



NORTH ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY TASK FORCE



ANNUAL REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

AUGUST 2020

**CITIES OF
ANAHEIM, BUENA PARK, BREA, CYPRESS, FULLERTON,
LA HABRA, LA PALMA, PLACENTIA, STANTON & YORBA LINDA**

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NORTH ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY TASK FORCE

CITIES OF

ANAHEIM, BUENA PARK, BREA, CYPRESS, FULLERTON, LA HABRA, LA PALMA, PLACENTIA, STANTON & YORBA LINDA

COORDINATING & ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

Chair, Coordinating & Advisory Board.....Corey Sianez

Chief of Police for the City of Buena Park with a population over 83,995

Member, Coordinating & Advisory Board.....Jorge Cisneros

Chief of Police for the City of Anaheim with a population over 357,084

Member, Coordinating & Advisory Board.....Adam Hawley

Acting Chief of Police for the City of Brea with a population over 44,890

Member, Coordinating & Advisory Board.....Rod Cox

Chief of Police for the City of Cypress with a population over 49,978

Member, Coordinating & Advisory Board.....Bob Dunn

Chief of Police for the City of Fullerton with a population over 144,214

Member, Coordinating & Advisory Board.....Jerry Price

Chief of Police for the City of La Habra with a population over 62,850

Member, Coordinating & Advisory Board.....Terry Kim

Chief of Police for the City of La Palma with a population over 15,948

Member, Coordinating & Advisory Board.....Darin Lenyi

Chief of Police for the City of Placentia with a population over 52,755

Member, Coordinating & Advisory Board.....Nate Wilson

Lieutenant for the Orange County Sheriff's Department contracting for Police Services for the City of Stanton with a population over 39,470

Member, Coordinating & Advisory Board.....Dave Christian

Assistant City Manager for the City of Yorba Linda with a population over 69,121

Member, Coordinating & Advisory Board.....Cory Martino

Lieutenant for the Orange County Sheriff's Department contracting for Police Services for the City of Yorba Linda with a population over 69,121

North Orange County Public Safety Task Force Staff

Executive Director.....Soo Elisabeth Kang

Fiscal Agent.....City of Stanton



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The State Budget Act of 2017 in accordance with Assembly Bill 97, Chapter 14, Statutes of 2017, Item #5227-104-0001, awarded the North Orange County Public Safety Task Force for the purpose of violence prevention, intervention and suppression activities. The provisions, as listed in the Budget Act of 2017, associated with these funds are as follows:

1. Board of State Community Corrections (BSCC) will award \$20,000,000 to the North Orange County Public Safety Task Force equally over a four year period effective July 1, 2017 with all funds encumbered or expended until June 30, 2021.
2. The Task Force will establish a Coordinating & Advisory Board to prioritize the use of the funds.
3. The funds shall be used by the Task Force for the purpose of violence prevention and intervention activities to include the following:
 - a. Programs to address **youth violence prevention and intervention** in K-12th schools
 - b. Programs to promote and enhance the **successful reentry of offenders** into the community
 - c. Programs to tackle **homeless outreach and intervention efforts**.
4. The Task Force shall distribute 60% of the funds to community based organizations for these efforts.
5. The North Orange County Public Safety Task Force shall report to the Board of State and Community Corrections once per funding cycle on how these funds are being used and any relevant finds on the overall effectiveness of the Task Force.

In fiscal year 2019-2020, \$5,000,000 (payment 3 of 4) in funding supported 49 community based organizations in the North Orange County region.

In Year 3, after working to create a nimble, flexible and transparent operating structure to rapidly confront the region's most critical needs, this **new model** embraced by the community based organization and law enforcement agencies, has allowed us to dismantle barriers to be effective and efficient in the area of collaboration. Among other things, we laid the groundwork for several major Task Force initiatives that is transforming regional services in key areas encouraging alternatives to a police response. They include a concerted community response initiative by establishing a coordinated entry system technology tool which will promote community-based responses to local emergency situations. The launch of a **bed shelter reservation app**-the first of its kind in the State and the creation of a far-reaching initiative to combat and **coordinate** the region's response to homelessness are some of the groundbreaking efforts-undertaken with the help of short-term, multi-disciplinary teams-brought together agencies throughout the region with one overriding mission: to better serve our communities, many of whom rely on our safety-net services.

In early 2020, the Task Force's new model was tested when the novel Coronavirus arrived to upend the way we conduct business-locally and globally. To reflect this heightened crisis, the Task Force targeted our most urgent issues for **rapid action** to avert further damage from the pandemic. Substantial funding and positions were redirected at assisting to bring along community based organizations in the midst of shut downs and shelter in place orders with minimal disruption to vital services. We quickly identified pandemic era needs and assisted in raising staffing levels in key areas to reallocate the region's focus area efforts.

The Task Force continues to be a coordinated and regionalized effort amongst local law enforcement agencies, community based organizations and community members. These efforts reinforce the value the Task Force places on local discretion and multiagency collaboration in addressing the issues of violence prevention and intervention in our communities despite the extraordinary times we face.

August 2020



Increased Collaboration and Capacity

Consolidating Services and Resources

"We have learned to work more closely with other local Boys & Girls Clubs."

"The Task Force has allowed the city of Placentia, the Placentia Community Foundation and LOT318, to create partnerships that focus on youth in the community and provide a safe place for them to engage with other teens."

"We have also made an impact in our community through partnerships with several schools within the La Habra City School District."

"Through our participation in the Task Force, Project Kinship has been able to continue to build relationships within the Brea Olinda School District Community, students and their Families included."

"The funding provided has allowed the City of Placentia, the Community Foundation, and LOT318 to create partnerships that focus on youth in the community and provide a safe place for them to engage with other teens."

"The task force has provided continued access to networking opportunities and resources for both Cypress and Anaheim. We are able to cast a wider net and assist more families than ever before. Boys & Girls Clubs of Greater Anaheim- Cypress relies on continued exposure to these services for the communities we serve."

"The North Orange County Public Safety Task Force monthly meetings for Anaheim have allowed our organization to engage and collaborate with other service providers in the area to provide additional resources to our clients and be able to refer more individuals to our employment services."

Capacity Building of Funded Partners

The North Orange County Public Safety Task Force (NOC) currently funds 49 community-based organizations to address three priority areas: homelessness, youth violence prevention and offender re-entry. While the bulk of the funding, through a 4-year, \$20 million state grant, is directed to programmatic purposes, a portion of the funding was set aside to develop programs, workshops, trainings and symposia intended to build the capacity of the funded organizations to engage in better collaboration, planning, management, Board development, fund development and evaluation.

In 2018/19, nine capacity building workshops were conducted, curated by Tim Shaw & Associates. The workshop subjects were determined through a capacity building survey of the funded organizations so that they focused on the areas of greatest need. The response to the workshops was positive and the evaluations indicate a high degree of satisfaction in the organizations' abilities to implement what they learned.

As the grant enters its final two years, the Task Force will take the next steps in helping funded community based organizations function at their best and achieve their greatest impact by implementing "Capacity Building 2.0." Along with a Collaborations Symposium and individual consulting,



the Task Force plans “train-the-trainer” workshops and peer learning groups in this next set of programs and initiatives.

Objectives of Peer Learning Opportunities

- Create forums where agencies can learn from each other and from experts as they implement what they learned in the capacity building workshops.
- Build capacity within funded agencies to lead their organizations on best and leading practices around strategic visioning/planning, Board development/management and program evaluation.

Hiring of New Staff

Of the 43 agencies who completed a progress report in Quarters 1, 30 (69.8%) reported their work plan included hiring one or more staff members. The number of staff members to be hired ranged from one to nine, with a mean of 2.84 and a median (the point in the distribution where half of the values lie above and below) of 2.50. In total, 80 new staff members were reportedly hired as part of the NOC PS Task Force effort.

Nine (31.0%) agencies in Quarter 1 created new positions to accommodate their project plan, while 16 (57.1%) were using Task Force to cover positions already existing in their agencies. Asked how their agency planned to use the funds they typically allocated to this position, but were now saving, 11 individuals provided valid responses. The remaining five individuals either did not respond or did not understand the question. As shown below, costs saved by using Task Force funds to finance already existing positions permitted agencies to fund additional programming and hire new staff to provide this programming and services.

“Funding has allowed us to free up money from the highest paid positions in order for us to further staff the site with necessary staff.”

“The funds that would otherwise support this salary are used for programs.”

“We have hired another Housing Specialist to work with the Housing Navigator in [assisting] individuals and families[,] [eliminating] barriers[,] and [finding] permanent housing!”

“We have expanded roles or increased hours for those individuals in the work plan.”

“The funds that have been allocated to this existing position have allowed the collaborative agent to utilize funding for other part time positions located at similar existing sites.”

“Since this is a pilot program, we had not anticipated the students needed so much additional support to understand their coursework. Thus the need for the 3 extra positions which are tutors.”

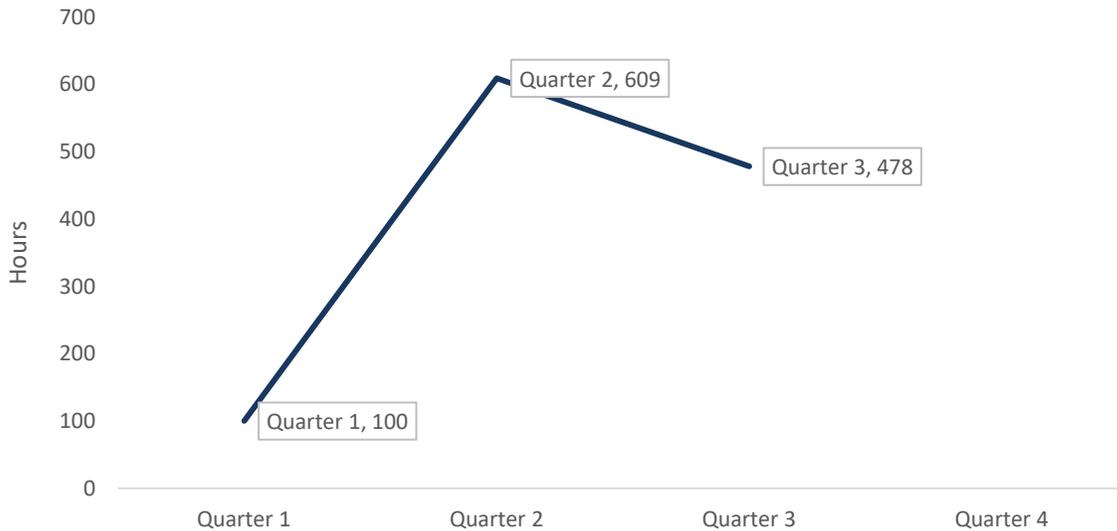
“Hope Builders is using the funds it typically allocates to these positions to invest in its expansion plan.”



Trainings Attended by Task Force Funded Staff

During 1st quarter, 19 agencies (44.2%) sent Task Force supported staff to an outside training relevant to their position, while 22 agencies (53.7%) did the same in the 2nd quarter. In the 3rd quarter, 16 (37.2%) agencies sent staff supported by the Task Force to at least one relevant training. The number of trainings attended by one or more Task Force supported staff, along with the number of staff members attending at least one training and the total number of training hours received is presented in Figure 1 by Quarter.

Figure 1. Number of Individuals Receiving Trainings, Number of Trainings and Number of Hours of Training Recieved by Quarter



A list of all of the trainings attended by Task Force supported staff is listed below.

<p><i>2020 General Data Standard Training</i></p> <p><i>ACTE Career Tech Vision 2019</i></p> <p><i>Active Threat/Shooter</i></p> <p><i>Addition Services 101 (CHS)</i></p> <p><i>Anaheim Housing</i></p> <p><i>Annie E. Casey Foundation: "Expanding Housing Options for the Formerly Incarcerated"</i></p> <p><i>Arrest/Control Tactics Update (PSP)</i></p> <p><i>Capital, Development and Operating Cost and Financing Opportunities</i></p> <p><i>CATO Conference 2019</i></p> <p><i>CES Data Standard Training</i></p> <p><i>CHP Safety</i></p> <p><i>Comprehensive Safe School Plan Training</i></p> <p><i>COVID 19 Update/Discussion OCHA</i></p> <p><i>CPR First Aid</i></p> <p><i>CSH Webinar Trauma Informed Care</i></p> <p><i>CSU Conference</i></p>	<p><i>FBI Accelerated Interview & Interrogation</i></p> <p><i>Food and Safety Handling Training (SHFB)</i></p> <p><i>FSC/Family Shelter Manual</i></p> <p><i>HMIS 2020 Data Standards (Online)</i></p> <p><i>HMIS CES Training</i></p> <p><i>HMIS Part 1 and Part 2 Training</i></p> <p><i>Homeless Services Data Integration Project</i></p> <p><i>Identifying and Sustaining Service Funding in Support</i></p> <p><i>Injury & Illness Prevention</i></p> <p><i>Introduction to Fair Housing (Webinar)</i></p> <p><i>LA Metro E3 Educator Exchange Training-LACOE Leadership</i></p> <p><i>Mandated Reporter Training</i></p> <p><i>Mental Health First Aid Training</i></p> <p><i>One OC: Avoid Group Thinking</i></p> <p><i>One OC: Managing Change</i></p> <p><i>Overdose Recognition Response</i></p> <p><i>Proactive Threat Assessment Training</i></p> <p><i>Project Management - Train the Trainer</i></p>
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<p><i>DRE Classroom Course</i> <i>Exigent Circumstances- Critical Issue</i> <i>Expense Master/Check Request</i> <i>Restorative Justice Training</i> <i>Sexual Harassment Prevention</i> <i>Shelter Guidelines Manual Training</i></p>	<p><i>Readiness & Emergency Management for Schools</i> <i>Re-Entry Housing Forum/Focus Group</i> <i>Resiliency Toolkit Training</i> <i>Safe from the Start</i> <i>Service Navigator Training</i> <i>Social Security Disability Training/Workshop</i> <i>Strategic Vision</i></p>
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CONFRONTING HOMELESSNESS

Powering the movement with investments that assist in changing lives

Nine homelessness programs were funded by the North Orange County Task Force in Year 3, as reported in the Quarter 1 progress reports. Of the nine programs for which information was available in Quarter 1, five were described as being interventions and three as prevention. The ninth program was described as “other.” Asked to clarify further, the respondent provided a following response which could be best described as intervention and prevention.

Asked to describe the unit of services their programs offered, report completers provided a wide variety of responses. The most common unit of service was classes of various types, followed by outreach, case management, referrals, and counseling/therapy. Various other wraparound services were also listed.

Class

Class, counseling

Case Management

Outreach contact, Outreach Line call, client engagement and street exit.

Outreach, referral

Classroom teaching; volunteers mentoring; assistance with interviews and job opportunities.

Wraparound services include housing, case management, individual and group therapy, referral services for jobs and educational pursuits, financial counseling, legal advice and support, and life skills and stages classes.

Outreach and enforcement

Case management, Placements in Shelters/Programs, Referrals to other relevant agencies depending on the client's background, Financial Assistance in the form of Security Deposits or Rental assistance to keep clients in their home or help clients get into their homes[.]

Five of these programs offer their services daily, while two offer them “more than once a week, but not daily.” One program offered their services on a weekly basis. Three of the programs being offered were newly created, but the remaining 6 already existed. Asked how they planned to use the funds they would typically expend on existing programs now funded by the Task Force only five respondents provided a response which are presented below.

Fund mental health outreach position[.]

Funds will be used to support referral services, and City Net street outreach services.



Last year's Task Force funding supported the opening of our new Chrysalis' Orange County center in November 2018. The funding we are receiving this year is not replacing any other funding that was already allocated to this program.

The funds are allocated in the form of providing wages for the Housing Navigator!

As shown in Figure 19, the number of service hours provided by homeless programs funded by the Task Force ranged from 30 in Quarter 3 to 1,236 in Quarters 1 through 3. In total, 21, 494 service hours were provided by homeless programs between Quarters 1 through 3 of Year 3 of the Task Force. Of note are the sample sizes in Quarters 2 and 3. While data on nine programs was provided for Quarter 1 and served the basis for earlier paragraphs of this section of the report, data on 18 and 19 homeless programs was provided in Quarters 2 and 3 respectively yielding larger sample sizes in Table 19 and beyond.

Table 19. Number of Service Hours Provided by Quarter

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Service Hours Provided in Y3
Min	120	72	30	21,494
Max	1,236	1,236	1,236	
Mean	482	467	441	
Median	335	405	360	
Sum	4,338	7,468	9,688	
N	9	19	22	

The number of newly enrolled participants in a homeless program funded by the North Orange County Task Force ranged from two in Quarter 3 to 384 in Quarter 1, as seen in Table 20. While the total number of new enrollees is higher in Quarter 3 than it is in Quarters 1 and 2, that is because the total number of programs is larger. In actuality, Quarter 1 saw the greatest number of enrollees with an average of 58 new enrollees per program, and a median 58. Summing all quarters, 2, 848 new participants enrolled in a homeless program during the first three quarters of the Task Force.

Table 20. Number of Newly Enrolled Participants

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Newly Enrolled Participants in Year 3
Min	10	3	2	2,848
Max	384	276	371	
Mean	115	50	59	
Median	58	18	20	
Sum	806	801	1,241	
N	7	16	21	



This number of participants enrolled in programs ranged from a low of two in Quarter 3 to a high of 652 in Quarter 1. Similar to the mean number of new enrollees, it is worth noting that Quarter 1 yielded the largest mean ($M = 250$ enrollees) and median (173 enrollees) number of participants enrolled in programs, while Quarters 2 and 3 were roughly the same. The total number of enrollees in homeless programs across all three quarters in Year 3 cannot be calculated as it is assumed that the individuals counted in each quarter are not mutually exclusive.

Table 21. Total Number of Participants Enrolled in Programs

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Participants Enrolled in Programs Year 3
Min	15	22	2	Not Applicable
Max	652	432	573	
Mean	250	138	137	
Median	173	90	86	
Sum	2,247	2,486	2,885	
N	9	18	21	

As shown in Table 22, the average daily attendance ranged from three in two programs in Quarters 2 and 3 to 573 in another in Quarter 3. Inconsistent with the data depicted in Tables 19 through 21, Table 22 shows that average daily attendance increased quarterly, with an average daily attendance of 16 being observed in Quarter 1, a large increase in daily average being observed in Quarter 2 ($M = 95$ attendees), and in Quarter 3 ($M = 156$). In total, a daily average of 5,140 participants attended homeless programs funded by the Public Safety Task Force during the first three quarters of Year 3.

Table 22. Average Daily Attendance at Programs

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Daily Attendance Across All Programs in Year 3
Min	5	3	3	5,140
Max	60	509	573	
Mean	16	95	156	
Median	10	19	20	
Sum	146	1,714	3,280	
N	9	18	21	

In total 2,854 participants graduated from one of the homeless programs funded by the Task Force in the first three quarters of the third year of the Task Force. This number may include participants who were housed, and as for some, successful program completion is defined as being placed in housing. As shown, the number of participants graduating from programs ranged from zero in Quarters 1 through 3 to 470 in Quarter 1. The average number of graduates is highest in Quarter 1 ($M = 94$), and stabilizes in Quarters 2 and 3 ($M = 60$).



Table 23. Number of Participants Graduating From Programs

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Participants Successfully Completing Programs in Year 3
Min	0	0	0	2,854
Max	470	304	237	
Mean	94	60	60	
Median	21	33	33	
Sum	754	1,072	1,028	
N	8	18	17	

Between Quarters 1 and 3 of Year 3 of the Task Force a total of 1,186 persons were placed in shelter. This number ranged from zero persons for programs in Quarters 1, 2 and 3, to 212 for one program in Quarter 3. The mean number of individuals placed in shelter is lowest in Quarter 1 ($M = 11$ individuals), but increases notably in Quarter 2 ($M = 28$) and remains stable in Quarter 3.

Table 24. How Many Individuals Were Placed in Shelter

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Participants Successfully Completing Programs in Year 3
Min	0	0	0	1,186
Max	36	208	212	
Mean	11	28	28	
Median	6	9	15	
Sum	84	524	578	
N	8	19	21	

The number of individuals reunited with their families was relatively small in Year 3 of the Task Force. Oftentimes, neither the homeless person nor the family members see reunification as the optimal solution to the individual's homelessness situation. As shown in Table 25, the total number of persons reunited and moved back home with their family was 131. The largest number of individuals reunited with their families and moved back home occurred in Quarter 2 of Year 3, while the fewest occurred in Quarter 1.



Table 25. How Many Individuals Were Reunited by Family & Moved Back Home

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Participants Successfully Completing Programs in Year 3
Min	0	0	0	131
Max	3	34	8	
Mean	1	6	1	
Median	1	1	0	
Sum	6	105	20	
N	6	18	17	

The number of individuals placed in permanent supportive housing during the first three quarters of Year 3 was 79. The majority of this progress was made in Quarter 3, with 49 individuals being placed in permanent supportive housing.

Table 26. How Many Individuals Were Placed in Permanent Supportive Housing

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Participants Successfully Completing Programs in Year 3
Min	0	0	0	79
Max	9	5	18	
Mean	2	1	3	
Median	0	0	0	
Sum	10	20	49	
N	5	17	19	

The number of individuals placed in some other supportive housing situation ranged from zero in Quarters 1 through 3 to 132 in one program during Quarter 2. The average number of individuals placed in other permanent supportive housing was highest in Quarter 1 ($M = 25$) and lowest in Quarter 3 ($M = 5$). As shown in Table 27, the total number of participants placed in some other permanent supportive housing situation was 439.



Table 27. How Many Individuals Were Placed in Other Permanent Supportive Housing Situation

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Participants Successfully Completing Programs in Year 3
Min	0	0	0	439
Max	114	132	17	
Mean	25	13	5	
Median	0	2	3	
Sum	124	224	91	
N	5	17	19	

In total 322 participants dropped out of a homeless program funded by the Task Force as shown in Table 28. Nearly half of those dropped out in Quarter 2. It should be noted that this number may contain people who were placed in housing and became homeless anew, as well as people for whom contact was made by an HLO or outreach worker, but were later lost to follow-up.

Table 28. Number of Participants who Dropped Out of Programs

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Participants who Dropped Out of Programs in Year 3
Min	0	0	0	322
Max	38	85	35	
Mean	11	9	5	
Median	5	2	0	
Sum	90	150	82	
N	8	17	18	

As shown in Table 29, 28 individuals left a homeless program funded by the Task Force for some other reason. This includes not only participants who dropped out of programs due to illness, relocation, or lack of transportation, for example, but individuals placed in housing who left for similar reasons, in addition to moving in with family members.



Table 29. Number of Participants who Left Programs for Other Reasons

Statistic	Quarter 1			Total Number of Participants who Left Programs for Other Reasons in Year 3
Min	0	0	0	28
Max	3	4	10	
Mean	1	2	3	
Median	1	1	1	
Sum	7	8	13	
N	5	5	5	

Table 30 illustrates that the number of participants who gained part-time employment ranged from zero in Quarters 1 through 3 of Year 3 of the Task Force to 31 in one program during Quarter 2. In total, 86 participants in programs funded by the Task Force gained part-time employment during the first three quarters of Year 3, with more than half of those coming from Quarter 2 and another third from Quarter 1.

Table 30. Number of Participants who Gained Part-Time Employment

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Participants Successfully Completing Programs in Year 3
Min	0	0	0	86
Max	12	31	9	
Mean	5	8	2	
Median	4	4	0	
Sum	28	47	11	
N	6	6	6	

The number of participants who gained full time employment during the first three quarters of Year three of the Task Force was 147, as shown in Table 31. The majority of these individuals gained employment during Quarter 2, while very few did so during Quarters 1 and 2. This is not due to the fact that Quarter 2 had a noticeably greater number of programs for which data was reported, rather some other factor was driving the large number observe. However it should be noted that these numbers do correspond with the trend observed with regard to part-time employment.



Table 31. Number of Participants who Gained Full-Time Employment

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Participants Successfully Completing Programs in Year 3
Min	0	0	0	147
Max	7	90	12	
Mean	4	16	3	
Median	4	2	0	
Sum	21	111	15	
N	6	7	5	

The primary outcome associated with the homeless programs funded by the Task Force are street exits, ending homelessness in communities, placing people in permanent supportive housing and preventing people from reentering homelessness, employment preparation, self-sufficiency, drug prevention, diversion from homelessness and decreasing societal costs. The full list of outcomes associated with homeless programs funded by the Task Force is reproduced below.

The primary outcome of the Thrive program is to help each client become self-sufficient and ready to launch independently. Self-sufficiency includes emotional regulation, financial independence, and relational maturity. Once the client is ready to be launched, they will attain their own independent housing.

The primary outcome of Jobs for Life is to equip and prepare men and women for employment by helping them, not only with job-related skills (résumés, interviews, poise, etc.) but also with life skills. In terms of the outcomes for our community, our goals include partnering with businesses interested in assisting our graduates with interview and job possibilities. This has the power to bring together the workplace and our students, creating opportunities and a greater understanding of each other. It should produce better workers, as well as greater compassion from those in the community toward these men and women who are too easily marginalized and discounted.

Societal cost savings. The average gross monthly cost for each homeless neighbor is \$1,446 per month, according to a landmark 2009 financial study of 9,186 homeless individuals in Los Angeles County (“Where We Sleep: Costs When Homeless and Housed in Los Angeles” Economic Roundtable, 2009, <http://www.economicrt.org/pub/>). There is still a cost burden when homeless neighbors are housed, because they continue to draw on these agencies, but the study found the costs were reduced by 50%, saving \$728 per month per person when a homeless neighbor is housed.

The primary goal would be to have more than half of the participants exit to a positive destination, whether that be permanent housing, shelter or with family.



The desire is for our THRIVE program is to have all our women to grow in maturity. This looks like growing in relationship with others, managing relational conflict, managing their emotions, managing their finances, and being able to advocate for themselves.

Get individuals to shelter/employment/mental health/drug and alcohol treatment. Get from shelters to permanent housing.

Find long term housing and resources for those experiencing homelessness.

Long term solution for individual's homelessness

To contact those individuals who identify as homeless and connect them with the appropriate resources that meet their needs for the purpose of increasing street exits.

Provide services that will assist homeless individuals obtain housing, employment and a better life. The goal is to end homelessness.

The primary intent is to divert, prevent and house any individual in need.

Transition individuals from homelessness to stable shelter and support them maintaining employment and basic needs.

Information on whether data is obtained on the outcomes described above was collected for 19 programs. Of these data is reportedly obtained for 18. Asked to describe what type of data is being collected, information was only provided on 13 programs. An analysis of the data collected, as reported by the agency representatives was conducted to assess the extent to which the data collected has the potential to demonstrate outcomes associated with the program; however this was a difficult task owing to the type of responses received. For example, on respondent simply responded that pre and post-test data was collected on the program offered at their agency. While pre and post-data can be used to assess outcomes of various social programs, without knowing what data is being collected and from who it is being collected, it is difficult to make an accurate assessment.

Others mentioned the vehicle (e.g. Apricot, Aries, HMIS, Excel) through which data was collected from participants, but failed to describe what type of data was collected. Others described collecting output data, which is data on the number of services provided, or in these case interactions with homeless persons and not outcomes. One respondent described a process whereby the agency relies on program participants to call in and report when they have become employed instead of the program reaching out to the participant. This approach can lead to an undercount if participants who gain employment decide not to contact the agency. Information on what data is captured, how it is captured and how often it is captured was only provided for one agency.

When a client finds employment, they notify their Employment Specialist and the job information is collected in our database.

We capture bi-weekly case management notes as well as quarterly self-sufficiency reports to assess each individual's growth within Salesforce. This captures financial growth, educational status, job readiness, employment status, living skills, and interpersonal skills.



We assign volunteers (called champions) to engage in one-to-one relationships with our students for up to 10 months following graduation. They connect with their grads weekly, either in person or by phone, and chart progress, answer questions, provide encouragement and direction, and help them apply what they learned in class. These champions then provide a short monthly report to a volunteer overseeing their deployment and activity with the students.

Pre and post tests

Internal spreadsheets are used to track client progress and outcomes, case notes are maintained in all case files. When applicable this data is also entered into HMIS data management system.

Data is captured in Daily Shift Reports completed by case managers, program supervisors, housing navigators, etc., who log every interaction with clients. Clients enrolled in case management complete intake packets, which include a signed Release of Information (ROI), which is entered into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

The activities of the Community Enhancement Team are captured on daily stat sheets.

Pathways of Hope, Service Navigator manages the Master list of Navigation Services monthly by tracking all encounters. The Service Navigator maintains the CBDG Regional Service client data quarterly. All program outcomes are managed with the guidance of POH, Service Navigation Manager and Program and Grant Support Specialist.

HLO's and City Net complete reports. These reports provide data as to their interactions with individuals who state they are homeless and progress toward the goal.

Through on site case files, HIS House Data Network and HMIS we have the ability to capture and update data as needed to ensure we track history as well as document possible trends as homelessness is constantly changing.

This is done through a combination of working with City Net and PATH which is the Placentia Navigation center administrator.

Statistical data is collected on the deputy's daily activities.

Outreach Grid is a unified communication and metrics platform.

REENTRY SERVICES

Growing innovation by tapping the potential of Orange County residents returning home

The Task Force employs five agencies that provide a spectrum of reentry programs. Across these five agencies, six programs were offered. Two of these programs were described as prevention (education), two as intervention, and one as "other." This program was clarified further as being "reentry collegiate housing." Information on program type was not provided for the sixth program.



The basic units of service provided by five of the six programs¹ are presented below. Common units of service include mentoring, case management, life skills coaching/groups and skills training.

“Paid job training, workshops, mentoring sessions, educational credits earned [.]”
“Hard skills training in Construction, Information Technology, Business Applications”
“Life Skills Groups; Employment Readiness Groups; Individual Case Management Meetings [.]”
“Referrals, case management [.]”
“Housing with life coaching, meal support, academic advising, and mentoring.”

Three programs deliver services daily, while another “more than once a month, but less than weekly.” A fifth program offers services at some “other” frequency. Asked to clarify further, the agency’s representative indicated “weekly life coaching and advising coupled with monthly mentoring and community building activities [.]” Information on the frequency with which services are offered was not available for the sixth program.

Three of the reentry programs funded by the Task Force existed previously and two were newly developed for the grant. This information was not available for one program. Asked how they planned to use the funds they would typically expend on existing programs now funded by the Task Force, all three respondents provided a response each of which is presented below.

OCCC has hired and provides intensive support to (2) youth currently on probation with the Orange County. Both youth are completing 29 hours of paid job training, meeting with our case managers (mentors) weekly, and completing the weekly supportive services at the Corps. These include workshops, certifications, special presentations on workforce development, opportunities in a career pathway, financial literacy, and budgeting through a partnership with State Farm.

Hope Builders is using NOC funding to expand its outreach and services to reentry populations and violence prevention programs. Funding typically allocated to this program are continuing to go towards the general operations of the programs.

Last year's NOC funding supported the opening of our new Chrysalis' Orange County center in November 2018. The NOC funding we are receiving this year is not replacing any other funding that was already allocated to this program.

As shown in Table 10, the total number of service hours provided by a reentry programs in Year 3 ranged from one hour in Quarter 1 to 1,085 hours in Quarter 2. As shown, the total number of service hours provided was roughly stable in Quarters 1 and 2, and dropped in Quarter 3. One possible reason for this decrease is the onset of the Covid 19 pandemic, which could have resulted in fewer in-person exchanges. However, a total of 5,749 service hours have been provided during the first three quarters of the third year of the Task Force’s implementation.

¹ The unit of service was unavailable for one program.



Table 10. Number of Service Hours Provided by Quarter

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Service Hours Provided in Y3
Min	30	1	5	5,749
Max	812	1,085	486	
Mean	450	380	244	
Median	611	156	260	
Sum	2,252	2,277	1,220	
N	5	6	5	

As shown in Table 11, the number of newly enrolled participants in a program ranged from zero in Quarter 2 to 36 in Quarter 3. The mean number of new enrollees in a program ranges from between 10 (Quarter 2) and 14 (Quarter 1) and the total number of newly enrolled individuals in Year 3 is 177.

Table 11. Number of Newly Enrolled Participants

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Newly Enrolled Participants in Year 3
Min	2	0	1	177
Max	30	23	36	
Mean	14	10	12	
Median	16	4	2	
Sum	69	49	59	
N	5	5	5	

The total number of enrolled participants in a program ranged from a low of 2 in Quarter 3 to a high of 97 in Quarter 3. The mean number of enrollees ranged between 32 (Quarter 1) and 37 (Quarter 2), while the total number of enrollees in reentry programs across all three quarters in Year 3 cannot be calculated as it is assumed that the individuals counted in each quarter are not mutually exclusive.

Table 12. Total Number of Participants Enrolled in Programs

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Participants Enrolled in Programs Year 3
Min	4	4	2	Not Applicable
Max	86	80	97	
Mean	32	37	36	
Median	33	34	5	
Sum	160	219	179	
N	5	6	5	



The average daily attendance ranged from a low of one in Quarters 1 and 3 to a high of 141 in Quarter 3. Across the three quarters, there is a large degree of variability across the maximum number of daily participants, with 37 being the maximum number of daily attendees at one program during Quarter 1 and 141 being the maximum daily number of attendees at another program during Quarter 3. This may be due to program start up time that occurs during the first quarter of the Task Force resulting in more outreach and less attendance. In total, an average of 463 persons attends reentry programs funded by the task force on a daily basis.

Table 13. Average Daily Attendance at Programs

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Daily Attendance Across All Programs in Year 3
Min	2	1	1	463
Max	37	107	141	
Mean	12	38	35	
Median	10	28	2	
Sum	62	227	174	
N	4	6	5	

It is true that not all programs in the Task Force have formal graduations/ program completion (certificates/ceremonies). For that reason, the sample sizes in Table 13 are smaller. The number of participants graduating from a Task Force funded reentry program ranges from a minimum of zero in Quarter 1 to a high of 53 in Quarter 2. It should be noted that Quarter 2 appears to be an outlier in the data file and should be viewed with some caution. Tot total number of participants graduating or completing a Task Force funded project during the first three quarters of Year 3 was 112.

Table 13. Number of Participants Graduating From Programs

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Participants Successfully Completing Programs in Year 3
Min	0	1	1	112
Max	16	53	15	
Mean	6	16	10	
Median	9	6	13	
Sum	18	65	29	
N	3	4	3	

Fifty seven participants in one of the six programs funded by the Task Force gained part-time employment during the first three quarters of Year 3, as shown in Table 14. The majority of those who gained employment during this time frame did so during Quarter 2.



Table 14. Number of Participants who Gained Part-Time Employment

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Participants Successfully Completing Programs in Year 3
Min	0	0	0	57
Max	8	18	10	
Mean	3	6	3	
Median	2	3	1	
Sum	10	30	17	
N	4	5	4	

Additionally, 57 participants in the programs funded by the Task Force found full-time employment during the first three quarters of the Task Force. Therefore 114 participants in one of the six programs funded by the Task Force found part-time or full-time employment during one of the first three quarters of the Task Force.

Table 15. Number of Participants who Gained Full-Time Employment

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Participants Successfully Completing Programs in Year 3
Min	0	0	0	57
Max	3	33	6	
Mean	3	8	2	
Median	3	2	1	
Sum	8	40	9	
N	4	5	5	

Asked how many participants employed the previous quarter (year) maintained their employment during the current quarter, responses ranged from zero for one or more programs in Quarters 2 and 3 to 39 for one program in Quarter 2. Table 16 shows that, in total, 78 participants retained their employment from the previous quarter.



Table 16. Number of Participants Still Employed as of Prior Quarter

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Participants Successfully Completing Programs in Year 3
Min	2	0	0	78
Max	11	39	8	
Mean	5	10	2	
Median	5	4	1	
Sum	21	48	9	
N	4	5	4	

Looking at the number of participants who dropped out of the program, Table 17 shows that the largest number of participants was lost in Quarter 1. Looking at the data across quarters, sixty participants in total dropped out of the six reentry programs funded by the Task Force in Year 3.

Table 17. Number of Participants who Dropped Out of Programs

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Participants who Dropped Out of Programs in Year 3
Min	0	0	0	60
Max	28	9	16	
Mean	6	2	4	
Median	0	1	1	
Sum	28	14	18	
N	5	6	5	

Seven participants, as shown in Table 18, left a reentry program funded by the Task Force in Year 3 due to some other reason such as an illness, losing transportation or moving.



Table 18. Number of Participants who Left Programs for Other Reasons

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Participants who Left Programs for Other Reasons in Year 3
Min	0	0	0	7
Max	3	2	1	
Mean	1	1	0	
Median	1	0	0	
Sum	4	3	1	
N	4	5	4	

According to survey completers zero participants cancelled their memberships or left five reentry programs funded by the Task Force. Information was unavailable for one program.

Primary Outcome of Program on Participants or Community

An item on the progress report inquired, “What is the primary outcome of this program participants or the community.” As shown the primary outcome associated with the reentry programs funded by the Task Force are workforce preparedness and placement into reliable employment/ quality employment. Successful reintegration into the community, compliance with terms of parole, and avoidance of re-incarceration were also outcomes that were shared by several respondents. One program, offered by Project Rebound, results in a broader range of outcomes in addition to higher education and successful reintegration into the community, including self-sufficiency, civic engagement, and a commitment to public safety, as reported by the agency’s representative. The remaining responses are provided below.

Reduce recidivism rates at a rate of 92%.

The primary outcome of the training phase is workforce preparedness.

Outside employment

Compliance with their terms of parole.

Housing security, meal support, academic retention and graduation, self-sufficiency, civic engagement, and a commitment public safety.

Higher education and successful reintegration. Cultivate skills in critical thinking and writing, oral communication, quantitative and ethical reasoning • enhance their capacity for civic engagement and community leadership • secure meaningful and gratifying employment • empower themselves, their families, and their communities • reduce their participation in behavior that is harmful to self, family, and community, including drug abuse and violence • break intergenerational cycles of poverty, abuse, addiction, unemployment, and incarceration • humanize public attitudes towards currently and formerly incarcerated people in order to facilitate reintegration and eliminate collateral consequences of criminal conviction related to social stigmatization and marginalization.

The primary outcome of the placement phase is to place graduates from the training phase in jobs that have a definable career pathway. Placing youth who have been incarcerated in, reliable employment keeps them on the right path to ensure they do not get re-incarcerated.

The primary outcome of the placement phase is to link reentry graduates into quality employment.



Data on Outcomes

Data on outcomes was collected for four programs, while they were not for a fifth. No information was provided for the sixth program. Asked what type of data was collected, the responses below were obtained. Analyzing this data, it is noted that output, not outcome data is collected for one program. Another program relies on the participants themselves to feedback their own outcomes, namely employment to the agency, where they are then tracked. If not all participants are inclined to contact the agency to report on their employment; however, this could impact the validity of the data obtained. Although it would need to be verified, it appears that outcome data is being collected on two reentry programs being funded by the Task Force.

OCCC tracks paid job training hours through paystubs/payroll. OCCC tracks credits gained through our collaboration with OCDE on-site charter school staff at the Fullerton Education Center. OCCC tracks youth participation and legal status, including drop out due to incarceration. OCCC pays for and files certifications in a Corpsmember's case file.

Hope Builders uses ETO's Apricot Data Management System to measure outcomes and chart course corrections, and Pairin to track soft skill development. To monitor progress of youth post-training completion, staff collects the following data on a monthly basis: start/end date of employment, wages; employment Status (temporary or permanent), hours per week worked, benefits; employment retention; and, wage progression.

When a client finds employment, they notify their Employment Specialist and the job information is collected in our database. During this reporting period, 5 clients found outside employment.

We have program requirements that help us track student progress and provide (academic, psychosocial, and financial) resources. We do this through weekly/monthly check-in, progress reports, mentoring program, peer-to-peer support groups, employment, internship opportunities, public speaking, community engagement, and on campus activities and classroom in-reach. This data is then submitted to the Chair of the Project Rebound Consortium each semester.

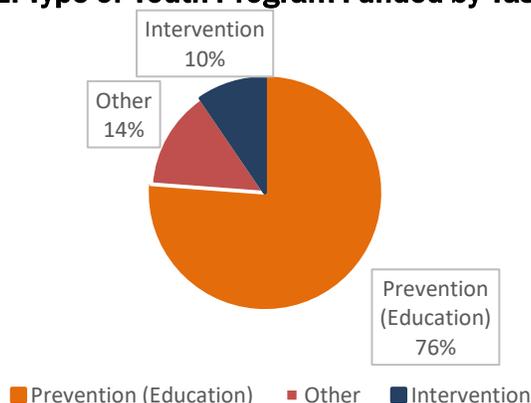
YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION

Investing in strengthened crisis response, stability and early action

Thirty-three of the 49 agencies in the Year 3 cohort provided youth programming. The number of youth programs funded by any one agency ranged from zero to seven, with a mean and median of one program. The total number of youth programs funded by the Task Force in Year 3 was 58. The type of youth program funded was available for 42 programs and is illustrated in Figure 2. As shown, the majority of youth programs funded by the Task Force ($n = 32$; 76.2%) were focused on prevention/education, while one in ten ($n = 4$; 10.0%) was intervention focused. Six programs (14.0%) were classified by the person completing the progress report on behalf of their agency as "other." Five out of these six were described as being both prevention and intervention, and the other as "Prevention, Adolescent Health, [and] Employment."



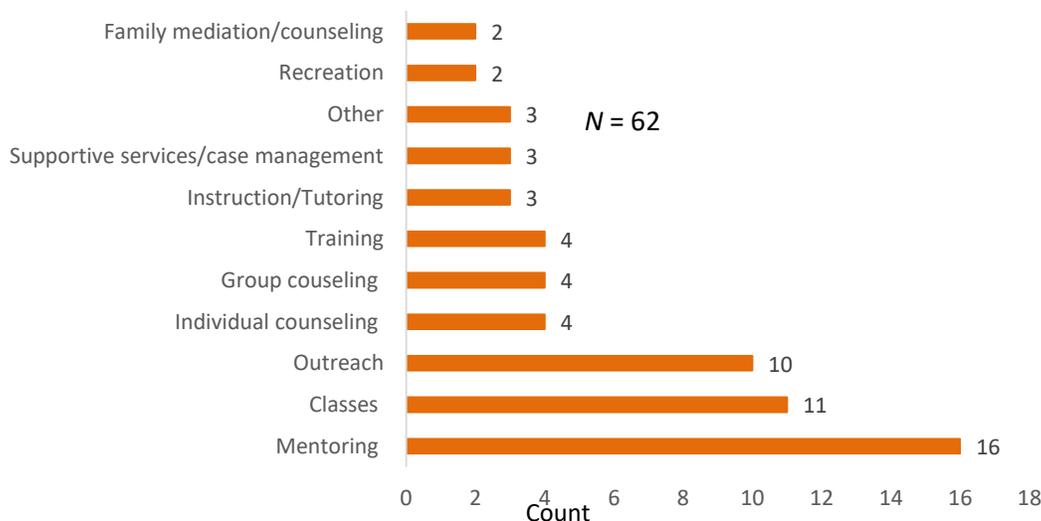
Figure 2. Type of Youth Program Funded by Task Force



Unit of Service Provided by Funded Programs

Asked to describe the basic unit of service of provided by their programs, 62 specific units of services were generated for 46 programs. The units of service provided along with the number of programs that provided each is presented in Figure 3. As shown, the largest number of programs funded through the Task Force offer mentoring as their unit of services. The next largest number of programs offered classes and outreach. The smallest number offered family mediation/counseling and recreational activities.

Figure 3. Unit of Services Provided by the Programs Funded Through the Task Force



Age Range of Persons Targeted by Programs

Table 1 illustrates the demographic of the individuals served by one or more of the programs funded by the Task Force by count and percent. As shown, the largest number of programs funded by the Task Force serve middle and high school age students, while the smallest number serve preschool aged children, the community, and young adults. Four respondents provided responses that were classified as “other,” and included one respondent whose program provided services to teachers, and another



who only specified that their program provides services to “children and teens” without specifying a specific age range.

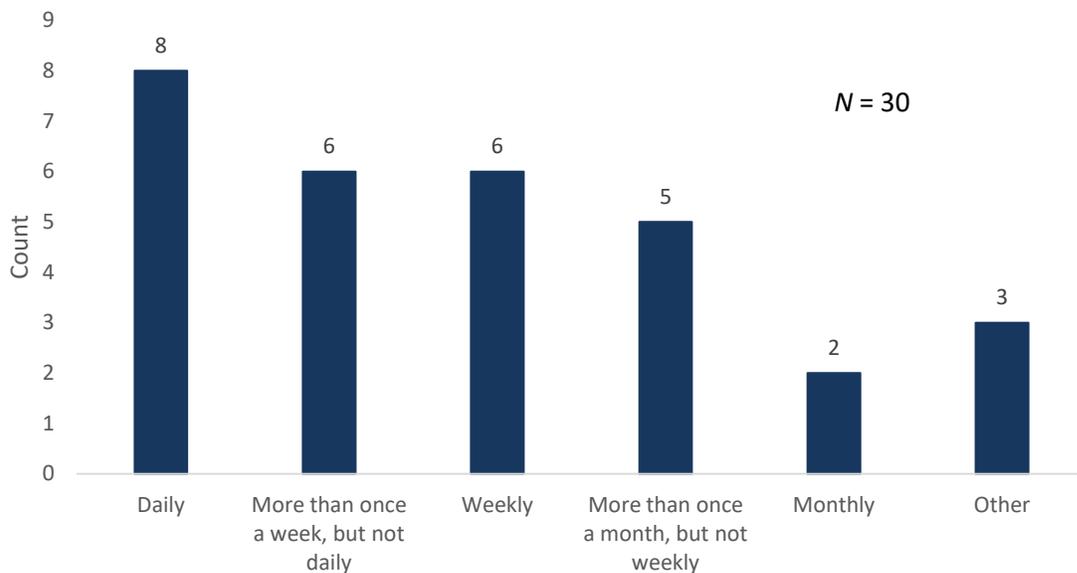
Table 1. Age Range of Persons to Whom Services are Targeted

Demographic	Count	%
Preschool	2	6.7
Elementary school	10	33.3
Middle school	19	63.3
High school	16	53.3
Young adult	3	10.0
Parents/family	5	16.7
Community	2	6.7
Other	4	13.3

Frequency of Activities/ Services Provided

As shown in Figure 4, the programs funded during Year 3 of the Task Force offer activities as frequently as daily, and as infrequently as monthly. Those who reported that their program is offered at some “other” frequency clarified further. One mentioned that their program is a “one-off” activity, another simply that their program runs “three weeks during the summer,” and another that they offer “Daily individual support, weekly support groups, and day to day mediations.”

Figure 4. Frequency of Program Activities



Innovation of Task Force Supported Programs

Nearly equal proportion of youth programs funded by the Task Force were newly created ($n = 14$; 48.3%), and already existed ($n = 15$; 51.7%). Asked what they planned to do with the funds they would typically allocate to already existing programs but that they were now saving, 13 individuals who used their Task Force funds in this way provided a response. Looking at these responses for thematic



content, it is noted that a significant number of agencies used the funding they would have otherwise spent on existing programs to address staffing issues, namely hiring more staff. The funds expended on staffing were intended to expand programming, create more programming, improve programming, and allow staff to attend trainings and meetings they might not otherwise be allowed to attend.

"Funds will be used to add a new position to the staffing allowing the CEO to focus on expansion of programming."

"Staffing issue: manage minimum wage increase, hire staff for more successful programs, elevate program effectiveness."

"We are using funds for staffing and program development/expansion to meet the growing needs of members and families."

"We have utilized funding from Task Force to assist with paying for services and for management salaries. The funds that we would've otherwise allocated to this will go towards funding for other non-management salaries. This includes three staff positions for tutors and three staff positions for site coordinators."

"The funds were used for paying for the teacher salaries and calculators for the students. funds [Funds] will be used in addition to NOC funding. This is used to staff a police officer at events, facilitate meetings, and trainings."

"We have allocated more resources to power hour, more staff to help tutor and help members with their daily assignments."

"Due to staffing issues, the Fullerton Gang Unit is often times unable to adjust it's schedule to attend functions, especially those that occur on weekends. The Funding provides opportunity for gang detectives or school resource officers to attend events, functions, or meetings vital to the program."

"Funds typically used will be dispersed among staff costs for other similar programs."

Another group reported using Task Force funds to conduct outreach or expansion efforts.

"The need is great in Orange County for these types of prevention and intervention programs. With the NOC funding we have been able to expand the number of classes offered as well as the number of sites at which we offer these programs. The NOC funding has allowed us to reach many more people than we otherwise would have been able to."

"Hope Builders is using NOC funding to expand its outreach and services to reentry populations and violence prevention programs. Funding typically allocated to this program are continuing to go towards the general operations of the programs."

"NOC continues to fund Restorative Practice Intervention Specialists to provide services listed above. This year, 2 additional sites have been added and we are now servicing 5 school sites."

"To further our Teen Program[.]"



The last two responses suggest that Task Force funding was also used for a broader range of needs including training, technology and supplies, marketing, materials, direct services and events.

“Parental involvement during Explorer promotions and graduations; Annual Explorer Family Picnic; Advanced trainings for police staff overseeing youth programs; Technological software for data gathering and assessment; Expansion of Middle School portion of the program[.]”

“Outreach, direct services, technology [technology], materials, and marketing.”

Number of Service Hours Provided by Task Force Supported Programs

As shown in Table 2, a total of 41,027 service hours in youth programming have been provided in the first three quarters of the North Orange County Public Safety Task Force. Also shown in Table 3 is the fact that the total number of service hours provided by Quarter steadily increased from Quarter 1 through Quarter 3.

Table 3. Number of Service Hours Provided by Quarter

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Service Hours Provided in Y3
Min	0	0	0	41,027
Max	2,812	2,385	2,200	
Mean	363	265	337	
Median	190	90	51	
Sum	12,696	13,517	14,814	
N	37	54	47	

Number of New Participants Enrolled In Year 3

As shown in Table 4, the programs funded by the Task Force in Year 3 accepted a total of 13,961 new participants during its first three quarters. As also shown, the number of new participants enrolled increased dramatically from Quarters 1 and 2 to Quarter 3.

Table 4. Number of Newly Enrolled Participants

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Newly Enrolled Participants in Year 3
Min	0	0	0	13,961
Max	560	540	6,670	
Mean	70	58	195	
Median	25	11	12	
Sum	2,008	2,980	8,973	
N	39	52	47	



Total Number of Participants Enrolled in Year 3

As shown in Table 5, a total of 13,585 participants were enrolled in one of the programs funded by the North Orange County Task Force in Year 3. The number of enrolled participants remained steady between Quarters 1 and 3, with a slightly higher number of enrolled participants observed in Quarter 2.

Table 5. Total Number of Participants Enrolled in Programs

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Participants Enrolled in Programs Year 3
Min	0	0	0	13,585
Max	965	900	1,260	
Mean	112	104	101	
Median	40	40	46	
Sum	4,365	4,981	4,239	
N	40	49	43	

Average Daily Attendance at Programs

Table 6 shows that, on average, programs served between 47 and 66 participants per day during Quarters 1 through 3 of Year 3. The median number of participants served in Year 3 ranged from 24 in Quarter 1 to 30 in Quarter 3. In total, approximately 6,957 individuals were served daily across all of the agencies in the Task Force providing youth programs in their communities.

Table 6. Average Daily Attendance at Programs

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Daily Attendance Across All Programs in Year 3
Min	0	2	1	6,957
Max	506	350	204	
Mean	66	58	47	
Median	24	25	30	
Sum	2,503	2,647	1,817	
N	39	46	40	

Number of Participants Graduating/ Successfully Completing Programs

Table 7 shows that, in total, 3,605 participants graduated from/successfully completed one of the programs funded by the Task Force in the first three quarters of Year 3. The number of participants who graduated/ successfully completed a program in Year 3 ranged from 450 in Quarter 1 to 2,620 in Quarter 2. The sample sizes in Table 7 are significantly smaller as many programs were ongoing, thus this question in the progress report did not apply to them.



Table 7. Number of Participants Graduating From Programs

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Participants Successfully Completing Programs in Year 3
Min	0	0	0	3,605
Max	200	900	204	
Mean	41	164	59	
Median	7	44	41	
Sum	450	2,620	535	
N	11	16	9	

Number of Participants who Dropped Out of Programs

Table 8 shows that in total 830 participants dropped out of/ left one of the programs funded by the Task Force prematurely. The largest proportion of these drop outs occurred in Quarter 1 and 3, while significantly fewer drop outs were observed in Quarter 2. That being said, the average number of drop outs per program was quite low, ranging from 2 in Quarter 2 to 12 in Quarters 1 and 3.

Table 8. Number of Participants who Dropped Out of Programs

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Participants who Dropped Out of Programs in Year 3
Min	0	0	0	830
Max	250	26	194	
Mean	12	2	12	
Median	1	0	2	
Sum	355	99	380	
N	29	45	33	

Number of Participants who Left Programs for Other Reasons

Table 9 shows that in, total, 105 participants left one of the programs funded by the Task Force for other reasons (e.g. they moved, a family member got sick, the child was referred to a different program, etc) during the first three quarters of Year 3. The majority of these drop outs occurred in in Quarter 1. However, the average number of participants dropping out of programs for other reasons was relatively low ranging from zero in Quarter 1 to four in Quarter 2.



Table 9. Number of Participants who Left Programs for Other Reasons

Statistic	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Total Number of Participants who Left Programs for Other Reasons in Year 3
Min	0	0	0	153
Max	23	3	10	
Mean	4	0	1	
Median	1	0	0	
Sum	106	20	27	
N	29	43	38	

Number of Participants who Left Programs Due to Covid

An item in the Quarter 3 progress report asked completers to indicate the number of participants who cancelled their membership or stopped attending a program because of the Corona Virus pandemic (Covid 19). One person in the sample indicated that everyone in their program had stopped attending due to Covid 19. Because this person did not provide a specific number of people and because they represented an agency that ran two programs, the data presented here will be an underestimate. A second respondent indicated “all,” participants left the program and another that the program had been suspended indefinitely without providing a specific number, further contributing to the undercount. Using the data that was available, Task Force funded programs lost an average of 61 participants due to the Covid 19 pandemic. In total, 1,999 participants were lost as a result of the virus. Again, it is worth noting that this value is an underestimate for reasons explained previously. Also, because the reporting period for this progress report went through March 30th, it is likely that these numbers reflect what was happening as the virus was beginning to have an impact on nonprofit agencies throughout the County. As such, this number is likely to increase in Quarter 4.

Primary Outcome of Program on Participants or Community

An item on the progress report inquired, “What is the primary outcome of this program on the program participants or the community.” An initial review of the responses revealed that some respondents described the type of services their program offered instead of the specific outcomes they expected to occur as a result of delivering these services. These types of responses were omitted from the analysis. Others discussed programmatic outcomes achieved during the quarter, without discussing how those outcomes affected the lives of program participants or the community. This type of response was also omitted from the analysis. Finally, another set of responses simply stated things such as “prevent youth violence,” without stipulating intermediary outcomes. These responses were also omitted. This left a total of 34 unique responses for analysis.

The largest number of respondents reported academic outcomes as being the result of their programmatic efforts. These academic outcomes ranged from better school attendance to college scholarship application submissions.



Data on Outcomes

Asked if their agency maintained data that captured the outcomes they described, information was provided for 54 programs. Of these, data is available for the outcomes of 30 programs (55.6%), while data is not available for 24 (44.4%). Asked to describe the type of data maintained to capture the outcomes of their program, several respondents described the system they used to maintain their data such as Excel, Aeries, or Apricot. Responses where only the system used to maintain data was described were omitted from analysis. In all, 34 unique responses were provided. A review of the types of data captured reveals that the majority of the data captured ($n = 25$; 73.5%) cannot be used to demonstrate the outcomes of a program. These include respondent intake data (demographic data, data on respondent need, or level of functioning to be used for service provision), attendance data, use data, consumer satisfaction data, and post-only data. Pre- and post-tests were used to capture the outcomes of four programs funded by the Task Force, and the data collection methods of two programs, while not totally clear by their description, appear promising.

“Hope Builders uses ETO’s Apricot Data Management System to measure outcomes and chart course corrections, and Pairin to track soft skill development.”

“Project Kinship utilizes AERIES, the district’s database that includes student’s demographics and school records. AERIES allows us to see program outcomes with interventions, referrals and improvements based on decrease of behavioral issues and increase in student performance.”

One program appeared to compare the grades of program participants at graduation to students who did not successfully complete the program creating a comparison group, and finally another program described a multi-modal approach to examining the outcomes of the program she directs.

Rosie’s Garage tracks gang involvement among our participants via a few methods; however the main way is through self-disclosure. We confirm involvement by contacting parents, community leaders that are aware of those involved, and working with the peers within the program that are able to disclose this information. Crime within the neighborhood we serve, the surrounding neighborhoods, and the city are tracked by using the La Habra Police Department’s official online crime statistics page. With this means of tracking we were able to notice a drop in crime of 99.7% since 1999 and a drop of 93.5% from last year. The Program Director’s duties are tracked by verifying the number of written grants as well as looking at the success of the grants we write. As of April 7, 2020 the Program Director has written 100% of the grants that came through the organization. Additionally, she has tracked and evaluated the outcomes of the program. Grade point average (GPA) is measured by verifying student report cards and grades throughout the program. Using this method we have verified an average GPA increase of 1 letter grade. Self-perception and interest in school are measured using a simple evaluation tool including observation and surveying the students on their overall outlook, feelings, and perception of school and themselves. Using this method the Program Director is able to note the overall perception of each child towards themselves and school, taking special note of students that have increased their level of involvement with academics, sports, or formed positive social relationships with others. By evaluating students before they enter the program and after the program comes to a close for the academic year, we are able to gauge the level of change among our participants. Using this method we have noted a 71.9% positive change in the self-perception of student’s towards themselves and a 60% increase in the positive interest in school among our participants.



REGIONAL FUNDING: 10 CITIES COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATION FUNDING

COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS	FOCUS AREA #1: YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION & INTERVENTION	FOCUS AREA #2: REENTRY SERVICES	FOCUS AREA #3: HOMELESS OUTREACH	FISCAL YEAR 2019-2020 AWARD AMOUNT
Anaheim Cops 4 Kids	•			\$50,000
Boys & Girls Club of Greater Anaheim & Cypress	•		•	\$32,583
City Net-Anaheim			•	\$39,493
Chrysalis		•	•	\$30,000
My Safe Harbor	•			\$53,000
Higher Ground Youth & Family Services	•			\$18,924
City Net-Brea			•	\$44,167
Boys & Girls Club of Brea-Placentia-Yorba Linda	•	•	•	\$32,183
Brea Education Foundation/Project Kinship	•	•	•	\$145,454
Boys & Girls Club of Buena Park	•			\$120,000
City Net-Buena Park			•	\$74,165
Boys & Girls Club of Anaheim & Cypress	•		•	\$64,833
City Net-Cypress			•	\$74,167
Cypress Police Foundation	•			\$25,000
Sunburst Youth Academy Foundation-Cypress	•	•		\$60,000
La Palma Community Foundation	•		•	\$176,200
City Net-La Palma			•	\$47,800
Solidarity	•			\$37,428
Boys & Girls Club of Fullerton/Cod ED	•			\$71,463
City Net-Fullerton			•	\$155,109
Placentia Community Foundation/LOT 318	•			\$53,000
Placentia Police Explorer Program	•			\$80,000
HIS House			•	\$40,000
City Net-Placentia			•	\$44,179



COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS	FOCUS AREA #1: YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION & INTERVENTION	FOCUS AREA #2: REENTRY SERVICES	FOCUS AREA #3: HOMELESS OUTREACH	FISCAL YEAR 2019-2020 AWARD AMOUNT
Boys & Girls Club of Stanton	•			\$35,650
Stanton Community Foundation	•			\$5,000
Camp Fire/Outdoor Journeys	•	•	•	\$10,000
City Net-Stanton			•	\$74,165
Drug Use is Life Abuse	•			\$224,000
Boys & Girls Club of La Habra/Rosie's Garage/Advanced to College!	•			\$143,266
La Habra Police Explorer Post 850	•			\$4,800
City Net-La Habra			•	\$75,934
Community Health Services	•	•	•	\$84,806
Social Science Research Center	•	•	•	\$50,000
Big 7 Collaborative	•			\$50,000
Outreach Grid			•	\$40,000
OC Conservation Corps	•	•	•	\$44,000
Resilient Families Program/HIS House/Headstart	•		•	\$74,806
OC Family Justice Center Foundation	•	•	•	\$35,000
Taller San Jose-Hope Builders	•	•	•	\$40,000
Big Brothers Big Sisters-Bigs with Badges	•	•	•	\$110,445
Project Rebound		•	•	\$55,000
OC United-Thrive	•	•	•	\$74,280
OC United-Jobs 4 Life	•	•	•	\$43,570
Pathways of Hope	•	•	•	\$50,000
Sunburst Youth Academy Foundation	•	•	•	\$140,730
Administrative	•	•	•	\$5,400

TOTAL CBO (60%)

\$3,000,000



REGIONAL CITY FUNDING
6 CITY FUNDED LIST

CITY	FOCUS AREA #1: YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION & INTERVENTION	FOCUS AREA #2: REENTRY SERVICES	FOCUS AREA #3: HOMELESS OUTREACH	FISCAL YEAR 2019-2020 AWARD AMOUNT
ANAHEIM	•	•	•	\$310,000
BREA	•	•	•	\$310,000
BUENA PARK	•	•	•	\$310,000
FULLERTON	•	•	•	\$310,000
PLACENTIA	•	•	•	\$310,000
STANTON	•	•	•	\$310,000
FISCAL AGENT- CITY OF STANTON	•	•	•	\$140,000

TOTAL CITY (40%) **\$2,000,000**

GRAND TOTAL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019-2020 **\$5,000,000**

