

# OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING

*Providing Support to Criminal Justice Agencies,  
Victim Service Organizations, and Crime Prevention Programs*



GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN  
Governor

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## HOMELESS YOUTH PILOT PROJECTS

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# HOMELESS YOUTH PILOT PROJECTS

## TWO YEAR REPORT

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# HOMELESS YOUTH PILOT PROJECTS

## TWO YEAR REPORT

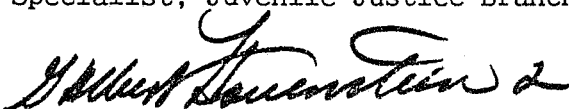
### FOREWORD

To address the increasing problem of young people living on the streets of California's Metropolitan centers, the Legislature passed Assembly Bill (AB) 1596, The Homeless Youth Act, (Chapter 1445, Statutes of 1985). Following the success of the pilot projects, the Legislature in 1988 passed Senate Bill (SB) 508 (Chapter 288, Statutes of 1988), which removed the sunset provision on AB 1596 and extended the Homeless Youth Act permanently while deleting references to pilot projects. Governor George Deukmejian signed both bills into law.

Through the authority of the Act, the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) distributes grant funds to private, non profit youth-serving agencies in the County of Los Angeles and the City and County of San Francisco to provide services to homeless youths in these communities. Grant funds were awarded to the two areas on July 1, 1986.

This report reflects the history, progress, findings, and evaluation of the first two years of operation of the Homeless Youth Pilot Projects. The individual service components of outreach, shelter, food, medical screening and long-term stabilization planning are discussed in this report as they relate to each project. Also, a profile of homeless youth has been developed through data reported by youth serving agencies in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

This report will be valuable to those who are following the plight of runaway and homeless youths in the State of California. Requests for copies of the annual report or questions concerning its content can be directed to William Deguchi, Chief, Juvenile Justice Branch, or Doug McKeever, Senior Program Specialist, Juvenile Justice Branch, at (916) 324-9108.



G. ALBERT HOWENSTEIN, JR.  
Executive Director

## I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

### A. Purpose of the Legislation

The Legislature and the Governor expressed concern over problems associated with California's homeless and runaway youths in 1984 and 1985. That concern resulted in passage of three legislative bills:

1. AB 3836 (Chapter 1612, Statutes of 1984) required the compilation of statewide statistics on runaway and homeless youths; a feasibility study on the creation of a statewide toll-free runaway hotline; development of a statewide youth services directory; identification of potential funding sources for youth programs; and the provision of advice to youth program administrators on available federal funds for programs
2. AB 3075 (Chapter 1614, Statutes of 1984) established the California Runaway Hotline, a toll-free, nonthreatening telephone referral service for runaways. The hotline became operational in September of 1986, and through June 30, 1988 has directed over 7,000 callers to shelter, meals, clothing, counseling and other services necessary for their well-being
3. AB 1596 (Chapter 1445, Statutes of 1985) established the Homeless Youth Act of 1985 pursuant to which this two year report is prepared. The objective of the Act is to establish a Homeless Youth Emergency Services Pilot Project in the County of Los Angeles and the City and County of San Francisco. Each pilot project developed a network of youth service agencies to provide the following emergency services to homeless youths:
  - Outreach to locate homeless youths and link them with agencies that can make emergency services accessible
  - Food and access to overnight shelter
  - Screening for basic health needs and referral to public and private agencies for health care
  - Counseling to address immediate emotional crises or problems
  - Long term stabilization planning so that a youth may be returned home or be suitably placed outside the home when family reunification is not possible
  - Follow-up services to ensure that the return to the family or placement outside the family is stable.

In 1987-88, the Legislature and the Governor again recognized the need for services to California's homeless and runaway youths. This concern resulted in the passage of SB 508.

4. SB 508 (Chapter 288, Statutes of 1988) extended the Homeless Youth Act permanently and deleted the reference to pilot projects. All provisions and emergency services specified in the Act remain in effect. (See provision of services listed under AB 1596).

#### B. History of the Program

A Federal Study conducted in 1983-84 estimated 3,000-4,000 homeless youths live on the streets of Hollywood every day and another estimated 1,000-2,000 live in the Polk Street-Tenderloin area of San Francisco. Based on these statistics, the Legislature in 1985 required the placement of the Homeless Youth Emergency Services Pilot Projects in Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Homeless Youth Act mandates that an agency eligible to apply for funds to operate a homeless youth emergency services pilot project must be a private, non profit agency with a demonstrated record of success in delivering services to youths. The agency also must demonstrate an ability to meet the objectives of the Act and have a history of coordination with other public and private agencies.

On July 1, 1986, after a competitive bid process, OCJP awarded the Homeless Youth Pilot Project grants to Catholic Charities of San Francisco and Childrens Hospital of Los Angeles. Throughout the past two years, these two grantees, along with other agencies in their region, have developed and maintained a network of services for homeless youths in their cities. The details of these efforts and their successful results are described in this report.

The Act also required OCJP to collect demographic, service and outcome data from all cities with a population of 500,000 or more within California. The two areas targeted were San Jose and San Diego. Catholic Charities of San Francisco collects data from San Jose and Childrens Hospital of Los Angeles collects data from San Diego (*A profile of those youth served in these two communities are detailed in Appendix A*).

OCJP and the two homeless youth projects have formulated an agreement with the California Conservation Corps (CCC). Starting this year, CCC will be an additional resource for youths looking for an alternative to a life on the street. Young people meeting the entrance criteria will have the option of joining the CCC.

## **II. PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION**

The Homeless Youth Act of 1985 recognized that for those youth involved in crimes, such as prostitution, theft and drugs, stabilization methods within the service provider system had to be established. It was clear that youths had to go from one service provider to another to obtain the emergency services needed. This constant shifting between services led to frustration and an eventual return to street life. As a result, the Homeless Youth Act was passed to insure that the following basic elements are included in the delivery of services:

- Created, enhanced or expanded outreach to street youths; increased food, shelter and clothing availability; improved access to medical assistance, increased counseling and long term stabilization planning
- Provided services through a network of agencies, allowing youths access to all available services with one point of contact

With the mandates of the Act and these two provisions in mind, OCJP awarded the Homeless Youth Emergency Services Pilot Project grant funds to Catholic Charities of San Francisco and Childrens Hospital of Los Angeles.



## San Francisco Project

Through a request-for-proposals process, Catholic Charities of San Francisco was selected as the lead agency and principal grant recipient for the Homeless Youth Pilot Project funds in the City and County of San Francisco. Catholic Charities met the intent of the Homeless Youth Act through a network of agencies mainly located in the Polk Street-Tenderloin area. The following is a list of agencies in the San Francisco Homeless Youth Pilot Project Network and the services provided by each agency:

- Catholic Charities (*administration of the grant and extended care*)
- Diamond Street Youth Shelter (*shelter, food, outreach, case management and counseling*)
- Central City Hospitality House (*shelter, food, case management counseling and independent living*)
- Larkin Street Youth Center (*outreach, drop-in, medical screening and counseling*)
- Huckleberry House/Youth Advocates (*family reunification, shelter, food and counseling*)

Youth service committees and advisory councils, as well as interagency working agreements allows agencies not directly funded by the grant to become involved with the Homeless Youth Pilot Project network activities. Agencies that are part of the San Francisco network have developed good working relationships with the San Francisco Police Department. Law enforcement officers, especially within the Polk Street-Tenderloin area have been of great assistance in referring homeless youths to the service agencies.

All network agencies are well established and have histories of serving youths in San Francisco. These agencies also receive funds from other sources. Because the homeless youth grant funds are used to enhance or complement existing programs, the start-up time was minimal, and the pilot project became operational immediately after the grant award on July 1, 1986.

Outreach services to homeless youths in San Francisco are provided on a drop-in basis, where youths contact the agency directly, at Hospitality House, Larkin Street Youth Center or Diamond Street Shelter. At the Larkin Street Center and Catholic Charities street outreach is done by staff who go out on the streets to contact youths. Not only is information disseminated to youths on the availability of services, but also on such important topics as AIDS. Through June 30, 1988, 7,627 contacts with youths had been made through outreach services in San Francisco.

Food is provided to youths involved with the San Francisco network through the use of meal vouchers accepted at participating food establishments or on-site meal preparation. All agencies in the network can provide food in one of these two ways. Through June 30, 1988, 40,572 meals were provided to homeless youths as a part of the Homeless Youth Pilot Project in San Francisco.

Shelter for homeless youths in San Francisco is provided by Diamond Street Youth Shelter, Huckleberry House and Hospitality House. Diamond Street is a 20-bed, 20-day emergency shelter and is the primary resource for providing emergency residential placement for homeless youths while counseling services are provided. It provides the only emergency shelter for this population in San Francisco and would have closed down without the Homeless Youth Act funds. Hospitality House is a 10-bed, 60-day interim shelter for homeless youths which provides an initial step in the transition to a more permanent, stable living arrangement. Huckleberry House is a 6 bed, 48-hour emergency shelter working primarily with local runaways who need a place to reside temporarily while placement or family reunification plans are being developed. Through June 30, 1988, 3,375 youths were sheltered in the San Francisco network, with a total of 36 beds available in a County with a population of approximately 750,000. An additional 30 beds are available at the Juvenile Control Center operated by the San Francisco Department of Probation. Data on youth served by this probation program is not available.

The Larkin Street Youth Center and Huckleberry House provide medical screening to street youths. This screening diagnoses youths with mental or physical problems and directs them to the appropriate services. The San Francisco network provided medical screening services to 1,980 youth through June 30, 1988.

While all agencies of the San Francisco network provide counseling services to youths, the most comprehensive case management and day counseling programs are offered by Larkin Street Youth Center and Hospitality House. Through these programs, youths are provided assistance with education, employment, health and other personal needs. All youths in the shelter facility must also be involved with the day program by actively looking for employment, working at a job or being involved with some component of the educational or counseling program.

All agencies involved in the San Francisco project gather statistical data to assist in planning programs for the homeless population in their community. This data has enabled the San Francisco project to develop a profile of the youth they are serving (*Pages 7 and 8*).

The following are highlights of the profile data collected by the San Francisco Homeless Youth Pilot Project network:

- Shelter agencies served 3,375 young people while turning away 223
- 52% of the young people sheltered were from the city and county of San Francisco
- 45% of the young people sheltered were 15 years old or younger
- 16% of the young people sheltered, and 44% of those seen by outreach had a history of abuse or neglect
- 35% of those sheltered were homeless with no home or out-of-home placement to which they might return

- 23% were chronic runaways who were very unlikely to be returned home or to placement
- 44% of the young people seen by outreach agencies were chronic runaways or homeless, of whom 84% came from outside San Francisco City/County and had no living arrangement other than the streets
- Only 30% of the young people seen by shelter agencies were good candidates for reunification.

All agencies in the San Francisco network assist youths in long-term stabilization planning. If family reunification is appropriate, it will be chosen. However, because the youth that these agencies work with often cannot go home it is necessary to find alternative long-term placement for them (*see definitions in Appendix B*). Often a program, such as independent living, is the most suitable alternative. At other times it may be a group home, foster care or other out-of-home placement. Long-term stabilization programs in San Francisco are an 8-bed, 60-day hotel voucher program for independent living administered by Hospitality House, foster care through Huckleberry House and Catholic Charities, and intermediate and long-term housing options with the goal of independent living through Catholic Charities. Through June 30, 1988, 561 youth were placed into long-term stabilization programs through the San Francisco Homeless Youth Pilot Project. Data from the second year of operation indicates that 31% are reunified with families, 30% are placed in jobs and independent living and 14% are placed in other stable alternatives off the street.

All network agencies that place youths in long-term stabilization programs provide follow-up at 30-day intervals for up to six months or longer to assure that placements continue to be effective.

Under the leadership of Catholic Charities, the network is continuing to gather statistical data in its third year, which will help determine the program's needs and funding requirements. The statistics have assisted agencies in planning for the most needed services for these youth.

SAN FRANCISCO SYSTEM OF CARE HOMELESS YOUTH PROFILES

COUNSELING/CASE MANAGEMENT: (July 1, 1986 - June 30, 1988)

NUMBER OF AGENCIES REPORTING - 1

NUMBER OF YOUTH SERVED - 7,627

NUMBER OF YOUTH TURNED AWAY - N/A

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

MALES	52.0%
FEMALES	48.0%
10-11 YEARS	0.0%
12-13 YEARS	4.0%
14-15 YEARS	32.0%
16-17 YEARS	64.0%

ETHNICITY

CAUCASIAN	60.0%
BLACK	16.0%
HISPANIC	20.0%
AMERICAN INDIAN	0.0%
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLAND	4.0%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	0.0%

ORIGIN

WITHIN CITY/COUNTY	16.0%
WITHIN STATE	40.0
OUT-OF-STATE	36.0
MEXICO/LATIN AMERICA	8.0
OUT-OF-COUNTRY	0.0%
UNKNOWN	0.0%

STATUS AT INTAKE

SITUATIONAL	36.0%
JUSTIFIABLE	20.0%
CHRONIC	4.0%
CHRONIC W/ABUSE	12.0%
HOMELESS	16.0%
HOMELESS W/ABUSE	12.0%
PRE-RUNAWAYS	.0%
NO DATA/OTHER	0.0%

SAN FRANCISCO SYSTEM OF CARE HOMELESS YOUTH PROFILES

SHELTER: (July 1, 1986 - June 30, 1988)

NUMBER OF AGENCIES REPORTING - 3

NUMBER OF YOUTH SERVED - 3,375

NUMBER OF YOUTH TURNED AWAY - 233 (18%)\*

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

MALES	55.0%
FEMALES	45.0%
9-11 YEARS	1.0%
12-13 YEARS	14.0%
14-15 YEARS	30.0%
16-17 YEARS	55.0%

ETHNICITY

CAUCASIAN	40.0%
BLACK	34.0%
HISPANIC	16.0%
AMERICAN INDIAN	1.0%
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLAND	5.0%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	4.0%

ORIGIN

WITHIN CITY/COUNTY	52.0%
WITHIN STATE	20.0%
OUT-OF-STATE	20.0%
MEXICO/LATIN AMERICA	6.0%
OUT-OF-COUNTRY	1.0%
UNKNOWN	1.0%

STATUS AT INTAKE

SITUATIONAL	30.0%
JUSTIFIABLE	8.0%
CHRONIC	17.0%
CHRONIC W/ABUSE	5.0%
HOMELESS	32.0%
HOMELESS W/ABUSE	3.0%
PRE-RUNAWAYS	0.0%
NO DATA/OTHER	5.0%

\* THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH TURNED AWAY FROM THE SHELTERS (AROUND 65%) IS THE RESULT OF ALL SHELTERS BEING FULL. OTHERS ARE TURNED AWAY AS NOT BEING APPROPRIATE FOR BEING SHELTERED IN A YOUTH FACILITY.

## Los Angeles Project

Through the request-for-proposal process, the Childrens Hospital, Division of Adolescent Medicine in Los Angeles was selected to be the lead agency and principal grant recipient for the Homeless Youth Pilot Project in the County of Los Angeles.

Childrens Hospital met the intent of the Homeless Youth Act through a network of agencies in the Hollywood area. This network, developed over the past five years through the Hospital's High Risk Youth Project, is funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to provide consolidated health services to high-risk young people in the Hollywood/Wilshire area.

The following is a list of agencies in the Los Angeles Homeless Youth Pilot Project network and the services each agency provides:

- Angel's Flight (*outreach, food, drop-in and counseling*)
- Aviva Respite Center (*shelter, referral, food, counseling and case management*)
- Childrens Hospital of Los Angeles (*administration of the grant, medical screening, counseling and project evaluation*)
- Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center (*outreach, food, drop-in and counseling*)
- Hollywood YMCA (*counseling and referral*)
- Los Angeles Free Clinic (*medical screening*)
- Los Angeles Youth Network (*shelter, food, counseling and case management*)
- Options House (*shelter, referral, food, counseling and case management*)
- 1736 Family Crisis Center (*shelter, referral, case management and counseling*)
- Stepping Stone (*shelter, referral, food, counseling, case management and independent living*)
- Teen Canteen (*outreach, food and counseling*)
- Triangle Project (*foster care, referral and counseling*)

Six agencies in Los Angeles County provide temporary shelter services for runaways and homeless youths. Together they provide 60 emergency shelter beds and 20, long-term stabilization beds. These are provided as follows:

Los Angeles Youth Network	20	60-day beds
Aviva Respite Shelter	6	30-day beds
Stepping Stone Youth Shelter	6	14-day beds
1736 Family Crisis Center	6	14-day beds
Options House	6	14-day beds
Department of Probation Status Offender		
Detention Alternative (SODA) Program	36	3-day beds
Angel's Flight of Catholic Charities	6	3-day beds

A total of 86 beds are available for runaway and homeless youth in Los Angeles County which has an estimated population of over 8 million people. Strong communication links have been developed among youth service providers, law enforcement and the Los Angeles Homeless Youth Pilot Project agencies. Networking is accomplished through quarterly meetings and interagency agreements between these and other organizations. Presently, 20 agencies participate in the Los Angeles Coordinating Council for Homeless Youth Services, with the assistance of former runaways. This group provides advice about the design, function and direction of programs.

Thirteen agencies from the Coordinating Council gather statistical data to assist in planning programs for the homeless youth population. This data has enabled the Los Angeles project to begin developing a profile of the youth they are serving (*Pages 13, 14 and 15*). Such information, coupled with data showing the success of the individual components of the Homeless Youth Act, has never before been available and is essential in planning future services for this homeless population.

The following are highlights of the profile data collected by the Los Angeles Homeless Youth Pilot Project network:

- Shelter agencies served 4,861 youth while turning away 5,784
- 63.4% of the youth sheltered were from the city or county of Los Angeles
- 49.4% of the young people sheltered were 15 years old or younger
- 45% of the young people sheltered had a history of abuse or neglect
- 35.6% of those sheltered were homeless with no home or out-of-home placement to which they might return;
- Another 23.7% were chronic runaways who were very unlikely to be returned home or to placement

- 72.3% of the young people seen by outreach agencies in their drop-in centers were homeless. Most of them (71.4%) came from outside Los Angeles County and had no living arrangement other than the streets
- Only 20.1% of the young people seen by shelter agencies were good candidates for family reunification

Outreach services to homeless youth in Los Angeles are accomplished with on-the-street contacts, drop-in centers and local telephone hotlines at three contracted outreach agencies. Specific contractual agreements have been signed with Angel's Flight, the Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center and Teen Canteen to provide outreach as part of the pilot project. Because the fiscal outlay of grant funds to these subcontractors is minimal, most of the outreach service is accomplished via other funding sources as an in-kind operation. From October 1, 1986 through June 30, 1988, 9,730 youth were contacted through the outreach program in Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles Police Department's Hollywood Division takes an active role in the project by bringing young people directly to the pilot project shelter and case management center. The Hollywood Division statistics show that the 20 bed shelter has played a direct role in reducing crime by providing shelter for 1,020 youths over the past two years.

The central service provider of the Los Angeles pilot project, the Los Angeles Youth Network (LAYN), was created through project grant funds LAYN is now in its third year of operation. The majority of grant funds are used to operate this program. Although the grant was approved for Los Angeles on July 1, 1986, actual start-up of the project was in early October 1986, when the LAYN shelter opened.

LAYN operates a 20-bed, 60-day long-term shelter, which is only open at night. During the day, the clients are seen at a separate case management facility. Kitchen and shower facilities are located at the shelter, where counseling services and transportation to medical appointments are also provided. From October 1, 1986, through June 30, 1988, 1,020 youths were sheltered at LAYN as part of the Homeless Youth Pilot Project.

The shelter has operated at near capacity since it opened. During this same period, a total of 1,073 youth who requested shelter were turned away because the beds were full. Because the LAYN shelter is located in Hollywood, a larger proportion (64.9%) of the chronic/homeless youth are seen there with 53.1% coming from outside Los Angeles County.

Medical screening is provided to street youth referred by LAYN and other collaborating agencies through Childrens Hospital of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Free Clinic. A high emphasis is placed on the physician-patient relationship at initial intervention with street youth in Los Angeles. Interdisciplinary teams have been established through the Division of Adolescent Medicine at Childrens Hospital to allow for case review and appropriate medical and psycho-social referrals. Although a physician may treat a young person for a single medical problem, the youth may share other aspects of his/her life. Thus, physicians can offer a wider range of services to deal with each youth's needs. Through June 30, 1988, 1,501 youths received medical screening in Los Angeles as part of the Homeless Youth Pilot Project.



As with outreach, only a small portion of grant funds are dedicated to the medical screening, with a large in-kind contribution covering the overall costs.

All the agencies associated with the Los Angeles Homeless Youth Pilot Project provide some form of counseling services to youth. However, LAYN's comprehensive case management program is the central counseling component of the project. Its goal is to help young people acquire the necessary personal skills and stability to move off the streets. Through the case management program, youth are provided assistance and guidance in education, employment and living skills. All youth in the shelter facility must also be involved with the day program by actively looking for employment, working at a job or being involved with some component of the educational or counseling program.

Long-term stabilization planning for homeless youth in the Los Angeles pilot project is a focus of the LAYN program. If family reunification is appropriate, it will be chosen. However, for youth who cannot go home, it is necessary to find alternative long-term placement for them, such as independent living, a group home, foster care or other out-of-home placement. Of the 537 youths placed in the long-term stabilization program at LAYN from October 1, 1986 through June 30, 1988;

- 24% were reunited with their parents
- 11% were placed in group homes or foster care
- 15% were placed in jobs and independent living
- 23% were placed in other stable alternative environments

Childrens Hospital provided follow-up at 30-, 60-, 90-, and 180-day intervals to assure that placements were continuing to work for these youths. Childrens Hospital followed 227 youths through the full 6-month period, and of those contacted, 94% remained off the streets and are living in a stable situation.

Through the leadership of Childrens Hospital Division of Adolescent Medicine, 13 agencies from the Coordinating Council are gathering statistical data to plan programs for the homeless youth population. This data has enabled the Los Angeles project to begin developing a profile of the youths they are serving. This information, coupled with data showing the success of the individual components of the Homeless Youth Act, has never before been available and is proving very valuable in planning future services for this homeless population.

The profile data from San Francisco and Los Angeles are highlighted and program statistical information are discussed at greater length later in this report (*see pages 16 and 17*).

The chart in Appendix C depicts the combined efforts of the San Francisco and Los Angeles homeless youth pilot projects through the first two years of the project, 1986-88. Also, Appendix D reflects a cost summary for the two projects.

# LOS ANGELES SYSTEM OF CARE HOMELESS YOUTH PROFILES

Counseling and Case Management: (October 1, 1986 - June 30, 1988)

NUMBER OF AGENCIES REPORTING - 4

NUMBER OF YOUTH SERVED - 15,554

NUMBER OF YOUTH TURNED AWAY - 864\*

## DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

MALES	60.5%
FEMALES	39.5%
9-11 YEARS	0.5%
12-13 YEARS	4.1%
14-15 YEARS	18.2%
16-17 YEARS	77.2%

## ETHNICITY

CAUCASIAN	59.0%
BLACK	16.5%
HISPANIC	17.6%
AMERICAN INDIAN	3.4%
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLAND	1.8%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	1.7%

## ORIGIN

WITHIN CITY	3.0%**
WITHIN COUNTY	20.0%
WITHIN STATE	13.7%
OUT-OF-STATE	47.0%
MEXICO/LATIN AMERICA	9.7%
OUT OF COUNTRY	1.0%
UNKNOWN	5.6%

## STATUS AT INTAKE

SITUATIONAL	11.4%
JUSTIFIABLE	3.6%
CHRONIC	3.5%
CHRONIC W/ABUSE	2.6%
HOMELESS	55.9%
HOMELESS W/ABUSE	16.4%
PRE-RUNAWAYS	0.4%
NO DATA/OTHER	6.2%

\* OUTREACH AGENCIES, BY DEFINITION, TRY NOT TO TURN ANY CLIENTS AWAY. THEY MAY NOT BE ABLE TO PROVIDE FOR ALL THEIR NEEDS, BUT THEY HAVE "SERVED" THEM IF ONLY BY OUTREACH CONTACT OR REFERRAL TO OTHER RESOURCES. YOUTH TURNED AWAY ARE REPORTED BY ONE AGENCY ONLY FOR RUNNING OUT OF FOOD AND BUS TOKENS.

\*\* TWO AGENCIES DO NOT DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN CITY AND COUNTY.

## LOS ANGELES SYSTEM OF CARE HOMELESS YOUTH PROFILES

SHELTER: (October 1, 1986 - June 30, 1988)

NUMBER OF AGENCIES REPORTING - 6

NUMBER OF YOUTH SERVED - 4,861

NUMBER OF YOUTH TURNED AWAY - 5,784\*

### DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

MALES	42.5%
FEMALES	57.5%
9-11 YEARS	0.6%
12-13 YEARS	10.3%
14-15 YEARS	38.5%
16-17 YEARS	50.6%

### ETHNICITY

CAUCASIAN	47.7%
BLACK	27.7%
HISPANIC	17.6%
AMERICAN INDIAN	1.5%
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLAND	3.2%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	2.3%

### ORIGIN

WITHIN CITY	27.5%
WITHIN COUNTY	35.9%
WITHIN STATE	11.4%
OUT-OF-STATE	22.0%
MEXICO/LATIN AMERICA	1.2%
OUT-OF-COUNTRY	0.6%
UNKNOWN	1.4%

### STATUS AT INTAKE\*\*

SITUATIONAL	18.1%
JUSTIFIABLE	16.5%
CHRONIC	10.5%
CHRONIC W/ABUSE	15.2%
HOMELESS	22.3%
HOMELESS W/ABUSE	13.3%
PRE-RUNAWAYS	2.0%
NO DATA/OTHER	2.0%

\* THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH TURNED AWAY FROM THE SHELTERS (AROUND 80%) IS THE RESULT OF ALL SHELTERS BEING FULL. OTHERS ARE TURNED AWAY AS NOT BEING APPROPRIATE FOR BEING SHELTERED IN A YOUTH FACILITY.

\*\* ONLY THE FIVE NON-PROFIT SHELTERS ARE REFLECTED IN THIS CATEGORY

LOS ANGELES SYSTEM OF CARE HOMELESS YOUTH PROFILES

MEDICAL SCREENING: (October 1, 1986 - June 30, 1988)

NUMBER OF AGENCIES REPORTING - 1

NUMBER OF YOUTH SERVED - 1,501

NUMBER OF YOUTH TURNED AWAY - 0

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

MALES	49.6%*
FEMALES	50.4%
10-11 YEARS	0.1%
12-13 YEARS	4.5%
14-15 YEARS	20.6%
16-17 YEARS	74.8%

ETHNICITY

CAUCASIAN	51.2%
BLACK	23.8%
HISPANIC	14.9%
AMERICAN INDIAN	3.0%
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLAND	2.7%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	3.9%

ORIGIN

WITHIN CITY/COUNTY	27.3%
WITHIN STATE	24.0%
OUT OF STATE	29.0%
MEXICO/LATIN AMERICA	.7%
OUT OF COUNTRY	1.5%
UNKNOWN	17.6%

STATUS AT INTAKE

SITUATIONAL	6.0%
JUSTIFIABLE	5.0%
CHRONIC	5.9%
CHRONIC W/ABUSE	2.8%
HOMELESS	41.7%
HOMELESS W/ABUSE	23.8%
PRE-RUNAWAYS	1.1%
NO DATA/OTHER	13.7%

\* Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

### III. CONCLUSION

The following are highlights of the profile data collected by the San Francisco Homeless Youth Pilot Project network previously mentioned in the report:

- Shelter agencies served 3,375 youth while turning away 233
- 52% of the youth sheltered were from the city and county of San Francisco
- 45% of the young people sheltered were 15 years old or younger
- 16% of the youth sheltered and 44% of those seen by outreach had a history of abuse or neglect
- 35% of those sheltered were homeless with no home or out-of-home placement to which they might return
- 23% were chronic runaways who were very unlikely to be returned home or to placement
- 44% of the young people seen by outreach agencies were chronic runaways or homeless of whom 84% came from outside San Francisco City/County and had no living arrangement other than the streets
- Only 30% of the young people seen by shelter agencies were good candidates for reunification.

The following are highlights of the profile data collected by the Los Angeles Homeless Youth Pilot Project network previously mentioned in the report:

- Shelter agencies served 4,861 youth while turning away 5,784
- 63.4% of the youth sheltered were from the city or county of Los Angeles
- 49.4% of the young people sheltered were 15 years old or younger
- 45% of the young people sheltered had a history of abuse or neglect
- 35.6% of those sheltered were homeless with no home or out-of-home placement to which they might return
- 25.7% were chronic runaways who were very unlikely to be returned home or to placement
- 72.3% of the young people seen by outreach agencies in their drop-in centers were homeless of whom 71.4% came from outside Los Angeles County
- Only 20.1% of the young people seen by shelter agencies were good candidates for family reunification.

Thousands of homeless youths are living on the streets in the major urban centers of California without adequate food, shelter, health care or financial support. As statistics show, many come from out-of-city, out-of-county or out-of-state locations and have a history of physical or sexual abuse. These youths may have run away or been forced out of their homes and onto the streets, where they fall prey to drug abuse, prostitution and other illegal activities. There is a recognized need for providing at least a minimum level of remedial services to these youths. As shown in the profiles developed by the San Francisco and Los Angeles pilot projects, a vast majority of these homeless youths are not part of an extended family and are ineligible for most state programs which are aimed at homeless adults and families. The Homeless Youth Projects are the only state funded programs that deal specifically with high-risk homeless youth.

The Homeless Youth Act has been very successful in meeting the needs of homeless youth. Through the Homeless Youth Projects in Los Angeles and San Francisco, the need for, enhanced and expanded outreach services; increased food, shelter and clothing availability; improved access to medical assistance; and increased counseling and long-term stabilization planning has been met. With all shelters continually filled to capacity and many youths being turned away, the need for programs such as the Homeless Youth Pilot Projects is tremendous. After only two years agencies involved in the success of the pilot projects have shown how the networking of services for homeless youths can provide an environment conducive to keeping young people involved in programs and discouraging them from returning to the streets.

## **VI. RECOMMENDATION**

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OCJP commends the Legislature and the Governor for their support in the continued funding of the Homeless Youth Act. The first two years of operation have demonstrated the increased need for emergency services for thousands of homeless young people who are living on the streets. Services provided by each agency have been greatly enhanced through the Homeless Youth Emergency Services Pilot Projects. Through the established youth service agencies the cooperative network has successfully contributed to helping many young people who otherwise would remain on the streets

The need for emergency services to runaway and homeless youths continues to increase. OCJP recommends the continued support of the Homeless Youth Projects.

APPENDICES



## APPENDIX A

Assembly Bill 1596 required OCJP to collect demographic, service and outcome data from all cities with a population of 500,000 or more within California. Consequently, in addition to San Francisco and Los Angeles, data was collected from San Jose and San Diego.

### SAN JOSE

Five agencies from San Jose submitted data. Together these agencies provide a total of 24 beds (12 emergency beds and 12 long-term beds) and have access to up to eight emergency foster care beds in the county of 1.4 million. The agencies sheltered 2,587 youth between July 1, 1987 and June 30, 1988. Most of the youth served were 14 and 15 years old and lived in Santa Clara County. Youth are primarily referred by public agencies. The following highlights the San Jose projects:

- 94% of the young people served were from the city of San Jose or Santa Clara County
- 12% of the young people served had a history of abuse or neglect
- 75% of the young people served were 15 years old or younger
- 59% of the young people served were good candidates for family reunification
- 11% of those sheltered were homeless with no home or out-of-home placement to which they might return
- 10% were chronic runaways who were very unlikely to return home or to placement.

### SAN DIEGO

Six agencies from San Diego submitted data. Together these agencies provide 50 emergency shelter beds and 6 long-term beds in a county with a population of approximately 2.4 million. This system of care sheltered 2,540 youth between January 1, and December 30, 1987. Most youth were referred for services by law enforcement agencies and the courts. These youth tend to be young (14 to 15 years old), and most of them live in San Diego County. The following highlights the San Diego projects:

- Shelter agencies served 2,540 young people while turning away 1,190
- 79.5% of the young people served were from the city or county of San Diego
- 9.8% of the young people sheltered had a history of abuse and neglect
- 56.7% of the young people sheltered were 15 years old or younger

- 50.2% of the young people seen by shelter agencies were good candidates for family reunification
- Of those sheltered, 8.5% were homeless with no home or out-of-home placement to which they might return
- 14.8% were chronic runaways who may not be successfully returned to their parents or placed in foster care.

The homeless youth profiles for the San Jose and San Diego data are presented in the following tables.

SAN DIEGO SYSTEM OF CARE HOMELESS YOUTH PROFILE

SHELTER AGENCIES: (January 1, 1987 - December 31, 1987)

NUMBER OF AGENCIES REPORTING - 6

NUMBER OF YOUTH SERVED - 2,540

NUMBER OF YOUTH TURNED AWAY - 1,190

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

MALES	46.1%
FEMALES	53.9%
0-9 YEARS	3.3%
10-11 YEARS	2.5%
12-13 YEARS	14.1%
14-15 YEARS	36.8%
16-17 YEARS	39.9%
NO DATA	3.4%

ETHNICITY

CAUCASIAN	55.4%
BLACK	15.7%
HISPANIC	20.7%
AMERICAN INDIAN	0.6%
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLAND	3.3%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	4.3%

ORIGIN

WITHIN CITY	52.2%
WITHIN COUNTY	27.3%
WITHIN STATE	4.7%
OUT OF STATE	10.8%
MEXICO/LATIN AMERICA	1.7%
OUT OF COUNTRY	0.2%
UNKNOWN/NO DATA	3.1%

STATUS AT INTAKE

SITUATIONAL	47.4%
JUSTIFIABLE	6.4%
CHRONIC	13.4%
CHRONIC WITH ABUSE	1.4%
HOMELESS	6.5%
HOMELESS WITH ABUSE	2.0%
PRE-RUNAWAYS	2.8%
NO DATA/OTHER	20.1%

SAN JOSE SYSTEM OF CARE HOMELESS YOUTH PROFILE

SHELTER AGENCIES: (July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988)

NUMBER OF AGENCIES REPORTING - 5

NUMBER OF YOUTH SERVED - 2,587

NUMBER OF YOUTH TURNED AWAY - 171

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

MALES	40.0%
FEMALES	60.0%
9-11 YEARS	16.0%
12-13 YEARS	23.0%
14-15 YEARS	36.0%
16-17 YEARS	25.0%

ETHNICITY

CAUCASIAN	62.0%
BLACK	7.0%
HISPANIC	22.0%
AMERICAN INDIAN	1.0%
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLAND	4.0%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	4.0%

ORIGIN

WITHIN CITY	13.0%
WITHIN COUNTY	81.0%
WITHIN STATE	3.0%
OUT OF STATE	1.0%
MEXICO/LATIN AMERICA	1.0%
OUT OF COUNTRY	0.0%

STATUS AT INTAKE

SITUATIONAL	44.0%
JUSTIFIABLE	8.0%
CHRONIC	8.0%
CHRONIC WITH ABUSE	2.0%
HOMELESS	9.0%
HOMELESS WITH ABUSE	2.0%
PRE-RUNAWAYS	15.0%
NO DATA/OTHER	12.0%

## APPENDIX B

### HOMELESS YOUTH PILOT PROJECT CATEGORICAL DEFINITIONS

- SITUATIONAL RUNAWAY: YOUTHS WHO RUN FROM ISSUES/FAMILIES THAT CAN BE WORKED WITH
- JUSTIFIABLE RUNAWAY: YOUTHS WHO RUN FROM UNACCEPTABLE HOME ENVIRONMENTS DUE TO SUCH FACTORS AS ABUSE, NEGLECT, ETC.
- CHRONIC RUNAWAY: YOUTHS WHO HAVE RUN REPEATEDLY (THREE OR MORE TIMES) FROM HOME OR PLACEMENT
- CHRONIC WITH ABUSE AND/OR NEGLECT: SAME AS ABOVE BUT HAVE A HISTORY OF ABUSE AND/OR NEGLECT
- HOMELESS YOUTH:
- (a) SINGLE, UNDOCUMENTED/MIGRANT WORKERS; OR
  - (b) THROWAWAYS/PUSHOUTS, YOUTHS TOLD TO LEAVE OR INDUCED TO LEAVE BY PARENTS OR GUARDIANS; OR
  - (c) "NOMADIC YOUTH", FAILURES OF THE MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEM WHO DRIFT; OR
  - (d) ESSENTIALLY EMANCIPATED YOUTHS WHO NEED TO FIND A JOB/HOME; OR
  - (e) YOUTHS WHO HAVE BEEN LIVING ON THE STREETS TWO OR MORE MONTHS
- HOMELESS YOUTH WITH ABUSE AND/OR NEGLECT: SAME AS ABOVE BUT HAVE A HISTORY OF ABUSE AND/OR NEGLECT
- PRE-RUNAWAY: CHILDREN/YOUTHS THAT WOULD HAVE RUN AWAY IF THERE HAD NOT BEEN INTERVENTION

*Utilizing the categorical definitions above and statistical data gathered from youths at the intake interview, pages 7-8 and 13-15 provide a profile look at the youth seen at outreach, shelter and medical screening over the past year throughout the entire system of care in San Francisco and Los Angeles.*

# APPENDIX C

## HOMELESS YOUTH PILOT PROJECTS STATISTICS THROUGH JUNE 30, 1988

<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>SAN FRANCISCO</u>	<u>LOS ANGELES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Number Contacted	8,798	9,730	18,528
Meals Served	40,572	86,758	127,330
Number Sheltered*	2,262	3,164	5,426
Number Medically Screened	1,980	1,501	3,481
Number Placed in Long-Term Stabilization Programs	561	537	1,098

\* Homeless youth pilot project dollars fund a twenty-bed, 60-day shelter facility in Los Angeles (Los Angeles Youth Network) and partially funds a twenty-bed, 20-day shelter facility (Diamond Street) and a ten-bed, 60-day shelter facility (Hospitality House) in San Francisco.

There are other agencies that are a part of the homeless youth pilot projects that operate shelters but are funded to provide other related homeless youth services. They include Angel's Flight (6-bed shelter) and Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center (Adult shelter) in Los Angeles both of which provide "outreach" services as a part of the project. Also, Huckleberry House (6-bed short-term shelter for local runaways) in San Francisco is providing long-term stabilization planning as a part of the project.

# APPENDIX D

Annual Cost Summary for the period of July 1, 1986 through June 30, 1988.

OBJECTIVE	NUMBER OF YOUTH SERVED	TOTAL COST	ANNUAL COST PER CLIENT
		FOR THE YEAR OCJP/Other Funding Sources	
Outreach	15,580	\$34,500/\$457,627	\$ 31.60
Meals	3,282	\$0/\$68,572	\$ 20.90
Shelter*	3,282	\$726,707/\$643,681	\$417.55
Health Screening	3,481	\$41,163/\$231,166	\$ 78.23
Administration	N/A	\$117,630/\$95,980	N/A
Total		\$920,000/\$7,497,026	

\* Shelter only reflects those youth who stayed at Diamond Street Youth Shelter Hospitality House and Huckleberry House in San Francisco and The Los Angeles Youth Network in Los Angeles.

Assembly Bill No. 1596

CHAPTER 1445

An act to add and repeal Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 13700) to Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to homeless youth, and making an appropriation therefor.

[Approved by Governor October 1, 1985. Filed with  
Secretary of State October 1, 1985.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1596, Agnos. Homeless youth pilot projects.

Existing law contains various public social service programs to assist qualified low-income persons.

This bill would enact the Homeless Youth Act of 1985.

The bill would provide that the Office of Criminal Justice Planning shall enter into grant award agreements with 2 private nonprofit organizations with demonstrated success in the delivery of direct services to homeless youth for the establishment of the homeless youth emergency service pilot projects. The projects would commence not later than June 1, 1986, and remain in operation for a period of 2 years, except that the 2nd year of operation would be contingent upon the appropriation of funds by the Legislature. One project to be located in, and serve, the City and County of San Francisco, and the other to be located in, and serve, Los Angeles County.

The bill would specify various services which shall be provided by these pilot projects.

The bill would provide that the office shall monitor these pilot projects, and that an evaluation of these projects shall be submitted by the office to the Legislature by December 1, 1988.

The bill would appropriate \$968,000 from the General Fund to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, in order to implement the bill, as specified.

This bill would repeal its provisions on January 1, 1989.

Appropriation: yes.

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. This act may be cited, and shall be known, as the Homeless Youth Act of 1985.

SEC. 2. Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 13700) is added to Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

CHAPTER 6. HOMELESS YOUTH EMERGENCY SERVICE PILOT  
PROJECTS

13700. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:



(a) There are homeless minors living on the streets of major urban centers in this state without adequate food, shelter, health care or financial support.

(b) Many of these homeless youth in these urban centers come from out-of-city or out-of-county locations.

(c) The homeless child, in many instances, has a history of physical or sexual abuse at home, and of having been rejected or forced out of the parental home.

(d) While living on the streets, these youth fall prey to drug abuse, prostitution and other illegal activities.

(e) Local public agencies are unable to provide these youth with an adequate level or range of remedial services.

(f) These homeless minors are urgently in need of specialized services to locate them, to assist them with their immediate survival needs, and to address their long-term need to reunite with their parents or find a suitable home.

The purpose of this chapter is therefore to establish one Homeless Youth Emergency Service Pilot Project in the County of Los Angeles, and one in the City and County of San Francisco, where the problem is most acute, and to examine the condition of homeless youth in major urban areas of this state with populations of 500,000 or more and develop a profile of homeless youth in terms of background and available services, in order to locate these youth, to provide for their emergency survival needs, and to assist them in reunification with their parents or in finding a suitable home.

13700.5. For purposes of this chapter, "office" means the Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

13701. Each homeless youth pilot project established under this chapter shall provide services which shall include, but are not limited to all of the following:

(a) Food and access to an overnight shelter.

(b) Counseling to address immediate emotional crises or problems.

(c) Outreach services to locate homeless youth and link them with services, and drop-in facilities to make the services accessible to the street population.

(d) Screening for basic health needs and referral to public and private agencies for health care.

(e) Linkage to other services offered by public and private agencies.

(f) Long-term stabilization planning so that the youth may be returned to the parental home under circumstances favoring long-term reunification with the family, or so that the youth can be suitably placed in a situation outside the family when family reunification is not possible.

(g) Followup services to ensure that the return to the family or the placement outside the family is stable.

13702. In addition to the services provided for in Section 13701,

each homeless youth emergency services pilot project shall collect data based upon client service histories, including data from similar youth service providers in urban areas of this state with populations of 500,000 or more. These data shall include client demographic and cost information on each case that will be sufficient to allow for the effective evaluation of the projects. These client data shall remain confidential unless disclosure is provided for under some other provision of law, and if disclosure is required it shall be made only in the manner provided for under such other provision of law.

13703. (a) One homeless youth emergency service pilot project shall be established in the County of Los Angeles and one shall be established in the City and County of San Francisco. Each pilot project may have one central location or may have more than one location in the service area in order to serve effectively the area population of homeless youth. Each pilot project shall be operated by an agency in accordance with the grant award agreement with the office.

(b) The office shall prepare and disseminate a request for proposals for grantees under this chapter by February 15, 1986. The office shall enter into grant award agreements, and the operation of pilot projects shall begin, not later than June 1, 1986. Each pilot project shall remain in operation for a period of two years from the commencement of operation. The second year of operation shall be contingent upon appropriation of funds in the 1986-87 Budget Act.

(c) An agency eligible to apply for funds under this chapter and to operate a homeless youth emergency service pilot project shall be a private, nonprofit agency with a demonstrated record of success in the delivery of services to homeless youth. The agency selected for each pilot project shall demonstrate the ability to provide each of the services described in Section 13701, either directly or under subcontract with a competent provider. Preference shall be given to agencies that demonstrate a history of coordination with other public and private agencies in the service region that provide services to homeless youth. Preference shall also be given to agencies that will involve a network of youth-serving agencies in the delivery of services to homeless youth under this chapter.

13704. The office shall monitor the pilot projects established under this chapter. In monitoring and evaluating the pilot projects, the office shall coordinate its efforts with the activities relating to homeless youth of the state advisory group on juvenile justice, as described in Sections 1785 and 1786. The office shall submit an evaluation of the pilot projects established under this chapter to the Legislature on or before December 1, 1988.

13705. This chapter shall remain in effect only until January 1, 1989, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which becomes effective on or before January 1, 1989, deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 3. The sum of nine hundred sixty-eight thousand dollars

(\$968,000) is hereby appropriated from the General Fund to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning in order to implement the first contract year of the pilot projects established pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 13700) of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, for allocation as follows:

(a) The sum of nine hundred twenty thousand dollars (\$920,000) shall be allocated to the pilot program grantees selected pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 13700) of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code as follows:

(1) The sum of three hundred sixty-eight thousand dollars (\$368,000) to the pilot project grantee serving the City and County of San Francisco.

(2) The sum of five hundred fifty-two thousand dollars (\$552,000) to the pilot project grantee serving the County of Los Angeles.

(b) The sum of forty-eight thousand dollars (\$48,000) shall be allocated to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning in order to cover the administrative costs of the department associated with the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of each of the two-year pilot projects established by this act.

The Legislature intends that funds for the second grant year of the projects authorized by this act be provided to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning in the 1986-87 Budget Act.

O

CHAPTER 288

An act to amend Sections 13700, 13701, 13702, 13703, and 13704 of, and to repeal Section 13705 of, the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to children, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

[Approved by Governor July 7, 1988. Filed with  
Secretary of State July 7, 1988.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 508, Presley. Homeless youth emergency service projects.

Existing law provides for the Homeless Youth Act of 1985, which requires the Office of Criminal Justice Planning to enter into grant award agreements with 2 private nonprofit organizations for the establishment of homeless youth emergency service pilot projects in the City and County of San Francisco and the County of Los Angeles. The act will be repealed on January 1, 1989.

This bill would extend the effectiveness of the act permanently, and would delete references to pilot projects.

The bill would express the intent of the Legislature that funds for specified projects as well as for any needs documented in the office's evaluation of the projects would be provided to the office in the annual Budget Act.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section 13700 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

13700. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) There are homeless minors living on the streets of major urban centers in this state without adequate food, shelter, health care or financial support.

(b) Many of these homeless youth in these urban centers come from out-of-city or out-of-county locations.

(c) The homeless child, in many instances, has a history of physical or sexual abuse at home, and of having been rejected or forced out of the parental home.

(d) While living on the streets, these youth fall prey to drug abuse, prostitution and other illegal activities.

(e) Local public agencies are unable to provide these youth with an adequate level or range of remedial services.

(f) These homeless minors are urgently in need of specialized services to locate them, to assist them with their immediate survival

needs, and-to address their long-term need to reunite with their parents or find a suitable home.

(g) Two homeless youth emergency service pilot programs, one in the City of Los Angeles, and one in the City and County of San Francisco, have demonstrated the need for ongoing programs to meet the needs of homeless minors and the effectiveness of these programs in meeting these needs.

The purpose of this chapter is therefore to maintain one Homeless Youth Emergency Service Project in the County of Los Angeles, and one in the City and County of San Francisco, where the problem is most acute, and to examine the condition of homeless youth in major urban areas of this state with populations of 500,000 or more, as well as other urban, suburban, and rural areas, and develop a profile of homeless youth in terms of background and available services, in order to locate these youth, to provide for their emergency survival needs, and to assist them in reunification with their parents or in finding a suitable home.

SEC. 2. Section 13701 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

13701. Each homeless youth project established under this chapter shall provide services which shall include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

- (a) Food and access to an overnight shelter.
- (b) Counseling to address immediate emotional crises or problems.
- (c) Outreach services to locate homeless youth and link them with services, and drop-in facilities to make the services accessible to the street population.
- (d) Screening for basic health needs and referral to public and private agencies for health care.
- (e) Linkage to other services offered by public and private agencies.
- (f) Long-term stabilization planning so that the youth may be returned to the parental home under circumstances favoring long-term reunification with the family, or so that the youth can be suitably placed in a situation outside the family when family reunification is not possible.
- (g) Followup services to ensure that the return to the family or the placement outside the family is stable.

SEC. 3. Section 13702 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

13702. In addition to the services provided for in Section 13701, each homeless youth emergency services project shall collect data based upon client service histories, including data from similar youth service providers in urban areas of this state with populations of 500,000 or more. These data shall include client demographic and cost information on each case that will be sufficient to allow for the effective evaluation of the projects. These client data shall remain

confidential unless disclosure is provided for under some other provision of law, and if disclosure is required it shall be made only in the manner provided for under such other provision of law.

SEC. 4. Section 13703 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

13703. (a) One homeless youth emergency service project shall be established in the County of Los Angeles and one shall be established in the City and County of San Francisco. Each project may have one central location or may have more than one location in the service area in order to serve effectively the area population of homeless youth. Each project shall be operated by an agency in accordance with the grant award agreement with the office.

(b) The office shall prepare and disseminate a request for proposals for grantees under this chapter by February 15, 1986. The office shall enter into grant award agreements, and the operation of pilot projects shall begin, not later than June 1, 1986.

(c) An agency eligible to apply for funds under this chapter and to operate a homeless youth emergency service project shall be a private, nonprofit agency with a demonstrated record of success in the delivery of services to homeless youth. The agency selected for each project shall demonstrate the ability to provide each of the services described in Section 13701, either directly or under subcontract with a competent provider. Preference shall be given to agencies that demonstrate a history of coordination with other public and private agencies in the service region that provide services to homeless youth. Preference shall also be given to agencies that will involve a network of youth-serving agencies in the delivery of services to homeless youth under this chapter.

SEC. 5. Section 13704 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

13704. (a) The office shall monitor the projects established under this chapter. In monitoring and evaluating the projects, the office shall coordinate its efforts with the activities relating to homeless youth of the state advisory group on juvenile justice, as described in Sections 1785 and 1786. The office shall submit an evaluation of the projects established under this chapter to the Legislature on or before December 1, 1988, and annually thereafter.

(b) Based upon data collected from the California Runaway Hotline and other reliable sources, the office shall include in its reports an evaluation of the status of runaway homeless youth in the state. The evaluation shall include information on the extent of the homeless youth problem in major urban areas of 500,000 or more and the need for services for homeless youth. The evaluation shall also include data on other urban, suburban, and rural areas in California.

SEC. 6. Section 13705 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is repealed.

SEC. 7. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that funds for homeless youth projects established under this chapter shall be

provided to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning in the annual Budget Act.

(b) It is the further intent of the Legislature that if the results of the evaluation conducted pursuant to Section 13704 of the Welfare and Institutions Code document a need for additional services to homeless youth, and to the extent that funds are available, funds shall be provided to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning in the annual Budget Act to meet documented needs of homeless youth.

SEC. 8. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

In order to ensure the continued operation of the two homeless youth emergency service projects, it is necessary that this act go into effect immediately.

O