



# Shelter

# Chapter 48

## Overview of Shelter Programs

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

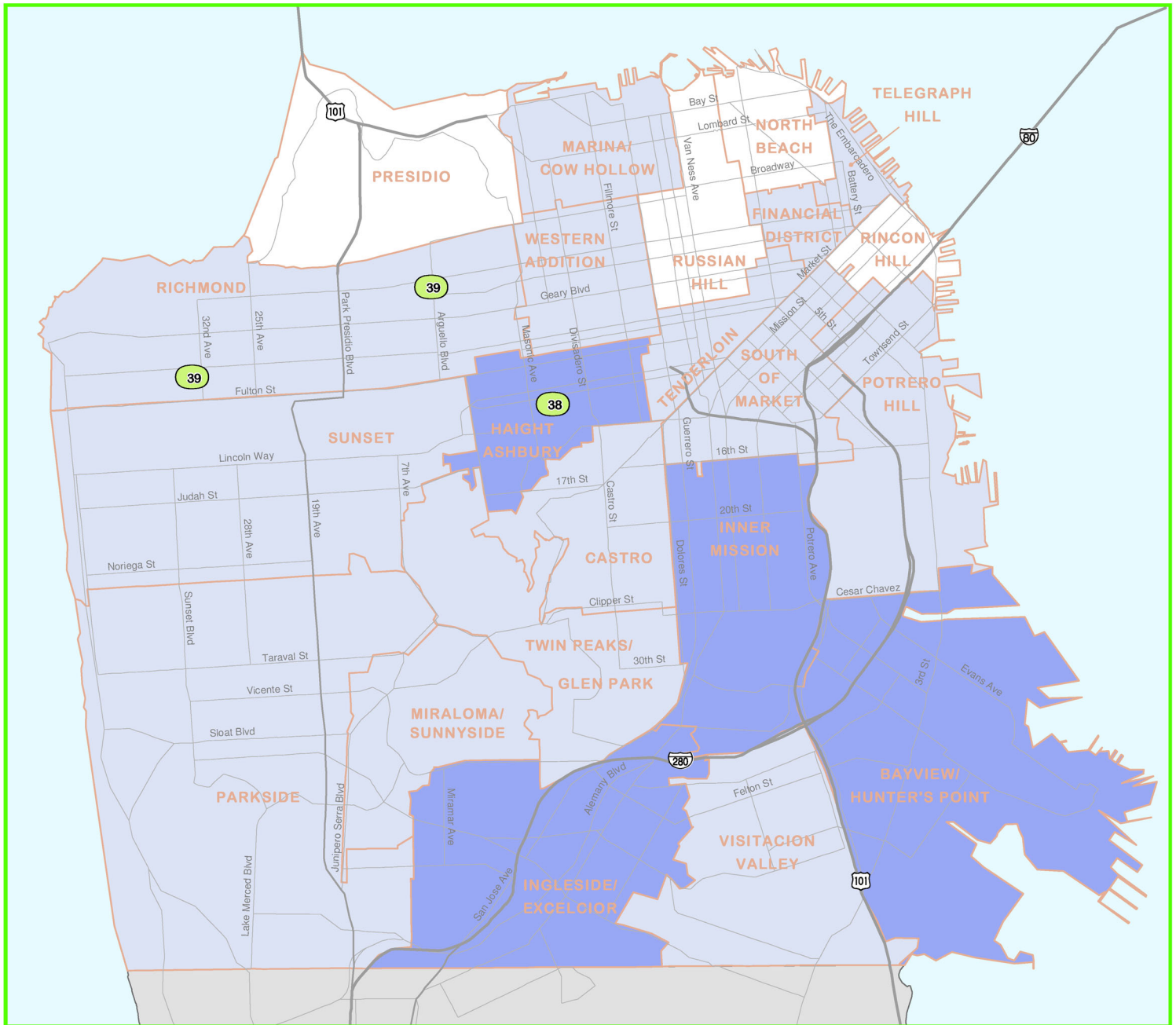
- |   |
|---|
| <p><b>Programs Included in this Section</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Huckleberry Youth Programs, Status Offender Program</li> <li>▪ San Francisco Boys and Girls Home, Pre-Placement Shelter</li> </ul> |
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Exhibit 48-1 provides an overview of the Shelter programs funded by the Community Programs Division in the current contract year. More details on specific programs can be found in the program-by-program chapters that follow.

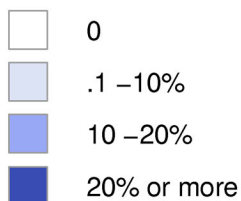
**Exhibit 48-1  
Overview of Shelter Programs**

Program	Number of Youth Served July 2003 - February 2004	Description
Huckleberry Youth Programs, Status Offender Program	173	The Huckleberry House Status Offender Program is designed as a three to five day crisis intervention program that offers emergency shelter to at-risk youth, runaways, status offenders and youth without safe housing. Huckleberry House is a component of Huckleberry Youth Programs (HYP), which offers a sheltered care facility, intake services, medical assessment, counseling, peer education, access to health care and case management services for high-risk youth. The primary goal of the Status Offender Program is to facilitate the timely resolution of family conflicts so that youth can reunite with their families and return home safely. A secondary goal is to engage family members in mediation and/or therapy to help improve their problem-solving skills.
San Francisco Boys and Girls Home, Pre-Placement Shelter	36	The San Francisco Boys and Girls Home (SFBGH) Pre-Placement program is utilized by the San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department (JPD) to house adjudicated youth who are waiting for long-term out-of-home placement or working towards family reunification. SFBGH is a licensed eight-bed, 90-day residential care program designed to prepare residents for successful transition into the community and assist with family reunification. For youth who have had multiple placements or youth who have been hard to place for various reasons, SFBGH is an alternative to incarceration at Youth Guidance Center. The highly structured residential program employs a variety of service interventions to address the needs of the program participants.

# Neighborhood Concentrations of Participants Served by Shelter Programs



Percentage of Shelter Program Participants by Home Neighborhood



# Community Program Service Locations

### Shelter Programs

- 38 Huckleberry Youth Programs:  
Status Offender Program
- 39 The San Francisco Boys and Girls Home:  
Pre-Placement Shelter

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

# Chapter 49

## Huckleberry Youth Programs

### Status Offender

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#### Program Overview

The Huckleberry House Status Offender program is designed as a three to five day<sup>1</sup> crisis intervention program that offers emergency shelter to at-risk youth, runaways, status offenders<sup>2</sup> and youth without safe housing. Huckleberry House is a component of Huckleberry Youth Programs (HYP), which offers a sheltered care facility, intake services, medical assessment, counseling, peer education, access to health care and case management services for high-risk youth. The primary goal of the Status Offender Program is to facilitate the timely resolution of family conflicts so that youth can reunite with their families and return home safely. A secondary goal is to engage family members in mediation and/or therapy to help improve their problem-solving skills.

<b>Exhibit 49-1 Program At-A-Glance</b>		
<b>Services provided to youth:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tutoring/help with homework</li> <li>▪ Case management</li> <li>▪ Health education</li> <li>▪ Housing services/assistance</li> <li>▪ Substance use counseling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mental health counseling</li> <li>▪ Practical assistance such as transportation</li> <li>▪ Educational and recreational outings</li> </ul>
<b>Primary neighborhoods served:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ City-wide</li> </ul>	
<b>Target population served:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Youth between the ages of 11 and 17</li> <li>▪ Youth who are truant</li> <li>▪ Youth who are at risk of becoming involved in the juvenile justice system</li> <li>▪ Youth who have used/abused drugs or alcohol</li> <li>▪ Youth who are involved in gangs</li> <li>▪ Youth who are status offenders</li> </ul>	
<b>How youth are referred:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ From a friend</li> <li>▪ Brother, sister, or cousin</li> <li>▪ Probation Officer</li> <li>▪ Outreach Worker</li> <li>▪ Case Manager</li> <li>▪ Social Worker</li> <li>▪ Teacher or School Counselor</li> <li>▪ Parent, guardian, or other adult family member</li> <li>▪ Police</li> <li>▪ Community Assessment and Referral Center</li> </ul>	
<b>Average length of time youth spend in program:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Between one week and one month</li> </ul>	
<b>Average # of youth who participate at any given time:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 4</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> Staff of the Status Offender Program indicate that program length is designed to be approximately 3-5 days but acknowledge that youth, due to extenuating circumstances, often stay well beyond that time period.

<sup>2</sup> Status offenders are youth, such as truants and runaways, and young persons caught with alcohol or tobacco, who commit offenses that would not be crimes if committed by adults. No status offender may be detained or confined in secure facilities with certain exceptions (for example, violation of handgun possession laws).

## Highlights

Huckleberry Youth Programs Status Offender Program fills a specific niche need for youth from neighborhoods across San Francisco. This crisis intervention service is designed with one goal in mind, returning status offenders to their homes or a safe supportive living situation (that is approved by their parents). Based on data provided by staff, the program has a 70% success rate; using data on youth who participated in the PrIDE evaluation, the percentage returned to a stable living situation is somewhat higher (80.0%, n=40).

## Program Contract Compliance

This grantee is in full 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 with this program provides \$584,000, which is 63% of the program's budget.

### Number of Youth Served in Contract Period:<sup>3</sup>

- As of February 2004, the project had served a total of 173 youth.
- We have basic demographic data and information on youths' entry and exit for 134 of these youth. As of the end of February 2004, all of these youth have exited the program.
- The youth who exited the program as of the end of February 2004 exited after an average of one month. The length of time they remained in the program ranged from one day to seven and one half months. It should be noted, however, that youth's entry and exit dates represent the first time they entered the program and the last time they exited. Several youth entered and exited this program multiple times, which means the range of time spent in the program does not accurately reflect the actual length of time in the program at *each* stay. The average length of time youth stay in this program *at any given time* is closer to 3 days than one month, though cumulatively *over multiple stays*, youth have spent an average of one month in this program.

### Staffing:

- The program is staffed by 14 full-time and 10 part-time staff members.

### Evaluation:

- This program has participated in PrIDE evaluation data collection on an ongoing basis. However, due to the short length of time that participants remain in this program, program staff have youth complete Baseline surveys and Exit forms only. Program staff report that 37% of their clients' parents decline their child's participation in PrIDE;<sup>4</sup> approximately 40% complete PrIDE data collection forms; and 23% are clients from other counties or who reside in the shelter for less than 24 hours and for whom no data are collected.
- In addition to participating in PrIDE, HYP "has its own internal evaluation system that looks at program utilization through documents, feedback from youth, client surveys and focus groups."

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<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> PrIDE staff have received withdrawal requests from 14 parents/guardians declining their child's participation.

### Organizational Strengths:

- “[This program] has been able to successfully reunite many youth back with their families.”<sup>5</sup>
- The program provides crisis services but also provides referral and links youth to aftercare programs when appropriate “to continue the stabilization of the family.” The organization provides “medical services, health education, individual case management for the youth, individual therapy for the youth, and family therapy for the family.”<sup>6</sup>

### Organizational Challenges:

- Due to JPD budget cuts, the organization has reduced management staff. This has “resulted in a larger workload for the remaining manager, but has not affected the provision of services at this time.”<sup>6</sup> It has made it more difficult for this manager to supervise new and continuing staff.<sup>5</sup>

#### Exhibit 49–2 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.

<sup>5</sup> Information provided by Community Programs Division staff.

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

## Data Sources

The following data sources were used for this report.

**Exhibit 49–3  
Data Sources  
Huckleberry Status Offender**

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

- As of March 15, 2004, the program had submitted Baselines and Exit Forms for 47 youth. Since July 2003, the program submitted Baseline Data for a total of 28 of the 173 youth served. As previously mentioned, due to the short length of this program no Follow-up Forms were completed. PrIDE data were only collected for youth who live in San Francisco, who remain at the shelter longer than 24 hours, whose parent/guardian does not decline his/her participation in the evaluation, and who receives family reunification services through the organization. All available data were used.

## Program Description

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

- Half of the respondents fall in the median range of 13 to 15 years old (52.2%, n=134). Slightly more females than males completed PrIDE survey forms.
- Program participants live in neighborhoods across San Francisco, as shown below.

**Exhibit 49–4  
Youth Characteristics  
Huckleberry Status Offender**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Participants
<b>Age</b> ♦ (n=134)	Under 13 years old	11.2%
	13-15 years old	52.2%
	16-17 years old	36.6%
<b>Gender</b> ★ (n=46)	Female	52.2 %
	Male	47.8%

Data Source: ♦ = Participant Tracking Spreadsheets; ★ = PrIDE; ◇ = CBO Questionnaire

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Participants
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b> ★ (n=40)	African American	42.5%
	Latino/a	20.0%
	White	12.5%
	Chinese	2.5%
	Guamanian	2.5%
	American Indian	2.5%
	Vietnamese	2.5%
	Other	15.0%
<b>Home Neighborhood</b> ♠ (n=173)	Bayview-Hunters Point	11.6%
	Haight	10.4%
	South of Market	5.8%
	Outer Mission Ingleside	4.6%
	Visitacion Valley	4.6%
	Western Addition	4.6%
	Other San Francisco neighborhoods <sup>7</sup>	41.6%
	Areas outside San Francisco	16.8%

Data Source: ♠ = Participant Tracking Spreadsheets; ★ = PRIDE; ♠ 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, Cantonese and Mandarin.
- About three-quarters of the youth report living in single-parent households at time of program entry.
- The police and family members are the two most common sources of referrals for this program.

**Exhibit 49-5  
Demographic Information  
Huckleberry Status Offender**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
<b>Language Spoken at Home</b> (n=43)	English	79.1%
	Spanish	16.3%
	Cantonese	2.3%
	Mandarin	2.3%

Data Source: PRIDE

<sup>7</sup> Other neighborhoods include: Hayes Valley, Mission, China Basin, Sunset, Downtown/Tenderloin, Noe Valley, Outer Mission, Treasure Island, Crocker-Amazon, Parkside-Lakeshore, Bernal Heights, Excelsior, West of Twin Peaks, Richmond, Chinatown, Diamond Heights, Glen Park, Marina, Potrero Hill, Telegraph Landing/Golden Gateway, West Portal.



Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Respondents
<b>Living Situation</b> (n=43)	One Parent	74.4%
	Two Parents	18.6%
	Guardian	2.3%
	Family but not Parents	2.3%
	On the Street	2.3%
<b>Referral to Program</b> (n=46)	Police	30.4%
	Family	28.3%
	Another organization	15.2%
	School	13.0%
	Friend	4.3%
	JPD/YGC	2.2%

Data Source: PRIDE

### What are participants' major risk factors?

- This program's target population includes youth who have abused drugs or alcohol; and more than half acknowledge having tried drugs or alcohol (58.5%. n=41).
- Participants are part of high-risk peer groups. When participants were asked if they knew anyone who had been arrested, over two-thirds said they did (68.3%, n=41). Most commonly, they noted that a friend had been arrested. A high number of participants also said they knew someone who had died (80.4%, n=42), with friends again being the most common group.

#### Exhibit 49-6 Risk Factors Huckleberry Status Offender

Risk Factors at Program Entry		% of Respondents
<b>Frequency Youth Hears Gunshots at Home</b> (n=36)	Many Times	41.7%
	Never	36.1%
	Once or Twice	22.2%
<b>Feels Unsafe in Neighborhood</b> (n=42)	No	28.6%
	Yes	71.4%
<b>Acknowledges He/She Hangs Out With Gang Members</b> (n=42)	No	64.3%
	Yes	35.7%
<b>Has Ever Tried Drugs or Alcohol</b> (n=41)	Yes	58.5%
	No	41.5%

Data Source: PRIDE

Risk Factors at Program Entry		% of Respondents
Knows Someone Who Was Arrested (n=41)	No	31.7%
	Yes	68.3%
	Participant's friend was arrested*	60.7%
	Participant was arrested*	28.6%
	Participant's parent was arrested*	25.0%
	Participant's neighbor was arrested*	14.3%
	Participant's sibling was arrested*	10.7%
	Other relative was arrested*	7.1%
Knows Someone Who Died (n=42)	No	10.9%
	Yes	80.4%
	Participant's friend died*	32.4%
	Participant's parent died*	16.2%
	Participant's neighbor died*	5.4%
	Participant's sibling died*	2.7%

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

## Program Outcomes

Program staff selected the following outcome measures for their program.

### Exhibit 49-7 Program Outcome Measures Huckleberry Status Offender

Outcome Area	Indicators
Living situation upon program exit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Percent of youth who return home or to a safe and supportive environment</li> </ul>

### Living Situation Upon Program Exit

- According to program staff, "70% of youth sheltered July 2003 through February 2004 returned home or to a safe and supportive environment. An additional 13% were placed in a living situation through DHS."

### Are youth successfully completing the program?

- According to Exit Forms completed by program staff, most youth completed the program successfully (79.5%, n=44).

**Exhibit 49–8  
Exit Reason  
Huckleberry Status Offender**

Reason for program exit* (n=44)	% of Participants
Completed the program	79.5%
Other reason	11.4%
Committed to juvenile hall	2.3%
Referred to other agency	2.3%

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

- Participants who exited for “other reasons” include youth who were hospitalized and sheltered by Child Protective Services.
- Based on Exit Forms completed by program staff, at program exit nearly all youth for whom staff had this information were in school (92.9%, n=42). Further, 80.0% (a percentage that is slightly higher than what is presented for the program as a whole, which includes youth from out of county and those who have very brief shelter stays) were living in a stable living situation (n=40).
- Staff provided a range of comments to describe youths’ situation at time of program exit. As shown by the comments below, in most situations, the outcomes for youth were good. After a brief time out they were either able to return home or were referred to CPS for further assistance in getting a stable living situation.

**Exhibit 49–10  
Case Notes Completed at Program Exit Regarding How the Program Helped Youth Served  
Huckleberry Status Offender**

- *“Client had a positive ‘time-out’ at house and was reunified w/ mom.”*
- *“Client AWOL-ed to his home after school.”*
- *“Client exited home through CPS.”*
- *“Client has been in and out of program. Problems with...school attendance.”*
- *“Client went to a CPS shelter/group house.”*
- *“Client will be doing family therapy.”*
- *“Continual verbal fighting w/mom, failing school, behavior issues at home, [prior sexual assault situation]. Client is acting out.”*
- *“Got youth in more permanent shelter.”*
- *“Hux provided a needed time out for this client and mother. CPS was contacted and will now help [the] family come together.”*
- *“Placed at substance abuse treatment program...”*

- *“Program very good for client, got [him/her] out of a stressful living environment while [mom] got herself (and client) stable housing.”*
- *“Referred to Family Therapy and Case Management.”*
- *“Youth had time-out, completed program.”*



# Chapter 50

## San Francisco Boys and Girls Home

### Pre-Placement Shelter

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#### Program Overview

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

<b>Exhibit 50-1 Program At-A-Glance</b>		
<b>Services provided to youth:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Job training/readiness services</li> <li>▪ Tutoring/help with homework</li> <li>▪ GED services</li> <li>▪ Mentoring</li> <li>▪ Case management</li> <li>▪ Anger management services</li> <li>▪ Health education services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Housing services/assistance</li> <li>▪ Substance use counseling</li> <li>▪ Mental health counseling</li> <li>▪ Practical assistance such as help with transportation or meals</li> <li>▪ Extra-curricular or after-school activity</li> </ul>
<b>Primary neighborhoods served:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mission</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bayview-Hunters Point</li> </ul>
<b>Target population served:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Youth who are on probation</li> <li>▪ Youth who are 10 -17 years old</li> <li>▪ Youth who have used/abused drugs or alcohol</li> <li>▪ Youth who are involved in gangs</li> </ul>	
<b>How youth are referred:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Probation Officer</li> </ul>	
<b>Average length of time youth spend in program:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ More than 1 month and less than 6 months, 168 hours a week</li> </ul>	
<b>Average # of youth who participate at any given time:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 8-16</li> </ul>	

#### Highlights

The program appears to be making a significant difference in a number of areas. A higher percentage of respondents are in a school or GED program, have a higher level of school attachment, and have stronger anger management skills after program involvement. Further, a sizeable majority of youth say that the program “helped [them] think ahead to the consequences of [their] actions” and “helped [them] stay in school or get [their] GED” (81.5%, n=27; 76.0%, n=25).

#### Program Contract Compliance

This grantee is in compliance with all contractual obligations. As a contractor, SFBGH has consistently provided more services than are delineated in their contract. Examples of these additional wraparound

services include providing a staff therapist and after school programs. 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 \$194,000, which is 100% of the program's budget.

**Number of Youth Served in Contract Period:<sup>8</sup>**

- Between July 2003 and February 2004, the program served a total of 36 youth. Several of these youth exited and re-entered the program during the contract year. Nine of these youth were continuing in the program as of the end of February. (21.4%, n=42<sup>9</sup>)
- The 33 youth who exited the program as of the end of February 2004 exited after an average of 4 months in the program. The length of time they remained in the program ranged from four days to fourteen months.

**Staffing:**

- The program is staffed by 13 full-time and 1 part-time staff members.
- All staff positions are filled as planned.

**Evaluation:**

- This program has participated in PrIDE evaluation data collection on an ongoing basis. This program has demonstrated a very high participation rate in the PrIDE evaluation process, submitting instruments in a timely and consistent manner.

**Organizational Strengths:**

- "All Pre-Placement services are communicated to JPD....almost all services are requested and approved by Probation Officers in a spirit of collaboration."<sup>10</sup>
- "Separating the girls and the boys proved extremely successful and [has] been most conducive to successful therapeutic treatment."<sup>10</sup>
- "Serving 602 [status offender] population with approximately a 3-4% recidivism rate, the Shelter successfully transitions adjudicated youth into society, the home and/or on to group homes, depending on the Juvenile Courts' decision."<sup>10</sup>
- "SFBGH has its particular strength in education. All participants attend school."<sup>10</sup>

**Organizational Challenges:**

- "The uncertainty of the Federal, State and Local budgets caused our 2003 reimbursement to be delayed 6 months. This presented a hardship with regards to cash flow, however, services were not affected."<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Data source: Participant Tracking Spreadsheets. Youth with entry dates and no exit dates recorded are considered "continuing" in the program.

<sup>9</sup> The number of respondents equals 42 because some youth exited and re-entered the program during the contract year, and these youth are counted multiple times.

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

**Exhibit 50–2  
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
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b> (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 50–3  
Data Sources  
San Francisco Boys and Girls Home**

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

- This program has participated in PrIDE evaluation data collection on an ongoing basis. Since November 2002, the organization has submitted a total of 91 Baselines, 60 Follow-ups, and 62 Exit Forms. Of these, 43 Baselines, 30 Follow-ups, and 32 Exit Forms were utilized for this report.
- During this contract year, the program submitted Baseline Data for a total of 34 of the 36 youth that were served, yielding a response rate of 94.4%. Surveys for the remaining two youth were not



submitted to PrIDE because the parents/guardians of these two participants declined their children's participation in the evaluation. Therefore, the program is in compliance with its requirements for submitting PrIDE data in this contract year.

## Program Description

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

- This program's target population is youth ages 10 to 17; in this contract year, program participants range in age from 13 to 17. The average age of participants is 15 years old.
- Participants live in many different neighborhoods throughout San Francisco. The largest percentages of participants live in the Mission, Bayview-Hunters Point, and the Outer Mission Ingleside (28%, 22%, and 14%, n=36).

**Exhibit 50-4  
Youth Characteristics  
San Francisco Boys and Girls Home**

Characteristic at Program Entry		% of Participants
<b>Age♦</b> (n=41)	13-15 years old	61.0%
	16-17 years old	39.0%
<b>Gender♦</b> (n=41)	Male	59.5%
	Female	40.5%
<b>Race/Ethnicity♦</b> (n=42)	African American	59.5%
	Latino/a	23.8%
	Chinese	7.1%
	Filipino	4.8%
	Samoan	2.4%
	White	2.4%
<b>Home Neighborhood♦</b> (n=36)	Mission	27.8%
	Bayview-Hunters Point	22.2%
	Outer Mission Ingleside	13.9%
	Potrero Hill	8.3%
	Bernal Heights	5.6%
	Downtown/Tenderloin	5.6%
	Sunset	2.8%
	Western Addition	2.8%
	All areas outside San Francisco	11.1%

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, Cantonese, Tagalog, Mandarin, and other languages.

- All of the program’s referrals came from JPD, which reflects the high-level of communication and coordination of services between SFBGH and JPD.

**Exhibit 50–5  
Demographic Information  
San Francisco Boys and Girls Home**

<b>Characteristic at Program Entry</b>		<b>% of Respondents</b>
<b>Language Spoken at Home</b> (n=40)	English	65.0%
	Spanish	15.0%
	Other/Unknown	10.0%
	Cantonese	5.0%
	Tagalog	2.5%
	Mandarin	2.5%
<b>Living Situation</b> (n=39)	Group home	38.5%
	One parent	35.9%
	Family but not parents	12.8%
	Two parents	7.7%
	Guardian	5.1%
<b>Referral to Program</b> (n=41)	JPD/YGC	100.0%

Data Source: PRIDE

### **What are participants’ major risk factors?**

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

- Participants are part of high-risk peer groups. At program entry, one-third of participants acknowledge that they hang out with gang members (33.3%, n=36). When asked if they knew anyone who had been arrested, nearly all said that they did. Most commonly, they noted that they themselves or a friend 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 (79.5%, n=39).

**Exhibit 50–6  
Risk Factors  
San Francisco Boys and Girls Home**

<b>Risk Factors at Program Entry</b>		<b>% of Respondents</b>
<b>Frequency Youth Hears Gunshots at Home</b> (n=36)	Never	47.2%
	Many Times	27.8%
	Once or Twice	25.0%
<b>Feels Unsafe in Neighborhood</b> (n=38)	No	84.2%
	Yes	15.8%
<b>Acknowledges He/She Hangs Out With Gang Members</b> (n=36)	No	66.7%
	Yes	33.3%
<b>Has Ever Tried Drugs or Alcohol</b> (n=39)	Yes	79.5%
	No	20.5%
<b>Knows Someone Who Was Arrested</b> (n=40)	No	5.0%
	Yes	95.0%
	Participant's friend was arrested*	71.1%
	Participant was arrested*	71.1%
	Participant's sibling was arrested*	34.2%
	Participant's neighbor was arrested*	21.1%
	Participant's parent was arrested*	15.8%
	Participant's other relative was arrested*	5.7%
<b>Knows Someone Who Died</b> (n=40)	No	19.5%
	Yes	78.0%
	Participant's friend died*	53.1%
	Participant's sibling died*	15.6%
	Participant's parent died*	15.6%
	Participant's sibling died*	15.6%

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

## Program Outcomes

Program staff selected the following outcome measures for their program.

**Exhibit 50–7  
Program Outcome Measures  
San Francisco Boys and Girls Home**

Outcome Area	Indicators
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ School attendance will increase</li> <li>▪ School behavioral problems will decrease</li> <li>▪ Orientation toward the future will increase</li> <li>▪ Engagement in positive after-school activities will increase</li> </ul>
<b>Work and Job Readiness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Job readiness will increase</li> <li>▪ Employment will increase</li> </ul>
<b>Building Positive Relationships</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Positive peer relationships will increase</li> <li>▪ Positive parental/guardian relationships will increase</li> <li>▪ Positive relationships with service providers will increase</li> </ul>
<b>Skill-Building</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Social development and self care skills will increase</li> <li>▪ Anger management skills will improve</li> </ul>
<b>Risk Factors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Substance use will decrease</li> <li>▪ Gang affiliation will decrease</li> <li>▪ Involvement with the juvenile justice system will decrease.<sup>11</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Service Satisfaction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul>

### Education

- The program is designed to increase youths' attendance, behavior, and performance at school. While youth are in the program, staff transport them to and from school. The program also employs a special education assistant to help students who attend the Bay School; counselors are available to help youth with their homework.
- Data show more participants are in a school or a GED program at follow-up than were in school at time of program entry. All referrals are enrolled in school or a GED program within 24 hours of placement; the fact that some youth said that they were not in school or a GED program at program entry may reflect the fact that referrals complete the Baseline information within hours of placement; therefore, they do not perceive themselves to be in an educational program and they say they are "not in school or a GED program."

<sup>11</sup> Data on involvement with the juvenile justice system is presented for all SFJPD/CPD-funded programs in **Chapter 3: Findings Across All Programs**. A program-by-program analysis of JJIS data was not possible for this report.

**Exhibit 50–8  
School Attendance  
San Francisco Boys and Girls Home**

	In the 3 Months Prior to Program Entry % of Respondents* (n=39)	Since Entering the Program % of Respondents (n=62)	Finding
In school	62.5%	89.7%	+ All youth are in school or a GED program after program involvement.
In a GED program	2.6%	10.3%	
Not in school or a GED program	20.5%	0%	

Data Source: PRIDE

- The program does not appear to have had a significant positive effect on participants' behavior at school; however, this requires some clarification. All youth are in school or a GED program after they enter the program, and, therefore, they have more of an opportunity to get in trouble there.

**Exhibit 50–9  
School Behavior  
San Francisco Boys and Girls Home**

	In the 3 Months Prior to Program Entry % of Respondents* (n=30)	Since Entering the Program % of Respondents (n=27)	Finding
I have not gotten in trouble at school	73.3%	66.7%	+/- More youth have gotten in trouble at school since entering the program; this likely is because more youth are <i>in school</i>
I was sent to Principal's/Counselor's office	13.6%	11.1%	
I was suspended from school	4.5%	22.2%	
I was expelled from school	4.5%	0.0%	

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." Students who have a stronger sense of school attachment may be more likely to feel better and stay in school; therefore, it is a positive finding that a larger percentage of youth were in the "high" school attachment category after program involvement than were at program entry.

**Exhibit 50–10  
School Behavior  
San Francisco Boys and Girls Home**

	At Time of Program Entry % of Respondents (n=25)	After Program Involvement % of Respondents (n=28)	Finding
Minimal school attachment	20.0%	7.1%	+ Youth have a higher level of school attachment after program involvement
Moderate school attachment	56.0%	71.4%	
High level of school attachment	24.0%	21.4%	

Data Source: PRIDE

- Over three-quarters of respondents said “the program helped [them] stay in school or get their GED,” and about two-thirds said the program “made [them] feel more comfortable about [their] abilities in school/GED program” (76.0%, n=25; 61.5%, n=26).
- After program involvement, a larger percentage of respondents said that they felt “very sure” they would finish high school in the future (66.7%, n=27; 59.5%, n=37).
- All youth are required to participate in supervised after-school activities while they are in the program – from photojournalism to drug rehabilitation. Thus, youths’ involvement in positive, structured after-school activities increases while they are in the program.

### **Work and Job Readiness**

- The percentage of respondents who have jobs at program entry and after program involvement did not change significantly (7.7%, n=39; 6.9%, n=29). According to program staff, youth often come to the program with “problems that prohibit them from concentrating on job readiness. After participating in the treatment program, most youth are eager to solicit work.”

### **Building Positive Relationships**

- Participants have developed relationships with staff members in the program. Over two-thirds (69.0%, n=29) said that if they were in trouble and needed help they would talk with a staff member about it.
- The program is designed to foster stronger relationships between youth and their families through family therapy, supervised visits, and home visits (with approval). Over half of respondents (60.0%, n=25) report that the program helped them get along better with their friends and/or relatives.

### **Skill-Building**

- Teaching youth anger management skills is a core focus of the program. Program staff witness changes among youth in this area, and responses from youth confirm that the program has an effect on participants’ skills in this area. 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 50–11  
School Behavior  
San Francisco Boys and Girls Home**

	<b>At Time of Program Entry % of Respondents (n=31)</b>	<b>After Program Involvement % of Respondents (n=25)</b>	<b>Finding</b>
Minimal anger management skills	3.2%	8.0%	+ Youth have stronger anger management skills after program involvement
Moderate anger management skills	80.6%	48.0%	
Strong anger management skills	16.1%	44.0%	

Data Source: PRIDE

## Risk Factors

- While youth are in the 24-hour, 7-day-a-week program, substance use issues are addressed and drug use is not allowed.
- While the program strives to prevent youth from affiliating with gang members, about the same percentage of respondents said they “hang out with other people who are gang members” at program entry and after program involvement (66.7%, n=36; 65.4%, n=26).

## Service Satisfaction

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

- About half of the participants said they were “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with several aspects of the program, including the types of services offered, the staff, and the program overall. Over three-quarters of participants reported they were “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with the respect shown for their ethnic and cultural background (76.0%, n=25). This positive finding is a reflection that youth appreciate the program’s emphasis on providing youth with culturally-appropriate services and employing a multi-racial and multi-cultural staff.

**Exhibit 50–12  
Participant Satisfaction  
San Francisco Boys and Girls Home**

<b>Percent of participants who were...</b>	<b>Very Dissatisfied or Dissatisfied</b>	<b>Very Satisfied or Satisfied</b>	<b>No Opinion</b>
Satisfied with the <i>types of services</i> (n=25)	24.0%	<b>48.0%</b>	28.0%
Satisfied with the <i>staff</i> (n=23)	17.3%	<b>56.5%</b>	26.1%
Satisfied with <i>respect shown for participant’s ethnic and cultural background</i> (n=25)	20.0%	<b>76.0%</b>	4.0%
Satisfied with the <i>program overall?</i> (n=27)	33.3%	<b>59.2%</b>	7.4%

Data Source: PRIDE

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

- Participants do feel connected to the program, and particularly to the program staff. Nearly all of the participants **felt safe** attending the program and over two-thirds said they would **talk to a staff member** if they were in trouble or needed help (95.5%, n=22; 69.0%, n=29).

**Exhibit 50–13  
Program Attachment  
San Francisco Boys and Girls Home**

After program involvement, % of respondents who said “Yes” to:	% of Respondents
I feel safe attending this program (n=22)	95.5%
If I were in trouble and needed to talk, I would talk to a <b>staff member</b> at this program (n=29)	69.0%
I am interested in staying in touch and helping out with the program (n=22)	59.1%
I would recommend this program to my friends (n=24)	45.8%
If I were in trouble and needed to talk, I would talk to another <b>youth</b> at this program (n=29)	37.9%

Data Source: PRIDE

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

- The most significant benefit of the program, reported by over three-quarters of participants, is an increased awareness of how their actions affect their future. SFBGH’s strength in education is also reflected in participants’ responses, where over three-quarters report that the program “helped [them] stay in school or get [their] GED” and over half of participants say they “feel more comfortable about [their] abilities in school/GED program” (76.0%, n=25; 61.5%, n=26).
- About three-quarters of participants report receiving help with their anger management skills. Perhaps resulting from participants’ improved anger management skills, over half of the youth in this program report that the program “helped [them] get along better with [their] friends and/or relatives” (60.0%, n=25).



**Exhibit 50–14  
Program Benefits  
San Francisco Boys and Girls Home**

After program involvement, % of respondents who said “Coming to this program...”	% of Respondents
...helped me think ahead to the consequences of my actions * (n=27)	81.5%
...helped me stay in school or get my GED (n=25)	76.0%
...taught me new ways to deal with my anger * (n=27)	74.1%
...made me feel more comfortable about my abilities in school/a GED program (n=26)	61.5%
...helped me get along better with my friends and/or relatives (n=25)	60.0%
...helped me get involved in extra-curricular activities (n=26)	53.8%
...taught me or allowed me to do things I haven’t done anywhere else (n=24)	45.8%
...helped me find or keep a job (n=28 )	25.0%

\*% of respondents includes those who said they “strongly agree” and “agree” to this statement.  
Data Source: PRIDE

**Are youth successfully completing the program?**

- According to Exit Forms completed by program staff, most youth completed the program successfully (65.6%, n=32).

**Exhibit 50–15  
Exit Reason  
San Francisco Boys and Girls Home**

Reason for program exit* (n=32)	% of Respondents
Completed the program	65.6%
Committed to juvenile hall	18.8%
Youth moved out of area	15.6%
Partial completion of program	9.4%
Poor performance or behavior in the program	9.4%
Probation violation	3.1%
Failure to appear at program/ Youth dropped out of program/ Absent from program without permission/AWOL	3.1%
Other	3.1%

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