



SHUT IT DOWN!

**The Young Women's Freedom Center's
Study Guide and Curriculum on the Movement to
Shut Down San Francisco's Juvenile Hall by 2021**

**YOUNG WOMEN'S
FREEDOM CENTER**

This curriculum is dedicated to
The youth of San Francisco, you are powerful and beautiful and deserve to be fought for.
To the first champion of juvenile justice in San Francisco, Jean Jacobs.
And to Ray Balberan, Alfredo “Fred” Bojorquez, Jim Queen and The Real Alternatives Program,
who began the fight to shut down juvenile hall in the 1980s.
We stand on your shoulders...

Thank you to Ray Balberan and Roberto Ariel Vargas for sharing your knowledge with us.

“A Society out of touch with the needs of its youth, is a society out of touch with its future.”
- Art Brown, “Assignment Four: We’ll Do It Ourselves”
KRON 1971 documentary report on SF community based programs serving youth.

Written by Christina Gomez, The Young Women’s Freedom Center ©

For the last 26 years, the Young Women's Freedom Center has advocated for young people who have been detained and on probation in San Francisco's juvenile justice system.

While we are excited that our San Francisco Board of Supervisors has introduced legislation to shut down our local juvenile hall by 2021, we are more ecstatic that stakeholders are now asking questions and engaging in conversations about the validity of our current innovation of juvenile justice in our city and joining advocates to discuss what it will take to truly address the needs of San Francisco's young people.



But these conversations cannot happen without young people at the table, especially those that have experienced our local justice system.

And their parents. And anyone who cares about children. And anyone who cares about our beautiful city of San Francisco.

We offer up this curriculum to help teachers, organizations and all those who care about young people to join the conversation about what it means to reform institutions and radically reimagine what true juvenile justice can look like.

There are a few things we would like you to consider as you engage in this curriculum and (hopefully) join the fight to shut down our local juvenile hall by 2021:

- Every youth and parent should be concerned about the harm that the juvenile justice system has on young people. A recent study from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Brown University found that incarcerating young people increased the likelihood they would go to jail as adults by 23% — in fact, time in “juvie” is the single largest predictor of future offense.
- Our state spent \$10,291 per K-12 student this year versus close to \$300,000 to lock up one young person .
 - What does that tell you about how California and San Francisco sees the potential of it's young people?
- Continuing to spend \$11.9 million dollars a year to keep juvenile hall open is irresponsible. San Francisco youth and their families can barely afford to live in this city.
- San Francisco should stop funding a broken system and give this money back to the community so that families can use it for things that will bring up their quality of life, like stable housing, health services, transportation, tutoring, childcare and other necessary services.
- Youth and community members know what they need. This is the perfect opportunity for them to share how they believe young people and their neighborhoods should be supported in keeping young people in school and out of juvenile hall.
- Young people have always been the catalyst for any movement that has resulted in more equitable rights. We believe that young people can lead us in the right direction when it comes to shutting down juvenile hall.

To Get Involved contact the Young Women's Freedom Center: (415) 703-8800 or Kl Ifopo at KI@youngwomenfree.org

History of the Movement to Shut Down San Francisco's Juvenile Justice Center

1950s

San Francisco's Youth Guidance Center (YGC) opens in 1950.

1960s

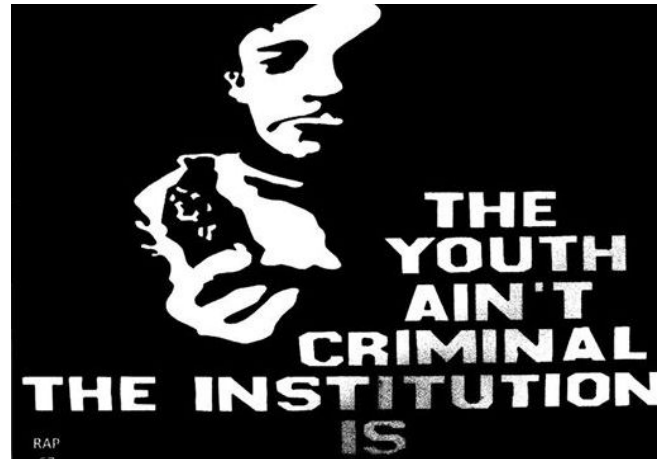
In the mid-60s, child advocate Jean Jacobs organizes the Citizen for Juvenile Justice in her dining room after finding a 3 year old in an isolation cell at SF's juvenile hall.

Across the nation, juvenile justice is an evolving process. It is not until 1967 that the Supreme Court recognizes children have a right to due process.

1967 Huckleberry House opens. Jacobs persuades San Francisco to develop a network of community based homes for abused and neglected children and having youth arrested for truancy or running away treated in the community rather than being jailed. In their first year of operation they provide support for over 600 youth.

1969 After providing informal detention alternatives for system involved youth, Jim McQueen and Tommie Kim create the Real Alternatives Program (RAP) to serve as a place where judges could send youth as an alternative to detention.

1969 Joseph Botka is hired as chief of juvenile probation. He is praised by Jean Jacobs for bringing the detention population down from 400 to 200 in one year.



1970s

RAP begins doing workshops inside detention. They begin hearing disturbing accounts of abuse from youth.

Jim Queen begins approaching city departments regarding the abuse, but is not receiving much support from the city to investigate the incidents.

In an effort to bring attention to the incidents Queen and other members of the RAP staff are receiving from youth, RAP holds a rally and protest in front of YGC. Ray Balberan, a young filmmaker, is asked to attend and record the event.

During the protest, Queen, chains the doors of YGC locking probation and detention staff inside the facility.

1980s

In the 1980s, San Francisco's Juvenile Probation saw close to 7000 referrals a year. ¹

Joseph Botka is still chief of juvenile probation, however he receives much criticism for his lack of leadership and inability to create continuity with probation and detention staff.

Ray Balberan, now a staff member at RAP, and Alfredo "Fred" Bojorquez begin conducting groups inside juvenile hall, They are concerned that youth, due to the facilities inadequate security, are not allowed to go outside. They are receiving reports by youth about mistreatment almost daily. Balberan and Boroquez begin relaying this information to the probation department but see little follow up. They start documenting the complaints.

In an effort to build community power to push for changes for youth in detention and improve coordinated services, RAP and other Mission district community groups create the Council of La Raza for Education, Assistance and Resources (CLEAR). In the 1980s, CLEAR created and managed La Casa, the only spanish speaking/bilingual group home run by RAP.

Between 1982 and 1983 RAP document more than 31 serious accounts of abuse at the hands of juvenile hall staff. Some of these accounts included youth being molested by staff, refusing to allow a youth to go to the bathroom to the point of suicide, and serving spoiled food and milk to youth. They decide to file child abuse charges with CPS on behalf of youth.

The allegations of mistreatment of youth at juvenile hall, triggers multiple investigations including an independent investigation by Allen Breed and Robert Smith. The Breed Report, released in December 1983, was a 75 page analysis of interviews with staff, directors and youth at SF Juvenile Hall. The Breed Report makes a number of recommendations including the creation of a manual for detention staff and probation.

In 1984, San Francisco spent \$10 million on juvenile probation, close to \$3 million on juvenile detention and \$250,000 on mental health services for youth in detention.

April 1984, a 24-year-old counselor pleaded no contest to three charges of misconduct with a youth at YGC and is placed on three years probation and required to perform 200 hours of community service.

May 1984, the Mayor's Youth Guidance Committee Special Investigator has direct information concerning a teacher using electric shock on students in YGC. Fed up, Ray Balberan calls the White House. Dan Jacob attorney for the Civil Rights Division of the US Department of Justice phones Balberan. Two weeks later the US Department of Health and Human Services arranges a meeting with the California State Attorney, John K Van De Kamp to investigate the allegations of abuse an misconduct.

A number of changes are made based on the work of RAP, CLEAR, Jean Jacobs, Ray Balberan and Alfredo Bojoquez; the oversight for the Chief probation officer position is now under the Mayor instead of the juvenile court judge. In addition to the juvenile justice commission, San Francisco creates the juvenile justice probation commission.

¹ San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department Annual Report 1999-2018, Publications and Documents
<https://sfgov.org/juvprobation/publications-documents>

1990s

In the 1990s San Francisco Juvenile Probation received 4,200 to 4,800 referrals a year .

1991 For the next 10 years, San Francisco will experience a significant increase in the proportion of young women arrested and detained for drug sales and prostitution-related offenses.

1991 San Franciscans made national history when they passed an amendment to the city charter to create a dedicated Children's Fund. SF became the first city in the country to guarantee funding for children each year in the city budget, while preventing any cuts in previously funded services.

1992 Norma Hotaling founded Standing Against Global Exploitation (SAGE). SAGE provides holistic methods of "treatment" for former sex workers. Hotaling's approach to providing support, treatment and services for girls who are victims of sex trafficking becomes a national model.

1993 The Come Into the Sun Coalition in collaboration with Rachel Pfeffer, create the Street Survival Project, a gender specific street outreach program that pays young women with experience on the streets of San Francisco a liveable wage to provide health and harm reduction education and street outreach to other young women in the Tenderloin and Mission districts.

1997 Jesse Williams becomes San Francisco's new Juvenile Probation Chief.

1997 The Center for Young Women's Development (CYWD) begins interfacing with SF Juvenile Probation as more of the young people we worked with were system involved. As young people did outreach in their own communities, they were being picked up for violating stay away orders or making contact with law enforcement. Out of necessity, we learned how to navigate our City's juvenile justice system and learned about our rights.

1997 CYWD also received our first city grant to work with justice involved youth, through the San Francisco Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice, under the direction of Kimiko Burton .

1998 Thanks to Cheyenne Bell, Director of Community Programs at San Francisco's Juvenile Hall, CYWD began facilitating weekly groups inside detention.

1999 The Community Assessment and Resource Center (CARC) is created as a city-wide initiative by Mayor Willie Brown to create new community alternatives to the detention and incarceration of youth. CARC sees 400 youth with non-violent offenses in it's first year. CARC becomes a national model in juvenile justice.

1999-2000 In collaboration with a handful of youth in detention, CYWD created the first LGBTQ Anti-Discrimination policy for detained youth in the nation. It was eventually adopted by the San Francisco Youth Guidance Center in 2000.

2000s

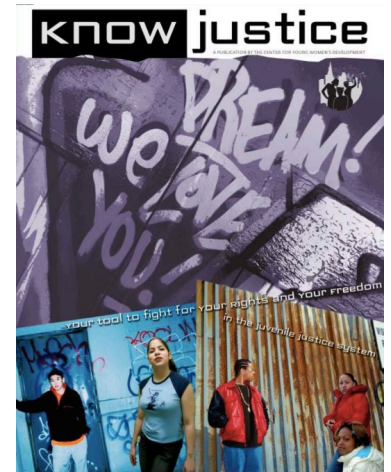
2000 San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department received 3200 referrals.

The population of girls in detention increases from 13.5% in 1999 to 29.6% in 2002.

2002 Julia Posadas-Guzman and Gina Castro-Rodriguez create the Girls Justice Initiative (GJI), to provide quality rehabilitation services for young women involved in the juvenile justice system in San Francisco. In their first four years, GJI contributes to collectively reducing detention rates of young women in San Francisco by 25%.

2002 CYWD creates the Girls Detention Advocacy Project (GDAP) to support girls successfully understanding and navigating probation.

2002 in an effort to educate San Francisco youth about their rights, CYWD released the Know Justice Handbook. The project was collaborative and included input from the SF Public Defender's office, The District Attorney's office, Legal Services for Children, and The Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights. More than 5000 copies were released in the first year of publication.



2004 The San Francisco Juvenile Justice Providers Association (JJPA) is founded. JJPA is a consortium of community based organizations that meet regularly to coordinate services for justice involved youth, and hold meetings with juvenile probation to provide the most comprehensive and complete services.

2005 Bill Siffermann becomes San Francisco's Chief of Juvenile Probation

2007 San Francisco opens it's new Juvenile Justice Center, a state of the arts 150 bed detention center. Chief Siffermann promises that the beds would never be filled, however by May capacity is at 156.² Mayor Gavin Newson issues an executive order demanding the reduction of youth in JJC.

2007 JJC's population drops from 156 to 110 -125 daily.

2007 San Francisco declares they will no longer send youth to the California Youth Authority, the state prison system for juveniles .



2008 SF Chronicle prints an article entitled, "S.F struggles with Juvenile Offenders", that discuss the slow progress being made to reduce the length of stay for youth detained at JJC (which is 48.2 days vs. 32.9 days in 2006). The article blames "new technology" as a reason for more youth in detention and more complications to the court process prolonging release.

2010 referrals to San Francisco Juvenile Probation declined to 2,000 and by 2015, only 1,200 youth were referred to probation.

2013 Mayor Ed Lee appoints Allen Nance Chief Juvenile Probation Officer

In summer 2017, The Young Women's Freedom Center began meeting with Allen Nance to ask questions and express concern about the reported data released by San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department.

² <https://www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/S-F-struggles-with-juvenile-offenders-3293263.php>

In Dec 2018, The Juvenile Justice Providers Association approaches Board of Supervisor Sandra Fewer, to hold a hearing on the local juvenile probation department and juvenile hall. The goal was to find out why young people were not being referred to their programs and services.

On March 21, 2019, San Francisco Board of Supervisors, Hilary Ronen, Shamman Walton and Matt Haney announced that they would introduce legislation to shut the JJC down by 2021.

On March 22, 2019, the issue was important enough that our mayor, London Breed announced a day later that she would put together a blue ribbon panel to look into juvenile hall. She has not, committed to closing it.

On April 9, 2019, the legislation to shut down JJC was introduced. Supporters of the legislation are given 30 days to let our Board of Supervisors know why we support shutting down JJC before they vote on the legislation.

YOUNG WOMEN'S FREEDOM CENTER



OUR MISSION

The mission of the Young Women's Freedom Center is to empower and inspire formerly incarcerated and other system-involved young women and gender non-conforming folks to create positive change in their lives and communities.

ABOUT US

Founded in 1993, we are a leadership and advocacy organization led by cis and trans women and girls and gender non-conforming folks of color who have grown up in poverty, experienced incarceration, worked in the underground street economy, and who have been criminalized by social services such as foster care, welfare, public education, and the mental health system.



WHAT WE DO

We meet our people where they are at – on the streets, in jail and detention centers, in the schools, neighborhoods, and communities. We create economic and leadership opportunities through internships, employment, and engagement in advocacy and organizing work. Together we build our personal and collective power, heal from trauma, advocate on behalf of ourselves and our sisters, and work to transform the conditions, systems, and policies that lead to intergenerational cycles of violence, incarceration, and poverty.



YOUNG WOMEN'S FREEDOM CENTER



THE NEED

Mass incarceration, the war on drugs, racist and sexist policies and practices have had particularly devastating effects on our people. Women are the fastest growing population in the criminal justice system – a 700% increase from 1980. 60% of women in state prison have children under the age of 18. All of this – and the disproportionately high levels of incarcerated men of color – have caused economic, emotional, and spiritual burdens that are tearing our families apart.



OUR VISION & STRATEGY

Leadership

We are powerful beyond measure. Our experiences, our stories, our sisterhood make us powerful. Through our programs, we recognize, engage, and support our inherent leadership. We also convene the Sister Warriors Freedom Coalition, a membership of incarcerated, formerly incarcerated, and system-involved sisters and our allies. The Coalition established a "Bill of Rights," our North Star for ending the criminalization of women and girls.

Research

We conduct our own research and document our own solutions. Across California, we are examining the intersections of race, poverty, violence/ trauma, education, housing, and involvement in the child welfare and juvenile/ criminal systems.

Advocacy

Utilizing our Bill of Rights as our radical vision, we develop, support, and organize around the implementation of policies to de-criminalize and de-carcerate cis and trans women, girls, and gender non-conforming folks of color in California.



@YoungWomensFreedomCenter



@YoungWomenFree



@young_women_free

THE IMPACT

By investing in the leadership of women and girls most impacted by injustice, we can create a new California where all people have opportunities, access, and support to reach their full potential and thrive.



832 Folsom Street, Suite 700, San Francisco, CA 94107 • 415.703.8800
info@youngwomenfree.org • www.youngwomenfree.org



BEFORE YOU GET STARTED: OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT FIGHT TO SHUT DOWN JUVENILE HALL

“Raise your hand if you have heard of the San Francisco Juvenile Justice Center?”

“Raise your hand if you know someone who has been to the Juvenile Justice Center?”

In order to get the most out of this curriculum, it is important to make sure that participants can describe the history of the juvenile justice system, understand how it works and explain an overview of the fight to shut down juvenile hall.

LEARNING ABOUT THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

To learn how the juvenile justice system works (from arrest to sentencing and incarceration) please download, “Julie Through The System,” by The Community Justice Network for Youth (CJNY). This “walk in your shoes/choose your own adventure” workshop educates participants on the decision making points of the juvenile justice system and helps simulate an experience of going “through the juvenile justice system.” “Julie Through the System” takes an average of 30 minutes to complete.

Julie Through The System <https://cjny.network/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Julie-Through-The-System-.pdf>

OTHER CURRICULUMS AND DOCUMENTARIES TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

CJNY also has an extensive curriculum on “The History of the Juvenile Justice System and Youth of Color”. Contact them at info@burnsinstitute.org to obtain the curriculum.

Raised in the System, is a 4 part HBO documentary series with Emmy-nominated actor Michael Kenneth Williams (*The Wire*, *The Night Of*). He embarks on a personal journey to expose the root of the American mass incarceration crisis the juvenile justice system. <https://www.hbo.com/vice/season-06/raised-in-the-system>

“Prison Kids: Juvenile Justice in America” is a documentary by Fusion TV which gathers stories of kids across the country who grew up behind bars. Presented by entrepreneur, music mogul, and activist Russell Simmons and narrated by “Empire” actress Gabourey Sidibe, this hour long documentary investigation is a story about how the juvenile justice system takes, ostracizes, deranges and , outlaws children. It is the story of America’s crimes against its children. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NifPxtGi-Ns>



GETTING UP TO SPEED: LEARNING ABOUT THE SHUT DOWN

There are multiple articles about the decision to shut down San Francisco's juvenile hall. Get your group up to speed on what has happened to date.

“Vanishing Violence”, *San Francisco Chronicle* March 21, 2019 <https://projects.sfchronicle.com/2019/vanishing-violence/>

Report on the decline of juvenile violence and juvenile detention populations across California, and the state's continuing investment in maintaining expensive juvenile facilities.

“3 Supervisors Pledge to Close Juvenile Hall After Chronicle Report”, *San Francisco Chronicle* March 21, 2019

<https://www.sfchronicle.com/bayarea/article/3-San-Francisco-supervisors-vow-to-close-juvenile-13707500.php?psid=FnoH>

Article shares the views and rationale of Supervisor Hilary Ronen, Shamann Walton and Matt Haney to close down juvenile hall by 2021

“Open Forum: Why San Francisco's Juvenile Hall Must Go”, *San Francisco Chronicle* April 18, 2019

<https://www.sfchronicle.com/opinion/openforum/article/Open-Forum-Why-San-Francisco-s-juvenile-hall-13776585.php>

This op-ed was written by community organizers, Tenaya Jones and KI Ifopo of the The Young Women's Freedom Center. Both have been incarcerated at San Francisco's Juvenile Hall.

Other details you should know about the movement to shut down SF's juvenile hall by 2021:

- The Young Women's Freedom Center, along with other community organization that work with youth approached Board of Supervisor Sandra Fewer, to hold a hearing on the local juvenile probation department and juvenile hall. Hilary Ronen sat in on the hearing.
- The San Francisco Chronicle runs an article on March 21st called “Vanishing Violence” that discusses the decline in youth violence that is leaving juvenile halls nearly empty all over the state of California.
- That same day, San Francisco Board of Supervisors, Hilary Ronen, Shamann Walton and Matt Haney announced that they would be introducing legislation to shut the JJC down by 2021.
- On March 22, this issue was important enough that our mayor, London Breed announced that she would put together a panel to look into juvenile hall. She has not committed to closing it.
- The legislation was introduced on April 9th and supporters of the legislation have 30 to let our Board of Supervisors know why we support shutting down JJC before they vote on the legislation.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Video: 5 minutes
Discussion: 30 minutes

Workshop Goals:
To give participants an overview of the evolution of the juvenile justice system since its inception in the 1600s.
To understand the difference between adult and juvenile court.
To consider how race played a role in the preferential treatment of some youth over others.

Materials:
[The History of the Juvenile Justice System](#) video by The Root
Pen and Paper (if going to use as a writing assignment)

Participants watch “The History of the Juvenile Justice System”. Hold a discussion afterwards and ask the following questions. These questions can also be a writing assignment.

What law made “child disobedience” a capital offense? How could children be punished? Who made up this law?
The 1646 The Stubborn Child Law made disobedience punishable by death. The Puritans made up this law. The first Puritans in North America were English Protestants who sought to purify the Church of England of Roman Catholic practices and establish religious colonies in Massachusetts during the 17th century.

What conclusion can you make about the ideas society had about children during the 1600s?
How did ideas about children change at the beginning of the 19th century?
Adults began to believe that children should be taken care of by adults.

What were children called to distinguish them from “criminals”? What does that word make you think of when you hear it?
Children were called “delinquents.” While the word is not frequently used in society today, it can still be heard when referring to youth that are in the juvenile justice system.

What was the goal of juvenile court?
Juvenile court differed from adult court because juvenile court was set up to reform youth to be responsible adults.

How did the juvenile court system impact youth of color?
They were banned from houses of refuge and juvenile detention centers, and more likely to be sent to adult prisons.

What happened in the US during the 1970s that impacted how youth were treated by society? How was this addressed in New York City? *Youth crime spiked in the 1970s and youth were seen as “super predators”. New York implemented the Juvenile Offenders Act in 1978 that allowed for youth to be tried as adults as young as 13 years old.*
Does society still feel this way about youth?

How many youth does the US currently incarcerate? What percentage of them are youth of color?
The US currently incarcerates 53,000 young people a year, which is more than any other country. 60% of these youth are Black or Brown.
Do you feel like things have changed or are they the same?

A GAME OF AGREE/DISAGREE

45 minutes- 1 hr	Workshop Goals: To educate San Francisco youth (and parents) on our local juvenile justice system. To dispel myths that many people have about youth who end up in juvenile detention
Materials: 8.5 x 11 “AGREE” and “DISAGREE” signs (located in the back of this curriculum)	
Put up “AGREE” sign on one side of the room and “DISAGREE” on the other side of the room.	
Participants position themselves as a group in the middle of the room.	
Share one fact at a time. Give participants the opportunity to move from one side of the room to the other if they agree or disagree with the statement .	
Ask a participant from each side to share why they chose to agree or disagree with the statement. If there is time, allow for participants from each side to dialogue about their choices.	
After participants have shared their points of view, share with them whether the statement is true or false and discuss the facts. Feel free to add any other important details that relates to the topic.	
The “DIGGING DEEPER” questions can be used as prompts to engage participants in a conversation about the needs of their communities.	

AGREE OR DISAGREE: Most youth in Juvenile Hall are there for violent crimes.

The latest figures show only 15 of the 45 young people in Juvenile Hall are there for violent acts (murder, rape/sex, robbery or assault). That’s only one-third of all youth currently in Juvenile Hall.

Another 9 are detained for crimes of poverty (theft or drugs), 10 for misdemeanors, and the majority of them for violations of curfew). 11 more are detained for process issues (probation violation, bench warrant, etc.).

Two-thirds of the youth in juvenile hall are detained for things that they should receive support, counseling, therapy or therapeutic services for instead. You should not need to be locked in juvenile hall to receive healing.

AGREE OR DISAGREE: Crime statistics for California show that crime has gone down in the last 30 years

A Chronicle review of federal and state statistics over the past three decades revealed drastic declines in the number of crimes committed by people 18 and under even when the population grew.

In California, homicides by juveniles dropped 83 percent (from 382 in 1995 to 63 in 2017) according to the latest state data. Youth arrests for violent felonies in the state also dropped 68 percent (from 22,601 in 1994 to 7,291 in 2017).

DIGGING DEEPER: *If we are seeing a decrease in juvenile crime and a drop in young people in juvenile, then shouldn't there also be a drop in funding to juvenile detention?*

AGREE OR DISAGREE:: Juvenile probation departments in San Francisco and across California are implementing policies to divert youths from custody and reduce the proportions of youths who are confined.

Just the opposite is occurring. Across California, the proportion of arrested youth who are sent to detention facilities has risen rapidly, from 11 percent in 2007 to 19 percent in 2017. In San Francisco, the proportion of youth referred to the Juvenile Probation Department, and were then sent to local or state detention facilities rose from 16 percent in 2007 to 19 percent in 2018.

What message is this giving youth about where they belong?

AGREE OR DISAGREE: San Francisco juvenile hall is FULL of youth, which is why people want it to stay open.

San Francisco Juvenile Justice Center (JJC) has housed an average of 40 youth at any given time for the last several years. Our current juvenile hall was built to house 150 youth. It hasn't housed more than 100 youth since 2006, leaving 70% of juvenile hall empty. At the time the legislation was introduced to shut down our juvenile hall by 2021, there were only 28 youth in juvenile hall. The legislation would require San Francisco to build a smaller secure facility for youth that have committed violent offenses and to develop a comprehensive plan that allows for those with low level offenses to receive services in their community.

DIGGING DEEPER: *What do you think San Francisco should replace the current juvenile hall with? Housing? A mental health facility? Community programs?*

AGREE OR DISAGREE: Because there are less youth in juvenile hall, San Francisco doesn't spend a lot of money on our juvenile hall.

San Francisco is still spending the same amount of money it spent on juvenile hall as it did in 2011 — \$11.9 million — even though it houses less than half the daily population it did back then.

DIGGING DEEPER: *If you were a San Francisco Board of Supervisor, how would you spend that \$11.9 million on families and children?*

AGREE OR DISAGREE: It cost more to keep a youth locked up at juvenile hall for a year than it does to send a youth to Stanford for a year.

It costs close to \$300,000 a year to keep a youth locked up in our City's juvenile hall. It only cost \$16,901 to send a youth to Stanford for ONE YEAR. With what it cost to lock up a youth for one year, we can sent 4 kids to Stanford for FOUR YEARS.

AGREE OR DISAGREE: The reason why there has been a decrease of youth in detention is because juvenile probation is doing a great job.

The goal of juvenile probation is to provide supervision that prevents youth from reoffending or going deeper into the juvenile justice

system. To determine whether juvenile probation is effective, probation should be able to show that most youth successfully complete probation in the shortest amount of time without additional time tacked on for violating.

According to research done by the Young Women's Freedom Center on more than 100 young women who were detained and on probation in San Francisco, the average length of a probation term was 2.6 years for girls that identified as Pacific Islander, 2.7 years for Black girls and 3.1 years for Latinx girls, compared to 6 months for girls who identified as white. This means young women who are system-involved spend an average of 2.25 years funneling back and forth in the system unable to get off probation.

Community based programs that both divert youth from detention or support youth while on probation had lower rates of recidivism and participants had shorter times on probation, or no time on probation. For instance, take Community Assessment and Resource Center (CARC) who is credited with reducing juvenile detention bookings by 63% over the last 15 years. They saw 76% of youth who were case managed at CARC successfully completed their probation requirements.

San Francisco is full of amazing community-based organization and alternatives to detention programs that have been working to keep youth out of the juvenile justice system or prevent them from going back to detention.

With one of the smallest populations of youth in a major US city, we need to keep as many youth free in San Francisco as we can and out of the system.

DIGGING DEEPER: What community based programs do you know of or participate in that positively support young people in San Francisco?

Thank everyone for playing and ask if they have any questions.

Ask participants:

By show of hands, how many think that juvenile hall is helpful to youth?

By show of hands, how many of you believe that juvenile hall should be shut down by 2021.

Please feel free to reference the information listed in our letter at the beginning of this curriculum to get involved in the fight to shut down juvenile hall.

ALL ABOUT THE BENJAMINS

30 -45 minutes	<p>Workshop Goals:</p> <p>To engage participants in identifying what young people and their families need to live a life of qualify in the City.</p> <p>To engage participants in envisioning reallocating money spent to lock youth up in San Francisco for year back to communities and services.</p> <p>Create a visual representation of what services and programs workshop participants prioritized.</p>														
<p>MATERIALS:</p> <p>8 -10 Large Post It Paper/Butcher Paper - Label each with the following titles:</p> <table><tr><td>“Community services”</td><td>“Therapy/Behavior Services”</td><td>“Housing”</td><td>“Mental Health”</td></tr><tr><td>“Employment”</td><td>“Education”</td><td>“Recreational”</td><td>“Family Support”</td></tr></table> <p>Add additional papers and leave them blank.</p> <p>Scotch tape (regular or double sided)</p> <p>“Frisco Bucks” - Every participant (or group) should have the following amount and denominations of “Frisco Bucks”</p> <table><tr><td>four-\$50,000 Frisco Bucks</td><td>two-\$5000 Frisco Bucks</td><td>four- \$500 Frisco Bucks</td></tr><tr><td>eight- \$10,000 Frisco-Bucks</td><td>eight-\$1000 Frisco Bucks</td><td></td></tr></table>		“Community services”	“Therapy/Behavior Services”	“Housing”	“Mental Health”	“Employment”	“Education”	“Recreational”	“Family Support”	four -\$50,000 Frisco Bucks	two -\$5000 Frisco Bucks	four - \$500 Frisco Bucks	eight - \$10,000 Frisco-Bucks	eight -\$1000 Frisco Bucks	
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four -\$50,000 Frisco Bucks	two -\$5000 Frisco Bucks	four - \$500 Frisco Bucks													
eight - \$10,000 Frisco-Bucks	eight -\$1000 Frisco Bucks														
<p>Share with participants that in 2021 San Francisco’s juvenile hall will close for good.</p> <p>Ask participants to close their eyes (or lower their gaze) for a few moments and to do their best to envision what communities would look like if juvenile hall was not around.</p> <p>What kind of services do youth need?</p> <p>What type of activities would youth complete, instead of going to juvenile hall?</p> <p>How will the community support youth to complete those activities?</p> <p>What type of services or education do parents or extended family members need to support their youth?</p> <p>Who will support young people to get to their appointments?</p> <p>What are some awesome community based programs that ALREADY EXIST and do a great job of serving youth?</p> <p>What services or programs are not in your community now, that you believe your community will need?</p> <p>Give participants a few moments after you ask your last question to sit with the images and ideas in their head.</p> <p>Ask them to open their eyes.</p> <p>Ask for participants to share around the question, “What came to mind?” Participants might be apprehensive to share, so share what you thought about first.</p>															

Examples of statements you may want to make are:

“Well, what came to mind for me, is that now we will need a place for youth who need anger management classes, and my community doesn’t have that, at least not that I know of.”

“If youth aren’t going to group homes outside of San Francisco anymore, we will need a place for youth to go to that is safe if they don’t have family or if their family doesn’t have housing.”

Ask participants to share just a few responses.

Let them know that this is most important because “when the community doesn’t have a plan, the government will.”

With each young person’s life costing close to \$300,000 to survive and get services, we need to have a plan for this money too.

We want to plan ahead and have youth to decide what they want this money spent on in their communities.

Let them know on each sheet of the butcher paper there are the titles to various services that youth and families need to keep a young person out of juvenile hall and off juvenile probation.

Let them know that, we want THEM to decide what should be done with the \$300,000 it cost to lock youth up and to determine how they would spend it. This information will be shared with the Blue Ribbon Panel and with the supervisors who have introduced legislation to shut down juvenile hall.

Hand them the money and show them where the tape is located. Leave a few sheets blank and ask them to write next to their money how it would be used. If there was not a paper with a title or service they feel should be offered.

Give them 20 minutes to determine where they want to put their money.

Put on music if you believe this will help participants complete the activity.

After the activity is finished, have participants walk around and see what they observe. What services are the most important to the group and will get funded? What services are not as important to this group?

Are there any services we may have forgotten? Does anyone have anything they want to add now that they are looking at our priorities?

FACILITATOR NOTES: This activity can be done individually or in groups.

Print out the same amount of money for each participant or group. Give each individual or group their own sheet of post it or butcher paper. Have them create a visual budget by prioritizing the money in sections and labeling what the money would be used for.

WHO'S ON MY MONEY?



Bill Sorro was a Filipino and Spanish/Scottish San Franciscan born and raised in the Fillmore District. Bill was best known as a leader in the struggle to save and rebuild SF's International Hotel ('I-Hotel.')

In the late 1970s Bill Sorro helped establish the I-Hotel Tenants Association which fought for years against the evictions of the mostly senior Filipino and Chinese tenants who were forcibly evicted from their homes on the night of August 4th 1977. Afterwards Bill worked with Emil de Guzman, Al Robles and others to establish the Manilatown Heritage Foundation which successfully secured the former I-Hotel site for low-income housing and the new Manilatown Center which opened in 2005^[4].



London Breed, is the first black woman and second woman overall to be elected mayor of San Francisco. She was sworn in as mayor on July 11, 2018.

Breed was born in San Francisco and raised by her grandmother in the Western Addition neighborhood of the city. Breed later wrote of her childhood in San Francisco: "Five of us lived on \$900 per month. 'Recycling' meant drinking out of old mayonnaise jars. Violence was never far away. And once a week, we took Grandma's pushcart to the community room to collect government-issued groceries."³ Her younger sister died of a drug overdose and her brother is in prison serving a 44-year sentence for which Breed has repeatedly asked for clemency from the governor's office⁴.

Breed graduated with honors from Galileo High School. She earned a bachelor's degree from the University of California, Davis in 1997 and a master's degree in public administration from the University of San Francisco in 2012.



Joe Taotui, AKA "Unkle Jungle" was a community organizer with San Francisco's Street Violence Intervention Program (SVIP) and a founding member of All My Usos. Joe was tragically killed after coming from a community meeting on violence in his neighborhood.

Joe was a native San Franciscan who grew up in Hunter's Point and lived there until he died.

He graduated from Balboa High School.

Taotui was a community leader for both Hunter's Point and the Samoan community of San Francisco.

Joe was bigger than life and a peace keeper whose memory we will keep alive.

³ <https://www.sfexaminer.com/opinion/powdered-milk-and-moving-vans-the-fight-for-affordable-housing/>

⁴ <https://www.sfchronicle.com/news/article/London-Breed-cites-experience-transforming-SF-12806970.php>



Danza Azteca is a traditional indigenous dance of the Mexica Tradition. It has roots deep in Pre-Columbian culture, and incorporates dance, music and song as a way of honoring ancestors, nature, and mother earth. Azteca Danzates is an integral part of San Francisco's current culture. Danzantes come to many community initiated gathers to bless the space, the people in attendance and to honor the land.



Ray Balberan, is a former director of Real Alternative Programs (RAP) and fought for years in the 80s and 90s to have the incidents of abuse of youth at juvenile hall addressed, even taking the stories to the White House.

Ray continues to support community efforts to shut down our local juvenile hall.

THE COLOR OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

Prerequisite to this lesson: “ A BRIEF LESSON ON THE HISTORY OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM”

<p>Prep: 15-20 minutes Video: 8 minutes Activity: 30-45 minutes</p>	<p>Workshop Goals: To understand the connection between race and the juvenile justice system To understand who is in San Francisco’s juvenile hall and why.</p>
<p>Jim Crow Juvenile Justice documentary, Youth First Initiative</p> <p>Data Tables 1-7</p> <p>Scotch tape or ability to hang data around the room</p> <p>Copies of</p>	
<p>Preparation: Hang up Data around room or on tables. You will group certain data together. Tables 1 & 2 should be posted in close proximity to each other. Tables 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 should be posted in close proximity to each other. Tables</p> <p>Show of hands: Who knows what Jim Crow laws are? Have a participant who has raised their hand share what they know about Jim Crow.</p> <p>Pose to participants: How might Jim Crow be connected to the juvenile justice system? There are no right or wrong answers. This is to get participants to begin thinking about the possibility of connections.</p> <p>Setting up the video: Let participants know that the video is particular to the juvenile justice system in Virginia, but the facts and history are relevant to juvenile justice systems across the U.S.</p> <p>Share with them the short video “Jim Crow Juvenile Justice.” After watching ask the following questions. Questions can also be offered as a writing assignment.</p> <p>What happened after the Emancipation Proclamation that assisted in the disproportionate number of Black/African-American people to be incarcerated?</p> <p>There were many images of young people in detention. What did you notice? Did they have anything in common?</p> <p>There is an advocate in the video that shares in a courtroom. “ So we have a system right now, one system of justice for white youth and for you know upper middle class youth and then one system of justice for poor youth and youth of color, the kids know... they are aware that the color of their skin affects how they’re going to be treated...” What do you think she means by this? You are looking for participants to bring up the difference in treatment that youth of color receive in the juvenile justice system.</p> <p>This video was meant to bring attention to the “racial disparities” that happen in the justice system. In the juvenile justice sector, this is called “Disproportionate Minority Confinement” or DMC. DMC is when the number of a specific group of youth in the juvenile justice system is greater than the same group of youth in the general population. When experts look to see if there is DMC in a juvenile justice system, they are looking at the race, ethnicity, gender, geography</p>	

and offenses of the youth in detention and on probation. They compare this to the data of youth in the general public.

How does San Francisco do when it comes to DMC?

Point to the Data around the room.

Hand out copies of “The Color of Justice: How does San Francisco do when it comes to Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC)?”

Give participants enough time to walk around room and answer questions.

Depending on the group, you may want to do this activity together and have participants share out the answers as the group is reading them and answering them. Stop to debrief about what you are seeing in the data.

You may want to keep a running list of questions that come up as you are looking at the data.

Are there things that you don’t understand?

Is there data you have questions about?

Contact the Young Women’s Freedom Center and share your questions with us! We will do our best to answer them or have experts from the Youth Law Center or The Center for Juvenile and Criminal Justice (CJCJ), two of our partner organizations to answer them.

BEING AN ALLY TO SAN FRANCISCO'S JUSTICE INVOLVED YOUTH!

Perhaps you are a justice involved youth or know a young person who has experienced detention or probation. How can you be an ally and support shutting down our local juvenile justice system by 2021?

SHARE WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNED- The best way to be an ally is to share what you learned in these workshops! Many of those who don't understand why advocates want to shut juvenile hall down don't have the facts.

HOST A BROWN BAG LUNCH SESSION OR A TOWN HALL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE IN SF- We believe EVERYONE should care about this issue. If you are concerned about youth, you should care. If you are a youth, you should care. If you are a parent, you should care. If you are concerned about saving money in our city budget, YOU SHOULD CARE how much we are spending on juvenile hall! Host a brown bag lunch session at your school, job, home, or organization and invite your friends, co-workers, and neighbors to bring their lunch and sit down to discuss the shut down. Facilitate some of the workshops you participated in. Even better, invite The Young Women's Freedom Center to come talk at your event!

REACH OUT TO YOUR DISTRICT SUPERVISOR AND SHARE WITH THEM HOW YOU FEEL

Eight San Francisco Board of Supervisors co-sponsored the legislation to shut down juvenile hall by 2021; Shamann Walton, Hilary Ronen, Matt Haney, Sandra Fewer, Aaron Peskin, Gordon Mar, Vallie Brown, and Ahsha Safai.

Supervisors Rafael Mendelman, Catherine Stephani, and Norman Yee have not shared support for the legislation.

Visit your supervisor or call them and share with them how you feel about the legislation. If they supported the legislation, thank them! If they have not, urge them to do so when it goes up for a vote!

To find out who your district representatives is visit: <https://sfbos.org/roster-members>

GET INVOLVED AND ORGANIZE! Join SF ReImagine Justice or the Youth Justice Collaborative! Contact Krea at krea@youngwomenfree.org or KI at KI@youngwomenfree.org at the Young Women's Freedom Center to find out more about the groups and when we meet!

Follow us on Instagram @young_women_free and on Twitter @YoungWomenFree for updates and information.



SIGNS & HANDOUTS

AGREE

DISAGREE





The Color of Juvenile Justice : How does San Francisco do when it comes to Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC)?

REFERENCE TABLE 1 and TABLE 2 for the following questions:

TABLE 1 is the number of youth that were booked (detained) at San Francisco’s Juvenile Hall by gender, race and age.

TABLE 2 is a pie graph and percentage breakdown on youth in San Francisco by race.

1. What percentage of youth booked (detained) at San Francisco Juvenile Hall in 2018, were African-American?
2. What percentage of youth in the San Francisco general population are African-American?
3. What percentage of youth booked (detained) at San Francisco Juvenile Hall in 2018, were Hispanic?
4. What percentage of youth in the San Francisco general population are were Hispanic?
5. What percentage of youth booked (detained) at San Francisco Juvenile Hall in 2018, were Samoan?
6. What percentage of youth in the San Francisco general population are Pacific Islander?
7. What percentage of youth booked (detained) at San Francisco Juvenile Hall in 2018, were White?
8. What percentage of youth in the San Francisco general population are White?

Are there specific demographics that have a higher percentage of representation in juvenile hall than in the general population of the same demographic of youth in the San Francisco?

Does this mean the demographics that are not over represented in juvenile hall don’t commit offenses that would land them in juvenile hall?

REFERENCE TABLES 3, 4-7 for the following questions:

TABLE 3 is a visual map of the neighborhoods that youth who were booked at San Francisco’s Juvenile Hall reside in.

TABLES 4-7 are visual maps, coded by color that represent the population of White, Latino, and Black residents in San Francisco. Each table represents a different demographic. Each color/shade represents a different percentage of that specific demographic. The darker the color, the higher the percentage.

Based on the data in Table 3, what districts/neighborhoods have the highest representation of youth that were booked at San Francisco’s juvenile hall in 2018?

Based on Tables 4-7, what demographics have the highest representation in these districts/neighborhoods?

What do we know about these neighborhoods?

Based on the data in Table 3, what are the neighborhoods that have the LEAST number of youth that were booked at juvenile hall in 2018? Are there neighborhoods that have NO youth booked at juvenile hall?

What do we know about these neighborhoods?

Are you surprised there are no youth who live in these neighborhoods that were booked in juvenile hall?

REFERENCE TABLE 5 for the following questions:

TABLE 5 is the list of offenses committed by youth who were booked into San Francisco's juvenile hall in January 2019. This table also lists the gender of the youth next to the offense.

San Francisco's Juvenile Justice Center has 150 beds for detainees. What was the total number of detainees in January 2019?

Based on number of offenses (or counts) what are the top THREE offenses of detainees?

Something to note:

Robbery is defined as taking the property of another, with the intent to permanently deprive the person of that property, by means of force or fear.

A person is guilty of **second degree robbery** if he commits the act with an accomplice present. **Second degree robbery** may also occur if the perpetrator causes injury to a person not involved in the crime or uses a gun, knife or other deadly weapon while committing the **robbery**.

Home Detention Violation: Minor is defined as a youth who is court ordered to home detention by ankle monitor and is required to be at their place of resident by a specific time or curfew or fails to be at their place of resident at their required time.

Arrest Warrant is defined as a court order for law enforcement to take you into custody. Warrants for a youths arrest often happen when a youth does not show up for a court date, violates the orders of their probation by not attending school, fails a drug test, or fails to show up for their drug test.

How many of these top offenses are violent offenses?

Why do you think youth are being detained for these offenses?

Why do you think youth in a city as wealthy as San Francisco would be detained for robbery?

What are some reasons youth may receive a home detention violation?

If you had the power to help youth who have been detained for robbery, what might you do?

If you had the power to help youth who have been detained for violating home detention, what might you do?

Based on the information you now know about our local Juvenile Hall, do you think the Board of Supervisors has reason to want to shut down San Francisco's Juvenile Hall? Why or Why Not?

TABLE 1

Calendar Year 2018
San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department
Unduplicated Count of Juvenile Hall Bookings
Criminal Offenses
N=331

Gender	Count	%
FEMALE	84	25.38%
MALE	247	74.62%
Total	331	100.00%

Race/Ethnic Origin	Count	%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	196	59.21%
CHINESE	5	1.51%
FILIPINO	4	1.21%
HISPANIC	91	27.49%
OTHER	8	2.42%
OTHER ASIAN	3	0.91%
PACIFIC ISLANDER	2	0.60%
SAMOAN	11	3.32%
VIETNAMESE	1	0.30%
WHITE	10	3.02%
Total	331	100.00%

Age on 1/1/19	Count	%
11	0	0.00%
12	4	1.21%
13	11	3.32%
14	25	7.55%
15	51	15.41%
16	81	24.47%
17	93	28.10%
18	63	19.03%
Over 18	3	0.91%
Total	331	100.00%

*Page 9, San Francisco Juvenile Probation Annual Report 2018

From San Francisco Juvenile Probation Annual Report 2018 (pdf)

https://sfgov.org/juvprobation/sites/default/files/2018AnnualReport_Statistics.pdf

DATA FOR “The Color of Juvenile Justice”

TABLE 2 POPULATION OF CHILDREN BY RACE IN SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

California Dept. of Finance, [Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2010-2060](#) (Jan. 2018); U.S. Census Bureau, [Population Estimates, Vintage 2017](#) (Jul. 2018).

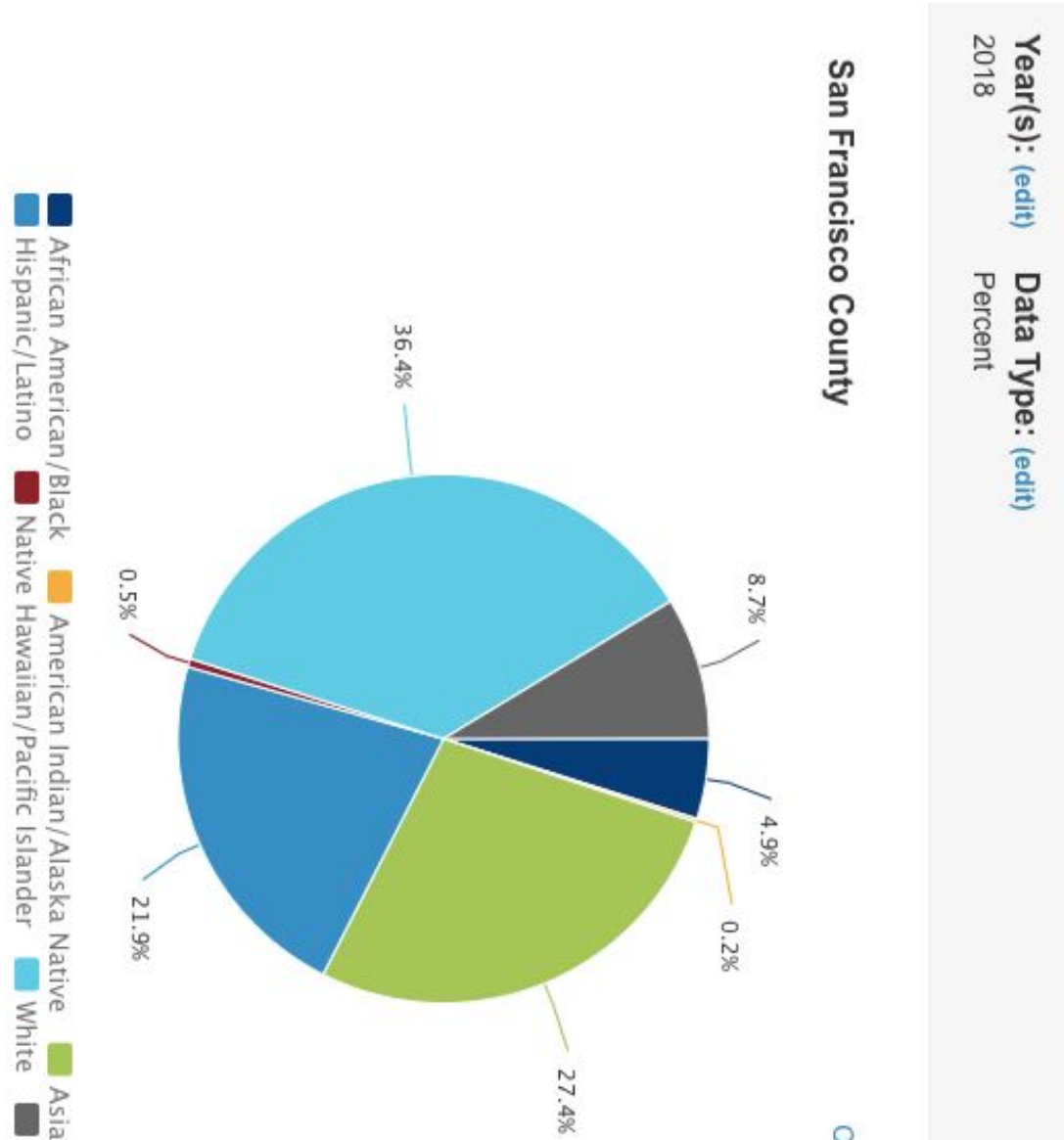
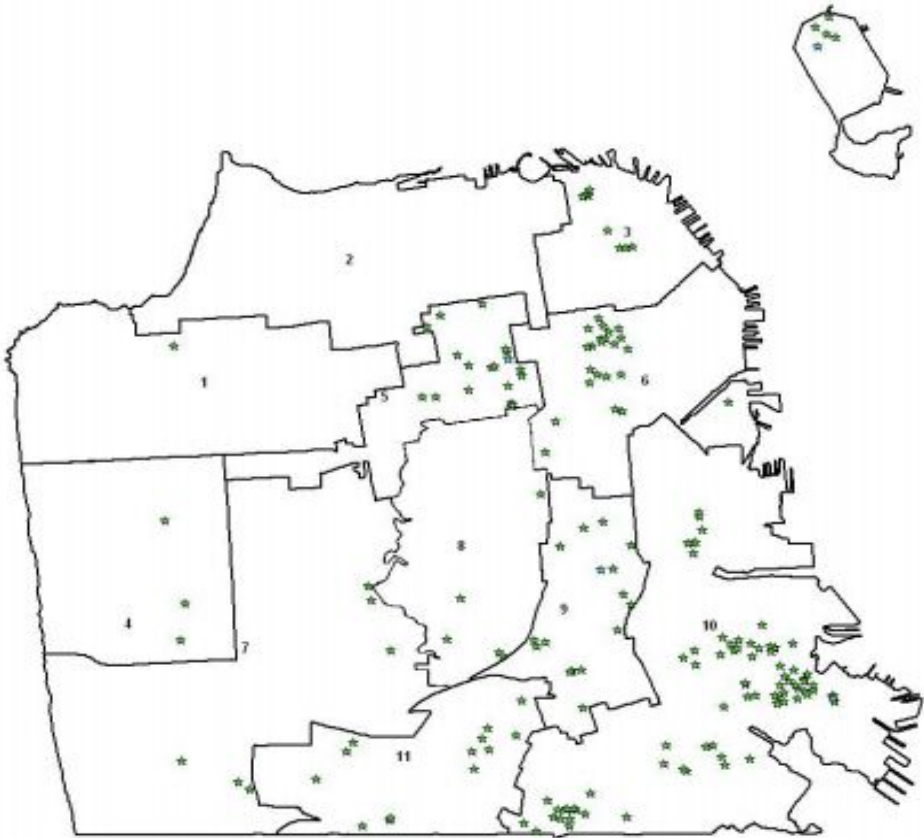


TABLE 3

San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department
2018 Unduplicated Count of Juvenile Hall Bookings
Criminal Offenses
By Geographical Residence of Youth
Supervisory District Boundaries
N=331¹



¹San Francisco = 204 (61.63%)
Non-San Francisco = 127 (38.37%)

TABLE 4-6 <https://statisticalatlas.com/place/California/San-Francisco/Race-and-Ethnicity>

TABLE 4: WHITE POPULATION

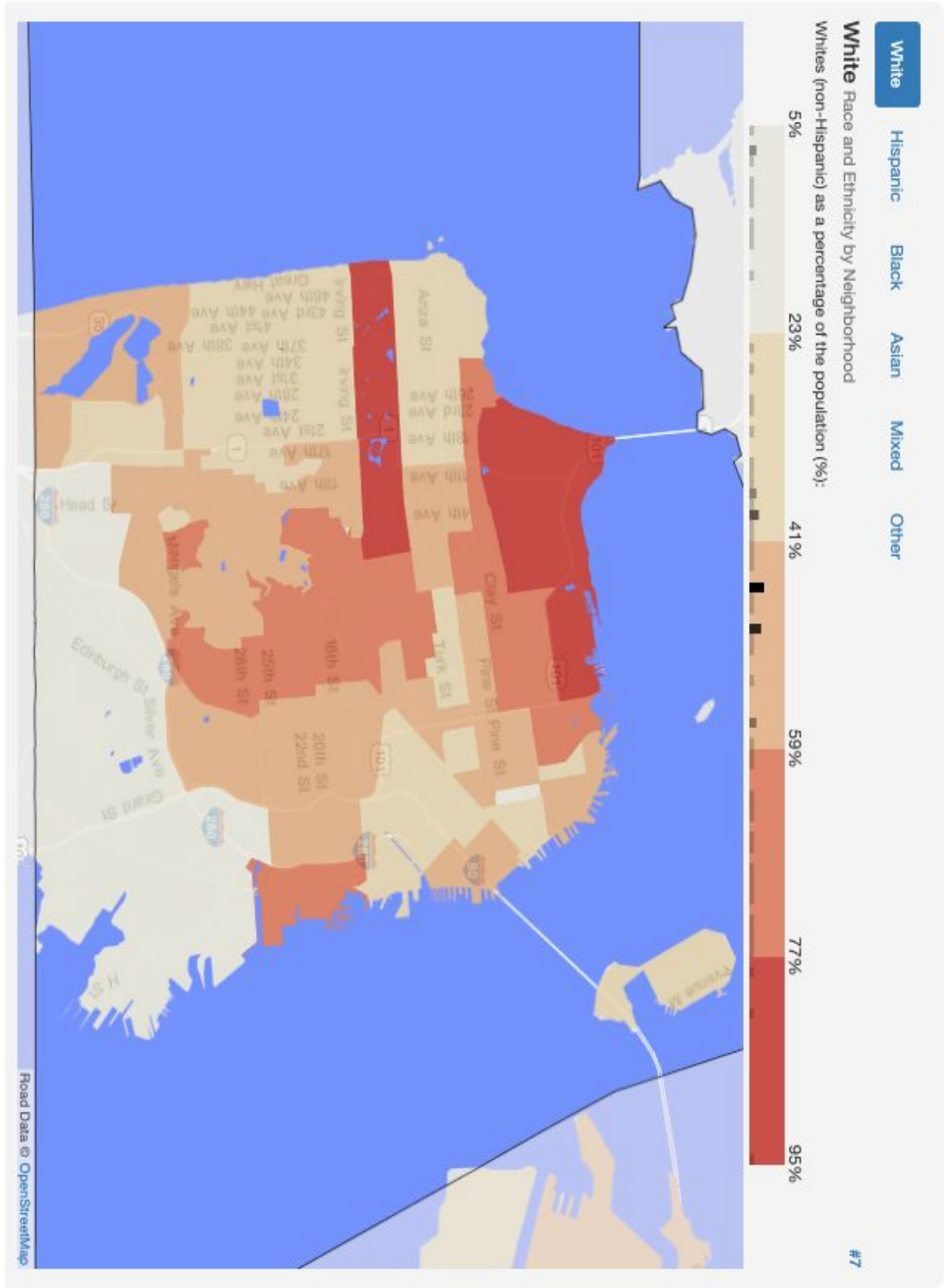


TABLE 5: LATINO POPULATION

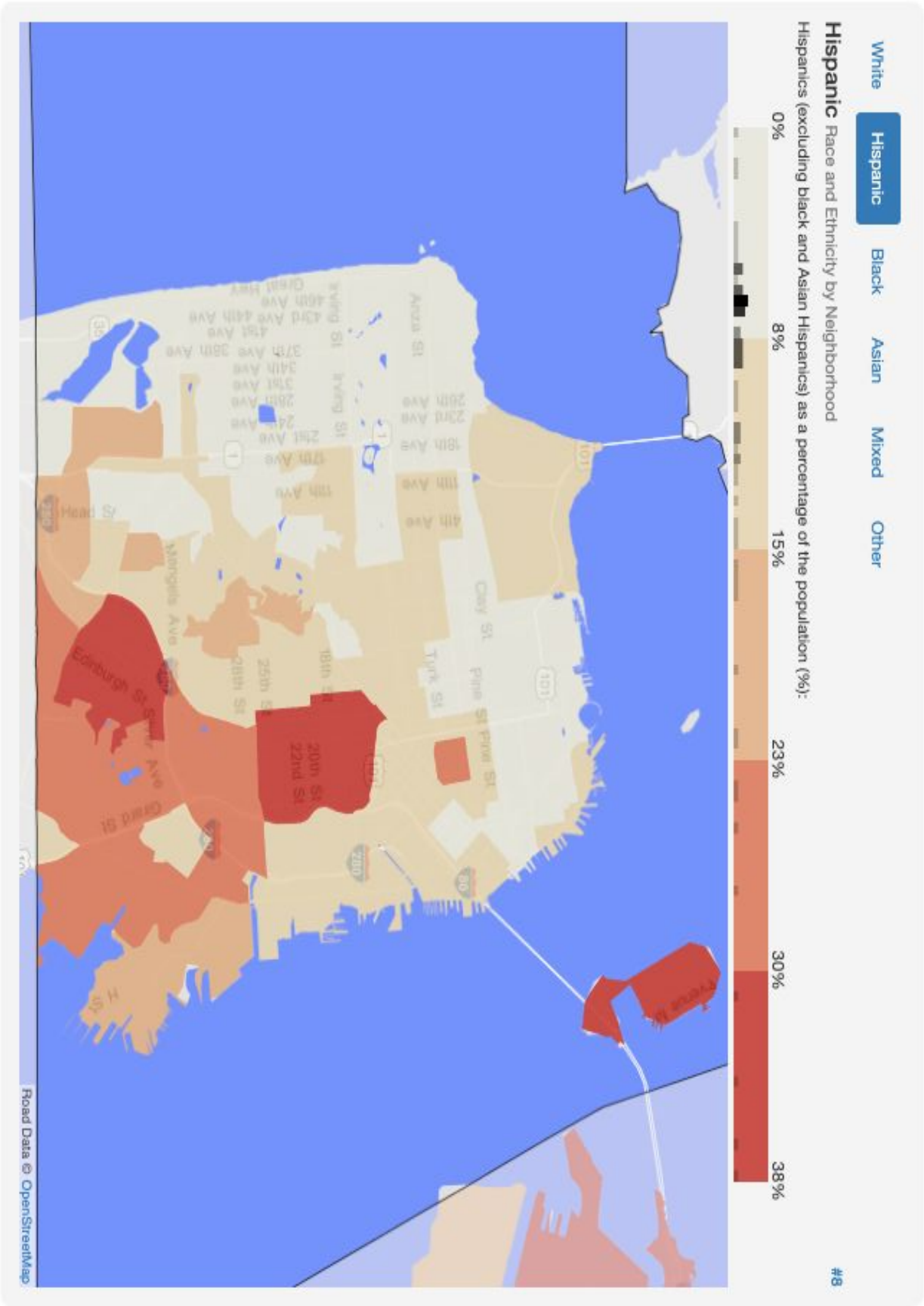
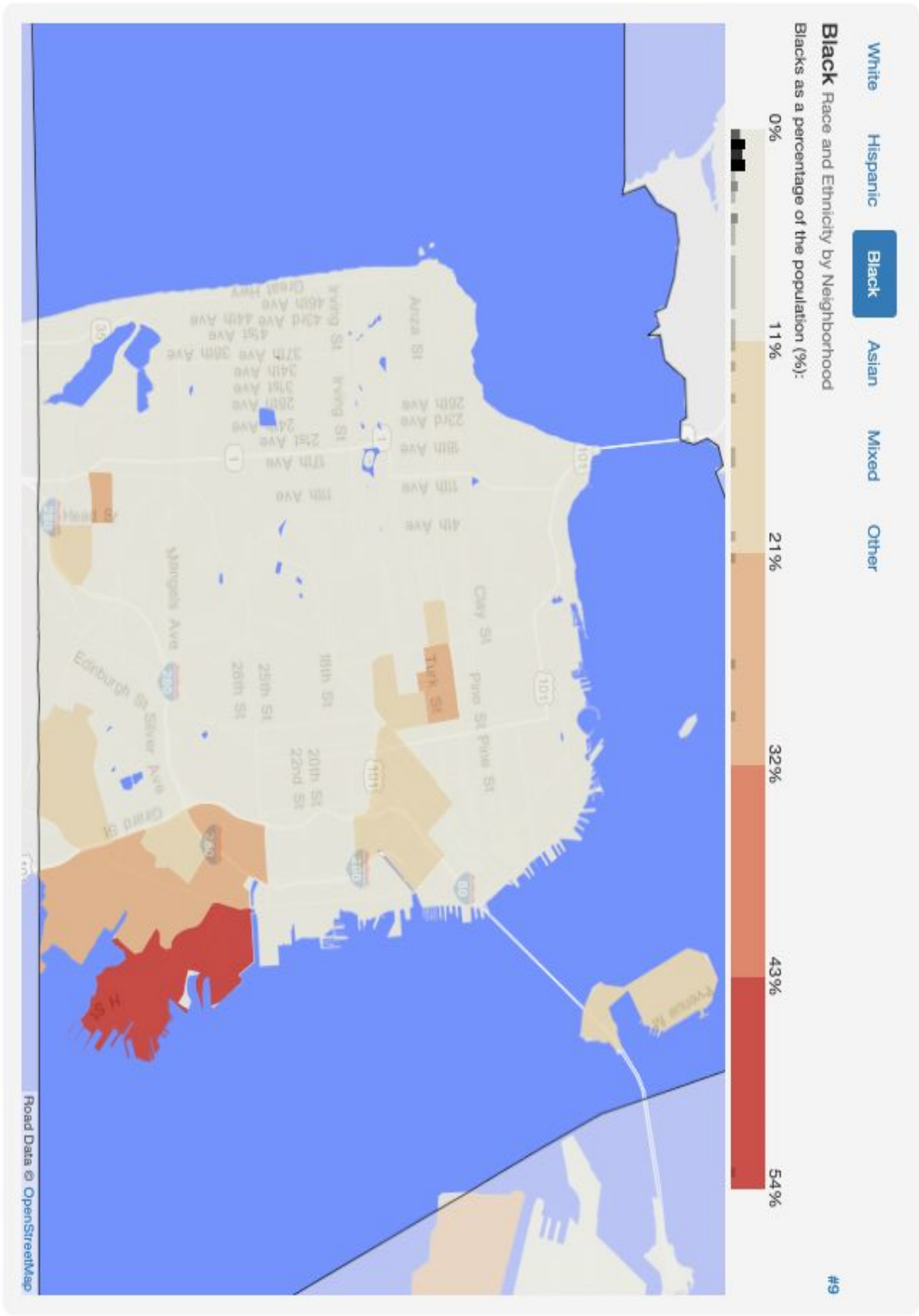


TABLE 6: BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN POPULATION



DATA FOR "The Color of Juvenile Justice"

TABLE 7

Characteristics of Juvenile Hall Detainees on January 31st, 2019

Referral Reason	MF*	Offense/Literal	Count	%
187(A) PC	F	MURDER	1	2.22%
288.5(A) PC	F	CONT SEX ABUSE OF CHILD	1	2.22%
211 PC	F	ROBBERY	10	22.22%
11351.5 HS	F	POSS/PUR COKE BASE F/SALE	1	2.22%
459 PC	F	BURGLARY:FIRST DEGREE	2	4.44%
211 PC	F	ROBBERY:SECOND DEGREE	1	2.22%
245(A)(1) PC	F	FORCE/ADW NOT FIREARM:GBI	1	2.22%
245(A)(4) PC	F	ADW/FORCE:POSSIBLE GBI	1	2.22%
11378 HS	F	POSS CNTL SUB FOR SALE	1	2.22%
459 PC	F	BURGLARY:SECOND DEGREE	2	4.44%
460(B) PC	F	BURGLARY:SECOND DEGREE	1	2.22%
10851(A) VC	F	VEHICLE THEFT	1	2.22%
186.22 PC	F	PARTICIPATE IN CRIMINAL STREET GANG:SPEC CIRC	1	2.22%
459 PC	M	BURGLARY:SECOND DEGREE	1	2.22%
487(A) PC	M	GRDTHFT:MONEY/LABOR/PROP	1	2.22%
871(A) WI	M	MINOR ATT ESC/ESC FAC	1	2.22%
148.9(A) PC	M	FALSE ID TO SPECIFIC PO'S	1	2.22%
628.1 WI	M	HOME DETENTION VIOL:MINOR	6	13.33%
737 WI		CHANGE OF PLACEMENT/PLACEMENT FAILURE	1	2.22%
BENCH WARRANT		BENCH WARRANT	1	2.22%
WRNT602		ARREST WARRANT	9	20.00%
Total			45	100.00%

*M=Misdemeanor;
F=Felony