



People Power in Building Healthy Communities

Resident-Driven Organizing Inventory Results, 2014

The report summarizes key findings from the Resident-Driven Organizing Inventory completed by the Building Healthy Communities sites and their partners.



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Acknowledgements

This report was made possible by funding from The California Endowment (TCE) and in-kind support from Humboldt State University.

We specifically want to thank:

- Resident Power Workgroup Leaders: Bill Oswald (BHC San Diego), Katrina Lehrner (BHC Salinas), Connie McGuire (BHC Santa Ana), and Victoria Lowerson (BHC Santa Ana)
- Resident Power Workgroup Members: Fran Jemmot (BHC South LA), Susana Bonis (BHC Boyle Heights), Laura D'Anna (BHC Long Beach), Amber Talbert (BHC Del Norte & Adjacent Tribal Lands), Alicia Gonzales (BHC Fresno), Tiffany Wilson (BHC Sacramento), Joaquin Sanchez (BHC Salinas), Gloria Giraldo (BHC Santa Ana), and Paul Speer (Vanderbilt)
- TCE Staff: Jim Keddy, Mona Jhawar, Lori Nascimento, and Virginia Mosqueda
- CCRP Staff: Connie Stewart and Sarah Williams
- Humboldt State University: Lisa Rossbacher, President
- Humboldt State University: Denice Helwig, Chief of Staff
- Humboldt State University: Sponsored Programs Foundation

Suggested Citation:

Arledge, D. *People Power in Building Healthy Communities*. California Center for Rural Policy, Humboldt State University. November 2014.



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Executive Summary

Building Healthy Communities (BHC) is a ten-year, comprehensive community change initiative sponsored by The California Endowment (TCE). TCE is a private, statewide health foundation with a mission to promote fundamental improvements in the health status of individuals across the state of California. The BHC initiative was launched in 2010 and directs \$1 billion over 10 years to fourteen communities in California and to statewide policy advocacy and communications efforts. In its focus on improving health status, TCE places emphasis on addressing racial equity and the social determinants of health. TCE recognizes that health happens not just at the doctor's office; health happens where we live, where we learn, and where we play. Thus TCE is supporting policy and systems change work in the areas of prevention (including the implementation of the Affordable Care Act), schools, and neighborhoods.

In December of 2011, the TCE Learning and Evaluation Department convened evaluators and leaders of the local collaborative groups (known as "hubs") from the 14 sites with the goal of creating a common way to measure progress. Three key capacity building areas were chosen: collaboration, resident-driven organizing and youth leadership. TCE refers to these capacity areas as the "drivers of change".

Resident Organizing



"They met with or testified before school boards, city councils, and state officials. They blogged, tweeted, made videos, wrote plays, and spread the word however they could. They demanded change."

Dr. Robert K. Ross, Stanford Social Innovation Review

Spring 2014



This report reflects the baseline data on the presence of resident-driven organizing in the sites and was derived from a survey process conducted with organizing groups between October 2013 and February 2014.

Key Findings

The Who of People Power:

- More than 49,000 individuals are engaged in the work of resident-driven organizing groups.
- Participating residents include immigrants (87%), school parents (84%), undocumented individuals (76%), senior citizens (61%), neighborhood groups (57%), religious communities (45%), persons with disabilities (42%), refugees (32%), formerly incarcerated individuals (31%), LGBT individuals (29%), farm workers (19%), and tribal members (11%).
- More than 4,300 residents are acting as core leaders in resident-driven organizing efforts.
- More than 90% of participating groups had Latino/Hispanic core leaders, 65% had African American/Black core leaders, 48% had White core leaders, and 29% had Asian/Pacific Islander core leaders.
- Core leaders are, on average, 65% female and 35% male.
- Resident groups surveyed had been in existence an average of 10+ years and reported an average annual budget upwards of \$750,000.
- TCE and BHC sites have successfully identified and created collaborations with a number of experienced resident groups who have a track record of organizing in their local community.

The What of People Power:

- Resident groups are organizing around at least 18 different issue areas. The top three issue areas being worked on are land use, safety, and school climate.
- Resident groups are engaging over 50 different types of decision-makers. City Councils were the top decision-makers engaged for 9 different issue areas.
- Resident groups are focused on achieving change at the local level: in neighborhoods, with local government agencies, and with school districts.
- Resident-driven organizing groups are bringing in funding from at least 100 different organizations.



- Residents are engaged in a variety of roles: identifying the change that needs to occur (92%), researching issue and policy options (75%), recruiting other residents (87%), planning and implementing advocacy strategies (79% and 77%, respectively), participating in meetings with public officials (82%), participating in media efforts (72%), and helping to monitor progress of efforts (56%).

The How of People Power:

- BHC is providing new opportunities and spaces for collaboration and helping to build networks and coalitions.
- BHC is building positive relationships and facilitating communication between resident groups, community-based organizations, and local government agencies; groups that may not have a history of working together.
- BHC is raising visibility of social problems facing communities.
- BHC is bringing new residents and new partner organizations to the table.
- BHC provides funding and technical assistance focused specifically on building collaboration and building resident power.
- BHC support helps to align the work of community-based organizations that work with similar populations.
- BHC can still do more to strengthen resident voice in the public arena and engage more residents in organizing around health-related issues.

Resident groups that were at a mature stage of development were more likely to:

- Engage more residents as core leaders
- Engage residents in a greater diversity of roles
- Organize beyond the BHC site
- Have formed prior to the BHC initiative
- Have a smaller percentage of their annual budget funded by TCE

Why Focus on Resident-Driven Organizing?

TCE chose to focus on changing policy and systems through BHC as a way to address the root causes of health inequities in California. The foundation believes that people power is key to changing systems and to achieving racial justice. It is not the only factor needed to create long term change but it is essential, as Dr. Robert K. Ross, the CEO of the foundation, notes:

“Supporting an agenda for social change requires multiple strategies operating in alignment; the use of data, message framing, and story-telling; innovative models; a variety of influential messengers; convening and facilitating champions; “grassroots and treetops” coordination; and meaningful



community engagement. Power-building requires multiple, aligned investments.” (Top 10 Lessons Learned on the Path to Community Change, 2013).

In addition to supporting organizing by adult resident leaders, TCE has made a significant investment in youth leadership and youth-driven organizing. The foundation carried out a separate inventory of youth efforts in the summer of 2013; the results from this study can be found in the *BHC Youth Program Inventory Survey 2013*.

TCE’s interest in and commitment to community organizing as a vehicle for change is well described by President Obama:

“Organizing begins with the premise that 1) the problems facing inner-city communities do not result from a lack of effective solutions, but from a lack of power to implement these solutions, 2) that the only way for communities to build long-term power is by organizing people and money around a common vision...

This means bringing together churches, block clubs, parent groups and any other institutions in a given community to pay dues, hire organizers, conduct research, develop leadership, hold rallies and education campaigns, and begin drawing up plans on a whole range of issues- jobs, education, crime, etc. Once such a vehicle is formed, it holds the power to make politicians, agencies and corporations more responsive to community needs. Equally important, it enables people to break their crippling isolation from each other, to reshape their mutual values and expectations and rediscover the possibilities of acting collaboratively.”

Barack Obama, *After Alinsky: Community Organizing in Illinois*, 1990



Introduction

BHC sites are building grassroots power and strengthening the infrastructure of grassroots organizing in California. In 2013 each BHC site was asked to collect data on TCE-supported resident-driven organizations and groups. The survey process is seen as a first step toward understanding and assessing resident organizing. The first survey provides baseline data and an inventory of resident-driven organizing connected to the BHC initiative.

Data across the sites has been aggregated. This report will be shared with respondents, local learning partners, TCE staff and board members, and with other stakeholders working in the field of philanthropy and social change.

Methods

Data was collected from resident-driven groups directly funded by TCE as part of the BHC initiative. Data was also collected from resident-driven groups receiving indirect support through BHC, which may include groups whose members received a stipend or other forms of support through involvement with the BHC grantee or a BHC-funded collaborative.

The resident power workgroup decided to seek information around efforts primarily involving adults as a separate inventory of youth organizing work was also conducted by TCE. As is the case with other BHC tools, adults were defined as individuals over the age of 25. Groups that were involved in community building work apart from policy and systems change were not the focus of this particular assessment, nor were efforts assessed in which policymakers went to residents primarily for input or information.

In September-October of 2013, BHC Program Managers, HUB Managers, and members of each site's Learning & Evaluation Team identified resident groups with direct and indirect BHC funding. Identified groups were sent survey links and three subsequent reminders to complete. Surveys were completed between October 2013 and February 2014. Groups were informed that participation in the assessment was voluntary and there was no monetary compensation for participating. The decision to participate or not participate in the survey did not affect involvement in BHC activities.



The following table illustrates the number of resident groups that were invited to take the survey as well as the number of groups that responded by BHC site.

Table 1: Inventory of resident group participation by site			
Site	Number of groups invited	Number of groups that responded	Number of respondents
Boyle Heights	9	2	2
City Heights	10	10	19
Del Norte & ATL	1	1	1
East Coachella	4	0	0
East Oakland	12	12	12
East Salinas	1	1	1
Fresno	2	1	1
Long Beach	7	6	6
Merced	8	5	5
Richmond	5	4	4
Sacramento	8	5	5
Santa Ana	0	0	0
South Kern	5	5	5
South Los Angeles	16	4	4
Totals	88	56	65

A total of 65 respondents completed the survey. Twelve of the fourteen (85%) BHC sites submitted surveys. The survey had an overall return rate of 64 percent. An inventory of participating resident groups can be found in Appendix A.

Two sites (City Heights & East Oakland) accounted for 31 respondents (48%) in the sample. In order to test if the high response rate from two sites was biasing the survey results, CCRP removed those two sites from the data set and analyzed the results. CCRP found that the two sites were not biasing the results, and that the results for the remaining respondents mirrored the results for the entire sample. CCRP also created two-way tables with City Heights/East Oakland and all other respondents for a number of key variables, and results were not significantly different for the two groups.



Data has been presented in aggregate rather than by site to capture a comprehensive picture of the collective work being done by resident-driven organizing groups working with the BHC sites across California. Site-specific or region-specific data can be presented upon request.

A note on N values: There were a number of topic areas in the survey where the data intermediary combined multiple questions to compile data. For example, respondents reported on multiple issue areas and not every respondent answered every question, so the N value for each issue area is different. Thus one N value is not applicable for a number of the tables and charts. These tables and charts have a note below indicating that there are multiple N values. Additionally, there were questions where respondents selected multiple response options, and the N value exceeds 65. Those tables and charts have a note indicating that the N value exceeds 65 since respondents chose multiple response options.

Definitions

Resident-driven organizing: Resident participation occurs when residents organize together to advocate for policy and systems change. Residents actively develop and bring forward change proposals causing policymakers and system leaders to respond. Residents do this in the context of a constituent organization or group to which they are connected and accountable. The residents advocate for policies and/or programs they believe will best serve their community.

Resident-driven organizations and groups: Resident-driven organizing occurs in both formal organizations with paid staff and groups without paid staff. Residents have a voice within the organization regarding strategy and focus. In some cases, a large community-based organization may support organizing as one project of the organization; in other cases the organization may be entirely focused on organizing and may have a board of directors consisting primarily of residents. For the purposes of this assessment, we are interested in a range of organizing structures and will use the phrase “resident-driven organizing group” to cover both formal and less formal groups.

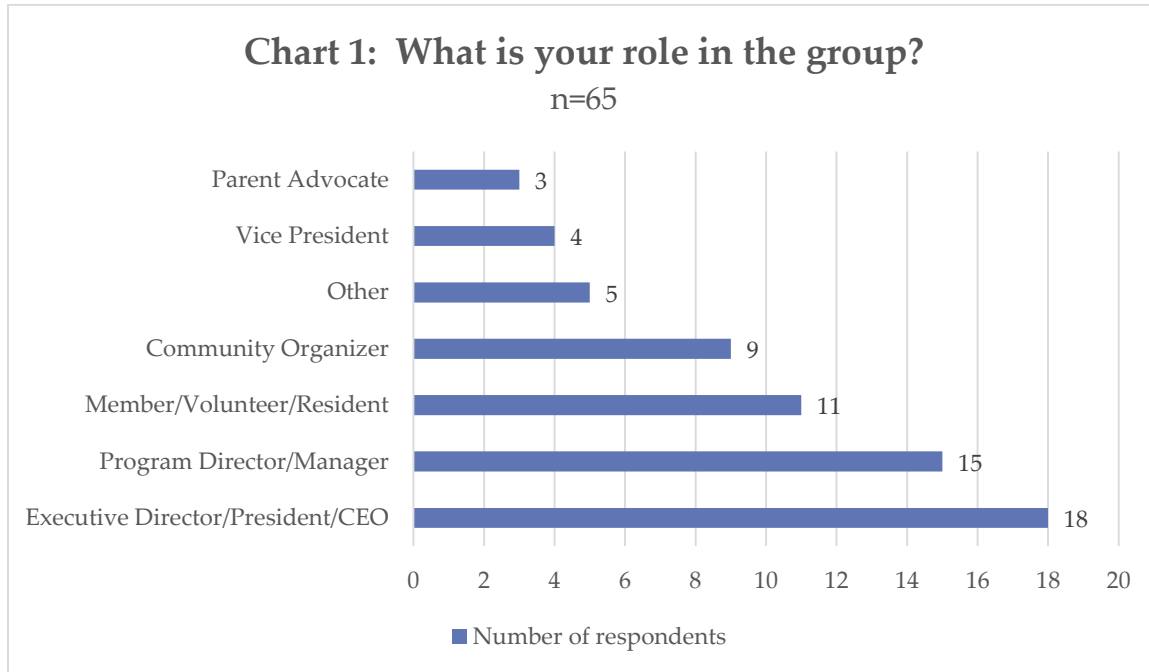
Policy and systems change advocacy: Advocacy strategies for policy change attempt to change public laws, regulations, rules, mandates (public policy), or budgets/funding. Advocacy strategies for systems change attempt to shift the way broader systems (e.g. health, public safety, or local government) make decisions about policies, program, and the allocation or use of resources. For example, they may involve changes in power, authority, habits, or the use of ideas and skills.



Results

Group Demographics

Respondents were asked to identify their role in the resident-driven organizing group and the results are presented in the table below. Fifty-seven percent of respondents had a leadership role in their organization, and 43 percent had a variety of other roles, as illustrated in Chart 1.



Respondents were asked to identify the stage of development of their resident-driven organizing group. The stages of development were defined in the following way:

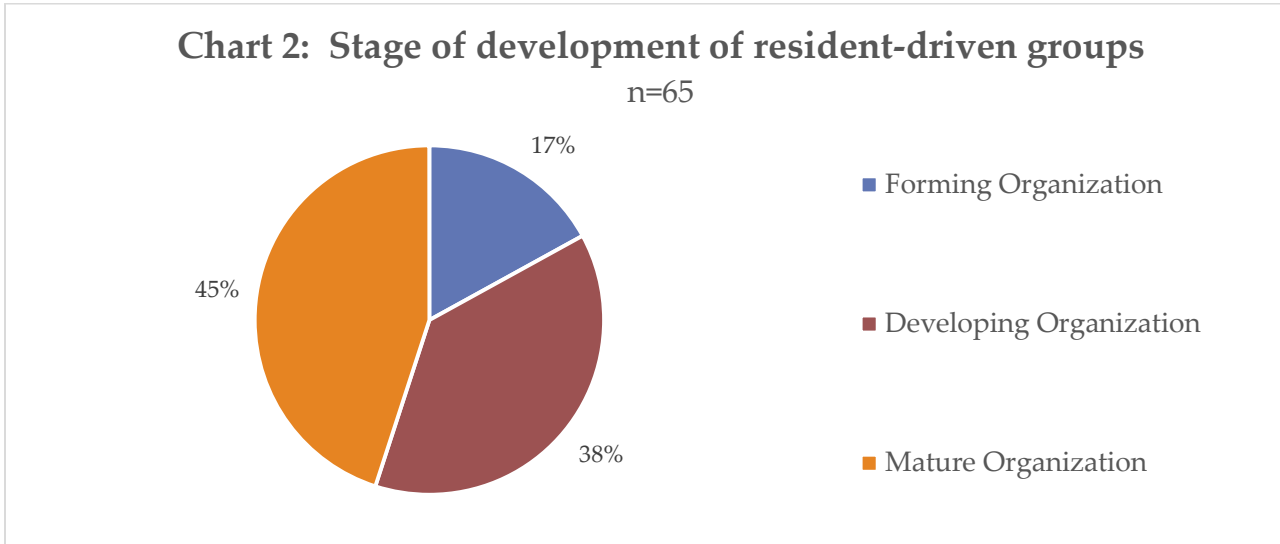
Forming Organization: The group has recently come together and is focused on identifying its issues and building its base. While there is an information decision-making process, leadership and membership are informal and fluid. **Seventeen percent of respondents placed their organization in the forming stage.**

Developing Organization: The group has a clear identity and has identified its focus. There is a formalized decision-making process, an identified leadership and an evolving definition of membership. **Thirty-eight percent of respondents placed their organization in the developing stage.**

Mature Organization: The group has an identity and a history. It has a clear focus and process. It has a formal decision-making process with clearly identified methods for selecting organizers or hiring leaders and for defining membership. **Forty-five percent of respondents placed their organization in the mature phase.**



- Chart 2 shows the different stages of development for resident-driven organizing groups across the BHC sites.



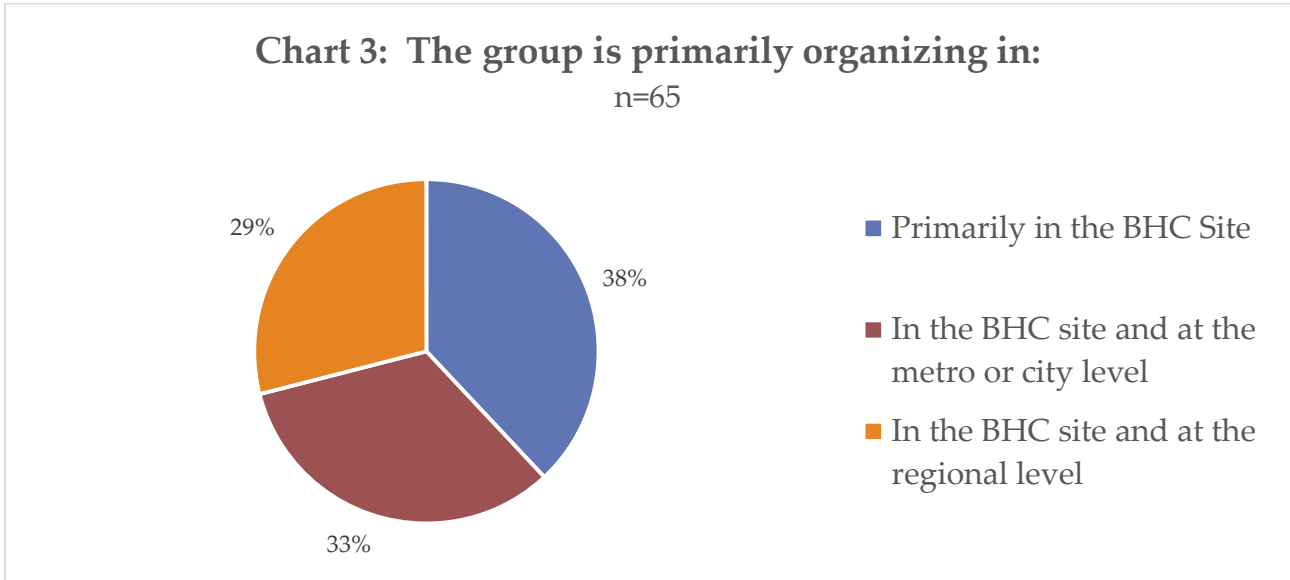
Q.6: Stage of development of your resident-driven organizing group.

Respondents were asked to provide the number of years their resident-driven organizing group has been in existence. **The average number of years was 10.65 and the median number of years was 5.0. The range of responses was 0-37 years.** The number of years in existence was compared with the level of maturity for groups. As one would expect, the mature groups have been around longer than the forming and developing groups.

Table 2: Stage of development & number of years in existence		
Stage of Development	5 years or less in existence	More than 5 years in existence
Forming	70%	30%
Developing	70%	30%
Mature	31%	69%



- Chart 3 illustrates where the resident-driven organizing groups are working across the state.



Q.7: Is your group organizing primarily in the BHC site, in the BHC site and at the metro or city level, or in the BHC site and at the regional level?

The stage of development for resident groups was linked with the areas in which the group is organizing. Results can be found in the below table. The more advanced the stage of development, the more that groups are able to organize beyond the BHC site.

Table 3: Stage of development & organizing areas			
Stage of Development	Primarily in the BHC Site	In the BHC site and at the metro or city level	In the BHC site and at the regional level
Forming	70%	20%	10%
Developing	38%	37%	25%
Mature	31%	28%	41%

Respondents identified the number of paid staff and involved resident as well as the various segments of the community they are working with (i.e. immigrants, school parents, neighborhood groups, etc.). Respondents also shared the following information about their resident-driven organizing group: the number of participants by age and the gender and ethnicity of core leaders in the organizations.



- Table 4 illustrates the numbers of people involved in organizing efforts at the BHC sites across California.

Table 4: Who is at the table?	
Description	Numbers of People
Paid staff dedicated to the resident-driven organizing effort in the BHC site	169
Total staff dedicated to organizing in your organization overall	296
Residents acting as core leaders in your organizing effort on a regular basis	1,857
Residents acting as core leaders overall in your organizing efforts	4,312
Residents who turned out at public actions, events, or meetings in the last 12 months	49,230

Q.10: Number of paid staff dedicated to the resident-driven organizing effort in the BHC site (n=65). Q.11: Total number of staff dedicated to organizing in your organization overall (in the BHC site and beyond) (n=65). Q.8: Number of residents acting as core leaders in your organizing effort on a regular basis in the BHC site (n=64). Q.9: Number of residents acting as core leaders overall in your organizing effort (including the BHC site and beyond the site (n=63). Q.149: In the last 12 months, what is the total approximate number of residents who turned out at public actions, events, or meeting sponsored by your organization in the BHC site and/or beyond the site (n=64)?

The stage of development for resident groups was linked with the number of paid staff and with the residents who turned out in the last year. The results showed that **the mature** organizations had more paid staff dedicated to the resident-driven organizing effort in the BHC site. **Across all groups there was an average of less than 3 paid staff dedicated to the resident-driven organizing effort in the BHC site.** The results are summarized below.

Table 5: Stage of development & number of paid staff	
Stage of Development	Average Number of Paid Staff (Q10)
Forming	2.45
Developing	2.44
Mature	2.89



As groups mature there is a higher percentage of groups engaging more than 21 residents as core leaders devoted to the organizing effort on a regular basis, as can be seen in the below table.

Table 6: Stage of development & number of resident core leaders		
Stage of Development	0-20 Resident Core Leaders	21+ Resident Core Leaders
Forming	73%	27%
Developing	67%	33%
Mature	38%	62%

The number of residents involved did not necessarily correlate with the stage of development of the resident-driven organizing group. The forming and mature groups had a higher percentage of respondents working with groups engaging more than 413 residents in the past year than the developing groups.

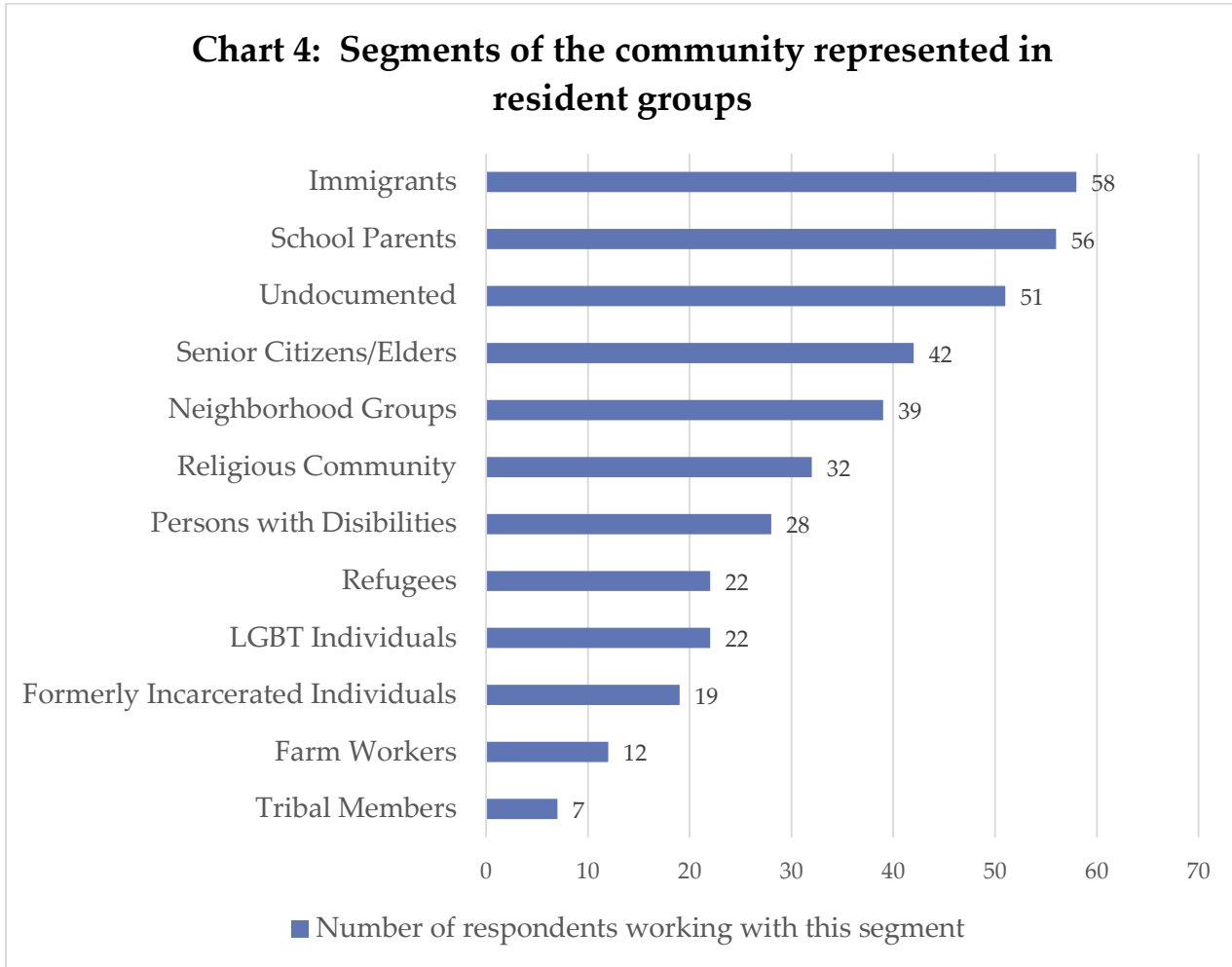
Table 7: Stage of development of groups & number of residents involved		
Stage of Development	0-412 Residents Involved	413-9000+ Residents Involved
Forming	50%	50%
Developing	65%	35%
Mature	41%	59%

Groups that have been in existence for more than 5 years had a higher percentage of respondents reporting that more than 413 residents were involved in the past year.

Table 8: Number of years in existence & number of residents involved		
Number of Years in Existence	0-412 Residents Involved	413-9000+ Residents Involved
5 years or less	58%	42%
More than 5 years	47%	53%



- Chart 4 shows the specific segments of the community that are represented in resident-driven organizing efforts. **Immigrants, school parents, and undocumented individuals are the three community segments that are most engaged with the resident groups that responded to the survey.**



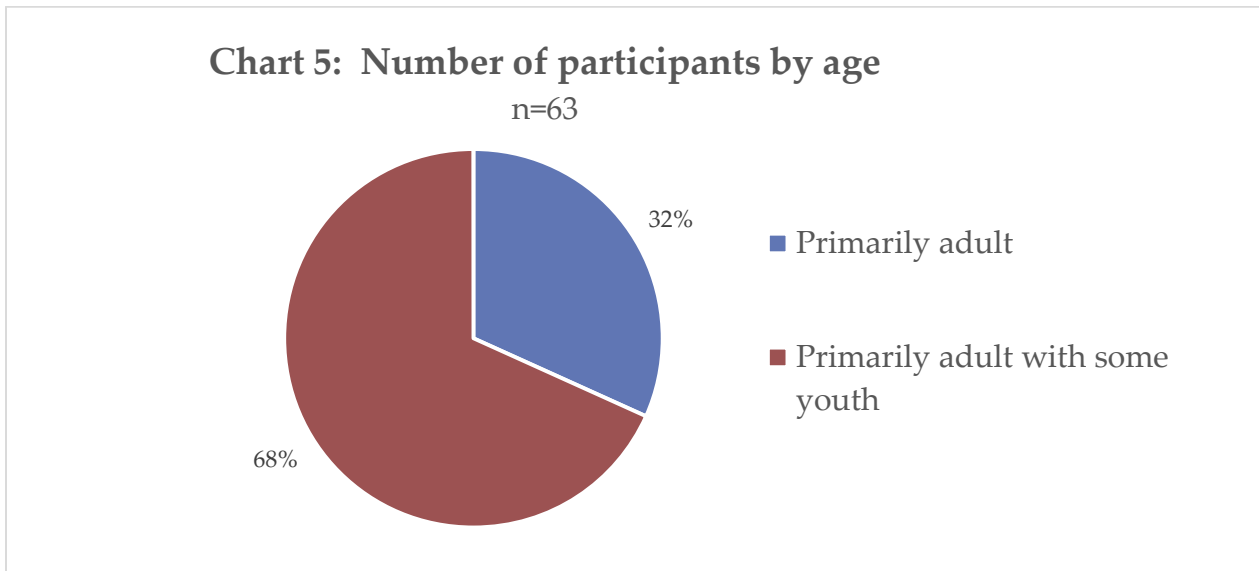
Q.13: What segments of the community are represented in your resident group? There are multiple N values for this chart.

The stage of development for resident groups was linked with the segments of the community they are working with. The results can be found in Table 9. There are two segments of the community that more than 70% of the resident groups in each stage of development are working with: Immigrants and School Parents.



Table 9: Stage of development and community member groups			
Community Member Groups	Percentage of Forming Orgs. working with this group	Percentage of Developing Orgs. working with this group	Percentage of Mature Orgs. working with this group
Immigrants	72%	88%	89%
Refugees	54%	40%	18%
Undocumented	54%	68%	89%
School Parents	82%	88%	79%
Seniors	54%	60%	64%
Faith-Based	64%	44%	39%
Tribal	18%	16%	4%
LGBT	9%	32%	36%
Farm Workers	18%	8%	29%
Formerly Incarcerated	0	36%	36%
Persons with Disabilities	45%	52%	32%
Neighborhood Groups	54%	60%	54%

➤ Chart 5 illustrates the breakdown of participants for the resident-driven organizing groups by age.



Q.14: Participants are primarily adult or primarily adult with some youth (under 25 years) participation.



- Table 10 shows the percentage of resident groups working with core leaders of varying ethnicities. **90% of respondents work with a group with a Latino/Hispanic core leader.**

Table 10: Percentage of respondents working with groups with core leaders of varying ethnicities	
Ethnicity	Percentage of Respondents Working with Groups with Core Leaders of That Ethnicity
Latino/Hispanic	90%
African American/Black	65%
Native American	11%
White	48%
Middle Eastern	11%
Asian/Pacific Islander	29%
Other	10%

Stage of development for groups and ethnicities of core leaders were compared. Results are presented in the below table. Across groups at all stages of development, Latinos are engaged as core leaders more than leaders of any other ethnicity. For example, more than 90% of groups at all stages of development have core leaders who are Latino/Hispanic. At all stages of development, groups have diverse core leaders.

Table 11: Stage of development and ethnicity of core leaders					
Stage of Development	Latino/Hispanic	African American	Native American	White	Middle Eastern
Forming	91%	64%	27%	36%	18%
Developing	91%	65%	4%	52%	4%
Mature	97%	69%	10%	52%	14%

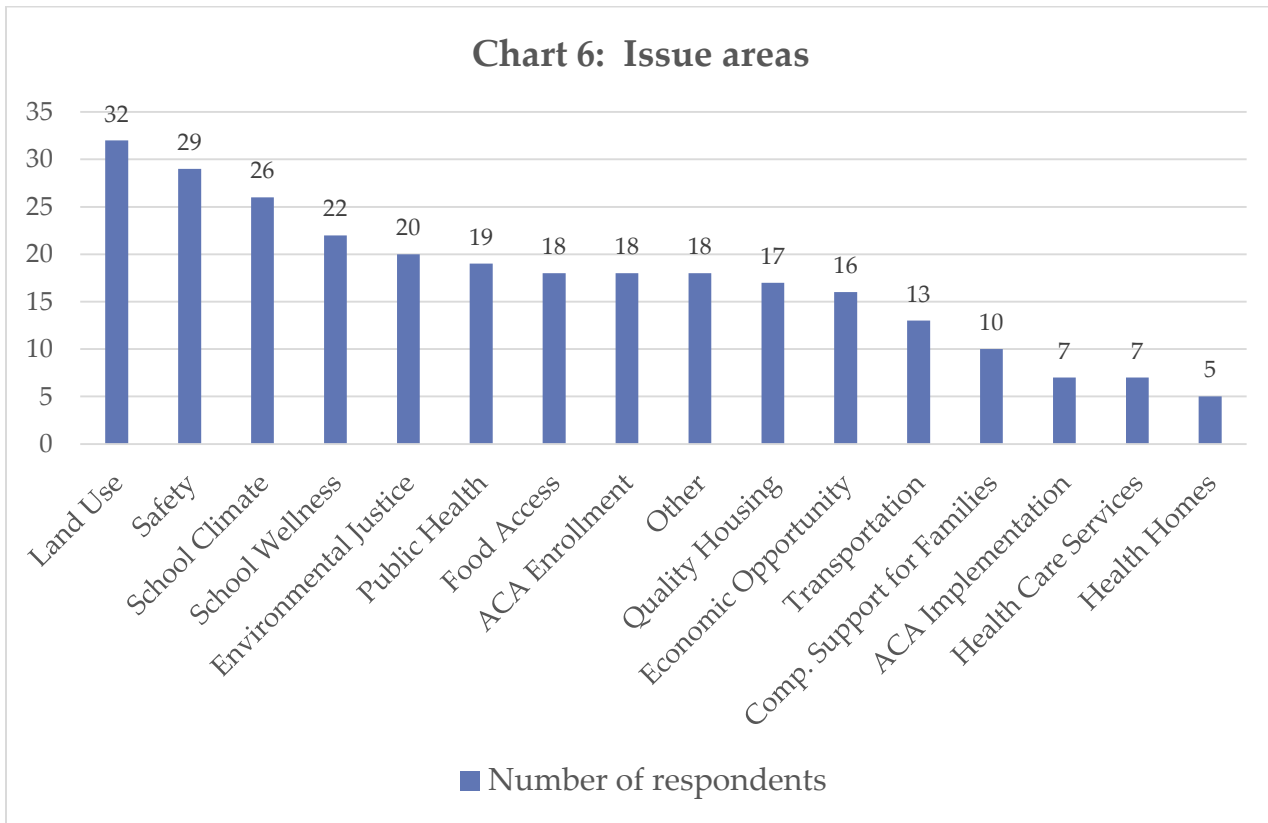
Issue Areas

Respondents were asked to report on the issue areas around which resident-driven organizing is working at each BHC site. Fifteen issue areas were included: Land Use, Safety, School Climate, School Wellness, Environmental Justice, Food Access, ACA enrollment, Economic Opportunity, Public Health, Quality Housing, Transportation, Comprehensive Support for Families, ACA Implementation, Health Care Services, and Health Homes. Respondents were



also able to select “other” and identify additional issue areas being worked on. Respondents were able to choose and report on multiple issue areas.

- Chart 6 illustrates the number of respondents working in each of the issue areas. The top three issue areas being worked on are land use, safety, and school climate.

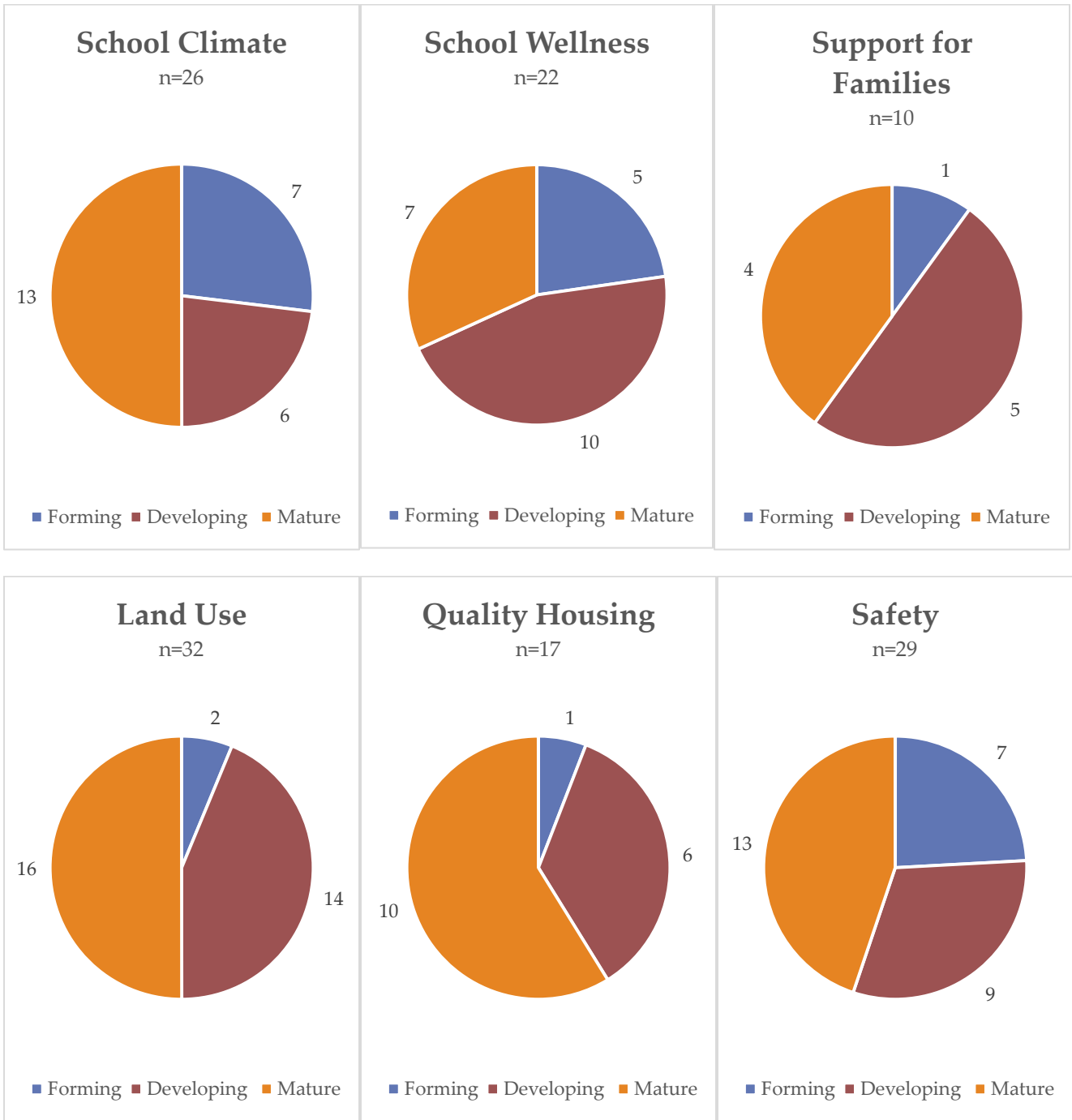


Are you currently organizing with the BHC site around school climate (Q19), school wellness (Q27), comprehensive support for families (Q35), land use (Q43), quality housing (Q51), safety (Q59), food access (Q67), transportation (Q75), environmental justice (Q83), economic opportunity (Q91), public health (Q99), ACA enrollment (Q107), ACA implementation (Q115), health homes (Q123), health care services (Q131), and other (Q139)? There are multiple N values for this chart.

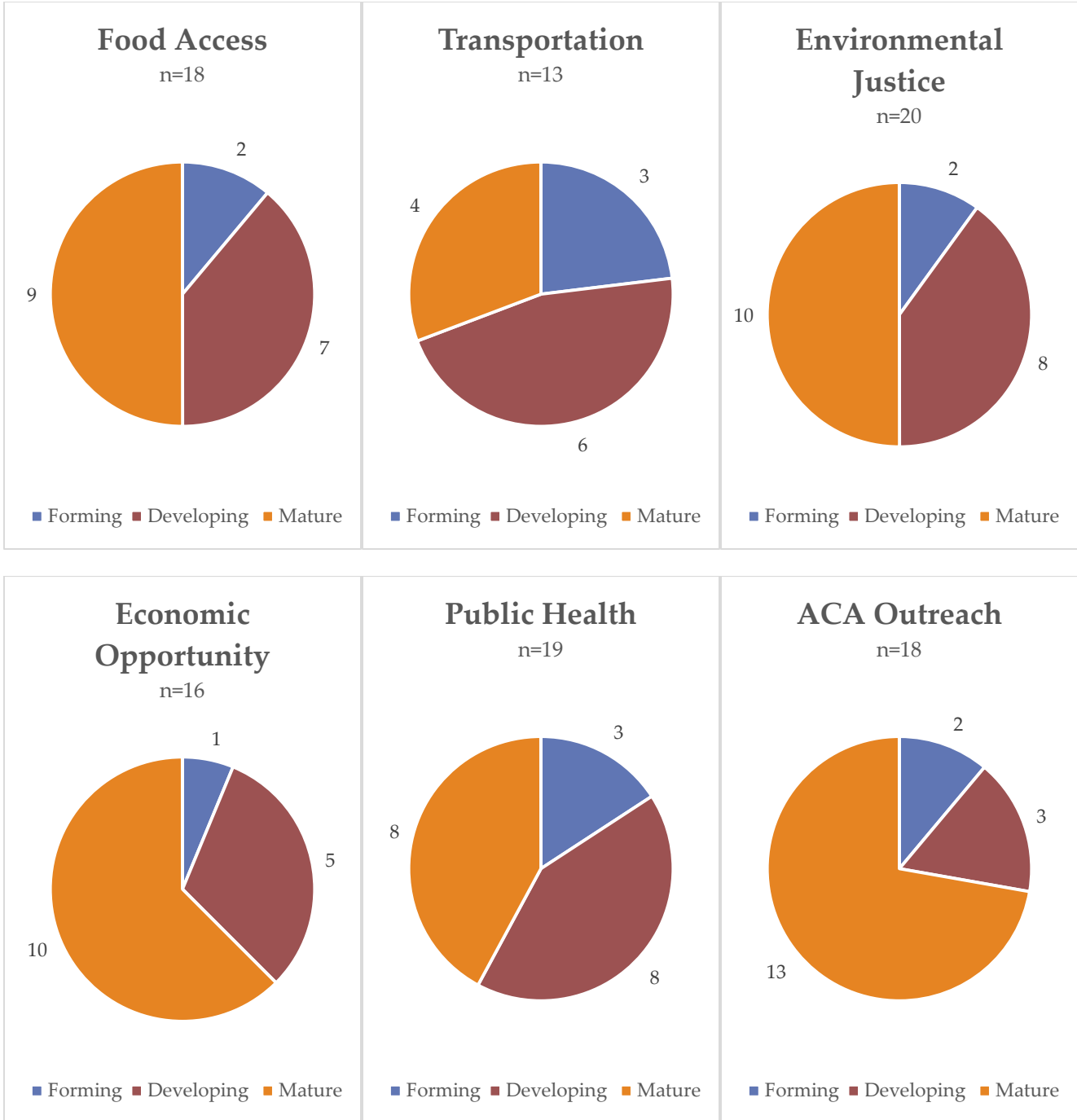
The group’s stage of development was compared with the issue areas being worked on. The following charts illustrate the distribution of groups by maturity level and issue area. The land use issue, which is the top issue area being worked on, is only being addressed by 2 groups at the forming stage. The safety and school climate issues are being addressed by groups at all stages of development.

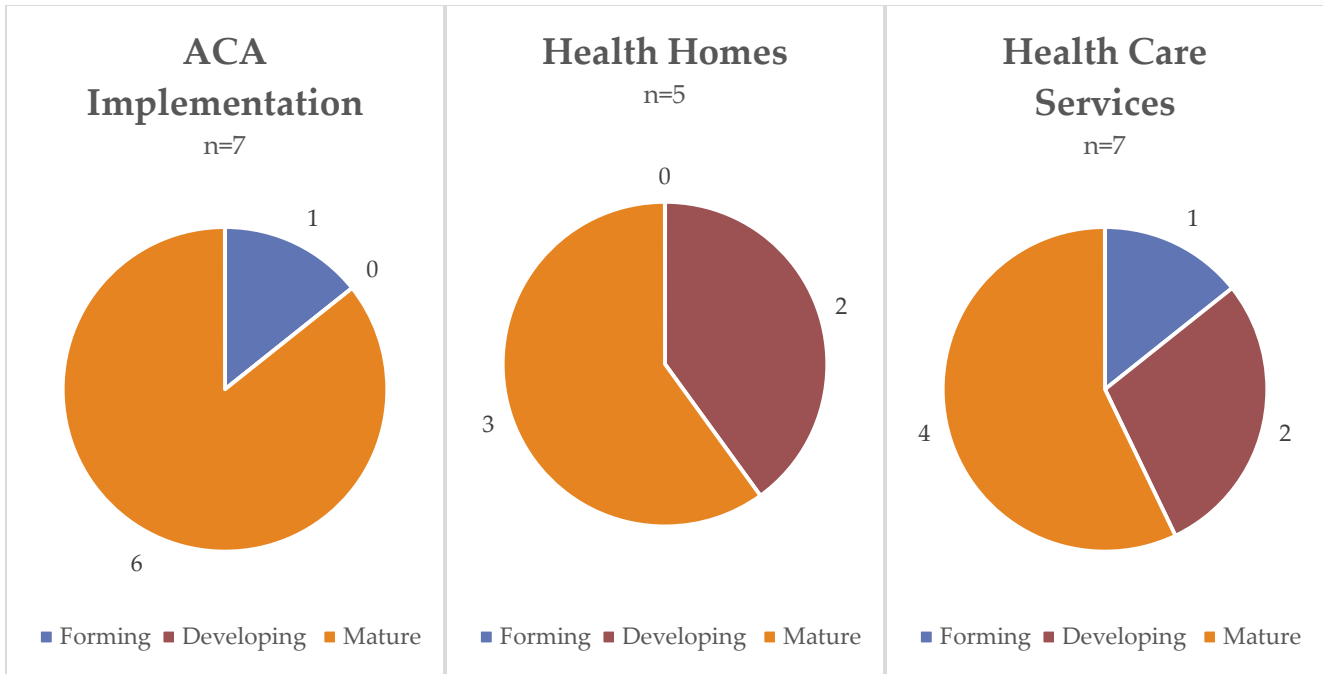


Chart 7: Distribution of groups by issue area and stage of development



People Power in Building Healthy Communities





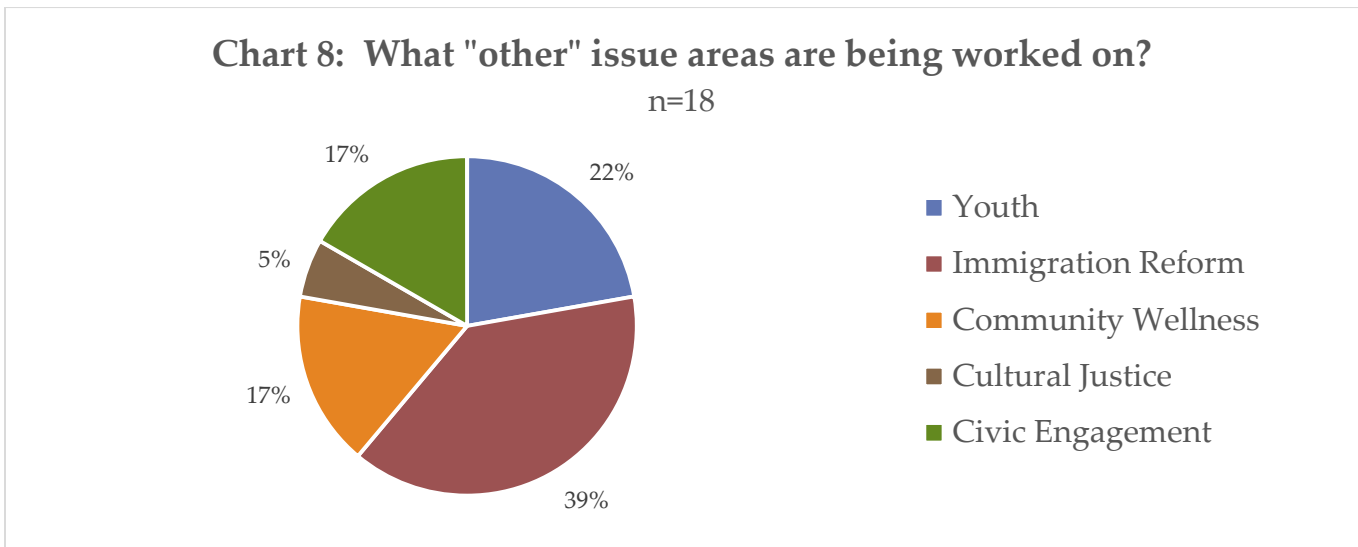
➤ Tables 12a and 12b illustrate the issue areas being worked on at each BHC and the number of resident groups working on the issue at each site.

BHC Site	School Climate	School Wellness	Comp Support	Land Use	Quality Housing	Safety	Food Access
Boyle Heights	1	1		1	1		1
City Heights	10	11	5	3	3	7	4
Del Norte	1	1	1		1	1	
Fresno				1	1	1	
Kern	1	1		2		1	2
Long Beach	1		1	7	4	2	2
Merced	4	2	1	2		4	1
Oakland	4	2	1	7	5	4	3
Richmond	1			1	2	1	
Sacramento	1	2		4	1	3	2
Salinas				1	1	1	
South LA	2	2	2	5	1	4	4



Table 12b: Number of resident groups working on issue areas by BHC Site							
BHC Site	Transportation	Env. Justice	Economic Opportunity	Public Health	ACA Outreach	ACA Implement	Health Homes
Boyle Heights		1	1		1		
City Heights	4	2		7	2	1	1
Del Norte				1			
Fresno				1			
Kern	1	2	1				
Long Beach	3	5	2	4	1	1	
Merced	2	1	3		3	1	
Oakland	2	4	5	1	6		3
Richmond		2	2	3	2	2	1
Sacramento	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Salinas				1	1		
South LA		3	2	2	1	1	

➤ Chart 8 illustrates the issues identified by the 18 respondents who listed “Other” as an issue area being worked on.





➤ Table 13 shows the other issue areas being worked on by site.

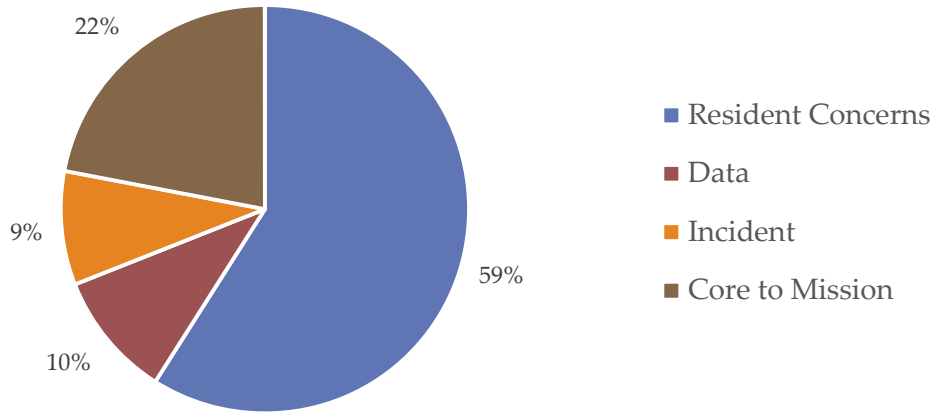
Table 13: “Other” issue areas being worked on by site		
n=18		
BHC Site	Number of Groups	Issue Area
Boyle Heights	1	Youth-Local Control Funding
City Heights	3	Community Wellness (1) Immigration Reform (2)
Del Norte	1	Cultural Justice
Fresno	0	N/A
Kern	1	Youth- Truancy
Long Beach	2	Civic Engagement Immigration Reform
Merced	2	Youth Immigration Reform
Oakland	4	Community Wellness (1) Immigration Reform (2) Youth-Restorative Justice (1)
Richmond	1	Community Wellness- Violence Reduction
Sacramento	1	Immigration Reform
Salinas	1	Civic Engagement- Access to Public Resources
South LA	1	Civic Engagement- Social Change Academies

Respondents were asked to identify how each issue being worked on was selected. Responses to this question were condensed into four categories, the results of which are displayed in Chart 9:

- Resident Concerns: Concerns brought up by residents. This category includes issues raised specifically by youth and parents, all of whom are residents.
- Data: Concerns brought up based on analysis of primary (data collected by resident-driven organizing groups, such as surveys) or secondary data (data collected by outside sources).
- Incident: Concerns brought up following an incident or specific situation.
- Core to Mission: Concerns brought up that are related to the group’s core mission.



Chart 9: How were the issues selected?



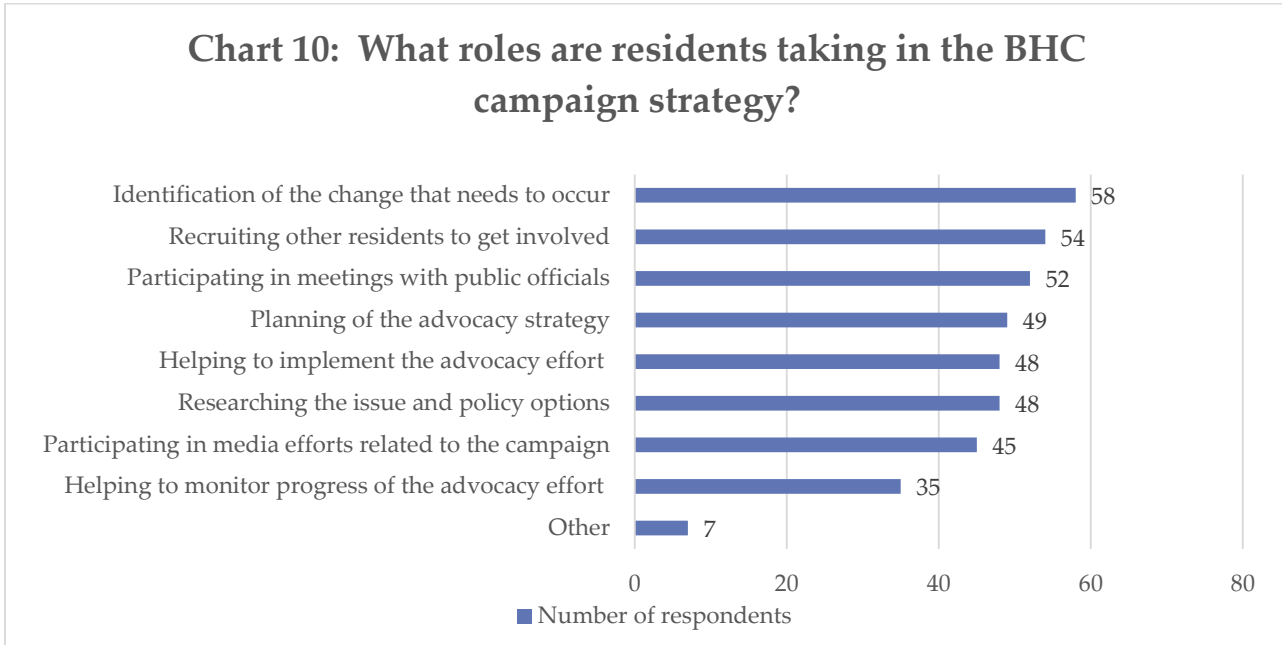
Q. How did this issue get selected? School climate (Q20), school wellness (Q28), comprehensive support for families (Q36), land use (Q44), quality housing (Q52), safety (Q60), food access (Q68), transportation (Q76), environmental justice (Q84), economic opportunity (Q92), public health (Q100), ACA enrollment (Q108), ACA implementation (Q116), health homes (Q124), health care services (Q132), and other (Q141)? The N value exceeds 65 since respondents were allowed to choose multiple response options.

The following graphic illustrates selected responses to the question of how issues were selected by resident-driven organizing groups across the BHC sites.

<u>Resident Concerns</u>	<u>Data</u>	<u>Incident</u>	<u>Core to Mission</u>
<p>Safety:</p> <p>Community safety was identified by residents as a #1 need during a series of community dialogue events.</p>	<p>School wellness:</p> <p>A survey revealed a large number of students were experiencing depression-like symptoms.</p>	<p>Transportation:</p> <p>A local high school student was killed while crossing the street after school in a marked crosswalk</p>	<p>Economic opportunity:</p> <p>We were founded to fight for good jobs for local residents with a living wage.</p>



- Chart 10 illustrates the number of respondents who engaged residents in specific roles in the BHC campaign strategy. Groups are engaging residents in multiple roles.



Q. 148: What role(s) are residents taking in the BHC campaign strategy? (Check all that apply). There are multiple N values for this chart.

The more mature the resident group, the more likely the group is to engage residents in multiple roles.

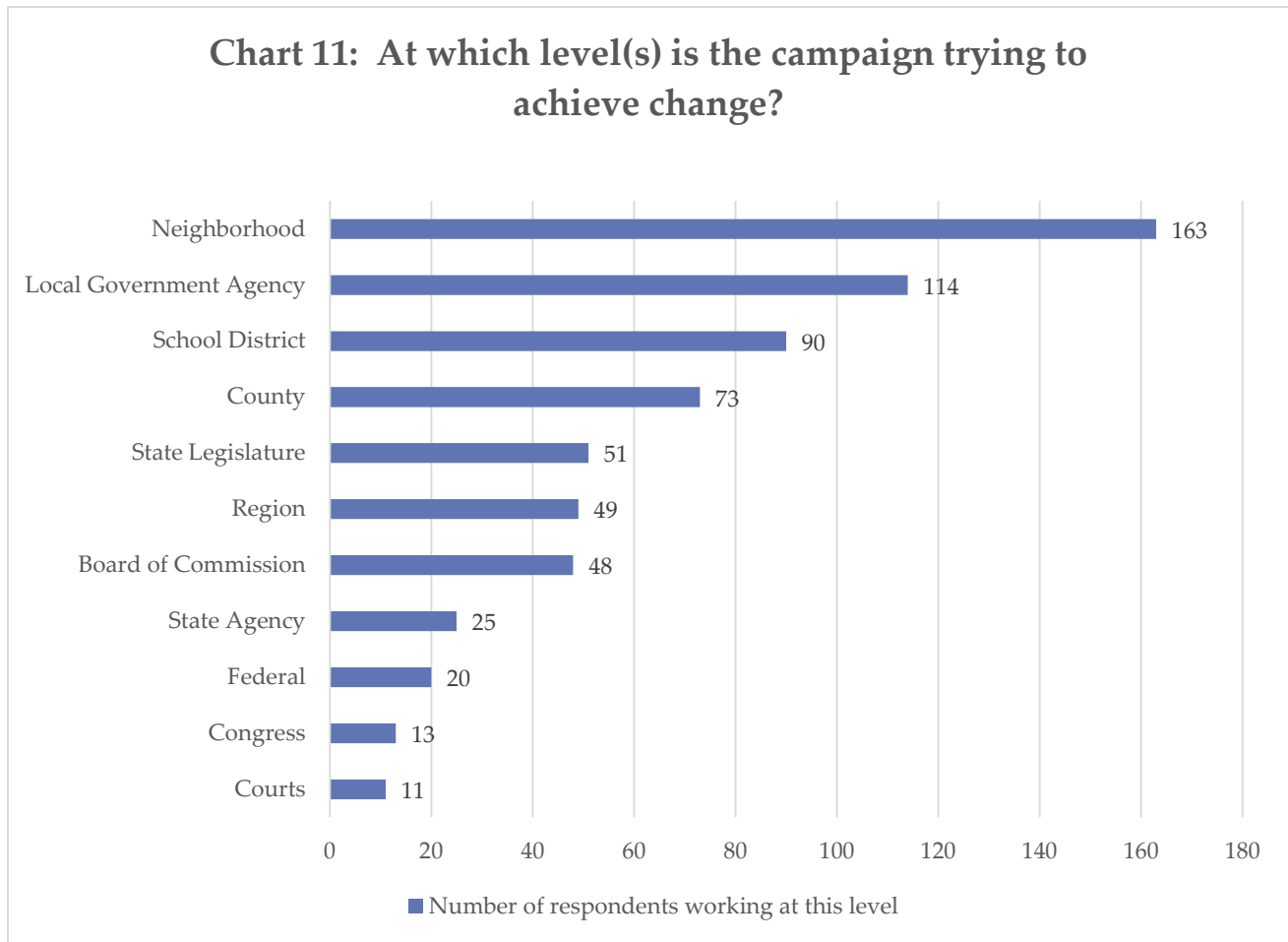
Table 14: Relationship between stage of development & resident roles			
Role	% of Forming Orgs.	% of Developing Orgs.	% of Mature Orgs.
Identification of the change that needs to occur	73%	92%	96%
Recruiting other residents	64%	84%	96%
Participating in meetings with public officials	54%	80%	93%
Planning advocacy strategy	64%	72%	89%
Implement advocacy effort	73%	72%	82%
Research campaign and policy options	64%	76%	79%
Media advocacy	54%	64%	86%
Monitoring progress	45%	40%	64%



Policy & Systems Change

Respondents were asked to identify the levels at which their campaigns are trying to achieve progress in the various issue areas.

- Chart 11 shows the number of times a level was mentioned by respondents for all of the issue areas being worked on (See Chart 6). Across all issue areas, respondents are focusing change efforts at the local level- in neighborhoods, with local government agencies, and with school districts.



Q. At which level(s) is the campaign trying to achieve change regarding this issue? School climate (Q21), school wellness (Q29), comprehensive support for families (Q37), land use (Q45), quality housing (Q53), safety (Q61), food access (Q69), transportation (Q77), environmental justice (Q85), economic opportunity (Q93), public health (Q101), ACA enrollment (Q109), ACA implementation (Q117), health homes (Q125), health care services (Q133), and other (Q142). There are multiple N values for this chart.



Respondents also identified the decision-makers with whom they are building relationships to achieve progress in the various issue areas. Table 15 shows the percentage of respondents working with specific types of decision-makers. The top three most mentioned decision-makers are listed for each issue area, though many respondents listed more than three decision-makers. For nine different issue areas, respondents listed city council members as the top decision-makers they were working with.

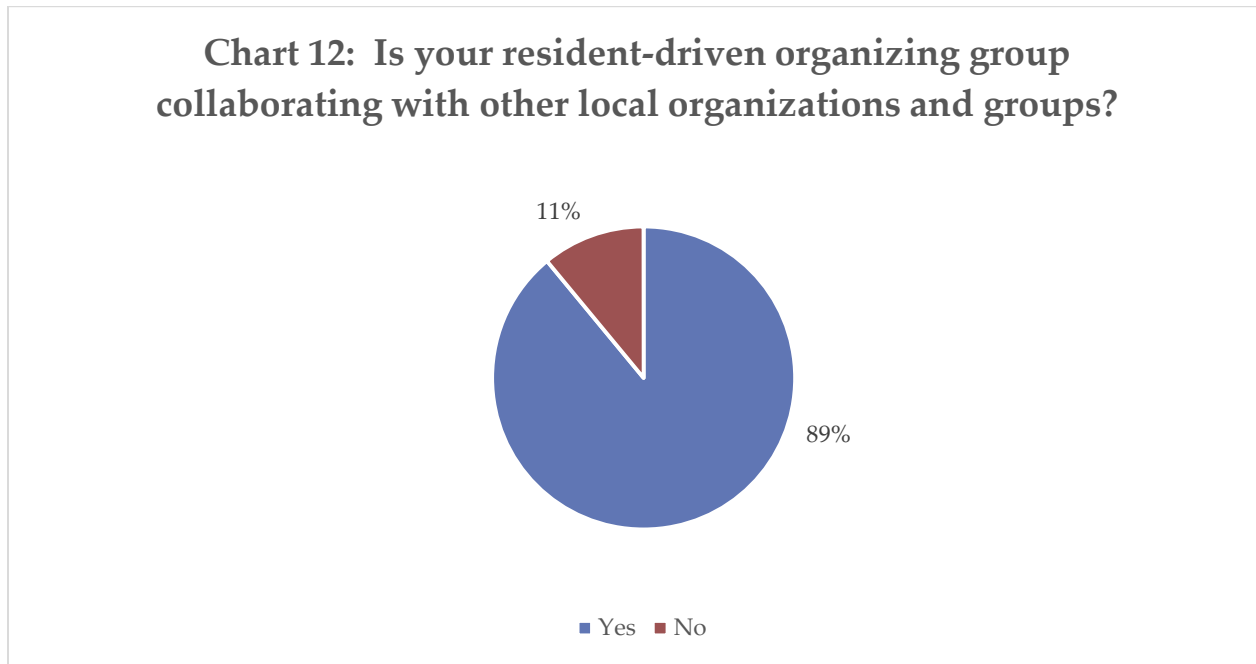
Table 15: Percentage of respondents building relationships with specific decision-makers						
Issue Area	Decision-Maker #1	%	Decision-Maker #2	%	Decision-Maker #3	%
School Climate	Superintendent	51%	School Board	41%	Principal	37%
School Wellness	Principal	29%	Superintendent	29%	City Council	29%
Comp. Support for Families	School Administration	40%	Individual Businesses	40%	Community-Based Organizations	30%
Land Use	City Council	77%	Mayor	29%	State legislature	23%
Quality Housing	City Council	47%	Mayor	24%	State legislature	24%
Safety	City Council	29%	Superintendent	23%	City-level law enforcement	23%
Transportation	City Council	54%	Transit District	23%	School Board	16%
Food Access	City Council	45%	Board of Supervisors	40%	School Administration	15%
Environmental Justice	City Council	43%	Board of Supervisors	29%	State representatives	29%
Economic Opportunity	City Council	50%	Mayor	33%	Board of Supervisors	22%
Public Health	Board of Supervisors	28%	City Council	22%	Environmental Health	22%
ACA Enrollment	Public Health	16%	State representatives	16%	State Agencies	16%
ACA Implementation	Health Care Services	14%	Individual Businesses	14%	Community-Based organizations	14%
Health Homes	City Council	40%	Housing & Community Dev.	20%	Mayor	20%
Health Care Services	Health Care Services	43%	State representatives	29%	N/A	N/A
Other	City Council	42%	State representatives	42%	Mayor	21%



Q. With which decision-makers are you building relationships at the level indicated to achieve change? Please list decision-maker by role. School climate (Q22), school wellness (Q30), comprehensive support for families (Q38), land use (Q46), quality housing (Q54), safety (Q62), food access (Q70), transportation (Q78), environmental justice (Q86), economic opportunity (Q94), public health (Q102), ACA enrollment (Q110), ACA implementation (Q118), health homes (Q126), health care services (Q134), and other (Q143). There are multiple N values for this chart.

Respondents shared information about collaboration, specifically related to the groups and organizations they are working with on various issues. Respondents were asked about both local and non-local organizations and groups they collaborate with for each issue area. Charts 12 and 13 reflect the combined responses to the yes/no question about whether or not they are collaborating with other groups for all issue areas. The charts indicate that resident groups are collaborating more with local organizations and groups than they are with non-local organizations and groups.

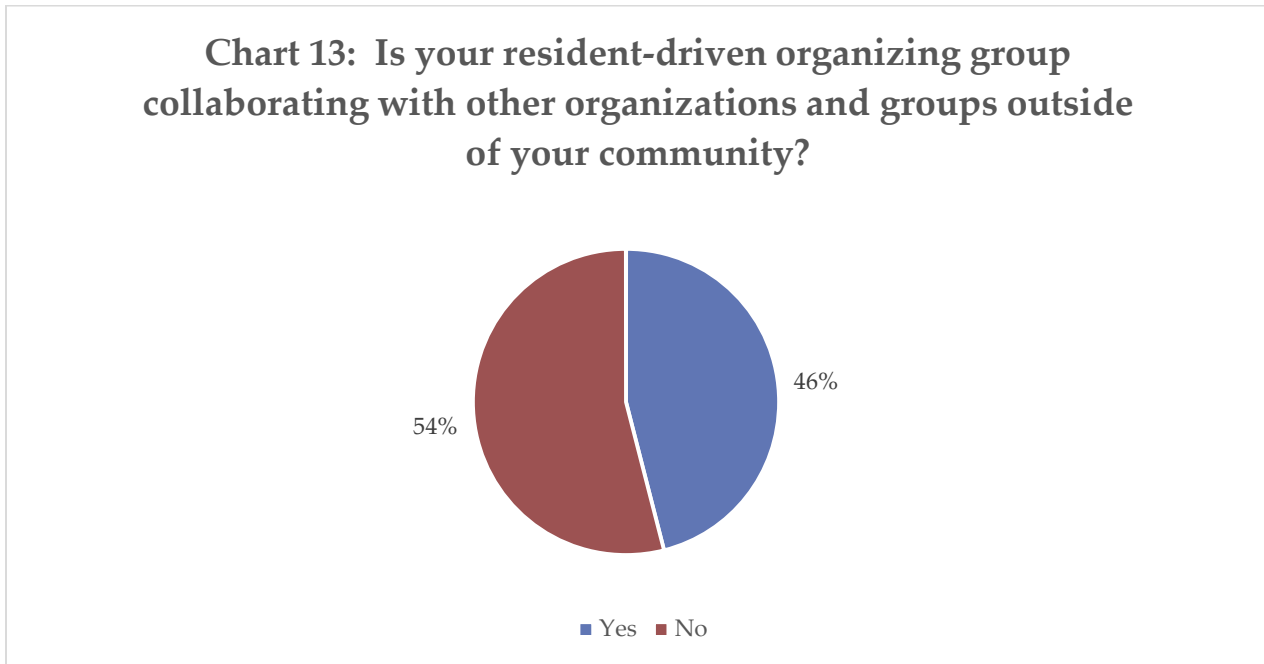
- Chart 12 illustrates the percentage of groups collaborating with other local organizations and groups across all issue areas.



Q. Is your resident-driven organizing group collaborating with other local organizations and groups on the campaign regarding your issue? This question was asked for each issue area. There are multiple N values for this chart.



- Chart 13 illustrates the percentage of groups collaborating with non-local organizations and groups.



Q. Is your resident-driven organizing group collaborating with other organizations and groups outside of your community on the campaign regarding your issue? This question was asked for each issue area. There are multiple N values for this chart.

For each issue area, respondents were asked in one open-ended question to list the groups they were collaborating with and to describe in what ways they were collaborating. These open-ended questions yielded a variety of responses, and many respondents listed the groups they collaborated with but not the ways in which they are collaborating. This resulted in a smaller sample of respondents that articulated the ways in which they were collaborating with other groups. A suggestion for addressing this in future versions is addressed in the recommendations section.



For purposes of this report, a sample of responses were included to articulate in what ways resident-driven organizing groups are collaborating with other groups and organizations.

- Table 16 provides additional information on the ways in which groups are collaborating with other local and non-local organizations and groups. The information provided covers a sample of responses.

Table 16: In what ways is your group collaborating with other groups and organizations?	
Local Organizations & Groups	Non-Local Organizations & Groups
Formed a local coalition/workgroup/alliance	Monitoring impacts of federal policies and legislation
Collaborate on strategy development	Setting equity priorities at the state level
Information sharing/joint research meetings	Working on statewide campaigns/initiatives
Joint delegation visits	Revising city and general plans
Petition-gathering/petition drives	Bring a strong voice to the state government from low income communities
Polling/surveying voters	Joining efforts to pass state policy
Sharing resources and sharing decision-making	Addressing potential violations of the California Voting Rights Act
Working together to secure funds for a project	Immigration reform
Sponsoring workshops/presentations/trainings for residents	Letter writing campaign to state agency
One-on-one meetings with decision-makers	One-on-one meetings with decision-makers

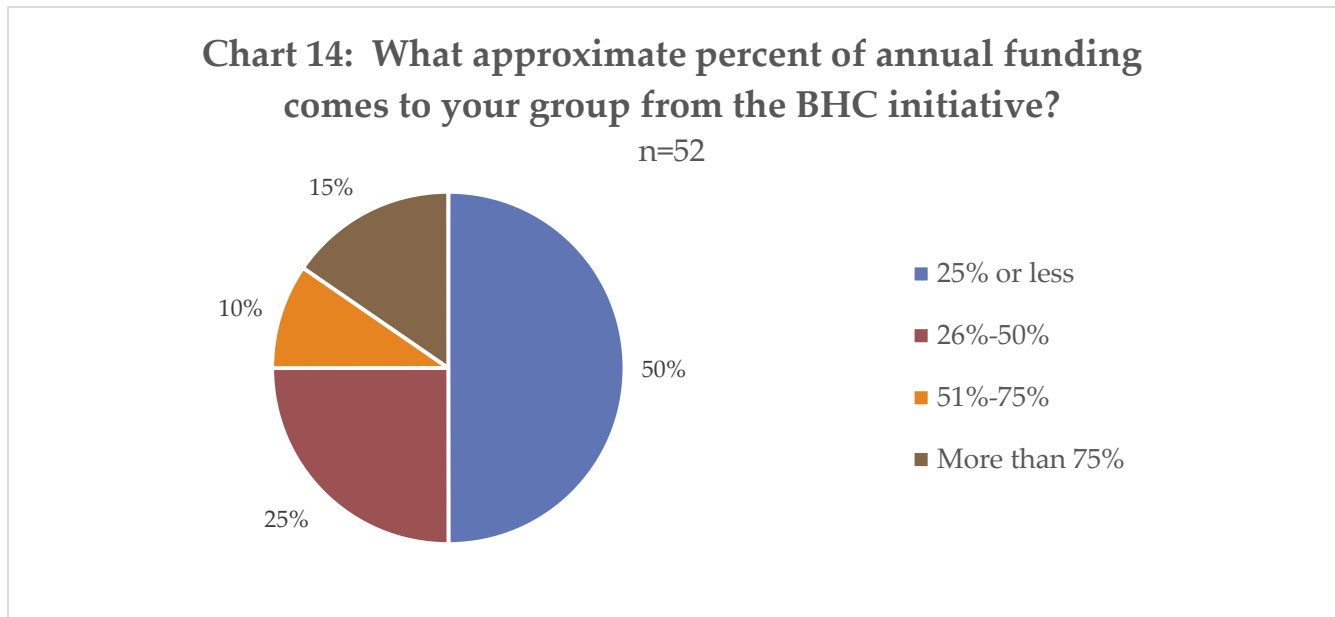
Q. Please list the groups and describe in what ways. This question was asked for each issue area.



Budgets/Funding

Respondents were asked a series of questions related to budgets and funding in the resident-driven organizing inventory.

- Chart 14 shows the approximate percent of annual funding that comes to resident-driven organizing group respondents from the BHC initiative. Fifty percent of all respondents represented groups that rely on BHC for 25% or less of their annual funding.



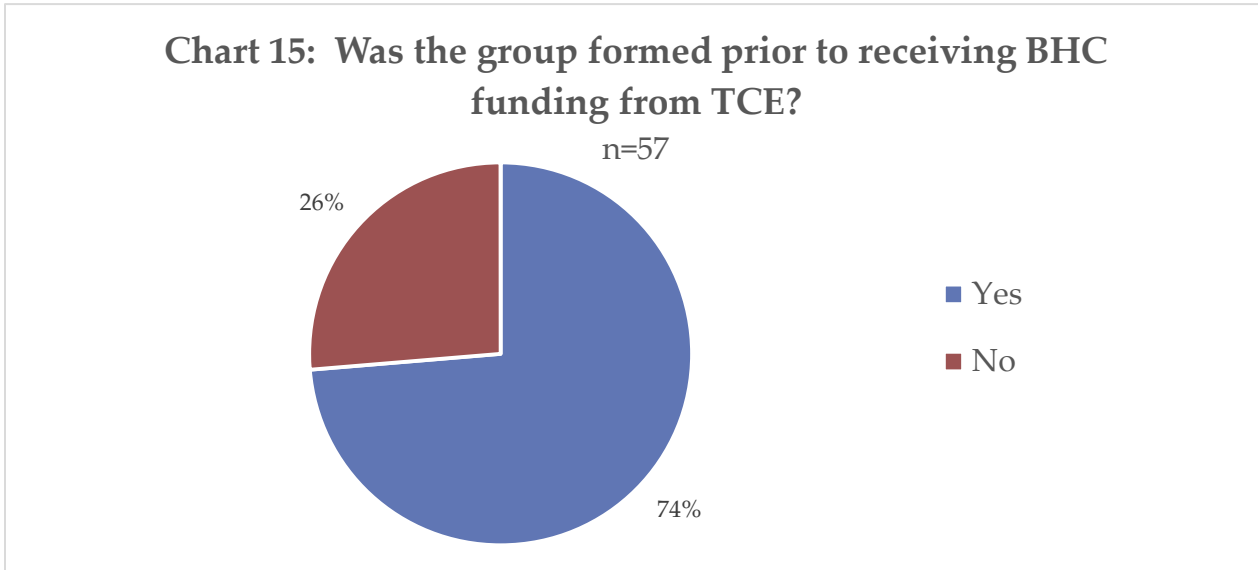
Q.155: What approximate percent of annual funding comes to your group from the Building Healthy Communities Initiative?

The stage of development for resident groups was compared with the approximate percent of annual funding that comes to each group from the BHC initiative. The groups at the developing or mature phases depended on BHC funding for a smaller percentage of their overall budget than those groups at the forming phase.

Table 17: Stage of development & percent of budget from BHC				
Stage of Development	25% or less	26-50%	51-75%	More than 75%
Forming	25%	25%	12%	38%
Developing	47%	26%	11%	16%
Mature	56%	33%	7%	4%



- Chart 15 illustrates respondents’ answer to the question- “Was the group formed prior to receiving BHC funding from TCE?” Almost 75% of respondents were from groups that formed prior to receiving funding from TCE.



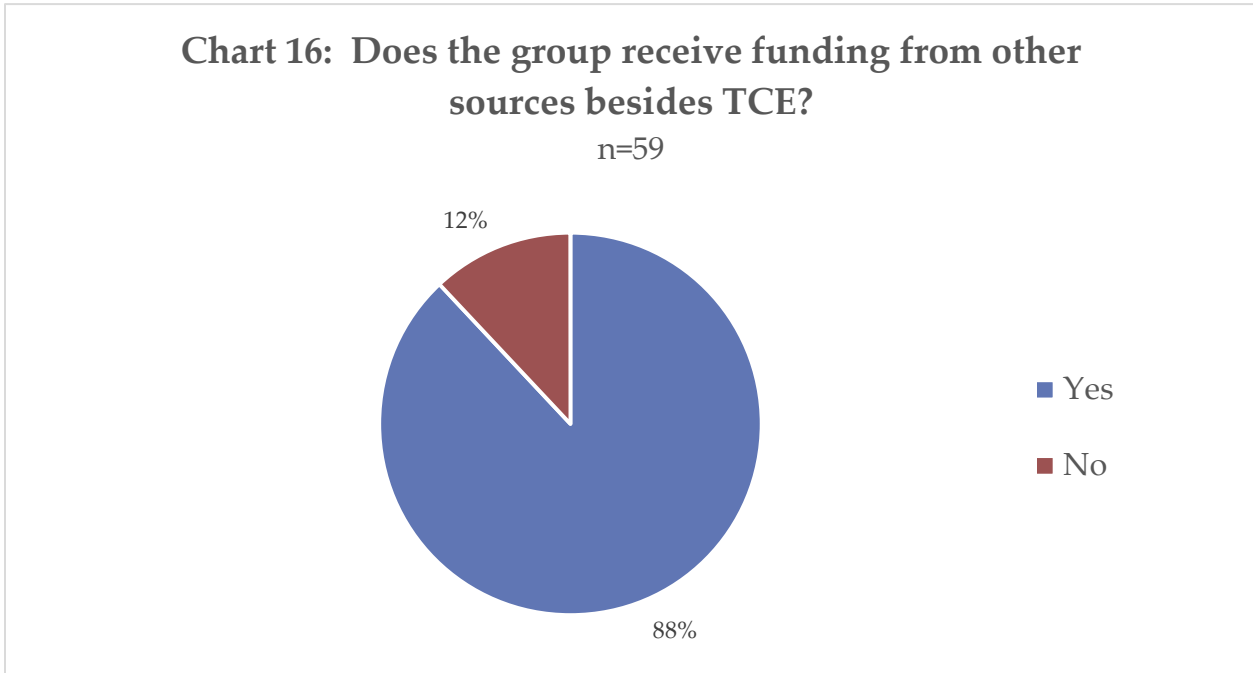
Q.156: Was the group formed prior to receiving Building Healthy Communities funding from the California Endowment?

The stage of development for resident groups was analyzed to see if there was a relationship between a group’s stage of development and whether or not the group formed prior to BHC funding from TCE (Q.156). The more mature groups were more likely to have formed prior to receiving BHC funding from TCE.

Table 18: Stage of development & timing of group formation		
Stage of Development	Formed Before BHC	Formed After BHC
Forming	56%	44%
Developing	67%	33%
Mature	85%	15%



- Chart 16 shows how many groups are receiving funding from sources other than BHC. Almost 90% of respondents represent groups that receive funding from sources other than BHC.



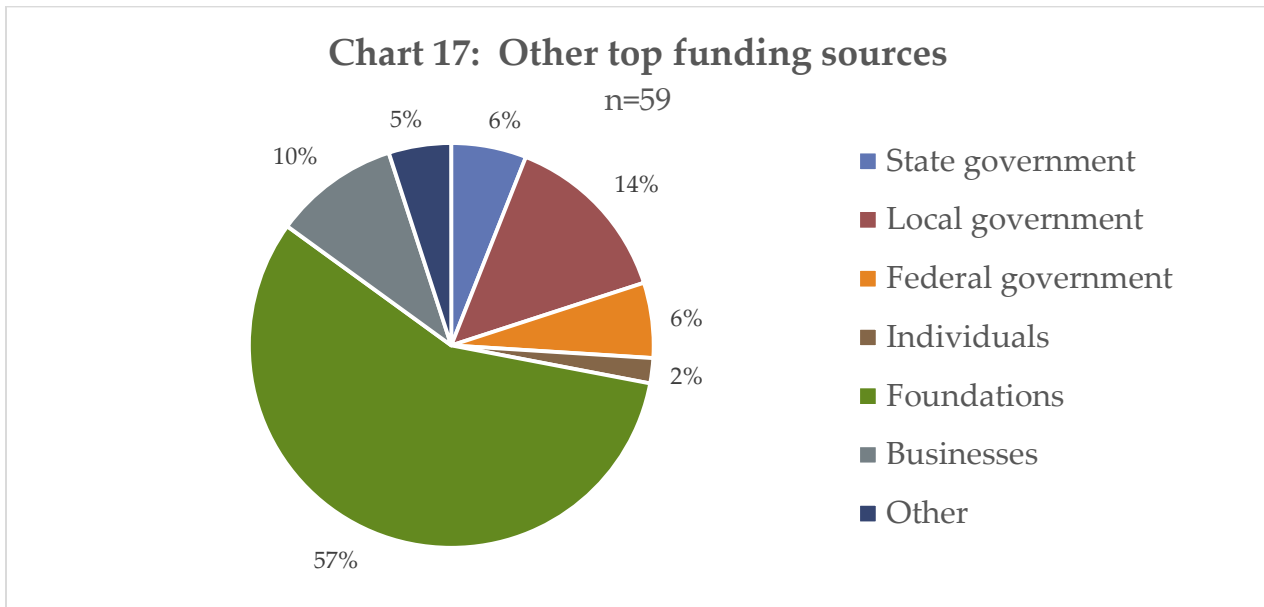
Q.157: Does the group receive funding from other sources besides TCE?

The relationship between the maturity of the group and the diversity of funding sources (Q.157) was analyzed. The more mature groups were more likely to have more than one funding source.

Table 19: Stage of development & diversity of funding sources		
Stage of Development	Multiple Funding Sources	TCE Only Funding Source
Forming	56%	44%
Developing	91%	9%
Mature	96%	4%



- Chart 17 illustrates the other funding sources that resident-driven organizing groups are utilizing. Respondents listed 100 different funding organizations. Funding organizations were categorized into seven areas. Foundations were a major source of other funding for resident-driven organizing groups.



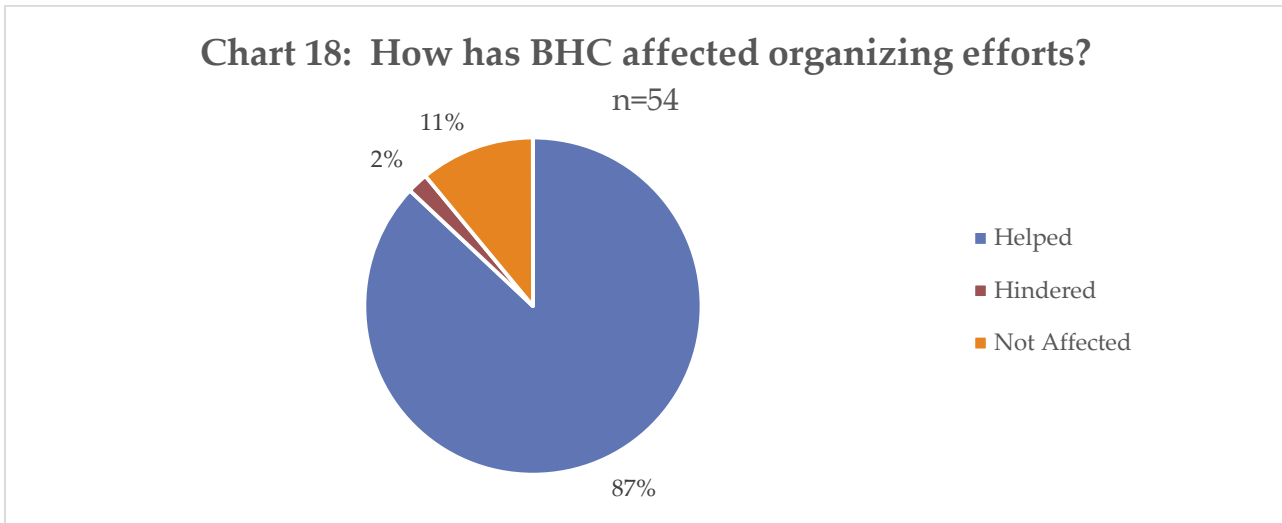
Q.158: Please list other top funding sources.



Impact of BHC on Organizing and Collaboration

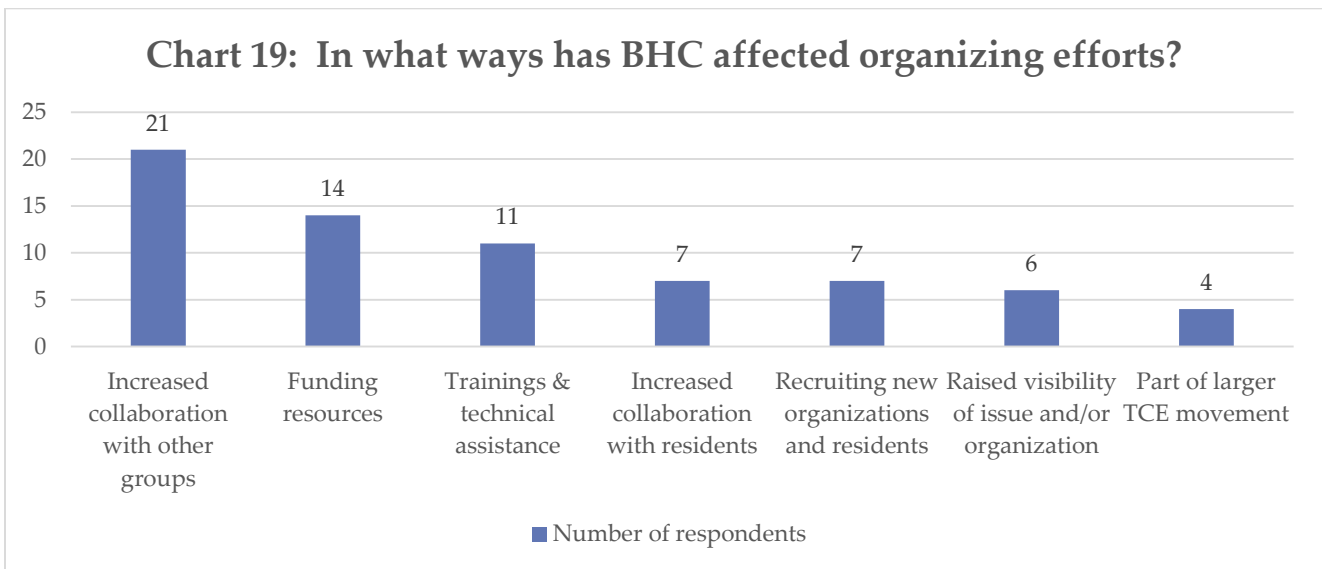
Respondents reported on questions related to the impact that the BHC initiative has had on their resident-driven organizing work as well as their collaboration efforts.

- Chart 18 illustrates the impact of BHC on resident-driven organizing efforts. Eighty-seven percent of respondents reported that BHC has helped organizing efforts.



Q.159: Has the presence of the Building Healthy Communities initiative in the site mostly helped, hindered, or not affected your organizing efforts in the site?

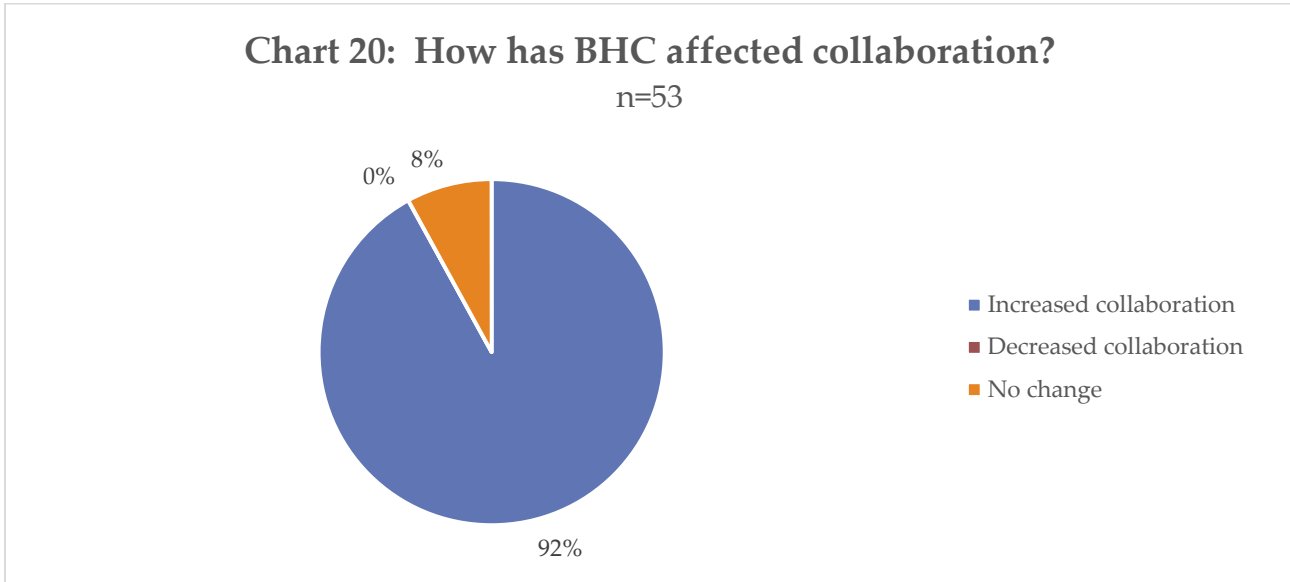
- Chart 19 illustrates the ways in which BHC has affected organizing efforts. Responses were categorized by theme and the results are presented below.





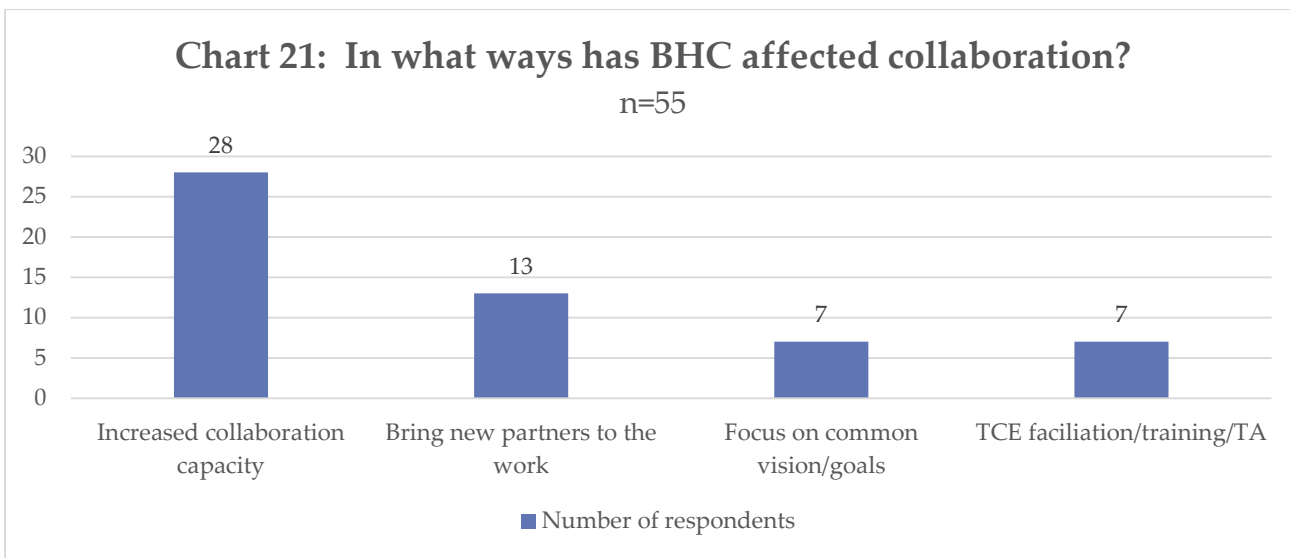
Q.160: Please describe in what ways the BHC initiative in the site has helped organizing efforts in the site. The N value exceeds 65 since respondents were allowed to choose multiple response options.

- Chart 20 shows the impact of BHC on collaboration efforts in the resident-driven organizing groups. More than 90% of respondents reported that BHC has increased collaboration.



Q162: What impact has Building Healthy Communities had on the level of collaboration of your resident-driven organizing group with other groups and organizations?

- Chart 21 illustrates the ways in which BHC has affected collaboration efforts. Responses were categorized by theme and the results are presented below.



Q163. Please describe in what ways BHC has increased collaboration.



Some specific examples of how respondents believe BHC has increased collaboration capacity are provided below:

- We have more time and space to collaborate
- Conversations move forward more quickly
- Helped to build networks and coalitions
- More opportunities to collaborate with new community groups and organizations
- Created peer education and information sharing
- Deepened working relationships and trust
- Larger outcome goals demand most expansive collaboration
- Meetings allow strategic collaboration
- Working closer with social service providers
- Residents from all organizations got to know each other

The following quotes are from respondents regarding the impact of BHC on resident-driven organizing efforts and on collaboration.

How has BHC impacted organizing efforts?

“It has greatly increased our capacity, fostered connections to other like-minded groups and legitimized residents’ efforts in the eyes of lawmakers and others in positions of power.”

“Parents have become more involved in the school site council.”

“Our coalition engaged social justice organizations and residents to present a unified front to the city planning commission.”

How has BHC impacted collaboration efforts?

“We unite all together to make a better force to reach our goals.”

“TCE has provided a space to build trust and work through challenges together.”

“BHC has created a new environment of collaboration.”

“BHC has deepened working relationships and built trust.”



Recommendations

The following recommendations have been developed for consideration during the next phase of the administration of the survey. Recommendations will help guide CCRP, TCE, and BHC site representatives to collectively craft the next phase of the resident-driven organizing inventory.

- Conduct to conduct a survey and/or key informant interviews with site representatives and TCE staff and board members to gather input about building a second phase that builds on baseline data and improves upon first phase.
- Develop and articulate a more effective sampling strategy for the next administration of the survey. Give sites clear instructions for how to select resident groups eligible to participate in the survey. Provide clear instructions for who should complete the survey, such as Executive Directors, or community organizers, or resident members. Determine if it is acceptable for more than one person from a resident group to complete the survey.
- Require all BHC sites to participate in the survey. Create a form for sites and/or groups to explain reasons for not participating in the survey.
- Consider including youth-focused resident-driven organizing groups, or explore mechanisms to link resident organizing results from RDOI with results from the youth advocacy tool.
- Explore cross-site learning opportunities for groups at the forming and/or developing stages to learn from groups at the mature stage.

Proposed Survey Modifications

- Allow resident groups to select more than one site for those groups working with multiple BHC sites.
- Remove percentages from gender question, clarify intent of question, and revise accordingly.
- Review ethnicity question with TCE and sites; clarify intent of question, and revise if necessary.
- Reframe collaboration question that asked respondents to list groups and ways in which they collaborate in a single question. Consider creating two open-ended questions- 1) List the groups you are collaborating with, and 2) Describe in what ways you are collaborating. This will yield a larger sample of responses which can be themed and counted in subsequent reports.



Conclusion

Resident-driven organizing is one of the five key “drivers of change” for TCE and a high priority for the BHC sites across California. The first attempt to survey and to understand resident organizing across the 14 sites brought forward the following themes:

1. Large numbers of people are involved in organizing through BHC
2. Groups are organizing on a variety of health equity issues
3. People power is emerging as a signature of the BHC initiative

How is BHC building people power?

- BHC is providing new opportunities and spaces for collaboration.
- BHC is building positive relationships and facilitating communication between resident groups, community-based organizations, and local government agencies.
- BHC is bringing residents together around larger common goals and expanding collaborative capacity.
- BHC is raising visibility of social problems facing communities.
- BHC is bringing new residents and new partner organizations to the table.
- BHC provides funding and technical assistance focused specifically on building collaboration and building resident power.
- BHC is helping to build networks and coalitions.
- BHC support helps to align the work of community-based organizations that work with similar populations.
- BHC can still do more to strengthen resident voice in the public arena and engage more residents in organizing around health-related issues. Several respondents mentioned that there needs to be more outreach to community members that are not yet engaged and that more people in the neighborhoods need to better understand the BHC initiative. At a recent Learning & Evaluation Retreat with stakeholders from all 14 sites, 43 of 62 participants (69%) disagreed with the following statement: I believe our BHC efforts are engaging enough residents who live in the community. TCE, BHC sites, and resident-driven organizing groups will continue to build collaborative capacity to address this issue.



To summarize, we again quote from foundation CEO, Dr. Robert K. Ross:

“At the local level, the BHC communities are engaging multiple sectors to develop innovative efforts to advance health. As these innovative strategies emerge, we’re looking for ways to scale the ideas up through policy change and communications at the state and regional levels.”

“In Building Healthy Communities, we’ve decided to be clear; we want to help community leaders and residents build the power they need to promote healthier places for young people. We want to support people and organizations that think power, act with power and demand change. Power concedes nothing without a demand, and as Frederick Douglass added, it never has and it never will.”

Dr. Robert K. Ross. “Aha Moments on the Road to Building Healthy Communities”, Foundation Center Glass Pockets Blog, June 2013



Appendix A: Inventory of Participating Resident-Driven Organizing Groups, 2014

Site	Organization	Mission	Origin
Sacramento	Ubuntu Green (Healthy Land Use Engagement Project)	Promote healthy, sustainable and equitable communities through advocacy, education, community development and empowerment.	The organization was started by a resident within the BHC boundaries roughly around the same time as the start of the BHC process 4+ years ago, but not with knowledge of the BHC initiative until several months later.
	Sac ACT	A multicultural, multi-faith grassroots organization that empowers everyday people to create a more healthy and just community through advocacy in the public arena.	A group of congregations came together and decided they could have more impact in the community if they worked together to change the structures that were causing poverty.
	Pesticide Watch Education Fund	Pesticide Watch Education Fund is an organization dedicated to helping California residents reduce their exposure to toxic pesticides and improve public health. Our goals are to increase local grassroots campaigns, increase the organizing skills of local leaders, and help these groups to create winning campaigns.	Pesticide Watch Education Fund was formed in 1991 with the mission of tackling toxic pesticide problems through teaching grassroots organizing techniques to community groups around the state.
	Neighborhood Association	To grow the community of people working together to make the place where we live, work, and play better for all of us.	The group is a neighborhood association formed to engage residents in working together to communicate with city officials and to identify ways to improve quality of life in the neighborhood.
	Fruitridge Manor Neighborhood Assn (FMNA)	Improving conditions in the Fruitridge Manor neighborhood.	The group is a working task force inspired by the tragic death of a high school student killed by being struck by a car on a wide, fast local street.
Boyle	East LA Community	East LA Community Corporation's mission is to	East LA Community Corporation's work began in 1995 when a group of



Heights	Corporation	advocate for economic and social justice in Boyle Heights and unincorporated East Los Angeles by building affordable housing, grassroots leadership, self-sufficiency and access to economic development opportunities for low and moderate income families.	four Latino activists were propelled into action by the critical need for accountable development in the low-income community of East Los Angeles.
	InnerCity Struggle	To organize youth, families and community residents to build power for social, economic and educational justice in the Eastside of Los Angeles.	The organization was formed to address the poor educational and economic conditions confronting the Boyle Heights community. Youth and residents themselves founded the organization as volunteers, 20 years ago.
South Kern	Kern Environmental Enforcement Network (KEEN)	Advance the ability, willingness, and access for residents of Kern County to reporting environmental hazards so residents may take control of the environmental issues that harm them and their families.	KEEN was formed under a previously successful model launched in Imperial Valley. The project focused on Kern County because of the overall health outcomes that Kern County residents experience because of the cumulative health impacts of poor water and air quality, along with high use of pesticides and an expanding oil industry among others
	Parent Partners in Health & Education	The goal is to ensure that parents have the necessary tools to navigate through the school system and work collaboratively with school officials in creating positive, systematic changes for their children, their schools, and their community.	The group was formed by staff members at the Lamont Weedpatch Family Resource Center with direct funds from the California Endowment's Building Healthy Communities initiative.
	The Center on Race, Poverty and the Environment	The Center on Race, Poverty & the Environment's mission is to achieve environmental justice and healthy sustainable communities through collective action and	The Center on Race, Poverty & the Environment is a national environmental justice organization providing legal, organizing, and technical assistance to grassroots groups in low-income communities



		the law.	and communities of color.
	Greenfield Walking Group (translated from Spanish)	Our goal is to achieve better health for our residents and to have safe communities.	We participated in a nutrition class and we thought that we should also be more active in order to have better health.
	Better Arvin Committee (translated from Spanish)	Improve the quality of life in Arvin and unite the community to treat the problems that the community is encountering. Insure equality for all the residents of Arvin and inform them about the Brown & Bryant Super Fund.	It was discovered that the community had a contaminated site, and it was close to the water wells, and the community had a high rate of contamination.
Long Beach	East Yard Communities	East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice (EYCEJ) is an environmental health and justice non-profit organization working towards a safe and healthy environment for communities that are disproportionately suffering the negative impacts of industrial pollution.	EYCEJ was established in 2001 by residents who were concerned with the increasing health and environmental impacts of industrial pollution in their community, and several pending expansion projects adjacent to homes, schools and parks.
	Greater Long Beach Interfaith Community Organization	ICO works to revitalize democracy by engaging, educating and organizing people to act on their faith values. We look to build organizing teams at congregations, schools and other organizations that help build community in Long Beach.	Long Beach clergy and lay leaders formed ICO in 1999 to bring faith-based community organizing to Long Beach
	Long Beach Alliance for Children with Asthma	To change the profile of childhood asthma in the most affected areas of the cities of Long Beach, Carson, San Pedro & Wilmington, and beyond, through improved: Healthcare Delivery and	Long Beach Alliance for Children With Asthma began in 1999, is an Asthma Coalition that works to improve the lives of children with asthma in Long Beach and surrounding communities.



		Quality, Outreach, Education Support Systems, Healthy Living Environments and, Changes in Policy at all Levels.	
	Housing Long Beach	The mission of Housing Long Beach is to improve, preserve and increase the supply of affordable housing for the well-being of Long Beach residents through community organizing, policy work and systems change.	In 2002, with a growing population and shrinking resources, a group of concerned Long Beach residents and advocates got together to respond to the housing crisis in our city.
	LAANE	Our mission is to address the growing inequality and poverty in Long Beach by promoting living wages, responsible development, affordable housing and healthy communities.	We were formed to address the growing inequality in our communities. Specifically in Long Beach, we came together to address poverty in our tourism industry. We did so by building a coalition of organizations and resident leaders.
	Long Beach Advocates for Change and Khmer Parents In Action	The Long Beach Advocates for Change and Khmer Parents In Action are neighborhood advocacy groups committed to preventing youth violence, building strong relationships with local stakeholders and increasing healthy community events in the Central Long Beach area.	Many of the participants have received services from Helpline Youth Counseling (HYC) or have participated in other activities through programs such as Weed and Seed. HYC received a grant from the California Endowment in 2011 specifically to focus on community organizing with adults in the neighborhood surrounding MLK Park.
Merced	Merced Organizing Project	To train, equip, and transform community and congregations members to actively engage in the public arena to improve their community, schools, public safety, health care, and increase youth services.	MOP has several resident-driven organizing groups, one particular is the Sacred Heart Parish LOC - to ensure that South Merced Monolingual parents have a say in the decision that impact them locally, and to engage them in civic participation (GOTV) that bring voice to change.
	Distinguished Outreach Service	Empowering community through youth investment and re-socialization	To educate and empower the community to know about system and policy changes to help Merced



		education.	become a better and safe place to live in.
	Parent Institute for Quality Education	PIQE's mission is to connect families, schools and community as partners to advance the education of every child through parent engagement.	As a result of parent discussions of predominantly Latino elementary school children in the San Diego area. Such parents were interested in addressing the conditions that prevented their children from succeeding in school.
	Communities for a New California <i>(Also works in Fresno)</i>	CNC Education Fund is a statewide 501(c)(3) civil and human rights organization committed to achieving public policy that is socially, economically, and environmentally just for families living in rural areas of California.	Leading Latino and environmental justice advocates formed Communities for a New California in 2010 amid growing frustration in Sacramento and local communities. We decided we needed to increase civic and electoral participation in order to make real change for families in the rural areas of California.
	Central California Regional Obesity Prevention Program (Beachwood Franklin Committee for Improvement, Planada en Accion, South Merced & CCROPP SEEDS youth)	Train and build the capacity of residents and youth to advocate for healthy changes in schools, neighborhoods and their communities. Provide leadership, civic, school wellness and advocacy skills to improve their area.	Most of these groups were formed truly out of need to improve their communities whether to improve access to healthy foods, safe places for physical activity and overall safety of their neighborhoods.
East Oakland	Youth Together	Grounded in the commitment to unity, peace, and justice, the mission of Youth Together is to address the root causes of educational inequalities by developing multiracial youth organizers and engaging school community allies to promote positive school change.	YT was founded in 1996 as a community-based response to interracial conflict on high school campuses in Oakland and Richmond, California. Youth and community members identified structural racism, including 1) a lack of cross-cultural understanding leading to increased conflict along lines of race and ethnicity, and 2) institutional

People Power in Building Healthy Communities



			neglect inside public schools as the root cause of this conflict.
	PUEBLO (People United for a Better Life in Oakland)	PUEBLO advocates for low-income residents and specifically people of color and youth who are disproportionately negatively impacted by public policy decisions.	Our group was formed after beginning as a project of CTWO (the Center for Third World Organizing) called the Campaign for Accessible Health.
	Communities for a Better Environment	The mission of CBE is to build people’s power in California’s communities of color and low income communities to achieve environmental health and justice by preventing and reducing pollution and building green, healthy and sustainable communities and environments.	CBE began organizing in East Oakland in 2007 to address the issues of environmental racism/justice and health of the community, especially low income communities and communities of color. However CBE as a 33 year old organization comes out of a long tradition of fighting large corporate polluters like Chevron.
	East Bay Housing Organizations (EBHO)	EBHO has a vision of building the organizing and advocacy capacity of affordable housing residents, developers, service providers, and the community to win more money, power, and resources for the affordable housing movement in the East Bay and beyond.	In 2011, Governor Jerry Brown dissolved California’s main funding source for affordable housing and community development. This crisis in the affordable housing industry required new strategies to ensure that people in CA have access to safe, affordable homes.
	Oakland Kids First	Oakland Kids First (OKF) creates leadership opportunities for young people to transform their schools so all youth graduate with the skills and motivation to reach their dreams.	Founded in 1996 by a group of youth service agencies, OKF has trained more than 1,500 high school-aged youth to implement school improvement projects.
	Black Organizing Project	BOP's mission is to develop Black leaders through grassroots organizing, community building and policy change.	BOP was birthed out of the vision of black organizers and leaders across the country concerned with the lack of Black organizing happening. The organization was formed to bring the Black community together around



			issues that impact our lives and to come up with solutions to the issues in the community.
	Bay Area Parent Leadership Action Network	Bay Area Parent Leadership Action Network (PLAN) works to empower parents to transform schools so that all children can have access to an excellent education.	Bay Area Parent Leadership Action Network (PLAN) was founded in 2004 to build a diverse base of low-income parent leaders and parent-based organizations to organize and advocate on issues affecting children and families.
	Oakland Community Organizations	OCO's mission is to develop leaders who build a powerful organization that embodies faith and democratic values, to cause change and improve life for Oakland families.	OCO was formed by community members in East Oakland. Our early work focused on neighborhood issues like junkyards, prostitution, crime and vacant housing.
	Causa Justa :: Just Cause	Causa Justa :: Just Cause (CJJC) builds grassroots power and leadership to win strong, equitable communities. Through rights-based services, policy campaigns, civic engagement, and direct action, we improve conditions in our neighborhoods, and contribute to building the multi-racial, multi-generational movement needed for fundamental change.	Born from a visionary merger between a Black organization and a Latino organization, we draw from our roots in East Oakland, West Oakland, and in San Francisco's Mission and Excelsior Districts to build bridges of solidarity between working class communities of color.
	Community Health for Asian Americans	To implement strategies in mid-level toxic industries that improve the health and wellbeing of low-income workers and at the same time decrease these industries' greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and other environmental pollutants.	Nail Salon Women Greening Their Jobs and The Environment was formed based on three years of on the ground organizing of nail salon workers in Oakland California.
	Oakland Rising	Oakland Rising educates and mobilizes voters in the flatlands to speak up for and	Oakland Rising emerged in 2006 out of the vision of several social justice Executive Directors of color.



		take charge of the issues impacting our lives.	
	ACCE Institute	The ACCE Institute is a 501-c-3 organization working to improve conditions in low - and- moderate income communities in California through building and exercising the power of historically marginalized communities and communities of color.	The ACCE Institute was formed to educate, train and develop leaders in very low-moderate income communities and communities of color in order to build power for historically marginalized neighborhood and populations.
Richmond	Safe Return / CCISCO	Build power for justice and equity.	1996 – response to environmental justice issues
	ACCE Institute/ Contra Costa ACCE	The ACCE Institute is a 501-c-3 organization working to improve conditions in low - and- moderate income communities in California through building and exercising the power of historically marginalized communities and communities of color.	ACCE was formed in 2010 by a group of former California ACORN leaders and staff who were eager to continue to build power for low and moderate income families in a number of cities around the state.
	Asian Pacific Environmental Network	We strive to bring fundamental changes to economic and social institutions that will prioritize public good over profits and promote the right of every person to a decent, safe, affordable quality of life, and the right to participate in decisions affecting our lives.	In 1993, APEN started organizing Laotian refugees who survived war in their home country and harsh conditions in refugee camps, as well as racism and hardship in the United States. Over time, we have recognized the need to not only address the health and environmental impacts from the refinery, but also to promote an alternative energy economy that will bring employment and economic development to our community.
	EPAC Team / Pogo Park	To re-claim broken and dispirited city parks and transform them into vibrant public spaces	To work with local residents - those who know their neighborhood best - to direct, lead, and manage the change in their own community.



<p>Del Norte County and Adjacent Tribal Lands</p>	<p>Humboldt and DNATL Regional Community Organizing Network</p>	<p>Our relationship-based method of organizing supports community leaders to conduct research and create policy solutions with decision-makers to achieve dignity and equity for all people.</p>	<p>Regionally, HAF staff vetted and researched resident-organizing models over a 5 year period. In addition, resident-organizing was specifically identified as a need and necessary strategy to be successful in the BHC initiative.</p>
<p>South Los Angeles</p>	<p>Los Angeles Community Action Network</p>	<p>The mission of the Los Angeles Community Action Network (LA CAN) is to help people dealing with poverty create and discover opportunities, while serving as a vehicle to ensure they have voice, power and opinion in the decisions that are directly affecting them.</p>	<p>LA CAN was formed by a small committee of residents living in the Skid Row community of Downtown LA in 1999 specifically to create a leadership body that reflected community residents - previously the community spokespeople and leadership were largely business and non-profit representatives that did not include low-income people or people of color.</p>
	<p>Community Development Technologies Center (CDTech)</p>	<p>CDTech’s mission is to build livable and economically viable neighborhoods in Los Angeles’s neglected communities where 20% or more of the residents live at or below the poverty level. CDTech's core business is to educate and train grassroots organizations, youth and adult leaders in community development skills, as well as, build the jobs and income potential of inner city residents and businesses.</p>	<p>Since CDTech’s founding in 1995, we have been engaged with the residents of the neighborhoods in the northeast area of South Los Angeles providing capacity building for resident engagement in community economic development efforts.</p>
	<p>Los Angeles Neighborhood Land Trust</p>	<p>Through community organizing, residents identify, design and steward community green spaces in under-served, park poor areas.</p>	<p>The group was formed to address park and green space inequities that exist in low-income, communities of color. The organizing model builds resident leaders to identify, develop and steward these spaces to serve the community.</p>
	<p>Community Coalition</p>	<p>Community Coalition works to help transform the social</p>	<p>Founded by U.S. Congresswoman Karen Bass, Community Coalition</p>



		and economic conditions in South LA that foster addiction, crime, violence and poverty by building a community institution that involves thousands in creating, influencing and changing public policy.	was created in 1990 in response to the 1980's crack cocaine epidemic that devastated South LA. The goal was to provide preventative community-centered solutions to address the root causes that fueled crime, addiction, and violence in the community.
Central / Southeast / Southwest Fresno	Faith in Community "Night Walks"	Faith in Community is a coalition of congregations building power for everyday people to have their voices heard in the public decision making process in order to address issues/concerns in their neighborhood.	The Night Walks started in June of 2012. Faith in Community organized a group of interested clergy to discuss the "Night Walks"/Ceasefire model and explore what it might look like in the context of Fresno.
	School Wellness Council	Optimize health and wellness school-wide to promote learning, development, and well-being.	In schools to coordinate health and wellness
	Health and Wellness Council	To work along with parents and staff to ensure children have a healthier and good quality of life that goes beyond school and how the students success benefits our community and country.	The group was formed to have a healthier generation of students/children and how the students can be involved such as the fitness club in the upper grades as well such as junior and high school.
	Health and Welfare Council (translated from Spanish)	The mission is to inform parents from the schools and community the importance of our families' healthy lives.	The motive was to help the kids of Joyner. Thinking that it's working for the schools that already have the group. Thinking that this would function as a trampoline to solve the problems that the students have in general and to give them more knowledge. I am diabetic and I want my family to learn to eat healthier and as a volunteer I know that I can also help my community and that is my goal, to involve those who I love.
	Wellness & Community Group	The mission of the organization is to promote healthier communities and	The organization was formed to help families have a better quality of life and for children to learn to eat



City Heights	(translated from Spanish)	for children to have better physical health.	healthier foods. The group applies in order to bring classes for the parents in the Central School.
	SDOP/ San Diego Organizing Project	Faith based community organization that develops community leader to advocate for communities rights around local infrastructure, immigration reform, healthcare, housing, etc.	Was found by Jesuit father John Bounder. To help community find the solution to problems.
	Built Environmental Team (BET)	Educate us, residents, to recognize community problems and teaches and encourages us to advocate with our respected representatives to better our community.	To address environment and health issues in city heights, and educate residents of its importance.
	Employee Rights Center	Educate the community about their rights as employees and access to health care, employee compensation, disability, and medical attention access.	The committee began out of the necessity about the themes mentioned above.
	Teralta Area Community Safety Initiative	To improve safety and quality of life in and around Teralta Neighborhood Park by engaging and involving nearby schools and residents.	Group was formed in 2012 in response to needs and support being expressed by leadership at Central Elementary School, Wilson Middle School, Metro Villas apartments, Dads Club members, Park & Recreation Department and others. Desire was to reduce gang-related, homeless-related and infrastructure-related issues impacting health & safety.
	Employee Center of Rights (translated from Spanish)	My goal is to learn more in order to help other people like I was helped by this organization.	It was founded to help employees of workers comp. and disabilities, because I haven't found any other place that explains everything exactly in your own language and in your own words. Here you are not a number, here you are encouraged to

People Power in Building Healthy Communities



			trust yourself.
	Youth Empowerment Focus	To help support the work and effort of youth and parents in the Crawford Community as it pertains to community organizing and advocacy.	Our origin in the community came from the lack of parent engagement @ Crawford High School and we felt that there was a need for more mentors for the students that come from their own community.
East Salinas	Center for Community Advocacy (CCA)	CCA trains farmworkers to form and lead community-based committees to advocate for improved housing and health conditions.	CCA was formed in 1989 as a Housing Advocacy organization when Lydia Villarreal, then a legal aide attorney and now a Superior Court Judge, discovered that immigrant farmworkers were living in caves in Monterey County.