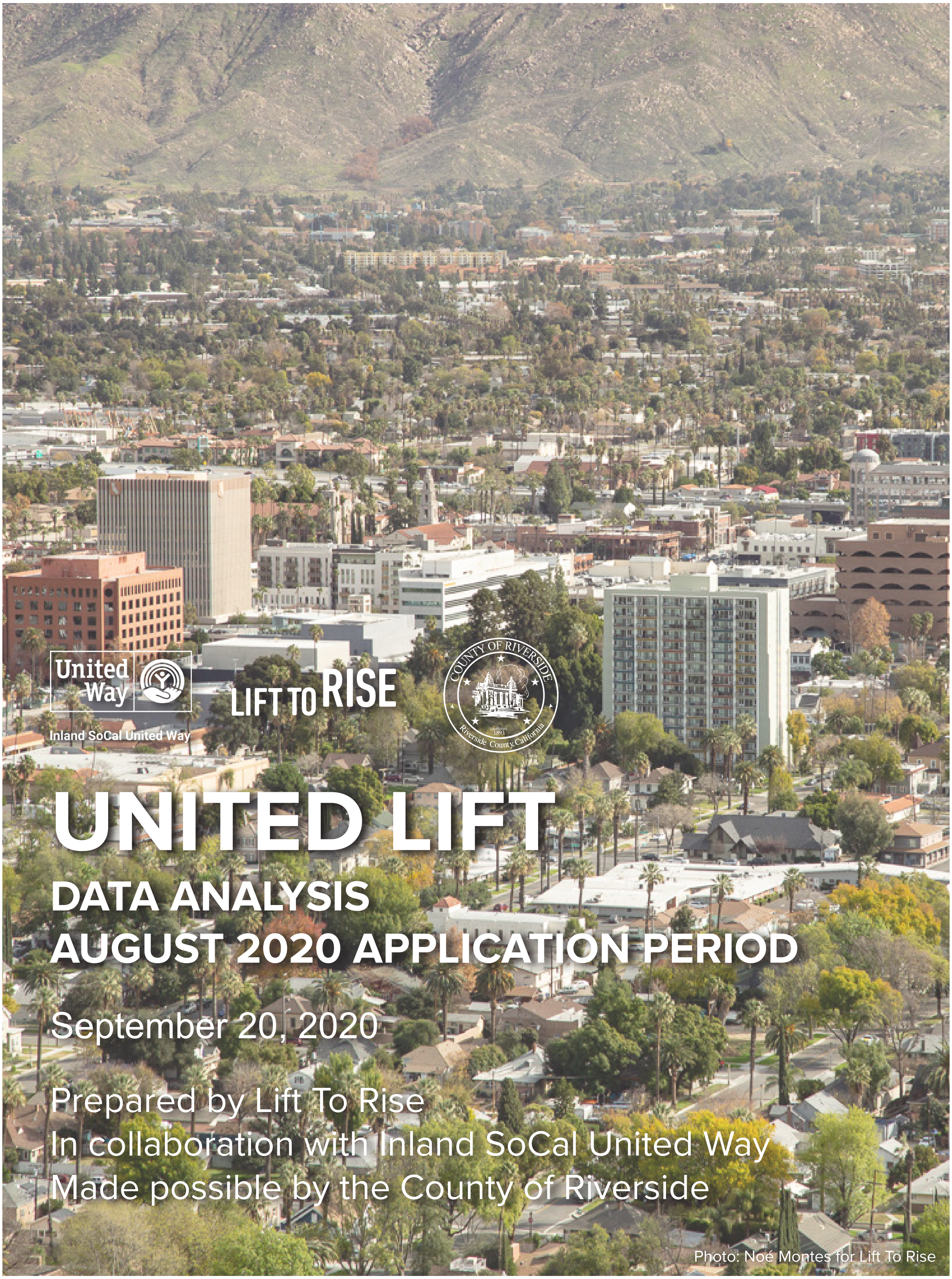


UNITED LIFT

DATA ANALYSIS
AUGUST 2020 APPLICATION PERIOD

September 20, 2020

Prepared by Lift To Rise
In collaboration with Inland SoCal United Way
Made possible by the County of Riverside

Photo: Noé Montes for Lift To Rise

Key Takeaways

- **Of the 902 applicants, 857 (95%) are eligible for assistance**, pending verification of eligibility documents.[1]
- Among pre-eligible applicants, **41% report being Extremely Low-Income** (earning 30% or below Area Median Income (AMI)), **29% report being Very Low-Income** (earning between 30% and 50% AMI), and **21% report being Low-Income** (earning between 50% and 80% AMI).
- Among pre-eligible applicants, **65% live in the United Way catchment area** (Northwest County, Southwest County, and Hemet-San Jacinto regions) and **35% live in the Lift To Rise catchment area** (East County and Pass regions).
- The five cities/communities with the **most pre-eligible applicants** are **Riverside** (179), **Moreno Valley** (120), **Corona** (49), **Hemet** (49), and **Palm Springs** (49).
- The five cities/communities with the **highest number of pre-eligible applicants per capita** (per 10,000 residents) are **Thermal** (125.1), **Bermuda Dunes** (17.6), **Desert Hot Springs** (12.1), **Palm Springs** (10.1), and **Cathedral City** (8.7).
- The **most common employment occupation** categories of pre-eligible applicants are **healthcare practitioners and support** (12%), **food preparation and food service** (11%), **personal care and service** (8%), **sales and retail** (8%), and **warehouse and packaging** (6%).
- Among pre-eligible applicants, **66% report being out of work due to COVID-19**, 14% are working part-time, and 9% are working full-time.
- The **average unpaid rent balance** among pre-eligible applicants is **$2,423.57**, and **31% are three or more months behind on rent.**
- At the time of application, **83%** of pre-eligible applicants **stated that they would not be able to pay rent in September**.
- Pre-eligible applicants are **disproportionately Black** and **disproportionately female**.
- **Half (50%)** of pre-eligible applicants report being **single parents**, and nearly **two-thirds** of pre-eligible applicants have **at least one school-aged (K-12) child in their household.**

1 For the purposes of this analysis, these applicants are referred to as "pre-eligible" applicants. Applications are not deemed fully eligible until review and verification of documents. “Pre-eligible” refers to applicants who stated that: 1) their address is within Riverside County, 2) they are renters, 3) they can attribute their inability to pay rent to the COVID-19 pandemic, and 4) they are not related to their landlord by blood, marriage, or adoption. United Lift is currently screening all pre-eligible applicants to verify eligibility.

Introduction & Background

The United Lift Rental Assistance Program is a coordinated effort between Riverside County, Inland SoCal United Way, and Lift To Rise to keep Riverside County families and residents housed by providing one-time direct rental assistance to households that are behind on rent payments due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The program runs between June and November 2020 and will assist 10,000 households. Riverside County has allocated $33 million of federal funds for this program – $30 million from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and $3 million from the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program – making it one of the most generous emergency rental assistance programs in the state in terms of funding per capita. Other organizations such as the Desert Healthcare District and the Regional Access Project Foundation have also contributed resources to support this effort.

This Data Analysis will present findings from the August 2020 application period, during which United Lift launched important changes to the program structure aimed at expanding access to assistance. Since its inception, United Lift has continuously adapted the program to address barriers to access for applicants seeking rental assistance and to expedite funding disbursement to households in immediate need. Initially, the program's strict eligibility and documentation requirements not only made the approval process time-consuming for the program's implementation teams, but also resulted in a high number of applicants but a low pre-eligibility rate and an even lower approval rate. Starting in the August application period, with leadership from the Riverside County Department of Housing, Homelessness & Workforce Solutions, United Lift expanded access and expedited application processing by:

- Relaxing eligibility requirements – the program no longer requires proof of income for eligibility, nor does it require that applicants be behind on rent.
- Maxing out funding for eligible households – whereas previously United Lift funded eligible applicants with the amount of their unpaid rent balance up to $3,500, now, every approved applicant receives a full $3,500 disbursement. Additionally, United Lift issued a second disbursement to applicants that initially received less that $3,500, such that the total they receive is $3,500 after two disbursements.
- Switching to a rolling application – whereas June and July's application windows lasted 10 days and application processing began after the window closed, now, there is no application window and application processing begins immediately upon submission.

Because of these efforts, August's applications saw a much higher pre-eligibly rate (95%) than June and July (64% and 69%, respectively) and application processing has become more streamlined, allowing payments to be disbursed more quickly than before. In September, United Lift plans to continue this trend of expanding access to assistance by setting up mobile application sites in communities across Riverside County where applicants can apply in person for assistance, as opposed to online. This will allow applicants without internet access or with other barriers preventing them from applying online to apply for and receive rental assistance.

Data collected from the August applications reveals that the COVID-19 pandemic continues to have a severe economic impact on households across Riverside County. Two-thirds (66%) of August's 857 eligible applicants report being out of work due to the pandemic, more than eight in 10 (83%) believe they will not be able to pay next month's rent, and about one third (31%) are already at least three months behind on rent payments. The data also shows that the average unpaid rent balance in August was $2,463 compared to July's median reported income of $1,300, suggesting that the average household applying for assistance faces a severe rental cost burden.

According to the data, the pandemic's impact is not distributed evenly across the county's residents – more than four in 10 (41%) of eligible applicants are considered Extremely Low-Income (earning at or below 30% of Area Median Income) based on their reported 2019 household incomes and more than nine in 10 (91%) earn less than 80% of Area Median Income. Eligible applicants are also disproportionately Black, and more than two-thirds identify as female. And, in terms of geographical distribution, the cities/communities with the highest number of applications per capita are concentrated in the Coachella Valley, as they have been in every month of the program so far. The United Lift Rental Assistance Program seeks to keep the county's most impacted and vulnerable families and residents housed in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Data & Methodology

The data analyzed in this report comes directly from United Lift's August 2020 rental assistance application, administered via Qualtrics.[2] The application opened August 15, 2020 and has remained open since, collecting submissions on a rolling basis. This data analysis thus covers application submissions from August 15 until August 31, 2020. United Lift offered the 77-question application in both English and Spanish and asked applicants about household composition, rent details and landlord information, income, employment, housing quality, demographic information, contact information, and the extent to which COVID-19 has impacted them. Data on population counts for per capita measurements comes from the US Census Bureau.

To facilitate application processing on a rolling basis, United Lift set up an automated system using Zapier automation software that sends application information to the Lift To Rise and Inland SoCal United Way implementation teams immediately upon submission. Additionally, United Lift cleaned and organized the accumulated application data using both Microsoft Excel and STATA software. Data cleaning included removing duplicate applications from the same address, reformatting the data for analysis purposes, and tagging pre-eligible applications. After cleaning and organizing the data, United Lift used ArcGIS and Tableau software to create the maps and other data visualizations included in this report.

Key Findings & Implications

The following section will detail notable findings and trends that appeared in the data. These findings fit into the following categories: applications, geographical distribution, income, employment, rent and housing characteristics, and demographics and household composition.

2 All data collected was self-reported by the applicants via the application, which means that applicant responses are subject to misreporting. This analysis does not include information on the verified applications, which are still being processed, and therefore includes potentially misreported data. Subsequent reports will detail findings of preceding months based on verified data.

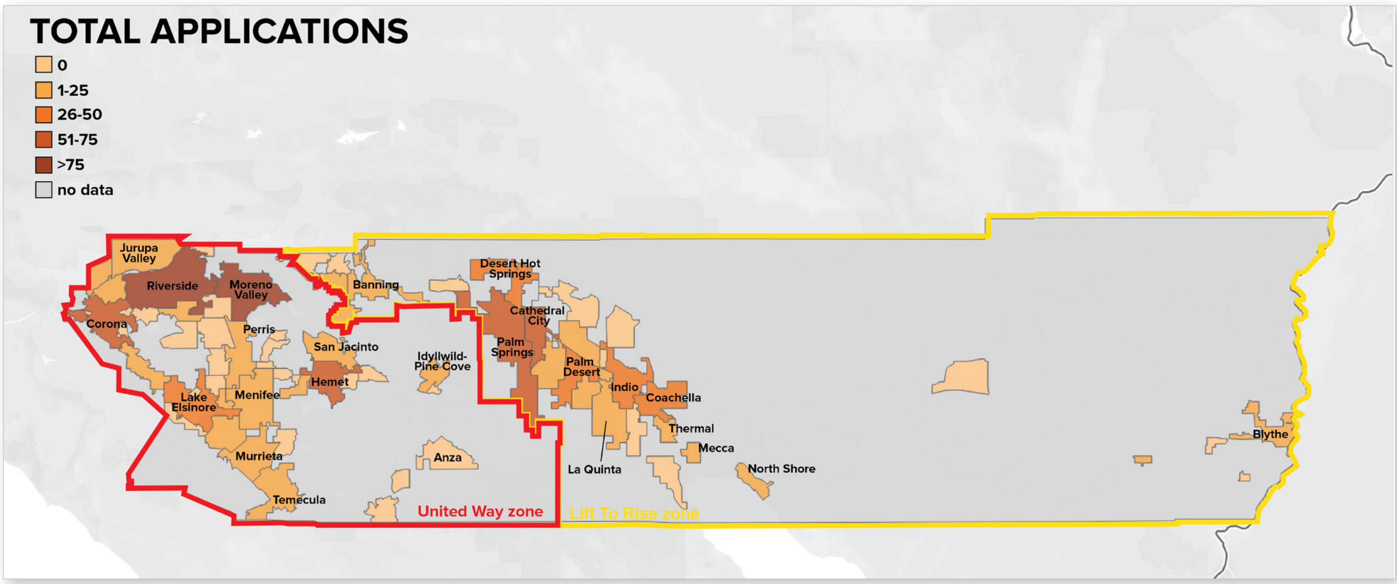
APPLICATIONS

The August applicant pool contained a total of 902 applications. Of these total applications, 857 (95%) were pre-eligible for assistance. At this time, United Lift is still processing payments and thus does not have complete information on how many of the pre-eligible applicants will be approved to receive assistance. While there were fewer total applications in August than in both June and July, the pre-eligibility rate (95%) was much higher rate than in the previous months (64% in June and 69% in July). The likely reason for this is that changes to the application and the relaxed eligibility requirements made it easier for applicants to submit a completed application with all of the necessary documentation included. In previous months, a sizeable portion of applicants submitted incomplete and therefore ineligible applications. Reporting on the number of ultimately approved applications is still ongoing and will be released in next month's data analysis.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

The five cities/communities with the highest number of total applicants are Riverside (189), Moreno Valley (124), Hemet (52), Palm Springs (51), and Corona (51).[3] Riverside and Moreno Valley were the two cities/communities with the highest number of applications in June and July as well, likely due to the fact that they are the two most populous cities in Riverside County. As Figure 1, below, indicates, the cities/communities with the highest number of applications are clustered in the Northwest region of the county.

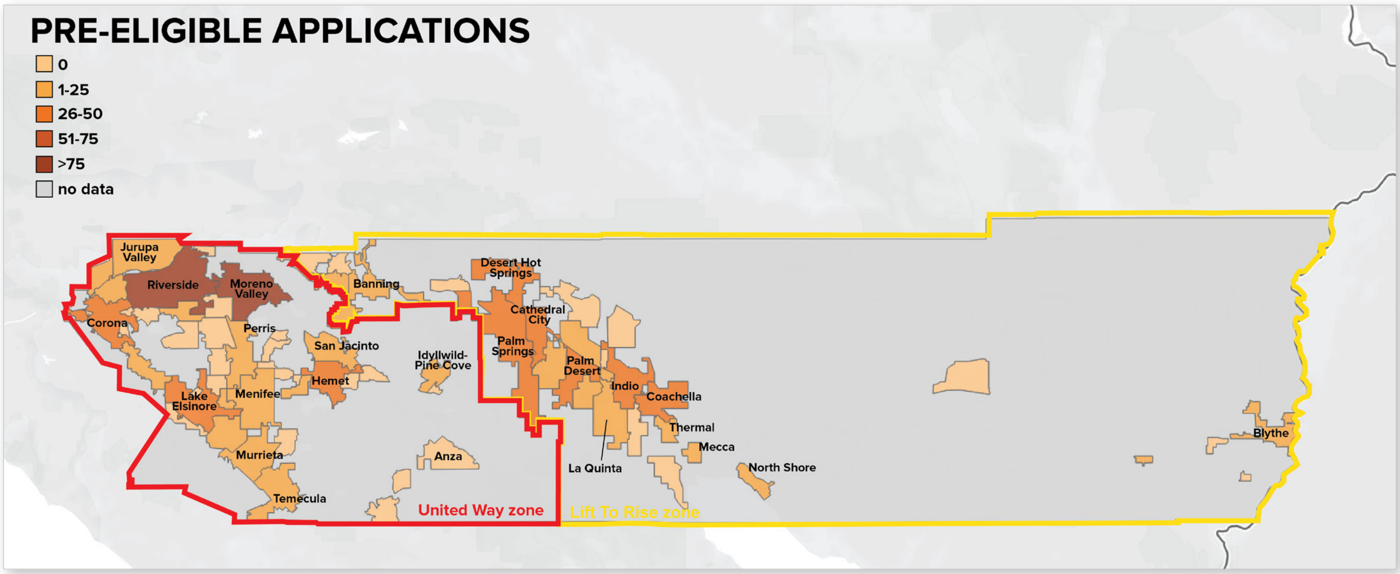
Figure 1. Geographical Distribution of All Applications Received



3 This report uses the term "cities/communities" because all of the maps in this section show both the cities and the unincorporated Census-Designated Places in Riverside County.

Like in Figure 1, Figure 2, below, shows a high volume of pre-eligible applications in the Northwest County region. The five cities/communities with the most pre-eligible applications are Riverside (179), Moreno Valley (120), Corona (49), Hemet (49), and Palm Springs (49). These were also the five cities/communities that had the most pre-eligible applicants in July, in the same order. The cities/communities with high volumes of pre-eligible applications appear to be the same as those with high volumes of total applications, suggesting that the rate of pre-eligibility remains consistent across the county, as it was in both June and July.

Figure 2. Geographical Distribution of Pre-Eligible Applications



See Figures 3 and 4, on the following page, for the number of both total and pre-eligible applications from each city and Census-Designated Place, respectively.

Figure 3. Total and Pre-Eligible Applications by City

City	Total Applications	Pre-Eligible Applications
Riverside	189	179
Moreno Valley	124	120
Hemet	52	49
Palm Springs	51	49
Corona	51	49
Cathedral City	50	48
Palm Desert	40	39
Indio	40	37
Desert Hot Springs	36	35
Lake Elsinore	30	29
Coachella	29	25
Perris	24	20
Temecula	23	22
La Quinta	21	20
Murrieta	19	19
San Jacinto	17	15
Jurupa Valley	14	14
Eastvale	11	10
Wildomar	8	8
Menifee	8	8
Banning	6	6
Canyon Lake	4	4
Rancho Mirage	3	3
Beaumont	3	3
Blythe	2	2
Norco	2	2
Indian Wells	1	1

Figure 4. Total and Pre-Eligible Applications by Census-Designated Place[4]

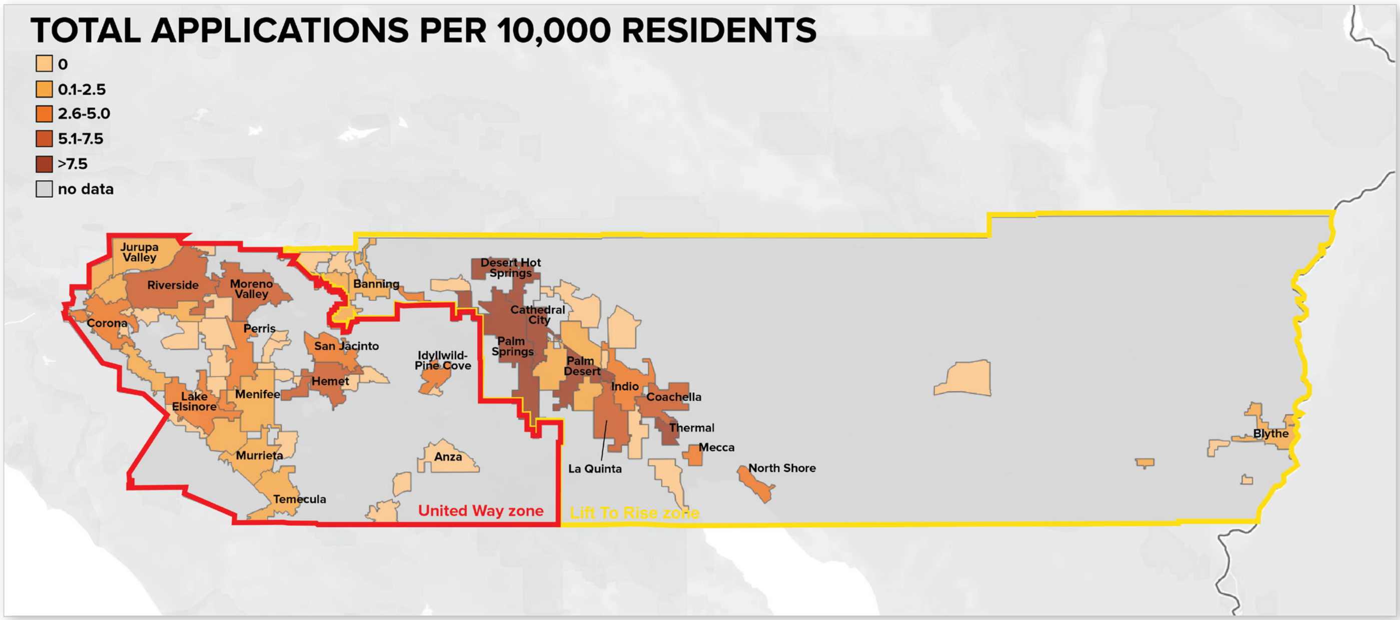
Census-Designated Place	Total Applications	Pre-Eligible Applications
Thermal	20	17
Bermuda Dunes	12	12
Mecca	3	3
Winchester	2	2
Temescal Valley	2	2
Idyllwild-Pine Cove	1	1
North Shore	1	1
Cabazon	1	1
Thousand Palms	1	1
Woodcrest	1	1

4 These figures do not show the cities and Census-Designated Places that had 0 applications: Aguanga, Anza, Calimesa, Cherry Valley, Coronita, Desert Center, Desert Edge, Desert Palms, East Hemet, El Cerrito, El Sobrante, French Valley, Garnet, Good Hope, Green Acres, Highgrove, Home Gardens, Homeland, Indio Hills, Lake Mathews, Lake Riverside, Lakeview, March ARB, Mead Valley, Meadowbrook, Mesa Verde, Mountain Center, Nuevo, Oasis, Ripley, Romoland, Sky Valley, Valle Vista, Vista Santa Rosa, Warm Springs, and Whitewater.

In addition to examining the absolute numbers of both total and pre-eligible applications, United Lift also looked at applications per capita.[5] This allows for a comparison in which applications from each city/community are measured accounting for their different population sizes.

The five cities/communities with the highest number of total applications per 10,000 residents are: Thermal (147.2), Bermuda Dunes (17.6), Desert Hot Springs (12.5), Palm Springs (10.5), and Cathedral City (9.1). It is important to note that, while the absolute number of applications from these cities/communities is relatively low, they are small communities in terms of population, which drives up their per capita rate. Both the June and July application periods saw a heavy concentration of cities/communities with high per capita application rates clustered in both the Coachella Valley and Hemet San-Jacinto regions. In August, eight out of the 10 cities/communities with the highest number of total applications per 10,000 residents were in the Coachella Valley. The community of Thermal has continually had among the highest application rates per capita, which could suggest either a particularly severe financial impact of COVID-19 on its residents, robust United Lift outreach in the community, or both. See Figure 5, below, for a map of total applications per 10,000 residents in the cities/communities across the county.

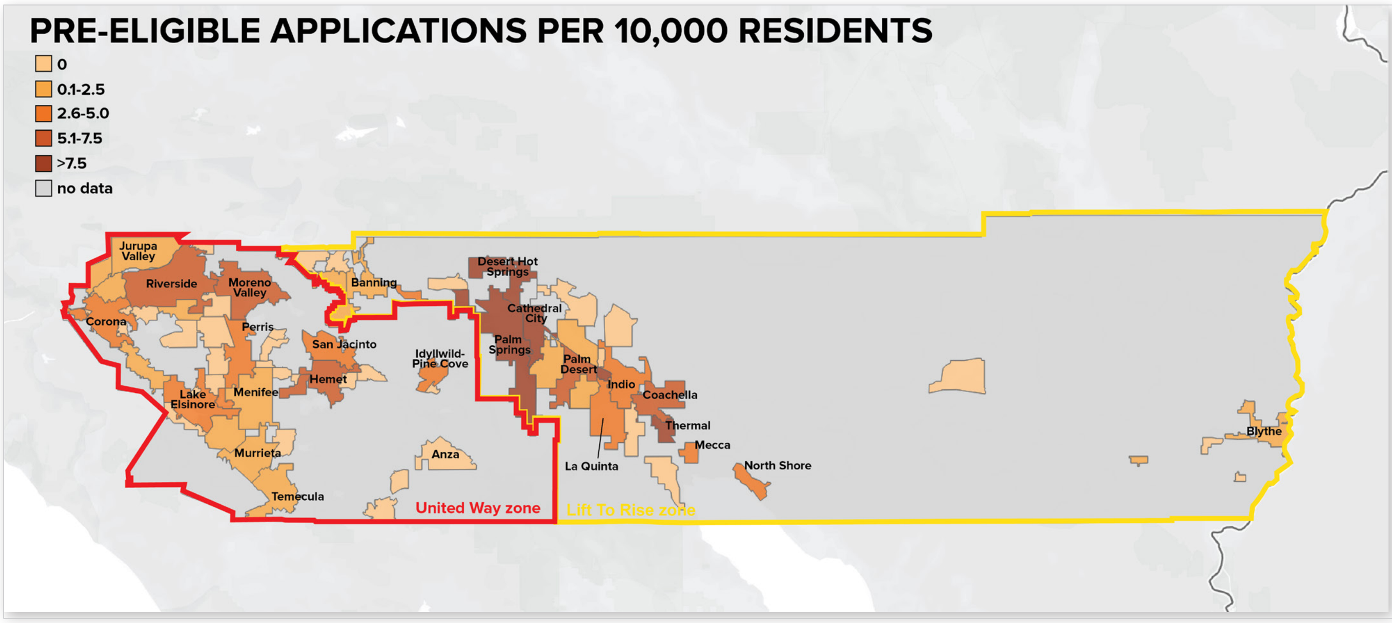
Figure 5. Geographical Distribution of All Applications Received, Per 10,000 Residents



5 Per capita measures are based on the US Census Bureau's July 1, 2019 population estimates for cities, and the American Community Survey 2018 5-Year Estimates for Census-Designated Places that are not incorporated cities.

Like with Figure 5, Figure 6 reveals that the cities/communities with the highest number of pre-eligible applications per 10,000 residents are concentrated in the Coachella Valley region. The five cities/communities with the highest number of pre-eligible applicants per capita (per 10,000 residents) are Thermal (125.1), Bermuda Dunes (17.6), Desert Hot Springs (12.1), Palm Springs (10.1), and Cathedral City (8.7). These high per capita rates in small communities suggest that the less populous cities/communities of the county, especially in the Coachella Valley, are at a particularly high risk of needing rental assistance.

Figure 6. Geographical Distribution of Pre-Eligible Applications, Per 10,000 Residents



See Figures 7 and 8, on the following page, for the number of both total and pre-eligible applications per capita from each city and Census-Designated Place, respectively.

Figure 7. Total and Pre-Eligible Applications per 10,000 Residents, by City

City	Total Applications per 10,000 residents	Pre-Eligible Applications per 10,000 residents
Desert Hot Springs	12.5	12.1
Palm Springs	10.5	10.1
Cathedral City	9.1	8.7
Palm Desert	7.5	7.3
Coachella	6.3	5.5
Hemet	6.1	5.7
Moreno Valley	5.8	5.6
Riverside	5.7	5.4
La Quinta	5.0	4.8
Indio	4.4	4.0
Lake Elsinore	4.3	4.2
Canyon Lake	3.5	3.5
San Jacinto	3.5	3.0
Perris	3.0	2.5
Corona	3.0	2.9
Wildomar	2.1	2.1
Temecula	2.0	1.9
Banning	1.9	1.9
Indian Wells	1.8	1.8
Eastvale	1.7	1.6
Murrieta	1.6	1.6
Rancho Mirage	1.6	1.6
Jurupa Valley	1.3	1.3
Blythe	1.0	1.0
Menifee	0.8	0.8
Norco	0.8	0.8
Beaumont	0.6	0.6

Figure 8. Total and Pre-Eligible Applications per 10,000 Residents, by Census Designated Place

Census-Designated Place	Total Applications per 10,000 residents	Pre-Eligible Applications per 10,000 residents
Thermal	147.2	125.1
Bermuda Dunes	17.6	17.6
Winchester	6.8	6.8
Mecca	4.2	4.2
Idyllwild-Pine Cove	4.1	4.1
North Shore	3.5	3.5
Cabazon	3.0	3.0
Thousand Palms	1.3	1.3
Temescal Valley	0.7	0.7
Woodcrest	0.6	0.6

INCOME

The data shows that 41% of pre-eligible applicants are considered Extremely Low-Income, 29% are Very Low-Income, and 21% are Low-Income.[6] This breakdown of income levels is almost identical to the breakdown among June applicants. This suggests that the United Lift Rental Assistance Program continues to reach primarily low-income households, the bulk of which are considered Extremely Low-Income (see Figure 9, below).

Figure 9. Income Breakdown of Pre-Eligible Applications

Income Level	Percentage of Pre-Eligible Applications
Extremely Low-Income	41%
Very Low-Income	29%
Low-Income	21%
Not Low-Income	9%

These figures are important to note because rent is only one of many monthly expenses for households, which must also pay for healthcare, groceries, utilities and other bills. Low-income households are forced to pick and choose how they spend their limited resources, which are becoming even more limited as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The June Data Analysis report detailed how average monthly incomes among applicants in the months after the start of the pandemic (April and May) were roughly half of what they were in the months before the start of the pandemic (January and February). August's applicants reported a similar experience – among pre-eligible August applicants, the median income in July ($1,300) was about 54% of the median income in January ($2,400). Figure 10, on the following page, shows how median and average reported monthly incomes among August applicants have continued to plummet to their lowest levels since the beginning of the pandemic. It is likely that this trend will continue downwards as a result of the July 31 expiration of the $600/week federal unemployment benefits subsidy.[7] Furthermore, as detailed in the following Employment section, the amount of applicants who are unemployed due to COVID-19 increased by nearly 12% from June to July and by another 14% from July to August. The United Lift Rental Assistance Program will thus increasingly act as a lifeline for households whose incomes continue to fall but whose monthly rents remain unchanged.

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6 Extremely Low-Income is defined as earning at or below 30% of Area Median Income (AMI), Very Low-Income is defined as earning between 30% and 50% of AMI, and Low-Income is defined as earning between 50% and 80% of AMI. These statistics presented here are based on applicants' reported 2019 household income and the federal government's 2020 AMI limits for the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Metropolitan Statistical Area (https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il/il2020/2020summary.odn). On August's application, applicants selected their income range (intervals of $5,000) for 2019 instead of providing an exact number. For this analysis, United Lift generated a random number within the stated range for each applicant, which, in addition to household size, it used to determine income level compared to AMI.

7 The subsequent Data Analysis Report, released on October 20, 2020, will detail information about how monthly incomes have changes since the unemployment benefits subsidy expiration on July 31.

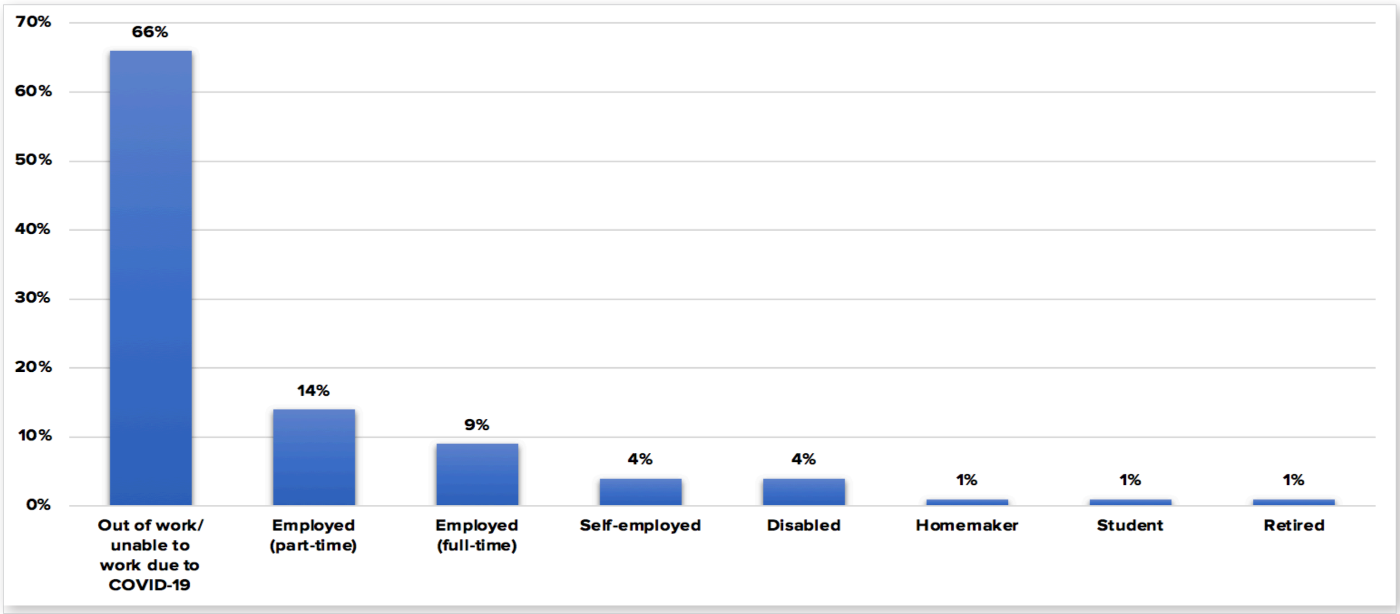
Figure 10. Median and Average Monthly Household Incomes of Pre-Eligible Applications, Jan – Jul 2020

Month, 2020	Median Monthly Household Income	Average Monthly Household Income
January	$2,400.00	$2,668.01
February	$2,300.00	$2,529.02
March	$1,800.00	$2,063.12
April	$1,500.00	$1,782.23
May	$1,500.00	$1,830.48
June	$1,500.00	$1,735.85
July	$1,300.00	$1,590.42

EMPLOYMENT

Two-thirds (66%) pre-eligible applicants report being out of work or unable to work due to COVID-19, which represents a 14% increase from July's application period and a 27% increase from June's. Figure 11, below, reveals that, while 27% of pre-eligible applicants that are still working (including self-employment), only 9% of pre-eligible applicants are working full-time. As mentioned in the previous Income section, this high unemployment rate among pre-eligible applicants, combined with ongoing workplace closures as a result of stay-at-home orders and safety concerns across California suggest that paying rent will become increasingly difficult as the COVID-19 pandemic continues.

Figure 11. Employment Status of Pre-Eligible Applicants

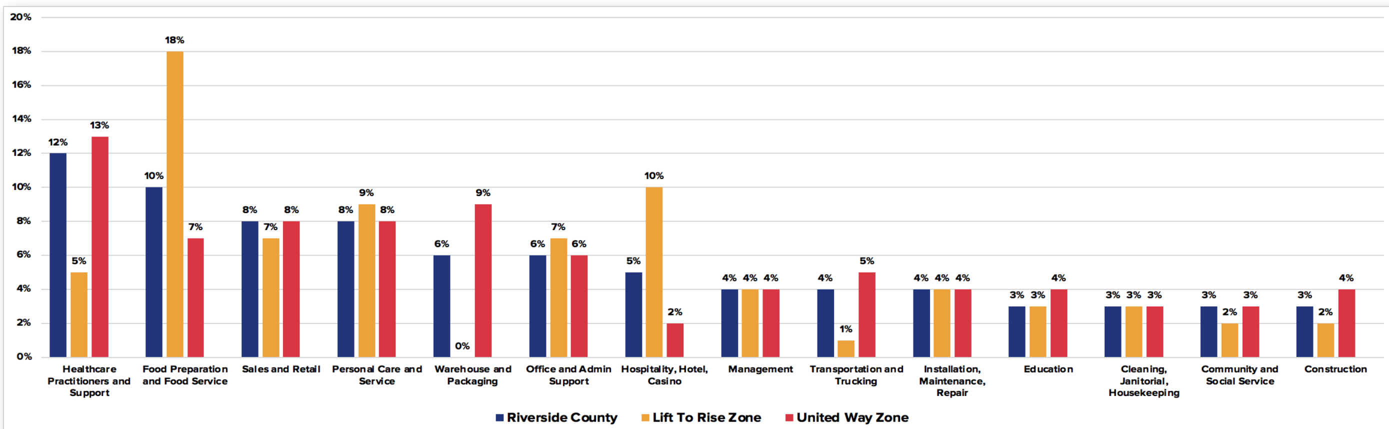


The application data also reveals that just under half (48%) of pre-eligible applicants reported receiving Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits even though 66% are unemployed. The share of applicants receiving UI benefits was 65% higher in August than in July, which could reflect the increase in unemployed applicants. However, the rate of UI benefits receipt continues to be low given the high unemployment rate. This low rate of (UI) receipt could suggest a few things – that there is a sizeable number of undocumented pre-eligible applicants who are thus ineligible for UI, that many pre-eligible applicants are ineligible for UI for other reasons, or that many pre-eligible applicants are not aware that they are eligible for UI benefits.

Figure 12, below, shows that healthcare, food service and preparation, sales and retail, personal care and service, and warehouse/packaging occupations are the most common among August's pre-eligible applicants, which suggests that employees from these industries have been disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. These occupation categories were also among the most common among June and July applicants. August’s data shows that countywide, 12% of applicants work or worked in healthcare practitioner or in healthcare support roles, 11% in food preparation and service, 8% in sales and retail, 8% in personal care and service roles (like hairstylists, massage therapists, and child care services), and 6% in warehouse and packaging roles.

However, when looking at the Lift to Rise and United Way catchment zones separately, the data shows the most impacted occupations differ by region. For example, August's pre-eligible applicants in the Lift to Rise zone were much more likely to work in food preparation/food service, hospitality/resort/casino, and agricultural roles than pre-eligible applicants in the United Way zone. Conversely, August’s pre-eligible applicants from the United Way zone were much more likely to work in warehouse/packaging and transportation/trucking occupations than pre-eligible applicants from the Lift To Rise zone. These differences highlight the variation in economic drivers across the county and call attention to the industries that are most impacted in each zone.

Figure 12. Top 10 Occupations of Pre-Eligible Applicants, Countywide vs. LTR and UW Zones



RENT AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Among pre-eligible applicants, more than four in five (82%) were at least one month behind on rent payments. About 31% of August's pre-eligible applicants report being at least three months behind on rent payments (see Figure 13, below). This represents a 24% decrease from July, which is unexpected considering that August's applicants reported steadily declining monthly incomes and a steadily increasing unemployment rate. One potential explanation for the decrease in the share of applicants at least three months behind in rent payments is the change in eligibility requirements that allows for applicants who are not behind on rent to apply and potentially receive assistance. Among August's pre-eligible applicants, 18% reported not being behind on rent; this influx of applicants not behind on rent causes the percentage of those who are behind to decrease.

The data also shows that at the time of application 83% of pre-eligible applicants stated that they would not be able to pay rent in September, which is an 8% increase from July. This suggests that even though there is a sizeable portion of pre-eligible applicants who were not behind on rent payments when they applied, many believed that they would become behind on rent payment in the following month, leaving them in a precarious position. According to the data, more than 15% of pre-eligible applicants have already received an eviction notice in the past three months, which represents a 20% increase from July.

Figure 13. Distribution of The Number of Months Behind on Rent Among Pre-Eligible Applicants

Number of Months Behind on Rent	Percentage of Pre-Eligible Applications
1 Month	27%
2 Months	24%
3 Months	14%
More than 3 Months	17%
Not Behind	18%

Countywide, the average unpaid rent balance of those who are behind on rent was $2,462.51 in August, which is a 12% decrease from July. While the balance decreased from July, it is still over $1,000 higher than the median income reported by August's pre-eligible applicants for the month of July, which highlights how cost burdened the average household applying for rental assistance is. Figure 14, below, shows that the average unpaid balance in the United Way catchment zone is about $1,000 higher than it is in the Lift To Rise zone, which is likely attributable to the higher average monthly rent price in the United Way zone.

Figure 14. Average Monthly Rent Price and Average Unpaid Rent Balance, Countywide vs. LTR vs. UW

	Riverside County	Lift To Rise Zone	United Way Zone
Average Monthly Rent Price	$1,373.29	$1,160.84	$1,489.91
Average Unpaid Rent Balance	$2,462.51	$1,790.23	$2,830.32

The data also shows that the average pre-eligible applicant is in about $6,150 worth of debt.[8] It is possible that some applicants borrowed money to keep current on previous rent payments, which would make them appear current or close to current on rent, when they are actually in a financially precarious situation because of their debt. Unfortunately, the data collected does not indicate which applicants borrowed money to pay rent.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

The application data reveals that a disproportionately high number of pre-eligible applicants are Black and that a disproportionately low number are White. According to the US Census Bureau, about 7% of the Riverside County population is Black, yet 20% of pre-eligible applicants identify as Black. This is the same share of Black pre-eligible applicants as in the July application period, and represents a 33% increase from June. Conversely, 34% of the county population is White but only 17% of pre-eligible applicants are White.[9] These disproportionalities suggest that Black households are more at risk of housing instability as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic than White households. In June, pre-eligible applicants were also disproportionately Hispanic/Latino, but in both August and July, 47% of pre-eligible applicants identified as Hispanic/Latino, which is slightly below the rate county-wide (50%). Figure 14, below, shows the racial breakdown of August's pre-eligible applicant pool.

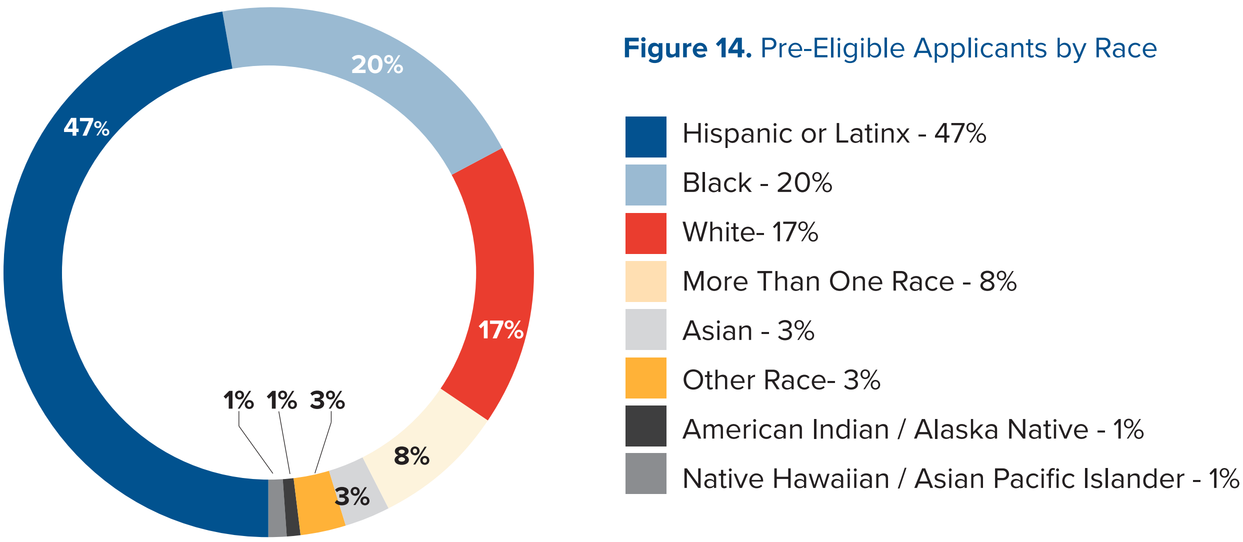


Figure 14. Pre-Eligible Applicants by Race

8 This figure refers to the average debt balance from credit cards and other forms of unsecured debt.

9 US Census Bureau Quick Facts (2019). https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/riversidecountycalifornia

In addition to racial disparities, the August data also revealed that 68% of pre-eligible applicants identify as female. Additionally, approximately 38% of pre-eligible applicants report having at least one child under the age of five in their household, and approximately 62% report having at least one school-aged child (K-12) in their household (see Figure 16 and Figure 17, below). The August data also shows that half (50%) of pre-eligible applicants identify as single parents. These statistics suggest that the COVID-19 pandemic is disproportionately impacting women, many of them single mothers with young children.

Figure 16. Percentage of Pre-Eligible Households with Children Aged 0-5, by Number of Children

Number of Children Aged 0-5 in Household	Percentage of Pre-Eligible Applications
0	65%
1	23%
2	10%
3	1%
4	<1%
5+	<1%

Figure 17. Percentage of Pre-Eligible Households with School-Aged Children, by Number of Children

Number of School-Aged Children (K-12) in Household	Percentage of Pre-Eligible Applications
0	38%
1	25%
2	22%
3	10%
4	3%
5+	2%

About 12% of pre-eligible applicants reported having at least one senior adult, aged 65 or older, in their household, and a quarter (25%) reported having at least one disabled person in their household (see Figures 18 and 19, below). Households with senior adults and/or disabled people likely face additional burdens related to healthcare costs and COVID-19 precautions, suggesting that rental assistance will be especially beneficial for them.

Figure 18. Percentage of Pre-Eligible Households with Seniors Aged 65+, by Number of Seniors

Number of Seniors in Household	Percentage of Pre-Eligible Applications
0	88%
1	9%
2	3%
3+	<1%

Figure 19. Percentage of Pre-Eligible Households with Disabled Person(s), by Number of Disabled Persons

Number of Disabled Persons in Household	Percentage of Pre-Eligible Applications
0	75%
1	22%
2	3%
3+	<1%