



RESTORE, REINVEST, AND RENEW (R3) COHORT ONE SCALE AND REACH REPORT



Restore, Reinvest, and Renew (R3) Cohort One Scale and Reach Report

Jaimelee Behrendt-Mihalski, Research Scientist

Lauren Weisner, Research Scientist

Thomas Johnson, Research Manager

Center for Violence Prevention and Intervention Research
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

This project was supported by legislative appropriation to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority under the Illinois Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, 410 ILCS 705. The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Governor, members of the General Assembly, or the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Suggested citation: Behrendt-Mihalski, J., Weisner, L., & Johnson, T. (2026). *Restore, Reinvest, and Renew (R3) cohort one scale and reach report*. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
60 E. Van Buren St., Suite 650
Chicago, Illinois 60605
Phone: 312.793.8550
<https://icjia.illinois.gov>

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	2
Background	2
Key Findings	2
Limitations	2
Conclusion.....	3
Next Steps	3
Introduction.....	4
Timeline	4
Evaluation Background.....	5
Methodology	6
Research Questions	6
Administrative Data Requests.....	7
Data Cleaning and Standardization	8
Results.....	9
Persons Served and Staffing Across All Priority Areas.....	9
Outcomes by Priority Area.....	10
Civil Legal Aid	10
Economic Development	10
Reentry.....	12
Violence Prevention	13
Youth Development.....	13
Limitations	14
Conclusion	15

Executive Summary

Background

The Restore, Reinvest, and Renew (R3) Program was created under Illinois' Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act (CRTA), 410 ILCS 705, to reinvest cannabis tax revenue in communities disproportionately affected by disinvestment and over-incarceration. Administered by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA), the program funds organizations in five domains: civil legal aid, economic development, reentry, violence prevention, and youth development.

This report presents findings from Phase Two of the R3 evaluation. Administrative data collected between February 2021 and June 2023 were used to examine the scale and reach of service delivery for Cohort One grantees. Phase Two builds on earlier work and sets the stage for Phase Three, which will combine community-level indicators with Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) methods to incorporate input from directly impacted communities into the evaluation process.

Key Findings

- **Scale of services:** At least **137,881** people were served by organizations in the first cohort.
- **Capacity building:** Programs created **369** new staff positions (**221** of these staff positions were at grantee organizations, and **148** were at subawardee organizations).
- **Civil legal aid:** Programs managed more than **2,400** cases, with **529** expungements/sealings and over **\$830,000** in monetary benefits reported for program participants.
- **Economic development:** **788** program participants gained employment, **383** people received hourly wage increases that averaged nearly **\$8** per hour, and **36** individuals launched businesses employing **58** others.
- **Reentry:** **1,030** program participants gained employment, **747** completed education or training, and over **2,000** people accessed health, mental health, or substance use services.
- **Violence prevention:** **167** program participants gained employment, **267** completed education or training, **451** accessed mental health services, and **36** secured housing.
- **Youth development:** Programs served **392** high school graduates and **111** college students. **506** program participants obtained internships and **278** obtained jobs.

Limitations

- Results are based on 48 data submissions out of 58 data requests (82.8% response rate).
- Reported totals are minimum counts and likely underestimate the full reach of R3 programs.
- Programs offered varied and community-specific services, a strength of the R3 model but a challenge for standardized outcome measurement. Some services did not fit the common outcome categories used in this report, limiting comparability across programs.

Conclusion

These findings document the scale and reach of services delivered by R3-funded programs across Illinois. At least 137,881 people benefited from civil legal aid, economic development, reentry, violence prevention, and youth development services. Programs added hundreds of staff positions, reflecting substantial statewide capacity building across multiple service domains. Although these figures represent minimum estimates based on available data, they demonstrate the breadth of R3-funded service delivery and establish a strong foundation for continued evaluation and data refinement in Phase Three.

Next Steps

Looking ahead, Phase Three will expand the analysis by combining community-level indicators with CBPR methods to incorporate input from directly impacted communities into evaluation priorities and interpretation of results. Together, these evaluation phases will provide a rigorous and inclusive body of evidence to document reach and to examine longer-term trends related to equity, opportunity, and community well-being.

Introduction

On June 25, 2019, Illinois enacted the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act (CRTA or “The Act”), 410 ILCS 705, creating a legal adult-use cannabis industry and dedicating cannabis tax revenue to community reinvestment. The law established the Restore, Reinvest, and Renew (R3) Program to direct resources into communities disproportionately affected by economic disinvestment and over-incarceration related to the War on Drugs.

The Act outlined ambitious long-term goals: reducing gun violence and concentrated poverty, protecting communities through local interventions, and supporting employment and economic infrastructure. These goals represent the program’s legislative vision but are not outcomes this evaluation can directly measure.

To implement the program, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) issued two Notices of Funding Opportunities (NOFOs): one supporting direct community services and another supporting planning and assessment activities. Eighty organizations across the state were awarded grants in Cohort One (the first group of organizations receiving R3 funds), spanning five priority areas. The priority areas are civil legal aid, economic development, reentry, violence prevention, and youth development. Some organizations focused on two or more priority areas.

This report presents findings from Phase Two of the R3 evaluation. Phase Two examined the scope and reach of the service delivery programs in Cohort One by analyzing administrative data. While R3’s legislative goals are broad, this evaluation provides a descriptive account of the services delivered by Cohort One programs across Illinois.

Timeline

The inaugural R3 contract period for Cohort One spanned February 1, 2021, through January 31, 2022. Service delivery programs in good standing were eligible to extend their contract periods twice to obtain funding through January 31, 2024, for a total of 36 months, the maximum possible contract period per the Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA), 30 ILCS 708/1. Extensions ensured continuous funding throughout the evaluation period. Because contracts did not align with calendar quarters, reporting periods were adjusted as shown in Table 1.

Table 1
Reporting Periods for the First Cohort of R3 Grants

Quarter (Reporting Period)	Year Covered	Month(s) Covered
1	2021	February, March
2	2021	April, May, June
3	2021	July, August, September
4	2021	October, November, December
5	2022	January

Quarter (Reporting Period)	Year Covered	Month(s) Covered
6	2022	February, March
7	2022	April, May, June
8	2022	July, August, September
9	2022	October, November, December
10	2023	January
11	2023	February, March
12	2023	April, May, June
13	2023	July, August, September
14	2023	October, November, December
15	2024	January

Evaluation Background

A key component of the R3 Program is ongoing evaluation. Because the R3 Program funds a diverse group of programs that vary widely in the services they provide, the technical assistance they need, and the areas they serve, researchers recognized the benefit of a multifaceted evaluation plan. This plan was initially conceptualized into three phases:

- **Phase One.** This phase consisted of detailed process and outcome evaluations with a subset of R3-funded programs. Researchers were unable to conduct detailed evaluations of all 80 programs and instead selected 16 service-delivery programs and six assessment and planning programs as full evaluation sites. These R3-funded programs were grouped by service region and worked with research partners who were as geographically close to the sites as possible. Evaluations were tailored to specific program designs and goals. The evaluation goal aimed to examine site-specific processes (i.e., program implementation and activities) and outcomes (i.e., program impact on target populations). Phase One was conducted with R3-funded programs in Cohort One from October 2022 through June 2023.¹
- **Phase Two.** This phase consisted of research into all 58 R3-funded service delivery programs and is the focus of this report. The goal of this phase was to examine program scale and reach statewide by analyzing administrative data for the first 12 reporting periods of the grant (i.e., from February 2021 through June 2023). This phase was

¹ Gatens, A. & Weisner, L. (2025). *Process evaluation of select Restore, Reinvest, and Renew (R3) funded grantees: A summary*. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. <https://icjia.illinois.gov/researchhub/articles/process-evaluation-of-select-restore-reinvest-and-renew-r3-funded-grantees-a-summary/>

conducted with R3-funded service delivery programs in Cohort One from July 2023 through January 2024, coinciding with the end of Reporting Period 15 for Cohort One.

- **Phase Three:** This phase involves an ongoing longitudinal analysis of R3-funded programs across three cohorts. The goal is to examine whether, and in what ways, the State of Illinois’s investment in R3-funded programs has contributed to long-term changes in the targeted communities. The longitudinal analysis consists of an analysis of statewide, census-tract-level indicators to provide an additional perspective on the overall impact of the R3 Program. Although this analysis will contribute to a better understanding of the effects of the R3 Program, it cannot directly attribute changes to R3 funding. In addition to assessing sustained changes at the community level using census tract data, Phase Three will incorporate Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) methods. CBPR methods will ensure that directly impacted communities help guide research design, data interpretation, and recommendations.

The current evaluation report details outcomes from Phase Two of R3-funded service delivery programs in Cohort One.

Methodology

Research Questions

The Phase Two evaluation aimed to use administrative data to measure the overall scale and reach of R3-funded programs across all funded service delivery sites, as well as in each priority area. Evaluation addressed the following questions:

1. How many R3 program participants were provided services in the civil legal aid domain? For example, how many individuals received expungements or sealings, and how many received other civil legal aid supports, such as eviction prevention or benefits assistance?
2. How many R3 program participants were provided services in the economic development domain? For example, how many individuals gained new employment, how many reported wage increases, and how many received business development support?
3. How many R3 program participants were provided services in the reentry domain? For example, how many individuals accessed reentry-related legal services, healthcare, mental health services, substance use treatment, housing assistance, or employment supports?
4. How many R3 program participants were provided services in the violence prevention domain? For example, how many accessed violence prevention supports, including mental health services, education or job training, employment assistance, or housing resources?
5. How many R3 program participants were provided services in the youth development domain? For example, how many youth participated in internships or employment supports, completed GED or high school requirements, enrolled in post-secondary education or vocational programs, or received scholarships?

Administrative Data Requests

ICJIA researchers held two presentation sessions with R3-funded service delivery programs to outline the overall evaluation plan and details of Phase Two. These presentations included information on the Program Outcomes Measures (POM) survey, which was distributed to 58 R3-funded programs to assess their data collection practices and the data they could share with ICJIA. Programs received a list of data points and were asked to indicate which data they collected and could provide for the 12 reporting periods between February 1, 2021, and June 30, 2023. Although Cohort One contracts were extended through January 31, 2024, Phase Two analyses are based on data collected through June 30, 2023. This cutoff date reflects the final month for which all programs had validated and complete administrative data during the statewide data collection process, ensuring a standardized reporting period for grantees. Programs also were asked whether they could share data at the individual level (i.e., for each unique client or case), aggregate level (i.e., for the full client population), or both.

Thirty-eight R3-funded programs completed the survey. ICJIA researchers used responses to the POM survey to create individualized administrative data requests. For these 38 programs, the data requests included only outcome data points that the programs indicated they collected. Further, data were requested at the level programs indicated they collected them (e.g., individual, aggregate, or a mixture of both). R3-funded programs that did not respond to the survey were sent data requests that represented the full scope of outcomes based on the priority area(s) they addressed at both the individual and aggregate levels. R3-funded programs without responses were prompted to provide individual-level data or, if individual-level data were not available to share, aggregate-level data.

Table 2 illustrates the types of administrative data requests submitted to 58 R3-funded Cohort One service delivery programs, along with the timeline.

Table 2
Administrative Data Requests by Type

Data Request Type	Recipient Programs	Date of Initial Request
Aggregate	17	10/12/23
Individual	12	10/31/23
Both (POM non-responder)	20	10/23/23
Both (POM responder)	9	11/03/23
Total	58	

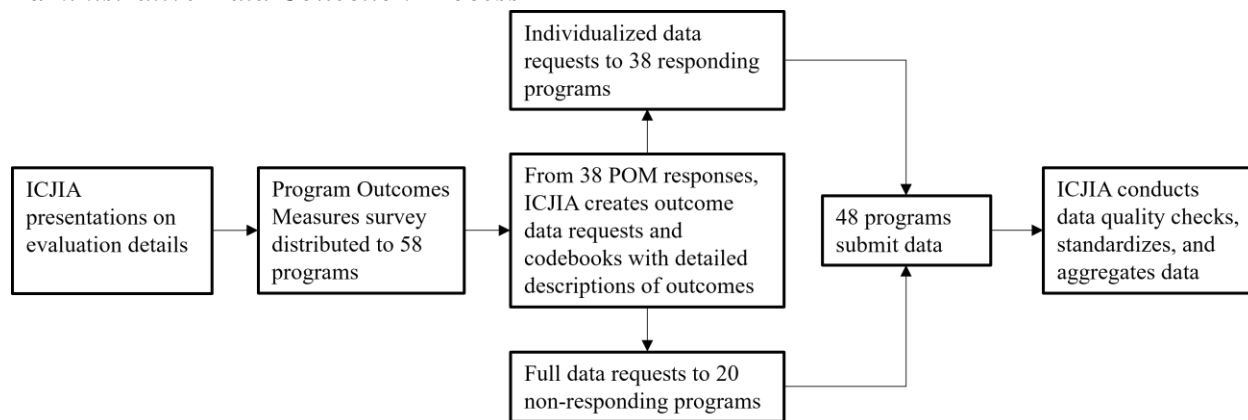
ICJIA researchers supported R3-funded program staff in responding to data requests by creating a codebook with detailed descriptions of outcomes and by holding biweekly virtual office hours from mid-October to mid-December 2023.

To submit administrative data, a program representative entered or imported individual-level client data into an Excel file or entered aggregate data through a Qualtrics survey link.² To enable consistent data entry across programs for individual- and aggregate-level data submissions, ICJIA researchers implemented automatic data validation in Qualtrics and Excel, ensuring grantee responses were limited to numerical values and the options “Yes”, “No”, “Unknown”, and “Not Applicable”.

Of the 58 programs that received data requests, 48 responded (82.8%). Figure 1 summarizes the data collection process.

Figure 1

Administrative Data Collection Process



Data Cleaning and Standardization

Several factors influenced the robustness of data submissions, including a program’s data collection methods, its ability to track client data, the program’s service type, and confidentiality agreements. After R3-funded programs submitted administrative data, ICJIA researchers conducted a quality check to confirm:

1. Data were reported in the correct format (e.g., whole numbers for the number of staff hired).
2. Reports of zero program participants being served reflected actual program counts rather than missing data.
3. The number of program participants reported achieving an outcome did not exceed the total number of individuals served.

When discrepancies emerged, ICJIA researchers contacted programs for clarification. Fifteen organizations were asked to resolve data issues concerning reports of zero program participants being served, but five did not respond to follow-up inquiries. Affected data of nonresponsive

² When an organization was unable to submit data via an Excel file or Qualtrics survey link, other formats were accepted (e.g., annual report), and an ICJIA researcher transferred the data submission into Excel.

organizations were excluded from analyses of those data fields. Overall, researchers excluded data for 36 of the 73 outcomes.

Some programs offered services—such as legal advice, case management, and leadership development—that were not included in the standard Program Outcomes Measures survey. Because only a few programs reported these services, they were excluded from standardized outcome tabulation.

In total, 48 programs submitted data (individual-level and/or aggregate), and 10 programs did not respond to the data request. To standardize reporting, individual-level data were converted into aggregate totals using counts, sums, and averages, depending on outcome field formatting. Some programs provided data across multiple priority areas, while others focused on a single area. Further, the level of detail varied. Some programs reported specific client outcomes; others only provided staffing and client totals. Table 3 illustrates the number of R3-funded programs that submitted data for at least one outcome across each R3 priority area. Table 3 also shows the number of organizations that submitted staffing and/or client counts *only*, organized by the priority area(s) indicated in their R3 application.

Table 3
Administrative Data Submissions across Priority Areas

Priority Area	Submission of 1+ Outcome	Staffing and Total Client Counts Only
Civil Legal Aid	10	3
Economic Development	13	4
Reentry	11	3
Violence Prevention	5	8
Youth Development	10	7

Results

Persons Served and Staffing Across All Priority Areas

Based on administrative data submissions from 48 programs (82.8% of those contacted), programs served at least 137,881 individuals during the reporting periods between February 2021 and June 2023. Specifically, programs served 94,346 adults (n = 42) and 43,535 youth (n = 28); 20 programs served only adults, six served only youths, and 22 served both youth and adults.

Programs also expanded staffing by creating 369 new positions across grantee organizations and subawardees (organizations which received a portion of grant funds distributed by a primary grant recipient). Thirty-six R3-funded programs increased their capacity by creating 221 new staff positions, while 15 subawardees created 148 staff positions.

Outcomes by Priority Area

In addition to overall reach and staffing growth, outcomes can be broken down by the five priority areas: civil legal aid, economic development, reentry, violence prevention, and youth development.

In some domains, particularly civil legal aid, programs reported outcomes by case rather than individual. Case counts, therefore, may exceed the number of unique individuals served. As a blanket caveat for all findings presented in the following priority areas, unless indicated otherwise, data do not reflect unique counts, and participant counts may be duplicated within and across subdomains and priority areas. Additionally, these figures represent minimums. Given that some programs did not submit data or could not provide all outcome measures, the true reach of R3 is almost certainly greater.

Civil Legal Aid

Civil legal aid programs provided thousands of Illinois residents with services aimed at overcoming legal barriers. Services included clearing records, preventing evictions, and securing critical financial protections (Table 4).

Table 4
Scale of Services Delivered by R3-funded Civil Legal Aid Programs

Subdomain	Outcome	Cases	Data Submissions	Monetary Outcomes
Total		2,447	10	\$831,919.97
Legal Involvement	Favorable case outcomes	2,204	7	
	Expungements or sealings	529	10	
Housing	Avoided eviction	59	4	
	Improved housing conditions	22	3	
Financial Development	Protected income or assets	7	4	\$115,261.56
	Obtained or maintained income benefits	4	3	\$196,354.90
	Funds recovered related to rent or eviction cases		8	\$520,303.51

As Table 4 shows, 2,204 of 2,447 cases (90.1%) resulted in favorable outcomes, and program participants received significant remunerations (\$831,919.97) through asset and income protection, income benefits, and rent or eviction recovery.

Economic Development

Economic development programs connected people to jobs, increased wages, and supported small business creation in communities most impacted by disinvestment (Table 5).

Table 5*Scale of Services Delivered by R3-funded Economic Development Programs*

Subdomain	Outcome	Cases	Data Submissions	Monetary Outcomes
Total		2279	13	
Workforce Development	Gained new employment	788	13	
	Gained unsubsidized employment	191	3	
	Gained subsidized employment	155	2	
Maintaining Employment³	Maintained employment more than 90 days	256	6	
	Maintained employment more than 60 days	52	4	
	Maintained employment more than 30 days	143	4	
	Average days maintaining employment	135	6	
Business Development	Created new businesses	36	3	
	Individuals employed at newly created businesses	58	3	
Financial Development	Obtained wage increases	383	6	
	Increased annual household income	235	3	
	Average hourly wage increase		3	\$7.97
	Average annual household income increase		2	\$10,606

In addition to the case counts in Table 5 on employment growth, maintenance, and new business development, some programs reported that program participants of R3-funded economic development programs expanded their existing businesses and hired additional employees. Moreover, three programs reported the monetary value of their program by showing hourly wage increases of \$0.97, \$5, and \$17.95, respectively. Two programs reported specific increases in household income of \$1,211.44 and \$20,000, respectively. These monetary figures were reported

³ Employment maintenance outcomes represent distinct groups of program participants meeting each threshold and should not be interpreted as a longitudinal sequence for the same individuals. For example, individuals who maintained employment for greater than 60 days are not included in the 30-day category, and those who maintained employment for more than 90 days are not included in the 30- or 60-day categories.

by a small subset of programs and should not be interpreted as representative of all economic development grantees. These data illustrate examples of economic gains among participating individuals but do not reflect system-wide averages.

Reentry

Reentry programs supported people returning from incarceration by providing employment, education or workforce training, and access to healthcare and recovery services, thereby supporting stability and addressing recidivism-related barriers (Table 6).

Table 6
Scale of Services Delivered by R3-funded Reentry Programs

Subdomain	Outcome	Cases	Data Submissions
Total		4,680	11
Workforce Development	Gained new employment	1,030	8
	Completed education or job training	747	6
Maintaining Employment	Maintained employment more than 90 days	56	2
	Maintained employment more than 60 days	65	2
	Maintained employment more than 30 days	78	2
	Average days maintaining employment	35	2
Healthcare & Housing	Received mental health services	1,007	5
	Obtained health benefits or services	524	4
	Received substance use disorder treatment or services	516	3
	Secured permanent housing	154	3
Legal Involvement	Legal assistance provided	702	3
	New criminal legal system involvement during program	26	6
	New criminal legal system involvement after program	3	2

Across 11 R3-funded reentry programs, almost half of the 4,680 cases received some kind of healthcare service or benefit. Participants of R3-funded reentry programs also experienced employment benefits. A quarter of the reentry program participants obtained new employment. Two programs documented how long people stayed on a job. Reported counts show fewer persons in the 60-day employment maintenance category relative to the 30-day category.

Violence Prevention

Violence prevention programs prioritized building safer communities by providing employment, education, housing, and mental health supports to individuals at risk for violence involvement (Table 7).

Table 7

Scale of Services Delivered by R3-funded Violence Prevention Programs

Subdomain	Outcome	Cases	Data Submissions
Total		1,027	5
Workforce Development	Completed education or job training	267	4
	Gained new employment	167	4
	Average days maintaining employment	33	2
Healthcare & Housing	Received mental health services	451	3
	Secured permanent housing	32	2
	Secured temporary housing	4	2

This priority area had fewer cases than others, but programs provided employment and healthcare supports similar to those in other areas, albeit in smaller numbers.

Though not presented in Table 7, some program participants experienced adverse events during the period observed, including victimization, arrests, or incarceration. Such events are outside the scope of outcomes documented in the table and were not caused by R3-funded services, but they underscore the complex challenges many participants face. Five individuals who received violence prevention services were arrested and three were incarcerated during the period observed.

Youth Development

Youth development programs invested in young people's futures by supporting school completion, college enrollment, internships, and early work experiences that strengthen pathways to opportunity (Table 8).

Table 8

Scale of Services Delivered by R3-funded Youth Development Programs

Subdomain	Outcome	Cases	Data Submissions
Total		1,399	5
Workforce Development	Gained internship experience	506	5
	Gained new employment	278	5
Education	Graduated high school	392	5
	Accepted into college	115	4
	Attended college ⁴	111	4
	Obtained scholarships	18	3
	Attended vocational school	17	3
	Completed GED	5	2

The youth development portfolio contained 784 cases of workforce development programming. As Table 8 shows, the portfolio also supported program participants in graduating high school or its equivalent, attending college or vocational school, and obtaining scholarships.

Despite gains, systemic realities outside the scope of the program still impacted individuals who received R3-funded services. Some youth development program participants came into contact with the criminal legal system. Over the observation period, 36 individuals were detained as juveniles and 20 were arrested.

Limitations

Phase Two of this evaluation had several important limitations in both design and data collection. These limitations shape how findings should be interpreted and underscore the need for continued evaluation in Phase Three.

A number of issues limit the comprehensiveness of findings. First, analyses were based on data available through June 30, 2023, even though Cohort One contracts extended through January 31, 2024. This report reflects the final month for which validated administrative data were available across programs, not the total duration of services provided.

Second, although 82.8% of grantees submitted administrative data, the results are not comprehensive. Some organizations submitted incomplete data; others were unresponsive. Additionally, the evaluation cannot determine proportional reach, intensity of services, or success rates across programs. Moreover, because program participants often receive services across multiple domains, outcome counts should not be duplicated and should not be added across priority areas. Reported outcomes should therefore be interpreted as minimums; for example, at least 137,881 individuals were served, but the true extent of people served is likely greater. Similarly, staffing increases and service outcomes reflect only those programs that submitted usable data. Finally, information on arrests, detentions, and other adverse events was not systematically collected across programs. Reported figures reflect only the subset of

⁴ The measure of Attended College reflects all R3 program participants who attended two- and four-year college institutions during the period of interest. It refers to persons who had previously attended and were attending college during the service period, as well as those who attended college for the first time. Program participants who started and stopped attending college during the service period are reported once.

programs that provided these data and should be interpreted as partial indicators of the systemic challenges program participants experience, not as comprehensive measures of outcomes.

Another challenge was standardization. Because denominator data, such as the total number of individuals eligible for a given service, were not consistently available across programs, results are presented as counts rather than percentages or rates. Also, programs tailored services to local community needs. Although this is a strength of the R3 model, it complicates consistent outcome tracking. Grantees also used different definitions for key outcomes, such as job training, mental health services, or housing assistance. Because outcome definitions were not standardized across programs, comparisons across programs and priority areas could not be drawn. Phase Three, which incorporates census tract data, will provide a broader context for understanding long-term outcomes through both statewide indicators and community-engaged evaluation methods. CBPR approaches, in particular, will help address current limitations by engaging communities directly in shaping and interpreting the evaluation.

Conclusion

The R3 program was designed to reinvest cannabis tax revenue into those communities most affected by disinvestment and the criminal legal system. Findings from the Phase Two evaluation show that Cohort One programs provided substantial services across Illinois. At least 137,881 people were served, and 369 new staff positions were created across grantee and subawardee organizations. As previously emphasized, these totals reflect only the programs that submitted data and represent minimum counts; the true reach of R3 programs is likely even greater.

Across domains, grantees reported a wide range of client outcomes:

- **Civil legal aid** program grantees provided services in 2,447 cases, achieving 529 expungements or sealings and securing more than \$830,000 in monetary benefits for program participants through protected assets, income benefits, and rent-related recoveries.
- **Economic development** program grantees helped 788 individuals gain employment, with 383 program participants obtaining wage increases averaging nearly \$8 per hour. In addition, 235 program participants increased their household income, and 36 individuals started new businesses that employed 58 additional people.
- **Reentry** program grantees reported 1,030 program participants gaining employment, 747 completing education or job training, 524 obtaining health benefits, 1,007 receiving mental health services, and 516 accessing substance use disorder treatment.
- **Violence prevention** program grantees reported 167 program participants gaining employment, 267 completing education or training, 451 accessing mental health services, and 36 securing housing.
- **Youth development** program grantees supported 392 high school graduates, 111 college attendees, and 506 youth with internship experience. A total of 278 gained employment.

Phase Two documents scale and reach across R3 domains, addresses the targeted evaluation questions, and sets the foundation for Phase Three, which will examine longer-term community-level indicators to assess whether sustained investments contribute to broader change. Taken

together, these evaluation phases will build a rigorous body of evidence demonstrating how cannabis tax reinvestment is reaching communities, what outcomes are being reported, and how these findings can inform a deeper understanding of longer-term changes in equity, opportunity, and community well-being.