

The Scope of Intervention in LA County and A Vision of Sustainability for Community- Based Safety:

**LA County Violence Intervention Steering Committee
Summary Report and Recommendations**

July 2022



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Introduction:

Over the last two years LA County Office of Violence Prevention has made direct improvements to their expansion of violence intervention. Their strategies have employed investing in communities that have been under-represented and marginalized, experiencing violence at higher percentages than other communities. These improvements have expanded the work and scope of violence intervention in the County over the last year and have centered the voices of Intervention and community-based safety experts. In their work, LA County OVP has partnered with the LA County Violence Intervention Steering Committee to investigate the needed improvements to current County processes and on-going plans for expansion. One of the immediate needs addressed in the County, post the previous report, was a well-trained professionalized intervention workforce to address the growing crisis of community-level violence; the Steering Committee discussed the need to identify the existing intervention work force scope in the County and the specific communities they serve to gain insight into where expansion should take place in the County. This report is a summary analysis of the scope of Intervention in the County and recommendations on how LA County can expand community-based safety efforts in ways that grow the workforce and provide services to needed communities.

Who We Are:

Urban Peace Institute (“UPI”) is a national, social justice, non-profit organization working with communities across the country to develop and implement innovative policy, system and practice solutions to reduce violence. Through policy and program development, training, smart justice, and technical assistance, UPI implements effective strategies to achieve safety, and improve overall community health. Building on 15 years of success as a program of the Advancement Project, UPI launched as an independent organization in August 2015 and is currently operating as a 501 C(3) non-profit organization.

Background and Purpose:

Over the last two years, marginalized communities of color have been disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. According to an article written by Joseph R Betancourt MD, MPH for Harvard Medical School, “people with chronic conditions [...] had a poorer prognosis once infected with COVID-19. In the United States, these chronic conditions disproportionately affect minority populations. Structural racism, discrimination, and the negative impact of the social determinates of health [...] continuously undermine the health and well-being of these communities.¹” The disparities in health exacerbated the likelihood that marginalized communities of color would face increased COVID-19 infections and the corresponding crises of loss of wages and economic hardship. As communities have been ravished by the virus, they have also been disproportionately impacted by poverty, unemployment, violence and other class and race-based factors. According to the study, “Unemployment and Crime in US Cities during the Coronavirus Pandemic”, published in the *Journal of Urban Health*, “The coronavirus pandemic and efforts to contain it created an economic crisis. In the United States (US), the economic fallout of the pandemic disproportionately affected communities that already experience greater financial vulnerability, thus contributing to increases in both relative and absolute economic hardship. During this same time, rates of violence surged across the US.²” The study aimed to provide empirical evidence on the unemployment-violence association during the pandemic, adding to the understanding of what factors likely contributed to the increase in violence witnessed over the last year. “The associations between unemployment and firearm violence and homicide varied in magnitude and precision across cities. The associations were generally larger in cities with more violence, and we found significant associations in Chicago and Los

¹ <https://www.health.harvard.edu/blog/communities-of-color-devastated-by-covid-19-shifting-the-narrative-2020102221201>

² <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11524-021-00605-3>

Angeles.³ These various factors have been exacerbated by the underlying presence of systemic racism and violence that many of these communities have historically faced and illustrate the need for a public health strategy that will address these factors in pointed ways. Businesses closing, loss of jobs and wages, increases in mental health crisis and the continued presence of the COVID-19 virus continue to highlight the need of LA County to develop and fully fund a comprehensive strategy to address community health and safety. Any strategy developed should be expansive in its impact and should incorporate community insight and expertise on how to address community needs.

Violence in LA County over the last year has continued to skyrocket during the period of the pandemic. According to the LA County Sheriff’s department, “Homicides and auto thefts jumped significantly during a two-year period in areas patrolled by the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department...from 2019 to 2021, homicides increased about 94% and grand theft auto increased 59%.⁴” It is important to note that the numbers reported by the LA County Sheriff’s Department has been called into question amidst the on-going political battle in LA County between the Sheriff’s Department and the LA County Board of Supervisors. Though these figures may be exaggerated, they do allude to the very real increase in violence that has been experienced by the community. In a study conducted by UC Davis’ Violence Prevention Research Program (VRPR), published in the *American Journal of Public Health* “We found that zip codes with higher concentrations of low-income Black people and people of color experienced substantially higher rates of violence from March to July 2020 than did zip codes with higher concentrations of high-income white people.⁵” These communities have been the most vulnerable to the effects of both violence and poverty due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and as such deserve priority and dedicated investment to mitigate the on-going effects of these concurrent crises. According to LA County Sheriff’s Department Crime Data, there were over 600 homicides across Los Angeles County in 2020; many of these incidents took place in communities of color. The following zip codes have experienced over 100 incidents of violent crime from January 2020- April 2022. For the complete LA County Sheriff’s Department Violent Crime by Zip Code Data table, please see Appendix A.

<u>Zip Code:</u>	<u>Incidents of Violent Crime</u>	<u>Geographical Area</u>	<u>Largest Race & Ethnicity Population⁶</u>
90001	114	Huntington Park/Florence Graham	Above 78% Hispanic Population
90022	134	East LA	Above 78% Hispanic Population
90044	122	West Athens/Westmont	35%-58% Black Population
90220	116	Compton/Carson	59%-78% Hispanic Population
90221	107	Compton/East Compton	59%-78% Hispanic Population
90262	152	Lynwood	Above 78% Hispanic Population
90650	101	Norwalk	59%-78% Hispanic Population
93535	152	Lancaster/Lake LA	41%-59% Hispanic Population

³ <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11524-021-00605-3#MOESM1>

⁴ <https://abc7.com/los-angeles-county-crime-statistics-homicide-murder/11489644/>

⁵ <https://health.ucdavis.edu/news/headlines/violence-increased-most-in-marginalized-neighborhoods-early-in-the-covid-19-pandemic/2021/12>

⁶ <https://map.myneighborhooddata.org/>, 2019

90706	127	Bellflower	41%-59% Hispanic Population
93550	127	Palmdale	59%-78% Hispanic Population
93534	170	Lancaster	41%-59% Hispanic Population, 41%-59% Black Population

Table 1: Zip Codes & Number of Incidents of Violence from January 2020- April 2022

A Call to Action:

In 2021, the LA County Board of Supervisors passed a motion, “Community-Based Crisis Response and Violence Interruption Pilot Program” (Supervisors Mitchell and Keuhl, June 22, 2021) representing the Second District, “to implement a Crisis Response and Violence Intervention Pilot Program (CRVIP) in communities impacted by high violent crimes. The motion, co-authored by Fifth District Supervisor Kathryn Barger, directs the CEO to identify at least \$1,320,000 in unobligated funding in the Measure B Special Revenue Fund to support the pilot, including contracts with community-based organizations for CRVIP efforts⁷,” as well as an additional \$5M to expand LA County Office of Violence Prevention’s Trauma Prevention Initiative (TPI). Additionally, the board motion “Moving Forward on Equitable Implementation of the American Rescue Plan” (Supervisor Mitchell, Sept 15, 2021), “is critical to advancing the Board’s agenda to address the pandemic’s disparate impact on low-income communities and communities of color. The motion includes crucial guidance by the Chief Executive Officer for county departments and programs to use ARPA funds strategically by applying equity principles...to inform where resources should be directed. This motion will also allow for better evaluation and assessment to inform future funding priorities.⁸” These motions, working in collaboration, encouraged an increased investment in the Los Angeles County Office of Violence Prevention of \$20M, piloting and expanding community-based safety efforts in communities of color highly impacted by gun violence & the on-going effects of the pandemic. This funding has been identified by LA County OVP as an opportunity to expand existing community-based safety infrastructure and work with existing partners and community members to create coalitions to build infrastructure in areas underserved by the County.

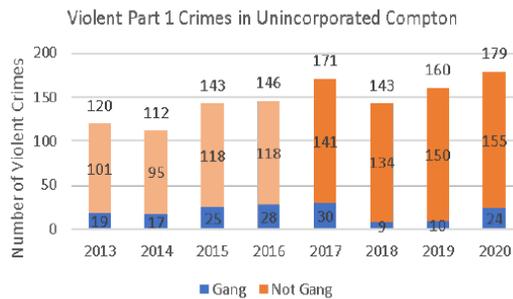
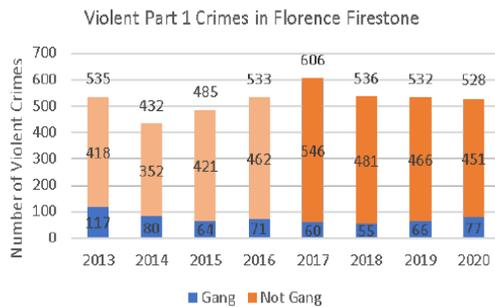
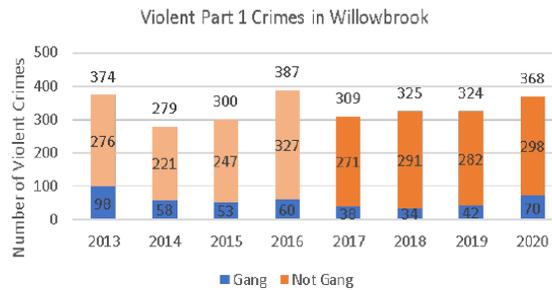
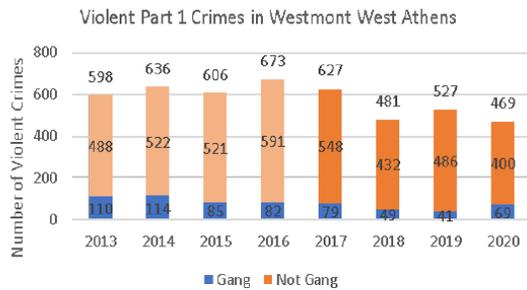
LA County OVP’s response to investment has been an expansion of the Trauma Prevention Initiative, from January 1-December 2022, into communities highly impacted by violence, including increased investment in the current 4 South LA sites of Unincorporated Compton, Willowbrook, Florence-Firestone and Westmont West Athens. Investments were targeted in three key areas: Intervention, Prevention Infrastructure and Capacity-Building, and expansion to 5 new communities, including East Los Angeles, Puente Valley, Pomona, Antelope Valley and Hawaiian Gardens/Norwalk. Their strategies employed street outreach and community violence intervention within a peer-to-peer approach to address community violence, and a Hospital Violence Intervention Program (HVIP) to engage victims of violence in the hospital and provide case management post discharge. These tactics employed the ecosystem of community-based safety, including Parks and Recreation, Local Schools, the Sheriff’s Department, Trauma Hospitals, Mental Health Centers, and the City of Los Angeles GRYD. Credible messengers in these communities reported engaging in activities such as Safe Passages, Crisis Intervention, Conflict Resolution, Job Development and Youth Development programs as foundational in the services they provide. In their initial implementations of the Trauma Prevention Initiative in the four South LA Communities, OVP recorded the following results:

⁷ <https://mitchell.lacounty.gov/board-approves-community-based-crvip/>

⁸ <https://www.advancementprojectca.org/in-the-news/press-release-the-coalition-for-equitable-arpa-implementation-urges-la-county-board-of-supervisors-to-support-the-board-motion-25-moving-forward-on-equitable-implementation-of-the-america>

Community Impact

- Between 2016 and 2020, two years into HVIP implementation, **TPI communities saw a 33% reduction in assault-related trauma hospital visit rates**, compared to a 8% reduction in LA County Overall; and reduced their burden of countywide assault-related trauma hospital visits from 5% to 4%.
- **Between 2016 (the year before Street Outreach implementation) and 2020, violent crimes in communities declined**, while unincorporated Compton increased and Florence Firestone remained steady, showing promising early results. Westmont West Athens and Willowbrook, which have had ongoing community engagement infrastructure, saw the greatest declines. OVP is currently assessing impact of COVID19 pandemic on 2020 increases.



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In alignment with their approach to incorporating capacity building into the safety initiative, LA County OVP contracted with UPI to hold a series of convenings in 2020, resulting in the report, “A Time for Expansion in LA County’s Response to Community-Based Violence” focused on community and practitioner-based recommendations to the County on strategies that can be utilized to expand the existing community-based safety infrastructure in ways that center equity and communities most impacted by violence. The recommendations centered around 6 major themes: 1). Sustainable systemic investment into community 2). LA County & LA city collaboration 3). County funded capacity building initiatives 4). County contracts restructuring 5). Robust and diverse funding structures 6). Violence Prevention and Intervention efforts that center systems impacted individuals with lived experience. Recommendations called on OVP to create a strategy that:

- Implements a tiered county contract system that would provide funding, technical assistance, and capacity-building support, as an equitable distribution framework, for small CBOs and agencies providing on-the-ground intervention services
- Employs an equity fund model: a collaboration between LA County and private philanthropies to fund county-wide community-safety investment

⁹ TPI 2020 Data Summary, LA County Department of Public Health Office of Violence Prevention, 2021

- Issues Mini-Grants as discretionary funding for agencies to address the pertinent needs in community
- Restructures County Contracts that facilitates the ease of access for smaller CBOs to county funding
- Incentivizes collaboration between larger CBOs and smaller CBOs providing county services
- Creates Healing & Restorative Justice spaces for communities as well as practitioners of community-based Safety
- Develops and Incubation Academy that aids in the continued growth and scaling of existing CBOs
- Pilots Trainings on Violence Reduction Strategies to existing community-based safety workforce
- Creates and sustains a Steering Committee to provide on-going technical assistance to LA County in building out Community-Based Violence Reduction Strategy (CBVRS)
- Hosts on-boarding for agencies new to the LA County contracting process
- Utilizes community-based safety practitioners as a county-wide workforce that can be used in county departments adjacent to OVP
- Hosts on-going professional development trainings to upskill the workforce and leadership of community-based safety

These recommendations highlight the need for a system that provides support for capacity-building efforts, and more collaboration and coordination between agencies and sectors in community-based safety and targeted investments in small, on-the-ground community-based safety CBOs.

LA County OVP's expansion of the Trauma Prevention Initiative over the last year, "is a priority of OVP's strategic plan and provides a comprehensive, place-based model for violence prevention and intervention that invests in community driven safety solutions, including peer outreach and community leadership."¹⁰ OVP has also established Regional Violence Prevention Coalitions in each SPA throughout LA County, and continuing to invest in supporting the LA County Violence Intervention Steering Committee, whose role is to serve as an advisory body on County contracting, intervention expansion efforts and workforce development for intervention.

Service Planning Area Community Feedback¹¹:

LA County, through their Trauma Prevention Initiative created Regional Violence Prevention Coalitions (RVPC) in Service Planning Areas (SPAs). RVPCs are community groups that come together to discuss, strategize, and inform community-based safety strategies in their areas. In the beginning stages of the formation of a RVPC, assessments and feedback sessions are conducted to gain insights into the needs of

¹⁰http://www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/ovp/docs/OVP%20News/Day%203_TPI_OVP_Concept%20Paper.pdf

¹¹ Regional Violence Prevention Coalition Summary Reports, SPA 6,7 & 8, UPI 2021-2022

community and the lack of resources present. OVP, in collaboration with UPI, conducted a series of surveys in SPAs 6,7, and 8 to collect demographic feedback and insights on on-going community needs.

In SPA 7 & 8, the following issues were highlighted as safety concerns by community members:

• A homeless population that has become more aggressive and desperate because of COVID pandemic
• Increase in racial gang violence and drug turf battles
• Assaults on high school students walking home from school, targeting jewelry and cell phones
• Domestic Violence
• Violence against LGBTQIA+ community members
• Rising gun violence
• Increase in mental health crises
• After school bullying/fear of retaliation

Table 2: SPA 7 & 8 Community Feedback on Issues of Community Safety

Community members discussed needing Safe Passage programs quarterly rather than once a year to ensure they were able to travel safely in the community and enjoy areas like public parks without fear. They also mentioned needing services that targeted youth outreach and educated youth on the dangers of bullying and gang violence, like quality after school programs and youth sports leagues in local parks.

Community members mentioned resources like Centro Family Services, Lavender Polkadot, and community shelters that already exist in community, but emphasized a need for programs that provide gang intervention services for safety.

The communities in SPA 7 & 8 are primarily Hispanic, with 22.5% under 18 and 19% between 24-34. This demographic breakdown illustrates that resources are needed that address the needs of the Hispanic community under the age of 34; many of the resources currently provided are not targeted to this demographic.

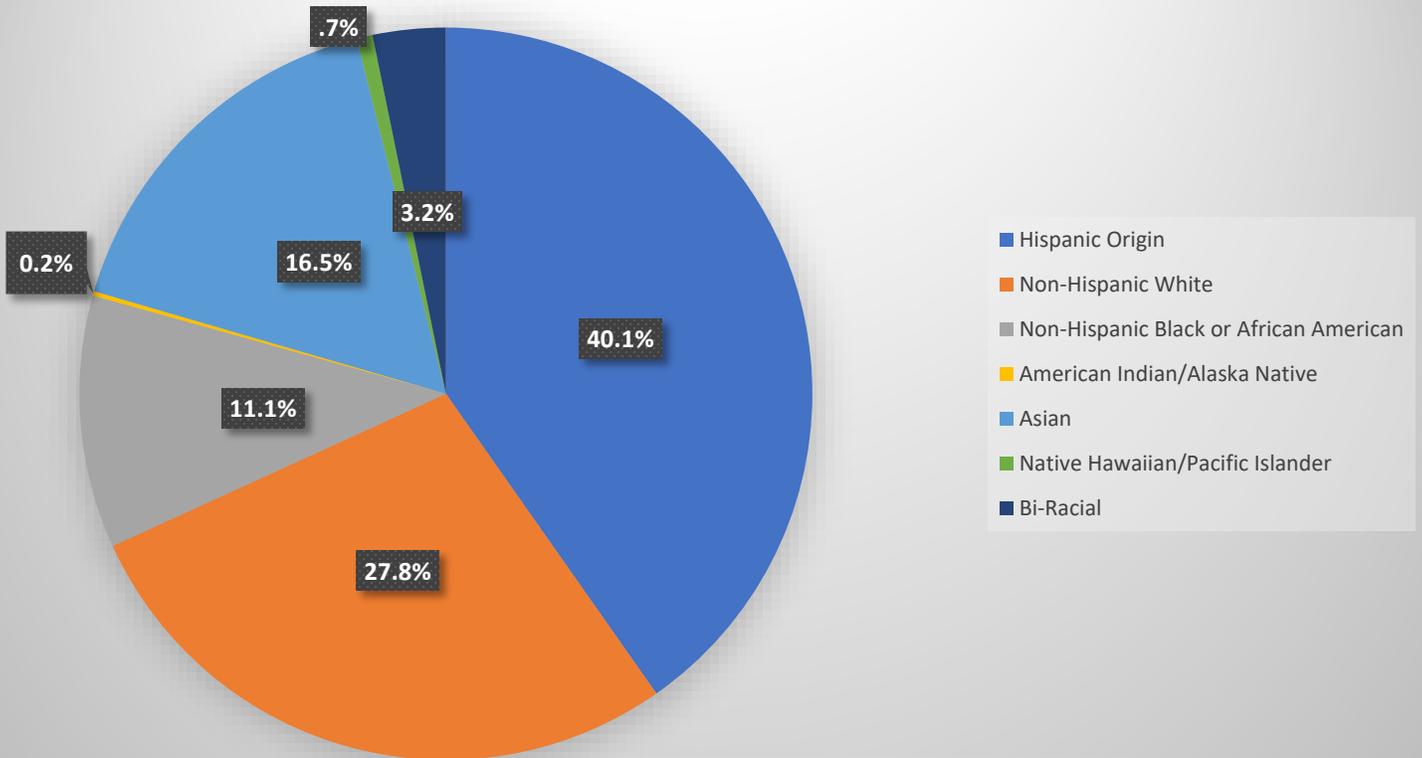
Additionally, in SPA 6, the following issues were highlighted as safety concerns by community members:

• No mental health resources/support in the community
• Not enough stop signs in the neighborhood and no crossing guards near elementary schools
• Not enough gang prevention/intervention for the youth
• Issues of violence and gang activity in community
• Limited eating options and no access to food banks, food pantries or food drives
• Need for improvements in built environment and more community spaces

Table 3: SPA 6 Community Feedback on Issues of Community Safety

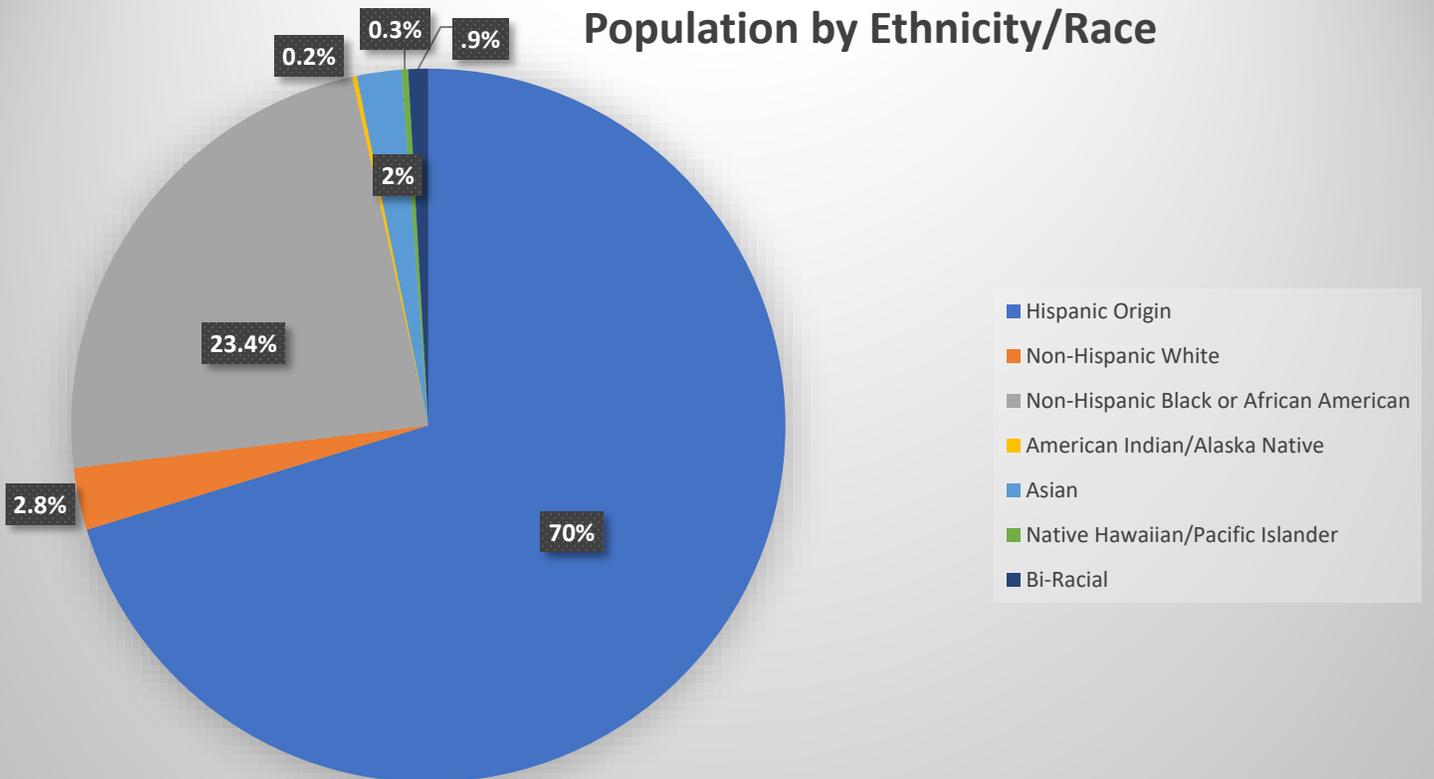
Community members expressed the most common concern being a shared feeling of being in constant danger; Eight seven percent of participants did not feel safe in their communities. They also resented the constant levels of violence that make it difficult to build cohesive community and outlined the following types of violence as being prevalent: gun violence, gang violence, verbal abuse, drug and substance abuse related violence, bullying and assault. They mentioned needing services that targeted violence prevention efforts such as employment programs, gang intervention programs, psychological therapy service and youth wellness-centered programs. They also highlighted Southern California Crossroads as the only current agency providing violence prevention/intervention services.

Population by Ethnicity/Race



Graph 1: SPA 7 & 8 Ethnic Demographic

Population by Ethnicity/Race



Graph 2: SPA 6 Ethnic Demographic

There have been limitations on expanding the work of LA County OVP to include the recommendations of community, most notably, a lack of prioritized, adequate, and sustainable funding for LA County OVP. Though there has been an increase in investment over the last year, the funding earmarked by the LA County Supervisors falls short of fully funding the necessary work of a comprehensive violence prevention and community-based safety strategy. Many agencies operate with personal funds and donations of volunteers to support the work they do in community; this is not sustainable and increases the likelihood that issues of violence will continue. Fully funding community-based safety makes it possible for agencies to provide needed street outreach and target those most vulnerable to violence, scale their programs to address the evolving nature of violence, and collect data to track the impact of their work. Without this funding in place, agencies and communities will continue to be underserved and marginalized.

Methodology:

The previous report and recommendations from SPA surveys have served as building blocks to the work of the LA County Violence Intervention Steering Committee. Over the last 6 months the Committee has used recommendations to develop processes to expand intervention in the County, with a specific focus on data collection on scope of intervention services and trainings to develop the workforce of community-based safety practitioners. This report will highlight data results from the collection as well as outline training and technical assistance recommendations from the Committee. The following sections will outline how data was collected and limitations that existed in our findings.

LA County Violence Intervention Steering Committee:

The LA County Violence Intervention Steering Committee is comprised of 13 Intervention experts representing agencies across LA County that provide on the ground street outreach and Intervention services. Members have experience that spans decades in providing Intervention services to marginalized communities across LA County and have worked to expand infrastructure in their respective areas to address the evolving nature of gun violence. Members represented “high-touch” areas of Intervention, areas where there is a built-out Intervention infrastructure, as well as areas currently in need of infrastructure development. The following table outlines members and their associated organizations.

NAME	ORGANIZATION
Danny Zamora	Crossroads
Claudia Bracho	Urban Peace Institute fellow
Alfred Lomas	Inner City Visions
Reynaldo Reaser	Reclaiming America’s Communities Through Empowerment
Ben Owens	Detours Mentoring Group
Kevin Orange	Advocates for Peace and Urban Unity
Jerald Cavitt	Chapter TWO
Skipp Townsend	2 nd Call
LaNaisha Edwards	Crime Survivors for Safety and Justice
Kelli Dillon	Back to the Basics Community Empowerment
Andre Christian	Watts Life United
Johnny Torres	Soledad Enrichment Action
Karen Carter	Urban Peace Institute

Table 2: LA County Violence Intervention Steering Committee Participation

Steering Committee members met once a month, on the 3rd Friday, to discuss expanding community-based safety in the County; in the initial meeting, it was highlighted that there was not an accurate scope of Intervention practitioners and agencies in the county and in order to identify needed infrastructure

development, it was imperative that a landscape analysis of Intervention be done. This landscape analysis included demographic information of community-based safety practitioners, community-based safety agencies and training recommendations to track the current professional development of the Intervention workforce. Steering Committee members developed a survey using Survey Monkey to gain the information and reached out to 37 agencies across the County. The survey is included in Appendix A.

Excel was used as the data tracking and organization tool to organize the data for analysis. This tool helped the Steering Committee draw correlations between key pieces of information and create a narrative around the current state of community-based safety. The data analysis section will feature the narrative and recommendations will feature feedback from the committee on next steps in OVP's expansion plan.

Definition of Community-Based Safety CBOs:

In order to frame the work of community-based safety, it is important we have a shared understanding of the identity and role of community-based organizations across LA County providing services to the most marginalized. The LA County Intervention Steering Committee started meeting in March of 2020. Their work, in collaboration with community practitioners, is reflected in this section. For a more detailed glossary, refer to Appendix A.

The LA County Violence Intervention Steering Committee developed a core definition of community-based safety that was broad enough to cover multiple types of agencies providing community-based safety services but focused enough to provide important distinctions and boundaries on what can be considered "community-based." The steering committee defined safety as: a lack of fear or vulnerability to factors, systemically, environmentally, or personally, that threaten the well-being and thriving of an individual.

Safety: a lack of fear or vulnerability to factors, systematically, environmentally, or personally, that threaten the well-being and thriving of an individual.

The steering committee defined community based as: a grassroots movement, led by community members with lived experience, with License to Operate (LTO) to provide services, resources and help to the community it serves.

Community-Based: a grassroots movement, led by community members with lived experience, with License to Operate (LTO) to provide services, resources and help to the community it serves

The Steering Committee defined LTO as the credibility and access given from community members to individuals that allows them the capacity to meet community needs and provide resources.

License to Operate (LTO): the credibility and access given from community members to individuals that allows them to the capacity to meet community needs and provide resources

The inclusion of systemic threats, coming from the targeted exclusion of access to resources or support and environmental threats, coming from the lived experience of community violence, reflect the Steering Committee's view that safety is a robust and multi-layered undertaking, needing of solutions that employ multi-layered strategies.

As an extension of lived-experience, Steering Committee members stressed the need of organizations to be both culturally and geographically competent. This implies that organizations have people throughout who share both the environmental and cultural experiences of community members. Steering Committee members also shared that organizations should have this reflected throughout the organizational structure especially at the leadership level where decisions are made; organizations should have a workforce that is at least 70% culturally and geographically component, with leadership being at 85%.

While there are many different types of agencies and practitioners providing resources to community, in general, LTO was outlined as an important component to identifying agencies' impact and credibility in community. Without LTO, the capacity of an entity is largely restricted, and it impairs its ability to reach and impact those most vulnerable to violence and exclusion. It is important to delineate that LTO is given to an individual not agencies; communities grant individual's access. Agencies gain trust in community and access to provide services by hiring and staffing workers who carry valuable LTO. Practitioners must have LTO with different community stakeholders such as lay community members, gang members, business owners, church leaders, school officials, political leaders, and law enforcement. LTO exists in varying degrees, and most practitioners have LTO across spheres and with varying stakeholders, which makes each practitioner's LTO unique and very individualized. LTO is also cultivated over time; one of the markers of a seasoned intervention worker is their strong LTO among various stakeholders. Though all of the spheres of LTO mentioned above are valuable, the most important LTO rests with organizations and individuals' capability to reach the most impacted by violence, specifically providing hard-core gang intervention services to the prison population. Those system impacted are the most vulnerable to violence and as such require a targeted and priority strategy from agencies.

DEFINING ASPECTS OF LICENSE TO OPERATE (LTO)

LTO IS AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT TO IDENTIFYING AN AGENCIES' IMPACT AND CREDIBILITY IN COMMUNITY

- LTO IS GIVEN TO INDIVIDUALS NOT AGENCIES
- AGENCIES GAIN ACCESS TO COMMUNITY BY EMPLOYING CREDIBLE MESSENGERS WITH STRONG LTO
- LTO EXISTS WITH DIFFERING STAKEHOLDERS: LAY COMMUNITY MEMBERS, GANG MEMBERS, BUSINESS OWNERS, CHURCH LEADERS, SCHOOL OFFICIALS, POLITICAL LEADERS, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT
- SEASONED INTERVENTION WORKERS HAVE LTO WITH MANY DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDERS
- STRONG LTO = CREDIBILITY WITH VARYING COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS
- LTO MUST INCLUDE AN INDIVIDUAL'S CAPACITY TO REACH THOSE MOST IMPACTED BY VIOLENCE, NAMELY HARD-CORE GANG INTERVENTION "INSIDE THE WALLS"

Lastly, the Steering Committee discussed the importance of the increased valuation of grass roots organizations. Because these organizations are the most culturally and geographically competent, have strategically employed those with strong LTO and provide the most targeted services to those most impacted by violence, they should be the priority target for investment and service contracts in intervention services in the County. In the next section, we will discuss the scope of Intervention in the County.

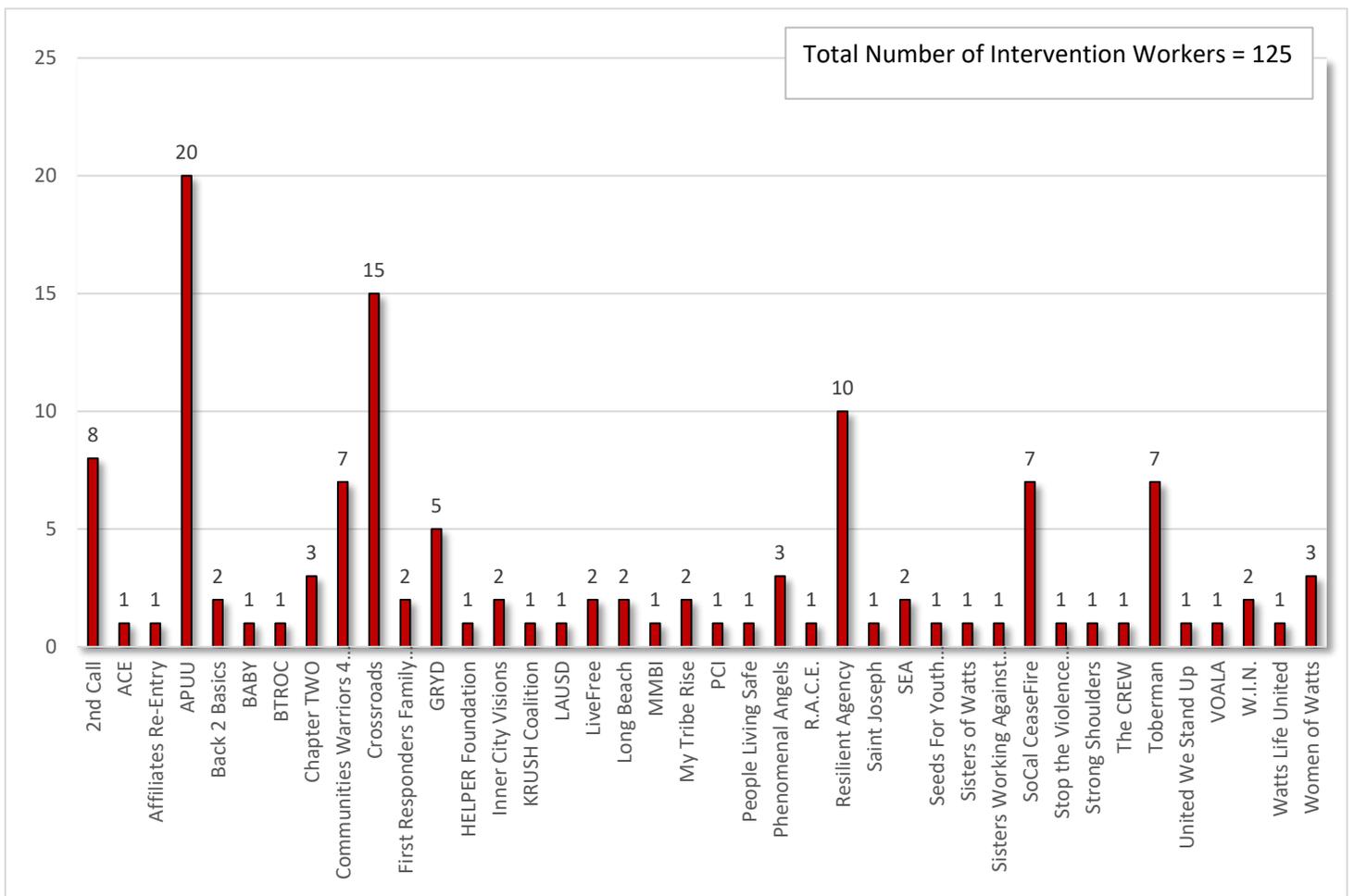
Data Analysis:

Survey Findings:

As discussed above, the Steering Committee conducted a survey to report on the landscape of Intervention in the County. The landscape analysis was distributed to 25 organizations and their intervention workforce across the County. Out of the 25 agencies, 20 agencies completed the survey and provided feedback. The survey captured current agencies providing services as well as demographic information about the intervention workers. Though this analysis provides an in-depth context to Intervention and needs for expansion in the County, the information is not exhaustive. There are many barriers to capturing the full scope of Intervention: the grassroots element of Intervention, the tentative stability of intervention agencies, the history and necessity of anonymity in Intervention work and the historically fraught relationship between community and systems. For the reasons above, there are those who are providing Intervention services in the County who prefer to stay under the radar and therefore declined to fill out the survey.

One of the primary concerns of the Steering Committee was to identify the number of Intervention workers and the agencies where they provided services. There were 125 respondents over 20 organizations. The breakdown of the agencies can be seen in the table below.

Number of Intervention Workers in the County



Graph 3: Total Intervention Workforce and Agencies in LA County

Many of the agencies above currently receive government funding from LA County OVP, the city of Los Angeles GRYD office, local council district offices or other state and federal offices such as the Department of Justice. Many of the smaller agencies also depend primarily on volunteer workers and personal funding to sustain work; because smaller agencies often operate with personal funds and smaller budgets, it can be difficult to capture their presence in intervention, as they are at the most foundational grassroots levels. The agencies captured above are the agencies that could be identified by the Steering Committee as currently and actively providing intervention services. There are many others that do the work of Intervention at the grassroots level that we were unable to capture.

Steering Committee members' surveys identify the demographic breakdown of the Intervention workers, such as age, gender, and ethnicity. 77.6% of intervention workers are male with 44.8% being over the age of 50. Out of 125 Intervention workers, 89 Intervention workers identified as Black/African American, 32 identified as Latino/Latina/Latinx, 2 identified as Bi-racial and 2 identify as Pacific Islander; 71.2% of the Intervention of the workforce are Black/African American and 25.6% are Latino/Latina/Latinx. Graphs of the ethnicity and gender of Intervention workers can be found in Appendix A.

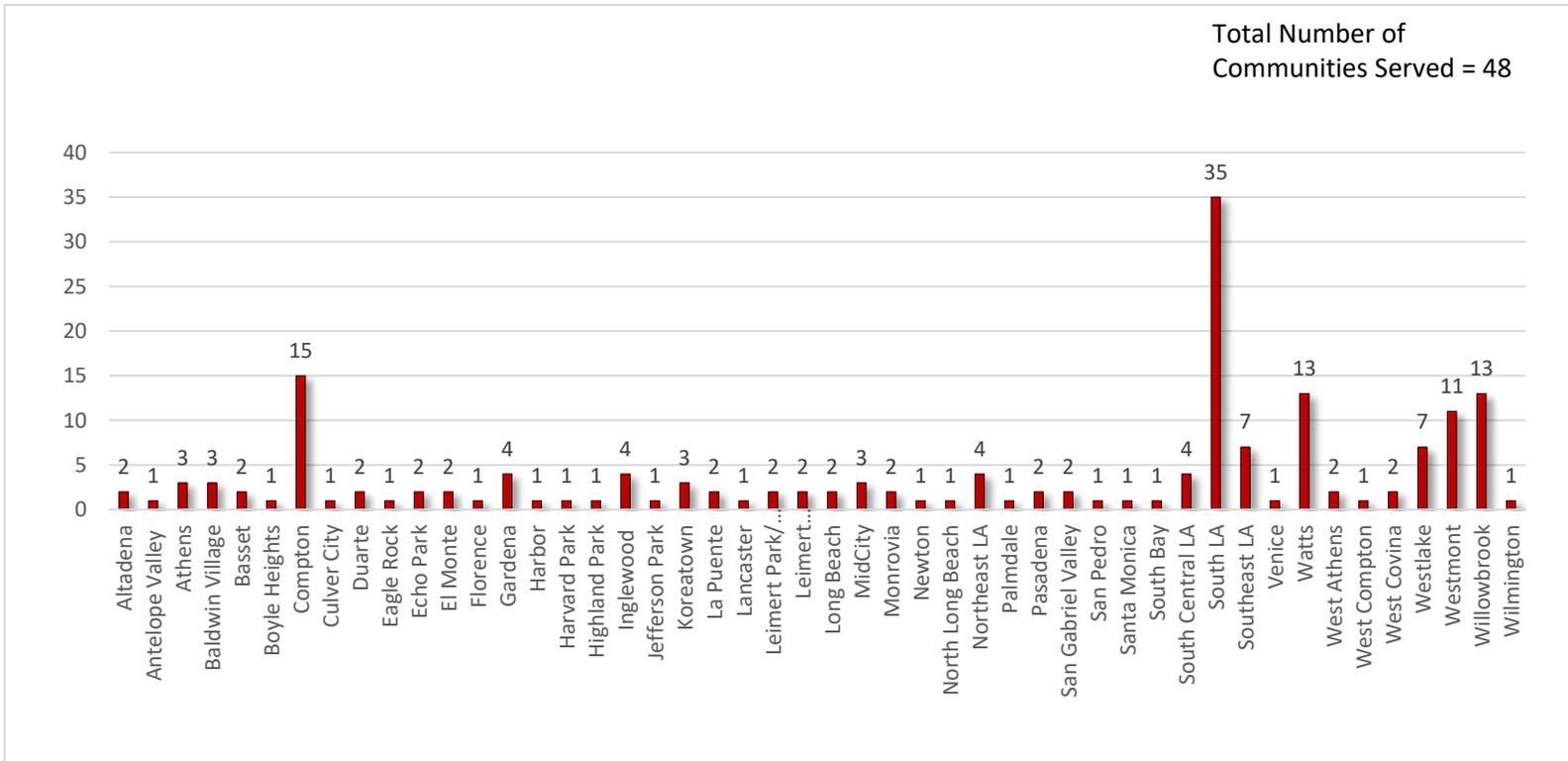


OUT OF 125 INTERVENTION WORKERS:

- 77.6% ARE MALE, WITH 44.8% BEING OVER THE AGE OF 50
- 71.2% ARE BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN
- 25.6% ARE LATINO/LATINA/LATINX

The survey also captured the communities that Intervention workers currently serve. Many Intervention workers provide services in multiple communities depending on their LTO and employment background in Intervention. Over 24% of Intervention workers provide services to more than one community. These findings support Steering Committee feedback on cultural & geographical competency. Various members outlined that due to current contracting, there are intervention workers providing services outside of the communities where they hold their LTO; this has worked to greatly weaken the impact and credibility of Intervention in certain communities. Due to certain practitioners not having LTO from those most impacted by gang and gun violence, intervention in those communities has suffered in its reputation in being capable of bringing peace and some communities have instead leaned into asking for an increase in law enforcement presence to deal with these issues. This phenomenon is most prevalent in majority Hispanic communities, as many African American communities have a foundational Intervention infrastructure already established. Majority of Intervention workers serve the following communities: Willowbrook, Westmont, Watts, South LA, and Compton.

Communities Served by Intervention in the County



Graph 4: Intervention Workforce by Community in LA County

Additionally, based on the survey, the intervention workforce is an older workforce with over three-quarters of all intervention workers being over the age of 36. Individuals over the age of 50 comprise half of the Intervention workforce and individuals between the ages of 36-50 comprise an additional 32.8%. These numbers are consistent with insights from the Steering Committee highlighting the aging of the field of Intervention as time has gone on. The age demographic breakdown of Intervention is as follows:

Age of Intervention Worker:	Frequency:
18-25	10
26-35	12
36-50	41
50<	62
Total	125

Table 3: Age of Intervention Workforce in LA County

While the bulk of Intervention’s workforce is older, majority of Intervention workers have been in the field providing services for less than five years. While 49.6% of the workforce is over 50 years old, 41.6% of Intervention workers have been in the field for less than five years. This highlights the reality that agencies are hiring and staffing intervention workers who are older. 12% of Intervention workers have been in the field for over 20 years; intervention workers are not professionally aging in Intervention work;

they are being hired to work in intervention at older ages. The years in intervention demographic breakdown is as follows:

Years in Intervention:	Frequency:
1-5	52
6-10	24
11-20	35
20<	15
Total	125

Table 4: Years in Intervention for Intervention Workforce in LA County

The survey also assessed trainings completed by the current workforce. Majority of respondents have received the following trainings: Los Angeles Violence Intervention Training Academy (LAVITA), PCITI, Domestic Violence, Anger Management and Conflict Mediation, with LAVITA trainings making up the largest percentage of trainings received at 27%. As discussed above, many of the agencies included in the survey receive funding from government entities and these trainings are all offered as professional development components of contracts, so practitioners receive the initial intervention certification to provide services. Many survey respondents cited wanting additional professional development trainings and listed LAVITA, Leadership & Instructor Development (LID) and Domestic Violence trainings as important trainings needed for their professional growth.

Survey Analysis and Recommendations:

There were three principal areas of analysis that stood out to Steering Committee members in debriefing the survey responses: the age of intervention workers, the lack of a foundational intervention infrastructure in Latinx communities, and on-going professional development needs of the current intervention workforce. The following paragraphs will outline the Steering Committee analysis of the data provided by the surveys.

Comparing Intervention Demographics with Crime Data Demographics:

Based on crime data offered by the LA County Sheriff’s department on incidents of homicides in 2020 by age and ethnicity in LA County, 53.2% of victims of homicide are Latino and 31.3% of victims of homicide are Black/African American. 41.4% of homicide victims are between the ages of 20 and 44, while 27.2% of homicide victims are over the age of 45. For detailed review, see Appendix A for LA County Sheriffs crime data. These data points highlight that a large percentage of violent crime is happening in communities of color, specifically Latino communities with people primarily between the ages of 20 and 44. As outlined in the previous section of the report, the workforce of intervention is largely represented by African American Intervention workers and majority of these workers are over the age of 50. Only 12.6% of African American Intervention workers are under the age of 36. Latino/Latina/Latinx Intervention workers only make up 25.6% of the Intervention workforce, with the largest number of Latino/Latina/Latinx intervention workers being over 50, while making up ~41% of homicide victims. Additionally, 49.6% of the total Intervention workforce is over the age of 50, while majority of homicide victims are younger than 44. The gap in age present between the workforce of Intervention and those most impacted by violence in community needs to be addressed; intervention practitioners are aging and yet the work of

intervention is constantly shifting and being shaped by those who are much younger. This can especially be seen in the growing role and danger of social media in gang and gun violence and its prevalence with younger community members.

Ethnicity & Age Breakdown of Intervention Workers

Row Labels	Count of Age
18-25	10
Black/African American	5
Latino/Latina/Latinx	5
26-35	12
Black/African American	5
Latino/Latina/Latinx	7
36-50	41
Bi-Racial	2
Black/African American	30
Latino/Latina/Latinx	7
Pacific Islander	2
50<	62
Black/African American	49
Latino/Latina/Latinx	13
Grand Total	125

Table 5: Intervention Survey Respondents Age & Ethnicity Pivot Table

Organizational Capacity in African American and Latinx Communities:

Additionally, when reviewing LA County Sheriff’s violent crime data from 2020-2022, the zip codes most impacted by violent crime were areas with majority populations of Latinx community members. Areas such as Huntington Park/Florence Graham, East LA/Boyle Heights, East Compton, Norwalk, and Palmdale all have Hispanic populations over 59%, some as high as 78% and these are the areas that are experiencing the highest incidents of violent crime. When reviewing the survey data, Latinx make up just one quarter of the entire Intervention workforce and less than 5% of the current intervention workforce provides services to those areas. In the SPA surveys presented above, SPAs 6,7 and 8 are primarily Hispanic communities, with percentages at 40% and 70% respectively. In all three areas, community members highlighted a need for services targeted to youth who are most vulnerable as perpetrators or victims of gun and gang violence.

It is important to note that the communities with the largest intervention infrastructure are communities that are largely African American. These communities have agencies that are presently providing Intervention services and resources to community to aid in community-based safety; the community-based safety infrastructure in these communities is established and agencies are providing effective impactful service. Currently, the communities with the largest number of Intervention workers are: Willowbrook, Westmont, Watts, South LA, and Compton. Though these communities have the foundational infrastructure for intervention, there are still aspects to organizational growth and capacity-building that these agencies need in order to be able to scale impact.

Also, when looking at the surveys, many intervention workers across the County were newer to the professional field of intervention. Though they received foundational trainings such as LAVITA or PCITI, many desired additional professional development trainings that would allow them to specialize and address certain needs of their community. For example, when looking at Latinx practitioners over 50, 47% of them have been in the field of Intervention for fewer than 10 years. Similarly, with African American practitioners over 50, 36.7% of them have been in intervention fewer than 10 years. With many of these intervention workers, they highlighted Leadership Development trainings (LID), sex trafficking specialization certificates (CSEC) and substance abuse trainings focused on fentanyl and new drugs as being important in their professional development.

Aging Intervention Workforce and Impact on Community Based Safety:

One of the important insights offered by the Intervention Steering Committee is the causation for the aged workforce in intervention. Intervention is a field that has been around for decades as grassroots work, with local community members becoming practitioners and providing intervention services to their community. The professionalization of intervention, however, is far more recent with large developments and growth happening within the last 3 decades. Additionally, the inclusion of Intervention within the county system is as recent as the last 5 years. Due to this fairly recent adoption by County systems, intervention is grossly underfunded and lacks the contracting processes that allow the most impactful, grassroots CBOs to gain access to sustainable funding. This directly impacts the workforce in important ways. Agencies have limited funding and therefore are limited in their capacity to build their workforce. Firstly, Agencies, in an effort to honor the contributions of practitioners who were doing this impactful work long before there were contracts and funds available, employ intervention workers who are older and more seasoned in intervention. Secondly, Intervention agencies do not have funding capacity for retirement plans, so many intervention workers hold on to their roles as guaranteed employment, which stunts the matriculation of intervention workers. Lastly, many intervention agencies are one of the only means of employment for those who have been gang and systems impacted, so community members re-entering community from long-term prison sentences seek out intervention as viable employment in their time of transition. Each of these factors have contributed heavily to an older Intervention workforce. Steering Committee members outlined the role of recruiting young leaders in community to be a part of Intervention efforts and outlined Ambassador programs as an important recruitment tool. Other programs such as art (graffiti) & music programming were especially impactful in communities in East LA & Boyle Heights with gaining credibility and buy-in with young people in intervention and should be investigated as a possible youth recruitment strategy.

Intervention Growth in Latinx Communities:

The Steering Committee also provided insights into the lack of Intervention services in Hispanic communities. Hispanic gang culture is extremely hierarchical with a specific structure, set of norms and culture, all of which goes back to prisons. Intervention today has many components, such as Safe Passage programs, rumor control, conflict mediation victims of crimes services and food distributions. Though each of these components are important in providing community-based safety, committee members named hard-core gang intervention as the most foundational aspect to providing intervention services. For these reasons, engagement with Hispanic gangs and violence impacted communities necessitates a very specialized LTO that is not just tied to connection to community, but access to those inside the walls. This LTO is very difficult to cultivate and harder to find, making the presence of impactful agencies and intervention workers scarce. Many agencies do not have the knowledge or background to effectively provide intervention services to Hispanic communities; they lack leadership and a workforce that is both geographically and culturally competent.

Women in Intervention:

It is also important to note the growing numbers and need of women in intervention. Phenomenal Angels, a woman led & founded intervention, has been providing youth and intervention services in the

Westmont, West Athens & Willowbrook area. The women working in this organization are a part of the 22.6% of women that make up the intervention workforce. Steering Committee members discussed the need to grow the number of female intervention workers to address the growing role and prevalence of women in issues of community violence.

Professional Development in Intervention:

In reference to professional development, the Steering Committee examined the current training curriculums and protocols and identified the need for a comprehensive continuum of education in the field of public safety. Similar to survey responses, participants highlighted trainings as a necessary component to the continued professional development for community-based safety. Upskilling, or on-going professional development, though encouraged in the field is not mandatory and yet many survey respondents felt that their capacity to provide meaningful resources to community demanded additional training opportunities. Steering Committee members discussed the dichotomy of those with lived experience being both experts on community needs and also needing effective trainings to hone their skills and expertise. One area of incongruence in the survey was years in intervention. The survey asked participants how many years they had been in the field of intervention. Due to the recent professionalization and adoption of intervention, many intervention workers provided safety services for community before it was identified and recognized as intervention or a professional field. For this reason, answers for respondents may not have fully taken into account their exact experience in intervention work. Though many respondents identified their work in intervention as being between 1-5 years, it is quite possible that their experience in the field is longer.

In their discussion of the importance of trainings, Steering Committee participants reviewed and discussed curriculums such as LAVITA and PCITI to earmark important components for trainings and identify areas for growth to ensure trainings reflected specific needs in the County.

TRAININGS REQUESTED BY INTERVENTION WORKFORCE

- AMBASSADOR TRAINING
- ANGER MANAGEMENT TRAINING
- COMMERCIAL SEX EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN TRAINING
- TRAUMA INFORMED CULTURAL COMPETENCY TRAINING
- DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TRAINING
- LAVITA TRAINING
- LEADERSHIP IN DEVELOPMENT TRAINING
- PARENTING THROUGH TRAUMA TRAINING
- PCITI TRAINING
- RUMOR CONTROL & MEDIATION TRAINING
- SELF-CARE FOR TRAUMA VICTIMS TRAINING
- SEX TRAFFICKING TRAINING
- SEXUAL HARRASSMENT TRAINING
- SUBSTANCE ABUSE TRAINING
- SUICIDE PREVENTION TRAINING

Years in Intervention Breakdown of Intervention Workers

Row Labels	Count of Years in Intervention
11-20	36
Black/African American	33
26-35	1
36-50	7
50<	25
Latino/Latina/Latinx	3
26-35	2
50<	1
1-5	50
Bi-Racial	1
36-50	1
Black/African American	32
18-25	5
26-35	4
36-50	16
50<	7
Latino/Latina/Latinx	16
18-25	4
26-35	5
36-50	4
50<	3
Pacific Islander	1
36-50	1
6-10	25
Bi-Racial	1
36-50	1
Black/African American	16
36-50	5
50<	11
Latino/Latina/Latinx	7
18-25	1
36-50	3
50<	3
Pacific Islander	1
36-50	1
20<	14
Black/African American	8
36-50	2
50<	6
Latino/Latina/Latinx	6
50<	6
Grand Total	125

Table 6: Intervention Survey Respondents Years in Intervention Pivot Table

In light of insights above, Steering Committee members offered three recommendations for the current County expansion of community-based safety efforts:

- 1. LA County should target investment to communities under-resourced and underrepresented that need Intervention services, particularly Latino communities. LA County needs to develop a strategy to build out intervention from the ground in communities that do not currently have Intervention services, including developing resources to grow the number of women in Intervention.**
- 2. LA County should support programmatic funding and capacity-building funding in communities that are “high-touch” for Intervention but need additional funding support to expand services and build organizations**
- 3. LA County should develop, oversee and administer a continuum of training, accredited by County Supervisors, to provide training to the field of Intervention from ambassadors to Intervention experts and leaders in the field.**

Recommendation #1: “LA County should target investment to communities under-resourced and underrepresented that need intervention services, particularly Latino communities. LA County needs to develop a strategy to build out intervention from the ground in communities that do not currently have Intervention services, including developing resources to grow the number of women in Intervention.”

As highlighted above, Latino communities have experienced some of the highest rates of violence in the recent years of the COVID-19 pandemic. There have been large numbers of homicides and violent crimes and yet these communities lack the access to services needed to mitigate these impacts. Intervention is a viable tool in a broader community-based safety strategy that can be deployed to help address the violence. However, the use of intervention will necessitate an intentional ground-up building model on the part of LA County. At the center of this model will be the need to identify individuals who have an extensive LTO, not only in community but also within the prison population, as communication “inside the walls” plays a large role in issues of violence and possible mediation within community.

In addition to this LTO canvas, LA County will need to create a system that mirrors the value it places on grassroots and community-based safety organizations by implicitly biasing grassroots organizations in the contracting process. Recommendations from the Steering Committee included developing organizational assessments to evaluate the grassroots components of organizations and award points in congruence with findings. For example, if an organization has leadership that is 85% community-based/lived experience or higher, they will receive an additional 4 points to their contracting score used to rate organizations and determine who is awarded contracts. If an organization has leadership that is 60% community-based/lived experience or higher they will receive an additional 2 points to their contracting score used to rate organizations and determine who is awarded contracts, etc. Additionally, LA County should reserve a certain percentage of budgetary dollars every fiscal year to organizations that have a minimum percentage of people with lived experience both within leadership and throughout the organization. This valuation system of “grass-roots” within county contracting and the introduction of assessments will ensure that the expertise, role, and leadership of community-based grassroots organizations will be interwoven within the system of community-based safety in the County and will continue to have an impactful and foundational role in how these services are provided to community.

LA County OVP will also need to carve out space within the County office to ensure that there are those who have the lived experience and can speak to the experiences of the Hispanic community hired within their department to help lead decisions and provide insights at every level of the community-based safety development process. Those with lived experience have the capability to speak to and understand the unique experiences of community and will bring this perspective to the work and expansion of OVP in the County. Beyond their presence, it is important that they are empowered as authorities on their communities and as such have weighted influence in the build out strategy, development of contracts, contract awarding process, etc. This will ensure that those most impacted are leading the development process within the County on how best to help their communities.

Recommendation #2: “LA County should support programmatic funding and capacity-building funding in communities that are ‘high-touch’ for intervention but need additional funding support to expand services and build organizations”

Currently in the County, the top 5 areas that have the most intervention workers and agencies present are predominantly African American communities; we call these communities “high-touch” because they have a strong foundation and presence of Intervention in the communities. These communities, historically, have been hotbeds for community violence and in the recent years, with the work of community-based Safety, violence has greatly diminished, the role of community in community-based safety has broadened, there is a growing healthy ecosystem and relationship between community and law enforcement and there are opportunities for even greater expansion and growth. Though these communities have an Intervention presence and foothold, over the last 2 years, they have begun to experience an uptick in violence and a plateau in community-based safety has been discovered. In order for Intervention agencies and practitioners to continue to do the work and expand to address community’s evolving needs, there must be additional funding allotted for programmatic innovation and capacity-building for these organizations.

Beyond programmatic allocations in contracts, there must be specific contract funds, “research and development,” allocated to agencies that provide them discretionary oversight to innovate on best practices and programs to address community needs. All successful, impactful, and growth-minded industries employ research and development as a tool to innovate on ways to continue to push their industry standard forward; this is equally necessary in Intervention as the nature and expression of violence is constantly shifting, environmental conditions in community are constantly shifting and changing and the workforce is constantly shifting and changing. Agencies need funding to research best practices and solutions to community violence in order to move the County response to violence from reactive to proactive. This gives room for agencies to experiment and innovate on creative solutions to address emerging community issues as well as expand on industry standards. This allocation can be used to pilot new programs, develop and administer new trainings, or expand the existing organization into a new area.

Steering Committee members also recommended an organizational health assessment, to accompany the County contract for agencies seeking capacity-building support. This assessment will help determine both the programmatic and organizational health of agencies receiving contracts from the County, and will serve to help the County create a specialized, targeted contract and capacity-building plan for each organization. The assessment’s objectives will be to identify the LTO of the workforce in an agency and the communities to which the LTO applies, identify the current impact of programs and areas for expansion or growth, to identify best practices within the organization and ways they have been innovative in their approach, the historical impact of the organization in the community/communities it serves, and the administrative and financial health of the organization. This assessment will be conducted

by a committee of Intervention experts, community members, organizational leaders and County staff. The assessment will then be used to craft a specialized capacity-building plan for organizations to accompany their awarded contract. This process will ensure that agencies are continuing to grow and that they are healthy and sustainable. This process also allows for the continued collaboration and conversation between agencies and communities on how best to address and serve the community's needs.

Recommendation #3: "LA County should develop, oversee, and administer a continuum of training, accredited by the County Supervisors, to provide training to the field of Intervention from ambassadors to Intervention leaders and experts in the field."

Training in intervention is one of the most important aspects to workforce and professional development. In order to do the work of intervention well, one must be trained on the protocols, procedures and roles of all individuals involved, as well as the broader ecosystem of community-based safety as a whole. As referenced in the Data Analysis section, practitioners see training, not just in terms of their own growth, but as an important tool of specialization that allows them to effectively address community needs. In the city of Los Angeles, GRYD has mandated LAVITA training for Intervention workers; this certification trainings provides them the foundational tools to providing Intervention within a professional context. This training has been accredited by the city of Los Angeles and as such continues to be an industry standard for professionalization. In addition to LAVITA, practitioners have an opportunity to take ambassador training, LID training or be trained as Fellows for the field of Intervention. This continuum provides continuous opportunities for growth and learning for intervention workers and ensures that the integrity of Intervention is maintained across agencies. Currently, OVP requires contracted agencies provide LAVITA or PCITI training for intervention workers, and funds trauma and healing trainings for agencies. However there is a need for stronger training infrastructure in the county.

Steering Committee members recommended a similar continuum of training in the County that includes Ambassador Trainings, Intervention training, Leadership Training and Expert Training. This curriculum will serve as an academy to develop practitioners into experts, with opportunities to serve in leadership opportunities like the LA County Intervention Steering Committee. Committee members stressed the importance of the standardization of the training across the County and in all County contracts, to ensure the credibility and integrity of Intervention services being provided in the County; they also highlighted the importance of the training being accredited by an official body, such as the LA County Supervisors or an Attorney General. This accreditation validates the credibility of the certification received by participants and qualifies them for other employment opportunities specifically targeted to individuals with Intervention experience and specialization.

Steering Committee members recommended that LAVITA/PCITI trainings be used as foundational Intervention trainings with components such as "black and brown warm hand offs," "LTO: creation, cultivation and maintenance," "peace mediation: how to maintain the peace," and "Law Enforcement: the LA County Sheriff's Dept" as complimentary trainings that address the specific needs in the County. Steering Committee members also discussed editing LAVITA/PCITI trainings to ensure that they are specific to the County context. In developing the trainings, it is important that survey respondents' suggestions be taken into account as well, so trainings such as CSEC, Substance Abuse, Parenting and Trauma Informed Care should be incorporated into the curriculum as well. Also, trainings developed by agencies, with their capacity-building "research and development" funds could also be incorporated into the County training curriculum offerings as a way to pilot new training ideas and topics pertinent to the shifting landscape and best practices in Intervention.

Conclusion:

LA County OVP, with insights from the LA County Violence Intervention Steering Committee, is developing a plan for an impactful expansion of Intervention in the County; the previous TPI expansion and “A Time for Expansion” report in 2021, helped frame important feedback from community, through County convening and SPA reports. That feedback developed the recommendations outlined in the previous report; recommendations were grouped into three areas: Funding and County Contracting, Capacity-Building and Technical Assistance, and Workforce Development. These three targeted areas for expansion are reflected in this report as well and illustrate the pertinence of the recommendations from community and the alignment between community needs and organizational asks. The previous report used qualitative data from practitioners, community members and stakeholders to form an assessment and series of recommendations to expand community-based safety. This report, through Intervention scope surveys, used data and quantitative analysis to illustrate the current state of Intervention; it revealed problems that needed to be solved and the Steering Committee helped provide some framing and insights on creative ways to solve those problems.

1. Firstly, in alignment with the initial theme of Funding and County contracts, it is recommended that LA County invest more money into building intervention in predominately Latino communities and growing the female intervention workforce, as well as, award contracts to agencies able to help build out and implement that strategy effectively.
2. Additionally, in alignment with the initial theme of Capacity-building and Technical Assistance, it is recommended that LA County invest research and development funds into “high-touch” intervention communities to help expand and grow the scale of Intervention in areas where it is already present.
3. Lastly, in alignment with the initial them of Workforce Development, it is recommended that LA County create a continuum of training academy to fully train practitioners in Intervention. These recommendations build off of the first report and offer a clear path forward for LA County OVP to expand on their existing efforts to grow Intervention.

As a final analysis and recommendation, the LA County Intervention Steering Committee emphasized the necessity of centering and including community and safety practitioners in every facet of the development of the expansion. Their feedback is invaluable and their experience as experts will help ensure the expansion addresses the needs of community in ways the ensure the sustainability of the field of intervention.

Appendix A:

LA County Sheriffs Dept, Zip Code Violent Crime Data, January 2020-April 2022

Number of Violent Crimes* reported by Los Angeles Sheriff's Department (LASD)
between January 2020 - April 2022, by Zipcode

Zipcode	Number	Zipcode	Number
90001	114	90731	2
90002	64	90732	2
90003	1	90744	2
90011	8	90745	57
90012	21	90746	42
90020	1	90802	1
90022	134	90805	5
90023	36	90808	7
90029	1	90810	13
90033	2	91001	21
90038	11	91006	9
90040	31	91007	5
90043	7	91010	29
90044	122	91011	7
90045	3	91016	1
90046	19	91040	1
90047	45	91101	2
90048	7	91103	1
90056	4	91104	1
90058	4	91106	1
90059	72	91107	8
90061	41	91201	1
90063	62	91204	1
90069	56	91214	6
90201	31	91301	13
90210	1	91302	6
90212	1	91304	1
90220	116	91311	1
90221	107	91321	32
90222	52	91342	5
90230	1	91350	7
90232	2	91351	33
90240	1	91354	5
90241	1	91355	22
90242	1	91361	1
90245	1	91362	2
90247	1	91364	1
90248	19	91381	10
90249	8	91384	29
90250	10	91387	18
90255	35	91390	5
90260	18	91401	1
90262	152	91608	2
90265	20	91702	3
90270	30	91711	1
90274	3	91722	7
90275	8	91724	12
90280	5	91731	3
90290	3	91733	42
90292	8	91744	56
90303	2	91745	27
90304	36	91746	27
90401	3	91748	70
90404	5	91750	3
90502	22	91754	1
90504	4	91765	23
90601	6	91770	59
90604	20	91773	21

90605	21
90606	23
90631	1
90638	25
90650	101
90660	77
90670	6
90701	27
90703	38
90704	7
90706	127
90710	4
90712	41
90713	25
90715	24
90716	19
90717	31
90723	72

91775	10
91776	4
91780	21
91789	13
91790	2
91792	4
93243	1
93510	3
93534	170
93535	152
93536	72
93543	12
93544	3
93550	127
93551	63
93552	45
93553	2
93591	6

*Violent part 1 crimes include aggravated assault, criminal homicide, forcible rape, and robbery.

Data Sources:

2020 LASD historical crime data downloaded on 2/2/2022

2021 LASD historical crime data downloaded on 2/2/2022

2022 LASD year-to-date crime data downloaded on 5/11/2022

Prepared by Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Office of Violence Prevention, 6/13/2022

Homicides and Age Adjusted Homicide Rates per 100,000 Among Los Angeles County Residents During 2020, by Age Group

Age Group	Number	Rate
0-14 years	18	1.0
15-19 years	49	7.5
20-24 years	89	12.4
25-29 years	109	14.6
30-34 years	89	11.9
35-44 years	150	10.5
45-54 years	101	7.3
55-64 years	56	4.3
65 + years	32	2.2

Rates are per 100,000 population.

Note: rates based on small numbers of incidents (<20) may be unstable and should be used cautiously.

Data sources:

2020 provisional linked death data; provided by LA County Dept of Public Health Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology from California Dept of Public Health death files

Mid-year July 1 2020 Population Estimates, prepared by Hedderson Demographic Services for Los Angeles County Internal Services Department (LACISD), released April 2021

Prepared by Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Office of Violence Prevention, 6/13/2022

Homicides and Age Adjusted Homicide Rates per 100,000 Among Los Angeles County Residents During 2020, by Race/Ethnicity

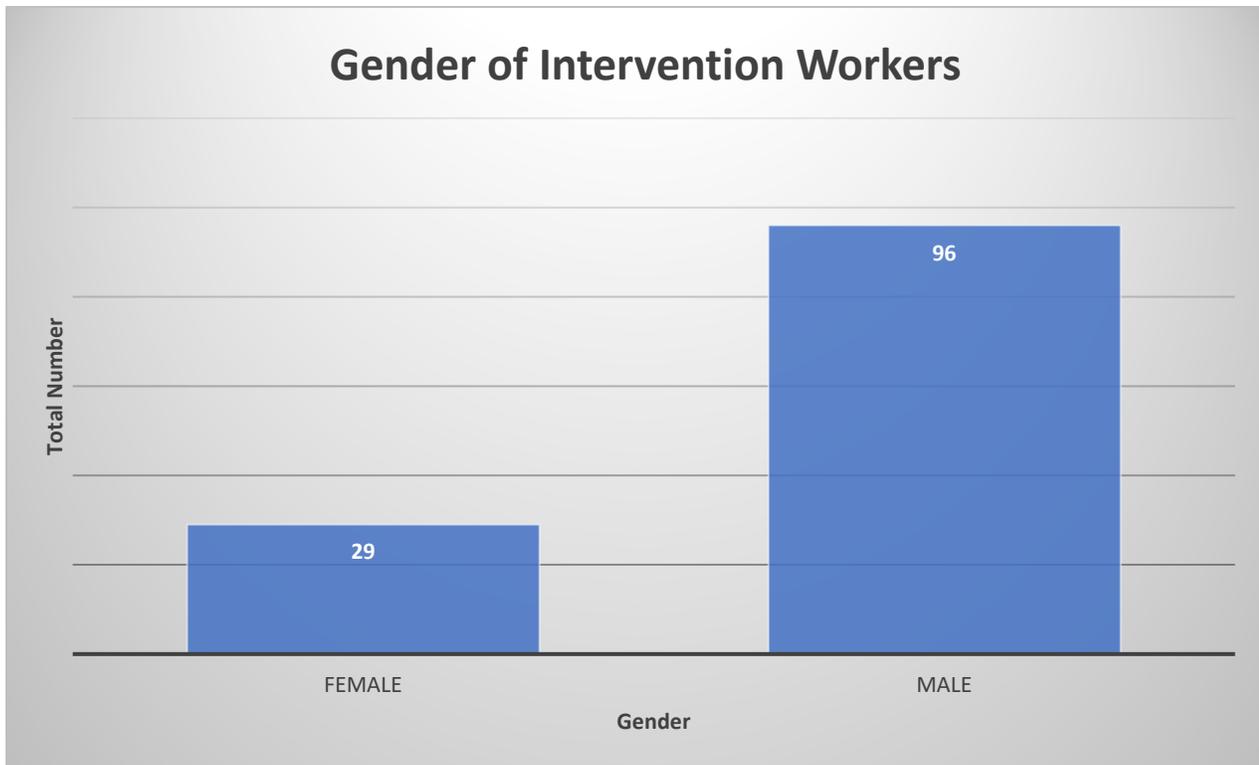
Race/Ethnicity	Number	Rate
White	76	3.0
Black	217	26.9
Asian	*	*
Pacific Islander	*	*
Latino	369	7.1
Other/Unknown	*	*
Overall	693	6.7

* Suppressed to avoid reporting small numbers

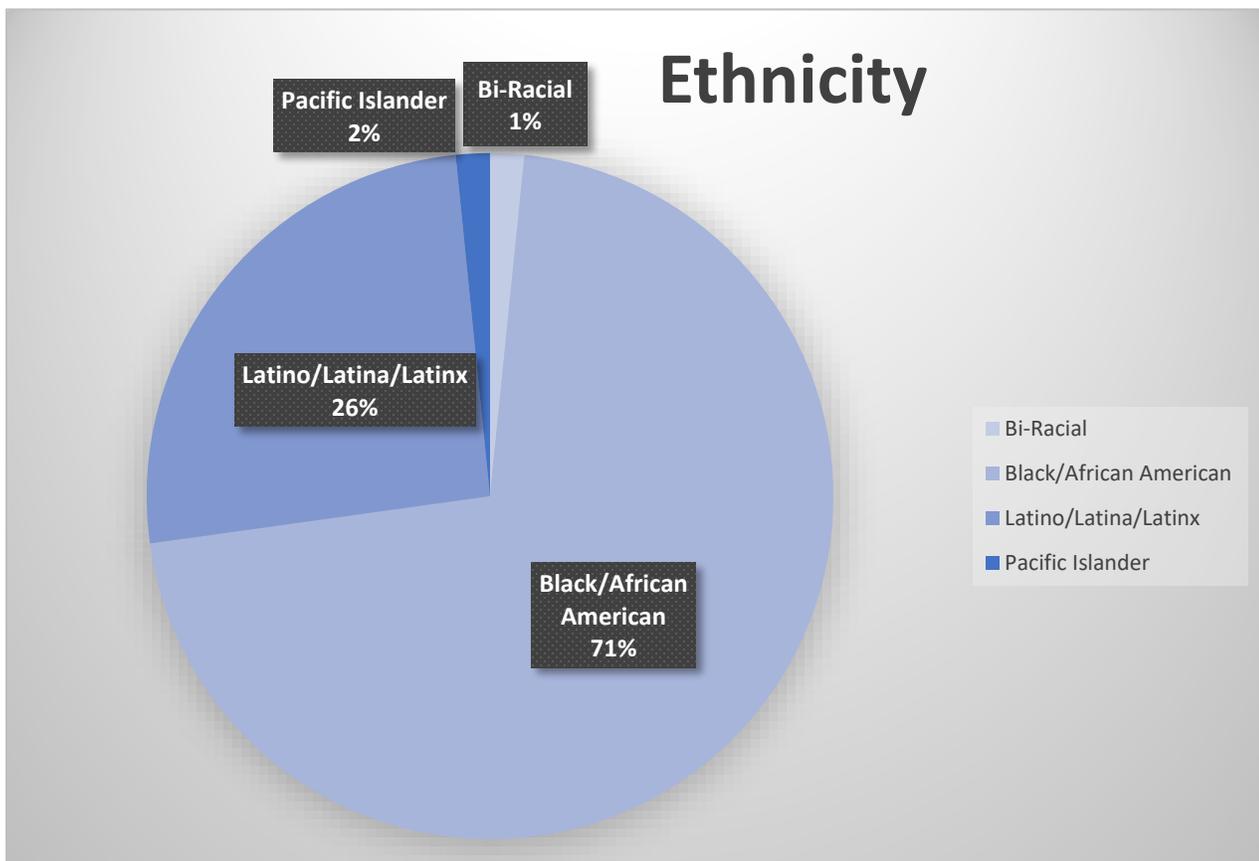
The rates are per 100,000 and are age adjusted to the 2000 US population

LA County Sheriffs Dept, Homicides and Age Adjusted Homicide Rates, 2020

Intervention Scope Survey Respondents Graphs:



Graph 4: Gender of Intervention Workers in LA County



Graph 5: Ethnicity of Intervention Workers in LA County

Appendix B:



LA County OVP Violence Intervention Steering Committee Intervention Scope in the County

LA County Violence Intervention Community-Based Safety Survey

This survey will be conducted with Program Directors, Interventionists and Community-Based Safety practitioners around Los Angeles County. This survey will be conducted virtually by LA County OVP Violence Intervention Steering Committee members. The objective of this survey is to gain demographic information of Intervention practitioners in LA County on behalf of LA County Office of Violence Prevention for the purpose of identifying the scope of Intervention in Los Angeles County.

1. Survey Administrator:

2. Date of Administration:

3. Name of Practitioner:

4. Age:

18-25

26-35

36-50

50<

5. Years in Intervention:

1-5

6-10

11-20

20<

6. Agency Practitioner is Contracted With:

7. Previous Agencies Practitioner has worked with:

8. Gender:

- Male
- Female
- Non-Binary
- Transgender
- Other (please specify)

9. Ethnicity:

- Black/African American Latino/Latina/Latinx Pacific Islander
- Asian-American
- Bi-Racial
- Other (please specify)

10. Communities Served:

11. Trainings/Certifications Received:

- LAVITA
- PCITI
- Anger Management
- Conflict Mediation
- Domestic Violence
- Other (please specify)

None of the above

12. Any trainings/certifications they would like to receive or recommend:

13. Additional Comments/Recommendations:

Glossary of Terms:

Safety - A lack of fear or vulnerability to factors, systemically, environmentally, or personally, that threaten the well-being and thriving of an individual

Community-Based - A grassroots movement, led by community members with lived experience, with LTO to provide services, resources and help to the community it serves

LTO “license to operate” – credibility and accessibility given from community to an individual, based on relationship to community, that allows them the capability to provide services and resources to community

Intervention – Using a peer approach to break the cycle of violence in hospital and community settings

Prevention Infrastructure – Providing technical assistance for grassroots organizations and multidisciplinary training opportunities to uplift peer support models

Capacity Building – Providing technical assistance for grassroots organizations, peer support, and multidisciplinary training opportunities

CRVIP –

Street Outreach – peer approach utilizing credible messengers to de-escalate community tensions, and link hard to reach and gang-impacted community members to needed services

Credible Messengers – community intervention workers and ambassadors from the communities they work in, who have experienced similar trauma that their clients have, as victims or as perpetrators of violence

Safe Passage – Identify priority locations and coordinate with community partners to ensure community members can travel safely to and from local parks, schools, and they key sites

Crisis Intervention – Respond to violent incidents to reduce potential for retaliation, calm tensions, and connect victim’s family with resources

Youth Development – Engage at risk-youth and young adults age 10-24, to provide tutoring and informal mentoring, promote healing from trauma, and intervene when needed to reduce contact with law enforcement

LA City GRYD – LA City Mayor’s Office of Gang Reduction and Youth Development, which manages the community intervention and youth development efforts in Los Angeles

SPA – a Service Planning Area is simply a specific geographic region within Los Angeles County. LA County has been divided into 8 SPAs and allow DPH to develop and provide more relevant public health and clinical services targeted to the specific needs of the residents in the different areas