



ENVISION IN ACTION

Early Implementation Results, Community Insights, and Lessons from
Three U.S. Regions; November 2025 – April 2026

Abstract

EnVision is a participant-centered, incentive-based platform designed to help individuals identify needs, set goals, connect with local resources, and take practical steps toward greater stability and self-sufficiency.

This report presents early implementation results from three representative EnVision geographies – South Florida, Southern California, and Coastal South Carolina – and examines participant adoption, service-provider engagement, needs searches, potential gaps between demand and available resources, geographic access patterns, and themes identified through AI analysis of participant vision statements. It also highlights distinct regional deployment strategies, service-provider feedback, community partnerships, and an individual participant success story.

The findings illustrate how EnVision can be adapted to different community priorities while producing actionable information for participants, service providers, nonprofit organizations, and public-sector leaders.

EnVision by Organizational Performance Systems

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Introduction

This report highlights data from three representative EnVision geographies: South Florida, Coastal South Carolina, and Southern California. Note that the OPS client list is proprietary across all lines of business. Therefore, general geographic titles are used.

Readers will see that some of the reports are similar across geographies. In other cases, they will see information unique to a single location. This indicates that (a) leaders in each geography have different priorities, (b) they use EnVision differently to shape those priorities, and (c) the system is easily localized.

Overview of the Situation

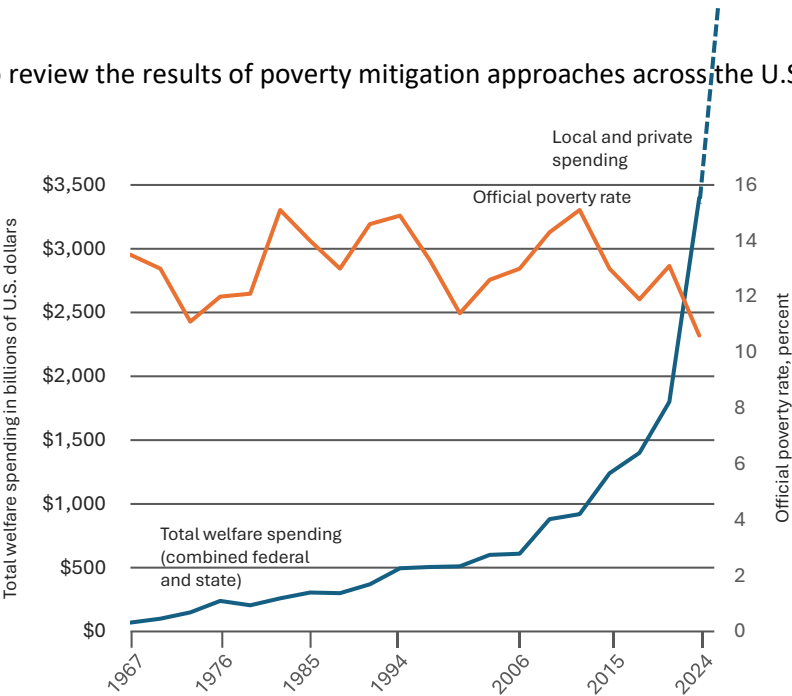
Before getting into the EnVision data, it is helpful to review the results of poverty mitigation approaches across the U.S. over the past 60 years. See the chart nearby.

Notably, government spending (federal and state) on welfare programs totaled \$3.4T annually in 2024 (blue line), the last year for which data are available.¹

Added to the graph is \$1.5T in local and private spending (the dotted blue line), for a total of \$4.9T in 2024.

What should be frustrating to the average citizen is that, despite all the spending, the poverty rate has remained mostly constant (orange line).

In addition but not shown, other related metrics are at or near their all-time worst. These include homelessness, food insecurity, depression, suicide, and, until recently, overdose deaths.



According to U.S. Census Bureau, poverty, while fluctuating with economic cycles, has remained persistently high over the past several decades across a large swath of the U.S. and hundreds of U.S. counties sustaining poverty rates above 20% over multiple decades.² In addition, the United Way’s ALICE rate (asset limited, income constrained, employed), which measures the number of households facing financial hardship or struggling to make ends meet, hovers around 42% nationally (over 55 million households)³ and child poverty rates sitting at approximately 16%.⁴

Given the historical lack of improvement, it may be prudent for government leaders and community change agents to invest in approaches that are significantly different from those of the past.

General. In the following pages, we are providing a mix of objective and subjective (narrative) data. Note that all three implementations began around the same general timeframe, November to December 2025.

About Comparisons. As an initial geographic orientation, the data below come from various internet sources, including the applicable “State of ALICE” reports (or “Real Cost Measure”, in California).^{5 6}

Geography	Est Area Population	Urban/Rural Mix	Main Ethnicities (Hispanic/Latino/Black)	Pop < ALICE
South Florida	441,000	90/10	28%	41%
Southern California	221,000	55/45	45%	45%
Coastal South Carolina	431,000	85/15	34%	34%



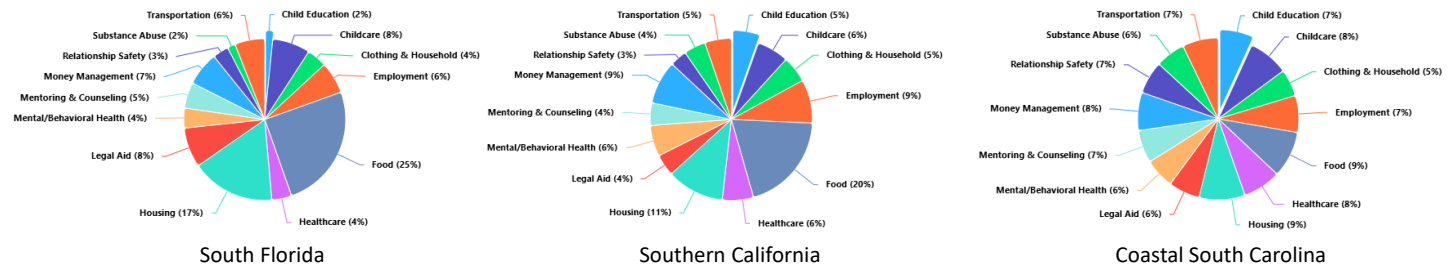
EnVision Users – Participants and Service Providers

Geography	People in Poverty	EnVision Participants	EnVision Participants (% of people in poverty)	Service Providers
South Florida	45,864	6,725	14.6%	429
Southern California	16,796	1,843	11.0%	772
Coastal South Carolina	44,824	1,448	3.2%	939

The data presented in the table above are noteworthy. Our longstanding EnVision deployment projections have been based on multiple assumptions including (a) expected adoption by just half of the population in need over four years and (b) an adoption rate that starts at 5% in Year 1 and then increases 5% each year thereafter (i.e., 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%). As the data indicate, in just 4 to 6 months – depending on the geography – we have far exceeded those adoption goals in South Florida and Southern California and are ahead of projections in Coastal South Carolina.

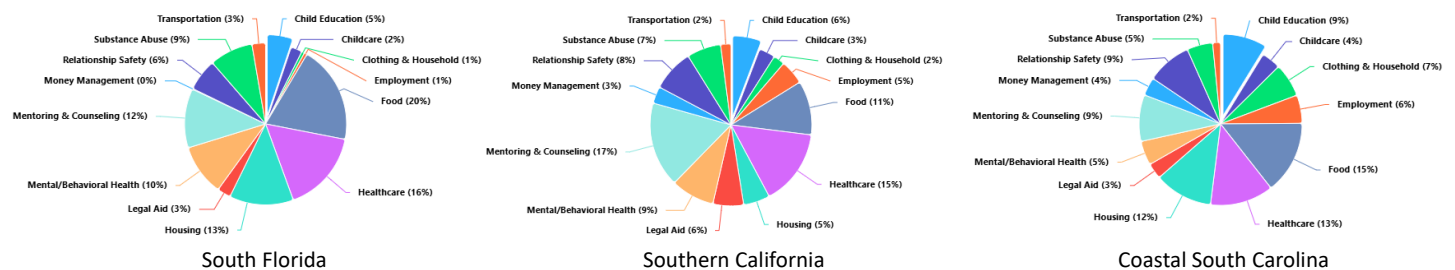
It is also interesting to note that, beyond the three use cases presented here, we have seen additional word-of-mouth registration from users in 23 other states and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Participant Searches by Needs. The charts below summarize the needs searches for participants in each geography.



Note that in addition to the many similarities, there are some unique characteristics related to certain categories in specific geographies. For example, Food appears to be a significantly higher need in South Florida and Southern California than in Coastal South Carolina. Similarly, Child Education does not appear to be as significant of a need as it is in Southern California and Coastal South Carolina.

Service Providers by Needs Category. The charts below summarize one-to-many, service provider-to-needs, relationships as many service providers support multiple categories of need.



Readers may see that a comparison of these charts to those of participant searches (above) indicates that there are a few gaps between what people say they need and the services available to them – at least at a macro level and at this point in time. For example, in South Florida, participants search for Employment support 6% of the time, however, only 1% of coverage relates to that category. In Southern California, the biggest practical concerns are probably Food and Housing, not because the supply-demand ratios are terrible, but because the search volume is high. Even with reasonable provider support, those are likely high-demand categories.

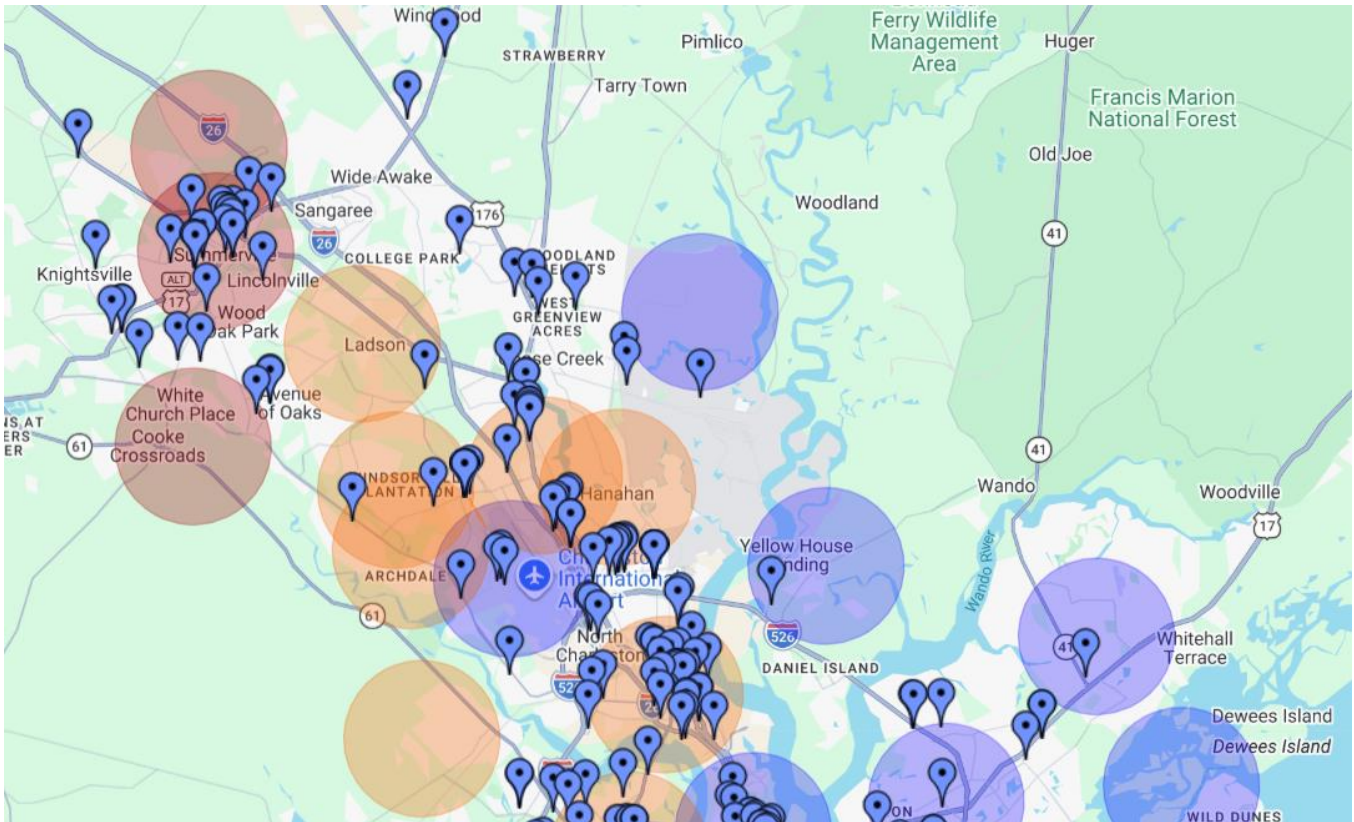


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Still, some categories may be over-represented in the provider network; for example, Healthcare, Relationship Safety, Substance Abuse, and Legal Aid, where there is strong supply compared to search activity. This does not necessarily mean those categories are overbuilt. It may mean participants are not searching for them, the need is harder to self-identify, or those services are being found through another path.

When displayed on a map, gaps are easily seen. For example, as shown below, the shaded circles indicate the density of participants in need (red = higher density; blue = lower density) and the pins represent service providers.

Readers will see that while there is a higher density of participants in need in the northwest corner of the map, the preponderance of service providers are farther to the southeast. This may indicate a mismatch and, depending on the service needed, create an additional burden on those seeking assistance.



Optimally, this type of data will assist local government decision makers in policymaking and grant distribution associated with social services optimization.

AI Analysis Results of Participant Vision Statements and the Implications for Communities

On the participant side of EnVision, users may enter their personal vision statements, as a part of their initial setup. They may then modify that vision as they progress. Our AI engine analyzed these statements, as summarized below:

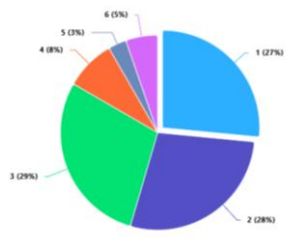
- The dominant aspiration is **stability** (including safe, permanent housing; reliable income or employment, financial control such as credit repair, saving, paying bills; and predictable routines and reduced chaos)
- Users are seeking stability as a platform for **self-respect, pride, and identity** — not just crisis relief
- A **strong desire for growth**, not just assistance
- EnVision functions as a **narrative-reset platform**, not just a service directory
- EnVision is perceived as a **family-level intervention**, not an individual tool
- EnVision is not just a resource hub — it's being experienced as a values-based community
- EnVision is seen as a guide, organizer, and mirror
- Users see EnVision as a *ladder*, not a safety net



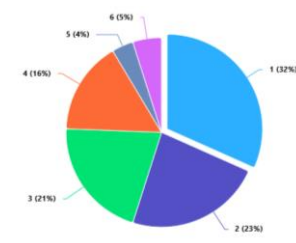
Unique Deployment Aspects in Specific Geographies

South Florida	Southern California	Coastal South Carolina
- Key nonprofit deployment partner: Goodwill (narrow focus on employment-related functions) - Strong focus on Haitian-Creole language - Added disaster readiness component	- Key nonprofit deployment partner: United Way (broader, cross-need, approach) - Strong focus on Spanish language - Strong support from the local housing authority - Incorporated engagement with VITA, literacy initiative, AmeriCorps	- No key nonprofit deployment partner. Multiple “lead” organizations - Strong support from housing authority - Active engagement with police. Over 8,000 contact cards (with QR code) distributed during domestic calls over 6 month period by 4 area PDs - US Department of Transportation requested EnVision data for public transit planning initiative

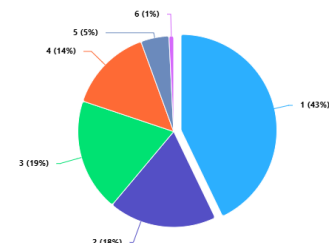
Participant Happiness. The charts below show the most recent “happiness” measures in each location. Happiness is measured each time a participant signs in (and only once per day) and is assessed using a modified Wong-Baker Scale where 1 represents “happy” and 6 denotes “not as happy as I’d like to be.”



South Florida



Southern California



Coastal South Carolina

In aggregate, happiness among participants is generally positive and, although not shown, has improved in each geography from their original sign-in to their most recent.

Service Provider Feedback on EnVision. In a survey of service providers in South Florida and Coastal South Carolina from December 2025 to January 2026, the following results were captured:

- 67%** Believe EnVision will provide better visibility of other community providers
- 78%** Believe EnVision will provide better collaboration between providers
- 72%** Clients that are able to use EnVision independently to help themselves or their families
- 80%** Likelihood of recommending EnVision to their nonprofit partners
- 82%** Likelihood of recommending EnVision to clients as a self-help resource

EnVision Implications for Communities

Our AI engine analyzed participant vision statements from all geographies with a specific focus on the advantages for communities that implement EnVision. The bullets below provide a summary of that analysis.

- EnVision users are not just in crisis — They are ready to act
- EnVision provides a way to meet residents in need at the start of their **economic ascent**
- EnVision accelerates the ability of hardworking people to achieve their full potential
- EnVision provides a “shared operating layer” across housing, workforce, health, and human services
- EnVision is a means to capture readiness, not just need — which is where community funding performs best
- EnVision offers **flexibility** when policy certainty disappears
- With EnVision, communities can scale support without scaling cost

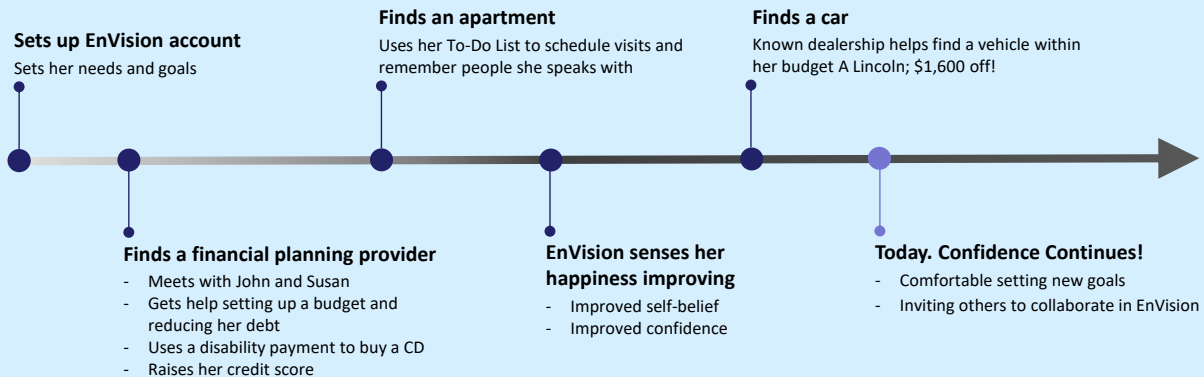


Participant Case Summary

Due to a change in family circumstances, “Frieda” found herself in Coastal South Carolina; new to the community, with few financial resources, nowhere to live, and no transportation.

“My brother recommended that I try EnVision. I’m glad I did. With the guidance of a local mentor, I used the system to create and manage my To-Do List and, within two months, I got help creating a spending plan, I was able to purchase a used car at a discount, and I found an apartment I could afford.

I appreciate what I was able to accomplish via EnVision.”



Nurturing Community Relationships

In early 2025, EnVision was launched in the South Carolina Lowcountry through what became a network of more than 900 local service providers solely via a word-of-mouth campaign. Within months, hundreds of participants were using the system across the Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester County Tricounty Area. Soon after, the state Department of Transportation identified EnVision as the key data resource to support a Community Impact Study in North Charleston, SC. This effort was also intended to align closely with the region’s Community Work Plan, focusing on community and stakeholder engagement and partnering opportunities and prioritizing community involvement and the support of established economic goals related to high priority transportation corridor development projects.

As a stakeholder in the study, the North Charleston Police Department also learned of EnVision’s capabilities and asked permission to use the system for community outreach. Over a six month period beginning in late 2025, NCPD distributed more than 8,000 EnVision outreach cards during community engagements, calls for service, and wellness checks.

Testimonials

“EnVision is a game-changer for how we approach poverty and opportunity. It puts individuals in the driver’s seat of their own journey, connecting them directly with resources, goal-setting tools, and real incentives to move forward. Unlike many other platforms, EnVision is built for the person seeking change—not just for service providers—which restores dignity and creates real empowerment. I’m grateful to be part of this work and excited to see its impact continue to grow.” — Kristin Parker, Co-Founder and Executive Director, Shared City, Charleston, SC

“EnVision helps make the best choice, the easiest choice.” — Sgt Jamel Foster, North Charleston SC Police Department

“Rather than focusing only on what families lack, EnVision demonstrates how targeted, coordinated actions can close the gap between what families earn and what it truly costs to live in our region.” — Eddie Taylor, Co-CEO, North County United Way, Santa Maria, CA



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"I view EnVision as the mechanism that can extend the capabilities of our Centers and better facilitate the capabilities provided by so many hard-working service providers in our region. Beyond the App's core capabilities, I have also been impressed by the OPS team's ability to configure the system to our local needs." — William Wells, Executive Director, ASTEAM Village, Kansas City, MO

"Through EnVision, our members have been able to connect to resources in our community with ease, and our bandwidth as an organization has grown the more our members use this service as they grow their social capital. The many creative aspects incorporated in this website, including finding service providers, members setting goals for themselves, and having incentive options once they reach those goals has created an impactful and sustainable service for our foundation." — Jessica Smith, Assistant Director of Programs, Drew Lewis Foundation, Southern Missouri

"I am impressed by EnVision. It provides an easy-to-use service provider interface, acts as a case management software that is completely client centered, and offers real-time data that could be amazing. It even shows leaders what parts of their cities are happier than others, for real. A very effective tool!" — Ryan Duerk, President and CEO, Miracle Hill Ministries, South Carolina

"EnVision has the potential to make AI look good." — Adnan Alam, Head of Microsoft AI for Mobile, Palo Alto, CA

References

¹ A Nowrasteh, J Famularo. (2026). *Immigrant and Native Consumption of Means-Tested Welfare and Entitlement Benefits in 2023*. CATO Institute. Briefing Paper No. 195; January 27, 2023.

² C Benson. (2026). *309 Counties Had Sustained High Poverty for Two Decades*. U.S. Census Bureau. February 26, 2026.

³ United for ALICE. United Way. 2026.

⁴ Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2024). *Child Poverty Rates Remained High in 2023: At Least 10 Million Kids in Poverty*. Last updated: September, 2024.

⁵ United Way. United for ALICE. Selected state and county reports. 2026.

⁶ United Ways of California. *The Real Cost Measure in California*. 2026.

