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United to House Los Angeles Interim Income Support Program: Evaluation Findings

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SWORPS

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Program Partners

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LAHD — Los Angeles Housing Department

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The Center for Guaranteed Income Research (CGIR) was established in 2020 at the University of Pennsylvania School of Social Policy & Practice with the aim of developing a shared body of knowledge on unconditional cash transfers. CGIR conducts applied cash transfer studies and pilot designs that contribute to the empirical scholarship on cash, economic mobility, poverty, and narrative change. Our investigations build upon existing literature on cash transfers and incorporate evaluation practices and lessons learned from our previous research on guaranteed income and the gender and racial wealth gap. We are committed to conducting public science that challenges prevailing narratives surrounding poverty, deservedness, and economic mobility, utilizing diverse approaches such as multi-site ethnography, politically-driven sampling, and data visualization.

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Executive Summary

In March–June 2025, the United to House Los Angeles Interim Income Support Program (Interim ISP) for Rent-Burdened Seniors and Persons with Disabilities provided 494 low-income households with a one-time $20,000 payment to assist with economic and housing stability. In September–October 2025, Interim ISP participants were surveyed to demonstrate how the program contributed to participants' housing, economic, and health stability (their wellbeing in these areas of life), and to provide feedback to guide the implementation of a permanent Income Support Program. Individuals from 108 households completed the survey. Survey responses showed that, 3–8 months after receiving their Interim ISP payment:

- For 74% of households, the $20,000 payment covered their entire debts. The remaining 26% had more than $20,000 in debt.
- In addition to overdue rent and other debts, respondents spent the money on advance rent payments, everyday needs, helping friends or family, and other expenses.
- 95% of respondents either lived in the same housing unit as before they received their payment, or they had moved to another rental unit. Two had become homeless.
- 65% of households still resided in inadequate housing, e.g., housing with electrical problems or without complete kitchen or bathroom facilities. However, when asked to rate their current unit on a scale of 1–10, many respondents rated their units favorably.
- Respondents had an average of $762 in savings. 32% of respondents had less than $100 in savings, assets, investments, and retirement accounts; 49% had less than $1,000.
- 42% of respondents would not currently be able to pay for an emergency $400 expense.
- 78% of households were still worried about being able to pay a utility bill.
- 53% of respondents rated their overall health as fair or poor. 72% reported moderate to severe psychological distress (poor mental health).
- The ISP provided consultations with a legal aid provider. 52% of respondents enrolled in at least one new public benefits program (such as Medi-Cal or CalFresh) because of this consultation.
- 9% reported losing public benefits as a result of their participation in the program. However, five of these nine respondents also reported enrolling in new benefits because of their legal aid consultation.
- While the $20,000 payment was helpful for resolving arrears and providing housing security, future programs may consider case management and/or resource referral services in addition to cash payments to maximize positive outcomes.

> *I'm disabled and my health declined more because I was so stressed about how I would pay for rent the next month, how I could continue to live. If I had not received the income support, I would have had to leave my apartment and likely leave LA entirely.*

Background

The Los Angeles Housing Department (LAHD) has made significant efforts to enhance housing stability for Los Angeles's (LA's) most vulnerable residents. Through a 2022 ballot measure, LA residents voted to create a sustainable funding stream to address housing insecurity and homelessness in the city. As a result, beginning in January 2023, the United to House Los Angeles (ULA) funding stream went into effect to help create affordable housing options and prevent homelessness in LA.[1] Funded through a real estate transfer tax, ULA has allocated over $700 million in revenue for these programs since January 2023.[2] ULA's programs preserve existing affordable and subsidized housing, create and develop new affordable housing options, provide eviction defense and prevention, conduct tenant education and outreach, offer emergency assistance, protect tenants from harassment, and distribute income support.

One of the programs funded by ULA is the United to House Los Angeles Interim Income Support Program (hereafter referred to as the Interim ISP or ISP).[3] The Interim ISP was designed to provide income assistance in the form of a lump sum $20,000 payment to low-income households at risk of

1 Los Angeles Housing Department. (2025). *United to House Los Angeles*. https://housing.lacity.gov/ula

2 Los Angeles Housing Department. (2025). *Celebrating Two Years of ULA: A Milestone in Affordable Housing and Tenant Resources*. https://housing.lacity.gov/highlights/celebrating-two-years-of-ula-a-milestone-in-affordable-housing-and-tenant-resources

3 Information on the program implementation is from internal report: Watson, R. (2025). *Measure ULA Interim Income Support Program for Seniors and Persons with Disabilities*. Change Well Project.

homelessness. ISP recipients were selected from households who previously had applied for LAHD's Emergency Rent Assistance Program (ERAP) but had not received ERAP funding.[4] To be eligible for the ISP, applicant households were required to: 1) include a senior or an individual with a disability, 2) have a household income under 50% Area Median Income, 3) be located in the City of Los Angeles, 4) be at risk of homelessness, and 5) reside at the same address as indicated in their initial ERAP application. Households were prioritized for funding if they also had a household income under 30% Area Median Income.

Several key partners planned, implemented, and evaluated the program, including 1) Los Angeles Housing Department (LAHD) administered and managed the project; 2) Change Well Project provided project management, planning, and subject matter expertise; 3) Housing Rights Center (HRC) and Protiviti consulting firm provided eligibility verifications and payment administration; 4) Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles (LAFLA) provided public benefits counseling and tax information; 5) the University of Pennsylvania Center for Guaranteed Income Research (CGIR) and the University of Tennessee Social Work Office of Research and Public Service (SWORPS) provided program evaluation; and 6) United Way of Greater LA (UWGLA), with funding support from Cedars-Sinai, provided funding for key project components and subject matter expertise in the populations served by the program..

In early 2025, potential Interim ISP participants were identified based on their previously-submitted ERAP applications and were asked to submit new eligibility verification documents. LAFLA consulted with each selected household to help participants identify public benefits programs for which they may be eligible, consider how to spend and report the $20,000 payment so that the sudden influx of cash would not lead to loss of any means-tested benefits, and provide guidance about how to report the $20,000 payment on tax filings. Overall, the program issued a $20,000 payment to each of the 494 participants; households received their payments between March and June 2025.

The Interim ISP partners contracted CGIR and SWORPS to conduct an evaluation of the program by surveying participants. Specifically, this study addressed the following research questions:

1. What are the demographics of households that participated in the Interim Income Support Program?
2. How many participating households were stabilized?
3. How were the participating households stabilized…
    a. in housing?
    b. financially?
    c. in mental and physical health?
4. How did various program components contribute to household stabilization?
5. Were there any challenges or significant life changes faced by the households participating in the program?

The Interim ISP partners will use "lessons learned" from the Interim ISP to design a permanent Income Support Program in LA.

4 The Interim ISP provided $20,000 payments because this was the average amount owed in unpaid rent among households who had applied to, but not received, ERAP support.

Methods

SWORPS and CGIR developed a survey to assess Interim ISP participants' demographics, housing stability, financial stability, mental and physical health, use of the supplemental income, outcomes of benefits counseling, and perceptions of the program.[5] The survey was administered online via Qualtrics, an online survey tool. On September 22nd, 2025, LAHD staff emailed all 494 Interim ISP recipients with a unique link to complete the survey. Individuals who did not complete the survey were sent two follow-up email reminders. The survey closed on October 20th, 2025. Respondents received a $50 Amazon e-gift card for completing the survey and sharing their administrative data. The survey and emails were translated into Spanish by CGIR staff and into Korean by a third-party vendor. Institutional Review Board approval was obtained from the University of Tennessee (UTK IRB Approval #IRB-25-08926-XP).

Of the 494 individuals who were contacted, 108 people completed at least half of the survey.[6] An additional 44 people consented to have their administrative data shared but answered few or no survey questions. For the 152 respondents who consented to have their data shared, LAHD provided administrative data from the ERAP application and ISP eligibility verification documents, including information about household demographics, income, and housing. For quantitative analyses, descriptive statistics were completed with pairwise deletion for missing data.[7] For qualitative analyses, three independent coders analyzed the open-ended responses using open, axial, and constant comparison coding methods.

5 Given that SWORPS and CGIR were not officially contracted until after the program had launched, the evaluation was unable to include the design and administration of a pre-payment survey.

6 Of the 108 respondents who completed at least half of the survey, 100 completed the survey in English, five in Spanish, and three in Korean.

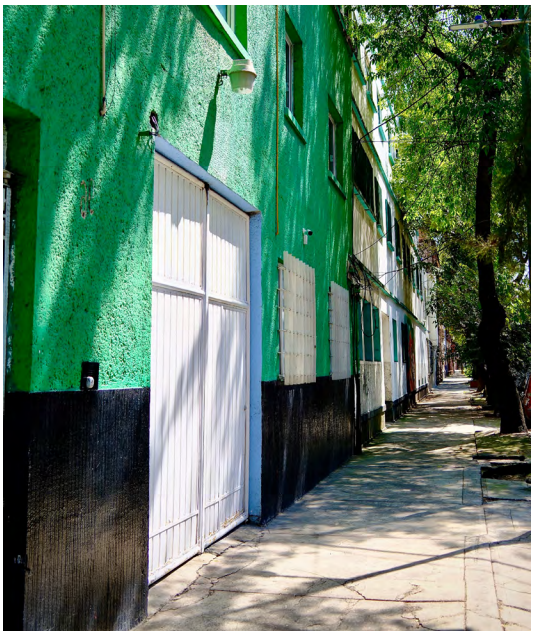
7 Sensitivity analyses with Multiple Imputation by Chained Equations (MICE) were conducted for variables with high missingness, which yielded similar results to the main results reported here.

Results

Respondent Demographics

▶ *Research Question 1: What are the demographics of households that participated in the Interim Income Support Program?*

The ULA Interim Income Support Program dashboard shows that the program awarded $9,880,000 to 494 households in 2025, including 351 households with seniors and 299 households with disabled individuals.[8] Approximately 22% of these households participated in the survey for this evaluation. Demographic information about survey respondents is displayed in Appendix Table 1 and described below.



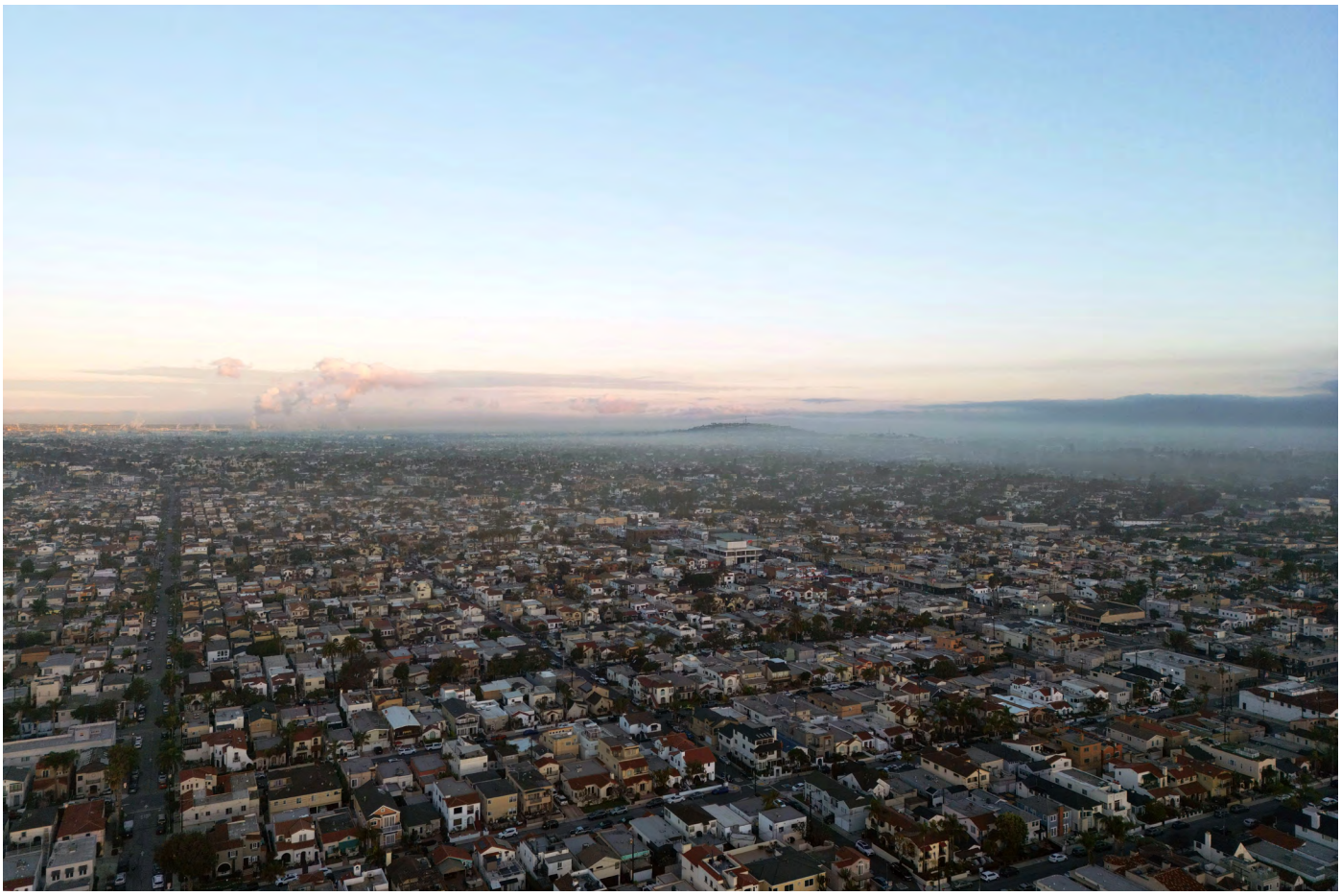
The majority of survey respondents identified as female (66%) and straight or heterosexual (87%). Most respondents identified as Hispanic (43%), Black or African American (27%), or White (19%) and reported that they most often speak English (71%) or Spanish (20%) at home. Respondents' ages ranged from 26 to 101 years old, with an average age of 53 years old. Thirty percent of respondents were age 65 or older; an additional 25% were age 50–64.[9] On the survey, sixty-seven respondents (62%) reported having at least one disability.[10] The most common disabilities were difficulty doing errands alone (39%); serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs (36%); serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions (35%); and difficulty dressing or bathing (22%). Less frequently, respondents reported blindness or serious difficulty seeing, even with glasses (13%) and being deaf or hard of hearing (3%).

Just over three-quarters of survey respondents had at least a high school diploma; approximately one in five had a bachelor's degree or higher. Respondents reported household sizes of 1–8 people, with an average of 3 people. Thirty-nine percent of households included at least one child under age 18. Approximately one in five respondents (22%) were married, while around half (51%) were single. Three-quarters of survey respondents lived in high priority zip codes identified by the Stay Housed LA Eviction Defense Program as having a high concentration of highly vulnerable tenant households at-risk of eviction.

8 Los Angeles Housing Department. (2025). *ULA Income Support Program (ISP)*. https://housing.lacity.gov/ula-income-support

9 The survey only asked about demographics for the individual completing the survey. In many cases where the survey respondent was under age 65, someone else in the home was a senior. Of the 152 respondents who consented to share their administrative data, 79 lived in a household with at least one member age 65 or older, 38 lived in a household where all members were under age 65, and 35 were missing data about the ages of household members. See Appendix Table 9 for all administrative data.

10 This is lower than the percentage of households who reported a disability at the time of application because the survey only collected disability status for the individual who completed the survey, not for all household members. Of the 152 respondents who shared administrative data, 117 lived in a household where at least one member was disabled, 16 lived in a household where no members were disabled, and 19 were missing data about household members' disability status. All households that were missing disability status qualified for the Interim ISP because they had a senior in the household, and vice versa.



General Stabilization

▶ *Research Question 2: How many participating households were stabilized?*

The current study sought to examine how many Interim ISP households were stabilized (see Appendix Table 2). When asked what their most recent reason(s) were for falling behind on housing payments, respondents most often reported job loss (42%), an unexpected financial emergency (41%), income loss (36%), and an increase in rent or mortgage (29%). Prior to receiving money from the ISP, survey respondents owed on average $16,420 in missing required bills or overdue rent or mortgage payments. For three-quarters of respondents, the $20,000 ISP payment covered the entire amount owed, and many had money left over to pre-pay rent or pay for other expenses. However, one in four respondents owed over $20,000 and still had some debt after spending the ISP payment.

Overall, 9 out of 10 survey respondents reported that they still lived in the same home as when they received their $20,000 payment. Similarly, 91% reported that they had lived in their current unit for two years or more at the time of the survey. Approximately 4% of survey respondents had experienced a forced move in the past two years; however, it is unclear whether these moves occurred before or after the respondents received their ISP payments. In open-ended responses, some respondents described how the ISP payment allowed them to move into better housing or achieve housing stability; see pages 17–20 for more detail.

At the time of the survey, 92% of respondents were renters, with the remaining indicating that they are renting-to-own, living with family or friends, homeless, or other. On average, survey respondents spent

$1,506 on rent.[11,12] Respondents still experienced a high housing cost burden at the time of the survey: 97% of renters spent more than 30% of their post-tax household income on rent, and 84% spent more than half of their income on rent.[13] In addition, 72% of households spent at least $100 per month on utilities. Relatively few survey respondents received housing subsidies and vouchers; 34% reported living in a rent stabilized unit, while 6% lived in public housing, and 3% received Section 8 or Housing Choice Vouchers.[14]

Housing Stabilization

▶ *Research Question 3a: How were the participating households stabilized in housing?*

One goal of the Interim ISP was to stabilize respondents' housing. The survey asked about respondents' housing prior to the ISP payment, as well as at the time of the survey. Results are reported in Appendix Table 3. Approximately 14% of respondents reported that they had been evicted from their home at least once in the past two years.[15, 16] However, eight of the fourteen respondents who reported an eviction also reported that they have lived in the same home for at least two years, indicating that their landlords may not have successfully litigated the cases. Two respondents reported that they were experiencing homelessness at the time of the survey (see Appendix Table 2); 11 additional respondents had experienced homelessness at least once in the previous two years. Among the 13 respondents with a current or recent history of homelessness, three reported that their most recent instance of homelessness lasted over one year.[17]

Respondents were asked to report any hazardous conditions they had experienced before receiving the ISP money; 60% reported at least one home hazard. Most commonly, respondents reported bug infestation (28%); mold (25%); unsafe neighbors or building occupants (20%); and inadequate air conditioning (19%). Approximately 47% of respondents reported experiences of landlord harassment in the place they lived prior to receiving money from the Interim ISP. The most common forms of landlord harassment included not fixing problems or providing maintenance in a timely manner (31%); threats of eviction without cause (22%); refusal to accept a rent payment (16%); and verbal threats (13%).

As noted above, at the time of the survey, 91% of respondents had lived in their current unit for at least two years. The survey did not ask respondents whether the home hazards and experiences of

11 Among individuals who completed the survey, rent declined approximately $150, on average, between their application in fall 2023 and their survey in fall 2025 (paired t-test, p=.031). However, this difference was largely explained by five respondents who reported $0 rent at the time of the survey, four of whom lived with friends or family.

12 For comparison, the average rent in Los Angeles in September 2025 was $2,851. Source: Legislative Analyst's Office. (2025). *California Housing Affordability Tracker (3rd Quarter 2025)*. https://lao.ca.gov/LAOEconTax/Article/Detail/793

13 At the time of application, 74% of households spent more than 50% of their income on rent (see Appendix Table 9). However, cost-burden at the time of application is not comparable to cost-burden at the time of the survey because income was measured differently at the two time points.

14 At the time of the application, approximately half of the 152 respondents (51%) with administrative data lived in a residence covered under the city's Rent Stabilization Ordinance (RSO) (see Appendix Table 9).

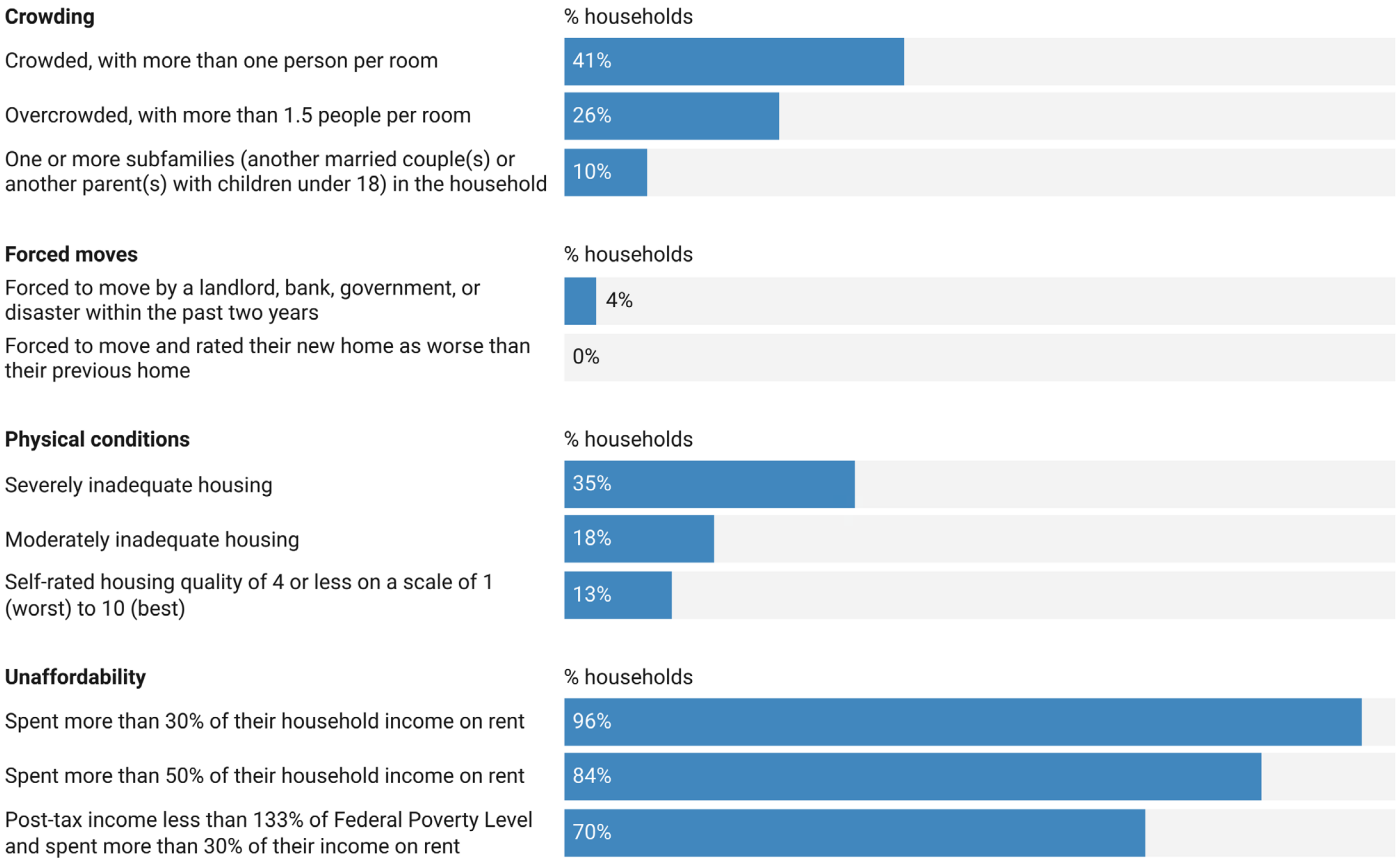
15 Eight respondents reported one eviction, four reported two evictions, one reported three evictions, and one reported four evictions.

16 At the time of application, 56% of respondents responded "yes" to the question, "Has your landlord recently issued a Notice to Pay, an Eviction Notice to Terminate your Tenancy, filed a Summons & Complaint (Unlawful Detainer) against you due to unpaid rent, or indicated they will be seeking to evict you due to unpaid rent?" The survey question, however, was phrased, "How many times have you been evicted from your home in the past 2 years?"

17 The two individuals who were currently homeless had been homeless for 0–3 months at the time of the survey.

landlord harassment identified above had been remedied. However, the survey did measure 11 indicators of respondents' current housing security, such as crowding, forced moves, physical conditions, and unaffordability (see Figure 1).[18] The housing security index was calculated as the number of indicators of housing security reported by the household and, among the survey sample, ranged from 0–7 (mean: 3). Overall, 94% of households reported at least one indicator of housing insecurity, and 71% experienced three or more indicators. In addition, 57% of respondents reported insecurity in more than one domain (unaffordability, crowding, poor physical conditions, and/or forced moves).

Figure 1. Indicators of housing insecurity



Created by Datawrapper

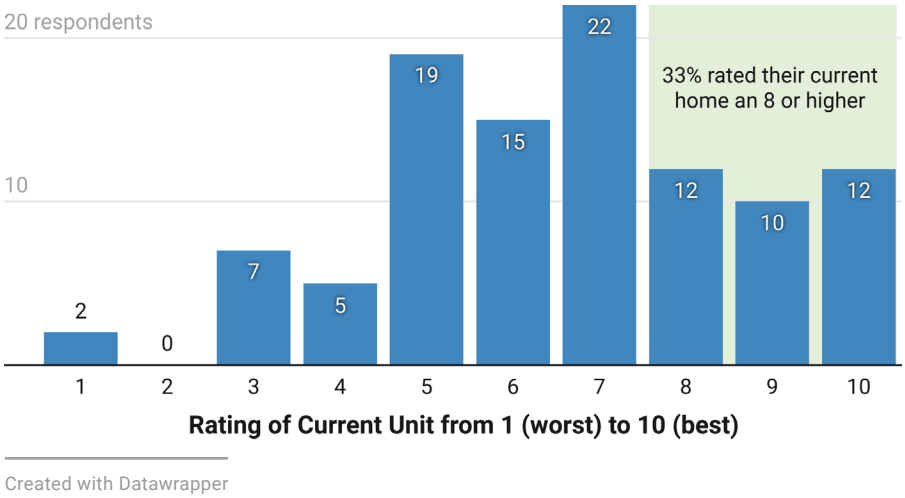
Respondents also reported on their current neighborhood environment.[19] The survey measured the quality of community interactions within the neighborhood, on a scale of 1 to 10, with higher scores indicating more positive engagement with neighbors. The most common positive community interactions included visiting each other outside, keeping an eye on neighbors' homes while they are away, and trick-or-treating in the neighborhood at Halloween (mean: 3.5/10). Next, respondents were asked to rate forms of victimization they might worry about in their community on a scale of 1 (not worried at all) to 10 (very worried). Respondents' most common safety concerns were letting children go outside after dark (mean: 8.0/10), being robbed at night (mean: 6.9/10), walking alone after dark (mean: 6.6/10) and letting children go outside alone during the day (mean: 6.1/10).

18 Routhier, G. (2019). Beyond worst case needs: Measuring the breadth and severity of housing insecurity among urban renters. *Housing Policy Debate*, *29*(2), 235-249. https://doi.org/10.1080/10511482.2018.1509228

19 Coulton, C. J., Korbin, J. E., & Su, M. (1996). Measuring neighborhood context for young children in an urban area. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, *24*(1), 5-32. https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02511881

Despite some issues with housing quality and neighborhood safety, many respondents had positive perceptions of their housing unit. Survey respondents were asked to rate their current unit as a place to live, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 10 (best). On average, respondents rated their homes 6.6/10; 33% rated their current home an 8 or higher (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Rating of current housing unit (n=104)



Financial Stabilization

▶ *Research Question 3b: How were the participating households stabilized financially?*

The Interim ISP was expected to help financially stabilize households by helping them catch up on back rent, pay down other debts, and pay or save for other expenses. Results related to financial stabilization are displayed in Appendix Tables 4–5.

Just over a third of survey respondents reported having some form of paid employment, including full-time work (12%), part-time work (23%), and seasonal work (3%) (see Appendix Table 4). In addition, approximately 14% were stay-at-home parents or caregivers; one caregiver reported that they were paid for their caregiving, one reported also working a job, and the remainder were unpaid. Aside from caregiving, the most common occupations among employed individuals were employment at for-profit companies (30%) and self-employment (19%). The remaining respondents were retired (21%); unemployed, looking for work (15%); unemployed, not looking for work (9%); or students who did not work (3%).

At the time of the survey, respondents reported that their total monthly household income after taxes ranged from $0–$5,856, with an average of $1,671.[20,21] The most common household income sources included the respondent bringing money into the household (36%), Supplemental Security Income

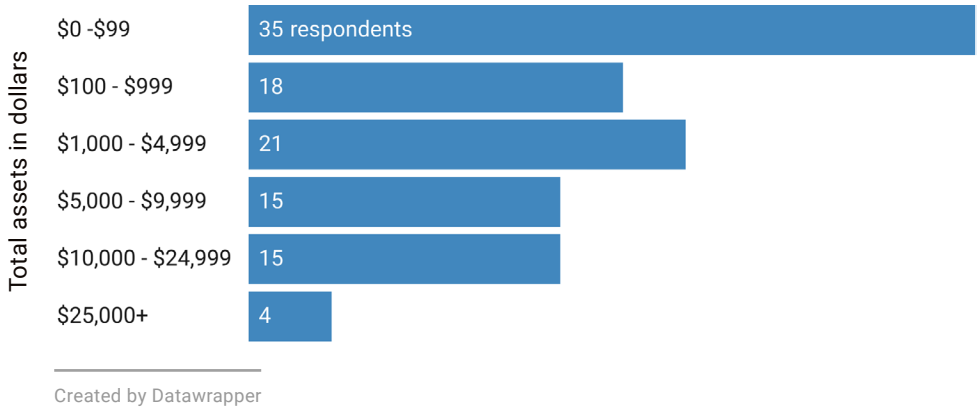
20 Ten respondents reported $0 in household income for each month, May 2025–August 2025. Personal income is also shown in Appendix Table 4. For 57% of households, personal income and household income were the same.

21 At the time of application, the mean Adjusted Gross Income for households was $2,021 per month. At application, 73% of households had a household income less than 30% of the Area Median Income (AMI), while the remaining 27% had an income between 30–50% of AMI. Unfortunately, because income was measured differently on the application and the survey, it was not possible to examine changes in income over time.

(SSI) or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits (31%), Social Security retirement benefits (21%), and CalWORKs (15%).[22,23]

Respondents reported that, in the month prior to the survey, they were able to save between $0 and $500, with an average of $55.[24] Respondents' total savings ranged from $0 to $16,000, with an average of $762.[25] The total amount of money that respondents held in assets—including cash, bank accounts, investments, retirement accounts, and tangible items—ranged from $0 to $85,321, with a mean of $5,026. However, 32% of respondents had less than $100 in assets, and 49% had less than $1,000 in assets. The assets where respondents held the greatest amount of money were cars (mean: $2,105; range: $0–$32,000) and 401K retirement accounts (mean: $942; range: $0–$40,000). On average, respondents only had $175 in cash on hand, $442 in checking accounts, and $337 in savings accounts at the time of the survey.[26] Even after receiving the $20,000 payment, 42% of respondents reported that they would not currently be able to pay for an emergency $400 expense.

Figure 3. Respondents' total assets (n=108)



Most, but not all, respondents reported banking access. While 80% of respondents had a checking account, only 32% had a savings account. Respondents' self-ratings of their credit scores ranged from very bad (18%), bad (33%), about average (21%), good (14%), to very good (4%). Some respondents reported that they did not have (3%) or did not know (7%) their credit score.

Respondents also reported their experiences with food security and basic needs over the previous 30 days (see Appendix Table 5).[27] Over 75% of respondents reported that they were worried that their household would be unable to pay a utility bill. Approximately 49% of respondents reported that they were worried that their household would not have enough food, could not eat their preferred foods due to a lack of resources, had to eat some foods they really did not want to eat due to a lack of resources, and had to eat less in a day because there was not enough food. This data indicates that many households are still financially insecure.

22 For a full list of household income sources, see Appendix Table 4.

23 Personal income, overall and by source, is also shown in Appendix Table 4.

24 Nearly two-thirds of respondents (63%) reported that they saved $0 the previous month.

25 About half of respondents (53%) reported that they had $0 in savings.

26 See Appendix Table 4 for a full list of assets, investments, and retirement accounts.

27 Four items from the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) were used to assess food security. Coates, J., Swindale, A., & Bilinsky, P. (2007). *Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) for measurement of food access: indicator guide: version 3*. https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/eufao-fsi4dm/doc-training/hfias.pdf

Mental and Physical Health Stabilization

▶ *Research Question 3c: How were the participating households stabilized in mental and physical health?*

Research indicates that income support programs can improve recipients' mental and physical health.[28] When asked about their overall health, just over half of survey respondents (53%) rated their health fair or poor, while 47% rated their health good, very good, or excellent (see Appendix Table 6). The relatively low self-rated health among survey respondents is likely explained by the Interim ISP's focus on senior and disabled individuals, who tend to have worse self-rated health than younger and non-disabled people.[29]

Respondents also reported, via the Kessler 6 scale, how often they had experienced symptoms of psychological distress in the previous 30 days. Approximately 28% of respondents reported low or no psychological distress, 46% reported moderate psychological distress, and 26% reported serious psychological distress.[30,31] One in three respondents reported that, most or all of the time, their psychological distress was caused by physical health problems, likely reflecting the program's focus on senior and disabled LA residents.[32]

Overall, 58% of respondents saw a doctor or health professional for their mental health in the past 30 days; on average, respondents saw a health professional 1.4 times. More specifically, 63% of those with moderate distress, and 64% with serious distress, saw a doctor or health professional for their mental health in the past month. Thus, about one in three survey respondents with moderate to severe psychological distress may have unmet mental health care needs.

Program Components

▶ *Research Question 4: How did various program components contribute to household stabilization?*

To understand how various components of the Interim ISP contributed to the stabilization of households, respondents were asked whether and how they spent their payment, whether they had spoken with a legal aid provider about additional benefit programs, and which additional programs they had enrolled in after speaking with a legal aid provider. All results are displayed in Appendix Table 7. The majority of the respondents reported that they had cashed or deposited their $20,000 check (95%) from the

28 Finkelstein, D. M., Harding, J. F., Paulsell, D., English, B., Hijjawi, G. R., & Ng'andu, J. (2022). Economic well-being and health: the role of income support programs in promoting health and advancing health equity. *Health Affairs*, *41*(12), 1700–1706. https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2022.00846

29 Burns, S. D., Baker, E. H., & Sheehan, C. M. (2022). Disability and self-rated health: Exploring foreign- and U.S.-born differences across adulthood. *Journal of Migration and Health*, *6*, 100112. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmh.2022.100112

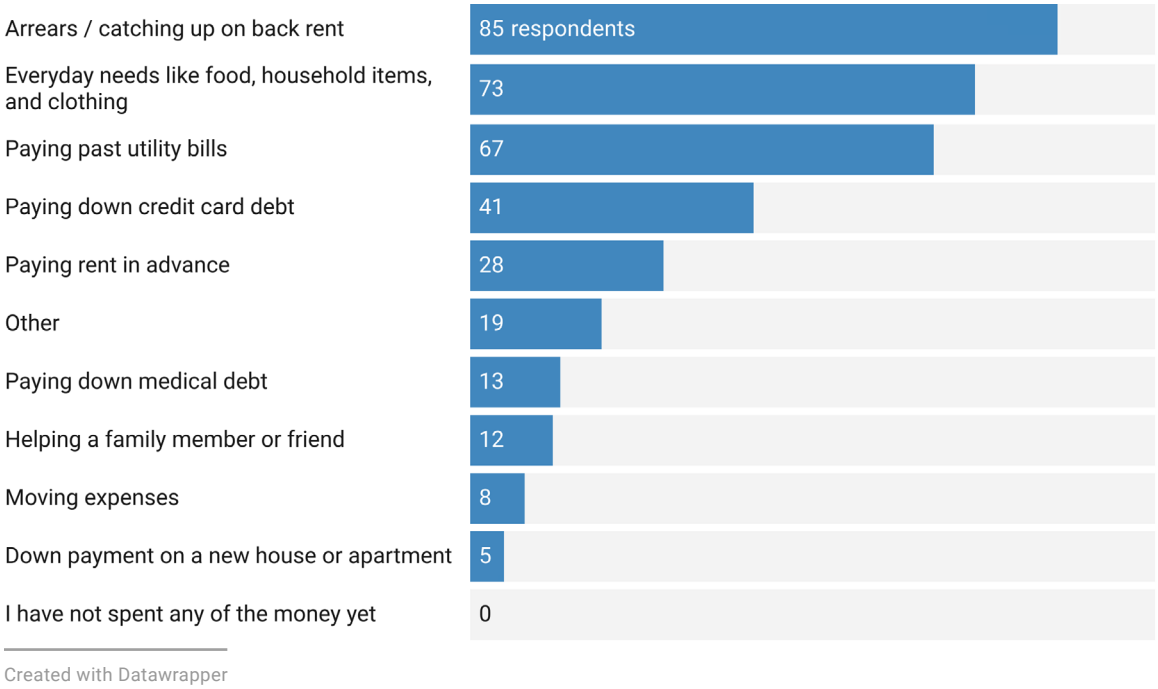
30 A score of 5–12 is considered moderate distress, while a score of ≥13 is considered as having serious psychological distress on the Kessler 6 scale. Source: Prochaska, J. J., Sung, H. Y., Max, W., Shi, Y., & Ong, M. (2012). Validity study of the K6 scale as a measure of moderate mental distress based on mental health treatment need and utilization. *International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research*, *21*(2), 88–97. https://doi.org/10.1002/mpr.1349

31 Psychological distress was higher in the survey sample than in the Los Angeles population overall. According to the 2024 California Health Interview Survey, 12–14% of LA County residents are likely to have serious psychological distress, defined as a score of 13 or higher on the Kessler 6.

32 More specifically, 34% of those with moderate psychological distress and 57% with serious psychological distress reported that their distress was caused by physical health problems most or all of the time.

Interim ISP, whereas four respondents reported that they opted to have the check sent directly to their landlord, and one respondent reported that they had not yet cashed or deposited the check. Approximately 70% of respondents reported that they had spent the entire $20,000 (mean: $17,230; range: $0–$20,000). Respondents most commonly reported that they spent their payment on arrears/back rent (86%); everyday needs like food, household items, and clothing (74%); past utility bills (68%); credit card debt (41%); and advanced rent payments (28%) (See Figure 4). Respondents also reported that they used their payment to pay for medical debt (13%); helping a family member or friend (12%); moving expenses (8%); and down payments on a new house or apartment (5%). Some respondents also provided write-in responses that they used the payment for costs such as car payments, emergency expenses, funeral expenses, investment, loans, and tuition fees.

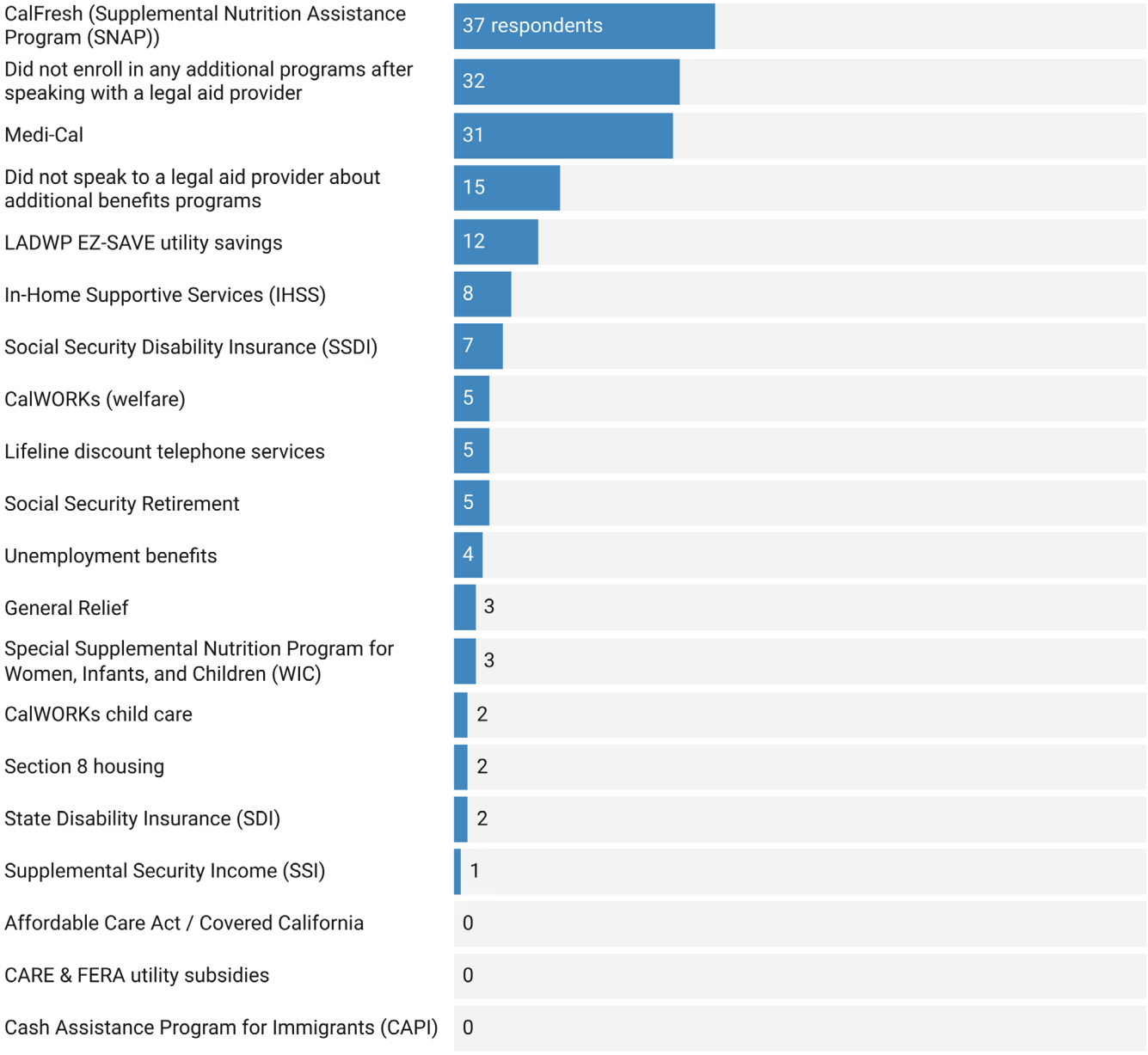
Figure 4. Payment spending categories (n=99; select all that apply)



Some respondents reported that they did not speak to a legal aid provider about additional benefits programs (15%)[33] or that they did not enroll in any additional programs after speaking with the legal aid provider (33%) (See Figure 5). The remaining respondents who did enroll in additional benefit programs after speaking with the legal aid provider most commonly reported enrolling in CalFresh (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)) (38%), Medi-Cal (32%), LADWP EZ-SAVE utility savings (12%), In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) (8%), and Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) (7%). Respondents also reported that they enrolled in CalWORKs (welfare) (5%); Lifeline discounted telephone services (5%); Social Security Retirement (5%); Unemployment benefits (4%); General Relief (3%); Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (3%); CalWORKs Childcare (2%); Section 8 housing (2%); State Disability Insurance (SDI) (2%); and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) (1%). No respondents reported enrolling in Affordable Care Act / Covered California, CARE & FERA utility subsidies, or Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants (CAPI). See Appendix Table 9 for data about benefits at the time of the application and Appendix Table 7 for data about benefits at the time of the survey.

33 Program respondents were encouraged, but not required, to meet with a legal aid provider.

Figure 5. Respondent enrollment in benefits after speaking with a legal aid provider (n=98; select all that apply)



Changes and Challenges of the Program

▶ *Research Question 5: Were there any challenges or significant life changes faced by the households participating in the program?*

Finally, this study sought to examine what challenges and significant life changes respondents faced by participating in the program. Interim ISP participants received benefits counseling prior to receiving their check, both to help them identify additional benefits they may be eligible for and to help them ensure that they would not lose or experience reductions to any means-tested benefits as a result of

the payment. Despite these consultations,[34] nine respondents reported that they had benefits cancelled due to their participation in the Interim ISP (see Appendix Table 8). Three respondents reported losing CalFresh, three lost Supplemental Security Income (SSI), two lost CalWORKs, two lost Medi-Cal, and one lost State Disability Insurance (SDI). Five of these nine respondents also reported that they enrolled in new benefits as a result of their benefits consultation.

Respondents were given the opportunity to provide written feedback on reasons for participating in the program, as well as challenges and significant life changes experienced while participating in the program. Respondents' responses reflected the program's focus on needs of seniors, such as one respondent who is "67 years old and living off of my social security," as well as individuals with disabilities or caring for those with disabilities.[35] For instance, one respondent shared that they decided to participate in the program because:

> *"The money I receive from Social Security Disability and Cal Fresh SNAP Food Benefits is not enough to pay for rent, food, utilities, medical and living expenses for my adult dependent disabled son who lives with me and is supported by me, and me. I need help to pay rent, medical expenses, buy food, soap, toilet paper, pay utility bills, including electricity, gas, heating, pay for telephone, Internet connection, and all our daily living expenses."*

In addition to participating in the Interim ISP to assist with housing, respondents also mentioned a variety of explanations for their risks of homelessness, and/or secondary reasons for participating in the program. Respondents mentioned that they also struggled with other bills such as utilities, caring for children or other dependents, and increasing costs of living:

> *"I cannot afford Los Angeles anymore. My industries (food and film) were destroyed with the pandemic and the only way to make money is in big cities, but even there it's impossible to afford living costs."*

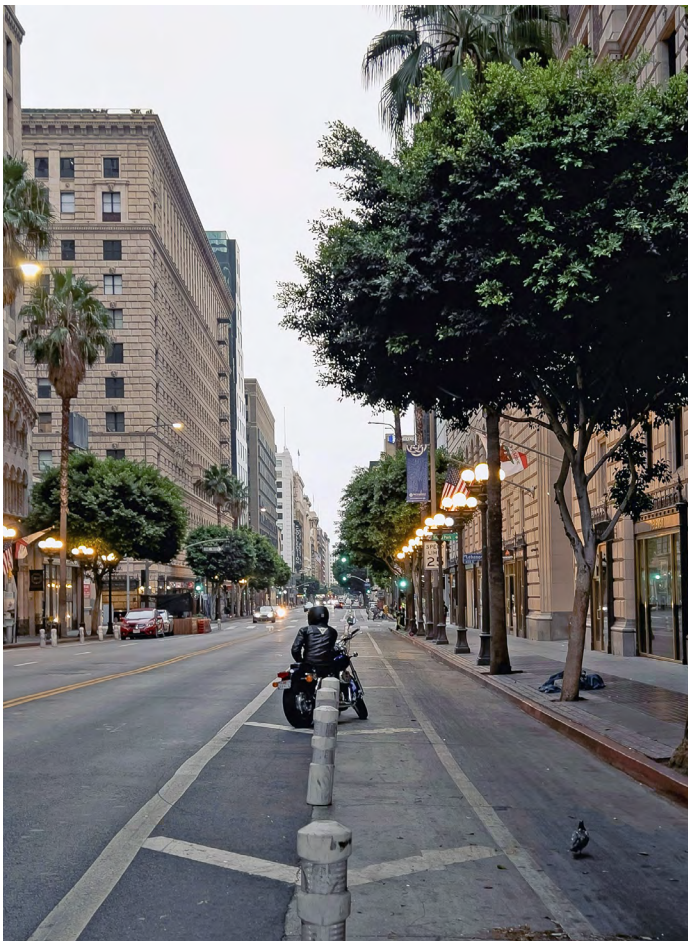
Similar to the respondent above, respondents described issues with being able to obtain or maintain employment. Respondents also mentioned that the COVID-19 pandemic kick-started or exacerbated their hardships. To this end, respondents explained that they began to fall behind on rent payments during the pandemic. Or, as one respondent stated, they "needed help after the trying times of not having consistent work after Covid."

Respondents were asked to share if they experienced any challenges with their participation in the ULA ISP. Over half of the respondents reported that they did not experience any challenges with their participation in the program. Some respondents noted that they experienced challenges because they needed a greater amount of money than the program provided. Several respondents noted that

34 Eight of the nine respondents who lost benefits reported that they did participate in a benefits consultation. One of the nine respondents reported that they did not participate in a consultation.

35 The original spelling and grammar of the responses are included in the text.

the amount was too low compared to the cost of living in LA; as one respondent stated, "I am grateful for the supplement but it just doesn't go far in Los Angeles." On the other hand, the overwhelming amount of debt some respondents had accrued made it difficult to decide how to use the income supplement, including one respondent who stated, "it was challenging managing the expenses. At first I believed the $20,000 was a large amount, but because I'm drowning in debt it became a mind battle deciding where the money should go."



Another challenge that respondents faced included how the supplemental income did or could affect their other benefits. As previously discussed, many respondents indicated in their survey responses that they were able to enroll in new benefit programs; however, some respondents also indicated that they lost benefits due to their participation in the program. One respondent explained that their fear of losing disability benefits influenced how they used the supplemental income:

> *"I had to spend the money within about 6 weeks or I would lose the payments I get from disability for my son. I would have preferred to have been able to save some, but I did have a lot of bills so that really helped and I was able to overpay on my rent so that I was set for the next few months."*

Individuals were first contacted about the program starting in February 2025. Although some ISP participants began receiving their payment in March 2025, the last payments were not made until June 2025. In other words, some individuals may have had to wait up to four months before they received the supplemental income. Because of this, some respondents mentioned "the challenge of the process taking longer than expected," and that these challenges led to "not being able to pay everything on time."

In addition to challenges with the Interim ISP, several respondents mentioned issues they dealt with during but unrelated to the program. Respondents described struggling with poor health, finding affordable housing, and unemployment. Many of the unrelated challenges were systemic, as one respondent stated, "The program was highly beneficial. The lack of work is still affecting me, though, which is not a reflection on the effectiveness of the program, but instead an issue with society, the government." These challenges were unrelated to survey respondents' participation in the Interim ISP.

However, these quotes illustrate the many systemic barriers that households face in achieving housing, health, and financial stability—and explain why many households remain financially insecure despite receiving a large, one-time cash transfer.

Finally, respondents were asked to share if they have experienced any significant changes in their lives since participating in the Interim ISP. Although respondents shared various challenges they faced with the program, many respondents expressed their gratitude for how the program brought positive changes in their lives. More specifically, many respondents explained how the program allowed them to maintain stable housing, including one respondent who stated:

> *"I don't know what I would have done without it. I was at the very bottom of my savings, I had insomnia and panic attacks. I'm disabled and my health declined more because I was so stressed about how I would pay for rent the next month, how I could continue to live. If I had not received the income support, I would have had to leave my apartment and likely leave LA entirely. The day I was called and told I was receiving the support, I had been trying to figure out where I would even be able to live."*

In addition to maintaining stable housing, some respondents mentioned that they were able to obtain new housing. As one respondent stated, "thanks to the ULA Income Support Program, I was able to secure a new place to live." Respondents also mentioned being able to improve their living situations in terms of obtaining housing that was cleaner, safer, and/or more affordable. For instance, one respondent stated that they were able to move closer to their support network:

> *"Yes, the financial support has been a life saver and significantly changed my life for the better. It allowed me to be able to move from the intolerable living situation I was in and move to a new clean apartment closer to my family and friends. I was able to buy IKEA furniture for the bedroom, living/dining room and bathroom. My son came back from studying in London for three years and together we were able to move into our new apartment in May. I was able to catch up with some past debts and help him get a used car. I don't know what my life would be like had I not had the $20,000 to start my new life! I was pretty depressed and hopeless before this financial support and now I am so much happier not having to deal with the unbearable financial stress I was under."*

As mentioned by the respondent above, the program also assisted individuals with paying off additional debts. Respondents mentioned that the program helped them catch up or even pay bills in advance such as car payments, loans, medical bills, rent, and utilities. By being caught up on their arrears, respondents explained that they were able to get essential household and personal items. One respondent explained that they were able to afford necessities not only for their immediate family, but other family members in need:

> *"Since my family and I received the assistance, we've been much better off. As the head of the household, I was neglecting myself because I was struggling to find money to pay the bills, which I could no longer afford. They were getting further and further behind each month, and I was paying little by little so I wouldn't have to cancel the electricity, gas, and internet service, which had become essential for my daughters' schooling. My mom and dad were helping by recycling to buy milk and food for our daily needs. Since we received the assistance, we're no longer struggling, and we've managed to get out of debt. My health has also improved; I've been able to take my parents to the doctor, and I've also been able to go to the doctor myself. I'm better now so I can continue taking care of my children, and I've even been able to buy them the uniforms they desperately needed, as well as shoes and school supplies. It also helped me a lot to pay part of my niece's university tuition fees, as we were worried that she wouldn't be able to continue her studies. It brought me great joy to have received this help and to be able to support my family."* [36]

As described by the respondents above, participation in Interim ISP had positive effects aside from financial relief. Many respondents described how their mental health improved, particularly in terms of having less stress and a gained sense of relief. Furthermore, respondents mentioned being able to focus on or experience improvements in their physical well-being. One respondent described positive changes in both mental and physical health since participating in the program:

> *"The change was huge because with the help I received I paid off many things I owed on my house and my stress and blood pressure decreased significantly. I am very grateful for that help which allowed me to provide my family with a better life."* [37]

36 This response was translated from Spanish to English.

37 This response was translated from Spanish to English.

Summary

Between March–June 2025, the United to House Los Angeles Interim Income Support Program provided one-time $20,000 lump sum payments to 494 housing-insecure Los Angeles households, with a focus on seniors and individuals with disabilities. In September–October 2025, 108 of these individuals completed a web survey. For three-quarters of respondents, the $20,000 ISP payment covered their entire debts; many had money left over to pre-pay rent for future months, pay for basic needs such as food and clothing, and pay for other expenses. The remaining 25% of respondents reported that they had over $20,000 in debts before receiving the payment, and those respondents had to choose which debts to pay off with the money from ISP.

At the time of the survey (3–8 months after receiving their ISP payment), 95% of respondents reported that they either lived in the same housing unit as before they received their payment, or they had moved to another rental unit. Only 4% reported that they had been forced to move. Even after receiving the payment, however, just over half of households still resided in moderately or severely inadequate housing. However, when asked to rate their current unit as a place to live, many respondents rated their units favorably. One in three respondents rated their unit an 8 or higher, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 10 (best).

Respondents reported that they had, on average, $762 in savings and $5,026 in assets (such as cars and retirement accounts) at the time of the survey. However, many households were still financially insecure after receiving the payment. Nearly half of respondents reported less than $1,000 in savings and assets, and 42% reported that they would not be able to pay for an emergency $400 expense even by borrowing money or selling something. Over three-quarters of respondents worried that their household would be unable to pay a utility bill and that they experienced at least one indicator of food insecurity.

As a part of their participation in the ISP, individuals were provided consultations with a legal aid provider. After their consultation, over half of respondents enrolled in additional public benefits programs that are likely to improve their financial stability, housing stability, and/or health care access. Nine respondents reported that they had a reduction or loss in means-tested benefits as a result of participating in the ISP; however, five of these nine also reported that they enrolled in new benefits as a result of their consultation.

Respondents were asked to report if they experienced any challenges with their participation in the program. Although few respondents mentioned challenges, several respondents did mention that the program did not provide enough money to meet their financial needs or the increased costs of living. Some respondents also reported challenges with the wait times of the program process. While the $20,000 payment was helpful for resolving arrears and providing housing security, future programs may consider case management and/or resource referral services in addition to cash payments to maximize positive outcomes.

As a result of their participation in the Interim ISP, many respondents wrote that they were able to maintain or obtain stable and safe housing with supplemental income, and some had been able to move to a better unit. In addition, respondents paid off additional debts including car payments, loans, medical expenses, and utility bills. Respondents also expressed positive changes in both their mental and physical health. Overall, respondents shared few challenges and many positive life changes associated with their participation in the program.

Appendix

Table 1. Survey Respondent Demographics

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Gender (n=108)		
Male	37	34.3%
Female	71	65.7%
Other	0	0.0%
Sexual orientation (select all that apply) (n=105)		
Straight or heterosexual	91	86.7%
Gay	6	5.7%
Queer	1	1.0%
Lesbian	1	1.0%
Bisexual	1	1.0%
Questioning	0	0.0%
Other	5	4.8%
"Male"		
"Man of God"		
"Men"		
"Prefer not to answer"		
Race (select all that apply) (n=108)[38]		
Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin	46	42.6%
Non-Hispanic White	21	19.4%
Non-Hispanic Black or African American	29	26.9%
Non-Hispanic American Indian, Alaska Native, or First Nations	2	1.9%
Non-Hispanic Asian	9	8.3%
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Non-Hispanic Middle Eastern or North African	4	3.7%
Non-Hispanic, some other race	3	2.8%
"Mixed"		
Language of Survey		
English	100	92.6%
Spanish	5	4.6%
Korean	3	2.8%

38 Respondents were asked to report their ethnicity (Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin) separately from race. These two questions were combined into a single item in this table. Most Hispanic respondents identified their race as White (n=19) or some other race (n=24). However, five Hispanic respondents reported their race as Black, and two reported their race as American Indian or Alaska Native.

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Language used most often at home (n=108)		
Armenian	1	0.9%
English	77	71.3%
Farsi	1	0.9%
Korean	5	4.6%
Spanish	22	20.4%
Urdu	1	0.9%
Other language	1	0.9%
Age (n=108)		
Range		26-101 years
Mean (standard deviation)		53.3 years (15.0 years
Age is 50-64 years		
No	81	75.0%
Yes	27	25.0%
Age is 65 years or older		
No	76	70.4%
Yes	32	29.6%
Disabilities		
One or more disabilities (n=108)[39]	67	62.0%
Difficulty doing errands alone (n=108)	42	38.9%
Serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs (n=108)	39	36.1%
Serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions (n=107)	37	34.6%
Difficulty dressing or bathing (n=108)	24	22.2%
Blind or has serious difficulty seeing, even with glasses (n=108)	14	13.0%
Deaf or hard of hearing (n=108)	3	2.8%
Highest level of education (n=104)		
No formal education	2	1.9%
Elementary school (through 5th grade)	3	2.9%
Middle school (6th–8th grade)	4	3.9%
High school, no degree (9th–12th grade)	11	10.6%
High school diploma	18	17.3%
GED (diploma equivalency test)	4	3.9%
Trade or technical school	18	17.3%
Associate's degree	17	16.4%
Bachelor's degree	17	16.4%
Other post-graduate degree	7	6.7%

39 Respondents were asked to answer, "yes" or "no," to questions about each of the below disabilities.

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Other education choice not listed	3	2.9%
"Some college"		
"Attended and completed in person college three complete full time years and received 120 Semester Units Credit"		
"Business Administration 7 years degree"		
Household size: Number of household members who receive over half of their financial support from the respondent[40]		
Range		1-8
Mean (standard deviation)		2.5 (1.8)
Number of other adults who live with the respondent all of the time		
Range		0-6
Mean (standard deviation)		1.1 (1.3)
Number of other adults who live with the respondent some of the time		
Range		0-6
Mean (standard deviation)		0.6 (1.0)
One or more children live with the respondent more than half the time		
No	66	61.1%
Yes	42	38.9%
Number of children who live with the respondent more than half the time		
Range		1-6
Mean (standard deviation)		2.1 (1.3)
Age of youngest child in each household		
Range		0-17
Mean (standard deviation)		8.8 (4.9)
Age of oldest child in each household		
Range		6-17
Mean (standard deviation)		13.5 (3.4)
Marital status (n=107)		
Married	23	21.5%
Partnered / In a relationship	8	7.5%
Single	55	51.4%
Widowed	5	4.7%
Divorced	16	15.0%
Lives with spouse or partner (n=53)[41]		
No	28	52.8%
Yes	25	47.2%

40 This number includes the respondent.

41 This item was asked only of respondents who reported they were not single.

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Spouse or partner's gender (n=48)[42]		
Male	24	50.0%
Female	19	39.6%
Other	2	4.2%
No partner[43]	3	6.3%
Zip Code (n=108)[44]		
Stay Housed LA priority zip code	81	75%
Non-priority zip code	27	25%
Council District (n=108)[45]		
1	8	7.4%
2	8	7.4%
3	2	1.9%
4	5	4.6%
5	7	6.5%
6	7	6.5%
7	3	2.8%
8	14	13.0%
9	11	10.2%
10	14	13.0%
11	6	5.6%
12	1	0.9%
13	7	6.5%
14	9	8.3%
15	6	5.6%

42 This item was asked only of respondents who reported they were not single.

43 Three respondents selected other and reported that they did not have a partner.

44 Stay Housed LA. (2025). *Priority Zip Codes*. https://www.stayhousedla.org/priority-zip-codes

45 For each address, Council District was identified using the City of Los Angeles Neighborhood Info address lookup web page. City of Los Angeles. (2025). *Neighborhood Info: Places of Interest in Los Angeles*. https://neighborhoodinfo.lacity.gov

Table 2. General Stabilization

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Reason respondent fell behind on housing payments most recently (select all that apply) (n=107)		
Job loss	45	42.1%
Increase in rent or mortgage	31	29.0%
Loss of a housing voucher or subsidy	2	1.9%
Unexpected financial emergency	44	41.1%
Income loss, such as a reduction in hours at work	38	35.5%
Family change, such as divorce, separation, or death of a spouse or partner	14	13.1%
Household change, such as a roommate moving out	7	6.5%
Total amount owed in missing required bills or overdue rent or mortgage payments, prior to receiving money from the ULA Income Support Program (n=103)		
Range	$0.00-$50,000.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$16,419.69 ($12,853.62)	
Respondent currently lives in the same home as when they received the $20,000 payment (n=106)[46]		
No	11	10.4%
Yes	95	89.6%
Respondent has lived in the current unit for two years or more (n=105)		
No	10	9.5%
Yes	95	90.5%
When moving to the current unit, respondent had been forced to move by a landlord, a bank or other financial institution, the government, or because of a disaster or fire (n=10)[47]		
No	6	60%
Yes	4	40%
The respondent rated the housing unit as… (n=10)[48]		
Better than the respondent's last home	4	40%
Worse than the respondent's last home	4	40%
About the same as the respondent's last home	2	20%
Current housing status (n=108)		
Renter	99	91.7%
Homeowner	0	0.0%
Rent-to-own	1	0.9%
Living with friends or family	5	4.6%
Homeless	2	1.9%
Other	1	0.9%
"Where I stay it is not stable I have been looking for housing for at least 4 years consistently"		

46 Among respondents who reported not living in the same home, six reported being renters at the time of the survey, two were homeless, and three lived with friends or family.

47 This item was asked only of respondents who reported living in their current unit for less than two years.

48 This item was asked only of respondents who reported living in their current unit for less than two years.

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Current monthly rent or mortgage payment[49]		
Range	$0.00-$3,900.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$1,506.20 ($800.78)	
Housing cost burden		
Cost-burdened: Spends more than 30% of household income on rent (n=96)	92	95.8%
Severely cost-burdened: Spends more than 50% of household income on rent (n=94)	79	84.0%
Poor and cost-burdened: Household income is less than 133% of Federal Poverty Level, and household spends more than 30% of household income on rent (n=94)	66	70.2%
Monthly utility expenses (n=105)[50]		
Included in rent	17	16.2%
Someone else in the house pays them	5	4.8%
$50–$99	7	6.7%
$100–$199	28	26.7%
$200–$299	23	21.9%
$300–$399	17	16.2%
$400 or more	8	7.6%
Type of current rental unit (n=99)[51]		
Private unit, no subsidy or voucher	56	56.6%
Section 8 or Housing Choice Voucher	3	3.0%
Public housing building	6	6.0%
HOPWA	0	0.0%
HUD-VASH for veterans	0	0.0%
Rent stabilized unit	34	34.3%

49 This item was asked of all respondents, except those who reported being homeless at the time of the survey.

50 This item was asked of all respondents, except those who reported being homeless at the time of the survey.

51 This item was asked only of respondents who reported being renters at the time of the survey.

Table 3. Housing Stabilization

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Number of times respondent has been evicted in the past two years (n=102)[52]		
Range		0-4
Mean (standard deviation)		0.2 (0.7)
Number of times in the past two years the respondent has experienced homelessness where they did not have a stable, safe place to stay for two weeks or longer. (n=103)[53]		
Range		0-4
Mean (standard deviation)		0.2 (0.7)
Duration of most recent time experiencing homelessness (n=13)[54]		
Less than 30 days	3	23.1%
1–3 months	5	38.5%
4–6 months	1	7.7%
7–12 months	1	7.7%
More than a year	3	23.1%
Problems in the home (select all that apply) (n=105)		
Bug infestation	29	27.6%
Rodent infestation	13	12.4%
Mold	26	24.8%
Lead paint or pipes	10	9.5%
Inadequate heat	13	12.4%
Inadequate air conditioning	20	19.1%
Oven or stove not working	17	16.2%
Smoke detectors missing or not working	17	16.2%
Water leaks	18	17.1%
Electrical problems	12	11.4%
Wheelchair or other mobility access challenges	8	7.6%
Overcrowding / not enough space for household members	9	8.6%
Unsafe neighbors or building occupants	21	20.0%
Unsafe household members	2	1.9%
None of these	42	40%
Other	11	10.5%
"Bathroom problems, broken window nets with holes, no security gate, no handrails all the way to the top"		
"Broken fridge"		
"Constant harassment by property management"		

52 Fourteen respondents reported being evicted at least once in the past year.

53 Overall, 13 respondents reported experiencing homelessness in the past two years. Two respondents were still homeless at the time of the survey.

54 This item was asked only of respondents who reported being homeless at least once in the past two years.

	NUMBER	PERCENT
"Elevators always going down and I am on floor 4"		
"Having lots of arguments with landlord son over the rent"		
"I rent a room and share a house"		
"No hot water, no water"		
"Owner of the house where I lived in the guest quarters had a 600 lb pig who lived in her house and garage!!"		
"Rats no hot water"		
"car trouble"		
"no hot water"		
Landlord harassment (select all that apply) (n=104)		
Did not fix problems or provide maintenance in a timely manner	32	30.8%
Completed maintenance or construction in a way that made the unit unsafe	11	10.6%
Took away services such as parking that were provided in the lease	11	10.6%
Refused to accept a rent payment	17	16.4%
Offered payments to convince the respondent to move out	8	7.7%
Entered the home without permission	11	10.6%
Destroyed the respondent's property	5	4.8%
Threatened to report the respondent to a credit agency	3	2.9%
Threatened to evict the respondent without cause	23	22.1%
Threatened the respondent verbally	13	12.5%
Threatened the respondent physically	5	4.8%
Asked about the respondent's immigration or citizenship status	1	1.0%
Threatened to report the respondent's immigration or citizenship status	0	0.0%
Threatened to report the respondent to a government agency for another reason (not immigration)	4	3.9%
Discriminated against the respondent because of race, color, sex, national origin, or ancestry	11	10.6%
Discriminated against the respondent because of number of children, marital status, age, sexual orientation, income, or another reason	10	9.6%
Retaliated against or threatened the respondent because of involvement with a tenant association or union	7	6.7%
None of these	55	52.9%
Other	9	8.7%
"Said would take me to court for back rent"		
"Electrical bills, and rent"		
"Ignored all complaints of dangerous neighbors"		
"Bandaid fix over the problem"		
"They would leave me eviction notices if the payment wasn't made in less than a month."[55]		

55 This response was translated from Spanish to English.

	NUMBER	PERCENT
"Basically I was told pay what u owe by certain date or my stuff would be out in the streets with or with out my concent"		
"Filed for eviction"		
"Came into my room when I was out of town, and stole 6 pairs of my new underwear and left either human feces or big dog feces in the middle of my room."		
Housing security index[56]		
Range		0 – 7
Mean (standard deviation)		3.2 (1.5)
Indicators of housing insecurity		
At least one indicator of housing insecurity	101	93.5%
Three or more indicators of housing insecurity	77	71.3%
Housing adequacy (n=100)[57]		
Severely inadequate housing	35	35.0%
Moderately inadequate housing	18	18.0%
Adequate housing	47	47.0%
Number of full bathrooms in unit (with sink, toilet, and bathtub or shower) (n=106)		
0	1	0.9%
1	74	69.8%
2	29	27.4%
3	2	1.9%
Housing unit has hot and cold running water (n=75)[58]		
No	1	1.3%
Yes	74	98.7%
Housing unit has a bathtub or shower (n=75)[59]		
No	2	2.7%
Yes	73	97.3%
Housing unit has a flush toilet (n=75)[60]		
No	2	2.7%
Yes	73	97.3%
Other person/people not living in the home regularly use the unit's bathroom (n=75)[61]		
No	71	94.7%
Yes	4	5.3%

56 For more information about the Housing Security Index, see: Routhier, G. (2019). Beyond worst case needs: Measuring the breadth and severity of housing insecurity among urban renters. *Housing Policy Debate*, *29*(2), 235-249. https://doi.org/10.1080/10511482.2018.1509228

57 For more information about housing adequacy, see: United States Census Bureau. (2015). *Appendix A. Subject Definitions and Table Index*. https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/ahs/2015/2015%20AHS%20Definitions.pdf

58 This item was asked only of respondents who reported having fewer than 2 bathrooms.

59 This item was asked only of respondents who reported having fewer than 2 bathrooms.

60 This item was asked only of respondents who reported having fewer than 2 bathrooms.

61 This item was asked only of respondents who reported having fewer than 2 bathrooms.

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Last winter, unit was so cold that it was uncomfortable for 24 hours or more (n=107)		
No	73	68.2%
Yes	30	28.0%
Respondent reported that they did not live in the same unit last winter.	4	3.7%
Number of times heating equipment broke down last winter for six hours or more (n=27)[62]		
0	11	40.7%
1	6	22.2%
2	2	7.4%
3	1	3.7%
4	3	11.1%
5	0	0.0%
6	0	0.0%
7	0	0.0%
8 or more	4	14.8%
Unit has working electricity (n=107)		
No	1	0.9%
Yes	106	99.1%
All electrical wiring in finished areas of the home is concealed inside walls or under protective coverings (n=106)[63]		
No	10	9.4%
Yes	96	90.6%
Every room in the home has at least one working electrical outlet or wall plug (n=106)[64]		
No	6	5.7%
Yes	100	94.3%
Over the last three months, fuses have blown or circuit breakers have tripped three times or more (n=105)[65]		
No	77	73.3%
Yes	28	26.7%
Water has leaked into the home from outside within the past 12 months (n=105)		
No	84	80.0%
Yes	21	20.0%
Water has leaked from somewhere inside the unit within the past 12 months (n=106)		
No	75	70.8%
Yes	31	29.2%

62 This item was asked only of respondents who reported that their unit was so cold that it was uncomfortable for 24 hours or more last winter.

63 This item was asked only of respondents who reported that their unit had working electricity.

64 This item was asked only of respondents who reported that their unit had working electricity.

65 This item was asked only of respondents who reported that their unit had working electricity.

	NUMBER	PERCENT
There are holes in the floor that are larger than four inches (n=104)		
No	101	97.1%
Yes	3	2.9%
Unit has cracks in the walls or ceiling wider than a dime (n=105)		
No	91	86.7%
Yes	14	13.3%
There are areas of peeling paint larger than 8x11 inches (n=106)		
No	81	76.4%
Yes	25	23.6%
In the past 12 months, the respondent has seen signs of rats or mice in their unit (n=106)		
No	86	81.1%
Yes	20	18.9%
Number of times in the past 12 months the unit has had no working toilets for six hours or more (n=105)		
0 times	81	77.1%
1–2 times	19	18.1%
3 or more times	5	4.8%
Main heating source is room heater(s) that burn kerosene, gas, or oil (n=106)		
No	83	78.3%
Yes	23	21.7%
Kerosene, gas, or oil heater vents to the outdoors (n=22)[66]		
No	13	59.1%
Yes	9	40.9%
Unit has a kitchen sink (n=107)		
No	6	5.6%
Yes	101	94.4%
Unit has a working refrigerator (n=107)		
No	13	12.2%
Yes	94	87.8%
Unit has a working stove or microwave (n=107)		
No	13	12.2%
Yes	94	87.8%
Unit has no kitchen (n=104)		
No	103	99.0%
Yes	1	1.0%

66 This item was asked only of respondents who reported that such heaters are their main heating source.

	NUMBER	PERCENT
The unit's kitchen is used only by the respondent's household (n=89)[67]		
No	1	1.1%
Yes	88	98.9%
Total number of rooms in the current unit (n=103)		
Range		0-9
Mean (standard deviation)		4.4 (2.0)
Number of bedrooms in the current unit (n=103)		
Range		0-4
Mean (standard deviation)		1.7 (1.0)
Housing unit is crowded (n=39)[68]		
No	23	59.0%
Yes	16	41.0%
Housing unit is very crowded (n=39)[69]		
No	29	74.4%
Yes	10	25.6%
Other married couples to whom the respondent is related live in the home (n=105)		
No	101	96.2%
Yes	4	3.8%
A relative who is a single parent or caregiver lives in the home with their dependent child (n=101)		
No	95	94.1%
Yes	6	5.9%
Household includes at least one subfamily (another married couple or a single parent or caregiver with dependent child) (n=105)		
No	95	90.5%
Yes	10	9.5%
Respondent's rating of the current unit as a place to live, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 10 (best) (n=104)		
Range		1-10
Mean (standard deviation)		6.6 (2.1)

	MEAN (standard deviation)
"The following statements ask about the interactions with others in your community. Please rate the following statements on a scale of 1 (mostly false) to 10 (mostly true)."	
"When the weather is nice, the people living in my neighborhood visit with one another outside." (n=104)	3.5 (2.9)
"The people in my neighborhood visit with one another in their homes." (n=103)	3.0 (2.7)

67 This item was asked only of respondents who reported having a unit with a kitchen sink, a working refrigerator, and a working stove or microwave.

68 The unit was considered crowded if there was more than one household member per room.

69 The unit was considered very crowded if there were more than 1.5 household members per room.

	MEAN (standard deviation)
"The people in my neighborhood loan things to one another." (n=103)	2.6 (2.4)
"The people in my neighborhood make sure others' homes are safe when someone is away." (n=103)	3.5 (3.0)
"On Halloween, most of the children living in my neighborhood go trick-or-treating in my neighborhood." (n=103)	3.5 (2.9)
"The following statements ask about some things you might worry about in your community or neighborhood. Please rate the following statements on a scale from 1 (not worried at all) to 10 (very worried)."	
"Having property damaged" (n=103)	5.8 (3.1)
"Having property stolen" (n=103)	6.2 (3.1)
"Walking alone during the day" (n=102)	4.3 (3.1)
"Walking alone after dark" (n=103)	6.6 (3.2)
"Letting children go outside alone during the day" (n=102)	6.1 (3.2)
"Letting children go outside alone after dark" (n=102)	8.0 (2.6)
"Being robbed during the day" (n=103)	5.2 (3.0)
"Being robbed at night" (n=103)	6.9 (3.1)
"Being raped" (n=102)	4.8 (3.3)
"Being mugged or beaten up" (n=103)	5.5 (3.2)
"Having a child sexually abused by a stranger" (n=102)	5.2 (3.2)
"Having a child sexually abused by someone they know" (n=102)	4.1 (3.5)
"Having children kidnapped" (n=101)	5.2 (3.4)
"Being murdered" (n=103)	5.2 (3.3)

Table 4. Economic Stabilization

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Primary employment status (n=107)		
Employed full time	13	12.2%
Employed part time	25	23.4%
Unemployed looking for work	16	15.0%
Unemployed not looking for work	10	9.4%
Retired	22	20.6%
Works seasonally	3	2.8%
Stay-at-home parent or caregiver	15	14.0%
Student, does not work	3	2.8%
Primary occupation (n=54)[70]		
Private for-profit company	16	29.6%
Non-profit organization	6	11.1%
Government worker	3	5.6%
Self-employed	10	18.5%
Unpaid stay-at-home caregiver	12	22.2%
Other	7	13.0%
"Currently receiving workers comp"		
"Employee of a company"[71]		
"Ihss" [In-Home Supportive Services]		
"Paid to stay at home caregiver"		
"Part time restaurant, part time business owner"		
Total monthly household income, after taxes (May–August) (n=97)[72,73]		
Range		$0.00-$5,856.00
Mean (standard deviation)		$1,670.89 ($1,252.54)
Household income sources (select all that apply) (n=108)[74]		
Respondent brings money into the household	39	36.1%
Partner or spouse brings money into the household	7	6.5%
Other adults that live in the household bring in money	12	11.1%
Other adults outside the household contribute money	9	8.3%

70 This item was asked only of respondents who reported that their primary employment status was employed full time, employed part time, stay-at-home parent or caregiver, or works seasonally.

71 This response was translated from Spanish to English.

72 Respondents were asked to report their total household income for May, June, July, and August 2025; these were averaged to calculate each household's average monthly income. Ten respondents reported a total household income of $0.00 for all four months.

73 Outliers were winsorized for continuous variables, including income, savings, assets, investments, and retirement.

74 Seventy-three respondents identified one household income source, 26 respondents identified two income sources, and nine respondents identified three income sources.

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Child support	3	2.8%
Veterans benefits	1	0.9%
CalWORKs	16	14.8%
Social Security Retirement benefits	23	21.3%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits	33	30.6%
Other	9	8.3%
"General Relief"		
"Survival Benefits"		
"No income"[75]		
"I do not get any help or work because I am older and can't. I make no money and receive no money."		
"Foodstamps"		
"I had to take out my 401k last month to pay for rent"		
"Recycling"[76]		
"City of LA Income Support Program"		
Total monthly personal income, after taxes (May–August) (n=95)[77]		
Range	$0.00-$5,856.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$1,455.72 ($1,268.45)	
Personal income last month, by source[78]		
Main job		
Range	$0.00-$7,000.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$919.35 ($1,385.41)	
Second job		
Range	$0.00-$1,680.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$40.33 ($226.71)	
Third job		
Range	$0.00-$600.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$10.17 ($78.11)	
Under the table jobs		
Range	$0.00-$200.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$3.39 ($26.04)	

75 This response was translated from Korean to English

76 This response was translated from Spanish to English.

77 Respondents were asked to report their personal income for May, June, July, and August 2025; these were averaged to calculate each respondent's average monthly income. Fifteen respondents reported a total personal income of $0.00 for all four months.

78 Respondents were asked, "How much money did you personally receive from the following sources last month?" This item did not specify whether respondents should report pre- or post-tax income amounts. Some respondents reported higher income amounts when itemizing their income by sources, compared to the total personal and household income. These inconsistencies could be due to a different reporting period (e.g., surveys completed in October used September as a reference for the itemized income sources) or differences in pre- vs. post-tax income reporting.

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Gifts		
Range	$0.00-$2,000.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$51.69 ($289.02)	
Loans		
Range	$0.00-$3,500.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$200.00 (695.94)	
TANF		
Range	$0.00-$1,700.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$97.10 ($351.03)	
Disability / SSI Disability		
Range	$0.00-$2,950.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$473.78 ($747.00)	
Social Security (65+)		
Range	$0.00-$2,400.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$388.91 ($710.82)	
Unemployment		
Range	$0.00-$1,600.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$75.08 ($261.87)	
Retirement / Pension		
Range	$0.00-$789.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$21.48 ($119.66)	
Other sources		
Range	$0.00-$6,000.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$336.09 ($1,160.65)	
Amount of money respondent saved last month		
Range	$0.00-$500.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$54.79 ($112.45)	
Total savings		
Range	$0.00-$16,000.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$761.62 ($2,497.30)	
Total assets, investments, and retirement accounts		
Range	$0.00 – $85,320.75	
Mean (standard deviation)	$5,026.21 ($10,337.54)	
Cash assets		
Cash on hand		
Range	$0.00-$8,000.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$174.61 ($886.19)	

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Checking accounts		
Range	-$74.00-$10,620.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$441.54 ($1,462.95)	
Savings accounts		
Range	$0.00-$10,000.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$337.08 ($1,541.88)	
Certificates of deposit		
Range	$0.00-$200.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$1.79 ($18.90)	
Other cash		
Range	$0.00-$330.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$3.87 ($31.64)	
Investments		
Stocks		
Range	$0.00-$2,500.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$41.36 ($294.41)	
Bonds		
Range	$0.00-$1,500.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$13.39 ($141.74)	
Mutual fund investments		
Range	$0.00-$0.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$0.00 ($0.00)	
Other investments		
Range	$0.00-$12,000.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$107.14 ($1,133.89)	
Retirement savings		
Pension		
Range	$0.00-$1,500.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$13.39 ($141.74)	
IRA accounts		
Range	$0.00-$600.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$5.36 ($56.69)	
401K accounts		
Range	$0.00-$40,000.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$941.75 ($5,190.30)	
Other retirement accounts		
Range	$0.00-$3,000.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$26.79 ($283.47)	

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Other assets		
Home(s)		
Range	$0.00-$1,000.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$8.92 ($94.49)	
Cars		
Range	$0.00-$32,000.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$2,104.61 ($4,843.67)	
Luxury items (e.g., art, jewelry)		
Range	$0.00-$10,000.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$112.09 ($948.90)	
Home furnishings		
Range	$0.00-$10,000.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$455.20 ($1,293.92)	
Other assets		
Range	$0.00-$3,500.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$58.05 ($384.06)	
How respondent would pay for a $400 emergency expense (n=108)		
Cash or money in checking or savings account	8	7.4%
Credit card, paid off in full	12	11.1%
Debt, e.g., credit card not paid off in full, personal loan, payday loan	15	13.9%
By selling something	6	5.6%
By borrowing money from a family member or friend	19	17.6%
Would not be able to pay for the expense	45	41.7%
Other	3	2.8%
Currently has a checking account (n=108)		
No	22	20.4%
Yes	86	79.6%
Currently has a savings account (n=108)		
No	73	67.6%
Yes	35	32.4%
Respondent's rating of their credit score (n=108)		
Very bad	19	17.6%
Bad	36	33.3%
About average	23	21.3%
Good	15	13.9%
Very good	4	3.7%
Doesn't have a credit score	3	2.8%
Don't know	8	7.4%

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Household financial decision making (n=108)		
Respondent makes most of the decisions	91	84.3%
Another household member and the respondent share the decisions	14	13.0%
Another household member makes most of the decisions	3	2.8%

Table 5. Food Security and Basic Needs

	NUMBER	PERCENT
In the past 30 days, the respondent worried that their household would be unable to pay a utility bill. (n=107)	83	77.6%
In the past 30 days, the respondent worried that their household would not have enough food. (n=108)	64	59.3%
In the past 30 days, because of a lack of resources, the respondent or another household member could not eat their preferred foods. (n=107)	63	58.9%
In the past 30 days, because of a lack of resources, the respondent or another household member had to eat some foods they really did not want to eat. (n=107)	65	60.8%
In the past 30 days, the respondent or another household member had to eat less in a day because there was not enough food. (n=107)	42	39.3%

Table 6. Health Stabilization

	MEAN (standard deviation)
"During the past 30 days, how often did you feel…"(Range: 0 (None of the time) – 4 (All of the time))	
"Nervous?" (n=108)	2.0 (1.3)
"Hopeless?" (n=107)	1.5 (1.2)
"Restless or fidgety?" (n=108)	1.5 (1.1)
"So depressed that nothing could cheer you up?" (n=107)	1.1 (1.1)
"That everything was an effort?" (n=107)	1.6 (1.2)
"Worthless?" (n=107)	1.0 (1.2)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Self-rated health (n=108)		
Excellent	4	3.7%
Very good	20	18.5%
Good	27	25.0%
Fair	35	32.4%
Poor	22	20.4%
Kessler 6 total score (n=108)		
Range		0-24
Mean (standard deviation)		8.6 (5.9)
Psychological distress		
Moderate psychological distress (Kessler 6 score 5–12) (n=108)[79]	50	46.3%
Serious psychological distress (Kessler 6 score 13+) (n=108)[80]	28	25.9%
"During the past 30 days, how often have physical health problems been the main cause of these feelings?" (Range: 0 (None of the time) – 4 (All of the time)) (n=108)		
Mean (standard deviation)		1.8 (1.4)
None of the time	28	25.9%
A little of the time	21	19.4%
Some of the time	23	21.3%
Most of the time	22	20.4%
All of the time	14	13.0%
"During the past 30 days, how many times did you see a doctor or other health professional about these feelings?" (n=107)		
Range		0-10
Mean (standard deviation)		1.4 (1.9)

79 Prochaska, J. J., Sung, H. Y., Max, W., Shi, Y., & Ong, M. (2012). Validity study of the K6 scale as a measure of moderate mental distress based on mental health treatment need and utilization. *International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research*, *21*(2), 88–97. https://doi.org/10.1002/mpr.1349

80 Kessler, R. C., Barker, P. R., Colpe, L. J., Epstein, J. F., Gfroerer, J. C., Hiripi, E., Howes, M. J., Normand, S.-L. T., Manderscheid, R. W., Walters, E. E., & Zaslavsky, A. M. (2003). Screening for Serious Mental Illness in the General Population. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, *60*(2), 184–189. https://doi.org/10.1001/archpsyc.60.2.184

Table 7. ULA Income Support Program

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Respondent has cashed the $20,000 check. (n=105)		
Yes	100	95.2%
No	1	1.0%
Opted to have the check sent directly to landlord.	4	3.8%
Approximate amount from the $20,000 that the respondent has spent so far[81]		
Range	$0.00-$20,000.00	
Mean (standard deviation)	$17,230.31 ($5,875.46)	
How money has been spent (n=99)[82]		
Arrears / catching up on back rent	85	85.9%
Paying rent in advance	28	28.3%
Down payment on a new house or apartment	5	5.1%
Moving expenses	8	8.1%
Paying past utility bills	67	67.7%
Paying down credit card debt	41	41.4%
Paying down medical debt	13	13.1%
Everyday needs like food, household items, and clothing	73	73.7%
Helping a family member or friend	12	12.1%
I have not spent any of the money yet.	0	0.0%
Other	19	19.2%
"Car"		
"Funeral expenses for mom"		
"Personal debts, overdue utilities"		
"Behind car payment"		
"Bought transportation"		
"Electronics"		
"Car payments"		
"loan repayment"		
"I bought a mattress that n sale for my disabled adult son."		
"Car repairs"		
"Had a lot of past due bills n rent just in rent I payed 14000"		
"Emergency expenses"		
"Tried investing some"		
"Rent"		
"Paying part of my niece's university tuition fees."[83]		

81 At the time of the survey, 69 respondents (70%) reported that they had spent the full $20,000.

82 This item was asked only of respondents who reported they had cashed the check.

83 This response was translated from Spanish to English.

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Respondent spoke with legal aid provider and enrolled in benefits (select all that apply.) (n=98)		
Did not speak to a legal aid provider about additional benefits programs	15	15.3%
Has not enrolled in any additional programs after speaking with a legal aid provider	32	32.7%
CalWORKs (welfare)	5	5.1%
CalFresh (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP))	37	37.8%
Medi-Cal	31	31.6%
Affordable Care Act / Covered California	0	0.0%
General Relief	3	3.1%
CARE & FERA utility subsidies	0	0.0%
LADWP EZ-Save utility savings	12	12.2%
CalWORKs Childcare	2	2.0%
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	3	3.1%
Section 8 Housing	2	2.0%
Lifeline discount telephone services	5	5.1%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	1	1.0%
Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)	7	7.1%
Social Security Retirement	5	5.1%
State Disability Insurance (SDI)	2	2.0%
Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants (CAPI)	0	0.0%
Unemployment benefits	4	4.1%
In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS)	8	8.2%

Table 8. Lost Benefits

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Respondent had public benefits reduced or cancelled as a result of receiving the $20,000 payment		
No	93	91.2%
Yes	9	8.8%
Benefits that were canceled (select all that apply)		
CalWORKs (welfare)	2	2.0%
CalFresh (SNAP)	3	2.9%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	3	2.9%
Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants (CAPI)	0	0.0%
Medi-Cal	2	2.0%
Unemployment benefits	0	0.0%
State Disability Insurance (SDI)	1	1.0%

Table 9. Administrative Data[84]

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Age (n=152)		
Range		24-99 years
Mean (standard deviation)		51.6 years
Race (select all that apply) (n=138)[85]		
Non-Hispanic White	27	19.6%
Non-Hispanic Black or African American	41	29.7%
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0.7%
Non-Hispanic Asian	11	8.0%
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish Origin	56	40.6%
Non-Hispanic Middle Eastern or North African	2	1.5%
Non-Hispanic other	6	4.4%
Gender (n=152)		
Male	49	32.2%
Female	99	65.1%
Trans male	0	0.0%
Trans female	1	0.7%
I prefer not to answer	3	2.0%
I don't know	0	0.0%
Gender non-conforming	0	0.0%
Zip code (n=152)[86]		
Stay Housed LA priority zip code	35	23.0%
Non-priority zip code	117	77.0%
Council District (n=152)		
1	11	7.2%
2	14	9.2%
3	3	2.0%
4	9	5.9%
5	7	4.6%
6	12	7.9%
7	5	3.3%
8	20	13.2%

84 Administrative data were provided by the City of Los Angeles Housing Department and reflect the respondents' households at the time they submitted their applications in fall 2023.

85 Five respondents selected more than one race, while race was missing for 15 respondents. Nineteen respondents reported different race(s) in their survey, compared to their application.

86 The list of Stay Housed LA priority zip codes can be found at https://www.stayhousedla.org/priority-zip-codes

	NUMBER	PERCENT
9	16	10.5%
10	19	12.5%
11	7	4.6%
12	1	0.7%
13	8	5.3%
14	11	7.2%
15	9	5.9%
Monthly household Adjusted Gross Income (n=152)		
Range		$0.00-$5,228.00
Mean (standard deviation)		$2,021.44
Household size (n=152)		
Range		1-7
Mean (standard deviation)		2.6
Household income as a percent of the Area Median Income (AMI) (n=152)[87]		
Extremely low income (< 30% of AMI)	111	73.0%
Very low income (30–49% of AMI)	41	27.0%
Residence is covered under the City's Rent Stabilization Ordinance (n=152)		
No	75	49.3%
Yes	77	50.7%
Household spends ≥50% income on rent (n=152)		
No	40	26.3%
Yes	112	73.7%
Monthly rent (n=152)		
Range		$0.00-$3,666.00
Mean (standard deviation)		$1,588.52
At least one household member is disabled (n=133)[88]		
No	16	12.0%
Yes	117	88.0%
At least one household member is age 65 years or older (n=117)[89]		
No	38	32.5%
Yes	79	67.5%

87 Household income as a percent of the AMI was calculated based on the 2023 Area Median Income for the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA HUD Metro FMR Area. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2023). *FY 2023 Income Limits Documentation System*. https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il/il2023/2023summary.

88 Disability was defined in the application as follows: "A person with a disability for this program is someone who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, such as hearing, seeing, speaking, walking, breathing, performing manual tasks, caring for oneself, learning, or working." Nineteen households were missing information about whether any household members were disabled. All 19 were verified age 65+ years old.

89 35 households were missing information about whether a senior lived in the household. All 35 were verified disabled.

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Type of rental unit (n=151)		
Apartment	115	76.2%
Condominium	3	2.0%
Rent a room in a home	3	2.0%
Single family home	11	7.3%
Hotel / motel	0	0.0%
Other	19	12.6%
Anyone in the household is unemployed (n=152)		
No	57	37.5%
Yes	95	62.5%
Landlord recently issued an eviction notice, notice to pay, or Summons & Complaint (unlawful detainer), or indicated that they planned to seek eviction due to unpaid rent (n=152)		
No	67	44.1%
Yes	85	55.9%
Public benefits household currently received at the time of application (select all that apply) (n=152)		
CalFresh	95	62.5%
CalWORKs	15	9.9%
General Relief	8	5.3%
Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants (CAPI)	0	0.0%
Refugee Cash Assistance	0	0.0%
Trafficking and Crime Victim Assistance Program (TCVAP)	0	0.0%
Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) or other housing assistance	0	0.0%
In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS)	37	24.3%
Medi-Cal	105	69.1%
Benefits from the Social Security Administration (including SSI, SSDI, Retirement, Survivors, Disabled Adult Child, or any other SSA benefits)	73	48.0%
State Disability Insurance (SDI)	5	3.3%
Unemployment Benefits	1	0.7%
None of the above	14	9.2%
Public benefits household was applying for at the time of application, or planned to apply for in the next three months (n=152)		
CalFresh	12	7.9%
CalWORKs	4	2.6%
General Relief	3	2.0%
Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants (CAPI)	0	0.0%
Refugee Cash Assistance	0	0.0%
Trafficking and Crime Victim Assistance Program (TCVAP)	0	0.0%
Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) or other housing assistance	0	0.0%

	NUMBER	PERCENT
In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS)	1	0.7%
Medi-Cal	9	5.9%
Benefits from the Social Security Administration (including SSI, SSDI, Retirement, Survivors, Disabled Adult Child, or any other SSA benefits)	12	7.9%
State Disability Insurance (SDI)	7	4.6%
Unemployment Benefits	1	0.7%
None of the above	122	80.3%

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