

- San Francisco Department of Children, Youth and Their Families
- San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department
- Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice

San Francisco Gang-Free Communities Initiative

Assessment Report

Prepared by: Resource Development Associates
November 2002

Report prepared by
Robert Bennett
Brenda Abrams
Patricia Reyes
Jay Tharp
Patricia Bennett

Resource Development Associates
3685 Mt. Diablo Blvd. – Suite 351
Lafayette, CA 94549
925-299-7729
info@ResourceDevelopment.net

Assessment Team Participants

Sheila Arcelona, Juvenile Probation Department
Trish Bascom, San Francisco Unified School District
Don Chan, Juvenile Probation Commission
Toney Chaplin, San Francisco Police Department
Keith Choy, Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice
Christina Goette, Department of Public Health
Tinisch Hollins, Delinquency Prevention Commission, Bayview-Hunters Point Gang-Free Liaison
Liz Jackson-Simpson, Juvenile Probation Department
David Mauroff, Gang-Free Initiative Manager
Joe Ramos, Planning Phase Coordinator
Shawn Richard, Brothers Against Guns
John Torres, Crisis Response Network, Mission Gang-Free Liaison
Cedric Yap, Department of Children, Youth and their Families

Acknowledgments

We express our appreciation for the contributions of all the agencies and individuals who participated in the community needs assessment process for the San Francisco Gang Free Communities Initiative.

Thank you to the Steering Committee for your support and commitment to the focus group and key informant interviews, and the youth surveys. Drafts of the interview questions and youth survey were distributed to committee members whose thoughtful feedback sharpened the final document. Essential to this effort are the many community-based agencies on the Steering Committee that provided staff to conduct surveys, access to youth, and safe environments for the surveys.

Thank you to the interviewers who brought their energy and valuable hands-on experience with youth to the survey process. Interviewers were Miranda Aguilar; Luis Aroche, Bernal Heights Neighborhood Center; Ben Bautista, Straight Forward Club; Daryl Breaux, Boys and Girls Clubs of San Francisco; Derick Brown, Boys and Girls Clubs of San Francisco; Mariaynez Carrasco, Mission Neighborhood Centers, Inc.; Francis Chan, Community Youth Center; Camille Dawkins, Mission Neighborhood Centers, Inc.; Joanna Hernandez, Mission Neighborhood Centers, Inc.; Hong Le, Vietnamese Youth Development Center; Starr Miles, Soul'd Out Productions; Susana Rojas, Boys and Girls Clubs of San Francisco; Theresa Togafu, Soul'd Out Productions; Tony Tran, Community Youth Center; Tiffany Vuong, Chinatown Beacon Center; and Antwane Woods, Morrisania West.

Our gratitude also goes to the Assessment Team members who were dedicated to ensuring that the community needs assessment was inclusive. A special thanks to David Mauroff, Coordinator of the implementation phase of the Initiative and to Joe Ramos, Coordinator of the Initiative during the community needs assessment process.

The grant that funded this work came from the US Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention.

Lastly, we would like to express our thanks to the many people, youth and adults, who gave of their time to share their experiences and opinions with us.

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I. Executive Summary

The Gang-Free San Francisco Initiative

In 2001, the United States Department of Justice awarded San Francisco a Gang-Free Communities planning grant. The planning grant of \$150,000 was awarded to a collaborative partnership led by the Department of Children, Youth and Their Families, the Juvenile Probation Department, and the Mayor's Criminal Justice Council. The planning effort has been guided by a Steering Committee composed of over 20 youth-serving city agencies and community-based organizations.

The Assessment Process

A year-long inclusive planning process to map out the problems and solutions for youth gang violence in San Francisco was undertaken by the Initiative. This data-driven assessment involved well over 500 individuals and agencies, and included multiple layers of data collection and analysis:

1. An analysis of neighborhood risk factor data on school, peer, family, economic resources, community capacity, youth safety, and youth health led to the identification, by the Steering Committee, of ten high-risk "focus neighborhoods" upon which to conduct more in-depth analyses.
2. The school district Youth Risk Behavior Survey data was analyzed to identify patterns of risk behavior for that particular cluster of students who were at high risk for violence.
3. The Initiative analyzed approximately 2000 cases referred to the Gang Crime Unit of the SFPD Special Investigations Division from 1999 to present, and linked these to nearly 9000 police crime reports involving gang members during the same period.
4. Staff from community-based organizations that work with youth conducted individual hour-long interviews with 230 individuals identified by these organizations as gang members, former gang members, or gang associates.
5. Focus groups and key informant interviews were conducted with 90 representatives from law enforcement, the schools, and the community.
6. A comprehensive list of community resources for gang-involved youth and their families was compiled for the target neighborhoods.

Summary of Key Findings

1. Major barriers to improving the gang problem are institutional rivalries, lack of information-sharing, a failure to develop a coordinated approach by San Francisco's public agencies, geographic and programmatic rivalries among community-based organizations, and the failure of parents to recognize and address the risk of gang involvement in their children.
2. Even within the most gang-impacted communities, most youth do not choose to join gangs. Within the gangs, most youth are not habitually violent. An effective response to gang problems must be multidimensional and address the

underlying needs of the youth and community, as well as the need of the community to be protected from gang violence. Great effort should be made to avoid stigmatizing communities, schools, or ethnic groups due to the presence of gang problems in their midst.

3. Gang problems are highly correlated with poverty and racial and gender discrimination, which in turn place undue stress on the family, social, and institutional fabric of communities of color. Specifically, youth most at risk for gang involvement live in neighborhoods impacted by factors including poverty, low rates of homeownership, poor academic performance, high rates of teen births, and large numbers of single parent homes. In many respects, gang membership gives young men and women an opportunity to meet individual interests and needs that are not being met by the community and adult society.

- **Gang Crimes**

1. Gang activity represents a significant component of overall criminal activity within San Francisco. Our estimates—which are surely conservative—indicate that gang crimes comprise 10% of all crimes, one-sixth of all violent crimes, and one-fifth of all serious violent crimes in San Francisco. Within the two most gang-impacted neighborhoods, gang crimes represent one-third of all violent crimes and one-half of all serious violent crimes.
2. The top four neighborhoods for total suspected gang crimes were:
 - ✓ The Mission (30% of all crimes);
 - ✓ Bayview Hunters Point (20% of all crimes);
 - ✓ Western Addition;
 - ✓ Downtown-Tenderloin.
3. Gang crime and violent gang crime are highly concentrated. Eighty-nine percent of San Francisco census blocks did not have a single suspected violent gang crime. One percent of all San Francisco census blocks had 36% of all violent gang crime. Many youth who reside in other neighborhoods or outside the City travel to these “hotspots” to commit their criminal acts. Conversely, even within the neighborhoods with high gang crime rates, most blocks experience only small numbers of gang-related crimes, while a small number of blocks have extremely high numbers of gang crimes.
4. Gang crime peaks in the hours between 4:00 and 7:00 PM, with smaller peaks at noon and midnight.
5. Most public housing developments are not significantly associated with elevated levels of gang crime. However, three developments—in Bayview, Potrero Hill, and Visitacion Valley—are significantly associated with increased levels of gang activity. Much of this activity is perpetrated not by residents of the developments, but by outsiders. This suggests that resident/community mobilization; modifications to public areas, and other problem-oriented policing strategies could significantly impact problems in these developments.

- **Gang Offenders**

1. Gang offenders' place of residence does not show the same geographic distribution as gang crimes. Gang members are more broadly distributed across the City than are gang crimes. The top neighborhoods in which gang members live are:
 - Bayview Hunters Point;
 - The Mission;
 - Western Addition;
 - Bernal Heights;
 - Potrero Hill;
 - Visitacion Valley;
 - Downtown/Tenderloin.
2. Criminal behavior was universal among the male gang members we interviewed. Over half admitted to having beaten someone up in the past year. Crimes committed for financial gain are endemic, with over 50% of gang members admitting to drug sales, and more than one-third each confessing to selling stolen goods, robbery, and sale of weapons.
3. A majority of the violent crimes committed by gang-involved individuals are committed by the most violent 15% of gang youth.

- **Gang Members**

1. Youth generally become involved with gangs before age 15. Even in the most impacted neighborhoods, only a minority of youth actually join a gang. Youth who do choose gang membership have a broad range of risk factors, including drug use, depression, isolation from the school and community mainstream, family poverty, and a family history of violence and incarceration. They are more likely to be truant at an early age, to engage in fights at school, and to fear for their own safety.
2. Gang youth also manifest a range of protective factors. The majority who are of middle/high school age are in school and the majority are passing their classes. Roughly one-third are employed and the great majority would like a job. Most are connected with one or more social services in the community. Only a minority say their families are supportive of their gang membership.
3. Few youth report being pressured to join a gang. Most join because they are seeking friendship, protection, and money. Most report that they found all three factors in their gang. Although most expect that they will eventually leave the gang, the level of gang loyalty is generally high and youth express little discontent with their gang affiliation.
4. Although girls are somewhat less criminally active, in every other way they are equally at risk. Their level of commitment to the gang, their alcohol and drug use, and their level of school failure all equal or exceed that of males.

5. Good reasons to leave the gang were ones that would result from maturing or aging out of the gang. However, pressure from the legal system was reported by gang youth to wield little influence.

- **Gangs**

1. In spite of the recent outbreaks of violence among African American gangs, the highest numbers of total crimes and violent crimes appear to be accounted for by Latinos, who also have the highest rate of offending per individual.
2. There are significant differences in gang structures between ethnicities. Latino gangs have more formal entry and exit rituals and stronger prohibitions against leaving the gang. Latino youth felt that leaving their gang would put themselves and their families at great peril. Latino youth were less likely to see themselves ever leaving the gang, and were more likely to have parents and older relatives who are gang members.
3. African American and Asian youth felt that they could more easily and safely leave their gang than could Latinos.
4. Asian and Latino gangs had more formal leadership hierarchies than did African American gangs. Leadership from older individuals in prison or CYA seems to be more important for Latinos than for other gangs. Some Asian gang members reported that they had never met their gang's leadership.
5. Financial gain (especially drug dealing), mutual protection, and friendship are the principal engines driving gangs of all ethnicities.
6. Territory is quite significant for Latino gangs but not for other gangs.
7. Asian gangs appear to be more purely criminal associations run for profit, especially profit for a formal leadership. Often this leadership is a distant hierarchy and not personally known to the average gang member. Asian youth were less likely to report intergenerational patterns of gang membership. Asians tended to join gangs at a later age, to feel that they would be likely to leave the gang for personal or family reasons, and to feel that they could safely leave the gang.

- **Interagency Issues**

- **Schools**

1. School administrators tended to downplay the significance of gang activity in the schools, and were concerned that particular schools might be unfairly stigmatized for gang activity. Conversely, data from the youth perspective suggests that schools are significant arenas for gang violence, gang recruiting, and gang drug dealing.

- **Criminal Justice**

2. With some exceptions, both the Gang Task Force and patrol officers expressed little trust in community organizations and felt that working with these organizations would not advance their mission. They also felt limited confidence in the

- court system. They expressed great frustration that the community and the judicial system are not more supportive of their work.
3. Community organization staff generally expressed a level of distrust of the police that mirrored the distrust of the police for them; however, many organizations seem open to working with police if a constructive relationship could be established.
 4. Arrest and suppression appears to be the single strategic approach of the Police Department. Alternative approaches that have been successfully employed in other jurisdictions—including community policing, problem-oriented policing, community diversion, etc.—do not seem to be part of the array of tools available to San Francisco Police. Yet at the same time, arrest and suppression were reported to be ineffectively utilized; police feel that too many arrests are not prosecuted, that sanctions are too mild, and that probation supervision is inadequate.
 5. Communication and coordination between the Gang Task Force and the Patrol Division was felt on both sides to be good.
 6. There was universal agreement that current efforts to reduce gang activity would benefit from enhanced data collection, data sharing, and data analysis. The most immediate enhancement could come from providing the Gang Task Force with adequate clerical support to implement the Cal/Gang data system.

Probation

7. There appears to be a lack of systematic information sharing and collaboration between the Juvenile Probation Department and the Police Department. This problem is exacerbated by the lack of systematic information collection and information sharing within the Department itself about gang involvement of youth on probation.
8. There is a lack of systematic collaboration between Juvenile and Adult Probation on the one hand, and SFPD on the other hand, over gang youth who are returning from confinement to the community. Ride-alongs, probation attention to gang hangouts, and other focused strategies could prevent newly returned youth from becoming involved in more serious crimes. These types of probation strategies need to occur in the community and must be available over evenings and weekends.

Community Organizations

9. Gang youth are accessing a great variety of community organizations and generally reported that they were helped by the services they received.
10. Screening, assessment, and interagency referral and service coordination appear to be areas of weakness. This is particularly significant for gang-involved and at-risk youth who tend to have complex, multifaceted service needs. Initiatives in both Bayview and the Mission have begun to address this issue, but more needs to be done.

11. Jobs in the community and adequate affordable housing are key issues that have a direct impact on gang involvement and on the willingness of youth to extract themselves from gang involvement.
12. Parenting and family support are key issues, both because family dysfunction is a key risk factor for gang involvement, and because a large proportion of gang members are themselves parents.
13. Mental health and substance abuse treatment services were reported by many agency staff to be in particularly short supply.

Interagency Issues

14. There is an obvious lack of confidence in the partnerships that are critical to the success of intervention and suppression strategies. The schools, community members, probation, law enforcement, and the judicial system do not have common goals for gang-involved or at-risk youth, and may work in opposition to each other. Collaboration and information-sharing opportunities between these institutions are limited.
15. Staff of all agencies—both service providers and criminal justice agencies—appear to operate mostly on personal experience and anecdotal information about gangs. One consequence of this is an undue focus on particular ethnic groups and particular gangs, while other gang problems are overlooked. There should be good objective gang awareness training available and regularly updated with the latest information.

II. Introduction:

A. Purpose of the Assessment Report

The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the Gang-Free San Francisco Initiative of its nine-month assessment of San Francisco's youth gang problem and analysis of the City's current response to this problem. This report represents the consensus of the Gang-Free Assessment Team. The Assessment Team is a work group comprised of representatives of most City departments providing youth services, non-profits working in gang-impacted communities, the Initiative Manager, and the Initiative's Research Partner.¹ Under the mandate of the Initiative's Steering Committee, the Assessment Team met biweekly throughout the assessment period to manage, facilitate, and interpret the data collection process.

B. Brief Description of the Assessment Process

The City and County of San Francisco were awarded a Gang-Free Communities planning grant by the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) for Fiscal Year 2001-2002. The planning grant of \$150,000 was awarded to a collaborative partnership lead by among the Department of Children, Youth and Their Families, the Juvenile Probation Department, and the Mayor's Criminal Justice Council. The planning effort has been guided by a Steering Committee composed of over 20 youth-serving city agencies and community-based organizations.

A year-long inclusive planning process to map out the problems and solutions for youth gang violence in San Francisco, based on OJJDP's Comprehensive Gang Model, was undertaken. This data-driven assessment entailed several layers of analysis:

1. An analysis of neighborhood risk factor data on school, peer, family, economic resources, community capacity, youth safety, and youth health led to the identification, by the Steering Committee, of ten 10 "focus neighborhoods" upon which to conduct more in-depth analyses.
2. The school district Youth Risk Behavior Survey data allowed the Initiative to analyze patterns of risk behavior for that particular cluster of students who were at high risk for violence.
3. Police data analyzed included cases referred to the Gang Crime Unit of the SFPD Special Investigations Division from 1999 to present and all crime data from 1998 to 2001. This data allowed us to answer questions that included: What percentage of total crimes—and of the various categories of crimes—are accounted for by gang members? How do trends in gang offending relate to overall crime trends in the City? What is the geographic distribution of gang crimes—in aggregate and by individual gang? What neighborhoods are particularly impacted by gang crime? What are the crime hotspots?
4. Staff from community-based organizations that work with youth conducted individual surveys with 230 individuals identified by these organizations as gang members, former gang members, or gang associates.

¹ A full membership roster of the Assessment Team and the Steering Committee is provided in the Appendices.

5. Focus groups and key informant interviews were conducted with 90 representatives from law enforcement, the schools, and the community (specifically the Mission and Bayview Hunters Point neighborhoods). This extensive qualitative data collection effort - along with the youth surveys - enabled us to both confirm results of data analyses and to obtain information not available in the quantitative data.
6. A comprehensive list of community resources for gang-involved youth and their families was compiled for the target neighborhoods.

Selection of Target Areas:

1. The target area for planning, systems change and infrastructure development is the entire City.
2. From the initial process of scanning down to the communities most heavily impacted by gang violence and the fact that San Francisco has limited geographical boundaries, we discovered that gang issues between communities and their relationship to violence are closely related. This report captures gang information related to the two target communities, Mission and Bayview Hunter Point, and the entire City for practical planning and implementation purposes.
3. The initial focus areas for implementation of the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model are the two areas of San Francisco most impacted by youth gang crimes: the Mission and the Bayview Hunters Point districts.
4. An additional eight neighborhoods have been selected, based upon the Initiative's risk factor analysis and the interconnectivity of each community's gang problem, which will be the focus of additional planning, coordination and resource development. These are:
 - Tenderloin
 - Western Addition
 - South of Market
 - Bernal Heights
 - Potrero Hill
 - Outer Mission
 - OMI
 - Civic Center

C. Definition of gang, gang member, and gang incident as defined by the Steering Committee

• **GANG:**

A gang is a group of three or more persons who have a common identifying sign, symbol or name and whose members engage in or have engaged in a pattern of definable violent criminal activity, creating an atmosphere of fear and intimidation within the community.

- **GANG MEMBER:**

A gang member is defined through self-identification or representation of their affiliation with a specific gang that carries out gang crimes.

- **GANG CRIME:**

Gang crimes are deliberate, planned and/or random patterns of criminal activities carried out by gang members.

III. Description of Each Community Being Assessed:

Based on need demonstrated by data collected through the assessment process, the Gang-Free Steering Committee agreed upon Bayview Hunters Point and the Mission for implementation of the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model. The next three sections discuss those two communities. The Initiative began by collecting a broad range of information spanning the entire city. The goal of this data collection was to have an objective assessment of risk factors on which to base decisions about target areas. The citywide data collection process galvanized institutional support for the Gang-Free process, addressed the concerns of other communities experiencing gang problems and demonstrated the interconnectivity of the gang problem throughout the city. The citywide risk analysis is presented in the final section below.

A. Overview of the Target Areas

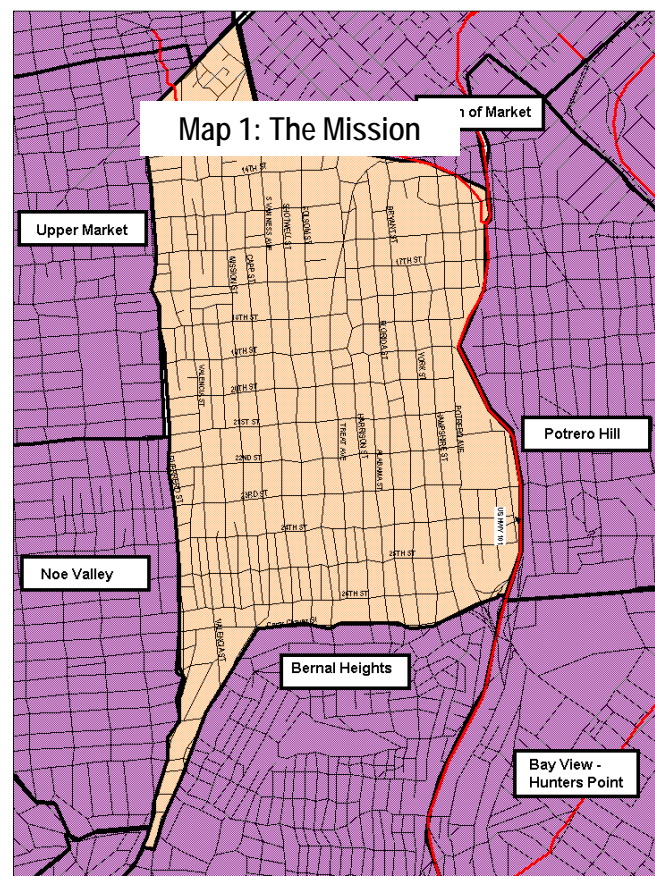
1. The Mission

The Mission is the historical heart of San Francisco's Latino community. The Mission is bounded on the south by Cesar Chavez Street, on the east and north by the arc of US Highway 101, and on the west by Guerrero Street. The physical and commercial heart of the district is Mission Blvd. Most of the remainder of the area is multiunit rental housing and small retail, with some light industrial and warehouse areas on the eastern edge.

Total population of the Mission in 2000 was 44,028, comprising 5.7% of San Francisco's total population. About half of the population of the Mission is Latino, and about one-third of San Francisco's Latino population lives in the Mission.²

Through the last half of the 1990's, there was considerable concern expressed in the press and elsewhere that the dot-com boom in San Francisco was gentrifying the Mission and that its traditional working class

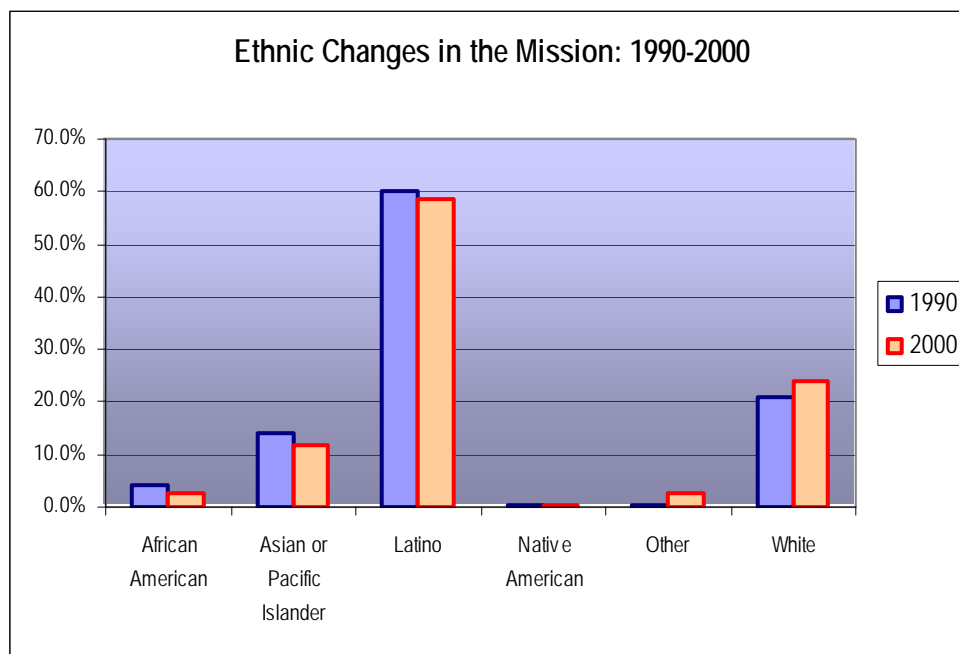
² A note on geography: For data that we have collected ourselves with street addresses, the numbers that we give match the exact boundaries of the neighborhood as established by the Steering Committee. Data from some secondary sources (such as the US census) comes broken down by census tract; other data (especially health data) comes broken down by ZIP code. To make things more complicated, there are also slight changes between the 1990 and 2000 census tracts. In Bayview-Hunters Point the Zip Code and Census Tract boundaries run quite close to the generally understood boundaries of the neighborhood. In the Mission, the fit is not as good: the ZIP Code (94110) cuts off the northern quarter of the Mission, and extends a good distance too far to the south. The census tract boundaries are a better fit, except for omitting the area between Valencia and Guerrero.



culture was being driven out in favor of BMWs and fusion cafes. There is, however, mixed evidence on this issue. As Table 1, below, indicates, there was a small decline (1%) in the Latino population, and a small increase (3%) in the white population; overall, however, the ethnic profile of the Mission remained remarkably stable between the 1990 and 2000 censuses. Similarly, had there been excessive gentrification in the Mission, one would expect rents to have risen faster in the Mission than in the City as a whole. In fact, 2000 rents were 147% of 1990 rents citywide, but in the Mission they were only 142% higher in 2000 than in 1990.

A major change in the Mission over the past decade has been an increase in the numbers of immigrants from other parts of Latin America than Mexico. San Francisco has established itself particularly as a place of refuge for those fleeing the political and economic troubles of Central America. In FY2000, San Francisco had the third highest legal immigration in the nation from Central America. San Francisco also has a very large, but uncounted population of undocumented immigrants, particularly from Latin America. A large proportion of these immigrants—both documented and undocumented—have taken up residence in the Mission. While adding to the already rich cultural mix of the area, there has been some conflict between youths whose origins are from different parts of Latin America. Moreover, many of those who have fled war and oppression in their homelands have arrived with a history of physical and emotional trauma that places them in need of health and mental health services; however, many cultural and legal barriers make it difficult for them to access the services they need.

Table 1: Ethnic Profile of the Mission³



³ A note on ethnic categories. The 2000 census considerably broadened ethnic categories and allowed individuals to choose more than one race/ethnicity. However, when comparing 1990 and 2000, one is forced to use the more restrictive 1990 categorization. This means that Asians and Pacific Islanders are combined (In 2000, Pacific Islanders were .4% of San Francisco's population). People who identified themselves as being of two or more racial/ethnic groups comprised 3% of San Francisco's population. In 1990, these individuals were forced to pick one ethnic designation, so it is difficult to know how to count them when comparing 1990 and 2000. We have included them in the "other" category, although this is not an entirely satisfactory choice.

Table 2
Median Rent in the Mission: 1990-2000

Census Tract	2000 Rent	1990 Rent	% Change
177.00	\$ 916	\$ 601	152%
201.00	\$ 626	\$ 431	145%
209.00	\$ 773	\$ 573	135%
210.00	\$ 891	\$ 681	131%
228.01	\$ 859	\$ 639	134%
228.02	\$ 747	\$ 556	134%
228.03	\$ 961	\$ 715	134%
229.01	\$ 993	\$ 660	150%
229.02	\$ 919	\$ 611	150%
229.03	\$ 916	\$ 609	150%
Mission Average	\$ 860	\$ 608	142%
City Average	\$ 995	\$ 675	147%

The following tables illustrate the gang problem in the Mission, with the data sources described in further detail under Appendix Five. Table 3 compares gang crime to overall crime in the Mission and San Francisco. Gang crime accounts for a high percentage of homicide/attempted homicide, assault and robbery in the community, and is much higher than the citywide total. Table 4 details gang crime by time of occurrence, and Tables 5 and 6 provide demographics for crime suspects and victims. We do not know if those victims were gang members. In the Mission, suspects and victims are predominantly Latino and male, with almost half of the suspects being between the ages of 19 and 25. The data was culled from a variety of SFPD sources as described in the Appendix 5 methodology section. We identified 182 gang members out of a total population in the Mission ages 11-24 of 9,117, yielding a gang penetration rate of 1.99%.

Table 3

Gang Crime as Related to Total Crime in San Francisco and the Mission: 1999-2001								
	San Francisco				Mission			
	Total Crimes		Suspected Gang Crimes		Total Crimes		Suspected Gang Crimes	
Homicide/Attempted Homicide	151	<1%	17	11%	23	<1%	9	39%
Assault	1648	3%	160	10%	278	3%	81	29%
Rape	272	<1%	15	6%	35	<1%	3	9%
Arson	49	<1%	7	14%	5	<1%	0	0%
Robbery	1204	3%	121	10%	189	2%	45	24%
Burglary	915	2%	39	4%	78	<1%	3	4%
Battery	3488	7%	155	4%	452	5%	42	9%
Theft	5403	11%	165	3%	569	7%	38	7%
Drug	14488	30%	477	3%	2689	32%	149	6%
Other	20333	42%	994	5%	4188	49%	271	6%
TOTAL	47951	100%	2150	4%	8506	100%	641	8%

Table 4: 1999-2001

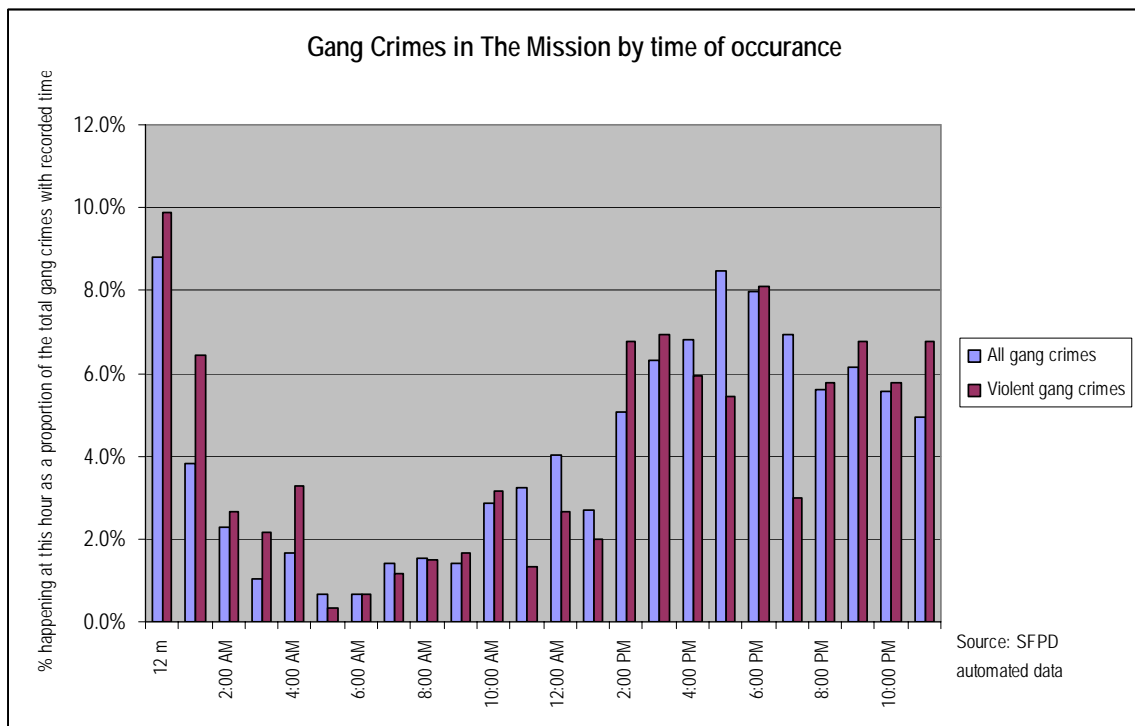


Table 5

Demographics of Gang Crime Suspects: 1999-2001		
	Mission (n=182)	
Race		
Asian	3	2%
Latino	145	80%
Black	13	7%
White	13	7%
Unknown	8	4%
Gender		
Male	168	92%
Female	14	8%
Unknown	0	0%
Age		
<15	22	12%
15-16	16	9%
17-18	26	14%
19-20	45	25%
21-25	42	23%
26-30	15	8%
Unknown	16	9%

Table 6

Demographics of Gang Crime Victims: 1999-2001		
	Mission (n=609)	
Race		
Asian	18	3%
Latino	373	61%
Black	42	7%
White	144	24%
Unknown	32	5%
Gender		
Male	432	71%
Female	177	29%
Unknown	0	0%
Age		
<10	8	3%
10-15	14	8%
16-19	105	20%
20-24	113	22%
25-29	81	9%
30-39	107	11%
40-49	30	9%
Over 50	18	8%
Unknown	133	10%

The next tables are based on interviews with gang-affiliated youth, described in further detail later in the assessment. This is only a small sample of the entire interview process, and represents a limited perspective on the overall issue. As validated by our data, gang members do not necessarily live in the neighborhoods where they hang out. This information is from the primary, and not only, Mission zip code of 94110. A more complete picture of gang related issues can be gleaned when comparing this data to the youth interview information throughout Section IV and other areas of the report.

Table 7

Crimes Against People	Mission Interviewees (n=35)	
Attacked member of other gang	44%	16
Attacked member of own gang	31%	11
Attacked someone with a weapon	33%	12
Beaten someone up	53%	19
Hurt someone	44%	16
Initiated someone	44%	16
Raped someone	8%	3
Recruited someone	44%	16
Drive by	22%	8
Threatened to attack someone	44%	16
Crimes for Financial Gain		
Broken into building/theft	28%	10
Extorted money	33%	12
Pimped or prostituted someone	19%	7
Robbed	53%	19
Shoplifted	39%	14
Sold or possessed drugs	64%	22
Sold or bought stolen goods	44%	16
Sold or bought weapons	39%	14
Crimes Against Property		
Graffiti	58%	20
Set fire to property/building	22%	8
Stolen car	44%	16
Destroyed property	47%	17
Stolen from car	39%	14

Table 8

Why joined or associated with a gang	Mission			
	Females (n=8)		Males (n=29)	
For money	57%	5	26%	8
For protection	43%	3	41%	12
A friend was in the gang	43%	3	22%	6
For fun	57%	5	22%	6
To get respect	57%	5	33%	10
A relative was in the gang	29%	2	22%	6
To belong	71%	6	26%	8
For family	29%	2	11%	3
To fit in better	14%	1	7%	2
Forced to join	0%	0	15%	4

Table 9

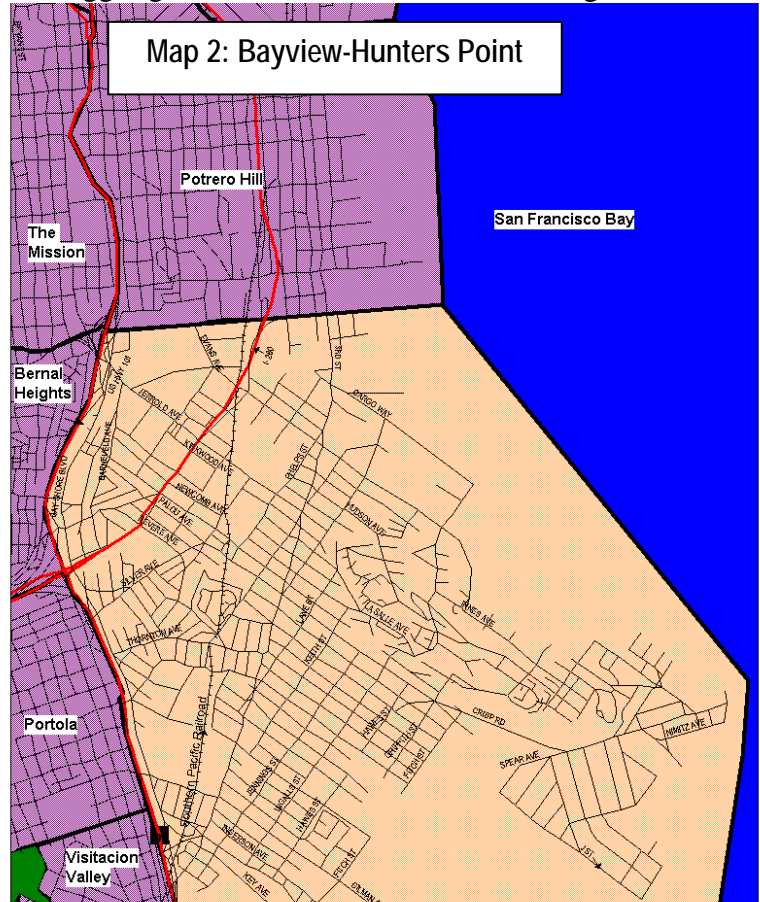
Demographics of Interviewees	(n=35)
Ethnicity	
African American	0
Asian	0
Latino	26
Other	1
Unknown	0
Gender	
Male	27
Female	8
Age	
13-15	8
16-17	17
18-20	10

2. Bayview Hunters Point

Bayview Hunters Point occupies the southeast corner of the City of San Francisco and is home to San Francisco's largest African American community. The area is physically isolated from the rest of San Francisco by US Highway 101 and Interstate 280, and by a street grid that is set at an angle to the grids of the surrounding communities. This poses an ongoing problem for the struggling retail core of the district, along 3rd Street, and to those residents who must commute to other areas for employment and school.

The decade of the 1990's was similar to earlier decades in terms of failed revitalization schemes and broken promises, the most dramatic of which was a sports stadium/retail development project which promised to bring a retail renaissance to the area. After a large bond issue was passed by the voters, the proposed project foundered on a Federal indictment of the owner of the San Francisco 49ers and the transfer of the franchise to other ownership.

In spite of numerous economic development projects of varying success, current economic conditions in the community remain poor. The area has yet to recover from



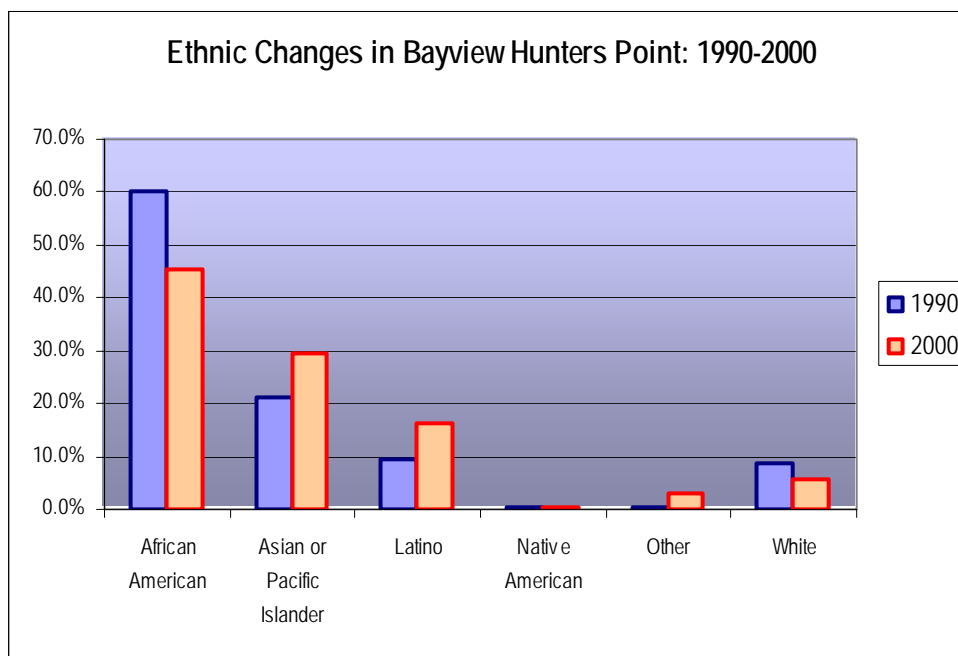
losing shipbuilding and related maritime industries when the US Navy closed the Hunters Point Naval Base in 1974. The area has the highest concentrations in San Francisco of light industrial and warehouse activities; however, these economic uses have not translated into living wage jobs for residents of the community, which remains the poorest in San Francisco.

Over the decade of the 1990's, San Francisco—a city which prides itself on diversity—witnessed the mass exodus of African Americans from the city. Between the 1990 and 2000 censuses, the Latino population increased by 9% and the Asian-Pacific Islander population increased by 18%, while the African American population declined by 30%. In Bayview Hunters Point this decline was even more substantial: one-third of the total African American population residing in the community in 1990 was gone by 2000. In the 2000 Census, African Americans were no longer a majority of the residents of the community.

As the decade of the 1990's closed and the new century began, Bayview Hunters Point once again entered the news, this time as a result of an eruption in gang violence which has claimed more than 20 lives—of gang members, witnesses, relatives, and innocent bystanders. Originally begun as a conflict between two groups associated with competing record labels, the conflict now appears to have been generalized and to involve many gangs and other loose associations of youth within the neighborhood.

Remarkably, in spite of a dismal history of exploitation and isolation, the residents of Bayview Hunters Point whom we interviewed in this assessment still were willing to reach out and collaborate with other neighborhoods and with the City and were eager to work to improve the quality of life in their neighborhoods; they were, however, understandably wary of false promises and hidden agendas and looking for practical, concrete results before they were willing to commit themselves to collaborative initiatives.

Table 10



The following tables illustrate the gang problem in Bayview Hunters Point, with the data sources described in further detail under Appendix Five. Table 11 compares gang crime to overall crime in the Bayview Hunters Point and San Francisco. Gang crime accounts for a high percentage of homicide/attempted homicide and robbery in the community, and is much higher than the citywide total. Table 12 details gang crime by time of occurrence, and Tables 13 and 14 provide demographics for crime suspects and victims. We do not know if those victims were gang members. In the Bayview Hunters Point, suspects are predominantly African American and male, with over half being between the ages of 17 and 25. Victims are mostly African American, and divided between males and females. The data was culled from a variety of SFPD sources as described in the Appendix 5 methodology section. In Bayview Hunters Point, which had the highest numbers of gang members in the city, we identified 233 individuals who were gang members, comprising 2.3% of a total population age 11-24 of 7,788.

Table 11

Gang Crime as Related to Total Crime in San Francisco and Bayview Hunters Point: 1999-2001								
	San Francisco				BVHP			
	Total Crimes		Suspected Gang Crimes		Total Crimes		Suspected Gang Crimes	
Homicide/Attempted Homicide	151	<1%	17	11%	11	<1%	5	45%
Assault	1648	3%	160	10%	145	5%	25	17%
Rape	272	<1%	15	6%	16	<1%	2	13%
Arson	49	<1%	7	14%	2	<1%	1	50%
Robbery	1204	3%	121	10%	80	3%	18	23%
Burglary	915	2%	39	4%	62	2%	9	15%
Battery	3488	7%	155	4%	232	7%	31	13%
Theft	5403	11%	165	3%	180	6%	30	17%
Drug	14488	30%	477	3%	1043	33%	94	9%
Other	20333	42%	994	5%	1362	43%	224	16%
TOTAL	47951	100%	2150	4%	3133	100%	439	14%

Table 12: 1999-2001

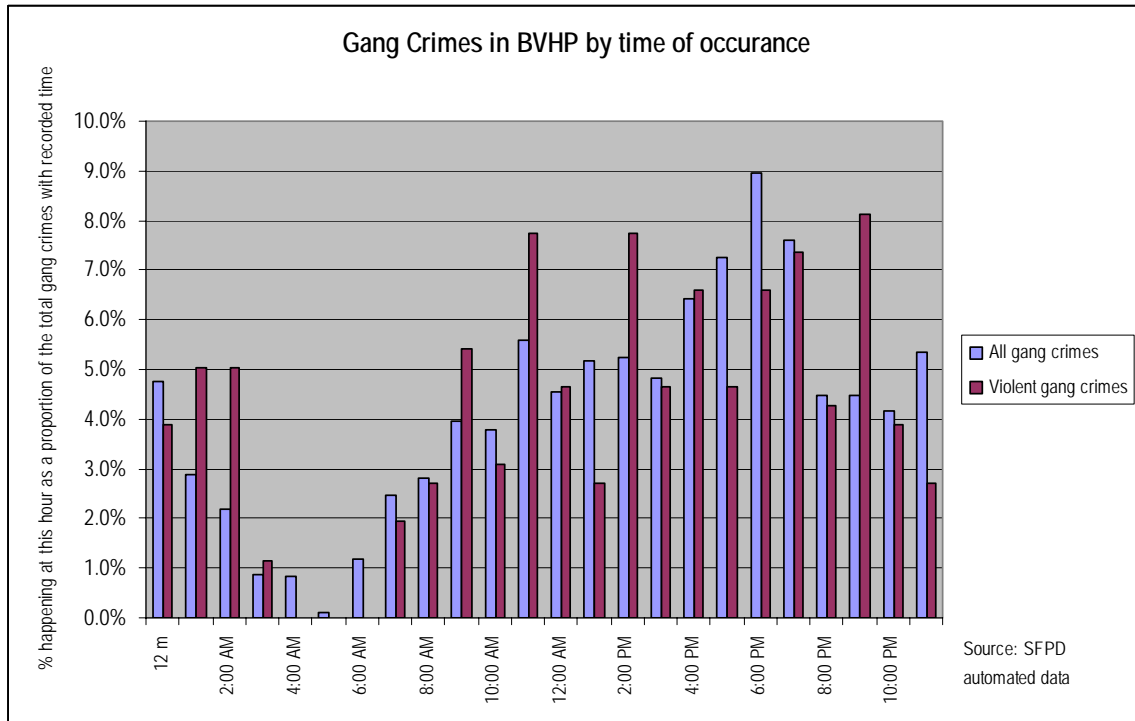


Table 13

Demographics of Gang Crime Suspects: 1999-2001		
	Bayview Hunters Point (n=233)	
Race		
Asian	14	6%
Latino	30	13%
Black	179	77%
White	2	1%
Unknown	8	3%
Gender		
Male	193	83%
Female	39	17%
Unknown	1	<1%
Age		
<15	31	13%
15-16	18	8%
17-18	30	13%
19-20	40	17%
21-25	57	24%
26-30	22	9%
Unknown	35	15%

Table 14

Demographics of Gang Crime Victims: 1999-2001		
	Bayview Hunters Point (n=343)	
Race		
Asian	21	6%
Latino	45	13%
Black	242	71%
White	28	8%
Unknown	7	2%
Gender		
Male	160	47%
Female	183	53%
Unknown	0	0%
Age		
<10	10	3%
10-15	29	8%
16-19	67	20%
20-24	75	22%
25-29	31	9%
30-39	39	11%
40-49	30	9%
Over 50	26	8%
Unknown	36	10%

The next tables are based on interviews with gang-affiliated youth, described in further detail later in the assessment. This is only a small sample of the entire interview process, and represents a limited perspective on the overall issue. As validated by our data, gang members do not necessarily live in the neighborhoods where they hang out. This information is from the Bayview Hunters Point zip code of 94124. A more complete picture of gang related issues can be gleaned when comparing this data to the youth interview information throughout Section IV and other areas of the report.

Table 15

Why joined or associated with a gang	Bayview Hunters Point (BVHP)			
	Females (n=23)		Males (n=18)	
For money	46%	11	22%	4
For protection	42%	10	17%	3
A friend was in the gang	29%	7	28%	5
For fun	38%	9	22%	4
To get respect	25%	6	17%	3
A relative was in the gang	21%	5	17%	3
To belong	33%	8	17%	3
For family	17%	4	22%	4
To fit in better	21%	5	6%	1
Forced to join	8%	2	11%	2

Table 16

	BVHP Interviewees (n=41)	
Crimes Against People		
Attacked member of other gang	37%	15
Attacked member of own gang	22%	9
Attacked someone with a weapon	29%	12
Beaten someone up	49%	20
Hurt someone	39%	16
Initiated someone	7%	3
Raped someone	7%	3
Recruited someone	7%	3
Drive by	7%	3
Threatened to attack someone	27%	11
Crimes for Financial Gain		
Broken into building/theft	20%	8
Extorted money	10%	4
Pimped or prostituted someone	7%	3
Robbed	24%	10
Shoplifted	49%	20
Sold or possessed drugs	35%	14
Sold or bought stolen goods	37%	15
Sold or bought weapons	20%	8
Crimes Against Property		
Graffiti	49%	20
Set fire to property/building	10%	4
Stolen car	42%	17
Destroyed property	27%	11
Stolen from car	22%	9

Table 17

Demographics of Interviewees	(n=41)
Ethnicity	
African American	12
Asian	3
Latino	20
Other	2
Unknown	4
Gender	
Male	18
Female	23
Age	
13-15	3
16-17	7
18-20	20
21-24	8
25 and up	2

B. Overview of Conditions in Bayview Hunters Point and the Mission

1. Age Structure

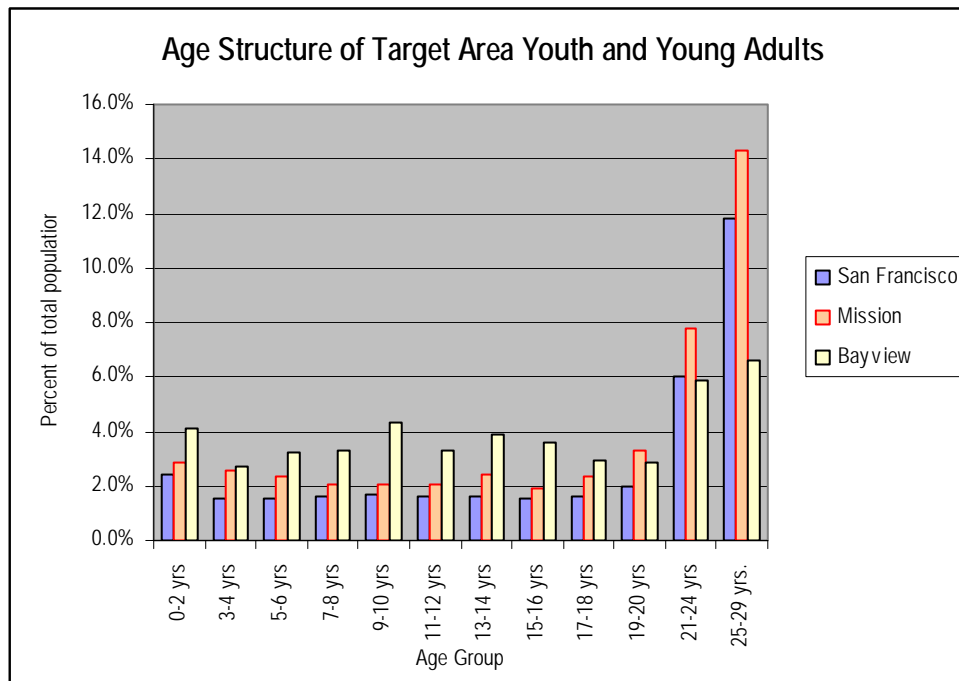
Table 18 shows the relative age structure of the two target areas compared to the city as a whole. Both of the target areas have relatively higher proportions of children and young adults than does the city as a whole. Both Bayview and Mission have 15.3% of their total populations in the prime risk years for violent crime—ages 15-24—compared to 11.2% for the city as a whole. One of the implications of this is that—even if all other factors were equal—one would expect these two areas to have crime rates significantly above the city average simply because of the high proportion of young adults residing in these neighborhoods.

Looking more closely at the age structure for Bayview, one sees a very disturbing pattern in which the prevalence of young adults in their 20's is barely half the ratio for the city as a whole, while the number of infants and toddlers is nearly double the city rate. Normally individuals in their 20's are the predominant age group to be parents of young children. Whereas the average child under 5 years in San Francisco has 4.4 adults in their 20's to serve as parents, mentors, and guardians (and 4.1 adults in the Mission), the average child in Bayview has only 1.8 such adults.

This demographic pattern suggests that Bayview has a critical shortage of parents and other young adult supports for its young children. Many factors may be contributing to this pattern including: disproportionate rates of incarceration of young adults of color, migration of young people in search of work, high rates of homicide and accidental death, out-of-county foster care and juvenile justice placements⁴. Public policy might help to redress this situation by redoubling efforts to maintain young people in the community and out of institutional care, to make within-community placements whenever placements are absolutely necessary, and to reduce the level of violent deaths and disproportionate incarceration among youth of color.

⁴ Each of the factors listed here has been shown in the research literature to have a significant macrodemographic impact on African American communities.

Table 18

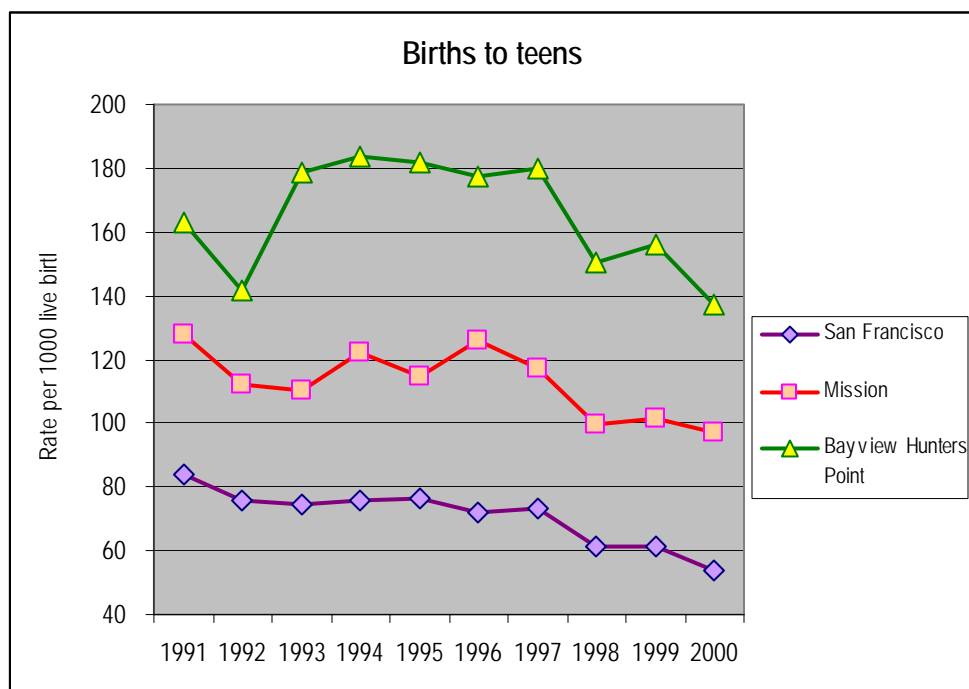


2. Families

Single Parent Families: Although the U.S. Census tracks ethnicity in minute detail, it tries to fit all family relationships into a nuclear family model of father, mother, and children living together. As a result, it does not give us the kind of information about the real configurations of relationships between caregivers and children that we would like to have for our assessment. What we know is that a much higher percentage of youth in the target areas are living in single parent households (48% in Bayview and 32% in the Mission) than in San Francisco as a whole (27%).

Births to Teens: Another indicator of family well-being is the rate of births to teen mothers. These births have been shown to have both short and long-term risks for the mother and the child. Moreover, a number of studies have shown that girls often choose to have babies early because they have a pessimistic judgment of their prospects in life. Often they are in an abusive relationship in their family of origin or with their current partner. Table 19 shows the trends over the past decade for the target areas compared to the city as a whole. In the early nineties, the rate declined slowly for the City and the Mission, while rising in Bayview. Since 1995, there has been an accelerated rate of decline, with the Bayview decreasing more quickly than the Mission or the City as a whole. While this is encouraging, the rate from the Mission remains twice as high, and the Bayview remains three times as high as the City as a whole.

Table 19



Child Abuse and Neglect: According to the 2002 SafeStart Strategic Plan, the San Francisco Child Abuse Hotline received on average over 10 calls per day between 1990 and 1996 reporting physical and/or sexual abuse of children. There are proportionally far fewer new reports of abuse and neglect made in San Francisco than made in California. In 2000, San Francisco child welfare authorities received only *41.4 reports* of abuse neglect per 1,000 children while California child welfare authorities received *68.0 reports* of abuse and neglect per 1,000 children (Children Now, California County Databook 2002). (San Francisco SafeStart Initiative, San Francisco Department of Children, Youth, and Their Families, SafeStart Strategic Plan, June 30, 2002)

San Francisco Department of Human Services says 1,490 reports of child abuse and neglect were substantiated in 2001. Of substantiated reports, 56% were for physical abuse, 38% were for neglect, and 6% were for sexual abuse. Total substantiated reports were lower year-to-year in 1999 and 2000, but higher in 2001. The department reported a 44% *reduction* in the number of new entries into out-of-home placement during the five years ending FY2000/2001, while entries in California *increased* by over 12%.

In FY1996/1997 16% of San Francisco children in out-of-home placement were reunified with their families, but in FY2000/2001 the reunification rate was 69%. San Francisco is doing a much better job reunifying families than ever.

3. Families

Language barriers represent a major issue to many families in San Francisco. An inadequate command of English makes it difficult to obtain services and employment. Intergenerational conflicts can frequently arise in families in which the younger children are developing a command of English while the older adults are not. This differential command of English can place the elders in the position of being dependent on their children for help in negotiating the common transactions of daily life. This can be profoundly disturbing to traditional family dynamics brought from the culture of origin. Parents may have a hard time monitoring their children and may not be able to pick up signals

that they are getting into trouble because the elders are not able to become conversant with the dominant culture. Elders may have trouble helping their children with their schoolwork because they cannot speak fluent English. These kinds of difficulties are not necessarily associated with lack of education on the part of the adults; they can arise even in families in which the parents have obtained advanced degrees in their country of origin.

Table 20 below compares linguistic isolation in the target neighborhoods, using data from the last two censuses.⁵ Overall the proportion of linguistically isolated households declined over the 1990's. Bayview's rate of linguistic isolation was below the citywide average, while the Mission's rate was significantly above. In all neighborhoods, linguistic isolation tended to be more prevalent among Asians than Latinos.

Table 20
Linguistic Isolation in San Francisco Households

	Count of Individuals				Percent of Individuals			
	Total	Spanish	Asian language	Other language	Total	Spanish	Asian language	Other language
2000 Census								
Bayview	1,157	324	763	70	12%	26%	36%	14%
Mission	2,640	1,990	526	124	19%	33%	35%	14%
San Francisco	43,710	7,548	28,840	7,322	13%	22%	41%	22%
1990 Census								
Bayview	1,238	111	649	478	14%	17%	49%	8%
Mission	3,947	2,490	610	397	28%	41%	42%	24%
San Francisco	54,916	7,393	24,670	22,853	18%	25%	43%	19%

3. Education

San Francisco is unique among California's 58 counties in having a single school district. The District has an open enrollment policy which means that we cannot isolate data for our two target areas, but must look at citywide data.

Table 21 provides the ethnic profile of the District, while Table 22 presents the distribution of home languages spoken by English Learners in the schools. Cantonese and Spanish language speakers represent three-quarters of all the English learners in the District

Table 23 presents the four-year high schools drop-out rate by ethnicity. San Francisco has a higher drop-out rate than the state for every ethnicity.

Lack of parental education has been shown to be a major risk factor for educational success of children and youth. In the Mission, 36.4% of adults

Table 21

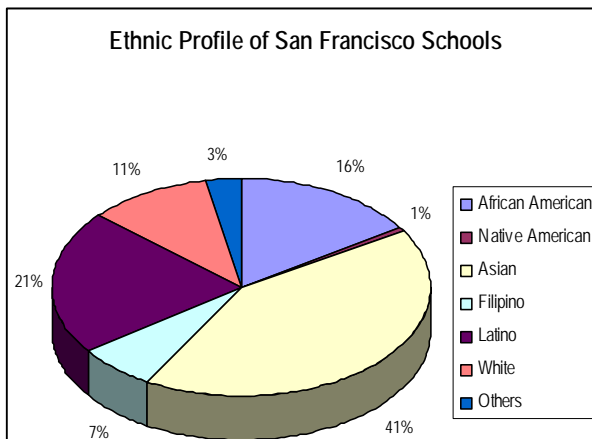
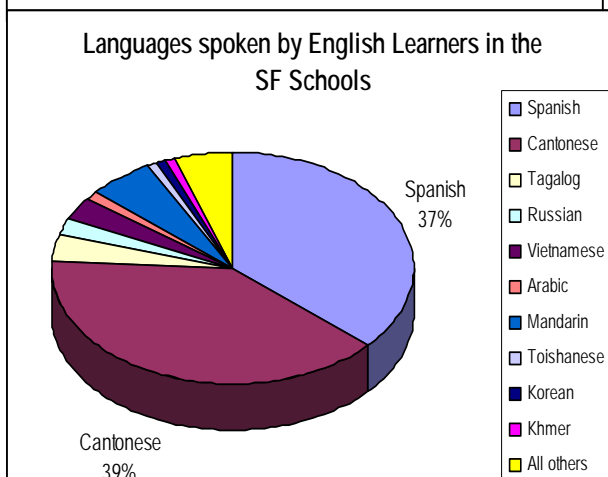


Table 22



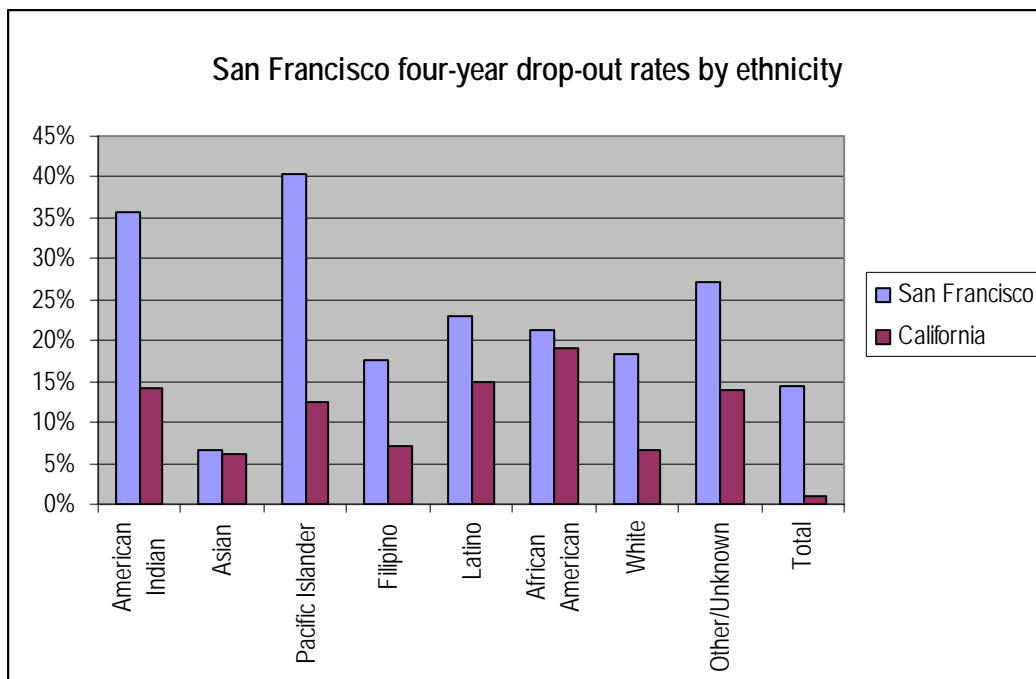
⁵ A family is considered linguistically isolated if all individuals in the household who were 14 years of age or older reported that they had significant difficulty with English.

age 25 and over did not have a high school diploma. In Bayview, 34.8% did not have a high school diploma. Citywide, the comparable figure was 18.8%.

4. Housing

A distorted housing market, expensive housing, crowded housing, and a lack of housing underlie many challenges to families in San Francisco. Many parents in San Francisco are consumed financially and emotionally with finding and maintaining shelter for their families. Families who are inadequately housed are more at risk for dissolution, poor health, and poor development. Their children must share crowded and unhealthy living spaces so they are unable to play, exercise, or enjoy relative quiet and security. San Francisco's housing stock is relatively older than many West Coast cities. Over 50% of the City's housing units were constructed before World War II. San Francisco continues to be a city of renters, who occupy 65% of housing units. Rental housing affordability continues to be a major concern to city households, as almost 80% of San Francisco households could not afford the average monthly asking rent for a market rate two bedroom apartment in 1999. (City and County of San Francisco, Planning Department, Data Needs Analysis, Housing Element Revision, June 1, 2001; San Francisco SafeStart Initiative, San Francisco Department of Children, Youth, and Their Families, SafeStart Strategic Plan, June 30, 2002)

Table 23



Average residential rents in San Francisco increased 147% between 1990 and 2000. The average monthly rent for a two bedroom apartment in 2000 was \$2,750. To be able to find this rent affordable, household income would have to be approximately \$110,000 annually. In 1999, only 17% of San Francisco households had income at this level.

San Francisco's home prices are among the highest in the U.S. In 2000, the average price of a three bedroom home in San Francisco was \$540,000, 30% more than the Bay area average. The San Francisco Planning Department estimates that only 11% of San Francisco's households can afford a median priced home in the City. Statewide, 32% of California's households can afford a California-

median priced home at \$250,000. Nationally, 56% of America's households can afford a national-median priced home at \$151,000.

The San Francisco Planning Department calculates a housing "affordability gap". The affordability gap compares average asking rents for two bedroom apartments with what the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines as "affordable" for low income households. Table 24 below shows the affordability of actual rents for the target neighborhoods.

Table 24
San Francisco Housing Affordability Gap in 2000

	San Francisco	Mission	Bayview Hunters Point
Average asking rent	2700	2863	2233
Low income affordability gap	198%	211%	164%

5. Economics

Poverty: In the Mission, 18.2% of all residents were living below the Federal poverty level, including 23.1% of children under 18. In Bayview, 21.2% were below the poverty threshold including 28.0% of all children. For San Francisco overall, the equivalent rates were 11.3% and 14.2% respectively.⁶ Although our target neighborhoods contained only 9% of all San Francisco residents, they included over 18% of all individuals living in poverty. In 2002, the federal poverty level for a family of four was an annual income of \$18,100. Unfortunately, the federal poverty level does not recognize that the general price level in San Francisco is much higher than the U.S. general price level. A federal poverty level income in San Francisco means a greater level of actual poverty than almost anywhere else in America.

Labor Force Participation: Central to healthy childhood development are attitudes toward work developed by watching parents, caregivers, and other adults in their relationship to the world of work. A healthy balance is one in which work is a significant, but not overwhelming, component of the lives of the adult family members. As table 25, below, shows, there are a relatively high number of children living in families in which neither parent is participating in the labor force, although in both target communities three in four children are living in a family with an adult in the work force.⁷

Table 25: Labor Force Participation in the target neighborhoods

	Children living in two parent family				Children living in one parent family			Total in a family with no one in the labor force
	Both parents in the labor force	One parent in the labor force	No parent in the labor force	Total living with 2 parents	Parent in the labor force	Parent not in the labor force	Total living with one parent	
San Francisco	42.0%	23.6%	6.9%	72.6%	19.3%	8.1%	27.4%	15.1%
Mission	29.9%	26.9%	11.4%	68.2%	18.6%	13.2%	31.8%	24.6%
Bayview Hunters Point	24.0%	17.7%	10.7%	52.4%	30.8%	16.8%	47.6%	27.5%

Entrepreneurial Activity: One of the overlooked assets of both communities is a strong base of small-scale retail activities. Because there is a lower rate of auto ownership in the target neighborhoods and,

⁶ Source: US Census 2000.

⁷ Once again, the lack of census information on other household members prevents us from seeing how many children are living in households in which non-parents adults are in the labor force.

in Bayview, the community itself is physically isolated from the rest of the city, there is an active cadre of small merchants serving the local neighborhood market. As part of our scan, Gang-Free San Francisco developed a database of markets. In that survey Bayview had a rate of markets per 1,000 population that was 35% over the city average, and Mission had a rate that was 21% over the city average. The downside of this is that local residents are somewhat of a captive market for these enterprises, which—by virtue of their small size—tend to have higher priced goods and a smaller selection than could be obtained from the giant warehouse stores operating on the fringes of the City.

6. Community Perceptions of the Gang Problem

Key Informant Interviews and Focus Groups

The Steering Committee invested resources into conducting key informant interviews and focus groups with 112 people who live, work and attend school within San Francisco, with a majority of those individuals being connected to the Bayview Hunters Point and Mission communities or the gang problem (for detailed information about focus groups, see Appendix 5). This process was undertaken to insure that the voices of students, parents, teachers, and other community members were heard and incorporated into the findings and recommendations for the Initiative. Based on that information,

All agreed that:

- Children and youth are exposed on a daily basis to the gang lifestyle and many witness gang or set related activity in and around their schools and homes. Peer pressure has a strong influence on children and youth looking for their identities and eager to belong, especially those who are academically at-risk or without positive adult supervision.
- School personnel, students, representatives from the criminal justice system and others in the community indicated that children and youth need relevant age-appropriate and supervised after school activities. Programs that build upon the strengths and interests, and programs offer art and cultural activities are desirable.
- Community-based programs offering intensive supervision are especially critical for youth involved with the justice system. Schools could stay open seven evenings a week.
- Across the board, stakeholders recognize that parents face economic difficulties and may work long hours, leaving their children without much parental supervision. Poverty was frequently identified as a factor contributing to gang activity.
- There is significant consensus that prevention/intervention strategies should be focused on students who have not yet entered middle school. Children and youth at risk for gang involvement need to be aggressively identified at the youngest possible age by Juvenile Probation, the schools, and the community-based agencies.
- There is an obvious lack of confidence in the partnerships that are critical to the success of intervention and suppression strategies. The schools, community members, law enforcement, and judicial system do not have common goals for children and youth at-risk of or who are gang-involved, and may work in opposition to each other.
- Many individuals pointed out that a lack of resources hinders efforts to reduce the impact of gang activity. The needs cited included more security staff at schools and more police on the streets, a citywide curfew, positive role models in every neighborhood, and access to services such as grief counseling.

- Good jobs located where people live; viable and attractive economic opportunities; and work-study programs are seen by all stakeholders as essential to the long-term reduction of youth gang violence.

Community Members agreed that:

- Youth and community members believe that the systems – schools, social service agencies, and juvenile justice – fail to give families the level or types of support integral to their success.
- There is the very strong sense within the community that the impact of violent gang activity is not important to local government officials, and that neighborhoods like the Bayview are isolated and suffering because of the negative associations with gangs.
- Many individuals communicated a sense that, to them, the gangs as just another fact of everyday life in their neighborhoods.
- Some people asserted that gang activity is feared by and impacts the quality life primarily of other gang-involved youth. Several young people mentioned that trouble starts when someone affiliates with the wrong people or is in the wrong place.

Although community members and agency representatives agreed to share their views about and experiences with youth gangs, we repeatedly heard the comment that people are tired of talking to the authorities about gang violence but seeing that nothing improves. Representatives within the various systems feel that the social problem afflicting families are beyond their sphere of influence. Regardless of their specific interests or roles, all of the stakeholders are frustrated with the current response to youth gangs in San Francisco. Initial recommendations applying to both communities include the following:

- It is recommended that community members and law enforcement immediately establish a framework and identify opportunities for effective collaboration.
- CBOs, the Courts, law enforcement, and all other youth-serving public and non-profit agencies should direct additional resources to the early identification of those children and youth who are at highest risk for gang involvement.
- Prevention and early intervention strategies should target children from both communities in the 5th and 6th grades.
- There should be a focused effort to increase parent involvement in the schools and to help parents reinforce at home the positive work of the schools.
- Many parents and younger parents particularly need parenting skills training.
- The San Francisco Unified School District must work with school administrators to assess the efficacy of current policies and practices aimed at reducing truancy and gang-involvement.
- All public and private youth-serving agencies, especially schools, must receive training on gang awareness, identification, and intervention. Law enforcement representatives within the juvenile system should receive training that is more consistent with training given to representatives in the adult system.
- Consideration should be given to creating specialized gang units within the Juvenile Probation Department and the Juvenile Division of the District Attorney's Office. The resulting increased

level of expertise may enhance both intervention and suppression activities. Since this report was written, the Juvenile Probation Department has created this unit.

- The Courts and Juvenile Probation Department should move swiftly to set up protocols and mechanisms for sharing the conditions of probation imposed on juveniles. Partners in the community will be able to use the information about conditions of probation to support youth, monitor their progress, and intervene when necessary.

7. Historic Response to the Gang Problem

In the late 1970's, the Golden Dragon massacre involving corporate Chinese gangs prompted the creation of the city's first Gang Task Force. At that time, the Task Force mainly dealt with Asian gangs, but shifted their focus as new groups emerged. The current Gang Task Force is divided into three sections, handling African American, Latino and Asian gang issues

In 1989, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services funded the Mayor's Gang Prevention Program. This collaborative was in existence until 1996, and concentrated on seven neighborhoods: Western Addition, Mission, Chinatown, Bayview Hunters Point, Potrero Hill, Lakeview/OMI and Visitacion Valley/Sunnydale. The project ended when funding elapsed.

The Mission has a core of established agencies that have been dealing with the gang problem, some for several decades. Through Gang-Free, we intend to coordinate existing resources, tapping into local expertise. Bayview Hunters Point agencies do not have the same lengthy track record of dealing directly with the gang problem, but groups and individuals have emerged that are willing to address the problem, with capacity building among those agencies being a primary need. An inventory of services available to gang-involved youth and their families in the Bayview Hunters Point and Mission is included in Appendix Four (pages 87 and 104 respectively). From a suppression perspective, multiple partners including the FBI, INS, SFPD, Sheriff's Department and others have implemented Operation Ceasefire, modeled after Boston's Operation Night Light. Operation Ceasefire has focused on adult gang members and serious offenders in Bayview Hunters Point. Over 20 arrests, including federal indictments, against members of Big Block in Bayview Hunters Point have resulted.

8. Mission and Bayview Hunters Point Gang Overview

The information below is based on the most recent street intelligence from the SFPD Gang Task Force. Bayview Hunters Point gangs are in italics in the first section and Mission gangs are in italics under the second section. Gangs in the Mission include both Sureno and Norteno factions. The Gang Task Force investigates gang crime as it occurs across neighborhoods and within the Mission and Bayview Hunters Point. Additional groups are listed due to their impact on each other; having an understanding of the citywide problem supports implementation of the Model in our target communities.

Table 26

Black Gang Task Force*		2002
Name of Gang (groups in italics are located in Bayview Hunters Point)	Number of Members*	% of Members that are Juvenile*
<i>Big Block</i>	15	5%
<i>Westmob</i>	80	30-40%
<i>Osceola "OSC"</i>	8	80%
<i>2-Rock-Mob</i>	10-20	10%
<i>RBL</i>	5	10%
<i>BNT</i>	15	10%
Missouri "Zoo-side"	15	10%

25 th Street	25	15%
900 Connecticut	10	20%
Sunnydale-Up the Hill	28	30%
Sunnydale-Down the Hill	15-20	30%
Ethnicity – predominantly African American (over 90%)		
Latin Gang Task Force*		
Name of Gang (groups in italics are located in the Mission)	Number of Members*	% of Members that are Juvenile*
<i>San Francisco Mission</i>	50	0%
<i>Locos North Side</i>	60	25%
<i>22B</i>	60	25%
<i>York Street Mob</i>	25	10%
<i>30th Street</i>	25	50%
<i>31st Street</i>	25	50%
<i>19th Street</i>	100	50%
<i>16th Street</i>	25	50%
<i>Mara Salvatrucha</i>	100	20%
E-Mob	50	10%
11 th Street	25	10%
Eddy Street Mobsters	25	25%
Ethnicity – predominantly Latino (over 90%)		
*All figures are estimates based on the most recent gang intelligence. Other active gangs include Ozyattk, JSB, KOP, Samoa, Sordbring Crew, TP, UNLV, and YBG.		

C. Citywide Risk Analysis

Data was collected on nineteen different variables at the zip code, census tract, or address level. All data was collected at the lowest possible level of aggregation. Data was collected on 16 separate indicators. Some of this data was readily available from published or web sources; some of it was available from previous studies conducted by Resource Development Associates (the Initiative's research partner), and some was collected and coded by hand by the research partner. To make the analysis of this data more understandable for the Steering Committee, these 16 variables were combined into seven domains:

- School
- Peer
- Family
- Economic resources
- Community capacity
- Youth safety
- Youth health

Using the data, we developed a “risk score” for each domain for each San Francisco neighborhood. Risk scores ranged from 0 to 200, with lower numbers indicating more risks. The method we used to create these scores is provided in the attachments, along with the full dataset. Table 28 summarizes the neighborhood risk scores.

Table 27

Neighborhood Risk Analysis Typology

1. **Economic Resources**
 - 1.1 Per Capita Income
 - 1.2 Children living in families below the Federal Poverty Level
2. **Community**
 - **Infrastructure**
 - 2.1 Number of Churches per 1000 Population
 - 2.2 Number of Community Organizations per 1000 Population
 - 2.3 Number of Liquor Stores per 1000 Population)
 - **Attachment**
 - 2.4 Homeowners as a percentage of all households
3. **Education**
 - 3.1 Elementary and Middle School STAR Score: Percent scoring above the 25th percentile
 - 3.2 Percentage of adults (24+) who are high school graduates
4. **Peers**
 - 4.1 Youth on Probation per 1000 youth ages 10-17
 - 4.2 Births to teens per 1000 live births
5. **Family**
 - 5.1. Percentage of single-parent families
 - 5.2. Foster care open investigations, rate per 1000 households with children.
6. **Safety**
 - 6.1 Juvenile crime victimization rate per 1000 population
 - 6.2 Rate of violent crimes with juvenile suspects
7. **Health**
 - 7.1 Low birth weight (<2500g) rate per 1000 live births
 - 7.2 Hospital admissions of youth 1-24 per 1000 youth age 1-24

Table 28

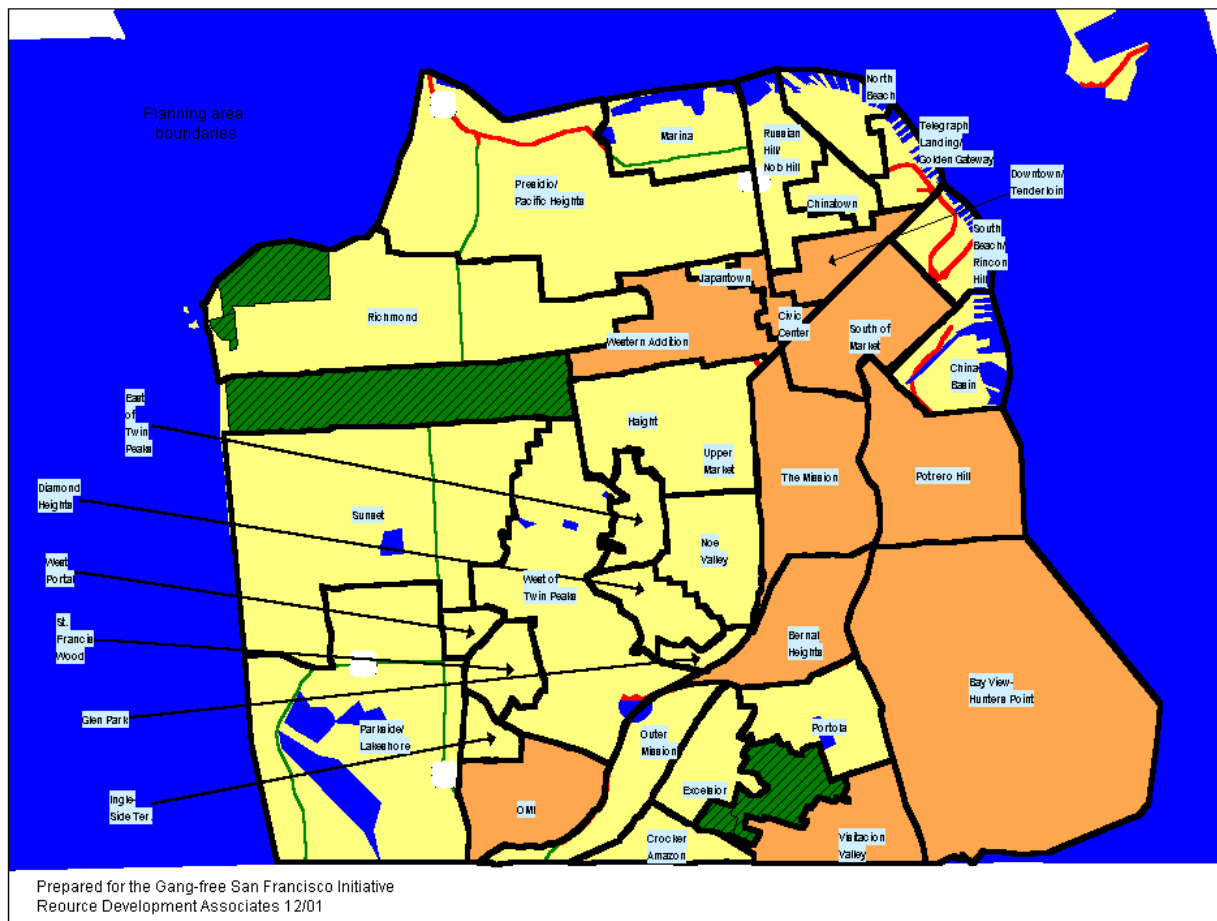
Overall Risk Rank	NEIGHBORHOOD	Overall Risk Score (City average=100; below 100 is higher risk)	Composite Economic Resources Score	Composite Community Score	Composite Education Score	Composite Peer Score	Composite Family Score	Composite Safety Score	Composite Health Score
1	Downtown-Tenderloin	58.9	45.7	92.0	71.0	46.9	110.8	16.0	29.7
2	Japantown/Civic Center	68.9	55.7	94.4	91.0	52.7	92.3	22.2	74.1
3	Bayview-Hunters Poin	73.8	61.1	146.0	84.4	33.7	80.0	42.3	69.0
4	Potrero Hill	74.3	51.0	117.1	90.2	44.7	79.3	35.9	102.0
5	Visatacion Valley	76.3	58.8	94.3	85.2	57.6	105.5	49.9	83.0
6	The Mission	76.4	53.0	108.5	81.5	74.8	85.1	37.4	94.2
7	Western Addition	77.0	67.5	123.6	96.3	56.8	78.2	27.7	88.9
8	Bernal Heights	82.0	94.4	91.4	90.5	54.5	87.2	61.7	94.2
9	South of Market	84.0	60.1	97.8	84.4	146.1	97.0	16.7	85.9
10	OMI	94.4	98.2	117.9	95.8	71.0	106.8	83.2	88.0
11	Upper Market	100.5	101.5	96.6	96.0	170.3	67.0	21.9	150.4
12	Outer Mission	101.3	123.4	112.8	92.5	122.6	117.5	52.6	88.0
13	Haight	101.8	123.1	111.0	107.8	132.4	74.4	30.3	133.5
14	Portola	105.8	134.2	129.0	90.8	82.6	124.9	96.0	83.0
15	Russian Hill-Nob Hil	105.9	93.5	82.2	105.6	184.8	100.8	72.2	102.1
16	Excelsior	106.0	134.7	106.5	92.5	87.9	139.9	92.5	88.0
17	South Beach-Rincon H	110.3	131.4	85.4	100.7	200.0	48.9	5.8	200.0
18	North Beach	110.9	102.6	86.2	98.9	117.2	134.9	56.5	180.0
19	Crocker-Amazon	112.5	144.7	94.0	94.3	123.3	107.8	135.2	88.0
20	Marina	113.0	187.1	67.5	115.8	137.1	91.1	41.8	150.3
21	Noe Valley	114.6	124.0	85.5	95.2	200.0	84.2	63.0	150.4
22	Richmond	114.7	121.6	95.5	102.8	158.4	107.3	73.7	143.3
23	Telegraph Landing-Go	114.7	92.8	117.2	92.1	200.0	110.1	51.6	139.1
24	Parkside-Lakeshore	117.8	148.8	93.1	111.2	150.1	85.1	48.9	186.9
25	Diamond Heights	118.8	171.2	96.8	110.0	150.5	96.7	27.4	179.2
26	East of Twin Peaks	121.0	176.8	66.2	101.5	190.0	83.0	79.3	150.4
27	Chinatown	125.1	76.2	104.4	85.0	174.2	152.7	103.3	180.0
28	Presidio-Pacific Hei	125.6	200.0	94.7	109.6	156.1	99.1	90.0	129.9
29	West Portal	126.0	175.2	113.5	111.6	200.0	125.6	60.4	95.7
30	Sunset	127.7	158.5	119.3	137.7	200.0	90.7	62.9	124.4
31	West of Twin Peaks	131.8	155.7	113.4	108.8	200.0	110.9	138.4	95.7
32	Glen Park	136.1	122.9	108.0	107.8	186.1	129.4	119.0	179.2
33	China Basin	166.1	140.0	121.7	100.9	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
34	Ingelside Terrace	176.4	193.1	132.5	109.3	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0

Although the risk analysis process is complicated to describe, in practice it provided a simple and intelligible objective method for assessing the relative risk in San Francisco's complex pattern of neighborhoods. Based upon this analysis, the Steering Committee selected 10 "focus neighborhoods" upon which to conduct more in-depth analyses. Those 10 neighborhoods are:

- Downtown/Tenderloin
- Civic Center/Japantown
- Bayview Hunters Point
- Potrero Hill
- Visitacion Valley
- The Mission
- Western Addition
- Bernal Heights
- South of Market
- OMI

A copy of the full Risk Analysis is provided in the Appendices.

Map 3
TOP TEN HIGHEST RISK NEIGHBORHOODS
FOR GANG ACTIVITY



IV. Key Findings:

A. Gang Crimes

***Finding 1.** Gang activity represents a significant component of overall criminal activity within San Francisco. Our estimates—which are surely conservative—indicate that gang crimes comprise 10% of all crimes, one-sixth of all violent crimes, and one-fifth of all serious violent crimes in San Francisco. Within the two most gang-impacted neighborhoods, gang crimes represent one-third of all violent crimes and one-half of all serious violent crimes.*

Table 29, below, was derived from an analysis of all crimes committed by gang members cross-linked to all police reports in the City of San Francisco for the year 2000. This data was then checked and adjusted utilizing a review of police reports conducted as part of the San Francisco Firearm Injury Reduction Survey.⁸

Table 29

Gang Crime as a Proportion of Total Crimes: 1999-2001			
	San Francisco	Mission	Bayview Hunters Point
	Read as: Percentage of Total Crime that is Gang Crime in each Column		
Homicide/Attempted Homicide	22.9%	79.5%	92.4%
Assault	19.7%	59.2%	35.0%
Rape	11.2%	17.4%	25.4%
Arson	29.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Robbery	20.4%	48.4%	45.7%
Burglary	8.7%	7.8%	29.5%
Battery	9.0%	18.9%	27.2%
Theft	6.2%	13.6%	33.9%
Drug	6.7%	11.3%	18.3%
Other	9.9%	13.2%	33.4%
Total Crime	9.1%	15.3%	28.5%

In Tables 3 and 11, the Mission is documented as having more gang crimes than Bayview Hunters Point. In Table 29, the Bayview Hunters Point percentage is higher as a reflection of total gang crime in Bayview Hunters Point neighborhood. This is a result of the data that was triangulated to produce Table 29. Due to the analyses, finite values are not available for each percentage. This table shows us that Bayview Hunters Point has a higher percentage of gang crime related to total crime in the community.

⁸ Vassar, MJ and Klassen, C, *San Francisco Firearm Injury Prevention Survey Annual Report*, San Francisco Department of Public Health and the San Francisco Injury Center, University of California San Francisco, 2002. A full description of how we used this data to validate and modify our own methodology is included in the appendices.

Tables 30 and 31 present the 1999-2001 trends in total gang crimes and violent gang crimes respectively. Overall gang crime citywide declined 13% over this period and violent gang crime declined 33%. Table 32 attempts to make these trends clearer by presenting 2000 and 2001 crimes as a percentage of 1999 totals. Overall gang crime declines over this period mirrored almost exactly the decline in total crime; however, violent gang crimes declined more significantly than did violent crimes in general. We should not, however, place too much emphasis on trends over such a short period. One of the long-term objectives of Gang-Free San Francisco must be to collect more rigorous data over a longer period of time.

Table 30

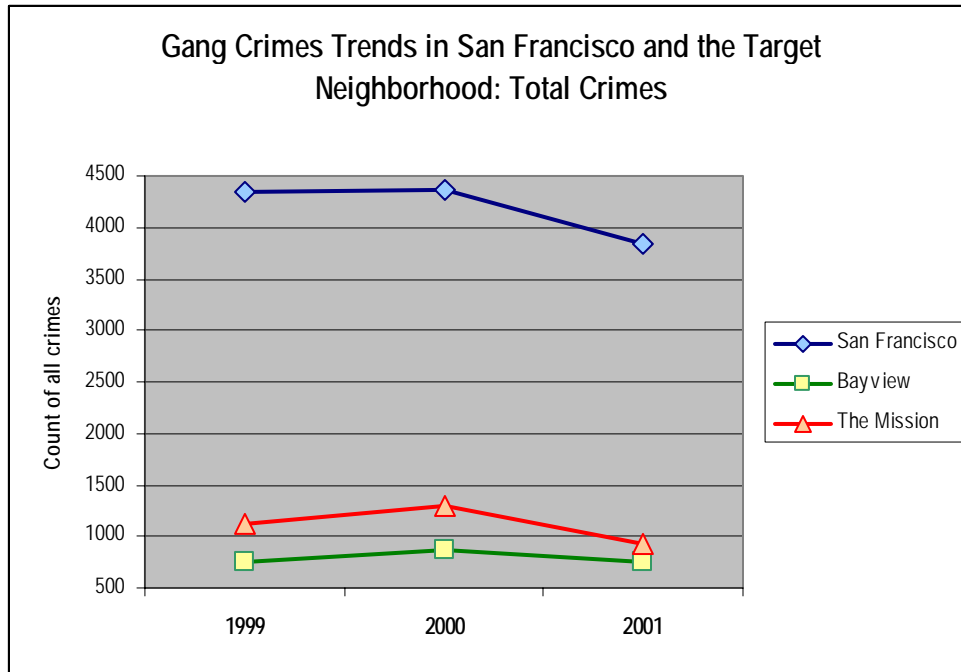


Table 31

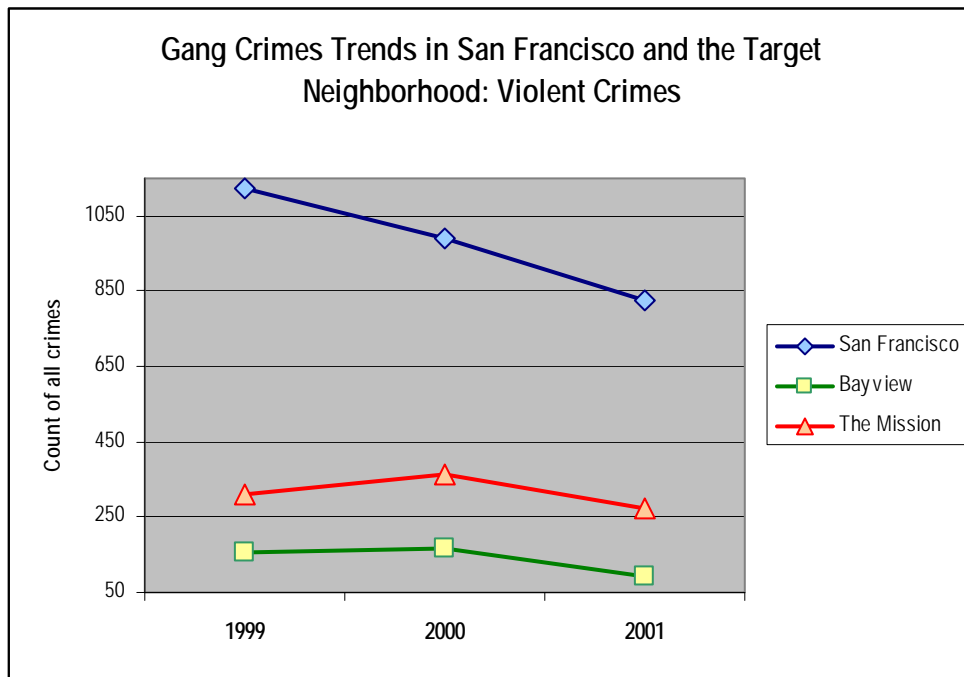
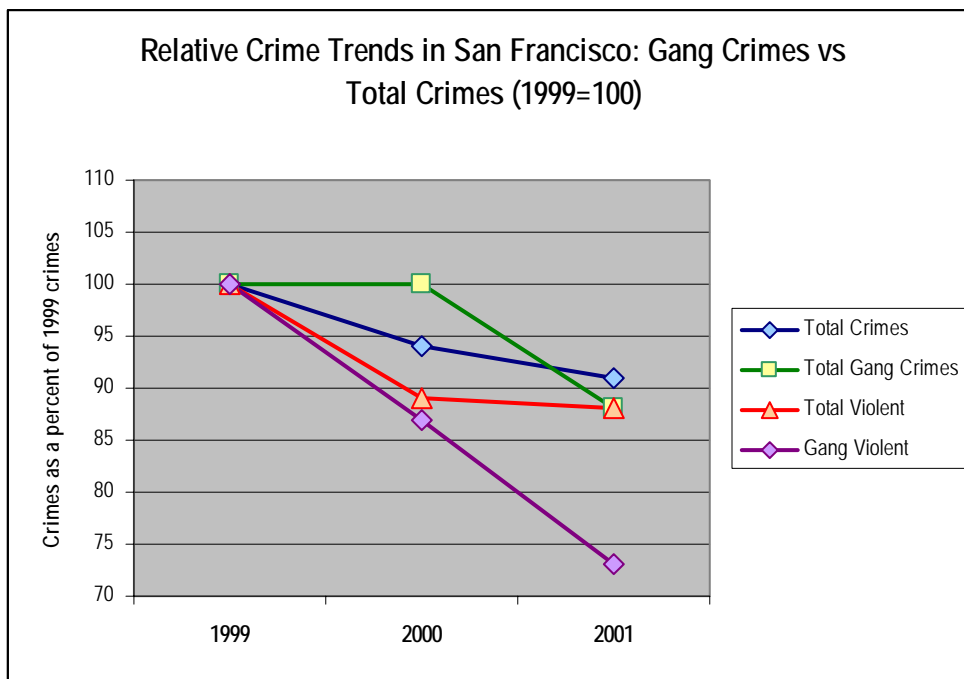


Table 32



Finding 2. The top four neighborhoods for total suspected gang crimes were:

- *The Mission (30% of all crimes);*
- *Bayview Hunters Point (20% of all crimes);*
- *Western Addition;*
- *Downtown-Tenderloin.*

Table 33 below presents the raw counts of total gang crimes and of violent gang crimes and the ranking on both these dimensions for each of San Francisco's 34 primary neighborhoods. For comparison, we have also included the rank we calculated in the Citywide Risk Analysis described in Section 3C, above.

- The Mission had the highest numbers of total gang crimes and violent gang crimes, far eclipsing Bayview Hunters Point in both categories.
- Bayview Hunters Point was second in both categories.
- Beyond the first two ranks, there was some divergence between ranks for gang crimes and ranks for violent gang crimes. For example, South of Market and Sunset are somewhat more violent than one would expect, and Western Addition and Downtown/Tenderloin somewhat less violent than one would expect. However, these differences are quite minor.

Table 33

Rank	Violent Crime Rank	Rank in risk factor analysis	Neighborhood	All Crimes	Violent Crimes
1	1	6	The Mission	2132	610
2	2	3	Bayview-Hunters Point	1510	258
3	4	7	Western Addition	541	89
4	6	1	Downtown-Tenderloin	530	67
5	3	9	South of Market	395	105
6	7	4	Potrero Hill	302	64
7	9	5	Visitation Valley	263	47
8	8	8	Bernal Heights	191	56
9	5	30	Sunset	181	76
10	14	11	Upper Market	163	29
11	16	16	Excelsior	146	26
12	10	12	Outer Mission	144	45
13	12	14	Portola	122	30
14	22	10	OMI	109	14
15	15	15	Russian Hill-Nob Hill	106	27
16	18	13	Haight	102	18
17	21	2	Civic Center	100	15
18	11	22	Richmond	98	35
19	13	24	Parkside-Lakeshore	98	30
20	17	31	West of Twin Peaks	97	26
21	20	27	Chinatown	67	16
22	19	18	North Beach	59	18
23	23	21	Noe Valley	49	13
24	24	25	Diamond Heights	40	11
25	26	28	Presidio-Pacific Heights	35	8
26	28	19	Crocker-Amazon	31	6
27	25	20	Marina	23	10
28	27	17	South Beach-Rincon Hill	23	7
29	29	29	West Portal	22	4
30	30	23	Telegraph Landing	14	3
31	31	33	China Basin	14	3
32	32	32	Glen Park	5	0
33	33	26	East of Twin Peaks	3	0
34	34	34	Ingelside Terrace	1	0

- The Risk Factor Analysis we conducted in our initial planning proved to be a fairly good—but far from perfect—predictor of gang crimes.⁹ For example, the Mission, which ranked only 6 in the risk factor analysis, was the neighborhood most troubled by gang crimes, by a large margin. As we discuss below, a major part of the explanation for this is that individuals who reside outside these high-impact neighborhoods are coming into the neighborhoods to commit crimes. Gang membership is much more evenly spread across the city than are gang crimes. Two clear conclusions can be drawn from this:

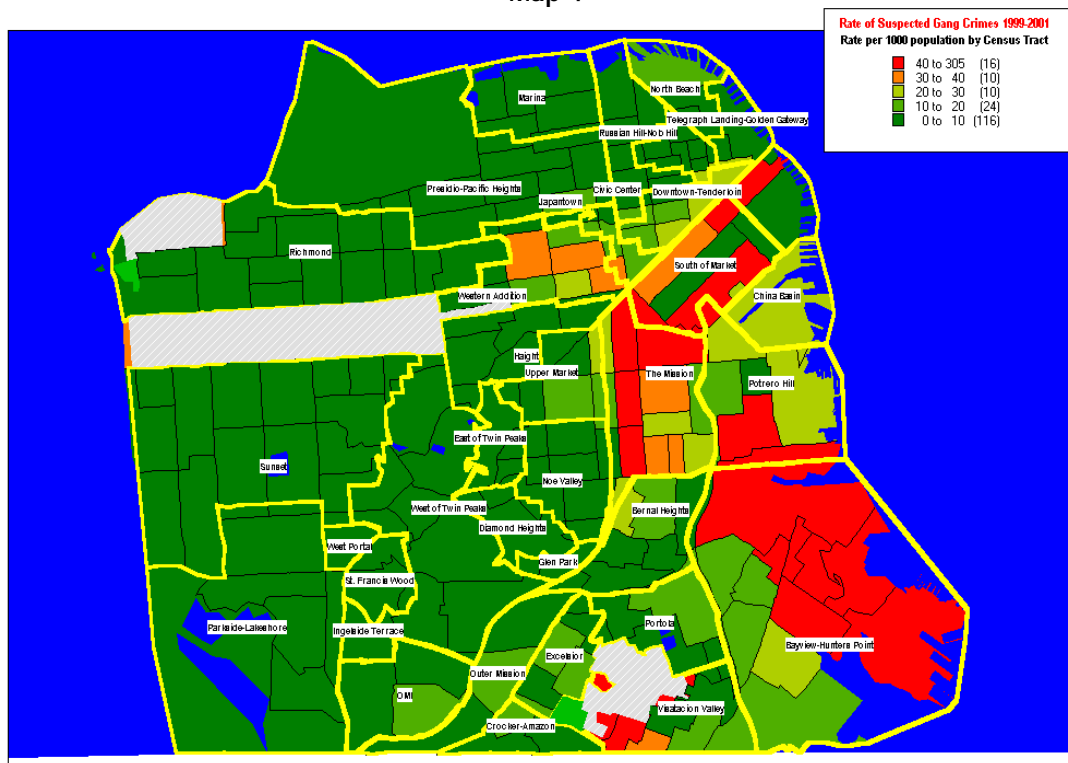
⁹ The Spearman Rank Order Correlation between neighborhood rank on the Risk Factor Analysis and rank on total crimes was $r_s = .795$, significant at the $P < .000001$ level. The Spearman Correlation between neighborhood rank on the Risk Factor Analysis and rank on violent crimes was $r_s = .679$, significant at the $P = .00001$ level.

- a. Prevention and early intervention resources need to be fairly broadly spread among high-risk neighborhoods. Gang members do not reside only in high gang-crime neighborhoods (more about this below);
- b. Some characteristics of certain neighborhoods and even certain locations within neighborhoods are more conducive to gang crime. A community-policing/problem-oriented policing method that focuses on these localities would seem to be suggested by our data.

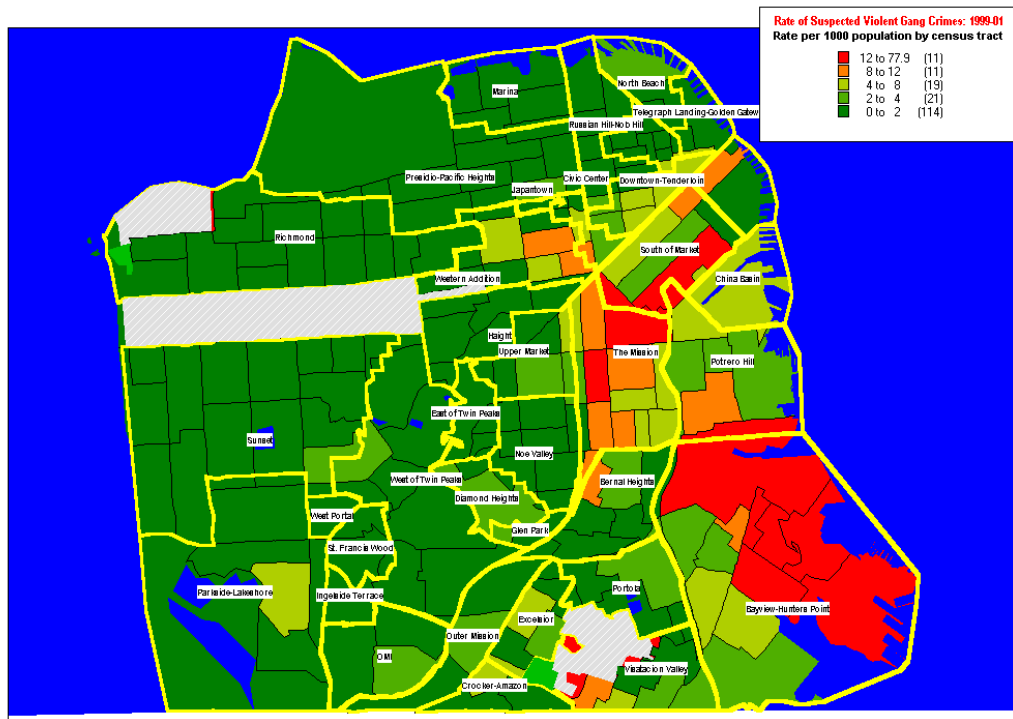
Finding 3. Gang crime and violent gang crime are highly concentrated. Eighty-nine percent of San Francisco census blocks did not have a single suspected violent gang crime. One percent of all San Francisco census blocks had 36% of all violent gang crime. As documented through the youth surveys, Steering Committee feedback and information presented in Table 35, many youth who reside in other neighborhoods or outside the City travel to these "hotspots" to commit their criminal acts. Conversely, even within the neighborhoods with high gang crime rates, most blocks experience only small numbers of gang-related crimes, while a small number of blocks have extremely high numbers of gang crimes.

Map 4, below, show the rate of gang crimes per 1000 population by census tract for 1999-2001 (cumulative). Map 5 shows the rate of violent crimes for the same period. These maps show the very high concentration of gang crimes: while some census tracts are plagued with large numbers of crimes, most have few gang crimes. Violent crime is much more concentrated than is crime in general.

Map 4



Map 5



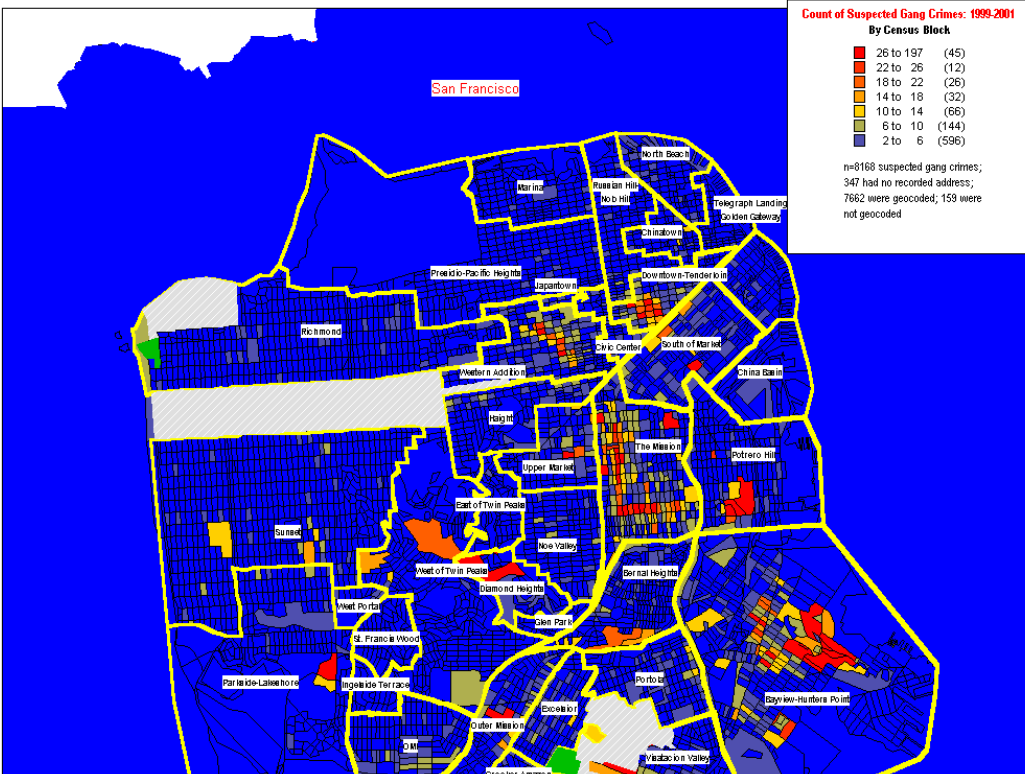
Maps 6 and 7 drill down to the census block level.¹⁰ Even in the Mission, which is the most impacted neighborhood, most census blocks are relatively free of gang activity. Once again, this argues for a targeted community-policing approach to this problem, rather than a more general suppression model. Each of these maps was reviewed by participants in two focus groups with Gang Task Force officers and focus groups with patrol officers in Bayview and Mission; there was consensus in each of these groups that these maps were consistent with their experience.

Finding 4. Gang crime peaks in the hours between 4:00 and 7:00 PM, with smaller peaks at noon and midnight.

Table 34 presents the times of day at which gang crimes occur. Although there is a pronounced peak between 4:00 and 7:00 PM, violent crime is spread fairly evenly throughout the day, except for the very early morning hours. In fact, gang crimes seem to be spread more evenly throughout the day than are youth crimes in general. One implication of this is that some solutions that are commonly proposed for youth crime problems that are time-specific—such as curfews, midnight basketball, afterschool learning centers—are not likely to have as significant an impact on youth gang crime as they may have on other types of youth crime. Tables specifically related to Bayview Hunters Point and the Mission are located in Section Three.

¹⁰ People normally speak of a “block” as being the space along both sides of a street between two intersections. A “census block” is (usually) the square formed by the intersection of four streets.

Map 6



Map 7

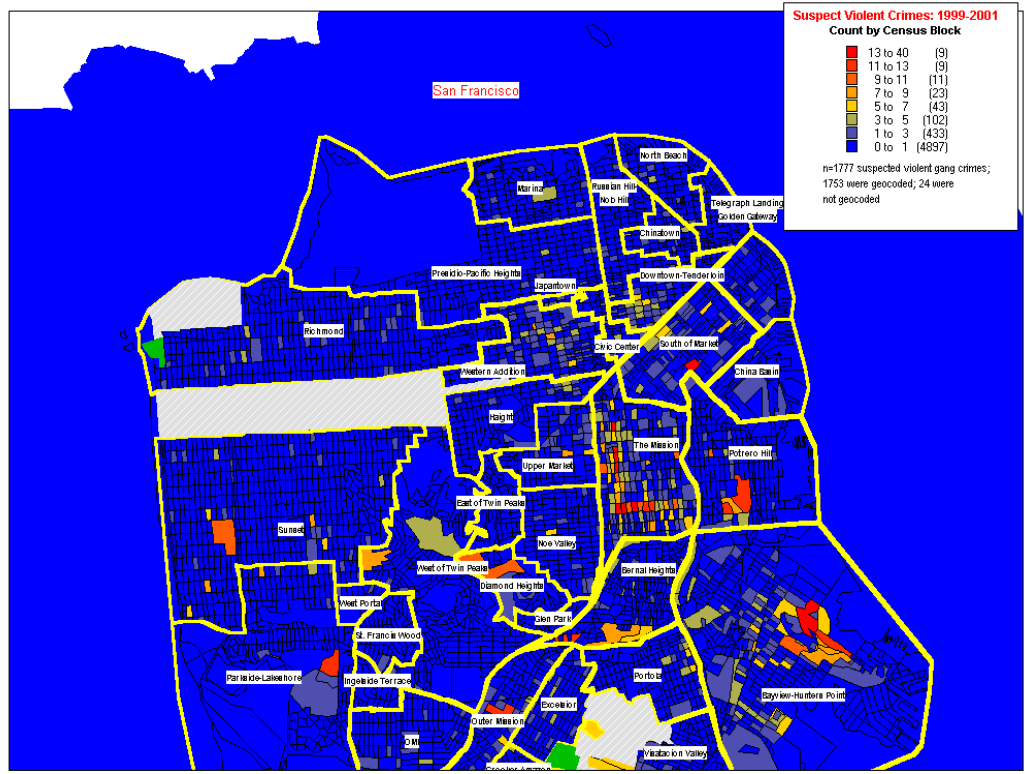
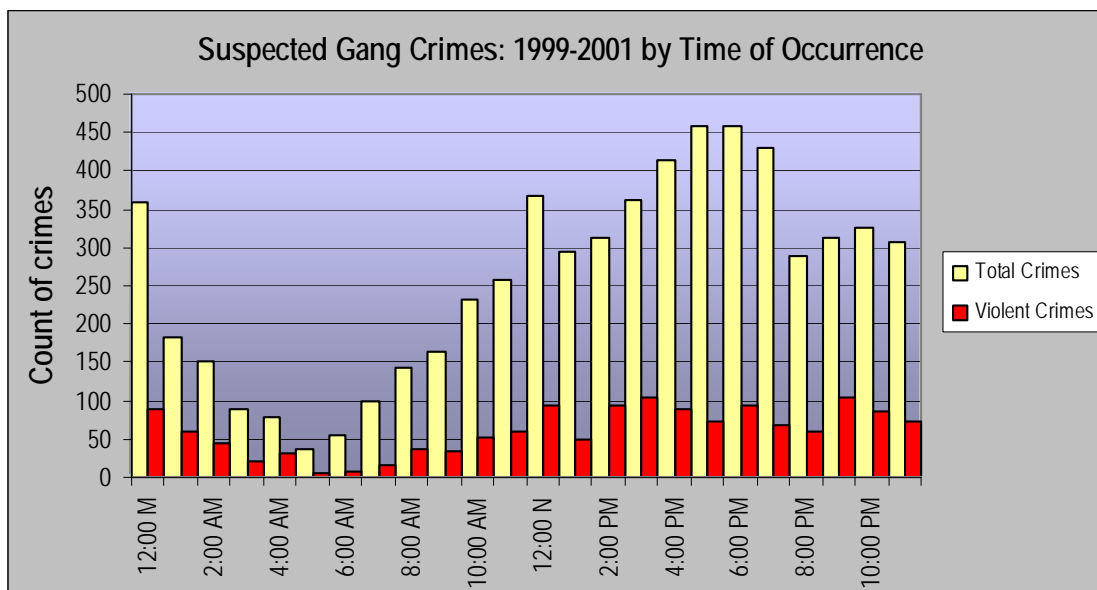


Table 34



Finding 5. Most public housing developments are not significantly associated with elevated levels of gang crime. However, three developments—in Bayview, Potrero Hill, and Visitacion Valley—are significantly associated with increased levels of gang activity. Much of this activity is perpetrated not by residents of the developments, but by outsiders. This suggests that resident/community mobilization, modifications to public areas, and other problem-oriented policing strategies could significantly impact problems in these developments.

When looking at a map of gang crimes, a great deal of gang crime appears to be happening within the immediate vicinity of developments operated by the San Francisco Housing Authority. However, this does not necessarily mean that public housing is *causing* youth gang crime; it may just be that public housing tends to be placed in the same low-income communities in which gang crime is concentrated.

When we analyzed the crime data, we found that there *was* a clear causal connection between public housing and the level of gang crime: the more public housing units were located within a census block, the higher the level of gang crime, even after controlling for the general level of gang crime within the neighborhood. *However, we also found that—although a causal connection clearly exists—public housing is only a minor factor in determining the amount of gang crime: a census block in which all the housing was public housing would have a level of youth gang crime at most 7% higher than would be predicted from the level of youth gang crime in the surrounding neighborhood.*

Most of the observed connection between public housing and gang crime is accounted for by public housing developments in four census blocks in which a great deal of gang crime is occurring:

- The Visitacion Valley Census Block including the southern portion of McLaren Park and the public housing on the northern side of Sunnydale Ave.
- The Potrero Hill Census Block including developments on Turner Terrace, Watchman, Dakota, Missouri Streets.
- The Potrero Hill Census Block including developments on Connecticut and 25th.

- The Bayview Hunters Point Census Block including developments on West Point and Middle Point Roads.

If these four developments are taken out of the analysis, the association between public housing and youth gang crime almost entirely vanishes.

Policy Implications:

1. Gang-free San Francisco should include the San Francisco Housing Authority and the Tenants Councils of these four developments in its activities related to prevention, intervention, and community policing.
2. The second recommendation is more nebulous but equally important. Public Housing residents are too often stigmatized not for what they do, but for where they live. This analysis found that, in general, public housing is not strongly linked to youth gang crime, and the Initiative should clearly make that point in its Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan.

B. Gang Offenders

Finding 6. Gang offenders' place of residence does not show the same geographic distribution as gang crimes. Gang members are more broadly distributed across the City than are gang crimes. The top neighborhoods in which gang members live are:

- Bayview Hunters Point;
- The Mission;
- Western Addition;
- Bernal Heights;
- Potrero Hill;
- Visitacion Valley;
- Downtown/Tenderloin.

Table 35 breaks down the home addresses, by neighborhoods for the 1145 gang members for whom we had a usable home address. When we presented this table to the Steering Committee and various key informants, there was a general consensus that this distribution confirmed their own experience with one exception: the number of gang members residing outside the city (8.4%) was felt to be much too low. It may be that the 566 individuals for whom no home address was identified contain a larger proportion of youth from outside the city, since the police would be less able to determine the address of an escaped suspect who was unfamiliar to the victims and witnesses. Another factor may be that—since our data clearly shows that a high percentage of gang crimes are committed by individuals who come from other neighborhoods than the one in which the crime was committed—informants are misidentifying individuals from other neighborhoods as being from outside the city.

This distribution of gang members that we found in the crime data is supported by the distribution of gang-involved youth in our youth survey.¹¹

¹¹ For confidentiality reasons, we only asked the youth who were interviewed for their ZIP codes, not their address. ZIP codes boundaries are only approximate matches for the neighborhood boundaries that we used when we had address data to work with. In particular, a number of the smaller neighborhoods are subsumed under a single ZIP code.

Table 35: Home addresses of gang members by neighborhood

Rank	Neighborhood	Total	% of total with "good" addresses	Neighborhood rank in gang crimes
1	Bayview-Hunters Poin	233	21.0%	2
2	The Mission	182	16.4%	1
3	Western Addition	81	7.3%	3
4	Bernal Heights	57	5.1%	8
5	Potrero Hill	55	5.0%	6
6	Visatacion Valley	55	5.0%	7
7	Downtown-Tenderloin	43	3.9%	4
8	OMI	42	3.8%	14
9	Sunset	39	3.5%	9
10	Excelsior	32	2.9%	11
11	Portola	27	2.4%	13
12	Outer Mission	26	2.3%	12
13	South of Market	19	1.7%	5
14	Richmond	17	1.5%	18
15	Crocker-Amazon	16	1.4%	26
16	West of Twin Peaks	13	1.2%	20
17	Chinatown	12	1.1%	21
18	Russian Hill-Nob Hil	12	1.1%	15
19	North Beach	8	0.7%	22
20	Haight	7	0.6%	16
21	Parkside-Lakeshore	7	0.6%	19
22	Diamond Heights	5	0.5%	24
23	Presidio-Pacific Hei	5	0.5%	25
24	West Portal	5	0.5%	29
25	South Beach-Rincon H	4	0.4%	28
26	Civic Center-Japantown	3	0.3%	17
27	Noe Valley	3	0.3%	23
27	Upper Market	3	0.3%	10
29	East of Twin Peaks	2	0.2%	33
30	Glen Park	2	0.2%	32
31	Marina	2	0.2%	27
32	Ingelside Terrace	1	0.1%	34
	Outside City	93	8.4%	
	No address known	566	NA	
	Address could not be geocoded	34	NA	

Table 36: Residences of youth interviewed in the gang member survey

Neighborhood	Total Interviewees
Bayview-Hunters Point	36
The Mission/Bernal Heights	34
OMI/Outer Mission/Crocker	22
Visatacion Valley/Portola/Excelsior	21
Downtown-Tenderloin	19
Russian Hill-Nob Hil	10
Chinatown	6
Western Addition	5
Potrero Hill	5
Sunset	5
South of Market	3
Richmond	3
Twin Peaks/Diamond Heights	3
Parkside-Lakeshore	2
Upper Market/Noe Valley	1
Marina	1
Out of town	11

This finding has some clear implications for service design. The OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model envisions an integrated team that provides a continuum of services from early intervention to suppression. This team includes both service providers and police and other public safety personnel. For this model to be appropriate there should ideally be high concentrations of gang members residing in the target area and there should also be high numbers of gang crimes occurring in the area. There are four neighborhoods in San Francisco that clearly fit these requirements:

- a. Bayview Hunters Point (Ranks first in gang members and second in gang crimes).
- b. The Mission (Ranks first in gang crimes and second in gang members).
- c. Western Addition (Ranks third in gang crimes and third in gang members).
- d. Downtown/Tenderloin (Ranks fourth in gang crimes and seventh in gang members).

Bernal Heights, Potrero Hill, Visitacion Valley, OMI, Sunset, Excelsior, Portola, and Outer Mission each clearly need integrated early intervention services and intensive intervention services for gang-involved youth, because significant numbers of gang members live in these neighborhoods. However, the rates of actual gang crimes in these neighborhoods are comparatively low; consequently, there is less need for Police participation in these intervention teams. Conversely, South of Market has a high level of violent gang crime, but few gang members residing within its borders. This suggests that South of Market could benefit from an intensified police focus, but does not necessarily require enhanced intervention services.

Finding 7. Criminal behavior was universal among the male gang members we interviewed. Over half admitted to having beaten someone up in the past year. Crimes committed for financial gain are endemic, with over 50% of gang members admitting to drug sales, and more than one-third each confessing to selling stolen goods, robbery, and sale of weapons.

Males

As part of our Youth Survey, we asked the 152 males (45 African American, 54 Asian/Pacific Islanders, 45 Latino, 8 other) who had involvement with gangs to indicate whether they had committed in the past twelve months any of a list of specific crimes. There were three main categories of crimes: crimes against people, crimes committed for a financial gain, and crimes committed against property. Of the crimes against people, 56% of respondents overall indicated they had beaten someone up; 41% indicated that they attacked a member of another gang; and 38% indicated that they committed a violent act that resulted in someone being hurt. Of the crimes committed for financial gain, over half (57%) indicated that they sold or possessed drugs; 46% indicated they had sold or bought stolen goods; 35% indicated they had robbed someone by force or by threat of force; and 34% indicated they had sold or bought weapons. Of crimes against property, 38% indicated they had written graffiti on someone else's property; 35% that they had stolen a car; and 16% indicated they had set fire to a building or to property. Of all crimes, selling drugs and beating someone up were the crimes most commonly committed by the males surveyed.

There appear to be just a few differences across the ethnic groups with respect to the types of crimes committed. As we might anticipate given the more formal structure of their gangs, both Asian/Pacific Islanders and Latinos were more likely to have participated in recruiting and initiating others into the gang than were African Americans. Excluding participation in recruiting and initiations, Asian/Pacific Islanders are somewhat less involved in crimes against people than African Americans and much less involved than Latinos. However, while money may be more important to the Asian/Pacific Islanders gangs, they do not report significantly more involvement than either African American or Latino males with any of the crimes for financial gain.

Table 37: Percent of Respondents Who Committed Crimes (n=152)

Crimes against People	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Latino	Other
Attacked member other gang	41%	49%	33%	38%	75%
Attacked member your gang	22%	29%	11%	31%	13%
Attacked someone with a weapon	34%	40%	28%	31%	50%
Beaten someone up	56%	53%	52%	60%	75%
Hurt someone	38%	38%	31%	42%	63%
Initiated someone	34%	7%	17%	42%	38%
Raped someone	9%	7%	6%	13%	25%
Recruited someone	22%	4%	20%	38%	38%
Drive by	19%	18%	11%	29%	25%
Threatened to attack	37%	36%	28%	42%	75%

Crimes for Financial Gain	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/Pacific Islanders	Latino	Other
Broken into building/theft	26%	18%	24%	31%	50%
Extorted money	20%	9%	17%	31%	38%
Pimped or prostituted someone	16%	18%	6%	27%	25%
Robbed	35%	38%	17%	53%	38%
Shoplifted	41%	38%	41%	44%	50%
Sold or possessed drugs	57%	53%	46%	69%	75%
Sold or bought stolen goods	46%	44%	43%	47%	75%
Sold or bought weapons	34%	44%	17%	40%	63%
Crimes Against Property	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/Pacific Islanders	Latino	Other
Graffiti	38%	31%	19%	64%	50%
Set fire to property/building	16%	7%	13%	22%	63%
Stolen car	36%	20%	44%	42%	38%
Destroyed property	41%	31%	41%	47%	75%
Stolen from car	40%	29%	43%	49%	38%

In order to ascertain how often these crimes are being committed we calculated the average number of times each crime was committed overall and for each ethnic group. The number of respondents for whom we could do this calculation went down from 152 males to 84 (24 African American, 39 Asian/Pacific Islanders, 16 Latino, 5 Other). The remainder of interviews checked off only if the individual had committed the crime in the last twelve months, not the number of times the crime had been committed.

We did find some individuals who reported extremely high numbers of criminal incidents. While this may be a true report of activity, it must be understood that these are unverified self-report figures. In addition, it is possible that the respondent did not understand that these were activities restricted to the past twelve months. It should be noted that we did not remove any of these possible outliers. The maximum number in the range columns represent the highest reported frequency for the crime.

When looking at just the three major ethnic groups represented, it is noteworthy that Latino males report generally much higher averages for each crime than the other groups. This pattern holds true even for those crimes that youth in the other ethnic groups also report committing quite frequently, like beating someone up or selling or possessing drugs. The African American males indicate limited participation in property crimes when compared to the other ethnic groups.

Table 38: Average Number of Times Crimes Were Committed (n=84)						
Crimes against People	Range	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/Pacific Islanders	Latino	Other
Attacked member other gang	0 - 50	6.0	6.9	2.9	10.9	16.7
Attacked member your gang	0 - 12	0.9	1.3	0.2	2.2	1.3
Attacked someone with a weapon	0 - 100	5.4	3.5	2.2	17.0	8.7
Beaten someone up	0 - 500	16.0	7.8	5.3	57.1	13.3
Hurt someone	0 - 100	6.5	2.5	2.4	25.5	6.7
Initiated someone	0 - 15	1.2	0.1	0.6	3.4	3.3
Raped someone	0 - 3	0.1	0.1	0	0.5	0.3
Recruited someone	0 - 20	1.0	0.1	0.8	1.9	3.3
Drive by	0 - 100	2.1	0.9	0.02	10.9	0.7
Threatened to attack	0 - 360	14.3	2.9	2.4	70.2	13.7
Crimes for Financial Gain	Range	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/Pacific Islanders	Latino	Other
Broken into building/theft	0 - 150	6.8	1.2	1.5	31.8	1.0
Extorted money	0 - 20	1.3	0.1	0.6	3.6	5.0
Pimped or prostituted someone	0 - 50	0.9	0.2	0	5	0.3
Robbed	0 - 50	3.5	1.4	0.8	13.8	4.0
Shoplifted	0 - 150	7.9	2.4	4.7	24.1	8.7
Sold or possessed drugs	0 - 1000	69.2	65.5	23.6	117.7	318.2
Sold or bought stolen goods	0 - 365	19.6	9.2	5.8	69.5	22.5
Sold or bought weapons	0 - 610	10.5	3.18	0.2	56	15.5
Crimes against Property	Range	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/Pacific Islanders	Latino	Other
Graffiti	0 - 100	5.9	1.7	2.5	18.9	10.8
Set fire to property/building	0 - 18	0.7	0.1	0.2	3.0	1.2
Stolen car	0 - 150	11.7	1.1	11.6	29.8	1.0
Destroyed property	0 - 100	6.8	3.3	3.3	22	5.5
Stolen from car	0 - 300	15.5	1.3	12.8	43.1	1.25

The majority of members who made money from crimes kept it for themselves. There were slight differences across the ethnic groups. Sixty percent of Latinos reported they kept the money for themselves compared to 75% of Other, 70% of Asian/Pacific Islanders and 69% of African Americans who reported that they kept the money they made.

Table 39

Gave Money from Crimes to:	%	N
Treasurer	5%	8
Gang	19%	29
Family	26%	40
Kept it	67%	102

Significantly larger numbers of Asian/Pacific Islanders gang members (44%) indicated that they gave money they earned to the gang, whereas just 4% of African American and 2% of Latino males gave their earnings to the gang. A similar pattern among ethnic groups was seen with gang members who report giving their money to a treasurer: only Asian/Pacific Islanders (11%) and Other (25%) selected this response. Twenty-nine percent of African American, 28% of Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 18% of Latinos reported giving money from gang activity to their family.

Females

Of the crimes against people, 68% of respondents overall indicated they had beaten someone up; 46% indicated that they attacked a member of another gang; and 56% indicated that they committed a violent act that resulted in someone being hurt. Of the crimes committed for financial gain, over two-thirds (69%) indicated that they had shoplifted; 54% indicated they had sold or possessed drugs; and 56% indicated they had sold or bought weapons. Of crimes against property, 68% indicated they had written graffiti on someone else's property and 59% that they had stolen from a car.

Overall, gang girls self-reported as more frequent offenders, more serious offenders, and more violent offenders than boys. This observation seems to be somewhat contradicted by our analysis of crime data. Between 1999-2001, each of the male gang members on our list were suspects in an average of 4.52 crimes and 1.06 violent crimes, while girls were suspects in 2.41 crimes and .64 violent crimes. It is not clear what underlies this discrepancy. However, it is clear that—whatever numbers are used—gang girls are frequent (and frequently violent) offenders.

Table 40: Percent of female respondents who committed crimes (n=59)

Crimes against People	Total Race/Ethnicity
Attacked member other gang	46%
Attacked member your gang	41%
Attacked someone with a weapon	41%
Beaten someone up	68%
Hurt someone	56%
Initiated someone	24%
Raped someone	5%
Recruited someone	30%
Drive by	17%

Threatened to attack	41%
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Crimes for Financial Gain	Total Race/Ethnicity
Broken into building/theft	32%
Extorted money	24%
Pimped or prostituted someone	7%
Robbed	36%
Shoplifted	69%
Sold or possessed drugs	54%
Sold or bought stolen goods	56%
Sold or bought weapons	29%
Crimes Against Property	Total Race/Ethnicity
Graffiti	68%
Set fire to property/building	19%
Stolen car	47%
Destroyed property	46%
Stolen from car	59%

Finding 8. A majority of the violent crimes committed by gang-involved individuals are committed by the most violent 15% of gang youth.

Table 41 shows the distribution of individuals by the count of the violent crimes in which they were suspects between 1999 and 2001.¹² As this table shows, 15% of the total individuals in the analysis set were suspects in 55% of all violent crimes. Nearly half were suspects in no violent crimes. This skewed distribution was also confirmed in our youth survey. In self-report, there was a somewhat smaller percentage of youth who reported no participation in violent crimes (40%). On the other end, there were several youth who reported a level of violent activity that defies belief. Overall, however, the patterns were extremely similar. Table 42, below, presents a similar analysis for all gang crimes, both violent and non-violent. The pattern is similar but somewhat less skewed: 20% of all youth accounted for 49% of all crimes. Once again, this pattern was confirmed in our youth survey, in which virtually all youth reported some level of criminal activity, while a few youth reported a very large number of offenses.

For a number of years, debate about the gang problem has been polarized between advocates for suppression as an answer to the gang problem and advocates for services as an answer to the gang problem. In our focus groups, we observed this polarization between the police and the community agencies; however, we also observed it between residents and representatives of the communities themselves. What this data reveals is the clear need for a middle ground. The large majority of gang members are minor offenders who could clearly be helped and rehabilitated, but who—if they are

¹² To ensure that we were getting a unique count of individuals, we limited this analysis to individuals for whom we had a full name and a complete birthdate and who had committed at least one crime (either violent or non-violent, between 1999 and 2001).

incarcerated for a long period of time—might well become hardened criminals. On the other hand, there are a small number of individuals who are so frequently violent that the need to protect the community from their actions surely suggests the need for vigorous suppression.

Table 41
Recidivism Distribution for Violent Gang Crimes 1999-2001

Number of Crimes Committed in this period	Count of Individuals	Total Crimes Committed	Percent of total gang members in analysis set	Percent of total crimes in analysis set
0	723	0	47%	0%
1	434	434	28%	26%
2	156	312	10%	19%
3	111	333	7%	20%
4	56	224	4%	14%
5	24	120	2%	7%
6	12	72	1%	4%
7	12	84	1%	5%
8	4	32	0%	2%
9	0	0	0%	0%
10	2	20	0%	1%
Over 10	2	24	0%	1%
Total	1536	1655	100%	100%

Table 42
Recidivism Distribution for Gang Crimes 1999-2001

Number of Crimes Committed in this period	Count of Individuals	Total Crimes Committed	Percent of total gang members in analysis set	Percent of total crimes in analysis set
1	567	567	37%	10%
2	232	464	15%	8%
3	150	450	10%	8%
4	114	456	7%	8%
5	102	510	7%	9%
6	70	420	5%	7%
7	59	413	4%	7%
8	34	272	2%	5%
9	33	297	2%	5%
10	16	160	1%	3%
11	20	220	1%	4%
12	13	156	1%	3%
13	20	260	1%	5%
14	9	126	1%	2%
15 and over	97	897	6%	16%
	1536	5668	100%	100%

C. Gang Members

Finding 9. Youth generally become involved with gangs before age 15. Even in the most impacted neighborhoods, only a minority of youth actually join a gang. Youth who do choose gang membership have a

broad range of risk factors, including drug use, depression, isolation from the school and community mainstream, family poverty, and a family history of violence and incarceration. They are more likely to be truant at an early age, to engage in fights at school, and to fear for their own safety.

Age at joining a gang: In our Youth Survey, respondents were most likely to become associated with and join a gang between 12-14 years of age. There were some ethnic group differences for males: African American interviewees had a larger percentage than others joining at 11 years and younger. Asian/Pacific Islanders had a larger percentage joining at an older age.

Table 43

Age When Joined A Gang (males)					
Age	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/PI	Latino	Other
11 and under	17%	28%	9%	18%	0%
12 to 14	52%	47%	51%	64%	33%
15 to 19	31%	25%	40%	18%	67%

Penetration of gang membership into the overall youth population: In Bayview Hunters Point, which had the highest numbers of gang members in the city, we were able to identify 233 individuals who were gang members, comprising 2.3% of a total population age 11-24 of 7,788. A number of factors suggest that our list of gang members represents about half of the real total of gang-affiliated youth in the city. Even allowing for the fact that gangs are constantly cycling members in and out (especially in African American and Asian gangs), this suggests that gang membership is far from a “normal” activity in even the most impacted communities. Some individuals have argued that joining a gang is necessary for protection in some neighborhoods, and that it represents a heroic (and therefore rare) act of courage to refuse to join a gang. Our data does not support this. In fact, few youth in our Youth Survey reported any pressure to join a gang, and our demographic data shows that most do not choose to adopt this lifestyle.

Gang member risks and needs: In 2001, San Francisco Unified School District surveyed a selected sample of its middle and high school students, utilizing the *Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)* developed by the Center for Disease Control, US Department of Health and Human Services. The School District makes a concerted effort to obtain broad parental consent to participate, and is very careful to ensure rigorous and uniform administration of the instrument. This survey, therefore, represents a careful and reliable survey of a broad range of risk-taking behaviors by San Francisco’s youth.

To assist the Gang-Free San Francisco Initiative, the School District provided the initiative with data tables of the raw student scores for these surveys after removing variables that might reveal the identity of individual students. This allowed the Initiative to analyze patterns of risk behavior for that particular cluster of students who were at high risk for violence. For the purposes of this analysis, we selected those youth who reported that they carried a weapon in the 30 days previous to completing the survey, because we felt that this activity was highly correlated to risk of gang involvement. This youth are referred to as the *High Risk* group. The remaining students are in a group labeled *Not High Risk*¹³.

¹³ Youth in the Not High-Risk group are merely those who are not, in our view, at high risk for violence; they may well be (and many are) at high-risk for other types of behavior.

Overall, our analysis paints a picture of a group who are highly at risk along many fronts. Those who are most violent are also most likely to be victims of violence and to fear violence. They are more at-risk for drug and use, for unsafe and unwilling sex, and for depression and suicidal ideation. This analysis indicates that a prevention/early intervention program can be effective in reaching these youth. However, such a program needs to be multifaceted, targeting the many dimensions of risk experienced by High Risk youth. Programs that focus on one dimension of the problem or that rely solely on sanctions for inappropriate behavior may produce short-term changes, but are unlikely to be successful over the longer-term.

Youth in the High Risk group:

- More likely to have carried a weapon in the past 30 days;
- More likely to be getting C's, D's, or F's in school;
- Engaged in more fights;
- Miss more days of school due feeling unsafe;
- More likely to be threatened or injured at or near school;
- More likely to have property stolen or damaged at school;
- More likely to be forced to have sex;
- More likely to have smoked cigarettes in the last 30 days;
- More likely to have drunk alcohol in the last 30 days;
- More likely to have used, marijuana in the last 30 days;
- More likely to have ever used ecstasy, cocaine, and methamphetamines;
- More likely to have ever had sex;
- Less likely to have used a condom at last intercourse;
- More likely to have used drugs or alcohol prior to last intercourse;
- More likely to have periods of depression;
- More likely to have considered attempting suicide.

Finding 10. Gang youth also manifest a range of protective factors. The majority who are of middle/high school age are in school and the majority are passing their classes. Roughly one-third are employed and the great majority would like a job. Most are connected with one or more social services in the community. Only a minority say their families are supportive of their gang membership.

Overall, 34% of the males interviewed in our Youth Survey were employed at the time of the interview. The group most likely to be employed were Latino. There is overwhelming desire for employment as evidenced by the 82% of male respondents who say they want a job. Overall, 27% of the females interviewed reported being employed at the time of the interview. Fifty-eight percent of girls who answered this question want a job. These numbers point to a strong desire on the part of these youth to enter the work of regular productive employment and argues against the idea that most gang youth see themselves as permanently employed in criminal activities.

Table 44: Employment Status of Gang Members

Currently Employed				
Combined	African American	Asian/PI	Latino	Other
34%	29%	35%	39%	22%
(54)	(15)	(19)	(18)	(2)
Wants a Job				
Combined	African American	Asian/PI	Latino	Other
82%	90%	86%	67%	78%
(112)	(43)	(38)	(24)	(7)

Most respondents in our Youth Survey (85%) admitted to cutting class at least once. Among males, three in four (74%) say they achieve mostly C's or better at school. A little over half of males (55%) report that school meets their needs. Nearly all respondents (94%) report that their family encourages them to do well in school. Females, however, have a much higher level of educational risk. A little less than half (47%) say they achieve mostly C's or better at school. Half of the females (52%) report that school meets their needs and 71% report that their family encourages them to do well in school.

The great majority of respondents (86%) in our youth survey were involved in at least one service. The most frequently used services were: 1) Recreational sports (48%); 2) Counseling (45%); 3) Applying for and finding a job (43%); 4) Safe Place (43%); and 5) Job skills (40%). Most respondents found the services to be useful. Service utilization and service satisfaction is discussed more fully below.

Finding 11. Few youth report being pressured to join a gang. Most join because they are seeking friendship, protection, and money. Most report that they found all three factors in their gang. Although most expect that they will eventually leave the gang, the level of gang loyalty is generally high and youth express little discontent with their gang affiliation.

Reasons for joining a gang

Male: Participants were asked to rank the reasons they joined or associate with a gang from 1 to 5 (1=very important, 5=not important). However, we noted inconsistencies in the administration of the question. Some participants gave each item a ranking; some participants ranked more than one item as #1, #2, #3 and so forth; and some participants did not rank every item. For this analysis, we recoded rankings of 1 and 2 as "very important" and larger numbers were ranked as "less important."

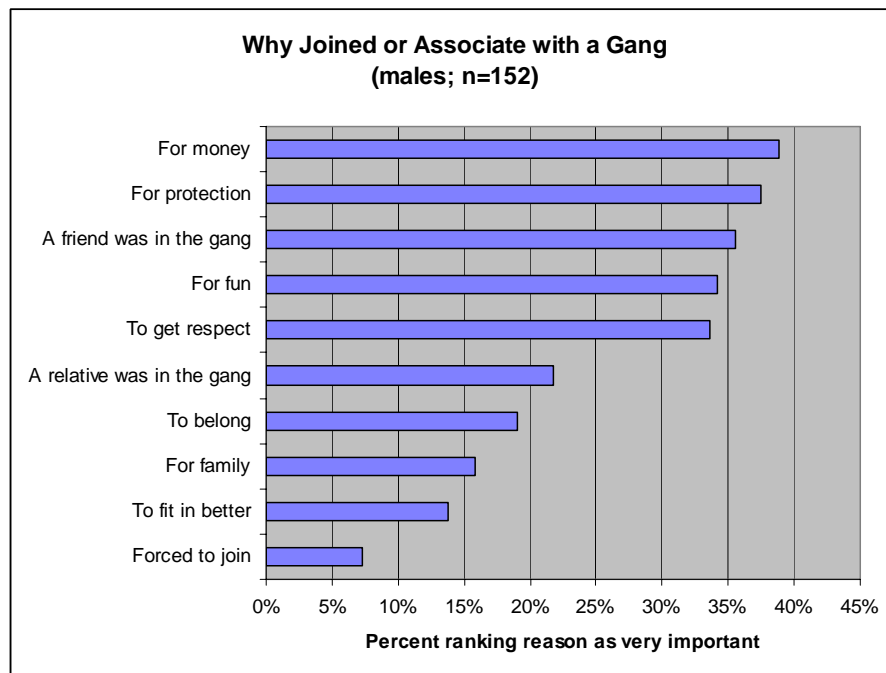
The figure below shows the percent of respondents who ranked each reason as very important. The top three reasons respondents reported for joining or associating with a gang were: #1 For money, #2 For protection, and #3 A friend was in the gang.

Few respondents felt pressured by anyone to join a gang. Only 8% of males overall reported this type of influence. Neither did they feel that music influenced their choice to be in a gang. Only 8% cited music as an influence. Although family was not given as a major reason for joining, over half,

59%, had family members who had been in a gang. There was significant variation by gender: African American - 71%, Asian/PI - 31%, Latino - 82%, Other - 71%. Only about one third (30%) of males were initiated into the gang, though there was considerable variation by ethnic group (African American - 8%, Asian/PI - 26%, Latino - 58%, Other - 50%).

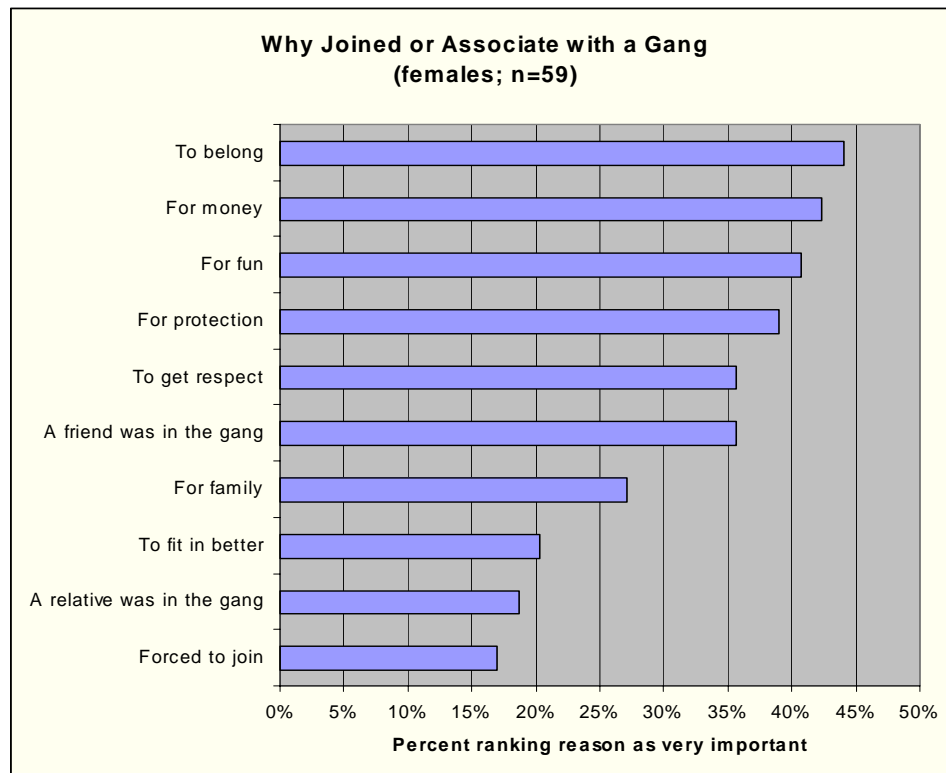
Female: Participants were asked to rank the reasons they joined or associate with a gang from 1 to 5 (1=very important, 5=not important). However, we noted inconsistencies in the administration of the question. Some participants gave each item a ranking; some participants ranked more than one item as #1, #2, #3 and so forth; and some participants did not rank every item. For this analysis, we recoded rankings of 1 and 2 as “very important” and larger numbers were ranked as “less important.”

Table 45



The figure below shows the percent of respondents who ranked each reason as very important. The top three reasons respondents reported for joining or associating with a gang were: #1 To belong, #2 For money, and #3 For fun.

Table 46



Several questions explored further the potential influences for joining a gang. Although family or having a relative in a gang was not one of the stronger motivators for joining as shown in the figure above, fifty percent of girls reported having a family member who had ever been in a gang (out of the 48 girls responding to this question). The vast majority, 85%, did not feel pressured by anyone to join the gang. Very few, 11%, saw music as influencing their choice to be in a gang.

Benefits of gang membership

Male: Respondents noted a number of benefits to gang membership as shown in the figure below. Each of the statements was a separate yes/no question. Percentages are of those who responded to each. The social support type benefits along with ease in obtaining a weapon were the most agreed upon benefits. Despite these reported benefits, only 33% of male respondents felt it would be okay if their brother joined a gang, and even fewer, 20%, felt it would be okay if their sister joined.

When comparing motives for joining with benefits realized there are some interesting similarities as well as contrasts. While protection was one of the highest ranked reasons for joining a gang, only 52% of males felt that being in a gang actually makes them safer. Desires for friendship were indeed fulfilled as evidenced by the large number of respondents who felt that they achieved support, loyalty and a sense of family from their association. The majority also feel that participation is a good way to make money which was high on the list of goals.

Female: Respondents noted a number of benefits to gang membership as shown in the figure below. The social support type benefits along with ease in obtaining a weapon were the most agreed upon benefits. Despite these reported benefits, only 31% of respondents felt it would be okay if their brother joined a gang, and even fewer, 20%, felt it would be okay if their sister joined.

Table 47

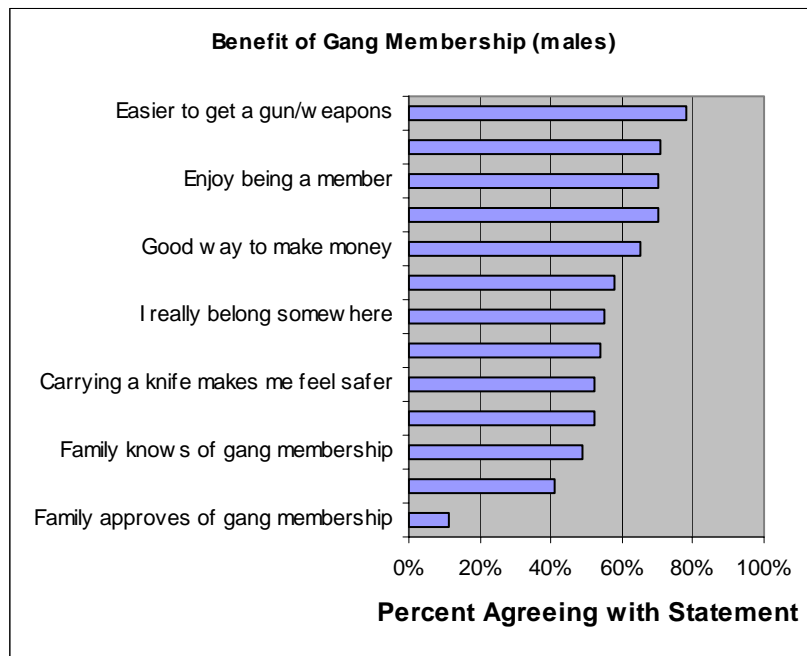
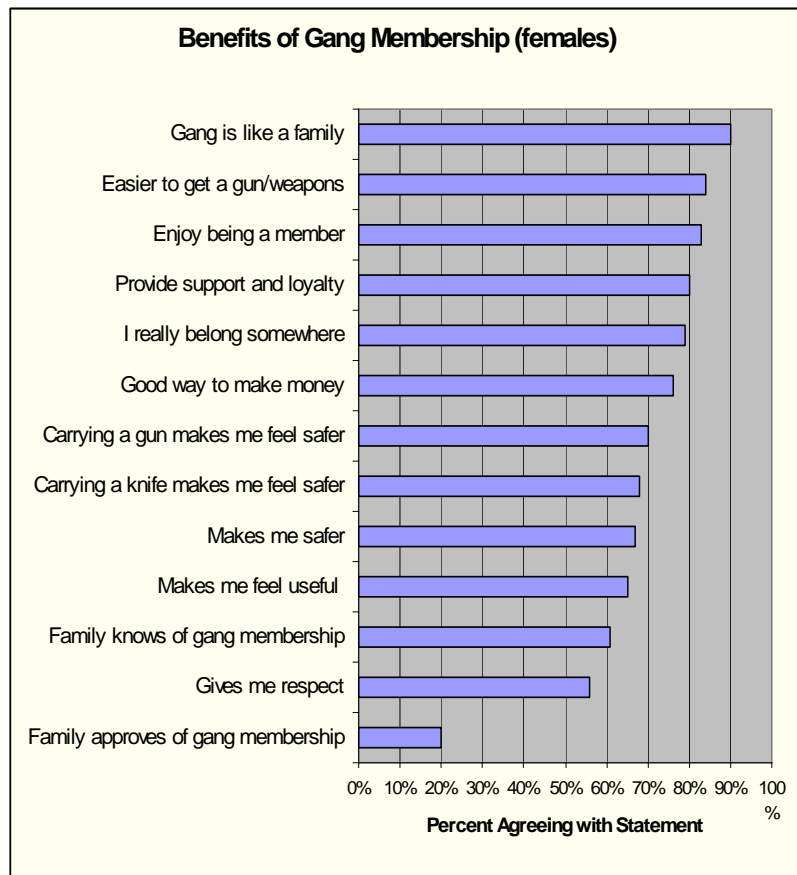


Table 48



*Each of the statements was a separate yes/no question. The number who answered each question differed from 42 to 50 respondents).

Finding 12. Although girls may be somewhat less criminally active, in every other way they are equally at risk. Their level of commitment to the gang, their alcohol and drug use, and their level of school failure all equal or exceed that of males.

Gender differences in school performance, criminality, and level of commitment to the gang have been discussed above.

Alcohol and other drug use: Participants were asked about the use of drugs in the three months prior to the survey. The use of alcohol by 76% of males and 83% of females is higher than the reported use of other drugs, across all ethnic groups. Asian/PI females reported a higher use of marijuana (80%) than females and males in other ethnic groups, and a much higher use of Ecstasy 71%. We also found that the only individuals who reported the use of LSD (8 males and 3 females) were Latinos. Although the numbers are small, of some significance is that 31% (n= 9) of Latinas reported the use of crack/cocaine and account for all females reporting the use of this substance.

Table 49

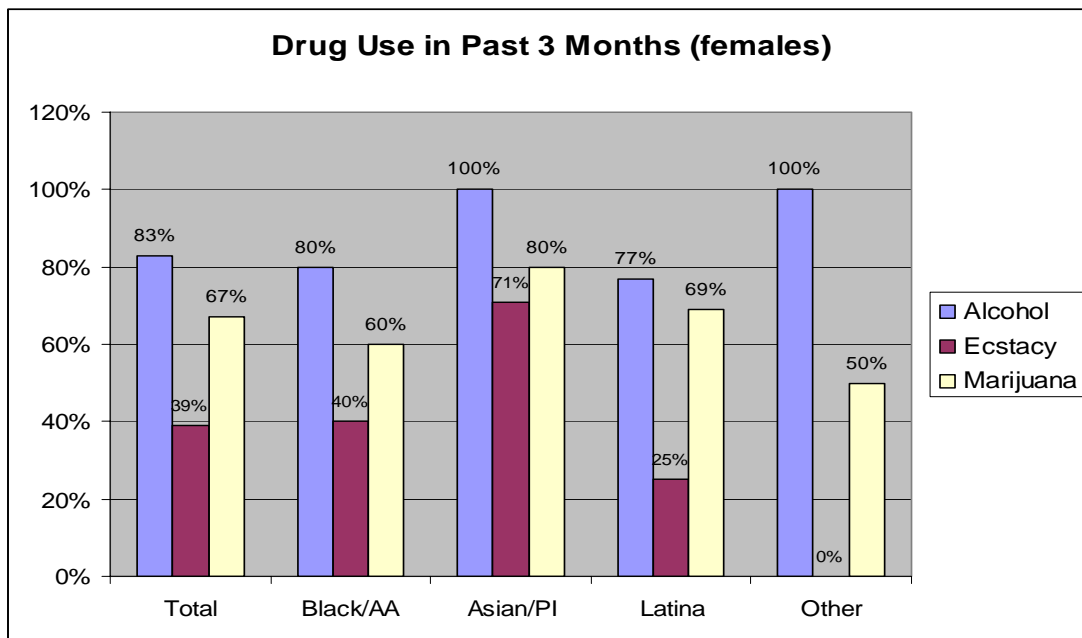
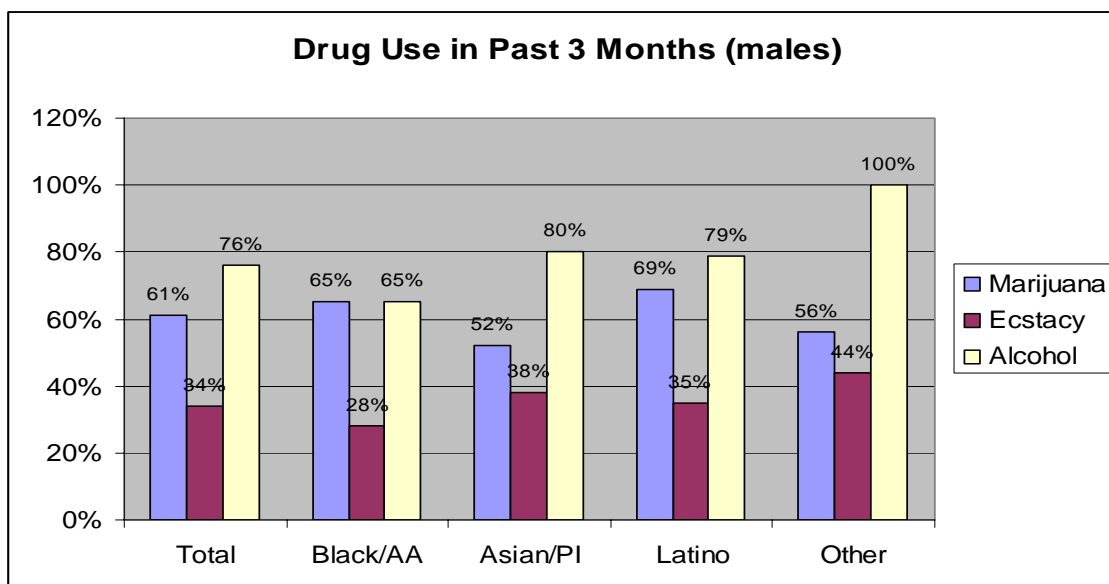


Table 50



Finding 13. Good reasons to leave the gang were ones that would result from maturing or aging out of the gang. However, pressure from the legal system was reported by gang youth to wield little influence.

Of the 125 youth who answered this question 74% overall thought that they would leave the gang. It is outstanding that Latinos were the least likely and Asian/PIs the most likely to think they would ever leave the gang. Again this is an item in which there were a larger proportion of respondents who declined to state an opinion.

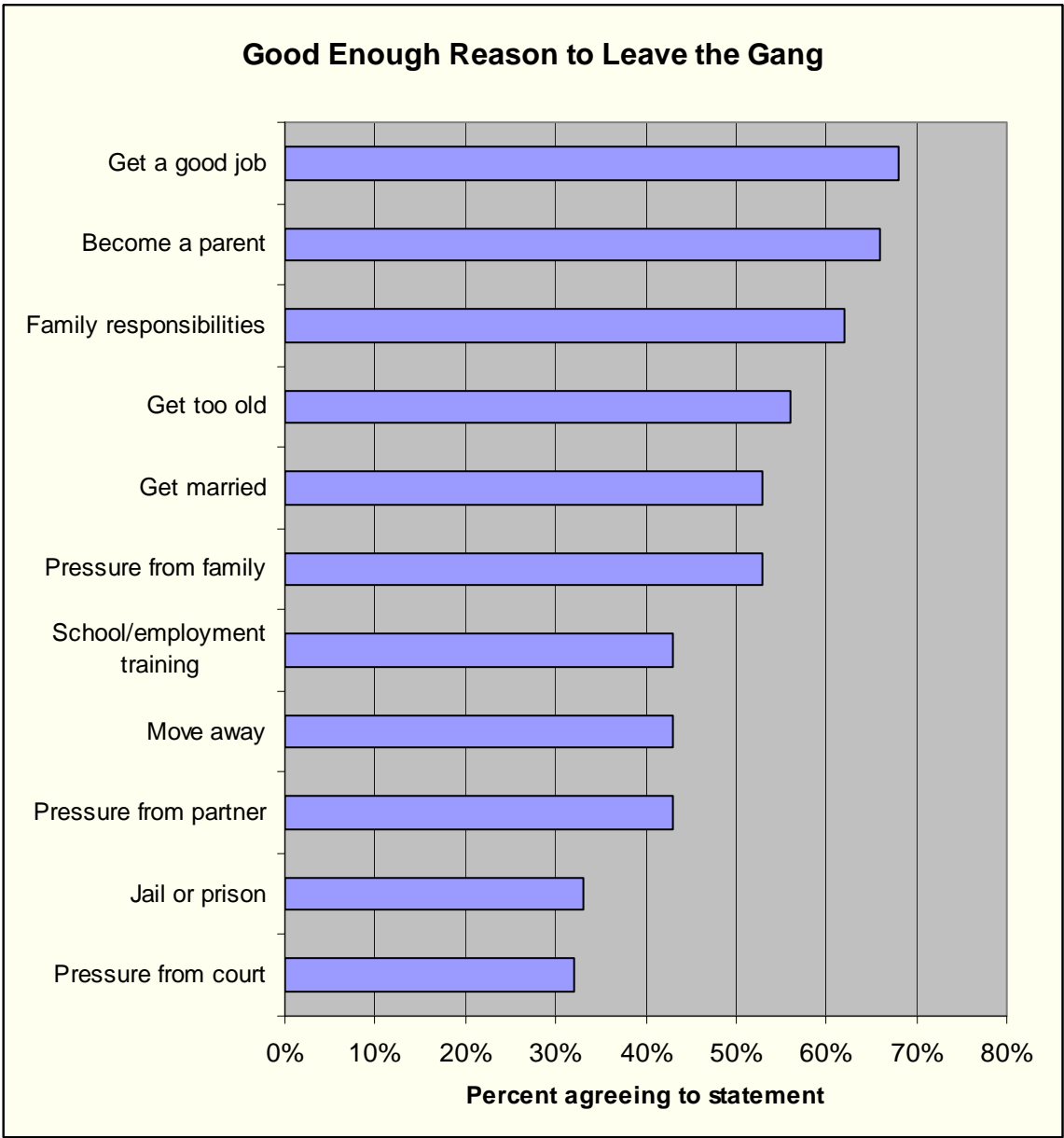
Table 51: Whether individuals will ever leave the gang

Would Ever Leave the Gang (n=125)				
Combined	African American	Asian/PI	Latino	Other
74%	78%	85%	57%	83%
(93)	(28)	(39)	(21)	(5)

Between 127 and 134 respondents answered each of a series of questions regarding good enough reasons to leave the gang. The most agreed upon reasons were ones that would result from maturing or aging out of the gang. Pressure from the legal system seems to wield little influence as respondents view it.

There were some notable differences in the responses across ethnic groups. Whereas 46% of African Americans, 34% of Latinos, and 43% of Other indicated that getting married would be a good enough reason to leave the gang, almost three-quarters of Asian/PI (73%) agreed with that statement. Similar patterns across the ethnic groups were found in response to whether family responsibilities, becoming a parent, or advice from girlfriend or boyfriend were good enough reasons to leave the gang. Another significant difference is that 64% of African American and 57% of Other agreed that moving from their neighborhood would be a good enough reason to leave the gang, compared to just 37% of Latinos and 29% of Asian/PI who felt this way.

Table 52: Reasons for leaving the gang



D. Gangs

Finding 14. In spite of the recent outbreaks of violence among African American gangs, the highest numbers of total crimes and violent crimes appear to be accounted for by Latinos, who also have the highest rate of offending per individual.

Tables 37 and 38 present the counts of self-reported crimes from our Youth Survey. In every crime category the Latino average for number of crimes committed was higher than that of African Americans or Asian/Pacific Islanders. African American had generally higher average levels of crimes than Asians.

This finding was not completely confirmed by our crime data analysis. In that analysis, Latinos accounted for 32% of total gang crime, African Americans for 40%, Asians for 6%, whites for 4%, and other/unknown for 18%.

Finding 15. There are significant differences in gang structures between ethnicities. Latino gangs have more formal entry and exit rituals and stronger prohibitions against leaving the gang. Latino youth felt that leaving their gang would put themselves and their families at great peril. Latino youth were less likely to see themselves ever leaving the gang, and were more likely to have parents and older relatives who are gang members.

Only 30% of gang members overall reported being formally initiated into the gang; however, 58% of the Latinos reported being initiated. Although family was not given as a major reason for joining, over half, 59%, had family members who had been in a gang. There was significant variation by gender: African American - 71%, Asian/PI - 31%, Latino - 82%, Other - 71%.

Finding 16. Asian and Latino gangs had more formal leadership hierarchies than did African American gangs. Leadership from older individuals in prison or CYA seems to be more important for Latinos than for other gangs. Some Asian gang members reported that they had never met their gang's leadership.

Over a third (37%) of gang members in our youth survey reported that their gang has a leader, though this varied by ethnicity (African American - 21%, Asian/PI - 57%, Latino - 21%, Other - 63%). Almost half (46%) have a shot caller. A little over half (53%) have either a leader or a shot caller. Very few, 13%, have someone who controls the money. Although only 20% overall report that their gang has a member who controls drug sales, there were strong racial/ethnic group differences (African American - 3%, Asian/PI - 43%, Latino - 3%, Other - 50%). The membership of Latino gangs was reported by interviewees as less stable than for the other ethnicities. While only a quarter (26%) of respondents overall report that membership in their gang changes a lot, the figure was much higher for Latinos (43%). This last finding is puzzling, and contradicts the general wisdom about Latino gangs being extremely stable, intergenerational organizations. A small group of youth (34%) indicate that their gangs take orders from people in prison, although about half of the Latino males (52%) suggest that their gang has this connection (African American - 39%, Asian/PI - 15%, Other - 0%).

Finding 17. Financial gain (especially drug dealing), mutual protection, and friendship are the principal engines driving gangs of all ethnicities.

Please refer to Tables 47 and 48, documenting the benefits that gang members reported from gang membership.

Finding 18. Territory is quite significant for Latino gangs but not for other gangs.

Individuals were asked to indicate which is more important to their gang, territory or money. Whereas money is more important to the gangs overall, the dissimilarities among the ethnic groups are

striking. The vast majority of Asian/Pacific Islanders youth indicated that money is more important. This contrasts sharply with the Latino gangs' focus on territory.

Which Is More Important?	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/Pacific Islanders	Latino	Other
Territory	42%	50%	14%	70%	40%
Money	58%	50%	86%	30%	60%

The majority of females in our survey group were Latina. Consequently, it is no surprise that territory was reported by females as a more important focus of activity than was money.

Which Is More Important?	Total Race/Ethnicity
Territory	71%
Money	29%

Finding 19. Asian gangs appear to be more purely criminal associations run for profit, especially profit for a formal leadership. Often this leadership is a distant hierarchy and not personally known to the average gang member. Asian youth were less likely to report intergenerational patterns of gang membership. Asians tended to join gangs at a later age, to feel that they would be likely to leave the gang for personal or family reasons, and to feel that they could safely leave the gang.

Each of these assertions have already been addressed in the sections above.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

From the results of interviews with suspected gang members, it is apparent that gang members realize some valued benefits from their association, namely a sense of belonging, as well as perceived financial gain. Interventions that focus merely on educating youth on the risks of gang participation are likely to fail. Rather, interventions should focus on providing or supporting institutions (family, school, faith etc.) to compete with the gangs in the areas that participants see beneficial: monetary gain, sense of support, belonging, fun. They will also need to acknowledge the developmental stages of the target groups in terms of emerging independence, rebelling against authority, sense of immortality, as well as continuing need for support, sense of place and belonging, and need for mentor figures.

While suspected gang members identified several benefits, the results also uncovered discord stemming from their association with gangs. The majority of both males and females reported that a family member has been in a gang and most youth said that their families know about their association. However, one-third or fewer felt it would be okay for a sibling to join a gang, and even fewer respondents felt that their families approve of their gang membership. Family connections are seen as one of the most powerful motivators for leaving the gang. This suggests that affiliation with a gang may be perceived as something fluid, short-term, and serving a specific purpose.

The majority of the youth report that they want a job and they will need programs that provide a solid foundation and offer viable career paths. Employment training, placement, and support services are going to be essential to the success of any intervention strategy. Fostering job corps and other

early job training experiences, and conducting strategic employer outreach will be key elements. Job programs that are community-based have the greatest potential for being utilized.

Given that the vast majority of respondents report having ever cut class there is certainly evidence to support a focused truancy intervention program. This type of program could be a referral source for other needed support programs.

Asians have fewer family members who were involved in and joined at a slightly older age, but their gangs had a different structure. Latinos have most family involvement in gangs, are least likely to see themselves ever leaving the gang, and believe they would be harmed if they tried to leave the gang. Gangs are more institutionalized in their minds as a way of life while for Asians/PI it is more or less a stage or a way to ease passage through adolescence. In stark contrast to the other ethnic groups, territory is by far more important than money for Latino gangs. For Asians in particular, family ties, marriage, parenthood, and pressure from a partner carried more weight in terms of leaving the gang.

African American gang members differ in various respects from both Asian and Latino members. The African American gangs are neither as structured nor as institutionalized as the other gangs. African American youth were very likely to have had a family member in a gang and to be influenced to join because of a family member's or friend's affiliation. Although the majority of both African American and Latino youth reported having a family member in prison or the California Youth Authority, it appears to be more common for Latino gangs to take orders from someone in prison. Membership in the African American and Asian gangs appears to be slightly more stable than affiliation with Latino gangs, and African American gangs may include fewer youth. African American were more likely than other youth to see moving away from their neighborhood as a good reason to leave the gang, suggestive of the need to closely examine and address the environmental factors placing youth at risk for gang affiliation.

Summary Conclusions

- Suspected gang members are receiving benefits from their participation or association with a gang, namely a sense of belonging as well as perceived financial gain.
- Programs should be targeted to the middle schools, as that is the age where the majority of youth become gang involved.
- Employment and job training programs that prepare youth for jobs with the possibility of career advancement should be expanded or fortified.
- Truancy intervention programs prepared to meet the needs of gang involved youth should be developed or enhanced.
- There are differences between the major racial/ethnic groups in terms of history of family involvement, gang structure, as well as if, when and why they might leave a gang.

E. Interagency Issues

Schools

School administrators tended to downplay the significance of gang activity in the schools, and were concerned that particular schools might be unfairly stigmatized for gang activity. This limited our access to schools for gang data, an area that needs to be addressed as we move forward. Building alliances to effectively address the gang issue over time superseded our data collection efforts. Data from the youth perspective suggests that schools are significant arenas for gang violence, gang recruiting, and gang drug dealing.

It is important to note that youth in San Francisco do not attend middle and high schools that are in their community. Youth from the same neighborhood attend a variety of schools, and sometimes make hour long commutes across the city on a daily basis. This impacts the influence of gangs, turfs and neighborhood issues, as conflicts are spread over a wider geographical area and youth that normally wouldn't encounter each other cross paths in school and on public transportation to and from school. Students with behavioral or learning issues are transferred between public and County schools throughout the City, both of which are under the auspices of the San Francisco Unified School District. This heightened our need to have a universal understanding of the gang problem in San Francisco. Gangs and violence in the two target areas, Mission and Bayview Hunters Point, are impacted by events occurring on a citywide basis.

In a number of key informant interviews, school administrators insisted that there were only minor gang problems in the schools, and that—by providing effective security and establishing a dress code that forbids wearing gang colors—they were providing a level of response commensurate with the level of the problem. There was a concern among these interviewees that particular schools might be unfairly singled out as gang hotspots. They cited relatively small percentages of youth who reported in the Youth Risk Behavior that they experience or feared violence in the school environment. Through youth interviews and focus groups, students acknowledged that gangs have a significant presence in some schools.

From our focus groups, School District personnel generally believed that:

- In general, teachers, administrators, and school security staff lack specific training about gang awareness, identification, and intervention strategies.
- The majority of the high school and middle school principals reported that gang related activity has a limited impact on the schools, pointing to a reliance on policies banning specific colors of clothing and the use of security personnel to supervise students. As we discovered through the assessment process, not all gangs use colors to represent their affiliation, especially when related to turf and neighborhood issues.
- Students having behavioral and/or disciplinary problems are transferred from school to school. The schools also have few tools to intervene with truant youth. The number of children and youth cutting class and the frequency at which this occurs are phenomenal.
- Teachers may not be supported when attempting to enforce school policies regarding disciplinary issues or gang related activity.

Gang members reported a great deal of gang activity being carried on in the schools. When asked the types of gang activities witnessed at school, over half of the survey participants reported seeing fights between members of rival gangs (58%) and fights between members of the same gang (47%). Almost half of the participants reported witnessing drug dealing at school. Thirty-seven percent reported witnessing gang recruiting, while only 22% witnessed gang initiations taking place at their school. Fifty-seven percent (n=90) of male respondents and 40% (n=24) of female respondents reported attending school, while 60% (n=96) of males and 45% (n=27) of females reported being enrolled in school.

The Gang Task Force focus groups confirmed the youth's impressions that there is considerable gang activity within the schools. They also stated that the schools had become more reluctant over the past five years to have the Gang Task Force operate as a consistent suppression agent in the schools. Many schools currently have School Resource Officers, police personnel that are assigned to specific schools. They play an active role in supporting school safety. At the beginning of the 2003-02 school year, there was a marked increase in school violence, some of which has been anecdotally tied to gangs and turfs. The Gang-Free Communities Initiative is playing an active role in crafting a solution to the problem. Preliminary findings contradict the before mentioned conclusions drawn by school administrators, although that data is not currently available.

Table 53

Witnessed Crimes at School	%	N
Drug dealing	46%	70
Fights between rival gangs	58%	88
Fights within same gang	47%	72
Hassle other gangs' members	51%	77
Initiations	22%	33
Recruiting	37%	56
Other	4%	6

Criminal Justice

With some exceptions, both the Gang Task Force and patrol officers expressed little trust in community organizations and felt that working with these organizations would not advance their mission. They also felt limited confidence in the court system. They expressed great frustration that the community and the judicial system are not more supportive of their work.

Community organization staff generally expressed a level of distrust of the police that mirrored the distrust of the police for them; however, many organizations seem open to working with police if a constructive relationship could be established.

Arrest and suppression appears to be the single strategic approach of the Police Department. Alternative approaches that have been successfully employed in other jurisdictions—including community policing, problem-oriented policing, community diversion, etc.—do not seem to be part of

the array of tools available to San Francisco Police. Yet at the same time, arrest and suppression were reported to be ineffectively utilized; police feel that too many arrests are not prosecuted, that sanctions are too mild, and that probation supervision is inadequate.

Communication and coordination between the Gang Task Force and the Patrol Division was felt on both sides to be good.

There was universal agreement that current efforts to reduce gang activity would benefit from enhanced data collection, data sharing, and data analysis. The most immediate enhancement could come from providing the Gang Task Force with adequate clerical support to implement the Cal/Gang data system.

From our focus groups, Criminal Justice System representatives reported that:

- Current efforts to suppress gang activity and gangs could benefit from enhanced data collection and analysis. The Juvenile Probation Department's record system does not interface with Adult Probation's system. The Gang Task Force does not have the clerical support needed for data entry into Cal/Gang (also known as the Gang Reporting Evaluation and Tracking (G.R.E.A.T.) System).
- Law enforcement agencies and the judicial system (both adult and juvenile) should consider policies and procedures that will facilitate information sharing across agencies. Patrol officers do not have access to a juvenile's conditions of probation and as a result cannot intervene with a youth that may be observed violating those conditions.
- The Gang Task Force has consistent interaction with both the Police Department's patrol division and to the judicial system. Clear policies to facilitate referrals to the Task Force are in place. However, patrol officers not assigned to a gang unit sometimes lack the familiarity with a suspect's association with a gang that would trigger a referral.
- The structure of the Patrol Division allows for a suspect in a case to be simultaneously investigated by a district station's homicide, narcotics, and gang units.
- The Gang Task Force provides training about gangs within the Police Department and occasionally to representatives of other entities (e.g. school administrators).
- Representatives from law enforcement were critical of the way the judicial system handles some cases involving gang-identified youth. Sometimes too few options are available to sanction youth effectively and deter gang activity.
- The Juvenile Division of the District Attorney's Office is unique in that it handles all cases involving juveniles and does not have a specialized unit or resources dedicated to cases with gang-identified youth.

Probation

Both the Juvenile Probation Department and the Police reported in their respective focus groups that there was an inadequate level of information collection and information sharing between these groups. This problem is exacerbated by the lack of systematic information collection and information sharing within the Department itself about gang involvement of youth on probation. There are no specialized caseloads for gang-involved youth, nor is there currently specialized programming for these youth.

Focus group participants agreed that there is a lack of systematic collaboration between Juvenile and Adult Probation on the one hand, and SFPD on the other hand, over gang youth who are returning

from confinement to the community. Ride-alongs, probation attention to gang hangouts, and other focused strategies could prevent newly-returned youth from becoming involved in more serious crimes. These types of probation strategies need to occur in the community and must be available over evenings and weekends.

Community Organizations

In our Youth Survey we founds that gang youth are accessing a great variety of community organizations and generally reported that they were helped by the services they received. Respondents were asked which of a number of services they have ever utilized, if they were useful, and if they were in their neighborhood. The great majority of respondents (86%) received at least one service. More than two-thirds of respondents found the services useful, except for parenting, AA/NA, and job seeking services. Youth generally reported that they had to leave their neighborhoods to receive some types of services. Community services are discussed in more detail in the next section.

Screening, assessment, and interagency referral and service coordination appear to be areas of weakness. This is particularly significant for gang-involved and at-risk youth who tend to have complex, multifaceted service needs. Initiatives in both Bayview and the Mission have begun to address this issue, but more needs to be done.

Jobs in the community and adequate affordable housing are key issues that have a direct impact on gang involvement and on the willingness of youth to extract themselves from gang involvement. As described above, the great majority of gang youth are either currently employed or would like to be employed. Over 40% said that education or employment would be a reason that might lead them to leave the gang.

Parenting and family support are key issues, both because family dysfunction is a key risk factor for gang involvement, and because a large proportion of gang members (14% of boys and 25% of girls) are themselves parents. Community residents, police officers, and probation officers all noted the failure of parents of gang youth to provide appropriate supervision and discipline.

Mental health and substance abuse treatment services were reported by many agency staff to be in particularly short supply. This observation was supported by our findings in analyzing the Youth Risk Behavior Survey: 40% of the high-risk group reported symptoms of moderate clinical depression, and 25% reported suicidal ideation. This suggests that many gang youth may meet medical necessity criteria to receive clinic treatment services from San Francisco Children's Mental Health.

Interagency Issues

There is an obvious lack of confidence in the partnerships that are critical to the success of intervention and suppression strategies. The schools, community members, probation, law enforcement, and the judicial system do not have common goals for gang-involved or at-risk youth, and may work in opposition to each other. Collaboration and information-sharing opportunities between these institutions are limited.

Staff of all agencies—both service providers and criminal justice agencies—appear to operate mostly on personal experience and anecdotal information about gangs. One consequence of this is an undue focus on particular ethnic groups and particular gangs, while other gang problems are overlooked. There should be good objective gang awareness training available and regularly updated with the latest information.

V. Summary of Resources

In our Youth Survey we founds that gang youth are accessing a great variety of community organizations and generally reported that they were helped by the services they received. Respondents were asked which of a number of services they have ever utilized, if they were useful, and if they were in their neighborhood. The great majority of respondents (86%) received at least one service. The most frequently used services were: 1) Recreational sports (48%); 2) Counseling (45%); 3) Applying for and finding a job (43%); 4) Safe Place (43%); and 5) Job skills (40%). Most respondents found the services to be useful. However, the majority of respondents were not finding these services to be available in their neighborhood.

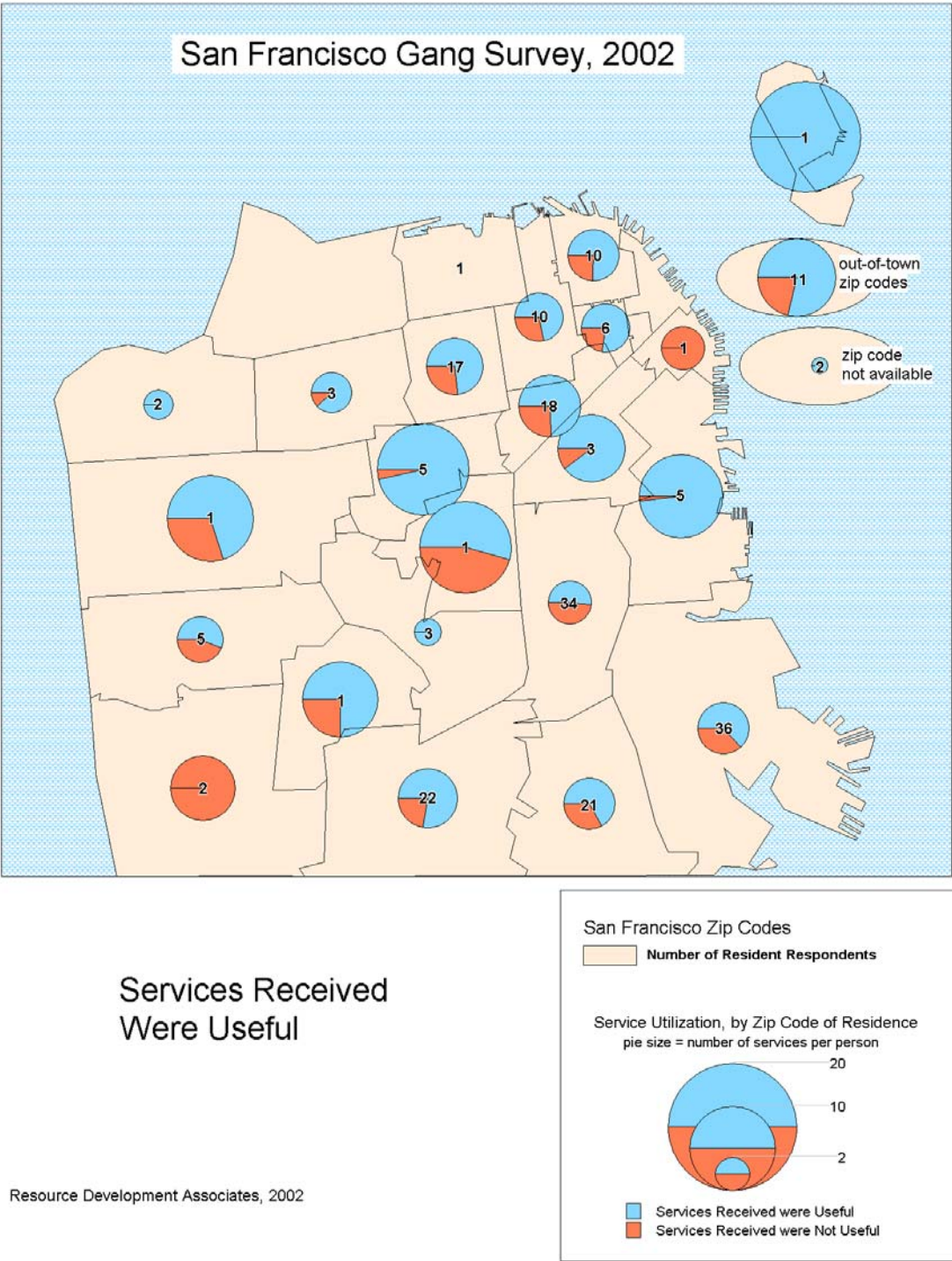
Table 54

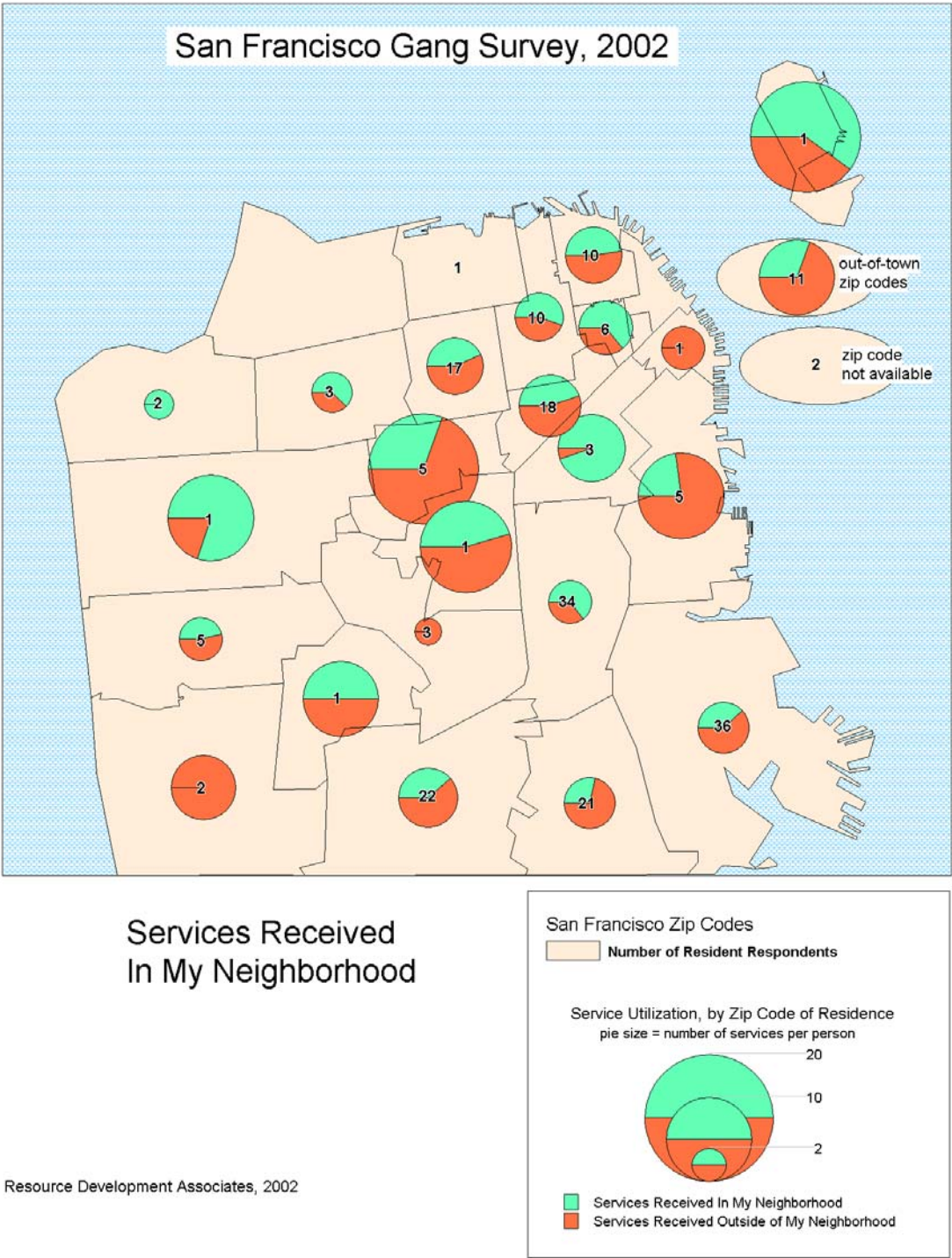
Services Utilized by Respondents – Male and Female (n=223)				
Service Item	Number Using Service	Percent Using Service	Svc. Was Useful	Svc. in Neighborhood
Counseling				
AA/NA	23	10%	65%	13%
Counseling	101	45%	79%	48%
Crisis	30	13%	90%	43%
Substance Abuse Counseling	35	16%	80%	34%
Support Group	51	23%	78%	47%
Service Case plan	43	19%	86%	58%
Education/Skills Building				
Computer	53	24%	85%	49%
Get GED	49	22%	76%	39%
Tutoring	56	24%	68%	41%
Volunteer	80	36%	73%	56%
Employment/Job Training				
Apply for a job	96	43%	66%	47%
Find a job	96	43%	64%	54%
Job skills	89	40%	71%	53%
Keep a job	53	24%	77%	49%
Medical	43	19%	84%	35%
Other Support Services				
Case Management	80	36%	89%	63%
Help with Budget	33	15%	85%	42%
Legal	43	19%	77%	42%
Mentoring	50	22%	78%	44%

Other	8	4%	75%	63%
Parenting	27	12%	59%	15%
Place to live	33	15%	79%	33%
Referrals	49	22%	69%	39%
Safe Place	97	43%	86%	64%
Transport	64	29%	78%	50%
Recreation				
Arts/Music/Theater	58	26%	83%	53%
Recreation/Sports	107	48%	87%	57%

The maps on the next two pages display service utilization by zip code of residence. The first map focuses on the percentage of respondents who considered the services to be useful and the second shows the percentage of respondents who reported that the services were in their neighborhood, as defined by the respondent. The size of the circle is proportional to the average number of services utilized per person living in the zip code area. The number on the circle reflects the number of people who answered service utilization questions residing in that zip code.

An inventory of services for gang-involved and their families is included in Appendix Four. Services are listed for the Mission and Bayview Hunters Point separately, followed by a list of services citywide.





VI. Issues for Future Consideration

Upon approval of the assessment report and discussion of the key findings, the Gang-Free Steering Committee identified the following issues for the collaborative to address going forward.

- Focus on education around gang issues for all individual and institutions that work with gang-involved youth.
- Consistently integrate gang intervention agencies and activities with schools.
- Take a closer look at crimes by individuals that have a vested interest in the community.
- Raise awareness of law enforcement, e.g. Office of Citizen's Complaints, and other resources, e.g. Recreation & Parks Department.
- As the implementation plan is developed, take into account that community-based organization staff live in the communities impacted by gangs and face consequences if they report gang incidents.
- Develop relationships between community-based organizations and police that acknowledge and support efforts by agency staff to decrease gang violence, e.g. surrendering guns, confidentiality, street outreach, etc.
- Compare rate of teens getting pregnant vs. decrease in full-term, live births, as a high number of girls are still getting pregnant.
- Collect additional information about victimization of girls and correlation to gang membership, especially as it relates to rape.
- Collect additional information about vulnerability of and services for immigrant youth, including language barriers and assimilation issues.
- Continue building deeper relationships with community, with a focus on more youth participation and input.
- Connect context of findings to individual youth and young adult interests and needs, painting a vivid picture of who they are and what they need.
- Incorporate sensitivity training by community-based agency representatives into Police Academy training.
- Identify obstacles to gang-involved youth accessing mental health services.
- Consider the cultural context of the Asian and Pacific Islander (A&PI) community. One possible explanation for the low numbers of reported crimes in the Chinatown/TL/Richmond/Sunset districts (where high numbers of A&PI's reside) is because of the fear of reporting and the cultural component of not reporting. Those immigrants who come from a culture and environment of legal and cultural reprisal, which may include intimidation and/or jail time for speaking out plays a factor in keeping information internal. We ought not to assume that the A&PI are the "model minority" and do or do not engage in certain activities.
- Continue looking at how the gang problem impacts other neighborhoods and commit resources to those areas.
- Substance abuse and drugs play a significant role in this problem, and need to be addressed.

Appendices:

Appendix 1: OJJDP Questions

General Descriptive Data

1. How is the community described?

The Mission

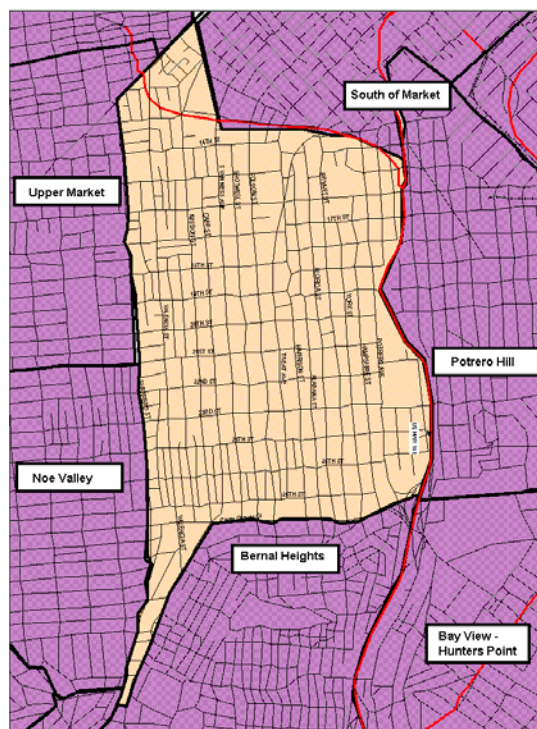
The Mission is the historical heart of San Francisco's Latino community. The Mission is bounded on the south by Cesar Chavez Street, on the east and north by the arc of US Highway 101, and on the west by Guerrero Street. The physical and commercial heart of the district is Mission Blvd. Most of the remainder of the area is multiunit rental housing and small retail, with some light industrial and warehouse areas on the eastern edge.

Total population of the Mission in 2000 was 44,028, comprising 5.7% of San Francisco's total population. About half of the population of the Mission is Latino, and about one-third of San Francisco's Latino population lives in the Mission.

Through the last half of the 1990's, there was considerable concern expressed in the press and elsewhere that the dot-com boom in San Francisco was gentrifying the Mission and that its traditional working class culture was being driven out in favor of BMWs and fusion cafes. There is, however, mixed evidence on this issue. There was a small decline (1%) in the Latino population, and a small increase (3%) in the white population; overall, however, the ethnic profile of the Mission remained remarkably stable between the 1990 and 2000 censuses. Similarly, had there been excessive gentrification in the Mission, one would expect rents to have risen faster in the Mission than in the City as a whole. In fact, 2000 rents were 147% of 1990 rents citywide, but in the Mission they were only 142% higher in 2000 than in 1990.

Median Rent in the Mission: 1990-2000

Census Tract	2000 Rent	1990 Rent	% Change
177.00	\$ 916	\$ 601	152%
201.00	\$ 626	\$ 431	145%
209.00	\$ 773	\$ 573	135%
210.00	\$ 891	\$ 681	131%
228.01	\$ 859	\$ 639	134%
228.02	\$ 747	\$ 556	134%
228.03	\$ 961	\$ 715	134%
229.01	\$ 993	\$ 660	150%
229.02	\$ 919	\$ 611	150%
229.03	\$ 916	\$ 609	150%
Mission Average	\$ 860	\$ 608	142%
City Average	\$ 995	\$ 675	147%

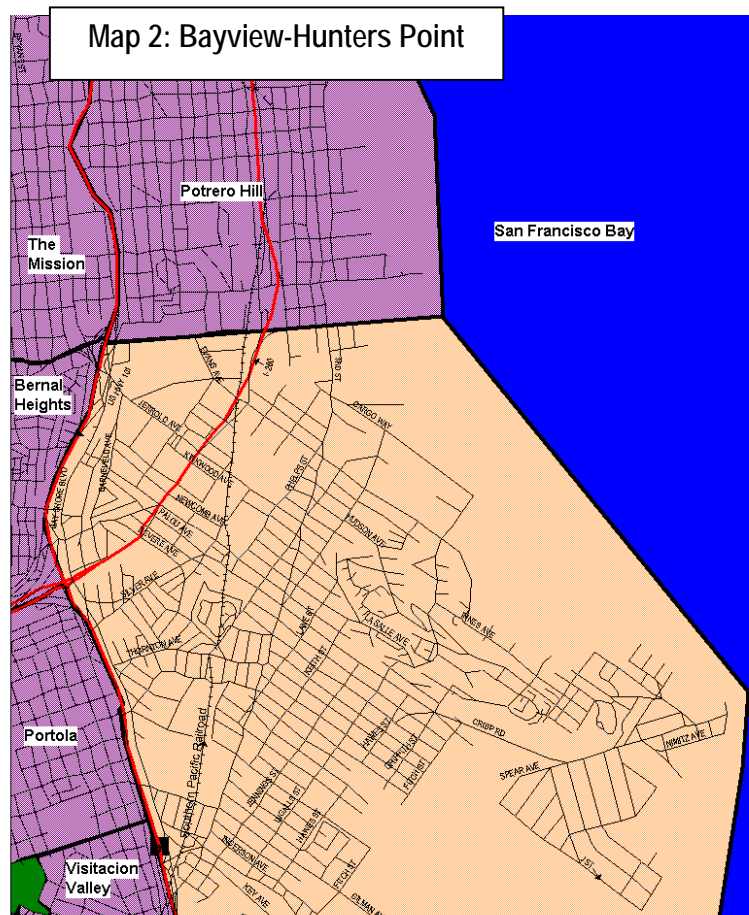


Bayview Hunters Point

Bayview Hunters Point occupies the southeast corner of the City of San Francisco and is home to San Francisco's largest African American community. The area is physically isolated from the rest of San Francisco by US Highway 101 and Interstate 280, and by a street grid that is set at an angle to the grids of the surrounding communities. This poses an ongoing problem for the struggling retail core of the district, along 3rd Street, and to those residents who must commute to other areas for employment and school.

The decade of the 1990's was similar to earlier decades in terms of failed revitalization schemes and broken promises, the most dramatic of which was a sports stadium/retail development project that promised to bring a retail renaissance to the area. After a large bond issue was passed by the voters, the proposed project foundered on a Federal indictment of the owner of the San Francisco 49ers and the transfer of the franchise to other ownership.

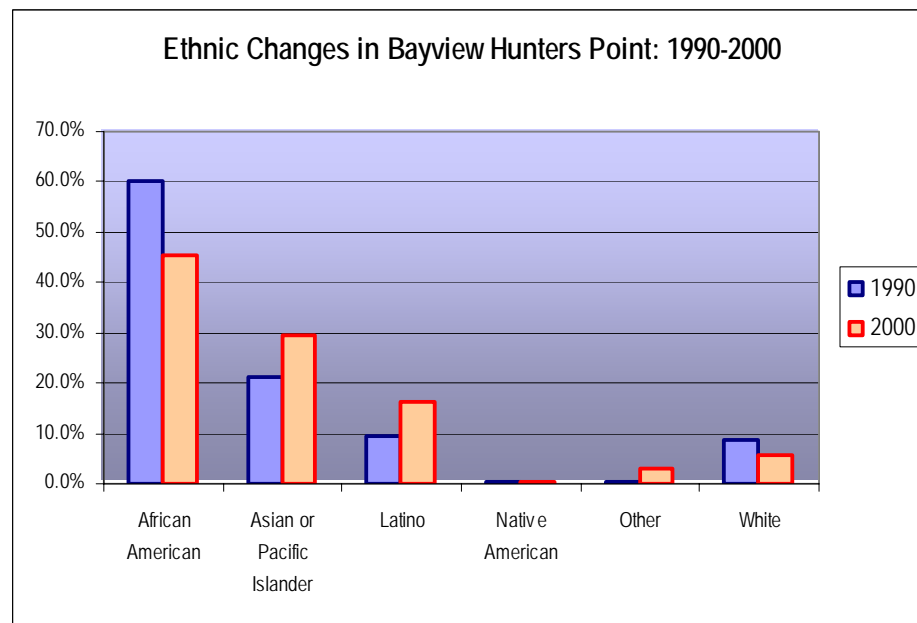
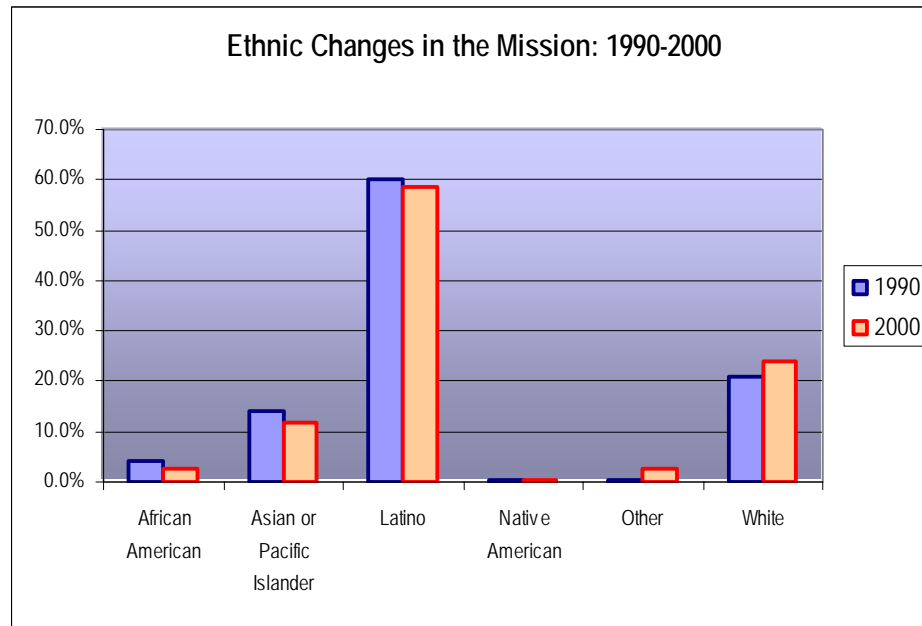
In spite of numerous economic development projects of varying success, current economic conditions in the community remain poor. The area has yet to recover from losing shipbuilding and related maritime industries when the US Navy closed the Hunters Point Naval Base in 1974. The area has the highest concentrations in San Francisco of light industrial and warehouse activities; however, these economic uses have not translated into living wage jobs for residents of the community, which remains the poorest in San Francisco.



2. Has the population of the community changed?

A major change in the Mission over the past decade has been an increase in the numbers of immigrants from other parts of Latin America than Mexico. San Francisco has established itself particularly as a place of refuge for those fleeing the political and economic troubles of Central America. In FY2000, San Francisco had the third highest legal immigration in the nation from Central America. San Francisco also has a very large, but uncounted population of undocumented immigrants, particularly from Latin America. A large proportion of these immigrants—both documented and undocumented—have taken up residence in the Mission. While adding to the already rich cultural mix of the area, there has been some conflict between youths whose origins are from different parts of Latin America. Moreover, many of those who have fled war and oppression in their homelands have arrived with a history of physical and emotional trauma that places them in need of health and mental

health services; however, many cultural and legal barriers make it difficult for them to access the services they need.



3. Have the service needs of the population changed?

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In Bayview Hunters Point, the decade of the 1990's was similar to earlier decades in terms of failed revitalization schemes and broken promises, the most dramatic of which was a sports stadium/retail development project which promised to bring a retail renaissance to the area. After a large bond issue was passed by the voters, the proposed project foundered on a Federal indictment of the owner of the San Francisco 49ers and the transfer of the franchise to other ownership.

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Remarkably, in spite of a dismal history of exploitation and isolation, the residents of Bayview Hunters Point whom we interviewed in this assessment still were willing to reach out and collaborate with other neighborhoods and with the City and were eager to work to improve the quality of life in their neighborhoods; they were, however, understandably wary of false promises and hidden agendas and looking for practical, concrete results before they were willing to commit themselves to collaborative initiatives.

Taken from the assessment report, the next section provides an overview of age structure, families, education, housing and economics. All of these areas have a profound impact on service design, and a thorough understanding has helped us target the intervention. In comparing this information to the gang member interviews, issues expressed by gang members are supported by these statistics, especially in relationship to the needs for financial gain and belonging that gangs are able to meet.

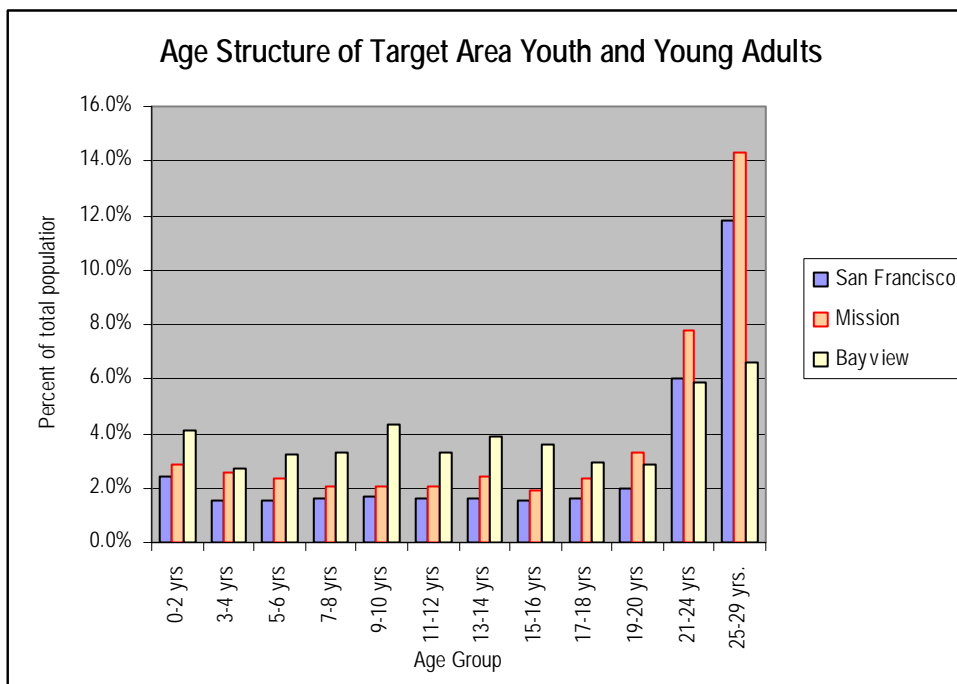
Age Structure

Both of the target areas have relatively higher proportions of children and young adults than does the city as a whole. Both Bayview and Mission have 15.3% of their total populations in the prime risk years for violent crime—ages 15-24—compared to 11.2% for the city as a whole. One of the implications of this is that—even if all other factors were equal—one would expect these two areas to have crime rates significantly above the city average simply because of the high proportion of young adults residing in these neighborhoods.

Looking more closely at the age structure for Bayview, one sees a very disturbing pattern in which the prevalence of young adults in their 20's is barely half the ratio for the city as a whole, while the number of infants and toddlers is nearly double the city rate. Normally individuals in their 20's are the predominant age group to be parents of young children. Whereas the average child under 5 years in San Francisco has 4.4 adults in their 20's to serve as parents, mentors, and guardians (and 4.1 adults in the Mission), the average child in Bayview has only 1.8 such adults.

This demographic pattern suggests that Bayview has a critical shortage of parents and other young adult supports for its young children. Many factors may be contributing to this pattern including: disproportionate rates of incarceration of young adults of color, migration of young people in search of

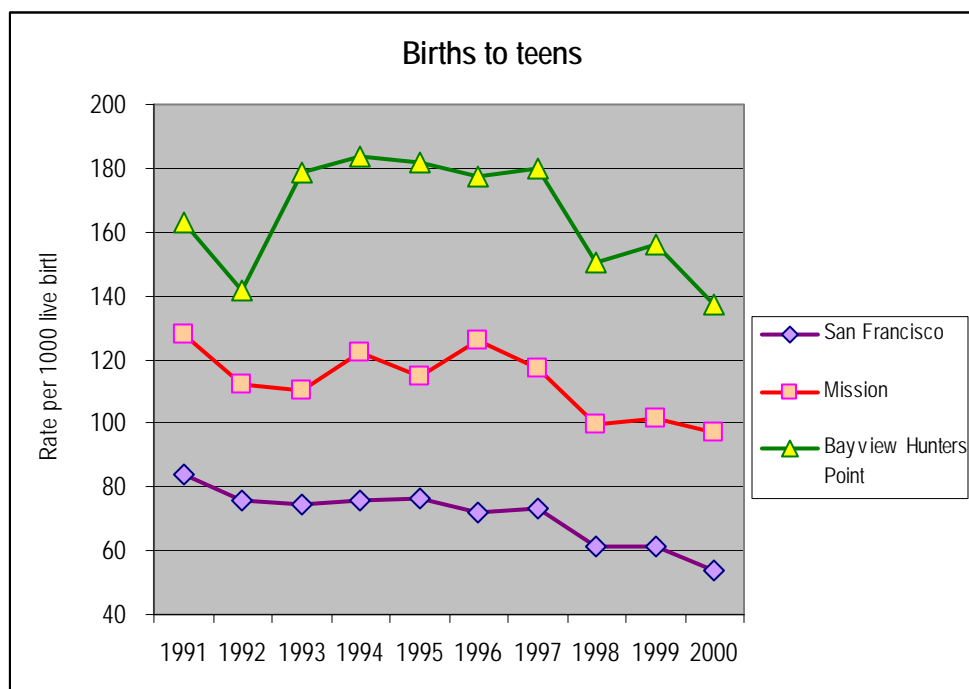
work, high rates of homicide and accidental death, out-of-county foster care and juvenile justice placements. Public policy might help to redress this situation by redoubling efforts to maintain young people in the community and out of institutional care, to make within-community placements whenever placements are absolutely necessary, and to reduce the level of violent deaths and disproportionate incarceration among youth of color.



Families

Single Parent Families: Although the U.S. Census tracks ethnicity in minute detail, it tries to fit all family relationships into a nuclear family model of father, mother, and children living together. As a result, it does not give us the kind of information about the real configurations of relationships between caregivers and children that we would like to have for our assessment. What we know is that a much higher percentage of youth in the target areas are living in single parent households (48% in Bayview and 32% in the Mission) than in San Francisco as a whole (27%).

Births to Teens: Another indicator of family well-being is the rate of births to teen mothers. These births have been shown to have both short and long-term risks for the mother and the child. Moreover, a number of studies have shown that girls often choose to have babies early because they have a pessimistic judgment of their prospects in life. Often they are in an abusive relationship in their family of origin or with their current partner. The table below shows the trends over the past decade for the target areas compared to the city as a whole. In the early nineties, the rate declined slowly for the City and the Mission, while rising in Bayview. Since 1995, there has been an accelerated rate of decline, with the Bayview decreasing more quickly than the Mission or the City as a whole. While this is encouraging, the rate from the Mission remains twice as high, and the Bayview remains three times as high as the City as a whole.



Language barriers represent a major issue to many families in San Francisco. An inadequate command of English makes it difficult to obtain services and employment. Intergenerational conflicts can frequently arise in families in which the younger children are developing a command of English while the older adults are not. This differential command of English can place the elders in the position of being dependent on their children for help in negotiating the common transactions of daily life. This can be profoundly disturbing to traditional family dynamics brought from the culture of origin. Parents may have a hard time monitoring their children and may not be able to pick up signals that they are getting into trouble because the elders are not able to become conversant with the dominant culture. Elders may have trouble helping their children with their schoolwork because they cannot speak fluent English. These kinds of difficulties are not necessarily associated with lack of education on the part of the adults; they can arise even in families in which the parents have obtained advanced degrees in their country of origin.

The table below compares linguistic isolation in the target neighborhoods, using data from the last two censuses. Overall the proportion of linguistically isolated households declined over the 1990's. Bayview's rate of linguistic isolation was below the citywide average, while the Mission's rate was significantly above. In all neighborhoods, linguistic isolation tended to be more prevalent among Asians than Latinos.

Linguistic Isolation in San Francisco Households

	Count of Individuals				Percent of Individuals			
	Total	Spanish	Asian language	Other language	Total	Spanish	Asian language	Other language
2000 Census								
Bayview	1,157	324	763	70	12%	26%	36%	14%
Mission	2,640	1,990	526	124	19%	33%	35%	14%
San Francisco	43,710	7,548	28,840	7,322	13%	22%	41%	22%
1990 Census								
Bayview	1,238	111	649	478	14%	17%	49%	8%
Mission	3,947	2,490	610	397	28%	41%	42%	24%
San Francisco	54,916	7,393	24,670	22,853	18%	25%	43%	19%

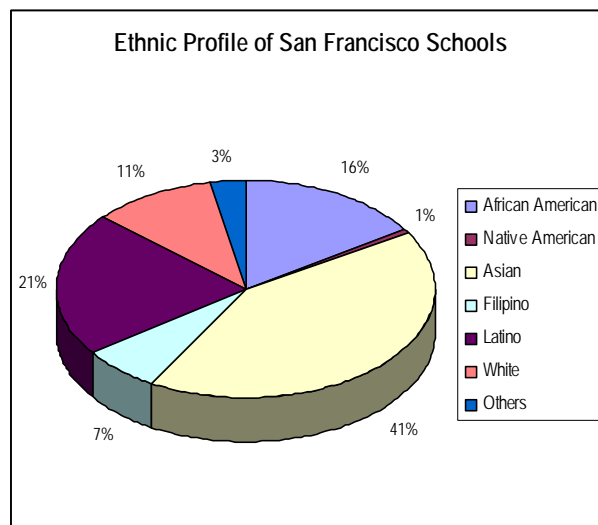
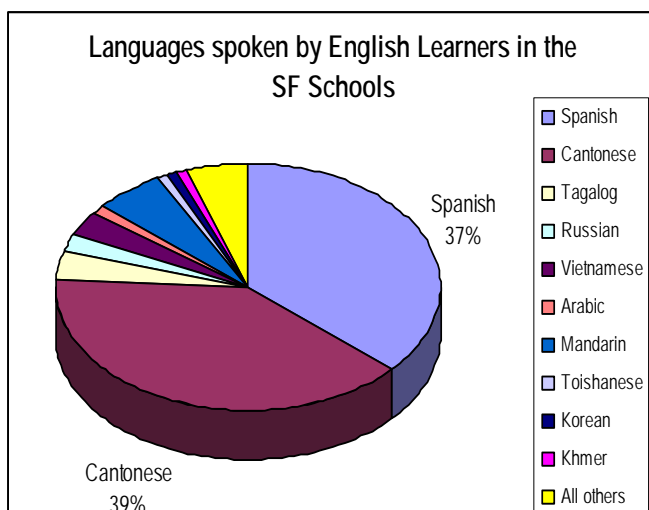
Education

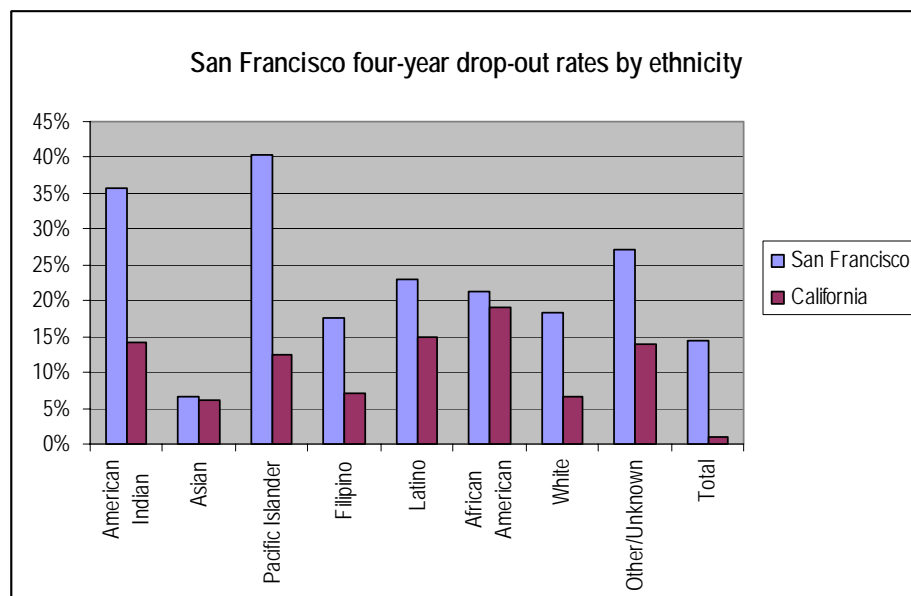
San Francisco is unique among California's 58 counties in having a single school district. The District has an open enrollment policy which means that we cannot isolate data for our two target areas, but must look at citywide data.

Tables below provide the ethnic profile of the District and the distribution of home languages spoken by English Learners in the schools. Cantonese and Spanish language speakers represent three-quarters of all the English learners in the District

The next table presents the four-year high schools drop-out rate by ethnicity. San Francisco has a higher drop-out rate than the state for every ethnicity.

Lack of parental education has been shown to be a major risk factor for educational success of children and youth. In the Mission, 36.4% of adults age 25 and over did not have a high school diploma. In Bayview, 34.8% did not have a high school diploma. Citywide, the comparable figure was 18.8%.





Housing

A distorted housing market, expensive housing, crowded housing, and a lack of housing underlie many challenges to families in San Francisco. Many parents in San Francisco are consumed financially and emotionally with finding and maintaining shelter for their families. Families who are inadequately housed are more at risk for dissolution, poor health, and poor development. Their children must share crowded and unhealthy living spaces so they are unable to play, exercise, or enjoy relative quiet and security. San Francisco's housing stock is relatively older than many West Coast cities. Over 50% of the City's housing units were constructed before World War II. San Francisco continues to be a city of renters, who occupy 65% of housing units. Rental housing affordability continues to be a major concern to city households, as almost 80% of San Francisco households could not afford the average monthly asking rent for a market rate two bedroom apartment in 1999.

Average residential rents in San Francisco increased 147% between 1990 and 2000. The average monthly rent for a two-bedroom apartment in 2000 was \$2,750. To be able to find this rent affordable, household income would have to be approximately \$110,000 annually. In 1999, only 17% of San Francisco households had income at this level.

San Francisco's home prices are among the highest in the U.S. In 2000, the average price of a three-bedroom home in San Francisco was \$540,000, 30% more than the Bay area average. The San Francisco Planning Department estimates that only 11% of San Francisco's households can afford a median priced home in the City. Statewide, 32% of California's households can afford a California-median priced home at \$250,000. Nationally, 56% of America's households can afford a national-median priced home at \$151,000.

The San Francisco Planning Department calculates a housing "affordability gap". The affordability gap compares average asking rents for two bedroom apartments with what the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines as "affordable" for low income households.

San Francisco Housing Affordability Gap in 2000

	San Francisco	Mission	Bayview Hunters Point
Average asking rent	2700	2863	2233
Low income affordability gap	198%	211%	164%

Economics

Poverty: In the Mission, 18.2% of all residents were living below the Federal poverty level, including 23.1% of children under 18. In Bayview, 21.2% were below the poverty threshold including 28.0% of all children. For San Francisco overall, the equivalent rates were 11.3% and 14.2% respectively. Although our target neighborhoods contained only 9% of all San Francisco residents, they included over 18% of all individuals living in poverty. In 2002, the federal poverty level for a family of four was an annual income of \$18,100. Unfortunately, the federal poverty level does not recognize that the general price level in San Francisco is much higher than the U.S. general price level. A federal poverty level income in San Francisco means a greater level of actual poverty than almost anywhere else in America.

Labor Force Participation: Central to healthy childhood development are attitudes toward work developed by watching parents, caregivers, and other adults in their relationship to the world of work. A healthy balance is one in which work is a significant, but not overwhelming, component of the lives of the adult family members. As shown below, there are a relatively high number of children living in families in which neither parent is participating in the labor force, although in both target communities three in four children are living in a family with an adult in the work force.

Labor Force Participation in the target neighborhoods

	Children living in two parent family				Children living in one parent family			Total in a family with no one in the labor force
	Both parents in the labor force	One parent in the labor force	No parent in the labor force	Total living with 2 parents	Parent in the labor force	Parent not in the labor force	Total living with one parent	
San Francisco	42.0%	23.6%	6.9%	72.6%	19.3%	8.1%	27.4%	15.1%
Mission	29.9%	26.9%	11.4%	68.2%	18.6%	13.2%	31.8%	24.6%
Bayview Hunters Point	24.0%	17.7%	10.7%	52.4%	30.8%	16.8%	47.6%	27.5%

Entrepreneurial Activity: One of the overlooked assets of both communities is a strong base of small-scale retail activities. Because there is a lower rate of auto ownership in the target neighborhoods and, in Bayview, the community itself is physically isolated from the rest of the city, there is an active cadre of small merchants serving the local neighborhood market. As part of our scan, Gang-Free San Francisco developed a database of markets. In that survey Bayview had a rate of markets per 1,000 population that was 35% over the city average, and Mission had a rate that was 21% over the city average. The downside of this is that local residents are somewhat of a captive market for these enterprises, which—by virtue of their small size—tend to have higher priced goods and a smaller selection than could be obtained from the giant warehouse stores operating on the fringes of the City.

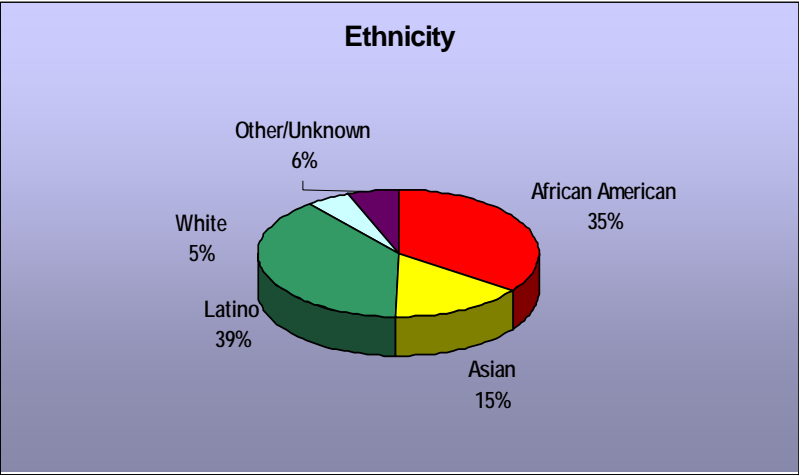
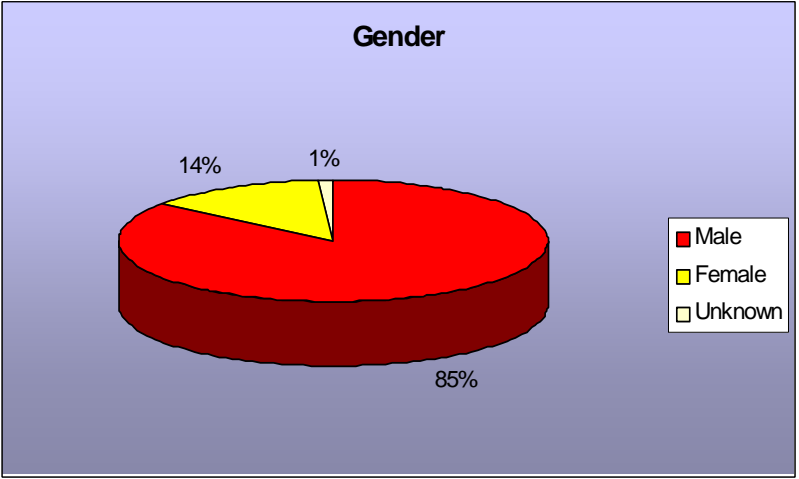
Gang Data**4. What gangs are active? How many members in each group? What is their age, race, and gender?**

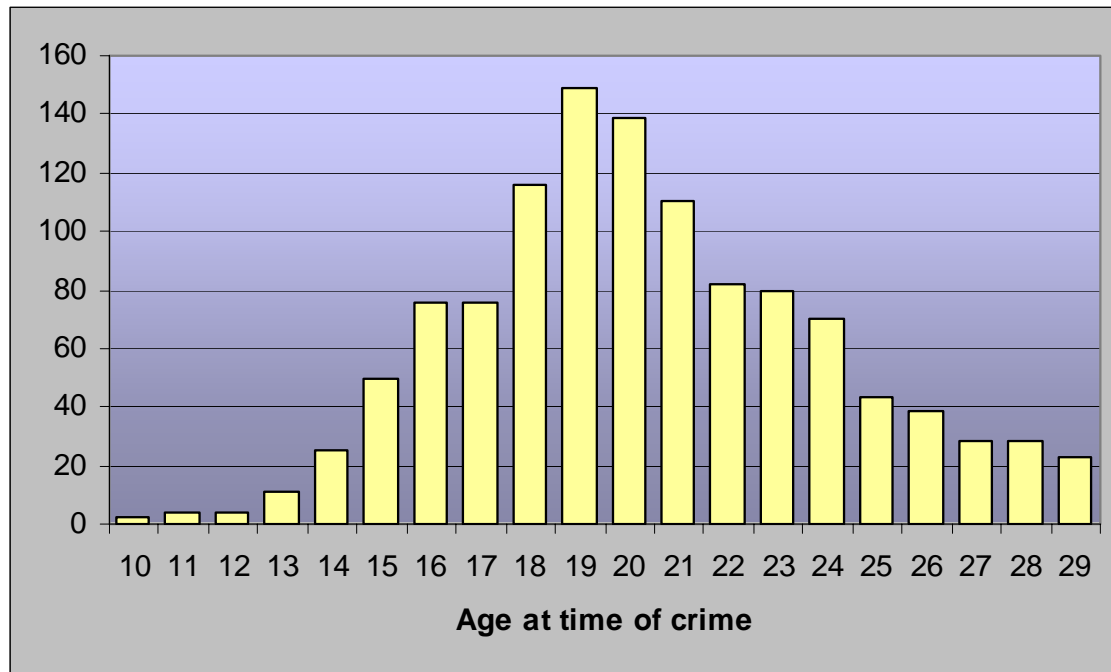
The following table is based on the most recent intelligence available from the Gang Task Force, displaying the gangs that they are currently tracking as related to pending investigations and level of activity. Bayview Hunters Point gangs are in italics in the first section and Mission gangs are in italics under the second section. Gangs in the Mission include both Sureno and Norteno factions. The Gang Task Force investigates gang crime as it occurs across neighborhoods and within the Mission and Bayview Hunters Point. Additional groups are listed due to their impact on each other; having an understanding of the citywide problem supports implementation of the Model in our target communities.

Black Gang Task Force*		2002
Name of Gang (groups in italics are located in Bayview Hunters Point)	Number of Members*	% of Members that are Juvenile*
<i>Big Block</i>	15	5%
<i>Westmob</i>	80	30-40%
<i>Osceola "OSC"</i>	8	80%
<i>2-Rock-Mob</i>	10-20	10%
<i>RBL</i>	5	10%
<i>BNT</i>	15	10%
Missouri "Zoo-side"	15	10%
25 th Street	25	15%
900 Connecticut	10	20%
Sunnydale-Up the Hill	28	30%
Sunnydale-Down the Hill	15-20	30%
Ethnicity – predominantly African American (over 90%)		
Latin Gang Task Force*		
Name of Gang (groups in italics are located in the Mission)	Number of Members*	% of Members that are Juvenile*
<i>San Francisco Mission</i>	50	0%
<i>Locos North Side</i>	60	25%
<i>22B</i>	60	25%
<i>York Street Mob</i>	25	10%
<i>30th Street</i>	25	50%
<i>31st Street</i>	25	50%
<i>19th Street</i>	100	50%
<i>16th Street</i>	25	50%
<i>Mara Salvatrucha</i>	100	20%
E-Mob	50	10%
11 th Street	25	10%
Eddy Street Mobsters	25	25%
Ethnicity – predominantly Latino (over 90%)		
*All figures are estimates based on the most recent gang intelligence. Other active gangs include Ozyattk, JSB, KOP, Samoa, Sordbring Crew, TP, UNLV, and YBG.		

Based on another set of data as described in the full report, we identified an unduplicated total of 1782 individuals who were suspects in gang crimes between 1999 and 2001.

For age at which individuals join gangs, see Chapter IV, Section C, Table 43. Demographic breakdowns of individuals who committed gang crimes is given below. We believe that the methodology that we used to identify gang crimes tends to skew the data toward older offenders, and may under-identify white gang members.





5. What crimes are gangs/gang members committing? How has this changed over time?

The San Francisco Police Department does not track gang crime, so the following data represents only a limited time frame based on data we had access to.

Gang Crime as Related to Total Crime in San Francisco and the Mission: 1999-2001								
	San Francisco				Mission			
	Total Crimes		Suspected Gang Crimes		Total Crimes		Suspected Gang Crimes	
Homicide/Attempted Homicide	151	<1%	17	11%	23	<1%	9	39%
Assault	1648	3%	160	10%	278	3%	81	29%
Rape	272	<1%	15	6%	35	<1%	3	9%
Arson	49	<1%	7	14%	5	<1%	0	0%
Robbery	1204	3%	121	10%	189	2%	45	24%
Burglary	915	2%	39	4%	78	<1%	3	4%
Battery	3488	7%	155	4%	452	5%	42	9%
Theft	5403	11%	165	3%	569	7%	38	7%
Drug	14488	30%	477	3%	2689	32%	149	6%
Other	20333	42%	994	5%	4188	49%	271	6%
TOTAL	47951	100%	2150	4%	8506	100%	641	8%

Gang Crime as Related to Total Crime in San Francisco and Bayview Hunters Point: 1999-2001								
	San Francisco				BVHP			
	Total Crimes		Suspected Gang Crimes		Total Crimes		Suspected Gang Crimes	
Homicide/Attempted Homicide	151	<1%	17	11%	11	<1%	5	45%
Assault	1648	3%	160	10%	145	5%	25	17%
Rape	272	<1%	15	6%	16	<1%	2	13%
Arson	49	<1%	7	14%	2	<1%	1	50%
Robbery	1204	3%	121	10%	80	3%	18	23%
Burglary	915	2%	39	4%	62	2%	9	15%
Battery	3488	7%	155	4%	232	7%	31	13%
Theft	5403	11%	165	3%	180	6%	30	17%
Drug	14488	30%	477	3%	1043	33%	94	9%
Other	20333	42%	994	5%	1362	43%	224	16%
TOTAL	47951	100%	2150	4%	3133	100%	439	14%

Gang Crime as a Proportion of Total Crimes				
	San Francisco	Mission	Bayview Hunters Point	
	Read as: Percentage of Total Crime that is Gang Crime in each Column			
Homicide/Attempted Homicide	22.9%	79.5%	92.4%	
Assault	19.7%	59.2%	35.0%	
Rape	11.2%	17.4%	25.4%	
Arson	29.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
Robbery	20.4%	48.4%	45.7%	
Burglary	8.7%	7.8%	29.5%	
Battery	9.0%	18.9%	27.2%	
Theft	6.2%	13.6%	33.9%	
Drug	6.7%	11.3%	18.3%	
Other	9.9%	13.2%	33.4%	
Total Crime	9.1%	15.3%	28.5%	

6. Where are gang crimes being committed? How has this changed over time?

The table below presents the raw counts of total gang crimes and of violent gang crimes and the ranking on both these dimensions for each of San Francisco's 34 primary neighborhoods. For comparison, we have also included the rank we calculated in the Citywide Risk Analysis.

- The Mission had the highest numbers of total gang crimes and violent gang crimes, far eclipsing Bayview Hunters Point in both categories.
- Bayview Hunters Point was second in both categories.

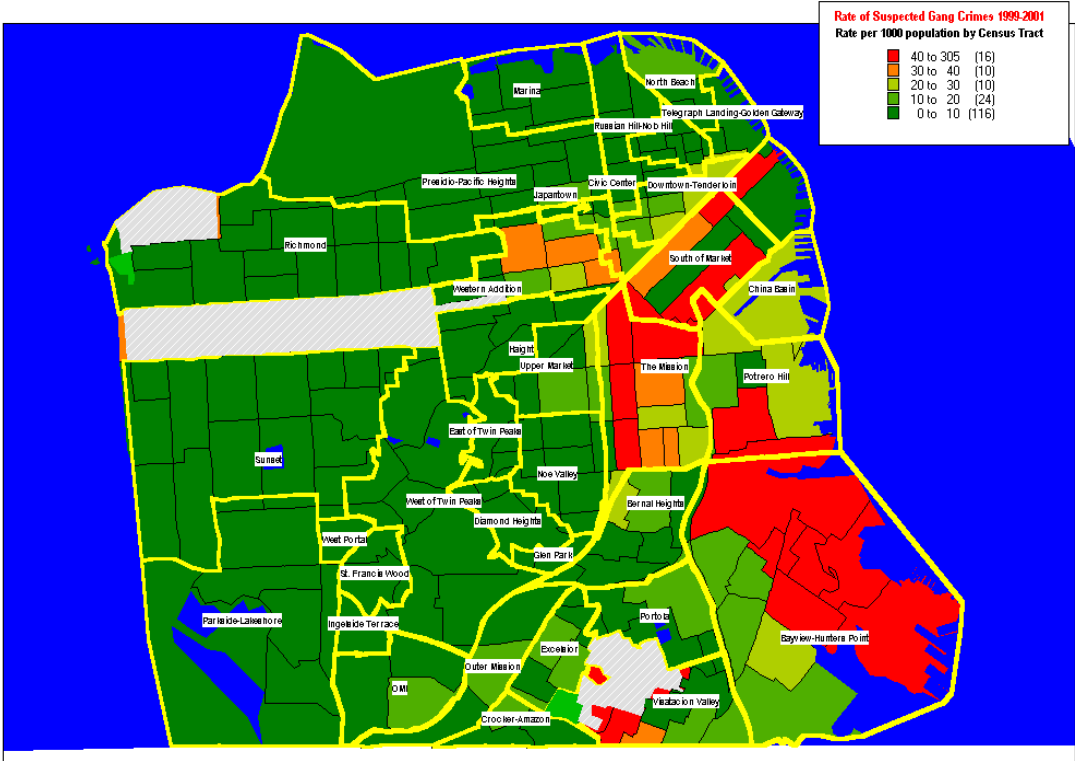
- Beyond the first two ranks, there was some divergence between ranks for gang crimes and ranks for violent gang crimes. For example, South of Market and Sunset are somewhat more violent than one would expect, and Western Addition and Downtown/Tenderloin somewhat less violent than one would expect. However, these differences are quite minor.

Table 33

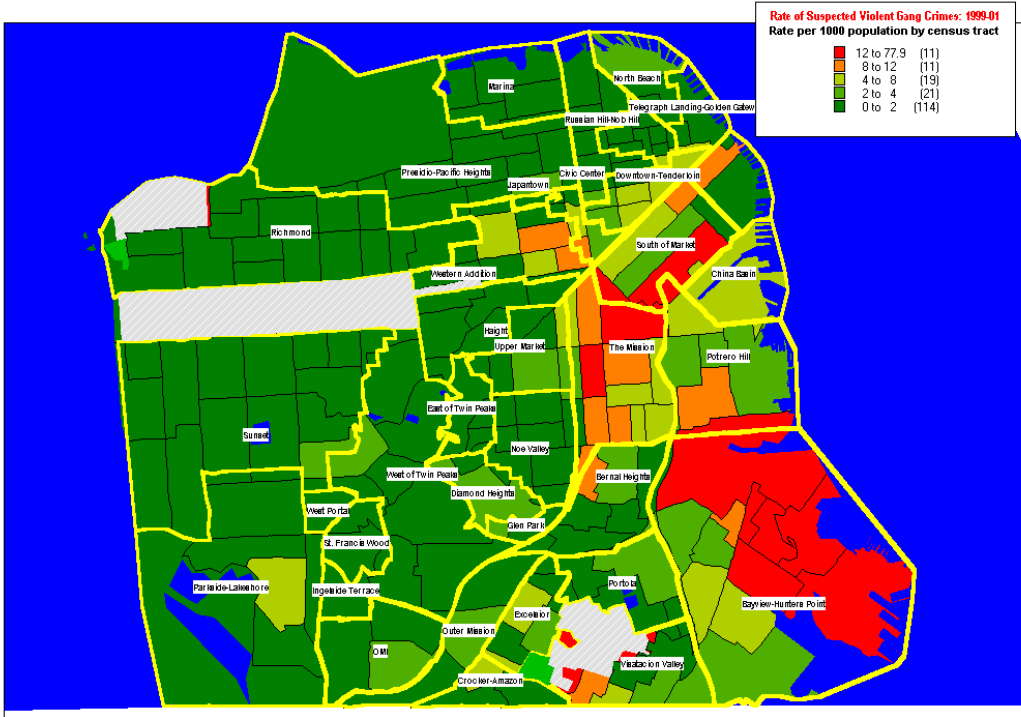
Rank	Violent Crime Rank	Rank in risk factor analysis	Neighborhood	All Crimes	Violent Crimes
1	1	6	The Mission	2132	610
2	2	3	Bayview-Hunters Point	1510	258
3	4	7	Western Addition	541	89
4	6	1	Downtown-Tenderloin	530	67
5	3	9	South of Market	395	105
6	7	4	Potrero Hill	302	64
7	9	5	Visitacion Valley	263	47
8	8	8	Bernal Heights	191	56
9	5	30	Sunset	181	76
10	14	11	Upper Market	163	29
11	16	16	Excelsior	146	26
12	10	12	Outer Mission	144	45
13	12	14	Portola	122	30
14	22	10	OMI	109	14
15	15	15	Russian Hill-Nob Hill	106	27
16	18	13	Haight	102	18
17	21	2	Civic Center	100	15
18	11	22	Richmond	98	35
19	13	24	Parkside-Lakeshore	98	30
20	17	31	West of Twin Peaks	97	26
21	20	27	Chinatown	67	16
22	19	18	North Beach	59	18
23	23	21	Noe Valley	49	13
24	24	25	Diamond Heights	40	11
25	26	28	Presidio-Pacific Heights	35	8
26	28	19	Crocker-Amazon	31	6
27	25	20	Marina	23	10
28	27	17	South Beach-Rincon Hill	23	7
29	29	29	West Portal	22	4
30	30	23	Telegraph Landing	14	3
31	31	33	China Basin	14	3
32	32	32	Glen Park	5	0
33	33	26	East of Twin Peaks	3	0
34	34	34	Ingelside Terrace	1	0

Map 4, below, show the rate of gang crimes per 1000 population by census tract for 1999-2001 (cumulative). Map 5 shows the rate of violent crimes for the same period. These maps show the very high concentration of gang crimes: while some census tracts are plagued with large numbers of crimes, most have few gang crimes. Violent crime is much more concentrated than is crime in general.

Map 4



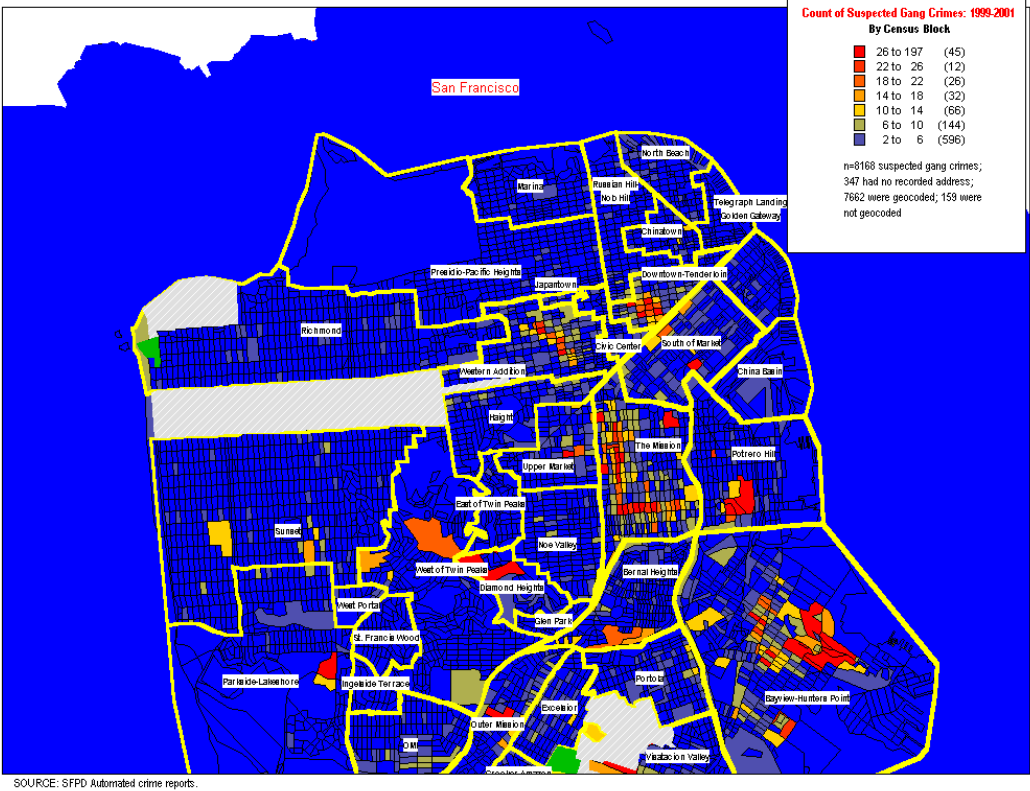
Map 5



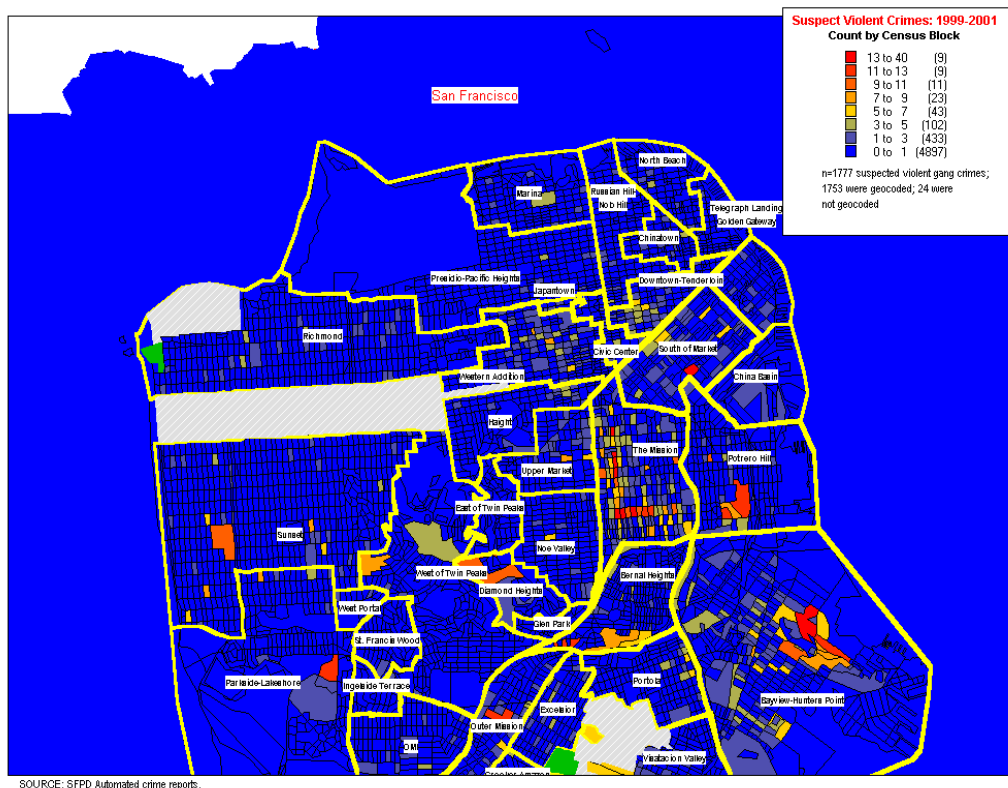
Maps 6 and 7 drill down to the census block level. Even in the Mission, which is the most impacted neighborhood, most census blocks are relatively free of gang activity. Once again, this argues for a targeted community-policing approach to this problem, rather than a more general

suppression model. Each of these maps was reviewed by participants in two focus groups with Gang Task Force officers and focus groups with patrol officers in Bayview and Mission; there was consensus in each of these groups that these maps were consistent with their experience.

Map 6



Map 7



When looking at a map of gang crimes, a great deal of gang crime appears to be happening within the immediate vicinity of developments operated by the San Francisco Housing Authority. However, this does not necessarily mean that public housing is *causing* youth gang crime; it may just be that public housing tends to be placed in the same low-income communities in which gang crime is concentrated.

When we analyzed the crime data, we found that there *was* a clear causal connection between public housing and the level of gang crime: the more public housing units were located within a census block, the higher the level of gang crime, even after controlling for the general level of gang crime within the neighborhood. *However, we also found that—although a causal connection clearly exists—public housing is only a minor factor in determining the amount of gang crime: a census block in which all the housing was public housing would have a level of youth gang crime at most 7% higher than would be predicted from the level of youth gang crime in the surrounding neighborhood.*

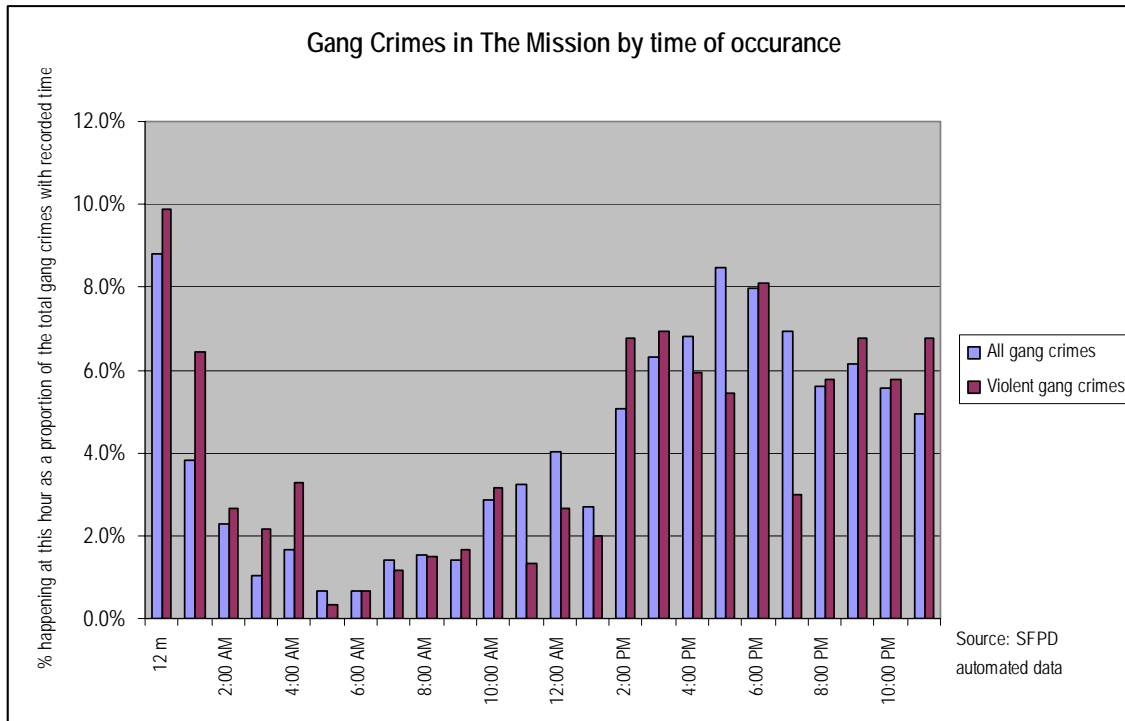
Most of the observed connection between public housing and gang crime is accounted for by public housing developments in four census blocks in which a great deal of gang crime is occurring:

- The Visitacion Valley Census Block including the southern portion of McLaren Park and the public housing on the northern side of Sunnyside Ave.
- The Potrero Hill Census Block including developments on Turner Terrace, Watchman, Dakota, Missouri Streets.
- The Potrero Hill Census Block including developments on Connecticut and 25th.

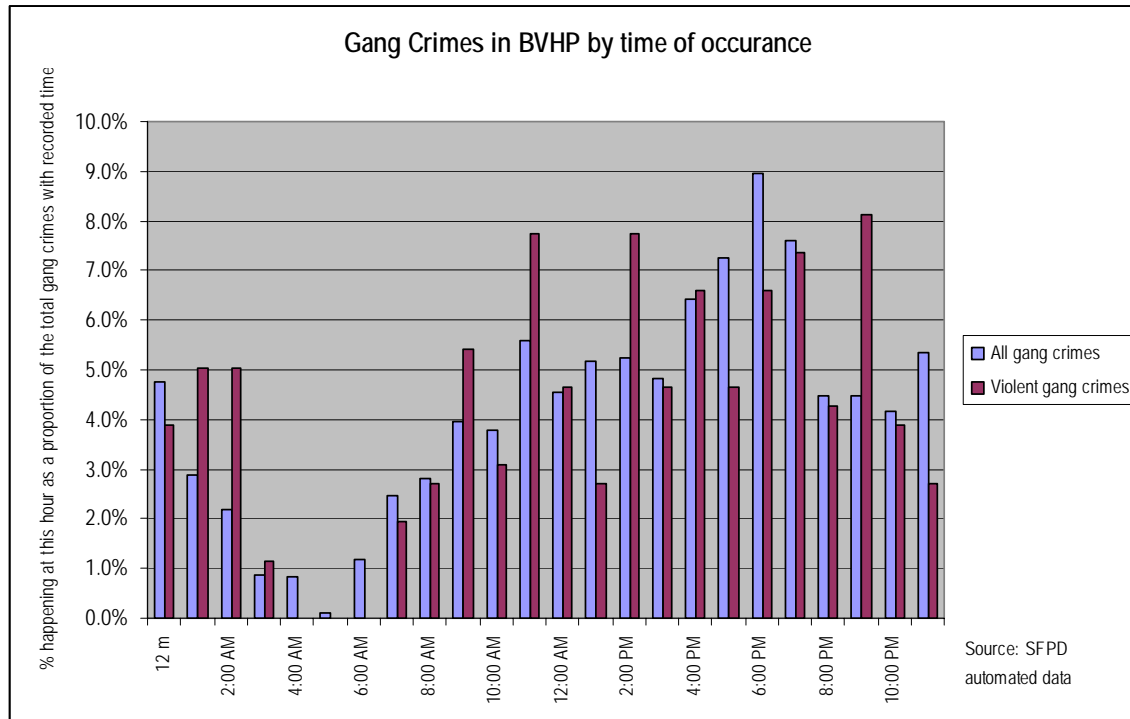
- The Bayview Hunters Point Census Block including developments on West Point and Middle Point Roads.

If these four developments are taken out of the analysis, the association between public housing and youth gang crime almost entirely vanishes.

7. When are gang crimes being committed?



(Both tables: 1999-2001)



8. Who is committing gang crimes?

Demographics of Gang Crime Suspects: 1999-2001		
	Bayview Hunters Point (n=233)	
Race		
Asian	14	6%
Latino	30	13%
Black	179	77%
White	2	1%
Unknown	8	3%
Gender		
Male	193	83%
Female	39	17%
Unknown	1	<1%
Age		
<15	31	13%
15-16	18	8%
17-18	30	13%
19-20	40	17%
21-25	57	24%
26-30	22	9%
Unknown	35	15%

Demographics of Gang Crime Suspects: 1999-2001		
	Mission (n=182)	
Race		
Asian	3	2%
Latino	145	80%
Black	13	7%
White	13	7%
Unknown	8	4%
Gender		
Male	168	92%
Female	14	8%
Unknown	0	0%
Age		
<15	22	12%
15-16	16	9%
17-18	26	14%
19-20	45	25%
21-25	42	23%
26-30	15	8%
Unknown	16	9%

9. Who are victims of gang crimes?

Demographics of Gang Crime Victims: 1999-2001		
	Bayview Hunters Point (n=343)	
Race		
Asian	21	6%
Latino	45	13%
Black	242	71%
White	28	8%
Unknown	7	2%
Gender		
Male	160	47%
Female	183	53%
Unknown	0	0%
Age		
<10	10	3%
10-15	29	8%
16-19	67	20%
20-24	75	22%
25-29	31	9%
30-39	39	11%
40-49	30	9%
Over 50	26	8%
Unknown	36	10%

Demographics of Gang Crime Victims: 1999-2001		
	Mission (n=609)	
Race		
Asian	18	3%
Latino	373	61%
Black	42	7%
White	144	24%
Unknown	32	5%
Gender		
Male	432	71%
Female	177	29%
Unknown	0	0%
Age		
<10	8	3%
10-15	14	8%
16-19	105	20%
20-24	113	22%
25-29	81	9%
30-39	107	11%
40-49	30	9%
Over 50	18	8%
Unknown	133	10%

A demographic breakdown of 2,285 identified victims of gang crimes is provided below. In cases where the race of both suspect and victim were known (n=1988), suspect and victim were the same race in 64% of the cases, and different races in 36% of the cases. In cases where the gender of both suspect and victim were known (n=2042), suspect and victim were the same gender in 63% of the cases, and different races in 37% of the cases. In those cases where the victim was of a different gender than the suspect, the suspect was a male in 82% of the cases and a female in 18% of the cases.

Ethnicity		Age	
African American	18.3%	Under 10	1.7%
Asian	29.6%	10-11	1.1%
Filipino	5.0%	12-13	4.2%
Latino	21.7%	14-15	7.5%
White	12.6%	16-17	9.8%
Other	12.8%	18-19	8.6%
		20-24	17.7%
		25-29	11.7%
Gender		30-39	18.9%
Male	58.8%	40-49	10.0%
Female	41.2%	50-64	7.5%
		65 and over	1.3%

Student and School Data***10. What are the characteristics of each school?***

General education characteristics are provided under Question Three. As described in the full report, we were not able to access specific school or student information. School administrators tended to downplay the significance of gang activity in the schools, and were concerned that particular schools might be unfairly stigmatized for gang activity. This limited our access to schools for gang data, an area that needs to be addressed as we move forward. Building alliances to effectively address the gang issue over time superseded our data collection efforts. Data from the youth perspective suggests that schools are significant arenas for gang violence, gang recruiting, and gang drug dealing.

It is important to note that youth in San Francisco do not attend middle and high schools that are in their community. Youth from the same neighborhood attend a variety of schools, and sometimes make hour long commutes across the city on a daily basis. This impacts the influence of gangs, turfs and neighborhood issues, as conflicts are spread over a wider geographical area and youth that normally wouldn't encounter each other cross paths in school and on public transportation to and from school. Students with behavioral or learning issues are transferred between public and County schools throughout the City, both of which are under the auspices of the San Francisco Unified School District. This heightened our need to have a universal understanding of the gang problem in San Francisco. Gangs and violence in the two target areas, Mission and Bayview Hunters Point, are impacted by events occurring on a citywide basis.

In a number of key informant interviews, school administrators insisted that there were only minor gang problems in the schools, and that—by providing effective security and establishing a dress code that forbids wearing gang colors—they were providing a level of response commensurate with the level of the problem. There was a concern among these interviewees that particular schools might be unfairly singled out as gang hotspots. They cited relatively small percentages of youth who reported in the Youth Risk Behavior that they experience or feared violence in the school environment. Through youth interviews and focus groups, students acknowledged that gangs have a significant presence in some schools.

From our focus groups, School District personnel generally believed that:

- In general, teachers, administrators, and school security staff lack specific training about gang awareness, identification, and intervention strategies.
- The majority of the high school and middle school principals reported that gang related activity has a limited impact on the schools, pointing to a reliance on policies banning specific colors of clothing and the use of security personnel to supervise students. As we discovered through the assessment process, not all gangs use colors to represent their affiliation, especially when related to turf and neighborhood issues.

- Students having behavioral and/or disciplinary problems are transferred from school to school. The schools also have few tools to intervene with truant youth. The number of children and youth cutting class and the frequency at which this occurs are phenomenal.
- Teachers may not be supported when attempting to enforce school policies regarding disciplinary issues or gang related activity.

11. What delinquent behaviors are gang members involved in?

Criminal behavior was universal among the male gang members we interviewed. Over half admitted to having beaten someone up in the past year. Crimes committed for financial gain are endemic, with over 50% of gang members admitting to drug sales, and more than one-third each confessing to selling stolen goods, robbery, and sale of weapons.

Males

As part of our Youth Survey, we asked the 152 males (45 African American, 54 Asian/Pacific Islanders, 45 Latino, 8 other) who had involvement with gangs to indicate whether they had committed in the past twelve months any of a list of specific crimes. There were three main categories of crimes: crimes against people, crimes committed for a financial gain, and crimes committed against property. Of the crimes against people, 56% of respondents overall indicated they had beaten someone up; 41% indicated that they attacked a member of another gang; and 38% indicated that they committed a violent act that resulted in someone being hurt. Of the crimes committed for financial gain, over half (57%) indicated that they sold or possessed drugs; 46% indicated they had sold or bought stolen goods; 35% indicated they had robbed someone by force or by threat of force; and 34% indicated they had sold or bought weapons. Of crimes against property, 38% indicated they had written graffiti on someone else's property; 35% that they had stolen a car; and 16% indicated they had set fire to a building or to property. Of all crimes, selling drugs and beating someone up were the crimes most commonly committed by the males surveyed.

There appear to be just a few differences across the ethnic groups with respect to the types of crimes committed. As we might anticipate given the more formal structure of their gangs, both Asian/Pacific Islanders and Latinos were more likely to have participated in recruiting and initiating others into the gang than were African Americans. Excluding participation in recruiting and initiations, Asian/Pacific Islanders are somewhat less involved in crimes against people than African Americans and much less involved than Latinos. However, while money may be more important to the Asian/Pacific Islanders gangs, they do not report significantly more involvement than either African American or Latino males with any of the crimes for financial gain.

Table 37: Percent of Respondents Who Committed Crimes (n=152)					
Crimes against People	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Latino	Other
Attacked member other gang	41%	49%	33%	38%	75%

Attacked member your gang	22%	29%	11%	31%	13%
Attacked someone with a weapon	34%	40%	28%	31%	50%
Beaten someone up	56%	53%	52%	60%	75%
Hurt someone	38%	38%	31%	42%	63%
Initiated someone	34%	7%	17%	42%	38%
Raped someone	9%	7%	6%	13%	25%
Recruited someone	22%	4%	20%	38%	38%
Drive by	19%	18%	11%	29%	25%
Threatened to attack	37%	36%	28%	42%	75%
Crimes for Financial Gain	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/Pacific Islanders	Latino	Other
Broken into building/theft	26%	18%	24%	31%	50%
Extorted money	20%	9%	17%	31%	38%
Pimped or prostituted someone	16%	18%	6%	27%	25%
Robbed	35%	38%	17%	53%	38%
Shoplifted	41%	38%	41%	44%	50%
Sold or possessed drugs	57%	53%	46%	69%	75%
Sold or bought stolen goods	46%	44%	43%	47%	75%
Sold or bought weapons	34%	44%	17%	40%	63%
Crimes Against Property	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/Pacific Islanders	Latino	Other
Graffiti	38%	31%	19%	64%	50%
Set fire to property/building	16%	7%	13%	22%	63%
Stolen car	36%	20%	44%	42%	38%
Destroyed property	41%	31%	41%	47%	75%
Stolen from car	40%	29%	43%	49%	38%

In order to ascertain how often these crimes are being committed we calculated the average number of times each crime was committed overall and for each ethnic group. The number of respondents for whom we could do this calculation went down from 152 males to 84 (24 African American, 39 Asian/Pacific Islanders, 16 Latino, 5 Other). The remainder of interviews checked off only if the individual had committed the crime in the last twelve months, not the number of times the crime had been committed.

We did find some individuals who reported extremely high numbers of criminal incidents. While this may be a true report of activity, it must be understood that these are unverified self-report figures. In addition, it is possible that the respondent did not understand that these were activities restricted to the past twelve months. It should be

noted that we did not remove any of these possible outliers. The maximum number in the range columns represent the highest reported frequency for the crime.

When looking at just the three major ethnic groups represented, it is noteworthy that Latino males report generally much higher averages for each crime than the other groups. This pattern holds true even for those crimes that youth in the other ethnic groups also report committing quite frequently, like beating someone up or selling or possessing drugs. The African American males indicate limited participation in property crimes when compared to the other ethnic groups.

Table 38: Average Number of Times Crimes Were Committed (n=84)						
Crimes against People	Range	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/Pacific Islanders	Latino	Other
Attacked member other gang	0 - 50	6.0	6.9	2.9	10.9	16.7
Attacked member your gang	0 - 12	0.9	1.3	0.2	2.2	1.3
Attacked someone with a weapon	0 - 100	5.4	3.5	2.2	17.0	8.7
Beaten someone up	0 - 500	16.0	7.8	5.3	57.1	13.3
Hurt someone	0 - 100	6.5	2.5	2.4	25.5	6.7
Initiated someone	0 - 15	1.2	0.1	0.6	3.4	3.3
Raped someone	0 - 3	0.1	0.1	0	0.5	0.3
Recruited someone	0 - 20	1.0	0.1	0.8	1.9	3.3
Drive by	0 - 100	2.1	0.9	0.02	10.9	0.7
Threatened to attack	0 - 360	14.3	2.9	2.4	70.2	13.7
Crimes for Financial Gain	Range	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/Pacific Islanders	Latino	Other
Broken into building/theft	0 - 150	6.8	1.2	1.5	31.8	1.0
Extorted money	0 - 20	1.3	0.1	0.6	3.6	5.0
Pimped or prostituted someone	0 - 50	0.9	0.2	0	5	0.3
Robbed	0 - 50	3.5	1.4	0.8	13.8	4.0
Shoplifted	0 - 150	7.9	2.4	4.7	24.1	8.7
Sold or possessed drugs	0 - 1000	69.2	65.5	23.6	117.7	318.2
Sold or bought stolen goods	0 - 365	19.6	9.2	5.8	69.5	22.5
Sold or bought weapons	0 - 610	10.5	3.18	0.2	56	15.5
Crimes against Property	Range	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/Pacific Islanders	Latino	Other
Graffiti	0 - 100	5.9	1.7	2.5	18.9	10.8
Set fire to property/building	0 - 18	0.7	0.1	0.2	3.0	1.2

Stolen car	0 - 150	11.7	1.1	11.6	29.8	1.0
Destroyed property	0 - 100	6.8	3.3	3.3	22	5.5
Stolen from car	0 - 300	15.5	1.3	12.8	43.1	1.25

The majority of members who made money from crimes kept it for themselves. There were slight differences across the ethnic groups. Sixty percent of Latinos reported they kept the money for themselves compared to 75% of Other, 70% of Asian/Pacific Islanders and 69% of African Americans who reported that they kept the money they made.

Significantly larger numbers of Asian/Pacific Islanders gang members (44%) indicated that they gave money they earned to the gang, whereas just 4% of African American and 2% of Latino males gave their earnings to the gang. A similar pattern among ethnic groups was seen with gang members who report giving their money to a treasurer: only Asian/Pacific Islanders (11%) and Other (25%) selected this response. Twenty-nine percent of African American, 28% of Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 18% of Latinos reported giving money from gang activity to their family.

Females

Although girls may be somewhat less criminally active, in every other way they are equally at risk. Their level of commitment to the gang, their alcohol and drug use, and their level of school failure all equal or exceed that of males. Of the crimes against people, 68% of respondents overall indicated they had beaten someone up; 46% indicated that they attacked a member of another gang; and 56% indicated that they committed a violent act that resulted in someone being hurt. Of the crimes committed for financial gain, over two-thirds (69%) indicated that they had shoplifted; 54% indicated they had sold or possessed drugs; and 56% indicated they had sold or bought weapons. Of crimes against property, 68% indicated they had written graffiti on someone else's property and 59% that they had stolen from a car.

Overall, gang girls self-reported as more frequent offenders, more serious offenders, and more violent offenders than boys. This observation seems to be somewhat contradicted by our analysis of crime data. Between 1999-2001, each of the male gang members on our list were suspects in an average of 4.52 crimes and 1.06 violent crimes, while girls were suspects in 2.41 crimes and .64 violent crimes. It is not clear what underlies this discrepancy. However, it is clear that—whatever numbers are used—gang girls are frequent (and frequently violent) offenders.

Percent of female respondents who committed crimes (n=59)

Crimes against People	Total Race/Ethnicity
Attacked member other gang	46%
Attacked member your gang	41%
Attacked someone with a weapon	41%
Beaten someone up	68%

Hurt someone	56%
Initiated someone	24%
Raped someone	5%
Recruited someone	30%
Drive by	17%
Threatened to attack	41%
Crimes for Financial Gain	Total Race/Ethnicity
Broken into building/theft	32%
Extorted money	24%
Pimped or prostituted someone	7%
Robbed	36%
Shoplifted	69%
Sold or possessed drugs	54%
Sold or bought stolen goods	56%
Sold or bought weapons	29%
Crimes Against Property	Total Race/Ethnicity
Graffiti	68%
Set fire to property/building	19%
Stolen car	47%
Destroyed property	46%
Stolen from car	59%

A majority of the violent crimes committed by gang-involved individuals are committed by the most violent 15% of gang youth. The table below shows the distribution of individuals by the count of the violent crimes in which they were suspects between 1999 and 2001. As this table shows, 15% of the total individuals in the analysis set were suspects in 55% of all violent crimes. Nearly half were suspects in no violent crimes. This skewed distribution was also confirmed in our youth survey. In self-report, there was a somewhat smaller percentage of youth who reported no participation in violent crimes (40%). On the other end, there were several youth who reported a level of violent activity that defies belief. Overall, however, the patterns were extremely similar. The subsequent table presents a similar analysis for all gang crimes, both violent and non-violent. The pattern is similar but somewhat less skewed: 20% of all youth accounted for 49% of all crimes. Once again, this pattern was confirmed in our youth survey, in which virtually all youth reported some level of criminal activity, while a few youth reported a very large number of offenses.

Recidivism Distribution for Violent Gang Crimes 1999-2001

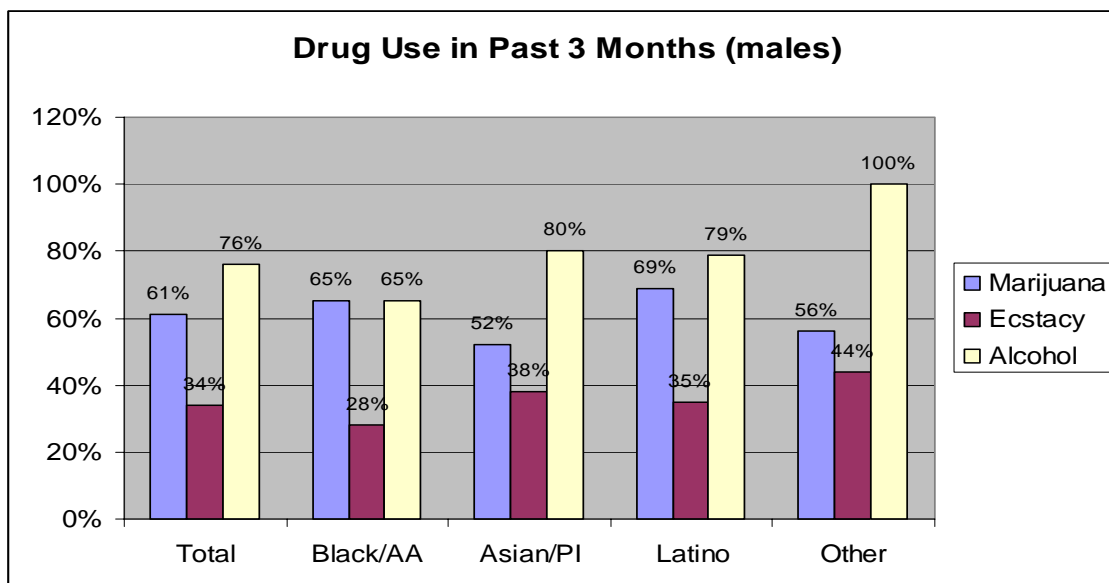
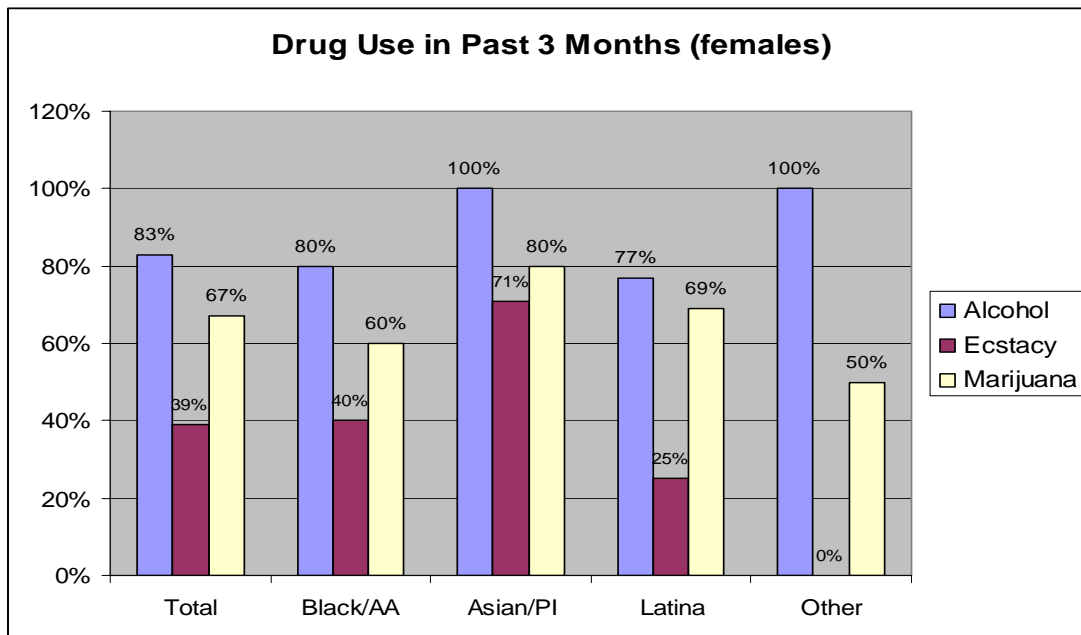
Number of Crimes Committed in this period	Count of Individuals	Total Crimes Committed	Percent of total gang members in analysis set	Percent of total crimes in analysis set
0	723	0	47%	0%
1	434	434	28%	26%
2	156	312	10%	19%
3	111	333	7%	20%
4	56	224	4%	14%
5	24	120	2%	7%
6	12	72	1%	4%
7	12	84	1%	5%
8	4	32	0%	2%
9	0	0	0%	0%
10	2	20	0%	1%
Over 10	2	24	0%	1%
Total	1536	1655	100%	100%

Recidivism Distribution for Gang Crimes 1999-2001

Number of Crimes Committed in this period	Count of Individuals	Total Crimes Committed	Percent of total gang members in analysis set	Percent of total crimes in analysis set
1	567	567	37%	10%
2	232	464	15%	8%
3	150	450	10%	8%
4	114	456	7%	8%
5	102	510	7%	9%
6	70	420	5%	7%
7	59	413	4%	7%
8	34	272	2%	5%
9	33	297	2%	5%
10	16	160	1%	3%
11	20	220	1%	4%
12	13	156	1%	3%
13	20	260	1%	5%
14	9	126	1%	2%
15 and over	97	897	6%	16%
	1536	5668	100%	100%

Alcohol and other drug use: Participants were asked about the use of drugs in the three months prior to the survey. The use of alcohol by 76% of males and 83% of females is higher than the reported use of other drugs, across all ethnic groups. Asian/PI females reported a higher use of marijuana (80%) than females and males in other ethnic groups, and a much higher use of Ecstasy 71%. We also found that the only individuals who reported the use of LSD (8 males and 3 females) were Latinos. Although the numbers

are small, of some significance is that 31% (n= 9) of Latinas reported the use of crack/cocaine and account for all females reporting the use of this substance.



12. What are the characteristics of students involved in gangs or are at risk for gang involvement?

Due to the lack of School District data, we will use general information from the gang interviews, a broad sample of 250 individuals. Fifty-seven percent (n=90) of male respondents and 40% (n=24) of female respondents reported attending school, while 60% (n=96) of males and 45% (n=27) of females reported being enrolled in school. In respect to the target communities, by comparing, Gang Task Force information, crime suspect data and neighborhood demographics, it is apparent that gang members in Bayview Hunters Point are predominantly African American and gang members in the

Mission are predominantly Latino. Therefore, data from the gang interviews as it relates to gang African American and Latino youth can be used as a tool to describe the characteristics, interests and needs of gang-involved youth in each community.

Youth generally become involved with gangs before age 15. Even in the most impacted neighborhoods, only a minority of youth actually join a gang. Youth who do choose gang membership have a broad range of risk factors, including drug use, depression, isolation from the school and community mainstream, family poverty, and a family history of violence and incarceration. They are more likely to be truant at an early age, to engage in fights at school, and to fear for their own safety.

Age at joining a gang: In our Youth Survey, respondents were most likely to become associated with and join a gang between 12-14 years of age. There were some ethnic group differences for males: African American interviewees had a larger percentage than others joining at 11 years and younger. Asian/Pacific Islanders had a larger percentage joining at an older age.

Age When Joined A Gang (males)					
Age	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/PI	Latino	Other
11 and under	17%	28%	9%	18%	0%
12 to 14	52%	47%	51%	64%	33%
15 to 19	31%	25%	40%	18%	67%

Penetration of gang membership into the overall youth population: In Bayview Hunters Point, which had the highest numbers of gang members in the city, comprising 2.3% of a total population age 11-24. In the Mission, the total is 1.99%. A number of factors suggest that our list of gang members represents about half of the real total of gang-affiliated youth in the city. Even allowing for the fact that gangs are constantly cycling members in and out (especially in African American and Asian gangs), this suggests that gang membership is far from a “normal” activity in even the most impacted communities. Some individuals have argued that joining a gang is necessary for protection in some neighborhoods, and that it represents a heroic (and therefore rare) act of courage to refuse to join a gang. Our data does not support this. In fact, few youth in our Youth Survey reported any pressure to join a gang, and our demographic data shows that most do not choose to adopt this lifestyle.

In the Bayview Hunters Point, gang crime suspects are predominantly African American and male, with over half being between the ages of 17 and 25. Victims are mostly African American, and divided between males and females. In Bayview Hunters Point, which had the highest numbers of gang members in the city, we identified 233 individuals who were gang members, comprising 2.3% of a total population age 11-24 of 7,788. In the Mission, suspects and victims are predominantly Latino and male, with almost half of the suspects being between the ages of 19 and 25. The data was culled from a variety of SFPD sources as described in the Appendix 5 methodology section. We

identified 182 gang members out of a total population in the Mission ages 11-24 of 9,117, yielding a gang penetration rate of 1.99%.

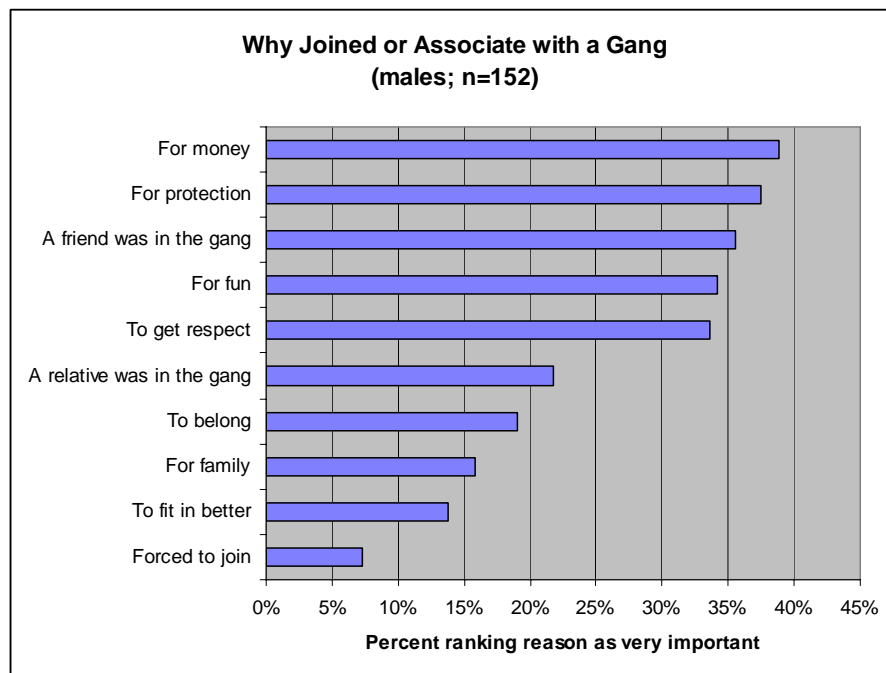
13. Why do youth join a gang?

The following information is related to why youth are joining gangs and the benefits they get from being involved based on interviews with gang members. Why they get join and what they get out of membership are issues that directly related to their reason for involvement.

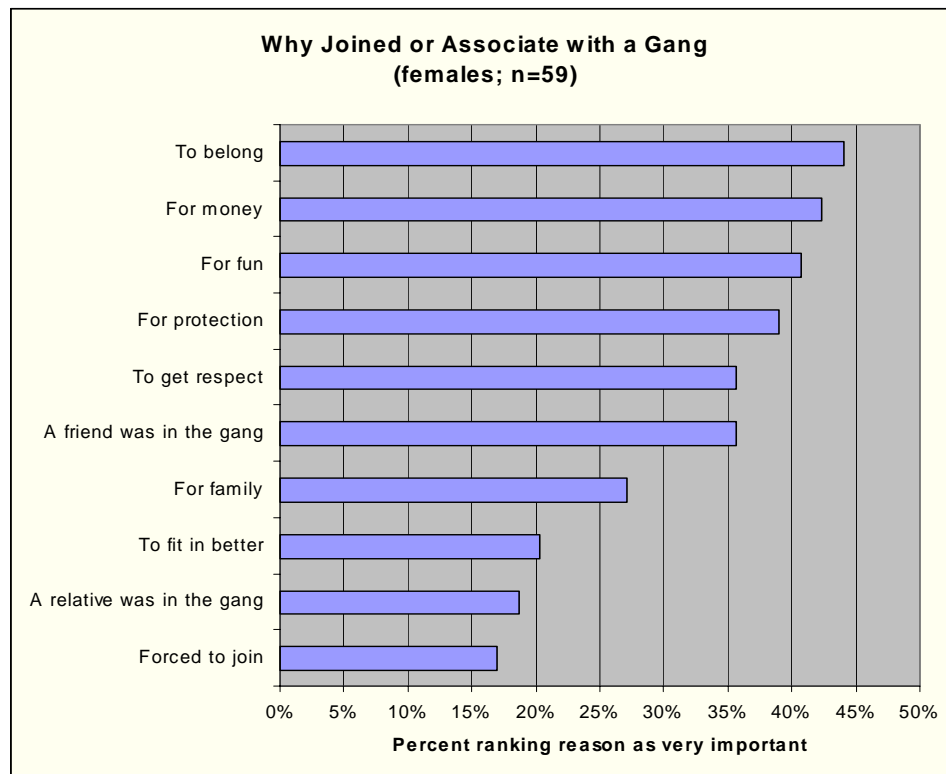
Few youth report being pressured to join a gang. Most join because they are seeking friendship, protection, and money. Most report that they found all three factors in their gang. Although most expect that they will eventually leave the gang, the level of gang loyalty is generally high and youth express little discontent with their gang affiliation.

Reasons for joining a gang

Few respondents felt pressured by anyone to join a gang. Only 8% of males overall reported this type of influence. Neither did they feel that music influenced their choice to be in a gang. Only 8% cited music as an influence. Although family was not given as a major reason for joining, over half, 59%, had family members who had been in a gang. There was significant variation by gender: African American - 71%, Asian/PI - 31%, Latino - 82%, Other - 71%. Only about one third (30%) of males were initiated into the gang, though there was considerable variation by ethnic group (African American - 8%, Asian/PI - 26%, Latino - 58%, Other - 50%).



The figure below shows the percent of respondents who ranked each reason as very important. The top three reasons respondents reported for joining or associating with a gang were: #1 To belong, #2 For money, and #3 For fun.



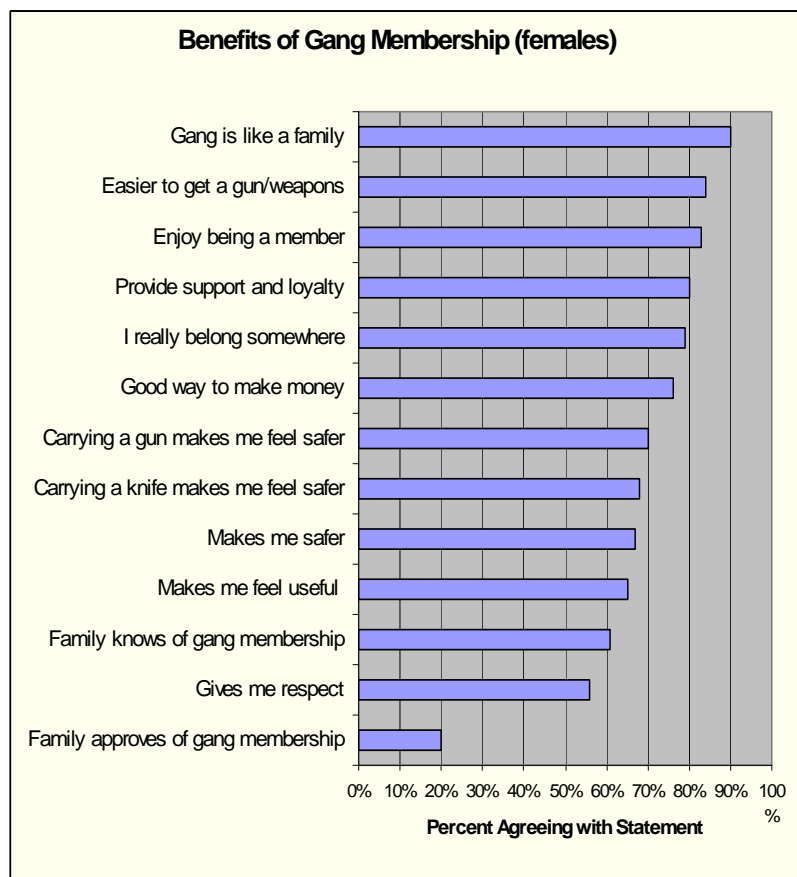
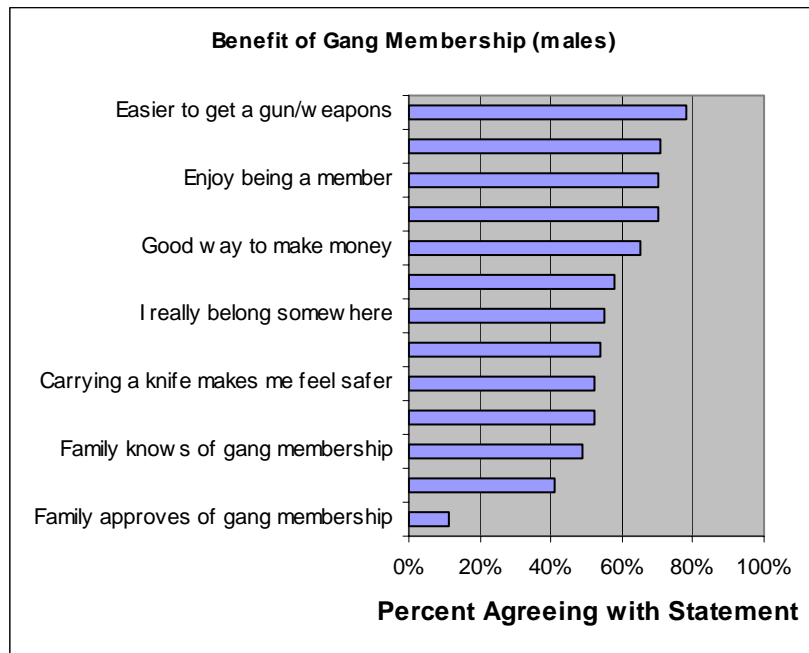
Several questions explored further the potential influences for joining a gang. Although family or having a relative in a gang was not one of the stronger motivators for joining as shown in the figure above, fifty percent of girls reported having a family member who had ever been in a gang (out of the 48 girls responding to this question). The vast majority, 85%, did not feel pressured by anyone to join the gang. Very few, 11%, saw music as influencing their choice to be in a gang.

Benefits of gang membership

Male: Respondents noted a number of benefits to gang membership as shown in the figure below. Each of the statements was a separate yes/no question. Percentages are of those who responded to each. The social support type benefits along with ease in obtaining a weapon were the most agreed upon benefits. Despite these reported benefits, only 33% of male respondents felt it would be okay if their brother joined a gang, and even fewer, 20%, felt it would be okay if their sister joined.

When comparing motives for joining with benefits realized there are some interesting similarities as well as contrasts. While protection was one of the highest ranked reasons for joining a gang, only 52% of males felt that being in a gang actually makes them safer. Desires for friendship were indeed fulfilled as evidenced by the large number of respondents who felt that they achieved support, loyalty and a sense of family from their association. The majority also feel that participation is a good way to make money which was high on the list of goals.

Female: Respondents noted a number of benefits to gang membership as shown in the figure below. The social support type benefits along with ease in obtaining a weapon were the most agreed upon benefits. Despite these reported benefits, only 31% of respondents felt it would be okay if their brother joined a gang, and even fewer, 20%, felt it would be okay if their sister joined.



14. What risk and protective factors are impacting local youth?

The San Francisco Unified School District would not give us data on a school-by-school basis. In 2001, San Francisco Unified School District surveyed a selected sample of its middle and high school students, utilizing the *Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)* developed by the Center for Disease Control, US Department of Health and Human Services. The School District makes a concerted effort to obtain broad parental consent to participate, and is very careful to ensure rigorous and uniform administration of the instrument. This survey, therefore, represents a careful and reliable survey of a broad range of risk-taking behaviors by San Francisco's youth.

To assist the Gang-Free San Francisco Initiative, the School District provided the initiative with data tables of the raw student scores for these surveys after removing variables that might reveal the identity of individual students. This allowed the Initiative to analyze patterns of risk behavior for that particular cluster of students who were at high risk for violence. For the purposes of this analysis, we selected those youth who reported that they carried a weapon in the 30 days previous to completing the survey, because we felt that this activity was highly correlated to risk of gang involvement. This youth are referred to as the *High Risk* group. The remaining students are in a group labeled *Not High Risk*.

Overall, our analysis paints a picture of a group who are highly at risk along many fronts. Those who are most violent are also most likely to be victims of violence and to fear violence. They are more at-risk for drug and use, for unsafe and unwilling sex, and for depression and suicidal ideation. This analysis indicates that a prevention/early intervention program can be effective in reaching these youth. However, such a program needs to be multifaceted, targeting the many dimensions of risk experienced by High Risk youth. Programs that focus on one dimension of the problem or that rely solely on sanctions for inappropriate behavior may produce short-term changes, but are unlikely to be successful over the longer-term.

Youth in the High Risk group:

- More likely to have carried a weapon in the past 30 days;
- More likely to be getting C's, D's, or F's in school;
- Engaged in more fights;
- Miss more days of school due feeling unsafe;
- More likely to be threatened or injured at or near school;
- More likely to have property stolen or damaged at school;
- More likely to be forced to have sex;
- More likely to have smoked cigarettes in the last 30 days;
- More likely to have drunk alcohol in the last 30 days;
- More likely to have used, marijuana in the last 30 days;
- More likely to have ever used ecstasy, cocaine, and methamphetamines;
- More likely to have ever had sex;

- Less likely to have used a condom at last intercourse;
- More likely to have used drugs or alcohol prior to last intercourse;
- More likely to have periods of depression;
- More likely to have considered attempting suicide.

Gang youth manifest a range of protective factors, the majority who are of middle/high school age are in school and the majority are passing their classes. Roughly one-third are employed and the great majority would like a job. Most are connected with one or more social services in the community. Only a minority say their families are supportive of their gang membership.

Overall, 34% of the males interviewed in our Youth Survey were employed at the time of the interview. The group most likely to be employed were Latino. There is overwhelming desire for employment as evidenced by the 82% of male respondents who say they want a job. Overall, 27% of the females interviewed reported being employed at the time of the interview. Fifty-eight percent of girls who answered this question want a job. These numbers point to a strong desire on the part of these youth to enter the work of regular productive employment and argues against the idea that most gang youth see themselves as permanently employed in criminal activities.

Table 44: Employment Status of Gang Members

Currently Employed				
Combined	African American	Asian/PI	Latino	Other
34%	29%	35%	39%	22%
(54)	(15)	(19)	(18)	(2)
Wants a Job				
Combined	African American	Asian/PI	Latino	Other
82%	90%	86%	67%	78%
(112)	(43)	(38)	(24)	(7)

Most respondents in our Youth Survey (85%) admitted to cutting class at least once. Among males, three in four (74%) say they achieve mostly C's or better at school. A little over half of males (55%) report that school meets their needs. Nearly all respondents (94%) report that their family encourages them to do well in school. Females, however, have a much higher level of educational risk. A little less than half (47%) say they achieve mostly C's or better at school. Half of the females (52%) report that school meets their needs and 71% report that their family encourages them to do well in school.

The great majority of respondents (86%) in our youth survey were involved in at least one service. The most frequently used services were: 1) Recreational sports (48%); 2) Counseling (45%); 3) Applying for and finding a job (43%); 4) Safe Place (43%); and

5) Job skills (40%). Most respondents found the services to be useful. Service utilization and service satisfaction is discussed more fully below.

15. What are in-school youth's perceptions about gangs?

Gang members reported a great deal of gang activity being carried on in the schools. When asked the types of gang activities witnessed at school, over half of the survey participants reported seeing fights between members of rival gangs (58%) and fights between members of the same gang (47%). Almost half of the participants reported witnessing drug dealing at school. Thirty-seven percent reported witnessing gang recruiting, while only 22% witnessed gang initiations taking place at their school.

The Gang Task Force focus groups confirmed the youth's impressions that there is considerable gang activity within the schools. They also stated that the schools had become more reluctant over the past five years to have the Gang Task Force operate as a consistent suppression agent in the schools. Many schools currently have School Resource Officers, police personnel that are assigned to specific schools. They play an active role in supporting school safety. At the beginning of the 2003-02 school year, there was a marked increase in school violence, some of which has been anecdotally tied to gangs and turfs. The Gang-Free Communities Initiative is playing an active role in crafting a solution to the problem. Preliminary findings contradict the before mentioned conclusions drawn by school administrators, although that data is not currently available.

Witnessed Crimes at School	%	N
Drug dealing	46%	70
Fights between rival gangs	58%	88
Fights within same gang	47%	72
Hassle other gangs' members	51%	77
Initiations	22%	33
Recruiting	37%	56
Other	4%	6

Community Perceptions Data

16. Do community leaders perceive a gang problem? If so, what is that problem? Are they prepared to respond?

Although community members and agency representatives agreed to share their views about and experiences with youth gangs, we repeatedly heard the comment that people are tired of talking to the authorities about gang violence but seeing that nothing improves. Representatives within the various systems feel that social problems afflicting families are beyond their sphere of influence. Regardless of their specific interests or

roles, all of the stakeholders are frustrated with the current response to youth gangs in San Francisco. This question is covered in more detail with the responses below. With questions 16, 17 and 18, we acknowledge that the focus group and key informant information could have been more extensively researched, but we decided to focus our resources on gang member interviews and manual tabulation of police data. We were fortunate to have a fully engaged Steering Committee that included a considerable number of parents and residents from the two target communities. One of the most valuable aspects of this assessment process was presenting the data as it was collected, almost on a monthly basis, to the full Steering Committee and garnering additional feedback based on their intimate knowledge of the gang problem.

For a number of years, debate about the gang problem has been polarized between advocates for suppression as an answer to the gang problem and advocates for services as an answer to the gang problem. In our focus groups, we observed this polarization between the police and the community agencies; however, we also observed it between residents and representatives of the communities themselves. What this data reveals is the clear need for a middle ground. The large majority of gang members are minor offenders who could clearly be helped and rehabilitated, but who—if they are incarcerated for a long period of time—might well become hardened criminals. On the other hand, there are a small number of individuals who are so frequently violent that the need to protect the community from their actions surely suggests the need for vigorous suppression.

17. Do parents perceive their children to be involved in or at risk of involvement in gangs? Why?

Although not solely based on parent feedback, we found the following in our key informant interviews and focus groups. All of the respondents are connected to the gang problem in the Bayview Hunters Point and Mission, and many are parents:

- Children and youth are exposed on a daily basis to the gang lifestyle and many witness gang or set related activity in and around their schools and homes. Peer pressure has a strong influence on children and youth looking for their identities and eager to belong, especially those who are academically at-risk or without positive adult supervision.
- Youth and community members believe that the systems – schools, social service agencies, and juvenile justice – fail to give families the level or types of support integral to their success.
- There is the very strong sense within the community that the impact of violent gang activity is not important to local government officials, and that neighborhoods like the Bayview are isolated and suffering because of the negative associations with gangs.
- Many individuals communicated a sense that, to them, the gangs as just another fact of everyday life in their neighborhoods.
- Some people asserted that gang activity is feared by and impacts the quality life primarily of other gang-involved youth. Several young people mentioned that trouble starts when someone affiliates with the wrong people or is in the wrong place.

18. How do community residents perceive the gang problem? Are community residents satisfied with the current response to gangs? Are residents willing to get involved?

The Steering Committee invested resources into conducting key informant interviews and focus groups with 112 people who live, work and attend school within San Francisco, with a majority of those individuals being connected to the Bayview Hunters Point and Mission communities or the gang problem. This process was undertaken to insure that the voices of students, parents, teachers, and other community members were heard and incorporated into the findings and recommendations for the Initiative.

All agreed that:

- Children and youth are exposed on a daily basis to the gang lifestyle and many witness gang or set related activity in and around their schools and homes. Peer pressure has a strong influence on children and youth looking for their identities and eager to belong, especially those who are academically at-risk or without positive adult supervision.
- School personnel, students, representatives from the criminal justice system and others in the community indicated that children and youth need relevant age-appropriate and supervised after school activities. Programs that build upon the strengths and interests, and programs offer art and cultural activities are desirable.
- Community-based programs offering intensive supervision are especially critical for youth involved with the justice system. Schools could stay open seven evenings a week.
- Across the board, stakeholders recognize that parents face economic difficulties and may work long hours, leaving their children without much parental supervision. Poverty was frequently identified as a factor contributing to gang activity.
- There is significant consensus that prevention/intervention strategies should be focused on students who have not yet entered middle school. Children and youth at risk for gang involvement need to be aggressively identified at the youngest possible age by Juvenile Probation, the schools, and the community-based agencies.
- There is an obvious lack of confidence in the partnerships that are critical to the success of intervention and suppression strategies. The schools, community members, law enforcement, and judicial system do not have common goals for children and youth at-risk of or who are gang-involved, and may work in opposition to each other.
- Many individuals pointed out that a lack of resources hinders efforts to reduce the impact of gang activity. The needs cited included more security staff at schools and more police on the streets, a citywide curfew, positive role models in every neighborhood, and access to services such as grief counseling.

- Good jobs located where people live; viable and attractive economic opportunities; and work-study programs are seen by all stakeholders as essential to the long-term reduction of youth gang violence.

Community Members agreed that:

- Youth and community members believe that the systems – schools, social service agencies, and juvenile justice – fail to give families the level or types of support integral to their success.
- There is the very strong sense within the community that the impact of violent gang activity is not important to local government officials, and that neighborhoods like the Bayview are isolated and suffering because of the negative associations with gangs.
- Many individuals communicated a sense that, to them, the gangs are just another fact of everyday life in their neighborhoods.
- Some people asserted that gang activity is feared by and impacts the quality of life primarily of other gang-involved youth. Several young people mentioned that trouble starts when someone affiliates with the wrong people or is in the wrong place.

Interagency Issues

There is an obvious lack of confidence in the partnerships that are critical to the success of intervention and suppression strategies. The schools, community members, probation, law enforcement, and the judicial system do not have common goals for gang-involved or at-risk youth, and may work in opposition to each other. Collaboration and information-sharing opportunities between these institutions are limited.

Staff of all agencies—both service providers and criminal justice agencies—appear to operate mostly on personal experience and anecdotal information about gangs. One consequence of this is an undue focus on particular ethnic groups and particular gangs, while other gang problems are overlooked. There should be good objective gang awareness training available and regularly updated with the latest information.

Initial recommendations applying to both communities include the following:

- It is recommended that community members and law enforcement immediately establish a framework and identify opportunities for effective collaboration.
- CBOs, the Courts, law enforcement, and all other youth-serving public and non-profit agencies should direct additional resources to the early identification of those children and youth who are at highest risk for gang involvement.
- Prevention and early intervention strategies should target children from both communities in the 5th and 6th grades.
- There should be a focused effort to increase parent involvement in the schools and to help parents reinforce at home the positive work of the schools.
- Many parents and younger parents particularly need parenting skills training.

- The San Francisco Unified School District must work with school administrators to assess the efficacy of current policies and practices aimed at reducing truancy and gang-involvement.
- All public and private youth-serving agencies, especially schools, must receive training on gang awareness, identification, and intervention. Law enforcement representatives within the juvenile system should receive training that is more consistent with training given to representatives in the adult system.
- Consideration should be given to creating specialized gang units within the Juvenile Probation Department and the Juvenile Division of the District Attorney's Office. The resulting increased level of expertise may enhance both intervention and suppression activities.
- The Courts and Juvenile Probation Department should move swiftly to set up protocols and mechanisms for sharing the conditions of probation imposed on juveniles. Partners in the community will be able to use the information about conditions of probation to support youth, monitor their progress, and intervene when necessary.

Current Resources Data

19. What services are being provided (or could be provided to gang members)?

In our Youth Survey we found that gang youth are accessing a great variety of community organizations and generally reported that they were helped by the services they received. Respondents were asked which of a number of services they have ever utilized, if they were useful, and if they were in their neighborhood. The great majority of respondents (86%) received at least one service. More than two-thirds of respondents found the services useful, except for parenting, AA/NA, and job seeking services. Youth generally reported that they had to leave their neighborhoods to receive some types of services. Community services are discussed in more detail in the next section.

Screening, assessment, and interagency referral and service coordination appear to be areas of weakness. This is particularly significant for gang-involved and at-risk youth who tend to have complex, multifaceted service needs. Initiatives in both Bayview and the Mission have begun to address this issue, but more needs to be done.

Jobs in the community and adequate affordable housing are key issues that have a direct impact on gang involvement and on the willingness of youth to extract themselves from gang involvement. As described above, the great majority of gang youth are either currently employed or would like to be employed. Over 40% said that education or employment would be a reason that might lead them to leave the gang.

Parenting and family support are key issues, both because family dysfunction is a key risk factor for gang involvement, and because a large proportion of gang members (14% of boys and 25% of girls) are themselves parents. Community residents, police officers, and probation officers all noted the failure of parents of gang youth to provide appropriate supervision and discipline.

Mental health and substance abuse treatment services were reported by many agency staff to be in particularly short supply. This observation was supported by our findings in analyzing the Youth Risk Behavior Survey: 40% of the high-risk group reported symptoms of moderate clinical depression, and 25% reported suicidal ideation. This suggests that many gang youth may meet medical necessity criteria to receive clinic treatment services from San Francisco Children's Mental Health.

In our Youth Survey we found that gang youth are accessing a great variety of community organizations and generally reported that they were helped by the services they received. Respondents were asked which of a number of services they have ever utilized, if they were useful, and if they were in their neighborhood. The great majority of respondents (86%) received at least one service. The most frequently used services were: 1) Recreational sports (48%); 2) Counseling (45%); 3) Applying for and finding a job (43%); 4) Safe Place (43%); and 5) Job skills (40%). Most respondents found the services to be useful. However, the majority of respondents were not finding these services to be available in their neighborhood. There is an extensive list of community based resources for the Mission and Bayview Hunters Point in Appendix Four of the full Assessment Report.

Services Utilized by Respondents – Male and Female (n=223)				
Service Item	Number Using Service	Percent Using Service	Svc. Was Useful	Svc. in Neighborhood
Counseling				
AA/NA	23	10%	65%	13%
Counseling	101	45%	79%	48%
Crisis	30	13%	90%	43%
Substance Abuse Counseling	35	16%	80%	34%
Support Group	51	23%	78%	47%
Service Case plan	43	19%	86%	58%
Education/Skills Building				
Computer	53	24%	85%	49%
Get GED	49	22%	76%	39%
Tutoring	56	24%	68%	41%
Volunteer	80	36%	73%	56%
Employment/Job Training				
Apply for a job	96	43%	66%	47%
Find a job	96	43%	64%	54%
Job skills	89	40%	71%	53%
Keep a job	53	24%	77%	49%

Medical	43	19%	84%	35%
Other Support Services				
Case Management	80	36%	89%	63%
Help with Budget	33	15%	85%	42%
Legal	43	19%	77%	42%
Mentoring	50	22%	78%	44%
Other	8	4%	75%	63%
Parenting	27	12%	59%	15%
Place to live	33	15%	79%	33%
Referrals	49	22%	69%	39%
Safe Place	97	43%	86%	64%
Transport	64	29%	78%	50%
Recreation				
Arts/Music/Theater	58	26%	83%	53%
Recreation/Sports	107	48%	87%	57%

20. What law enforcement strategies are in place to prevent, intervene, and suppress gang activity?

With some exceptions, both the Gang Task Force and patrol officers expressed little trust in community organizations and felt that working with these organizations would not advance their mission. They also felt limited confidence in the court system. They expressed great frustration that the community and the judicial system are not more supportive of their work. Community organization staff generally expressed a level of distrust of the police that mirrored the distrust of the police for them; however, many organizations seem open to working with police if a constructive relationship could be established.

Arrest and suppression appears to be the single strategic approach of the Police Department. Alternative approaches that have been successfully employed in other jurisdictions—including community policing, problem-oriented policing, community diversion, etc.—do not seem to be part of the array of tools available to San Francisco Police. Yet at the same time, arrest and suppression were reported to be ineffectively utilized; police feel that too many arrests are not prosecuted, that sanctions are too mild, and that probation supervision is inadequate.

Communication and coordination between the Gang Task Force and the Patrol Division was felt on both sides to be good. There was universal agreement that current efforts to reduce gang activity would benefit from enhanced data collection, data sharing, and data analysis. The most immediate enhancement could come from providing the Gang Task Force with adequate clerical support to implement the Cal/Gang data system.

From our focus groups, Criminal Justice System representatives reported that:

- Current efforts to suppress gang activity and gangs could benefit from enhanced data collection and analysis. The Juvenile Probation Department's record system does not interface with Adult Probation's system. The Gang Task Force does not have the clerical support needed for data entry into Cal/Gang (also known as the Gang Reporting Evaluation and Tracking (G.R.E.A.T.) System).
- Law enforcement agencies and the judicial system (both adult and juvenile) should consider policies and procedures that will facilitate information sharing across agencies. Patrol officers do not have access to a juvenile's conditions of probation and as a result cannot intervene with a youth that may be observed violating those conditions.
- The Gang Task Force has consistent interaction with both the Police Department's patrol division and to the judicial system. Clear policies to facilitate referrals to the Task Force are in place. However, patrol officers not assigned to a gang unit sometimes lack the familiarity with a suspect's association with a gang that would trigger a referral.
- The structure of the Patrol Division allows for a suspect in a case to be simultaneously investigated by a district station's homicide, narcotics, and gang units.
- The Gang Task Force provides training about gangs within the Police Department and occasionally to representatives of other entities (e.g. school administrators).
- Representatives from law enforcement were critical of the way the judicial system handles some cases involving gang-identified youth. Sometimes too few options are available to sanction youth effectively and deter gang activity.
- The Juvenile Division of the District Attorney's Office is unique in that it handles all cases involving juveniles and does not have a specialized unit or resources dedicated to cases with gang-identified youth.

Both the Juvenile Probation Department and the Police reported in their respective focus groups that there was an inadequate level of information collection and information sharing between these groups. This problem is exacerbated by the lack of systematic information collection and information sharing within the Department itself about gang involvement of youth on probation. There are no specialized caseloads for gang-involved youth, nor is there currently specialized programming for these youth.

Focus group participants agreed that there is a lack of systematic collaboration between Juvenile and Adult Probation on the one hand, and SFPD on the other hand, over gang youth who are returning from confinement to the community. Ride-alongs, probation attention to gang hangouts, and other focused strategies could prevent newly returned youth from becoming involved in more serious crimes. These types of probation strategies need to occur in the community and must be available over evenings and weekends.

21. Do courts, detention centers, and correction departments conduct risk assessments that include gang membership?

This is only conducted on a systematic basis at the County Jail and is used primarily for cell allocation.

22. How has the community historically responded to gang activity?

In the late 1970's, the Golden Dragon massacre involving corporate Chinese gangs spurred the creation of the city's first Gang Task Force. At that time, the Task Force mainly dealt with Asian gangs, but shifted their focus as new groups emerged. The current Gang Task Force into three sections, handling African American, Latino and Asian gang issues

In 1989, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services funded the Mayor's Gang Prevention Program. This collaborative was in existence until 1996, and concentrated on seven neighborhoods: Western Addition, Mission, Chinatown, Bayview Hunters Point, Potrero Hill, Lakeview/OMI and Visitacion Valley/Sunnydale. The project ended when funding elapsed.

The Mission has a core of established agencies that have been dealing with the gang problem, some for several decades. Through Gang-Free, we intend to coordinate existing resources, tapping into local expertise. Bayview Hunters Point agencies do not have the same lengthy track record of dealing directly with the gang problem, but groups and individuals have emerged that are willing to address the problem, with capacity building among those agencies being a primary need. An inventory of services available to gang-involved youth and their families in the Bayview Hunters Point and Mission is included in Appendix Four (pages 87 and 104 respectively). From a suppression perspective, multiple partners including the FBI, INS, SFPD, Sheriff's Department and others have implemented Operation Ceasefire, modeled after Boston's Operation Night Light. Operation Ceasefire has focused on adult gang members and serious offenders in Bayview Hunters Point. Over 20 arrests, including federal indictments, against members of Big Block in Bayview Hunters Point have resulted.

Appendix 2: List of Steering Committee members

San Francisco Gang-Free Communities Initiative Steering Committee

Adult Probation Department, Armando Cervantes
Bayview Community Defender's Office, Damone Hale
Bernal Heights Neighborhood Center, Mauricio Vela
Boys & Girls Clubs of San Francisco, Kyra Worthy
Brothers Against Guns, Shawn Richard
Central American Resource Center, Ramon Cardona
Chinatown Beacon Center, Ben Wong
Community Bridges Beacon, Mario Maldonado
Community Youth Center, Carlos Serrano Quan
Delinquency Prevention Commission, Jeannie Hwang Bray
Department of Children, Youth & Their Families, Cedric Yap
Department of Public Health, Ginger Smyly
District Attorney's Office, Walter Aldridge
Edgewood Center, Claude Pepper
HOMEY, Julia Sabori
Instituto Familiar de la Raza, Alfredo Bourquez
Huckleberry Youth Programs/Community Assessment and Referral Center, Emily Dreblow
Juvenile Probation Commission, Don Chan
Juvenile Probation Department, Jesse Williams
Mayor's Criminal Justice Council, Keith Choy
Mission Neighborhood Centers, Tracy Brown
Morrisania West, Cortez Espinosa
Public Defender's Office, Patty Lee
San Francisco Police Department, James Dudley
San Francisco State University, Daniel Venicil
San Francisco Unified School District, Trisch Bascom
Soul'd Out Productions, Christina Mauia
Straight Forward Club, Ben Bautista
Vietnamese Youth Development Center, Glades Pereira
Young Life/Providence Baptist Church, Kirk David

Appendix 3: List of Assessment Team Members

San Francisco Gang-Free Communities Initiative Assessment Team

Brothers Against Guns, Shawn Richard,
Community Response Network, Mission Gang-Free Liaison, John Torres,
Delinquency Prevention Commission, Bayview-Hunters Point Gang-Free Liaison, Tinish Hollins
Department of Children, Youth and their Families, Cedric Yap
Department of Public Health, Christina Goette
Gang-Free Initiative Manager, David Mauroff
Juvenile Probation Commission, Don Chan,
Juvenile Probation Department, Liz Jackson-Simpson,
Juvenile Probation Department, Sheila Arcelona,
Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice, Keith Choy
Resource Development Associates, Bob Bennett
Resource Development Associates, Brenda Abrams
San Francisco Police Department, Toney Chaplin,
San Francisco Unified School District, Trish Bascom

Appendix 4: Community Resource Inventory

Section I: Bayview Hunters Point Resources

Bayview Hunters Point Community Resources

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Alderson's Board and Care Home	1748 Newcomb Avenue	94124	415-821-6272			health	Bayview-Hunters Point
Alice Griffith Family Development	2 Cameron Way	94124				housing	Bayview-Hunters Point
Alice Griffith Tenants Association	10 Cameron Way	94124				civic organization	Bayview-Hunters Point
All Hallows Catholic Church	1715 Oakdale Avenue	94124	415-824-5959			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
All Hallows Community	1711 Oakdale Avenue	94124				housing	Bayview-Hunters Point
All Hallows Garden	65 Navy Road	94124				housing	Bayview-Hunters Point
Andrews Boarding	1730 Newcomb Avenue	94124	415-550-9813			health	Bayview-Hunters Point
Anna Waden Branch Library	5075 Third Street	94124	415-715-4101			arts, community center, education, recreation, library, recreation, school	Bayview-Hunters Point
Ascension Baptist Church	1311 Quesada Avenue	94124	415-822-9488			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Baptist Church	1509 Oakdale Avenue	94124	415-822-4844			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Bible Church	1429 Mendell Street	94124	415-822-3730			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Hunters Point Beacon Center	1195 Hudson Avenue	94124	415-695-5416			academic support, recreation and athletic, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, skill building, leadership development	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Hunters Point Center for Problem Drinkers	1625 Carroll Avenue	94124	415-822-6727			mental health, substance abuse	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Hunters Point Community Defender	5815 Third Street	94124	415-822-6180			services, job training, legal	Bayview-Hunters Point

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation	5815 Third Street	94124	415-822-6180	James McElroy, Program Director	None	academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, employment, job training, counseling, cultural awareness	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation AIDS Services	5815 Third Street	94124	415-822-7500			health	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation Alice Griffith	43 Nichols Way	94124				mental health, substance abuse	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation Youth Services	5015 Third Street	94124	415-822-1585			youth services	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Hunters Point Health and Environmental Assessment Project	2401 Keith Street	94124	415-715-4009			health	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Hunters Point Health and Environmental Resource Center	6301 Third Street	94124	415-468-4372			health	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Hunters Point Mental Health Clinic	4301 Third Street	94124	415-648-5785	Intake worker of the day, 648-5785	None		Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Hunters Point Methadone Treatment	1625 Carroll Avenue	94124	415-822-8200			mental health, substance abuse	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Hunters Point Multi-Purpose Senior Center	1706 Yosemite Avenue	94124	415-822-1444			senior services	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Hunters Point Senior Center	1706 Yosemite Avenue	94124	415-822-1444			senior services	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Hunters Point Senior Center Adult Day Care	1205 La Salle Avenue	94124	415-826-4774			senior services	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Hunters Point Senior Central	1555 Burke Avenue	94124	415-401-7200			senior services	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Hunters Point Substance Abuse Programs	1625 Carroll Avenue	94124	415-822-6727			mental health, substance abuse	Bayview-Hunters Point

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Bayview Hunters Point YO! Center	1195 Hudson Street	94124	415-551- 9914			academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, employment, job training, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, teen parenting	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Hunters Point Youth Services	5015 Third Street	94124	415-822- 1585			youth services	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview LEARNs	1518 Van Dyke	94124	415-822- 1707			academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, employment, job training, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Lutheran Church	1400 Palou Avenue	94124	415-822- 2808			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Opera House	4705 Third Street	94124	415-824- 0386			academic support, arts and music, cultural awareness, recreation and athletic, employment, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, community center, recreation, library, recreation, school	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Opera House	4705 Third Street	94124	415-824- 0386			academic support, arts and music, cultural awareness, recreation and athletic, employment, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, community center, recreation, library, recreation, school	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Police Station	201 Williams Street	94124				police, safety	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Safe Haven	1395 Mendell Street	94124	415-522- 0100	Lena Miller	None	recreation and athletics, counseling	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Tabernacle Baptist Church	1775 La Salle Avenue	94124	415-641- 5835			church	Bayview-Hunters Point

Bayview-Hunters Point Beacon Center	3801 3rd Street, Suite 240	94124	415-695- 5416	Glenda Gutierrez Beacon Director	Spanish, Samoan, Chinese	Bayview-Hunters Point
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Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Bell Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church	1505 Keith Street	94124	415-822-4044			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bethel Cathedral Church of God in Christ	1229 Egbert Avenue	94124	415-822-9936			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Binie Institute House of Prayer	1112 Fitzgerald Avenue	94124	415-822-5885			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Black Infant Health Improvement Project c/o CAHEED Community Support Center	1030 Oakdale Avenue	94124	415-821-1336	Tracy Moore 415- 437-4673	None		Bayview-Hunters Point
Board and Care Home	1418 Revere Avenue	94124	415-822-2582			health	Bayview-Hunters Point
Brothers Against Guns	953 Key Street	94124	415-637-2809			academic support, arts and music, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	Bayview-Hunters Point
CAHEED Brighter Futures Program	4918 Third Street	94124	415-822-9144			teen parenting, leadership development, employment, job training, counseling, youth services	Bayview-Hunters Point
CAHEED Infant Daycare Center	1030 Oakdale Avenue	94124	415-821-1300			teen parenting, leadership development, employment, job training, counseling, youth services	Bayview-Hunters Point
CAHEED, Inc.	4918 Third Street	94124	415-822-9144			teen parenting, leadership development, employment, job training, counseling, youth services	Bayview-Hunters Point
Calvary Apostolic Church	1869 Oakdale Avenue	94124	415-642-1234			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Caring Restoration Home	1195 Gilman Avenue	94124	415-822-4303			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Center for Self Improvement	5048 Third Street	94124				arts, community center, education, recreation, library, recreation, school	Bayview-Hunters Point

Child Crisis	3801 Third Street	94124	415-970-3800	mental health, substance abuse	Bayview-Hunters Point
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Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Child Crisis	3801 Third Street	94124	415-970-3800			mental health, substance abuse	Bayview-Hunters Point
Christ Missionary Baptist Church	1501 Oakdale Avenue	94124	415-822-6707			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Christian Light Baptist Church	1043 Palou Avenue	94124	415-822-9755			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Church of Christ	1239 Revere Avenue	94124	415-822-3676			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Church of God of Prophecy	6212 Third Street	94124	415-467-7160			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
City College of San Francisco, Evans Campus	1400 Evans Avenue	94124				arts, community center, education, recreation, library, recreation, school	Bayview-Hunters Point
City College of San Francisco, Southeast Campus	1800 Oakdale Avenue	94124	415-550-4300			arts, community center, education, recreation, library, recreation, school	Bayview-Hunters Point
Coleman Medical Building	6301 Third Street	94124	415-647-1400			health	Bayview-Hunters Point
Community Computer Center	1465 Donner Avenue	94124	415-822-4144			arts, community center, education, recreation, library, recreation, school	Bayview-Hunters Point
Comprehensive Child Crisis Services	3801 - 3rd Street, Suite 400	94124	415-970-3800	Keith Hutchinson 415-970-3800	Spanish, Mandarin, Cantonese, Greek, French, and Vietnamese		Bayview-Hunters Point
Concord Missionary Baptist Church	6190 Third Street	94124	415-822-4071			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Cornerstone Missionary Baptist Church	6258 Third Street	94124	415-468-1284			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Double Rock Baptist Church	1595 Shafter Avenue	94124	415-822-4566			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Dr. Charles R. Drew Child Development Center	50 Pomona Street	94124	415-330-1546	Brenda Dupree	Cantonese, Mandarin, Spanish		Bayview-Hunters Point

Earl P. Mills Community Center	100 Whitney Young Circle	94124	civic organization	Bayview-Hunters Point
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Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Evergreen Baptist Church	6270 Third Street	94124	415-467-1606			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Faith Temple Church of God in Christ	1758 Oakdale Avenue	94124	415-826-7141			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Family Services Project	763 Jerrold Street	94124	415-824-3225	Taki Tyler	None		Bayview-Hunters Point
First Pentecostal Church of Jesus Christ	1121 Oakdale Avenue	94124	415-822-9566			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
First Samoan Full Gospel Pentecostal Church	2187 Quesada Avenue	94124	415-826-8393			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Flower Hill Baptist Church	2073 Quesada Avenue	94124	415-468-9161			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Foster Care Mental Health	3801 Third Street, Bldg. B, Ste. 400	94124	415-970-3875			mental health, substance abuse	Bayview-Hunters Point
Friends of Islais Creek	6 Hillview Court	94124				civic organization	Bayview-Hunters Point
Galilee Baptist Church	1901 Oakdale Avenue	94124	415-647-4487			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
George Washington Carver Elementary School	1360 Oakdale Avenue	94124	415-330-1540			arts, community center, education, recreation, library, recreation, school	Bayview-Hunters Point
Gilman Playground	1 Giant Drive	94124	415-467-4566			arts, community center, education, recreation, library, recreation, school	Bayview-Hunters Point
Girls 2000	2088 Oakdale Avenue	94124	415- 824-3225	Takai Tyler Executive Director	None	youth services, academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, employment, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, teen parenting, gender specific.	Bayview-Hunters Point

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Girls 2000	763 Jerrold Avenue	94124	415-824-3225	Melody Collier Activities Coordinator	None	youth services, academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, employment, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, teen parenting, gender specific.	Bayview-Hunters Point
Gloria R. Davis Academic Middle School	1195 Hudson Avenue	94124	415-695-5390	George Sloan/ Faye Anderson	Spanish	arts, community center, education, recreation, library, recreation, school	Bayview-Hunters Point
Good Samaritan Church of Jesus Christ	2847 Ingalls Street	94124	415-671-0830			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Grace Baptist Church	19 Bay View Street	94124	415-822-2352			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Grace Child Development Center	1551 Newcomb Avenue	94124	415-550-4393			arts and music, recreation and athletic, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	Bayview-Hunters Point
Greater New Light Baptist Church	1035 Palou Avenue	94124	415-822-2909			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Holiness Church of Christ	5110 Third Street	94124	415-822-4303			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Hunters Point A-West Tenants Association	1165 Oakdale Avenue	94124	415-643-1774			civic organization	Bayview-Hunters Point
Hunters Point Boys & Girls Club	729 Kirkwood Avenue	94124	415-822-7140	Reuben Smith Executive Director	Samoan	youth services, academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, employment, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities.	Bayview-Hunters Point

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Hunters Point Boys & Girls Club	729 Kirkwood Avenue	94124	415-822-7140	Reuben Smith	Samoan	youth services, academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, employment, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities.	Bayview-Hunters Point
Hunters Point Boys & Girls Club	729 Kirkwood Avenue	94124	415-822-7140	Rueben Smith Executive Director	None	youth services, academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, employment, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities.	Bayview-Hunters Point
Hunters Point Boys and Girls Club	729 Kirkwood Avenue	94124	415-822-7140			youth services, academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, employment, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities.	Bayview-Hunters Point
Hunters Point Community Youth Park Foundation	200 Middle Point Road	94124	415-285-1415	Julia Middleton	None	academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, employment, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, teen parenting	Bayview-Hunters Point
Hunters Point Family Development	90 Kiska Road	94124				housing	Bayview-Hunters Point
Hunters Point Gym	195 Kiska Road	94124	415-695-5004			arts and music, recreation and athletic, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	Bayview-Hunters Point
Hunters Point Rec. Center	195 Kiska Road	94124	415-695-5003	James Treat			Bayview-Hunters Point
Hunters Point Tenants Association	1065 Oakdale Avenue	94124				civic organization	Bayview-Hunters Point
Hunters Point Youth Park	200 Middle Point Road	94124	415-285-1415	Joe Tasby			Bayview-Hunters Point
Independent Newspaper	1213 Evans Avenue	94124	415-826-1100			newspaper	Bayview-Hunters Point
India Basin Neighborhood Association	863 Innes Avenue	94124	415-824-0572			civic organization	Bayview-Hunters Point

Jackie Robinson Apartments	1340 Hudson Street	94124	housing	Bayview-Hunters Point
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Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Jackie Robinson Computer Learning Center	1340 Hudson Street	94124	415-821-7104			arts, community center, education, recreation, library, recreation, school, academic support, skill building	Bayview-Hunters Point
James Memorial Church of God	1470 Shafter Avenue	94124	415-822-8550			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Jehovah's Witness	1411 Thomas Avenue	94124	415-822-2367			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Jelani House	1601 Quesada Avenue	94124	415-822-5977			mental health, substance abuse	Bayview-Hunters Point
Jelani House: Hud Outpatient	1588 Quesada Street	94124	415-822-5945	Colleen Matthews (womens intake) Tony Hunter (mens intake)	Spanish, Tagalog, French		Bayview-Hunters Point
Jelani House: Newhall Manor	1221 Newhall Street	94124	415-970-9154	Barbara Price	None		Bayview-Hunters Point
Jelani House: Perinatal	1601 Quesada Avenue	94124	415-822-5977	Margaret Gold	Spanish, Tagalog, French		Bayview-Hunters Point
Jelani House: Rites of Passage	1601 Quesada Avenue	94124	415-822-5977	Ce Ce, Intake	Spanish, Tagalog, French		Bayview-Hunters Point
Joseph Lee Recreation Center	1395 Mendell Street	94124	415-822-9040	Bobbi Pruitt		arts, community center, education, recreation, library, recreation, school	Bayview-Hunters Point
Joseph Lee Recreation Center	1395 Mendell Street	94124	415-822-9040			arts and music, recreation and athletic, counseling, cultural awareness	Bayview-Hunters Point
La Salle Apartments	30 Whitfield	94124				housing	Bayview-Hunters Point
Literacy for Environmental Justice -LEJ	6220 3rd Street	94124	415-508-0575	Patrick Rump/ Dana Lanza	Russian, Spanish	employment, skill building, leadership development	Bayview-Hunters Point

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Little Bethany Baptist Church	1636 Armstrong Avenue	94124	415-822-2242			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Malcolm X Academy	350 Harbor Road	94124	415-695-5950			arts, community center, education, recreation, library, recreation, school	Bayview-Hunters Point
Martin Luther King Child Care Center	200 Cashmere Street	94124	415-821-7000			youth services	Bayview-Hunters Point
Mayor's Youth Employment & Education Program	1715 Yosemite Avenue	94124	415-822-3491			academic support, recreation and athletic, employment, counseling, outdoor activities	Bayview-Hunters Point
Meals on Wheels	1375 Fairfax Avenue	94124	415-920-1111			senior services	Bayview-Hunters Point
Metropolitan Baptist Church	1682 Newcomb Avenue	94124	415-282-5657			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Milton Meyer Rec. Center	195 Kiska Road	94124	415-695-5004	Susan Curry			Bayview-Hunters Point
Milton Meyers Gym and Auditorium - Hunters Point	195 Kiska Road	94124				arts, community center, education, recreation, library, recreation, school	Bayview-Hunters Point
Mt. Enon Baptist Church	1891 Palou Avenue	94124	415-824-3117			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Mt. Gilead Baptist Church	1629 Oakdale Avenue	94124	415-285-5042			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Muhammad University of Islam	5048 Third Street	94124				church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Neilah House	1301 Revere Street	94124	415-822-1255			health	Bayview-Hunters Point
Network for Elders	1555 Burke Avenue	94124	415-647-5353			senior services	Bayview-Hunters Point
New Bethel Apostolic Community Church	2847 Ingalls Street	94124	415-822-8931			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
New Direction Academic Sports Pros	1800 Oakdale Avenue, # 406	94124	415-643-6591	Anthony Muhammad Executive Director	None		Bayview-Hunters Point

New Home Baptist Church	1763 Newcomb Avenue	94124	415-648- 9344	church	Bayview-Hunters Point
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Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Newhall Manor	1221 Newhall Avenue	94124	415-970-9154			mental health, substance abuse	Bayview-Hunters Point
Office of Samoan Affairs	1800 Oakdale Avenue	94124				services, job training, legal	Bayview-Hunters Point
Officers for Justice	5126 Third Street	94124	415-822-2225			civic organization	Bayview-Hunters Point
Olivet Baptist Church	1667 Revere Avenue	94124	415-822-4049			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Paul Robeson and Diego Rivera Academy	1535 Newcomb Avenue	94124	415-920-5155	Tom DeCaigny			Bayview-Hunters Point
Pearlgate Baptist Church	15 Latona Street	94124	415-822-8641			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Prevention Health Care	66 Venus	94124				services, job training, legal	Bayview-Hunters Point
Providence Baptist Church	1601 McKinnon Avenue	94124	415-648-2983			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Providence Foundation of SF	1218 Mendell Avenue	94124	415-642-0234			academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	Bayview-Hunters Point
Renaissance Parent of Success	1800 Oakdale Ave., Rm. 510	94124	415-643-1400			services, job training, legal	Bayview-Hunters Point
Renaissance Parents of Success	1800 Oakdale Avenue, #510	94124	415-643-1400	Tempi Priestly	Spanish	services, job training, legal	Bayview-Hunters Point
Residents of the Southeast Sector (ROSES)	1800 Oakdale Avenue	94124					Bayview-Hunters Point
Ridgeview Terrace	140 Cashmere	94124				housing	Bayview-Hunters Point
Rock of Ages	1095 Gilman Avenue	94124	415-822-6421			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
San Francisco Bay View Newspaper	4908 Third Street	94124				newspaper	Bayview-Hunters Point
San Francisco League of Urban Gardeners	2088 Oakdale Avenue	94124	415-285-7584	Paula Jones	None	services, job training, legal, employment	Bayview-Hunters Point

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
SF Black Firefighters Association	4636 Third Street	94124	415-822-3454			civic organization	Bayview-Hunters Point
SF Boys and Girls Club - Alice Griffith Branch	2525 Griffith Street	94124	415-822-1032			youth services	Bayview-Hunters Point
Shiloh Full Gospel Church	5122 Third Street	94124	415-822-4530			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Sistah, Sistah	3801 Third Street, Ste. 112	94124	415-970-3980			youth services, teen parenting	Bayview-Hunters Point
Sojourner Truth Child Care Center	1 Cashmere Street	94124	415-821-7090			youth services	Bayview-Hunters Point
Sojourner Truth Family Resource Center	3450 Third Street	94124	415-920-0990			services, job training, legal	Bayview-Hunters Point
Sojourner Truth Family Services Agency	3450 Third Street	94124	415-647-0662			youth services	Bayview-Hunters Point
Soujourner Truth	1 Cashmere Street	94124	415-821-7090			academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, job training, counseling, cultural awareness	Bayview-Hunters Point
Southeast Career Center	1800 Oakdale Ave., Rm. 1	94124				arts, community center, education, recreation, library, recreation, school	Bayview-Hunters Point
Southeast Community Facility Commission	1800 Oakdale Avenue	94124	415-821-1534			arts, community center, education, recreation, library, recreation, school	Bayview-Hunters Point
Southeast Head Start	1300 Phelps Avenue	94124	415-821-6005			youth services	Bayview-Hunters Point
Southeast Health Center	2401 Keith Street	94124	415-715-4000	Freddie L Smith, MPH415-715-4056	Spanish, Tagalog, and Cantonese	health	Bayview-Hunters Point
Southeast Health Center Dental Clinic	2401 Keith Street	94124	415-715-4066	Herminia Rosete, dental assistant	Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog		Bayview-Hunters Point

St. James Baptist Church	1470 Hudson Avenue	94124	415-648- 5995	church	Bayview-Hunters Point
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Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
St. John Missionary Baptist Church	824 Newhall Street	94124	415-826-5639			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
St. Luke's Baptist Church	343 Paul Avenue	94124	415-467-4303				Bayview-Hunters Point
St. Paul of the Shipwreck Catholic Church	1122 Jamestown Avenue	94124	415-467-0060				Bayview-Hunters Point
St. Paul Tabernacle Baptist Church	1789 Oakdale Avenue	94124	415-642-6965			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
St. Peter's Missionary Baptist Church	1606 Newcomb Avenue	94124	415-648-4337				Bayview-Hunters Point
Star of Hope Missionary Baptist Church	2002 Quesada Avenue	94124	415-282-2810				Bayview-Hunters Point
Stoneview Apartments	35 Lilian Street	94124				housing	Bayview-Hunters Point
Sunlight Pentecostal Holiness Temple	1435 Palou Avenue	94124	415-822-5353			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
System of Care	3801 Third Street	94124	415-870-3860			mental health, substance abuse	Bayview-Hunters Point
Third Street Mental Health Center	4301 Third Street	94124	415-648-5785			mental health, substance abuse	Bayview-Hunters Point
Thurgood Marshall Academic High School	45 Conkling Street	94124	415-695-5612			arts, community center, education, recreation, library, recreation, school	Bayview-Hunters Point
Tri-Unity Missionary Baptist Church	542 Thornton Avenue	94124	415-822-5166			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
True Hope Church of God in Christ	950 Gilman Avenue	94124	415-822-5626			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
Turf	815 Egbert Street	94124	415-715-3197			youth services	Bayview-Hunters Point
Ujima Clinic	195 Kiska Road	94124	415-821-9272			health	Bayview-Hunters Point
United Council for Human Services	2111 Jennings Street	94124	415-671-1100			health	Bayview-Hunters Point
Unity Homes	220 Cashmere Street	94124				housing	Bayview-Hunters Point

Victory Temple Baptist Church	1475 Underwood Avenue	94124	415-822- 4989	church	Bayview-Hunters Point
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Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Westbrook Apartments	763 Jerrold Avenue	94124				housing	Bayview-Hunters Point
Whitney Young Child Development Center	100 Whitney Young Circle	94124	415-821-7550			youth services	Bayview-Hunters Point
Woodside Landscape Internship	2088 Oakdale Avenue	94124	415-285-7584	Laura Tannenbaum	None	employment, job training, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	Bayview-Hunters Point
YMCA Bayview Hunters Point Branch	3801 Third Street, Ste. 240	94124	415-695-9622			youth services	Bayview-Hunters Point
Young Community Developers	1715 Yosemite Avenue	94124	415-822-3491			services, job training, legal, employment	Bayview-Hunters Point
Youth Garden Internship - SLUG	2088 Oakdale Avenue	94124	415-285-7584	Cory Calandra Interim Executive Director	Spanish, Japanese	academic support, employment, teen parenting	Bayview-Hunters Point
Zaccho Dance Theater	1777 Yosemite Avenue	94124	415-822-6744			arts, community center, education, recreation, library, recreation, school	Bayview-Hunters Point
Zion Chapel Church of God in Christ	1221 Hawes Street	94124	415-822-9066			church	Bayview-Hunters Point
21st Century Academy	2055 Silver Avenue	94124	415-695-5400			arts, community center, education, recreation, library, recreation, school	Bayview-Hunters Point
Alice Griffith Learning Center	1601 Lane Street	94124	415-330-3100			youth services	Bayview-Hunters Point
Aspen South Hills	50 Reardon Road	94124				housing	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Hunters Point Foundation for Community Improvement	1325 Evans Avenue	94124	415-824-0211			mental health, substance abuse	Bayview-Hunters Point
Bayview Hunters Point YMCA	1601 Lane Street	94124	415-822-7728			academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, outdoor activities	Bayview-Hunters Point

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Bret Harte Elementary School	1035 Gilman Avenue	94103	415-330-1520	Narda Harrigan/ Cheryl Curtis	Tagalog	arts, community center, education, recreation, library, recreation, school	Bayview-Hunters Point
CAHEED, Inc.	1331 Evans Avenue	94124	415-642-9886			teen parenting, leadership development, employment, job training, counseling, youth services	Bayview-Hunters Point
Child Development Program	1331 Evans Avenue	94124	415-642-9886	Shirley Jones Executive Director	Chinese		Bayview-Hunters Point
Family Child Care Enterprise Project	1331 Evans Avenue	94124	415-642-9886			youth services	Bayview-Hunters Point
Family Mosaic Project	1309 Evans Avenue	94124	415-206-4600			mental health, substance abuse	Bayview-Hunters Point
Family Mosaic Project	1309 Evans Street	94124	415-206 - 7600	Rochelle Frank, Ph.D. 206 - 7600	Spanish, Chinese, Cantonese, Tagalog	mental health, substance abuse	Bayview-Hunters Point
From Start to Finish	1601 Lane Street	94124	415-822-8174			youth services	Bayview-Hunters Point
Gilman Playground	Gilman Avenue & Griffith	94121	415-467-4566	Maurice Porter			Bayview-Hunters Point
Hunter View Head Start	125 West Point Avenue	94124	415-824-4686			youth services	Bayview-Hunters Point
Hunters View Resident Management Council	207 West Point Road	94124				civic organization	Bayview-Hunters Point

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Infusion One	1331 Evans Avenue	94124	415-641-1704			youth services, academic support, recreation and athletic, employment, job training, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, skill building, leadership development	Bayview-Hunters Point
Northridge Computer Learning Center	14 Ardath Street	94124	415-648-9929			arts, community center, education, recreation, library, recreation, school	Bayview-Hunters Point
Northridge Cooperative Homes	1 Ardath Court	94124				civic organization	Bayview-Hunters Point
San Francisco Educational Services	1601 Lane Street	94124	415-330-3100			youth services, academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, employment, job training, counseling, outdoor activities, teen parenting	Bayview-Hunters Point
SFES Educational Youth Development Center	1601 Lane Street	94124	415-330-3113			youth services	Bayview-Hunters Point
Shafter Avenue Community Club	169 Shafter Avenue	94124				civic organization	Bayview-Hunters Point
Sliver Terrace Playground	Thornton & Bayshore	94107	415-467-0478	David Denton			Bayview-Hunters Point
Southeast Family Support Network	1331 Evans Avenue	94124	415-642-9886	Shirley Jones Executive Director	Spanish, Chinese		Bayview-Hunters Point
Southeast Health Center	401 Keith Street	94124		Tress Stewart, PHN 415-715-4039 or 739-4333 pager (Mon, Wed - Fri)	Spanish speaking patients referred to Silver Avenue HC	health	Bayview-Hunters Point
Southeast Neighborhood Jobs Initiative	1601 Lane Street, Rm. 201	94124	415-671-3986			job training	Bayview-Hunters Point
Youngblood Coleman Playground	Mendell & Galvez	94124	415-695-5005	Sophia Turnitseed			Bayview-Hunters Point

Section II: Mission Resources

Mission Community Resources

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
16th Street Neighborhood Association	2940 16th Street #314	94110	415-558-8133	415-558-8135				The Mission
Alternatives for Latinas Self-Sufficiency	1398 Valencia Street	94110	415-826-5090	415-826-1885		Spanish, Tagalog	education counseling, referrals, business training and support services for latina women.	The Mission
Andora Inn	2434 Mission Street	94110	415-282-0337	415-282-2608				The Mission
Arriba Juntos	1850 Mission Street	94103	415-487-3240	415-863-9314		Spanish, Tagalog	vocational training and education, employment services, provides food boxes, and referrals	The Mission
Arriba Juntos	1850 Mission Street	94103	415-863-9307	415-863-9314				The Mission
Asian Perinatal Advocates	1001 Potrero Avenue, MS6E	94110	415-206-5450	415-206-3686		Cantonese, Mandarin, Cambodian, Laotian, Tagalog, Vietnamese	services include home visits, individual counseling, child abuse prevention, domestic violence counseling, family support groups, education, and referrals	The Mission
Asian Perinatal Advocates	1001 Potrero Avenue, MS6E	94110	415-206-5450	415-206-3686		Cantonese, Mandarin, Cambodian, Laotian, Tagalog, Vietnamese	services include home visits, individual counseling, child abuse prevention, domestic violence counseling, family support groups, education, and referrals.	The Mission
Asian Women's Shelter	3543 18th Street #19	94110	415-751-0880	415-751-0806		Cantonese, Mandarin	domestic violence shelter for women and their children. provides counseling, food, clothing, referrals and crisis line.	The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Asian Women's Shelter	3543 18th Street #19	94110	415-751-0880	415-751-0806		Cantonese and Mandarin	domestic violence shelter for women and their children. provides counseling, food, clothing, referrals and crisis line.	The Mission
Aviva House	1724 Bryant Street	94110	415-431-4404	415-431-5955	K.C. OHara, Program Director	Spanish, Russian		The Mission
Bay Area Teen Voices	3543 18th Street #18	94110	415-255-7162				academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, employment, job training, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, teen parenting	The Mission
Bethany Center	580 Capp Street	94110	415-821-4515					The Mission
Bilingual Business Training and Technical Assistance to Child Care Providers	3505 20th Street	94110	415-282-3334 x 18	415-282-3320	Luis Granados Executive Director	Spanish		The Mission
Boys & Girls Clubs of San Francisco	333 Valencia Street, Suite 410	94103	415-861-8202	415-865-1920	Marisu Jaunakais	Spanish		The Mission
Brava for Women in the Arts	2781 24th Street	94110	415-641-7657	415-641-7684		None		The Mission
Bryant Elementary School	1050 York Street	94110	415-695-5780	415-695-5780	Larry Alegre	Spanish		The Mission
California Reinvestment Committee	474 Valencia Street, Ste. 110	94103	415-864-3980					The Mission
Casa de los Jovenes	440 Potrero Avenue	94110	415-487-6717	415-487-6724	Nora Rios-Reddick Executive Director	Spanish		The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Castro Mission Health Center	2730 Bryant Street, 2nd Floor, West Wing	94110	415-920 - 7192	415-920- 187	Ricardo Duarte, Nurse Manager 415-487- 7555	Spanish		The Mission
Center for Employment Training	1727 Mission Street	94103	800-533- 2519	415-252- 0990		Spanish	occupational training, esl classes, ged, job search/work readiness skills instruction, job placement assistance, and referrals.	The Mission
Center for Employment Training	1727 Mission Street	94103	415-255- 8880	415-252- 0990	Morry Hermon			The Mission
Central American Resource Center	1245 Alabama Street	94110	415-824- 2330	415-824- 2806	Jose Burgos	Spanish		The Mission
Centro Latino	1656 15th Street	94103	415-861- 8758	415-861- 4028	Gloria Bonilla			The Mission
Centro Latino Cuzcatlan	1300 South Van Ness #204	94110	415-824- 5928	415-647- 7706		Spanish	support services to immigrants, citizenship, voter registration, work permits, and political asylum	The Mission
Centro Latino de San Francisco - Senior Center	1656 15th Street	94110	415-252- 1843	415-648- 3957		Spanish	referrals for legal, medical, vocational, housing, and food and meal services.	The Mission
Cesar Chavez Schoolyard	825 Shotwell	94110	415-641- 2812	415-695- 5765	Daniel Garcia			The Mission
Child and Adolescent Sexual Abuse Resource Center	995 Potrero Avenue, Building 80	94110	451-206 - 8386	415-206- 6273	Christine Volker PhD 206 - 6895	Spanish		The Mission
Coalition on Homelessness - Family Rights and Dignity	3453 18th Street	94110	415-346- 3740	415-431- 9370		Spanish	advocates for low-income families regarding afdc, tanf, cps, medical and housing.	The Mission
Coleman Advocates for Children and Youth	2601 Mission Street, Ste. 804	94110	415-641- 4362	415-641- 1708	Taj James			The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Columbia Park Boys and Girls Club - Administrative Offices	333 Valencia	94110	415-861-8232	415-861-7723		Spanish	provides recreational center and activities for youth.	The Mission
Companeros del Barrio	474 Valencia Street, Ste. 145	94103	415-431-9925	415-431-9947	Cristina Gutierrez			The Mission
DPH/SFGH: Bay Area Perinatal AIDS Clinic	1001 Potrero Avenue	94110	415-206-8919		Kristen Urbinati	None		The Mission
Early Literacy and Service Learning	1406 Valencia Street	94110	415-642-3281				academic support, counseling, teen parenting	The Mission
ESL-Vocational Clerical Skills/ Youth Leadership Training Program	2940 16th Street, Suite 319	94103	415-626-1608	415-437-9241	M. Blanco Executive Director	Tagalog		The Mission
Family Development Center	2730 Bryant Street	94110	415-282-1090	415-282-1735		Spanish	child development program including childcare, a pre-school, counseling, and infant and toddler programs.	The Mission
Family Support Services of the Bay Area	205 13th Street, Suite 3150	94103			Faye Ocoman 415-861-4284	None		The Mission
Family Support Services of the Bay Area	205 13th Street, Ste. 3150	94103	415-861-4060	415-282-1735		Spanish	emphasis on family preservation, temporary daycare, education, and referrals for housing.	The Mission
Filipino-American Council of San Francisco Filipino-American Employment and Training Center	2940 16th Street	94103	415-626-1608				free classes on computer skills, substance abuse prevention, counseling, mentors, and tutoring and job referrals.	The Mission
Friendship House	333 Valencia Street - 4th Floor	94103	415-431-6323	415-431-6517		American Indian, Spanish	90 day residential drug treatment program.	The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Friendship House Association of American Indians, Inc.	333 Valencia Street, Suite 400	94103	415-865- 0964	415-865- 5428	Wayne Grigsby Youth Project Director	None		The Mission
Day Treatment	440 Potrero Avenue	94110	415-487- 6720	415-487- 6724	Olga Munoz- Straub	Spanish		The Mission
Girls After School Academy	3543 18th Ave., Ste. 15	94110	415-406- 1935	415-406- 1922	Evette Brandon Director of Programs	Spanish	academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, job training, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, teen parenting	The Mission
Girls Now Project	3261 23rd Street	94110	415-648- 2826	415-648- 5196	Tracy Brown Program Director	Spanish		The Mission
Girls Outreach Program	3543 18th Street	94110	415-255- 7162		Daniel Cross	Spanish and other languages upon request		The Mission
Girlsresource	3543 18th Street, 4th Floor	94110	415-252- 8880				an organization that addresses the lack of meaningful work and leadership opportunities for low-income women.	The Mission
Golden Gate for Seniors	637 South Van Ness Ave.	94110	415-626- 7553	415-626- 7779		Spanish	residential sober living for men and women ages 55 years and over.	The Mission
Good Samaritan Family Resource Center	1294 Potrero Avenue	94110	415-824- 9475	415-824- 9527		Spanish	esl, parenting classes, support groups, workshops, counseling, and referral services.	The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
High Quality Child Care	2940 16th Street, Suite. 301	94103	415-437-3990	415-437-3994	April Y. Silas, LCSW Executive Director	Spanish, Cantonese		The Mission
High Quality Child Care	2940 Mission Street	94110	415-647-4141	415-647-3663	Estela Garcia Child Coordinator	Spanish		The Mission
Homeless Children's Network	2940 16th Street, Ste. 301	94103	415-437-3990	415-437-3994	April Y. Silas, LCSW Executive Director	Spanish, Chinese		The Mission
Horace Mann Academic Middle School	3351 23rd Street	94110	415-695-5881 x3132	415-695-5881 x3132	Judy Drummond/ Mr. Fell	Spanish		The Mission
Horizons Unlimited of San Francisco, Inc.	440 Potrero Avenue	94110	415-487-6720	415-487-6724		Spanish	individual, group, and family counseling. relocation, health education, and employment referrals.	The Mission
Horizons Unlimited of San Francisco, Inc.	440 Potrero Avenue	94110	415-487-6720	415-487-6724		Spanish	individual, group, and family counseling. recreation, health education, and employment referrals.	The Mission
Horizons Unlimited SF	440 Potrero Avenue	94110	415-487-6723	487 - 6712		Spanish	academic support, employment, counseling	The Mission
Horizons Unlimited Young Women Arise Project	440 Potrero	94110	415-487-6700			English and Spanish	this program provides peer prevention education regarding violence in mission and western addition neighborhoods.	The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Housing not Borders	2940 16th Street, Ste. 323	94103	415-861- 7419	415-861- 3033		Spanish	offers computer training for homeless, transportation allowance, childcare, employment readiness and placement.	The Mission
Independent Living Skills Program	25 Valencia Street	94103	415-934- 4202		Arleen Hylton Program Coordinator	Spanish, interpreters for other languages available upon request		The Mission
Institute of the Arts of Living/ Westside Community Mental Health	2513 - 24th Street	94110	415-647- 6255	415-647- 5816	Lisa Benson	Spanish, French, and Hebrew		The Mission
Instituto Familiar de la Raza	2837 Mission Street	94110	415-647- 4141	415-647- 3662		Spanish	individual, couple, child and family counseling. hiv education and services	The Mission
Interagency Lifeline Collaborative	1294 Potrero Avenue	94110	415-824- 9475	415-824- 9527	Hector Melendez Interim Director	Spanish		The Mission
Iris Center	333 Valencia Street, Suite 222	94103	415-864 - 2364	415-864- 0116	Grace Webster, Outpatient Services Program Director	Spanish		The Mission
Iris Center	333 Valencia Street #200	94103	415-864- 2364	415-864- 0116		Spanish	counseling to low-income women and families. parenting, hiv counseling, anger management, and vocational counseling.	The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Jamestown Center Project	3382 26th Street	94110	415-647-4709	415-647-4718	Katie Brackenridge Co-Director	Spanish		The Mission
Jovenes Unidos-Central American Resource Center	1245 Alabama Street	94110	415-824-2330	415-824-2806		Spanish	provides resources to latin and central americans with immigration, legal assistance, citizenship, dental and health clinic, and tutorials for youth	The Mission
La Cultura Cura	2919 Mission Street	94110	415-647-4141	415-647-3662	Michelle Alvarez	Spanish		The Mission
La Raza Centro Legal	474 Valencia Street, Ste. 295	94103	415-575-3500	415-255-7593		Spanish	employment, housing, immigration, naturalization, senior and youth law. the workers advocacy project fights for rights of immigrant and low wage workers.	The Mission
La Raza Information Center	474 Valencia Street, Ste. 100	94103	415-863-0764	415-863-1690		Spanish	domestic violence, family, and senior services for latino individuals and families. help with translation, taxes, and filling out forms. referrals available.	The Mission
La Raza Information Center	474 Valencia Street, Ste. 100	94103	415-863-0764	415-863-1690		Spanish	domestic violence, family, and senior services for latino individuals and families. help with translation, taxes, and filling our forms. referrals available.	The Mission
Las America CDC	801 Treat Avenue	94110	415-695-5746	415-695-5746	Lizzie Lozada	Spanish		The Mission
Latinos en Extasis	240 Shotwell Street	94110	415-552-1013 x 339	415-431-3178	Teresa Betancourt Associate Director	Spanish		The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Lyon Martin Women's Health Center	1748 Market Street, Ste. 201	94102	415-565-7672	415-252-7490		Spanish	primary care clinic for women. hiv services are available, parenting program, stop smoking program for gay/lesbian, bisexual, transgender and hiv+.	The Mission
Mann, Horace Gym	3351 23rd Street	94110	415-641-2812		Oscar Coronado			The Mission
Mission Council on Alcohol Abuse	474 Valencia St, Suite 135	94103	415-864 - 0554	415-701 - 1868	Lisa Gutierrez, Program Director	Spanish		The Mission
Mission Council on Alcohol Abuse for Spanish Speaking	820 Valencia Street	94103	415-826-6767	415-826-6774		Spanish	outpatient counseling for clients with alcohol or drug abuse problems. domestic violence program. 18 month dui program.	The Mission
Mission Council on Alcohol Abuse for Spanish Speaking	820 Valencia Street	94103	415-826-6767	415-826-6774		Spanish	outpatient counseling for clients with alcohol or drug abuse problems. domestic violence program. 18 month dui program.	The Mission
Mission Education Projects	3049 24th Street	94110	415-282-9898	415-282-9095	Rita Alviar	Spanish	academic support, arts and music, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	The Mission
Mission Family Center - Centro Familiar de la Mission	759 South Van Ness	94110	415-695-6955	415-695-6963		Spanish	services for children and youth who have problems with depression, anxiety, family conflicts, and anger management.	The Mission
Mission Hiring Hall	3042 16th Street	94103	415-626-1919	415-626-1579		Spanish	job placement and 90-day follow up. job orientation and employment counseling.	The Mission
Mission Language and Vocation School	2929 19th Street	94110	415-648-5220	415-648-0262		Spanish	training for vocational trades: clerical, medical assisting, and cashiering.	The Mission
Mission Learning Center	474 Valencia Street, #210	94103	415-575-3535	415-558-9363	Adriana Razo	Spanish		The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Mission Learning Center	474 Valencia Street #210	94103	415-575-3535	415-558-9363		Spanish	parenting classes and leadership training for adults. family support services.	The Mission
Mission Mental Health	111 Potrero Avenue	94103	415-554-9980	415-554-9701		Spanish, French, Russian	mental health services, including drop-in counseling, and referrals to other agencies.	The Mission
Mission Neighborhood Center	240 Shotwell Street	94110	415-552-1013			English, Spanish, and Portuguese	a center that provides free and confidential services for youth ages 12-20. counseling, jobs, referrals, hiv and std tests, condoms, pregnancy tests, and birth control.	The Mission
Mission Neighborhood Centers	362 Capp Street	94110	415-206-7747		Sam Ruiz Executive Director	Spanish		The Mission
Mission Neighborhood Health Center	240 Shotwell Street	94110	415-552-3870	415-431-3178		Spanish	medical, dental, hiv services and education. counseling and referrals. senior services. teen clinic. mother and infant care. pharmacy on site.	The Mission
Mission Police Station	630 Valencia Street	94110	415-558-5400	415-558-5447		Spanish	crisis intervention and community outreach and advocacy program. information and referrals to other social service agencies.	The Mission
Mission Police Station	630 Valencia Street	94110	415-558-5400	415-558-5447		Spanish	crisis intervention and community outreach and advocacy program. information and referrals to other social service agencies.	The Mission
Mission Recreation Center	2450 Harrison Street	94110	415-695-5012		Oscar Jimenez			The Mission
Mission Recreation Center	745 Treat Avenue	94110	415-920-7188			Spanish	recreational activities, case management, and educational workshops on substance abuse/HIV/AIDS, and sex education.	The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Morrisania West Yores	205 13th Street, Suite 3300	94103	415-552-4660	415-552-4137	Charles Dixon, Program Director	None		The Mission
Morrisania West, Inc.	205 13th Street, Ste. 3300	94103	415-552-4660	415-552-4137		Spanish	provides after school jobs for youth. offers peer counseling, tutoring, court and probation, and career counseling.	The Mission
Native American Health Center	56 Julian Avenue	94103	415-621-4212	415-621-3985		Spanish	medical and dental services provided.	The Mission
New Generations Teen Clinic	625 Potrero Avenue	94110	415-502-8336			English, Spanish and Cantonese	the clinics general services are pelvic exams, birth control options, STD diagnosis and treatments. pregnancy, hiv counseling, testing, and a teen club for girls are also available.	The Mission
New Leaf Services	1853 Market Street	94103	415-626-7000	415-626-5916		Spanish	counseling, information, referrals. therapy for victims of domestic violence.	The Mission
New Leaf Services for Our Community	1853 Market Street	94103			Mark Bronnenberg 415-626-7000 x226 or x 220	Spanish		The Mission
Open Gate	2601 Mission Street, Suite 206	94110	415-282-7494	415-282-1226	Juno Duenas Executive Director	Spanish, Chinese		The Mission
Outpatient Program	440 Potrero Avenue	94110	415-487-6720	415-487-6724	Olga Munoz-Straub	Spanish		The Mission
Patient Education Resource Center	1001 Potrero Avenue Bldg 30, 1st Floor	94110	415-206-5400	415-206-5177	Geri Berkvam, RN, FNP	Chinese		The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Pinehurst Lodge (Salvation Army ARC)	1500 Valencia Street	94110	415-643- 8000	415-695- 0647		Tagalog, Spanish	long term alcoholic residential treatment program (3 mos- 1year). work therapy and life planning emphasis. group, individual, family and vocational counseling.	The Mission
POCOVI @ Centro de Educacion Familiar	474 Valencia Street, Ste. 150	94103	415-552- 2204	415-810- 2348		Spanish	spanish classes for men who abuse women.	The Mission
POCPVI @ Centro de Educacion Familiar	474 Valencia Street, Ste. 150	94103	415-552- 2204	415-810- 2348		Spanish	spanish classes for men who abuse women.	The Mission
Pomeroy House	2261 Bryant Street	94110	415-282- 8900	415-285- 4494	Esther Picazo	Spanish		The Mission
Progress Foundation - La Amistad	2481 Harrison Street	94110	415-285- 8100	415-285- 2448		Spanish	transitional residential treatment program for adults who require 24 hr staffing and supportive rehabilitation, but not intensive services. stay an average of 3 to 6 months.	The Mission
Progress Foundation - La Posada	810 Capp Street	94110	415-285- 0810	415-285- 2110		Spanish	crisis residential treatment program treats adults referred from emergency services or inpatient units for an average of two weeks.	The Mission
Providing Service To Youth/Early Literacy and Service Learning	1406 Valencia Street	94110	415-642- 3281	415-642- 3394	Mateo Cordoba- Villalobos Executive Director			The Mission
RAP/REK Teen Health Clinic - Real Alternative Program	2730 Bryant Street, 2nd Floor	94110	415-282- 9984			English and Spanish	a clinic that provides drop-in medical care. health education, STD screening, HIV testing, birth control, pelvic exams, immunizations, mental health counseling, and services for babies of teen parents.	The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Rape Treatment Center	2801A 25th Street	94110	415-821-3222	415-821-3407		Spanish	medical treatment, evidence collection, help with developing the police report, counseling, training and education.	The Mission
Real Alternatives Program	2780 Bryant Street	94110	415-920-7192		Pierre Marie-Rose, MD 415-920-7192	Spanish		The Mission
Real Alternatives Program, Inc. (RAP)	2730 Bryant Street, 2nd Floor	94110	415-282-9984	415-920-7187		Spanish	case management, youth leadership programs, hiv/aids education, juvenile court liaisons, recreational activities, and mission community peace initiative.	The Mission
Riley Center - Rosalie and Brennan House	3543 18th Street	94110	415-255-0165	415-552-0337		Spanish	women's shelter and transitional home for formerly battered women with or without children. offers referrals, clothing, food and legal services.	The Mission
Riley Center - Rosalie and Brennan House	3543 18th Street	94110	415-255-0165	415-552-0337		Spanish	women's shelter and transitional home for formerly battered women with or without children. offers referrals, clothing food and legal services.	The Mission
San Francisco Boys and Girls Club - Mission District	901 Alabama Street	94110	415-282-3310			Spanish	recreational center offers a photography program, athletic activities, arts and crafts, tutoring program and computer lab.	The Mission
San Francisco General Hospital	1001 Potrero Street	94107	415-206-4444	415-206-3142	Miriam Martinez, Ph.D.	Spanish		The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
San Francisco General Hospital	2550 - 23 rd St, Bldg 9, Room	94110	415-206-5494	415-206-6543	Amy Turek, RD	Spanish, Cantonese, Mandarin, Vietnamese, Tagalog		The Mission
San Francisco General Hospital - AIDS and Substance Abuse	1001 Potrero Avenue #7E12	94110	415-206-3157	415-206-6159		Spanish	HIV/AIDS services and referrals for in-patient at hospital.	The Mission
San Francisco General Hospital - Bay Area Regional Poison Center	1001 Potrero Avenue #1E	94110	800-523-2222	415-206-5480		German, Arabic, French, Russian, Tagalog, Laotian, Korean, Japanese, Vietnamese, Spanish, Mandarin, Cantonese	emergency and medical information for poison or suspected poisonous substances.	The Mission
San Francisco General Hospital - CASARC	995 Potrero Avenue, Bldg. 80	94110	415-206-8386	415-206-6273		Spanish	counseling, medical services, and witness services to children who are victims of sexual assault.	The Mission
San Francisco General Hospital - CASARC	995 Potrero Avenue, Bldg. 80	94110	415-206-8386	415-206-6273		Spanish	counseling, medical services, and witness services to children who are victims of sexual assault.	The Mission
San Francisco General Hospital - Child Trauma Project	1001 Potrero Street, 6M	94110	415-206-5323	415-206-5328		Spanish	assessment and treatment to preschoolers and their mothers who have experienced domestic violence.	The Mission
San Francisco General Hospital - Child Trauma Project	1001 Potrero Street #6M	94110	415-206-5323	415-206-5328		Spanish	assessment and treatment to preschoolers and their mothers who have experienced domestic violence.	The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
San Francisco General Hospital - Infant and Parent Program	1001 Potrero Ave., Bldg. 9, #130	94110	415-206-5290	415-206-4722		Spanish	in-home or office support. assessment and treatment when there are concerns about a child's development. workshops and consultation for daycare providers.	The Mission
San Francisco General Hospital - Methadone Maintenance	1001 Potrero Ave., Bldg. 90	94110	415-206-8616	415-206-6875		Tagalog, Cantonese, Mandarin, Spanish	counseling, appropriate medical and psychiatric referrals, vocational referrals, community network, meetings for sponsors for support and education.	The Mission
San Francisco General Hospital - Women's Clinic	1001 Potrero Ave., 5M	94110	415-206-8351	415-206-3112		Spanish, Cantonese	gynecological services. services for pregnant women.	The Mission
San Francisco General Hospital Family Dental Center/ UCSF School of Dentistry	1001 Potrero Avenue Building 20	94110	415-476-5692	415-476-0416	Teresita Montalvo, 415-476-5751 or 476-5692	Spanish (other languages upon request)		The Mission
San Francisco General Hospital Family Health Center	995 Potrero Avenue	94110	415-206-5252	415-206-5856	Bill Shore, MD 415-206-8610	Spanish, Cantonese, Cambodian, Russian, Arabic, Polish, Vietnamese, Korean, Tagalog, Mandarin, and Croatian		The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
San Francisco General Hospital Family Health Center	995 Potrero Avenue	94110	415-206-5252	415-206-5856	Bill Shore, MD 415-206-8610	Spanish, Cantonese, Cambodian, Russian, Arabic, Polish, Vietnamese, Korean, Tagalog, Mandarin, and Croatian		The Mission
San Francisco General Hospital Infant Parent Program	2550 23rd Street, Building 9, Room #130	94110	415-206-5270	415-206-4722	Betsy Wolfe, Ph.D., MFCC (Intake Coordinator)	Spanish		The Mission
San Francisco General Hospital Oral Surgery/ & Maxillofacial Clinic	1001 Potrero Avenue - Out patient Department	94110	415-206-8104	415-502-0817	Newton Gordon, DDS	Via interpreter service		The Mission
San Francisco General Hospital Pediatrics - Children's Health Center	1001 Potrero Avenue 6M	94110	415-206-8376	415-206-3686	Richard Brown, MD 415-206-5221	Spanish, Cantonese, Tagalog, and various language interpreters available on request		The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
San Francisco Target Cities Project	1663 Mission Street, Ste. 200	94103	415-522-7100	415-522-8139		Spanish	substance abuse assessment and referral to treatment services. pre-treatment services for clients awaiting placement in program. childcare available with 24 hour notice.	The Mission
San Francisco Women Against Rape	1841 Market Street - Third Floor	94103	415-647-RAPE	415-861-2092		Spanish, Cantonese, Mandarin, Japanese	crisis line, individual counseling, legal advocacy and referrals.	The Mission
San Francisco Women Against Rape	1841 Market Street - Third Floor	94103	415-647-RAPE	415-861-2092		Spanish, Cantonese, Mandarin, Japanese	crisis line, individual counseling, legal advocacy and referrals.	The Mission
San Francisco General Hospital Nursery	1001 Potrero Ave	94110	415-208-8363	415-206-4561	Donna Loper, RN, MS, Neonatal CNS 415-206-5102	Spanish, Cantonese, and interpreter services		The Mission
Second Chance Tattoo Removal Program	1245 Alabama Street	94110	415-824-2330 x926	415-824-2806	Marta Torres	Spanish		The Mission
SENECA - San Francisco Alternatives Program	887 Potrero Avenue L-Unit	94110	415-206-6346	415-206-6444	Minette Murphy, MD 510-451-5449	Spanish		The Mission
Senior Escort Crime Prevention Service	1101 Capp Street	94110	415-695-5170	415-695-6967		Spanish, Cantonese, Mandarin	van transportation and individual escorting for senior citizens. crime prevention meetings and community education.	The Mission
SF Career Link Center	3120 Mission Street	94110	415-749-7585	415-749-7478		Spanish, Cantonese, Vietnamese, Mandarin	career center offers a resource center, library, workshops, supports, typewriters, fax machines, computers, and state job	The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
listings.								
SF Network for Battered Lesbians and Bisexual Women	3453 18th Street, Box 28	94110	415-281-0276			Spanish	provides educational presentations and trainings to various agencies. weekly support group. voice mail for counseling, member advocacy, and referrals.	The Mission
SF Network for Battered Lesbians and Bisexual Women	3453 18th Street, Box 28	94110	415-281-0276			Spanish	provides educational presentations and trainings to various agencies. weekly support group. voice mail for counseling, member advocacy, and referrals.	The Mission
SF Police - Operation Dream	2401 17th Street	94110	415-671-3156				arts and music, recreation and music, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	The Mission
SF Police Youth Program	2401 17th Street	94110	415-558-5510				academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, job training, counseling, cultural awareness	The Mission
SFGH Family Health Center - Refugee Medical Clinic	995 Potrero Avenue (at 22nd Street) Building 80, Ward 85 (5th Floor)	94110	415-206-5333	415-206-5855	Varies depending on language - listen to voicemail.	Arabic, Bosnian, Russian, Vietnamese, Cantonese, Eritrean		The Mission
SFGH Women's Clinic - 5M	1001 Potrero Ave	94110	415-206-3400		Fernan Moncloa, HIV Counselor	Spanish		The Mission
Solutions: Girls Helping Each Other to Make a Difference	3543 18th Street #18	94110	415-255-7162	415-255-7148	Melina OGrady	Spanish		The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
St. John's Educational Threshold Center	3040 16th Street	94103	415-864-5205	415-864-0916		Spanish, Cantonese, Mandarin, Cambodian	child abuse and neglect, crisis intervention, counseling, and youth services. operates a tutoring center and mentorship program.	The Mission
St. Johns Educational Thresholds Center	1656 15th Street	94103	415-864-5205	415-864-0916	Cynthia Sanchez	Spanish, Mandarin		The Mission
St. Luke's Hospital	3555 Cesar Chavez Street	94110	415-647-8600	415-641-6668		Spanish, Russian, Cantonese, Japanese, Mandarin, Arabic, Korean, Vietnamese, Laotian, Cambodian, Tagalog, French	emergency medical services, including drug emergencies.	The Mission
St. Luke's Hospital - Women's Center	1650 Valencia Street	94110	415-285-7788	415-285-6746		Spanish	maternity classes, STD screening, pelvic exams, family planning, infertility counseling, mammography, and free pregnancy tests.	The Mission
St. Luke's Hospital - Women's Center (Duncan)	1580 Valencia Street #508	94110	415-285-0448	415-285-4141		Spanish	maternity classes, std screening, pelvic exams, family planning, infertility counseling, mammography, and free pregnancy tests.	The Mission
St. Luke's Hospital, Monteagle Building	1580 Valencia Street	94110	415-821-0123	415-821-0349	Ketty Fischer, RD	Spanish		The Mission
St. Luke's Neighborhood Clinic	1580 Valencia Street #506	94110	415-641-6500	415-641-6831		Spanish	Medical services provided.	The Mission
St. Luke's Pediatric Center	1640 Valencia Street #102	94110	415-285-2006	415-285-1780		Spanish	Medical services for children.	The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
St. Peters Housing Committee	474 Valencia Street #156	94110	415-487-9203	415-487-9022		Spanish	offers information on housing issues, counseling on housing rights, tenants advocacy, assistance with negotiations with managers.	The Mission
St. Peter's Housing Committee	474 Valencia Street #156	94103	415-487-9203	415-487-9022		Spanish	advocates for and educates SF residents regarding their rights as tenants. serves low income and Spanish speaking residents citywide.	The Mission
STEP School to Career Program	110 Bartlett Street, Rm. 401A	94110	415-920-5007				academic support, recreation and athletic, employment, job training	The Mission
STEP School to Career Program	1650 Mission Street	94103	415-923-4003	415-431-8702	Brenda Brown V.P. Operations	Chinese, Hispanic, Russian		The Mission
Stimulant Treatment Outpatient Program	3180 18th Street	94110	415-502-5777	415-502-5723		English and Spanish	counseling, addiction and HIV education, referrals, dual diagnosis services, medical support, and possibility of medical treatment.	The Mission
Structured Daily After School Bilingual Tutoring	3049 24th Street	94110	415-282-9898	415-282-9695	Jene Rita Alviar Executive Director	Spanish		The Mission
Sunrise Sidewalk Cleaners	333 Valencia Street, Ste. 410	94103	415-861-8202	415-861-8202	Marisa Jaunakais	Spanish		The Mission
Support for Families of Children with Disabilities	2601 Mission Street #710	94110	415-282-7494	415-282-1226		Cantonese, Mandarin, Spanish	support groups, mentor programs, community education, educational workshops, and counseling.	The Mission
Teenage Pregnancy and Parenting Project	2730 Bryant Street - 2nd Floor	94110	415-695-8300	415-695-8300		Spanish	case management, counseling, domestic violence services, and education for pregnant and parenting teens. referrals for housing and vocational needs.	The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Teenage Pregnancy and Parenting Project	2730 Bryant Street - 2nd Floor	94110	415-695-8300	415-695-8300		Spanish	case management, counseling, domestic violence services, and education for pregnant and parenting teens. referrals for housing and vocational needs.	The Mission
Teenage Pregnancy and Parenting Project (TAPP)	2730 Bryant Street, 2nd Floor	94110	415-695-8300				a program that provides comprehensive case management to pregnant and parenting youth in San Francisco. offers options, counseling, and help with education, parenting, jobs, healthcare, and other services. all services are free of charge.	The Mission
Teenage Resource to Achieve Pregnancy Prevention	2730 Bryant Street, 2nd Floor	94110	415-695-8300	415-824-2416	Wave Geber Program Supervisor	Spanish		The Mission
Treat Street Recreation Center	745 Treat Avenue	94110	415-695-5014		Manuel Fernandez			The Mission
Treatment Access Project: Community Substance Abuse Services	1663 Mission Street, 2nd floor	94103	415-522 - 7102	415-431- 9554	Tim Hagan, Clinical Coordinator	Spanish, French, Italian		The Mission
Tuberculosis Control Section	1001 Potrero Avenue, Ward 94	94110	415-206-8524	415-648-8369	Masae Kawamura, MD 415-206-8524	Chinese, Vietnamese, Spanish, Russian, Cambodian, French, and Latin		The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Tuberculosis Control Section	1001 Potrero Avenue, Ward 94	94110	415-206-8524	415-648-8369	Masae Kawamura, MD. 415-206-8524	Chinese, Vietnamese, Spanish, Russian, Cambodian, French, and Latin		The Mission
UCSF - New Generation Health Center	625 Potrero Avenue	94110	415-502-8336	415-502-7566		Spanish	family planning services for reproductive health care, counseling, support and community education. counseling specifically around domestic violence and sexual assault.	The Mission
UCSF - New Generation Health Center	625 Potrero Avenue	94110	415-502-8336	415-502-7566		Spanish	family planning services for reproductive health care, counseling, support and community education. counseling specifically around domestic violence and sexual assault.	The Mission
Valencia Pediatrics	1640 Valencia Street, Ste. 204	94110	415-647-3666	415-282-3756		Spanish	medical services for children and teens, including immunization, and general medical services.	The Mission
Walden House Multi Service Center - Mission Center	1899 Mission Street	94103	415-554-1130	415-861-5886		Spanish	residential facility provides substance treatment, vocational services, education, childcare and legal services. payee services also available.	The Mission
Western Addition Beacon Center	205 13th Street, Ste. 3300	94103	415-749-2714	415-749-2717	Tim Dupre Beacon Director	Spanish, Chinese		The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Westside CalWORKS Counseling Services	170 Otis	94103	415-557-5917	415-557-6314	Latoya Kelvin	Spanish, Cantonese, Mandarin, Russian, and Vietnamese		The Mission
Woman Against Rape	1841 Market	94103	415-647-7273					The Mission
WOMAN, Inc.	333 Valencia Street	94103	415-864-4722	415-864-1082		Spanish	domestic violence crisis intervention, information on obtaining restraining orders, counseling and advocacy.	The Mission
WOMAN, Inc.	333 Valencia Street	94103	415-864-4722	415-864-1082		Spanish	domestic violence crisis intervention, information on obtaining restraining orders, counseling and advocacy.	The Mission
Women and Children's Family Services	1724 Bryant	94110	415-431-4404					The Mission
Women and Children's Family Services	2261 Bryant	94110	415-282-8900					The Mission
Women and Children's Family Services - AVIVA House	1724 Bryant Street	94110	415-431-4404	415-431-5955		Spanish	residential facility for substance treatment, domestic violence, counseling, employment assistance, housing and supportive services.	The Mission
Women and Children's Family Services - Florette Pomeroy House	2261 Bryant Street	94110	415-282-8900	415-285-4494		Spanish	residential facility for substance abuse treatment, domestic violence counseling, employment assistance, housing and supportive services.	The Mission
Women's Alcoholism Center	2261 Bryant Street	94110	415-282-8900				a residential alcoholism treatment center	The Mission
Women's Building	3543 18th Street	94110	415-431-1181	415-861-8969		Spanish	information and referrals.	The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
YMCA Mission Girl's Services	3261 23rd Street	94110	415-648-2826			English and Spanish	a program that offers homework assistance, cultural and creative activities, health education, and recreational activities to young girls, predominantly latina, between the ages of 6-17.	The Mission
Young Women Arise Project	440 Potrero Avenue	94110	415-487-6723	415-487-6724	Jennifer Reed Program Coordinator	Spanish		The Mission
Young Women's Health Web Site Training Program	3543 18th Street, Box 31	94110	415-252-8880	415-252-8884	Anne Moses Executive Director	None	counseling, cultural awareness, teen parenting	The Mission
Youth in Action	1050 South Van Ness	94110	415-920-7171	415-920-7180	Tom Ahn ECO Center Director	Spanish	academic support, recreation and athletic, employment, counseling, cultural awareness	The Mission
Youth Industry	3075 21st Street	94110	415-206-9945				an organization that provides training, internships and an artist mentorship program.	The Mission
Youthnet	2929 19th Street	94110	415-648-5220	415-648-0262	Rosario Anaya Executive Director	Tagalog, Spanish, Chinese	academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	The Mission
YWCA - Mission	3261 23rd Street	94110	415-648-2826	415-648-5196		Spanish	afterschool programs for girls, including recreation and tutorial services.	The Mission
Catholic Charities - Guerrero House	899 Guerrero Street	94110	415-550-4478			Spanish	transitional living program for formerly homeless youth, including housing, meals, life skills training, case management, job development and referrals.	The Mission

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Fax	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Coronado, Jose Playground	21st and Folsom	94110	415-641- 2815		Jose Guzman, Tommy Mak, Thomas Iglesis			The Mission
Employment Development Department	3120 Mission Street	94102	415-749- 7585			Spanish	provides job-seeking workshops, trainings, resume writing, and offers job listings.	The Mission
Garfield Square	26th & Harrison Sts.	94110	415-695- 5010		Matt Ocks			The Mission
Mission Health Center	240 Shotwell Street	94110					help for medical problems.	The Mission
Mission Playground	19th & Linda	94110	415-695- 5008		Lou Manupau			The Mission
San Francisco General Hospital	1001 Potrero Avenue	94110	415-206- 5166				help for medical problems.	The Mission
San Francisco General Hospital Education & Training/ Ambulatory Services	SFGH, 1001 Potrero Avenue The Learning Center	94110	415-206- 3675		Susan Gearhart	Available through SFGH Interpreter Services (206-8000)		The Mission
San Francisco Target Cities Project	1663 Mission Street, 2nd Floor	94110	800-750- 2727				finding and alcohol and drug program.	The Mission

Section III: Other San Francisco Resources

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Bernal Heights Neighborhood Center	515 Cortland Avenue	94110	415-206-2140	Lauren Bell Youth Director	Spanish		Bernal Heights
Bernal Heights Playground	500 Moultrie	94110	415-695-5007	Karen McCoy			Bernal Heights
Greater Mission Consortium	515 Cortland Avenue	94110	415-206-2140 x 169	Lauren Bell GMC Coordinator	Spanish, Chinese		Bernal Heights
Mission Neighborhood Centers	534 Precita Avenue	94110	415-206-7747	Tracy Brown	Spanish		Bernal Heights
Precita Valley Community Center	534 Precita Avenue	94131	415-206-7756		Spanish	sports league, case management, youth support groups, gang violence prevention program, and substance abuse services.	Bernal Heights
St. Mary's Recreation Center	Murray & Justin Dr.	94112	415-695-5006	Reggie Gage			Bernal Heights
YMCA of San Francisco Child Quality Project	4080 Mission Street	94104	415-586-6900	Andrew Scott Executive Director	Arabic, Spanish, Chinese, Pilipino		Bernal Heights
Asian/Pacific Islander Family Hotline	655 Clay Street	94111	415-642-6850		Cantonese and Mandarin	counseling, child abuse/neglect, domestic violence, information, and crisis intervention services.	Chinatown
Cameron House	920 Sacramento	94108	415-781-0401		Japanese, Cantonese	serves asian battered women through social services, counseling, advocacy and community education program for victims of domestic violence.	Chinatown
CARES Program	831 Broadway Street, 2nd Floor	94133	415-352-0870 x 2	Caroline Vance CARES Director	Chinese		Chinatown
Chinatown Beacon Center	831 Broadway Street 2nd Floor	94133	415-391-4721 x 18	Linda Asato Beacon Director	Chinese		Chinatown
Chinatown North Beach Mental Health Services	729 Filbert Street	94133	415-352-2000	Jennie Yee, Ph.D. 415-352-2000	Chinese, Cantonese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Italian, and Laotian		Chinatown

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Chinatown Public Health Center	1490 Mason	94133	415-705-8555	Linda Lee, RD	Cantonese, Mandarin, Vietnamese, and Cambodian		Chinatown
Chinatown Public Health Center	1490 Mason Street	94133	415-705-8500	Lisa Tao-Lew HIV Counselor 415-705-8313	Mandarin & Cantonese		Chinatown
Chinatown Public Health Center	1490 Mason Street	94133	415-705 - 8500	Alexander Moy, MD 415-705 - 8560	Cantonese, Mandarin, Vietnamese, Spanish, Tagalog		Chinatown
Chinese Playground	Sacramento & Waverly	94108	415-274-0202	Oliver Chan			Chinatown
Chinese Rec. Center	Washington & Mason Streets	94108	415-292-2017	Elaine Tom			Chinatown
Disproportionate Minority Representation	417 Montgomery Suite 900	94104	415-543-3379	James Bell	None		Chinatown
Early Head Start Wrap Around	831 Broadway Street, 2nd Floor	94133	415-391-1355 x 21	Patrick Shannon Program Director	Spanish, Chinese, Southeast Asian Languages		Chinatown
Early Head Start Wrap Around	831 Broadway Street, 2nd Floor	94133	415-391-1355 x 21	Patrick Shannon Program Director	Spanish, Chinese, Southeast Asian Languages		Chinatown
Families in Transition	827 Stockton Street	94108	415-989-8224	Harrison B. Lim Executive Director	Cantonese, Mandarin		Chinatown
High Quality Child Care	720 Sacramento Street	94108	415-668-5955 x321	Trana Program Coordinator	Cantonese, Spanish		Chinatown

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Newcomers Health Program c/o Chinatown Public Health Center	1490 Mason Street, Rm 107 (Admin)	94133	415-705-8552	Patricia Erwin, MPH 705 - 8552	Russian, Bosnian, Vietnamese, Arabic, Cantonese, and Mandarin		Chinatown
Vendor Voucher	888 Clay Street, Lower Level	94108	415-391-8993 x 29	Ched Finch Family Center Director	Chinese, Cantonese		Chinatown
Woh Hei Yuen	922 Jackson Street	94133	415-989-4442	Richard Chow			Chinatown
Wu Yee Children's Services	831 Broadway, 2nd Floor	94133	415-391-4721	Vanessa Corianna	Chinese, Spanish		Chinatown
YMCA Chinatown Girl's Services	724 Commercial Street	94108	415-775-6502		English, Mandarin, Cantonese, and Russian	an after school program that provides daily homework assistance, computer access, cultural activities, girls leadership activities, tutors, health education, and recreational activities.	Chinatown
YouthWorks	831 Broadway Street	94133	415-391-4721	Amy Wong	Chinese, Spanish	academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, counseling, outdoor activities	Chinatown
YouthWorks	888 Clay Street	94108	415-391-4979	Patrick	Cantonese, Mandarin	academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, counseling, outdoor activities	Chinatown
YouthWorks	888 Clay Street	94108	415-391-4979	Patrick	Cantonese, Mandarin	academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, counseling, outdoor activities	Chinatown
Child Care Health Project	30 Van Ness Avenue, Room 260	94102	415-575-5690	Mildred Crear 415-575-5692	Spanish and Cantonese		Civic Center
Child Health & Disability Prevention Treatment	1540 Market Street, Suite 220	94102	415-554 - 9160	Jeffrey Leong 415-554 - 9162	Spanish (upon arrangement)		Civic Center
Children and Youth Domestic Violence Free	101 Grove Street, Room 118	94102	415-554 - 2554	Nora Goodfriend - Koven MPH; Alan Silva 626 - 6629 (MOVE)	Spanish		Civic Center

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Children, Youth & Families Section	30 Van Ness Avenue, Room 260	94102	415-575-5690	Mildred Crear 415-575-5692	Spanish, Cantonese, and Mandarin		Civic Center
Children, Youth & Families Section	30 Van Ness Avenue, Room 260	94102	415-575-5690	Mildred Crear 415-575-5692	Spanish, Cantonese, and Mandarin		Civic Center
Children's Environmental Health Promotion	1390 Market Street #230	94102	415-554 - 8930	Karen Cohn, MS, CIH 554 - 8930 ext. 11	Spanish, Cantonese, Urdu, Arabic, Korean, French, Mandarin		Civic Center
Communicable Disease Control	101 Grove Street, Room 408	94102	415-554 - 2830	Diane Portnoy, MPH, Coordinator, 415-554-2830	All languages using translation services		Civic Center
Community Health Promotion and Prevention	101 Grove Street, Room 204	94102	415-554 - 2777		Spanish, Chinese, Mandarin		Civic Center
Dental Services	101 Grove Street, Rm 204	94102	415-554-2873	Samantha Stephen, MS, RDH 554 -2873	Spanish, Tagalog, Chinese (in clinics)		Civic Center
Family Services Program	50 Fell Street	94102	415-982-1300	Lisa Cooper	Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Tagalog, and Vietnamese		Civic Center
Health Initiatives for Youth (HIFY)	1242 Market Street, Third Floor	94102	415-487-5777			HIFY advocates for and with youth at a local, state and national level to address HIV, access to health education and comprehensive care, young women's wellness, and other youth issues. HIFY's activities include education, training and research.	Civic Center
Health Promotion Project	1242 Market Street, 3rd Floor S.F. CA	94102	415-487-5777 x16	Sharon Dolan Executive Director	None		Civic Center

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
High Quality Child Care	1010 Gough Street	94109	415-474-7310	Shirley Shiramoto Coordinator	Japanese, Spanish		Civic Center
Homeless Programs/ Tom Waddell Respite Care Facility	101 Grove Street, Room 118	94102	415-554-2618	Carol Badran 415-554-2618	Spanish		Civic Center
Immunization Program	101 Grove St, Room 408	94102	415-554-2833	Amy Pine 415-554-2837	Spanish, Tagalog, Mandarin, and Chinese		Civic Center
Juvenile Hall Outreach	1254 Market Street, 3rd Floor	94102	415-863-3762	Lean Dolan 415-863-3762 x314	Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog		Civic Center
Juvenile Victim Offender Reconciliation Program	1540 Market Street, Suite 490	94102	415-552-1250	Troy Rowe-Tinsley	Spanish, Cantonese		Civic Center
Kidsmobile	100 Larkin Street, 6th Floor	94102	415-557-4344	Toni Bernardi Children's Service Coordinator	Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Spanish		Civic Center
Korean Center, Inc.	1362 Post Street	94109	415-441-1881	Mark Kim	Korean		Civic Center
Legal Services Addressing the Needs of L/G/B/T/Q Youth	1254 Market Street, 3rd Floor	94102	415-863-3762 x321	David Onek	Spanish, Tagalog, Mandarin		Civic Center
Legal Services for Children: Hope Project	1254 Market Street, 3rd Floor	94102		Lisa Westrich 415-863-3762	Spanish		Civic Center
McMillan Drop-In Center	39 Fell	0	415-241-1180			drop in center: 24 hour drop in center for alcohol and drug services.	Civic Center
Outreach to Middle Schools	100 Larkin Street	94102	415-557-4270	Toni Bernardi Coordinator	Spanish		Civic Center
Outreach to the Tenderloin	100 Larkin Street	94102	415-557-4270	Toni Bernardi Coordinator	None		Civic Center
Planned Parenthood Golden Gate	815 Eddy Street, Ste. 200	94109	415-441-5454		English and Spanish	a clinic that provides information on pregnancy, birth control, and abortion. free condoms, HIV and STD testing are also available.	Civic Center
Tenderloin Family Program	1010 Gough	94109	415-474-		Spanish, Tagalog		Civic Center

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
			7310		Tagalog		
Tobacco Free Project	1540 Market Street #250	94102	415-554-9151	Alyonik Hrushow, MPH	Spanish, Russian, Tagalog, Nepali		Civic Center
Tom Waddell Clinic	50 Ivy Street	0	415-554-2950			help for medical problems.	Civic Center
Tom Waddell Health Center	50 Ivy	94102	415-554-2950	Sandra Aseltine, LCSW 415-554-2977	Spanish, Tagalog,		Civic Center
Tom Waddell Health Center	50 Ivy Street	94103	415-554-2955		Spanish		Civic Center
Tom Waddell Health Center	50 Ivy	94102	415-554-2950	Sandra Aseltine, LCSW 554 - 2977	Spanish, Tagalog		Civic Center
Tuberculosis Control Section	1540 Market Street, Ste. 260	94102		Christine Wong Mineta, M.P.H. 554 - 9098	HIV+ speakers: Spanish, Cantonese, Japanese, Tagalog		Civic Center
Volunteers Case Managers	1540 Market Street, Ste. 260	94102	415-554-9098	Christine Wong Mineta, M.P.H. 415- 554-9098	HIV+ speakers: Spanish, Cantonese, Japanese, Tagalog		Civic Center
W.I.L.D. for Human Rights	1375 Sutter Street, Ste. 407	94109	415-345-1195			an organization that promotes human rights through the conscious leadership and action of women and girls. wild strives to improve the conditions of women and girls and their communities.	Civic Center
Youth at Risk	100 Larkin Street	94102	415-557-4270	Toni Bernardi Children's Service Coordinator	Tagalog, Cantonese, Mandarin		Civic Center
Chalmers, Alice Playground	670 Brunswick	94112	415-337-4711	Curtis Waters			Crocker-Amazon

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Christopher Playground	5210 Diamond Height Blvd.	94131	415-695-5000	Al Behmer			Diamond Heights
SF Police Activities League	350 Amber Street	94131	415-401-4666			academic support, recreation and athletic, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	Diamond Heights
SF Police Youth Fishing Program	350 Amber Avenue	94131	415-695-6924			academic support, recreation and athletic, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	Diamond Heights
SF Wilderness Program	350 Amber Avenue	94131	415-695-6924			arts and music, recreation and athletic, outdoor activities	Diamond Heights
Asian and Pacific Islander Wellness Center	730 Polk Street	94109	415-292-3400	Lisa Nakamura Youth Coordinator	Cantonese, Hawaiian, Hindi, Japanese, Korean, Khmer, Lao, Mandarin, Spanish, Tagalog, Thai, Vietnamese, etc		Downtown-Tenderloin
Boeddeker Park Playground	Jones & Eddy Street	94102	415-292-2019	Adela Baker			Downtown-Tenderloin
Career Resources Development Center	665 Geary Street	94102	415-775-8880 x233	NCC Coordinator	Cantonese, Mandarin, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese		Downtown-Tenderloin
Center for Human Development: Youth Striving for Excellence	690 Market Street, Suite 514	94104	415-399-2929	Nina Fischer, Project Director	Cantonese, Mandarin, Tagalog		Downtown-Tenderloin
Central City Hospitality House	288 Turk	0	415-749-2192			services for youth	Downtown-Tenderloin
Child Care and Family Program	434 Ellis Street	94102	415-674-6240	Priya Jagannathan Contact Person	Spanish, Korean		Downtown-Tenderloin

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Youth Project	870 Market Street, Ste 330	94102	415-693-5870	Barbara Bell Mental Health Counselor	Chinese, Tagalog		Downtown-Tenderloin
Downtown YMCA	220 Golden Gate Avenue	94102	415-885-0460	Vince Nubla 415-929-2424	Tagalog		Downtown-Tenderloin
Empower Southeast Asian Youth	150 Eddy Street	94102	415-771-2600	Louella Lee Exec.Dir.	Vietnamese, Lou, Chinese		Downtown-Tenderloin
Extended Family Home	434 Ellis Street	94102	415-674-6240	Priya Jagannathan Director	Spanish		Downtown-Tenderloin
Girls and Boys Club - Tenderloin	115 Jones Street	94102	415-351-3125			academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, teen parenting	Downtown-Tenderloin
Glide Foundation	330 Ellis Street, Ste. 518	94102	415-567-2273	Jelousy Jiggets	None		Downtown-Tenderloin
Glide Memorial Church	330 Ellis Street	0				food and meals: breakfast served 8 a.m. to 9 a.m., 7 days a week, lunch served 11 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., 7 days a week, dinner served from 4 p.m. to 5:30 p.m., mon-fri.	Downtown-Tenderloin
Haight Ashbury Free Clinic: Oshun	101 Taylor Street	94102	415-565 - 1905	L.J. Irving, Program Coordinator	Spanish		Downtown-Tenderloin
Larkin Street Assisted Care and Aftercare Facility	129 Hyde Street	94109	415-749 - 6960	Anna Erickson 415-749-6964	Spanish		Downtown-Tenderloin
National Council on Alcoholism: Youth Aware Life Skills	944 Market Street, 3rd floor	94102	415-296-9921	Robert Garcia, Program Director	Spanish		Downtown-Tenderloin
Night Ministry	432 Mason Street	94102	415-986-1464		Spanish	crisis line 10:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m.	Downtown-Tenderloin
OMI Beacon Center	220 Golden Gate Avenue, 4th Floor	94102	415-406-1290	Marie Ciepiela Beacon Director	Spanish		Downtown-Tenderloin

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
PROPS Life Skills Program	730 Polk Street	94109	415-292-3400	Daniel Bao	Tagalog, Visayan, Thai, Khmer, Vietnamese, Japanese, Cantonese, Mandarin, Spanish, Llocano, Korean, Lao, Chamorro, Marathi		Downtown-Tenderloin
St. Anthony's Foundation	45 Jones at Golden Gate	0				food and meals: lunch served from noon-1:30 p.m., 7 days a week	Downtown-Tenderloin
Tenderloin After School Program	201 Eddy Street	94102	415-776-2151	Yvette Robinson Program Director	Spanish		Downtown-Tenderloin
Tenderloin Rec. Center	570 Ellis Street	94102	415-292-2162	Diana Chin			Downtown-Tenderloin
Tenderloin Unit	201 Turk Street	94102	415-351-2582	Kimberly Young	Spanish		Downtown-Tenderloin
Vietnamese Youth Development Center	150 Eddy Street	94102	415-771-2600	Louella Lee Director	Cambodian, Chinese, Lao, Vietnamese		Downtown-Tenderloin
Work Resource Program Collaborative	77 Geary Street, Ste. 401	94108	415-391-3600	Elizabeth Toups Director of Programs	Spanish	employment, job training, counseling	Downtown-Tenderloin
Youth Initiated Projects	870 Market St., Rm. 708	94102	415-397-2256	Carlos Garcia	Tagalog, Spanish, Japanese	academic support, recreation and athletic, cultural awareness	Downtown-Tenderloin
Youth Leadership Institute (YLI)	870 Market, Rm. 708	94102	415-397-2256			an organization that provides an educational theater and dance program, friday night live and club live (at high schools), and provides leadership and advocacy.	Downtown-Tenderloin
Youth Leadership Institute	870 Market St., Rm. 708	94102	415-397-2256	Arriana Vasquez Program Director	Spanish		Downtown-Tenderloin

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Youthline	464 Ellis Street	94102	415-351-2444	Ruth Rubalcava Executive Director	Spanish, translation services available upon request	academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	Downtown- Tenderloin
YouthWorks	177 Golden Gate Street	94102	415-487-0730	Lucy	Chinese	academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, counseling, outdoor activities	Downtown- Tenderloin
YouthWorks	220 Golden Gate Street	94102	415-346-3493	Rashida	Spanish, Chinese	academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, counseling, outdoor activities	Downtown- Tenderloin
Cleveland Schoolyard	455 Athens	94112	415-469-4709	Larry Johnson			Excelsior
Coleman Advocates for Children and Youth	459 Vienna Street	94112	415-239-0161	Jose Luis Pavon/ Margaret Brodtkin	Spanish		Excelsior
Crocker Amazon Playground	799 Moscow Street	94112	415-337-4708	Donna Shields			Excelsior
Excelsior Playground	Russian Ave & Madrid	94124	415-337-4709	J. Brown			Excelsior
Excelsior Unit	163 London Street	94112	415-334-2582	Camilo Otero	Spanish		Excelsior
Excelsior Youth Center	163 London Street	94112	415-445-5480	Justine Underhill Director of Program Services	Spanish, Cantonese		Excelsior
Girls and Boys Club - Excelsior	163 London Street	94112	415-334-2582			academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, teen parenting	Excelsior
Monroe Schoolyard	260 Madrid Street	94112	415-469-4736	Aldo Gonzalez			Excelsior
SF Community School	125 Excelsior Street	94110	415-469-4739	Tanya Friedman	Spanish		Excelsior

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Silver Avenue Family Health Center	525 Silver Avenue	94134	415-715-0324	Gail Ervin, RD, MPH	Cantonese, Mandarin, Vietnamese, and Spanish		Excelsior
Bay Area Young Positives	518 Waller Street	94117		Seana O'Farrell 415-487-1616	Spanish		Haight
Cole Street Youth Clinic/ Special Programs for Youth	555 Cole Street #6	94117	415-751-8181	Elizabeth Rosenberg, RN 386 - 2769 ext.12	Spanish, Cantonese		Haight
Drug Detox Project/Haight Ashbury Free Clinics	529 Clayton Street	0	415-565-1908			detoxing from drugs or alcohol	Haight
Grattan Playground	1180 Stanyan Street	94117	415-753-7039	Susan Rahman			Haight
Haight Ashbury Free Clinic: Mama	1696 Haight Street	94117	415-565-927	Intake Worker (Detox intakes on Wednesday)	None		Haight
Haight-Ashbury Free Clinic Detox Youth Outreach	529 Clayton, Third Floor	94117	415-565-1942			a clinic that provides health services and psychological support for young people interested in sobriety, drug education, and/or detox.	Haight
Hamilton Family Center	1525 Waller	94117	415-665-2354	Julie Nicholson, MFCC (Clinical Director)	Spanish		Haight
High Quality Child Care	1153 Oak Street	94117	415-431-7701	Bea Stephens Executive Director	None		Haight
Panhandle Playground	Oak & Ashbury Sts.	94117	415-554-9535				Haight
Randall Museum	199 Museum Way	94114	415-554-9600	Anne Marie			Haight
Status Offender Intake and Shelter	Huckleberry House, 1292 Page Street	94117	415-668-2622	Bill Hackethal	Spanish, Chinese		Haight
Talk Line and Family Support Center	1757 Waller Street	94117	415-668-0494	Diane Suffridge Program Director	Spanish, Chinese (upon request in advance)		Haight

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Walden House Residential/Adolescent Day Treatment	214 Haight Street	94102	415-554-1480	Jack Malan, Director of Adolescent Services	None		Haight
Japanese American Youth Services	1596 Post Street	94109	415-563-8052	Julie Matsueda Deputy Director	None		Japantown
Mayor's Youth Employment & Education Program	1596 Post Street	94109	415-202-7903	Lorena Archila Program Director	Spanish	academic support, recreation and athletic, employment, counseling, outdoor activities	Japantown
SF Youth Works	1596 Post Street	94109	415-202-7911				Japantown
YouthWorks	1596 Post Street	94109	415-202-7911	Augustine Nevarez Director	Japanese, Korean, Mandarin, Vietnamese, Spanish	academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, counseling, outdoor activities	Japantown
Claire Lienthal Alternative School	3630 Divisadero Street	94123	415-749-3516	Mary Richards	Korean		Marina
Moscone Recreation Center	1800 Chestnut Street	94123	415-292-2006	Dave Vidrio			Marina
Alvarado Schoolyard	625 Douglass Street	94114	415-285-7756	Lauren Witten			Noe Valley
Catholic Youth Organization/ Mission Day Care	180 Fair Oaks	94110	415-826-6880	John Maschino	Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese		Noe Valley
Douglass Playground	26th & Douglass Sts.	94114	415-695-5017	Wayne			Noe Valley
Jamestown Community Center	3531 22nd Street	94114	415-647-4709		Spanish	programs and after-school activities, sports leagues, mentoring, job training, theater performance and family learning program.	Noe Valley
St. Luke's Hospital - Women's Center (Dolores)	3700 24th Street	94114	415-285-4490		Spanish	maternity classesSTD screening, pelvic exams, family planning, infertility counseling, mammography, and free pregnancy tests.	Noe Valley
Upper Noe Rec. Center	Day & Sanchez Sts.	94131	415-695-5011	Chris Borg			Noe Valley

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Adopt-An-Alleyway Youth Project	1525 Grant Avenue	94133	415-984-1459	Wiaia Chan Kwang	Cantonese		North Beach
Community Education Services	80 Fresno Street	94133	415-982-0615 x11	Lilal Kalika	Spanish		North Beach
North Beach Playground	Lombard & Mason	94133	415-274-0201	John Herrera			North Beach
North Beach Youth Center	660 Lombard Street	94133	415-421-6443 x 11	Denise McCarthy Executive Director	Mandarin, Cantonese, Russian, Spanish		North Beach
Revitalizing Education and Learning	80 Fresno Street	94133	415-982-0615 x 25	Darin Ow-Wing Executive Director	Cantonese		North Beach
YouthWorks	1010 Montgomery Street	94133	415-781-7535	Kelly Yu	Cantonese, Mandarin	academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, counseling, outdoor activities	North Beach
HIP HOP Clinic / Ocean Park Health Center	446 Randolph Street	94134	415-586-8035	Cassandra Perkins, HIV Counselor 586 - 8035	None		OMI
HIP HOP Clinic at OMI Wellness Center	446 Randolph	94132	415-337-4719	Cassandra Perkins	Spanish, French		OMI
Ingleside Community Center	1345 Ocean Avenue	94112	415-587-5513	Monique Martin	Hindi and Chinese		OMI
Merced Heights Playground	Byxbee & Shield Streets	94132	415-337-4718	Sondra Lont			OMI
Multicultural Partners Program	1345 Ocean Avenue	94112	415-587-5513	Monique Martin Executive Director	None	academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	OMI
Ocean View Rec. Center	Capitol & Montana Streets	94112	415-337-4710	Lorraine Hanka			OMI
Resiliency and Work Study 2000	301-A Randolph St.	94112	415-587-4711	Michael Brown Director	Spanish		OMI

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Balboa High School	1000 Cayuga Avenue	94112	415-469-4090	Lisa Morehouse/ Patricia Gray	Spanish		Outer Mission
Balboa Teen Health Center	1000 Cayuga Street	94112	415-469-4512	Claudia Rivas, HIV Counselor 469 - 4512	Spanish, Mandarin, and Cantonese		Outer Mission
Balboa Teen Health Center	1000 Cayuga Avenue, Ste. 156	94112	415-469-4512		Spanish, Tagalog, Mandarin	medical care, mental health counseling, support groups, health and substance abuse education. referrals and crisis intervention involving suicide, physical, and sexual abuse.	Outer Mission
Cayuga Playground	Cayuga & Naglee Sts.	94112	415-337-4714	Curtis Aarons			Outer Mission
James Denman Middle	241 Oneida Avenue	94112	415-469-4535	Luz Valentin/ Dr. John Ignacio	None		Outer Mission
OMI Excelsior Youth Center	241 Oneida Avenue	94112	415-406-1290	Marie Ciepiel	None		Outer Mission
The Excelsior Group of Healthcare for Women and Children	4434 Mission Street	94112	415-406-1353		English, Spanish and Cantonese	a health facility that provides pediatrics gynecology, and perinatal services, primarily for females.	Outer Mission
Aim High	333 Eucalyptus Drive	94132	415-469-4517	Kristie Kuffer Director	Cantonese, Mandarin, Spanish		Parkside-Lakeshore
Edgewood Center for Children & Families, Main Campus	1801 Vicente Street	94116	415-681-3211	Ken Epstein Phone: 415-681-1211 Fax: 415-681-1065	Chinese, Spanish, and French		Parkside-Lakeshore
Kinship Support Network	1801 Vicente Street	94116	415-682-3232	Ken Epstein Director of Programs	None		Parkside-Lakeshore
Serra, Junipero Playground	300 Stonecrest Dr.	94132	415-337-4713	Madelyn			Parkside-Lakeshore
E.R. Taylor Elementary School	423 Burrows Street	94134	415-330-1530	Gini Dold/ Christine Hiroshima	Chinese		Portola
McLaren Park	100 Mansel Street	94134	415-584-3496	Lynne Greenlaw			Portola

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Mia House	300 Holyoke Street,	94134	415-467-5301	April Davis, Program Director	None		Portola
Palega Rec. Center	500 Felton	94134	415-468-2875	Ronnie Scott			Portola
Portola Family Connections, Inc.	2565 San Bruno Avenue	94134	415-715-6746	Roz- Children's Librarian and ranch Manager		arts and music, recreation and athletic, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	Portola
Siler Avenue Family Health Center	1525 Silver Avenue	94134	415-715-0300	Claudia Rivas, HIV Counselor 415-715-0374	Spanish		Portola
Silver Avenue Family Health Center	1525 Silver Avenue	94134	415-715-0300	Michael Pile 415-715-0301	Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog		Portola
Strengthening Family Support In the Portola Neighborhood	2565 San Bruno Avenue	94134	415-715-6746	Maryann Flemming Executive Director	Spanish, Cantonese, Mandarin		Portola
Asian Neighborhood Design	1232 Connecticut Street	94107	415-648-7070			academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	Potrero Hill
California Children's Services	680 8th Street, Suite 200	94103	415-554 - 9952	Twila Brown 554 - 9952; Pat Grandberry, MSN, PHN 554 - 9758	Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Chinese, French, and Cantonese		Potrero Hill
Child Health and Disability Prevention	680 8th Street, Suite 200	94103	415-554-9950	Rosemary Lee PHN 415-554 - 6379	Cantonese, Mandarin, Spanish, Tagalog		Potrero Hill
Experiment in Diversity	953 De Haro Street	94107	415-826-8080	Doug Brown Program Coordinator	Spanish, Tagalog		Potrero Hill
Family Planning HIV Program	680 8th Street, Suite 230 (Admin)	94114	415-554 - 9658	Liz Rojas - Colville 415-554-9658	Spanish, Chinese		Potrero Hill

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Family Planning Program	680 8th Street, Suite 230 (Admin)	94124	415-206-3410	Liz Rojas - Colville 415-554-9658	Spanish, Chinese		Potrero Hill
Family Violence Prevention Fund	383 Rhode Island, Ste. 304	94103	415-252-8900		Spanish	counseling, domestic violence, resource information, policy and media advocacy, and referrals.	Potrero Hill
Family Violence Prevention Fund	383 Rhode Island, Ste. 304	94103	415-252-8900		Spanish	counseling, domestic violence, resource information, policy and media advocacy, and referrals.	Potrero Hill
Intensive Home Based Supervision	953 Deharo Street,	94107	415-826-8080	Enola D. Maxwell	None		Potrero Hill
Jackson Playground	17th and Arkansas Streets	94107	415-554-9527	Debbie Dixon			Potrero Hill
Kinship Support Network	1 Rhode Island Street	94103	415-865-3000	Ruby Tucker	Spanish		Potrero Hill
Mayor's Youth Employment & Education Program - Potrero Hill	953 DeHaro Street	94107	415-826-8080			academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, employment, job training, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	Potrero Hill
Omega Boys Club - Peer Counseling	1060 Tennessee Street	94107	415-826-8664	Joseph Marshal, Jack Jacqua	None	recreation and athletics, academic support	Potrero Hill
Potrero Hill Health Center	1050 Wisconsin Street	94107	415-648-3022	Rose Lewis, RN or Triage RN 415-920-1220	Spanish, Tagalog		Potrero Hill
Potrero Hill Neighborhood House: ZAP Program	953 De Haro Street	94107	415-826-8080 x501	Marci Henderson, Program Assistant	Spanish, Tagalog		Potrero Hill

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Potrero Hill Recreation Center	801 Arkansas Street	94107	415-695-5009	John Greenburg		academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, employment, job training, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, teen parenting	Potrero Hill
Women, Infants & Children Supplemental Nutrition Program	680 - 8th Street	94103	415-554-9667		Spanish, Tagalog, Chinese, Cambodian, Vietnamese, Cantonese, and Mandarin. Language ability varies with the site.		Potrero Hill
Catholic Charities: Rita de Cascia Positive MATCH	3268 Sacramento Street	94115	415-202-0935	Kathleen Manthe	Spanish, Danish, Urdu, French		Presidio-Pacific Heights
Center for Special Problems SF Dept. of Public Health, Mental Health Services	1700 Jackson Street	94109	415-292-1500		Spanish, Cantonese	individual and group counseling especially for survivors of domestic violence, men who batter, gender identity issues and AIDS/HIVv+	Presidio-Pacific Heights
High Quality Child Care	2420 Sutter Street	94115	415-563-6065	Katherine Volz Executive Director	Italian, Dutch, Spanish		Presidio-Pacific Heights
High Quality Child Care	3272 California Street	94118	415-563-0335	Laurel Kloomok, Executive Director	None		Presidio-Pacific Heights
Huckleberry Youth Program	3310 Geary Blvd.	94118	415-668-2622			academic support, recreation and athletic, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, skill building	Presidio-Pacific Heights
Japanese Community Youth Council: Asian Youth Prevention Services	2012 Pine Street	94115	415-563-8052	Ramone Calubaquib, Program Director	Japanese, Tagalog, Cantonese, Korean, Vietnamese		Presidio-Pacific Heights

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Laurel Hill Playground	127 Collin Street	94118	415-666-7007	Sherease Coats			Presidio-Pacific Heights
Moscone Playground	Baker & Filberts Sts.	94123	415-292-2006	Sharon Moyer			Presidio-Pacific Heights
Presidio Heights Playground	Clay & near Walnut Streets	94118	415-292-2005	Shawna Suazl			Presidio-Pacific Heights
Treasure Island After School Program	410 Palm Avenue, Bldg. 1	94130	415-362-1383	Sherry Williams Executive Director	Spanish, translators available upon request		Presidio-Pacific Heights
YMCA Western Addition Girl's Services	1830 Sutter Street	94115	415-921-8412			a program that offers homework assistance, cultural and creative activities, health education, and recreational activities to young girls, predominantly latina, between the ages of 6-17.	Presidio-Pacific Heights
Alamo Schoolyard	250 23rd Avenue	94121	415-751-6600	Carli Sager			Richmond
Argonne Alternative Elementary School	680 18th Avenue	94121	415-750-8460	Bill Kenna & Marci Thompson			Richmond
Argonne Nursery Children's Center	750 16th Avenue	94118	415-750-8494	Janelle Pierce & Jimmy Lui			Richmond
Argonne YMCA After School Site	680 18th Avenue	94121	415-831-4093				Richmond
Cabrillo Playground	851 38th Avenue	94121	415-666-7010	Winnie Chin			Richmond
Chinatown Youth Center	319 6th Avenue	94118	415-752-9675	Winnie Fung Myeep Coordinator	Cantonese		Richmond
Fulton Playground	855 27th Avenue	94121	415-666-7009	Janice Tloe			Richmond
Girls and Boys Club - Treasure Island	401 13th Avenue	94130	415-362-1383			academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, teen parenting	Richmond

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Mt. St Joseph - Street Elizabeth: Epiphany Center for Families in Recovery Epiphany Star Project	100 Masonic Avenue	94118	415-567-8370	Sister Estela	None		Richmond
Ohlloff Outpatient Programs	2418 Clement Street	94121	415-641-4822		English, Spanish, and French	an adolescent drug and alcohol outpatient program that provides 13 week intensive program with individual, peer, and family counseling based on 12-step program.	Richmond
Ohloff House Adolescent Patient Program	2418 Clement Street	94121	415-221-3354	Phil Ramirez, Youth Coordinator	Spanish		Richmond
Pre-Placement Shelter Program	750 33rd Avenue	94121	415-221-3443	Denise Mayfield	Translators available upon request		Richmond
Richmond District After School Collaborative	741 30th Avenue	94121	415-751-6600	Charles Corsiglia	Cantonese, Russian, Spanish		Richmond
Richmond District Neighborhood Center	741 30th Avenue	94121	415-751-6600	Karli Sager and Charles Corsiglia/ Patricia Kaussen	Cantonese, Spanish		Richmond
Richmond Playground	149-18th Avenue	94121	415-666-7013	Gregory Weir			Richmond
Richmond Rec. Center	251-18th Avenue	94121	415-666-7020	Jennifer Gee			Richmond
Richmond Village Beacon Center	600 32nd Avenue	94121	415-750-8554	Lawrence Shweky Beacon Director	Mandarin, Chinese, Spanish		Richmond
Rochambeau Playground	250 25th Avenue	94121	415-666-7012	Larry McNesby			Richmond
Roosevelt Gym	460 Arguello Blvd.	94118	415-666-7023	Steve Kamena			Richmond
Rossi, Angelo Park Playground	Arguello Blvd. Anza Street	94118	415-666-7011	Sharon Moyer			Richmond
Sunset Neighborhood Beacon Center	600 32nd Avenue, T5	94121	415-750-8554	Lawrence Shweky Director	None (But offers ESL classes)		Richmond

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Arab Cultural Center	1227 Sutter Street	94109	415-664-2657		Arabic		Russian Hill-Nob Hill
BAART/FACET	1000 Geary Street	94109	415-928-7800	Barbara Wolf, Operations Director	None		Russian Hill-Nob Hill
Community Youth Center - San Francisco	1693 Polk Street	94109	415-775-2636	Andy Liu	Chinese		Russian Hill-Nob Hill
Galileo Adolescent Program	1150 Francisco Street	94109	415-441-7830	Jennie Yee, Ph.D. 415-352-2000	Chinese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Italian,		Russian Hill-Nob Hill
Girls Adolescent Program	1693 Polk Street	94109	415-775-2636	Robert H. Chan Exec.Dir.	Cantonese, Mandarin		Russian Hill-Nob Hill
Helen Willis Playground	Broadway & Larkin Sts.	94109	415-292-2016	Bonnie Cassinelli			Russian Hill-Nob Hill
Larkin Street Youth Center	1040 Larkin Street	0	415-673-0911			services for youth	Russian Hill-Nob Hill
Larkin Street Youth Center	1044 Larkin Street	94109		Denis Albano 415-749-6960, Comprehensive housing & aftercare for HIV+ youth	Arabic, Spanish		Russian Hill-Nob Hill
Larkin Street Youth Center	1044 Larkin Street	94109	415-673-0911	Ann Stanton, Executive Director	Spanish		Russian Hill-Nob Hill
Larkin Street Youth Center	1044 Larkin Street	94109		Denis Albano 415-749-6960, Comprehensive housing & aftercare for HIV+ youth	Arabic, Spanish		Russian Hill-Nob Hill
Larkin Street Youth Clinic/ Special Programs for Youth	1050 Larkin Street	94109	415-673-2319 x231	Julie Brown- Modenos 415-753-7763	Spanish		Russian Hill-Nob Hill
Larkin Street Youth Clinic/Special Programs for Youth	1050 Larkin Street	94109	415-673-2319 x231	Julie Brown- Modenos 415-753-7763	Spanish		Russian Hill-Nob Hill

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Positive Learning and Activities for Youth	1693 Polk Street	94109	415-775-2636	Robert Chan Executive Director	Cantonese, Chinese, Cambodian, Vietnamese, Spanish, Korean	academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, employment, job training, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	Russian Hill-Nob Hill
Young Asian Women Against Violence (YAWAV)	Community Youth Center, 1639 Polk Street	94109	415-775-2636		English, Korean, Cantonese, Mandarin, and Vietnamese	yawav is a project committed to the positive development and empowerment of young asian women.	Russian Hill-Nob Hill
Embarcadero YMCA After-School Tutorial Program	169 Stuart Street	94105	415-615-1309	Tiffany Patterson Community Program Director	Cambodian, Tagalog, Spanish		South Beach-Rincon Hill
Mission Rock Shelter	76 Mission Street @ 3rd Street	0				temporary shelter: beds available beginning at 7 p.m.. first come, first served basis.	South Beach-Rincon Hill
Ark of Refuge	1025 Howard Street	94103	415-861-6130	Eric Poltizer 415-861-6566	None		South of Market
Asian American Recovery Services / Project Together	965 Mission Street #325	94103	415-541-9285 x237	Gilbert Gue, Program Coordinator	Cantonese, Mandarin, Tagalog (several dialects), Korean		South of Market
ASPIRE	7th/Mission	94115	415-346-9316	Nurje Williams	French, Spanish Czechoslovakian		South of Market
Beacon Initiative	657 Mission Street,	94110	415-495-0622		Chinese, Spanish		South of Market
Bridges From School To Work	785 Market Street, Suite 700	94103	415-227-4330 x 11	Anthea Charles Project Director	Spanish, Chinese		South of Market
Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice (CJCJ)	1622 Folsom Street	94103	415-621-5661		Spanish	legal intervention for placing offenders in alternative programs. supportive living programs for offenders with drug and alcohol programs. referrals available.	South of Market
Child Care Model Work Standards Implementation Project	790 Folsom Street	94107	415-820-3500	Judith Baker Executive Director	Spanish & Chinese		South of Market
CIRRS	995 Market Street, Ste. 1108	94103	415-243-8215	Renee Saucedo			South of Market
Clay Studio	743 Harrison Street	94107	415-777-9080			arts and music, recreation and athletic, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	South of Market

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Community Substance Abuse Services	1380 Howard Street, 4th Floor	94103	415-255-3500		Tagalog, Spanish, Cantonese, Mandarin		South of Market
Community United Against Violence	973 Market Street, Ste. 500	94103	415-333-HELP		Spanish	restraining order, crisis line, hotel and food vouchers, counseling for gay, lesbian, transgender and bisexual survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault.	South of Market
Detention Diversion Advocacy Project	1622 Folsom Street	94103	415-621-5661 x 315	Jodi Schwartz Executive Director	None		South of Market
Early Mental Health Intervention	1380 Howard Street, 5th Floor	94102	415-255-3637	Phillip Tse, Coordinator	Cantonese, Spanish, and Cambodian		South of Market
Family Child Care Professional Development Project	973 Market Street, Suite 550	94102	415-495-5498	Nancy Strohl Executive Director	Spanish		South of Market
Family Support Service Program	1095 Market Street, Ste. 602	94103	415-626-1650	Geoffrey Link Executive Director	None		South of Market
Juma Ventures	190 9th Street	94103	415-252-0502			employment, job training, counseling	South of Market
Kampaign Kidz	850 Bryant Street, #135	94103	415-553-1984	Diane Rose Program Director	None		South of Market
La Casa de las Madres	965 Mission Street #300	94103	415-333-1515		Spanish	emergency shelter, advocacy, counseling, referrals, support groups, and drop-in counseling.	South of Market
Legal Services for Children	1245 Market Street, 3rd Floor	94102	415-863-3762	Vanessa Carter Intake Coordinator	Mandarin, Spanish, Tagalog		South of Market
Local Economic Assistance Program/ OpNet	965 Mission Street	94103	415-882-1554	Joe Hawkins	None		South of Market
Men Overcoming Violence Effectively (MOVE)	54 Mint Street	94103	415-777-4496		Spanish	several counseling and treatment programs for men who batter. prevention outreach and training to highschooler peer educators.	South of Market

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
MOVE Youth Program	1385 Mission Street, Suite 300	94103	415- 626- 6629 x 311	John Beem Executive Director	None		South of Market
National Foundation for Teaching Entrepreneurship	275 5th Street	94111	415-644- 0844	Dorian Johnson	None		South of Market
Oasis	270 7th Street	94103	415-401- 7991		English, Spanish and Vietnamese	an after school program that provides daily homework assistance, computer access, cultural activities, girls leadership activities, tutors, health education, and recreational activities. girls of all backgrounds and ethnicities are welcome at oasis	South of Market
Ozanam/Howard St. Detox	1175 Howard Street	0	415-621- 6458			detoxing from drugs or alcohol	South of Market
SAGE	1275 Mission Street, Rm. 530	94103	415-905- 5050			an organization that provides information and support for survivors of sexual assault, trauma, and exploitation. they also provide services to help girls get out of prostitution and sex work.	South of Market
Sage Project Star	965 Mission Street	94103	415-905- 5050	Betty Ricks	Spanish, Russian		South of Market
Salvation Army Center	1275 Harrison Street	0	415-864- 7000			detoxing from drugs or alcohol	South of Market
San Francisco AIDS Foundation	995 Market Street	94103		415-487-3000	Tagalog		South of Market
San Francisco Court Appointed Special Advocates	833 Market Street, Suite 1004	94103	415-398- 8001	Corrine Inabinet Office Manager	None		South of Market
San Francisco's Dept. of Human Services	1235 Mission Street	0				food stamps and ga	South of Market
Sexual Exploitation Violence Prevention & Treatment for Girls on Probation	1271 Mission Street	94103	415-358- 2720	Autumn Burris Contracts Manager	Spanish		South of Market
Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention & Control Services	City Clinic 356 7th Street	94103	415-487- 5500	Jacque McCright 415-554-8476	Spanish, Russian, Tagalog, and Mandarin		South of Market
South of Market Child Development and Family Support Project	790 Folsom Street	94107	415-820- 3500	Judith Baker Exec.Dir.	Filipino, Chinese, Spanish		South of Market

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
South of Market Clinic	551 Minna Street	94103	415-626-2951		English, Spanish and Tagalog	a clinic that provides primary medical care including STD screening and treatment, pregnancy testing and counseling, HIV testing, gynecological services, prenatal programs, and well-baby checkups.	South of Market
South of Market Clinic	551 Minna Street	0	415-626-2951			Help for medical problems.	South of Market
South Of Market Rec. Center	270 Sixth & Folsom Sts	94103	415-554-9532	Norma Etzler			South of Market
South of Market Youth Center	1025 Howard Street	94103	415-861-8731	Silva Pritt	None		South of Market
Standing Against Global Exploitation (SAFE)	965 Mission Street #409/530	94103	415-905-5050		Spanish	drug and trauma recovery program. individual and group counseling, case management, vocational counseling, life skills, acupuncture and referrals.	South of Market
STD Annex	1372 Mission Street	94103	415-554-9620	Christine Geoghegan 415-554-9634	Spanish, Mandarin, translation services also available		South of Market
West Bay Filipino Multi-Service Corp.	180 Seventh Street	94103	415-431-9336	Edwin Jocson	Tagalog		South of Market
West Bay Filipino Multi-Services Center	170 7th Street	94103	415-431-6266	Eric Fructuoso Case Manager/Coordinator	Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese		South of Market
With Reception Center	1175 Howard	94102	415-621-6471			drop in center for alcohol and drug services.	South of Market
Youth Multi-Media Arts Program for Social Change	1025 Howard Street	94103	415-861-6566	Eric Politzer Program Manager	Spanish	academic support, arts and music, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	South of Market
YouthCares	657 Mission St., Rm. 500	94105	415-538-8100 x 213	Lilly Bacal-Trumbull Program Coordinator	Tagalog, Spanish, Russian	academic support, arts and music, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	South of Market
Aptos Middle School	105 Aptos Avenue	94127	415-469-4520	Jack Giesler	Spanish, Cantonese, Hawaiian, Tagalog are available upon request		St. Francis Wood

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
CCS - Medical Therapy Unit	1595 Quintara @ 25th Avenue	94116	415-759 - 2919	Judy Bachman Manager	Spanish, Vietnamese, Chinese, French, Cambodian, Tagalog		Sunset
Murphy, J.P. Playground	1960-19th Avenue	94116	415-753-7099	Sean McGrew			Sunset
Ocean Park Health Center	1351 24th Avenue	94122	415-682 - 1900	Advice Nurse on duty 415-682 -1913	Cantonese, Mandarin, Russian, Spanish, Vietnamese, and Korean		Sunset
Ocean Park Health Center	1351 24th Avenue	94122	415-682-1900	Lisa Tao-Lew, HIV Counselor 415-753-8100	Mandarin & Cantonese		Sunset
Public Health Nursing	1351 24th Avenue, Ste. 251	94122	1-877-746-6100	Lawrence Sims- Thaxton	Spanish, French		Sunset
Quality Care for School Age Children and Youth	1560 Noriega Street, Ste 206	94122	415-753-1113	Mitch Myers Executive Director	Chinese, Spanish		Sunset
School Health Programs Department- Healthy Start	1515 Quintara Avenue	94116	415-242-2615	Trish Bascom Program Representative			Sunset
South Sunset Playground	40th Avenue & Vicente Street	94116	415-753-7037	Rica Boratta			Sunset
Sunset Neighborhood Beacon Center	3925 Noriega Avenue	94122	415-759-3690	Michael Funk Beacon Director	Russian, Cantonese	academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, employment, job training, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, teen parenting	Sunset
Sunset Recreation Center	28th Avenue & Lawton Street	94122	415-753-7098	Shawna McGrew			Sunset
Sunset Youth Services	3911 Judah	94122	415-665-0255	Dawn Stueckle Executive Director	Chinese (Mandarin), Filipino, Russian		Sunset
Walden House: Hugo Street Family Focus	1251 2nd Avenue	94122	415-564-8290	Karen Johnson	Spanish		Sunset
West Sunset Playground	39th Avenue & Ortega Street	94116	415-753-7047	Tim Roff			Sunset

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Community Vocational Enterprises, Inc.	450 Sansome Street, 10th Floor	94111	415-544 - 0424	Stephen Perry Youth Service Coordinator	Spanish, Mandarin, and Cantonese		Telegraph Landing-Golden Gateway
Volunteers Case Managers	1160 Battery Street	94111	415-753-7625	Yohan Smith	None		Telegraph Landing-Golden Gateway
Castro Mission Health Center	3850 17th Street @ Noe	94114	415-487-7500	Laurie Lenrow 415-487-7532	Spanish, Tagalog, Cantonese, Mandarin, French, and Portuguese		Upper Market
Columbia Park Boys and Girls Club, Inc.	450 Guerrero Street	94110	415-861-5346	David Mauroff			Upper Market
Community Bridges Beacon	450 Church Street	94114	415-626-5222 x 16	Ann Birnbaum Beacon Director	Spanish		Upper Market
Creativity Explored	3245 16th Street	94103	415-863-2108	Ray Patlan			Upper Market
Eureka Valley Rec. Center	100 Collingwood	94114	415-554-9528	Mitch Thompson			Upper Market
Girls and Boys Club - Columbia Park	450 Guerrero Street	94110	415-864-2724			academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	Upper Market
Guerrero Unit	450 Guerrero Street	94110	415-864-0491	Alejandra Vila	Spanish		Upper Market
High Quality Child Care	445 Church Street	94114	415-276-2900	Linnea Klee, Ph.D. Executive Director	Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Cantonese and Mandarin		Upper Market
Latino Parent Program	3750 18th Street	94114	415-522-6790			offers classes on parenting, citizenship, SAT/PSAT, ESL, GED and computers.	Upper Market
Lavender Youth Recreation and Information Center	123 Collingwood	94114	415-703-6150		English, Cantonese, Spanish, and Tagalog	an organization that provides peer support, education, leadership development, and recreation services for lesbian, gay bisexual, transgender and questioning youth under 24.	Upper Market
LYRIC	127 Collingwood Street	94114		Joe Areneta 415-703-6150 ext. 13	Spanish, Portuguese, and sign language		Upper Market

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Mission Community Bridges Beacon	450 Church Street	94114	415-626-5222			academic support, recreation and athletic, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	Upper Market
Mission Dolores Park	19th & Dolores Sts.	94110	415-554-9529	Luis Azucena			Upper Market
Quality Child Care and Mental Health Collaborative	445 Church Street	94102	415-276-2900	Linnea Klee Executive Director	Spanish, Cantonese, & Mandarin		Upper Market
Queer Youth Training Collaborative	127 Collingwood Street	94114	415-703-6150 x 30	Erik Schnabel Program Coordinator	Spanish		Upper Market
Queer Youth Training Collaborative	127 Collingwood Street	94114	415-703-6150 x 30	Erik Schnabel Program Coordinator	Spanish		Upper Market
Stop AIDS Project	539 Castro Street	94114	415-865-0790 x303	Justin Louie (call after noon)	Spanish		Upper Market
Youth Talkline/After School Program	127 Collingwood Street	94114	415-703-6150 x 20	Holly Anderson/ Tracy Boggs Program Coordinators	Mandarin, French, Burmese, Spanish, Cantonese		Upper Market
Change Makers	450 Raymond Ave., Rm. 101	94134	415-452-4907			academic support, recreation and athletic, job training, counseling, cultural awareness	Visitation Valley
Community Learning Center	2055 Sunnydale	94134	415-841-1086	Eva Faagau	Samoan		Visitation Valley
Girls After School Academy	1748 Sunnydale Avenue	94134	415-584-4044			this program, located in sunnydale public housing development, provides after-school academic assistance for girls between the ages of 8-18 years. the program encourages leadership development and promotes self-esteem, gender and afrocentric ethnic prod	Visitation Valley
Girls and Boys Club - Sunnydale	1654 Sunnydale Ave.	94134	415-584-5028			academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, teen parenting	Visitation Valley

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Girls and Boys Club - Visitation Valley	333 Schwerin Street	94134	415-239-1602			academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, job training, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, teen parenting	Visitation Valley
Hawkins Village	333 Schwerin Street	94134	415-337-4824	at primary site only	Spanish, Cantonese, Mandarin (varies daily)		Visitation Valley
Hawkins Village	333 Schwerin Street	94134	415-715-0300	Cassandra Perkins, HIV Counselor 415-715-0300	None		Visitation Valley
Korean First Presbyterian Church of San Francisco	333 Tunnel Avenue	94124	415-468-1213			church	Visitation Valley
Mayor's Youth Employment & Education Program - Visitation Valley	50 Raymond Avenue	94134	415-467-4861			academic support, recreation and athletic, employment, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	Visitation Valley
McLaren CDC	2055 Sunnydale Avenue	94105	415-469-4519	Liz Kim	Spanish, Chinese		Visitation Valley
Pacific Islander Youth Alliance	2055 Sunnydale Avenue	94134	415-841-1086	Fatilua Fatilua Executive Director	Samoan	academic support, arts and music, employment, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, teen parenting	Visitation Valley
Rose Olivet Baptist Church	2428 Bayshore Blvd.	94124	415-239-5919			church	Visitation Valley
Satellite Clinics	333 Schwerin	94134	415-715-0301	Michael Pile Health Center Director	Chinese		Visitation Valley
Sunnydale Housing	1652 Sunnydale	94134	415-585-6337	Kim Michel			Visitation Valley
Sunnydale Recreation Center	1652 Sunnydale Street	94132	415-585-6337			academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, employment, job training, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, teen parenting	Visitation Valley
Sunnydale YO! Center	1701 Sunnydale Avenue	94134	415-551-9913			academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, employment, job training, counseling, teen parenting	Visitation Valley
Visitation Valley Children & Youth Collaborative	333 Schwerin Street	94134	415-587-7896	Judith Sandoval Executive Director	Chinese		Visitation Valley

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Visitacion Valley Community Beacon	450 Raymond Ave.	94134	415-452-4907	Eli Horn Executive Director	Spanish, Chinese (Cantonese)		Visitacion Valley
Visitacion Valley Elementary School	55 Schwerin Street	94134	415-469-4796	Patte Flores/ Vincent Chao	Vietnamese, Chinese, Spanish		Visitacion Valley
Visitacion Valley Playground	Cora & Leland Streets	94131	415-337-4707	Jr. Tauala			Visitacion Valley
Visitacion Valley Unit	333 Schwerin Street	94134	415-239-0174	Vernon Long	None		Visitacion Valley
Visitacion Valley Community Center	50 Raymond Avenue	94134	415-467-4861			academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, teen parenting	Visitacion Valley
YouthWorks	700 Velasco Avenue	94134	415-333-6335	Karna Allen	Spanish	academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, counseling, outdoor activities	Visitacion Valley
Focus Basic Computer Literacy/Job Preparedness	375 Woodside, W-2	94127					West of Twin Peaks
Glen Park Rec. Center	Bosworth & OShaughnessy	94131	415-337-4705	Keith Durroughs			West of Twin Peaks
Midtown Terrace Playground	Clarendon Avenue & Olympia Way	94131	415-753-7036	Clode			West of Twin Peaks
Miraloma Playground	Omar & Sequoia Way	94127	415-337-4704	Lisa Behar			West of Twin Peaks
Parenting Skills Program	375 Woodside Avenue	94127		Gloria Mendez (DCYF) 415-753-7662 Fax: 415-753-7715	Spanish, Cantonese		West of Twin Peaks
Project Impact	375 Woodside Avenue	94127	415-753-7800	Nancy Yalon	Spanish, Chinese		West of Twin Peaks
Special Programs for Youth	375 Woodside Ave., Bldg. W	94127	415-753-7760	Thabiti Mtambuzi 415-753-7787	Spanish, Vietnamese		West of Twin Peaks
Special Programs for Youth: Youth Treatment & Education Court	375 Woodside Avenue	94127	415-753-7835	Malik Edwards, Primary substance abuse counselor	Spanish can be arranged		West of Twin Peaks
UCSF: Pediatric HIV Program	400 Parnassus Avenue 4th Floor	94143		415-476-9373	All languages upon request		West of Twin Peaks
UCSF: Women's Specialty Clinic	400 Parnassus Avenue, Box 0378	94143	415-353-2119	Front Desk	Available upon request		West of Twin Peaks

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Woodside Landscape Internship	375 Woodside Avenue	94127	415-285-7584	Cory Calandra Executive Director	Spanish, French, Mandarin	employment, job training, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	West of Twin Peaks
Youth Educational Empowerment	2 Plaza Avenue	94116	415-664-2657	Abeer Rafidi Program Director	Arabic		West of Twin Peaks
West Portal Playground	Ulloa & Lenox Streets	94127	415-753-7038	George MacGlennon			West Portal
Ben Franklin	1430 Scott Street	94115	415-749-3600	Marilynn Swartz	Cantonese, Spanish		Western Addition
Center for Young Women's Development	1426 Fillmore Street	94115	415-345-0260	Jessica Green Associate Director	Spanish, Filipino, etc.		Western Addition
Change Makers	1430 Scott Street	94115	415-749-2714			academic support, recreation and athletic, job training, counseling, cultural awareness	Western Addition
Co-ed Mentorship Program	1050 McAllister Street	94115	415-921-6276	Kathy Cook	None		Western Addition
Comprehensive Youth Development Collaborative Program	1050 McAllister Street	94115	415-921-6276	Robert Hector Executive Director	None		Western Addition
Cultural Odyssey	762 Fulton Street	94102	415-292-1850			arts and music, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities	Western Addition
Ella Hill Hutch community Center	1050 McAllister Street	94115	415-921-6276	Robert Hector	None		Western Addition
Family School Program	548 Fillmore Street	94117	415-554-0425	Natalie Lopes Executive Director	Spanish		Western Addition
Hamilton Family Center	1631 Hayes Street	94117	415-292-9930 x305	Jennifer Ferguson/ Salvador Menjivar	Spanish		Western Addition
Hamilton Rec. Center	1900 Geary Blvd.	94115	415-292-2008	Wallace Bailey			Western Addition
Hayes Valley Playground	Hayes & Buchanan Sts.	94102	415-554-9526	Fidel Joshua			Western Addition
Hayward Playground	1016 Laguna at Golden Gate	94102	415-292-2018	Joan Pierson			Western Addition

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
HIV/AIDS Services Administration	25 Van Ness Ave @ Market	94102	415-554-9000	Steven Tierney 415-554-9998	None		Western Addition
John Muir Schoolyard	380 Webster Street	94117	415-934-4859	John Letourneau			Western Addition
Kimball Playground	Steiner & OFarrell Streets	94115	415-292-2007	John Letourneau			Western Addition
Larkin Street Youth Center	536 Central Avenue	94117	415-673-0911	Aron Sumii 415-673-0911 x226	Spanish		Western Addition
Lee Woodward Counseling Center	2201 Sutter Street	94105	415-776-1001	Sehene Kebede, Program Director	None		Western Addition
Maxine Hall Health Center	1301 Pierce Street	94115	415-292-1300	Fernan Moncloa, HIV Counselor 415-292-1300	Mandarin & Cantonese		Western Addition
Occupational Therapy Training Program	425 Divisadero Street	94117	415-551-0975	Elaine Damo or Colleen Devine	Spanish, Korean, Russian, Cantonese, Japanese		Western Addition
Potrero Family Support	1426 Fillmore Street, Suite 204	94115	415-749-3977	Dennis Yee Program Director	Mandarin, Cantonese, Spanish, Portuguese		Western Addition
Project A.C.E.	762 Fulton Street	94102	415-563-3519	Nontsizi Cayou Executive Director	None		Western Addition
Quality Family Child Care	840 Broderick Street	94115	415-567-2357	Paula Moten-Tolsen Executive Director	None		Western Addition
Rosa Parks Elementary	1501 O'Farrell Street	94115	415-749-3637	Rich Brown	Chinese, Cantonese		Western Addition
Third Baptist Academic Summer School Program	1399 McAllister Street	94115	415-647-4646	Margaret Rowley Executive Director	None		Western Addition

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
USF Street Law Program	2199 Fulton Street	94117	415-453-8346	Thomas A. Nazario Program Director	Spanish, Chinese		Western Addition
Western Addition Beacon Center	1430 Scott	94115	415-614-0457				Western Addition
Western Addition Youth Action Center	800 Presidio Avenue	94115	415-921-4197	Beverly Rashidd Executive Director	Cantonese, Mandarin		Western Addition
Westside Community Mental Health Center: Youth Awareness Program	1140 Oak Street, 2nd Floor	94117	415-431-8252	Connie Phillips, ext. 512	None		Western Addition
Women and Children's Family Services - Program Information	2201 Sutter	94115	415-776-1001				Western Addition
WritersCorps	25 Van Ness Ave., Ste. 240	94102	415-252-2546	Liz Lerma Director	Spanish, Chinese	academic support, employment, counseling	Western Addition
Young African-American Achievers Program	1050 McAllister Street	94115	415-921-6276	Robert Hector Executive Director	None	academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, counseling, cultural awareness	Western Addition
Youth Employment Readiness Program	914 Divisadero	94115	415-345-0282	Kevin Brown	None		Western Addition
Booker T. Washington Community Service Center	800 Presidio Street	94115	415-928-6596			academic, arts and music, recreation and athletic, employment, job training, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, teen parenting	
Bryant Elementary		94110	415-695-5780	Laura Fankushen Riave	Spanish, Chinese		
BV Merchants Association	P.O. Box 24505	94124	415-374-8972			civic organization	
CAL-Learn Program	P.O. Box 7988	94120	415-557-5364	Larry Chapman	Interpretation Services Available		

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
Crissy Field Center	P.O. Box 29410	94129	415-561-7690			academic support, recreation and athletic, counseling, outdoor activities	
Culture Core	Fort Mason Center, #C-255	94123	415-775-7200 x 662	Linda McCabe Program Director	Chinese, Tagalog, Spanish		
Dr. Charles R. Drew Elementary School	50 Pamona	94124	415-330-1526			arts, community center, education, recreation, library, recreation, school	
Drug Information Hotline		0	415-362-3400			support, suicide prevention, drug counseling and referrals	
Homeless Family Support Center	Fort Mason, Building 9	94123	415-561-5533	Donna Vozar Program Director	Spanish		
Homeless Programs/ Tom Waddell Respite Care Facility		94109	415-207-8972	Rhonda Giarretto 415-554-2764	Spanish		
Incest Information Line		0	415-556-6226			provides information and referrals to support groups and services.	
Infant Toddler Consortium	5236 Claremont Avenue	94618	510-658-9189	Eleanor Davis Project Coordinator	Vietnamese, Chinese, Spanish		
Jamestown Community Center	1294 26th Street	94110	415-647-4709			academic support, arts and music, recreation and athletic, employment, counseling, cultural awareness, outdoor activities, teen parenting	
La Casa de las Madres		0	415-333-1515			emergency shelter, advocacy, counseling, referrals, support groups, and drop-in counseling.	
Narcotics Anonymous		0	415-621-8600			support groups for substance users and abusers	
San Francisco General Hospital - Bay Area Regional Poison Ctr		0	800-523-2222			emergency and medical information for poison or suspected poisonous substances.	
San Francisco Suicide Prevention		0	415-781-0500			crisis intervention and counseling.	
San Francisco Women Against Rape		0	415-647-RAPE			crisis line, individual counseling, legal advocacy and referrals.	
SF Conservation Corps	Fort Mason, Bldg. 102	94123	415-928-7322			employment, job training, outdoor activities	

Agency Name	Street	ZIP	Phone	Contact	Languages	Description	Neighborhood
7322							
South of Market Mental Health Services: Filipino American Counseling & Treatment	760 Harrison	94107	415-836-700	Milfe Ramos, MA 415-836-758	Tagalog		
Talk Line and Family Support Center		0	415-441-KIDS			comprehensive family support services including aa and na meetings with childcare. respite care available. crisis intervention and counseling.	
Teen Crisis Line		0	415-923-0785			crisis line and referrals.	
Tenderloin Collaborative	P.O. Box 15366	94115	415-921-7019	Fonda Davidson Executive Director	Spanish		
Workreation Training and Employment Program	501 Stanyan Street	94117	415-934-4860			employment, job training, cultural awareness	

Appendix 5: Methodology

A. Citywide Risk Analysis

Data was collected on seventeen different variables at the zip code, census tract, or address level. All data was collected at the lowest possible level of aggregation. Some of this data was readily available from published or web sources; some of it was available from previous studies conducted by Resource Development Associates (the Initiative's research partner), and some was collected and coded by hand by the research partner. To make the analysis of this data more intelligible for the Steering Committee, these 17 variables were combined into seven domains:

- School
- Peer
- Family
- Economic resources
- Community capacity
- Youth safety
- Youth health

This typology is similar to the Hawkins and Catalano typology, except that it disaggregates Hawkins and Catalano's "Neighborhood" dimension into four domains:

- Economic resources;
- Community capacity;
- Youth safety; and
- Youth health.

Data from each census tract or zip code were aggregated to produce a weighted mean for each neighborhood on each of the nineteen variables. Each neighborhood score was then assigned an index score based upon its relation to the city mean (city mean=100). Higher scores indicated lower levels of risk. All the indicators within a particular dimension were then averaged to create a score for that dimension for the neighborhood. To address the disproportionate impact of outlier values, we limited the maximum risk score on any dimension to 200. The dimensional scores were then averaged to produce an overall risk score for the neighborhood. These risk scores thus provided a single composite measure of risk that could be used by the Steering Committee for initial selection of potential target areas. The full typology of dimensions and indicators is provided below.

Appendix 6: Detailed Reports

Neighborhood Risk Analysis Typology and Data Sources	
Economic Resources 1.1 Per Capita Income 1.2 Children living in families below the poverty level	US Census 1990 ¹⁴ US Census 1990
Community <u>Infrastructure</u> 2.1 Number of churches per 1000 population 2.2 Number of community organizations per 1000 population 2.3 Number of liquor stores per 1000 population 2.4 Number of retail grocery stores per 1000 population <u>Attachment</u> 2.5 Homeowners as a percentage of all households	Hand collected from Yellow pages and geocoded Hand entered from a variety of resource directories relating to youth and families, and geocoded California Board of Alcoholic Beverage Control, data file of off-sale liquor license permits Hand collected from Yellow pages and geocoded Population denominator is from 2000 US Census US Census 1990
Education 3.1. Elementary and Middle School STAR scores: Percents scoring at or above the 25th percentile in National Percentile Ranking 3.2. Percentage of adults 25+ who are high school graduates	California Department of Education, DataQuest Website US Census 1990
Peers 4.1 Youth on Probation per 1000 population age 10-17. 4.2 Births to teens per 1000 live births	Data extract from the Department of Juvenile Probation JJIS data system, obtained through the San Francisco Children's System of Care Data Archive. Population data from US Census 2000 STF1 California Department of Health Services, Birth certificates data tape SBF. Geocoded by the Research Partner
Family 5.1 Percentage of single parent families 5.2 Foster care open investigations	US Census 1990 Extract from the SF Department of Human Services CWS-CMS System. Geocoded by the Research Partner
Safety 5. Juvenile Crime Rate per 1000 youth ages 10-17	San Francisco Police Reports, automated data extract. Geocoded by the Research Partner

¹⁴ At the time we did this analysis, the US Census STF3 File was not available for California for the 2000 Census, so we had to use 1990 data for some variables.

6. Violent Juvenile Crime Rate per 1000 youth ages 10-17	
Health 7.1 Low birthweight births per 1000 live births 7.2 Hospital admissions of youth 1-24 per 1000 youth 1-24	California Department of Health Services, Birth certificates data tape SBF. Geocoded by the Research Partner Office of Statewide Health Planning and Facility Development, Hospital Discharge data tape B.

B. Gang Crimes

San Francisco has only begun using an automated gang tracking system in the past few months, so there is no single list of identified or suspected gang members or their gang affiliations. Consequently, to begin the analysis we started with a spreadsheet that listed all of the cases referred to the Gang Crime Unit of the SFPD Special Investigations Division from 1999 to the present. There were 1405 cases. Some of these cases were referred out to other units when it was discovered that there was no gang involvement. Many other cases did not have names or ages of the suspects or had such partial names (e.g. “Itchy/Moniker”) that we could not use them for matching. After eliminating the cases with missing or inadequate information, there were 584 individuals who were adequately identified for us to use them as our base list of suspected gang members.

Next we obtained from the Police Department Record Management System, a database containing all crimes for the period 1998-2001, including the names and birthdates of all suspects. We then matched the list of individuals obtained from the gang unit data to these crime records. We found 2,565 crimes committed by these individuals between January 1, 1999 and December 31, 2001. For the purposes of our assessment, serious violent crimes were defined as homicide/attempted homicide, aggravated assault, simple assault, rape, kidnapping, robbery (and carjacking as a subclass of robbery) and arson. Non-serious violent crimes are battery, sexual battery, annoy or molest child, child abuse and disturbing the peace (fighting).

One of the characteristics of gang crimes is that they are often committed in groups. We found that the 2,565 crimes committed by the suspects on our list included 1198 identifiable other individuals as accomplices who were not on our original list. Combining these two lists gave us 1,782 individuals whom we have reason to believe have gang associations. These individuals were identified suspects in a total of 7,138 crimes between 1/1/99 and 12/31/01.

C. Relation between public housing and gang crime

The Initiative Steering Committee asked Resource Development Associates, the Initiative’s research partner, to analyze the extent to which suspected youth gang crimes were associated with Public Housing Developments.

To begin the analysis, we used a list of public housing addresses provided by the Department of Public Health and compared it to the list of suspected gang crimes assembled by the Initiative.¹⁵

Our first analysis was a simple one: we compared the occurrence of suspected gang crimes within census blocks that had one or more public housing units with the general distribution of crime across census blocks. The 6452 public housing addresses were concentrated within only 122 of the City's 5527 census blocks. These 122 census blocks (2.2% of all blocks) had 15.5% of all suspected gang crimes and 14.3% of all suspected violent gang crimes. Consequently, this initial analysis seemed to bear out the suspicion of a link between public housing and gang activity.

We next conducted a bivariate correlation between the number of public housing units in a census block and the number of suspected gang crimes within that block. The correlation coefficient (*Pearson's r*) was .29, statistically significant at the <.001 level. However, although the correlation was statistically significant, it explained only about 9% of the variance in the distribution of gang crime.

Next we looked at whether gang crimes happen close to public housing merely because gang crimes happen to be concentrated in the same low-income areas in which public housing is concentrated. To answer this question, we correlated the number of gang crimes and the number of public housing units within a census block, controlling for the average number of gang crimes per block within the census tract. This reduced the correlation coefficient to .27, explaining some 7% of the variance. This result is still statistically significant, but reinforces the conclusion that public housing, overall, is only a minor contributor to gang crime.

Finally, to examine the extent to which outlier "hot spots" influenced this analysis, we excluded four census blocks with the greatest divergence between expected and observed levels of gang crime. These were 0231.201, 0227.402, 0227.301, and 0605.204. With these four census blocks excluded, the correlation coefficient was reduced to .16, explaining only 2% of the variance.

D. San Francisco Unified School District Youth Risk Behavior Survey

In 2001, San Francisco Unified School District surveyed a selected sample of its middle and high school students, utilizing the *Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)* developed by the Center for Disease Control, US Department of Health and Human Services. The School District makes a concerted effort to obtain broad parental consent to participate, and is very careful to ensure rigorous and uniform administration of the instrument. This survey, therefore, represents a careful and reliable survey of a broad range of risk-taking behaviors by San Francisco's youth.

To assist the Gang-Free San Francisco Initiative, the School District provided the initiative with data tables of the raw student scores for these surveys after removing variables that might reveal the identity of individual students. This allowed the Initiative to analyze patterns of risk behavior for that particular cluster of students who were at high risk for violence. The one weakness of the survey for the purposes of the Gang-Free

¹⁵ We will not go into the details of how the crime database was constructed. We describe that process elsewhere.

San Francisco Initiative is that the YRBS does not directly ask about gang affiliation. It does, however, ask a number of questions about violent and potentially violent behavior. For the purposes of this analysis, we selected for analysis those youth who reported that they carried a weapon in the 30 days previous to completing the survey.

Comparisons between the high and low risk groups were simple percentages comparisons with statistical significance determined by a one-tailed Z-test.

E. Youth Survey of Gang-associated Youth

Recruitment and Training of Interviewers

Young adult staff from youth-serving organizations were enlisted to interview youth identified by these organizations as gang members, former gang members, or gang associates. All interviewers had experience working with the target population and either are former gang members or long-term residents of communities in which gang activity is prevalent. Interviewers signed a confidentiality agreement and attended a four hour training on peer interview techniques and using the survey instrument. Interviews took place at social service agencies with an adult supervisor available on the premises. Interviewers were paid \$20 per survey.

Survey Instrument

The Assessment Team developed a survey instrument, based upon the OJJDP assessment survey, that examined how youth get into, and out of, gangs; risk factors; the elements that attracted them to gang involvement, and the factors that keep them involved. A draft of the survey was reviewed by the peer-surveyors and members of the Assessment Team and Steering Committee for suggestions for improvement.

Consent

Interviewees signed an informed consent prior to participating in the survey. The consent was translated into Spanish, Vietnamese and Cantonese/Mandarin. The consent form was separated from the survey and kept in a locked file cabinet. No identifying information was collected on the survey instrument. Following completion of the interview, the participant was provided with \$20 in compensation for their time.

Description of Sample

A total of 228 interviews were completed and usable for this analysis. Of these, 163 were with males and 65 were with females. Analyses were conducted separately for males and females. The first map below illustrates the distribution throughout the city of respondents' residential zip code. Those in "other" locations included Daly City and Oakland. The second map adds respondents' ethnicity.

Analysis Notes

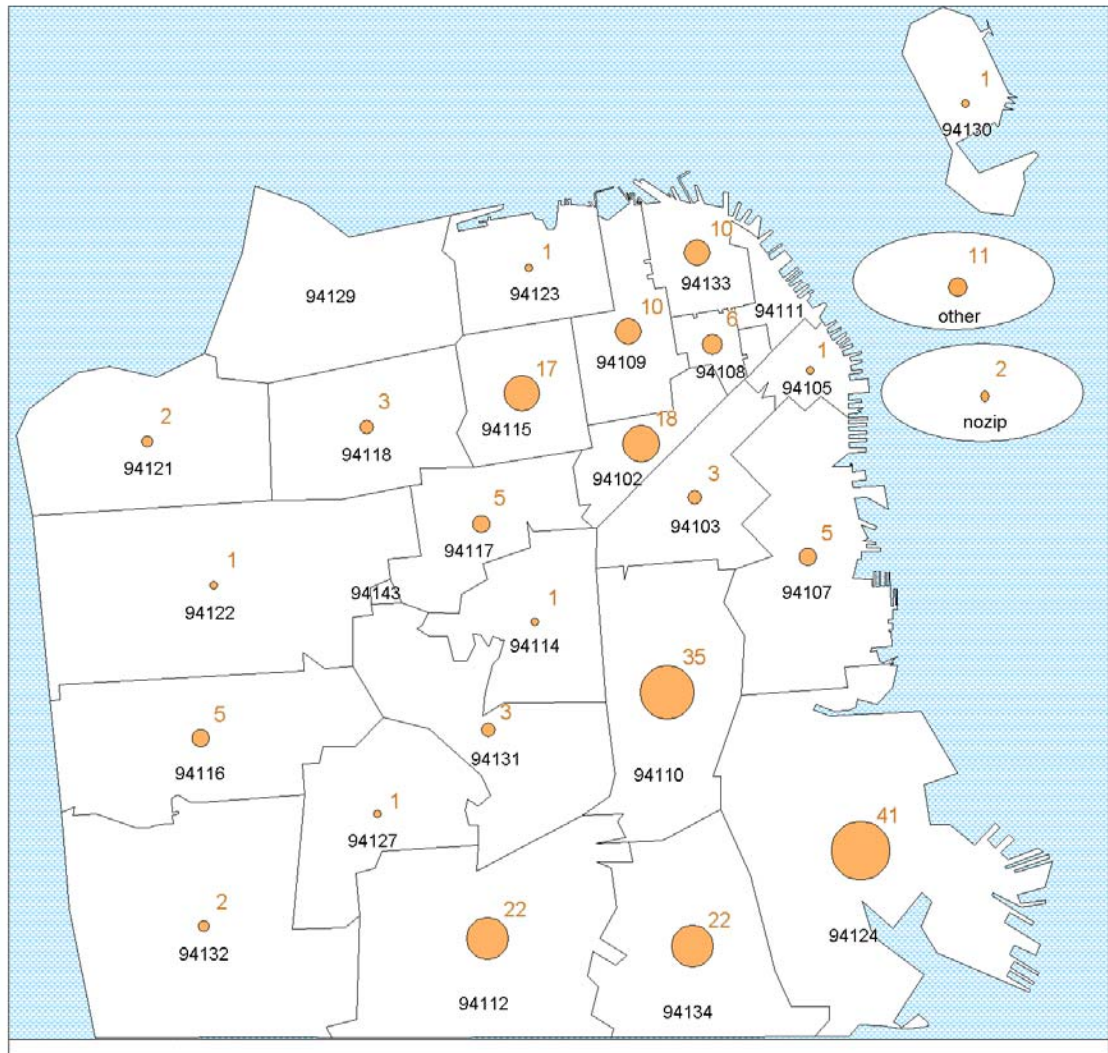
Missing data and "declined to state" responses for each question are excluded from analyses. For ethnic group analyses Southeast Asian is combined with Asian/PI, and "other ethnicity" is combined with biracial and multiracial.

Most questions in this survey are dichotomous (yes/no) or multiple choice where the respondent is asked to select the best answer. The "n=" shown in tables and figures indicates the number who answered that particular question. If a respondent declined to state or did not answer the question, they were not included in the total.

Approximately one-third of the way into the interview respondents were asked three questions regarding their level of gang membership: 1) Are you currently a member of a gang, set or crew?; 2) Do you currently hang around a gang but are not a member?; and 3) In the last year have you been an active gang member? In a draft version of the questionnaire, interviewers were instructed that if respondents answered no to all three questions, they were to skip past the gang-related questions. However, in the final version interviewers were instructed to ask the gang-related questions in any case as there was the possibility that interviewees might be disinclined to admit gang involvement. Unfortunately, there was some confusion regarding use of the skip pattern and resulting inconsistency in administration of the instrument. Thirty-five of the 228 (15%) interviewees answered “no” to all three questions. Of those thirty-five interviews, 13 followed the skip pattern and did not have any completed gang related questions. In twenty-two interviews the skip pattern was not followed and gang-related questions were asked regardless of admitted affiliation.

During the analysis we became concerned regarding this inconsistency and the possibility that some respondents might have been forced to answer questions resulting in some false “no” responses that should have actually been left blank or “declined to state.” Thus, two individuals reviewed all 22 questionnaires in which the skip pattern was ignored in order to make an assessment of gang membership based on responses to gang-related questions (age associated or joined, gang activities, characteristics of the gang). We found that in only four interviews that it was clear, based on responses, that the interviewees were not gang-affiliated. These four, along with the 13 that followed the skip pattern were not included in analyses of the gang-related data. Interestingly enough, for 18 of the interviews where the respondent denied any gang association early in the interview it appeared, based upon subsequent responses to gang-related questions, that they in fact did have some involvement.

SF Gang Survey 2002, All Respondents

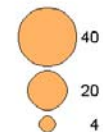


Total Number of Respondents: 231

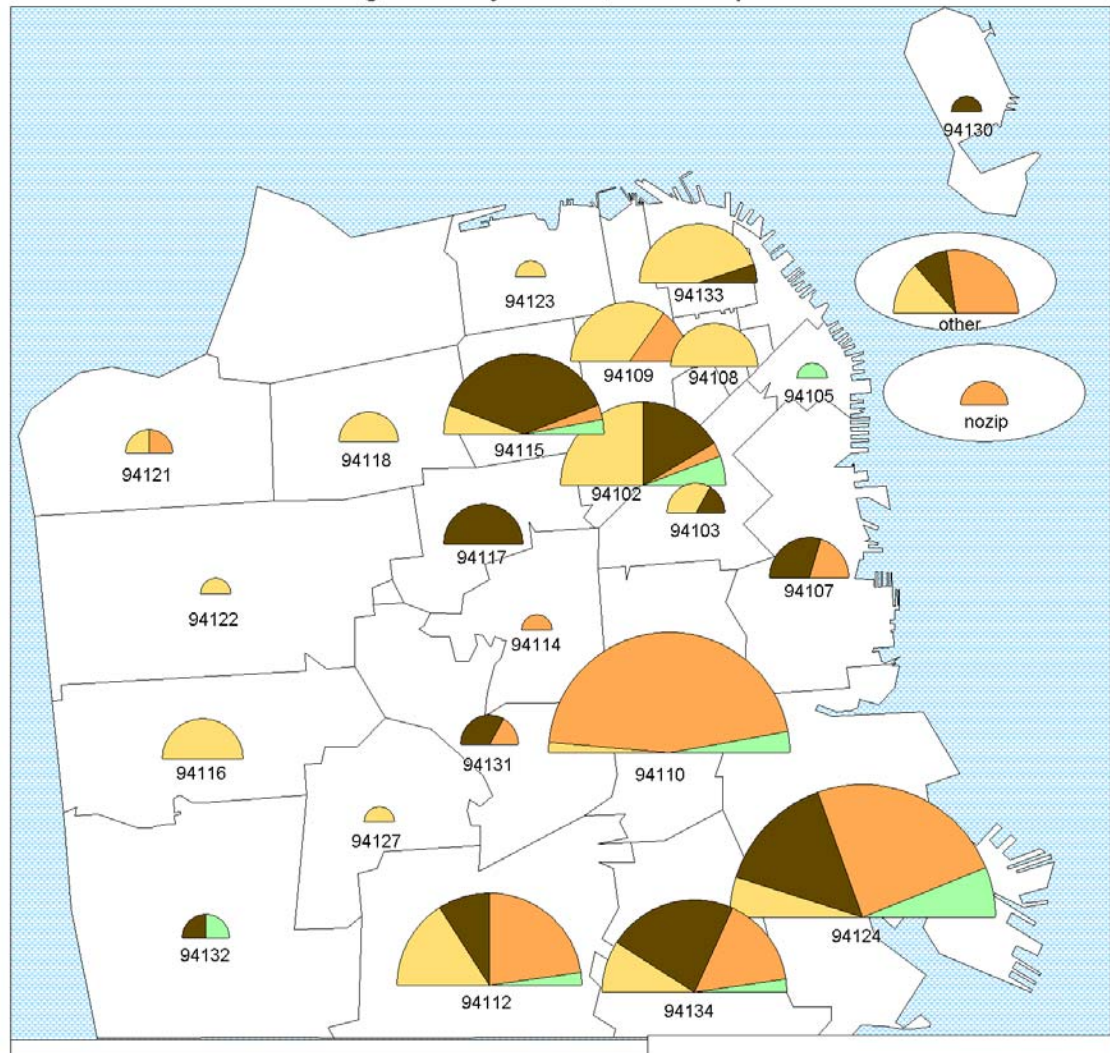
Total Number of Respondents with
valid ZipCode and Gender: 230

Resource Development Associates

SF Youth Gang Survey 2002
Number of Respondents by ZIP Code

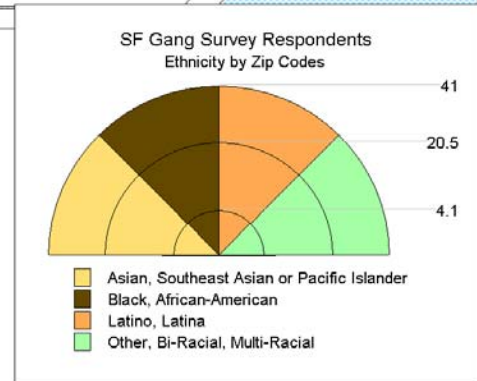


SF Gang Survey 2002, All Respondents



Total Number of Respondents: 231
 Total Number of Respondents with valid ZipCode and Gender: 230

Resource Development Associates



F. Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews

The Steering Committee invested resources into conducting key informant interviews and focus groups with a variety of people who live, work and attend school within San Francisco. This process was undertaken to insure that the voices of students, parents, teachers, and other community members were heard and incorporated into the findings and recommendations for the Initiative. In all, 112 persons participated in these discussions, 20 of which were children or youth under the age of 18. We spoke with 31 individuals in law enforcement, 6 representatives from the schools, and 55 community members.

As part of the assessment process, the Steering Committee decided to focus on interviews with gang-involved youth to collect community gang information. School District respondents were limited due to the politics around the gang problem within schools. Participants were chosen based on their relationships to the target communities or gang problem, as recommended by Steering Committee members.

Overall the focus groups and interviews break down as follows:

- 20 High School Students – from a school that attended by youth from around the City has is with a large population from both target communities. This school has been a focus of recent School District efforts to prevent violence. Most of the conversation revolved around gang violence in the Mission or among African American youth.
- 31 Law Enforcement Officials – included 12 patrol officers from the Bayview Hunters Point station, three School Resource Officers (stationed at schools attended by youth in the target communities), seven representatives from the SFPD Gang Task Force (representing the Latin, Asian and Black Gang Divisions), five Juvenile Probation officers and one representative from each of the following: Sheriff's Department, District Attorney, Public Defender and Adult Probation.
- Six School Administrators/Officials – included five representatives working in schools attended by youth from the target areas and one individual that works in a citywide School District program.
- 55 Community Members – included parents, business people and residents from both the Mission and Bayview Hunters Point.

Appendix 6: Detailed Reports

a. Neighborhood Scan

Proposed Neighborhood Risk Analysis Typology1. **Economic Resources**

- 1.1 Per Capita Income
- 1.2 Families with incomes below the poverty level

2. **Community**

- **Infrastructure**

- 2.1 Number of Churches per 1000 Population
- 2.2 Number of Community Organizations per 1000 Population
- 2.3 Number of Liquor Stores per 1000 Population)

- **Attachment**

- 2.4 Proportion of renters vs. owners

3. **Education**

- 3.1 Elementary/Middle School STAR Scores: Percent scoring above the 25th percentile
- 3.2 Percentage of adults who are high school graduates

4. **Peers**

- 4.1 Youth on Probation per 1000 youth ages 10-17
- 4.2 Births-to-teens Rate

5. **Family**

- 5.1. Percentage of single-parent families

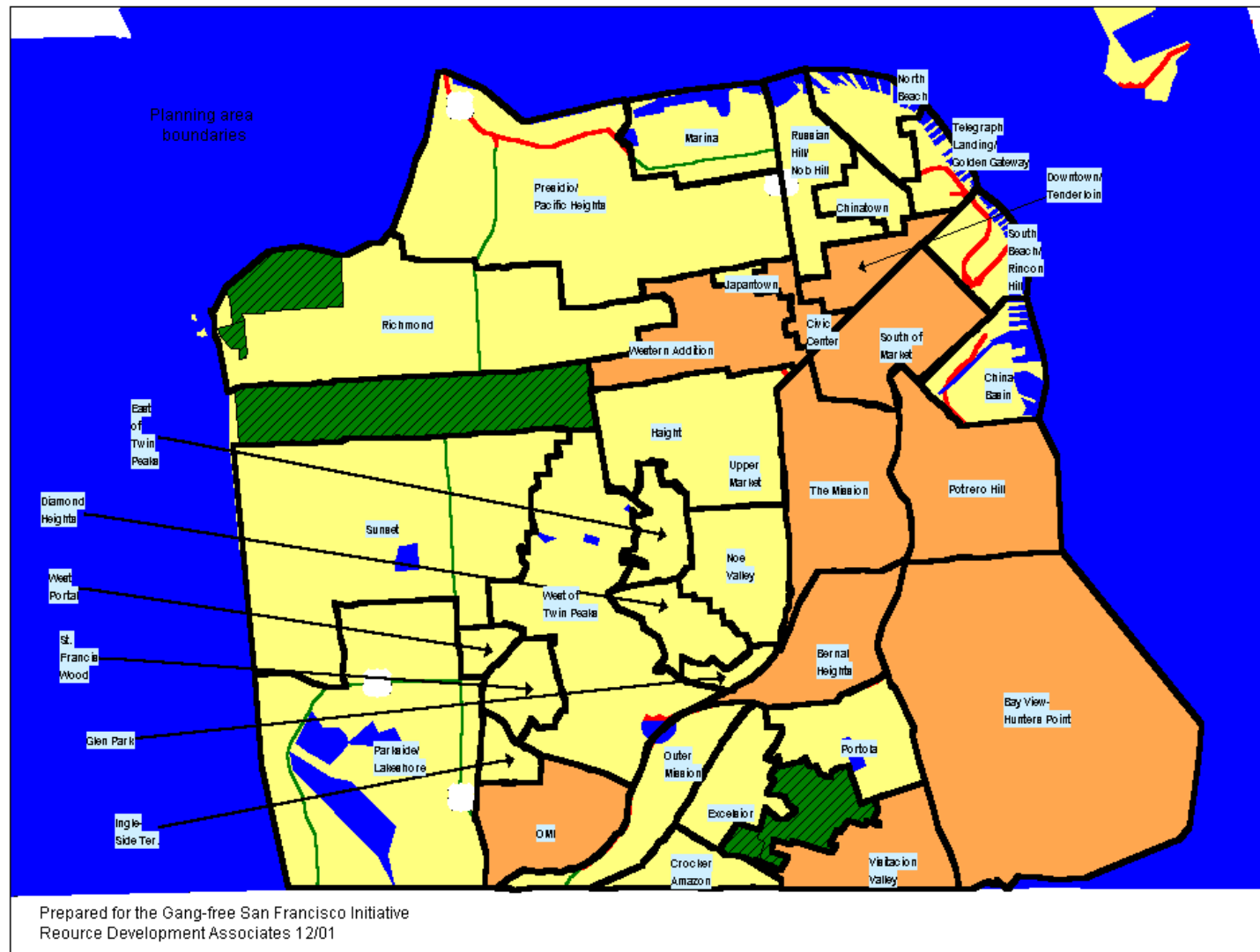
6. **Safety**

- 6.1 Rate of crimes with juvenile suspects
- 6.2 Rate of violent crimes with juvenile suspects

7. **Health**

- 7.1 Low birth weight (<2500g) rate per 1000 live births
- 7.2 Hospital admissions of youth 1-24 per 1000 youth age 1-24

TOP TEN HIGHEST RISK NEIGHBORHOODS FOR GANG ACTIVITY



Neighborhood Risk Analysis: Value Scores (Citywide average=100)

Appendix Six

Neighborhoods are ranked from greatest to least risk

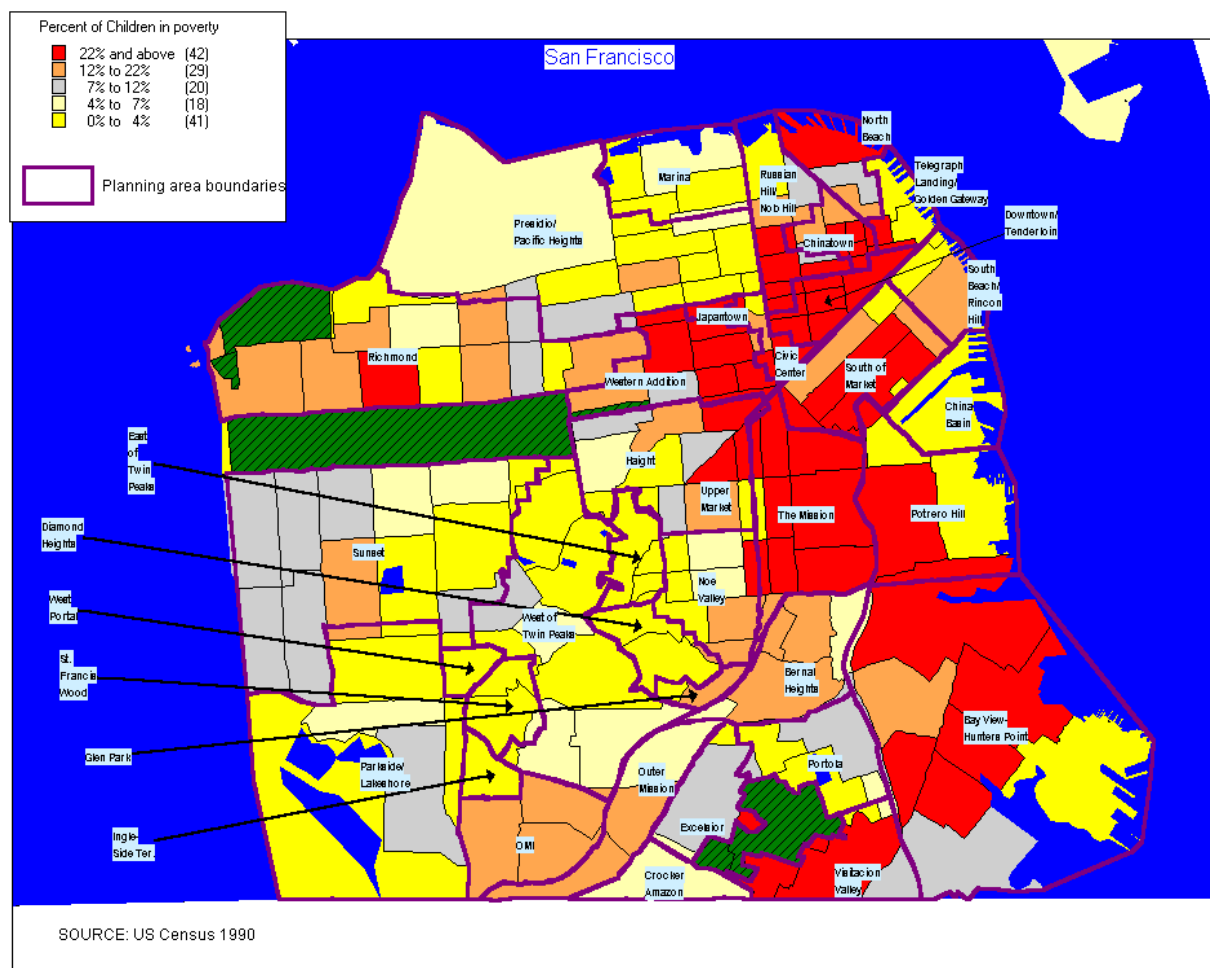
Risk Rank	NEIGHBORHOOD	Composite	Economic Resources			Community Infrastructure						Education		
		Overall Risk Score (City average=100; below 100 is higher risk)	Per Capita Income	% Children living below the poverty level*	Composite Economic Resources Score	Churches per 1000 population	Liquor Stores per 1000 population*	Community Agencies per 1000 population	Supermarkets per 1000 population	Homeowner s as % of Total Households	Composite Community Score	Elementary/ Middle School STAR Scores above 25th Percentile	% Individuals 24+ who are HS grads	Composite Education Score
1	Downtown-Tenderloin	58.9	55.0	36.5	45.7	200.0	27.8	111.3	117.4	3.5	92.0	56.4	85.7	71.0
2	Japantown/Civic Center	68.9	69.7	41.6	55.7	117.3	62.2	165.9	115.8	10.6	94.4	90.0	92.0	91.0
3	Bayview-Hunters Point	73.8	73.4	48.8	61.1	199.1	122.4	129.1	134.9	144.5	146.0	85.8	83.0	84.4
4	Potrero Hill	74.3	55.4	46.6	51.0	88.6	78.5	200.0	116.3	102.0	117.1	71.8	108.6	90.2
5	Visatacion Valley	76.3	69.5	48.2	58.8	81.2	152.4	52.4	45.2	140.3	94.3	94.7	75.7	85.2
6	The Mission	76.4	48.7	57.4	53.0	107.3	67.7	200.0	120.9	46.4	108.5	90.1	73.0	81.5
7	Western Addition	77.0	80.0	54.9	67.5	171.3	86.7	200.0	119.3	40.9	123.6	90.2	102.4	96.3
8	Bernal Heights	82.0	79.5	109.2	94.4	58.8	126.3	47.4	90.1	134.3	91.4	90.1	90.9	90.5
9	South of Market	84.0	67.2	52.9	60.1	85.2	47.1	200.0	143.7	13.0	97.8	85.6	83.2	84.4
10	OMI	94.4	65.4	131.0	98.2	198.9	151.8	31.1	17.9	189.7	117.9	96.8	94.8	95.8
11	Upper Market	100.5	109.4	93.5	101.5	159.2	53.9	131.8	89.4	48.9	96.6	79.9	112.1	96.0
12	Outer Mission	101.3	75.9	170.8	123.4	97.6	173.0	57.7	59.8	175.7	112.8	96.8	88.2	92.5
13	Haight	101.8	129.3	116.8	123.1	119.1	91.9	140.8	144.4	58.6	111.0	97.3	118.3	107.8
14	Portola	105.8	68.4	200.0	134.2	69.6	200.0	112.3	77.6	185.3	129.0	94.7	86.9	90.8
15	Russian Hill-Nob Hill	105.9	113.7	73.3	93.5	53.7	89.8	71.5	164.6	31.6	82.2	111.1	100.2	105.6
16	Excelsior	106.0	69.5	200.0	134.7	36.9	200.0	52.4	67.9	175.5	106.5	96.8	88.2	92.5
17	South Beach-Rincon Hill	110.3	151.1	111.6	131.4	134.7	34.2	119.5	137.6	1.1	85.4	78.7	122.7	100.7
18	North Beach	110.9	116.4	88.8	102.6	22.2	58.5	118.1	187.1	45.1	86.2	106.9	90.8	98.9
19	Crocker-Amazon	112.5	89.5	200.0	144.7	30.1	200.0	35.6	15.4	189.0	94.0	96.8	91.9	94.3
20	Marina	113.0	174.1	200.0	187.1	8.7	162.5	30.7	79.6	56.1	67.5	114.2	117.4	115.8
21	Noe Valley	114.6	112.5	135.6	124.0	118.6	79.1	56.1	96.9	77.0	85.5	79.9	110.5	95.2
22	Richmond	114.7	104.2	139.0	121.6	113.1	121.3	52.6	110.8	79.6	95.5	114.9	90.7	102.8
23	Telegraph Landing-Go	114.7	106.2	79.5	92.8	91.0	33.7	200.0	200.0	61.1	117.2	78.7	105.4	92.1
24	Parkside-Lakeshore	117.8	97.7	200.0	148.8	63.6	200.0	51.2	44.3	106.6	93.1	106.1	116.3	111.2
25	Diamond Heights	118.8	142.4	200.0	171.2	-	200.0	118.0	-	166.0	96.8	101.4	118.6	110.0
26	East of Twin Peaks	121.0	153.5	200.0	176.8	22.2	169.1	39.4	-	100.6	66.2	79.9	123.1	101.5
27	Chinatown	125.1	78.9	73.4	76.2	89.2	78.8	116.0	200.0	38.1	104.4	106.9	63.1	85.0
28	Presidio-Pacific Heights	125.6	200.0	200.0	200.0	127.3	106.1	66.7	106.4	66.9	94.7	97.5	121.7	109.6
29	West Portal	126.0	150.3	200.0	175.2	200.0	89.3	41.9	36.2	200.0	113.5	104.0	119.2	111.6
30	Sunset	127.7	138.0	179.1	158.5	88.0	117.5	98.6	92.3	200.0	119.3	119.0	156.4	137.7
31	West of Twin Peaks	131.8	111.5	200.0	155.7	55.4	200.0	89.3	38.6	183.7	113.4	104.0	113.6	108.8
32	Glen Park	136.1	119.9	126.0	122.9	-	123.8	120.9	156.6	138.7	108.0	101.4	114.2	107.8
33	China Basin	166.1	80.0	200.0	140.0	-	8.6	200.0	200.0	200.0	121.7	71.8	130.0	100.9
34	Ingelside Terrace	176.4	186.3	200.0	193.1	157.6	200.0	104.8	-	200.0	132.5	104.0	114.6	109.3

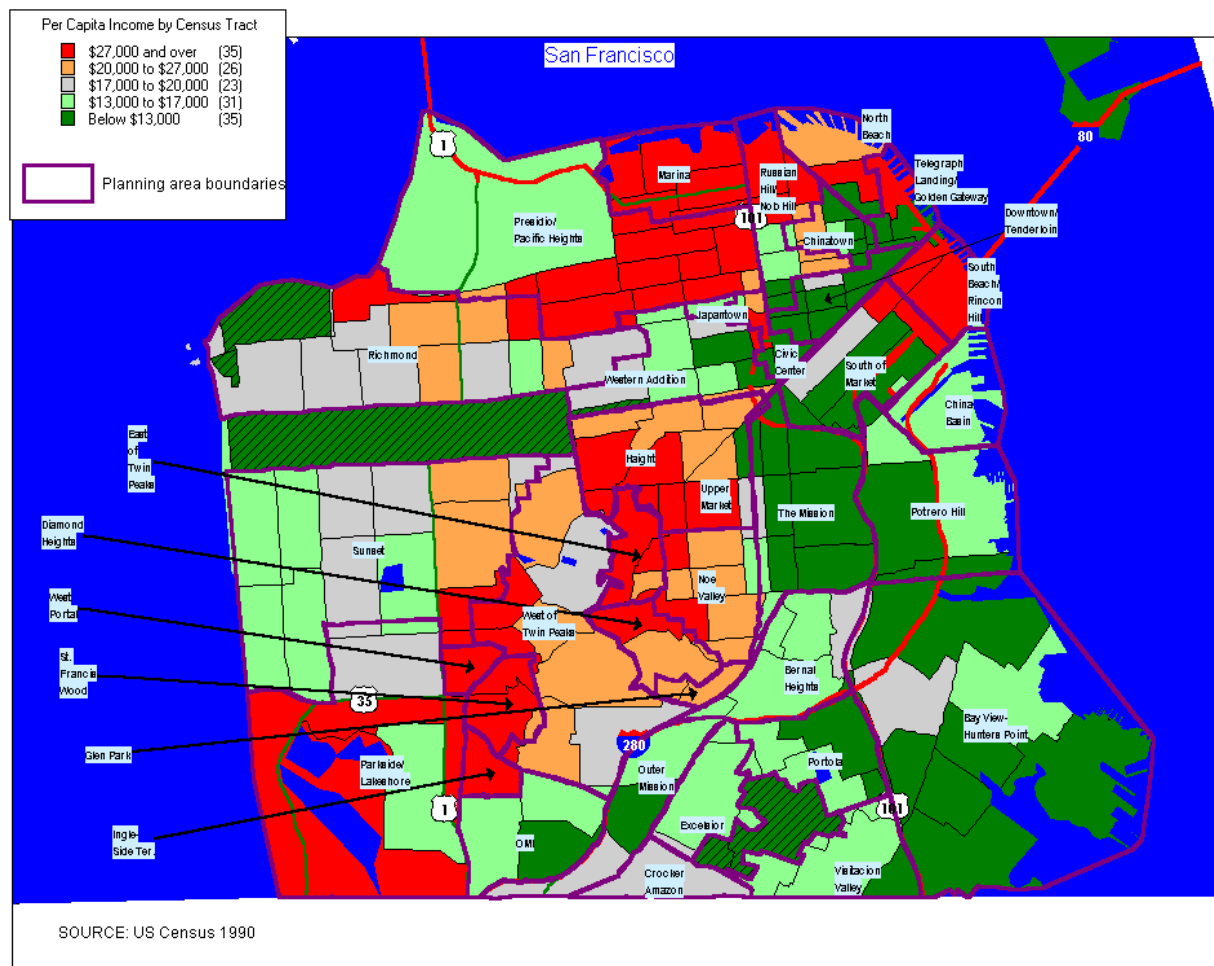
Risk Rank	NEIGHBORHOOD	Peers			Family		Safety			Health			Sources
		<i>Births to teens per 1000 live births: 1999*</i>	<i>Juveniles on Probation per 1000 youth ages 10-17*</i>	<i>Composite Peer Score</i>	<i>Single parent families w/children as % of all families w/children*</i>	<i>Composite Family Score</i>	<i>Crimes with Juvenile Suspects per 1000 youth ages 10-17*</i>	<i>Violent Crimes with Juvenile Suspects per 1000 youth ages 10-17*</i>	<i>Composite Safety Score</i>	<i>LBW Rate 1999: Rate per 1000 Live Births*</i>	<i>Hospital Admission Rate for youth ages 1-24</i>	<i>Composite Health Score</i>	
1	Downtown-Tenderloin	37.7	56.1	46.9	110.8	110.8	9.2	22.8	16.0	37.7	21.7	29.7	Population: US Census 2000, 1990
2	Japantown/Civic Center	73.7	31.7	52.7	92.3	92.3	18.6	25.7	22.2	58.4	89.7	74.1	Per Capita Income: US Census 1990
3	Bayview-Hunters Poin	34.9	32.6	33.7	80.0	80.0	42.0	42.6	42.3	83.8	54.2	69.0	Families with incomes below poverty: US Census 1990
4	Potrero Hill	68.1	21.3	44.7	79.3	79.3	31.1	40.7	35.9	119.0	85.0	102.0	Churches: Pacific Bell Yellow Pages, 2001
5	Visatacion Valley	69.1	46.1	57.6	105.5	105.5	54.7	45.2	49.9	97.9	68.2	83.0	Community Organizations: Various resource directories
6	The Mission	58.6	91.0	74.8	85.1	85.1	34.7	40.2	37.4	114.7	73.8	94.2	Liquor: California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 2001 license files
7	Western Addition	88.2	25.5	56.8	78.2	78.2	31.1	24.4	27.7	66.3	111.5	88.9	Renters vs. Owners: 1990 US Census
8	Bernal Heights	58.6	50.5	54.5	87.2	87.2	63.0	60.3	61.7	114.7	73.8	94.2	STAR Scores: California Department of Education, DataQuest, 2000 Test file
9	South of Market	92.2	200.0	146.1	97.0	97.0	12.2	21.2	16.7	102.3	69.5	85.9	Adult HS Graduates: US Census 1990
10	OMI	98.1	43.9	71.0	106.8	106.8	81.3	85.1	83.2	97.7	78.2	88.0	Youth on Probation: San Francisco System of Care Data System
11	Upper Market	200.0	140.6	170.3	67.0	67.0	24.6	19.3	21.9	145.3	155.5	150.4	Births to teens: California Department of Health Services, Public Use Birth Data Tape, 1999
12	Outer Mission	98.1	147.2	122.6	117.5	117.5	53.7	51.5	52.6	97.7	78.2	88.0	Single Parent Families: US Census 1990
13	Haight	200.0	64.8	132.4	74.4	74.4	28.3	32.3	30.3	87.5	179.4	133.5	Crimes with Juvenile Suspects: SFPD Automated Police Reports 1999
14	Portola	69.1	96.1	82.6	124.9	124.9	101.5	90.4	96.0	97.9	68.2	83.0	Low Birthweight Births: California Department of Health Services, Public Use Birth Data Tape, 1999
15	Russian Hill-Nob Hil	200.0	169.6	184.8	100.8	100.8	46.2	98.3	72.2	78.1	126.1	102.1	Hospital Admissions: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Facility Development, Automated Hospital Discharge File, Tape B, 1999
16	Excelsior	98.1	77.7	87.9	139.9	139.9	91.4	93.6	92.5	97.7	78.2	88.0	Census Tract and Geocoding Layers: US Census TIGER files
17	South Beach-Rincon H	200.0	200.0	200.0	48.9	48.9	6.0	5.5	5.8	200.0	200.0	200.0	Neighborhood boundaries: SF Juvenile Justice Action Plan.
18	North Beach	148.3	86.1	117.2	134.9	134.9	61.5	51.5	56.5	178.2	181.8	180.0	
19	Crocker-Amazon	98.1	148.6	123.3	107.8	107.8	142.6	127.7	135.2	97.7	78.2	88.0	
20	Marina	74.3	200.0	137.1	91.1	91.1	53.9	29.7	41.8	100.7	200.0	150.3	
21	Noe Valley	200.0	200.0	200.0	84.2	84.2	73.1	52.9	63.0	145.3	155.5	150.4	
22	Richmond	172.8	144.0	158.4	107.3	107.3	68.0	79.4	73.7	126.0	160.6	143.3	
23	Telegraph Landing-Go	200.0	200.0	200.0	110.1	110.1	61.1	42.0	51.6	185.1	93.2	139.1	
24	Parkside-Lakeshore	100.2	200.0	150.1	85.1	85.1	39.4	58.5	48.9	200.0	173.9	186.9	
25	Diamond Heights	200.0	101.1	150.5	96.7	96.7	28.6	26.2	27.4	176.1	182.2	179.2	
26	East of Twin Peaks	200.0	179.9	190.0	83.0	83.0	103.0	55.6	79.3	145.3	155.5	150.4	
27	Chinatown	148.3	200.0	174.2	152.7	152.7	119.8	86.8	103.3	178.2	181.8	180.0	
28	Presidio-Pacific Hei	112.3	200.0	156.1	99.1	99.1	78.9	101.0	90.0	106.0	153.8	129.9	
29	West Portal	200.0	200.0	200.0	125.6	125.6	63.2	57.5	60.4	88.1	103.3	95.7	
30	Sunset	200.0	200.0	200.0	90.7	90.7	69.6	56.2	62.9	119.8	129.1	124.4	
31	West of Twin Peaks	200.0	200.0	200.0	110.9	110.9	143.7	133.1	138.4	88.1	103.3	95.7	
32	Glen Park	200.0	172.2	186.1	129.4	129.4	108.0	130.0	119.0	176.1	182.2	179.2	
33	China Basin	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	
34	Ingelside Terrace	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	

1. **Economic Resources**

1.1 Per Capita Income

1.2 Families with incomes below the poverty level





2. **Community**

- Infrastructure

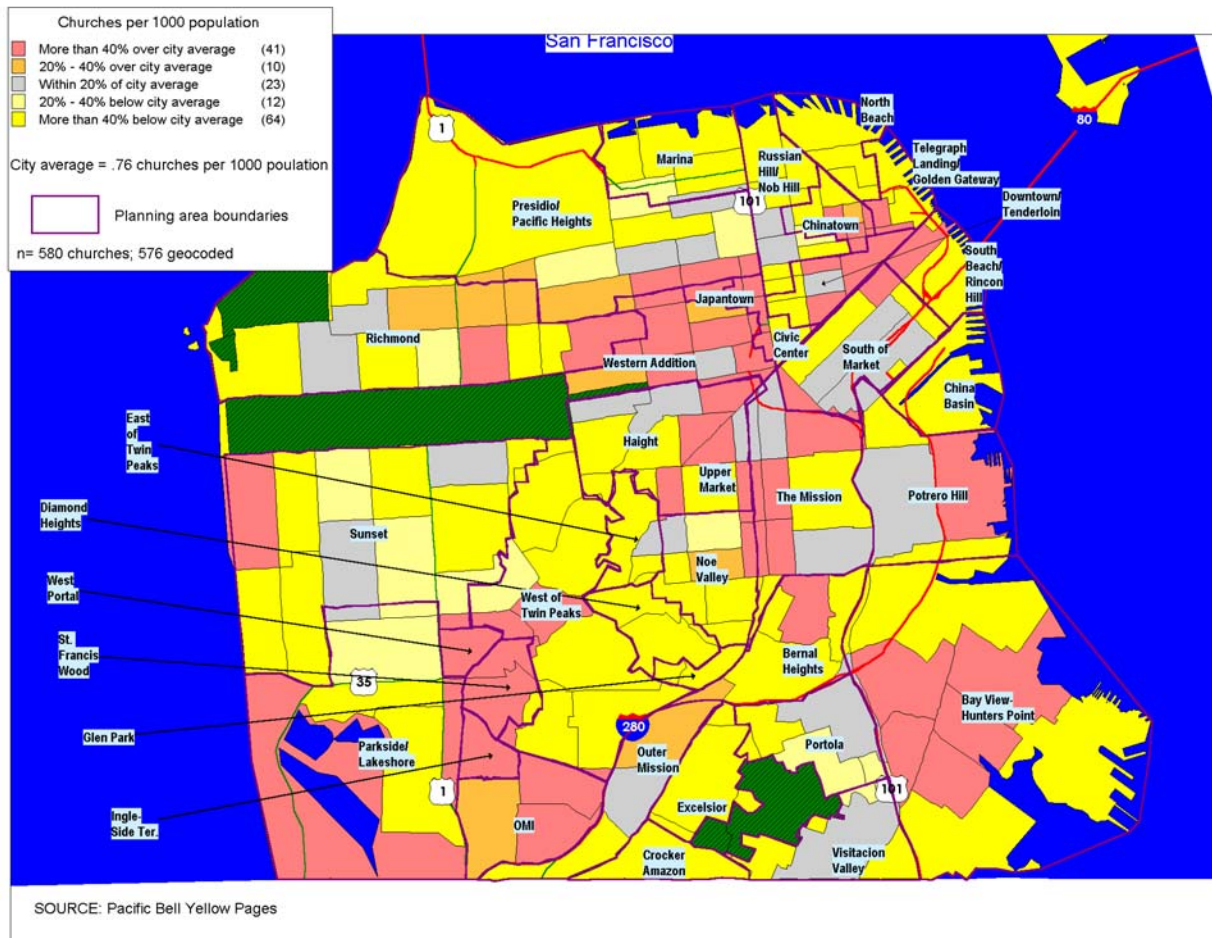
2.1 Number of Churches per 1000 Population

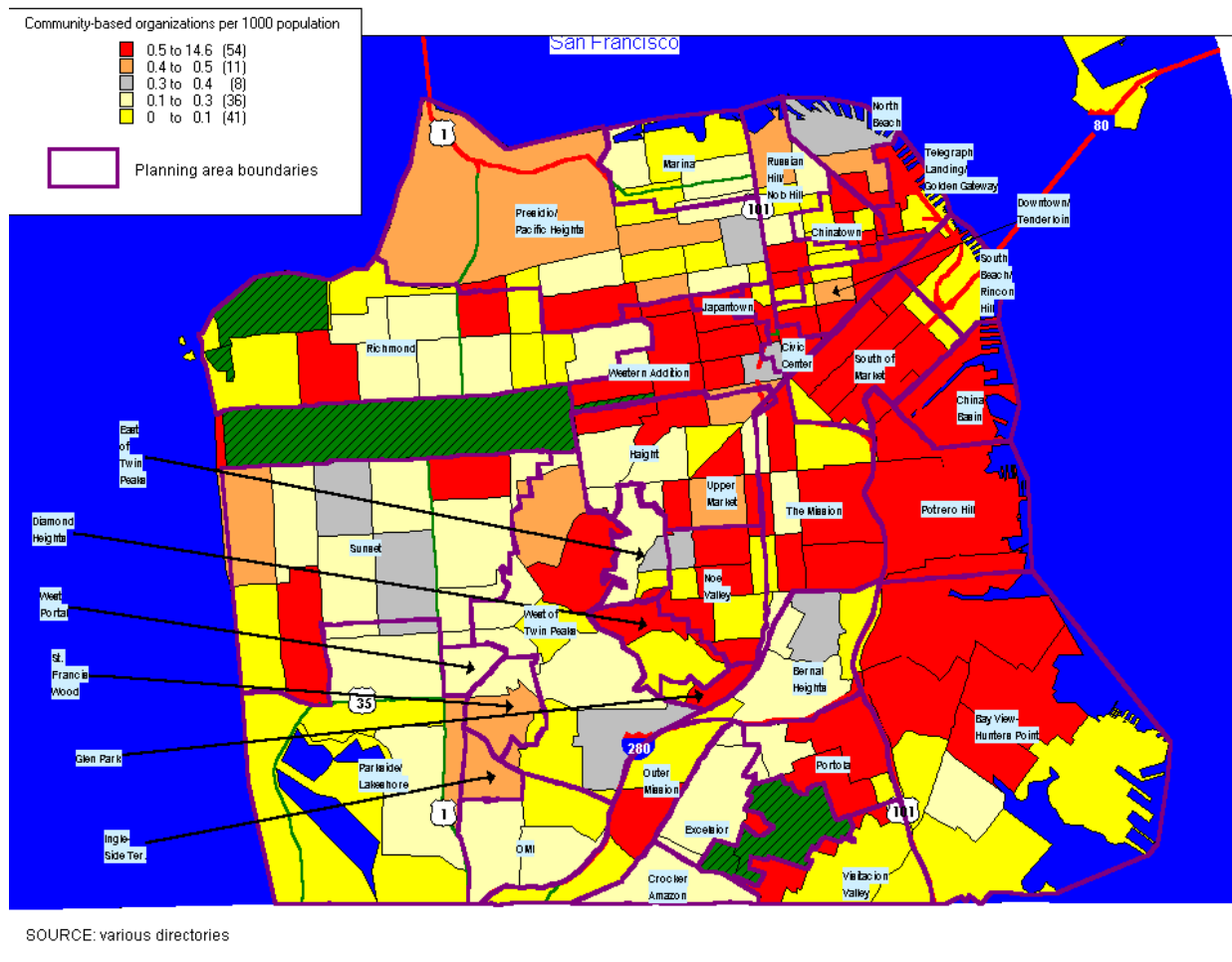
2.2 Number of Community Organizations per 1000 Population

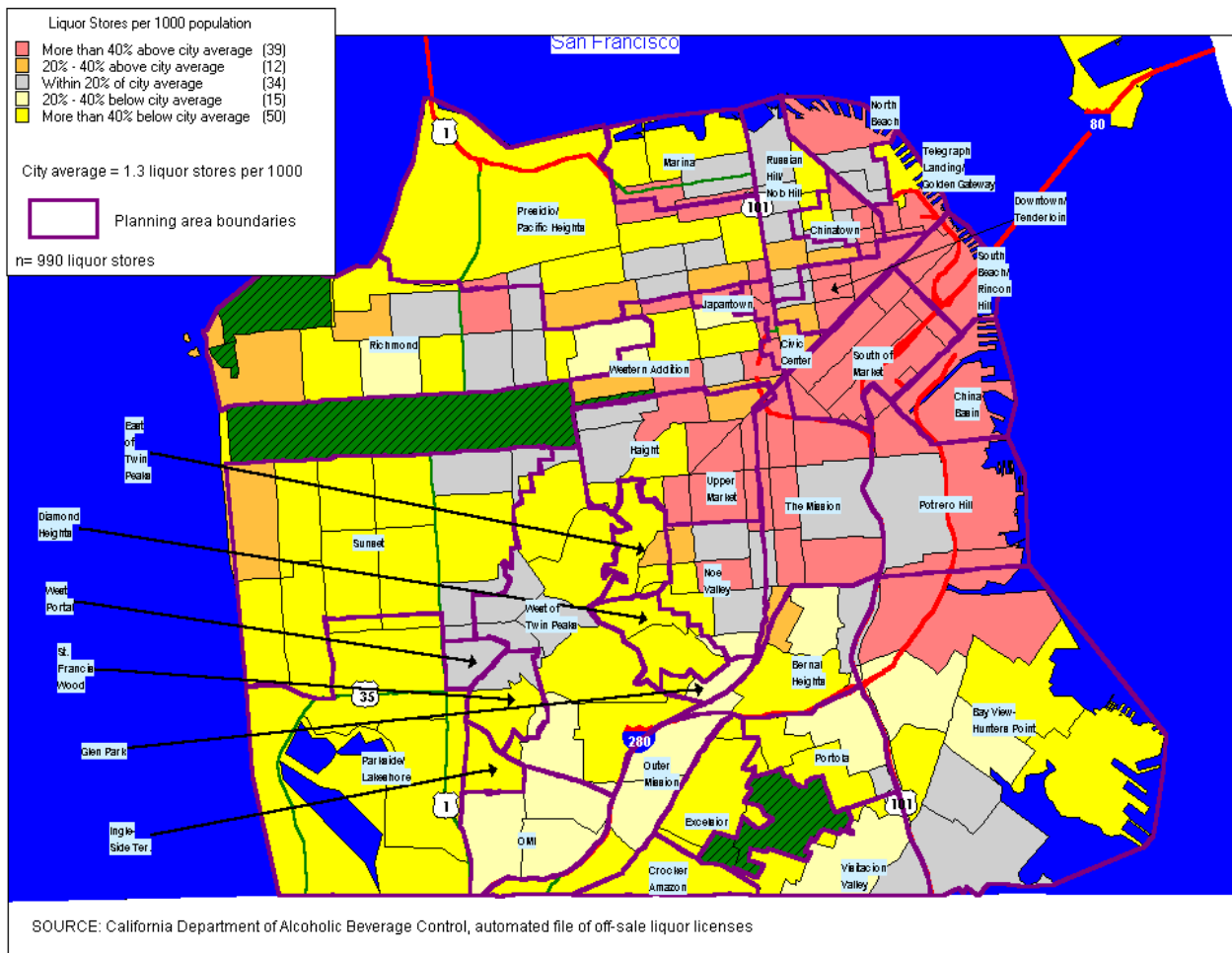
2.3 Number of Liquor Stores per 1000 Population)

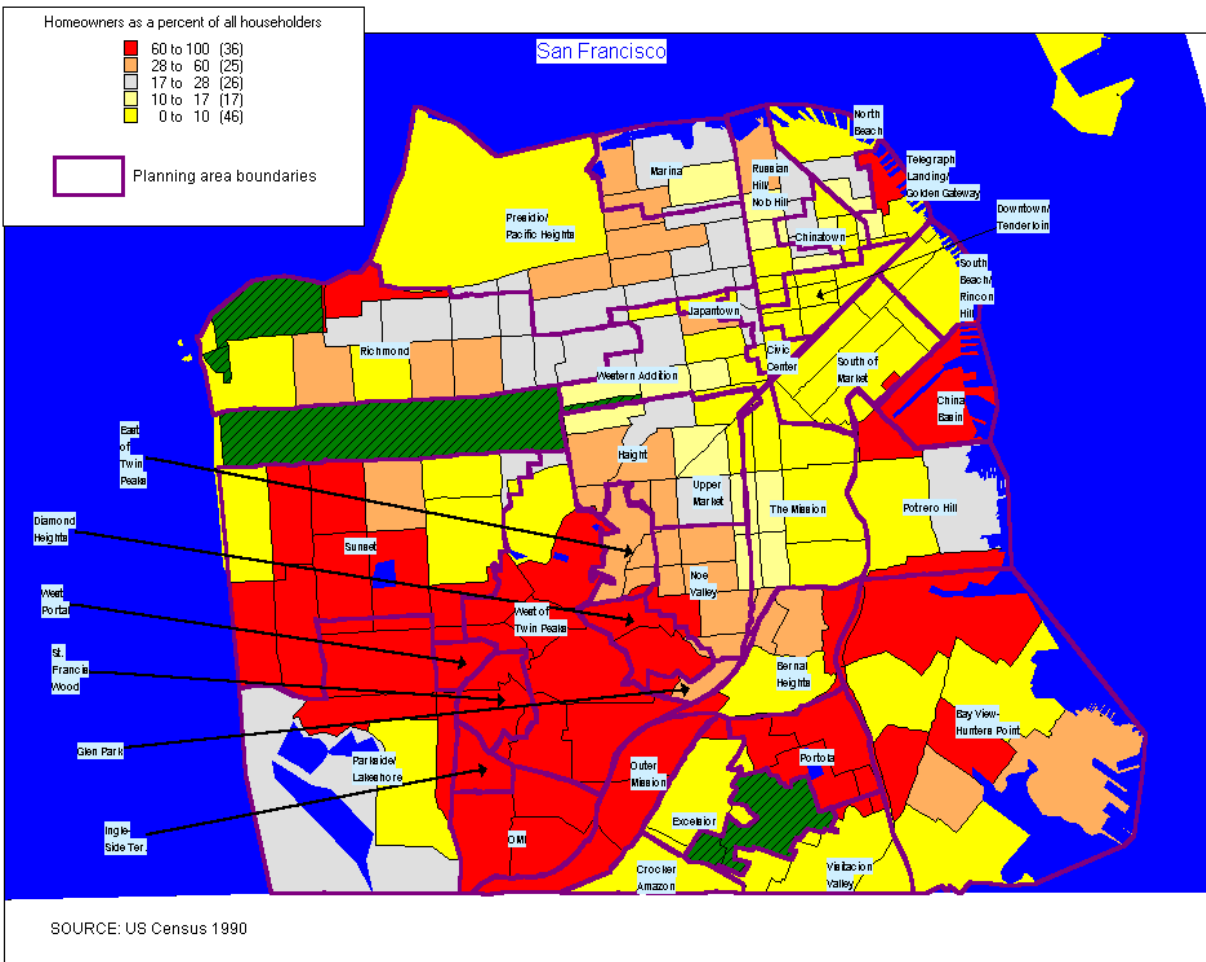
- Attachment

2.4 Proportion of renters vs. owners



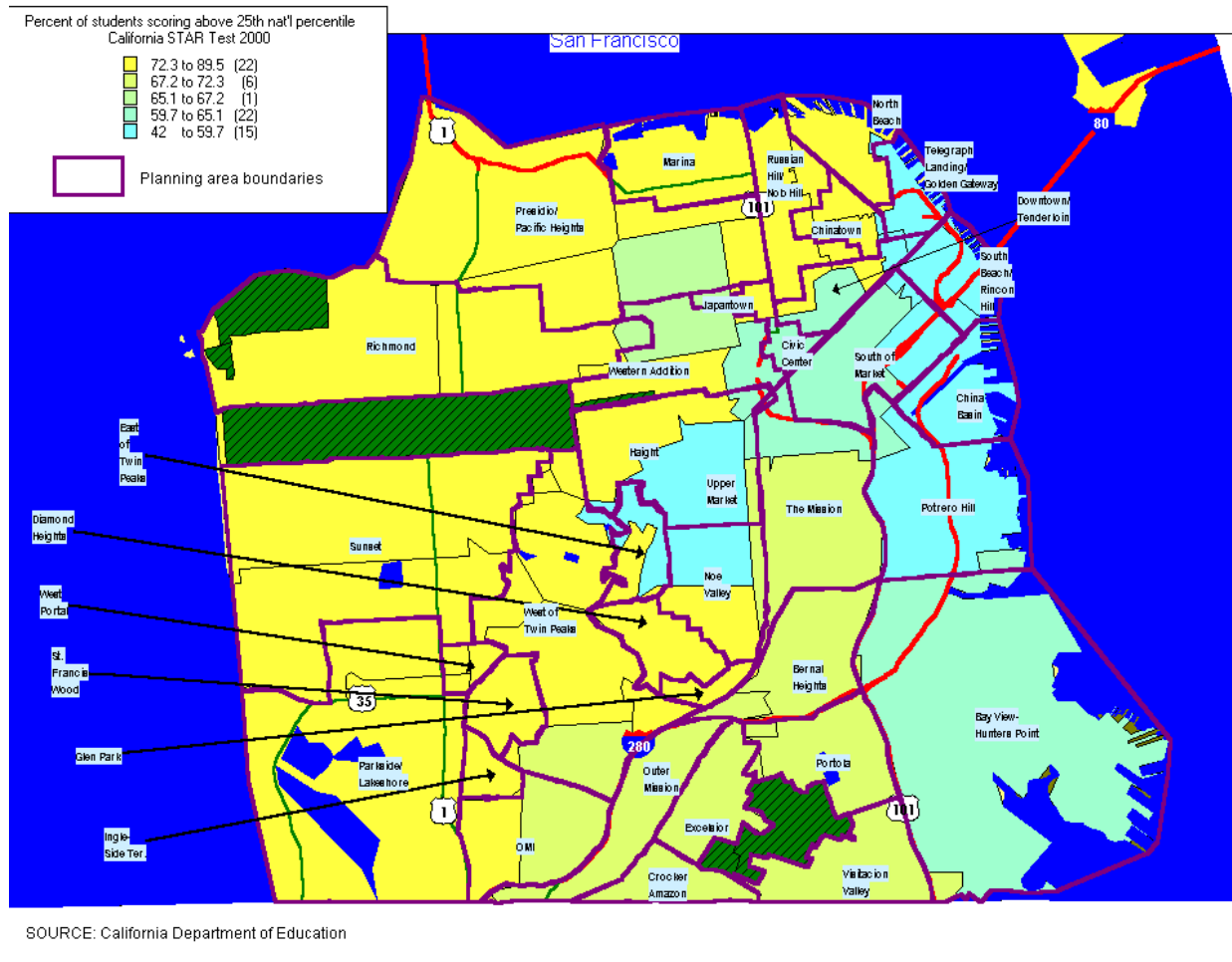


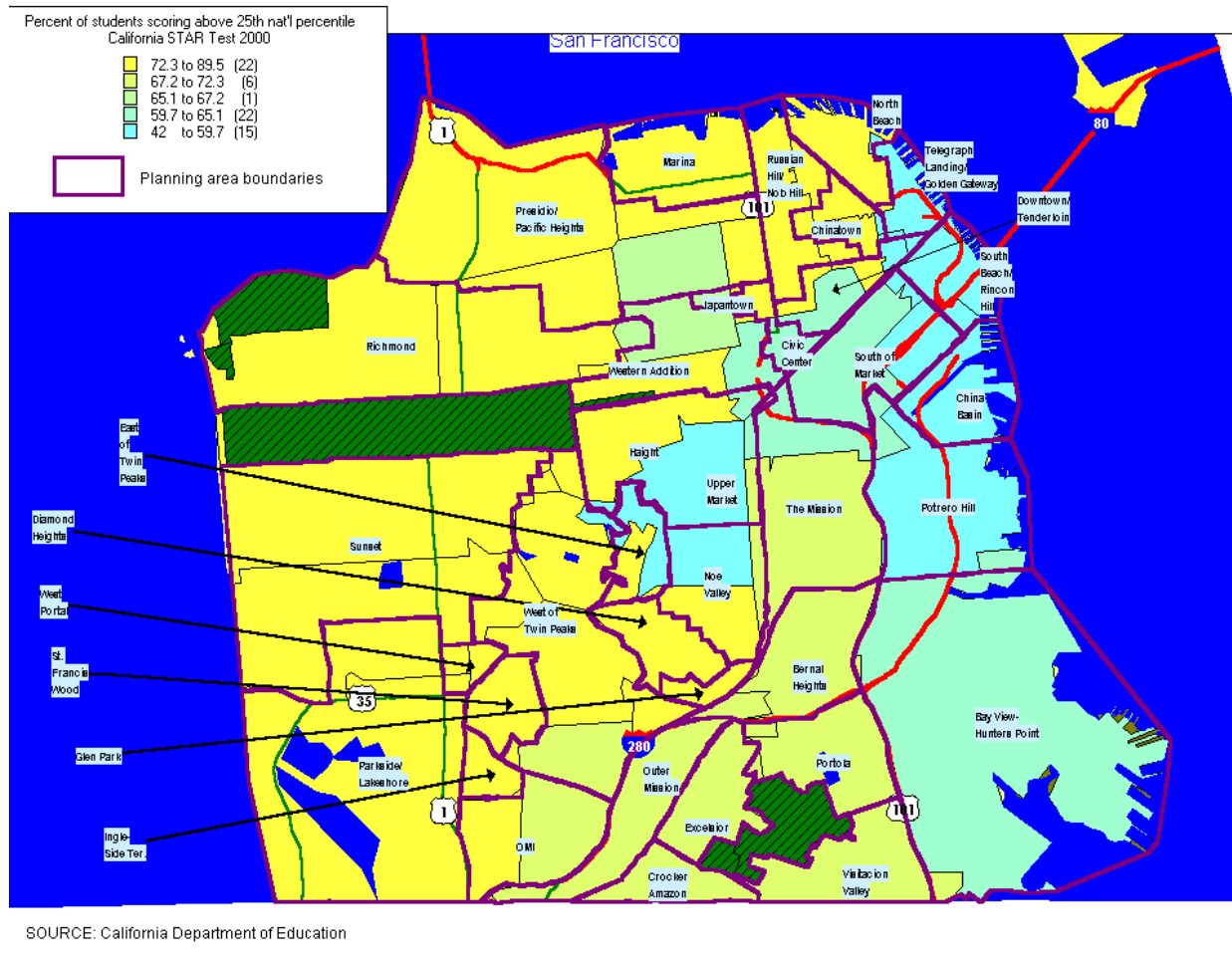




3. **Education**

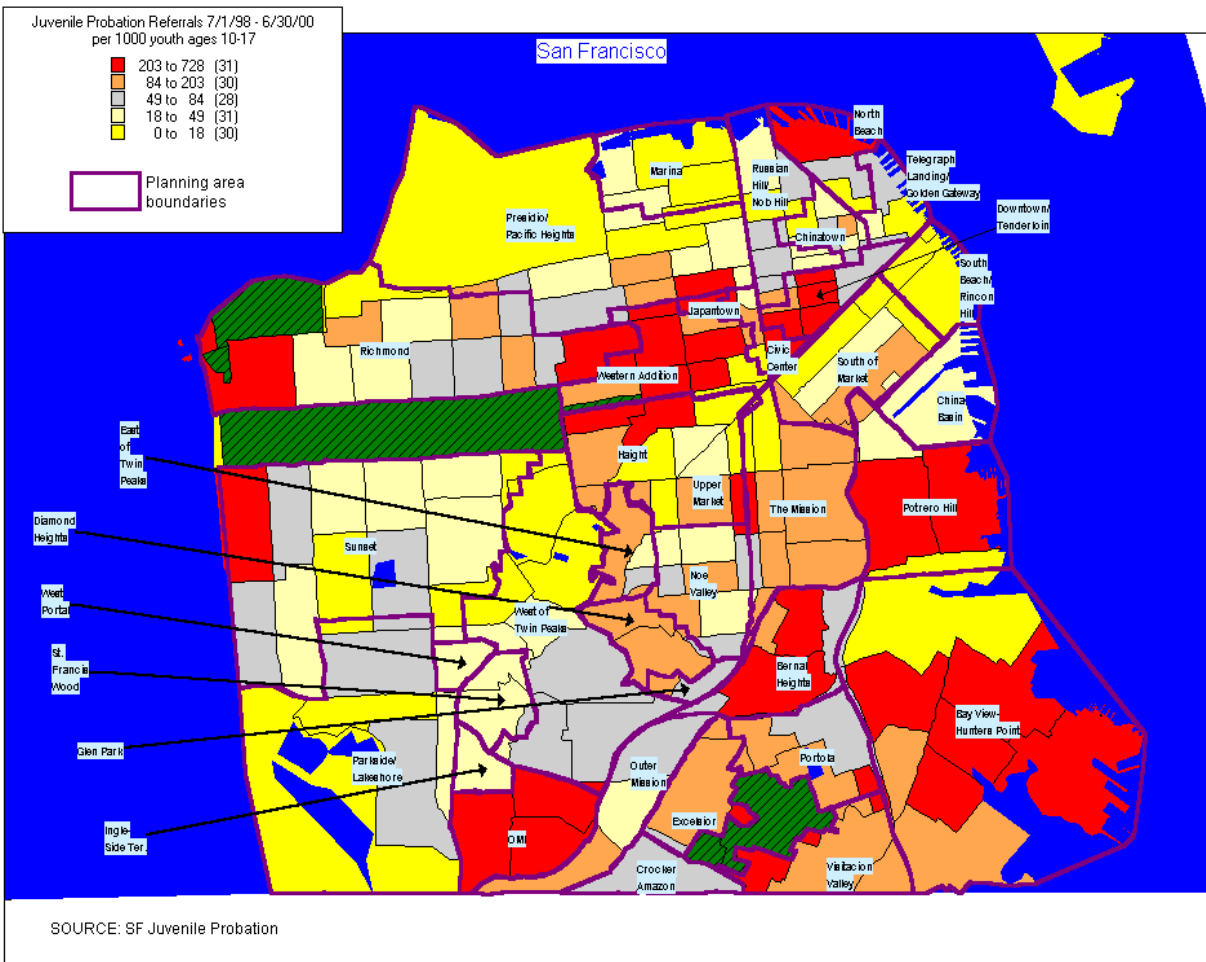
- 3.1 Elementary/Middle School STAR Scores: Percent scoring above the 25th percentile
- 3.2 Percentage of adults who are high school graduates

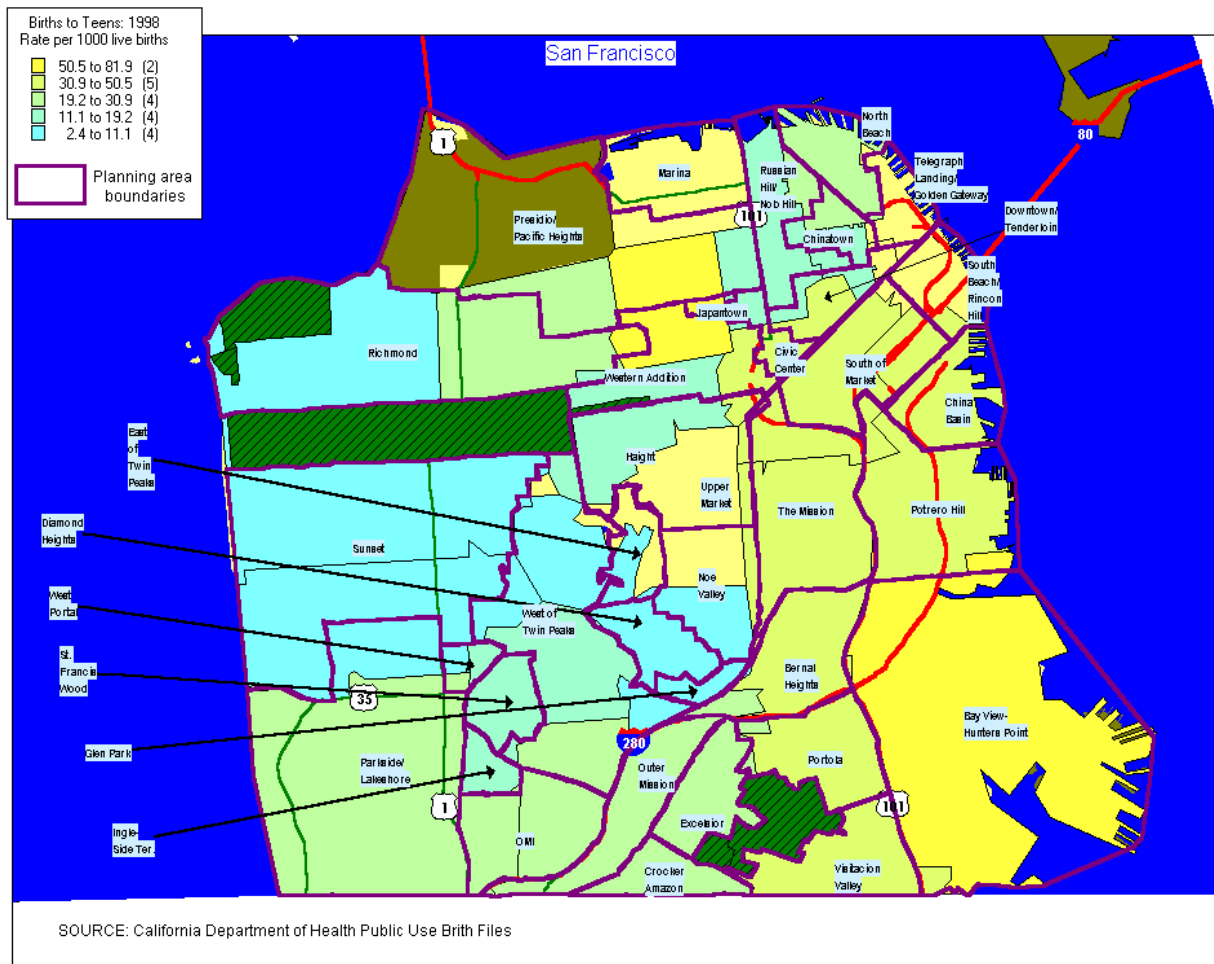




4. **Peers**

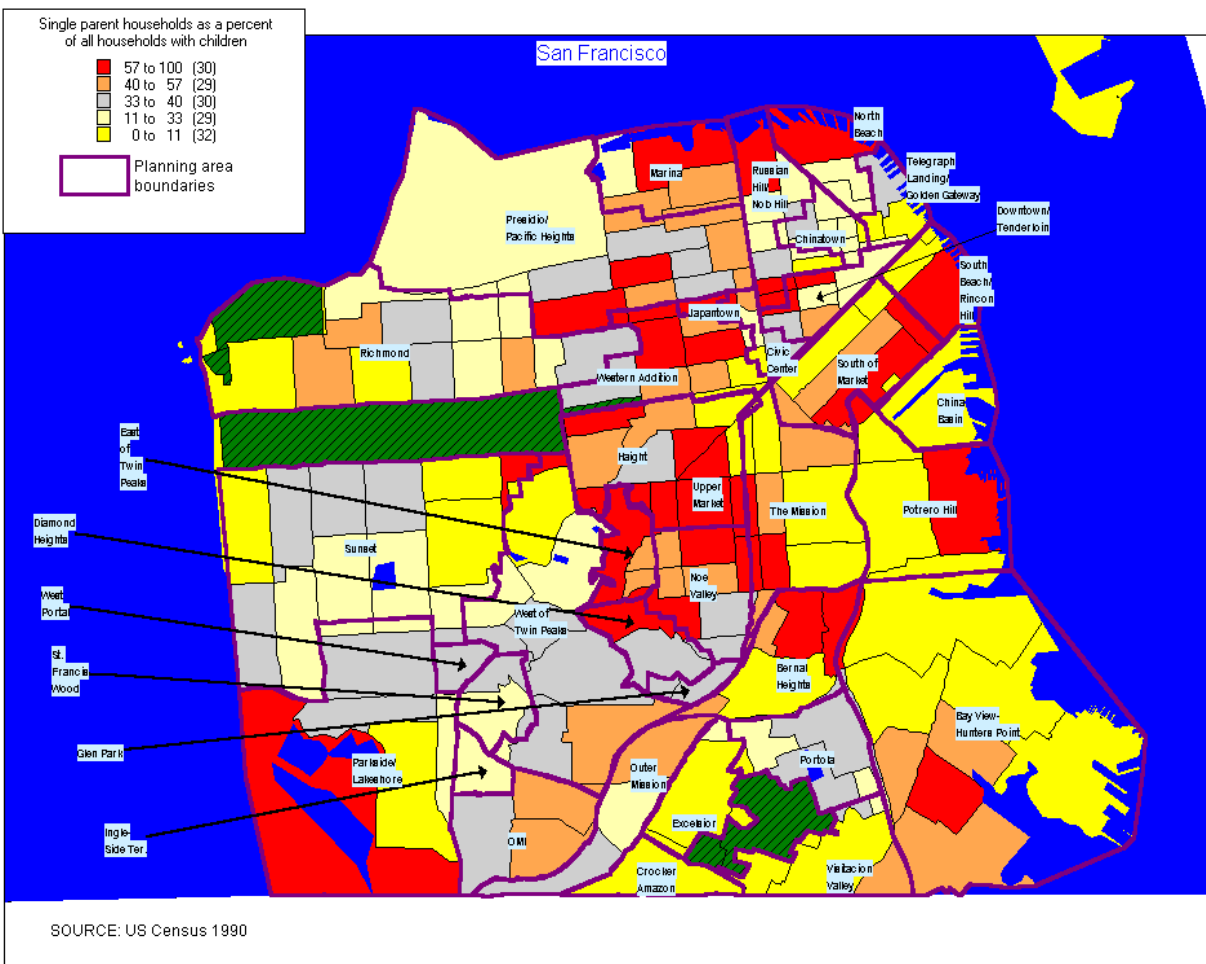
- 4.1 Youth on Probation per 1000 youth ages 10-17
- 4.2 Births-to-teens Rate





5. **Family**

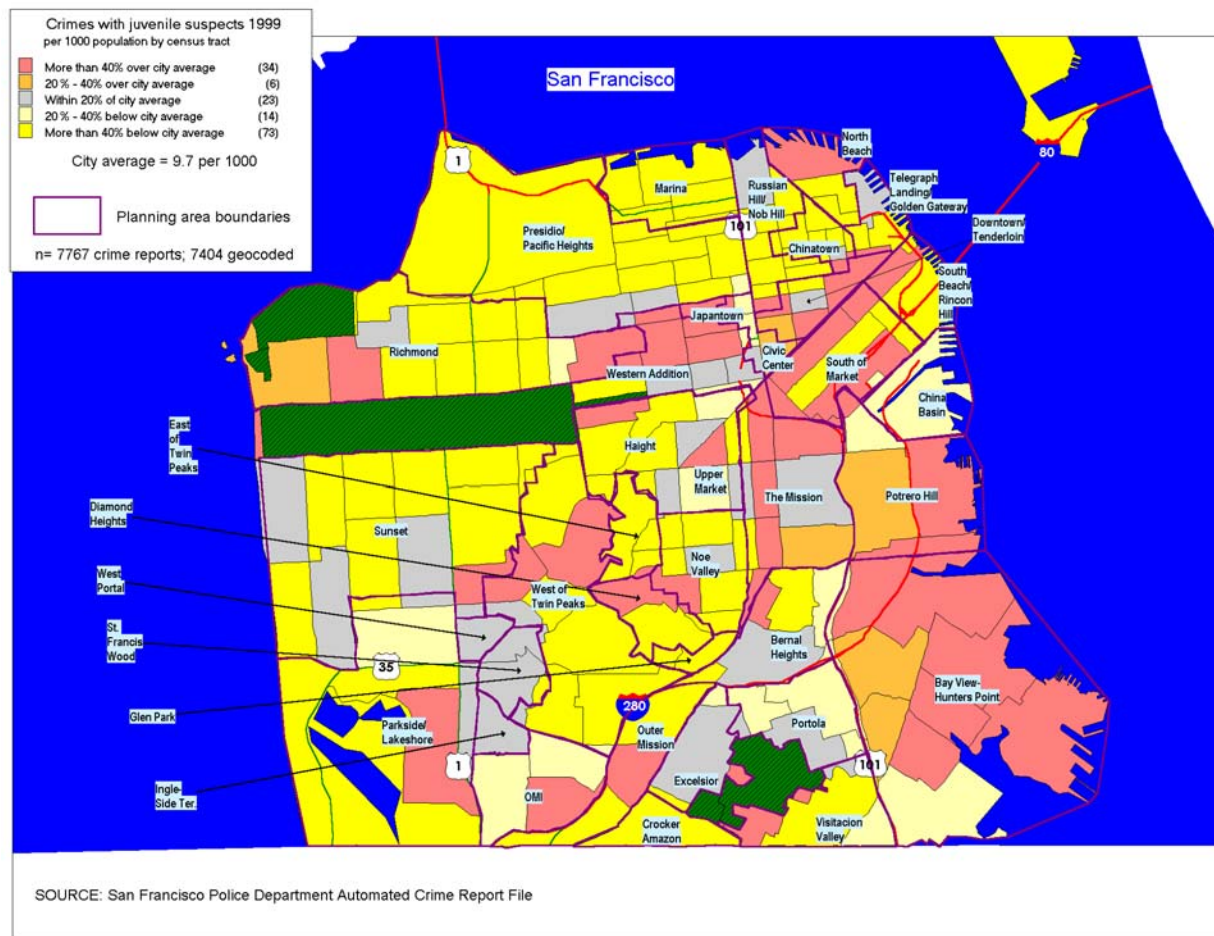
5.1. Percentage of single-parent families

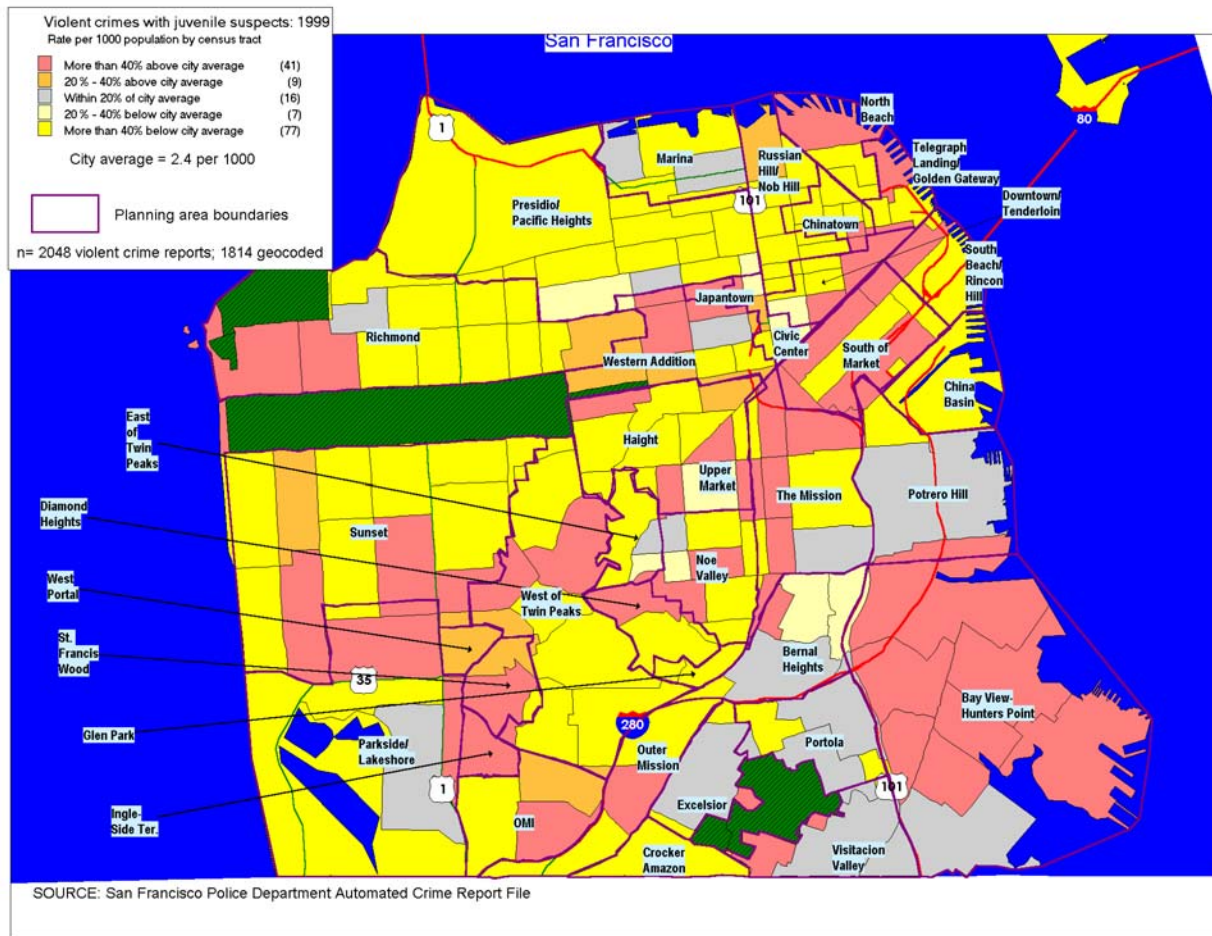


6. **Safety**

6.1 Rate of crimes with juvenile suspects

6.2 Rate of violent crimes with juvenile suspects

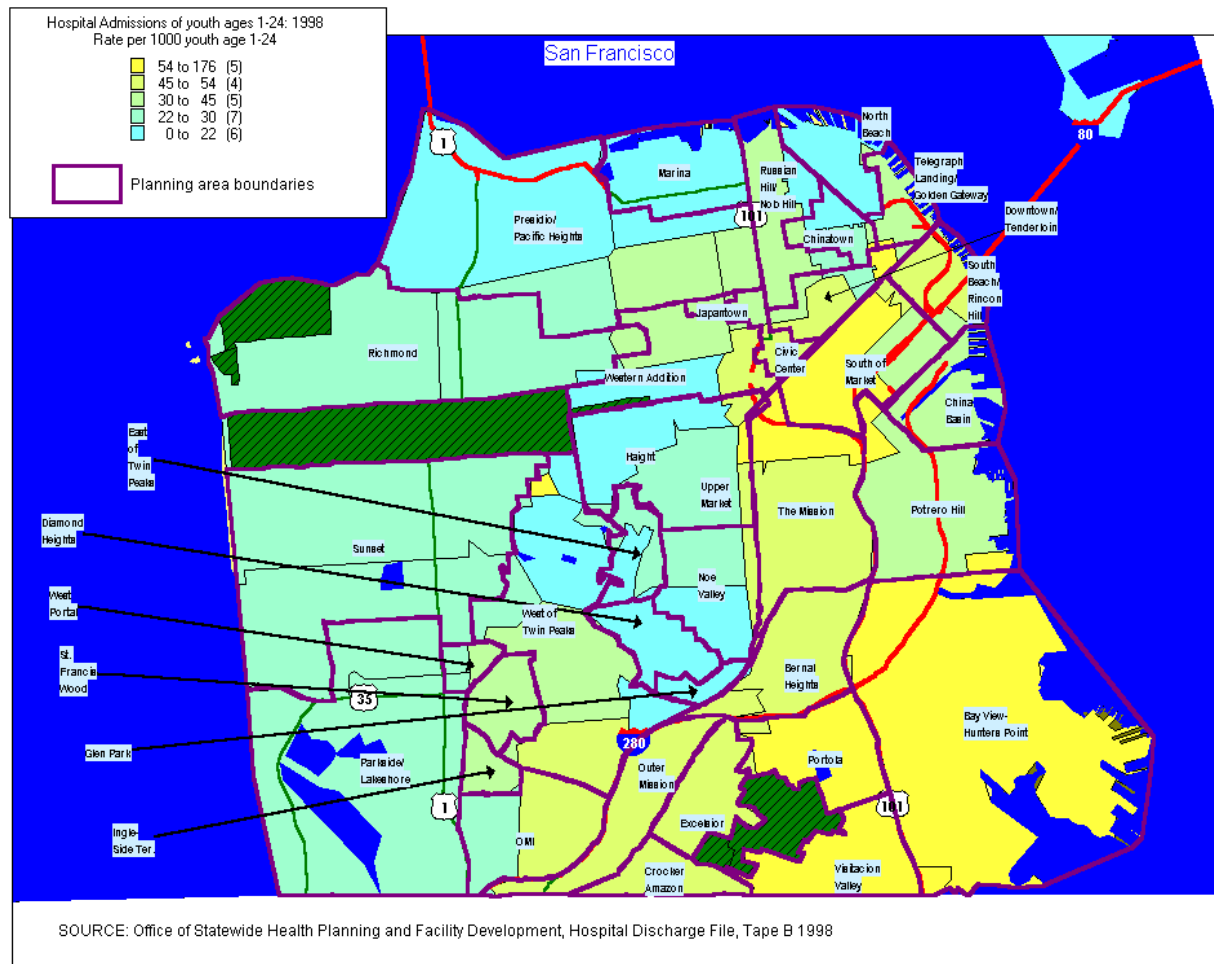


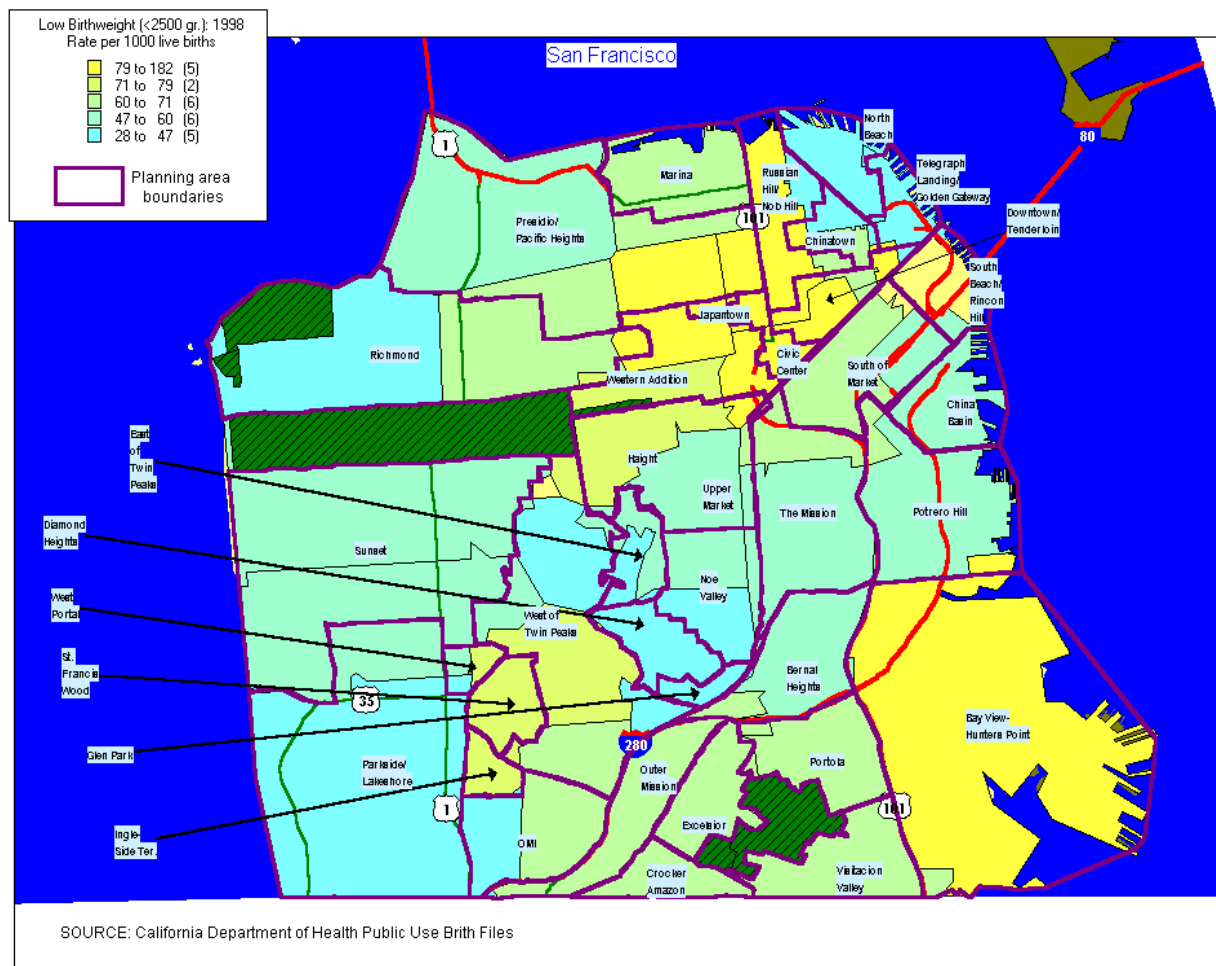


7. **Health**

7.1 Low birth weight (<2500g) rate per 1000 live births

7.2 Hospital admissions of youth 1-24 per 1000 youth age 1-24





b. Youth Risk Behavior Survey

SAN FRANCISCO HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK SURVEY 2001

Analysis of Risk Profiles for Students at High Risk for Violence

Patricia Reyes
Robert Bennett
Resource Development Associates

In 2001, San Francisco Unified School District surveyed a selected sample of its middle and high school students, utilizing the *Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)* developed by the Center for Disease Control, US Department of Health and Human Services. The School District makes a concerted effort to obtain broad parental consent to participate, and is very careful to ensure rigorous and uniform administration of the instrument. This survey, therefore, represents a careful and reliable survey of a broad range of risk-taking behaviors by San Francisco's youth.

To assist the Gang-Free San Francisco Initiative, the School District provided the initiative with data tables of the raw student scores for these surveys after removing variables that might reveal the identity of individual students. This allowed the Initiative to analyze patterns of risk behavior for that particular cluster of students who were at high risk for violence. This represents the first of several reports that the Initiative is preparing based upon this data.

The one weakness of the survey for the purposes of the Gang-Free San Francisco Initiative is that the YRBS does not directly ask about gang affiliation. It does, however, ask a number of questions about violent and potentially violent behavior. For the purposes of this first analysis, we have selected for analysis those youth who reported that they carried a weapon in the 30 days previous to completing the survey. This youth are referred to as the *High Risk* group. The remaining students are in a group labeled *Not High Risk*¹⁶.

Overall, our analysis paints a picture of a group who are highly at risk along many fronts. Those who are most violent are also most likely to be victims of violence and to fear violence. They are more at-risk for drug and use, for unsafe and unwilling sex, and for depression and suicidal ideation. At the same time, this group has not fallen entirely out of the normal life of the school. More than half reported receiving mostly A's or mostly B's.¹⁷

This analysis indicates that a prevention/early intervention program can be effective in reaching these youth. However, such a program needs to be multifaceted, targeting the many dimensions of risk experienced by High Risk youth. Programs that focus on one dimension of the problem or that rely solely on sanctions for inappropriate behavior may produce short-term changes, but are unlikely to be successful over the longer-term.

¹⁶ Youth in the Not High-Risk group are merely those who are not, in our view, at high risk for violence; they may well be (and many are) at high-risk for other types of behavior.

¹⁷ Unfortunately,

Weapons

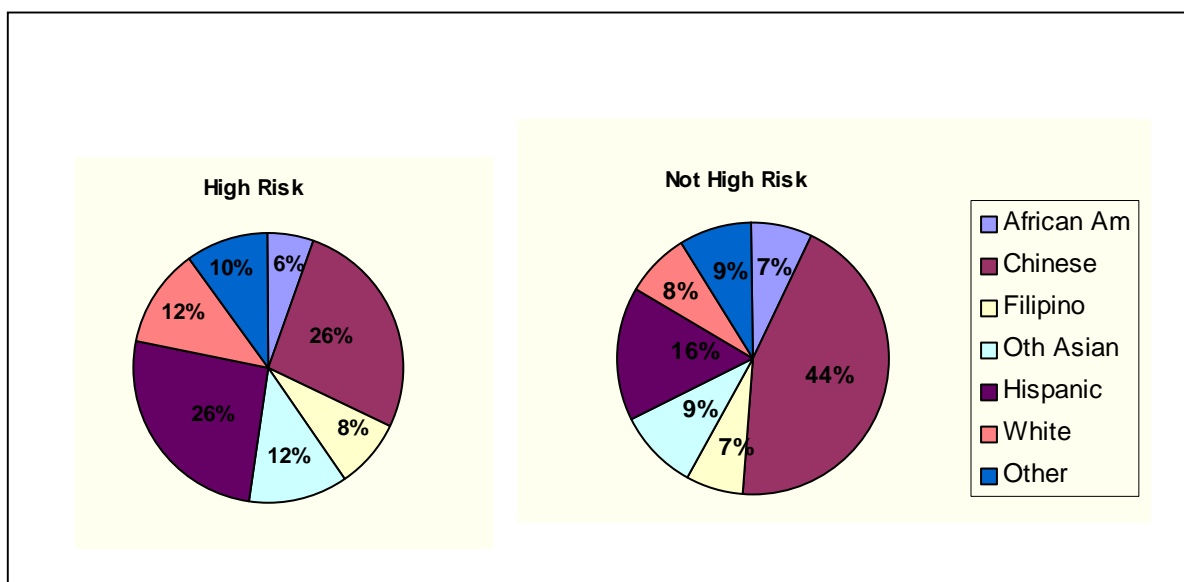
- ◆ Of the 1417 students who responded to the question regarding how many days they carried a weapon in the past 30 days, 109 (7.7%) admitted to carrying a weapon one or more days. Sixty-seven students (4.7%) carried a weapon to school on one or more days.

Students who admitted carrying a weapon one or more days in the last thirty are considered to be at high risk for purposes of this analysis. For the analysis in this report, these 109 students form the High Risk Group. The remaining 1308 respondents form the Not High Risk group.

Demographics

- ◆ While the majority of the 109 students suspected of gang membership are male (n=79), a sizeable number (n=30) are girls. The High-Risk Group makes up 3.8% of the female student respondents and 12.6% of the male student respondents.
- ◆ The largest differences in ethnic distribution between groups are fewer Chinese youth (26% vs. 44%) and more Hispanic/Latino youth (26% vs. 16%) in the High Risk group.¹⁸

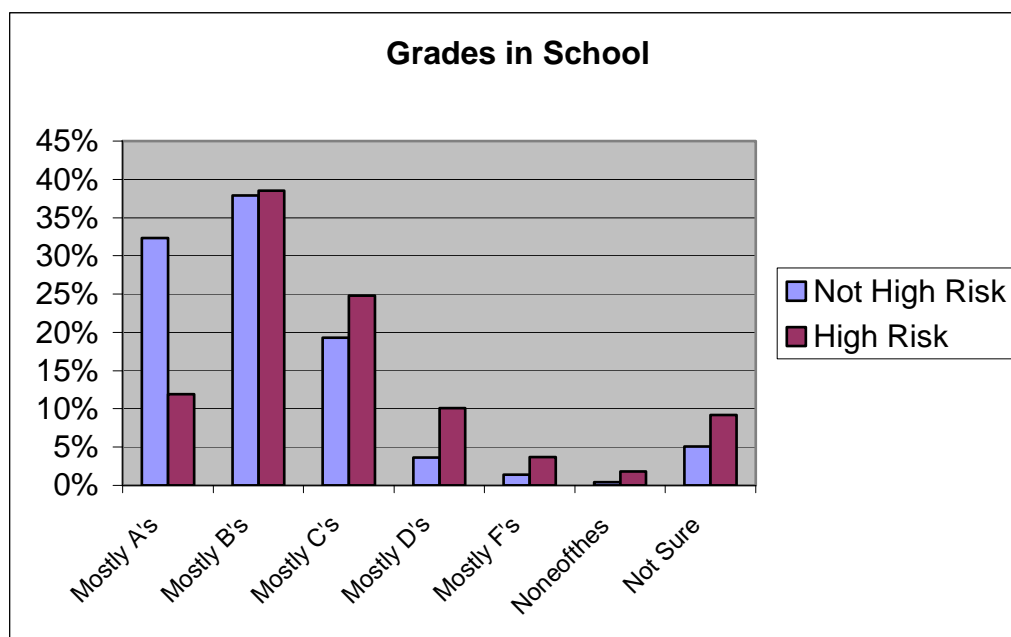
Table 1: Ethnic Makeup of Risk Groups



- ◆ There was virtually no difference in the average age of students by risk group. The average age for all respondents was 16.1, for the High Risk group it was 16.3, and for the Not High Risk group it was 16.1.
- ◆ Overall, the majority of this sample was doing well in school with 51% of High Risk and 70% of Not High Risk students describing their grades as mostly A's or B's.

¹⁸ There were a total of 7 Native American students in this survey. However, due to a data transfer problem we were not able to separate them out from the category of "Other" for our analyses.

Table 2: School Performance

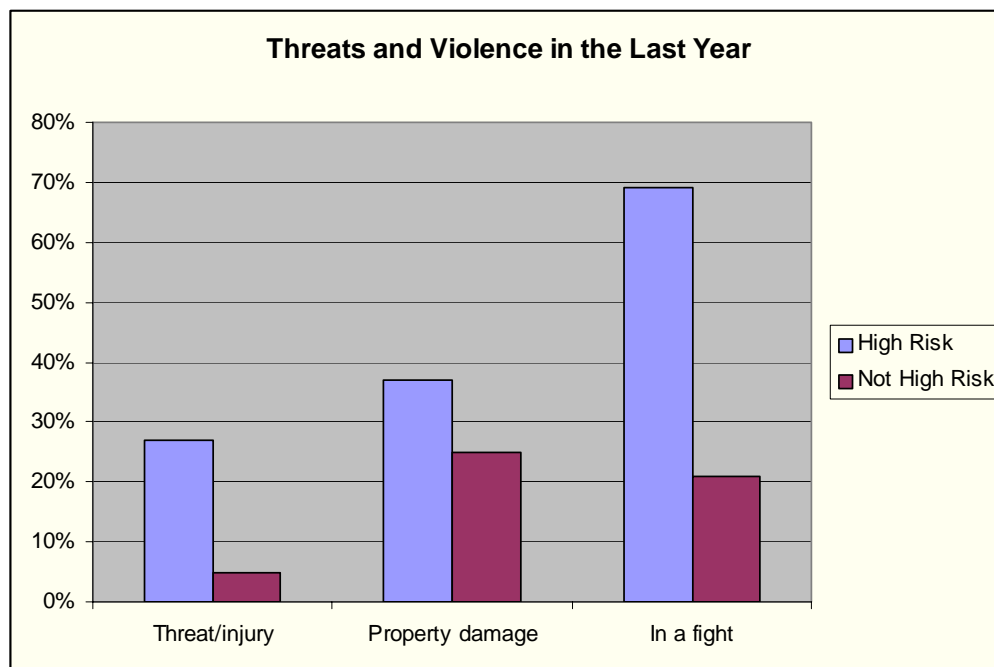


Threats and Violence

Hopes of protection that may motivate youth to carry weapons actually do not appear to be realized. These students are more likely than the Not High Risk group to be victims of certain offenses.

- ◆ Not surprisingly, carrying a weapon is associated with being engaged in more fights. Sixty-nine percent of the High Risk group had been in at least one physical fight in the last 12 months as compared to 21% of those in the Not High Risk group.
- ◆ Almost one in four students (24%) in the High Risk group missed at least one day of school in the 30 days leading up to the survey because they felt unsafe, with 12% missing 4 or more days. This is significantly greater than students who are in the Not High Risk group of which only 4% missed school for this reason.
- ◆ These perceived threats to personal safety were most likely based on personal experience as evidenced by the proportion of students who had actually been threatened or injured at or near school in the last year (27% for the High Risk group and 5% for the Not High Risk group).
- ◆ In addition, the High Risk group was significantly more likely to have their personal property stolen or deliberately damaged at school at least once (High Risk group: 37%; Not High Risk group: 25%).

Table 3



- ◆ An unexpected finding was the response to the question, “Have you ever been forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?” The designers of this survey most likely expected this question to elicit rates of date rape. However, as “rape” was not explicitly used in the wording of this item, it appears that they may have additionally captured a group that feels subject to intense social pressure to have sex. Girls, overall, were more likely to report being forced to have sex though not significantly more than boys (female 5.4%, male 3.9%). Surprisingly, the High Risk group was significantly more likely to report to have been forced into sex (12%) than the Not High Risk group (4%).

Substance Use

It is to be expected that youth who engage in one high-risk activity, in this case carrying a weapon, are more likely to engage in others. This certainly seems to be the case for substance use.

- ◆ The High Risk group was significantly more likely to have smoked cigarettes in the previous 30 days (36%) than the Not High Risk group (11%).
- ◆ The High Risk group was significantly more likely to have drunk alcohol in the previous 30 days (65%) than the Not High Risk group (25%).
- ◆ The High Risk group was significantly more likely to have used marijuana in the previous 30 days (47%) than the Not High Risk group (14%).
- ◆ The High Risk group was significantly more likely to have ever used ecstasy (36%) than the Not High Risk group (10%).

- ◆ The High Risk group was significantly more likely to have ever used cocaine (28%) than the Not High Risk group (4%).
- ◆ The High Risk group was significantly more likely to have ever used methamphetamines (18%) than the Not High Risk group (4%).

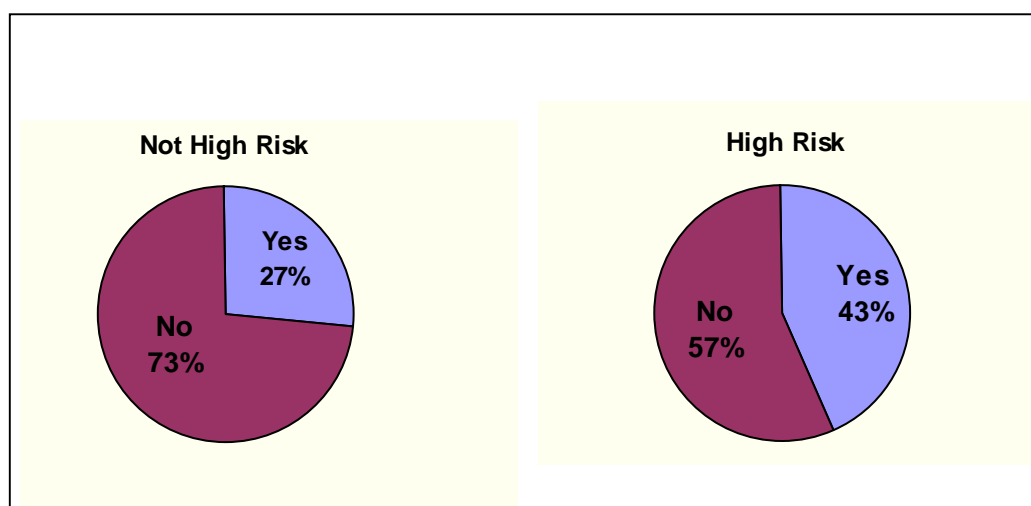
Sexual Activity

The High Risk group engages in activities that put them at higher likelihood for pregnancy and STD's.

- ◆ The High Risk group is significantly more likely to have ever had sexual intercourse (59%) than the Not High Risk group (25%).
- ◆ For those who have had sex, the High Risk group is significantly less likely to have used a condom at last sexual intercourse (51%) than the Not High Risk group (66%).
- ◆ For those who have ever had sex, the High Risk group is significantly more likely to have consumed alcohol or used drugs prior to last sexual intercourse (35%) than the Not High Risk group (11%).
- ◆ As discussed in the discussion of violence, an unexpected finding was the rate of respondents who indicated that they had ever been forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to. The analysis of forced sex by gender was not statistically significant (female 5.4%, male 3.9%). The High Risk group was significantly more likely to have been forced into sex (12%) than the Not High Risk group (4%).

Mental Health

- ◆ The High Risk group is psychologically less resilient as indicated by self-reported rates of depression and thoughts of suicide. Forty-three percent of the High Risk group had in the last year felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. For the Non High Risk group, 27% reported feeling sad or hopeless.



- ◆ While the overall rate of suicide ideation is of concern (14.6% for all respondents), that of the High Risk group is even higher (25.2%).

SUMMARY FINDINGS Youth in the High Risk group:	
4	More likely to have carried a weapon in the past 30 days;
4	More likely to be getting C's, D's, or F's in school;
4	Engaged in more fights;
4	Miss more days of school due feeling unsafe;
4	More likely to be threatened or injured at or near school;
4	More likely to have property stolen or damaged at school;
4	More likely to be forced to have sex;
4	More likely to have smoked cigarettes in the last 30 days;
4	More likely to have drunk alcohol in the last 30 days;
4	More likely to have used, marijuana in the last 30 days;
4	More likely to have ever used ecstasy, cocaine, and methamphetamines;
4	More likely to have ever had sex;
4	Less likely to have used a condom at last intercourse;
4	More likely to have used drugs or alcohol prior to last intercourse;
4	More likely to have periods of depression;
4	More likely to have considered attempting suicide.

c. Crime Analysis

Slide 1

Analysis of SFPD Crime Data

Gang-Free San Francisco
Initiative

Identifying Gang Members

- ▣ SFPD has had no automated gang information system until this year, so we had to find another way to identify gang members;
- ▣ We started with a list of all crimes that were referred to the SFPD Gang Task Force as probably having gang involvement between 1999 and 2001.

- ▣ After excluding cases that were referred to other units and cases with inadequate identification of suspects, we came up with a list of 584 individuals who were suspected gang members.
- ▣ We next got a download of all crime reports for the entire city since Jan 1998, including the names of all suspects in every crime.

- ▣ A computer program was written to link up our 584 suspects with all the crimes they were suspected of committing. There were 2,565 crimes involving these individuals between 1/1/99 and 12/31/01.
- ▣ Because gang members tend to commit crimes in groups, we found another 1198 individuals who were accomplices in crimes with people on the original list.

- ▣ This gave us a list of 1,782 individuals who were suspected in 8,168 crimes over this period. These crimes form the basis of our analysis.
- ▣ We next went through the data and assigned a latitude and longitude to every crime and the home address of suspect suspect, so that we could produce maps.

Where do gang crimes occur?

Distribution of Suspected Gang Crimes by Neighborhood

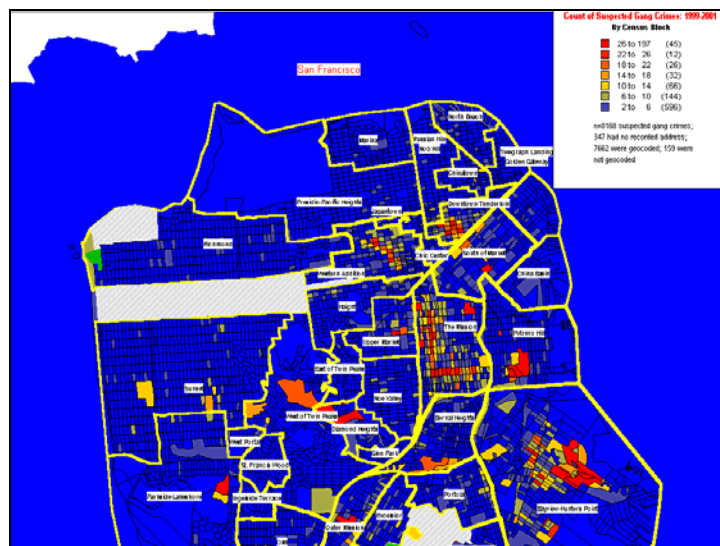
- ▣ The top four neighborhoods for total suspected gang crimes were
 - The Mission
 - Bay View Hunters Point
 - Western Addition
 - Downtown-Tenderloin
- ▣ The Mission had 30% of all crimes; BVHP had 20%.

- ▣ Western Addition and Downtown/Tenderloin had fewer violent crimes than anticipated;
- ▣ South of Market had more violent crimes than anticipated; it had the third highest number of violent crimes

Distribution of Gang Crimes by Block

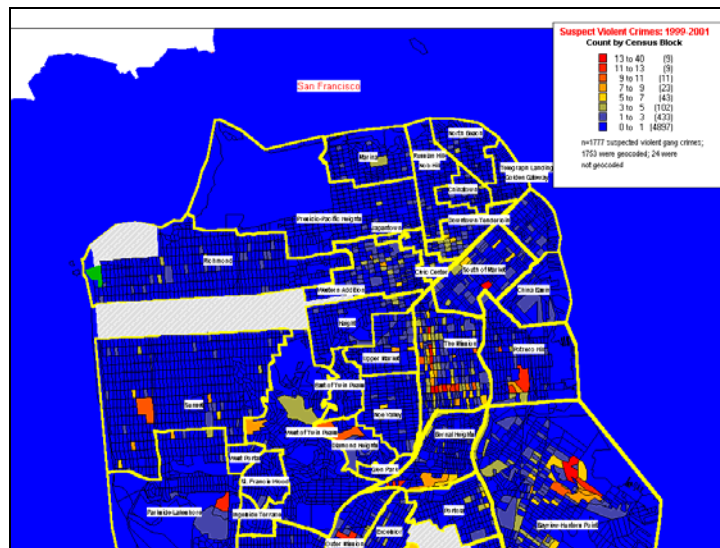
Gang Crime is highly concentrated

- Two-thirds of San Francisco's 5527 census blocks had not a single gang crime over three years, 1999-2001.
- The top 10 blocks had 900 gang crimes (12% of the total).
- The top 1% of blocks had 27% of all suspected gang crimes.
- Even in the most-impacted neighborhoods, most blocks have few gang crimes.



Violent Gang Crime is even more concentrated

- ▣ 89% of San Francisco blocks did not have a single suspected violent gang crime.
- ▣ The top 1% of the blocks had 36% of all the suspected violent gang crime.
- ▣ This suggests that community organizing and community policing approaches could have a significant impact on gang crime.

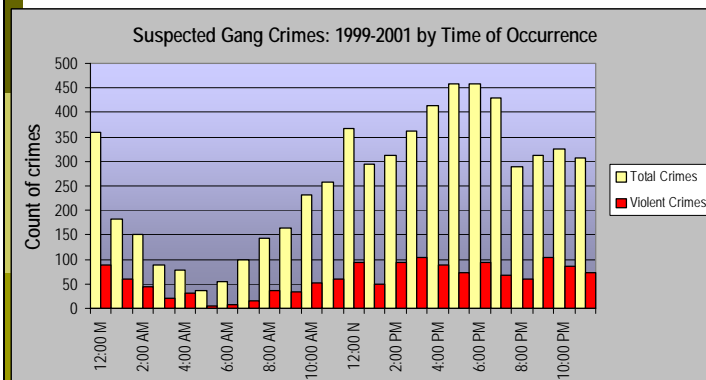


What kind of crimes do gang members commit?

- ▣ 19% was serious violent crime;
- ▣ 2% was burglary;
- ▣ 26% was drug-related (8% sale, 18% possession);
- ▣ 25% were "quality of life" crimes, including graffiti, vandalism, disturbing the peace.

What time of day are gang crimes committed?

- ▣ Peak hours are 4:00 PM to 7:00 PM.
- ▣ Smaller peaks occur at both 12 noon and 12 midnight.
- ▣ Violent crime is fairly evenly spread across the hours from noon to midnight.
- ▣ This is a different pattern from general youth crime--less concentrated in the afternoon hours.

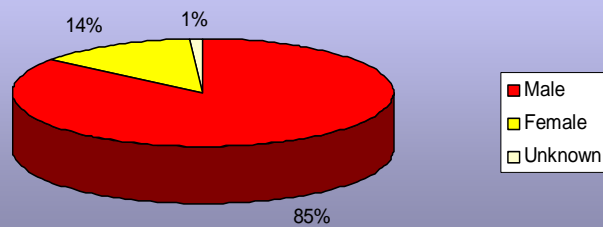


Who are gang members?

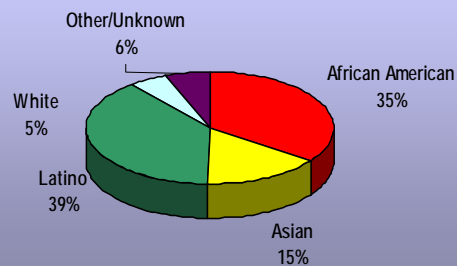
Joining a gang is not a usual choice

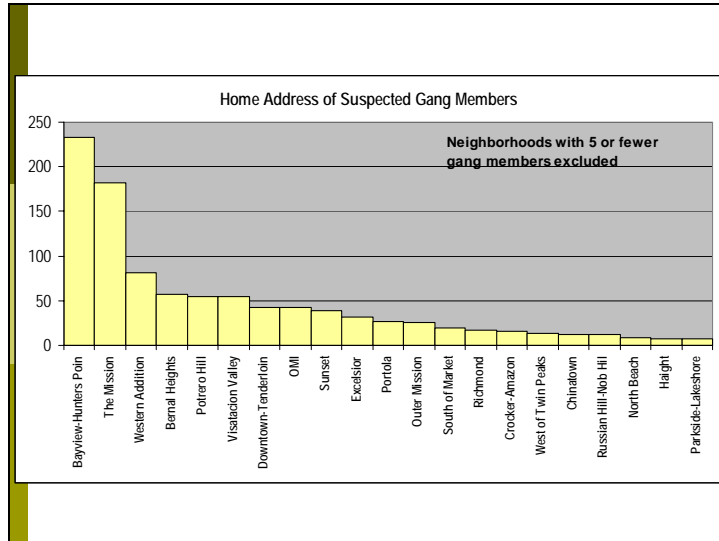
- ▣ 99% of San Francisco's children were not on our suspect list;
- ▣ Even in the most highly impacted census tracts, even when dealing with poverty and oppression, 97% of youth ages 10-18 were not on our list;
- ▣ If we can understand why some youth choose to join gangs when most do not, we can help them more effectively.

Gender



Ethnicity

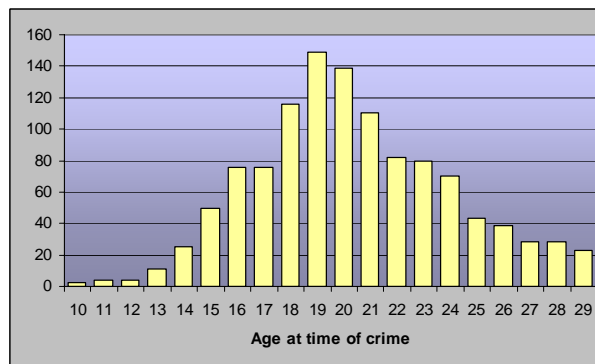




Place of Residence

- ▣ 8% of all suspected gang members lived outside the City.
- ▣ 27 individuals lived in Daly City, 13 in Richmond, 12 in Oakland, 6 in San Bruno.
- ▣ No other city had more than 3.
- ▣ There do not seem to be large numbers of gang members coming into SF to commit crimes.

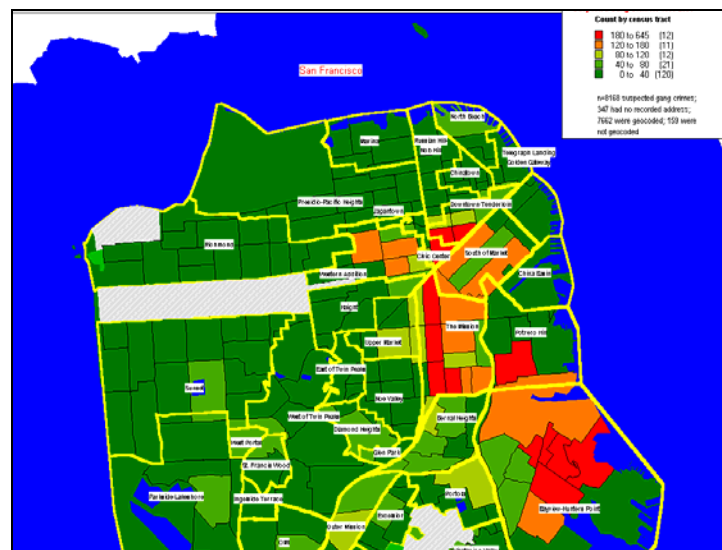
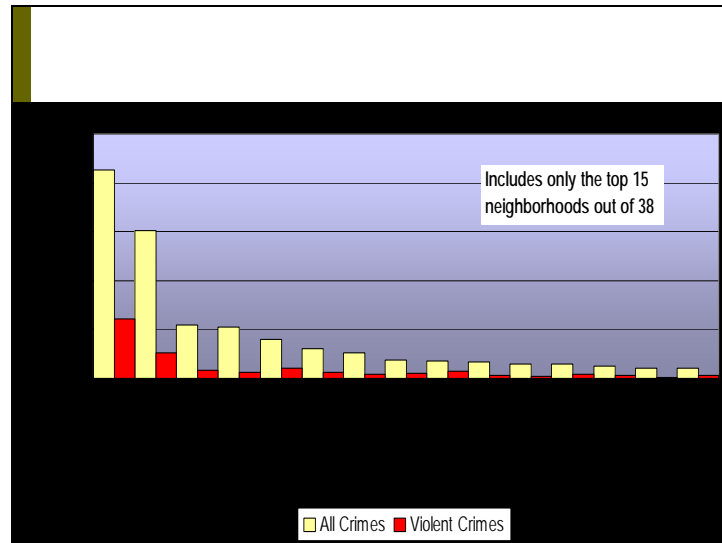
Age



-
- ▣ Peak age for gang suspects is 19-20;
 - ▣ 10% were in their 30's
 - ▣ 7% were in their 40's
 - ▣ 2% were in their 50's.
 - ▣ Less than 7% were under 16.

-
- ▣ Among gang members a small number commit most of the crimes.
 - ▣ The average person on our list was suspected in 4.5 crimes.
 - ▣ BUT, over half the individuals were suspects in only 1 or 2 crimes.
 - ▣ 173 individuals were suspects in 11 or more crimes; this small group accounted for 1/3 of all the crimes on our list.

-
- ▣ 51% of the individuals on our list were suspected in NO violent crimes.
 - ▣ 26% were suspected in 1 violent crime.
 - ▣ 6% were suspected in 4 or more violent crimes and accounted for 1/3 of all violent crimes.



d. Gang Member Interviews

METHODS & PROCEDURES

Recruitment and Training of Interviewers

Young adult staff from youth-serving organizations were enlisted to interview youth identified by these organizations as gang members, former gang members, or gang associates. All interviewers had experience working with the target population and either are former gang members or long-term residents of communities in which gang activity is prevalent. Interviewers signed a confidentiality agreement and attended a four hour training on peer interview techniques and using the survey instrument. Interviews took place at social service agencies with an adult supervisor available on the premises. Interviewers were paid \$20 per survey.

Survey Instrument

The Assessment Team developed a survey instrument, based upon the OJJDP assessment survey, that examined how youth get into, and out of, gangs; risk factors; the elements that attracted them to gang involvement, and the factors that keep them involved. A draft of the survey was reviewed by the peer-surveyors and members of the Assessment Team and Steering Committee for suggestions for improvement.

Consent

Interviewees signed an informed consent prior to participating in the survey. The consent was translated into Spanish, Vietnamese and Cantonese/Mandarin. The consent form was separated from the survey and kept in a locked file cabinet. No identifying information was collected on the survey instrument. Following completion of the interview, the participant was provided with \$20 in compensation for their time.

Description of Sample

A total of 228 interviews were completed and usable for this analysis. Of these, 163 were with males and 65 were with females. Analyses were conducted separately for males and females. The first map below illustrates the distribution throughout the city of respondents' residential zip code. Those in "other" locations included Daly City and Oakland. The second map adds respondents' ethnicity.

Analysis Notes

Missing data and "declined to state" responses for each question are excluded from analyses. For ethnic group analyses Southeast Asian is combined with Asian/PI, and "other ethnicity" is combined with biracial and multiracial.

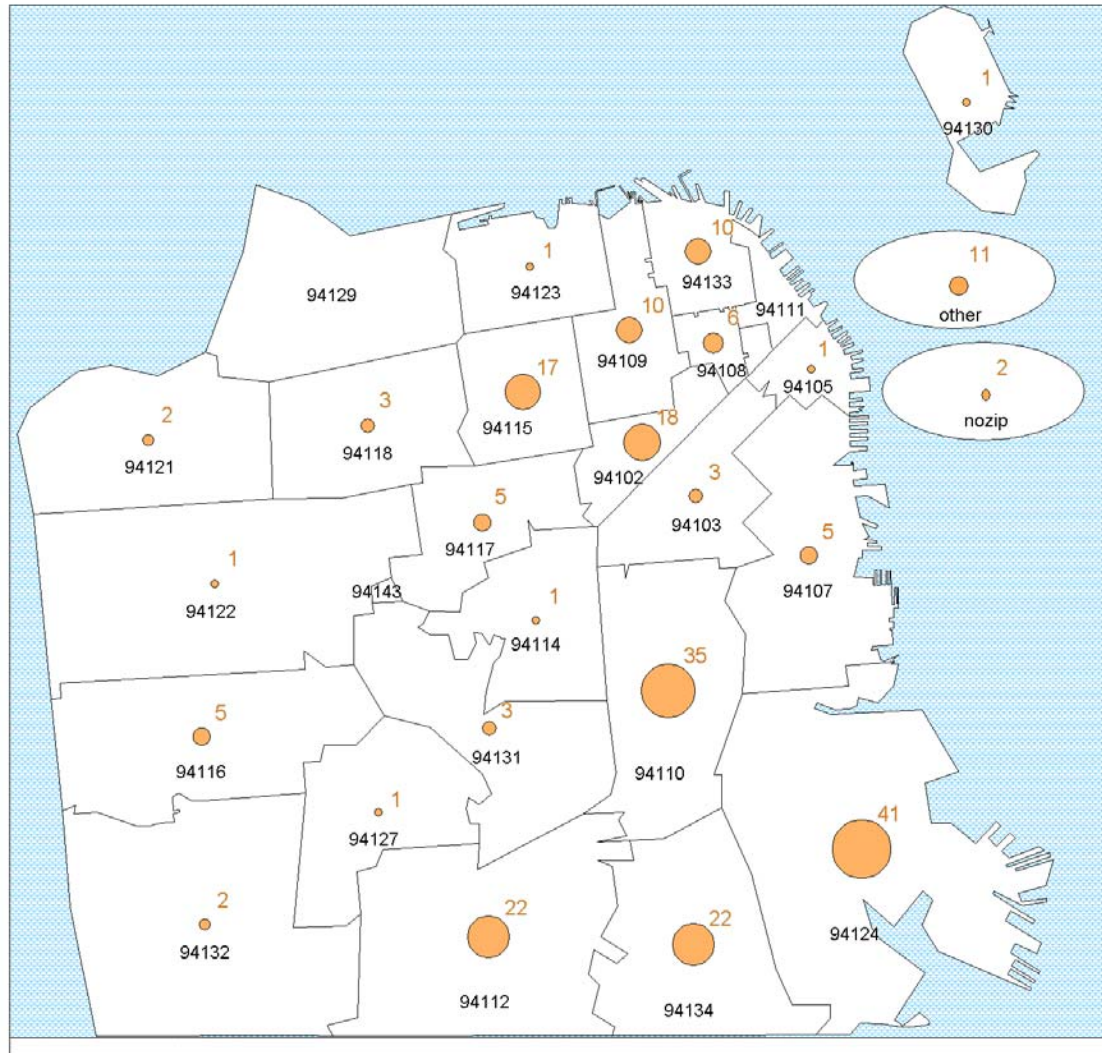
Most questions in this survey are dichotomous (yes/no) or multiple choice where the respondent is asked to select the best answer. The "n=" shown in tables and figures indicates the number who answered that particular question. If a respondent declined to state or did not answer the question, they were not included in the total.

Approximately one-third of the way into the interview respondents were asked three questions regarding their level of gang membership: 1) Are you currently a member of a gang, set or crew?; 2) Do you currently hang around a gang but are not a member?; and 3) In the last year have you been an active gang member? In a draft version of the

questionnaire, interviewers were instructed that if respondents answered no to all three questions, they were to skip past the gang-related questions. However, in the final version interviewers were instructed to ask the gang-related questions in any case as there was the possibility that interviewees might be disinclined to admit gang involvement. Unfortunately, there was some confusion regarding use of the skip pattern and resulting inconsistency in administration of the instrument. Thirty-five of the 228 (15%) interviewees answered “no” to all three questions. Of those thirty-five interviews, 13 followed the skip pattern and did not have any completed gang related questions. In twenty-two interviews the skip pattern was not followed and gang-related questions were asked regardless of admitted affiliation.

During the analysis we became concerned regarding this inconsistency and the possibility that some respondents might have been forced to answer questions resulting in some false “no” responses that should have actually been left blank or “declined to state.” Thus, two individuals reviewed all 22 questionnaires in which the skip pattern was ignored in order to make an assessment of gang membership based on responses to gang-related questions (age associated or joined, gang activities, characteristics of the gang). We found that in only four interviews that it was clear, based on responses, that the interviewees were not gang-affiliated. These four, along with the 13 that followed the skip pattern were not included in analyses of the gang-related data. Interestingly enough, for 18 of the interviews where the respondent denied any gang association early in the interview it appeared, based upon subsequent responses to gang-related questions, that they in fact did have some involvement.

SF Gang Survey 2002, All Respondents

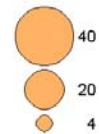


Total Number of Respondents: 231

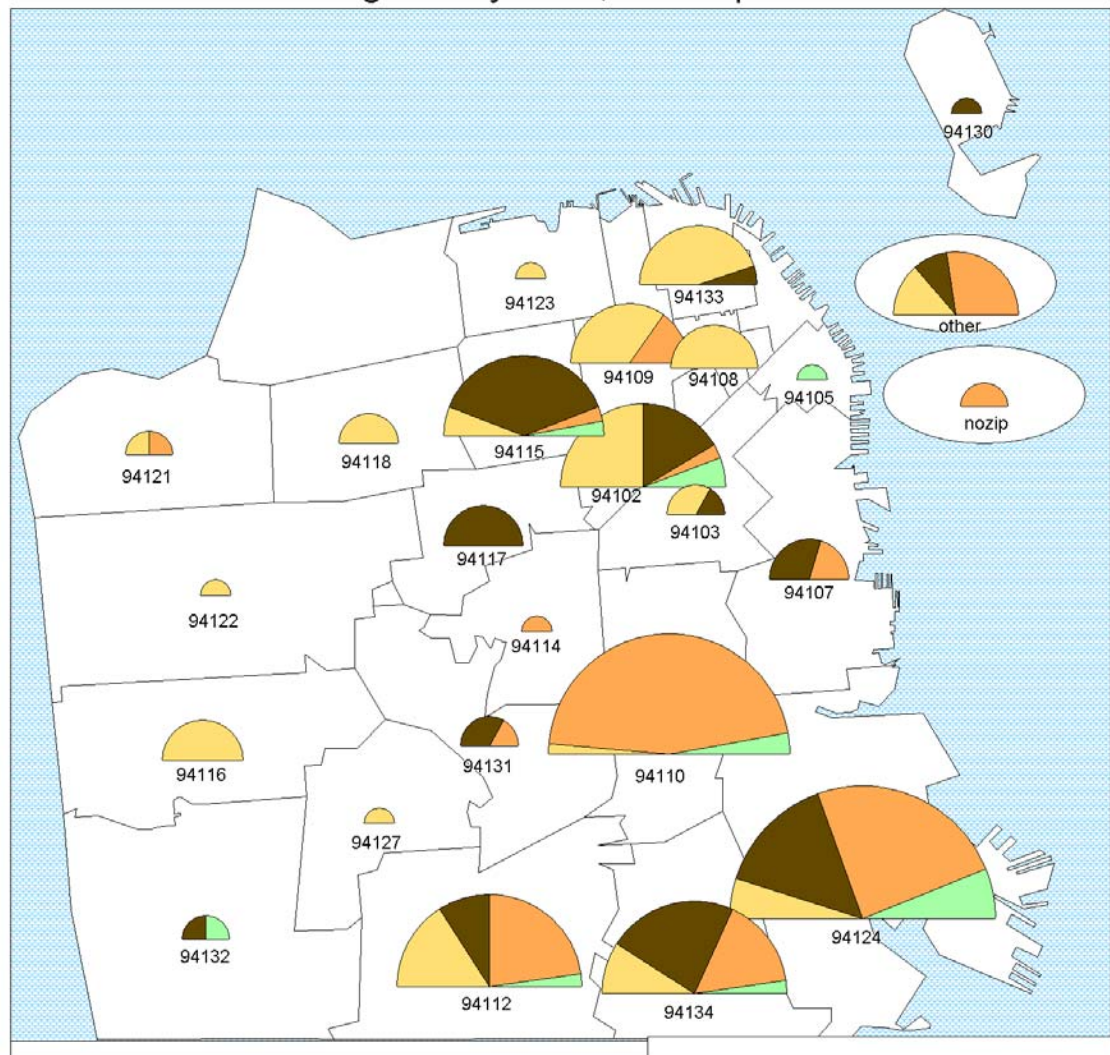
Total Number of Respondents with
valid ZipCode and Gender: 230

Resource Development Associates

SF Youth Gang Survey 2002
Number of Respondents by ZIP Code

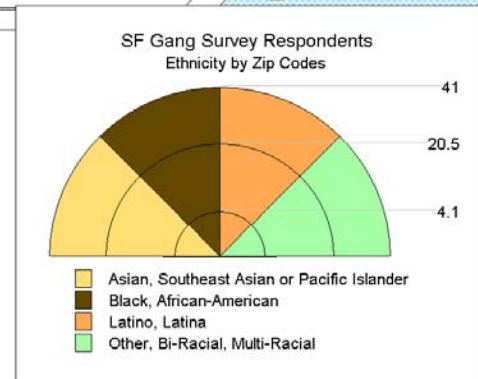


SF Gang Survey 2002, All Respondents



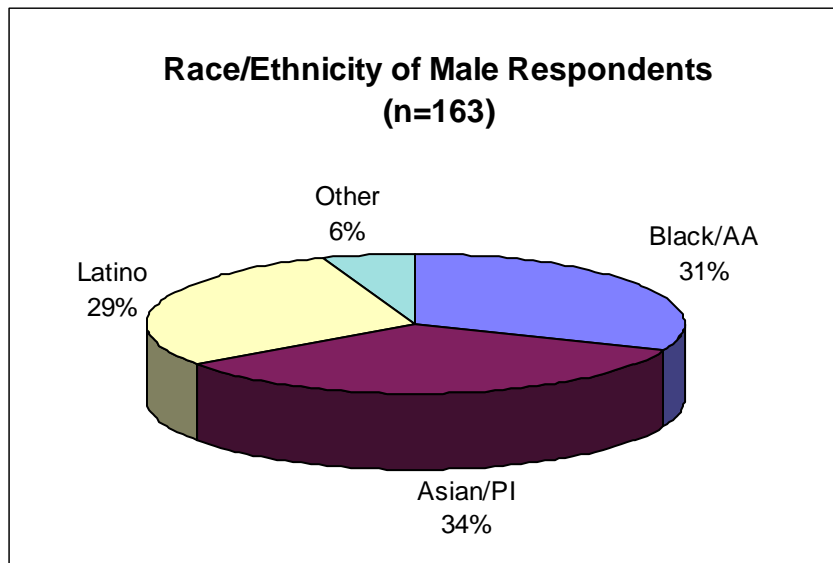
Total Number of Respondents: 231
 Total Number of Respondents with
 valid ZipCode and Gender: 230

Resource Development Associates



RESULTS**I. Demographics**● **MALES****Racial/Ethnic Distribution**

There was fairly equal distribution among the major racial/ethnic groups surveyed as shown in the figure below. The Asian/PI category includes Southeast Asian as well. “Other” also includes respondents reporting their background as biracial and multiracial.

**Country of Origin**

Nearly one-quarter (24%) of male respondents were born outside of the United States. The 39 respondents come from: China (18), Southeast Asia (8), Philippines (1), Mexico (5), and Central and South America (7).

Age

The largest portion of respondents (57%) are in the 16 to 18 year age group with the average age being 17.7 years. The average age of the “Other” group was greater at 19.6 years.

Age at Time of Interview (males)						
Ethnicity	Average Age	Age Group				
		13-15	16-18	19-21	Over 21	Total
Latino	17.2	17% (8)	60% (29)	23% (11)	0% (0)	100% (48)
African American	17.9	16% (8)	54% (27)	22% (11)	8% (4)	100% (50)
Asian/PI	17.7	13% (7)	58% (32)	20% (11)	9% (5)	100% (55)
Other	19.6	0% (0)	50% (4)	13% (1)	38% (3)	100% (8)
Combined Race/ ethnicity	17.7	15% (24)	57% (93)	21% (34)	7% (12)	100% (163)

Marital and Parenting Status

Only one of the male respondents was married. However, 22 (14%) had at least one child.

Has a Child (n=161)				
Combined	African American	Asian/PI	Latina	Other
14% (22)	14% (7)	7% (4)	23% (11)	0% (0)

Living Situation

Three-quarters (77%) of all males interviewed live with their families.

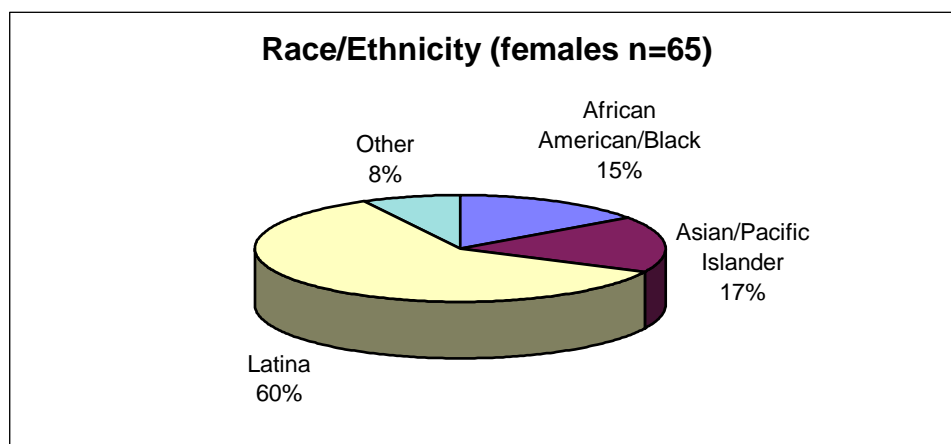
Where Living Now	Combined	African-American	Asian/PI	Latino	Other
With my family	77% (122)	76% (39)	81% (44)	73% (33)	67% (6)
With other relatives	8% (13)	12% (6)	6% (3)	7% (3)	11% (1)
Apartment/house with others	8% (12)	2% (1)	11% (6)	11% (5)	0% (0)
Apartment/house by myself	4% (7)	4% (2)	2% (1)	4% (2)	22% (2)
In a group home	1% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	2% (1)	0% (0)
Other	3% (4)	6% (3)	0% (0)	2% (1)	0% (0)

• FEMALES

Racial/Ethnic Distribution

Latinas constituted the majority of our sample of suspected female gang members or associates (60%). There were approximately equal proportions of African American (15%) and Asian/Pacific Islander (17%) participants and a small number who identified

as Other or Multi-racial (8%). Due to the small sample size of females and disproportionate distribution by race/ethnicity, the remainder of the analysis examines the group aggregated by Race/Ethnicity rather than attempting to make comparisons by this variable.



Race/Ethnicity (females)	Number	Percentage
African American	10	15%
Asian/Pacific Islander	11	17%
Latina	39	60%
Other	5	8%
Total	65	100%

Age

The largest portion of respondents (44%) are in the 16 to 18 year age group with the average age being 18.7 years.

VII. Age at Time of Interview (females)					
Average Age	Age Group				
	13-15	16-18	19-21	Over 21	Total
18.7	14% (9)	44% (28)	20% (13)	22% (14)	100% (64)

Marital and Parenting Status

The overwhelming majority of the females interviewed (94%) report never being married. One-quarter (25%) of girls had children.

Living Situation

A little over half (56%) of females interviewed live with their families. The next largest groups were girls who lived with other relatives (15%) followed by those in foster care (7%), in an apartment or house with others (5%), in an apartment or house by myself (5%), group home (3%), and homeless (3%).

Country of Origin

The majority of the females interviewed (85%) report they were born in the United States, 5% (n=3) were born in Mexico, 3% (n=2) were born in Hong Kong, and 1.5% each (n=1) were born in American Samoa, Vietnam, El Salvador, and Nicaragua.

II. Employment Status

MALES

Overall, 34% of the males were employed at the time of the interview. The group most likely to be employed were Latino. There is overwhelming desire for employment as evidenced by the 82% of male respondents who say they want a job.

Currently Employed				
Combined	African American	Asian/PI	Latino	Other
34%	29%	35%	39%	22%
(54)	(15)	(19)	(18)	(2)

Wants a Job				
Combined	African American	Asian/PI	Latino	Other
82%	90%	86%	67%	78%
(112)	(43)	(38)	(24)	(7)

FEMALES

Overall, 27% of the females interviewed reported being employed at the time of the interview. Fifty-eight percent of girls who answered this question want a job.

III. Education

MALES

Most respondents (87%) admitted to cutting class at least once. Yet three in four (74%) say they achieve mostly C's or better at school. A little over half of males (55%) report that school meets their needs. Nearly all respondents (94%) report that their family encourages them to do well in school.

FEMALES

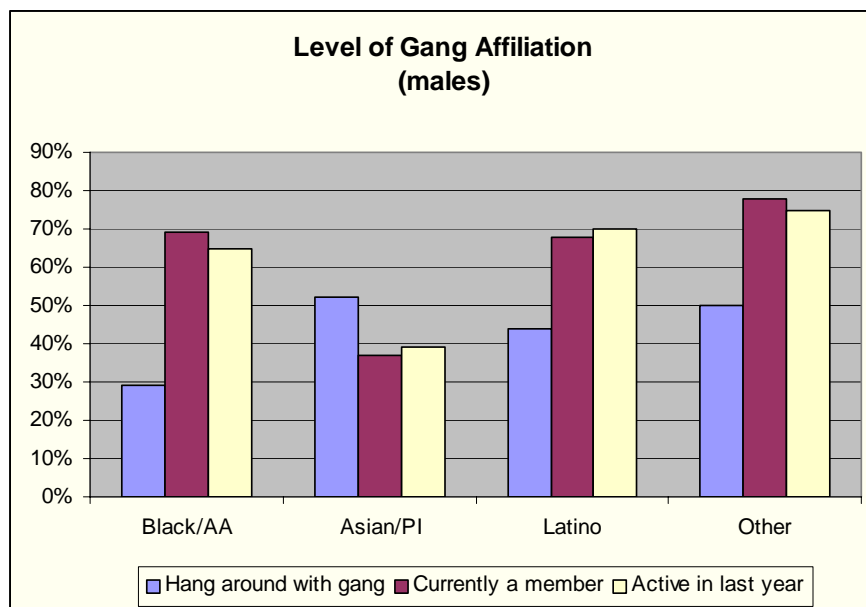
Most respondents, 83%, admitted to cutting class at least once. A little less than half (47%) say they achieve mostly C's or better at school. Half of the females (52%) report that school meets their needs and 71% report that their family encourages them to do well in school.

IV. Gang Membership

MALES

Affiliation

Respondents were asked three questions regarding their affiliation with gangs: 1. If they are currently a member of a gang, set, or crew, 2. If they have in the last year been an active member, and 3. If they hang around with a gang but are not a member. They can answer yes to one or all of these questions. Male respondents interviewed acknowledged current gang membership (58%), association in the last year (58%), or that they hang out with but are not a member of a gang (42%). The Asian/PI group was more likely to report hanging around a gang than other groups and less likely to report current or active membership.



Age Joined a Gang

Respondents were most likely to become associated with and join a gang between 12-14 years of age. There were some ethnic group differences for males: African American interviewees had a larger percentage than others joining at 11 years and younger. Asian/PI had a larger percentage joining at an older age.

Age When Joined A Gang (males)					
Age	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/PI	Latino	Other
11 and under	17%	28%	9%	18%	0%
12 to 14	52%	47%	51%	64%	33%
15 to 19	31%	25%	40%	18%	67%

Rank in Gang

For the group of males overall, almost half (47%) describe their position or rank within the gang as a core or regular member. Twenty-nine percent report that they hang with but are not part of the gang. There was significant variation among the ethnic groups. Asian/PI respondents were much more likely to say they hang with the gang than the other groups. The African American respondents had the highest percentage of

reported core or regular members. It was also notable that 39 individuals declined to answer this question.

Rank in Gang (males)	Combined (n=119)	African American (n=27)	Asian/PI (n=46)	Latino (n=39)	Other (n=7)
Leader	7%	7%	0%	13%	14%
Core or regular member	47%	67%	39%	41%	57%^
Treasurer	3%	4%	2%	3%	0%
Occasional member	8%	7%	7%	8%	14%
Hang out but not part of	29%	7%	50%	23%	14%
Veteran/Senior/O.G.	7%	7%	2%	13%	0%

FEMALE

Affiliation

Respondents were asked three questions regarding their affiliation with gangs: 1. If they are currently a member of a gang, set, or crew, 2. If they have in the last year been an active member, and 3. If they hang around with a gang but are not a member. They can answer yes to one or all of these questions. Overall about half of girls interviewed acknowledged current gang membership (57%), active membership in the last year (50%), or that they hang out with but are not a member of a gang (50%). Eighty-five percent of the 65 girls interviews answered yes to one or more of the membership questions.

Note: Results of the remainder of the gang related questions are based upon the 59 girls with some level of gang involvement based upon their responses to items (see Methods section for more detail).

Age Joined a Gang

Girls reported first being associated with a gang as early as age 11 and as late as age 17. The average age when they first were associated with a gang was 13.

Age Joined a Gang	Total Race/Ethnicity
11 and under	5%
12 to 14	60%
15 to 17	26%
18 and over	10%

Rank in Gang

Almost half (46%) of the girls who answered the question about their position or rank in the gang reported being a core or regular gang member.

Rank in Gang (n=41)	
Leader	12%
Core or Regular Member	46%

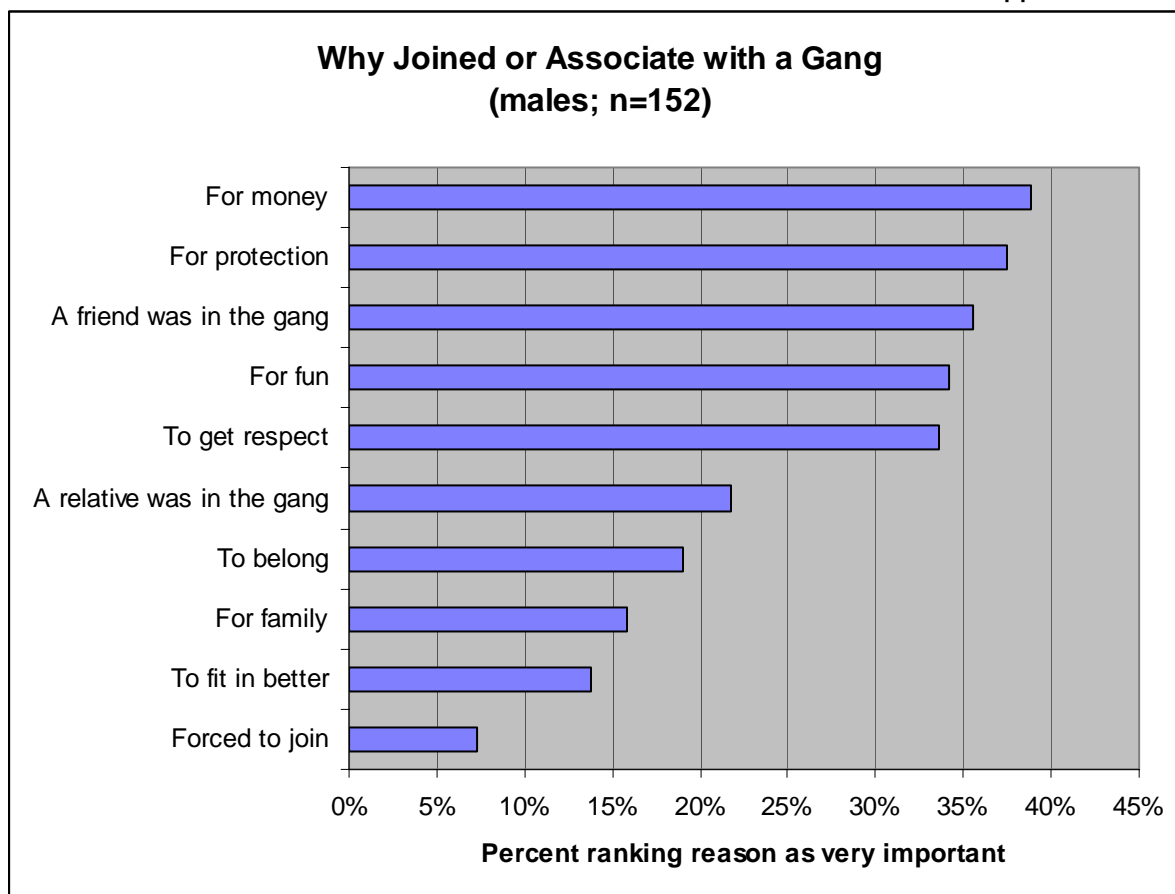
Treasurer	2%
Occasional Member	12%
Hang out but not part of	20%
Veteran/Senior/O.G.	7%

V. Motives for Joining a Gang

MALE

Participants were asked to rank the reasons they joined or associate with a gang from 1 to 5 (1=very important, 5=not important). However, we noted inconsistencies in the administration of the question. Some participants gave each item a ranking; some participants ranked more than one item as #1, #2, #3 and so forth; and some participants did not rank every item. For this analysis, we recoded rankings of 1 and 2 as “very important” and larger numbers were ranked as “less important.”

The figure below shows the percent of respondents who ranked each reason as very important. The top three reasons respondents reported for joining or associating with a gang were: #1 For money, #2 For protection, and #3 A friend was in the gang.



Additional Influences

Few respondents felt pressured by anyone to join a gang. Only 8% of males overall reported this type of influence. Neither did they feel that music influenced their choice to be in a gang. Only 8% cited music as an influence.

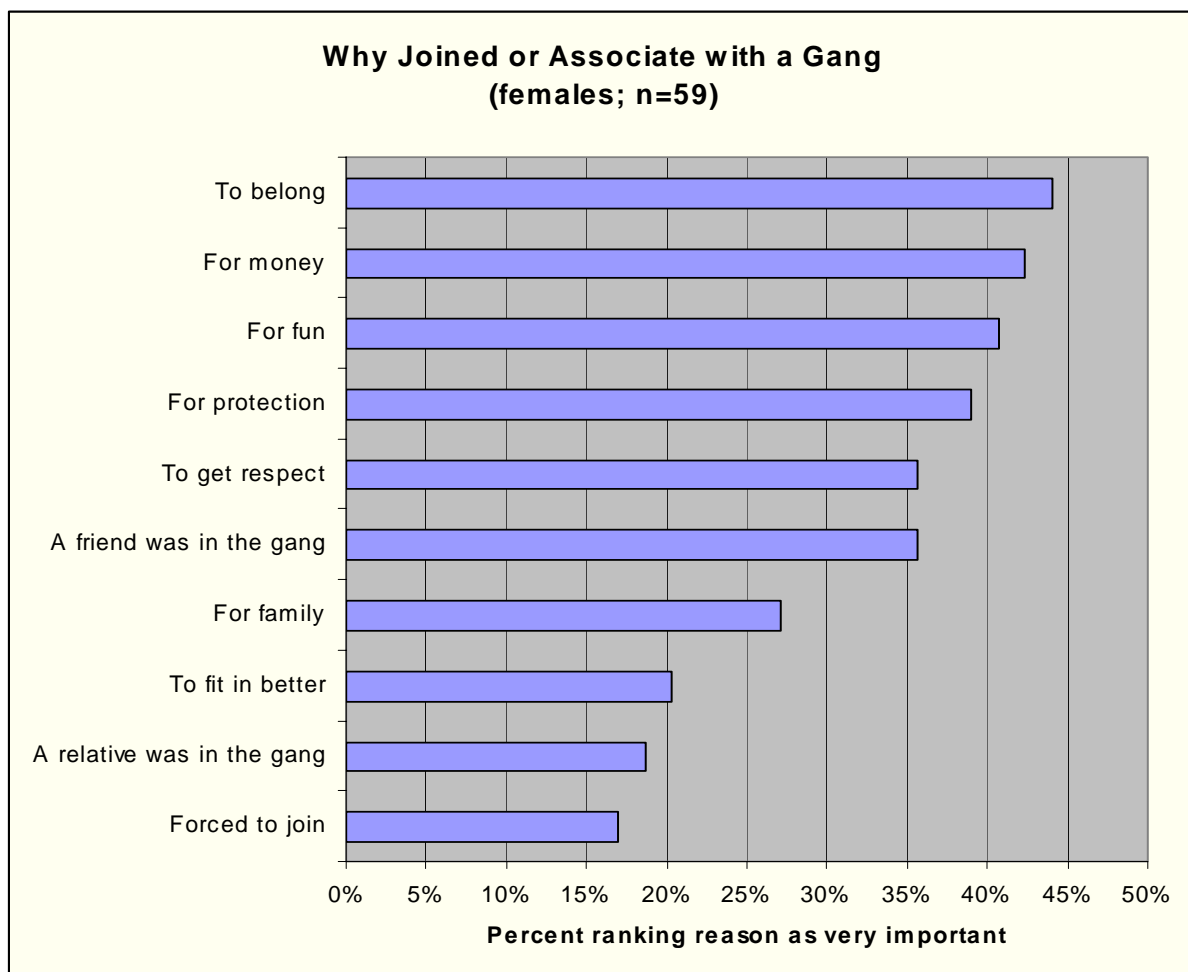
Although family was not given as a major reason for joining, over half, 59%, had family members who had been in a gang. There was significant variation by gender: African American - 71%, Asian/PI - 31%, Latino - 82%, Other - 71%.

Only about one third (30%) of males were initiated into the gang, though there was considerable variation by ethnic group (African American - 8%, Asian/PI - 26%, Latino - 58%, Other - 50%).

FEMALE

Participants were asked to rank the reasons they joined or associate with a gang from 1 to 5 (1=very important, 5=not important). However, we noted inconsistencies in the administration of the question. Some participants gave each item a ranking; some participants ranked more than one item as #1, #2, #3 and so forth; and some participants did not rank every item. For this analysis, we recoded rankings of 1 and 2 as “very important” and larger numbers were ranked as “less important.”

The figure below shows the percent of respondents who ranked each reason as very important. The top three reasons respondents reported for joining or associating with a gang were: #1 To belong, #2 For money, and #3 For fun.



Several questions explored further the potential influences for joining a gang. Although family or having a relative in a gang was not one of the stronger motivators for joining as shown in the figure above, fifty percent of girls reported having a family member who had ever been in a gang (out of the 48 girls responding to this question). The vast majority, 85%, did not feel pressured by anyone to join the gang. Very few, 11%, saw music as influencing their choice to be in a gang.

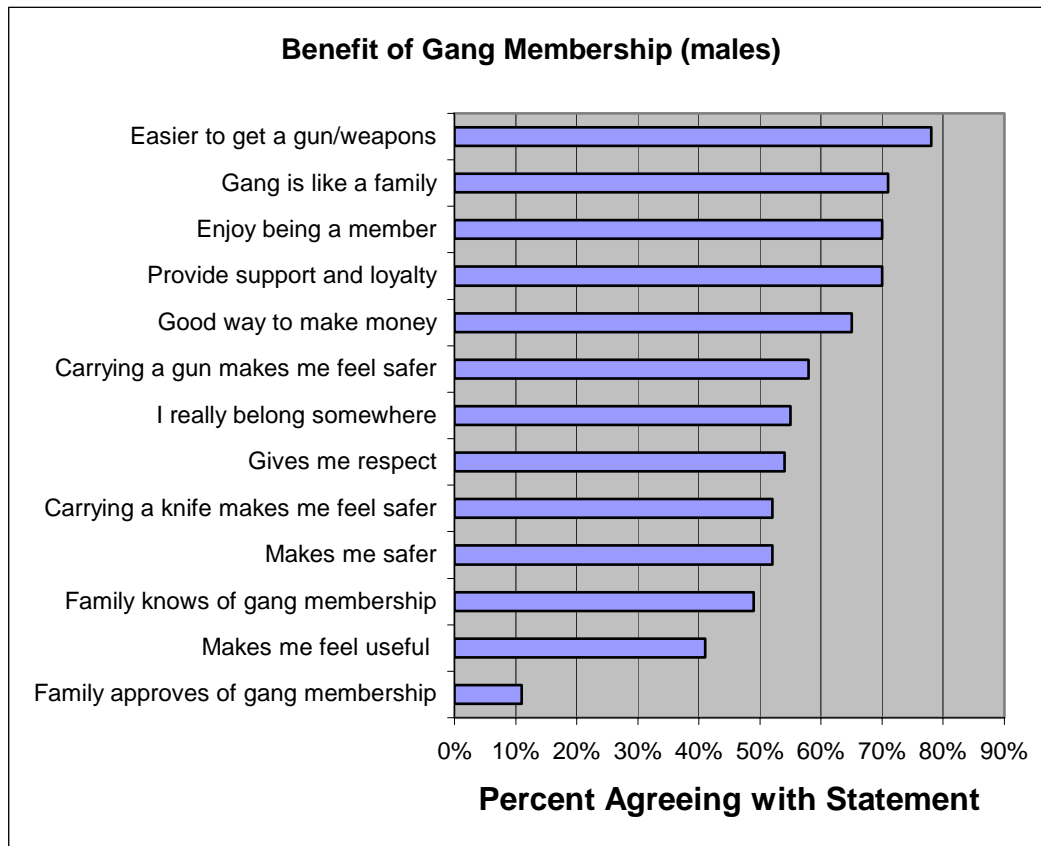
VI. Benefits of Gang Membership

MALE

Respondents noted a number of benefits to gang membership as shown in the figure below. Each of the statements was a separate yes/no question. Percentages are of those who responded to each. The social support type benefits along with ease in obtaining a weapon were the most agreed upon benefits. Despite these reported benefits, only 33%

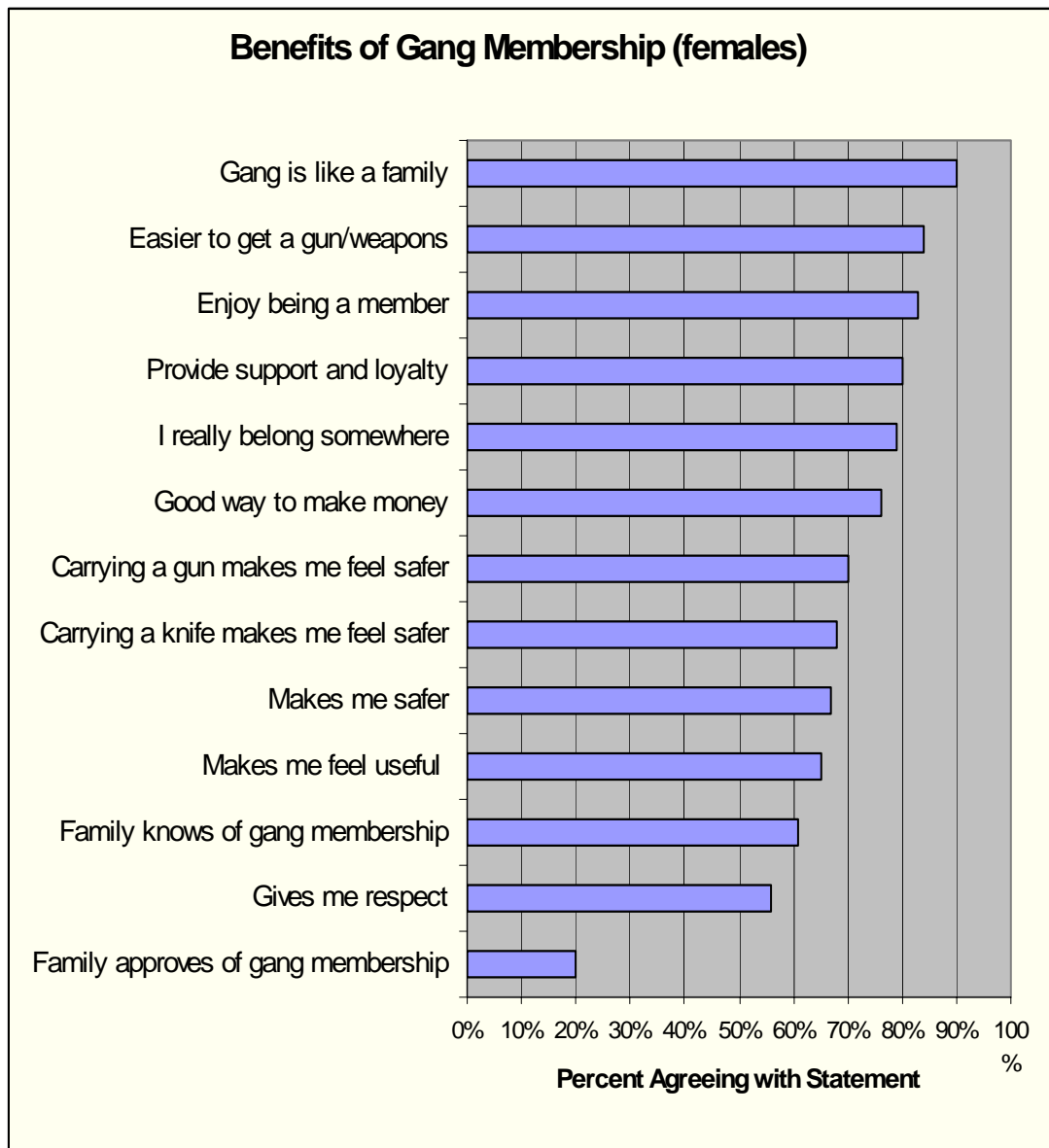
of male respondents felt it would be okay if their brother joined a gang, and even fewer, 20%, felt it would be okay if their sister joined.

When comparing motives for joining with benefits realized there are some interesting similarities as well as contrasts. While protection was one of the highest ranked reasons for joining a gang, only 52% of males felt that being in a gang actually makes them safer. Desires for friendship were indeed fulfilled as evidenced by the large number of respondents who felt that they achieved support, loyalty and a sense of family from their association. The majority also feel that participation is a good way to make money which was high on the list of goals.



FEMALE

Respondents noted a number of benefits to gang membership as shown in the figure below. The social support type benefits along with ease in obtaining a weapon were the most agreed upon benefits. Despite these reported benefits, only 31% of respondents felt it would be okay if their brother joined a gang, and even fewer, 20%, felt it would be okay if their sister joined.



*Each of the statements was a separate yes/no question. Thus, the number who answered each question differed for each (from 42 to 50 respondents).

VII. Gang Structure and Justice Connections

Elements of gang structure were analyzed for males as all but five female respondents reported having male members in their gang. Over a third (37%) overall reported that their gang has a leader, though this varied by ethnicity (African American - 21%, Asian/PI - 57%, Latino - 21%, Other - 63%). Almost half (46%) have a shot caller. A little over half (53%) have either a leader or a shot caller. Very few, 13%, have someone who controls the money. Although only 20% overall report that their gang has a member who controls drug sales, there were strong racial/ethnic group differences (African American - 3%, Asian/PI - 43%, Latino - 3%, Other - 50%). The membership of Latino gangs is less stable than for the other ethnicities. While only a quarter (26%) of respondents overall report that membership in their gang changes a lot, the figure was

much higher for Latinos (43%). This last finding is puzzling, and contradicts the general wisdom about Latino gangs being extremely stable, intergenerational organizations.

Fifty-six percent of Latinos and 73% of African American males report having a family member in prison or the California Youth Authority, compared to 44% of youth overall, 38% of Other, and 13% of Asian/PI. However, the overwhelming majority of all youth (84%) said that members of their gang know people in the adult prison system, with some variation by ethnic group (African American - 100%, Asian/PI - 65%, Latino - 91%, Other - 88%). A small group of youth (34%) indicate that their gangs take orders from people in prison, although about half of the Latino males (52%) suggest that their gang has this connection (African American - 39%, Asian/PI - 15%, Other - 0%).

VIII. Criminal Activities

Individuals were asked to indicate which is more important to their gang, territory or money. Whereas money is more important to the gangs overall, the dissimilarities among the ethnic groups are striking. The vast majority of Asian/PI youth indicated that money is more important. This contrasts sharply with the Latino gangs' focus on territory.

Which Is More Important?	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/PI	Latino	Other
Territory	42%	50%	14%	70%	40%
Money	58%	50%	86%	30%	60%

We then asked the 152 males (45 African American, 54 Asian/PI, 45 Latino, 8 other) who had some involvement with gangs to indicate whether they had committed any of the specific crimes we listed in the past twelve months. There were three main categories of crimes: crimes against people, crimes committed for a financial gain, and crimes committed against property. Of the crimes against people, 56% of respondents overall indicated they had beaten someone up; 41% indicated that they attacked a member of another gang; and 38% indicated that they committed a violent act that resulted in someone being hurt. Of the crimes committed for financial gain, over half (57%) indicated that they sold or possessed drugs; 46% indicated they had sold or bought stolen goods; 35% indicated they had robbed someone by force or by threat of force; and 34% indicated they had sold or bought weapons. Of crimes against property, 38% indicated they had written graffiti on someone else's property; 35% that they had stolen a car; and 16% indicated they had set fire to a building or to property. Of all crimes, selling drugs and beating someone up were the crimes most commonly committed by the males surveyed.

There appear to be just a few differences across the ethnic groups with respect to the types of crimes committed. As we might anticipate given the more formal structure of their gangs, both Asian/PI and Latinos were more likely to have participated in recruiting and initiating others into the gang than were African Americans. Excluding participation in recruiting and initiations, Asians/PI are somewhat less involved in crimes against people than African Americans and much less involved than Latinos. However, while money may be more important to the Asian/PI gangs, they do not report significantly

more involvement than either African American or Latino males with any of the crimes for financial gain.

Percent of Respondents Who Committed Crimes (n=152)					
Crimes against People	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/PI	Latino	Other
Attacked member other gang	41%	49%	33%	38%	75%
Attacked member your gang	22%	29%	11%	31%	13%
Attacked someone with a weapon	34%	40%	28%	31%	50%
Beaten someone up	56%	53%	52%	60%	75%
Hurt someone	38%	38%	31%	42%	63%
Initiated someone	34%	7%	17%	42%	38%
Raped someone	9%	7%	6%	13%	25%
Recruited someone	22%	4%	20%	38%	38%
Drive by	19%	18%	11%	29%	25%
Threatened to attack	37%	36%	28%	42%	75%
Crimes for Financial Gain	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/PI	Latino	Other
Broken into building/theft	26%	18%	24%	31%	50%
Extorted money	20%	9%	17%	31%	38%
Pimped or prostituted someone	16%	18%	6%	27%	25%
Robbed	35%	38%	17%	53%	38%
Shoplifted	41%	38%	41%	44%	50%
Sold or possessed drugs	57%	53%	46%	69%	75%
Sold or bought stolen goods	46%	44%	43%	47%	75%
Sold or bought weapons	34%	44%	17%	40%	63%
Crimes Against Property	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/PI	Latino	Other
Graffiti	38%	31%	19%	64%	50%
Set fire to property/building	16%	7%	13%	22%	63%
Stolen car	36%	20%	44%	42%	38%
Destroyed property	41%	31%	41%	47%	75%
Stolen from car	40%	29%	43%	49%	38%

In order to ascertain how often these crimes are being committed we calculated the average number of times each crime was committed overall and for each ethnic group. The number of respondents for whom we could do this calculation went down from 152

males to 84 (24 African American, 39 Asian/PI, 16 Latino, 5 Other). The remainder of interviews checked off only if the individual had committed the crime in the last twelve months, not the number of times the crime had been committed.

We did find some individuals who reported extremely high numbers of criminal incidents. While this may be a true report of activity, it must be understood that these are unverified self-report figures. In addition, it is possible that the respondent did not understand that these were activities restricted to the past twelve months. It should be noted that we did not remove any of these possible outliers. The maximum number in the range columns represent the highest reported frequency for the crime.

When looking at just the three major ethnic groups represented, it is noteworthy that Latino males report generally much higher averages for each crime than the other groups. This pattern holds true even for those crimes that youth in the other ethnic groups also report committing quite frequently, like beating someone up or selling or possessing drugs. The African American males indicate limited participation in property crimes when compared to the other ethnic groups.

Average Number of Times Crimes Were Committed (n=84)						
Crimes against People	Range	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/PI	Latino	Other
Attacked member other gang	0 - 50	6.0	6.9	2.9	10.9	16.7
Attacked member your gang	0 - 12	0.9	1.3	0.2	2.2	1.3
Attacked someone with a weapon	0 - 100	5.4	3.5	2.2	17.0	8.7
Beaten someone up	0 - 500	16.0	7.8	5.3	57.1	13.3
Hurt someone	0 - 100	6.5	2.5	2.4	25.5	6.7
Initiated someone	0 - 15	1.2	0.1	0.6	3.4	3.3
Raped someone	0 - 3	0.1	0.1	0	0.5	0.3
Recruited someone	0 - 20	1.0	0.1	0.8	1.9	3.3
Drive by	0 - 100	2.1	0.9	0.02	10.9	0.7
Threatened to attack	0 - 360	14.3	2.9	2.4	70.2	13.7
Crimes for Financial Gain	Range	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/PI	Latino	Other
Broken into building/theft	0 - 150	6.8	1.2	1.5	31.8	1.0
Extorted money	0 - 20	1.3	0.1	0.6	3.6	5.0
Pimped or prostituted someone	0 - 50	0.9	0.2	0	5	0.3
Robbed	0 - 50	3.5	1.4	0.8	13.8	4.0
Shoplifted	0 - 150	7.9	2.4	4.7	24.1	8.7
Sold or possessed drugs	0 - 1000	69.2	65.5	23.6	117.7	318.2
Sold or bought stolen goods	0 - 365	19.6	9.2	5.8	69.5	22.5

Sold or bought weapons	0 - 610	10.5	3.18	0.2	56	15.5
Crimes against Property	Range	Total Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian/PI	Latino	Other
Graffiti	0 - 100	5.9	1.7	2.5	18.9	10.8
Set fire to property/building	0 - 18	0.7	0.1	0.2	3.0	1.2
Stolen car	0 - 150	11.7	1.1	11.6	29.8	1.0
Destroyed property	0 - 100	6.8	3.3	3.3	22	5.5
Stolen from car	0 - 300	15.5	1.3	12.8	43.1	1.25

When asked the types of gang activities witnessed at school, over half of the male survey participants reported seeing fights between members of rival gangs (58%) and fights between members of the same gang (47%). Almost half of the participants reported witnessing drug dealing at school. Thirty-seven percent reported witnessing gang recruiting, while only 22% witnessed gang initiations taking place at their school.

Witnessed Crimes at School	%	N
Drug dealing	46%	70
Fights between rival gangs	58%	88
Fights within same gang	47%	72
Hassle other gangs' members	51%	77
Initiations	22%	33
Recruiting	37%	56
Other	4%	6

The majority of members who made money from crimes kept it for themselves. There were slight differences across the ethnic groups. Sixty percent of Latinos reported they kept the money for themselves compared to 75% of Other, 70% of Asian/PI and 69% of African Americans who reported that they kept the money they made.

Gave Money from Crimes to:	%	N
Treasurer	5%	8
Gang	19%	29
Family	26%	40
Kept it	67%	102

Significantly larger numbers of Asian/PI gang members (44%) indicated that they gave money they earned to the gang, whereas just 4% of African American and 2% of Latino males gave their earnings to the gang. A similar pattern among ethnic groups was seen

with gang members who report giving their money to a treasurer: only Asian/PI (11%) and Other (25%) selected this response. Twenty-nine percent of African American, 28% of Asian/PI, and 18% of Latinos reported giving money from gang activity to their family, but one-half of gang members.

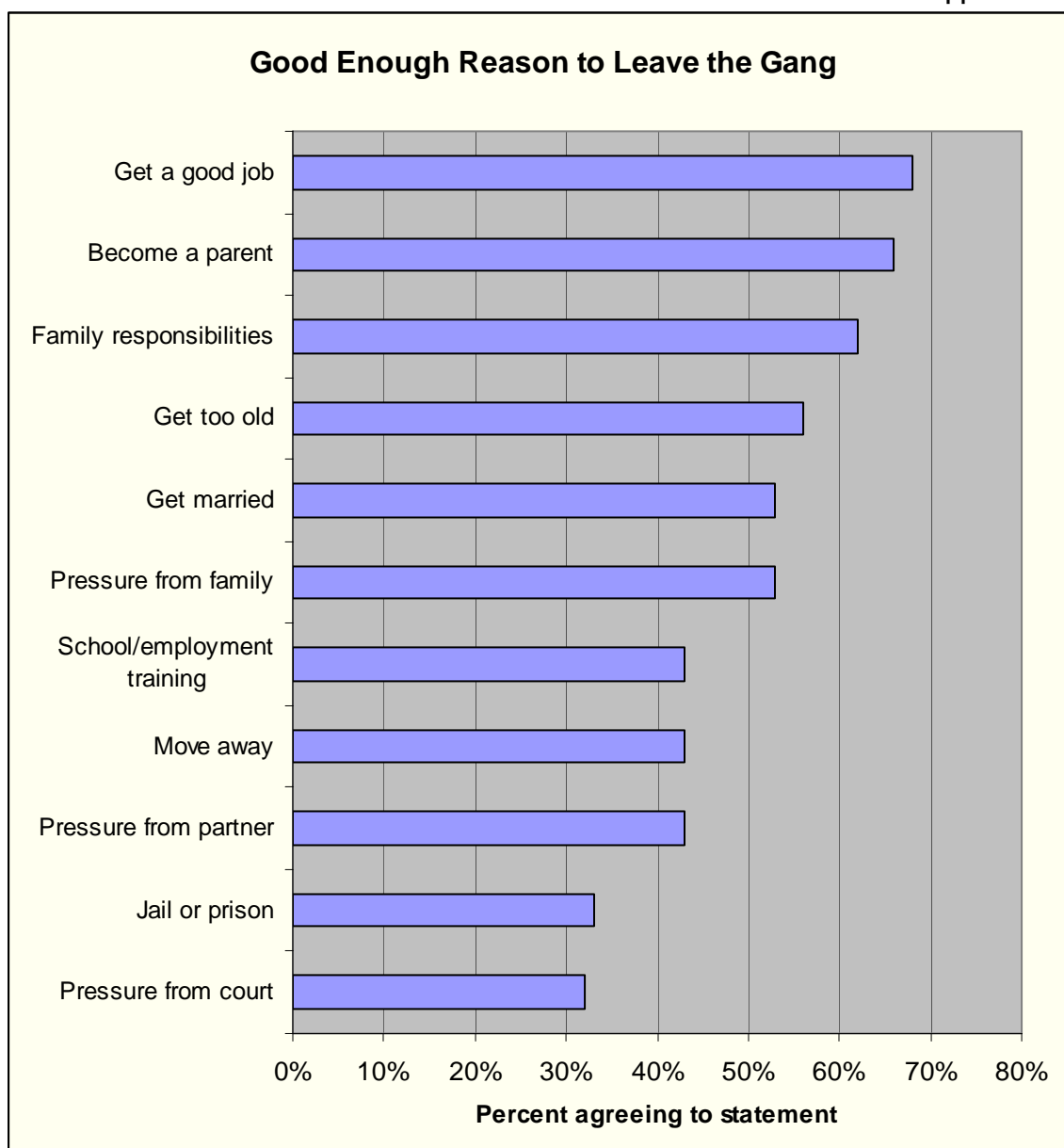
IV. Leaving the Gang

Of the 125 young men who answered this question 74% overall thought that they would leave the gang. It is outstanding that Latinos were the least likely and Asian/PIs the most likely to think they would ever leave the gang. Again this is an item in which there were a larger proportion of respondents who declined to state an opinion.

Would Ever Leave the Gang (n=125)				
Combined	African American	Asian/PI	Latino	Other
74%	78%	85%	57%	83%
(93)	(28)	(39)	(21)	(5)

Between 127 and 134 respondents answered each of a series of questions regarding good enough reasons to leave the gang. The most agreed upon reasons were ones that would result from maturing or aging out of the gang. Pressure from the legal system seems to wield little influence as respondents view it.

There were some notable differences in the responses across ethnic groups. Whereas 46% of African Americans, 34% of Latinos, and 43% of Other indicated that getting married would be a good enough reason to leave the gang, almost three-quarters of Asian/PI (73%) agreed with that statement. Similar patterns across the ethnic groups were found in response to whether family responsibilities, becoming a parent, or advice from girlfriend or boyfriend were good enough reasons to leave the gang. Another significant difference is that 64% of African American and 57% of Other agreed that moving from their neighborhood would be a good enough reason to leave the gang, compared to just 37% of Latinos and 29% of Asian/PI who felt this way.



One hundred twenty-two males responded to an open-ended question: “What would have stopped you from joining a gang?” We combined similar answers although we did not change the two part answers provided by a few respondents. The table below represents those answers provided by four or more individuals. It is notable that one-third responded that nothing would have stopped them.

What Would Have Stopped You from Joining a Gang (n=122)					
Reason	Total	African American	Asian/PI	Latino	Other
Financial resources (job/money) and someone to talk to when I was young.	3%	0%	6%	0%	14%

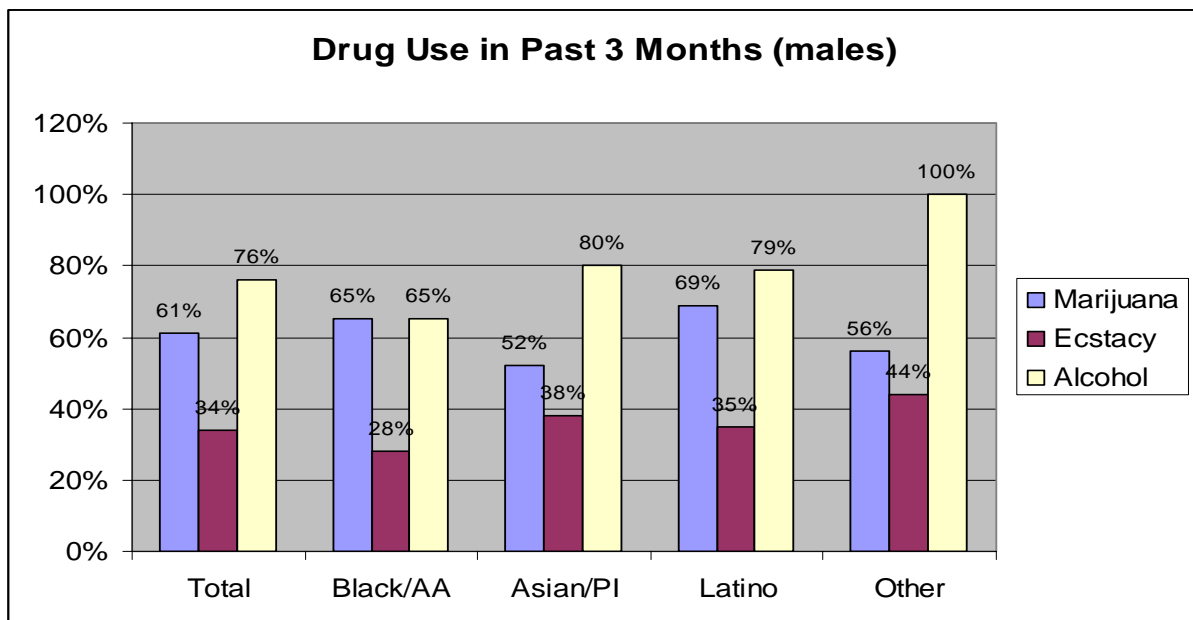
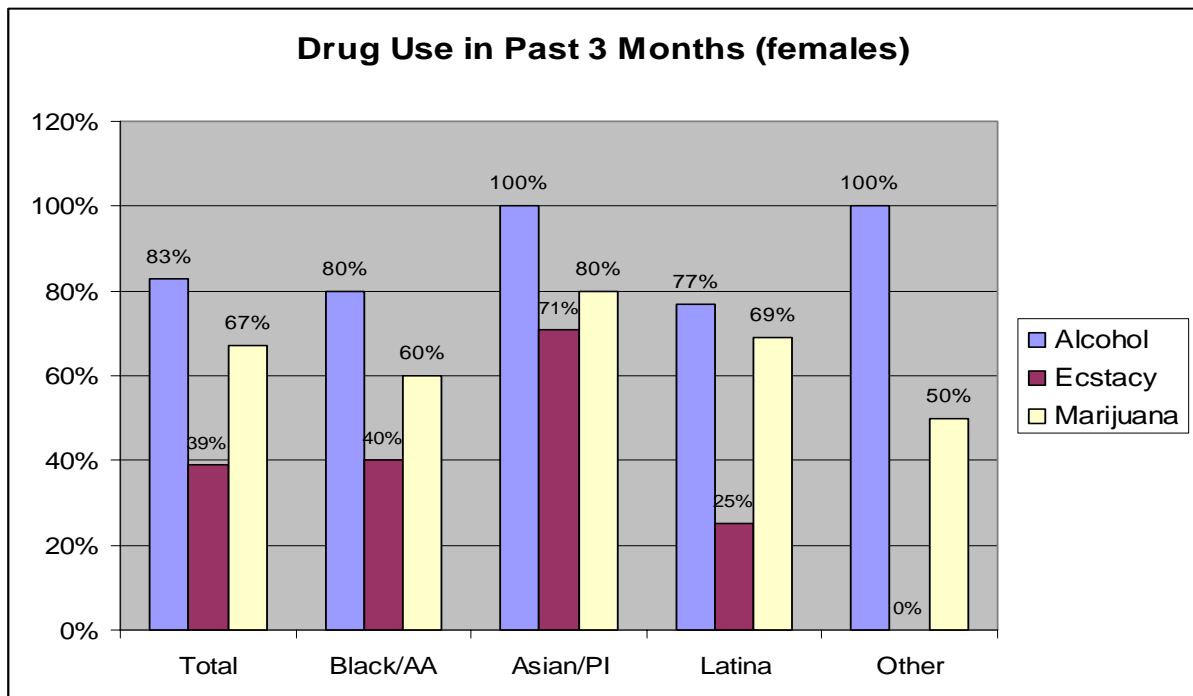
I do not know	10%	13%	10%	0%	29%
Family support	11%	10%	8%	18%	14%
If I had known that that gang life is not easy	6%	5%	10%	0%	0%
Having something to do (after school programs/recreation)	7%	15%	2%	4%	0%
Not raised in or living in San Francisco	5%	13%	2%	0%	0%
Having money	7%	3%	13%	4%	0%
Nothing would have stopped me	36%	33%	23%	64%	29%

Other answers given by one or two respondents included the following:

- A job with good pay
- A better life
- Work and school
- If I had someone to guide me the right way
- Joining the military
- Wanting to stay out of trouble
- Education
- If my friends were not hanging out in a gang
- A safer community
- Having money and protection
- If it were not necessary to join

X. Substance Use

Participants were asked about the use of drugs in the three months prior to the survey. The use of alcohol by 76% of males and 83% of females is higher than the reported use of other drugs, across all ethnic groups. Asian/PI females reported a higher use of marijuana (80%) than females and males in other ethnic groups, and a much higher use of Ecstasy 71%. We also found that the only individuals who reported the use of LSD (8 males and 3 females) were Latinos. Although the numbers are small, of some significance is that 31% (n= 9) of Latinas reported the use of crack/cocaine and account for all females reporting the use of this substance.



XI. Service Utilization

Respondents were asked which of a number of services they have ever utilized, if they were useful, and if they were in their neighborhood. The results below are for males and females combined. The great majority of respondents (86%) received at least one service. This is in part

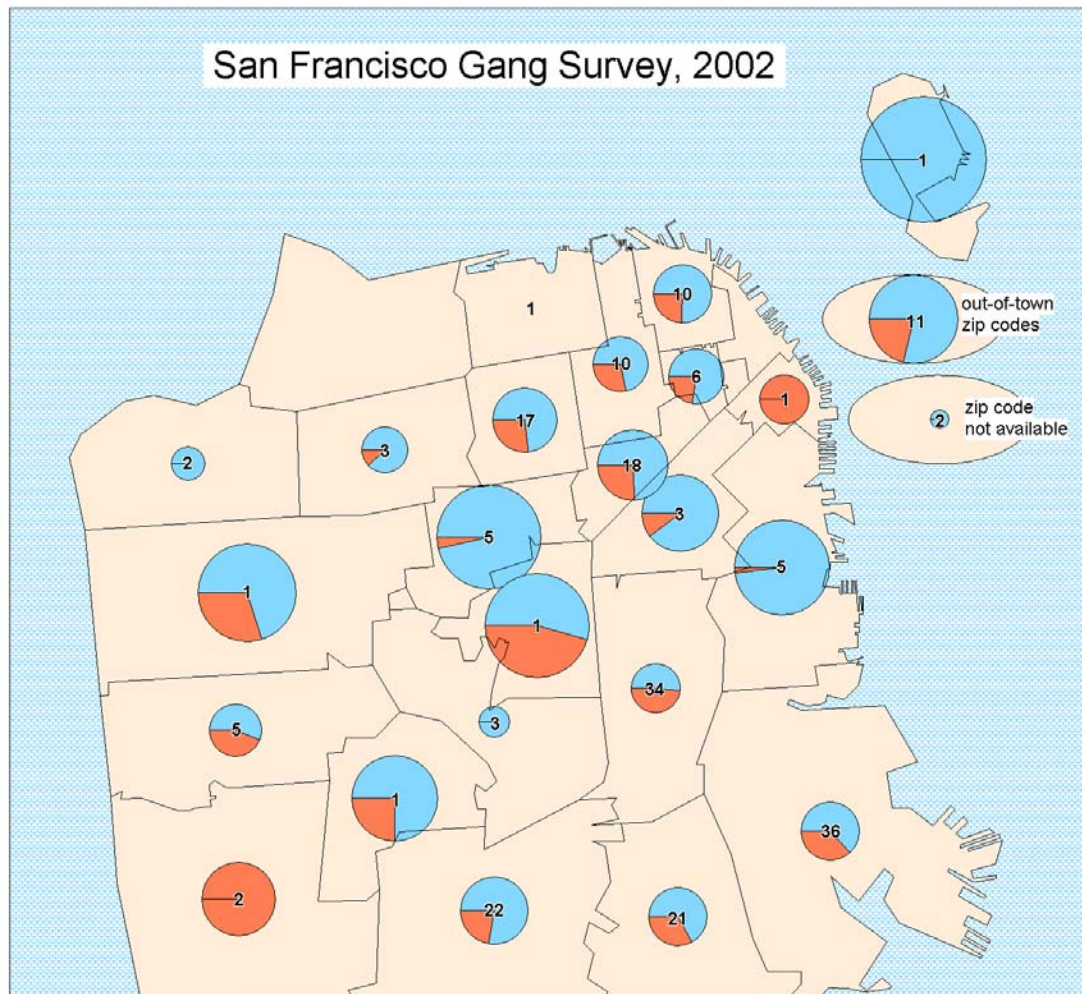
Appendix Six

due to the strategy of locating potential survey participants through service providers. The most frequently used services were: 1) Recreational sports (48%); 2) Counseling (45%); 3) Applying for and finding a job (43%); 4) Safe Place (43%); and 5) Job skills (40%). Most respondents found the services to be useful. However, the majority of respondents were not finding these services to be available in their neighborhood.

Services Utilized by Respondents – Male and Female (n=223)				
Service Item	Number Using Service	Percent Using Service	Svc. Was Useful	Svc. in Neighborhood
Counseling				
AA/NA	23	10%	65%	13%
Counseling	101	45%	79%	48%
Crisis	30	13%	90%	43%
Substance Abuse Counseling	35	16%	80%	34%
Support Group	51	23%	78%	47%
Service Case plan	43	19%	86%	58%
Education/Skills Building				
Computer	53	24%	85%	49%
Get GED	49	22%	76%	39%
Tutoring	56	24%	68%	41%
Volunteer	80	36%	73%	56%
Employment/Job Training				
Apply for a job	96	43%	66%	47%
Find a job	96	43%	64%	54%
Job skills	89	40%	71%	53%
Keep a job	53	24%	77%	49%
Medical	43	19%	84%	35%
Other Support Services				
Case Management	80	36%	89%	63%
Help with Budget	33	15%	85%	42%
Legal	43	19%	77%	42%
Mentoring	50	22%	78%	44%
Other	8	4%	75%	63%
Parenting	27	12%	59%	15%
Place to live	33	15%	79%	33%

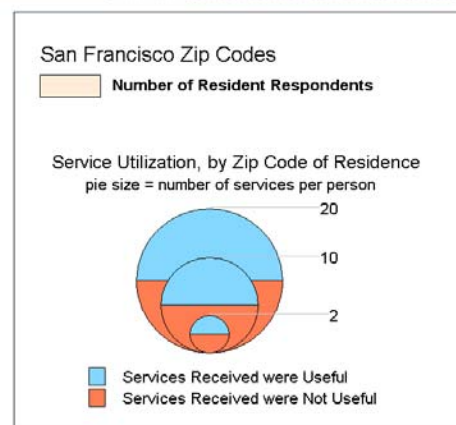
Referrals	49	22%	69%	39%
Safe Place	97	43%	86%	64%
Transport	64	29%	78%	50%
Recreation				
Arts/Music/Theater	58	26%	83%	53%
Recreation/Sports	107	48%	87%	57%

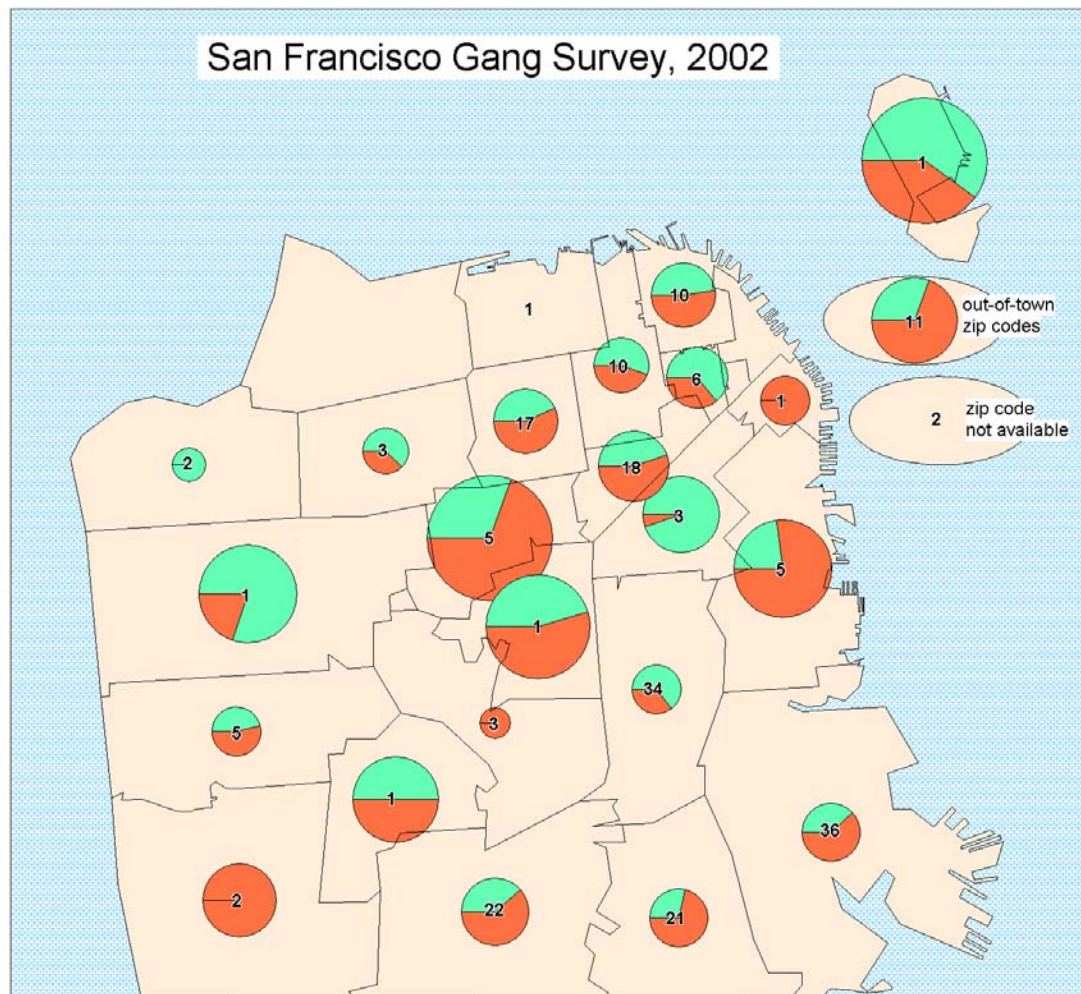
The maps on the next two pages display service utilization by zip code of residence. The first map focuses on the percentage of respondents who considered the services to be useful and the second shows the percentage of respondents who reported that the services were in their neighborhood, as defined by the respondent. The size of the circle is proportional to the average number of services utilized per person living in the zip code area. The number on the circle reflects the number of people who answered service utilization questions residing in that zip code



Services Received Were Useful

Resource Development Associates, 2002





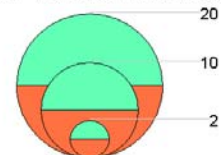
Services Received In My Neighborhood

Resource Development Associates, 2002

San Francisco Zip Codes

Number of Resident Respondents

Service Utilization, by Zip Code of Residence
pie size = number of services per person



Services Received In My Neighborhood
Services Received Outside of My Neighborhood