Long Beach Guaranteed Income Pilot Phase II

Preliminary Report on Baseline Survey

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Executive Summary:

The Long Beach Guaranteed Income Pilot Baseline Survey for phase 2 collected data from 149 single parents and guardians who applied for and were eligible for the second phase of the Long Beach Pledge that began in April 2024. Respondents resided across five zip codes including 90802, 90804, 90805, 90806, and 90810, with nearly 40 percent (38.9%) coming from 90805 and another fifth (20.8%) coming from 90806. Respondents included those who were randomly assigned to receive payment (treatment group) and those who were not (control group). At the time of the survey, participants had not been notified of their assignment.

Overall, most respondents were Black and Latina single-mothers with one or two children in their care. Women represented 95.3 percent of those surveyed. Most respondents were either Black (40.3%) or Hispanic/Latinx (36.9%). Nearly half (45.6%) were between the ages of 25 and 34, with another 42.3 percent between 35 and 44. Ninety-six percent (96.0%) reported being U.S. citizens. Almost one-third (30.2%) of respondents reported that their highest level of education was completing high school or the equivalent, and over a third (36.9%) reported having some college but less than an associate degree. Only 8.1 percent had not finished high school or the equivalent.

Over one-half of respondents (61.1%) reported not being employed during the previous four weeks. Most of those not employed reported that their home or family responsibilities, disability/illness, or school accounted for their lack of employment. However, 30.8 percent of respondents reported being unemployed (i.e., seeking employment). Whether employed or not, 59.0 percent of respondents said they were "dissatisfied" or "very dissatisfied" with their current employment situation.

Less than 40% were employed, but over 30% were seeking work.

Financial vulnerabilities and hardship were extensive although a relatively large number of respondents received government assistance. Over 80 percent (81.2%), for example, received Cal-Fresh and over half (54.4%) received CalWORKs. It is notable that only 16.1 percent reported receiving any form of housing assistance and only 2 percent of respondents had received unemployment benefits in the past four weeks.

Responses indicate that families face a number of vulnerabilities, especially food and housing insecurity, due to a lack of financial resources. For example, 45 percent of respondents reported that there was "often" or "sometimes" not enough food for everyone in the household. Similarly, over 50 percent of respondents reported difficulty paying for each of the following necessities: phone and internet services (66.4%), toiletries (61.7%), children's clothing and shoes (61.7%), cleaning products (60.4%), and adult clothing and shoes (51%).

Most respondents also reported struggling to pay their rent/mortgage on time, with 69.7 percent sharing that they had made incomplete or late payments (often multiple times) in the six months prior to being surveyed. In the past 6 months, over a quarter of respondents (29.2%) had been threatened with eviction or foreclosure or had been given an eviction notice or evicted; and over half (56.1%) had worried about becoming homeless. Yet only 15.7 percent said that they would have the resources for temporary housing or a place to

45% did not have enough food in their households "often" or "sometimes."

Over 60% struggled to pay for necessities, e.g., toiletries and children's clothing.

72% had credit card debt; 25% owed over $5000.

resources for temporary housing or a place to stay if they were, in fact, evicted.

In order to provide for their families in difficult circumstances, many parents relied on community resources. Over half of respondents (55%) had relied on a food bank or pantry "almost always" (9.4%), often (13.4%), or sometimes (32.2%) in the past six months. Others incurred debt: 71.8 percent had credit card debt (with 24.7% of respondents owing over $5000 in credit card debt) and 61.4 percent had overdue utility bills. Other debt included car loans (39%) and student loans (36.6%).

In the past six months:

- 56% worried about becoming homeless
- 29% were evicted or threatened with eviction.
- 70% had been late or incomplete at least once on their rent.

Parents pay a high physical and mental price for their efforts to maintain their families. Over a third of respondents reported their overall health as "poor" (10.1%) or "fair" (24.2%) and almost 40 percent reported being diagnosed with one or more chronic health conditions. Forty percent (40.4%) of those with a chronic condition reported that they managed these conditions only "slightly well" or "not well at all." Forty-five percent of respondents (44.9%) reported unaddressed healthcare needs within the prior 12 months, primarily due to prohibitive costs and services not covered by health insurance (which nearly 95% of participants had).

When asked specifically about mental health challenges, over one-third (34.2%) of participants said they "felt down, depressed, or hopeless" "nearly every day" or "more days than not." A similar percentage reported feeling "nervous, anxious, or on edge" that frequently. Similarly, parents reported significant levels of stress–with almost half of respondents feeling "significantly stressed," "almost always" (20.8%) or "often" (27.5%). Finances, housing/living arrangements, and children were respondents' top three source of stress.

Overall, parents reported that their children's health was quite good. However, 7.3% of children in the sample had no health insurance at all, and nearly one in 10 (9.7%) had gone without a needed health-care-related-service in the past year. Similarly, most parents (79.6%) reported that their children's school performance was "good," "very good," or "excellent," yet a third of the children experienced limitations in their ability to engage in schoolwork or other activities due to emotional or behavioral difficulties "sometimes" (22.3%), "often" (8.7%) or "almost always" (2.7%). Parents also expressed longer-term worries about their children and their futures, with mental health and well-being, safety, and physical health and well-being topping the list of current and future concerns about their children's lives.

40% had a chronic health condition

45% reported unmet healthhcare needs

34% "felt down, depressed, or hopeless" more days than not.

48% were "significantly stressed" often or almost always.

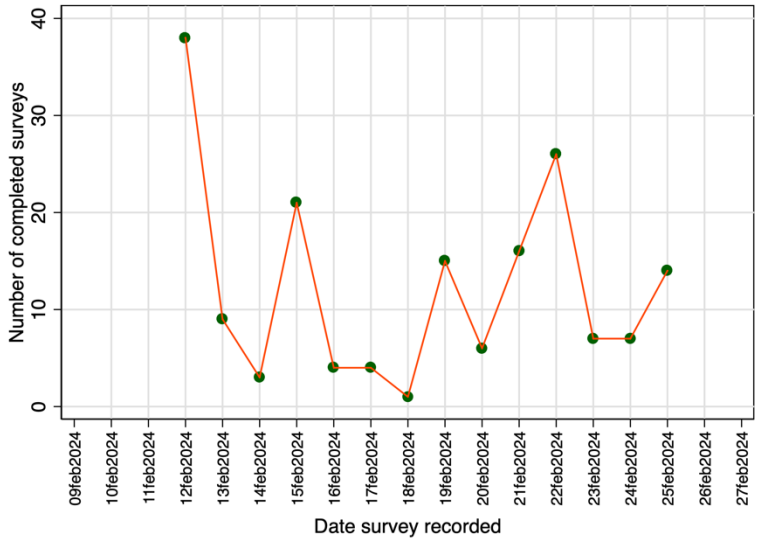
Taken together, the survey results illustrate the extent to which low-income single parents in Long Beach struggle to make ends meet. The results show parents' resourcefulness as well as the toll providing for their families takes on their physical and mental health. These findings also highlight the gaps between families' needs and available resources and services to support them.

Preliminary Report

Introduction:

During a two-week-long period from February 12 to February 25, 2024, 419 eligible applicants for the Long Beach Pledge, phase 2, were asked to participate in the baseline survey. An invitation email with a survey link was sent on February 12 at 11:07 am to all eligible Long Beach Pledge applicants who were also thought to be single parents. At the time, eligible applicants did not know whether they had been selected for the Long Beach Pledge program; however, the random selection had already been made by the Fund for Guaranteed Income (F4GI), which had allocated 247 people to the control group and 172 to the treatment group. Thus, the researchers knew which survey respondents were in the control vs. treatment groups. Unfortunately, five of the survey invitation emails bounced and only 414 people were invited to participate (244 from the control group and 170 from the treatment group). To maximize response rates, incentive payments of $50 via a digital Master E-Card were offered for each completed survey. In addition, seven reminder emails were sent, one each on February 15, 19, 21, 23, and 24 and two on the day the survey closed, February 25. In conjunction with the reminder emails, a team of research assistants conducted a text message campaign on February 21 and 22, inviting the 313 participants who had not yet completed the survey to do so.

Figure 1: Survey completion



As Figure 1 shows, the majority of the surveys were completed right after the invitation email or the reminder emails were sent. There is also a noticeable spike in survey completion observed during the period of the text message campaign (Feb. 21 and 22). The survey closed on Feb. 25 at 11:59 pm.

Payments were issued after the survey closed on February 29 to 173 people who were paid $50 each for a total of $8650.

Demographics of Survey Participants:

The baseline survey was consented to by 171[1] respondents leading to a 40.8 percent overall response rate; 66 of those responding were members of the treatment group (38.4% response rate) and 105 were control group members (42.5% response rate). The overall response rate for phase 2 was 15.5 percent lower than for phase 1 (40.8% compared to 56.3%); the treatment group response rate was 19.8 percent lower (38.4% compared to 58.2%) and the control group response rate was 9.4% lower (42.5% compared to 51.9%).

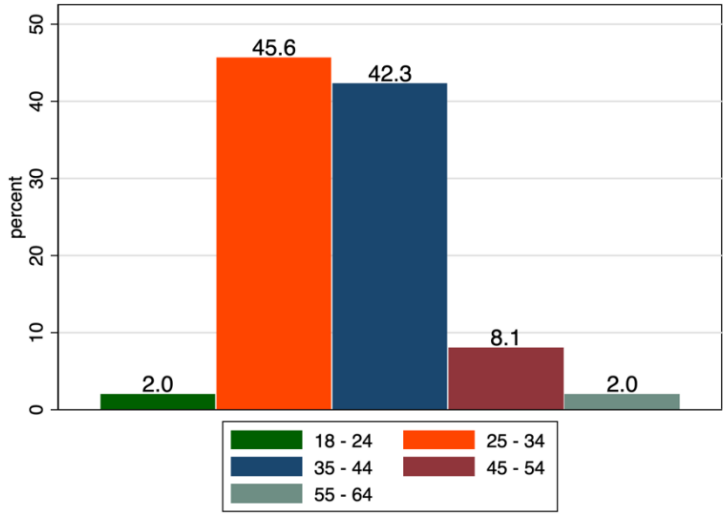
Three respondents reported that they did not have children living with them at the time of the survey; they were removed from the analysis. Additionally, 19 participants reported living with a partner *and* living with the parent of one of their children. They were also removed from the analysis, as they were determined to be cohabiting families and thus not single parents. Therefore, the following analysis is based on 149 completed surveys, including 58 from the treatment group (33.7% response rate) and 91 from the control group (36.8% response rate).[2]

We tested for significant differences in demographics between the treatment and control groups to validate the research design. While no systematic and significant differences were expected due to random assignment, we did find some variations in racial and household composition as is common due to chance.[3] Importantly, these differences do not threaten the integrity of the research design but will be considered in future analyses.[4]

A plurality of respondents, 38.9 percent, lived in the 90805 zip code. A fifth of respondents (20.8%) resided in the 90806 zip code, approximately 16 percent each were from the 90802 (16.8%) and 90804 (16.1%) zip codes, and 7.4 percent of respondents lived in the 90810 zip code. Similar to phase 1, the vast majority, 95.3 percent, of respondents identified as female. Only 3.4 percent identified as male. Additionally, two people (one in the control group and one in the treatment group) identified as non-binary/third gender. The gender disparity in the sample is expected, given that over 80% of single parents are mothers, and single-mother families have much higher rates of poverty than single-father families.[5]

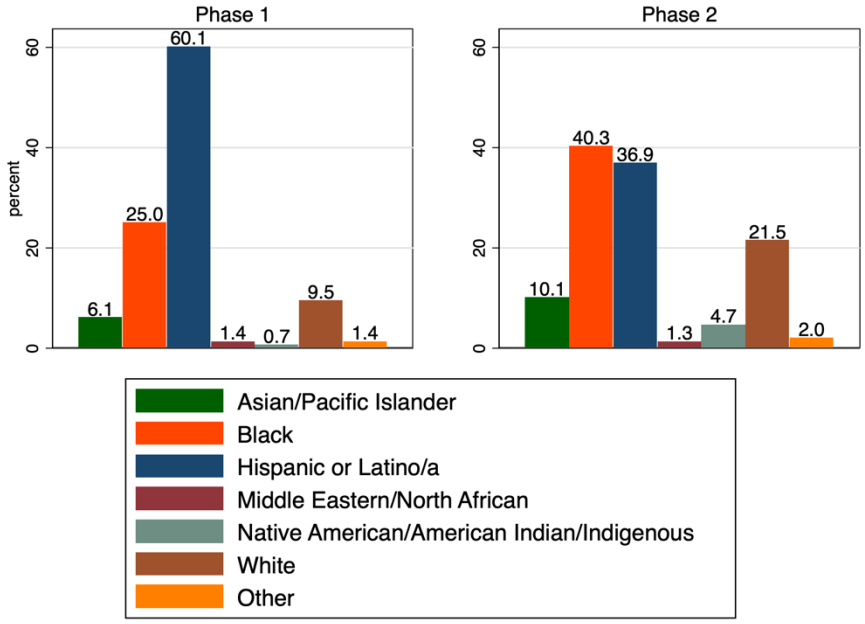
As Figure 2 shows, nearly half (45.6%) of respondents were between the ages of 25 and 34, with another 42.3 percent between 35 and 44. Approximately 8 percent (8.1%) of respondents were 45-54 years old, and only 2.0 percent each were between the ages of 18 and 24 or over 54 (no one was over 64 years of age). The age distribution was generally similar to the baseline survey for phase 1.

Figure 2: Age



A plurality of respondents, 40.3 percent, identified as Black; 90.0 percent of these identified as African American, 8.3 percent as Afro-Caribbean, and 13.3 percent as African. More than a third of the participants (36.9%) reported being Hispanic or Latinx, over three fourths (76.4%) of whom identified as Mexican. Just over a fifth (21.5%) of respondents identified as white, and 10.1 percent identified as Asian/Pacific Islander (over half of whom identified as Cambodian). Nearly 5 percent of respondents reported being Native American, and two participants identified as Middle Eastern/North African. In addition, three respondents chose "other." Respondents could choose multiple racial/ethnic groups, so categories were not mutually exclusive.

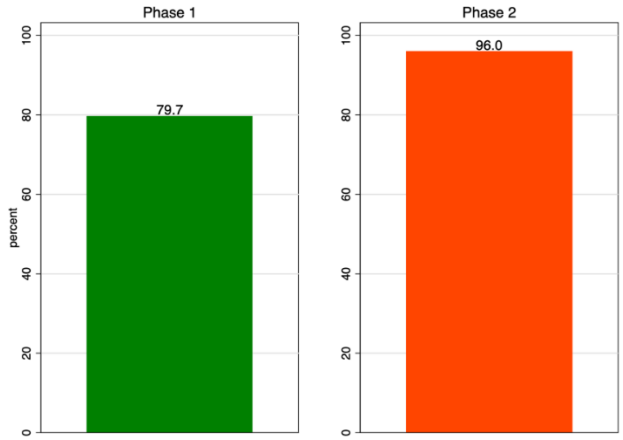
Figure 3: Race/Ethnicity



The racial demographics of phase 2 respondents differed considerably from phase 1 (see Figure 3); in phase 2, there were higher proportions of Black (40.3% compared with 25%) and white respondents (21.5% compared with 9.5%), and a lower proportion of Latinx respondents (36.9% compared with 60.1%).[6] Neighborhood demographics probably explain these differences, though any variation in how phase 1 and phase 2 participants were recruited should also be considered.

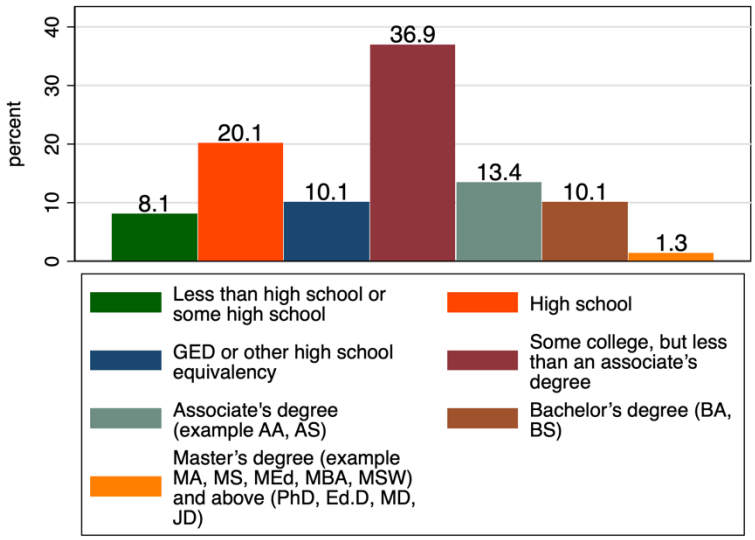
Nearly all participants (96.%) reported being U.S. citizens; only 6 people (4.0%) said they were not citizens (n=5) or declined to answer the question (n=1). This is notably different from phase 1, when approximately 20 percent of respondents did not identify themselves as citizens (see Figure 4). This difference in respondent demographics tracks with the differing racial demographics in phase 2; with fewer Latinx respondents, we would expect fewer non-citizens.

Figure 4: Citizenship



As Figure 5 shows, just under a third of participants (30.2%) reported their highest level of education as completing high school (20.1%) or a GED/high school equivalency (10.1%). Just over a third (36.9%) reported having some college but less than an associate degree. Only twelve respondents (8.1%) had less than a high school diploma. Compared to phase 1, fewer respondents reported less than a high school education. Additionally, 10.1 percent of phase 2 respondents reported having a bachelor's degree, and two respondents (1.3%), both in the control group, reported a degree beyond the bachelor's. Just as in phase 1, nearly 17 percent (16.8%) of respondents were currently attending school or a training program. Most of these were enrolled in a traditional degree program at a 2- or 4-year college.

Figure 5: Highest Level of Completed Education

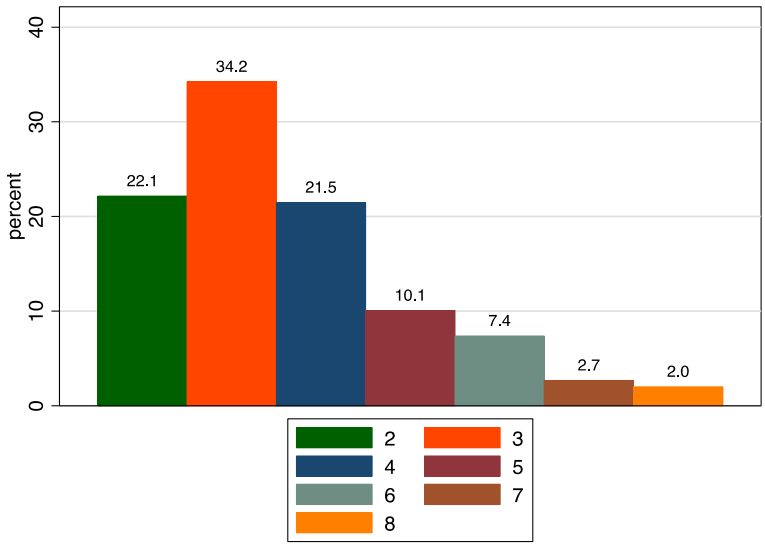


Households and Housing:

Most respondents reported having a household size of two (22.1%), three (34.2%), or four (21.5%) members. However, almost a fourth lived in households of five (10.1%) or six (7.4%) people, and 4.7 percent lived in households of seven or more people. (Figure 6). The distribution of household size is similar to phase 1. Only 2.7 percent of respondents reported living with a partner or significant other; another 22.8 percent said they had a significant other who did not live with them.

The majority (59.1%) of participants reported living in an apartment. Another, 16.1 percent said they lived in a house, and 13.4 percent reported that they rented a room in someone else's house or apartment. A few other participants reported living in a condo or a stand-alone unit (such as a back house), and four respondents selected "other" as their living arrangement. Most participants (67.8%) rented on a month-to-month basis; however, 12.1 percent reported having a fixed-term lease. About 10 percent (10.7%) reported living in a unit that someone else leased or owned, to which they contribute rent. Additionally, a few participants (3.4%) reported that they did not pay for their housing or chose "other" to describe their situation. Notably, over 5 percent of participants reported being homeless. Nearly 80 percent (79.9%) of participants had lived in their current location for over a year, with 41.6 percent living in their current place for more than 5 years.

Figure 6: Total Number Living in the Household



Employment, Assistance, and Debt:

Over half of respondents (61.1%) reported not being employed at all during the previous four weeks—this is about 10 percent higher than in phase 1. Of those not employed, the most common situations respondents reported were being unemployed (i.e., seeking employment) (30.8%), taking care of home/family (28.6%), and being in school (17.6%). Additionally, 11 percent said they were temporarily out of work due to illness, family leave, etc.; another 6.6 percent said they were unable to work due to a disability. Just over 5 percent reported another situation. Compared to phase 1, more respondents who were not employed reported being in school (17.6% compared with 10.4%) or being temporarily out of work due to illness, family leave, etc. (11.0% compared with 3.9%), and fewer respondents in phase 2 reported having a disability (6.6% compared with 18.2%).

Of the 38.9 percent of respondents who reported working during the past four weeks, half (50.9%) worked 20 or fewer hours per week; this was substantially more than the 30.4% of employed respondents who worked 20 or fewer hours a week in phase 1. A smaller 12.3 percent of phase 2 respondents worked 21-30 hours per week (compared to 26.1% in phase 1), and 21.1% worked 31-40 hours (compared to 42% in phase 1). About 16 percent (15.8%) worked over 40 hours a week during the previous four weeks. While employed phase 2 respondents worked fewer hours than phase 1 respondents, they were also slightly more likely to want additional hours (82.8% compared to 78.6%); in the past four weeks, nearly 80 percent of those who were employed were looking for additional work and over half (57.7%) reported actively looking to change jobs.

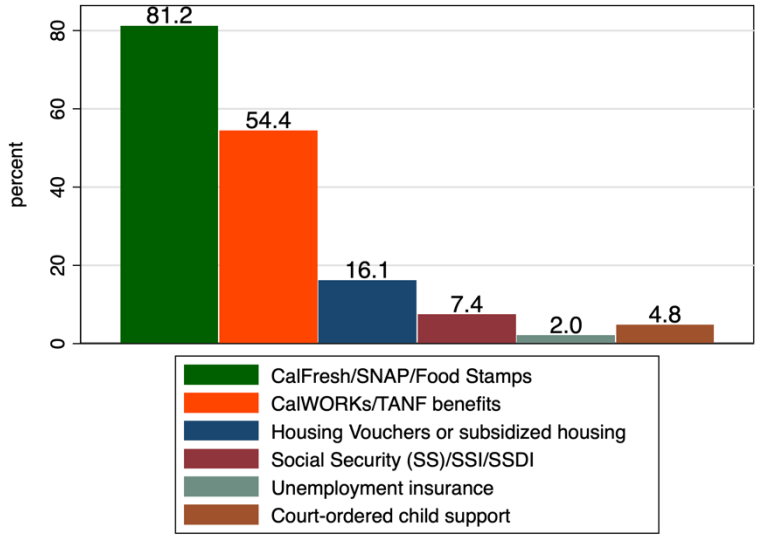
Overall, including both those who were employed and those who were not, 59 percent of phase 2 respondents were “dissatisfied” or “very dissatisfied” with their employment situation (compared with 52% in phase 1). Among those seeking a different job, better pay (88.4%),

better benefits (61.6%), a "better fit for my skills" (45.4%) and more hours (43.0%) topped the list of things they were seeking in a new position. Nearly 40% also sought a "better work environment" and/or a different work schedule.

Next, we asked respondents about their sources of income and assistance (see Figure 7). Only 15.6 percent reported regular income from other people in their household, and 80 percent of those reported $1000 or less a month. Most participants (81.2%) reported that in the past four months they had received Cal-Fresh (California's Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program, or SNAP) and over half (54.4%) had received CalWORKs (California's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families—TANF—program). These numbers are similar to the rates for phase 1 respondents.[7]

Few respondents—16.1 percent—reported receiving any form of housing assistance (such as vouchers). This is slightly higher than the 12.2 percent of phase 1 respondents who received housing assistance.[8] Some respondents also reported other types of aid or income. For example, 7.4 percent reported receiving Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, or Social Security Disability Insurance benefits, 4.8 percent received court-ordered child support, and 2.0 percent received unemployment insurance benefits in the past four weeks (Figure 7). A number of respondents also reported receiving informal assistance of some kind in the four weeks prior to the survey, including 22.5 percent who had received help from family members outside their household (higher than the 16.8% from phase 1).

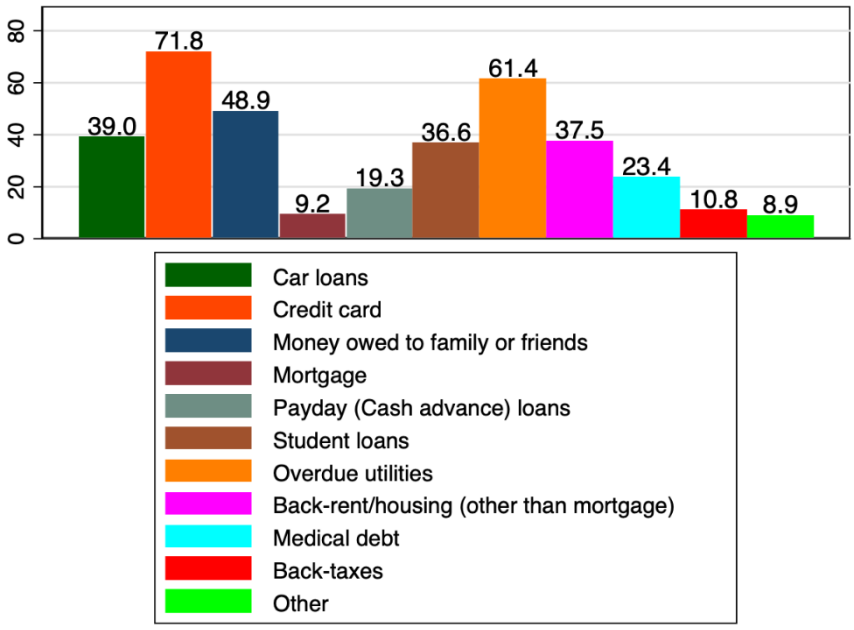
Figure 7: Sources of Economic Assistance



We also asked respondents specifically about different types of debt (see Figure 8). Credit card debt was the most common, with 71.8 percent reporting this type of debt (compared to just under 59.5 percent in phase 1). Nearly a fourth (24.6%) of phase 2 participants (compared to 14.9% in phase 1) reported having more than $5000 in credit card debt. The second most

common type of debt—experienced by 61.4 percent of respondents—was overdue utility bills. Also common was money owed to family or friends (48.9%), car loans (39.0%), back rent (37.5%), and student loans (36.6%, compared to 26.4% in phase 1). Student loan and car loan debt amounts were particularly high, with 23.2 percent and 22.6 percent of respondents owing over $5000, respectively. In addition, respondents reported the following types of debt: medical (23.4%), cash advance/pay-day loan debt (19.3%), back-taxes (10.8%), and mortgage debt (9.2%)—which we think most interpreted as back payments on their mortgage.

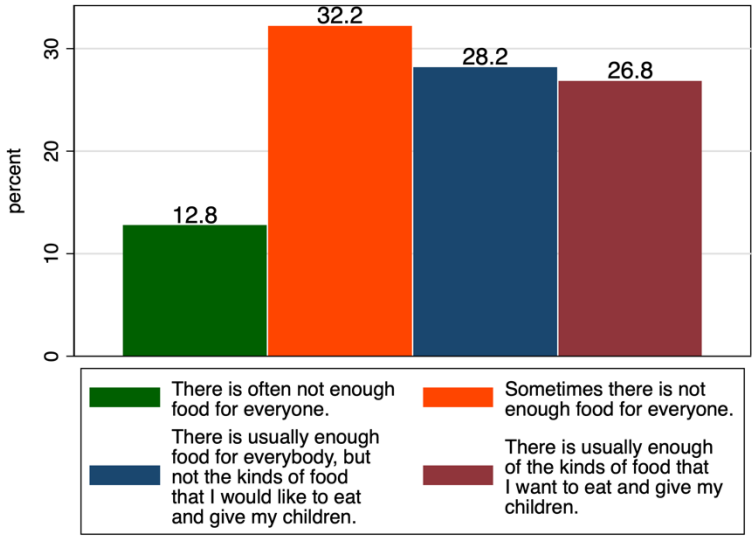
Figure 8: Sources of Household Debt



Economic Hardship, Security, and Well-Being:

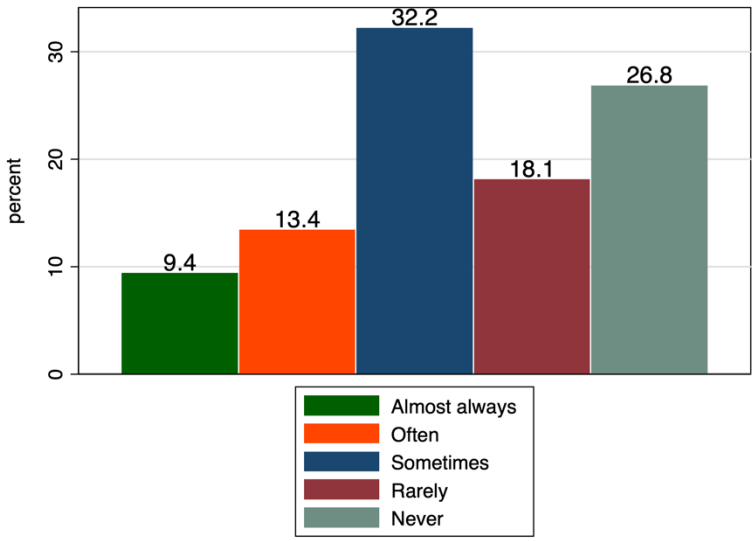
Food insecurity was notably greater for phase 2 respondents, with 45.0 percent reporting there was "often" or "sometimes" not enough food for everyone, compared to the 35.8 percent of phase 1 respondents who answered this way. Another 28.2 percent of phase 2 respondents answered that while there was usually enough food for everyone, it was not the kinds of food they wanted to eat or feed their children. Just over a quarter of respondents reported no issues with food insecurity (Figure 9). Nearly two-thirds of respondents (62.5%) said they or other adults in their household had cut the size of their meals due to a lack of food, or fear of running out of food. Of those who reported reducing their food intake, 32.2 percent said they did so "almost always" or "often."

Figure 9: How would you describe the food situation in your household?



Responses to a question about food bank usage during the past six months mirrored responses about food security. More than half of respondents (55.0%) had relied on a food bank or pantry almost always (9.4%), often (13.4%), or sometimes (32.2%) in the past six months. These numbers were very similar to responses from phase 1 (Figure 10).

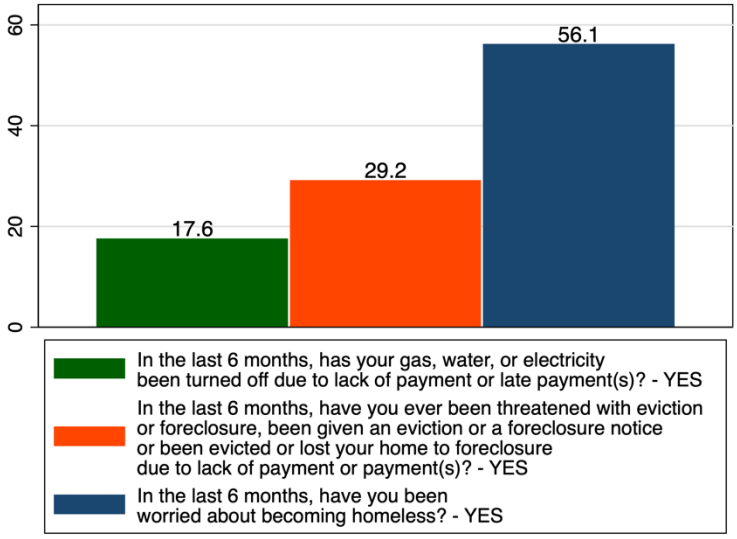
Figure 10: In the past 6 months, how often have you relied on a food bank, a community pantry or another community resource to provide the food needed for your household?



Respondents were also asked specific questions about whether they had had trouble paying for certain goods and services during the past six months; only 8.7 percent of respondents reported no difficulties paying for these necessities. On the other hand, over 50 percent of respondents reported difficulty paying for the following: phone and internet service (66.4%), children's clothing and shoes (61.7%), toiletries (61.7%), cleaning products (60.4%), and adult clothing and shoes (51.0%). Over a third (34.2%) reported trouble paying for diapers, similar to the percentage of respondents (40.3%) who reported having a child under 4 years old. Phase 2 respondents reported somewhat greater difficulty paying for these necessities than phase 1 respondents.

When asked a series of questions about housing and hardship, the majority of respondents (52.1%) reported that they "almost always" worry about their ability to pay their rent or utilities; even more (56.1%) have worried about becoming homeless in the past six months (Figure 11), (which is less than the 67.4% of phase 1 respondents who had worried about homelessness). As Figure 12 shows, most participants (69.7%) reported missing, being late, or paying less than the full amount of their rent at least once in the past six months (compared to 63.3% in Phase 1); nearly a quarter (24.2%) of participants said this happened three or more times during this time period (compared with 19.7% in phase 1). Mean rent for respondents during the previous month was $1,201.37. Over a quarter of participants (29.2%) had been threatened with eviction or foreclosure during the past 6 months or had been given an eviction notice or evicted (Figure 11); yet only 15.7 percent said they would have the resources for temporary housing or a place to stay if they were, in fact, evicted.

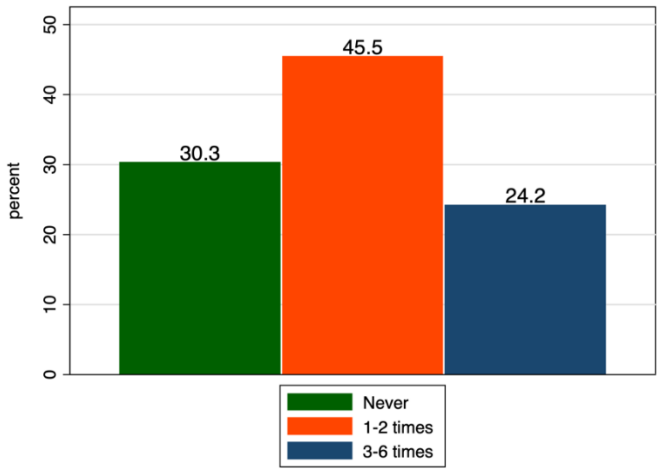
Figure 11: Utility payments, threats of or eviction, and homelessness



Similar to phase 1 respondents, 17.6 percent of phase 2 respondents said that one or more of their primary utilities (gas, water, or electricity) had been turned off during the past 6 months

due to lack of payment (Figure 11). Even more said they had to reduce or go without their use of one or more of these utilities at some point in the past 6 months. Over 16 percent of respondents (16.8%) had reduced or gone without heat and hot water; over a quarter (26.2%) had reduced or gone without electricity. And a majority of respondents (56.4%) had reduced or gone without phone internet, or streaming services during the past 6 months.

Figure 12: In the last 6 months, have you ever missed, paid less than the full amount, or been late on paying rent or mortgage because of a lack of money?



Health, Well-Being, and Healthcare:

Over 90 percent of respondents reported having some type of healthcare coverage. Most (87.3%) were covered by Medi-Cal (Medicaid); this was higher than among phase 1 respondents, only 81.1 percent of whom had Medi-Cal. Six respondents (4.0%) reported Medicare coverage, and five (3.4%) had private insurance through Covered California or their employer. Just over five percent of respondents reported having no health insurance, notably lower than the 12.2 percent of phase 1 respondents without health insurance.

When asked to rate their current overall health, phase 2 respondents reported somewhat better overall health than phase 1 respondents. Still, 34.3 percent (compared with 39.9% in phase 1) described their health as "poor" (10.1%) or "fair" (24.2%). The rest reported their health as good (39.6%), very good (18.8%), or excellent (7.4%).

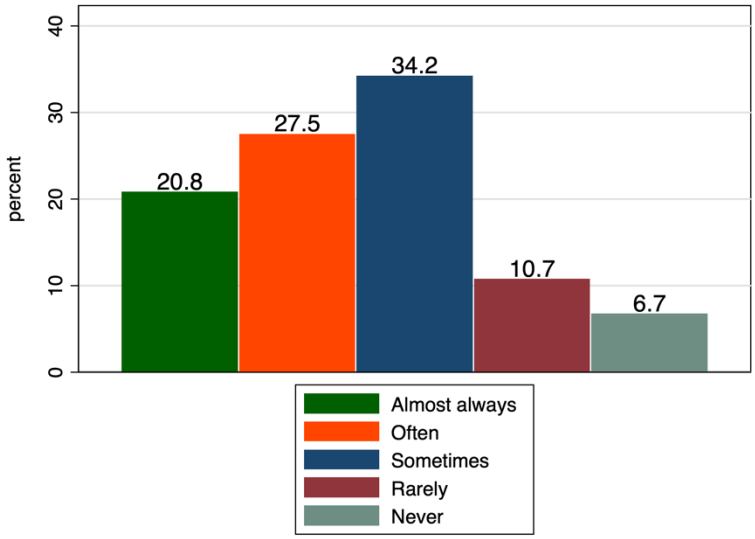
Almost 40 percent of phase 2 respondents said they had been diagnosed with one or more chronic health conditions requiring regular treatment (17.3% reported one chronic condition and 21.8% reported two or more). Conditions ranged from asthma and diabetes to high blood pressure, heart disease, epilepsy, and cancer, to name a few. Forty percent (40.4%) reported that they manage these conditions only "slightly well" or "not well at all." Dental conditions were also of significant health concern, with over 50 percent of respondents describing the condition of their mouth and teeth as fair (30.9%) or poor (22.8%).

We also asked how often in the past four weeks respondents had "felt down, depressed, or hopeless." A plurality of respondents (36.9%) said "several days," while 28.9 percent said "never." However, over one-third said either "more days than not" (16.1%) or "nearly every day" (18.1%). These responses suggest higher levels of sadness or depression among phase 2 respondents than among phase 1 participants, 13.5 percent of whom said they felt this way "more days than not" and 9.5 percent of whom said they "felt down, depressed, or hopeless" "nearly every day."

Similar responses were given to a question asking how often participants had "felt nervous, anxious, or on edge" in the past four weeks; 39.6 percent reported having felt this way "several days" and 24.2 percent reported "never." Again, however, over one-third said either "more days than not" (20.1%) or "nearly every day" (16.1%). Phase 1 respondents reported slightly less anxiety, with 19.6 percent saying they "felt nervous, anxious, or on edge" "more days than not" and 11.5 percent saying they felt this way "nearly every day."

Almost half of survey participants (48.3%) reported feeling "significantly stressed," "almost always" (20.8%) or "often" (27.5%); 34.2 percent answered "sometimes," and fewer said "rarely" (10.7%) or "never" (6.7%) (Figure 13). Responses of participants in phase 1 were very similar.

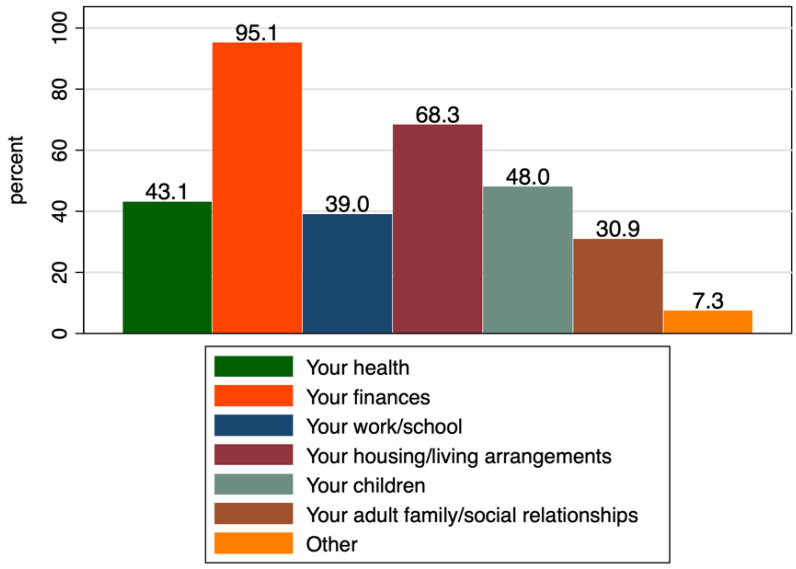
Figure 13: How often do you feel significantly stressed?



Those who answered that they were significantly stressed "sometimes," "often," or "almost always" were then asked what caused them significant stress and given a list of possible options to choose from. Ninety-five percent (95.1) of those who reported feeling stressed "sometimes" or more frequently answered that finances caused them stress. The next most common response was housing or living arrangements, with 68.3 percent reporting this as a major stressor. Four additional stressors were noted by over 30 percent of phase 2 participants: children (48.0%), respondents' own health (43.1%), work or school (39.0%), and adult familial or social relationships (30.9%) (Figure 14). While respondents from both phases reported the same

sources of stress, more phase 2 respondents (30.9%) selected familial or social relationships as a significant source of stress compared with phase 1 respondents (20.2%).

Figure 14: Sources of Significant Stress



Complicating respondents' mental and physical health and well-being is the degree to which their healthcare needs go unaddressed. When asked about the past 12 months, 44.9 percent of respondents reported unmet needs. The most commonly reported unmet healthcare needs were dental services (64.5%), mental health services (37.1%), doctor visits (33.9%), vision or hearing services (29%), and unfilled prescriptions (27.4%). Respondents overwhelmingly cited a lack of medical coverage by existing insurance (48.4%) and prohibitive cost (62.3%) as the reasons they went without needed services. Other reasons participants did not get the services they needed related to personal infrastructure, such as access to transportation (24.2%) and childcare (25.8%).

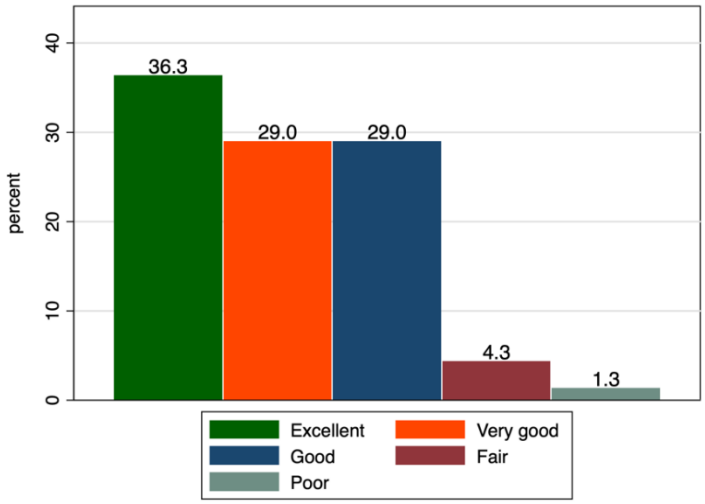
Children's Health, Education, and Well-Being:

Over 40 percent (41.6%) of respondents had only one child under the age of 18 in their care. About a third of respondents (31.5%) had two children in their care. Compared with respondents in phase 1, a somewhat larger proportion of phase 2 respondents reported one child in their care and a smaller proportion had two children in their care. An additional 15.4 percent had three children; 8.7 percent had four children; and the remaining 4 participants had between five and seven children. In total, the 149 respondents reported currently caring for 300 children under the age of 18. This is similar to phase 1 where 148 respondents cared for a total of 310 children.

Overall, 36.3 percent of the children were reported as being in "excellent" health, compared to a slightly higher 40.6 percent in phase 1. Another 29.0 percent of respondents' children were listed as in "very good" health, nearly identical to findings in phase 1. The same proportion (29.0%) of children were described as in "good" health in phase 2 (compared with 23.5% in phase 1), while

4.3 percent were described as in "fair" health (compared with 6.5% in phase 1). Parents in phase 2 only described four of the 300 children as in poor health (Figure 15), a somewhat higher percentage than in phase 1 where only 2 children were reported to have "poor" health.

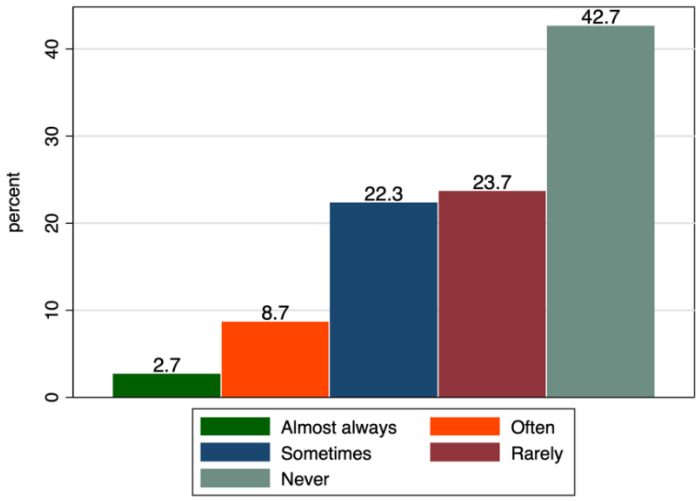
Figure 15: Compared to children of the same age, how would you describe your child's health?



Most children in the sample (90.7%) were reported by their parents to be covered by Medi-Cal, California's Medicaid program. Almost 4 percent (3.7%) had some other type of insurance. However, 7.3 percent of children in the sample—or 22 children—had no health coverage. This is a higher percentage of children without insurance compared to phase 1. Despite most children being covered by health insurance, parents reported that 9.7 percent of kids had gone without a needed health care-related service in the past year, a slightly smaller percentage than in phase 1 where 10.6% of children did not receive care in the past year. While children were less likely to have gone without needed care than their parents, this is still very concerning.

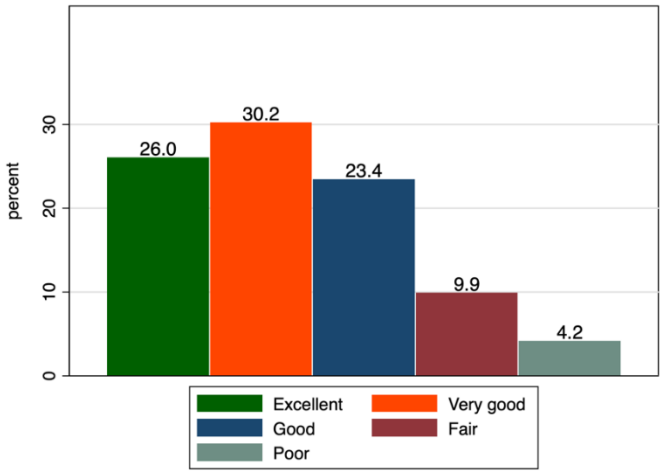
To learn about parents' perceptions of their child(ren)'s mental and behavioral well-being, we asked how often emotional difficulties or behavioral problems had limited each child's ability or time to complete schoolwork or engage in other activities during the past four weeks. For 42.7 percent of the 300 children, emotional or behavioral issues had "never" limited school or fun activities, according to their parent/guardian. About one in four children (23.7%) were limited "rarely" due to emotional or behavioral challenges, and another 22.3 percent were limited "sometimes." However, 34 children (11.4%) were "often" (8.7%) or "almost always" (2.7%) limited in their activities by emotional or behavioral challenges (Figure 16). The phase 1 findings were similar.

Figure 16: During the past 4 weeks, how often have emotional difficulties or behavioral problems limited your child's ability or time to do schoolwork or engage in fun activities?



Of the 300 children in the sample, parents reported 192 of them as school-aged. Of those, 89.6 percent attended a public school and 4.2 percent attended a private school. Another 4.7 percent of children were home-schooled, and 1.6 percent of children, according to respondents, had graduated from high school or completed the equivalency, but were under 18. In phase 1, a similar percentage of kids were in public school (88.5%) but there were some differences: a smaller percentage of kids were in private school (1.4%), and larger percentages were home-schooled (5.8%) or had completed high school (4.3%).

Figure 17: Based on your child's report cards, teachers' communications, and your own perceptions, how would you describe your child's recent academic performance in school?



Parents reported that more than half of the children in the sample had either "excellent" (26%) or "very good" (30.2%) academic performance at school. In phase 1, parents reported a larger percentage of children with "excellent" (35.6%) performance and a smaller percentage with "very good" performance (20.2%). Another 23.4 percent reported their child's academic performance as "good." Nearly 10 percent of the school-age children, according to their parents, had a "fair" academic performance, while 4.2 percent had a "poor" one (Figure 17). In phase 1, the percentage of children whose parents rated their academic performance as "good" (22.6%), "fair" (6.7%) or "poor" (4.8%) was similar.

Parenting Satisfaction and Parents' Worries for Their Children:

About 3 out of every 4 parents reported being "strongly satisfied" (47.7%) or somewhat satisfied (26.9%) with the amount of time they spend with their child(ren). Another 12.8 percent were neutral. Fewer respondents said that they were "somewhat dissatisfied" (11.4%) or "strongly dissatisfied" (1.3%) with the amount of time they spend with their children. The percentage of parents "somewhat" or "strongly" dissatisfied with the amount of time they spend with their children was larger than for phase 1, where only 6.1 percent of respondents reported dissatisfaction. Respondents who were dissatisfied were asked whether they wanted to spend more or less time with their children; all 19 said more time.

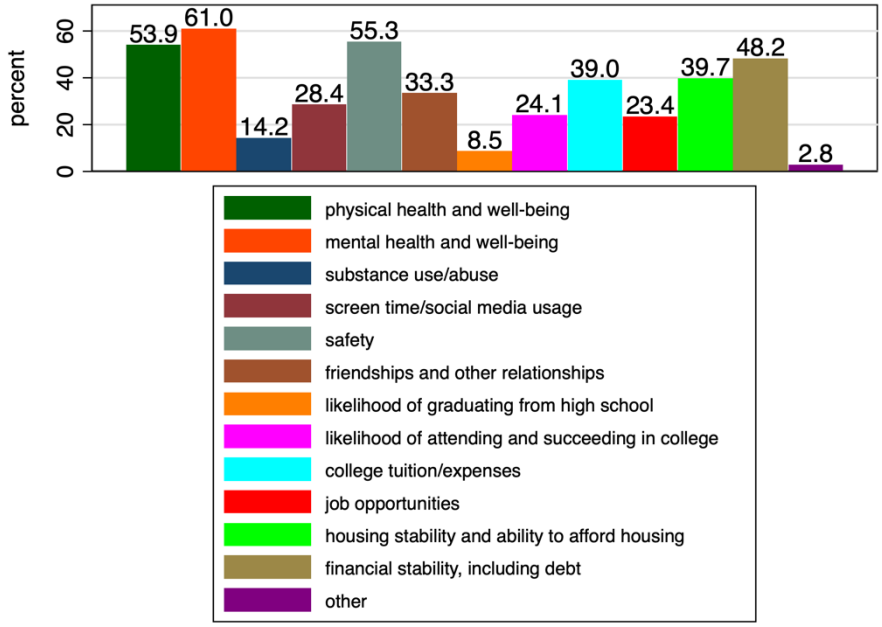
Answers about satisfaction with the quality of time spent with their child(ren) were very similar to responses about the quantity of time, with 43 percent answering "very satisfied," 30.9 percent "somewhat satisfied," and 18.8 percent neutral. Ten percent fewer phase 2 respondents said they were "very satisfied" with the quality of time they spend with their children, compared with phase 1 participants (43% compared with 53.4%). Similar to phase 1, 7 percent answered "somewhat dissatisfied" (6%) or very dissatisfied (1.3%).

Parents expressed significant worries about their children and their futures. Nearly half of respondents (47%) said they worry about their children's current and future lives "a great deal." Another 38.2 percent responded that they worry "a lot" (18.1%) or "a moderate amount" (20.1%). Meanwhile, 14.8 percent said they worried about their children's lives only "a little" (9.4%) or "not at all" (5.4%). Generally, these responses were very similar to those from phase 1.

We then asked respondents to choose up to 5 worries they had about their children's lives or futures, out of twelve possible concerns (and an "other" category). Of these, their children's "mental health and well-being" was the most common concern—as it was in phase 1—with 61 percent of phase 2 participants choosing it (compared with 55.6% of phase 1 participants). "Safety" was the second most common concern parents/guardians had for their children, in both phases, with 55.3 percent of phase 2 respondents choosing it (compared to 48.9% in phase 1). The third most common worry parents in both phases had for their children was their "physical health and well-being," chosen by 53.9% of phase 2 respondents (and 44.4% in phase 1). Additionally, nearly half of parents in phase 2 (48.2%) worried about their children's future financial stability and debt (compared with 40.6% in phase 1). Housing stability and college and tuition expenses were also common concerns, each chosen by more than one-third of respondents (39.7% for housing and 39% for college), similar to phase 1. The next most frequent concern, with about a third of participants selecting it (33.3%), was "friendships and other relationships."

More than a quarter of respondents (28.4%) also listed "screen time/social media usage" in their top five concerns. Less common concerns included: the "likelihood of attending and succeeding in college" (24.1%), "job opportunities" (23.4%), the "likelihood of graduating from high school" (8.5%), "substance use/abuse" (14.2%), and "other" (2.8%). (Figure 18).

Figure 18: What are your top five greatest worries/concerns about your children's current and future lives?



Conclusion:

Similar to the Long Beach Guaranteed Income Pilot – Preliminary Report on Baseline Survey for phase 1, these results illustrate the significant difficulties parents face in supporting their families while navigating extremely difficult financial circumstances. These preliminary results suggest that issues of particular concern are housing security and other financial hardships, and mental and physical health concerns.

Despite the overall similarities, there are some notable differences between the phase 2 and phase 1 respondents. The phase 2 sample consists of a larger percentage of Black respondents and a larger percentage of U.S. citizens, as compared to phase 1. Phase 2 respondents had notably lower rates of employment, and those who were employed work fewer hours on average than those in phase 1 of the study. Phase 2 respondents also reported higher rates of dissatisfaction with their employment situation.

Some other differences between the two samples suggest particular vulnerabilities of the phase 2 sample. While phase 2 respondents received slightly more housing assistance compared to phase

1 respondents, more than two-thirds reported late or missed rent in the past 6 months, a slightly higher percentage than for phase 1. They also reported greater food insecurity, somewhat more difficulty paying for basic necessities, and more debt compared with phase 1 respondents.

Regarding health and well-being, phase 2 respondents were more likely to have health insurance (although their children were not) and reported slightly better overall health compared to phase 1 participants. However, they also reported slightly worse mental health, measured by questions asking how often they felt sad or depressed, and how often they felt anxious or worried too much.

On many measures, respondents in the two phases were similar—particularly in reporting about their children's well-being. However, the differences noted above do indicate some important demographic and experiential differences between the two groups of respondents, which we will learn more about as phase 2 unfolds.

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[1] The number of completed surveys was 173 but one response was deleted as a duplicate response, and one response was deleted because the participant, while originally assigned for treatment, was never offered treatment.

[2] Additionally, there were 13 respondents whose status as single parents was unclear—they responded that they did not live with a partner but did live with a parent of one or more of their children. Respondents may have misinterpreted one of the questions, or some co-parents might be living together after their romantic relationship has ended. Given our lack of clarity on this issue, we decided to keep these surveys in the analysis.

[3] Fewer participants in the treatment group identified as Asian or Black and more identified as Hispanic/Latinx compared to the control group. These differences were not statistically significant. Additionally, fewer participants in the treatment group reported having school-age children who need supervision, but we detected no significant differences in children's age distribution across groups. We also noted a significantly smaller percentage of parents with children having chronic health conditions in the treatment group. No other significant demographic differences were found.

[4] Also worth noting is that not all participants who were randomly assigned to treatment received treatment, i.e. not all members of the treatment group ended up receiving payments. Three (3) members of the treatment group who completed the baseline survey dropped out during the benefits screening process conducted in March-April 2024, before participants were onboarded to the program and the GI payments started going out. To avoid potential bias, results are presented for all members of the treatment group, originally assigned to receive payment, even those who dropped out during the onboarding process.

[5] U.S. Census Bureau, 2022, Current Population Survey, 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. Table C3. Available at https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2022/demo/families/cps-2022.html; Creamer, John, Emily A. Shrider, Kalee Burns, and Frances Chen, 2022, *Poverty in the United States: 2021*, Current Population Reports, U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, available at https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-277.html.

[6] The reported percentages for phase 1 are somewhat different from those in baseline report 1 because the percentages reported here are relative to all respondents who answered the question (i.e., the missing responses are excluded). The percentages reported in the baseline 1 report were relative to all respondents who answered the questions (i.e., the missing responses were included).

[7] Our sample's SNAP receipt is comparable to national averages, while TANF receipt is much higher than nationally. However, compared to state participation rates, which counterintuitively involve low SNAP participation rates and high TANF participation rates compared to national statistics, the sample's participation in these two programs is close to what we would expect. See U.S Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, "SNAP Participation Rates by State, All Eligible People (FY 2018), available at https://www.fns.usda.gov/usamap; Falk, Gene, Congressional Research Service, 2023, *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families: The Decline in Assistance Receipt Among Eligible Individuals,* R47503, April 10, 2023, available

at https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R47503#:~:text=The%2026%25%20receipt%20rate%20among,rates%20for%20need%2Dtested%20programs.

[8] Nationally, only about 25 percent of low-income families with children who are in need of housing assistance receive it; in our sample, even fewer poor families received housing assistance. See Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, "76% of Low-Income Renters Needing Federal Rental Assistance Don't Receive It," available at https://www.cbpp.org/research/housing/three-out-of-four-low- income-at-risk-renters-do-not-receive-federal-rental-assistance. Data is from 2019-2020.