

Prevention program and funding inventory

Summary findings for Prevention and
Promotion Systems Governing Committee

September 2025

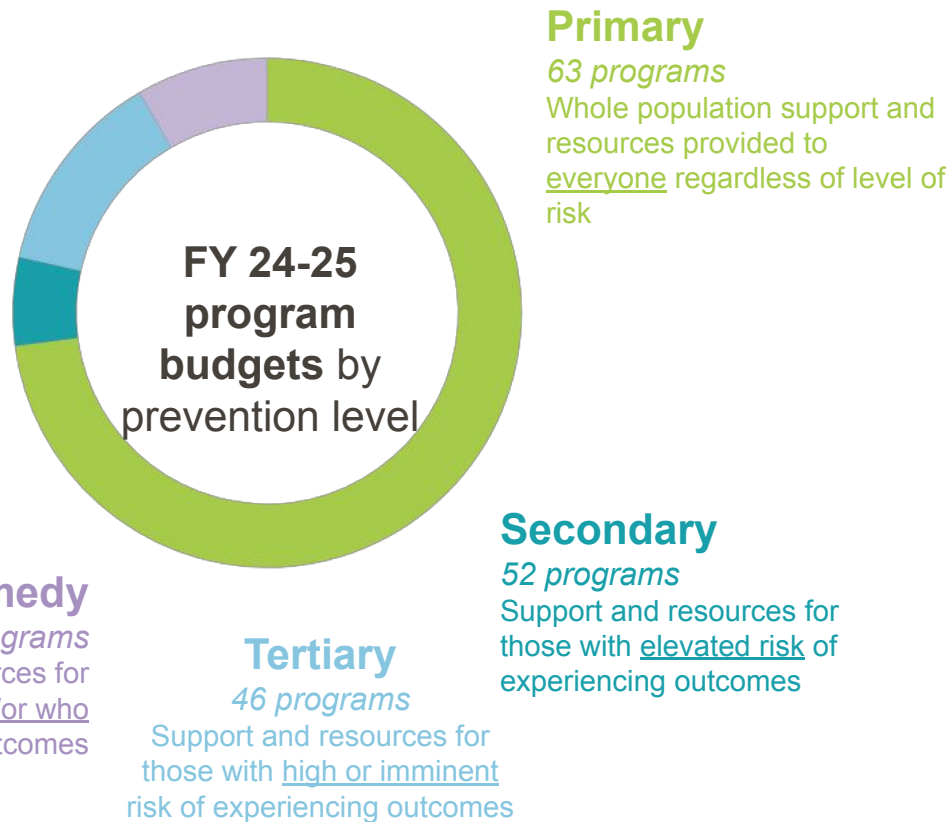
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The program and funding inventory includes data on 180+ programs

Figure 1: Most FY 24-25 funding was in primary prevention programs

Source: PPCIT Program and Funding inventory, 2024-2025



- **Over 70% of FY 24-25 budgets submitted in the inventory were to large primary prevention and basic safety net programs like cash assistance, Cal-Fresh, and housing choice vouchers**
- **However, 65% of programs were targeted prevention programs (secondary, tertiary, remedy) meaning there is a lot of active work to prevent negative outcomes for people at higher levels of risk**
- **Five departments reported 65% of programs in the inventory:** Department of Mental Health, Department of Public Health, Parks and Recreation, Department of Public Social Services, and Department of Children and Family Services

Executive summary: Findings

Cross-cutting findings

- Los Angeles County is investing significantly in programs that can contribute to PPSGC prevention goals: The inventory has data on 180 prevention programs from 16 departments that represented over \$5B in FY 24-25 budgets
- Targeted prevention programs that provide supports to people at elevated risk of negative outcomes are facing significant funding threats: Two thirds of the funding departments relied on in their FY 24-25 budgets are under threat
- The County largely maximized its funding allocations in past fiscal years with opportunities to more strategically coordinate and leverage local funding

Housing and Homelessness

- The housing and homeless domain relied heavily on at risk funding including Housing Choice Vouchers, ARPA, and SAMSHA
- There may be opportunities to maximize funding in non federal sources like AB109 and Measure J
- The County has only one targeted homeless prevention program for older adults, suggesting the need for tailored approaches in other programs

Behavioral Health

- MHSA supports 70% of funding in this domain which will undergo a major transition with BHSA
- There may be opportunities to better leverage flexible local funding in youth employment programs
- It will be important to connect justice, behavioral health, and work and education programs and funding sources

Child Welfare & Family

Well-Being

- Funding to programs for families with young children is at risk or facing changes (e.g., TANF/CalWORKs, MHSA)
- There may be opportunities to maximize the use of funds in safety net programs like CalFresh and CalWORKs
- Significantly more resources – more than 7X – were budgeted for families with children of any age that could be leveraged to serve families with young children

Executive summary: Recommendations

Cross-cutting recommendations for PPSGC

- Play a countywide coordination role to support departments to organize around shared strategies that mobilize continuums of programs to achieve prevention goals and maximize resources
- Identify strategies to expand the mindset of upstream primary prevention and basic safety net programs to better serve its focal populations and connect to a changing continuum of targeted prevention programs
- Work with departments to explore any challenges Create opportunities for departments facing funding risks to connect

Housing and Homelessness

- Support targeted prevention programs for youth by maximizing the use of potential AB109, Medi-Cal Transitional Rent, and CalAIM enhanced care management
- Improve sustainability of Home Safe for older adults through funding opportunities like Medi-Cal Transitional Rent
- Identify strategies to leverage general homeless prevention programs for PPSGC populations (e.g., ICMS, vouchers)

Behavioral Health

- Partner with coordinating bodies and departments (DMH, DPH, DEO, DYD, JCOD) to define a core continuum of programs to address youth disconnection
- Work with DMH to ensure the MHSA to BNSA transition retains funding in critical youth development programs

Child Welfare & Family

Well-Being

- Partner with coordinating bodies and departments (DPSS, DCFS, DPH, OCP, DMH, CSSD) to coordinate programs across population-level indicators
- Support efforts underway to address key funding risks in programs like CalWORKs Home Visitation & Prevention and Aftercare
- Increase outreach to families with young children in general programs like Family Stabilization Program

An aerial photograph of a city, likely Los Angeles, showing a dense residential neighborhood in the foreground with many small houses and apartment buildings. In the background, a prominent skyline of tall skyscrapers is visible against a hazy, golden sky. A white rectangular box is overlaid in the center of the image, containing the text "Domain specific recommendations" in a bold, orange font.

Domain specific
recommendations

Reminder: There are a few approaches the PPSGC and PPCIT can take to maximize resources for prevention efforts

| Mitigate funding risks | Leverage existing resources differently | Pursue new funding opportunities | Reinforce what works | Close strategic gaps |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify programs that are at risk of losing funding due to approaching deadlines or policy changes This approach works well when program infrastructure is at risk and limited resources should be allocated to fill those gaps | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify funding sources that can be used differently to maximize available dollars or fill gaps This approach works well when there is available underspend in flexible, ongoing funding sources in a more restricted fiscal environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify new sources of funding, their allowable uses, and work backwards to define a set of priorities This approach works well in an abundant fiscal environment with new resources available, and should be done in a way to not create new fiscal cliffs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review what efforts are already underway and direct resources toward bolstering bright spots This approach works well when there is a strong programmatic infrastructure in place, and a more restrictive fiscal environment that requires prioritization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify programmatic gaps (e.g., via user journey mapping) and direct resources to address those issues This approach works well when there are critical system gaps inhibiting effective services and flexible resources to deploy to address them |

The program and funding inventory and funding stream analysis can identify opportunities in these areas for each domain

User journey mapping and partnerships with coordination bodies can identify opportunities in these areas for each domain

Youth homeless prevention: Findings and recommendations

Findings

- DCFS, DMH, DPH, DYD, and JCOD submitted 16 programs that provide targeted homeless prevention services to youth specifically
- There was only one primary prevention program – Student Wellbeing Centers at DPH – that provided youth specific homeless prevention supports, suggesting the need for more upstream support from general population programs
- Investment in youth specific prevention programs was relatively small compared to 48 other homeless prevention programs that serve a broader population. There may be opportunities to leverage these programs to better serve youth through additional capacity or other structural changes

Recommendations

Support targeted prevention programs

Leverage existing resources differently: Develop countywide coordination plans to maximize AB109 Realignment funding, new Medi-Cal Transitional Rent, and CalAIM Enhanced Care Management to provide housing support for youth exiting the justice and foster care systems

Invest in upstream prevention programs

Close strategic gaps: Use the program inventory data to identify a continuum of youth specific and youth include homeless prevention programs into a “Fast Pass” for County services including more upstream prevention support

Leveraging other homeless prevention programs

Close strategic gaps: Increase number of intensive care management services providers for TAY exiting foster care with FYI vouchers who need housing navigation and wraparound services (under development)

Older adult homeless prevention: Findings and recommendations

Findings

- Home Safe is the only targeted homeless prevention program for older adults; however, Home Safe also serves older adults who are already homeless, making the investment in prevention even lower
- Upstream investment in homeless prevention for older adults is also limited; three small primary prevention programs provide services to older adults totaling less than \$1M in FY24-25
- Given the small amount set aside for older adult specific prevention programs, it will be important to leverage 49+ homeless prevention programs which include older adults

Recommendations

Support targeted prevention programs

Leverage existing resources differently: Draw down CalAIM ECM funds to provide more services to older adults at risk of homelessness, potentially freeing up other funding being used for older adults' ICMS; the County could also further invest in residential care facilities through MHSA

Mitigate funding risks: To prepare for the eventual end of state funding for Home Safe the County should pursue the new Medi-Cal Transitional Rent Community support service (through MCPs), BHSA funds for housing, and Measure A funding at LACAHS

Leveraging other homeless prevention programs

Reinforce what works: The County could prioritize older adults on Housing Choice Voucher waitlists to shorten older adults' wait times (would require tradeoffs with other priorities, including people who are currently homeless)

Behavioral Health: Findings and recommendations

Findings

- MHSA supports 70% of funding in the domain which will undergo a major transition to BHSA
- Departments identified 26 programs that offer youth development, mental health, and work supports to target youth disconnection
- Departments also shared data on 22 programs that offer upstream or primary prevention support to youth that could be better connected to a core continuum of youth disconnection programs
- There is significant funding in programs in the Behavioral Health domain which were not tailored to youth. The PPSGC can work with departments to explore how they could better serve youth and expand access to services

Recommendations

Support targeted prevention programs

Leverage existing resources differently: PPCIT/PPSGC should work with the coordinating bodies and department staff to define a core continuum of programs to address youth disconnection and investigate available underspend in MHSA and other flexible sources to support targeted prevention programs currently relying on MHSA, WIOA, and Measure J

Invest in upstream prevention programs

Mitigate funding risks: Primary youth disconnection programs rely significantly on MHSA, SAMHSA Block Grant, and ARPA, all of which face meaningful funding threats or the end of one-time funds. PPCIT/PPSGC should work with DMH to ensure the MHSA to BHSA transition retains funds for critical youth development programs

Leveraging population agnostic wellbeing programs

Close strategic gaps: Reduce barriers for youth to access community-based or service provider behavioral health programs (e.g., United Mental Health Promoters, DMH+UCLA Public Partnership) by developing tailored outreach strategies and/or training TAY-specific providers

Child Welfare and Family Well-Being: Findings and recommendations

Findings

- County departments identified 23 programs that offer targeted supports to families with young children
- Departments also shared 13 upstream or primary prevention programs that support families with young children
- Significantly more resources were budgeted for programs providing support to families with children of any age. There may be opportunities to engage with program leaders and stakeholders to identify any potential barriers or opportunities to improve access

Recommendations

Support targeted prevention programs

Mitigate funding risks: Use MHSA carryover and BHSA funding where applicable to support programs such as home visitation programs that are currently 100% reliant on at-risk funding

Invest in upstream prevention programs

Mitigate funding risks: Provide support to critical primary prevention programs like Prevention and Aftercare, which relies on several at-risk funding sources (MHSA, Promoting Safe and Stable Families, ARPA, etc.) through BHSA funds for early intervention. There may also be opportunities to maximize the use of underspent funds in CalFresh Employment & Training and CalWORKs funding sources

Leveraging population agnostic wellbeing programs

Close strategic gaps: Increase outreach to families with young children in key targeted prevention programs like the Family Stabilization Program and Family Preservation Program, as well as primary prevention programs serving families with children of all ages