

Parks After Dark Evaluation Report

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Parks After Dark Evaluation Report

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Exhibit 1 defines acronyms and terms referenced throughout the report.

Exhibit 1: Acronyms and Definitions

Acronym	Definition
ACS	American Community Survey
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CEO	Chief Executive Office
CIW	Community Intervention Workers
County	Los Angeles County
CTG	Community Transformation Grant
DALYs	Disability Adjusted Life Years
DCFS	Department of Children and Family Services
DD	Difference in Differences (DD) is a method of estimating impact of a program. Using this method, the change in crime rates in PAD parks before and after PAD implementation are compared to the difference in crime rates in comparison parks in the same time periods. If the rate of crime had declined more in PAD parks than comparison parks, the DD analyses indicates PAD had led to reduction in crime, all else being equal.
DMH	Department of Mental Health
DPH	Department of Public Health
DPO	Deputy Probation Officer
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
EHI	Economic Hardship Index (EHI) is a combination of six indicators including poverty, unemployment, crowded housing, dependency, per capita income, and low educational attainment.
FPL	Federal Poverty Level
GVRI	Gang Violence Reduction Initiative
GRYD	Los Angeles Gang Reduction Youth Development
ITHIM	Integrated Transport and Health Impacts Model; was originally developed to assess the impact of different modes of transportation such as walking and bicycling on years of life lost (YLL), years living with disability (YLD), and disability adjusted life years (DALYs) for a number of chronic conditions.
JJCPA	Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)
LAPD	Los Angeles Police Department
LASD	Los Angeles Sheriff's Department. The Parks Bureau was established in 2010 to provide security for County parks. Deputies are assigned at PAD to provide safety patrol and engage with community.
METS	Metabolic equivalents of task; a measure of intensity of exercise based on oxygen consumption.
OCP	Los Angeles County Office of Child Protection was established in 2015 and has been involved with helping find funding for PAD.
PAD	Parks After Dark
PAD Group One	The three original PAD parks that started in 2010, including Pamela, Roosevelt, and Ted Watkins Parks.
PAD Group Two	The three PAD parks that started in 2012, including City Terrace, Loma Alta, and Jesse Owens Parks.
PAD Group Three	The three PAD parks that started in 2015, including Basset, Salazar, and San Angelo Parks.
PAD Group Four	The 12 PAD parks that started in 2016, including Adventure, Allen Martin, Athens, Belvedere, Bethune, East Rancho Dominguez, El Cariso, Helen Keller, Mayberry, Obregon, Stephen Sorensen, and Val Verde Parks.

Acronym	Definition
PAD Group Five	The two PAD parks that started in 2017, including Amigo and Sorensen Parks.
Part I crimes	Part I crimes are serious and violent crimes that include homicide, aggravated assault, rape, larceny theft, robbery, grand theft auto and arson.
Part II crimes	Part II crimes include non-violent and low-level offenses such as narcotics, disorderly conduct, non-aggravated assaults, vandalism, among others.
PEP	Probation Enrichment Program
RDs	Reporting Districts— unit of geography used by law enforcement agencies to report crimes. RDs surrounding parks were used to assess crime.
SDs	Supervisory Districts— Los Angeles County is divided into five Supervisory Districts.
SNL	Summer Night Lights— Program Operated by the City of Los Angeles; Long Beach and Pasadena have similar programs.
SSP	Safe Summer Parks model for programs designed to reduce youth violence in high risk and high needs communities.
UCLA	UCLA Center for Health Policy Research
WDACS	Workforce Development Aging and Community Services Department
YLD	Years living with disability
YLL	Years of life lost

Executive Summary

Parks After Dark (PAD) is an innovative Los Angeles County (County) strategy for building resilient communities that re-envision parks as community hubs. PAD began in 2010 as the prevention strategy of the County's Gang Violence Reduction Initiative, and has since evolved into a key County prevention and intervention strategy, promoting health, safety, equity, and family and community well-being. PAD has been adopted into the strategic plans of several County departments and initiatives. PAD is led by the County Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), in partnership with the County Board of Supervisors, Chief Executive Office (CEO), Department of Public Health (DPH), Sheriff's Department (LASD), Probation Department, and many other government agencies and community organizations. PAD extends hours of park operation during summer weekend evenings, in unincorporated communities of Los Angeles County, and offers a variety of free activities and resources for people of all ages in a safe and welcoming space. PAD includes recreational activities (e.g., sports clinics, exercise classes, walking clubs and aquatics programming), entertainment (e.g., concerts, movies, and talent shows), arts and educational programs (e.g., arts and crafts, computer classes, and cultural programs), teen clubs and activities, and resource fairs. Additionally, Deputy Sheriffs patrol the parks to ensure safety during PAD and participate in activities with community members.

While PAD began as a summer strategy, there is significant interest and evidence to support expanding this model to utilize parks year-round to promote health and well-being and provide violence prevention and intervention services to high need communities. Proponents see the potential of PAD to transform park spaces into community centers and a hub for services to meet the priorities of various County departments and initiatives. The program started in 2010 in three parks and was subsequently expanded in 2012 to six parks, in 2015 to nine parks, in 2016 to 21 parks, and in 2017 to 23 parks throughout Los Angeles County.

UCLA Center for Health Policy Research (UCLA) conducted a process and outcome evaluation of PAD in 2017. The evaluation questions are aligned with the following PAD goals:

- 1) Increase access to quality recreational programming and innovative services;
- 2) Increase collaboration among different stakeholders;
- 3) Decrease community violence and increase perception of safety;
- 4) Increase physical activity, and decrease chronic disease risk;
- 5) Increase social cohesion and family bonding; and
- 6) Achieve cost savings.

Data for the 2017 evaluation included PAD participant surveys, LASD and Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) crime data, program implementation data from DPR, Census data, photos

and stories provided by park staff and PAD participants, and key informant interviews with the PAD Coordinator and DPH PAD Lead.

Throughout this report, outcomes for PAD parks are examined according to the year PAD started at each park, as indicated below. In addition, a number of parks with similar characteristics (e.g., park facilities necessary to host PAD, high assault rates, and obesity prevalence) were selected as comparison parks for assessment of PAD’s impact on crime. Exhibit 2 outlines the individual parks included in each group for crime analysis.

Exhibit 2: PAD Parks by Group and Comparison Parks

PAD Park Group	PAD Start Year	Parks Included
PAD Group One (3 parks)	2010	Pamela, Roosevelt, and Ted Watkins Park
PAD Group Two (3 additional parks)	2012	City Terrace, Jesse Owens, and Loma Alta Park
PAD Group Three (3 additional parks)	2015	Basset, Salazar, and San Angelo Park
PAD Group Four (12 additional parks)	2016	Adventure, Allen Martin, Athens, Belvedere, Bethune, East Rancho Dominguez, El Cariso, Helen Keller, Mayberry, Obregon, Stephen Sorensen, and Val Verde Park
PAD Group Five (2 additional parks)	2017	Amigo and Sorensen Park
Comparison Parks	--	Ladera, Lennox, Saybrook, Charter Oak, Valleydale, Alondra Community Regional, Castaic Regional Sports Complex, Charles Farnsworth, Colonel Leon Washington, Jackie Robinson, Mona, Rimgrove, Roy Campanella, and Victoria Community Park

In 2017, an additional question was introduced to the anonymous PAD participant survey to identify unique respondents: “Have you taken this survey more than once this summer at this park?” This report includes responses of individuals who had attended PAD for the first time this year (n= 6,029). There was significant variation in the number of unique respondents, ranging from 32 at Allen Martin Park to 1,103 at Roosevelt Park. Participant survey results are not reported for questions with fewer than five unique respondents, due to lack of reliability and the inability to generalize the results. Comprehensive results that include all participants regardless of frequency of response to the survey (n= 11,045) are reported in the Appendix (PAD Participant Survey Tables, All Participants).

This report follows a comprehensive evaluation of the PAD program by UCLA in 2016. Some of the results, specifically those on the impact of crime and cost savings differ from this year’s report due to expansion of PAD, selection of different comparison parks, and other refinements to the methodology. Furthermore, UCLA examined the progress of PAD in 2017 in addressing recommendations from the 2016 report in order to highlight those that have been achieved in the past year and those that require further effort to achieve. Detailed recommendations and

potential solutions to implementation challenges, as developed by DPR and DPH, can be found in the A Roadmap to PAD Program Improvement.

Findings

PAD Communities

Census data show higher proportions of low income (22% vs. 18%) and unemployed (7% vs. 6%) populations in PAD zip codes than in Los Angeles County, on average. PAD zip codes also had higher proportions of children ages 0-17 (27% vs. 23%) and Latinos (74% vs. 48%).

PAD was designed to be implemented in communities with higher rates of violence, economic hardship, and obesity prevalence. Thus, PAD parks have higher levels of need across these areas than Los Angeles County.

Increase Access to Quality Recreational Programming and Innovative Services

Overall, PAD achieved its goal of increasing access to free recreational programming to residents of PAD zip codes and many others living in greater Los Angeles County. PAD provided a mix of entertainment, physical activity programming, and health and social services that attracted families and youth. Participant feedback on various aspects of PAD was highly positive, indicating the need for PAD programming in these low resource communities.

PAD Attendance

PAD was held at each of the 23 parks from June 15 to August 5, 2017. Attendance at PAD during the summer of 2017 was estimated by DPR to roughly include over 198,000 visits by Los Angeles County residents across all parks. The most frequently attended events were arts/entertainment, followed by physical activity programming. PAD attendance was higher in immediate areas surrounding PAD parks, but PAD reached the majority of County zip codes.

PAD participant survey data revealed that attendees had similar characteristics as the surrounding community. Most unique PAD respondents in 2017 were ages 22-39 (44%), female (65%), Latino (65%) and had incomes less than \$20,000 (28%). Many participants were youth; 23% of participants were age 16 and younger and 11% were age 17-21. PAD surveys were anonymous and 32% of respondents indicated completing the survey more than once, i.e., they had participated in PAD multiple times during the summer. Most unique PAD respondents attended or planned to attend PAD once a week (37%) or all/most nights in the summer season (34%). Many PAD attendees had participated in PAD prior to 2017.

Outreach

The great majority of unique PAD respondents attended PAD parks weekly (43%) or daily (33%) throughout the year. Over one third of PAD participants (38%) attended the resource fair during PAD, and most commonly expressed learning about a new resource or service through the fair (29%). Most individuals learned about PAD because they lived in the area or were walking by (43%), but many participants learned through word of mouth (25%) or PAD flyers (22%). Common outreach methods in 2017 were similar to those identified by participants in 2016. PAD also attracted many attendees who did not use the park routinely.

Programming

PAD programming was diverse and included arts/entertainment, physical activity and sports, teen clubs and activities, personal development/health services, educational programs, and a community resource fair. Participants rated arts and entertainment programs as their favorite activity (38%), followed by physical activity (29%); these were also the most highly attended activities. New partnerships in 2017 brought innovative programming to PAD parks, such as the Natural History Museum's "mobile museums" and the Department of Mental Health's (DMH) "Park Therapy" program, which was offered at five parks in South Los Angeles. Eleven PAD parks had year-round teen clubs, which provided teen programs during PAD.

PAD provided volunteer and opportunities for 337 youth and 309 adults in 2017. PAD also provided employment opportunities for 55 youth. Utilizing youth workers and volunteers provides valuable experience to teens in the community and is an innovative approach to providing program support when there is a limited budget for dedicated staffing.

Participant Satisfaction

PAD participant satisfaction was high with 63% to 69% unique PAD respondents giving an "A" grade to park facilities, the variety of activities offered, sports and physical activities, entertainment and cultural activities, and educational programs. Additionally, 96% reported they would attend PAD again and would recommend PAD to a friend. Participants most frequently asked for movie night, concerts, soccer, and swimming as the top three activities, they would like to see at PAD in the future. Many had highly positive feedback such as: "Definitely the best park I have ever been to; Friendly staff and clean facility; Love having my kids involved in all of these activities and sports" and "We always love Parks After Dark, hanging out with friends and family while our kids are doing lots of fun activities."

Recommendations and Solutions

Recommendations for increased access to programs and activities at PAD reflect the progress made since 2016. Potential solutions were proposed by DPR and DPH.

- Develop outreach strategies and programs tailored to boys and men to increase participation in PAD.
 - This recommendation continues to be relevant as PAD attendance by males did not improve from 2016 to 2017 (as measured by percent). Solutions may be identified by gathering additional data (e.g., focus groups) and encouraging PAD staff to have discussions with local community leaders and organizations that engage males in various activities.
- Increase the variety and consistency of outreach methods, including promoting PAD at schools and through social media to increase attendance at parks and engage a diverse group of community members.
 - A recommendation from the prior evaluation has been implemented with the employment of a PAD Coordinator, which significantly improved outreach since 2016. However, further outreach to surrounding communities is needed to reach PAD's target populations. Solutions include alternative methods such as promoting PAD through outreach to local youth and youth-serving organizations and more extensively through social media outlets.
- Improve park safety via maintenance of facilities and equipment.
 - This recommendation continues to be relevant due to similar ratings of these issues by PAD participants in 2016 and 2017. Solutions include structural improvements across PAD parks. Survey respondents requested improved lighting and making bathrooms family-friendly by adding more changing tables.
- Address staffing challenges by developing a strategy to streamline and increase volunteer and employment opportunities at the parks.
 - This recommendation partially addressed in 2017; volunteer participation increased, but challenges continued with a need for more park staff whose time is dedicated to PAD. Solutions include promoting volunteer recruitment and best practices, while simultaneously identifying and hiring additional PAD staff to assist with field planning, administration, engaging stakeholders, and program implementation.
- Identify a sustainable funding source for PAD and expand PAD to more parks or more times throughout the year.
 - The latter recommendation was partially achieved by expansion to two new parks in 2017 and plans for further expansion to new parks and additional times

throughout the year in 2018 and securing two-year partial funding for PAD. An ongoing solution requires identifying a long-term, sustainable funding source for PAD to ensure success of planning and start-up activities.

Increase Collaboration among Different Stakeholders

PAD is led by the County Department of Parks and Recreation, in partnership with County Board of Supervisors, Chief Executive Office, Department of Public Health, Sheriff's Department, Probation Department, and many other government agencies and community-based organizations. Cross sector collaboration is inherent in the implementation of PAD and is particularly supported by the new PAD Coordinator and through activities such as stakeholder engagement meetings and the community resource fair.

PAD Coordinator and Stakeholder Engagement

In 2017, a full time PAD Coordinator was hired to provide program support year-round and bridge communication between partner organizations and various stakeholders. The PAD Coordinator has been instrumental in coordinating PAD planning and administration, organizing the PAD resource fair, streamlining marketing and scheduling across parks, and increasing communication with front-line park staff in implementation of PAD to address challenges and increase efficiency. The PAD Coordinator helped to organize stakeholder engagement meetings, which were held in the spring of 2017, before PAD's June kickoff date, to encourage involvement of government agencies and community-based organizations. These meetings were held at both the park and agency level. Additionally, the PAD Coordinator was instrumental in promoting the PAD model by engaging local partners and potential funders to support PAD, conducting presentations at conferences, and responding to jurisdictions across the country interested in implementing PAD.

Resource Fair

The resource fair provided a venue for multiple County departments and community organizations to provide an array of health and social services to community members. In a survey of resource fair service providers, most agreed that PAD improved the accessibility of services to their target populations and that services were well received by PAD participants. One service provider noted, "These events give us the opportunity to outreach to communities where we normally wouldn't be able to get out our messaging." The resource fair helped overcome barriers to access, as one provider emphasized: "It is a great way to reach out to the community and to those working individuals who do not have time to go into our district offices to apply/inquire on the services our department has to offer." The most common types of services at the resource fair were health outreach services (19%), followed by public health

services (10%). Organizations such as AltaMed (Women’s Health) and Children’s Dental Group were present at more than half of all 23 PAD parks.

Comments by resource fair providers reflected how County parks are well situated to deliver these types of programs and services: “PAD highlights the importance of County parks and their significance as community gathering spaces where residents of all ages should feel welcome and safe.” Additionally: “PAD highlights the importance of County Parks and their significance as community gathering spaces where residents of all ages should feel welcome and safe.”

Recommendations and Solutions

Recommendations for improved collaboration are included below. These recommendations reflect the progress made since 2016. Potential solutions were proposed by DPR and DPH.

- Improve communication and coordination of PAD within sectors through a coordinator.
 - This recommendation was achieved in 2017. If PAD expands to more parks or to more times throughout the year, a potential solution is the addition of dedicated staffing to ensure efficient operation and expanded impact of PAD.
- Convene leadership of key departments and initiatives to strategically align resources and plan programming for PAD each year, including DPR, LASD, DPH, Probation, and other partners, to address multiple needs of communities.
 - This recommendation was achieved in 2017, but requires continued effort to sustain. Solutions include a coordinated strategy among leadership to leverage PAD to address multiple community needs.
- Increase community engagement through collaboration with local community organizations and involving them in park stakeholder planning meetings.
 - This recommendation was partially achieved in in 2017 and remains relevant. Potential solutions include making programming more community driven and engaging local coalitions and leaders to involve community members early.
- Identify opportunities to use the park as a hub for system navigation to link at-risk youth and families to needed services.
 - This recommendation requires further effort to be achieved. Solutions include evaluation of pilot programs and institutionalization of successful services on-site at PAD to build more robust programming and expand collective impact.

Decrease Community Violence and Increase Perception of Safety

To assess the potential impact of PAD on community violence, crime rates were analyzed, as well as perception of safety and law enforcement from participant surveys. PAD was designed to take place in parks in high crime areas and analyses of Part I and Part II crime rates

confirmed these rates were higher in PAD parks than in Los Angeles County reporting districts (RDs) overall. Part I crimes include serious and violent crimes (e.g., homicide, aggravated assaults, rapes, and robberies) and Part II crimes include less violent and lower-level offenses (e.g., narcotics, disorderly conduct, and vandalism). Crime rates were analyzed using the number of crimes in the park RD and the RD immediately surrounding each park, along with Census block-level population estimates. Unless otherwise specified, analyses focus on the common period of PAD operation during the summer (the shared time period between the first day of PAD and the last day of PAD) at each park each year. As PAD schedules varied by park and by year, daily crime rates were used to enable accurate comparisons. Please note that these results differ from those in the 2016 PAD evaluation, due to refined methodology that results in more conservative estimates, discussed in Appendix 3: Methods (Crime Data Analyses Methods and Trends). For example, as PAD has expanded to more parks, it narrows the field of comparison parks.

Parks Are Safe Zones (PSZ), a community safety outreach project was implemented at all seven Supervisorial District 2 PAD Parks during summer 2017. DPH and DPR partnered with community members from Westmont West Athens Community Action for Peace to promote safety at County parks across South Los Angeles. The outreach project aimed to encourage community members to use the parks and communicate to gangs that parks are off limits for violence. Two PSZ PAD parks, Jesse Owens Park and Ted Watkins Park, also launched a Community Intervention Worker (CIW) pilot during summer 2017. CIWs engaged in peace building with gangs; diffused conflict; provided referrals for current/potential gang members to GRYD services; and outreached to at-risk youth and families to participate in PAD.

Crime Rates in PAD Parks and Comparison Parks

To accurately assess the impact of PAD on crime rates, changes in crime rate before and after PAD implementation were compared to changes in comparison parks in the same time period (Difference in Differences methodology; “DD”). This analysis helps assess whether crime trends in PAD parks were similar or different to what we would expect to see in comparison parks (predicted crime rates). A greater reduction in PAD parks would indicate the relative impact of PAD in reducing crime. Comparison parks were identified using statistical modeling and had similar levels of violence and obesity levels at baseline, and adequate facilities to host a program like PAD. The DD analyses showed mixed results by PAD Group.

Cumulative Reduction in Part I and Part II Crime

Overall, DD findings indicated a reduction in crime rates in PAD parks after implementation of PAD and relative to comparison parks. This meant 41 fewer Part I crimes and 478 fewer Part II crimes between 2010 and 2017 in all PAD parks. The reduction in Part I crime was greater in

2016 and 2017. The reduction in Part II crimes was greater in 2017. In 2017, there were 25 fewer Part I crimes and 202 fewer Part II crimes between 2016 and 2017 in all PAD parks when compared to comparison parks. Please note these results differ from the 2016 report due to expansion of PAD, selection of different comparison parks, and other refinements to the methodology.

Participant Perception of Safety

Overall 94% felt safe attending PAD in 2017. The majority (54%) of PAD participants reported feeling very safe at PAD parks but fewer (36%) reported feeling very safe in their neighborhoods. One respondent at El Cariso Park said, “We feel safe because of all the staff that are always close by and very attentive” while a respondent at City Terrace Park said, “I feel unsafe if there isn't supervision.”

Community Law Enforcement Relationships

Participants indicated that PAD helped improve relationships between community and law enforcement. The majority of unique PAD respondents agreed that the number of Deputy Sheriffs at PAD were just right (83%) and that PAD improved the relationship of the community with the Deputy Sheriffs (96%). Participants indicated that these perceptions were most frequently based on the presence of Deputy Sheriffs (48%): “Glad that they are present it helps with safety.” Having park staff (19%) and people (12%) around also contributed to feelings of safety. General feedback to the Deputy Sheriffs most often included gratitude (24%): “Thank you for watching over the park and the community” and to increase the number of Deputies and have more of a constant presence at parks (10%): “Having more police will make people feel safer.” Participants also recommended Deputies walk around more and interact with the community (8%): “I would like to see them get off the car and walk around a bit more.”

Recommendations and Solutions

Recommendations for improved safety at PAD are included below. These recommendations reflect the progress made since 2016. Potential solutions were proposed by DPR and DPH.

- Develop programs and strategies to ensure youth and families can travel safely to and from the parks across gang neighborhoods.
 - This recommendation requires further effort to be achieved. Solutions include expanding the GRYD intervention pilot to other PAD parks and establishing infrastructure for these services at PAD, potentially through partnership with the DPH Trauma Prevention Initiative.

- Encourage increased engagement of Deputy Sheriffs with the community at PAD (e.g., interaction with youth, consistent assignment of same Deputies per park to build trust).
 - This recommendation was achieved in 2017, but requires continued effort to sustain. Solutions include additional coordination to implement Deputy-led programming at all parks and to provide opportunities for community members, Deputies, and park staff to work together.
- Encourage increased presence of Deputy Sheriffs at parks throughout the year.
 - This recommendation requires further effort to be achieved. Solutions include continued participation of Deputy Sheriffs at PAD and collaborative efforts between DPR, DPH, and LASD to strategize on sustaining presence throughout the year.

Increase Physical Activity, and Decrease Chronic Disease Risk

Analysis indicates that PAD increased access to physical activity with the potential to reduce the burden of chronic disease in high need communities. Beginning in 2012, PAD park selection criteria expanded to include community obesity prevalence in addition to economic hardship and assault rates. Overall, PAD parks are in communities with higher obesity prevalence than the rest of Los Angeles County.

Physical Activity Participation

Most unique PAD respondents reported routine physical activity independent of PAD of at least 30 minutes on three or more days a week (61%). These levels indicated 47% of adults and 13% of youth participants met federal guidelines on recommended levels of physical activity. Federal guidelines for youth are more stringent than those of adults. The majority of participants (83%) participated in physical activity at PAD. Among participants who did not meet the recommended level of physical activity, 84% participated in physical activity during PAD. Of unique PAD respondents, many engaged in physical activity at PAD once a week (38%), followed by more than once a week (29%) and once or twice during PAD (25%). Walking club was the most popular type of physical activity program at PAD (26%), followed by team sports (24%) and exercise classes (20%).

Potential Impact on Chronic Disease

PAD has the potential to impact chronic disease if levels of physical activity offered during the program are sustained throughout the year. The potential impact of PAD on disease burden was calculated using a modified version of the Integrated Transport and Health Impacts Model (ITHIM). The model assumptions included: 55% of PAD participants both attended PAD at least once a week and engaged in physical activity at PAD at least once a week; physical activity

levels were sustained throughout the year (i.e., beyond the duration of PAD); and DPR physical activity attendance numbers were unduplicated. This level of physical activity was assumed to primarily reduce heart disease, diabetes, and dementia and led to an overall decline of 12 years of life lost, 12 fewer years of disability adjusted life years, and avoidance of one premature death for the entire PAD population in 2017.

Recommendations and Solutions

Recommendations for increasing the impact of physical activity at PAD reflect the progress made since 2016. Potential solutions were proposed by DPR and DPH.

- Identify opportunities to link PAD participants to year-round physical activity to maximize impact on chronic disease.
 - This recommendation continues to be relevant. Potential solutions for 2018 include additional resources to expand PAD physical activity year-round and increase coordination with partners, for example, through a Park Prescriptions pilot led by DPH.
- Encourage more frequent participation in physical activity and increase diversity of physical activity offerings at PAD.
 - This recommendation continues to be relevant. Solutions include offering a variety of physical activity programming across PAD parks through partnerships with various local sports organizations.
- Encourage PAD park outreach to inform communities about availability of free physical activity programming and opportunities.
 - This recommendation was achieved in 2017, but requires continued effort to sustain. Solutions include increasing awareness of PAD ahead of time to improve participation in physical activities, through targeted outreach.

Increase Social Cohesion and Family Bonding

Rates of self-reported social cohesion and family bonding were high among PAD participants. PAD provided opportunities for family members and neighbors to spend quality time and develop positive relationships. Unique PAD respondents reported high levels of attendance with children and youth under age 18 (83%). PAD participants most frequently attended with children ages 6-12 (53%), while 28% reported attending with children ages 0-5 and 20% attended with children ages 13-18. Additionally, 98% of unique PAD respondents indicated that PAD increased opportunities to spend quality time with family: “I want to congratulate you because you help families become more united.” The majority of participants indicated PAD helps improve relationships with neighbors (96%) but fewer (84%) agreed that they live in a

close-knit, unified community: “I’m glad to see my neighbors come together, staff is awesome. I hope to see some more sport activities! I had fun. The effort is great. I see kids running and not on phones!”

Recommendations and Solutions

Recommendations for increased social cohesion and family bonding at PAD are included below. These recommendations reflect the progress made since 2016. Potential solutions were proposed by DPR and DPH.

- Develop strategies and programs to further increase social cohesion at the parks through partnership with community members and organizations.
 - This recommendation was partially achieved in 2017 and continues to be relevant. Solutions include facilitating relationships among neighbors and families with structured programming and hosting community meetings.
- Develop innovative on-site services by coordinating across sectors to address PAD community needs related to health, economic, safety, and youth and family services.
 - This recommendation is partially achieved and continues to be relevant. Solutions include continuation of on-site services and exploration of year-round health and social services and educational workshops at more PAD parks.

Achieve Cost Savings

To estimate potential cost savings from PAD, budget data were collected from DPR. Budget figures were compared with estimated cost savings based on estimated reductions in crime and estimated reductions in chronic disease burden.

The overall PAD budget in 2017 was \$2,400,000, with an average budget of \$104,000 per park. Most of the PAD budget (34%) was allocated to park personnel, followed by 29% for Deputy Sheriffs and 25% for services and supplies. Additional PAD budget line items included the evaluation and a full-time PAD Coordinator (11%).

Estimated cost savings due to reductions in chronic disease because of increased physical activity at PAD were estimated at a total of \$1,078,000 in 2017. The largest cost savings were due to reduction in morbidity and mortality in heart disease (30%), diabetes (29%), and dementia (24%).

The cumulative reduction of Part I crime rates during PAD was estimated at 0.202 fewer crimes per 1,000 population in PAD parks relative to comparison parks from 2010 to 2017. An estimated 41 crimes were reduced in the PAD park RDs, leading to an estimated cumulative

cost savings of \$3.681 million from 2010 to 2017. The reduction of Part I crime rates from 2016 to 2017 was estimated as 0.120 fewer crimes per 1,000 population in PAD parks relative to comparison parks. An estimated 25 crimes were thus reduced in the PAD specific RDs, leading to an estimated cost savings of \$2.180 million from 2016 to 2017.

No data on cost of Part II crimes was available to assess the cost savings associated with potential reduction of these crimes; from 2016 to 2017, there were an estimated 202 fewer Part II crimes in PAD parks relative to comparison parks. Although a similar methodology was used, crime analyses presented in the 2016 PAD Evaluation Report are not directly comparable to results presented in this report. The predicted impact on Part I crime is factored into the calculation for cost savings attributable to reduction in crime. Additional details are explained in the Appendix (Crime Data Analyses Methods and Trends).

In 2017, the estimated \$3.258 million in cost savings associated with PAD included approximately \$1.078 million in reduced health expenditures due to reduction in morbidity and mortality and \$2.180 million due to reductions in crime. These savings are greater than the \$2.4 million expenditures to implement PAD in 2017.

Recommendations

Recommendations for assessing and achieving cost savings at PAD are included below.

- Identify data sources for Part II crime costs to estimate cost savings; updated ITHIM data for more recent assessment of impact of exercise on health; and identify social or other cost savings not currently assessed.
- Identify opportunities to reduce implementation costs through efficiencies and leveraging resources. Efficiencies could be achieved through dedicated staffing or volunteers that offset overtime costs; additional capacity that allows Deputies to be assigned to specific PAD parks; and using flex schedules in lieu of overtime.
- Engage other sectors that could realize cost savings from PAD, such as criminal justice or health care services, to provide a sustainable funding source for PAD.

Overall Conclusions

The evaluation findings detailed in this report indicate that PAD has made significant progress in meeting all its goals since the 2016 PAD evaluation report. The appointment of a PAD Coordinator has significantly improved outreach, partner communication, and cross-sector collaboration efforts. Pilot programs, including Park Therapy and Community Intervention Workers, have highlighted the potential of innovative on-site services to address PAD community needs; however, additional effort is needed to expand and sustain initial efforts,

which demonstrate PAD as an incubator for innovation to promote health, equity, and well-being. Short term outcomes include improved rates of physical activity and healthy living skills due to increased recreational activities; improved mental and emotional health due to participation in entertainment/cultural events, which help build cohesion and resilience, and linkage to mental health services; improved family bonding and social cohesion due to increased interaction with family and community members at the park; increased safety due to presence of law enforcement and reduced crime; and increased civic engagement due to participation in teen clubs, summer employment, and volunteering. Long-term outcomes include an overall reduction in burden of chronic disease, increased community safety and trust, improved community resiliency, and improved cross-sector collaboration due to the gains in the short-term outcomes.

PAD provides a safe and welcoming space for community members of all ages to access free recreation and entertainment programs, health and social services resources, physical activity opportunities, build relationships among family, neighbors, and with County departments and law enforcement. The collaborations developed during PAD, including County leadership support, park staff connections with community, and networks built among County departments can be leveraged by many other County departments and initiatives to meet the varied needs of PAD communities outlined in this report. Most importantly, PAD has provided an opportunity for community engagement and ownership of their parks.

Collectively, the evaluation findings highlight the significant benefits of PAD in participating parks and argue for continued implementation in existing PAD parks and expansion to other parks with similar levels of need and crime. Sustaining PAD at the current 23 parks is a priority. Yet, the findings support benefits of expanding PAD in the following ways: 1) provide additional on-site programs and services at the existing PAD parks to meet community needs, 2) provide PAD programming throughout the year within PAD parks by leveraging partners and initiatives, and 3) expand PAD in additional County parks. Recommendations in this report highlight strategies for expanding PAD's impact through new partnerships, high-level collaboration among leadership, and additional resources or dedicated staffing with expertise in program implementation and evaluation across PAD's goals. Detailed recommendations can be found later in the report (A Roadmap to PAD Program Improvement). These options can be the vehicle to expand and extend the benefits of PAD within current PAD communities and to more communities in Los Angeles County.

PAD Program Description

Parks After Dark (PAD) is an innovative Los Angeles County (County) strategy for building resilient communities that re-envision parks as community hubs. PAD began in 2010 as the prevention strategy of the County's Gang Violence Reduction Initiative, and has since evolved into a key County prevention and intervention strategy, promoting health, safety, equity, and family and community well-being. PAD has been adopted into the strategic plans of several County departments and initiatives. PAD is led by the County Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), in partnership with County Board of Supervisors, Chief Executive Office (CEO), Department of Public Health (DPH), Sheriff's Department, Probation Department, and many other government agencies and community organizations. PAD extends hours of park operation during summer weekend evenings, in unincorporated communities of Los Angeles County, and offers a variety of free activities and resources for people of all ages in a safe and welcoming space. PAD includes recreational activities (e.g., sports clinics, exercise classes, walking clubs), entertainment (e.g., concerts, movies, and talent shows), arts and educational programs (e.g., arts and crafts, computer classes, and cultural programs), teen clubs and activities, and health and social service resource fairs. Additionally, Deputy Sheriffs patrol the parks to ensure safety during PAD and participate in activities with community members.

While PAD began as a summer strategy, there is significant interest and evidence to support expanding this model to utilize parks year-round to promote health and well-being and provide violence prevention and intervention services to high need communities. Proponents see the potential of PAD to transform park spaces into community centers and a hub for services to meet the priorities of various County departments and initiatives. The program started in 2010 in three parks and was subsequently expanded in 2012 to six parks, in 2015 to nine parks, in 2016 to 21 parks, and in 2017 to 23 parks throughout Los Angeles County. PAD's program design follows that of Safe Summer Parks (SSP) programs, which are designed to reduce youth violence in high risk and high needs communities. See Appendix 1: PAD Background (page 135) for additional information on PAD park selection.

The PAD goals include: 1) increase access to quality recreational programming and innovative services; 2) increase collaboration among different stakeholders; 3) decrease community violence and increase perception of safety; 4) increase physical activity and decrease risk of chronic disease; 5) increase social cohesion and family bonding in the targeted communities; and 6) achieve cost savings.

PAD Community Characteristics

PAD's target populations are communities with high economic hardship, obesity prevalence, and rates of violence. PAD communities have higher levels of need in these indicators, than Los Angeles County (see Appendix 2: Additional Data for analysis of PAD Community Level Data).

Demographics

Census data were analyzed to assess the general characteristics of the zip codes surrounding PAD parks. PAD parks are located primarily in unincorporated communities, with the exception of El Cariso and Jesse Owens Parks, which are located within the City of Los Angeles, but operated by the County. Exhibit 3 highlights the demographics and socio-economic characteristics of the population in PAD communities, using the park zip code as a proxy for the community and 2016 Census data (see Appendix 3: Methods for PAD Community Characteristic Methods, page 174).

Compared to the Los Angeles County average, the population of PAD communities had more children ages 0-17 (27% vs. 23%) and were more likely to be Latino (74% vs. 48%). PAD communities had a higher percentage of individuals below the Federal Poverty Level (22% vs. 18%) and a higher rate of unemployment (7% vs. 6%), when compared to the Los Angeles County average. There was significant variation in some demographics among PAD park communities. For example, racial/ethnic breakdown of PAD communities ranges from 65% African Americans in Jesse Owens to none in Bethune, City Terrace, or Obregon Park. Similarly, unemployment rate ranged from 10% in Stephen Sorensen to 4% in Val Verde Park.

Exhibit 3: PAD Communities and Population Characteristics, 2016

Park	Zip Code	Total Population	Male	Ages 0-17	Ages 21 and under	White	African American	Latino	Asian American /Pacific Islander	Below Federal Poverty Level	Unemployed
Adventure	90605	41,305	50%	27%	31%	16%	1%	77%	4%	15%	5%
Allen Martin	91744	86,638	50%	25%	31%	4%	1%	84%	10%	15%	6%
Amigo	90606	32,499	50%	23%	27%	9%	1%	87%	2%	11%	5%
Athens	90061	27,203	46%	30%	35%	1%	35%	63%	0%	33%	7%
Bassett	91746	31,319	49%	25%	29%	4%	1%	84%	10%	14%	7%
Belvedere	90022	67,191	48%	27%	32%	2%	0%	96%	1%	23%	9%
Bethune	90001	57,942	51%	32%	38%	1%	9%	90%	0%	33%	8%
City Terrace	90063	54,142	50%	28%	32%	2%	0%	96%	1%	26%	8%
East Rancho Dominguez	90221	53,922	49%	31%	37%	1%	20%	77%	1%	26%	9%
El Cariso	91342	95,222	49%	26%	31%	13%	4%	77%	5%	16%	5%
Helen Keller	90044	90,155	47%	29%	34%	1%	35%	62%	1%	36%	7%
Jesse Owens	90047	48,306	44%	24%	28%	1%	65%	31%	1%	21%	9%
Loma Alta	91001	37,699	50%	21%	24%	35%	25%	29%	6%	11%	5%
Mayberry	90605	41,305	50%	27%	31%	16%	1%	77%	4%	15%	5%
Obregon	90063	54,142	50%	28%	32%	2%	0%	96%	1%	26%	8%
Pamela	91010	26,000	46%	21%	26%	21%	8%	52%	16%	16%	7%
Roosevelt	90001	57,942	51%	32%	38%	1%	9%	90%	0%	33%	8%
Salazar	90023	46,611	50%	29%	34%	2%	1%	97%	1%	28%	7%
San Angelo	91746	31,319	49%	25%	29%	4%	1%	84%	10%	14%	7%
Stephen Sorensen	93591	6,508	51%	32%	36%	30%	11%	57%	1%	32%	10%
Sorensen	90606	32,499	50%	23%	27%	9%	1%	87%	2%	11%	5%
Ted Watkins	90002	51,826	48%	32%	38%	1%	21%	76%	1%	36%	8%
Val Verde	91384	29,676	60%	23%	30%	45%	6%	38%	7%	8%	4%
All PAD Parks		47,886	49%	27%	32%	9%	11%	74%	4%	22%	7%
Los Angeles County		10,057,155	49%	23%	27%	27%	8%	48%	14%	18%	6%

Source: 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Comparison Parks

Parks located in communities with similar characteristics as PAD communities were identified to compare with PAD parks and to examine the potential impact of PAD on crime rates (Exhibit 4). Selection of parks for comparison were restricted to those that included park facilities necessary to implement PAD (e.g., community building, restrooms, and security lighting). Within those parks, comparison parks were matched on obesity and assault quartiles (see Appendix 3: Methods for more details about Comparison Park Selection).

Comparison park communities were similar to PAD park communities when looking at economic hardship, obesity prevalence, and rates of violence (see Appendix 2: Additional Data for analysis of Comparison Park Community Level Data).

Exhibit 4: PAD Comparison Parks, 2017

Comparison Parks
Ladera Park
Lennox Park
Saybrook Park
Charter Oak Park
Valleydale Park
Alondra Community Regional Park
Castaic Regional Sports Complex
Charles S. Farnsworth Park
Colonel Leon H. Washington Park
Jackie Robinson Park
Mona Park
Rimgrove Park
Roy Campanella Park
Victoria Community Regional Park

2017 PAD Evaluation

The UCLA Center for Health Policy Research (UCLA) was selected to conduct the process and outcome evaluation of PAD in 2016. The 2017 evaluation followed a similar framework as the 2016 evaluation. The PAD evaluation aimed to assess the outcomes of PAD given the multifaceted interventions included in the program. The evaluation addressed several questions for each program goal.

The evaluation data sources were diverse and included quantitative (e.g., Census data, PAD participant surveys, crime data) and qualitative data (e.g., stories provided by DPR staff). The data sources, analytic methods, and data limitations and challenges are described in Appendix 3: Methods (page 174).

Goal 1) Increase access to quality recreational programming and innovative services

This goal was assessed by examining the PAD marketing approach; range of programs and services offered by PAD; attendance during PAD operating months; rate of attendance in various PAD activities; satisfaction of participants with PAD activities and services; and recommendations of PAD participants for additional activities and services.

Goal 2) Increase collaboration among different stakeholders

This goal was assessed by identifying the departments and agencies that collaborated for PAD and how the PAD implementation structure and activities increased cross-sector collaboration amongst providers and participants.

Goal 3) Decrease community violence and increased perception of safety

This goal was assessed by examining the changes in rates of violent and property crimes during PAD operation in participating parks; PAD participants' perceptions of safety attending PAD compared with their perception of safety in their community; and satisfaction with the level of law enforcement and community engagement.

Goal 4) Increase physical activity and decrease chronic disease risk

This goal was assessed by examining the rates of physical activity of PAD participants during PAD using PAD participant self-reports and PAD attendance from DPR administrative data and anticipated impact of PAD on reducing burden of disease.

Goal 5) Increase social cohesion and family bonding

This goal was assessed by comparing participants' perception of social cohesion during PAD with their perception of community social cohesion; participants' perception of PAD providing opportunities to spend quality time with family; and changes in perceptions of family bonding among PAD participants.

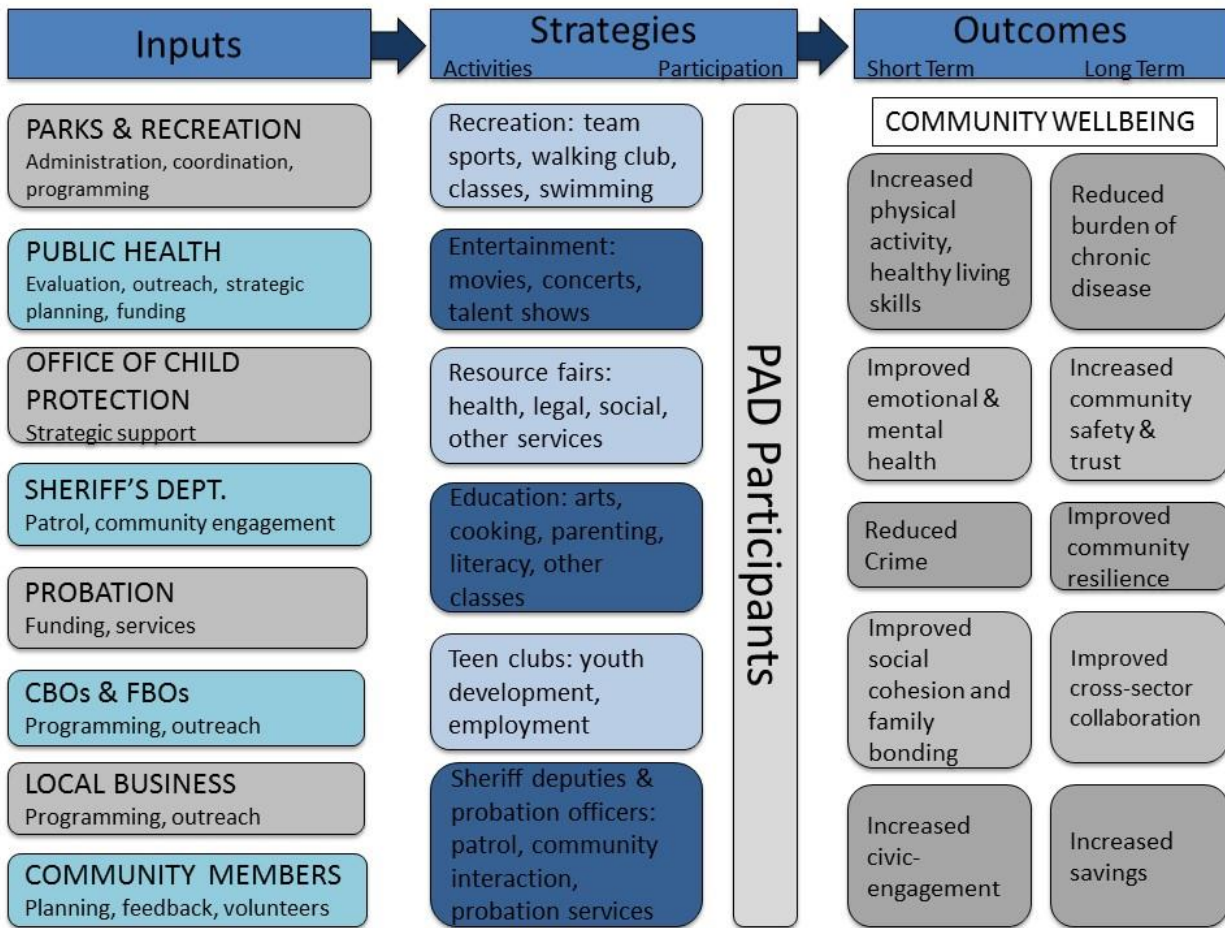
Goal 6) Achieve cost savings

This evaluation goal was assessed by examining the overall PAD program expenditures and the estimated impact of PAD on expenditures due to burden of chronic disease and the criminal justice system.

The PAD evaluation logic model (Exhibit 5) identifies PAD inputs (resources and collaborators), strategies (PAD programming), and anticipated short and long-term outcomes of the program. Inputs are provided by community members, the County collaborating departments, and community based organizations and local businesses. These inputs have led to provision of diverse activities during PAD in participating parks for PAD participants.

The diverse array of PAD activities is designed to improve community well-being in the short and long term. Short term outcomes include improved rates of physical activity and healthy living skills due to increased recreational activities and attendance in healthy living programs; improved mental and emotional health due to participation in entertainment/cultural events and linkage to mental health services; improved family bonding and social cohesion due to increased interaction with family and community members at the park; increased safety due to presence of law enforcement and reduced crime; and increased civic engagement due to participation in teen clubs, summer employment, and volunteering. Long-term outcomes include an overall reduction in burden of chronic disease, increased community safety and trust, improved community resiliency, and improved cross-sector collaboration due to the gains in the short-term outcomes.

Exhibit 5: PAD Evaluation Logic Model



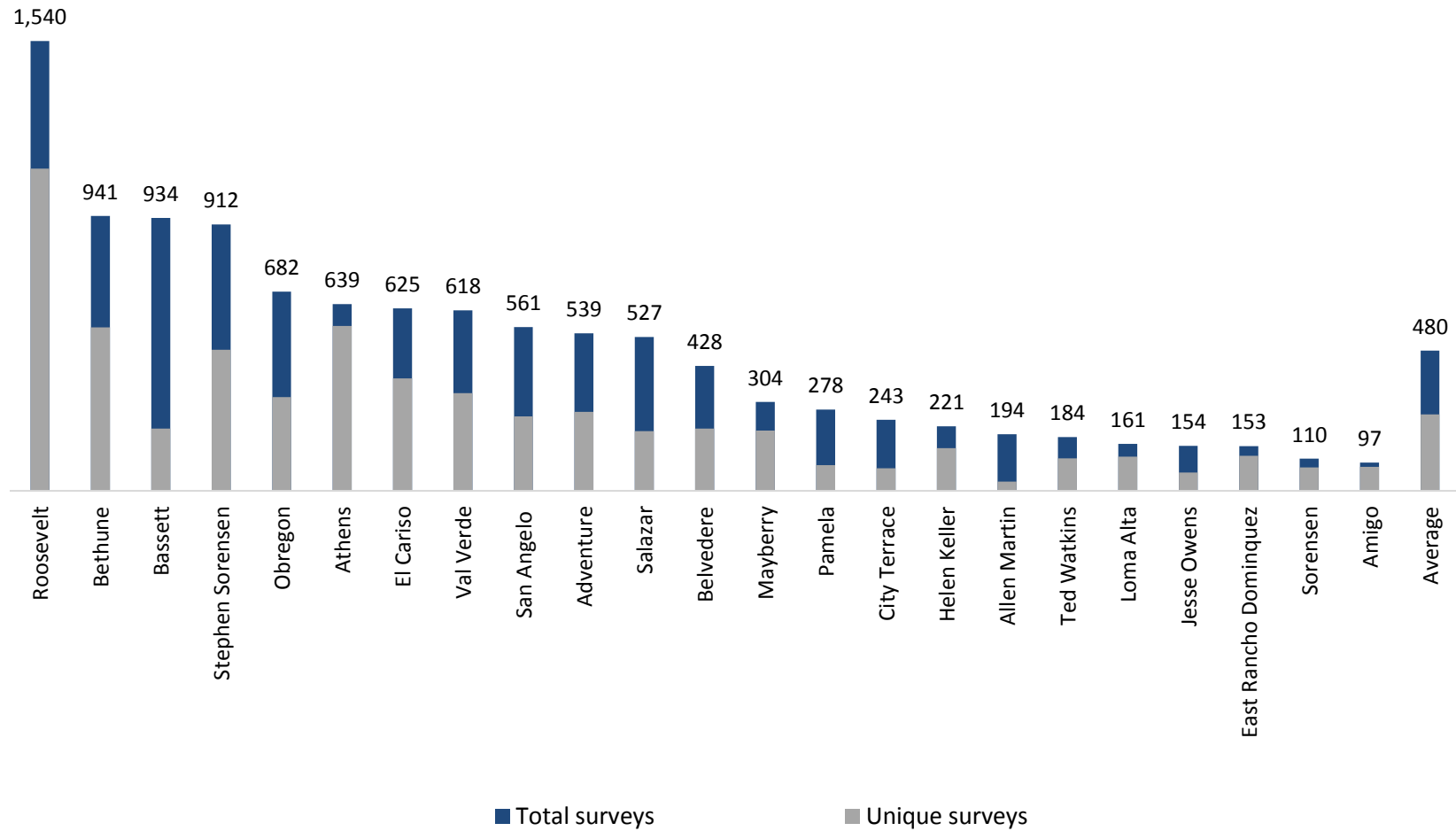
This report follows a comprehensive evaluation the PAD program by UCLA in 2016 (Pourat, Martinez, Haley, Rasmussen, & Chen, 2017). Some of the results, specifically those on the impact of crime and cost savings differ from last year’s report due to expansion of PAD, selection of different comparison parks, and other refinements to the methodology. Furthermore, UCLA examined the progress of PAD in 2017 in addressing recommendations from the 2016 report in order to highlight those that have been achieved in the past year and those that require further effort to achieve.

2017 PAD Participant Survey

In 2017, an additional question was introduced to the anonymous PAD participant survey to identify unique respondents: “Have you taken this survey more than once this summer at this park?” This report includes responses of individuals who had attended PAD for the first time this year (n= 6,029). There was significant variation in the number of unique respondents, ranging from 32 at Allen Martin Park to 1,103 at Roosevelt Park. Participant survey results are not reported for questions with fewer than five respondents, due to lack of reliability and the inability to generalize the results. Comprehensive results inclusive of all participants and regardless of frequency of response to the survey (n= 11,045) are reported in the Appendix (PAD Participant Survey Tables, All Participants).

11,045 surveys were collected in total, of which 6,029 were unique surveys (55%). Exhibit 6 displays the total number of surveys collected by each park (dark blue) and the proportion of those that were unique surveys (grey).

Exhibit 6: PAD Participant Surveys, Total and Unique Survey Numbers by Park, 2017



Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys.

Note: "Total surveys" refers to all surveys collected, while "unique surveys" refers to the surveys where the participant answered "No" to Question 1: "Have you taken this survey more than once this summer at this park?"

Goal 1: Increase Access to Quality Recreational Programming and Innovative Services

The first PAD goal is to increase access to quality recreational programming and innovative services at County parks in high need communities. This goal was assessed using PAD attendance data from DPR, population figures using Census data in PAD zip codes and Los Angeles County, and PAD participant surveys from 2017. In 2017, 11,045 total surveys were collected by PAD participants (for survey count by park, see Number of Surveys Collected by PAD Park in Appendix 2: Additional Data, page 137). The body of this report includes responses of individuals who had attended PAD for the first time (n=6,029).

Areas of evaluation included PAD estimated attendance and reach, community characteristics, programming and services offered, outreach, and participant satisfaction. The section concludes with recommendations for improvement and additional activities and services from PAD participants.

PAD Estimated Attendance and Reach

PAD Attendance

PAD parks provided administrative data on PAD attendance in 2017 by type of activity. During summer 2017, there were more than 198,000 visits to all 23 PAD parks. Available attendance data were divided into five types and included a mix of weekly activities and one-time special events: 1) physical activity, 2) resource fair, 3) arts/entertainment, 4) personal development/social services, and 5) other. These data reflect the number of visits at various events, although not necessarily unduplicated individuals (see Appendix 3: Methods for Attendance Data Analyses Methods, page 178). Total PAD attendance varied greatly by park, ranging from 2,054 at Amigo Park to 30,459 at Bethune Park, with an average of 8,610 participants (Exhibit 7). Average attendance was highest at arts and entertainment events (4,170), followed by physical activity (2,861). Among the latter, attendance was highest for basketball, walking club, and swimming.

Exhibit 7: PAD Visits by Park and Event Type, 2017

		Park Group (Year in which park joined PAD)																								
		Group One (2010)			Group Two (2012)			Group Three (2015)			Group Four (2016)										Group Five (2017)					
Park Name	Average Attendance	Pamela	Roosevelt	Ted Watkins	City Terrace	Jesse Owens	Loma Alta	Bassett	Salazar	San Angelo	Adventure	Allen Martin	Athens	Belvedere	Bethune	East Rancho Dominguez	El Cariso	Helen Keller	Mayberry	Obregon	Stephen Sorensen	Val Verde	Amigo	Sorensen	Total person visits (all parks)	
Total PAD attendance for weekly activities and special events*	8,610	5,356	18,115	12,083	13,573	4,763	7,233	3,771	9,874	3,806	3,894	5,133	5,208	11,403	30,459	5,653	12,086	3,860	12,758	16,004	2,200	3,428	2,054	5,326	198,040	
Attendance by activity/event type																										
Physical activity	2,861	1,172	3,324	6,942	4,085	3,951	1,533	1,408	2,050	1,061	888	1,213	2,111	5,019	5,714	2,354	5,987	1,199	3,549	7,163	355	1,888	758	2079	65,803	
Resource fair†	366	175	1242	-	935	300	34	92	400	350	236	250	150	200	1275	350	100	250	390	600	250	250	100	500	8,429	
Arts/entertainment	4,170	2,819	11,056	4,536	7,742	381	1,334	1,274	7,192	795	2,607	3,503	2,947	6,098	14,765	2,949	3,084	2,192	7,598	7,222	1,595	1,129	1,196	1895	95,909	
Personal development/social services	293	85	1169	210	367	131	1,178	963	60	-	-	-	86	1,205	-	30	139	611	79	-	161	-	256	-	6,730	
Other	920	1,105	1324	395	444	-	3,154	34	172	1,600	163	167	-	-	7,500	-	2,885	80	610	940	-	-	-	596	21,169	

Source: Department of Parks and Recreation PAD attendance data.

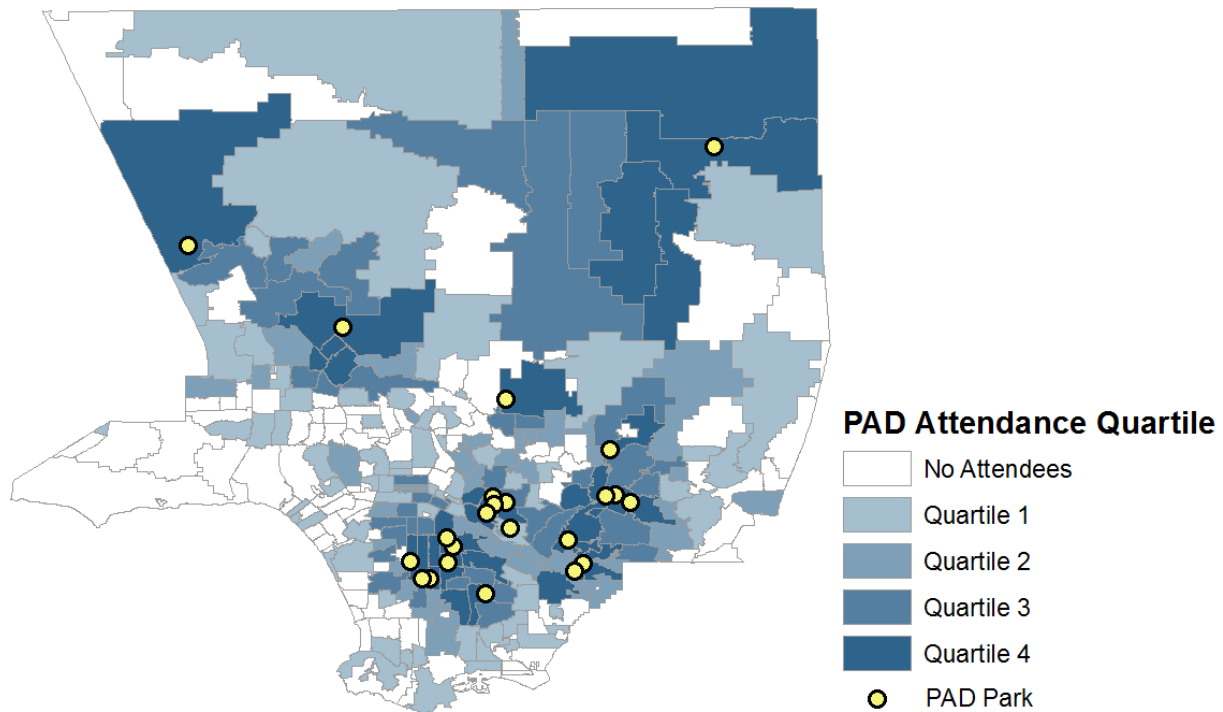
Note: Attendance numbers are higher than number of unique individuals attending park events as the same person may have attended multiple days or multiple events on the same night.

† Attendance estimated by park staff.

PAD Reach

The zip code of residence of PAD survey respondents in 2017 were examined to assess the reach of PAD parks throughout Los Angeles County (Exhibit 8). The data showed that PAD attendees primarily resided in the zip codes immediately surrounding PAD parks (Quartile 4). However, the program reached the majority of zip codes (64%) in Los Angeles County. See Appendix 2: Additional Data for Maps of PAD Attendance by Zip Code and Supervisorial District and PAD Estimated Reach.

Exhibit 8: Zip Codes of Residence of PAD Participant Survey Respondents in Los Angeles County, 2017



Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys (n=6,029). Includes respondents who indicated they were completing the survey for the first time.

Note: Zip codes that had participants were ordered by most to least participants, then divided evenly into four groups, or quartiles. Quartile 1 includes zip codes with the fewest participants from those zip codes and Quartile 4 had the most participants from those zip codes. Each yellow dot represents a PAD park.

PAD Participants Characteristics in 2017

Most unique PAD respondents in 2017 were ages 22-39 (44%), female (65%), Latino (65%), and had incomes less than \$20,000 (28%) (Exhibit 9). Considering trends over time, both PAD Group One and PAD Group Two have seen a higher percentage of female participants, since the program's respective inception for each PAD Group (see PAD Participant Survey Trends: PAD Group One and PAD Group Two, PAD Participant Demographics over Time for additional detail by year and by park). Many participants were youth; 23% of participants were age 16 and younger and 11% were age 17-21.

There were some variations in these characteristics for individual parks, as well as the park groups that started in 2010 or later years. These variations most likely reflected variations in population characteristics in the surrounding park areas. However, PAD respondent characteristics were consistent with the population in the surrounding PAD zip codes. PAD Community Characteristics are described in more detail earlier in the report.

Exhibit 9: Characteristics of PAD Attendees by PAD Park in Percentages (%), Unique PAD Respondents, 2017

		Park Group (Year in which park joined PAD)																											
		Group One (2010)				Group Two (2012)				Group Three (2015)				Group Four (2016)								Group Five (2017)							
Park Name	All PAD Parks	Pamela	Roosevelt	Ted Watkins	PAD Group One Total	City Terrace	Jesse Owens	Loma Alta	PAD Group Two Total	Bassett	Salazar	San Angelo	PAD Group Three Total	Adventure	Allen Martin	Athens	Belvedere	Bethune	East Rancho Dominguez	El Cariso	Helen Keller	Mayberry	Obregon	Stephen Sorensen	Val Verde	PAD Group Four Total	Amigo	Sorensen	PAD Group Five Total
Age																													
0-16	23	14	44	14	39	35	23	21	26	35	35	19	29	25	-	7	14	25	10	10	17	20	27	10	29	18	-	-	-
17-21	11	8	9	9	9	7	30	9	13	10	5	7	7	3	19	18	10	18	-	8	10	8	14	12	14	13	-	7	6
22-39	44	48	36	32	36	39	31	25	31	30	34	45	37	39	32	61	48	46	39	55	33	39	46	58	38	49	67	46	57
40-59	17	27	10	36	13	16	15	21	18	22	21	25	23	22	26	13	26	10	24	20	33	29	10	18	13	17	25	39	31
60+	4	-	2	10	2	-	-	25	13	3	5	4	4	11	-	2	-	-	23	6	7	3	2	2	6	4	-	-	-
Female	65	67	61	80	63	75	69	70	71	59	68	73	67	71	63	63	76	52	69	68	69	74	62	72	58	65	64	81	72
Race/ Ethnicity																													
African American	14	8	12	52	16	-	57	57	41	-	-	-	2	-	-	32	3	7	30	10	65	3	3	19	10	15	-	-	-
Asian and Pacific Islander	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	3	-	8	3	2	-	5	-	-	-	9	15	5	-	-	-
Latino	65	79	65	41	64	86	28	11	38	81	81	84	82	83	83	49	83	80	46	63	21	80	81	45	46	63	89	85	87
Native American/ Alaskan Indian	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	2	-	-	5	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	4	4	2	-	-	-
White	7	8	5	-	5	7	-	9	7	7	6	6	6	10	-	3	8	2	10	12	-	10	6	13	13	8	-	11	5
Other	7	-	10	-	9	-	-	22	11	6	7	5	6	3	-	4	3	8	11	7	8	6	8	10	11	7	-	-	-
Annual household income																													
Less than \$20,000	28	31	31	46	32	43	29	10	25	34	46	32	37	32	48	7	32	27	35	21	25	28	28	35	36	26	6	18	11
\$20,000 - \$39,999	23	26	19	15	19	22	30	20	23	22	24	19	22	26	28	18	22	26	29	32	22	21	21	38	16	25	29	28	29
\$40,000 and more	26	24	14	24	15	16	14	47	29	9	10	25	15	28	21	68	26	16	21	40	35	21	14	22	30	31	40	42	41
Unknown	22	19	37	16	34	19	27	23	23	35	20	23	26	15	-	7	21	31	15	8	18	30	37	6	18	18	24	12	19

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes respondents who indicated they were completing the survey for the first time. Results are not displayed for cells with a numerator less than 5.

Note: In the 6,029 surveys analyzed, the following data had missing values including: age (6.9%), race (7.7%), gender (16.6%), and household income (11.8%).

PAD activities were noted to be “great for the entire family,” while simultaneously targeting specific age groups. Many participants appreciated youth specific programming. Recognizing cost as a barrier to participation in quality and structured recreational and physical activity programming, participants expressed gratitude for access to free opportunities through PAD in 2017 (Exhibit 10).

Exhibit 10: Selected Comments Reflecting Characteristics of PAD Attendees, 2017

Age	“Great free programs for all ages.” (Roosevelt Park)
	“I really appreciate programs like this. They allow children to enjoy coming outdoors and getting physical activity at a time when the sun is not at its hottest.” (Belvedere park)
	“My kids really like cooking class. The whole family has enjoyed all PAD activities. There has been more family time. Please make it an annual event here. Thank you.” (Stephen Sorensen Park)
Household income	“Lots of free programs to interact with family, very good environment.” (Roosevelt Park)
	“Great way to have family time at a park and save money. Thank you.” (Obregon Park)
	“Thank you for these free events, allows for time to interact with family.” (Roosevelt Park)

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys.

Photos and stories illustrate some of the diversity of PAD attendee characteristics (Exhibit 11 and Exhibit 12).

Exhibit 11: Selected Photos Depicting Characteristics of PAD Attendees, 2017



Source: Department of Parks and Recreation.

Exhibit 12: Selected Stories Reflecting Characteristics of PAD Attendees, 2017

Participants of the Athens Park Parks After Dark (PAD) Program really enjoyed movie nights on Thursdays. One family in particular (The Chavez Family), family of five, attended every night and expressed their gratitude for giving them a safe place to spend time as a family. They later revealed that, financially, they were not able to afford to take the family to the movie theatre. – (Park staff, Athens Park)

Approximately 30 young girls participated in our tumbling class during PAD. Most of these girls had never participated in any tumbling, dance, or cheer class prior to PAD. The tumbling class was such a big success that the parents asked if a similar class would be available after PAD. It motivated them to register their girls in Belvedere Park's Cheer Program. We now have 60 girls registered in our Cheer Program! – (Park staff, Belvedere Park)

This year, the Los Angeles Sparks hosted a free basketball clinic for Obregon Park's PAD program. Over 60 boys and girls from the community participated and had a great time while learning new skills. The Sparks also gave out tickets to a game at the Staples Center, allowing the community to experience new and exciting events that they may otherwise not be able to afford. – (Park staff, Obregon Park)

This year, youth workers from LA County Probation Department's Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) assisted with PAD programming. It was a tremendous help for me during PAD, and it was rewarding because I was able to provide jobs to at-risk teens during the summer. The funding allowed me to schedule them throughout PAD. They were able to assist me with set-up, clean-up, and the ability to cover all areas of the park during each PAD night. Having the additional staffing for PAD is always needed as setup for the Recreational Staff after running Summer Camp all day can be demanding. Having the Teens working PAD also encouraged a lot of younger members of the community to participate in different activities. The teens were able to successfully recruit kids for games, raffle activities, sports, contests, karaoke. This opportunity also allowed for job experience for the teens because for many of them, it was their first job. – (Park staff, Pamela Park)

This year, we had over 200 families that could not afford backpacks for their children attend our back to school fair during Parks After Dark (PAD). The families were overjoyed and thankful for receiving the backpacks. Some even stressed the fact that their child would have been without a backpack and school supplies when school started until their next payday. – (Park staff, Stephen Sorensen Park)

Source: Department of Parks and Recreation.

PAD Youth Characteristics (Ages 21 and Under) in 2017

Over one third (38%) of the PAD participant population were youth ages 21 and younger. The data showed that PAD youth were more often male (43%) than the adults (29%), but had similar racial/ethnic and income breakdowns. The majority of youth attended parks weekly (41%) or daily (37%) outside of PAD.

Similar to adults, 95% of unique PAD youth said they would attend PAD again and would recommend PAD to a friend. The overwhelming majority (96%) of youth reported PAD increased quality time with family members and improved their relationship with their neighbors (94%).

Nearly all PAD youth attendees (94%) agreed PAD improved relationships between the community and Deputy Sheriffs and 93% expressed feelings of safety while attending PAD events. Among youth attendees who viewed their neighborhoods unsafe, 79% felt safe at PAD.

The majority of unique PAD youth participated in some type of physical activity at PAD (90%). Youth PAD attendees participated in team sports (33%), swimming (25%), walking club (21%), and exercise classes (16%). PAD participant surveys reflected interest in more youth-specific activities. Almost half of youth participants ages 17-21 (45%) met physical activity guidelines for their age, while only 13% of youth participants ages 16 and under met physical activity guidelines for their age. Guidelines were more stringent for participants 16 and under.

PAD provides opportunities to reach youth who are utilizing and need an array of services, similar to services used by youth at-risk or on Probation. Youth PAD participants indicate that they are receiving benefits from PAD, including access to recreational and physical activity programs. Additionally, the safety youth felt attending PAD and PAD's impact on relationships with law enforcement, neighbors, and quality time with family members are important protective factors against involvement in the criminal justice system. PAD may also serve as a protective factor against various mental health issues.

PAD Innovation Highlight: Volunteers and Youth Employment

Youth workers and volunteers were used as program support staff. Youth were selected from the Los Angeles County Youth Workers List for employment, in partnership with Los Angeles County Workforce Development, Aging and Community Services, as well as through various faith and community-based organizations. Park Staff actively recruited volunteers, many of whom were participants of teen clubs and other park programs. PAD youth workers and volunteers provided assistance with program set-up and breakdown, various aspects of sports programming (e.g., registration and score keeping), greeting participants, and answering inquiries. This addressed park budget and staffing limitations, while providing valuable job experience to teens. The youth enhanced their soft skills and self-confidence; learned to appreciate the value of hard work; connected with mentors and friends; and developed a strengthened belief in their capacity to positively impact their communities. Park staff at Pamela Park noted, “This opportunity also allowed for job experience for the teens because for many of them, it was their first job.” Photos illustrating the role of PAD youth volunteers and employees are shown in Exhibit 13.

In 2017, 17 out of the 23 PAD parks hired youth workers (55 total employees across all PAD parks), and 20 out of the 23 parks utilized youth volunteers (337 total volunteers across all PAD parks). Additionally, there were 309 adult volunteers across all PAD parks (Exhibit 14). Youth workers and volunteers have been a staple element of PAD programming since the program’s inception. Among PAD parks, Val Verde Park had nearly one half of the volunteers.

Exhibit 13: Selected Photos about PAD Volunteers and Youth Employment, 2017



Exhibit 14: Number of PAD Volunteers and Employees by Park, 2017

		Park Group (Year in which park joined PAD)																							
		Group One (2010)			Group Two (2012)			Group Three (2015)			Group Four (2016)										Group Five (2017)				
Park Name	Average per park	Pamela	Roosevelt	Ted Watkins	City Terrace	Jesse Owens	Loma Alta	Bassett	Salazar	San Angelo	Adventure	Allen Martin	Athens	Belvedere	Bethune	East Rancho Dominguez	El Cariso	Hellen Keller	Mayberry	Obregon	Stephen Sorensen	Val Verde	Amigo	Sorensen	Total volunteers (all parks)
Adult Volunteers	13	5	25	3	45	1	7	16	6	2	4	5	12	10	30	1	0	24	5	33	3	50	0	3	309
Youth Volunteers	15	10	15	4	5	0	13	13	6	15	4	4	6	5	2	6	5	24	13	16	0	100	0	0	337
Youth Employees	2	11	1	2	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	4	0	1	0	3	2	2	1	5	14	0	2	55
Total	26	26	46	9	51	3	20	31	12	18	8	10	22	15	33	7	8	50	20	30	8	164	0	5	596

Source: Department of Parks and Recreation administrative data. Note: Volunteer numbers may or may not be duplicative; the numbers reported by park may be higher than the number of unique individuals who provided volunteer services.

PAD Outreach

PAD participants reported on frequency of attendance and how they heard about PAD (Exhibit 15). Participant survey data indicated that many PAD attendees visited the park frequently. The majority of unique respondents indicated visiting the park weekly (43%) or daily (33%), independent of PAD. Most individuals learned about PAD because they lived in the area or were walking by (43%), but many learned through word of mouth (25%) and through PAD flyers (22%). Comments included suggestions for additional advertising in the community with use of flyers and visible signage (e.g., banner with program dates and times).

Common outreach strategies identified by PAD participants were similar in 2016 and 2017. Considering trends over time, both PAD Group One and PAD Group Two have seen an increase in the percentage of participants who indicated learning about PAD through word of mouth/walking by, since the program's respective inception for each PAD Group (see PAD Participant Survey Trends: PAD Group One and PAD Group Two, PAD Outreach Methods over Time for additional detail by year and by park).

Most unique PAD respondents attended or planned to attend PAD once a week (37%) or all/most nights in the summer season (34%). Many PAD attendees had participated in PAD prior to 2017. 38% of PAD attendees attended the resource fair during PAD, and most commonly expressed learning about a new resource or service through the fair (29%).

Exhibit 15: PAD Attendance and Outreach by PAD Park in Percentages (%), Unique PAD Respondents, 2017

		Park Group (Year in which park joined PAD)																												
		Group One (2010)				Group Two (2012)				Group Three (2015)				Group Four (2016)											Group Five (2017)					
Park Name	All PAD Parks	Pamela	Roosevelt	Ted Watkins	PAD Group One Total	City Terrace	Jesse Owens	Loma Alta	PAD Group Two Total	Bassett	Salazar	San Angelo	PAD Group Three Total	Adventure	Allen Martin	Athens	Belvedere	Bethune	East Rancho Dominguez	El Cariso	Helen Keller	Mayberry	Obregon	Stephen Sorensen	Val Verde	PAD Group Four Total	Amigo	Sorensen	PAD Group Five Total	
Frequency of park visit(s)																														
Daily	33	25	47	27	44	26	35	27	29	16	29	20	21	16	-	28	28	52	47	22	23	37	40	28	28	32	26	31	28	
Weekly	43	51	36	38	37	47	37	23	34	53	43	54	50	49	71	52	51	32	33	50	46	40	51	47	32	45	30	50	40	
Monthly or Yearly	16	11	12	27	13	22	23	28	25	21	13	17	17	22	23	14	16	9	10	20	21	11	7	20	21	15	35	13	24	
First Time	8	13	6	7	6	-	-	22	12	10	14	10	11	13	-	5	5	6	10	8	10	12	2	5	19	8	9	6	7	
PAD outreach method ¹																														
Live in area/ walking by	43	38	44	58	45	23	33	27	27	48	48	44	47	52	44	27	35	61	43	38	42	42	48	38	36	42	32	54	43	
Flyer	22	13	20	14	19	16	17	26	21	10	15	11	12	13	28	42	15	12	10	25	12	14	25	42	38	26	24	8	16	
Internet (e.g., website, Facebook, Twitter)	5	-	3	5	3	10	-	4	5	6	-	5	4	4	-	6	4	3	-	5	3	2	3	19	11	7	-	6	4	
Somebody told me	25	26	19	16	19	49	27	38	39	25	26	28	26	27	-	25	31	24	48	26	29	30	18	17	28	25	46	23	35	
Attended last year	14	26	16	9	16	22	30	21	23	8	11	7	9	6	-	10	13	10	8	13	18	14	22	25	12	14	-	-	-	
Other	7	6	7	7	7	-	-	15	8	13	8	10	10	9	-	5	10	5	12	8	8	7	9	2	4	6	13	11	12	
Frequency of PAD visit(s), planned and actual																														
Once or twice this summer	29	36	28	37	30	23	17	40	29	30	26	22	26	24	57	31	29	44	22	24	30	27	22	24	30	29	17	22	19	
Once a week this summer	37	32	32	31	32	47	46	28	38	45	35	48	43	40	33	59	35	28	18	41	33	28	44	32	39	39	21	29	25	
All or most nights this summer	34	32	40	32	39	30	37	32	33	24	40	29	31	35	-	9	36	28	60	35	37	45	35	44	30	32	62	49	55	
Number of years attended PAD at any park																														
First time	36	17	20	39	22	20	15	36	26	49	30	39	40	50	39	58	34	30	35	51	36	35	20	32	50	40	74	69	72	
One year previously	42	49	44	29	43	38	37	23	31	31	52	40	40	36	57	36	42	37	52	36	47	48	51	59	40	43	20	18	19	
Two years previously	10	10	10	18	11	15	20	14	16	10	8	11	10	7	-	3	10	19	8	7	8	5	16	5	7	9	-	8	4	
Three or more years previously	12	25	25	14	24	26	28	27	27	10	10	11	10	7	-	3	14	14	-	6	9	12	14	4	3	8	-	-	5	
Attended community resource fair	38	18	47	39	44	26	37	24	27	26	24	23	25	20	33	29	27	48	35	26	29	35	39	62	59	39	11	22	17	
At community resource fair...																														
Learned about a new topic	20	19	25	22	24	29	24	17	22	28	19	15	20	11	-	10	14	33	11	17	14	20	16	25	25	19	6	10	8	
Learned about new resources	29	22	35	27	34	18	27	15	19	31	24	27	28	21	47	26	25	29	29	22	26	27	31	37	39	29	12	23	17	
Signed up for needed service	8	-	11	5	10	-	8	-	5	8	12	5	8	6	-	6	6	4	8	6	7	7	12	10	11	7	-	-	4	

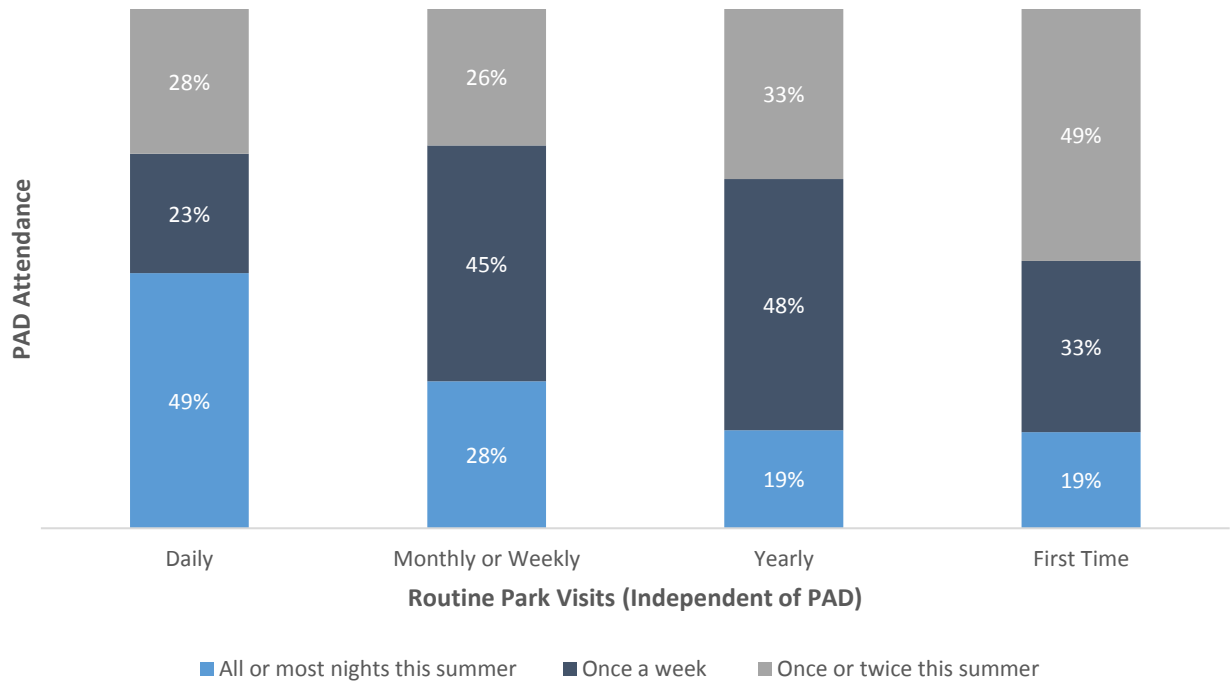
Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes respondents who indicated they were completing the survey for the first time. Results are not displayed for cells with a numerator less than 5.

Note: In the 6,029 surveys analyzed, the following data had missing values: frequency of park visit (1.4%), frequency of PAD visits (7.4%), and resource fair attendance (6.1%).

¹ Multiple responses possible.

Among individuals who indicated they visited PAD parks routinely (e.g., daily or weekly visits throughout the year), attendance at PAD was more frequent than among those who visited the parks less frequently. For example, 49% of those who visited the park daily attended PAD all or most nights in Summer 2018 (Exhibit 16), but 28% of less frequent visitors who came to the park monthly or weekly attended PAD all or most nights.

Exhibit 16: Routine Park Visits and PAD Attendance, Unique PAD Respondents, 2017



Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes respondents who indicated they were completing the survey for the first time.

Comments by PAD participant survey respondents indicated that it is important for PAD to expand reach and increase attendance through outreach methods, which utilize existing social networks, with a stronger online and community presence. Most survey respondents who mentioned PAD outreach activities discussed the necessity of more advertising, particularly in the distribution of flyers in popular community gathering places. Survey responses highlighted how despite living in the community, individuals may still be unaware of PAD (Exhibit 17).

Photos illustrating PAD attendance and outreach are shown in Exhibit 18.

Exhibit 17: Selected Comments about PAD Attendance and Outreach, 2017

PAD frequency and attendance	"Extend the programs to other parks in LA County." (Adventure Park)
	"Great program for families! Hope you can continue to serve this community with these great events, my children enjoy coming to movies and the pool." (Belvedere Park)
	"The events at the park were very beneficiary for the community and for our kids and we hope they will continue next year." (Mayberry Park)
	"You all are doing a great job! We will continue to help promote your programs, they are essential for our community." (El Cariso Park)
PAD outreach and advertising	"Would love to be more aware of the program. I live across the street on Loma Alta- banner with website with good information would be great or flyers left at homes." (Loma Alta Park)
	"More flyer distribution to inform community. Very happy with the program, maybe make it two times a week. It's excellent. Very happy." (Belvedere Park)
	"Flyers passed out to the community prior to PAD would help turn out." (Salazar Park)
	"Put the advertisements in Spanish too." (Stephen Sorensen Park)
	"I love this but I think you should advertise out a little more." (Ted Watkins Park)
	"More events, more information, more communication." (San Angelo Park)
"Facebook advertisements would work better to reach more people." (El Cariso Park)	

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys.

Exhibit 18: Selected Photos about PAD Attendance and Outreach, 2017



Source: Department of Parks and Recreation.

PAD Programming

PAD offers a wide variety of programming and services at parks throughout Los Angeles County; these vary widely based on the individual parks and demographic composition of the target population and surrounding park neighborhood. The PAD participant survey data were analyzed to determine programs that drew participants to participate in PAD and which programs were most popular.

Exhibit 19 identifies the PAD event or activity participants wanted to do most, by major categories and specific activities. The most popular category was arts/entertainment, with movie night (26%) and concerts/music (11%) as specific activities. Commonly mentioned forms of exercise included swim/water sports (7%), martial arts (5%), and walking club (5%). Popular team sports included basketball and tennis (4%), tennis (4%), and soccer (3%). Youth specific activities were commonly mentioned (21%) and 8% of participants expressed appreciation for youth games. PAD activities varied by park, depending on programming available and local preferences. Exhibit 20 shows the most common activity categories in the largest font.

Exhibit 19: Comment Distribution around PAD Activity Participants Wanted to do Most, Unique PAD Respondents, 2017

Category	Specific activity	Percentage
Arts/entertainment	Movie night	26%
	Concerts/music	11%
	Performance	0.4%
	Total	37%
Physical activity/exercise	Swim/water	7%
	Martial Arts	5%
	Walking	5%
	Zumba	3%
	Dance	3%
	Cheerleading/gymnastics	2%
	Exercise	1%
	Yoga/Aerobics	1%
	Running	1%
	Skating/skateboarding/Bikes/Races	0.5%
	Total	29%
Organized sports	Basketball	4%
	Tennis	4%
	Soccer	3%
	Baseball/Softball	2%
	Sports	1%
	Football/Volleyball/Golf/Dodgeball	1%
	Total	15%

Category	Specific activity	Percentage
Kids Activities	Games	8%
	Jumper	6%
	Arts/crafts	3%
	Youth activities	2%
	Face painting	1%
	Painting/coloring/Arcade/Laser Tag	1%
	Total	21%
Other/general activities	Other	10%
	Everything	4%
	Food	4%
	Bingo	2%
	General Activities	1%
	Cooking	1%
	Family activities	1%
	Singing/karaoke	1%
	Raffles/giveaways	0.4%
	Total	24%

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes respondents who indicated they were completing the survey for the first time. Themes are not displayed for cells with a numerator less than 5.

Note: Response to question 10: “What PARKS AFTER DARK event or activity did you want to do most?” Participants may have suggested more than one activity in their survey response, therefore percentages add to more than 100.

Exhibit 20: Common Categories around PAD Activity Participants Wanted to do Most, Unique PAD Respondents, 2017



Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys.

Note: Text size reflects prevalence of categories associated with question 10: “What PARKS AFTER DARK event or activity did you want to do most?”

PAD Innovation Highlight: Park Therapy

New partnerships in 2017 brought innovative programming to the PAD parks, such as the Natural History Museum's "mobile museums" and the Department of Mental Health's "Park Therapy" program. The "Park Therapy" pilot program was designed to provide nontraditional mental health services in a welcoming space, to help overcome stigma around mental health service use and to support individual, family, and community well-being. In collaboration with DMH's, South Los Angeles Health Neighborhoods Collaborative, and DPH's Trauma Prevention Initiative, the program began in February 2017 at five parks in South Los Angeles.

DMH leveraged existing Prevention and Early Intervention contracts with Tessie Cleveland Community Clinic, Los Angeles Child Guidance Clinic, and University Muslim Medical Association Community Clinic, to provide these services. The program engaged residents in a variety of non-traditional wellness activities and positive mental health discourse by hosting informal, roundtable discussion groups and workshop activities to invite community members to participate in topics on mental wellness. Programs were tailored to community needs and included: mental health, mobile game truck, healthy cooking classes, health screenings for older adults, art therapy, Fotonovela, and stress management classes. Mental health screenings and linkage/referral services to community residents were provided during these events.

Park Therapy is an example of how partners can leverage existing resources to provide innovative on-site services in communities, taking advantage of the infrastructure and welcoming environment provided by parks to extend the impact of PAD year-round. One participant at Ted Watkins found stress relief when participating in an art workshop activity: "I just painted because my daughter wanted me to go with her. It felt really good to sit down and free my mind of everything for a moment."

PAD Innovation Highlight: Probation Youth Programming

Probation Department involvement in PAD provided an opportunity to connect at-risk youth to park programming. The Probation Department implemented the Park Enrichment Program (PEP) at three PAD parks (Ted Watkins, Roosevelt, and Helen Keller Park) from October 2015 to September 2017. PEP was a prevention strategy targeting youth ages 12-18 and designed to reduce truancies, improve academic performance, avoid gang membership, and increase self-awareness. PEP targets a similar population to PAD, allowing for combined outreach and engagement efforts. PEP participation in the PAD summer resource fair was instrumental in building capacity for PEP services at the parks and increased participation of at-risk youth in park programming.

PEP was held year-round from 3-6 PM on weekday afternoons to reduce negative peer influence and deter delinquent behaviors that occur after the school day. The activities were specifically tailored to meet local community needs and were led by district police and park-based Deputy Probation Officers. PEP provided gang intervention and gender specific groups, workforce development training and job placement, educational resources, and field trips that exposed youth to educational, cultural, and recreational activities outside of their community. Youth and families from other Probation services and divisions were referred to PAD and benefited from PAD programming. Providing PEP services at the parks transformed the dynamics of serving clients for the PEP Officers at the parks and allowed them to build closer relationships with the community and rapport with youth and families.

PAD Satisfaction

PAD survey respondents overwhelmingly had positive feedback about PAD and indicated satisfaction in multiple areas. As shown in Exhibit 21 the great majority of themes reflected positive feedback, when participants were given a space for additional comments (31%). Of unique PAD respondents, 12% expressed gratitude, and 9% had general recommendations on how to improve for future PAD programs. Selected comments around PAD satisfaction are highlighted in Exhibit 22.

Exhibit 21: Comment Distribution around General Open-Ended Response, Unique PAD Respondents, 2017

Category	Percentage
General positive	31%
Thanks	12%
General recommendations	9%
Youth	7%
Organization/staffing	6%
Activities General	5%
Fun/good time	5%
Other	4%
Park specific Facilities	4%
Games	4%
Food/water	3%
Prizes/raffles	3%
Activities Water	3%
Activities Exercise/sports	3%
Concerts/music	2%
Law enforcement/supervision	2%
Park specific Cost/funds	2%

Category	Percentage
Outreach	2%
Community	2%
Movies	2%
People	2%
Events	2%
Activities Specific	2%
Family/friends	2%
Safety	1%
Park specific Hours	1%
Resources/services	1%
Substance use	1%
Recommend PAD	1%
First time attending PAD	1%
Memorable quotes	1%
Adults	1%
Park specific Environment	1%
Survey	1%
Healthy/good for you	0.4%
Continue/expand PAD	--

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes respondents who indicated they were completing the survey for the first time. Themes are not displayed for cells with a numerator less than 5.

Note: Response to question 21: "Additional comments or suggestions?"

Exhibit 22: Selected Comments about PAD Satisfaction, 2017

PAD Satisfaction	"Definitely the best park I have ever been to. Friendly staff and clean facility. Love having my kids involved in all of these activities and sports." (El Cariso Park)
	"I always recommend this program. It's very good for families (parents and kids)." (Belvedere Park)
	"I love your parks after dark event because I get to spend time with friends and family." (Mayberry Park)
	"I'm proud to see that there are these type of programs for the family in summer! Awesome job Pamela staff!" (Pamela Park)
	"Parks After Dark is great and I would like to see the programs happen again next year." (Belvedere Park)
	"This is an amazing program! Glad we are taking advantage of it!" (Stephen Sorensen Park)
	"This is a very great thing for the kids to keep them out of trouble." (Jesse Owens Park)
	"We always love parks after dark, hanging out with friends and family while our kids are doing lots of fun activities." (Stephen Sorensen Park)
	"Yes! This is wonderful for the kids. I love it they get so excited to be here. I'm glad for this." (Sorensen Park)

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys.

PAD attendees were asked to grade park facilities and specific types of PAD activities offered. The great majority gave an “A” grade to the park facilities (69%), the overall variety of activities offered (66%), sports and physical activities (68%), entertainment and cultural activities (64%), and educational programs (63%; Exhibit 24). More than 20% also gave a “B” grade to these activities. The proportion giving grades of “C” grade or lower were in the minority. The overall GPA for all five measures was 3.5 or higher. Unique PAD attendees also said they would attend PAD again (96%) or would recommend it to others (96%; Exhibit 23). PAD satisfaction, as indicated by percent who would attend PAD again and would recommend PAD to a friend, has remained high over time for PAD Group One and PAD Group Two, since the program’s inception for each PAD Group (see PAD Participant Survey Trends: PAD Group One and PAD Group Two, PAD Satisfaction over Time for additional detail by year and by park).

Exhibit 23: Selected Comments about Referring PAD to a Friend, 2017

Recommend PAD to social networks	“I would come back to Parks After Dark and I would tell others.” (Jesse Owens Park)
	“We have so much fun at Parks After Dark. I would recommend to other people, would want other recreation parks to have PAD like El Cariso.” (El Cariso Park)
	“I always recommend this program. It’s very good for families (parents and kids).” (Belvedere Park)
	“I would always tell my neighbors to visit because I really like Parks After Dark!” (Mayberry Park)

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys.

Exhibit 24: Satisfaction with PAD by PAD Park in Percentages (%), Unique PAD Respondents, 2017

		Park Group (Year in which park joined PAD)																												
		Group One (2010)				Group Two (2012)				Group Three (2015)				Group Four (2016)									Group Five (2017)							
Park Name	All PAD Parks	Pamela	Roosevelt	Ted Watkins	PAD Group One Total	City Terrace	Jesse Owens	Loma Alta	PAD Group Two Total	Bassett	Salazar	San Angelo	PAD Group Three Total	Adventure	Allen Martin	Athens	Belvedere	Bethune	East Rancho Dominguez	El Cariso	Helen Keller	Mayberry	Obregon	Stephen Sorensen	Val Verde	PAD Group Four Total	Amigo	Sorensen	PAD Group Five Total	
Grade assignment																														
Park facilities																														
A	69	66	67	51	66	69	62	86	75	69	51	73	65	79	73	66	64	67	76	83	79	71	58	71	74	71	90	68	80	
B	24	24	24	40	25	25	26	12	19	27	33	21	26	18	20	30	26	25	19	14	13	24	31	28	23	24	9	27	17	
C or below	6	10	9	9	9	-	11	-	5	4	16	7	9	4	-	4	10	7	-	3	8	6	11	-	3	5	-	-	-	
Average "GPA"	3.61	3.56	3.54	3.41	3.53	3.63	3.46	3.84	3.682	3.64	3.28	3.65	3.533	3.75	3.67	3.59	3.52	3.58	3.70	3.80	3.69	3.63	3.46	3.70	3.71	3.64	3.89	3.64	3.78	
Overall variety of activities offered																														
A	66	67	63	57	63	68	56	76	68	71	50	70	64	82	67	55	70	62	70	82	65	67	60	68	68	67	83	74	79	
B	28	28	29	31	29	30	36	20	27	25	35	24	27	14	30	38	24	30	25	17	23	29	32	30	29	28	11	18	14	
C or below	6	-	8	12	8	-	8	-	5	5	15	6	8	4	-	6	6	8	-	-	11	4	8	2	3	5	6	8	7	
Average "GPA"	3.58	3.62	3.50	3.45	3.51	3.65	3.44	3.73	3.63	3.65	3.29	3.63	3.54	3.78	3.63	3.47	3.63	3.51	3.64	3.80	3.52	3.62	3.49	3.67	3.64	3.60	3.77	3.67	3.72	
Sports and physical activities																														
A	68	71	64	54	63	63	65	84	72	74	52	72	66	80	71	54	71	68	73	79	65	79	64	68	71	69	80	74	78	
B	26	23	27	37	28	36	26	11	23	23	29	23	25	16	19	40	21	24	17	17	25	17	28	30	26	26	15	23	18	
C or below	7	6	9	9	9	-	10	5	5	4	19	5	9	4	-	6	8	7	10	4	11	5	8	2	2	6	-	-	4	
Average "GPA"	3.59	3.65	3.50	3.43	3.51	3.61	3.52	3.79	3.67	3.68	3.26	3.66	3.55	3.75	3.58	3.46	3.62	3.60	3.63	3.75	3.53	3.72	3.56	3.65	3.69	3.62	3.75	3.71	3.73	
Entertainment and cultural activities																														
A	64	59	61	57	61	61	62	74	67	66	46	74	63	81	68	55	63	60	72	74	69	71	61	66	68	65	70	70	70	
B	27	33	27	28	27	35	28	22	27	27	37	20	28	13	19	37	28	27	19	20	15	24	31	31	25	27	21	27	24	
C or below	9	8	12	15	12	-	10	-	5	7	16	6	10	6	-	8	9	13	9	6	16	5	8	3	6	8	9	-	6	
Average "GPA"	3.52	3.52	3.43	3.35	3.43	3.57	3.49	3.70	3.61	3.55	3.19	3.65	3.48	3.74	3.52	3.44	3.52	3.42	3.62	3.68	3.52	3.65	3.50	3.63	3.60	3.55	3.62	3.67	3.64	
Educational programs																														
A	63	68	62	52	62	58	63	69	64	64	48	67	60	79	71	52	59	59	67	70	63	68	57	67	67	63	68	64	66	
B	27	27	26	38	27	35	15	23	24	28	33	24	28	15	16	38	26	27	21	21	19	23	31	28	26	27	22	29	25	
C or below	11	-	12	10	12	7	23	9	12	8	19	9	12	6	-	10	15	14	13	9	18	9	12	5	6	10	10	8	9	
Average "GPA"	3.47	3.52	3.43	3.35	3.43	3.57	3.49	3.70	3.46	3.55	3.19	3.65	3.44	3.74	3.52	3.44	3.52	3.42	3.62	3.68	3.52	3.65	3.50	3.63	3.60	3.50	3.62	3.67	3.56	
Would attend PAD again	96	96	96	95	96	97	98	98	98	93	93	93	93	98	93	96	97	92	98	99	95	99	95	99	99	96	100	100	100	

		Park Group (Year in which park joined PAD)																												
		Group One (2010)				Group Two (2012)				Group Three (2015)				Group Four (2016)					Group Five (2017)											
Park Name		Pamela	Roosevelt	Ted Watkins	PAD Group One Total	City Terrace	Jesse Owens	Loma Alta	PAD Group Two Total	Bassett	Salazar	San Angelo	PAD Group Three Total	Adventure	Allen Martin	Athens	Belvedere	Bethune	East Rancho Dominguez	El Cariso	Helen Keller	Mayberry	Obregon	Stephen Sorensen	Val Verde	PAD Group Four Total	Amigo	Sorensen	PAD Group Five Total	
Would recommend PAD to others	All PAD Parks	96	95	96	91	95	99	96	98	98	93	94	93	94	98	89	97	97	94	96	98	97	98	96	99	98	97	99	97	98

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes respondents who indicated they were completing the survey for the first time. Results are not displayed for cells with a numerator less than 5.

Note: In the 6,029 surveys analyzed, the following data had missing values: grade assignment (6-7%), attending PAD again (13.3%), and recommending PAD to a friend (13.4%).

Recommendations for Expanding PAD Programming and Services

PAD Participant Recommendations

Comments about the type of activities included requests for more teen involvement and age appropriate activities for all kids and adults, programs for disabled participants, and a variety of sports activities (Exhibit 25). Generally, comments suggested continuing existing activities and offering a more diverse array of activities for participants of all ages. There were also activity suggestions unique to individual parks such as dance class, basketball clinic, and science and robotics activities.

Additionally, there were comments about features of specific parks, such as bathrooms and lighting around the parks. These comments frequently overlapped with safety and sanitation concerns, such as parks being dimly lit or bathrooms not being open late enough. Requests for improved facilities were common across multiple parks. Overall, participants considered the park environment and general area to be clean. However, cleanliness and quantity of bathrooms were primary concerns, as well as more lighting and parking, at multiple parks. Several respondents emphasized the importance of focusing on funding park resources and equipment to ensure the health and safety of PAD participants (e.g., helmets).

Comments around park hours suggested extended night hours to allow for more PAD programming as well as continuing PAD during the year (e.g., not just during the summer). However, themes with park hours were frequently related to safety concerns (e.g., participants did not feel comfortable walking home in the dark), suggesting the necessity of safe passages from PAD parks.

Exhibit 26 highlights selected photos from about PAD activities and facilities.

Exhibit 25: Selected Comments about Type of Activities Requested, 2017

Type of activities	"Activities should still take place no matter how many kids sign up. Need more teen involvement." (Sorensen Park)
	"I totally like the basketball clinic, so thankful and hope it keeps going. Science and robotics be implemented..." (Mayberry Park)
	"I think dance class should be added." (Jesse Owens Park)
	"Programs for disabled (handicapped kids, adults, everyone)." (Roosevelt Park)
	"Maybe have more events for both adults and children." (Helen Keller Park)
	"More activities for older kids and at least let the kids that sign up still play even when there is not enough kids." (Sorensen Park)
	"Need more sports activities, more cultural programs, and kids programs." (Mayberry Park)
	"Add variety of activities get more staff / money to fund it." (Obregon Park)
Hours	"More activities not only during vacation, more programs." (Roosevelt Park)
	"Maybe you can extend the end of the day event to later, maybe 11 PM." (El Cariso Park)
	"More music, more days for events." (Roosevelt Park)
Park facilities and environment	"Leave restroom open longer, thank you." (San Angelo Park)
	"Please try your best and fix our park lights. I live right next to the park and there are not many working lights and I see kids smoking weed in the dark. Please fix them." (Mayberry Park)
	"Repair the sanitation leak. Put in a diaper changing station for babies." (Adventure Park)
	"More attention to the bathrooms." (Roosevelt Park)
	The bathrooms need to be open every day because lots of people attend the parks every day. (San Angelo Park)
	"There needs to be more lights around the park." (Roosevelt Park)

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys.

Exhibit 26: Selected Photos about PAD Activities and Facilities, 2017



Source: Department of Parks and Recreation.

PAD participants were asked to identify the top activities they would like to see at PAD in the future. Movie night (20%), concerts/music (17%), soccer (13%), swimming (13%), games/gaming (18%), basketball (10%), and jumpers for youth (9%) were most frequently suggested (Exhibit 27). Among general activities, PAD participants also expressed significant interest in having more activities and events involving food/cooking/eating (14%).

Exhibit 27: Comment Distribution around Participants Suggestions for Future PAD Activities, Unique PAD Respondents, 2017

Category	Specific Activity	Percentage
Arts/entertainment	Movie night	20%
	Concerts/music	17%
	Bingo	2%
	Performance	2%
	Carnival	0.8%
	Total	42%
Physical activity/exercise	Swimming	13%
	Dance	9%
	Zumba	7%
	Walking/walking club	5%
	Martial arts/boxing/Kickboxing	5%
	Exercise	4%
	Gym	4%
	Cheerleading/gymnastics	4%
	Running/jogging	3%
	Skateboarding	2%
	Races/Ballet/Climbing	2%
	Yoga	2%
	Aerobics/Pilates/Cardio	0.7%
Total	61%	
Organized sports	Soccer	13%
	Baseball/Softball	11%
	Basketball	10%
	Sports	9%
	Football	5%
	Volleyball/Dodgeball/Golf/Wrestling	4%
	Tennis	3%
	Total	55%
Kids Activities	Games/Gaming	18%
	Jumper	9%
	Arts/crafts	5%
	Youth activities	4%

Category	Specific Activity	Percentage
	Painting/coloring	2%
	Face painting	2%
	Playground	1%
	Total	41%
Other/general activities	Food/Cooking/Eating	14%
	Workshops	7%
	General activities	5%
	Raffles/giveaways	2%
	Animals	2%
	Karaoke/singing	2%
	Waterslide	2%
	Events	2%
	Family activities	1%
	Tournament	1%
	Photo booth	0.7%
	Everything	0.5%
	Vendors	0.4%
	Total	40%

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes respondents who indicated they were completing the survey for the first time. Themes are not displayed for cells with a numerator less than 5.

Note: Response to question 17: "What are the top three activities, events, or services you would like to see in future PARKS AFTER DARK?" Participants suggested more than one activity (up to three) in their survey response, therefore percentages add to more than 100.

Summary

Overall, PAD achieved its goal of increasing access to free recreational programming to residents of PAD zip codes and many others living in greater Los Angeles County. PAD provided a mix of entertainment, physical activity programming, and health and social services that attracted families and youth. Participant feedback on various aspects of PAD was highly positive, indicating the need for PAD programming in these low resource communities.

Increase Access to Quality Recreational Programming and Innovative Services

PAD Attendance

PAD was held at each of the 23 parks from June 15 to August 5, 2017. Attendance at PAD during the summer of 2017 was estimated by DPR to roughly include over 198,000 visits by Los Angeles County residents across all parks. The most frequently attended events were arts/entertainment, followed by physical activity programming. PAD attendance was higher in immediate areas surrounding PAD parks, but PAD reached the majority of County zip codes.

PAD participant survey data revealed that attendees had similar characteristics as the surrounding community. Most unique PAD respondents in 2017 were ages 22-39 (44%), female (65%), Latino (65%) and had incomes less than \$20,000 (28%). Many participants were youth; 23% of participants were age 16 and younger and 11% were age 17-21. PAD surveys were anonymous and 32% of respondents indicated completing the survey more than once, i.e., they had participated in PAD multiple times during the summer. Most unique PAD respondents attended or planned to attend PAD once a week (37%) or all/most nights in the summer season (34%). Many PAD attendees had participated in PAD prior to 2017.

Outreach

The great majority of unique PAD respondents attended PAD parks weekly (43%) or daily (33%) throughout the year. Over one third of PAD participants (38%) attended the resource fair during PAD, and most commonly expressed learning about a new resource or service through the fair (29%). Most individuals learned about PAD because they lived in the area or were walking by (43%), but many participants learned through word of mouth (25%) or PAD flyers (22%). Common outreach methods in 2017 were similar to those identified by participants in 2016. PAD also attracted many attendees who did not use the park routinely.

Programming

PAD programming was diverse and included arts/entertainment, physical activity and sports, teen clubs and activities, personal development/health services, educational programs, and a

community resource fair. Participants rated arts and entertainment programs as their favorite activity (38%), followed by physical activity (29%); these were also the most highly attended activities. New partnerships in 2017 brought innovative programming to PAD parks, such as the Natural History Museum's "mobile museums" and the Department of Mental Health's (DMH) "Park Therapy" program, which was offered at five parks in South Los Angeles. Eleven PAD parks had year-round teen clubs, which provided teen programs during PAD.

PAD provided volunteer and opportunities for 337 youth and 309 adults in 2017. PAD also provided employment opportunities for 55 youth. Utilizing youth workers and volunteers provides valuable experience to teens in the community and is an innovative approach to providing program support when there is a limited budget for dedicated staffing.

Participant Satisfaction

PAD participant satisfaction was high with 63% to 69% unique PAD respondents giving an "A" grade to park facilities, the variety of activities offered, sports and physical activities, entertainment and cultural activities, and educational programs. Additionally, 96% reported they would attend PAD again and would recommend PAD to a friend. Participants most frequently asked for movie night, concerts, soccer, and swimming as the top three activities, they would like to see at PAD in the future. Many had highly positive feedback such as: "Definitely the best park I have ever been to; Friendly staff and clean facility; Love having my kids involved in all of these activities and sports" and "We always love Parks After Dark, hanging out with friends and family while our kids are doing lots of fun activities."

Recommendations and Solutions

Recommendations for increased access to programs and activities at PAD reflect the progress made since 2016. Potential solutions were proposed by DPR and DPH.

- Develop outreach strategies and programs tailored to boys and men to increase participation in PAD.
 - This recommendation continues to be relevant as PAD attendance by males did not improve from 2016 to 2017 (as measured by percent). Solutions may be identified by gathering additional data (e.g., focus groups) and encouraging PAD staff to have discussions with local community leaders and organizations that engage males in various activities.
- Increase the variety and consistency of outreach methods, including promoting PAD at schools and through social media to increase attendance at parks and engage a diverse group of community members.

- A recommendation from the prior evaluation has been implemented with the employment of a PAD Coordinator, which significantly improved outreach since 2016. However, further outreach to surrounding communities is needed to reach PAD's target populations. Solutions include alternative methods such as promoting PAD through outreach to local youth and youth-serving organizations and more extensively through social media outlets.
- Improve park safety via maintenance of facilities and equipment.
 - This recommendation continues to be relevant due to similar ratings of these issues by PAD participants in 2016 and 2017. Solutions include structural improvements across PAD parks. Survey respondents requested improved lighting and making bathrooms family-friendly by adding more changing tables.
- Address staffing challenges by developing a strategy to streamline and increase volunteer and employment opportunities at the parks.
 - This recommendation partially addressed in 2017; volunteer participation increased, but challenges continued with a need for more park staff whose time is dedicated to PAD. Solutions include promoting volunteer recruitment and best practices, while simultaneously identifying and hiring additional PAD staff to assist with field planning, administration, engaging stakeholders, and program implementation.
- Identify a sustainable funding source for PAD and expand PAD to more parks or more times throughout the year.
 - The latter recommendation was partially achieved by expansion to two new parks in 2017 and plans for further expansion to new parks and additional times throughout the year in 2018 and securing two-year partial funding for PAD. An ongoing solution requires identifying a long-term, sustainable funding source for PAD to ensure success of planning and start-up activities.

Goal 2: Increase Collaboration among Different Stakeholders

Cross-sector collaboration in PAD was assessed through an interview with the PAD Coordinator and examination of available data for joint activities, such as stakeholder engagement meetings and the resource fair.

Departments and Agencies that Collaborated in PAD

Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) is the lead agency for PAD. DPR provided overall administration, hosted PAD at their park facilities, planned programming, and conducted daily operation. DPR works in close collaboration with the Sheriff's Department Parks Bureau (LASD), Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (DPH), and Probation Department, and various community based organizations and County departments, with strategic support from the Office of Child Protection (OCP) and Chief Executive Office (CEO). LASD Deputy Sheriffs patrol the parks and engage with community members during PAD. DPH has been an initial and long-term advocate. DPH Injury & Violence Prevention (IVPP) assisted with evaluation and strategic planning, and Community Health Services developed PAD outreach and programming, such as walking clubs. Additional organizations were involved with resource fairs and other PAD programs (see Appendix 2: Additional Data for a complete list of resource fair participants, page 149).

Department of Parks and Recreation and Cross-Sector Collaboration

In 2017, a full time PAD Coordinator was hired to provide program support year-round and bridge communication between partner organizations and various stakeholders. The PAD Coordinator has been instrumental in coordinating PAD planning and administration, organizing the PAD resource fair, streamlining marketing and scheduling across parks, and increasing communication with front-line park staff in implementation of PAD to address challenges and increase efficiency. The PAD Coordinator was instrumental in promoting the PAD model by engaging local partners and potential funders to support PAD, conducting presentations at conferences, and responding to jurisdictions across the country interested in implementing PAD. Additionally, the PAD Coordinator helped to organize stakeholder engagement meetings, which were held in the spring of 2017, before PAD's June kickoff date, to encourage involvement of government agencies and community-based organizations. These meetings were held at both the park and agency level. Some examples of programming provided as a result of this cross-sector collaboration includes: public libraries providing arts/crafts and reading classes; the Public Defender's office offering "Juvenile Justice Jeopardy," an innovative

workshop that teaches youth about the criminal justice system, as well as their rights and obligations in regards to the law; DPH hosting the walking clubs; AltaMed and other local health organizations providing health workshops; and Probation offering parenting classes.

PAD Innovation Highlight: Stakeholder Engagement Meetings

PAD originated from community engagement when community members identified the need for summer park programming during the County's Gang Violence Reduction Initiative planning process in 2009. Each year, DPR conducted stakeholder planning and debrief meetings at the parks, and used feedback from participant surveys to shape and improve programming. Stakeholder planning meetings were held in the spring of 2017, before PAD's June kickoff date, to encourage involvement of County departments, local leaders, and community-based organizations. These meetings were held at each park and at the regional level and allowed all PAD stakeholders to have an active role in planning the program. The goals of the stakeholder meetings included: understanding and prioritizing community needs, garnering commitments for services, and planning specific PAD activities. Undertaking planning/community engagement efforts in a collaborative and transparent way allowed DPR to build and sustain strong relationships with PAD stakeholders, demonstrated accountability, and contributed to better overall outcomes for communities. The debriefing meetings in the fall were held to discuss successes and lessons learned; share evaluation results; address questions/concerns; and obtain feedback and recommendations for program improvement.

Collaboration with Department of Public Health

DPH has provided a significant amount of in-kind support to PAD since it began in 2010 through the Injury & Violence Prevention Program, including ongoing technical assistance and strategic planning, coordinating health outreach, overseeing evaluation, developing articles and reports, promoting the PAD model at conferences and with potential partners and funders, providing funding to help expand PAD, and funding and coordination of pilot programs to enhance PAD services. During 2017, DPH continued to oversee evaluation activities and health outreach, and work with partners to pilot innovative programs through funding and collaboration.

DPH coordinated with Probation to promote the Probation Enrichment Program and highlight the value of DPO participation in park programming. The DPH Trauma Prevention Initiative in South Los Angeles identified an opportunity to partner with DMH to leverage existing resources to implement Park Therapy, to reduce mental health stigma and increase access to resources and wellbeing, which is being considered for expansion countywide. This initiative also provided funding to pilot gang intervention services in partnership with the City of Los Angeles, and youth development programming and park staff training in partnership with the County Commission on Human Relations, at PAD parks in South Los Angeles. Additionally, in 2017, DPH

facilitated implementation of a community-driven Parks Are Safe Zones campaign, which will continue to be implemented through permanent signage in 2018. These elements are described in more detail in other sections of the report. The Trauma Prevention Initiative is planning to continue to support and leverage PAD as part of its place-based comprehensive violence prevention and intervention strategy in South Los Angeles; for example, using upcoming contracts with intervention agencies to provide safe passages and programming at PAD parks. While DPH has allocated a high-level staff person to provide in-kind support to PAD since 2010, this support is not sustainable as PAD continues to evolve and expand, and competing priorities of overseeing the growing Trauma Prevention Initiative.

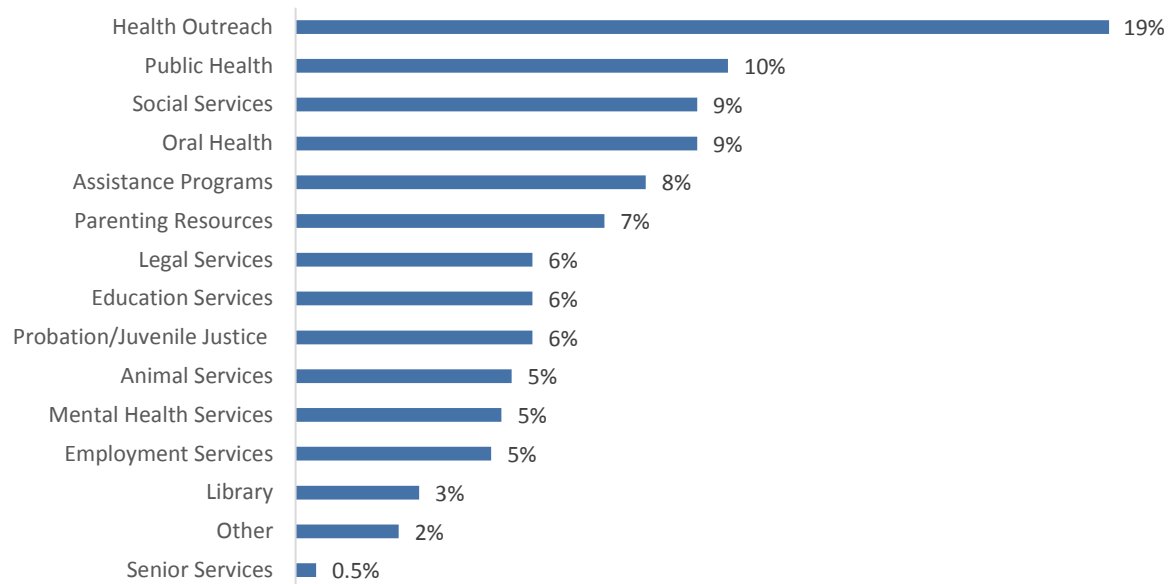
Cross-Sector Collaboration in Community Resource Fairs

A specific example of cross-sector collaboration during PAD was the community resource fair. Each park held one community resource fair during PAD, organized by DPR, which centralized outreach to County departments and community organizations and other agencies. DPH assisted with outreach to health and public health agencies to provide services at the community resource fair.

The services provided at the fair were diverse. Many service providers attended multiple resource fairs at PAD parks with some attending most if not all parks. For example, County of LA Public Defender's Office had services at all 23 parks, Children's Dental Group had services at 20 parks, and AltaMed (Women's Health) had health outreach services at 15 parks. A complete list of resource fair participants and services available to PAD attendees at the resource fair is available in Appendix 2: Additional Data (page 148).

Exhibit 28 shows the extent of services and resources at PAD community resource fairs by service type. The most common services were health outreach services (19%). A few organizations provided services in more than one domain. For example, DPH provided animal services through Veterinary Public Health and public health resources, including lead poisoning awareness, nutrition education, and emergency preparedness. County of LA Public Library provided services from 10 different Los Angeles libraries providing resources such as informational handouts, prizes, and various programs. As indicated in Exhibit 15, 38% of PAD participants attended the resource fair.

Exhibit 28: Type of Services at PAD Community Resource Fairs, 2017



Source: 2017 PAD resource fair provider survey.

Resource fair service providers gave a rating of excellent (grade of “A”), good (grade of “B”), fair (grade of “C”), and poor (below a grade of “C”) to various aspects of the resource fair as highlighted in Exhibit 29.

Overall, the service providers were satisfied, with a majority of them giving grades of A’s and B’s. Booth and program space were the highest rated, and event attendance was the lowest rated aspect of the resource fair. Approximately three in ten service providers gave a rating of fair or below (C and below) to attendance— many suggested that greater publicity, outreach, and advertisement were needed to reach the community. Another common complaint was in regards to the timing of the fair— summer heat made it difficult for service providers without overhead canopies and many believed the heat greatly reduced attendance. Similarly, many complained about public showings of movies drawing people away from the fair and wanted the movie and other PAD programming and events to start later on the evening the resource fair was held.

Exhibit 29: Grade Assignment to Various Aspects of the Resource Fair by Resource Fair Service Providers, 2017

Rating of attendance at resource fair	
A	27%
B	44%
C or below	30%
Average "GPA"	3.00
Rating of pre-planning for resource fair	
A	38%
B	47%
C or below	16%
Average "GPA"	3.25
Rating of on-site management at resource fair	
A	39%
B	52%
C or below	9%
Average "GPA"	3.31
Rating of facilities at resource fair	
A	40%
B	53%
C or below	7%
Average "GPA"	3.33
Rating of location of booth or program	
A	39%
B	52%
C or below	10%
Average "GPA"	3.31
Rating of booth or program space	
A	41%
B	54%
C or below	5%
Average "GPA"	3.37
Rating of publicity by organizers	
A	31%
B	45%
C or below	24%
Average "GPA"	3.07
Rating of day/weather conditions	
A	35%
B	55%
C or below	10%
Average "GPA"	3.05

Source: 2017 PAD resource fair provider survey.

98% of resource fair service providers indicated feeling safe at PAD and all providers believed PAD to be a pleasant venue to provide services. Additionally, 90% agreed PAD makes it easier to reach their target population. Most resource fair service providers (99%) indicated they were likely to participate in the resource fair in the future.

Service providers feel as though the resource fair is a great way for the community to get involved and noted the general community response to be very positive and appreciative. Resource fair service providers were asked to provide feedback on the benefits of the resource fair and their satisfaction with PAD, as well as recommendations for improving the resource fair and PAD in the future. Selected comments from service providers around the resource fair and PAD are provided in Exhibit 30. Selected photos highlighting the Resource Fair are shown in Exhibit 31.

Exhibit 30: Selected Comments from Service Providers about the Resource Fair and PAD, 2017

Community benefits of Resource Fair	"We were able to give approximately 50 children books to read. We let parents and caregivers know that the AC Bilbrew Library is now open and provided them with brochures of programs and services." - County of Los Angeles Public Library
	"Other than educating the community on the available mental health services, we were successful in placing a homeless mother and 2 children in one of our SA6 shelters." – Department of Mental Health
	"These events give us the opportunity to outreach to communities where we normally wouldn't be able to get out our messaging." - GetPREPLA
	"I gave important information regarding Healthcare program for undocumented public." – Valley Community Healthcare
Satisfaction with PAD	"It is a great way to reach out to the community and to those working individuals who do not have time to go into our district offices to apply/inquire on the services our department has to offer." – Department of Public Social Services
	"I really appreciate the opportunity to provide information to the communities within Los Angeles County. To be able to provide resources for people that may otherwise have no idea of how to maneuver through the County is very rewarding. I enjoy the community." – Los Angeles County - Department of Public Health: Veterinary Public Health
	"PAD highlights the importance of County Parks and their significance as community gathering spaces where residents of all ages should feel welcome and safe." - Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
	"I applaud the County for the vital and wonderful program!" - LA County DPH Step by Step
Recommendations for Resource Fair	"The idea is to have families enjoy and learn about resources but families came couple of minutes before the movie that was showing and by that time exhibitors were wrapping up and it was when families started coming." - GRID Alternatives of Greater Los Angeles
	"Too many activities going on during resource fair... We had very little participation at the booths." DPH/Lead Poisoning Prevention
	"Try to figure out a way to situate the public within the group of outreach providers. It seemed that the public sat around the booths and not within. It was as if they were afraid, embarrassed, or felt awkward at approaching the booth representatives. I think we would have been able to have more one-on-one with attendees with more people close by." – Department of Public Health, Environmental Health

Recommendations for PAD	“PAD is a good way to get information and resources out to local communities. Having the program more advertised would have probably drawn in more of crowd and maybe some entertainment would have helped. Other than that it was good.” - Department of Public Social Services
	“I think these events should be planned to be more frequent, sort of on regular basis.” – Urgent Care One
	“Better coordination with staff and community partners. Collaboration among agencies in the city can increase community attendance.” - SPIRITT Family Services
	“More publicity to allow us to promote our program to specific classes before our classes begin. Also, more promotion of resource fair- I felt not a lot of participants knew of event but we were able to promote and invite them. Next time we could share flyers during our events.” - AltaMed Health Services

Source: 2017 PAD resource fair provider survey.

Exhibit 31: Selected Photos about the Resource Fair, 2017



Source: Department of Parks and Recreation.

Summary

Increase Collaboration among Different Stakeholders

PAD is led by the County Department of Parks and Recreation, in partnership with County Board of Supervisors, Chief Executive Office, Department of Public Health, Sheriff's Department, Probation Department, and many other government agencies and community-based organizations. Cross sector collaboration is inherent in the implementation of PAD and is particularly supported by the new PAD Coordinator and through activities such as stakeholder engagement meetings and the community resource fair.

PAD Coordinator and Stakeholder Engagement

In 2017, a full time PAD Coordinator was hired to provide program support year-round and bridge communication between partner organizations and various stakeholders. The PAD Coordinator has been instrumental in coordinating PAD planning and administration, organizing the PAD resource fair, streamlining marketing and scheduling across parks, and increasing communication with front-line park staff in implementation of PAD to address challenges and increase efficiency. The PAD Coordinator helped to organize stakeholder engagement meetings, which were held in the spring of 2017, before PAD's June kickoff date, to encourage involvement of government agencies and community-based organizations. These meetings were held at both the park and agency level. Additionally, the PAD Coordinator was instrumental in promoting the PAD model by engaging local partners and potential funders to support PAD, conducting presentations at conferences, and responding to jurisdictions across the country interested in implementing PAD.

Resource Fair

The resource fair provided a venue for multiple County departments and community organizations to provide an array of health and social services to community members. In a survey of resource fair service providers, most agreed that PAD improved the accessibility of services to their target populations and that services were well received by PAD participants. One service provider noted, "These events give us the opportunity to outreach to communities where we normally wouldn't be able to get out our messaging." The resource fair helped overcome barriers to access, as one provider emphasized: "It is a great way to reach out to the community and to those working individuals who do not have time to go into our district offices to apply/inquire on the services our department has to offer." The most common types of services at the resource fair were health outreach services (19%), followed by public health services (10%). Organizations such as AltaMed (Women's Health) and Children's Dental Group were present at more than half of all 23 PAD parks.

Comments by resource fair providers reflected how County parks are well situated to deliver these types of programs and services: “PAD highlights the importance of County parks and their significance as community gathering spaces where residents of all ages should feel welcome and safe.” Additionally: “PAD highlights the importance of County Parks and their significance as community gathering spaces where residents of all ages should feel welcome and safe.”

Recommendations and Solutions

Recommendations for improved collaboration are included below. These recommendations reflect the progress made since 2016. Potential solutions were proposed by DPR and DPH.

- Improve communication and coordination of PAD within sectors through a coordinator.
 - This recommendation was achieved in 2017. If PAD expands to more parks or to more times throughout the year, a potential solution is the addition of dedicated staffing to ensure efficient operation and expanded impact of PAD.
- Convene leadership of key departments and initiatives to strategically align resources and plan programming for PAD each year, including DPR, LASD, DPH, Probation, and other partners, to address multiple needs of communities.
 - This recommendation was achieved in 2017, but requires continued effort to sustain. Solutions include a coordinated strategy among leadership to leverage PAD to address multiple community needs.
- Increase community engagement through collaboration with local community organizations and involving them in park stakeholder planning meetings.
 - This recommendation was partially achieved in in 2017 and remains relevant. Potential solutions include making programming more community driven and engaging local coalitions and leaders to involve community members early.
- Identify opportunities to use the park as a hub for system navigation to link at-risk youth and families to needed services.
 - This recommendation requires further effort to be achieved. Solutions include evaluation of pilot programs and institutionalization of successful services on-site at PAD to build more robust programming and expand collective impact.

Goal 3: Decrease Community Violence and Increase Perception of Safety

The potential impact of PAD on community violence and perceptions of safety were examined using different data sources and methods. Potential impact on violence and crime was assessed using Los Angeles Sheriff Department (LASD) and Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) Part I and Part II crime data from 2004 to 2017 (when available) at the reporting districts (RDs) where PAD parks were located or adjacent RDs when parks crossed RD boundaries. This section examines crime rates in PAD parks and rates over time by PAD park group, compares crime rates to LASD overall rates, and estimates the cumulative impact of PAD with a difference in difference (DD) analysis. These data describe the potential impact of PAD on crime in the park and surrounding community and highlight the potential impact of expanding PAD to other parks in Los Angeles County. Perceptions of safety and relationships between community members and Deputies were also examined using PAD participant surveys. In 2017, Community Interventionist Workers were introduced at two PAD parks, which were part of the Parks Are Safe Zones initiative.

Part I and Part II Crime Rates

Part I crimes are serious property and violent crimes that include homicide, aggravated assault, rape, larceny theft, robbery, grand theft auto, burglary, and arson. Part II crimes include non-violent and violent low-level offenses such as narcotics, disorderly conduct, non-aggravated assaults, and vandalism, among others. Part II crime rates are subject to underreporting and therefore trends presented in this report may underestimate rates of these crimes.

To estimate the potential impact of PAD on crime, a number of non-PAD parks were selected as a comparison group from a pool of parks with facilities suitable for hosting PAD programming. Comparison parks were selected based on assault and obesity rate quartiles. Each PAD park group was matched to a group of comparison parks, but comparison parks could be matched to more than one PAD park group.

Part I and Part II daily crime rates were created by calculating the ratio of number of crimes during the PAD period to the total population of the selected RDs using LASD/LAPD and Census population data. The PAD period was park and year specific and included the common timeframe of when PAD was in operation at all parks for the year. Daily crime rates were used for this analysis as: 1) PAD operation is concentrated during summer months and for a short period of time (3 days a week; 6-9 weeks) and 2) the number of days of PAD varies from year to year; therefore, using a daily rate makes crime comparable over time. See Appendix 3: Methods

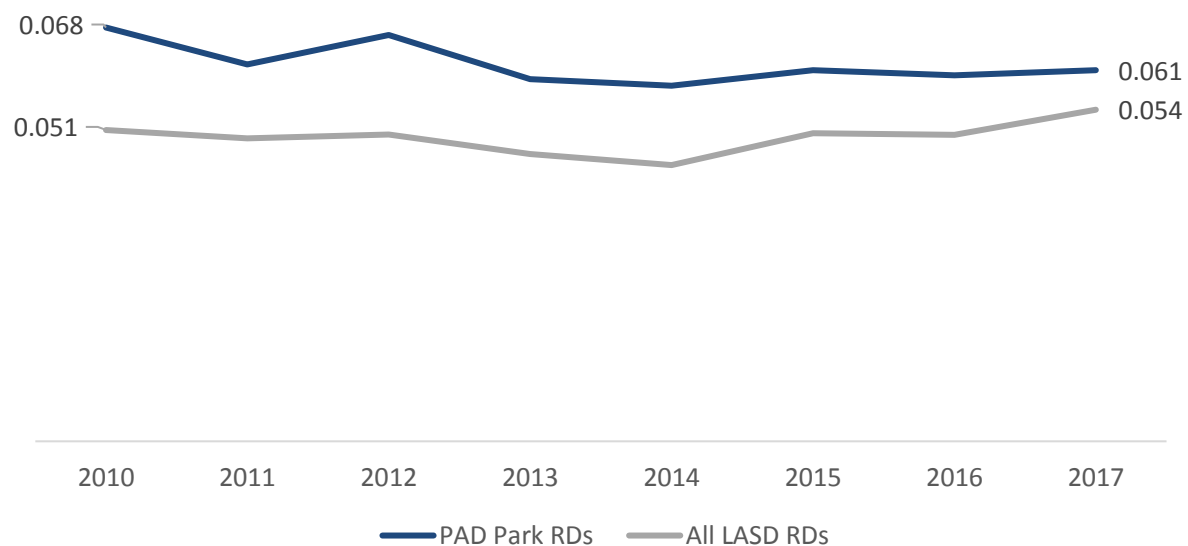
for further detail on Crime Data Analyses Methods (page 179). Please note that these results differ from those in the 2016 PAD evaluation, due to expansion of PAD, selection of different comparison parks, and other refinements to the crime analysis methodology.

Patterns in Part I and Part II Crime Rates

Part I and II Crime Long-Term Trends, PAD Parks and LASD Overall

Long-term trends of crime during PAD were examined from 2010 to 2017. Exhibit 32 shows the Part I crime rates in PAD parks and across all Los Angeles County RDs from 2010 to 2017. These data confirm that PAD parks had higher rates of crime as they were intentionally selected for PAD programming due to being located in high crime areas.

Exhibit 32: Part I Daily Crime Rates per 1,000 Population, in PAD Parks and Los Angeles County Reporting Districts, 2010-2017

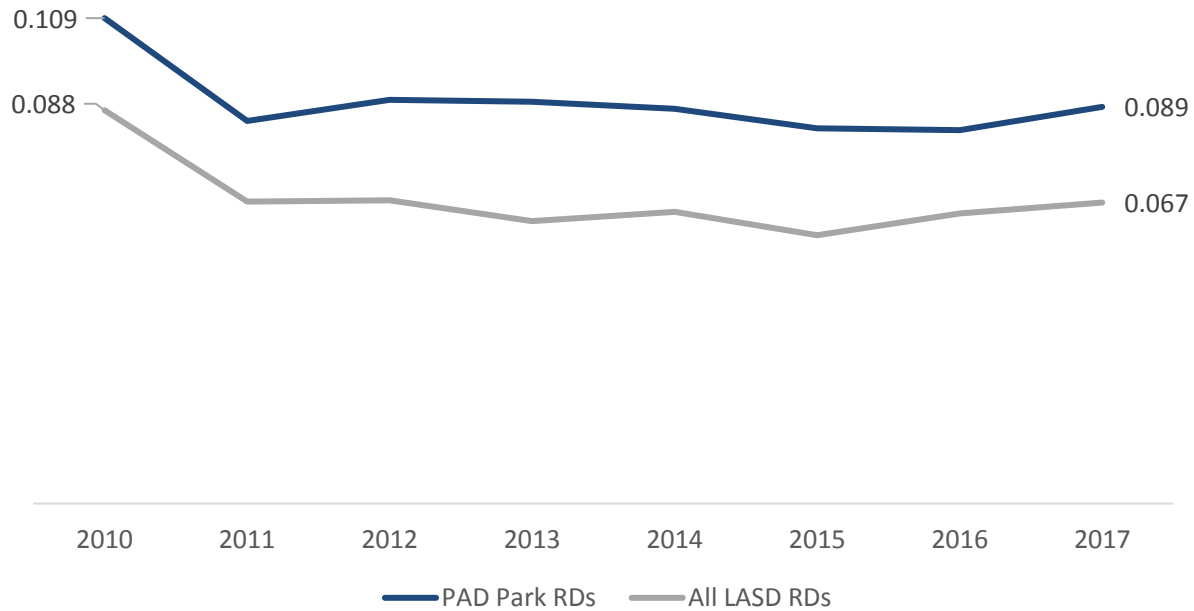


Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff Department and Los Angeles Police Department data, 2010-2017.

Note: "All LASD RDs" is inclusive of "PAD Park RDs". Daily rates are not directly comparable to daily rates presented in UCLA's 2016 PAD Evaluation Report due to refinements to the methodology.

Exhibit 33 shows Part II crime rates in PAD parks and across all Los Angeles County RDs on average from 2010 to 2017. These trends are similar to Part I crime rates, with higher rates in PAD parks than LASD overall, though there were more Part II crimes in general than Part I crimes.

Exhibit 33: Part II Daily Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, PAD Parks, and Los Angeles County Reporting Districts, 2010-2017

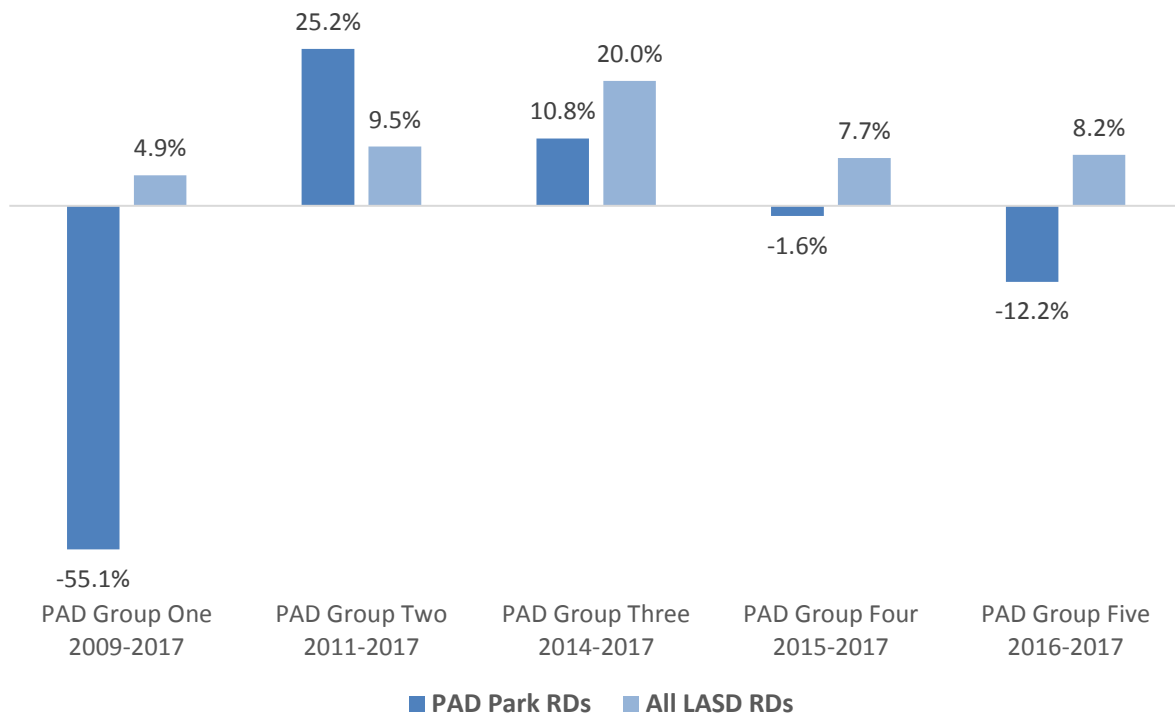


Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff Department and Los Angeles Police Department data, 2010-2017.
 Note: "All LASD RDs" is inclusive of "PAD Park RDs". Daily rates are not directly comparable to daily rates presented in UCLA's 2016 PAD Evaluation Report due to refinements to the methodology.

Change in Trends in PAD Parks Relative to LASD Overall

Exhibit 34 and Exhibit 35 display the crime rates in PAD groups compared to their respective baseline year (the year prior to implementation of PAD) to 2017. For Part I crimes, the analyses highlight reductions in crime rates in PAD Group One, Four, and Five, but not for PAD Group Two and Three. During this same period of time, LASD RDs had an increase in crime.

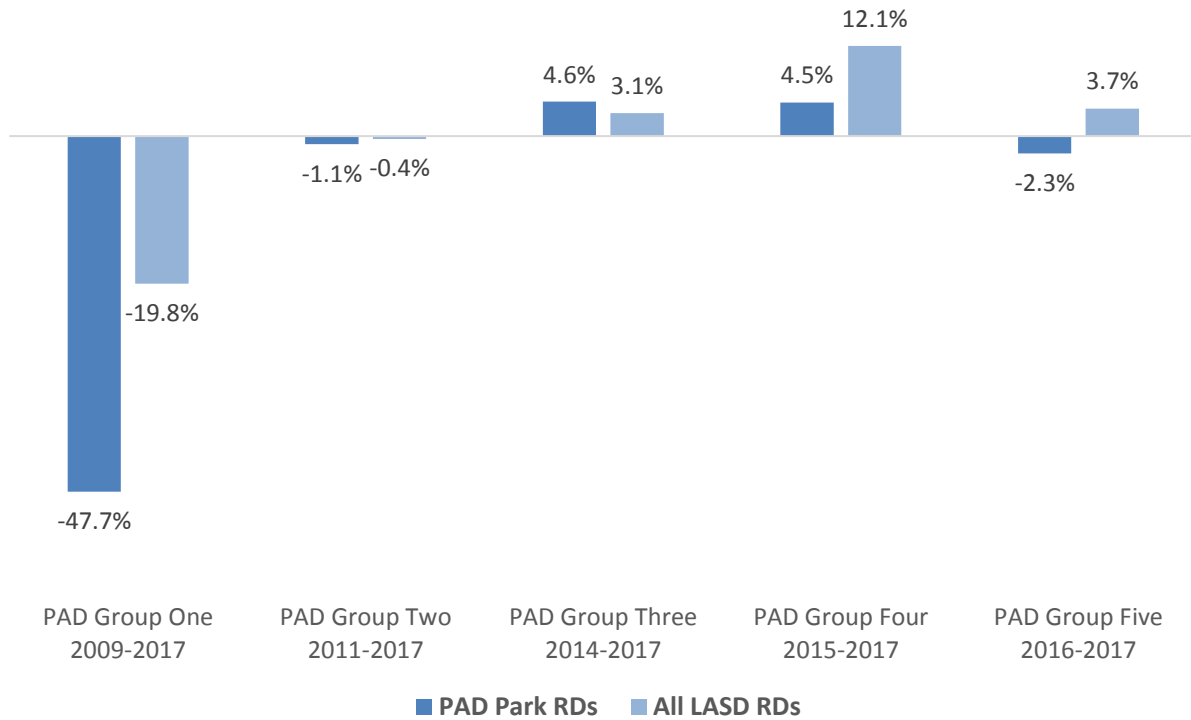
Exhibit 34: Change in Part I Daily Crime Rate in PAD Parks and Los Angeles County Reporting Districts, by PAD Group, from Respective Baseline to 2017



Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff Department and Los Angeles Police Department data, 2009-2017.
 Note: "All LASD RDs" is inclusive of "PAD Park RDs".

For Part II crime, the analyses highlight the reductions in crime rates in PAD Group One, Two, and Five, but not for PAD Group Three and Four. The direction of change in crime rates over time was similar for PAD RDs and LASD RDs, except for PAD Group Five. Crime Trend Analyses by Individual Park and PAD Group is presented in Appendix 2: Additional Data.

Exhibit 35: Change in Part II Daily Crime Rate in PAD Parks and Los Angeles County Reporting Districts, by PAD Group, from Respective Baseline to 2017



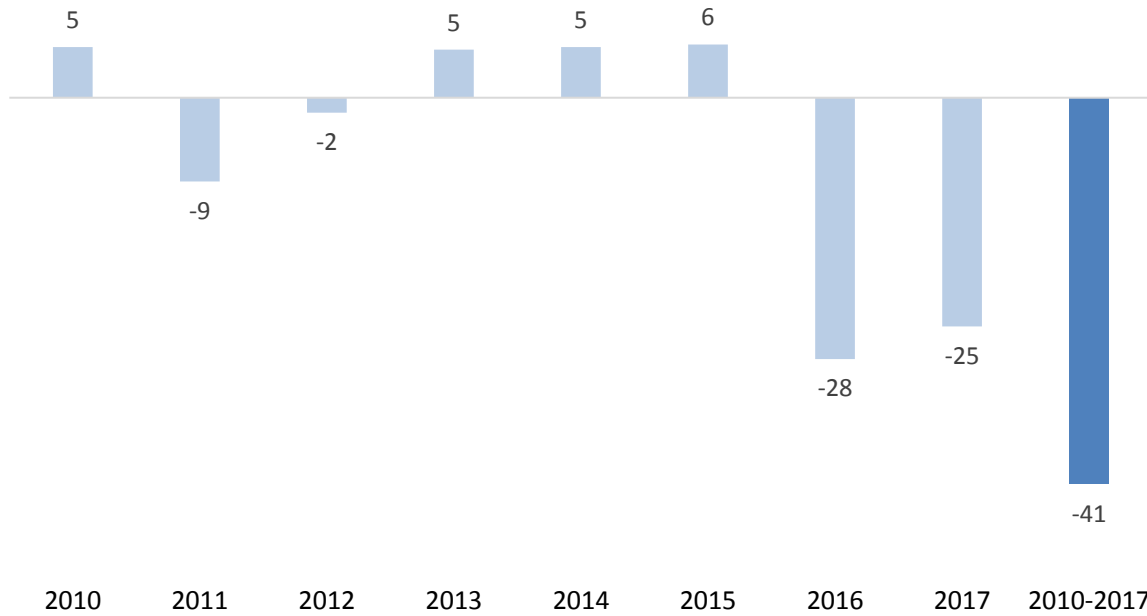
Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff Department and Los Angeles Police Department data, 2009-2017.
 Note: "All LASD RDs" is inclusive of "PAD Park RDs".

Differences in Daily Crime Rates in PAD and Comparison Parks

To accurately assess the impact of PAD on crime rates, changes in crime rates before and after PAD implementation were compared to changes in comparison parks in the same time period. This analysis assesses whether crime trends in PAD parks were similar to comparison parks using regression models that predicted crime rates for both groups before and after PAD implementation period. Comparison of the change between regression-based predicted rates for PAD and comparison parks is called difference-in-differences or DD methodology; a more robust analyses method than comparing actual rates between these groups. Predicted rates do not correspond to descriptive rates of crime reported above or in the Appendix. See Appendix 3: Methods for additional detail on Crime Rate Calculation and DD Methodology (page 181). Furthermore, crime analyses presented in this report are not directly comparable to the 2016 PAD Evaluation Report, due to changes in the selection of comparison parks, general increases in crime in 2017, and refinements in methodology.

Overall, DD findings indicated a reduction in crime rates in PAD parks after implementation of PAD and compared to comparison parks. This meant 41 fewer Part I crimes and 478 fewer Part II crimes between 2010 and 2017 in all PAD parks Exhibit 36 and Exhibit 37). The reduction in Part I crime was greater in 2016 and 2017. The reduction in Part II crimes was greater in 2017. From 2016 to 2017, there were 25 fewer Part I crimes and 202 fewer Part II crimes in all PAD parks relative to comparison parks.

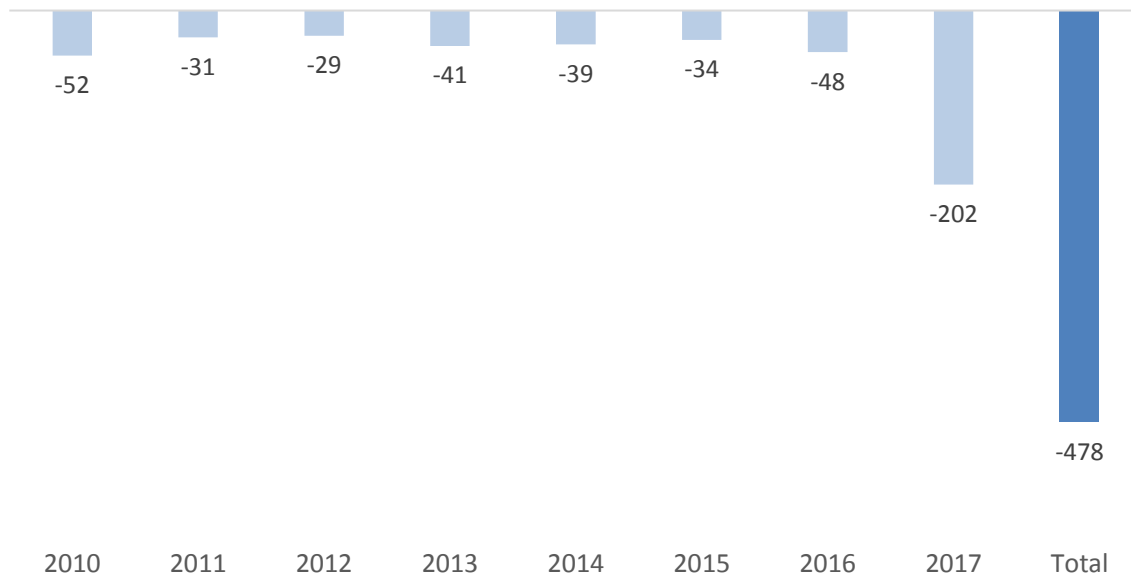
Exhibit 36: Estimated Cumulative Change in Number of Part I Crime (vs. Comparison Parks), 2010-2017



Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff Department and Los Angeles Police Department data, 2009-2017.

Note: Crime analyses presented in this report are not directly comparable to the 2016 PAD Evaluation Report, due to changes in the selection of comparison parks, general increases in crime in 2017, and refinements in methodology.

Exhibit 37: Estimated Cumulative Change in Number of Part II Crimes (vs. Comparison Parks), 2010-2017



Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff Department and Los Angeles Police Department data, 2009-2017.

Note: Crime analyses presented in this report are not directly comparable to the 2016 PAD Evaluation Report, due to changes in the selection of comparison parks, general increases in crime in 2017, and refinements in methodology.

Cumulative Reduction in Part I and II Crime

Exhibit 38 shows the reduction in Part I crimes per 1,000 population by PAD Group and for every year PAD was in operation and relative to comparison parks. Cumulatively, Part I crimes for PAD overall were reduced by 0.202 per 1,000 population over comparison parks from 2010 to 2017. This reduction was primarily attributed to PAD Group Three (0.484), followed by PAD Group One (0.310). The estimated reduction in Part I crime in 2017 was 0.120 per 1,000 population. This analysis was used to inform the estimates for Potential PAD Cost Savings Due to Reduced Crime presented in Goal 6: Achieve Cost Savings .

Exhibit 38: Estimated Cumulative Reduction in Rate of Part I Crime per 1,000 population in PAD Parks by Park Group, 2009-2017

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Group One	--	0.027	-0.044	-0.048	-0.046	-0.044	-0.042	-0.049	-0.064	-0.310
Group Two	--	--	--	0.040	0.071	0.070	0.070	0.085	0.117	0.453
Group Three	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.000	-0.173	-0.310	-0.484
Group Four	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.000	0.254	0.254
Group Five	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-0.116	-0.116
Cumulative Crime Reduction	--	0.027	-0.044	-0.008	0.025	0.027	0.028	-0.137	-0.120	-0.202

Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff Department and Los Angeles Police Department data, 2009-2017.

Note: Crime analyses presented in this report are not directly comparable to the 2016 PAD Evaluation Report, due to changes in the selection of comparison parks, general increases in crime in 2017, and refinements in methodology.

Exhibit 39 shows, Part II crimes for PAD were reduced by 2.332 per 1,000 population relative to comparison parks from 2010 to 2017. This reduction was primarily attributed to PAD Group One (1.381), followed by PAD Group Four (0.546). The estimated reduction in Part II crime in 2017 was 0.986 per 1,000 population relative to comparison parks.

Exhibit 39: Estimated Cumulative Reduction in Rate of Part II Crime per 1,000 population in PAD Parks by Park Group, 2009-2017

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Group One	--	-0.256	-0.153	-0.166	-0.156	-0.146	-0.138	-0.160	-0.207	-1.381
Group Two	--	--	--	0.022	-0.045	-0.045	-0.045	-0.055	-0.075	-0.242
Group Three	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.016	-0.023	-0.030	-0.037
Group Four	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.001	-0.547	-0.546
Group Five	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-0.126	-0.126
Cumulative Crime Reduction	--	-0.256	-0.153	-0.144	-0.201	-0.191	-0.166	-0.236	-0.986	-2.332

Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff Department and Los Angeles Police Department data, 2009-2017.

Note: Crime analyses presented in this report are not directly comparable to the 2016 PAD Evaluation Report, due to changes in the selection of comparison parks, general increases in crime in 2017, and refinements in methodology.

PAD Participant Perceptions of Safety and Satisfaction with Law Enforcement

The majority of unique PAD respondents perceived PAD parks to be very safe (54%) and an additional 39% perceived PAD parks to be somewhat safe (Exhibit 40). Perceptions of PAD parks as very safe appeared to be highest in the newest parks, PAD Group Five (66%). In contrast, PAD attendees perceived the neighborhoods they live in as very safe less frequently (36%). Among PAD attendees who expressed not feeling safe in their neighborhood, 78% felt safe at PAD. Examining survey trends over time indicates perception of safety at PAD and in the participants' neighborhood has seen a slight downward trend in PAD Group One and PAD Group Two, since the program's inception for each PAD Group (see PAD Participant Survey Trends: PAD Group One and PAD Group Two, PAD Perception of Safety over Time for additional detail by year and by park).

The great majority (83%) of unique PAD respondents reported that the number of Deputy Sheriffs at PAD parks was just right (Exhibit 41). More reported that the number of Deputy Sheriffs was not enough (12%) as opposed to too many (4%). Overall, the overwhelming majority agreed that PAD improved the relationship of the community with Deputy Sheriffs (96%).

Exhibit 40: PAD Attendees Perceptions of Safety at PAD Parks and Their Neighborhoods in Percentages (%), Unique PAD Respondents, 2017

		Park Group (Year in which park joined PAD)																												
		Group One (2010)				Group Two (2012)				Group Three (2015)				Group Four (2016)									Group Five (2017)							
Park Name	All PAD Parks	Pamela	Roosevelt	Ted Watkins	PAD Group One Total	City Terrace	Jesse Owens	Loma Alta	PAD Group Two Total	Bassett	Salazar	San Angelo	PAD Group Three Total	Adventure	Allen Martin	Athens	Belvedere	Bethune	East Rancho Dominguez	El Cariso	Helen Keller	Mayberry	Obregon	Stephen Sorensen	Val Verde	PAD Group Four Total	Amigo	Sorensen	PAD Group Five Total	
Perception of safety during PAD attendance																														
Unsafe	6	7	9	12	9	-	10	-	5	7	10	6	7	3	16	10	7	6	8	2	9	5	6	3	4	6	-	-	-	
Somewhat safe	39	34	38	38	37	40	48	22	34	40	57	32	42	30	22	63	40	48	55	26	43	35	45	28	24	40	35	29	32	
Very safe	54	59	54	50	54	55	43	75	61	54	34	62	51	67	63	27	53	47	37	71	49	60	49	69	73	54	63	69	66	
Perception of neighborhood safety from crime																														
Unsafe	13	25	17	25	18	25	30	8	19	9	25	13	16	8	17	8	16	10	16	8	17	12	15	7	10	10	-	6	5	
Somewhat safe	51	48	47	53	48	51	60	40	48	53	56	52	54	51	30	64	51	55	61	54	56	49	57	49	29	52	51	63	57	
Very safe	36	26	36	22	34	24	10	52	33	38	19	34	31	42	53	28	33	36	23	37	27	39	28	44	62	37	45	30	38	

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes respondents who indicated they were completing the survey for the first time. Results are not displayed for cells with a numerator less than 5.

Note: In the 6,029 surveys analyzed, the following data had missing values: safety during PAD and within the neighborhood (2.6% and 1.2%, respectively).

Exhibit 41: PAD Attendees Perceptions of Satisfaction with Law Enforcement in Percentages (%), Unique PAD Respondents, 2017

		Park Group (Year in which park joined PAD)																												
		Group one (2010)				Group Two (2012)				Group Three (2015)				Group Four (2016)								Group Five (2017)								
Park Name	All PAD Parks	Pamela	Roosevelt	Ted Watkins	PAD Group One Total	City Terrace	Jesse Owens	Loma Alta	PAD Group Two Total	Bassett	Salazar	San Angelo	PAD Group Three Total	Adventure	Allen Martin	Athens	Belvedere	Bethune	East Rancho Dominguez	El Cariso	Helen Keller	Mayberry	Obregon	Stephen Sorensen	Val Verde	PAD Group Four Total	Amigo	Sorensen	PAD Group Five Total	
Number of Deputy Sheriffs at PAD																														
Just right	83	73	81	77	80	87	74	81	81	87	62	87	80	92	88	94	67	89	72	86	79	88	74	91	83	86	87	83	86	
Not enough	12	25	16	20	17	11	11	12	12	8	30	11	15	6	-	3	28	6	23	12	14	8	22	6	8	10	-	12	7	
Too many	4	-	3	-	3	-	15	7	8	4	8	-	4	-	-	3	5	5	-	-	7	4	4	3	9	4	10	-	8	
Agreed that PAD improved relationships between community and Deputies	96	97	96	95	96	100	95	95	97	95	92	97	95	97	97	97	94	95	99	98	93	98	94	98	98	97	99	98	99	

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes respondents who indicated they were completing the survey for the first time. Results are not displayed for cells with a numerator less than 5.

Note: In the 6,029 surveys analyzed, the following data had missing values: questions around deputy presence and improved relationships between the community and Deputies (25% and 7.5%, respectively).

PAD respondents rated their level of safety when attending PAD and identified what factor(s) contributed to this level of safety. Exhibit 42 shows the most common themes around factors that contribute to feelings of safety or unsafety in the largest font. Selected comments are highlighted in Exhibit 43.

Exhibit 42: Common Themes of Responses around Feelings of Safety, Unique PAD Respondents, 2017



Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys.

Note: Text size reflects prevalence of categories associated with question 13: “How safe do you feel attending PARKS AFTER DARK? What made you feel safe or unsafe?”

Exhibit 43: Selected Comments about Park and Neighborhood Safety, 2017

Safety during PAD attendance	“I would like to thank the staff, very polite and helpful, the security officers made my family friends and myself feel safe.” (Adventure Park)
	“We feel safe because of all the staff that's always close by and very attentive” (El Cariso Park)
	“I feel safe because the police are watching over parks after dark” (Belvedere Park)
	“A lot of the community is present and I appreciate the Sheriffs patrolling” (Belvedere Park)
	“We feel safe because of all the staff that's always close by and very attentive” (El Cariso Park)
	“Heavy police presence at Jesse Owens. As well as gang reduction presence trying to keep it safe for the kids.” (Jesse Owens Park)
	“I felt safe to be surrounded by staff” (San Angelo Park)
Perception of neighborhood safety from crime	“Community atmosphere made it feel safe” (Belvedere Park)
	“A lot of people attend and sheriffs are around watching our surroundings” (Bassett Park)
	“All of us together, made us feel safe” (Adventure Park)
	“Knowing that people are around and coming as a group” (Belvedere Park)

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys.

Exhibit 44 identifies the themes associated with these factors by count and percentage. The responses were overall positive. The most common theme was Deputy Sheriff presence (48%), which was based on PAD participants feeling safe when Deputy Sheriffs were around and visible at PAD events. A large number of respondents indicated the presence of park staff made them feel safe (19%) and that having a lot of people around during PAD also increased their feelings of safety (12%). Another common theme was general supervision/security; these responses did not directly mention Deputy Sheriff presence but expressed safety in a more general sense of participants being supervised in and around the park.

Restrooms were common areas of the park identified as unsafe and often overlapped with substance use. Lighting was a common theme around feelings of unsafety as well; many people felt that the park was too dimly lit for the event to take place at night.

Safety concerns also focused on other people who were at the park during PAD— both in a positive and negative way. Roughly 39% of respondents contributed their safety ranking to other people attending PAD. People felt safe when there were people around (i.e. friendly people, crowds), park staff/PAD organizers, and family members at PAD. Feelings of unsafety were associated with the presence of gangs or strangers.

Exhibit 44: Comment Distribution around Feelings of Safety at PAD, Unique PAD Respondents, 2017

Theme	Sub-Theme	Percentage
General safety factors	Police presence	48%
	Other	6%
	General supervision/surveillance/security	5%
	General safety	4%
	Community/neighborhood Positive/general	3%
	Violence/weapons/crime	1%
	Substance use	1%
	Positive atmosphere	0.7%
	Police presence Need more police	0.6%
	General positive	0.5%
	General lack of safety	0.4%
	Lack of crime	--
	Community/neighborhood Negative	--
Park specific factors	Park Lighting	4%
	Park Environment	2%
	Park Facilities	0.2%
People at PAD	Staff	19%
	People around	12%
	Family	4%
	Gangs	1%
	"Bad" people	0.9%
	Young people	0.7%
	Friends	0.5%
	Adults	0.5%
	Other	0.4%
	Homeless/Gamblers	0.3%
	Neighbors	0.2%

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes respondents who indicated they were completing the survey for the first time. Themes are not displayed for cells with a numerator less than 5.

Note: Response to question 13: "How safe do you feel attending PARKS AFTER DARK? What made you feel safe or unsafe?"

PAD participants described their thoughts about the number of Deputy Sheriffs present at PAD and offered comments or suggestions to the Sheriff’s Department. Exhibit 45 displays common themes of the responses around comments or suggestions to the Sheriff’s Department in the largest font. Selected comments are highlighted in Exhibit 46.

Exhibit 45: Common Themes of Comments and Suggestions to Sheriff’s Department, Unique PAD Respondents, 2017



Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys.

Note: Text size reflects prevalence of categories associated with question 14: “Please provide specific recommendations for the Sheriff’s Department.”

Exhibit 46: Selected Comments about Presence of Deputy Sheriffs at PAD, 2017

Deputy presence	“Doing a great job, thank you guys” (Adventure Park)
	“Great job. Keep up the good work keeping our parks safe” (Stephen Sorensen Park)
	“I liked that every time I came there were at least two patrol cars” (Val Verde Park)
	“Love how many Sheriffs are around and how some even participate” (El Cariso Park)
	“Glad that they are present it helps with safety” (Sorensen Park)
	“More frequent presence at the parks after dark” (El Cariso Park)
	“Thank you for keeping us safe and being aware” (Roosevelt Park)
Relationship between deputies and community	“Doing great job interacting with community” (Roosevelt Park)
	“Thank you for watching over the park and the community.” (Belvedere Park)

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys.

Exhibit 47 identifies the themes associated with these factors by count and percentage. Most responses were positive, with nearly one in four comments expressing gratitude to Deputy Sheriffs for their participation and involvement with PAD. Most responses were recommendations to the Sheriff's Department. There were many recommendations about expanding current coverage and patrol within the park or a specific area of the park. Within the coverage and patrol theme, it was frequently suggested that Deputies increase their presence at the park outside of scheduled PAD programming. Many expressed the need to increase the number of Deputies, for Deputies to walk around more while at PAD, to add more general surveillance, and to improve their interaction with the community. Roughly 6% of comments and suggestions to the Sheriff's Department had a less positive tone.

Exhibit 47: Comment Distribution around Suggestions/Comments for Sheriff's Department, Unique PAD Respondents, 2017

Theme	Sub-Theme	Percentage
Positively charged comment	Thank you/good job	24%
	General positive/safe	17%
Recommendations/ observations	Coverage/patrol	16%
	Coverage/patrol Park (more often)	3%
	Coverage/patrol Playground	1%
	Coverage/patrol Parking lot	1%
	Coverage/patrol Bathroom	--
	Coverage/patrol Courts/fields	--
	Coverage/patrol Neighborhoods around park	--
	Increase number of police	10%
	Walk around more	8%
	Improve community engagement/response	5%
	More surveillance	5%
	Interaction with youth	3%
	Did not see any police	3%
	Address fights/violence	--
Negatively charged comment	Substance use	2%
	Negative police interaction	1%
	Decrease police presence	0.8%
	"Black lives matter"	--
Other	Other	9%
	No/none/nothing	--

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes respondents who indicated they were completing the survey for the first time.

Themes are not displayed for cells with a numerator less than 5.

Note: Response to question 14: "Please provide specific recommendations for the Sheriff's Department."

Selected photos and stories of park safety and law enforcement are displayed in Exhibit 48 and Exhibit 49.

Exhibit 48: Selected Photos about Park Safety and Law Enforcement, 2017



Source: Department of Parks and Recreation.

Exhibit 49: Selected Stories about Park Safety and Law Enforcement, 2017

We are in an area where there are two neighborhood social groups who have historically been at odds with one other. However, during our PAD concerts and other entertainment events, these opposing groups were able to come together in one area and enjoy time with their families. Clashes were averted as a result of “family time” at the park. – (Park staff, Allen Martin Park)

Local community at-risk youth were overjoyed participating in our anti-bullying programming during Parks After Dark (PAD), which featured the MMA (Mixed Martial Arts). Together, they decided that it would be great to form a Teen Leadership Group and turn their lives around. They went from being involved with gangs to volunteering to do community service work through “Inner City Visions,” a non-profit organization that is dedicated to providing gang intervention and abatement programming in the community. – (Park staff, Bethune Park)

A participant said she really enjoyed listening to the concert and painting in peace. She told us a story of how she was walking near the park one Sunday afternoon in May when gunshots rang out and families witnessed people being hit by gunfire. She said she the environment during PAD is a transition from feeling fear to having fun with family, friends and neighbors in a safe space. – (Park staff, Helen Keller Park)

We had a young active gang member coming to the park every day. He would have conversations with the staff on a daily basis. He would stay and use the open gym. He then heard about the Parks After Dark (PAD) Program and began attending every Thursday and Friday night. He soon became a volunteer for the program. He would help set up and break down for the program and also helped with serving food from time to time. Being a volunteer helped him keep out of trouble. It also helped him stay focused on something new and fun during the time he was off school. He said he would love to come help next summer. – (Park staff, Jesse Owens Park)

This year, during Parks After Dark (PAD), we tried to introduce and incorporate new ideas, as well as break through boundaries. In our small community, there is a disconnect between law enforcement and the community that they serve. As we all know, PAD has incorporated law enforcement in its budget to ensure the safety of its participants, but we took it a step further and took advantage of the situation to incorporate the Sheriff’s Department into our community events. – (Park staff, Val Verde Park)

Source: Department of Parks and Recreation.

PAD Innovation Highlight: Deputy Engagement

Prior to PAD, LASD patrolled parks primarily in their cars. During PAD, LASD Deputies patrolled the parks and participated in activities alongside participants. Their presence was intended to deter crime and increase perceptions of safety, as well as to actively engage with the community to foster more positive and trusting relationships. The Deputies helped plan and participated in sports tournaments and other special events; conducted safety and self-defense courses; and distributed food and promotional items. Many of the Deputies emphasized that they were “seen as much more approachable” as a result of PAD.

This created an important dynamic whereby Deputies, park staff, and the community shared responsibility for identifying, preventing, and eradicating problems that impacted community safety and improved the overall quality of life in these communities.

PAD Innovation Highlight: Community Interventionist Workers

The Los Angeles County Center for Strategic Public-Private Partnerships (Center) facilitated a partnership between DPR and the City of Los Angeles’s Gang Reduction Youth Development Office (GRYD) to provide intervention services at Jesse Owens Park and Ted Watkins Park, two County parks adjacent to GRYD Zones experiencing an upsurge in gang-related crime, during summer 2017. With funding from DPH, DPR launched the PAD GRYD Intervention Pilot. Community Intervention Workers (CIWs) engaged in peace-building with gangs; diffused conflict; provided referrals for current/potential gang members to GRYD services; and outreached to at-risk youth and families to participate in PAD. CIW’s expertise in gangs and community dynamics, combined with GRYD oversight, provided a seamless response to crime and safety concerns. Park staff reported that CIWs worked closely with staff and Deputies to ensure safety; anticipated potential conflicts before they escalated; and assisted with programming. The Pilot allowed both organizations to work across different levels of government, build a foundation for future regional collaboration, and set the precedence for establishing intervention services at parks in unincorporated communities.

The intervention pilot coincided with a community safety outreach project called Parks Are Safe Zones, implemented at seven South Los Angeles PAD Parks during Summer 2017. Community members from Westmont West Athens Community Action for Peace developed the project which aimed to encourage community members to use the parks. DPH and DPR supported the project by purchasing banners and flyers that were posted at the parks while CIWs communicated to gang neighborhoods that parks are off limits for violence.

Summary

Decrease Community Violence and Increase Perception of Safety

To assess the potential impact of PAD on community violence, crime rates were analyzed, as well as perception of safety and law enforcement from participant surveys. PAD was designed to take place in parks in high crime areas and analyses of Part I and Part II crime rates confirmed these rates were higher in PAD parks than in Los Angeles County reporting districts (RDs) overall. Part I crimes include serious and violent crimes (e.g., homicide, aggravated assaults, rapes, and robberies) and Part II crimes include less violent and lower-level offenses (e.g., narcotics, disorderly conduct, and vandalism). Crime rates were analyzed using the number of crimes in the park RD and the RD immediately surrounding each park, along with Census block-level population estimates. Unless otherwise specified, analyses focus on the common period of PAD operation during the summer (the shared time period between the first day of PAD and the last day of PAD) at each park each year. As PAD schedules varied by park and by year, daily crime rates were used to enable accurate comparisons. Please note that these results differ from those in the 2016 PAD evaluation, due to refined methodology that results in more conservative estimates, discussed in Appendix 3: Methods (Crime Data Analyses Methods and Trends). For example, as PAD has expanded to more parks, it narrows the field of comparison parks.

Parks Are Safe Zones (PSZ), a community safety outreach project was implemented at all seven Supervisorial District 2 PAD Parks during summer 2017. DPH and DPR partnered with community members from Westmont West Athens Community Action for Peace to promote safety at County parks across South Los Angeles. The outreach project aimed to encourage community members to use the parks and communicate to gangs that parks are off limits for violence. Two PSZ PAD parks, Jesse Owens Park and Ted Watkins Park, also launched a Community Intervention Worker (CIW) pilot during summer 2017. CIWs engaged in peace building with gangs; diffused conflict; provided referrals for current/potential gang members to GRYD services; and outreached to at-risk youth and families to participate in PAD.

Crime Rates in PAD Parks and Comparison Parks

To accurately assess the impact of PAD on crime rates, changes in crime rate before and after PAD implementation were compared to changes in comparison parks in the same time period (Difference in Differences methodology; “DD”). This analysis helps assess whether crime trends in PAD parks were similar or different to what we would expect to see in comparison parks (predicted crime rates). A greater reduction in PAD parks would indicate the relative impact of PAD in reducing crime. Comparison parks were identified using statistical modeling and had

similar levels of violence and obesity levels at baseline, and adequate facilities to host a program like PAD. The DD analyses showed mixed results by PAD Group.

Cumulative Reduction in Part I and Part II Crime

Overall, DD findings indicated a reduction in crime rates in PAD parks after implementation of PAD and relative to comparison parks. This meant 41 fewer Part I crimes and 478 fewer Part II crimes between 2010 and 2017 in all PAD parks. The reduction in Part I crime was greater in 2016 and 2017. The reduction in Part II crimes was greater in 2017. In 2017, there were 25 fewer Part I crimes and 202 fewer Part II crimes between 2016 and 2017 in all PAD parks when compared to comparison parks. Please note these results differ from the 2016 report due to expansion of PAD, selection of different comparison parks, and other refinements to the methodology.

Participant Perception of Safety

Overall 94% felt safe attending PAD in 2017. The majority (54%) of PAD participants reported feeling very safe at PAD parks but fewer (36%) reported feeling very safe in their neighborhoods. One respondent at El Cariso Park said, “We feel safe because of all the staff that are always close by and very attentive” while a respondent at City Terrace Park said, “I feel unsafe if there isn't supervision.”

Community Law Enforcement Relationships

Participants indicated that PAD helped improve relationships between community and law enforcement. The majority of unique PAD respondents agreed that the number of Deputy Sheriffs at PAD were just right (83%) and that PAD improved the relationship of the community with the Deputy Sheriffs (96%). Participants indicated that these perceptions were most frequently based on the presence of Deputy Sheriffs (48%): “Glad that they are present it helps with safety.” Having park staff (19%) and people (12%) around also contributed to feelings of safety. General feedback to the Deputy Sheriffs most often included gratitude (24%): “Thank you for watching over the park and the community” and to increase the number of Deputies and have more of a constant presence at parks (10%): “Having more police will make people feel safer.” Participants also recommended Deputies walk around more and interact with the community (8%): “I would like to see them get off the car and walk around a bit more.”

Recommendations and Solutions

Recommendations for improved safety at PAD are included below. These recommendations reflect the progress made since 2016. Potential solutions were proposed by DPR and DPH.

- Develop programs and strategies to ensure youth and families can travel safely to and from the parks across gang neighborhoods.
 - This recommendation requires further effort to be achieved. Solutions include expanding the GRYD intervention pilot to other PAD parks and establishing infrastructure for these services at PAD, potentially through partnership with the DPH Trauma Prevention Initiative.
- Encourage increased engagement of Deputy Sheriffs with the community at PAD (e.g., interaction with youth, consistent assignment of same Deputies per park to build trust).
 - This recommendation was achieved in 2017, but requires continued effort to sustain. Solutions include additional coordination to implement Deputy-led programming at all parks and to provide opportunities for community members, Deputies, and park staff to work together.
- Encourage increased presence of Deputy Sheriffs at parks throughout the year.
 - This recommendation requires further effort to be achieved. Solutions include continued participation of Deputy Sheriffs at PAD and collaborative efforts between DPR, DPH, and LASD to strategize on sustaining presence throughout the year.

Goal 4: Increase Physical Activity, and Decrease Chronic Disease Risk

The impact of PAD on physical activity and burden of disease was assessed using PAD participant survey data, DPR attendance data, and Census data on population characteristics. The potential impact of PAD on disease burden was estimated using a modified version of the Integrated Transport and Health Impacts Model (ITHIM). Further detail on Integrated Transport and Health Impacts Model (ITHIM) Methods is provided later in this chapter and in Appendix 3: Methods (page 182). These data highlight the potential benefits of physical activity at PAD parks in communities with high obesity rates relative to the County.

Routine Physical Activity and Physical Activity during PAD

PAD participants reported on their routine levels of physical activity (independent of PAD) and participation in physical activity while attending PAD. About one fourth (27%) indicated they routinely had at least 30 minutes of moderate physical activity for five or more days per week (Exhibit 50). This percentage was highest for males (30%) and children ages 16 and under (35%). Approximately 15% of unique PAD respondents indicated not having any routine weekly physical activity of at least 30 minutes/day.

Exhibit 50: Weekly Frequency of at least 30 Minutes of Routine Moderate Physical Activity among PAD Participants, 2017

Group	N	None	1-2 days	3-4 days	5+ days
Gender					
Female	3,078	15%	26%	34%	25%
Male	1,607	13%	24%	33%	30%
Age					
Adult (17 and older)	3,990	14%	27%	34%	25%
Youth (16 and under)	1,284	15%	19%	32%	35%
All PAD participants	5,647	15%	25%	34%	27%

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes respondents who indicated they were completing the survey for the first time. Note: Not all PAD participants indicated gender or age in the PAD participant survey; therefore, they may not add to N for “all PAD participants”.

This routine level of activity was compared with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services physical activity guidelines, which indicated 60 minutes/day for youth ages 16 and under and 30 minutes for 5 days a week for adults ages 17 and older. Based on these guidelines, 43% of adult and 13% of youth unique PAD respondents met these levels of routine physical activity (Exhibit 51).

Exhibit 51: PAD Attendees' Physical Activity Level and Participation in PAD Physical Activities in Percentages (%), Unique PAD Respondents, 2017

		Park Group (Year in which park joined PAD)																											
		Group One (2010)				Group Two (2012)				Group Three (2015)				Group Four (2016)										Group Five (2017)					
Park Name	All PAD Parks	Pamela	Roosevelt	Ted Watkins	PAD Group One Total	City Terrace	Jesse Owens	Loma Alta	PAD Group Two Total	Bassett	Salazar	San Angelo	PAD Group Three Total	Adventure	Allen Martin	Athens	Belvedere	Bethune	East Rancho Dominguez	El Cariso	Helen Keller	Mayberry	Obregon	Stephen Sorensen	Val Verde	PAD Group Four Total	Amigo	Sorensen	PAD Group Five Total
Reaches recommended level of daily physical activity																													
Youth	13	-	16	-	16	-	-	24	12	15	9	13	12	-	-	-	-	8	43	33	-	25	17	-	5	11	-	-	-
Adult (17 and older)	43	47	50	32	48	50	57	54	54	34	46	44	42	43	37	16	43	68	55	52	45	60	51	17	45	42	50	34	43
Participation in any physical activity at PAD	83	68	87	80	85	79	97	74	81	86	70	78	78	70	81	92	86	91	87	82	79	78	82	73	93	84	91	80	86
Frequency of physical activity participation																													
Once or twice	25	24	25	34	25	21	21	19	20	25	26	23	25	21	26	19	25	41	11	22	20	22	25	26	29	26	15	20	17
Once a week	38	38	34	30	34	48	47	32	40	41	33	42	39	39	45	64	35	28	34	40	34	23	39	41	37	40	17	38	27
More than once a week	29	22	36	33	35	25	26	25	25	21	29	26	25	23	19	13	35	28	48	30	31	44	28	30	26	28	63	34	49
Type of physical activity participation ¹																													
Team sport	24	17	24	14	23	16	40	24	25	32	16	24	24	18	-	10	28	46	28	20	23	17	21	24	26	24	21	30	25
Walking club	26	24	28	26	28	13	14	15	14	33	17	24	25	22	38	50	18	12	30	17	21	21	25	25	34	26	37	30	33
Exercise class	20	13	15	21	16	13	14	15	14	12	11	16	13	16	19	31	16	16	38	29	18	27	23	31	19	24	11	9	10
Swimming	20	11	25	20	24	32	41	23	30	6	21	11	12	9	19	12	28	19	4	31	25	10	29	6	38	19	-	14	7
Other activity	12	11	9	13	9	10	13	15	13	10	15	15	13	15	-	8	15	20	19	15	12	18	9	7	7	12	43	21	32

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes respondents who indicated they were completing the survey for the first time. Results are not displayed for cells with a numerator less than 5.

Note: In the 6,029 surveys analyzed, the following data had missing values: questions around physical activity (3%).

1. Multiple responses possible.

83% participated in physical activity (of any form) at PAD and 55% indicated both attending PAD at least once a week and participating in physical activity at PAD at least once a week. Considering survey trends over time, both PAD Group One and PAD Group Two have seen higher participation in physical activity since the program's inception for each PAD Group (see PAD Participant Survey Trends: PAD Group One and PAD Group Two, Physical Activity at PAD over Time for additional detail by year and by park).

Among attendees who did not meet the recommended activity guidelines for their age, 84% participated in PAD physical activities. Of unique PAD respondents, many engaged in physical activity at PAD once a week (38%), followed by more than once a week (29%) and once or twice during PAD (25%). PAD attendees reported participating in various PAD physical activities including walking club (26%), team sports (24%), exercise classes (20%), and swimming (20%).

Select comments about participation in PAD physical activity are highlighted in Exhibit 52. Examples of photos and stories are provided in Exhibit 53 and Exhibit 54.

Exhibit 52: Selected Comments about Physical Activity at PAD, 2017

Physical activity at PAD	"In Bassett Park we need exercise classes for adults 30+ age and more Pilates, yoga, and boxing." (Bassett Park)
	"In general I love this park because it has many activities, such as sports, information, and swimming." (Belvedere Park)
	"Keep the gym open late." (Roosevelt Park)
	"Please more exercise machines and a new playground, and more tennis programs." (Roosevelt Park)
	"Thank you for the exercise motivation for the kids." (Stephen Sorensen Park)
	"All that this park needs is more nonprofit sports where kids who cannot afford the high prices can participate for free. It's great for community." (El Cariso Park)
	"Should have more activities and sports." (Bethune Park)

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys.

PAD Innovation Highlight: DPH Walking Club

Walking clubs were a popular PAD activity among participants since PAD's inception in 2010. Each session was led by DPH program leaders who recruited participants and provided health and nutrition education during three-hour walking sessions. The walking club was designed to be accessible to participants regardless of their past physical activity experience. Participants were encouraged to walk at their own pace and interact with others, while they discovered new walking paths and trails in their community. The PAD Walking Clubs provided new opportunities for participants to get to know one another and develop a stronger community bond, while creating community champions for healthy living.

Exhibit 53: Selected Photos about Participation in PAD Physical Activities, 2017



Source: Department of Parks and Recreation.

Exhibit 54: Selected Stories about Participation in PAD Physical Activities, 2017

Participants of Athens Park’s PAD Program became very conscious of their health and fitness after participating in the PAD yoga classes. After PAD was over, participants said they continued to eat healthy, and they utilized the parks walking path and work out equipment in efforts to maintain healthy living. – (Park staff, Athens Park)

A participant had mentioned to staff that she was saving her money because she wanted to buy a bike. During the PAD Program, she would go around collecting any recyclables she could find to use towards her “bike fund”. Staff told her to join the walking club because at the end of the 8 weeks a bike would be raffled. Every Friday, she would walk the park with the club to get her raffle ticket for the bike. She would tell staff she would never win the bike because she never won anything, that she had bad luck. Well you guessed it, she won the bike, and she was so excited and couldn’t believe she had won. PAD helped keep a young girl active in her community and also gave her a positive outlook. She was so happy with her bike and used the money she was saving to buy school items. – (Park staff, City Terrace Park)

We had a parent that wanted to get her child to be more active because the child was on the verge of becoming obese. The parent told us that the child didn’t want to do anything but play on his tablet. We invited her and her son to our “Fun Kid’s Fitness Challenge”. The child didn’t think about the fitness portion of the challenge when he saw the obstacle course jumper, however the 15-minute race was equivalent to one mile of walking. The child expressed complete joy and didn’t even know he was exercising. – (Park staff, Stephen Sorensen Park)

Source: Department of Parks and Recreation.

Potential Impact of PAD on Disease Burden

The potential impact of PAD on disease burden was estimated using ITHIM. ITHIM was originally developed to assess the impact of different modes of transportation such as walking and bicycling on years of life lost (YLL), years living with disability (YLD), and disability adjusted life years (DALYs) for a number of chronic conditions (Maizlish et al., 2013).

ITHIM was modified for estimating the impact of physical activity on premature mortality, disability, and associated costs by DPH in the 2014 Health Impact Assessment report. The model inputs included the number participants at PAD and their length, type, and frequency of physical activity at baseline and during PAD, by age and gender.

DPR attendance data was used to estimate number of participants. Baseline and PAD physical activity levels, type of physical activity (e.g. team sports, swimming, etc.), age, and gender were obtained from PAD participant surveys (Exhibit 55). The length of activity was measured in hours/week and was obtained from the PAD program schedules and registrations. The length of activity varied by type and by PAD park. The weekly PAD attendance and physical activity participation rate at PAD (55%) was obtained from the PAD participant surveys; the physical activity participation rate required participants to denote they attended PAD at least once a week and engaged in physical activity at PAD at least once a week. The model then calculated the level of energy expenditure by PAD participants measured in metabolic equivalent of task (METs) by age and gender for the population that participated in PAD.

The model used METs to predict disease burden in terms of premature deaths, YLL, YLD, and DALYs for several chronic conditions using data from the literature.

Exhibit 55: Physical Activity Participation by Activity Type, Time, and Intensity, 2017

Physical Activity Type	Percentage of Participation	Average Activity Time (hours/week) ¹	Intensity (METs)
Team sports	24%	2.0	8.0
Swimming	20%	2.4	4.0
Walking club	26%	1.7	3.8
Exercise class	20%	1.7	6.5

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys, DPR program schedules, and registration forms.

Notes: Each participant may have participated in more than one activity. If a participant indicated participating in an activity that was not on the park's schedule of activities, it was not included in the model.

1: Time per physical activity category varied by park in model calculation.

A number of assumptions were necessary in ITHIM to assess the impact of PAD on disease burden. ITHIM is designed to assess the impact of physical activity levels annually, while PAD programming was only available to participants for eight weeks during the summer months. Therefore, the level of activity in the models was assumed to be for an entire year. Additionally, PAD participants were assumed to engage in a given physical activity program for the total length of time the activity was scheduled, and PAD physical activity program attendance data were assumed to represent unduplicated individuals.

The 2017 PAD participant survey included several additional questions that provided a more accurate reflection of physical activity levels at PAD, in comparison to the 2016 evaluation. Previously, each PAD survey was assumed to represent a unique respondent. This year's survey allowed determination of first time survey respondents and it was possible to examine data for unique individuals who responded to the PAD survey. PAD park = data indicated weekly attendance in structured physical activity programs, but it did not identify the number of unique respondents.

A new question was added to the 2017 PAD participant survey to gauge frequency of participation in physical activity during attendance at PAD, increasing accuracy of estimated impact. Survey data indicated that 55% of first time survey respondents attended PAD and participated in physical activity at PAD at least once per week. Using these data, the estimated impact of participation in PAD physical activity programs on chronic disease burden was calculated assuming PAD participants engaged in physical activity once a week and year-round (Exhibit 56). The data indicated that PAD physical activities would save one premature death and reduce years of life lost and disability adjusted life years by twelve years each. These numbers varied by type of condition and were highest for ischemic heart disease and stroke.

Exhibit 56: Estimated Change in Burden of Disease from PAD Physical Activity by Chronic Condition Type, 2017

	Rate (per Million Population)	Disease Burden	23 Existing PAD Sites
Ischemic Heart Disease			
Premature deaths	-38	3%	-1
Years of Life Lost (YLL)	-412	3%	-6
Years Living with Disability (YLD)	-35	4%	0
Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs)	-447	3%	-6
Hypertensive Heart Disease			
Premature deaths	-7	3%	0
YLL	-93	4%	-1
YLD	-12	3%	0
DALYs	-105	4%	-1
Stroke			
Premature deaths	-68	3%	-1
YLL	-860	3%	-12
YLD	0	4%	0
DALYs	-860	4%	-12
Depression			
Premature deaths	0	2%	0
YLL	0	2%	0
YLD	-183	2%	-3
DALYs	-183	2%	-3
Diabetes			
Premature deaths	-6	3%	0
YLL	-92	3%	-1
YLD	-113	4%	-2
DALYs	-205	3%	-3
Breast Cancer			
Premature deaths	-2	0%	0
YLL	-29	1%	0
YLD	-8	1%	0
DALYs	-36	1%	0
Colon Cancer			
Premature deaths	-2	2%	0
YLL	-25	2%	0
YLD	-6	2%	0
DALYs	-31	2%	0
Dementia			
Premature deaths	-14	3%	0
YLL	-76	3%	-1
YLD	-200	3%	-3
DALYs	-276	3%	-4
All Causes			
Premature deaths	-68	1%	-1
YLL	-860	1%	-12
YLD	0	0%	0
DALYs	-860	1%	-12

Note: Negative numbers indicate reductions in disease burden. Disease burden shown represents the fraction of cases or deaths from each condition that would be avoided if people exercised in PAD types of physical activities once per week for an entire year.

Summary

Increase Physical Activity, and Decrease Chronic Disease Risk

Analysis indicates that PAD increased access to physical activity with the potential to reduce the burden of chronic disease in high need communities. Beginning in 2012, PAD park selection criteria expanded to include community obesity prevalence in addition to economic hardship and assault rates. Overall, PAD parks are in communities with higher obesity prevalence than the rest of Los Angeles County.

Physical Activity Participation

Most unique PAD respondents reported routine physical activity independent of PAD of at least 30 minutes on three or more days a week (61%). These levels indicated 47% of adults and 13% of youth participants met federal guidelines on recommended levels of physical activity. Federal guidelines for youth are more stringent than those of adults. The majority of participants (83%) participated in physical activity at PAD. Among participants who did not meet the recommended level of physical activity, 84% participated in physical activity during PAD. Of unique PAD respondents, many engaged in physical activity at PAD once a week (38%), followed by more than once a week (29%) and once or twice during PAD (25%). Walking club was the most popular type of physical activity program at PAD (26%), followed by team sports (24%) and exercise classes (20%).

Potential Impact on Chronic Disease

PAD has the potential to impact chronic disease if levels of physical activity offered during the program are sustained throughout the year. The potential impact of PAD on disease burden was calculated using a modified version of the Integrated Transport and Health Impacts Model (ITHIM). The model assumptions included: 55% of PAD participants both attended PAD at least once a week and engaged in physical activity at PAD at least once a week; physical activity levels were sustained throughout the year (i.e., beyond the duration of PAD); and DPR physical activity attendance numbers were unduplicated. This level of physical activity was assumed to primarily reduce heart disease, diabetes, and dementia and led to an overall decline of 12 years of life lost, 12 fewer years of disability adjusted life years, and avoidance of one premature death for the entire PAD population in 2017.

Recommendations and Solutions

Recommendations for increasing the impact of physical activity at PAD reflect the progress made since 2016. Potential solutions were proposed by DPR and DPH.

- Identify opportunities to link PAD participants to year-round physical activity to maximize impact on chronic disease.
 - This recommendation continues to be relevant. Potential solutions for 2018 include additional resources to expand PAD physical activity year-round and increase coordination with partners, for example, through a Park Prescriptions pilot led by DPH.
- Encourage more frequent participation in physical activity and increase diversity of physical activity offerings at PAD.
 - This recommendation continues to be relevant. Solutions include offering a variety of physical activity programming across PAD parks through partnerships with various local sports organizations.
- Encourage PAD park outreach to inform communities about availability of free physical activity programming and opportunities.
 - This recommendation was achieved in 2017, but requires continued effort to sustain. Solutions include increasing awareness of PAD ahead of time to improve participation in physical activities, through targeted outreach.

Goal 5: Increase Social Cohesion and Family Bonding

Social cohesion and family bonding were assessed by examining PAD participant surveys, including level of attendance by families and opportunities for family bonding, community cohesion and opportunities to get to know neighbors at PAD. Additional support was provided from DPR park staff stories.

Perceptions of Social Cohesion among PAD Participants

Among unique PAD attendees surveyed by DPR, 83% reported attending PAD with children (Exhibit 57). Of those who attended with children, 53% reported attending with children ages 6-12 and fewer reported attending with children ages 0-5 (28%) or 13-18 (20%). The overwhelming majority (98%) of attendees reported that PAD increased quality time with family members.

Many unique PAD respondents (84%) reported a high level of social cohesion as indicated by perceptions that they lived in a close-knit and unified community (Exhibit 58). In addition, the vast majority (96%) reported that PAD improved their relationship with their neighbors. Of the individuals who identified as not living in a close-knit unified community, 88% agreed that PAD improved their relationship with neighbors. Positive comments consistently mentioned PAD improved both community and family connections (Exhibit 59).

Examples of social cohesion and family bonding were the most frequent theme among the stories and photos provided by DPR staff (Exhibit 60 and Exhibit 61).

Exhibit 57: Attendees Family Attendance and Bonding during PAD in Percentages (%), Unique PAD Respondents, 2017

		Park Group (Year in which park joined PAD)																											
		Group One (2010)				Group Two (2012)				Group Three (2015)				Group Four (2016)								Group Five (2017)							
Park Name	All PAD Parks	Pamela	Roosevelt	Ted Watkins	PAD Group One Total	City Terrace	Jesse Owens	Loma Alta	PAD Group Two Total	Bassett	Salazar	San Angelo	PAD Group Three Total	Adventure	Allen Martin	Athens	Belvedere	Bethune	East Rancho Dominguez	El Cariso	Helen Keller	Mayberry	Obregon	Stephen Sorensen	Val Verde	PAD Group Four Total	Amigo	Sorensen	PAD Group Five Total
Attended PAD with children	83	81	90	81	88	90	86	69	79	90	83	84	85	84	88	86	77	66	69	83	75	79	82	92	81	81	91	75	83
Attended PAD with children of ages:																													
0-5	28	32	30	32	30	39	10	14	20	33	34	35	34	42	38	19	24	23	20	34	24	30	26	31	20	26	20	36	28
6-12	53	58	56	50	55	64	46	39	48	55	56	58	56	54	44	57	58	46	49	55	53	54	56	56	42	53	62	44	53
13-18	20	16	20	23	20	21	41	25	28	30	22	21	24	11	-	12	20	12	15	20	22	19	22	28	31	19	27	11	19
PAD increased quality time with family	98	99	97	99	97	100	95	97	98	98	96	100	98	99	97	96	96	96	99	99	98	99	96	98	98	98	99	98	99

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes respondents who indicated they were completing the survey for the first time. Results are not displayed for cells with a numerator less than 5.

Note: In the 12,700 surveys analyzed, the following data had missing values: questions around family attendance and bonding (5.7% and 8.3%, respectively).

Exhibit 58: PAD Attendees Social Cohesion and Improvement in Social Cohesion Due to PAD in Percentages (%), Unique PAD Respondents, 2017

		Park Group (Year in which park joined PAD)																											
		Group One (2010)				Group Two (2012)				Group Three (2015)				Group Four (2016)								Group Five (2017)							
Park Name	All PAD Parks	Pamela	Roosevelt	Ted Watkins	PAD Group One Total	City Terrace	Jesse Owens	Loma Alta	PAD Group Two Total	Bassett	Salazar	San Angelo	PAD Group Three Total	Adventure	Allen Martin	Athens	Belvedere	Bethune	East Rancho Dominguez	El Cariso	Helen Keller	Mayberry	Obregon	Stephen Sorensen	Val Verde	PAD Group Four Total	Amigo	Sorensen	PAD Group Five Total
Agreed that he/she lives in a close-knit, unified community	84	77	81	66	79	84	76	78	79	87	76	86	83	92	86	90	74	85	79	83	75	83	81	90	89	85	96	84	90
Agreed that PAD improves relationship with neighbors	96	96	95	94	95	96	98	94	96	96	94	97	96	97	97	98	91	96	99	94	93	93	94	98	97	96	100	100	0

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes respondents who indicated they were completing the survey for the first time. Results are not displayed for cells with a numerator less than 5.

Note: In the 12,700 surveys analyzed, the following data had missing values: questions around community relationships (7.2% and 6.7%, respectively).

Exhibit 59: Selected Comments about Family Attendance and Bonding during PAD, 2017

PAD increased family quality time	"This was a great summer thanks to Parks After Dark. If it were not for this program, we would not have had as much family fun. It got us out of the norm." (Belvedere Park)
	"Really like what PAD does for the community, makes family and friends come together." (Helen Keller Park)
	"Amazing experience with family and community." (El Cariso Park)
	"I want to congratulate you because you help families become more united." (Obregon Park)
PAD unified community	"I'm glad to see my neighbors come together, staff is awesome. I hope to see some more sport activities! I had fun. The effort is great. I see kids running and not on phones!" (Adventure Park)
	"I love everything about the park. It's clean, the instructors are friendly. Thank you for thinking about the community." (Belvedere Park)
	"I really do hope that these activities continue, it's good to see the community come together." (Sorenson Park)
	"I am new to California, great way to get to meet people in community." (Loma Alta Park)

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys.

Exhibit 60: Selected Photos about Social Cohesion and Family Bonding at PAD, 2017



Source: Department of Parks and Recreation.

Exhibit 61: Selected Stories from Participants about Family Bonding and Social Cohesion at PAD, 2017

<p>The PAD program is the most creative way I have ever seen to get the community families together outside of their homes and enjoy just being together. PAD gave the kids in the community a safe environment to play and participate in activities. Personally, being able to provide the community members with much needed information and seeing them and their families smile when they left the registration table made it totally worth it. – (Park staff , Adventure Park)</p>
<p>...wouldn't change anything that I have been able to experience these last few months, and now that school has started, and my youngest son is enrolled at Sorensen's after school program, I am getting to explore other parks and meet new people that are a part of the LA County Parks and Recreation Department family. I can't wait for PAD 2018! – (Park staff , Adventure Park)</p>
<p>On several nights, we had young people with special needs also showcase their talent - like one participant - who danced and dressed up like Michael Jackson - a very encouraging example to the youth and parents in Parks After Dark.– (Participant, Adventure Park)</p>
<p>Every week that passed, we came across new faces that were referred to PAD by family, friends and neighbors. Many of these people were meeting us and some of their neighbors for the first time. These new patrons continuously asked if we are going to have PAD in 2018.– (Park staff, Amigo Park)</p>
<p>Bassett Park conducted a successful PAD indoor soccer program, which had two teams in the "A" division (ages 13-15) that were in the finals a season ago. Both teams bonded and grew closer together as they went on a community field trip prior to the season. The champions went on to win back to back finals. – (Park staff, Bassett Park)</p>
<p>It was really great to see some of our seniors in the community come out and walk every Thursday with the walking club. – (Park staff, San Angelo Park)</p>

Source: Department of Parks and Recreation.

Summary

Increase Social Cohesion and Family Bonding

Rates of self-reported social cohesion and family bonding were high among PAD participants. PAD provided opportunities for family members and neighbors to spend quality time and develop positive relationships. Unique PAD respondents reported high levels of attendance with children and youth under age 18 (83%). PAD participants most frequently attended with children ages 6-12 (53%), while 28% reported attending with children ages 0-5 and 20% attended with children ages 13-18. Additionally, 98% of unique PAD respondents indicated that PAD increased opportunities to spend quality time with family: “I want to congratulate you because you help families become more united.” The majority of participants indicated PAD helps improve relationships with neighbors (96%) but fewer (84%) agreed that they live in a close-knit, unified community: “I’m glad to see my neighbors come together, staff is awesome. I hope to see some more sport activities! I had fun. The effort is great. I see kids running and not on phones!”

Recommendations and Solutions

Recommendations for increased social cohesion and family bonding at PAD are included below. These recommendations reflect the progress made since 2016. Potential solutions were proposed by DPR and DPH.

- Develop strategies and programs to further increase social cohesion at the parks through partnership with community members and organizations.
 - This recommendation was partially achieved in 2017 and continues to be relevant. Solutions include facilitating relationships among neighbors and families with structured programming and hosting community meetings.
- Develop innovative on-site services by coordinating across sectors to address PAD community needs related to health, economic, safety, and youth and family services.
 - This recommendation is partially achieved and continues to be relevant. Solutions include continuation of on-site services and exploration of year-round health and social services and educational workshops at more PAD parks.

Goal 6: Achieve Cost Savings

Costs of PAD in 2017 were calculated using the administrative expenditures for PAD programming for DPR and LASD. The potential cost savings due to physical activity at PAD were calculated using the data on reduced burden of disease from the ITHIM analysis. The potential cost savings associated with reduced crime were calculated using the cumulative reduction in numbers of Part I crimes and available literature on costs of each type of crime. While PAD may have had a greater impact on Part II crime rates, cost figures for Part II crimes were not available for this evaluation. These data can be used to justify continued and increased investment in PAD and potential expansion parks.

PAD Program Budget

The total allocated PAD budget was \$2,400,000, with an average allocation of \$104,000 per park (Exhibit 62). Park personnel costs were the largest category (34%), followed by Deputy Sheriffs (29%) and PAD services and supplies (25%). Approximately \$269,000 of the total PAD budget was for salary of a PAD Coordinator and PAD evaluation (11%).

Deputy Sheriffs were assigned to each park to provide safety patrol and community engagement. Park personnel includes all of the staff necessary to plan and implement PAD, and services and supplies includes purchased supplies and contracts for park programming.

Exhibit 62: PAD Overall Program Budget and Average per Park, 2017

Category	Budget	Percent of Total Budget
Existing Parks	\$2,131,000	
<i>Park Personnel</i>	\$812,000	34%
<i>Deputy Sheriff Personnel</i>	\$690,000	29%
<i>Services and Supplies</i>	\$594,000	25%
<i>DPH Walking Club and Program Incentives</i>	\$35,000	1%
Evaluation	\$140,000	6%
PAD Coordinator	\$129,000	5%
Total	\$2,400,000	100%

Source: Department of Parks and Recreation.

Potential PAD Cost Savings Due to Increased Physical Activity

Reductions in years of life lost (YLL) and disability adjusted life years (DALY) associated with increased physical activity at PAD were estimated using ITHIM and identified earlier in this report (Goal 4: Increase Physical Activity and Decrease Burden of Disease). The model predicts both direct and indirect costs of illness and disease based on the cost estimates in the available literature, adjusted to 2017 U.S. dollars.

Exhibit 63 displays the potential cost savings attributable to physical activity during PAD based on the survey data that indicated 55% of PAD participants attended PAD at least once a week and engaged in physical activity at least once a week, and that weekly physical activity afforded by PAD continued for the entire year. The overall savings were estimated at \$1,078,000 in direct and indirect costs in 2017. The largest cost savings were due to reduction in morbidity in heart disease (30%), diabetes (29%), and dementia (24%).

Exhibit 63: Estimated PAD Cost Savings in 2017 due to Physical Activity

Condition	Estimated Cost Savings from PAD (2017 Dollars)
Heart disease	\$320,000
Diabetes	\$312,000
Dementia	\$255,000
Depression	\$78,000
Stroke	\$76,000
Colon and rectum cancer	\$20,000
Breast cancer	\$17,000
Total	\$1,078,000

Source: Calculated based on attributable share of PAD from ITHIM on Cost of Illness.

Note: Estimated savings are based on the assumption that 55% of PAD participants attend PAD and participate in physical activity weekly, as indicated in the 2017 PAD participant surveys, and that weekly physical activity afforded by PAD continued for the entire year. ITHIM assumes participation in physical activity at PAD once a week for an entire year.

Potential PAD Cost Savings Due to Reduced Crime

Potential reductions in rates of Part I crimes were calculated earlier in this report (Goal 3: Decrease Community Violence and Increase Perception of Safety; Cumulative Reduction in Part I Crimes). The reduction in crimes were measured as the marginal reduction in PAD parks versus comparison parks each year PAD was in operation per 1,000 population. While PAD also had an impact on reducing Part II crimes, the associated cost figures were not available for this evaluation. The cumulative cost savings for the duration of PAD was calculated by summing the annual rate changes from the baseline for each PAD park group to 2017. The estimated cost of Part I crimes was obtained from a RAND study by Heaton, 2010, that provided costs by type of Part I crimes from three different sources. Costs included tangible costs or those that directly impact the criminal justice system and intangible costs such as quality of life or value of life, physical pain, and/or psychological trauma. These costs were averaged as recommended by the authors and inflated to 2017 dollars. See Appendix 3: Methods for additional details on Methods for Calculating Cost of Crime Savings (page 183).

Exhibit 38 (Goal 3: Decrease Community Violence and Increase Perception of Safety) shows the cumulative marginal reduction in number of Part I crimes for PAD overall is 0.202 per 1,000 population. The reduction was greatest in larceny-theft. The reduction in number of Part I crimes for 2017 is 0.120 per 1,000 population.

Applying the cumulative reduction of 41 Part I crimes in PAD parks (total population of all PAD Park RDs is 204,793), from 2010-2017, led to an estimated decrease of \$3,681,000 associated costs in 2017 dollars (Exhibit 64). Murder was the most costly crime and a potential reduction of 0.23 murders during the entire operating period of PAD was estimated to lead to \$2,376,000 in crime cost savings.

Exhibit 64: Estimated Cumulative Cost Savings Associated with Reduction in Part I Crime in PAD Park Specific Reporting Districts, 2010-2017

	Proportion of Crime Type in PAD RDs (2010-2017)	Cost Per Crime, 2017 Dollars *	Estimated Cumulative Cost Savings from PAD, 2017 Dollars
Murder	0.5%	\$10,379,000	\$2,376,000
Aggravated assault	13.6%	\$105,000	\$595,000
Robbery	10.1%	\$81,000	\$341,000
Burglary	21.4%	\$16,000	\$141,000
Motor-vehicle theft	21.5%	\$11,000	\$98,000
Rape	0.9%	\$261,000	\$97,000
Larceny-theft	30.9%	\$3,000	\$33,000
Arson*	1.1%	NR	--
Total			\$3,681,000

Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff Department and Los Angeles Police Department data, 2009-2017.

Note: Costs were obtained from Heaton, 2010 and adjusted to 2017 dollars.

Arson was not included in the cost calculation, as no reliable estimate was available at the time of this report.

Applying the 2017 crime reduction of 25 Part I crimes in PAD parks in 2017 led to an estimated decrease of \$2,180,000 in associated costs in 2017 dollars. This value is used to calculate cost savings attributable to PAD in 2017 (Exhibit 65).

Exhibit 65: Estimated Cost Savings Associated with Reduction in Part I Crime in PAD Park Specific Reporting Districts, 2017

	Estimated 2017 Cost Savings from PAD, 2017 Dollars
Murder	\$1,407,000
Aggravated assault	\$352,000
Robbery	\$202,000
Burglary	\$83,000
Motor-vehicle theft	\$58,000
Rape	\$58,000
Larceny-theft	\$20,000
Arson*	--
Total	\$2,180,000

Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff Department and Los Angeles Police Department data, 2009-2017.

Note: Costs were obtained from Heaton, 2010 and adjusted to 2017 dollars.

Arson was not included in the cost calculation, as no reliable estimate was available at the time of this report.

Summary

Achieve Cost Savings

To estimate potential cost savings from PAD, budget data were collected from DPR. Budget figures were compared with estimated cost savings based on estimated reductions in crime and estimated reductions in chronic disease burden.

The overall PAD budget in 2017 was \$2,400,000, with an average budget of \$104,000 per park. Most of the PAD budget (34%) was allocated to park personnel, followed by 29% for Deputy Sheriffs and 25% for services and supplies. Additional PAD budget line items included the evaluation and a full-time PAD Coordinator (11%).

Estimated cost savings due to reductions in chronic disease because of increased physical activity at PAD were estimated at a total of \$1,078,000 in 2017. The largest cost savings were due to reduction in morbidity and mortality in heart disease (30%), diabetes (29%), and dementia (24%).

The cumulative reduction of Part I crime rates during PAD was estimated at 0.202 fewer crimes per 1,000 population in PAD parks relative to comparison parks from 2010 to 2017. An estimated 41 crimes were reduced in the PAD park RDs, leading to an estimated cumulative cost savings of \$3.681 million from 2010 to 2017. The reduction of Part I crime rates from 2016 to 2017 was estimated as 0.120 fewer crimes per 1,000 population in PAD parks relative to comparison parks. An estimated 25 crimes were thus reduced in the PAD specific RDs, leading to an estimated cost savings of \$2.180 million from 2016 to 2017.

No data on cost of Part II crimes was available to assess the cost savings associated with potential reduction of these crimes; from 2016 to 2017, there were an estimated 202 fewer Part II crimes in PAD parks relative to comparison parks. Although a similar methodology was used, crime analyses presented in the 2016 PAD Evaluation Report are not directly comparable to results presented in this report. The predicted impact on Part I crime is factored into the calculation for cost savings attributable to reduction in crime. Additional details are explained in the Appendix (Crime Data Analyses Methods and Trends).

In 2017, the estimated \$3.258 million in cost savings associated with PAD included approximately \$1.078 million in reduced health expenditures due to reduction in morbidity and mortality and \$2.180 million due to reductions in crime. These savings are greater than the \$2.4 million expenditures to implement PAD in 2017.

Recommendations

Recommendations for assessing and achieving cost savings at PAD are included below.

- Identify data sources for Part II crime costs to estimate cost savings; updated ITHIM data for more recent assessment of impact of exercise on health; and identify social or other cost savings not currently assessed.
- Identify opportunities to reduce implementation costs through efficiencies and leveraging resources. Efficiencies could be achieved through dedicated staffing or volunteers that offset overtime costs; additional capacity that allows Deputies to be assigned to specific PAD parks; and using flex schedules in lieu of overtime.
- Engage other sectors that could realize cost savings from PAD, such as criminal justice or health care services, to provide a sustainable funding source for PAD.

A Roadmap to PAD Program Improvement

Additional interviews were conducted with the PAD Coordinator and DPH PAD Lead to identify potential approaches to achieving PAD goals and addressing the challenges observed in the evaluation of the program. The following highlights the specific challenges in achieving each of the PAD goals and proposed solutions to these challenges from the perspective of DPR and DPH.

Goal 1: Increase access to quality recreational programming and innovative services

- **Problem:** Historically, male participation is lower than expected.
 - **Solution:** Increasing male participation can be achieved by assessment of reasons for participation among male participants in formal (e.g., focus groups, specific participant survey questions) and informal interviews during PAD, as well as through discussions with local community leaders and organizations that engage males in various activities.

- **Problem:** Most PAD participants find out about PAD because they live in the area or were walking by.
 - **Solution:** Other forms of outreach can increase reach to other areas of Los Angeles County. Outreach should go beyond the communities where PAD parks are located and better utilize social media platforms. Outreach can also involve local youth and youth-serving organizations that effectively use social media. Ensuring timely funding for PAD will also improve ability to conduct outreach well in advance to the start of PAD.

- **Problem:** Park safety and cleanliness of facilities and equipment continues to be a concern for PAD participants.
 - **Solution:** Promote cleanliness of bathrooms, increase lighting in dark spaces, and maintain or upgrade old and dysfunctional equipment.

- **Problem:** PAD lacks dedicated staffing due to seasonality, hiring practices, and funding timelines.
 - **Solution:** Volunteers can help alleviate staffing pressures. Promoting volunteer recruitment can be achieved by providing opportunities for exchange of best practices by parks who had excelled at volunteer recruitment and implementing those practices at other parks. Identifying dedicated staffing to assist with field planning, administration, engaging stakeholders, and program implementation

would also be an effective strategy to address staffing challenges, particularly in light of the potential expansion of PAD to other parks and as an all-year program. Advanced planning is required to ensure timely hiring for the PAD season.

- DPR is currently working with the Workforce Development Aging and Community Services Department (WDACS) to identify funding sources to have youth employment at all PAD parks.
- **Problem:** Although funding has been secured for 2018 and 2019 PAD seasons, sustainable funding continues to be a challenge that makes planning and start-up activities difficult each year.
 - **Solution:** Identify a sustainable funding source for PAD and expand PAD to more parks or more times throughout the year. Engage sectors that realize benefits from PAD implementation, such as healthcare and criminal justice, through a pay for success model. Consider developing a public-private partnership to serve as a fiscal agent to secure private and foundation funds.

Goal 2: Increase collaboration among different stakeholders

- **Problem:** As PAD expands to more parks or to more times throughout the year, there will be an increased need for communication and coordination across sectors.
 - **Solution:** While communication and coordination across sectors was improved with the addition of the PAD Coordinator, additional dedicated staffing may be needed if PAD expands to more parks or to more times throughout the year. This will allow PAD to incorporate more program components and to ensure efficient operation and expanded impact of PAD.
- **Problem:** While multiple departments fund and participate in PAD, a coordinated strategy is needed to fully take advantage of and leverage PAD to address multiple community needs.
 - **Solution:** Convene leadership of key departments and initiatives to strategically align resources and plan programming for PAD each year, including DPR, LASD, DPH, Probation, and other partners, to address a multitude of community needs. Additional resources or dedicated staffing with expertise in programs and best practices for at-risk youth and families are needed to implement these recommendations. For example, leveraging the existing partnership with DPH to provide dedicated staffing with expertise in prevention and intervention services would help expand robust programming at PAD and further its impact on family and community well-being.

- **Problem:** PAD programming needs to be more community driven, while addressing community needs.
 - **Solution:** Increase community engagement through collaboration with local community organizations and involving them in park stakeholder planning meetings. Improvements can be accomplished through identifying and scheduling services early; collaborating with existing community stakeholders and local leaders to identify new innovative programs; committing resources in advance; and promoting PAD to other organizations. Use of subcontractors may also be needed to fully implement this recommendation.
- **Problem:** Parks are currently underutilized as “a hub” for system navigation to link at-risk youth and families to needed services.
 - **Solution:** Pilot programs, including Probation Enrichment Program and DMH Park Therapy, demonstrate how parks can deliver services to at-risk youth and families. PAD partners should evaluate the potential of institutionalizing these successful services on-site at PAD to build more robust programming and expand collective impact.

Goal 3: Decrease community violence and increase perception of safety

- **Problem:** Across gang neighborhoods, youth and families face barriers to safe travel to and from the parks.
 - **Solution:** The GRYD intervention pilot can be expanded to other PAD parks to build a foundation for violence intervention and safe passages services. Additional resources will be needed to establish infrastructure for these services at PAD, potentially through partnership with the DPH Trauma Prevention Initiative.
- **Problem:** While Deputy Sheriffs are present during PAD, more involvement and engagement is needed to build deeper trust with the community.
 - **Solution:** Additional coordination is needed to implement Deputy-led programming at all parks and provide opportunities for community members, Deputies, and park staff to work together. Areas for potential improvement include interaction with youth and consistent assignment of the same Deputies to a PAD park.
- **Problem:** Deputy Sheriffs are not consistently present at parks throughout the year, outside of PAD.

- **Solution:** To increase impact, DPR and DPH should continue to work collaboratively with LASD to strategize on sustaining presence throughout the year in order to further crime reductions. Continued participation of Deputy Sheriffs at PAD will help to build positive community law enforcement relationships and increase community safety.

Goal 4: Increase physical activity and decrease chronic disease risk

- **Problem:** Many PAD participants lack access to year-round physical activity.
 - **Solution:** To maximize impact on chronic disease, additional resources are needed to expand PAD physical activity year round and coordinate with partners to leverage existing programming and track participation. For example, DPH is piloting a Park Prescriptions program at South LA parks. Additional resources or dedicated staffing with expertise in health promotion are needed to implement these recommendations. For example, leveraging the existing partnership with DPH to provide dedicated staffing with expertise in health program implementation would help expand PAD's impact on chronic disease.
- **Problem:** More frequent participation in physical activity at PAD is needed to increase impact.
 - **Solution:** PAD parks should continue to offer a variety of physical activity programming across PAD parks. DPR should continue to work with various sports organizations to offer additional sports clinics and offerings at all PAD parks and encourage active participation.
- **Problem:** Communities may be unaware of availability of free physical activity programming and opportunities through PAD.
 - **Solution:** PAD should increase awareness of PAD ahead of time to increase participation in physical activities. Targeted outreach to promote active living through PAD would help address this challenge.

Goal 5: Increase social cohesion and family bonding

- **Problem:** There are few formal partnerships with community members and organizations to provide programs and services that specifically target and promote social cohesion at PAD parks.
 - **Solution:** PAD parks should facilitate relationships among neighbors and families with structured programming that builds community networks and leadership to

expand PAD's impact. For example, engage local community leaders and coalitions to participate in planning and host meetings at the parks.

- **Problem:** Parks are underutilized as spaces to provide innovative on-site services to address PAD community needs related to health, economic, safety, and youth and family services.
 - **Solution:** PAD should continue to provide opportunities for on-site services, such as DMH Park Therapy, or year-round health and social services and educational workshops at more PAD parks in partnership with other County departments.

Goal 6: Achieve cost savings

- **Problem:** Estimates of cost savings may not capture PAD's entire impact.
 - **Solution:** Identify data sources for Part II crime costs to estimate cost savings; updated ITHIM data for more recent assessment of impact of exercise on health; and identify social or other cost savings not currently assessed.
- **Problem:** There are inefficiencies associated with costs related to PAD implementation (e.g., overtime).
 - **Solution:** Identify opportunities to reduce implementation costs through efficiencies and leveraging resources. Efficiencies could be achieved through dedicated staffing or volunteers that offset overtime costs; additional capacity that allows Deputies to be assigned to specific PAD parks; and using flex schedules in lieu of overtime.
- **Problem:** PAD lacks a long-term, sustainable source of funding.
 - **Solution:** Engage other sectors that could realize cost savings from PAD, such as criminal justice or health care services, to provide a sustainable funding source for PAD. In September 2017, a motion was filed by County Supervisors Hilda Solis (SD1) and Kathryn Barger (SD5) that asked the County CEO, in collaboration with DPR, DPH, Department of Mental Health (DMH), and Probation Department to identify on-going funding to sustain PAD at the existing 23 parks and provide recommendations on strategies to fund expanded seasons (i.e., Winter and Spring) and expansion to 10 additional sites in high-need areas. As a result, funding was identified by DMH, Probation, DPH and DCFS to support the implementation of PAD for a two year period, during summer, winter and spring, at a total of 33 parks. In addition, the Department of Workforce Development, Aging and Community Services (WDACS) helped both identify and provide funding to hire up to 330 youth for the 2018 summer season.

Conclusions and Recommendations

This report highlights the impact of PAD using program implementation data from DPR, PAD participant surveys, key informant interviews with the new PAD Coordinator and DPH PAD lead, available literature, and crime data from LASD and LAPD. Extensive qualitative and quantitative analyses were used to analyze this data. The analyses assessed whether PAD succeeded in achieving its six goals including 1) increase access to quality recreational programming and innovative services; 2) increase collaboration among different stakeholders; 3) decrease community violence and increase perception of safety; 4) increase physical activity and decrease chronic disease risk; 5) increase social cohesion and family bonding; and 6) achieve cost savings.

PAD was implemented in communities of Los Angeles County with high levels of violence, economic hardship and obesity. Collectively, these conditions put the residents of these communities at a disproportionately high risk of chronic disease and injury because of high levels of gang activity, limited availability of safe areas for physical activity and gathering, and limited access to needed health and social services.

The evaluation findings detailed in this report indicate that PAD has made significant progress in meeting its goals since the 2016 PAD evaluation report (Pourat, et al., 2017). The findings also highlight ways PAD operations can be improved and its reach extended through additional parks, an extended timeframe, and new partnerships to develop innovative on-site services. UCLA examined the progress of PAD in addressing recommendations from the 2016 report in order to highlight those that have been achieved in the past year and those that require further effort to achieve.

Goal 1) Increase access to quality recreational programming and innovative services

PAD achieved its goal of increasing access to free recreational programming to residents of PAD zip codes and many others living in greater Los Angeles County. Attendance was higher in the vicinity of the parks, but many traveled from other areas to attend programming. PAD provided a mix of entertainment and physical activities that attracted families and youth. PAD also provided health and social services targeted to the needs of the community residents. Participant feedback on various aspects of PAD was highly positive indicating the need for PAD programming in these low resource communities.

In 2016, recommendations for improving PAD operations and program expansion were offered by participants, youth, and key informants. Recommendations that were addressed in 2017 include: increased and innovative outreach methods and better engagement of the community

in planning for PAD. Recommendations that still need effort include: cleaner and better-lit facilities and upgraded equipment and expanded PAD hours or nights of operation in the summer and throughout the year.

Additionally, in the 2016 evaluation, both DPR and LASD staff indicated a need to ensure that staffing capacity keeps up with expansion, and identifying ways to flex staff schedules, or utilize summer employees and volunteers to supplement staff time to implement PAD. In 2017, volunteer participation increased, but staffing challenges remained. Finally, data continue to indicate lower participation among males, and older adults, which may be addressed through targeted outreach and programming.

A consistent source of funding and improved communication are perhaps the most significant challenges to PAD expansion. The employment of the PAD Coordinator addressed the communication issues and identified additional funding sources. But further effort to identify a consistent and secure funding source is still required.

Goal 2) Increase collaboration among different stakeholders

PAD improved cross-sector collaboration among various Los Angeles County departments particularly because of the PAD Coordinator. DPR and DPH facilitated new collaborations and innovative programming, such as DMH's Park Therapy program. Feedback from resource fair providers illustrated the value of using parks, and PAD specifically, to provide outreach and services to their target populations, and improve their organizations' relationship with community and understanding of their needs.

The recommendations for better communication and coordination, developing strategic approaches to maintaining and building new partnerships were mostly met in 2017. However, additional effort is needed to identify opportunities to use the park as a hub for system navigation to link families to needed services within their community.

Goal 3) Decrease community violence and increase perception of safety

PAD parks are located in communities with higher crime rates than the County overall and crime rates have been increasing in LASD jurisdictions overall including PAD parks. Overall, the analyses indicated that PAD may have avoided 45 Part I crimes and 478 Part II crimes between 2010 and 2017, relative to what we would expect to see in comparison parks. As might be expected, crime rates did not decline in all PAD park groups relative to comparison parks. The cumulative reduction was based on declines in Part I and Part II crimes for some of the park groups, particularly those compared to a group of parks with the most similar characteristics.

Despite the rigorous methodology used, crime data findings do not indisputably attribute changes in crime rates to PAD implementation due to nature of such place-based interventions. However, such limitations were counterbalanced by concordance of participants that PAD increased safety through reduced levels of offences at parks during PAD operating hours. Participants indicated that PAD had a positive impact on feelings of safety in parks and pointed out other tangible benefits of PAD that cannot be identified through analyses of crimes data. The primary contributors to improved safety were presence of Deputies and the presence of large numbers of people who attended PAD programs. An additional benefit of PAD was improved community relationships with the Deputies.

The 2016 evaluation recommendations to increase interaction of Deputies with the community at PAD were met as Deputies increase their efforts to engage with PAD. Going forward, additional effort is needed to increase Deputy presence at parks throughout the year and to ensure safe passages to and from parks. Similar to 2016, recommendations based on the crime data analyses include expansion of PAD to other periods as part of a broader effort to reduce crime in other time periods throughout the year.

Goal 4) Increase physical activity, and decrease chronic disease risk

PAD is implemented in communities with higher obesity prevalence relative to the rest of the County, providing important opportunities for physical activity. PAD increased physical activity by providing accessible programming and providing safe public spaces for engaging in physical exercise. Diverse programming and evening hours were important in reaching both youth and adult populations. The existing data on level of physical activity was used to estimate impact of PAD on reduced disease burden and found a reduction in morbidity.

In 2016, it was recommended that further reduction in morbidity and mortality could be realized if physical activity levels were increased by providing more exercise opportunities at PAD, expanding PAD to more parks, or connecting PAD participants with physical activity opportunities year-round. Many popular physical activities (e.g., Zumba, walking club) are now offered year-round at the park as a result of the interest generated from PAD. As recommended in 2016, more frequent participation in PAD physical activity events, increased diversity of events, and outreach to inform the community regarding availability of such opportunities are likely to reduce the burden of disease further in PAD surrounding communities.

Goal 5) Increase social cohesion and family bonding

PAD contributed to social cohesion as indicated by high rates of family attendance, multiple mentions of spending quality time with family members in park staff stories, and survey responses revealing PAD's contribution toward improved relationships with neighbors and

family bonding. PAD provided families with opportunities to participate in activities they could not otherwise afford, and helped to breakdown social isolation. 2016 recommendations remain relevant, although some gains have been realized. It will be critical to continue coordinating PAD programs with health and social sectors to address specific community needs, developing strategies and programs to further increase social cohesion at the parks, and developing innovative on-site services to address PAD community needs.

Goal 6) Achieve cost savings

Analyses of potential cost savings associated with PAD indicated approximately \$2,180,000 due to reductions in crime expenditures and \$1,078,000 in health expenditures compared to the \$2.4 million PAD budget in 2017.

Overall Conclusions

The evaluation findings detailed in this report indicate that PAD has made significant progress in meeting all its goals since the 2016 PAD evaluation report. The appointment of a PAD Coordinator has significantly improved outreach, partner communication, and cross-sector collaboration efforts. Pilot programs, including Park Therapy and Community Intervention Workers, have highlighted the potential of innovative on-site services to address PAD community needs; however, additional effort is needed to expand and sustain initial efforts, which demonstrate PAD as an incubator for innovation to promote health, equity, and well-being. Short term outcomes include improved rates of physical activity and healthy living skills due to increased recreational activities; improved mental and emotional health due to participation in entertainment/cultural events and linkage to mental health services; improved family bonding and social cohesion due to increased interaction with family and community members at the park; increased safety due to presence of law enforcement and reduced crime; and increased civic engagement due to participation in teen clubs, summer employment, and volunteering. Long-term outcomes include an overall reduction in burden of chronic disease, increased community safety and trust, improved community resiliency, and improved cross-sector collaboration due to the gains in the short-term outcomes.

PAD provides a safe and welcoming space for community members of all ages to access free recreation and entertainment programs, health and social services resources, physical activity opportunities, build relationships among family, neighbors, and with County departments and law enforcement. The collaborations developed during PAD, including County leadership support, park staff connections with community, and networks built among County departments can be leveraged by many other County departments and initiatives to meet the varied needs of PAD communities outlined in this report. Most importantly, PAD has provided an opportunity for community engagement and ownership of their parks.

Collectively, the evaluation findings highlight the significant benefits of PAD in participating parks and argue for continued implementation in existing PAD parks and expansion to other parks with similar levels of need and crime. Sustaining PAD at the current 23 parks is a priority. Yet, the findings support benefits of expanding PAD in the following ways: 1) provide additional on-site programs and services at the existing PAD parks to meet community needs, 2) provide PAD programming throughout the year within PAD parks by leveraging partners and initiatives, and 3) expand PAD in additional County parks. Recommendations in this report highlight strategies for expanding PAD's impact through new partnerships, high-level collaboration among leadership, and additional resources or dedicated staffing with expertise in program implementation and evaluation across PAD's goals. These options can be the vehicle to expand and extend the benefits of PAD within current PAD communities and to more communities in Los Angeles County.

Appendix 1: PAD Background

PAD parks were selected based on three criteria: 1) level of need in the community measured by economic hardship, rates of assault and gang violence, and obesity prevalence; 2) alignment with funding priorities of participating sectors in Los Angeles County and across Supervisorial Districts; and 3) availability of facilities to host PAD programming. Three parks were added in PAD Group One, PAD Group Two, and PAD Group Three; 12 parks were added in PAD Group Four; and two parks were added in PAD Group Five.

PAD Group One

PAD was originally designed to target underserved communities with high rates of gang violence as part of the County's Gang Violence Reduction Initiative (GVRI). Therefore, the locations of the three original PAD parks were determined by the demonstration site communities selected for GVRI. Additional criteria for selection of the demonstration sites included ensuring representation among County Supervisorial Districts and identifying sites that bordered other jurisdictions to promote cross-jurisdiction collaboration. Two of the three original PAD parks, Roosevelt and Ted Watkins, were located in the demonstration site community of Florence-Firestone in unincorporated Florence Firestone in South Los Angeles. This community ranks highest in economic hardship indicators in Los Angeles County, and has among the highest rates of violence and obesity. The third, Pamela Park, was located in the unincorporated Duarte community of the Monrovia/Duarte demonstration site. This site is uniquely situated in a pocket of violence and gang crime in an unincorporated community, and surrounded by cities with higher than average income.

PAD Group Two

As DPH became more involved in the development of PAD through Community Transformation Grant (CTG) funding beginning in 2012, high rates of obesity were included in criteria for park selection, resulting in the selection of three additional parks that were outside of the GVRI sites. This included an additional South Los Angeles park, Jesse Owens, and a park in East Los Angeles, City Terrace. DPR was able to add an additional park in 2012 by leveraging other funds and working in partnership with the City of Pasadena that started its own PAD program at two parks in 2012. The County provided technical assistance to the City of Pasadena to help them develop their program, and also included Loma Alta Park, an unincorporated County park in neighboring Altadena to demonstrate cross-jurisdiction collaboration. CTG funding helped sustain Loma Alta PAD in 2013 and GVRI funds sustained the program in 2014. CTG funding ended in 2014, and PAD partners worked together to develop a long-term strategic plan to maintain and expand

PAD. The strategic plan, in combination with the PAD Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Report developed in 2014, resulted in the County Chief Executive Office (CEO) allocating funding in the County budget to backfill the CTG funding and sustain funding to support the six PAD parks.

PAD Group Three

In 2015, Supervisor Hilda Solis allocated funding to offer PAD at three new parks in her district, Supervisorial District 1 (SD1). These included: Bassett Park and San Angelo Park in La Puente, and Salazar Park in East Los Angeles. Salazar Park was identified in the PAD Strategic Plan as a park with high assaults, economic hardship, and obesity. Bassett and San Angelo Parks were not included in the PAD strategic plan, however they have higher economic hardship than the County overall, and were selected to coordinate with an initiative in the Puente Valley led by SD1.

PAD Group Four

In late 2015, the County Chief Executive Office coordinated with the newly established Office of Child Protection (OCP), to identify funding to expand PAD to more communities. Funding was identified by the Probation Department to support the expansion, with matching funds from DPH. PAD parks were selected using the same prior criteria, including appropriate facilities, economic hardship, obesity prevalence, and assault rates, and the expansion was strategically planned in order to achieve a greater reach across Los Angeles County Supervisorial Districts. The expansion included two parks in unincorporated Whittier and East Los Angeles, and one park each in Puente Valley, Willowbrook, unincorporated Compton, Florence Graham, Castaic, Sylmar, and Lake Los Angeles. Additionally, one park, Helen Keller Park in unincorporated Westmont West Athens, was also in a zip code identified as a high need community by the Office of Child Protection Strategic Plan.

PAD Group Five

In 2017, the Probation Department identified one-time funding to expand PAD to two additional parks— Amigo Park and Sorensen Park— in unincorporated Whittier. These two PAD parks were selected using the same prior criteria, including appropriate facilities, economic hardship, obesity prevalence, and assault rates, and the expansion was strategically planned in order to achieve a greater reach across Los Angeles County Supervisorial Districts.

Appendix 2: Additional Data

Surveys by PAD Park

Exhibit 66: Number of Surveys Collected by PAD Park, 2017

	Total surveys collected	Unique surveys	Repeat surveys	Missing question 1
Adventure	539	270	159	110
Allen Martin	194	32	66	96
Amigo	97	82	3	12
Athens	639	565	43	31
Bassett	934	213	545	176
Belvedere	428	213	136	79
Bethune	941	560	202	179
City Terrace	243	77	101	65
East Rancho Dominguez	153	120	13	20
El Cariso	625	385	110	130
Hellen Keller	221	146	45	30
Jesse Owens	154	63	32	59
Loma Alta	161	117	15	29
Mayberry	304	206	64	34
Obregon	682	321	118	243
Pamela	278	88	140	50
Roosevelt	1,540	1,103	272	165
Salazar	527	204	207	116
San Angelo	561	255	196	110
Sorensen	110	80	18	12
Stephen Sorensen	912	483	119	310
Val Verde	184	111	35	38
Ted Watkins	618	335	138	145
All PAD parks	11,045	6,029	2,777	2,239

Note: In 2017, an additional question was introduced to the participant survey: "Have you taken this survey more than once this summer at this park?" The body of the report only includes responses for individuals who answered "no" to this question (e.g. it was their first time taking the survey). Responses for all surveys collected are presented in the Appendix.

PAD Community Level Data

Economic Hardship in PAD Communities

PAD parks are located in areas of Los Angeles County that experience a high level of economic hardship. The Economic Hardship Index (EHI) is a combination of six indicators such as poverty, unemployment, crowded housing, and low educational attainment (see Appendix 3: Methods for additional detail on the Economic Hardship Index, page 174).

PAD communities were ranked in the order of economic hardship (Exhibit 67). EHI scores can range from 1 to 100, with higher numbers representing greater levels of economic hardship. The data showed that cities and communities where PAD parks are located experience relatively high levels of economic hardship. Scores ranged from 30 to 82. PAD communities of Willowbrook, Florence Firestone, and East Los Angeles had the highest levels of economic hardship.

Exhibit 67: Economic Hardship Index by PAD Community, 2005-2009

City or Community	Park(s)	EHI Score	Rank among 120 Communities in Los Angeles County
Willowbrook	Athens Park	81.6	117
Florence Firestone	Bethune Park, Roosevelt Park, and Ted Watkins Park	78.2	113
East Los Angeles	Belvedere Park, City Terrace Park, Obregon Park, and Salazar Park	75.1	110
Compton	East Rancho Dominguez Park	74.2	109
Westmont	Helen Keller Park	68.2	102
LACD 8	Jesse Owens Park	67.3	100
Lake Los Angeles	Stephen Sorensen Park	63.1	98
West Puente Valley	Allen Martin Park and Bassett Park	58.4	89
LACD 7	El Cariso Park	56.1	84
Avocado Heights	San Angelo Park	56.0	82
Pico Rivera	Amigo Park	54.0	76
South Whittier	Adventure Park and Mayberry Park	51.2	71
West Whittier- Los Nietos	Sorensen Park	50.5	69
Altadena	Loma Alta Park	37.5	46
Monrovia	Pamela Park	35.5	37
Castaic	Val Verde Park	30.1	25

Source: Data for the Economic Hardship Index (EHI) is based upon 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Note: EHI scores can range from 1 to 100, with a higher number representing a greater level of economic hardship. The city/community boundaries used in calculating EHI were based upon the 2000 Census and the SPA boundaries were based upon the 2010 Census.

Obesity Prevalence in PAD Communities

PAD communities were ranked in order of childhood obesity levels (Exhibit 68). The data showed that cities and communities where PAD parks are located experience relatively high levels of childhood obesity, when compared to other areas of Los Angeles County. Among 113 communities in Los Angeles County, the majority of PAD park communities ranked above the median rank. PAD communities of West Whittier- Los Nietos, Florence Firestone, and LACD 8 had the highest levels of childhood obesity.

Exhibit 68: Childhood Obesity by PAD Community, 2009-2010

City or Community	Park(s)	Obesity Prevalence	Rank among 113 Communities in Los Angeles County
West Whittier- Los Nietos	Sorensen Park	36.2%	106
Florence Firestone	Bethune Park, Roosevelt Park, and Ted Watkins Park	36.1%	105
LACD 8	Jesse Owens Park	35.5%	104
East Los Angeles	Belvedere Park, City Terrace Park, Obregon Park, and Salazar Park	34.3%	101
South Whittier	Adventure Park and Mayberry Park	33.1%	91
Compton	East Rancho Dominguez Park	33.0%	90
Westmont	Helen Keller Park	33.0%	89
Willowbrook	Athens Park	32.7%	85
Altadena	Loma Alta Park	32.7%	84
LACD 7	El Cariso Park	32.5%	82
West Puente Valley	Allen Martin Park and Bassett Park	30.2%	73
Pico Rivera	Amigo Park	29.4%	71
Avocado Heights	San Angelo Park	26.1%	58
Monrovia	Pamela Park	24.9%	52
Castaic	Val Verde Park	11.3%	16
Lake Los Angeles	Stephen Sorensen Park	.	.

Source: Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, 2009-2010 school year estimates (California Physical Fitness Testing Program, California Department of Education).

Note: The city/community boundaries used in calculating childhood obesity were based upon the 2000 Census and the SPA boundaries were based upon the 2010 Census.

Assault Rate per 100,000 population in PAD Communities

PAD communities were ranked in order of assault rates per 100,000 population (Exhibit 69). The data showed that cities and communities where PAD parks are located experience relatively high levels of assault, when compared to other areas of Los Angeles County. Among 251 zip codes in Los Angeles County, the majority of PAD park communities ranked above the median rank. PAD communities of Westmont, LACD 8, and Willowbrook had the highest levels of assault.

Exhibit 69: Assault Rate per 100,000 population by PAD Community, 2005-2014

City or Community	Park(s)	Assault Rate per 100,000 population	Rank among 251 Zip Codes in Los Angeles County
Westmont	Helen Keller Park	132.6	246
LACD 8	Jesse Owens Park	124.6	244
Willowbrook	Athens Park	117.8	242
Compton	East Rancho Dominguez Park	103.7	235
Florence Firestone	Bethune Park, Roosevelt Park, and Ted Watkins Park	95.0	232
Castaic	Val Verde Park	70.6	220
East Los Angeles	Belvedere Park, City Terrace Park, Obregon Park, and Salazar Park	52.9	205
Altadena	Loma Alta Park	41.5	181
LACD 7	El Cariso Park	37.7	172
Lake Los Angeles	Stephen Sorensen Park	35.5	164
Pico Rivera	Amigo Park	33.7	154
West Whittier- Los Nietos	Sorensen Park	33.7	154
Monrovia	Pamela Park	32.9	151
South Whittier	Adventure Park and Amelia Mayberry Park	27.5	133
West Puente Valley	Allen Martin Park and Bassett Park	25.7	119
Avocado Heights	San Angelo Park	25.7	119

Source: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD), 2005-2014.

Note: Patients with a primary e-code of assault (E960-E969) were counted for each zip code (based on patient's address). Assault rates were calculated by dividing the total number from the period by 10, dividing by the zip code's population, and multiplying by 100,000. Population data was 2010 US Census data for Zip Code Tabulation Areas.

Comparison Park Community Level Data

Comparison park communities were relatively similar to PAD park communities, however there were some differences (Exhibit 70). On average, EHI, childhood obesity prevalence, and assault rate were slightly higher in PAD park communities than in comparison park communities. More specifically, for EHI, comparison park communities ranged from a score of 19.4 to 122.2, with a mean of 56.5 and a median of 44.1; PAD park communities ranged from 30.1 to 81.6, with a mean of 62.1 and a median of 63.1. For childhood obesity prevalence, the average for comparison park communities was 29.2% and 31.8% for PAD park communities. For assault rate per 100,000, the average rate for comparison park communities was 56.4 per 100,000 and 61.4 per 100,000 in PAD park communities.

Exhibit 70: Economic Hardship Index, Obesity Prevalence, and Assault Rate per 100,000 population in Comparison Parks

City or Community	Comparison Parks	EHI Score	Obesity Prevalence	Assault Rate per 100,000 population
Florence-Graham	Colonel Leon H. Washington Park	78.2	36.1	122.2
Willowbrook *	Mona Park	81.6	32.7	113.0
Compton	Roy Campanella Park	74.2	33.0	108.8
Castaic	Castaic Regional Sports Complex	30.1	11.3	70.6
Lennox	Lennox Park	76.1	.	53.8
Carson	Victoria Community Regional Park	46.9	30.3	46.8
East Los Angeles *	Saybrook Park	75.1	34.3	45.5
View Park-Windsor Hills	Ladera Park	29.9	21.8	42.6
Altadena	Charles S. Farnsworth Park	37.5	32.7	41.5
Littlerock	Jackie Robinson Park	.	.	37.1
Lawndale	Alondra Community Regional Park	55.1	26.8	34.1
Valinda	Rimgrove Park	52.8	37.5	30.1
Azusa	Valleydale Park	50.2	28.1	25.4
Covina	Charter Oak Park	45.0	25.4	19.4

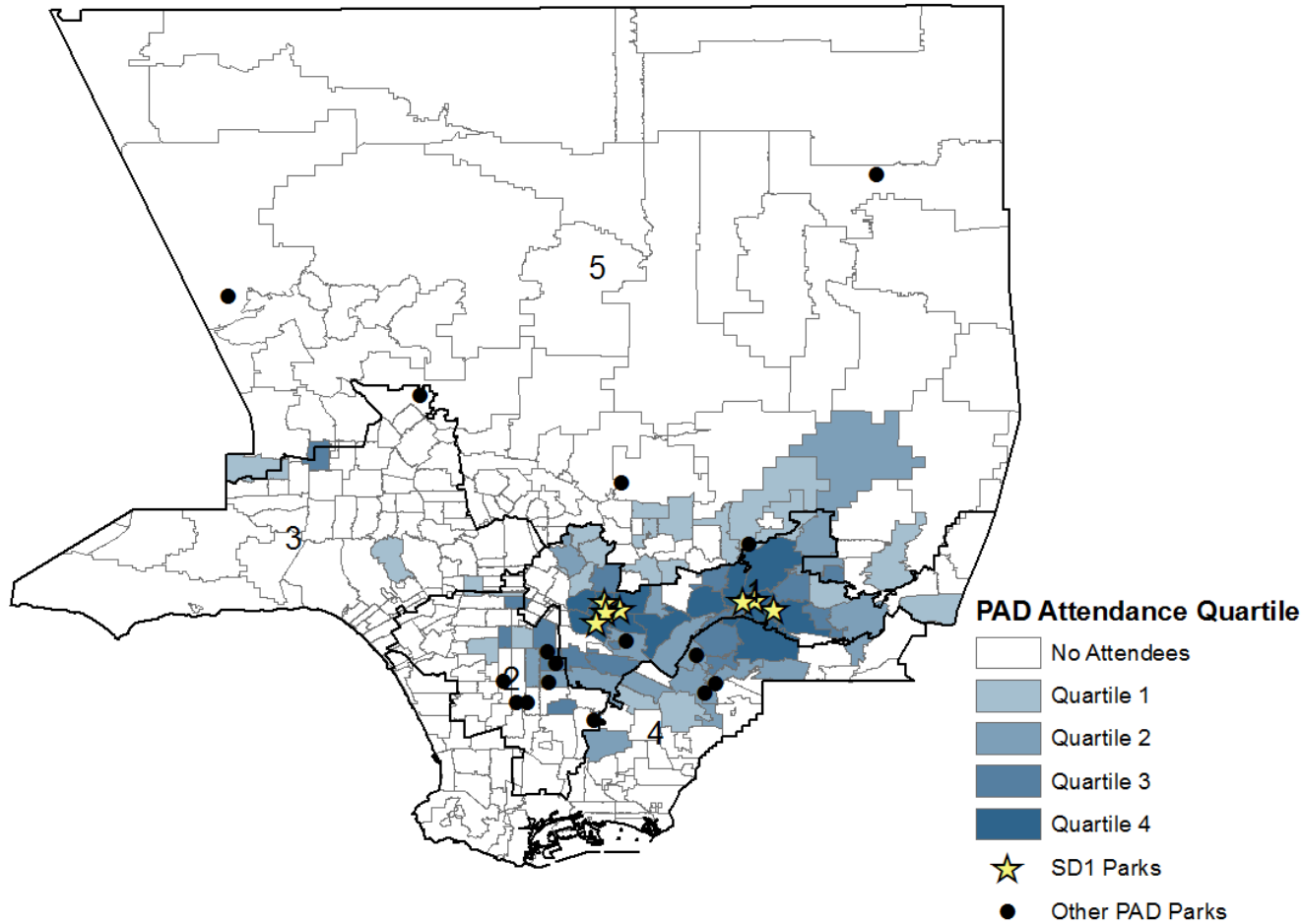
Note: Starred cities/communities are also PAD park cities/communities.

Source: EHI— Data for the Economic Hardship Index (EHI) is based upon 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Childhood obesity— Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, 2009-2010 school year estimates (California Physical Fitness Testing Program, California Department of Education). Assault rate— Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD), 2005-2014.

Maps of PAD Attendance by Zip Code and Supervisorial District

Exhibit 71, Exhibit 72, Exhibit 73, Exhibit 74, and Exhibit 75 display the maps of zip codes of PAD survey respondents in the five Supervisorial Districts (SD) in Los Angeles County. Each map includes survey respondents from the respective SD's PAD parks. PAD attendees most frequently came from immediate zip codes surrounding the PAD parks, but they also came from most distant zip codes in Los Angeles County and crossed Supervisorial Districts.

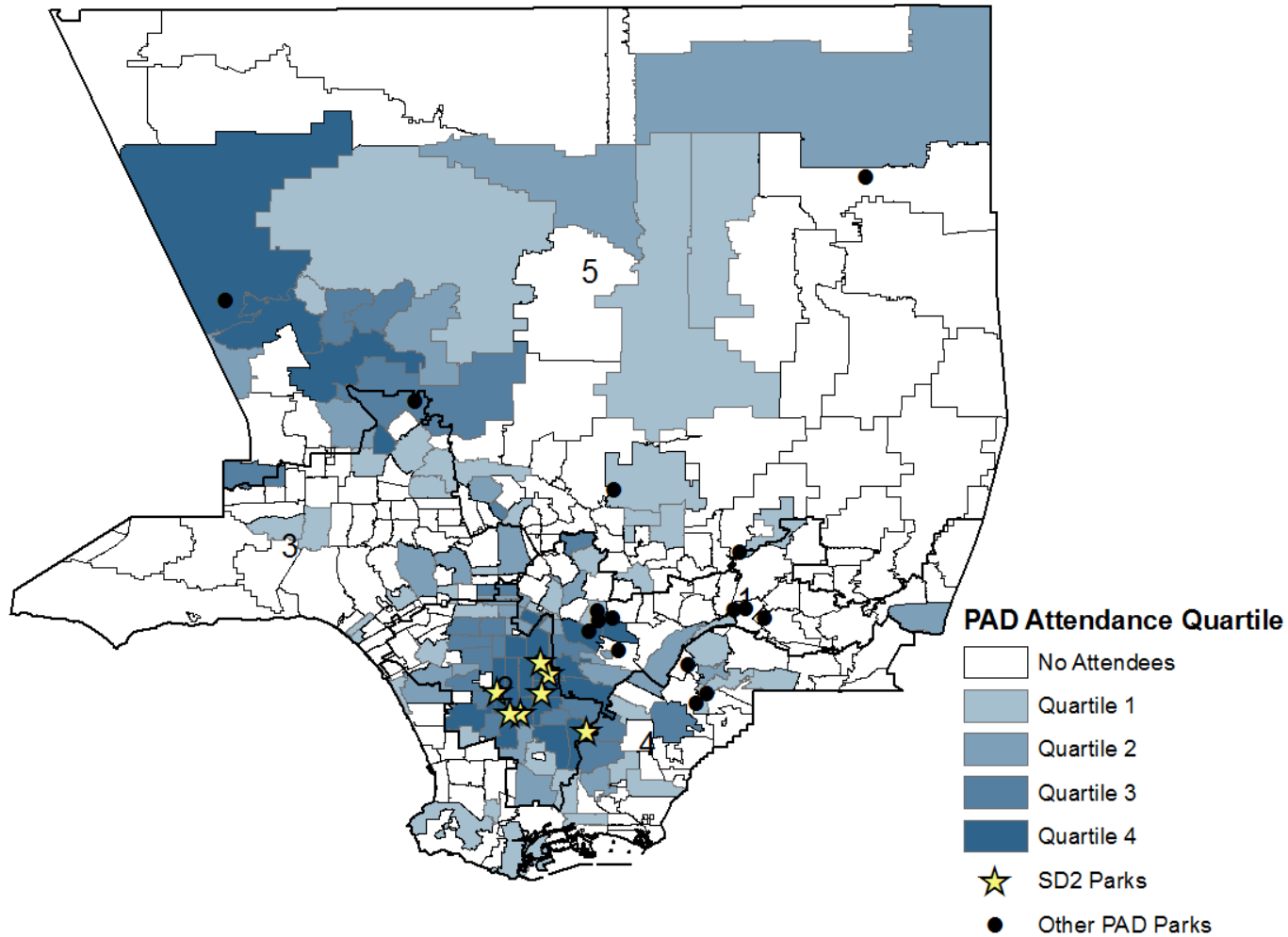
Exhibit 71: Supervisorial District 1 Map (PAD Parks: Allen J. Martin Park, Bassett Park, Belvedere Community Regional Park, Eugene A. Obregon Park, Ruben F. Salazar Park, and San Angelo Park)



Includes respondents who indicated they were completing the survey for the first time.

Note: Zip codes that had participants were ordered by most to least participants, then divided evenly into four groups, or quartiles. Quartile 1 includes zip codes with the fewest participants from those zip codes and Quartile 4 had the most participants from those zip codes. Each yellow dot represents a PAD park.

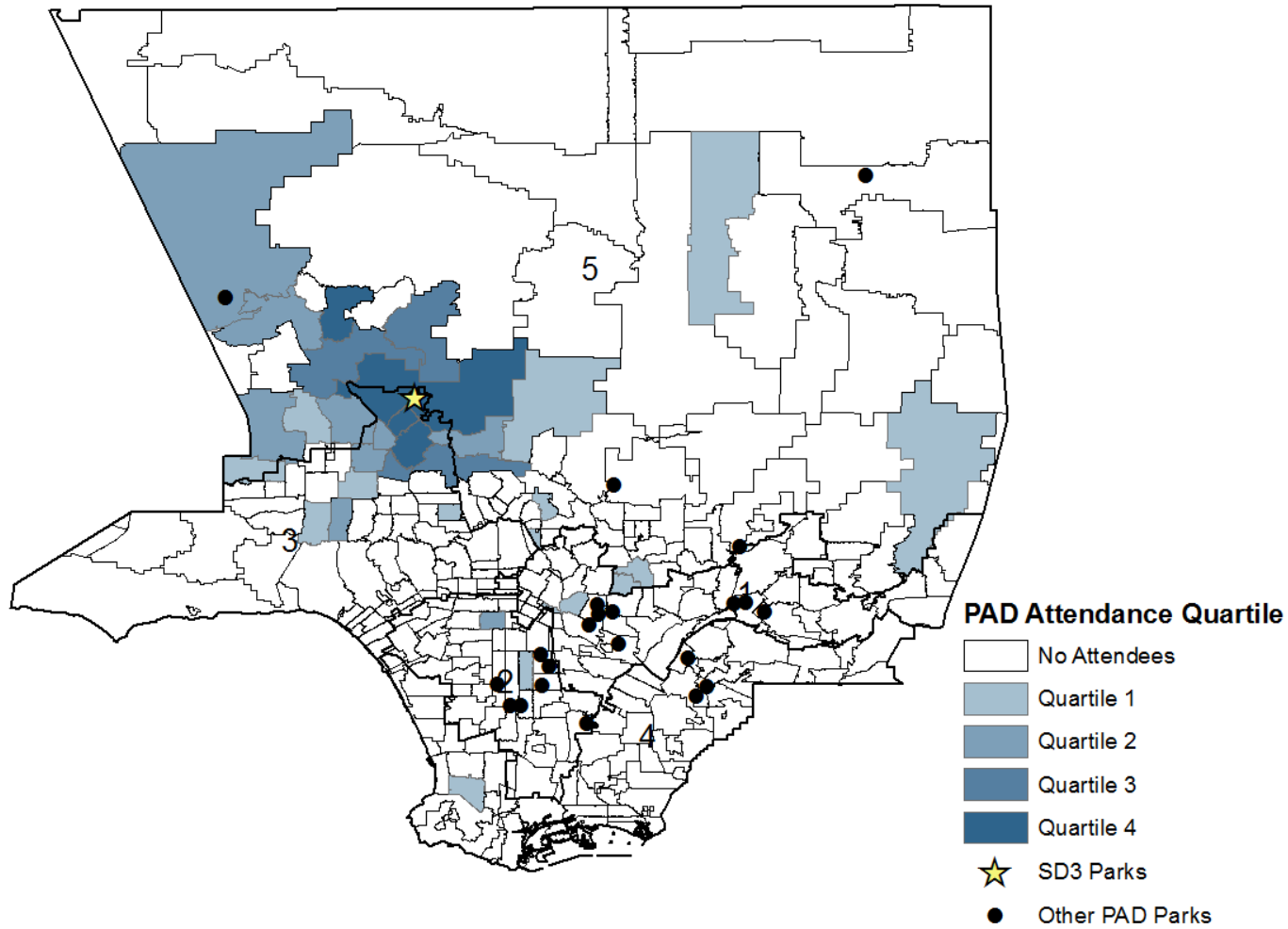
Exhibit 72: Supervisorial District 2 Map (PAD Parks: Athens Park, East Rancho Dominguez Park, Franklin D. Roosevelt Park, Helen Keller Park, Jesse Owens Community Regional Park, Mary M. Bethune Park, and Ted Watkins Memorial Park)



Includes respondents who indicated they were completing the survey for the first time.

Note: Zip codes that had participants were ordered by most to least participants, then divided evenly into four groups, or quartiles. Quartile 1 includes zip codes with the fewest participants from those zip codes and Quartile 4 had the most participants from those zip codes. Each yellow dot represents a PAD park.

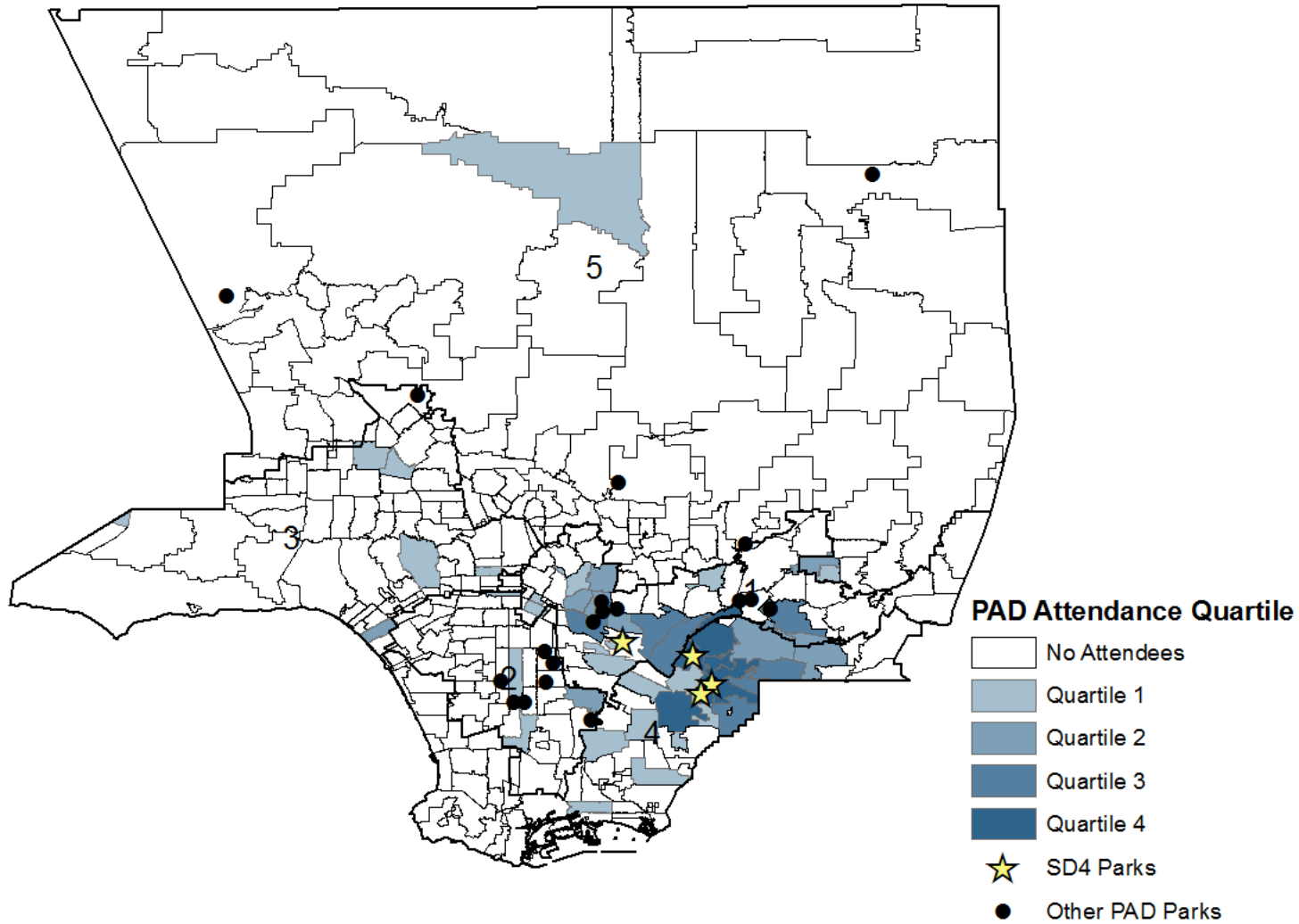
Exhibit 73: Supervisorial District 3 Map (PAD Park: El Cariso Community Regional Park)



Includes respondents who indicated they were completing the survey for the first time.

Note: Zip codes that had participants were ordered by most to least participants, then divided evenly into four groups, or quartiles. Quartile 1 includes zip codes with the fewest participants from those zip codes and Quartile 4 had the most participants from those zip codes. Each yellow dot represents a PAD park.

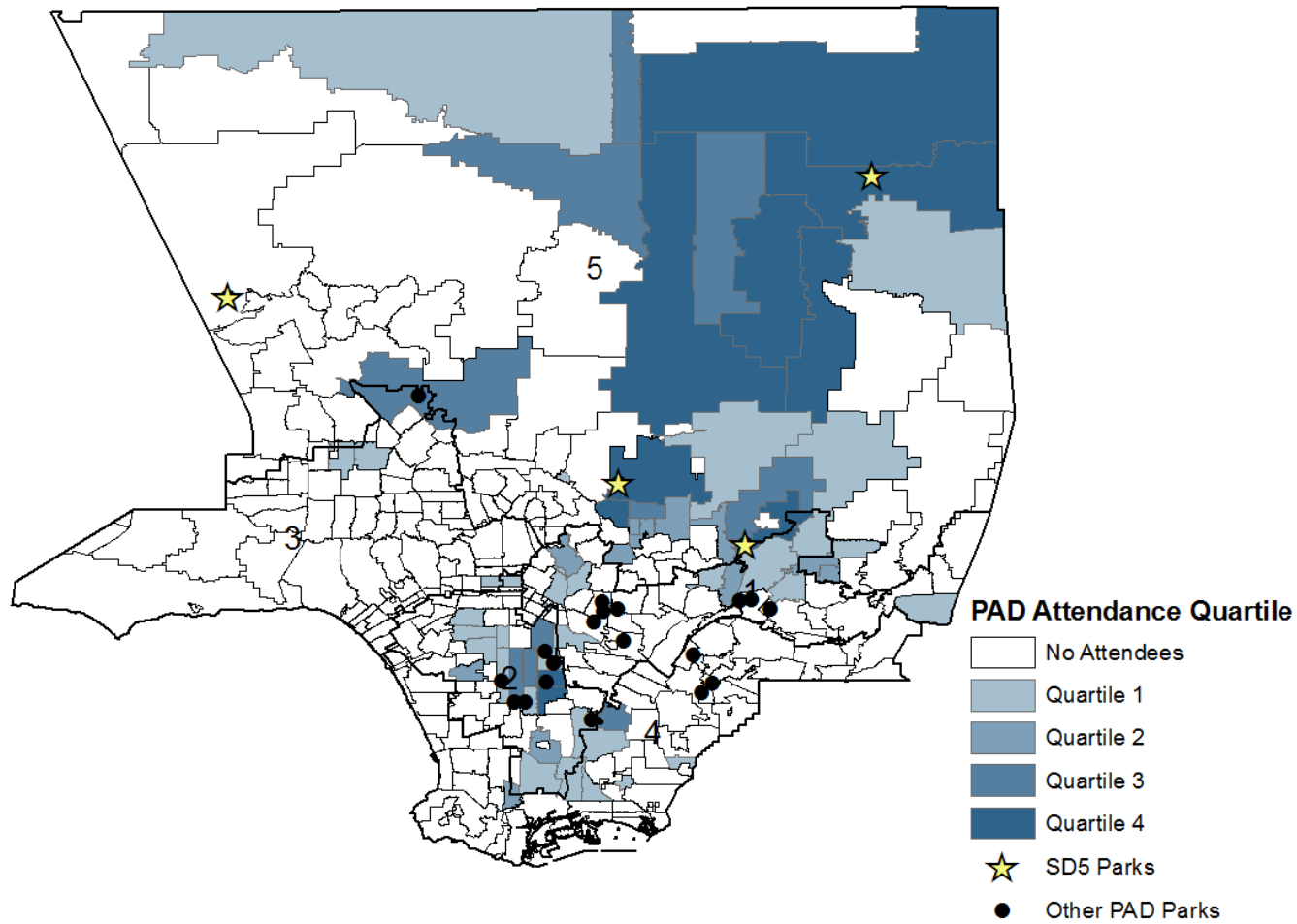
Exhibit 74: Supervisorial District 4 Map (PAD Parks: Adventure Park, Amelia Mayberry Park, Sorensen Park, and Amigo Park)



Includes respondents who indicated they were completing the survey for the first time.

Note: Zip codes that had participants were ordered by most to least participants, then divided evenly into four groups, or quartiles. Quartile 1 includes zip codes with the fewest participants from those zip codes and Quartile 4 had the most participants from those zip codes. Each yellow dot represents a PAD park.

Exhibit 75: Supervisorial District 5 Map (PAD Parks: Charles White Park, City Terrace Park, Loma Alta Park, Pamela Park, Stephen Sorensen Park, and Val Verde Community Regional Park)



Includes respondents who indicated they were completing the survey for the first time.

Note: Zip codes that had participants were ordered by most to least participants, then divided evenly into four groups, or quartiles. Quartile 1 includes zip codes with the fewest participants from those zip codes and Quartile 4 had the most participants from those zip codes. Each yellow dot represents a PAD park.

PAD Estimated Reach

Figures provided by DPR indicated more than 198,000 visits to all 23 PAD parks during summer 2017. Visits are estimated based on individual participants in structured programs and estimated observational counts of unstructured activities like concerts and movies. Using PAD attendance data provided by DPR and population size from Census, Exhibit 76 shows the estimated proportion of the population that PAD may have reached. This is an upper-bound estimate of reach as multiple surveys could have been completed by the same respondent and some participants traveled from other non-PAD zip codes to attend PAD. Nevertheless, these data indicate that a maximum of 18% of the population in PAD communities may have attended PAD programming, ranging from 4% reach at Helen Keller Park to 82% at Stephen Sorensen Park.

Exhibit 76: Number of Visits and Estimated Reach of PAD by Park, 2017

Park	Zip Code	PAD Visits	Total Population	Estimated Reach
Stephen Sorensen	93591	5,326	6,508	82%
Bethune	90001	30,459	57,942	53%
Roosevelt	90001	18,115	57,942	31%
Mayberry	90605	12,758	41,305	31%
Obregon	90063	16,004	54,142	30%
City Terrace	90063	13,573	54,142	25%
Ted Watkins	90002	12,083	51,826	23%
Salazar	90023	9,874	46,611	21%
Pamela	91010	5,356	26,000	21%
Loma Alta	91001	7,233	37,699	19%
Athens	90061	5,208	27,203	19%
Belvedere	90022	11,403	67,191	17%
El Cariso	91342	12,086	95,222	13%
San Angelo	91746	3,806	31,319	12%
Bassett	91746	3,771	31,319	12%
Val Verde	91384	3,428	29,676	12%
East Rancho Dominguez	90221	5,653	53,922	10%
Jesse Owens	90047	4,763	48,306	10%
Adventure	90605	3,894	41,305	9%
Sorensen	90606	2,200	32,499	7%
Amigo	90606	2,054	32,499	6%
Allen Martin	91744	5,133	86,638	6%
Helen Keller	90044	3,860	90,155	4%
All PAD Parks		198,040	1,101,371	18%

Source: 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates and 2017 PAD participant surveys.

Resource Fair Participants

Exhibit 77: Resource Fair Participants, Service Description, and Number of Parks Served, 2017

Organization Name	Service Description	Number of PAD Parks Served
County of LA Child Support Services Department	Social services	23
County of LA Public Defender's Office	Probation/Juvenile Justice	23
County of LA Public Defender's Office	Legal services	22
Children's Dental Group	Oral health	20
County of LA Department of Consumer Affairs	Assistance programs	16
AltaMed (Women's Health)	Health outreach	15
County of LA Department of Mental Health	Mental health services	15
Office of Women's Health Los Angeles	Health outreach	14
County of LA Department of Children and Family Services (Adoptions Unit)	Parenting resources	12
County of LA Workforce Development, Aging and Community Service	Social services	12
California Health Collaborative	Health outreach	11
County of LA Department of Public Social Services	Assistance programs	11
County of LA Department of Public Health (Environmental Health)	Public Health	10
Total Care Dental and Orthodontics	Oral health	9
County of LA Department of Public Health (SPA 7)	Public Health	8
County of LA Department of Public Health (Veterinary Public Health Program)	Animal services	8
County of LA Department of Public Health (Lead Poisoning Prevention Program)	Public Health	8
First5LA	Parenting resources	8
County of LA Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk	Education services	7
Planned Parenthood	Health outreach	7
Spay4LA	Animal services	7
County of LA Department of Animal Care and Control	Animal services	6
County of LA Department of Human Resources	Employment services	6
GRID Alternatives	Employment services	6
Learn 4 Life	Education services	6
Anthem Blue Cross	Health outreach	5
County of LA Department of Children and Family Services (Recruitment & Exams)	Employment services	5
County of LA Department of Public Works	Public Health	5
County of LA Department of Regional Planning	Education services	5
GetPrEPLA	Health outreach	5
Plaza Community Services	Parenting resources	5
Southern California Association of Governments	Other	5
AltaMed Health Services (Champions for Change - Healthy Communities Initiative)	Health outreach	4

Organization Name	Service Description	Number of PAD Parks Served
Central Basin Municipal Water District	Other	4
ChapCare	Oral health	4
The Whole Child - Champions for Change Program	Public Health	4
Day One (Office of Supervisor Hilda Solis)	Public Health	3
Greater Los Angeles County Vector Control District	Public Health	3
Heritage Clinic	Mental health services	3
La Puente Kids Dental	Oral health	3
Los Angeles County Friday Night Live Partnership	Health outreach	3
Mexican-American Opportunity Foundation	Parenting resources	3
PHFE WIC	Health outreach	3
SBCC Thrive LA	Education services	3
UMMA Community Clinic	Health outreach	3
YWCA Greater Los Angeles	Assistance programs	3
Children's Institute Inc.	Social services	2
County of LA Department of Children and Family Services (Resource Family Recruitment Division)	Parenting resources	2
County of LA Public Library (Graham and Florence-Firestone Libraries)	Library	2
County of LA Public Library (Sunkist Library)	Library	2
County of LA Workforce Development, Aging and Community Service - Willowbrook Senior Center	Senior services	2
Pacific Dental Clinic	Oral health	2
Planned Parenthood (Pasadena and San Gabriel Valley)	Health outreach	2
1st Choice Dental	Oral health	1
Antelope Valley Partners for Health (AVPH)	Health outreach	1
Archdiocesan Youth Employment Services of Catholic Charities of LA	Employment services	1
Asian Youth Center	Employment services	1
Child Health and Disability Prevention Program	Health outreach	1
Chinatown Service Center	Health outreach	1
County of LA Public Library (AC Bilbrew Library)	Library	1
County of LA Public Library (City Terrace Library)	Library	1
County of LA Public Library (East Rancho Dominguez Library)	Library	1
County of LA Public Library (El Camino Real Library)	Library	1
County of LA Public Library (La Puente Library)	Library	1
County of LA Public Library (Pico Rivera Library)	Library	1
County of LA Public Library (Sorensen Library)	Library	1
County of LA Public Library (Stevenson Ranch Library)	Library	1
County of LA Treasurer and Tax Collector/Public Administrator	Legal services	1
East Rancho Dominguez Community Center and Park	Assistance programs	1
Eastern Los Angeles Regional Center	Assistance programs	1

Organization Name	Service Description	Number of PAD Parks Served
Florence-Firestone Service Center	Assistance programs	1
LA Care	Health outreach	1
Los Angeles Child Guidance Clinic (ICP)	Mental health services	1
Mission View Public High School	Education services	1
Multicultural Communities for Mobility - A project of community partners and East Side Riders	Assistance programs	1
San Fernando Community Health Center	Health outreach	1
SASSFA - America's Job Center	Education services	1
SPIRITT Family Services	Social services	1
Sustainable Economic Enterprises of Los Angeles (SEE-LA)	Health outreach	1
Sylmar Neighborhood Council	Other	1
Urgent Care One	Health outreach	1
USC - LA Clave	Mental health services	1
Valley Community Healthcare	Public Health	1
WATTS Labor Community Action Committee	Social services	1

Crime Trend Analyses by Individual Park and PAD Group

Exhibit 78: Part I Daily Crimes per 1,000 Population in PAD Parks by Park Group and Los Angeles County Reporting Districts, 2004-2017

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percent change in crime rate from park group baseline year	Percent change in crime rate from last year
															2009 to 2017	2016 to 2017
Pamela (RD 583, 594)	0.031	0.040	0.035	0.035	0.017	0.039	0.029	0.040	0.035	0.022	0.046	0.034	0.028	0.027	-30.59%	-2.95%
Roosevelt (RD 2173, 2195)	0.068	0.049	0.043	0.065	0.087	0.068	0.100	0.118	0.077	0.079	0.079	0.127	0.100	0.062	-9.50%	-38.24%
Ted Watkins (RD 2176,2194)	0.108	0.131	0.074	0.133	0.144	0.082	0.093	0.068	0.085	0.079	0.071	0.076	0.097	0.045	-45.05%	-53.68%
PAD Group One	0.065	0.067	0.048	0.072	0.076	0.061	0.044	0.047	0.039	0.029	0.040	0.040	0.058	0.027	-55.15%	-52.71%
															2011 to 2017	2016 to 2017
City Terrace (RD 272, 273, 232)	-	-	-	0.041	0.045	0.050	0.036	0.036	0.032	0.038	0.035	0.032	0.039	0.032	-11.01%	-17.51%
Loma Alta (RD 771, 794)	-	-	-	0.052	0.022	0.060	0.032	0.038	0.029	0.039	0.039	0.047	0.019	0.044	17.21%	130.49%
Jesse Owens (RD 1283, 8392)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.146	0.105	0.122	0.158	0.133	0.166	0.102	0.130	23.92%	26.42%
PAD Group Two	-	-	-	0.026	0.023	0.031	0.020	0.020	0.019	0.024	0.031	0.021	0.023	0.025	25.20%	5.50%
															2014 to 2017	2016 to 2017
Bassett (RD 1420, 1422)	-	-	-	-	-	0.015	0.011	0.025	0.022	0.018	0.030	0.034	0.029	0.021	-29.69%	-28.86%
Salazar (RD 278, 236)	-	-	-	-	-	0.079	0.108	0.100	0.095	0.105	0.097	0.097	0.088	0.114	17.18%	29.48%
San Angelo (RD 1462, 1466)	-	-	-	-	-	0.044	0.109	0.106	0.094	0.046	0.084	0.086	0.097	0.100	19.94%	3.16%
PAD Group Three	-	-	-	-	-	0.048	0.045	0.037	0.042	0.037	0.043	0.036	0.034	0.047	10.79%	37.20%
															2015 to 2017	2016 to 2017
Adventure (RD 491, 431)	-	-	-	-	-	0.028	0.053	0.049	0.048	0.043	0.051	0.057	0.049	0.067	16.51%	36.47%
Allen Martin (RD 1421, 1423)	-	-	-	-	-	0.038	0.024	0.034	0.036	0.027	0.027	0.022	0.020	0.019	-11.97%	-4.82%
Mayberry (RD 494, 432)	-	-	-	-	-	0.015	0.037	0.032	0.016	0.023	0.023	0.026	0.027	0.035	35.93%	28.45%
Athens (RD 2140, 2198)	-	-	-	-	-	0.075	0.103	0.098	0.072	0.085	0.067	0.076	0.067	0.074	-1.92%	11.60%
Belvedere (RD 282, 230, 1625)	-	-	-	-	-	0.096	0.113	0.061	0.126	0.042	0.092	0.108	0.050	0.151	39.41%	203.27%
East Rancho Dominguez (RD 2852, 2891)	-	-	-	-	-	0.122	0.049	0.091	0.070	0.082	0.082	0.041	0.052	0.076	86.42%	45.57%

																Percent change in crime rate from park group baseline year	Percent change in crime rate from last year
El Cariso (RD 1909, 8334)	-	-	-	-	-	0.044	0.075	0.048	0.048	0.024	0.048	0.072	0.039	-18.44%	-45.41%		
Obregon (RD 280, 234)	-	-	-	-	-	0.036	0.063	0.013	0.044	0.026	0.030	0.039	0.064	0.034	-11.39%	-46.62%	
Helen Keller (RD 378, 392)	-	-	-	-	-	0.091	0.281	0.304	0.317	0.225	0.228	0.259	0.281	0.303	17.01%	8.00%	
Bethune (RD 2170, 2190)	-	-	-	-	-	0.062	0.087	0.094	0.058	0.081	0.062	0.062	0.083	0.062	0.38%	-25.13%	
Stephen Sorensen (RD 1197, 1191)	-	-	-	-	-	0.034	0.044	0.055	0.086	0.037	0.069	0.038	0.022	0.037	-4.61%	65.42%	
Val Verde (RD 662, 693)	-	-	-	-	-	0.086	0.028	0.017	0.033	0.082	0.049	0.033	0.011	0.028	-15.42%	154.75%	
PAD Group Four	-	-	-	-	-	0.047	0.044	0.052	0.044	0.043	0.037	0.043	0.046	0.042	-1.65%	-7.96%	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2016 to 2017	2016 to 2017	
Amigo Park (RD 1512, 1592)	-	-	-	-	-	0.033	0.124	0.036	0.110	0.063	0.087	0.059	0.059	0.085	45.57%	45.57%	
Sorensen Park (RD 1575, 1591)	-	-	-	-	-	0.057	0.187	0.106	0.174	0.126	0.122	0.135	0.154	0.166	7.60%	7.60%	
Pad Group Five						0.044	0.077	0.047	0.095	0.063	0.070	0.064	0.071	0.062	-12.20%	-12.20%	
Los Angeles County RDs Overall	0.059	0.059	0.057	0.064	0.060	0.052	0.051	0.050	0.050	0.047	0.045	0.051	0.050	0.054	8.18%	8.18%	

Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff Department and Los Angeles Police Department data, 2004-2016. Only Jesse Owens Park and El Cariso Regional Park were in LAPD reporting districts and data for 2009 and/or 2010 were not available.

Notes: Crime rates were calculated using each park’s reporting district and surrounding reporting district when available. Shaded areas indicate the years prior to implementation of PAD per park. These daily rates are not directly comparable to daily rates presented in UCLA’s 2016 PAD Evaluation Report due to changes in the population size attributable to PAD park RDs.

Exhibit 79: Part II Daily Crime Rates per 1,000 Population in PAD Parks by Park Group and Los Angeles County Reporting Districts, 2004-2017

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percent change in crime rate from park group baseline year	Percent change in crime rate from last year
															2009 to 2017	2016 to 2017
Pamela (RD 583, 594)	0.090	0.086	0.108	0.077	0.070	0.043	0.070	0.069	0.051	0.063	0.069	0.042	0.065	0.018	-58.14%	-72.27%
Roosevelt (RD 2173, 2195)	0.088	0.069	0.079	0.093	0.137	0.086	0.134	0.164	0.092	0.095	0.120	0.101	0.097	0.115	32.90%	18.28%
Ted Watkins (RD 2176,2194)	0.206	0.128	0.225	0.198	0.382	0.220	0.207	0.177	0.112	0.110	0.126	0.087	0.102	0.155	-29.67%	51.90%
PAD Group One	0.119	0.090	0.128	0.114	0.176	0.105	0.079	0.066	0.050	0.043	0.063	0.046	0.053	0.055	-47.72%	3.43%
															2011 to 2017	2016 to 2017
City Terrace (RD 272, 273, 232)	-	-	-	0.090	0.091	0.065	0.065	0.044	0.085	0.077	0.087	0.056	0.078	0.076	72.74%	-2.95%
Loma Alta (RD 771, 794)	-	-	-	0.087	0.114	0.095	0.140	0.097	0.064	0.052	0.055	0.086	0.022	0.074	-23.23%	232.73%
Jesse Owens (RD 1283, 8392)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.091	0.159	0.149	0.151	0.067	0.086	0.081	0.149	-6.23%	84.39%
PAD Group Two	-	-	-	0.052	0.057	0.043	0.044	0.037	0.038	0.031	0.034	0.026	0.027	0.036	-1.08%	33.14%
															2014 to 2017	2016 to 2017
Bassett (RD 1420, 1422)	-	-	-	-	-	0.053	0.077	0.053	0.054	0.067	0.050	0.074	0.058	0.056	11.66%	-3.96%
Salazar (RD 278, 236)	-	-	-	-	-	0.077	0.125	0.084	0.106	0.118	0.117	0.099	0.125	0.107	-8.75%	-14.43%
San Angelo (RD 1462, 1466)	-	-	-	-	-	0.137	0.118	0.069	0.099	0.081	0.098	0.229	0.101	0.128	30.07%	27.08%
PAD Group Three	-	-	-	-	-	0.081	0.065	0.035	0.048	0.056	0.054	0.059	0.067	0.057	4.62%	-15.51%
															2015 to 2017	2016 to 2017
Adventure (RD 491, 431)	-	-	-	-	-	0.047	0.066	0.060	0.068	0.054	0.086	0.061	0.077	0.073	18.41%	-6.14%
Allen Martin (RD 1421, 1423)	-	-	-	-	-	0.069	0.098	0.045	0.061	0.077	0.045	0.081	0.048	0.042	-48.42%	-13.13%
Mayberry (RD 494, 432)	-	-	-	-	-	0.124	0.107	0.061	0.049	0.065	0.060	0.076	0.076	0.083	9.51%	9.95%
Athens (RD 2140, 2198)	-	-	-	-	-	0.173	0.159	0.093	0.108	0.130	0.089	0.089	0.111	0.113	26.87%	1.90%
Belvedere (RD 282, 230, 1625)	-	-	-	-	-	0.140	0.383	0.156	0.219	0.243	0.225	0.166	0.174	0.181	8.74%	3.98%
East Rancho Dominguez (RD 2852, 2891)	-	-	-	-	-	0.171	0.237	0.139	0.106	0.088	0.163	0.046	0.064	0.055	17.81%	-13.98%
El Cariso (RD 1909, 8334)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.031	0.044	0.042	0.036	0.060	0.036	0.024	0.052	44.99%	118.36%
Obregon (RD 280, 234)	-	-	-	-	-	0.073	0.041	0.040	0.061	0.065	0.095	0.086	0.069	0.087	1.49%	27.38%
Helen Keller (RD 378, 392)	-	-	-	-	-	0.134	0.329	0.370	0.327	0.330	0.324	0.305	0.367	0.320	4.96%	-12.84%

																Percent change in crime rate from park group baseline year	Percent change in crime rate from last year
Bethune (RD 2170, 2190)	-	-	-	-	-	0.110	0.132	0.072	0.089	0.088	0.133	0.057	0.073	0.125	120.51%	71.40%	
Stephen Sorensen (RD 1197, 1191)	-	-	-	-	-	0.081	0.218	0.127	0.090	0.124	0.075	0.081	0.068	0.098	21.43%	43.43%	
Val Verde (RD 662, 693)	-	-	-	-	-	0.057	0.040	0.045	0.071	0.071	0.049	0.011	0.054	0.043	298.73%	-19.94%	
PAD Group Four	-	-	-	-	-	0.094	0.090	0.044	0.048	0.057	0.059	0.049	0.068	0.051	4.49%	-25.21%	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2016 to 2017	2016 to 2017	
Amigo Park (RD 1512, 1592)	-	-	-	-	-	0.121	0.133	0.091	0.110	0.069	0.125	0.168	0.099	0.092	-6.74%	-6.74%	
Sorensen Park (RD 1575, 1591)	-	-	-	-	-	0.131	0.177	0.151	0.153	0.146	0.112	0.185	0.158	0.159	0.66%	0.66%	
Pad Group Five						0.126	0.104	0.081	0.088	0.072	0.080	0.119	0.086	0.084	-2.34%	-2.34%	
Los Angeles County RDs Overall	0.081	0.081	0.087	0.096	0.100	0.084	0.088	0.068	0.068	0.063	0.065	0.060	0.065	0.067	3.69%	3.69%	

Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff Department and Los Angeles Police Department data, 2004-2016. Only Jesse Owens Park and El Cariso Regional Park were in LAPD reporting districts and data for 2009 and/or 2010 were not available.

Notes: Crime rates were calculated using each park’s reporting district and surrounding reporting district when available. Shaded areas indicate the years prior to implementation of PAD per park. These daily rates are not directly comparable to daily rates presented in UCLA’s 2016 PAD Evaluation Report due to changes in the population size attributable to PAD park RDs.

PAD Participant Survey Tables, All Participants

Exhibit 80: Characteristics of PAD Attendees by PAD Park in Percentages (%), All Participants, 2017

		Park Group (Year in which park joined PAD)																											
		Group One (2010)				Group Two (2012)				Group Three (2015)				Group Four (2016)									Group Five (2017)						
Park Name	All PAD Parks	Pamela	Roosevelt	Watkins	PAD Group One	City Terrace	Jesse Owens	Loma Alta	PAD Group Two	Bassett	Salazar	San Angelo	PAD Group Three	Adventure	Allen Martin	Athens	Belvedere	Bethune	East Rancho Dominguez	El Cariso	Hellen Keller	Mayberry	Obregon	Stephen Sorensen	Val Verde	PAD Group Four	Amigo	Sorensen	PAD Group Five
Age																													
0-16	27	19	44	15	38	34	27	22	28	39	38	32	37	24	26	11	18	32	11	16	20	22	30	11	29	21	1	3	2
17-21	11	4	10	6	9	5	28	9	13	9	7	5	7	3	19	18	10	16	3	10	8	7	11	15	18	13	6	7	6
22-39	41	51	35	29	37	28	32	24	28	33	34	36	34	42	31	58	44	41	39	51	35	38	45	57	35	46	66	40	53
40-59	17	23	9	43	14	31	12	24	24	15	17	23	18	21	19	12	25	11	28	19	29	30	13	15	12	17	25	46	35
60+	4	3	2	8	2	2	1	22	7	4	5	4	4	11	5	1	2	1	19	4	7	4	1	2	5	3	2	4	3
Female	65	80	63	75	67	72	68	72	71	62	64	69	64	76	63	62	72	55	64	64	70	74	62	66	52	63	62	84	73
Race/ Ethnicity																													
African American	12	8	13	48	15	1	63	59	35	2	2	1	2	1	1	32	2	7	27	8	60	2	3	18	10	12	2	.	1
Asian and Pacific Islander	5	2	4	2	3	0	3	2	2	10	1	2	6	3	2	8	2	2	4	9	3	1	1	14	13	6	5	.	3
Latino	66	76	63	41	63	88	21	10	47	74	79	86	79	83	88	47	81	77	47	60	25	81	82	40	47	63	88	87	87
White	7	8	6	1	6	3	3	8	5	5	8	5	6	10	6	3	8	3	10	11	3	9	6	13	14	8	1	9	5
Native American/ Alaskan																													
Indian	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	0	2	0	1	5	2	2	2	4	.	.	1	6	6	3	3	.	2
Other	8	6	11	6	10	5	7	20	10	7	7	6	7	3	3	5	4	8	10	8	10	7	7	9	10	7	1	4	3
Annual household income																													
Less than \$20,000	31	48	29	48	33	39	24	10	26	33	54	32	38	38	47	7	38	24	35	21	32	29	39	26	29	28	10	27	17
\$20,000 - \$39,999	23	24	19	15	19	17	30	18	21	17	18	22	18	22	34	18	24	24	26	32	19	22	19	37	24	26	26	28	27
\$40,000 and more	23	14	14	24	15	15	20	47	25	13	8	19	13	28	16	64	21	16	23	35	32	18	12	30	28	27	38	34	36
Unknown	24	15	38	14	33	31	26	25	28	37	21	26	30	12	3	11	17	37	16	12	17	31	30	7	20	19	27	11	20

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes all survey respondents (n=11,045).

Exhibit 81: PAD Attendance and Outreach by PAD Park in Percentages (%), All Participants, 2017

Park Name	All PAD Parks	Park Group (Year in which park joined PAD)																											
		Group One (2010)				Group Two (2012)				Group Three (2015)				Group Four (2016)									Group Five (2017)						
		Pamela	Roosevelt	Watkins	PAD Group One	City Terrace	Jesse Owens	Loma Alta	PAD Group Two	Bassett	Salazar	San Angelo	PAD Group Three	Adventure	Allen Martin	Athens	Belvedere	Bethune	East Rancho Dominguez	El Cariso	Hellen Keller	Mayberry	Obregon	Stephen Sorensen	Val Verde	PAD Group Four	Amigo	Sorensen	PAD Group Five
Frequency of park visit(s)																													
Daily	36	54	44	30	44	32	30	32	31	31	40	40	36	20	42	30	33	49	47	25	25	41	39	25	34	34	26	30	28
Weekly	43	35	37	38	37	46	33	25	36	49	41	43	45	55	47	51	49	31	35	47	48	41	49	46	33	44	35	55	45
Monthly or Yearly	16	6	14	27	14	20	34	26	26	16	12	13	14	16	8	14	14	14	9	21	19	10	10	25	20	17	32	10	20
First Time	5	5	5	4	5	2	3	16	7	4	7	5	5	8	3	5	4	5	9	7	8	9	2	3	13	6	7	6	6
PAD outreach method *																													
Live in area/ walking by	43	39	43	59	44	35	30	27	31	48	46	52	49	56	54	28	33	55	46	36	41	46	49	36	36	43	32	52	43
Flyer	23	13	21	13	19	16	22	25	20	20	17	12	17	14	20	40	19	16	10	31	15	14	26	43	37	27	26	6	15
Internet (e.g., website, Facebook, Twitter)	5	3	4	3	4	5	1	4	4	4	2	4	4	3	3	8	4	4	1	5	4	3	3	15	9	6	1	5	3
Somebody told me	22	20	18	17	18	32	31	37	33	21	22	20	21	21	13	26	31	21	46	24	27	26	14	16	31	23	45	22	33
Attended last year	15	30	16	8	17	20	25	26	23	12	16	11	13	8	13	10	16	12	7	13	18	14	21	22	12	14	3	1	2
Other	6	3	6	5	6	2	6	12	6	7	6	9	7	6	6	5	6	5	9	8	8	6	7	3	4	5	12	14	13
Frequency of PAD visit(s), planned and actual																													
Once or twice this summer	27	22	29	33	29	20	20	35	24	30	22	22	25	25	45	32	26	39	23	23	28	25	19	25	30	28	15	24	20
Once a week this summer	37	27	32	33	32	35	45	31	36	45	31	36	39	34	32	59	33	32	21	43	35	29	45	43	39	40	20	27	23
All or most nights this summer	35	50	38	34	40	45	35	35	39	26	47	42	36	41	23	10	41	29	56	34	38	46	36	33	31	32	65	50	57
Number of years attended PAD at any park																													
First time	32	12	19	31	20	17	15	33	21	38	22	26	31	40	23	56	29	32	34	47	35	32	17	39	45	37	72	69	70
One year previously	44	46	45	32	44	22	39	25	28	39	49	49	44	41	63	36	49	40	52	40	50	48	52	53	46	46	20	17	19
Two years previously	10	12	10	18	11	14	22	15	16	8	13	12	10	8	10	4	10	16	8	7	7	7	15	4	5	9	-	7	4
Three or more years previously	14	30	25	19	25	47	24	26	34	15	16	13	14	11	3	4	13	13	7	6	9	13	16	4	4	9	6	7	7
Attended community resource fair	46	36	53	49	50	44	45	30	40	50	42	34	43	29	62	33	38	53	40	36	34	42	45	69	67	48	16	24	20

		Park Group (Year in which park joined PAD)																											
		Group One (2010)				Group Two (2012)				Group Three (2015)				Group Four (2016)								Group Five (2017)							
Park Name	All PAD Parks	Pamela	Roosevelt	Watkins	PAD Group One	City Terrace	Jesse Owens	Loma Alta	PAD Group Two	Bassett	Salazar	San Angelo	PAD Group Three	Adventure	Allen Martin	Athens	Belvedere	Bethune	East Rancho Dominguez	El Cariso	Hellen Keller	Mayberry	Obregon	Stephen Sorensen	Val Verde	PAD Group Four	Amigo	Sorensen	PAD Group Five
At community resource fair...	22	18	25	20	24	28	19	19	23	30	24	19	25	14	14	10	19	30	16	18	20	24	19	26	31	22	6	12	9
Learned about a new topic	33	34	38	36	37	33	36	18	29	38	33	30	34	22	36	29	31	33	29	29	26	27	37	40	41	33	13	21	17
Learned about new resources	8	8	11	7	11	10	11	6	9	7	11	5	7	7	2	7	7	6	10	7	10	7	9	12	12	8	6	5	5
Signed up for needed service																													

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes all survey respondents (n=11,045).

*Denotes multiple responses possible

Exhibit 82: Satisfaction with PAD by PAD Park in Percentages (%), All Participants, 2017

		Park Group (Year in which park joined PAD)																											
		Group One (2010)				Group Two (2012)				Group Three (2015)				Group Four (2016)							Group Five (2017)								
Park Name	All PAD Parks	Pamela	Roosevelt	Watkins	PAD Group One	City Terrace	Jesse Owens	Loma Alta	PAD Group Two	Bassett	Salazar	San Angelo	PAD Group Three	Adventure	Allen Martin	Athens	Belvedere	Bethune	East Rancho Dominguez	El Cariso	Hellen Keller	Mayberry	Obregon	Stephen Sorensen	Val Verde	PAD Group Four	Amigo	Sorensen	PAD Group Five
Grade assignment																													
Park facilities																													
A	71	73	67	57	67	80	60	88	76	77	56	78	72	81	78	64	69	71	78	82	78	68	55	76	75	72	92	69	81
B	23	22	24	32	24	18	29	11	19	19	33	18	22	15	18	31	24	22	17	14	14	25	34	22	22	23	7	25	16
C or below	6	6	9	11	9	2	11	1	4	4	12	4	6	4	5	5	7	7	5	4	8	7	11	2	3	5	1	5	3
Average "GPA"	3.63	3.66	3.54	3.46	3.55	3.76	3.45	3.86	3.70	3.72	3.36	3.73	3.63	3.77	3.72	3.57	3.60	3.62	3.72	3.77	3.68	3.59	3.43	3.73	3.72	3.65	3.91	3.64	3.78
Overall variety of activities offered																													
A	68	71	62	58	63	76	59	76	71	76	53	74	70	83	76	53	72	65	70	76	65	66	55	74	71	68	84	73	79
B	26	21	30	33	29	20	30	20	23	17	35	21	23	14	22	39	20	26	25	20	21	28	37	24	26	26	9	20	14
C or below	7	7	8	9	8	4	11	4	6	6	12	4	7	3	3	8	7	9	5	4	14	6	8	2	4	6	6	8	7
Average "GPA"	3.59	3.63	3.50	3.48	3.52	3.71	3.44	3.72	3.64	3.69	3.33	3.69	3.60	3.79	3.72	3.44	3.64	3.53	3.64	3.70	3.49	3.58	3.45	3.71	3.66	3.61	3.78	3.65	3.72
Sports and physical activities																													
A	70	75	63	59	64	75	66	83	74	79	57	78	73	81	82	53	74	71	71	75	66	77	61	74	75	71	82	74	78
B	23	19	28	33	27	24	25	14	21	17	29	17	20	15	14	40	19	21	19	18	21	17	31	23	22	23	13	21	17
C or below	7	6	9	7	8	1	9	4	4	5	14	5	7	4	4	7	7	8	10	7	13	6	8	3	3	6	5	5	5
Average "GPA"	3.62	3.68	3.50	3.51	3.53	3.73	3.53	3.79	3.69	3.72	3.35	3.71	3.63	3.76	3.77	3.44	3.66	3.61	3.62	3.67	3.51	3.68	3.52	3.70	3.72	3.63	3.77	3.68	3.73
Entertainment and cultural activities																													
A	67	66	61	60	61	75	65	73	71	75	51	78	70	82	79	53	68	64	75	71	68	68	58	72	71	67	74	66	70
B	25	24	28	29	28	23	24	23	23	17	35	18	22	13	14	39	23	23	17	21	16	27	33	25	22	25	18	29	23
C or below	8	11	11	11	11	2	11	4	5	8	14	3	8	5	6	8	9	13	8	7	16	5	8	3	7	8	8	5	7
Average "GPA"	3.55	3.51	3.44	3.45	3.45	3.72	3.50	3.69	3.65	3.64	3.27	3.73	3.57	3.76	3.72	3.41	3.56	3.48	3.66	3.62	3.49	3.62	3.47	3.68	3.62	3.57	3.66	3.59	3.63
Educational programs																													
A	66	71	62	58	63	74	59	70	69	75	55	75	70	81	80	51	66	63	69	68	64	68	54	74	72	66	72	64	68
B	24	19	26	33	26	22	17	21	20	17	30	20	21	13	15	38	23	23	21	22	18	23	34	21	22	24	19	26	22

		Park Group (Year in which park joined PAD)																											
		Group One (2010)				Group Two (2012)				Group Three (2015)				Group Four (2016)							Group Five (2017)								
Park Name	All PAD Parks	Pamela	Roosevelt	Watkins	PAD Group One	City Terrace	Jesse Owens	Loma Alta	PAD Group Two	Bassett	Salazar	San Angelo	PAD Group Three	Adventure	Allen Martin	Athens	Belvedere	Bethune	East Rancho Dominguez	El Cariso	Hellen Keller	Mayberry	Obregon	Stephen Sorensen	Val Verde	PAD Group Four	Amigo	Sorensen	PAD Group Five
C or below	10	10	12	8	11	4	24	9	11	8	15	5	9	6	5	11	12	14	10	11	18	9	12	5	7	10	9	10	10
Average "GPA"	3.52	3.51	3.44	3.45	3.45	3.72	3.50	3.69	3.65	3.64	3.27	3.73	3.57	3.76	3.72	3.41	3.56	3.48	3.66	3.62	3.49	3.62	3.47	3.68	3.62	3.57	3.66	3.59	3.63
Would attend PAD again	96	96	95	97	96	99	96	98	98	95	93	95	94	98	98	95	97	93	99	96	94	98	96	98	97	96	100	99	99
Would recommend PAD to others	95	95	94	94	94	100	94	99	98	93	93	96	94	99	95	96	97	93	93	96	95	97	97	98	95	96	99	97	98

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes all survey respondents (n=11,045).

Exhibit 83: PAD Attendees Perceptions of Safety at PAD parks and Their Neighborhoods in Percentages (%), All Participants, 2017

		Park Group (Year in which park joined PAD)																												
		Group One (2010)				Group Two (2012)				Group Three (2015)				Group Four (2016)									Group Five (2017)							
Park Name	All PAD Parks	Pamela	Roosevelt	Watkins	PAD Group One	City Terrace	Jesse Owens	Loma Alta	PAD Group Two	Bassett	Salazar	San Angelo	PAD Group Three	Adventure	Allen Martin	Athens	Belvedere	Bethune	East Rancho Dominguez	El Cariso	Hellen Keller	Mayberry	Obregon	Stephen Sorensen	Val Verde	PAD Group Four	Amigo	Sorensen	PAD Group Five	
Perception of safety during PAD attendance																														
Unsafe	8	7	9	14	9	7	13	3	7	8	13	5	8	3	10	13	9	8	8	6	9	5	7	8	7	8	1	3	2	
Somewhat safe	37	41	37	38	37	38	50	22	37	34	48	31	37	27	29	60	37	43	47	26	43	37	45	28	25	37	31	31	31	
Very safe	55	52	54	49	54	56	36	76	56	58	39	64	55	71	60	27	53	49	45	68	49	58	48	64	69	55	68	66	67	
Perception of neighborhood safety from crime																														
Unsafe	13	23	17	24	18	15	27	8	16	9	22	8	12	8	15	9	14	12	14	9	16	14	13	9	10	11	3	9	6	
Somewhat safe	49	49	46	52	47	48	56	44	49	47	56	49	50	44	28	62	49	53	56	54	56	49	55	49	32	50	49	58	54	
Very safe	38	28	37	24	34	36	17	49	35	43	22	43	38	48	57	29	37	36	30	37	28	37	32	42	58	39	47	33	40	

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes all survey respondents (n=11,045).

Exhibit 84: PAD Attendees Perceptions of Satisfaction with Law Enforcement in Percentages (%), All Participants, 2017

		Park Group (Year in which park joined PAD)																												
		Group one (2010)				Group Two (2012)				Group Three (2015)				Group Four (2016)								Group Five (2017)								
Park Name	All PAD Parks	Pamela	Roosevelt	Watkins	PAD Group One	City Terrace	Jesse Owens	Loma Alta	PAD Group Two	Bassett	Salazar	San Angelo	PAD Group Three	Adventure	Allen Martin	Athens	Belvedere	Bethune	East Rancho Dominguez	El Cariso	Hellen Keller	Mayberry	Obregon	Stephen Sorensen	Val Verde	PAD Group Four	Amigo	Sorensen	PAD Group Five	
Number of Deputy Sheriffs at PAD																														
Just right	83	77	82	81	82	87	82	81	84	88	66	87	83	90	91	93	65	85	74	83	78	86	74	90	81	83	87	78	83	
Not enough	12	20	14	16	15	8	8	11	9	6	28	9	12	6	4	4	30	8	19	13	15	10	22	5	7	11	2	17	10	
Too many	5	2	4	3	3	5	10	8	7	6	7	4	6	4	4	3	5	7	7	4	8	4	4	4	11	5	10	5	8	
Participation in any physical activity at PAD	85	75	86	85	84	86	95	74	85	89	79	81	84	70	87	92	86	90	87	84	81	79	86	82	95	86	92	77	84	
Agreed that PAD improved relationships between community and Deputies	96	97	96	92	96	99	94	96	97	96	93	98	96	98	97	97	95	95	98	97	93	98	93	98	98	96	99	98	98	

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes all survey respondents (n=11,045).

Exhibit 85: PAD Attendees Physical Activity Level and Participation in PAD Physical Activities in Percentages (%), All Participants, 2017

		Park Group (Year in which park joined PAD)																												
		Group One (2010)				Group Two (2012)				Group Three (2015)				Group Four (2016)								Group Five (2017)								
Park Name	All PAD Parks	Pamela	Roosevelt	Watkins	PAD Group One	City Terrace	Jesse Owens	Loma Alta	PAD Group Two	Bassett	Salazar	San Angelo	PAD Group Three	Adventure	Allen Martin	Athens	Belvedere	Bethune	East Rancho Dominguez	El Cariso	Hellen Keller	Mayberry	Obregon	Stephen Sorensen	Val Verde	PAD Group Four	Amigo	Sorensen	PAD Group Five	
Reaches recommended level of daily physical activity																														
Youth	13	21	18	17	18	9	19	9	11	13	14	12	6	2	10	11	11	40	23	11	21	13	9	5	11		33	25		
Adult (17 and older)	47	58	52	47	52	43	52	58	50	38	57	54	48	46	40	34	52	64	57	53	52	62	51	20	41	45	52	42	47	
Participation in physical activity at PAD *																														
Team sports	24	17	25	11	22	23	32	26	27	28	17	29	26	17	13	10	33	43	27	20	22	18	20	26	26	24	23	30	27	
Walking club	27	28	28	23	28	30	18	13	22	37	22	22	29	26	31	48	20	14	29	21	22	20	28	25	35	26	40	33	36	
Exercise class	21	24	16	27	18	16	19	15	16	16	20	17	18	18	20	31	18	15	39	29	18	30	23	29	20	24	10	11	11	
Swimming	20	8	25	25	23	35	40	24	33	8	22	9	12	9	15	13	28	21	3	30	30	8	27	8	38	20	2	12	7	
Other activity	11	7	8	11	8	7	11	14	10	7	9	15	10	13	12	8	13	15	18	12	11	16	9	10	6	11	40	16	28	

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes all survey respondents (n=11,045).

*Denotes multiple responses possible

Exhibit 86: PAD Attendees Social Cohesion and Improvement in Social Cohesion Due to PAD in Percentages (%), All Participants, 2017

		Park Group (Year in which park joined PAD)																											
		Group One (2010)				Group Two (2012)				Group Three (2015)				Group Four (2016)								Group Five (2017)							
Park Name	All PAD Parks	Pamela	Roosevelt	Watkins	PAD Group One	City Terrace	Jesse Owens	Loma Alta	PAD Group Two	Bassett	Salazar	San Angelo	PAD Group Three	Adventure	Allen Martin	Athens	Belvedere	Bethune	East Rancho Dominguez	El Cariso	Hellen Keller	Mayberry	Obregon	Stephen Sorensen	Val Verde	PAD Group Four	Amigo	Sorensen	PAD Group Five
Agreed that he/she lives in a close-knit, unified community	85	82	81	69	80	90	77	79	83	90	82	92	89	92	89	89	80	84	82	83	75	82	87	88	90	86	96	84	90
Agreed that PAD improves relationship with neighbors	96	97	95	91	95	96	97	94	96	97	95	98	97	98	98	97	94	96	99	94	92	94	93	98	98	96	100	99	99

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes all survey respondents (n=11,045).

Exhibit 87: Attendees Family Attendance and Bonding during PAD in Percentages (%), All Participants, 2017

		Park Group (Year in which park joined PAD)																											
		Group One (2010)				Group Two (2012)				Group Three (2015)				Group Four (2016)								Group Five (2017)							
Park Name	All PAD Parks	Pamela	Roosevelt	Watkins	PAD Group One	City Terrace	Jesse Owens	Loma Alta	PAD Group Two	Bassett	Salazar	San Angelo	PAD Group Three	Adventure	Allen Martin	Athens	Belvedere	Bethune	East Rancho Dominguez	El Cariso	Hellen Keller	Mayberry	Obregon	Stephen Sorensen	Val Verde	PAD Group Four	Amigo	Sorensen	PAD Group Five
Attended PAD with children	86	85	90	86	89	95	79	75	85	93	86	88	90	89	96	86	84	76	73	84	78	80	84	93	86	85	93	79	86
Attended PAD with children of ages: *																													
0-5	28	23	28	29	28	27	6	15	18	32	31	29	31	45	26	19	25	25	21	32	23	28	24	31	23	27	22	40	31
6-12	55	59	55	57	56	60	46	40	50	62	54	62	60	57	59	55	56	48	48	54	52	55	57	54	44	53	62	45	53
13-18	21	15	20	28	20	25	34	27	28	20	24	22	21	11	26	13	28	15	15	20	21	17	21	25	32	20	30	11	20
PAD increased quality time with family	97	97	97	95	97	99	92	97	97	98	96	99	98	99	96	96	96	96	99	98	97	99	97	98	98	97	99	99	99

Source: 2017 PAD participant surveys. Includes all survey respondents (n=11,045).

*Denotes multiple responses possible

PAD Participant Survey Trends: PAD Group One and PAD Group Two

PAD participant survey trends over time were analyzed for PAD Group One and PAD Group Two. This analysis was inclusive of all participants and regardless of frequency of response to the survey. Questions were analyzed in which wording and answer choices did not change significantly over time. This included questions around: participant demographics (gender and age), outreach method, satisfaction, safety, and physical activity.

PAD Participant Demographics over Time

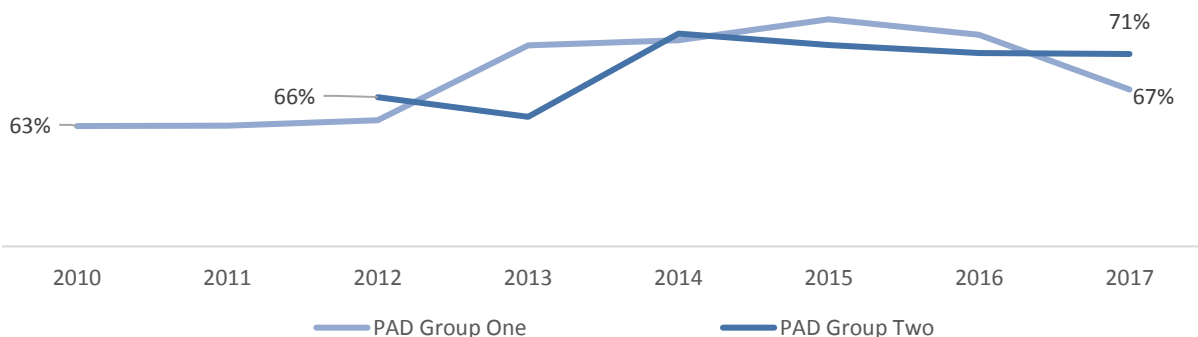
To assess long-term trends in PAD participant demographics, survey data for the oldest PAD parks, PAD Group One and PAD Group Two, were examined from 2010 to 2017. The data showed that more females have attended PAD than males over time (Exhibit 88). There is a slight upward trend in the percentage of female participants for PAD Group One with a downfall from 2016 to 2017 and an overall upward trend for PAD Group Two. Female participation increased 6% among PAD Group One from 2010 to 2017, and 7% among PAD Group Two from 2012 to 2017 (Exhibit 89).

Exhibit 88: Female Participation in PAD for PAD Group One and PAD Group Two, 2010-2017

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Pamela	71%	53%	62%	72%	72%	79%	79%	80%
Roosevelt	56%	66%	62%	72%	68%	77%	69%	63%
Ted Watkins	79%	63%	67%	72%	78%	68%	81%	75%
PAD Group One	63%	63%	64%	72%	72%	75%	73%	67%
City Terrace	--	--	69%	69%	75%	76%	71%	72%
Jesse Owens	--	--	61%	50%	73%	79%	68%	68%
Loma Alta	--	--	61%	63%	51%	56%	72%	72%
PAD Group Two	--	--	66%	64%	73%	72%	71%	71%

Source: PAD participant surveys (2010-2017).

Exhibit 89: Average Female Participation in PAD Group One and PAD Group Two, 2010-2017



Source: PAD participant surveys (2010-2017).

Long-term trends in youth participation were also examined for PAD Group One and PAD Group Two until 2015; due to changes in answers for age category, data from the 2010, 2016, and 2017 surveys are not included in this analysis. The percent of youth ages 18 and younger participating in PAD decreased among PAD Group One (28%), and Pamela Park had the greatest decrease (44%; Exhibit 90). Among PAD Group Two, there was a slight increase in the percentage of youth participating in PAD from 2012 to 2015 (15%; Exhibit 91).

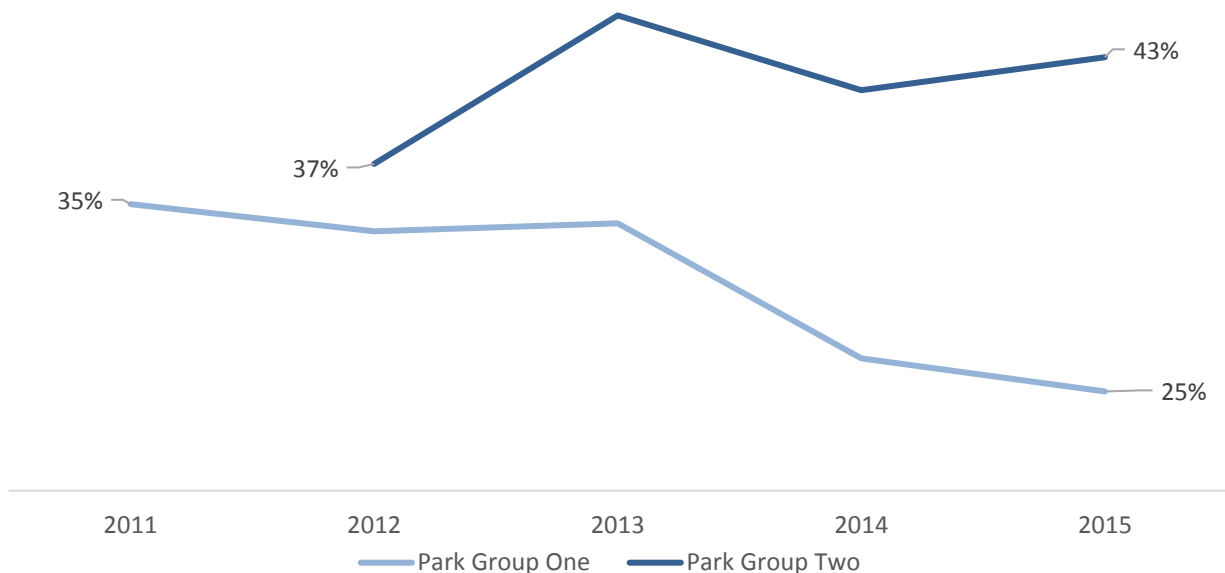
Exhibit 90: Youth Participation in PAD among PAD Group One and PAD Group Two, Ages 0-18, 2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Pamela	39%	46%	47%	25%	22%
Roosevelt	36%	38%	26%	32%	24%
Ted Watkins	31%	16%	30%	24%	30%
PAD Group One	35%	34%	34%	27%	25%
City Terrace	--	36%	45%	42%	38%
Jesse Owens	--	40%	52%	38%	41%
Loma Alta	--	41%	42%	43%	65%
PAD Group Two	--	37%	45%	41%	43%

Source: PAD participant surveys (2011-2015).

Note: 2017 PAD data are not included because age categories changed to 0-16 and 17-21, instead of 18 and under.

Exhibit 91: PAD Group One and PAD Group Two, Average Youth Participation, Ages 0-18, 2011-2015



Source: PAD participant surveys (2011-2015).

PAD Outreach Methods over Time

To examine long-term trends regarding the impact of outreach methods on PAD participants, survey data for PAD Group One and PAD Group Two was examined from 2010 to 2016. Answer categories changed in the 2017 PAD participant survey, therefore comparable data is not available for 2017. The data indicated that personal invite/references and word of mouth/walking by were the most frequently reported ways participants heard about PAD (Exhibit 92). Flyers were also a successful outreach strategy. Reach over the internet (e.g. park website, social media, etc.) was consistently identified by fewer PAD participants over the years, although this mode of outreach increased over time.

There was growth in word of mouth/walking by as an outreach strategy for both PAD Group One (from 37% to 46%) and PAD Group Two (from 38% to 44%).

Exhibit 92: PAD Outreach Method for PAD Group One and PAD Group Two, 2010-2016

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PAD Group One							
Personal invite/reference	30%	37%	39%	31%	26%	25%	25%
Word of mouth/walking by	37%	35%	45%	52%	44%	45%	46%
Flyer	27%	27%	20%	14%	18%	26%	20%
Internet	2%	4%	3%	2%	5%	5%	6%
Other	19%	8%	8%	7%	13%	4%	4%
PAD Group Two							
Personal invite/reference	--	--	45%	34%	34%	36%	35%
Word of mouth/walking by	--	--	38%	38%	34%	36%	44%
Flyer	--	--	20%	22%	24%	26%	19%
Internet	--	--	3%	5%	7%	6%	7%
Other	--	--	11%	11%	14%	12%	8%

Source: PAD participant surveys (2010-2016).

Note: Respondents reported on multiple methods, therefore percentages exceed 100%.

PAD Satisfaction over Time

Long-term trends in participant satisfaction were examined using survey data from PAD Group One and PAD Group Two from 2010 to 2017. Since PAD began in 2010, participants consistently indicated that they would attend PAD again, with over 92% of participants at each park each year (Exhibit 93).

Exhibit 93: Participants Who Would Attend PAD Again, PAD Group One and PAD Group Two, 2010-2017

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Pamela	95%	97%	98%	99%	97%	99%	94%	96%
Roosevelt	97%	99%	97%	97%	98%	98%	92%	95%
Ted Watkins	99%	99%	97%	99%	99%	97%	95%	97%
PAD Group One	97%	98%	97%	98%	98%	98%	93%	96%
City Terrace	--	--	99%	100%	99%	99%	96%	99%
Jesse Owens	--	--	96%	98%	99%	97%	96%	96%
Loma Alta	--	--	99%	98%	98%	98%	99%	98%
PAD Group Two	--	--	99%	99%	99%	98%	96%	98%

Source: PAD participant surveys (2010-2017).

Similarly, the percentage of individuals who indicated they would recommend PAD to a friend has been relatively consistent over time and remained above 91% for all parks in PAD Group One and PAD Group Two since PAD began at the park (Exhibit 94).

Exhibit 94: Participants Who Would Recommend PAD to a Friend, PAD Group One and PAD Group Two, 2010-2017

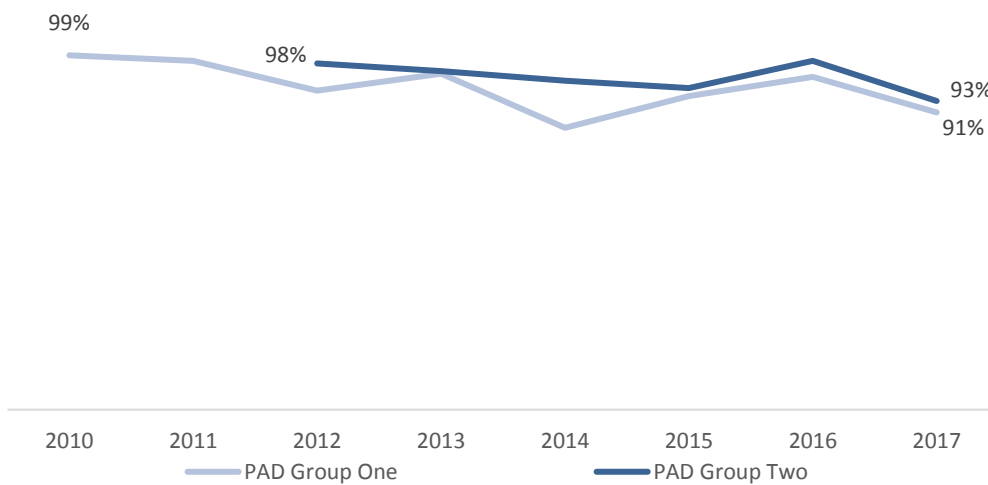
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Pamela	98%	99%	99%	99%	99%	98%	94%	95%
Roosevelt	98%	98%	96%	99%	99%	98%	93%	94%
Ted Watkins	100%	100%	98%	98%	99%	98%	95%	94%
PAD Group One	99%	99%	97%	99%	99%	98%	94%	94%
City Terrace	--	--	100%	99%	99%	99%	95%	100%
Jesse Owens	--	--	96%	98%	99%	99%	91%	94%
Loma Alta	--	--	98%	98%	96%	98%	100%	99%
PAD Group Two	--	--	99%	99%	99%	99%	95%	98%

Source: PAD participant surveys (2010-2017).

PAD Perception of Safety over Time

Feelings of safety at PAD were relatively consistent from 2010 to 2017 for PAD Group One and PAD Group Two (Exhibit 95). For PAD Group One, values were below 90% in 2014. Ted Watkins Park (PAD Group One) showed the greatest fluctuation in feelings of safety at PAD over time as indicated by 99% who expressed feeling safe at PAD in 2010 and 85% expressed feeling safe at PAD in 2014 (Exhibit 96). Five out of six PAD parks improved feelings of safety at PAD from 2015 to 2016; all six PAD parks had a decline in participants’ feelings of safety in 2017 from 2016.

Exhibit 95: Proportion of PAD Participants in PAD Group One and PAD Group Two who Expressed Feelings of Safety at PAD, 2010-2017



Source: PAD participant surveys (2010-2017).

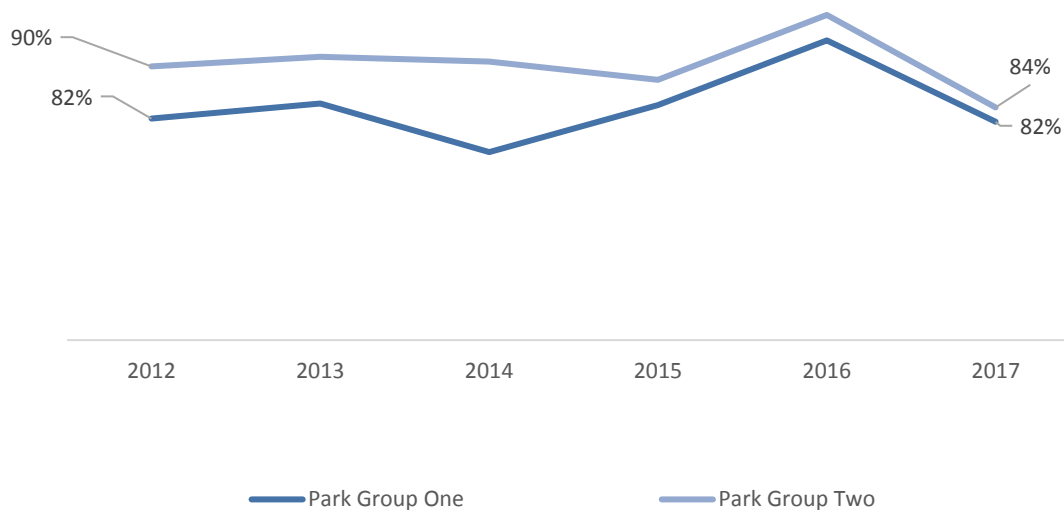
Exhibit 96: Proportion of PAD Participants in PAD Group One and PAD Group Two who Expressed Feelings of Safety at PAD by PAD Park, 2010-2017

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Pamela	99%	97%	96%	97%	94%	95%	98%	93%
Roosevelt	99%	98%	95%	94%	89%	95%	96%	91%
Ted Watkins	99%	98%	91%	98%	85%	89%	96%	86%
PAD Group One	99%	98%	94%	96%	89%	93%	96%	91%
City Terrace	--	--	98%	97%	95%	94%	98%	93%
Jesse Owens	--	--	95%	94%	96%	97%	95%	87%
Loma Alta	--	--	99%	97%	97%	95%	100%	97%
PAD Group Two	--	--	98%	97%	95%	94%	98%	93%

Source: PAD participant surveys (2010-2017).

On average, neighborhood perception of safety from crime was lower for PAD Group One than PAD Group Two (Exhibit 97). In 2014, PAD Group One's perception of safety was below 80%. Participants' feelings of safety from crime within their neighborhood increased from 2015-2016, but saw a decrease from 2016 to 2017 for both PAD groups (Exhibit 98). All 6 PAD parks had a decline from 2016 to 2017; Jesse Owens Park had the largest decline (94% to 73%).

Exhibit 97: Proportion of PAD Participants in PAD Group One and PAD Group Two who Expressed Feelings of Safety at in Their Neighborhood, 2012-2017



Source: PAD participant surveys (2012-2017).

Exhibit 98: Proportion of PAD Participants in PAD Group One and PAD Group Two who Expressed Feelings of Safety at in Their Neighborhood by PAD Park, 2012-2017

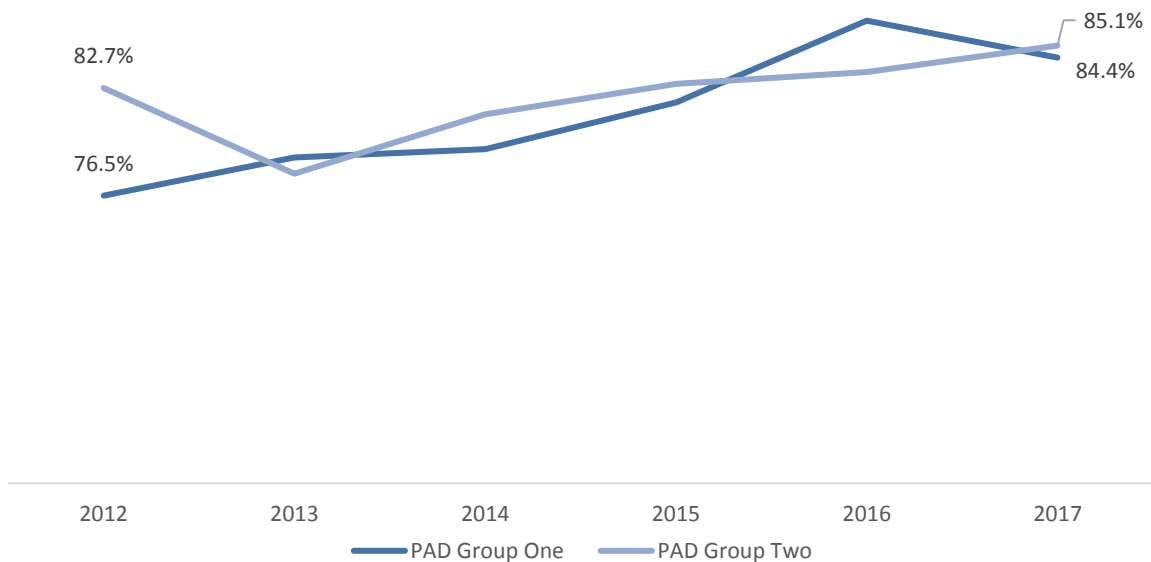
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Pamela	89%	91%	85%	88%	96%	77%
Roosevelt	82%	80%	80%	86%	93%	83%
Ted Watkins	77%	83%	71%	79%	93%	76%
PAD Group One	82%	84%	77%	84%	94%	82%
City Terrace	90%	90%	91%	86%	97%	85%
Jesse Owens	84%	88%	88%	90%	94%	73%
Loma Alta	95%	95%	89%	93%	100%	92%
PAD Group Two	90%	91%	90%	88%	97%	84%

Source: PAD participant surveys (2012-2017).

Physical Activity at PAD over Time

The level of physical activity at PAD increased somewhat from 2012 to 2017 in PAD Group One and PAD Group Two, with the largest growth for PAD Group One (Exhibit 99).

Exhibit 99: PAD Group One and PAD Group Two Average Participation in Physical Activity at PAD, 2012-2017



Source: PAD participant surveys (2012-2017).

From 2016 to 2017, all PAD parks other than Jesse Owens and Loma Alta Park showed a decrease in physical activity participation (Exhibit 100). Roosevelt Park consistently had 80% or more of its attendees participate in physical activity at PAD.

Exhibit 100: Participation in Physical Activity at PAD for PAD Group One and PAD Group Two, 2012-2017

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Pamela	76%	71%	73%	69%	84%	75%
Roosevelt	81%	80%	80%	83%	87%	86%
Ted Watkins	71%	85%	82%	85%	87%	85%
PAD Group One	76%	79%	79%	82%	87%	85%
City Terrace	81%	79%	82%	82%	93%	86%
Jesse Owens	88%	85%	77%	86%	87%	95%
Loma Alta	83%	72%	87%	83%	60%	74%
PAD Group Two	83%	78%	81%	83%	84%	85%

Source: PAD participant surveys (2012-2017).

Appendix 3: Methods

PAD Community Characteristic Methods

Community Level Data

In order to better understand the communities PAD impacts and how PAD participants might be similar to or different from residents in the area surrounding the park, demographic data were compiled from 2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Data from zip codes corresponding to PAD parks were compared with the Los Angeles County average.

While zip-code level data may not perfectly reflect the local social and economic conditions immediately surround each park. To the extent participants may travel to attend PAD, the data is not fully representative. However, the data is helpful in informing about the general characteristics of the area surrounding PAD parks.

Estimated Reach

DPR provided attendance data, from which the number of PAD visits were estimated. PAD reach was estimated within each zip code by dividing each park's PAD visits by the park's zip code population reported in 2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. This approach assumed the number of visits represented the number of unique PAD respondents. To the extent PAD participants attend PAD more than once in the summer, this would overestimate PAD reach.

Economic Hardship Index

The Economic Hardship Index (EHI) was analyzed for PAD parks based on the Los Angeles city/community associated with the PAD park zip code. The city/community boundaries used in calculating EHI were based upon the 2000 Census and the SPA boundaries were based upon the 2010 Census. EHI is a measure which gives equal weight to the following:

- (1) Crowded housing (percentage of occupied housing units with more than one person per room),
- (2) Percent of persons living below the federal poverty level,
- (3) Percent of persons over the age of 16 years who are unemployed,
- (4) Percent of persons over the age of 25 years without a high school education,
- (5) Dependency (percentage of the population under 18 or over 64 years of age), and
- (6) Per capita income (Senterfitt et al., 2013).

Survey Data Analyses Methods

PAD participant surveys were based on a convenience sampling method (Exhibit 101). PAD attendees completed the surveys in English or Spanish when participating in events or activities whenever possible. Some completed more than one survey if they attended more than one PAD event or multiple nights of PAD. The surveys were scanned electronically and checked by a Los Angeles DPH staff for accuracy and completeness.

Frequency tables were created to highlight the distribution of quantitatively measured responses. In 2017, a new question was added to the PAD participant survey: “Have you taken this survey more than once this summer at this park?” Analysis presented in the body of this report includes participants who indicated completing the survey for the first time. Participant survey results are not reported when fewer than five respondents responded, due to lack of reliability and the inability to generalize the results. Frequency tables including all participants are included in the Appendix (PAD Participant Survey Tables, All Participants).

Qualitative theming was conducted for survey questions around 1) feelings of safety while attending PAD, 2) comments and suggestions for the Sheriff’s Department, 3) favorite PAD activity, 4) top three recommended activities for future PAD, and 5) general comments and suggestions about PAD. Responses were categorized and frequency of responses in each category were recorded. Some responses were included in multiple themes because the same comment included different concepts.

Exhibit 101: Parks After Dark Participant Survey, 2017



Los Angeles County PARKS AFTER DARK Survey 2017

YOUR OPINION MATTERS! Help us improve services. All responses are confidential.

PARK NAME: _____ Survey No. _____
 Leave blank: to be completed by researcher

Please answer the following questions about your activity and your community:

1. Have you taken this survey more than once this summer at this park? Yes No
2. What zip code do you live in? _____
3. How often do you visit this park (outside of PAD)?
 Daily Weekly Monthly Yearly First Time
4. How many days per week do you currently exercise (walking, biking, gardening, jogging, playing sports)?
 None 1 Day 2 Days 3 Days 4 Days 5 Days 6 Days 7 Days
 On average, about how much time do you spend doing these activities/exercises each day?
 15 minutes or less about 30 minutes about 1 hour more than 1 hour
5. How safe is your neighborhood?
 4 - Very safe 3 - Somewhat safe 2 - Somewhat unsafe 1 - Not at all safe
6. I live in a close-knit or unified neighborhood.
 4 - Strongly Agree 3 - Agree 2 - Disagree 1 - Strongly Disagree

Please answer the following questions about your experience at PARKS AFTER DARK:

7. How did you find out about PARKS AFTER DARK? (Check all that apply)
 Live in the area/walking by Flyer Internet (e.g., website, Facebook, Twitter)
 Somebody told me Attended last year Other _____
8. Did you attend PARKS AFTER DARK with young children or teens? (Check all that apply)
 Children age 0-5 Children age 6-12 Children age 13-18 None
9. About how often are you attending or plan to attend PARKS AFTER DARK this summer? (Check one)
 Once or twice this summer Once a week this summer All or most nights this summer
10. What PARKS AFTER DARK event or activity did you want to do the most?

11. Did you go to the Community Resource Fair? Yes No
 Did the Resource Fair help you: (check all that apply)
 Learn about a new topic Learn about new resources Sign up for a service I needed
12. How often do you plan to participate in activity/exercise during PARKS AFTER DARK? (Check one)
 Once or twice Once a week More than once a week None
 What kinds of physical activity/exercise did you participate in? (Check all that apply)
 Team sport Walking club Exercise class Swimming Other _____
13. How safe do you feel attending PARKS AFTER DARK?
 4 - Very safe 3 - Somewhat safe 2 - Somewhat unsafe 1 - Not at all safe
 What made you feel safe or unsafe? _____

PLEASE TURN OVER – MORE QUESTIONS ☺



14. What do you think about the number of Deputy Sheriffs at PARKS AFTER DARK?

- Too many Just right Not enough

Please provide specific recommendations for the Sheriff's Department:

15. Please show how **STRONGLY YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE** with the following items by checking your response:

PARKS AFTER DARK...	Strongly Agree ☺	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree ☹
Helps me get to know my neighbors better.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Makes it easier to get resources I need (i.e., health, social services).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improves relationships between community members & Deputies.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Makes it easier to spend quality time with my family.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

16. Please show what **GRADE** you would give the quality of each of the following by checking your response.

Park facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D	<input type="checkbox"/> F
Overall variety of activities offered	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D	<input type="checkbox"/> F
Sports and physical activities	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D	<input type="checkbox"/> F
Entertainment and cultural programs	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D	<input type="checkbox"/> F
Educational programs	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D	<input type="checkbox"/> F

17. What are the top 3 activities, events, or services would you like to see in future PARKS AFTER DARK?

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

18. What years did you go to PARKS AFTER DARK at this park or another park? (check all that apply)

- 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

19. Would you participate in PARKS AFTER DARK again? Yes No

20. Would you recommend PARKS AFTER DARK to others? Yes No

21. Additional comments or suggestions:

Please describe yourself. All responses are completely confidential.

22. What is your age? (check one)

- Under 12 12-16 17-21 22-29 30-39 40-49 50-59 60+

23. Please identify yourself: Male Female Other _____

24. What is your race/ethnicity? (check all that apply)

- African American/Black Asian/Pacific Islander Hispanic/Latino
 White/Non-Hispanic Native American/Alaskan Mixed/Multi-ethnic _____
 Other (please describe): _____

25. What is your annual household income? (please check one)

- less than \$20,000 \$20,000-\$39,999 \$40,000-\$59,999
 \$60,000-\$79,999 \$80,000 or more Don't Know

THANK YOU FOR YOUR FEEDBACK ☺

Attendance Data Analyses Methods

PAD park staff recorded participation at activities and special events. The aggregate of these numbers were used to obtain total attendance throughout PAD's operation period (June-August 2017), though the specific approach varied by some parks. Therefore, total attendance was likely overestimated for individuals who attended two events during the same night (e.g. an individual went to a basketball clinic prior to movie night). Exhibit 102 demonstrates an example of classification of PAD activities by type in aggregating attendance data.

Exhibit 102: Activity Classification Example for Analysis of PAD Attendance Records

Activity Type	Roosevelt Park
Physical activity	Basketball clinics Bike safety Cheer and dance clinic Indoor soccer clinics Tennis program Walking club Zumba
Arts/entertainment	Concerts Movies Performing arts
Personal development/social services	Computer fun Financial planning seminar Free notary services Library time Real estate seminar
Other	Cooking classes Teen club

Crime Data Analyses Methods and Trends

Comparison Park Selection

To test the impact of PAD on crime rates, comparison parks in Los Angeles County were identified for each PAD park group (Exhibit 103). Comparison parks were selected using the “Nearest Neighbor Matching” method, selecting from a pool of parks with facilities appropriate to host an event like PAD. A group of comparison parks was identified for each PAD park group. Assault rate and obesity rate quartiles were used for matching. Several comparison parks were selected for more than one park group due to the insufficient universe of comparison parks meeting all criteria. The candidate pool for comparison parks was limited as PAD parks were intentionally chosen based on high assault rate. Exact quartile matches were used for assault and obesity rate. For PAD Group One, PAD Group Two, and PAD Group Three, three comparison parks were identified. For PAD Group Four, 11 comparison parks were selected. Two comparison parks were chosen for PAD Group Five. Comparison parks for the 2017 crime analyses are different from those used in the 2016 crime analyses, and results should not be directly compared.

Exhibit 103: PAD Comparison Parks by Park Group, 2017

PAD Park	Comparison Park
PAD Group One	
Franklin D. Roosevelt Park (RD 2173, 2195) Pamela County Park (RD 0583, 594) Ted Watkins Memorial Park (RD 2176, 2194)	Lennox Park (RD 0382, 391) Saybrook Park (RD 0287, 237) Ladera Park (RD 2767, 2790)
PAD Group Two	
City Terrace Park (RD 0272, 0273,232) Jesse Owens Community Regional Park (RD 1283, 8392) Loma Alta Park (RD 0771, 794)	Alondra Community Regional Park (RD 0388, 338) Lennox Park (RD 0382, 391) Saybrook Park (RD 0287, 237)
PAD Group Three	
Bassett Park (RD 1420, 1422) Salazar Park (RD 0278,236) San Angelo Park (RD 1462, 1466)	Charter Oak Park (RD 0870, 897) Saybrook Park (RD 0287, 237) Valleydale Park (RD 0867, 893)
PAD Group Four	
Adventure Park (RD 0491, 431) Allen J. Martin Park (RD 1421, 1423) Amelia Mayberry Park (RD 0494, 432) Athens Park (RD 2140, 2198) Belvedere Community Regional Park (RD 0282, 0230, 1625) East Rancho Dominguez Park (RD 2852, 2891) El Cariso Community Regional Park (RD 1909, 8334) Eugene A. Obregon Park (RD 0280, 234) Helen Keller Park (RD 0378, 392) Mary M. Bethune Park (RD 2170, 2190) Stephen Sorensen Park (RD 1197, 1191) Val Verde Community Regional Park (RD 0662, 0693)	Alondra Community Regional Park (RD 0388, 338) Castaic Regional Sports Complex (RD 0674, 8308) Charles S Farnsworth Park (RD 0773, 793) Col. Leon H. Washington Park (RD 2174, 2130) Lennox Park (RD 0382, 391) Rimgrove Park (RD 1441, 1444) Jackie Robinson Park (RD 2663, 2693) Lennox Park (RD 0382, 391) Mona Park (RD 2136, 2197) Roy Campanella Park (RD 2872, 2890) Victoria Community Regional Park (RD 1614, 1635)
PAD Group Five	
Amigo Park (RD 1512, 1592) Sorensen Park (RD 1575, 1591)	Alondra Community Regional Park (RD 0388, 338) Jackie Robinson Park (RD 2663, 2693)

Crime Rate Calculation

To explore trends in crime rates in the reporting districts (RD) surrounding PAD parks, data from LASD and LAPD were used with Census population data. Complete LAPD crime data was available from 2010-2017 and LASD crime data was available from 2004-2017. LAPD and LASD crime data provided crime numbers and type by RD. Using GIS software, parks were assigned to at least two RDs: 1) the RD covering the park's geographic area and 2) the RD immediately surrounding the park. An additional RD was added for City Terrace and Belvedere Park. For City Terrace Park, the park boundary crossed two surrounding RDs and therefore a third RD was added to the analysis. For Belvedere Park, the population was too small for calculation of a rate, therefore a third RD was added.

To calculate crime rates per population, the RDs were spatially merged with Census block information to derive the population per reporting district. This data was then combined with LASD and LAPD data to calculate rates of Part I and Part II crimes per capita for each park. Crime rates were calculated for the common period of time each year when all parks in the same park group had PAD programming. For years prior to the implementation of PAD, the common time frame was based on the baseline year's common dates for each park group.

PAD only happens in summer (a relatively short period of time) and the length of the PAD period varies by park group and year. To account for this, daily crime rate was used as the unit of analysis.

DD Methodology

A DD analysis was conducted for each park group, comparing the difference between PAD and comparison parks in the change in crime rate trends between the years prior to the implementation of PAD and the years after PAD began. Long term trends included five years prior to implementation of PAD in each park group. It was assumed that PAD parks and comparison parks followed a similar trend prior to implementation of PAD. Only crimes committed during summer PAD programming were included in the analysis. Part I and Part II crime rates were considered separately.

Integrated Transport and Health Impacts Model (ITHIM) Methods

PAD participant surveys were used to estimate routine (baseline) levels of physical activity and physical activity attributable to PAD. Park-specific program schedules and registration forms provided by DPR were used to estimate the average activity time for broad categories of physical activity offered through PAD (e.g., team sport, aquatics, walking club, exercise class, etc.).

ITHIM was adapted to incorporate routine and PAD physical activity levels. The activity calculation was an aggregate measure considering both the 1) length (measured by hours/week) and 2) intensity of physical activity (measured by metabolic equivalents of task, METs; Exhibit 104). The survey did not identify what type of physical activity the individual participated in for the baseline estimate, therefore METs for general gym exercise were used (5.5 METs).

The physical activity METs calculations were aggregated across all responses and quintiles (10%, 30%, 50%, 70%, and 90%) of routine and PAD physical activity METs were calculated based on gender and age. The age categories from the PAD participant survey did not perfectly match those used by ITHIM; similar age categories were combined where necessary to more closely match the model.

Exhibit 104: Intensity of Baseline and PAD Physical Activities

Physical Activity	Intensity (METs)
Baseline (routine) physical activity	
General gym exercise	5.5
PAD attributable physical activity	
Team sports	8.0
Swimming	4.0
Walking club	3.8
Exercise class	6.5

The model's impact was standardized to the size of the PAD population using the estimated number of person activity visits at PAD. The 23 PAD parks reached roughly 13,700 individuals weekly, given 55% of participants indicated attending PAD at least once a week and participating in physical activity at PAD at least once a week, in the participant survey.

Methods for Calculating Cost of Crime Savings

Cost Estimates

The literature cites a significant amount of uncertainty in estimating cost of crime. Heaton (2010) estimated cost of crime taking the average of three studies, two of which used accounting-based methods and one using contingent valuation to estimate the cost of various types of Part I crime; these estimates give value to intangible social costs of crime, in addition of the costs to law enforcement. Exhibit 105 shows the variation by study in estimated costs; the average cost of these three studies was used for the total cost of crime savings per 1,000 population calculation. Cost estimates were inflated from 2007 to 2017 dollars using the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index calculator.

Exhibit 105: Cost of Crime Estimates

Type of Crime	Cohen and Piquero (2009)	French, McCollister, and Reznik (2004)	Chen, Rust, et al. (2004)	Average Cost per Crime (2007 dollars)	Average Cost per Crime (2017 dollars)
Murder	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 9,339,330	\$ 11,608,317	\$ 8,649,216	\$10,379,000
Rape	\$ 150,000	\$ 219,973	\$ 283,626	\$ 217,866	\$261,000
Aggravated assault	\$ 55,000	\$ 122,943	\$ 83,771	\$ 87,238	\$105,000
Robbery	\$ 23,000	\$ 51,117	\$ 127,715	\$ 67,227	\$81,000
Burglary	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,370	\$ 29,918	\$ 13,096	\$16,000
Motor-vehicle theft	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,158	--	\$ 9,079	\$11,000
Larceny-theft	\$ 2,800	\$ 1,478	--	\$ 2,139	\$3,000
Arson	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Heaton, 2010.

Crime Reduction and Impact

In order to estimate the cumulative impact of PAD, a by-year difference-in-difference (DD) was calculated for each park group's Part I crime rate per 1,000 population, using the crime analysis parks as a control. DD is measured as:

$$Impact = (Treatment_{during} - Control_{during}) - (Treatment_{before} - Control_{before})$$

The overall impact was measured as each park group's change in Part I crime per 1,000 population in comparison to the park group's respective control group. Cumulative impact by park group was measured yearly from one year prior to the park group's start of PAD to 2017. Exhibit 106, Exhibit 107, Exhibit 108, Exhibit 109, and Exhibit 110 show the area calculated for PAD Group One, PAD Group Two, PAD Group Three, PAD Group Four, and PAD Group Five, respectively, to estimate the cumulative impact of PAD on Part I crime reduction per 1,000 population. Although cost estimates were not available for by type of Part II crime, similar analysis was conducted to estimate cumulative reduction in crime.

Exhibit 106: PAD Group One Change in Part I Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, 2007-2017

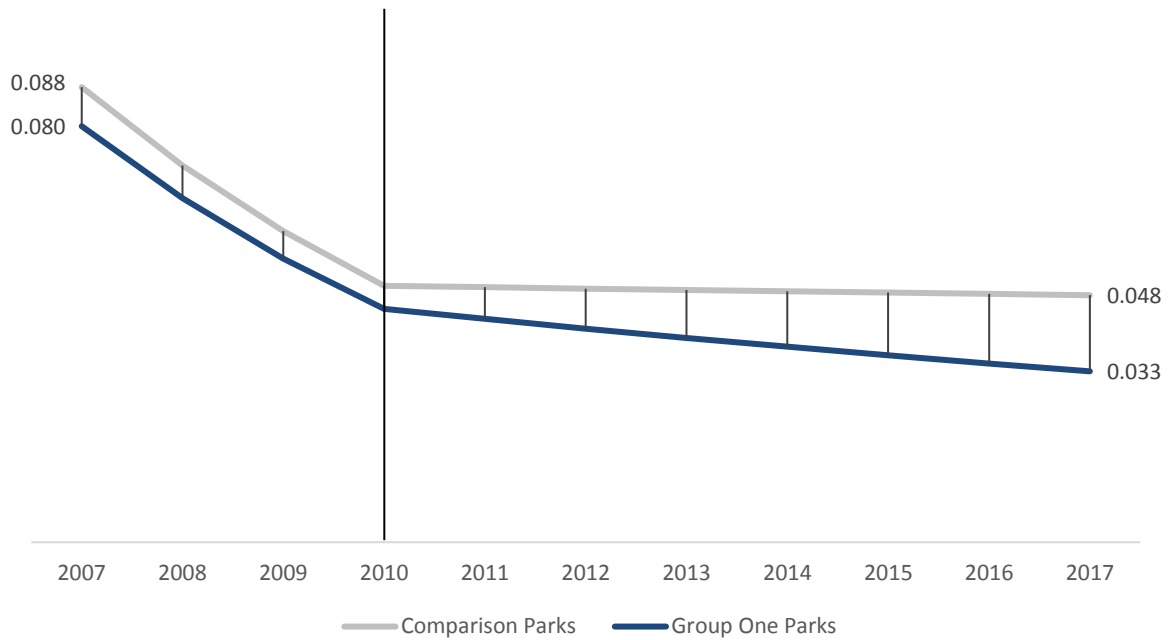


Exhibit 107: PAD Group Two Change in Part I Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, 2009-2017

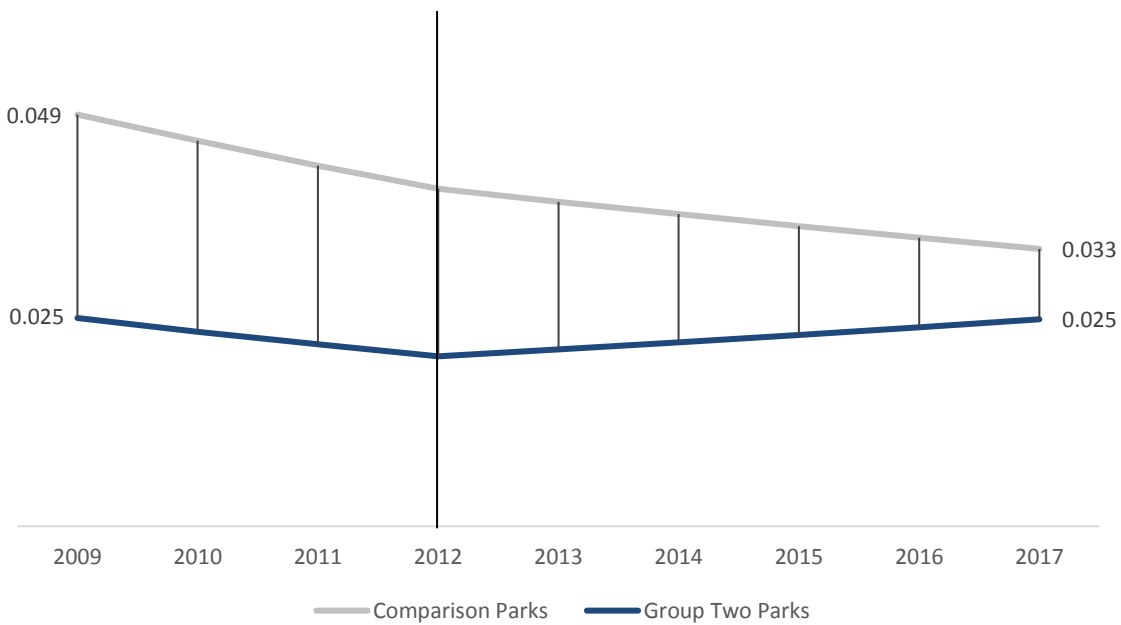


Exhibit 108: PAD Group Three Change in Part I Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, 2012-2017

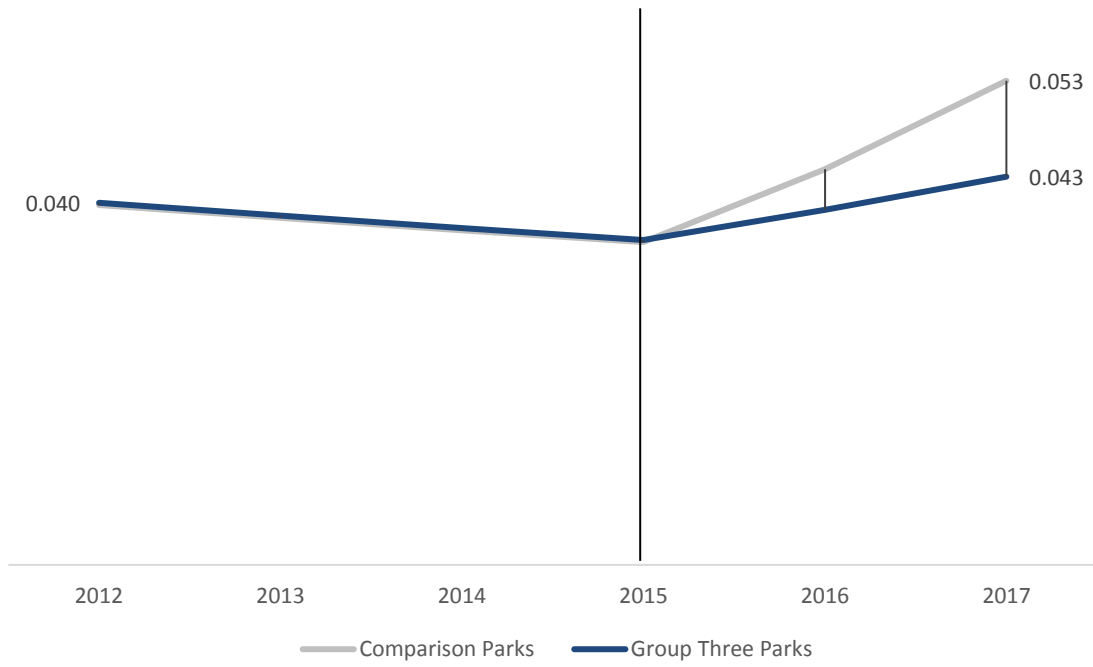


Exhibit 109: PAD Group Four Change in Part I Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, 2013-2017

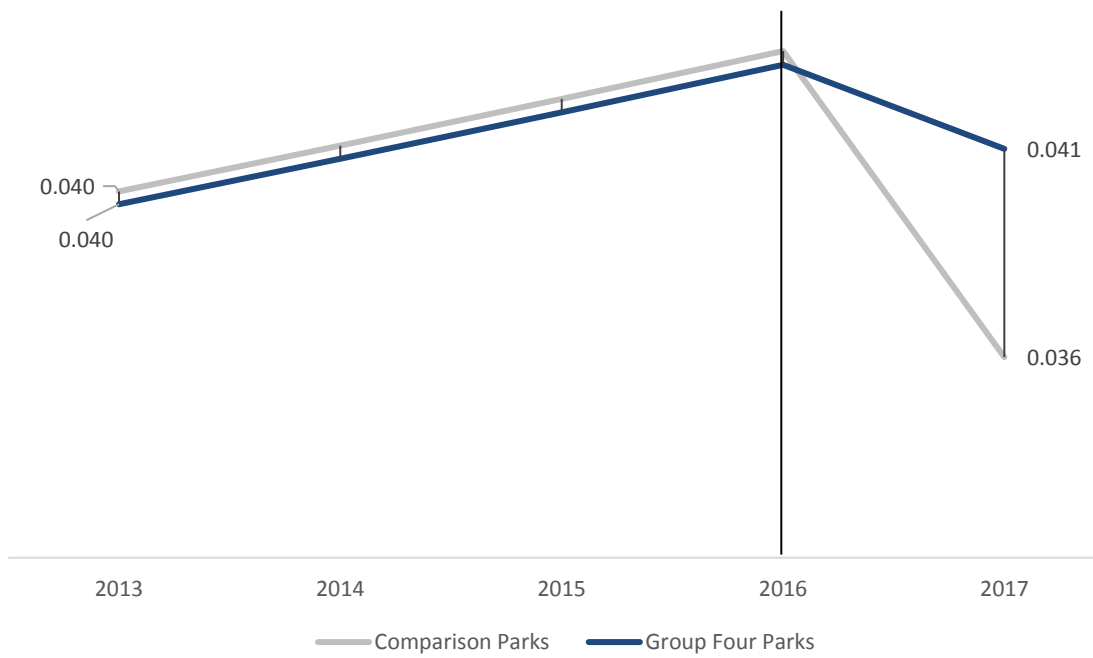
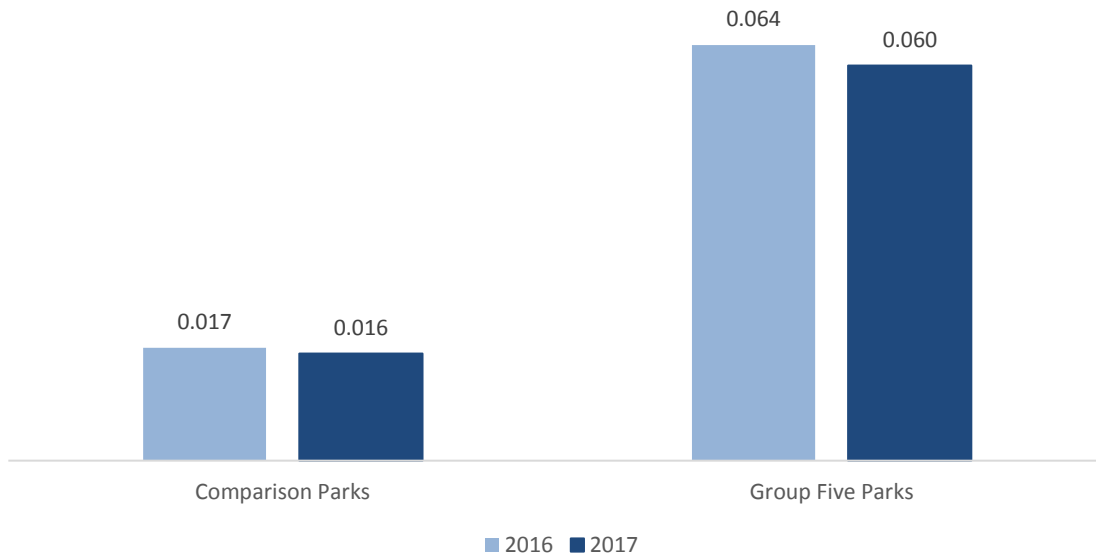


Exhibit 110: PAD Group Five Change in Part I Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, 2016-2017



The cumulative Part I crime reduction, since PAD's inception, was estimated as 0.202 per 1,000 population. The PAD population size for each park's reporting districts is roughly 204,793, suggesting approximately 41 Part I crimes were avoided during PAD operation from 2009-2017. The crime reduction for 2017 was estimated as 0.120 per 1,000 population, suggesting approximately 25 Part I crimes avoided during PAD operation in 2017.

The proportion of the most common Part I crimes (e.g., larceny theft, motor-vehicle theft, burglary, etc.) were calculated looking at the total number of each crime type in PAD operation months from 2009-2017 in PAD reporting districts (Exhibit 111). The proportion of Part I crime type was multiplied by the estimated reduction of Part I crimes attributable to PAD (41) to estimate the reduction by type. Cost savings were then calculated by crime type avoided due to PAD during operation periods of 2009-2017.

This methodology was followed to estimate cost savings by crime type avoided due to PAD during operation periods of 2017 (Exhibit 112).

Exhibit 111: Estimated Cumulative Cost Savings Associated with Reduction in Part I Crime in PAD Park Reporting Districts, 2009-2017

	Total Number of Crimes in PAD RDs by Type (2009-2017)	Proportion of Crime Type in PAD RDs (2009-2017)	Estimated Crime Reduction	Cost Per Crime, 2017 dollars *	Projected Crime Cost, 2017 dollars
Murder	164	0.6%	-0.23	\$10,379,059	\$2,376,000
Rape	267	0.9%	-0.37	\$261,439	\$97,000
Robbery	3,030	10.2%	-4.23	\$80,732	\$341,000
Aggravated assault	4,074	13.7%	-5.69	\$104,686	\$595,000
Burglary	6,422	21.6%	-8.97	\$15,715	\$141,000
Larceny-theft	9,270	31.2%	-12.94	\$2,567	\$33,000
Motor-vehicle theft	6,454	21.7%	-9.01	\$10,895	\$98,000
Arson	331			NR	--
Total	29,681				\$3,681,000

Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff Department and Los Angeles Police Department data, 2009-2017.

Note: Costs were obtained from Heaton, 2010.

Exhibit 112: Estimated Cumulative Cost Savings Associated with Reduction in Part I Crime in PAD Park Reporting Districts, 2017

	Total Number of Crimes in PAD RDs by Type (2009-2017)	Proportion of Crime Type in PAD RDs (2009-2017)	Estimated Crime Reduction	Cost Per Crime, 2017 dollars *	Projected Crime Cost, 2017 dollars
Murder	164	0.6%	-0.23	\$10,379,059	\$1,407,000
Rape	267	0.9%	-0.37	\$261,439	\$58,000
Robbery	3,030	10.2%	-4.23	\$80,732	\$202,000
Aggravated assault	4,074	13.7%	-5.69	\$104,686	\$352,000
Burglary	6,422	21.6%	-8.97	\$15,715	\$83,000
Larceny-theft	9,270	31.2%	-12.94	\$2,567	\$20,000
Motor-vehicle theft	6,454	21.7%	-9.01	\$10,895	\$58,000
Arson	331			NR	--
Total	29,681				\$2,180,000

Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff Department and Los Angeles Police Department data, 2009-2017.

Note: Costs were obtained from Heaton, 2010.



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