisania West, Inc., Intensive Home Based Supervision Program	21	The Intensive Home Based Supervision (IHBS) program at Morrisania West provides San Francisco youth on probation with structured and monitored supervision that is an alternative to secure detention at the Youth Guidance Center (YGC) and supports positive transitions into the community.
Office of Samoan Affairs, Intensive Home Based Supervision Program	16	The Intensive Home Based Supervision Program run by the Office of Samoan Affairs is a neighborhood-based, multi-service intervention and treatment program for high-risk, repeat offenders who have been returned to their homes and communities on probation.
Potrero Hill Neighborhood House, Intensive Home Based Supervision Program	16	The Intensive Home Based Supervision (IHBS) program at Potrero Hill Neighborhood House is designed to provide San Francisco youth on probation with structured and monitored supervision that is an alternative to secure detention at the Youth Guidance Center (YGC) and supports positive transitions into the community.
Vietnamese Youth Development Center, Intensive Home Based Supervision Program	11	The Intensive Home Based Supervision (IHBS) program at Vietnamese Youth Development Center is designed to provide Southeast Asian youth who are on probation in San Francisco culturally appropriate services. This structured and monitored supervision is an alternative to secure detention at the Youth Guidance Center (YGC) and supports positive transitions into the community.

Neighborhood Concentrations of Participants Served by Intensive Home-Based Supervision Programs



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



Community Program Service Locations

Intensive Home-Based Supervision Programs

- 27 Bayview Hunter's Point Foundation: IHBS
- 28 Brothers Against Guns: IHBS
- 29 Community Youth Center: IHBS
- 30 Instituto Familiar de la Raza: IHBS
- 31 Morrisania West, Inc.: IHBS
- 32 Office of Samoan Affairs: IHBS
- 33 Potrero Hill Neighborhood House: IHBS
- 34 Vietnamese Youth Development Center: IHBS

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

Chapter 36

Bayview Hunters Point Foundation

Intensive Home Based Supervision Program

Program Overview

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

Exhibit 36-1 Program At-A-Glance		
Services provided to youth:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tutoring/help with homework ▪ Mentoring ▪ Case Management ▪ GED services ▪ Anger Management Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health Education Services ▪ Substance Use Counseling ▪ Mental Health Counseling ▪ Extra-curricular or after-school activity
Primary neighborhoods served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bayview-Hunters Point 	
Target population served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth who live in the Bayview-Hunters Point neighborhood ▪ Youth who are truant ▪ Youth who are on probation ▪ Youth who are at-risk of becoming involved in the juvenile justice system ▪ Youth who have used/abused drugs or alcohol ▪ Youth who are involved in gangs 	
How youth are referred:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Self ▪ From a friend ▪ Brother, sister, or cousin ▪ Probation Officer ▪ Case Manager ▪ Social Worker ▪ Teacher or School Counselor ▪ Parent, guardian, or other adult family member 	
Average length of time youth spend in program:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Between 6 months and 1 year 	
Average # of youth who participate at any given time:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10 	

Highlights

Participants in IHBS programs experience a number of benefits. Based on data aggregated across all IHBS programs that participated in PrIDE, IHBS programs appear to have a positive effect on youths' school attendance, behavior at school, level of school attachment, confidence in their future school

achievement, and participation in structured after-school activities. After program involvement, a larger percentage of respondents had a job and had stronger anger management skills and a smaller percentage reported hanging out with gang members. In general, participants' reported a high level of satisfaction with the services and staff of IHBS programs; and expressed the belief that they had benefited in a number of ways from getting help for "staying in school or getting [their GED]" to "helping [them] think ahead to the consequences of [their] actions."

Program Contract Compliance

This grantee is in compliance with the JPD scope of work. This is based on data reported by Community Programs Division Staff.

Contract Amount as a Percentage of Total Program Budget:

- JPD's contract provides \$62,400 in Baseline funding and \$50,000 in JJCPA funding to both the Intensive Home-Based Supervision and Expanded Supervision Programs.

Number of Youth Served in Contract Period:¹

- Between July 2003 and February 2004, the Intensive Home Based Supervision program served a total of 27 youth. We have basic demographic data and information on youths' entry and exit for 14 of these youth. As of the end of February 2004, all of these youth were still continuing in the program.
- During this same period, the Expanded Home Supervision program served a total of 14 youth. Of these, four youth are still continuing in the program (28.6%, n=14).
- The ten youth who exited the program as of the end of February 2004 exited after an average of 7 and one half months. The length of time they remained in the program ranged from less than one day to over two years.

Staffing:

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

Evaluation:

- This program has participated in PrIDE evaluation data collection.

Organizational Strengths:

- Interventions are "designed to promote positive behavioral change, educational and social awareness, achievement of personal goals, assistance and support toward healthy, substance-free, crime-free lives."²
- According to staff, the program had a 74% successful completion rate.³

Organizational Challenges:

- Staff noted a number of barriers, including: lack of motivation by youth and parents, and funding and staff reductions.³

¹ Data sources: Senior Analyst Site Visit Form and Participant Tracking Spreadsheets. Youth with entry dates and no exit dates recorded are considered "continuing" in the program.

² Information provided by program.

³ Information provided by Community Programs Division staff.

- Staff have faced “increased reporting requirements and documentations, like PRIDE surveys and others”⁴ despite funding and staff reductions.

**Exhibit 36–2
How to Read the Data**

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	58.3%
	Latino/a	16.7%
	Asian American and Pacific Islander	8.3%
	Samoan	8.3%
	White	8.3%

↓

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

↓

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

↓

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

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

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

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

Data Sources

All data required for this report was submitted, as shown below.

**Exhibit 36–3
Data Sources
Bayview-Hunters Point Foundation – IHBS**

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

⁴ Information provided by program staff.

PrIDE Data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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- This program has participated in PrIDE evaluation data collection. As of March 15, 2004, the program submitted 25 Baselines, 8 Follow-ups, and 12 Exit Forms. All of these data were utilized in this report.
- Since July 2003, the program has submitted either a Baseline, Follow-up, or Exit form for 11 youth; thus we have some data for 40.7% of the youth served during this contract year (40.7%, n=27). No parent/guardian declined his/her child's participation in the evaluation.

Program Description

What are the characteristics of the youth served?

- Half of the youth in this program are between the ages of 13 and 15, and over one-third are 16 or 17 years old.
- The majority, but not all, participants are male (85.7%, n=28) and most participants live in Bayview-Hunters Point (58.3%, n=24).

**Exhibit 36-4
Youth Characteristics
Bayview-Hunters Point Foundation – IHBS**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Participants
Age♦ (n=28)	Under 13 years old	3.6%
	13-15 years old	50.0%
	16-17 years old	39.3%
	18 years old and over	7.1%
Gender♦ (n=28)	Male	85.7%
	Female	14.3%
Race/Ethnicity♦ (n=28)	African American	92.9%
	Latino/a	3.6%
	Pacific Islander	3.6%
Home Neighborhood♦ (n=24)	Bayview-Hunters Point	58.3%
	Mission	12.5%
	Outer Mission Ingleside	12.5%
	Visitacion Valley	8.3%
	Western Addition	8.3%

Data Source: ♦ = Participant tracking spreadsheets; ♦ CBO Questionnaire

- Most of the youth are in homes where English is the primary language, however, the program also serves youth whose primary home language is Spanish or Cantonese.
- Three-quarters of youth report living in single-parent households of program entry.

- Nearly all of the program participants were referred to the program through the JPD/Probation Officers (87.5%, n=16).

**Exhibit 36–5
Demographic Information
Bayview-Hunters Point Foundation – IHBS**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Language Spoken at Home (n=16)	English	87.5%
	Spanish	6.3%
	Cantonese	6.3%
Living Situation (n=16)	One Parent	75.0%
	Two Parents	18.8%
	Guardian	6.3%
Referral to Program* (n=16)	JPD/PO/YGC	87.5%
	Friend	12.5%
	Family	6.3%
	Referred by another organization	6.3%
	It's in my neighborhood	6.3%

*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 nearly three-quarters of the youth in this program report hearing gunshots in their neighborhood many times, none of them say they feel unsafe in their neighborhood.
- One-quarter of participants admit to hanging out with gang members, while three-quarters admit to having tried alcohol or drugs (25.0% and 75.0%, n=16).
- All participants report knowing someone who has been arrested; most commonly, they noted that they had been arrested, a reflection of this program's target population being youth who are on probation.
- Of the participants who know someone who has died, most say they have a friend who has died.

**Exhibit 36–6
Risk Factors
Bayview-Hunters Point Foundation – IHBS**

Risk Factors at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Frequency Youth Hears Gunshots at Home (n=14)	Many Times	71.4%
	Once or Twice	21.4%
	Never	7.1%

Risk Factors at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Feels Unsafe in Neighborhood (n=13)	No	100.0%
	Yes	0.0%
Acknowledges He/She Hangs Out With Gang Members (n=16)	No	75.0%
	Yes	25.0%
Has Ever Tried Drugs or Alcohol (n=16)	Yes	75.0%
	No	25.0%
Knows Someone Who Was Arrested (n=16)	Yes	100.0%
	Participant was arrested*	87.5%
	Participant's friend was arrested*	50.0%
	Participant's parent was arrested*	18.8%
	Participant's neighbor was arrested*	18.8%
	Participant's sibling was arrested*	6.3%
Knows Someone Who Died (n=15)	No	6.3%
	Yes	87.5%
	Participant's friend died*	71.4%
	Participant's parent died*	21.4%
	Participant's sibling died*	7.1%

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

Program Outcomes, Satisfaction, and Exit Data

Data regarding program outcomes, youths' level of satisfaction with the program, and program completion status are aggregated across all IHBS programs. We decided to group data for IHBS programs for three reasons:

1. IHBS programs serve relatively few youth at a time; as a result, even if they submitted PrIDE data for all youth served, the sample size for each program would remain too small to report conclusively about program outcomes;
2. Most IHBS programs have not fully participated in PrIDE data collection, so that we have PrIDE data for only a subset of the youth served; this has further limited our sample size;
3. Since IHBS programs have a similar program design, it is reasonable to combine the data across programs in order to increase the sample size.

Please see Chapter 44: IHBS Program Outcomes for detail.

Chapter 37

Brothers Against Guns

Intensive Home Based Supervision Program

Program Overview

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

Exhibit 37-1 Program At-A-Glance		
Services provided to youth:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job training/readiness services ▪ Tutoring/help with homework ▪ GED services ▪ Mentoring ▪ Case management ▪ Intensive home-based supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anger management ▪ Health education ▪ Substance use counseling ▪ Mental health counseling ▪ Practical assistance such as transportation ▪ Extra-curricular activities
Primary neighborhoods served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bayview-Hunters Point 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Western Addition
Target population served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth between the ages of 9 and 19 ▪ Male youth ▪ Youth who live in the Bayview and Western Addition ▪ African American and Pacific Islander youth ▪ Youth who are truant ▪ Youth who are on probation ▪ Youth who are at risk of becoming involved in the juvenile justice system ▪ Youth who have used/abused drugs or alcohol ▪ Youth who are involved in gangs 	
How youth are referred:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Self ▪ From a friend ▪ Brother, sister, or cousin ▪ Probation Officer ▪ Case Manager ▪ Outreach Worker ▪ Social Worker ▪ Teacher or School Counselor ▪ Parent, guardian, or other adult family member 	
Average length of time youth spend in program:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Between 6 months and 1 year 	
Average # of youth who participate at any given time:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30 to 50 	

Highlights

Participants in IHBS programs experience a number of benefits. Based on data aggregated across all IHBS programs that participated in PrIDE, IHBS programs appear to have a positive effect on youths'

school attendance, behavior at school, level of school attachment, confidence in their future school achievement, and participation in structured after-school activities. After program involvement, a larger percentage of respondents had a job and had stronger anger management skills and a smaller percentage reported hanging out with gang members. In general, participants reported a high level of satisfaction with the services and staff of IHBS programs; and expressed the belief that they had benefited in a number of ways from getting help for “staying in school or getting [their GED]” to “helping [them] think ahead to the consequences of [their] actions.”

Program Contract Compliance

This program is working within the guidelines as set forth in the contract scope of work.

Contract Amount As A Percentage of Total Program Budget:

- JPD’s contract with this program provides \$75,000, which is 100% of the program’s budget.

Number of Youth Served in Contract Period:⁵

- The program has exceeded its goal of providing intensive home-based supervision services for up to 26 wards per year. Between July 2003 and February 2004, 41 youth have been served.
- Of these, 39 youth are continuing in the program (95.1%, n=41).
- The two youth who exited the program as of the end of February 2004 exited after an average of 5 months. The length of time they remained in the program ranged from 4 months to 6 months.

Staffing:

- The program is staffed by 2 full-time staff members.
- All staff positions have been filled as planned.

Organizational Strengths:

- The contractor has exceeded the number of youth they were contractually obligated to serve.⁶

Organizational Challenges:

- Delays in payments from the Juvenile Probation Department.⁶
- More funding would help the organization expand the level of wraparound services provided.⁶

⁵ Data sources: Senior Analyst Site Visit Form and Participant Tracking Spreadsheets. Youth with entry dates and no exit dates recorded are considered “continuing” in the program.

⁶ Information provided by Community Programs Division staff.

**Exhibit 37–2
How to Read the Data**

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	58.3%
	Latino/a	16.7%
	Asian American and Pacific Islander	8.3%
	Samoan	8.3%
	White	8.3%

↓

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

↓

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

↓

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

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

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

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

Data Sources

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

**Exhibit 37–3
Data Sources
Brothers Against Guns – IHBS**

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

- This program has only recently begun to participate in PrIDE. As of March 15, 2004, the program submitted 10 Baselines, 9 Follow-ups, and no Exit Forms. The program served a total of 41 youth over the course of the year. No parent/guardian declined his/her child's participation in the evaluation.

Program Description

What are the characteristics of the youth served?

- This program's target population is African American and Filipino males between the ages of 9 and 19 from Bayview-Hunters Point and Western Addition neighborhoods. As shown in the table below, the youth in this program match this target population, with the highest percentage of youth being between the ages of 13 and 15, African American, male and from the Bayview-Hunters Point Neighborhood. Females are also involved in the program, though to a much smaller degree.

**Exhibit 37-4
Youth Characteristics
Brothers Against Guns – IHBS**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Participants
Age♦ (n=40)	Under 13 years old	12.5%
	13-15 years old	57.5%
	16-17 years old	27.5%
	18 years old and over	2.5%
Gender♦ (n=41)	Male	97.6%
	Female	2.4%
Race/Ethnicity♦ (n=41)	African American	97.6%
	Filipino	2.4%
Home Neighborhood♦ (n=41)	Bayview-Hunters Point	77.7%
	Western Addition	22.2 %

Data Source: ♦ = Participant tracking spreadsheets; ♦CBO Questionnaire

- All of the youth are in homes where English is the primary language.
- An equal amount of youth report living with either one parent or two parents at time of program entry (both 44.4%, n=9).
- The program's location plays an important role in recruiting the youth it serves, with almost half of the participants saying they were referred to the program because "it's in [their] neighborhood" (44.4%, n=9).

**Exhibit 37-5
Demographic Information
Brothers Against Guns – IHBS**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Language Spoken at Home (n=9)	English	100.0%
Living Situation (n=9)	One Parent	44.4%
	Two Parents	44.4%
	Guardian	11.1%
Referral to Program* (n=9)	It's in my neighborhood	44.4%
	School	33.3%
	JPD/PO/YGC	22.2%
	Family	11.1%
	Another organization	11.1%

*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.

- At program entry, half of participants acknowledge that they hang out with gang members.
- An indication of the environment to which the participants are living, all of the youth in this program knew someone who had been arrested and knew someone who had died. The most common individuals in both categories were friends, an illustrative signal that these youth are in high-risk peer groups.
- Almost two-thirds (62.5%, n=8) say they have ever tried alcohol or other drugs.

**Exhibit 37-6
Risk Factors
Brothers Against Guns – IHBS**

Risk Factors at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Frequency Youth Hears Gunshots at Home (n=6)	Many Times	66.7%
	Once or Twice	33.3%
Feels Unsafe in Neighborhood (n=7)	No	71.4%
	Yes	28.6%

Data Source: PrIDE

Risk Factors at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Acknowledges He/She Hangs Out With Gang Members (n=8)	Yes	50.0%
	No	50.0%
Has Ever Tried Drugs or Alcohol (n=8)	Yes	62.5%
	No	37.5%
Knows Someone Who Was Arrested (n=9)	Yes	100.0%
	Participant's friend was arrested*	88.9%
	Participant's sibling was arrested*	33.3%
	Participant was arrested*	33.3%
	Participant's parent was arrested*	22.2%
	Participant's neighbor was arrested*	11.1%
Knows Someone Who Died (n=9)	Yes	100.0%
	Participant's friend died*	77.8%
	Participant's neighbor died*	33.3%
	Participant's sibling died*	22.2%
	Participant's parent died*	11.1%

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

Program Outcomes, Satisfaction, and Exit Data

Data regarding program outcomes, youths' level of satisfaction with the program, and program completion status are aggregated across all IHBS programs. We decided to group data for IHBS programs for three reasons:

4. IHBS programs serve relatively few youth at a time; as a result, even if they submitted PrIDE data for all youth served, the sample size for each program would remain too small to report conclusively about program outcomes.
5. Most IHBS programs have not fully participated in PrIDE data collection. Therefore we have PrIDE data for only a subset of the youth served, which has further limited our sample size.
6. Since IHBS programs have a similar program design, it is reasonable to combine the data across programs in order to increase the sample size.

Please see Chapter 44: IHBS Program Outcomes for detail.

Chapter 38

Community Youth Center

Intensive Home Based Supervision Program

Program Overview

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

Exhibit 38-1 Program At-A-Glance		
Services provided to youth:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job training/readiness services ▪ Tutoring/help with homework ▪ GED services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case management ▪ Extra-curricular activities ▪ Community service
Primary neighborhoods served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Downtown/Tenderloin ▪ Excelsior ▪ Mission ▪ North Beach ▪ Presidio-Pacific Heights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Richmond ▪ Sunset ▪ Visitacion Valley ▪ Western Addition ▪ Chinatown
Target population served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth between the ages of 11 and 18 ▪ Asian youth ▪ Youth who are truant ▪ Youth who are on probation ▪ Youth who are at-risk of becoming involved in the juvenile justice system ▪ Youth who have used/abused drugs 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 6 months and 1 year 	
Average # of youth who participate at any given time:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 11 	

Highlights

Participants in IHBS programs experience a number of benefits. Based on data aggregated across all IHBS programs that participated in PrIDE, IHBS programs appear to have a positive effect on youths' school attendance, behavior at school, level of school attachment, confidence in their future school achievement, and participation in structured after-school activities. After program involvement, a larger percentage of respondents had a job and had stronger anger management skills and a smaller percentage reported hanging out with gang members. In general, participants reported a high level of satisfaction with the services and staff of IHBS programs, and expressed the belief that they had

benefited in a number of ways from getting help for “staying in school or getting [their GED]” to “helping [them] think ahead to the consequences of [their] actions.”

Program Contract Compliance

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

Contract Amount as a Percentage of Total Program Budget:

- JPD’s contract with this program provides \$122,400, which is 100% of the program’s budget.

Number of Youth Served in Contract Period:⁷

- Between July 2003 and February 2004, the program served a total of 18 youth.
- Of these, 12 youth are continuing in the program (66.7%, n=18).
- The six youth who exited the program as of the end of February 2004 exited after an average of six months in the program. The length of time they remained in the program ranged from two and a half months to nearly nine months.

Staffing:

- The program is staffed by 2 full-time staff members.
- Case management staff are culturally competent and provide adequate language access to families.

Evaluation:

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

Organizational Strengths:

- Four youth have successfully completed the IHBS program.
- This program has collaborated “with CBOs and city and county agencies [as well as providing] referrals for mental health services and wrap-around services.”⁸
- Participants “maintain contact with case managers.”⁸

Organizational Challenges:

- The program has received a “limited number of referrals from the Juvenile Probation Department.”⁸
- The reduction in funding limited the program’s capacity.

⁷ Data source: Participant Tracking Spreadsheets. Youth with entry dates and no exit dates recorded are considered “continuing” in the program.

⁸ Information provided by program staff.

**Exhibit 38–2
How to Read the Data**

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	58.3%
	Latino/a	16.7%
	Asian American and Pacific Islander	8.3%
	Samoan	8.3%
	White	8.3%

↓

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

↓

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

↓

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

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

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

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

Data Sources

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

**Exhibit 38–3
Data Sources
CYC – IHBS**

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

- This program has participated in PrIDE evaluation data collection on an ongoing basis. As of March 15, 2004, the program had submitted 11 Baselines, 8 Follow-ups, and 1 Exit Form. The program served a total of 17 youth over the course of the contract year, therefore, the program has submitted

some PrIDE data for about two-thirds (64.7%, n=17) of the youth served. No parent/guardian declined their child's participation in the evaluation.

Program Description

What are the characteristics of the youth served?

- This program's target population is youth with the average age of 15. Respondents range in age from 12 to 17 years old.
- All of the program participants are male.
- Over two-thirds of the participants are Chinese (77.8%, n=18), with all other participants identifying as an "Other Asian" race/ethnicity.
- As shown below, the largest percentages of participants live in the Sunset and Downtown/Tenderloin.

**Exhibit 38-4
Youth Characteristics
CYC – IHBS**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Participants
Age ♦ (n=18)	Under 13	5.6%
	13-15 years old	44.4%
	16-17 years old	50.0%
Gender ♦ (n=18)	Male	100%
Race/Ethnicity ♦ (n=18)	Chinese	77.8%
	Filipino	5.6%
	Korean	5.6%
	Pacific Islander	5.6%
	Vietnamese	5.6%
	Other Asian	5.6%
Home Neighborhood ♦ (n=17)	Sunset	17.6%
	Downtown/Tenderloin	17.6%
	Excelsior	11.8%
	North Beach	11.8%
	Presidio-Pacific Heights	11.8%
	Western Addition	11.8%
	Mission	5.9%
	Richmond	5.9%
	Visitacion Valley	5.9%

Data Source: ♦ = Participant tracking spreadsheets; ♦ CBO Questionnaire

- Over half of the youth are in homes where Cantonese is the primary language, however, the program also serves youth whose primary home language is English, Tagalog and other languages.
- Over half of the youth also report living with two parents (58.3%, n=12).
- Over two-thirds of the youth participants were referred to this program by the JPD or a probation officer.

**Exhibit 38–5
Demographic Information
CYC – IHBS**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Language Spoken at Home (n=12)	Cantonese	58.3%
	English	25.0%
	Tagalog	8.3%
	Other/Unknown	8.3%
Living Situation (n=12)	Two Parents	58.3%
	One parent	25.0%
	Other	16.7%
Referral to Program (n=12)	JPD/PO/YGC	83.3%
	Referred by another organization	16.7%

Data Source: PrIDE

What are participants' major risk factors?

- At program entry, one-third of participants acknowledge that they hang out with gang members (33.3%, n=9). When asked if participants knew anyone who had been arrested, nearly all said that they did. Most commonly, they noted that a friend had been arrested, with half of the participants also noting they had a friend who had died (50.0%, n=11).
- Almost two-thirds of respondents say they have ever tried alcohol or other drugs (63.6%, n=11).

**Exhibit 38–6
Risk Factors
CYC – IHBS**

Risk Factors at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Frequency Youth Hears Gunshots at Home (n=11)	Never	63.6%
	Once or Twice	27.3%
	Many Times	9.1%
Feels Unsafe in Neighborhood (n=11)	No	27.3%
	Yes	72.7%
Acknowledges He/She Hangs Out With Gang Members (n=9)	No	66.7%
	Yes	33.3%

Data Source: PrIDE

Risk Factors at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Has Ever Tried Drugs or Alcohol (n=11)	Yes	63.6%
	No	36.4%
Knows Someone Who Was Arrested (n=11)	No	9.1%
	Yes	90.9%
	Participant's friend was arrested*	90.0%
	Participant was arrested*	50.0%
	Participant's neighbor was arrested*	20.0%
	Participant's sibling was arrested*	10.0%
Knows Someone Who Died (n=11)	No	45.5%
	Yes	54.5%
	Participant's friend died*	50.0%

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

Program Outcomes, Satisfaction, and Exit Data

Data regarding program outcomes, youths' level of satisfaction with the program, and program completion status are aggregated across all IHBS programs. We decided to group data for IHBS programs for three reasons:

7. IHBS programs serve relatively few youth at a time; as a result, even if they submitted PrIDE data for all youth served, the sample size for each program would remain too small to report conclusively about program outcomes.
8. Most IHBS programs have not fully participated in PrIDE data collection. Therefore we have PrIDE data for only a subset of the youth served, which has further limited our sample size (see Chapter 35).
9. Since IHBS programs have a similar program design, it is reasonable to combine the data across programs in order to increase the sample size.

Please see Chapter 44: IHBS Program Outcomes for detail.

Chapter 39

Instituto Familiar de la Raza

Intensive Home Based Supervision Program

Program Overview

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

Exhibit 39-1 Program At-A-Glance	
Services provided to youth:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case management
Primary neighborhoods served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bayview-Hunters Point ▪ Mission ▪ South of Market
Target population served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Latino youth between the ages of 13 and 18 who live in the Mission ▪ Youth who are truant ▪ Youth who are on probation ▪ Youth who have used/abused drugs or alcohol
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 6 months and 1 year
Average # of youth who participate at any given time:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6

Highlights

Participants in IHBS programs experience a number of benefits. Based on data aggregated across all IHBS programs that participated in PrIDE, IHBS programs appear to have a positive effect on youths' school attendance, behavior at school, level of school attachment, confidence in their future school achievement, and participation in structured after-school activities. After program involvement, a larger percentage of respondents had a job and had stronger anger management skills and a smaller percentage reported hanging out with gang members. In general, participants reported a high level of satisfaction with the services and staff of IHBS programs; and expressed the belief that they had benefited in a number of ways from getting help for "staying in school or getting [their GED]" to "helping [them] think ahead to the consequences of [their] actions."

Program Contract Compliance

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

Contract Amount as a Percentage of Total Program Budget:

- JPD's contract with this program provides \$62,400, which is 100% of the program's budget.

Number of Youth Served in Contract Period:⁹

- Between July 2003 and February 2004, the program served a total of 16 youth.
- Of these, 6 youth are continuing in the program (37.5%, n=16).
- The ten youth who exited the program as of the end of February 2004 exited after an average of six and one half months. The length of time they remained in the program ranged from two months to fourteen months.

Staffing:

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

Evaluation:

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

Organizational Strengths:

- "Youth are completing the program and are engaged in other wraparound services being offered by the agency."¹⁰

Organizational Challenges:

- Due to gang turf issues, youth will not go into certain areas. As a result, "staff generally have to go where the youth are located."⁹

⁹ Data source: Participant Tracking Spreadsheets. Youth with entry dates and no exit dates recorded are considered "continuing" in the program.

¹⁰ Information provided by Community Programs Division staff.

**Exhibit 39–2
How to Read the Data**

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	58.3%
	Latino/a	16.7%
	Asian American and Pacific Islander	8.3%
	Samoaan	8.3%
	White	8.3%

↓

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

↓

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

↓

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

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

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

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

Data Sources

This program submitted all data required for this report.

**Exhibit 39–3
Data Sources
Instituto Familiar de la Raza – IHBS**

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

- This program has participated in PrIDE evaluation data collection. In this contract year, the program has submitted PrIDE data for seven youth yielding a response rate of 41.2% (n=17).

- As of March 15, 2004, the program had submitted 14 Baselines, 3 Follow-ups, and 1 Exit Form. No parent/guardian declined his/her child's participation in the evaluation. All of these data were utilized in this report.

Program Description

What are the characteristics of the youth served?

- Program participants range in age from 13 to 18 years old; their average age is 15 years old.
- All of the program participants are male.
- Among the subset of participants for whom this information was provided, most live in the Mission, Bayview-Hunters Point, and South of Market (44.4%, 22.2% and 22.2%, n=9).

Exhibit 39-4
Youth Characteristics
Instituto Familiar de la Raza – IHBS

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Participants
Age ♦ (n=16)	13-15 years old	56.3%
	16-17 years old	37.5%
	18 years old and over	6.3%
Gender ♦ (n=16)	Male	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity ♦ (n=16)	Latino	93.8%
	White	6.3%
Home Neighborhood ♦ (n=9)	Mission	44.4%
	Bayview-Hunters Point	22.2%
	South of Market	22.2%
	Ingleside Terrace	11.1%

Data Source: ♦ = Participant tracking spreadsheets; ♦ CBO Questionnaire

- Most of the youth are in homes where Spanish is the primary language, however, the program also serves youth whose primary home language is English and other languages. About half of the youth report living in single-parent households at time of program entry.

**Exhibit 39–5
Demographic Information
Instituto Familiar de la Raza – IHBS**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Language Spoken at Home (n=13)	Spanish	46.2%
	English	30.8%
	Other/Unknown	23.1%
Living Situation (n=13)	One Parent	53.8%
	Two Parents	30.8%
	Other	15.4%
Referral to Program (n=13)	JPD/PO/YGC	69.2%
	Referred by another organization	23.1%

Data Source: PRIDE

What are participants' major risk factors?

Despite the fact that youth, in general, are likely to under-report the level of their participation in risky activities (such as using alcohol and drugs and hanging out with gang members), a significant proportion of respondents acknowledge these behaviors.

- Participants are part of high-risk peer groups. At program entry, close to half of the participants acknowledge that they hang out with gang members (45.5%, n=11). Based on information provided by program staff, gang affiliation is a major challenge faced in working with these youth, so even this percentage may be low.
- When asked if they knew anyone who had been arrested, all said that they did. Most commonly, they noted that a friend or they themselves had been arrested. As a further indication that youth are in high-risk peer groups, over three-quarters said that they knew someone who died; the largest percentage of youth said that a friend had died.
- Over three-quarters of respondents say they have ever tried alcohol or other drugs (84.6%, n=13).

**Exhibit 39–6
Risk Factors
Instituto Familiar de la Raza – IHBS**

Risk Factors at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Frequency Youth Hears Gunshots at Home (n=12)	Never	41.7%
	Many Times	33.3%
	Once or Twice	25.0%
Feels Unsafe in Neighborhood (n=12)	No	61.5%
	Yes	38.5%
Acknowledges He/She Hangs Out With Gang Members (n=11)	No	54.5%
	Yes	45.5%

Data Source: PRIDE

Risk Factors at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Has Ever Tried Drugs or Alcohol (n=13)	Yes	84.6%
	No	15.4%
Knows Someone Who Was Arrested (n=12)	Yes	100%
	Participant's friend was arrested*	75.0%
	Participant was arrested*	66.7%
	Participant's parent was arrested*	16.7%
	Participant's other relative was arrested*	8.3%
	Participant's neighbor was arrested*	8.3%
Knows Someone Who Died (n=13)	No	15.4%
	Yes	84.6%
	Participant's friend died*	45.5%
	Participant's parent died*	18.2%
	Participant's sibling died*	9.1%

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

Program Outcomes, Satisfaction, and Exit Data

Data regarding program outcomes, youths' level of satisfaction with the program, and program completion status are aggregated across all IHBS programs. We decided to group data for IHBS programs for three reasons:

10. IHBS programs serve relatively few youth at a time; as a result, even if they submitted PrIDE data for all youth served, the sample size for each program would remain too small to report conclusively about program outcomes.
11. Most IHBS programs have not fully participated in PrIDE data collection. Therefore we have PrIDE data for only a subset of the youth served, which has further limited our sample size.
12. Since IHBS programs have a similar program design, it is reasonable to combine the data across programs in order to increase the sample size.

Please see Chapter 44: IHBS Program Outcomes for detail.

Chapter 40

Morrisania West, Inc.

Intensive Home Based Supervision Program

Program Overview

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

Exhibit 40-1 Program At-A-Glance	
Services provided to youth:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case management
Primary neighborhoods served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Western Addition ▪ Outer Mission ▪ Bayview-Hunters Point
Target population served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth who are truant ▪ Youth who are on probation ▪ Youth who have used/abused drugs or alcohol ▪ Youth who are involved in gangs
How youth are referred:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Probation Officer
Average length of time youth spend in program:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Between 6 months and 1 year
Average # of youth who participate at any given time:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6

Highlights

Participants in IHBS programs experience a number of benefits. Based on data aggregated across all IHBS programs that participated in PrIDE, IHBS programs appear to have a positive effect on youths' school attendance, behavior at school, level of school attachment, confidence in their future school achievement, and participation in structured after-school activities. After program involvement, a larger percentage of respondents had a job and had stronger anger management skills and a smaller percentage reported hanging out with gang members. In general, participants reported a high level of satisfaction with the services and staff of IHBS programs; and expressed the belief that they had benefited in a number of ways from getting help for "staying in school or getting [their GED]" to "helping [them] think ahead to the consequences of [their] actions."

Program Contract Compliance

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

Contract Amount as a Percentage of Total Program Budget:

- JPD's contract with this program provides \$62,400, which is 100% of the program's budget.

Number of Youth Served in Contract Period:

- As of February 2004, the project had served a total of 21 youth, of these 15 were on formal probation. Six additional "Diversion Status" youth were served by the program.

Staffing:

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

Evaluation:

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

Organizational Strengths:

- A majority of participants complete the program successfully. "The case manager indicated 80% of the participant youth have graduated from the IHBS program."¹¹
- "The program makes a unique effort to disrupt the repetitive cycle of juvenile delinquency, reduce recidivism, hold youth accountable for their behavior and provide juvenile offenders with the best possible care and guidance, consistent with a young person's best interest and the safety and protection of the public."²⁸

Organizational Challenges:

- The delay in receiving payment from JPD was very challenging for the organization.²⁸
- The 4% budget cut which occurred seven months into the fiscal year also posed challenges.²⁸

¹¹ Information provided by Community Programs Division staff.

**Exhibit 40–2
How to Read the Data**

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	58.3%
	Latino/a	16.7%
	Asian American and Pacific Islander	8.3%
	Samoan	8.3%
	White	8.3%

↓

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

↓

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

↓

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

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

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

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

Data Sources

All data required for this report was submitted, as shown below.

**Exhibit 40–3
Data Sources
Morrisania West, Inc. – IHBS**

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

- This program has submitted PrIDE evaluation data on an ongoing basis. A total of 8 Baselines, 2 Follow-ups, and 3 Exit Forms were used in preparing this evaluation report.¹² No parent/guardian declined his/her child's participation in the evaluation. All available PrIDE data were utilized in this report.

¹² The program only submits PrIDE data for youth who are on formal probation, who remain in the program for more than one month, and who did not complete PrIDE baselines within the month prior to their enrollment in the IHBS program.

Program Description

What are the characteristics of the youth served?

- Program participants range in age from 12 to 18. The average age of program participants 14 years old.
- The majority of youth served are male (85.7%, n=21).

Exhibit 40–4
Youth Characteristics
Morrisania West, Inc. – IHBS

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Participants
Age♦ (n=21)	Under 13 years old	4.8%
	13 – 15 years old	76.2%
	16 – 17 years old	14.3%
	18 and over	4.8%
Gender♦ (n=21)	Male	85.7%
	Female	14.3%
Race/Ethnicity♦ (n=21)	African American	45.0%
	Filipino	25.0%
	Latino	15.0%
	Asian American	15.0%
Home Neighborhood♦ (n=20)	Western Addition	30.0%
	Outer Mission	25.0%
	Bayview-Hunters Point	20.0%
	Chinatown	5.0%
	Glen Park	5.0%
	Mission	5.0%
	Richmond	5.0%
	South of Market	5.0%

Data Source: ♦ = Participant tracking spreadsheets; ♦ CBO Questionnaire

- Most of the youth are in homes where English is the primary language, however, the program also serves youth who have other primary home languages.
- Over one-third of the youth report living with two parents at time of program entry.
- The JPD is the only referral source for this program.

**Exhibit 40–5
Demographic Information
Morrissania West, Inc. – IHBS**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Language Spoken at Home (n=8)	English	87.5%
	Other/Unknown	12.5%
Living Situation (n=8)	Two Parents	37.5%
	One Parent	25.0%
	Family but not parents	25.0%
	Guardian	12.5%
Referral to Program (n=8)	JPD/PO/YGC	100%

Data Source: PRIDE

What are participants' major risk factors?

- Participants' involvement in risky behaviors varies; One-third of youth in this program admit to hanging out with gang members, while three-quarters say they have ever tried drugs or alcohol (33.3%, n=6; 75.0%, n=8).
- All youth in this program know both someone who has been arrested and someone who has died. Most commonly they note that they themselves have been arrested, with friends being the second most common group to have been arrested. Half of the participants have friends who have died; this is a further indication that participants are involved in high-risk peer groups.

**Exhibit 40–6
Risk Factors
Morrissania West, Inc. – IHBS**

Risk Factors at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Frequency Youth Hears Gunshots at Home (n=7)	Never	57.1%
	Many Times	28.6%
	Once or Twice	14.3%
Feels Unsafe in Neighborhood (n=7)	No	71.4%
	Yes	28.6%
Acknowledges He/She Hangs Out With Gang Members (n=6)	No	66.7%
	Yes	33.3%
Has Ever Tried Drugs or Alcohol (n=8)	Yes	75.0%
	No	25.0%

Data Source: PRIDE

Risk Factors at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Knows Someone Who Was Arrested (n=8)	Yes	100.0%
	Participant was arrested*	87.5%
	Participant's friend was arrested*	62.5%
	Participant's sibling was arrested*	37.5%
	Participant's neighbor was arrested*	37.5%
Knows Someone Who Died (n=8)	Yes	100.0%
	Participant's friend died*	50.0%
	Other	50.0%
	Participant's parent died*	25.0%

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

Program Outcomes, Satisfaction, and Exit Data

Data regarding program outcomes, youths' level of satisfaction with the program, and program completion status are aggregated across all IHBS programs. We decided to group data for IHBS programs for three reasons:

1. IHBS programs serve relatively few youth at a time; as a result, even if they submitted PrIDE data for all youth served, the sample size for each program would remain too small to report conclusively about program outcomes;
2. Most IHBS programs have not fully participated in PrIDE data collection, so that we have PrIDE data for only a subset of the youth served; this has further limited our sample size;
3. Since IHBS programs have a similar program design, it is reasonable to combine the data across programs in order to increase the sample size.

Please see Chapter 44: IHBS Program Outcomes for detail.

Chapter 41

Office of Samoan Affairs

Intensive Home Based Supervision Program

Program Overview

The Intensive Home Based Supervision Program run by the Office of Samoan Affairs is a neighborhood-based, multi-service intervention and treatment program for high-risk, repeat offenders who have been returned to their homes and communities on probation. The program provides juvenile offenders with culturally appropriate interventions and activities to make a positive transition into their communities. The objective of the program is to disrupt the repetitive cycle of juvenile delinquency, reduce recidivism, and hold youth accountable for their behavior.

Exhibit 41-1 Program At-A-Glance			
Services provided to youth:	Intensive home-based supervision, including: <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case management ▪ Comprehensive needs assessment and service plan </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Individual treatment plans ▪ Coordinated delivery of appropriate community services </td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case management ▪ Comprehensive needs assessment and service plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Individual treatment plans ▪ Coordinated delivery of appropriate community services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case management ▪ Comprehensive needs assessment and service plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Individual treatment plans ▪ Coordinated delivery of appropriate community services 		
Primary neighborhoods served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not available 		
Target population served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High-risk, repeat juvenile offenders who have returned to their homes and communities on probation 		
How youth are referred:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Juvenile Probation Department staff 		
Average length of time youth participate in program:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Between 6 months and 1 year 		
Average # of youth who participate at any given time:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not available 		

Program Contract Compliance

This grantee is not in compliance with all contractual obligations because to date no data have been submitted for the PRIDE evaluation, as required in the contract.

Contract Amount versus Program Budget:

- Contract amount: \$62,400
- Program budget: Not available

Number of youth served in contract period:

- The program has provided services to 16 youth since July 2003.

Staffing:

- Not available

Evaluation:

- This program is part of the PrIDE evaluation; however, no PrIDE data have been submitted by the program.
- The program uses program graduation rates, parental feedback and community feedback for evaluation purposes.

Organizational Strengths:

- The case manager is well-regarded. “The case manager is being honored by the San Francisco Unified School District [in March/April 2004].”¹³
- The program has been effective in helping youth graduate from school. “The Intensive Home Based Supervision guidelines have been effective with probation and county day school youth, particularly for those in the process of graduating.”¹³

Organizational Challenges

- The Department’s budget cuts have created challenges for the organization. “Funding reductions have been hard on the agency.”¹³

Program Description**What are the characteristics of the youth served?**

- No data available.

What are participants’ major risk factors?

- The program serves high-risk, repeat juvenile offenders who have returned to their homes and communities on probation.

¹³ Information provided by Community Programs Division staff.

Chapter 42

Potrero Hill Neighborhood House

Intensive Home Based Supervision Program

Program Overview

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

Exhibit 42–1 Program At-A-Glance		
Services provided to youth:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job training/readiness ▪ Tutoring/help with homework ▪ Mentoring ▪ Case management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anger management ▪ Health education services ▪ Substance use counseling
Primary neighborhoods served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potrero Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Western Addition
Target population served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth who are truant ▪ Youth who are on probation ▪ Youth who are at-risk of becoming involved in the juvenile justice system ▪ Youth who have used/abused drugs 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 6 months and 1 year 	
Average # of youth who participate at any given time:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 13 	

Highlights

Participants in IHBS programs experience a number of benefits. Based on data aggregated across all IHBS programs that participated in PrIDE, IHBS programs appear to have a positive effect on youths' school attendance, behavior at school, level of school attachment, confidence in their future school achievement, and participation in structured after-school activities. After program involvement, a larger percentage of respondents had a job and had stronger anger management skills and a smaller percentage reported hanging out with gang members. In general, participants reported a high level of satisfaction with the services and staff of IHBS programs, and expressed the belief that they had benefited in a number of ways from getting help for "staying in school or getting [their GED]" to "helping [them] think ahead to the consequences of [their] actions."

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 versus Program Budget:

- JPD's contract with this program provides \$62,400, which is 100% of the program's total budget.

Number of youth served in contract period:¹⁴

- The program may provide services to no more than 26 wards per year. Between July 2003 and February 2004, the program served a total of 16 youth. As of the end of February 2004, all of these youth were still continuing in the program.

Staffing:

- The program has 1 full-time staff member.

Evaluation:

- This program has participated in PrIDE evaluation data collection on an ongoing basis.
- The agency's management conducts its own internal evaluation that looks at program effectiveness.

Organizational Strengths:

- "Two youth have successfully completed the IHBS program and have subsequently been discharged off probation."¹⁵

Organizational Challenges

- "Funding reductions have hurt [the] agency."¹⁵

¹⁴ Information provided by program's contract.

¹⁵ Information provided by Community Programs Division.

**Exhibit 42–2
How to Read the Data**

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	58.3%
	Latino/a	16.7%
	Asian American and Pacific Islander	8.3%
	Samoaan	8.3%
	White	8.3%

↓

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

↓

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

↓

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

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

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

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

Data Sources

This program submitted all data required for this report.

**Exhibit 42–3
Data Sources
Potrero Hill Neighborhood House – IHBS**

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

- This program has minimally participated in PrIDE evaluation data collection. In this contract year, the program submitted PrIDE data for three youth yielding a response rate of 18.8% (n=16).
- As of March 15, 2004, the program had submitted 11 Baselines and 1 Follow-up. No Exit Forms were submitted for this program. All of these data were utilized in this report.

Program Description

What are the characteristics of the youth served?

- While the majority of youth in this program are between the ages of 13 and 15, youth in this program range in age from 12 to 17 years old; the average age of youth is 14.
- Most of youth in this program are male (81.3%, n=16).
- All participants are African American.

Exhibit 42–4
Youth Characteristics
Potrero Hill Neighborhood House – IHBS

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Participants
Age ♦ (n=16)	Under 13 years old	63.3%
	13 – 15 years old	81.3%
	16-17 years old	12.5%
Gender ♦ (n=16)	Male	81.3%
	Female	18.8%
Race/Ethnicity ♦ (n=15)	African American	100.0%
Home Neighborhood ◇ (n=21)	Bayview-Hunters Point	38.1%
	Potrero Hill	38.1%
	Western Addition	23.8%

Data Source: ♦ = Participant tracking spreadsheets; ◇ CBO Questionnaire

- All of the youth are in homes where English is the primary language.
- Over half of the youth report living in single-parent households at time of program entry (55.6%, n=9).
- The JPD/Probation Officers are the only referral source for this program.

**Exhibit 42–5
Demographic Information
Potrero Hill Neighborhood House – IHBS**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Language Spoken at Home (n=9)	English	100.0%
Living Situation (n=9)	One Parent	55.6%
	Family but not parents	22.2%
	Two Parents	22.2%
Referral to Program (n=9)	JPD/PO/YGC	100.0%

Data Source: PRIDE

What are participants' major risk factors?

- Participants' involvement in risky-behaviors varies; a comparatively small percentage of youth in this program admit to hanging out with gang members, while three-quarters say they have ever tried drugs or alcohol (16.7%, n=6; 75.0%, n=8).
- All youth in this program know both someone who has been arrested and someone who has died. Most commonly they note that they themselves have been arrested, with friends being the second most common group to have been arrested (87.5%, 50.0%, n=8). Half of the participants have friends who have died; this is a further indication that participants are involved in high-risk peer groups.

**Exhibit 42–6
Risk Factors
Potrero Hill Neighborhood House – IHBS**

Risk Factors at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Frequency Youth Hears Gunshots at Home (n=8)	Never	50.0%
	Once or Twice	37.5%
	Many Times	12.5%
Feels Unsafe in Neighborhood (n=6)	No	100.0%
Acknowledges He/She Hangs Out With Gang Members (n=6)	No	83.3%
	Yes	16.7%
Has Ever Tried Drugs or Alcohol (n=8)	Yes	75.0%
	No	25.0%
Knows Someone Who Was Arrested (n=8)	Yes	100.0%
	Participant was arrested*	87.5%
	Participant's friend was arrested*	50.0%
	Participant's sibling was arrested*	37.5%

Data Source: PRIDE

Risk Factors at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Knows Someone Who Died (n=8)	Yes	100.0%
	Participant's friend died*	50.0%
	Participant's parent died*	25.0%
	Participant's neighbor died*	12.5%

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

Program Outcomes, Satisfaction, and Exit Data

Data regarding program outcomes, youths' level of satisfaction with the program, and program completion status are aggregated across all IHBS programs. We decided to group data for IHBS programs for three reasons:

4. IHBS programs serve relatively few youth at a time; as a result, even if they submitted PrIDE data for all youth served, the sample size for each program would remain too small to report conclusively about program outcomes;
5. Most IHBS programs have not fully participated in PrIDE data collection. Therefore we have PrIDE data for only a subset of the youth served, which has further limited our sample size.
6. Since IHBS programs have a similar program design, it is reasonable to combine the data across programs in order to increase the sample size.

Please see Chapter 44: IHBS Program Outcomes for detail.

Chapter 43

Vietnamese Youth Development Center

Intensive Home Based Supervision Program

Program Overview

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

Exhibit 43-1 Program At-A-Glance		
Services provided to youth:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job training/readiness ▪ Tutoring/help with homework ▪ GED services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health education services ▪ Practical assistance such as transportation
Primary neighborhoods served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Downtown/Tenderloin ▪ Richmond 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sunset
Target population served:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth who are on probation ▪ Southeast Asian youth 	
How youth are referred:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Probation Officer ▪ Case Manager 	
Average length of time youth spend in program:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Between 6 months and 1 year 	
Average # of youth who participate at any given time:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 11 	

Highlights

Participants in IHBS programs experience a number of benefits. Based on data aggregated across all IHBS programs that participated in PrIDE, IHBS programs appear to have a positive effect on youths' school attendance, behavior at school, level of school attachment, confidence in their future school achievement, and participation in structured after-school activities. After program involvement, a larger percentage of respondents had a job and had stronger anger management skills and a smaller percentage reported hanging out with gang members. In general, participants' reported a high level of satisfaction with the services and staff of IHBS programs; and expressed the belief that they had benefited in a number of ways from getting help for "staying in school or getting [their GED]" to "helping [them] think ahead to the consequences of [their] actions."

Program Contract Compliance

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

Contract Amount as a Percentage of Total Program Budget:

- JPD's contract with this program provides \$62,400, which is 61% of the program's budget.

Number of Youth Served in Contract Period:

- As of February 2004, the project had served a total of 11 youth.

Staffing:

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

Evaluation:

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

Organizational Strengths:

- One-third of participating youth have completed the IHBS program. Participants are in school or completing their GEDs. "Currently 3 of the youth are currently attending City College of San Francisco. Another youth has completed his GED."¹⁶

Organizational Challenges:

- The 4% funding cut was difficult for the agency.¹⁶
- The organization has also experienced a reduction in referrals in the last year.¹⁶

¹⁶ Information provided by Community Programs Division staff.

**Exhibit 43–2
How to Read the Data**

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	58.3%
	Latino/a	16.7%
	Asian American and Pacific Islander	8.3%
	Samoaan	8.3%
	White	8.3%

↓

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

↓

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

↓

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

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

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

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

Data Sources

Most of the data required for this report was available, however, the organization did not submit participant tracking spreadsheets which provide information on youths' entry and exit from the program as well as provide basic demographic characteristics for all youth served. As a result, PrIDE data (which was collected for a subset of youth served) was substituted. Therefore, demographic information collected in this report may not reflect the larger population served by this program.

**Exhibit 43–3
Data Sources
Vietnamese Youth Development Center - IHBS**

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

- This program has participated in PRIDE evaluation data collection on an ongoing basis. During this contract year, the program submitted Baseline and Follow-up data for a total of 7 of the 11 youth that were served, yielding a response rate of 63.6%.
- As of March 15, 2004, the program had submitted 13 Baselines, 7 Follow-ups, and 1 Exit Form. No parent/guardian declined his/her child's participation in the evaluation. All available PRIDE data were utilized in this report.

Program Description

What are the characteristics of the youth served?

- Almost half of the participants are between 16-17 years old (44.4%, n=9).
- The majority of youth in this program are male (90.6%, n=11).
- Two-thirds of the participants are Vietnamese (63.6%, n=11). The largest percentage of youth live in the Richmond District (27.3%, n=11).

Exhibit 43-4
Youth Characteristics
Vietnamese Youth Development Center - IHBS

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Participants
Age ♦ (n=9)	13-15 years old	33.3%
	16 -17 years old	44.4%
	18 years old and over	22.2%
Gender ♦ (n=11)	Male	90.9%
	Female	9.1%
Race/Ethnicity ♦ (n=11)	Vietnamese	63.6%
	Chinese	18.2%
	Cambodian	18.2%
Home Neighborhood ♦ (n=11)	Richmond	27.3%
	Downtown/Tenderloin	18.2%
	Sunset	18.2%
	Ingleside Terrace	9.0%
	Potrero Hill	9.0%
	Visitacion Valley	9.0%
	Western Addition	9.0%

Data Source: ♦ = PRIDE; ♦ CBO Questionnaire

- Most of the youth are in homes where Vietnamese is the primary language, however, the program also serves youth whose primary home language is English, Cantonese, and other languages.

- Over three-quarters of the youth report living with two parents at time of program entry.
- The JPD provides most of the referrals to this program.

**Exhibit 43–5
Demographic Information
Vietnamese Youth Development Center - IHBS**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Language Spoken at Home (n=10)	Vietnamese	60.0%
	Other/Unknown	20.0%
	English	10.0%
	Cantonese	10.0%
Living Situation (n=9)	Two Parents	77.8%
	One Parent	22.2%
Referral to Program (n=8)	JPD/PO/YGC	80.0%
	It's in my neighborhood	10.0%
	Friend	10.0%

Data Source: PrIDE

What are participants' major risk factors?

- Almost all youth in this program know someone who has been arrested (90.0%, n=10). All report having friends who have been arrested, a strong indication of youths' involvement with high-risk peer groups. Over one-third of participants know someone who has died; most commonly, youth noted that friends had died.
- More than three-quarters of the youth admit to having ever tried drugs or alcohol (80.0%, n=10).

**Exhibit 43–6
Risk Factors
Vietnamese Youth Development Center - IHBS**

Risk Factors at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Frequency Youth Hears Gunshots at Home (n=10)	Never	70.0%
	Many Times	20.0%
	Once or Twice	10.0%
Feels Unsafe in Neighborhood (n=8)	No	87.5%
	Yes	12.5%
Acknowledges He/She Hangs Out With Gang Members (n=9)	No	77.8%
	Yes	22.2%

Risk Factors at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Has Ever Tried Drugs or Alcohol (n=10)	Yes	80.0%
	No	20.0%
Knows Someone Who Was Arrested (n=10)	No	10.0%
	Yes	90.0%
	Participant's friend was arrested*	100%
	Participant was arrested*	66.7%
	Participant's sibling was arrested*	22.2%
Knows Someone Who Died (n=10)	Participant's other relative	22.2%
	No	60.0%
	Yes	40.0%
	Participant's friend died*	50.0%
	Participant's parent died*	16.7%

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

Program Outcomes, Satisfaction, and Exit Data

Data regarding program outcomes, youths' level of satisfaction with the program, and program completion status are aggregated across all IHBS programs. We decided to group data for IHBS programs for three reasons:

1. IHBS programs serve relatively few youth at a time; as a result, even if they submitted PrIDE data for all youth served, the sample size for each program would remain too small to report conclusively about program outcomes;
2. Most IHBS programs have not fully participated in PrIDE data collection, so that we have PrIDE data for only a subset of the youth served; this has further limited our sample size;
3. Since IHBS programs have a similar program design, it is reasonable to combine the data across programs in order to increase the sample size.

Please see Chapter 44: IHBS Program Outcomes for detail.

Chapter 44

Intensive Home Based Supervision Program Outcomes

The primary goal of Intensive Home Based Supervision Programs is to prevent recidivism. Case managers in IHBS programs are required to make three weekly face-to-face meetings, do daily curfew checks, and provide a monthly report detailing the interventions and activities in which youth were engaged.

The Community Programs Division currently funds IHBS programs that are operated by eight different agencies, including:

- Bayview-Hunters Point Foundation
- Brothers Against Guns
- Community Youth Center
- Instituto Familiar de la Raza
- Morrisania West, Inc.
- Office of Samoan Affairs
- Potrero Hill Neighborhood House
- Vietnamese Youth Development Center

Data Sources

The outcome summary includes data aggregated across seven of the eight IHBS programs. Because IHBS programs have a similar program design and because they each submitted relatively little PrIDE data, this was the only way to assess changes experienced by youth as a result of the program. Programs submitted different amounts of data; therefore, the outcome summary is more heavily representative of the experience of youth in some IHBS programs than in others.

Exhibit 44–1
Data Included in IHBS Outcomes Reporting

	Data Collected At Program Entry # of Baseline Forms	Data Collected After Program Involvement # of Follow-up Forms	Data Submitted After Youth Exit Programs # of Exit Forms
Bayview-Hunters Point Foundation	16	8	12
Brothers Against Guns	10	9	0
Community Youth Center	12	8	0
Instituto Familiar de la Raza	14	3	1
Morrisania West, Inc.	8	2	3
Office of Samoan Affairs	0	0	0
Potrero Hill Neighborhood House	9	1	0
Vietnamese Youth Development Center	10	7	1
Total	79	38	17

Program Outcomes

IHBS programs were assessed based on the following outcome areas.

Exhibit 44–2 Program Outcome Measures IHBS

Outcome Area	Indicators
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ School attendance will increase ▪ School behavioral problems will decrease ▪ Orientation toward the future will increase ▪ Engagement in positive after-school activities will increase
Work and Job Readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job readiness will increase ▪ Employment will increase
Building Positive Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Positive peer relationships will increase ▪ Positive parental/guardian relationships will increase ▪ Positive relationships with service providers will increase
Skill-Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anger management skills will improve ▪ Self-care and social development skills will improve
Risk Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Substance use will decrease ▪ Gang affiliation will decrease ▪ Involvement with the juvenile justice system will decrease.
Service Satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth served will be satisfied or very satisfied with the types of programs and services offered, program staff, respect shown for cultural/ethnic background, and program overall. ▪ Program assess, addresses, and provides referrals for youths' needed services.

Education

- Youth that participate in IHBS programs are attending school on a more regular basis after program involvement. After program involvement, all respondents are attending either school or a GED program.

Exhibit 44–3 School Attendance IHBS

	At Time of Program Entry % of Respondents (n=75)	After Program Involvement % of Respondents (n=32)	Finding
Attending school	88.0%	93.8%	+ More youth are attending school after program involvement
Attending GED program	5.3%	6.3%	
Not attending school or a GED program	6.7%	0.0%	

Data Source: PRIDE

- The program also appears to have had a significant positive effect on participants' behavior at school. A smaller percentage of students got in trouble at school since entering the program as compared to the three months prior to program entry.

**Exhibit 44–4
School Behavior
IHBS**

	In the 3 Months Prior to Program Entry % of Respondents (n=66)	Since Entering the Program % of Respondents (n=29)	Finding
I have not gotten in trouble at school	65.2%	75.9%	+ Fewer youth have gotten in trouble at school after program involvement
I was sent to Principal's/Counselor's office	16.7%	10.3%	
I was suspended from school	13.6%	10.3%	
I was expelled from school	4.5%	3.4%	

Data Source: PRIDE

- Based on their responses to a set of questions about their feelings about school and their participation in school-related activities, participants were categorized into levels of “school attachment”. A larger percentage of respondents have a strong sense of school attachment after program involvement; these youth may be more likely to feel better and stay in school.

**Exhibit 44–5
School Attachment
IHBS**

	At Time of Program Entry % of Respondents (n=57)	After Program Involvement % of Respondents (n=38)	Finding
Minimal school attachment	12.3%	10.5%	+ Youth have a higher level of school attachment after program involvement
Moderate school attachment	75.4%	73.7%	
High level of school attachment	12.3%	15.8%	

Data Source: PRIDE

- Over two thirds of respondents said that the program “helped [them] stay in school or get their GED” (83.9%, n=31) and “made [them] feel more comfortable about [their] abilities in school/GED program” (88.9%, n=24).
- IHBS programs do appear to have an effect on whether participants feel confident that they will graduate from high school.

Exhibit 44–6
Orientation Towards Future Schooling
IHBS

	In the 3 Months Prior to Program Entry % of Respondents (n=71)	Since Entering the Program % of Respondents (n=30)	Finding
Very sure or somewhat sure I will graduate from high school	87.3%	96.6%	+ More youth are “very sure” or “somewhat sure” they will graduate from high school after program involvement
I’m not planning on graduating from high school, I’m planning on getting my GED	5.6%	3.3%	
Somewhat unsure or very doubtful I will finish school or get my GED	7.0%	0.0%	

Data Source: PRIDE

- Participation in IHBS programs appears to have a positive effect on respondents’ participation in structured after-school activities. More respondents were involved in at least one structured after-school activity after program involvement (91.2%, n=34; 76.3%, n=76).

Work and Job Readiness

- A slightly higher percentage of respondents have a job after program involvement than at program entry (30.3%, n=33, 21.6%, n=74).

Building Positive Relationships

- The percentage of respondents who said that they hang out with gang members decreased from time of program entry to time of follow-up (32.3%, n=65; 25.0%, n=28).
- Participants are developing strong relationships with staff members in their IHBS program. Three-quarters of the respondents said that “if [they] were in trouble and needed help [they] would talk with a staff member about it” (75.0%, n=36).
- Over half of respondents report that participating in the program “helped [them] get along better with [their] friends and/or relatives” (55.6%, n=18).

Skill-Building

- IHBS programs do 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.

**Exhibit 44–7
Anger Management
IHBS**

	At Time of Program Entry % of Respondents (n=69)	After Program Involvement % of Respondents (n=32)	Finding
Minimal anger management skills	5.8%	3.1%	+ Youth have stronger anger management skills after program involvement
Moderate anger management skills	60.9%	62.5%	
Strong anger management skills	33.3%	34.4%	

Data Source: PrIDE

- About two-thirds of participants said that participation in the program taught them new ways to deal with their anger (65.7%, n=32).

Involvement with the Juvenile Justice System

One of the primary goals of IHBS programs is to prevent recidivism. All of the youth served by IHBS programs have had some level of contact with the juvenile justice system and most of them are on formal probation. This evaluation drew upon data that is available through JJIS to assess an individual’s change in level of involvement with the juvenile justice system.

Despite our best efforts to collect the names, dates of birth, and program entry dates for all youth served by IHBS programs in this contract year, this proved quite difficult and in many cases the data that we received had spelling errors or partial names so that we were not able to find the number of matches in JJIS that we anticipated. For this reason, data on involvement with the juvenile justice system is for a sample of youth, rather than the whole population served by IHBS programs; the data below likely under-reports the number of youth served by IHBS programs who have had contact with the juvenile justice system prior to and after program involvement. We have only presented data for those youth for whom PFNS (the client identification numbers utilized in JJIS) were found (n=39).¹⁷

Considering sustained petitions – a clear indicator of the seriousness of youths’ contacts with the juvenile justice system – we find that fewer youth had sustained petitions after program entry, and fewer had felonies, the most serious types of offense. Of the 39 youth who had a sustained petition prior to program entry, three-quarters did not have a sustained petition after program entry (74.4%, n=39). Of the one-quarter of youth who did have a sustained petition after program entry, most of the sustained petitions were for misdemeanor charges.

¹⁷ More detail on the potential benefits and challenges of linking participant data from SFJPD/CPD-funded programs and JJIS is provided in the Appendix.

**Exhibit 44–8
Sustained Petitions**

Type of Sustained Petition	At Time of Program Entry	After Program Involvement	Finding
	% of Youth With Sustained Petitions (n=39)	% of Youth With Sustained Petitions* (n=12)	
Dependency	7.7%	0.0%	+ A smaller number of youth have sustained petitions after program entry and a smaller percentage had felony petitions
Misdemeanor	43.6	83.3%	
Felony	48.7	16.7%	

Data source: JJIS

Service Satisfaction

How satisfied are youth with the services they received?

- IHBS programs received high satisfaction ratings from participants. In every category, over 80% of participants said that they were “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with the services they received.

**Exhibit 44–9
Participant Satisfaction
IHBS**

Percent of participants who were...	Very Dissatisfied or Dissatisfied	Very Satisfied or Satisfied	No Opinion
Satisfied with the <i>types of services</i> (n=31)	9.7%	80.6%	9.7%
Satisfied with the <i>staff</i> (n=32)	9.4%	87.5%	3.1%
Satisfied with <i>respect shown for participant's ethnic and cultural background</i> (n=31)	6.5%	83.8%	9.7%
Satisfied with the <i>program overall?</i> (n=32)	9.4%	87.5%	3.1%

Data Source: PRIDE

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

- Participants feel strongly connected to the program. Nearly all of the respondents said they **felt safe** attending the program, they would **recommend this program** to their friends, and **were interested in staying in touch and helping out with the program after they were finished** with it.

Exhibit 44–10 Program Attachment IHBS

After program involvement, % of respondents who said “Yes” to:	% of Respondents
I feel safe attending this program (n=28)	96.4%
I would recommend this program to my friends (n=26)	96.2%
I am interested in staying in touch and helping out with the program (n=20)	90.0%
If I were in trouble and needed to talk, I would talk to a staff member at this program (n=36)	75.0%

Data Source: PRIDE

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

- Participants report that the biggest benefit of their involvement in the program has been in improving their experience at school. Over three-fourths of respondents report that it has “helped [them] stay in school or get [their] GED” and that they “feel more comfortable about [their] abilities in school/a GED program” (88.9%, n=27, 83.9%, n=31).

Exhibit 44–11 Program Benefits IHBS

After program involvement, % of respondents who said “Coming to this program...”	% of Respondents
...helped me stay in school or get my GED (n=31)	83.9%
...made me feel more comfortable about my abilities in school/a GED program (n=27)	88.9%
...helped me think ahead to the consequences of my actions* (n=33)	75.8%
...helped me get along better with my friends and/or relatives (n=18)	55.6%
...taught me new ways to deal with my anger* (n=32)	65.7%
...helped me find or keep a job (n=26)	57.7%

After program involvement, % of respondents who said "Coming to this program..."	% of Respondents
...taught me or allowed me to do things I haven't done anywhere else (n=5)	20.0%

*% of respondents includes those who said they "strongly agree" and "agree" to this statement.

Data Source: PrIDE

Are youth successfully completing the program?

The IHBS programs that are funded by the Community Programs Division began providing services prior to July 2003 and continued providing services after submitting data for this report. As a result, data on youths' exit is a snapshot of one point in time.

As of the end of February 2004, about two-thirds of the youth served by these programs were still enrolled in the programs (65.7%, n=140).

The following provides exit data for just those youth who exited an IHBS program prior to February 2004 (n=45). These youth exited between one month and 14 months after program entry; on average, youth remained in these programs for a little over six months (n=39).

Exhibit 44-12 Exit Reason IHBS

Reason for program exit* (n=45)	% of Respondents
Completed the program	35.6%
Referred to other agenc(ies)	22.2%
Youth moved out of the area	6.7%
New arrest/law violation	4.4%
Poor performance or behavior	4.4%
Probation violation	4.4%
Partial completion of program	2.2%
Youth dropped out	2.2%
Committed to juvenile hall	2.2%
Other	15.6%

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

Data Source: PrIDE

One of the "other" reasons provided by program staff was that youth were referred to out-of-home placements.