

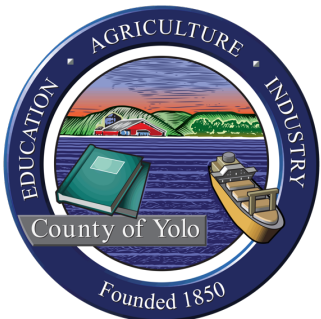
# YOBI 1 Year Later: Preliminary Report III

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**UCDAVIS**  
Center for  
Regional Change

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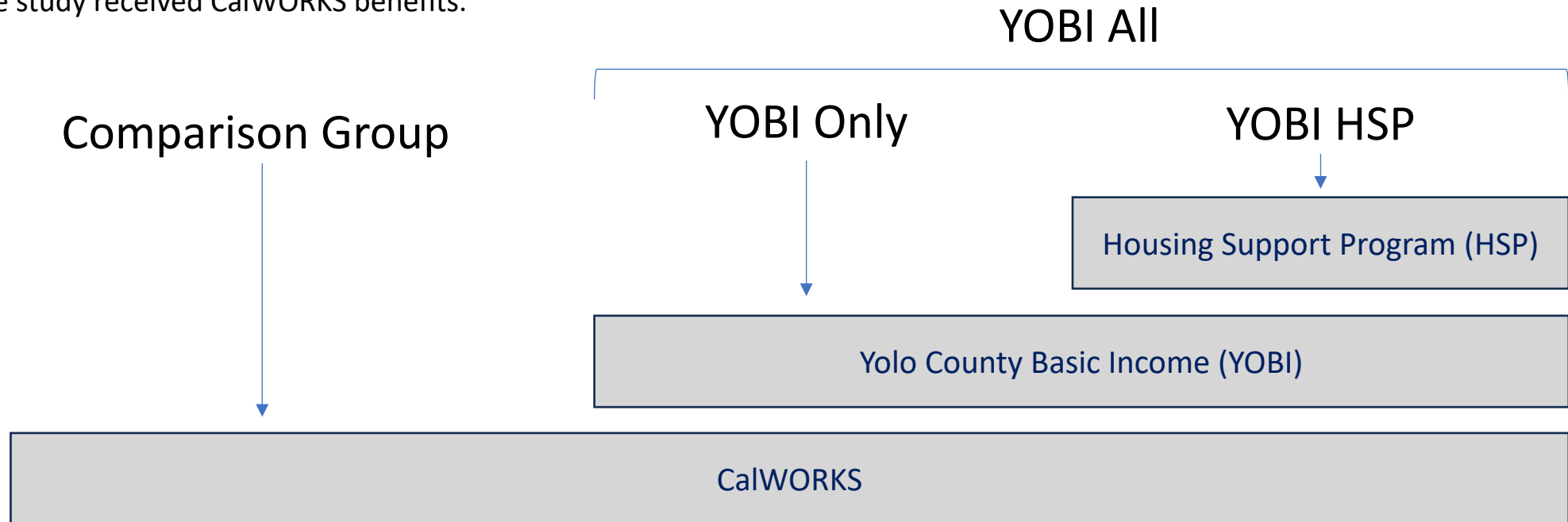
Violence Prevention  
Research Program  
California Firearm Violence  
Research Center

# Treatment Groups

There are two treatment groups. One received basic income (YOBI) payments and Housing Support Program (HSP) services (“YOBI HSP”), the other received only YOBI payments (“YOBI Only”). This allows us to explore added benefits of HSP services. When referring to all families receiving YOBI, we use “**YOBI ALL**”.

Comparison group families were selected based on their similarity to YOBI HSP families on multiple demographic and economic indicators. However, most families selected for the comparison group declined to participate in the study, so families that were less similar to treatment group families were substituted into the comparison group.

All families in the study received CalWORKS benefits.



# Interpretation Guide



## Reading the Graphs in This Report

- The comparison group bars can be used to assess whether universal changes may be influencing both YOBI and comparison group families. If the comparison group bars increase or decrease from baseline to one year in a similar fashion to the YOBI group, changes observed in the YOBI group may be attributable to something that is affecting all families and not necessarily to the effects of YOBI payments. For example, if a new affordable housing policy were implemented in November 2022, we might see increasing numbers of renters and owners in YOBI and comparison group families, and changes could not be attributed to YOBI payments. However, if the comparison group bars remain similar from baseline to one year, it is more likely that changes observed in the YOBI group are attributable to the YOBI payments or HSP services.
- We use callouts to show the percentage change from baseline. For example, if the percentage of families renting or owning a home goes from 20% at baseline to 40% one year later, this would be shown as a 100% increase from baseline in the callout. Similarly, a change from 20% to 30% one year later would be shown as a 50% increase in the callout.

## The Role of Chance

Tests of statistical significance tell us about the probability of getting our estimate, or one that is larger, if in fact there is no difference. Put another way, it tells us about the role of random chance in our estimates. Statistical significance is communicated with p-values, and often a threshold p-value of .05 is chosen to determine whether an observed difference is “statistically significant”, meaning the observed difference is not likely due to chance.

In the current report, we report differences with p-values up to a threshold of .20, to show a more complete picture.

Colored circles indicate the role of chance.



- Difference is unlikely due to chance (p-value < .05)
- Difference is somewhat unlikely due to chance (p-value < .1)
- Difference is modestly unlikely due to chance (p-value < .2)

# Recruitment and Data Collection Timeline



**Sample Notes:** YOBIs families at follow-up are a subset of the families interviewed at baseline. YOBIs HSP and YOBIs Only groups are combined for primary analyses due to the reduced sample size at follow-up. The comparison group at follow-up includes some families interviewed at baseline and some families interviewed for the first time. We checked results to make sure observed patterns were not a result of loss-to-follow-up, i.e., the same patterns are apparent when the treated sample is limited to only those with data at both time points. Finally, when families were interviewed more than once within a single period (either baseline or follow-up) we exclude data from the second interview.

# Baseline Characteristics

Variable	All YOBI Families (N=75)		Comparison Families (N=69)	
Mean respondent age (range)	30.5 (18-54)		32.1 (19-44)	
% Female respondent (n)	90.7% (68)		91.3% (63)	
% High School Grad or GED (n)	69.3% (52)	>	47.8% (33)	
% Rent or own home (n)	59.5 (44)	<	86.8% (59)	
% Expect to remain in community (n)	45.0% (27)		50.0% (32)	
% African American (n)	26.7% (20)		21.7% (15)	
% Hispanic, Mexican, Cuban <sup>1</sup> (n)	18.7% (14)		23.2% (16)	
Mean household size (range)	3.2 (1-8)		3.6 (2-8)	
% English as primary language (n)	93.3 (70)		98.6 (68)	
% Woodland (n)	38.7% (29)		36.2% (25)	
% West Sacramento (n)	48.0% (36)		34.8% (24)	
% Davis (n)	13.3% (10)		26.1% (18)	

N or n = number of families

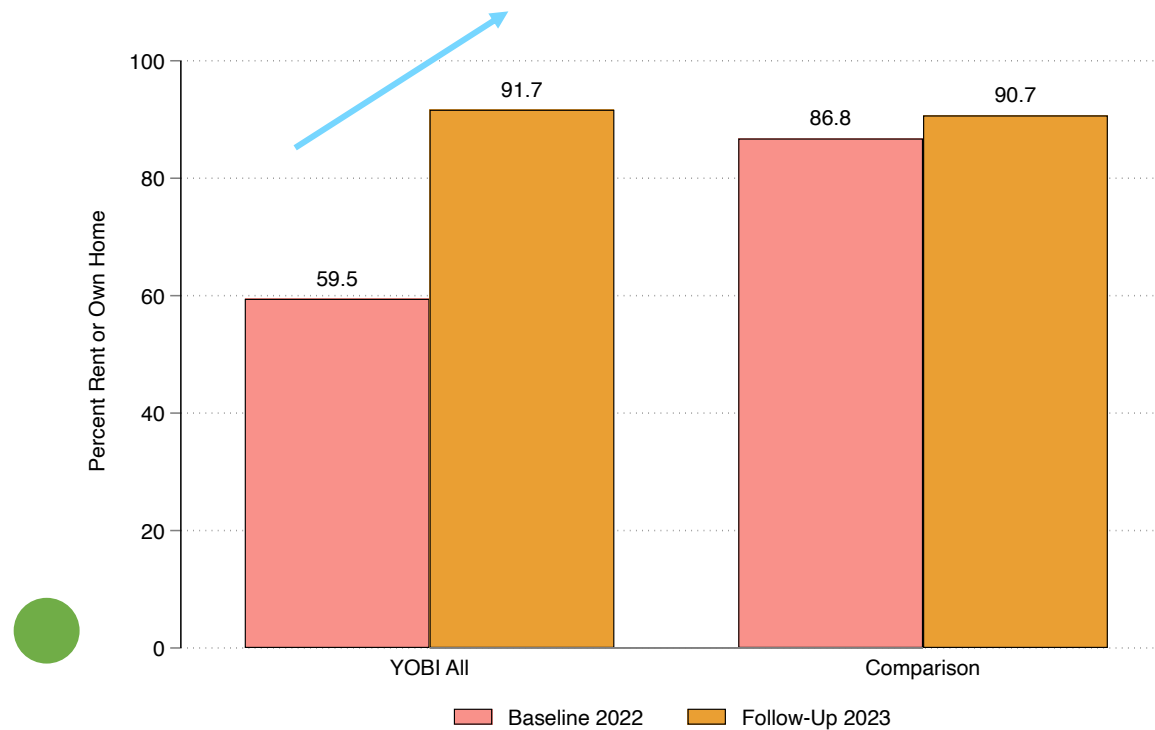
1. Responses included Hispanic, Mexican, Cuban. No other responses were offered for Latin American heritage.

# Report on Findings

December 2023

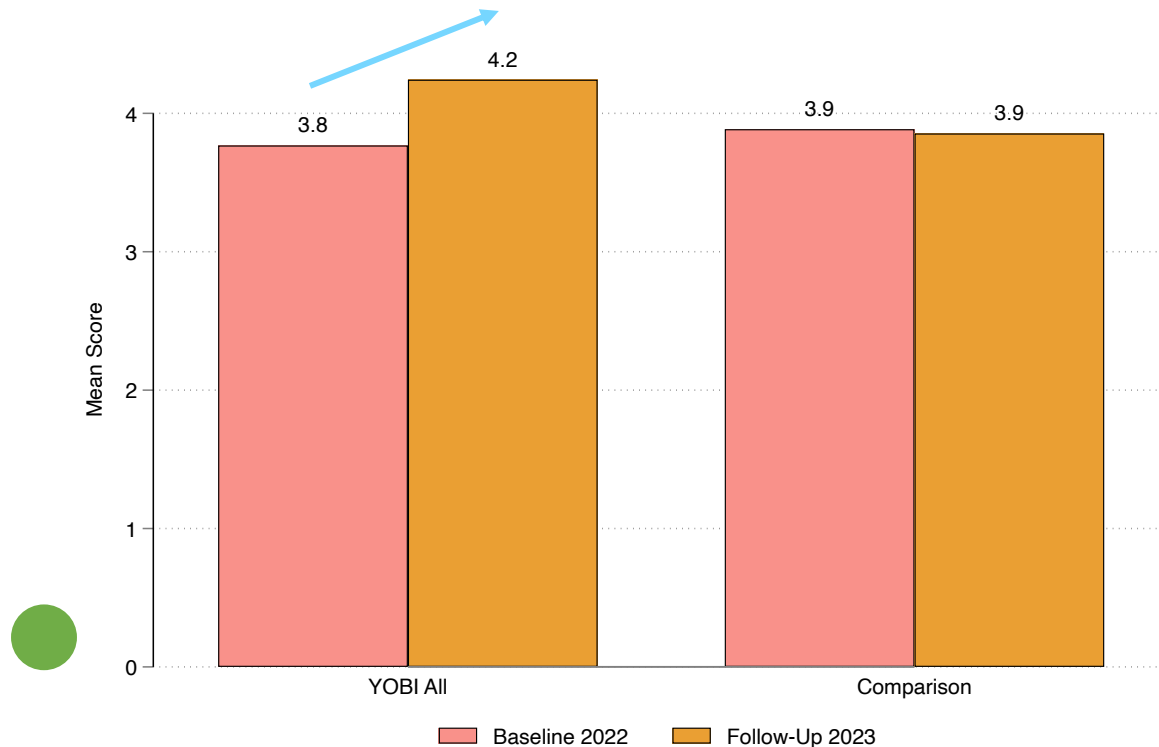
# Housing Type

**54% increase** in families renting or owning their home



# Housing Security Scale

**11% increase** in housing security score.



YOBIA families moved in a positive direction on every indicator of the housing security scale, including items such as:

↑ “I get along with the people I live with and they are reliable when it comes to obeying the landlord’s rules.”

↑ “Where I live has subsidies or specific policies that help me maintain my housing”

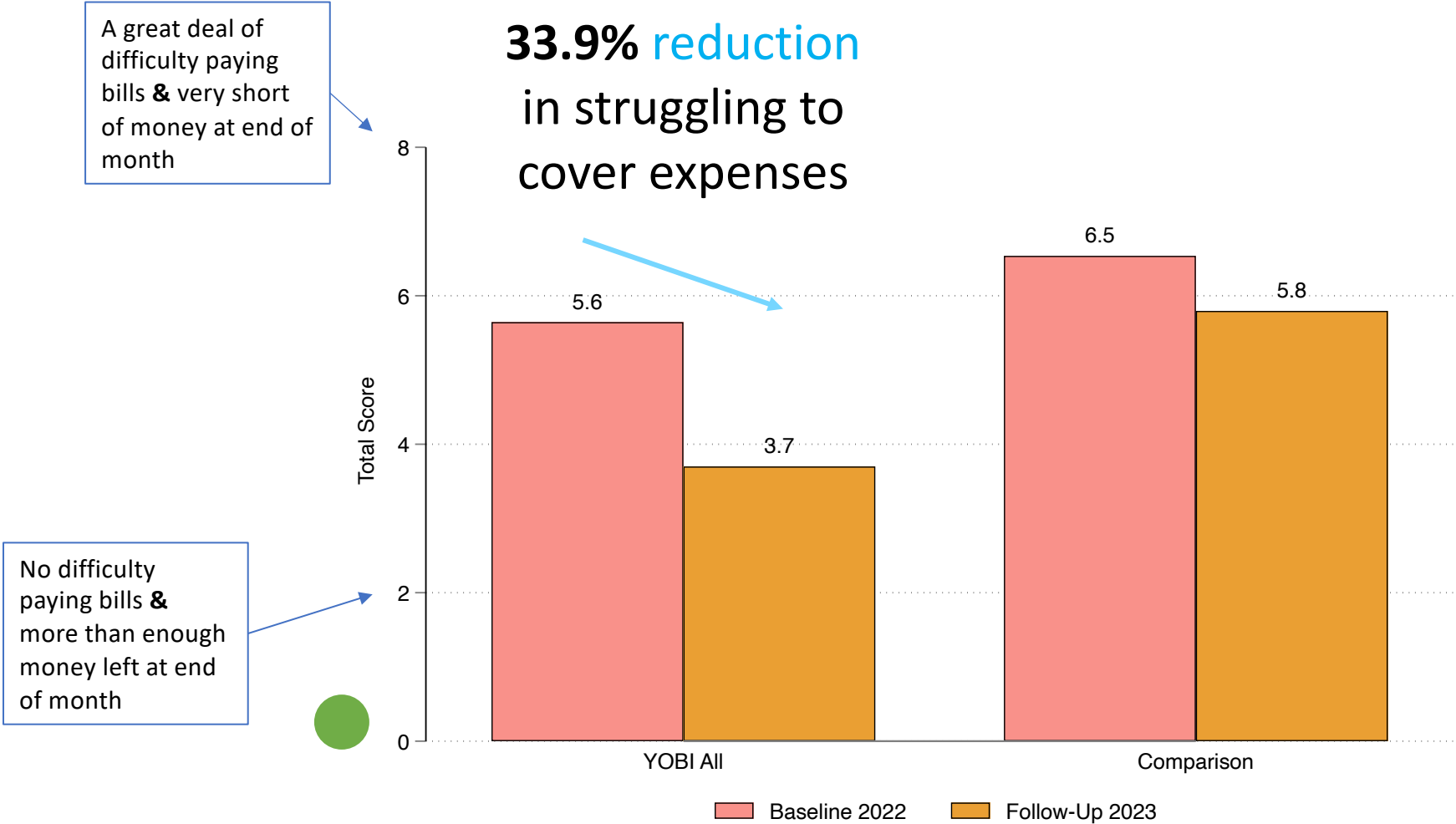
↑ “In the last 3 months I have consistently maintained my living space and I have not been evicted.”

↑ “I am satisfied with my current housing.”

**78% ↑ “Overall, my life feels stable to me.”**

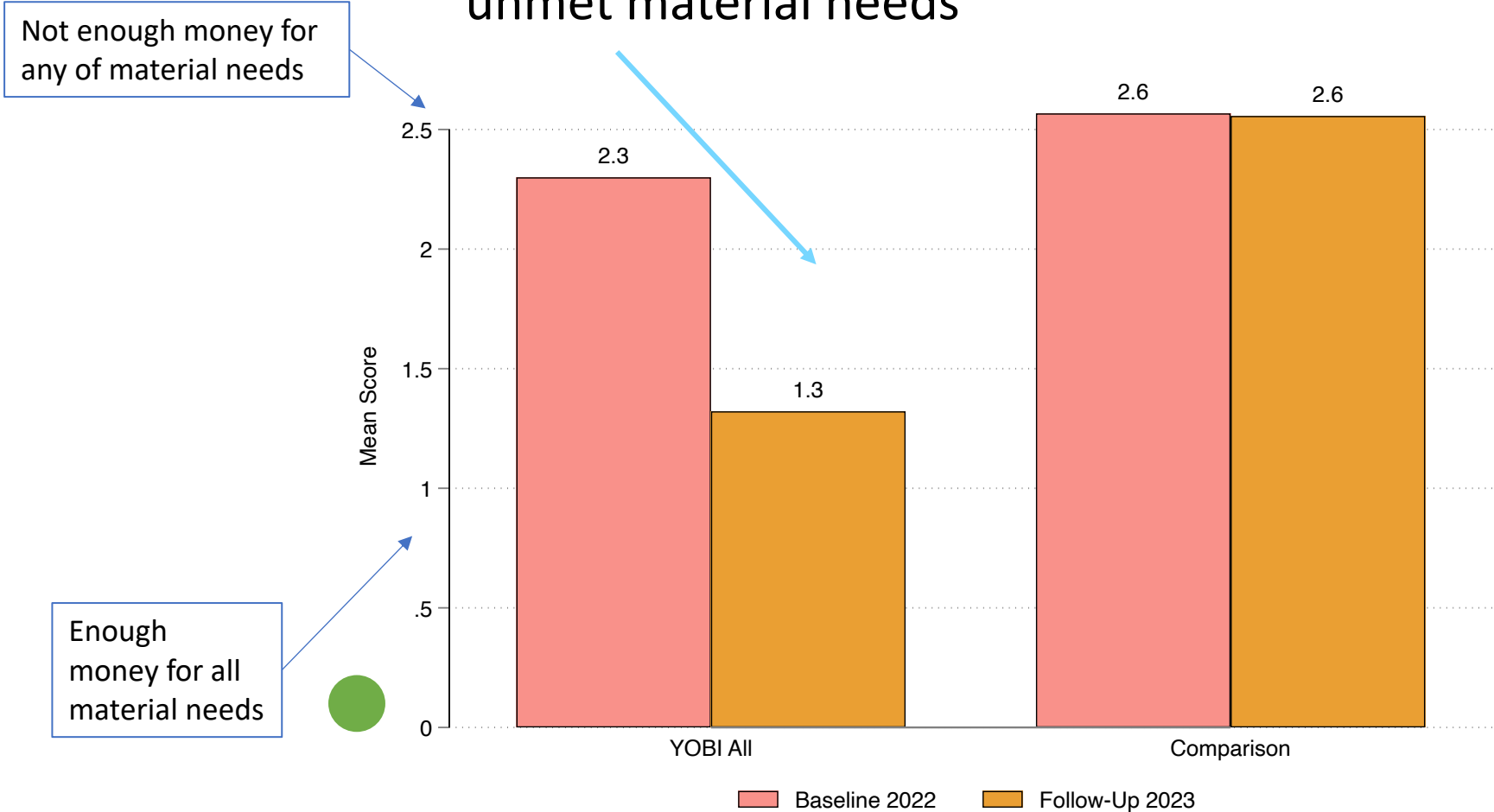


# Economic Insecurity: Can't Make Ends Meet Scale



# Economic Insecurity: Unmet Material Needs Scale

**43.5% reduction** in unmet material needs



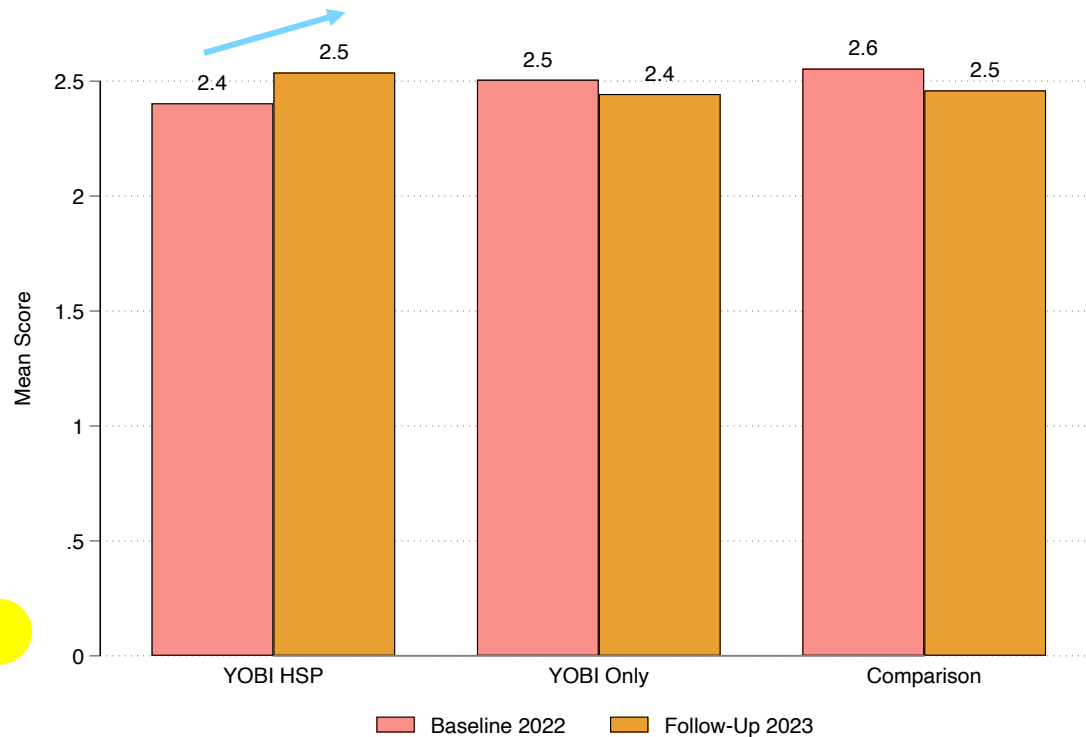
Scores for the Unmet Material Needs Scale improved particularly dramatically for YOBIAI families also receiving housing support services (YOBIAI HSP) (not shown).

Improvements were most dramatic for:

- ↑ Your family had enough money to afford the kind of home you need
- ↓ You asked relatives or friends for money or food to help you get by

# Social Cohesion Scale

Total social cohesion scores did not change meaningfully over the year, except for YOBI HSP families.



**Few indicators of the social cohesion scale showed change over time. Two exceptions were:**

- ↑ Living in my neighborhood sometimes or usually gives me a sense of community.
- ↑ I can trust the people in my neighborhood some or a lot.

In both cases, families receiving YOBI payments and housing support (YOBI HSP) drove the difference.

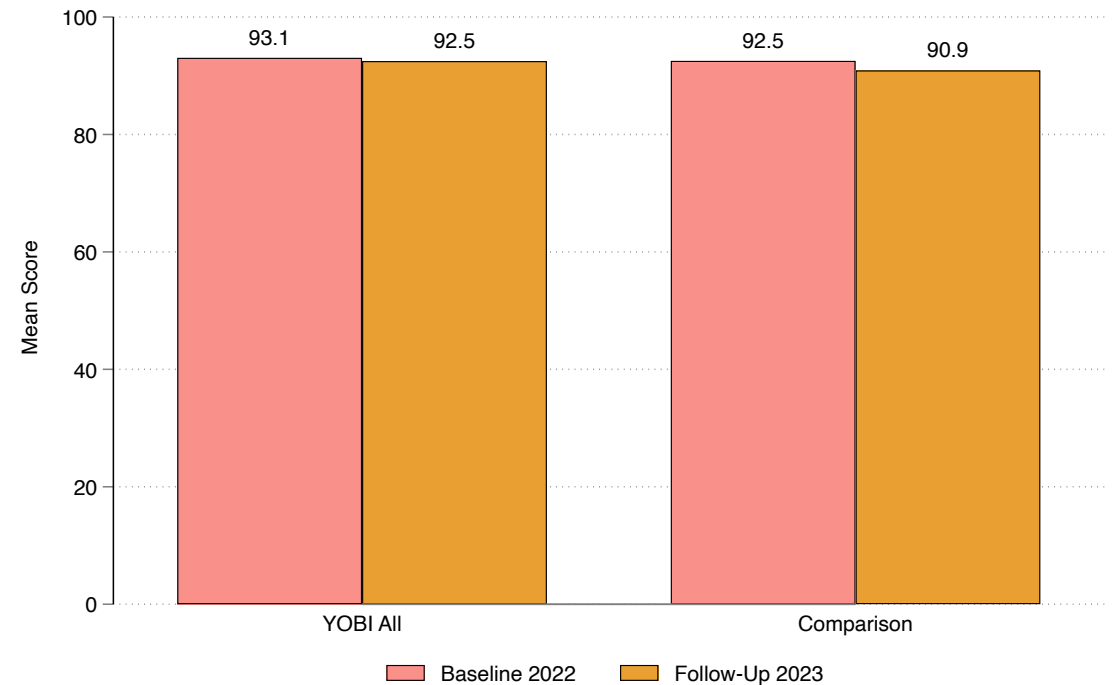
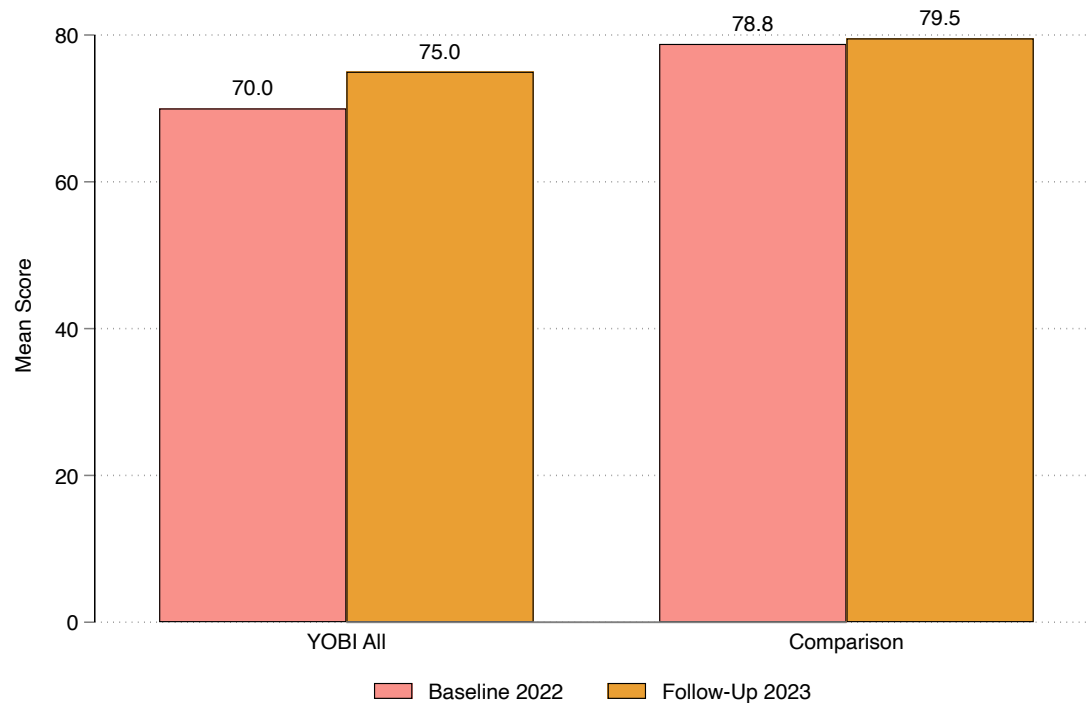
In one case, YOBI only families reported worsening outcomes over time:

- ↓ I think that my community will get better as a place to live in the next 12 months.

# Safety

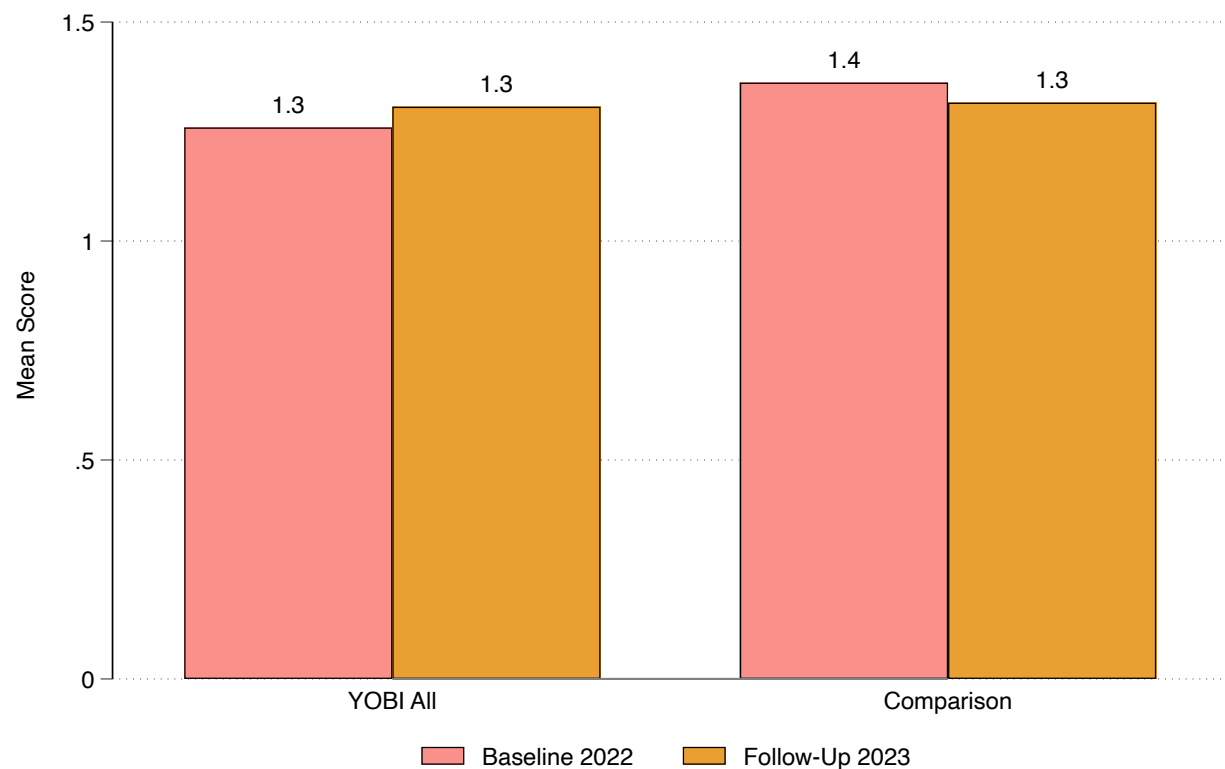
Feelings of safety during the night did not change meaningfully.

Feelings of safety during the day remained high.

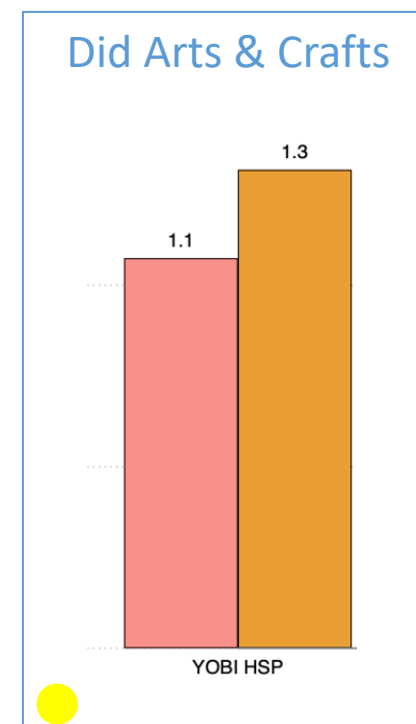
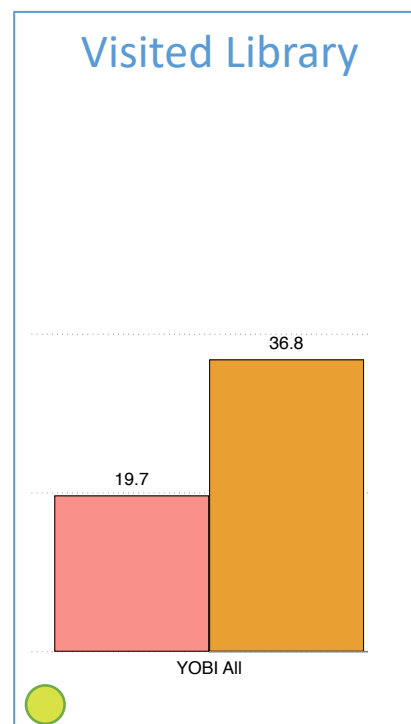


# Parent-Child Activities

The total and frequency of parent-child activities viewed as a whole did not change meaningfully following receipt of YOBI.



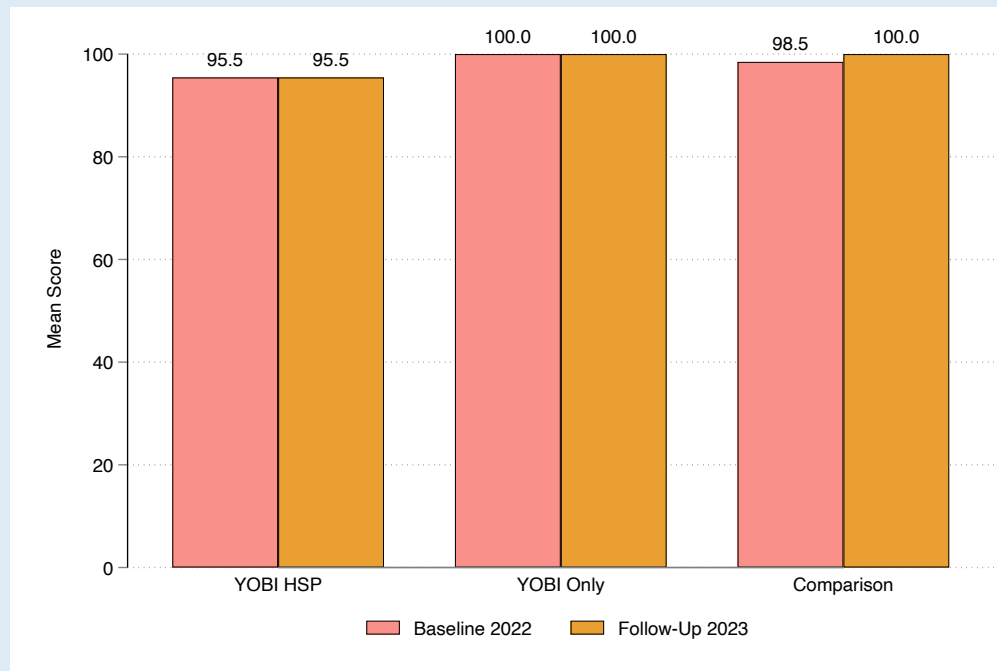
However, YOBI families increased their frequency of engaging in specific activities.



# Parent-Child Activities

It is important to note that nearly all families in the study reported reading to their children; teaching their children numbers, words, letters, or songs or music; or singing with their children. The example of teaching letters, words, or numbers is shown to the right.

“In the past week, have you or someone in your family taught letters, words, or numbers to your child?”



From this high starting point, it is nearly impossible to increase the *percentage* of families engaging in these activities.

However, we observed two changes in the *frequency* of engaging in these activities among families that were already engaging in these activities:

- The proportion of YOBH Only families reporting reading to their children 3 times per week (vs. 1-2 times per week) **increased**, and
- the proportion of YOBH HSP families reporting teaching letters, words, or numbers to their children 3 times per week (vs. 1-2 times per week)

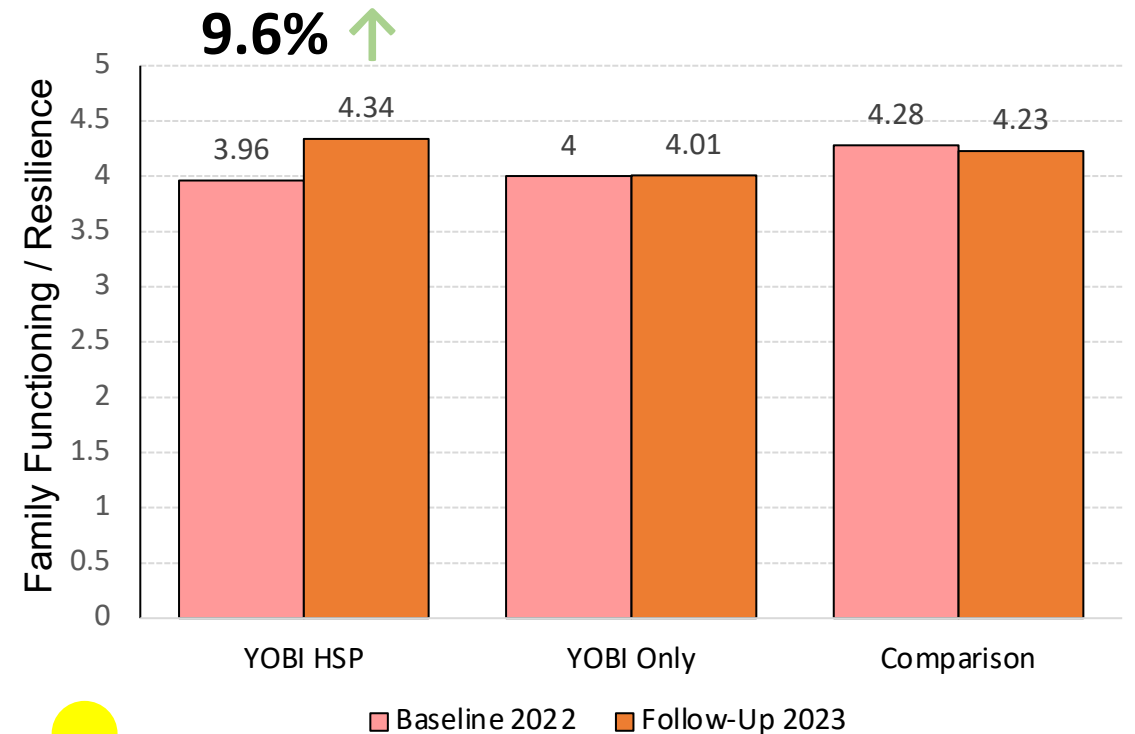
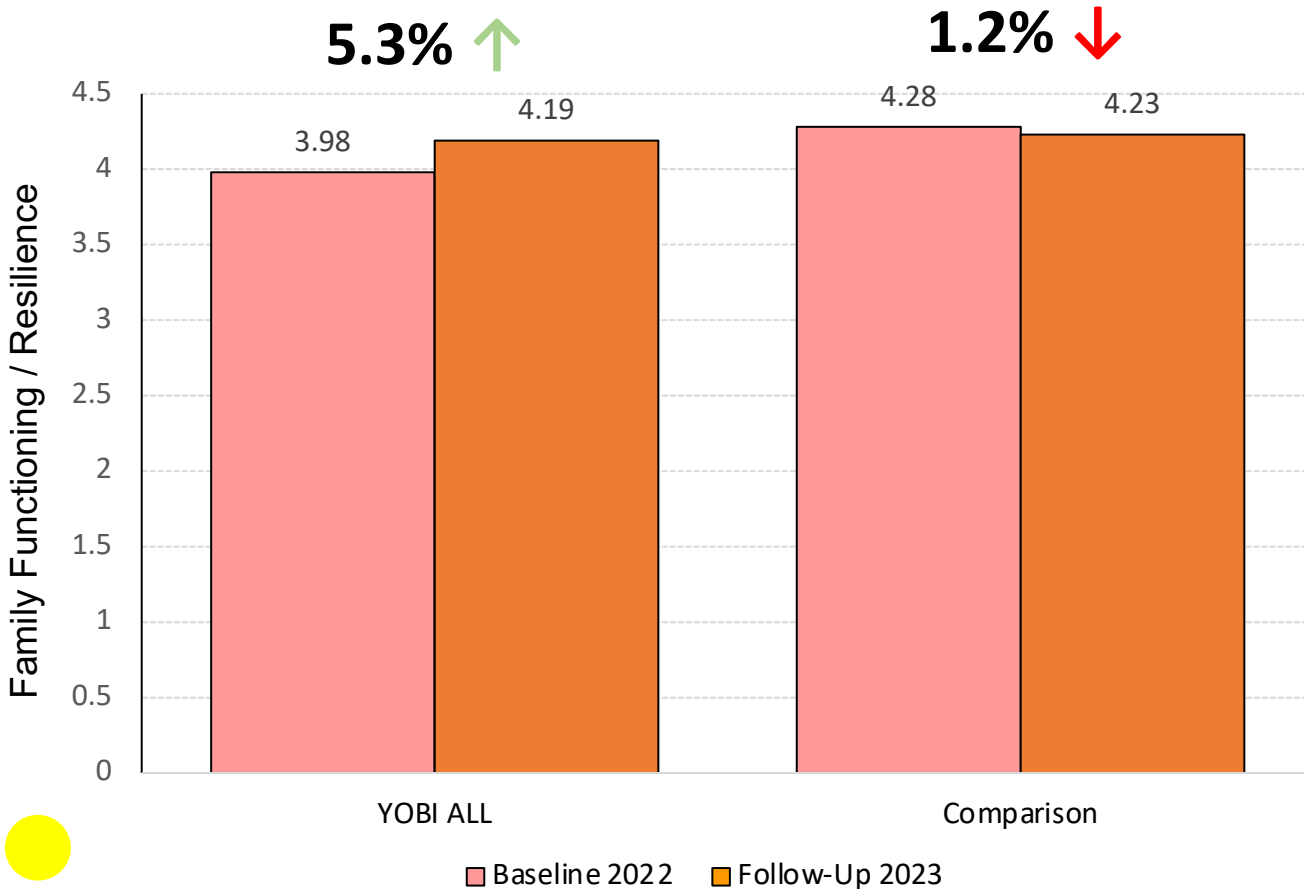
**decreased.**



# Family Functioning and Resilience

Family functioning and resilience scores **increased** after 1 year of YOBİ payments and did not change for comparison families across a similar period of time.

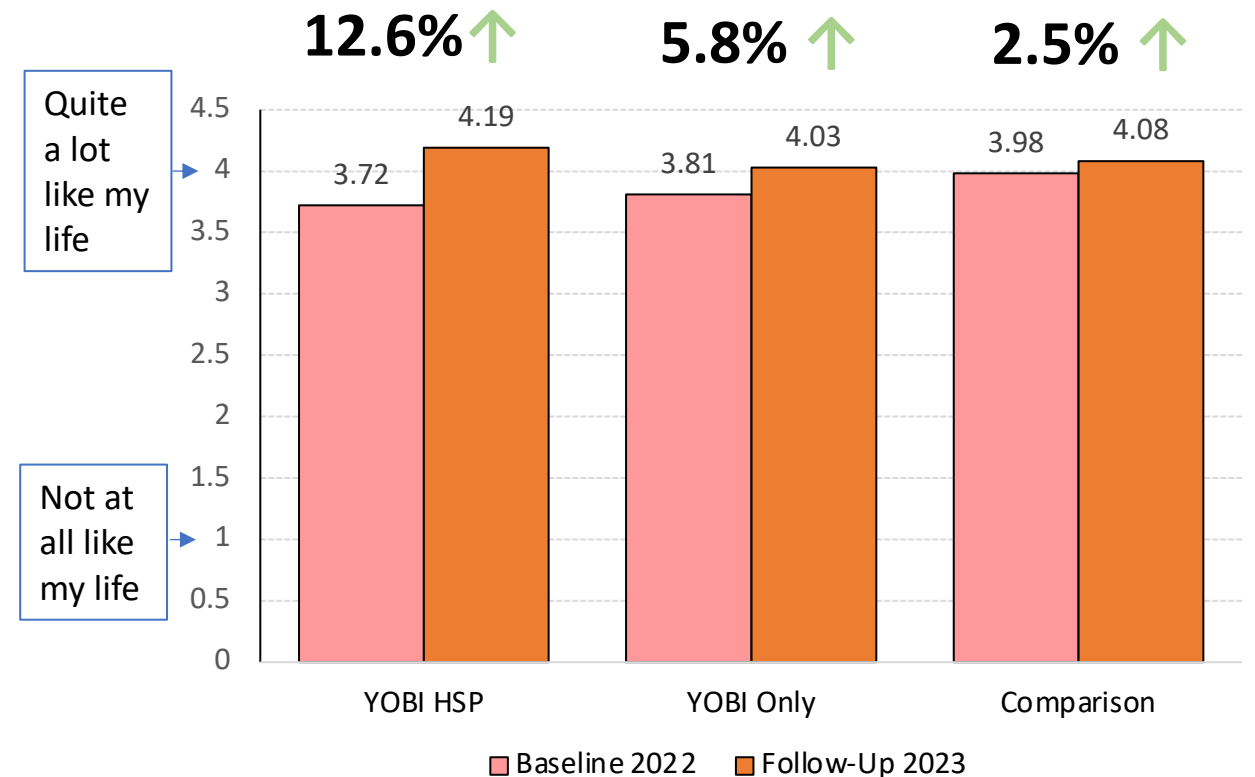
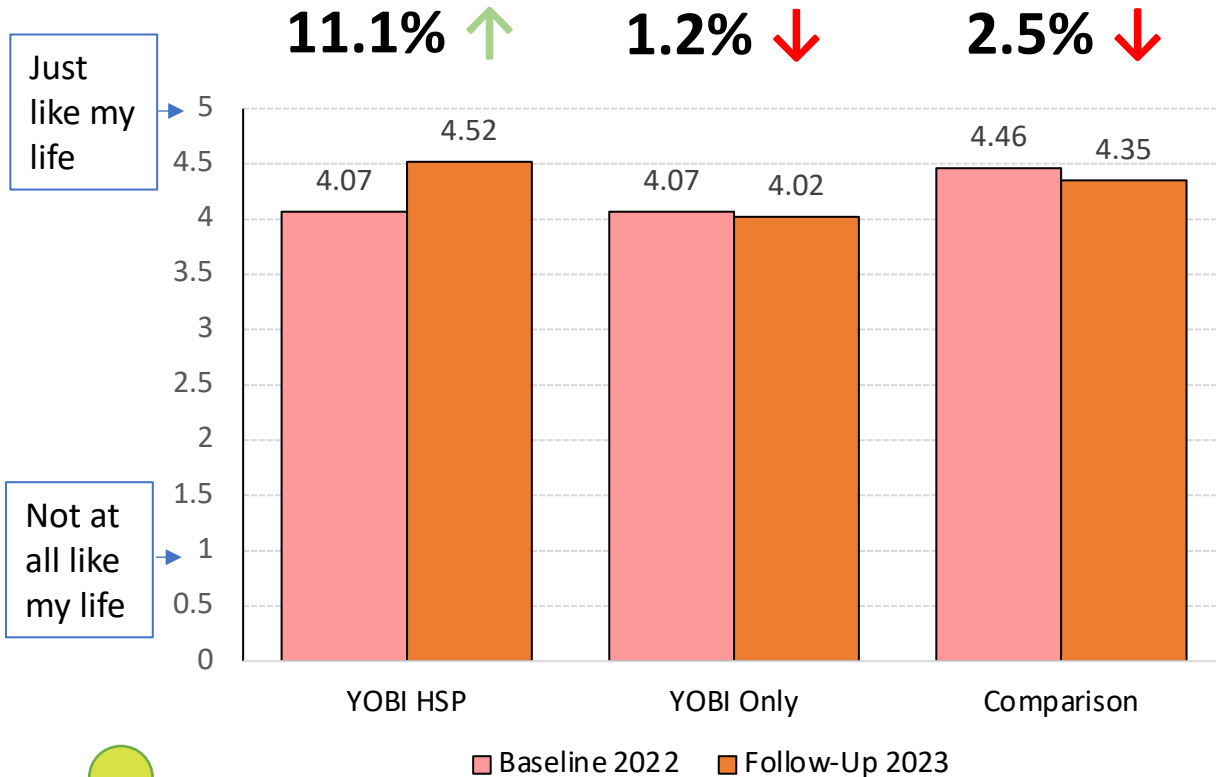
YOBİ HSP and YOBİ Only families showed **distinct patterns of change** in family functioning and resilience. Combining the two groups masks observable improvements in YOBİ HSP families.



# Family Functioning and Resilience

Improvements at the item level were sometimes even greater for YOBI HSP families: “There are things we do as a family that are special to just us.”

For some items, all groups showed some degree of improvement: “The future looks good for our family.”

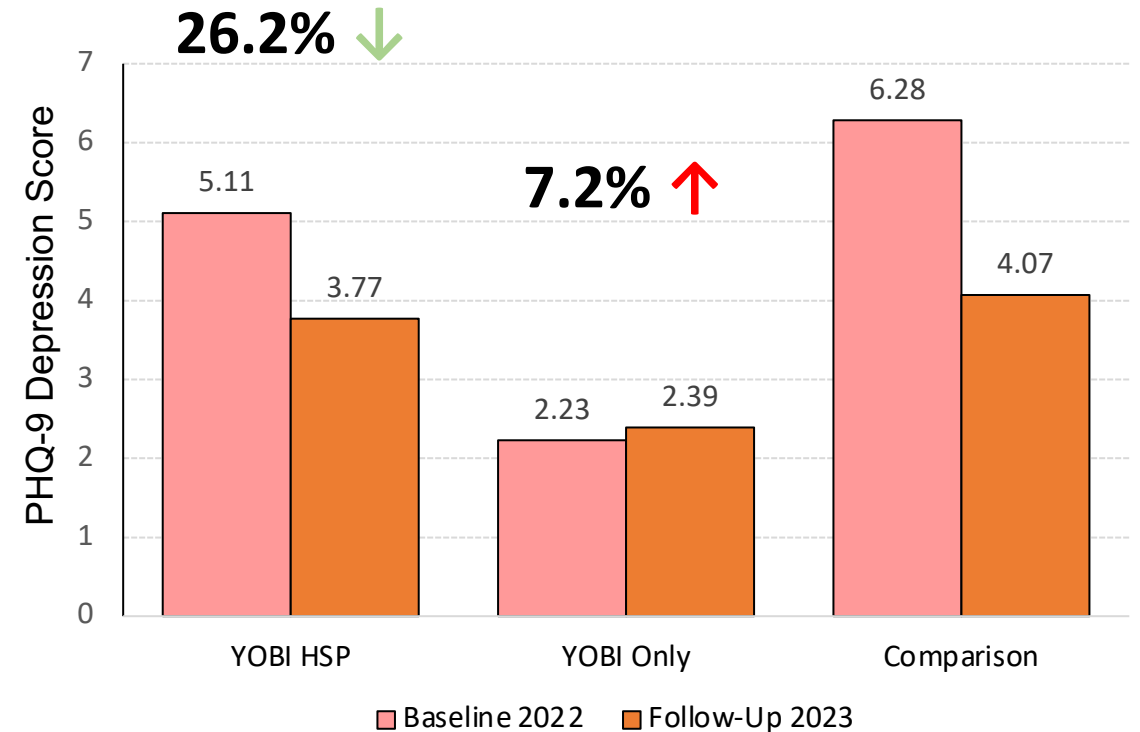
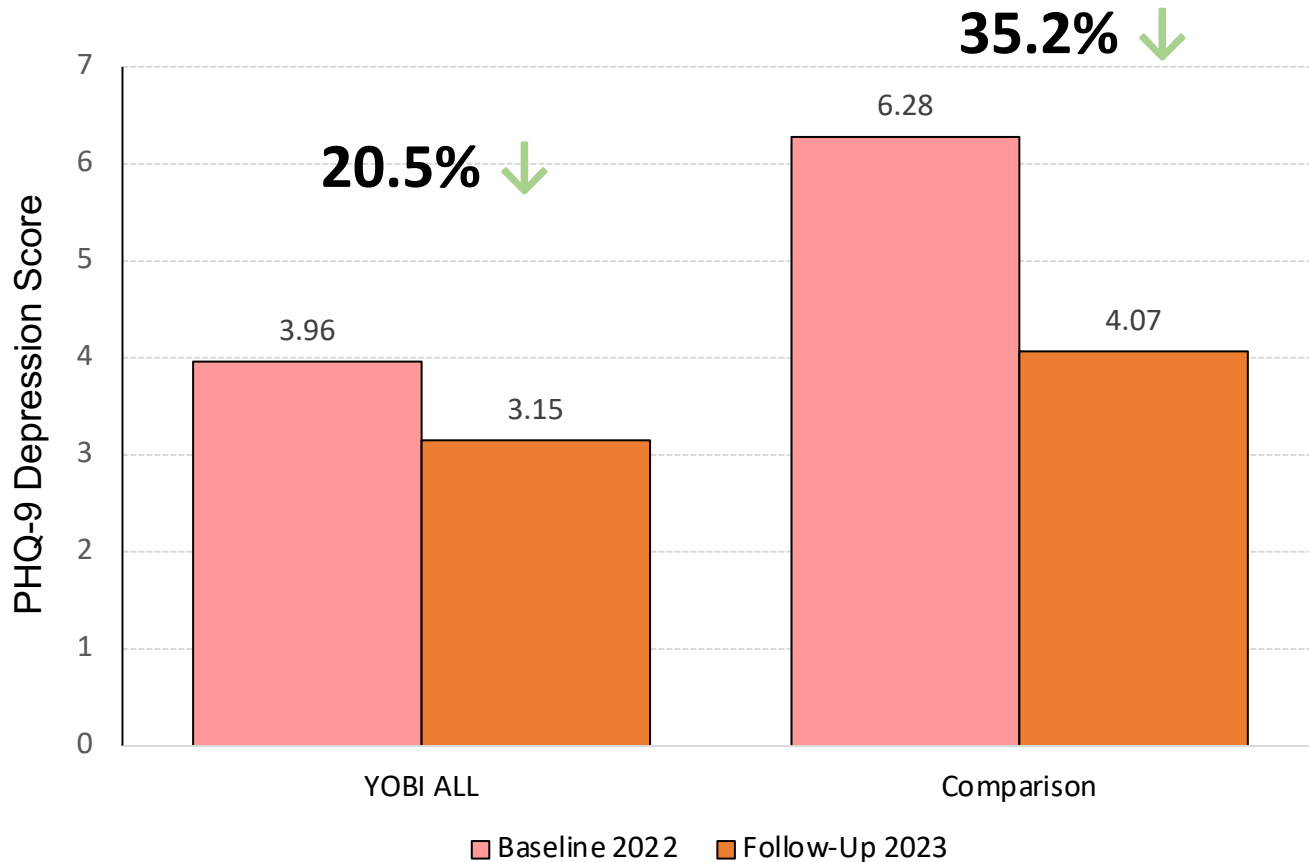




# Parental Depressive Symptoms

Total PHQ-9 scores for parental depressive symptoms **decreased for both groups**. There was **no statistical difference** between groups.

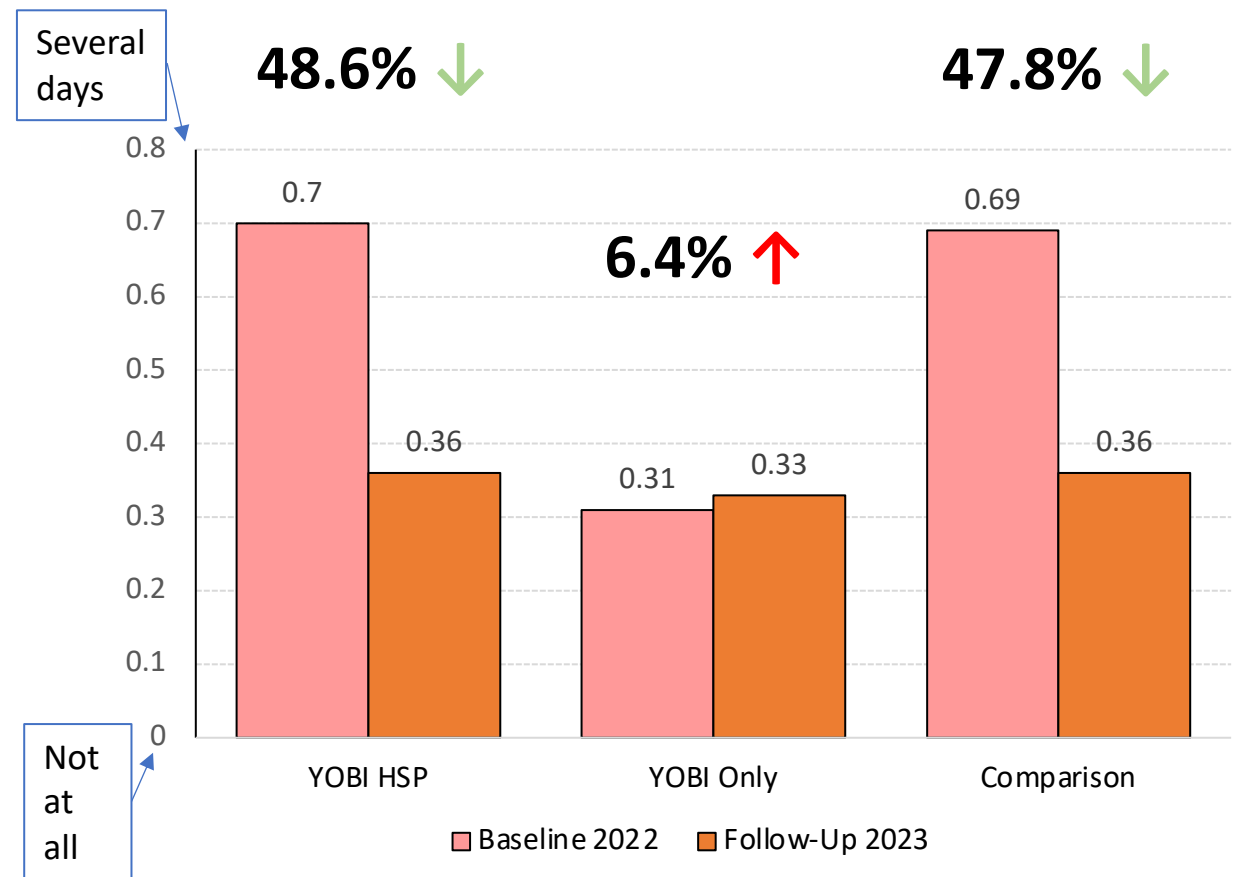
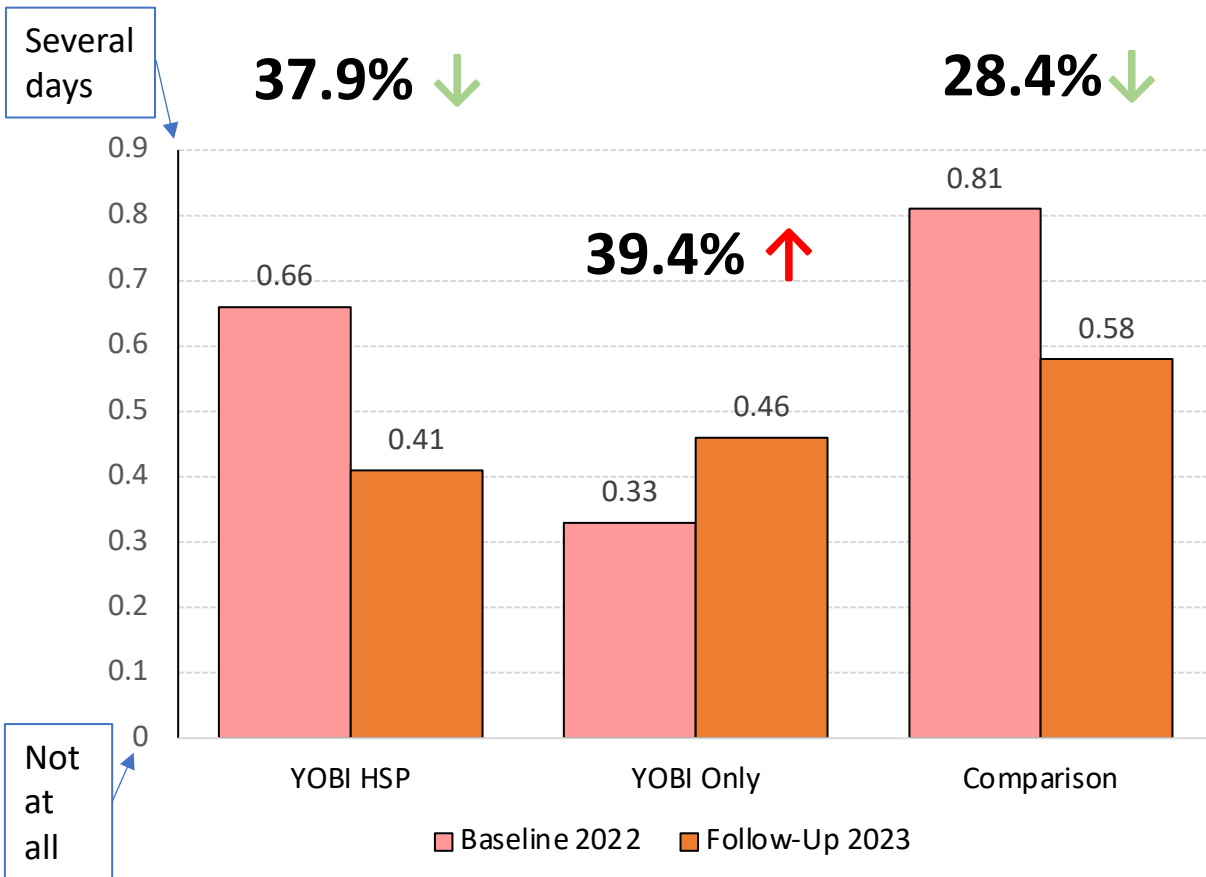
**YOBI HSP and YOBI Only parents showed distinct patterns of change** in depressive symptoms.



# Core Symptoms of Major Depressive Disorder

**Anhedonia:** “Over the past 2 weeks, you have had little interest or pleasure in doing things.”

**Dysphoria:** “Over the past 2 weeks, you have been feeling down, depressed, or hopeless.”



# All Children's Baseline Characteristics

<b>Variable</b>	<b>All YOBI Children (N=106)</b>	<b>Comparison Children (N=73)</b>
Mean age of children (SD; range)	5.03 years old (2.99; 1–14)	4.79 years old (3.12; 1–15)
% Female children (n)	41.5% (44)	43.5% (27, 11 missing sex data)
Anxious-depressed mean (SD)	53.69 (5.31)	54.92 (7.97)
Sleep problems mean (SD)	53.88 (4.65)	54.56 (8.90)
Attention problem mean (SD)	56.42 (7.23)	54.46 (7.09)
Aggressive behavior mean (SD)	54.42 (7.74)	53.25 (8.02)

N or n = sample size. SD = standard deviation.

# Young Children's Baseline Characteristics

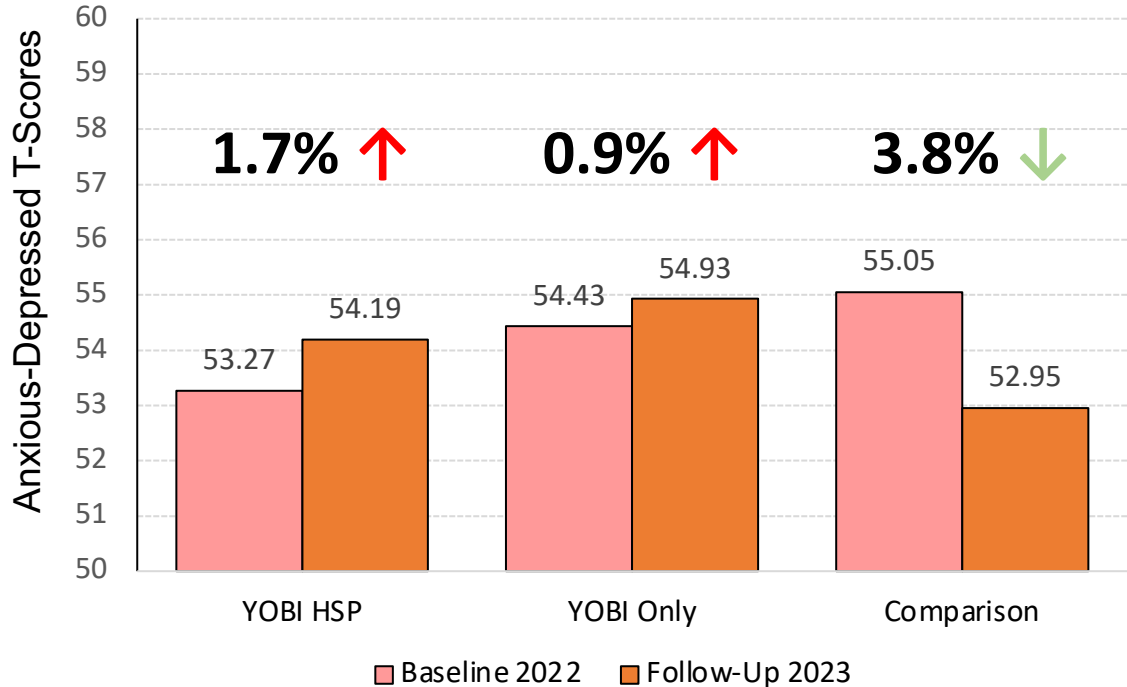
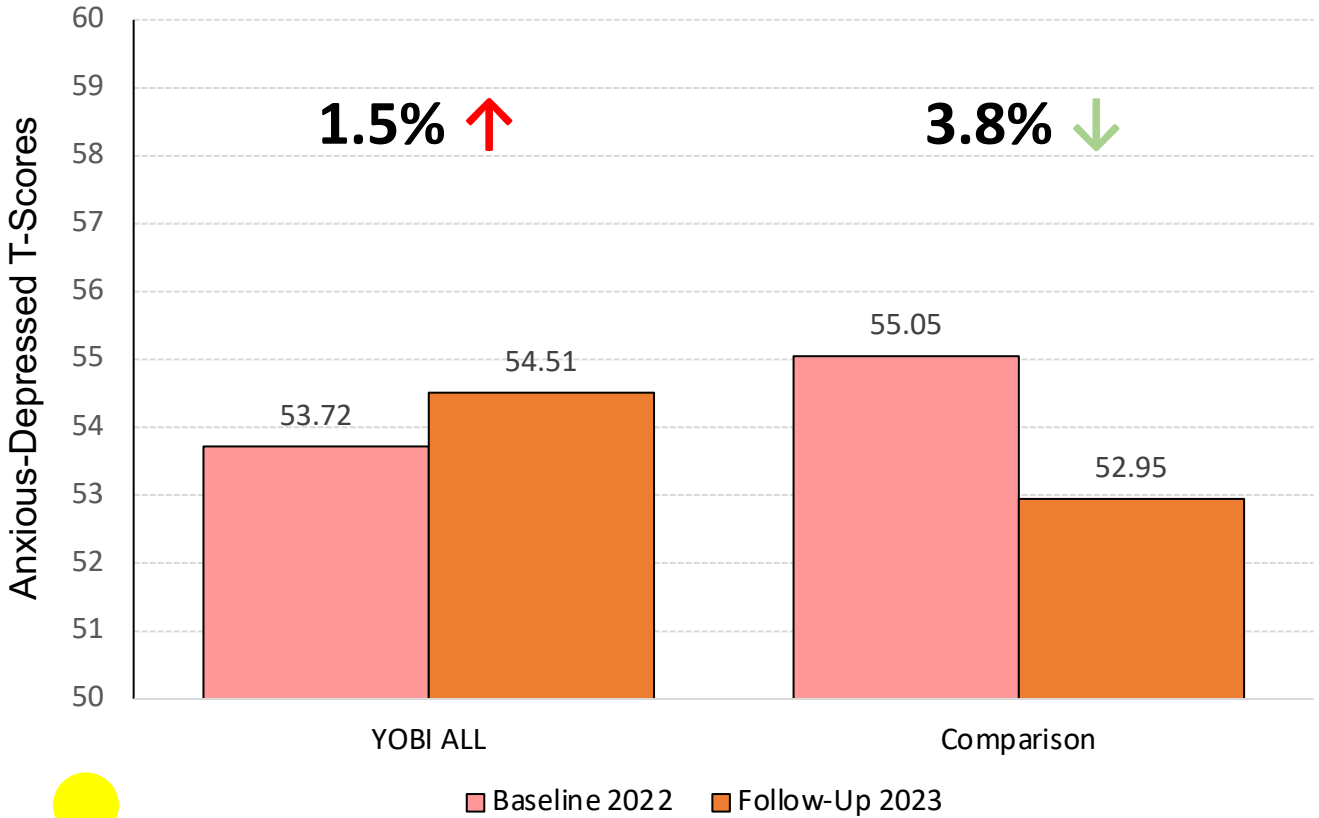
<b>Variable</b>	<b>All YOBI Children (N=88)</b>	<b>Comparison Children (N=61)</b>
Mean age of children (SD; range)	3.94 (1.75; 1–7)	3.66 (1.56; 1–7)
% Female children (n)	42.0% (37)	49.1% (26)
Anxious-depressed mean (SD)	53.62 (5.31)	55.08 (8.17)
Sleep problems mean (SD)	53.93 (4.66)	54.82 (9.11)
Attention problem mean (SD)	56.41 (7.28)	54.53 (7.26)
Aggressive behavior mean (SD)	54.45 (7.78)	53.33 (8.23)

N or n = sample size. SD = standard deviation.

# Children's Anxious-Depressed Symptoms

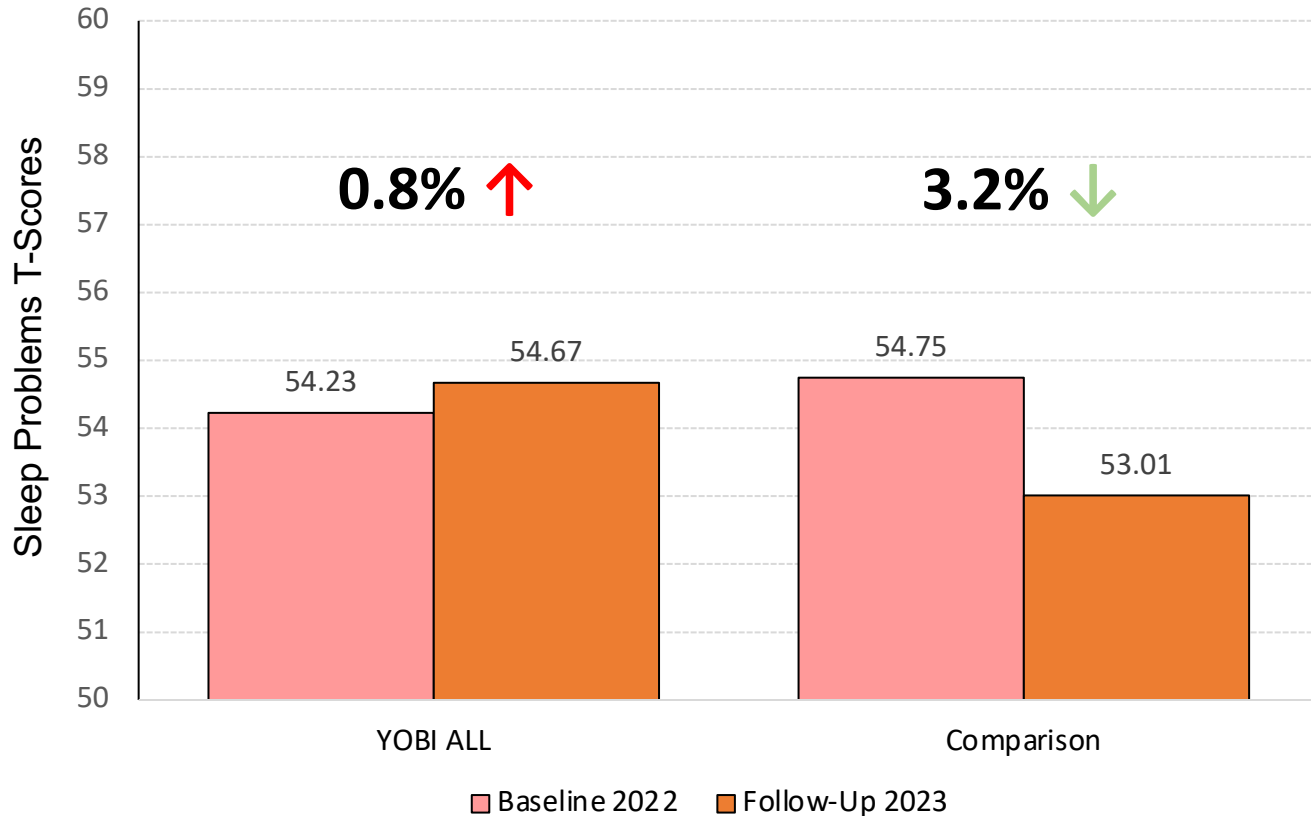
Children's anxious-depressed symptoms increased slightly in the treatment group and decreased more substantially in the comparison group.

Children's anxious-depressed symptoms increased modestly in both treatment groups.

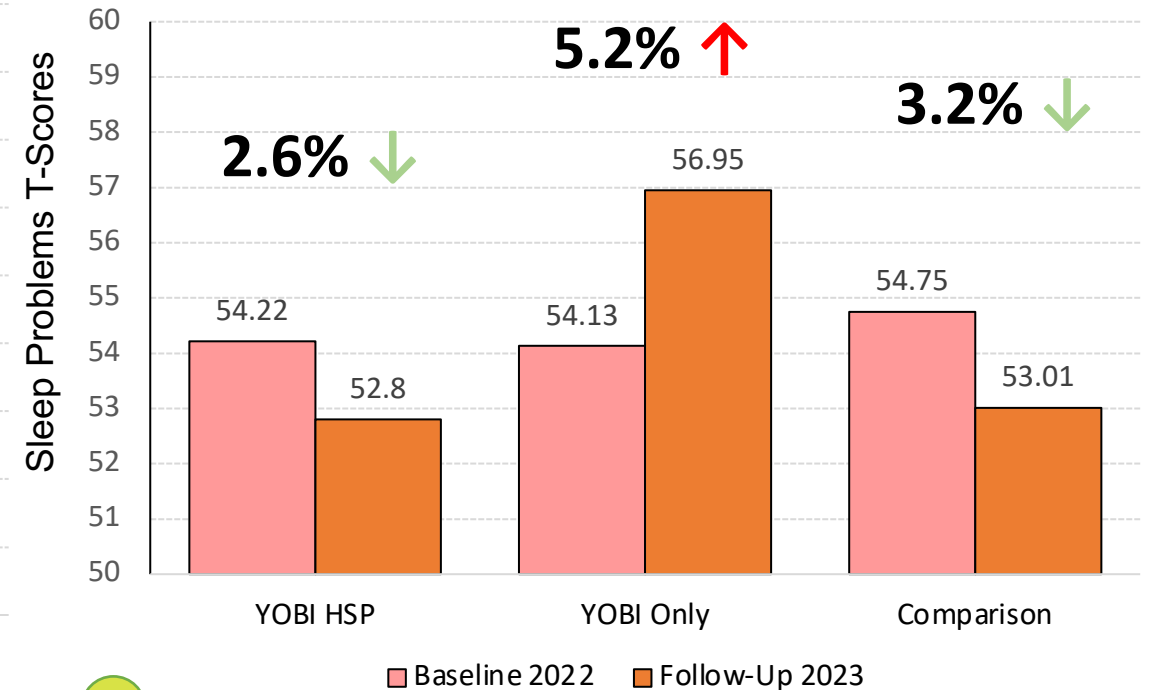


# Children's Sleep Problems

Children's sleep problems increased slightly in the treatment group and decreased more substantially in the comparison group.



Children's sleep problem decreased in the YOCI HSP and comparison groups, but sleep problems increased substantially in the YOCI Only group.



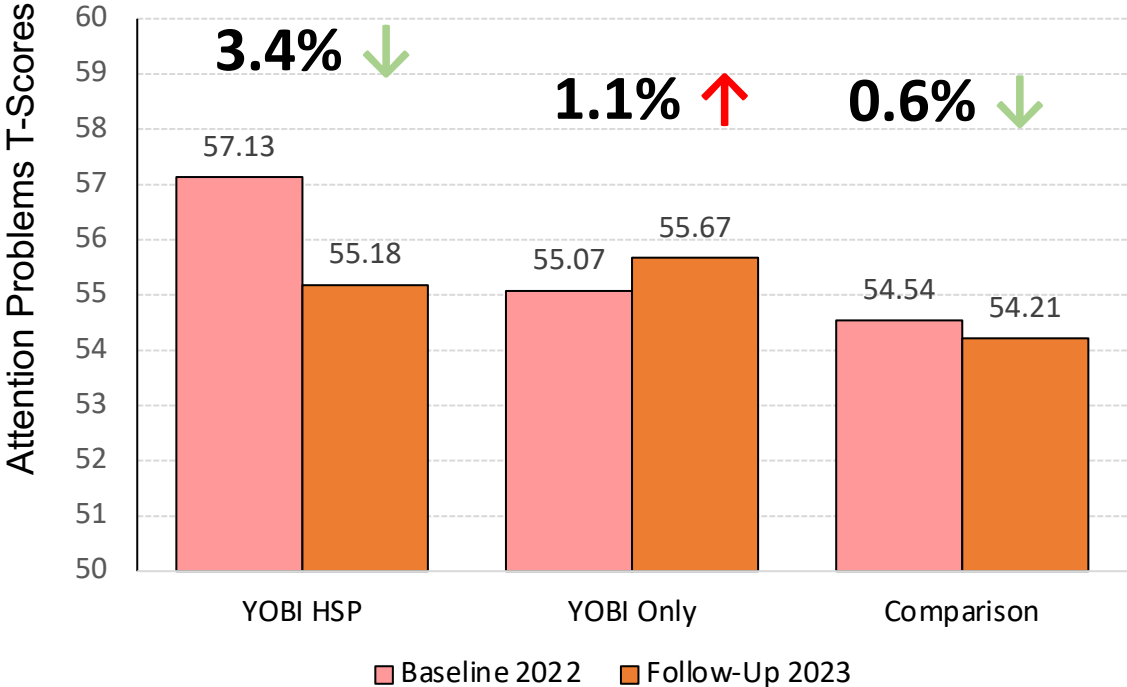
Legend: Baseline 2022 (light pink square), Follow-Up 2023 (orange square)

# Children's Attention Problems

Children's attention problems decreased slightly in both the treatment and comparison groups.



Children's attention problems decreased substantially in the YOCI HSP group and slightly in the comparison group, but problems increased modestly in the YOCI Only group.



# Children's Aggressive Behavior

Children's aggressive behavior decreased in both the treatment and comparison groups.



Children's aggressive behavior decreased substantially in the YOCI HSP group and slightly in the comparison group, whereas aggressive behavior increased in the YOCI Only group.

