



MAKING SURE THE SHOE FITS:
An Exploration of
Guaranteed Income
Pilots in California

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We are living in a time of overlapping crises — in public health, in our economy and social safety net, and in our politics — that are exacerbating underlying and long-standing racial and gender inequities in California and across the nation.

There has never been a more critical need to reimagine our economic policies, challenge the narratives we hold on who is deserving of government aid and who is not, and change the rules that dictate power, economic stability, the ability to dream and the concentration of wealth.

One solution to addressing inequitable poverty outcomes by race and gender in the United States is to ensure an income floor through a policy known as “guaranteed income” (GI). When designed correctly, guaranteed income programs can account for and address racial inequities in income.

In recent years, California has seen an explosion of pilot projects in a number of cities and counties across the state. In this report, we analyze how guaranteed income can be effective at improving economic security, health outcomes, and overall quality of life for those who participate, particularly women of color and their families. Our research finds that without a targeted approach, we will fall short in realizing the full potential of any economic policy and may inadvertently contribute to greater inequity.

Guaranteed Income vs. Universal Basic Income

Guaranteed income provides a steady stream of no-strings-attached cash payments to people who need it most due to historic and present-day racism and sexism built into our labor markets, systems and institutions. It ensures that all families have the funds to meet their most essential needs — with their dignity and self-efficacy intact. Conversely, Universal Basic Income (UBI) refers to all people receiving unconditional cash payments regardless of their income or need. The most common guaranteed income project gives people unconditional cash grants of \$6,000 - \$12,000 per adult annually. This amount would help families create an income floor to meet basic needs, such as shelter, food, transportation, and healthcare, among other things.



Overview of California GI Pilots



The Insight Center reviewed 27 current GI projects in California.¹ The projects are being managed across 10 of the state's 58 counties by a range of organizations, including some in the public sector (i.e. the Los Angeles' mayor's office) and others based in nonprofit organizations such as Mayors for a Guaranteed Income and the Yerba Buena Center for the Arts (see Figure 1). Of the projects we reviewed:

- 22 are either active or in planning phase (see Table 1)
- 13 are active or currently disbursing funds to participants
- 9 are in planning phase or in the design and initiating phase.

¹ See the Appendix for details about each pilot program.

Table 1 – List of active and pending GI projects in California, Jan 2022

Program Name	Status	County	City
Abundant Birth Project	Active	San Francisco	San Francisco
BIG:LEAP (Basic Income Guaranteed: L.A. Economic Assistance Pilot)	Active	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
Compton Pledge	Active	Los Angeles	Compton
Direct Investment Program in Sacramento (DIPS)	Active	Sacramento	
Dream Keeper Fellowship	Planning	San Francisco	SF
Elevate MV	Planning	Santa Clara	Mountain View
Family Goal Fund	Active	Los Angeles	Chicago, DC, LA, NYC
Guaranteed Income Demonstration Program (GIDP)	Planning	Los Angeles	
Long Beach pilot	Planning	Los Angeles	Long Beach
Miracle Money LA	Planning	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
MOMentum	Active	Marin	N/A
Oakland Resilient Families	Active	Alameda	Oakland
Preserving Our Diversity (POD) Pilot #2	Active	Los Angeles	Santa Monica
Resilient Communities for Every Child	Active	San Diego	San Diego, National City
Restorative Reentry Fund	Active	Alameda, Contra Costa	N/A
Returning Home Career Grant	Planning	Alameda	N/A
Santa Clara UBI Pilot	Active	Santa Clara	N/A
South San Francisco Guaranteed Income Program	Active	San Mateo	South San Francisco
Universal Basic Income Project	Active	Yolo	
West Hollywood Basic Income Pilot	Planning	Los Angeles	West Hollywood
YBCA Guaranteed Income Pilot #1	Active	San Francisco	San Francisco
YBCA Guaranteed Income Pilot #2	Planning	San Francisco	San Francisco

Los Angeles has the greatest number of pilots of any county, with three active and five in the planning phase. San Francisco has five programs – three active and two in planning mode. Alameda County has three projects. Seven other counties have pilots but still 48 counties in California lack a GI program.

Figure 1 – Map of active and pending Guaranteed Income Pilots by California County



Source: Insight analysis of data from California State Parks, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS

Key Findings

The Insight Center used the Family Needs Calculator (FNC) (see information box on next page) which centers race and gender to highlight the need for racially targeted GI programs. A more realistic measure of need than the federal poverty level, the FNC provides a comprehensive analysis of a household's economic (in)security using real-world factors, such as the actual costs of housing, childcare, transportation, utilities, and taxes.

Regional Economies Matter

For the 10 counties with GI pilots, the FNC shows that costs of living vary across geography (see Table 2). **The monthly income needed to sustain a family of two adults and two children (including a preschool and school-aged child) is as low as \$7,488 in Sacramento and as high as \$14,500 in San Mateo — which amounts to nearly \$174,000 annually.** On average, a family in California needs to take home \$11,201 a month to cover basic costs. Childcare and housing vie for the biggest chunk of a family's budget, especially for the counties in the Bay Area. San Mateo is the most expensive county, where a family must get paid \$41.19 an hour or \$14,500 a month to make ends meet.

Family Needs Calculator

The federal government currently uses two statistical measures of poverty: The official poverty measure (OPM) and the supplemental poverty measure (SPM). In 2021, \$25,926 (for a two-adult, two-child family unit) is the minimum amount of income that a household must have to not be counted as poor. Both of these poverty lines are woefully inadequate, especially taking into consideration the cost of raising children, enduring a physical or emotional challenge, or living with student or other public and private debts. The root cause of this low measure is the failure of policymakers to update the outmoded OPM to account for increases in average real income and mainstream living standards since the early 1960s.¹



The California Family Needs Calculator (FNC) — an alternative measure to the federal poverty line (FPL) — is a “barebones” budget which is just enough to meet basic needs with no private or public assistance, and no extras, like a vacation, take-out food or a ride service. It is representative of the actual costs of living, and it includes housing, childcare, groceries, health care, transportation, some miscellaneous items (e.g., clothing, shoes, diapers, nonprescription medicines, cleaning products, household items, personal hygiene items, and telephone service), and taxes.

By assessing by county and providing a more accurate picture of the minimum income needed for over 700 family types to meet their most basic needs, the FNC is more accurate than the FPL. Although groundbreaking when first created nearly 50 years ago, the FPL is constrained by using an archaic methodology in measuring poverty. Across California, we see that incomes need to be far above the FPL for families to make ends meet.



Table 2 – Family Needs Calculator for Ten Counties with GI Pilots

Monthly Costs	Alameda	Contra Costa	Los Angeles	Marin	Sacramento	San Diego	San Francisco	San Mateo	Santa Clara	Yolo
Housing	\$2,572	\$2,596	\$2,229	\$3,884	\$1,552	\$2,301	\$3,728	\$3,974	\$3,305	\$1,637
Rent	\$2,469	\$2,467	\$2,128	\$3,738	\$1,427	\$2,209	\$3,632	\$3,838	\$3,196	\$1,557
Utilities	\$103	\$129	\$102	\$145	\$126	\$92	\$95	\$135	\$109	\$80
Child Care	\$3,238	\$3,112	\$2,654	\$3,306	\$2,043	\$2,503	\$3,567	\$3,325	\$3,195	\$2,568
Food	\$1,132	\$1,075	\$986	\$1,314	\$949	\$1,003	\$1,365	\$1,134	\$1,094	\$1,006
Transportation	\$468	\$705	\$708	\$690	\$736	\$694	\$212	\$700	\$685	\$676
Health Care	\$889	\$989	\$635	\$880	\$804	\$654	\$926	\$1,035	\$801	\$804
Miscellaneous	\$830	\$847	\$721	\$1,007	\$609	\$716	\$980	\$1,017	\$908	\$669
Taxes	\$2,453	\$2,575	\$1,771	\$3,719	\$1,264	\$1,747	\$3,523	\$3,785	\$3,007	\$1,516
Earned Income Tax Credit (-)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	(\$108)	(\$108)	(\$108)	(\$108)	(\$108)	(\$108)	(\$108)	(\$108)	(\$108)	(\$108)
Child Tax Credit (-)	(\$361)	(\$361)	(\$361)	(\$361)	(\$361)	(\$361)	(\$361)	(\$361)	(\$361)	(\$361)
Self-Sufficiency Wage										
Hourly	\$31.57	\$32.48	\$26.24	\$40.72	\$21.28	\$25.99	\$39.30	\$41.19	\$35.59	\$23.89
Monthly	\$11,111	\$11,430	\$9,236	\$14,332	\$7,488	\$9,149	\$13,833	\$14,500	\$12,525	\$8,406
Annual	\$133,331	\$137,162	\$110,829	\$171,984	\$89,846	\$109,787	\$165,989	\$173,995	\$150,298	\$100,881

Source: 2021 Family Needs Calculator, adjusted to 2022 dollars, for a family of two adults and two children (including a preschooler and school-aged child).

I tell my kids: ‘You’re not going to get everything you want, but I’m going to try and give you everything you need.’”

— **Kelvin, Black man, San Diego for Every Child Guaranteed Income Pilot Project participant**

People of Color in California Need a Guaranteed Income

Across the 10 counties with GI pilots, two in five residents – nearly two million people — do not get paid enough to cover their basic needs (see Table 3). People of color are disproportionately represented among those who are struggling. Three quarters of

those who are below the FNC – 1.5 million individuals — are people of color; almost three in five families headed by a Latinx woman are below the FNC, and more than half of the households headed by Black women cannot meet their basic needs. Among households headed by a Pacific Islander woman, 53 percent are below the FNC.

“[Guaranteed income] has been able to help with paying overdue bills and food for my three daughters. [It] has impacted my family in a really positive way. It has allowed us to be better economically.”

— **Antonio, Latinx man, BIG:LEAP participant**

Table 3 – Heads of Household below FNC by Race and Gender for Ten Counties with GI Pilots

Demographic Group	Total	Below	% Group
Total	5,469,903	1,952,491	36%
Men	2,954,694	944,480	32%
Women	2,515,209	1,008,011	40%
White Men	1,162,275	230,685	20%
White Women	966,769	254,505	26%
Black Men	171,822	70,611	41%
Black Women	209,207	107,258	51%
Latinx Men	888,762	447,480	50%
Latinx Women	806,241	477,785	59%
Native Men	5,557	2,110	38%
Native Women	7,864	4,502	57%
Asian Men	622,427	161,832	26%
Asian Women	430,063	132,410	31%
Pacific Islander Men	12,231	4,006	33%
Pacific Islander Women	11,573	6,103	53%
Other Men	91,620	27,756	30%
Other Women	83,492	25,448	30%

Source: Insight CCED analysis of 2021 Family Needs Calculator

The racial disparities are even more pronounced when we look at individual counties. **In Marin, for instance, 100% of Black women-headed households can't make ends meet** (see Table 4). The same is the case for households with a Pacific Islander woman at the helm in Contra Costa and San Mateo.

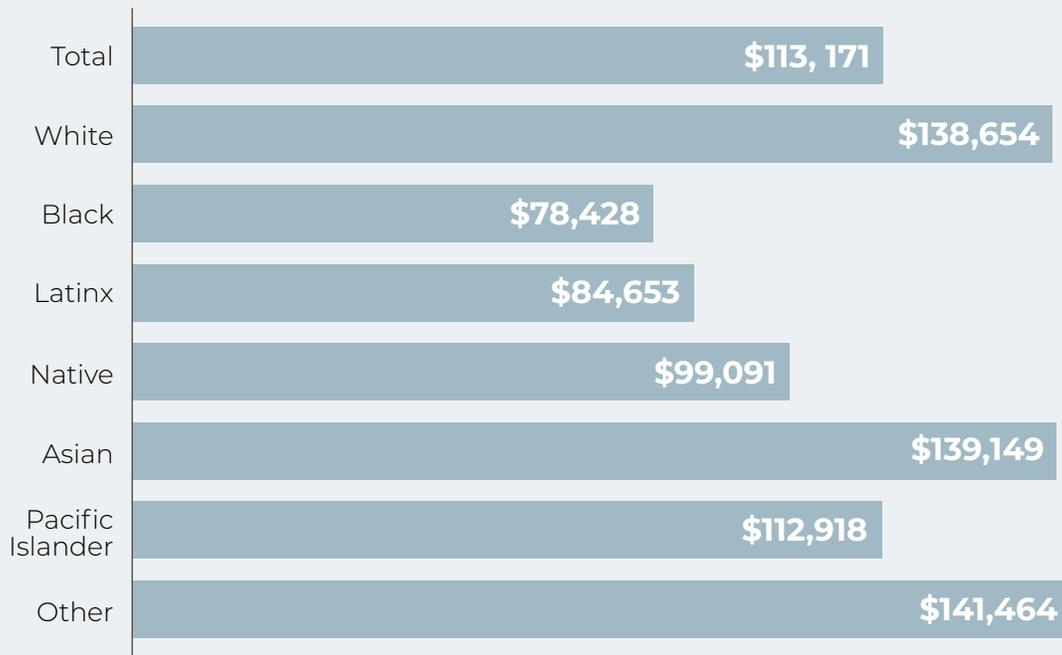
Table 4 – Percent of Households Below FNC by Race and Gender of Household Head in 10 Counties with GI Pilots

Demographic Group	Alameda	Contra Costa	Los Angeles	Marin	Sacramento	San Diego	San Francisco	San Mateo	Santa Clara	Yolo
Total	29%	31%	41%	37%	33%	35%	28%	33%	28%	40%
Men	25%	28%	37%	35%	30%	32%	24%	30%	24%	37%
Women	33%	35%	45%	38%	36%	40%	33%	36%	34%	43%
White Men	15%	17%	20%	25%	23%	23%	15%	22%	16%	24%
White Women	21%	26%	27%	34%	29%	28%	20%	24%	23%	35%
Black Men	38%	33%	41%	71%	47%	38%	65%	29%	37%	6%
Black Women	56%	47%	50%	100%	47%	56%	72%	54%	52%	60%
Latinx Men	44%	50%	52%	75%	39%	48%	36%	59%	50%	52%
Latinx Women	48%	53%	61%	67%	49%	60%	49%	68%	61%	50%
Native Men	37%	36%	54%	.	31%	21%	.	41%	27%	.
Native Women	55%	.	61%	.	61%	44%	87%	.	.	.
Asian Men	20%	23%	31%	51%	27%	28%	31%	23%	19%	47%
Asian Women	27%	21%	33%	24%	29%	31%	39%	27%	27%	51%
Pacific Islander Men	33%	81%	21%	100%	28%	31%	13%	27%	78%	55%
Pacific Islander Women	39%	100%	28%	.	48%	63%	66%	100%	38%	.
Other Men	31%	48%	33%	.	.	28%	17%	25%	12%	.
Other Women	29%	27%	33%	.	38%	22%	30%	.	18%	.

Source: Insight CCED analysis of 2021 Family Needs Calculator

If we look at all households in a county, not just those below the FNC, Black and Latinx households get paid less in median income. Across the six counties, the median household income is \$101,248 (see Figure 2). Half of white and Asian households make almost a quarter more. However, Black and Latinx households get paid far less — in the case of Black households, about \$30,000 less.

Figure 2 – Median Household Income in 10 GI Counties



Source: Insight CCED analysis of 2020 5-year American Community Survey downloaded from IPUMS.org, adjusted to 2022 dollars

Median household income varies significantly across each county (see Table 5). For example, half of Black women in San Francisco get paid \$57,022 a year, or \$4,751 a month. Not only is that well below what is needed to support a family of four (two adults, two children) in San Francisco — the FNC is \$153,227 a year or \$12,769 a month — but also significantly below the median household income for white men (\$197,569).



Table 5 – Median Household Income by Race and Gender of Household Head in 10 GI Counties

Demographic Group	Alameda	Contra Costa	Los Angeles	Marin	Sacramento	San Diego	San Francisco	San Mateo	Santa Clara	Yolo
Total Men	\$151,122	\$145,309	\$98,572	\$190,117	\$98,363	\$113,171	\$173,606	\$190,020	\$178,698	\$111,075
Total Women	\$141,414	\$136,294	\$91,769	\$166,035	\$92,104	\$104,797	\$157,605	\$178,227	\$168,797	\$96,455
White Men	\$173,986	\$169,492	\$132,343	\$201,712	\$109,450	\$128,654	\$220,836	\$216,838	\$202,087	\$129,158
White Women	\$157,090	\$150,838	\$119,677	\$174,696	\$99,672	\$118,036	\$203,657	\$194,995	\$180,854	\$117,473
Black Men	\$87,186	\$115,747	\$81,384	\$118,267	\$78,223	\$81,441	\$91,197	\$131,467	\$131,723	\$117,600
Black Women	\$74,467	\$99,382	\$70,531	\$67,903	\$69,314	\$69,034	\$63,737	\$106,633	\$108,091	\$72,989
Latinx Men	\$110,659	\$101,855	\$81,441	\$118,142	\$82,470	\$86,417	\$128,044	\$126,293	\$121,547	\$82,103
Latinx Women	\$106,228	\$102,986	\$77,183	\$115,435	\$79,672	\$80,718	\$116,695	\$119,962	\$117,698	\$76,441
Native Men	\$111,199	\$110,320	\$88,303	\$239,831	\$73,950	\$118,103	\$135,736	\$147,880	\$144,860	\$77,165
Native Women	\$83,832	\$99,155	\$88,387	\$194,397	\$72,208	\$113,171	\$152,782	\$84,983	\$155,550	\$67,830
Asian Men	\$175,268	\$169,619	\$112,493	\$175,346	\$101,855	\$126,755	\$144,759	\$199,180	\$195,609	\$89,583
Asian Women	\$170,124	\$166,794	\$109,807	\$171,229	\$102,452	\$124,489	\$136,243	\$196,864	\$190,117	\$80,261
Pacific Islander Men	\$133,205	\$104,900	\$96,326	\$193,848	\$93,341	\$106,244	\$109,121	\$162,587	\$138,266	\$43,646
Pacific Islander Women	\$131,947	\$86,810	\$109,777	\$111,050	\$91,140	\$110,677	\$113,525	\$142,408	\$143,477	\$111,813
Other Men	\$169,520	\$158,431	\$124,296	\$217,460	\$95,250	\$132,455	\$206,174	\$226,344	\$218,050	\$120,391
Other Women	\$163,043	\$150,064	\$122,968	\$194,265	\$90,426	\$127,315	\$198,515	\$214,817	\$209,367	\$95,580

Source: Insight CCED analysis of 2020 5-year American Community Survey downloaded from IPUMS.org, adjusted to 2022 dollars.

“When I received the funds, I was so happy, I cried. I feel less anxious and stressed because I am now able to take my son to his therapy sessions. Before this help, I felt that I was not even there when people would speak to me. My mental health was not in a good place but I feel less overwhelmed now.”

— **Ashley, Black woman, BIG:LEAP participant**

There are a range of structural reasons for the differences in need. A significant factor is occupational segregation; or the concentration of Black women into low wage professions. In San Francisco, the top five jobs for Black women include three in the service sector that pay low wages: customer service representative, laborer and freight, stock, and material mover, and medical assistant. In contrast, white men and women are concentrated in high wage jobs in the managerial and professional sector. The top five jobs for white men in San Francisco include software developers, lawyers and judges, and chief executives and legislators. For white women, top five jobs include marketing managers, management analysts, and registered nurses.

Taken all together, it is clear that there are deep structural reasons within our labor market and rules of the economy resulting in massive income inequity for Black, brown, and Pacific Islander families. For this reason, we strongly call for guaranteed income pilots to be targeted to ensure we do not continue to perpetuate long-standing inequities. **Our research shows that a universal approach to guaranteed income will do nothing to address stratification by race and gender.** Our goal as a progressive state should be to bring greater racial and gender equity by targeting our efforts.

Breaking Down the Latinx Community

Every demographic group is not a monolith and there is a multiplicity of experiences based on factors such as ethnicity, immigration status, and class. The Insight Center looked at the Latinx group and disaggregated the numbers below the FNC based on one factor, ethnicity (see Table 6). **More than half of Latinx households, in aggregate, were below the FNC (55%).** However, the number of families who can't make ends meet were greater for certain ethnic groups, such as Mexican, Guatemalan, and Salvadoran. For example, 78% of Honduran families don't get

paid enough to cover basic needs. This type of information would have been hidden without breaking down a large ethnic group like the Latinx community. It is imperative that more data is collected and made available to disaggregate large racial and ethnic categories like Latinx and Asian communities.

Table 6 – Heads of Household Below FNC for Latinx Groups in Ten Counties with GI Pilots

Detailed Latinx Group	Total	Below	% Group
Mexican	1,255,298	699,342	56%
Puerto Rican	29,622	11,778	40%
Cuban	15,162	5,584	37%
Dominican	2,771	1,025	37%
Costa Rican	3,919	1,107	28%
Guatemalan	83,178	52,922	64%
Honduran	18,998	14,782	78%
Nicaraguan	20,074	8,320	41%
Salvadoran	131,662	77,839	59%
Other Central American	5,189	3,819	74%
Argentinean	12,264	4,381	36%
Chilean	4,840	2,025	42%
Colombian	15,128	6,470	43%
Ecuadorian	5,461	1,175	22%
Peruvian	16,375	6,342	39%
Venezuelan	3,353	1,175	35%
Other Latinx	48,279	21,436	44%

Source: Insight CCED analysis of 2021 Family Needs Calculator

Conclusion

Guaranteed income has the capacity to address race- and gender-based income inequities — two of the greatest failures of the U.S. economy. However, GI programs must include a racial and gender equity approach through targeting that accounts for the rules, institutions, and norms that have ensured that certain groups reap a greater

share of all the U.S. offers while others have been intentionally left out. We cannot view GI programs that do not include a racial and gender equity perspective as a tide that will lift all boats policy, as this thinking resulted in these unequal outcomes in the first place.

Currently there are legal barriers for public dollars to be used for GI pilots to target by race. As a result, many city pilots use income or zip code to be able to target their pilots to those most in need. As our report lays out, income is a viable proxy to use since Black and brown communities are disproportionately economically insecure due to persistent racism within our economic policies and labor markets. What is essential though, is that the narrative work on race and gender is not ignored. Both private and public projects need to be real about who they are impacting and lean into understanding why Black and brown people are disproportionately poor and use their pilots to influence the national discourse on who we see as deserving of government aide, and who we don't. The unfortunate reality is that many pilots shy away from talking about race explicitly, and they use the law as cover. But they don't have to. We encourage all pilots to talk about income AND race.

Without a strategic, racial equity approach, guaranteed income will not address and undo the underlying structures of racial exclusion and discrimination that cause people of color to be overrepresented among the jobless and low wage workers in the first place. While guaranteed income would not eliminate racial and gender injustice, it would enable people — no matter their race, gender, or zip code — to take greater control of their lives and destiny. This is an essential tenet for true liberation and one that puts us on a pathway to racial and economic justice.



Appendix A: Active and Pending Guaranteed Income Pilots in California

Program Name	Status	County	City	Amount	Frequency	Duration	Number of Recipients	Eligibility Criteria
Abundant Birth Project	Active	San Francisco	San Francisco	\$1,000	Monthly	15 months	150	Low and mid-income Black and Pacific Islander pregnant women and birthing people in 1st or 2nd trimester, have household income of less than \$100K/yr, and are SF residents
BIG:LEAP (Basic Income Guaranteed: L.A. Economic Assistance Pilot)	Active	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	\$1,000	Monthly	12 months	3,200	At or below FPL and supporting a child under 18, demonstrate financial or medical hardship related to COVID-19
Compton Pledge	Active	Los Angeles	Compton	\$300, \$450, \$600 average monthly	Bi-weekly or Quarterly	24 months	800	Low-income residents of Compton, including undocumented, formerly incarcerated, and the unbanked
Direct Investment Program in Sacramento (DIPS)	Active	Sacramento		\$300	Monthly	24 Months	100 families	Be at or below 150% of the federal poverty level
Dream Keeper Fellowship	Planning	San Francisco	SF	\$300-\$500	Monthly	24 Months	10	SFPD identify high risk individuals then determine who is referred to SVIP
Elevate MV	Planning	Santa Clara	Mountain View	\$500	Monthly	12 months	166 families	Low-income families who are making less than 30% of the county's median income and custodial caregivers of children under 18 years old
Family Goal Fund	Active	Los Angeles	Chicago, DC, LA, NYC	\$150	Quarterly	up to 2 years	800+	Low-income families in the LIFT program with children 0-8 yrs old
Guaranteed Income Demonstration Program (GIDP)	Planning	Los Angeles		up to \$1,204	Monthly	3 years	150	Individuals aged 18-24 who are currently receiving General Relief benefits and actively participating in the Department's TAYportunity Program
Long Beach pilot	Planning	Los Angeles	Long Beach	\$500	Monthly	12 months	500	Low-income single parent households living in the 90813 zip code

Program Name	Status	County	City	Amount	Frequency	Duration	Number of Recipients	Eligibility Criteria
Miracle Money LA	Planning	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	\$750	Monthly	12 months	at least 50	Select homeless individuals participating in the Miracle Friends program; people who were struggling with addiction or in early recovery were ineligible
MOMentum	Active	Marin	N/A	\$1,000	Monthly	24 months	125	Mothers of at least one child under 17 yrs old; women of color
Oakland Resilient Families	Active	Alameda	Oakland	\$500	Monthly	18 months	600 families	Low-income families with at least one child under 18. 300 families in phase 1 live in a section of East Oakland and have incomes below 50% AMI, phase 2 will be city-wide with another 300 families; prioritizes BIPOC
Preserving Our Diversity (POD) Pilot #2	Active	Los Angeles	Santa Monica	\$1-\$700 for 1-person household; \$1-\$1,306 for 2-person household	Monthly	?	248-436	Aged 65 or older; have occupied current rent-controlled apt since before Jan 1, 2000; have annual household income equal or less than 50% AMI for LA County as determined by USHUD
Resilient Communities for Every Child	Active	San Diego	San Diego, National City	\$500	Monthly	24 months	150	Low-income families of color with at least one child under the age of 12, from 4 zip codes: Encanto, Paradise Hills, National City, San Ysidro - these zip codes have high rates of child poverty and are disproportionately affected by COVID-19
Restorative Reentry Fund	Active	Alameda, Contra Costa	N/A	\$500	Monthly	at least 12 months	25	Primarily Black and Brown adults who are returning home after incarceration and live in Alameda and Contra Costa counties
Returning Home Career Grant	Planning	Alameda	N/A	\$1,000-\$1,500	Monthly	12-18 months	12+	Formerly incarcerated
Santa Clara UBI Pilot	Active	Santa Clara	N/A	\$1,000	Monthly	18 months	72	Young adults 22-24 yrs old transitioning out of foster care when they turn 24.

Program Name	Status	County	City	Amount	Frequency	Duration	Number of Recipients	Eligibility Criteria
South San Francisco Guaranteed Income Program	Active	San Mateo	South San Francisco	\$500	Monthly	12 months	160	Priority to (1) foster youth aging out of care, (2) single head of households, (3) families with minor aged children, and (4) residents of the city's lowest income census block tracts. If more than 135 applications are received, the program administrator will implement a lottery system.
Universal Basic Income Project	Active	Yolo		\$12,155 per year maximum	Monthly	12 months	31 families	CalWORKS Housing Support Program (HSP) families, with children under the age of 2 years
West Hollywood Basic Income Pilot	Planning	Los Angeles	West Hollywood	\$1,000	Monthly	17 months	25	West Hollywood resident who is 50 years old or older, identifies as LGBTQIA, and whose income is below 50% of the median for LA, Long Beach, and Glendale area (below \$41,400 for 1 person), documentation status is not considered
YBCA Guaranteed Income Pilot #1	Active	San Francisco	San Francisco	\$1,000	Monthly	18 months	130	SF resident 18yrs or older, artist whose artistic practice is rooted in a historically marginalized community, facing loss of income due to covid-19 pandemic, income qualifying. Artists who have lost income due to the COVID-19 pandemic, who live in Very Low-Income households, per HUD's San Francisco guidelines, and who reside in a program eligible zip code (eligible zip codes are determined by those hit hardest by COVID-19, by case count, and by community input). The Pilot outreach is focused on Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC), LGBTQ+, disabled, and immigrant artists.
YBCA Guaranteed Income Pilot #2	Planning	San Francisco	San Francisco	\$1,000	Monthly	18 months	50	Five high impact, historically underfunded San Francisco arts and culture organizations will each select 10 artists

